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The Modern World Dictionary of the English Language

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON A NEW PRINCIPLE WHICH COMPILES FOR EACH WORD THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES OF ALL DICTIONARIES ON ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, ETYMOLOGY, MEANING, ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND USE, INCLUDING A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF OVER FIFTY THOUSAND IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

TO WHICH IS ADDED A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, RELIGIOUS, AND SOCIOLOGICAL NAMES, AND

A COMPLETE SUMMARY OF HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT IN THE NINETEENTH & TWENTIETH CENTURIES

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INVENTION, EXPLORATION, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION THROUGH SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

ILLUSTRATED WITH MANY COLORED PLATES AND DRAWINGS

Stanley H. White 1911.

VOLUME THREE

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THE MODERN WORLD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

VOLUME THREE

INTER—S

PREFATORY NOTE

The principal points in which THE ECLECTIC DICTIONARY differs from other dictionaries are fully discussed in the Preface, but it may be well to draw attention to the following:

(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would occupy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus, ANT-BEAR is inserted after ANT, and not after ANTATROPHIC.

(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brĕad*, *sēa*, *flōat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt *brĕd*, *sē*, *flōt*. Words of more then one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *âl'-tĕr*.

(3) The Etymology will be found inclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations employed in THE ECLECTIC DICTIONARY, is inserted here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chief abbreviations in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.

A. N. Anglo-Norman.
Arab. Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arm. Armorican.
A. S. Anglo-Saxon.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Boeh. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bret. Bas Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Celt. Celtic.
Chal. Chaldee.
Dan. Danish.
Dut. Dutch.
E. Eastern, or East.
E. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
Eng. English, or England.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Flem. Flemish.
Fr. French.
Fries. Friesland.
Fris. Frisian.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. German.
Goth. Gothic.
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Langnage of the Grisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Hindustani.
Ice. Icelandic.
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian.
Lat. Latin.
Lett. Lettish, Lettonian.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Mag. Magyar.
Mediæv. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.
Mid. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
N. New.
N. H. Ger. New High German.
Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.
O. Old.
O. H. Ger. Old High German.
O. S. Old Saxon.
Pers. Persian.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Pol. Polish.
Port. Portuguese.
Prov. Provençal.
Provinc. Provincial.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Russ. Russian.
Sam. Samaritan.
Sansc. Sanscrit.
Serv. Servian.
Slav. Slavonian.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
Syr. Syriac.
Teut. Teutonic.
Turk. Turkish.
Wallach. Wallachian.
Wel. Welsh.

a., or *adj.* adjective.
adv. adverb.
art. article.
conj. conjunction.
interj. interjection.
pa. par. past participle.
particip. participle.
prep. preposition.
pr. par. present participle.
pro. pronoun.
s., *subst.*, or *substan.* substantive or noun.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

ablat. ablative.
accus. accusative.
agric. agriculture.
alg. algebra.
anat. anatomy.
antiq. antiquities.
aor. aorist.
approx. approximate, -ly.
arch. architecture.
archæol. archæology.
arith. arithmetic.
astrol. astrology.
astron. astronomy.
auxil. auxiliary.
Bib. Bible, or Biblical.
biol. biology.
bot. botany.
carp. carpentry.
Cent. Centigrade.
cf. compare.
C.G.S. Centimetre-gramme-second.
chem. chemistry.
Ch. hist. Church history.
chron. chronology.
class. classical.
cogn. cognate.
comm. commerce.
comp. comparative.
compos. composition.
conchol. conchology.
contr. contracted, or contraction.
crystallog. crystallography.
def. definition.
der. derived, derivation.
dimin. diminutive.
dram. drama, dramatically.
dynam. dynamics.
E. East.
eccles. ecclesiastical.
econ. economy.
e. g. *exempli gratia* = for example,
elect. electricity.
entom. entomology.
etym. etymology.
ex. example.
f., or fem. feminine.
fig. figurative, figuratively.
fort. fortification.
fr. from.
freq. frequentative.
fut. future.
gen. general, generally.
gend. gender.
genit. genitive.
geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
gram. grammar.
her. heraldry.
hist. history.
hor. horology.
hortic. horticulture.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
i. e. *id est*=that is.
ichthy. ichthyology.
Ibid. *ibidem* = the same.
imp. impersonal.
imper. imperative.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
intens. intensitive.
lang. language.
Linn. Linnæus.
lit. literal, literally.
mach. machinery.
m., or masc. masculine.
math. mathematics.
mech. mechanics.
med. medicine, medical.
met. metaphorically.
metal. metallurgy.
metaph. metaphysics.
meteorol. meteorology.
meton. metonymy.
mil., milit. military.
min., miner. mineralogy.
mod. modern.
myth. mythology.
N. North.
n., or neut. neutral.
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
naut. nautical.
nomin. nominative.
numis. numismatology.
obj. objective.
obs. obsolete.
ord. ordinary.
ornith. ornithology.
palæont. palæontology.
pass. passive.
path. pathology.
perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal.
persp. perspective.
phar. pharmacy.
phil. philosophy.
philol. philology.
phot. photography.
phren. phrenology.
phys. physiology.
pl., plur. plural.
poet. poetry, or poetical.
polit. econ. political economy.
poss. possessive.
pref. prefix.
pres. present.
pret. preterite.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
prob. probable, probably.
pron. pronounced.
pros. prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
q. v. *quod vide*=which see.
rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip. Scripture.
sculp. sculpture.
sing. singular.
S. South.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
spec. special, specially.
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
surg. surgery.
tech. technical.
theol. theology.
trig. trigonometry.
typog. typography.
var. variety.
viz. namely.
W. West.
zool. zoology.
* Rare, or obsolete.
† Unusual, or special coinages.
= equivalent to, or signifying.
¶ Nota bene=take notice.

5. To interpose between parties at variance.

"The mediators desired both parties to *intervene* . . . for the better composing of any difference."—*Temple: To Lord Arlington*, March 22, 1668.

II. *Law:* To interpose and become a party to a suit between other parties: as, The Queen's Proctor *intervenes* in a divorce case.

* B. *Trans.:* To lie or be situated between; to divide; to come between.

* **ĭn'-tĕr-vēne,** *s.* [INTERVENE, *v.*] A coming or meeting together; intervention.

"They had some sharper and some milder differences which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees."—*Wotton.*

* **ĭn-tĕr-vēn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *interven(e); -er.*] One who intervenes; specif., in law, one who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vē'-nĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *interveniens*, pr. par. of *intervenio* = to intervene (q.v.).] The act or state of intervening or coming in between; intervention.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vē'-nĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *interveniens*, pr. par. of *intervenio* = to intervene (q.v.).] Coming or passing between; intervening; interposed.

"By an *intervenient* power discharged from his obligation to obey."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

ĭn-tĕr-vē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the space between the veins; *inter-* = between, and *vena* = a blood-vessel, a vein.]

Bot.: The name given by the old botanists, and adopted by Lindley for the area of parenchyma lying between two or more veins or veinlets.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vĕnt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, among, and *ventum*, sup. of *venio* = to come.] To come in the way of; to obstruct; to thwart.

"Whose purpose his command by Iris given
Doth *intervent.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.

ĭn-tĕr-vĕn'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *interventionem*, accus. of *interventio* = a coming between, from *intervenio* = to come between, to intervene (q.v.); Sp. *intervencion*; Ital. *intervenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of intervening or coming between persons or things; agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; interference in the interests of others.

2. The state of being interposed or set between persons or things; interposition.

"Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear."—*Holder: On Speech.*

II. *Law:* The act of a third party in intervening and becoming a party to a suit between others.

ĭn-tĕr-vĕn'-tion-ĭst, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who advocates intervention.

2. *Med.:* One who favors limited interference with the course of a disease rather than leaving the patient to nature.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vĕnt'-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who intervenes or interposes; a mediator; specif., a person appointed by a church to reconcile parties, and unite them in the choice of officers.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vĕn'-ūe,** *s.* [INTERVENE, *v.*] Intervention; interposition.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vĕrt',** *v.t.* [Fr. *intervertir*, from Lat. *interverto* = to turn aside; *verto* = to turn.] To turn to another course or use.

ĭn-tĕr-vĕr'-tē-brăl, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *vertebral.*]

Anat.: Between the vertebræ: as, *intervertebral* discs, *intervertebral* foramina.

intervertebral-discs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Elastic plates, outwardly fibro-laminar, inwardly pulpy, placed between the bodies of the vertebræ, from the axis to the sacrum

intervertebral-foramina, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A series of rounded apertures between the vertebræ through which the spinal nerves and blood-vessels pass off.

ĭn'-tĕr-view (iew as ū), *s.* [O. Fr. *entreveu*, pa. par. of *entrevoir* = to visit; Fr. *entrevue.*]

1. *Gen.:* A meeting between two persons face to face; generally a formal meeting for the consideration of some important business; a conference.

2. *Specially:*

(1) A formal meeting between some person of note or notoriety and a press representative, in order that the latter may gather information and impart it to the public.

"'I asked Mr. Fowler to put that question,' said Mr. White to the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in a recent *interview*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 31, 1884.

(2) The opinion elicited or the information imparted at such a meeting.

"Some were even absurd enough to imagine that he paid for the insertion of his *interview* in solid cash."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 31, 1884.

¶ The special sense of interview, *s.* & *v.*, and interviewer, as well as the practice itself, is of American origin.

ĭn'-tĕr-view (iew as ū), *v.t.* [INTERVIEW, *s.*]

1. To visit or wait upon for the purpose of having an interview with, generally for the purpose of extracting information for publication.

"Not long ago I was asked to *interview* a statesman here."—*Weekly Dispatch*, Aug. 31, 1884.

2. To grant an interview to.

ĭn'-tĕr-view-ĕr (iew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *interview; -er.*] One who interviews; specif., a reporter for a newspaper who interviews some person of position, importance, or notoriety for the purpose of extracting information for publication.

"Quite right, sir, there is no person like the *interviewer*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 5, 1884.

ĭn'-tĕr-view-ĭng (iew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *interview; -ing.*] The practice of gathering information from public persons, in order to impart it to the world through the press.

"*Interviewing* is an admirable system for creating false impressions, or no impressions at all."—*Weekly Dispatch*, Aug. 31, 1884.

ĭn-tĕr-vĭs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *visible* (q.v.).]

Surv.: Mutually visible; able to be seen the one from the other; said of stations.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vĭs'-ĭt,** *v.i.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *visit* (q.v.).] To exchange visits; to pay visits, each to the other.

"Here we trifled, and hathed, and *intervisited* with the company."—*Evelyn: Diary* June 27, 1654.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vĭs'-ĭt,** *s.* [INTERVISIT, *v.*] An intermediate visit.

* **ĭn'-tĕr-vĭ'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *inter-* = between, and *vita* = life.] Between two lives; applied to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection.

"Through all its *intervital* gloom."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xlii. 3.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vŏ-lû'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intervolutus*, pa. par. of *intervolvo: inter-* = between, and *volvo* = to roll.] The quality or state of being intervolved.

* **ĭn-tĕr-vŏlve',** *v.t.* [Lat. *intervolvo: inter* = between, and *volvo* = to roll.] To roll between or among; to involve or wind one within the other.

"Then the sly serpent, in the golden flame
Of his own volumes *intervolved*."
Shelley: Witch of Atlas, vi.

ĭn-tĕr-wēave', *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *weave* (q.v.).]

1. To weave together; to intermix by weaving together, so as to combine in the same texture or construction; to intermingle, as though by weaving; to intertwine, to interlace.

"Her dewy locks with various flowers new blown
She *interweaves*, various, and all her own."
Cowper: Approach of Spring. (Trans.)

2. To intermix; to connect closely or intimately.

"A despotic principle which happened fortunately to be *interwoven* in its constitution."—*Beattie: Moral Sciences*, pt. iii., ch. ii., § 2.

* **ĭn-tĕr-wĭsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *wish* (q.v.).] To wish mutually to each other.

"The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,
All ill fall on that man." *Donne: The Curse.*

* **ĭn-tĕr-wŏrk'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *inter*, and Eng. *working* (q.v.).] Mutual, reciprocal, or joint working; a working together.

"What interweavings or *interworkings* can knit the minister and the magistrate?"—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn'-tĕr-wŏrld,** *s.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *world* (q.v.).] A world between or among other worlds.

"Imaginary *interworlds* and spaces between."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 640.

* **ĭn-tĕr-wôund',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *wound* (q.v.).] To wound mutually.

"Hence *interwounding* controversies spring."
Daniel: Musophilus.

ĭn-tĕr-wōv'-ĕn, ĭn-tĕr-wōve', *pa. par.* or *a.* [INTERWEAVE.]

* **ĭn-tĕr-wrēathe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *inter-*, and Eng. *wreathe* (q.v.).] To weave into a wreath; to intertwine, to interweave.

"Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay."
Lovelace: Posthuma, pt. ii.

* **ĭn-tĕst'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *intestabilis* = not capable of making a will: *in-* = not, and *testabilis* = capable of making a will, from *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor* = to be a witness, to make a will; *testis* = a witness.] Incompetent to make a will; not legally qualified to make a will.

"Such persons, as are *intestable* for want of liberty or freedom of will, are by the civil law of various kinds; as prisoners, captives, and the like. But the law of England does not make such persons absolutely *intestable*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

ĭn-tĕst'-a-çy, *s.* [Eng. *intesta(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being intestate; the state of dying without having made a will.

"In case of *intestacy*, the ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii. ch. 32.

ĭn-tĕst'-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intestatus*, from *in-* = not, and *testatus* = having made a will, pa. par. of *testor* = to make a will; Fr. *intestat*; Ital. *intestato*; Sp. *intestado.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Dying without having made a will.

"In case a person made no disposition of his goods as were testable, whether that were only part or the whole of them, he was, and is, said to die *intestate*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

2. Not disposed of by will; not devised or bequeathed; as, an *intestate* estate.

B. *As subst.:* A person who dies without having made a will.

ĭn-tĕs'-tĭ-nă, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the entrails, neut. pl. of *intestinus* = inward, internal; *intus* = within.]

Zool.: Intestinal Worms; in Cuvier's arrangement a class of Zoophytes, called by Rudolphi Entozoa. It contains the Intestinal Worms. They were divided into two orders: (1) Cavitaria, called by Rudolphi Nematoidea; (2) Parenchymata. The class has been broken up and redistributed.

ĭn-tĕs'-tĭ-năl, *a.* [Eng. *intestin(e); -al.*]

1. *Lit. & Anat.:* Of or belonging to the intestines.

"It is confounded with the *intestinal* excretions and egestions of the belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

2. *Fig.:* Domestic, not foreign.

intestinal-canal, *s.*

Anat.: The same as INTESTINE.

intestinal-juice, *s.*

Anat.: Succus entericus, an alkaline secreted by the intestines.

intestinal-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name for Cuvier's Intestina.

ĭn-tĕs-tĭ-nā'-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *intestinalis*, from *intestina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to Cuvier's Intestina.

ĭn-tĕs'-tine, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *intestin*, from Lat. *intestinus* = inward, from *intus* = within; Ital. & Sp. *intestinal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Internal, inward; contained or existing within, as within the body.

"*Intestine* stone and ulcer, cholick pangs
And moon-struck madness." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 482.

2. Internal, with regard to a country or nation; domestic, not foreign.

"The succeeding sword of *intestine* war."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* 3. Innate, inner; depending on the internal constitution.

"Everything labours under an *intestine* necessity."—*Cudworth.*

* 4. Shut up or inclosed; contained.

"It sleeps; and the icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impressed
A cold stagnation on the *intestine* tide."
Cowper: Task, vi. 128.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The guts the entrails; the portion of the digestive apparatus inferior

in position to the stomach. The intestines consist of three coats, an outer one (the peritoneum), an inner or mucous membrane, and an intermediate muscular coat. There are two intestines, the large and the small one. The large intestine extends from the termination of the ileum to the anus. It is about five or six feet long, or about one-fifth that of the intestinal canal. Its diameter is from two and a half inches to an inch and a half. It is divided into the cæcum, with its vermiform appendix, the colon, and the rectum. The small intestine commences at the pylorus, winds into many convolutions, and terminates in the large intestine. In the adult it is about twenty feet in length. It is arbitrarily divided into three parts—viz., the duodenum, the jejunum, and the ileum. It constitutes four-fifths of the whole intestines, the larger making up the other fifth. They are used to aid in assimilating the food after digestion, and convey forward the excrementitious matter.

"The different length of the *intestines* in carnivorous and herbivorous animals has been noticed on a former occasion."—*Paley: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xii., § 4.

in-tex-ine, *s.* [Eng. *int(ine)*, *ext(ine)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: The name given by Fritzsche to the fourth coating in the pollen of *Clarkia elegans* and some other Onagraceæ. It is next the extine or outer crust, and above the intine or inner lining.

* **in'-têxt**, *s.* [Pref. *in-*, and Eng. *text.*] The contents.

"I had a book which none
Could reade the *intext* but myself alone."
Herrick: Hesperides.

* **in-têx-ture**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *texture* (q.v.).] To work in, to weave in, to interweave.

* **in-thirst'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *thirst* (q.v.).] To make thirsty.

"Using our pleasure as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard does wine, whereby he is unfanned and *inthirsted* the more."—*Up. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 6.

in-thrâl', * **in-thrâl'**, **in-thrâl-mĕnt.** [See ENTHRALL, ENTHRALMENT.]

in-thrône, &c. [See ENTHRONE, &c.]

* **in-tice'**, &c. [See ENTICE, &c.]

in'-ti-ma-çy, *s.* [Eng. *intimate* (1), *a.*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship.

"That peculiar friendliness, *intimacy*, and familiarity, with which the Romanists visit the Nonconformists."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

in'-ti-mate (1), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intimus* = innermost, super. of *interior* = within; Fr. *intime.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Internal, inward; arising or proceeding from within.

"I knew
From *intimate* impulse, and therefore urged
The marriage on." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 223.

* 2. Near, close.

"To have an *intimate* and speaking help, a ready and ever-ying associate in marriage."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Closely acquainted; close in friendship or fellowship; closely familiar.

4. Close, very full, complete, familiar.

"It is no wonder that my *intimate* acquaintance with these specimens of the kind has taught me to hold the sportsman's amusement in abhorrence."—*Cowper: Treatment of his Hares.*

* B. *As subst.:* One who is closely acquainted or familiar with another; a familiar friend or associate.

"An *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form."—*Government of the Tongue.*

in'-ti-mate, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *intimer*; Sp. & Port. *intimar*; Ital. *intimare.*] (INTIMATE (2), *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To hint; to indicate indirectly or obscurely; to suggest; to point in the direction of.

"Thenceforth to her he sought to *intimate*
His inwarde griefe." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 20.

2. To make known, to announce.

"He incontinent dyd proclayme and *intimate* open warre against the King of England, with blud, fire, and sweard."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

B. *Intrans.:* To signify, to hint, to indicate.

* **in'-ti-mate** (2), *a.* [Lat. *intimatus*, pa. par. of *intimo* = to bring within, to announce, from *intimus* = innermost.] Made known, intimated, declared.

"That their enterpryse was *intimate* and published to the kyng."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

in'-ti-mate-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *intimate* (1); *-ly.*]

1. Closely; with close intermixture of parts.

"Mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be assimilated."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Nearly, inseparably, closely.

"Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more essential to us, and more *intimately* united with us."—*Addison: Spectator.*

3. Familiarly; in close fellowship or friendship.

"The late Mr. Tyers, who knew Dr. Johnson *intimately*, observed, that he always talked as if he was talking upon oath."—*Murphy: Life & Genius of Dr. Johnson.*

in-ti-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intimationem*, acc. of *intimatio* = an announcing, from *intimatus*, pa. par. of *intimo* = to intimate (q.v.).]

1. The act of intimating, hinting, or indicating.

"The *intimation* of sundry virtues, whiche he by them represented."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

2. A hint; an indirect announcement or suggestion.

"Without mentioning the King of England, or giving the least *intimation* that he was next by him, till he once discovered their opinions."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1530).

3. An explicit announcement or declaration.

"[The Senate] caused the Latine feasts and holidaies to be published . . . with an *intimation* that they would give straight into their province."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,131.

* **in'-time**, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *intimus* = innermost.]

1. Inward, internal.

2. Intimate, close.

"To the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intima* application of the agents."—*Digby: On Bodies*, ch. v., § 6.

in-tim'-i-dāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *intimidatus*, pa. par. of *intimido* = to frighten, from *in-* (intens.), and *timidus* = timid; Fr. *intimider.*] To frighten; to make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to make cowardly; to cow.

"Why do ye quake, *intimidated* thrones?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

¶ For the difference between to *intimidate* and to *frighten*, see FRIGHTEN.

in-tim-i-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of intimidating or making fearful; the state of being intimidated; specif., the influence used by landlords and employers over tenants and employés in public elections, and the deterring of workmen from their work by threats.

"The king carried his measures in parliament by *intimidation*."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

in-tim'-i-dā-tŏr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *intimidat(e)*; *-ory.*] Causing or tending to cause intimidation.

* **in-tĭnc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *intinctio*, from *intinctus*, pa. par. of *intingo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of dyeing.

2. *Ritual & Church History:* One of the methods by which the sacrament of the Eucharist is administered to the laity of the Eastern Church—by breaking the consecrated bread into the consecrated wine, and giving the two elements to each communicant in a spoon. It is doubtful whether the practice was general in early Christian times. (For its probable origin see extract.) Intinction was formally condemned by the third Council of Braga (A.D. 675), point being added to the condemnation by the remark that Judas is the only example in the Gospel of communion by intinction; by Pope Urban II. (A.D. 1088-99) and his successor, and by the Convocation of Canterbury (A.D. 1175).

"The practice forbidden seems to have been as much the consumption of the superabundant elements . . . as that of *intinction*."—*M'Clintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bibl., &c., Lit.*, iv. 620.

* **in-tĭnc'-tĭv-ĕ-tỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo* = to dye.] The absence or want of the quality of dyeing or tingeing other bodies.

in'-tine, *s.* [Lat. *int(us)* = within, and suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: An inner membrane surrounding the pollen grain, the protrusion of which constitutes the pollen-tube.

* **in-tire'**, * **in-tire'-ly**, &c. (See ENTIRE, &c.)

* **in-tĭ'-tle**, *v.t.* [ENTITLE.]

in-tĭt'-uled, *a.* [Lat. *titulus* = a title.]

1. Having a name or title; entitled; a term used in Acts of Parliament.

* 2. Having a claim.

"Beauty in that white *intituled*
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 57.

in'-tō, *prep.* [A.S. *in*, and *to.*] A preposition denoting passage, motion, or change inwards. Thus it is used:

1. Of motion or direction towards the interior of a place, with such verbs as come, go, throw, look, fly, push, &c.

"Go tell my brethren that they go *into* Galilee."—*Matthew* xxviii. 10.

2. Of motion towards the interior of a body or substance, with such verbs as fall, sink, &c.

"Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

3. Of entrance into the heart or mind.

"How much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature?"—*Horton. (Todd.)*

4. Of penetration or research which is more than superficial: as, To inquire *into* a matter.

5. Of inclusion or comprehension.

"They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like togs put *into* great words."—*Bacon. (Todd.)*

6. Of a new state into which anything is brought; of a change of condition; used with such verbs as fall, lead, bring, change, convert, grow, &c.: as, To fall *into* a fever; to lead *into* bad habits, &c.

† **in-tŏl'-ĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *intolerable*; *-ity.*] Excessive badness.

"The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia.* (Introd.)

in-tŏl'-ĕr-a-ble, * **in-tŏl'-ĕr-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *intolérable*, from Lat. *intolerabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *tolerabilis* = that can be borne, tolerable (q.v.); Sp. *intolerable*; Ital. *intollerabile.*]

1. Not tolerable; that cannot be tolerated or endured; insufferable; unendurable; too great to be endured.

"Not always from *intolerable* pangs
He fled." *Cowley: Ode: Excursion*, bk. iii.

* 2. Enormous, monstrous.

"One half-pennyworth of bread to this *intolerable* deal of sack."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii.4.

in-tŏl'-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intolerable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intolerable.

in-tŏl'-ĕr-a-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *intolerabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In an intolerable manner or degree; to an intolerable degree or extent; beyond endurance.

"The weather was *intolerably* hot."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

in-tŏl'-ĕr-ançe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intolerantia*, from *intolerans* = that cannot bear.] [INTOLERANT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being intolerant; want of patience or forbearance; indisposition to tolerate the existence or spread of anything opposed to one's own opinions.

"Carrying the *intolerance* of the tongue and of the pen into a persecution."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. Want of capacity or power to endure; non-endurance: as, the *intolerance* of cold or heat.

II. *Relig.:* Refusal to tolerate a faith different from one's own. Most religions advocate toleration while they are feeble and become intolerant when they are powerful. Though most governments are more or less intolerant, yet genuine statesmen have in every age instinctively tended towards tolerance as the most successful method of dealing with contending faiths.

* **in-tŏl'-ĕr-an-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *intolerant(e)*; *-y.*] The same as INTOLERANCE (q.v.).

in-tŏl'-ĕr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intolerans* = not able to endure: *in-* = not, and *tolerans*, pr. par. of *tolero* = to endure, to tolerate (q.v.); Sp. *intolerante*; Ital. *intollerante.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not enduring; not able to endure. (Followed by *of.*)

"The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Not enduring or allowing difference of opinion, teaching, or worship; unwilling or refusing to allow to others freedom of speech, choice, or action in opinions, doctrines, or worship; bigoted.

"Religion, harsh, *intolerant*, austere."
Cowper: Table Talk, 612.

B. *As subst.:* One who will not allow to others freedom of speech, choice or action in opinions, doctrines or worship; a bigot.

"You might as well have concluded that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor."—*Lowth: Letters to Warburton*, p. 62.

ĭn-tŏl'-ĕr-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *intolerant*; *-ly.*] In an intolerant manner.

***ĭn-tŏl'-ĕr-ā-tĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tolerate* (q.v.).] Intolerant.

"Experienced this *intolerating* spirit."—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflections; Miscell.* ii., ch. ii.

†**ĭn-tŏl-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *toleration* (q.v.).] Want of toleration; intolerance; refusal or unwillingness to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

***ĭn-tŏmb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Entomb.]

***ĭn'-tōn-āte** (1), *v.i.* [Lat. *intonatum*, sup. of *intono* : *in-* (intens.), and *tono* = to thunder.] To thunder.

***ĭn'-tōn-āte** (2), *v.i. & t.* [Low Lat. *intonatum*, sup. of *intono* : *in-* = in, and *tonus* = a tone, a note.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound the notes of the musical scale.

2. To pronounce in a musical manner; to intone.

B. *Trans.:* To intone, to chant.

***ĭn-tōn-ā'-tion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *intonatus*, pa. par. of *intono* = to thunder.] The act or state of thundering.

ĭn-tōn-ā'-tion (2), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *intonatio*, from *intonatum*, sup. of *intono* = to intone (q.v.).]

Music:

1. The method of producing sound from a voice or an instrument.

2. Correctness of pitch; *e.g.*, just intonation, singing or playing in perfect tune.

"'Tis said he had a tuneful tongue
Such happy *intonation*."
Tennyson: Amphion, 18.

3. The method of chanting certain portions of the church services.

4. The notes which precede the reciting-note in a Gregorian chant.

"One slow and uniform *intonation*, consisting of notes of equal or nearly-equal length."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 30.

ĭn'-tōn-ā-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *intonat(e)*; *-or.*]

Music: A monochord, or single string, stretched across a flat sound-board. Below the string is a diagram of the exact divisions of the monochord necessary for the production of the true musical scale. By means of a movable bridge, the student is able to sound the notes represented on the diagram, and so, to educate his ear to a true sense of relative pitch.

ĭn-tōne', *v.i. & t.* [Low Lat. *intono*, from Lat. *intonum* = according to tone; Ital. *intonare*; Fr. *entoner, entonner*; Sp. *entonar.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To make a loud protracted noise.

"So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang." *Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 283.

2. *Music:* To recite prayers, &c., in a monotone; to chant.

"I heard no longer
The snowy-handed dilettante
Delicate-handed priest *intone*."
Tennyson: Maud, I. viii. 11.

B. *Trans.:* To recite in a monotone; it includes the delivery of the prayers in monotone, and the precenting or leading of the plain song of the Psalms, Creed, Canticles, &c.

***ĭn-tor'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *intortio*, from *intortus*, pa. par. of *intorqueo* = to bend, to curve.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A winding, bending, or twisting.

2. *Bot.:* The state of any part which is twisted upon itself.

***ĭn-tort',** *v.t.* [Lat. *intortus*, pa. par. of *intorqueo* : *in-* = in, into, and *torqueo* = to twist.] To twist, to twine, to wreathe, to wring.

"With reverent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round the *intorted* horns the gilder rolled."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 505.

***ĭn-tor'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *intortio*, from *intortus*, pa. par. of *intorqueo* = to twist.] [Intort.] A winding, twining, or twisting.

ĭn tō'-tō, *phr.* [Lat.] Wholly, entirely.

***ĭn-tŏx'-ĭ-cą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *intoxicate*); *-able.*] Capable of being intoxicated. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If . . . the people were not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance."—*North: Examen*, p. 315.

ĭn-tŏx'-ĭ-cant, *s.* [Low Lat. *intoxicans*, pr. par. of *intoxico* = to poison.] [Intoxicate, *s.*] That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance.

ĭn-tŏx'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *intoxiquer*; Sp. *intoxicar*; Ital. *intossicare.*] [Intoxicate, *a.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To poison; to produce fatal effects.

"Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater; the other feedeth and nourisheth him."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 35.

2. To make drunk; to inebriate with, or as with alcoholic liquors.

"It leaueth behind it a taste like the taste of almon milke, and goeth downe very pleasantly, *intoxicating* weak braines."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 97.

II. *Fig.:* To excite the spirits of to the highest pitch; to excite to enthusiasm; to make delirious as with joy.

"Through an aerial universe of endless
Expansion—at which my soul aches to think—
Intoxicated with eternity." *Byron: Cain*, iii. 1.

***ĭn-tŏx'-ĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *intoxicatus*, pa. par. of *intoxico* = to poison; Lat. *in-* = into, and *toxicum* = Gr. τοξικον (*toxikon*) = poison in which arrows were dipped; τόξον (*toxon*) = a bow; τόξα (*toxa*) = arrows.] Intoxicated, delirious.

"Their mynde is so *intoxicate* that there is nothyng, but they will note it with a hiacke coale."—*Pryth: Workes*, p. 71.

***ĭn-tŏx'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intoxicated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intoxicated; intoxication.

ĭn-tŏx'-ĭ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Intoxicate, *v.*] Tending to make drunk; exciting the spirits to the highest pitch; making delirious or enthusiastic.

***intoxicating-gas,** *s.*

Chem.: An old name for nitrogen monoxide, N_2O. Called also laughing-gas (q.v.).

ĭn-tŏx-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Intoxicate, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of intoxicating or making drunk.

2. The state of being intoxicated; drunkenness, ebriety, inebriation; the state produced by drinking alcoholic liquors to excess.

"Sobriety perhaps may now be found
Where once *intoxication* pressed the ground."
Cowper: Conversation, 808.

II. *Fig.:* A state of high excitement of spirits; elation leading to frenzy, delirium, or enthusiasm.

"His actions, however, display the *intoxication* of extreme self-confidence."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

ĭn-trą-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition, signifying within, used as a prefix to many English words.

ĭn-trą-car-pĕl'-lar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *intra-* = within, and Eng. *carpellary* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Among or interior to the carpels. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ĭn-trą-crăn'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *cranial.*] Situated within the cerebellum.

ĭn-trăc-tą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *intractabl(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being intractable.

"If he still fell short of his master, the fault was not in him, but the *intractability* of his language."—*Hurd: Notes on the Art of Poetry.*

ĭn-trăct'-ą-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *intractabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *tractabilis* = tractable (q.v.); Ital. *intrattabile*; Sp. *intratable.*]

1. Not tractable; that cannot be governed, managed, or kept in order; unmanageable, refractory, violent, ungovernable, obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

"To the common run of more *intractable* and perverse tempers."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 3.

***2.** Hard to treat.

"He [Henry VIII.] was much pained and became exceeding froward and *intractable*."—*Burnet: History Reformation* (an. 1547).

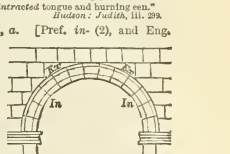
ĭn-trăct'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intractable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intractable; obstinacy, indocility.

ĭn-trăct'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *intractable*); *-ly.*] In an intractable, unmanageable, or perverse manner.

***ĭn-trăct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *intractus*, pa. par. of *intruho* = to draw or trail along.] Drawn in.

"With hot *intracted* tongue and burning ears."
Hudson: Judith, iii. 293.

***ĭn-trăct'-ĭle,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tractile* (q.v.).] Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out.



ĭn-trā'-dŏs, *s.* [Sp. = an entrance.]

Arch.: The soffit or undersurface of an arch, as opposed to the exterior, or upper curve, which is called extrados (q.v.).

ĭn-trā-fō-lĭ-ā'-ceoŭs (**cc** as **shў**), *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *foliaceous.*]

Bot.: Within the axil of a leaf.

***ĭn'-trąil,** *s.* [Entrail.]

ĭn-trą-mar'-ģĭn-al, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *marginal* (q.v.).] Situated or being within the margin.

***ĭn-trą-mŭn'-dane,** *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Situated or being within the world; belonging to the material world.

ĭn-trą-mūr'-al, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *mural* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Situated or being within the walls or boundaries, as of a city, town, &c.: as, an *intramural* cemetery.

2. *Anat. & Path.:* Within the walls of a tube or vessel: as, *intramural* obstruction of the intestines. (*Tanner: Practice of Medicine*, ii. 148.) [Intermural.]

***ĭn'-trąnce,** *s.* [Entrance, *s.*]

***ĭn-trănce',** *v.t.* [Entrance, *v.*]

ĭn-trăn-quĭl'-lĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tranquillity* (q.v.).] Want or absence of tranquillity or rest; inquietude, restlessness.

"Jactations were used for amusement, and also in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquility* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds."—*Temple: Of Health & Long Life.*

***ĭn-trăns-cā'-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transcalent* (q.v.).] Impervious to heat.

***ĭn-trăns-grĕs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transgressible* (q.v.).] That cannot be passed; incapable of being passed.

"Fatal destiny is a divine reason or sentence or *transgressible* and inevitable."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 859.

***ĭn-trăn'-sĭ-ent** (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transient* (q.v.).] Not transient; not passing quickly away; lasting.

ĭn-trăn'-sĭ-ģent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *intransigéant*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and *transigo* = to come to a settlement.] [Intransigentes.]

A. *As adj.:* Refusing to agree to come to an understanding, uncompromising; irreconcilable. Used especially of the Extreme Left, or Radical party, on the Continent.

B. *As subst.:* An irreconcilable person; one who refuses to agree to some political settlement.

ĭn-tran'-sĭ-ģĕn-tēs, (**g** as **h**), *s. pl.* [Sp. = the irreconcilables.] The name given to the Extreme Left in the Spanish Cortes, and afterwards to the extreme Republican party in Spain, corresponding with the Communists in France. In the latter sense, it was first used in the Spanish troubles which arose when Amadeus resigned the throne (A.D. 1873).

ĭn-trăn'-sĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *intransitivus*, from *in-* = not, and *transitivus* = passing over;

transeo = to pass over: *trans* = over, across, and *eo* = to go.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not passing on or over.

"And then it is for the image sake, and so far is *intransitive;* but whatever is paid more to the image is transitive, and passes further."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to verbs which express an action or state limited to the subject; that is, not passing over to an object: as, I *live*, I *walk*, I *talk*, &c. Intransitive verbs may take a noun of kindred meaning or object, called the cognate object: as, To *die* a *death*, to *live* a *life*, &c. Many verbs which appear to be intransitive are in reality transitive, without the object expressed: as, they are *building*, where the object, a house, wall, &c., is omitted. Some intransitive verbs, by means of a preposition or completing adverb, become transitive, and may be used passively: as, The man *laughs at* the boy; he is *laughed at*. Some intransitive verbs have a causative meaning, and take an object, as, He *ran* a thorn into his finger.

"Active verbs are subdivided into transitive and *intransitive*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

in-trăn'-sĭ-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intransitive; -ly.*] In an intransitive manner or sense; in manner of an intransitive verb.

in trăn'-sĭ-tū, *phr.* [Lat.] In the act or state of passing from one place to another; in transit: as, The goods were lost *in transitu*.

† **in-trăns-mĭs'-sĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transmissible* (q.v.).] Not transmissible; incapable of being transmitted.

† **in-trăns-mūt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transmutability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being intransmutable.

† **in-trăns-mūt'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *transmutable* (q.v.).] Not transmutable; incapable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

"Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

† **in'-trant**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *intrans*, pr. par. of *intro* = to go in.]

A. *As adj.:* Entering, passing in, penetrating.

B. *As subst.:* One who enters; specif., one who enters upon some public duty or office.

* **in-trăp'**, *v.t.* [Entrap.]

† **in-trą-păr-ĭ-ē'-tąl** *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *parietal.*] Situated or happening within walls, or within an enclosure; as, an *intraparietal* execution. (*Annandale.*)

in-trą-pĕt'-ĭ-ō-ląr, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *petiolar.*]

Bot.: Situated between the petiole and the stem. (Used when the two stipules at the base of a petiole so unite at their adjacent margins as to seem like one stipule between the petiole and the stem.) Not the same as Interpetiolar (q.v.), with which it is often confounded. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

in-trą-thŏ-răç'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *thoracic* (q.v.).]

Anat. & Path.: Within the thorax or breast: as, an *intrathoracic* tumour.

* **in-trą-trŏp'-ĭc-ąl**, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Situated or being within the tropics.

in-trą-ū'-tĕr-ĭne, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *uterine* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Within the uterus. (Used of an embryo.) (*Owen.*)

in-trą-văl'-vu-ląr, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *valvular.*]

Bot.: Placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many Cruciferæ.

† **in-trą-vē'-noŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *intra-*, and Eng. *venous* (q.v.).] Introduced within the veins.

"The *intravenous* injection of ammonia."—*Times*, May 21, 1873.

* **in trĕas'-ūre** (s as zh), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *treasure* (q.v.).] To lay up as in a treasury; to hoard up.

"Which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreasured*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* **in-trēat'**, * **in-trĕate**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *entraiter*, from Lat. *tracto* = to handle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat, to use.

"He shall gather the lambes together with his arme, and carye them in hys bosome, and shall kyndlye *intreate* those that beare yonge."—*Esaye*, xl. (1551.)

2. To treat of, to discourse of.

3. To entreat, to beg, to implore.

4. To persuade; to gain over by entreaties.

"All this her weeping sister does repeat
To the stern man, whom nothing could *intreate*."
Waller: Virgil; Æneid iv.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To treat, to discourse. (Followed by *of.*)

"Stephyn Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, preached at Paules Crosse, and there *intreated of* the Gospell of that daie."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 35).

2. To beg, to entreat, to implore. (Followed by *for.*)

"Then lets *intreat for* peace, and yeeldyng handes to him submit." *Phaer.: Virgil; Æneidos* xi.

* **in-trēat'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *treat;* and suff. *-able.*] Implacable, inexorable.

* **in-trēat'-ąnce**, * **in-treat-aunce**, *s.* [Eng. *intreat; -ance.*] Entreaty, solicitation.

"The shepherd, ouercome with the earnest *intreataunce* of his owne wife, returned into the wood."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 3.

* **in-trēat'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *intreat; -ful(l).*] Full of entreaties.

"To seek for succour of her and her peares,
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares."
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 10.

* **in-trēat'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *intreat; -ment.*] A begging or imploring for; entreaty.

"For *intreatment* of peace, lone, and amitie betwixt the two realmes."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1525).

* **in-trēat'-ȳ**, *s.* [Entreaty.]

in-trĕnch' (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trench*, s. (q.v.).]

* 1. To make furrows or hollows in.

"His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 601.

2. To surround or inclose with trenches, as in fortification; to fortify with intrenchments: as, To *intrench* a camp.

3. To lodge within intrenchments; to place in a strong and fortified position.

"*Intrenched* before the town both armies lie:
While night, with sable wings, involves the sky."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 1,318.

* 4. To protect or defend in any way.

"Spiritual gibberish is still better *intrenched*, and harder to be approached, for its having no weak side of common sense."—*Warburton: Charge to the Clergy of Gloucester.*

* **in-trĕnch'** (2), *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trench*, v.] To trench; to encroach on that which belongs to another. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"We dare not on your privilege *intrench*,
Or ask ye why ye like them? they are French."
Dryden: Prol. to Arviragus & Philicia.

* **in-trĕnch'-ąnt**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *trenchant* (q.v.).] Not to be cut; indivisible, invulnerable.

"As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as makes me bleed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

in-trĕnch'-mĕnt (1), *s.* [Eng. *intrench* (1); *-ment.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of intrenching.

"Their method of *intrenchment* was of Latin origin."—*Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys.* (Introd.)

2. A defensive work, consisting of a ditch or trench, and a parapet made from the excavated earth.

"Cæsar forced some of their strongest *intrenchments*; and then carried the war directly into the territories of Cassibelan."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. i.

II. *Fig.:* Any defence or protection.

* **in-trĕnch'-mĕnt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *intrench* (2); *-ment.*] The act of trenching or encroaching on the property or rights of others; an encroachment.

in-trĕp'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *intrepidus*, from *in-* = not, and *trepidus* = fearful, timid; Fr. *intrépide;* Ital. & Sp. *intrepido.*] Fearless, bold, brave, daring, undaunted, dauntless.

"He was *intrepid*, strong, fleet, patient of cold, of hunger, and of fatigue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *intrepid* and *bold*, see Bold.

in-trĕ-pĭd'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *intrépidité*, from *intrépide;* Ital. *intrepidità.*] The quality or state of being intrepid; fearlessness, boldness, conrage.

"That high and serene *intrepidity* which is the virtue of great commanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

in-trĕp'-ĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intrepid; -ly.*] In an intrepid, fearless, or dauntless manner.

"Orlando, determined to pursue his purpose, rushed forward *intrepidly* with his lifted shield."—*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. xix. (Note 8.)

* **in'-trĭc-ą-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *intric(o)* = to entangle, and Eng. *-able.*] Entangling, perplexing.

in'-trĭc-ą-çy, *s.* [Eng. *intrica(te); -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being intricate or tangled; perplexity, complication, involution.

"The *intricacy* of complicated systems."—*Rambler*, No. 180.

2. An intricate or perplexing situation; a difficulty or perplexity.

"As perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 273.

¶ For the difference between *intricacy* and *complexity*, see Complexity.

in'-trĭc-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *intricatus*, pa. par. of *intrico* = to perplex, to embarrass: *in-* = in, and *tricæ* = hindrances, wiles; Ital. *intricato.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Entangled, involved, complicated, perplexing, obscure; difficult to unravel or understand.

"The sense is *intricate*, 'tis only clear
What vowels and what consonants are there."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 385.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Entangled (q.v.).

* **in'-trĭ-cāte**, *v.t.* [Intricate, *a.*] To involve, to complicate, to perplex, to make obscure.

"This hy-path of cunning doth 's enwroll,
And *intricate* the passage of affairs."
Daniel: To Lord Henry Howard.

in'-trĭe-ąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *intricate; -ly.*] In an intricate manner; with perplexity, complication, or intricacy.

"By certain marks or notes *intricately* knotted."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

in'-trĭc-ąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intricate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intricate, complicated, or involved; intricacy.

"The difficulty and *intricateness* of the subject of our discourse."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 413.

* **in-trĭ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *intricatus*, pa. par. of *intrico* = to entangle.] Entanglement, intricacy, complication.

"The contact or *intrication* of the cohering firm corpuscles."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 420.

in-trigue', *s.* [Fr. *intrigue;* Sp. *intriga;* Ital. *intrigo.*] [Intrigue, *v.*]

* 1. Intricacy, complication.

"Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The act of intriguing or plotting by secret and underhand ways or means; a plot or scheme of an intricate or complicated nature, intended to effect some object by secret arts.

"Busy meddlers with *intrigues* of state."
Pomfret: The Choice.

* 3. The plot of a play, romance, fable, &c.; a complicated scheme of actions and events intended to excite the interest of the reader or audience, and make them look forward eagerly to the development of the plot.

"As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

4. Illicit intimacy between persons of different sexes: a liaison; libertinism.

"Nor yet the swarms that occupy the brain,
Where dreams of dress, *intrigue*, and pleasure reign."
Cowper: Retirement, 642.

in-trigue', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *intriguer;* Fr. *intriguer*, from Lat. *intrico* = to entangle, to intricate (q.v.); Sp. *intrigar;* Ital. *intrigare.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To perplex; to render intricate.

"How doth it perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To form, enter into, or carry on plots or schemes, usually of a complicated nature, with a view to effect some object by secret or underhand artifices; to plot, to scheme.

"The cardinal of York was not satisfied to be *intriguing* for the popedom after his death."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1527).

in-trig'-uĕr, *s.* [Eng. *intrigu(e); -er.*] One who intrigues; one who forms or enters into secret or underhand plots; a plotter; a schemer.

"A gentleman of the Inns of Court, and a deep *intriguer.*"—*Tatler*, No. 193.

* **in-trig'-uĕr-ў,** *s.*—[Eng. *intrigue; -ry.*] The act, art, or practice of intriguing.

* **in-trig'-uĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intrigu(e); -ess.*] A scheming woman.

"The wife, for her part . . . was a compleat *intriguess.*"—*North: Examen*, p. 197.

¶ Miss Edgeworth (*Manœuvring*, ch. i.) regrets that "a word used in the days of Charles II., and still intelligible in our times, should have become obsolete."

in-trig'-uĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INTRIGUE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of plotting; intrigue.

in-trig'-uĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *intriguing; -ly.*] In an intriguing, plotting, or scheming manner; with intrigues or secret plots.

* **in-trig'-uĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *intrigu(e); -ish.*] Connected with plots or intrigues. (*North: Examen*, p. 193.)

* **in-trinse',** * **in-trinçe',** *a.* [INTRINSIC.] Entangled, intricate, complicated.

"Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords atwain,
Which are too *intrince* to unloose."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* **in-trin'-ĕ-cal,** *a.* [INTRINSIC.]

1. Inherent, natural, essential.

"These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them."—*Tillotson.*

2. Close, intimate, familiar.

* **in-trin'-sĕ-cate,** * **in-trin'-sĭ-cate,** *a.* [Lat. *intrinsecus*; Ital. *intrinsecato, intrinsicato.*] [INTRINSIC.] Entangled, perplexed, complicated, intricate.

"With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

in-trin'-sĭc, in-trin'-sĭc-al, * **in-trin-se-cal,** * **in-trin-sick,** * **in-tryn-cic-all,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *intrinseque*, from *intrinsecus* = inwards, from *in-* = in, into, and *secus*, from same root as *sequor* = Sp. & Port. *intrinseco*; Ital. *intrinsico, intrinseco.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Inward, internal, inherent.

*2. Domestic, internal.

*3. Intimate, close, familiar.

4. Existing because of natural reasons and not as a result of accident or extrinsic influence; belonging to the nature of a person or thing; not extrinsic.

¶ *Intrinsic value:* A term commonly but erroneously used as a synonym of *market price.* [See VALUE, *s.*, ¶.]

* 5. Intricate, complicated.

"Hys workinge toles are such vnsauerye sophismes, problemes, subtyltyes, seconde intentions, *intrynsicall* moodes, with other prodigious scorceries."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii. (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Of muscles*): Attached wholly to the bones of the limbs and their arches.

2. *Scots Law:* A term applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference, so intimately connected with the point at issue that they make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and are inseparable from it.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A genuine, true, or essential quality.

"This history will display the very *intrinsicals* of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 11.

¶ The value of a thing is either *intrinsic* or *real:* the *real* value of a book, in the proper sense, lies in the fineness of the paper, and the costliness of its binding; and, in the improper sense, it lies in the excellence of its contents, in opposition to the artificial value which it acquires in the minds of bibliomaniacs from being a scarce edition. The worth of a man is either *genuine* or *native:* the *genuine* worth of a man lies in the excellence of his moral character, in opposition to his adventitious worth, which he acquires from the possession of wealth, power, and dignity: the *native* worth of a man is that which is inborn in him, and natural, in opposition to the meretricious aud borrowed worth which he may derive from his situation, his talent, or his efforts to please. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

in-trin-sĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *intrinsical; -ity.*] The quality or state of being intrinsical; essentiality.

in-trin'-sĭc-al-lў, * in-trin-sec-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *intrinsical; -ly.*]

* 1. Internally, within.

"Till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsically* moved by an immaterial self-active substance."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. Really, truly, in reality.

"Lumps of base metal, nominally worth near a million sterling, *intrinsically* worth about a sixtieth part of that sum, were in circulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

in-trin'-sĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intrinsical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being intrinsical; intrinsicality.

in-trō-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin adverb, signifying within, used as a prefix to English words.

in-trō-çĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *cessio* = a going.]

Med.: A going or shrinking of the parts inwards.

† **in-trō-cūrved',** *a.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *curved.*]

Bot.: The same as INTROFLEXED (q.v.).

in-trō-dū'çe, *v.t.* [Lat. *introduco*, from *intro-* = within, and *duco* = to lead; Fr. *introduire*; Ital. *introdurre*; Sp. *introducir.*]

1. To bring or lead in; to usher in.

"*Introduced* her to the parks and plays."
Pope: The Basset Table, 63.

2. To pass or put in; to insert: as, To *introduce* a finger into a crevice.

3. To insert, to interpolate.

"Anything that is afterwards to be *introduced* in a more proper place."—*Blair*, vol. ii., Lect. 30.

4. To bring into use or practice.

"A custom or habit *introduced* by the necessity of trade among them."—*Temple: United Provinces*, vol. ii., Lect. 30.

5. To bring forward with preliminary or prefatory matter; to bring into notice; to make known: as, To *introduce* a subject with a preface.

6. To bring before the public by writing or exhibition: as, To *introduce* a character on the stage.

7. To make personally known: as, To *introduce* a gentleman to a lady,

8. To produce; to cause to exist; to induce.

"Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors."—*Locke: On Education.*

* **in-trō-dū'çe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *introduce; -ment.*] Introduction.

"Without the *introducement* of new or absolute forms or terms, or exotic models."—*Milton: Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.*

in-trō-dūç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *introduc(e); -er.*] One who or that which introduces.

"The *introducer* of those divisions into English poetry."—*Johnson: Proposal to Print the Works of Shakespeare.*

* **in-trō-dŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *introductus*, pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.).] To bring in; to introduce. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 29.)

in-trō-dŭc'-tion, * in-tro-duc-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *introduction*, from Lat. *introductionem*, accus. of *introductio*; from *introductus*, pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.); Sp. *introduccion*; Ital. *introduzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of introducing, bringing, or leading in; the act of inserting; insertion.

2. The act of introducing or bringing into use, practice, or notice.

3. The act of making personally known to each other; the state of being made known personally to each other.

4. That part of a book, treatise, or discourse which precedes the main part, and in which the author gives a general account of its object, plan, or subject; a prefatory or preliminary discourse.

5. A treatise more or less elementary, on any branch of study; a treatise introductory to more elaborate or scientific works on the same subject: as, an *introduction* to geology.

II. *Bib. Science:* A department of Biblical science, the objects of which are stated by Prof. K. A. Credner, D.D., to be fivefold: (1) The origin of the individual books received into the sacred canon; (2) the history of the canon and the origin of the collection of Scripture books; (3) the history of the several translations, &c.; (4) the history of the text; and (5) the history of interpretation. It is divided into Introduction to the Old, and Introduction to the New Testament.

in-trō-dŭc'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *introductif;* from Lat. *introductus*, pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.).] Serving or tending to introduce; introducing or bringing forward; introductory,

"Laws, when prudently framed, are by no means subversive, but rather *introductive* of liberty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 1.

* **in-trō-dŭc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *introductive; -ly.*] In a manner serving to introduce; introductorily.

* **in-trō-dŭc'-tōr,** *s.* [Lat. from *introductus*, pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.).] An introducer.

"We were accompanied . . . by ye *introductor* of ambassadors and ayd of [ceremonies."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Sept. 15, 1651.

† **in-trō-dŭc'-tōr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *introductory; -ly.*] In an introductory manner; by way of introduction.

in-trō-dŭc'-tōr-ў, *a.* [Low Lat. *introductorius*, from *introductus*, pa. par. of *introduco* = to introduce (q.v.); Sp. *introductorio.*] Serving to introduce; serving as an introduction to something further; previous, prefatory, preliminary.

"The *introductory* chapters have undoubtedly a bearing on the events which follow."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 6, 1884, p. 303.

* **in-trō-dŭc'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *introductor; -ess.*] A female who introduces.

in-trō-flĕxed', *a.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *flexed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Flexed or bent inwards; curved inwards; introcurved.

* **in-trō-grĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *introgressio*, from *introgressus*, pa. par. of *introgredior: intro-* = within, and *gradior* = to go, to walk.] The act of going in or entering; entrance.

in'-trō-ĭt, in-trō'-ĭt-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *introitus* = a going in, from *introeo* = to go in: *intro-* = within, and *eo* = to go; Fr. *introit.*]

1. *In the Roman Church:* Words recited by the priest in saying Mass, after the Confiteor, as soon as he has ascended the altar. The custom of reciting the Introit is of early origin, and has been attributed to Gregory the Great. The words are usually from some psalm, formerly recited entire, and have an antiphon, and are followed by a Gloria; in some cases they are taken from other portions of Scripture, and occasionally from uninspired writers. The old English word is office, which corresponds to the Latin *officium*, by which name the Introit is known in the Mozarabic, Carthusian, Dominican, and Carmelite missals. At High-mass and in a Missa Cantata the Introit is sung by the choir, as the priest commences the Mass.

2. *In the Anglican Church:* A short anthem, psalm, or hymn, sung while the minister proceeds to the table to commence the Communion service. Formerly, in some English cathedrals, the Sanctus was sung as an Introit. This practice arose probably from the fact that the Communion Service soon after the Reformation ceased to be performed chorally, a proof of which is found in the fact that for nearly two centuries—namely, from 1660 to 1840—the Sanctus was never set to music except as an Introit, nor was the *Gloria in excelsis* set but as an anthem.

in-trō'-ĭt-ŭs, *s.* [INTROIT.]

in-trō-mĭss'-ĭon, *s.* [Lat. *intromissio*, from *intromissus*, pa. par. of *intromitto: intro-* = within, and *mitto* = to seud.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sending in; the act of admitting; admission.

"All the reason that I could ever yet hear alledged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sorts, sects, and persuasions into our communion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

2. The act of introducing or inserting; insertion.

II. *Scots Law:* The act of intermeddling with the property or effects of others, whether legally or without authority; also the dealing of a factor or agent with the money of his employer.

"And all *intromission* and dispositioun of onie casualteis, properties."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1567).

ĭn'-trō-mĭt, *v.t.*& *i.* [Lat. *intromitto*, from *intro-* = within, and *mitto* = to send.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To send in, to let in, to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which anything enters.

"Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts."—*Newton: Optics.*

B. *Intransitive:*

Scots Law: To intermeddle, to interfere.

"Where the said officer or officers may not lawfully *intromit* or intermeddle."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 271.

* **ĭn-trō-mĭt'-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *intromittens*, pr. par. of *intromitto*.] Sending or conveying in or into.

* **ĭn-trō-mĭt'-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *intromit*; *-er.*] One who intromits, au intermeddler.

* **ĭn-trō-prĕss'-lōn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *intro-* = withiu, and *pressio* = a pressing, pressure; *pressus*, pa. par. of *presso* = to press (q.v.).] Pressure acting within; internal pressure.

* **ĭn-trō-rĕ-cĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *reception* (q.v.).] The act of receiviug within; admission within.

"Were hut the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts (as species to the eye by *introreception*)."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 564.

ĭn-tror'se, *a.* [Lat. *introrsum* & *introrsus*, adv. = (1) towards the inside, inwards, into, (2) within.]

Bot.: Turned towards the axis to which it appertains. (Used specif. of anthers when the line of dehiscence is ou their inner side facing the pistil.)

* **ĭn-trō-spĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *introspecto* = to look within: *intro-* = within, and *specto* = to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.

† **ĭn-trō-spĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *introspectio*, from *introspectus*, pa. par. of *introspicio* = to look within: *intro-* = within, and *specio* = to look.] The act of looking into or within; a view of the inside or interior; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings.

"The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 55.

† **ĭn-trō-spĕc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *introspection*; *-ist.*] One given to introspection; one who studies the operations of his own mind. (*Annandale.*)

† **ĭn'-trō-spĕc-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *introspect*; *-ive.*] Looking within; viewing inwardly; examining one's own thoughts or feelings.

"'I expect,' said Miss Merton, 'that we are naturally more *introspective* than men.'"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-trō-sūme',** *v.t.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *sumo* = to take.] To take or receive in; to absorb.

ĭn-trō-sŭs-cĕp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *intro-*, and Eng. *susception* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of taking or receiving in or within.

2. *Anat.:* The same as INTUSSUSCEPTION (q.v.).

* **ĭn-trō-vē'-nĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *veniens*, pr. par. of *venio* = to come.] Coming in or between; entering.

"Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv. ch. x.

ĭn-trō-vē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *intro-* (q.v.), and Lat. *vena* = a vein.]

Bot.: The obscuration of the venation by the abnormally developed parenchyma, as in Hoya, &c.

† **ĭn-trō-vẽr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *versio* = a turning, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] The act of introverting; the state of being introverted.

† **ĭn-trō-vẽrt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *intro-* = within, and *verto* = to turn.]

1. To turn in or inward.

"His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes,
Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks,
Procure him many a curse."
Cowper: Task, iv. 633.

2. To turn or direct to one's own heart or thoughts.

"Beyond its natural elevation raised
His *introverted* spirit."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ĭn-trūde', *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *intrudo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *trudo* = to push, to thrust; Ital. *intrudere.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust or push one's self forward into any place or position; to push in; to force one's way.

"Unprudent man, that whan the Rutil Kinge did through *intrude*." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* ix.

2. *Specif.:* To thrust or push one's self forward into any place or position; to force one's self upon others; to enter or put one's self forward unwelcomely or without invitation; to obtrude.

"There is society, where none *intrudes*,
By the deep Sea, and music in its roar."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 178.

* 3. To intervene; to be interposed.

"Where half the convex world *intrudes* between."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* 4. To encroach; to trench.

"Now, Henry, thou hast added to thy sin
Of usurpation, and *intruding* force,
A greater crime." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv. 1.

B. *Reflex.:* To push or thrust one's self forward.

"And that man is not meete for a rowme or ministracion, whych *intrudeth* hymselfe into the same."—*Udal: Hebrues* v.

C. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To force or cast in; to push or thrust forward unwarrantably: as, To *intrude* one's conversation upon people.

2. *Geol.:* To force in, as a volcanic rock may into sedimentary strata. [INTRUSIVE.]

ĭn-trûd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *intrud(e)*; *-ed.*]

Geol.: Intrusive (q.v.).

ĭn-trûd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *intrud(e)*; *-er.*] One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in or enters where he is not wanted, or where he has no business.

"Hence, vain *intruder!* haste away,
Wash not with unhallowed brine
The footsteps of my Celia's shrine."
Carew: To my Rival.

¶ A man is au *intruder* who is an unbidden guest at the table of another; he is an *interloper* when he joins any society in such manner as to obtain its privileges, without sharing its burdens. *Intruders* are always offensive in the domestic circle; *interlopers* in trade are always regarded with an evil eye.

* **ĭn-trûd'-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *intruder*; *-ess.*] A female who intrudes.

"Joash should recover his rightful throne from the unjust usurpation of Athaliah, an idolatrous *intrudress* thereinto."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. x.

* **ĭn-trŭnk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trunk* (q.v.).] To encase, to euwrap, to inclose.

"Had eager lust *intrunk'd* my conquer'd soul
I had not buried living joys in death."
Ford: Love's Sacrifice, v. 3.

ĭn-trû'-şion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intrusus*, pa. par. of *intrudo* = to intrude (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of intruding or thrusting one's self forward unwarrantably and unwelcomely where one is not wanted.

"Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill
With loathed *intrusion*, and fill all the land."
Milton: P. L., xii. 178.

2. The act of encroaching or infringing; an encroachment.

"For sith he saieth they come into the place by succession, he layth not any inuasion, or *intrusion*, or other vnlawfull comming thor into."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 640.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The operation of forcing through or into sedimentary strata. (Used of volcanic rocks.) [INTRUSIVE-ROCKS.]

2. *Law:* An unlawful entry into or upon lands and tenements void of a possessor, by one who has no right to the same.

3. *Scotch Ch.:* The settlement of a minister in a church or congregation against the will, or without the consent of the congregation.

¶ The term was frequently used during the ten years' ecclesiastical controversy which culminated in the disruption of the Scotch Church in 1843.

* **ĭn-trû'-şion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *intrusion*; *-al.*] Pertaining to intrusion; noting intrusion.

ĭn-trû'-şion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *intrusion*; *-ist.*] One who favours the intrusion or settlement of a minister in a church or congregation contrary to the will, or without the consent of the congregation.

ĭn-trû'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *intrusus*, pa. par. of *intrudo* = to intrude (q.v.).] Tending or apt to intrude; thrusting or entering without invitation or welcome; obtrusive.

"Nor interrupting with *intrusive* talk
The grand, majestic symphonies of ocean."
Longfellow: Dedication.

intrusive-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks of igneous origin which have forced their way through crevices or rents in sedimentary strata, or have broken them up.

¶ Intrusive sheets of eruptive rock may be distinguished from true lava flows which have been subsequently overlaid conformably by sedimentary strata, by the fact that the rocks, both above and below the intrusive sheets, are altered at the contacts, while in the case of lava-flows the rocks over which they ran have been altered, but the deposits above them show no trace of metamorphism. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks*, 2nd ed., p. 32.)

ĭn-trû'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *intrusive*; *-ly.*] In an intrusive or iutruding manner.

ĭn-trû'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *intrusive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being intrusive.

ĭn-trŭst', * **ĕn-trŭst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *trust* (q.v.).]

1. (*Of things*): To give in trust; to commit or confide to the charge of a persou; to commit with confidence. (Followed by *to* before the person charged.)

"That the series of our astronomical observations might suffer no interruption by any absence, I *intrusted* the care of continuing them *to* Mr. Trevenen."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. ix.

2. (*Of persons*): To charge with the care, custody, or supervision of anything; to commit or confide the charge or care of anything to. (Followed by *with* before the thing intrusted.)

¶ For the difference between to *intrust* and to *consign*, see CONSIGN.

* **ĭn'-tū-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *intuitus*, pa. par. of *intueor*.] [INTUITION.] To perceive by intuition.

"As mathematical quantities only come into existence by being *intuited* or constructed, so the pure concepts only exist when they are thought."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), ii. 512.

ĭn-tū-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *intuitus*, pa. par. of *intueor* = to look in or within: *in-* = into, and *tueor* = to look; Sp. *intuicion*; Ital. *intuizione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of looking on; a sight, a view; a regard, an aim.

"His disciples must not onely abstain from the act of unlawful concubinate, but from the impurer *intuition* of a wife of another man."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. ii., § 36.

II. *Phil.:* A term borrowed from Scholastic Theology, where it signifies a knowledge of God supernaturally obtained, and, by consequence, superior to knowledge obtained by ordinary methods. In passing into the service of Philosophy the word intuition has retained in some measure the idea of superiority, or at least of priority. In the French and Scotch schools all beliefs and judgments presenting themselves spontaneously to the mind, with irresistible evidence, but without the assistance of reasoning or reflection, are called intuitions, axioms, first principles, principles of common sense, or self-evident truths, and the recognition of these intuitions is the fundamental doctrine of Intuitionalism. Reid (*Essay on Intell. Powers*, ess. iv.) enumerates twelve first principles or intuitions of contingent truths:

(1) Everything exists of which we are conscious. (2) The thoughts of which I am conscious are the thoughts of a being called myself. (3) The things which I remember did really happen. (4) We may be certain of our identity as far as we remember. (5) The things which we perceive exist, and are what we perceive them to be. (6) We have some power over our actions and the determinations of our wills. (7) The natural faculties by

which we discriminate truth from error are not fallacious. (8) There is life and intelligence in our fellow-men. (9) Certain features and gestures indicate certain thoughts and dispositions of the mind. (10) Human testimony naturally awakens confidence. (11) In respect to events depending on human volition, there is a self-evident probability, greater or less. (12) In the phenomena of nature, what is to be will probably be like to what has been in similar circumstances.

In the school of Kant the word intuition (*Anschauung*) is nearly synonymous with perception. (See extract, and for Schelling's teaching, see ¶ *Intellectual Intuition.*)

"*Intuition* is Beholding; considered subjectively it is a mental operation; objectively, it is the product of that operation, the Beheld. Time and Space may therefore be considered as pure forms of the mental operation Beholding; or as products of that operation. In the one case they are transcendental, in the other empirical. Just as we speak of Sensation in general, and of particular sensations, so Kant speaks of Intuition as the general faculty, and of intuitions as the acts and products of that faculty."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), ii. 513.

¶ *Intellectual Intuition:*

Metaph.: (For def. see extract).

"In both [the Alexandrian and German Schools] the incapacity of Reason to solve the problems of Philosophy is openly proclaimed: in both some higher faculty is called in to solve them. Plotinus called this faculty Ecstasy. Schelling called it the *Intellectual Intuition.* The Ecstasy was not supposed to be a faculty possessed by all men, and at all times; it was only possessed by the few, and by them but sometimes. The *Intellectual Intuition* was not supposed to be a faculty common to all men; on the contrary, it was held as the endowment only of a few of the privileged: it was the faculty for philosophizing."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), ii. 577.

ĭn-tū-ĭ'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *intuition; -al.*] Pertaining to, derived from or characterized by intuition; intuitive.

intuitional-reason, *s.*

Phil.: (See extract).

"By *Intuitional Reason* I here wish to express what the Germans call *Vernunft*, which they distinguish from *Verstand*, as Coleridge tried to make Englishmen distinguish between Reason and Understanding. The term Reason is too deeply rooted in our language to be twisted into any new direction, and I hope by the unusual '*Intuitional Reason*' to keep the reader's attention alive to the fact that by it is designated the process of the mind engaged in transcendental enquiry."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (1880), i., liv.

ĭn-tū-ĭ'-tion-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *intuitional; -ism.*]

Metaph.: The doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition.

***ĭn-tū-ĭ'-tion-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *intuitional; ist.*] An advocate or supporter of the doctrine of intuitionalism. [INTUITION, II.]

"By the *Intuitionalists* it is asserted that the tendency to form them [primary beliefs] is an intellectual instinct inborn in man."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology*, § 201.

ĭn-tū'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *intuitif*, from Lat. *intuitus*, pa. par. of *intueor.*] [INTUITION.]

1. Perceived or seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind immediately on inspection.

2. Obtained or received by intuition or simple inspection.

"Sometimes the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas immediately by themselves, without the intervention of any other: and this, I think, we may call *intuitive* knowledge."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § 1.

3. Seeing clearly, not merely believing.

4. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without reason or argument.

"Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive, or *intuitive.*" *Milton: P. L.*, v. 488.

ĭn-tū'-ĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *intuitive; -ly.*]

1. In an intuitive manner; by intuition.

"For although with speech they *intuitively* conceive each other, yet do their apprehensions proceed through realities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. On bare inspection; without argument or reasoning.

"The truth of mathematical axioms has always been supposed to be *intuitively* obvious."—*Stewart: Philosophy of Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

***ĭn-tu-mĕs'-çe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *intumesco*, from *in-* (intens.), and *tumesco*, incept. of *tumeo* = to swell.] To swell; to become enlarged or expanded, as by heat.

†ĭn-tu-mĕs'-çençe, ĭn-tu-mĕs'-çen-çў, *s.* [Fr. *intumescence*, from Lat. *intumescens*, pr. par. of *intumesco.*] [INTUMESCE.]

1. The act, state, or process of swelling or expanding, as with heat; expansion.

2. A swollen or expanded mass.

3. Heat of mind; excitement.

"There is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent."—*Johnson: Taxation no Tyranny.*

***ĭn-tū'-mu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *tumulatus*, pa. par. of *tumulo* = to bury, to entomb; *tumulus* = a tomb.] To bury, to inter, to inhume, to entomb.

"He also caused the corps of King Richard ye Second to be taken from the earth, whom King Henry the Fourth had *intumulate* in the friers Church of Langley."—*Stow: Henry V.* (an. 1413).

***ĭn-tū'-mu-late,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *tumulatus*, pa. par. of *tumulo* = to bury.] Not buried; unburied.

***ĭn-tŭr'-bĭd-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *turbidus* = turbid (q.v.).] To make turbid, dark, or confused. (*Coleridge.*)

***ĭn-tŭr-ġĕs'-çençe, *ĭn-tŭr-ġĕs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *inturgescens*, pr. par. of *inturgesco* = to swell up: *in-* (intens.), and *turgesco*, incept. of *turgeo* = to swell.] A swelling; the act or state of swelling.

"Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

ĭn'-tŭrn, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *turn*, s.] A term in wrestling, when one puts his thigh between those of his adversary, and lifts him up. (*Halliwell.*)

"And with a trip i' th' *inturn* mawl him."
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk.

***ĭn-tūşe',** *s.* [Lat. *intusus*, pa. par. of *intundo* = to bruise.] A bruise, a wound.

"And after, hauing searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarfe did bind the wound fro' cold to keepe." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 33.

ĭn-tŭs-sŭs-çĕpt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *intus-* = within, and *susceptus*, pa. par. of *suscipio* = to receive.]

Anat. (*Of a vessel or part, &c.*): Received within another vessel or part.

ĭn-tŭs-sŭs-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *intus-*, and Eng. *susception* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The reception of one part within another.

2. *Anat.:* The term used when part of a tube is inverted within the contiguous part. (*Owen.*) The art, operation, or process of taking dead matter into a living being. (*Nicholson.*)

3. *Pathol.:* The accidental insertion or protrusion of an upper segment of the bowels into a lower. The varieties are ileo-cæcal, iliac, jejunal, and colic. It occurs most frequently in infancy and childhood, and in the adult death ensues in five or six days if the stricture is not removed. By drawing one portion of a toeless long stocking into the other, a correct representation of this condition is obtained. Inflation, practised long ago by Hippocrates, is the most successful treatment.

ĭn-twīne', ĕn-twīne', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *twine* (q.v.).]

1. To twine or twist together.

"There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots *intwined* and branches interwove."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 817.

* 2. To surround by a winding course.

3. To twine round.

"The flowering thorn, self-taught to wind,
The bazle's stubborn stem *intwined.*"
Beattie: The Hares; A Fable.

***ĭn-twīne'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *intwine; -ment.*] The act of intwining.

ĭn-twĭst', ĕn-twĭst', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *twist* (q.v.).] To twist or twine together.

ĭn'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = *inula*, probably a corruption of helenium; Gr. ἑλένιον (*helenion*) = elecampane.] [Def.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the composite sub-tribe Inuleæ (q.v.). The heads are panicled, corymbose, or solitary rayed, yellow; the involucre campanulate, the bracts in many series, the receptacle flat, naked; the ray flowers female or neuter, in one series ligulate; the dark flowers tubular, having two sexes; the fruit terete or angled, the pappus in one series, scabrous. About fifty species are known, of which the only important one is the Common Elecampane, *I. Helenium*, a native of Europe, and an escape in the United States. It was once much valued for its medicinal root, but is now neglected.

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) [ELECAMPANE, INULIN.]

(2) The dry roots of *Inula racemosa*, a West Himalayan and Cashmere plant, have a weak aromatic odour like orris, and act as a mild tonic. They are used in veteriuary medicine. (*Watts.*)

ĭn-ū'-a-mīde, *s.* [Lat. *inul(a)*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{20}(OH)CO, NH_2$. A compound obtained by passing ammoniacal gas into an alcoholic solution of inulic anhydride. It crystallizes in feathery crystals, sparingly soluble in alcohol. It melts at 210°, undergoing decomposition, and is very feebly basic.

ĭn-ū'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *inul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of tubuliferous composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

ĭn'-u-lĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *inul(a); -ic.*] Derived from the genus Inula (q.v.).

inulic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{22}O_3 = C_{15}H_{20}O_2 + H_2O$. A monobasic acid, prepared by heating inulic anhydride with dilute potash, and decomposing the salt formed with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in delicate needles, melting at 90°, and is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. When heated above 90°, it gives off its water, and is converted into the anhydride. The potassium and sodium salts are very soluble in water and in alcohol, but crystallize with great difficulty. The ammonium salt is very unstable, decomposing on simply evaporating the solution. The silver salt, $C_{15}H_{21}AgO_3$, crystallizes in small brilliant scales. When inulic acid is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and dry hydrochloric acid gas passed into the solution, large colourless rhombic crystals are formed, which melt at 140°, decomposing and giving off hydrochloric acid. This crystalline body forms salts, but they are very unstable. Its formula is $C_{15}H_{21}O_2Cl$.

inulic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$. A white crystalline substance, obtained by distilling elecampane root with steam, pressing the crystals between blotting-paper, and recrystallizing from alcohol. It is almost insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 66°, and boils at 275° with partial decomposition.

ĭn'-u-lĭn, ĭn'-u-lĭne, *s.* [Lat., &c. *inul(a); -in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A soft white tasteless powder, isomeric with and similar in its properties to starch, discovered by Valeutin Rose in 1804. It is very widely distributed throughout the vegetable kingdom, being found in the roots of elecampane, dandelion, chicory, feverfew, in the tubers of the potato, the dahlia, and the Jerusalem artichoke, in the seeds of the sun-flower, and in many other plants. It is usually prepared from the sliced or rasped roots of the elecampane or the dahlia, by boiling with water in the presence of sodium carbonate. The liquid obtained is cooled by a freezing mixture, when the inulin precipitates. To obtain it pure, it is dissolved in hot water, filtered, and again exposed to a freezing mixture. On repeating this process three or four times, the inulin is obtained perfectly white. It is insoluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water. It dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, the solution yielding, after a few hours, a blue amorphous precipitate, insoluble in water and in ammonia, but soluble in tartaric acid. Its specific gravity is 1·349, and its optical lævorotatory power $[\alpha]_D = 34·6$. When heated with water in sealed tubes at 100°, or when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it is converted into a sugar, which has all the properties of levulose. Inulin is distinguished from starch by its giving a yellow or yellowish-brown instead of a blue colour with iodine; by its solubility in aqueous cuprammonia, and by its inalterability under the influence of ferments. It appears to be a substance intermediate between gums and starch. Inulin has lately been examined by H. Kiliani. He assigns to it the formula, $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31} = 6C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$.

ĭn'-u-lōl, *s.* [Lat. &c. *inul(a)*; Eng., &c. (*alcoh*)*ol* (?)].

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A yellowish liquid, having an aromatic taste and an odour of peppermint, obtained by distilling elecampane root, *Inula Helenium*, with steam. The white crystalline mass which comes over is pressed between blotting-paper, which absorbs the inulol, and this may be afterwards recovered in a tolerably pure state by distilling the paper with steam. It boils at 200°, and, when distilled with phosphorus pentasulphide, a hydro-carbon, $C_{10}H_{14}$, is obtained, which boils at 175°.

***in-ŭm'-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inumbratus*, pa. par. of *inumbro: in-* = in, into, and *umbra* = a shade.] To shade; to cover with shade; to darken.

***in-ŭm-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inumbratio*, from *inumbratus*, pa. par. of *inumbro* = to darken.] Shade, shadow, overshadowing.

"The obstruction and *inumbration* heginneth on that side."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 956.

***in-ŭnct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *inunctus*, pa. par. of *inungo* = to anoint.] Anointed.

***in-ŭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inunctio*, from *inunctus*, pa. par. of *inungo* = to anoint.] The act of smearing or anointing; unction.

"An oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feather."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

***in-ŭnc-tu-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *unctuosity* (q.v.).] Want or absence of unctuosity; absence of greasiness or oiliness perceptible to the touch.

***in-ŭn'-dant,** *a.* [Lat. *inundans*, pr. par. of *inundo* = to flow over, to overflow: *in-* = in, upon, and *unda* = a wave.] Overflowing.

"Costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy."
Shenstone: Economy, i.

in-ŭn-dā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Nom. fem. pl. of Lat. *inundatus*.] [INUNDATE.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the forty-eighth class of his Natural System of Botany. He included under it the genera Hippuris, Elatine, Ruppia, Typha, &c.

in-ŭn'-dāte, in'-ŭn-dāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inundatus*, pa. par. of *inundo* = to overflow; Fr. *inonder*; Ital. *inondare*; Sp. *inundar*.]

1. *Lit.:* To spread over or cover with a flood; to overflow, to flood; to submerge, to deluge.

"During the period when the Nile *inundates* Egypt."—*Beloe: Herodotus*, bk. ii., note 39.

2. *Fig.:* To fill to overflowing; to fill with overabundance or superfluity; to swamp.

in'-ŭn-dāte, *a.* [INUNDATE, *v.*]

Bot. & Geog.: Flooded. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

in-ŭn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inundatio*, from *inundatus*, pa. par. of *inundo* = to overflow; Fr. *inondation*; Sp. *inundacion*; Ital. *inondazione*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of inundating or overflowing; the state of being inundated or flooded.

"This place hath a great pond caused by the *inundation* of Nilus."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 203.

2. An overflow of waters; a flood, a deluge.

II. *Fig.:* An overflowing or overspreading of any kind; a flood.

"Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish were utterly wasted."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

† **inundation-mud,** *s.*

Geol.: The same as LOESS (q.v.).

***in-ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *understanding* (q.v.).] Wanting or void of understanding.

"Such material and mortal, such *inunderstanding* souls."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 10.

***in-ŭr-bāne',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *urbane* (q.v.).] Not urbane, incivil, uncourteous, impolite, rough.

"Just it would be, and by no meane *inurbane*."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature & Dogma* (1873), p. 180.

***in-ŭr-bāne'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inurbane*; *-ly.*] In an uncivil, uncourteous, or rough manner; not urbanely; incivilly.

***in-ŭr-bāne'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inurbane*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inurbane; incivility.

***in-ŭr-băn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *urbanity* (q.v.).] Incivility, impoliteness; rude unpolished manners.

"Such idle stuff . . . as his own servile *inurbanity* forbears not to put into the Apostle's mouth."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

in-ŭre', * **en-ure,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *ure* = work, operation, use; O. Fr. *ovre, œvre, uevre, eure*, from Lat. *opera* = work.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To expose to use, practice, or operation until use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to habituate, to accustom; to make used, to harden.

"Equally *inured*
By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 362.

* 2. To accustom; to make accustomed.

"He . . . did *inure* them to speak little."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 64.

* 3. To exercise, to practise.

"The wits of the Utopians, *inured* and exercised in learning."—*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To pass into use; to take or have effect; to serve to the use or benefit of.

***in-ŭre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *inure*; *-ment.*] The act of inuring; the state of being inured; practice, habit, use.

"Education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 79.

***in-ŭrn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *urn* (q.v.).] To put into a funeral urn; to bury, to inter, to intomb.

"The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 4.

***in-ŭs'-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [INUSITATION.] Unusual; out of the common order.

"I find some *inusitate* expressions about some mysteries."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 61.

***in-ŭs-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inusitatus* = unused: *in-* = not, and *usitatus* = used, practised.] The quality or state of being disused; disuse, neglect.

"The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii.

***in-ŭst',** *a.* [Lat. *inustus*, pa. par. of *inuro* = to burn in.] Burnt in.

"That furious hot *inust* impression."—*More: On the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. 3, § 69.

***in-ŭst'-ion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *inustio*, from *inustus*, pa. par. of *inuro: in-* (intens.), and *uro* = to burn.] The act of burning in; the act of branding.

***in-ū'-tile,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inutilis*, from *in-* = not; *utilis* = useful; *utor* = to use.] Useless, unprofitable.

"To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

in-u-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *inutilité*, from Lat. *inutilitatem*, accus. of *inutilitas*, from *inutilis* = useless.] The quality or state of being useless or unprofitable; uselessness; unprofitableness.

"On their own opinion of their *inutility*."—*Burke: Econom. Reform.*

in-ŭt'-tĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *utterable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being uttered or told; uuutterable; unspeakable.

"They fill the mind with *inutterable* remorse and horror."—*Hurd: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 27.

***in'-ų-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *Inuus* = a uother name for the rural god Pan.]

Zool.: An obsolete genus of Old World monkeys, Simiadæ, destitute of a tail. It is now merged in Macacus (q.v.).

in văc'-ų-ō, *phr.* [Lat., = in what is empty.]

1. *Phys.:* In a vacuum; with the air exhausted.

2. *Law:*

(1) Without object.

(2) Without concomitants or coherence. (*Wharton.*)

in-vāde', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. F. *invader*, from Lat. *invado*, from *in-* = in, into, and *vado* = to go; Ital. *invadere*; Sp. & Port. *invadir*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To go or pass into; to enter.

"[It] doth then *invade*
The estate of life, out of the grisely shade."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 37.

2. To pass into or enter with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with intent to conquer or plunder; to make an iuvasion into; to enter by force.

"Let others with insatiate thirst of rule
Invade their neighbour's lands."
J. Philips: Blenheim.

3. To attack, to assault.

"With dangerous expedition to *invade*
Heaven, whose high walle fear no assault, or siege,
Or ambush." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 342.

4. To intrude or intrench upon; to encroach on; to violate; to infringe.

"The ancients thus their rules *invade*,
As kinge dispense with laws themselves have made."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 161.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make an invasion.

"Where small and great, where weak and mighty made
To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not *invade*."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 298.

¶ For the difference between to *invade* and to *encroach*, see ENCROACH.

in-vād'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *invad(e)*; *-er.*] One who invades, attacks, assaults, or encroaches; an assailant; an intruder.)

"Who order'd Gideon forth,
To storm the *invader's* camp."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lv.

in vā'-dĭ-ō, *phr.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *vador* = to bind over by bail.] In gage, in pledge.

***in-văġ'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *vagina* = a sheath.] To sheathe; to put into a sheath.

in-văġ-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [INVAGINATE.]

Anat. & Pathol.: The same as INTUSSUSCEPTION (q.v.).

***in-vą-lĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *invalescens*, pr. par. of *invalesco* = to become strong: *in-* (intens.), and *valesco* = to become strong, incept. of *valeo* = to be strong or well.] Strength, health, force.

***in-văl-ĕ-tūd'-in-a-rў,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *valetudinary* (q.v.).] Wanting health; not healthy, not strong.

in-văl'-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *invalide*, from Lat. *invalidus*, from *in-* = not, and *validus* = strong: *valeo* = to be strong or well; Ital. & Sp. *invalido*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of no force, weight, or cogency.

"But thie I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it moved."
Milton: P. L., viii. 116.

2. Not strong; in ill health; delicate, ill.

¶ In this second sense, and as a substantive, the pronunciation is *in-vą-lĭd'*.

II. *Law:* Having no force or effect; null; void.

"The bishop . . . did now clearly perceive how *invalid* and insufficient it [the marriage] was."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, an. 1527.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is not strong in health; one who is weak, infirm, or delicate.

"Bath . . . is always as well stowed with gallants as *invalids*, who live together in a very good understanding."—*Butler*, No. 16.

2. A soldier or sailor disabled either by sickness or wounds for active service.

"H.M. troopship 'Orontes' has arrived from Alexandria with 150 naval *invalids* and time-expired men."—*Daily News*, Sept. 9, 1884.

invalid-bed, *s.* A bed having conveniences for the sick or the wounded, having elevating head and shoulder portion, to give the patient a change of position; a portion which conforms to the shape of the bended knees, and other conveniences for the patient's comfort.

invalid-chair, *s.* A chair capable of assuming and retaining any required position from the erect to the prone.

¶ *Invalid* is a general and *patient* a particular term; a person may be an *invalid* without being a *patient*; he may be a *patient* without being an *invalid*.

in-vą-lĭd', *v.t.* & *i.* [INVALID, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To affect with disease or illness; to render an invalid.

"Drawing the *invalided* stroller's arm through his."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

2. To register as an invalid; to insert in the list of persons unfit for military or naval duty; to give leave of absence from duty on account of illness or ill health.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To conscut to be placed on the list of invalids.

in-văl'-ĭ-dāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *invalid*; *-ate*; Fr. *invalider*; Sp. *invalidar*; Ital. *invalidare*.] To make invalid or uot valid; to weakeu, lessen, or destroy the validity or force of; to render of no effect or force; to overthrow.

"Argument is to be *invalidated* only by argument, and is in itself of the same force, whether or not it convince him by whom it is proposed."—*Rambler*, No. 14.

ĭn-văl-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [INVALIDATE.] The state of invalidating or rendering invalid; the state of being invalidated.

"So many *invalidations* of their rights."—*Burke: Powers of Juries.*

* **ĭn'-vă-lĭd-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *invalid; -ism.*] The quality or state of being an invalid; sickness, ill-health.

ĭn-vă-lĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *invalidité*, from Lat. *invaliditatem*, accus. of *invaliditas*, from *invalidus* = not strong, invalid (q.v.).]

1. Want of validity, legal force, or efficacy; want of cogency.

"I'll show the *invalidity* of their objection."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

2. Want of bodily health or strength; infirmity.

"He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, weakness, or *invalidity*, should want."—*Temple.*

* **ĭn-văl'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *invalid; -ness.*] Invalidity.

* **ĭn-văl'-ŏr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *valorous* (q.v.).] Wanting in courage; timid, timorous.

ĭn-văl'-ū-ă-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *valuable* (q.v.).] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; of inestimable value.

"His friends adjured him to take more care of a life *invaluable* to his country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ĭn-văl'-ū-ă-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *invaluab(le); -ly.*] In an invaluable manner or degree; above all estimation; inestimably.

"That *invaluably* precious blood of the Sonne of God."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon of Thanksgiving*, Jan., 1625.

* **ĭn-văl'-ūed,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *valued* (q.v.).] Invaluable; inestimable.

"Closely conveys this great *invalued* spoil."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi. 15.

ĭn-vär-ĭ-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *invariable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being invariable; invariableness.

"This *invariability* in the birds' operations."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxvii.

ĭn-vär'-ĭ-ă-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Not variable; not subject or liable to change; constant in the same state; unchangeable, unalterable.

"According to some *invariable* and certain laws."—*Burke: On Taste.* (Introd.)

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: An invariable quantity; a constant.

invariable-function, *s.*

Math.: A function which enters an equation, and which may vary under certain circumstances, but which does not vary under the conditions imposed by the equation, is called the invariable of the equation. In a common differential equation which holds true for all values of *x* and *y*, the only invariables must be absolute constants; but in au equation of differences in which the value of *x* only passes from one whole number to another, any function which does not change value whilst *x* passes from one whole number to another, may be an invariable.

ĭn-vär'-ĭ-ă-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invariable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invariable; constancy of state; unchangeableness; immutability.

"From the dignity of their intellect arises the *invariableness* of their wills."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ii., § 3.

ĭn-vär'-ĭ-ă-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *invariab(le); -ly.*] In an invariable manner; without changing or altering; constantly; uniformly.

"He almost *invariably* took that view of the great questions of his time which history has finally adopted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ĭn-vär'-ĭĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *varied* (q.v.).] Unvaried, invariable, unchanging.

ĭn-vā'-ẓion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invasionem*, accus. of *invasio* = a going in, from *invasus*, pa. par. of *invado* = to invade (q.v.); Sp. *invasion;* Ital. *invasione.*]

1. The act of invading; the act of entering into the country of another with a view to conquest or plunder; a hostile attack upon or entrance into the territory of others.

"Found able by *invasion* to annoy
Thy country." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 365

2. An attack or encroachment on the rights or privileges of others; infringement; violation.

3. The approach or assault of anything dangerous or pernicious.

"What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ *Invasion* expresses merely the general idea, without any particular qualification; *incursion* signifies a hasty and sudden *invasion; irruption* signifies a particularly violent *invasion; inroad* signifies a making a road or way for one's self, which includes *invasion* and occupation. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-vā'-sĭve,** *a.* [Low Lat. *invasivus*, from Lat. *invasus*, pa. par. of *invado* = to invade (q.v.); Fr. *invasif.*] Invading; aggressive.

"With them to dare
The fiercest terrours of *invasive* war."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxiii.

* **ĭn-vĕck'-ĕĕ,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A term used by writers on heraldry for double arching. [ARCHED.]

* **ĭn-vĕct',** *v.i.* [Lat. *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho* = to carry into, to inveigh (q.v.).] To inveigh.

"Fool that I am, thus to *invect* against her."
Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Friend, iii. 3.

ĭn-vĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho* = to carry in.]

Her.: The reverse to engrailed, all the points turning inwards to the ordinary thus borne, with the semicircles outward to the field.

* **ĭn-vĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *invectio*, from *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho.*] Invective.

ĭn-vĕc'-tĭve, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *invectivus*, from *invectus*, pa. par. of *inveho* = to inveigh (q.v.); Sp. *invectiva;* Ital. *invettiva.*]

A. *As subst.:* A censorious or vituperate attack on a person; a censure in speech or writing; a severe or violent expression of censure or abuse; a bitter and reproachful accusation.

"A tide of fierce
Invective seemed to wait behind her lips."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 451.

B. *As adj.:* Censorious, satirical, vituperative, abusive.

"Satire among the Romans, but not among the Greeks, was a biting *invective* poem."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

ĭn-vĕc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *invective; -ly.*] In the manner of invective; abusively, censoriously, satirically.

"Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

† **ĭn-vĕc'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *invective; -ness.*] The quality of being invective or vituperative; abusiveness.

"Some wonder at his *invectiveness*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hants.*

ĭn-veigh' (eigh as ā), * **in-vey,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inveho* = to carry into or to, to inveigh: *in-* = in, into, and *veho* = to carry; Sp. *invehir.*] To utter or make use of invectives; to exclaim censoriously and abusively against a person or thing; to declaim; to utter censorious and bitter language. (Usually followed by *against*, but sometimes by *at* and *on.*)

"In regretting the depopulation of the country, I *inveigh against* the increase of our luxuries."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village. (To Sir Joshua Reynolds.)*

ĭn-veigh'-ĕr (eigh as ā), *s.* [Eng. *inveigh; -er.*] One who inveighs; a railer.

"One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

ĭn-vēi'-gle, *ĕn-vēi'-gle, *in-vea-gle, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; by some thought to be a corruption of Fr. *aveugler* = to blind, from Low Lat. *aboculus* = blind: Lat. *ab-* = away, from, and *oculus* = an eye. By others referred to Ital. *invogliare* = to give a desire to, to make one long for, from *in-* = in, *voglia* = a wish; Lat. *volo* = to wish. Puttenham, in 1587, ranks this word with those which had been quite recently introduced into the language.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to entice, to seduce, to allure, to wheedle, to entrap.

"A serjeant made use of me to *inveigle* country fellows, and list them in the service of the parliament."—*Tatler*, No. 249.

ĭn-vēi'-gle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *inveigle; -ment.*]

1. The act of inveigling; seduction to evil; enticement.

2. That which inveigles, seduces, or allures; enticement.

"Through the *inveiglements* of the world, and the frailty of his nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

ĭn-vēi'-glĕr, *ĕn-vēi'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inveigl(e); -er.*] One who inveigles, entices, or seduces to evil; an allurer, an enticer.

"As still is seene in court *enueiglers* are
Procurers of despite and avarice."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 165.

* **ĭn-veil' (ei as ā),** * **in-vayl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *veil* (q.v.).] To cover, as with a veil; to veil, to cover.

"When streight a thicke swolne cloud
Invayled the lustre of great Titan's carre."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. iii., s. 1.

* **ĭn-vel-ope,** *v.t.* [ENVELOPE, *v.*]

* **ĭn-vĕnd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vendibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being invendible; unsaleableness.

"All that is terrible in this case is, that the author may be laughed at, and the stationer beggared by the book's *invendibility*."—*Brome.* (To the Reader.)

* **ĭn-vĕnd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng *vendible* (q.v.).] Not vendible; not saleable; unsaleable.

* **ĭn-vĕn'-ŏm,** *v.t.* [ENVENOM.]

ĭn-vĕnt', *v.t.* [Fr. *inventer*, from Lat. *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio* = to come upon, to find, to invent, from *in-* = in, upon, and *venio* = to come; Sp. *inventar;* Ital. *inventare.*]

* 1. To come or light upon; to find, to meet with.

"[She] vowed neuer to returne againe,
Till him allue or dead she did *invent*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v 10.

* 2. To find out, to discover.

"Zoroastres, kyng of the Bactrians, who is reported to haue fyrst *inuented* arte-magicke."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 1.

3. To contrive and produce, as a thing that did not exist previously.

"'They hunt old trails,' said Cyril, 'very well;
But who did woman ever yet *invent*?'"
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 369.

4. To frame by the imagination; to excogitate, to devise, to concoct, to fabricate. (Used in a good or bad sense.)

"And they layde their heades togither, till they had *inuented* an other captious question."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 223.

* 5. To feign.

¶ (1) To *invent*, *feign*, and *frame* are all occasionally employed in the ordinary concerns of life, and in a bad sense; *fabricate* and *forge* are never used any otherwise. *Invent* is employed as to that which is the fruit of one's own mind; to *feign* is employed as to that which is unreal; to *frame* is employed as to that which requires deliberation and arrangement; to *fabricate* and *forge* are employed as to that which is absolutely false, and requiring more or less exercise of the *inventive* power. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *invent* and to *contrive*, see CONTRIVE; for that between to *invent* and to *find*, see FIND.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [INVENTOR.]

* **ĭn-vĕnt'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *invent; -ful(l).*] Full of invention; inventive.

* **ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *invent; -able.*] Capable of being invented; discoverable.

"I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible*."—*Century of Inventions*, No. 67.

* **ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inventible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inventible.

ĭn-vĕn'-tion, *in-ven-cion, *s.* [Fr. *invention*, from Lat. *inventionem*, accus. of *inventio* = a coming upon, a finding out, from *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio* = to find out, to invent; Sp. *invencion;* Ital. *invenzione.*]

* 1. The act of coming upon, meeting with, or finding; as, the *Invention* of the Cross of St. Helena.

2. The act, operation, or process of finding out or discovering something new, or not previously known; discovery.

"The finding out of apt matter, called otherwise *invention*, is a searching out of things true or things likely."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 6.

3. The act of excogitating, devising, or producing mentally; excogitation.

"Generally all stanzas are, in my opinion, but tyrants and torturers, when they make *invention* obey their number, which sometimes would otherwise scantle itself."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars.* (Pref.)

4. The act of contriving, framing, and producing something new: as, the *invention* of the steam-engine.

5. The power or faculty of inventing or ex-

cogitating; that skill or ingenuity which is, or may be, employed in contriving, devising, or excogitating anything new; the creative and imaginative faculty; specifically, in art, the conception or representation of a subject, the selection and disposition of its various parts, and the whole means by which the artist seeks to portray his thoughts.

"Gifted by nature with fertile *invention*, an ardent temperament, and great powers of persuasion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

6. That which is invented; an original contrivance.

"The *invention* all admired; and each how he
To be the inventor missed, so easy it seemed,
Once found." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 498.

7. That which is mentally inveuted or excogitated; a thought, a desire, a scheme, a forgery, a fabrication, a fiction.

"We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

8. *Music:* A term used by J. S. Bach, and probably by him only, for small pianoforte pieces, each developing a single idea, and in some measure answeriug to the impromptu of a later day. (*Sir G. Grove*, in *Dict. of Music.*)

¶ *Invention of the Cross:*

Ecclesiol. & Church History:

I. The alleged finding of the cross of Our Lord by Helena, mother of Coustantine the Great. [Holy-cross.]

2. A feast, celebrated on May 3, in honour of the event mentioned above. It is said to have been first celebrated in the Church of Santa Croce, at Rome. Gregory XI. (1370–78), who brought back the seat of the Popedom from Avignon to Rome, ordered a special office to be composed for this feast. Clement VIII. (1592–1605) raised it to a double of the second class, and removed parts of the old office.

***ĭn-vĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *invent; -ious.*] Iuventive.

"Thou art a fine *inventious* rogue."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 1.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *inventif*, from Lat. *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio*; Ital. & Sp. *inventivo.*]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; fertile iu invention, imagination, or contrivance.

"A beautiful and perfect whole
Which busy man's *inventive* brain
Toils to anticipate, in vain."
Cooper: Epistle to Lady Austen.

* 2. Fabricating, false.

"The queen's fond hope *inventive* rumour cheers."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 523.

***ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inventive; -ly.*] By the means or power of invention.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inventive; -ness.*] The quality or state of beiug inventive; the faculty of invention; iuventiou.

ĭn-vĕnt'-ŏr, ĭn-vĕnt'-ĕr, * in-vent-our, *s.* [Fr. *inventeur*, from Lat. *inventorem*, accus. of *inventor* = a discoverer, from *inventus*, pa. par. of *invenio*; Ital. *inventore.*] One who invents, contrives, or produces something new.

"O mighty-mouthed *inventor* of harmonies."
Tennyson: Milton.

***ĭn-vĕn-tōr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *inventory; -al.*] Of or pertaining to an inventory.

***ĭn-vĕn-tōr'-ĭ-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inventorial; -ly.*] In manner of an inventory.

"To divide him *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetic of memory."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

ĭn'-vĕn-tōr-ў, * in-ven-tar-ie, * in-ven-tor-ie, *s.* [Lat. *inventorium*; Fr. *inventaire*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *inventario.*] A list or catalogue of goods and chattels, containing a full, true, and particular description of each, with its value, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, decease of a person, storage of goods for safety, &c.; hence, generally a list, an account, a catalogue.

"To compare their account with the *inventories* made in former visitations."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1553).

ĭn'-vĕn-tōr-ў, *v.t.* [Inventory, *s.*] To make or draw up an inventory of; to set down in an inventory; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of.

"The philosopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĭn-vĕn'-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inventor; -ess.*] A female who invents.

"Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame."
Dryden: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

ĭn-vĕr-, *pref.* [Gael.] A confluence of rivers. It is used largely as an element in place names in Scotland, as *Inverness*, *Inverary*, &c.

***ĭn-vĕr-ĭ-sĭm-ĭl'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *verisimilitude* (q.v.).] Want of verisimilitude; improbability.

ĭn-vĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *in-* = within, and *verminatio* (genit. *verminationis*) = the worms, the bots; from *vermino*, to be troubled with worms; *vermis* = a worm.] The same as Helminthiasis (q.v.).

***ĭn-vĕr-năc'-ų-lō,** *s.* [Sp.] A greenhouse for preserving plants in winter.

ĭn-vĕrse', *a.* [O.Fr. *invers* (Fr. *inverse*), from Lat. *inversus*, pa. par. of *inverto* = to invert (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *inverso.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Opposite in order or relation; inverted, reciprocal; opposed to direct.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as Inverted (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

2. *Math.:* Two operations are inverse, when the one is exactly contrary to the other, or when, being performed in succession upon a given quantity, that quantity remains unaltered. Addition and subtraction are inverse operations, for, if we add to a the quantity b, and from the sum subtract the quantity b, the result will be a. Multiplication and division, raising to powers and extracting roots, differentiation and integration, are all inverse operations. If two variable quantities are connected by an equation, either one is a function of the other. If it be agreed to call the first a direct function of the second, then is the second an inverse function of the first. The forms of direct and inverse functions, as dependent upon the connecting equation, may be determined by solving the equation with respect to each function separately.

inverse or reciprocal proportion, *s.*

Math.: The application of the rule of three in a reverse or contrary order.

inverse or reciprocal ratio, *s.*

Math.: The ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.

***ĭn-vĕrsed',** *a.* [Eng. *invers(e); -ed.*] Inverted; turned upside down.

"A *inversed* Y did formerly stand for *pupila*, and M *inversed* W for *mulier*."—*Wilkins; Secret & Swift Messenger*, ch. x.

ĭn-vĕrse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inverse; -ly.*] In an inverse or inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion; as, when one thing is greater or less in proportion, as another is less or greater.

ĭn-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *inversio*, from *inversus*, pa. par. of *inverto* = to invert (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *inversion*; Ital. *inversione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of inverting; change of order, so that the first becomes last and the last first; a turning or chauging of the natural order of things.

"By an odd *inversion* of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

2. Change of place, so that each takes the place of the other.

"The one protruding the other by *inversion*, whereof they make a backward motion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

3. A turning backward; a reversing of the ordinary process: as, Problems in arithmetic are proved by *inversion.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The change which takes place when starch, dextrin, or sugar is boiled with a dilute acid. Different acids act with various degrees of rapidity; mineral more quickly than organic acids; sulphuric acid the most quickly of all. Thus starch and dextrin are changed into glucose, cane-sugar into invert sugar, maltose into glucose, &c. Inversion may also take place in the presence of ferments, or by prolonged boiling with water.

2. *Geol.:* The overturning or folding over of strata by igneous agency, so that the order of their succession seems reversed.

3. *Gram.:* A change of the natural order of words in a sentence.

"Accustomed now to a different method of ordering our words, we call this an *inversion*, and consider it as a forced and unnatural order of speech."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 7.

4. *Math.:* The operation of changing the order of the terms, so that the antecedent shall take the place of the consequent and the reverse, in both couplets. Thus, from the proportion $a : b :: c : d$, we have, by inversion, $b : a :: d : c$.

5. *Milit.:* A movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on.

6. *Mus.:* The transposition of certain phrases having a commou root. (1) The *inversion* of a chord is effected by making one of the inner notes act as a bass note, and by this means as many *inversions* can be made as there are actual notes in the chord, uot couuting the root. In such inversions the harmony remains the same, although the order of component parts is changed. (2) Intervals are inverted by making that which was the upper note the lower, and the reverse. The *inversion* of an interval within the octave may readily be found in the difference between the figure 9 and the interval known; then an interval of a second becomes a seventh by *inversion*, &c. (3) The *inversion* of a subject is produced by inverting the intervals of which it consists.

7. *Rhet.:* A mode of argument by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments of his opponent tell against his own cause, and in favour of the speaker's.

ĭn-vĕrt', *v.t.* [Lat. *inverto* = to turn over: *in-* = towards, up, and *verto* = to turn; Ital. *invertere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To turn upside down; to place in an inverse or contrary position or order.

"The spear *inverted*, streaks the dust around."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid i.

* 2. To divert; to turn into another channel or to another purpose; to embezzle.

"Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mus.:* To change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony.

2. *Math.:* To place in a contrary order. To invert the terms of a fraction is to put the numerator in place of the denominator, and the reverse.

ĭn'-vĕrt, *s.* [Invert, *v.*]

1. An inverted arch.

2. The floor of a canal lock-chamber. It is usually an inverted arch.

3. The lower part or bottom of a sewer, drain, &c.

invert-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of dextrose and lævulose, obtained by boiling a solution of cane sugar, acidulated with sulphuric acid, and afterwards removing the acid with chalk. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is sweeter than cane sugar, and rotates the plane of polarisation to the left (—25°). Honey is the sugar of the nectaries of flowers, iuverted by a ferment in the body of the bee.

ĭn-vĕrt'-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as Inverted (q.v.).

ĭn-vĕrt'-ĕ-brăl, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *vertebr(a)* = a joint; suff. *-al.*] The same as Invertebrate, *adj.* (q.v.).

ĭn-vĕr-tē-brā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-*; Lat. *vertebra* = a joint, especially one belonging to the spine, and neut. pl. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: A subdivision of the Animal Kingdom, containing the animals which have no jointed, bony, or cartilaginous spinal column, with a brain-case or limbs connected with an internal skeleton. The adults want even the cartilaginous rod or notochord, though rudiments of it exist in the young of the Tunicated molluscs. A great group, or division founded, like the Invertebrata, on negative characters, is not homogeneous or natural, and animals of immense variety of form and structure are brought together by the negative character of their being invertebrate. They are divided into the following great groups or types: Mollusca, Arthropoda, Vermes, Echinodermata, Zoophyta, and Protozoa, with two intermediate or connecting groups, the Tunicata and the Molluscoida. (*Prof. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S.*, &c.)

in-vĕrt'-ĕ-brate, *a.* & *s.* [INVERTEBRATA.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Destitute of vertebræ.

"It was evident that there was no proportion or equivalency between the vertebrate and the *invertebrate* groups."—*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Invertebratæ (Animals).*

2. *Fig.:* Wanting in material or meutal power; weak.

"To me the Tory lyrics are quite as delightful as the Radical ones—so long as they are not *invertebrate*."—*Illust. London News,* Aug. 30, 1884, p. 195.

B. *As subst.:* An animal destitute of vertebræ.

in-vĕrt'-ĕ-brāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *invertebrat(e); -ed.*] Not having a backbone; invertebrate.

in-vĕrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INVERT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Turned upside down; turned the contrary way; reversed, inverse.

"O Winter, ruler of the *inverted* year,
Thy scattered hair with sleet like ashes filled."
Cowper: Task, iv. 120.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having the apex of one thing in an opposite direction to that of another, as in many seeds.

2. *Geol.* (*of strata*): So tilted over by igneous or other agency that their position with respect to other strata is the opposite of what it originally was. Hence, unless special care be taken, its age, as tested by superposition, may be misread. The most ancient rocks are those most likely to be inverted. Thus, Murchison notes the inversion of the Siluriaus in Cornwall, in the Eifel, in the Alps, &c.

"Professor Sedgwick has shown, indeed, that these strata are *inverted*, the Lower Silurian (which he now calls Cambrian), overlying the Devonian or Old Red rocks."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. vii.

3. *Her.:* Turned the wrong way: as wings are said to be inverted when the points are turned downwards.

inverted-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch whose crown is downward; the key-stone being the lowest of the vousssoirs, and the springings the highest. It is used in foundations, the floors of tunnels, &c.

inverted-commas, *s. pl.*

Print.: Commas turned upside down; they are used as the sign of a quotation (" ").

in-vĕrt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inverted; -ly.*] In an inversc, contrary, or inverted order.

"We have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. ii. (Note 38.)

* **in-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *invert; -ible.*] Capable of being inverted.

* **in-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *verto* = to turn.] Incapable of beiug turned; inflexible.

in-vĕrt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *invert;* and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The active principle of the yeast plant, obtained by repeatedly washing yeast, first with water and then with alcohol. On shaking up the residue with ether, the invertin which rises to the surface is removed and carefully dried. Invertin has the power of inverting cane sugar, but has no action on maltose.

in-vĕst', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *investir,* from Lat. *investio* = to clothe in or with: *in-* = in, and *vestio* = to clothe; *vestis* = a dress, clothing; Sp. *investir;* Ital. *investire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To dress, to clothe, to array. (Followed by *with* or *in.*)

"*Invest* me *in* my motley."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 2. To put on; to clothe, attire, or array with.

"Alas! for pittie that so fair a crewe . . .
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 18.

* 3. To cover, as with a dress.

"Thou . . . *with* a mantle did *invest*
The rising world of waters dark and deep."
Milton: P. L., iii. 10.

* 4. To cover, to fill.

"Palmy shades and aromatic woods,
That grace the plains, *invest* the peopled hills,
And up the more than Alpine mountain wave."
Thomson: Summer, 762.

5. To clothe as with an office or authority; to place in possession of a rank, office, or dignity.

"The licence of traducing the executive power with which you own he is *invested.*"—*Dryden: Epistle to the Whigs.*

* 6. To adorn, to grace, to bedeck: as with clothes or ornaments.

"For this they have been thoughtful to *invest*
Their sons with arts and martial exercises."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

* 7. To confer, to give.

"If there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beast: or between soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government."—*Bacon.*

8. To lay out, as money in the purchase of some kind of property, usually of a permanent nature: as, To *invest* money in land.

II. *Mil.:* To blockade, to beleaguer, to surround or inclose with forces, so as to intercept succour of men or provisions.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an investment: as, To *invest* in bank stock.

¶ One is *invested* with that which is external: one is *endued* with that which is internal. We *invest* a person with an office or a dignity: one *endues* a person with good qualities. The king is *invested* with supreme authority; a lover *endues* his mistress with every earthly perfection. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **in-vĕs'-tĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *investiens,* pr. par. of *investio.*] Covering, clothing.

"This sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* **in-vĕs'-tĭg-ą-ble** (1), *a.* [Lat. *investigabilis,* from *investigo* = to track out.] That may or can be investigated, searched out, or discovered by reasoning or research.

"In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable,* and may be known."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. i., ch. vii.

* **in-vĕs'-tĭg-ą-ble** (2), *a.* [Low Lat. *investigabilis,* from Lat. *in-* = not, and *vestigo* = to track out.] That cannot be investigated or searched out; unsearchable.

"Through the *investigable* deep."
Cotton: Eighth Psalm Paraphrased.

in-vĕs'-tĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *investigatus,* pa. par. of *investigo* = to track out: *in-* = in, and *vestigo* = to trace; *vestigium* = a footstep, a track; Sp. & Port. *investigar;* Ital. *investigare.*] To search or trace out; to follow up, to pursue, to search into; to examine and inquire into carefully aud closely; to examine into with care and accuracy.

"This process of *investigating* the truth in dark and ambiguous cases."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

in-vĕs-tĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *investigatio,* from *investigatus,* pa. par. of *investigo;* Fr. *investigation;* Sp. *investigacion;* Ital. *investigazione.*] The act of investigation, inquiring, or examining closely into any thing or matter; close and careful examination or research; scrutiny, inquiry, inquisition.

"The delight which the mind feels in the *investigation* of secrets."—*Johnson: Life of Dryden.*

* **in-vĕs'-tĭ-gā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *investigat(e); -ive.*] Given to investigation; curious, careful, and exact in examination or investigation.

"When money was in his pocket he was more deliberate and *investigative.*"—*Pegge: Anecdotes of English Language,* p. 395.

in-vĕs'-tĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *investigatus,* pa. par. of *investigo;* Fr. *investigateur;* Ital. *investigatore;* Sp. *investigador.*] One who investigates or inquires carefully and closely into anything.

"Reason, and the guide of life, the support of religion, the *investigator* of truth."—*Warburton: Ded. to the Freethinkers.* (Post.)

* **in-vĕst'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Low Lat. *investio* = a handing over, a putting into possession, investiture.] The same as INVESTITURE (q.v.).

in-vĕs'-tĭ-ture, *s.* [Fr. *investiture;* Prov. & Ital. *investitura;* Sp. & Port. *investidura.*] [INVEST.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of investing; the state of being invested with anything: as, with the symbols of office, emolument, or dignity. [II.]

"Intending your *investiture* so near
The residence of your despised brother."
Marlowe: Tamburlaine, i. 1.

† 2. That with which one is invested; garments, vestments.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* If any bishop or other clergyman have the cure of souls and also a stipend, two elements, the one sacred and the other civil, exist in his position; and as nearly every spiritual act carries civil consequences, and nearly every civil act connected with his benefice has sacred effects, scarcely any prudence can avoid periodical collision between the ecclesiastical and the civil power. From the kingly or imperial point of view, a great political object will be served if the church can be made simply a tool in the hands of the civil government. From the papal point of view, and indeed from that of all church functionaries, a great ecclesiastical end will be achieved if the State can be made an obedient handmaid of the Church. From the establishment of the Church under Constantine the Great, in the fourth century, the Roman functionaries increasingly interfered in ecclesiastical affairs, and by the eleventh lay patronage had been much abused, and simony largely prevailed. The emperors, kings, and princes of Europe had been accustomed to confer the temporalities of the larger benefices and monasteries by the delivery of a ring and a staff, or crozier. When the bishop or abbot elect had received these, he carried them to the metropolitan, who returned them, to indicate that the Church had conferred on him sacred office. Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) considered that a ring and a crozier were insignia of spiritual office, and not of its temporal accompaniments, the crozier symbolising the pastoral charge and the ring the celestial mysteries. He therefore wished the then reigning emperor, Henry IV., to desist from conferring investitures in such a form, or indeed at all. The emperor was willing to see simony terminated, but clung to investitures, and Gregory on his part threatened to excommunicate any one conferring such investitures or receiving them. A fierce contest now arose between Henry and Gregory, continued by their successors. At last the poutiff's legates and the emperor came to an arrangement at the Diet of Worms, A.D. 1122, one article of the treaty being that the emperor should confer the temporalities of a see or abbacy by some other symbols than the sacred ones of the ring and the crozier.

2. *Law:* The open delivery of seisin or possession.

* **in-vĕst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *invest; -ive.*] Clothing, investing, covering.

in-vĕst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *invest; -ment.*]

* 1. The act of investing, clothing, or dressing.

† 2. The act of investing with or placing in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; investiture.

3. The act of surrounding, blockading, or beleaguering with an armed force; siege, blockade: as, the *investment* of a town.

4. The act of investing or laying out money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature: as, the *investment* of money in railway shares or in land.

5. Money invested.

"The wreck of their *investment* in Mexican securities."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Sept. 9, 1884

* 6. That which invests or clothes; dress, attire, vestments, clothes.

"You, my lord archbishop,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

7. That in which money is invested.

"A certain portion of the revenues of Bengal has been, for many years, set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the *investment.*"—*Burke: On the Affairs of India.*

in-vĕst'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *invest; -or.*] One who invests or makes an investment.

"No prudent *investor* would calculate too much upon the permanent payment of Mexican coupons."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Sept. 9, 1884.

* **in-vĕs'-ture,** *v.t.* [Eng. *invest; -ure.*]

1. To clothe.

2. To invest, to instal; to put into possession of an office.

"Hath already *invested* him in the dukedom of Prussia."—*Ascham: Affairs of Germany.*

* **in-vĕs'-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *invest; -ure.*] Investment, investiture.

"Before his *investure* and installation therein."—*P. Holland: Suetonius,* p. 127.

* **in-vĕt'-ĕr-ą-blў,** *adv.* [As if from an Eng. *inveterab(le); -ly.*] In an inveterate manner; inveterately. (*Colley Cibber: Careless Husband,* v.)

ĭn-vĕt'-ĕr-a-çy, *s.* [Eng. *inveterate; -cy.*] The quality or state of being inveterate or of long duration; the state of being firmly established by time; long continuance; the state of being deeply or firmly rooted or engrained in one's nature; firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state gained by time.

"Such the fixed *inveteracy* wrought
By the impatience of my early thought."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 76.

ĭn-vĕt'-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *inveteratus*, pa. par. of *invetero* = to retain for a long time: *in-* (intens.), and *vetus* (genit. *veteris*) = old; Fr. *invétéré*; Ital. *inveterato*; Sp. *inveterado.*]

1. Old, long established; having existed or continued for a long time.

"It is an *inveterate* and received opinion that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. Firmly or deeply rooted or established by long continuance; deeply rooted; obstinate.

"But the instantaneous reform of *inveterate* abuses was a task far beyond the powers of a prince strictly restrained by law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. Confirmed in any habit or practice by long use or continuance.

"The Spanish-American is an *inveterate* gamester."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 5, 1884.

* 4. Malignant, virulent.

"In terms the most aggravating and *inveterate*."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 84.

* **ĭn-vĕt'-ĕr-ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inveteratus*, pa. par. of *invetero.*] To fix or establish firmly by long continuance. [INVETERATE, *a.*]

"Let not Atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit."—*Bentley: Sermons*, i.

† **ĭn-vĕt'-ĕr-ate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inveterate; -ly.*] In an inveterate manner or degree; with obstinacy; virulently.

"To it they were most *inveterately* prone."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

† **ĭn-vĕt'-ĕr-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inveterate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inveterate; inveteracy.

"As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

* **ĭn-vĕt-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inveteratio*, from *inveteratus*, pa. par. of *invetero.*] [INVETERATE, *a.*] The act of making inveterate; hardening or confirming by long continuance.

ĭn-vĕxed', *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *vexi*, perf. indic. of *veho* = to carry.]

Her.: Arched or enarched.

* **ĭn-vĭct',** *a.* [Lat. *invictus.*] Unconquered, indomitable, invincible.

"With as *inuict* a mynd and manly an herte let vs confesse the worde of God as wold Cryste die for his gospell."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. ii.

ĭn-vĭd'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidia* = envy; Ital. & O. Sp. *invidioso*; Sp. *envidioso.*]

* 1. Envious, malignant.

"May with astonishment *invidious* view
His toils outdone by each plebeian bee."
Smart: Omniscience of the Supreme Being.

* 2. To be envied; enviable.

"Such a person appears in a far more honourable and *invidious* state."—*Barrow.*

3. Likely to incur or bring on hatred, odium, ill-will, or envy.

"He rose and took the advantage of the times,
To load young Turnus with *invidious* crimes."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 518.

¶ *Invidious* in its common acceptation signifies causing ill will; *envious* signifies having ill will. A task is *invidious* that puts one in the way of giving offence; a look is *envious* that is full of *envy*. *Invidious* qualifies the thing; *envious* qualifies the temper of the mind. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭn-vĭd'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *invidious; -ly.*]

1. In an invidious manner; enviously, malignantly.

"These were worded so *invidiously*."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1702).

2. In a manner likely to incur odium or ill-will.

ĭn-vĭd'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invidious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invidious.

"We had with us neither spades nor pickaxes; and if love of ease surmounted our desire of knowledge, the offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity."—*Johnson: A Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **ĭn-vĭg'-il-ançe,** * **ĭn-vĭg'-il-an-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vigilance* (q.v.).] Want of vigilance; neglect of vigilance or watching.

* **ĭn-vĭg'-ŏr,** * **ĭn-vĭg'-oŭr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *vigor* (q.v.).] To invigorate, to animate.

"What pomp of words! what nameless energy
Kindles the verse, *invigours* every line."
Thompson: On Mr. Pope's Works.

ĭn-vĭg'-ŏr-āte, *v.t.* [Formed as if from a Lat. * *invigoratus*, pa. par. of * *invigoro*, from *in-* (intens.), and *vigor* = vigour, strength; Ital. *invigorare.*] To endue with vigour; to give vigour or strength to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

"Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
And youth *invigorate* that frame again."
Cowper: Hope, 84.

ĭn-vĭg-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [INVIGORATE.] The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

"By virtue of a supposed antiperistasis, or *invigoration* of the internal heat of the lime."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 246.

* **ĭn-vīle',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *vile* (q.v.).] To render vile or of no value.

"It did so much *invile* the estimate
Of the opened and invulgar'd mysteries."
Daniel: Musophilus.

* **ĭn-vĭl'-lage (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *village* (q.v.).] To make into a village; to reduce to the rank or condition of a village.

"There on a goodly plain (by time thrown downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who, now *invillaged*, there's only seene."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, b. i., s. 3.

* **ĭn-vĭn'-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Lat. *vin(um)* = wine, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*] Incorporated with wine.

"Christ should be impanate and *invinate*."—*Cranmer: Works*, i. 305.

ĭn-vĭn-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *invincible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being invincible; invincibleness.

"Their absolute faith in the *invincibility* of their arms."—*Edin. Rev.*, Jan., 1871, p. 27.

ĭn-vĭn'-çĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invincibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *vincibilis* = vincible; *vinco* = to conquer; Sp. *invincible*; Ital. *invincibile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Incapable of being conquered or subdued; unconquerable, insuperable, insurmountable.

"His power secured thee, when presumptuous Spain
Baptized her fleet *invincible* in vain."
Cowper: Expostulation, 568.

2. *Hist.:* Belonging to or in any way connected with the secret society described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Irish Hist. (Pl.): An Irish secret society, not identical with, though it developed from, that of the Fenians, in or prior to 1882. One of the main objects of the Invincibles was to "remove" (a euphuism for "to assassinate") government officers or others who might incur the displeasure of the association or its leaders. On May 6, 1882, it achieved what doubtless it deemed a great victory, having on that day succeeded in "removing," *i.e.*, in stabbing to death, Lord Frederick Cavendish, who had just arrived from England as Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thomas A. Burke, the Under-Secretary, in the Phœnix Park at Dublin. The plot was directed against the latter gentleman, and the former, nobly interfering to protect his friend, shared his fate. The nefarious deed arrayed against the unknown murderers the moral feeling of the civilized world, and the government soon overcame the "Invincibles." On February 20, 1883, twenty charged with complicity in the Phœnix Park murders were put on trial; on July 14, Joseph Brady, who had been convicted of actual perpetration of the murder of Mr. Burke, was executed, as were others subsequently. The leading witness, who revealed all the secrets of his fellow conspirators, was one James Carey, a member of the common council of Dublin. He was shot dead in a steamboat near Natal, on July 29, by an Irishman, O'Donnell, who was subsequently brought to England, tried, and executed for his crime in December, 1883.

Invincible Armada, *s.* [ARMADA.]

ĭn-vĭn'-çĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invincible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invincible; unconquerableness, insuperableness.

"Against the *invincibleness* of the general custom (for the most part) men strive in faith."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, bk. i., ch. v.

ĭn-vĭn'-çĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *invincib(le); -ly.*] In an invincible manner or degree; insuperably, unconquerably.

"And as ye have received, so have ye done
Invincibly." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 806.

ĭn-vĭ-ō-la-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *inviolable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being inviolable.

"Our Constitution unites the most perfect security of the subjects' liberty with the most absolute *inviolability* of the sacred person of the sovereign."—*Bp. Horsley: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 44.

ĭn-vī'-ō-la-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inviolabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *violabilis* = that may be violated; *violo* = to violate; Sp. *inviolable*; Ital. *inviolabile.*]

1. Not to be profaned, injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence.

2. Not to be broken: as, a promise, a treaty, a contract, &c.

"He ought to have determined that the existing settlement of landed property should be *inviolable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Not to be injured, tarnished, or defamed.

* 4. Not susceptible of hurt or injury.

"He tried a third, a tough well-chosen spear,
The *inviolable* body stood sincere."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

* 5. Not to be broken; unbreakable.

"Their Almighty Maker first ordained,
And bound them with *inviolable* bands."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 35.

ĭn-vī'-ō-la-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inviolable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inviolable; inviolability.

ĭn-vī'-ō-la-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inviolab(le); -ly.*] In an inviolable manner; without profanation, breach, failure, or violation.

"The path prescrib'd, *inviolably* kept,
Upbraids the lawless sallies of mankind."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,111.

* **ĭn-vī'-ō-la-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *inviola(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being inviolate; inviolability.

ĭn-vī'-ō-late, *a.* [Lat. *inviolatus*, from *in-* = not, and *violatus*, pa. par. of *violo* = to violate; Fr. *inviolé*; Ital. *inviolato*; Sp. *inviolado.*] Not violated or profaned; unhurt, uninjured, unbroken.

"[She] bound her purpose with a solemn oath,
A virgin life *inviolate* to lead."
Congreve: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

* **ĭn-vī'-ō-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *violated* (q.v.).] Inviolated, unbroken, unprofaned.

"For your honor to kepe your promyse sincerely *inviolated*, & faithfully obserued."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 8).

* **ĭn-vī'-ō-late-lў,** * **ĭn-vi-o-late-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *inviolate; -ly.*] In an inviolate manner; without violation; so as not to be violated.

"All other things, which depend upon the eternal and immutable laws and rights of nature, remaining *inviolately* the same under both covenants, and as unchanged as nature itself."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

* **ĭn-vī'-ō-late-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inviolate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inviolate; inviolacy.

* **ĭn'-vĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *invius*, from *in-* = not, and *via* = a way, a road.] Impassable, untrodden.

"And Virtue *invious* ways can prove."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭn'-vĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *invious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being invious or impassable.

"What is called *inviousness* and emptiness, where all is dark and impassable, as perviousness is the contrary."—*Ward: Transl. of More's Pref to his Philos. Works* (1770).

* **ĭn-vĭ-rĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *virility* (q.v.).] Want or absence of manhood; loss or want of manliness or manly character; effeminacy.

"The *invirility* of Nero, Heliogabalus or Sardanapalus, those monsters, if not shames of men and nature."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, v. 3.

* **ĭn-vĭr'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [ENVIRON.]

* **ĭn-vĭs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inviscatus*, pa. par. of *invisco* = to daub with bird-lime; *in-* = in, on, and *viscum* = mistletoe, bird-lime; Sp. & Port. *enviscar*; Ital. *inviscare.*] [VISCID.] To daub or besmear with glutinous or viscid matter; to catch or involve in glutinous matter.

"It hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby upon a sudden emission it *inviscates* and tangleth those insects."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

* **in-vĭs'-çĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [INVISCERATE, *a.*] To implant or root deeply.

"Our Saviour seemeth to have affected so much the *inviscerating* this disposition in our hearts."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xv., § 1.

* **in-vĭs'-çĕr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *invisceratus*, pa. par. of *inviscero* = to put deep into the entrails: *in-* = in, into, and *viscus* (pl. *viscera*) = the intestines, the entrails; Ital. *inviscerare.*] Implanted or rooted deeply.

"Man sigheth (as the Apostle saith) as hurthened with *inviscerate* interests."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, p. i., tr. xiv., § 3.

* **in'-vĭsed,** *a.* [Lat. *invisus*, from *in-* = not, and *visus*, pa. par. of *video* = to see.] Unseen; invisible.

"The diamond; why 'twas beautiful and hard,
Whereto his *invised* properties did tend."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 212.

in-vĭz-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *invisibilité*, from *invisible* = invisible (q.v.); Sp. *invisibilidad*; Ital. *invisibilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being invisible; incapability of being seen, or perceived by the sight.

"Around the ideas of religion she throws the ideas of *invisibility*."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 189.

* 2. That which is invisible.

in-vĭz'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invisibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *visibilis* = visible (q.v.); Sp. *invisible*; Ital. *invisibile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not visible; incapable of being seen; not perceptible by the sight.

"I cannot saine, if that it be possible
But Venus had him maked *invisible*
Thus saieth the booke."
Chaucer: Of Dido Queene of Carthage.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. God; the Supreme Being.

"Our father
Adores the *Invisible* only." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

* 2. A Rosicrucian, as not daring publicly to declare himself.

II. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.*): Heretics who denied the visibility of the Church; followers of Osiander, Flaccius, Illyricus, and Swenkfeld. (*Shipley.*)

in-vĭz'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invisible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being invisible; invisibility.

in-vĭz'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *invisib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an invisible manner; imperceptibly to the sight.

"*Invisibly* the fairy came." *Gay: Fables*, 3.

* **in-vĭ'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vision* (q.v.).] Want or absence of vision or of the power of seeing.

in-vĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invitationem*, accus. of *invitatio*, from *invitatus*, pa. par. of *invito* = to invite (q.v.); Sp. *invitacion.*]

1. The act of inviting, or soliciting a person's company at an entertainment, visit, ceremony, &c.

2. The words or document in which a person is invited.

"He received a list, and *invitations* were sent to all whose names were in it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

* 3. Allurement, enticement.

"To which there are greater *invitations*, greater motives."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

in-vĭt'-a-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *invitatorius*, from *invitatus*, pa. par. of *invito* = to invite.]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or using invitation.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles.: The invitatory psalm, *Venite, exsultemus Domino* (xciv. in Vulg., xcv. in A.V.) recited at the beginning of matins in the Roman Church, on all days except the Epiphany, when it forms part of the third nocturn, and the last three days of Holy Week. Possibly a relic of the old Roman practice of omitting the psalm on ferias.

in-vīte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *inviter*, from Lat. *invito* = to ask, to invite; Sp. *invitar*; Ital. *invitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To allure, to attract, to entice, to present allurements or temptations to; to tempt to come.

"God *invited* men onto the folowing of himselfe."—*Str T. More: Workes*, p. 1,205.

2. To ask, to bid, to summon; to ask or bid to an entertainment, visit, &c.; to solicit the company of.

"When such company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

B. *Intrans.:* To give invitation, to attract, to allure, to call.

"He that *invites* will not the invited mock."
Waller: Of the Fear of God, i. 7.

in-vīte', *s.* [INVITE, *v.*] An invitation. (*Slang.*)

"Guest after guest arrived; the *invites* had been excellently arranged."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Steam Excursion.*

* **in-vīte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *invite*; *-ment.*] The act of inviting; invitation.

"By counsel and moral *invitements*."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., dis. 17.

in-vīt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *invit(e)*; *-er.*] One who invites.

"Friend with friend, the *inviter* and the guest."
Harte: Epistle from Boetius to his Wife.

in-vīt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INVITE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Calling, summoning, bidding courteously.

"The king of the country where her husband was had sent an *inviting* letter to come thither."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Tempting, alluring, seductive, attractive: as, an *inviting* prospect.

C. *As subst.:* Invitation.

"In drinking one to another and mutual *invitings*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 558.

in-vīt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inviting*; *-ly.*] In an inviting manner; attractively; so as to invite or allure.

"If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **in-vīt'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inviting*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inviting; attractiveness.

"An aptitude and *invitingness*."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 165.

* **in-vĭt-rĭ-fī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vitrifiable* (q.v.).] Not vitrifiable; incapable of being vitrified.

* **in'-vō-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *invocatus*, pa. par. of *invoco* = to invoke (q.v.).] To invoke, to call upon; to address in prayer.

"Henry the Fifth! thy ghost I *invocate*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

in-vō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *invocationem*, accus. of *invocatio* = a calling upon, from *invocatus*, pa. par. of *invoco* = to invoke (q.v.); Sp. *invocacion*; Ital. *invocazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of invoking or calling upon in prayer.

"There is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The act of invoking or calling for the presence or assistance of any being, particularly of some divinity.

"Let us proceed upon
Our *invocation*." *Byron: Heaven & Earth*, i. 1.

* **II.** *Law:* A judicial call, demand, or order: as, the *invocation* of papers into court.

¶ *Invocation of Saints:*

1. *Roman Theology, &c.:* The authoritative statement of Roman doctrine on this subject is found in a decree of the Council of Trent (sess. 25, held Dec. 3 and 4, 1563), which ordains that "all bishops and others having the duty of teaching" should instruct the faithful—

"That the saints reigning with Christ offer their prayers to God for men; that it is good and useful to invoke them, and to have recourse to their prayers, succour, and assistance to obtain benefits from God through his Son Jesus Christ, our Lord, who alone is our Redeemer and Saviour."

Here two propositions are laid down in the plainest possible manner:—(1) That the saints do intercede for men; (2) the utility of asking such intercession. Theologians allege Scripture and tradition in support of the doctrine and practice (cf. Jer. xv. 1; Luke xv. 7; Rev. v. 8, vi. 9–11, viii. 3). The chief argument is from analogy; the oneness of the mystic Body of Christ (1 Cor. xii. 12); the duty of mutual prayer, and the efficacy of the prayers of the just on earth (James v. 15–18); and the value which St. Paul set on the prayers of his fellow-Christians (Eph. vi. 18, 19; Col. iv. 3, 4; 2 Thess. iii. 1). But on the other hand cf. 1 Tim. ii. 5. It should be noted that the saints are asked to intercede for men, and not to bestow of their own power either temporal or spiritual blessings. Inscriptions in the Catacombs show that the practice was common in the Early Church, and mention of it is made by St. Gregory Nazianzen (*Orat.* xxiv.), St. Basil (*Orat.* xliv.), St. Gregory Nyssen (*Orat. in S. Theod.*), St. Ambrose (*De Vid.*, cap. xi. n. 55), and St. Augustine (*Serm.* 324; *cont. Faust.* xx. 21). The devotion of the Church is chiefly towards the saints who died after Christ. To the Maccabees alone is a feast celebrated in the whole Latin Church. (The texts are from the A.V.; the Fathers from Migne.)

2. *Anglican Theology, &c.:* There were very many reasons why, when the *Articles of Religion* were "ratified and confirmed," the separation between the Reformed and Roman Churches should be made as marked as possible, and the twenty-second of the Thirty-nine Articles strongly condemns the invocation of saints. The Liturgy is less unfavourable to the doctrine. In the canticle *Benedicite, omnia opera*, from the apocryphal portion of Daniel, the "Angels of the Lord" (Dan. iii. 58 in the Vulg.) and the "Spirits and Souls of the Righteous" (iii. 86) are called upon to "bless the Lord," to "praise him and magnify him for ever." Here there seems to be an admission that angels and the departed just hear the invocations of, though there is no declaration as to their intercession for, members of the Church militant. The practice, as a private devotion, was known in Caroline days, and lingers, in a debased form, in country districts, in the rhyme—

"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on," &c.

With the Oxford Movement the doctrine of the Invocation of Saints came to the front. Keble (*Visitation of the Sick*) wrote—

"O soothe us, haunt us, night and day,
Ye gentle spirits far away,
With whom we shared the cup of grace,
Then parted; ye to Christ's embrace."

* **in'-vō-cā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *invocat(e)*; *-ory.*] Making invocation; containing invocation; invoking.

in'-vŏice, *s.* [A corrupt. of *envois*, an English plural of Fr. *envoi* = a sending, from *envoyer* = to send.]

Com.: A statement on paper concerning goods sent to a customer for sale or on approval. It usually contains the price of the goods sent, the quantity, and the charges upon them made to the consignee. Any other details respecting which it is important for the consignee to be informed are added, and in these respects it differs from a trade bill or definite account.

in'-vŏice, *v.t.* [INVOICE, *s.*] To write or enter in an invoice.

in-vōke', *v.t.* [Fr. *invoquer*, from Lat. *invoco* = to call upon: *in-* = on, upon, and *voco* = to call; Sp. *invocar*; Ital. *invocare.*]

1. To call upon or address in prayer; to solicit in prayer for assistance and protection; to invocate.

"Whilst I *invoke* the Lord, whose power shall me defend." *Surrey: Psalm* lxxiii.

2. To call for solemnly or with earnestness.

"Cheerful hope, so oft *invoked* in vain."
Collins: Verses with a piece of Bride-cake.

3. To call on in attestation: as, To *invoke* the name of the Deity.

* 4. To call for judicially; to order: as, To *invoke* documents into court.

* **in-vŏl'-ū-ble,** *a.* [As if from a fictive Lat. *involubilis*: *in-* = not, and *volubilis* = changeable, mutable.] Immovable, immutable (?).

"Infallible, *involable*, insensible."
Sylvester: Little Bartas, 161.

in-vŏl'-ū-çĕl, in-vŏl-ū-çĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *involucrum.*] [INVOLUCRE.]

Bot.: A partial involucre occurring in an umbelliferous plant.

in-vŏl-ū-çĕl'-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *involucellatus*, from *involucellum.*] [INVOLUCEL.]

Bot.: Having around it an involucel.

in-vŏ-lū'-cral, *a.* [Eng. *involucr(e)*; *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to an involucre.

in-vŏ-lū'-crā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *involucr(e)*; *-ated.*]

Bot.: Covered with an involucre; having an involucre.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-cre (cre as kĕr), ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crŭm, *s.* [Lat. *involucrum* = a wrapper, a covering, a case, an envelope; *involvo* = to roll to or upon: *in-* = in, upon, and *volvo* = to roll.]

Botany:

1. Verticillate bracts surrounding the flowers of Umbelliferæ and Compositæ. Those surrounding the general umbel in the former order are called the universal involucre, and those around the umbellules the partial involucre. An involucre may be caliculated, scaly, imbricated, superimposed, &c. Linnæus calls the involucre the common calyx.

2. The peridium, volva, or anuulus of some fungals.

3. The indusium of ferns.

4. (*Pl.*): The sporangia of Equisetaceæ.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-cred (cred as kĕrd), ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *involucr(e)*; *-ed.*]

Bot.: Having an involucre.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eug., &c. *involucre.*]

Bot.: An involucel.

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-crŭm, *s.* [Involucre.]

ĭn-vŏl′-ŭn-tar-ĭl-ў, *adv.* [Eng. *involuntary*; *-ly.*] In an involuntary manner; not voluntarily; not spontaneously or of one's own choice; against one's will.

"We shrink *involuntarily* from the remembrance of our task."—*Idler*, No. 102.

ĭn-vŏl′-ŭn-tar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *involuntary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being involuntary.

"I apprehend there is not an absolute *involuntariness* in this engagement, but a mixt one."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. i., case 8.

ĭn-vŏl′-ŭn-tar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *involuntarius: in-* = not, and *voluntarius* = voluntary.]

* 1. Not acting according to will or choice; unwilling.

"The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 82.

2. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will; not spontaneous; as, *involuntary* obedience or submission.

3. Independent of will or choice.

"It is found by experience, that all the voluntary and *involuntary* motions of the body are performed by their [the nerves] means."—*Reid: Intellectual Powers*, ess. 2, ch. ii.

ĭn′-vŏ-lūte, ĭn′-vŏ-lū-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *involutus*, pa. par. of *involvo* = to roll in, or on: *in-* = in, and *volvo* = to roll.]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Rolled up, folded, rolled inward.

2. *Fig.:* Involved.

"The style is so *involute*."—*Poe: Marginalia*, cxvii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) Rolled inwards.

(2) (*Of vernation*): Having the edges rolled inwards spirally on each side, as the leaf of the apple.

(3) A name proposed for the embyro of monocotyledons.

2. *Zool.:* Having its margin turned inward, as in the genus Cypræa.

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: If a thread be tightly wrapped about a given curve and then unwrapped, being kept stretched, each point of it will generate a curve, called an *involute* of the given curve. The given curve, with respect to any of its involutes, is called an evolute. Any given curve has an infinite number of involutes, and in order to fix the position of any one of them, it is necessary to know not only the evolute, but also one point of the involute.

ĭn-vŏ-lūt′-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *involutus.*] The same as Involute (q.v.).

ĭn-vŏ-lū′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *involutionem*, acc. of *involutio*, from *involutus*, pa. par. of *involvo* = to roll up; Ital. *involuzione.*] [Involve.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of involving, infolding, or rolling up.

"This communication of names is only in descension, by reason of the *involution*, or comprehension of præsbyter within (*episcopus*)."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 23.

2. The state of being involved, intangled, or implicated; complication.

"All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions*."—*Glanvill.*

3. That which is wrapped or folded round anything.

"Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membraneous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xi.

* 4. A fold, a twist, a turning.

"Such the clue
Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explained.
Hooks! angles! crooks! and *involutions* wild!"
Shenstone: Œconomy, iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* The operation of finding any power of a given quantity, the multiplication of a number into itself any given number of times: thus the third power of 2 is found by involution, or multiplication of the number by itself, and the product by the same number: thus $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. It is the reverse of evolution (q.v.). The operation of involution may be directly performed by continued multiplication, but it is often performed by means of formulas, particularly by the binomial formula.

2. *Gram.:* The insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb.

3. *Path.:* The restoration to its normal size of any part which has been abnormally developed. The opposite of evolutiou.

ĭn-vŏlve′, *v.t.* [Fr. *involver*, from Lat. *involvo* = to roll in or up: *in-* = in, upon, and *volvo* = to roll; Sp. *envolver;* Ital. *involvere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To roll up; to fold up; to entwine.

"The farre-resounding sea doth in his rage invade
His sandy confines, whose sides grone with his *involved* wave." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ii.

2. To enwrap, to envelope, to infold, to cover with surrounding matter.

"Though long before the sinking day
A wondrous shade *involved* them all."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 25.

3. To wrap up; to surround.

"Also that reuerende study is *involved* in so barbarous a language, that it is voide of al eloquence."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

* 4. To mix or mingle together confusedly; to confuse.

* 5. To take in, to include, to comprise.

"One death involves
Tyrants and slaves." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,022.

6. To include by rational or logical construction; to imply; to comprise as a logical or necessary consequence.

7. To connect by way of natural or necessary consequence.

8. To entangle, to implicate.

"Fond worldlings there *involved* in vaine delight."
Stirling; Domes-day; The Fourth Houre.

9. To place in a position or state; to include.

"*Involving* all the contending parties in the same destruction."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society.*

10. To make complicated or intricate.

"Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses."—*Locke.*

II. *Arith. & Alg.:* To raise a number to any given power by involution.

¶ For the difference between to *involve* and to *implicate*, see Implicate.

ĭn-vŏlvcd′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Involve.] In financial difficulties; as, He is very much *involved.*

* **ĭn-vŏlv′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *involved*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being involved.

"As for the supposal this mistake is built on (the *involvedness* of all men in the guilt of swearing) it is as weak as it is uncharitable."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 5.

* **ĭn-vŏlve′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *involve*; *-ment.*] The act of involving; the state of being involved.

* **ĭn-vŭl′-gar,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *vulgar* (q.v.).] To cause to become or appear vulgar or common; to vulgarise.

"The opened and *invulgared* mysteries."
Daniel: Musophilus.

* **ĭn-vŭl′-gar,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vulgar* (q.v.).] Not vulgar, not common, refined, elegant.

"The sad parents this lost infant owed,
Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair."
Drayton: Moses, bk. i.

ĭn-vŭl-nĕr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *vulnerability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being invulnerable.

ĭn-vŭl′-nĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *invulnerabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *vulnerabilis* = vulnerable (q.v.); Sp. *invulnerable;* Ital. *invulnerabile.*]

1. Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury.

"For, from his mother's wombe, which him did beare,
He was *invulnerable* made by magicke leare."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 4.

* 2. Unassailable; that cannot be attacked or moved.

"Prompt to assail, and careless of defence,
Invulnerable in his impudence,
He dares the world."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 1,184.

* 3. Unassailable; that cannot be refuted: as, The argument is *invulnerable.*

ĭn-vŭl′-nĕr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *invulnerable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being invulnerable; invulnerability.

ĭn-vŭl-nĕr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *invulnerab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an invulnerable manner; so as to be incapable of being wounded or injured.

* **ĭn-vŭl′-nĕr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *invulneratus*, from *in-* = not, and *vulneratus* = wounded, pa. par. of *vulnero* = to wound; *vulnus* (genit. *vulneris*) = a wound.] That is not or cauuot be wounded; invulnerable, unhurt.

"Not at all on those,
That are *invulnerate* and free from blows."
Butler: Satire upon Marriage.

* **ĭn-wâll′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (I), and Eng. *wall* (q.v.).] To surround, inclose, or fortify with a wall.

"Three such towns in those places with the garrisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themselves strongly."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

* **ĭn′-wâll,** *s.* [Inwall, *v.*] An inner wall.

"With his weight th' *inwall* his breast did knock."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

ĭn′-ward, *a., adv., prep., & s.* [A.S. *inneweard, innanweard* = inward, *a.*, from *innan, inne* = within; suff. *weard* = towards, -ward.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Iuternal, interior; being in or within.

2. Internal; connected with or residing in the mind, soul, or thoughts.

"With *inward* struggling I restrained my cries,
And drank the tears that trickled from my eyes."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroic Ep. xi.

* 3. Intimate, familiar, domestic.

"All my *inward* friends abhorred me."—*Job* xix. 19.

* 4. Private, confidential.

"Sir, the king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar . . . for what is *inward* between us, let it pass."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Towards the internal parts; towards the interior; within, internally.

"Arblastes soue & ginnes withoute me bende,
& ssote *inward* vaste juou."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 586.

2. Into the mind or thoughts.

"So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
Shine *inward*, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 52.

3. In the miud or heart; mentally.

4. With a curve or bend towards the centre.

"He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

* **C.** *As prep.:* Within.

"*Inward* mine harte I feele blede."
Romaunt of the Rose.

D. *As substantive:*

1. That which is inside or within; especially in the plural the interual parts of an animal; the viscera.

"The prince . . . to his sire assigns
The tasteful *inwards* and nectareous wines."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 325.

* 2. An intimate, a familiar friend, au associate.

"I was an *inward* of his."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

* 3. (*Pl.*): Mental endowments; intellectual parts; genius.

"Mercurie, whom good wise *inwards* grace."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xx.

¶ *Inward* is employed more frequently to express a state than to qualify an object; *internal* qualifies the object: a thing is said to be turned *inward* which forms a part of the inside: it is said to be *internal* as one of its characteristics; *inward*, as denoting the position, is indefinite; any thing that is *in* in the smallest degree is *inward:* but that is properly *internal* which lies in the very frame and system of the body: *inner* which rises in degree on *inward*, is applicable to such bodies as admit of specific degrees of euclosure: so

likewise *interior* is applicable to that which is capacious, and has many involutions, as the *interior* coat of the intestines. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **inward-duteous,** *a.* Heartily or sincerely duteous.

"Which my most true and *inward-duteous* spirit Teacheth." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

inward-fits, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: A name given by nurses to slight infantile convulsions, often occurring about four days after birth. They generally arise from improper food.

in-ward'-ly, *adv.* [A.S. *inweardlice.*]

1. In the interior or inside; internally, within.

"Grieved to the soule, and groning *inwardly*, That be of women's hands so base a death should die." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 22.

2. Towards the centre: as, To curve *inwardly.*

3. In the heart or soul; mentally, privately, secretly.

"I bleed *inwardly* for my lord." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

* 4. Intimately, closely, thoroughly, familiarly.

5. To one's self; not aloud.

"He shrunk, and muttered *inwardly*." *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, ii.

in-ward'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inward*; *-ness.*]

1. The ouality or state of being inward or internal.

* 2. Intimacy, familiarity.

"You know my *inwardness* and love Is very much unto the Prince and Claudio." *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

* 3. (*Pl.*): The inwards, the bowels, the heart, the soul.

"Ythe ben not angwischid in us, but ythe ben angwischid in ythoure *gnwardnessis*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* vi.

in'-wards, *adv.* [Inward.] Inward; towards the inside or centre.

"I would ask what else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye *inwards*?"—*Search: Light of Nat.*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xi.

in'-wards, *s. pl.* [Inward, D. 2.]

in-wēave', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *weave* (q.v.).]

1. To weave in or together; to interweave.

2. To intertwine, to interlace.

"He saw brisk fountains dance, crisp riv'lets wind O'er borders trim, and round *inwoven* how'rs." *Jones: A Hymn to Lachsmi.*

* **in-whēēl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wheel* (q.v.).] To encircle, to involve, to infold.

"Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye: And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye." *Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim*, i. 1.

in'-wick, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Scotch *wick* = a narrow passage.] In curling, a station in which the stone stops very near the tee after passing through a wick.

* **in'-wit,** * **in-witte,** * **in-wyt,** *s.* [Eng. *in-* (1), and *wit.*] Mind, understanding; the conscience.

"But enquire of thy next friendes, that is, thine *inwitte*, and me that have been thy malstresse."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

in'-with, *prep.* [Eng. *in-*, and *with.*] Within.

* **in-wood',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wood* (q.v.).] To hide in a wood.

"He got out of the river, and shaking off the water, *inwooded* [*al: inweeded*] himself so as the ladies lost the farther marking his sportfulness."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **in-wŏrk',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *work* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To work in or within.

B. *Intrans.:* To work, operate, or exact force within.

* **in-wŏrn',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *worn* (q.v.).] Worn, wrought, or worked into.

"By the just judgment of God, long since branded and *inworn* into the very essence thereof."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govern.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

in-wōve', in-wō'-ẹn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Inweave.]

in-wrăp', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wrap* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap up; to cover by wrapping; to infold.

"Two splendid mantles, and a carpet spread, They leave, to cover and *inwrap* the dead." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxiv. 629.

* 2. To involve, to include.

"David might well look to be *inwrapped* in the common destruction."—*Bishop Hall: Contempt.; The Numbering of the People.*

* 3. To involve in doubt or perplexity; to perplex. (*Bacon.*)

in-wrēathe', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wreathe* (q.v.).] To surround or encircle as with a wreath, or anything resembling a wreath.

"Bind their resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 361.

in-wrought' (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *wrought* (q.v.).] Wrought or worked in among other things; adorned with work or figures.

"The lute now also sounds, with gold *inwrought*, And touched with flying fingers nicely taught." *Cowper: To Charles Deodati.* (Transl.)

ī'-ō (1), *s.* [Lat.] An exclamation of joy or triumph.

Ī'-ō (2), *s.* [Gr. Ἰώ (*Iō*). In classical mythology a daughter of Inachus, who founded Argos.]

I. *Astronomy:*

1. An asteroid, the 85th found. [Asteroid.]

2. One of the satellites of Jupiter.

II. *Zool.:* A genus of Melaniadæ, with a fusiform, inflated, conical, or oval shell; the aperture with a canal. A hundred species are known, all from North America.

ī-ŏd-ăç'-ĕ-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *acetate.*]

Chem.: A salt of iodacetic acid (q.v.).

ī-ŏd-ą-çēt'-ĭc (or **çēt** as **çĕt**), *a.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *acetic.*] (See the compound.)

iodacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2I{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. On heating in the dark, an alcoholic solution of ethylic bromacetate with potassic iodide, a brown oil, ethylic iodacetate is obtained. This, on being saponified by a solution of baric hydrate, and the resulting soap decomposed by sulphuric acid, gives a solution of iodacetic acid. It crystallizes in thin, colourless, rhombic plates, which melt at 82°, and decompose at higher temperatures. It is very soluble in water, but does not deliquesce in air. The iodacetates of potassium, sodium, and ammouium are all very soluble, crystalliue, and non-deliquescent. The bariuu salt is slightly soluble in water, but is precipitated by alcohol. The silver salt readily decomposes in presence of water into argentic iodide and glycollic acid. The iodacetate of ethyl is an oily liquid, heavier than water, and possessing an irritatiug odour.

ī-ŏd-ą-çēt'-yl (or **çēt** as **çĕt**), *s.* [Eng., *iod(ine)*, and *acetyl.*]

Chem.: Acetic iodide. $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}I$. A liquid produced by the action of phosphorus diiodide or tri-iodide on glacial acetic acid. The product, heated with dilute soda solution and then rectified, yields iodacetyl. It is always coloured brown, owing to the presence of free iodine, and readily decomposes on exposure to light with separation of iodine. It boils at 108°.

ī'-ō-dąl, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *al(cohol).*]

Chem.: $C_2HI_3O = C_2I_3O{\cdot}H$. An oily liquid obtained by adding iodine to a mixture of alcohol and nitric acid, and purifying by agitation with water and distillation over chloride of calcium. It has a variable boiling point, beginning at 25° and rising gradually to 115°. When treated with a solution of potash, it is converted into formic acid and iodoform.

ī-ŏd'-ą-mīdeș, *s. pl.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *amides.*]

Chem.: NI_3 or NHI_2. A term applied to a number of compouuds, mostly of an explosive character, produced by the action of iodine on ammonia. These compounds, commonly called nitrogen iodides, vary in composition and properties according to the mode of preparation. They are usually prepared by digesting iodine in excess of ammonia, or by decomposing chloride of nitrogen with iodide of potassium. The product obtained is a brownish-black, soft powder, which in the dry state can scarcely be touched without exploding.

ī-ŏd-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: Iodide of ammonium. NH_3I. A brownish-black liquid obtained by passing dry ammoniacal gas into dry iodine, 100 parts of iodine absorbing 8·5 parts of ammonia at the ordinary temperature. The product has a metallic lustre, smells of ammouia aud iodine, aud when heated is decomposed. It is very soluble iu alcohol, but is resolved by water into iodide of ammonium and di-iodamide, $2NH_3I = NH_4I + NH_2I$.

iodammonium-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_3I_2 = (NH_3I)I$. A compound discovered by Guthrie, prepared by adding powdered iodine to a saturated solutiou of nitrata or carbonate of ammonium mixed with potash. It is a brownish-black liquid soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, but is decomposed by water, evolving nitrogen gas, and yielding a di-iodamide which explodes spontaneously uuder water.

ī-ŏd-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4I{\cdot}NH_2$. Prepared by the reduction of iodonitro-benzene, or by the action of iodine ou aniline. It crystallizes in brilliant laminæ, and melts at 25°. Synouymous with iodaphenylamine.

ī-ŏd-ăn-ĭs'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *anis(e oil)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

iodanisic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7IO_3$. Produced, together with hydriodate of oxanisamic acid, by the action of hydriodic acid on diazoanis-oxanisamic acid:

$$C_8H_6N_2O_3{\cdot}C_8H_9NO_3 + 2HI = \underset{\text{(Diazoanis-oxanisamic acid)}}{} \quad \underset{\text{(Hydriodate of oxanisamic acid)}}{C_8H_9NO_3{\cdot}HI} + \underset{\text{(Iodanisic acid).}}{C_8H_7IO_3} + N_2.$$

It forms white needles, insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. The silver salt is a white amorphous precipitate. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.* (1865), iii. 283.)

ī-ŏd-ą-phĕn-ŷl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, *a(niline)*, *phenyl*; *-amine.*]

Chem.: The same as Iodaniline (q.v.).

ī-ō-dăr-gyr'-īte (**yr** as **ĭr**), *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, aud *argyrite.*]

Min.: A soft yellow-greenish or brownish flexible translucent mineral, crystalliziug hexagoually. Lustre resinous or adamantine. Hardness, 5·5 to 5·71. Compos.: silver, 45·72 to 46·52; iodine, 53·11 to 54·03. Found at Guadalajara in Spain, in Mexico, in Chili, &c.

ī'-ō-dāte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *iod(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of iodic acid.

iodate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: KIO_3. Obtained by passing chloric gas through water in which iodine is suspended till it is all dissolved, then adding for every atom of iodine a molecule of $KClO_3$, and ordinary chlorine is liberated, and on evaporation pure KIO_3 is obtained. It crystallizes in small shining crystals which are soluble in thirteen parts of water. It is poisonous. It melts at 560° and gives off oxygen, KI being formed.

ī-ŏd-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *benzene.*]

Chem.: C_6H_5I. Iodobenzene. An aromatic iodine substitution compound, formed by the actiou of iodine and benzene, C_6H_6. It is necessary to add iodic acid to decompose the hydriodic acid which is formed, or this would act on the C_6H_5I, re-forming benzene. $5C_6H_6 + 4HIO_3 + 4I = 5C_6H_5I + 3H_2O$. Iodbenzene boils at 188°.

ī-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, or containing iodiue.

iodic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HIO_3. A monobasic acid obtained by boiling iodine with strong nitric acid, or by passing chlorine into twenty parts of water containing one part of finely-divided iodine in suspension $I_2 + 5Cl_2 + 6H_2O = 10HCl + 2HIO_3$. By evaporation the iodic acid is obtained in transparent six-sided tables, which, when heated to 170°, is converted into the anhydride I_2O_5. Iodic acid is very soluble in water. The solution reddens litmus, and then bleaches it. Iodic-acid is reduced by sulphurous acid. An aqueous solution of iodic acid is a powerful oxidizing agent.

iodic-quicksilver, *s.*

Min.: The same as Coccinite (q.v.).

iodic-silver, *s.*

Min.: Iodargyrite (q.v.). [Iodyrite.]

ī′-ō-dīde, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: A compound formed by the union of iodine with an element or with a radical.

iodide of ammonium, *s.* [IODAMMONIUM.]

iodide of cadmium, *s.*

Chem.: CaI, CdI. Formed by the direct union of iodine of cadmium in the presence of water. An ointment is made of it, which acts like lead iodide (q.v.).

iodide of ethyl, *s.* [ETHYL-IODIDE.]

iodide of iron, *s.* [IRON-IODIDE.]

iodide of lead, *s.* [LEAD-IODIDE.]

iodide of nitrogen, *s.* [IODAMIDES.]

iodide of potassium, *s.* [POTASSIUM-IODIDE.]

iodide of silver, *s.*

Chem.: AgI. Argentic iodide. It occurs as a mineral. When argentic nitrate is added to a soluble iodide, a light yellow precipitate is formed, which is insoluble in ammonia. Iodide of silver is very sensitive to the action of sunlight, and is therefore used in photography.

iodide of sulphur, *s.*

Chem.: S_2I_2. A dark gray crystalline mass, resembling native antimony sulphide, prepared by heating a mixture of sulphur and iodine. It is insoluble in water, gives off iodine when exposed to the air, and is rapidly decomposed when exposed to a high temperature. It is a powerful remedy in skin diseases.

ī-ō-dīne, *s.* [Gr. ἰώδης (*iōdēs*)=violet-coloured; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

I. *Chem.:* Iodine is a haloid monatomic element; symbol I; atomic weight 127. Obtained from the ash of sea-weeds called kelp; this is treated with water, filtered and evaporated to a small bulk; potassium and sodium salts crystallize out and the dark-brown mother liquid is then mixed with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide, and, gently heated in a still, the iodine distils over and is collected in a receiver.

$2HI + MnO_2 + H_2SO_4 = MnSO_4 + 2H_2O + I_2$.

The iodine of commerce is generally impure; it may be purified by dissolving it in a solution of potassium iodide till it is saturated, adding water which precipitates pure iodine. Iodine crystallizes in dark gray rhombic crystals, having a metallic lustre resembling graphite; sp. gr. 4·95. It melts at 107° and boils at 175°. Its vapour is of a deep blue colour; when less dense it has a violet colour. Iodine dissolves in 7000 parts of water; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. Iodine stains the skin brown, and is soluble in potassium iodide. At ordinary temperatures iodine is slightly volatile, and has a peculiar smell. A small trace of iodine can be detected by its giving a blue colour to starch. The blue colour is destroyed by heat but reappears on cooling. Iodine unites with other elements and radicals, forming iodides. Its affinity for oxygen is greater than that of chlorine, but it has a less affinity for hydrogen, hence hydriodic acid is easily decomposed by chlorine.

2. *Phar.:* Iodine is used externally in chronic skin diseases and over enlarged and indurated parts and diseased joints to alter action or cause absorption, or to kill parasites. It may be applied in the form of a liniment, a solution, a tincture, or an ointment. As a vesicant the liniment may be painted over the part once, or, if need be, twice or three times. The *vapor iodi* (vapour of iodine) may be used as an inhalation in some forms of chronic bronchitis and phthisis. (*Garrod.*)

3. *Comp. Anat., &c.:* A solution of iodine is useful for rendering very transparent objects more distinct.

ī-ō-dĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ism.*]

Pathol.: The morbid effects produced by overdoses of iodine. They are irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, the frontal sinus, the eyes, pharynx, &c., with catarrh, coryza, &c.

ī′-ō-dīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *-ize.*]

1. *Therap.:* To treat with inhalations or external applications of iodine; to place under the influence of iodine.

2. *Photog.:* To prepare with iodine. [IODIZED.]

ī′-ō-dīzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [IODIZE.]

iodized-collodion, *s.* [COLLODION.]

ī′-ō-dīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *iodiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which iodizes.

ī-ō-dō-, *pref.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*, and *o* connective.]

Chem.: Having iodine in its composition.

iodo-bromated, *a.* Impregnated with iodine and bromine.

Iodo-bromated waters: Waters thus impregnated. (Used of springs.) They exist at Kreuznach, in Germany, and at Woodhall Spa in England. The waters are used in scrofula, in many chronic skin diseases, in internal disorders, and in constitutional syphilis.

ī-ō-dō-brū′-çĭne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *brucine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4{\cdot}I_3$. Iodide of brucine. A brown powder, very soluble in hot alcohol, obtained by triturating brucine with an excess of iodine. It is readily decomposed by dilute acids, giving off iodine, and forming salts of brucine.

ī-ō-dō-ca-ôut′-çhĭn, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *caoutchin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}{\cdot}I_2$. A brownish-black oil produced when caoutchin is added to an aqueous, or alcoholic solution of iodine. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. When distilled, it gives off hydriodic acid; but when heated with an acid or an alkali, it is rapidly decomposed.

ī-ō-dō-çĭn′-chŏn-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*; and Eng. *cinchonine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O{\cdot}I_2$. Prepared by triturating cinchonine with about half its weight of iodine, and digesting the product with alcohol. On slowly evaporating the alcoholic-solution, iodo-cinchonine is deposited in saffron-coloured plates. It is insoluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. When heated, it softens, but does not melt till the temperature is raised to 80°. It is decomposed by acids and alkalis.

ī-ō-dō-çĭn-năm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and *cinnamic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Composed of iodine and cinnamic acid.

iodocinnamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_7IO_2$. Obtained by melting cinnamic acid with an excess of iodine, and boiling the product with water till all the free iodine is volatilized. On cooling the liquid, small stellate crystals of iodocinnamic-acid are precipitated. The acid is very soluble in hot water, and in alcohol.

ī-ō-dō-cō′-dēine, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *codeine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3{\cdot}I_3$. Iodide of codeine. Prepared by dissolving in a small quantity of alcohol equal weights of iodine and codeine. On leaving the mixture at rest for a few days, iodo-codeine is deposited in the form of triangular plates, which show a violet colour by reflected light, but a fine ruby colour by transmitted light. Iodo-codeine is insoluble in water and ether, but dissolves readily in alcohol with a reddish-brown colour. It gives off iodine when heated to 100°.

ī-ŏd′-ō-form, *s.* [Eng. *iod(ine)*; *o* connect., and *form(yl).*]

Chem.: CHI_3. Obtained by heating iodine with alcohol mixed with sodium carbonate. Iodoform crystallizes in shining yellow six-sided hexagonal plates which melt at 117°. It smells like saffron.

ī-ō-dō-mē′-cōne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *meconi(in)e* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_3H_4I_6O_3$. A crystalline substance obtained by treating pyromeconic acid with an excess of protochloride of iodine, and precipitating with potash. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes in yellow hexagonal plates having an odour of saffron. It has neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction, and sublimes at 90°.

ī-ō-dō-mē′-thāne, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *methane* (q.v.).]

Chem.: CH_3I. Methyl iodide. A colourless sweet-smelling liquid, obtained by distilling 8 parts iodine, 15 parts wood-spirit, and 1 part phosphorus. It is almost insoluble in water, has a sp. gr. 2·199, and boils at 44°–45°. Its vapour density, referred to hydrogen as unity, is 71°.

ī-ō′-dō-nī-trō-phē′-nŏls *s. pl.* [Pref. *iodo-*; *nitr(ic acid)*; *o* connective, and Eng. *phenol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds formed by the action of iodine and iodic-acid on the nitrophenols in alkaline solutions, and precipitating from these solutions by hydrochloric acid. Mono-iodonitrophenol has a golden yellow colour, and crystallizes readily, but has not been further examined. Di-iodonitrophenol is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 98°. It crystallizes from a mixture of alcohol and ether in dark yellow needles. Its potassium salt crystallizes in reddish needles, and its sodium salt in dark-brown prisms, having a golden lustre.

ī-ō-dō-phē′-nōls, *s. pl.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *phenol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_4I{\cdot}OH$. By the action of iodine and iodic acid on phenol, in presence of an alkali, a mixture of three isomeric mono-iodophenols is obtained. When this is distilled in a current of steam, first a liquid, ortho-iodophenol, passes over, then a solid, meta-iodophenol, and lastly, at a higher temperature, tri-iodo-, or para-iodophenol. The residue still contains a quantity of tri-iodophenol, which, however, may be extracted by alcohol. Ortho-iodophenol is a colourless, oily liquid, with a strong, disagreeable odour. It does not become solid even at – 23°, and is readily decomposed by chlorine, or by nitric acid. Meta-iodophenol is almost insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes in flat glistening needles. It melts at 64°–66°. Para-iodophenol is soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. It crystallizes from alcohol in large six-sided plates, from ether in the form of needles, and from carbon disulphide in short, thick prisms. From its aqueous solution it is precipitated by hydrochloric acid, as a grayish-white flocculent mass. It has a faint but unpleasant odour, and melts at 89°.

ī-ō-dō-prō-pĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*; *propion(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: Composed of iodine and propionic-acid.

iodopropionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5IO_2$. A monobasic acid, obtained by heating glyceric acid in syrupy solution, with phosphorus iodide, or by heating acrylic acid and a solution of hydriodic acid to a temperature of 120°. $C_3H_4O_2 + HI = C_3H_5IO_2$. It crystallizes in large colourless plates, which melt at 82°, and are insoluble in cold, readily in hot, water. When heated to 180° with concentrated hydriodic acid, it is converted into propionic acid.

ī-ō-dō-quĭn-īne′, *s.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *quinine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2{\cdot}I_2$. A brown crystalline body, obtained by triturating quinine with iodine. It contains 28·0 per cent. of iodine, and possesses properties exactly similar to iodocinchonine.

ī-ō-dō-săl-ĭ-çŷl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *salicylic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Composed of iodine and salicylic-acid.

iodosalicylic-acids, *s.pl.*

Chem.: These acids are prepared by adding tincture of iodine, drop by drop, to a cold aqueous solution of barytic salicylate, $C_7H_4Ba''O_3$, and then precipitating with hydrochloric acid; or, by fusing one atom of salicylic acid with two atoms of iodine, and treating the product with a solution of potash, which dissolves out the several iodosalicylic-acids. Mono-iodosalicylic acid, $C_7H_5IO_3$, is a white crystalline mass, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It crystallizes from water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, in long silky needles, which melt at 196°. Di-iodosalicylic acid, $C_7H_4I_2O_3$, is a white amorphous mass, insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. It is soluble in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, from which it crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals. On being heated it does not melt, but at 214° is decomposed with separa-

tion of iodine. **Tri-iodosalicylic acid**, $C_7H_3I_3O_3$. This acid is very unstable, decomposing during the process of formation into carbonic anhydride and tri-iodophenol.

ī-ō-dō-sŭl-phūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iodo-*, and Eng. *sulphuric* (q.v.).] Composed of iodine and sulphuric acid.

iodosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2SO_3I_2$. When a mixture of iodine and lead sulphite is distilled, and the distillate rectified over mercury, iodosulphuric-anhydride is obtained, and this, on being mixed with water, yields iodosulphuric-acid. It may also be prepared by passing sulphurous acid into iodide of starch, and distilling the decolourized liquid. The iodosulphates are prepared by neutralizing the acid with the corresponding bases. Sodium iodosulphate, $Na_2SO_3I_2+10H_2O$, crystallizes in elongated prisms, which are slightly soluble in water and alcohol.

ī-ŏd'-ŭr-īte, *s.* [Fr. *iodure*, and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: Dana's name for the iodargyrite of the *British Museum Catalogue.*

ī'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴον (*ion*) = a violet, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or transluceut mineral, generally blue, but in some cases yellow, or yellowish-gray on the part perpendicular to the vertical axis. Hardness, 7 to 7·5; sp. gr. 2·56 to 2·66; lustre vitreous. Compos.: silica, 48·11 to 50·65; alumina, 28·72 to 33·11; protoxide of iron, 4·10 to 11·58; magnesia, 8·2 to 20·45, &c. Feeble double refraction present. Occurs in granite, gneiss, and more rarely in volcanic rocks, in Bavaria, Tuscany, Norway, Sweden, Greenland, the United States, &c. In its altered state it forms many minerals, such as Pinite, Fahlunite, &c.

¶ *Hydrous Iolite:*

Min.: (1) A variety of Iolite; (2) Bonsdorffite; (3) Auralite; (2) and (3) = Fahlunite (q.v.).

ī'-ŏn, ī-ŏne, *s.* [Gr. ἰών (*iōn*), pr. par. of εἶμι (*eimi*) = to go.]

Elect. (*Pl.*): The substances resulting from decomposition by electrolysis. [Anione, Kationε.]

Ī-ō'-nī-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Ionius*, from Gr. Ἰώνιος (*Iōnios*) = pertaining to Ionia, a district of Asia Minor in which Ionians from Attica settled about B.C. 1050. It extended from the river Hermus along the shore of the Ægean Sea to Miletus.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Ionia.

Ionian-mode, *s.*

Mus.: One of the ecclesiastical modes, commencing on the note C, corresponding exactly in tonality with the major diatonic scale as used in modern music. [Mode.]

Ionian-school, *s.*

Philos.: The first school of Greek philosophy, the distinctive characteristic of which was its inquiry into the constitution of the universe. Thales of Miletus opened the inquiry. The common notion that he taught "the principle of all things was water," must be taken with a distinction. Water, as the principle of Thales, was not water in any determinate form, but water instinct with vital energy, capable of taking an infinite number of forms. This doctrine appears in Hesiod (*Theog.*, 133–136); and the "*ariston men hudōr*" of Pindar (*Olymp.*, i. 1) is proverbial. Thales is usually spoken of as the founder of the Ionian school; he was more—he was the father of Greek speculation. He prescribed no method, and those who followed him did not accept his answer to the question, What is the Beginning of all things? But the special claim of Thales to notice lies in the fact that he was the first to ask the question, and the first to attempt to establish a physical Beginning.

"The whole ordinary arrangement of the *Ionian School* seems to have proceeded on the conviction that each disciple not only contradicted his master, but also returned to the doctrines of his master's teacher." —*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1867), I. 8.

Ī-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Ionicus*, from Gr. Ἰονικός (*ionikos*) = pertaining to Ionia (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Relating or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians.

B. *As substantive:*

Prosody:

1. An Ionic foot.
2. An Ionic verse or metre.

Ionic-dialect, *s.*

Philol.: The dialect of the Greek language spoken in Ionia.

Ionic-foot, *s.*

Pros.: A foot consisting of four syllables, either two long and two short (the *greater Ionic*), or two short and two long (the *smaller* Ionic).

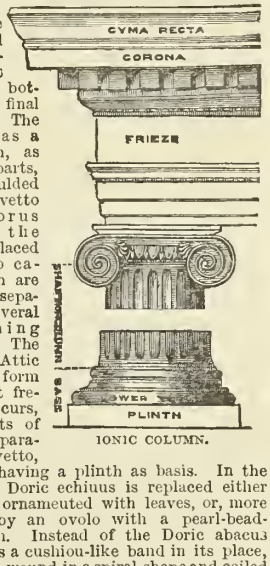
Ionic-metre, *s.* A metre consisting of Ionic feet.

Ionic-mode, *s.*

Mus.: [Ionian-mode].

Ionic-order, *s.*

Arch.: One of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which is the volute of the capital. Its main features are the same as in the Doric style; their forms, however, are different. The Ionic order has more mouldings, its forms are richer and more elegant, and, as a style, it is lighter and more graceful than the Doric. The Doric order has been compared to the male, and the Ionic to the female figure. The Ionic columu has a less diminished shaft and a smaller parabolic curve than the Doric. It is, like the Doric, channelled; the flutings, which are twenty-four in number, are separated by anuulets, and are therefore narrower, but at the same time deeper, than the Doric, and are terminated at the top and bottom by a final curvature. The coIumn has a base, which, as essential parts, has a moulded or plain cavetto with a torus above, or the torus is placed above two cavetti, which are themselves separated by several intervening mouldings. The so-called Attic base is the form which most frequently occurs, and cousists of two tori separated by a cavetto, the whole having a plinth as basis. In the capital the Doric echiuus is replaced either by a cyma ornameuted with leaves, or, more generally, by an ovolo with a pearl-beading beneath. Instead of the Doric abacus there occurs a cushiou-like band in its place, whose ends, wound in a spiral shape and coiled with elastic force, when viewed either from in front or behind, form volutes, which on both sides considerably exceed the diameter of the column, and also surpass the architrave in breadth. These volutes, or scrolls, when viewed from the side, appear to meet iu the middle, and form a wavy line over the echinus. The architrave consists of several faciæ, which project slightly one over the other, and which are separated by small hollowed mouldings and capped by a moulded baud. The frieze is undivided, either plain or with arabesques representing either implements used in worship or simple plants. The frieze also bears the name of the zophorus. As regards the proportions of the Ionic order, no such remarkable difference as in the Doric is perceptible in the monuments which have been preserved to us. The height of the column is from eight and a-half to nine times the lower diameter; the distance between the columus averages about twice the diameter, while the height of the entablature is not quite one quarter that of the column. The most perfect specimens of the Ionic order are the temples of Minerva Polias and of Erectheus in the Acropolis at Athens, and of Fortuna Virilis and the Coliscum at Rome.



IONIC COLUMN.

Ionic sect or school, *s.* [Ionian School.]

ī-ō-nĭd'-ī-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. ἴον (*ion*)=a violet (*Viola odorata*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A large genus of Violaceæ, tribe Violeæ, closely allied to *Viola* proper. The species are chiefly from the sub-tropical parts of America. *Ionidium parviflorum* and some others are violent purgatives and emetics. They are used in the disease *Elephantiasis tuberculata*, and *I. parviflorum*, *I. Poaya*, and *I. Itubα* as substitutes for ipecacuanha; the last is given in South America in dysentery and gout. *I. Ipecacuanha* is White Ipecacuanha.

ī-ō-nŏp'-sĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ionopsis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ.

ī-ŏn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴον (*ion*) = a violet, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Ionopsidæ. It consists of small epiphytal orchids from tropical America.

ī-ō'-tą, *s.* [Gr.] The name of the Greek letter ι, and this beiug frequently indicated by a dot under other letters (as ᾳ), known as iota subscript, the word has come to mean a jot, a tittle, a very small quantity.

Ī Ō Ū, *s.* [See def.] A recoguised contraction for *I owe you.* A paper with these letters on it, followed by an amount and duly signed. It is a simple acknowledgmeut of indebtedness to some particular person.

"He teacheth od fellowes to play tricks with their creditors, who, instead of payments, write *I O U.*"—*Breton: Conrtier & Countryman*, p. 9.

Ī'-ō-wąn, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Iowa, one of our Northern Central States.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Iowa.

ĭp-ĕ-căc-u-an'-hą (*h* silent), **ĭp-ĕ-căc'-ų-ăn,** *s.* [The native Brazilian name.]

1. *Bot.:* The plants producing the drug described under 2.

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) The dried root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, a cinchonaceous plant from Brazil. [Cephaelis.] The ipecacuanha from that country is called annulated, to distinguish it from the striated kind from Peru. It arrives from Rio Janeiro and elsewhere in coutorted pieces, two to four inches long, about the size of a small quill, and knotted. The smell of ipecacuanha is slight, but disagreeable; the taste bitter, aromatic, and slightly acrid. The active ingredients reside chiefly in the cortex. It contains a feeble alkaloid called ceretin. Its preparations are pills, powders, lozenges, and wine. In large doses it is an emetic; in smaller ones it is an expectorant and an alterative. It is considered a specific in dysentery. "Dover's powder" is a compound powder of ipecacnanha; it is diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha, made into ointment, is a counter-irritant.

(2) Various other plants produce a similar drug, as, for example, all the Alsodineæ, a tribe of Violaceæ. So also the root of *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha* is said by Barton to be at least as good as the genuine ipecacuanha.

¶ The Ipecacuanha of Cayenne is *Ionidium Itubα*; that of Guiana is the root of *Boerhaavia decumbens*, one of the Nyctagos; that of Venezuela is the root of *Sarcostemma glaucum*, an Asclepiad; Black Peruvian or Striated Ipecacuanha is *Psychotria emetica*; the False Ipecacuanha of Bourbon is *Camptocarpus mauritianus*; False Brazilian Ipecacuanha is *Ionidium Ipecacuanha*; Undulated Ipecacuanha is *Richardsonia scabra*; White Ipecacuanha is (1) *Ionidium Ipecacuanha*, (2) *Richardsonia scabra*, (3) in India, *Tylophora asthmatica*, and the Wild Ipecacuanha of the West Indies is *Asclepias curassavica*, called also Bastard Ipecacuanha.

***ĭp'-ō-crăs,** *s.* [Hippocras.]

ĭp-ō-mœ'-a, *s.* [Said to be from ἶψ (*ips*), genit. ἰπός (*ipos*) = bindweed; but Liddell & Scott do not recognize this sense of ἶψ (*ips*). [Ips.] They give ἴψος, ἰψός (*ipsos*) = (1) the cork tree, (2) the ivy; ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = similar.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Convolvuleæ. Sepals five; corolla campanulate; stamens five; style single; stigma bilobed; lobes capitate; ovary two-celled, each cell two-seeded. The species, which are numerous, are found in the warmer parts of both

hemispheres. About a hundred are cultivated in gardens for their showy flowers, which are an ornament to trellis-work. *Ipomœa tuberosa*, the Spanish Arbour-vine of Jamaica, furnishes a kind of scammony; the root of *I. pandurata* is employed in the United States as jalap; *I. Batatoides* is the Male Jalap of Mestitlau; *I. Quamoclit* is sternutatory; *I. Turpethum*, a native of the East Indies, and *I. operculata* are purgative. The foliage of *I. maritima* is made into a fomentation, and applied to joints enlarged by scrofula. The Sweet Potato was formerly called *I. Batatas*, now it is *Batatas edulis*. [BATATAS.]

ips, *s.* [Gr. ἴψ (*ips*) = a worm that eats horn and wood; also one that eats vine-buds; a cynips (?).]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, placed by Stephens in the family Engidæ, but now removed to Nitidulidæ. They have the club of the anteunæ three-jointed, and the last joint of the palpi truncate. The species live on the sap of decaying trees, and are usually found beneath loose bark where there is an exudation of sap. Four British species are known, some of them common. (*Stephens.*)

ĭp'-sĕ dĭx'-ĭt, *phr.* [Lat. = he himself said.] A mere assertion without proof.

ĭp-sĭs'-sĭ-mą vĕr'-bą, *phr.* [Lat.] The very words; the exact words or terms.

ĭp'-sō făc'-tō, *phr.* [Lat.] By the very act or fact.

ĭr-, *pref.* The form which the prefix *in-* assumes before words beginning with *r*. [IN-, *pref.*]

* **ĭr'-ą-cŭnd**, *a.* [Lat. *iracundus* = angry.] Passionate.

"A spirit cross-grained, fantastic, *iracund*, incompatible."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 87.

* **ĭr-ą-cŭn'-dĭ-oŭs-lў**, *adv.* [As from an Eng. *iracundious; -ly.*] Augrily, passionately.

"Drawing out his knife most *iracundiously*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

Ī-rā-dē, *s.* [Turk., from Arab. *irâda* = will, desire.] A decree of the Sublime Porte.

Ī'-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *I*, and *rail.*] A double-headed rail with flanges on each side above and below, on the foot and tread; hence like a capital I.

Ī-rā'-nĭ-ąn, *s.* & *a.* [Pers. *Iran* = Persia.] [ARYAN.]

A. *As subst.:* Of or belonging to Iran: as, the *Iranian* languages.

B. *As adj.:* A native of Iran.

Iranian languages, *s. pl.* The Aryan as distinguished from the Turanian languages.

Ī-răs-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *irascibilité*, from *irascible* = irascible (q.v.); Sp. *irascibilidad*; Ital. *irascibilità.*] The quality or state of being irascible or easily excited to anger; irritability.

"The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants."—*Rambler*, No. 112.

Ī-răs'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irascibilis*, from *irascor* = to be angry; Sp. *irascible*; Ital. *irascibile.*] Easily excited to anger; choleric, hot-tempered, passionate, irritable.

"The hasty and somewhat *irascible* blacksmith."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

Ī-răs'-çĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irascible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irascible; irascibility.

Ī-răs'-çĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irascib(le); -ly.*] In an irascible, choleric, or passionate manner.

Ī-rāte', *a.* [Lat. *iratus*. pa. par. of *irascor* = to be angry.] Angry, enraged.

ĭre, *s.* [O.Fr., from Lat. *ira.*] Anger, passion, rage, wrath, keen resentment.

"The *ire* of a despotic king
Rides forth upon destruction's wing."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 31.

* **ĭre'-fûl**, * **ĭre'-fûll**, *a.* [Eng. *ire; -ful(l).*] Full of ire or anger; angry, wrathful, enraged.

"That *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 6.

* **ĭre'-fûl-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *ireful; -ly.*] In an ireful manner; with ire; angrily, wrathfully.

"*Irefully* enraged, would needs to open arms."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

* **ĭre'-fûl-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *ireful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ireful; ire, wrath, anger.

"Through *irefulnesse* and rashnesse." — *Goldyng; Cœur.* 1o. 204.

Ī'-rĕn-aroh, *s.* [EIRENARCH.]

Ī-rē'-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Myth.:* The goddess of peace.

2. *Astron.:* An Asteroid, the fourteenth found. It was discovered by Hind, on May 19, 1851.

* **Ī-rĕn'-ĭc**, * **Ī-rĕn'-ĭc-ąl**, *a.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός (*eirēnikos*) = pertaining to peace, peaceful: εἰρήνη (*eirēnē*) = peace.] Peaceful, pacific; promoting or tending to promote peace.

Ī-rĕn'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός (*eirēnikos*).] [IRENIC.] A proposition, scheme, or arrangement for the promotion and maintenance of peace, especially in the church. [EIRENICON.]

ĭre'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *ir(on); -stone.*]

Min.: A general term for any hard rock.

Ī'-rĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *ir(is); -an.*]

Anat.: Belonging to or in any way connected with the iris.

"The Iris receives the *irian* nerves."—*Dunglison.*

Ĭr-ĭ-ar'-tĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Juan Iriarte, a Spanish amateur botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Areceæ (q.v.). It consists of few species, all from South America. The hard outer wood of *Iriartea exorrhiza*, the Pashiuba or Paxiuba palm of Brazil, is brought to the United States and used in making umbrella handles.

Ĭr'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Irish; -ism.*] An Irishism (q.v.); any Irish peculiarity of behaviour.

Ī'-rĭd, *s.* [Lat. *iris* (genit. *iridis*); Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἴριδος (*iridos*) = the rainbow; the plants described under 2.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The circle round the pupil of the eye; the iris.

"Brown eyes, with a fine benignant light in their *irids*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. v.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A member of the Iridaceæ (q.v.).

(2) *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the Iridaceæ (q.v.).

Ī-rĭd-ā'-çē-æ, **Ī-rĭd'-ĕ-æ**, * **Ī'-rĭd-ēş**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *iris* (genit. *iridis*).] [IRID.]

Bot.: Irids, an order of Endogens, alliance Narcissales. It consists of herbs, or more rarely of undershrubs, with tuberous or fibrous roots; leaves generally equitant or distichous; bracts spathaceous; calyx and corolla adherent or coloured; petals three; stamens three; ovary three-celled, many-seeded; fruit capsular. Found at the Cape of Good Hope, the temperate parts of Europe and America, &c.

Ī-rĭd'-æ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *iris*, genit. *irid(is)*; fem. adj. sing. suff. *-æa.*]

Bot.: A genus of Rose-spored Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cerameæ, family Nemastomidæ or Cryptonemiaceæ. *Iridæa edulis* is sometimes called Dulse, though the genuine Scottish Dulse is *Rhodomenia palmata.*

Ī'-rĭd-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *iris*, genit. *irid(is)* = the rainbow; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling the rainbow.

Ī-rĭd-ĕc'-tōme, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἴριδος (*iridos*) = the rainbow, the iris, and ἐκτομή (*ektomē*) = a cutting out: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife for operations on the eye.

Ī-rĭd-ĕc'-tō-mў, *s.* [IRIDECTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of cutting out a portion of the iris for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

Ĭr-ĭd-ĕs'-çęnçe, *s.* [As if from a Lat. * *iridescens*, pr. par. of * *iridesco* = to become like a rainbow; *iris* (genit. *iridis*) = a rainbow.] The quality or state of being iridescent; exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

Ĭr-ĭd-ĕs'-çęnt, *a.* [IRIDESCENCE.] Prismatic, rainbow-like; exhibiting iridescence.

"Here Gubbio's workshops gleam and glow
With brilliant *iridescent* dyes."
Longfellow: Keramos.

Ī-rĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *iris*, genit. *irid(is)* = the rainbow; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to the rainbow. (*Annandale.*)

Ī-rĭd-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [IRIDIUM.] (See the compound.)

iridio-chlorides, *s. pl.* [IRIDIUM.]

Ī-rĭd'-ĭ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἴριδος (*iridos*) = a rainbow, the iris, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An optical instrument which shows the inside of the eye, used to detect foreign substances and disease.

Ī-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = the rainbow, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

I. *Chem.:* A tetrad metallic element, symbol Ir.; atomic weight 198; discovered by Descotils in 1803, and by Tennant in 1804, in the black powder which remains when crude platinum is dissolved in nitro-hydrochloric acid. This powder is an alloy of iridium and osmium, called iridosmine or osmiridium. To separate the iridium from the alloy, the black powder is mixed with an equal weight of dry sodium chloride, and heated to redness in a glass tube, through which a stream of moist chlorine gas is transmitted. The further end of the tube is connected with a vessel containing ammonia. Iridium chloride and osmium chloride are formed: the former remains in the tube in combination with the sodium chloride, whilst the latter, being a volatile substance, is carried forward into the receiver where it is decomposed into osmic and hydrochloric acids, which combine with the ammonia. The iridium and sodium chloride left in the tube is dissolved in water, mixed with an excess of sodium carbonate and evaporated to dryness. The residue, after ignition in a crucible, is reduced by hydrogen at a high temperature, and treated successively with water and concentrated hydrochloric acid, by which all impurities are removed, and the metallic iridium left in a finely divided state. Iridium is a white, brittle, very hard metal, fusible, with great difficulty, in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. It is insoluble in all acids, but when reduced by hydrogen at a red heat it oxidizes slowly and dissolves in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Iridium forms four oxides—IrO, Ir_2O_3, IrO_2, and IrO_3. The monoxide, or hypo-iridious oxide, IrO, is but little known. The sesquioxide, or iridious oxide, Ir_2O_3, is unstable, having a great tendency to absorb oxygen and become dioxide. The dioxide, or iridic oxide, IrO_2, is the most easily prepared and the most stable. It is prepared by boiling a solution of iridic chloride with an alkali. The trioxide, or periridic oxide, IrO_3, is unknown in the free state, but is found in combination with potash as a black crystalline powder, when iridium is fused with nitre. Iridium forms four chlorides—$IrCl$, $IrCl_2$, Ir_2Cl_6, and $IrCl_4$—but only two of them have been obtained in definite form—viz., the trichloride, or iridious chloride, Ir_2Cl_6, and the tetrachloride, or iridic chloride, $IrCl_4$. Iridious chloride combines with other metallic chlorides, forming compounds, called iridosochlorides, which are all olive-green pulverulent salts. Iridic chloride also unites with alkaline chlorides, forming iridio-chlorides, which are all of dark brown colour. There are three iodides of iridium analogous to the chlorides, and three sulphides analogous to the first three oxides. Iridic solutions give, with ammonium or potassium chloride, a crystalline precipitate, which is distinguished from the platinum precipitate by its reddish-brown colour.

2. *Min.:* The Native Iridium of Jameson is Iridosmine (q.v.).

Ī-rĭd-ŏs'-mĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *irid(ium); osm(ium)*, with suff. *-ine* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An hexagonal opaque mineral of tin-white or light steel-gray colour and metallic lustre. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr., 19·30 to 21·12. Compos.: iridium, 43·28 to 70·40; osmium, 17·20 to 40·85, &c. Found with platinum in Choco in South America, also in the Ural Mountains and in Australia. Varieties Newjanskite and Sisserskite. (*Dana.*)

Ī'-rĭs (pl. **Ī'-rī-dēş**), *s.* [Lat. *iris* = Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = rainbow.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The rainbow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The coloured portion of the eye surrounding the black central pupil. It consists of three layers, an anterior epithelial layer, a posterior layer of pigment called the uvea, and a middle fibrous layer.

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Iridaceæ (q.v.). The perianth is regular, its segments unequal; sepals large, stipulate, reflexed; petals smaller, sub-erect, stipulate; stigmas three, very broad, petaloid. About forty-eight are known, all from the north

temperate zone. Two are British, *Iris Pseudacorus*, the Yellow Flag, common on river banks, canals, &c., and *I. fœtidissima*, the Fetid Tree or Roast-beef plant, with blue purple flowers, and occurring chiefly in chalk or limestone districts. Other species are escapes. The roasted seeds of *I. Pseudacorus* are like coffee. It is a diuretic purgative and emetic, as are *I. tuberosa*, *I. versicolor*, and *I. verna*. *I. Florentina* furnishes the violet-scented orris-root, which is slightly stimulating. It is used in the preparation of the sweet-scented otto of roses.

IRIS.

I. ensata has been supposed to furnish the irisa root of India. Dr. Stewart says that it is used externally in the treatment of rheumatism. In Chumba the root and leaves are given in fever. The purple flowers of *I. germanica* and *I. sibirica*, treated with lime, furnish a green colour. *I. sibirica* is anti-syphilitic; *I. fœtidissima* is said to be a cure for scrofula.

¶ The Peacock Iris is the genus Vieusseuxia, the Scorpion Iris *I. alata*, and the Snake's-head Iris *I. tuberosa*, or *Hermodactylus tuberosus*. The name iris is given to the genus because of the variety and beauty of the colours in the flowers.

3. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 7].

iris-diaphragm, *s.*

Optics: A contractile diaphragm, simulating the action of the natural iris, to regulate the size of the aperture in a microscope through which light passes.

iris-disease, *s.* A skin disease (*herpes iris*), appearing generally on the back of the hands, and especially affecting children and fair women. It extends in a radiated manner in different shades of red, whence the name iris.

iris-root, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The same as ORRIS-ROOT (q.v.).

ī'-rĭs-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *iris; -ated.*] Exhibitiug the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

ī'-rĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = the rainbow, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to behold.]

Mach.: An instrument invented by Dr. Reade for exhibiting the prismatic colours. It consists of a plate of polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of soap, and dried by wash-leather. If the breath be directed through a tube upon the glass, the vapour will be deposited in coloured rays.

ī'-rĭsed, *a.* [Eng. *iris; -ed.*] Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Ĭr'-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [A.S. *yrisc.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants; like an Irishman.

"Those early colonists who were proverbially said to have become more *Irish* than Irishmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland. [ERSE.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Ireland; in the pl., the people of Ireland.

2. The Irish language.

* 3. An old game resembling backgammon.

Irish Church, *s.* [CHURCH OF IRELAND.]

Irish-elk, *s.* [ELK.]

Irish-elm, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulmus montana nigra.*

Irish famine-fever, *s.* [FAMINE-FEVER.]

Irish-furze, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulex strictus.*

Irish-heath, *s.*

Bot.: *Menziesia polifolia.*

Irish-moss, *s.* [CARAGHEEN.]

Irish Presbyterian Church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Presbyterian Church, formerly called the Synod of Ulster, as having its strength mainly within that province of Ireland. Its members are mostly descended from the Scotch Presbyterians, who came over by invitation of James I., between 1609 and 1612, to colonize Ulster. [IRISH SOCIETY.] The Church still remains identical in doctrine with the Scottish Establishment. In 1672 Charles II. conferred upon its members a small "Regium Donum" (Royal Gift). This having lapsed, was revived by William III. in 1690, and continued till the passing of the Irish Church Act in 1871. Compensation was given by the Act to the then living ministers entitled to the gift. By the spontaneous transference of this money to the synod, the nucleus of a sustentation fund was obtained, and soon considerably developed by voluntary contributions. By the census of 1881 the Presbyterians in Ireland amounted to 485,503, the vast majority belonging to the Irish Presbyterian Church. In that year it had 36 presbyteries, 621 ministers, 557 congregations, 103,548 communicants, 78,820 families, 8,514 Sunday-school teachers, and 87,047 Sunday-scholars. It raised for all religions and charitable purposes £140,749.

Irish Society, *s.*

Hist.: A committee of citizens belonging to twelve London Companies, invited by James I. in 1613 to take part in cultivating the confiscated lands in Ulster, which, to the extent of 511,465 acres, had become vested in the Crown. The society in large measure built Londonderry, though walls and bastions had been erected there as early as 1609. They largely colonized the county of the same name, which was bestowed in honour of the twelve London companies. The full title of the society is the Honourable Irish Society.

Irish-whin, *s.* [IRISH-FURZE.]

Ĭr'-ĭsh-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Irish; -ism.*] A mode of expression or idiom peculiar to the Irish; an iricism.

Ĭr'-ĭsh-măn, *s.* [Eng. *Irish*, and *man.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ireland.

* **Ĭr'-ĭsh-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *Irish; -ry.*] The people of Ireland, as opposed to the English settlers, known as the Englishry.

"Choosing rather to trust the winds and waves than the exasperated *Irishry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ĭr'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *iris* = Gr. ἶρις (*iris*) = the rainbow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Chromate (q.v.).

ī-rĭ'-tĭs, ī-rĭd-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἶρις (*iris*), genit. ἰριδος (*iridos*); suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Path.: Inflammation of the iris, accompanied by vascularity, change in colour and appearance, irregularity and immobility of the pupil, with a visible and varying amount of lymph deposited in, on, and round the iris.

* **ĭrk,** * **irk-en,** * **yrke,** * **irk-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *yrka* = to urge, to press, from the same root as *work* and *urge.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tire; to weary; to be irksome or wearisome to. (Now only used impersonally.)

"It *irks*, high Dame, my noble Lords,
'Gainst ladye fair to draw their swords."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become tired or weary.

"To preche also thou myght not *yrke*."—*Myrc: Instructions for Parish Priests*, 526.

ĭrk'-sŏme, * **yrke-some,** *a.* [Eng. *irk; -some.*]

1. Wearisome, tiring, tedious; tiresome by long continuance or repetition.

"No higher recompence they seek
Than honest maintenance, by *irksome* toil
Full oft procured."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* 2. Sorrowful, sad, weary.

* 3. Weary; tired.

"*Yrkesome* of life and too long lingring night."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 6.

ĭrk'-sŏme-lў, * **ĭrk'-sŏm-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irksome; -ly.*] In an irksome, tedious, wearisome or tiresome manner.

"A har of iron so *irksomly* long."—*Guardian*, No. 143.

ĭrk'-sŏme-nĕss, * **yrke-som-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *irksome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irksome; tediousness, wearisomeness.

"The *irksomeness* and weariness of a mind ruffled by resentment."—*Reid: Essays; On the Active Powers*, ch. v.

iron (as **ī-ẽrn),** * **iren,** * **yren,** * **yrene,** * **yron,** * **yrun,** * **yzen,** *s. & a.* [A.S., as subst., *iren, yren, isen, irsern*, as adj., *iren, yren, isen, isern*; O. S. *isarn*; O. H. Ger. *isarn, isan, isen*; M. H. Ger. *isen*; N. H. Ger. *eisen*; Dut. *ysen*; Goth. *eisarn*; Icel. *jarn*; Dan. & Sw. *jern*; Ir. *iarran, earran, iarun*; Gael., as subst., *iaruinn, iaruach*, as adj., *iqruinn, iaruach*; Wel. *haiarn*; Arm. *houarn.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 5.

(2) An article made of iron; spec., one for ironing clothes.

2. *Fig.:* Anything strong, hard, or unyielding.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A minute quantity of ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, is necessary to the healthy growth of plants.

2. *Chem.:* Ferrum, a metallic tetrad element, symbol Fe, atomic weight 56*, sp. grav. of pure iron 7·8. Iron occurs nearly pure or alloyed with nickel in meteorites, but is generally found in combination with oxygen and as a carbonate. It is widely diffused in rocks, and often forms the chief colouring matter of clays and sands. It also occurs combined with sulphur. The chief ores used for the manufacture of iron are Magnetite, Hæmatite, Brown oxide, Spathic ore, and Clay ironstone. The ore is first calcined, to expel the water and carbonic acid and most of the sulphur, and to convert the oxides to peroxide, which prevents the waste of iron in the form of slag. The calcined ore is then smelted, with the addition of coke and limestone; the limestone unites with the silica present and forms a fusible slag, whilst the oxide of iron is reduced by the action of the carbon monoxide. [BLAST-FURNACE.] The iron thus obtained is called cast or pig iron, and is very impure. Pure iron is prepared by placing four parts of fine iron wire, cut in pieces, and one part of black oxide of iron in a Hessian crucible, and covering it with a mixture of white sand, lime, and potassium carbonate in the proportions used for glass-making; a cover is then closely applied and the crucible exposed to a very high temperature. Iron is a soft, tough, tenacious, malleable, ductile, white metal, not acted upon by dry air; but it rusts in moist air containing carbonic acid, forming a hydrate of the sesquioxide. When heated to redness in the air, it is coated with black magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4. It burns in oxygen gas, black oxide being formed. Red-hot iron decomposes water, hydrogen being given off. Iron is magnetic; it is solnble in dilute hydrochloric acid and in dilute sulphuric acid with evolution of hydrogen. Iron unites with oxygen, forming ferrous oxide FeO and ferric oxide Fe_2O_3. Intermediate oxides are also known. The salts of iron have already been described. The alchemists represented it by the symbol of Mars ♂. [FERROUS, FERRIC, WROUGHT-IRON, STEEL.]

3. *Geol.:* Iron is widely diffused through the rocks. Many are coloured red by its oxides. It is also deposited from ferruginous springs. [IRON-ORE; BOG IRON-ORE.]

4. *Hist.:* Iron is mentioned in the Bible as early as Gen. iv. 22. Tubal Cain is described as having been an "instructor of every artificer in brass (copper) and iron." On the sepulchres of the Egyptian Thebes, butchers are depicted as sharpening their knives on a round bar of metal which, from being blue, is assumed to be iron. The steel weapons in the time of Rameses III. are also painted blue. There are with them the representations of bronze weapons, which are painted red. [IRON AGE (2).] Iron ore is said to have been discovered in Mount Ida about B.C. 1406. The Romans early knew it. There is so much iron ore in India that it must have been known from remote times. Iron mines came into operation in Britain B.C. 54, and still continue highly productive. The United States is exceedingly rich in iron, which has for many years been largely mined in Pennsylvania, while now a large product is yielded by the mines of Michigan, West Virginia, Alabama, and some other states. In Missouri whole mountains of iron ore exist. Its production from the ores has been largely increased by the substitution of coal for wood as fuel and the employment of the hot blast furnaces. The Bessemer process of converting crude iron into steel was discovered in 1856.

5. *Min.:* Native iron occurs in masses or smaller portions in meteorites. It is nearly pure, still it contains one to twenty per cent. of nickel with traces of cobalt, manganese, tin, copper, chromium, phosphorus, &c. Whether unmeteoric native iron exists is doubtful. Specimens of ore so pure as to admit of direct forging into horseshoes have been mined at Shepherd's Mountain, in the Iron Mountain district of Missouri, U.S. [METEORITE.]

6. *Pharm.:* In the hæmatin or colouring matter of the blood 6½ per cent. is iron. When anæmia occurs, the administration of iron is of much use. It acts also on the nervous system. It often, however, causes constipation, and sometimes also stains the tongue and the teeth. It may be given in the form of reduced iron lozenges, saccharine carbonate of iron, compound mixture of iron, a pill of carbonate of iron, iodide of iron, &c.

¶ (1) Iron Alum = Halotrichite; Iron and Manganese Tungstate = Wolfram; Iron Antimonial Sulphuret = Berthierite; Iron Apatite = Zwieselite; Iron Arsenate = (1) Pharmacosiderite, (2) Scorodite; Iron Arsenide = Lölingite; Iron Borate = Ludwigite or Lagonite; Iron Carbonate = Chalybite or Siderite; Iron Chromate = Chromite; Iron Gymnite = Hydrophite; Iron Magnetic Oxide = Magnetite; Iron Phosphate = (1) Vivianite, (2) Ludlamite; Iron Pyrites = Pyrites, or Pyrite (q.v.); Iron Sesquioxide = (1) Hæmatite, (2) Göthite, (3) Limonite, (4) Turgite; Iron Silicate = Lievrite; Iron Sinter = Pitticite; Iron Sulphate = Melanterite; Iron Sulphide = (1) Pyrites, (2) Marcasite, (3) Pyrrhotite; Iron Tungstate = Wolfram; Iron Vitriol = Melanterite.

(2) Carburet of Iron = Graphite; Chloride of Iron = Molysite; Columbate of Iron = Tantalite; Cupreous Arsenate or Arseniate of Iron = Scorodite; Diarsenate of Iron = Pittacite; Magnetic Iron-ore = Magnetite; Meteoric or Native Iron [II. 5]; Olagist Iron = Hæmatite; Oxalate of Iron = Humboldtiue; Oxide of Iron = Hæmatite; Oxydulated Iron = Magnetite; Iron Sulphate = Melanterite; Tantalate of Iron = Tantalite; Titaniferous Iron = Menaccanite.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of iron; consisting to a greater or lesser extent of iron.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Resembling iron in hardness. [IRON-BOUND.]

"Though aged, he was so *iron* of limb,
Few of our youth could cope with him."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

(2) In hardness and inflexibility.

"While Erin yet
Strove 'gainst the Saxon's *iron* bit."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 6.

(3) In heaviness; in mental dulness. [IRON-STITCHED.]

"Him Death's *iron* sleep oppressed." *Philips.*

(4) In power of endurance, in permanence.

(5) In absence of feeling.

(6) In wickedness. [IRON-AGE, 1.]

(7) In wretchedness.

¶ (1) *In irons:* With iron fetters on the hands, the feet, or both.

(2) *To have many irons in the fire:* To carry ont many projects at the same time.

iron age, *s.*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The last of the four great ages of the world described by Hesiod, Ovid, &c. It was supposed to be characterized by abounding oppression, vice, and misery.

2. *Scientific archæol.:* An age, the third in succession, in which weapons and many other implements began to be made of iron, stone having been used for these purposes in the first, and brouze in the second. As the advancement of each tribe or people is not necessarily at the same rate as that of their neighbours, the Iron Age probably did not begin everywhere simultaneously. In Denmark, and perhaps some of the adjacent regions, it may have commenced about the Christian era.

iron-bark, iron-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Various Eucalypti: *E. resinifera, E. leucoxylon, E. melanophloia,* &c.; (2) Siderexylon.

iron-block, *s.* A tackle-block with an iron shell and strap.

iron-boat, *s.* A boat made of iron sheets, riveted together.

iron-bottle, *s.* An iron bottle with a screw-plug, for holding quicksilver. It is made by swaging and drawing from a disc of tough wrought-iron. After being brought by swaging to the form of an open-ended cylinder, it is put on a steel mandrel and driven through holes of decreasing dimensions till it becomes a long cylinder. The neck is pressed and twisted into shape, and fitted with a screw-stopper.

iron-bound, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Bound with iron.

2. *Fig.:* Surrounded or bounded with rocks: as, an *iron-bound* shore.

iron-cage, *s.*

Hist.: A cage of iron for the confinement of criminals. Louis XI. of France imprisoned the Cardinal de Balue in one of eight feet square for an act of treachery and ingratitude; and, by one account, Timur similarly treated the Sultan Bayazid I., after taking him captive.

iron-cased, *a.* Cased with iron; iron-clad.

iron-chamber, *s.*

Puddling: That portion of the puddling-furnace in which the iron is worked; the reverberatory-chamber, the charge-chamber.

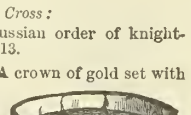
iron-chlorides, *s. pl.* [FERRIC-CHLORIDE; FERROUS-CHLORIDE.]

iron-cross, *s.* A cross of iron.

¶ *Order of the Iron Cross:*

Her. & Hist.: A Prussian order of knighthood, instituted in 1813.

iron-crown, *s.* A crown of gold set with jewels, made originally for the kings of Lombardy, and deriving its name from the fact that it enclosed within its round a circlet of iron, said to have been forged from one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ. It was supposed to confer upon the holder sovereignty over all Italy.



IRON-CROWN.

¶ Napoleon I. was crowned with it at Milan on May 26, 1805.

iron-earth, *s.* [BLUE IRON-EARTH.]

iron-fiddle, *s.* A number of pieces of iron wire, of different lengths, fixed at one end, by whose vibration notes are produced. (*Rossiter.*)

iron-fisted, *a.* Close-fisted, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

iron-founder, *s,* One who makes iron castings.

iron-foundry, iron-foundery, *s.* A place where iron castings are made.

* **iron-framed,** *a.* Made or framed of iron; hardy.

iron-froth, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Hæmatite.

iron-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A furnace in which iron-ore or the metal is exposed to heat. The purposes and construction are various.

iron-glance, *s.*

Min.: A crystallized variety of Hæmatite. Called also Specular Iron (q.v.).

iron-gray, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of a grayish hue, approximating to the colour of freshly-fractured iron.

B. *As subst.:* A gray hue, approximating to the colour of freshly-fractured iron.

* **iron-handed,** *a.* Harsh, severe, cruel.

iron-hat, *a.*

Old armour: A headpiece of iron, made in the form of a hat, and worn from the twelfth to the seventeenth century; a steel-hat.

iron-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted, harsh, unfeeling, cruel.

"Think, ye masters *iron-hearted,*
Lolling at your jovial boards,"
Cowper: Negro's Complaint.

iron-horse, *s.*

1. A railway-engine.

2. A bicycle, or other velocipede.

"Mr. S. started on his third day's journey of the 650 miles ride on his '*iron-horse.*'"—*Echo,* Oct. 29, 1875.

iron-iodide, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* FeI_2 or FeI_2.

2. *Pharm.:* It may be made into a syrup and a pill. Given in scrofula, phthisis, &c.

iron-liquor, *s.* Acetate of iron; used as a mordant by dyers and calico-printers.

iron-lord, *s.* A great ironmaster.

iron-man, *s.*

Cotton-manuf.: A name applied to the self-acting mule invented in 1825 by Roberts, of Manchester.

iron-mask, *s.*

Hist.: A mask, not really of iron, but of black velvet, worn by a mysterious state prisoner in France in the seventeenth century. Who he was is an unsolved historical problem.

iron-natrolite, *s.*

Min.: A dark-green, opaque variety of Natrolite, having a fourth of the alumina replaced by oxide of iron.

iron-ochre, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Hæmatite.

iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: Various minerals containing so large an amount of iron in their composition as to be suitable for smelting. The chief are hæmatite, limonite, and clay-ironstone, which occur in extensive deposits in various parts of the world.

¶ Argillaceous Iron-ore = Clay Ironstone (q.v.); Arsenicated Iron-ore = Pharmacosiderite; Axotomous Iron-ore = Menaccanite; for Bog Iron-ore, see BOG; Brown Iron-ore = (1) Limonite, (2) Göthite; Calcareous Iron-ore = Siderite; Clay Iron-ore = Clay Ironstone; Green Iron-ore = Dufrenite; Jaspery Iron-ore = a jaspery-looking red variety of Clay Ironstone, and Lenticular Iron-ore one with minute flattened concretions; Magnetic Iron-ore = Magnetite; Micaceous Iron-ore = Hæmatite; Ochreous Iron-ore = (1) Hæmatite, (2) Göthite; Octahedral Iron-ore = Magnetite; Pitchy Iron-ore = Pitticite; Red Iron-ore = Hæmatite; Sparry Iron-ore = Siderite; Specular Iron-ore = Hæmatite; Titaniferous Iron-ore = Menaccanite. (*Dana.*)

iron-paper, *s.* A name given to extremely thin sheet-iron, which has been rolled thinner than the finest tissue-paper.

iron-pipe, *s.* A pipe or tube made of iron.

iron-pyrites, *s.* [MENACCANITE.]

¶ Magnetic Iron-pyrites = (1) Pyrrhotite, (2) Troilite; Prismatic, or White Iron-pyrites = Marcasite.

iron-rations, *s. pl.* This term is applied to the supplies taken and carried by the troops themselves on service beyond the sea, when detached from their transport. The ordinary iron rations for two days should be 2 lbs. of preserved meat and 2 lbs. of biscuits, supplemented in such a manner as circumstances admit. (*Voyle.*)

iron-rutile, *s.*

Min.: The ferriferous variety of Rutile (q.v.).

iron-sand, *s.*

Min.: (1) Menaccanite; (2) Magnetite.

iron-sheathed, *a.* Sheathed or cased in iron; iron-cased, ironclad.

iron-shod, *a.* Shod with iron.

iron-shrub, *s,*

Bot.: Sauvagesia erecta.

iron-sulphates, *s. pl.* [FERRIC-SULPHATE; FERROUS-SULPHATE.]

iron-sulphides, *s. pl.* [FERROUS-SULPHIDE.]

iron-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Siderodendron, (2) *Parrotia persica.*

iron-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Veruonia.

* **iron-witted,** *a.* Unfeeling, insensible.

"I will converse with *iron-witted* fools."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

iron (as ī'-ĕrn), *v.t.* [IRON, *s.*]

1. To furnish or arm with iron.

2. To shackle or fetter with irons; to handcuff.

3. To smooth with a smoothing-iron.

"Little starched Johnny Crown at his elbow he found,
His cravat-string new *ironed*."
Rochester: Trial of the Poets for the Bays.

iron-clăd (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *iron*, and *clad*.]

A. *As subst.:* The system of plating ships with iron was first tried on some of the French floating batteries used at Kinburn in 1855; but, though the results were satisfactory, no advance was made until 1858, when the French again took the lead with the "Gloire," but were quickly followed by the first English armoured vessels of the "Warrior" class, to which were added, to strengthen the ironclad fleet, altered wooden line-of-battle ships, such as the "Royal Alfred," which were cut down and plated. All the early vessels were constructed of wood, but the later specimens have been built of iron framing, and few of the modern ships are alike. None of the early iron-clads mentioned were tested in actual warfare, the first battle of iron-clads taking place between the Monitor and Merrimac, in the early days of our Civil War. The test here applied demonstrated that the days of wooden war-ships were at an end, and this fact was still further indicated by later events of the Civil War. Since its close the nations of Europe have been busy building iron-clad vessels, of various patterns, and increasing the thickness of protective armor, as the power of rifled cannon increased. From war vessels with 3 or 4 inches of iron casting, the thickness has gradually increased, until vessels are now afloat with protective armor 24 inches thick, and with turrets plated with 36 inches of iron. Costly experiments of this kind were entered into by Britain, France, Germany, Italy, &c., while the United States held aloof, quietly watching the products of European navy yards as one by one they were rendered of questionable value by the rapidly increasing penetrative power of the great cannon now produced. About ten years ago this country actively began to build a new navy, and has now afloat a fleet of iron-clads of the finest description yet made, and steadily growing in numbers. In armoring these vessels some highly useful lessons have been learned. Steel replaced iron; and when it was found that even a great thickness of steel was incapable of resisting the power of our great rifled guns, new experiments were made, resulting in the production of a nickel-steel, of remarkable resisting powers, and of methods of hardening the surface of plates so effective that for the present the armor has won the battle, some of the newly-built American iron-clads being impenetrable by the ball of any cannon now in existence. The term iron-clad has now largely become a misnomer. Not only are many of the vessels so entitled built of steel, but steel has replaced iron generally in their armor, hence the phrase steel-clad has become a more correct designation. The monitor idea which played so interesting a part in our Civil War, has largely gone out of use, the unseaworthy character of the low-decked monitors being a serious defect in their navigation. The original monitor went to the bottom in a storm.

B. *As adj.:* Armour-plated; strengthened with plates of iron to resist artillery.

iron-ẽr, (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, v.; *-er*.] One who irons.

* **iron-flint (iron** as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *flint*.]

Min.: Ferruginous quartz.

iron-hĕadș (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s. pl.* [Eng. *iron*, and *heads*.]

Bot.: Centaurea nigra.

ī-rŏn′-ĭc, ī-rŏn′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Fr. *ironique*, from Low Lat. *ironicus*, from Gr. εἰρωνικος (*eirōnikos*) = dissemhling; Ital. & Sp. *ironico*.]

1. Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of irony; saying one thing and meaning another.

"The tone which Niehuhr calls *ironical* is rather that of indifference and uncertainty."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 252.

2. Addicted to or using irony.

ī-rŏn′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ironical*; *-ly*.] In an ironical manner; with irouy.

ī-rŏn′-ĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ironical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ironical.

iron-ĭng (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Iron, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of smoothing clothes, &c., with an iron.

ironing-board, *s.*

Domestic: A board for laundry ironing, sometimes having a special shape, as for shirt-fronts, &c. [Sleeve-board.]

ironing-lathe, *s.*

Hat-making: A machine having mandrels carrying blocks on which hats are mounted for ironing.

ironing-machine, *s.* A machine for ironing clothes, &c. Specific forms are made for laundry work, for hat-ironing, for hosiery, and for tailors.

* **iron-ĭsh (iron** as ī′-ĕrn), *a.* [Eng. *iron*; *-ish*.] Somewhat resembling iron.

"Some, who did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, which bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an *ironish* taste."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*; *John Colet.*

* **ī′-rŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *iron(y)*; *-ist*.] One given to using irony; one who deals in irony.

"To send to the metaphorist for his allegories, to the *ironist* for his sarcasms, &c."—*Martinus Scribblerus: Art of Sinking*, ch. xiii.

iron-mas-tẽr (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *master*.] A manufacturer of iron.

iron-mŏn-gẽr (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *monger*.] One who deals in iron wares or hardware.

"Obvious in the shops of blacksmiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths, cutlers, clockmakers, *ironmongers*, and others."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 485.

¶ The Ironmongers' Company is one of the London City Companies. It was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1463.

iron-mŏn-gẽr-ȳ (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *ironmonger*; *-y*.] Ironware; hardware; such iron goods as are usually kept for sale in shops.

iron-mōuld (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *mould*.] A spot on cloth caused by iron rust.

iron-mōuld (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *v.t.* [Iron-mould, *s.*] To spot or stain cloth, &c., by touching it with iron rust.

* **iron-sĭck (iron** as ī′-ĕrn), *a.* [Eng. *iron*, and *sick*.]

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when the bolts and nails have become so corroded or eaten with rust that she begins to leak.

iron-sīde (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *side*.] Originally one of the veteran soldiers of Cromwell's army; a hardy veteran.

iron-smĭth (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *smith*.] One who works in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c.

iron-stōne (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *stone*.]

Min.: A "stone" or mineral into the composition of which iron largely enters.

¶ (1) For Clay Ironstone, see Clay.

(2) Blue Clay Ironstone = Vivianite; Brown Clay Ironstone exists in compact masses, or in concretionary nodules; it may be pisolitic or oolitic. (*Dana.*)

ironstone-china, *s.* One of the contributions of Wedgwood to the ceramic art. The materials of the Staffordshire ware are calcined flints and clay. The flints are burned in kilns, and then, while hot, plunged into water, by which they are cracked through their whole substance. They are then ground with water, in mills resembling the arrastra, to the consistence of cream. The clay, from Dorsetshire and Devonshire, is mixed with water, and in this state, as well as the flint, is passed through fine sieves to separate the grosser particles. The flint and clay are now mixed by measure, and the mixture is passed again through a sieve for better incorporation. In this state it is called *slip*, is evaporated to a proper consistence, and tempered in the pug-mill. Cups, pots, basins, and other round articles are turned rough on the horizontal potter's-wheel, and when half dried are again turned in a lathe. They are then fully dried in a stove, and polished up with coarse paper.

iron-wāre (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *ware*.] Tools, utensils, &c., made of iron.

iron-wood (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: (1) Sideroxylon (*Loudon*); (2) various species of *Diospyros* (ebony); (3) *Metrosideros vera*. That of North America (1) *Ostrya virginica*, and (2) *Carpinus americana*; that of Jamaica *Erythroxylon areolatum*; that of New South Wales *Argyrodendron trifoliatum*; that of Tasmania, *Notelæa ligustrina*. Bastard ironwood is *Xanthoxylon Pterota*, Black ironwood *Olea undulata*, and White *Vepris lanceolata*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

"After this I made a great heavy pestle or beater of the wood called *ironwood*."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe*, pt. i.

iron-wŏrk (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *work*.]

I. Anything made of iron; a general term for those parts of a structure, vessel, carriage, &c., which are made of iron.

"The smashing of some of the *ironwork*, and the complete disablement of the steamer."—*Daily News*, August 26, 1884.

2. (*Pl.*): An establishment where iron is manufactured, wrought, or cast into heavy work, as cannons, rails, &c.

iron-wŏrt (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *s.* [Eng. *iron*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) Siderites; (2) *Galeopsis Ladanum.*

¶ *Yellow ironwort:*

Bot.: Galeopsis villosa.

iron-ȳ (iron as ī′-ĕrn), *a.* [Eng. *iron*; *-y*.]

I. Made or consisting of iron; containing iron.

"The *irony* particles carried off."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Resembling iron in any of its qualities or characteristics: as, an *irony* taste.

ī′-rŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *ironie*, from Lat. *ironia*, from Gr. εἰρωνεία (*erōneia*) = dissimulation, irouy, from εἴρων (*eirōn*) = a dissembler; properly the pr. par. of εἴρω (*eirō*) = to speak; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ironia*.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. The intention is mildly to ridicule undue pretensions or absurd statements while nominally accepting them unquestionably.

"In Plato's comedy there is almost always some under-current of bitterness; it is *irony*, not joyousness."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 207.

* **ĭr′-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ir(e)*; *-ous*.] Angry, wrathful, choleric, passionate.

"An *irous* man, God send him litel might."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,597.

* **ĭrp,** * **ĭrpe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A grimace; a contortion of the body.

"From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irps*, and all affected humours."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 11.

* **ĭrp,** *adv.* [Irp, *s.*] With grimaces or contortions.

"Maintaine your station, hriske and *irpe*."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 5.

ĭr-rā′-dĭ-ąnce, ĭr-rā′-dĭ-ąn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *irradians*, pr. pr. of *irradio* = to irradiate (q.v.).]

I. The quality or state of being irradiant; the act of irradiating; emission of rays of light upon any object.

"Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
Express they?—hy looks only, or do they mix
Irradiance?" *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 617.

2. That which irradiates or renders irradiant; that which is irradiated.

"Supreme *irradiance!* speed the distant ray;
Far speed the dawn of thy internal day."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. vi.

* **ĭr-rā′-dĭ-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *irradians*, pr. par. of *irradio*.] Emitting beams of light; irradiating.

"So bright the lamp of night, the constant moon, . . .
Oft thro' the fleecy cloud *irradiant* bends,
And to benighted lands her influence lends."
Boyse: To Marcella.

* **ĭr-rā′-dĭ-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *irradiatus*, pa. par. of *irradio* = to cast beams on: *ir-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *radius* = a ray.] Irradiated, illumined; made brilliant or bright.

"Thou chief of bards, whose mighty mind
With inward light *irradiate*, mirror-like
The sov'reign planter's primal work displayed."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

ĭr-rā′-dĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *irradier*; Sp. *irradiar*; Ital. *irradiare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

1. To illuminate or shed a light upon by

casting beams on; to brighten; to make bright or brilliant.

"Such, poets feign, *irradiated* all o'er
The sun's abode on India's utmost shore."
Cowper: Elegy iii. (Transl.)

* 2. To radiate into; to penetrate by radiation.

"Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate.

"So much the rather thou, celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate."
Milton: P. L., iii. 52.

2. To brighten up, to cheer; to make to appear bright.

"Such beauty did his looks *irradiate*."
Sherburne: Rape of Helen.

* 3. To decorate, to adorn.

"No weeping orphan saw his father's store
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor."
Pope: Eloïsa to Abelard, 136.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To emit rays, to shine.

ĭr-rā-dĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irradiatus*, pa. par. of *irradio* = to irradiate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light.

"Probably, therefore, it is, that the moon is illuminate by the bright *irradiation* and shining beams of the sun."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 953.

(2) Illumination, brightness, irradiance.

"Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself, without the *irradiation* of a candle."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 10.

2. *Fig.:* Intellectual illumination or light.

"The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Technically:*

Optics, Astron., &c.: A curious phenomenon, in virtue of which a star or any bright object appears larger than it really is. If a thin platinum wire be intensely heated by the passage of an electric current, it seems to a person distant about fifty feet to be as thick as a pencil. In this way the sun's diameter looks larger than it is in the sky. (*Forbes: Transit of Venus* (1874), p. 50.) While, however, a white or a bright object on a dark ground looks larger than it is, a black one on a bright ground is diminished in apparent magnitude.

* **ĭr-răd'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ir-* for *in-* = in, on, and *radicatus*, pa. par. of *radicor* = to take root; *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root.] To fix by the root; to fix firmly.

ĭr-rā'-tion-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *irrationalis*, from *ir-* for *in-* = not, and *rationalis* = rational (q.v.); Fr. *irrationel*; Sp. *iracional*; Ital. *irrazionale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Void of reason or understanting.

"Discord first,
Daughter of Sin, among the *irrational*
Death introduced."
Milton: P. L., x. 708.

2. Not according to reason; contrary to reason; absurd.

"It is equally *irrational* and unjust to deny them the power of improving their minds as well as their fortunes."—*Burke: On the Penal Laws against the Catholics.*

II. *Math.:* Any quantity which cannot be exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction: thus, $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational quantity, because we cannot write for it either an integral number, or a vulgar fraction; we may, however, approximate to it as closely as may be desired. In general, every indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated, is irrational. Such quantities are often called surds.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A person devoid of reason or understanding.

"For the poor shiftless *irrationals*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

¶ *Irrational* is not so strong a term as *foolish:* it is applicable more frequently to the thing than to the person, to the principle than to the practice; *foolish* on the contrary is commonly applicable to the person as well as the thing; to the practice rather than the principle. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭr-răt-ĭon-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *irrational; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irrational; want of reason or understanding.

"Which would bring on us the charge of *irrationality*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. ii.

ĭr-rā'-tion-al-lў, *av.* [Eng. *irrational; -ly.*] In an irrational manner; without reason; contrary to reason; absurdly.

"It may not *irrationally* be doubted."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 105.

* **ĭr-rā'-tion-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irrational; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irrational; irrationality.

* **ĭr-rĕ-bŭt'-ta-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rebut; -able.*] Incapable of being rebutted or refuted. (*Coleridge.*)

* **ĭr-rĕ-çĕp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *receptive* (q.v.).] Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

ĭr-rĕ-clāim'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reclaimable* (q.v.).]

1. Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed or recalled from error or vice; incapable of being reformed.

"This unthankful, this *irreclaimable* people of England."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

2. That cannot be reformed; inveterate.

"Such *irreclaimable* inclinations to what is vitious."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. x.

* 3. That cannot be checked or repressed: as, an *irreclaimable* fit of anger. (*P. Holland.*)

ĭr-rĕ-clāim'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreclaimable(le); -ly.*] In an irreclaimable manner; so as not to admit of reformation; obstinately.

"Others *irreclaimably* persist in their rebellion."—*Glanvill: Aerial State.*

* **ĭr-rĕc-ŏg'-nĭz-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recognizable* (q.v.).] Not recognizable; that cannot be recognized.

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīl-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *irreconcilable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīl'-a-ble, * **ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīle'-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *irréconciliable*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *réconcilier* = to reconcile; Sp. *irreconciliable*; Ital. *irreconciliabile*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Incapable of being reconciled, appeased, or pacified; implacable.

"To wage by force or guile eternal war
Irreconcilable to our grand foe,
Who now triumphs."
Milton: P. L., i. 122.

2. Incapable of being made to agree, accord, or harmonize; incongruous, inconsistent, incompatible. (Followed by *with*, and formerly also by *to*.)

"The manifest and *irreconcileable* repugnancy of its doctrines."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 190.

* 3. Incapable of being atoned for; incapable of atonement.

"That *irreconcileable* schism of perdition and apostacy, the Roman antichrist."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

B. *As subst.:* One who cannot be reconciled, appeased, or satisfied; specif., a member of a legislative assembly who will not work in harmony with his fellow-members.

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīl'-a-ble-nĕss, * **ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīle'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irreconcilable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreconcilable; irreconcilability.

"That which long since I wrote, of the *irreconcileablenesse* of Rome."—*Bp. Hall: The Reconciler.* (To the Reader.)

ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çīl'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreconcilable(le); -ly.*] In an irreconcilable manner; in a manner not aduitting of reconciliation.

"The doctors differ infinitely and *irreconcileably*."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., § 6.

* **ĭr-rĕc'-ŏn-çīle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconcile* (q.v.).] To prevent or hinder from being reconciled.

"As the object calls for our devotion, so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Life of Christ*, iii. 15.

* **ĭr-rĕc'-ŏn-çīled,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconciled* (q.v.).] Not atoned for, not expiated.

"If a servant . . . die in many *irreconciled* iniquities."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

* **ĭr-rĕc'-ŏn-çīle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconcilement* (q.v.).] Want of reconciliation; irreconciliation.

"Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon."—*Wake.*

* **ĭr-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reconciliation* (q.v.).] Want of reconciliation, disagreement.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cord'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recordable* (q.v.).] That cannot be recorded; incapable of being recorded; not fit to be recorded.

ĭr-rĕ-cŏv'-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recoverable* (q.v.).]

1. That cannot be recovered or regained; incapable of being recovered; not capable of being recalled.

2. Incapable of being remedied, restored, or made good; irreparable, irremediable.

"Gave apprehensions of some loss *irrecoverable* to the province of Holland."—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs*, 1672-9.

* 3. Incapable of being escaped from or avoided.

"Till they fall into *irrecoverable* damnation."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, § 63.

ĭr-rĕ-cŏv'-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irrecoverable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irrecoverable.

ĭr-rĕ-cŏv'-ĕr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irrecoverable(le); -ly.*] In an irrecoverable manner or degree; beyond recovery or remedy.

"O dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 81.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cū'-pĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recuperable* (q.v.).]

1. Irrecoverable.

"Thus *irrecuperable* joy is went."
Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. i.

2. Irremediable, irreparable.

"What *irrecuperable* damage either to us or them."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxvii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cū'-pĕr-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrecuperable(le); -ly.*] Irrecoverably, irremediably, irreparably.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cūred',** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *recure* = recovery.] Incapable of being cured.

* **ĭr-rĕ-cūs'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *irrecusabilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *recusabilis* = that should be rejected; *recuso* = to reject, to decline.] Not liable to exception.

"It is a proposition *irrecusable*."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, p. 138.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *irredeemable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irredeemable.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *redeemable* (q.v.).] Not redeemable; not subject to be paid off at its nominal value. Applied especially to a depreciated currency.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irredeemable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irredeemable; irredeemability.

ĭr-rĕ-dēem'-a-blў, *adv.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *redeemably* (q.v.).] So as not to be redeemed; irrecoverably, irreparably; beyond redemption or recovery.

"But though past time be gone, we are not to consider it *irredeemably* lost."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

Ĭr-rĕ-dĕnt'-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Ital. (*Italia*) *irredent(o)*: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *redenta*, fem. of *redento*, pa. par. of *redimere* = to redeem; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* In Italian politics, one of the party of the Left, in whose accession to office in 1876 the cry of "Italia Irredenta," and pledges in favour of the recovery of the unredeemed territory, were powerful factors. Unredeemed Italy was held to include Trieste and the Trentino, in the occupation of Austria; the cantou of Ticino, in Switzerland; and Nice and Malta, in the respective possession of France and England. The taking office by the Left was viewed with alarm in many countries, especially in Austria, where the precautionary measures taken of strengthening and garrisoning the fortresses on the Italian frontier. The movement, however, had no solid foundation in the feeling of the Italian people.

"If the Italian Government has little to fear from the *Irredentists*, the Austrian Government has still less."—*Saturday Review*, Dec. 30, 1882, p. 845.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or in any way connected with the Irredentists.

"An attack on the office of a newspaper which advocates the *irredentist* cause."—*Saturday Review*, Aug. 25, 1883, p. 234.

ĭr-rĕ-dūç'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reducible* (q.v.).] Not reducible;

incapable of being reduced, or brought into a certain state, condition, or form.

"These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 50.

***ĭr-rē-dūç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irreducible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irreducible.

***ĭr-rē-dūç'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irreducib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a manner not reducible; so as not to be reducible.

***ĭr-rē-dŭc-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *irreductible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being irreductible or irreducible.

***ĭr-rē-dŭc'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reductible* (q.v.).] Irreducible.

***ĭr-rē-flĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reflection* (q.v.).] Want or absence of reflection. (*Brougham.*)

***ĭr-rē-flĕc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reflective* (q.v.).] Not reflective.

ĭr-rĕf-ra-gą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *irréfragabilité*, from *irréfragable.*] The quality or state of being irrefragable; irrefragableness.

ĭr-rĕf'-ra-gą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irrefragabilis* = not to be withstood: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *refragor* = to oppose, to withstand; Sp. *irrefragable*; Ital. *irrefragabile.*] Not refragable; incapable of being refuted or confuted; undeniable, incontestable, indubitable.

"By these inscriptions of *irrefragable* and undeniable antiquity."—*Evelyn: Sculptura.*

ĭr-rĕf'-ra-gą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irrefragable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irrefragable; incapable of being refuted; incontestability.

ĭr-rĕf'-ra-gą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irrefragab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an irrefragable manner; in a manner not admitting of being contested or refuted; with force or strength above refutation.

"So dearly and *irrefragably* proved."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

***ĭr-rē-frăn'-ğĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *refrangible* (q.v.).] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

ĭr-rē-fūt'-a-ble, ĭr-rĕf'-ū-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *refutable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being refuted or disproved.

"I can return to it a full and *irrefutable* answer."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.* (Pref.)

ĭr-rē-fūt'-a-blў, ĭr-rĕf'-ū-ta-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irrefutable*; *-ly.*] In an irrefutable manner; so as not to be refuted; irrefragably.

***ĭr-rē-ğĕn'-ĕr-a-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *regeneracy* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being irregenerate; irregeneracy.

ĭr-rē-ğĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *regeneration* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being regenerate; an irregenerate state.

ĭr-rĕğ'-ū-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *irregularis*: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *regularis* = according to rule; *regula* = a rule; Fr. *irrégulier*; Sp. *irregular*; Ital. *irregolare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not according to rule or common form: as, an *irregular* building.

2. Not according to established rules, principles, customs, or usage: as, *irregular* proceedings at a meeting.

3. Not according to the rules or principles of art: as, an *irregular* verse.

4. Not in conformity with the law; not strictly legal.

"The Declaration of Right, an instrument which was indeed revolutionary and *irregular*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

5. Not conformable to nature, or the usual course of natural laws; unusual.

"Whatever in those climes he found
Irregular in sight or sound
Did to his mind impart
A kindred impulse." *Wordsworth: Ruth.*

6. Not in conformity with the laws of moral rectitude; immoral, vicious: as, an *irregular* life.

7. Not straight, not direct.

"The place of meeting was a flowery meadow, through which a clear stream murmured in many *irregular* meanders."—*Jones: Arcadia.*

8. Not uniform: as, *irregular* motion.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a corolla, &c.*): Having its symmetry destroyed by some inequality of parts, as the corolla of the horse-chestnut, that of the violet, &c.

2. *Geom.*: Applied to a figure, whether plane or solid, whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar among themselves.

3. *Gram.*: Deviating from the common or regular form in respect to the inflectional terminations.

4. *Music*: Applied to a cadence which does not end upon the tonic chord.

5. *Mil.*: Undisciplined; not embodied according to regular form: as, *irregular* cavalry.

6. *Nat. Science*: Not symmetrical; not according to the typical form of the species, genus, order, &c., to which it belongs.

B. *As subst.*: One who does not conform to established rule; specif., a soldier not under regular discipline. [A. II. 5.]

¶ *Irregular*, that is literally *not regular*, marks merely the absence of a good quality; *disorderly*, that is literally out of order, marks the presence of a positively bad quality. What is irregular may be so from the nature of the thing; what is *disorderly* is rendered so by some external circumstance. Things are planted *irregularly* for want of design; the best troops are apt to be *disorderly* in a long march. *Irregular* and *disorderly* are taken in a moral as well as a natural sense.

irregular-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Bones of a complex figure, as vertebræ. Generally they are situated along the median line of the body. Called also mixed bones.

irregular-echinoids, *s. pl.*

1. *Zool.*: *Echinoidea exocyclica*, one of two groups of Echinoidea (Sea-urchins). They are generally oblong, pentagonal, heart-shaped, or discoidal, having no masticatory apparatus; they have the anus outside the apical disc, and but four genital plates. The Irregular Echinoids are divided into eight families — Echinoconidæ, Collyritidæ, Echinonidæ, Echinobrissidæ, Echinolampadæ, Clypeastridæ, Ananchytidæ, and Spatangidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: (See the several families).

irregular-reflection, *s.*

* *Optics*: Reflection in all directions.

*** ĭr-rĕğ'-ū-lar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *irregular*; *-ist.*] One who is irregular. (*Baxter.*)

ĭr-rĕğ-ū-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *irrégularité*, from Lat. *irregularis* = irregular (q.v.).

1. The quality or state of being irregular; deviation from regularity; want of regularity or conformity to established rules, usage, or practice; deviation from a straight line.

"I found it necessary to distinguish those *irregularities* that are inherent in our tongue."—*Johnson: Eng. Dict.* (Pref.)

2. That which is irregular; that which deviates from the rest; an inequality: as, an *irregularity* on the surface.

3. A deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; irregular, disorderly, or immoral practices.

"He . . . had been distinguished there only by his *irregularities*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. An impediment to taking holy orders. (*Wharton.*)

ĭr-rĕğ'-ū-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *irregular*; *-ly.*] In an irregular manner; without or contrary to method, rule, or order.

"The abodes of men *irregularly* massed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

***ĭr-rĕğ'-ū-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ir-* = *in-* (2) = not, and *regulatus*, pa. par. of *regulo* = to regulate (q.v.).] To make irregular, to throw out of order, to disorder.

"Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

*** ĭr-rĕğ'-ū-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ir-* = *in-* = not; *regula* = a rule, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Lawless, unprincipled, licentious.

"Conspired with that *irregulous* devil, Cloten."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***ĭr-rē-jĕct'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rejectable* (q.v.).] That cannot be rejected.

"The latter (Arminians) deny it to be *irrejectable*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 278.

***ĭr-rē-lăps'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2); Eng. *relaps(e)*, and *-able.*] Not liable to relapse. (*More.*)

***ĭr-rē-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *relation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being irrelative; want of relation or connection.

***ĭr-rĕl'-a-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *relative* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not relative; not connected with other things; single, unconnected.

"And from this last noted head, ariseth that other of joining causes with *irrelative* effects."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

B. *As subst.*: That which is not relative or connected.

*** ĭr-rĕl'-a-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrelative*; *-ly.*] Unconnectedly.

"The severed leaves and portions of scripture do *irrelatively* betray and evidence their own heavenly extraction."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 276.

ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-vançe, ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-van-çў, *s.* [Eng. *irrelevan(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being irrelevant: as, the *irrelevance* of an argument.

ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-vant, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2); Eng. *relevant* (q.v.).] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to illustrate or support.

"Most of them were of an irregular and *irrelevant* nature."—*Burke: Charges against Warren Hastings.*

ĭr-rĕl'-ĕ-vant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *irrelevant*; *-ly.*] In an irrelevant manner; not pertinently.

***ĭr-rē-liĕv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *relievable* (q.v.).] Not relievable; that cannot be relieved.

ĭr-rē-lĭğ'-iŏn, *s.* [Fr.] Want of religious feeling; contempt of religion; impiety, ungodliness.

"The accusation of *irreligion* brought against him is not sufficiently made out."—*Jortin: Eccles. History.*

***ĭr-rē-lĭğ'-iŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *religionist* (q.v.).] One who is destitute of religious feeling; an irreligious or ungodly person.

ĭr-rē-lĭğ'-iŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *irréligieux*, from Lat. *irreligiosus*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *religiosus* = religious; Ital. & Sp. *irreligioso.*]

1. Destitute of religious feelings or principles; contemning religion; impious, ungodly.

"And it seldome or neuer chanceth that any man is so *irreligious*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 158.

2. Contrary to religion or religious principles; impious, ungodly, profane, wicked.

"There is nothing so *irreligious* but a violent passion may betray men to."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

¶ *Irreligious* is negative; *profane* and *impious* are positive, the latter being much stronger than the former. All men who are not positively actuated by principles of religion are *irreligious*. *Profanity* and *impiety* are, however, of a still more heinous nature; they consist not in the mere absence of regard for religion, but in a positive contempt of it and open outrage against its laws. When applied to things, the term *irreligious* seems to be somewhat more positively opposed to religion: an *irreligious* book is not merely one in which there is no religion, but that also which is detrimental to religion, such as sceptical or licentious writings: the *profane* in this case is not always a term of reproach, but is employed to distinguish what is expressly spiritual in its nature, from that which is temporal: the history of nations is *profane*, as distinguished from the sacred history contained in the Bible. On the other hand, when we speak of a *profane* sentiment, or a *profane* joke, *profane* lips, and the like, the sense is personal and reproachful; *impious* is never applied but to what is personal, and in the worst sense. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭr-rē-lĭğ'-iŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreligious*; *-ly.*] In an irreligious manner; profanely, impiously; with irreligiou or impiety.

"To perform holy duties *irreligiously*."—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Causes.*

ĭr-rē-lĭğ'-iŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreligious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being irreligious; irreligion, ungodliness.

"More especially the sin of *irreligiousness* and prophaneness."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***ĭr-rē-mē'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *irremeabilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *remeabilis* = returning;

remeo = to return : *re-* = back, and *meo* = to go.] Admitting of no return; not permitting the retracing of one's steps.

"Forbid to cross the *irremeable* flood."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 92.

ĭr-rĕ-mē'-dĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irremediabilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *remediabilis* = remediable (q.v.); Sp. *irremediable;* Ital. *irremediabile.*]

* 1. Incapable of being cured or healed; incurable.

"*Irremediable* pains."—*Rambler*, No. 165.

2. Incapable of being remedied, corrected, or redressed.

"By deficiencies and inconveniences I here mean those things, which are wont to be complained of, and not *irremediable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii., 350.

ĭr-rĕ-mē'-dĭ-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irremediable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irremediable.

ĭr-rĕ-mē'-dĭ-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *remediab(le); -ly.*] In an irremediable manner; in a manner that precludes remedy or cure; incurably, irretrievably.

"Leave him *irremediably* in the condition he hath brought himself into."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss'-ĭ-ble,** * **ĭr-re-miss-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *irremissibilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *remissibilis* = that may or can be remitted, from *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] That cannot be remitted, forgiven, or pardoned; unpardonable.

"His other heresy that euery deadly sin after baptisme should be *irremissible*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 544.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irremissible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irremissible.

"Theuce arises the aggravation and *irremissibleness* of the sin against the Holy Ghost."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. i., p. 467.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irremissib(ly); -ly.*] In an irremissible manner or degree; unpardonably.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remission* (q.v.).] The act of refusing or delaying to remit or pardon. (*Donne.*)

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭss'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remissive* (q.v.).] Not remissive; not remitting; unforgiving.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mĭtt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remittable* (q.v.).] That cannot be remitted or forgiven; unpardonable.

"The sinne against the Holie Ghost, which they call *irremittable*."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1569).

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv'-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *irremovable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irremovable.

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv'-a-ble,** * **ĭr-re-move-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *removable* (q.v.).]

1. Not removable; that cannot be removed; immovable, unalterable.

"Constant devotion and *irremoveable* pietie to his Prince."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 231.

2. Immovable, inflexible, determined.

"Hee's *irremoveable*,
Resolved for flight."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irremovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irremovable; irremovability.

ĭr-rĕ-môv'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irremovab(le); -ly.*] In an irremovable manner; so as not to be moved; inflexibly, unalterably.

"But above all, so firmly and *irremoveably* fixed to the profession of the true Protestant Religion."—*Evelyn: Miscel. Ne vs from Brussels.*

* **ĭr-rĕ-môv'-al,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *removal* (q.v.).] Absence or want of removal; the state of not being removed.

* **ĭr-rĕ-mū'-nĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *remunerable* (q.v.).] Not remunerable; incapable of being remunerated or rewarded.

* **ĭr-rĕ-nōwned',** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *renowned* (q.v.).] Not renowned; not celebrated, unrenowned.

ĭr-rĕp-a-ra-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *irreparable; -ity.*] The state or quality of being irreparable; incapacity or impossibility of repair or recovery.

ĭr-rĕp'-a-ra-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreparabilis* = that cannot be repaired or restored: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *reparo* = to repair (q.v.); Sp. *irreparable;* Ital. *irreparabile.*]

1. Incapable of being repaired or remedied; irremediable; incurable.

"Run into the most *irreparable* and pernicious disorders."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. i., p. 139.

2. Incapable of being recovered or regained; irretrievable.

"War hath determined us, and foiled with loss *Irreparable*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 331.

ĭr-rĕp'-a-ra-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreparable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreparable.

ĭr-rĕp'-a-ra-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreparab(le); -ly.*] In an irreparable manner; incurably; irretrievably; beyond recovery or remedy.

"We find such adventures to have sometimes befallen artists *irreparably*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 334.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *irrepealable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irrepealable.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repealable* (q.v.).] Not repealable; incapable of being legally repealed; irrevocable.

"Such are the confidents that ingage their *irrepealable* assents."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irrepealable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irrepealable; irrepealability.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pēal'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrepealabl(e); -ly.*] So as not to admit or be capable of repeal.

* **ĭr-rĕ-pĕnt'-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repentance* (q.v.).] Want of repentance or penitence; impenitence.

"There are some dispositions blame-worthy in men, . . . as unchangeahleiess and *irrepentance*." — *Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 47.

* **ĭr-rĕ-plāçe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = in (2), and Eng. *replaceable* (q.v.).] That cannot be replaced.

"That reserve which is necessary whenever general use of such incomparable and *irreplaceable* gems of art is advocated."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

ĭr-rĕ-plĕv'-ĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repleviable* (q.v.).]

Law: Incapable of being replevied.

ĭr-rĕ-plĕv'-ĭş-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *replevisable* (q.v.).]

Law: The same as IRREPLEVIABLE (q.v.).

ĭr-rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreprehensibilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *reprehensibilis* = reprehensible (q.v.).] Not reprehensible; free or exempt from blame; blameless.

"Tis *irreprehensible* in physitians to cure their patient of one disease, by casting him into another, less desperate."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

ĭr-rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreprehensible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreprehensible.

ĭr-rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreprehensib(le); -ly.*] In an irreprehensible manner; so as not to incur blame.

* **ĭr-rĕp-rē-şĕnt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *representable* (q.v.).] Not representable; incapable of being represented.

"God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God."—*Stillingfleet.*

ĭr-rĕ-prĕss'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *repressible* (q.v.).] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

ĭr-rĕ-prĕss'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irrepressib(le); -ly.*] In an irrepressible manner or degree.

ĭr-rĕ-prōach'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reproachable* (q.v.).] Not reproachable; not deserving of or calling for reproach or blame; free from reproach or blame; blameless, upright, innocent.

"His intentions were *irreproachable*."—*Beattie: On Truth*, pt. iii., ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between *irreproachable* and *blameless*, see BLAMELESS.

ĭr-rĕ-prōach'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreproachable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreproachable.

ĭr-rĕ-prōach'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreproachab(le); -ly.*] In an irreproachable manner; in a manner beyond reproach or blame; blamelessly; faultlessly.

"From this time, says the monk, the bear lived *irreproachably*."—*Addison: Switzerland.*

ĭr-rĕ-prôv'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Not deserving or calling for reproof or censure; blameless, unblamable, irreproachable.

"Not only all other ways are dangerous and unpassable, and this *irreprovable*, but also that there is direct evidence enough to prove it solid and rational."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. v.

ĭr-rĕ-prôv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irreprovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreprovable; freedom from blame, censure, or reproof; blamelessness.

ĭr-rĕ-prôv'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreprovab(le); -ly.*] In an irreprovable or irreproachable manner.

* **ĭr-rĕp-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *irrepto*, freq. from *irrepo* = to creep in: *ir-* = *in-* = into, and *repo* = to creep.] Crept in; secretly or privately introduced; surreptitious.

* **ĭr-rĕp'-u-ta-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reputable* (q.v.).] Not reputable; disreputable.

"It's very *irreputable* for a young woman to gad about to meu's lodgings."—*Female Tatler*, No. 4.

* **ĭr-rĕ-sĭl'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resilient* (q.v.).] Not resilient.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şĭst'-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resistance* (q.v.).] Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission or obedience.

† **ĭr-rĕ-şĭst-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *irresistible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irresistible.

"In what bold colours has the Poet drawn his impetuosity and *irresistibility!*"—*Lewis: Statius*, bk. x. (Note.)

ĭr-rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resistible* (q.v.).] Not resistible; that cannot be resisted; incapable of being successfully resisted or withstood; superior to opposition or resistance.

"But James supposed that the primate was struck dumb by the *irresistible* force of reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭr-rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *irresistible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresistible.

"For the remotenesse, violence, *irresistiblenesse* of the blow, are the enemies of the church described by the speare and dart."—*Bp. Hall: Defeat of Cruelty.*

ĭr-rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irresistib(le); -ly.*] In an irresistible manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of resistance.

"For *irresistibly* their power presides
In all events, and good and ill divides."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, bk. vii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şĭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *resistless* (q.v.).] Resistless; incapable of being resisted or withstood; irresistible.

"When beauty in distress appears,
An *irresistless* charm it bears."
Falden: In Allusion to Horace, bk. ii., ode 4.

* **ĭr-rĕş'-ō-lu-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resoluble* (q.v.).]

1. Incapable of being resolved or dissolved; incapable of resolution into parts; indissoluble.

"I know it may be here alledged, that the productions of chemical analyses are simple bodies, and upon that account *irresoluble*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 74.

2. Incapable of being released or relieved, as from guilt.

"The second is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 9.

* **ĭr-rĕş'-ō-lu-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irresoluble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresolnble; resistance to separation of parts.

"Quersetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 514.

ĭr-rĕş'-ō-lûte, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolute* (q.v.).] Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; not decided or determined; wavering, hesitating, vacillating, undecided.

"Weak and *irresolute* is man."
Cowper: Human Frailty.

ĭr-rĕş'-ō-lûte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *irresolute; -ly.*] In an irresolnte, hesitating, or wavering manner; with hesitation.

"Between the incompatible objects on which his heart was set, he, for a time, went *irresolutely* to and fro."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭr-rĕs'-ō-lûte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irresolute; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresolute; want of firmness of purpose; hesitation, irresolntion.

ĭr-rĕs-ō-lū'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolution* (q.v.).] Want of resolntion or firmness of purpose; want of decision; indecision; hesitation; fluctuation or wavering of the mind.

"He had by his *irresolution* forfeited the favour of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv-a-bĭl'-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *irresolvable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irresolvable.

ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolvable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being resolved.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irresolvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irresolvable; irresolvability.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlved',** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resolved* (q.v.).] Not resolved, not settled in opinion, undetermined.

"While a person is *irresolved*, he suffers all the force of temptation to call upon him."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

* **ĭr-rĕ-şŏlv'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irresolved; -ly.*] Without settled opinion; hesitatingly, doubtfully.

"Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 198.

ĭr-rĕs-pĕct'-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *respective* (q.v.).]

1. Not respective or having regard to circumstances or conditions; regardless of circumstances; not making distinction or difference.

"The execution of that decree . . . is equally free and *irrespective*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. xiii.

* 2. Not respectful, not showing respect.

"Irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour."—*Sir G. C. Lewis.* (*Annandale.*)

¶ *Irrespective of* is used prepositionally in the sense of not having regard or respect to; leaving out of account: as, *Irrespective of* that, there are other reasons.

ĭr-rĕs-pĕct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *irrespective; -ly.*] Without regard to circumstances or conditions.

"Can be ascribe this reprieve to anything but to mercy, to mere undeserved mercy, that places the marks of its favour absolutely and *irrespectively* upon whom it pleases?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 11.

* **ĭr-rĕs'-pĭr-a-ble,** * **ĭr-rĕs-pīr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *respirable* (q.v.).] Not respirable; not fit for respiration.

* **ĭr-rĕ-spŏns-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *responsibility* (q.v.).] Want of responsibility; freedom from responsibility.

ĭr-rĕ-spŏns'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *responsible* (q.v.).]

1. Not responsible; not answerable; not liable to be called to account.

"They left the crown, what, in the eye and estimation of law, it had ever been, perfectly *irresponsible*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. Not trustworthy; not to be relied on or trusted.

"What a dangerous thing therefore is it for men to intrust such a treasure as their innocence and religion in such *irresponsible* hands."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

* **ĭr-rĕ-spŏns'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irresponsible; -ly.*] In an irresponsible manner; so as not to be responsible.

† **ĭr-rĕ-spŏns'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *responsive* (q.v.).] Not responsive.

* **ĭr-rĕ-strāin'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *restrainable* (q.v.).] That cannot be restrained; incapable of restraint.

"*Irrestrainable*, irresistible, or unalterable."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 91.

* **ĭr-rĕ-sŭs'-çĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *resuscitable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being resuscitated or revived.

* **ĭr-rĕ-sŭs'-çĭt-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irresuscitable(le); -ly.*] So as not to be capable of resuscitation.

ĭr-rĕ-tĕn'-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *retentive* (q.v.).] Not retentive; not apt to retain: as, an *irretentive* memory.

* **ĭr-rĕ-trāçe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *retraceable* (q.v.).] Not retraceable; incapable of being retraced.

ĭr-rĕ-trĭēv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *retrievable* (q.v.).] Not retrievable; that cannot be retrieved, recovered, or remedied; irrecovcrable, irreparable.

"Unaffected with *irretrievable* losses."—*Rambler*, No. 48.

ĭr-rĕ-trĭēv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irretrievable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irretrievable.

ĭr-rĕ-trĭēv'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irretrievable(le); -ly.*] In an irretrievable manner; irreparably, irrevocably.

"The danger they were in of being *irretrievably* lost."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v. (Pref.)

* **ĭr-rĕ-tŭrn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *returnable* (q.v.).] Incapable of returning or of being recalled.

"Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 429.

* **ĭr-rĕ-vēal'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *revealable* (q.v.).] That cannot be revealed.

* **ĭr-rĕ-vēal'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irrevealable(le); -ly.*] So as not to be revealable.

ĭr-rĕv'-ĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreverentia*, from *irreverens* = irreverent (q.v.); Sp. *irreverencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being irreverent; want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard or respect for the character, position, or authority of a superior; irreverent conduct or actions.

"That is the natural language, the true signification and import of all *irreverence*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

* 2. The quality or state of being disregarded or treated with disrespect.

"The *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* **ĭr-rĕv'-ĕr-ençd,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reverend* (q.v.).] Irreverent.

"If any man use immodest speech or *irreverend* gesture."—*Strype: Life of Abp. Grindal*, App. bk. ii.

ĭr-rĕv'-ĕr-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irreverens*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *irreverente.*]

1. Wanting in reverence or respect towards the Supreme Being, or any superior; having no veneration; disrespectful.

"Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 101.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by irreverence; expressive of or displaying a want of reverence or respect.

"Dishonouring the grace by *irreverent* cavils at the dispensation."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. § 4.

ĭr-rĕv'-ĕr-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *irreverent; -ly.*] In an irreverent manner; without due regard or respect.

"To speak *irreverently* of God, or to scoff at religion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

† **ĭr-rĕ-vĕrs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *reversible* (q.v.).]

1. Not reversible; incapable of being reversed or turned the opposite way.

2. Incapable of being recalled, repealed, or annulled; irrevocable.

"This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible*."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccl. Hist.*

† **ĭr-rĕ-vĕrs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *irreversible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irreversible.

† **ĭr-rĕ-vĕrs'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *irreversib(le); -ly.*] In an irreversible manner; so as to be irreversible; irrevocably.

"Many myriads of solifidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 462.

* **ĭr-rĕv-ō-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *irrevocable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being irrevocable.

ĭr-rĕv'-ō-ca-ble, * **ĭr-rĕv'-ō-ka-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *revocabilis*, from *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *revocabilis* = revocable (q.v.); Sp. *irrevocable*; Ital. *irrevocabile.*] Not revocable; incapable of being revoked or recalled; that cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled; irreversible, unalterable.

"Wrathful Jove's *irrevocable* doom,
Transfers the Trojan state to Grecian hands."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 439.

ĭr-rĕv'-ō-ca-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irrevocableness.*] The quality or state of being irrevocable.

ĭr-rĕv'-ŏc-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irrevocab(le); -ly.*] In an irrevocable manner; in a manner not admitting of repeal or recall; beyond recall.

"I pledge my word, *irrevocably* past."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

* **ĭr-rĕv'-ō-ka-ble,** *a.* [IRREVOCABLE.]

* **ĭr-rĕv'-ō-lu-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *revoluble* (q.v.).] That cannot roll or turn round; not revolving; having no rotatory motion.

"Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity [they] shall clasp inseperable hands."—*Milton: On the Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **ĭr-rhĕ-tŏr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rhetorical* (q.v.).] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive.

ĭr'-rĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *irrigatus*, pa. par. of *irrigo* = to moisten, to irrigate: *in* = on, upon, and *rigo* = to moisten; Ital. *irrigare.*]

* 1. To water, to wet; to fill with a fluid or liquid.

"We say that hlood, coming to a part to *irrigate* it, is . . . at length transmuted into the nature of that part."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxiv.

* 2. To moisten.

"Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry-furred tongues."
J. Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

3. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow and spread over it.

ĭr-rĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *irrigatio*, from *irrigatus*, pa. par. of *irrigo* = to irrigate (q.v.); Fr. *irrigation*; Ital. *irrigazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: The act of watering land by causing a stream to flow and spread over it.

"This way of *irrigation* may by a cheap and easy mechanical contrivance be very much improved."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 447.

2. *Med.*: The art or operation of making water trickle over an inflamed wound or other portion of the body morbidly affected.

* **ĭr-rĭg'-u-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *irriguus* = irrigating, from *irrigo* = to irrigate; Ital. *irriguo.*]

1. Watery, watered.

"The flow'ry lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spread her store."
Milton: P. L., iv 255.

2. Penetrating gently, as water into the earth.

"Rash Elpenor . . . thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep."
Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

* **ĭr-rĭs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *risible* (q.v.).] Not risible; not capable of laughter.

* **ĭr-rĭ'-şion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irrisionem*, acc. of *irrisio* = a laughing at, from *irrisus*, pa. par. of *irrideo* = to laugh at: *in-* = at, and *rideo* = to laugh; Sp. *irrision*; Ital. *irrisione.*] The act of laughing at or mocking another; mockery, derision.

"Then he againe, by way of *irrision*, Ye say very true indeed."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 212.

ĭr-rĭt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *irritabilité*, from Lat. *irritabilitatem*, acc. of *irritabilitas*, from *irritabilis* = irritable (q.v.); Sp. *irritabilidad*; Ital. *irritabilità.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being irritable or easily provoked or irritated; susceptibility to irritation; petulance.

"During some hours his gloomy *irritability* kept his servants, his courtiers, even his pr ts, in terror."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.* (*Of a muscle*): Vital contractibility, the property of visibly contracting, even after death, on the application of a stimulus. It varies in duration according to the muscle irritated. The right auricle has been found irritable for sixteen and a half hours after death. A voluntary muscle has been found irritable twenty-four hours after death. The great physiologist Albert Von Haller directed much attention to the subject of irritability.

2. *Bot.*: Excitability of an extreme character, in which an organ exhibits movements different from those commonly met with in plants. Its known causes are three—atmospheric pressure, spontaneous motion, and the contact of other bodies. Thus plants sleep, the compound leaves, where such exist, folding together; so also the sensitive plant shrinks from touch.

3. *Pathol. (Of any organ):* Morbid excitement or excitability, often with pain. Thus there may be irritability of the bladder.

ĭr′-rĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irritabilis*, from *irrito* = to irritate (q.v.); Sp. *irritable;* Ital. *irritabile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Easily irritated or exasperated; petulant, fretful.

"His *irritable* and imperious nature was constantly impelling him to quarrel with both."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Susceptible of being worked into a heat or painfulness: as, an *irritable* sore.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Gen.:* Capable of being acted upon with effect by stimuli.

(2) *Spec. (Of muscles):* Capable of contracting under the influence of stimuli. [IRRITABILITY, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.:* Capable of being excited to motion under the influence of certain stimuli.

ĭr′-rĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *irritable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being irritable; irritability.

ĭr′-rĭt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *irritab(le); -ly.*] In an irritable manner; with irritation.

***ĭr′-rĭt-ąn-çў** (1), *s.* [Eng. *irritant* (1); *-cy.*] The quality or state of being irritant or irritating.

ĭr′-rĭt-ąn-çў (2), *s.* [Eng. *irritan(t)* (2); *-cy.*]

Scots Law: The quality or state of being irritant or of no force or effect; the state of being null and void.

ĭr′-rĭt-ąnt (1), *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irritans*, (genit. *irritantis*), pr. par. of *irrito* = to provoke, to enrage, stimulate, incite, or excite.]

A. *As adj.:* Exciting irritation; producing excitement; causing pain, heat, or tension by mechanical injuries, chemical action, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Pharmacy:*

(1) *Sing.:* That which produces irritation or excitement of any muscle, nerve, or other organ or part of the body.

(2) *Pl.:* Garrod makes Irritants the first order of his second division, that of external remedies. He includes under it three groups—(1) Rubefacients, (2) Epispastics, Vesicants, or Blistering Agents, and (3) Pustulants.

2. *Toxicology:* An irritant poison (q.v.).

¶ *Pure irritant:* A poison producing inflammation without corrosive actiou ou the tissues.

irritant-poison, *s.*

Toxicol.: A poison which produces inflammation with or without corrosive action on the tissues, as arsenic, mercury, or other mineral poisons.

ĭr′-rĭt-ąnt (2), *a.* [Lat. *irritans*, pr. par. of *irrito* = to invalidate: *in-* = not, and *ratus* = ratified, valid.] Rendering null and void; invalidating.

irritant-clause, *s.*

Scots Law: A clanse in a deed declaring null and void certain specified acts if they are done by the party holding under the deed. It is supplemented by the resolutive clause.

ĭr′-rĭ-tāte (1), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *irritatus*, pa. par. of *irrito* = to irritate.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To excite, to stir up, to inflame.

"Dydde with vncleane motions or conntyvances *irritate* the myndes of the dauncers."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xix.

2. To excite heat, redness, and inflammation in; to inflame, to fret: as, To *irritate* a sore.

3. To excite anger or displeasure in; to vex, to annoy, to exasperate.

"The persecution which the separatists had undergone had been severe enough to *irritate*, but not severe enough to destroy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 4. To give greater force or energy to; to increase; to heighten.

"Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely."—*Bacon.*

* 5. To excite, to heat, to stimulate.

"Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* To excite irritation in; to excite the irritability of. [IRRITABILITY.]

2. *Pathol.:* To cause morbid excitement in.

* B. *Intrans.:* To excite, to heat, to inflame.

"Music too . . . is tempered by the law;
Still to her plan subservient melts in notes,
Which cool and soothe, not *irritate* and warm."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. ii.

ĭr′-rĭ-tāte (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *irritatus*, pa. par. of *irrito* = to invalidate: *ir-* = *in-* = not, and *ratus* = ratified, valid.] To invalidate; to make of none effect; to render null and void. (*Scotch.*)

* **ĭr′-rĭ-tāte,** *a.* [IRRITATE (1), *v.*] Excited, heightened, inflamed.

"When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

ĭr-rĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irritationem*, accus. of *irritatio*, from *irritatus*, pa. par. of *irrito* = to irritate (1); Sp. *irritacion;* Ital. *irritazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of irritating, provoking, exasperating, or vexing.

2. The state of being irritated; anger, vexation, annoyance, exasperation.

3. The act of exciting heat or inflammation.

"It will often happen, that the fibres or motive organs of the stomach, bowels, and other parts will, by that *irritation*, be brought to contract themselves vigorously."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 212.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* An abnormally potent sensation or action, or both together, produced by mechanical or chemical agents, or other causes. Even hunger will produce this action, simulating that produced by strength, but the reaction with increased weakness is great and immediate.

2. *Physiology:*

(1) *Gen.:* The normal action, both in character and amount, produced by appropriate stimuli on any portion of the bodily frame.

(2) *Spec.:* The contraction of the muscles under the operation of appropriate stimuli.

* **ĭr′-rĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *irritat(e); -ive.*]

1. Serving or tending to irritate or excite.

2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation: as, an *irritative* fever.

* **ĭr′-rĭ-tā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *irritat(e); -ory.*] Irritating; causing irritation.

"By reason either of some passion or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humor in his behaviour."—*Hale: Rem. Erring Christians.*

* **ĭr-rĭte′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *irriter*, from Lat. *irrito* = to irritate (1).] To irritate, to exasperate, to influence, to provoke.

"*Irriting* and provoking men unto anger."—*Grafton: Edw. V.* (an. 1).

* **ĭr′-rŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *irroratus*, pa. par. of *irroro*, from *ir-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *roro* = to distil dew; *ros* (genit. *roris*) = dew.] To moisten with dew; to bedew.

* **ĭr-rŏr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [IRRORATE.] The act of bedewing; the state of being bedewed.

* **ĭr-rû′-brĭe-al,** *a.* [Pref. *ir-* = *in-* (2), and Eng. *rubrical* (q.v.).] Not rubrical; not according to the rubric.

* **ĭr′-rû-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *irrugatus*, pa. par. of *irrugo: in-* (intens.), and *rugo* = to wriukle.] To wrinkle.

* **ĭr-rŭpt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *irruptus*, pa. par. of *irrumpo* = to break into: *in-* = in, into, and *rumpo* = to break.] Brokeu violently and with great force.

ĭr-rŭp′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *irruptionem*, accus. of *irruptio*, from *irruptus*, pa. par. of *irrumpo;* Sp. *irrupcion;* Ital. *irruzione.*]

1. A breaking in; a bursting in; an attack.

"With terrible *irruption* bursting o'er
The marble cliffs." *Falconer: Shipwreck*, iii.

2. A sudden invasion or incursion into a country; an inroad.

† **ĭr-rŭpt′-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *irrupt(us)*, pa. par. of *irrumpo;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Rushing or bursting in or upon.

Ĭr′-vĭng-ītes, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The followers of the Rev. Edward Irving, who was born at Annan, in Dumfriesshire, on August 15, 1792; in 1819 became assistant to the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, in St. John's Church, Glasgow; in July, 1823, was chosen pastor of a small Scottish Presbyterian congregation in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, and attractiug thither crowds of eminent people, had built for him a fine church in Regent Square, to which he removed in 1829. On October 16, 1831, the gift of speaking in unknown tongues was alleged to have been bestowed upon some people, most of them females, in his congregation, the same phenomenon having arisen on a limited scale before in Glasgow. Irving believed that the miracle recorded in Acts ii. 4–11 had occurred again, and that Pentecostal times had returned. The more sober-minded of his flock and his ministerial brethren thought differently, and were strongly influenced by the consideration that no human being of any nationality recognised the new tongue as his own. Irving's views regarding the human nature of Christ were also deemed erroneous. On May 3, 1832, it was decided that Mr. Irving was unfit to retain the pastorate of Regent Square Church, and on March 15, 1833, the Presbytery of Annan, which had licensed him as a preacher, deposed him from the ministry. He died on December 8, 1834. His followers are often popularly termed Irvingites, but the official designation of the denomination which he founded is the Holy Apostolic Church. They use a liturgy framed in 1842 and enlarged in 1853. They have an altar on which candles are lit, and they burn incense (q.v.). As church officers they have apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1851 they had in England thirty chapels. In 1854 one was opened in Gordon Square, London, which is now their leading place of worship.

ĭs, *v.* [See def.] The third person sing., pres. indic. of the substantive verb *to be.* It represents the Sansc. *asti*, Goth. *ist*, Lat. *est*, Gr. *ἐστί* (*esti*).

ĭs-, *pref.* [ISO-.]

ĭs′-ą-bĕl, *s.* [From *Isabelle.* Generally referred to Isabelle of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and wife of Archduke Albert of Austria, who, in A.D. 1601, made a vow not to change her linen until her husband had taken Ostend, which he was besieging. The town, however, held out till A.D. 1604, by which time her linen had assumed a dingy hue.] A pale brownish-yellow colour, dull yellow with a mixture of gray aud red.

isabel-bear, *s.* [ISABELLINE-BEAR.]

isabel-colour, isabella-colour, *s.* The same as ISABEL (q.v.).

ĭs-ą-bĕl′-lĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *isabellinus.*] [ISABEL.]

isabelline-bear, *s.*

Zool.: *Ursus isabellinus*, a lighter variety of the Syrian bear. It is of a yellowish-brown colour, but the hue varies according to the season of the year. It is found in the Himalaya Mountains, and feeds chiefly on vegetables. Called also the Indian White Bear.

ĭs-ăb-nŏr′-mal, *s.* [Pref. *is-*, and Eng. *abnormal* (q.v.).]

Meteor. (*Pl.*): Deviations from mean temperature.

† **ĭs-ą-dĕl′-phŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *is-;* Gr. *ἀδελφός* (*adelphos*) = a brother, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of a diadelphous flower*): Having the two "brotherhoods" or bundles of stamens equal.

† **ĭs′-ą-gōĝe,** † **ĭs-ą-gŏgue,** *s.* [Gr. *εἰσαγωγή* (*eisagōgē*) = (1) (*Gen.*) a bringing in; (2) (*Law*) a bringing of cases into court; (3) (*Rhet.*) an introduction, an elementary treatise.] [ISAGOGICS.]

Rhet., Theol., &c.: An introduction to the study of a department of thought.

ĭs-ą-gŏĝ′-ĭc, ĭ-să-gŏĝ′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *isagogicus;* Gr. *εἰσαγωγικός* (*eisagōgikos*) = introductory; *εἰσαγωγή* (*eisagōgē*) = an introduction: *εἰς* (*eis*) = into, and *ἀγωγή* (*agōgē*) = a leading; *ἄγω* (*agō*) = to lead.]

Theol., Rhet., &c.: Introductory. (*J. A. Alexander.*)

ĭs-ą-gŏĝ′-ĭcs, *s.* [ISAGOGIC.]

Theol., &c.: Introduction (q.v.); the preliminary investigations regarding the sacred books, &c., before reaching hermeneutics aud exegesis.

ĭ'-să-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle; Fr. *isagone.*]

Math.: A figure whose angles are equal.

ĭ-sā'-ĭ-ăh, Ĭs-ā'-iăh (i as y), *s.* [Heb. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ (*Yeshayahu*) = the salvation of Jehovah, *i.e.*, the salvation effected by Jehovah; Gr. Ἡσαΐας (*Hēsaïas*).]

Script. Hist.: One of the greatest of the Hebrew prophets. He was the son of Amos, whom some of the fathers supposed to be the prophet Amos, the names being identical in Greek; in Hebrew, however, they are different, the prophet being Amos, and Isaiah's father Amots. As in the vision recorded in Isaiah vi., the prophet is represented as being in the court which none but the descendants of Aaron might enter, he was perhaps a priest. He was born probably between B.C. 788 and 783. He married a woman to whom, as to him, prophetic gifts were given (Isa. viii. 3). One of his sons was called Shear-jashub = a remnant returns, or a remnant will return (vii. 3); another Maher-shalal-hash-baz = hasten to the spoil, quickly carry off the prey. Isaiah exerted great influence at the court of Jerusalem under Ahaz, and yet more under Hezekiah. He was contemporary with Amos, Hosea, Micah, and perhaps with Joel. Besides his prophecies, he wrote also biographies or histories of Uzziah (2 Chron. xxvi. 22), and Hezekiah (xxxii. 32). Tradition says that he was sawn asunder by order of King Manasseh, his tragic fate, it is supposed, being alluded to in Heb. xi. 37. [¶]

¶ *The Prophecies of Isaiah:*

Scripture Canon: The first and most important of the prophetic books. It is headed "The vision of Isaiah, the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah." If chapter vi. is chronologically the earliest of any, and describes his first call to the prophetic office, his utterances would commence in B.C. 758, 757, or 756. If the prophecies are arranged in the order of time, then chapters i.–v. would belong to an earlier period. Omitting these writings of uncertain date, the next utterances are in the reign of Ahaz, none apparently belonging to the sixteen years of Jotham's reign. He continued at least till the fourth year of King Hezekiah, B.C. 712, a period of 44 to 46 years. This is the minimum span of his prophecies; the maximum is much greater.

The book naturally divides itself into three parts: (1) chapters x. to xxxv., the earlier prophecies; (2) ch. xxxvi. to xxxix., an historic appendix or intercalation; and (3) ch. xl. to lxvi. the later prophecies. The standpoint in this third section is that of the Babylonian captivity, and Cyrus, who set the two tribes free, is mentioned by name (xliv. 28, xlv. 1). Hence Koppe (A.D. 1779–1781) supposed a second author, a view adopted by Doderlein, Eichhorn, Justi, Paulus De Wette, Gesenius, Ewald, and nearly all rationalistic critics. On the other hand Hengstenberg, Havernick, Keil, &c., have maintained the integrity of Isaiah. Viewed as a poetic composition the book of Isaiah exhibits genius of a very high order. There are numerous quotations from or references to Isaiah in the New Testament, ch. liii. and other prophecies (vii. 14; ix. 1, 2; liii. 4; lxiii. 1–3) being considered Messianic and applied to Jesus. Hence Jerome considered that Isaiah should rather be called an evangelist than a prophet, and he is not unfrequently called the fifth Evangelist.

Isaiah i. 9 = Rom. ix. 29; vi. 9, 10 = Mat. xiii. 14, 15, Acts xxviii. 25-27; vii. 14 = Mat. i. 22, 23; viii. 14 = Rom. ix. 33; ix. 1, 2 = Mat. iv. 14-16; x. 22 = Rom. ix. 27, 28; xl. 3 = Mat. iii. 3, Mark i. 3; xlii. 1-3 = Mat. xii. 17-20; xliv. 25 = 1 Cor. i. 19, 20; liii. 1. = Rom. x. 16; liii. 4 = Mat. viii. 17; liii. 7-8 = Acts viii. 32-35; lv. 3 = Acts xiii. 34; lvi. 7 = Mat. xxi. 13; lxi. 1-3 = Luke iv. 17-21; lxv. 1, 2 = Rom. x. 20-21; lxv. 17 = 2 Pet. iii. 13; lxvi. 24 = Mark ix. 43-48.

ĭs-ăl'-ĭŷl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *is(atis); allyl,* and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $CH_2{:}C{\cdot}CH_2$. A gaseous hydrocarbon, isomeric with allylene, prepared by the electrolysis of potassic itaconate. It combines directly with bromine, forming a crystalline isallylene tetrabromide, $CH_2Br{\cdot}CBr_2{\cdot}CH_2Br$. It gives no precipitate with ammoniacal solutions of silver salts.

ĭs-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *is(atis); am(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

isamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_4$. Imasatic acid. Produced by the action of warm ammonia on isatine. It crystallizes in glistening rhombic plates of the colour of red iodide of mercury, which are slightly soluble in boiling water, forming a bright yellow solution, but very soluble in hot alcohol and in ether. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid with a beautiful violet colour, but is violently attacked by bromine, forming Indelibrome $C_{16}H_8Br_4N_3O_3$. By boiling with dilute acids it is decomposed into ammonia and isatine. Ammonium isamate, $C_{16}H_{12}(NH_4)N_3O_4$, crystallizes in microscopic needles. Potassium isamate, $C_{16}H_{12}KN_3O_4$, is a very stable compound, and may be boiled without decomposing.

ĭs-ăm'-ĭde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *is(atis),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}N_4O_3$. Amasatin. A bright yellow powder, produced by heating ammonium isamate till water is driven off, and washing the residue with water. It is insoluble in water and ether, but moderately soluble in boiling alcohol containing ammonia.

ĭs-ăp-ŏs-tŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *is-* (q.v.), and Eng. *apostolic.* Cf. also Gr. ἰσαποστολος (*is-apostolos*).]

1. (*Of persons*): Equal in sanctity or devotedness or in success to the apostles.

2. *Of laws or customs:* As binding on the Christian conscience as if they had been instituted by apostles.

ĭ-săr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal to, the same as; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Isariaceæ (q.v.). It consists of filamentous moulds, parasitic, some on insects, especially Hymenoptera, on dead pupæ, spiders' nests, and partly upon various vegetable substances. (*Berkeley.*)

ĭ-săr-ĭ'-ĕ-ī (pl. **ĭ-săr-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-ī),** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *isaria;* Lat. mas. pl. adj. suff. *-ei, -acei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hyphomycetous fungi. The fertile threads are compacted, and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices. British genera, Isaria, Anthina, and Ceratium.

ĭ-săs'-træ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *is-,* and Mod. Lat. *astræa* (2) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Actinozoa, family Astræidæ. It is from the Oolite. Morris enumerates twelve species as British.

ĭs'-ą-tăn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isat(is); -an.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_3$. A white compound produced by boiling disulphisatyde with acid ammonium sulphate. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and deposits on cooling in the form of rectangular crystals. When strongly heated it yields a mixture of isatine and indine. Boiling nitric acid decomposes it, with the formation of a violet powder, somewhat resembling nitrindin.

ĭs'-ą-tāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isat(is); -ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of isatic-acid (q.v.).

ĭ-săt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isat(is); -ic.*] See the compound.

isatic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_3 = {}^{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH.$ $C_6H_4{\cdot}NH_2$. By boiling a solution of potassium isatine, it is converted into potassic isatate, $C_8H_6NKO_3$, which, on the addition of plumbic acetate, gives a precipitate of plumbic isatate. When this is suspended in water, decomposed with sulphuretted hydrogen, and the filtrate evaporated in vacuo, a white flocculent deposit of isatic acid or trioxiudol is obtained. Ammonium isatate is capable of existing only in solution. Barium isatate, $C_8H_6BaNO_3$, produced by the action of baryta water on isatine, crystallizes in scales. The silver salt, $C_8H_6AgNO_3$, crystallizes in fine yellow prisms, which are very soluble in water. Isatic acid unites with bromine and chlorine forming bromisatic and chlorisatic acids.

ĭ-săt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *isat(is);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Brassicaceæ, tribo Notorhizeæ.

ĭs'-ą-tĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isatil(s); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_5NO_2 = C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{NH}{>}CO$. Obtained by suspending finely powdered indigo in three times its weight of boiling water, and adding gradually nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·35 until the blue colour has disappeared. On cooling, crude isatine is deposited, and may be purified by dissolving in potash, precipitating with hydrochloric acid, and crystallizing from alcohol. It crystallizes in the form of brilliant yellowish-red prisms, which dissolve readily in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. It may also be produced synthetically by the action of oxidizing agents on amido-oxindol:

$$C_6H_4{<}^{CH}_{NH}{>}^{\cdot}CO + O = C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{NH}{>}CO + NH_4Cl,$$

or by the reduction of orthonitro-phenyl glyoxalic acid in alkaline solution:

$$C_6H_4{<}^{CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH}_{NO_2} + 6H = C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{NH}{>}CO + 3H_2O.$$

Isatine does not unite with acids, but rather plays the part of an acid. It dissolves in potassic hydrate, forming a dark violet-coloured solution of potassium isatine, which, on addition of argentic nitrate, gives carmine-red crystals of argentic isatine, $C_8H_4NO_2Ag$. It also yields crystalline compounds, with alkaline hydric sulphites. Boiling with concentrated nitric acid, it is converted first into nitrosalicylic acid, and finally into trinitro-phenol. When strongly heated, isatine fuses and sublimes in part unchanged.

ĭs'-ą-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *isatis,* from Gr. ἰσάτις (*isatis*) = a plant, *Isatis tinctoria* (?), producing a dark dye-wood. (Def.)]

ISATIS.

Bot.: Wood. The typical genus of the Cruciferous family Isatidæ (q.v.). It consists of tall, erect, annual or biennial branched herbs, with equal sepals and one-celled indehiscent pods, oblong, ovate, or orbicular, thickened in the middle, the wing or margin very broad. Species twenty-five to thirty. One, *Isatis tinctoria* (Dyer's Woad) is half wild in Britain. The ancient Britons are said to have stained themselves blue with it. It is still cultivated in Lincolnshire, as *I. indigotica* is in China, for dyeing purposes.

ĭ-są-tō-sŭl-phŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *isat(is); o* connective, and Eng. *sulphuric.*] (See the compound.)

isatosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_5NO_2{\cdot}SO_3$. Prepared by boiling indigo-carmine with sulphuric acid, and decolorising by means of acid chromate of potassium. On adding nitrate of potassium to the hot filtered solution, potassium isatosulphate is deposited in the form of a brownish-yellow sandy powder. By dissolving this powder in hot baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt formed, with an equivalent quantity of sulphuric acid, isatosulphuric acid is obtained in the free state. It is a strong acid, separating even some of the mineral acids from their salts. When evaporated in vacuo, it yields a yellow, silky, crystalline mass, which does not alter on exposure to the air. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether and in benzene. It forms two classes of salts, monobasic and dibasic, the former of which are very stable compounds, retaining their water of crystallization till heated above 100°.

ĭs-ą-trŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *is(atis),* and *atropic.*] (See the compound.)

isatropic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_2 = C_6H_5C{<}^{CH_2}_{CO{\cdot}OH}$. An acid isomeric with cinnamic acid, obtained together with atropic acid, by heating tropic acid with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in thin rhombic plates, which are slightly soluble in water. It melts at 200°, and is not oxidized by chromic acid.

ĭ'-są-tŷde, *s.* [Eng. *isat(ine);* suff. *-yde* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_4$. A white crystalline powder produced by the action of nascent hydrogen, evolved from zinc and hydrochloric

acid, on isatine. It is insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, from which it separates, on cooling, in microscopic scales. It softens when heated, changing to a violet brown; at a higher temperature it suffers partial decomposition. Isatyde bears the same relation to isatin, that indigo-white bears to indigo-blue.

***ĭsçh,** *v.i.* [O.Fr. *issir*, from Lat. *exeo*, from *ex-* = out, and *eo* = to go.] To issue; to come or go out.

ĭs-chæ′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἰσχαιμος (*ischaimos*) = staunching blood: ἴσχω (*ischō*) = to hold, check, or curb, and αἷμα (*haima*) blood.]

Pathol.: This affection of the discs of the eye is caused by distension of the ophthalmic veins, as in meningitis and hydrocephalus; if extreme, the optic nerves suffer considerable destruction, and become atrophied. This condition is described by Von Graefe as "obstruction at the cavernous sinus, with concurrent action of the sclerotic ring."

ĭs-chĭ-ăd′-ĭe, ĭs-chĭ-ăd′-ĭck, *a.* [Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*), ἰσχιαδικός (*ischiadikos*); Fr. *ischiadique.*] In anatomy, an epithet applied to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica. (*Harris.*)

ĭs-chĭ-ăg′-rą, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the hip joint, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = hunting, catching, seizure.]

Path.: Gout situated in the hip joint; sciatica.

ĭs′-chĭ-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ischi(um)*(q.v.); Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Anat. & Path.: Of or belonging to the ischium or hip joint; ischiadic, ischiatic.

ĭs-chĭ-ăl′-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the hip joint, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Path.: Pain in the hip joint.

ĭs-chĭ-ăt′-ĭc, *a.* [ISCHIADIC.]

ĭs-chĭ-ăt′-ō-çēle, ĭs′-chĭ-ō-çēle, *s.* [Eng. &c. *ischiati(c)*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia or rupture through the sacrosciatic ligaments; a rupture between the os sacrum and the tuberosity of the os ischium.

ĭs-chĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the hip joint.]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to the hip joint.

ischio-capsular, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the hip joint and capsular. There is an *ischio-capsular* ligament.

ischio-cavernous, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the hip joint and cavernous. There is an *ischio-cavernous* muscle.

ischio-rectal, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the rectum and to the hip joint. There is an *ischio-rectal* fossa.

ĭs-chĭ-ō′-dŭs, ĭs-chŷ-ō′-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχύς (*ischus*) = strength, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæridæ, found in the Secondary and Tertiary deposits.

ĭs′-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχιόν (*ischion*) = the hip joint.]

Anat. & Zool.: One of the bones in the pelvic arch in vertebrated animals. It forms the posterior and inferior part of the os innominatum, and bounds the obturator foramen in the lower half of its extent.

† ĭsch-nō-phō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχνοφωνία (*ischnophōnia*) = (see def.), ἰσχνόφωνος (*ischnophōnos*) = thin-voiced; ἰσχνός (*ischnos*) = dry, withered, meagre, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound, a tone.]

Pathology:

1. Thinness of voice.
2. Stuttering.

ĭs-chu rĕt′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ischur(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-etic.*]

Pharmacy:

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality of mitigating or removing ischuria.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine fitted to mitigate or remove ischuria.

ĭs-chŭr′-ĭ-ą, ĭs-chu-ry, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἰσχουρία (*ischouria*): ἴσχω (*ischō*) = to hold or curb, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Suppression of urine occurs sometimes in teething, in hysteria, or some morbid conditions of the blood, and is accompanied with pain, often severe. Less complete suppression is called retention of urine, and the local sufferings are more severe.

ĭs-chŷ-ō′-dŭs, *s.* [ISCHIODUS.]

ĭs-chyp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰσχύς (*ischus*) = strength, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin; Lat. termination *-us.* Named from the size and strength of the fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes found in the Trias of North America.

ĭs-chyr-ō-mŷ′-ĭ-dæ (yr as ïr), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ischyromys* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Rodentia containing only one species of Ischyromys (q.v.).

ĭs-chyr′-ō-mŷs (yr as ïr), *s.* [Gr. ἰσχυρός (*ischuros*) = strong, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Ischyromyidæ (q.v.). It is known only by a North American fossil rodent, *Ischyromys typus*, described by Dr. Leidy from remains found by Dr. Hayden in Miocene deposits in the "Bad Lands" of Wyoming. It resembles the Musk Rat, but has closer affinity to the Squirrels, and certain resemblances to the Beavers.

Ĭ′şe, *phr.* [See def.] Scotch for "I shall."

"Never fear, *I'se* be caution for them—*I'se* gie you my personal warrandice."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvi.

ī′-şĕr-īne, ī′-sĕr-īte, *s.* [So named from having been found near the river Iser (the "Iser rolling rapidly" of Campbell's "Hohenlinden"), and suffs. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Isometric titanic iron, in the form of iron sand. Colour, iron-black passing into brownish-black. Compos.: titanic acid, 13·20 to 57·19; sesquioxide of iron 15·67 to 63·00; protoxide of iron, 17·79 to 31·10; magnesia, 1·94 to 8·62. Found in numerous localities, including Great Britain, Bohemia, Saxony, and many other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, in various localities of the New World, &c. It occurs in many parts of the United States.

ī′-sĕr-īte, *s.* [ISERINE.]

ī-sĕr′-tī-ą, *s.* [Named after P. E. Isert, a German surgeon in the Danish service at Accra.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Isertidæ (q.v.). It consists of shrubs or small trees with scarlet flowers, from Central America.

ī-sĕr′-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *isert(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ.

ĭs-ē-thĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *is(atis)*; *ethion(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*]

isethionic-acid, *s.*

$$CH_2{\cdot}OH$$

Chem.: $C_2H_6SO_4 = |$

$$CH_2{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}OH$$

This acid, which is isomeric with sulphovinic acid, was discovered by Magnus in 1833. It is obtained most readily by adding sulphuric anhydride to anhydrous ether, cooled by a mixture of ice and salt. The resultiug thick, oily liquid is diluted with water, boiled for several hours in order to decompose the ethionic acid, and then saturated with baric carbonate. The liquid, filtered at the boiling point, yields, first crystals of baric methionate, and afterwards, on further evaporation, baric isethionate ($HO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}O)_2Ba$. On decomposing the baric salt with sulphuric acid, and evaporating the filtrate, isethionic acid is obtained in the form of deliquescent needles. The isethionates, which can be prepared by decomposing the baric salt with solutions of the respective metallic sulphates, are all soluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. They crystallize well, and in many cases can be heated to 350° without decomposition. Ammonium isethionate, $C_2H_5(NH_4)SO_4$, crystallizes in well-defined octahedrons, which do not lose weight at 120° Potassic isethionate, $C_2H_5K{\cdot}SO_4$, forms rhomhoidal prisms, which melt between 300° and 350°. The copper salt, $C_2H_5Cu{\cdot}SO_4$, forms pale-green prisms with rhombic base; at 140° to 150° it turns white, and gives off twenty per cent. of water of crystallization.

-ĭsh, *suff.* [See def.]

I. An adjectival suffix, representing A.S. *-isc*, *-ysc*, Dan. *-isk*, Ger. *-isch*, Fr. *-esque* = partaking of the nature of, as fool, *foolish*, Dane, *Danish*, &c. Suffixed to adjectives, it lessens the significatiou, as white, *whitish* = somewhat white; sweet, *swcetish* = rather sweet.

2. As a verbal suffix it is derived from the Lat. inchoative suffix *-esc*, as in *floresco* = to begin to flower or flour*ish*, from *floreo* = to flourish. It is generally found in verbs which have come through the French, and which retain the influence of that suffix in some of their tenses, as *finir*, *finissant*, Eng. *finish*; *punir*, *punissant*, Eng. *punish*, &c.

ĭsh, ische, *s.* [A corruption of *issue* (q.v.).] Issue; liberty or right of going in and out.

¶ *Ish and entry:*

Scots Law: A term in a charter implying a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the grantor, who is by the clause laid under that burden.

Ĭsh′-mā-ęl-īte, *s.* [From *Ishmael*, Heb. יִשְׁמָעֵאל (*Ishmael*), Sept. Ἰσμαὴλ (*Ismaël*); suff. *-ite.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A descendant of Ishmael (Gen. xvi. 12).
2. An Ismaelian (q.v.).

II. *Fig.:* One resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him; one at war against society.

Ĭsh′-mā-ęl-īt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Ishmaelit(e)*; *-ish.*] Like Ishmael; like an Ishmaelite.

Ī′-sĭ-ăc, *a.* [Lat. *Isiacus.*] Of or pertaining to Isis.

Isiac-table, *s.* A spurious Egyptian monument, consisting of a plate of copper bearing a representation of most of the Egyptian deities with Isis in the centre, said to have been found by a soldier at the siege of Rome, in 1525.

*** ĭs′-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [ICICLE.]

ī-sĭd-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Isis* (genit. *Isidis*), from Gr. Ἶσις (*Isis*).] [ISIS.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-family of Gorgonidæ. The axis is flexible, horny, and only partly calcareous.

ī-sĭd′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **ī-sĭd′-ĭ-ą),** *s.* [Loudon and Paxton derive it from Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, in allusion to the small difference existing between the podetia and the substance of the frond. May it not be from *Isis*, *Isidis*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form?]

1. A genus (?) of Crustaceous Lichens, *Isidium Westringii*, is used in dyeing. (*Lindley*, &c.)

2. A corolla-like elevation of the thallus of a lichen bearing a globule at its end. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ī′-sĭd-ōĭd, *a.* [Lat. *Isis* (genit. *Isidis*), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form (?).]

Bot.: (*Of a lichen*): Covered with isidia [ISIDIUM, 2.]

ī′-şĭn-glass, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *icing*, and *glass*, i.e., *iceglass.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The dried swimming bladder of various species of Acipenser prepared and cut into fine shreds. It consists of a gelatinous tissue, which on boiling yields gelatine.

2. A popular name for sheets of mica.

II. *Phar.:* A solution of gelatine figures among officinal preparations.

isinglass-stone, *s.* [ISINGLASS, I. 2.]

Ī′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *Isis*; Gr. Ἶσις (*Isis*) = (1) the Egyptian goddess of fecundity and sister of Osiris, (2) a planet or coral.]

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 42].

2. *Zool.:* A genus of corals, the typical one of the sub-family Isidinæ (q.v.). The sclerobasis consists of alternate calcareous and horny segments, the former giving rise to branches. *Isis hippuris* is from Amboyna, *I. polyantha* from the American seas, and *I. coralloides* from those of India.

3. *Palæont.:* Found in the Miocene beds.

Ĭs'-lam, *Ĕs'-lam, Ĭs'-lam-ĭsm, *s.* [Arab. *Islam* = (1) the true or orthodox faith among the Muhammadans, (2) obedience to the will of God, submission, (3) the Muhammadan religion, (4) the Muhammadan church or community.] [*Catafago.*] A name given to Muhammadanism (q.v.).

Ĭs'-lam-ĭsm, *s.* [Arab. *Islam; -ism.*] Muhammadanism.

Ĭs'-lam-īte, *s.* [Arab. *Islam; -ite.*] A Muhammadan.

Ĭs-lam-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Islamit(e); -ic.*] Of or belonging to Islam; Muhammadan.

Ĭs'-lam-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Arab., &c. *Islam;* suff. *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render Muhammadan, to convert to Muhammadanism.

B. *Intrans.:* To go over to the Muhammadan faith.

īs'-land (*s* silent), * **i-lond,** * **i-lond,** * **y-land,** * **y-lond,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *igland*, from *ig* = an island, and *land* = land; Dut. *eiland;* Icel. *eyland;* Sw. *ö̈land;* Ger. *eiland.* The A.S. *ig, ieg, eg,* also appears as *-ea, -ey* in English place-names, as in Anglesey, Battersea, &c., and in Icel. *ey* = an island; Dan. & Sw. *ö;* O. H. Ger. *-awa, -auwa,* in composition; Goth. *ahwa;* O. H. Ger. *ahe* = a stream; Lat. *aqua;* Eng. *ait, eyot.* The *s* in *island* is owing to a confusion with *isle* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A piece of land surrounded by water, as distinguished from mainland or continent.

"[They were] come vnto an *iland* waste and voyd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 11.

2. Anything resembling an island; as a mass of floating ice.

B. *As adj.:* Of the nature of an island; situated on an island: as, an *island* home.

¶ (1) *Island of Reil:*

Anat.: The central lobe within the fissure of Sylvius in the cerebrum. It is a triangular eminence, forming a sort of delta between the two divisions of the fissure.

(2) *Islands of the Blest, Island of the Blest:*

Greek Mythol.: Imaginary islands, situated in the West, thought to be the abode of good men after death. The following passage from Cooke's translation of Hesiod's *Works & Days* (i. 170) shows the ancient belief as to the nature of the enjoyment to be found there:—

"There in the *Island of the Blest* they find,
Where Saturn reigns, an endless calm of mind;
And there the choicest fruits adorn the fields,
And thrice the fertile year a harvest yields."

This passage has been amplified both by Homer (*Odyss.* iv. 563, *sqq.*) and Virgil (*Æn.* vi. 637–44). The same idea of fertility occurs in the Apocalypse (xxii. 2), and Bernard de Morlaix, in *De Contemptu Mundi*, says of the Celestial Country:

"Lux erit aurea, terraque lactea, melle redundans."

* **īs'-land** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [ISLAND, *s.*]

1. To form into an island; to cause to become or appear like an island; to surround with water.

2. To dot, as with islands.

īs'-land-ẽr (*s* silent), *s.* [Eng. *island; -er.*] An inhabitant of an island.

"Ye *islanders*, bound in the ocean's chain."
Drayton: Robert Duke of Normandy.

* **īs'-land-ў** (*s* silent), *a.* [Eng. *island; -y.*] Pertaining to islands; full of islands.

īsle (1) (*s* silent), * **ile,** * **yle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *isle* (Fr. *île*), from Lat. *insula* = an island; Sp. *isla;* Ital. *isola.*] An island: chiefly used in poetry.

"In sight of Troy lies Tenedos, an *isle*
Renowned for wealth."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 27.

* **īsle** (2) (*s* silent), *s.* [AISLE.] A corruption of *aisle.*

* **īsle** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [ISLE (1), *s.*] To form into an island; to cause to become or be like an island; to isolate.

"*Isled* in sudden seas of light."
Tennyson: Fatima, 33.

* **īsleş'-man** (first *s* silent), *s.* [Eng. *isle,* and *man.*] An islander.

"The *islesmen* carried at their backs
The ancient Danish battle-axe."
Scott: Marmion, v. 5.

īs'-lĕt (*s* silent), *s.* [Eng. *isle* (1); dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. *Lit.:* A little isle or island.

"An *islet* upon the coast of Scotland, in the German sea."—*Irrayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 24. (Note.)

2. *Fig.:* A spot within another of a different hue, as on the wing of a butterfly, or the blossom of a plant. (*Tennyson: Enid,* 1,324.)

-ĭsm, *suff.* & *s.* [Gr. *-ισμος* (*-ismos*) = condition, act; Lat. *-ismus;* Fr. *-isme.*]

A. *As suff.:* A common suffix in English, meaning doctrine, theory, principle, system or practice of the abstract idea of the word to which it is suffixed: as, spiritual*ism*, monothe*ism*, &c., also an idiom peculiar to the country named, as Gallic*ism*, Irish*ism*.

B. *As subst.:* A doctrine or theory, especially one of a pretentious or absurd character.

"Compared with any of the *isms* current."—*Carlyle: Past & Present,* bk. ii., ch. xv.

Ĭş'-ma-ĕ-lītes, Ĭş-mā-ē'-lĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [From an Ishmael (see def.), and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ites, -ians.*]

Hist.: A branch of the Shiites. Djafar Madeck, the sixth Imam from Ali, having lost his elder son Ismael, appointed his younger son Mousa to be his successor. A schism followed among the Shiites, one party contending that the Imamship should have descended to the posterity of Ismael. The Fatimide dynasty were Ismaelite, so were the Assassins (q.v.).

ĭs-nar'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Antoine Dante Isnard, member of the Academy of Sciences.]

Bot.: A genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Jussiæeæ. *Isnardia palustris* is called, by Joseph Hooker, *Ludwigia palustris.* The root of *I. alternifolia* is said to be emetic.

ī-sō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ἴσος* (*isos*) = equal to, the same as.]

1. *Gen.:* Equal to.

2. *Bot.* (*Of an organ*): Equal in the number of its divisions or parts to another one. [ISOSTEMONOUS.]

ī-sō-ăm'-ў-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *amylene.*]

Chem.: $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}$>C·CH·CH_3. A mobile, colourless oil of peculiar odour, obtained by distilling isoamylic alcohol with zinc chloride. It has a specific gravity of ·663 at 0°, and boils at 35°. It is readily decomposed by an acid, even in the cold, hydrochloric acid producing isoamylic chloride, and hydriodic acid isoamylic iodide.

ī-sō-ą-mўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*); *amyl,* and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

isoamylic-alcohol, *s.* Isobutyl carbinol. [AMYL-ALCOHOL]

ī-sō-ar'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Lat. *arca* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ. Fourteen species are known, from the Lower Silurian to the Cbalk.

ī-ṣŏ-bar', † ī-sŏ-bäre', *s.* [Pref. *iso-,* and Gr. *βάρος* (*baros*) = weight.]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor. (*Pl.*): Lines connecting places which have the same mean barometric pressure. Three modifications of them exist: those connecting places which have equal pressure in January, those which possess it in July, and those in which it exists during the whole year. The closer the isobars are the stronger the wind, the further apart the lighter the wind.

ī-sŏ-bar'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isobar; -ic.*]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor.: Having equal barometric pressure; of or belonging to isobars.

ī'-sŏ-bar-ĭsm, * ī-so-bar-ysm, *s.* [Eng. *isobar; -ism.*]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor.: Equality of barometric pressure.

ī-sō-băr-ŏ-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and *barometric* (q.v.).]

Phys. Geog. & Meteor.: The same as ISOBARIC (q.v.).

ī-sō'-brĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. *βριάω* (*briaō*) = to make strong, to be strong.]

Bot.: An epithet proposed by Cassini for Dicotyledons because their force of development in connexion with the embryo is equal on both sides.

ī-sō-bū'-tāne, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*); *but*(*yl*), and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $(CH_3)_2CH$. Trimethyl-methane, or metbyl-isopropyl, is formed by the action of zinc and hydrocbloric acid on tertiary butyl iodide, or by the action of zinc on tertiary butyl alcohol in presence of water. It is a colourless gas wbich liquefies at 17°.

ī-sō-bū'-tēne, ī-sō-bū'-tўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*); *but*(*yl*), and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $\frac{H_3C}{H_3C}$>C=CH_2, Isobutylene. Produced by the action of alcoholic potash on isobutyl iodide, or on tertiary butyl iodide. It may also be formed by passing the vapour of isoamylic alcohol through a red-hot tube. It is an unpleasant smelling gas, wbich condenses on cooling with a mixture of ice and salt, to a colourless liquid, which boils at —6°.

ī-sō-bū'-tўl, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *butyl.*] [BUTYL.]

isobutyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: Isopropyl carbinol. [BUTYL ALCOHOL.]

ī-sō-bū-tўl'-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *isobutyl,* and *amine.*]

Chem.: $CH(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}NH_2$. Obtained by distilling potassium isobutyl sulphate with potassium cyanate, and treating the distillate, which contains isobutyl isocyanate, with potash. It has a specific gravity of 0·7357 at 15°, and boils at 67°·5.

ī-sō-bū'-tўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *butylene.*] [ISOBUTENE.]

ī-sō-bū-tўr'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*); *butyr*(*ic*), and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_7O{\cdot}NH_2 = (CH_3)_2 : CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$. Prepared by heating isobutyric acid with ammonium thiocyanate. It is an agreeable, aromatic smelling, crystalline mass, soluble in water. It melts at 100°, and sublimes in the form of iridescent scales.

ī-sō-bū'-tўr-ātes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *butyrates.*]

Chem.: The salts of isobutyric-acid, resembling in general properties the butyrates. Calcium isobutyrate, $(C_4H_7O_2)_2Ca + 5H_2O$, crystallizes in monoclinic needles, which are slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot water. Silver isobutyrate, $C_4H_7O_2Ag$, crystallizes from hot water in transparent scales. Zinc isobutyrate, $(C_4H_7O_2)_2Zn$, crystallizes in monocliuic prisms, which are soluble in cold water, but decrease in solubility as the temperature is increased.

ī-sō-bụ-tўr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *butyric.*] (See the compounds.)

isobutyric-acid, *s.* [BUTYRIC-ACID.]

isobutyric-ether, *s.* [BUTYRIC-ETHER.]

ī-sō-bụ-tўr-ō, *pref.* [ISOBUTYRONE.] (See the compound.)

isobutyro-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_7N = (CH_3)_2CH{\cdot}CN$. Isopropylic-cyanide. Prepared by adding potassic-cyanide to isopropylic iodide, or by heating isobutyric acid with potassic sulpho-cyanate. It is an oily liquid, possessing a peculiar aromatic odour, and boiling at 107°.

ī-sō-bū'-tўr-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*); and *butyrone.*]

Chem.: $((CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH)_2CO$. Diisopropyl-ketone. Obtained by the dry distillation of calcic isobutyrate, or by carefully oxidizing di-isopropyl oxalic acid. It distils at 124°, and is oxidized by chromic acid to isobutyric, acetic, and carbonic acids.

ī-sō-căp-rō-, *pref.* [ISOCAPROIC.] (See the compound.)

isocapro-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{11}N = (CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2CN$. Isoamylic cyanide. An unpleasant smelling oil, obtained by the dry distillation of isoamylic potassic sulphate with potassic cyanide, or by heating amyl iodide with potassic cyanide and alcohol. It boils at 146°, and has a specific gravity of 0·806. Like most other nitrils, it unites with metallic chlorides to form crystalline compounds.

ī-sō-cą-prō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso*(*meric*), and *caproic.*] (See the compound.)

isocaproic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: [CAPROIC-ACID].

ī-sō-car'-dī-a, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. *καρδία* (*kardia*) = the heart.]
Zool. & Palæont.: Heart-cockle; a genus of Molluscs, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is cordate and ventricose; the hinge teeth 2-2, the laterals 1-1 in each valve. Five recent species are known from Britain, &c., and ninety fossil, the latter from the Trias onward.

ī-sō-çēt'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and (*a*)*cétamide.*]
Chem.: $C_{15}H_{31}NO$. Obtained by heating in a sealed tube a mixture of the oil of *Jatropha Curcas* and strong ammonia. It is a white, nacreous powder, melting at 67°, and is not attacked by strong potash.

ī'-sō-cheim, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *χεῖμα* (*cheima*) = winter-weather, cold, frost, winter.]
Physical Geog. & Meteor.: An isocheimal or isochimeual line. [ISOCHIMENAL.]

ī-sō-cheī'-mal, *a.* [ISOCHIMAL.]

ī-sō-cheī'-măn-al, ī-sō-cheī'-mŏn-al, *a.* [ISOCHIMENAL.]

ī-sō-cheī'-mĕn-ē, *s.* [ISOCHIMENE.]

ī-sō-chī'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *isochil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Epidendreæ (q.v.).

ī-sō-chī'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *χεῖλος* (*cheilos*) = a lip; cf. Gr. *ἰσόχειλος* (*isocheilos*), *ἰσοχειλής* (*isocheilēs*) = level with the lip or edge.]
Bot.: The typical genus of the family Isochilidæ (q.v.). The species are from South America.

ī-sō-chī'-mal, ī-sō-cheī'-mal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isocheim; -al.*] Marking equal winters. [ISOCHIMENAL.]

isochimal-lines, *s. pl.* [ISOCHIMENAL-LINES.]

ī-sō-chī'-mĕn-al, ī-sō-chī'-mŏn-al, ī-sō-cheī'-mŏn-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isochimen(e)* (q.v.); *-al.*]
Meteor.: (See etym. and compound).

isochimenal-lines, *s. pl.*
Meteor.: Lines drawn on the globe over places in which the winter temperature is the same.

ī-sō-chī'-mĕn-ĕ, ī-sō-cheī'-mĕn-ĕ, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *χειμών* (*cheimōn*) = a storm, winter.] An isocheim (q.v.).

ī-sō-chō-lĕs'-tĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *cholesterin.*]
Chem.: $C_{26}H_{44}O$, occurs, together with cholesterin, in the grease of sheep's wool, and may be separated by saponifying the fat, heating the mixture of cholesterin and isocholesterin thus obtained with benzoic acid, whereby they are converted into benzoic ethers, and crystallizing these compounds from common ether, the cholesteryl benzoate separating in thick, tabular crystals, the isocholesteryl benzoate in slender needles, and from the latter the isocholesterin may be obtained by heating with alcoholic potash. It melts at 137°-138°, and does not give any colour with chloroform and sulphuric acid. In all other respects it resembles cholesterin.

ī-sō-chrō-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] Of the same colour.

isochromatic-lines, *s. pl.*
Optics: Coloured rings appearing when a pencil of polarized light is transmitted along the axis of a crystal, as of mica or nitre, and, after passing through a plate of tourmaline, finally reaches the eye.

ī-sŏch'-rŏn-al, *a.* [ISOCHRONOUS.]

isochronal-line, *s.*
Physics: A line down which a heavy body descends with uniform velocity.

ī-sŏch'-rŏn-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *isochronal; -ly.*] In an isochronal manner; so as to be isochronal.

• **ī'-sō-chrōne,** *a.* [ISOCHRONOUS.] The same as ISOCHRONOUS (q.v.).

ī-sō-chrŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [ISOCHRONOUS.]

ī-sŏch'-rŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *isochron(ous); -ism.*] The state or quality of being isochronous.

ī-sŏch'-rŏn-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος* (*isochronos*) = equal in age or time: pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.]
Hor.: A clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time.

ī-sŏch'-rŏn-ŏŭs, ī-sŏch'-rŏn-al, ī-sō-chrŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος* (*isochronos*) = equal in age or time: pref. *iso-* = equal; Gr. *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time, and suff. *-ous, -al, -ic.*]
Hor. (*Of two pendulums*): Performing their beats in the same time.

ī-sŏch'-roŭs, ī-sō-chrō'-ŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *χροιά* (*chroia*), *χρόα* (*chroa*), *χρώς* (*chrōs*) = . . . colour.] Having a uniform colour throughout.

ī-sō-clī'-nal, ī-sō-clī'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to make to bend.]
Magnetism: Having the same inclination or dip.

isoclinal-lines, isoclinic-lines, *s. pl.*
Magnetism: Lines connecting places in which the dipping-needle makes equal angles.

ī-sō-crō-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *crotonic.*] (See the compound.)

isocrotonic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: [CROTONIC-ACID].

ī-sō-crў'-mal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isocrym(e)*; suff. *-al.*] Of, belonging to, or constituting an isocryme.

ī-sō-crўme, *s.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. *κρύμος* (*krumos*) = frost.]
Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: The cold-water line, having a mean temperature of 68° F.; the cold limit of coral-making polypes.

ī-sō-çў'-clŭs, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle.]
Zool.: An animal composed of a succession of equal rings. (*Owen: Comp. Anat. Inv. Animals.* Gloss.)

ī-sŏç'-ў-mēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *cymene.*]
Chem.: $C_6H_4(CH_3)\cdot CH:(CH_3)_2$. A colourless liquid formed by the action of sodium on an ethereal solution of methylic iodide and parabrom-cumene. It boils at 217°, and has a sp. gr. 1·3014 at 15°.

ī-sō-dī-a-băt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *διαβατικός* (*diabatikos*) = able to pass through; *διαβαίνω* (*diabainō*) = to pass over: *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to walk.]
Thermodynamics (*Of a substance*): Receiving or giving out equal quantities of heat.

isodiabatic-lines, isodiabatic-curves, *s. pl.*
Physics: Two lines on a diagram, the one exhibiting the law of variation of the pressure and density of a fluid during the lowering of its temperature; the other, during its rise. These two lines are isodiabatic if the quantity of heat given out by the fluid during a certain stage of the lowering of the temperature is the same as that given out during the correspondiug stage of its rise.

ī-sō-dī-glў-cŏl-, *pref.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*; pref. *di-* = two, and *glycol.*] (See the compound.)

isodiglycol-ethylenic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_6$. An acid isomeric with diglycol-ethylenic acid, prepared by heating to 100°, in a strong vessel, a solution of milk-sugar and bromine, and neutralising the product with moist oxide of silver. On decomposing the filtered solution by means of sulphydric acid, evaporating at a gentle heat and saturating with cadmium carbonate, cadmium isodiglycol-ethylenate crystallizes out in granular groups of monoclinic needles. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, and from the latter it is precipitated by ether in flocks. The aqueous solution gives no precipitate with neutral or basic acetate of lead. It melts at 98°, and at a higher temperature chars, giving off the odour of burnt sugar. Ammonium isodiglycol-ethylenate, $C_6H_9(NH_4)O_6\cdot H_2O$, crystallizes in large transparent crystals, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. The calcium salt crystallizes in large shining plates. The barium, strontium, and silver salts are gelatinous and easily decomposed. The sodium salt, $C_6H_9NaO_6\cdot 2H_2O$, forms tufts of prisms, which give off half their water at 100°.

ī-sō-dī-mor'-phĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *dimorphism* (q.v.).]
Crystallog.: Isomorphism between the two forms of a dimorphous substance.

ī-sō-dī-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *dimorphous* (q.v.).]
Crystallog.: Having the quality of isodimorphism (q.v.).

ī-sō-dī-năph'-thўl, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*; pref. *di-* = two, and *naphthyl(ene).*]
Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14} = C_{10}H_7\cdot C_{10}H_7$. Obtained by passing the vapour of naphthalene through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in white plates, having a slight fluorescence, and melts at 187°.

ī-sŏd'-ō-mŏn, ī-sŏd'-ō-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἴσος* (*isos*) = equal, and *δομός* (*domos*) = a building.]
Greek Arch.: A method of building walls, in which the thickness and length of the stones forming the courses were uniform, but the stones were so laid that the vertical joints of each course were directly over the middle of the stones forming the course below.

ī-sō-dŭl'-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *dulcite.*]
Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5H_2O$. An isomeride of maunitan, obtained by boiling quercitrin with dilute mineral acids. It is in the form of large transparent crystals, which are very soluble in water and melt at 107°, with loss of their water of crystallization.

ī-sō-dў-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).]
Magnetism, &c.: Having equal force or power; of equal size.

isodynamic-lines, *s. pl.*
Magnetism: Lines connecting places in which the magnetism is of equal intensity.

ī-sō-dўn'-a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος* (*isodunamos*) = equal in power: pref. *iso-*; Gr. *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, might, strength, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]
Bot.: The same as ISOBRIOUS (q.v.).

ī-sō-çē'-ēs, *s.* [Lat. *isoetes*; Gr. *ἰσοετής* (*isoetēs*), as adj. = equal in years; as subst. = an evergreen plant: pref. *iso-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἔτος* (*etos*) = a year.]
Bot.: Quillwort; a genus of Lycopodiaceæ, formerly placed under Marsileaceæ. It consists of aquatic or terrestrial plants, with long subulate or filiform, often tubular leaves, sheathing at the base; capsules sessile in the axils of the leaves, traversed by transverse threads, those of the outer leaves containing globose macrospores, and those of the inner oblong trigonous microspores, the crustaceous integument of the latter marked with three radiating lines. Known species six or eight, chiefly from the North temperate or from the warm regions. They are found in the regions named, and may be obtained both in the New and Old Worlds, in suitable localities.

ISOETES.
1. Leaf, with capsule at base. 2. Capsule cut across. 3. Spore.

ī-sō-ġē'-ō-thĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*; Gr. *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth or land, and *θέρμη* (*thermē*) = heat.] An isogeothermic line (q.v.).

ī-sō-ġē-ō-thĕr'-mal, ī-sō-ġē-ō-thĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isogeotherm; -al, -ic.*] (See etym. and compound.)

isogeothermic-lines, *s. pl.*
Geog. & Meteor.: A term introduced by Kupffer for lines drawn on a globe or map across those places in which the mean temperature of the soil is the same.

ī-sō-gŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ισογώνιος* (*isogōnios*) = equiangular; pref. *iso-*, and *γωνία* (*gonia*) = an angle.]

Magnetism: (See etym. and compound).

Isogonic-lines, *s. pl.*

Magnetism: Lines connecting those places on the earth's surface at which the declination of the magnetic needle is the same. The first chart of the kind was constructed by Halley, in 1700.

ī-sō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to isography.

ī-sō-grăph'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* In an isographic manner.

ī-sŏg'-rā-phў, *s.* The imitation of handwriting.

ī-sō-gўr'-oŭs (**yr** as **ĭr**), *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. *γῦρος* (*guros*) = a circle.]

Bot.: Forming a complete spire.

ī-sō-hĕp'-tāne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *heptane.*]

Chem.: $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH\langle^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Obtained as ethyl-isoamyl, by decomposing a mixture of equal parts of ethyl- and amyl-iodide, by means of sodium. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 90°·3, and having a sp. gr. of 0·6969 at 0°. Chlorine acts upon it in diffused daylight, a mixture of the primary and secondary chlorides being formed, which cannot be separated by fractional distillation.

ī-sō-hĕx'-āne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *hexane.*]

Chem.: $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH\langle^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Prepared first by Wurtz, by acting on a mixture of ethyl-iodide and isobutyl-iodide with sodinm. It was named by him, ethyl-butyl. Isohexane is a mobile liquid, boiling at 62°, and having a sp. gr. of 0·7011 at 0°. Its vapour density is 3·053.

ī-sō-hў-drŏ-, *pref.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *hydro(gen).*]

Isohydro-benzoin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$. A crystalline compound formed by the action of sodium amalgam on an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyde. It crystallizes from water in efflorescent, long, shining, four-sided prisms, from alcohol in anhydrous monoclinic prisms. It melts at 119·5°, and differs from hydro-benzoin in not being converted into beuzoïn when heated with strong nitric acid.

ī-sō-hў'-ĕ-tōse, *a.*

Isohyetose-lines, *s. pl.*

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Lines passing over those places on a globe or map where the annual rainfall is the same.

***ī'-sōl-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *isol(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of being isolated.

ī'-sōl-āte, *v.t.* [Ital. *isolato*, from *isola*, Lat. *insula* = an island; Fr. *isoler.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To place or set in a place by oneself or itself; to place in a detached situation; to insulate; to disassociate from others.

2. *Elect.:* The same as INSULATE (q.v.).

ī'-sōl-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ISOLATE, INSULATED.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Separated or detached from others; placed or standing by oneself or itself.

2. *Elect.:* [INSULATED].

***ī'-sōl-ā-tĕd-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *isolated*; *-ly.*] In an isolated manner.

ī-sōl-ā'-tion, *s.* [ISOLATE, *v.*] The act of isolating; the state of being isolated.

ī-sō-lĕ'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale, rind, or husk.] Named from the equal glumes.

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Scirpeæ. About a hundred species are known, mostly from temperate climates.

ī-sŏl'-ō-gŏus, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = proportion.] Bearing the same proportion; proportionate.

Isologous-series, *s.*

Chem.: Applied to any series of compounds in which the terms differ, proportionately, in one or more of their elements, thus:—

C_3H_8	C_3H_6	C_3H_4	C_3H_2
Propane.	Propene.	Propine.	Propone.

is an isologous-series, in which the successive terms differ by H_2.

ī'-sō-mĕr, *s.* [ISOMERIDE.]

ī-sō-mĕr'-ĭc, **ī-sō-mĕr'-ĭ-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *ισομερής* (*isomerēs*) = having an equal share of anything; pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, a share.]

Chem.: Pertaining to isomerism.

ī-sŏm'-ĕr-īde, **ī'-sō-mĕr**, *s.* [Eng., &c. *isomer(ic)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: An isomeric body.

ī-sŏm'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *ισομερής* (*isomerēs*), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] [ISOMERIC.]

Chem.: A term applied to those bodies which are composed of the same elements, in the same proportions, but which differ either in their physical characteristics, or in their chemical properties. They may be divided into three distinct classes: isomeric, metameric, and polymeric bodies.

Isomeric bodies or isomerides are those which show analogous decompositions and changes, when heated, or when treated with reagents, but differ in physical properties. The terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$, constitute the chief ingredients in the essential oils of turpentine, lemon, orange, juniper, &c. They have the same composition, and resemble each other closely in their chemical actions, but they differ in odour, boiling point, and their action on polarised light. They are true isomers, in the strict sense of the word.

Metameric bodies, or metamerides, are those which exhibit dissimilar transformations when heated, or when acted on by reagents. The molecular formula, $C_3H_6O_2$, represents the three compounds, propionic acid, ethyl formate, and methyl acetate. Propionic acid, a crystalline body, is converted by potash into potassium propionate; ethyl formate, a colourless, aromatic liquid, boiling at 56°, is resolved by potash into ethylic alcohol and potassium formate; whilst methyl acetate, a colourless, volatile liquid, is decomposed by potash into wood spirit (methylic alcohol) and an acetate. These three compounds, which are composed of the same elements in the same proportions, differ in the nature of their products when acted on by reagents, and are said to be metameric with one another.

Polymeric bodies, or polymerides, contain the same elements in the same proportions, but have different molecular weights. The most striking example is exhibited by the hydrocarbons, all of which are multiples of the lowest, namely, methene, CH_2, which, however, is not known in the free state. Thus we have ethylene, C_2H_4, propylene, C_3H_6, butylene, C_4H_8, amylene, C_5H_{10}, all of which possess the same per centage composition, but different molecular weights. All polymerides exhibit regular gradations of boiling points, and vapour densities.

ī-sō-mĕr-ō-mor'-phĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *ισομερής* (*isomeres*), *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and suff. *-ism.*] [ISOMERIC.]

Crystallog.: Isomorphism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

ī-sŏm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [ISOMERIC.]

Bot. (*Of a flower*): Equal in number, having all the parts equal in number, as having five sepals, five petals, five stamens, &c.

2. *Crystallog., Min., &c:* Of like composition. (Used of isomorphism between substances of the same atomic proportions.)

ī-sō-mĕt'-rĭc, **ī-sō-mĕt'-rĭc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ισος* (*isos*) = equal, and Eng. *metric*, *metrical* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Equal in measnre; characterized by equality of measure.

2. *Crystallog.:* Monometric, tessular.

Isometrical perspective, *s.* A method of perspective drawing which allows of buildings being represented with base lines at any angle of view, but without the other lines of any side of such building converging, as they do in ordinary perspective, to a vanishing point. It is generally adopted for birds'-eye views of extensive buildings, which thus combine the advantages of a ground plan and elevation.

ī-sō-mor'-phĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape, and suff. *-ism.*]

Min.: A general law, discovered in 1819 by Professor Mitscherlich, of Berlin, by which the variation of minerals is governed. It is that the ingredients of any single species of mineral are not absolutely fixed as to their kind and quality, but one ingredient may be replaced by an equivalent portion of some analogous ingredient. Thus in augite the lime may be in part replaced by portions of peroxide of iron, or of manganese, while the form of the crystal and the angle of the cleavage plane remains the same. These substitutions are, however, confined within certain limits. (*Lyell*, &c.)

ī-sō-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphe*) = a form, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Chem.: A term applied to certain substances, which have the same crystalline form, and are also analogous in their chemical constitution. The alums, for instance, no matter what their composition, all crystallize in octahedra, and if we place a crystal of potassium alum in a solution of chrome-alum, the crystal will continue to increase with perfect regularity from the deposition of the latter salt. "Bodies having apparently an exactly similar constitution are not necessarily isomorphous, but are rather divisible into two or more groups, of which the respective members are isomorphons; on the other hand, the possession of an equal number of atoms is not essential to isomorphism, for two atoms of one element are not unfrequently isomorphous with one atom of another element; and sometimes a molecular group is isomorphous in its combinations with an elementary atom—NH_4 with K, for example. There are also numerous examples of bodies crystallizing in the same form, but without exhibiting any similarity of chemical constitution." Isomorphous bodies are generally arranged according to the crystallographic systems. The elements belong to the monometric system, with the exception of arsenic, antimony, and bismuth, which belong to the hexagonal. The protoxides, the proto-chlorides, bromides, and iodides, and the proto-sulphides are also monometric. The carbonates belong partly to the trimetric, and partly to the hexagonal, the nitrates to the hexagonal and the monometric, and the alums to the monoclinic systems. When the same body is found to crystallize in two different forms, it is said to be dimorphous. (CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, CRYSTALS.]

ī-sō-năn'-drą, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, *n* euphonic, and Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ. *Isonandria obovata*, an evergreen tree, growing in Tennaserim, yields a kind of gutta-percha, and *Isonandra Gutta* the gutta percha itself. (*Watt: Economic Products of India*, i. 1.)

ī-sō-nī-trō-phēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*; *-nitr(ic)*; *o* connective, and *phenic.*] (See the compound.)

Isonitrophenic-acid, *s.* [PHENIC-ACID.]

ī-so-nŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *iso-* = eqnal, and Eng. *nomic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to isonomy; equal in law or right.

ī-sŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. *ισονομία* (*isonomia*) = distributiou, equality of rights, specially equality of rights in a Greek democracy.] Equality of political or legal rights.

ī-sō-ŏc-tўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *octylic.*] (See the compound.)

Isooctylic-acid, *s.* [OCTYLIC-ACID.]

ī'-sō-œn-ăn-thўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *œnanthylic.*] (See the compound.)

Isocœnanthylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Isoheptoic acid. An unpleasantly smelling, oily liquid, obtained by heating a mixture of sodic ethylate and isovalerate in carbonic oxide. It boils at 210°–213°. Its barium salt forms an amorphous mass, whilst its calcium salt $(C_7H_{13}O_2)_2Ca + 2H_2O$ crystallizes in microscopic needles.

ī-sŏp'-ą-thў, *s.* [Pref. *iso-*, and Gr. *παθή* (*pathē*), *παθός* (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Medicine:

1. The attempted cure of a disease by the virus of the same malady.

2. The idea that a diseased organ may be cured by eating the analogous organ of a healthy animal.

ī-sō-pĕn'-tānę, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *pentane.*] [PENTANE.]

ī-sō-pĕn'-tēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *pentene.*] [PENTENE.]

ī-sō-pĕn-tŷl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*; *-pentyl*, and *amine.*] [AMYLAMINE.]

ī-sō-pĕr-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isoperimetr(y)*; *-ical.*]

Geom.: Of or belonging to isoperimetry (q.v.).

ī-sō-pĕr-ĭm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Prof. *iso-*, and Gr. περιμετρον (*perimetron*) = circumference; Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Geom.: Having equal perimeters, circumferences, or boundaries.

ī'-sō-phāne, *s.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear.]

Min.: The same as FRANKLINITE (q.v.).

ī-sŏph'-ôr-oŭs, *a.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: Transformable into something else.

ī'-sō-pŏd, ī'-sō-pōde, *a.* & *s.* [ISOPODA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the feet equal in length; isopodous.

B. *As subst.:* A crustacean of the order Isopoda (q.v.).

"One group of *Isopods*, the Oniscidæ."—*Dr. Henry Woodward*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 210.

ī-sŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Prof. *iso-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An order of Crustaceans, division Thoracipoda, legion Edriophthalmia. The body is composed of seven segments, as a rule nearly equal in size. The legs, which are seven pairs, are almost of the same length. They are fitted for walking, swimming, or adhering as parasites. The posterior (abdominal) appendages are converted into leaf-like respiratory apparatus. The heart is near the tail. Prof. Milne-Edwards divides the Isopoda into three sub-orders or sections, the Cursorial, Natatory, and Sedentary Isopods. The Cursorial section includes the families Oniscidæ, Asellidæ, and Idotheidæ; the Natatory two, Sphæromidæ and Cymothoidæ; and the Sedentary one, Bopyridæ. The common wood-louse is a well-known example of Isopoda.

2. *Palæont.:* The Isopoda are believed to extend from the Devonian times till now.

ī-sō-pŏd'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *isopod(a)*; *i* connective, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Entom. (*Of a larva*): Shaped like an isopod.

ī-sŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *isopod(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having feet of equal length; of, belonging, or relating to the Isopoda (q.v.).

"Various forms which may be *Isopodous*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 389.

ī-sō-pŏl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἰσοπολιτεία (*isopoliteia*) = (1) equality of civil rights, (2) a treaty between two states for a reciprocity of such rights: ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and πολίτης (*politēs*) = citizen.] Equal rights of citizenship, as conferred by the people of one city or state upon those of another.

"Between America and England one would be glad if there could exist some *isopolity*."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 213.

ī'-sō-prēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and (*te*)*rpene* transposed (?).]

Chem.: C_5H_8. A volatile hydrocarbon, polymeric with caoutchin, produced by the dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta percha. It is an oily liquid, possessing a naphtha-like odour. It boils at 37°, and has a sp. gr. of 0·6823 at 20°. It is an unstable compound, decomposing, by keeping, into a white amorphous mass, having the composition, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

ī-sō-prō'-pĭ-ŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *propionate.*] [PROPIONIC ACID.]

ī-sō-prō-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *propionic.*] [PROPIONIC-ACID.]

ī'-sō-prŏp'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *propyl.*] [PROPYL.]

isopropyl-carbinol, *s.* [BUTYL-ALCOHOL.]

ī-sō-pŭr-pūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *purpuric.*] (See the compound.)

isopurpuric-acid, *s.* [PURPURIC-ACID.]

ī'-sō-pyre (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Prof. *iso-*, here = like, and Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.]

Min.: An opaque to sub-translucent, slightly magnetic, brittle mineral; in colour grayish or velvet-black, occasionally spotted with red; in lustre vitreous; its hardness 6 to 6·5; sp. gr., 2·9 to 3. Compos.: silica, 47·09; alumina, 13·91; sesquioxide of iron, 20·07; lime, 15·43; and protoxide of copper, 1·94. Found at St. Just near Penzance, and on the Calton Hill near Edinburgh.

ī-sŏs'-çē-lēs, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. ἰσοσκελές (*isoskelēs*) = having equal legs or sides; ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and σκέλος (*skelos*) = a leg; Fr. *isocèle.*]

Geom.: Having two legs or sides only that are equal: as, an *isosceles* triangle.

ī-sō-seĭs'-mąl, *a.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal, and Eng. *seismal* (q.v.).] Relating to equal earthquake action.

isoseismal-lines, *s. pl.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Lines on a map or globe resting where earthquake action is equal.

ī-sō-spŏn'-dȳ-lī, *s. pl.* [Prof. *iso-*, and Gr. σπόνδυλος (*spondulos*) = a vertebra.]

Ichthy.: A sub-order of Teleocephali. It consists of soft-rayed fishes, with the head naked, an adipose fin or abdominal sutures often present; dentition and habitat various. Families: Stomiatidæ (the Stomiatoids), Scopelidæ (the Scopelids), Synodontidæ (the Synodonts), Percopsidæ (Trout Perches), Salmonidæ (Salmon), Clupeidæ (Herrings), Hyodontidæ (Mooneyes), Engraulidæ (Anchovies), Albulidæ (Lady Fishes), Dussumieridæ (Round Herrings), and Elopidæ (Jew Fishes). (*Jordan: Vertebrates; Northern United States*, 1876.)

ī-sō-spōr'-oŭs, *a.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*), σπορα (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot. (*Of Cryptogams*): Having spores all of one size. The prothallium developed from them grows for a considerable time independently of the spore, and bearing both male organs (antheridia) and female ones (archegonia). It contains the orders Filices, Equisetaceæ, and Ophioglossaceæ. (*Thomé.*)

ī-sō-stĕm'-ŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Prof. *iso-*; Gr. στήμον (*stēmon*) = warp; Lat. *stamen* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the stamens equal in number to the petals. (*De Candolle.*)

ī-sō-stĭl'-bēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *stilbene.*]

Chem.: $CH_2 = C(C_6H_5)_2$. Unsymmetric diphenyl-ethene. A colourless non-solidifying oil, obtained by boiling diphenyl-monochlor-ethane with alcoholic potash. It boils at 277°, and by oxidation is converted into diphenyl-ketone.

ī-sō-tar-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *tartaric.*] (See the compound.)

isotartaric-acid, *s.* [TARTARIC ACID.]

ī-sō-thĕr'-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *isother(e)*; *-al.*] (See etym. and def.)

isotheral lines, *s.*

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Lines on a globe or map passing over places in which the mean summer temperature is the same.

ī'-sō-thĕre, *s.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. θέρος (*theros*) = summer.]

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: An isotheral line (q.v.).

ī'-sō-thĕrm, *s.* [Prof. *iso-*, and Gr. θέρμη (*thermē*) = heat.]

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: An isothermal line.

ī-sō-thĕr'-mąl, *a.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal, and θέρμη (*thermē*) = heat.]

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Of or belonging to zones or divisions of the land, ocean, or atmosphere, which have an equal degree of mean annual warmth. (*Lyell.*)

isothermal-lines, *s. pl.*

Geog. & Meteor.: Lines on a globe or map passing over places in which the mean general temperature is the same. Humboldt first generalized the observations and collected the facts bearing on isothermal lines.

isothermal-zone, *s.*

Geog. & Meteor.: The space between two isothermal lines.

ī-sō-thĕr-ŏm'-brōse, *a.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal (q.v.); Gr. θέρος (*theros*) = summer, and ὄμβρος (*ombros*) = rain.] (See etym. and def.)

isotherombrose-lines, *s. pl.*

Physic. Geog. & Meteor.: Lines on a globe or map drawn across places having the same amount of rain in summer.

ī-sŏt'-ŏm-ą, *s.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal (q.v.), and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliaceæ, tribe Lobelieæ. *Isotoma longiflora*, a West Indian species, is very poisonous, both to horses and men. It is an over-potent cathartic.

ī-sō-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and τόνος (*tonos*) = tone.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Indicating or having equal tones.

2. *Mus.:* Applied to a system of music in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

ī-sō-trī-mor'-phĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *isotrimorph(ous)*; *-ism.*]

Crystallog.: Isomorphism between the three forms of two trimorphous substances.

ī-sō-trī-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Prof. *iso-*; Gr. τρίμορφος (*trimorphos*) = triple: pref. τρι-, from τρίς (*tris*) = three, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Crystallog.: Presenting the phenomenon of isotrimorphism (q.v.).

ī-sō-trŏp'-ĭc, ī-sō-trŏp'-oŭs, *a.* [Prof. *iso-* = equal, and Gr. τροπή (*tropē*), or τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn.] (For def. see compound.)

isotropic-substances, *s. pl.*

Optics, &c.: Substances singly refracting. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks*, 2nd ed. (p. 76.) (Opposed to anisotropous = doubly refracting.)

ī-sō-vŭ-lĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *uvitic.*] (See the compound.)

isouvitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. A dibasic aromatic acid produced from gamboge by fusion with potassic hydrate, pyrotartaric acid and acetic acid being formed at the same time. It crystallizes in short rhombic prisms, which are very soluble in boiling water and melt at 160°.

ī-sō-vą-lĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *valeric* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

isovaleric-acid, *s.* [VALERIC ACID.]

ī-sō-vą-lĕr'-ŷl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *iso(meric)*, and *valerylene.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_8 = (CH_3)_2C{\cdot}C{\cdot}CH_2$. A liquid hydrocarbon, formed from brom-isoamylene by the action of alkalis. It possesses the odour of garlic, and boils between 42° and 45°. When treated with bromine, it yields two liquid compounds, a dibromide, $C_5H_8Br_2$, boiling at 170°, and a tetra-bromide, $C_5H_8Br_4$, which cannot be distilled unchanged.

Ĭs-pą-hăn'-ēe, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Ispahan, in Persia.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Ispahan.

Ĭs'-rā-ĕl, *s.* [Heb. יִשְׂרָאֵל (*Israel*); Gr. Ἰσραήλ (*Israēl*) = fighter or soldier of God (*Gesenius*), from שָׂרָה (*Sarah*) = (1) to intervene, (2) to be a leader, prefect, or prince, (3) to fight.]

1. The name divinely given to Jacob during the scene at Peniel or Penuel as a memorial that, as a prince, he had power with God and with men and had prevailed (Gen. xxxii. 28).

2. The Jewish people; a contraction for Children of Israel or House of Israel. (Hosea xi. 1.)

¶ A religious sect which appeared for the first time in 1833; in the Registrar-General's returns is called The New and Latter House of Israel.

¶ *Kingdom of Israel:*

Script. Hist.: The kingdom of the Ten Tribes, beginning with Jeroboam and ending with the Assyrian Captivity.

Is-rā-el-īte, *s.* [Heb., &c. *Israel*, and suff. *-ite.*]

1. A descendant of Israel and of Jacob; a Jew.

2. Used in the New Testament for a Jew viewed as a member of the Theocracy. [Jew.] (*Trench: Syn. of the New Test.*, p. 158.)

"Behold an *Israelite* indeed in whom is no gulle." —*John* i. 47.

¶ A sect called the Israelites figures in the Registrar-General's returns.

Is-rā-el-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Israelit(e); -ic.*] Of or belonging to the Israelites; Hebrew, Jewish.

Is-rā-el-ĭt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Israelit(e); -ish.*] Nearly the same as Israelitic, but a less respectful word.

Is-rā-el-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Israelit(e); -ism;* Fr. *Israélitisme.*] The same as Judaism (q.v.).

*** iss'-u-a-ble (iss** as **ĭsh),** *a.* [Eng. *issu(e); -able.*]

1. That may or can be issued; capable of being issued.

2. Pertaining to an issue or issues; admitting of issue being taken upon it; containing an issue or issues: as, an *issuable* plea.

3. Admitting or allowing of issue being taken or joined.

"Hilary or Trinity terms; which from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

issuable-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue, and go to trial upon the merits.

issuable-terms, *s.pl.*

Law: Hilary and Trinity, because in them issues are made up for the assize; but, for town causes, all the four terms are issuable. (*Wharton.*)

*** iss'-u-a-blў (iss** as **ĭsh),** *adv.* [Eng. *issuable(le); -ly.*] In an issuable manner; by way of issue.

*** iss'-u-ançe (iss** as **ĭsh),** *s.* [Eng. *issu(e); -ance.*] The act of issuing or giving out: as, the *issuance* of food.

iss'-u-ant (iss as **ĭsh),** *a.* [Eng. *issu(e); -ant.*]

Her.: Issuing or coming out. A term applied to a charge or bearing represented as issuing out of another charge or bearing. When an animal is blazoned as issuant, only the upper half is depicted.

iss'-ue (iss as **ĭsh),** *s.* [Fr., prop. fem. of *issu*, pa. par. of *issir* = to issue, to go out, from Lat. *exeo*, from *ex-* = out, and *eo* = to go; Ital. *uscita, escita.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of passing or flowing out; egress; motion out of an enclosed place: as, the *issue* of water from a pipe; the *issue* of an audience from a hall or other public building.

2. The act of sending out; delivery; publication.

"English railways improved with scarcely an exception, despite the *issue* of very disappointing traffic returns."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 21, 1884.

3. A means of passing or getting out; a means of exit or escape.

"Let us examine what bodies touch a movable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

4. A flux, as of blood.

"A woman which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years."—*Matthew* ix. 20.

5. That which issues; that which proceeds, flows, or is issued or sent out; the whole quantity or amount issued or sent out: as, the daily *issue* of a paper; the weekly *issue* of notes from the Bank, &c.

6. Progeny, offspring; a child or children.

"The *issue* of the next son should have reigned." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

7. The prodnce of the earth; the profits or return from lands, tenements, or other property.

8. Resnlt, fruit, consequence.

"Look you for any other *issue?*" *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 2.

* 9. That which proceeds from a man; action, deed.

"How the people take
The cruel *issue* of these bloody men."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

10. A material point in an argument or debate, upon which the parties take affirmative and negative positions, and on which they base the result of the argument or debate.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; a single definite and material point which is affirmed on one side and denied on one side aud denied on the other.

"An *issue* upon matter of law is called a demurrer; and it confesses the facts to be true, as stated by the opposite party; but denies that, by the law arising upon those facts, any injury is done to the plaintiff, or that the defendant has made out a legitimate excuse; according to the party which first demurs, rests or abides upon the point in question. The form of such demurrer is by averring the declaration or plea, the replication or rejoinder, to be bad in substance, that is, insufficient in law to maintain the action or the defence; and the party demurring is thereupon understood to pray judgment for want of sufficient matter alleged. Upon a demurrer, the opposite party must aver his pleading to be good in substance, which is called a joinder in demurrer, and then the parties are at *issue* in point of law. Which *issue*, in law or demurrer, the judges of the court before which the action is brought must determine. An *issue* of fact is where the fact only, and not the law, is disputed. And when he that denies or traverses the fact pleaded by his antagonist has tendered the *issue*, the other party may immediately join *issue*; or if affirmative matter be set out in the pleading, he may at once take *issue* thereon. Which done, the *issue* is said to be joined, both parties having agreed to rest the fate of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question. And this issue of act must, generally speaking, be determined by the country, that is, by jury."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 21.

2. *Surg.:* A fontanel; an artificial ulcer made on some part of the body to promote secretion of pus.

¶ (1) *At issue:* In coutroversy; disputed; at variauce; disagreeing.

(2) *To join* or *take issue:* To take up affirmative and negative positions respectively upon a point in debate or dispute.

"That *issue* will I *ioine* with him which shall suffice, for the confutacion of this booke."—*Bishop Gardner: Explic.*, fo. 145.

issue-pea, *s.*

Therap.: A pea or any similar body placed inside an issue to maintain irritatiou aud promote the secretion of pus.

¶ For the difference between *issue* and *event*, see Event.

iss'-ue (iss as **ĭsh), * issew,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Issue, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To come, flow, or pass **out**; **to run out,** as from any enclosed place.

"I Richard's body have interred anew,
And on it have bestowed more contrite tears
Than from it *issued* forced drops of blood."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* 2. To rnn out or extend in lines.

"Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again."—*Bacon.*

3. To go or come out; to rnsh out.

"The gates cast vp, we *issued* out to play."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.

4. To proceed, as offspring or progeny; to be descended, to spring.

"Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away."—2 *Kings* xx. 18.

5. To proceed, as from a source; to arise; to be produced as an effect or result; to grow, to accrue.

"This is my fault: as for the rest appealed,
It *issues* from the rancour of a villain."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

6. To result, to turn out, to terminate, to end: as, It is doubtful how this cause will *issue.*

II. *Law:* To come to a point in fact, or law on which the parties join issue; to join issue.

B. *Trans.:* To send out; to deliver for use; to supply; to put into circulation.

"A writ was *issued* out to burn him."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reform.*, bk. i.

*** iss'-ue-lĕss (iss** as **ĭsh),** *a.* [Eng. *issue; -less.*] Without issue; having no issue or offspring; wanting children.

"She matched herself with Spain, and hronght
King Philip hither . . .
But *issueless* she died."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

*** iss'-u-ĕr (iss** as **ĭsh),** *s.* [Eng. *issu(e); -er.*] One who issues.

Isth'-mī-an (or *th* silent), *a.* [Lat. *Isthmius;* Gr. Ἰσθμιος (*Isthmios*).] Of or pertaining to an isthmus; specif. pertaiuing to the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece.

Isthmian-games, *s. pl.*

Gr. Antiq.: Games celebrated in April and May of the first and third years of each Olympiad. The contests included all varieties of athletic sports, as wrestling, running, boxing, &c., and competitions in music and poetry. The victors were crowned with garlands of pine leaves, these being the only prize.

isth'-mŭs (or *th* silent), *** ist-mus, * isthim,** *s.* [Lat. *isthmus*, from Gr. ἰσθμός (*isthmos*).]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geog.:* A narrow slip or neck of land connecting two continents together, or uniting a peninsula to a continent.

"The *isthmus* which joined the two great continents of the New World remained, according to him, unappropriated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Anat.:* The name given to various parts which more or less closely resemble an isthmus. There is an *isthmus* of the thyroid body, an *isthmus uteri*, &c.

Isthmus of the fauces:

Anat.: The constricted passage between the anterior pillars leading from the mouth to the pharynx.

Isthmus of the thyroid body or gland:

Anat.: A transverse portion of the gland uniting the two lateral lobes.

ĭs-tĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἱστιον (*istion*) = a web, cloth, or sheet, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Zool.: A group or division of Insectivorous Bats having a nose-leaf; but Mr. Dobson, who has deeply studied the subject, considers the arrangement unnatural.

ĭs'-u-rĕt, *s.* [Eng. *is(omeric)*, and *-uret* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $CON_2H_4 = CH\ll^{NH}_{NH\cdot OH}$. Hydroxyl-methenyl-diamine. This base, which is isomeric with carbamide, is formed by the direct union of hydrocyanic acid with an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamine. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, which are soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and melt at 104°-105°. It has an alkaline re-action, and unites with one equivalent of acid, forming crystalline salts. On boiling the aqueous solution, it decomposes in a very complicated manner, yielding nitrogen, carbon dioxide, ammonia, guanidine, biuret, and urea.

ĭt, * hit, * hyt, *pron.* [A.S. *hit*, neut. of *hē* (q.v.); Icel. *hit*, neut. of *hinn;* Dut. *het*, neut. of *hij.* The genitive case *its* is comparatively modern. It does not occur once in the Authorised Version of 1611, and is found bnt three times in all Shakespeare, and not once in Milton, although other writer had already begun to introduce it. In some parts of the country the rustics still employ *his* where educated men would use *its.* In Levit. xxv. 5, where the modern editions read "of *its* own accord," the edition of 1611 has "of *it* own accord." The A.S. genit. *his* was regularly used as the genit. of *it* up to the time of Shakespeare.]

1. A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with the masculine *he* and feminine *she*, the plural of all three being *they.* It is frequently classed as a demonstrative.

"Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of *it* are the issues of life."—*Proverbs* iv. 23.

2. *It* is used as the nominative to impersonal verbs: as, *It* rains, *it* snows.

3. *It* is commonly used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence following: as, *It* is well known that he is dead.

4. *It* is frequently used to begin a sentence when a personal noun, or the name of a person, or a masculine or feminine noun follows, aud it may represent any one of the three genders, or either the singular or the plural number: as, "*It* is I, be not afraid," "*It* is these," &c.

¶ When a question is asked, *it* follows the verb: as, Who was *it* that betrayed Christ?

5. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or thing: as, "How is *it* with the general?" (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 5.)

6. *It* is used indefinitely after intransitive verbs, frequently imparting a ludicrous meaning.

"If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure."—*Raleigh.*

ĭt-a-băl'-lĭ, *s.* [The Guiana name.]

Bot.: (See etym. and compound).

itaballi-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Vochya guianensis.* It is hard but not very durable.

ĭ-tăb′-ĭr-ȳte, ĭ-tăb′-ĭr-īte, *s.* [From *Itabira,* a mountain in Brazil.]

Min. & Petrol.: A micaceous variety of hematite, occurring in micaceous schist in North and South Carolina, &c. Called also specular schist (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

ĭ-ta-cŏl′-u-mīte, ĭ-ta-cŏl′-u-mȳte, *s.* [From *Itacolumi* = the Giant, the name of several Brazilian mountains.]

Petrol.: A laminated granular flexible quartz rock, with a little talc, found in Brazil, Georgia, North Carolina, the Ural Mountains, &c. It sometimes contains diamonds and gold.

ĭ-ta-cŏn′-ic, *a.* [Formed by transposition from aconitic (?).] (See the compound.)

itaconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4(CO·OH)_2$. A bibasic acid, isomeric with citraconic and mesaconic acids, obtained by the dry distillation of citric acid, whereby water is first driven off and aconic acid formed. $C_3H_4(OH)(CO·OH)_3 = OH_2 + C_3H_3(CO·OH)_3$, the latter being further decomposed into CO_2 and itaconic acid. $C_3H_3(CO·OH)_3 = CO_2 + C_3H_4(CO·OH)_2$.—It may also be prepared by heating to 160° a mixture of citric acid and water in a sealed tube. Itaconic acid is inodorous, but has a strong acid taste. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, soluble in 17 parts of water at 10° and melting at 161°. It bears a close resemblance to citraconic acid, but differs from it in not yielding mesaconic acid when treated with nitric acid.

ĭt-a-ka, *s.* [The Guiana name of the tree.]

itaka-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: A kind of wood with black and brown streaks, much used in cabinet work. It comes from *Machærium Schomburgkii,* a papilionaceous tree, tribe Dalbergieæ, growing in Guiana.

Ĭ-tăl′-ĭan (i as y), *a. & s.* [Ital. *Italiano;* Lat. *Italicus,* from *Italia* = Italy; Sp. *Italiano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Italy.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Italy.

2. The language spoken by the Italians.

Italian-beech, *s.*

Bot.: The same as ITALIAN-OAK (q.v.). Really an oak, and in no respect a beech.

Italian-cloth, *s.* A thin, glossy fabric composed of mixed cotton and worsted, much used for coat linings, &c.

Italian-iron, *s.* A laundress's smoothing-iron for fluting and smoothing frills; a gauffering-iron.

Italian-juice, *s.*

Comm.: The extract of liquorice prepared in Calabria. There are several kinds; but that prepared on the estates of the Marchioness Solazzi, and known as Solazzi juice, is the best. [SPANISH-JUICE.]

Italian-marble, *s.* [MARBLE.]

Italian-may, *s.*

Bot.: Spiræa Filipendula.

Italian-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Æsculus. **Called also Italian-beech** (q.v.).

Italian-roof, *s.* A hip-roof.

* **Ĭ-tăl′-ian-āte (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *Italian; -ate.*] Italianized; made conformable to Italian customs or practices. (*Marlowe.*)

* **Ĭ-tăl′-ian-āte (i as y),** *v.t.* [Eng. *Italian; -ate.*] To render Italian; to make conformable to Italian customs; to Italianize.

Ĭ-tăl′-ian-ĭşm (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *Italian; -ism.*] A phrase, idiom, or custom peculiar to or characteristic of the Italians or the Italian language.

Ĭ-tăl′-ian-īze (i as y), *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *Italian; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To act or speak as an Italian; to act the Italian.

B. *Trans.:* To render Italian; to give an Italian character to.

Ĭ-tăl′-ĭc, *a. & s* [Lat. *Italicus* = Italian, from *Italia* = Italy.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians.

2. *Print.:* A term applied to a sloping type, commonly employed to give emphasis or to draw special attention to a particular letter, word, or sentence. It is so called from having been invented by Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius), an Italian printer, born in 1447, died in 1515.

This line is printed in italic type.

B. *As substantive:*

Print.: An italic letter or type.

¶ *Italic School of Philosophy:*

Hist. & Philos.: A term adopted by some writers to denote the Pythagorean and Eleatic systems taken together, but more properly confined to that of Pythagoras alone. The reason of the name lies in the statement that Pythagoras taught in Italy, and more particularly in the south and south-west.

Italic-version, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: The version of the Scriptures in Latin known as *Vetus Itala.* It was made early in the second century, the Old Testament being translated from the LXX., not from the Hebrew. St. Jerome was dissatisfied with it, and, after trying in vain to amend it to his satisfaction, made the Latin translation, now in common use in the Roman Church, known as the Vulgate, which was approved by the Council of Trent.

Ĭ-tăl′-ĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *italic; -ism.*] An Italian idiom or custom; an Italianism.

Ĭ-tăl′-ĭ-çīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *italic; -ize.*] To write or print in italic type; to make emphatic or distinct by the use of italics.

ī-ta-măl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ita(conic),* and *malic.*]

itamalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_5 = C_3H_5(OH):(CO·OH)_2$. A homologue of malic acid. On heating itaconic acid with concentrated hydrochloric acid, itamono-chlor-pyrotartaric acid is formed, and this, on boiling with water or alkalies, yields itamalic acid. It crystallizes in long, deliquescent needles, which are soluble in alcohol and ether, and melt between 60° and 65°. At a higher temperature, it loses a molecule of water, and is re-converted into itaconic acid.

ĭtch, *s.* [A.S. *gicha.*] [ITCH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A sensation of uneasiness in the skin arising from the disease or other cause.

2. *Fig.:* A constant teasing desire or longing for something.

"And this is what the world . . .
Denominates an *itch* for writing."
Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.

II. *Path.:* Scabies; a disease arising from the irritation produced by the presence in the parts affected of the itch-mite (q.v.) and its ova. The animal burrows chiefly between the fingers, on the front of the forearm, on the abdomen, and the inside of the thighs. The disease chiefly assails uncleanly people. It is very common among the natives of India and other Orientals, and exists, though less extensively, in Europe. Where it is widely spread on the body, a sulphur-bath is the best remedy.

itch-insect, *s.*

Zool.: An inaccurate name for the itch-mite (q.v.). (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

itch-mite, *s.*

Zool.: Sarcoptes scabiei, a small white parasitic spider, of the family Acaridæ, producing the disease called itch. The mouth is furnished with bristles; so are the third and fourth pair of legs, while the first and second pair have suckers. [ITCH.]

ĭtch, *icchen, *ikken, *yeechen, *yichen, *v.i.* [A.S. *giccan;* cogn. with Dut. *jenken;* Ger. *jucken.*]

I. *Lit.:* To have a sensation of uneasiness in the skin which causes in the person a desire to scratch or rub the part affected.

2. *Fig.:* To long; to desire continually; to feel a constant teasing desire.

"Though I now be old and of the peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 3.

ĭtch′-wood, *s.* [Eng. *itch,* and *wood* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inocarpus vitiensis.

ĭtch′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *itch; -y.*] Affected with the itch; of the nature of the itch.

"Excess, the scrofulous and *itchy* plague,
That seizes first the opulent."
Cowper: Task, iv. 582.

-īte, *suff.* [Lat. *-ites;* Gr. *-ιτης* (*-ītēs*). (See def.)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *As an adjectival suffix:* Of or belonging to, as Danite.

2. *As a substantival suffix:* One belonging to: as, an Israelite, a man belonging to the people of Israel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A suffix used in chemical terms in the naming of salts. When the name of the acid terminates in *-ous,* the name of the salt ends in *-ite,* and the word thus formed is connected by *of* with the name of the base combined with the acid. Thus from sulphur*ous* acid come sulph*ites:* as, sulph*ite* of sodium, sulph*ite* of barium, &c.

2. *Min.:* A mineral. Remotely it was derived from the Gr. *-ιτης* (*-ītēs*), which is an adjectival termination = of or belonging to, and required *λίθος* (*lithos*) added, before the meaning stone was supplied. Thus *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*) is = of or on fire, and *πυρίτης λίθος* (*puritēs lithos*), fire-stone, not simply *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*), is the mineral which strikes fire, as copper or other pyrites. When the Greek word was transferred to Latin, *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone, was dropped, and pyrites is used by Pliny for (1) flint, (2) a mill-stone, and (3) iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron. Mineralogists taking the word from Pliny's Latin, and not from Greek, now attach to *-ite* the signification stone or mineral.

3. *Palæont. & Palæo-bot.:* Fossil. Used as the English equivalent of *-ites* in the termination of many genera; as ammon*ite,* the English equivalent of *ammonites;* belemnite, of *belemnites;* Nipadites, of *Nipa.*

4. *Petrol.:* Formerly *-ite* was used also for rock, but Dana, for discrimination's sake, altered it to *-yte.* Some still use *-ite* in place of *-yte.*

ĭ′-tĕm, *adv. & s.* [Lat. = likewise, also.]

A. *As adv.:* Likewise, also.

"*Item* two lips indifferent red; *item* two gray eyes."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* i. 5.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A separate article or particular; a single article.

"I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items.*"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* i. 5.

* 2. A hint, an innuendo.

"If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine."—*Glanvill.*

3. A paragraph of news.

* **ĭ′-tĕm,** *v.t.* [ITEM, *adv.*] To make a memorandum of; to note.

"I have *itemed* it in my memory."—*Addison: The Drummer,* iii. 1.

* **ĭt′-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *iterabilis,* from *itero* to repeat; Sp. *iterable.*] Capable of being iterated or repeated.

"Whereby they had made their acts *iterable* by sober hands."—*Browne: Miscellanies,* tract xi.

* **ĭt′-ĕr-ance, * ĭt′-tĕr-ance,** *s.* [Lat. *iterans,* pr. par. of *itero* = to repeat.] The act of iterating or repeating; iteration.

"What needs this *itterance,* woman?"—*Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 2.

* **ĭt′-ĕr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *iterans,* pr. par. of *itero.*] Repeating, iterating.

"Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **ĭt′-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *iteratus,* pa. par. of *itero* = to repeat, from *iterum* = again; Fr. *itérer;* Sp. *iterar;* Ital. *iterare.*]

1. To repeat; to utter or say over again.

"This is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. To do over again, or a second time; to repeat.

"Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I *iterated* the experiment."—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 552.

* **ĭt′-ĕr-āte,** *a.* [ITERATE, *v.*] Repeated.

"The sacrament of baptisme ones likewise ministred, and never to be *iterate.*"—*Bp. Gardiner: Explicacion,* fo. 149.

* **ĭt′-ĕr-āte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *iterate; -ly.*] By repetition or iteration.

"*Iterately* affecting the pourtraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, &c."—*Browne: Urne Burial,* ch. iii.

ĭt-ĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *iteratio*, from *iteratus*, pa. par. of *itero* = to repeat; Fr. *itération*; Sp. *iteracion*; Ital. *iterazione.*]

1. The act of iterating or repeating; repetition.

"An *iteration* of the ones perfited sacrifice on the cross."—*Bp. Gardner: Explicacion*, fo. 149.

* 2. Allegation, quotation; readiness in quotation.

"Thou hast damnable *iteration*, and art indeed able to corrupt a saint."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

***ĭt′-ĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *iterat(e)*; *-ive.*] Iterating, repeating.

ĭth-ŷ-phăll′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἰθυφαλλικός (*ithuphallikos*) = of or pertaining to the ἰθύφαλλος (*ithuphallos*), or phallos (*membrum virile erectum*), carried at the festivals of Bacchus.]

A. *As adj.*: Lewd, lustful, obscene, indecent.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A lustful, obscene, or amorous song or poem.

"I omit noticing some edifying *Ithyphallics* of Savagius."—*Byron: Vision of Judgment.* (Preface.)

ĭ-tĭn′-ĕr-a-çў, *s.* [Eng. *itinera(te)*; *-cy.*] The act or practice of itinerating.

ĭ-tĭn′-ĕr-ạn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *itineran(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The act or practice of passing from place to place, especially in the discharge of official duties; the discharge of official duties by itinerating from place to place.

2. A body or number of persons who discharged official duties, not at one fixed place, but by passing from place to place.

ĭ-tĭn′-ĕr-ạnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *itinerans*, pr. par. of * *itinero* = to travel or journey from place to place; *iter* (gen. *itineris*) = a journey from, *itum*, sup. of *eo* = to go; Fr. *itinérant.*]

A. *As adj.*: Passing or moving from place to place; wandering, strolling, not stationary.

"A lone enthusiast, and among the fields,
Itinerant in this labour."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

B. *As subst.*: One who passes or wanders from place to place; a wandcrer; a stroller; specif. an itinerant preacher, one who moved from place to place preachiug.

"Yet not the noblest of that honour'd race
Drew happier, loftier, more impassion'd thoughts
Than this obscure *itinerant.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

ĭ-tĭn′-ĕr-ạnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *itinerant*; *-ly.*] In an itinerant, wandering, or strolling manner.

ĭ-tĭn′-ĕr-ạr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *itinerarium* = an account of a journey, from * *itinero* = to travel; *iter* (gen. *itineris*) = a journey; Fr. *itinéraire*; Sp. & Ital. *itinerario.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A book of travels; an account of the various places to be met with on any particular road or line.

"Now Habassia, according to the *itineraries* of the observingst travellers in those parts, is thought to be in respective magnitude as big as Germany, Spain, France, and Italy conjunctly."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 9.

2. *Roman Ritual*: A form of prayer intended for the use of clerics when travelling, and, for their convenience, placed at the end of the Breviary. The Itinerary consists of the canticle *Benedictus*, with an antiphon, prayer, and two collects. Itineraries are not fonnd in the older Breviaries; but Gavantus mentions an ancient Pontifical with an Itinerary for the use of prelates rather longer than that at present employed. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

B. *As adj.*: Travelling; wandering or passing from place to place; itinerant.

"It was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

ĭ-tĭn′-ĕr-ăte, *v.i.* [Lat. * *itineratum*, sup. of *itinero.*] [ITINERANT.] To pass or go from place to place; to wander.

-ĭ-tĭs, *suff.* [Lat. *-itis*; Gr. *-ιτις* (*-itis*).]

Path.: Inflammation; as, hepat*itis* = inflammation of the liver; pericard*itis* = inflammation of the pericardium.

ĭts, *pron.* [See def.] The possessive case of the pronoun *it* (q.v.).

ĭt-sĕlf′, *pron.* [Eng. *it*, and *self.*] The neuter pronoun corresponding to the masculine *himself*, and feminine *herself.*

ĭtt′-nĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Named by Gmelin after Von Ittner, who was the first to describe the mineral.]

Min.: A variety of Haüyne. It occurs massive or in granular dodecahedrons, is translucent, of a dark blue, ash-gray, or smoky-gray colour, and resinous lustre. Found in Germany.

ĭt′-trĭ-ạ, ўt′-trĭ-ạ, *s.* [YTTRIA.]

ĭt′-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [YTTRIUM.]

ĭt′-zĭ-bū, it-ze-bu, it-zi-boo, it-che-bo, *s.* [Japanese.]

Numis.: A Japanese monetary unit of account. It is a silver coin, value varying from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d. sterling. It is a thin oblong plate, with square corners. Its use is now dying out, owing to the introduction into Japan of the decimal system.

***ĭ-ūle′,** *s.* [YULE.]

ĭ-ū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *iul(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Chilognatha (Millipedes). The body is elongated and cylindrical, with numerous segments, each bearing two pairs of legs. They advance with a gliding motion, and roll themselves up when in danger. They may be seen in mossy situations or on the trunks of trees. They undergo a metamorphosis, the larva commencing with only six feet.

ĭ-ū′-lĭ-dăn, *s.* [Lat. *iulid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zool.: A myriapod of the family Iulidæ (q.v.)

ĭ-ū′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *iulus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

Entom.: Shaped like an iulus (q.v.). The iuliform larvæ or caterpillars were considered by Swainson as the pre-eminently typical kind.

ĭ-ū′-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *iulis* = a kind of millipede; and *iulus* = a catkin; Gr. ἴουλος (*ioulos*) = the first growth of the beard, a catkin, a centipede, or a millipede.]

* 1. *Bot.*: An ament or catkin.

2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Iulidæ (q.v.). The body has from forty to fifty segments, each with a pair of small legs. One of the American species is about six inches long.

ĭ′-vạ, *s.* [According to Fuschius, an abbreviation of Lat. *abiga* = Teucrium Iva of Linnæus, which it resembled in smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Iveæ (q.v.).

ĭ-vạ′-ạ-rīte, *s.* [From *Ivaara*, in Finland, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Schorlomite. It is black and opaque, with an adamantine lustre.

ĭv-ạ-răn-cū′-şạ, *s.* [Name in some Indian languages.]

Bot.: An essential oil, obtained from *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, an Indian grass.

ĭ′-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *iv(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

-ĭve, *suff.* [See def.] A common adjectival suffix in English, derived from the Latin *-ivus*; it gives an active force to the stem to which it is suffixed: as moti*ve*, that which moves; formati*ve*, that which forms, &c.

ĭ′-vĭed, *a.* [Eng. *ivy*; *-ed.*] Covered or overgrown with ivy.

"Each *ivied* arch and pillar lone
Pleads haughtily for glories gone!"
Byron: Giaour.

ĭ′-vŏr-ў, * **ī-vor-ie,** * **e-ver-y,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *ivurie*; Fr. *ivoire*, from Lat. *eboreus* = made of ivory; *ebur* (gen. *eboris*) = ivory; Ital. *avorio, avolio.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: The hard material of the teeth; enamel. [DENTINE.]

2. *Spec.*: The tusks of the elephant, the narwhal, &c. (A tusk is simply a huge projecting tooth.)

¶ Ivory was brought from Tarshish by Solomon's ships (1 Kings x. 22). Homer often mentions it. Phidias, B.C. 400, made statues from it, plating them with gold.

II. *Fig.* (*Pl.*): The teeth. (*Slang.*)

B. *As adj.*: Consisting or made of ivory, resembling ivory.

"Oft his beating fingers went
Hurriedly, as you may see
Your own run over the *ivory* key."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xix.

¶ *Vegetable ivory*:

Bot., &c.: The albumen of the seeds of a fine palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, found in South America, along the banks of the river Magdalena. The ivory consists of the coagulated milk.

ivory-black, *s.* A species of bone-black made by the calcination of ivory scraps, turnings, and sawdust. It is used as a pigment in the manufacture of paints and printers' ink.

ivory-nut, *s.* [IVORY-PALM.]

ivory-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* [IVORY, ¶.]

ivory-paper, *s.* A superior kind of pasteboard, with a finely prepared polished surface, used by artists.

ivory-saw, *s.* A thin saw stretched in a steel frame for sawing ivory from the solid. It has a blade one-fortieth of an inch thick, one inch and a half wide, and fifteen to thirty inches long. The teeth, five or six to the inch. A frame-saw with a blade made of a fine watch-spring is suitable for the purpose.

ivory-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Eburna (q.v.).

ivory-tablet, *s.* Small leaves of ivory, arranged in pocket-book form, for receiving memoranda.

ivory-white, *a.*

Bot.: White, verging to yellow, with a little lustre, as the flower of *Convallaria majalis.* (*Lindley.*)

ĭ′-vŏr-ў-tўpe, *s.* [Eng. *ivory*; *-type.*]

Phot.: A kind of picture in which two finished photographs are taken, one light in colour, made translucent by varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over a strouger picture, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colours. Also known as Hellenotype.

ĭ′-vў, *s.* [A.S. *ifig*; O. H. Ger. *ephi, epfi, ephih, ephon*; N. H. Ger. *ephen, eppich*, from Lat. *apium* = parsley.] [APIUM.]

Botany:

1. *Hedera Helix*, a well-known climbing shrub, adhering to trees or to walls by aërial rootlets; the ordinary leaves are cordate, five-lobed, those of flowering branches ovate or lanceolate; flowers yellowish-green, in umbels, appearing in October and November; berry globose, black, in one variety yellow. Wild in forests, woods, among rocks, &c.; used also to train over walls and houses, with excellent effect. It is a sudorific, and its berries are emetic.

"Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb."
Milton: P. L., ix 217.

2. The genus Hedera (q.v.)

¶ American Ivy is *Ampelopsis hederacea*; German Ivy, *Senecio mikanoides*; Ground Ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; Coliscum or Kenilworth Ivy, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; and Poison Ivy, *Rhus Toxicodendron.*

ivy-berry, *s.* The berry of the ivy.

ivy-gum, *s.* A gum obtained from old ivy-bushes.

ivy-mantled, *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

"Calls nature from her *ivy-mantled* den."
Cowper: Charity, 98.

ivy-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Otago name for *Panax Colensoi.*

***ĭ′-vўed,** *a.* [IVIED.]

ĭ′-vў-wōrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ivy*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Araliaceæ (q.v.).

ĭx′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [From ἰξός (*ixos*) =. . . birdlime, from the viscous character of some species (*Paxton*); cf. also Gr. ἰξία (*ixia*), ἰξίνη (*ixinē*) = *Carlina gummifera*, a composite plant, not the modern ixia.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ. It consists of beautiful Cape bulbs, with spikes of showy flowers. *Ixia viridiflora* has large sea-green flowers, with black markings. It is from the Cape of Good Hope.

ĭx'-ĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld after Ixion, a relative of Tantalus, ixiolite being a variety of tantalite.

Min.: The same as KIMITOTANTALITE (q.v.).

ĭx-ō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ἰξώδης (*ixōdēs*) = like birdlime, sticky, clammy: ἰξός (*ixos*) = birdlime, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ixodidæ. *Ixodes ricinus* is the Dog-tick, *I. Dugesii* being also found on the dog, *I. reduvius* on the sheep, *I. pictus* on the deer or on mosses, and *I. plumbeus* upon the Rock-swallow (*Hirundo riparia*) or in its nest.

Ix-ō'-dĭ-dæ, ĭx-ō'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ixodes* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ* or masc. *-ei.*]

Zool.: A genus of parasitic spiders, order Acarina. The mouth is suctorial. By means of it these parasites attach themselves to the bodies of sheep, oxen, dogs, and other mammals, holding on so tenaciously that, when pulled away, they often bring off with them part of the skin of the animal on which they were parasitic.

Ix'-ō-lyte, *s.* [Gr. ἰξός (*ixos*) = the miseltoe, any viscous substance, and λύω (*luō*) = to loose, to dissolve.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, of greasy lustre and hyacinth-red colour, becoming ochre-yellow or brown when pulverised. Found in a coal stratum near Gloggnitz.

Ix-ōr'-a, *s.* [Said to be altered from Sansc., &c. *ishwar*, a name of God. (See def.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ, family Psychotridæ. *Ixora coccinea* is a fine Indian shrub, with scarlet flowers, which are presented as votive offerings in many Hindoo temples. [Etym.] It is used in India for various medicinal purposes.

Ī-ȳnx, *s.* [YUNX.]

Īz'-ard, ĭz'-zard (1), *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star in the constellation Bootes. Called also ϵ Bootis.

Īz'-ard, ĭz'-zard (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A name for the Ibex (q.v.).

"For the carcass of an *izzard* he received only ten francs."—*Capt. Mayne Reid: Bruin*, ch. xxiii.

***Īz'-zard** (2), *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *s hard.*] An old name for the letter Z.

"You go over the first chance you get, and hook every one of their *izzards*."—*E. A. Poe: Acting a Paragraph.*

J.

J. The tenth letter and the seventh consonant in the English alphabet. It was formerly interchangeable with *i*, the same character being used for both. It is a palatal, its sound being that of *g* in *gem* or of *dg* in *ridge, edge.* Even up to a comparatively recent date *i* and *j* were not separated in English dictionaries, alphabetical lists, &c.

As a symbol, j is used in medical prescriptions at the end of a series of numbers for 1: as, *vij.* = seven, *viij.* = eight, &c.

jā'-al, jā'-el, *s.* [Arab. *jaal; Chal. jaela.*] (See etym. and compound.)

jaal-goat, *s.*

Zool.: *Capra Jaela*, the Abyssinian Ibex, an ibex found in the mountains of Abyssinia, in Upper Egypt, at Mount Sinai, and probably in Persia. (*Griffith's Cuvier.*)

jăb'-bĕr, *jaber, *jable, *jabil, *jab-ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [A weakened form of *gabber, gabble*, the freq. forms from *gab;* Icel. *gabba* = to mock, to scoff.] [GABBLE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk rapidly and incoherently; to chatter, to prate; to utter nonsensical or unintelligible sounds.

"*Jabb'ring* spectres o'er her traces glide."
Jones: Hymn to Laschma.

B. *Trans.:* To utter rapidly and indistinctly; to gabble.

***jăb'-bĕr,** *s.* [JABBER, *v.*] Rapid, indistinct, or nonsensical uttering of words; gibberish.

jăb'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *jabber; -er.*] One who jabbers.

"Out-cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

jăb'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JABBER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Jabber, nonsensical talk, gibberish.

"'Twas chattering, grinning, mouthing, *jabbering* all."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 237.

jabbering-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Corvus jamaicensis.*

***jăb'-bĕr-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jabbering; -ly.*] In a jabbering manner.

***jăb'-bĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *jabber; -ment.*] Jabber, nonsensical talk, gibberish.

"At last, and in good hour, we are come to his farewel, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in law."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

jăb'-bĕr-nōwl, *s.* [JOBBERNOWL.]

***jăb'-ble, *jable,** *v.i. & t.* [JANBER, *v.*] To splash, as water.

***jăb'-ble,** *s.* [JABBLE, *v.*] Agitation on the surface of water.

jăb-ĭ-rū, *s.* [Brazilian *jabiru, jaburu.*]

Ornith.: Mycteria, a genus of Ciconinæ (Storks). They resemble the adjutants, and are not much less in size. They are found in South America.

jăb-ŏ-răn-dĭ, *s.* [A word used by some Indian tribes of Brazil.]

Bot.: A plant, either a Piper or of the Rutaceous genus Pilocarpus. The Indians believe it very useful in fevers, and a Portuguese medical man, called Coutinho, having sent some of the leaves to M. Rabutean, the celebrated Parisian pharmacist, the latter gentleman ascertained by experiment that they were powerfully sudorific. He believes them as valuable as cinchona.

jăb-ŏr-ō'-sa, *s.* [South American word.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ. *Jaborosa runcinata* is used in South America as an aphrodisiac

ja-bû-tî', *s.* [Brazilian.]

Bot.: *Psidium albidum*, which furnishes an excellent dessert fruit used in Brazil.

ja-bû-tĭ-ca'-ba, ja-bot-i-ca-bu-ras, *s.* [Brazilian.]

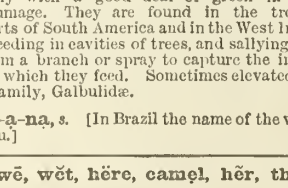
Bot.: *Eucalyptus cauliflora*, which furnishes one of the most agreeable fruits eaten in Brazil.

ja'-ca, *s.* [JACK, (3).]

jaca-tree, *s.* [JACK-TREE.]

jăc'-a-măr, *s.* [Fr. *jacamar;* Brazilian *jacamarica.*]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): The name generally given to the birds ranked under Galbulinæ, a sub-family of Alcedinidæ or King-fishers. The Jacamars have the bill less stout than the typical Alcedinæ; their body also is more slender; the tail long; the toes either in two pairs, or two



JACAMAR.

before and one behind, the anterior ones being united. They are bright-coloured birds, generally with a good deal of green in their plumage. They are found in the tropical parts of South America and in the West Indies, breeding in cavities of trees, and sallying forth from a branch or spray to capture the insects on which they feed. Sometimes elevated into a family, Galbulidæ.

jăc'-a-na, *s.* [In Brazil the name of the water-hen.]

Ornithology:

I. *Sing.:* The name of Parra, a genus of wading birds belonging to the family Palamedeidæ. The feet have four very long toes, separated to their roots, and with their claws, especially the hind one, so long that these birds have been called by the French, surgeons. The wing is generally armed with a spur. The common species, *Parra Jacana*, is black with a red mantle, the primaries of the wings are green, and there are fleshy wattles under the bill. It occurs in all the warmer parts of America.

JACANA.

2. *Pl.:* Parrinæ, a sub-family of Rallidæ.

jăc-a-răn'-da, *s.* [The Brazilian name of one species *J. brasiliana.*]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Bignoniaceæ. It consists of South American trees with showy flowers in terminal panicles. *Jacaranda procera* and other species of the genus are used in syphilitic affections.

2. *Comm.:* [ROSEWOOD].

jăc'-a-rê, *s.* [*Jackare* and *yackare*, South American Indian names of the species.]

Zool.: A genus or sub-genus of Alligators established by Dr. Gray. There are various species, as the Dog-headed Jacare (*Jacare latirostris*), the Long-shielded Jacare (*J. longiscutata*), the Eyed Jacare (*J. ocellata*), &c. All are American.

*** jăc-a-too',** *s.* [COCKATOO.] (*Evelyn.*)

jăc'-chŭs, ĭ-ăc'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr., = a name of Bacchus.]

Zool.: A genus of Cebidæ, American Monkeys, containing the Marmosets. More commonly called Hapale (q.v.).

jăc'-cŏn-ĕt, *s.* [JACONET.]

*** jā'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *jacens*, pr. par. of *jaceo* = to lie.] Lying down; recumbent; lying at length.

"Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt in swagging down, to pierce with their points, than in the *jacent* posture."—*Reliquiæ Wotton.*, p. 20.

jăç'-ĭnth, *s.* [HYACINTH, II. 2 (1).]

jăc-ĭ-ta'-ra, *s.* [The Brazilian name of the tree.]

Bot.: *Desmoncus macracanthos*, a fine palm, fifty or sixty feet long, with a stem as thin as a cane. It grows along the Amazon and the Rio Negro.

jăck (1), *** jacke,** *s.* [Fr. *Jacques*, from Lat. *Jacobus;* Gr. Ἰάκωβος (*Iakōbos*), from the Heb. יַעֲקֹב (*Yaaqob*) = one who seizes by the heel, עָקַב (*aqab*) = a heel. In the principal modern languages John, or its equivalent, is a common name of contempt, or slight. Thus the Italians use *Gianni*, whence *Zani;* the Spaniards, *Juan*, as *bobo Juan* = a foolish John = the French *Jean*, &c. Hence in English we have *Jack-fool, Jack-an-apes, Jack-pudding*, and perhaps *Jackass.* A *Jack o' the clock* (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 5) was a figure which, in old clocks, struck the hours upon the bell: hence the word *Jack* came to be applied to various implements, which supplied the place of a boy or attendant, as the *jack* which turns the spit in a kitchen, a *boot-jack*, &c. Still more generally it is applied to a large variety of implements or instruments which are used in the place of another hand or of an assistant, and in this way is frequently compounded with other words, the associated word expressing either its purpose, structure, or relation, as *jack-screw, jack-frame, rail-jack*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The diminutive of the proper name John.

2. A term of contempt; an upshot, a clown, a boor.

"Do you play the flouting *jack*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

3. A common equivalent for a sailor; a tar.

* 4. A cant word for a Jacobite.

"With every wind he sailed, and well could tack,
Had many pendants, but abhorred a *Jack*."
Swift: Elegy on Judge Boat.

5. A measure ; sometimes half-a-pint, sometimes quarter of a pint.

II. *Technically:*

1. *As the name of an instrument:*

(1) *Domestic:*

(*a*) An instrument for turning a roasting joint of meat ; a bottle-jack ; a smoke-jack.

"So foothoys, who had frequently the common name of *Jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their master's boots ; but when instruments were invented for both these services, they were both called *jacks*."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. 1, ch. iv.

(*b*) A contrivance to assist a person in taking off his boots ; a boot-jack.

(*c*) A pitcher, formerly of waxed leather, but now of metal ; a black-jack.

"Body of me, I'm dry still ; give me the *jack*, boy." *Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother*, ii. 2.

(2) *Knitting:* The pivoted bar or lever in a knitting-machine, from whose end is suspended the sinker which forms the loop ; a beater.

(3) *Mach.:* A lifting instrument ; a contrivance for lifting great weights. [JACK-SCREW.]

(4) *Metal-working:* A form of metal planing-machine which has short, quick motions, and is used in shaping objects, planing seats for valves, &c.

(5) *Mining:* A wooden wedge used in mining to aid in the cleavage of strata ; a gad.

(6) *Music:* Formerly the hammer or quill-carrier of a clavichord, virginal, harpsichord, or spinet, but now an intermediate piece which conveys to the hammer the motion imparted to the key.

(7) *Nautical:*

(*a*) The cross-trees.

(*c*) A small flag ; the union without the fly. [UNION-JACK.]

(8) *Sawing:* A saw-horse or saw-buck.

(9) *Spinning:* A coarse bobbin and fly-frame, operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to, or fitting it for, the fine roving-machine.

(10) *Sports:*

(*a*) Auy one of the knaves in a pack of cards.

"He calls the knaves *jacks*."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. viii.

(*b*) The small bowl aimed at in the game of bowls. (*Butler: Human Learning*, pt. ii.)

(11) *Weaving:* The heck-box ; a grated frame for conducting the threads from the bank to the warping mill.

2. *As applied to animals:*

(1) A male. [JACK-HARE, JACKASS.]

(2) A young pike ; a pike.

"Sometimes poor *Jack* and onions are his dish." *King: Art of Cookery.*

(3) A name given to various brilliantly coloured fish of the mackerel family, found in the West Indies.

¶ 1. *Jack-at-a-pinch:*

(1) A person unexpectedly or suddenly called upon to do something.

(2) A clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee wherever wanted.

2. *Jack-by-the hedge:*

Bot.: Alliaria officinalis. One of the names of *Sisymbrium Alliaria.*

3. *Jack-in-a-basket:*

Naut.: A basket on a pole marking a shoal ; a beacon.

4. *Jack-in-office:* One who is proud of a petty office. (*Wolcott: Peter Pindar*, p. 18.)

5. *Jack-in-the-box:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) A toy consisting of a box out of which, on raising the lid, a figure springs.

(*b*) A game or sport in which some article of more or less value is placed on the top of a stick or rod, standing in a hole, and thrown at with sticks. If the article be hit so as to fall clear of the hole, the thrower is entitled to claim it.

(2) *Technically:*

(*a*) *Bot.:* Hernandia, a genus of Lauraceæ, and spec. *H. sonora.* So called because the seeds rattle in the seed-vessel.

(*b*) *Machinery:*

(i) A name conferred upon the jack-frame, a device for giving a twist to the drawn sliver and winding the same on a bobbin as it was received in the roving can. [JACK-FRAME.]

(ii) A large, wooden, solid screw turning in a nut in a bridge-piece and rotated by means of a lever. It is a clumsy form of screw-press, used for various purposes.

(iii) A screw-jack for lifting and for stowing cargo.

(iv) A burglar's implement, used for forcing a box-lock off a door.

"Take care of the *Jack-in-the-box:* there never was but two made."—*Albert Smith: Christopher Tadpole*, ch. xiii.

6. *Jack-in-the-box shears:*

Mech.: A pair of shears, the lower jaw of which is worked by a cam motion from below. This allows the knife to drop to its full extent immediately the cut is made, giving the workman plenty of time to place the work in position ready for the next operation.

7. *Jack-in-the-bush:*

Bot.: Cordia cylindrostachya. (*W. Indian.*)

8. *Jack-in-the-grecn:* A chimney-sweep enclosed in a portable framework of boughs for the processions on the first day of May.

9. *Jack-of-all-trades:* One who can turn his hand to any business.

10. *Jack-of-the-Buttery:*

Bot.: Sedum acre.

11. *Jack-of-the-clock:* A figure which struck the hours on the bell of a clock.

12. *Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-a-lantern:* A will-o'-the-wisp ; an ignis fatuus.

¶ *Black jack:* [BLACK-JACK].

* **jack-adams,** *s.* A fool. (*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 220.)

jack-a-dandy, *s.* A little foppish fellow ; a coxcomb, a dandiprat. (*S. Warren: Ten Thousand a Year*, ch. vii.)

* **jack-a-lent, * iack-o-lent,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A puppet which was thrown at in Lent, in Shrovetide games.

2. *Fig.:* A simple fellow.

"You little *jack-a-lent*, have you been true to us?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

jack-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch of the thickness of one brick.

jack-ass, *s.* [JACKASS.]

jack-back, *s.*

Brewing:

1. A vessel below the brewery-copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops therefrom, and which has a perforated bottom to strain off the hops.

2. A tank or cistern which receives the cooled wort in a vinegar-factory.

jack-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block used in sending the top-gallant mast up and down.

jack-boot, *s.* [JACKBOOT.]

* **jack-cap,** *s.* A helmet. (*Defoe: Tour*, ii. 148.)

jack-chain, *s.* The chain revolving on the wheel of a kitchen-jack.

jack cross-tree, *s.*

Naut.: An iron cross-tree at the head of a top-gallant mast.

jack-flag, *s.*

Naut.: A flag hoisted at the spritsail top-mast head.

jack-frame, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A contrivance, formerly in great favour, for giving a twist to the roving as it was delivered by the drawing rollers.

jack-fruit, *s.* The fruit of the jaca-tree (q.v.).

jack-hare, *s.* A male hare.

jack-head pump, *s.* A form of lift-pumps for mines and deep borings, in which the delivery-pipe is secured to the cylinder by a goose-neck.

Jack Ketch, *s.* A hangman, an executioner : said to be derived from Richard Jaquette, lord of the manor of Tyburn, where felons were for a long time hanged.

jack-knife, *s.* A horn-handled clasp-knife with a laniard, worn by seamen.

jack-ladder, *s.*

Naut.: A ladder with wooden steps and side ropes.

* **jack-nasty,** *s.* A sneak, a sloven.

jack-pin, *s.*

Naut.: A belaying-pin in the fife-rail or elsewhere.

jack-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: One of the short rafters used in a hip-roof.

jack-saw, *s.*

Ornith.: A provincial English name for the Goosander, *Mergus Merganser*, a kind of duck.

jack-screw, *s.* A lifting implement which acts by the rotation of a screw in a threaded socket.

jack-sinker, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A thin iron plate suspended from the end of the jack, and acting to depress the loop of thread between two needles. The jack-sinkers alternate with lead-sinkers, the former being movable separately, but the latter are attached to a sinker-bar, and move together.

jack-snipe, *s.* *Scolopax gallinula.* A small snipe found in Britain.

jack-spaniard, *s.* A scorpion.

"Sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasps and *jack-spaniards*."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xvii.

jack-staff, *s.*

Naut.: A flag-staff on the bowsprit-cap for flying the jack.

jack-stay, *s.*

Naut.: A rib or plate with holes, or a rod running through eye-bolts, passing along the upper side of a yard, to which the sail is bent.

jack-timber, *s.*

Carp.: A timber in a building which is shorter than the other timbers, being intercepted by another piece ; as (1) a studding in a partition, which is intercepted by a brace or window or door frame ; (2) a rafter in a hip-roof, which meets the hip, and is shorter than those which run a full length and meet at the comb or ridge ; (3) a rib in vaulting or groining, shorter than the main rib.

jack-towel, *s.* A coarse towel on a roller.

jack-tree, *s.* [JACA-TREE.]

* **jăck** (2), * **jacke** (2), * **jaque,** * **jak,** * **jakke,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jaque* ; cf. Dut. *jak* ; Ger. *jacke* ; Sw. *jocka* ; Ital. *giaco* ; Sp. *joco.*]

Old armour: A coat of mail ; defensive body-armour worn by troops from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries inclusive. It consisted of a leathern surcoat worn over the hauberk, and sometimes quilted like a gambeson. The illustration is taken from a MS. of the *Roman de la Rose* (1433).

JACK.

"At those dayes the yomen had theyr lymmes at lybertie, for theyre hosyn were than fastened wt one poynt, and theyr *iackes* (were) longe and easy to shote in."—*Fabyan* (1415).

jăck (3), **jac, ja'-ca,** *s.* [*Jaca* is a word from the Indian Archipelago.]

Bot.: Artocarpus integrifolia, a tree which furnishes an edible fruit, but inferior to the bread-fruit itself, to which it is allied.

jăck'-âl, *s.* [In Ger. *schakal* ; Fr. & Sp. *chacal* ; Turk. *chical.*]

Zool.: The *Canis* (*Sacalius*) *aureus*, an animal

JACKAL.

of the family Canidæ, and presenting a close affinity to the dog. It is yellowish-gray above,

whiter underneath, the tail is bushy and at its extremity tipped with black. The jackal inhabits the warm parts of Africa, Southern Asia, and Europe. All who have lived in the East must have heard its unearthly yells suddenly breaking in upon the silence of night. It hunts in packs. It is not, consciously at least, the "lion's provider." It is not generally on living animals that it feeds, but on carrion. It is, therefore, improbable that, as a rule, a troop of jackals hunts down prey, and then the lion, presenting himself, takes it from them. More probably he hunts it down, and they consume what he leaves. There is another species, *C. mesomelas*, the black-backed jackal. It occurs at the Cape of Good Hope.

jackal-buzzard, *s.*

Ornith.: *Butco Jackal*, found in Africa.

jăck'-ą-nāpes, *s.* [For *Jack on apes* = *Jack of apes.*]

* **1.** A monkey; an ape.

"I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a *jackanapes*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. A coxcomb, a fop, an upstart, conceited fellow.

"That *jackanapes* with scarfs"
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 5.

* **jackanapes-coat,** *s.* A dandy coat. (*Pepys.*)

jăck'-ăss, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *ass.*]

1. A male ass.

"I have seen a *jackass* from that country above fifteen hands high."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature; The Ass.*

2. A term of reproach or contempt; a stupid, ignorant fellow.

¶ *Laughing* or *feathered jackass:*

Ornith.: *Dacelo gigantea*, a New Zealand Kingfisher.

jackass-penguin, *s.*

Ornith.: *Eudytes demersa.* A species of Penguin which rises to the surface and again dives with great rapidity, so that according to Mr. Darwin it might be mistaken for a fish leaping for sport.

jăck'-boots, *s. pl.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *boot.*]

1. Large, overall boots, reaching up to the thigh, worn by fishermen.

2. Large boots with a front-piece coming above the knee, worn by cavalry men, and sometimes by huntsmen.

"Some had been so used to wear brogues that they stumbled and shuffled about strangely in their military *jackboots*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

jăck'-dâw, dâw, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *daw.*]

Ornith.: *Colœus* or *Corvus monedula.* The smallest of the British crows, being but thirteen inches in length. The general colour is black, with a grayish shade on the margins of the feathers, the back and wings purplish; the crown of the head is glossy blue-black, forming a cap; the neck hoary-gray, the bill and feet black, the eye bluish-white. Both sexes coloured alike. The bird is found over nearly all Europe. It breeds in towers and old buildings, also in hollow trees. It is a familiar object in cathedral towns. Eggs four to seven, more bluish than those of ordinary crows, and blotched with brown spots. (*Bowdler Sharpe, F.L.S., F.Z.S.*)

"In the neighbour quarters of the Insubrians neere adjoining, ye shall have infinite and innumerable flockes and flights of choughes and *jackdawes*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xxix.

jăck'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *jacquette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *jaque* = a jack or coat of mail.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A short coat extending downwards to the hips.

"They [the minones, or thief-takers] wear a short striped waistcoat, and over it a red *jacket*."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 9.

2. A kind of coat or dress made of cork to support the wearer while swimming; a cork-jacket.

3. A short, outer, close-fitting garment worn by women.

II *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A steam-jacket is a body of steam between an inner and outer cylinder or casing; its usual purpose is to warm or maintain the warmth of the contents of the inner cylinder.

(2) The steam space around an evaporating-pan to heat the contents. Other jackets are of wood or other non-conducting material. Cylinders of steam-engines are sometimes covered with felt and an ornamental wooden casing to prevent radiation of heat. Steam-boilers, for the same purpose, are jacketed with felt on the upper part. Also called cleading, deading, lagging.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A double or outer coat.

(2) A casing for a steam-chimney where it passes through a deck.

¶ *To beat* or *dust one's jacket:* To thrash one. (*Slang.*)

jăck'-ĕt, *v.t.* [Jacket, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cover or envelop in a jacket: as, *To jacket* a steam-boiler.

2. *Fig.:* To thrash, to beat. (*Slang.*)

* **jăck'-ĕy,** *s.* [Jack (1).] A slang term for gin.

* **jăck'-mąn,** *s.* [Eng. *jack* (2), and *man.*]

1. A soldier dressed in a jack; a horse-soldier.

2. A retainer, an attendant. (*Scott.*)

jăck'-plāne, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *plane.*]

Carp.: The first and coarsest of the joiner's bench-planes; the others being the trying, panel, and smooth planes.

jăck'-pŭd-dĭng, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *pudding*; cf. Fr. *jeon-pottage* = John-pottage; Ger. *Hans-wurst* = Jack-sausage.] A merry-andrew, a clown, a buffoon.

* **jăck'-pŭd-dĭng-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *jackpudding*; *-hood.*] Buffoonery. (*Walpole.*)

jăck-răb'-bĭt, *s.* A large American hare having very long legs and ears. Found on the western prairies (*Lepus campestris*), in Texas and New Mexico (*L. callotis*), and in California (*L. californicus*).

jăck'-rĭb, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *rib.*]

Arch.: Any rib in a framed arch or dome which is shorter than the rest.

* **jăck'-sâuçe,** * **jăck'-sâwse,** *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *sauce.*] An impudent or saucy fellow.

"Every *jacksauce* of Rome shall thus odiously dare to controll and disgrace it."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Maried Clergie*, bk. ii., § 12.

* **jăck'-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *smith.*] A workman who makes jacks for roasting.

"The celebrated watchmaker [Mr. Tompion] who was originally a *jacksmith*."—*Dryden: Let. to Mr. Tonson* (1696).

jăck'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Whitney after Dr. C. T. Jackson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Prehnite (q.v.). Found at Ile Royale, Lake Superior, and Keweenaw Point, Michigan, U.S.A.

jăck'-strâw, *s.* [Eng. *jack* (1), and *straw.*]

* **1.** A figure of a man made of straw; a scarecrow.

* **2.** A person of no weight or substance.

"An inconsiderable fellow and a *jackstraw*."—*Milton: Def. of the People of England.* (Pref.)

3. A slip of straw, wood, ivory, bone, or other material, used in a child's game, in which all the strips are thrown into confusion on a table to be picked singly with a hooked instrument without disturbing the rest.

jăck'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *Jack*, and *wood.*]

Comm.: The wood of *Artocarpus integrifolia.* It is a furniture and fancy wood.

Jā'-cŏb (1), *s.* [Lat. *Jacobus*, remotely from the patriarch Jacob, Heb. יַעֲקֹב (*Yaaqob*).] [Jack.]

Jacob's-ladder, *s.*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pilgrim's staff, from the pilgrimages made to the Shrine of St. James (Lat. *Jacobus*) at Compostella in Spain.

2. A staff containing a concealed dagger.

II. *Surveying:*

1. An instrument for taking altitudes, having a brass circle divided into four equal parts by two diametric lines. At each extremity is a perpendicular riglet over the lines, with a hole below each slit for discovering objects. The cross is mounted on a staff. A cross-staff.

2. An instrument used to measure distances and heights. It has a square rod, with a cross or cursor, which has a set screw to keep it in position on the rod when required. The rod is three or four feet in length, and divided into four or five equal parts. The cursor has a square socket and slips on the staff. The instrument is mounted on a tripod when in use, the cursor being in the plane of the horizon when measuring distances, and vertical to it when measuring heights.

3. A straight rod shod with iron, and with a socket-joint and pintle at the summit for supporting a surveyor's circumferentor.

Jacob's-stone, *s.* A stone fabulously said to be that on which Jacob rested his head at Luz, which was used as the coronation-stone of the kings of Scotland at Scone, in Perthshire, and was thence transferred by Edward I. to Westminster, where it still remains, inclosed in the coronation-chair.

Jā'-cŏb (2), *s.* [From Jacob, its discoverer].

Anat.: (See etym. and compound).

Jacob's-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: The columnar layer, or layer of rods or cones, constituting the seventh layer covering the retina of the eye. (*Quain.*)

Jăc-ō-bē'-an, Jă-cō'-bē-ąn, Jă-cō'-bĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Jacob(us)* = James; Eng. suff. *-ean*; *-ian.*]

Arch.: A term sometimes applied to the style of architecture prevailing during the later years of the reign of Elizabeth and that of James I. It differs from the Elizabethan or Tudor style, in having a greater admixture of Italian, greatly owing to the influence of the Italian architect Palladio.

Jăc'-ō-bĭn, Jăc'-ō-bīne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Jacobin*, from Low Lat. *Jacobinus*, from Lat. *Jacobus* = James.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Originally a synonym for a Dominican friar, though the name did not extend beyond France.

"Now am I Robert, now Robin,
Now frere Minour, now *Jacobin*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,341.

2. A member of a faction or club of violent republicans, so called from the Jacobin club, which met in the hall of the Jacobin friars, in the Rue St. Jacques (St. James' Street), in Paris, in October, 1789.

* **3.** One who is radically opposed to the existing government; specif., applied to the extreme section of the revolutionary party at the end of the last century.

JACOBIN.

4. A variety of hooded pigeon.

B. *As adj.:* The same as Jacobinic (q.v.).

"France is formidable, not only as she is France, but as she is *Jacobin* France."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

Jăc'-ō-bĭne, *s.* [Jacobin.]

* **jăc-ō-bĭn'-ĭc,** * **jăc-ō-bĭn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *Jacobin*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Jacobins of France; turbulent, revolutionary, demagogical.

"Her own ill policy, which dismantled all her towns and discontented all her subjects by *jacobinical* innovations."—*Burke: Policy of the Allies.*

* **jăc-ō-bĭn'-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *jacobinical; -ly.*] In a jacobinical, revolutionary, or demagogic principles.

* **jăc'-ō-bĭn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *jacobin; -ism.*] The principles or objects of the Jacobins; revolutionary or demagogic principles.

* **jăc'-ō-bĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *jacobin; -ize.*] To imbue or tint with jacobinism.

"No country can be aggrandized whilst France is *jacobinized.*"—*Burke: Policy of the Allies.*

* **jăc'-ō-bĭn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *jacobin; -ly.*] In the manuer of the Jacobins; jacobinically.

Jăc'-ō-bīte, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Jacobus* = James; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Eng. Hist.:* A partisan or supporter of James II., after his abdication, and of his descendants, the Pretenders; one who opposed the Revolution of 1688 in favour of William and Mary.

"Already, in the short space of six months, he had been several time a *Jacobite*, and several times a Williamite."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Church History* (*Pl.*):

(1) The followers of Jacob Baradæus, a Monophysite monk who restored the sect to prosperity after it had become extinct. He died at Edessa in 578.

(2) A name for the Monothelites (q.v.).

(3) An order of mendicant monks, which arose and obtained the sanction of Pope Innocent III., in the thirteenth century, but very soon became extinct.

(4) A name for the Dominicans. [Jacobin (1).]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Jacobites; holding the opinions of the Jacobites.

* **jăc-ō-bĭt'-ĭc,** * **jăc-ō-bĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *Jacobit(e)*; *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the Jacobites; supporting or adhering to the Jacobites.

"Of all the counties of England, Lancashire was the most *jacobitical.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **jăc-ō-bĭt'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *jacobitical; -ly.*] In a jacobitical manner; like the Jacobites.

Jăc'-ō-bĭt-işm, *s.* [Eng. *Jacobit(e)*; *-ism.*] The principles of the Jacobites or adherents of James II.

"Between English *Jacobitism* and Irish *Jacobitism* there was nothing in common."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

jā-cŏbş'-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour after its original locality, Jacobsberg, Wermland, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An oxide of iron and manganese, represented by the formula Inn $(Fe_2Inn_2)O_4$. Isometric, occurring in octahedrons: hardness = 6; sp. gr., 4·75; lustre, brilliant; colour, deep black; streak, blackish-brown; magnetic. Occurs with a white mica and native copper in a crystalline limestone,

Jā'-cŏb-sŏn, *s.* The name of its discoverer. (See etym. and compound.)

Jacobson's-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The tympanic branch of the cranial nerves.

* **Ja-cō'-bŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = James.] A gold coin, current in the reign of James I. It was of the value of 25s. sterling.

"His salary was the same with that of the Lord Lieutenant, eight thousand *Jacobuses*, equivalent to ten thousand pounds sterling a year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

jăc'-ō-nĕt, jăc'-cō-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *jaconas.*]

Fabric: A fine, close, white cotton goods, intermediate between cambric and lawn.

Jăc-quard' (qu as k), *s.* [The name of a straw-hat manufacturer in Lyons, who died in 1834.] (See etym. and compound.)

Jacquard-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving figured goods. A chain of perforated cards is made to pass over a drum, and the strings by which the threads of the warp are raised pass over an edge with a wire or leaden weight of small diameter suspended from each. These weights, at each stroke of the loom, are presented to each successive card, and some of them are intercepted by the card, while others pass through the holes therein, the latter thus determining which threads of the warp shall be raised. In this way the figure on the card determines the nature of the figure on the fabric.

jacquerie (pron. **zhak'-rē),** *s.* [Fr. *Jacques* = James.] [Jack (1).]

Hist.: A name given to a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in Picardy, France, in 1358. Any revolt of peasants.

* **jăc'-tạn-cў,** *s.* [Lat. *jactantia*, from *jactans*, pr. par. of *jacto*, frequent. of *jacio* = to throw.] A boasting, a boast.

* **jăc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *jactatio*, from *jacto*, frequent. of *jacio* = to throw.] The act of throwing; agitation or shaking of the body in exercise, as in riding.

"*Jactations* were used for some amusement and allay in great and constant pains."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Health & Long Life.*

* **jăc-tĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *jactito*, a double frequent. from *jacia* = to throw.]

1. A tossing or shaking of the body; restlessness.

"If the patient he surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppressiou about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Vain boasting, vaunting.

¶ *Jactitation of marriage:*

Eccles. Law: A term applied to a false pretension or claim to be married made by anyone with a view to gain the reputation of being married.

* **jăc'-ụ-lạ-ble,** *a.* [Jaculate.] Fit to be thrown.

* **jăc'-ụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor* = to throw a dart or javelin; *jaculum* = a dart; *jacio* = to throw.] To throw or dart out; to emit.

* **jăc-ụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *jaculatio*, from *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor.*] The act of throwing or hurling missive weapons.

"So hills amid the air encountered hills,
Hurled to and fro with *jaculation* dire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 665.

jăc'-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who throws or darts.

2. *Zool.:* The Archer-fish (q.v.).

* **jăc-ụ-lā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *jaculatorius*, from *jaculatus*, pa. par. of *jaculor*; Fr. *jaculatoire.*] Throwing or darting out suddenly; uttered or thrown out suddeuly or in short sentences; ejaculatory.

jăc'-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = that which is thrown; a fishing-net; a serpent which darts at its prey; a noose thrown over the horns of cattle.]

Zool.: A genus of Dipodidæ. *Jaculus labradorius* is the Labrador Jumping Mouse.

jāde (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably of Teutonic origin.]

1. A sorry nag; a broken-down, worthless horse.

"They fall their crests, and like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

2. An old woman, a wench, a quean. (Used in contempt.)

"A faded old woman, a heathenish *jade!*"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, iv.

3. A yonng woman. (Not necessarily used in contempt.)

"A sonple *jade* she was and strang."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

jāde (2), *s.* [Sp. *pietra di hijada* = kidney-stone. (*King.*)]

Min.: A massive or sometimes cryptocrystalline silicate of magnesia, allied to hornblende, with sp. gr. from 2·96 to 3·18, and hardness from 5·5 to 6·5. Damonr divides it into "Oriental Jade," with sp. gr. 2·96 to 3·06; colours white and white variously tinted, greenish-gray, and many shades of green; and "Oceanic Jade," sp. gr. 3·18, differing also from the former in possessing a silky lustre due to exceedingly delicate fibres. Found *in situ* in Central Asia, China, and New Zealand. Much used for ornamental and other purposes by ancient peoples, having been found as implements in the remains of prehistoric lake-dwellings, and by Dr. Schliemann on the site of Troy. (For geographical distribution and archæological uses, see *Fischer: Nephrit u. Jadeit*, Stuttgart, 1880.)

jāde, *v.t. & i.* [Jade (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. To ride or drive overmuch; to overdrive.

"It is a dull thiug to tire and *jade* anything too far."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To treat as a jade; to spurn, to kick.

"The honourable blood of Lancaster
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

3. To tire out, to fatigue, to weary.

"He that is timorous and flexible . . . will be *jaded* and be rid like an ass."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

* 4. To make appear like a jade; to make appear ridiculous; to befool.

"On my wedding night am I thus *jaded?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become weary or worn out; to lose spirit.

"They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution."—*South.*

jāde'-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour from *jade*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A silicate of alumina, soda, a little lime, magnesia, and iron. Sp. gr. 3·28 to 3·4; hardness, 6·5 to 7; colours, milky-white, with bright-green veins and splotches, varlous tints of greenish and blueish-gray, orange yellow, apple and emerald-green (all green shades brighter than in oriental jade), rarely violet. The splinters fuse in the flame of a spirit-lamp. Damour, from analyses, suggests a relation to the cpidotes. Found in Central Asia, China (where, under the name of "Feitsui," it is much prized), and as articles worked by the Aztecs, in Mexico. (See *Fischer: Nephrit u. Jadeit*, Stuttgart, 1880.)

* **jād'-ĕr-ў,** * **jād'-ĕr'-ĭĕ,** *s.* [Eng. *jade* (1); *-ry.*] The tricks or manners of a jade.

"[He] seeks all foul means
Of boystrous and rough *jad'rie* to disseat
His lord."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

jād'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *jad(e)* (1); *-ish.*]

† 1. Like a jade; vicious, ill-tempered.

"So, in this mongrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers,
That horsed us on their backs to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

* 2. Unchaste, incontinent.

"'Tis no boot to be jealous of a woman: for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest."—*L'Estrange.*

jăg (1), * **jagg,** * **jagge,** *s.* [Ir. *gag* = a cleft; *gagaim* = to split or notch; Gael. *gag* = a cleft; *gag* = to split; Wel. *gagen* = a cleft.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A notch, a ragged protuberance, a cleft, a denticulation.

"These inner garments, thus beset with long *iagges* and purses, might shiue againe with varietie of threads sceue quite through."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 11.

2. A prick.

"Affliction may 'gie him a *jagg*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. ix.

II. *Bot.:* A cleft or division. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

jag-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a barbed shank.

jăg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A small load, as of grain, hay, or straw.

2. A saddle-bag, a pedlar's wallet.

jăg (1), *v.t.* [Jag (1), *s.*]

1. To notch; to cut into notches; to form denticulations in.

"And vnderneath his breech was all to-torne and *iagged.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 10.

2. To prick, as with a piu or thorn.

jăg (2), *v.t.* [Jag (2), *s.*] To carry, as a load.

jạg-an-nâ'-thạ, jạg'-ạ-nât, jạg'-gạn-âth, *s.* [Juggernaut.]

jăg-a-taī', *s.* [From *Jagatai*, the native name of Turkistan, from *Jagatai*, a son of Genghis Khan.] The dialect used by the inhabitants of Turkistan.

"I could speak *Jagatai* fairly well."—*E. O'Donovan: Merv Oasis*, ch. xxxvi.

jăg'-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A name for the predatory gulls of the genus Lestris. (*Swainson.*)

jăg'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Jaggery.]

jā'-gĕr-ạnt, *s.* [Jazerant.]

jăg'-gĕd, *a.* [Jag (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having jags or notches; notched; specif., in heraldry, applied to a division of the field or of the outlines of the ordinary, when appearing rough, as if forcibly torn away.

2. *Bot.:* Cut in a coarse manner.

jagged-chickweed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Holosteum. *H. umbellatum*, the Umbelliferous Jagged Chickweed, is British.

jăg'-gĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jagged; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jagged or notched; unevenness.

"First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness.*"—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

jăg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jag* (1); *-er.*]

1. One who or that which jags.

2. A small wheel, mounted in a handle and used for crimping and ornamenting edges of pies, cakes, &c., or cutting them into ornamental shapes; a jagging-iron.

3. A toothed chisel.

jăg'-gĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *jag* (2); *-er.*] One who carries a jag or wallet; a pedlar.

"I would take the lad for a *jagger.*"—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. v.

jăg'-gĕr-ў, jăg'-ghĕr-rў, jăg'-ĕr-ў, jăg'-gŏr-ў, *s.* [Hind. *jāgri.*]

Comm.: A kind of sugar separated from the juice of the flower and stems of the cocoanut, *Caryota urens*, and some other palms.

jăg'-gĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Jag (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting in jags or notches.

jagging-board, *s.*

Metall.: An inclined board in a buddle or frame on which slimes of ore are deposited to be gradually washed by a current of water to the inclined bed where the slimes are sorted accordiug to gravity.

jagging-iron, *s.* The same as Jagger (1), 2 (q.v.).

jăg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *jag; -y.*] Full of or marked with jags; jagged, uneven.

"Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth; *Jaggy* they stand, the gaping den of death."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 114.

ja'-ghir, ja'-ghēer, ja'-gēer, *s.* [Hind.] Land given by government as a reward for services, especially of a military character.

jă'-ghîr-dar, *s.* [Hind.] One holding a jaghir (q.v.). (*Anglo-Indian.*)

jă-guar' (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Braz. *jaguara.*]

Zool.: Felis onca, a ferocious-looking feline animal, a little larger than a leopard, which it resembles in colour, except that in the jaguar the spots are arranged in larger and more definite groups. It is found in the southern part of the United States, through Mexico, Central America, and Brazil, as far south as Paraguay. It can climb trees and swim rivers. In some places its chief food is the capybara, but it will attack horses, cattle, and even man.

jă-guar-ŏn'-dĭ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [A South American word.]

Zool.: Felis jaguarondi, a small long-bodied feline animal, of a variable dark-brown colour, found in the thick forests of Brazil, Paraguay, and Guiana, where it feeds on fowls, small mammals, &c.

Jah, *s.* [Heb. יָהּ (*Iah* or *Yah*), an abbreviation of *Jehovah* in its older form.] (For def., see etym.) [Jehovah.]

"Sing unto God, sing praises to his name: extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name *JAH.*"—*Psalm* lxviii. 4.

jail, *s.* [Gaol.] A prison; a place of confinement for persons convicted of crime.

***jail-delivery,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A judicial process for the release of prisoners from jail. It is effected by trial or by order of court.

2. *Fig.:* A release from any confinement or restraint, as of the soul from the body.

jail-fever, *s.*

Path.: The name given prior to A.D. 1759 to a fever very prevalent in jails, where the unhappy inmates were often half-starved. It was called also putrid, pestitential, malignant, camp or hospital fever. It is that now known as typhus fever (q.v.).

jail-keeper, *s.* A jailer.

***jāil,** *v.t.* [Jail.] To imprison.

"One whose bolts
That *jail* you from free life."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iii. 5.

jāil'-bĭrd, *s.* [Eng. *jail*, and *bird.*] A person who has been imprisoned for crime; an incorrigible rogue.

***jāil'-ĕr, *jayl-er, *jail-or,** *s.* [Eng. *jail; -er.*] One having charge of a jail and its inmates.

Jaĭn, Jaĭ'-na, *s.* & *a.* [Sansc. *jina* = victorious over all human passion and infirmities.]

A. *As subst.:* A professor of the Jain faith. [Jainism.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Jains or their worship.

Jain-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The architecture of the Jains. Their chief seats in India being Guzerat and Mysore, the chief temples and ruins exist in those provinces; the oldest are believed to be about Junaghar in Guzerat. There are fine ones on Mount Abu, a granitic mountain 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, in the same province. One temple there is of date between A.D. 1197 and 1247, another about A.D. 1032. In Jain architecture there is generally a horizontal dome supported by eight leading pillars, with other less important ones, the whole number in some cases amounting to fifty-six. There are cells as in Booddhist monasteries; they are occupied, however, not by monks, but by the cross-legged images of the Tirthankars, to whom it is dedicated. There is elaborate ornamentation; the temples are surrounded by porticos. Some Jain temples have been converted into mosques. (*Fergusson*, &c.)

Jaĭn'-ĭsm, *s.* [Goozerathee, &c., *Jain*, from Sansc. *jina* = victor over all human passions and infirmities; suff. *-ism.*]

Religions: An Indian faith, most closely akin to Booddhism (q.v.). The Jains, like the Booddhists, disregard the authority of the Vedas. Like them, they give high adoration to mortal beings; but while the Booddhists practically confine their worship to seven Booddhas, the Jains nominally recognize seventy-two—viz., twenty-four for the past age, twenty-four for the present one, and twenty-four for the future. These are called Tirthankars or Tirthakars—persons who have crossed over (*tiryata anena*)—*i.e.*, the world compared to the ocean. They are then deified, and divine qualities are predicated of them in their present state. They are called supreme lords and gods of gods. Practically speaking, worship is confined to two of the Tirthankars, Parsanath and Mahavira. The latter is said to have been the preceptor and friend of Booddha. This would look as if the Jaina faith had preceded Booddhism, but the period of its greatest glory was the eleventh or twelfth century of the Christian era, just after Booddhism had been driven from India. Fergusson thinks that it actually existed prior to the rise of Booddhism, and that when the latter system fell, perishing under the weight of its immense priesthood and its legions of monks, an effort was made by its friends to revive the old faith. But modern Hindooism was shooting up so vigorously, that its existence could not be ignored. Jainism was obliged to derive various tenets and practices from it, so that it became rather a degenerate than a reformed Booddhism.

***jākes,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house of office; a privy.

"Their tenets were an horrible confusion of all sorts of impieties, which flowed into this sect as into a *jakes.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.* (an. 379).

*** jakes-farmer,** *s.* One who contracted to clean out the public privies and drains.

ja'-kĭe, *s.* [A Guiana word (?).]

Zool.: Pseudis paradoxa, a greenish frog, spotted and marked with brown, found in Guiana.

jăl'-ap, *s.* [Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *jalapa.* Named from the city Xalapa or Jalapa in Mexico, whence the drug was first brought.]

1. *Phar.:* The dried tubercles of *Exogonium Purga.* The true jalap is called also Vera Cruz jalap; another kind, derived perhaps from *Ipomœa simulans*, is called Tampico jalap. The tubers of true jalap are ovoid, from the size of a nut to that of an orange. They are sometimes sliced; the other kind is fusiform. The chief officinal preparations of it are Extract of Jalap and Tincture of Jalap. Jalap is a brisk purgative, and is also given as a hydragogue in dropsy.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The same as Jalap-plant (q.v.).

(2) *Ipomœa Jalapa.*

¶ (1) *Mirabilis jalapa* was once erroneously supposed to be the true jalap, whence its specific name. The male jalap of Mestitlan is *Ipomœa Batatoides.*

(2) *Resin of jalap:* A resin obtained from jalap by means of rectified spirit.

jalap-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Exogonium Purga, a beautiful convolvulaceous twiner, with long crimson flowers.

jăl'-ą-pāte, *s.* [Eng. *jalap(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of jalapic-acid (q.v.).

ja-lăp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *jalap(ine); -ic.*] Derived from or in any way connected with jalapine (q.v.).

jalapic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{58}O_{17}$. A tribasic acid obtained by boiling jalapine with baryta-water, and, after accurately precipitating the barium with sulphuric-acid, evaporating the filtrate to dryness. It is an amorphous, yellowish, brittle mass, melting a little above 100°, very soluble in water and in alcohol, less so in ether. It is odourless, but possesses an unpleasant, bitter taste. When heated on platinum foil to 130°, it decomposes, burning with a bright, sooty flame. Jalapic-acid unites with bases forming salts, in which one, two, and three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the same number of atoms of the metals. The jalapates are all amorphous. When an aqueous solution of jalapic-acid is boiled with dilute sulphuric-acid, a brown semi-crystalline mass is formed. By boiling this mass with baryta-water, and filtering when cold, alpha jalapic-acid is formed in the mother liquor. It crystallizes in white, flexible needles, which melt at 78° to a pale yellow oil. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and slightly soluble in water.

jăl'-ą-pĭn, jăl'-ą-pĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *jalap*; suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Chem.:* An amorphous glucoside existing, together with convolvuline, in the tubers of officinal jalap root. In order to prepare it, the jalap root must be several times extracted with water, and then with alcohol, the colour removed by animal charcoal, and the filtrate evaporated to dryness on a water-bath. The residue is then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and the glucoside precipitated by means of ether. When pure, it is a colourless, odourless, tasteless, amorphous mass, very soluble in alcohol and dilute acids, slightly soluble in water, but insoluble in ether. It dissolves readily in the fixed alkalis, and is not reprecipitated by acids, having been converted into amorphous convolvulic-acid, which is soluble in water. When heated to 100°, it becomes brittle, and may be rubbed down to a white powder. It softens at 123°, and melts at 150° to a pale yellow syrup. At a higher temperature it takes fire, and burns with a sooty flame, emitting a pungent, empyreumatic odour. When dissolved in strong sulphuric-acid, the solution acquires a beautiful purple colour, which changes to a brown, and finally to a jet black.

2. *Comm.:* The jalapin of the shops is the resin of jalap, extracted by spirit from the tubers, and afterwards precipitated by water.

jăl-ą-pĭn-ŏl', *s.* [Eng. *jalapin*, and *ol(ein).*]

Chem.: $2C_{16}H_{30}O_3,H_2O$. A white crystalline body, prepared by adding fuming hydrochloric acid to a concentrated, aqueous solution of jalapic-acid, and leaving it to itself till the mixture has solidified to a thick crystalline mass. On washing the product on a filter with cold water, and recrystallizing several times from alcohol, pure jalapinol is obtained. It is inodorous, feels fatty to the touch, melts at 62°, and solidifies at 59° to a hard, brittle, crystalline mass. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether.

jăl-ą-pĭn'-ō-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *jalapinol; -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of jalapinolic-acid.

jăl-ą-pĭn-ōl'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *jalapinol; -ic.*] Derived from or in any way connected with jalapinol (q.v.).

jalapinolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}O_3$. A monobasic acid produced by treating jalapinol with caustic alkalis, or by heating gradually a mixture of jalapin and sodium hydrate, and decomposing the sodium jalapinolate by means of hot acidulated water. On cooling, jalapinolic-acid separates in the solid form. It is inodorous, but has an irritating taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. It crystallizes from alcohol in the form of white tufts of needles. It melts at 65°, and solidifies at 62° to a white, crystalline, brittle mass. At a higher temperature it decomposes, emitting a pungent odour, which attacks the eyes and throat. It forms salts called jalapinolates.

jăl-ôuse', *v.t.* [A form of JEALOUS (q.v.).] To suspect, guess, doubt.

"I *jalouse* him, sir, no to be the friend to government he pretends."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. ix.

jăl'-ôu-şiē (j as zh), *s.* [Fr., from *jaloux* = jealous (q.v.).] A louvre-window or Venetian shutter.

jăl'-pą-īte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after its locality Jalpa, Mexico; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Jalpaite is a cupriferous sulphide of silver, with isometric cleavage, and malleable. Colour blackish, lead-gray; sp. gr., 6·87 to 6·89.

jăm (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful: Skeat connects it with JAM, *v.* (q.v.).] A conserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water.

jăm (2), *s.* [Pers. & Hind. *jâmah* = dress.]

1. A kind of muslin dress worn in India.

2. A child's frock.

jăm (3), *s.* [JAM, *v.*] A crush, a squeeze; a crowd or block of people.

jăm (1), *s.* [JAMB.]

jăm, *v.t.* [Of doubtful origin: according to Skeat the same as *cham* or *champ* = to chew, to tread heavily; also as adj. = hard, firm.]

1. To wedge in, to press, to crush, to squeeze.

"In a stage-coach with lumber crammed
Between two bulky bodies *jamm'd*."
Lloyd: Epistle to J. B., Esq.

2. To tread hard; to make hard and firm by treading, as land by cattle. (*Provincial.*)

jam-nut, *s.* An auxiliary nut screwed down upon another one to hold it; a check-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut. [NUT-LOCK.]

jam-weld, *s.*

Forging: A weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square-butted against each other and welded.

jăm'-ą-dar, *s.* [JAMIDAR.]

Ja-māi'-ca, *s.* [O. Sp. *Xaymaca* = a country abounding in springs.]

Geog.: The name of a large island in the West Indies.

Jamaica-dogwood, *s.*

Bot.: *Piscidia Erythrina.*

Jamaica-ebony, *s.*

Bot.: *Amerimnum* or *Brya Ebenus.*

Jamaica-kind, *s.*

Phar.: An extract made from the bark of *Coccoloba uvifera*, the West Indian seaside grape.

Jamaica lace-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Lagetta lintearia.*

Jamaica-milkwood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The same as ALLSPICE (q.v.); (2) *Brosimium spurium.*

Jamaica-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: *Pimenta vulgaris.*

Jamaica-redwood, *s.*

Bot.: *Gordonia Hæmatoxylon.*

Jamaica-rose, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Meriana.

Ja-māi'-can, *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c. *Jamaic(a)*; suff. *-an.*]

A. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, produced in, or in any way connected with Jamaica (q.v.).

Jamaican-stenoderm, *s.*

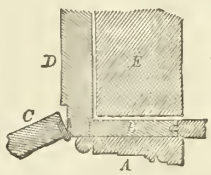
Zool.: *Stenoderma jamaicense*, a frugivorous bat, feeding chiefly on *Achras Sapota*, the Jamaica naseberry.

ja-mā'-ĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Geoffroya*) *jamaic(ensis)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered by Hüttenschmid in the bark of *Geoffroya jamaicensis*, a leguminous tree growing in Jamaica and in Surinam. To obtain it, the powdered bark is boiled with water, and the solution evaporated to a syrup. Freshly-ignited charcoal in powder is then added, and the jamaïcine extracted from the mixture by repeated treatment with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in yellowish-brown needles, which are soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It melts at 98° to a brownish-red liquid; at a higher temperature it swells up very much, and burns, giving off an odour of roasted cocoa. It is inodorous, very bitter, and neutral to vegetable colours. The salts of jamaïcine are bitter, crystalline, and soluble in water and in alcohol.

jăm'-ą-na, *s.* [JACANA.] The same as JACANA (q.v.). (*Swainson.*)

jămb (*b* silent), ***jam,** ***jaum,** ***jambe,** ***jaumbe,** *s.* [Fr. *jambe* = the leg or shank, a jamb of a door, from Low Lat. *gamba* = a hoof. Cf. Ital. & Sp. *gamba* = the leg.]



JAMB AND FITTINGS.

A. Architrave. *B.* Ploughed ground. *C.* Door. *D.* Rabbeted joint. *E.* Quarter.

1. *Arch.:* The upright sides of an aperture, as a doorway, window, or fireplace, and supporting the lintel, entablature, or mantel.

"The beames and pillars also sustaining the said building, yea, the *jambes*, posts, principals, and standerds, all of the same mettall."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. iii.

2. *Mining:* A pillar of ore in a mine.

jamb-lining, *s.*

Carp.: The vertical boarding on the sides of a doorway.

jamb-post, *s.*

Carp.: One of the uprights on the sides of a doorway or window.

jamb-stone, *s.*

Arch.: One of the stone pillars on the sides of a doorway or of a window.

***jămb** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [JAM, *v.*]

***jăm'-bart,** *s.* [JAMBE.]

***jămbe** (pl. ***jambes,** ***jam-beux,** ***jam-beaux**), *s.* [Fr. *jambe* = the leg.] [JAMB, *s.*]

Old Armour: A leg or shin-piece of cuir-bouilli or metal worn during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, but especially during the reign of Richard II.

***jăm'-beē,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jamboier* = to walk; *jambe* = the leg.] A walking-stick or cane.

***jam-beux,** *s. pl.* [JAMBE.]

jăm-bō-la'-ną, *s.* [The native name.]

Bot.: The Java plum (q.v.).

jăm-bō-rēe', *s.* A reckless frolic or carousal. (*U. S. Slang.*)

jăm-bŏ'-są, *s.* [Malay *schambu* = the name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Eugenia. It contains the Rose Apple, *Jambosa vulgaris* (*Eugenia Jambos*), and the Malay Apple, *J. malaccensis*. Both are from the East. About thirteen species are cultivated in British greenhouses.

jăm'-dar-ĭ, *s.* [Hind. *jâmah* = a robe, dress.]

Fabric: A Dacca muslin woven with figures of flowers and other ornaments.

Jāmeş, *s.* [Fr. *Jame, Jacques*; Lat. *Jacobus*; Gr. Ἰάκωβος (*Iakōbos*); Heb. יַעֲקֹב (*Iaaqob*) = Jacob (q.v.).]

Scrip. Hist.: The name certainly of two, and possibly of three, persons mentioned in the New Testament.

1. James, the son of Zebedee, and the brother of the apostle John, himself also being an apostle (Matt. iv. 21, 22, x. 2, xvii. 1; Mark i. 19, 20, iii. 17, ix. 2, xiii. 3, xiv. 33; Luke vi. 14; Acts i. 13). He was martyred under Herod Agrippa I., A.D. 44 (Acts xii. 2).

2. James, the son of Alphæus, also an apostle (Matt. x. 3; Mark iii. 18; Luke vi. 15; Acts i. 13). It has been greatly debated whether James, "the Lord's brother," mentioned in Gal. i. 19, was the same with the son of Alphæus. If in this passage the word "apostle" is used in its usual technical sense, they are clearly identified, for there were only two Jameses apostles. If used in a loose sense, they may have been different. A James, probably the same one, "seemed to be" a "pillar," like Cephas and John (Gal. ii. 9). This James apparently had strong Jewish proclivities, finding fault with those Jewish Christians who ate with Gentile converts (Gal. ii. 12). It was probably he who presided over the Council of Jerusalem mentioned in Acts xv., and he seems to have had apostolic charge of the mother church at that city (Acts xii. 17, xv. 13, xxi. 18). He was called "the Less," either from being younger than James the son of Zebedee, or from being shorter than he in stature (Mark xv. 40). [1.] His mother's name was Mary (Matt. xxvii. 56; Mark xv. 40; Luke xxiv. 10), and he was brother to Jude or Judas (Mark vi. 3; Jude 1).

¶ *Epistle of St. James:*

New Testament Canon: The first of the catholic or general epistles. The apostle James, the son of Zebedee, died too early to have been its author. [JAMES, 1.] It was penned by either James, the son of Alphæus, or James, the brother of our Lord, if the two were different; by the apostle who bore both designations if they were the same. It was addressed to the twelve tribes scattered abroad—*i.e.*, to the Jewish converts to Christianity beyond the limits of Palestine. Its teaching is in disconnected portions, and treats more of conduct than of belief, though the indispensableness of faith to efficacious prayer is strongly insisted on (i. 6). Portions of it look antagonistic to the teaching of St. Paul (cf. Rom. iii. 28 with James ii. 21, 25), and most rationalists believe that the antagonism is real. But faith is used in a different sense in James from that which it obtains in the Pauline writings. What Paul calls simply "faith," James would term a living faith, and it is not against it but against a dead faith that he contends (ii. 17). The epistle was written probably at Jerusalem. Its date is uncertain. It has been fixed in A.D. 44 or 45, in A.D. 60, in A.D. 62, and not till the second century. Clement of Rome seems to have referred to it, and perhaps Hermas. Origen expressly mentions it as the epistle ascribed to St. James (*Comment.* on John, tom. xix.). It figures in the Syrian Version of the New Testament. It was ranked by Eusebius among his Antilogoumena. In A.D. 397 the Council of Carthage placed it in the canon. Though Luther spoke disrespectfully of it, yet it is now generally accepted as a portion of Divine Scripture.

Jāmeş, *s.* [From the name of its first compounder.]

James's-powder, *s.*

Phar.: Oxide of Antimony, SbO_3 or Sb_2O_3. It is prepared by pouring a solution of terchloride of antimony into water, and then treating it with carbonate of soda, the product being oxide of antimony and chloride of sodium. The oxide is afterwards washed and dried at a heat not exceeding 212°. (*Garrod.*)

jāme'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after Prof. Jameson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Essentially a sulphide of lead and antimony, represented by the formula $3PbS + Sb_2S_3$. Orthorhombic in crystallization, with highly perfect basal cleavage. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 5·5 to 5·8. Mostly occurs in fibrous masses, originally in Cornwall, but subsequently at many other places.

Jāmeş'-tŏwn, *s.* [A place in Virginia.]

Jamestown-weed, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for Datura (q.v.).

jăm'-păn, *s.* [Japanese.] A sedan-chair, supported between two bamboo-poles, and borne by four men. (*East Indies.*)

jăm-păn-ēe', *s.* [Eng. *jampan*; *-ee.*] One of the bearers of a jampan.

jăm'-rō̤s-ādе, *s.* [Sansc. *jambu* = the rose apple, and Lat. *rosa*, with suff. *-ade* (?).]

Bot.: The rose-apple (q.v.).

jăn, *s.* [Arab.] An inferior demon.

jăn'-cą, *s.* [A Spanish West Indian word.]

janca-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Amyris toxifera.* (*Amer.*)

*** Jāne** (1), *** Jean,** *s.* [A corrupt. of GENOA.]

1. A coin of Genoa; a small coin.

2. [JEAN].

Jāne (2), *s.* [Fr. *Jeanne*, the fem. of *Jean* = John.] A woman's name.

*** jane-of-apes,** *s.* The female counterpart of Jackanapes (q.v.); a pert, forward girl.

"Here's *jane-of-apes* shall serve."
Massinger: Bondman, iii. 3.

jăn-gą'-da, *s.* [Port.] A kind of raft-boat used in Brazil and Peru.

jăn'-gle, * gan-gle, * jăn'-glў, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *jangler*, a word of imitative origin; cf. Dut. *jangalen* = to importune, from *janken* = to howl; Low Ger. *janken* = to yelp like a dog; Lat. *gannio* = to yelp, to talk loudly.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To quarrel or bicker in words; to wrangle.

"There to *jangle* and to jape."
P. Plowman, B. 94.

*** 2.** To chatter.

"Thy mind is lorn, thon *janglest* as a jay."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,194.

3. To sound harshly or discordantly.

"To sow a *jangling* noise of words unknown."
Milton: P. L., xii. 55.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to sound harshly or discordantly.

"Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. To utter in a discordant or harsh manner.

"In our verse ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes."
Prior: Protogenes & Apelles.

¶ There is in *jangling* more of cross questions and perverse replies than direct differences of opinion; those *jangle* who are out of humour with each other; there is more of discordant feeling and opposition of opinion in *jarring;* those who have no good will to each other will be sure to *jar* when they come in collision; and those who indulge themselves in *jarring* will soon convert affection into ill will. Married people may destroy the good humour of the company by *jangling*, but they destroy their domestic peace and felicity by *jarring*. To *wrangle* is, technically, what to *jangle* is morally: those who dispute by a verbal opposition only are said to *wrangle;* and the disputers who engage in this scholastic exercise are termed *wranglers.*

jăn'-gle, *s.* [JANGLE, *v.*] Wrangling, quarrelling, prate, chatter; a discordant sound.

"This sompnour, which that was as ful of *jangles.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,389.

jăn-glĕr, * jan-glour, *s.* [Eng. *jangl(e); -er.*] A wrangling, chattering, prating fellow; a wrangler.

"A *jangler* is to God abhominable."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,292.

*** jăn'-glĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *jangler; -esse.*] A female jangler; a noisy, wrangling woman.

"Thise wordes ben understonde of women that ben *jangleresses* and wicked."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** jăn'-glĕr-ў, * jan-gler-ie, * jan-glar-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *jangle; -ry.*] Wrangling, chatter, bickering.

"The *janglerie* of women ne can nothing hide."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

jăn'-glĭng, *s.* [Eng. *jangl(e); -ing.*] Wrangling, bickering, quarrelsomeness.

*** jan-glour,** *s.* [JANGLER.]

jăn'-ĭ-pha, *s.* [Brazilian *janipaba*, the name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. *Janipha manihot* is the Manioc (q.v.), formerly *Jatropha manihot*, now generally called *Manihot utilissima.* [MANIHOT.]

jăn'-ĭz-sąr-ў, *s.* [JANIZARY.]

jăn'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *janua* = a door.] A doorkeeper; a porter; a man who has the general care of a building or part thereof, sees to its cleaning, locks it up and unlocks it, &c.

jăn'-ĭ-trĕss, *s.* A female janitor.

*** jăn'-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *janitor*, with fem. suff. *-ix.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A female doorkeeper; a portress.

"The complaisant old *janitrix* shut the door in their faces."—*S. Warren: Ten Thousand a Year*, ch. ii.

† 2. *Anat.:* A large vein; the vena porta.

jăn-ĭ-zăr', *s.* [JANIZARY.]

*** jăn-ĭ-zär'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *janizary; -an.*] Of or pertaining to the janizaries or their government.

"I never shall so far injure the *janizarian* republick of Algiers."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, i.

jăn'-ĭ-ząr-ў, jăn'-ĭz-sąr-ў, *s.* [O. Fr. *janissaire*, from Turk. *yeni* = new, *'askari* = a soldier.] A soldier of the old Turkish footguard; originally young prisoners trained to arms; they were first organized by Oscar about A.D. 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I., in A.D. 1360. They formed the Imperial bodyguard. In consequence of their rising against the Sultan, they were abolished on June 17, 1826.

"We see examples in the *janizaries* and pretorian bands of Rome."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Empire.*

jăn'-kĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A long pole on two wheels, used in transporting logs. (*Scotch.*)

jăn'-nŏck, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *bannock* (q.v.).] Oat-bread. (*Scotch.*)

"Their bread was of oatmeal . . . baked in the form of a leaf called *jannock*, which is said to have been introduced by the refugee Flemings." — *Technologist*, Dec. 1861, p. 140.

jăn'-nŏck, *a.* & *s.* [Cf. Gael. *ionannach* = fair.]

A. *As adj:* Fair, just, straightforward.

B. *As subst.:* Fairness, fairplay.

Jăn'-sęn-ĭsm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church History:

1. The tenet of a sect or party in the Roman Church, named after Cornelius Jansenius, bishop of Ypres in the Netherlands, who died A.D. 1640. After his decease a work of his was published, called *Augustinus*, in which Jansenius stated and explained the views of St. Augustine, mostly in that Christian father's own words. At the instigation of the Jesuits, the Inquisition at Rome, in 1641, prohibited the work from being read, and, in 1642, Pope Urban VIII. pronounced it to be contaminated with several long condemned errors. The doctors of Louvain took the part of Jansenius, gaining many adherents to their views. John du Verger de Hauranne, abbot of St. Cyran or Siegeran, who was believed to have aided Jansenius in compiling the *Augustinus*, introduced the system into France. On May 31, 1653, Pope Inuocent X. declared four out of five propositions extracted from Jansenius's work heretical, and a fifth, rash, irreligious, and injurious to God. The celebrated jurist, Anthony Arnauld, accepting the principal statement that the views were censurable, maintained that they were not in Jansenius, nor had the Pope stated expressly that they were, on which, on Oct. 16, 1656, Pope Alexander VII. declared that the condemned propositions were those of Jansenius. The other party were then driven to asserting that the Pope might err as to a matter of fact though not in one of doctrine, especially when unaided by a general Council; while the Jesuits, on the other side, maintained his infallibility both with regard to facts and doctrinal opinions. The Jesuits had accommodated their system to the views of courtiers and men of the world, among whom their strength lay; the Jansenists evoked the enthusiasm of the common people by manifestations of piety and devotedness. There was in a deep and narrow valley near Paris a nunnery, called Port Royal in the Fields. Its first abbess was Jacqueline, one of the daughters of Anthony Arnauld who afterwards bore the name of Maria Angelica de S. Magdalena. Its inmates were enthusiastic supporters of Jansenism. Jansenist penitents, of both sexes, built for themselves cottages without the precincts of the cloister. Some were able men, and the authors of Port Royal became celebrated. One was Blaise Pascal. In 1709, Louis XIV., at the instigation of the Jesuits, ordered the nunnery to be demolished, and two years later had the bodies buried there disinterred, and reburied in other places. In 1698, Father Quesnel, then the head of the Jansenist party, published a work called *Moral Observations on the New Testament.* Against this production Pope Clement XI. in 1713 fulminated the Bull *Unigenitus*, and those who did not accept it were cruelly treated. This drove them to fanaticism instead of crushing their spirit. Miracles were said to have been wrought again and again in vindication of the Jansenist doctrines. Convulsionaries and Flagellants sprang up. The Jansenist troubles continued more than a century, and even yet there are Jansenist churches in Holland at Utrecht and Haarlem.

"Perhaps the best description of *Jansenism* is that it was a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church."—*Addis & Arnold's Cath. Dict.*, p. 464.

2. An opinion or utterance characteristic of Jansenist teaching.

"It is easy to say that these . . . black *Jansenisms* were no fruit of the tree, but the produce of a mere graft."—*J. Morley: Voltaire* (1872), p. 205.

Jăn'-sęn-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As subst.:* A follower of Cornelius Jansenius. [JANSENISM.]

"Nobody admitted he was a *Jansenist.*"—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 465.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of Jansenism (q.v.).

*** jant,** *s.* & *v.* [JAUNT.]

jăn'-thĭn-ą, *s.* [IANTHINA.]

*** jant'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [JAUNTILY.]

*** jant'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [JAUNTINESS.]

jăn'-tû, *s.* [Hind.] A water-raising machine of great antiquity, used in Bengal for irrigation. It is a trough, counterweighted by an extended arm and balanced across a bar. As the trough end descends, it dips water, and, as it rises, the water runs towards the axis of vibration, and escapes at a lateral orifice into a trough, which conducts it to the field.

*** jan'-tў,** *a.* [JAUNTY.]

Jăn'-ų-ąr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *Januarius*, from the god Janus (q.v.).] The name given to the first month of the year.

Jān'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *janua* = a door.]

Roman Mythol.: One of the most celebrated divinities of ancient Rome, and the only one having no equivalent in the Grecian mythology. He was represented as a son of Apollo, and as having built a small town on the Tiber, which he called Janiculum. As the name implies, Janus was the god of doors and gates, and in token of his office carried a key in his hand. The first month of the English year receives its name from him, and he presided over the dawn of every day and the commencement of every undertaking. Janus was usually represented with two heads, looking in opposite directions. His temple at Rome was kept open in the time of war, and shut in time of peace.

Janus-cloth, *s.* A fabric having each side dressed, and different colours on the respective sides. (Used for reversible garments.)

Janus-face, *s.* A double-face; a deceitful face.

"The *Janus-face* of courtly pride."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 610.

Janus-faced, *a.* Double-faced; double-dealing; two-faced.

Janus-headed, *a.* Double-headed.

Jăp, *s.* A Japanese. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Ja-păn', *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. The name of an island lying E.N.E. of China.

2. A hard, black varnish, obtained from the *Stagmaria verniciflua* of the East Indies.

3. An asphaltum varnish.

4. Work varnished and figured in the Japanese style.

* 5. A black cane.

"You must always carry a conjuring *Japan* in your hand."—*Quack's Academy* (1678).

Japan-black, *s.* The same as JAPAN-LACQUER (q.v.).

Japan-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: *Cryptomeria japonica.*

Japan-clover, *s.*

Bot.: A low annual plant (*Lespedeza stricta*), a native of Eastern Asia, introduced in some unknown manner, before 1845, into the Southern States of North America, where it has

spread with great rapidity. It grows to the height of a little over a foot on the poorest soil, and is much used as fodder. (*Annandale.*)

Japan-earth, *s.*

Tanning: Terra japonica, catechu, cutch. An astringent matter obtained from the *Areca Catechu* and *Acacia Catechu*, used in tanning.

Japan-ink, *s.* A writing-ink which has a dark, glossy colour when dry.

Japan-lacquer, *s.* A kind of hard black varnish used in japanning, and obtained from *Stagmaria verniciflua*, a tree belonging to the natnral order Anacardiaceæ. It is very acrid and excoriates and blisters the skin.

Japan lacquer-tree: Stagmaria verniciflua.

Japan-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Lilium japonicum. The flowers, which are white with a streak of blue, are seven inches across; the whole plant is five feet high.

Japan-medlar, *s.*

Bot.: Diospyros kaki.

Japan-pig, *s.*

Zool.: Sus plicipes, a breed of pigs with the skin in thick folds. Called also the Masked Pig.

Japan-varnish, *s.* [JAPAN. *s.*, 2.]

Japan-varnish tree: Stagmaria verniciflua.

Japan-whale, *s.*

Zoöl.: Balæna japonica. It is black above, paler below, and extends through the Pacific from Japan to America.

Ja-pan', *v.t.* [JAPAN, *s.*]

1. To coat wood, metal, or paper with a thick coat of hard brilliant varnish. Japanning involves the baking of the varnished article. The Japanese employ a lacquer obtained from a tree (*Rhus vernix*) by making incisions in the trunk and collecting the juice; this is at first like cream, but becomes black by exposure to the air. Their process is said to be as follows: After the juice has assumed a deep black colour, finely pulverized charcoal is added to it. The lacquer is applied to an article in several successive coats, each being dried in the sun before the next is put on. It soon becomes extremely hard, and is polished with a smooth stone and water until it becomes as smooth as glass. On this surface ornaments and figures are traced with a brush dipped in a varnish of boiled oil and turpentine. Before this is quite dry, gold or silver leaf is laid on, and the whole afterwards receives a finishing coat of varnish.

* 2. To give a polish and gloss to boots.

"Aids with soot the new *japanning* art."
Gay: Trivia, bk. ii.

Jăp'-an-ēse, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Japan; -ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

"Silk, cotton, and *Japanese* articles of furniture."
—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Japan.
2. The language spoken in Japan.

Japanese-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Cervus sika.

Japanese - humpback, Japanese humpback-whale, *s.*

Zool.: Megaptera kuzira, extending through the Pacific from Japan to California and Aleutia.

Japanese-silk, *s.*

Fabric: A kind of dress goods having a linen chain and silken weft.

Ja-pănned', *pa. par.* or *a.* [JAPAN, *v.*] (See the compound.)

Japanned-leather, *s.* Leather treated with several coats of Japan-varnish and dried in a stove.

Ja-păn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Japan; -er.*]

1. One whose business is to japan wares.

* 2. A shoeblack.

"They change their weekly harher, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes."
Pope: Horace; Epistles, bk. i., ep. i., 156.

Ja-păn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JAPAN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art of coating wood, metal, or paper with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish. It originated in Japan.

Ja-păn'-nĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Japan; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to Japan; resembling Japanese art or wares.

"Hovering between the raffaelesque and the *japanish*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. vi.

***jāpe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably the same as GAB (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To jest, to play tricks, to amuse oneself.

"It was no tyme with hym to *jape* nor toye."
Skelton: Bouge of Courte.

B. *Trans.:* To mock, to deride, to cheat.

"Thus hath he *japed* thee ful many a yere."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,733.

***jāpe,** *s.* [JAPE, *v.*] A jest, a trick, a joke.

"And thus with feyned flaterie and *japes*,
He made the persoun and the people his apes.'
Chaucer: C. T., 707.

***jāp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *jap(e); -er.*] A jester, a buffoon, a trickster, a deceiver.

"After this cometh the sinne of *japers*, that hen the devil's apes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***jāp'-ĕr-ў, *jāp'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *jape; -ry.*] Jesting, buffoonery, trickery.

"They make folk to laugh at hir *japerie*, as folk don at the gaudes of an ape."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***Jă-phĕt'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [From Japhet, one of the sons of Noah.]

Anthrop.: Dr. Latham's name for one of the three great divisions into which he divides the family of Man, the others being the Mongolidæ and Atlantidæ. The Japetidæ comprise those nations also known as Indo-European (q.v.).

Jă-phĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Japhet; -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or descended from Japhet.

Ja-pŏn'-ĭc (1), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Japonicus* = of or belonging to Japan.]

Japonic-province, *s.*

Zool. & Geol.: A province of shells. It embraces the Japanese Islands and the Corea. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca.*)

Ja-pŏn'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Lat. (*terra*) *japonica* = Japan-earth (q.v.).] (See compound.)

japonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$. An acid produced by exposing to the action of the air, a solution of catechin in caustic potash. It is a black substance slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in alkalies, from which it is precipitated by acids. With potash it forms a black salt, which produces black precipitates with metallic solutions.

jă-pўg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *japyx* (q.v.); Class. Lat. *iapyx*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects, order *Thysanura genuina*, Bristle-tails.

jā'-pўx, *s.* [Class. myth. = a son of Daedalus; a W.N.W. wind blowing in the south of Italy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Japygidæ (q.v.). *Japyx solifugus* is a white species, about half an inch long, from the south of Europe, and *J. gigas*, about an inch, is from Cyprus.

jar, *v.i.* & *t.* [Representing an older **char*, only found in its diminutive **charken* = to creak like a cart or door, from the same base as Eng. *care, crane*, and Lat. *garrio* = to croak.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a harsh or discordant sound, as from the shake or vibration of a substance struck or moved; to vibrate harshly; to be discordant.

"O fie! the trehle *jars*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

2. To be unpleasant, harsh, disagreeable, or offensive: as, a word *jars* upon the ear.

* 3. To disagree, to quarrel, to dispute.

"Preach all Faith up, and preach all Reason down,
Making those *jar* whom Reason meant to join."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

4. To clash; to disagree; not to be in accord; to be inconsistent.

"Perchance my heart and harp have lost a string,
And both may *jar*." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 4.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shake; to cause a tremulous motion in.

* 2. To be harsh, disagreeable, or offensive to; to offend, to displease.

"That saying *jars* you, let us only say—
'Twere better that he never had been born."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

* 3. To tick, to beat.

"My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar*
Their watches on unto mine eyes."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

jar (1), ***jarre** (1), *s.* [JAR, *v.*]

1. A rattling vibration; a harsh or discordant sound.

"With rash and awkward force the chord he shakes,
And grins with wonder at the *jar* he makes."
Cowper: Conversation, 902.

* 2. A tick, as of a clock.

"I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady-she her lord."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. A clash of interests or views; conflict or collision of opinions.

"Instead of harmony, 'tis *jar*,
And tumult, and intestine war."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

jar (2), *s.* [CHAR (4), *s.*] A word found only in the phrase, "On the *jar*" = ajar (q.v.).

"I see Mrs. Bardell's street door on the *jar*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

jar (3), ***jarre** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *jare*; Fr. *jarre*, from Pers. *jarrah* = a jar; Sp. *jarra* = a jug; Ital. *giara, giarro.*]

I. A vessel of glass or earthenware of various shapes and sizes, used for containing fruit, preserves, pickles, and various other domestic purposes.

"A great *jarre* to be shaped
Was meant at first."
Ben Jonson: Horace; Arte of Poetrie.

2. The quantity contained in such a vessel; a jarful.

¶ *Leyden-jar:* [LEYDEN].

jar-nut, *s.* The pig-nut or earth-nut.

jar (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as JAR, 1.]

Well-boring: A device used in boring by impact of the chisel, which is alternately lifted and dropped.

jar-a-ra'-ca, *s.* [Brazilian.]

Zool.: Craspedocephalus (*Bothrops*) *brazilienses*, a very venomous serpent, family Crotalidæ (Pit-vipers), found in Brazil.

jar'-ble, jar'-vel, *v.t.* [JAVEL, *v.*] To cover with dirt or mire; to bemire.

jarde, *s.* [Fr.] A hard callous tumour in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper, in time, will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become tight-bellied. It is most common to managed horses that have been kept too much upon their haunches. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

jardiniere (pron. as **zhar-dĭn-yär'**), *s.* [Fr. = a female gardener.] An ornamental stand for flowers in a room.

***jar'-gle,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a variant of *jangle*, influenced by *jargon* (q.v.).] To speak harshly or discordantly; to emit a harsh sound. (*Bp. Hall: Satires.*)

***jar'-gŏg-le,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *jargon* (q.v.).] To confuse, to jumble. (*Locke.*)

jar'-gŏn (1), ***jĕr'-gŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *jargon*, from the same root as Lat. *garrio.*] [JAR, *v.*]

1. Unintelligible talk; gibberish, gabble, chatter.

"To that sanctimonious *jargon*, which was his Shibboleth, was opposed another *jargon* not less absurd and much more odious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Any phraseology or form of words peculiar to a sect, or professiou; professional slang.

"To them the sounding *jargon* of the schools
Seems what it is—a cap and bell for fools."
Cowper: Truth, 365.

* 3. Confusion, disorder.

***jar'-gŏn, *jar-gowne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *jargonner.*] [JARGON (1), *s.*] To chatter, to talk unintelligibly.

"The noisy jay,
Jargoning like a foreigner at his food."
Longfellow: Poet's Tale, i.

jar'-gŏn (2), **jar'-gôon,** *s.* [Etym. supposed Cingalese.]

Min.: The various coloured transparent or translucent varieties of Zircon (q.v.), with the exception of the hyacinth-red which is called Jacinth (q.v.). Found principally in Ceylon as waterworn crystals and pebbles. A colourless variety, on account of its high lustre, was formerly used much in jewellery.

jar-gŏn-ĕlle', *s.* [Fr.] [JARGON (2).] A species of early pear.

jar'-gŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *jargon* (2); *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of the mineral jargon.

* **jar'-gŏn-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *jargon* (1); *-ist.*] One who is fond of jargon or cant.

"Nothing in the language of the *jargonists.*"—*Macaulay: Essays; Mad. D'Arblay.*

jar'-gôon, *s.* [JAROON (2), *s.*]

jarl (j as y), *s.* [Icel. = a warrior.] A governor of a province; an earl.

"Sing no more,
Ye bards of the North,
Of Vikings and of *Jarls!*"
Longfellow: Tegner's Death.

ja-roôl', *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Lagerströmia reginæ*, common in the Indian peninsula and in Burmah. It yields a blood-red wood, which, though soft and open in the grain, is greatly used in India for boat-building and for the knees of ships on account of its great durability under water. The native Indian physicians esteem its various parts medicinal, the astringent root being used in thrush, its bark and leaves as purgatives, and its seeds as a narcotic. (*Annandale.*)

ja'-rŏs-ite, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after its original locality Barranco Jaroso, Spain; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral hydrated sulphate of iron with some alkali; colour, ochre-yellow; sp. gr. 3·24–3·26; hardness, 2·5–3·5.

jăr'-raḥ, *s.* [A native Australian word.]

Bot.: A durable wood like mahogany, the product of *Eucalyptus rostrata*, a West Australian tree.

† **jarred**, *a.* [JAR (3), *s.*] Preserved or set in a jar: as, *jarred* fruit.

jar'-rĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jarring*; *-ly.*] In a jarring, harsh, or discordant manner.

* **jar'-rў**, *a.* [Eng. *jar*; *-ry.*] Jarring; reverberating. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil*; *Æn.* i. 63.)

jar'-veў, jar'-vў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The driver of a hackney-coach.

"The assembled Londoners placed more faith in the red four-wheeler, the grey horse, and the loquacious *jarvey.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 16, 1883.

2. A hackney-coach.

jăs'-eў, jăz'-eў, *s.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Jersey*, as being made of Jersey yarn.] A worsted wig.

"With an enfrenzied grasp he tore the *jasey* from his head."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Jerry Jarvis' Wig.*

jăs'-hâwk, *s.* [A corruption of *eyas-hawk* (q.v.).] A young hawk.

Jăsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Heb. יָשָׁר (*Yashar*) = upright.] (See the compound.)

¶ *Book of Jasher:*

Hebrew Literature: The Book of the Upright, a lost work referred to in Josh. x. 13 and 2 Sam. i. 18. In 1751 a pretended translation of it appeared. This was republished at Bristol in 1829, and again in 1833, but was a forgery.

Ja-sĭd'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [YEZIDIS.] (*Mosheim.*)

jăs-ĭ-ō'-nē, *s.* [Gr. ἰασιώνη (*iasiōnē*) = a plant described by Theophrastus, either the Convolvulus or the Columbine.]

Bot.: Sheep's-bit; a genus of Campanulaceæ, sub-order Campanuleæ. The corolla segments are linear, the anthers connate, the flowers in terminal centripetal heads. Ten species are known from Europe, North Africa, and the West of Asia. One *Jasione montana*, Annual Sheep's-bit or Scabious, a plant with heads of small lilac-blue flowers, is found on heathy pastures, flowering from June to September.

jăs-ĭ-ō'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jasion(e)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Campanulaceæ.

jăs-mĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jasmin(um)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Jasminworts, Jasmineworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of shrubs often with twining stems, opposite or alternate leaves, generally compound, ternate, or pinnate with an odd one, sometimes simple, nearly always with an articulated petiole, calyx persistent, five to eight-toothed, corolla monopetalous with five to eight divisions, stamens two, ovary two-celled, two-lobed, with from one to four erect anatropal ovules in each cell. Fruit either a double berry or a capsule. Known genera five, species 100, from India, South America, Africa, Australia, &c.

jăs'-mĭne, jăs'-mĭn, jĕs'-sa-mĭn, jĕs'-sa-mine, jăs'-mĭn-ŭm, *s.* [Fr. *jasmine*; Sp. *jazmin*; Port. *jasmin* = the flower, *jasmincire* = the tree; Ital. *gesmino, gelosmino*, from Arab. & Pers. *jâsumân, jâsmîn, jâsamîn, jâsamûn.* (*Mahn*, &c.)

Botany:

1. (*Of the first four forms*): The English name of the genus Jasminum and especially of the common species *J. officinale.* It has opposite pinnate leaves, a four- or five-cleft white, sweet-scented corolla. Though foreign to Britain, yet Gerarde, in 1597, mentions that it was used for covering arbours. Its native country was perhaps Persia. More than fifty species of Jasmine are cultivated.

¶ American Jasmine is Quamoclit; the Bastard Jasmine of the West Indies is the genus Cestrum; Cape Jasmine is *Gardenia florida*; Carolina Jasmine, *Gelsemium nitidum*; Chili Jasmine, *Mandevilla suaveolens*; French Balsam, *Calotropis procera*; Ground Jasmine, *Passerina Stelleri*; Night Jasmine, *Nyctanthes arbortristis*; the Red Jasmine of the West Indies, *Plumiera rubra*; Wild Jasmine, *Jasminum officinale*; and Wild Jasmine of the West Indies = (1) A Pavetta, (2) An Ixora, (3) *Faramea odoratissima.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. (*Of the form* Jasminum): The typical genus of the order Jasminaceæ (q.v.). The jasmine of the shops is furnished by *Jasminum officinale* and *J. grandiflorum.* A similar perfume exists in *J. Sambac*; *J. undulatum* has slightly bitter leaves. The bitter root of *J. angustifolium*, ground small and mixed with the powdered root of *Acorus Calamus*, is applied externally in the East in cases of ringworm. The flowers of *J. grandiflorum* strung on threads are worn as necklaces by the Hindoo women. The root of *J. pubescens* is regarded as alexitetric. The roots of *J. humile* furnish a yellow dye. (*Lindley*, &c.)

"From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander gay."
Thomson: Summer, 76.

¶ (1) *Oil of jasmine:*

Perfumery: An oil obtained from the flowers of *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *J. Sambac*, and *J. officinale*, but Prof. Watt says that of about forty species of jasmine in India, nearly all might be used in manufacturing Oil and Otto of Jasmine.

(2) *Otto of Jasmine:*

Perfumery: A pomade made by impregnating suet with the scent of jasmine, and leaving it for a fortnight in pure rectified spirit.

jăs'-mĭne-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *jasmine*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Jasminaceæ (q.v.).

* **jăsp**, *s.* [Fr. *jaspe.*] Jasper (q.v.).

"The floore of *jasp* and emerand was dight."
Spenser: Visions of Bellay.

jăs'-pa-chāte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *iaspachates*, from Gr. ἰασπαχάτης (*iaspachatēs*).]

Min.: Agate jasper.

jăs'-pĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *iaspis* = Gr. ἴασπις (*iaspis*)=a green-coloured precious stone.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.:* An impure variety of silica (q.v.) of many colours and shades, but opaque even in thin splinters; colouring matters usually sesquioxide of iron and alumina.

"Of divers sorts of *jaspers*, all the East part (by report) are most affected to that which is like the emerauld."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., ch. ix.

2. Marble of a greenish colour, with small red spots. There is an antique jasper with small spots of black and white.

3. A kind of earthenware prepared from pounded spar.

B. *As adj.:* Made of jasper.

¶ *Porcelain jasper:*

1. *Min.:* [JASPER].

2. *Geol.:* Rutley considers that it is an altered argillaceous rock in which no crystallization has taken place. It has been formed by the combustion of adjacent coalseams, or in the proximity of eruptive rocks.

jasper-headed, *a.* Headed or tipped with jasper.

"Take your arrows, *jasper-headed.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

jasper-opal, *s.*

Min.: An impure variety of opal (q.v.), containing oxides of iron, and alumina; mostly of yellow and red colours; opaque; distinguished from jasper by its bright fracture.

* **jăs'-pĕr-ā-tĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *jasper*; *-ated.*] Mixed with or containing particles of jasper.

* **jăs'-pĕr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *jasper*; *-y.*] Like jasper; having the qualities of jasper.

* **jăs-pĭd'-ē-an**, *a.* [Lat. *iaspideus*, from *iaspis* = jasper.] Like jasper; of the nature of or containing jasper.

* **jăs-pĭd'-ē-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *iaspideus.*] The same as JASPIDEAN (q.v.).

* **jăs'-pŏid**, *a.* [Fr. *jaspe* = jasper, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling jasper.

* **jăsp'-ŏ-nўx**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἰασπόνυξ (*iasponux*).]

Min.: The ancient name for jasper-onyx, a jasper marked like the human nail.

jăs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jassus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Cicadellina. They have the hinder coxæ transverse, and the hinder tibiæ with two rows of spines. They are numerous and often elegant in form.

jăs'-sŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Jassidæ (q.v.).

jăt-a-măn'-sĕ, jăt-a-măn'-sĭ, *s.* [An East Indian word.]

Bot.: The native name of *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, the Spikenard of the ancients.

jăt-ĕ-ō-rhĭz'-a, *s.* [Gr. ἰατής (*iatēs*), and ἰατήρ (*iatēr*) = a physician; cf. also ἰατός (*iatos*) = curable, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Menispermaceæ, *Jateorhiza palmata*, or *Cocculus palmatus*, furnishes Columba-root. It is a Mozambique plant.

jăt'-rō-phą, *s.* [Gr. ἰατρός (*iatros*) = a physician, and τροφή (*trophē*) = food, in allusion to the medicinal properties of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. The seeds of *Jatropha glandulifera* yield an oil highly esteemed as a stimulant application in rheumatism and paralysis. Taken internally, they are violently purgative, irritant, and poisonous. Those of *J. multifida* are also purgative, emetic, and poisonous. The expressed oil of *J. glauca* is used in India as an external application in chronic rheumatism and paralysis; the root of *J. officinalis* is given in Brazil in syphilis. *J. manihot*, of Linnæus, is now *Manihot utilissima*; and his *J. purgans, Curcas purgans*; his *J. urens* is *Cnidoscolus quinquelobus.*

jâud, jadd, *s.* [JADE, *s.*] A jade, a mare. (*Scotch.*)

"I heard ane of his gillies bid that auld rudas *jaud* of a gudewife gie ye that."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxix.

jâuk, *v.i.* [JOKE, *v.*] To dally, to trifle. (*Scotch.*)

"And ne'er, tho' out o' sight, to *jauk* or play;
An' oh! be sure to fear the Lord alway!"
Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.

jâuk'-ĭng, *s.* [JAUK, *v.*] Trifling, dallying. (*Scotch.*)

"An' aye she win't, an' aye she swat,
I wat she made nae *jaukin'.*"
Burns: Halloween.

jau-lĭng'-ite (au as ow), *s.* [Named by Zepharovich from its locality, Jauling, Austria; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hyacinth-red resin, resembling amber; hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 1·09 to 1·11.

jaumango (pron. as **zhō-manġ'**), *s.* [Fr. *jaune* = yellow, and *manger* = to eat.] Dutch flummery; a variety of blancmange.

* **jaunçe**, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *jancer.*] [JAUNT, *v.*] To ride hard; to work or drive a horse hard.

"And yet I bear a burden like an ass,
Spur-galled and tired, by *jauncing* Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

jâun'-dĕr, *v.i.* [A freq. form of Scotch *jaunt* = to talk idly.] [JAUNT, *v.*] To go about idly from place to place; to rove about aimlessly. (*Scotch.*)

jâun'-dẽr, *s.* [JAUNDER, *v.*] A roving about idly or aimlessly. (*Scotch.*)

jâun'-dĭçe, jâun'-dĭse, *jaunes, *jaunis, *jaunys, *jawnes, *s.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, **jalne* = yellow; Port. *jalne, jalda*; Sp. *jalde*; from Lat. *galbinus, galbanus* = yellowish; *galbus* = yellow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"He [the Pope] was long before sicke of the yelowe *iaundise*."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, fo. 196.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which disorders the judgment, presenting things in a false colour or light.

"And Jealousy, the *jaundice* of the soul."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 73.

II. *Pathol.:* An affection in which many tissues of the body are stained yellow, particularly the conjunctiva, skin, underneath the finger-nails, the urine, &c. It is caused by the colouring-matter of the bile becoming absorbed into the blood from various morbid conditions of the liver, or the duodenal portion of the intestine, either from mechanical obstruction of the bile, or from suppression. The pulse is slow, with thirst, lassitude, lowness of spirits, white stools, and general debility. The first symptom of recovery is the re-appearance of bile in the stools, after which the yellowness gradually fades away. It is necessary to distinguish between obstruction and suppression. Jaundice is a symptom, and not a disease *per se*, treatment being directed to the restoration of the biliary secretion to its normal channel. In malignant disease, however, this cannot be looked for.

jaundice-berry, *s.*
Bot.: Berberis vulgaris.

jâun'-dĭçe, *jâun'-dĭse, *v.t.* [JAUNDICE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To affect with jaundice.

"*Jaundiced* eyes seem to see all objects yellow."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 2.

2. *Fig.:* To disorder or prejudice the mind or judgment.

¶ Only used now in the pa. par.

jâun'-ẽr, *s.* [JAUNDER, *s.*] Foolish, idle talk. (*Scotch.*)

jaunt (au as a), *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *jancer* = to play tricks with or tease a horse.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander about here and there; to ramble; to rove idly about.

2. To move up and down in a jolting fashion.

3. To take a jaunt or ride on a jaunting-car.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To jolt up and down.

"He was set vpon an vnbroken coult with his face to the horse tayle, and so caused to ride a gallop & *iaunted* till he were breathlesse."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, fo. 127.

jaunt (1) (au as a), *s.* [JAUNT, *v.*]

1. A ramble, an excursion, a short journey, a trip. (Now only used lightly, but by Milton solemnly.)

"Our Saviour, meek and with untroubled mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, though hurried sore,
Hungry and cold betook him to his rest."
Milton: P. R., iv. 402.

2. A jolting movement up and down.

3. A ride on a jaunting-car. (*Irish.*)

jaunt (2) (au as a), *s.* [Fr. *jante.*] The felly of a wheel.

jaunt'-ĭ-lў (au as a), *jant'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jaunty*; *-ly.*] In a jaunty, gay, or airy manner.

jaunt'-ĭ-nẽss (au as a), *jant'-ĭ-nẽss, *jaunt-y-ness, *s.* [Eng. *jaunty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being jaunty; lightness, briskness, sprightliness.

"I felt a certain stiffness in my limbs, which entirely destroyed that *jauntyness* of air I was once master of."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 530.

jaunt'-ĭng (au as a), *pr. par.* or *a.* [JAUNT, *v.*]

jaunting-car, *s.* An Irish vehicle having two seats, back to back, over the wheels, a well in the middle, and a seat for the driver in front.

jaun'-tў (au as a), *jan'-tў, *jaun'-teĕ, *a.* [Eng. *jaunt*; *-y.*] Easy and sprightly in manner; airy, showy, finical; affecting unconcern; self-satisfied.

"We owe most of our *jaunty* fashions now in vogue to some adept beau among them."—*Guardian*, No. 149.

jâup, jâwp, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intrans.:* To dash and rebound as water; to make a noise like water shaken in a close vessel.

B. *Trans.:* To bespatter, as with water or mud.

jâup, jâwp, *s.* [JAUP, *v.*] A jerk of water; a little quantity of water dashed or splashed up.

"Then down ye'll hurl, deil nor ye never rise!
And dash the gumlie *jaups* up to the pouring skies."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

Ja'-vạ, *s.* & *a.* [Native name.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: One of the Sunda Islands. The chief seat of the Dutch power in Southern Asia.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the island described under A.

Java-plum, *s.*
Bot.: Calyptranthes Jambolana.

Ja'-vạn, *a.* [*Java*; with suff. *-an.*] The same as JAVA, B (q.v.).

Javan-rhinoceros, *s.*
Zool.: Rhinoceros sondaicus, or *javanus*. It inhabits Java, the Malay Peninsula, and the Sunderbunds of Bengal, and is smaller than the Indian rhinoceros.

Jav'-ạ-nēse, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Java*; *n* connective, and suff. *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Java.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Java; the language spoken in Java.

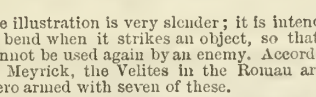
jăv'-ĕl, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bemire, to dirt, to befoul.

jăv'-ĕl, *s.* [JAVEL, *v.*] A wandering, dirty fellow; a tramp.

"These two *javels*
Should render vp a reckning of their trauels."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

jăv'-ę-lĭn, * jăv'-ęl-ĭng, *s.* [O. Fr. *javelin* (m.), *javeline* (f.); Fr. *javeline*; Ital. *giavelina*; Sp. *jabalina*; Bret. *gavlin.* Skeat refers the origin of the word to Irish *gaf, gafa* = a hook, *gabhla* = a spear, a lance, *gabhlan* = a branch, a fork of a tree; Gael. *gobhal* = a fork, *gobhlach* = forked; Welsh, *gafl* = a fork; *gaflach* = a dart, the original meaning being a pointed weapon. Cf. A.S. *gafeluc, gafeloc*; Mid. Eng. *gavelok* = a javelin.]

1. A light spear thrown by the hand, formerly used by horse and foot in ancient warfare. The blade of the uppermost javelin in



ROMAN JAVELINS.

the illustration is very slender; it is intended to bend when it strikes an object, so that it cannot be used again by an enemy. According to Meyrick, the Velites in the Roman army were armed with seven of these.

2. A hunting-spear, about 5½ feet long, having a wooden shaft and an iron head. It is yet used in Europe in hunting the boar, and by many savage nations in ordinary hunting.

"He stood contented with so much, and no more as lay within one fling, or shot of the *javelin* which he lanced himself."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 309.

javelin-bat, *s.*
Zool.: Phyllostoma hastatum, a bat of the vampire family, found on the Amazon. It sucks the blood of horses, cattle, and, when it has opportunity, that of man.

javelin-men, *s. pl.*
Law: Yeomen retained by the sheriff to escort the judge of assize.

javelin-snake, *s.*
Zool.: A snake-like lizard, *Acontias Meleagris*, and the genus Acontias, one of the Scincoidæ.

*** jăv'-ę-lĭn,** *v.t.* [JAVELIN, *s.*] To strike, wound, or pierce with, or, as with a javelin. (*Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien*, 785.)

*** jăv-ę-lĭn-ĭẽr',** *s.* [Eug. *javelin*; *-ier.*] A soldier armed with a javelin.

"The *javeliniers* foremost of all began the fight."
—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 264.

*** jăv-ĕ-lŏt-tĭẽr',** *s.* [O. Fr., from *javelot* = a javelin.] The same as JAVELINIER (q.v.).

jâw (I), *châw, *chew, *jawe, *jowe, *geowe, *s.* [From the verb to *chaw* or *chew* (q.v.); Dan. *kiæve* = a jaw; O. Dut. *kauwe* = the jaw of a fish, *kouwe* = the cavity of the mouth; Dut. *kaauwen* = to chew.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"His feeble *jawes* and hollowe voyce could make
None other sounde."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

2. *Fig.:* Coarse raillery, abuse, impudent language, wrangling. (*Vulgar.*)

"Stop your *jaw* about him."—*H. Kingsley: G. Hamelyn*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* One of the maxillæ, or mandibles. One of two bones of the lower part of the face. The lower jaw is the thickest and strongest bone of the face, and moves on the rest of the skull by condyles. It is shaped like an inverted arch, bent forwards in from itself. It has a middle and horizontal part, with two rami or ascending branches. The superior or alveolar portion of it is hollowed out, so as to constitute sockets for the lower range of teeth. The upper jaw, or superior maxilla, consists inferiorly of a thick ridge, the alveolar process, and the sockets or alveoli for the teeth of the upper jaw.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) One of two opposing members capable of being moved towards and from one another, as the jaws, cheek, chaps, chops, or mouth of a vice or wrench.

(2) The cheeks of a stone or ore-crusher, one of which is moved relatively to the other, so as to break the material fed between them.

(3) The opposed portions of a shearing-machine or punch, which, by moving past each other, cut the bar or sheet of metal placed between them.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) One of the forked end of a boom or gaff, which partially embraces the mast. The branches of the jaw are called horns, and are united by the jaw-rope.

(2) The space in the shell of a tackle-block occupied by the sheave.

4. *Railway:* The guard-plates in which the axle-boxes of railway-carriages play vertically as the springs yield and recoil; the housings or pedestals.

jaw-bone, *s.* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are set.

jaw-box, *s.* The same as JAW-HOLE (q.v.).

jaw-breaker, *s.* A ludicrous term for a word many-syllabled or very difficult to pronounce.

jaw-foot, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sink; a place into which dirty water is throwu.

2. *Zool.:* [FOOT-JAWS, MAXILLIPEDES.].

jaw-lever, *s.* A veterinary instrument for opening the mouths of animals for the administration of medicine.

jaw-rope, *s.*
Naut.: A rope attached to the jaws of a gaff to prevent its coming off the mast.

jaw-tooth, *s.* A molar, a grinder.

jaw-wedge, *s.* A wedge to tighten the axle-box in the jaw or guard of a railway car-truck. (*American.*)

jâw (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wave; a quantity of water or other liquid.

jâw, *v.i.* & *t.* [JAW (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To gossip, to chatter, to scold; to use impudent or abusive language. (*Vulgar.*)

B. *Trans.:* To abuse; to use impudent or offensive language to. (*Vulgar.*)

jâw (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [JAW (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pour out; to dash out rapidly, as water or other liquid.

B. *Intrans.:* To gush or pour out rapidly.

"A naked craig wi' a burn *jawing* ower't."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

jâwed, *a.* [Eng. *jaw* (1); *-ed.*]

1. Having jaws.

2. Principally in composition, with words denoting the condition of the jaws: as, lantern-*jawed*, long-*jawed*.

jâw'-fâll-ẹn, *a.* [Eng. *jaw*, and *fallen* (q.v.).]

1. Depressed in spirits; depressed, chapfallen. (*Fuller.*)

2. Astonished, open-mouthed. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 54.)

jāy, ***iay,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *jay, gay, gai* = a jay (Mod. Fr. *geai*); Prov. *gai, jai*; Sp. *gayo* = a jay; *gaya* = a magpie; Port. *gaio*. Of Teutonic origin. Named from the gay colors of the bird; cf. Eng. *gay*.]

Ord. Lang.: A greenhorn; a raw countryman; an outlandish person; a poor actor. Also used derisively as *adj.:* a *jay* town, a *jay* show, &c. (*Slang.*)

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* *Garrulus glandarius*, a species of Corvidæ, of a vinous-red color; the back pale gray; the rump and upper tail coverts white; the tail black or gray, with bluish-gray bars; the wing coverts light gray, in the median series light gray inclining to chestnut; the bastard wing or primary coverts barred with black or bright cobalt blue; head with an erectile crest; forehead white, streaked with black. Length about thirteen inches. It is a beautiful bird, but attacks peas and other garden crops, to which it is very destructive, especially in the vicinity of woods and forests. It also eats worms, larvæ, and snails. It is often kept as a cage-bird. The common blue jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*, is found over a large part of North America. The Green Jay of America is *Xanthura luxuosa*. The long-tailed blue jays are also arranged under Xanthura, though they have not the yellow tail which the generic name suggests.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Garrulinæ. They are less in size, and have a less robust structure, and shorter and more rounded wings and brighter plumage than the typical crows. Feet formed for grasping; lateral toes unequal.

* **jāy'-ĕt,** *s.* [Jet (1), *s.*]

jāy'-hâwk-ẽr, *s.*

1. *U. S. Hist.:* One of the freebooters during the free-soil troubles in Kansas and the early part of the Civil War.

2. A large spider or (American) tarantula. (*Western U. S.*)

* **jā'-zĕl,** *s.* [Cf. Sp. *azul*, Eng. *azure*.]

Min.: A precious stone of an azure colour.

* **jā'-zẽr-ạnt,** * **jaz-er-ine,** * **jess-er-aunt,** *s.* [O.Fr. *jazerant, jazerenc*; Sp. *jacerina*; Port. *jazzerina*; Ital. *ghiazzerino*, from O. Sp. *jazarino* = algerine, from Arab. *jazâir* = Algiers.]

Old Arm.: A jacket strengthened by small plates of metal. It was formed by overlapping pieces of steel, fastened by one edge upon canvas, which was coated over with velvet or cloth; it was, in fact, a method of quilting or padding a dress with metal internally, to make it sword and dagger proof, without being visible to the eye. The pieces of metal were generally small, and allowed flexibility, by being fastened down by one side only. The jazeraut was much worn by Italian nobles during the troublous period of the middle ages. It was also worn by the peasantry of the English border as a defence in their skirmishes with the mosstroopers.

jĕal'-oŭs, * **jal-ous,** * **gel-us,** * **jel-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *jalous*, from Low Lat. *zelosus* = full of zeal; Lat. *zelotes* = one who is jealous, from *zelus* = Gr. ζῆλος (*zēlos*) = zeal; Fr. *jaloux*; Ital. *geloso, zeloso*; Sp. *zeloso*, from Fr. *zèle*; Ital. & Sp. *zelo* = zeal.]

1. Suspicious in love; uneasy in mind through fear or belief that the love or affections which one believes to belong to or hopes to gain for one's self have been or may be transferred to another; apprehensive of or pained by rivalry.

"The *jealous* lover swore over his wine at a tavern that he would stab the villain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Jealously cautious, or watchful against dishonor; extremely solicitous for the honor of another.

"I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of Hosts."—1 *Kings* xix. 10.

3. Suspiciously fearful or doubtful; looking with suspicion.

"If we love glory, we are *jealous* of partners."—*Burke: On the Policy of the Allies.*

4. Suspiciously vigilant.

¶ We are *jealous* of what is our own; we are *envious* of what is another's. *Jealousy* fears to lose what it has; *envy* is pained at seeing what another has. Princes are *jealous* of their authority; subjects are *jealous* of their rights; courtiers are *envious* of those in favor. *Jealousy* is a noble or ignoble passion according to the object; in the former case it is emulation sharpened by fear; in the latter case it is greediness stimulated by fear: *envy* is always a base passion, having the worst passions in its train.

† **jĕal'-oŭs,** *v.i.* or *t.* [Jealous, *a.*] To suspect; to be suspicious; to guess.

"This unwonted coldness is more to be *jealoused*."—*The Great Bastard* (1689).

* **jĕal'-oŭs-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *jealous*; *-hood.*] Jealousy. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 4.)

jĕal'-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *jealous*; *-ly.*] In a jealous manner; with jealousy or suspicion; suspiciously; with jealous care; zealously.

"He had always hoped that her majesty's safety should be *jealously* preserved."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift* (an. 1589).

* **jĕal'-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *jealous*; *-ness.*] The quality, condition, or state of being jealous; jealousy.

"Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and *jealousness* of too many."—*Eikon Basilike.*

jĕal'-oŭs-ỹ, * **gel-es-ie,** * **jal-ou-sie,** * **jeal-ous-ie,** * **jeal-ous-ye,** * **jel-ous-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *jalousie*, from *jaloux* = jealous; Ital. & Port. *jelosia.*]

1. The quality or state of being jealous; suspicion in love; apprehension in rivalry.

"As envy pines at good possess'd
So *jealousy* looks forth distress'd,
On good that seems approaching."
Cowper: Friendship.

2. Suspicious fear; enviousness of the success of another.

"The false archangel . . . casts between
Ambiguous words and *jealousies*, to sound
Or taint integrity."
Milton: P. L., v. 703.

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or anxiety.

Jēames, *s.* [See def.] A footman; a flunkey; from the commoness of the name James. (*Colloquial.*)

jeăn, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *Genoa.*]

Fabric:

1. A twilled, undressed cloth, having a cotton chain and woollen filling.

2. A kind of twilled cotton goods, striped or white. Satin jean has a different twill, which gives it a smooth glossy surface.

jĕarş, jĕerş, *s.* [Gear.]

Naut.: A fourfold tackle by which a lower yard is swayed or struck. The upper block of this purchase usually hangs from the trestle-trees.

* **jēat,** *s.* [Jet (1), *s.*]

* **Jĕd'-dart,** *a.* [From *Jedburgh*, in the south of Scotland.] (See the compound.)

* **Jeddart-justice,** *s.* A kind of lyneh law known at Jedburgh in "the good old times." The practice was to hang a man first and try the question of his guilt or innocence afterwards. [Justice, *s.*, ¶ (9).]

jĕd'-dĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

jedding-axe, *s.* A stone-mason's tool. It has one flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the required form. A cavil.

jĕdġe, *s.* [Perhaps a corruption of *judge.*] A gauge or standard. (*Scotch.*)

jedge-and-warrant, *s.* A warrant or authority given to a dean of guild to repair or rebuild a dilapidated or ruinous tenement according to plan.

jēe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Gee.]

jēel, *s.* A shallow lake or morass. (*East Indies.*)

jēer, * **goare,** * **jeere,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers it to Dut. *gekscheeren, scheeren* = to mock, to jeer, from the phrase, *den gek scheeren* = to shear the fool. Others derive it from Fr. *girer*; Ital. *girare*, from Lat. *gyro* = to turn in a circle.]

A. *Intrans.:* To scoff, to flout; to make a mock of a person or thing; to deride.

"Friend Tortoise, quoth the *jeering* Hare,
Your burden's more than you can bear."
Lloyd: Hare & Tortoise.

B. *Trans.:* To mock, to deride, to scoff at, to make a mock of.

"*If* we cannot *jeere* them, we *jeere* ourselves."
Ben Jonson: Staple of Newes, iv. 1.

jēer (1), *s.* [Jeer, *v.*] A scoff, a flout, a taunt, mockery, diversion.

"But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his gibes and his *jeers*."
Swift: Grand Question.

* **jēer** (2), *s.* [Gear.]

jēer'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jeer*; *-er.*] One who jeers or mocks; a mocker; a scoffer.

"There you named the famous *jeerer*,
That ever jeered in Rome or Athens."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour, v. 1.

jēer'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Jeer, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mocking or scoffing; mockery, derision, jeers.

"But he gravely spake and answered
To their *jeering* and their jesting."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xxi.

jēer'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *jeering*; *-ly.*] In a jeering, scoffing manner; with jeers; in scoff; in mockery.

jĕf'-fẽr-ĭs-īte, *s.* [Named by Brush after W. W. Jefferis; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mica-like mineral, which exfoliates remarkably when heated to 300°. Composition essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia. Occurs in veins in serpentine at Westchester, Pennsylvania.

jĕf-fẽr-sō'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States; born April 2, 1743; died July 4, 1826.]

Bot.: A genus of Berberidaceæ. The only known species, *Jeffersonia diphylla*, is the Rheumatism-root of the United States.

Jĕf-fẽr-sō'-nĭ-ạn, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson (see Jeffersonia), the party he represented, or the theories he upheld.

B. *As subst.:* A supporter of Jefferson or of his principles; a Democrat. (*U. S.*)

jĕf'-fẽr-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Keating and Vanuxem after Jefferson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A greenish-black mineral, occurring in large crystals, with the angles mostly rounded, as if corroded. Sp. gr., 3·36. It is a variety of augite (q.v.), containing lime, iron, manganese, and zinc. Found in New Jersey.

jĕf'-frĕ-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Jewreinowite.]

jĕg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A templet or gauge, one of several, for verifying shapes of parts in gun and gun-stock making.

je-had, *s.* [Jihad.]

Jĕ-hō'-vạh, *s.* [Heb. יְהוָה (*Yehovah*) (Def.); Gr. Ἰαῶ (*Iaō*), Ἰευώ (*Ieuō*), Ἰαού (*Iaou*), Ἀιά (*Aia*), Ἰαβέ (*Iabe*).]

Scrip.: The most sacred of the names given in the Old Testament to the Supreme Being, regarded also as the God specially of the Jewish people. So holy was the name deemed that the Jews were afraid to allow it to escape their lips, and therefore took means intentionally to mispronounce it by altering its vowel points to those of Adonai, or, when the two occur together, of Elohim, less sacred names for God. This superstitious practice arose from their having misinterpreted such passages as Deut. xxviii. 58; Lev. xxiv. 11, 15, 16; Exod. xx. 7. What the real vowel points, and consequently the proper pronunciation, should be is now doubtful. Many critics contend for יְהֹוִה (*Yahveh*), some for יַהְוֶה (*Yahvah*), and some for יַהֲוֶה (*Yahavoh*), &c. It is generally derived from הָוָה (*havah*), an old form of הָיָה (*haiah*) = He is. The import of the name is explained in Exod. iii. 14, "I am that I am," or "I am," thus predicating self-existence or existence in a sense in which it can be applied to no created being. In Exod. vi. 3 we read that God appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but was not known to them by the name Jehovah. The meaning may

have been that the patriarchs did not properly realize the depth of meaning in the name, for the word occurs in Gen. xiv. 22, xxvi. 22, xxviii. 16. Elohim stands for God as the creator and ruler of the universe (Gen. i. 1); Jehovah as a being standing in the most intimate relation to the Jewish people as their theocratic ruler and God (Psalm cxxxv. 4), as supreme above all gods (verse 5), the First and the Last (Isa. xli. 4), nay the only true God (xliv. 5, 8). In studying these passages, be it observed that where there is the word Jehovah our translators have spelled Lord with capital letters. It has been suggested that the name Jehovah was of Phœnician origin, and that it made way among the Israelites slowly to the age of Samuel, and then with greater rapidity. Movers connects it with the Phœnician *Iao* = the Sun-god in the several seasons, and especially in autumn, as well as with the Chaldean *Iao* = the Intelligent light.

Jĕ-hō'-vĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Jehov(ah)*; *-ist.*]

Biblical criticism:

* 1. One who maintained that no alteration had been made in the vowel points of Jehovah. (Opposed to the Adonists, who held that the vowel points of Jehovah are those of Adonai. [JEHOVAH.]

2. The writer of the Pentateuch, &c., who habitually used the name Jehovah as distinguished from the Elohist, who employed the term Elohim. [ELOHIST, EXODUS, GENESIS.] Colenso recognizes two Jehovists in the book of Genesis.

"And accordingly I have given reasons for concluding that Genesis xiv. belongs to a *Jehovistic* writer (the second *Jehovist*)."—*Colenso: Pentateuch*, pt. iii., p. 6.

Jĕ-hō-vĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Jehovist*; *-ic.*]

Bib. criticism: A term used regarding portions of the Pentateuch in which the name of God habitually employed is Jehovah (q.v.). [ELOHIST.]

¶ For extract, see JEHOVIST.

jē'-hū, *s.* [From the name of Jehu, son of Nimshi, see 2 Kings ix. 20.] A coachman, a driver; one fond of driving. (*Slang.*)

jēis'-tĭe-cor, jŭs'-tĭ-cōat, *s.* [Fr. *juste au corps* = close to the body.] A jacket or waistcoat without sleeves.

"To see a gold-laced *jeistecor* in the Ha' garden so late at e'en."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

jĕ-jûne', *a.* [Lat. *jejunus* = fasting, hungry, dry, barren.]

* 1. Poor, thin, weak; wanting in substance.

"Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile; the melting sheweth that it is not *jejune*, or scarce in spirit."—*Bacon.*

2. Bare, meagre, dry; devoid of interest or life. (Applied especially to literary productions.)

"Till farce itself, most mournfully *jejune*,
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune."
Cowper: Retirement, 711.

† **jĕ-jûne'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *jejune*; *-ly.*] In a jejune, dry, barren, or meagre manner.

"We discourse *jejunely*, and falsely, and unprofitably."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar.* (Pref.)

jĕ-jûne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jejune*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being jejune; thinness, attenuation.

"The *jejuneness* or extream comminution of spirits."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 709.

2. Dryness, barrenness, insipidity; absence of interest or life.

* **jĕ-jûn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *jejun(e)*; *-ity.*] The same as JEJUNENESS (q.v.).

"Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 261.

jĕ-jûn'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *jejunus* = hungry, empty.]

Anat.: The second portion of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum. It is thicker than the rest of the intestine, and, from containing more mucous membrane, has a pinky tinge. It forms two-fifths of the small intestine, and is surrounded above and at the sides by the colon, and is kept in position by the mesentery, which connects it with the posterior wall of the abdomen.

jĕl'-ĕr-ăng, *s.* [Javanese name.]

Zool.: Javan Squirrel, *Sciurus Javanensis* or *bicolor*, a handsome squirrel, found in Java, part of India, and Cochin China. Length, almost two feet. (*Wood: Nat. Hist.*)

jĕl'-lĕtt-īte, *s.* [Named after M. Jellet, one of its describers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A lime-iron garnet, grouped by Dana with his Andradite (q.v.). It occurs in globular forms, with crystalline exterior, and also lining cracks, in an asbestos enclosed in an indurated talcose schist among the debris of the moraine of the Findelen glacier, and in several other Swiss localities *in situ*. Colour, various shades of green and yellowish-green.

jĕl'-lĭĕd, *a.* [Eng. *jelly*; *-ed.*] Brought to the state or consistency of a jelly.

"The *jellied* philtre of her lips." *Cleveland.*

jĕl'-lŏped, *a.* [JOWLOPPED.]

Her.: A term applied to the comb and gills of a cock when of a tincture different to the body.

jĕl'-lў, * **jĕl'-lў,** *s.* [Fr. *gelée* = a frost, jelly; properly the fem. of *gelé*, pa. par. of *geler* = to freeze, to congeal, from Lat. *gelo* = to congeal; *gelu* = frost.]

1. Anything brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity; a transparent substance obtained by decoction from animal substances.

"And for close of all a *jelly* made of the bones of beef."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Feb. 12, 1682.

2. A sweetmeat obtained by boiling the juice of fruit with sugar.

jelly-bag, *s.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

jelly-fish, *s.*

Zool.: The popular name of the Medusas, the typical forms of which, when lying on the sea-sand, look like a mass of jelly. [ACALEPHÆ, MEDUSA.]

jĕl'-lў, *v.i.* [JELLY, *s.*] To become jelly; to come to the state or consistency of jelly.

jĕm'-ĭ-dar, jĕm'-ma-dar, *s.* [Hind. *jâmadar* = the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer; *jâma* = clothes.] In the Anglo-Indian army an officer ranking with a lieutenant in the English army.

jem'-mĭ-nĕss (e as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *jemmy*, a.; *-ness.*] Spruceness, neatness. (*Slang.*)

jem'-mў (e as ĭ), *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *geminy.*] Spruce, neat. (*Slang.*)

jem'-mў (e as ĭ), *s.* [From the proper name *James.*]

1. A short, stout crowbar, used by housebreakers.

2. A sheep's head.

3. A species of Scotch woollen cloth.

jĕn'-ĭte (j as y), *s.* [YENITE.]

jĕnk'-ĭns-ĭte, *s.* [Named by Shepard after J. Jenkins, of Monroe; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HYDROPHITE (q.v.), but occurs as a fibrous encrustation on magnetite, in Orange Co., New York, U.S.A. (*Dana.*)

jĕn'-nĕt, ĝĕn'-nĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *genette*, from Sp. *ginete* = a nag.] A small Spanish horse.

"Spanish *jennets* were regarded as the finest chargers, and were imported for purposes of pageantry and war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

jĕn'-nĕt-ĭng, * **ĝĭn'-nĭt-ĭng,** * **jĕn'-ĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of early apple.

"The hastie kind or *jenitings*, continue nothing so long as those that bear and ripen later."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xliv.

jen'-nў (e as ĭ) (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *ginny*, a dimin. of *gin* = engine, influenced by the proper name.] [SPINNING-JENNY.]

jĕn'-nў (e as ĭ) (2), *s.* [A familiar form of Eng. *Jane* (q.v.).] A popular name for a female ass. [Cf. JACK (1), *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

jenny-ass, *s.* A female ass.

jĕnt'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The Blue Chub, a species of Leuciscus, found in the Danube.

jēnzsch'-īte (j as y), *s.* [Named after G. Jenzsch, who announced it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A supposed form of opal-silica with sp. gr. 2·6. The kinds included are varieties of white cacholong (q.v.). From various localities; generally associated with chalcedony (q.v.), and probably resulting from its alteration.

* **jĕo-fāil',** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *j'ai failli* = I have failed.]

Law: An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; an acknowledgement of a mistake or oversight.

¶ *Statues of jeofail:* The statues of amendment whereby slips and mistakes in legal proceedings are rectified under certain circumstances.

* **jĕop'-ard,** * **jeop-ard-en,** *v.t.* [JEOPARDY.] To put in jeopardy, danger, or hazard; to expose to risk, loss, or injury; to jeopardize.

"I am content (quoth Alexander) to *jeopard* the horse."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 561.

jĕop'-ard-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *jeopard*; *-er.*] One who jeopards or puts in jeopardy.

* **jĕop'-ard-īse,** *s.* [Eng. *jeopard*; *-ise.*] The hazard of a die.

"But God wold I had ones or twise
Icond, and kuow the *ieopardise*."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 666.

jĕop'-ard-īze, *v.t.* [JEOPARDISE.] To jeopard; to put in jeopardy; to risk, to hazard.

* **jĕop'-ard-lĕss,** * **jeo-perd-les,** * **jeo-perd-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *jeopard*; *-less.*] Free from risk or danger; safe.

"Rather had I haue in you that, whiche is of lesse perfectiou, so that it bee *ieoperdiesse*."—*Udal: 1 Corinth.* vii.

jĕop'-ard-oŭs, * **jeopardeous,** *a.* [Eng. *jeopard(y)*; *-ous.*] Hazardous, risky, dangerous.

"This his goodly, valiant, and *jeopardous* enterprise was represented with advantage by the Duke of Norfolk to the king."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

jĕop'-ard-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jeopardous*; *-ly.*] In a jeopardous manner; with risk or danger.

jĕop'-ard-ў, * **jeop-ar-die,** * **jep-ar-dye,** * **jop-ard,** * **jub-ar-dy,** * **jup-ar-tie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jeu parti* = a divided game, from Lat. *jocus partitus* = an alternative; *jocus* = a jest, a game, and *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide.] Exposure to danger, loss, or injury; risk, hazard, danger, peril.

"When America was free
From battle and from *jeopardy*."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

* **jĕop'-ard-ў,** *v.t.* [JEOPARDY, *s.*] To risk, to hazard, to jeopardize. (*Thackeray.*)

jĕr-bō'-ą, *s.* [Arab. *yerboa*, *yerbüa.*]

Zool.: *Dipus ægyptius*, a rodent mammal, with a body about six inches long and a tail about eight, occurriug in Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, and some other parts of Western Asia. They are lively little creatures, forming sociecties in the desert, feeding on its scanty vegetation, and living in underground galleries. When the jerboa desires to advance rapidly it does so by a series of leaps, which make it seem like a winged thing.

jĕr-ēed', **jĕr-îd',** *s.* [Persian & Turkish.] A wooden javelin, about five feet long, used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

"Who, like them, flung the *jereed* carelessly, but not like them to the mark."—*Moore: Paradise & the Peri.* (Note.)

jĕ-rĕ-mī'-ăd, *s.* [From Jeremia(h) (q.v.), and suff. *-ad.*] A lamentation in the plaintive style of the prophet Jeremiah. [LAMENTATIONS.]

Jĕr-ĕ-mī'-ąh, *s.* [Heb. יִרְמְיָהוּ (*Yermeahu*), יִרְמְיָה (*Yirmeah*) = the appointed of the Lord, (*Gesenius*), or the Lord throws (*Carpzov* and *Hengstenberg*); Gr. Ἱερεμίας (*Ieremias*).]

Script. Biography: The name of eight men mentioned in the Old Testament, the only very notable one being Jeremiah the prophet. He was of priestly descent, and born or resident at Anathoth, about three miles N.N.E. from Jerusalem. His father's name was Hilkiah. When called to the prophetic office, in the thirteenth year of King Josiah, B.C. 629 or 625, he calls himself a child. His prophetic life spanned the eleventh of King Zedekiah, about B.C. 588, a period of thirty-seven or forty-one years. Of intense nervous sensibility, gentle, and compassionate, he seemed more naturally adapted for retirement and contemplation than for an active life, yet under the constraining sense of duty he faced hostile kings, nobles, or common people, suffered imprisonment more than once, and was at times in imminent danger of death. At that time Judah found itself between two powerful kingdoms, Babylon on the east and Egypt on the south. Josiah espoused the Babylonian alliance, and lost his life fighting against the Egyptians. Jeremiah also was

on the Babylonian side, and, when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, Jeremiah was treated with kindness by the conqueror, being offered the option of an honourable position in Babylon or permission to remain in his own land. Jeremiah elected to stay, and found Gedaliah appointed ruler by the Chaldeans. On the murder of that governor the assassins and their sympathisers fled to Egypt, taking Jeremiah with them. Tradition says that he was put to death in Egypt for preaching against idolatry. He wrote two Old Testament books, the prophecies of Jeremiah and the Lamentations. Many rationalistic critics attribute to him also the book of Deuteronomy.

¶ *The Prophecies of Jeremiah:*

Script. Canon: One of the Canonical books of the Old Testament, the second of the greater prophets. The several predictions are not in chronological order, though it is believed by some critics that an arrangement of another character is discernible. A certain plaintive air runs through the book, deepening as the trials of the seer increase. There is not the same energy or rhythm as in Isaiah. There are resemblances in the language to that of Deuteronomy—Aramaic expressions abound in the work. The concluding chapter, an historical one, is evidently from another hand—the Hebrew and Septuagint differ considerably. Jeremiah xxxi. 15 is quoted in the New Testament in Matt. ii. 18, and Jer. xxxi. 31–34 in Heb. viii. 8–12. The quotation from Jeremy the prophet in Matt. xxvii. 9 is now found only in Zech. xi. 12, 13.

jĕr'-fâl-cŏn (*l* silent), *s.* [GYRFALCON.]

* **jĕrgue,** * **jĕrque** (**que** as **k**), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; possibly connected with Fr. *chercher* = to search.] To search, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

* **jĕr'-guĕr,** * **jĕr'-quĕr** (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Eng. *jergu(e); -er.*] An officer of the customs whose duty it is to search vessels for unentered goods.

Jĕr'-ĭ-chō, *s.* [Heb. יְרִיחוֹ (*Yericho*), יְרֵחוֹ (*Yerecho*), יְרִיחֹה (*Yerichoh*)=place of fragrance, from רוּחַ (*ruach*) = to smell; Gr. Ἱεριχώ (*Yerichō*).]

Scrip. Geog.: A city situated in the valley west of the Jordan, opposite to where the Israelites crossed.

JERICHO ROSE.

Jericho-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Anastatica hierochuntica.* It is not a rose but a crucifer. [ANASTATICA.]

Jericho sun-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cinnyris osea,* a sun-bird found at Jericho and in other parts of Palestine.

* **jĕr-id',** *s.* [JEREED.]

jĕrk (1), * **gerke,** * **jerke,** * **yerk,** *v. t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; according to Skeat the same as Mid. Eng. *gird* = to strike; A.S. *gyrd, gierd* = a rod; Eng. *yard.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust with a sudden motion; to pull, push, or thrust shortly and sharply; to shake.

"Is't not sweete pride, when men their crownes must shade,
With that which *jerks* the hams of every jade."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 5.

2. To throw with a sharp, sudden action: as, To *jerk* a stone or ball.

B. *Intrans.:* To move with a sudden motion or start; to start.

jĕrk (2), *v.t.* [S. Amer. *charqui.*] [JERKED-BEEF.] To cut into long pieces, as beef, and dry it in the sun.

* **jĕrk** (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To greet; to salute. (*Dryden: Juvenal,* viii.)]

jĕrk, *s.* [JERK (1), *v.*]

1. A sharp sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a jolt, a shake. (*Cowper: Task,* iv. 62.)

2. A smart blow.

"He must take his mother to define,
How manie *jerks* she would his breech should line."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 4.

3. A sudden spring or start; a short sharp leap or bound.

"Instead of easy flapping side-ways, it swims by rapid, brisk *jerks,* the quite contrary way."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. viii., ch. vi.

jĕrked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [S. Amer. *charqui* = jerked-beef.] [JERK (2), *v.*]

jerked-beef, *s.* Beef cut into thin slices and dried in the sun to preserve it. [CHARQUI.]

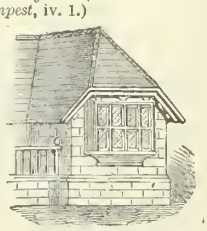
jĕrk'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jerk* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who jerks.

* **jĕrk'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [JEROUER.]

jĕrk'-ĭn (1), *s.* [A dimin. from Dut. *jurk* = a frock.] A short coat or jacket; a close waistcoat. (*Shakesp.: Tempest,* iv. 1.)

jerkin-head, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to the end of a roof when intermediate in shape between a gable and a hip.



JERKIN-HEAD.

jĕrk'-ĭn (2), *s.* [A contract. of *gyrfalcon* (q.v.).]

jĕrk'-ĭn (3), *s.* [GHERKIN.]

jĕrk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [JERK (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of throwing, thrusting, or pushing with a jerk.

jĕrk'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *jerking; -ly.*] In a jerking manner; with jerks.

jĕrk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *jerk* (1); *-y.*] Moving or advancing by jerks or fits and starts.

jĕr-ŏn'-ȳ-mīte, *s.* [HIERONYMITE.]

jĕr-ō-pî'-ğĭ-ą, jĕr-ụ-pî'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [GEROPIGIA.]

* **jerque,** *v.t.* [JERGUE.]

* **jerquer,** *s.* [JERGUER.]

jĕr-rĕed', jer-rid, *s.* [JEREED.]

jĕr'-rȳ, *s.* [A contemptuous abbreviation of Jeremiah, originating probably after the Restoration, in ridicule of the Puritans, among whom the use of Old Testament names was common; cf. Jeremiad. The use of the term in the building trade, it is said, arose in Liverpool, when the northern suburb was being built, shortly after the passing of the Beerhouse Act, in 1830.] [JERRY-SHOP.]

jerry-builder, *s.* A speculative builder of houses of the lowest kind, the materials employed being of the commonest description.

jerry-built, *a.* Unsubstantially built; constructed hastily and of bad materials.

"Two lumps of plaster fall from the roof of the *jerry-built* palace; then the curse begins to work."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 15, 1884.

jerry-shop, *s.* A beerhouse, so called on account of its inferiority to a fully-licensed house. [TOM-AND-JERRY.]

jĕr'-rȳ-măn-dĕr, *v.t.* [GERRYMANDER.]

jĕr'-şey, *s.* [From the island of that name.]

1. Fine yarn wool.

2. Combed wool; the finest wool separated from the rest.

3. A close-fitting woollen shirt worn in rowing, &c. [GUERNSEY.]

Jersey-livelong, *s.*

Bot.: *Gnaphalium luteo-album.*

Jersey-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus Inops.*

Jersey star-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Centaurea aspera* or *Isnardi,* a rare British plant, found in Guernsey rather than in Jersey.

Jersey-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Centaurea Isnardi.*

Jĕ-rû'-są-lĕm (1), *s.* & *a.* [Heb. יְרוּשָׁלַם and יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (both transliterated *Yerushalaim*)=the well-known sacred city, the capital of Palestine.] (See etym. & compounds.)

Jerusalem-cross, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis chalcedonica.*

Jerusalem-pony, *s.* An ass.

Jerusalem-sage, *s.*

Bot.: *Phlomis fruticosa.*

Jerusalem-star, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Tragopogon porrifolius;* (2) *Cerastium omentosum.*

Jerusalem-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Parkinsonia aculeata.*

jĕ-rû'-są-lĕm (2), *s.* [A corruption of Ital. *girasole*=the sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*).] (See the compound.)

jerusalem-artichoke, *s.* [ARTICHOKE.]

jĕr'-vĭc, *a.* [Eng. *jerv(ine); -ic.*] (See the compound.)

jervic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12}{\cdot}2H_2O$. An acid extracted from white hellebore by Weppen, in 1872. It requires 100 parts of water for solution at the ordinary temperature, and a little less of boiling alcohol. It is decidedly acid, and forms crystallizable salts, containing four equivalents of metal.

jĕr'-vĭn, jĕr'-vĭne, *s.* [Sp. *jerv(a)* = the poison of *Veratrum album; -in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{46}N_2O_3{\cdot}2H_2O$. An alkaloid discovered by E. Simon in the root of white hellebore (*Veratrum album*), in which it exists together with veratrine. To obtain it, the alcoholic extract of the powdered root is mixed with dilute hydrochloric acid, and sodium carbouate added. The resulting precipitate is separated by filtration, dissolved in alcohol, decolorised with charcoal, and the alcohol removed by distillation. The solid residue obtained is a mixture of jervine and veratrine, the latter being uncrystallizable, may be entirely removed by submitting it to pressure; or the residue may be treated with dilute sulphuric acid, which takes up the veratrine sulphate, and leaves the jervine sulphate. When pure, it is colourless, odourless, and tasteless, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, and sparingly so in ammonia. Its most characteristic reaction is said to be with strong sulphuric acid, which colours it first yellow, then green. With acids it yields salts which are all very soluble.

jĕss, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *jects,* or *gects,* from *jecter;* Lat. *jacto* = to throw.]

I. A short strap of leather with which hawks were tied by the leg, and to which the leash was attached.

"The pomp and flutter of brave falconry,
The bells, the *jesses,* and bright scarlet hood."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

2. A ribbon hanging down from a garland or crown in falconry.

jĕs'-są-mĭne, *s.* [JASMINE.]

* **jĕs'-są-mȳ,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *jessamine* (q.v.).] A fop, from the fops' habit of wearing sprigs of jessamine in their buttou-holes.

jĕss'-ąnt, *a.* [A corrupt. of *issuant* (q.v.).]

Her.: A term used to express the shooting forth or springing up of vegetables.

jessant-de-lis, *s.*

Her.: A term applied to the head of a leopard having a fleur-de-lis passing through it.

Jĕs'-sĕ, *s.* [See def.] A large brass candlestick, branched with many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from its resemblance to the genealogical-tree of Jesse, the father of David, a picture of which used to be hung up in churches. The idea of representing Our Lord's genealogy under the semblance of a vine arose probably from the passage in Isaiah xi. 1.

Jesse-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window of which the tracery and glazing represent a genealogical-tree of Jesse. There is a famous one at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire.

jĕssed, *a.* [Eng. *jess; -ed.*]

Her.: Having jesses on. (Said of a hawk.)

* **jĕs'-sĕr-ąunt,** *s.* [JAZERANT.]

jĕst, * **gest,** * **geste,** *s.* [O.Fr. *geste*; from Lat. *gesta(res)* = (a thing) done, from *gestus,* pa. par. of *gero* = to carry out, to do.] [GEST.]

*1. A story, a tale.

*2. An exploit, a deed, an achievement.

3. A joke; something ludicrous said or done to provoke mirth.

"Too bitter is thy *jest*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

4. The object of laughter or mirth; a laughing-stock.

"The earnest of each was the *jest* of the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*5. A masque; a masquerade.

6. The contrary to earnest or seriousness.

"'Tis no *jest* that I do hate thee."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ *In jest:* As a jest or joke; not seriously or in earnest.

***jest-monger,** *s.* A jester, a joker; one fond of or given to jesting.

jĕst, *v.i. & t.* [JEST, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To joke; to utter jests; to provoke mirth by ludicrous actions or words; to make game.

"He must observe their mood on whom he *jests*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

*2. To play a part in a masque or masquerade.

3. To make light, to laugh.

"He *jests* at scars that never felt a wound."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To utter in jest; to say jestingly.

2. To make a jest or joke on; to make game of.

¶ One *jests* in order to make others laugh; one *jokes* in order to please one's self. The *jest* is directed at the object; the *joke* is practised with the person or on the person. One attempts to make a thing laughable or ridiculous by *jesting* about it, or treating it in a *jesting* manner; one attempts to excite good humour in others, or indulge it in one's self, by *joking* with them. To make *game* of is applicable only to persons; to make a *sport* of, or *sport* with, is applied to objects in general. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***jĕst-eĕ',** *s.* [Eng. *jest; -ee.*] A person on whom a jest is made; a butt.

"The jester and *jestee*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 55.

jĕst'-ẽr, ***gest-our,** *s.* [Eng. *jest; -er.*]

*1. A professional story-teller.

2. One who jests or jokes; a merry fellow.

3. A buffoon; a person retained by persons of high rank to make sport for them and their friends. The jester wore a motley or particoloured dress, with a cap or head-dress furnished with bells and asses' ears.

"Dressed in the motley garb that *jesters* wear."
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale, i.

***jĕst'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *jest; -full(l).*] Full of jests or jokes; given to jesting or joking.

jĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JEST, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Fit for jokiug; to be jested about.

"He will find that these are no *jesting* matters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of joking; a jest.

***jesting-beam,** *s.* A beam introduced into a building for appearance, uot for use.

***jesting-stock,** ***jesting-stocke,** *s.* A laughing-stock.

jĕst'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jesting; -ly.*] In a jesting, joking manner; not in earnest.

"Bacchus . . . shaking with laughter, thus *jestingly* spoke." *Boyse: Wine the Cure for Love.*

† **jĕst'-wŏrd,** *s.* [Eng. *jest*, and *word.*] A person or thing made the object of jest or ridicule; a laughing-stock, a butt.

"The *jest-word* of a mocking band." *Whittier.*

Jĕs'-ụ-āte, *s.* [Eng. *Jesu(s); -ate;* Fr. *Jésuate.* So called from the frequency with which the order pronounced the name of Jesus.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A name ultimately given to a monastic order, which, when first founded in 1368, was called Apostolic Clerks (q.v.).

Jĕs'-ụ-ĭt, *s.* [Eng. *Jesu(s); suff. -it;* Fr. *Jésuite.*]

1. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.*): The Society of Jesus, the most celebrated ecclesiastical order of modern times. The great religious revolution of the sixteenth century ran through the three stages which tend to occur in revolutions in general. First there was a moderate departure from the previously existing state of things; then the Anabaptists burst loose from control, and went into extravagances and excesses. [ANABAPTISTS.] Reaction then became inevitable, and if a suitable leader should arise was bound to become powerful. That leader was found in Don Inigo Lopez de Recalde, generally known from the castle of Loyola where he was born, in 1491, as Ignatius Loyola. He became an officer of great bravery in the army, though he was not above the ordinary military vices. Dreadfully wounded in 1521 while defending Pampeluna against the French, and long confined in consequence to a sick bed, he saw the vanity of the world, and, renouncing it, resolved in future on a devotedly religious life. When, on his recovery, he was at the University of Paris, he made converts of two fellow students who lodged with him, one a youth of aristocratic descent, Francis Xavier, afterwards the Apostle of the Indies. In 1534 he and they, with four others, seven in all, formed a kind of religious society, the members of which preached through the country. On August 15 of that year they took vows of chastity, absolute poverty, devotion to the care of Christians, and to the conversion of infidels. This was the germ of the Jesuit order. Loyola, like most other Spaniards of aristocratic descent, was devotedly attached to the old order of things, rudely shaken by the Reformation. A soldier, he bethought him of an army in which inferiors should give implicit obedience to their superiors. A general should command, and should have none above him but the Pope, to whom he should give loyal support. Paul III. issued a bull in 1540 sanctioning the establishment of the order with certain restrictions, swept away three years later. In 1542 Loyola was chosen general of the order, and afterwards resided generally at Rome. His followers went everywhere giving special attention to the education of youth, the instruction of adults by preaching, the defence of Catholicism against heretics and unbelievers, and the conversion of the heathen and Muhammadans. His order spread with great rapidity, and at the death of Loyola on July 31, 1556, consisted of above 1,000 persons, with 100 houses divided into twelve provinces. The Jesuits rendered great service to the Papacy, but ultimately became unpopular with the civil government in most Roman Catholic countries. The people thought them crafty. [See the derivative words which follow.] In September, 1759, an order was given for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal and Brazil. In 1764 the order was suppressed in France, and its property confiscated. On March 31, 1767, similar destruction overtook it in Spain, and soon after in Spanish America, and next, after 1768, in the Two Sicilies and Parma, till at length on July 21, 1773, the Pope issued a bull suppressing the order altogether. Austria and the other Roman Catholic states obeyed the decree. In August 1814 Pope Pius VII. re-established it. In June, 1817, the Jesuits were expelled from Russia, and the British Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, passed in 1829, left them under some disabilities, which have since been removed. Recently expelled from France, many of them have sought an asylum in England, successfully claiming that religious liberty which is considered the right of all religious organizations.

*2. A term familiarly applied to graduates and undergraduates of Jesus College, Oxford.

"Direct your next to me at Bath; and remember me to all our fellow *Jesuits*."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker, To Sir W. Phillips*, April 20.

Jesuits'-bark, *s.*

Pharm., &c.: Cinchona bark, so called because its virtues were first made known by the Jesuit missionaries.

Jesuits'-drops, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Friar's balsam (q.v.).

Jesuits'-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The nut of *Trapa natans.* [TRAPA.]

Jesuits'-powder, *s.*

Pharm.: Powdered cinchona bark.

Jesuits' tea, *s.*

Bot.: Ilex paraguensis.

* **jĕs'-ụ-ĭt,** *v.t. & i.* [From *Jesuit*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To make a Jesuit of.

B. *Intrans.:* To act on Jesuitical principles.

* **Jĕs'-ụ-ĭt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit; -ess;* Fr. *Jésuitesse.*]

Church Hist.: A member of an order of nuns established with rules similar to those obtaining among the Jesuits. It was abolished by Urban VIII. in 1630.

jĕs-ụ-ĭt'-ĭc, jĕs-ụ-ĭt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Jesuit; -ic, -ical;* Fr. *Jésuitique.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or belonging to the Jesuits or their method of procedure.

(2) Belonging to Jesus' College, Oxford. (*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Using polite speech to gain personal ends.

(2) Making subtle distinctions to avoid the legitimate force of an argument.

(3) Cunning, crafty, deceitful.

jĕs-ụ-ĭt'-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng., &c. *jesuitic; -ally.*]

1. (*Of procedure*): In a jesuitical manner: cunningly, craftily.

2. (*Of argumentation*): Disingenuously.

"To reason more *jesuitically* than the Jesuits themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

jĕs'-ụ-ĭt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Jesuit; -ish.*] Somewhat Jesuitical (q.v.).

† **Jĕs'-ụ-ĭt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit; -ism;* Fr. *Jésuitisme.*]

1. *Lit.:* The principles, acts, or practices of the Jesuits.

2. *Fig.:* Disingenuousness, craft, deceit; insidious pretences to gain personal ends.

* **Jĕs-ụ-ĭt-ŏc'-ra-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit; o* connective, and Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule, to govern.]

1. The form of government, secret or avowed, in which the Jesuits rule over the community.

"The charming result of a century of *Jesuitocracy*."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. v.

2. The whole body of the Jesuits in a country or in the world viewed as thus ruling.

Jĕs'-ụ-ĭt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *Jesuit; -ry.*] The same as JESUITISM (q.v.).

Jē'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Jesus, Iesus, Icsu, Josue;* Gr. Ἰησοῦς (*Iesous*), from Heb. יֵשׁוּעַ (*Yeshua*), a contr. form of יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (*Yehoshua*) = Joshua, from יְהוָה (*Yehovah*) = Jehovah, and יֵשׁוּעָה (*Yeshuah*) = (1) salvation, help, (2) safety, (3) victory. Gesenius believes Joshua to mean, "whose help is Jehovah"; or it may be from the verb יָשַׁע (*Yasha*), to save, and = Jehovah Saviour, or simply Saviour. (Def.)]

1. *Scrip. Hist.:* Joshua (Acts vii. 45; Heb. iv. 8).

2. *Scrip. Hist. & Theol.:* The name miraculously given to the first-born son of the Virgin Mary conceived by the Holy Ghost. An angel who appeared to Joseph, Mary's betrothed lover, directed that that son on his birth should be called Jesus, "for he shall save his people from their sins." Some persons suppose that when Christ is superadded, Jesus is analogous to what now would be called the Christian name, while Christ is the surname. This view is erroneous. The only personal name is Jesus, and Christ is the designation of office or mission, indicating that the being who bore it claimed to be the Messiah promised to the fathers. [CHRIST, MESSIAH.] Nearly all the Churches of the world, the Unitarian one being the chief exception, recognize a divine and a human nature in Christ, regarding him with respect to the former as the Second Person of the Trinity and the Son of God; with regard to the latter, as the perfect type of humanity, the only sinless man that has lived on earth. [For details regarding his birth at Bethlehem, the flight of Joseph and Mary, taking him with them into Egypt, the return to Palestine, the boyhood and early manhood spent at Nazareth, his itinerant ministry—believed, chiefly on chronological data supplied in St. John's Gospel, to have lasted about three years, see the Four Gospels. For the significancy of his death, see ATONEMENT. For his resurrection and ascension, see these words.] The birth of the Saviour is generally believed to have been in B.C. 4, the commencement

of his ministry A.D. 26, and his crucifixion A.D. 29.

¶ *Society of Jesus:* [JESUIT].

jĕt (1), **jett,** * **get,** *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *jet, get;* Ital. *getto, getto d'acqua.*] [Jet, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a sudden rush or shooting out of water.

2. A spout or tube for the discharge of water. (*Pope: Dunciad,* ii. 177.)

3. That which shoots or issues out: as, a *jet* of water.

* 4. Manner, custom, fashion.

"Al of the newe *get.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 684.

* 5. The principal point. (*Moritz: Travels in England,* lett. 5.)

6. Drift, scope, meaning, as of an argument.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Foundry:* A tube or channel for passing melted metal into a mould.

2. *Print.:* The sprue of a type, which is broken from it when the type is cold.

jet-ant, *s.*

Entom.: Formica fuliginosa, a British species, which makes out of masticated wood-dust a nest of cardboard, which it manufactures in the stumps of trees.

jet-pump, *s.* A pump stated to have been originally contrived to empty the pits of submerged water-wheels. It acts by the pressure of a column of air passing through an annular throat; or, conversely, an annular jet around a central orifice. It has since been used in oil-wells.

jĕt (2), * **geat,** *s.* [Gr. γαγάτης (*gagatēs*), from Gagas, a town in Asia Minor.]

Min.: A black and compact variety of lignite (q.v.), hard, light, and capable of being turned into articles for personal ornament; takes a good polish. The best variety is found in the Lias formation, and principally at Whitby, in Yorkshire.

jet-black, *a.* As black or jet of the deepest black colour.

"His locks upon his forehead twine;
Jet-black, save where some touch of grey
Has ta'en the youthful lune away."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 22.

jet d'eau, jette d'eau, *s.* [JETTEAU.]

jĕt'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A morbid yellowness of parts which normally are green; vegetable jaundice.

jĕt, * **jette,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *jetter, jecter, getter* = to cast or fling; Lat. *jacto,* frequent. of *jacio* = to throw.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cast or fling about; to shoot out; to jut out.

* 2. To act insolently.

"Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

* 3. To fling about the body; to strut about.

"Then must ye stately go, *jetting* up and downe."
Ralph Roister Doister, iii. 3.

* 4. To jerk, to shake, to jolt.

B. *Trans:* To shoot out, to emit, to spout out.

"But that instead . . . it should be *jetted* out everywhere into hills and dales so necessary for that purpose."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

jĕt'-sam, jĕt'-sŏn, jĕt'-tĭ-sŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *jetter* = to throw; Eng., &c. suff. *-sam* = together.] [FLOTSAM.]

1. The act of throwing goods, cargo, &c., overboard in order to lighten a ship in a storm, and thus preserve her.

"*Jetsam* is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 8.

2. The goods, cargo, &c., thus thrown overboard.

* **jĕt'-teau (eau** as **ō),** * **jĕt'-tō,** *s.* [For Fr. *jet d'eau* = a spout of water, a fountain.] [JET (1) *s.*] A fountain; a jet or spout of water.

"For this reason there is nothing that more enlivens a prospect than rivers, *jetteaus,* or falls of water."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 412.

* **jĕt'-tĕ** (1) *s.* [JETTY.]

jĕt'-teĕ (2) *s.* [Native name (?).] The fibre of *Marsdenia tenacissima,* a small climbing plant of the natural order Asclepiadaceæ, of which the Rajmahal mountaineers make bowstrings remarkable for their great elasticity, which they are supposed to owe in some measure to the presence of caoutchouc. (*Annandale.*)

* **jĕt'-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *jet,* v.; *-er.*] One who jets or struts about; a fop.

* **jĕt'-tĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *jetty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jetty; blackness.

jĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

* **C.** *As subst.:* The act of strutting about.

jetting-out, *s.*

Arch.: The projection of a corbel or moulding beyond the general surface.

jĕt'-tĭ-sŏn, *s.* [JETSAM.]

jĕt'-tĭ-sŏn, *v.t.* [JETTISON, *v.*] To lighten a vessel in a storm by throwing overboard some of the cargo.

* **jĕt'-tŏn,** *s.* [Fr.] A piece of brass or other metal stamped and used as a counter in games of cards.

* **jĕt'-tŷ,** *v.i.* [JETTY, *s.*] To jut.

* **jĕt'-tŷ,** * **jet-tie,** *a.* [Eng. *jet* (2) *s.*; *-y.*] Made of or resembling jet; black as jet.

"Amongst the Moors, the *jettiest* black are deemed
The beautifull'st." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 26.

jĕt'-tŷ, * **jĕt'-teĕ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jettée,* properly the fem. of the pa. par. of *jetter* = to throw.]

1. *Arch.:* The part of a building which jets or juts over beyond the ground plan.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) A construction of wood, rubble-stone, or masonry projecting into the sea, and serving as a wharf or pier for landing and shipping, or as a mole to protect a harbour.

"The friendly harbour, that shoots far out into the main its moles and *jettees* to receive us."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

(2) A structure round the piled foundation of a bridge pier.

jĕt'-tŷ-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *jetty,* and *head.*] The projecting part at the head or end of a wharf.

* **jeû,** *s.* [Fr.] A game; a play.

jeû'-dę-mōts (*ts* silent), *phr.* [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.

jeû d'ę-sprĭt (*t* silent), *phr.* [Fr.] A witticism.

Jew, * **Jewe (ew** as **û),** *s.* [O. Fr. *Juis* (pl.); Mod. Fr. *Juif* (sing.); Prov. *juzien, jusien;* Sp. *judio;* Port. *judeo;* Ital. *giudeo,* from Lat. *judæus;* Gr. Ἰουδαῖος (*Ioudaios*), from Lat. *Judæa;* Gr. Ἰουδαία (*Ioudaia*) = Judæa; Heb. יְהוּדָה (*Yehudah*) = Judah. (See def.).]

1. *Ord. Lang., Ethnol., & Hist.:* A Semitic race and people, chiefly from the tribe of Judah. The ten tribes carried into captivity to Assyria are not reported ever to have returned in mass, though individuals probably did so. Both Judæa and Galilee were, therefore, peopled after the Babylonish captivity by the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin. The latter was small, and therefore Judah gave name first to Judæa, the Roman province, and then to the Jewish people.

2. *Hist.:* During the mediæval period the Jews of Europe labored under the heaviest disabilities, being subjected to frequent plundering and occasional massacres and deportations, the bitterest religious prejudice being entertained against them by high and low alike. The wealth which they gained as the money lenders of Europe added to the hatred with which they were viewed. This treatment still continues in Russia and other regions where ignorance prevails, though in more enlightened lands Jews now possess all the privileges of full citizenship. They have been kept as a race apart by this treatment, and to-day retain their religion and character unchanged.

3. *Colloq.:* A usurer; a grasping fellow.

¶ *Wandering Jew:* [See WANDERING, *s.*, ¶.]

Jew-baiting, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for the fanatical persecution of the Jews, practised even to the present date by intolerant mobs and their fanatical or calculating leaders in parts of Russia and even of Germany.

jew-bush, *s.* [JEWBUSH.]

jews'-apple, *s.* [MAD-APPLE.]

jew's-ear, *s.*

Bot.: A tough but gelatinous fungus, *Hirneola* (*Exidia*) *Auricula Judæ,* which grows on elder and elm-trees, and was formerly used as an ingredient in gargles.

jew's-eye, jewess'-eye, *s.* A popular simile for anything extremely valuable. The extortions to which the Jews were subject in the Middle Ages, and the cruel mutilations to which they were exposed if they refused to pay the sums demanded of them, probably gave rise to this expression. There is a well-known story that King John demanded 10,000 marks from a Jew of Bristol, and ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till, having lost seven teeth at the hands of a none too gentle dentist, the unfortunate Jew paid the required amount. The *Slang Dictionary* says "Probably a corruption of Ital. *gioje;* Fr. *joaille* = a jewel." Collier notes that in the older editions this expression is printed "Jewes eye," and says it may be a question whether Shakespeare did not mean that Launcelot should merely repeat the phrase, leaving "Jewes" to be pronounced as a disyllable." The corrected folio (1632), alters the expression to—

"There will come a Christian by
Will be worth a *jewes' eye.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

jews'-frankincense, *s.* Gum styrax or benzoin. [BENZOIN.]

jews'-harp, jews'-trump, *s.*

I. *Music:* A simple musical instrument held between the lips, the sound coming from the vibrations of a tongue of metal, bent at a right angle, which is set in motion by being twitched with the forefinger. The sound is increased in intensity by the breath, and altered in pitch by the shape of the cavity of the mouth, which acts as a reflector. This name some derive from *jeu,* play, from the fact of its being a toy; but more probably it is a derisive allusion to the harp of David.

2. *Naut.:* The shackle by which a cable is bent to the anchor-ring.

Jews'-harp shackle:

Naut.: A clevis and pin whereby the chain-cable is bent to the anchor.

jews'-mallow, *s.*

Bot.: Corchorus capsularis, a tiliaceous plant cultivated by the Jews in Palestine, Egypt, &c.

jews'-manna, *s.*

Bot.: Alhagi Maurorum.

jews'-pitch, *s.* A kind of asphalt. It has been used by artists as a brown pigment, but it hardens imperfectly. (*Weale.*)

jews'-stone, *s.* [JEWSTONE.]

jews'-trump, *s.* [JEWS'-HARP.]

jew (ew as **û),** *v.t. & i.* (*U. S. Colloq.*)

A. *Trans.:* To overreach; to beat unfairly at a bargain.

B. *Intr.:* To practise sharp methods in trade.

¶ *To jew down:* To beat down the price of.

jew'-bŭsh (ew as **û),** *s.* [Eng. *Jew,* and *bush.*]

Bot.: A euphorbiaceous plant, *Pedilanthus padifolius.* Its root is emetic; it is used in syphilis and amenorrhœa.

jew'-ĕl (ew as **û),** * **jow-el,** * **jew-ell,** * **ju-el,** * **ju-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *joiel, joel, jouel;* Fr. *joyau,* a dimin. from *joie* = joy, pleasure; Sp. *joyel;* Ital. *giojello* = a jewel, dimin. of *gioja* = joy, a jewel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A precious stone; a gem.

(2) A personal ornament, consisting to a greater or less extent of precious stones.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of very great value or excellence; anything very dear. (Frequently used as a term of endearment.)

"Most sweet *Jewel.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

II. *Watchmaking:* A crystal or precious stone forming a bearing for the pivot of an arbor.

jewel-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block at the yard-arm of a ship, for the halyard of a studding-sail yard to pass through. (*Cooper: Miles Wallingford,* ch. xvi.)

jewel-case, jewel-casket, *s.* A case or casket in which jewels are kept.

"Pompeius the Great met with the *jewel-casket* of King Mithridates."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., ch. i.

*** jewel-house, * jewel-office,** *s.* The place where the royal jewels are deposited. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.)

jewel-like, *a.* Bright or sparkling as a jewel. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 3.)

*** jewel-proof,** *a.* Not to be bribed by the offer of jewels. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject*, iii. 3.)

jewel-setter, *s.*

Watchmaking: A circular steel cutter having a concave end with a circumferential angular edge, that slightly exceeds in circumference the bezel into which the jewel is to be fitted, and by which a circular burr of metal is pushed down upon the jewel.

jewel-weed, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for the genus Impatiens (q.v.).

jew'-ĕl (ew as **û),** *v.t.* [Jewel, *s.*]

1. To dress out or adorn with jewels.

"Is India free? and does she wear her plumed
And *jewell'd* turban with a smile of peace?"
Cowper: Task, iv. 29.

2. To fit or provide with jewels, as a watch.

* 3. To adorn or set out as with jewels; to bespangle.

jew'-el-lĕr (ew as **û), * juellere,** *s.* [Eng. *jewel; -er;* O.Fr. *joyallier.*] A maker of or dealer in jewels and other ornaments.

"The *jewellers* were ordered to hring all their tools to the viceroy, and left without any means of subsistence."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

jewellers'-gold, *s.* An alloy of 25 per cent. of copper, with 75 per cent. of gold.

jewellers'-putty, *s.* Ignited and finely levigated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishiug hard objects. (*Ogilvie.*)

jewellers'-red, *s.* [Crocus, 5.]

jew'-el-lĕr-y (ew as **û),** *s.* [Jewelry.]

jew'-el-lĭng (ew as **û),** *s.* [Eng. *jewel; -ing.*]

1. The act of providing or furnishing with a jewel or jewels.

2. Jewelry.

*** jew'-el-ly (ew** as **û),** *a.* [Eng. *jewel; -y.*] Like a jewel; brilliant.

"The *jewelly* star of life."—*De Quincey: Star of Life*, § 19.

jew'-el-ry, jew'-el-lĕr-y (ew as **û),** *s.* [Eng. *jewel; -ry;* O. Fr. *joyaulerie.*]

1. Jewels in general.

"Even *jewellery* and goods . . . lose their value the moment it is known they come from her."—*Burke: Charge against Warren Hastings*, 68.

2. The art or trade of a jeweller.

*** jewerie,** *s.* [Jewry.]

Jew'-ĕss (ew as **û),** *s.* [Eng. *jew; -ess.*] A female Jew.

*** jewise, * juwise,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *juise*, from Lat. *judicium* = judgment; *judex* (genit. *judicis*) = a judge.] Judgment, punishment.

"The king commandedihis constable anon
Up peine of hanginglland of high *jewise*."
Chaucer: C. T., v. 5,215.

Jew'-ĭsh (ew as **û),** *a.* [Eng. *Jew; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; like a Jew; Israelitish.

Jewish-disabilities, *s. pl.*

Law: [Jew, 2].

Jewish-era, *s.*

Chron.: An era which dates from the Creation, which is fixed 3760 years and three months prior to the Christian. The present year (1884) is the year 5644-45 of the Jewish Calendar.

Jew'-ĭsh-lў (ew as **û),** *adv.* [Eng. *Jewish; -ly.*] In the manner of a Jew; like a Jew.

Jew'-ĭsh-nĕss (ew as **û),** *s.* [Eng. *Jewish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being Jewish; the manners or customs of the Jews; Jewish nature.

Jew-reĭn-ōw'-ĭte (ew as **û),** *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld after Jewreinow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Occurs in pale-brown to colourless crystals with sp. gr. 3·39, at Frugard, Finland. It a variety of idocrase or Vesuvianite (q.v.), which contaiua little or no magnesia. (*Dana.*)

jew'-rў (ew as **û),** * **jew-er-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *Juierie;* Fr. *Juiverie.*]

1. The land of tbe Jews; Judæa.

"Art thou Daniel whom my father brought out of *Jewry*?"—*Daniel* v. 13.

2. A district inhabited by Jews; specif., a street in London so called.

jew'-stōne (ew as **û),** *s.* [Eng. *Jew,* and *stone.*]

I. *Geol.:* A local name for a black basalt found on the Clee Hills, Shropshire. The first element is derived from (1) *Deus* = god, from its volcanic origin; (2) Wel. *du* = black; or (3) it may be called jewstone from its resemblance to touchstone, and the fact that the Jews were formerly the only dealers in the precious metals.

2. *Palæont.:* A popular name for the spine of a species of Echinus.

jĕz'-ĕ-bĕl, *s.* [From אִיזֶבֶל (*Izebel*), the name of the wicked wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] A wicked, daring, or vicious woman.

Jĕz'-ĭ-dĭs, *s. pl.* [Yezidis.]

jheēl, *s.* [Hind.] A large pool or pond of water filled with rauk vegetation. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

jĭb, *s.* [Jib, *v.*]

I. *Naut.:* A large triangular sail set on a stay, forward of the fore stay-sail, between the fore-top mast-head and jib-hoom in large vessels. It occupies a position between the mast-head and bowsprit iu cutters, schooners, and small craft, and does uot neccssarily run on a stay. Jibs are known by various names, according to position, &c., as *inner*-jib, *outer*-jib, *standing*-jib, *flying*-jib, *spindle*-jib, *storm*-jib, *jib-of-jibs*, &c. A jib-topsail or balloon-jib extends towards the topmast head, and in cutter yachts is sometimes a very large sail.

2. *Mach.:* The extended arm of a crane; or that spar of a derrick wbich is stepped at the bottom and conuected by tackle at the top to the vertical post. The post is maintained vertical by guys, and the tackle affords a means for adjusting the inclination of the jib, the fall being carried from the top of the post to a small crab on the ground, distinct from the larger crab which operates the hoisting-tackle. The jib of a derrick is stepped, and is adjustable in inclination. The jih of a crane is fast to the frame and rotates horizontally with it, or is journaled to the frame and is adjustable thereon, sometimes vertically, for height; always horizontally for sweep.

jib-boom, *s.*

Naut.: A movable spar running out beyond the bowsprit, for the purpose of affording a base to the jib in large vessels, and to the flying-jib iu schoouers and smaller craft.

jib-door, *s.* A door made flush with the wall on both sides.

jib-frame, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The upright frame at the sides of a marine-engine, connecting tbe cylinder, condenser, and the framiug.

jib-halyard, *s.* [Halyard.]

jib-headed, *a.* (See the compound.)

Jib-headed topsail: A triangular fore-and-aft topsail, having no gaff.

jib-iron, *s.*

Naut.: The traveller of the jib. An iron hoop, fixed to the jib and sliding on the boom.

jib-sheet, *s.* [Sheet.]

jib-stay, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A portion of the stay-frame of a marine steam-engine. [Jib-frame.]

jĭb (1), **jibe** (1), * **gybe,** *v.t.* [Dan. *gibbe* = to jib; cogn. witb Dut. *gijpen* = to turn suddenly.]

Naut.; To shift, as a fore-and-aft sail, from one side of the vessel to the other, as the wind changes.

"In changing tacks, they have only occasion to shift or *jib* round the sail."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

jĭb (2), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *giber* = to struggle with the hands and feet; *regiber* (Fr. *regimber*) = to kick; Mid. Eng. *regibben.*] To move restively sideways or backwards, as a horse.

jĭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *jib* (2), v.; *-er.*] A horse given to jibbing; a horse that jibs.

jĭbe, *v.t.* [Gibe.]

jĭb'-lĕt, *s.* [Giblet.]

jiblet-check, jiblet-cheek, *s.* [Giblet-cheek.]

jĭck'-a-jŏg, jĭg'-jŏg, *s.* [A reduplication of *jig* or *jog.*] A shake, a push, a jog.

jĭf'-fў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A moueut, an instant. (*Colloquial.*)

jĭg, *s.* [O.Fr. *gige, gigue* = (1) a sort of wind instrument; (2) a kind of dance; from M.H.Ger. *gige;* Ger. *geige* = a fiddle; Ital. *giga* = a fiddle; Sp. *giga* = a lively tune or dauce.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sensc as II. 1.

* 2. A kind of ballad in rbyme.

3. A trick, a prank.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A lively dance which may be performed by one or more dancers. It is popular among mauy nations, is distinguished by various titles, and has a certain amount of difference in the steps accordiug to the habits and customs of the people by whom it is adopted. With some it is a sober, steady, jog-trot sort of a country-dance, with otbers it is a wild, savage exercise, without point or meaning. With some it is made a means of displaying the agility of the lower limbs of a combined company of daucers; with others it is a terpsichorean drama for two performers, in which all the emotions excited by love are represeuted by gestures and monosyllabic cries.

(2) As a movemeut in a "suite," the jig is found in works produced towards the latter part of the seventeenth ceutury, and onwards to tbe time of Haydn. At first the phrases were short, and of no more variety than was needed for the purposes of the dance, for the jig was occasionally one of the figures of the country dance. But later it was made the vehicle for display in harpsichord playing, and was lengthened and elaborated and became the origin of the last movement of the sonata. It was written in $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, and $\frac{12}{8}$ time; thc peculiarity of the rhythm of triplets was uearly always preserved, if not insisted upon.

2. *Mach.:* A handy tool. The name is applied to various devices, and in mauy trades small and simple machines are called jigs.

3. *Sports:* A trolling bait, consisting of a bright spoon and an attached hook. A ball of light metal on a hook.

jĭg, *v.i. & t.* [Jig, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To dance a jig; to skip about.

"You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp, and nickname God's creatures."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To sing in jig time; to sing in the style of a jig.

"*Jig* off a tune at the tongue's end."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

2. To cheat, to impose upon, to delude.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* To dress ore in a jigger. [Jigger.]

2. *Felting:* To harden and condense a felted fabric by repeated quick blows from rods, or by a platen or platens haviug a rapid vibratory motion.

jig-brŏw, s. [Jinny-road.]

jig-saw, *s.* A vertically-reciprocating saw, moved by a vibrating lever or crank-rod. The saw is arranged between two sliding head-blocks, to the upper one of which is attached an index to mark the bevel, a vernier plate being fixed to the circular iron-banded timber to which the blocks are secured by braces. It is moved by a segment of a cog-wheel under the carriage, gearing and working into piniona, and by a pulley-band over a drum.

jĭg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jig,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which jigs.

2. A fiddlestick. (*Provincial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A rest for a cue, when the player cannot reach to the ball.

2. *Brewing:* A kind of pump used in brewing.

3. *Coopering:* A drawing-knife, with a hollowing blade.

4. *Felting:* A machine for felting fibre by an intermitteut rolling action upon the material, which lies upon a table, and is kept warm and wet.

5. *Leather:* A machine for graining morocco leather, consistiug of grooved boxwood rollers, fitted in a frame suspended from the ceiling, and swung backward and forward like a pendulum.

6. *Mining:* A riddle or sieve shaken vertically in water, to separate the contained ore into strata, according to weight and consequent richness. The sieve commonly consists of a hoop with handles, and a bottom of sheet-brass, finely perforated. It is used by striking it squarely upon the water, and giving it a semi-rotation simultaneously, to sort the pulverised ore according to gravity. The lighter portions are scraped from the top, and the lower stratum removed for smelting or further concentration.

7. *Nautical:*

(1) A double and single block tackle, used for such jobs as holding on to the cable, abaft the capstan, as the cable is heaved in. Also used in hauling home the topsail sheet and other similar work.

(2) A small tackle attached to the bight of another rope, to increase the purchase.

(3) A supplementary sail rigged on a mast and boom, from the stern of a cutter or other vessel.

(4) A small mast erected on the stern of a yawl.

(5) A yawl.

(6) A weighted line with several hooks, set back to back, dropped suddenly into the water, and suddenly jerked upward to catch fish.

8. *Pottery:*

(1) A horizontal table carrying a revolving mould, on which earthen vessels are shaped; a potter's wheel; a throwing wheel.

(2) A templet or former which is used in shaping the interior of a crucible or other vessel when the clay is upon the wheel.

9. *Print.:* A contrivance used by compositors to keep copy in position, and to mark the lines they are setting.

jigger-knife, *s.* A drawing-knife with a blade bent at one end and curved at the other, used by wheelwrights.

jĭg'-gĕr (2) *s.* [See def.] A corruption of *chigre*, or *chigoe* (q.v.).

jĭg'-gĕred, *a.* [Eng. *jigger; -ed.*] Suffering from the burrowiug of the jigger or chigre (q.v.)

¶ This word is often used as an imprecation, especially in the West of England. Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*), says, "the expression arose from the suffering caused by the chigoe insect in the West Indies." An alternative etymol., suggested by the common use of the word in the miniug districts, is from Jigger (1), II. 6.

jĭg'-gĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Jig, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of dressing ores in a jigger.

jigging-machine, *s.* [Jigger (1), II. 6.]

* **jĭg'-gĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *jig; -ish.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a jig; resembling or fitted for a jig.

"The coquet therefore I must distinguish by the musical instrument which is commonly known by the name of a kitt, that is more *jigyish* than the fiddle itself." — *Tatler*, No. 157.

2. Playful, frisky.

"She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*; her conscience is clear from guilt, and that secures her from sorrow." —*Habington: Castara*, pt. 1.

jĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Eng. *jig*, s.; frequent. suff. *-le.*] To wriggle or skip about.

jĭg'-glĭng, *a.* [Jiggle.] Wriggling about; frisking.

* **jĭg'-gŭm-bŏb,** * **jĭg'-gam-bŏb,** *s.* [Cf. Thingumbob.] A knick-knack, a trinket, a play.

"More *jiggambobs*: is not this the fellow that swom Like a duck to th' shore in our sea-service?
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, Iv. 1.

jĭg'-jŏg, *s.* [A reduplication of *jog* (q.v.).] A jogging, jolting motion.

* **jĭg'-māk-ĕr,** * **jigge-mak-er,** *s.* [Eng. *jig*, and *maker.*]

1. A writer or composer of jigs.

2. A ballad-maker.

"O I your only *jigmaker*. What should a man do, but be merry?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

jĭg'-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *jig*, and *pin.*]

Min.: A pin used to hold the turn-beams and prevent them from turning.

jĭ-hăd', jĕ-hăd', *s.* [Arabic.] A holy war proclaimed by the Mussulmans against Christians. The Sheeahs do not now consider it legitimate to do this. The Soonees reserve the measure for great emergencies. Fanatics attempted to set one on foot in India in 1877. Sheik ul Islam, at Constantinople, proclaimed one against the Russians about 1877.

jĭll (1), *s.* [Gill.] A giddy or flirting girl.

"Do ye snarle, you black *jill!* she looks like the picture of America."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

jill-flirt, s. A giddy or wanton girl; a jilt.

"It is certain, that we are infested with a parcel of *jill-flirts*, who are not capable of being mothers of brave men."—*Guardian*, No. 26.

* **jŭl** (2), *s.* [Gill.] A metal cup.

jĭl'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *jill; -et.*] A jilt, a giddy girl.

"A *jillet* brak' his heart at last."
Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

jĭlt, *s.* [A contract. of *jillet.*]

1. A coquette; a woman who capriciously or wantonly allows her lover to indulge hopes, and then deceives him; a flirt.

"Nor ask I vengeance on the perjured *jilt*,
'Tis punishment enough to have her guilt."
Walsh: Elegy; The Petition.

2. A term of contempt for a woman.

jĭlt, *v.t. & i.* [Jilt, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To trick and deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then casting him off for another.

"Whence arises this gloom, this uncommon dejection? Are you *jilted* in love?" *Cambridge: A Dialogue.*

B. *Intrans.:* To play the jilt; to lead on, and after cast off a lover.

"She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,
Had Covent garden been at Surinam."
Congreve: Oroonoko. (Epil.)

jĭm'-crăck, *s.* [Gimcrack.]

jĭm'-crōw, *s.* [From the burden of an old song.]

1. An implement for bending or straightening rails.

2. The jim-crow planing-machine is furnished with a reversing tool, to plane both ways, and named from its peculiar motion, as the tool is able to "wheel about and turn about." The table is moved endways by a quick-threaded screw, which allows the driving motion to be placed at the end.

jimcrow's-nose, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Phyllocoryne.

jĭm'-mĕr, s. [Gimbal.]

jĭm'-mў, *s.* [Jemmy.]

jĭmp, *v.i.* [Jump.] To jump.

jĭmp, *a. & adv.* [Gimp.]

A. *As adj.:* Neat, spruce, handsome.

B. *As adv.:* Barely, scarcely, simply.

jĭmp'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jimp*, a.; *-ly.*] Barely, scarcely, hardly.

"We are *jimply* provided for in beds."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

jĭmps, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *jimp*, a.] Easy stays. (*Scotch.*)

"But Jenny's *jimps* and jirkinet,
My lord thinks mickle mair upon't."
Burns: My Lady's Gown.

jĭmp'-ў, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *jimp*, a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Neat, jimp.

B. *As adv.:* Neatly, tightly.

jĭm'-sŏn, *s.* [A corruption of Jamestown.]

Bot.: An American name for *Datura Stramonium.*

jĭn, jĭnn, *s.* [Arab. *jinni* = one of the genii; pl. *jinn* = the genii.]

Muhammadan Mythol.: One of a race of genii said to have had for their male progenitor Jan, and for their female one Marija. They differ from man in their nature, their form, and their speech. They are spirits residing in the lowest firmament, and have the power of rendering themselves visible to man in any form they please. The bodies they assume are material, but not grosser than the essence of fire and smoke. The extent of their knowledge is unknown. Their character is good. It is not a jinn, but a sheitan, that does evil deeds. (*Jaffeer Shurreef: Moosulmans of India*, pp. 324, 325.)

jĭn-gâll', *s.* [Gingal.]

jĭn'-gle, * **gĭn'-gle,** *s.* [Jingle, *v.*]

1. A tinkling metallic sound, as of coins, a chain, &c.

"They should be morris dancers by their *gingle*, but they have no napkins."—*Ben Jonson: Gypsies Metamorphosed.*

2. That which jiugles or gives out a tinkling sound; a child's rattle.

"If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Plantations.*

3. A correspondence of sound in rhymes, especially when the verses have little or no real merit.

"Every pert young fellow that has a moving fancy, and the least *jingle* of verse in his head, sets up for a writer of songs."—*Guardian*, No. 16.

4. Verse of an ordinary, indifferent, or homely nature; doggrel.

"I . . . spin a verse or twa o' rhyme,
I'hamely, westlin *jingle*."
Burns: Epistle to Davie.

5. A covered two-wheeled car. (*Ireland.*)

6. (*Pl.*) A popular name for St. Anthony's fire.

jĭn'-glĕr, * **gĭn'-glĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *jingl(e); -er.*] One who or that which jingles.

"I had spurs of mine own before, but they were not *ginglers*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 5.

jĭn'-glĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Jingle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of tinkling or giving out a tinkling metallic sound; a clink.

"Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells,
True to the *jingling* of our leader's bells."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 254.

Jĭn'-gō, *s. & a.* [A word of doubtful origin; by some cousidered a corrupt. of St. *Gingoulph* or *Gingulphus*, as in Barham's Ingoldsby Legends, by others from Basque *Jingo* = God.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A word used as a mild oath.

2. One of that party in England which advocated the cause of the Turks in the Turco-Russian war of 1877–8. In this sense derived directly from the refrain of a song, then popular at music-halls, of which the two first lines ran as follows:

"We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too."

Hence, one clamorous for war; one who advocates a "spirited" foreign policy.

"He is a more pernicious kind of *Jingo* than his predecessors."—*Graphic*, Nov. 22, 1884.

3. An imaginary idol, worshipped by the party described under 2.

B. *As adj.:* Relating or pertaining to the Jingoes: as, a *jingo* policy.

Jĭn'-gō-ĭşm, s. [Eng. *jingo; -ism.*] The views and procedure of the Jingoes.

"In the days when *Jingoism* had to be combated and overcome."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 12, 1884.

* **jĭnk,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To cheat, to impose upon.

B. *Intrans.:* To elude a person by an active movement; to dodge.

jĭnk, *s.* [JINK, *v.*] A quick elusory turn.

¶ (1) *To jink in:* To enter a place suddenly.

"My lord couldna tak it weel your coming hlinking and *jinking in,* in that fashion."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxv.

(2) *High-jinks.* [HIGH-JINKS].

jĭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *jink* v.; *-er.*] One who turns quickly; a gay, sprightly girl; a wag.

"That day ye was a *jinker* noble."
Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation.

jĭnn, *s.* [JIN.]

jĭnn'-eĕ (pl. **jĭnn**), *s.* [Arab., Hind., &c. = that which is internal or unseen.] [JIN.]

jĭn'-nў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gin* = engine. For def. see etym. and compound.]

jinny-road, *s.*

Mining: An inclined road in a coal-mine, on which loaded cars descend by gravity, and draw up empty ones. Also known locally in some parts of England as a jig-brow.

* **jĭp'-pō,** *s.* [Fr. *jupe;* cf. *jupon.*] A sort of waistcoat or stays for women.

jĭr'-ble, jaĭr'-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To spill any liquid by carelessly moving the bottle containing it. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: St. Ronan's Well.*)

jĭrk'-ĭ-nĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *jerkin* (q.v.).] A sort of boddice or substitute for stays, without whalebones, worn by females.

jō, jōe (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; referred by some to Fr. *joie* = joy.] A sweetheart, a darling.

"I cheated the leddy for your clavers, but I wasna gaun to cheat my *joe.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. viii.

Jō'-ą-chĭm-īte, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Joachim, Abbot of Flora, in Calabria. They were a branch of the Fratricelli (q.v.). They were condemned by the Council of Lateran, in 1215, and by that of Arles in 1260-1.

Jōan, *s.* [Female proper name, from John (q.v.).]

Joan silver-pin, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

Jō-ăn'-nīte, Jō-hăn'-nīte, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of John Chrysostom, consecrated Archbishop of Constantinople in A.D. 398. He was deposed in 403, for his reproof of sin, and banished in 404. The sect became extinct about A.D. 438.

jō'-ąr, *s.* [JOWAREE.]

jŏb (1), *s.* & *a.* [O.Fr. *job*=a mouthful.] [GOB.

A. *As substantive:*

1. An occasional petty piece of work of any kind, undertaken for a stated price.

"What tool is there *job* after *job* will not hack?"
Moore: Sale of the Tools.

2. Anything, of greater or less importance, undertaken for a fixed sum: as, The engineer received so much for the *job.*

3. Any occurrence, fortunate or otherwise: as, It was a good (or bad) *job* for him.

4. A situation, a place of employment: as, He has got a good *job.* (*Colloq.*)

5. An undertaking, ostensibly for the benefit of the country or some public body, really for one's private benefit. (Often applied to a piece of nepotism.)

"No cheek is known to blush or heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job.*"
Pope: Essays on Criticism, i. 104.

B. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to collections of things, either miscellaneous or of the same kind, sold together. The idea conveyed is that they are disposed of at a sacrifice.

2. The term applied to anything let on hire.

"Letting him have *Job* horses for £150 a year."—*Miss Edgeworth: The Lottery,* ch. i.

¶ (1) *To do the job for one:* To kill him.

(2) *To do odd jobs:* To do occasional work of a petty kind. (Often applied to the more menial offices of domestic service.)

(3) *To do a thing by the job:* To undertake and do work at so much for the whole; to work by piecework.

job-lot, *s.* A collection of things, either miscellaneous or of the same kind, sold together, ostensibly under market value: as, a *job-lot* of drapery, a *job-lot* of ties.

job-master, *s.* One who lets out carriages or horses, contracting to keep the carriages in repair and to change the horses when required.

job-printer, *s.* A printer whose business is confined to small quantities of miscellaneous work; a jobbing-printer.

job-watch, *s.*

Naut.: A watch with a seconds hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly shifting the chronometer, with which the watch has to be compared immediately before and after every observation.

job-work, *s.* Occasional work, as distinguished from constant employment.

"For every description of *job-work* so ready."
Moore: Donkey & his Panniers.

jŏb (2), *s.* [JOB (2), *v.*] A sudden blow or thrust with a sharp-pointed instrument.

¶ The word *nut-jobber* is used as a synonym for the nuthatch, because that bird breaks open nuts with blows of its bill.

jŏb (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [JOB (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To let out in separate portions; to distribute work among contractors or masters; to sublet.

2. To let out for hire; specif., applied to horses and carriages.

3. To engage horses and carriages for hire from a job-master.

4. To buy goods, as cotton or cigars, in large quantities, often by the cargo, and distribute them to wholesale dealers: as, He *jobs* large quantities every year.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To work at chance work; to undertake employment of a meuial or dishonourable kind.

"Wanted—Authors of all work, to *job* for the season."
Moore: Literary Advertisement.

2. To deal in scrip; to carry on the business of a broker.

3. To carry on the business of a job-master (q.v.): as, He *jobs* largely in the season.

4. To hire carriages or horses from a job-master: as, I shall *job* with B.

5. To do work, ostensibly for the benefit of others, really for one's own; hence, to perform public duties with a view to one's private advantage.

"And Judges *job* and bishops bite the town."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 141.

jŏb (2), * **job-byn,** *v.t.* [Ir. & Gael. *gob* = a beak or bill; Wel. *gwp.*]

1. To strike forcefully and suddenly with a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

"*Jobbyn* with the hill. *Rostro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

jŏb (3), **jōbe,** *v.t.* [Etym. uncertain. Usually given as if from the patriarch *Job,* in allusion to the rebukes he received from his friends, though it would seem probable if a word with this meaning were derived from the story of the patriarch, it would take the form of the name of one of his friends. Against this view is to be urged the comparative easiness with which his name is pronounced, when compared with theirs. Cf. *Notes & Queries,* June 21, 1884, p. 489.] To chide sternly; to reprimand, to scold.

Jōb, *s.* [Heb. אִיּוֹב (*Iyob*); Gr. Ἰώβ (*Iōb*) = a patriarch notable for his patience.] [¶]

¶ *The Book of Job:*

Old Test. Canon: In the English version of the Bible, Job stands first in order of the poetic books of the Old Testament, but it is the third in the Hebrew Scripture, Psalms and Proverbs preceding it, and the Song of Solomon coming next. A prologue (ch. i. ii.) and the conclusion (ch. xlii. 7-17), are in prose. The rest is poetry, and of a very high order. In the historical prologue Job is introduced as deeply pious and exceedingly prosperous. Satan insinuates that he is pious simply because God has bribed him to be so by means of his prosperity. Remove the latter, and the former will also depart. Instead of blessing, he will curse God to his face. To prove the falsity of this charge, Satan is allowed to strip Job of possessions and children, and to afflict him with a loathsome disease. The patriarch bows uncomplainingly to the Divine decision, while the piety of his wife breaks down in the trial. Job's three friends—Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar—arrive to comfort him, and the poetry begins. Job, in despair, curses the day of his birth; Eliphaz replies, and Job makes a rejoinder. Bildad follows, and Job answers him. Zophar next speaks, and Job again replies (ch. iii.-xiv.). Each of the three friends speaks anew, Job thrice replying (xv.-xxi.). Then follow Eliphaz and Job, Bildad and Job, Zophar remaining silent. A fourth speaker, a young man, Elihu, dissatisfied with the reply of the elder three, feels vehemently moved to put in his word, and does so (xxxii.-xxxvii.). All the four proceed on the erroneous notion that whoever suffers more than others must have previously sinned more grievously than they (Luke xiii. 1-5). They infer that Job must have done so, Job, on his part, having long since been provoked to exclaim, "Miserable comforters are ye all!" (xvi. 2). [JOB'S COMFORTER.] Jehovah then answers the patriarch out of the whirlwind, and vindicates his conduct and views, Job answering in deepest abasement (xxxviii.-xlii. 6). The comforters are censured, are enjoined to offer sacrifice, and are pardoned on the intercession of Job, to whom are born exactly the same number of children he had lost (cf. i. 2, and xlii. 13), whilst he is granted twice the possessions, though before he "was the greatest of all the men of the earth." (Cf. i. 3 and xlii. 12.) He lives 140 years after his trial.

The book of Job is absolutely unique in the Old Testament. The hero is not a Jew. While the name Jehovah is used, the whole history of the Mosaic law and the chosen people is ignored. The author seems well acquainted with Egypt, its crocodiles (xli.), and its pyramids (?) (iii. 14), and the desert with its ostriches (xxxix. 13-18), its wild asses (xxiv. 5, xxxix. 5-8), and its too successful, tent-living, predatory tribes (xii. 6). The language is Hebrew, with various Aramaisms, and with a faint Arabic tinge. The view still held by most commentators is that the book is very ancient, and its author probably Moses. If so, then it is intelligible why there is a resemblance between expressions in Job and in Genesis. (Cf. Gen. ii. 23, and Job ii. 5; Gen. iv. 21, and Job xxi. 12, xxx. 31; Gen. vi. 2, and Job i. 6, &c.) Others place it about the time of Solomon or that of one of the succeeding kings; Renan says about a hundred years before the Captivity. Others make it even later, believing that the personification of the evil spirit is of Persian origin (i. 6, 7, 12). The Talmud originated the view, since adopted by various Biblical critics, that the book is only a parable. But against this view may be quoted Ezek. xiv. 14, 20, and James v. 11.

Job's-comforter, *s.* A false friend, who takes, or seems to take, pleasure in attributing one's misfortunes to one's own course of action whilst pretending to sympathise. Of course the allusion is to the severe rebukes administered to Job by his three friends, which forced him to exclaim "Miserable comforters are ye all" (Job xvi. 2).

"Your ladyship is one of *Job's-comforters.*"—*Swift: Polite Conversation,* iii.

* **Job's-news,** *s.* Bad news.

"From home there can nothing come except *Job's-news.*"—*Carlyle: Fr. Rev.,* pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

* **Job's-post,** *s.* A messenger of bad news.

"This *Job's-post* from Dumouriez . . . reached the National Convention."—*Carlyle: French Rev.,* pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

Job's-tears, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The hard, bony seeds of a grass, *Coix Lachryma.* [COIX.]

jōb-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *job* (3), v. (q.v.); *-ation.*] A severe scolding; a sharp reprimand.

¶ Of the orthography, derivation, and meaning of this word, as opposed to a fictive *jawbation,* G. A. Sala (*Echoes,* Sept. 6, 1884) says:

"I wrote '*jobation,*' because the word means a long dreary homily or reprimand, and has reference to the tedious rebukes inflicted on the patriarch Job by his too obliging friends."

jŏb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *job* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who is employed occasionally; one who depends on chance work.

2. One who executes repairs: as, a watch-*jobber.*

3. One who lets out horses and carriages for a time; a job-master.

4. One who purchases goods in bulk, and is the medium of their distribution.

5. One who deals in stocks and shares; chiefly in composition, as a stock-*jobber*.

6. One who, whilst he professes to serve others, seeks his own ends; an intriguer who turns public duty to private advantage; one who undertakes dishonourable work in politics.

"Some hackneyed *jobber* in boroughs."—*Macaulay: Essays; Hallam.*

jŏb'-bĕr-nōwl, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *jobarde* (Fr. *jobard*) = a foolish fellow, and *nowl, nolc* = a head.] An intensely stupid fellow; a block-head.

jŏb'-bĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *jobber; -y.*] The act or practice of jobbing, in an unfavourable sense; political corruption, unfair means used to obtain a desired end, either in public or private life.

jŏb-bĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Job (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *A term variously applied:*

(1) To one who confines himself to small miscellaneous work, whether as an employer or journeyman; as, *a jobbing* printer.

(2) To one not in constant employment, but undertaking odd jobs: as, a *jobbing* gardener.

(3) To one using unfair means to gain a desired end. (Chiefly of public life.)

"Congress is filled with *jobbing* politicians."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 27, 1883, p. 102.

***jōc-ąn-trў,** *s.* [Lat. *jocans* (genit. *jocantis*), pr. par. of *jocor* = to jest, to joke (q.v.).] The act or practice of jesting.

jŏck, *s.* [Jockey, *s.*] A popular contraction of jockey.

"Nor were the north-country *jocks* less witty on their masters than their steeds."—*Doran: Memories of Our Great Towns*, p. 13.

jŏck'-ĕy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a northern form of *Jackey*, a dimin. of *Jack*, a familiar of John (q.v.). Littré gives the first meaning of this word, which has passed into French, as "a young servant, whose chief duty is to ride as postilion." For another view, see extract under Jockeyism.]

1. A man who gets a living by riding professionally in horse-races.

"His *jockey* called upon him to make his final effort."—*Saturday Review*, Aug. 5, 1882, p. 180.

2. A horse-dealer; one whose trade it is to buy and sell horses.

3. A cheat; one given to sharp practice, probably from the bad reputation of horse-dealers.

4. A contemptuous name for a Scotchman, from their calling Jack, *Jock*.

jockey-club, *s.* A club for regulating all matters connected with horseracing. It was established about A.D. 1758, and still continues to flourish.

jŏck'-ĕy, *v.t.* [Jockey, *s.*]

1. To deceive in trade; to act with sharp practice to; to cheat.

2. To jostle by riding against. (*Johnson.*)

3. To make use of dishonest measures, such as are popularly supposed to be employed by low-class horse-dealers, for procuring the passage or rejection of some private measure through Parliament.

jŏck'-ĕy-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *jockey*, s.; *-ism.*]

1. The art or practice of a jockey.

"*Jockeyism* properly means the management of a whip, and the word jockey is neither more nor less than the term (*chukni*) slightly modified, by which they (the gipsies) designate the formidable whips which they usually carry, and which are at present in general use among horse-traffickers, under the title of jockey-whips."—*G. Borrow*, in *Annandale.*

2. Horsiness.

"Exercising his conversational talents in a mixture of slang and *jockeyism*."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxi.

jŏck'-ĕy-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *jockey; -ship.*]

1. The art or practice of riding horses in horse-races; horsemanship.

"I daresay you heard what Mr. Elliston's idea is of repaying me my *jockeyship*?"—*Hawley Smart: From Post to Finish*, ch. xvii.

2. A jockey; one whose acts resemble those of a jockey; the character or position of a jockey.

"Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire?"
Cowper: Conversation, 410.

***joc-onde,** *a.* [Jocund.]

jō-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *jocosus*, from *jocus* = a joke (q.v.).]

1. *Of persons:* Humorous, facetious; given to jokes or jesting.

"Even made *jocose* allusions to the perilous situation in which he stood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Of things:* Containing a joke; droll, amusing.

jō-cōse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jocose; -ly.*] Jocularly, facetiously; in a jocose or humorous manner.

"I had, indeed, the corporal punishment of what the gentlemen of the long robe are pleased *jocosely* to call mounting the rostrum for one hour."—*Pope: Dunciad*, bk. ii. (*From Curl.*)

jō-cōse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jocose; -ness.*] The quality of being jocose; merriment.

***jō-cō-sĕr'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *jocose*, and *serious.*] Given at one time to jocoseness, at another to seriousness; partaking of the qualities of mirth and sadness; serio-comic.

"Or with the merry fellows quaff,
And laugh aloud with them that laugh;
Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who ve took their freedom up."
Green: The Spleen.

***jō-cŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *jocos(e); -ity.*]

1. Jocularity, facetiousness, waggery.

2. A joke; a jocose act, story, or phrase.

jŏc'-tĕ-lĕg, *s.* [A corruption of *Jacques de Liége*, a famous cutler of that city.] A large pocket-knife. (*Scotch.*)

"An' gif the custock's sweet or sour
With *joctelegs* they taste them."
Burns: Halloween.

jŏc'-ų-ląr, **jŏc'-ų-ląr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *jocularis*, from *joculus*, dimin. of *jocus* = a joke (q.v.).]

1. *Of persons:* Addicted to jesting; merry, facetious.

2. *Of things:* Merry, sportive, amusing; embodying a joke.

"This [the mayor of Halgaver] is a *joculary* and imaginary court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves, presenting such persons as go slovenly in their attire, &c."—*Fuller; Worthies; Cornwall.*

jŏc-ų-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *jocular; -ity.*] The quality of being jocular; sportiveness, merriment.

"The strain of *jocularity* which in one place obtains treats and patronage, would in another he heard with indifference."—*Rambler*, No. 160.

jŏc'-ų-ląr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jocular; -ly.*] In a jocular manner; sportively, jestingly.

***jŏc'-ų-ląr-ў,** *a.* [Jocular.]

***jŏc'-u-lāt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A jester, a joker; a fool by profession. [Juggler.]

***jŏc'-ų-lą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *joculatorius*, from *joculator* = a jester.] Uttered in jest; droll, merry, humorous.

jŏc'-ŭnd, ***joc-onde,** *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *jo-conde*, from Lat. *jucundus* = pleasant (orig. helpful); *juvare* = to help.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Blithe, cheerful; free from care or anxiety.

"While their hearts were *jocund* and sublime."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,669.

2. Airy, lightsome.

"Revels the spruce and *jocund* spring."
Milton: Comus, 173.

3. Sportive, gay, sprightly.

"And the *jocund* rebecks sound."
Milton: L'Allegro, 94.

4. Calculated to inspire mirth.

"Heightened as with wine, *jocund* and boon."
Milton: P. L., ix. 793.

B. *As adv.:* Blithely, cheerfully.

"How *jocund* did they drive their team afield."
Gray: Elegy.

jŏ-cŭnd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *jocund; -ity.*] The state or quality of being jocund; merriment, gaiety.

jŏc'-ŭnd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jocund; -ly.*] With jocundity; blithely, merrily, gaily.

jŏc'-ŭnd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jocund; -ness.*] The same as Jocundity (q.v.).

jōe (1), *s.* [Jo.]

jōe (2), **jō'-eў,** *s.* [For etym., see def.] A popular name for a fourpenny piece, probably a derisive allusion to Joseph Hume, M.P. (1771–1835), who is said to have strongly recommended that coin for the payment of cab-fares for short distances.

jōe (3), *s.* [Johannes.]

jōe (4), *s.* [Shortened for Joe Miller (q.v.).] An old joke.

Jō'-ĕl, *s.* [Heb. יוֹאֵל (*Yoel*); Gr. Ἰωήλ (*Jōēl*). *Jo* is a contraction of Jehovah, and *el* is God. [El.] Joel, therefore, is = To whom Jehovah is God—*i.e.*, a worshipper of Jehovah.]

Script. Biog.: The name of a Hebrew prophet, and of more than twelve other persons [¶] mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Sam. viii. 23; 1 Chr. iv. 35, v. 12, &c.)

¶ *The Book of Joel:*

Old Test. Canon: A prophetic book of the Old Testament, written by Joel, the second of the minor prophets. Nothing is known of him except that he was the son of Pethuel (i. 1). Joel seems to have lived in Judah. The main object of his book is to counsel repentance, in connection with a fearful visitation of locusts, accompanied by drought, which had desolated the land (ch. i., ii. 1–12). Then there follows a prediction that the Spirit of God should be poured out on all flesh, with celestial revelations to young and old (ii. 28), a passage which St. Peter refers to as being fulfilled in the Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Ghost (Acts ii. 16–21.)

The date of Joel is doubtful. He has been placed in the reign of Joash (B.C. 878–838), in that of Uzziah (809–756), in which case he was a contemporary of Amos, with whose prophecies several verses of Joel agree. (Cf. Joel i. 4, ii. 25, with Amos iv. 6–9; Joel iii. 4–6 with Amos i. 6–10; Joel iii. 16, with Amos i. 2, and ver. 18 with Amos ix. 13.) Others suppose him to have lived in the reign of Joram (B.C. 893 or 892–883–4); or in that of Manasseh (B.C. 699–644). If there is a refereuce in Joel iii. 2 to the captivity of the ten tribes, and in ver. 1 to that of the two, this would indicate a late date, as the mention of the Grecians in verse 6 perhaps may do. The canonical authority of Joel has never been seriously disputed.

Jōe Mĭl'-lĕr, *s.* [From *Joseph Miller* (1684–1738), a witty actor, who was a favourite about the time Congreve's plays were fashionable.]

1. A stale jest. The compilation, *Joe Miller's Jests*, published a year after the death of the supposed author, was the work of John Mottley (1692–1750), but the term has been used to pass off, not only the original stock, but thousands of jokes manufactured long after Miller was buried in the churchyard of St. Clement Danes. (*Cates.*)

2. A jest-book, especially one in which the jokes are old, and the wit the reverse of sparkling.

Jōe Mĭl'-lĕr-ĭzm, *s.* [*Joe Miller; -ism.*]

1. A stale jest; a flat dull joke.

2. The art or practice of indulging in Joe Miller's—*i.e.*, of making or retailing stale, dull jokes.

Jōe Mĭl'-lĕr-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Joe Miller; -ize.*] To give a jesting or jocular character to; to mingle with jokes or jests. (*Saturday Review*, in *Annandale.*)

Jōe'-pўe, *s.* [Proper name (?).] (See etym. and compounu.)

Joepye-weed, *s*

Bot.: An American name for *Eupatorium purpureum.*

jŏg, ***joggc,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *gogi* = to shake, to agitate.]

A. *Trans.:* To push or strike lightly, usually with the hand or elbow, for the purpose of exciting attentiou; to jostle.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move with an easy, leisurely pace, in which the strides resemble jogs or shocks. (In both senses usually followed by *on*, sometimes by *over.*)

"The good old ways our sires *jogged* safely o'er."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

3. To get through life with little exertion and less progress.

¶ (1) *To be jogging:* To start on a journey; to take one's departure.

"You may *be jogging* while your boots are green."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

(2) *To jog one's memory, to jog one's elbow:* To recall to the memory of a person some duty or promise apparently forgotten.

(3) *Jog-jog:* In a jogging manner; slowly.

"For then the farmers come, *jog-jog*,
Along the miry road."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

jŏg, *s.* [Jog, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A slight push or blow, usually for the purpose of arousing attention.

2. Irregularity of motion, caused by some obstruction.

II. *Mech.:* A square notch; a joggle (q.v.).

jog-trot, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A slow jogging kind of trot; hence, a slow routine method, generally obstinately adhered to, of performing daily duties.

B. *As adj.:* Monotonous; performed by routine; easy-going. (*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. ii.)

***jog-e-lour,** *s.* [Juggler.]

***jŏg'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *jog*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who walks or moves lazily, heavily, or slowly.

2. One who jogs or gives a sudden push to another for the purpose of arousing attention.

jŏg'-gle, *v.t. & i.* [Freq. of *jog*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To communicate an unsteady, wavering motion to, by a slight sudden flush or shake; to jostle.

2. *Carp.:* To unite by jogs, or mortise, so as to prevent sliding apart.

B. *Intrans.:* To move with unsteady, wavering motion; to totter, to shake.

jŏg'-gle, *s.* [Joggle, *v.*]

1. *Arch.* (*Pl.*): Shoulders on a truss-post, supporting the lower ends of struts or braces.

2. *Masonry:* A joint-piece, or dowel-pin, let into the adjacent faces of two stones to preserve them in proper relative position. It may vary in form, and may approach in its shape either the dowel or cramp (q.v.). The stones of the Parthenon at Athens were united by oak-joggles.

joggle-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A built-beam, the parts of which are joggled together.

joggle-joint, *s.*

Masonry: A mode of uniting the stones of ashlar masonry.

joggle-piece, *s.*

Carp.: The upright member in the middle of a truss; a king-post.

joggle-post, *s.*

Carp.: A post having shoulders to receive the feet of struts.

joggle-truss, *s.*

Carp.: A hanging-post truss with one post.

joggle-work, *s.*

Masonry: Work in which the courses are secured by joggles, so as to prevent their slipping on each other; as the courses of an abutment under the thrust of an arch.

jŏg'-ĭ, jŏg'-ĭe, *s.* [Yogi.]

Jō-hăn'-na, *s.* [A female proper name, corresponding to the masc. Latin name Johannes.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 127].

***Jō-hăn'-nēs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. Ἰωάννης (*Iōannēs*) = John.]

Numis.: The name formerly given to the old gold Portuguese *peça*, worth about 36s.

JOHANNES.

It is so called from the representation of King John, which it bears. The name was often contracted into Joe or Jo: as, a *joe*, a half-*joe*.

"Precisely like a guinea or a *Jo*."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, p. 132.

Jō-hăn'-nĭs-bĕrg, *s.* [A castle near Wiesbaden, where the grapes from which the wine is prepared are grown.] A Rheuish wine of the finest quality.

Jō-hăn'-nīte, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after Johann, who discovered it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of uranium and copper, of emerald to apple-green colour. Monoclinic in crystallization; soluble in water. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, in small crystals associated with uraninite.

Jō-hăn'-nīte, *a.* [Lat. *Johannes* = John (see def.); suff. *-ite.*] Of or belonging to John the Baptist, the Apostle John, or any teacher of the same name.

Johannite Christians, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol.: The same as *Christians of St. John.* [John, ¶ (1).]

Jŏhn (1), *s.* [Gr. Ἰωάννης (*Iōannēs*), from Heb. יוֹחָנָן (*Yohanan*) = the gift of Jehovah, the name of ten persons mentioned in the Old Testament (2 Kings xxv. 23, 1 Chron. iii. 15, vi. 9, 10, &c. Cf. also יְהוֹנָתָן (*Yonathan*) = given by Jehovah.]

Script. Biog.: The name of four men mentioned in the New Testament.

1. John the Baptist.

2. John the Apostle. His father was Zebedee (Matt. iv. 21), his mother Salome (cf. Matt. xxvii. 56 with Mark xv. 40, xvi. 1). His father was a fisherman who kept hired servants (Mark i. 20), and was therefore of some position. John was called with his brother James to follow Jesus (Matt. iv. 21). His nature was that sensitive one which is the temperament of genius, eloquence, passion, and love. In the first three gospels he figures as Boanerges, or Son of Thunder (Mark iii. 17), and in the excess of his zeal he wished to call down fire from heaven on a village of the Samaritans because "they did not receive" Jesus (Luke ix. 54). In the fourth gospel the loving elements of his character alone appear. He was the disciple whom Jesus loved (John xx. 2). He was personally acquainted with Caiaphas, the high priest (John xviii. 15, 16, 19, 28). At the crucifixion the mother of Jesus was entrusted to his care, and he took her to his house (John xix. 27). With Peter he was early at the sepulchre (xx. 2–4). After the resurrection he remained at Jerusalem for at least fifteen years (Acts iii., iv.; cf. xv. 6 with Gal. ii. 9.) Tradition asserts that he visited Rome, and was there, before the Latin Gate, plunged into a caldron of boiling oil, from which he was supernaturally delivered, so that he was a martyr in will, though not in deed. The Roman Church commemorates this circumstance on May 6, under the title S. Johannes ante Portam Latinam. It is also said that when a poisoned chalice was given him, he made the sign of the cross over it, and the poison fled from it in the form of an asp. At a later period he was banished to Patmos, where he saw the apocalyptic vision (Rev. i. 9). Tradition makes his last sphere Ephesus, where he died at an advanced age. [¶ 2, 3, 4; also Revelation.]

3. A dignitary mentioned in Acts iv. 6.

4. John Mark. [Mark.]

¶ 1. *Christians of St. John, Disciples of John:*

Ecclesiol.: The first name was given by Europeans to, and the second assumed by, a Jewish sect, perhaps descended from the Hemerobaptists mentioned by early Christian writers. They are followers of John the Baptist rather than of John the Apostle. They live in Persia and Arabia, especially at Bassora, and are called by the Orientals Sabeans.

2. *The Epistles General of St. John:*

(1) *The first epistle:* No name indicating authorship appears in the letter itself, but the style is that of the fourth gospel, and thirty-five passages are nearly the same in each. The external evidence for its genuineness and authenticity is very strong. Evidence in its favour is adducible from Polycarp, Papias as quoted by Eusebius, Origen, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, and Eusebius ranked it among his homologoumena, or books unanimously accepted. Scaliger (1484–1558) believed that it was not from the Apostle, and was followed by Lange and the Tübingen school; but the general opinion of Christians is strongly in its favour. Its date has been fixed between A.D. 70 and 96 or 100, the last being the most probable. The epistle treats of love. The definition "God is Love," is from iv. 16. Its opening looks like an assault upon the doctrine of the Docetæ (q.v.). The verse (*v.* 7), concerning the Heavenly witnesses is considered an interpolation.

(2) *The second epistle:* It is written by "the elder" to "the elect lady and her children." The external evidence for it is much weaker than that for the first epistle, and Eusebius placed it among the antilogoumena, or books not universally accepted. Its theme, like that of the first, is love, but love does not require heretics to be entertained.

(3) *The third epistle:* This was addressed by "the elder" to "the well-beloved Gaius." The domineering Diotrephes is censured, Demetrius commended. In point of evidence it stands like the second epistle.

3. *The Gospel according to St. John:*

New Test. Canon.: The fourth gospel, and distinct from the others in various respects. They record chiefly the ministry of Jesus in Galilee; it treats of His labours in Jerusalem. Whilst they chiefly illustrate His humanity, it gives special prominence to His divinity. But there are resemblances too. The family of Bethany figures in Luke x. 38–42, as well as in John; the last gospel records the feeding of the five thousand (John vi. 5–13), as do the others (Matt. xiv. 15–21, Mark vi. 35–44, Luke ix. 10–17). So also the crucifixion and the resurrection are recorded in them all.

The author of the book of John was well acquainted with the topography of Jerusalem (ch. v. 2, ix. 7), and with the Jewish feasts, which he carefully records (ii. 13, vii. 2, x. 22, &c.). His Greek is of an Hebraic type, though not so much so as that of the Apocalypse. As the author tells more than any of the other three evangelists what passed within the apostolic circle, presumably he was himself an apostle. The book itself does not name its author; the nearly uniform voice of antiquity assigned it to St. John. In modern times there has been serious controversy on the subject, rationalists maintaining that it was penned too late in the second century to have emanated from St. John, who, at latest, cannot have lived beyond A.D. 100. The large majority of theologians, however, consider it of earlier date. On the one hand Papias, as quoted by Eusebius, does not seem to have known it, though he was bishop of Hieropolis, near Ephesus, where it is believed to have been first published. On the other hand, there are abundant testimonies to it in the latter half of the second century. Thus, Tatian (166–171) quotes it often, and Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, from about 177, does so eighty times, also perhaps Justin Martyr refers to it about A.D. 150, 138 or 139, or 147, and again in 161, possibly Barnabas and Ignatius earlier. If in the latter half of the second century the knowledge of it was so widely diffused, there must have been a prior period during which acquaintance with it must have been spreading from a centre. Hilgenfeld, a recent rationalistic writer (1875) is willing to grant it as early a date as 132 to 140, and another one, Keim (1875) as 130 A.D. But in 1868 Prof. Hofstede De Groot, of Groningen, in Holland, cited from Hippolytus a statement that the gnostic Basilides, whose exact date had been unknown, had a communication from Matthias the Apostle, whom he personally knew. If so, he lived in the first century, and he undoubtedly quotes the Gospel by St. John. If Hippolytus's statement is correct, then the gospel by St. John is undoubtedly a production of the apostolic era.

4. *The Book of Revelation of St. John the Divine:* [Revelation, ¶.]

John-a-nokes, John-at-the-oaks, *s.* A fictitious name formerly used in law proceedings.

John-a-stiles, John-at-the-stiles, *s.* A name used like John-a-nokes (q.v.).

John Bull. [Bull.]

John Cheese, *s.* A clown.

John-crow vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: A name given in Jamaica to the Turkey Buzzard (q.v.).

John crow's nose, *s.* A West Indian name for *Phyllocoryne jamaicensis.* [Jim Crow.]

John Doe, *s.*

Law: A name formerly given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff in the mixed action of ejectment, that of the fictitious defendant being *Richard Roe.*

"But if the lessor made out his title in a satisfactory manner, then judgment and a writ of possession were awarded to *John Doe*, the nominal plaintiff, who by this trial had proved the right of John Rogers, his supposed lessor."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

John-to-whit, *s.*
Ornith.: Vireosylvia olivacea, a fly-catcher, a native of the West Indies, the note of which is like John-to-whit. (*Ogilvie.*)

John Trot, *s.* A clown.

John's-wort, *s.* [St. John's-wort.]

John (2), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *jaune.*]

John-dory, *s.* [Doree.]

John'-ăp-ple, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *apple.*] An apple useful as retaining its freshness for a long time.

"A *Johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the spring following, when most other fruit is spent."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

John'-nie, John-ny, *s.* [Dimin. of *John.*]
Ornith.: The name given by whalers to *Pygoscelis taeniata*, a kind of penguin found at Kerguelen Island, &c.

John'-ny-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *Johnny*, dimin. of *John*, and *cake.*]
1. A cake made of maize meal mixed with water, and baked on the hearth. (*Amer.*)
2. A New-Englander. (*American.*)

John-sŏn-ēse', *s.* [From *Dr. Johnson*; suff. *-ese.*] The literary style or language of Dr. Samuel Johnson; a pompous, inflated style, much affecting the use of classical words.

John-sōn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From *Dr. Johnson*; adj. suff. *-ian.*] Pertaining to or resembling Dr. Johnson or his style; pompous, inflated.

John-sōn'-ĭ-an-işm, *s.* [Eng. *Johnsonian*; *-ism.*] A word or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of Dr. Johnson; a style resembling that of Dr. Johnson.

John'-sŏn-işm, *s.* [Eng. *Johnson*; *-ism.*] The same as Johnsonianism (q.v.).

John'-stŏn-ite, *s.* [Named by Greg and Lettsom after Johnston, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: Now shown to be galena (q.v.), mixed with free sulphur.

join, * **joign,** * **joyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *joindre*, from Lat. *jungo*, from the same root as Sansc. *yaj* = to join, and Eng. *yoke.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To connect; to attach one to another in contiguity; to unite one with another.

"A common slave (you know him well by sight)
Held up his left hand, which did flame and burn
Like twenty torches *joined.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. To couple, to combine, to associate.

"In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power."—*Locke.*

3. To add.

"Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field."—*Isaiah* v. 8.

4. To unite in marriage.

"What God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder."—*Matthew* xix. 6.

* 5. To give in marriage.

"Therefore he that *joyneth* his virgin in matrymonye doith wel."—*Wycif: 1 Cor.* vii.

6. To unite in concord.

"Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind."—*1 Cor.* i. 10.

7. To associate or attach one's self to; to become connected with; to act in concert with; to become a member of. as, To *join* the army, to *join* a society.

* 8. To command, to enjoin.

"They *join* them penance."—*Tyndale: Works*, i. 281.

9. To engage in. [Join, ¶ (1).]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to form a physical union; to coalesce; to unite into one.

2. To adjoin; to be adjacent.

"Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue."—*Acts* xviii. 7.

3. To unite; to be or become associated, as in views, partnership, society, marriage, confederacy, &c.; to be confederate; to be leagued together.

"In conclusion they would *join* to make war on the king."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1542).

4. To meet in hostile encounter; to engage in battle; to join battle.

"Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

¶ (1) *To join battle:* To engage in hostile encounter. (1 *Samuel* iv. 2.)
(2) *To join issue:* [Issue].

join, *s.* [Join, *v.*] A joint, a junction.

* **join-hand,** *s.* Writing in which the letters are joined together in words, as distinguished from writing in single letters.

* **join'-ant,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Adjoining, contiguous, adjacent.

"The grete tour, that was so thikke and strong . . .
Was even *joinant* to the gardin wall."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,063.

join'-dĕr, * **joyn-der,** *s.* [Fr. *joindre.*]
* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of joining; conjunction.

"A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirmed by mutual *joinder* of your hands."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

II. *Law:*

1. The joining or coupling of two things in one suit or action.

2. The joining or coupling of two or more parties as defendants in one suit.

3. The acceptance by a party in an action of the challenge laid down in his adversary's demurrer or last pleading.

* **join,** *v.t.* [Join, *v.*] To enjoin.

join'-ĕr, * **joyn-er,** *s.* [Eng. *join*, v.; *-er.*]
I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which joins.
II. *Building:*
1. A workman whose business or occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood with framings, glue, nails, &c.; specif. one who constructs the woodwork for houses. [Joinery.]

"A poet does not work by square or line,
As smiths and *joiners* perfect a design."
Cowper: Conversation, 790.

2. A wood-working machine for doing various kinds of work, such as sawing, planing, and thicknessing, mortising, tenoning (single or double), cross-cutting and squaring-up, grooving, tongueing, rabbeting, mitreing, moulding and beading, chamfering, wedge-cutting, boring, and a great variety of other operations.

joiner's-chisel, *s.* A thin-bladed paring chisel.

joiner's-clamp, *s.* A carpenter's tool used in glueing up doors and other wide objects.

joiner's-gauge, *s.* A scribing tool to make a mark on a board parallel to the edge of the latter.

joiner's-plane, *s.* A bench plane for facing and matching boards.

join'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *joiner*; *-y.*] The art or occupation of a joiner; specif. as distinguished from carpentry, the art of framing the finishing work of houses, doors, windows, shutters, blinds, cupboards, hand-railing of stairs, balconies, and galleries, mantelpieces (if of wood), the construction of permanent fittings, and the coveriug of all rough timber.

join'-ĭng, * **joyn-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Join, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of uniting, coupling, or attaching together; a joint.

"All was of stone of berile . . .
Without peces or *joynings.*"
Chaucer: House of Fame, bk. iii.

joining-hand, *s.* The same as Join-hand (q.v.).

joint, * **joynt,** * **joynte,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *joinct* (Fr. *joint*), properly the pa. par. of *joindre* = to join, from Lat. *jungo*, pa. par. of *junctus*; Sp. & Port. *junta*; Ital. *giunta.*]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A junction or mode of joining parts in a structure; the place or part where two separate things are joined, either so as to permit motion in the things joined or not; a junction, an articulation, a hinge.

"In laying on the lack upon good and fine-joyned work, they frequently spoil the *joynts*, edges, or corners of drawers or cabiucts."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

* 2. A limb.

3. One of the larger pieces into which a butcher cuts up a carcass.

4. A place of resort for secret or illicit purposes; as, a *tramps' joint*, an *opium joint*, &c. (*U.S.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat:* A joint, or articulation, may be defined to be the union of any two segments of an animal body, through the intervention of a structure or structures different from both. (*Todd & Bowmann: Phys. Anat.*, i. 131.) The different kinds of joints may be thus classified: 1. Synarthrosis: (1) Suture, (2) Schindylesis, (3) Gomphosis, (4) Amphiarthrosis. 2. Diarthrosis: (1) Arthrodia, (2) Enarthrosis, (3) Ginglymus, and (4) Diarthrosis rotatorius. The terms Symphysis, Synchondrosis, Syneurosis, Syssarcosis, and Mennigosis, formerly applied to joints, are now discarded. [See all these words.]

2. *Arch.:* The surface of contact between two bodies, joined and held together by means of cement, mortar, &c., or by a superincumbent weight.

3. *Bookbinding:* The lateral projection of the back to correspond to or cover the thickness of the sides.

4. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The places at which the pieces of a stem are articulated together.

5. *Carp.:* A mode of securing together the meeting edges of wooden structures; the place where one piece of timber is united to another. The straight joint is where the edges make a butt-joint, being planed straight. Timbers are generally joined by mortises and tenons, or by straps and bolts. The various kinds of joints are named according to their forms and uses, thus:

(1) A *butting joint*, in carp., is one in which the fibres of one piece are perpendicular to those of the other; in machinery, one in which the pieces meet at right angles.

(2) A *bevel joint*, one in which the plane of the joint is parallel to the fibres of one piece and oblique to those of the other.

(3) *Dove-tail joint.* [Dovetail.]

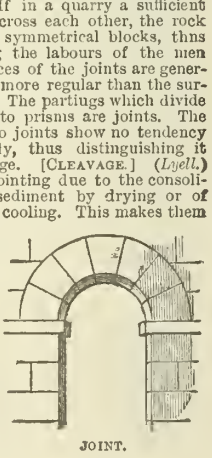
(4) A *longitudinal joint* is one in which the common seam runs parallel with the fibres of both.

(5) A *mitre joint*, one formed by the meeting of matching pieces in a frame, the parts uniting on a line bisecting the angle, which is usually, but not necessarily, one of 90°.

(6) A *square joint*, one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres of one piece, and parallel to those of the other.

(See also mortise, rabbet, scarf, tenon, universal joint, &c.) Other joints are known by some peculiarity of finish or application, as bracket, chamfered, covering, diamond, frontal, plain, side, suspended joints.

6. *Geol.:* A natural fissure or line of parting traversing rocks in a straight and well-determined line, often at right angles to the planes of stratification. If in a quarry a sufficient number of joints cross each other, the rock is broken up into symmetrical blocks, thus greatly facilitating the labours of the men employed. The faces of the joints are generally smoother and more regular than the surface of true strata. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are joints. The spaces between two joints show no tendency to split indefinitely, thus distinguishing it from slaty cleavage. [Cleavage.] (*Lyell.*) Rutley considers jointing due to the consolidation either of sediment by drying or of eruptive matter by cooling. This makes them so contract as to produce fracture along more or less parallel lines.


Joint.

7. *Masonry:* The face-joints of voussoirs are those which appear on the face of the arch. The vertical joint is between stones of the same course. The horizontal joint is between courses. The coursing-joint is the joint between the courses of voussoirs. The heading-joint is that between two voussoirs in the same course. The flush-joint is filled up to the face by pointing with mortar.

8. *Plumbing:* The sheets of sheet-metal roofing are joined by a drip-joint or a flashing-joint in cases where they are not soldered. A flush-joint or jump-joint is a butt-joint covered with a plate on the inner side, called

the butt-plate. In a lap-joint the pieces overlap each other.

9. *Rail. Eng.:* The place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are joined.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Joined together, coupled, united.

"Of bodies scuen in speciall
With foure spirites *joynt* withall."
Gower: C. A., lv.

2. United; combined; actiug together or in combination

"In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

3. Associated, connected.

"From a *joint* connexion and unavoidable coherence of which propositions one with another, it clearly appears, that it is not weakness but want of conscience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

4. United or associated in the same profession; having an interest in common.

"Pride then was not: nor arts, that pride to aid:
Man walk'd with beast, *joint* tenant of the shade."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 152.

5. Shared in common by different persons.

"Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burden laid upon us all."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

6. United; continuing or lasting together.

"Settled on William and Mary for their *joint* and separate lives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ *Out of joint:*

1. *Lit.:* Luxated, dislocated.

"Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*."—*Genesis* xxxii. 25.

2. *Fig.:* Thrown into confusion or disorder; disordered.

"The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spite!
That ever I was born to set it right."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

***joint-ache, *joint-ach,** *s.*

Bot.: Rottenness manifesting itself at the junction of the branches, and caused by the age of the tree (?).

"No trees are exempt from the worme, the blasting, and the *joint-ach*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxiv.

joint-actions, *s. pl.*

Law: Actions in which several persons are so equally concerned that one cannot sue or be sued without the others.

joint-chair, *s.*

Railway: A chair which supports the ends of abutting rails.

joint-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A form of universal joint for coupling sections of shafting.

***joint-evil,** *s.*

Path.: Evil or disease of the joints; specif., one that gives them undue prominence.

joint-fastening, *s.*

Railway: A fish-bar or other means of locking the adjacent ends of two rails.

joint-fiat, *s.*

Law: A fiat issued against two or more trading partners by a common creditor.

joint-file, *s.* A small file without taper, and circular in its cross-section. It is used for dressing out the holes for the joint-wire in snuff-boxes, &c., and in preparing the apertures for the pintles of hinges.

joint-fir, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Gnetaceæ (q.v.).

joint-heir, *s.* An heir having a joint interest with another.

joint-hinge, *s.* A strap-hinge. [HINGE, *s.*]

***joint-labourer,** *s.* A fellow-labourer.

joint-like, *a.* Resembling joints; jointed.

"It [knot-grasse] is both hay and provender, the *joint-like* knots whereof will fat swine."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire.*

joint-obligant, *s.*

Scots Law: A person under the same obligation as another to do something specified.

joint-pipe, *s.*

Gas: A short section of pipe, forming a connection between two lengths, and usually having threaded sockets into which the parts are screwed; a socket.

joint-pliers, *s.* A pair of pliers adapted for securing the joints of compasses and similar instruments; also pliers by which the hinging of watch-cases is effected.

***joint-racking,** *a.* Causing pain in the joints. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 488.)

***joint-ring,** *s.* A ring jointed, so as to consist of two equal parts.

"Marry, I would not do such a thing for a *joint-ring*, nor for measures of lawn, nor for gowns, petticoats, nor caps."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

joint-saw, *s.* A saw with a curved working face, used in making the joints of compasses and other similar work.

***joint-servant,** *s.* A fellow servant.

"I took him,
Made him *joint-servant* with me, gave him way
In all."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

***joint-sick,** *a.* Suffering from pain in the joints.

joint-stock, *s.* Stock held in common.

Joint-stock company: A company or association of a number of individuals for the purpose of carrying on some business or undertaking, in which the shares of each member are transferable without the consent of the other partners.

joint-stool, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stool made with jointed parts; a folding stool.

"*Joint-stools* were then created; on three legs
Upborne they stood: three legs upholding firm
A massy slab."
Cowper: Task, i. 19.

2. *Engin.:* A block holding up the ends of parts which belong in apposition, as railway metals, ways of vessels, &c.

joint-tenancy, *s.*

Law: (See extract).

"An estate in *joint-tenancy* is where lands or tenements are granted to two or more persons, to hold in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, for years, or at will. Its creation depends on the wording of the deed or devise by which the tenants claim title; for this estate can only arise by purchase or grant, that is, by the act of the parties, and never by the mere act of law. Joint-tenants must have one and the same interest. One cannot be entitled to one period of duration or quantity of interest in lands, and the other to a different; one cannot be tenant for life, and the other for years; one cannot be tenant in fee, and the other in tail. They must also have an unity of title; their estate must be created by one and the same act. *Joint-tenancy* cannot arise by descent or act of law, but merely by purchase, or acquisition by the act of the party: and, unless that act be one and the same, the two tenants would have different titles, and if they had different titles there would be no jointure. There must also be an unity of time; their estates must be vested at one and the same period, as well as by one and the same title. As in case of a present estate made to A and B; or a remainder in fee to A and B after a particular estate; in either case A and B are joint-tenants of this present estate, or this vested remainder. Lastly, in *joint-tenancy* there must be an unity of possession; for joint-tenants are said to be seised *per my et per tout*, by the moiety and by all: that is, they each of them have the entire possession as well of every parcel as of the whole."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

joint-tenant, *s.*

Law: One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

joint-wire, *s.*

Watchmaking: The tubular wire, sections of which form the joints of watch-cases, lockets, &c.; a piece is hard soldered to each leaf, and a solid wire runs through to form the pintle. It is drawn upon a piece of steel wire, one end being tapered off with a file, so that the tube and wire are grasped together by the dogs and drawn after the manner of a solid wire.

***joint-worm,** *s.*

Zool.: The tape-worm (q.v.).

joint, *joynt, *v.t.* & *i.* [JOINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form in joiuts or articulations; to articulate.

"The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. To unite by one or more joints; to join together; to unite.

"Branches which, being dead many years, shall after revive, be *jointed* to the old stock, and freshly grow."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

*3. To unite closely, to combine, to league together.

"*Jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

4. To divide or cut into joints or pieces; to separate the joints of.

"Abont cutting it up, quartering, *jointing*, seething and rosting, he spent a greater part of the night."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 614.

II. *Carp. & Join.:* To plane and prepare the edges of timbers.

B. *Intrans.:* To unite or coalesce as by joints or parts fitting into each other.

joint'-ĕd, *joynt-ed, *a.* [Eng. *joint; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Full of joints or knots; knotty.

"Three cubits high the *jointed* herbage shoots."
Philips.

2. Provided or formed with joints.

"Twixt the neck and throat the jointed plate
Gave entrance."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 493.

3. Having joints or limbs.

"Being nimbler *joynted* than the rest."
Spenser: Muiopotmos

II. *Botany:*

1. Separating nearly or even falling to pieces at the joints; as the legumes of Ornithopus or the leaflets of *Guilandina Bonduc.*

2. Looking as if it possessed joints, as the stem and leaves of *Juncus articulatus.* (*Lindley.*)

jointed-ferns, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The order Equisetaceæ (q.v.).

jointed-microscope, *s.* A pocket microscope in which the handle and lens-holder shut down against the slide on which the object pliers are adjustable.

joint'-ĕd-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *jointed; -ly.*] In a jointed manner; with joints.

joint'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *joint; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which joints.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:*

(1) A tool for filling the mortar cracks between courses of bricks. A pointing tool.

(2) A tool for marking the mortar-joints.

2. *Coopering:* The stave-jointer is a large, stationary plane on which the edges of the staves are worked. The heading-jointer has a straight-edged bit. The backing, or side-jointer, otherwise called the over-shave, has a concave-edged bit, and is used for dressing the backs of staves. The inshave has a convex-edged bit, and is used for dressing the inner faces of staves.

3. *Build.:* A bent strip of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen the joiut.

jointer-plane, *s.*

Coopering:

1. A plaue five or six feet long, its lowe end resting upon the ground, and its uppe end supported upon a prop, the inclined sole being presented upward for the staves, which are jointed thereon.

2. A jointing-plane (q.v.).

joint'-ĭng, *joynt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s* [JOINT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of joining with a joint.

2. *Geol.:* The operation of producing joints in rocks; the joints thus produced. (*Rutley.*) [JOINT, A. II. 6.]

jointing-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plaue with a long stock, nsed to true the edges of boards or staves which are to be accurately fitted together. It is 2ft. 6in. long, and the work is called shooting the joiuts

jointing-rule, *s.*

Bricklaying: A straight rule about six feet long, used by bricklayers in marking with white paint along each joiut of the brickwork.

joint'-less, *a.* [Eng. *joint; -less.*] Without a joint; having no joint.

joint'-lĭ, *joynt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *joint; -ly.*]

1. In a joint manner or state; together.

"The which I doe dedicate *joyntly* unto you two honourable sisters."—*Spenser: Foure Hymnes.* (Ded.

2. In common, in company.

"Then *jointly* to the ground their knees they bow."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,846.

***joint'-rĕss, *joint'-u-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *jointur(e); -ess.*] A woman possessed of a jointure; a dowager.

"The imperial *jointress* to this warlike state.'
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

joint'-ure, *joynt-er, *s.* [O.Fr. *jointure* (Fr. *jointure*), from Lat. *junctura*, from *junctus*, pa. par. of *jungo* = to join.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A joining, a joint.

"Crist oure heed of whom al the bodi sett togidre and bonndun togidre bi ech *jointure* of undirseruyng."—*Wycliffe: Effesies*, ch. iv.

2. *Law:* An estate in lands or tenements settled upon a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

"The *joynture* or aduancement of the ladie [Katherine]."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 204.

jŏint'-ure, *v.t.* [JOINTURE, *s.*] To settle a jointure up.

***jŏint'-ure-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *jointure; -less.*] Without a jointure; having no jointure.

"The worthiest let him take
All *jointureless* to Peleus' court."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad ix. 150.

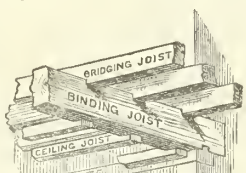
***jŏint'-ŭ-rĕss,** *s.* [JOINTRESS.]

jŏint'-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *joint*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: An American name for *Polygonum articulatum.*

jŏist, **joyste, *giste, *gyst, *gyste, *gyyste,* *s.* [O. Fr. *giste* (Fr. *gîte*) = a bed, couch, or joist, from O. Fr. *gésir* = to lie, to lie on.]

Carp.: A horizontal timber supporting a floor or ceiling, one or both. Single flooring is formed with joists reaching from wall to wall, where they rest on plates of timber built into the brickwork. The floor-boards are nailed on the upper edges of the joists, whose lower edges receive the lathing and plastering of the ceilings. Double floors are constructed with stout binding-joists, a few feet apart, reaching from wall to wall, and supporting ceiling-joists, which carry the ceiling, and bridging-joists, on which are nailed the floor-boards. When the main timbers of the floor are girders which rest on the wall-plates and support the binding-joists, the floor is called a framed floor. The binding-joists support the bridging-joists and ceiling-joists as before. The trimming-joists are short joists into which trimmers are mortised. Trimmers are pieces around a fire-hearth or a hatchway, where the continuity of the joists is broken. [TRIMMER.]



JOISTS.

"The *joists* and plankes, made of firre and larch, are very strong to beare a great weight."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xlii.

jŏist, *v.t.* [JOIST, *s.*] To fit or furnish with joists.

jōke, *s.* [Lat. *jocus;* Sp. *juego;* Ital. *gioco;* Fr. *jeu.*]

1. Something said or done for the purpose of causing laughter or merriment; a jest; raillery.

2. Something not real; something not done in earnest or seriously meant.

¶ *In joke:* In jest; not in earnest, but for the purpose of causing laughter or merriment; not seriously meant.

jōke, *v.i. & t.* [JOKE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make jokes; to jest; to be merry.

"He laughed, shouted, *joked*, and swore in such a way that many thought him drnuk from morning to night."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Trans.:* To crack jokes upon; to jest upon; to rally.

jōk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *jok(e); -er.*] One who cracks jokes; a jester, a merry fellow. Also, in card games, an extra card which is always a trump and generally the highest.

***jōke'-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *joke*, and *smith.*] A manufacturer or maker of jokes.

"The jests of the newspaper *jokesmith*."—*Southey: Letters*, ii. 336.

jōk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JOKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of jesting; a jest.

jōk'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *joking; -ly.*] In a joking or jesting manner; jestingly.

***jōk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *jok(e); -ish.*] Jocular, jesting.

jōle, *s.* [JOWL.]

1. The face or cheek. (Only used in the phrase *cheek by jole.*)

"Follow! nay, I will go with thee *cheek by jole*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. The head of a fish, the beak of a bird, &c.

"Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,
The joluted lobster." *Gay: Trivia*, ii. 415.

***jōle,** **jōll,* *v.t.* [JOLE, *s.*] To beat or dash the head against anything; to strike or clash with violence.

"This Termerus did use to put them to death in this sort whom he met, to *joll* his head against theirs."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 5.

***jol-ie,** *a.* [JOLLY.]

***jol-if,** **jol-yf,* *a.* [Fr.] Jolly, merry, handsome.

"Natheles he was a faire, *jolyf* yong man, a strong man and hardy."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 292. (Note.)

jō-lĭf'-fĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Bojer after his friend M. Joliffe.]

Bot.: An old genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nhandirobeæ. *Joliffia africana* is now called *Telfairia pedata.*

jŏl'-lĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *jolly;* suff. *-fication.*] A merrymaking; a scene of mirth and jollity; a carouse.

jŏl'-lĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jolly; -ly.*]

***1.** Prettily, finely, neatly.

"The wholesom'st herbs they herewithal inclosed,
And so their heads full *jollily* they dight."
H. Peacham, in *Ellis*, vol. ii.

2. In a jolly, merry, or sportive manner; with jollity; merrily.

"The goodly empress, *jollily* inclined,
Is to the welcome hearer wond'rous kind."
Dryden: Persius, vi.

***jŏl'-lĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *jolly; -ment.*] Mirth, jollity, merriment, gaiety.

"Whereas a ladie gent
Sate with a knight in joyous *jolliment*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 16.

jŏl'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jolly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jolly; merriment, mirth, festivity, revelry. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,603.)

jŏl'-lĭ-tў, *jol-i-tee, *s.* [Eng. *jolly; -ty.*] Jolliness, mirth, merriment.

"Ah, then, all *jollity* seemed noise and folly."
Beattie: The Minstrel, bk. i.

jŏl'-lў, *jol-if, *jol-ife, *jol-yf, jol-y, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *jolif* (Fr. *joli*), from Icel. *jól* = Yule (q.v.); cf. Dut. *joelen* = to revel.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** Merry, frisky.

"Winsing she was, as is a *jolly* colt,
Long as a mast." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,264.

***2.** Handsome, neat; fine in appearance; plump.

"He chaunc't to come whereas a *jolly* knight,
In covert shade himselfe did safely rest."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 20.

***3.** Pleasant, agreeable.

"This northern wind, which some call Cæcias, bloweth a *jolly* cool wind."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 493.

4. Merry, mirthful, gay, lively, sportive; fond of merriment, jovial.

"A bold, *jolly*, freehanded English gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. Inspiring or expressing mirth or gaiety.

"While the *jolly* hours led on propitious May."
Milton: Sonnet.

6. Fine, excellent, very good. (*Slang.*)

"What a *jolly* desk!"—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. ii. ch. i.

B. *As adv.:* Very, exceedingly. (*Slang.*)

"'He is so *jolly* green,' said Charley."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

jŏl'-lў (2), *a.* [Dan. *jolle* = a yawl; Sw. *julle;* Dut. *jol.*] [YAWL.] A word only used in the compound.

jolly-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A small boat used for the general miscellaneous work of a ship, such as bringing off marketing, &c. A boat of this kind attached to United States vessels of war is called a dingy. It is clinker-built, from 16 to 20 feet long, with a beam from ·33 to ·29 of its length.

jŏl'-lў, *v.i. & t.* [JOLLY (1), *a.*]

***A.** *Intrans.:* To rejoice, to joy, to be pleased.

"And as to disenthrall his soul they meant
They *jolly* at his grief."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

B. *Trans.:* To joke, to rally. (*Slang.*)

***jŏl'-lў-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *jolly;* suff. *-head.*] Jollity.

"Despoyled of those joyes and *jollyhead*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 32.

jŏll'-ўte, *s.* [Named by Kobell after G. Jolly, the physicist.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a dark brown colour. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia. Found at Bodenmais, Bavaria.

jōlt, *joult, *v.t. & i.* [Probably an extension of *jole* or *joll* = to knock the head.]

A. *Trans.:* To shake with sharp, sudden jerks, as in a carriage along a rough road.

B. *Intrans.:* To move with sharp, sudden jerks; to shake, to move roughly.

"A long train of waggons laden with the sick *jolted* over the rugged pavement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

jōlt, *joult, *s.* [JOLT, *v.*] A shake or shock with sharp, sudden jerks, as in a carriage along a rough road.

"Till some kind *jolt* o'er ill-paved town
Shall wedge you close, and nail you down."
Lloyd: Epistle to J.B., Esq.

jōlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *jolt; -er.*] One who or that which jolts.

***jōlt'-ĕr-hĕad, *jōlt'-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *jolt*, v., and *-head.*] A thick-headed fellow, a blockhead, a dolt, a numskull.

"Come, *jolthead*, and come in-keeper."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 133.

jōlt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [JOLT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of shaking with jolts.

jōlt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jolting; -ly.*] In a jolting manner; with jolts.

***jombre,** *v.t.* [JUMBLE, *v.*]

Jō'-nah, *s.* [Heb. יוֹנָה (*Yonah*) = (1) a dove, (2) Jonah; Gr. Ἰωνᾶς (*Iônas*).]

Scrip. Biog. & Hist.: A prophet, the son of Amittai, and a native of Gath-hepher (2 Kings xiv. 25), a border-town of the tribe of Zebulun (Joshua xix. 13). He lived prior to or in the reign of Jeroboam II. (2 Kings xiv. 23, 25), who ascended the throne B.C. 824.

¶ *The prophecies of Jonah:*

Old Testament Canon: The fifth in order of the minor prophets, but perhaps the first in date. The book is partly in prose, partly in poetry. It opens with a divine commaud giveu to Jonah to go to Nineveh and cry against it for its wickedness. In place of obeying this injunction, the prophet, who was of perverse disposition, went to the sea, and paid his fare for a voyage to Tarshish. A storm arising, those on board cast lots to ascertain whose delinquency had raised the tempest, and the lot fell upon Jouah. He having admitted that he was fleeing from Jehovah, was cast overboard by his comrades, wheu the agitated ocean sank into a calm. A great fish swallowed the prophet, who remained alive in the body three days and three nights. His prayer offered from his living dungeon being answered, the fish vomited him out on the dry land. A second time he was ordered to go to Nineveh, and this time he obeyed. The people alarmed by his declaration that in forty days the city should be destroyed, humbled themselves before God, and thus averted the threatened judgment. On this the prophet petulantly complained of the Divine goodness, and was yet more impatient when a gourd which had grown up in a night to shelter him as rapidly withered away. Jehovah vindicated his action and justly rebuked the prophet. Some have thought the book an allegory rather than a narrative of real events. But it is quoted apparently as a history iu the New Testament, and in one place the confinement of Jonah in the whale's belly is regarded as typical of the similar period during which Jesus was to remain in the bowels of the earth (Matt. xii. 39–41, xvi. 4; Luke xi. 29, 30, 32).

Jŏn'-a-than, *s.* [After Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut during the War of Independence, to whom Washington frequently referred for advice as Brother Jonathan.] A jocular name for a native of the United States; an American.

"The voice of *Jonathan* was heard to express,
'Our President is going to war, I guess.'"
Byron: Vision of Judgment, liii.

jŏnd'-la, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.]

Bot.: A native name for an Indian grass, *Sorghum vulgare.* [SORGHUM.]

***jŏng'-lẽr**, *s.* [Fr. *jongleur.*] A jester, a juggler.

***jŏng'-lẽr-ĭe**, *s.* [JANGLERY.]

jŏ-nē̆s'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the celebrated Orientalist, Sir Wm. Jones (1746–94), founder and first president of the Royal Asiatic Society.]

Bot.: A genus of East-Indian and Malayan leguminous trees, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. *Jonesia Asoca* is the splendid Ashoca or Asoca tree (q.v.). There are other species. Called also Saroca.

jŏn'-quĭl, jŏn'-quĭlle, *s.* [Fr. *jonquille;* Sp. *junquillo,* from *junco;* Lat. *juncus* = a rush, which its leaves resemble.]

Bot.: Narcissus Jonquilla, a beautiful amaryllidaceous plant, cultivated in gardens. Called also Rush-leaved Daffodil. [Etym.]

¶ Queen Anne's Jonquil is *Narcissus pusillus plenus,* and Sweet Jonquil, *N. odorus.*

jo͝ok, jo͝uk, jo͝wk, *v.i.* [A variant of *duck,* v. (q.v.).] To stoop down. (*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxv.)

***jo͝ok'-ẽr-y, *jo͝ok'-ẽr-ĭe**, *s.* [JUGGLERY.]

jookery-pawkery, jookerie-pawkerie, *s.* Trickery, knavery. (*Scotch.*)

jo͝om'-ĭng, *s.* [Naga *joom* = a field.] (For def., see extract.)

"The process of *jooming* . . . consists in simply cutting down and burning the jungle on a hillside, and then cultivating on the natural slope of the ground thus cleared, instead of terracing as with the Angamis. These fields are of course not irrigated, and the fallen and charred timber is generally allowed to remain in the fields, lying across the slope, and helps to retain the soil which might otherwise be washed away during the rains."—*Lieut.-Colonel Woodthorpe, R.E.,* in *Journ. Anthrop. Inst.,* xi. 200.

jŏr'-ăm, *s.* [JORUM.]

Jor'-dăn, *s.* [Lat. *Jordanes;* Gr. Ἰορδάνης (*Iordanēs*); Heb. יַרְדֵן (*Yarden*).]

Geog.: The celebrated river of Palestine.

Jordan-almonds, *s. pl.* A name for sweet almonds.

***jor'-dan, *jor-dane, *jor'-den, *jorr-deyne, *jur-don**, *s.* [Properly a Jordan-vessel = one in which pilgrims who visited the Holy Land brought back water from the river Jordan for baptismal purposes.]

1. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. It was very much in the form of a soda-water bottle, only the neck was longer, being not much smaller than the body of the vessel. (*Halliwell.*)

"I pray to God to saue thy gentil corpe,
And eke thyn urinals, and thy *jordanes.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,240.

2. A chamber-pot.

"They will allow us ne'er a *jorden.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 1.

jor'-dan-īte, *s.* [Named by Vom Rath after Dr. Jordan, of Saarbruck; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland, in fine crystals. Compos.: sulphur, arsenic, and lead. Hardness, 3; streak pure black.

jŏr'-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of Jordan (q.v.).]

1. A large bowl or vessel for drinking. (*Colloq.*)

2. The quantity of liquor contained in such a vessel.

"Apply for a *jorum* of Newcastle beer."
Cunningham: Newcastle Beer.

jō'-sē̆-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour after the locality where discovered, San José, Minas Geraes, Brazil; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A telluride of bismuth in which part of the tellurium is replaced by selenium and sulphur. Hexagonal, with perfect basal cleavage; soft; sp. gr. 7·92–7·93. Colour, grayish-black.

Jō'-sĕph, *s.* [Gr. Ἰωσήφ (*Iōsēph*); Heb. יוֹסֵף (*Yoseph*) = Joseph, the son of Jacob.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Joseph's-coat, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Amaranthus tricolor.*

Joseph's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Tragopogon pratense.

***jō'-sĕph**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps in reference to Joseph's coat of many colours.] A riding-dress for ladies, having buttons down to the skirts.

"Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon . . . dressed in a green *joseph.*"—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield,* ch. xvi.

Jŏsh'-ū-a, *s.* [Heb. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ (*Yehoshua*); Gr. Ἰησοῦς (*Iēsous*).] [JESUS.]

Scrip. Biog.: The name of four persons mentioned in the Old Testament (Joshua i. 1; 1 Sam. vi. 14, 18; 2 Kings xxiii. 8; Haggai i. 1). The last-named Joshua is the Jeshua of Ezra v. 2. The earliest and most celebrated of the four, after whom the other three were named, was the son of Nun, an Ephraimite (1 Chron. vii. 27), who first appears as commanding the Israelites by appointment of Moses during the fight with Amalek (Exod. xvii. 9, 10, 13). He was with Moses just after his descent from Sinai (xxxii. 17); he was then a servant of Moses, and a young man (xxxiii. 11). He was one of two spies who reported the practicability of conquering Canaan (Numb. xiv.). Before the death of Moses Joshua was divinely named his successor, and formally invested with authority (xxvii. 18). He afterwards led the Israelitish host in the conquest of Canaan. He died at the age of 110, and was buried at Timnath-serah, in Mount Ephraim (Joshua xxiv. 30).

¶ *The Book of Jeshua:*

Scrip. Canon: The sixth book of the Old Testament, immediately succeeding the Pentateuch in the Hebrew. The name appears to have been given because Joshua was the leading human personage in the book. It is naturally divided into three parts: first, the conquest of Canaan (i.–xii.); second, the partition of the land, or Jewish domesday-book (xiii.–xxii); and third, Joshua's final address to the people (xxiii., xxiv.). The events recorded are considered to have occupied about twenty-five years, from B.C. 1451 to 1426. The expression "to this day" occurs fourteen times in the book, once of Rahab's dwelling among the people (vi. 25), and apparently of the life of Caleb (xiv. 14). Hence, all but the concluding verses have been attributed to Joshua, or one of the elders who outlived him. Rationalists place it much later, Colenso resolving it, like the books of the Pentatcuch, into various parts. One is an original story, which he dated in the later part of David's or the earlier part of Solomon's reign. A considerable part he attributes to the "Deuteronomist," whom he places in the reign of Manasseh, and he supposes a third portion to belong to what he terms the "Later Legislation," during the Captivity.

jŏs, jŏss, *s.* [Chinese.]

Religions: The penates or household gods of the Chinese. Every family has its jos.

joss-house, *s.*

Religions: A Chinese temple.

joss-stick, *s.* A reed covered with the dust of fragrant woods, and burnt before idols in China.

***jos-sa**, *interj.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *ho!* and Fr. *ça.*] Here! come hither.

"Stand, stand: *jossa,* warderere."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,100.

jŏs'-sa-īte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after Major-General Jossa; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Orthorhombic crystallization, lustre vitreous to waxy, streak dull yellowish-white. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5·2. Gives reactions of chromic acid, lead and zinc: occurs in small orange-yellow crystals at Beresowsk, Urals, Russia.

jŏs'-tle, *jŭs'-tle (tle as ẹl), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *joust;* frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To push against, to hustle, to rush against; to push so as to force out of one's way.

"Bullies *jostled* him into the kennel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. To crowd up against; to elbow.

"Officers of the Life Guards, all plumes and gold lace, *jostled* professors in trencher caps and black gowns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To push, to hustle, to crowd.

"Theirs was no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

jŏs'-tle-mĕnt (tle as ẹl), *s.* [Eng. *jostle; -ment.*] Crowding, pushing against, hustling.

jŏt, *s.* [Lat. *iota,* from Gr. ἰῶτα (*iōta*) = the letter ι, from *yod* (י), the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet; Dut. *jot;* Sp. & Ital. *jota.*] [IOTA.] A tittle; the least bit or amount assignable; an iota.

"'You do mistake me, sir.'—'No, sir, no *jot.*'"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

jŏt (1), *v.t.* [JOT, *s.*] To make a brief note or memorandum of. (Usually followed by the adverb *down.*)

jŏt (2), *v.t.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *jacter;* Lat. *jacto.*] To jolt, to jog, to nudge. (*Provincial.*)

jŏt'-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *jot* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who jots down notes or memoranda.

2. A book in which memoranda are set down.

jŏt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JOT (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A brief note; a memorandum.

jo͝ugs, *s.* [Lat. *jugum* = a yoke.] A pillory; an instrument of torture consisting of an iron collar fixed round the neck of the offender and fastened to a wall or a post.

***jouissance, *jouisance** (pron. **zhô-ĭs-sans'**), *s.* [Fr.] Jollity, mirth, merriment, enjoyment.

jo͝uk, *jowk, *jook, *v.i.* [JOOK.]

jo͝ule, *s.* An electrical unit, representing the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt.

jo͝ule'-mẹ-tẽr, *s.* Any energy-meter employing the joule as unit.

jo͝unçe, *v.t.* [Perhaps connected with *joult* (q.v.).] To jolt or shake by rough riding.

jo͝unce, *s.* [JOUNCE, *v.*] A jolt, a shake.

jo͝ur'-nal, *jour-nall, *a. & s.* [Fr. *journal,* from Lat. *diurnalis* = daily; *dies* = a day; Sp. *jornal;* Ital. *giornale.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Daily, diurnal.

"Ere twice the sun had made his *journal* greeting."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An account of the transactions or events of each day; a diary.

"A tasteless *journal* of the day before."
Cowper: Conversation, 276.

2. A record of events or news, properly one published daily, but now extended to any newspaper or other periodical published at certain intervals. Thus we may speak of a weekly, monthly, or yearly *journal;* a publication recording the transactions of a society: as, the *Journal* of the Geological Society.

*3. A day's work or labour; a day's journey.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookkeep.:* A book in which the transactions of each day are entered in the order in which they occur. The separate items are afterwards copied into other books, as the ledger, &c.

2. *Mach.:* That portion of a shaft which rests in the bearings.

3. *Naut.:* A daily register of the ship's course and distance, the wind, weather, &c.

journal-bearing, *s.*

Mach.: [JOURNAL-BOX].

***journal-book**, *s.* A book for entering the events or transactions of each day; a journal.

journal-box, *s.*

Mach.: The carrier of a journal; the box on which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves.

jo͝ur'-nal, *v.t.*

Mach.: To adjust or insert, as a shaft, in a journal-box or bearing.

***jo͝ur'-nal-ar-y**, *a.* [Eng. *journal; -ary.*] Daily, diurnal.

jo͝ur'-nal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *journal; -ism.*]

*1. The keeping of a journal.

2. The business, occupation, or profession

of publishing, writing in, or conducting a journal; the influence of public journals; the profession of a journalist.

jŏŭr'-nạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *journal; -ist.*]

* 1. One who keeps or writes in a journal or diary.

"Castaneda, a contemporary writer, and careful *journalist* of facts."—*Mickle: Dissert. on the Lusiad.* (App.)

2. One who conducts or writes in or for a public journal; an editor, critic, or correspondent of a newspaper.

"It must be owned those *journalists* have treated him with sufficient candour."—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflections*, ch. iii.

jŏŭr-nạl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *journalist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to journals or journalism.

jŏŭr'-nạl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *journal; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To enter in a journal or diary; to set down a daily account of events or transactions.

"What was there to *journalize*?"—*Johnson.*

B. *Intrans.:* To follow the profession of a journalist; to contribute or conduct a journal.

***jour-nee,** *s.* [Journey, *s.*]

jŏŭr'-neў, ***jorne,** ***jour-nee,** ***jour-nei,** *s.* [Fr. *journée* = a day, a day's work, a day's travel, from Lat. *diurnus* daily; *dies* = a day; Sp. *jornada*; Ital. *giornata*; Low Lat. *jornata* = a day's work.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A day's work or travel.

"And conveyed the kinges worthily
Out of his toun a *journee* largely."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,740.

2. Passage or travel from one place to another.

"Uprose Sir Guyon, in bright armour clad,
And to his purposed *journey* him prepared."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 3.

3. Passage through life.

"We must all have the same *journey's* end, if we hope to get to heaven, but some may meet with a freer road . . . in their *journey* than others."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 3.

B. *Minting:* The same as Journey-weight (q.v.).

***journey-bated,** *a.* Fatigued or worn out with a journey.

"So are the horses of the enemy
In general, *journey-bated*, and brought low."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

journey-weight, *s.* A term used in the Mint for fifteen pounds weight (701 sovereigns) of coined gold, or sixty pounds' weight of coined silver (792 crowns, 1,584 half-crowns, 3,960 shillings, or 7,920 sixpences).

***journey-work,** *s.* Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

"There cannot be more tedious and unpleasing *journey-work*."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

jŏŭr'-neў, ***jour-nie,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Journey, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To travel; to pass from one place to another.

"We greet not here as man conversing man,
Met at an oak, or *journeying* o'er a plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 168.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To traverse; to travel over or through.

"And, in a palmer's weeds arrayed,
My hated name and form to shade,
I *journeyed* many a land."
Scott: Marmion, v. 6.

jŏŭr'-neў-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *journey; -er.*] One who journeys; a traveller.

jŏŭr'-neў-man, *s.* [Eng. *journey; -man.*] Properly, a workman hired by the day; but now generally applied to any mechanic who has served his apprenticeship and learnt his trade; a mechanic.

"I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, III. 1.

jŏŭr'-neў-wŏm-ạn, *s.* [Eng. *journey*, and *woman.*] A woman hired by the day.

"No *journeywoman* sempstress is half so much a slave as I am."—*Fielding: Miser*, i. 3.

jŏust, ***jouste,** ***just,** ***juste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *justa, jouste*; Fr. *joust.*] [Joust, *v.*] A tilting-match; a mock combat or conflict of peace between knights in the middle ages, as a trial of valour. The combatants used blunted spears, but were still subject to much danger from sudden blows on horseback. A joust differed from a tournament in that the latter was a conflict between many knights, divided into parties, and engaged at the same time; the joust was a separate trial of skill, where only one man was opposed to another.

jŏust, ***joust-en,** ***just-en,** ***just,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *jouster* (Fr. *jouter*), from Low Lat. *juxto* = to approach, from Lat. *juxta* = near, close.]

1. To engage in a joust or tilting-match; to tilt.

"And all who since, baptized or infidel,
Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban."
Milton: P. L., i. 583.

2. To jostle, to push.

jŏust'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *joust; -er.*] One who jousts or tilts.

jŏust'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Joust, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of engaging in a joust.

jousting-helmet, *s.*

Jousting Helmet.

Old Armour: A wide, large helmet, made to cover the head and neck, and rest upon the shoulders of the knight, in jousts and tournaments. It was sometimes decorated with the orle displaying his colours, and his crest above that.

***jouysaunce,** *s.* [Jouisance.]

Jōve, *s.* [Lat. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* (chiefly poetical):

1. *Lit. & Roman Antiq.:* Jupiter, the chief of the Roman divinities.

* 2. *Fig.:* The air, the atmosphere.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The planet Jupiter.

* 2. *Alchemy:* A name applied to the metal tin.

Jove's beard, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Hydnum Barba Jovis*, (2) *Anthyllis Barba Jovis.*

Jove's fruit, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lindera melissæifolia*, (2) *Laurus Diospyros.*

jō'-vĭ-ạl, ***jō'-vĭ-ạll, jō'-vĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Lat. *Jovialis* = pertaining to Jove or Jupiter, from *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter.*] [Jove.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An astrological word signifying born under or under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove. As this was supposed to be the most joyful of all the planets, a "jovial" person was one of a particularly gay or cheerful disposition. [3.]

"The fixed stars are esteemed martial or *jovial*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xiv.

* 2. Propitious, favourable.

"The heavens always *joviall*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 21.

3. Mirthful, merry, joyous, jolly; inclined to or characterized by mirth or gaiety.

"He had no *jovial* generous vices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **II.** *Alchemy:* Of or pertaining to the metal tin.

***jō'-vĭ-ạl-ĭst,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *jovial; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One of a jovial or merry disposition; one who leads a jovial or merry life.

B. *As adj.:* Festive. (*Davies: Commendatory Poems*, p. 5.)

"Let the *jovialists* of the world drink wine in bowles, and feast themselves without feare."—*Bishop Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, dec. 3.

jō-vĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *jovial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being jovial; merriment, festivity, mirth.

***jō'-vĭ-ạl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *jovial; -ize.*] To make jovial; to make merry or jolly.

"An activity that *jovialized* us all."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 364.

jō'-vĭ-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *jovial; -ly.*] In a jovial manner; merrily, gaily; with joviality.

"Here'e money got with ease: here spend that *jovially*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

jō'-vĭ-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *jovial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being jovial; joviality.

"Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; lying, but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship; thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue."—*Hewyt: Sermons* (1658), p. 32.

***jō'-vĭ-ạl-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *jovial; -ty.*] Joviality, jovialness, merriment.

"Disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

jō'-vĭ-ạn, *a.* [Jovial.]

Jō-vĭ-cĕn'-trĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter* (q.v.); *centrum* = a centre, and suff. *-ic*; Fr. *jovicentrique.*]

Astron.: Having its centre of attraction on the planet Jupiter; revolving around Jupiter. (Used of his satellites.)

Jō-vĭn'-ĭ-ạn-ĭst, *s.* [From the name *Jovinian* (see def.); Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Jovinian, an Italian monk who lived in the fourth century. He taught that the Virgin Mary ceased to be a virgin by bringing forth Jesus; that the degrees of future blessedness do not depend on the merit of our good works; that celibacy and the maceration of the body are not required. His views were condemned at Rome and Milan in A.D. 338, and he and other persons were excommunicated. Afterwards the Emperor Honorius banished him to the island of Boa.

***Jō'-vĭs,** *s.* [Lat., genit. of *Jupiter.*] Jove, Jupiter. [Jove.]

***jō'-vў,** *a.* [Eng. *Jov(e); -y.*] Jovial, merry, gay.

"In those daies, I thought I might be *jovy*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild-Goose Chase, iii. 1.

jŏw, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To move from side to side; to toll, as a bell.

B. *Intrans.:* To move, to toll, to rock.

"When his coble is *jowing* awa' in the Firth."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

jŏw'-ạ-reē, jŏw'-ạr, jō'-ạr, jŏw'-ạr-reē, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: *Sorghum vulgare.*

***jowel,** *s.* [Jewel.]

jowk-er-y, *s.* [Jookery.]

jŏwl, ***jol,** ***jole,** ***jolle,** *s.* [A corruption of *chole, chowl*, or *chaul*, itself a corruption of an older form, *chavul* or *chavel*, from A.S. *ceaſl* = the jaw.]

1. The jaw.

2. The head of a fish.

"Gives many a dainty bit out of his lusty *jowl*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

3. The cheek.

¶ *Cheek by jowl:* With the cheeks close together; close together.

"Sits *cheek by jowl*, in black, to cheer his heart,
Like thief and parson in a Tyburn-cart."
Dryden Prologue to Loyal Brother.

***jŏwl,** *v.t.* [Jowl, *s.*] To throw, to dash.

"How the knave *jowls* it to the ground."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

jŏwl'-ẽr, *s.* [From the thick *jowls* of the animal.] A hunting dog, a bloodhound, a mastiff, a dog generally.

"*Jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges." *Dryden: Essay on Satire.*

jŏw'-lŏpped, *a.* [Jelloped.]

***jŏw'-ẽr,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *jolter* (q.v.).] One who hawks fish about the country on horseback; a fish-hawker.

"Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call *jowters*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

joў, ***joie,** ***joye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *joye, joie*, (Fr. *joie*), from Lat. *gaudia*, plural of *gaudium* = joy; *gaudeo* = to rejoice; Sp. *joya*; Port. *joia*; Ital. *gioja.*]

1. That emotion or passion produced by any happy accident or by the expectation or gain of something good, pleasant, or advantageous; a feeling of pleasure, gratification, or delight; gladness, exultation, exhilaration of spirits; the state of feeling happy; delight, happiness.

"There is no *joy* but calm."
Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters, 68.

2. Gaiety, mirth, merriment, festivity.

"Such *joy* made Una, when her knight she found."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 32.

3. That which causes joy or happiness.

"Ye are our glory and *joy*."—1 *Thess.* ii. 20.

* 4. Used as a term of fondness.

"Now our *joy*,
Although our last, yet not our least young love,
What say you?" *Shakesp.: Lear*, I. 1.

* 5. Used to express kind wishes.

"Good *joy*, my lord and lady."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

¶ *Joy* and *gladness* lie more internal; the *mirth* is the more immediate result of external circumstances. What creates *joy* and *gladness* is of a permanent nature; that which creates *mirth* is temporary; *joy* is the

most vivid sensation in the soul; *gladness* is the same in quality, but inferior in degree; *joy* is awakened in the mind by the most important events in life; *gladness* springs up in the mind on ordinary occasions. *Joy* is depicted on the countenance, or expresses itself by various demonstrations: *gladness* is a more tranquil feeling, which is enjoyed in secret, and seeks no outward expression; *mirth* displays itself in laughter, singing, and noise. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

joy-bells, *s. pl.* Peals of bells rung on joyful or festive occasions.

joy-inspiring, *a.* Exciting joy in the heart; gladdening.

joy-mixt, *a.* Mingled with joy.

"But chief awhile, O! lend us from the tomb
Those long-lost friends for whom in love we smart,
And fill with pious awe and *joy-mixt* woe the heart." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 47.

joy-resounding, *a.* Resounding with the sounds of joyfulness or mirth.

"Hence from the busy *joy-resounding* fields,
In cheerful error, let us tread the maze
Of autumn, unconfined." *Thomson: Autumn*, 624.

***joy,** *v.t. & i.* [Joy, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To feel joyful, to rejoice, to delight, to feel glad.

"To *joy* at anguish, and delight in blood
Is what your horrid bosoms never knew." *Thomson: Autumn*, 399.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make joyful, to gladden, to rejoice, to exhilarate.

"Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, i. 2.

2. To enjoy; to delight in possessing.

"Was ever king, that *joy'd* an earthly throne
And could command no more content than I?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 9.

***joy'-ance,** *s.* [O. Fr. *joiant* = rejoicing.] Joy, gaiety, festivity, mirth, enjoyment.

"Well were it so—such ghastly mirth
From *joyaunce* ne'er derived its birth." *Byron: Giaour.*

***joye,** *v.t.* [Joy, *v.*]

joy'-fŭl, ***joie-full,** *a.* [Eng. *joy; -ful(l).*]

I. Full of joy; rejoicing, delighted, exulting, glad.

"No *joyful* tongue gave him his welcome home." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of* before the cause of joy.

2. Making happy; causing joy or delight; exhilarating.

"The *joyfulst* day that euer sunne did see." *Spenser: Epithalamion.*

joy'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *joyful; -ly.*] In a joyful manner; with joyfulness, gladly.

"And straight were *joyfully* the anchors weighed." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. v.

joy'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *joyful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being joyful; gladness, exultation, exhilaration of spirits.

"So my delight is all in *joyfulnesse*,
In heds, in bowree, in banckets, and in feasts." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 22.

joy'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *joy; -less.*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure; sad, dispirited, unhappy; not exhibiting joy.

"[His] *joyless* look, like some pale ashy spright,
Seem'd as he now were dying, or now dead." *P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, vii.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of* before the cause.

2. Giving no pleasure or joy; sad, dispiriting, saddening.

"Amid the many shapes
Of *joyless* daylight." *Wordsworth: Banks of the Wye.*

joy'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *joyless; -ly.*] In a joyless, sad, or dispirited manner; without joy; sadly.

joy'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *joyless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being joyless.

"In comparison of the *joylessness* and the inglorious-ness of this world."—*Donne: Devotions* (1625), p. 426.

joy'-ŏŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *joyous, joious* (Fr. *joyeux*), from Lat. *gaudiosus*, from *gaudium* = joy; Ital. *giojoso.*]

1. Full of joy, joyful, glad, merry, gay.

"The fish swam by the castle wall,
And they seem'd *joyous* each and all." *Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*, xiii.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of* before the cause of the joy.

2. Causing joy; inspiring joy or gladness.

"Each object of the *joyous* scene around
Vernal delight inspires." *Warton: Eclogue* ii.

joy'-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *joyous; -ly.*] In a joyous manner; joyfully; with joy or gladness.

"Our hour of glee
Is brief, we'll spend it *joyously!*" *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 34.

joy'-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *joyous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being joyous; joyfulness.

"Let outragious *joyousnes* be chaunged in to holsome sadnes."—*Udal: James* iv.

***joy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *joy;* and suff. *-some.*] Causing or inspiring joyfulness; joyful.

"Neere to the end of this all *joysome* grove." *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., s. 3.

jŭb, ***jubbe,** *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of *jug* (q.v.).] A bottle or vessel for holding liquids; a jug.

***jū'-bą,** *s.* [Lat. = a mane.]

1. *Zool.:* The mane of a horse or other mammal.

2. *Bot.:* A loose panicle, like that of many grasses.

jū-bæ'-ą, *s. pl.* [Named after Juba, an ancient king of Numidia.]

Bot.: A genus of the Palms, tribe Cocoeæ, and its unarmed section. *Jubœa spectabilis* is the Coquile palm of Chili, from which a sweet syrup, called palm-honey is made.

JUBE.
(*From St. Peter's Church, Louvain.*)

jū'-bē, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. imper. sing. of *jubeo* = to bid.]

Arch.: The rood-loft in a cathedral or church, which parts the chancel from the choir, and which obtains its name from the custom of pronouncing the words, *Jube, Domne, benedicere*, from it in the Roman Catholic service before the lessons, which are also chanted there.

jū'-bĭl-ant, *a.* [Lat. *jubilans*, pr. par. of *jubilo* = to rejoice.] Uttering songs of triumph; exulting; shouting with joy; expressing jubilation.

"While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 564.

***jū'-bĭl-ar,** *a.* [Eng. *jubil(ee); -ar.*] Pertaining to or having the character of a jubilee.

jū'-bĭl-a-tĕ, *s.* [Lat. imper. pl. of *jubilo* = to rejoice, to sing.]

1. A name commonly given to the second canticle in the evening service of the English Church from its commencing words *Jubilate Deo.* [2.]

2. The third Sunday after Easter; so called because, in the early church, the service began with the words of the Psalm lxiv., *Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ.*

jū'-bĭl-āte, *v.i.* [Jubilation.] To rejoice greatly, to exult.

"The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, ch. ii.

jū-bĭl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jubilationem*, accus. of *jubilatio*, from *jubilatus*, pa. par. of *jubilo* = to rejoice, to shout for joy.] The act of shouting in triumph or for joy; a rejoicing; a triumph; exultation.

"God ascended with *jubilation*, and the Lord with the sound of the trumpet."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Ascension.*

jū'-bĭl-ee, ***ju-be-lye,** ***ju-bi-ly,** *s.* [Fr. *jubilé*, from Lat. *jubilæus* = the jubilee, from Heb. יוֹבֵל (*yobel*) = the blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Any season of great public rejoicing or festivity; any occasion of joy or rejoicing.

"It will not whisper, but proclaim a *jubilee* to the mind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

*3. Joy, rejoicing, exultation. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 6.)

4. The fiftieth anniversary of some event of public interest or importance. The jubilee of Queen Victoria, who ascended the throne June 20, 1837, was celebrated June 21, 1887. (In this sense used also adjectively.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewish:* Properly the trumpet or horn blown in a certain year, or the sound it made; now used more generally for the year itself. It occurred every fiftieth year. Seven was a sacred number, and it became yet more so if multiplied by itself (7×7), after which came the jubilee. There was to be no tillage or harvest that year (Levit. xxv. 11, 12). Any descendant of those among whom Joshua partitioned the land who, from poverty, had parted with his property, was to receive it back (xxv. 13-34; xxvii. 16-24); and those Israelites who were the slaves of their brethren, or of foreigners resident within the land, were to go free (xxv. 39-54). The jubilee seems to be alluded to in Ezek. xlvi. 17; Isa. lxi. 1, 2; Neh. v. 1-19; cf. also Num. xxxvi. 4, 6, 7; 1 Kings xxi. 1-4); but no historic description, in the Bible or elsewhere, of a jubilee actually kept in a particular year has descended to our times.

"It shall be a yere of *jubelye* vnto you."—*Leviticus* xxv. (1551.)

2. *Roman Catholic:* A feast first instituted in A.D. 1300 by Boniface VIII., who proposed that it should be celebrated at the commencement of each succeeding century; Clement VI. enacted that it should recur every fifty years, and Urban VI., in 1389, that it should be every thirty-three years. Paul II. reduced the period to a quarter of a century, and since his time there has been no alteration. A pilgrimage to Rome was the original condition of obtaining the indulgence promulgated at a jubilee, but latterly this has been commuted. There was no jubilee in 1800, the Holy See being vacant.

"Now every twenty-fifth year is a year of *jubilee*."—*Jortin: On Ecclesiastical History.*

***ju-bi-ter,** *s.* [Jupiter.]

jū'-bų-lą, *s.* [Dimin. of Juba (q.v.).]

Bot.: A synonym for Frullania and the typical genus of the family Jubulidæ (q.v.).

jų-būl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jubul(a); Lat.* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanneæ.

***jū-cŭn'-dĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus* = pleasant.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

"The new or unexpected *jucundities* will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

jū-dā'-ĭc, ***jū-dā'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *judaicus*, from *Judæa.*] Pertaining or relating to the Jews.

"For that which properly discriminates the Christian religion from the natural or *judaical*, is the holding of Christ's deity."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 8.

jū-dā'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *judaical; -ly.*] After the manner of the Jews.

"[Victor Bishop of Rome] excommunicated both him and all the Asian churches, for celebrating the Easter *judaically*."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

Jū'-dā-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *judaïsme*; from Lat. *judaismus*, from *Judæus* = a jew.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, according to the law of Moses.

"While we detest *Judaism* we know ourselves commanded by St. Paul, Rom. xi., to respect the Jews and by all means to endeavour their conversion."—*Milton: Obs. on Art. of Peace with the Irish.*

2. Conformity to Jewish rites and ceremonies.

II. *Religion:* One of the most important faiths of the world, which Christians, as well as Jews, consider to have been revealed by God.

(1) *Ancient Judaism:* The earliest form of the Jewish faith was patriarchal (q.v.). On the night of the Israelitish departure from Egypt an essential part of Judaism, in its second or more developed form, was begun by the institution of the passover (Exod. xii. xiii.). At Sinai two tables of stone were given containing the ten commandments. Subsequently there was revealed to Moses, to be by him communicated to the people, a complicated system of ceremonial observances, interspersed with judicial enactments. A splendid tabernacle—*i.e.*, a tent—on a divine model, was erected as the habitation of Jehovah, in the journeyings through the wilderness, to be in due time followed by a temple, when the people were permanently settled. A hereditary priesthood was consecrated, and a theocratic form of government maintained, the supreme civil

ruler, whether lawgiver, military leader, judge, or king, being regarded as the vicegerent of God. Ancient Judaism was the precursor of Christianity and the germ from which it sprang; and Christians generally believe that all the ceremonies, sacred personages, &c., of the older economy were types and shadows of the life and sufferings of Jesus Christ (Heb. ix., x., &c.). Colenso, in common with some rationalistic writers, believes that what he terms the Levitical or Later legislation was never really put in force till after the Babylonish Captivity.

(2) *Modern Judaism:* After the Jews lost their independence, and especially after the destruction of Jerusalem, the judicial regulations of the Mosaic law ceased to be observed. Tradition also gained increased authority, and in the latter half of the fourth century arose the Jerusalem, and in the sixth the Babylonian Talmud, containing the rules, constitutions, precepts, and interpretations intended to supplement those of the Old Testament. Notwithstanding these and other changes, modern Judaism still bears very considerable resemblance to the ancient type of the faith.

Jū'-dā-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Juda(ism); -ist.*] An adherent of Judaism (q.v.).

Jū-da-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *judaist; -ic.*] Of or belonging to Judaism; Judaical.

Jū-dā-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *judaiz(e); -ation.*] The act of judaizing.

Jū'-dā-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *judaizer;* Prov. *judayzar, judaigar;* Sp. *judaizar;* Port. *judaisar;* Ital. *giudaizzare,* from Lat. *judaizo.*]

A. *Trans.:* To impose Jewish observances upon Gentile Christians.

"Blundering upon the dangerous and suspectful translations of the apostate Aquila, the heretical Theodotion, the *judaiz'd* Symmachus." —*Milton: Of Reformation in England,* bk. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise Jewish observances or hold and teach Jewish opinions.

"They were *judaizing* doctors who taught the observation of the Mosaic law, as necessary to Christians." *Bp. Hall: Works,* vol. i., ser. 13.

Jū'-dā-īz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *judaiz(e); -er.*]

Ch. Hist. (Pl.): Christians of Jewish descent, who sought to impose upon the Gentile converts the heavy burden of the Mosaic ritual.

Jū-das, *s.* [Gr. Ἰούδας (*Ioudas*), from Heb. יְהוּדָה (*Yehudah*) = Judah; thus the Judas of the New Testament is the Judah of the Old.]

1. *Scrip.:* The name of several persons mentioned in the New Testament. (1) Judah, the son of Jacob (Matt. i. 2, 3). (2) Judas (not Iscariot) one of the apostles (Luke vi. 16; John xiv. 22; Acts i. 13, &c.). (3) Judas Iscariot—*i.e.,* probably Judas of Kerioth in Judah (Joshua xv. 25; Matt. x. 4, &c.). (4) Judas of Galilee, leader of a revolt (Acts v. 37). (5) Judas, surnamed Barsabas (Acts xv. 22). (6) The writer of the Book of Jude (Jude 1).

¶ The compounds are from No. (3).

2. *Fig.:* A treacherous person; a traitor.

3. The same as JUDAS-HOLE (q.v.).

Judas-coloured, *a.* Red, reddish; from a tradition that the traitor Judas had red hair.

"With two left legs, and *Judas-coloured* hair." *Dryden: Character of Tonson.*

Judas-ear, *s.*

Bot.: *Auricula Judæ* (q.v.).

* **Judas-hole,** *s.* A small hole cut in a door, &c., to enable a person to see into the room without being himself seen.

Judas-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cercis.

Jū'-das-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *Judas; -ly.*] Treacherously, as Judas betrayed our Lord.

"William Tyndall was *Judasly* betrayed by an Englishcman."—*Tyndall: Works,* p. 429.

jŭd'-cŏck, jŭd'-dŏck, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *giach* = a snipe.]

Ornith.: *Gallinago Gallinula,* the jack-snipe.

Jude, *s.* [The English form of Gr. Ἰούδας (*Ioudas*).] (For def., see ¶.) [JUDAS.]

¶ *The General Epistle of Jude:*

New Test. Canon: A short epistle penned by Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ and brother of James. The James was probably "the brother of the Lord," who may or may not have been identical with the apostle James, the son of Alphæus. So much of Jude's epistle is like 2 Peter, that portions of the one seem to have been transcribed from the other. There is a slight probability in favour of the view that 2 Peter was the original and Jude the copy. (Cf. 2 Peter ii. 4, 6, 10, 11, 15, &c., with Jude 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, &c.) It is believed that Jude quotes an apocryphal work, the *Book of Enoch* (verses 14, 15), and, according to Origen, another, *The Assumption of Moses* (verse 9). Jude is not in the Peschito or ancient Syriac version; but it is in the Muratorian fragment, about A.D. 170, and in the Old Latin version; it is referred to also by Tertulliau, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, and Jerome. Eusebius placed it among his Antilogoumena, but the Council of Laodicea, about A.D. 360, and that of Hippo, A.D. 393, finally, fixed it in the canon.

Jū-dē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Judæus,* from *Judæa.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Judæa.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Judæa.

jŭdge, * **juge,** *s.* [Fr. *juge,* from Lat. *judicem,* accus. of *judex* = a judge; Sp. *juez;* Port. *juiz;* Ital. *giudice.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A civil officer invested with power to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice in courts held for that purpose.

"*Judges* ought to remember, that their office is *jus dicere,* and not *jus dare;* to interpret law, and not to make law, or give law."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Judicature.*

2. A person authorized or empowered in any way to decide a dispute or quarrel.

"Who made thee a *judge* over us?"—*Exodus* ii. 14.

3. A person appointed to decide in a trial of skill between two or more parties.

"And now by this, their feast all being ended,
The *judges* which thereto selected were,
Into the Martian field adowne descended."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 6.

4. One who has power to determine the destiny of men.

"Shall not the *Judge* of all the earth do right?"—*Genesis* xviii. 25.

5. One who has skill, science, or experience sufficient to decide upon the merits, value, or quality of anything; a connoisseur; a critic.

"A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 233.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Modern Law:* In the United States the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. In the courts of the several states they are either appointed by the governor, elected by the legislature, or elected directly by popular suffrage. The last named is the method pursued in most of the newer states and in some of the older ones which have recently changed their constitutions. A Judge is not liable in a civil suit brought for acts performed as part of his official duty, but may be impeached for any high crime or misdemeanor. In the judgeships of Great Britain rules not unlike those above named exist, all the superior judges being appointed by the Crown.

2. *Jewish Hist. (Pl.):* Certain remarkable individuals raised up in Israel after the death of Joshua and prior to the establishment of the Jewish monarchy. At that time there was little unity among the tribes, each of which, like a Scottish Highland clan, looked up to its own individual chief, and not often to any higher human authority. Some judges owed their power to having been the first to rise against foreign oppression, which they overthrew; others discharged only peaceful functions. All acted in the Jewish theocracy as vicegerents of Jehovah. The series of events, oftener than once repeated, was first, that the people were seduced into idolatry; next, that as a punishment for this, they were conquered, and placed under the yoke of a foreign oppressor; then a judge arose who under God set them free, and the land had rest normally for forty years. The Hebrew name Shophetim sometimes means princes as well as judges. The functions of the judge in some respects resembled those of a Roman dictator, and in others those of a Muhammadan Mahdi. St. Paul considered the rule of the judges to have continued 450 years (Acts xiii. 20). A date apparently inconsistent with this (1 Kings vi. 1) is believed to be an erroneous reading.

¶ *The Book of Judges:*

Old Test. Canon: The seventh book in order of the Old Testament. It was named Judges because at the period to which it refers Israel was ruled by men of that designation. [II.] It consists of five sections: a first introduction (i.–ii. 5), a second one (ii. 6–iii. 6), the main portion or consecutive narrative (iii. 7–xvi. 31), the first appendix (xvii.–xviii.), and the second one (xix.–xxi.). Two authors seem to have been at work upon it, each falling back upon ancient documents. The first wrote i.–iii. 6, xvii.–xxi., and the second iii. 7–xvi. 31. The first-mentioned writer never alludes to judges; it is he who uses the expression "in those days there was no king in Israel" (xvii. 6, xviii. 1, xix. 1, xxi. 25), implying that he did not write till kings had been appointed. If the "captivity of the land" (xviii. 30) be the Assyrian or even the Babylonish captivity the book is a late one, though the Aramaisms in it are but few. It has been always accepted as canonical. In the New Testament it is referred to in Acts xiii. 20 and Heb. xi. 32.

¶ *Judge* is the general term; *umpire, arbiter,* and *arbitrator* are only species of the *judge.* The *judge* determines in all matters disputed or undisputed; he pronounces what is law for the present, as well as what will be law; the *umpire* and *arbiter* are only *judges* in particular cases that admit of dispute.

judge-advocate, *s.* [ADVOCATE.]

jŭdge, * **jugen,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *juger;* Sp. *juzgar;* Port. *julgar;* Ital. *giudicare,* from Lat. *judico,* from *judex* (genit. *judicis*) = a judge (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To hear and determine upon a case; to give sentence; to act as a judge.

"Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment."—2 *Chronicles* xix. 6.

2. To form or give an opinion; to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration of facts, ideas, and propositions.

"Thus *judged,* as is their wont, the crowd,
Till murmur rose to clamours loud."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 24.

3. To discern, to distinguish.

"How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud?"—*Job* xxii. 13.

4. To assume the right to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment.

"Forbear to *judge,* for we are sinners all."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To hear and determine by authority, as a case before a court or a controversy between two parties; to decide judicially.

2. To try judicially; to examine and pass sentence upon.

"He yt refuseth me, & receaueth not my wordes, hath one that *judgeth* him."—*John* xii. (1551.)

3. To assume the right to pass judgment upon; to sit in judgment upon.

"*Judge* not, that ye be not *judged.*"—*Matt.* viii. 1.

* 4. To act as chief magistrate over; to rule.

"And he [Eli] had *judged* Israel forty years."—1 *Samuel,* iv. 18.

5. To examine and decide upon the merits, qualities, or excellence of.

"Challenging human scrutiny, and proved
Then skilful most when most severely *judged.*"
Cowper: Task, v. 869.

6. To esteem, to consider, to reckon.

"If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord."—*Acts* xvi. 15.

7. To form an opinion upon.

"The safety and firmness of my frame of government may be best *judged* by the rules of architecture."—*Sir W. Temple: Origin & Nature of Government.*

jŭdge'-mĕnt, *s.* [JUDGMENT.]

jŭdg'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *judg(e); -er.*] One who judges; one who passes sentence; a judge.

"They . . . are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. viii.

jŭdge'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *judge; -ship.*] The office or position of a judge.

jŭdg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [JUDGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Determining or deciding upon cases.

2. Discerning, discriminating.

"A *judging* sight doth soon distinguish either."
Drayton: Matilda to King John.

C. *As subst.:* The act of determining upon cases or controversies.

* **jŭdg'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *judging; -ly.*] After the manner of a judge; judiciously. (*Milton.*)

jŭdg'-mĕnt, judge-ment, * **juge-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *jugement;* Ital. *giudicamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of judging; the administration of justice and the awarding of sentences.

"A Daniel come to *judgment.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. The act or process of the mind in ascertaining the truth by comparison of ideas, facts, or propositions.

"*Judgment,* on the contrary, lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully ideas one from another."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. xxi.

3. The examination of the relationship between one proposition and another.

4. The faculty of judging wisely, truly, or skilfully; discernment, discrimination, good sense.

5. The faculty of the mind by which we ascertain the relation of terms and propositions by the comparison of ideas.

"Weak is the will of man, his *judgment* blind
Remembrance persecutes, and Hope betrays."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Introd.)

6. The result of the comparison of the relation of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments: a determination of the mind formed from such comparison.

7. An opinion; a notion; a manner of thinking about anything; award, estimate, belief.

"She in my *judgment* was as fair as you."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

8. Discretion, prudence, foresight, sagacity.

9. In the same sense as II. 1.

"All that they had to consider was whether, the verdict being supposed to be according to the evidence, the *judgment* was legal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* 10. A judiciary law; a statute; a commandment.

"These are the testimonies, and the statutes, and the *judgments* which Moses spake unto the children of Israel."—*Deuteronomy* iv. 45.

11. The right or power of passing sentence.

"If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

12. A calamity regarded as a punishment inflicted by God upon a sinner.

"This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity." *Shakesp.: Lear,* v. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A sentence pronounced by a judge or court in any case, civil or criminal.

"I shall not need to alledge an example foreign of the wisdom of the lawyers, who are careful to report new cases and decisions for the directiou of future *judgments.*"—*Lord Bacon: Works; Adv. of Learn.,* bk. ii.

2. *Logic:* Judgment is the comparing together in the mind two of the notions, or ideas, which are the objects of apprehension, whether complex or incomplex, and pronouncing that they agree or disagree with each other, or that one of them belongs or does not belong to the other. Judgment is therefore affirmative or negative: as, Snow is white; All white men are not Europeans.

3. *Metaph.:* That faculty of the human mind by which judgments are formed. Kant defines it as "the faculty by which the particular is conceived as contained under the universal."

4. *Scripture:*

(1) *Singular:*

(*a*) The sentence of a judge.

(*b*) Justice (Isaiah xxxiii. 5).

(*c*) The punishment which justice inflicts; specially, a calamity sent by God as a penal infliction on account of national or other sin (Exod. xii. 12; 2 Chron. xx. 9, xxii. 8).

(2) *Pl.:* The civil and criminal enactments of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from the ceremonial and the moral laws (Exod. xii. 12; Psalm cxix. 7, 13, 20, 39, 43, 62, &c.).

¶ The *judgment* is that faculty which enables a person to distinguish right and wrong in general; *discretion* and *prudence* serve the same purpose in particular cases. The *judgment* is conclusive; it decides by positive inference; it enables a person to discover the truth; *discretion* is intuitive; it discerns or perceives what is in all probability right. The *judgment* acts by a fixed rule; it admits of no question or variation; the *discretion* acts according to circumstances, and is its own rule. The *judgment* determines in the choice of what is good; the *discretion* sometimes only guards against error or direct mistakes; it chooses what is nearest to the truth. The *judgment* requires knowledge and actual experience; the *discretion* requires reflection and consideration; *prudence* looks only to the good or evil which may result from the thing; it is, therefore, but a mode or accompaniment of *discretion;* we must have *prudence* when we have *discretion,* but we may have *prudence* where there is no occasion for *discretion.* Those who have the conduct or direction of others require *discretion;* those who have the management of their own concerns require *prudence.*

¶ *Judgment of God:* A term applied to several of the old forms of trial by ordeal, as single combat, walking upon red-hot ploughshares, &c.

* **judgment-cap,** *s.* [Black-cap.]

judgment-creditor, *s.*

Law: One to whom a Court of Law has awarded a certain sum of money as damages, &c., payable by the other party in the case.

judgment-day, *s.*

1. *Theol.:* The day on which God shall judge the world by the instrumentality of Jesus (Acts xvii. 31), meting out rewards and punishments as justice may require (Matt. xxv. 31–46). The fallen angels, as well as men, will be judged (Jude 6; Rom. xiv. 10; 2 Cor. v. 10).

2. *Ch. Hist.:* When a thousand years from the birth of Christ were almost completed, it was generally believed that the judgment-day was at hand, and every lucans was adopted to conciliate the Church and gain the favour of its Divine Lord. Among other steps adopted was to hand over estates as no longer needed to the ecclesiastical authorities, the reason assigned being thus expressed "Appropiuquante mundi termino" (the end of the world being now at hand). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.,* cent. x., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 3, & notes.)

"He seemed as, from the tombs around
Rising at *judgment-day.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. ii.

judgment-debt, *s.*

Law: A debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order, and in respect of which he can at any time attach the debtor's goods and chattels. Such debts have the preference of being paid in full, as compared with simple contract debts.

judgment-debtor, *s.*

Law: One adjudged to owe to the party opposing him in the Court, a certain amount of damages or of other money.

judgment-hall, *s.*

1. *Law:* A hall where courts are held.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) The Roman Prætorium at Jerusalem, the residcuce of Pilate (John xviii. 28, 33; xix. 9).

(2) A hall in Herod's palace at Cæsarea (Acts xxiii. 35).

judgment-note, *s.* An unnegotiable promissory note, containing a power of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the stipulated sum.

judgment-proof, *a.* Regardless or fearless of punishment.

"The reprobated race grows *judgment-proof.*"
Cowper: Table Talk, 459.

judgment-seat, *s.* The seat or bench in a court on which the judges sit; a court, a tribuual.

judgment-summons, *s.*

Eng.: A proceeding by a judgment-creditor against a judgment-debtor upou au unsatisfied judgment to obtain the committal of the judgment-debtor in default of the payment of the judgment-debt. The jurisdiction in these proceedings, formerly vested in the High Court, is now exercised in the Bankruptcy Court.

* **Jŭ'-dĭ-cā,** *s.* [Lat., 2nd per. sing. imper. of *judico* = to judge.]

Ecclesiol.: A name formerly given to the fifth Sunday in Lent, usually known as Passion Sunday, because the words of the introit (Ps. xliii. 1, 2), are *Judica* me, Deus (Judge me, O God).

¶ In the Roman Church this psalm (xlii. in Vulg.) is said—preceded and followed by a versicle and response—by the celebrant at all masses except those for the dead, and at Passion-tide.

* **jû'-dĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *judicabilis,* from *judico* = to judge.] That may or can be judged or decided.

"Pride is soon discernable, but not easily *judicable.*"
—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 5.

* **jû'-dĭc-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *judicativus,* from *judicatus,* pa. par. of *judico.*] Having power to decide.

* **jû'-dĭc-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *judicatorius,* from *judicatus,* pa. par. of *judico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the administration of justice; dispensing justice; pertaining to the passing of judgment.

"He who had power to admonish, had also power to reject in a *judicatory* way."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dec. iii., ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A court of justice.

"It would have broke the covenant to have saved him from those *judicatories.*"—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

2. The distribution or administration of justice.

"No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory,* would judge worthy of death."—*Clarendon.*

jû'-dĭc-a-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *judicatura,* fem. of the fut. part. of *judico* = to judge; Sp. *judicatura;* Ital. *giudicatura.*]

1. A court of justice; a judicatory.

"The most hateful *judicature* that was ever known among civilised men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

2. The distributiou or administration of justice.

"The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

3. The judicial body.

* 4. Legality, lawfulness. (*Milton.*)

* 5. The extent of the jurisdiction of a court or judge.

¶ *Supreme Court of Judicature:* [Supreme Court of Judicature].

jû-dĭ'-cial (cial as shal), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *judiciel,* from Lat. *judĭcialis* = pertaining to courts of law; *judicium* = a trial, judgment.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or connected with courts of justice, or the administration of justice.

"They had, in their *judicial* capacity, been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

2. Used or employed in a court of justice.

"What government can be without *judicial* proceedings?"—*Bentley.*

3. Proceeding from, issued or ordered by a court of justice.

"It had produced seditions, impeachments, rebellions, battles, sieges, proscriptions, *judicial* massacres."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

4. Inflicted as a punishment or in judgment: as, a *judicial* punishment.

5. Enacted or established by statute or constitutional authority.

* 6. Judicious. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* The act of administering justice.

"It is to your condemnation, and to your ignominy, that you doe exercise *judicium* among you."—*Barnes: Workes,* p. 209.

¶ *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:* A court composed of the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, and certaiu members of the English Privy Council, who hold some judicial office. It was instituted in 1833, and at a later date, four additional judges were appointed.

judicial-acts, *s. pl.*

Law: Acts declaring that certain acts shall be valid only if done by two magistrates. (Opposed to ministerial acts, for which one of the two magistrates will suffice.) (*Wharton.*)

judicial-astrology, *s.* [Astrology.]

judicial-factor, *s.*

Scots Law: A factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session on special applications by petition, as in a case where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupillarity, or where a party has become incapable of managiug his owu affairs.

judicial-separation, *s.* [Separation.]

jû-dĭ'-cial-lў (cial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *judicial; -ly.*] In a judicial manner; according to the forms of justice.

"The Lords, while sitting *judicially* on the writ of error, were not competent to examine whether the verdict which pronounced Oates guilty was or was not according to the evidence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

jû-dĭ'-cĭ-a-rў (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Fr. *judiciare*, from Lat. *judiciarius.*]

A. *As adj. :* Of or pertaining to courts of judicature; judicial.

"But to lay such a censure on a clergyman, as a suspension, without proof, in a *judiciary* proceeding, was contrary both to law and justice."—*Burnet : Hist. Own Time* (an. 1686).

† **B.** *As subst. :* That branch of the government which is concerned with the administration of justice, in cases civil or crimiual; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges collectively.

¶ *Judiciary Act :* A Congressional Act of September 27, 1789, establishing the Federal Courts of the United States.

jû-dĭ'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*, from Lat. * *judiciosus*, from *judicium* = judgment.]

* 1. Of or pertaining to a court or the administration of justice; judicial.

"His last offences
Shall have *judicious* hearing."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, v. 6.

2. Acting according to sound judgmeut; prudent, sagacious, clear-headed, discreet.

"But the *judicious* are always a minority; and scarcely anybody was then impartial."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. Arising from or in accordance with sound judgment; founded on reason or judgment; well calculated to secure the best result; prudent, well-advised.

"The Prince [William I.] was rather made to surmount all dangers he encountered by brave actions and *judicious* councils, than either to invite or anticipate his misfortunes by distrust and vain apprehensions."—*Sir W. Temple : Introd. to the History of Eng. land.*

jû-dĭ'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *judicious ; -ly.*] In a judicious manner; wisely, prudently; with good judgment or discretion; discreetly.

"See how *judiciously* he has picked out those that are most proper."—*Addison : Essay on Virgil's Georgics.*

jû-dĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *judicious ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being judicious; sound judgment or discretion; good sense.

"Under this head we must place an easiness to receive rehques; the examination of which requires, in due proportion, *judiciousness* and precaution."—*Jortin : Remarks on Eccles. History.*

Jû'-dĭth, *s.* [Gr. Ἰουδίθ (*Ioudith*), Ἰουδείθ (*Ioudeith*), Ἰουδήθ (*Ioudēth*), from Hebrew יְהוּדִית (*Yehudith*) = (1) gen. a Jewess, (2) spec. the wife of Esau (Gen. xxvi. 34).]

Apocrypha : The fourth of the apocryphal books. The narrative opens with the "twelfth year of the reign of Nabuchodnosor, who reigned in Nineve, the great city." That potentate, finding his armies thwarted in their progress to the west, resolved to take signal vengeance. His chief opponents were the Israelites, who fortified themselves in Bethulia. While Holofernes, his general, was besieging this stronghold, the heroine of the book, Judith, the beautiful widow of Manasses, went forth to the Assyrians, pretending that she had deserted her people. She fascinated Holofernes, who after a time took her to his tent, where, as he was lying drunk, she cut off his head, escaping back with it to the fort at Bethulia. On the loss of their leader the Assyrians fled, the Israelites pursuing and inflicting on them great slaughter. The book apparently professes to have been penned just after the events recorded (xiv. 10); but the earliest known historic testimony to its existence is by Clement of Rome (*Ep.* i. 55), though it probably existed as early as 175 to 100 B.C. The ablest critics consider it a fiction rather thau a genuine history.

Jû'-dў, *s.* [From Judas the traitor, Lat. *Judei* (Jews), or possibly a dimim. of the female name Judith (?).] The female figure in a Punch and Judy show. [PUNCH AND JUDY.]

***jŭf'-fer,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp. : An old name for a piece of timber four or five inches square.

jŭg (1), ***jugge,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Wedgwood, connected with "Jug or Judge, formerly a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny," as in Cotgrave, "*Jehannette*, Jug or Jinny." So *Jack* and *Jill* were also used for the names of drinking vessels.]

1. A variously-shaped vessel of earthenware, metal, or wood, usually provided with a handle and ear, and used for holding and carrying liquors; a pitcher, a ewer.

"You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone *jugs*."
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew. (Introd.)

2. A prison, a lock-up. Generally called a stone-jug. (*Slang.*)

jŭg (2), *s.* [Probably onomatopoetic.] A word used to represent the note of the nightingale.

"Her *jug, jug, jug*, in griefe, had such a grace."
Gascoigne : Complaynt of Phylomene.

jŭg (1), *v.t.* [JUG (1), *s.*]

1. To put into and cook in a jug: as, To *jug* a hare.

2. To commit to prison, to lock up. (*Slang.*)

jŭg (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *hjuka* = to nurse, to cherish.] To nestle together; to collect, as partridges in a covey.

jû'-gą, *s. pl.* [JUGUM.]

jû'-gal, *a.* [Lat. *jugalis* = pertaining to a yoke; *jugum* = a yoke.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. :* Of or pertaining to a yoke, or to matrimouy.

2. *Anat. :* Of or uear the cheek-bone; zygomatic.

jugal-bone, *s.*

Comp. Anat. : A bone of the face corresponding to the human *os malæ* or check-bone, and forming part of the zygoma. (*Huxley.*)

ju-gā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *jugatus* = yoked, coupled (*capita* = heads, being understood).]

Numis. : Two heads represented on a medal or coin side by side or joining each other.

jû'-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *jugatus*, pa. pa. of *jugo* = to join.]

Bot. : Coupled together. Used of the opposite leaflets in a pinnate or other compound leaf. Often in compos., as bi*jugate.*

***juge,** *s.* [JUDGE.]

Jŭg'-gĕr-nâut, Jŭg'-gĕr-nâth, Jăg'-ąn-nâth, Jăg'-nâth, *s.* [Sansc., &c. = the Lord of the world.]

1. *Hind. Myth. :* One of the 1,000 names of Vishnoo, the second god of the Hindoo triad. Juggernaut is Vishnoo, specially in his eighth incarnation, Krishna. The great seat of his worship is at Pūrī, in Orissa, where he is associated with his brother Balbhadra, Baldeo, or Balaram, and their sister Subhadra. The idols have no legs, and only stumps of arms; the heads and eyes are very large. The two brothers have arms projecting horizontally from the ears. They are wooden busts of about six feet high. Balaram is painted white, Juggernaut black, and Subhadra yellow. Juggernaut's car is forty-three and a half feet high. It has sixteen wheels, each six and a half feet in diameter. The brother and sister have also cars. There are thirteen festivals each year. The chief is the Rath Jattra, or Car Festival, at which the three idols are brought forth, being dragged out in their cars by the multitudes of devotees. Formerly a few fanatics threw themselves beneath the wheels: this is not now permitted. (*Peggs : Orissa Mission.*) The Rev. Dr. Stevenson believes that the permission of all castes to eat together at Juggernauth, though no where else, and the alleged preservation of a bone of Krishna within the Juggernauta idol, raise the suspicion that the worship of this divinity is of Booddhist rather than of Brahminical origiu.

2. *Indian Hist. & Arch. :* The present temple of Juggernaut was completed in A.D. 1198, at an expense of nearly £500,000. Its base is thirty feet square, its altitude above the platform on which it stands 180, or above the ground, 200. Two stone walls enclose it, the inner 445 and the outer 650 feet square. The British obtained possession of it in 1803. They found that the pilgrims had paid a tax to the Mahrattas. In 1806, the Anglo-Indian British Government, uuder Sir George Barlow, took the pilgrims' tax and directed the worship of the temple. In 1839, the pilgrims' tax was abolished, and the temple expenses fixed at a certain sum, paid from public revenue. In June, 1851, the government ceased to have any connection with the temple.

jŭg'-gle, *v.i. & t.* [From the noun *juggler* (q.v.); O. Fr. *jogler, juglor ;* Fr. *jongler*, from Lat. *joculor* = to jest or joke.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure; to amuse with tricks which present false appearances of extraordinary powers.

2. To practise artifice, deceit, or imposture.

"Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed,
That palter with us in a double sense."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, v. 8.

* **B.** *Trans. :* To play tricks upon; to impose upon; to deceive; to cheat.

"How came he dead? I'll not be *juggled* with."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, iv. 5.

jŭg'-gle, *s.* [JUGGLE, *v.*]

1. A trick by legerdemain or sleight of hand.

2. A trick; an imposture; a deception.

"The notion of a God . . . was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience."—*Tillotson : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

jŭg'-gler, *jog-e-lour, *jug-ge-ler, *jug-lur, *jug-ler, *jog-u-lar, *s.* [O. Fr. *jogleres, jogleor, jugleor, jougleor ;* Fr. *jongleur*, from Lat. *joculator*, from *joculatus*, pa. par. of *joculor* = to jest, to joke; Sp. *joglar, juglar ;* Ital. *giocolatore.*]

* 1. A buffoon, a jester.

"Tho mighest thou see there flutours,
Minstrales and eke *jogelours*,
That well to sing did her paine."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. One who practises or performs tricks by sleight of hand; a conjuror; one skilled in legerdemain.

"Nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye."
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

3. An impostor, a cheat, a deceitful fellow, a charlatan.

"O me, you *juggler*, you canker blossom!"
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

***jŭg'-gler-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *juggler ; -ess.*] A female who practises jugglery.

jŭg'-glĕr-ў, *jog-ler-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *joglerie ;* Fr. *jonglerie.*] The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; sleight of hand; trickery, imposture.

"To make illusion
By swich an apparence or *joglerie*."
Chaucer : C. T., 11,579.

jŭg'-glĭng, *jug-ling, *pr. par., a. & s.* [JUGGLE, *v.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* Jugglery; underhand practice.

"By the *jugglings* of the greatest part of the clergy."
—*Burnet : Hist. Reformation* (an. 1559).

***jŭg'-glĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *juggling ; -ly.*] In a juggling, deceitful or tricky manner.

jŭg'-gŭr, *s.* [Hind., &c.]

Ornith : Falco juggur, a large Indian falcon trained to fly at partridges, florikins, and even herons. Called also luggar.

jŭg-lăn-dā'-çē-æ, *jŭg-lăn'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *juglans* (genit. *juglandis*); feiu. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot. : Juglands; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliauce Quernales. It consists of trees with a watery or resinous juice, alternate pinnated exstipulate leaves, imperfect, monœcious flowers the male ones in catkins, the female ones in terminal clusters. Males having the calyx two-, three-, or six-parted, adhering to a scale-like bract; stamens, three or more. Females having the calyx adherent to the ovary with a minute limb, having three to five divisions, deciduous or shrivelling; corolla, generally none, but sometimes with minute petals; ovary two- to four-celled at the base, one-celled at the apex; ovule one erect. Fruit, a one-stone drupe, naked, or with an involucre. The order consists of fine trees, chiefly American and Indian. Genera, about four; known species, twenty-seven.

jŭg'-lănds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *juglans* (genit. *juglandis*).]

Bot. : The name given by Liudley to the order Juglandaceæ (q.v.).

jŭg'-lănș, *s.* [Lat. = a walnut, from *Jovis glans* = the nut of Jove.]

1. *Bot. :* The typical genus of the order Juglandaceæ. Males: calyx with five or six scales, with eighteen to thirty-six stamens. Females: calyx adheriug to the ovary. Fruit with a fleshy husk, bursting irregularly. The rind of *Juglans regia*, the Walnut (q.v.), is acrid and purgative. *J. cathartica*—the butternut, oil-nut, or white walnut—an American species, is purgative. *J. regia* and *nigra* furnish a wood which, when polished, is of a rich deep browu colour.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus is believed to occur in the Upper Cretaceous rocks of Europe.

jŭ'-gu-lar, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *jugulum* = (1) the collar bone, (2) the part of the throat just above it, (3) the throat itself.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* Of or belonging to the throat. Thus there is a *jugular* eminence, a *jugular* foramen, &c.

2. *Compar.:* Of or belonging to the lower throat. (Used of the ventral fins when placed in advance of the attachment of the pectorals.)

B. *As subst.:* One of the jugular veins.

"The wound was so deep and wide, that being cut through the gullet, wind-pipe, and both the *jugulars*, it reached to the vertebræ."—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (1683).

jugular-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Veins of the neck which return the blood from the head; they are three in number, the external, the anterior, and the internal jugular.

jŭ-gu-lär'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *jugularis*, from *jugulum* = the throat.]

Ichthy.: Fishes having the ventral fins placed anterior to the pectoral.

***jŭ'-gu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *jugulatus*, pa. par. of *jugulo* = to cut the throat; *jugulum* = the throat.] To kill by cutting the throat.

***jŭ'-gu-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *jugulatus*, pa. par. of *jugulo*.] A cut-throat; a murderer.

jŭ-gu-lō-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *jugulum* = the throat, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anat.: Of or belonging both to the head and the throat, as being connected with both. There is a *jugulocephalic* vein.

jŭ'-gŭm (pl. **jŭ'-ga),** *s.* [Lat. = a yoke.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A pair of leaflets placed opposite, to each other on the common petiole of a pinnated leaf.

2. *Pl.:* The ridges on the fruit of an umbelliferous plant.

jūice, ***juse,** *s.* [Fr. *jus*, from Lat. *jus* = broth, soup; cogn. with Sansc. *yûsha* = soup.]

1. *Sing.:* The sap; the watery part of vegetable, or the fluid part of animal bodies.

"The letters which Everard Digby wrote in lemon *juice* from the tower to his wife had recently been published."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Pl.* (*Succi*)*:* The expressed juices of a plant to be used medicinally, as those of the belladonna, &c.

***jūice,** *v.t.* [JUICE, *s.*] To moisten, to wet, to soak.

***jūice'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *juice*; *-ful(l).*] Full of or abounding in juice; juicy.

"Simples had that power . . .
To help their working, they so *juiceful* were."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

jūice'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *juice*; *-less.*] Without juice or sap; dry.

"Divine Providence has spread her table everywhere; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass."—*More.*

jūic'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *juicy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being juicy or abounding with juice; succuleuce.

jūi'-çy, *a.* [Eng. *juic(e)*; *-y.*] Abounding with juice; succulent.

"My *juicy* plums for thee forbear to grow."
Jago: Goldfinches.

***juil,** *s.* [JULY.]

***juise,** *s.* [JEWISE.]

jŭ'-jūbe, jŭ'-jŭb, *s.* [Lat. *zizyphus.*]

1. *Bot.:* Two fruits, those of *Zizyphus vulgaris* and *Z. Jujuba*, plants belonging to the Rhamnaceæ.

2. *Confectionery:* A lozenge or confection made of gum arabic or gelatine sweetened.

jūke (1), *v.t.* [JOOK.] To bend or jerk, as the head.

"The money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head."—*L'Estrange.*

***jūke,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To perch upon anything, as birds.

jŭ'-lĕp, ***jŭ'-lĕb,** *s.* [Fr. *julep*, from Sp. *julepe*, from Pers. *julâb* = julep, from *gulâb* = rosewater, julep, from *gul* = a rose, and *âb* = water.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sweet, demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous drink.

"And first behold this cordial *julep* here."
Milton: Comus, 672.

2. In the United States a drink composed of brandy, whiskey, or other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded iee, and a flavouring of mint. Called also a mint-julep.

II. *Pharm.:* A preparation of sugar with some liquid, and used as a vehicle for any medicine.

Jŭ'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. fem. of Julius.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 89].

Jū'-lĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Julianus*, from *Julius.*] Pertaining to or originated by Julius Cæsar.

Julian-calendar, *s.* [CALENDAR.]

Julian-epoch, *s.*

Chron.: The date of the Julian calendar.

Julian-period, *s.*

Chron.: A period of 7,980 years, produced by multiplying 19 (the lunar cycle) by 28 (the solar cycle), and 15 (the Roman induction). It began 4,713 years before the Christian era. The present year (1884) is 6,597 of the Julian period.

Julian-year, *s.*

Chron.: The year as adjusted by Julius Cæsar. [CALENDAR, YEAR.]

Jū'-lĭ-an-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [From Julian of Halicarnassus.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of Copts who believed the body of Jesus to be incorruptible, in opposition to the Severians (q.v.).

jū'-lĭ-dæ, *s.* [IULIDÆ.]

jū-lĭd-ī'-næ, jū-lĭd-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *julis* genit. *julid(is)* = a kind of rock-fish; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of fishes, family Labridæ. They have fewer than thirteen spines, and sometimes only eight or nine in the dorsal fin.

ju-lī-ĕnn'e (j as zh), *s.* A clear soup containing various shredded or chopped herbs and vegetables.

jū'-lī-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Julus*, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape, appearance.]

1. *Bot.:* Formed like an amentum or catkin, as *Bryum iulaceum.*

2. *Zool.:* Formed like a millepede of the genus Iulus, or the family Iulidæ.

jū'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of rock-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Julidinæ (q.v.). *Julis vulgaris* or *Mediterranea* is the Rainbow wrasse. It has been found on the coast of Cornwall.

Jū'-lŭs, *s.* [IULUS.]

Bot.: A catkin.

Jū-lȳ', ***juil, *juyl, *juylle,** *s.* [From Lat. *Julius*, a name given to this month in honour of Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month.] The seventh month of the year, in which the sun enters the sign Leo. It was formerly called Quinctilis, or the fifth month, the year, according to the old Roman calendar, beginning in March.

July-chi, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Polia chi*, one of the Hadenidæ.

July-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Prosopis juliflora*, one of the Mimoseæ; (2) the Stock gillyflower.

jū'-măr, jū'-mărt, *s.* [Origin unknown; perhaps an irregular deriv. from *jument*, with the intensitive *-art* used in a bad sense. The Lang. *gimere*, *gimerou*, according to Diez, suggests the Lat. *chimæra.* (*Littré.*)]

Zool.: Onotaurus. An imaginary hybrid between bovine and equine species. According to Buffon (xiv. 248) these hybrids were mentioned by Columella, who was quoted by Gesner; but Blumenbach (ed. Bendyshe, p. 77) says, "I cannot find the mention in the one, or the quotation in the other," and he considers "Gesner (*Hist. quad. vivap.*, pp. 19, 106, 799) was the first to mention jumars." He is followed by Jerome Cardan, J. Bap. Porta, and John Léger, who actually gives an engraving of one. He says:

"*Jumars* are born from the union either of a bull and a mare, or a bull and an ass; the former are taller, and called *Burt*, the latter smaller and called *Bif*. . . . These hybrids are exactly like an ox in the head and tail, and the places for horns are marked by small protuberances. As to the rest, they are exactly like an ass or a horse. Their strength is wonderful, especially when compared with their small body; they are smaller than common mules; they eat little and are swift. I myself went in one day 18 miles among the mountains with a *jumar* of this kind, much more comfortably than I could have done with a horse."—*Hist. des Eglises Evang. de Piémont* (Leyde, 1669), pp. 7, 8.

Haller (*Phys.*, viii. 9) was probably the first to suspect the non-existence of the jumar. At the request of Bonnet and Spallanzani, Card. delle Lanze had two jumars dissected. The dissection established the fact that these pretended jumars were hinnies, the larynx, glottis, ventricle, and biliary ducts were all specifically equine, not bovine. Blumenbach concludes (*loc. cit.*, p. 79), "I myself have lately seen at Cassel quite closely two hinnies, which report asserted to be jumars. They were of the size of a large ass, and very like one in shape, black in colour, with horses' teeth in each jaw, no vestige of rumination, &c. The *Dictionnaire Classique d' Hist. Nat.* (Paris, 1826) says, "The hybrid born from the union of a bull and a mare, or a horse and a cow, and called jumar by the ancients, never existed."

jŭm'-ble, *jum-bylle, *jom-bre, *jum-ber, *jum-per, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from *jump* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To mix confusedly; to mix up in a confused mass; to throw or put together without order. (Generally followed by *up* or *together.*)

"Whiles they hastily were *jumbled together*, the fight by that time was begun in the right wing against Hannibal."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 957.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be mixed in a confused way; to meet or unite confusedly.

"They will all meet and *jumble together* into a perfect harmony."—*Swift.*

2. To make a confused noise.

"A hoysterousse basse he bounsed out,
And *jumbled* on his strinus."
Drant: Horace, bk. i., sat. 3.

jŭm'-ble, *s.* [JUMBLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A confused mixture; a mass or collection mixed or thrown together confusedly and without order.

"The Macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a *jumble* of words of different languages."—*Cumbridge: Scribleriad*, bk. ii. (Note.)

2. *Confect.:* A thin sweetbread, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, and flavoured with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.

***jŭm'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *jumble*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of jumbling or mixing confusedly together.

2. The state of being jumbled or thrown together confusedly; a confused mixture.

jŭm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *jumbl(e)*; *-er.*] One who mixes or jumbles things together without order.

jŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JUMBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mixing or throwing together confusedly or without order.

***jŭm'-blĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jumbling*; *-ly.*] In a jumbling or confused manner.

jŭm'-bō, *s.* Originally the name of a colossal elephant well known here and in England about 1880-85; hence, any very large person, animal or thing.

***jū'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jumentum*, formerly *jugumentum*, from *jugum* = a yoke; *jungo* = to join; Sp. *jumento*; Ital. *giumento.*] A beast of burden.

"The ditty concluded, I called for my horse,
And with a good pack did the *jument* endorse."
Cotton: A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

jŭmp, ***jumpe,** *v.i. & t.* [Sw. dial. *gumpa* = to spring; cogn. with Dan. *gumpe* = to jolt; M. H. Ger. *gumpen* = to jump; *gumpeln* = to play the buffoon; Prov. Ger. *gampen* = to jump; Icel. *goppa* = to skip.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To throw one's self in any direction by lifting the feet off the ground with a spring and alighting on them again; to leap, to skip.

"The whole of the house resounded with the uproar of clapping of hands, footing, *jumping*, and snapping of fingers."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 29.

2. To jolt, to shake.

"The noise of the prancing horses and of the *jumping* chariots."—*Nahum* iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To agree, to coincide, to tally, to accord. (Followed by *with*.)

"In short, it *jumps with* my humour."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

2. To agree in opinion; to accord.

"Then they called a counsell, where they *jumped with* one generall accord in this opinion."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 573.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To pass over by leaping; to overleap.

(2) To skip over, to pass.

* 2. *Fig.:* To put to stake; to hazard, to risk.

"You . . . that prefer
A noble life before a long, and wish
To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:*

(1) To upset by endwise blows, which contract the object in length, but thicken and spread it laterally. (Applied to jumpers, tamping-bars, axes, &c.) [UPSETTING.]

(2) To attach by a butt-weld, in contradistinction to a lap-weld. A transverse piece attached by welding is said to be jumped on. If formed from a portion of the rest, it is said to be headed on.

(3) A gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron, or laminated iron and steel, coiled around a mandrel at a red heat, raised to a welding heat and placed on a cylindrical rod, which is struck heavily and vertically on the ground, is said to be jumped. The effect is to cause the edges of the ribbon to unite, a junction which is completed by the hammer on an anvil, the mandrel retaining its position. (*Knight.*)

2. *Quarry.:* To bore holes with a jumper (q.v.).

¶ *To jump a claim:* To seize upon a mining claim or land in defiance of or during the absence of one who has a prior claim under the pre-emption laws, and in disregard of his rights.

To jump one's bail: To abscond, forfeiting one's bail or leaving one's securities liable for the bail-bond. Similarly used with *board, bounty*, &c. (*U. S.*)

jŭmp (1), * **jumpe**, *s.* [JUMP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of jumping; a leap, a skip.

"So farre a high-neighing horse of heaven, at every *jumpe* would flie." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* v.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A risk, a hazard.

"Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 8.

(2) A promotion, a rise.

(3) (*Pl.*): The same as FIDGETS (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Building:* An abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.

2. *Mining:* A fault.

* ¶ *From the jump:* From the start or beginning.

jump-coupling, *s.*

Mech.: [THIMBLE-COUPLING].

jump-joint, *s.*

1. A butt-joint.

2. A flush-joint, in which the plates or planking make a smooth face. In ship-building it is equivalent to carvel-build.

jump-ring, *s.*

Jewell.: A ring made by bringing the square-cut ends of a length of wire close together without welding.

jump-seat, *s.*

Vehicle: A kind of open buggy which has a shifting seat or seats. For instance, it may be arranged as a double or single seat vehicle. In the former case, the main seat is moved over backwardly, and the extra seat brought up in front. As a single-seat vehicle, the main seat is thrown into a central position, the extra seat being placed below the other. (*American.*)

jump-weld, *s.* A butt-weld.

jŭmp (2), *s.* [Fr. *jupe.*] [JUPON.]

1. A kind of jacket or loose coat reaching to the thighs, buttoned down in front or slit up half way behind, with sleeves to the wrist.

"The weeping cassock scared into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump."
Cleveland.

2. (*Pl.*): A bodice used instead of stays.

"Don't mind my shape this bout, for I'm only in *jumps*."—*Foote: Taste*, i.

* **jŭmp'**, * **jumpe**, *adv.* [JUMP, *v.*] Exactly, just, pat, nicely.

"Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

* **jŭmp'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [JUMP, *v.*] To agree, to accord, to coincide.

"Let vs yet further see how this diffinicion of the churche and hys heresies, will *jumper* and agree together among themselfe."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 612.

jŭmp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *jump*, *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which jumps or leaps; a leaper.

2. One who illegally appropriates a claim. [JUMP, *v.*, ¶.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.* (*Pl.*): A name applied about 1760 by adversaries to certain Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, who under the influence of religious excitement made convulsive movements whilst Divine worship was in progress.

2. *Horology:*

(1) A spring used in repeating-clocks to assist the motion of the star-wheel.

(2) A species of click in the repeating-watch, preventing the motion of a wheel in either direction.

3. *Husb.:* A plough having an upturned cutter in front of its share, and which, going below the share, prevents its being caught on roots, &c.

4. *Planing:* A plough-bit or machine-jointer, having an intermediate bearing upon the board.

5. *Quarrying:*

(1) A quarryman's boring-tool; a rod of steel, or iron pointed with steel, which breaks the rock by being alternately jumped up and down to form a hole for blasting or for an artesian well.

(2) A steel-faced chisel held by one man while another strikes it with a hammer, used in drilling holes in rock for blasting or splitting.

6. *Vehicles:* A cheaply formed sled, in which supple pieces of wood form the shafts and runners, and support a box or trestle in or on which one may ride.

"He was seen drawing one of those *jumpers* that they carry their grain to mill in."—*J. F. Cooper: Pioneers*, ch. xxix.

7. *Entom.:* [HOPPER, II. 3].

jŭmp'-ĕr (2), *s.* [JUMP (2), *s.*] A kind of fur under-jacket; a blouse or smock of coarse woollen or canvas.

jŭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JUMP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of leaping; a leap, a jump.

jumping-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Halticoridæ.

jumping-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Cervus Lewisii, a kind of deer found in America west of the Mississippi. Called also the Black-tailed Deer.

jumping-hare, *s.*

Zool.: Pedetes or *Helamys capensis*, a South African animal belonging to the Jerboas (Dipodidæ). It is a native of the Cape, and inhabits deep burrows.

jumping-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Meriones hudsonicus, a North American mammal belonging to the Dipodidæ.

jumping-rat, *s.*

Zool.: A name for the Jerboa (q.v.).

jumping-shrews, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name of the family Macroscelidæ (q.v.).

jumping-spider, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Attus.

* **jŭmp'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *jumping*; *-ly.*] Exactly, precisely, pat.

"If thou wouldest turne things faythfullye
And do not imitate
So *jumpingly*, so precyselie
And step for step so straytе."
Brant: Horace; Arte of Poetrye.

jŭn-cā'-çĕ-æ, jŭn'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *junc(us)* = a rush; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, the typical one of the alliance Juncales. It consists of herbaceous plants, with fibrous or fascicled roots, leaves fistular or flat, and channeled with parallel veins, inflorescence more or less capitate, calyx and corolla forming an inferior six-parted glumaceous or cartilaginous perianth. Stamens six, rarely three; fruit capsular, three-valved, many-seeded. Found in the temperate and arctic regions. Genera four or five, known species about 130. (*Lindley & Sir J. Hooker.*)

jŭn-cā'-ceoŭs (ce as shy), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *juncaceus.*] [JUNCACEÆ.]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the plants of the order Juncaceæ (q.v.); resembling rushes.

jŭn-cą-ġĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *juncago*, genit. *juncagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Arrow-grasses; an order of Endogens, alliance Alismales. It consists of herbaceous aquatic or marsh plants, having leaves with parallel veins; flowers white or green, inconspicuous, in spikes or racemes; sepals and petals small; stamens six; carpels three, four, or six; fruit dry, one or two-seeded. Found in most continents. Genera seven, species forty-four. Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a tribe, Juncagineæ (q.v.).

jŭn-cą-ġĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *juncago*, genit. *juncagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Alismaceæ. Leaves linear or filiform; petals small, green; stamens six; ovules one to three, anatropous; embryo straight. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

jŭn-cā'-gō, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *juncus* = a rush. The name was first given by Tournefort.]

Bot.: A synonym of Triglochin, but it gave the name to the order Juncaginaceæ (q.v.).

jŭn'-cąl, *a. & s.* [JUNCALES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the alliance Juncales.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Juncales (q.v.).

jŭn-cā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *juncalis*, from Lat. *juncus* = a rush.]

Bot.: Juncals; an alliance of Endogens. Flowers herbaceous, dry, and permanent; if scarious then coloured; albumen generally copious. It contains two orders, Juncaceæ and Orontiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **jŭn'-cāte,** *s.* [JUNKET.]

jŭn'-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *juncus* = a rush; suff. *-ite* (*Paleont.*)]

Paleobot.: A fossil leaf, somewhat resembling that of a juncus (q.v.), but the real affinity of which is doubtful.

jŭnc'-kĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after the finder, M. Juncker; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v).]

Min.: A mineral occurring at Poullaouen, Brittany, in small yellow crystals, and supposed to be a new species, but since found to be only siderite (q.v.).

jŭn'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *juncosus*, from *juncus* = a rush.] Full of or abounding with rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous.

jŭnc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *junctio* = a joining, from *junctus*, pa. par. of *jungo* = to join; Fr. *jonction.*]

1. The act of joining, uniting, or combining;

the state of being joined, united, or combined; a union; a combination.

"He [Addison in *Cato*] hath both broken the unity of the subject, and formed a very unseasonable *junction* of gallantry."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. iii., lect. 45.

2. The point or place of union; a joint; specif., the point where two or more lines of railway meet.

junction-plate, *s.*

Boiler-making: A welt or break-joint plate riveted over the edges of boiler-plates, which make a butt-joint.

junction-rails, *s.pl.*

Rail.-eng.: Switch rails which connect one line of rails with another.

jŭnc'-ture, *s.* [Lat. *junctura*, prop. fem. sing. of *juncturus*, fut. par. of *jungo* = to join.]

* I. *Literally:*

1. The act of joining or uniting; a junction; union.

"Signes workings, planets *junctures*, and the eleuated poule." *Warner: Albion's England*, v.

2. The line at which two things are joined.

"There may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which, being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels."—*Boyle.*

3. A joint; an articulation.

"Neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture."—*Hale.*

II. *Fig.:* A critical moment or point of time; a crisis.

"It happened that just at that *juncture* was published a ridiculous book against him."—*Pope: Dunciad.* (Advert.)

jŭn'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a rush, from *jungo* = to yoke. Named from its use as cordage.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Juncaceæ (q.v.). Perianth of six leaves, glumaceous; stamens six, rarely three; ovary three, rarely one-celled; ovules many, placentas generally in the axis. About a hundred species are known, named rushes. *Juncus communis*, with its two varieties, *effusus* and *conglomeratus*, is common; as also *J. articulatus* or *acutiflorus*. *J. lamprocarpus* is a sub-species of *J. articulatus*, &c. In Japan, *J. effusus* is made into mats; in Europe, *J. glaucus* was formerly used as a rush-wick for candles and small oil-lamps.

jŭn'-diĕ, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To justle; to jog with the elbow.

"The warly race may drudge and drive,
Hog-shouther, *jundie*, stretch, an' strive."
Burns: To William Simpson.

Jûne, *juyn, *s.* [Lat. *Junius*; Fr. *juin.*] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign of Cancer.

June-berry, *s.* The service-berry (q.v.).

jûne'-a-tĭng, *s.* [Jenneting.]

jŭn'-gĕr-măn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after a German botanist, Louis Jungermann, who died in 1653.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Jungermanniaceæ (q.v.). As now restricted, it is confined to those succubous species which have a free terminal perianth, plicato-angular above, and cleft.

jŭn-gĕr-măn-nĭ-ā'-çē-ī, jŭn-gĕr-măn-nĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jungermanni(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: According to Lindley the Jungermanniaceæ are an order of Muscales (Mosses); in the opinion of Berkeley the Jungermanniacei are one of three orders of Hepaticæ (q.v.). It consists of creeping moss-like plants, having a distinct stem, mostly having leaves which are incubous (q.v.) and succubous (q.v.). The leaves are mostly two, ranked often with stipules. The first consists of solitary capsules, generally splitting into a definite number of valves, and fitted with elaters and spores. It is divided into two sub-orders, Jungermanneæ, in which the spore-cases are one or four-valved, without a columella, and Anthoceroteæ, in which the spore-cases are pod-shaped, split on one side, or two-leaved, with a columella. Found all over the world. Among well known species are *Jungermannia bicuspidata*, *J. albicans*, *J. barbata*, and *J. setacea*, found in wet bogs, on banks, rocks, &c.

jŭn-gĕr-măn'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *jungermann(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniacei (q.v.), tribe Jungermannieæ.

jŭn'-gle, *s.* [Sansc. *jangala.*] Properly waste, uncultivated land, whether covered with wood or not; but now applied especially to land covered with forest trees, thick dense brushwood, or other rank vegetation.

"It was a vast pool, wherein were scattered many islets of shifting and treacherous soil, overhung with rank *jungle*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

jungle-bendy, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in Bombay to Tetrameles, an arborescent genus of Datiscads.

jungle-cat, *s.*

Zool.: *Felis chaus*, a wild cat, of a yellowish-gray, inclining to reddish above and white below the muzzle and the limbs, with dark stripes, and the tail ringed with black. Found in India and Africa.

jungle-fever, *s.*

Path.: Remittent fever, which is apt to attack Europeans and others who pass through Indian jungles (forests) during the rainy season. Called also, by Anglo-Indians, hill fever.

jungle-fowl, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. In Australia *Megapodius tunicatus.*

2. In India, *Gallus Sonneratii.*

jungle-nail, *s.*

Bot.: *Acacia tomentosa.*

jungle-sheep, *s.*

Zool.: *Kemas hylocrinus*, found in India.

jŭn'-glў, *a.* [Eng. *jungl(e)*; *-y.*] Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of or abounding with jungles.

jungly-gau, *s.*

Zool.: A kind of ox, *Bos sylhetanus*, found in Sylhet and the adjacent districts.

jû'-nĭ-ŏr, *a. & s.* [Lat. compar. of *juvenis* = young.]

A. *As adjective.*

1. Younger than another; not so old as another.

2. Lower in standing: as, a *junior* partner, a *junior* counsel.

¶ *Junior* is used as an appendage to the name of the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family, the older usiug the appendage *senior.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is younger than another.

"The fools, my *juniors* by a year."
On the Death of Swift.

2. One who is of lower standing in his profession than another, especially at the bar.

"That gentleman behind him is Mr. Skimpin, his *junior*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

junior-right, *s.* The same as Borough-English (q.v.).

"The distribution of the *junior-right* in England requires a more particular notice."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 188.

jû-nĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *junior*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being junior.

2. The same as Borough-English (q.v.).

"One must coin a new phrase like *juniority*, or junior-right."—*Elton: Origins of English Hist.*, p. 185.

jû'-nĭ-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *junior*; *-ship.*] The same as Juniority (q.v.).

jû'-nĭp-ĕr, *s. & a.* [Juniperus.]

A. *As substantive:*

Botany:

1. *Juniperus communis*, and other species of the genus.

2. The Nova Scotian name of the American larch, *Abies pendula.*

"He saw the prophet also how he fled
Into the desert, and how there he slept
Under a *juniper*." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 272.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Bitter, sharp.

"She will read me a *juniper* letter (*hand suave encomium*) for coming home in such a pickle."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 39.

juniper-oil, oil of juniper, *s.*

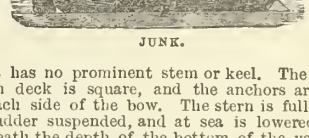
Phar.: An oil distilled from the unripe fruit of the juniper. It is a powerful stimulant and diuretic.

juniper-resin, *s.* [Sandarac.]

jû-nĭp'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the juniper.]

1. *Bot.:* Juniper; a genus of Coniferæ (Pinaceæ), sub-order Cupresseæ. Generally dicœcious, sometimes monœcious. Male catkins globose, anther one, three to six-celled; female cone a galbulus, small, globose, of four to six decussate or whorled scales, which, becoming enlarged and fleshy, resemble a berry; ovules erect; seeds one to three; leaves opposite or whorled in threes, subulate or scale-like; trees or bushes with a red heartwood. They are natives of temperate and cold regions, and are found in the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Juniperus communis*, the Common Juniper, is widely distributed through northern regions. It is a tree 15 to 30 feet high, whose fruit takes two years to ripen. The juniper is a powerful diuretic. Its berries are used for flavoring Geneva and gin; its wood in veneering. The fetid oil of *J. oxycedrus* is used in veterinary practice. From its wood it is believed the Grecks carved their images. *J. Sabina*, the Savin, is diuretic. *J. bermudiana* is the Pencil-cedar. *J. virginiana*, the Red Cedar, and *J. excelsa*, the Himalayan Pencil-cedar.

jŭnk (1), *s.* [Port. & Sp. *junco*, from Chinese *chu'an* = a ship, a boat, a junk; Malay *ajóng*; Fr. *jonque.*] A vessel employed by the Chinese, Japanese, and Malays in navigating their seas. It is the largest kind of Chinese vessel.



JUNK.

It has no prominent stem or keel. The bow on deck is square, and the anchors are on each side of the bow. The stern is full, the rudder suspended, and at sea is lowered beneath the depth of the bottom of the vessel. The immense masts are in one piece; the lug-sails are sometimes of matting.

junk-bottle, *s.* A porter-bottle. (*Bartlett.*)

jŭnk (2), *s.* Old, broken, or second-hand goods of any description: a chunk of anythiug.

junk-dealer, *s.* The keeper of a junk-shop.

junk-shop, *s.* A place where junk is collected, bought and sold.

jŭnk (3), *s.* [Port. *junco*, from Lat. *juncus* = a rush.]

Nautical:

1. Pieces of old cable and rope cut into lengths for makiug mats, swabs, gaskets, sinnet, oakum, &c.

2. Salt beef, supplied to vessels bound on long voyages, from its being as tough as old rope.

junk-ring, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A metallic ring which is screwed down and confines the hemp packing of a piston.

2. A steam-tight packing around the piston of a steam-engine.

junk-wad, *s.*

Ordnance: A wad made of oakum bonnd with spun-yarn, and filling the bore of the gun. It is placed between the charge and the ball. For red-hot shot two are used, the inner dry and the outer wet.

jŭnk'-ĕr (j as y), *s.* [Ger.] A young German noble; a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia.

jŭn'-kĕt, *jon-kęt, *jun-cade, *jun-cate, *s.* [Ital. *giuncata* = a kind of fresh cheese and cream, so called because it is brought to market upon rushes; also a junket (*Florio*), from *giunco* = a rush; Lat. *juncus*; O. Fr. *joncade.*]

1. A kind of sweetmeat; curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; auy kind of delicate food.

* 2. A feast, an entertainment

***jŭn'-kĕt,** *v.i. & t.* [JUNKET, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To feast, to banquet.

"Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

B. *Trans.:* To entertain at a feast; to feast.

***jŭn'-kĕt-tĭng, *jŭn'-kĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *junket; -ing.*] A feast, an entertainment, a junket.

"The apostle would have no revelling, or *junketting* upon the altar."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

Jû-nō, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 3].

2. *Rom. Antiq.:* A celebrated deity of the Romans, identified with the Hera of the Greeks, and generally regarded as the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and sister and wife of Jupiter. The principal seats of her worship were Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards Rome. The hawk, goose, and particularly the peacock, often called *Junonia avis*, were sacred to her. She presided over marriage and childbirth, and as the goddess of all power and empire, and the patronesss of riches, is represented sitting on a throne with a diadem on her head and a golden sceptre in her right hand. The Roman consuls, when they entered on office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The public finances were also under her care, and the mint at Rome was in her temple.

JUNO LUCINA.

Juno's-tears, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Verbena officinalis.

jŭn'-ta, *s.* [Sp.] A council; specif., the Spanish Grand Council of State.

jŭn'-tō, *s.* [Sp. *junta* = a meeting, from Lat. *junctus* = joined, pa. par. of *jungo* = to join.] A secret council or assembly to deliberate upon affairs of government; a combination of men for secret deliberation and intrigue; a cabal, a faction.

"The statesmen of the *Junto* would do nothing for him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***jupardie, *jupartie,** *s.* [JEOPARDY.]

jû-pa-tî', *s.* [Brazilian.]

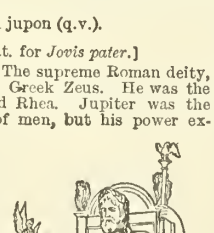
jupati-palm, *s.*

Bot.: Raphia vœdigera, a fine Brazilian palm, The leaf-stalks, which are twelve to fifteen feet long, are used for building houses and making baskets.

***jûpe,** *s.* [Fr.] A jupon (q.v.).

Jû'-pĭ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. for *Jovis pater.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus. He was the son of Saturn and Rhea. Jupiter was the king and father of men, but his power extended over the deities also; and everything was subservient to his will except the Fates. From him mankind received their blessings and miseries; they looked on him as acquainted with everything past, present, and future. The oak was sacred to him, because he first taught mankind to live on acorns. His most famous temple was at Elis, in Olympia, where, every fourth year, the Olympic games were celebrated in his honour; and his most favourite oracle was at Dodona, in Epirus. The Romans considered Jupiter as the especial patron of their city. He is generally represented as sitting on a golden or ivory throne, holding in one hand thunderbolts ready to be hurled, and in the other a sceptre of cypress, while the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. White, the colour of the day, was sacred to him, and the oak was his sacred tree.



THE OLYMPIAN ZEUS.
(*After Phidias.*)

2. *Astron.:* The largest planet of the solar system. Its diameter is about 85,000 miles, its bulk nearly 1,250 times that of the earth; but, its density being one-fourth that of the earth, it weighs only about three hundred times as much as our planet. The average distance of Jupiter from the sun is 478,000,000 miles; and a railway train, travelling fifty miles an hour, would require nine centuries to go from the sun to Jupiter. The latter body revolves on its axis in about nine hours and fifty-five minutes, which is the length of its day and night. Though travelling in its orbit round the sun at the rate of 28,743 miles an hour, it takes nearly twelve years to complete its revolution; this therefore is the length of its year. It is surrounded by four conspicuous belts of a brownish-gray colour, two north, two south, of the equator, with feebler ones towards the poles. The equatorial region of the planet is brighter than the rest. Jupiter has four satellites, numbered first, second, third, and fourth. If named, they are called Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. The first revolves around him in 1 terrestrial day 18 hours and 28 minutes, the second in 3 days 13 hours 14 minutes, the third in 7 days 3 hours 43 minutes, the fourth in 16 days 16 hours and 32 minutes. They were first seen by Galileo, with his small telescope, on January 7, 1610, and identified on the 13th as small planets revolving round the luminary. They are now called satellites. (*E. Dunkin, F.R.A.S.*)

"It may not be amiss to state here that the motions of *Jupiter's* satellites are much disturbed by the ellipticity of *Jupiter's* body."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 265.

*3. *Old Chem.:* The ancient name for tin.

Jupiter's-beard, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Anthyllis Barba Jovis.* (2) *Sempervivum tectorum.*

Jupiter's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Dianthus, including the Carnations or Pinks.

***jû-pŏn', *jup-pon,** *s.* [Fr. *jupon*, from *jupe* (q.v.); Sp. *jupon.*] A sleeveless overcoat, composed of several thicknesses of material sewed through, and faced with silk or velvet, upon which were embroidered the wearer's arms. It fitted closely to the body, and, descending below the hips, terminated in an enriched border of various patterns; with it was worn the military belt, upon which much ornament was lavished.

***jup-pon,** *s.* [JUPON.]

***jŭr, *jurre,** *v.i.* [A variant of *jar* (q.v.).] To clash; to strike harshly against anything.

"The ramme was *jurring* also at the other part."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 963.

***jŭr, *jurre,** *s.* [JUR, *v.*] A clash, a crash, a hard-sounding collision.

"With thick *jurres* and pushes."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 161.

Jû'-ra, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A range of mountains between France and Switzerland, west of the lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or derived from the Jura mountains.

Jura-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of oolitic age constituting the chief part of the Jura Mountains.

***jû'-ral,** *a.* [Lat. *jur* (genit. *juris*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to natural or positive right.

***jû-ra-mĕn'-tal-lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *juramentum* = an oath; Eng. adv. suff. *-ly.*] With an oath.

"A promise *juramentally* confirmed."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. 19.

***jû'-răntt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *jurans*, pr. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

A. *As adj.:* Swearing.

"Such universally *jurant* feeling of hope."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*: pt. ii., bk. i., ch. vii.

B. *As subst.:* One who takes an oath.

"*Jurant* and Dissident . . . . argue frothing everywhere."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ii.

Jû-răs'-sĭc, *a.* [Fr. *Jurassique*, named from the Jura Mountains.

Geol.: Of or belonging to the formations well developed in the Jura Mountains.

Jurassic-period, *s.*

Geol.: The period of time during which the Jurassic rocks were deposited. [JURASSIC-SYSTEM.]

Jurassic-system, Jurassic-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A system of Mesozoic rocks overlying the Oolite, and containing numerous remains of reptiles, also relics of the earliest known birds.

jû'-răt (1), *** jû'-râte** (1), *s.* [Prov. Fr., from Lat. *juratus*, pa. par. of *juro* = to swear; Fr. *juré*; Sp. & Port. *jurado*; Ital. *giurato.*] A person under oath; specif. a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman.

"The watchman cayde, sirs, the kayes be within the towne, with the *jurates*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., c. 194.

jû'-răt (2), *s.* [Lat., third pers. sing., indic. of *juro* = to swear.]

Law: A memorandum of the place where, the time when, and the person before whom an affidavit is sworn. (*Wharton.*)

***jû'-râte** (2), *s.* [Lat. *juratus*, pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.] A person sworn to give evidence, to administer justice, &c.

"Horryble swerere and commune *jurates* periured."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

jû-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *juratio*, from *juratus*, pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

Law: The act of swearing; the administration of an oath.

***jû'-rā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *juratus*, pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

Law: A juror.

jû'-ra-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *juratorius*, from *juratus*, pa. par. of *juro* = to swear; Fr. *juratoire*; Sp. *juratorio*; Ital. *giuratorio.*] Pertaining to or containing an oath.

juratory-caution, *s.*

Scots Law: A kind of caution sometimes offered in a suspension or advocation, where the complainer is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the sums which may be found due in the suspension.

jû'-rē dĭ-vī'-nō, *phr.* [Lat.] By divine right.

Ju-rĭ-băl'-li, *s.* [A Demerara word.] (See the compound.)

Juriballi-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: A bark said to be superior to cinchona bark in typhoid and malignant fevers. It is a cordial aud purgative, and, when taken warm, a diaphoretic. It is probably from *Moschoxylum Schwartzii*, one of the Meliads.

***jû-rĭd'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *juridicus*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law; *dico* = to say, to declare; Fr. *juridique.*] The same as JURIDICAL (q.v.).

***jû-rĭd'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *juridic; -al.*]

1. Acting in the administration or distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge or the administration of justice.

"That Roman office, without this *juridical* sword or saw."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Employed in courts of justice; according to law.

"Referring himself to a *juridicall* trial of that fact."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. ii., ch. viii.

juridical days, *s. pl.*

Law: Days on which the courts can lawfully sit.

*** jû-rĭd'-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *juridical; ly.*] In a judicial manner; in accordance with the forms of justice.

"It being unsuitable to their dignity to come *juridically*."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

Ju-rĭn'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Jurine, a Genevan professor.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Serratuleæ. The bruised root of *Jurinea macrocephala* is applied in India to eruptions, and a decoction is given in colic. It is also considered a cordial, and given in puerperal fever. (*Dr. Stewart.*)

jû'-rĭn-ite, *s.* [A name attributed to Soret, Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as BROOKITE (q.v.).

***jû'-rĭs-cŏn-sŭlt,** *s.* [Lat. *jurisconsultus*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law, and *consultus*, pa. par. of *consulo* = to consult.] One who is learned in the civil law; one who gives his opinion in cases of law; a jurist; one learned in jurisprudence.

jû-rĭs-dĭc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jurisdictionem*, accus. of *jurisdictio*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*), and *dictio* = a saying, proclaiming; Sp. *jurisdiccion*; Ital. *giurisdizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language & Law:*

1. The legal power, right, or authority of administering justice; the legal power which a court of equity has of deciding cases brought and tried before it; the legal right by which judges exercise their authority; judicial authority over a cause.

"A plea to the *jurisdiction* is where an indictment is taken before a court that has no cognizance of the offence. If, for example, a man be indicted for a rape at the quarter sessions, he may except to the *jurisdiction* of the court without answering to the crime alleged."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 26.

2. The power or right of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority, or of making and enforcing laws.

3. The extent to which such authority extends; the district within which such power may be exercised.

II. *Roman Theol.:* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is defined as the "power which is concerned with the worship of God and the salvation of souls, and is exercised *in foro externo* as well as *in foro interno.*" By commission from the Supreme Pontiff, whose powers, theologians teach, are derived from Christ through Peter, are constituted legates, patriarchs, primates, and prelates; by law or canon, rectors of universities, superiors of convents, provosts, and vicars-general receive their jurisdiction; and a jurisdiction exercised without challenge for forty years is valid by prescription. To absolve a penitent, jurisdiction is necessary. Secular priests obtain this from their bishops; but confessors belonging to the regular orders have jurisdiction from the Pope over all the faithful when they have obtained the approbation of the bishop. A penitent *in articulo mortis* may be validly absolved, even in reserved cases (q.v.), by a simple priest, even if degraded, apostate, or irregular. In ordinary cases, absolution given by a priest without jurisdiction is void. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

¶ (1) *Appellate jurisdiction:* Jurisdiction in cases of appeal from inferior courts.

(2) *Original jurisdiction:* The legal right of hearing and determining a case in the first instance.

***jû-rĭs-dĭc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *jurisdiction*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction: as, *jurisdictional* right.

***jû-rĭs-dĭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law; *dictio* = a saying, proclaiming, and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Having jurisdiction.

"To interpose a *jurisdictive* power over the inward and irremediable disposition of man."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

jû-rĭs-prû'-dĕnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jurisprudentia*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law, and *prudentia* = skill; Sp. *jurisprudencia*; Ital. *giurisprudenza.*] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

"There he employed himself in correcting the great work on *jurisprudence* which has preserved his memory fresh down to our own time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *General jurisprudence:* The science or philosophy of positive law.

(2) *Particular jurisprudence:* The knowledge of the law of any particular nation.

(3) *Medical Jurisprudence:* [Forensic-Medicine, Medical-jurisprudence].

jû-rĭs-prû'-dent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *jurisprudens*, from *jus* (genit. *juris*) = law, and *prudens* = skilled; Sp. *jurisprudente*; Ital. *giurisprudente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Learned in the law; skilled in jurisprudence.

"A very *jurisprudent* author."—*Gray: Works*, vol. i. lett. 11.

B. *As subst.:* One learned in the law; a jurisconsult.

jû-rĭs-prû-dĕn'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *jurisprudent*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to jurisprudence.

jû'-rĭst, *s.* [Fr. *juriste*, from Low Lat. *jurista* = a lawyer, from *jus* (gen. *juris*) = law.] One learned in the law, especially in the civil law; one who professes the science of law; one who writes upon law.

"To that symbol of kingly authority our *jurists* have always ascribed a peculiar and almost mysterious importance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*** jû-rĭs'-tĭc, * ju-rĭs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *jurist*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a jurist or jurisprudence.

jû'-rŏr, *s.* [Fr. *jureur*, from Lat. *juratorem*, accus. of *jurator* = one who swears, from *juratus*, pa. par. of *juro* = to swear.]

1. One who serves upon a jury in a court of law; one who is sworn to deliver a true verdict in any case according to the evidence brought before him. [Jury.]

"The twelve men were at first both *jurors* and judges."—*Temple: Introd. to Hist. England.*

2. One of a number of men selected to award prizes, &c., at a public show or exhibition.

* 3. One who takes an oath; one who binds himself by an oath.

"I am a *juror* in the holy league."
Marlowe: Massacre at Paris, ii. 6.

jurors'-book, *s.* A list of men qualified to serve on juries, made out annually for each county.

jûrte, jûrt (j as y), yourt, *s.* [Yurt.]

jû'-rў, * ju-rie, *s.* [Fr. *jurée*, prop. the fem. of *juré*, pa. par. of *jurer* = to swear; Lat. *juro.*]

1. A number of men selected according to law, impannelled, and sworn to inquire into and to decide upon facts, and to give their true verdict according to the evidence legally laid before them. In our Courts of Justice there are two kinds of juries, grand-juries, and petty or common-juries. [For grand-jury, see under Grand.] Petty or common-juries consist of twelve men each, and the verdicts given must be unanimous. They are appointed both in civil and criminal cases. After the evidence in a cause has been given, and summed up by the judge, the jury retire to consider their verdict. Trial by jury is a constitutional provision in many of the states, though the conditions attending jury trials differ somewhat in different states. The law permits the challenging of individual jurors, and this right has frequently been abused, so that it is often difficult to impanel a jury. Each juror must also swear that he has formed no opinion as to the case on trial. In England there are special juries, where the case seems too important for a common jury. In Scotland the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen, and the verdict is determined by the voice of the majority. In civil and revenue cases the number is twelve, and the jury are not required to be unanimous in their verdict. In cases of misdemeanor, felony, and high-treason the jury must be unanimous.

"No man can be convicted, upon an indictment, at the suit of the crown of any offence, unless by the unanimous voice of twenty-four of his equals and neighbours: that is, by twelve at least of the grand *jury*, in the first place, assenting to the accusation; and afterwards, by the whole petit *jury*, of twelve more, finding him guilty, upon his trial. But if twelve of the grand *jury* assent, it is a good presentment, though some of the rest disagree. And the indictment, when so found, is publicly delivered into court."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. *Hist.:* It has been much disputed whether the germ of our modern jury system was of Anglo-Saxon or Norman origin. Those who hold the former view attribute it to King Alfred, about A.D. 886. It does not seem to have been closely connected with the appointment of twelve compurgators for canonical purgations. The establishment of proper jury trials seems to have been under Henry II., late in the twelfth century. It was well rooted in the time of King John, and is insisted on in Magna Charta, as the great bulwark of liberty. In 1353, under Edward III., juries empannelled to try aliens were to consist half of foreigners. Various Acts have since been passed on the subject of juries, but the changes made have not been of essential importance.

"It is true, the terms of *jury* and verdict were introduced by the Normans, with many others in the style and practice of our laws; but the trials by twelve men, with that essential circumstance of their unanimous agreement, was not only used among the Saxons and Normans, but is known to be as ancient in Sweden."—*Temple: Introd. to Hist. England.*

3. A body of men selected to award prizes at public shows, exhibitions, &c.

jury-box, *s.* The enclosed place in which the jury sits in a court of justice.

jury-list, *s.*

Law: A list of persons liable to be summoned to attend as jurymen. On or before July 20 in each year the Clerk of the Peace in each county, riding or division, issues a precept to the churchwardens and treasurers of the several parishes to make out such a list before September 1. This is affixed to the doors of churches and chapels on the first three Sundays of September. (*English.*)

jury-process, *s.* The writ for the summoning of a jury.

jû'-rў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat thinks it is connected with Dan. *kiore* = a driving, *kiöre* = to drive; Norw. *kyöre* = a drive, a journey; Sw. *köra*; Icel. *keyra* = to drive.]

Naut.: A term applied to any structure of a vessel, made to serve temporarily in place of something lost.

jury-mast, *s.*

Naut.: A temporary mast erected in place of one that has been carried away, or for navigating a vessel to a place where the permanent equipment of masting and rigging is furnished. The temporary rig is termed jury-rig.

jury-rigged, *a.* Furnished with rigging of a temporary kind to replace that carried away by a storm.

jury-rudder, *s.* A temporary rudder employed when the original rudder has been lost or damaged.

jû'-rў-man, *s.* [Eng. *jury*, s., and *man.*] One who serves upon a jury; a juror.

"And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 22.

jŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Law, rights.

jus gentium, *phr.* The law or rights of nations; interuational law.

jus-si, *s.* [A Manilla word.]

Fabric: A delicate fibre from an unknown plant, used in making dresses.

jŭs-sĭ-æ'-a, *s.* [Named after Antoine de Jussieu, demonstrator of plants in the Royal Gardens at Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Jussiæeæ (q.v.). *Jussiæa Caparossa* and *J. scabra* have been used in Brazil for dyeing black, and *J. pilosa* in the same country to produce a yellow. The leaves of *J. peruviana* form an emollient poultice.

jŭs-sĭ-æ'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Jussiæa(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ.

jŭst, *s.* [Joust.]

jŭst, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Fr. *juste*, from Lat. *justus*, an extension of *jus* = right; Sp. & Port. *justo*; Ital. *giusto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Acting according to what is right and fair; giving or willing to give to all their due; fair, impartial, or equitable in the distribution of justice; upright, incorrupt, honest; not willing to overreach or take advantage of others; fair dealing.

"Joseph was a good man and *just*."—*Luke* xxiii. 53.

2. Righteous; God-fearing; of blameless and pure life.

"The *just* shall live by faith."—*Galatians* iii. 11.

3. Making no respect of persons; rewarding the good and punishing the wicked.

"A God of truth, and without iniquity, *just* and right is he."—*Deut.* xxxii. 4.

4. True to one's promises; faithful, trustworthy.

"*Just* of thy word, in every thought sincere."
Pope: Epistle vii. 5.

5. Conformable to what is right; conformed to truth and justice; fair, honest.

"*Just* balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin shall ye have."—*Levit.* xix. 36.

6. True; well founded; not forged or invented; grounded on fact.

"Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

7. In accordance with facts; not exaggerated; neither too much nor too little; exact, accurate, precise: as, a *just* description.

8. In accordance with justice or equity; equitable, due, merited, deserved.

"He shall receive a *just* recompence of reward."—*Hebrews* ii. 2.

9. In accordance with what is proper or suitable; regular, orderly, due, fit, proper, suitable.

"The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

* 10. Exact, precise; neither more nor less.

"Bring me *just* notice of the numbers dead." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 7.

* 11. Full, complete; of full dimensions.

"He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and straight limbed, but slender."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Exactly, precisely.

"*Just* as you left them." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. Close; very near in place or position.

"Now was she *just* before him as he sat." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 349.

3. Exactly; precisely or nearly in point of time.

"To-night at Herne's oak, *just* twixt twelve and one." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 6.

4. Nearly, almost, all but.

"How Proserpine lately was chuckling to think She had *just* caught you napping on Phlegethon's brink." *Cambridge: To Osias Humphrey, Esq.*

5. Barely, merely, only: as, He only *just* escaped.

* **C.** *As subst.:* That which is just, fair, and right; justice, right.

* **just-borne,** *a.* Borne in the cause of justice or right.

"Our *just-borne* arms." *Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.

* **juste-au-corps** (as zhûst'-ō-kôr), *s.* [Fr. = close to the body.] A close-fitting body-coat, similar to, if not identical, with the jupon.

juste-milieu (as zhûst'-mē-lyû), *s.* [Fr. = the just mean.] The golden mean; the true medium; that mode of administering government which consists in maintaining a just and fair middle course between extreme parties on either side.

jŭs'-tĭçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *justitia* = justice; Low Lat. *justitia* = a tribunal, a judge, from Lat. *justus* = just (q.v.); Sp. *justicia*; Ital. *giustizia.*]

1. The quality or state of being just; uprightness, impartiality; fairness in dealing with others; the rendering to each what is his due; conformity with the laws human and divine; rectitude, equity, integrity.

"*Justice* is two-fold, namely general or strict *justice*, which consists in observing the laws, and the aim of which is public good; and particular *justice* or equity, which aims at the good of individuals."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. Conformity to truth or the facts; fairness in the representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; impartiality.

3. Justness; well-founded right; rightfulness; agreeableness to right.

"To mitigate the *justice* of thy plea." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

4. Just requital of deserts; just treatment; merited reward or punishment; just recompense for couduct or actions.

"He executed the *justice* of the Lord."—*Deut.* xxxiii. 21.

5. A person legally commissioned to hold courts, and hear causes, and to admiuister justice between individuals: as, the Chief *Justice* of the Supreme Court; a *justice* of the peace.

¶ (1) *Justices of the Peace:* Local magistrates elected by the people and having limited jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal matters of law; their courts are not courts of record. A corresponding office exists in England, with, however, greater power and jurisdiction.

"As the office of these *justices* is conferred by the crown, so it subsists only during the pleasure of the sovereign, and is determinable: 1. By the demise of the crown; that is, in six months after. 2. By express writ under the great seal, discharging any particular person from being any longer justice. 3. By superseding the commission by writ of *supersedeas*. 4. By a new commission, which discharges all the former *justices* not included therein. 5. By accession to the office of sheriff or coroner. The power, office, and duty of a *justice* depend on his commission, and on the several statutes which have created objects of his jurisdiction. His commission, first, empowers him singly to conserve the peace. It also empowers any two or more to hear and determine felonies and other offences, which is the ground of their jurisdiction at sessions. And as to the powers given to them by the several statutes, which have heaped upon them such an infinite variety of business, that few care to undertake, and fewer understand, the office; they are such, that the country is greatly obliged to any worthy magistrate that without sinister views of his own will engage in this troublesome service. And therefore, if a *justice* makes any undesigned slip, great indulgence is shown to him in the courts of law; for he cannot be sued for any oversight, without notice beforehand; so as to have an opportunity of making amends."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

(2) *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:* The presiding Justice, who is appointed by the President with the assent of the Senate, and holds the position for life. The other members of the Supreme Bench, who are similarly appointed, are known as Justices or Associate Justices. The same terms are employed with reference to the members of the supreme courts of the several States.

(3) *Justices of the Quorum:* Particular justices of the peace nominated expressly in the commission, without whose presence no business can be transacted.

(4) *Lord Chief Justice of England:* The title formerly given to the chief judges of the courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. Now there is only one Chief Justice, who is styled the Lord Chief Justice of England.

(5) *Lord Justice-General of Scotland:* Also known as the Lord-President of the Court of Session, the highest judge in Scotland.

(6) *Lords Justices:* Persons appointed by the sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government of the whole or any part of the kingdom, as the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The title borne by the Judges of Appeal, originally given to a limited number only.

* (7) *Justice of the Forest* is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. (*Cowel.*)

* (8) *Justices in Eyre:* [Eyre].

* (9) *Jedburgh or Jeddart justice:* A term applied to the executing of a prisoner and trying him after; so called from Jedburgh, a town on the Scotch border, where many of the border-raiders were hanged without any trial. Similar to Halifax law in England.

(10) *High Court of Justice:* [High-Court].

¶ *Justice* is a written or prescribed law, to which one is bound to conform and make it the rule of one's decisions: *equity* is a law in our hearts; it conforms to no rule but to circumstances, and decides by the consciousness of right and wrong. The proper object of *justice* is to secure property; the proper object of *equity* is to secure the rights of humanity. *Justice* is exclusive, it assigns to every one his own; it preserves the subsisting inequality between men: *equity* is communicative; it seeks to equalize the condition of men by a fair distribution. *Justice* is inflexible, it follows one invariable rule, which can seldom be deviated from consistently with the general good; *equity*, on the other hand, varies with the circumstances of the case, and is guided by discretion. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

justice-ayre, *s.* In Scotland a circuit made throughout the kingdom by the lords of justiciary for the distribution of justice. [Eyre.]

* **justice-broker,** *s.* A magistrate who sells his judicial decisions.

justices' justice, *s.* A satirical expression in common use, applied to the disproportionate sentences and extraordinary decisions of some of the unpaid magistracy.

"The little speech which the Lord Chief Justice of England took occasion to make at the Bedford assizes on *justices' justice* contained nothing very new."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 20, 1884.

* **jŭs'-tĭçe,** *v.t.* [Justice, *s.*] To administer justice to.

"The king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure."—*Hayward.*

* **jŭs'-tĭçe-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *justice*; *-able.*] Liable to be called to account in a court of justice.

* **jŭs'-tĭçe-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *justice*; *-hood.*] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship.

"Should but the king hie *justcehood* employ, In settling forth of such a solemn toy." *Ben Jonson: Expostulation with Inigo Jones.*

* **jŭs'-tĭçe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *justice*; *-ment.*] Procedure in courts of justice; the administration of justice.

* **jŭs'-tĭç-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *justic(e)*; *-er.*] One who administers justice; a justiciary.

"This shews you are above, You *justicers*, that these our nether crimes So speedily can venge." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

jŭs'-tĭçe-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *justice*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a judge or justice.

"From this beginning having run through many degrees of honours, he mounted up to this dignitie of prefecture, or *justiceship*."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 51.

jŭs-tĭ'-cĭ-a (c as sh), *s.* [Named after J. Justice, an ancient Scotch horticulturist and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthads, tribe Eranthemeæ. It consists of ornamental and freely-flowering plants with red, purple, blue, white, or yellow flowers. They are natives of the hotter parts of Asia and America. Many are cultivated in greenhouses. *Justicia Echolium* is a diuretic.

* **jŭs-tĭ'-cĭ-a-blo (c as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *justice*; *-able.*] Proper or fit to be examined in a court of justice.

* **jŭs-tĭ'-cĭ-a-rў,** * **jŭs-tĭ'-cĭ-ar (c as sh),** * **jŭs-tĭ'-tĭ-ar (ti as shĭ),** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *justiciarius*, from *justitia* = justice.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An administrator of justice.

"O Saviour, the glittering palaces of proud *justiciaries* are not for thee."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; Zaccheus.*

2. An officer appointed by William the Conqueror corresponding with a Lord Chief Justice. The Chief Justiciary was the highest legal officer in the kingdom; he was president of the Court of King's Bench and of the Exchequer, and all other courts were under his authority. In the absence of the sovereign from the kingdom, he was ex-officio regent. His office was thus one of the highest importance and influence.

"By adding to it the place of his chief *justiciary*, the king [Henry I.] gave him an opportunity of becoming one of the richest subjects in Europe."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. v.

3. One who boasts of the justice of his own acts.

B. *As adj.:* Presided over by a justiciary.

"He was brought into the *justiciary* court, upon an indictment for the crime."—*Strype: Memorials; King Charles* (an. 1678).

¶ *High Court of Justiciary:* The supreme court of Scotland in criminal causes. It is presided over by the lord justice-general, who is assisted by the lord justice-clerk, and five lords of session. There is no appeal from its decisions.

* **jŭs-tĭ'-çĭ-ēs,** *s.* [Justice, *v.*]

Law: An old writ addressed to the sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court for any sum, his usual jurisdiction being limited to sums under forty shillings.

* **jŭs'-tĭ-cō,** * **jŭs'-tĭ-cōat,** *s.* [Juste-au-corps.]

jŭs-tĭ-fĭ'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *justify*; *-able.*] That may or can be justified, excused, or defended; capable of being justified or shown to be just; defensible by law or reason; vindicable; excusable.

"Just are the ways of God, And *justifiable* to men." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 294.

justifiable-homicide, *s.*

Law: Homicide (*i.e.*, the killing of a human being) in circumstances which render it a justifiable act. When, for instance, an executioner hangs a criminal legally condemned, or when no other way of preventing an atrocious crime, say murder, is available, the deed ceases to be murder and becomes justifiable homicide.

jŭs-tĭ-fĭ'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *justifiable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being justifiable; capability of being justified, excused, or defended.

"To this end they directed all their energies, careless of the honesty or *justifiableness* of the means."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 191.

jŭs-tĭ-fĭ'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *justifiab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a justifiable manner; so as to be justifiable, excusable, or defensible.

"No man amongst us can *justifiably* plead weakness of conscience in that ecuee."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

jŭs-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *justificationem*, accus. of *justificatio*, from *justificatus*, pa. par. of *justifico* = to justify (q.v.); Sp. *justificacion*; Ital. *giustificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of justifying; the act of showing

or proving to he just, right, or conformable to law and justice; vindication, defence.

"I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. The state of being justified or proved to be just or right.

3. The act of adjnsting, making correct, or exact; the act of causing the various parts of a complex object to fit together; adjustment.

4. The act of judging; condemnation, execution. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:* Attention to keeping the matter of pages in exact register or correspondence, to secure even margins.

2. *Law:* The bringing forward in court of a sufficient reason why a defendant did what he is called upon to answer; such a plea must set forward some special matter.

3. *Print.:* The adjustment of distance hetween the letters in the words and the words in a line, so as to avoid any glaring disproportion, and make them fill the measure.

4. *Theology:*

(1) *Protestant Theol.:* A forensic act by which God declares the sinner righteous, and acquits him of all guilt on account of the meritorious life and atoning death of Jesus Christ the Redeemer, imputed to the sinner and received by faith alone. The scripture passages adduced in support of this view are Isa. liii. 11; Acts xiii. 39; Rom. iii. 20–31, iv. 1–25, v. 16–21: viii. 30; Gal. ii. 16–21, iii. 8, 11; Tit. iii. 7, &c. A hroad distinction is drawn between justification and sanctification. (See the Eleventh Article, and the Homily, Of Justification, also Confession of Faith, ch. xi.)

(2) *Roman Theol.:* The iufusion of righteousness into the sinner hy the Spirit of God. On that view there is not essential distinction hetween justification and sanctification. In support of this view, and against the distinction drawn hy Protestauts hetween justification and sanctification, Roman theologians cite 1 Cor. vi. 11. St. Paul has been telling the Corinthians that the "unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God." He continues, "And such were some of you; but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified." Here sanctification is put before justification. See also Eph. iv. 24.

jŭs-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *justificat(us)*, pa. par. of *justifico*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Having power to justify; justifying, justificatory.

***jŭs-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat, from Lat. *justificatus*, pa. par. of *justifico.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who justifies, excuses, or defends.

II. *Law:*

1. A compurgator (q.v.).

2. A juryman.

jŭs-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *justificator*; *-y.*] Justifying, excusing, defensory.

jŭs'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *justify*; *-er.*]

1. One who justifies, vindicates or defends.

"They were not men, but *justifiers* of themselves and hypocrites."—*Strype: Life of Parker*, an. 1566.

2. One who pardons and absolves from sin and punishment.

jŭs'-tĭ-fў, ***jus-tĭ-fye,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *justifier*, from Lat. *justifico*, from *justus* = just, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *justificar:* Ital. *giustificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To prove or show to be just, true, or conformable to right, law, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate, to defend, to excuse.

"In rushes folly with a full-moon tide,
Then welcome errors of whatever size,
To *justify* it by a thousand lies."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 284.

2. To prove; to establish by evidence; to show; to demonstrate.

"I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

3. To absolve: to acquit; to declare to be free from guilt or blame; to exoncrate.

"The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

† 4. To cause to fit together exactly, as the various parts of a complex body; to adjust, to fit togcther, to make exact. [JUSTIFICATION, I. 3.]

5. To condemn, to execute, to hang. (*Scotch.*)

"The only drap o' gentle bluid that's in your body was our great grand-uncle's that was *justified* at Dumbarton."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

II. *Theology:*

(1) *Protestant Theol.:* To declare the sinner righteous, to acquit the siuner. [JUSTIFICATION, II. 4 (1).]

"That which gives us a title to a perfect righteousness without us, by which alone we stand *justified* before God."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

(2) *Roman Theol.:* To infuse righteousness into the sinner. [JUSTIFICATION, II. 4 (2).]

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To agree; to coincide or conform exactly; to form an even surface or exact line with anything.

¶ *To justify bail:* To prove the sufficiency of bail or sureties for the amount for which they go bail.

"And, if excepted to, the bail must be perfected; that is, they must *justify* themselves in court, or before the commissioner in the country, by swearing themselves housekeepers, and each of them to be worth the full sum for which they are bail after payment of all their debts."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

Jŭs-tĭn'-ĭ-an, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the Roman Emperors.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Institutes or laws of the Emperor Justinian.

Jŭs-tĭn'-ĭ-an-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Justinian*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled or learned in the Institutes of Justinian; one learned in civil law. (*Wharton.*)

***jŭs'-tle (tle as ęl),** *v.i.* & *t.* [JOSTLE, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To run up agaiust anything; to clash, to encounter, to jostle.

"Injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, *justles* roughly by."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

B. *Trans.:* To jostle; to run or knock up against; to push, to drive.

"I am in case to *justle* a constable."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

***jŭs'-tle (tle as ęl),** *s.* [JUSTLE, *v.*] A shock, a push, an eucounter, a jostle.

"By any ambiguous expression, accidental *justle*, or unkind repartee."—*Tatler*, No. 250.

jŭst'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *just*; *-ly.*]

1. In a just manner; in accordance with justice, law, or right; honestly, uprightly.

"I am *justly* killed with mine own treachery."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Fairly, accurately, properly; in accordance with facts and truth: as, The matter is *justly* described.

jŭst'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *just*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of heing just; justice, uprightness, equity, fairness.

"Not the *justness* of a cause, but the valour of the soldiers that must win the field."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

2. Conformity to truth or facts; accuracy, fairuess, propriety.

"Cowley has with greater *justness* of thought compared a beautiful woman to a porcupine, that sends an arrow from every part."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 377.

jŭt, *v.i.* [A variant of *jet*, v. (q.v.).] To push or shoot forward in prominences; to project beyond the main body.

"The red rocks from the margin
Jutting overhang the river."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xviii.

***jŭt,** ***jutte,** *s.* [JUT, *v.*]

2. That which juts or projects out; a projection, a prominence.

2. A push, a shove.

"Give him a *jutte*, indeed."—*Udal: Ralph Roister-Doister*, iii. 3.

jut-window, *s.*

Carp.: A how-window projecting from the face of a huilding; a bay-wiudow.

jûte, *s.* [Uriya *jhot.*]

1. *Comm. & Manuf.:* The fihre of two Indian plants, *Corchorus capsularis*, cultivated chiefly in the central and eastern parts of Bengal, and *C. olitorius* in the neighhourhood of Calcutta. It is manufactured into—(*a*) cloth of different qualities ranging from substitutes for silk, or shirtings, curtains, carpets, and "gunnies" (bags for holding grain); (*b*) paper prepared chiefly from the "rejections" and "cuttings"; (*c*) cordage from the coarser and stronger qualities.

2. *Hist.:* The fihre was first experimented on hy Europeans unfavourahly in 1820. In 1832 a Dundee manufacturer used it again, and found it answer his purpose. From time immemorial the natives of Bengal had made it into gunnies hy hand weaving. The manufacture being introduced into Dundee and carried on hy machinery, greatly injured the Indian hand manufacture, hut the natives found it profitable to export the raw material. Next factories were established in India, in Borneo, &c., nineteen having sprung up near Calcutta between 1864 and 1882. Jute is now grown successfully in the southern part of the United States, yet jute goods are largely imported, gunny bags being much used. Jute balts (the lower part of stem and upper part of root) are also imported. Machinery is now being developed which will render the states indepeudent of foreign jnte.

Jŭt'-lạnd-ĕr, *s.* [From the country *Jutland*; suff. *-er.*] A native or inhabitant of Jutland.

Jŭt'-lạnd-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Jutland*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to Jutland, or its people.

jŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [JUT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of projecting out.

jutting-out, *s.*

Arch.: A projection; said of windows, corbels, coruices, &c.

***jŭt-tĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *jutting*; *-ly.*] In a jutting or projecting manner.

***jŭt'-tў,** *v.t.* [JUT, *v.*] To project heyond; to overhang.

"As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

***jŭt'-tў,** *s.* [JUTTY, *v.*] A projecting part of a wall, as of a prominent course; a pier, a mole.

***jû'-vĕn-ąl,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *juvenile* (q.v.).] A young man, a youth, a juvenile.

"The *juvenal*, the prince, your master, whose chin is not yet fledged."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

jû-vĕn-ā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *juvenalis* = youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people.]

Roman Antiq.: Games for young people, instituted hy Nero.

***jû-vĕn-ĕs'-ęnce,** *s.* [Eng. *juvenescen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of heing juvenescent; a growing youug.

***jû-vĕn-ĕs'-ęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *juvenescens*, pr. par. of *juvenesco* = to grow young, from *juvenis* = young.] Growing or hecoming young.

jû'-vĕn-ĭle, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis* = young.]

A. *As adj.:* Young, youthful.

"No crime in a *juvenile* exercitation."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica; Epist.* (Dedic.)

B. *As subst.:* A young person, a youth.

"'Yes, yes, yes,' cried the *juveniles*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

***jû'-vĕn-ĭle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *juvenile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being juvenile; youth, youthfuluess.

jû-vĕn-ĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *juvénilité*, from Lat. *juvenilitatem*, accus. of *juvenilitas*, from *juvenilis* = youthful.]

† 1. Youthfulness, youth.

* 2. A light and careless manner; youthful actions or conduct.

"Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

***jû'-vĕn-tāte,** *s.* [Lat. *juventas* (genit. *juventatis*), from *juvenis* = young.] Youth, youthfulness.

jû'-vī-ą, *s.* [Brazilian (?).]

Bot.: The Brazil nut (*Bertholettia excelsa*), a fine tree 100 or 120 feet high, from the Orinoco, &c.

jû-wan'-są, jû-wan'-zą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The camel's thorn (q.v.). [ALHAGI.]

jû-war', *s.* [JOWAREE.]

***jŭx-tą-pōse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *juxta* = close, next, and Eng. *pose.*] To place next or near; to set side hy side.

***jŭx-tą-pŏ'-sĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *juxta* = close, next, and *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place.] To place next or near; to juxtapose.

jŭx-tą-pō-şĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *juxta* = close, next, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).] The act of placing or setting next or near, or side by side; the state of being set near or side by side; nearness or closeness of position; contiguity.

"But the idea of atoms and of their relative weights, and of the building up of compounds by the *juxtaposition* of elementary atoms, is perfectly definite, and affords the only satisfactory explanation yet given of the observed laws of chemical combination."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), vol. ii., p. 512.

jû-zāll′, *s.* [Native word.] A kind of heavy rifle used by the Afghans. (*Annandale.*)

***jy-mold,** *s.* [GIMMAL.]

***jysse,** *s.* [GIS.]

K.

K. The eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet. This letter has before vowels, and before all consonants except *n*, the same phonetic value in all the alphabets where it appears—a guttural momentary sound produced by raising the back of the tongue to the back of the palate, as in *kill, keen, king.* Before *n* it is not sounded in English, as in *knee, knell, knife.* From the sixteenth to the last century it was used in English at the end of words after *c*, apparently to strengthen the hard *c*, as in *alchemick, musick, publick*, but this usage is now confined to monosyllables, as *check, clock, duck, sick.* It also frequently occurs at the end of monosyllables followed by *e* mute, as *duke, strike*; or alone after long vowels or diphthongs, as in *seek, speak, hook, look, hawk*, or preceded by the consonants *l, n, r*, as *milk, shrink, dirk.* It is met with in the middle of words only where the monosyllable to which it belongs are compounded, as in *speaking, firkin, mawkish, tinker, inkling, mankind.* It takes a prominent part in the formation of derivatives, as in the suffixes *-ock, -ikin.*

¶ Forming part of the original Phœnician alphabet, *k* passed into Greek and the oldest Latin; but *c* was substituted for it in the latter at an early date, and it only survived in a few common abbreviations (see below). In the early part of the present era, moreover, the sound of *k* or *c* (hard) was lost in Italy. It underwent palatization—*i.e.*, it was produced by raising the middle instead of the back of the tongue to the palate, and *c* was sounded as *ch* (*tsh*). Those modern alphabets, therefore, derived from Italy (*i.e.*, Celtic, Mod. Italian, French, and Spanish) have, properly speaking, no *k*, and the sound and letter are only present in a few foreign importations. In those alphabets, however, derived through the Greek (*i.e.*, Teutonic and Slavonic) *k* plays an important part. But in England the letter holds a very ambiguous position. The earliest Anglo-Saxon alphabet, being derived from Roman missionaries, was without *k*, and *c* was generally used to represent its sound, but German influence soon introduced it to northern England, and made it interchangeable with *c* throughout the country, and the two letters were used indifferently (cf. *cyning, kyning*). The Norman French of the Conquest brought in many words in which *k* could have no place, and not only often softened the old *c* (hard) to *ch* or *c* (sibilant) (cf. *cild, child*), but gave *c* general predominance over *k*, even when the original sound was retained. In northern England, however, it continued to be freely used in words in which in southern dialects *k* had given way *ch* or *c* (sibilant)—N. *rike* (kingdom), S. *riche*; N. *croke* (cross), S. *crouche*; N. Alnwick, S. Greenwich; N. *Caister*, S. *Chester.* In Lowland Scotch, likewise, *k* still retained, as it does to this day, its old importance (cf. *kirk* and *church*). *K* has undergone many other phonetic changes in Indo-European languages. In the Græco-Latin branch it was sometimes labialized, and became *p* (cf. Lat. *equus* and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = horse, Sansc. *kankan*, and Gr. πέντε (*pente*), *i.e.*, πέμπε (*pempe*) = five). In English it has been occasionally replaced by *t* (cf. Old Eng. *bak*, Mod. Eng. *bat, make* = *mate, maked* = *made*).

I. *As an initial* K *is used*: In orders of knighthood for knight: as, K.G., Knight of the Garter; K.T., Knight of the Thistle; K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.

II. *As a symbol* K *is used:*

1. For Numerals (Roman) = 250, or with a line above it (K̄) = 250,000; In Greek κ = 20, and ϰ = 20,000.

2. In chemistry for potassium (being the initial letter of Kalium) (q.v.), by which name the metal is also known.

***ka,** *s.* [CA.] A chough, a jackdaw.

ką-a′-bą, *s.* [CAABA.]

kaa′-mą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Bubalis caama, a South African antelope. Called also the Hartebeest (q.v.).

kăb, *s.* [CAB, 2.]

kăb′-ą-lą, *s.* [CABALA.]

***kab′-ane,** *s.* [CABIN.]

kă-ba′-rô, *s.* [Native name.]

Music: A small drum used by the Egyptians and Abyssinians. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

kăb-bą-lĭst′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [CABBALISTICAL.]

kăb-băs-ôû′, *s.* [Fr., probably from a native name.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for a section of the Armadillo genus (*Dasypus*). The fore and hind legs have each five toes; the teeth are from thirty to forty. Example, *Dasypus Tatoua.*

kăb′-bĕ-lŏn, *s.* [Ger. *kabbelian*; Sw. *kabelgo*; Dan. *kabeljao* = cod-fish.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Cabbage and potatoes mashed together.

II. *Nautical:*

1. Codfish which has been salted and hung for a few days but not thoroughly dried. (*Smith.*)

2. A dish of mashed cod. (*Smith.*)

kăb′-bŏs, *s.* [Prob. Native East Indian.]

Ichthy.: The name of an East Indian fish of the Musklan kind. It grows to about two feet long, has no scales, but feels smooth and soft like an eel. Brown in colour, its snout is of a paler hue and spotted with black. (*Rees: Cyclopædia.*)

ka′-bĭn, *s.* A kind of marriage among the Muhammadans which is not considered as binding for life, but is solemnised on condition that the husband allows the wife a certain sum of money in case of separation. (*Wharton.*)

kā′-bŏb, kā′-bâb, *s.* [CABOB.]

***kā′-bŏbbed,** *a.* [Eng. *kabob*; *-ed.*] Dressed savoury as a cabob (q.v.).

"The genteel feel of your tip-top folks is no more like nature than one of your fine *kabobbed* fricassees is to plain roast and tatles."—*Morton: Secrets Worth Knowing*, i. 1.

Ka-bўle′, *a.* & *s.* [Arab. *kabáil.*]

A. *As subst.:* A person belonging to any of a series of tribes inhabiting Algeria, and forming the best known branch of the Berber race, the old aborigines of North Africa, who occupied at one time all the territory between Egypt and the Canary Islands. They were known to the Romans as the Numidians. Although in physique the Kabyles resemble the Arabs, their life and character are radically different. Their houses are of stone; they dwell in towns, and engage not only in the cultivation of figs, vines, and tobacco, but in the manufacture of lime, tiles, soap, and domestic utensils. The fine arts are not unknown to them, and wood-engraving and engraving on metal are practised among them. Though Muhammadans by religion, their political institutions are essentially democratic. The Arab language is spoken by the majority of them, but their original tongue is not lost, and their popular literature, preserved through oral transmissions, has been committed to writing by a French savant. They numbered in 1864, 2,400,000 persons, and their province is known as Kabylia or Kabylie. The French, in whose territory they now lie, find them active soldiers and artisans.

"In short, there is little or nothing that is Arabic about the *Kabyle*."—*Fraser's Mag.*, Oct., 1862, p. 449.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the series of tribes described under A.

"I meant to lodge with the leading men of the village and see *Kabyle* life."—*Fraser's Magazine*, Oct., 1862, p. 457.

ką-dar′-ĭte, *s.* [From Arabic, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Muhammadanism: A sect which deny predestination, and maintain the doctrine of free will.

ka′-dî, kad-i-as-ter, *s.* [CADI.]

ka′-drĭs, *s. pl.* [From Arab.]

Muhammadanism: An order of Muhammadan dervishes, founded A.D. 1165. They lacerate themselves with scourges.

kăd-sür′-ą, *s.* [The Japanese name.]

Bot.: A genus of Schizandraceæ. They are mucilaginous shrubs, with three sepals, six to nine petals, and fifteen or more stamens, found in tropical Asia. By boiling the juice, a mucilage is obtained, used in making Broussonetia paper. The Japanese women use it also to clean pomatum from their hair.

kăd-sür′-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *kadsur(a)*; *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Schizandraceæ (q.v.).

kāe, *s.* [KA.] A daw.

"God bless your honours a' your days,
Wi' sowps o' kail and brats o' claise,
In spite o' a' the thievish *kaes.*"
Burns: Cry & Prayer.

kæm′-mĕr-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld in 1843 after Kämmerer of Bissersk, Russia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A reddish-violet variety of Penninite (q.v.), owing its colour to varying amounts of sesquioxide of chromium; first found near Lake Itkul, Perm, Russia, and subsequently in well-defined, hexagonal prisms at Texas, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; in both cases associated with chromite.

kæmp-fĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Engelbert Kæmpfer, a traveller to Japan, born in Westphalia A.D. 1651, died in 1716.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ. *Kæmpferia Galanga* is often mixed with the *Galangale* obtained from *Alpinia pyramidalis* and *A. Allughas.* The same species and *K. rotunda* are used medicinally in India.

kæmp′-fĕr-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Kæmpfer(ia)*; suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.; A crystalline substance without taste or smell, found in the root of *Kæmpferia galanga.* It melts at 100°, is very soluble in ether, less so in alcohol, and almost insoluble in water. Sulphuric acid imparts to it a beautiful dark green colour, whilst potash dissolves it with a bright yellow colour.

Kăf′-fĕr, Kăf′-fĭr, *s.* [KAFIR.]

kăf-fle, *s.* [COFFLE.]

kăf′-ĭ-lą, kăf′-ĭ-ląh, *s.* [Arab. *kafala.*] A caravan or company travelling with camels.

Kăf-ĭr, Kăf-fĕr, Kaf-fre, *s.* & *a.* [Arab. *Káfir* = an unbeliever.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of a race inhabiting the country between Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay; so called by the Mubammadans on account of their refusal to accept Islamism.

2. The language spoken by the Kafirs.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Kafirs.

kaffre-bread, *s.* [CAFFER-BREAD.]

kăg-ĕ-neĭlk′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named from Count Frederic Kageneik, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of the order Rosaceæ (Roseworts). *Kageneikia cratægoides* is a very tall, ornamental-growing tree, succeeding in loam, peat, and sand; ripened cuttings will strike readily in sand, under a glass in a little heat. It is confined to Chili, and its flowers are white. (*Paxton.*)

ka′-gû, *s.* [A New Caledonian word]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Rhinochetinæ, a sub-family of Gruidæ (Cranes).

ka-hâ′, *s.* [Dyak.]

Zool.: The name given by the Dyaks of Borneo to the Long- or Proboscis-nosed Monkey (*Semnopithecus nasalis*). It has a nose of prodigious size and length, a wide mouth, and a receding chin; arms and legs long; colour of the back and shoulders a reddish or dark-red brown, the rest of a lighter colour. The Dyaks think them descended from men who took to the woods to avoid paying taxes.

kāil, kāle, *kēal (*Milton*), ***cale,** *s.* [From Gael. *cal* (genit. *cail*) = cabbage; Ir. *cal;* Manx *kail;* Corn. *caal;* Wel. *cawl;* Bret. *kaol;* cf. Lat. *caulis* = (1) stalk, (2) cabbage. (*Skeat*).] [COLE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The name loosely given in England to all vegetables down to the fifteenth century, and so occasionally used in modern Scotch. [KAIL-WIFE.]

"Cale, *olus, oluscutum.*"—*Cath. Angl.*

2. A broth made in Scotland of cabbage, with or without meat. (*Jamieson.*)

"On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
In souple scones, the wale o' food!
Or tumblin' in the boiling flood
Wi' *kail* an' beef." *Burns: Scotch Drink.*

3. A dinner. (*Scotch.*) The phrase "Will you come and take your *kail* wi' me?" is common in Scotland. Cf. the Fr. invitation, "Voulez-vous venir manger la soupe chez moi?" [KAIL-BELL.]

"If you will take your *kail* with us next Sunday, I will glance over your work."—*Scott: Surgeon's Daughter.* (Pref.)

II. *Botany:*

1. The name now given in Scotland and parts of Northern England to all coleworts—*i.e.*, cabbages (*Brassica oleracea*). It is usually spelt *kail.*

"The now universal potatoe was unknown, but [the yards] were stored with *kale* or colewort."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. viii.

2. The name now given in England to a variety of the *Brassica oleracea,* differing from the cabbage in the open heads of its leaves, which are used as "greens," and as food for cattle. There are many varieties, the leaves being sometimes green, sometimes reddish-brown, sometimes purplish in colour, and plain, waved, curled, or laciniated in form. Usually a biennial plant; it is sometimes perennial, as in the variety known as Milan kale (*chou de Milan*). The best kind is that with curled leaves. It is usually spelt *kale,* and is variously kuown as borecole, winter greens, German greens, and Scotch kale. [KALE.]

¶ (1) *Barefoot,* or *Barefit kail:* A very meagre or beggarly broth. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) *Water kail* (confined to Lothian): A broth made with water only. (*Jamieson.*)

(3) *To gie kail thro' the reek.* [REEK.] (*Scotch*).

(*a*) To give smoky (reekie), and, therefore, nauseous or unpalatable broth. Thus, to reprove severely, to scold in words. (*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xiv.)

(*b*) To punish, to inflict bodily harm. (*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxx.)

(4) *To get kail thro' the reek.* (*Scotch.*)

(*a*) To be severely reproved; to be scolded.

(*b*) To meet with reverses, or ill-luck.

kail-bell, *s.* The dinner-bell. (*Scotch.*)

"But hark the *kail-bell* rings, and I
Maun gae link off the pot." *Herd's Songs,* ii. 199.

kail-brose, *s.* Pottage made of meal and the scum of broth. [BROSE.]

kail-castock, *s.* A stem of the colewort. (*Scotch.*) [CASTOCK.]

kail-garth, *cale-garth, *s.* Kitchen garden. [GARTH.]

"Cale-garth; *ortus, et cetera, ubi* a gardynge."—*Cath. Angl.*

kail-gully, *s.* A large knife used in cutting coleworts. (*Scotch.*) [GULLY.]

"A lang *kail-gully* hang down by his side."
Jamieson: Popular Ballad, i. 302.

kail-pot, *s.* A pot in which broth is made.

"Set ane of their noses within the smell of a *kail-pot,* and whistle them back, if ye can."—*Scott: Pirate,* ch. xi.

¶ Kail-pot is used in both Scotland and Northern English dialects. (*Grose.*) Halliwell describes it as a large metal pot for cooking meat and cabbage together, of globular shape, holding three to four gallons, and resting on three little spikes.

kail-seed, *s.* A seed of colewort. (*Scotch.*)

***kail-seller,** *s.* A vegetable dealer.

"Cale-seller, *oliter, -trix.*"—*Cath. Angl.*

kail-stock, *cal-stocke, *s.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Stalk of colewort.

"Cale-stok, *magnderis.*"—*Cath. Ang.*

2. A plant of colewort. (*Scotch.*)

"They . . . rooted out our *kail-stocks.*"
Colvil. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Fig.:* Any worthless article. (From the signification given in 1.)

"Nat worth a shytel-cocke
Nat worth a sowre *calstocke.*"
Skelton: Why come ye not to Court? 353.

kail-wife, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A woman who sells kail, or green vegetables. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* A scold. (*Scotch.*)

"'Tis folly with *kail-wives* to flyte:
Some dogs bark best after they bite."
Cleland, p. 112. (*Jamieson.*)

kail-worm, *cale-worm, *cole-worm, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Any caterpillar. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Fig.:* A person or thing of no importance. (Applied as a term of reproach or contempt.) (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xii.)

II. *Entom.:* The grub that lives on the leaves of the cabbage or colewort, and ultimately becomes the cabbage butterfly (*Pontia Brassicæ* vel *Rapæ,* Linn.).

kail-yard, *s.*

1. A cabbage garden. (*Scotch.*)

2. A kitchen garden. (*Scotch.*)

"The society schoolmaster has . . . with a dwelling-house and schoolhouse, a *kail-yard* with an acre of ground."—*Sutherlandsh. Statist. Acct.,* iii. 842.

3. An orchard. (*Halliwell: Provincial Dict.*)

kāile, *v.i.* [Perhaps connected with Mid. Eng. *kalen* = to grow cool; *akale* = cold.] (*Northern English.*) To decline in health. (*Halliwell.*)

kāils, *s. pl.* [KAYLES.]

kāim (1), **kāme** (1), *s.* [COMBE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ridge; the crest of a hill.

2. *Geol.:* The same as ESCAR (q.v.).

"The marine denudation of the till appears to have furnished the material of which these *kames* or eskers are composed."—*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1873), p. 293.

kāim, kāme (2), *s.* [COMB, *s.*]

kāim, kāme, *v.t.* [COMB, *v.*]

kaĭ'-mą-kŏn, caĭ'-mą-cŏn, *s.* [Turkish.] A title given in the Ottoman Empire to a deputy, or governor. There are generally two kaimacons—one residing at Constantinople, the other attending the grand vizier as his lieutenant. (*Brande.*)

kāin, *s.* [Low Lat. *cana* = a tax, a tribute; from Gael. *ceaun* = the head.] A duty, such as poultry, eggs, &c., taken by a landlord in part of the rent from farmers.

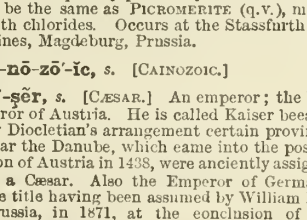
kāin'-īte, *s.* [Gr. καινός (*kainos*) = recent or new: suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Gincken.]

Min.: Supposed to have been a new species, but subsequently proved by several analyses to be the same as PICROMERITE (q.v.), mixed with chlorides. Occurs at the Stassfurth salt mines, Magdeburg, Prussia.

kāi-nō-zō'-ĭc, *s.* [CAINOZOIC.]

kaĭ'-sĕr, *s.* [CÆSAR.] An emperor; the Emperor of Austria. He is called Kaiser because by Diocletian's arrangement certain provinces near the Danube, which came into the possession of Austria in 1438, were anciently assigned to a Cæsar. Also the Emperor of Germany, the title having been assumed by William I. of Prussia, in 1871, at the conclusion of the Franco-German War.

kā'-jăk, (j as y), **kā'-yăk, kȳ'-ăk,** *s.*



KAJAK.

[Esquimaux.] The boat of the Esquimaux, used by the men only. About eighteen feet in length, it is eighteen inches broad in the middle, and, tapering at both ends, is about a foot deep. Without outriggers, it is covered with skins, and closed at the top, with the exception of a hole in the middle, filled by the boatman, who, sitting on the floor of the boat, propels it with a paddle.

kaju-garu, *s.* [Malayan.] The fragrant wood of *Gonostylus Miquelianus.*

ka'-ka, *s.* [Maori.] (See the compound.)

kaka-parrot, *s.*

Ornith.: Nestor meridionalis—a New Zealand parrot.

kăk-ą-pā'-ō, kă-kă-pō', *s.* [From Maori = night-parrot.]

Ornith.: A bird of the parrot family (*Psittacidæ*), although it is in many respects of a unique type. Indigenous to New Zealand, and called by the English there the Ground Parrot, or Owl Parrot, it became first known to ornithologists in 1843, and is now represented in most museums of natural history. Its scientific name is *Strigops habroptilus.* Its habits are wholly nocturnal, hiding in rocks and under the roots of trees by day, seeking food only by night. In size it resembles a raven; its feathers are of green or of brownish-green colour, striped longitudinally with yellow; it has a very powerful beak, with hairs and elongated feathers about its face, as in the case of the owl. Its wings are too short to enable it to fly, and it chiefly walks along the ground or climbs trees, thus making it a prey to eats, rats, and other animals. It is fast becoming extinct.

"Among the additions was a second living specimen of the *kakapo,* or Ground Parrot of New Zealand."—*Zool. Soc. Proc.,* 1871, p. 102.

kă-ką-răl'-lĭ, *s.* [A British Guianan name.]

Bot.: Lecythis ollaria. [LECYTHIS.]

kăk-ą-tĕr'-rō, kăk-ą-tĕr'-rą, *s.* [Maori.]

Bot.: The New Zealand name of *Dacrydium taxifolium,* a taxad, 200 feet high.

***kakele, *kakelle, *keklys,** *v.i.* [CACKLE.] An old form of Caekle (q.v.).

"The hen hwon heo haueth ileid ne con huten *kakelen.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 66.

†kăk'-ĕr-lăr, *s.* [Ger.]

Entomology:

1. *Sing.:* A cockroach (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The family Blattidæ (q.v.). (*Dallas.*)

kăk'-ō-chlōre, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt. Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and χλωρός (*chlōros*) = pale green.]

Min.: A compound of oxides of manganese and cobalt, occurring at Rengersdorf, Lansitz, Prussia. Formerly regarded as related to Asbolite (q.v.); but now referred by Weisbach to Lithiophorite (q.v.).

kăk'-ō-dūle, kăk'-ō-dȳle, *s.* [CACODYL.]

kăk'-ō-dȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [CACODYLIC.]

kakodylic-acid, *s.* [CACODYLIC-ACID.]

kăk-ŏx'-ēne, *s.* [CACOXENE.]

Ka'-lą, *s.* [Sansc. = black, dark, dark-blue.]

Hindoo Mythology:

1. Siva in one of his manifestations. Sometimes used also for Time. [KALEE.]

2. One of the names of Yama, regent of the dead; hence sometimes death itself.

ką-lăf', *s.* [Arabic.] A medicated water, prepared from the sweet-scented male catkins of *Salix ægyptiaca.*

ką-lā'-īte, *s.* [CALAITE.]

kăl'-ą-mĭt, *s.* [CALAMITE.]

kăl-ăn-chō'-ē, [The Chinese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ. The leaves of *Kalanchoe laciniata* are valued as an application to wounds and sores; they allay irritation and promote cicatrization. *K. spathulata* is poisonous to goats. In Kangra, in India, the leaves are burnt and applied to abscesses. *K. brasiliensis* is used in Brazil as a refrigerant. *K. pinnata* is the same as *Bryophyllum calycinum.*

kā'-land, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *kalends* (q.v.).] A fraternity

which originated in Germany in the thirteenth century, the members of which assembled on the first of each month to pray for their deceased friends and to feast together. Owing to these ceremonies degenerating into excesses, the fraternity was abolished.

kāle, *s.* [Cole.]

1. Colewort. [Kail.]

2. Sea-kale (*Crambe maritima*).

Kâ'-lēe, Kâ'-lî (1), *s.* [Sansc., the fem. of *kala* (q.v.).]

Hindoo Myth.: The sacti or consort of Siva in the form Kala (q.v.). She is represented with four arms, one holding a sword, the second a trident, the third a club, and the fourth a shield. A dead body hangs from each of her ears; human skulls strung together form her necklace; and the hands of slaughtered giants interlaced with each other compose her girdle. Her eyebrows are matted and stained with the gore of monsters whom she has just torn to pieces and devoured. She is exceedingly pleased when her altars are inundated with human blood. The Thugs selected her as their tutelary deity. The swinging festival is in her honour. [Swinging-festival.] She symbolizes time, and the destruction she effects is the personification of the ravages of time. Her worship seems to have been of Turanian origin, though it is now firmly rooted in modern Brahmanism.

ka-leĭ'-dŏ-phōne, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.] An instrument invented by Prof. Wheatstone, to illustrate the phenomena of waves of sound. A thin elastic bar is fixed by one extremity, and at its free end carries a silvered or polished ball; a ray of light is reflected from this ball, and when the thin plate is vibrated, the fine point of light describes various curves, corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations.

ka-leĭ'-dŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to behold.]

Optics: An instrument which, by means of reflection, enables us to behold an endless variety of beautiful forms of perfect symmetry. It is made by taking two plane mirrors, usually formed of slips of glass, blackened at the back, from six to twelve inches in length, and diminishing in breadth from about 3 inches or 1½ inches at one end, to 1 or ¾ inch at the other. Their shape is therefore trapezoidal, but they may be made rectangular with equal success. The mirrors are fixed together by their corresponding sides, so that their reflecting surfaces face each other, and form together any angle that is a sub-multiple of 360° (*i.e.* 120°, 90°, 72°, 60°). The angle at which they are usually placed is 60°. Thus arranged, the mirrors are set in a hollow, conical tube made of brass, tin, or paper, a little larger than the mirrors, and of sufficient diameter at its wider end just to include their points. The small end of the tube is closed, space only being left for an eyehole, which should be in the plane of both the mirrors. At the large end of the tube, and close to the bases of the mirrors, a circular object-box is fixed, of the same diameter as the base of the tube. Its inner side is covered with transparent glass, its outer with ground opaque glass. It is filled with chips of coloured paper, coloured glass, artificial flowers, beads or small glass tubes filled with coloured liquids. The box should be only deep enough to enable the objects within it to fall freely, when gently shaken. When the tube is held to the light a circle of variegated pattern, divided into six sectors of like shape, is always visible, and every time that the tube is revolved, and the relative position of the objects in the box altered, a different pattern is observable. By placing a lamp behind the eyehole, when the tube is fixed horizontally, by setting there strong lenses, as in a magic lantern, and by replacing the ground glass at the base of the object-box by transparent glass, the kaleidoscopic pattern may be magnified and thrown upon a white screen. The number of equal sectors visible in the kaleidoscopic circle is determined by the angle of inclination of the mirrors. If the angle be less than 60° (*e.g.*, 30°), the number of equal sectors will be more than 6 (*e.g.*, 12). If the angle be greater than 60° (*e.g.*, 120°), the number of sectors will be fewer than 6 (*e.g.*, 3).

¶ The instrument which was perfected by Sir David Brewster in 1817 (although first invented, under the name of the *polyplatin*, by Baptista Porta, in the sixteenth century), is occasionally used by designers of patterns for carpets, wall-papers, or calico and other dress materials. It is also useful as a scientific apparatus for illustrating the optical problem of the multiplication of images produced by reflection, when the object is placed between two plane mirrors inclined at different angles. It has likewise been a favourite toy from the year of its invention, and 200,000 were said to have been sold in the toyshops of London and Paris in the two months succeeding that date (1817).

"In the *kaleidoscope* there really is that deception: when I look through the instrument, instead of what is actually there, namely, a casual arrangement of coloured fragments, the appearance presented is that of the same combination several times repeated in symmetrical arrangement round a point."—*J. S. Mill: Logic.*

Some varieties of the instrument are as follows:

(1) *Polyangular kaleidoscope:* Here the reflecting mirrors are so arranged that their angle of inclination can be altered by screws attached to the outside of the tube at pleasure, and it is in this form that the instrument best illustrates the theory of reflection, and therefore is largely used for scientific instruction.

(2) *Polycentral kaleidoscope:* Here more than two mirrors are employed, but not ordinarily more than four. They may be of trapezoidal shape, and form a hollow pyramid, or rectangular, forming a hollow cube. By this means the images produced by reflection of the objects in the box are greatly multiplied and more complicated patterns formed. Dr. Roget was the inventor of this instrument.

(3) *Telescopic kaleidoscope:* Here the object-box is removed and its place taken by a tube capable of being lengthened or shortened by an external screw, and fitted at its end with a double convex lens. The instrument can thus reflect any objects (trees, flowers, &c.) which are brought into its focus. It was invented by Sir David Brewster.

(4) *Debuscope:* [Debuscope].

ka-leĭ-dŏ-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *kaleidoscop(e); -ic.*]

1. Pertaining to the kaleidoscope; producing the effects of the kaleidoscope.

"The *kaleidoscopic* colour-top is made by arranging two rotating discs about a top, of which the lower one is variously coloured and the upper one has a pattern pierced upon it. When set in motion, various coloured patterns are visible."—*Playbook of Science*, p. 318.

2. Variegated (like the patterns seen through the kaleidoscope).

*** kăl'-ĕn-dar,** *s.* [Calendar.]

kăl'-ĕn-dar, *v.t.* [Calendar, *s.*] The same as Calendar, *v.* (q.v.).

"Plant a stake, for by my God
He shall be *kalendared* of this new faith
First martyr." *Southey: Joan of Arc*, bk. vi.

kăl'-ĕn-dĕr, *s.* [Calender (2).]

kăl'-ĕndęs, *s.* [Calends.]

Kâ'-lî (1), *s.* [Kalee.]

kā'-lĭ (2), *s.* [Arab. *qali.*]

1. *Bot.:* The Saltwort, *Salsola Kali.* [2.]

"The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works."—*Bacon.*

2. *Chem.:* A name given by the Arabs to a plant, *Salsola kali*, which grew near the seashore, and from whose ashes they extracted a substance which they called alkali, for making soap. The term kali is used by German chemists to denote caustic potash.

kā'-lĭf, *s.* [Caliph.]

kā'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *kali; -form.*] Formed like kali or saltwort.

ka-lĭg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *kali*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Producing alkalis. (Applied to certain metals, as potassium and sodium, which produce alkalis with oxygen.)

kā'-lĭn-īte, *s.* [Ger. *kali* = potash; *n* connective, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Dana.]

Min.: The same as Alum (q.v.), but occurring native in many places, and as a sublimation product in the craters and solfataras of volcanoes.

kăl'-ĭph-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Named by Iwanoff.]

Min.: An impure limonite (q.v.), containing manganese, zinc, &c.; found in Hungary.

kā'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinized from *kali* (2) (q.v.).] [Potassium.]

kâ-lĭ-yû'-gą, *s.* [Sansc. = age of *Kali.*]

Hindoo Myth.: The last of the four Hindu periods contained in the great Yuga, and corresponding to the "iron age" of classical mythology. It comprised a period of 432,000 solar-sidereal years.

Kăl'-kĭ, *s.* [Sansc., &c.]

Hindoo Myth.: The tenth avatar (incarnation) of Vishnoo. Nine are believed to be past; this one is future, and many Hindoos look forward to it as Christians do to the Second Advent of Our Lord. When Vishnoo descends upon earth in the form of Kalki, he will destroy all the Mlecchas (barbarians), thieves, and the wicked generally, and re-establish a reign of righteousness upon earth. About 1845 a sect sprung up in the Nagpore country called Kalankis. They believed the tenth avatar to have come. They soon died away.

kăl-lĭf-thor'-gąn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: A musical instrument played as a piano, and imitating the effect of a violin, violoncello, and double-bass.

*** kăl-lĭg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Calligraphy.]

kăl'-lĭ-mą, *s.* [Gr. κάλλιμα (*kallima*), fem. sing. of κάλλιμος (*kallimos*) = beautiful.]

Entom.: A genus of Eastern butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, remarkable for the resemblance which they present to dead leaves. Mr. Wallace describes the Sumatran *paralekta* as having this characteristic in perfection. Another, *Kallima inachis*, is the Leaf-butterfly of India.

kăl-lĭ'-ŏ-pĕ, *s.* [Calliope.]

kăl'-lŏ-chrōm-īte, *s.* [Named by Hausmann. Etym. prob. Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; χρωμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Crocoisite (q.v.).

kăl'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Peter Kalm, a professor at Abo, Finland.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ, tribe Rhododendreæ. It consists of evergreen shrubs with whorled leaves. The calyx is five-leaved, the corolla cup-shaped; the capsules five-celled, many-seeded. They are found in the United States from Maine to North Carolina. The leaves of *Kalmia latifolia*, the Laurel Ivy, Spoonwood, or Calico-bush, are poisonous to many animals, and the flesh of pheasants which have fed on it is said to be deleterious to man. A honey-like juice exuding from the flowers brings on phrenetic excitement. *K. angustifolia*, the Haulm-leaved Kalmia, is called the Sheep-laurel, from being poisonous to sheep.

kăl'-mŭck, *s.* [From the people known as *Kalmucks* or *Calmucks.*]

Fabric:

1. A coarse, shaggy cloth, resembling a bear-skin.

2. A coarse, coloured cotton cloth made in Persia.

kā'-lŏng, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: *Pteropus*—a genus of Bats. The Great Kalong is a large frugivorous bat, inhabiting Java, Sumatra, and other eastern islands, and perhaps Malacca and the Philippine Islands. It is larger than the allied Indian fruit-bat, being fourteen inches long and four feet in expanse of wing. It is very destructive to orchards and gardens, feeding voraciously on all kinds of fruit. It has a disagreeable smell, but is eaten by the natives of the eastern islands.

kăl'-ŏ-tȳpe, *s.* [Calotype.]

*** kăl-ŏ-tȳ-pŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Gr. κάλος (*kalos*) = beautiful, and Eng. *typography* (q.v.).] Beautiful printing. (*Southey.*)

ką-lŏy'-ĕr, *s.* [Caloyer.]

kăl'-pą, *s.* [Sans.]

Hind. Chron.: According to some, a day, according to others a day and night of

Brahma, or a period of 4,320,000 or 8,640,000 solar-sidereal years.

¶ (1) *A great kalpa* comprises the life of Brahma.

(2) *Kalpa sutra:* The name given to those Sanscrit books which treat of the ceremonics of a Vedic sacrifice.

kăl-sēe'-pē, kăl-sī'-pī, *s.* [Seodef. Mahratta, from *kali* = black, and *sepee, sipi* = tail.]

Zool.: The Mahratta name of an antelope. (*Antilope Bennettii*) from the Deccan, described by Col. Sykes.

kăl'-sō-mĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; but cf. CALSIMINE.] A mixture of clear glue, Paris white, and water, used as whitewash.

ka-lŭm'-ba, *s.* [CALUMBA.]

kalumba-root, *s.* [CALUMBA-ROOT.]

ʼa-lūsz'-ite, *s.* [Named by Rumpf after its locality, Kalusz, Galicia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SYNGENITE (q.v.).

*** kăm,** *a.* [Wel. *cam* = crooked.] Crooked.

¶ *Clean kam:* Quite away from the purpose.

"This is *clean kam.*" *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iii. 1.

Ka'-ma, Ka-ma-dē'-va, *s.* [Sansc. *Kama* (see def.), and *deva* = a god; cf. Lat. *deus.*]

Hindoo Myth.: The god of love. He rides on a sparrow, and has in his hand a bow of sugar-cane and five arrows.

kăm'-a-çhĭ, *s.* [KAMICHI.]

kăm'-a-la, *s.* [Bengali.]

Pharm.: The powder, consisting of minute glands, adhering to the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria,* employed by the natives as a brown dye. Imported from Iudia, and used as a remedy for tape-worm. It is, however, a potent purgative. (*Garrod.*)

kăm'-bôu, *s.* [A Kurile Island word.]

Bot.: Fucus saccharinus, an algal used for food in Japan and elsewhere.

kāme (1), *s.* [COMBE.]

kāme (2), *s.* [COMB, *s.*]

ka'-mi, *s. pl.* [Japanese.] Spirits, divine ancestors.]

kami-religion, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: (See extract).

"The Japanese have consecrated by traditional reverence, and kept up by state authority, the religion of their former barbarism. This is the *Kami-religion,* Spirit-religion, the remotely ancient faith of divine spirits of ancestors, nature-spirits, and polytheistic gods, which still holds official place by the side of the imported Buddhism and Confucianism. In this ancient faith the Sun-god is supreme. Below him stand all lesser kamis or spirits, through whom, as mediators, guardians, and protectors, worship is paid by men. The Sun-god's race, as in Peru, is the royal family, and his spirit animates the reigning ruler, the Son of Heaven."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 350.

kăm-ĭ-çhĭ, kăm'-a-çhi, *s.* [From *Camouche,* the Cayenne name of the bird.]

Ornith.: Palamedea cornuta, the Horned Screamer.

kămp-tū'-lĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. καμπτός (*kamptos*) = flexible, and οὖλος (*oulos*) = thick, close-pressed.] A floor-covering made of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and cork. The two former having been liquefied, the other is added in the form of fine dust. The mixture, while warm and soft, is pressed into sheets between rollers. It is very elastic, and is printed like floor-cloth.

kăm'-sĭn, *s.* [Arab. *khamsin* = fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt, where it blows from the end of April to June; the simoom

kăn, kâun, khăn, *s.* [KHAN.]

kăn-a'-rў, *s.* [Javanese (?).]

Bot.: Canarium commune, an almond from Java.

kăn'-çhĭl, *s.* [Javanese (?).]

Zool.: Tragulus pygmæus or *kanchil,* a deer-let, or Chevrotain, one of the small, hornless deer separated from the Cervidæ and placed under Tragulidæ. It is found in Java, is active, but, when taken, sometimes feigns death to obtain an opportunity of escape.

kănd, *s.* [Corn.] The Cornish name for fluor-spar (q.v.).

kan-dele, kan-tele, *s.* [Finnish.]

Music: The ancient minstrel's harp of the Finns. The name is also given to a species of dulcimer, having five strings, in use among the same people.

kăn-dĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From *Kandel,* the Malabar name of one species (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizophoraceæ (Mangroves). *Kandelia Rheedii* is an evergreen shrub or small tree in tidal creeks of the Bay of Bengal, &c. The bark is used in Savoy in dyeing red, probably as a mordant.

kāne, *s.* [KAIN.]

kāne'-ite, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after P. J. Kane, of Dublin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Stated to be an arsenide of manganese, represented by the formula MnAs. Lustre metallic, colour grayish-white, fracture uneven, brittle. Supposed to have been brought from Saxony.

kăn-gą-rôo', *s.* [Corrupted from *bundaary,* the name given to these animals by the natives of the Liverpool range and Murray rivers in Australia.]

Zoology:

I. The genus Macropus, and specially the Great Kaugaroo, *Macropus giganteus.* This species was the first known of the family, having been seen by a party of sailors whom Captain Cook sent ashore on the coast of New South Wales to seek fresh provisions for the sick on board his vessel. On their representations, Captain Cook and Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks landed, and after a time a specimen was shot. (For its dentition, see Macropus and Macropodidæ.) The Great Kangaroo has large hind legs, with a huge tail, short fore limbs, and is about the height of a man. It is a vegetable feeder, and is destructive to the crops of the settlers in the less inhabited parts of Australia; in the long settled districts it is much rarer. Its chief foes are man and a native dog called the dingo. Its ordinary method of progression is by a series of great leaps, ten to fifteen feet or more. If when infuriated it can overcome an adversary it will seize him by its fore feet, hug him like a bear, and rip him with the claws of its hind feet, or (according to Gould, quoted by Duncan, *Nat. Hist.,* iii. 191), taking him to a water-hole, hold him under water till he is drowned. Many other species exist. The Hare Kangaroo or Turatt is *M. leporoides;* the Great Rock Kangaroo, *M. robustus;* the Red Kangaroo, *M. rufus;* the Agile Kangaroo, *M. agilis;* the Brush-tailed Rock Kangaroo, *M. penicillatus;* and the Tree Kaugaroo, *Dendrolagus ursinus.*

2. (*Pl.*): The family Macropodidæ (q.v.).

kangaroo-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Solanum laciniatum,* a common food among the Tasmanians.

kangaroo-bear, *s.*

Zool.: Phascalarctos cinereus, a bear-like marsupial found in Australia.

kangaroo-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Sagra, a genus of Tetramerous Beetles, having greatly-enlarged hind legs. They are brilliantly coloured, and occur in tropical Asia and Africa.

kangaroo-foot plant, *s.*

Bot.: Anigozanthus Manglesii.

kangaroo-grass, *s.*

Bot. & Agric.: Anthistiria australis, a favourite Australian fodder-grass.

kangaroo-rat, *s.*

Zool.: Hypsiprymnus, a marsupial genus, family Macropodidæ. The Rufous Kangaroo-rat, *Hypsiprymnus rufescens,* is very common in New South Wales, feeding on roots and grasses. The Rat-tailed Kangaroo-rat is *H. murinus,* and the Tufted-tailed Kangaroo-rat, *H. penicillatus.* All are from New South Wales. Called also Potoroos.

kangaroo-vine, *s.*

Bot.: Cissus antarctica, a New Sonth Wales plant.

ka-nôon', ka-nûn', ca-nûn', *s.* [Native name.] A kind of Indian psaltery.

"Singing over
Some ditty to her soft *kanoon.*"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

Kăns, *s.* [O. H. Ger. *kans*=a goose.] [GOOSE.] (See the compound.)

Kăns Australis, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also ε Sagittarii.

kăn'-tĕn, tsantjan, *s.* [Chinese *tsantjan.*]

Bot., &c.: Fucus cartilaginosus, an algal, used in China as a substitute for the edible bird's nest.

Kănt'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [*Kant; -ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with the philosophy of Immanuel Kant.

"The very watershed in *Kantian* thought, from which the streams descend towards opposite valleys."—*Wallace: Kant,* p. 185.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of the Kantian philosophy (q.v.).

"Among the *Kantians* themselves there is perpetual controversy as to what his meaning was."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1867), ii. 461.

Kantian philosophy, *s.*

Hist. & Philos.: Critical philosophy. The name is applied to the writings of Immanuel Kant, probably the greatest metaphysician that ever lived, and to the various systems which have been developed from those writings. Kant, the son of a saddler of Scotch descent, was born at Königsberg, April 22, 1724; in 1770 he was appointed Professor of logic and metaphysic at the University of Königsberg; and in Königsberg he died on Feb. 12, 1804, after a singularly uneventful life. Kant, following the scepticism of Hume, as to the Idea of Causality, laid it down as a cardinal proposition that the faculty of Cognition and the sources of knowledge therein contained, must be critically examined before anything can be determined concerning the objects of cognition. His aim was, therefore—(1) To separate the necessary and universal in cognition from what is merely empirical; and (2) To define the limits of cognition.

Kant attributed to the faculties of Sense, Understanding, Judgment, and Reason certain innate *a priori* forms, possessing subjective validity on account of their subjective necessity—in the Sense, the ideas of Time and Space; in the Understanding the Categories—

Quantity—Unity, Multeity, Totality.
Quality—Reality, Negation, Limitation.
Relation—Substance and Accident, Cause and Effect, Action & Reaction.
Modality—Possibility, Existence, Necessity.

—in the Judgment the concept of Design; in the Reasou the ideas of the Unconditioned and the Absolute; and in the Will, or Reason, from an ethical point of view, the Categorical Imperative. [IMPERATIVE, ¶.]

In determining the limits of theoretical knowledge, Kant endeavoured to show that universal forms existing in the mind can only afford knowledge when the objects they cognize are presented by Experience, and even then, in any particular case, we are cognizant not of the thing-in-itself (*Ding an sich*), but only as it appears—of the *phænomenon,* not of the *noumenon.* The result is the abandonment of all claims to knowledge transcending experience in Psychology, Cosmology, or Theology. In this connection Wallace says:

"His point is, that though it is unquestionably necessary to be convinced of God's existence, it is not so necessary to demonstrate it. Going even further . . . he shows that all such demonstrations are scientifically impossible and worthless. On the great questions of metaphysics—Immortality, Freedom, God—scientific knowledge is hopeless."—(*Blackwood's Phil. Class.: Kant,* p. 188).

In Anthropology it is a noteworthy fact that "Kant had faced the idea of the evolution of man from a lower animal stage."

Kănt'-ĭşm, *s.* [*Kant; -ism.*]

Philos.: The same as KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY (q.v.).

"Theoretically *Kantism* is negative atheism."—*Westminster Review,* April 1853, p. 396.

Kănt'-ĭst, *a. & s.* [*Kant; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as KANTIAN, *a.* (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A Kantian; one who accepts the philosophy of Immanuel Kant.

"Almost every 'chair' was filled by a *Kantist.*"—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1867), ii. 457.

kănt'-rў, *s.* [Wel. *cant* = a hundred, a circle. In Wales, a hundred, a division of a county.

kā'-ō-lĭn, kā-ō-lĭn'-ite, *s.* [A corruption of the Chinese word *Kauling* = high ridge, the name of a hill whence the material was derived.]

1. *Geol.:* Kaolin occurs in granite, and generally arises from the decomposition of the felspar.

2. *Min.:* Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina. It occurs in many places in very extensive beds as an earthy powder, and is derived principally from the decomposition of the felspars of granites, granitic, gneissic, and felsitic rocks. It is extensively used in the manufacture of porcelain. The name kaolinite was applied by Johnson and Blake to a soft powder made up of minute, transparent, pearly scales, which is always present in greater or lesser quantity in all kaolin. They also pointed out the chemical and physical identity of the crystalline with the amorphous form.

3. *Porcelain Manuf.:* Kaolin, after being levigated, is used in the manufacture of porcelain. Hence it is called China clay. It is now largely used for that purpose in the United States and Europe.

kā′-ō-lĭn-īte, *s.* [KAOLIN.]

ka-pĭt′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Ceylonese (?).] A resin obtained in Ceylon from *Croton lacciferum.*

kăp′-nĭ-çīte, *s.* [Named by Kenngott after its locality, Kapnik, Hungary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Kapnicite is a hydrated phosphate of alumina closely related to Wavellite (q.v.); its occurs in small, fibrous, radiated spherules, the fibres sometimes terminated as rhombic prisms.

kăp′-nīk-īte, *s.* [Named by Huot after its locality, Kapnik, Hungary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as RHODONITE (q.v.).

kăp′-nīte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt, from the Lat. *capnites* of Pliny (*N. H.*, xxxiv. 22) = a kind of zinc ore.]

Min.: A variety of Calamine (q.v.), containing above twenty per cent. of carbonate of iron. Occurs at the zinc mines of Attenberg, Aachen.

kăp′-nŏ-mor, *s.* [CAPNOMOR.]

kăr′-a-găn, kăr′-ă-găne, *s.* [Russ. *karagan.*]

Zool.: A fox, *Vulpes karagan*, the *Canis karagan*, of Gmelin, and the Karagan fox of Pennant. It inhabits Great Tartary.

Kär′-ā-ĭşm, *s.* [KARAITES.] The doctrines of the Karaites (q.v.).

"*Karaism* cannot be regarded as, in any sense, a product of Sadduceeism."—*M'Clintock & Strong: Cyclop.* v. 18.

Kär′-ā-īteş, *s. pl.* [Heb. קְרָאִים (*Qaraim*) = scripturalists, from קָרָא (*qara*) = to call out; to read.]

Jewish Sects: The descendants of the ancient Sadducees. Their system was revised by Anan ben David, who, A.D. 761 or 762, was prince of the Captivity. They reject tradition, and in this respect bear the same relation to the Talmudic Jews that Protestants do to Roman Catholics. A few years ago they numbered about 5,000 or 6,000. They are found in Russia, Galicia, Constantinople, Jerusalem, &c.

ka-răs′-kĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Turk.] One of the chief officers of justice in Turkey, and a member of the Ulema.

ka-ra′-tăs, *s.* [A West Indian word (?).]

Bot.: *Bromelia karatas*, a pine-apple, with pink flowers, a native of the West Indies.

kar′-bĭ, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: An Indian name for *Sorghum vulgare.*

kăr′-ĕ-lĭn-īte, *s.* [Named by Hermann after Karelin, the discoverer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Oxide of bismuth, with formula BiO_3. Massive, with crystalline structure; hardness, 2·0; sp. gr., 6·6; colour, lead-gray; lustre metallic when cut. Occurs at the Savodinsk mine, Altai, mixed with earthy sulphide of bismuth.

Kär-mā′-thĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Named from Karmat or Karmatia, its founder.]

Hist.: A Muhammadan rationalistic sect, which maintained bloody wars with the Caliphs in the ninth century.

karn, *s.* [Corn. = a cairn (q.v.).]

Min.: A pile or heap of rocks.

kăr′-nĕ-ŏl, *s.* [Named by Agricola. Lat. *carneus* = flesh.]

Min.: A flesh-red variety of Chalcedony; carnelian (q.v.).

kā′-rŏb, *s.* [CARON.]

ka-rôo′, kăr-rôo′, *s.* [Hottentot *karusa* = hard.]

Phys. & Botan. Geog.: The middle terrace in point of elevation in the South African tableland, constituting part of the Cape Region. It is very rich in vegetation, which, however, is mostly confined to one month—August. There are Ericaceæ, Protcaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, the Rhinoceros bush (*Stoebe rhinocerotis*) everywhere on the land, and Prionium, a rush, impeding the water courses. (*Thomé.*)

kăr′-ŏs, *s.* [Gr.] A headache; drowsiness. (*Sylvester.*)

kar′-phŏ-līte, *s.* [CARPHOLITE.]

kar-phŏ-sĭd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [CARPHOSIDERITE.]

kăr′-stĕn-īte, *s.* [Named by Hausmann, who gives no etym. Probably after Karsten the mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ANHYDRITE (q.v.).

* **kar′-vel,** *s.* [CARAVEL.]

kăr′-ў-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Named by Lundström from Gr. καρύινος (*karuinos*) = nut-brown, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Essentially an arsenate of lead and manganese. Massive. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr., 4·25; lustre greasy; colour, brown to yellowish-brown. Occurs with berzelite and hausmannite (q.v.), at Langban, Wermland, in Sweden.

kăr-ў-ō-kĭ-nē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut, and κίνησις (*kinēsis*) = movement.]

Biol.: A name for indirect division of a cell, arising from complicated change of the nucleus.

kăr-ў-ō-kĭ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut, and Eng. *kinetic* (q.v.).] Of, pertaining to, or effected by karyokinesis (q.v.).

kas′-sû, *s.* [Tamil *kashu* = Acacia Catechu.] A kind of catechu prepared from *Areca Catechu.*

* **kăs′-trĭl,** *s.* [KESTREL.]

kăt-a-, *pref.* [Gr.] A Greek preposition signifying down, downwards, largely used in composition in English scientific terms derived from the Greek.

ka-tăl′-ўs-ĭs, *s.* [CATALYSIS.]

kăt-a-pleĭ′-īte, *s.* [CATAPLEIITE.]

kăt′-çhŭp, *s.* [KETCHUP.]

* **kăth′-ĕn-ō-thē-ĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. καθ (*kath*), for κατα (*kata*) = down, according to; ἕν (*hen*) = one, and Eng. *theism.*] The same as HENOTHEISM (q.v.).

"Max Müller . . . has given the name of *kathenotheism* to the doctrine of divine unity in diversity."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 254.

Kăth′-ĕr-ĭne, *s.* [CATHERINE.]

Katherine's flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Nigella damascena.*

kăth-ĕ-tŏm′-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [CATHETOMETER.]

kăth′-ōde, *s.* [CATHODE.]

kăt′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [CATION.]

ka-tïr′-a, *s.* [A native name.]

Phar.: The gum of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, used in India as a demulcent in coughs.

katira-gum, *s.* [KATIRA.]

kăt′-sŭp, *s.* [KETCHUP.]

kăt-tĭ-mŭn′-dòo, kăt-tĭ-mŭn′-dû, *s.* [Telugoo.] The milky juice of the plant *Euphorbia Kattimundoo* or *Cattimandoo*, a small tree, with five-angled stems, a native of the East Indies. It resembles caoutchouc, and is used as a cement for metal, knife-handles, &c.

kā′-tў-dĭd, *s.* [From the sounds uttered in shrill accents by the male insect.]

Entom.: *Pentaphyllum concavum*, a pale-green orthopterous insect, allied to the grasshopper. It is abundant during autumn in the United States.

kau′-rĭ (au as ów), *s.* [A Maori word.]

Bot.: The same as KAURI-PINE (q.v.).

"With the last of the Maoris the last of the *Kauris* will also disappear from the earth."—*Hochstetter: New Zealand* (ed. Sauter), p. 141.

kauri-gum, *s.* (See extract.)

"This resinous gum, as it oozes from the tree, is soft, and of a milky turbidness, not unlike opal, and in this form it is often chewed by the natives. In course of time it hardens, becomes more transparent, and assumes a bright yellow colour, so that it quite resembles amber. . . . *Kauri-gum* is not soluble in water; it is easily ignited, and burns with a sooty flame. It is principally exported to England and North America; it is used in the preparation of lac and varnish. The value fluctuates between £10 and £15 per ton."—*Hochstetter: New Zealand* (ed. Sauter), p. 149.

kauri-pine, *s.* *Dammaris australis*, the New Zealand pine; the Yellow pine of the colonists. [DAMMARIS.]

kā′-va, kā-wa, a′-va, *s.* [A South Sea Island word.]

Botany, Manufactures, &c.:

1. An intoxicating liquor made in the South Sea Islands from a species of pepper, *Macropiper methysticum.*

2. That plant itself.

ka-văss′, *s.* [Turk. *kawwâs.*] An armed constable; a government servant or courier.

* **kâw,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook; to caw.

"*Kawing* and fluttering about the nest."—*Locke: On Lowering Interest.*

* **kâw,** *s.* [KAW, *v.*] The cry of a raven, crow, or rook; a caw.

"The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing . . .
With her loud *kaws* her craven kind does bring."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxxxvii.

kâwn, *s.* [KHAN.]

* **kāy,** *s.* [CAY.]

kāy′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. R. Kaye Greville, of Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ (Guttifers), tribe Calophylleæ. It has a one-celled ovary, with four ovules. *Kayea floribunda* and *K. stylosa* are large timber-trees, the former from the Eastern Himalaya and the latter from Ceylon.

kāyleş, kāils, keels, keyles, *s. pl.* [Dut. *kegel* = a pin, a kail; *mid kegels spelen* = to play at ninepins; cogn. with Dan. *kegle* = a cone, *kegler* = ninepins; Sw. *kegla* = a pin, a cone; Ger. *kegel* = a cone, a bobbin; Fr. *quille* = a peg, a kail.]

1. Ninepins.

2. A game in which nine holes, in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

"The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **kāy′-nard,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caynard* = idle, slothful.] A lazy, cowardly fellow. (*Chaucer.*)

kāz′-a, *s.* [Turk.] A district or sub-division of sândjak, marked out for administrative purposes.

kăz′-ard-lў, *a.* [O. Fr. *casard* = tame, domesticated, from *case* (Lat. *casa*) = a house, a cottage.] Lean; not thriving well; liable to disease or accident. (Said especially of cattle.) (*Provincial.*)

K.C.B. An abbreviation for Knight Commander of the Bath.

K.C.M.G. An abbreviation for Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St George.

K.C.S.I. An abbreviation for Knight Commander of the Star of India.

kcat′-ĭng-ĭne, kēat′-ĭng-ĭte, *s.* [Named by Shepard after Keating; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of rhodonite, containing 5·6 per cent. of oxide of zinc. Closely related to fowlerite. (See these words.)

kĕb, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To cast or drop a lamb immaturely.

2. Of a sheep, to lose a lamb in any way. (*Scotch.*)

kĕb, *s.* [Keb, *v.*]

1. A ewe that has cast her lamb immaturely, or has lost her lamb.

2. The tick or sheep-louse. (*Scotch.*)

keb-ewe, *s.* The same as Keb, *s.*, 1.

kē'-bar, *s.* [Caber.]

kĕb'-back, kĕb'-bŏck, kĕb'-bŭck, *s.* [Gael. *cabag.*] A cheese. (*Scotch.*)

"A huge *kebbock* (a cheese, that is, made with ewe-milk mixed with cow's milk) and a jar of salt butter, were in common to the company."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

kĕb'-bie, *s.* [Kebar.] A cudgel, a club, a rough walking stick. (*Scotch.*)

"So I got up my *kebbie* at them, and said I wad gie them as gude."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

kĕb'-lah, *s.* [Arab. *kiblah* = anything opposite the south, from *kabala* = to lie opposite.] The point towards which Muhammadans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction in which Mecca lies.

* **kĕck,** *v.i.* [Ger. *kŏken* = to vomit.] To retch, as if vomiting; to heave.

"Patients must not *keck* at them at the first."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* **kĕck** (1), *s.* [Keck, *v.*] A retching or heaving of the stomach.

kĕck (2), *s.* [Kecksy.]

* **kĕck'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *keck* + *-ish.*] Inclined or having a tendency to retch or vomit.

"Inordinate passion of vomiting, called cholera, is nothing different from a *keckish* stomack."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 640.

kĕc'-kle (1), *v.i.* [Cackle.] To giggle, to titter.

"As round the fire the giglets *keckle*,
To see me loup."
Burns: To the Tooth-ache.

kĕc'-kle (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To protect a cable or hawser from chafing at the hawse-hole, or from being chafed by ice, &c., by means of a wrapping or serving of rope, small chain, or other envelope.

kĕck'-lĭng, *s.* [Keckle, *v.*]

1. The act or operation of protecting a cable or hawser from chafing, by means of a wrapper or envelope.

2. The material used in the operation of keckling.

* **kĕck'-lĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *keckl(e)*; *-ish.*] Inclined to vomit; squeamish.

"Whose stomacks use ordinarily to be *kecklish* and soon to overturne."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, xxiii. (Proëme.)

kĕck'-sy, *s.* [Cf. Welsh *cecys* = reeds, canes.] The stalks of hemlock, and other Umbelliferæ; kex. Called also keck and kixe.

"Nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, hurs."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., v. 2.

* **kĕck'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *keck* (2); *-y.*] Resembling a kex.

"A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly sound, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body."—*Grew.*

kĕdge, *s.* [Kedge, *v.*]

Naut.: A small portable anchor, used in warping and other of the lighter duties of an anchor.

kedge-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A kedge.

"We then carried out the *kedge-anchor*, in order to warp into the harbour."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xx.

kedge-rope, *s.*

Naut.: The rope which fasteus the ship to the kedge.

kĕdge, *v.t.* [Sw. dial. *keka* = to tug at anything.]

Naut.: To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a light cable or hawser attached to a kedge.

"Weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a kedger."—*Harris.*

kĕdge (1), **kĭdge, kĕdg'-y,** * **kygge,** *a.* [Icel. *kykr*, from *kirkr* = quick, lively; Ger. *keck* = brisk, lively; M. H. Ger. *quec.*] Brisk, lively, active.

"I feel myself so *kedge* and plump."
Bloomfield: Richard & Kate.

kĕdge (2), *a.* [Eng. *keg* = a cask; cf. Norw. *kaggje* = (1) a keg, (2) a round thick person.] Pot-bellied, fat.

kĕdg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kedg(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

Naut.: The same as Kedge, *s.* (q.v.).

kĕdg'-ĭng, *s.* [Kedge, *v.*]

Naut.: The act or process of warping a ship by means of a kedge.

kĕdj'-ĕr-ee, *s.* [Corrupted from Hind. *khichri* = (Def. 1). It has been confounded with Kedjeree, a place on the Hooghly, forty miles south-west of Calcutta.]

1. A dish prepared by the natives of India. It is of two kinds: white and yellow kedjeree. The white consists of green grain or rayed kidney bean (*Phaseolus aureus*), onion, rice, ghee (clarified butter), cloves, pepper, and salt. Yellow kedjeree is the white, with eggs, and a colouring of turmeric. (*Jaffur Shurreef.*)

2. A medley. (*Brewer.*)

kĕd'-lăck, *s.* [Wel. *ceddw* = mustard; suff. *-lack*, as in *charlock*, *garlick*, &c.]

Bot.: Charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*), a common weed among corn.

kē, *s. pl.* [Cow, *s.*] A provincial plural of cow; kine.

"Cicely, the western lass that tends the *kee*."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday.

kēech, *s.* [A corruption or modification of *cake* (q.v.).] The fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump; hence, a name given in contempt to Wolsey, as the son of a butcher.

"I wonder
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial sun."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

kēek, *s.* [Keek, *v.*] A peep.

"I wadna gie the finest sight we hae seen in the Highlands, for the first *keek* o' the Gorbals o' Glasgow."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

kēek, *v.i.* [Icel. *kikja*; Dut. *kijken*; Sw. *kika*; Ger. *kucken.*] To peep, to pry.

"'Na, na, gudewife,' said Caleb, 'I just *keekit* in to wish ye joy.'"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

kēek-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Keek, *v.*]

kecking-glass, *s.* A looking-glass.

kēel, * kele, * keele, * cule, *s.* [A confusion between two words: (1) A.S. *ceól* = a ship; cogn. with Icel. *kjöll*; O. H. Ger. *cheol*, prob. connected with Gr. γαῦλος (*gaulos*) = a round-built Phœnician merchant vessel; γαυλός (*gaulos*) = a round vessel, a milk-pail, a bucket; Sansc. *gola* = a ball; and (2) Icel. *kjölr*; Dan. *kjöl*; Sw. *köl* = the keel of a ship; Ger. & Dut. *kiel*; Fr. *quille*; Sp. *quilla.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A ship; a vessel.

"Unlesse at Greece they wold renew their lottes,
Restore the god that they by sea had brought
In warped *keles*." *Surrey: Virgile; Eneis* ii.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

"Hee in vessels with flat *keeles* ferried over his footemen."—*Stowe: The Romanes*, an. 62.

3. A barge-load of coals, weighing about 21 tons 4 cwt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) The two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla which adhere by their margins so as somewhat to resemble the keel of a boat. Called also Carina.

(2) The midrib of a leaf or petal, &c., elevated externally.

2. *Naut.:* A low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne to carry coals for loading colliers; a coal-barge.

"He had come . . . along with three young fellows of his acquaintance who worked in the *keels*."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. viii.

3. *Shipbuild.:* The lower longitudinal beam of a vessel, answering to the spine, and from which the ribs proceed. In wooden vessels, an additional timber beneath is called the false keel. A sliding keel is a board amidships, working in a trunk in the line of the keel, and extending from the bottom to the deck. It is lowered to prevent a vessel's making leeway when sailing with a side wind.

4. *Zool.:* A projecting ridge along any surface, as, for instance, the back or horns of an animal.

¶ *On an even keel:* In a level or horizontal position. (Said of a ship.)

keel-block, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of a series of short log-ends of timbers in which the keel of a vessel rests while building or repairing, affording access to work beneath.

keel-boat, *s.* A large, covered boat, used on American rivers. Before the time of steamboats, keel-boats were used for passengers and merchandise, being floated down stream and poled up stream.

keel-staple, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A copper staple driven into the main and false keels to fasten them.

kēel (2), *s.* [Gael. *cill.*] Ruddle; red chalk used for marking sheep.

kēel (3), *s.* [Keel, (2), *v.*]

Brewing: A broad, shallow cooling vat.

kēel (1), *v.t.* [Keel (2), *s.*] To mark with ruddle.

* **kēel** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *célan*, from *cól* = cool (q.v.).] To cool; to keep from boiling over by scumming.

"While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

kēel'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *keel*; *-age.*]

1. The right of demanding a toll or duty on every ship entering a harbour.

2. The duty paid by vessels on entering a harbour.

kēeled, *a.* [Eng. *keel*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Bot.:* Carinate; formed like the keel of a boat. Example, the glumes of many grasses.

2. *Zool.:* Having a projecting ridge along the surface.

"The goat possessed *keeled* horns arching backwards, nearly in one plane."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

* **kēel'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *keel* (1); *-er.*]

1. One who assists in the management of boats or barges; a keelman.

2. A shallow tub for holding stuff for caulking ships, and other purposes.

kēel'-fât, *s.* [Eng. *keel* (2), v., and Mid. Eng. *fat* = vat.]

Brewing: A cooler for wort, &c.

kēel'-hâul, keel-hale, *v.t.* [O. Dut. *kielhaalen*; Dut. *kielhalen*) = to carcen a ship; to keelhaul.]

Naut.: To punish in the seamen's way by dragging the offender under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other by ropes attached to the yard-arms on either side. In small vessels the culprit is drawn under the craft from stem to stern.

"The unfortunate Smallbones was to be *keelhauled*."—*Marryat: Snarleyow*, ch. x.

kēel'-ĭng, *s.* [Icel. *keila*; Sw. *kolja*; Dan. *kuller.*]

Ichthy.: A kind of small cod, from which stockfish is prepared.

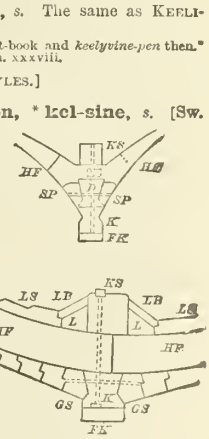
kēel'-ĭ-vine, kēel'-ŷ-vīne, *s.* [Keel (2), *s.*] A pencil of black or red lead.

keelivine-pen, *s.* The same as Keelivine (q.v.).

"Put up your pocket-book and *keelyvine-pen* then."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxviii.

* **kēels,** *s. pl.* [Kayles.]

kēel'-sŏn, kĕl'-sŏn, * **kel-sine,** *s.* [Sw. *kolsoni*; Dan. *kjölsvin*; Norw. *kjolsvill*; Ger. *kielschwein.*]



KEELSON.

K. Keel. *FK.* False keel. *D.* Deadwood. *SP.* Stepping pieces. *LS* Limber-strakes. *HF.* Half-floor. *KS* Keelson. *GS.* Garboard-strakes. *L.* Limbers. *LB.* Limber board.

Shipbuild.: A longitudinal piece above the floor-timbers, binding them to the keel. The sister keelsons lie on each side of the keelson; also called side keelsons. The intercostal keelson is a short piece between frames. Rider-keelsons are auxiliary keelsons placed above the main-keelson to give additional strength. Heavy timbers lying athwart the main-keelson are cross-keelsons, for sustaining the engines and boilers of steamships.

kēel'-vat, *s.* [KEELFAT.]

kēen, * **kene,** *a.* [A.S. *céne* = knowing, wise, from the same root as *ken, con, can;* cogn. with Dut. *koen* = bold, stout; Icel. *kænn* = wise; O. H. Ger. *chuoni, kuani;* M. H. Ger. *kuene;* Ger. *kühn* = bold.]

1. Sharp, well-edged; having a sharp or fine edge.

"He drew his how with arrowes sharpe and *kene.*"
Wyatt: The Louer complaineth.

2. Sharp in intellect; acute of mind; penetrating, far-seeing.

"Even a *keen* and strong intellect might be expected to rust in so unfavourable a situation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

3. Biting, sharp, piercing, severe, penetrating, cutting.

"The *keenest* frost that binds the stream."
Cowper: To the Rev. Mr. Newton.

4. Eager, sharp: as, a *keen* appetite.

5. Sharp, searching, close.

"Their weekly frauds his *keen* replies detect."
Tate: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 1,033.

6. Eager, vehement, fierce.

"Where the Douglas true, and the hold Buccleuch
'Gainst *keen* Lord Evers stood."
Scott: Eve of St. John.

7. Eager, anxious longing.

"Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

8. Biting, sharp, bitter, acrimonious.

"She's angry, she's *keen* and shrewd."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

9. Expressive of eagerness or mental sharpness.

"They were listened to by high and low with the *keenest* enjoyment."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind,* ch. i.

10. Painful, strong: as, a *keen* pain.

kēen-edged, *a.* Having a sharp edge.

"I am prepared; here is my *keen-edged* sword."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

kēen-eyed, *a.* Having sharp, piercing eyes.

"Grave without dulness, learned without pride,
Exact, yet not precise, though meek, *keen-eyed.*"
Couper: Conversation, 610.

kēen (1), *v.t.* [KEEN, *a.*] To make keen or sharp; to sharpen.

"Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Would I, weak-shivering, linger on the brink."
Thomson: Summer, 1,259.

kēen (2), *v.t.* [KEEN, *s.*] To raise the keen over the body of a deceased person.

kēen, *s.* [Ir. *caoine* = a bewailing for the dead.] A bitter, piercing lamentation over the body of a deceased person. (*Irish.*)

"The appalling influence of the *keen* . . . had been familiar to me."—*Lever: Charles O'Malley,* ch. viii.

kēen'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *keen; -er.*] (See extract.)

"Irish singing mourners, who, in olden times, were hired to howl at funerals, in perpetuation of a heathen custom derived from a Phœnician ancestry. The duty of professional *keeners* was undertaken by the females of the family, or acquaintance of the deceased. After the body had been dressed in grave-clothes, adorned with flowers, and placed upon a bier, the chief *keener* arranged his followers at the foot and head of the corpse, and recited at the first the *Caoinan,* in which were described the virtues and possessions of the departed. This eulogy, sung softly, and accompanied upon the harp, was followed by a full chorus of all assembled; the *ullaloo,* or *hubbaboo* as it was sometimes called, next followed, joined in by every one in a louder voice; and after this was ended, the *goul* or lament, followed, in which the sounds were often raised to howls and yells. The process was repeated during the wake or vigil before the burial, the *keeners* sometimes following the corpse to the grave. When the body was laid down for the purpose of resting the bearers, or the procession came in sight of a waysides cross or chapel, the keening was suspended, and all present knelt to say in silence an *Ave* or a *Paternoster,* a practice which may be held to denote that keening was felt to be incongruous with Christian usage."—*Sumner & Barrett.*

kēen'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *keen; -ly.*] In a keen manner; sharply, acutely.

"For private woes most *keenly* bite."
Jones: Pindar; First Nemean Ode.

kēen'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *keen; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being keen or sharp; sharpness of edge; edge.

"In his Ætnean forge, the God of fire . . .
Immortal *keenness* on the blade bestowed."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 143.

2. Sharpness of intellect; acuteness of mind.

3. Sharpness, bitterness, asperity, roughness.

"The poor herds that lately did them keep,
Shuddered with *keenness* of the winter's cold."
Drayton: Pastorals, Ecl. 10.

4. Eagerness, sharpness: as, *keenness* of appetite.

5. Sharpness, penetration: as, the *keenness* of a look.

6. Eagerness, vehemence: as, *keenness* in any sport.

7. Sharpness, bitingness, bitterness, acrimony: as, *keenness* of sarcasm.

8. Sharpness, painfulness, acuteness: as, the *keenness* of grief.

kēen-wĭt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *keen,* and *witted.*] Sharp, acute; having acute wit or discernment.

"Sarcasms such as, in moments of spleen, dropped but too easily from the lips of the *keenwitted* Dorset."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

kēep, * **kepe,** * **keepe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cépan,* another form of *cýpan* = to traffic, sell, store up, or keep. *Keep* is a doublet of *cheapen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hold or retain in one's possession or power; not to part with.

2. To have or retain in charge or custody; to guard.

"The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

3. To watch over; to guard.

"O Lord, *keep* the door of my lips."—*Psalm* cxli. 3.

4. To preserve, to retain; not to let go or slip.

"*Keep* this for ever in the imagination of the thoughts of the heart of thy people."—*1 Chron.* xxix. 18.

* 5. To preserve, to maintain.

"The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands."—*Exodus* xxiv. 7.

6. To preserve, to restrain.

"*Keep* me from presumptuous sins."—*Psalm* xix. 3.

7. To tend; to have the care or supervision of; to look after.

"God put him into the garden of Eden to *keep* it."—*Genesis* ii. 15.

8. To hold in charge for another.

"If a man shall deliver unto his neighbour money or stuff to *keep.*"—*Exodus* xxii. 7.

9. To hold or maintain in any state; to preserve.

"A single troop of dragoons, which did not form part of any regiment, was stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of *keeping* the peace among the moss-troopers of the border."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

10. To keep up or maintain as an establishment, institution, &c.; to carry on, to conduct, to manage: as, To *keep* a school, &c.

11. To hold or retain by some degree of force in any place or state. (Often followed by *down, under, in, off.*)

"Ingenuous shame and the apprehensions of displeasure are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child *in* order."—*Locke: On Education.*

12. To practise; to use habitually.

"I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours."—*Pope:*

13. To observe; to solemnize.

"This shall be for a memorial; and you shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord."—*Exodus* xii. 14.

14. To observe; not to break or violate.

"His promise Palamon accepts; but prayed
To *keep* it better than the first he made."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 193.

15. To do, to perform, to carry out, to fulfil.

"Thou commandest us to *keep* thy precepts."—*Psalm* cxix. 4.

16. To maintain; to support with the necessaries of life; to hoard.

17. To maintain; to keep up.

"They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself."—*Hayward.*

18. To hold, to have; to retain in memory.

"If of life you *keep* a care."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

19. To remain confined to; not to quit; to remain in.

"I prythee tell me, does he *keep* his bed?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* iv. 1.

20. Not to reveal; not to betray; to preserve secret.

"A fool cannot *keep* his counsel."—*Eccles.* viii. 17.

21. To have in the house; to entertain.

"Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 1.

22. To have in pay: as, To *keep* a servant.

23. To have a supply of for sale; to be in the habit of selling: as, To *keep* butter, eggs, &c.

24. To regard; to attend to.

"While the stars and course of heaven I *keep,*
My weary'd eyes were seized with fatal sleep."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 476.

25. To record business transactions: as, To *keep* books. To enter systematically in proper books: as, To *keep* accounts.

26. To maintain in concubinage: as, To *keep* a mistress.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To remain or continue in any position or state; to continue.

"What I *keep* a week away? seven days and nights?
Oh weary reckoning!" *Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 4.

* 2. To lodge, to dwell, to reside.

"This habitation where thou *keepest.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

3. To remain or continue good or unimpaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled.

"If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To associate, to frequent.

"Noble minds *keep* ever with their likes."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 5. To take care, to be vigilant, to watch.

¶ (1) *To keep an act:* To hold an academical disputation. (*Camb. Univ.*)

(2) *To keep at it:*

(*a*) *Intrans.:* To continue hard at work; not to leave off.

(*b*) *Trans.:* To keep hard at work.

(3) *To keep back:*

(*a*) *Transitive:*

(i) To restrain, to hold back.

(ii) To reserve, to withhold.

"To *keep back* part of the price of the land."—*Acts* v. 3.

(iii) To withhold, to keep secret, not to disclose.

"I will *keep* nothing *back* from you."—*Jeremiah* xlii. 4.

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To remain or keep one's self behind or back.

(4) *To keep chapels:*

Univ.: To attend the daily services in the college chapels.

(5) *To keep a person company:* To accompany, to go with.

"I have turned away my former self,
So will I those that *kept* me *company.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

(6) *To keep company with:*

(*a*) To use or frequent the society of; to associate with.

"She could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permission of father or mother."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

(*b*) To pay or receive attentions as a lover.

(7) *To keep down:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To hold in subjection; to prevent from rising; to restrain.

(*b*) *Paint.:* To subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion kept down is rendered subordinate to some other part, and does not, therefore, obtrude on the eye of the spectator.

(*c*) *Milit.:* To repress, subdue or silence artillery by an overpowering cannonade.

"Knap's battery . . . *kept* their fire *down* to a great extent."—*A. Doubleday: Chancellorsville,* ch. ii.

(8) *To keep from:* To abstain from.

(9) *To keep good* (or *bad*) *hours:* To be habitually early (or late) in returning home or in retiring to rest.

(10) *To keep house:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i.) To keep or maintain a separate establishment for one's self or for one's family.

(ii.) To remain in the house; to be confined to the house: as, Ill health compels him to *keep house.*

(*b*) *Technically:*

Law: To keep within the privacy of one's house to defeat creditors. It is an Act of bankruptcy, by 32 & 33 Vict. c. 71, § 6, para. 3. (*Wharton.*)

(11) *To keep in:*

(*a*) To hold in confinement; to restrain.

(*b*) To conceal; to keep back; not to disclose.

"You will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 1.

(*c*) To restrain, to curb.

"If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her *in* straightly."—*Eccl.us.* xxvi. 10.

(12) *To keep off:*

(*a*) *Trans.:* To prevent from approaching; to drive off.

"A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse."—*Locke.*

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To keep away; to continue away; not to approach.

(13) *To keep on:* To continue at anything; not to leave off.

"So cheerfully he took the doom . . .
Nor shrunk, nor stepped aside for death,
But with unaltered pace *kept on.*"
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 215.

(14) *To keep one going:* To keep one well supplied, or in constant work.

(15) *To keep one's hand in:* To keep one's self in practice.

(16) *To keep under:* To restrain; to keep in subjection.

"To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *keep under* our appetites."—*Atterbury.*

(17) *To keep to:* To adhere strictly to; to continue the use or practice of.

"Did they *keep to* one constant dress they would sometimes be in fashion."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(18) *To keep up:*

(*a*) *Transitive:*

(i) To hold up; to prevent from falling; to support: as, *To keep up* one's head.

(ii) To prevent from falling in value: as, *To keep up* prices.

(iii) To maintain without abatement.

"Land *kept up* its price."—*Locke.*

(iv) To maintain; to prevent from ceasing; to continue.

"You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven."—*Taylor.*

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To maintain one's spirits; not to keep to one's bed or room.

(19) *To keep up to the collar:* To keep hard at work. (*Slang.*)

(20) *To keep out:* To prevent from entering or taking possession.

(21) *To keep open house:* To be very liberal in hospitality.

(22) *To keep a term:*

Univ.: To reside in college during a term.

(23) *To keep the land aboard:*

Naut.: To keep within sight of land as much as possible.

(24) *To keep the luff* or *the wind:*

Naut.: To keep close to the wind.

(25) *To keep on foot:* To maintain; to support, as a standing army.

(26) *To keep to one's self, to keep one's self to one's self;* To keep aloof from others; to keep one's own counsel.

(27) *To keep touch:*

* (*a*) To be faithful to one's engagements.

"Until he find you fail in *keeping touch.*"—*Money Masters all Things* (1698), p. 59.

(*b*) To keep up connection with.

(28) *To keep in view:* Not to lose sight of; to keep one's attention or aim fixed on.

(29) *To keep in with:* To continue on terms of intimacy or friendship with; not to offend.

(30) *To keep the peace:* [PEACE].

(31) *To keep wicket:*

Cricket: To field at the wicket; to take the post of wicket-keeper.

¶ (1) To *preserve* is to *keep* with care, and free from all injury; to *save* is to *keep* laid up in a safe place, and free from destruction. Things are *kept* at all times, and under all circumstances; they are *preserved* in circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger; they are *saved* in the moment in which they are threatened with destruction: things are *kept* at pleasure; they are *preserved* by an exertion of power; they are *saved* by the use of extraordinary means: the shepherd *keeps* his flock by simply watching over them; children are sometimes wonderfully *preserved* in the midst of the greatest dangers; things are frequently *saved* in the midst of fire by the exertions of those present.

(2) To *keep* is simply to have by one in such manner that it shall not depart; to *observe* is to *keep* with a steady attention; to *fulfil* is to *keep* to the end or to the full intent. A day is either *kept* or *observed;* yet the former is not only a more familiar term, but it likewise implies a much less solemn act than the latter; one must add, therefore, the mode in which it is *kept,* by saying that it is *kept* holy, *kept* sacred, or *kept* as a day of pleasure; the term *observe,* however, implies always that it is *kept* religiously: we may *keep,* but we do not *observe* a birthday; we *keep* or *observe* the Sabbath. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

kēep, ***keepe,** ***kepe,** *s.* [KEEP, *v.*]

* **1.** Care, heed. (*Wycliffe: Luke* x.)

* **2.** The act or state of keeping; custody, charge.

"But gladliest I of your fleecie sheepe
(Might it you please) would take on mee the *keepe.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

† **3.** The state of being kept or preserved; preservation; care, condition: as, These things are in good *keep.*

4. The means by which one is kept or supported; subsistence, support, maintenance: as, *keep* for cattle.

5. That which is kept; a charge. (*Spenser.*)

6. That which keeps; that in which one keeps or is kept. Spec., the tower or place set apart in a castle for the confinement of prisoners; a donjon.

"It stands on a knowle, which tho' insensibly rising gives it a prospect over the *keepe* of Windsor, about three miles N.E. of it."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* Oct. 23, 1686.

* **keep-off,** * **keepe-off,** *s.* A guard, a defence.

"A lance then took he, with a keene steele head,
To be his *keepe-off,* both 'gainst men and dogges."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiv.

kēep'-ẽr, * **kep-er,** *s.* [Eng. *keep; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which keeps; one who holds, keeps, or has possession of anything.

2. One who retains or keeps another in custody or charge; one who has the charge or care of the inmates of a prison, asylum, &c.

"To his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 17.

3. One who has the charge, care, or superintendence of anything. "Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

* **4.** One who remains or abides.

"So be discreet, chaste, *keepers* at home good."—*Titus* ii. 5.

5. A ring worn on the finger to keep a larger one on.

6. A jam nut.

7. The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes, when shot.

8. The armature of a magnet. A piece of iron which connects the two poles.

9. The mousing of a hook, which prevents its accidental disengagement.

10. The gripper of the flint in a flint-lock.

II. *Harness:* The keeper of a buckle-strap; a loop which slips upon the end of the strap, or into which the strap slides.

¶ (1) *Keeper of the Great Seal:* The officer of state who keeps or holds the Great Seal; the Lord Chancellor. Formerly he was called Lord Keeper.

(2) *Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Privy Seal:* An officer of state through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, &c., before they come to the Great Seal.

(3) *Keeper of the King's Conscience:* The Lord Chancellor. The designation arose when none but an ecclesiastic was ever Lord Chancellor.

(4) *Keeper of the Rolls:* The keeper of the records of the session of the peace. The office was instituted under Henry VIII. in 1545.

* **kēep'-ẽr-ẽss,** *s.* [Eng. *keeper; -ess.*] A woman who keeps a man. (*Richardson: Clarissa,* vi. 359.

* **kēep'-ẽr-lẽss,** *a.* [Eng. *keeper; -less.*] Without a keeper; free from restraint or custody.

kēep'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *keeper; -ship.*] The office or post of a keeper.

"This *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

kēep'-ĭng, * **kep-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [KEEP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of holding or retaining; restraint, custody, guard.

"The wine
Have still the *keeping* of their proper peace."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Maintenance, support, subsistence, food, keep.

3. Just proportion, harmony, accord, consistency, congruity.

II. *Paint.:* The arrangement or management of the light, shadows, colours, tints, in such subordination to each other that the general effect is harmonious to the eye. When this is unattended to, a harshness is produced, which gives improper isolation to individual parts, and the picture is said to be *out of keeping.*

¶ The *keeping* amounts to little more than having purposely in one's possession; but *custody* is a particular kind of *keeping,* for the purpose of preventing an escape: inanimate objects may be in one's *keeping;* but prisoners or that which is in danger of getting away, is placed in *custody:* a person has in his *keeping* that which he values as the property of an absent friend; the officers of justice get into their *custody* those who have offended against the laws, or such property as has been stolen. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *In keeping with:* In accordance with; agreeable to, consonant to.

"It was *in keeping with* the scenery around."—*Mrs. H. Wood: Pomeroy Abbey,* ch. i.

keeping-room, *s.* The common or usual sitting or living-room of a family; in the universities the sitting-room of a student.

kēep'-sāke, *s.* [Eng. *keep,* and *sake.*] Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a present in memory of the giver.

* **kēep-wŏr'-thў,** *a.* [Eng. *keep,* and *worthy.*] Worth preservation.

"Other *keepworthy* documents."—*Taylor: Survey of German Poetry,* i. 182.

kēesh, *s.* [KISH.]

kēes'-lĭp, *s.* [KESLOP.]

kēeve, *s.* [A.S. *cyf;* Ger. *kufe* = a large tub, from Lat. *cupa;* Fr. *cuve.*] A large vessel or vat used: (1) For mashing, fermentiug, or storing beer. (2) For holding a bleaching liquor or alkaline lye. [KEIR.] (3) For elevatiug ores. [CORF.] (4) An iron-bound tub of a truncate, conical form, set upon the smaller end, and used for collecting the fine grains of copper. In use it is kept half full of water, and the contents agitated by a shovel till the heavier particles sink to the bottom, leaving the water to be dipped out and the refuse lighter upper stratum to be removed.

kēeve, *v.t.* [KEEVE, *s.*]

1. To put or leave in a keeve for the purpose of fermentation.

2. To tilt, as a cart, so as to shoot out the whole load at once.

kēev'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *keev(e); -er.*] The same as KEEVE (q.v.).

kĕf'-fĕk-ĭl, *s.* [KIEFEKIL.]

kĕf'-fĕ-kĭl-īte, *s.* [Named by Fischer, in 1811, from *keffekil,* probably an Asiatic word; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pearl-gray mineral, with a greasy feel, from the Crimea; contains silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, &c., and is clearly only a clay. (*Dana.*) Cronstedt states, in 1758, that the *Keffekil Tartarorum* was used by the Tartars as soap.

* **kĕf'-fĕl,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*).] The head.

kĕg, * **cag,** *s.* [Icel. *kaggi;* Sw. & Norw. *kagge.*] A small cask or barrel.

kē-hŭl', *s.* [Arab. *kuhaul* = antimony.] [KOHOL.]

* **keight,** *pret. of v.* [CATCH, *v.*]

keĭl'-hau-īte (au as ów), *s.* [Named by Erdmann after Prof. Keilhau of Norway; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, having its angles approximating to those of sphene; usually in twin crystals; cleavage, distinct; hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 3·51–3·73; lustre, vitreous; colour, clove-brown to brownish black, streak grayish-brown; composition, a silico-titanate of alumiua, iron, and lime, with traces of glucina, yttria, &c. Occurs (often in large crystals) at several places near Arendal, Norway.

kells, *s. pl.* [KAYLES.]

kĕir, *s.* [Icel. *ker* = a tub; Dan. *kar.*] A vat for holding a bleaching liquor. The alkaline vat of a bleachery.

keĭt lō'-ą, *s.* [An East African word (?).]

Zool.: Rhinoceros Keitloa, a two-horned, black rhinoceros, having the horns nearly equal in length, the front one cylindrical, the hinder one compressed, the anterior part of the tip produced and acuminated; length, including the head, above eleven feet, the height five. It is akin to *Rhinoceros bicornis.* It feeds on shrubs and brushwood, and is found sparingly in Africa south of the Zambesi. It is extremely fierce and dangerous. Called also Sloan's Rhinoceros.

Kĕl-æ-ną-nēş'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Gr. κελαινός (*kelainos*) = black; νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island, and Eng. suff. *-ian.*]

Technology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the dark races of the Pacific Islands.

B. *As subst. (Pl.):* The dark races of the Pacific Islands.

Kĕl-deēş', *s. pl.* [CULDEES.]

kēle, *v.t.* [KEEL (2), *v.*]

kĕlk, *v.t.* [KELK, *s.*] To thrash, to beat soundly.

kĕlk, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *clach* = a stone.]

1. A large stone, a rock.
2. A blow.
3. The roe of a fish.

"Cods have a bladder in them full of eggs or spawn, which the northern men call the *kelk.*"—*Moffet: Heath's Improvement,* p. 238.

* **kĕll** (1), *s.* [KILN.] A kiln. (*Cleveland.*)

kĕll (2), *s.* [CAUL.]

1. The caul or omentum.

"The very weight of bowels and *kell,* in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. The amnion or membrane enveloping the fœtus, and occasionally found round the head of a child at its birth.

3. A film growing over the eyes.

4. The chrysalis of an insect.

5. A net for the hair worn by women.

6. A skull-cap for men.

7. The cobwebs which are seen on the grass on a dewy morning.

"Those *kells,* which like cobwebs do sometimes cover the grounds."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 358.

kĕl'-lăch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *ceallach.*] A wicker sledge or cart used in Scotland.

* **kĕlled,** * **keld,** *a.* [Eng. *kell; -ed.*] Covered with a kell; united with a kell or membrane; webbed.

"The otter . . . feeds on fish, which under water still,
He with his *keld*-feet and keen teeth doth kill."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

kĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. O'Kelly of Dublin.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Kelliidæ (q.v.). The shell is small, thin, suborbicular, and closed, the ligament internal interrupting the thickened margin, and on it cardinal teeth one or two, laterals 1—1 in each valve. Animal with the mantle prolonged in front with a respiratory canal, two large gills on each side. Recent species 20, occurring from Norway to New Zealand and to California; fossil 20, the latter from the Eocene onward. Two of the recent species are *Kellia suborbicularis* and *K. nitida.*

kĕl-lĭ'-ĭ-dæ, kĕl-lĭ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kelli(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Conchiferous molluscs akin to Lucinidæ, in which they were formerly merged.

Kĕl'-lō-wāy, *s* [A place in Wiltshire.] (See etym. and compound.)

Kelloway-rock, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of arenaceous limestone belonging to the Middle Oolite. It may be traced through several counties, the sand being in most places loose and unconsolidated, though at Kelloway itself it is stouy. There are numerous casts of shells.

kē'-lōid, *s.* [Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Pathol. (Pl.): Unsightly excrescences arising on the sternum or elsewhere, generally from the over-active growth of a cicatrix over a wound.

kĕlp, * **kilp,** * **kilpe,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. The calcined ashes of seaweed, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. Kelp was formerly much used in the manufacture of soap and glass, but since barilla has been used for these purposes, the burning of seawrack has almost ceased. From the alkali of kelp the important chemical substance called iodine is obtained. [IODINE.]

2. The sea-wrack or sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

"As for the reits, *kilpe,* tangle, and such like seaweeds."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxxii., ch. vi.

kĕl'-pĭē, kĕl'-pў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests a connection with Ger. *kalb* = a calf.] A sort of mischievous spirit, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms. They generally appeared in the form of a horse. [WATER-KELPIE, WATER-WORSHIP.]

"Fays, Spunkies, *Kelpies,* a', they can explain them,
And e'en the vera Dells they brawly ken them."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

kĕl'-sŏn, *s.* [KEELSON.]

kĕlt (1), *s.* [CELT.]

kĕlt (2), *s.* [Gael. *cealt* = clothes.] Cloth with the nap, generally of native black wool. (*Scotch.*)

kĕlt (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

* **kĕl'-tĕr,** *s.* [Cf. Dan. *kilte* = to gird, to tuck up.] Order, readiness.

"If the organs of prayer are out of *kelter,* or out of tune, how can we pray?"—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 6.

kĕlt'-ĭc, *a.* [CELTIC.]

kĕl'-tў, kĕl'-tĭē, *s.* [Said to be named after a celebrated drinker in Kinross-shire.] A fine of a bumper; a large glass or bumper imposed as a fine on those who do not drink fair.

"I ken'd him and his father these twenty years.
Are ye a' cleared *kelty* aff?"—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxviii.

kĕl'-ўph-īte, *s.* [Gr. κελύφος (*keluphos*) = a husk, shell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Schrauf.]

Min.: A gray mineral of a serpentinous nature, found surrounding crystals of pyrope in the olivine-serpentine of Kremze, Budweis, Bohemia.

* **kĕmb,** *v.t.* [COMB, *v.*]

* **kĕmb,** *s.* [COMB, *s.*]

† **kĕm'-bō,** *adv.* [KIMBO.]

* **kem-e-lin,** * **kim-ling,** * **kym-nell,** * **kym-lyne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cambe* = a brewing.] A brewing-tub, a mash-tub.

"He goth, and geteth him a kneding trough,
And after a tubbe, and a *kemelin.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,622.

* **kĕmp,** *v.i.* [A.S. *campian;* Dut. *kampen;* Dan. *kæmpe;* Ger. *kämpfen* = to contend, to fight.] To strive, to contend, to fight; to strive for victory. [KEMP, *s.*]

* **kĕmp** (1), *s.* [Icel. *kempa;* A.S. *cempa.*]

1. A warrior, a champion.

2. A struggle for victory; a striving for superiority.

kĕmp (2), **kĕmp'-tў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Wool & Fur Manufacture:*

(1) The coarse rough hairs of wool, which are avoided by the manufacturer in his purchases of wool, as they impair the appearance of fabrics, and do not take the dye easily.

(2) Impurities of fur; that is, knots and hairs which do not possess the felting property.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Plantago media.*

kĕmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kemp; -er.*] One who strives for superiority; specifically, a competitor among reapers.

kĕmp'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *kemp; -ing.*] A striving for victory.

"A soldier, my lord, and mony a sair day's *kemping* I've seen."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxviii

kĕm'-plc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Forty wisps for windlings (about 8 lbs. each) of straw. (*Scotch.*)

"The auld gudeman o' horse-sleugh has hanged it wi' a *kemple* o' strae."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxiv.

kĕn, * **kenne,** * **ken-nen,** *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *kenna* = to know; cogn. with Sw. *känna;* Dan. *kiende;* Dut. & Ger. *kennen* = to know; A.S *cennan* = to teach; Goth. *kannjan* = to make known; A.S. *cunnan* = to know; Goth. *kunnan.*] (CAN, CANNY, CUNNING, KNOW.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To teach; to cause to know.

"*Kenne* me on Crist to beleue." *P. Plowman,* l. 81.

2. To know; to be acquainted with.

"I *ken* the wight."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 3.

3. To recognise; to see at or from a distance; to descry.

"Ere scarce a distant form was *kenned,*
She knew, and waved, to greet him."
Scott: Maid of Niedpath.

* **4.** To lie within sight or ken of.

"It *kenned* Britaine over against it."—*P. Holland: Camden,* ii. 221.

II. *Scots Law:* To acknowledge or recognise by a judicial act.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To look round.

* **kĕn** (1), *s.* [KEN, *v.*]

1. View, sight, cognizance.

"They might discern within their *ken*
The carcasses of birds." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

2. Knowledge, understanding, apprehension.

"Placed above the reach and *ken* of a mortal apprehension."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 7.

kĕn (2), *s.* [A contract. of *kennel* (q.v.).] A meeting or lodging house for disreputable characters. (*Slang.*)

Kĕn'-dąl, *s.* [From the name of the town in Westmoreland, where it was originally made.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse woollen cloth.

Kendal-green, *s.* Green cloth, originally made at Kendal for foresters.

"How could'st thou know these men in *Kendal-green?*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

* **kēne,** *a.* [KEEN.]

kĕnk, *s.* [KINK.]

kĕn'-ną, *v.t.* [KEN, *v.*] Do not know.

"'I wonder how auld Hazlewood likes that?' 'I *kenna* how he may like it now,' answered another of the tea-drinkers."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xi.

kĕn'-nĕ-dў-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Kennedy, a nurseryman at Hammersmith.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Kennedyeæ. It consists of prostrate or twining papilionaceous plants from Australia and Tasmania.

kĕn'-nĕ-dў-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kennedy(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Phaseoleæ, a tribe of papilionaceous plants.

kĕn'-nęl (1), * **ken-el,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. * *kenil;* O. F. *chenil* = a place for dogs, from O. Fr. *chen;* Low Lat. *canem,* accus. of *canis* = a dog; Ital. *canile.*]

1. A house or shed for dogs.

"The fame of the kitchen, the cellar, the *kennel,* and the stables was spread over all England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

* **2.** A pack of hounds.

"A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

* **3.** The hole of a fox or other animal.

kĕn'-nęl (2), * **can-el,** * **can-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *canel* = a channel; Lat. *canalis. Kennel* is thus a doublet of *channel* (q.v.).]

1. A gutter; the watercourse at the side of a street; a little channel or canal.

"Soon shall the *kennels* swell with rapid streams."
And rush in muddy torrents to the Thames."
Gay: Trivia, i. 159.

2. A puddle.

kennel-raker, *s.* A scavenger; one fit only for low, dirty jobs.

kĕn'-nęl (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of *cannel* (q.v.).]

kennel-coal, *s.* [CANNEL-COAL.]

kĕn'-nęl, *v. i. & t.* [KENNEL (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To lie or lodge, as in a kennel; to dwell. (Used of beasts, and of men in contempt.)

"Glad here to *kennel* in a pad of straw."
Drayton: Elenor Cobham to Duke Humphry.

B. *Trans.:* To shut up, confine, or lodge in or as in a kenuel.

"The laugh, the slap, the jocund curse go round;
While, from their slumbers shook, the *kennel'd* [hounds
Mix in the music of the day again.
Thomson: Autumn, 548.

kĕnn'-gŏtt-īte, *s.* [Named by Haidinger after Professor Kenngott; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Formerly regarded as a distinct species, but now determiued to be the same as MIAROYRITE (q.v.).

kĕn'-nĭng, *s.* [KEN, *v.*]

1. Sight, ken, view, range of vision.

"[They related] that the Seres were within their *kenning*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. xxii.

2. A very small portion; just as much as one can see or recognise. (*Scotch.*)

* **kenning-place,** s. A prominent object. (*P. Holland.*)

kĕn-ō-ġĕn'-ę-sĭs, *s.* Vitiated or modified evolution; the opposite of palingenesis (q.v.).

kĕn-ō-ġē-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to kenogenesis.

kĕn-ō-ġē-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* In a kenogenetic manner.

kĕn'-spĕc-klc, *a.* [Eng. *ken*; etym. of second element doubtful.] Having marks, qualities, or characteristics causing a thing to be a gazing-stock; marked in some peculiar and noticeable manner. (*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xviii.)

kĕnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cudgel, rough walking-stick; a pole: a leaping-pole. (*Scotch.*)

"He bade me fling down my *kent*, and sae me and my mither yielded."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

kĕnt, *v.t.* [KENT, *s.*] To push along, as a boat, with a pole; to punt.

Kĕnt, *s.* (For etym. see compound.)

Kent-bugle, *s.*

Music: A keyed bugle introduced by the bandmaster of an Irish regiment, James Halliday, about the year 1814 or 1815, and called the Kent bugle out of compliment to the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Majesty

KENT-BUGLE.

Queen Victoria, he being colonel of the regiment.

Kĕnt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Kent*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to the county of Kent.

Kentish-fire, *s.* A concerted clapping of hands and stamping at public meetings by way of applause, or more frequently as an interruption. The name arose from the protracted cheers given in Kent to the No-Popery orators in 1828-9. It is also applied to the applause at Orange meetings.

Kentish-glory, *s.*

Entom.: Endromis versicolora, a beautiful moth, orange-brown with black and white markings, the expansion of the wings about two and a half inches. The larva, which is not hairy, is whitish-green, feeding on birch in July and August; the perfect insect appears in April. Found at Ashdown Forest, in England, in Scotland at Rannoch, in Ireland at Powerscourt. It is the only British representative of the family Endromidæ.

Kentish-rag, *s.*

Geol.: A calcareous rock belonging to the lower cretaceous series. In the south-east of England it is sixty or eighty feet thick. It is of marine origin. It was in a quarry of Kentish-rag at Maidstone that the great *Iguanodon Mantelli* was discovered.

***kĕnt'-lage (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [KENTLEDGE.]

kĕn'-tle, s. [QUINTAL.]

Com.: A hundred pounds in weight; as, a *kentle* of fish.

kĕnt'-lĕdġe, *kĕnt'-lage (age as ĭġ), *s.* [O. Fr. *cant*, and Dut. *kant* = edge.]

Naut.: Pigs of iron for permanent ballast, laid over the keelson-plates.

kĕn'-trŏl-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour and Vom Rath. Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spike; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A silicate of lead and manganese; Orthorhombic in crystallization; cleavage prismatic, distinct; crystals very small, often in sheaf-like groups; Hardness, 5; sp. gr., 6·19; colour, dark reddish-brown, blackish on the surface. Found with quartz, barytes, and apatite in a brecciated quartz rock in Southern Chili.

kĕp, *v.t.* [KEEP, *v.*] To catch, as in the act of passing through the air, falling, &c.; to intercept. (*Scotch.*)

* **kēpe,** *s.* [KEEP, *s.*]

* **kēpe,** *v.t.* & *t.* [KEEP, *v.*]

Kĕp'-lēr, *s.* (See def.)

Hist.: John Kepler, a great astronomer and physicist, born at Weil, in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, December 21, 1571, died in November, 1630. (See the compounds.)

Kepler's-laws, *s. pl.*

Astron.: First, that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse, the centre of the sun being in one of the foci. Second, that every planet so moves that the radius vector, or line drawn from it to the sun describes equal areas in equal times. Third, that the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

Kepler's-problem, *s.*

Astron.: The determination of the eccentricity of the orbit of a planet from its mean anomaly, or the planet's place in its orbit at any given moment.

Kĕp-lēr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng., &c., *Kepler*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Kepler; propounded or established by Kepler (q.v.).

kĕpt, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [KEEP, *v.* (q.v.).]

kept-down, *a.*

Paint.: Subdued in tone or tint, so that that portion of a picture thus treated is rendered subordinate to some other part, and does not obtrude itself on the eye of the spectator, which is intended to be riveted on some other important portion of the work.

kept-mistress, s. A concubine; a woman supported or maintained by a particular person as his mistress.

kĕ-răm'-ĭc, *a.* [CERAMIC.]

kĕr-ą-mĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέραμις (*keramis*) = a roof tile, potters' earth, clay; cf. also κέραμος (*keramos*) = potters' earth, an earthen vessel.]

Bot.: The same as CYSTOCARP (q.v.).

kĕ-răm-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κεραμος (*keramos*) = a potter; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Capable of being written upon; suitable to be written upon, as a slate. (Said especially of a certain kind of globe.)

kĕr-ăm-ō-hā'-līte, *s.* [Gr. κέραμις (*keramis*) = clay, and ἅλς (*hals*) = salt. Named by Glocker.]

Min.: Tho same as ALUNOGEN (q.v.).

kĕ-ra'-ną, kĕr-rĕn'-ą, *s.* [Pers.]

Music: The name of the Persian horn which is sounded at sunset and at midnight.

kĕr-ar'-ġўr-īte, *s.* [CERARGYRITE.]

kĕr'-ąs-īne, kĕr'-ąs-īte, *s.* [Named by Beudant. Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = horn; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *plomb corné*; Ger. *hornblei.*]

Min.: The same as MENDIPITE and PHOSGENITE, the two minerals being included under the same name. (See these words.)

kĕr'-āte, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn.] [CERARGYRITE.]

kĕr'-ą-tĭn, s. [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to the substance which forms the chief constituent of hair, feathers, nails, claws, horns, and the epidermis and epithelium of the higher animals. In consequence of its insolubility in alcohol, water, acetic acid, boiling dilute hydrochloric acid, and dilute sodic hydrate, it is easily obtained pure. It dissolves in boiling acetic acid and in strong alkalis, and when boiled with sulphuric acid it decomposes with formation of leucine and tyrosine.

kĕr-ą-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and suff. *-itis* (*Pathol.*) (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cornea, with congestion of the conjunctiva and sclerotic coat of the eye, which may go on to infiltration by pus, and destruction of the sight by ulceration. Three forms are found—viz., syphilitic, strumous or scrofulous ophthalmia, and pustular corneitis. Keratitis, when associated with suppuration, as in small-pox, and other affections, is called onyx, from its resemblance to the lunula of the nail. Perforation into the anterior chamber, causing hypopion, sometimes happens, when pus or shreds of lymph accumulate there, or its inward perforation may cause iritis.

kĕr-ą-tō'-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: Horny sponges (q.v.).

kĕr'-ą-tōde, *s.* [KERATODA.]

Zool. & Chem.: A substance of which the skeleton of horny sponges is composed. Sometimes it is strengthened by spiculæ of lime or flint.

kĕr'-ą-tōme, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife used in the operation for artificial pupil and cataract. Also called iridectome, or artificial-pupil knife. It is spear-pointed, double-edged, and may be straight or angular. It is used for making an incision through the cornea into the anterior chamber, and by slight movements of its cutting edges, upward and downward, the wound is made of proper dimensions, after which the operation is completed with other instruments.

kĕr-ą-tō-nўx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and νύξις (*nuxis*) = a puncturing.]

Surg.: A term applied by German surgeons to the operation of couching, performed by introducing a needle through the cornea, and depressing or breaking the opaque lens. (*Brande.*)

kĕr-ą-tŏph'-ўll-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος = a horn; φύλλος (*phyllos*) = a leaf, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as CARINTHINE (q.v.).

kĕr-ą-tŏph'-ў-tą, *s.* [CERATOPHYTA.]

kĕr'-ą-tō-phўte, *s.* [KERATOPHYTA.]

Zool.: An anthozoon, belonging to the old order Keratophyta (q.v.).

kĕr-ą-tō'-są, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = horn; Lat. pl. suff. *-osa.* So named because the skeleton is composed of keratode (q.v.).]

Zool.: The name given by Bowerbank to the Horny Sponges.

kĕr'-ą-tōse, *s.* [KERATOSA.]

Zool.: The same as KERATODE (q.v.).

kĕr-âul'-ō-phōn, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn; αὐλός (*aulos*) = a flute, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Music: An organ stop, invented by Gray and Davison. Its pipes are of small scale, and are surmounted by a movable ring of metal. Its tone is soft, delicate, and reedy.

kĕrb, s. [CURB, s.]

kerb-plate, *s.* [CURB-PLATE.]

kĕrb'-stōne, kĭrb'-stōne, *s.* [CURBSTONE.]

* **kĕr'-ċhĕr,** *s.* [KERCHIEF.] A kerchief.

"He became like a man in an exstasie and trance, and white as a *kercher*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 746.

* **kĕr'-ċhĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *kercher*; *-ed.*] Covered with a kerchief; bound round with a kerchief.

"Pale Sickness, with her *kerchered* head up wound."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory in Heaven.

* **kĕr'-ċhĭef, * ker-chef, * cur-chief, * co-ver-chefe, * co-ver-chief,** *s.* [O. Fr. *covrechef*, *couvrechef*, from *covrir* (Fr. *couvrir*) = to cover, and *chef*, *chief* = the head.]

1. A cloth to cover the head; a headdress.

"Her black hair strained away
To a scarlet *kerchief* caught beneath her chin."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. A handkerchief, a napkin.

"The waving *kerchiefs* of the crowd that urge
The mute adieu to those who stem the surge."
Byron: Corsair, i. 16.

3. One who wears a kerchief; a lady.

"The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfied of what they love the best."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 245.

***kĕr'-çhĭefed, *kĕr'-çhĭeft,** *a.* [Eng. *kerchief*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a kerchief wrapped or placed round.

2. Dressed, wrapped, enveloped.

kĕr'-ĕn, *s.* [Heb. כֶּרֶן (*qeren*).] [KERANA.]

Music: A Hebrew trumpet. The word is sometimes used in the Bible as synouymous with *shophar*, and to it is sometimes affixed *jobel*, rendered in the English versiou rams'-horns.

kĕrf, *kerfe, *s.* [A.S. *cyrf* = a cutting, from *ceorfan* = to cut, to carve (q.v.); Ger. *kerbe* = a notch; *kerben* = to notch.]

1. A slit, a cut, a notch.

2. The slit, notch, or channel made by a saw in cutting wood.

kĕrf'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *kerf*; *-ing.*] Cutting, slitting, notching.

kerfing-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing a series of parallel kerfs on one side of a board, in order to enable it to be bent. It consists of a table and a series of circular saws upon a horizontal mandrel, the latter being vertically adjustable, so as to allow the saws to project above the surface of the table to an extent equal to the desired depth of kerf.

***kĕrl,** *s.* [CARL.]

kĕr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A compound invented by Austin C. Day, and by him termed kerite or artificial caoutchouc, and in which the raw caoutchouc or rubber is replaced by tar or asphaltum, which, combiued with aniinal or vegetable oils, is vulcanized by sulphur, the product closely resembling rubber, the hard and soft varieties being produced by different proportions, &c. The principal use of kerite has been as an insulating material in telegraphy.

kerite-wire, *s.* Wire used in telegraphy, insulated by a covering of kerite.

kĕr-ĭ-vōu'-la, *s.* [Corrupted from Cingalese *kehelvoulha* = plantain-bat.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ (True Bats). *Kerivoula picta* is the Painted Bat. Its fur is deep orange above, and paler below. It occurs in India, Ceylon, Burmah, Sumatra, and Java, reposing on plantain leaves, its colour making it appear like a butterfly or moth rather than a bat, thus tending to its concealment.

kĕr'-mēş (1), *s.* [Arab. *kermes*, *kermis* = a little worm, from Sansc. *krimi* = a worm.]

Dyeing, &c.: The same as KERMES-GRAINS (q.v.).

kermes-grains, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The dried bodies of the females of an homopterous insect, *Coccus ilicis*, which yield a red and scarlet dye, much used before the introduction of cochineal, of an exceedingly fine quality, and very durable.

kermes-lake, *s.*

Pigments: An ancient lake, perhaps the earliest of the European lakes. (*Weale.*)

kermes-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus coccifera.

kĕr'-mēş (2), **kĕr'-mĕ-sīte,** *s.* [Named by Simon, a Carthusian monk, in 1714. Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An oxysulphide of antimony. Crystallization monoclinic; colour cherry-red, deepening on exposure; lustre adamantinc, streak brownish-red. Occurs in radiating groups of acicular crystals, or as capillary tufts associated with stibnite (q.v.). The original mineral was an artificial preparation, and was used medicinally.

kĕr'-mĕ-sīte, *s.* [KERMES (2), *s.*]

kĕr'-mĕss, *s.*

1. Originally a church festival (as if kirk-mass), but now an annual festival or fair held in the Low Countries and in French Flanders, with the accompaniment of all kinds of popular amusements.

2. A kind of entertainment got up in partial imitation of No. 1. (*U. S.*)

***kĕrn** (1), ***kĕrne, *kĕarne,** *s.* [Ir. *cearn* = a man.]

1. A light-armed Irish foot-soldier, as distinguished from the gallowglass, or heavy-armed soldier.

"The *kerne* is an ordinarie souldior, using for weapon his sword and target, and sometimes his peece, being commoulie so good markemen as they will come within a score of a great castell."—*Stanihurst: Desc. of Ireland*, ch. viii.

2. A boor, a country lout, a churl.

"They han fat *kernes*, and leauy knaues,
Their fasting flocks to keepe."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

3. An idler, a vagabond. (*Wharton.*)

kĕrn (2), *s.* [KIRN.]

kern-baby, *s.* An image dressed up with corn, and carried before reapers to the harvest-home.

kĕrn (3), *s.* [QUERN.]

1. A quern (q.v.).

2. A churn.

kĕrn (4), *s.* [Perhaps from Lat. *crena* = a notch.]

Print.: The part of a letter which overhangs the shank. It occurs more frequently in italic than in roman.

***kĕrn** (1), *v.i.* [Ger. *kern*; Dan. *kierne*, *kiærne*; Icel. *kjarni*; Sw. *kärna*; O. H. Ger. *cherno*, all = a kernel (q.v.).]

1. To harden, as corn in ripening.

"An ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store."—*Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

"They who come hither to lade salt, take it up as it *kerns*, and lay it in heaps on the dry land, before the weather breaks in anew."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

kĕrn (2), *v.t.* [KERN (4), *s.*]

Type-found.: To form with a kern.

kĕrne, *s.* [KERN (1), *s.*]

kĕr'-nĕl (1), ***kĭr'-nĕl, *kir-nelle, *cur-nel,** *s.* [A.S. *cyrnel*, from *corn* = grain, corn; dimin. suff. *-el.*] [KERN (1), *v.i.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The edible substance contained within the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

"His daintiest fruits in *kernels* he doth set."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

2. That which is inclosed in a shell, husk, integument, &c.

"Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. The seed of pulpy fruit.

"The pineapple hath a *kernel* that is strong and abstersive."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 729.

4. A hard concretion of the flesh.

"He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandulee of that sort they call *conglomeratæ*, made up of an infinite number of little knots or *kernels*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The central part of anything; the nucleus; that round which otber matter is collected.

"A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The important or essential part of anything, as distinguished from the surrounding and less important matters; the core, the gist, the essence.

***kĕr'-nĕl** (2), *s.* [CRENELLE.]

***kĕr'-nĕl,** *v.i.* [KERNEL (1), *s.*] To ripen or harden into kernels.

"In Staffordshire, garden rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***kĕr'-nĕlled,** *a.* [CRENELLED.]

***kĕr'-nĕl-lў, *ker-nel-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *kernel* (1); *-y.*] Full of kernels; having the qualities or nature of a keruel; resembling a keruel, as the seeds of plants.

"That neither the *kernellie* part of a hore's necke, nor dormice, should be served up to the board at great feasts."—*P. Holland: Pinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. i.

kĕr'-nĕl-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *kennel*; suff. *-wort.*]

Bot.: Scrophularia nodosa.

***kĕrn'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *kern* (1), *s.*; *-ish.*] Like a kern; boorish, clownish.

"Ireland, that was once the conquest of one single earl with his private forces, and the small assistance of a petty *kernish* prince."—*Milton: Ikeuon of Church Govt.*, bk. i., ch. vii.

kĕr'-ô-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A small genus of South American rodents, often merged in Cavia.

kĕr'-ô-līte, *s.* [CEROLITE.]

kĕ-rō'-na, *s.* [Gr. κηρών (*kērōn*), genit. κηρωνος (*kērōnos*) = a beehive (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, placed under Oxytrichina, or, according to Dujardin, the type of a family Keronia. *K. polyporum* is parasitic upon Hydra.

kĕ-rō'-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *keron(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: Dujardiu's name for a family of Infusoria, nearly identical with the Oxytrichina of Ehrenberg.

kĕr'-ô-sēne, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; *-ene.*]

Chem.: Refined petroleum. A name given to the principal product of the distillation of petroleum, the crude American oil yielding 70 per cent. of its weight. It is also obtained from bituminous shale. It is a colourless oil, possessing a characteristic taste and smell; insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, but very soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzene. It dissolves camphor, iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, fats, wax, and many resins. The flashing point of a safe kerosene should not be less than 34°, and the igniting point 43°. The finest quality of illuminating oil is produced from distillates ranging in sp. gr. from 0·775 to 0·780. It has a high flashing point, 48° to 60°, and contains none of the lighter parts of the crude oil. A good illuminating oil should neither be too viscous nor too volatile, and it should not take fire when a light is applied to it. [PETROLEUM.]

kĕr'-ô-sô-lēne, *s.* [KEROSENE.]

Chem.: Petroleum ether. An extremely inflammable, colourless oil, having a faint odour of petroleum, obtained from the crude oil by distillation. It boils between 50° and 60°, and has a sp. gr. of 0·665. It is used as a solvent for fats, as a remedy for rheumatic pains, and as a local anæsthetic.

kĕrr'-īte, *s.* [Named by Genth after Prof. Kerr; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A foliated mineral occurring in fine scales, of a pale greenish-yellow colour, and pearly lustre It is essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, and is related to jefferisite (q.v.), which it also resembles in its exfoliation under the blowpipe. Found associated with chlorite at the Culsagee Corundum Mine, Macon Co., N. Carolina.

***kĕrs, *kĕrse,** *s.* [A.S. *cærse*, *cerse.*] A cress; hence a thing of little or no value.

"Ne raught he not a *kers*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,754.

¶ In such expressions *kers* or *cerse* has now become corrupted into *curse*, as in the modern Not worth a *curse*.

kĕr'-san-tīte, kĕr'-sąn-tўte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *kersant(on)*; suff. *-ite*, *-yte.*]

Petrol.: A micaceous dolomite found at Visembach, in the Vosges. (*Dana.*) A butite porphyritically developed in a greenish-gray matrix, consisting mainly of oligoclase, and occasionally occurring as well-developed little crystals. It is akin to kersanton (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

kĕr'-sąn-tŏn, *s.* [Local name; probably from the village of Kersaiut-Plabbenec.]

Petrol.: A rock from Brittany akin to kersantite, but not having hornblende. (*Rutley.*)

kĕr'-şeў, *ker-sie, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; Fr. *carize*; Dut. *karsaai*; Sw. *kersing.*]

A. *As subst.:* A coarse-ribbed cloth made of wool of long staple.

"And, dressing in a *kersey* thicker
Than that which clothes a Cornish vicar,
He seldom had the luck to eat
In Berkeley square." *Cawthorn: Wit & Learning*

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made or consisting of kersey.

"Black *karsie* stockings, worsted now,
Yea silke of youthful'st dye."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. ix.

* 2. *Fig.:* Homely, homespun, plain.

"In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***kĕr-şeў,** *v.* [KERSEY, *s.*] To dress in kersey. (*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 48.)

kĕr'-şeў-mĕre, *s.* [A corrupt. of *cassimere* (q.v.).]

Fabric: A kind of light woollen twilled goods with an oil finish, for men's wear.

kĕr'-stĕn-īte, *s.* [Named by Dana after Kersten, who described it. (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small sulphur-yellow spheres and botryoidal masses. Cleavage distinct in one direction. Hardness, 3 to 4; lustre, greasy to vitreous; brittle; fracture, fibrons. Consists of selenous acid, oxide of lead, and a little copper. Occurs, with other selenides, at Hildburghausen.

kerve, *v.t.* [CARVE.]

***ker-ver,** *s.* [CARVER.]

***kesar,** *s.* [KAISER.]

***kĕs'-lŏp,** *s.* [A.S. *ceselib, cyselib* = curdled milk; Ger. *käselab*, from *käse* = cheese, and *lab* = rennet.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet to be used in curdling milk.

2. *Bot.: Galium verum.* (*Scotch.*)

***kesse,** *v.t.* [KISS, *v.*]

***kest,** *pret. & pa. par.* [CAST, *v.*]

***keste,** *pret. of v.* [KISS, *v.*]

kĕst'-ĭng, kĕs'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The bullace plum.

kĕs'-trĕl, *s. & a.* [Fr. *creserelle, quercelle* = a hawk of a reddish colour. Littré considers its remote origin as unknown; Wedgwood derives it from *Burgundian cristel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ornith.: Cerchneis (Falco) tinnunculus, a raptorial bird; above, red spotted with black; beneath white spotted with pale; the head and tail of the male ashy-blue. Length of both sexes about 12½ inches. The kestrel when hunting for prey suspends itself in the air by a constant motion of its wings; it is, therefore, sometimes called the Windhover. It feeds on mice, insects, and occasionally birds, and is a useful bird to the agriculturist, though gamekeepers, confounding it with the sparrow-hawk, kill it when they can. It is an European bird, but migrates in winter to India and Africa. It occurs also in Borneo, China, and Japan. It builds in towers and old buildings, laying four to six eggs, white or reddish with red blotches. More than twenty species are known. They resemble hawks, but have the toes shorter.

KESTREL.

"The hobby is used for smaller game, for daring larks, and stooping at gnats. The *kestrel* is trained for the same purposes."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist.*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***B.** *As adj.:* Base, low, mean.

"Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kind
A pleasing vein of glory, vaine did find."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 4.

kĕt, *s.* [Icel. *kjöt, ket;* Dan. *kiöd* = flesh.] Carrion, filth.

kĕtch (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of Turk. *gaig, gâig* = a boat; Ital. *caicco;* Fr. *caïque, caiche, quaiche.*]

Naut.: A form of two-masted vessel, carrying a tall, once square-rigged, now fore-and-aft rigged, main-mast forward, and a shorter fore-and-aft rigged mizzen abaft. Being a favourite form of mortar-vessel, owing to the clear deck amidships, we frequently find the bomb-ketch mentioned in the wars of the last century.

KETCH.

"Our *ketch*, even when light, was but a dull sailer."
—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. i.

kĕtch (2), *s.* [A softened form from *keg* (q.v.).] A cask, a keg.

*** kĕtch** (3), *s.* [JACK KETCH.] A hangman.

*** kĕtch** (4), *s.* [CATCH, *s.*] A musical catch. (*Beaum. & Fletch.: Coronation*, i. 1.)

***ketche,** *v.t.* [CATCH, *v.*]

kĕtch'-ŭp, *s.* [CATCHUP.]

kē'-tōne, *s.*

Chem.: One of a class of volatile ethereal liquids in which the carbonyl group (CO) unites two alcohol radicals.

Acetic acid $\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ COHO \end{cases}$ Acetic aldehyde $\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ COH \end{cases}$

Acetone $\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ COMe. \end{cases}$

They may also be described as compounds of carbonic oxide with monad positive radicals, thus: Acetone = $COMe_2$. When acted upon by nascent hydrogen they are couverted into secondary alcohols. The principal ketones are acetone, propioue, ethyl butyral, butyrone, and benzophenone. [ALDEHYDE.]

kē-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a ketone.

kĕt'-tle, * ket-el, * ket-tell, *s.* [A.S. *cetel, cytel;* Mæso-Goth. *katils*, borrowed from Lat. *catillus* = a little bowl, dimin. of *catinus* = a bowl, akin to Gr. κότυλος, κοτύλη (*kotulos, kotulē*) = a little cup; Icel. *ketill;* Sw. *kittel;* Dan. *kedel;* Dut. *ketel;* Ger. *kessel;* Russ. *kotel.*]

1. A metallic vessel in which water or other liquid is boiled. In sugar-houses kettles are arranged in rows called batteries.

"By this the boiling *kettle* had prepared,
And to the table sent the smoaking lard."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, bk. viii.

***** 2. A kettle-drum (q.v.).

¶ *A pretty kettle of fish:* [KIDDLE].

kettle-boiler, *s.* An old form of steam-boiler whose lower portion was shaped as an inverted conical frustum, and the upper part as a dome. The form resembles that of a tea-kettle.

kettle-drum, *s.*

I. *Music:* A musical instrument, so named from its resemblance to a hemispherical kettle. It is formed of thin copper, and has a head of parchment or vellum. Kettle-drums are used in pairs, slung on each side of the withers of a cavalry horse. One drum is tuned to the key-note, and the other to the fifth of the key in which the piece in which they are to be used is written. The tuning is by a hoop and screws. The best sticks for kettle-drums are those having whalebone handles with a wooden button covered by a piece of sponge: by the use of these the finest gradations of tone may be gained. Kettle-drums are said to have been introduced into the orchestra by Handel, who employed a pair taken as part of the spoil at the battle of Dettingen, in the score of the Te Deum, written in celebration of that event.

CAVALRY KETTLE-DRUMS.

"The *kettle-drums* struck up; the trumpets pealed."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. *Society:* A tea party held by fashionable people in the afternoon before dinner.

"Myriad angels, saintly crowds,
With rainbow trimmings round their shrouds
May meet you at a *kettle-drum.*"
Otrig Grange, 87.

kettle-drummer, *s.* One who plays upon a kettle-drum.

kettle-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy:

1. A basket-furnace or cresset in which lead or solder is melted for plumbing.

2. A furnace in which a kettle or kettles are set in a brick arch, as in sugar-boiling furnaces; or above a box-furnace, as in agricultural boilers. [EVAPORATOR.]

*** kettle-hat,** *s.* A broad-brimmed iron hat worn by knights in the Middle Ages.

*** kettle-pins,** *s. pl.* Ninepins, skittles.

kettle-stitch, *s.*

Bookbind.: The stitch made in sewing at the head and tail of a book.

*** ket-trin,** *s.* [CATERAN.]

kĕ-tŭ'-pa, *s.* [A barbarous name with no meaning.] (*Sharpe.*)

Ornith.: A genus of Strigidæ. *Ketupa ceylonensis* is the Indian Fish Owl. It frequents the sides of tanks, ponds, &c., in Ceylon. When it cannot obtain fish, it will eat small mammals, reptiles, &c. During the day it is sometimes mobbed by bulbuls, king-crows, &c. Its note is like a loud, hollow, disagreeable "haw-haw-haw!" Another Indian species, *K. flavipes*, has similar habits.

keu'-pĕr (eu as ōi), *s.* [Ger.]

1. *Geol.:* The name given in Germany to a series of beds constituting the uppermost of the three series of strata from which the Trias derives its name. In Wurtemberg it is about a thousand feet thick. Alberti divides it into limestone, gypsum, and carbonaceous slate clay. Remains of reptiles—genera, Nothosaurus and Phytosaurus—have been found in it, the Labyrinthodont order of Amphibians, and fishes of the genera Saurichthys and Gyrolepis. The plant-remains are ferns, equisetaceæ, cycads, &c. The Keuper is represented in England by saliferous and gypseous shales and marls, and in France by Marnes Irisées. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Building stones:* The Keuper sandstones, especially the lower ones, afford good building stones. They are a pale red yellow or white, and have been largely used in the cathedrals of Worcester and Chester. (*Rutley.*)

*** kĕv'-ĕl** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: Antilope Kevella (*Pallas*). A North and Central African antelope, believed to be akin to, or even a variety of the gazelle. It is now known to be only the young of the gazelle.

kĕv'-ĕl (2), *s.* [Dan. *kievle* = a peg.]

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A large cleat for belaying. Sometimes formed by the ends of the top timbers which rise above the gunwale, or formed by timbers projecting at a small angle from the sides to belay large ropes, such as the sheets and tacks of the main-sail and fore-sail. [CLEAT.]

(2) A frame for spreading the main-sail.

(3) An anchor-palm.

2. *Mason:* A stonemason's hammer used in spauling stone, and having a blade and point at the respective ends.

kevel-head, *s.*

Naut.: The end of a top timber projecting above the gunwale and acting as a bitt or kevel, to belay large ropes, to fasten or veer away a rope, &c.

*** kev-er-chef,** *s.* [KERCHIEF.]

*** kevere,** *v.t.* [COVER, *v.*] To recover.

kĕx, * kix, *s.* [Wel. *cecys* = hollow stalks, hemlock; Corn. *cegas;* Lat. *cicuta* = hemlock.] The old English name for hemlock.

"A *kex* or hollow stemme in manner of fewell and such like."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. vii.

kĕx'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *kex; -y.*] Full of or overgrown with kexes or weeds; weedy.

"The earth will grow more and more dry and sterile in succession of ages; whereby it will become more *kexy*, and lose of its solidity."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. vi., p. 10, § 3.

kēy (1), *s.* [QUAY.]

kēy (2), *s.* [CAY.]

kēy (3), *** keye,** *s.* [A.S. *cæg, cæge;* cogn. with O. Fris. *kai, kei.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A portable instrument of metal for shooting the lock-bolt of a door; an instrument formed with cavities or interstices corresponding to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is moved backwards or forwards.

"With half a sigh she turned the *key*."
Tennyson: The Letters, 18.

(2) An instrument by which something is screwed round or turned.

"Hide the *key* of the jack."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

(3) An instrument for drawing teeth.

(4) The husk containing the seed of an ash.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That by means of which anything is disclosed, explained, or rendered less difficult; a guide, a solution.

"An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) That which gives power or control over a place or position. [¶ (2).]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:*

(1) A piece of timber let transversely into the back of a board, which consists of several breadths, to prevent its warping.

(2) The last board of a floor or platform which is driven into position and keys up the others.

(3) A tenon piece, of the nature of a dowel, entering coincident parts in matched boards, and holding them together, or in correspondence.

(4) The roughing on the under side of a veneer, which is made by a toothing-plane, and is designed to give the glue a better chance of adhering.

(5) One of the many wedge-shaped pieces or striking-plates beneath the ribs of a bridge centering; by driving them out the centering is struck, and the arch left self-sustained.

2. *Masonry:* The highest stone of an arch; the keystone.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A joggle-piece forming a lock or draw-pin in a joint. [Hook-butt.]

(2) A wedge-piece of iron used for tightening the brasses of a bearing.

(3) A fastening piece, such as a wedge or cotter in a chain; a forelock.

(4) A piece sometimes used in a mortise in connection with gibs, in attaching a strap-head to a connecting-rod.

(5) A fin or wedge fastening a crank on its shaft. A long key on a shaft, which prevents the revolution of a wheel thereon, but permits longitudinal motion, is called a spline.

(6) A spanner or wrench.

4. *Music:*

(1) A mechanical contrivance for closing or opening ventages, as in flutes, clarinets, ophicleides, &c. By means of keys on such instruments, apertures too remote to be reached by the outstretched fingers are brought under control of the player.

(2) A lever which brings the pallets of an organ under the control of the hand or foot of an organist.

(3) A lever which controls the striking apparatus of a key-stringed instrument. In the harpsichord it acted on the jack; in the pianoforte it acts on the hammer.

(4) The wrest or key used for tuning instruments having metal pegs. Its end is hollowed out so as to fit over the four-sided end of the peg, and the crossbar with which it is surmounted gives leverage to the hand of the tuner, so that he is enabled to tighten or loosen a string, or (in the case of a drum) slacken or strain a parchment.

(5) The sign placed at the commencement of the musical stave which shows the pitch of the notes, was originally called a clavis or key. This sign is called in modern music a clef. [Clef.]

(6) Key, in its modern sense, is the starting point of the definite series of sounds which form the recognised scale. Different starting-points require the relative proportion of the steps of the scale to be maintained by means of sharps or flats in the signature. The key of C major requires no flats or sharps for this purpose, hence it is called the normal key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

5. *Plast.:* That portion of the rendering or first coat of hair plaster which forces its way between the laths, and holds the body of the plaster in place.

6. *Rail.-engin.:* A wedge-shaped piece of wood used to keep the rail tight in the chair.

7. *Teleg.:* A device for breaking and closing electric circuits, so that the current may be interrupted to give signals.

8. *Well-boring:* A bent bar of iron spanning the boring-rod just beneath a coupling, and serving to support the train of rods at the bore-mouth.

¶ (1) *Gold key:* The official badge of a chamberlain.

"Be cautious how you show yourself
In public for some hours to come—or hardly
Will that *gold key* protect you from maltreatment."
Coleridge: Piccolomini, i. 12.

(2) *Key of a position:*

Mil.: A point the position of which gives control over any position, district, or country.

(3) *Power of the Keys:*

Rom. Theol.: *Potestas Clavium*, the supreme authority in the Church, vested by Our Lord in St. Peter, and handed down to his successors in the See of Rome (Matt. xvi. 19; cf. Isa. xxii. 22; Apoc. iii. 7). The phrase is also used, in a restricted sense, to signify the granting or refusing absolution in the sacrament of penance (q.v.).

(4) *Queen's keys:*

Scots Law: That part of a warrant which authorizes a messenger or sheriff's officer to break open places locked up, in order to come at a debtor or his goods.

(5) *To have the key of the street:* To be locked out; to have no house to go to.

"'There,' said Lowten, 'you've got the *key of the street*.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlvii.

key-bed, *s.* [Key-way.]

key-board, *s.*

Music: The range of keys upon a pianoforte or organ. Keys played by the fingers are called manuals; those hy the feet are called pedals.

key-bolt, *s.* A bolt secured by a cotter or wedge instead of a thread and nut.

key-bugle, *s.*

Music: A brass wind instrument with keys, usually seven. It will traverse chromatically a compass of more than two octaves, beginning from B♮ heneath the stave up to the C above the stave. The hugle with pistons or with cylinders has a lower compass than the preceding.

key-chord, *s.* The common chord of the tonic—*e.g.*, C, E, G is the key-chord of C.

* **key-cold,** *a.* Cold as a key; lifeless, dead.

"Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

key-colour, *s.*

Paint.: A leading colour.

key-coupler, *s.*

Music: An attachment in a melodeon or parlour-organ to couple keys in octaves when desired. The coupling-levers cross each other, have their fulcrums at their rear ends, and are attached at their intersection. When the levers do not act, an additional pressure is put upon the valves.

key-fastener, *s.* An attachment to a lock to prevent the turning of the key by an outsider.

key-file, *s.* A flat file having a constant thickness, and used in filing the ward-notches in keys.

key grooving-machine, *s.*

Metal-working: A machine for slotting the centre-holes of wheels to make a groove for the key, which fastens the wheel to its shaft, so that it may not turn thereon. It is a modification of the planing-machine, which grew out of the slide-rest.

key-guard, *s.* A shield which shuts down over a lock-key to prevent its being pushed out of the lock from the outside. A slotted escutcheon on the plate shuts over a flattened portion of the key-shank to prevent its being turned by an outsider. A pawl acts as a detent for the escutcheon.

key-model, *s.* A mode of modelling vessels by shaping boards according to the horizontal lines, and laying them upon one another horizontally.

key-note, *s.*

1. *Literally:*

Music: The note which, according to the signature, forms the starting point of the scale; the tonic; the doh. [Key, *s.*, II. 4 (6).]

2. *Fig.:* That which gives a key or clue to anything; a key; a guide.

"Much of the orator's art and ability is shown, in thus striking properly at the commencement, the *key-note*, if we may so express it, of the rest of this oration."—*Blair: Works*, vol. ii., lect. 31.

key-pattern, *s.* An ornamental band or border, of Ionic origin, bearing a fancied resemblance to the wards of a key.

key-pipe, *s.* The pipe of a lock in which a key is turned.

key-screw, *s.* A lever, wrench, or spanner, for turning screws.

key-seat, *s.* The groove in a wheel and shaft to receive the key which secures them together.

Key-seat cutter: A machine for cutting grooves for keys in the centre-holes of pulleys and gear-wheels.

key-tone, *s.*

Music: The same as Key-note (q.v.).

key-valve, *s.*

Music: The pad or valve plug which closes an aperture in a wind-instrument. The valve being retracted the wind passes through, and the note is sounded. Valves are applied to the openings in the reed-board of a reed or organ, melodeon, accordeon, or concertina; on the faces of the keys of flutes, clarinets, flageolets, cornets, bugles, &c.

key-way, key-bed, *s.* A slot in the round hole of a wheel for the reception of the key, whereby the wheel is fastened to the shaft, which has a corresponding slot.

kēy, *v.t.* [Key (3), *s.*] To fasten with a key or wedge-shaped piece of wood; to secure firmly.

kēy (4), *s.* [Manx *kiare-as-feed* = twenty-four.] One of the twenty-four Commoners, or House of Keys, composing the Lower House in the Parliament or Court of Tynwald of the Isle of Man, the Upper House consisting of the Governor and his Council.

kēy (5), *s.* [Sp. *cayo.*] An islet near the coast; a range or rift of rocks lying near the surface of the water, as *Key* West, one of the Florida *keys.*

kēy'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Quayage.]

kēyed, *a.* [Eng. *key* (3); *-ed.*]

1. Furnished with a key or keys: as, a *keyed* instrument.

* **2.** Set to a key, as a tune.

keyed-bugle, *s.*

Music: A Kent bugle (q.v.).

keyed-dado, *s.*

Arch.: A dado which is secured from warping by having bars of wood grooved into it across the grain at the back.

keyed-harmonica, *s.*

Music: An instrument in which plates of glass are struck by keys.

kēy'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *key* (3), and *hole.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The aperture or perforation in a door or lock to admit the key.

"Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. *Carp.:* A hole or excavation in beams, intended to be keyed together, to admit the key.

keyhole-limpet, *s.* [Fissurella.]

keyhole-saw, *s.* A long, narrow, slender saw, used for cutting out sharp curves, as for keyholes.

kēy'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng *key; -less.*]

* **1.** Unlocked.

2. Wound without a key. (Used of a clock or watch.)

keyless-watch, *s.* A stem-winder (q.v.).

Key'-şĕr, *s.* (See the compound.)

Keyser's pill, *s.*

Phar.: A medicine, of which the active ingredient is acetate of mercury.

key-stone, *s.* [Eng. *key* (3), and *stone.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* The crowning point; the top.

"The *keystone* of a land, which still,
Though fallen, looks proudly on that hill."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* The central voussoir at the vertex of an arch. The row or course of said

KEYSTONE.

stones along the crown of an arch is the key-course.

2. *Chromo-lithography:* The stone on which a general outline of the picture is drawn or photo-lithographed. Its object is to furnish a guide for the production of the work upon the several colour-stones. Transfers from the keystones in common printing-inks, more properly called "offsets" to distinguish them from transfers from which impressions can be printed, are made upon as many stones as there are colours required. The outlines thus obtained are identical in form and size, and when, by means of the crayon or fluid litho-ink—with subsequent eteching—certain portions of each are given the power of printing, the superimposition of impressions from all upon a single sheet of paper, each being printed with its proper colour, will give the desired result in perfect register. The key-stone may be one of those used in printing, but in the higher class of work it is an outline merely, used to aid the artists in the manner described.

Keystone-State, *s.* A name for Pennsylvania.

K.G. An abbreviation for Knight of the Garter.

khair, *s.* [Hind.] (See the compound.)

khair-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Acacia Catechu, a small armed tree, with white flowers, in long axillary spikes, growing in Western India, &c.

kha'-ki, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.]

1. *Petrol. & Dyeing:* An earthy or gray clay colour, now largely used to dye the uniform of Indian soldiers and sepoys.

2. *Brahminism:* A sect of Vishnuvites, founded by Kil, a disciple of Krishna Das. They are called khaki, because they apply the ashes of cowdung to their dress and persons. (*Prof. Watt.*)

khā'-liff, *s.* [Caliph.]

khăl'-sa, *s.* [Hind. = pure, unmixed.] A governmental office for the transaction of revenue business.

¶ *Exchequer khalsa lands:* Lands the revenue of which is paid into the Indian exchequer. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

khăm'-sin, *s.* [Kamsin.]

khan (1), *s.* [Turk. & Tartar.] An Asiatic governor; a king, a prince, a chief.

khan (2), *s.* [Pers. = a house, a tent.] An inn, a caravanseray: of these there are two kinds, one for travellers and pilgrims, where lodging is provided free; the other for traders, where a small charge is made, and a toll or duty charged on goods sold therein.

khan'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *khan* (1); *-ate.*] The district or jurisdiction of a khan.

khas, khass, *a.* [Hind. & Arab. *khass* = (1) pure, unmixed, fine, excellent; (2) private.] (See etym. & compound.)

khas lands, khass revenues, *s. pl.* Revenues raised directly from the taxpayers, and not through the agency of zemindars. (*Bengal.*)

khāy'-a, *s.* [A West African word.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedrelaceæ (q.v.). The bark of *Khaya senegalensis,* a splendid tree, from 80 to 100 feet high, is a common febrifuge near the Gambia; the wood is like mahogany.

khĕ-dī've, *s.* [Turk.] The official title of the Pasha or Governor of Egypt; it implies a rank superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to that of an independent monarch. The title was revived by the Sultan and conferred upon Ismael I. on May 14, 1867.

† **khĕ-dī'-vĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *khedive; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the Khedive of Egypt.

khĕd-î'-vĭ-āte, *s.* The office or jurisdiction of the Khedive.

khĕ-lat', khĕ-lâut', khî-lâut', *s.* [Hind. & Arab. *khalat, khila.*] A dress or robe conferred as a mark of distinction. Such dresses are sometimes given by the civil authorities to those dignitaries who have been conspicuously loyal, and by the bridegroom's party at a marriage ceremony to the bride's father, mother, and sister. (*Jaffur Shurreef,* &c.)

khĕn'-na, *s.* [Arab. *alkenna.*] A Persian dye for the hair, used in Constantinople.

kheū, *s.* [A Munipoor word.]

Bot.: Melanorrhœa usitata, a fine tree, furnishing a varnish. It grows in Eastern Bengal, Burmah, &c.

khĭt-mŭt'-gar, khĭd-mŭt'-gar, *s.* [Hind.] A waiter at table; an under-butler.

khod-jas, *s. pl.* [Pers. *khavadje* = a singer or reader.]

In Turkey: Professors or teachers who instruct the softas, or law and theological students, in the medresses, or secondary schools, attached to the mosques. When a softa passes a successful examination, which entitles him to the title of Khodja, he generally devotes himself for some years to teaching. After this he stands a second examination, and, if he pass it, obtains the title of Ulema or Doctor in Theology.

khônds, *s. pl.* [Native name.]

Geog., &c.: An Indian aboriginal tribe living in the jungles and hills skirting Orissa on the west. [Infanticide, Sacrifice.]

khôot'-bah, khût'-bah, *s.* [Arab. *khutbat, khatbah.*]

Muham.: An oration delivered every Friday after the forenoon service in the principal Muhammadan mosques, in which the speaker praises God, blesses Muhammad, and prays for the sultan or king. In former times it was generally pronounced by the reiguing khalif or the heir apparent, but that custom has fallen into disuse. (*Catafago.*)

khŭr, *s.* [Dziggetai.]

khŭs, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.]

Bot.: Anatherum (*Andropogon*) *muricatum,* an Indian grass, the fragrant roots of which are used for making "tatties," covers for palanquin-tops, and in the Deccan for thatching bungalows.

khus-khus, *s.* A fragrant attar obtained from the khus (q.v.).

Khus-khus tat: A mat or basket-like network made of the khus, used in dry weather in cooling an Indian bungalow. There blows in Central India in April, May, and part of June an intensely hot dry wind. When it sets in, Anglo-Indians take out the window-frames and open their doors, closing the gaps thus made with khus-khus tats. A native with a shovel, from time to time, takes up water from a pail and throws it at the khus-khus tat, most of the interstices of which are now closed with drops of water. As the thirsty wind enters the house through the drops, it takes up so much moisture as to become cool and agreeable. When at the approach of the rainy season, about the middle of June, the atmosphere becomes saturated with moisture, it no longer evaporates the drops, and the khus-khus tats are taken down.

kī-a-bŏc'-ca, kȳ-a-boô'-ca, *s.* [Native word.] [Amboyna-wood.]

kî'-ăng, *s.* [Dziggetai.]

kĭb'-ble, kĭb'-bal, *s.* [Corn. *kibel.*]

Mining: A strong iron kettle with a bail, made of ¼-inch sheet-iron, riveted, and used as a bucket in raising ore from a mine.

kibble-chain, *s.* The chain by which the kibble is drawn up from a mine.

kibble-filler, *s.*

Mining: The man who fills the kibble and sends the ore up to the surface.

kĭb'-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cut, to bruise.

kĭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kibbl(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which kibbles or cuts: specif., a machine for cutting beans and peas for cattle.

kĭb'-blĭng, *s.* [Kiblino.]

kĭb-dĕl'-ŏ-phāne, *s.* [Gr. κίβδηλος (*kibdēlos*) = false, deceptive, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear. Named by Kobell.]

Min.: A variety of ilmenite (q.v.), from Gastein, Salzburg; said to contain as much as 59 per cent. of oxide of titanium. Regarded by Kobell and named by him as a distinct species.

kībe, * kybe, *s.* [Wel. *cibwst* = a chilblain, a kibe.] A chap; a crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain.

"Devices quaint and frolics ever new
Tread on each other's *kibes.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 67.

kībed, * kybede, *a.* [Eng. *kib(e); -ed.*] Affected with kibes; chapped; cracked with cold.

"Scabs, chilblains, and *kib'd* heels."
Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid, ii. 1.

kĭb'-ĭt-ka, *s.* [Russ.]

1. A Russian vehicle. The kibitka is of various sizes, and may be either completely covered, entirely open, or provided with a hood behind. It is wheeled, but in snowy weather is mounted on a single pair of long

KIBITKA

runners, and, to prevent upsetting, is provided with a guard-frame, which, starting from the body of the sleigh in front, spreads out some twelve or eighteen inches from the sides at the rear. As soon as the kibitka tips, this framework touches the ground, and must break before the vehicle can capsize.

2. A tent used by the nomad tribes of the Kirghiz Tartars. It consists of twelve stakes set up in a circle twelve feet in diameter, and covered with a thick cloth made of sheep's wool.

kĭb'-lah, *s.* [Keblah.]

kĭb'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Parts of a small fish used by fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland as bait.

*** kīb'-ȳ, * kȳb'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *kib(e); -y.*] Affected with kibes or chilblains; kibed.

"He halteth often that hath a *kyby* hele."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell, 502.

*** kichel,** *s.* [A.S. *cicel* = a morsel.] A little cake.

kĭck, * kik-en, * kicke, *v.t. & i.* [Wel. *cicio;* cogn. with Gael. *ceig* = to kick; *ceigeadh* = the act of kicking.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike with the foot.

"If he were not *kick'd* to the church o' th' wedding day."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour,* i.

2. To strike in recoil: as, The gun *kicked* him.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike out with the feet; to thrust or throw out the feet.

"And smot, and bit, and *kickt*, and scracht, and rent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 6.

2. To strike the shoulder in recoiling: as, The gun *kicks*.

3. To manifest contempt or scorn; to mock.

"Our spoils he *kicked* at;
And look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' the world."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

4. To resist; to manifest opposition; to contend.

"It is hard for thee to *kick* against the pricks."—*Acts* ix. 5.

¶ 1. *To kick off:*

Football: To give the ball the first kick in the game.

2. *To kick the beam:* To fly up and strike the beam, as the lighter scale of a balance: hence, to be found wanting.

3. *To kick the bucket:* To die. (*Slang.*)

4. *To kick up a row:* To make a disturbance.

kick, *s.* [KICK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of kicking; a blow with the foot.

"Gave him two or three lusty *kicks* on the seat of honour."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

† 2. One who kicks; a kicker.

3. The right or turn of kicking the ball in football.

4. The recoil of a gun when fired.

5. The projection on the tang of a pocket knife, to prevent the blade striking the spring when closed.

* 6. The fashion.

7. A sixpence. (*Slang.*)

II. *Brickmaking:* The piece of wood fastened to the upper side of a stock-board to make a depression in the lower face of the brick as moulded.

¶ *A kick off:* The first kick in the game of football.

* **kick'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *kick*; *-able.*] Capable of or deserving to be kicked. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xii.)

* **kick-ee'**, *s.* [Eng. *kick*; *-ee.*] One who is kicked.

kick'-er, *s.* [Eng. *kick*; *-er.*] One who or that which kicks.

"He would not want *kickers* enow then."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour*, i.

* **kick'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *kick*; *-ish.*] Inclined to kick. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Is Majestas Imperil grown so *kickish*?"—*Nat. Ward: Simple Cobler*, p. 54.

kick'-shaws, * **kick-shose**, * **kic-shoes**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *quelque chose* = something, from Lat. *qualis* = of what kind, and *causa* = a cause, a thing.]

1. Something fantastical; something that has no particular name.

"Any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*, tell William cook."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

2. Light, unsubstantial dishes in cooking.

"Look to your roast and baked meats handsomely, and what new *kickshaws* and delicate made things."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother*, iii. 1.

* **kick'-shoe**, *s.* [Eng. *kick*, and *shoe.*] A dancer, a caperer, a buffoon.

* **kick'-sy-wick-sey**, *s.* & *a.* [A word of no etymology.]

A. *As subst.:* Used as a ludicrous term of endearment for a wife.

"He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksey* here at home."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Fantastic, restless.

¶ Brewer considers the word to have been from *kicksy-winsy* = a horse that kicks and winces in impatience.

kick'-up, *s.* [Eng. *kick*, and *up.*]

1. A row, a disturbance, a bother.

2. The water-thrush, from its habit of jerking its tail like the wagtail. (*Jamaica.*)

kick'-y-wick-y, *s.* [KICKSYWICKSY.]

kid (1), * **kyd**, *s.* & *a.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid*, *kidling*; Icel. *kidh*, *kidhlingr*; O. H. Ger. *kizzi*; M. H. Ger. & Ger. *kitze.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The young of the goat.

"And where of late the *kids* had cropp'd the grass,
The monsters of the deep now take their place."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses i.

2. Leather made of the skin of a kid, or of other animals in imitation of it.

3. (*Pl.*): Gloves made of kid leather.

II. *Fig.:* A young child; an infant. (*Slang.*)

"A fig for being drowned if the *kid* is drowned."—*Reade: It's Never Too Late To Mend*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adj.:* Made of leather from the skin of the kid, or of leather made to imitate it: as, *kid* gloves.

* **kid-fox**, *s.* A young fox.

"We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3.

* **kid** (2), *s.* [Wel. *cidys* = faggots.] A faggot; a bundle of heath or furze; specif., a bundle of bushes or sticks planted on a beach to stop shingle or gather sand, to act as a groyne.

kid (3), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *kit* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A small wooden tub or vessel, in which sailors receive their food. (*J. F. Cooper: Miles Wallingford*, ch. iii.)

kid (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [KID (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring forth; to bear, as a goat.

2. To impose upon, to deceive. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To bear young, as a goat.

2. To cheat, to deceive. (*Slang.*)

kid (2), *v.t.* [KID (2), *s.*] To form into a bundle, as faggots.

kid (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *cúdh*, pa. par. of *cunnan* = to know.] To make known; to show, to discover, to disclose.

* **kid**, * **kidde**, *pa. par.* [KID (3), *v.*]

kid'-ang, *s.* [Javanese (?).]

Zool.: The same as MUNTJAC (q.v.).

* **kid'-der**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *kid* (2), v.] An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.

kid'-der-min-ster, *s.* [See def.] A carpet so called from being made somewhat extensively at the town of that name in England. The carpet is also known as Scotch for a similar reason. Another of its names, ingrain, signifies that it is made of wool or worsted dyed in the grain; that is, before manufacture. Its names two-ply or three-ply indicate the number of webs which go to the making of the fabric. It is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped woof; the two are interwoven at intervals to produce the figure, one part being above and the other below. When different colours are used, the pattern will be the same on both sides, but the colours reversed.

kid'-dle, *s.* [Arm. *kidel* = a net at the mouth of a stream.] A weir or fish-trap formed of wicker or basketwork.

kid'-daw, *s.* [Corn. *kiddaw.*] The common Guillemot, *Uria troile.* [GUILLEMOT.]

kid'-dy, *s.* [Eng., a dimin. of *Kid* (1), s.] A little kid.

kiddy-pie, *s.* A pie made of goats' or sheeps' flesh.

* **kid'-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *kid* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young kid.

"Mountaines, where the wanton *kidling* dallyes."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

kid'-nap, *v.t.* [Eng. *kid* (1), s. = a kid, a child; *nap*, from Dan. *nappe*; Sw. *nappa* = to catch, to snatch.] To steal and carry off by force, as a child or other human being; to seize and forcibly take away, as from one country to another, or into slavery; to abduct.

"He had been long a wanderer and an exile, in constant peril of being *kidnapped*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

kid'-nap-per, *s.* [Eng. *kidnap*; *-er.*] One who kidnaps; a man-stealer.

"Then said the giant, Thou practisest the craft of a *kidnapper*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

kid'-nap-ping, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [KIDNAP.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of forcibly abducting or stealing human beings; man-stealing, child-stealing.

"The other offence, *kidnapping*, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. So likewise in the civil law, plagium, was punished with death. With us it was punished with fine, imprisonment, and pillory. The offence of child-stealing is now, however, provided for by the statute 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 56, which makes it a felony, for which penal servitude for seven years may be imposed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 15.

kid'-ney, * **kid-neer**, * **kid-nere**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *kidneer*, or *kidnere*, where *kid* = belly, womb, from Icel. *kvidhr*, Sw. *qved*, A.S. *cwidh*, Goth. *kwithus*, and *neer*, or *nere* = a kidney; Icel. *nýra*; Dan. *nyre*; Sw. *njure*; Dut. *nier*; Ger. *niere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) Anything resembling a kidney in shape or appearance: as, a *kidney* potato.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Sort, kind, fashion.

"Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.

* (2) A waiter.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The secreting organs of the urine, two in number, situated in the lumbar region on each side of the spine, which they approach on their upper extremities. The kidney is from four to five inches long, about two and a half broad, somewhat more than one in thickness, and from three to five ounces in weight. Covered by a layer of fat, they rest on the diaphragm, the right, on account of the liver, being somewhat lower than the left. The anterior surfaces are convex, the posterior flat. Above the superior extremity is the supra-renal capsule. The concave border turns outwards to the abdomen, and the convex inwards to the spine, and is excavated by the *hilus renalis*, a fissure containing the bloodvessels, nerves, and pelvis of the kidney. It is dense and fragile in structure, and invested by a capsular membrane which is easily torn from its surface. When divided longitudinally it contains two structures, an external and vascular, the cortical, and an internal and tubular, the medullary substance. The cones or pyramids of the tubular portions are formed by the *tubuli uriniferi*, and in the cortical substance are found the *corpora Malpighiana*, a mass of minute, red, globular bodies. The ureter is the excretory duct of the kidney. In the interior of the kidney are three cavities, forming together the infundibula. The embryonic and fœtal kidney is composed of lobules.

2. *Pathol.:* Many diseases may affect the kidneys, as inflammation, cancer, dropsy, gout, tubercle, amyloid or other degeneration, the presence of entozoa, hydatids, &c.

kidney-bean, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Phaseolus. The common kidney-bean is *Phaseolus vulgaris*; the scarlet kidney-bean, the scarlet running kidney-bean, or scarlet runner, is *Phaseolus multiflorus*; its roots are narcotic, as are those of the royal kidney-bean, *P. radiatus*; and the underground kidney-bean is *Arachis hypogœa.*

Kidney-bean-tree:

Bot.: *Wistaria frutescens*, a papilionaceous plant of the suborder Viereæ. It is a climbing shrub with elegant racemes of lilac flowers.

kidney-cotton, *s.* A South American cotton, the *gossypium religiosum*, long stapled, and with black seeds massed in kidney shape, eight or ten together.

kidney-form, **kidney-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape of a kidney; crescent-shaped, with the extremities rounded into lobes.

Kidney-shaped leaf:

Bot.: A reniform leaf; a leaf of the shape described above.

kidney-link, *s.*

Harness: A coupling for the harness below the collar.

* **kidney-lipt**, *a.* Hare-lipped.

kidney-potato, *s.* A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape.

kidney-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Anthyllis (q.v.).

kĭd'-neў-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *kidney*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Umbilicus pendulinus*, a plant of the family Crassulaceæ, or Houseleeks, (2) *Saxifraga stellaris.*

kĭd'-nĭp-pĕrs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *kid* (2), and *nippers.*]

Gun-found.: Nippers used in gun-moulding for bringing the hoops taut around the mould.

kiē'-kiē, *s.* [Maori.]

Bot.: The native name of *Freycinetia Banksii*, one of the Pandauaceæ eaten in New Zealand.

kiēl-meў'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Named after C. F. D. Kielmeyer, a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Ternstromiaceæ. It consists of resinous Brazilian shrubs or small trees. The leaves of *Kielmeyera speciosa*, which contain much mucilage, are used in Brazil for fomentations.

kiĕr, *s.* [Keir.]

kiē-sęl'-gûhr, *s.* [G.] Same as infusorial silica.

kiēș'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by Richardt in 1861, after Mr. Kieser, President of the Jena Academy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of magnesia, with the formula $MgOSO_3 + HO$. Crystallization orthorhombic; occurs also massive. Colour, white to yellowish; soluble in water. Found in the salt mines of Stassfurth, Prussia.

kiēve, *s.* [Keeve.]

kĭf'-fĕ-kĭll, kĕf'-fĕ-kĭll, *s.* [Pers. *keff* = foam, scum, and *gil* = clay.] A species of clay; meerschaum.

*** kike,** *v.t.* [Kick, *v.*]

kĭ'-kĕ-kŭn-ĕ-mą-lō', *s.* [An American Indian word.] A most beautiful varnish, like copal, but whiter and more transparent. It is brought from America. (*Ogilvie.*)

kĭl, *s.* [Celt., from Lat. *cella* = a cell.] A common element in Celtic place-names, and signifying church, cell, or burying-place: as, *Kil*kenny, Columb*kil*, &c.

kĭl-brĭck'-ęn-īte, *s.* [Named by Apjohn after its locality Kibricken, Co. Clare, Ireland.]

Min.: The same as Geocronite (q.v.).

kĭl'-dĕr-kĭn, kĭn'-dĕr-kĭn, * kўl'-dĕr-kĭn, *s.* [A corrupt. of Dut. *kindeken*, lit. = little child, from *kind* = a child, and dimin. suff. *-ken* (= Eng. *-kin*, Ger. *-chen.*] A liquid measure containing the eighth part of a hogshead, or eighteen gallous.

"Make in the *kilderkin* a great hung-hole of purpose."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 46.

kĭl'-ĕrg, *s.* [Gr. χίλιοι (*chilioi*) = 1,000, and Eng. *erg* (q.v.).]

Physics: A thousand ergs.

"The gramme-centimetre is rather less than the *kilerg*, being about 980 ergs."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep. for* 1873, p. 244.

Kil-kĕn'-nў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A county and city of the same name in the province of Leinster, Ireland.

Kilkenny-coal, *s.* Anthracite (q.v.)

kĭll, *s.* [Kiln.]

kĭll, * kille, * kill-en, * cull-en, * kull-en, * kylle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *kolla* = to hit on the head, from *kollr* = the top, the head; cogn. with Norw. *kylla* = to poll, from *koll* = the head; Dut. *kollen* = to knock down; *kol* = a knock on the head. (*Skeat.*) By others regarded as a variant of *quell* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive of life, to put to death, to slay. (Said of an agent.)

"Princes were privileged to kill,
And numbers sanctified the crime."
Porteus: Death, 654.

2. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable; to destroy the life of. (Said of a cause or instrument.)

"The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them."—*Bacon.*

3. To deprive of vitality or active qualities; to deaden, to quell, to still.

"The great rage is *killed* in him."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

4. To pass, as time which hangs heavy on one.

"Their only labour was to *kill* the time."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 72.

B. *Intrans.:* To cause death.

¶ *To kill two birds with one stone:* To produce two effects by one cause.

"Thus he *killed two birds with one stone*: pleased the Emperor by giving him the resemblance of his ancestor, and gave him such a resemblance as was not scandalous in that age."—*Dryden: Virgil.* (Dedic.)

¶ To *kill* is the general and indefinite term, signifying simply to take away life; to *murder* is to *kill* with open violence and injustice; to *assassinate* is to *murder* by surprise, or by means of lying in wait; to *slay* is to *kill* in battle: to *kill* is applicable to men, animals, and also vegetables; to *murder* and *assassinate* to men only; to *slay* mostly to men, but sometimes to animals; to *slaughter* only to animals in the proper sense, but it may be applied to men in the improper sense, when they are *killed* like brutes, either as to the number or to the manner of *killing* them. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** kill-courtesy,** *s.* A rude fellow.

"Pretty soul! she durst not lie
Near this lack-love, *kill-courtesy.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

*** kill-cow,** *s.* A butcher.

*** kill-time,** *s.* A pastime.

kĭll, *s.* [Kill, *v.*] The act of killing.

"Keeping possession, had won well when he finished the spin with a good *kill.*"—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

kĭll'-ą-dar, *s.* [Hind.] The governor of a fort. (*Indian.*)

kĭl'-laș, *s.* [Corn.]

Mining; The clay-slate in which the ores of copper and tin are found in Cornwall. It is a coarse argillaceous schist, penetrated by granite veins, which at the point of junction convert it into hornblende schist.

kĭll'-deē, kĭll'-deĕr, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: *Ægialites* (*Oxyechus*) *vociferus*, a bird akin to the plover. It is of a bright brown colour above, each feather tipped with brownish-red. There is a black ring round the neck. It is a native of this country.

kĭll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kill*; *-er.*] One who kills or deprives of life; espec., a slaughterman.

"He did sacrifice to it, as to a god, and called it Tychon, as one would say, happy *killer.*"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 251.

killer-whale, *s.*

Zool.: *Orca gladiator*, one of the Delphinidæ (Dolphins). It is from eighteen to thirty feet long, glossy black above, and white below, with a white patch above the eye, and sometimes a grayish saddle mark on the back. The mouth has eleven or twelve powerful, conical, slightly recurved teeth in each jaw. Its fierceness and voracity constitute it the terror of the ocean. Eschricht took thirteen porpoises from the stomach of one, and found that it had choked itself in swallowing a fourteenth. Not merely seals and walruses, but even huge sperm Greenland whales dread its attacks. They hunt in small packs, and are particularly abundant near some of the Pacific sealing grounds; they also try to devour the whales struck by harpoons. (*Dr. Murie*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

*** kĭll'-ĕsse, * cul-lis, * cou-lisse,** *s.* [Fr. *coulisse* = a groove, a channel.]

Architecture:

1. A groove, a channel, a gutter.

2. A dormer-window.

† kĭll'-hĕrb, *s.* [Eng. *kill*, and *herb.*]

Bot.: The same as Broomrape (q.v.).

kĭll'-ĭ-grew (ew as **ô),** *s.* [Corn.] A Cornish local name for the Chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus.*

kĭll'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Kill, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Depriving of life.

2. Irresistible, overpowering, fascinating, or bewitching; so as to compel admiration and notice.

"Those eyes were made so *killing.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 64.

3. Too hot or strong to last; exceedingly great; exhaustiug: as, a *killing* pace.

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of life or animation.

"There must be an actual *killing* to constitute murder."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

kĭll'-ĭng-lĭ', *adv.* [Eng. *killing*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a killing manuer, so as to kill.

"With many wounds in unexpected place,
Which yet not kill, but *killingly* perplex."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. *Fig.:* In a fascinating or irresistible manner: as, To look at one *killingly.*

kĭl'-lī'-nīte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after its locality, Killiney Bay, Dubliu; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated silicate of alumina, potash, and protoxide of iron. Occurs iu a granitic rock, in banded crystals with the cleavage of spodumene (q.v.), and doubtless derived from that mineral.

*** kĭll'-jŏў,** *s.* [Eng. *kill*, aud *joy.*] One who or that which causes pain or grief.

kĭll'-ŏck, *s.* A small anchor, or any weight (as a stone) used in anchoring. (*U. S.*)

kĭl'-lō-gīē, *s.* [Kiln.] A furnace of a kiln.

"Na, na, the muckle chumlay in the auld place reeked like a *killogie* in his time."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. vi.

kĭl'-lōw, *s.* [A corrupt. of *colly*, or *collow* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

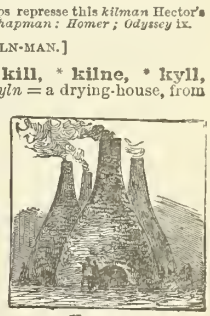
"An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow*, by which name, in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called."—*Woodward.*

*** kĭl'-maṇ,** *a.* [Eng. *kill* and *man.*] Mankilling.

"Cannot all these helps represse this *kilman* Hector's fright?" *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* ix.

*** kĭl'-măn,** *s.* [Kiln-man.]

kĭln (*n* silent), *** kill, * kilne, * kyll, * kylne,** *s.* [A.S. *cyln* = a drying-house, from Lat. *culina* = a kitchen; Icel. *kylna*; Sw. *kölna*; Wel. *cylyn, cyln.*] A furnace for calcining; as plaster of Paris or carbonate of lime in its shapes of marble, chalk, or limestoue [Limekiln]; for baking articles of clay in the biscuit condition, as a biscuit-kiln [Glaze-kiln]; for drying malt, hops, lumber, grain, fruit, starch, biscuit, &c.; for vitrifyiug articles of clay, such as pottery, porcelain, bricks. [Porcelain, Brick.]



Kilns.

"A smouldering, dull, perpetual flame,
As in a *kiln* burns in my veins."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

kiln-dried, *pa. par.* & *a.* Dried in a kiln.

kiln-dry, *v.t.* To dry in a kiln.

"The best way is to *kiln-dry* them."—*Mortimer.*

kiln-hole, *s.* The mouth or chimney of a kiln.

"Creep into the *kilnhole*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

kiln-man, kil-man, *s.* A brickmaker.

kĭl'-ō-dўne, *s.* [Gr. χίλιοι (*chilioi*) = 1,000, and Eng. *dyne* (q.v.).]

Weights & Measures: A thousaud dynes.

kĭl'-ō-grămme, kĭl'-ō-grăm, *s.* [In Ger. *kilogramm*, from Fr. *kilogramme*, from *kilo-*, in Fr. compos. = a thousand times, and *gramme* = a gramme.]

Weights and Measures: A French measure of weight = 1,000 grammes. A kilogramme as a measure of mass = 15,432·34874 grains, of which the new standard pound contains 7,000. A kilogramme weighs $9·81 \times 10^5$ dynes nearly. In measuring pressure, a kilogramme per square metre = 98·1 dynes per square centimetre nearly; a kilogramme per square decimetre = $9·81 \times 10^3$ dynes per square centimetre nearly; a kilogramme per square centimetre = $9·81 \times 10^5$ dynes per square centimetre nearly; a kilogramme per square millimetre = $9·81 \times 10^7$ dynes per square centimetre nearly. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, London, 1875.)

kĭl'-ō-grăm'-mĕ-tre (tre as **tĕr),** *s.* [Fr., from *kilo-* = a thousand; *gramme* = a gramme, and *mètre.*] In measuring work, a kilogrammetre = $9·81 \times 10^7$ ergs nearly. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, London, 1875.)

kĭ-lŏl'-ĭ-tre (tre as tẽr), *s.* [In Ger. *kiloliter*, from Fr. *kilolitre*, from *kilo-* = a thousand, and *litre*.]

Weights & Measures: A French measure of capacity for fluids, 1,000 litres.

kĭ-lŏm'-ĕ-tre (tre as tẽr), *s.* [In Ger. *kilometer*, from Fr. *kilomètre*, from *kilo-* = a thousand, and *mètre*.]

Weights & Measures: A French measure of length or distance, 1,000 metres. It is 1093·63 yards, about five-eighths of a mile.

***kĭl'-ō-stēre,** *s.* [Pref. *kilo-*, and Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = a solid.]

Weights & Measures: An old French solid measure, containing 1,000 cubic metres = 35316·6 English cubic feet.

kĭlt, *s.* [Kilt, *v.*] A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the waist to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, and considered as their national dress.

kĭlt, *v.t.* [Dan. *kilte;* Sw. dial. *kilta.*] To tuck up, to truss up.

"The wives maun *kilt* their coats, and wade into the surf to tak the fish ashore."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

kĭlt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *kilt; -ed.*] Wearing or dressed in a kilt; plaited by kilting.

kĭlt'-ĭng, *s.* [Kilt, *v.*] A term employed in dressmaking to denote an arrangement of flat single plaits, or pleats, placed closely side by side, so that the double edge of the plait on the upper side shall lie half over the preceding one on the inside, each showing about one inch, and hiding one inch.

***kĭm,** *a.* [Wel. *cam.*] Crooked.

kim-kam, *adv.* Crookedly, awry, wrong.

"I heard my father say that everything then was turned upside down, and that in his remembrance all went *kim-kam.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 373.

Kĭm, *s.* [An abbreviation of Kimmeridge (q.v.).] (See etym.)

kim-coal, *s.* [Kimmeridge-clay.]

kĭm'-bō, ***kĭm'-bōw,** *a.* [Wel. *cam* = crooked, and Eng. *bow.*] Crooked, bent, arched, curved.

"The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd."
Dryden: Virgil; Eclog. iii. 67.

¶ *To set* or *place the arms akimbo:* To set the hands on the hips with the elbows projecting outwards.

"He observed them edging towarde one another to whisper, so that John was forced to sit with his arms *akimbo*, to keep them asunder."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

* **kĭm'-bō,** * **kĕm'-bō,** *v.t.* [Kimbo, *a.*] To place akimbo; to crook.

"He *kemboed* his arms."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 288.

kĭm-ĭ-tō-tăn'-ta-līte, *s.* [Named by Nordenskiöld. A supposed tantalite from Kimito, Finland.]

Min.: The same as Ixiolite (q.v.).

kĭm'-mẽr, *s.* [Cummer.] A female; a neighbouring female acquaintance among the peasantry; a gossip.

"'But we'll help him to his ain, *kimmers*,' cried others; 'and before Glossan sall keep the place of Ellangowan, we'll howk him out o't wi' our nails.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. lv.

Kĭm'-mẽr-ĭdge, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Geog.: A place in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

Kimmeridge-clay, *s.*

Geol.: A thick bed of Upper Oolitic clay or bituminous shale, occurring in Kimmeridge, in the Isle of Dorset, Wiltshire, &c. It sometimes forms an impure coal several hundred feet thick. In parts of Wiltshire it resembles peat, and may have been derived in part from the decomposition of vegetables; but, as its chief fossils are ammonites, oysters, and other marine shells, the remains of vegetables being but few, it may be of animal origin. It underlies the Portland Sand. (*Lyell.*)

kĭm'-nĕl, *s.* [Kemelin.] A tub.

kĭn (1), * **kun,** * **kyn,** * **kynne,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cynn;* cogn. with O. Sax. *kunni;* Icel. *kyn* = kin, kindred; *kynni* = acquaintance; Dut. *kinne* = sex; Goth. *kuni* = kin, race, tribe; Lat. *genus* = a race; Gr. γένος (*genos*) = race, offspring; Eng. *kind, kindred*, and *king.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Relationship, consanguinity, affinity, kindred, common descent.

"You are of *kin*, and so a friend to their persons."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

2. The same generic class; things related.

"Being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate salts."—*Boyle.*

3. A relation, a connection.

"He is some *kin* to thee."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

4. Relations or connections collectively; kindred; persons related or connected.

"They 'gan to reckon *kin* and rent,
And frowning brow on brow was bent."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 15.

B. *As adj.:* Of the same family, nature, or kind; akin.

"Those that are *kin* to the king."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 2.

kĭn (2), *s.* [Chin.]

Music: A Chinese musical instrument, with five strings, somewhat resembling a violin. It has a sounding-board and five silken strings of different sizes.

-kĭn, *suff.* [Cf. Ger. *-chen.*] A diminutival suffix; as manikin = a little man; lambkin = a little lamb.

kĭ'-na-kĭ-na, *s.* [Quinine.]

kĭn'-āte, *s.* [Quinate.]

* **kĭn-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *kin* (I), and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q.v.).]

Old Law: Compensation for the murder of a kinsman.

kĭn'-cŏb, kĭn'-côub, *s.* [Hind. *kimkhwab.*]

Fabric: An Indian textile fabric of muslin, gauze, or silk, woven in various ways, and sometimes embroidered with gold or silver. It is used for both male and female dress.

kĭnd, * **kinde,** * **kunde,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *cynde, gecynde* = natural, native, inborn; *cynd, gecynd* = nature.]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. Characteristic of or peculiar to a genus or species; natural, native.

"It becometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste."—*P. Holland.*

2. Having feelings or a disposition befitting a common nature; disposed to do good to others; willing to accede to the requests of others, and ready to assist them in distress or want; sympathetic, benevolent, benignant, gracious, tender, humane, friendly, affectionate.

"Be as thy presence is, gracious and *kind*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 10.

3. Proceeding from or characterized by kindness or tenderness of heart; benevolent, gracious; as a *kind* act, a *kind* word.

* 4. Suitable for or befitting the nature of.

"Gabriel Plats takes care to distinguish what hay is *kindest* for sheep."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 357.

* 5. Keeping to nature; natural.

"A *kind* overflow of kindness."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

* 6. Not degenerate; not corrupt.

"What mightst thou do,
Were all thy children *kind* and natural."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Nature; natural propensity or inclination.

"As steel is hardest in his *kinde*
Above all other, that men finde
Of metalles." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

* 2. Race, genus, generic class.

"As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summond."
Milton: P. L., vi. 75.

* 3. Relations, connections, people of the same race.

"At the last thei chaced out the Bretons so clene,
Away vnto Wales ther *kynd* is I wene."
Robert de Brunne, p. 7.

4. Sort, variety, nature, description, style, character.

"Yt geathereth of all *kyndes* of fyseshes."—*Matt.* xiii. (1551.)

5. Manner, way, fashion, sort.

"Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

¶ *In kind:* In produce or commodities, as opposed to money.

"He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

¶ *Kind* and *species* are both employed in their proper sense; *sort* has been diverted from its original meaning by colloquial use: *kind* is properly employed for animate objects, particularly for mankind, and improperly for moral objects; *species* is a term used by philosophers, classing things according to their external or internal properties. *Sort* may be used for either *kind* or *species;* it does not necessarily imply any affinity, or common property in the objects, but simple assemblage, produced as it were by *sors*, chance.

kind-spoken, *a.* Spoken or said in a kind manner: as, a *kind-spoken* word.

kind-tempered, *a.* Mild, gentle.

"To the *kind-tempered* change of night and day,
And of the seasons ever stealing round,
Minutely faithful." *Thomson: Summer*, 89.

* **kīnd,** * **kȳnd,** *v.t.* [Kind, *a.*] To beget.

"She yet forgets, that she of men was *kynded*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 40.

kĭnd'-ẽr-gart-ẹn, *s.* [Ger. = the children's garden.]

Education: A system of education, for infants and young children, devised by Frederick Fröbel (1782–1852), by whom, in conjunction with M. Ronge, it was first carried out at Hamburg, in 1849. In 1851 Madame Ronge established a kindergarten at Hampstead. In 1858, Ronge published a work on the subject. Knowledge is imparted in an attractive form, chiefly by simple object-lessons, by toys, games, singing, and work—plaiting, weaving, folding, and cutting-out paper. Corporal punishment is excluded. The chief merit of Fröbel's method appears to lie in the fact that he makes education a real drawing-out, not a mere impartiug of instruction, which he considers as a means, not an end; his object is the unfolding of the child's whole nature with a view to free self-development and action. The Kindergarten system has been widely established in the United States, and in several cities it forms a part of the common school system. It has also been widely introduced in Great Britain.

"The exercises . . . can be seen by any visitor to a *kindergarten*."—*E. Shirreff: The Kindergarten* (1880), p. 9.

kĭnd'-heart-ĕd (ea as a), *a.* [Eng. *kind*, and *hearted.*] Distinguished or characterized by kindness of heart; tender-hearted, kind.

"He was as honest and *kindhearted* a gentleman as any in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

kĭnd'-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as a), *s.* [Eng. *kindhearted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being kindhearted; kindness of heart.

kĭn'-dle (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *kyndill* = a candle, a torch.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To set on fire; to set fire to; to light.

"When they had *kindled* a fyre in the middes of the palys."—*Luke* xxii. (1551.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To inflame, as the passions; to excite to action; to stir up; to provoke; to fire; to animate; to heat.

"He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as one of his enemies."—*Job* xix. 11.

*2. To incite, to encourage.

"Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To take fire; to be set on fire; to flame.

"When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee."—*Isaiah* xliii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To be inflamed; to become excited or stirred up to action; to be roused; to grow warm.

"My pity *kindles* at his woe."
Couper: Olney Hymns, xii.

* **kindle-coal,** * **kindle-fire,** *s.* A promoter or stirrer-up of strife; a firebrand.

"In these wars amongst saints Satan is the great *kindle-coal*."—*Gurnall.*

* **kindle-fire,** *s.* [Kindle-coal.]

* **kĭn'-dle** (2), * **kind-len,** * **kun-dle,** * **kynd-lyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Kindle, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bring forth; to bear.

"The cony that you see dwell where she is *kindled*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To bring forth or bear young.

¶ Used specifically of hares and rabbits in both cases.

* **kĭn-dle,** * **kin-del,** * **kyn-dle,** *s.* [Eng. *kind;* dimin. suff. *-le, -el.*] A generation, a brood.

"*Kyndlis* of edderis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iii. 7.

kĭn'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kindl(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which kindles, inflames, or excites; an inflamer, an exciter.

"Now is the time that rakes their revels keep;
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep."
Gay: Trivia, iii.

2. *Domestic:* An attachment to a stove, by which a body of easily lit material is brought against the fuel in the stove to kindle it.

***kīnd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *kind; -less.*] Without regard for ties of kindred; without fellow or parallel; unnatural.

"Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 4.

kīnd'-lĭ-ĕr, *comp. of a.* [KINDLY.]

kīnd'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *kindly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being kindly; kindly disposition or inclination; affection, benevolence.

"One who, though of drooping mien, had yet
From nature's *kindliness* received a frame
Robust."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

kīnd'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KINDLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Inflaming; becoming inflamed or excited; becoming heated; heated.

"And surely he that spake with *kindling* brow,
Was a true patriot."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of setting on fire; the act of causing to burn; the act of inflaming, heating, or exciting.

2. Materials for burning, or for commencing a fire.

"A basket of *kindlings* in his hand."—*Miss Cummins: Lamplighter,* p. 56.

kindling-coal, *s.* A piece of coal used for lighting a fire.

***kind-ling, *kynd-lyng,** *s.* [Eng. *kindle* (2), *v.*] A brood, a generation.

"*Kyndlyngis* of eddris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iii. 7. (*Purvey.*)

kīnd'-lў, *kynde-li, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *kind; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. According to kind or nature; natural.

"That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the *kindly* fruits of the earth, so as in due time we may enjoy them."—*Common Prayer: Litany.*

2. Kind, sympathetic, tender-hearted, affectionate, benevolent, humane.

"And surely never did there live on earth,
A man of *kindlier* nature."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. Favorable, prosperous, auspicious, refreshing.

"The like endeavours to renew,
Should e'er a *kindlier* time ensue."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. By nature; naturally; of nature.

"Deceit, weping, spinning, God hath yeven
To women *kindly.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 5,986.

2. In a kind manner; with kindness or good-will; with a disposition to do good, or to make others happy.

"Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love."—*Romans* xii. 10.

3. Happily, fortunately, favorably.

"He took it, and it wrought *kindly* with him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

kindly-tenant, *s.*

Scots Law: [RENTALLER].

kīnd'-nĕss, *kynde-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *kind; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being kind; a kind, tender, humane, or affectionate disposition; a disposition and willingness to make others happy by gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants, or helping in their distress; benevolence, good-will, tenderness, beneficence, affection.

"If there be *kindness,* meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men."—*Ecclus.* xxxvi. 23.

2. That which is kind; an act of good-will or benevolence; conduct or actions contributing to the happiness of others in any way.

"But that *kindness* availed nothing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxii.

¶ For the difference between *kindness* and *benefit,* see BENEFIT; for that between *kindness* and *benevolence,* see BENEVOLENCE.

kĭn'-drĕd, * kin-red, * kin-rede, * cunrede, * kyn-rede, * kyn-dred, *s. & a.* [A.S. *cyn* = kin (q.v.); suff. *-rǽden* = state, condition: as in *hatred.* The *d* is excrescent, as in thunder, gander, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Relationship by blood or marriage; consanguinity, kin, affinity.

"Disclaiming here the *kindred* of the king."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

2. Relations by blood or marriage; relatives, connections, kin; persons of the same family.

"And *kindred* of dead husband are at best
Small help." *Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.*

* 3. A nation, a race.

"And thanne the tokene of mannes sone schal appere in hevene; and thanne alle *kynredis* of the eerthe schulen weyle."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxiv.

* 4. Family, race, descent.

"And eke therto comen of so high *kindrede*
That wel unnethes durst this knight for drede
Tell hire his wo." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 11,049.

B. *As adj.:* Related, akin, kin, congenial, allied; of like nature or qualities.

"They were *kindred* spirits, differing widely in intellectual power, but equally vain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

kīne, *s. pl.* [Cow, *s.*]

kī-nĕ-măt'-ĭc, kī-nĕ-măt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [KINEMATICS.] Belonging to, or in any way connected with Kinematics (q.v.).

"For the *kinematical* properties of the motion . . . the fundamental ideas are to be sought in Stokes's article."—*Saturday Review,* Jan. 12, 1884, p. 55.

kī-nĕ-măt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. *κίνημα* (*kinēma*) = a motion; *κινέω* (*kinĕō*) = to move.]

Physics: The science of pure motion, admitting conceptions of *time* and *velocity,* but excluding the conception of force. Newton's fluxions are a purely kinematical method. From the kinematics of a point, all the properties of a curve may be deduced.

"A special mixed science of time and space called *kinematics,* which takes its place besides the older sciences of geometry and algebra, in the sciences of pure space and pure time."—*Prof. Tait: Recent Advances in Physical Science* (1876), p. 14.

kĭn'-ĕ-scōpe, *s.* [KINETOSCOPE.]

kī-nĕ-sĭ-ăt'-rĭc, *a.* [Gr. *κίνησις* (*kinēsis*) = movement, motion, and *ἰατρικός* (*iatrikos*) = of or for a surgeon.]

Therapeut.: Of or relating to muscular movement used as a remedy for certain diseases.

kī-nĕ-sĭ-păth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *kinesipath(y); -ic.*]

Therapeut.: Of or relating to kinesipathy (q.v.).

kī-nĕ-sĭp'-ạ-thĭst, *s.* [Eng. *kinesipath(y); -ist.*]

Therapeut.: One who believes in or practises kinesipathy.

kī-nĕ-sĭp'-ạ-thў, *s.* [Gr. *κίνησις* (*kinēsis*) = movement, and *πάθη* (*pathē*), or *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Therapeut.: The attempted cure of some diseases by exercising certain muscles; cure by means of gymnastics. Called also Movement Cure. [LINGISM.]

kī-nĕ-sĭ-thĕr'-ạ-pў, *s.* [Gr. *κίνησις* (*kinēsis*) = movement; and *θεραπεία* (*therapeia*) = medical treatment; Fr. *kinésithérapie.*]

Therapeut.: The same as KINESIPATHY (q.v.).

kī-nĕ-sŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *κίνησις* (*kinēsis*) = motion, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way.] Conveying motion.

kinesodic-substance, *s.*

Physiol.: (See extract).

"Schiff believes that in lesions of almost any part of the [spinal] cord a compensatory assumption of the functions of the injured parts by those left intact may take place, the only exception being in the case of the posterior columns. He proposes the term *kinesodic substance* for the tissue by which motor impulses are conveyed along the spinal cord, and he believes the smallest portion is capable of transmitting motor impulses in any direction."—*Carpenter: Human Physiol.* (1881), p. 596. (Note.)

kī-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός* (*kinētikos*) = of or for moving; putting in motion.]

1. Imparting motion; motory.

2. Noting force actually exerted; opposed to latent or potential.

kinetic-energy, *s.* Energy due to the motion of a body.

"*Kinetic-energy* is half the product of mass by the square of velocity. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then *kinetic-energy* is $= \frac{ML^2}{T^2}$."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (London, 1875), ch. i., p. 5.

kī-nĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [KINETIC.]

Physics: That branch of dynamics which treats of forces imparting motion to or influencing motion already imparted to bodies.

kī-nē-tō-ğĕn'-ẹ-sĭs, *s.* The kinetic theory of organization, in accordance with which animal structures (teeth, bones, muscles, &c.) owe their development to the movements of animals.

kī-nē'-tō-grăph, *s.* A device by which a moving object can be photographed at exceedingly short intervals so that the pictures will represent a continuous series of movements in the kinetoscope.

kī-nē'-tō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *κινητός* (*kinĕtos*) = movable, and *σκοπέω* (*skopĕō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument invented by Perigal, for illustrating the result of the combination of circular movements of different radii in the production of curves; called also kinescope. Also a recent device by which photographs taken by a kinetograph may represent to the eye the actual movements of the original.

kĭng (1), *s.* [Chinese.] A Chinese instrument of percussion, consisting of tuctal plates, which are struck with a hammer.

kĭng (2), * kin-ing, * kyng, * kynge, *s.* [A contraction of the older form *kining* or *kyning.* A.S. *cyning, cyninc, cynine, cynyng,* from *cyn* = a tribe, kiu; suff. *-ing;* hence lit. = son of a tribe, *i.e.,* elected by a tribe.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The chief ruler, magistrate, or sovereign of a nation; one who is invested with supreme authority over a nation, country, or tribe; a sovereign, a monarch, a prince.

"What is a *king?*—a man condemn'd to bear
The public burthen of the nation's care."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 275.

2. The conqueror among a set of competitors. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Games:*

(1) *Cards:* One of the court cards having on it a picture of a king.

(2) *Chess:* The chief piece in point of rank in the game of chess (q.v.).

(3) *Draughts:* A crowned man in the game of draughts (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* [I. 1, ¶ (1)].

¶ (1) *The First and Second Books of Kings:*

Old Test. Canon: Two books of the Old Testament, relating the history of the Hebrew monarchy (united and divided) from the proclamation of Solomon, a little before the death of David, to the death of Jehoiachim—a period not less than 431, and perhaps more than 453 years. In Hebrew, the two Books of Kings were originally one volume: the Septuagint divided them, calling them the third and fourth of the Kingdoms, and the Vulgate the third and fourth of the Kings. Next, Bomberg separated the Hebrew book into two, after the Greek model. The division is clumsily made in the middle of Ahaziah's reign, and with no important break in the historic narrative. There are resemblances so considerable between the books of Judges, Ruth, 1 and 2 Samuel, and 1 and 2 Kings, that some have supposed them a continuous narrative from a single author or editor; but there are sufficient differences between the books of Samuel and Kings to render it more probable that they were independent works. The unity of style between 1 and 2 Kings proves them to have had the same editor. The materials to which he had access for the composition of the book seem to have been governmental records, published histories of individual kings, with memoirs of Elijah and Elisha, not from a cold, official pen, but from an enthusiastic friend and admirer. The work contemplates events from the prophetic, as the books of Chronicles do from the priestly, point of view. The former gives prominence to the history of the Ten Tribes, among which most of the prophets labored; the latter to that of the Two Tribes, among whom the priests found their home. Both taught that the Jewish monarchy was a theocracy, with Jehovah for its real sovereign, and was prosperous or otherwise according as his earthly vicegerents carried out or departed from his commands. Keen study of the Books of Kings is needful to the comprehension of the Old Testament prophetic writings, which in their turn reflect great light on the historic narratives in Kings. Recent archæological

researches have afforded much confirmatory evidence in favour of the sacred narrative. It is believed that Shishak (1 Kings xiv. 25, 26), So, or Sevek (2 Kings xvii. 4), Tirhakah (xix. 9), and Pharaoh Nechoh (2 Kings xxiii. 29, 30), figure on the Egyptian monuments. The Assyrian account of Sennacherib's expedition against Hezekiah is on a little barrel-like cylinder, covered with arrow-headed characters, in the British Museum. Omri (1 Kings xvi. 16, 17, &c.); Jehu (2 Kings ix. 2, &c.), Menahem (xv. 14, &c.), Tiglath Pileser (xvi. 10), and Shalmaneser (xvii. 3), are also on the Assyrian tablets. There is a lengthened account of Mesha, the sheepmaster, on the Moabite stone (q.v.) (2 Kings iii. 4, 5). The Books of Kings, or narratives derived from them, are alluded to in many passages of the New Testament.

Cf. 1 Kings iv. 21—28, x. 5, 14—22, &c., and Mat. vi. 29; x. 1—13, and Mat. xii. 42; vi. 1—38, and Acts vii. 47; xvii. 1, and James v. 17; xvii. 8—16, and Luke iv. 26; xviii. 42—45, and James v. 18; xix. 10, 14, 18, and Rom. xi. 3—4; 2 Kings v. 1—27 and Luke iv. 27, &c.

(2) *King of the Herrings:*

Ichthy.: Chimæra monstrosa. [CHIMÆRA.]

king-apple, *s.* [KINGAPPLE.]

king-at-arms, *s.*

Her.: One of three officers of great antiquity, whose business it is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armoury. There are three kings-at-arms in England, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy. [GARTER.] The first of these is called the principal king-at-arms, the other two provincial kings-at-arms; Clarencieux officiating south of the Trent, and Norroy north of that river. There is a Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and an Ulster king-at-arms for Ireland.

king bird-of-paradise, *s.*

Ornith.: Paradisea regia, a small species from New Guinea, known to and described by Linnæus.

king-bolt, *s.*

Vehicles:

1. A vertical bolt which attaches the front of the body to the fore-carriage, and forms the axis of oscillation when the said carriage is turned sideways.

2. A similar part in a railway-car which forms the axis of revolution of the car upon the truck in turning curves.

King Charles's-spaniel, *s.*

Zool.: A kind of Spaniel. Called also the Pug-nosed Spaniel.

king-crows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Dicruridæ (Drongos) (q.v.). The Common King-crow (*Buchanga atra*) is found in India. It contiuually persecutes the crows of that country, whence the name of King-crow.

* **king-geld,** *s.*

Old Law: A royal aid; an escuage. [GELD, *s.*]

king-killer, *s.* A regicide; a murderer of a king or kings.

"There were *king-killers* like Lenthall." — *J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 178.

king-mullet, *s.*

Ichthy.: Upeneus maculatus, a fish in the seas around Jamaica.

king-parrakeet, *s.*

Ornith.: Platycercus scapulatus, an Australian parrakeet. It is a well-known cage-bird.

king-penguin, *s.* [PENGUIN, I. (1).]

king-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Anœctochilus setaceus.

king-rod, *s.* A tension-rod depending from the ridge of a roof and uniting with the tie-rod; occupyiug the position of the king-post in wooden roofs.

king-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Ophibolus getulus. [OPHIBOLUS.]

king-truss, *s.* [KINGPOST.]

king-tyrant, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as KINGBIRD (q.v.).

king-vulture or **king of the vultures,** *s.*

Ornith.: A large vulture which receives its name from the alleged fact that when it is pleased to make its appearance on a carcase on which other vultures are at work, they meekly stop proceedings and look on without eating till the king-vulture has gorged itself to satiety. There is nothing sentimental in this apparent loyalty to a royal personage; the smaller vultures postpone satisfying the claims of appetite only because they are afraid that the larger and stronger bird would fall upon them if they did anything else. The king-vulture is found in South America. The Spaniards of Paraguay call it the white crow. Its plumage is milky-white; on its neck, which is naked, is blood-red skin. It is the *Sarcorhamphus Papa.* [SARCORHAMPHUS.]

" **king-worship,** *s.* Excessive or extravagant reverence or loyalty to a sovereign. (*Macaulay.*)

king's-advocate, *s.* [ADVOCATE.]

king's-bench, *s.* [BENCH.]

king's-clover, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the Common Yellow Melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*). [MELILOTUS.]

king's-cob, king's-cup, *s.* [KINOCUP.]

king's-counsel, *s.* The same as QUEEN'S COUNSEL. [COUNSEL, *s.*]

king's-cushion, *s.* A seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed.

king's (or **queen's) English,** *s.* The English language playfully regarded as under the direct guardianship of the sovereign.

king's (or **queen's) evidence,** *s.*

Law: Evidence given by an accomplice in a crime, when other evidence is deficient, on condition that he himself shall go free for his share in the crime.

* **king's-evil,** *s.*

Pathol.: An old name for scrofula, which was believed to be cured by the royal touch. The practice began with Edward the Confessor, in 1051. It reached its maximum in the ultra-loyal days of Charles II., when it is said that 92,107 persons were touched. In 1712, Queen Anne officially intimated her intention of touching persous afflicted; but two years later (in 1714), George I. discontinued the practice. In 1719 the office for the ceremony was expunged from the litauy. Charles Edward touched a child for the king's-evil at Holyrood, in October, 1745. In 1775, Louis XVI. touched 2,400 people for the disease, and, it was alleged, successfully.

* **king's-freeman,** *s.* The name given to a person who, for some service of his own or of his father's, in the army, navy, &c., had a peculiar statutory right to exercise a trade as a freeman, without entering into the corporation of the particular trade which he exercised. Such a person might move from place to place and carry on his trade within the bounds of any corporation.

king's-hood, *s.* The reticulum or second stomach of an ox.

king's-letter, *s.* [BRIEF, *s.*]

king's (or **queen's) messenger,** *s.* An official employed under a secretary of state to carry despatches at home or abroad.

* **king's-silver,** *s.* Money paid to the king in the Court of Common Pleas for a license granted to a man to levy a fine of lands, tenements, or heriditaments to another person; and this must have been compounded according to the value of the laud, in the alienation-office, before the fine would pass.

king's-spear, *s.*

Bot.: Asphodelus albus.

king's (or **queen's) stores,** *s. pl.* Naval or military stores.

king's-tradesman, *s.* A tradesman holding a commission from under the privy seal, exempting him from paying burghal taxation. The right of the sovereign to appoint tradesmen of this description is limited to one of each trade or occupation. (*Scotch.*)

* **king's-widow,** *s.* A widow of the king's tenant-in-chief, obliged to take oath in chancery that she would not marry without the king's leave.

king's-yellow, *s.* A pigment formed by mixing orpiment with arsenious acid.

* **kĭng,** *v.t.* [KING, *s.*]

1. To furnish or supply with a king; to subject to a king.

"For, my good liege, she is so idly *king'd,*
Her sceptre so fantastically borne."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

2. To make a king; to raise to a throne.

"Then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am *king'd* again."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

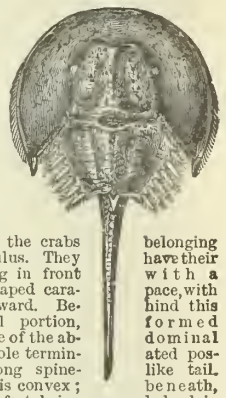
kĭng'-ăp-ple, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *apple.*]

Hort.: A cultivated kind of apple.

"The *kingapple* is preferrred before the jenneting."
—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

kĭng'-bĭrd, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *bird.*]

Ornith.: A name given to a shrike, the *Tyrannus intrepidus,* of the United States. It is above of a dark slaty ash-colour, and beneath white; the feathers of the crown are orange. They build in the United States, breeding in general twice a year, and laying five eggs each time. Named from an erectile orange-coloured crest on the head, which has been compared to a diadem; as also from the tyrannical character of the bird. It is insectivorous, and is not in good repute with beekeepers, from the number of bees which it destroys.



KING-CRAB.

kĭng'-crăb, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *crab.* So called from their large size, some of the genus being as much as two feet in length.]

I. *Zool.:* The English name of the crabs belonging to the genus Limulus. They have their body commencing in front with a broad crescent-shaped carapace, with this convexity forward. Behind this is an hexagonal portion, formed by the coalescence of the abdominal segments, the whole terminating posteriorly by a long spine-like tail. Above, the body is convex; beneath, it is concave, the feet being lodged in the cavity. The kingcrabs are the only representatives of the order and sub-division of Crustacea called Xyphosura. *Limulus polyphemus,* is common on the Atlantic Coast of the United States. Another species is found in the East Indian seas. [LIMULUS.]

2. *Palæont.:* [XIPHOSURA].

kĭng'-craft, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *craft.*] The art or science of governing; royal polity.

"Directly opposed to all the rules of *kingcraft.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

kĭng'-cŭp, kĭng's'-cŭp, kĭng's'-cŏb, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *cup.*]

Bot.: Ranunculus bulbosus, and some allied species.

"Pansies, lilies, *kingcups,* daisies:
Let them live upon their praises."
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

kĭng'-dŏm, * kyng-dom, * king-dome, *s.* [A corrupt. of M. Eng. *kinedom,* from A.S. *cynedóm* = a kingdom, from *cyne* = royal; suff. *-dóm.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The dominion or territory under the authority or rule of a king; the dominion of a king or monarch.

"The great and rich *kingdome* of Granada."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 106.

2. The position or attributes of a king; kingly or sovereign power or authority; supreme rule or power.

"My *kingdom* stands on brittle glass."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 2.

3. A region, a territory, a tract, a realm.

"The watry *kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

II. *Nat. Hist.:* The designation of the highest and most comprehensive of the divisions into which natural objects are arranged. They are three in number, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral Kingdoms. The designation was introduced or received an impulse from Linnæus, who divided the Imperium Naturæ into three Regna Naturæ: (1) Regnum Animale, (2) Regnum Vegetabile, and (3) Regnum Lapideum.

kingdom of heaven, kingdom of God, *s.*

Scripture & Theology:

1. A spiritual kingdom (Luke xvii. 21; John xviii. 36) which was "at hand" when John the Baptist announced the approaching advent of Jesus (Matt. iii. 2), and even after the ministry of the latter had commenced (Mark i. 15). The proper preparation for it was repentance (*ibid.*). Jesus preached its coming (Luke iv. 43, viii. 1, xvi. 16). After his miraculous power had been experimentally demonstrated and the evangelists gone forth, it had arrived (Matt. xii. 28; Luke x. 11). It was to advance from small beginnings, like a seed which germinates, grows, and bears fruit (Mark iv. 26–32). Commencing on earth, its full establishment was to be at the conclusion of the present age in the other world (Matt. xii. 24 to 50; Luke xiii. 28, 29, xxii. 16, 18). Before one could enter into the kingdom of God he must be born again (John iii. 3). The expression "kingdom of heaven" is the common one in Matthew, while kingdom of God is frequent in Mark and Luke.

2. The laws by which this spiritual kingdom is governed; God's dealings with his people. (Matt. xxii. 2–14.)

kĭng'-dŏmed, *a.* [Eng. *kingdom; -ed.*] Like a kingdom; in the condition of a kingdom. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* ii. 3.)

kĭng'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *fish.*]

Ichthyology:

1. *Lampris Luna* or *guttatus,* a beautiful fish of the mackerel family. The back and sides are of a rich green, with purple and gold reflections; the under parts yellowish-green, a few white spots above and below the lateral line; the fins vermilion. Rare in the British seas. Called also the Opah. [Leucis.]

2. The American name for a fish called by Linnæus *Perca alburnus,* then *Sciæna nebulosa,* now *Menticirrus nebulosus.* Called also the Bermuda Whiting.

3. *Cybium regale,* one of the Scomberidæ.

kĭng'-fĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Named from the brilliance of its plumage.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Alcedo (q.v.). The Common Kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida,* is blue above, greener on the mantle and scapulars, with beautiful rich cobalt on the back, rump, and upper tail coverts; a spot in front of the eye, the eye coverts and under parts are rufous; the head is blue, barred with black; the wings blue, with spots of brighter cobalt on the coverts; the throat and a patch on each side of the neck are white; the cheeks and sides of the breast are blue; the bill black, the feet red. The female and young are like the male, but are red at the base of the under mandible. Length seven inches. Note like "ti-ti-ti." This species belongs to Europe. *Ceryle halcyon,* the belted Kingfisher, is a common form in the United States. Another well known form is *E. rudis,* the pied Kingfisher of India and Africa. The Laughing Jackass of Australia is an example of a numerous sub-family. The Kingfisher is the Halcyon of ancient mythologic legend. It bores a hole in the ground, makes a nest of fish-bones, and lays six or seven eggs, the whole process taking about twenty-one days.

2. *Pl.:* The family Alcedinidæ (q.v.).

¶ The Pied Kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis,* is common on the Nile and in India.

*** kĭng'-hood, * kyng-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *king* (2), s.; *-hood, -head.*] The state or condition of being a king; kingship.

"For his *kynghed*
He may hem hoth sase and spille."
Gower: C. A., bk. vii.

kĭng'-hŭnt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *hunter.*]

Ornith.: Halcyon, a genus of Kingfishers. (*Swainson.*) [Halcyon.]

kĭng'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Captain Philip King, R.N., often employed on the coast of Australia.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the obsolete order Kingiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of arborescent rushes from South Australia.

† kĭng-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kingi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Endlicher's name for an endogenous order now merged in Juncaceæ (Rushes).

† kĭng'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *king* (2), s.; *-less.*] Without a king; having no king.

"A *kingless* people for a nerveless state."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 86.

† kĭng'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *king;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little king, a petty king.

"No one will regret that the *kinglets,* or most of them, have been dismissed to clear the way."—*Standard,* Sept. 2, 1882.

2. *Zool.:* The Golden-crested Wren, *Regulus cristatus.*

*** kĭng'-lĭ-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *kingly; -hood.*] Royalty.

kĭng'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *king,* and *like.*]

1. Like a king; becoming or befitting a king; noble, royal.

* "Not to uphold the *kinglike* rule and royaltie of a consull."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 1,025.

2. Noble, magnificent.

kĭng'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *kingly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being kingly.

*** kĭng'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *king* (2), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling;* Ger. *königlein.*] A little king, a kinglet, a petty king.

"Enough of *kinglings,* and enough of kings."
Churchill: The Candidate.

kĭng'-lỹ, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *cynelic* (a.), *cynelice* (adv.); Ger. *königlich.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a king or kings; royal.

"It was absurd to talk of leaving James merely the *kingly* name and depriving him of all the *kingly* power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

2. Carried on by or under a king; royal, monarchical: as, a *kingly* government.

3. Befitting or becoming a king; noble, magnificent, royal, regal.

"A generous, laudable, and *kingly* pride."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 881.

B. *As adv.:* Like a king; as becomes a king; royally.

"My great mind most *kingly* drinks it up."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 144.

kĭng'-pōst, kĭng'-pīēçe, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *post* or *piece.*]

KINGPOST.

Arch.: The middle post of a roof, standing in the tie beam and reaching up to the ridge; it is often formed into an octagonal column with capital and base, and small struts or bases, which are slightly curved, spreading from it above the capital to some other timbers. Also known as crown-post, or joggle-post.

kingpost-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof having but one vertical post in each truss.

kĭng'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *king; -ship.*] The quality or state of being a king; the state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty; supreme power.

"If this be kingly, then farewell for me
All *kingship.*" *Cowper: Table Talk,* 150.

kĭng'-stŏn, kĭng'-stōne, kĭng's'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *stone.*]

Ichthy.: A name for the Angel-fish (q.v.).

Kĭng's-tŏn, *prop. name.* (See the compounds.)

Kingston's-metal, *s.* An alloy of copper, tin, and mercury, used for the bearings of very heavy shafts, on account of its great smoothness of surface, and the consequent absence of much friction.

Kingston's-valve, *s.* A conical valve, forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine; it opens through the side of the vessel by turning a screw.

*** kĭng'-tā-ble,** *s.* [Eng. *king,* and *table.*]

Arch.: A course or member, conjectured to be the string-course with ball and flower ornaments in the hollow moulding, usual under parapets.

kĭng'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *king* and *wood.*]

Comm.: A kind of wood from Brazil, called also Violet-wood. It is obtained from a species of Triptolomæa, or, according to some, from *Brya ebenus.* It is used for turning and cabinet work, and is beautifully variegated with violet streaks.

kĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Quinic.]

kinic-acid, *s.* [Quinic-acid.]

kĭ-nĭx'-ỹs, *s.* [Gr. κινέω (*kineo*) = to move, and ἰξύς (*ixus*) = the waist.]

Zool.: A genus of land tortoises. Three species have been described; the best known is *Kinyxis homeana,* from Demerara and Guadaloupe.

kĭńk (1), *s.* [Dut. & Sw., from the same root as Icel. *kilkna* = to sink at the knees; *keikr* = bent backwards; *keikja* = to bend backwards; *kengr* = a crook, a bight; Norw. *kika* = to writhe; *keika* = to bend back or aside; *kinka* = to writhe, to twist; *kink* = a twist.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Music:* A twist in a catgut string from close laying, which, by uncoiling and weakening that part of the string in which it occurs, frequently makes it useless for the instrument for which it is intended.

2. *Naut.:* A sharp bend in a rope or cable which prevents its reeving through a block or a hole, or in a hose, preventing water passing through it.

II. *Fig.:* A crotchet, a whim, a caprice.

*** kĭńk** (2), *s.* [Cf. *chincough.*] A fit of coughing; an immoderate fit of laughter.

kĭńk (1), *v.i.* [Kink (1), *s.*] To twist or run into kinks; to wind into a kink.

kĭńk (2), *v.i.* [Kink (2), *s.*]

1. To gasp for breath, as in coughing. (Said especially of a child with the hooping-cough.)

2. To laugh immoderately.

kĭń'-kạ, *s.* [Hind.]

Bot.: An annual herb of the Composite family, common in many parts of India. Its seeds yield by pressure a green oil, possessing valuable properties, which promise to make it of considerable value in the arts.

kĭń'-kạ-jŏu, *s.* [Fr. *kinkajou, quincajou,* from *carcajou,* the native name.]

Zool.: Cercoleptes, a genus of Carnivorous Mammals, family Procionidæ (q.v.). They have prehensile tails, with which they hang on to trees. They have some affinity to the Lemurs, of which they are the partial representatives in the New World, where they occur in South America and in Mexico. The best-known species is *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus,* which is about a foot long, with a tail of eighteen inches.

kĭńk'-hâust, kĭńk'-hōst, *s.* [Eng. *kink* (2), and *haust* (q.v.).] The hooping-cough. (*Provincial.*)

kĭń'-kle, *s.* [Eng. *kink* (2); frequent. suff. *-le.*] A severe fit of coughing.

kĭńk'-ỹ, *a.* Having kinks, literally or figuratively.

kĭn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *kin; -less.*] Without kin or relations.

kinless-loons, *s. pl.* A name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice impartially, without being influenced by family or party ties.

kĭn-nĭ-kĭn-ĭc', kĭn-nĭ-kĭn-nĭck', *s.* [Amer. Indian.] A composition consisting of dried leaves and bark of red sumac or red willow, used by the North-American Indians for smoking.

kĭ'-nō, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Chem.:* A kind of gum, which exudes from certain trees, and is dried without artificial heat. There are four varieties imported into this country—viz., the East Indian or Malabar Kino from *Pterocarpus marsupium;* Bengal or Butea Kino from *Butea frondosa;* African or Gambia Kino from *P. erinaceus;* and Australian, Botany Bay, or Eucalyptus Kino from *Eucalyptus rostrata.* It consists of dark-red angular fragments, rarely larger than a pea, and easily splitting into still smaller pieces. In cold water they sink, partly dissolving, and forming a very astringent solution. It is very soluble in spirits of wine, affording a dark-reddish, slightly acid solution. In its general behaviour kino closely resembles catechu, and yields by similar treatment the same products. It is administered in medicine as an astringent.

2. *Phar.:* The inspissated juice of various

plants. [1.] It is brought to this country in small angular pieces, constituting broken reddish-black tears, ruby-red at the edges, shining and brittle, in powder a dark-red. Compound powder of kino and tincture of kino are powerful astringents. It is given in pyrosis and diarrhœa, and as a gargle in relaxed throat; sometimes also it is chewed. (*Garrod.*)

kĭn'-ō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *kino*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$. A reddish crystalline body obtained by boiling Malabar kino with dilute hydrochloric acid, and shaking up the filtrate with ether. It is slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Its solutions may be evaporated without alteration, but they decompose on long exposure to the air.

kī-nŏl-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. κινέω (*kineō*) = to move, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A name given to that branch of physics which treats of the laws of motion.

kĭ-nōne', *s.* [QUINONE.]

kī-nō-stĕr'-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. κινέω (*kineō*) = to set in motion, to move, and στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Zool.: A genus of Emydes (River and Marsh Tortoises). *Kinosternon pennsylvanicum* is the Pennsylvanian Terrapin. [TERRAPIN.]

kĭ-nōv'-ĭc, *a.* [QUINOVIC.]

kinovic-acid, *s.* [QUINOVIC-ACID.]

* **kĭn'-rĕd,** * **kin-rede,** *s.* [KINDRED.]

* **kĭn'-rĭc,** *s.* [Eng. *king*; suff. *-ric* = dominion; as in bishop*ric*, &c.] A kingdom.

kĭn's-fōlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *kin*, and *folk.*] Relations, kin, persons of the same family.

kĭn'-shĭp, *s.* Relationship, consanguinity; the state of being of the same kin.

kĭn's'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *kin*, and *man.*] A man of the same race or family; a relation by blood.

"All his *kinsmen*, all his friends, were arrayed round it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

kĭn's'-wŏm-ăn, *s.* [Eng. *kin*, and *woman.*] A woman of the same race or family; a female relation.

"His *kinswoman* was, though not restored in blood, yet put in a capacity to succeed to the crown."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1536).

kin-tal, *s.* [QUINTAL.]

kint-ledge, *s.* [KENTLEDGE.]

kin-tra, *s.* [COUNTRY.] Country. (*Scotch.*)

"Though he was born to *kintra* wark."
Burns: Elegy.

kĭn'-zĭg-ĭte, *s.* [From the Kinzig in Schwarzwald, where it occurs.]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of manganese-garnet, magnesian-mica, and oligoclase, often with some iolite and fibrolite. It occurs at Wittichen, at the Kinzig. (*Rutley.*)

kĭ-ŏsk', *s.* [Turk.] A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, constructed of wood, straw, &c., and supported on pillars, surrounded by a balustrade. They are used in gardens, parks, &c., and in Paris and other continental cities as depots for the sale of papers.

"She now went slowly to that small *kiosk*."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

kĭ'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. κίων (*kiōn*) = a column, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife for cutting membrane; especially certain pseudo-membraneous bands in the rectum and bladder; it was introduced by the celebrated French surgeon Desault.

kĭp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Tanning: Leather of yearlings or small cattle. A grade between calf and cowhide.

* **kĭp** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house of ill-fame.

kipe, *s.* [A.S. *cēpan* = to catch, to keep.] An osier basket used for catching fish.

kĭp'-page (**age** as **ĭğ**), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A violent passion; disorder, confusion.

"He was in a unco *kippage* when we sent him a book instead of nick-sticks."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

kĭp'-pēr, *s.* [Dut. *kipper* = to hatch, to spawn.]

1. A salmon directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten; more especially a male salmon at this season.

2. A salmon or herring split open, salted, and smoke-dried.

"I'll never master him without the light—and a braver *kipper*, could I but land him—never related abune a pair o' cleeks."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

* **kipper-time,** *s.*

Eng. Law: The period between the 3rd and 12th of May, during which fishing for salmon was forbidden in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames.

kĭp'-pēr, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Amorous, sprightly, gay, light-hearted.

kipper-nut, *s.* The pig-nut or earth-nut.

kĭp'-pēr, *v.t.* [KIPPER, *s.*] To cure and preserve, as salmon or herrings, by splitting them open, salting, and smoke-drying them.

kĭp'-skĭn, *s.* [Eng. *kip*, and *skin.*]

Tanning: The same as KIP (1), (q.v.).

kĭrb, *s.* [CURB.]

kirb-roof, *s.* [CURB-ROOF.]

kĭr-ĭ-ą-chû'-ną, *s.* [Ceylonese.]

Bot.: The Cowplant of Ceylon, *Gymnema lactiferum.* [GYMNEMA.]

kĭrk, kirke, *s.* [Icel. *kirgja*; Dan. *kirke*; Sw. *kyrka*, all from A.S. *cirice, circe* = a church (q.v.).]

1. A church.

"To *kirk* he on the Sabbath-day
Went hand in hand with her."
Wordsworth: The Blind Highland Boy.

2. The Established Church of Scotland.

"The violent men among them were ever pressing the purging the *kirk*."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, bk. i.

kirk-session, *s.*

Presbyterianism: A "court" in the Established and other Presbyterian Churches. It consists of the minister and elders, and has charge of the spiritual affairs in the parish or congregation.

kĭrk, *v.t.* [KIRK, *s.*] To church. (*Scotch.*)

* **kĭrked,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *cerran* = to turn.] Crooked, bent.

"His eyes red sparkling as the fire glow,
His nose frounced full *kirked* stood."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **kĭrk'-măn,** * **kirke-man,** *s.* [Eng. *kirk*, and *man.*] One belonging to the church; a minister.

"Let neither your governor nor your *kirkeman* feede you forth with fayre wordes."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

kĭrn, *v.t.* [KIRN, *s.*] To churn. (*Scotch.*)

kĭrn, *s.* [Icel. *kirna.*]

1. A churn (q.v.).

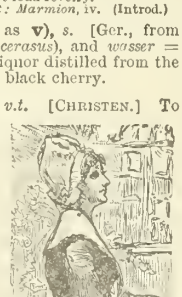
2. The feast of harvest-home, so called because a churnful of cream formed an important part of the entertainment.

"His rustic *kirn*'s loud revelry."
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

kîrsęh-was'-sĕr (**w** as **v**), *s.* [Ger., from *kirsche* = cherry (Lat. *cerasus*), and *wasser* = water.] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the black cherry.

kĭrs'-ęn, kĭrs'-tęn, *v.t.* [CHRISTEN.] To christen, to baptize. (*Scotch.*)

"The four-gill chap, we'se gar him latter,
And *kirsen* him wi' reekin' water."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.



KIRTLE.

* **kĭr'-sō-mē,** *a.* [CHRISOM.] Christian, baptized.

kĭrs'-tęn-ĭng, kĭrs-nĭng, *s.* [CHRISTENING.]

kĭr'-tle, * **kĭr'-tęl,** * **kur-tel,** * **kĭr-telle,** *s.* [A.S. *cyrtel*; cogn. with Icel. *kyrtill*; Dan. *kiortel* = a tunic, a gown; Sw. *kjortel* = a petticoat. According to Skeat a dimin. from *skirt* (q.v.).]

1. A sort of upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket.

"Wearing her Norman cap, and her *kirtle* of blue, and the ear-rings." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 1.

2. A quantity of flax, about 100 lbs.

kĭr'-tle, *v.t.* [KIRTLE, *s.*]

1. To dress in a kirtle.

"Yelling their uncouth dirge, long daunced the *kirtled* clan." *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 71.

2. To give the appearance of a kirtle to; to tuck up.

kĭr'-tled (**tled** as **tęld**), *a.* [Eng. *kirtl(e)*; *-ed.*] Dressed in or wearing a kirtle.

kĭr'-wąn-īte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after Kirwan, the mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, fibrous, green mineral, occurring in the basalt of Antrim, Ireland.

Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron and lime.

kĭsęh'-tĭm-īte, *s.* [Named by Korovaeff after its locality, Kischtim, Urals, Russia.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, with greasy lustre and dark-brownish-yellow colour; thin fragments, transluceut.

Compos.: a fluo-carbonate of lanthanum and cerium. Found sparsely in the gold washings of the Borsovka river, Kischtim.

kĭsh (1), *s.* [Ger. *kies*, *kiss* = gravel, pyrites.]

Smelting:

1. A carburet of iron which, when cold, appears in bright shining scales, but which is in the liquid form in the iron-smelting furnace, where, owing to its levity, it floats upon the surface. It possesses most of the properties of graphite, but contains less carbon.

2. The impurities which float on the surface of molten lead in a furnace.

kĭsh (2), *s.* [Gael. *ceis.*] A fish-basket.

* **kĭs'-mĕt,** *s.* [Pers. *kusmut.*] An Eastern name for fate or destiny.

kĭss, * **kisse,** * **kysse,** * **cusse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cyssan*; Ger. *küssen*; Dan. *kysser*; Sw. *kyssa.*] [KISS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To express affection for by saluting with the lips; to salute with a kiss; to caress by joining lips.

"He took
The bride about the neck, and *kist* her lips."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To treat with fondness or affection; to delight in.

"The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

2. To touch gently; to meet.

"In such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. To reach to; to touch.

"The towers *kissed* the clouds."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To join lips in affection or respect; to salute or caress with kisses.

"Courtsied when you have and *kissed*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

*2. *Fig.:* To touch, to meet, to come in contact.

"Like fire and powder, which, as they *kiss*, consume."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 6.

¶ (1) *To kiss the dust:* To die; to be slain.

(2) *To kiss the ground* or *earth:* To bow down in token of submission or repentance.

"They kneel, they *kiss the earth*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

(3) *To kiss hands:* To kiss the hand of the sovereign on being appointed to and accepting high office.

"Kneels, *kisses hands*, and shines again in place."
Cowper: Retirement, 480.

(4) *To kiss the rod:* To submit tamely to punishment.

kĭss, * **cus,** * **kisse,** * **kus,** * **kusse,** *s.* [A.S. *cos*; cogn. with Ger. *kuss*; Dut. *kus*; Icel. *koss*; Dan. *kys*; Sw. *kyss*; M. H. Ger. *kus.*]

1. A salutation given by the lips in token of affection.

"Last with a *kiss* he took a long farewell."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

2. A confection made of the whites of eggs, powdered sugar, and currant jelly, mixed and baked in an oven.

* **kĭss'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *kiss*; *-able.*] Deserving to be kissed; that may be kissed.

"I never saw him look sterner and less *kissable*."—*Lytton: The Caxtons*, pt. xii., ch. v.

* **kĭss-ēe'**, *s.* [Eng. *kiss; -ee.*] A person kissed.

"This Hebe Mr. Gordon greeted with a loving kiss, which the *kissee* resented."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. 1.

kĭss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kiss; -er.*] One who kisses.

"Are you not he that is a *kisser* of men?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid, ii. 1.

kĭss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Kiss, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of saluting with a kiss; a kiss.

"After so many bowings, crossings, and *kissings* of the altar."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1548).

* **kissing-comfits**, *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sugar-plums perfumed to make the breath sweet.

2. *Bot.:* The roots of *Eryngium maritimum*, candied. The plant is deemed an aphrodisiac. They are the kissing comfits of Shakespeare. [Eryngo-root.]

kissing-crust, *s.* That portion of the upper crust of a loaf which touches another.

"These baked him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer." *King: Cookery.*

kĭss'-mĭss, *s.* [Pers.]

Bot., &c.: A small variety of grape, from which Shiraz wine is made.

* **kĭss'-wŏr-thy**, *a.* [Eng. *kiss*, and *worthy.*] Deserving of being kissed.

"Thy most *kissworthy* face."
Sir P. Sidney: Sonnets; Love.

kist, *s.* [Chest.]

kist, *s.* [Hind. *qist.*] In the East Indies an instalment of a rent, tax, &c.

kist-vaen, *s.* [Cistvaen.]

* **kĭt** (1), *v.t.* [Cut, *v.*]

* **kĭt** (2), *v.t.* [Kit (2), *s.*] To place or put in a tub or other vessel.

"The fish is brought ashore again to the cooper's offices, boiled, pickled, and *kitted*."—*Pennant: The Common Salmon.*

kĭt (1), *s.* [Etym. douhtful; perhaps a contr. of A.S. *cytere* = a gittern; Lat. *cithara.*] A small violin, about sixteen inches long, played with a bow of nearly the same length, used by dancing-masters hecause of its convenience for carrying from place to place.

"Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing master's *kit*."—*Grew: Musæum.*

kĭt (2), * **kitte**, * **kyt**, *s.* [O. Dut. *kitte* = a tub; Dut. *kit* = a wooden can.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large hottle.

2. A vessel of various kinds; a milk-pail, a tnh.

"In pails, *kits*, dishes, hasins, pinboukes, howls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they haste."
Drayton: Moses, His Birth & Miracles.

3. That which contains the necessaries, tools, &c., of a tradesman: hence, generally, an outfit: as, a soldier's *kit.*

4. Used contemptuously with the adjective *whole* for the entire lot or set: as, the *whole kit* of them.

5. A cement for stuffing canvas to place over the vents of carcasses to keep out the damp.

6. A flaring-bottomed tuh for fish and butter.

II. *Photog.:* Also known as inside frame. A thin, flat, rectangular frame of wood which fits within a plate-holder for the purpose of enabling the latter to carry a sensitized plate smaller than that for which it was originally designed. There may he many of these for one holder, and they often fit one within the other, forming a nest. The inside corners, as is the case in the plate-holder itself, are provided with glass or hard ruhber angle-pieces, upon which the plate rests to prevent contact between the wood and the nitrate of silver solution adhering to the wet plate, which would cause stains npon the negative.

kĭt (3), *s.* [Cat, Kitten.] A kitten.

kit-cat, *s.* The eastern counties name for tip-cat (q.v.).

Kit-cat roll:

Agric.: A kind of roller for land, in form somewhat resembling a double cone, being thickest in the middle and tapering towards both ends.

kĭt-aĭ-bĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Paul Kitaibel, professor of botany at Pesth.]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, *Kitaibelia vitifolia* is a tall malvaceous plant with vine-like leaves and white flowers. It is used in Hungary as a vulnerary.

kĭt-ăr', *s.* [Guitar.]

kĭt'-căt, kĭt'-kăt, *a.* [See def.] A term used to designate a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size: viz., 28 or 29 hy 36 inches. The name originated from the circumstance of that size being adopted hy Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits he painted of the Kitcat Cluh, an association of eminent political and literary characters, who took their name from one Kit (Christopher) Cat, who supplied them with the mutton pies which formed their staple dish.

"Still, all that is fine in it might have been secured on a *kitcat* canvas."—*Athenæum*, March 1, 1882.

kitcat-likeness, *s.* A portrait painted on the size of canvas described under kitcat (q.v.); a portrait ahout half length in which the hands are shown.

kĭtch'-ĕn, * **kech-ene**, * **kich-ene**, * **kych-ene**, * **kitch-in**, * **kuch-ene**, * **kych-yne**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *cicen* (for *cycen*), from Lat. *coquina* = a kitchen, from *coquo* = to cook; Ital. *cucina.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The room in a house where the food is cooked; a cooking-room; a room appropriated to cookery.

"Cool was his *kitchen*, though his hrains were hot."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 621.

† 2. A utensil used for cooking meat.

3. Anything eaten with hread as a relish: as meat, hutter, eggs, fish, cheese, &c. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Naut.:* The galley, the cahoose.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or used in a kitchen.

* **kĭtch'-ĕn**, * **kitch-in**, *v.t.* [Kitchen, *s.*]

1. To regale or feed in a kitchen.

"A fat friend at your master's house
That *kitchin'd* me for you to-day at dinner."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. To serve as kitchen to; to give relish to; to render palatable. (*Scotch.*)

kitchen-fare, *s.* The fare or food of servants.

* **kitchen-gain**, *s.* Kitchen-stuff.

kitchen-garden, *s.* A garden in which vegetahles are cultivated for the tahle.

"The product of *kitchen-gardens* in all sorts of herbs, sallads, plants, and legumes."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Gardening.*

* **kitchen-latin**, *s.* Inferior Latin.

* **kitchen-lee**, *s.* Dirty soap-suds. (*Ford.*)

kitchen-maid, *s.* A female servant whose business it is to assist a cook, and clean the utensils of a kitchen.

kitchen-middens, *s. pl.*

Archæol.: Kjökkenmöddinger, refuse-heaps, or shell-mounds—the names given to what were formerly considered to he raised heaches on the coast of Denmark, hut which are now proved to have heen deposited hy early man. It was first observed hy Prof. Steenstrup that, in these supposed heaches, the shells helouged entirely to full-grown or nearly full-grown individuals; that they consisted of four species—the oyster, the cockle, the mussel, and the periwinkle—which do not live together, nor require the same conditions, and would not therefore be found together alone in a natural deposit; and, thirdly, that the stratum contained scarcely any gravel, but consisted almost entirely of shells. The discovery of flint implements and of bones hearing the marks of knives made it evident that these heds were the sites of ancient villages, the population of which lived principally on shellfish, but partly on the produce of the chase. A committee was formed, consisting of Professors Steenstrup, Forchhammer, and Worsaae, who examined a large number of these deposits, collected many thousand specimens, now in the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, and embodied the result of their labours in six reports to the Danish Academy of Sciences. Sir John Lubhock ohtained from a kitchen-midden at Haveloe in 1861 "about a hundred fragments of bone, many rude flakes, slingstones, and flint fragments, together with nine rude axes of the ordinary shell-mound type;" and he was even more successful in his visit to the Midden at Meilgaard in 1863. Kitchen-middens are hy no means limited to Denmark. They exist on the shores of the Moray Frith, at St. Valéry, close to the mouth of the Somme; in Cornwall and Devonshire, in Australia (*Pinkerton: Travels*, ii. 473), in Tierra del Fuego (*Darwin: Journal*, p. 234), in the Malay Peninsula (*Ethnol. Soc. Trans.* (n. s.), ii. 119), and in North (*Wyman: American Naturalist*, vol. ii., Nos. 8, 9, 11) and South America (*Brett: Indian Tribes*). (*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times*, ch. vii.)

The following is a list of the remains of vertebrata discovered in the shell-mounds:—

Fishes.—Herring, dah, dorse, eel.
Birds.—Capercailzie, several species of ducks and geese, the wild swan, and the great auk, now extinct.
Mammals.—Stag, roedeer, wild boar these three forming 97 per cent. of the whole; urus, dog, fox, wolf, marten, otter, porpoise, seal, water-rat, heaver, lynx, wild cat, hedgehog, hear, and mouse.

With regard to the time when these kitchen-middens were formed, Sir John Lubbock (*loc. cit.*) says: "On the whole, the evidence appears to show that the Danish shell-mounds represent a definite period in the history of that country, and are probably referrible to the early part of the Neolithic Stone Age, when the art of polishing flint implements was known, hut before it had reached its greatest development."

* **kitchen-physic**, *s.* Nourishing diet, for an invalid.

kitchen-range, *s.* A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached for cooking.

kitchen-stuff, *s.* Fat, dripping, &c., collected from roasted meat, dripping-pans, &c.

"A thrifty wench scrapes *kitchen-stuff*." *Donne.*

kitchen-wench, *s.* A kitchen-maid. (q.v.).

"Laura to his lady was hut a *kitchen-wench*; marry, she had a better love to berhyme her."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

kitchen-work, *s.* Cookery; the work connected with a kitchen or cookery.

kĭtch'-ĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kitchen; -er.*]

* 1. A cook.

2. A kitchen range.

* **kĭtch'-ĕn-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *kitchen; -ist.*] A cook.

kīte (1), * **kyte**, *s.* [A.S. *cyta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The *kite*, who, by a light turning of his train, moves his body which way he pleases."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity.

"Detested *kite!* thou liest." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

3. An artificial hird or light frame covered with paper or cloth, and flown at the end of a string.

"He will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds."—*Government of the Tongue.*

4. Fictitious commercial paper or accommodation hills; used especially in the phrase, To *fly a kite* (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Milvus, a genus of Aquilinæ (Eagles) The Common Kite is *Milvus ictinus.* It may be known on the wing by its forked tail. Above it is rufous; helow, rufous-hrown, with a narrow streak of hlackish-brown down the feathers; the quills are hlack; the tail crossed with seven or eight hlack hars. Length ahout two feet. It feeds on offal, also on moles, frogs, mice, &c. It hnilds a nest of sticks and rocks in a large tree, adding bones, rags, &c. Once it was common near London, now it is found chiefly in Wales and Scotland, and is rare even there.

¶ The Swallow-tailed Kite is *Elanoides furcatus*, an American hird, and the European Honey-kite *Pernis apivorus.* [Pernis.]

(2) *Pl.:* Swainson's name for his Cymindinæ, a suh-family of Falconidæ. He places the genus Milvus in Buteoniuæ.

2. *Naut.:* One of the unusual sails above the royal; sky-sails, moon-rakers, &c.

¶ (1) *Electrical kite:* [Electric-kite].

(2) *To fly a kite:*

Commercial slang: To keep one's credit up hy accommodation hills.

kite-eagle, *s.*

Ornith. : Neopus malayensis, an aquiline bird found in the Himalayas and and other wooded regions of India, and more sparingly in the Malay peninsula.

kite-flier, *s.*

Commercial slang: One who raises money or sustains his credit by the use of accommodation bills.

kite-flying, *s.*

Commercial slang: The act or practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by the use of accommodation bills.

kite-shaped, *a.*

Archæol. : (For def. see extract).

"We find the *kite-shaped* shield represented in the Bayeux tapestry; a curious example of it is engraved on a candlestick of the twelfth century, now in the collection at Goodrich Court; and a still more conclusive instance is the remarkable group of warriors, each with nasal, spear, and *kite-shaped* shield, sculptured on the lintel of Fordington Church, Dorchester, *circ.* 1120. Sir S. R. Meyrick conjectures that the Normans derived this shield from Sicily."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Annals,* ii. 349.

Sport: The term has also been applied lately to ovoid race-tracks.

kīte (2), **kȳte,** *s.* [A.S. *cwidh;* Icel. *kvidr;* Sw. *gved;* Goth. *kwithus* = the womb.] The belly. (*North of England & Scotland.*)

* **kīte,** *v.i.* [KITE (1), *s.*] To raise money or to sustain one's credit by the use of accommodation bills.

kīte'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *kite,* and *foot.*] A sort of tobacco, so named from its resemblance in colour to a kite's foot.

* **kītes'-foot,** *s.* [Eug. *kite's,* and *foot.*] An unidentified plant mentioned by Ainsworth.

kĭth, *s.* [A.S. *cudhdhe, kithdhe,* from *cȳdhdhe* = native land; *cȳdh* = kin, from *cúdh,* pa. par. of *cunnan* = to know.] Acquaintances, friends, relations, kin.

"It was a sair vex and grief to a' her *kith* and kin."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxvi.

kĭth'-ą-rą, *s.* [CITHARA.]

* **kīthe,** * **kȳthe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cúdh* = known, pa. par. of *cunnan* = to know.] [KID (3), *v.*]

A. *Trans. :* To make known; to show, to discover.

"Gentil herte *kitheth* gentillesse."
Chaucer: C. T., 10, 797.

B. *Intrans. :* To become known.

* **kĭt'-ĭsh,** * **kȳt'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *kite* (3), s.; *-ish.*] Resembling a kite; pertaining to a kite; like a kite.

"All your maners more agree
Unto the *kytish* kinde."
Turbervile: Woman to hir Louere.

* **kĭt'-lĭng,** * **kĭt'-tlĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *kit* (3); suff. *-ling;* Icel. *ketlingr;* Norw. *kjetling* = a kitteu.] A young animal; especially, a young cat, a kitten. (*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxix., ch. iv.)

kĭt'-lĭsh, *a.* [KITTLISH.]

kĭt-mŭt'-gar, *s.* [KHITMUGAR.]

kĭt-ta-çĭĭ'-cla, *s.* [Gr. κιττα (*kitta*), for κίσσα (*kissa*) = a chattering, greedy bird, like the jay, and κίγκλος (*kingklos*) = a kind of wagtail or water ousel.]

Ornith. : A genus of Sylvidæ, sub-family Erythacinæ (Robins). *Kittacincla macroura* is the Indian Nightingale (q.v.).

* **kitte,** *pret. of v.* [CUT, *v.*]

kit tel, *v.t.* [KITTLE.]

kĭt'-ten, * **kit-oun,** * **kyt-en,** *s.* [A dimin. from *cat* (q.v.).] A young cat; the young of the cat.

"The *kitten* too was comical,
She play'd so oddly with her tail."
Whitehead: Variety.

kitten-moth, *s.*

Entom. : A small species of Cerura, a genus of moths, family Notodontidæ. They are akin to, but smaller than the Puss-moth, *Cerura vinula,* whence the English names.

kĭt'-ten, *v.i. & t.* [KITTEN, *s.*]

A. *Intrans. :* To bring forth young, as a cat.

B. *Trans. :* To bring forth kitteens.

"We took a kitling that had been *kittened* the day before, and put it into a very small receiver."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 360.

* **kĭt'-ten-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *kitten; -hood.*] The state or time of being a kitten.

* **kĭt'-ten-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *kitten; -ish.*] Kitten-like, playful.

"Such a *kittenish* disposition."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* iv. 115.

kĭt'-tĭ-wāke, *s.* [Named from its cry at breeding-time.]

Ornith. : A gull, *Larus tridactylus,* so called because the fourth toe is only a small tubercle without any projecting horny nail or claw. Length, 15½ inches; head, neck, and under-surface white; back and wings, French gray; legs short and dusky; toes and interdigital membranes dusky. Found in the highest latitudes, and as far south as Tripoli. Common on the coasts of England and Scotland. (*Yarrell.*)

kĭt'-tle (1), * **kyt-ell,** *v.t.* [Norw. *kjetla* = to kittle; *kjetling* = a kitling, a kitteu.] To bring forth young, as a cat; to kitteu.

kĭt'-tle (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *citelian;* Dut. *kittelen;* Icel. *kitla;* Ger. *kitzeln.*] To tickle; to excite a pleasant sensation in.

kĭt'-tle, *a.* [KITTLE (2), *v.*] Hazardous, deceptive, perilous, ticklish; not to be trusted.

"I maun ride to get to Liddel or it be dark, for your Waste has but a *kittle* character."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxii.

kĭt'-tlĭng, *s.* [KITLING.]

kĭt'-tlĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *kittl(e)* (2), v.; *-ish.*] Ticklish.

kĭt'-tlў, *a.* [Eng. *kittl(e)* (2), v.; *-ly.*] Ticklish, susceptible, sensitive. (*Scotch.*)

kĭt-tў-sŏl', *s.* [Sp. *quitasol.*] The Chinese paper parasol.

kīve, *s.* [KEEVE.]

kĭv'-ĕr, *v.t.* [COVER, *v.*] To cover.

"It will be but a muckle through-stane laid down to *kiver* the gowd."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxv.

kĭ'-wĭ, kĭ'-wĭ kĭ'-wĭ, *s.* [From the cry of these birds.]

Ornith. : The New Zealand name for birds of the genus Apteryx (q.v.).

kj'-ĕr-ŭlf-īne (j as ĭ), *s.* [Named by Von Kobell after the Norwegian mineralogist, Kjerulf; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min : Regarded by Von Kobell as a distinct species, differing from Wagnerite in containiug a large amouut of fluorine and a small percentage of lime. Later investigations have shown, however, that these differences are due to alteration, aud that the mineral is identical with Wagnerite (q.v.).

klăp'-rōth-īne, klăp'-rōth-īte (*h* silent), *s.* [Named by Bendant after the mineralogist Klaproth; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min*).]

Mineralogy :

1. The same as LAZULITE (q.v.).
2. The same as KLAPROTHOLITE (q.v.).

klăp-rōth'-ō-līte (*h* silent), *s.* [An alteration suggested by Bruch, from the Klaprothite of Petersen and Sandberger, this name having been already given to Lazulite by Beudant. Named after Klaproth, the mineralogist.]

Min. : A sulphide of bismuth and copper, related to Wittichenite (q.v.). Distinguished by its distinct cleavage, aud larger proportion of bismuth. Occurs at many places in Badeu.

kleēn'-bŏc, *s.* [Dut. = little blue goat.]

Zool. : Antilope perpusilla, a pigmy antelope found at the Cape of Good Hope. It is about a foot high at the shoulder, with small erect black horns, somewhat approaching at the tips.

klĕp-tō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κλέπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal, and μανία (*mania*) = madness, mania.]

Pathol. : A species of moral insanity, displaying itself in an irresistible desire or propeusity to steal.

klĕp-tō-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *s.* [KLEPTOMANIA.] One who suffers from kleptomania.

klĭck, *v.i.* [CLICK, *v.i.*]

klĭck, klĭck'-ĭng, *s.* [CLICK, *s.*

klĭck'-ĕt, *s.* [CLICKET.]

Fort. : A gate or a palisade for the passage of a sallying party.

klī-nŏ-crōç'-īte, *s.* [Named by Sandberger, from Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to incline, and κρόκος (*krokos*) = saffron.]

Min. : A mineral occurring in minute crystals of a deep saffron-yellow colour. Probably monoclinic in crystallization. Compos. : a hydrated sulphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, soda, and potash. Formed by the decomposition of pyrites in basalt-tuff, near Bischofsheim.

klī-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [CLINOMETER.]

klĭ-nŏ-phæ'-īte, *s.* [Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to incline, and φαιός (*phaios*) = dusky.]

Min. : A blackish-green mineral, probably clinic in crystallization; crystals microscopic; sp. gr. 2,979; lustre vitreous, translucent to opaque, taste astringent. Compos. : a hydrated sulphate of iron, alumina, potash, and soda. Occurs near Bishofsheim.

klī'-ō, *s.* [CLIO.]

klĭp'-dăs, *s.* [Dut. = cliff-badger.]

Zool. : Hyrax capensis, the Cape Coney. [HYRAX.]

klĭp'-splĭng'-ĕr, klĭpp'-splĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Dut. = cliff-springer.]

Zool. : Orcotragus saltator, an olive-coloured antelope of heavy build allied to the Steinbok. It is scarcely two feet high, its horns about four inches long, curving a little forward. Once common, but now much rarer at the Cape of Good Hope. Like the chamois of Europe, it inhabits inaccessible, rocky heights.

klĭp'-steĭn-īte, *s.* [Named by Kobell after Professor Von Klipstein; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min. : An amorphous compact mineral with dull lustre; colour, dark-brown to black, streak, reddish-brown, opaque. Compos. : a hydrated silicate of manganese and iron, and is probably only impure rhodonite (q.v.).

kloof, *s.* [Dut. = a gap.] A ravine, a gully. (*South Africa.*)

* **klō-pĕ-mā'-nĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. κλοπή (*klopē*) = theft, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.] The same as KLEPTOMANIA (q.v.).

* **klŏs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Ger.] A cloister.

"Bells that from the neighbouring *kloster,*
Rang for the Nativity."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

K. M. G. An abbreviation for Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. Gorge.

☞ Initial **k** is always silent before **n.**

* **knāb,** *v.t.* [Dut. *knappen.*] [KNAP.]

1. To bite, to gnaw.

"I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. To catch, to seize. [NAB.]

* **knāb'-ble,** *v.i.* [A freq. from *knab* (q.v.).] To bite, to nibble.

"Horses will *knabble* at walls and rats gnaw iron."—*Browne.*

knăck, * **knakke,** *s.* [Of imitative origin: Gael. *cnac* = a crack, a crash; *cnac* = to crack, to crash; Ir. *cnag* = a noise, a crack; *cnagaim* = to knock, to strike; Wel. *cnec* = a crash, a snap; *cnecian* = to crash, to jar; Dut. *knak* = a crack; *knakken* = to crack; Dan. *knage* = to creak, to crack; Sw. *knaka* = to crack.]

* 1. A trick.

"The more quainte *knakkes* that they make."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,049.

2. A little machine; a pretty contrivance; knick-knack.

"When I was young, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

3. Readiness, dexterity, adroitness; facility of performance.

"We have neither the *knack* of persuading ourselves so readily, nor the humour of sticking to a fashion so obstinately."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace.*

4. That which requires dexterity, adroitness, or special aptitude.

* **knăck,** * **knacke,** *v.t. & i.* [KNACK, *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To crack.

"To move, *knack,* or waggle the fingers like a jugler."—*Cotgrave.*

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To crack; to make a sharp, cracking noise.

"If they can hear their beads *knacke* upon each other, they are not bid to care for hearing their prairs reflect upon heaven."—*Bishop Hall: Quo Vadis?*

2. To talk affectedly or mincingly.

***knăck'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *knack; -er.*]

1. A maker of small work, toys, or knick-knacks.

2. One of two pieces of wood used as play-things by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets, bones.

knăck'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Icel. *knakkr* = a saddle.]

1. A maker of harness, collars, &c., for earthorses.

2. A dealer in old horses; a horse-slaughterer.

***knăck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *knack*, s.; *-ish.*] Artful, knavish, tricky.

"Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speeches."—*H. More: Myst. of Godliness*, 479.

***knăck'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *knackish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being knackish; artifice, trickery, cunning, knavishness.

***knăck'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *knack*, s.; *-y.*] Having a knack; artful, dexterous, tricky.

knăg, *knagg, *knagge, *s.* [Ir. *cnag* = a knob, a peg; *cnaig* = a knot in wood; Gael. *cnag* (1) = a pin, a peg; *cnag* (2) = to crack, to snap the fingers; Dan. *knag* = a wooden peg, a cog; Sw. *knagg* = a knag, a knob in wood.]

1. A knot in wood; a protuberance; a wart.

2. A peg on which to hang things.

"Take here the golde In a bagg.
I schall hyt hynge on a *knagg*.
At the schypp borde ende."
Le Bone Florence (*Ritson*, v. 3).

3. The shoot of a deer's horn.

"Wonderful horns for higness, and most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,039.

4. The rough or rugged top of a hill or rock.

knăgged, *a.* [Eng. *knag; -ed.*] Having knags, knots, or protuberances.

"The great horns of beetles, such especially as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. xv.

knăg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knaggy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being knaggy.

knăg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *knag; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of knags or knots; rough with knots; knotty.

2. *Fig.:* Rough in temper.

***knăkke,** *s.* [Knack, *s.*]

knăp, *knappe, *s.* [A variant of *knob* (q.v.); Icel. *knappr*; Dan. *knap*; Wel. *cnap.*]

1. A protuberance, a knob, a swelling.

2. A hillock; a rising ground; a summit.

"Yon shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground."—*Bacon.*

*** knap-knob,** *s.* A swelling lump.

***knăp,** *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *knappen* = to crack, to crush; cog. with Dan. *kneppe* = to snap, to crack with the fingers; *knep* = a scrap, a crack.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break with a noise; to snap.

"He *knapped* the staff of the dart asunder."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 306.

2. To strike so as to make a sharp, cracking noise.

"Take a vessel of water, and *knap* a pair of tongs some depth within the water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs well."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 133.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sharp, cracking noise.

"The people standing by heard it *knap* in."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. v.

2. To snap, to bite.

"These . . . were always *knapping* and kicking at such examples and sentences as they felt sharp."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1535).

knăp'-bŏt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *knap*, and Eng. *bottle.*]

Bot.: One of the names of the Bladder-Campion (*Silene inflata*).

***knappe,** *s.* [Nap.]

knăp'-pĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Knapp, author of a work on British grasses.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Phalarideæ. The old *Knappia agrostidea* is called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Chamagrostis minima*. It flowers in March and April, and is found in wet sands, especially near the sea, in Anglesea and Jersey. Formerly abundant in Essex.

knăp'-pĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Knap, *v.*]

knapping-hammer, *s.* A hammer for breaking stones.

"Ye'd better taen up spade and shools,
Or *knappin-hammers*."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

***knăp'-pĭsh, *knap-pische,** *a.* [Eng. *knap*, v.; *-ish.*] Snappish, cross, surly.

"He rejected the duke's request with many spiteful and *knappische* wordes."—*Grafton: Richard III.* (an. 2).

***knăp'-ple,** *v.i.* [Eng. *knap*, v.; freq. suff. *-le.*] To break off with a sharp, cracking noise.

***knăp'-pў,** *a.* [Eng *knap*, **s.**; **-y.**] Full of knaps or knobs; knobby.

knăp'-săck, *s.* [Dan. *knapzak* = a provision-bag, a knapsack: *knap* = eating; *knappen* = to eat, and *zak* = a sack, a bag.] A soldier's or tourist's case or wrapper for clothes, &c., to be carried on the back during a march; a tourist's or traveller's satchel.

"And each one fills his *knapsack* or his scrip
With some rare thing that on the field is found."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, i.

knăp'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *knap*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: The genus Centaurea (q.v.). The Brown-rayed Knapweed is *Centaurea Jacea*, a

SMALL KNAPWEED.

doubtful native of Britain. The Black Discoid Knapweed is *C. nigra*, and the Greater Knapweed *C. Scabiosa.*

knar, † knâur, * knare, *s.* [O. Dut. *knorre*; Ger. *knorren* = a gnar, a knot in a tree.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A knot in a tree or in wood.

"Or woods with knots and *knares* deformed and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. *Bot.* (*Chiefly of the form* knaur): A knot or tumour varying in size from that of a pea to that of a cocoanut, on the stem or root of the hawthorn and some other trees. They may be used for propagation. [Exostosis.]

knark, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *knar* (q.v.).] A hard-hearted, surly person. (*Slang.*)

***knarl,** *s.* [A dimin. from *knar* (q.v.).] A knot in a tree.

knarled, *a.* [Eng. *knarl; -ed.*] Knotted: as, a *knarled* oak.

***knarred,** *a.* [Eng. *knar; -ed.*] Knarled, knotty.

"The *knarred* and crooked cedar knees."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

***knar'-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *knar; -y.*] Knarled, knotty.

knâuff'-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as Bolborthite (q.v.).

knâur, *s.* [Knar.]

knâu'-tĭ-a (t as **sh**), *s.* [Named after Christopher Knaut, a Saxon physician and botanist at Halle, who died in 1694. (*Paxton*, &c.)]

Bot.: Formerly an independent genus of Compositæ, but now reduced to a sub-genus of Scabiosa. The receptacle is hemispheric, covered with hairs, the involucre four-furrowed; the calyx teeth of 8–16 deciduous bristles. *Scabiosa* (*Knautia*) *arvensis* is a hairy plant two to five feet high, with lilac or blue flowers; wild in Britain, Northern Europe, Siberia, and North Africa. Here it flowers from July to September.

knāve, *s.* [A.S. *cnafa* = a boy; cogn. with Dut. *knaap* = a lad, a servant; Icel. *knapi* = a servant-boy; Sw. *knäfvel* = a rogue; Ger. *knabe* = a boy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Originally a boy.

"If it is a *knave* child, sle ye him; if it is a womman, kepe ye."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* i. 16.

***2.** A servant.

"And bit his *knave* knele, that shall his coppe holde,
He loketh alle louring." *Piers Plowman*, p. 83.

3. A false, deceitful, tricky fellow; a dishonest person; a trickster.

"Of these a large proportion were *knaves* and libertines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Cards:* One of the court-cards, having on it a picture of a soldier or a servant; a jack.

knave-bairn, *s.* A male child.

"Ye'll no hinder her gieing them a present o' a bonny *knave-bairn*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

*** knāve,** *v.t.* [Knave.] To make a knave of.

"To ensnare the squire and *knave* themselves."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 477.

knāv'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *knave; -ry.*]

1. Dishonesty, trickery; the actions or practices of a knave; petty villainy.

"Why do they run away? this is a *knavery* of them, to make me afeard."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

2. Mischief; mischievous tricks or practices.

"We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knavery*."
Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew, iv. 3.

knāve'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *knave; -ship.*] Milldues paid to the knave or servant at a mill by those who were bound to have their grain ground there only. (*Scotch.*)

"Lock, gowpen, and *knaveship*, and all the various exactions now commuted for money."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. vii.

***knāv'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *knav(e); -ess.*] A female knave; a knavish woman. (*Carlyle.*)

knāv'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *knav(e); -ish.*]

1. Acting like a knave; dishonest, fraudulent.

"There were many *knavish* politicians in the south."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Characterized by knavery; dishonest.

"For man to man, or even to woman paid,
Praise is the medium of a *knavish* trade."
Cowper: To an afflicted Protestant Lady.

3. Mischievous, waggish, roguish.

"Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

knāv'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *knavish; -ly.*]

1. In a knavish manner; dishonestly.

"One of those slaves whom they call Elotes, had behaved himselfe somewhat too insolently and *knavishly* against him."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 348.

2. Mischievously, roguishly.

knāv'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knavish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being knavish; knavery, dishonesty.

*** knâw,** *v.t.* [Gnaw.] To knaw, to bite.

"Frowning and froting and *knawing* on his lippes."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 54.

knâw'-ęl, *s.* [Ger. *knauel, knäuel* = clue, a ball of thread; Dut. *knawel*; Dan. *knavel*; Sw. *knafvel*; Fr. *gnavelle.*]

Bot.: The genus Scleranthus (q.v.). Two are British, the Annual and Perennial Knawel. Both are small plants with inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary leafy clusters. The first is frequent; the second found only in Radnor and on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk. They may not be quite distinct.

knēad, * knēde, *v.t.* [A.S. *cnedan, gecnedan*; cogn. with Dut. *kneden*; Icel. *knodha*; Sw. *knåda*; Ger. *kneten*; O. H. Ger. *chnetan*; Russ. *gnetate, gnesti.*]

1. To work up with the hands into a mass, as the materials of bread, cake, &c.; to work and press with the hands or feet; to work or incorporate into dough.

"Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that *kneads* the dough; all loud alike,
All learned and all drunk!"
Cowper: Task, iv. 477.

*** 2.** To beat, to pound into a jelly.

knēa'-dą-ble, *a.* Capable of being kneaded.

knēad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knead; -er.*] One who kneads dough.

knēad'-ĭng, *kned-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Knead.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of working up or incorporating into a mass, as dough.

kneading-trough, *knedyng-trowh, *s.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked up.

"A *knedyng-trowh*, or elles a kemelyn,
For ech of us." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,548.

***knēad'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *kneading*; *-ly.*] Like one who kneads.

"Who loosed it with her hands, pressed *kneadingly*."
Leigh Hunt: Foliage, p. 30.

knĕb'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Named by Döbereiner after Major von Knebel; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A crystalline massive mineral, colour grayish-black to black, also gray and spotted with various tints; opaque; fracture subconchoidal. Compos.: a silicate of the protoxides of iron and manganese, the formula being $(\frac{1}{2}FeO+\frac{1}{2}MnO)_4SiO_2$. Occurs in large masses at Dannemara, Sweden.

knĕck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *knag*; or possibly from *kink*, by metathesis.]

Naut.: A twist in a rope or cable.

***kneddc,** *pret. of v.* [KNEAD.]

***knede,** *v.t.* [KNEAD.]

knēe, *kne, *cneo, *s.* [A.S. *cnéo*, *cneów* = a knee; cogn. with Dut. *knie*; Icel. *kné*; Dan. *knæ*; Sw. *knä*; Ger. *knie*; O. H. Ger. *chniu*; Goth. *kniu*; Lat. *genu*; Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*); Sanse. *jánu*. The root is unknown.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"The queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day she lived."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

***2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) A genuflection; a beuding of the knee in respect.

"Your *knee*, sirrah!"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

(2) A courtesy.

"Came in with cap and *knee*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

***** (3) A crag, a rock, a prominence.

"Did hang upon the ragged rockie *knees*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 34.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The articulation uniting the thigh and the leg bones. [KNEE-JOINT.]

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A part of the back of a handrailing of a convex form; that of a concave form is a ramp.

(2) A term sometimes used for the return of the drip-stone at the spring of an arch.

3. *Carpentry:*

(1) A piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawed to shape, and fitting into an angle as a brace and strut.

(2) An elbow piece which connects parts in which the side plates are let into the pieces of timber and bolted thereto. The flanges lap around the edges.

(3) A piece framed into or connecting the bench and runner of a sled or sleigh. It is usually mortised into the respective parts.

(4) An elbow or toggle-joint.

4. *Shipbuilding:* A compass timber; a naturally-grown bent piece used to secure parts together, acting as a brace and tie. The back or outside bent portion is fayed to the parts to be united. The exterior angle of a knee is the breeeh; the interior angle is the elbow or throat. The square knee has a right angle; the knee without a square has an obtuse angle; the knee within a square has an acute angle. The knee derives its specific name from its position, or the parts to which it is accessory.

***** ¶ *To sit on one's knees:* To kneel.

knee-breeches, *s. pl.* Breeches which reach only down to the knees.

knee brush, *s.*

Zool. (*chiefly pl.*): Tufts or brushes on the knees of some antelopes.

knee-cap, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* A sesamoid, heart-shaped bone in front of the knee, attached to four muscles, with the broad part upwards, and the apex downwards. It articulates with the two condyles of the femur.

2. *Harness:* A padded or leather cap, secured by straps over the knees of racing, hunting, and other valuable horses when at exercise, to protect the part against abrasion in case of an accidental fall. It is made of fabric, leather, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, compressed cork in a double pad, &c.

knee-cords, *s. pl.* Corded knee-breeches.

***knee-crooking,** *a.* Bending or bowing the knee; obsequious, cringing.

"Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

knee-deep, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Rising to the height of the knees; knee-high.

"The absence of the old *knee-deep* stubbles which the old sickle used to leave."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1884.

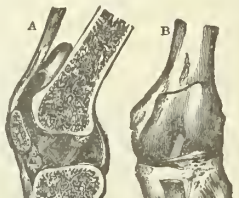
B. *As adv.:* Sunk to the knees, or to the height of the knees.

"Where *knee-deep* the trees were standing."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvii.

knee-high, *a.* Rising to the knees, or to the height of the knees.

knee-joint, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* A ginglymoid articulation of large size, formed by the femur, patella, and the tibia and fibula. It is provided with thirteen distinct ligaments, the first five are external to the articulation, the next five internal, and the other three mere folds of synovial membrane. There are two fibro-cartilages and a synovial membrane, and in connection with the patella are two mucous bursæ. The action of the knee-joint is one of the strongest in the body, and is perfect in respect of flexion and extension, and when the knee is semiflexed a very small amount of rotation is obtainable. The ligaments are, the anterior, posterior, internal lateral, two external lateral, anterior or external crucial, posterior or internal crucial, transverse, two coronary, ligamentum mucosum, and ligamenta alaria (false), two semilunar fibro-cartilages, and the synovial membrane.



KNEE-JOINT.
A. Section of Knee-joint, showing synovial cavity. B. Knee-joint from before, showing crucial ligaments and semilunar cartilages.

2. *Mach.:* A joint consisting of two pieces articulated endwise to each other, like the human knee; a toggle-joint.

Knee-joint press: A press in which power is applied by means of a double knee-joint articulated at the top to the upright framework, and at the bottom to a cross-head, from which proceeds the shaft which applies the force, and which works through a guide. At the junction of the branches the articulations are made with masses of metal forming screw-nuts, through which passes a horizontal screw, right-handed for one half its length, and left-handed for the other half. This screw is operated at first by means of a set of crank-handles at one end of it; and when the resistance becomes very great, by means of a counterpoised ratchet lever, which works in the middle of the frame. The force applied in this way is very great, since the operator can act on the lever with his whole weight.

knee-jointed, *a.*

Bot.: Bent abruptly like a knee; geniculated, as the stems of many grasses.

knee-piece, *s.*

Arch.: A knee-rafter (q.v.).

knee-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus pumilio nana.*

knee-rafter, *s.*

Arch.: A rafter the lower end or foot of which is crooked or turned down so as to rest firmly on the walls.

knee-stop, *s.*

Music: A mechanical contrivance on harmoniums, by which certain shutters are made to open gradually when the knees are pressed against levers conveniently placed for the purpose. A *crescendo* and *diminuendo* are thus produced.

knee-string, *s.*

Anat.: A ligament or tendon of the knee. (*Addison*, in *Annandale.*)

knee-swell, *s.*

Music: An arrangement in an harmonium or organ by which a greater or less amount of wind may be turned on to the reeds or pipes to vary the loudness of the tone.

knee-timber, *s.*

1. Timber of a bent or angular shape, suited for ship-building.

2. The knee of a ship.

"Her strong *knee-timbers*, and the mast that bears
The loftiest of her pendants."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*** knee-tribute,** *s.* Worship or reverence shown by kneeling or genuflection.

"Coming to receive from us
Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile!"
Milton: P. L., v. 782.

*** kneē,** *v.t.* [KNEE, *s.*]

1. To pass over on the knees.

"A mile before his tent fall down, and *knee*
The way into his mercy."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

2. To kneel to.

"I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and squire-like pension beg."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

kneēd, *a.* [Eng. *kne(e)*; *-ed.*]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Having knees; only in composition: as, weak-*kneed*, knock-*kneed*, &c.

2. *Bot.:* The same as KNEE-JOINTED (q.v.).

kneē'-hŏl-lȳ, kneē'-hōlm (or *l* silent), **&** [Eng. *knee*, and *holly*, *holm.*]

Bot.: *Ruscus aculeatus.*

kneē'-hōlm (*l* silent), *s.* [KNEE-HOLLY.]

kneēl, * knele, * knelen, *v.i.* [Eng. *kneo*, s.; suff. *-l*; Dan. *knæle*; Dut. *knielen.*] To bend the knees; to fall on the knees.

"When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down,
And ask of thee forgiveness: so we'll live."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

kneēl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *kneel*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who kneels; one who worships by kneeling.

2. A stool or cushion for kneeling on.

"His parishioners presented him with . . . sanctuary carpets and *kneelers* for the Ladye Chapel."—*Somerset & Wilts Journal*, Nov. 22, 1884.

II. *Ch. Hist.:* A name given to certain catechumens allowed to be present at the sermons and at part of the liturgy, and to receive the benediction. The name was also given to penitents (q.v.) enjoying the same privilege.

kneēl'-ĭng, * knel-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KNEEL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bending the knee; worship by bending or falling on the knees; genuflection.

"The first servant of a court in which prayers are morality and *kneeling* is religion."—*Junius: Letter* 15.

2. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* In the third century Christians were accustomed to stand erect when thanking God for mercies received, but knelt in self-abasement when they prayed. (*Cyprian: De Oratione & Constitut. Apostol.*, bk. ii., ch. lix.) Kneeling at the name of Jesus was ordered by the Pope in 1275.

*** kneēl'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *kneeling*; *-ly.*] In a kneeling manner or posture; with genuflections.

*** kneen, * knene,** *s. pl.* [KNEE, *s.*]

kneē'-păn, *s.* [Eng. *knee*, and *pan.*]

Anat.: The same as KNEE-CAP (q.v.).

kneepan-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Broad, round, thick; convex on the lower surface, concave on the upper one, patelliform. Nearly the same as meniscoid, but thicker. Example, the embryo of Flagellaria. (*Lindley.*)

knĕll, *s.* [A.S. *cnyl*; Sw. *knall*; Ger. *knall*; Wel. *cnell* = a passing-bell; *cnall* = a knell.] [KNELL, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The sound of a bell when struck, especially the sound of a bell rung at a funeral

or to announce a death; a stroke upon a bell made at periodic intervals, at the time of a death or funeral; a single stroke is made for a child, two strokes for a woman, and three for a man.

"Never sighed at the sound of a *knell*,
Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared."
Cowper: Verses by Alexander Selkirk.

2. *Fig.:* The death, the death-blow, the end; any sound or sign of the passing away of anything.

"I feel the solemn sound. If heard aright,
It is the *knell* of my departed hours."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 59.

knĕll, * **knille**, * **knolle**, * **knowl**, * **knylle**, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *cnyllan* = to beat noisily; cogn. with Dut. *knallen* = to give a loud report; Dan. *knalde* (= *knalle*) = to explode; Sw. *knalla* = to make a loud noise; Ger. *knallen*; Icel. *gnella* = to scream.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To sound as a funeral bell; to knoll.

"Not worth a blessing nor a bell to *knell* for thee."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To resound, to sound.

"Your fame
Knowls in the ear o' th' world."
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

2. To sound as an omen or warning of coming evil.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To summon or announce with or as with a knell.

knĕlt, *pret. & pa. par.* [Kneel.]

knĕv'-ęl, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To belabour a man after being knocked down.

"Twa land-loupers jumpt out of a peat-bag on me or I was thinking, and got me down, and *knevelled* me sair aneuch."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

knew (ew as ū), *pret. of v.* [Know.]

* **knĭb**, *v.t.* [Nib, *v.*]

knĭck'-ẽr, *s.* [Dut. *knikker.*] A ball of baked clay used as a marble by boys.

knĭck'-ẽrs, *s. pl.* [Knickerbockers.] A familiar abbreviation for knickerbockers (q.v.).

knĭck'-ẽr-bŏck-ẽr, *s.*

1. Originally the proper name of the type of the New York Dutch settler created by Washington Irving; hence, a descendant of the Dutch settlers of New Netherlands. (K-.)

2. A kind of loose breeches gathered below the knee, in imitation of those worn by the Dutch settlers in the 17th century; hence, any knee-breeches, inclusive of the accompanying long stockings or even the whole costume.

knĭck'-knăck, *s.* [A reduplication of *knack* = trick, toy.]

1. A trifle, a toy; any little ornamental article.

* 2. Light refreshment.

* **knĭck-knăck'-ą-tŏr-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *knick-knack*; *-atory.*] A collection of things curious rather than valuable.

"His house a sort of *knickknackatory*." — *North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 252.

* **knĭck'-knăck-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *knickknack*; *-er.*] A trifler.

"Other kind of *knickknackers* there are."—*Breton: Strange News*, p. 6.

knĭck-knăck'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *knickknack*; *-ery.*] Knickknacks, trifles, toys, ornaments.

knīfe, * **cnif**, * **knif**, * **knyf**, *s.* [A.S. *cnif*; cogn. with Dut. *knijf*; Icel. *knífr*; Dan. *kniv*; Sw. *knif*; Prov. Ger. *kneif.*]

1. A cutting instrument having a blade sharpened on the edge, and distinguishable from a sword, a coulter, and other things by its form and uses. Knives are of various forms, shapes, and sizes, according to the uses for which they are intended.

"Deep plunging, and again deep plunging oft,
His broad keen *knife* into the solid mass"
Cowper: Task, v. 35.

* **2.** A sword, a dagger.

"He drow ys *knyf*, and slow the kyng."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 104.

3. A blade in a machine, as in a straw-cutter or rag-engine.

knife-basket, *s.* A basket in which table-cutlery is kept.

knife-blade, *s.* The blade or cutting part of a knife.

knife-board, *s.*

1. *Domestic:* A piece of board with powdered bath-brick, or covered with leather or composition when emery is used, to clean knives on.

2. One of the seats for passengers running along the roof of an omnibus. (*Slang.*)

knife-box, *s.* A box in which table-knives are kept.

knife-cleaner, *s.* An apparatus for cleaning knives.

knife-edge, *s.* A sharpened steel edge resting against a horizontal surface, the two serving as a means of suspending a scale beam, or the scales from the beam, of a delicate balance, so as to obviate friction as much as possible.

knife-file, *s.* A file with a very acute edge, the cross-section being an isosceles triangle with a short base. Known also as a feather-edge file. It is used in cutting narrow notches, and in making an entering kerf for saws and for files with broader edges; also in bevelling or chamfering the sides of narrow grooves.

knife-grinder, *s.*

1. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives.

2. A grindstone or emery-wheel for grinding knives.

3. A machine for special service, as a stone for grinding the knives of mowers and reapers. It has a holder set at such an angle with the frame, and also at such an inclination, as to present the triangular knife-sections to the grinding face of the stone.

Knife-grinder's rot:

Pathol.: Bronchitis produced by the mechanical action of the particles of steel, &c., inhaled into the lungs. Called also Grinder's Asthma.

knife-handle, *s.* The handle of a knife.

"The less justifiable larcenies of the Swiss postilions, who carried them off to sell for *knife-handles*."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 63. (Note.)

knife-polisher, *s.*

Domestic: A machine for cleaning the rust and stain from table-knives.

knife-rest, *s.* A small article of glass, silver, &c., on which to rest the points of carving-knives, forks, &c.

knife-sharpener, *s.* An invention for sharpening the edges of knives. There are several kinds in use.

knife-tool, *s.* A graver shaped like a knife.

knife-tray, *s.* A tray or basket in which knives are kept.

knīfe, *v.t.* [Knife, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To stab or cut with a knife. (*Vulgar.*)

2. *Hortic.:* To prune; to cut back.

"We find it to be a mistake to *knife* the Morella cherry."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 402 (1881), p. 331.

knīght (*gh* silent), * **cniht**, * **knygt**, * **knyght**, *s.* [A.S. *cniht* = a boy, a servant; cogn. with Dut. *knecht*; Dan. *knegt*; Sw. *knekt*; Ger. *knecht*; cf. Ir. *cniocht* = a soldier.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A male servant or attendant; a follower, a dependant.

2. A champion, a lover; one devoted to the service of another.

"To honour Helen and to be her *knight*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* **3.** A man admitted to a certain degree of military rank, with certain ceremonies or religious rites, the candidate for knighthood being called upon to prepare himself by fasting and prayers, watching his arms alone all night in a chapel, and by receiving the accolade (q.v.).

"A *knight* ther was, and that a worthy man."
Chaucer: C. T., 44.

4. One who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign or his representative, and entitling the possessor to the title of Sir prefixed to his name. The dignity differs from that of a baronet in not being hereditary. Wives of knights are legally entitled to the designation of Dame, but are more commonly addressed as Lady.

"That day the Lord Protector *knighted* the king, being authorized so to do by letters-patent."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1547).

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Cards:* The old name of the knave or jack (q.v.).

2. *Chess:* The name of one of the pieces—the next in value to a pawn—in chess, usually represented by a horse's head.

3. *Naut.:* A wooden block with a sheave abaft the fore or the main mast, and known respectively as the fore-knight and main-knight.

* **knight-errand**, *s.* A knight-errant (q.v.).

knight-errant, *s.* A wandering knight; a knight who wandered about in quest of adventures for the purpose of showing his skill, prowess, and generosity.

knight-errantry, *s.* The character or actions of a knight-errant; the practice of wandering about in quest of adventures.

* **knight-erratic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to knight-errants or knight-errantry.

knight-head, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the first cant-timbers on each side of the stem, which rise obliquely from the keel and pass on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its inner end.

knight-like, *a.* [Knightlike.]

* **knight-marshal**, *s.* An official in the household of the British sovereign, having cognizance of all offences committed within the royal household or verge, and of contracts made there, when one of the parties is a member of the household.

* **Knights of Faith & Charity**, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order established in France in the thirteenth century to suppress public robberies. It obtained the sanction of Pope Gregory IX.

Knights of Labor, *s. pl.* Members of a secret society, the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, founded in this country in 1869 for the mutual benefit and protection of laboring men.

Knights of Pythias, *s. pl.* Members of a philanthropic secret society founded in Washington, D. C., 1864.

Knight of St. Michael & St. George, *s.* [Michael.]

Knight of St. Patrick, *s.* [Patrick.]

Knight of the Bath, *s.* [Bath.]

* **knight of the blade**, *s.* A bully who perpetually threatened to draw his blade.

* **knight of the chamber**, *s.* A knight-bachelor made by the sovereign in time of peace, in the sovereign's chamber, and not on the field.

knight of the cleaver, *s.* A butcher.

Knight of the Garter, *s.* [Garter.]

knight of the pestle, *s.* An apothecary; a druggist.

* **knight of the post**, *s.* A knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; one who gained his living by giving false witness; a false bail; a sharper, a swindler.

knight of the road, *s.* A footpad or highwayman.

* **Knights of the Round Table**, *s. pl.* [Round-table.]

knight of the shears, *s.* A tailor. The term is a pun on Knight of the Shires.

knight of the shire, *s.* The representative in the British Parliament of an English county, as distinguished from the representatives of cities and boroughs.

Knight of the Thistle, *s.* [Thistle.]

knights-bachelor, *s. pl.* [Bachelor.]

knights-banneret, *s. pl.* [Banneret.]

* **knight's-court**, *s.* A court-baron or honour-court formerly held twice a year by the Bishop of Hereford, wherein those who were lords of manors, and their tenants, holding by knight-service of the honour of that bishopric, were suitors.

knight's-fee, *s.*

Feudal Law: (See extract).

"The first, most universal, and esteemed the most honourable species of tenure, was that by knight-

service, which differed in very few points from a proper feud. To make this, a determinate quantity of land was necessary, which was called a *knight's-fee*, the value of which, though it varied with the times, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., was stated at £20 per annum, and the tenant was bound to attend his lord to the wars for forty days in every year, if called upon."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

*** knight's-service, * knight-service,** *s.*

Feudal Law: A tenure of lands held by a knight on condition of performing military service for the sovereign. [KNIGHT'S-FEE.]

"And as great a prince as he [the devil] is, he never knights any one, but he expects more than *knight's-service* from him in return."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

knight's-spur, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Delphinium.

knight's-star, *s.*

Bot.: Hippeastrum, a genus of South American Amaryllids.

knight's-wort, *s.*

Bot.: *Stratiotes aloïdes.*

Knight Templar, *s.* [See TEMPLAR.]

knight (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [KNIGHT, *s.*] To create or dub a knight; to raise to the dignity of a knight, which is done by the sovereign, or his (or her) representative, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up *sir.* [ACCOLADE.]

"The connexion that necessarily was created between the person who gave the arms, or *knighted* the young man, and him that received them."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History.*

knightage (as **nīt'-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *knight*, s.; *-age.*]

1. Those persons collectively who have been created knights.

2. A book containing the names, &c., of all knights.

knight'-hood (*gh* silent), *** knight-hode, * knyght-hod, * knyght-hode,** *s.* [A.S. *cnihthād*, from *cniht* = a knight, and *hād* = *hood* = condition.]

1. The character, dignity, or rank of a knight.

"*Knighthoods* and honours, borne
As I wear mine, are titles but of scorn."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 2.

* 2. The deeds or actions of a knight; chivalrous deeds.

"And that is loue, whose nature
Set life and death in a venture
Of hem, that *knighthode* vndertake."
Gower: C. A., ii.

* 3. Conduct becoming or befitting a knight; knightly conduct.

"Corsede caytyfs, *knyght-hode* was hit nevere
To hete a hody y-bounde." *P. Plowman*, p. 344.

4. Knights collectively; the aggregate of those persons who have been created knights.

"Which ceremony, as was formerly hinted, is supposed to have been the original of the feudal *knighthood*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 5.

¶ *Order of Knighthood:* A duly organized and constituted order or body of knights. They are of two kinds: the first consisting of associations or fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own, as independent bodies; the second honorary associations established by sovereigns within their own dominions. To the first class belong the Knights Templars and Hospitallers; to the second those numerous orders established in different countries, as the Order of the Holy Ghost, the Order of the Golden Fleece, &c., in European countries, and the Orders of the Bath, the Garter, St. Patrick, St. Michael, and St. George, the Thistle, &c., in Great Britain. Each order has its appropriate insignia, generally including ribbon, collar, badge, or jewel and a star. [BATH, GARTER, ORDER, STAR, THISTLE.]

knight'-lēss (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *knight*; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of knights.

2. Unbecoming a knight.

"Arise thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightlesse* guile and treacherous
Faire knighthood fouly shamed." [traine,
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 41.

knight'-like (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *knight*; *-like.*] Resembling a knight; becoming a knight; knightly.

knight'-lĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *knightly*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being knightly.

2. Knightly actions; chivalry.

knight'-lў (*gh* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *cnihtlic* (a.), *cnihtlice* (adv.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a knight; becoming or befitting a knight: chivalrous.

"As one for *knightly* giusts and fierce encounters fit."
Spencer: F. Q., I. i. 1.

B. *As adv.:* Like a knight; in a manner becoming a knight.

"In sooth, most *knightly* sung, and like Sir Gofferey."
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iii. 2.

knight'-shĭp (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *knight*; *-ship.*] The dignity or position of a knight; knighthood.

Knĭp-pĕr-dŏl'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A fanatical sect of German Anabaptists (q.v.) of the sixteenth century. They derived their name from their founder, Bernard Knipperdoling.

*** knĭp'-pĕr-kĭn,** *s.* [NIPPERKIN.]

knĭt, * knitte, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cnyttan*, *cnittan*, from *cnotta* = a knot; cogn. with Icel. *knýta*, *knytja*, from *knutr* = a knot; Dan. *knytte* = to tie a knot, to knit, from *knude* = a knot; Sw. *knyta* = to knit, from *knut* = a knot.] [KNOT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To tie with a knot; to tie together; to fasten by tying or with a knot.

"Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere *knytte*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 241.

2. To weave by looping or knotting a continuous thread; to form or put together by the operation of knitting (q.v.).

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To join together.

"This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 2. To weave, to intertwine.

"Knee against knee, they *knitted* a wreath round the altar's enclosure."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

* 3. To join closely, to bring close together, to attach.

"Since the red-crosse knight he erst did weet,
To been with Guyon *knit* in one consent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 11.

4. To cause to grow together; to cause to join.

"Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

5. To contract into folds or wrinkles.

"While he *knits* his angry brows."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* 6. To bring to a conclusion; to finish off.

"He concludeth & *knytteth* up the matter with his accustomed vehemence."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 805.

* 7. To compound, to compose.

"If the gooseberry wine was well *knit*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make a textile fabric by the process or operation of knitting (q.v.).

"Item, she can *knit*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* To join, to close, to unite. (Used specially of the manner in which bees before and in swarming unite in a solid mass.)

"Our severed navy too
Have *knit* again; and float, threatening most sealike."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

¶ *To knit up:* To wind up, to finish, to conclude.

*** knĭt,** *s.* [KNIT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Texture.

"Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats brushed, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

2. *Min.:* A small portion of lead ore.

*** knĭt,** *a.* [KNIT, *v.*] Allied, connected.

"The earl of Armagnac—near *knit* to Charles."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

knĭt'-bāck, *s.* [Eng. *knit*, and *back.*]

Bot.: *Symphytum officinale.*

knĭtch, * knĭche, * knoche, * knucche, * knychc, * knytch, * cnucche, *s.* [M. L. Ger. *knucke*, *knocke*; Ger. *knocke.*] A bundle; a number of things tied together, as faggots, &c. (*Wycliffe: Works*, i. 97.)

*** knĭt'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *knit*; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female knitter.

*** knĭt'-tą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *knit*; *-able.*] That may or can be knitted.

knĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knit*; *-er.*]

1. One who knits.

"The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

2. A knitting-machine.

* 3. Anything which knits, joins, or unites.

"For so great a *knitter* and binder it is, that it will draw their chawes together in manner of a muzzle."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xii.

knĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KNIT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The art of knitting is modern; it cannot be traced back farther than about A.D. 1500, and is believed to have originated in Scotland shortly previous to that date. It consists in the construction of a looped fabric in which for the first row a succession of loops are cast on or preferably knitted on to a needle, and in succeeding rows each loop is passed through the loop of each succeeding row. It differs distinctly from braiding, netting, and weaving, which is, perhaps, the order of invention, knitting being centuries later than either of the others.

2. *Fig.:* The act of uniting or joining closely together.

"Now, for the *knitting* of the sentences which they call the joints and members thereof, and for all the compasse of the speech, it is round without roughnesse and learned without hardnesse."—*Spenser: E. K.'s Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

knitting-burr, *s.* A wheel having wings arranged radially and diagonally across its face, and adapted to operate upon the yarn and the fabric. There are several kinds, as follows: a loop wheel, the wings of which are notched, and take the yarn delivered by the guide, and push it up under the hooks or beards of the needles; a sinker wheel, which presses the yarn into loops between the needles, to insure that there shall be enough to form the proper-sized stitch in the fabric; a landing wheel, which raises the loops of the fabric a short distance above the points of the needle-beards while they are closed by the presser; and a stripping or knocking-over wheel, which throws the loops of the fabric entirely over the tops of the needles to complete the stitch.

*** knitting-cup,** *s.* A cup of wine handed round after a couple had been knit together in matrimony; also called the contracting-cup.

knitting-gaugc, *s.* The number of loops contained in three inches of breadth.

knitting-machine, *s.*

Mech.: An apparatus for mechanically knitting jerseys, stockings, and other knitted goods. There are many kinds of machine: one of the most popular is the Bickford knitting-machine, which is on what is known as the circular system. A bed-plate having a vertically projecting and grooved needle-guiding cylinder or bed is secured to a table or other suitable support. On the bed-plate is a loose ring, provided with a thread-guide for conducting the thread to the needles, and about the needle-cylinder is a revolving cylinder, having an annular groove interrupted by a cam portion, and provided with adjustable cams, which govern the downward motion of the needles, and consequently the length of the loops, and raise the needles; and two of these latter cams are needed to provide for reversing the machine for knitting the heel or a flat web. The cam-cylinder is moved by a bevel gear connected to a driving-crank, and when moved continuously in one direction knits a circular web; and this web may be narrowed as desired, to fashion the leg, by removing needles, and placing their loops on adjacent needles. One needle receives the thread within its hook, and is subsequently moved by the cam-cylinder so as to form the thread so taken into a loop. When the heel is to be formed, a portion of the needles are drawn up, thus retaining their loops, and the number of needles left in action correspond with the width of the heel to be formed. The cam-cylinder is now to be reciprocated in opposite directions, and in order to keep the thread-guide in advance of the descending needles sufficiently far, so that the thread will be caught, pins are inserted in the bed-plate, and engage the heel of the thread-carrier, and stop it just before the cam-cylinder is stopped.

knitting-needle, *s.* A plain wire with smoothed ends, used in pairs in hand-knitting flat goods and in fours for tubular work.

knitting-sheath, *s.* A sheath for holding the ends of the needles in knitting.

knĭt'-tle, *s.* [Eng. *knit;* dimin. suff. *-le.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The draw string of a purse or bag.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A small line composed of two or three yarns laid together and twisted with the finger and thumb against the twist of yarn. Used for miscellaneous purposes on board ship, such as seizings, lashings, hammock-clues, pointing, grafting, &c.

(2) (*Pl.*): The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting.

knīves, *s. pl.* [KNIFE.]

* ¶ *A pair of knives:* A pair of scissors.

knŏb, *s.* [A later form of *knop* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or lump; a bunch.

"A fifth prepares, exact and round,
The *knob* with which it must be crowned."
Cowper: An Enigma. (Transl.)

2. A piece, a lump.

"Imprimis, some nice porridge, sweet and hot,
Three *knobs* of sugar season the whole pot."
Cartwright: A Bill of Fare.

3. The handle on the spindle of a lock or latch.

4. A rounded handle of a door, lock, drawer, &c.

5. A rounded hill or mountain. (*American.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A knop, bunch, or boss; a bunch of leaves or similar ornament. [Boss.]

2. *Ordn.:* The cascabel of a gun.

3. *Glass:* The boss or central bulb of a table of glass when cut for use.

knob-latch, *s.* A latch in which the bolt is retractable by the knob or rotary handle, in contradistinction to one which is moved by a key.

† **knob-lick,** *s.* A salt-lick. The base of the knobs, as round hills or knolls are called in Kentucky, contains shales, which furnish alum and other salts, forming licks, to which wild and domestic animals resort. One of these knob-licks in Mercer county, is a very remarkable spot, and was in former times a favourite resort of the buffaloes, &c. (*Bartlett.*)

† **knob-like,** *a.*

Bot.: Having an irregular, roundish figure; gongyloid. (*Lindley.*)

* **knŏb,** *v.i.* [KNOB, *s.*] To grow or form into knobs or bunches; to bunch.

"Not stitche, or coughe, or *knobbing* gowt that makes the patiente slaw." *Drant: Horace,* bk. i., sat. 9.

knŏbbed, *a.* [Eng. *knob,* s.; *-ed.*] Set with or full of knobs; containing knobs; knobby.

"His knuckles *knobbed,* his flesh deepe dented in,
With tawed hands, and hard ytanned skin."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 262.

knŏb'-bĭng, *s.* [KNOB, *v.*]

Masonry: The rough dressing, or knocking off the projections of stones in the quarry.

* **knŏb'-bĕr, knŏb'-blĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *knob; -er.*] A hart in its second year; a brocket.

knŏb'-blĭng, *a.* [KNOB, *s.*] (See the compound.)

knobbling-fire, *s.* A sunken refining hearth, of small size, in which crude or partially refined iron is worked into a ball or knob in contact with charcoal and under the influence of a blast; a bloomary.

knŏb'-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knobby; -ness.*] The quality or state of being knobby or knobbed.

knŏb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *knob; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of or covered with knobs or hard protuberances.

"His *knobby* head, and a fair pair of horns."
More: Pre-existence of the Soul, s. 33.

* 2. *Fig.:* Hard, stubborn.

"The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors."—*Howel.* (*Todd.*)

knŏb'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *knob,* and *stick.*] A term applied to a workman who refuses to join a trades-union, or who continues to work when the other members go out on strike.

"By picketing the mills, by assaults on *knobsticks.*"
—*Sir J. K. Shuttleworth: Scarsdale,* vol. ii., ch. ii.

knŏck, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cnucian,* from Gael. *cnac* = to crack, to crash; *cnag* = to crack, to knock; Ir. *cnag* = a crack, a noise.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together so as to come into collision: as, One body *knocks* against another.

2. To beat; to strike with something hard or heavy.

"He *knocked* fast, and often curst, and sware,
That ready entrance was not at his call."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To strike, to hit, to give a blow to, to beat.

"'Twere good, you *knocked* him."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* ii. 4.

2. To dash, to drive, to hit: as, to *knock* one's head against the wall.

3. To drive or force by a succession of blows.

"The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the shores and spurs."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

¶ 1. *To knock about:*

(1) To wander here and there; to lounge.

(2) To assault violently.

"He was terribly *knocked about,* and evidently left for dead."—*Pall Mall Gazette, Feb.* 26, 1884.

2. *To knock down:*

(1) To strike down; to fell with a blow; to prostrate.

(2) To declare a thing to be bought by a person at a sale; to assign to a bidder: as, The table was *knocked down* to me.

3. *To knock off:*

(1) To leave off work; to cease work.

(2) To force off by a blow.

(3) To finish quickly: as, He soon *knocked* the work *off.*

4. *To knock out:* To force or dash out with a blow.

"If he *knock out* either of your brains."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* ii. 1.

5. *To knock under:* To submit, to yield, to give way, to acknowledge one's self beaten.

6. *To knock up:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To arouse or awake by knocking.

(*b*) To fatigue, to wear out, to exhaust.

"She would not he *knocked up* so soon." — *Miss Austen: Mansfield Park,* ch. vii.

(*c*) To become exhausted or wearied; to be worn out with fatigue.

(2) *Bookbind.:* To shake into order; to make the printed sheets even at the edges.

7. *To knock on the head:* To stun with a blow on the head; hence, fig., to frustrate, to spoil, to defeat, as a project or scheme.

knŏck, *s.* [KNOCK, *v.*]

1. A blow, a stroke.

"Give weapons up for men, let wars alone for catching *knocks.*" *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* ix.

2. A loud blow or stroke, as on a door for admission.

"Hee giveth a signe either hy a loude crie or some great *knocke.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxxiii., ch. iv.

knock-down, *s.* A piece of furniture or other structure adapted to be disconnected at the joints so as to pack compactly.

¶ (1) *A knock-down blow:* One by which a person is felled to the ground: hence, fig., a finishing blow or stroke.

(2) *A knock-down argument:* An argument which completely upsets the reasoning of the opponent; an unanswerable argument.

knock-kneed, *a.* Having the knees turned somewhat in, so as to knock together.

knock-knees, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Knees bent inwards while the feet are thrown outward, an accompaniment or consequent of rickets. The knees tend to knock against each other.

knock-off, *s.*

1. *Knitting-machine:* The piece which, at the proper moment, removes the loops from the tier of needles.

2. *Mining:* A block on which ore is broken.

knŏck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knock,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who knocks.

2. An attachment to an outer door of a house, to give notice to those within that some one stands without, desiring admittance.

"Pots, pans, *knockers* of doors . . . were carried to the mint."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

3. A goblin said to dwell in a mine and point out rich veins of ore. Chiefly used in Cardiganshire. (*Brewer.*)

II. *Domestic:* An attachment in a flour-bolt to jar the frame and shake the flour from the meshes of the bolting-cloth.

knocker-off, *s.*

Knitting: A wheel with projections to raise the loop over the top of the needle and discharge it therefrom. A similar wheel, called a sinker, depresses the yarn between the needles.

knŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KNOCK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of hitting or striking; a blow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* Setting even at the edges, by taking a bunch or pile of sheets or leaves, and striking the edges on the bench.

2. *Metall.* (*Pl.*): The larger pieces of ore and gangue which are picked out of the sieve.

3. *Masonry* (*Pl.*): The small pieces broken off from stone by hammering or chiseling.

knocking-down iron, *s.*

Bookbind.: A iron for pounding down the projecting twines (slips) to which the sheets are sewed, so that they shall not project and mark the back cover.

knŏl'-kōhl, *s.* [Ger. *knollen* = a clod, a lump, a tuber; and *kohl* = cabbage colewort.]

Hort.: *Brassica oleracea caulorapa.*

knōll, *v.t.* & *i.* [KNELL, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To ring or sound, as a bell.

* 2. To ring a bell or knell for.

"*Knolling* a departed friend."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.,* i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To sound, as a bell when rung; to knell.

"Where bells have *knolled* to church."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

knōll, * **knol,** *s.* [A.S. *cnol;* cogn. with Dut. *knol* = a turnip, from its roundness; Dan. *knold* = a knoll; Sw. *knöl* = a bump, a knot; Ger. *knollen* = a knoll.] The top of a hill; a hillock; a mound; a little hill or mount; a small elevation.

"Advanced before the rest,
On *knoll* or hillock rears his crest,
Lonely and huge, the giant oak."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 6.

knōll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knoll,* v.; *-er.*] One who tolls a bell.

knŏlles, *s.* [Ger. *knollen* = a tuber.]

Bot.: *Brassica rapa.*

knŏp, knŏb, * **knoppe,** * **knap,** * **knub,** *s.* [A.S. *cnæp* = the top of a hill; cogn. with Dut. *knop* = a knob, a button, a bud; *knoop* = a knob; Icel. *knappr* = a knot, a button; Dan. *knap, knop* = a knob, a button; Sw. *knopp* = a knob, *knop* = a kuot; Ger. *knopf* = a knob, a button, a bud. Of Celtic origin: Gael. *cnap* = a slight blow, a knob; Wel. *cnap* = a knob, a button; Ir. *cnap.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kuob, a button, a protuberance, a bud, a bunch, the summit of a hill.

"That there he a'*knope* under every ii. braunches of ye syxe yt procede out of ye candlestycke."—*Exodus,* xxv. (1551).

2. *Arch.:* A bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornaments, as the bosses at the intersection of ribs, the ends of labels and other mouldings, and the bunches of foliage on capitals.

knŏpped, *a.* [Eng. *knop; -ed.*] Having knobs, tufts, or buttons; fastened with buttons.

"And high shoes *knopped* with dagges."
Romaunt of the Rose.

knŏp'-pĕrn, *s.* [Ger. *knopper* = a gall-nut.]

Bot.: A curious gall formed on some species of oak in Hungary and other parts of Europe. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

knŏp'-weēd, *s.* [KNAPWEED.]

knor, *s.* [KNUR.]

knŏr'-rĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after G. W. Knorr.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants allied to, if indeed it be more than a sub-genus of,

Lepidodendron (q.v.). In 1854 Prof. Morris enumerated three species, all from the English coal measures. One of these is found also in Silesia and in Russia, another at Saarbrnck, &c., in Germany.

knŏsp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A bud or unopened leaf or flower, used as an architectural ornament.

knŏt (1), ***knotte,** *s.* [A.S. *cnotta;* cogn. with Dut. *knot;* Icel. *knútr;* Dan. *knude;* Sw. *knat;* Ger. *knoten;* Lat. *nodus* = *gnodus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The interlacement or intertwining of a rope or cord so as to attach one part of it to another part of itself, to another rope, or to any other object. The kinds of knots, employed differ in size, shape, and name, according to the uses for which they are designed.

(2) A fold, a bend.

"Her huge long taile her den all overspread,
Yet was in *knots* and many boughts upwound."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 15.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A bond of union or association; a union, a tie.

"Ere we knit the *knot* that can never be loosed."—*Bishop Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dec. 4, ch. vi.

(2) A cluster, a group, a colleetion.

"A *knot* you are of damned bloodsuckers."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 8.

* (3) Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect.

"Tbe whole land
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disordered." *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* iii. 4.

(4) A hard part in a piece of wood, caused by the shooting of a branch obliquely or transversely to the general grain or direction of the fibre.

(5) A protuberant or swollen joint of a plant.

(6) A protuberance or knob on the bark of a tree; a kuur.

(7) A nodule of stone occurring in a rock of a different kind; a knur.

(8) A difficulty, a perplexity; something not easily solved.

"*Knots* worthy of solution, which alone
A Deity could solve." *Cowper: Task,* ii. 520.

* (9) Folded arms.

"His arms in tbis sad *knot.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as KNOP (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* An irregular or twisted course of the separate elements of wood caused by branches, bnds, or any similar cause.

3. *Brush-making:* The brush-maker's term for a tuft of bristles ready for insertion into a hole drilled in the stock.

4. *Labour:* A kind of double shoulder-pad, with a loop passiug round the forehead, the whole roughly resembling a horse-collar, used by London market porters for carrying burdens. It is probably a development from a length of rope knotted into a loop, worn in the same manner and for the same purpose.

"Democritus first noticed him as a porter, who showed great address in inventing the *knot.*"—*Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 120.

5. *Mech.:* The same as KNOTE (q.v.).

6. *Mil.:* An epaulet, a shoulder-knot.

7. *Naut.:* A nautical or geographical mile; $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of latitude; about 2,025 yards. The English statute mile contains 1,760 yards. [LOG.]

knot-horn, *s.*

Entom. (*Pl.*): Phycidæ, a family of moths. The Beautiful Knot-horn is *Pempelia formosa.*

knot-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The same as KNOTGRASS (q.v.).

knŏt (2), *s.* [Named, it is said, after King Canute, with whom it was a favourite article of food. (See extract.)]

Ornith.: Tringa canutus, a wading-bird, which has the breast deep chestnut in summer and white in winter, and the back dark with fulvous spots in summer and ashy-gray in winter. It breeds within the Arctic circle, from which it migrates in autumn to Britain and other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, as far even as the Cape and Australia.

"The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old,
Of that great king of Danes his name that still doth hold." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion.*

knŏt, *v.t.* & *i.* [KNOT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot or knots on.

"Her quyuer bung behind her back, her tresse
Knotted in gold." *Surrey: Virgil; Æneis* iv.

(2) To tie with a knot; to fasten.

"And at his side a wretched scrip was hung
Wide-patched and *knotted* to a twisted thong."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 507.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To intwiue, to intertwist.

"To *knot,* to twist, to range the vernal bloom,
But far is cast the distaff, spinning-wheel, and loom."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 71.

* (2) To unite, to join together, to associate.

"The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted,* both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

* (3) To entangle, to perplex.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* To cover over the knots in with red lead, preparatory to painting over.

2. *Cloth-making:* To remove the weft-knots from cloth by means of tweezers.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form a knot or knots, as in plants.

"Cut bay wben it begins to *knot.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(2) To knit knots for fringe.

* 2. *Fig.:* To copulate.

"Keep it as a cistern for foul toads
To *knot* and gender in." *Shakesp.: Othello,* iv. 2.

II. *Paint.:* To perform the operation of knotting (q.v.).

knŏt'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *knot* (1), and *berry.*]

Bot.: Rubus Chamæmorus.

knōte, *s.* [A variant of *node* (q.v.).]

Mech.: The point where ropes, cords, &c., meet from angular directions in funicular machines.

knŏt'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *knot* (1), and *grass.*]

Bot.: Polygonum aviculare, a prostrate plant, with internodes, narrow leaves, silvery stipules, and white, pink, crimson, or green inconspicuous flowers, clustered in the axils of various leaves. It is common in fields and waste-places. An infusion of this plant was formerly supposed to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal, whence Shakespeare (*Midsummer Night's Dream,* iii. 2) calls it "hinderiug" knotgrass. Allusions to this fancied power may also be found in the works of his contemporaries. [KNOT-WEED, KNOTWORT.]

KNOTGRASS.

"The *knotgrass* fettered tbere the haud,
Which once could burst an iron band."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 5.

knŏt'-lĕss, ***knot-lesse,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *knot; -less.*]

A. *As adj.:* Free from knots; having no knots.

"Here silver firs with *knotless* trunks ascend."
Congreve: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Without hindrance, stop, or difficulty.

"For both Troilus and Troy town
Shal *knotlesse* throughout her hart slide."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. v.

***knotte,** *s.* [KNOT, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The chief or main point.

"The *knotte,* why that every tale is tolde,
If it be taried til the lust be colde."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,715.

2. *Arch.:* The same as KNOB (q.v.).

knŏt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *knot; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having knots; full of knots; knotty.

* (2) Having lines or figures intersecting with intersecting walks.

* (3) Entwined, interlaced, intertwisted.

"Tby *knotted* and combined locks."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5. (Quarto.)

* 2. *Fig.:* Perplexing, entangled, knotty.

"Until the subtle cobweb-cheats
They're catched in *knotted* law-like nets."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Cylindrical, with an uneven surface; torulose. Nearly the same as moniliform (q.v.). Example, the pod of Chelidonium.

† 2. *Geol.* (*Of rocks*): Having small detached points, composed of mica, &c., projecting from the surfaee, they having resisted the weather better than the other components of the rock. (*Perceval.*)

knotted-marjoram, *s.*

Bot.: Origanum Majorana, a culinary aromatic.

knotted-pillar, *s.*

Arch.: A pillar so called from its being carved in such a manner that a thick knotted rope appears to form part of it. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

* **knotte-less,** *a.* [KNOTLESS.]

knŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *knot; -er.*]

Paper-making: A sieve which detains knots in the pulp, so that they do not pass to the moving wire-plane on which the paper is formed.

knŏt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knotty; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being knotty or full of knots.

"By bis oaken club is signified reason ruling tbe appetite; tbe *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they bave that seek after virtue."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Difficulty, intricacy, perplexity, complication.

knŏt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KNOT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making knots in or of tying with a knot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* A process preliminary to painting, consisting of painting over the knots of wood with red-lead, and the stopping of nail-holes, cracks, and faults with white-lead. A silver leaf is sometimes laid over the knots in superior work.

2. *Cloth-making:* Removing weft-knots and others from cloth by means of tweezers.

knŏt'-tў, ***knot-tie,** *a.* [Eng. *knot; -y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Full of knots; knotted; having many knots.

"Tbe Cynic raised his *knotty* staff, and threatened to strike him if he did not depart."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 189.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Rugged, hard, rough.

"When beroes knock their *knotty* heads together."
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother.

2. Intricate; difficult of solution; involved, perplexing.

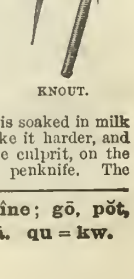
"Who tries Messala's eloquence in vain,
Nor can a *knotty* point of law explain."
Francis: Horace; Art of Poetry.

knŏt'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *knot* (1), and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.: Polygonum aviculare.* [KNOTGRASS.]

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the order Illecebraceæ (q.v.).



KNOUT.

knŏut, *s.* [Russ. *knute* = a whip, a scourge.] An instrument of punishment used in Russia. It consists of a handle about two feet long, to which is fastened a flat leather thong about twice the length of the handle, terminating with a large copper or brass ring; to this ring is affixed a strip of hide about two inches broad at the ring, and terminating at the end of two feet, in a point. This is soaked in milk and dried in the sun to make it harder, and should it fall, in striking the culprit, on the edge, it would cut like a penknife. The

culprit is bound erect to two stakes to receive the specified number of lashes, and the tail of the knout is changed at every sixth stroke.

knŏut, *v.t.* [KNOUT, *s.*] To punish or flog with the knout or whip.

knōw, * **knowe** (pa. t. *knew,* * *knew,* pa. par. *known,* * *knowen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cnâwan* (pa. t. *cnéow,* pa. par. *cnâwen*); cogn. with Icel. *knâ* = to know how, to be able; O. Sax. *knégan,* in the compound *bi-knégan* = to obtain, to know how to get; O. H. Ger. *chnâan,* in the compound *bi-chnâan;* Russ. *znati* = to know; Lat. *nosco;* Gr. γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*); Sansc. *jna* = to know. From the same root as CAN, KEN, KEEN, NOBLE, KIN, GENUS, &c. Ger. *können* = to be able; *kennen* = to know.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive with certainty; to have a clear and certain perception of: to understand clearly; to have a distinct and certain knowledge of or acquaintance with.

"O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

2. To understand.

"Taught thee to *know* the world, and this great art
Of ord'ring man."
Daniel: Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

3. To distinguish.

"Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after."—*Locke.*

4. To recognise by recollection, memory, or description.

"I should *know* the man by the Athenian garment."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

5. To be convinced of the truth or reality of; to be firmly assured concerning; to have no doubt in the mind regarding

* 6. To be acquainted with.

"Not to *know* me argues yourself unknown."
Milton: P. L., iv. 830.

7. To be familiar with; to have experience of.

"He hath made him to be sin for us who *knew* no sin."—*2 Corinth.* v. 21.

8. To understand from learning or study; to have learnt; as, The boy *knows* his lesson.

* 9. To have sexual intercourse with.

"Adam *knew* Eve his wife, and she conceived and bare Cain."—*Genesis* iv. 1.

10. To learn; to be informed of.

"I would *know* that of your honour."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have knowledge: to have clear and certain perception.

"Can it be sin to *know?*
Can it be death?" *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 517.

2. To be assured; to be convinced or satisfied; to feel assured.

"I *know* that my Redeemer liveth"—*Job* xix. 25.

* 3. To be acquainted; to be familiar or intimate.

"We have *known* together in Orleans."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 4.

¶ * 1. *To know of:*

(1) To ask, to inquire.

"*Know of* the duke if his last purpose hold."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 1.

(2) To be informed of.

"I *knew of* your purpose."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* v. 5.

* 2. *To know for:* To know of; to be acquainted with. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* i. 2.)

3. *To know how to:* To understand the way to; to be skilled in the way or process of doing anything.

4. *To make known:* To show; to manifest.

"I'll *make* thee *known.*
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

¶ To *know* is a general term; to be *acquainted* with is particular. We may *know* things or persons in various ways; we may *know* them by name only; or we may *know* their internal properties or characters; or we may simply *know* their figure; we may *know* them by report; or we may *know* them by a direct intercourse; one is *acquainted* with either a person or a thing, only in a direct manner, and by an immediate intercourse in one's own person.

knōw, knōwe, *s.* [KNOLL, *s.*] A rising ground; a hillock.

"Acre for acre of the laigh crofts for this heathery *knowe!*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

knōw'-ă-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *know; -able.*]

A. *As adj.:* That may or can be known; possible to be known, or understood.

"All the *knowable* qualities of matter."—*Warburton: Bolingbroke's Philosophy.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which can be known or understood.

"I doubt not but the opinionative resolver, thinks all these easie *knowables,* and the theories here accounted mysteries, are to him revelations."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing.* (Pref.)

* **knōw'-ă-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *knowable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being knowable; possibility to be known or understood.

knōw'-ăll, *s.* One who knows or professes to know all.

knōw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *know; -er.*] One who knows.

knōw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [KNOW.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having clear and distinct knowledge or perception.

2. Intelligent, conscious.

"You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he which hath your noble father slain,
Pursued my life." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 7.

3. Skilful, well-instructed, well-informed, experienced.

4. Sharp, cunning: as, He is a *knowing* fellow.

5. Expressive of cunning or sharpness: as, a *knowing* look.

6. Well-appointed; fashionable.

"Drove about town in very *knowing* gigs."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility,* ch. xix.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. Knowledge.

"In my *knowing,* Timon has been this lord's father."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

2. Experience.

"Gentlemen of your *knowing.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 4.

knōw'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *knowing; -ly.*]

1. In a knowing manner; with knowledge; consciously, intentionally.

"*Knowingly* converse, or hold familiarity with any person suspected of heresy."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1527).

* 2. By experience.

"Did you but know the city's usuries,
And felt them *knowingly.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

knōw'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *knowing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being knowing; the state of having knowledge.

"Such empirical *knowingness* (not omniscience)."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (ed. Evans), ii. 46.

* **know-leche,** *v.t.* [KNOWLEDGE, *v.*]

* **know-leche,** *s.* [KNOWLEDGE, *s.*]

knŏwl'-ĕdġe, knōw'-lĕdġe, * **know-leche,** * **know-el-iche,** * **knaul-age,** * **knaul-eche,** * **knaw-lage,** * **know-lege,** *s.* [Eng. *know;* suff. *-ledge, -lege* = *-leche,* for *-leke,* from Icel. *-leikr, -leiki;* Sw. *-lek,* as in *kærleikr* = love, a suffix used to form abstract nouns, as *-ness* in modern English. A.S. *-lâc* (= mod. *-lock,* as in wed*lock*), is cognate to Icel. *-leikr.*]

1. Certain or clear perception of truth or fact; indubitable apprehension; cognizance.

"*Knowledge* then seems to me to be nothing but the perception of the connexion and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of any of our ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iv., ch. i., § 2.

† 2. That is or may be known; a cognition. (Geuerally in the plural.)

3. Acquaintance with any fact or person; familiarity, intimacy.

"From mine eyes my *knowledge* I derive."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 14.

* 4. Cognizance, notice.

"Why have I found grace in thine eyes that thou shouldest take *knowledge* of me?"—*Ruth* ii. 10.

5. Skill in anything; dexterity gained by actual experience.

"Shipmen that had a *knowledge* of the sea."—*1 Kings* ix. 27.

6. Learning, mental accomplishment, erudition, scieuce.

"Learning is the *knowledge* of the different and contested opinions of men in former ages."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Ancient & Modern Learning*

7. Information, notice: as, It was brought to his *knowledge.*

* 8. Sexual intercourse.

¶ *Knowledge* is a general term which simply implies the thing *known. Science, learning,* and *erudition* are modes of *knowledge* qualified by some collateral idea. *Science* is a systematic species of knowledge which consists of rule and order; *learning* is that species of *knowledge* which one derives from schools, or through the medium of personal instruction; *erudition* is scholastic *knowledge* obtained by profound research.

* **knŏwl'-ĕdġe,** * **knowl-age,** * **knowl-eche,** * **knoul-eche,** * **know-lege,** *v.t.* & *i.* [KNOWLEDGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To acknowledge; to avow.

"If thou *knowlechist* in thi mouth the Lord Jesu Crist and hileuist in thin herte."—*Wyclife: Romaynes,* x.

B. *Intrans.:* To acknowledge; to confess.

* **knŏwl'-ĕdġe-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *knowledge; -able.*]

1. Cognizable.

2. Educated, intelligent. (*Prov.*)

knŏwl-tŏn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Thomas Knowlton, ouce Curator of the Botauic Gardens at Eltham.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, sub-tribe Anemoneæ. Sepals five; petals five to fifteen; stamens and ovaries many, beeoming numeous, one-sceded, succuleut fruits. The leaves of *Knowltonia vesicatoria* are used in Southern Africa as vesicatories.

* **knōw'-mĕn,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *know,* and *men.*] An old name for the Lollards in Englaud.

knōwn, *pa. par. & a.* [KNOW.]

knōw'-nŏth-ĭng, *s.*

1. One who knows or professes to know nothing.

2. A member of an originally secret society, flourishing in this couutry about 1850–55, and aiming at preventing anyone not a native or a resident of 21 years' standing from taking part in the government; hence called also the American Party. (Spelled K-.)

knōw'-nŏth-ĭng-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *knownothing; -ism.*] The principles, doctrines, or objects of the Knownothings.

knōw'-sŏme-thĭng, *s.* [Eng. *know,* and *something.*] A member of a society formed in the United States, in 1855, to oppose the Knownothings. It soon became extinct.

knŏx'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Robert Knox, who, in 1781, published a work on Ceylon, having lived in that island many years.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Spermacocidæ. It consists of rushy, ornamental plants, with white or pink flowers, growing in India and Ceylon. About five are cultivated in British greenhouses.

knt., *s.* [A contract. for *knight,* s. (q.v.).]

knŭb, knŭb'-ble, *v.t.* [Cf. Dut. *knifler.*] To beat; to strike with the knuckle.

knŭc'-kle (kle as kęl), * **knok-il,** * **knok-yl,** * **knok-ylle,** *s.* [Ger. *knöchel* = a joint; Dut. *knokkel* = a knuckle; O. Fris. *knokele, knokle;* Dan. *knokkel;* Sw. *knöge.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*

* 1. A joint.

2. The joint of a finger, protuberaut when the hand is shut.

"He comes to Lane, finds garret shut,
Then, not with *knuckle,* hits with foot."
Davenant: Long Vacation in London.

3. The knee-joint.

"Jelly also, which they use for a restorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 45.

4. The joint of a plant.

5. A swelling.

"The swellings or blind piles appearing like bigs or *knuckles* within the fundement, are cured with five-leafe grasse."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxvi., ch. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The joint-pieces forming a hinge through which the pintle passes.

2. *Ship-build.:* Au acute angle on some of the timbers.

knuckle-bones, *s. pl.* [DIBSTONE.]

* **knuckle-deep,** *adv.* Very deeply; considerably.

knuckle-duster, *s.* An instrument or apparatus of iron to protect the knuckles and also to add force to a blow. It is furnished with knobs or points to add severity to the stroke. It is chiefly used by garrotters.

knuckle-joint, *s.* A joint in which a projection on each leg or leaf of a machine or

implement is inserted in corresponding recesses in the other, the two being connected by a pin or pivot on which they mutually turn. The legs of dividers and the leaves of butt-hinges are examples of the true knuckle-joint. The term, however, is somewhat commonly applied to joints in which the motion is not confined to one place. Such are really universal joints, a form illustrated in the *ball and socket* and the *gimbal*. A *ginglymus*.

knuckle-timber, *s.*

Ship-build.: A top timber in the fore body, where a reverse of shape causes an angle on the timber.

***knŭc'-kle,** *v.i. & t.* [KNUCKLE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* [¶ I.].

* **B.** *Trans.:* To hit with the knuckles or fist; to pommel.

¶ I. *To knuckle down:*

(1) *Lit.:* To kneel down, as boys at marbles.

(2) *Fig.:* To submit, to give way, to yield, to acknowledge one's self beaten.

"We *knuckle down* under an ounce of indignation."
—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. liv.

2. *To knuckle under:* [¶ 1 (2)].

knŭc'-kled (kled as kĕld), *a.* [Eng. *knuckl(e); -ed.*] Having knuckles or joints; jointed. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 656.)

***knŭff,** *s.* [GNOFF.] A country lout; a clown.

"The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick."
Hayward.

knŭr, knŭrl, *s.* [KNAR, GNARR.]

1. *Lit.:* A knot; a knar; a nodule of stone; a protuberance or swelling on the bark of a tree. (*Woodward: On Fossils.*)

2. *Fig.:* A surly, obstinate fellow. (*Burns: Meg o' the Mill.*)

knŭrled, *a.* [Eng. *knurl; -ed.*]

1. Knotted, gnarled.

2. Milled, as the head of a screw.

knŭrl'-ĭng, *s.* [KNURL, *s.*] A dwarf.

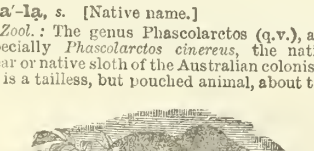
***knŭr'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *knurl; -y.*] Full of knurls or knots; knotted, gnarly.

***knŭr'-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *knur; -y.*] Full of knurls or knots; knurly. (*Stanyhurst: Conceites.*)

***knyt,** *v.t.* [KNIT, *v.*]

kō-a'-la, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The genus Phascolarctos (q.v.), and specially *Phascolarctos cinereus*, the native bear or native sloth of the Australian colonists. It is a tailless, but pouched animal, about two



KOALA.

feet long, with a stout body and limbs, a small head, moderate-sized ears, well-developed feet, and ash-gray fur. It feeds on the tender shoots of the blue gum-trees, which the natives climb to effect its capture.

kŏb, kō'-ba, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: The native name of several species of the genus Kobus (q.v.). These words are also used as specific names: *Antilope kob* = *Adenota kob*, the Æquitoon, or Gambian Antelope, and *Antilope kobus* = *Kobus sing sing.*

kō'-ba, *s.* [KOB.]

kō'-bâlt, *s.* [COBALT.]

kō-ba-ō'-ba, *s.* [See def.] The Bechuana name for the long-horned, white rhinoceros. (*G. Cumming: Hunter's Life in South Africa.*)

kō'-bĕll-īte, *s.* [Named by Sätterberg after Von Kobell; sniff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A sulph-antimonite of lead and bismuth represented by the formula $3Pb\,S + (Bi.\,Sb)_2S_3$. Soft; sp. gr., 6·29 to 6·32; color, blackish lead-gray; streak black. Occurs at the cobalt mine of Hvena, Sweden.

kō'-bō, *s.* [A Sierra Leone word.] (See compound.)

kobo-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Copaifera Guibourtiana, or *Guibourtia copallifera*, said to yield a valuable copal.

kŏb'-ōld, *s.* [Ger.]

Teut Mythol.: A German house-spirit, the same as the English Robin Goodfellow, and the Scotch Browuie.

kŏb'-ōld-ĭne, *s.* [Named by Beudant from O. Ger. *kobold* = cobalt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LINNÆITE (q.v.).

kō-brē̆s'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after De Kobres, a German patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Elyneæ (*Lindley*), or Caricineæ (*Sir Joseph Hooper*). The female flowers have a lateral scale. Known species three; one, *Kobresia caricina*, a sedge-like plant, four to nine inches high, with wiry, recurved leaves, being found on upland moors in Yorkshire, Durham, and Perthshire.

kō'-bŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *kob* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Cervicapridæ (*Brooke*), with six species from the grassy plains and marshes of tropical Africa. Horns elongate, sub-lyrate; muzzle cervine; no tear-bag or inguinal pores; hair rough, that on neck longer, divergent, and drooping; tail rather elongate, depressed, hairy on sides and below; females hornless, with four teats.

kōch'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Named after the locality, *Kochel(-wiesen)*, Silesia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in columnar incrustations with traces of crystals, on ilmenite and fergusonite. Color, brownish isabella-yellow; translucent; lustre greasy. Said to be a silico-columbate of yttria, zircouia, irou, &c.

kō'-dăk, *s.* A photographic camera in which the exposures, instead of being made on separate pieces of sensitive material like glass plates, as in other cameras, are made on a strip of transparent film, which is wound from one roller to another by means of a key. (*Eastman Kodak Company's Catalogue.*)

kō'-dăk, *v.t.* To photograph with a kodak.

kœl'-bĭng-īte, *s.* [Named by Breithaupt after Kœlbing, of Herrnhut; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A dark-green mineral occurring in groups of diverging crystals associated with eudialyte, ægyrite, &c., at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Formerly regarded as Arfvedsonite (q.v.)., but separated from the Amphibole group by Breithaupt. It consists principally of silicate of protoxide of iron and lime; streak, pistachio-green. Probably a variety of Epidote (q.v.).

kœ-lĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after G. L. Kœler, Professor of Natural History at Mayence and a writer on grasses.]

Bot.: A cosmopolitan genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ. The panicle is contracted, spike-like, the spikelets compressed. Known species eight. One, *Kœleria cristata*, is British. It has a silvery panicle, interrupted below, is one to three feet high, and is found on banks and in pastures.

kœn'-ĭg-ĭne, kœn'-ĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by Levy after C. Kœnig; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Brochantite (q.v.), from Gumeschevsk, Perm, Russia.

kœn'-ĭg-īte, *s.* [KŒNIGINE.]

kœn'-leĭn-īte, *s.* [KŒNLITE.]

kœn'-līte, kœn'-leĭn-īte, *s.* [Named by Schroetter after Kœnlein, of Uznach.]

Min.: A native hydrocarbon, containing 92·429 of carbon and 7·571 per cent. of hydrogen. Amorphous, soft; color, reddish-browu to yellow. More soluble in ether thau in alcohol, the former yielding wax-like folia. First found at Uznach, Switzerland, associated with lignite (q.v.).

kœt'-tĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by Dana after Otto Kœttig; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: According to Naumann, monoclinic in crystallization and isomorphous with erythrine (q.v.). Groth makes it isomorphous with vivianite (q.v.). Occurs massive, or as crystalline crusts with fibrous structure. Color, carmine-red and peach-blossom red. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of zinc, cobalt, and nickel, represented by the formula: $(Zn_3O,CoO,NiO)^3$, $As_2O_5 + 3HO$. Found associated with smaltite (q.v.) at the Daniel Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

kŏff, *s.* [Dut.]

Naut.: A two-masted Dutch fishing-vessel, carrying a sprit-sail on each mast.

kō'-gĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, family Physeteridæ (Sperm Whales or Cachalots). *Kogia breviceps*, and *K.* (*Euphysetes*) *Grayii*, perhaps only the same species, are small porpoise-like whales, from six to ten feet long, but akin to the great Sperm Whale. They have been found off the Cape of Good Hope, on the East Indian coasts, and in the Australian seas.

kōh-ĭ-noôr', *kōh-ĭ-nûr', *s.* [Pers. = Mountain of Light.] One of the largest diamonds now in existence. Possessed by Great Britain. [See DIAMOND.]

kōhl, *s.* [Ger. *kohl* = kale.] (See the compound.)

kohl-rabi, *s.*

Bot.: Brassica oleracea caulorapa, the Turnip-stemmed Cabbage, a variety of cabbage, having a turnip-like protuberance on the stem just above the ground, which is the most edible part of the plant.

kō'-hŏl, *s.* [ALCOHOL.] A pomade with which Persian women blacken the inside of their eyelids.

Ko'-kab, *s.* [Heb. כּוֹכָב (*kokhab*) = a star.]

Astron.: β *Ursæ Minoris.*

kō-ka'-kō, *s.* [Maori.]

Ornith.: Glaucopis cinerea, a kind of crow found in New Zealand.

kōk'-ăm, *s.* [Mahratta (?).] An oil expressed from *Garcinia purpurea* on the west coast of India. It is used as an emollient.

kŏk'-kŏl-īte, *s.* [COCCOLITE.]

kŏ-kôo'-na, *s.* [Cinghalese.] A genus of Celastraceæ. *Kokoona zeylanica* is a tree with a pale-colored bark, found in the West Indies and in Ceylon. Thwaites says that an oil is expressed from its seeds, which is used for burning in lamps, &c. The yellow, corky bark, mixed with ghee, is used in the preparation of a snuff intended to produce a discharge of mucus from the nostrils and relieve headache. (*Prof. Watt*, &c.)

kŏk'-schar-ŏff-īte, *s.* [Named by N. Nordenskiöld, after the Russian mineralogist, Kokscharow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral resembling tremolite in appearance, and also belonging to the group of Amphiboles. It is characterized by the presence of a large amount of alumina, part of which is regarded as basic. It approaches in composition the variety called Edenite (q.v.). Found associated with lapis-lazuli, near the Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia.

kō'-la, *s.* [COLA.]

kŏl'-lŏ-phāne, *s.* [Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear. Named by Sandberger.]

Min.: A mineral resembling gymnite, found with guauo in the island of Soubrero. Compos: a tribasic phosphate of lime mixed with some calcite; sp. gr. = 2·70; hardness = 5.

kŏl'-lў-rīte, *s.* [COLLYRITE.]

kŏl'-ŏph'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [COLOPHONITE.]

kō-mĭs'-dar, kā-ma-ĭs'-dar, *s.* [Mahratta *kamavisdar.*] A district collector of revenue; a manager or renter of a province. (*East Indies.*)

kŏn'-a-rīte, *s.* [CONARITE.]

kŏn-drŏ-ar'-sĕn-ĭt, *s.* [CHONDRARSENITE.]

kŏngs'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [Named by Pisani after the place where fonnd, Kongsberg, Norway; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amalgam of silver and mercury. Compos.: silver, 95·10; mercury, 4·90; formula, $Ag_{18}Hg$; isometric. Occurs in crystals, and crystalline, at the silver mines of Kongsberg.

kŏ-nĭ-chăl'-çĭt, *s.* [Conichalcite, *s.*]

kon'-ĭ-gą (on as **ęn),** *s.* [Named by Robert Brown after Mr. König, of the British Museum.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, family Alyssidæ. Lindley makes it a synonym of Glyce, and Mr. Joseph Hooker calls the old *Koniga maritima, Alyssum maritimum.* It is the Sea-side Koniga, or Sweet Alyssum. It has honey-scented, white flowers. It is a native of Europe, and is cultivated, to some extent, in gardens.

kon'-ĭg-ĭne (o as **ē** or **ę),** *s.* [Kœnioine.]

kon'-ĭg-ite (o as **ē** or **ę),** *s.* [Kœnioite.]

kŏn-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = dust, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A pulverulent mineral of a white colour, found associated with zeolites in the amygdaloidal rocks of Scotland. A chemical examination shewed that it consisted largely of free silica, probably mixed with some zeolitic substance.

kō-nĭńck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. de Koninck.]

Palæont.: A subgenus of Strophonema, brachiopods of the family Orthidæ. Found in the Trias, St. Cassian. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

kō-nĭńck'-ĭ-na, *s.* [Koninckia.]

Zool.: The typical and only known genus of the family Koninckinidæ (q.v.). The shell is free, the valves unarticulated (?); oval anus, supported by two spirally-curled lamellæ. Only known species, *Koninckina Leonhardi,* from the Trias of St. Cassian. (*Nicholson.*)

kō-nĭńck-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *koninckin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Brachiopoda. [Koninckina.]

kō'-nite, *s.* [Conite.]

***kon-ning,** *s.* [Cunning.]

kôo-dôo', s. [Its South African name.]

Zool.: Strepsiceros kudu, a beautiful antelope, slate-gray, with transverse white markings. The males with spirally-twisted horns, about four feet long; the females hornless; height about five feet at the shoulders. Extends from South Africa to Abyssinia.

kook, *v.i.* [Cook (3), *v.*]

koôk'-aâm, *s.* [Caffre.]

Zool.: The native South African name of the Gemsbok antelope (*Oryx gazella*). [Gemsbok.]

kôo'-leē, *s.* [Coolie.]

koôl-ô-kăm'-bą, *s.* [Native name; the first element *koolo* imitated from its cry. It is repeated several times.]

Zool.: Troglodytes Koolo-kamba (*Du Chaillu*), *T. Aubryi* (*Gratiolet & Alix*), an anthropoid ape shot by Du Chaillu in the forests of Western Equatorial Africa. The shoulders are broad, the ears large, the arms extend below the knee; the limbs adapt it to go on all fours and to climb trees; the waist is as broad and thick as the chest; the breast-bone is protuberant; the belly is very large and the stomach large. It feeds on vegetables. It has affinities to the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the nschiego.

kôo-lŭm'-bēe, *s.* [Mahratta.] Another name for the Koonbee caste (q.v.).

kôon'-bēe, kûn'-bî, *s.* [Mahratta.] The agricultural caste. One of the great castes in the Mahratta country in Western and Central India.

Koôrd, *s.* [Kurd.]

Koôrd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Kurdish.]

Koô-rĭl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Kurilian.]

kôor'-sēe, kûr'-sî, *s.* [Arab.&c.]

Muhammadanism: The seventh heaven, supposed to be crystalline, and to constitute the judgment seat of God.

koorsee-text, *s.* The 256th verse of the second chapter of the Koran. [Chapter of the Cow (*Sale*), Heifer (*Palmer.*).] It is also known as the Throne verse, from the Arabic *Koorsee,* supposed to be God's seat of justice. It allegorically signifies divine providence. (*Sale.*) The verse runs thus:—

"God, there is no God but He, the living, the self-subsistent. Slumber takes him not, nor sleep. His is what is in the heavens and what is in the earth. Who is it intercedes with Him save by His permission? He knows what is before them and what behind them, and they comprehend not aught of his knowledge but of what he pleases. His throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and it tires Him not to guard them both, for He is high and grand."

Professor Palmer (*Sacred Books of the East,* vi. 40), says it is "considered one of the finest passages in the Qur'ân, and frequently found inscribed in mosques and the like." Sale (note *in loc.*), says that "Mohammedans recite it in their prayers, and some of them wear it about them engraved on an agate or other precious stone."

"His mother's sainted amulet,
Whereon engraved the *Koorsee-text*
Could smooth this life and win the next."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 5.

kō'-pĕck, *s.* [Copeck.]

kō'-pĕh, *s.* [A South Sea Island word.] (See the compound.)

kopeh-roots, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The roots of *Colocasia macrorhiza,* an aroid, cultivated in Polynesia for its large edible yam-like roots. Called also Tara-roots.

kŏpp'-ite, s. [Named after Prof. Kopp, of Heidelberg, by Knop; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring as small brown, transparent octahedrons, in a granular limestone, near Schelingen, Kaiserstuhl, Baden. Formerly regarded as Pyrochlore (q.v.), but it differs from that mineral in containing no titanic acid and little or no fluorine. Compos.: a columbate of various protoxides, but principally those of Cerium, Calcium, Lanthanum and Didymium.

kŏr-ărf'-vĕ-ite, *s.* [Korarfvetite.]

kŏr-arf'-vĕ-tīte, kŏr-ărf'-vĕ-ite, *s.* [Named by Radominski after the locality Korarfvet, Swedeu; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in masses, sometimes very large, or as imperfect crystals in albite, associated with gadolinite, lijelmite, beryl, &c.; known in Sweden under the name Monazite. According to Des Cloizeaux, it is doubly refracting. Specific gravity = 4·03; colour, yellowish-brown; fracture, vitreous; streak, grayish-yellow. Stated to be a phosphate of cerium containing fluorine.

kŏr-ân', *cŏr-ân', kûr-ân', ăl-kŏr-ân', ăl-cŏr-ân', ăl-kur-ân', *s.* [Arab. *kuran,* or, with the article *al* = the, *Alkuran* = that which is read, from *kará* = to read.]

Religions: The Muhammadan scriptures, which professedly consist of revelations made by Allah (God) to Muhammad, the medium of communication being the angel Gabriel. When a Mussulman quotes from them, the formula he uses is not "Muhammad says," but "God says." He calls the book the Book of God, and the Word of God, or the Book. [Bible.] Muhammad, who gloried in being the "illiterate prophet," wrote nothing himself, yet his followers noted down his utterances on leather, palm-leaves, stones, and even the shoulder-blades of sheep. His companions also preserved much by oral recitation.

The Koran is not so large as the Bible. It is divided into 114 suras, or chapters, not arranged chronologically. For instance, chapter i. was "given at Mecca;" ii., at Medina; iii., at Medina; lxvi., at Medina; lxvii.-cxiv. at Mecca. Indeed, there seems to be no arrangement of any kind in the book; its chapters are as inconsecutive as if they had been a series of sibylline leaves blown into their places by the wind. The chapters are named as well as numbered; thus, ch. ii. is denominated "the Cow;" ch. v., "the Table;" lxxxvi., "the Night-star." The work consists of moral, religious, civil and political teachings, commingled with promises, threatenings, &c., to be fulfilled in the future world; with Biblical narratives, Arabic and Christian traditions, &c. Later revelations sometimes revoked or essentially modified those which had gone before. The Caliph Abu Beker, or Bacr, directed Zeid ibn Thorbit to collect the scattered utterances of the Koran. Afterwards there was a revision by the Caliph Othman, various readings having already arisen. He left it in the form in which we find it now. It has been translated into most European languages. Sale published an English version of it in 1734. [Muhammadanism.]

kō'-rē, *s.* [Gr.] The pupil of the eye.

kŏr'-ĭ-gan, kŏr'-rĭ-gan, *s.* [Armoric.]

Celt. Myth. (*Pl.*): Nine fays with long flowing hair and deadly breath, haunting fountains in Brittany.

kor'-ĭn, cor'-ĭn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Antilope rufifrons, found in Africa. It is of a bay-brown colour, the sides paler above, with a broad dark streak below; the under parts mostly white; the face bright bay, with a broad white side streak.

kor'-ite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Named by S. von Waltershausen.]

Min.: A hypothetical compound to which the formula $ROSiO_3 + R_2O_3SiO_3 + 3HO$ is assigned. One of several similar substances which Dana includes under Palagonite (q.v.).

kor'-kŏ-lĕt, cor'-cŏ-lĕt, kor'-kīr, kor-kĭe, kor'-kĕr, cork, *s.* [Gael. *corcuir* = red, purple, a red dye.]

Bot.: One of the names given in the Scotch Highlands to *Lecanora tartarea,* a lichen used in dyeing.

kŏr'-ŷ-bănt, *s.* [Corybant.]

kor'-ŷ-nĭt, *s.* [Corynite.]

kŏs, *s.* [Heb. כּוֹס (*kos*) = a cup (?).] A Jewish measure of capacity, of about four cubic inches.

kō'-sĭne, *s.* [Abyssinian *ko(u)ss(so); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$. The active principle of the Kousso plant. It crystallizes in yellow needles; insoluble in water, but very soluble in ether, chloroform, benzol, or boiling alcohol. It melts at 142°; when heated to 150°, with acetic anhydride, or hexacetate, $C_{31}H_{32}(C_2H_3O)_6O_{10}$, is obtained, which melts at 135°.

kŏs'-mŏs, s. [Cosmos.]

kŏs'-sō, *s.* [Kousso.]

kŏs'-tĕr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A species of sturgeon.

kō-tŏw', *v.* & *s.* [Kowtow.]

kŏt-sçhŭ'-bĕ-ite, *s.* [Named after P. A. von Kotschubey, by Kokscharow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic, micaceous mineral, of a reddish-violet colour, belonging to the chlorite group, and resembling Kæmmererite, for which it was at first mistaken. Koksharow determined it to be optically biaxial, and to correspond in most of its characteristics to the Clinochlore of Des Cloizeaux, to which he referred it. Occurs with chromite near Lake Itkul, Perm, Russia, and, like Kæmmererite, owes its colour to the presence of chromium. It bears the same relation to the monoclinic species, Clinochlore of Des Cloizeaux, as the Kæmmererite does to the hexagonal species, Pennine. (See these words.)

kôu'-lan, *s.* [Pers.]

Zool.: The Dziggetai (q.v.).

kôu'-mĭss, *s.* [Kumiss.]

kôû'-phô-lite, *s.* [Gr. κούφος (*kouphos*) = tender, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone. Named by Picot la Peyrouse.]

Min.: A variety of Prehnite (q.v.), occurring in excessively thin, brittle laminæ, near Barèges, Pyrenees, also at the Col du Bonhomme, Mont Blanc.

kôur'-băsh, *s.* [Turk.] A whip made of a strip of hippopotamus hide, capable of inflicting terrible punishment; often used for the purpose of extorting confessions.

"The *kourbash* and the thumbscrew . . . produced whatever confessions were deemed essential."—*Clifford Lloyd,* in *Times,* June 30, 1884.

kôur'-băsh, *v.t.* [Kourbash, *s.*] To punish or torture with the kourbash (q.v.).

"The Mudir had *kourbashed* and tortured them all until they signed a confession dictated by him."—*Clifford Lloyd,* in *Times,* June 30, 1884.

kous-kous, *s.* [Cous-cous.]

kôus'-sō, *s.* [An Abyssinian word.]

Bot. & Phar.: [Brayera.]

kŏw-tŏw', kō-tŏw', *v.i.* & *i.* [Chinese.]

A. *Trans.:* To perform the kowtow to; to salute by prostration; to fawn obsequiously upon. (*Moore: Fudge Family,* lett. xi.)

B. *Intrans.:* To perform the kowtow; to fawn obsequiously.

kŏw-tŏw', kō-tŏw', *s.* [Kowtow, *v.*] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China, by prostration before him on all fours, touching the ground with the forehead nine times.

K.P. The abbreviation for Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

kraal, kraâl, *s.* [Dut., from *koraal* = coral, which these hamlets were supposed to resemble; Littré connects it with *corral* (q.v.).] A village; a collection of huts; a hut. (*South African.*)

krăb'-līte, *s.* [Named by Forchhammer after the volcano Krabla, Iceland.]

Min.: A felspathic mineral which, according to Von Waltershausen, is not only similar to the spherulitic concretions in pitchstones, but likewise occurs in triclinic crystals in the obsidian of Krabla, Iceland. Analyses by Forchhammer and Genth appear to justify its reference by Dana to the species orthoclase.

kræme, *s.* [Cræme.]

*** krăg**, *s.* [Crag.]

krāit, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Bungarus cæruleus*, a venomous Indian snake, second only in its deadly action to the cobra. Above it is blue or brownish-black with white streaks, below it is white. Length about four feet.

krā'-kĕn, *s.* [Probably from O. Sw. *kraken*; Dan. *krage* = the stump or stem of a tree, the uncouth form of which the kraken was supposed to resemble. (*Mahn.*)] A fabulous seamonster, said to be seen at different times off the coast of Norway. According to tradition, the fishermen often mistook it for an island.

krāme, *s.* [Kræme.]

krą-mër'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. G. H. and W. H. Kramer, two German botanists.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygalaceæ. An extract is formed from it in Peru, which is a mild astringent. It acts with effect in cases of bloody or mucous discharges, in debility of the digestive or other organs, and in fever. The powder mixed with charcoal forms a good tooth-powder. An infusion of it constitutes a gargle or wash. (*Lindley.*)

*** krą-mër-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kramer(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: The name given by Von Martius to the order Polygalaceæ (q.v.).

krą-mër'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *kramer(ia)*; *-ic*.] (See compound.)

krameric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said by Peschier to exist in rhatany root (*Krameria triandra*). It is crystalline, has a sour and astringent taste, and is not volatile. Its alkaline salts are crystallizable, and their solutions form a white precipitate with lead salts, yellow with ferric salts. The barium salt is said not to be decomposed by sulphuric acid or soluble sulphates. Other chemists who have looked for this acid in rhatany root have not been able to find it. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii., 448.)

krăng, *s.* [Dut. *kreng.*] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

krăntz'-īte, *s.* [Named after Krantz by Bergemann; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fossil resin which is essentially amber (q.v.) in composition, containing carbon, 79·25; hydrogen, 10·41; oxygen, 10·34, which nearly corresponds to the formula $C_{40}H_{64}O_4$. It is somewhat sectile. Found in small grains of a light greenish-yellow colour in the lignite of Lattorf, Anhalt.

krâu'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. κραῦρος (*krauros*) = brittle. Named by Breithaupt.]

Min.: The same as Dufrenite (q.v.). This name was originally applied to the Dufrenite from Hirschberg.

krē'-ą-sōte, *s.* [Creasote.]

krē'-ăt, crē'-ăt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A tonic infusion of the root of *Andrographis paniculata*.

krĕ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κρέας (*kreas*), genit. κρέατος (*kreatos*) = flesh; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to flesh.

kreatic-nausea, *s.* An abhorrence of flesh-food.

krē'-ąt-ĭn, *s.* [Creatine.]

krĕ-ăt'-ĭn-ĭn, *s.* [Creatinine.]

kreĕl, *s.* [Creel.]

1. A fish-basket of osiers.
2. A frame-work fish-trap.

kreĭt'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. κρείττων (*kreittōn*) = stronger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Von Kobell.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of zinc-spinels, or Gahnite (q.v.), in which part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of iron. Hardness, 7–8; sp. gr., 4·48–4·89. Occurs in greenish-black crystals and granular massive, associated with pyrrhotite (q.v.), &c., at Bodenmais, Bavaria. Originally named *Spinellus superior* by Breithaupt.

krē'-mĕrş-īte, *s.* [Named by Kenngott after Kremers; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in octahedrons, as a sublimation product, in the fumaroles of Vesuvius. Colour, ruby-red; soluble in water. Compos. (according to Kremers), a hydrated chloride of potassium, ammonium, and iron.

krĕm'-nĭtz, *s.* [Krems.]

kremnitz-white, *s.* [Krems-white.]

krĕmş, † crĕmş, krĕm'-nĭtz, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geography:

A. *As subst.:* A town of Lower Austria, thirty-eight miles N.W. of Vienna.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

krems-white, crems-white, kremnitz-white, *s.*

Pigments: A white carbonate of lead. Called also Vienna white.

krē'-nĭc, *a.* [Crenic.]

krenic-acid, *s.* [Crenic-acid.]

krĕn'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by vom Rath after Prof. Kremer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic (monoclinic according to Schrauf) mineral, occurring at Nagyag, Transylvania, in prismatic crystals vertically striated. A perfect basal cleavage, metallic lustre, and a silver-white to brass-yellow colour; opaque and brittle. Contains gold, tellurium, a little silver and copper, and is probably related to Calaverite (q.v.). Formerly known under the name Müllerine (q.v.), German, Gelberz (yellow-ore), and Weisstellur (white tellurium). This is the Bunsenine of Krenner. Bunsenite (q.v.) having, however, been accepted as the name for the nickel protoxide, Vom Rath named this after the discoverer.

krē'-ō-sōte, *s.* [Creasote.]

kreutz'-ĕr, kreuz'-ĕr (eutz, euz as **oĭtz)**, *s.* [Ger., from *kreuz* = a cross, from the stamp on the coin.]

1. An old South German copper coin, value about the sixtieth part of a florin, or one-third of a penny.

2. An Austro-Hungarian coin, value about one farthing.

*** krews**, *s.* [Craw-fish.]

krīēg'-spīēl, *s.* [Ger., from *krieg* = war, and *spiel* = game.] A German game in which by means of leaden pieces, representing various sized bodies of men, moved by two officers, acting as generals, under certain rules, on a map exhibiting all the natural features of a country, the art of war is exemplified and set forth.

krĭs, *s.* [Creese, *s.*]

krĭs, *v.t.* [Kris, *s.*] To kill or wound with a kris or creese.

Krĭsh'-ną, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Myth.: The eighth avatar (incarnation) of Vishnoo. Kansa, a demon-king of Mathura, having ruled oppressively, the Brahmans supplicated Vishnoo to interfere. He, in reply, plucked off two hairs, one black, the other white; the former became Krishna. He was born at Mathura; his father was Vasudeva, a kshatriya (warrior), and his mother Devaki. Kansa seeking to destroy him when an infant, his father fled away with him, and hid him in a vaisya's (merchant's) shop. When eight years old it rained heavily, and the god rooted up a mountain, and obligingly held it as an umbrella over the heads of the villagers and their cattle. When a youth he sported with sixteen thousand milkmaids in the wilderness of Bindrabun. Next assuming four arms, he killed the tyrant Kansa. He married two wives, but his favourite was a mistress called Radha. According to Mr. Ward, about three-fifths of the whole Hindoo population of Bengal are worshippers of this god, and various festivals are held in his honour. He is also worshipped in other parts of India. He is generally represented as a black man, holding a flute to his mouth with both hands, sometimes with his favourite Radha standing on the left. He may have been an historical personage, around whom multitudinous myths have gathered.

KRISHNA.

krī-sū'-vĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by Forchhammer after the locality where found, Krisuvig, Iceland.]

Min.: The same as Brochantite (q.v.).

† krĭ'-tar-chy, *s.* [Gr. κριτής (*kritēs*) = a judge, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule.] The rule of the judges over the children of Israel.

krœb'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after P. Krœber by D. Forbes; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: A strongly-magnetic pyrites (q.v.), in copper-coloured crystals. Not analysed. Is probably pyrrhotite (q.v.). Found on the Eastern Andes.

krœnnk'-īte, *s.* [Named after Krœnnke by Domeyko.]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of copper and sodium, having the formula $CuSO_4+Na_2SO_4+2aq$. In crystalline masses with fibrous structure. Crystallization probably triclinic. From copper mines between Cobija and Potosi, Bolivia.

krō'-nē, *s.* [Dan., = a crown.] A coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, value about 1s. 1½d. sterling.

krŏn'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr.] A Greek festival held in honour of Kronos or Saturn, and corresponding to the Roman Saturnalia.

krûg'-īte, *s.* [Named after D. Krug; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A supposed new mineral related to Polyhalite (q.v.). Appears to be a compound of the sulphates of magnesia, lime, and potash, represented by the formula $K_2SO_4+MgSO_4+4CaSO_4+2aq$. Found at New Stassfurth, Prussia.

krŭl'-lĕr, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crull* = curl; suff. *-er*.] A cake curled or crisped, and boiled in fat.

krûmm'-horn, krûm'-horn, *s.* [Ger. = crooked horn.]

Music:

1. An old wind instrument, with a crooked tube, and a tone resembling that of the cornet.

2. An organ stop, consisting of reed pipes. It is of eight feet pitch. This name has been corrupted to Cremona on English organs.

Krŭpp gŭn, *s.* [Named after the engineer, Alfred Krupp (1812–87).] A gun of ingot steel and of any caliber, made at Krupp's Works, Essen, Prussia.

krȳ'-ō-līte, *s.* [Cryolite.]

krȳp-tō-phăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Cryptophanic.]

ksar, *s.* [Czar.]

kshăt'-rĭ-yą, kshŏt'-rĭ-yą, *s.* [Sansc.]

Brahmanism (*Pl.*): Warriors, the second of the four great Hindoo castes, ranking immediately beneath the Brahmans, and above the Vaisyas (merchants). It is the military caste. It is doubtful if it maintains its distinctness. Perhaps no Hindoo can definitely prove himself of Kshatriya descent. The Rajpoots, the Mahratta aristocracy, &c., claim to be so, though the latter clearly originated from the fourth or labourer caste.

kū'-dŏs, *s.* [Gr.] Glory, renown, fame, credit.

kû'-dû, *s.* [Koodoo.]

kụ-dŭm'-bạ, *s.* [Cadamba.]

kŭehn'-īte, *s.* [Named after Kuehn, who first analysed the substance; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Berzelite (q.v.). Four different minerals having been named after the chemist Berzelius, Miller (in order to avoid confusion), in his edition of Phillips' *Mineralogy*, used the name Kuehnite for the above. This name is adopted in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

kŭest'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Named after Guido Kuestel, by Breithaupt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An ore from Nevada containing silver, lead, and gold, the first predominating. Dana adopts the name for his auriferous variety of silver, containing from 10 to 30 per cent. of this metal, but states that there is a gradual passage to argentiferous gold.

kū'-fĭc, *a.* [Cufic.]

kûh'-horn, *s.* [Ger. *kuh* = cow, and Eng. *horn.*] A long, powerful horn, curving at the extremity, used by the Swiss to convey signals on the Alps. It was formerly used to sound the charge in battle.

kûhn'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Adam Kuhn, of Pennsylvania, a pupil of Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, sub-order Tubulifloræ, tribe Adenostyleæ.

kuich'-uạ (u as w), *s.* [Brazilian.]

Zool.: *Leopardus macrurus*, or *macrourus*, a Brazilian cat-like leopard. (*Wood.*)

kûit'-tle, *v.* [Cuittle.]

kû-kăng', *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: *Nycticebus tardigradus* or *javanicus*, the Slow-paced Loris. [Loris.]

Kū'-klŭx, Kū'-klŭx Klăn, *s.*

1. *U.S. Hist.:* The fantastic name of a secret society organized among Southern Secessionists after the Civil War for the purpose of overawing negroes and new comers from the North by all manner of violence; a sort of Vigilance Committee, which disappeared with the progress of reconstruction.

2. A member of the Kuklux Klan.

kū'-klŭx, *v.t.* To ill-use after the manner of the Kuklux Klan.

kū'-klŭx-ĭsm, *s.* The policy of the Kuklux Klan.

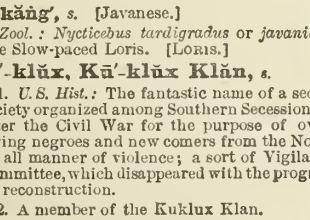
kûl'-ạn, *s.* [Dziggetai.]

Kû-ma'-rạ, *s.* [Sansc., = youthful.]

Hindoo Myth.: A name for the Brahmanic war-god Kartikeya (q.v.).

kŭm-bĕ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κύμβη (*kumbē*) = a boat, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anthrop.: Boat-shaped. A term proposed by Dr. D. Wilson to denote the peculiar conformation of skulls found in chambered barrows. The kumbecephalic skull is a variety



KUMBECEPHALIC SKULL.

of the dolicocephalic; "the more obvious features being excessive elongation, flattening of the parietal bones, and squareness of the base; producing, when viewed behind, a laterally-compressed appearance, which is enhanced by the sagittal suture being sometimes elevated into a ridge." (*Bateman: Ten Years' Diggings, &c.*, p. 146.)

kŭm'-bĭx, *s.* [Gr. κίμβιξ (*kimbix*).] A miser, a niggard. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 665.)

kûm'-bŭk, *s.* [Various Indian languages.]

Bot.: *Terminalia tomentosa* (*Wright & Arnott*); *Pentaptera tomentosa* (*Roxburgh*). A large Indian tree. The bark is used for tanning black. It imparts the characteristic red colour to native leather, and, if cut up into small pieces and boiled for six hours, gives a brown dye. Along with the bark of *Mimusops Elengi*, it is used to produce a red dye in jute. It affords a black one with iron. The wood is much used on account of its toughness for making shafts to gigs. (*Calcutta Exhibition Report*, &c.)

kû'-mĭss, koû'-mĭss, kû'-mĭsh, *s.* [Russ.] A liquid made by the Tartars from mare's milk fermented and distilled.

kŭm'-kụ-mạ, *s.* [Malay.]

Botany, &c.:

1. An aromatic drug and perfume obtained from *Didymocarpus aromaticus*.

2. The Malay name of saffron.

kum'-mel (u as i), *s.* [Ger. = caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., and flavoured with caraway-seeds.

kŭm'-quăt, *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot. & Hist.: *Citrus japonica*, a tree about six feet high, of the orange genus, growing in China and Japan. There are groves of it in the island of Chusan. The fruit, which is oval, is about the size of a gooseberry. It has a sweet rind and an acid taste. The Chinese use it as a preserve, and it occasionally finds its way to Britain.

kûn'-dah, *s.* [A Guinea word.] (See etym. and compound.)

kundah-oil, *s.* An oil derived from *Carapa Touloucouna*, or *guianensis*. It is acrid and bitter, and said to be well fitted for lamps. (*Lindley.*) Called also Tallicoonah oil.

kûn'-kĭr-zēed, *s.* [Arab.]

Bot.: The gum of the artichoke-root. The Arabs use it as an emetic.

kŭn'-kŭr, kạn'-kạr, *s.* [Hind.= limestone.]

Geol.: A calcareous stratum found in many parts of India. It is of comparatively modern age, but its precise geological date has not yet been determined.

kŭnth'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Chas. Sigismund Kunth, a celebrated Prussian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Arecæ. The only species, *Kunthia montana*, is a reed-like palm, twenty feet long, but only an inch thick, with a tuft of leaves at the top. It is found in New Granada, the Indians of which use the reedy stems as tubes through which to blow their poisoned arrows. The juice of the tree is used as a remedy for snake-bites.

kŭp-ăph'-rīte, *s.* [Ger. *kupfer* = copper, and Gr. ἀφρός (*aphros*) = foam. Named by Shepard.]

Min.: The same as Tyrolite (q.v.).

kŭp-fĕr-dī'-ăs-pōre, *s.* [Ger. *kupfer* = copper, and Gr. διασπείρω (*diaspeirō*) = to scatter. Named by Kühn.]

Min.: A variety of Pseudomalachite (q.v.), from Hirschberg, which decrepitates violently before the blowpipe, hence the name.

kŭp'-fĕr-nĭc-kel, *s.* [Ger. *kupfer* = copper, and Eng. *nickel.*]

Min.: The same as Nicollite (q.v.).

kŭp'-fĕr-schiē-fĕr, *s.* [Ger. = copper slate.]

Geol.: The name given by German geologists to certain beds about the age of the Permian marl slate of England. They occur in Thuringia and contain many fossil fishes. Called also in Germany Mergel Schiefer.

kŭp'-ffĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after the Russian physicist Kupffer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral with the composition of Enstatite (q.v.), represented by the formula MgO,SiO_2. Occurs in aggregations of prisms, like Actinolite. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 3·08; lustre, vitreous; colour, emerald-green; translucent in thin fragments. Dana calls it an enstatite-hornblende coloured by chrome. Found near Miask, Ilmen Mountains, and Sanarka, Urals.

kŭph-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Gr. κοῦφος (*kouphos*) = light, and Eng. *aniline.*]

Chem.: A name applied to an aniline oil obtained from crude benzol. It contains 90 per cent. aniline, and 5 per cent. toluidine, boils at 100° and distils at 110°.

kŭr'-bēe, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot., &c.: The stalks and straw of *Sorghum vulgare*; used as food for cattle and horses, and found very nourishing.

kûr'-ĭl, *s.* [Named from the Kurile Islands, [Kurilian.]

Ornith.: The Black Petrel.

Kû-rĭl'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [From the Kurile Isles; suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Geol.: Of or belonging to the Kurile Isles, a group of about twenty-five islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamtchatka to Japan.

B. *As subst.:* A native of the Kurile Isles.

kụ-rĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, cụ-rĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, kў-rĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, kў-rĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Curiologic.] A term applied by Warburton (*Div. Leg.*, bk. ii., § 4) to that kind of hieroglyphic writing in which the principal circumstance in the subject stands for the whole. Thus a battle was depicted by two hands, one holding a shield and the other a bow; an insurrection by an armed man casting arrows; a siege, by a scaling ladder, and so on. This was of the utmost simplicity, and consequently it was probably the earliest way of turning painting into a hieroglyphic. He concludes by saying: "This is what we shall hereafter distinguish by the name of the *curiologic* character."

"As an example of the *kuriologic*, he says they make a circle to represent the sun." — *Rawlinson: Herodotus*, ii. 302.

kûr-saal', *s.* [Ger.= cure-hall.] A public room or hall for the use of visitors to the German watering-places and health resorts.

kŭr'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kurt(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopteri, tribe Kurtiformes, having a long anal fin and a rather short dorsal one. It comprises two genera of East Indian fishes.

kŭr-tĭ-for'-mēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *kurtus* (q.v.); Lat. *formā* = form, shape, and masc. or fem. pl. ending *-es.*]

Ichthy.: A tribe of Acanthopteri, containing only one family Kurtidæ (q.v.).

kŭr'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (*kurtos*) = curved, arched, humped.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Kurtidæ (q.v.) and the tribe Kurtiformes (q.v.). The type is *Kurtus indicus*, a splendid fish, the scales of which are like plates of silver; the iris is golden; the back with golden spots; there are four black spots near the dorsal fin, while the pectorals reflect gold and are edged with red; the other fins yellow, arched with black.

kû'-sĭ-măn̈se, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Zool.: The Mangue (q.v.). See also Cross-archus.

kûs'-sĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Turk.]

Music: A Turkish musical instrument, having a hollow body, a skin covering, and five strings.

kŭtch, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Gold-beating: The packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten. The package of gold-beater's skin in which gold-leaf is placed for the second beating is called the shoder. After the second beating, the pieces are cut up and re-arranged in gold-beater's skin, the package being called a mould.

kụ-tēer'-ạ, kụ-tĕr'-ạ, kạ-tïr'-ạ, *s.* [Hind. (?).]

1. A gum derived from *Cochlospermum Gossypium*. It is used in the north-western provinces of India as a substitute for tragacanth.

2. A similar gum from *Sterculia urens.*

Kû'-vĕr-ạ, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Myth.: The Hindoo god of riches. He rides on a car drawn by hobgoblins.

kȳ-ạ-bô'-cạ, *s.* [Kiabocca.]

kȳ'-ạn-īte, *s.* [Cyanite.]

kȳ'-ạn-īze, *v.t.* [Named after Dr. Kyan, the inventor of the process in 1832.] To prevent the decay of wood, cordage, or canvas, by

saturating it with a solution of corrosive sublimate in open tanks or under pressure. A wooden tank is put together so that no metal of any kind can come in contact with the solution when the tank is charged. The solution consists of corrosive sublimate and water, in the proportion of one pound of corrosive sublimate to ten gallons of water as a maximum strength, and one pound to fifteen gallons as a minimum, according to the porosity or absorption of the timber subjected to the process. Oak and fir timber absorb nearly alike, but beech, poplar and elm are more porous. The period required for saturating timber depends on its thickness; twenty-four hours are required for each inch in thickness, for boards and small timbers.

kȳ-ạn-ōl, ky-ạn-ōle, *s.* [PHENYLAMINE.]

kȳ-ăph'-ĕn-ĭne, *s.* [CYAPHENINE.]

* **kȳd,** *v.t.* [KID, *v.*] To know.

"But ah, unjust and worthless Colin Clout,
That *kydst* the hidden kinds of many a weed."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

kȳd'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Colonel Robert Kyd, the first director of the Calcutta botanic garden.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceæ, tribe Dombeyeæ. *Kydia calycina* is a small tree, with palminerved entire or lobed leaves and diffuse panicles of white or yellowish flowers. It has a campanulate five-lobed calyx, five petals, and monadelphous stamens. The mucilaginous bark is used to clarify sugar. It is regarded as a sudorific, and is given in India in cutaneous diseases. The inner bark yields a fibre. The wood is employed in the East for house-building, for ploughs and oars, and for carving.

kȳe, *s. pl.* [COW.] Cows.

"The father cracks of horses, pleughs, and *kye*."
Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.

* **kyke,** * **kīke,** *v.t.* [Low Ger. *kiken*; Dut. *kijken*; Sw. *kika*.] To look steadfastly.

"To the roof they *kiken*, and thei gape."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,841.

kȳl-lĭng'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after P. Kylling, a Danish botanist, who died in 1696.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Cypereæ. About fifty are known; they are chiefly from Brazil, South Africa, and Australia. *Kyllingia odorata* is said to be powerfully diaphoretic and diuretic. The acrid and aromatic root of *K. triceps* is used in India in diabetes.

kȳ'-lōe, *s.* [Gael.] A Highland cow or bull.

"They are as ignorant as the *kyloes* ye used to drive to market."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

kȳ-măt-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) genit. κύματος (*kumatos*) = a wave; suff. *-ine*.]

Min.: An indurated form of Asbestos, its composition indicating a passage from tremolite to actinolite (see these words). Found at Kuhnsdorf, Saxony.

* **kȳm'-nęl,** *s.* [KIMNEL.]

kȳm'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = a wave, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to draw.] An instrument for measuring and graphically recording the variations in the pressure of the blood in one of the vessels of a living animal.

* **kȳnd,** * **kȳnde,** *a.* & *s.* [KIND, *s.*]

kȳ-nu-rĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κύων (*kuōn*), genit. κυνός (*kunos*) = a dog, and Eng. *urenic*.] Contained in or derived from the urine of a dog.

kynurenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A weak acid found in the urine of dogs, especially those fed on fat meat. It crystallizes from dilute solutions in slender colourless needles; insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It dissolves in caustic alkalis, in alkaline carbonates, lime-water, and barytawater, forming crystalline salts. When heated alone or with lime, a volatile oil, having the odour of benzonitrile, is obtained.

Kȳ'-rĭ-ē, *s.* [Gr., voc. of κύριος (*kurios*) = Lord.]

Ecclesiol., Ritual, &c.:

1. That portion of the Ordinary of the Mass, which immediately follows the Introit (q.v.) and precedes the *Gloria in excelsis:* in a *Missa cantata* or at high-mass it is sung by the choir; in the former case the celebrant sits on the epistle-side of the sanctuary, in the latter, supported by the deacon and sub-deacon, he incenses the altar, while the Kyrie is being sung. [KYRIE-ELEISON.]

2. The movement itself.

Kyrie-eleison, *s.*

Ecclesiol., Ritual, &c.:

1. *Roman:* Greek words (= Lord, have mercy on us), which, with Christe eleison (= Christ, have mercy on us), have been retained by the Latin Church, and are used in the Breviary, the Rituale, the Litanies, and in the Mass. Immediately after the Introit, the celebrant and his server say alternately Kyrie-eleison three times, Christe-eleison three times, and once more Kyrie-eleison three times. St. Thomas supposes that the first triplet is addressed to God the Father, the secoud to God the Son, and the third to God the Holy Ghost.

2. *Anglican:* The response, "Lord have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law," sung after the recitation of each of the Ten Commandments in the Communion Service.

* **kȳr-ĭ-ō-lĕx'-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. κυριολεξία (*kuriolexia*), from κύριος (*kurios*) = governing, literal, and λέξις (*lexis*) = a word, a speech.] The use of literal, as opposed to figurative words or expressions.

kȳr-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, kȳr-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [KURIOLOGIC.]

kȳ-rōs'-īte, *s.* [Gr. κύρωσις (*kurōsis*) = a ratification. Named by Breithaupt.]

Min.: A mineral known to the Germans since 1725, under the names of Weisskupfererz (white copper ore), Weisskupfer (white copper), and Weisserz (white ore). Now ascertained to be an impure form of marcasite (q.v.).

* **kȳte,** *s.* [KITE.]

* **kȳth,** * **kȳthe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cýdhan*.]

A. *Trans.:* To make known, to show, to cause to appear.

B. *Intrans.:* To seem, to appear.

"Your sporran wad hae been as weel filled as it *kythes* to he by the weight."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

* **kȳth,** *s.* [KITH.]

L.

L, The twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is generally regarded as a semi-vowel or a liquid. In shape it has been derived from that of the Oriental *lamed*. *L* has only one sound in English, as in *love, long, like*, &c. It is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against that part of the gum which incloses the upper teeth, and allowing the breath to escape by the sides of the tongue. *L* is frequently interchanged with *r*, of which it is considered to be a later modification: thus the Latin *lavendula* has become in English *lavender;* the Latin *peregrinus* (Fr. *pelerin*) has become the English *pilgrim;* the Latin *sinoplum*, English *sinoper*. *L* has become *n*, as in *postern*, Lat. *posterula* (O. Fr. *postcrle, posterne*). In some Romance words it has been weakened to *u*, as in *hauberk* = O. Fr. *halberc, halbert; auburn* = Lat. *alburnum*. From several words it has disappeared, as from *each* = A.S. *ælc; which* = A.S. *hwylc; such* = A.S. *iwylc; as* = = A.S. *ealswa* (*also*). On the other hand it has intruded into *could* = A.S. *cuthe, coude; myrtle* = Lat. *myrtus; manciple* = O. Fr. *mancipe*, Lat. *mancipium; participle* = Lat. *participium; syllable* = Lat. *syllaba*. *L* is frequently doubled at the end of monosyllables, as *fall, ball, bell*, &c., but not after diphthongs or digraphs, as *foul, foal*, &c. In A.S. *l*, like *r*, was frequently preceded by *h*, which has since been dropped, as in *loaf* = A.S. *hlâf; lot* = *hlot*, &c. In the final syllable *-le* of English words the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able, table*, &c. In many words the *l* has now become silent as in *walk, talk, half, calf*, &c.

I. *As an inital* L *is used:* For book (Lat. *liber*) for Law, or Laws, in D.C.L. = Doctor of Civil Law, LL.D. = *Legum Doctor;* in Mathematics for logarithm; in music for left: as *L.H.* = Left Hand, and in stage directions for Left, or Prompt side.

II. *As a symbol* L *is used:*

1. *In numer.:* For 50; with a line drawn above it $\overline{L}$ = 50,000.

2. *In Chem.:* For Lithium (q.v.).

3. *In Comm.:* For a pound or pounds: ạs *L.* (usually written £) s. d. = pouuds, shillings, and pence.

lâ, *interj.* [Prob. A.S. *lá* = lo, or according to some, a corruption of either *lo!* or *lord!*] An exclamation of surprise, or to call attention; lo! see!

"In truth, *la*, go with me; and I'll tell you excellent newe of your husband."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

la, *s.* [Fr.]

Music:

1. The solfeggio name for the sixth degree of the scale.

2. The key-note of the minor scale without a signature.

la bémol, *s.* [Fr.] The note A flat.

la bémol majeur, *s.* [Fr.] The key of A flat major.

la bémol mineur, *s.* [Fr.] The key of A flat minor.

* **lăb,** * **labbe,** *v.t.* [Prob. from *blab* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *labben* = to blab, to tell tales.] To tell tales; to blab, to gossip.

"But of hire tongue a *labbing* shrewe is she."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,802.

* **lăb,** * **labbe,** *s.* [LAB, *v.*] One who tells tales or blabs; a gossip, a chatterer.

"Quod tho this sely man, 'I am no *labbe*,
Though I it say, I am nought leef to gabbe.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,509.

Lăb'-ạ-dĭsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.: A Quietist sect of Dutch Protestants, which took its name from John Labadie, a Jesuit priest, who quitted the College at Bordeaux in 1639. Charges of intrigue arising out of the confessional were brought against him, and in 1650 he joined the Calvinists, but was banished from Montauban in 1660. In 1666 he removed to Middleburg, where he was shut out from the church by the Lutherans, and he and his followers were driven from the city by the magistrates. The Labadists then formed a small settlement near Amsterdam, but were obliged to move thence to Erfurt, and afterwards to Altona, where Labadie died Feb. 16, 1674. His teaching was in many respects similar to that of the early Quakers, attaching much importance to the "inward light," and professing great austerity of manners. (*Blunt.*)

lạ-băr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [A Demarara word (?).] (See the compound.)

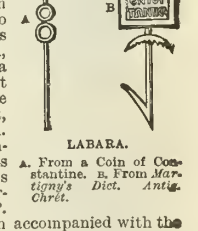
labaria-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Dracontium polyphyllum, a plant found in Demarara. It is an antispasmodic expectorant.

lạ-băr'-rĭ, lạ-băr'-rạ, *s.* [The Guiana name of the animal.]

Zool.: Elaps lemniscatus, a venomous snake found in South America. It is so coloured as to resemble the road on which it loves to lie. Mr. Webster says that he has killed specimens eight feet long. (*Wood.*)

lăb'-ạ-rŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάβαρον (*labaron*); a word of doubtful origin.]



LABARA.
A. From a Coin of Constantine. B. From *Martigny's Dict. Antiq. Chrét.*

Christ. Art: The standard of Constantine the Great, adopted by him after his conversion to Christianity. It was marked with his seal, which consisted of a monogram of the first two letters (X P) of the Greek name of Christ, interlaced and crossed. Sometimes the X, instead of retaining its ordinary position, is placed upright and surmounted by the P. These letters are often accompanied with the A aud Ω, and circumscribed with a circle.

* **labbe,** *s.* [LAB, *s.*]

* **labbe,** * **lab,** *v.i.* [LAB, *v.*]

lăb'-dạ-nŭm, *s.* [LADANUM.]

* **lăb-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *labefactio*, from *labefactus*, pa. par. of *labefacio* = to make weak; *labo* = to glide, to fall, and *facio* = to make, to

cause.] The act of causing to become weak, to totter, or fall; a weakening; decay, downfall, ruin.

***lăb'-ĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *labefacio* = to make weak.] To make weak; to weaken; to cause to fall; to impair.

lā'-bel (1), ***lā'-bell** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *label*; Fr. *lambel, lambeau*, properly a small flap or lappet, from O. H. Ger. *lappa*, M. H. Ger. *lappe*, cognate with Eng. *lap* (q.v.). Cf. Wel. *llab* = a strip, *llabel* = a label; Gael. *llab* = a shred.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small slip or strip of paper, parchment, silk, or other material, attached to an object to indicate contents, destination, ownership, or other particulars; a card or tablet attached to a bottle, jar, drawer, &c., by a chain, or placed in a panel; a slip of metal secured to an animal to indicate ownership, class, merit, &c.; and these last may be of various forms:

(1) A metallic strip hent into a link-shape, the ends being passed through two slits in the ear. On the outside is shown the name of the owner or the number of the animal on the stock-book.

(2) A plate secured by rivets to the ear.

(3) A button inscribed with the name of the owner and fastened to the ear by means of a locking plate, which enters the tubular shank of the button.

(4) A tag attached to the horns, wool, mane, &c., to indicate ownership, class, prize, merit, &c.

"A written *label* on their wing."
Cowper: Cockfighter's Garland.

*2. Anything appended to a larger or longer writing.

"On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

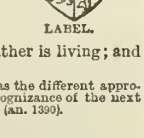
* 3. A tassel.

*4. An extreme edge; a border.

"Standing on the very last *label* of his land."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. i. 19.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A monlding over a doorway or window. A head-moulding or hood-moulding in the interior; a drip, drip-stoue, or weather-moulding, on the exterior.


LABEL.

2. *Her.:* A fillet, with pendants or points, used as marks of cadency. A label consisting of a band crossing the shield, with three points depending, marks the coat of an eldest son during the lifetime of his father; one with five points, that of the heir while the grandfather is alive; one with seven, that of the heir while the great grandfather is living; and so on.

"The *label* of three points was the different appropriat and appurtenant for the cognizance of the next heire."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1390).

3. *Law:*

(1) A narrow slip of paper, parchment, or ribbon, attached to a deed or writing to contain the appended seal.

(2) An addition to a document, as a codicil to a will.

"Ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

*4. *Old Arm.:* A pendant, like a broad ribbon, hanging from the head-dress or helmet of a knight.

* 5. *Surv.:* A brass rule with sights, formerly used in connection with a circumferentor to take altitudes.

LABEL-CORBEL TABLE.
(From St. Julian's.)

label-corbel table, *s.*
Arch.: A corbel-supported head-moulding over a doorway or window. Known also as a drip-stone or head-moulding.

lā'-bel (2), *s.* [LABELLUM.]

lā'-bel, *v.t.* [LABEL, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To affix a label to, in indication of ownership, description, contents, quality, &c.

2. *Fig.:* To describe; to set down as.

lā'-bel-lĕr, *s.* [LABEL, *v.*] One who affixes a label or labels to anything.

la-bĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a little lip; *labium, labrum* = a lip.]

Botany:

1. The third petal of the corolla in an orchid flower. It is usually different from the other two in form, is often spurred, and turned towards the lower part of the flower.

2. The lower lip of the corolla in the Labiatæ or any other bilabiate plant. Called also Label.

***lā'-bent,** *a.* [Lat. *labens*, pr. par. of *labor* = to glide.] Gliding, sliding, falling, slipping.

lā'-bĭ-a (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *labium* = a lip.]

Anatomy:

†1. The lips.

2. Anything lip-shaped, specially the *labia pudendi externa*, or *majora*, and the *labia interna*, or *minora;* the latter called also nymphæ.

lā'-bĭ-a (2), *s.* [Lat. *labia* = a lip (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Forficulidæ (Earwigs). *Labia minor*, the Little Earwig, is found on manure-heaps and hot-beds.

lā'-bĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *labialis*, from Lat. *labium* = a lip; Fr. *labial.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the lips.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* In the same sense as A., I. There are *labial* veins and glands, a *labial* artery, a *labial* foramen, &c.

2. *Phonol.:* Formed, articulated, or pronounced with the lips: as, a *labial* consonant.

"The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 198.

B. *As substantive:*

Phonol.: A letter or character representing a sound formed, articulated, or pronounced with the lips; such are *b, f, p, m.*

"The *labials* are represented by two curve figures for the lips."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. iv.

labial-palpi, *s. pl.* [PALPI.]

lā'-bĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *labial; -ly.*] By means of the lips.

lā-bĭ-ā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Low Lat. *labiatus* = lipped; *labium* = a lip.]

Bot.: Labiates; a large order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, with four-cornered stems, opposite leaves without stipules, covered with receptacles of aromatic oil; flowers in opposite, nearly sessile, axillary, whorl-like cymes, sometimes solitary, or as if capitate; calyx tubular, persisteut, inferior, three, five, or ten-toothed; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, bilabiate, the upper lip undivided or hifid, overlapping the lower one, which is larger and three-lobed; stamens four, didynamous (two long and two short), or only two; ovary so deeply four-lobed that Linnæus considered it to consist of four naked seeds; seeds four, erect; style one, from the base of the ovary. Akin to the Verbenaceæ and the Boraginaceæ (q.v.). Distribution wide. They abonnd especially betweeu 40° and 50° north latitude. They constitute $\frac{1}{15}$ the flora of France, and $\frac{1}{20}$ that of Germany. No poisonous plant belongs to the order, though there are 120 genera and about 2,500 known species. It is divided into eleven sections:—

Ocimeæ, Mentheæ, Monardeæ, Saturеæ, Melissеæ, Scutellarieæ, Prostantheræ, Nepeteæ, Stacheæ, and Ajugeæ. The order Labiatæ is called also Lamiaceæ.

lā'-bĭ-āte, *a.* & *s.* [LABIATÆ.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Having two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, as in Lamium and other plants of the Mint order. Called also ringent.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley, &c., to the order Lamiaceæ (Labiatæ).

lā'-bĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [LABIATÆ.] The same as LABIATE (q.v.).

lā-bĭ-ā-tĭ-flōr'-æ, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *labiat(us)* = lipped; *i* connective; and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Composites, having the hermaphrodite florets, or at least the unisexual ones divided into two lips. Tribes, Mutisiaceæ and Nassauviaceæ (q.v.).

lăb-ĭ-dūr'-a, *s.* [Gr. λαβίς (*labis*), genit. λαβίδος (*labidos*) = a handle, a pair of forceps, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Forficulidæ (Earwigs), *Labidura gigantea*, the Great Earwig, is found in Europe.

***lăb'-ĭle,** *a.* [Low Lat. *labilis*, from Lat. *labor* = to glide, to fall.] Liable to err or apostatize.

"Sensibility and intelligence, being by their nature and essence free, must be *labile* and by their lability may actually lapse, degenerate, and by habit acquire a second nature."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

*** la-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *labil(e); -ity.*] Liability to err or apostatize. [LABILE.]

la-bĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, lăb-ĭ-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. λαβίς (*labis*), genit. λαβίδος (*labidos*)=a forceps, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: A forceps with a measuring attachment for ascertaining the size of the fœtal head.

lā-bĭ-ō-dĕn'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *labium* = a lip, and Eng. *dental* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Phon.: Applied to letters or characters representing a sound formed or articulated by the co-operatiou of the lips and teeth, such as *f* and *v.*

B. *As substantive:*

Phon.: A letter or character representing a sound formed or articulated by the co-operatiou of the lips and teeth.

"The dental consonants are very easy; and first the *labiodentals, f, v*, also the linguadentals, *th, dh.*"—*Holder: Elements.*

lā'-bĭ-ōşe, *a.* [Lat. *labiosus* = having large lips.]

Bot. (*Of a corolla*): Somewhat two-lipped, but not of the type called labiate.

lā-bĭ-păl'-pī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *labium* = a lip, and *palpi*, pl. of *palpus* = a feeler.]

Entom.: The labial palpi or feelers in an insect. [PALPI.]

lā'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a lip.]

1. *Bot.:* The lower lip of a labiate corolla.

2. *Entom.:* The lower part of the mouth in insects. It is situated below or behind the second pair of jaws or maxillæ.

3. *Zool.:* The corresponding part in Arachnida, Crustacea, and Myriapoda.

lăb'-lăb, *s.* [The Arabic name of the Convolvulus.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Euphaseoleæ, or a sub-genus of Dolichos. The legumes are tubercular or warted. *Lablab vulgaris* and *L. cultivatus* are cultivated in warm countries.

la-bor (1), *s.* [Mexican.] A Mexican land measure, equal to 177 acres.

lā'-bŏr, lā'-boŭr, *s.* [O. Fr. *labour*; Fr. *labeur*, from Lat. *laborem*, acc. of *labor* = work, labor.]

Ordinary Language:

1. The act of doing, or endeavoring to do, that which involves hard work, toil, or exertion of strength, whether physical or mental; any kind of exertion which involves, or is attended with, fatigue; the exertion of the body or of the mind in those operations necessary for the obtaining of the means of subsistence, as distinguished from the exercise of the body in amusement or recreation; the performance of work; toil.

"Business is *labour*, and man's weakness such,
Pleasure is *labour* too, and tires as much."
Cowper: Hope, 19, 20.

*2. Exercise; exertion of the strength of the body, either for the purpose of preserving the health or for recreation.

"Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

3. Work to be done; that which requires exertion of the body or mind for its performance.

"If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his *labours* you'd have done."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

4. Travail; the pains or time of childbirth.

"Not one woman in two hundred died in *labour*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

5. Those who have to labor with their bodily strength in order to obtain the means of subsistence; the laborers or laboring population of a country in the aggregate.

*6. Pain, a pang, a cause of distress.

Labor Bureau or **Department of Labor,** *s.* A branch of the National Government, as well as of several State governments, whose business it is to collect and disseminate labor statistics and generally all kinds of information concerning labor or labor interests in the country or the State.

Labor Day, *s.* A legal holiday, usually the first Monday in September, set apart in about half of the States in token of recognition for the laborers of the country as a class.

lā'-bŏr, lā'-bŏur, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *laborer*; Fr. *labourer*, from Lat. *laboro*, from *labor* = labor; Sp. *labrar, laborear*; Ital. *lavorare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To toil; to act with painful effort; to exert muscular strength in performing any act.

"There heifers graze, and *labŏring* oxen toil.
Bold are the men, and generous is the soil."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 203

2. To gain subsistence by manual labor.

"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the *labouring* swain."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

3. To use mental efforts; to endeavor, to strive; to exert one's self; to take pains.

"The painter *laboured* with his skill to hide deceit."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,506.

*4. To be moved with difficulty.

5. To move or proceed with difficulty; to progress or advance slowly and with difficulty; to plod. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Thick pants the rider's *labouring* breath,
As headlong on they speed."
Scott: William & Helen, v. 44.

6. To be burdened or oppressed with difficulties.

"Come unto me, all ye that *labor* and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—*Matt.* xi. 28.

7. To be diseased with; to suffer under; to suffer pain.

"I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

8. To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail; to be in labor.

"The *labouring* mountain must bring forth a mouse."
Dryden, Horace; Art of Poetry.

9. To be under the influence of; to be burdened by: as, You *labor* under a mistake.

II. *Naut.:* To move heavily and slowly; to pitch and roll.

B. *Transitive:*

*1. To work or toil at; to cultivate or work with labor.

"They are engaged in *laboring* their ground."—*Pennant: Tours on Scotland,* p. 178.

2. To form with labor; to fabricate; to manufacture.

"There shone high heaped the *laboured* brass and ore;
And there the bow which great Ulysses bore."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 13.

3. To work at laboriously and perseveringly: as, a *labored* composition.

*4. To prosecute or investigate laboriously; to urge; to follow up perseveringly.

"An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point."—*Pope: Essay on Homer.*

*5. To beat, to belabor.

"Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 639.

¶ To *labor* is either a corporeal or a mental action; to *take pains* is principally an effort of the mind or the attention; to *take trouble* is an effort either of the body or mind.

***lăb'-ō-rant,** *s.* [Lat. *laborans*, pr. par. of *laboro* = to work; *labor* = work, labor.] A chemist.

"Then we caused the *laborant* with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the nitre."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 604.

lăb'-ō-ra-tōr-ў, la-bor'-a-tōr-ў, *s.* [Properly a shortened form of *elaboratory*, from a * Lat. *elaboratorium*, from *elaboratum*, sup. of *elaboro* = to work out, to work fully or completely: *e-* (*ex*) = out, fully, and *laboro* = to work; O. Fr. *claboratoire.*]

I. *Literally.*

1. A house or apartment in which chemical experiments are conducted.

2. A manufactory of chemical articles.

3. A place where fireworks are prepared.

4. A department in an arsenal where cartridges, fuses, primers, &c., are made, shells and rockets charged, &c.

II. *Fig.:* A place where any operation is performed, or where anything is prepared for use.

"Powers which make that bowel [the stomach] the great *laboratory*, as it is by its situation the recipient of the materials of future nutrition."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. vii.

lā'-bŏred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Labor, *v.*] Formed, completed, composed, or wrought with labor and care; not easy, natural, or free.

***lā'-bŏred-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *labored; -ly.*] With labor, difficulty, or pain; painfully.

"He spoke *laboredly* and with hesitation."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 24, 1882.

lā'-bŏr-ĕr, lā'-bŏur-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *labor; -er.*] One who labors; especially one who performs work requiring labor, but little skill or training.

"The number of useful and productive *labourers* is everywhere in proportion to the quantity of capital stock which is employed in setting them to work."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* vol. i. (Introd.)

¶ *Statute of Laborers:*

Law: A law enacted about A.D 1350 to regulate the wages of laborers. It was a result of the great mortality occasioned by the Black Death in the middle of the fourteenth century. Half the working people being destroyed, wages were doubled as a consequence of the scarcity of hands. Hence the aid of parliament was invoked, by employers, to regulate the rate of wages. (*English.*)

lā'-bŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Labor, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Exerting muscular strength; toiling, hardworking.

"There might you see the *labouring* pioneer,
Begrimed with sweat."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,380.

2. Engaged in labor or unskilled manual work: as, the *laboring* class.

3. Performing work.

"Bent like a *labouring* oar that toils in the surf of the ocean." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 3.

4. Oppressed with pain or trouble; heaving.

"With sudden grief her *labouring* bosom burned."
Pope: Statius; Thebais, 349.

5. Devoted, set apart for, or given to labor: as, a *laboring* day.

laboring-force, *s.*

Physics: The force applied to act upon machinery. Part being required to overcome friction, it is greater than working force.

la-bŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *laborieux*, from Lat. *laboriosus*, from *labor* (genit. *laboris*) = labor, work.]

1. Diligent in work; working hard or perseveringly; industrious, assiduous, painstaking, persevering.

"The *laborious* spider became conqueror, and fairly killed his antagonist."—*Goldsmith: Bee,* No. 4.

2. Requiring or accompanied by labor, hard work, or perseverance; toilsome, difficult, hard, arduous, fatiguing.

"Measuring the soil beneath their happy feet
Like youths released from labour, and yet bound
To most *laborious* service."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

la-bŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *laborious; -ly.*] With labor, toil, or exertion; diligently, assiduously.

"Those who have dragged their understanding *laboriously* along the tiresome circuit of ancient demonstration."—*Beddoes: On the Elements of Geometry.* (Dedic.)

la-bŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *laborious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being laborious, hard-working, assiduous, or persevering; diligence, assiduity.

"*Laboriousness* shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 10

2. The quality of being laborious, or of involving labor, toil, exertion, or difficulty: as, the *laboriousness* of a task.

***lā'-bŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *labor; -less.*] Free from or without labor; not laborious; easily done.

"They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and *labourless* work."—*Brerewood: On the Sabbath* (1630), p. 48.

***lā'-bŏr-ŏŭs, *lā'-bŏur-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *labor; -ous.*] Laborious, assiduous.

"With wery trauel, and with *laborous* paines
Alwaies in trouble and in tediousness."
Wyatt: Complaint vpon Loue.

***lā'-bŏr-ŏŭs-lў, *lā'-bŏur-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *laborous; -ly.*] Laboriously, assiduously.

"He [Julius Cæsar] *labourously* and studiously discussed controversies."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. iii. ch. x.

***lā'-bŏr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *labor; -some.*]

1. Laborious, assiduous, studious, persevering.

"He hath, my lord, wrung from me my slow leave
By *laboursome* petition." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 2.

2. Requiring much pains, labor, and industry; elaborate.

"Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

3. Apt or inclined to labor or roll in a sea, as a ship.

Lăb-ra-dŏr', *s.* [Sp. = a laborer, a peasant, from the fact that the aborigines were stalwart and strong, and likely to make good slaves.] A part of the Canadian Dominion lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay.

Labrador-felspar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Labradorite (q.v.).

Labrador-hornblende, *s.*

Min.: The same as Hypersthene (q.v.).

Labrador jerfalcon, *s.*

Ornith.: Hierofalco labradorus.

Labrador-series, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of North American rocks, the same as the Upper Laurentian rocks, [Laurentian.]

Labrador-tea, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ledum (q.v.).

lăb-ra-dŏr'-ĭte, *s.* [Named from the locality whence first obtained; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [Labrador.]

Min.: A member of the Felspar group (q.v.), in which the protoxide bases are lime and soda, the sesquioxide base being alumina. Crystallization, triclinic; independent crystals, however, are rare. Twin habit very common, the repetition of one form of twin producing a lamellar structure. Cleavages, three; the first very distinct, the second less so, of the third only traces. Lustre on principal cleavage pearly, passing into vitreous; elsewhere vitreous or sub-resinous. Hardness, 6; sp. gr., 2·67–2·76; fracture imperfectly conchoidal; streak white; translucent. Doubly refracting, optical properties, analogous to those of albite and anorthite (q.v.), but much obscured by the pressure of twin lamellæ. Colors, gray, brown, greenish; sometimes colorless. The cleavable massive varieties sometimes exhibit, in the direction of the second cleavage, a lively play of color, blue and green predominating, but fire-red and yellow also occur. This phenomenon has not yet received a satisfactory explanation. It is most marked in that from Labrador, which also frequently includes numerous excessively thin, minute crystals, which have been referred to göthite and hæmatite. It forms an essential constituent of many rocks, in which it is associated with hornblende, augite, diallage, or hypersthene, also in many modern lavas; in distinct crystals in those of Etna and Vesuvius. The colored varieties are sometimes used in jewellery. Called also Labrador-felspar.

lā'-brăx, *s.* [Gr. λάβραξ (*labrax*) = the sea-wolf, or basse, a ravenous sea-fish, from λάβρος (*labros*) = furious, boisterous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, having teeth on the tongue, only nine spines in the dorsal fin, and scales on the gill-covers. *Labrax lupus,* is the Basse (q.v.). Called also the Sea-dace and the Sea-perch.

lăb'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Labrus.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes belonging to the order Teleostei, and the sub-order Pharyngognatha. The lips are fleshy; the body is covered with large cycloid scales; the mouth can be protruded, and has formidable teeth. They are beautiful fishes, found in Europe and North Africa, and include a common American fish, *Ctenolabrus adspersus,* known as blue fish.

lăb'-rōse, *a.* [Lat. *labrosus*, from *labrum* (q.v.).] Having thick lips.

lā-brŭm, *s.* [Lat.= a lip, whence Ital. *labbro* and Fr. *levre* = a lip.]

1. *Entom.:* The upper lip of an insect; the under lip is termed *labium.*

† 2. *Zoology:*

(1) The upper lip in the Arachnida, Crustacea, and Myriapoda.

(2) The outer lip of a shell.

* 3. *Class. Antiq.:* A basin or vase containing hot water, placed in the warm bath-room of the ancients for those who used the vapour-bath.

lā'-brŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *labrum* = a lip, the lips being fleshy and conspicuous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Labridæ (q.v.). As the name imports, they have conspicuous lips; these are fleshy and thick. The fishes of this genus are called wrasses. They occur in Europe. [WRASSE.]

la-bŭr'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *laburn(um); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from the laburnum (q.v.).

laburnic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to be contained, together with cytisine and two neutral bitter principles, in the seeds, bark, and other parts of *Cytisus laburnum.* (*Watts: Dict. Chem.* iii. 451.)

la-bŭr'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The name of a well-known and beautiful tree common in our gardens, the *Cytisus laburnum.* It is wild in the mountains of France, Switzerland, and the south of Germany. It has been cultivated in Britain since 1597 or earlier. The heart wood, which is very hard and durable, is much used by turners. The seeds are poisonous.

¶ *Scotch,* or *Alpine laburnum:*

Bot.: Cytisus alpinus. Its seeds also are poisonous.

lăb'-ĭ-rĭnth, *s.* [Ger. *labyrinth;* Fr. *labyrinthe;* Ital. *labirinto;* Lat. *labyrinthus,* from Gr. Λαβύρινθος (*laburinthos*): Gr. λαύρα (*laura*) = an alley, lane, or passage, and μήρινθος (*mērinthos*) = a cord, line, or string.]

A. *As a proper name:*

1. A large building with numerous halls connected by intricate and tortuous passages made in Egypt.

2. A similar one constructed in Crete. Others were in the island of Lemnos, and at Clusium in Italy.

B. *As a common substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A maze in a garden, as the one at Hampton Court. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any intricate series of passages, though not intended by the builders to form a maze.

"A few churches of eminent beauty rose out of a *labyrinth* of narrow lanes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

(2) Anything intricate to the mind; a problem puzzling to the intellect.

"Again the slaves of nature's sway,
In *labyrinths* of our own we stray."
Cowper: Testimony of Divine Adoption.

(3) Complicated or involved folds.

"Then, bending with full force, around he rolled,
A *labyrinth* of bands in fold on fold."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 484.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The internal portion of the ear; the portion hollowed out in the petrous bone, and divided into three compartments, the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea or small shell.

2. *Arch.:* A name given to various intricate arrangements of ornamental bands or lines.

3. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A sinuous channel in which the ground ore (slime) and water are conducted, in order that the metallic portions may be deposited according to their respective gravities.

(2) A chamber of many turnings, in which fumes, derived from dry distillation of mercury, &c., are condensed. [CONDENSER.]

labyrinth-fret, *s.*

Arch.: A fret with many turnings resembling a labyrinth.

* **lăb'-ĭ-rĭnth,** *v.t.* [LABYRINTH, *s.*] To shut up in a maze or labyrinth. (*Keats: Lamia,* ii.)

* **lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *labyrinth; -al.*] The same as LABYRINTHIAN (q.v.).

lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *labyrinthus.*] Like a labyrinth; intricate, winding, perplexed.

"Mark, how the *labyrinthian* turns they take
The circles intricate, and mystic maze."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,132.

lăb-ĭ-rĭnth-ĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος (*laburinthos*) = a labyrinth, and βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin, a gill.]

Ichthy.: A group or division of Acanthopterygii (q.v.). Head and body covered with scales of moderate size; gill-openings rather narrow, with a branching labyrinthine body, which assists in the oxygenation of the blood, above the cavity of the gills. It contains two families, Labyrinthici and Luciocephalidæ.

† **lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ĭc, lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *labyrinthicus;* Ger. *labyrinthisch.*] Pertaining to a labyrinth; intricate, winding, perplexed. (*Lyell: Man. Geol.* (ed. 4th), p. 292.)

labyrinthic-teeth, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: Teeth having many radiating vertical grooves. [LABYRINTHODON.]

lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ĭ-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. pl. of *labyrinthicus* = winding.]

Ichthy.: The typical family of the Labyrinthibranchii (q.v.). Freshwater fishes from tropical and sub-tropical regions, capable of living for some time out of water in thick or hardened mud. There are nine genera, of which the best known is Anabas (q.v.).

lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *labyrinthus* = a labyrinth, and *forma* = form.] Of the form of a labyrinth; marked by sinuous intricate lines. (*Griffith: Cuvier,* x. 217.)

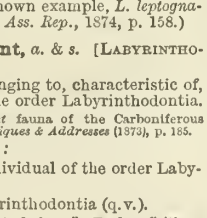
† **lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ine,** *a.* [From Lat. *labyrinthus.*] Like a labyrinth; labyrinthic (q.v.).

"Truth has her pleasure-grounds, her haunts of ease...
And *labyrinthine* walks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος (*laburinthos*) = labyrinth, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæontology:

1. The name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of fossil reptiles since raised into an order. [LABYRINTHODONTIA.] The name was given from the labyrinthic windings seen in a cross-section of a tooth, especially when magnified. Prof. Owen believed that the footprints, called from their resemblance to the human hand, Cheirotherium (q.v.) were made by an animal of this genus.



TOOTH OF LABYRINTHODON.

2. As now restricted, a genus of Labyrinthodonts, belonging to the sub-order or family Euglypta. Only known example, *L. leptognathus.* (*Owen: Brit. Ass. Rep.,* 1874, p. 158.)

lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ō-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [LABYRINTHODON.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, of, or resembling the order Labyrinthodontia.

"The *labyrinthodont* fauna of the Carboniferous rocks."—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 185.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* Any individual of the order Labyrinthodontia (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The Labyrinthodontia (q.v.).

"I refer to the *Labyrinthodonts.*"—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 185.

lăb-ĭ-rĭnth-ō-dŏn'-ti-a (ti as shĭ), lăb-ĭ-rĭnth'-ō-dŏnts, *s. pl.* [LABYRINTHODON.]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the second order of the class Reptilia or Reptiles. Now that the Amphibia are quite separated from the Reptiles, the Labyrinthodonts are placed with the former class. They had an elongated body furnished with a tail. Most had palatine and vomerine teeth. As a rule the dentine was much folded (hence their names). There were three thoracic plates, and a ventral armour of small scutes. The limbs were four, usually, or at least often, pentadactyle. Their closest affinity was not, as was once believed, with the Batrachians, but with the lower members of the class Amphibia. They could not leap like frogs. They have been found in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Russia, Central India, South Africa, Australia, and North America. They occur from the Carboniferous to the Jurassic periods. They frequented fresh water, and were wholly aquatic in the first stage of their development. The Labyrinthodonts have been divided into ten sub-orders, groups, or families: (1) Euglypta, (2) Brachyopina, (3) Chauliodonta, (4) Athroodonta, (5) unnamed, (6) Archegosauria, (7) Heleothrepta, (8) Nectridea, (9) Aïstopoda, and (10) Microsauria. (See these words.) (*Rep. Brit. Ass. for* 1873, pp. 225–247; 1874, pp. 149–192.)

lăc (1), *s.* [Pers. *laka;* Hind. *lakh;* Sansc. *lâkshâ, râkschâ,* from *rang* = to dye.]

1. *Botany, &c.:*

(1) A resinous encrustation caused by the parasitic insect *Coccus Lacca.* The encrusted sticks are called Stick-lac. If broken off from the twigs, and washed in water, the resin breaks into small particles called Seed-lac; and, if this be melted over a fire, and squeezed through a long sac into troughs, it spreads out into thin flakes, Shell-lac; if dropped into rounded masses, it is Button-lac; if into larger pieces, it is Sheet-lac or Piece-lac. (*Prof. Watt.*) Lac is called also East Indian Kino.

(2) A white, orange, or other-coloured fluid occurring in many plants. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(3) A gummy substance produced by *Alectrites lac.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Pharm.:* A decoction of Shell-lac is much used in India in the preparation of several medicinal oils. The Tamul doctors prescribe Lac in old and obstinate bowel complaints.

lac-dye, *s.* A dye obtained from the water used in washing stick-lac. [LAC.]

lac-insect, *s.*

Entom.: Coccus Lacca, the puncture of which produces lac (q.v.). It is a native of India, feeding on *Acacia arabica, A. Catechu, Anona squamosa, Butea frondosa, B. superba, Carissa Carandas, Ceratonia Siliqua, Feronia Elephantum, Ficus elastica, F. laccifera, Mangifera indica, Tectona grandis, Zizyphus Jujuba,* and many other trees or shrubs. When the female lac-insects crowd together on a branch, a pellucid and glutinous substance exudes from the margins of their bodies, and at last covers the whole of the insects; this is lac (q.v.).

lac-lake, *s.*

Pigments: A lake prepared from lac. Its colour is rich, deep, and transparent. It is less brilliant but more durable than cochineal and kermes. In both these respects it is inferior to madder.

lac-varnish, *s.* A kind of varnish made from shellac dissolved in alcohol. Coloured by red, orange, or yellow matters. Lac is obtained from the *Ficus indica;* the product is stick lac, seed-lac, shellac, and lac-lake.

lăc (2), **lakh,** *s.* [Hind. *lak,* from Sansc. *laksha* = a mark, a lac, a hundred-thousand.] In the East Indies, one hundred thousand: as, a *lac* of rupees.

lăc'-çĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lac* (1); *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced from lac.

laccic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to have been separated from stick-lac by Dr. John. It is a yellow crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol, and forms deliquescent soluble salts with potash, soda, and lime; but insoluble salts with the oxides of mercury and lead.

lăc'-çĭne, *s.* [Eng. *lac* (1); *-ine.*] A substance formerly thought to be obtained from lac.

lāçe, * **laas,** * **las,** *s.* [O. Fr. *las, laqs* = a snare, from Lat. *laqueus.*]

* 1. A snare, a gin. (*P. Holland: Plutarch; Morals,* p. 973.)

2. A string; a cord used to bind or fasten, especially by interweaving: as a stay-lace, a boot-lace, &c.

3. A kind of network of threads of flax, cotton, gold or silver wire, or other suitable material, forming a fabric of transparent texture. Its origin is not known, but it appears to have been used by the ladies of ancient Greece and Rome. It was early used in Northern Italy, and is said to have been introduced into France by Mary de Medicis. In 1483 its importation into England was prohibited. Point lace was embroidered with the needle. Bone lace (Charles I.) was a kind

of thread lace, and received its name from the bobbin being made of bone. About 1768, a stocking-weaver of Northampton produced a machine for making lace; it was called the pin-frame, and is still employed in France for making the lace called tulle. In lace-weaving, the threads of the weft are twisted round those of the warp. The manner of twisting determines the character of the net and its name, as whip-net, mail-net, pattern-net, drop-net, spider-net, balloon-net, Paris-net, bobbin-net.

The following is a list of the classified laces:

(1) Pillow-lace, the article or fabric being wholly made by hand (known as Valenciennes, Mechlin, Honiton, Buckingham); or Guipure made by the crotchet-needle; and silk lace, called blonde when white, and Chantilly, Puy, Grammont, and black Buckinghamshire, when black.

(2) Lace, the ground being machine-wrought, the ornamentation made on the pillow and afterwards applied to the ground (known as Brussels, Honiton, or appliquée lace).

(3) Machine-made net or quillings, wholly plain, whether warp or bobbin (known as bobbin-net, tulles, blondes, Cambrai, Mechlin, Brussels, Alençon, &c.).

(4) Lace, the ground being wholly made by machine, partly ornamented by machine, and partly by hand, or wholly ornamented by hand, whether tamboured, needle-embroidered, or darned.

(5) Lace, wrought and ornamented by machinery, comprising trimming laces of every description, veils, falls, scarfs, shawls, lappets, curtains, &c.

lace-bark, *s.*

Botany:

1. The inner bark of *Lagetta lintearia*, one of the Daphnads. The English name is given because the bark, when macerated and stretched laterally, resembles coarse lace, and in Jamaica, where the tree grows, is made into caps, ruffles, &c. The negroes make durable clothing from it, and the white inhabitants utilize it for ropes and cables. The tree was introduced into British hothouses, in 1844, by Mr. Wilson, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Bath. In its native country it grows on marly limestone, where there is not a particle of earth to be seen.

2. The name given in New Zealand to the genus Philippodendron.

lace-boot, *s.* A laced-boot (q.v.).

lace-border, *s.*

Entom.: Acidalia ornata, a moth of the family Acidalidæ. It is a pretty species, the wings pearly-white, with streaks and lines and blotches. The larva feeds on marjoram, thyme, and mint.

lace-corals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Fenestellidæ (q.v.)

† **lace-flies,** *s. pl.*

Entom.: The order Neuroptera

lace-frame, *s.* A machine for making lace.

lace-leaf, *s.* The same as LATTICE-LEAF (q.v.).

lace-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: Hydrosaurus giganteus, found in Australia. It is akin to the Monitors. Its full name is the Gigantic Lace-lizard.

lace-making, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Intended, invented, or designed for the making of lace.

"Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, F.R.S., exhibited a model of the original *lace-making* machine of the late Mr. John Heathcoat, invented in 1808, which reduced the price of bobbin-net lace from five guineas to 5d. per yard. The inventor was driven from Leicestershire by combinations of workpeople, and removed his business to Tiverton, which he represented in Parliament for many years in conjunction with Lord Palmerston."—*Times*, April 7, 1875.

B. *As subst.:* The act, art, or process of making lace.

lace-paper, *s.* Paper having an open-work pattern and perforations made in imitation of lace. The process usually consists in grinding off the elevated portions of embossed paper, which is accomplished by passing the paper between two-rollers, one of which is covered with ground glass or emery, the other is impressed with a duplicate of the design on the paper. The grinding-roller is made to revolve at high velocity.

lace-piece, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* The main-piece of the head, or beak-shaped projection from the head of a vessel. [MAIN-PIECE, STEM.]

2. *Naut.:* The rope used to fasten a sail to its yard or gaff.

lace-pillow, *s.* A small pillow or cushion on which to make lace.

lace-trimming, *s.* A bordering or edging of lace.

lace-winged, *a.* Having wings resembling lace.

Lace-winged flies:

Entom.: The genus Hemerobius (q.v.)

lāçe, * **lāse,** *v.t. & i.* [LACE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** To fasten, to entangle, to catch.

"Who doutlesse may restore againe
My harmes to helth, my ruth to rest,
That *laced* is within her chaine."
Vncertaine Auctors: The Louer thinkes no paine.

2. To fasten by means of a lace or string passed through eyelet holes.

"One boot buckled, another *laced*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

3. To adorn with lace, or materials resembling lace sewn on.

"The same gentleman, whenever he wanted credit for a new suit from his tailor, always made a proposal in *laced* clothes."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

4. To adorn; to dress out in laces or materials resembling laces.

"And there were knights of great renown
And ladies *laced* in pall."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To join, to attach.

"That sin by him advantage should achieve,
And *lace* itself with his society."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 67.

2. To embellish, as with variegations, intersections, or stripes.

"Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder east."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

3. To alternate.

"Then clap four slices of pilaster on't
That, *laced* with bits of rustic, makes a front."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 31.

4. To add, to intermiugle, to intermix with spirits.

"Mr. Nisby [is] of opinion that *laced* coffee is bad for the head."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 317.

5. To beat, to thrash, to lash.

"Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be made so as to fasten with a lace; to joiu with a lace.

lāçed, *a.* [Eng. *lac(e); -ed.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Tied, bound.

2. Fastened with lace; adorned with lace.

"He scratched her maid, he stole the cream,
He tore her best *laced* pinner."
Prior: The Widow & her Cat.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Mixed with spirits.

laced-boot, *s.* A boot which is fastened with a lace.

* **laced-mutton,** *s.* A prostitute, a courtesan.

"'And whom for mutton and kid?'
'A fine *laced-mutton*.'"
Ben Jonson: Neptune's Triumph; A Maeque.

laced-stocking, *s.* A baudage support for varicose veins, weak legs, &c.

lāçe'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lace*, and *maker.*] One whose busiuess or occupation it is to make lace.

lāçe'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *lace*, and *man.*] One who deals in lace or laces.

"By mercers, *lacemen*, mantua-makers pressed,
But most for ready cash for play distressed."
Jenyns: Modern Fine Lady.

* **lăç'-ĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [LACERATE.] That may or can be torn or lacerated.

"The lungs . . . must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

lăç'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *laceratus*, pa. par. of *lacero* = to tear, to rend; *lacer* = mangled, torn, from Gr. λακερός (*lakeros*) = torn; λακίς (*lakis*) = a rent.]

1. *Lit.:* To tear, to reud; to tear to pieces; to separate by violence.

"Hither the feeble pair, by mutual aid,
The warrior's *lacerated* corpse conveyed."
Lewis: Statius; Thebais, bk. xii.

2. *Fig.:* To rend, to harrow, to wound.

"This second weaning, needless as it is,
How does it *lacerate* both your heart and his.'
Cowper: Tirocinium, 558.

lăç'-ĕr-ąte, lăç'-ĕr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *laceratus*, pa. par. of *lacero.*] [LACERATE.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Rent, torn.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A term used of five foramina, the *foramen lacerum, anterius* and *posterius* of the cranium, and the *foramina jugulare, medium*, and *orbitale.*

2. *Bot.:* Appearing torn.

lăç'-ĕr-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lacerate; -ly.*]

Bot.: Of an apparently lacerated form.

lacerately-torn, *a.*

Bot.: Torn or toothed in a coarsely irregular manner.

lăç-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *laceratio*; from *laceratus*, pa. par. of *lacero*; Fr. *lacération*; Ital. *lacerazione*; Sp. *laceracion.*]

1. The act of rending or tearing in pieces.

"If there he no fear of *laceration*, pull it out the same way it went in."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. The breach made by tearing or rending.

"They [nitrous and sulphurous exhalations] force out their way, not onely with the breaking of the cloud, but the *laceration* of the air about it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. x.

* **lăç'-ĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *lacerat(e); -ive.*] Tearing or lacerating; having the power or teudency to lacerate.

"Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *laceraative* humours."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

* **la-cert,** * **la-certe,** *s.* [Lat. *lacerta* = a lizard.] A fleshy muscle, so called from its having a tail like a lizard.

* **la-çĕr'-ta** (1), *s.* [Probably from Lat. *lacertus* = the upper arm.] A fathom. (*Doomsday Book.*)

la-çĕr'-ta (2) (pl. **la-çĕr'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a lizard.]

1. *Astron.:* The Lizard; a constellation established by Hevelius. It is surrounded by Andromeda, Cepheus, Cyguus, and Pegasus.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Lizard; the typical genus of the family Lacertidæ, and the order Lacertilia (q.v.). [LIZARD.]

(2) *Pl.:* In Professor Owen's classification, the tenth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. It includes the lizards, monitors, iguanas, &c., but excludes the Crocodiles, which are placed under the ninth order, Crocodilia.

la-çĕr'-tĭ-an (t as **sh**), *a. & s.* [LACERTA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the family Lacertidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Lacertidæ.

la-çĕr'-tĭ-dæ, la-çĕr-tī'-ą-dæ, la-çĕr'-ta-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lacert(a)* = a lizard; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lacertilia. The head, which is distiuctly separated from the neck, is covered with plates, the body with scales; the eyes have movable eyelids, and generally a nictitating membrane. Tongue protrusible. The body is long, as is the tail; the toes generally five, of unequal length and free. Found over the Eastern hemisphere. They are represented in the New World by the Ameividæ.

lăç-ĕr-tĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lacertilis* = of or belonging to a lizard, from Lat. *lacerta* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* Lizards; an order of Reptiles. The teeth are not lodged in sockets: the limbs may be well developed or reduced to one pair, or altogether absent; there is always a pectoral arch. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. An epidermic and a dermal skeleton are sometimes present. The dorsal vertebræ have procœlous or amphicœlous centres; their transverse processes represented by simple tubercles, to which the undivided proximal ends of the ribs are attached. (*Huxley.*) The order is divided into three sections: (1) Fissilinguia, or Leptoglossa, in which the tongue is long, protrusible, and forked; (2) Brevilinguia, or Pachyglossa, in which the tongue is thick, fleshy, and not protrusible; (3) Vermilinguia in which there is a long worm-like tonguo clavate at the end.

2. *Palæont.:* It has been supposed that certain reptilian remains of Middle Permian age may be Lacertilian, though some have considered them Crocodilian. If not Permian, Lacertilia may have commenced in Triassic times.

lăç-ẽr-tĭl'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lacertili(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Lacertilia (q.v.).

† **B.** *As subst.:* A reptile of the order Lacertilia.

***la-çẽr'-tĭl-ŏĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *lacerta* = a lizard, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.] The same as LACERTINE (q.v.).

***la-çẽr'-tĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *lacert(a)* = a lizard; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Like a lizard; belonging to or resembling the genus or order Lacerta.

lāçe'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *lace*, and *woman.*] A woman who makes or deals in lace.

***lăçhe,** *a.* [Fr.] Slow, sluggish, lazy.

"And if he be slowe, and astonyed, and *lache*, men shall holde him lyke to an asse."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

***lăçhe, lăçh'-ĕş,** *s.* [Fr. *lachesse* = remissness; from Fr. *lâche* = loose, remiss; from Lat. *laxus* = loose, slow.] An act of remissness, negligence, or neglect; neglect to do anything at the due or proper time; inexcusable delay.

"It ill became him to take advantage of such a *laches* with the eagerness of a shrewd attorney."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

¶ *Laches of entry:* Neglect of an heir to enter into possession.

lăch-ĕ-nā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Wernerus de la Chenal of Switzerland, who published some medical and botanical tracts at Basle.]

Bot.: A genus of Asphodelæ. It consists of pretty though diminutive plants. About thirty-six species have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. Examples: *Lachenaria pendula, L. luteola*, &c.

Lăch'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαχέω (*lacheō*) = to apportion by lot.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* One of the three Fates (q.v.).

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 120].

3. *Zoology:*

1. A genus of Crotalidæ. Rattlesnakes or Pit-vipers. *Lachesis mutus*, the Bushmaster of Surinam, Guiana, and Brazil, has the rudiments of a rattle.

2. A doubtful sub-genus of molluscs, genus Pleurotoma.

***lăçh'-ĕş-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *laches; -ness.*] Negligence, remissness, neglect.

***la-çhĕsse',** *s.* [Fr.] [LACHE, *a.*] Remissness, negligence.

"The first point of slouth I call
Lachesse, and is the chief of all."
Gower: C. A., bk. iv.

lăch-năn'-thēş, *s.* [Gr. λάχνη (*lachnē*) = woolly hair, down, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom.]

Bot.: A genus of Hæmadoraceæ (Bloodroots). The red colour found in the roots of *Lachnanthes tinctoria* is used in America for dyeing.

***lăch'-rў-ma-ble, *lăc'-rўm-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *lacrymable;* from Lat. *lacrimabilis;* from *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] Lamentable, mournful.

lăch'-rўm-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat.] Tears.

lacrymæ Christi, *s.* A sweet wine of pleasant flavour, white or red, prepared from the grapes of Mount Somma, near Vesuvius.

lăch'-rўm-æ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lacryma* = a tear, and *forma* = shape.]

Bot.: The same as TEAR-SHAPED (q.v.).

lăch'-rўm-al, lăc'-rўm-al, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Generating tears; pertaining to tears.

"The tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

II. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the glands for secreting tears.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as LACHRYMATORY (q.v.).

* 2. A tear.

"Made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 317.

lachrymal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: *Os unguis*, the ungual bone, a thin scale of bone placed at the anterior and inner part of the orbit of the eye.

lachrymal-duct, *s.*

Anat.: The tear duct. It opens from the lachrymal gland, or sac, close to the inner portion of the eyelids in the conjunctiva, and extends downwards into the nasal duct.

Lachrymal-duct dilator:

Surg.: A probe, by means of which the normal calibre of the nasal duct is restored in cases of obstruction.

lachrymal-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands of the eyes for secreting tears.

lachrymal-sinus, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The suborbital sinus (q.v.).

***lăch'-rўm-a-rў, *lăc'-rўm-a-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] Pertaining to or containing tears.

"What a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, *lachrymary* vessels."—*Addison: Italy; Rome.*

***lăch'-rўm-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma,* = a tear.] To weep. (*Blount.*)

***lăch-rўm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] The act of weeping or shedding tears.

lăch'-rўm-a-tōr-ў, *s.* [Low Lat. *lachrymatorium;* from Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear; Fr. *lachrymatoire.*] A fanciful term applied to small glass vessels, in shape like the alabastron, but with a longer neck, and said to be intended for holding tears consecrated to the dead; but their real use was to hold perfumes or ointments.

"No lamps, included liquors, *lachrymatories*, or tear-bottles, attended these rural urnes, either as sacred unto the Manes, or passionate expressions of their surviving friends."—*Browne: Urne-Burial*, ch. iii.

***lăch-rў-mĕn'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear.] Tearful, lugubrious.

"In lamentable *lachrymental* times."
A. Holland. (*Davies' Scourge of Folly*, p. 81).

lăch'-rў-mōse, *a.* [Lat. *lacrima, lacryma* = a tear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*] Sad, mournful; shedding, or appearing to shed tears.

lăch'-rў-mōse-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lachrymose; -ly.*] In a lachrymose manner; sadly, tearfully.

lāç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LACE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fastening by a cord, thong or whang, which passes through holes prepared in the respective parts of the object to be fastened. The term is applied to fastening up the front opening of some kinds of boots; also to the fastening together of the pieces which constitute a machine belt.

2. A lace or cord intended for fastening.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:* Securing the book to the sides by carrying the bands or slips through perforations in the boards.

2. *Naut.:* The rope used to confine the heads of sails to their gaffs or yards.

la-çĭn'-ĭ-a (pl. **la-çĭn'-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Lat. = a fringe or lappet of a dress.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A deep taper-pointed slash at a narrow slender portion of the edge of a monophyllous calyx.

(2) *Pl.:* Segments of anything. Used especially of the fringes on fringed corollas.

2. *Entom.:* The terminal joint of one of the maxillæ in an insect.

la-çĭn'-ĭ-āte, la-çĭn'-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *laciniа* = a fringe or lappet.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Adorned with fringes or borders.

2. *Bot.:* Cut or divided irregularly into very narrow segments.

la-çĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lacinia* = a fringe or border of a dress, and *forma* = a form.]

Entom.: Fringe-shaped.

la-çĭn'-ĭ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Dimin. of Eng. *laciniate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Consisting of very minute laciniæ.

la-çĭn'-ŭ-la, *s.* [A dimin. of Lat. *lacinia* = a fringe or border.]

Bot.: One of the incurved petals of the Umbelliferæ.

lăç-ĭs-tē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. λακίς (*lakis*) = a rent, a rending, and στῆμα (*stēma*) = a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lacistemaceæ (q.v.). It consists of pepper-like trees from tropical America.

laç-ĭs-tĕ-mā'-çē-æ, lăç-ĭs-tĕm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lacistem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Lacistemads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of small trees or shrubs with simple alternate stipulate leaves, flowers, which are hermaphrodite or by abortion unisexual, in axillary catkins; calyx free, in several narrow divisions, covered by a dilated bract; corolla wanting; a fleshy disc; one hypogynous stamen; ovary one-celled; ovules attached to two or three parietal placentæ; seed by abortion, usually one to each valve; genera two; known species six. They grow in low places in woods, in tropical America.

la-çĭs'-tĕm-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lacistem(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order Lacistemaceæ (q.v.).

lăck (1), ***lakke, *lack-en, *lacke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [LACK (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To find fault with, to blame.

"I trowe that if envis I wis
Knew the best that is . . .
Yet somewhat *lacken* hem would she.
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. To be in need of, to want, to need; to be destitute of; to be deficient in.

"Love with charity and grace celestiall
Lasting interminable, *lacking* no goodness."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 548. (App.)

* 3. To be without; to remain without.

"I cannot *lack* thee two hours."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. i.

* 4. To feel the want of.

"I shall be loved when I am *lacked*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be in want.

"The young lions do *lack* and suffer hunger."—*Psalm* xxxiv. 10.

2. To be wanting; to be deficient.

"Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous."—*Genesis* xviii. 28.

lăck (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To completely penetrate; to pass clean through.

"We are *lacking* her through and through every shot."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xx.

lăck (1), ***lac, *lacke, *laik, *lake, *lak, *lakke,** *s.* [Put. *lak* = blemish, stain; *laken* = to blame; Dan. *lak* = fault, want; *lakke* = to decline away; Icel. *lakr* = defective, lacking. Perhaps connected with *leak* (q.v.).]

* 1. Blame, reproach.

2. Want, destitution, failure; the state of being without or in need of anything.

"Frugal, where *lack*, supplies with what redounds,
And here bestows what noxious there abounds."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. i.

* 3. A failure of duty.

"If I do that *lakke*,
Do stripen me and put me in a sakke."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,078.

lack-a-day, *interj.* Alack-a-day; alas; an exclamation of sorrow or regret.

lăck (2), *s.* [LAC (2).]

lăck-a-dāiş'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lackadaisy; -cal.*] Affected, pensive, or sentimental.

lăck-a-dāiş'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lackadaisical; -ly.*] In a lackadaisical manner; with affectation.

"'I think I am,' reiterated the dead man very *lackadaisically*."—*Lytton: Devereux*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

lăck-ą-dāiș'-ў, *a. & exclam.* [LACK-A-DAY.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as LACKADAISICAL (q.v.).

B. *As exclam.:* The same as LACK-A-DAY (q.v.).

*** lăck'-âll,** *s.* [Eng. *lack; -all.*] One who is perfectly destitute.

*** * lăck'-bĕard,** *s.* [Eng. *lack,* and *beard.*] One who is destitute of a beard; a beardless person.

"For my lord *lackbeard,* he and I shall meet."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* v. 1.

lăck'-brāin, *s.* [Eng. *lack,* and *brain.*] One who is destitute of sense or brains; a stupid fellow.

"What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 3.

lăck'-ĕr (1) *s.* [Eng. *lack,* v.; *-er.*] One who lacks or is in want.

"The lack of one may cause the wrack of all;
Although the *lackers* were terrestrial gods,
Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall."
Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage.

*** lăck'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [LACQUER, *s.*]

*** lăck'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [LACQUER, *v.*]

lăc-kcў, lăc-quey (qu as k), *s.* [O. Fr. *laquay;* Fr. *laquais,* from an O. Fr. *alacay,* from Sp. *lacayo* = a lackey; Port. *lacaio* = a lackey; *lacaia* = a woman-servant in dramatic performances, from Arab. *luka* = (as *a.*) worthless, (as *s.*) a slave.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An attending servant, a footman, a menial attendant.

"He broke a cane on the shoulders of a *lacquey,* and pursued the poor man with the handle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.:* A servile follower.

II. *Entom.:* The same as LACKEY-MOTH (q.v.).

lackey-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Clisiocampa Neustria, a moth of the family Lasiocampidæ. The fore wings are either ochre-yellow, with two brown transverse stripes, or brownish-red with transverse yellow ones; the hind wings paler and without stripes. The caterpillars are striped with blue, red, and yellow, living together on trees under a web. The Ground Lackey, a rarer insect, is *Clisiocampa castrensis.*

*** lăc'-keў, * lac-quay, * lac-qucy,** *v.t. & i.* [LACKEY, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To follow like a servant; to follow servilely.

"Lord of the Seasons! They in courtly pomp
Lacquay thy presence."
Grainger: Sugar Cane, bk. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a lackey or servant; to run like a footman beside; to follow servilely.

"Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble *lacquey* by their side."
Sandys. (*Todd.*)

*** lăck'-lănd,** *a.* [Eng. *lack,* and *land.*] Having no property or estates.

*** lăck'-lăt-ĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *lack,* and *latin.*] One who has no knowledge of Latin; an uneducated or illiterate person.

*** lăck'-lĭn-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *lack,* and *linen.*] Having no shirt; destitute of a shirt.

"You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

*** lăck'-lŏve,** *s.* [Eng. *lack,* and *love.*] One who is indifferent or insensible to love. (*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream,* ii. 2.)

*** lăck'-lŭs tre (tre as tĕr),** *a. & s.* [Eng. *lack,* and *lustre.*]

A. *As adj.:* Wanting brightness or lustre.

"Behold through each *lacklustre,* eyeless hole,
The gay recess of Wisdom and of Wit."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 6.

B. *As subst.:* A want of lustre; that which has no lustre or brightness.

*** lăck'-stŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *lack,* and *stock.*] A person without money invested in the funds, &c. (*Southey.*)

*** lăck'-thought (ought as ât),** *a.* [Eng. *lack,* and *thought.*] Vacant, foolish. (*Southey.*)

lăc-mŭs, *s.* [LITMUS.]

La-cōn'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Laconia* = Lacedæmou or Sparta.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Laconia, or Lacedæmon; characteristic of a Spartan.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant or native of Lacedæmou.

la-cŏn'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Laconicus* = Laconian, from Gr. Λακωνικός (*Lakōnikos*) = Laconian, from Λάκων (*Lakōn*) = a Laconian or inhabitant of Lacedæmou or Sparta, a race proverbial for their brief and pithy style of speaking; Fr. *laconique;* Ital. & Sp. *laconico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants.

2. Resembling the Spartans in severity or harshness; harsh, severe, stern.

"His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod; all that *laconical* discipline pleased him well."—*Bp. Hall,* dec. 1, ep. 5.

II. *Fig.:* Brief, sententious, pithy, concise, short; exposing much in few words.

"You that were once so economic,
Quitting the thrifty style *laconic,*"
Denham: Dialogue.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. Conciseness or pithiness of speech; laconicism.

2. A brief, pithy, or sententious saying or sentence; a laconicism.

† la-cŏn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *laconic; -ic.*] The same as LACONIC (q.v.).

la-cŏn'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *laconical; -ly.* In a laconic manner; briefly, pithily, sententiously.

"Alexander Nequam . . . after he had signified his desire, wrote to the abbot *laconically.*"—*Camden: Remaines; Allusions.*

lăc'-ŏn-ĭșm, la-cŏn'-ĭ-çĭșm, *s.* [Fr. *laconisme,* from Lat. *laconismus,* from *Laconia* = Sparta.]

1. A concise, pithy, or sententious style.

"And I grow laconic, even beyond *laconicism.*"—*Pope: To Swift,* Aug. 17, 1736.

2. A laconic, pithy, or sententious saying or expression.

"The hand of providence writes often by abbreviatures, hieroglyphics, or short characters, which, like the *laconism* on the wall indited them."—*Browne: Christian Morals,* pt. i., § 25.

la-cŏn'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Class. Antig.: Among the ancients, the semicircular end of a bath; a circular stove, for the purpose of heating the sudatories, or sweating-rooms of a bath. The use of the dry bath is said to have been prevalent among the Lacedæmonians.

*** lăc'-ŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Gr. λακωνίζω (*lakōnizō*).] To imitate the Lacouians or Spartans in their severity of life and discipliue, or in their laconic mode of speech.

lăc'-quĕr (qu as k), lăc'-kĕr, *s.* [Fr. *lacre,* from Port. *lacre* = sealing-wax, from *luca* = gum-lac, from Pers. *lak, luk* = lac, from Sanse. *lákshá* = lac.] [LAC (1).] Primarily, a varnish composed of shellac dissolved in alcohol and coloured by means of gamboge, saffron, annato, and various other colouring matters. It is applied to wood, to papier-maché, and to metals to protect them from rust and improve their colour. The term is also applied to compositions containing none of the above ingredients, they being replaced by turpentine, resin, &c. Besides the colouring matters above referred to, turmeric, dragon's blood, gum sandarach, and red saunders are frequently employed in red and gold-coloured lacquers, the articles and their relative proportions being varied according to the tint desired.

"The workhouses where the *lacker* is laid on, are accounted very unwholesome."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1638).

lăc'-quĕr (qu as k), lăc'-kĕr, *v.t.* [LACQUER, *s.*] To coat or cover with lacquer for the purpose of preserving from decay or rust, or to improve the colour.

"What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flowered gown, and *lacquered* chair."
Pope: Imitation of Horace, Ep. 1.

lăc'-quĕred (qu as k), lăc'-kĕred, *a.* [Eng. *lacquer; -ed.*] Coated or covered with lacquer; varnished.

"Or oblong buckle, on the *lackered* shoe,
With polished lustre, bending elegant
In shapely rim." *Jago: Edge Hill,* bk. iii.

lacquered-ware, *s.* Goods varnished or coated with lacquer.

lăc'-quĕr-ĕr (qu as k), lăc'-kĕr ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lacquer,* v.; *-er.*] One who varnishes or coats wares with lacquer.

lăc-rĭ-mō'-sō, *adv.* [It.]

Mus.: Mournfully, sadly, with feeling.

lă-crŏsse', *s.* [Fr.] A Canadian game, now a favorite in this country, in which the players endeavor to carry or throw the ball to their opponents' goal on a peculiar bat (*crosse*), consisting of a long staff, covered at the end, and having network reaching about half-way, becoming narrower as it approaches the hand.

*** lăc'-rўm-ą-ble,** *a.* [LACHRYMABLE.]

*** lăc'-rўm-ąl,** *a.* [LACHRYMAL.]

*** lăc'-rўm-ą-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [LACHRYMATORY.]

*** lăc'-rў-mą-rў,** *a.* [LACHRYMARY.]

*** lăc'-rўm-ōsc,** *a.* [LACHRYMOSE.]

*** lăcs,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A lace (q.v.).

lacs-d'-amour, *s.*

Her.: A cord of running knots surrounding the arms of widows and unmarried women.

*** lăc'-tage (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *laitage,* from Lat. *lac;* Fr. *lait* = milk.] Milk and the products of milk, as cream, butter, &c.; the produce of animals which produce milk.

"It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage.*"—*Shuckford: On the Creation,* i. 79.

lăct-ăl'-bu-mĕn, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic),* and *albumen.*] [CASEIN.]

lăc-tą-mē'-thāne, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic); am(monia),* and *ethane.*]

$$Chem.: C_5H_{11}NO_2 = (C_3H_4O)'' \begin{cases} C_2H_5 \\ H_2 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \} O. \\ \} N. \end{matrix}$$ Ethyl-

lactamide. Obtained by treating diethylic lactate with aqueous ammonia, allowing the mixture to stand for two days, and afterwards expelling the excess of ammonia and water by evaporation in the water bath. It crystallizes in broad brilliant plates, which are greasy to the touch. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 63° to a colourless liquid, and boils at 219°, distilling without alteration. By boiling with caustic potash, it is decomposed into ammouia ethyllactate of potassium.

lăc-tăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lact(ic); am(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*]

lactamic-acid, *s.* [ALANINE.]

lăc'-tą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$. This compound, which is isomeric with alanine or lactamic-acid, can be produced from all the ethereal salts of lactic-acid, by the action of ammonia in alcoholic or aqueous solution. It crystallizes in small colourless, leafy crystals, which dissolve readily in water, alcohol, and ether, and melt at 74°. When heated with water it yields ammonic lactate: boiled with alkalis, alkaline lactates, and free ammonia are formed.

*** lăct'-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *lactans,* pr. par. of *lacto* = to suckle; *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk.] Giving suck; suckling.

lăc'-tar-ēne, lăc'-tąr-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *lac* = milk.] A preparation of the casein of milk, used by calico printers.

*** lăc-tăr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A dairy-house; a lactary (q.v.).

lăc-tăr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to milk, milky; from *lac* = milk.]

Bot.: A large genus of Gill-bearing Fungi, having a milky juice on the distinct tubes. Most of the species are dangerous, but *Lactarius deliciosus, L. volemus,* &c., are edible. (*Berkeley.*)

*** lăc'-tąr-ў,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *lactarius,* from *lac* = milk; Fr. *lactaire;* Sp. *lactario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Full of milk, or of a juice resembling milk; milky.

"From *lactary,* or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. x.

B. *As subst.:* A dairy-house.

lăc'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of lactic acid.

lăc-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lactatum,* sup. of *lacto* = to suckle; *lac* = milk; Fr. *lactation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or time of giving milk or suckling.

2. *Physiol.:* The organic function which consists in the secretion and excretion of milk.

lăc'-tĕ-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lacteus,* from *lac* = milk.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling milk; milky.

2. Conveying milk, or chyle of the colour of milk.

"After it hath been strained through those various colanders, the *lacteal* veins."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. ix..

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: [LACTEALS].

* **lăc'-tĕ-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lacteal; -ly.*] After the manner of milk; milkily.

lăc'-tĕ-ăls, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lacteus* = milky, from *lac* = milk; the lacteals being at most times filled with a milky fluid called chyle.]

Anat.: The lacteals received the name of *vasa lactea* in 1622 from Asellius, their discoverer. From the specific word *lactea,* given to distinguish vessels of this class came the word *lacteal.* The lacteals and lymphatics properly constitute one system of vessels which convey a fluid or fluids from various organs of the body to the veins near their terminations in the heart. The fluid which these vessels convey is milky after a full meal, and called chyle, though, during intervals of fasting, it is a yellowish lymph, as in the lymphatics. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.* (1856), ii. 269–289). The lacteal vessels commence on the surface of the intestines, and unite with one another in the mesentery, and after leaving the mesenteric glands, discharge their contents for the nourishment of the body into the *receptaculum chyli,* in front of the second lumbar vertebra.

lăc'-tĕ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *lacteus,* from *lac* = milk.]

1. Resembling milk; milky.

"This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven." —*Mozon: Astron. Cards,* p. 13.

2. Conveying chyle; lacteal.

lăc'-tĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lacteus,* from *lac* = milk; Sp. *lacteo;* Ital. *latteo.*]

1. Resembling milk; milky.

"Plants which have a white and *lacteous* juice dispersed through every part."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. x.

2. Conveying chyle; lacteal.

"The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle."—*Bentley.*

* **lăc'-tĕ-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lacteous; -ly.*] In a lacteous manner; in a manner resembling milk; lacteally.

* **lăc-tĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *lactescens,* pr. par. of *lactesco* = to become milk or milky, from *lacteo* = to be milky, from *lac* = milk.] The quality or state of being lactescent; milkiness; a milky colour or appearance.

"This *lactescence* does commonly ensue when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution." —*Boyle: Works,* i. 219.

lăc-tĕs'-çent, *a.* [LACTESCENCE.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Becoming milk; having a milky appearance or consistence.

2. Containing or abounding in a thick, milk-coloured juice.

"Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.* (Pref.)

II. *Bot.:* Yielding milky juice.

lăc-tĕth-ўl'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic); ethyl,* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_{11}NO_2 = (C_3H_4O)''\left\{\begin{matrix}H\\C_2H_5H\end{matrix}\right\}\begin{matrix}O.\\N.\end{matrix}$ Isomeric with lactamethane, obtained as a crystalline mass by the action of ethylamine on lactide. It melts at 43°, and distils without alteration at 260°. Alkalis decompose it into ethylamine and alkaline lactate.

lăc'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lac,* genit. *lact(is)* = milk; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from sour milk.

lactic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_3 = CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic, diatomic acid, discovered by Scheele in sour milk, and first recognised as a distinct acid by Berzelius. It occurs in small quantity in the animal organism, especially in the gastric juice, and, under certain circumstances, is formed in the fermentation of some sugars. It is readily prepared by adding to a solution of grape sugar a small quantity of powdered old cheese, mixed with sour milk, and allowing the mixture to stand for eight or ten days at a temperature of 40° to 45°. It may also be prepared synthetically by mixing ethylideue oxide or acetic aldehyde with hydrocyanic acid, and treating the resulting product with hydrochloric acid, the ethylidene hydrate cyanide first formed being converted into lactic acid even at the ordinary temperature. It is a colourless, inodorous liquid of syrupy consistence, possessing an intensely sour taste. It is soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its sp. gr. is 1·215 at 20°, and it does not solidify even at −24°. When boiled with nitric acid, it is converted into oxalic acid, whilst hydrocyanic acid reduces it to propionic acid. Lactic acid forms salts by the replacement of hydroxylic hydrogen by metals. The neutral alkali salts are deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. Sodic lactate, $CH_3{\cdot}CH(OH)CO{\cdot}ONa$, crystallizes in fine, hair-like crystals. Calcic lactate, $(CH_3{\cdot}CH(OH)CO{\cdot}O)_2Ca{\cdot}5H_2O$, crystallizes in small, thin needles, soluble in water and alcohol. Zincic lactate, $C_6H_{10}ZnO_6{,}3H_2O$, is the most characteristic salt of lactic acid. It crystallizes in colourless, monoclinic prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol.

lactic-anhydride, *s.* [LACTYL-LACTATE.]

lactic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Lactic acid is capable of forming three different ethers containing the same monatomic alcohol-radical—viz., ethylic lactate, monethylic lactate, and diethylic lactate, the first two being isomeric. Ethylic lactate, $CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$, is formed by heating to 170°, in a sealed tube, a mixture of lactic acid and alcohol. It is a colourless liquid of peculiar odour, and boils at 186°. Water, alcohol, and ether dissolve it in all proportions, but it is difficult to obtain it in the crystalline form. Monethylic lactate is a colourless liquid, boiling at 150°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Diethylic lactate, $C_7H_{14}O_3$, produced by the action of ethylate of sodium on chloropropionate of ethyl, is a transparent, mobile liquid of an agreeable odour, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils at 156°·5, and has a sp. gr. of 0·9203 at 0°.

lactic-ferment, *s.*

Chem.: A minute organism which, under the microscope, is seen to consist of small elliptical cells, generally detached, but sometimes occurring in chains of two or three. It is developed in milk, when it is allowed to staud for some time, and is the cause of the milk becoming sour, the sugar of the milk changiug into lactic acid. It is also developed when cheese is added to a solution of sugar, and kept at a temperature of 35° to 40°.

lactic-fermentation, *s.*

Chem.: [FERMENTATION].

lăc'-tīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic),* and *(anhydr)ide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_8O_4$. The second ethereal anyhdride of lactic acid, obtained by heating lactic acid or lactyl lactate for a long time at a temperature of 150° in a retort through which a stream of air is drawn. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic tables of dazzling whiteness, insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but soluble in boiling alcohol. It melts at 124·5, and distils unchanged at 255°. Ammonia converts it into lactamide.

lăc-tĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lactid(e); -ic.*]

lactidic-acid, dilactic-acid, *s.* [LACTYL-LACTATE.]

* **lăc-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and *fero* = to bear, to produce, to carry; Fr. *lactifere;* Sp. *lactifero;* Ital. *lattifero.*]

1. Bearing or conveying milk or a milk-like juice.

2. Producing a milky or thick white-coloured juice, as a plant.

"He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct." —*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **lăc-tĭf'-ĭc,** * **lăc-tĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and *facio* = to make.] Producing, yielding, or causing milk.

* **lăc'-tĭ-fūge,** *s.* [Lat. *lac* (genit.) = milk, and *fugo* = to put to flight, to drive out.] A medicine which diminishes the secretion of milk in the breast.

lăc'-tĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic),* and *imide.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}CH_3{\cdot}CH\\|\\CO\end{matrix}\!\!>\!NH$. Lactoxylimide. Obtained by heating alanine in a stream of hydrochloric acid gas. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melting at 275°, and is readily soluble in water and alcohol.

lăc'-tĭne, lăc'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic); -ine, -in.*] [MILK-SUGAR.]

lăc'-to-, *pref.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk.] A prefix denoting the presence of or connection with milk.

lacto-butyrometer, *s.* An apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of buttery matter in a particular sample of milk.

lacto-densimeter, *s.* An apparatus for ascertainiug the density of milk, in order to discover if it has been mixed with water.

lacto-glucose, *s.*

Chem.: According to Fudakowski, a constituent of milk sugar.

lacto-phosphates, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The pharmaceutical name for a mixture of lactic acid and calcium phosphate.

lacto-protein, *s.*

Chem.: An albuminous substance said to exist in milk.

lăc-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] Called also a galactometer. A species of hydrometer, graduated to show the comparative specific gravity and consequent value of different samples of milk. The instrument is a good evidence of the specific gravity of milk, and the specific gravity is a probable, but not positive, evidence of quality. Taken in connection with the per-cent. glass, which measures the per cent. of cream that rises, it is nearly a positive indicator of pure and watered milk. One form of the lactometer for ascertaining the amount of cream in milk consists of a tube with a funuel mouth for convenience in charging it, and having the upper portion graduated. The tube is about a foot in length, and, being filled, the cream is allowed to rise, when its richuess is determined by the uumber of graduated spaces occupied by the cream.

lăc'-tōne, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic),* and *(ket)one.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_4O_2$. Produced, together with lactide, by the dry distillation of lactic acid. It is a volatile liquid, possessing an aromatic odour, and boiling at 92°.

lăc-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *lacton(e); -ic.*]

Chem.: Of or belonging to lactone.

lactonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6(OH)_3CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic acid, obtained by the oxidation of arabin and milk sugar. It is a deliquescent crystalline mass, melting at 100°. It takes up two equivalents of metal from basic hydrates, but only one from carbonates.

* **lăc'-tŏr-y,** *a.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Lactiferous; lactary.

lăc'-tō-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *lac* (genit. *lactis*) = milk, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, invented by Donne of Paris, for assisting in determining the quality of milk by ascertaining its relative opacity.

lăc'-tōse, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic),* and *(gluc)ose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A sugar, isomeric with dextrose, formed from milk sugar by treatment with ferments or dilute acids. It crystallizes in leafy and warty crystals, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol,

and crystallizing more readily than ordinary glucose. It has a greater dextro-rotary power than dextrose, and reduces alkaline cupric salts to cuprous oxide. It resembles dextrose in most of its reactions, but is distinguished from it by giving no compound with sodic chloride, and by yielding lactonic and mucic acids instead of saccharic acid when oxidized by nitric acid. Lactose is the first aldehyde of dulcite.

lăc-tŏx'-ŷl, *s.* [Eng. *lac(tic)*, and *ox(al)yl.*] (See the compound.)

lactoxyl-urea, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6N_2O_2{\cdot}2H_2O$. Lactyl urea. A compound, isomeric with methyl hydantoïn, prepared by decomposing a mixture of aldehyde ammonia, potassic cyanide, and potassic pseudo-cyanate with hydrochloric acid, and extracting the brown product with ether alcohol. It forms transparent rhombic prisms, which, when anhydrous, melt at 145°.

lăc-tŏx-ŷl'-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lactoxyl*, and *imide.*] [LACTIMIDE.]

lăc-tū'-cą, *s.* [Lat., from *lac* = milk, referring to the milky juice of the plant when cut.

Bot.: Lettuce, the typical genus of the tribe Lactuceæ. The involucre is imbricated, cylindrical, few-flowered, its scales with a membranous margin. Florets all ligulate, pappus pilose, filiform; achenes much compressed, with a long beak. About fifty species are known. Found in the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere and in South Africa. *L. sativa*, or *L. Scariola* var. *sativa*, the Garden Lettuce, is supposed to be a native of the East Indies, but is not now known in a wild state anywhere, having been cultivated from time immemorial as an esculent or a salad. The seeds yield a clear, transparent sweet oil. It yields the narcotic drug, lactucarium, the best of which, however, comes from *L. altissima*. The extract of *L. virosa*, the strong-scented lettuce, is a mild sedative, anodyne, and antispasmodic. It is useful in phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, spermatorrhœa, and dropsy. *L. Scariola* and *L. sylvestris* yield a drug like opium. In Goa, *L. remotiflora* is called taraxaco, and is used as a substitute for taraxacum.

lăc-tu-eăr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *lactuca* = a lettuce.]

Chem.: The brown viscid juice of the common garden lettuce, obtained by incision from the leaves and flowering stems, and dried in the air. It is a mixture of various substances, including lactucone, lactucin, lactucic acid, mannite, albumin, &c. Lactucarium is hypnotic, antispasmodic, and sedative, and has been recommended in cases in which opium is inadmissible. It has been administered with advantage in chronic rheumatism, diarrhœa, and asthma, in doses of two to five grains.

lăc-tū'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lactuc(a)*; fem. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Liguliflorae.

lăc-tū'-çĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lactuc(a)* = lettuce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus Lactuca.

lactucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by triturating lactucarium with dilute sulphuric acid, and extracting by means of alcohol of 84 per cent. It is a light yellow, crystalline mass, soluble in water and alcohol. Its aqueous solution is coloured wine-red by alkalis, and it reduces alkaline cupric salts to cuprous oxide.

lăc-tū'-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *lactuc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{28}O_8$. The active principle of lactucarium, found in the juice of several species of lettuce. It crystallizes in rhombic tables of a yellowish colour; slightly soluble in cold water and in ether, moderately soluble in alcohol and in acetic acid. Its solutions are not precipitated by any reagent.

lăc-tū'-cōne, *s.* [Lat. *lactuc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$. A colourless, insipid, substance, extracted from lactucarium by boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in mammillated crystals, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, both fixed and volatile. It melts at 150°, and, on being distilled, yields acetic acid in large quantity.

lăc-tu-cō-pĭc'-rĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lactuc(in)*; *o* connective, and *picrin.*]

Chem.: An uncrystallizable substance, which remains in the mother-liquors of the preparation of lactucin by Ludwig and Kromayer's process, after the greater part of that substance has been precipitated by basic acetate of lead. When freed from admixed lactucin and lactucone by ether, it forms a brown, amorphous, very bitter mass, having a faint acid reaction; soluble in water and alcohol. It contains 52·6 per cent. carbon, 6·8 hydrogen, and 36·6 oxygen, agreeing nearly with the formula $C_{20}H_{32}O_{10}$, and is therefore produced from lactucin by assumption of water and oxygen. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 465.)

lăc-tū'-mĕn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *lac* = milk, with reference to the white colour of the pustules.]

Path.: The milk-scab which affects children at the breast.

lăc-tu-răm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lact(yl)*; *ur(ea)*; *am(monia)*; and suff. *-ic.*] (See etym. and compound.)

lacturamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8N_2O_3 = \begin{matrix} CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}NH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2. \\ | \\ CO{\cdot}OH. \end{matrix}$

A monobasic acid, homologous with hydantoic acid, obtained by treating alanine salts with potassic isocyanate, or by heating lactyl urea with basic hydrate and decomposing the resulting baric salt with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in small rhombic prisms, which melt at 155°. When heated with hydrochloric acid, it splits up into alanine hydrochloride, ammonic chloride, and carbonic anhydride. It yields crystalline salts.

lăc'-tŷl, *s.* [Eng. *lact(ic)*, and *(all)yl.*] (See the compounds.)

lactyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4OCl_2 = C_3H_4ClO{\cdot}Cl$. Chloride of chloropropionyl. A colourless liquid, obtained, together with phosphorus oxychloride, by heating a mixture of well-dried calcium lactate with twice its weight of phosphorus pentachloride. It is also produced by the direct combination of ethylene and oxychloride of carbon. It boils at 150°, but is partially decomposed at a higher temperature. Water gradually dissolves it, forming hydrochloric and chloropropionic acids. With absolute alcohol a violent reaction takes place, hydrochloric acid, chloride of ethyl, and chloropropionate of ethyl being produced.

lactyl-guanidine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. Alacreatine. A crystalline compound, isomeric with creatine, formed from alanine and cyanamide. It requires twelve times its weight of water at 15° for solution, and resembles glycocyamine and creatine in its reactions.

lactyl-lactate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The first ethereal anhydride of lactic acid, obtained by heating lactic acid to a temperature of 104°. It is a yellow amorphous mass, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. On boiling with water, it is re-converted into lactic acid.

lą-cū'-na (pl. **lą-cū'-næ**), *s.* [Lat. = a hollow, a depression.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small opening; a small pit or depression.

2. A small blank space; a gap, a hiatus.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy (Pl.):*

(1) *Human:* Open spaces, prolonged into canaliculi or delicate tubes finer than the smallest capillary vessels, occurring in bone. The lacunæ have an average length of $\frac{1}{1500}$ of an inch, and are about half as wide and a third as thick. They contain a minute granular substance found by Prof. Goodsir to be a germinal spot or nutritive centre.

(2) *Comp.:* Spaces left among the tissues in some of the lower animals, and serving in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids of the body. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, Gloss.)

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* Link's name for an air-cell in a plant.

(2) *Pl.:* Small hollows or pits upon the under surface of the thallus in a lichen.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Littorinidæ. Sixteen recent species are known and one fossil, the former from Norway, Britain, Spain, &c., the latter from the Scottish glacial beds.

lą-cū'-nal, *a.* [Eng. *lacun(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or containing lacunæ.

lą-cū'-nar, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., from *lacuna* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the panels in a ceiling, which are produced by a series of sunken compartments, originating in the rafters which supported an upper story, and were exposed to the eye, leaving sunk spaces (*lacunæ*) between the intersections as they crossed each other, and which were afterwards retained as a means of breaking the unsightly flatness of a ceiling. The edges of these panels were decorated with carved and gilt ornaments, and the centres filled in with decorative painting.

2. The ceiling or under surface of the member of an order, of the corona of a cornice, or of the part of the architrave between the capitals of columns, and generally any ceiling having sunk or hollowed compartments without spaces or bands between the panels; a laquear having bands between the panels. (*Gwilt.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or containing lacunæ or lacunars; having open spaces at intervals.

lăc-ų-nār'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [LACUNAR, *s.*]

*** lă-cūne'**, *s.* [LACUNA.] A gap.

"There is a *lacune* or gap which is to be filled up."—*North: Examen*, p. 149.

lăc-ų-nĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from Lat. *lacuna* = a ditch, a gap.]

Fort.: A small fosse or ditch.

lą-cū'-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *lacunosus* = full of holes.]

Bot.: Covered with little pits or depressions, as *Helvellia crispa*.

lą-cū-nō-sō-, *pref.* [LACUNOSE.]

lacunoso-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Having broad, deep, irregular wrinkles, like the shell of the walnut or the stone of the peach.

lą-cū'-noŭs, lą-cū'-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *lacunosus*, from *lacuna* = a ditch, a gap.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked by or having pits or depressions; furrowed, pitted.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with little pits or depressions, as, *Helvellia crispa*.

lā-cŭs'-tral, lā-cŭs'-trĭne, *a.* [Lat. *lacus* = a lake.] Of or pertaining to a lake.

lacustrine-deposits, sedimentary-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata deposited in existing lakes or in those which, from whatever cause, have now become dry land.

lacustrine-dwellings, *s. pl.* [LAKE-DWELLINGS.]

lăd, * ladde, *s.* [Wel. *llawd* = a youth; Ir. *lath* = a youth, a champion (from *luth* = nimble, active); cf. Gael. *laidir* = strong; *luth* = strength; Goth. *lauths*, in the compound *jugga-lauths* = a lad.]

1. A youth, a young man, a stripling.

"There is a *lad* here which hath five barley-loaves and two small fishes."—*John* vi. 9.

2. A fellow, a companion, a mate. (Used familiarly.)

3. A male sweetheart. (*Scotch.*)

*** lăd, * ladde**, *pret. of v.* [LEAD, *v.*]

*** lăd'-age** (**age** as **ĭğ**), *s.* [Eng. *lad*; *-age.*] Boyhood.

"My *ladage* fair and good." *Sylvester: Vocation*, 170.

lăd'-ą-nŭm, lăb'-dą-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ladanum*, *ledanum*; Gr. Λήδανον (*lēdanon*) = a resinous juice obtained from a plant called in Latin *lada*, *leda*, or *ledon*, and in Gr. Λήδον (*lēdon*). It is *Cistus creticus* [Dcf.] The gum is in Persian *lâdan* or *lâden*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_3$; Labdanum. An odorous, resinous substance, which exudes in drops from the leaves and twigs of the *Cistus creticus*,

a shrub growing in the island of Candia and in Syria. It is a dark-coloured, tenacious resin, somewhat moist, exhaling an odour like that of ambergris. It was formerly much used for making stimulating plasters. Genuine ladanum contains 85 per cent of resin, 7 per cent. of wax,; a volatile oil, and not more than 6 per cent. of earthy matter and hairs. It is often adulterated with black sand. Ladanum in sticks is prepared in Portugal, Spain, and the south of France by boiling the leaves and branches of *Cystus ladaniferus.*

ladanum-bush, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Any ladanum-bearing cistus.

2. *Spec.:* (1) *Cistus ladaniferus,* called also Gum-cistus. It has white flowers and is a native of Spain and Portugal. (2) *Cistus creticus,* which grows in Candia and the Levant. It has purple flowers. (3) *Cistus Ledon.* It is from France, and has white flowers.

lăd'-dĕr, * **lad-dre,** *s.* [A.S. *hlæder;* cogn. with Dut. *ladder* = a ladder, the rack or rails of a cart; O. H. Ger. *hleitra;* Ger. *leiter* = a ladder; prob. connected with Lat. *clathri* = bars, trellis; Gr. κλεῖθρον, κλῆθρον (*kleithron, klēthron*) = a bar, a bolt.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A frame, usually movable, having a series of steps attached to side-bars or ropes. The varieties are distinguished by their purposes, position, or by some feature of construction. A ladder differs from a flight of stairs in that the latter has treads and risers, being thus boxed in below. The ladder has merely steps. There are numerous kinds of ladders, varying in form or construction, according to the purposes for which they are intended.

"Foure of his old foos han lt espied, and setten *ladders* to the walles of his hous."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

(2) A notched cleat or stick in a bookcase, for supporting shelves.

2. *Fig.:* Any means by which one ascends; any means of rising to eminence.

"To the topmost round
Of fortune's *ladder.*" —*Churchill: Sermons.* (Dedic.)

II. *Naut.:* The accommodation-ladder is slung at the gangway. The forecastle and hold ladders are at these respective places. The Jacob's-ladder abaft the top-gallant masts, where there are no ratlines at the shrouds. The quarter and story ladders are for reaching or leaving the boats moored astern.

ladder-carriage, *s.* A kind of carriage for conveying fire-ladders. The bed-frame serves as a connection in coupling the waggon, and braces the ladder when raised. The windlass, having its bearings at the foot of the frame, extends the sliding sections of the ladder. The basket, attached by a rope to the pulley at the top of the ladder, forms a fire-escape. Invented and first used in the United States.

ladder-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The Scalaria (Wentletrap). [Scalaria.] Named from its sharp, transverse spiral ribs.

ladder-way, *s.*

1. *Mining:* A foot-way shaft; the shaft of a mine, by which the workmen ascend and descend.

2. *Naut.:* A companion-way or scuttle-way on board ship.

ladder-work, *s.* Work which has to be done with the aid of a ladder, as painting, stucco-work, &c.

lăd'-dĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lad; -ess.*] A girl, a lass.

"She is not as amlahle a *laddess.*"—*Walpole: Letters,* iii. 243.

lăd'-dĭe, lăd'-dy, *s.* [Eng. *lad;* dimin. suff. *-ie, -y.*] A diminutive of lad.

"His leg was so tight and his cheek was so ruddy,
Transported I was with my sodger *laddie.*"
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

lāde, *v.t.* & *i.* [The same word as Load, *v.* (q.v.). A.S. *hladan* = to heap together, to load, to lade out.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To load.

"And they *laded* their asses with the corn."—*Genesis* xlii. 26.

2. To lift or throw out or in, as water with a ladle, bowl, &c.

"He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To draw water.

"She did not think it best to *lade* at the narrow channel."—*Bishop Hall.*

2. *Naut.:* To let in water by leakage; to leak. (*Wright.*)

lāde (1), *s.* [A.S. *lād* = a channel, a lode.]

* 1. (See extract.)

"*Lade* is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon, which signifies a purging or discharging; there being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some great river."—*Gibson: Camden.*

2. A water-course; specifically in Scotland, the canal which conveys water to a mill; a mill-race, a lead.

lāde (2), **lāid,** *s.* [Load, *s.*]

lāde'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *load,* and *man.*]

1. A person in charge of a packhorse.

2. A miller's servant employed to return to the several owners their quantities of meal when ground.

lād'-ĕn, * **lād'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lade, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Charged with a load or burden; loaded.

"Returned the wains from the marshes,
Laden with hriny hay."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Weighed down; burdened, oppressed.

"A people *laden* with iniquity."—*Isaiah* i. 4.

¶ *Laden in bulk:*

Naut.: A phrase used to denote that a vessel is loaded with a cargo lying loose in the hold, as corn, salt, &c.

* **lād'-ĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *lady; -ed.*] Gentle, soft, soothing, lady-like.

"Sores are not to be anguisht with a rustick pressure, hut gently stroaked with a *ladied* hand."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 8.

lād'-ĭĕs, *s. pl.* [Lady.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The plural of lady (q.v.).

2. *Slating:* A size of slates, 15 × 18 inches.

ladies'-man, lady's-man, *s.* One who devotes himself to the society of ladies; a beau.

¶ For Ladies'-bedstraw, Ladies'-mantle, Ladies'-slipper, and Ladies'-traces, see Lady's-bedstraw, Lady's-slipper, &c.

* **lād'-ĭ-fȳ,** * **lād'-ȳ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *lady;* suff. *-fy.*] To make a lady of; to give the title or position of lady to; to make ladylike.

"He made a knight,
And your sweet mistress-ship *ladyfied.*"
Massinger: City Madam, iv. 4.

lād'-ĭng, *s.* [Lade, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of loading.

"They agreed after the *lading* of their goods at their severall ports, to meet at Zante."—*Stow: Queene Elizabeth* (an. 1585).

2. That which is put into or is carried in anything as a load; that which constitutes a load; a load, a cargo.

"Some we made prize; while others, hurnt and rent,
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went."
Waller: War with Spain, 66.

II. *Glass:* The transference in cisterns of molten glass from the pot to the table, in plate-glass makiug.

¶ *Bill of lading:*

Comm.: [Bill, *s.*].

lading-hole, *s.*

Glass: An aperture in the side of a furnace for plate-glass, at which the cuvette for carrying the metal is introduced or is filled.

lăd'-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lad,* and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little lad, a youth.

lā'-dle, * **lad-el,** *s.* [Lade, *v.,* A 2.] [Eng. *lade* = to ladle out; suff. *-el.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A domestic utensil, shaped like a large spoon, and having a comparatively long handle, with which liquids are lifted out or served from a vessel.

"A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish."
Prior: The Ladle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A pan with a handle to hold molten metal. On a small scale, the bullet-ladle is a familiar instance. The large ladle used in the foundry is called a shanks (q.v.). Ladles are protected by a thin coat or layer of loam, and every time, before being used, they are brushed over with black wash and carefully dried.

"Some stirred the molten owre with *ladles* great."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 36.

2. *Glass:* A vessel in which molten glass is carried; a cuvette.

3. *Hydraul.:* The float-board of a mill-wheel.

4. *Ordnance:*

(1) An implement for removing the shot from a loaded cannon. It is a semi-cylinder of copper, bevelled at the end, and attached to a staff. For use, the muzzle of the gun is slightly depressed and the ladle passed in so as to run under the shot, which is received in it; when the ladle is withdrawn, it brings the shot out with it.

(2) A cylindrical scoop of copper for loading loose powder into a cannon.

5. *Pyro.:* A copper scoop for filling rockets.

ladle-board, *s.* The float-board of a mill-wheel.

lā'-dle, *v.t.* [Ladle, *s.*] To lade or deal out with a ladle.

lā'-dle-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *ladle; ful(l).*] As much as a ladle will hold; the contents of a ladle.

"If a footman he going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladleful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

lā'-dle-wood, *s.* [Eng. *ladle,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: A Cape name for *Cassine Colpoon.*

lā'-dy, * **la-di,** * **la-die,** * **la-dye,** * **le-dy,** * **læf-di,** * **leaf-di,** * **lef-di,** * **leve-di,** * **leve-dy,** * **lheve-di,** * **laf-digh,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hlǽfdige;* O. Northumb. *hlafdia;* the first element is A.S. *hlāf* = a loaf, the second is uncertain, but probably represents A.S. *dǽge* = a kneader, from the root which appears in Goth. *digan, deigan* = to knead; cf. Icel. *deigja* = a dairy-maid; Eng. *dey.* The Icel. *lafdhi* = a lady, is used in a special sense to designate the Blessed Virgin; hence several derivates, such as *lady-bird, lady-fern, lady's-finger, lady's-mantle,* &c. In these terms the word is strictly not a compound, *lady,* or *ladie,* being the Mid. Eng, genitive case of *lady;* hence *lady-chapel* = chapel of our Lady, *Lady-day* = day of our Lady. (*Skeat,* &c.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A woman of high rank; properly, the wife of a baron or any superior to him in rank, or the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke. Commonly the title is also given to the wife of a knight or baronet.

"I would make thee my *lady.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.

2. A courtesy-title for any woman, especially one of good breeding, education, and position; it is the correlative of gentleman.

3. A sweetheart.

"As *ladies* in romance assist their knight."
Pope; Rape of the Lock, iii. 129.

4. The mistress of a house or family; a mistress.

"Convey what I will set down to my *lady.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iv. 2.

5. Mistress; correlative of a lord: as, the *lady* of a manor.

"Of all these bounds, even from this line to this, . . .
We make thee *lady.*" *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Slating (Pl.):* [Ladies, 2].

2. *Zool.:* The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Female.

* 2. Becoming a lady; ladylike.

"Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have reserved,
Immoment toys." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.,* v. 2.

¶ *Our Lady:* The Virgin Mary.

"Low on her knees herself she cast
Before *our Lady.*"
Tennyson; Mariana in the South.

lady-altar, *s.* The altar of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the ma-

jority of English cathedrals it is situated behind the high-altar. In English parish churches, and in Roman churches, it is usually in the chancel or in one of the aisles.

lady-bird, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Coccinella (q.v.). The term lady-bird is probably a corruption of lady-bug. Called also Lady-cow, Lady-fly, &c. The Seven-spot Lady-bird is the most common species. In certain years it multiplies to an extraordinary exteut.

"Fly, *lady-bird,* North, South, or East, or West."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Thursday.

2. *Pl.:* The family Coccinellidæ (q.v.).

lady-bug, *s.*

Entom.: The same as LADY-BIRD.

Lady-chapel, *s.* A chapel dedicated to Our Lady, the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to a large church on the westward of the altar, but in churches built before 1200 the Lady-chapel was usually an independent or additioual building.

lady-clock, *s.* The lady-bird (q.v.).

"That was only a *lady-clock,* child, 'flying away home.'"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxiii.

lady-court, *s.* The court of a lady of a manor.

lady-cow, *s.* The lady-bird (q.v.).

lady-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The name given in the Channel Islands to *Portunus puber,* the Velvet Fiddler Crab, so called from its velvet coat.

Lady-day, *s.* The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25. It is a fixed festival.

"The respite which the Lords had granted to the existing Parliament was extended from the first of January to *Lady-day.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

Lady-day in Harvest, *s.* The Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 15). The name is common in some parts of England and in Ireland.

lady-fern, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Nephrodium Thelypteris,* a species with lanceolate, pinnate frouds, the pinnæ again deeply pinnatifid. It is found in bogs and marshes in Britain.

2. *Athyrium Filix fœmina,* a beautiful fern with large, membranous, oblong, lanceolate, twice or thriee piunate fronds, with close-set pinnules. It is found in Britain in moist woods and rocky places.

lady-fish, *s.*

Ichth.: Sillago domina.

lady-fly, *s.* The lady-bird (q.v.).

"This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Thursday.

lady-killer, *s.* One whose fascinating manners, appearance, or other qualities are irresistible to ladies; one who studiously sets hlmself to wiu the affectious of women; a general lover.

lady-killing, *s.* The manners, acts, or practices of a lady-killer.

lady-like, *a.*

1. Like or befitting a lady in any respect; gentle, refined, well-bred.

2. Delicate, effeminate; incapable of fatigue.

lady-love, * **ladye-love,** *s.* A female sweetheart, a mistress.

"And, like the Ariosto of the North,
Sang *ladye-love* and war, romance and knightly worth."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 40.

Lady-psalter, *s.*

1. The *Parvum Officium,* or Little Office of the Virgin Mary.

2. The rosary.

lady's-bedstraw, ladies'-bed-straw, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Galium verum;* (2) *Pharnaceum Mollugo.*

lady's-bower, *s.*

Bot.: Clematis Vitalba.

lady's-comb, *s.*

Bot.: Scandix Pecten-Veneris, a branching, pubescent, umbelliferous plant, with oblong twice or thrice pinnate leaves, terminal and lateral; umbels of very irregular flowers, the fruit very slender, scabrid. Perhaps only a colonist where it occurs in cornfields in Britain, wild in Continental Europe, South Africa, West Asia to North-Western India. Called also Venus's comb.

lady's-cushion, *s.*

Bot.: Armeria vulgaris.

lady's-fingers, *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sort of biscuit, so called from the shape.

2. *Bot.: Anthyllis vulneraria.*

lady's-garters, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Phalaris arundinacea variegata.

lady's-glove, *s.*

Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

lady's-gown, *s.*

Scots Law: A gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife, on her renouncing her liferent in her husband's estate.

lady's-hair, *s.*

Bot.: Briza media.

lady's-laces, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The genus Cuscuta (Dodder).

lady's-looking-glass, *s.*

Bot.: Specularia Speculum.

lady's-maid, *s.* A female attendant upon a lady.

lady's-mantle, ladies'-mantle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Alchemilla (q.v.), and specially *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

lady's night-cap, *s.*

Bot.: Calystegia sepium.

lady's-seal, *s.*

Bot.: Convallaria Polygonatum; (2) *Tamus communis,* the Black Bryony (q.v.).

lady's-slipper, *s.*

Bot.: [CYPRIPEDIUM].

lady's-smock, lady-smock, *s.*

Bot.: Cardamine pratensis. [CARDAMINE.]

"And *lady-smocks* all silver-white."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

lady's-thimble, *s.*

Bot.: Campanula rotundifolia.

lady's-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: Carduus Marianus.

lady's-thumb, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Polygonum Persicaria.*

lady's-tresses, ladies'-tresses, lady's-traces, *s. pl.*

Bot.: [SPIRANTHES].

* **lā'-dȳ-hood,** * **la-di-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *lady; -hood.*] The condition, rank, or position of a lady; ladyship.

"That I ne approche hir *ladihede.*
Gower: C. A., iv.

* **lā'-dȳ-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *lady;* dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little lady; a title frequently given by Elizabethan writers to the Virgin Mary, being commonly contracted into *lakin.*

lā'-dȳ-shĭp, * **la-di-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *lady; -ship.*] The condition, rank, or position of a lady; it is used commonly as a title in speaking of or addressing a lady.

"Such as your titled folks would choose
And lords and *ladyships* might use."
Lloyd: To G. Colman, Esq., 1761.

læ'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [A Roman vestal virgin's name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Læliadæ (q.v.). It consists of splendid orchids from Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, &c.

læ-lĭ-ā'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lælia,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Epidendreæ.

læ-mar'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαίμαργος (*laimargos*) = greedy, gluttonous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of sharks, family Spinacidæ. *Læmargus borealis* is of a blue-brown colour. It is found in the polar regions, where it sometimes reaches twenty-five feet in length. Smaller specimens are found in Britain. It bites pieces out of Greenland whales when living and feeds on them when dead. It also devours small fishes and crabs.

læm'-mĕr-gey-ĕr, *s.* [LAMMERGEYER.]

læ-mŏ-dĭp' ŏ-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat; δίς (*dis*) = twice, and ποδά (*poda*) = feet, pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: According to Spence Bate and J. O. Westwood, a group or sub-order of Amphipod Crustaceans, though by some regarded as an independent order. The coxal joint of all the legs is fused with the body and the tail reduced to a rudimentary condition. The species are all marine. Many are parasites; one is the Whale-louse, *Cyamus ceti.* The sub-order is divided into two families: Cyamidæ and Caprellidæ.

læ-tär'-ē, *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *lætor* = to rejoice.]

Eccles.: The fourth Sunday in Lent; so called because the services in the ancient Christian Church on that day began with the words, *Lætare, sterilis,* or *Lætare, Jerusalem* (Rejoice, thou barren one; or, Rejoice, Jerusalem).

læ'-tĭ-ą (t as **shi**), *s.* [Named after J. de Laet, of Antwerp.]

Bot.: A genus of Flacourtiaceæ, tribe Prockeæ. *Lætia apetula,* a tropical American plant, secretes a balsamic resin, which becomes white in contact with the air like sandarach.

læ-tĭ'-ti-ą (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. = joy.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 39].

lævˊ-ĭ-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *lævigatus,* pa. par. of *lævigo* = to make smooth; *levis* = smooth.]

Bot.: Having a smooth polish; applied to seeds.

lævˊ-ĭ-gā-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lævigatus.*]

Bot.: The same as LÆVIGATE (q.v.).

læv-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *lævo(us)* = the left; *o* connective.]

lævo-glucose, *s.* [LÆVULOSE.]

lævo-gyrate, *a.* Having the property of rotating towards the left. The term is chiefly applied to the rotation of the plane of polarization produced by certain fluids and other substances, distinguishing the particular direction of this rotation as from the contrary one, which is termed dextro-gyrate.

lævo-gyration, *s.* Polarization to the left hand.

lævo-racemic, *a.* (See the compound.)

Lævo-racemic acid: [RACEMIC-ACID].

lævo-rotary, *a.* The same as LÆVO-GYRATE.

lævo-tartaric, *a.* (See the compound.)

Lævo-tartaric acid:

Chem.: A compound of tartaric acid, isomeric with tartaric acid, but rotating to the left, while ordinary tartaric acid does so to an equal extent to the right.

lævˊ-ų-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lævul(ose); -in.*]

Chem.: A sweet substance, resembling dextrin, extracted from the juice of the tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke by repeated treatment with alcohol. It is soluble in water; does not reduce alkaline cupric salts, and is optically inactive until boiled with hydrochloric acid when it becomes strongly lævorotatory.

lævˊ-ų-lōs-āne, *s.* [Eng. *lævulos(e); suff. -ane.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. An uncrystallizable syrup obtained by heating lævulose to 170°. It may also be prepared by heating cane sugar to 160°, and keeping it at that temperature for four hours. A mixture of equal parts of lævulosane and dextro-glucose is produced, but the latter may be easily removed by fermentation. It is soluble in water and diluts spirit, but insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its solution has a dextro-rotatory power $(a)_J = 15°$ or $(a)_H = 13·5°$. When boiled with water and dilute acids, it is converted into lævulose. On oxidation it yields saccharic acid.

lævˊ-ų-lōse, *s.* [Lat. *lævus* = the left; *l* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Lævo-glucose, or sncro-lævulose. A variety of sugar, isomeric with dextrose, occurring together with dextrose in honey and in the juices of sweet fruits. It is also produced, together with an equal weight of dextrose, by the action of dilute acids, diastase, or yeast, on cane-sugar; or it may be obtained pure by heating inuline with

dilute acids. It is a colourless, uncrystallizable syrup, or, when dried at 100°, a gummy, deliquescent mass, soluble in water, and in spirit 50 o. p., but insoluble in absolute alcohol. It closely resembles dextrose in many of its characters, but its aqueous solution is sweeter, and it is more easily altered by heat and acids. Its specific rotatory power is −98°, at 15° for the D line, decreasing with the rise of temperature. When powdered, slaked lime is added gradually to a solution of lævulose in ice-cold water, calcium lævulosate, $C_6H_{12}O_6{\cdot}CaO,H_2O$, soluble with difficulty, is formed. By means of this reaction, lævulose can be readily freed from dextrose; the latter, on similar treatment, yielding a freely-soluble compound.

la-fa-yĕtte′, *s.*

1. The *Liostomus xanthurus*, a sciænoid fish of the Northern United States, said to have become well known at the time of Lafayette's second visit to this country, 1824–5.

2. The *Stromatheus triacanthus*, or dollar-, butter-, or harvest-fish.

La-fitte′, *s.* [From the vineyards of the Chatean Lafitte, in the Haut-Medoc, where it is produced.] A kind of claret wine, characterized by its softness on the palate, and its perfume, partaking of the characteristics of violet and raspberry.

*** laft,** *s.* [Loft, *s.*]

1. A loft.

2. A gallery in a church.

lăg, *a.* & *s.* [Wel. *llag* = slack; cogn. with Gael. & Ir. *lag* = weak, feeble; Corn. *lac* (adv.) = loose, lax; *lacca* = to faint away; Lat. *laxus* = loose, lax; Icel. *lakra* = to lag behind. The root is the same as that of Eng. *lax* and *languid* and Gr. λαγαρός (*lagaros*) = slack.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Slow, sluggish, tardy; coming late or behind.

2. Last.

"I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

3. Long-delayed.

"They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laughed at."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The lowest class; the fag end; the rump.

"The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people . . . make suitable for destruction!"—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

* 2. One who or that which lags behind or comes last; the last comer.

"But to be last, the *lag* of all the race—
Redeem yourselves and me from that disgrace."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 256.

3. An old convict. (*Australian.*)

"At last he fell in with two old *lags* who had a deadly grudge against the chaplain."—*Reade: It's Never Too Late To Mend*, ch. lx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of the boards or staves forming the upper casing of a carding-machine. The lags of the carding-machine are clothed with cards on the under sides, and are separately removable.

2. *Mach.:* One of the boards or staves forming the covering of a large band-drum. The lags of the drum are fastened by lag-screws to the frame of the wheel.

3. *Naut.:* The lag of the tide is the time that the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

4. *Steam-engine:*

(1) One of the boards or staves forming the covering of a steam-boiler or cylinder. The lags of the boiler or cylinder are wooden staves, hooped, and enclosing a body of non-conducting material; also called cleading.

(2) [Lap.]

lag-machine, *s.*

Wood-working: A machine for hollowing out the insides of lags or covering for wooden rolls or drums, or the cleading for jacketing cylinders or steam-pipes.

lag-screw, *s.* A flat-headed screw used to attach lags to band-drums.

lăg, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lag, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To loiter; to stay behind; to move slowly.

2. To be slow to advance; to hold or draw back.

"My valour was my plea, a gallant mind,
That, true to honour, never *lagg'd* behind.'
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 245.

3. To remain behind or beyond one's time.

"Superfluous *lags* the veteran on the stage."
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To slacken. (*Heywood.*)

2. To transport or send to penal servitude for a crime. (*Slang.*)

"I should not much like to have him *lagged* for forgery."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxi.

* 3. To steal.

"Some corn away *lag*
In bottle and bag." *Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 54.

II. *Steam-eng.:* To cover or clothe, in order to prevent radiation of heat.

lā′-gan, *s.* [Ligan.]

*** la-gar′-tō,** *s.* [Sp., = lizard.] [Alligator.] The form in which the word alligator first appeared in the English language.

"We saw in it [the Orinocco] divers sorts of strange fishes of marvellous bigness, but for *lagartos* it excelled."—*Raleigh: Discovery of Guiana.*

la-gĕ′-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάγηνος (*lagēnos*), λάγυνος (*lagunos*) = a flask.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Foraminifera, having the tail somewhat flask-shaped. It is the typical one of the family Lagenidæ (q. v.).

(2) A sub-genus of Molluscs, genus Turbinella.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus [(1)] has existed from the Carboniferous period till now.

lăg-ĕ-năr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lagena.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, containing but one species, the Bottle, Club, or Trumpet-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). It is monœcious, with a campanulate calyx and a white corolla. It is wild in India, the Mollucas, and Abyssinia. In that state it is poisonous, but when cultivated its deleterious properties disappear. Anglo-Indians boil the fruit when young and use it as vegetable marrow. Natives of India slice and eat it as a curry. The young shoots and leaves are also eaten. The fruit which is sometimes six feet long, is often used by Indian beggars as a bottle. The seeds yield an oil which is used as an application in headaches. The flesh of the fruit is deemed to be diuretic, refrigerant, and antibilious. It is bitter and purgative; it is occasionally used in India as a poultice, and applied to the shaved head in delirium. It is cultivated in the warmer parts of the eastern hemisphere.

la-gēn′-ĭ-dæ, la-gēn′-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lagen(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -ida.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Perforated Foraminifera. It consists of microscopic animals contained within curious flask-like shells, with a neck and sometimes with a tube continued from it into the cavity of the shell. They are marine, living attached to fuci, stones, &c. Genera, Lageua and Entoselenia.

2. *Palæont.:* The family exists from the Carboniferous rocks upward.

la-gēn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lagena* = a flask, a bottle, and *forma* = shape.]

Bot.: Having the shape or form of a Florence flask.

la-gĕ-nō-rhȳn-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. λάγηνος (*lagēnos*) = a flask, a flagon, and ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidæ. The beak of the upper jaw keeled on each side, the lower jaw with two or three small, conical, rudimentary teeth in the middle of each side. *Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus*, the *Delphinus Tursio* of Knox, occurs in Orkney and the Northern Ocean generally. *L. albirostris* is the White-beaked Bottlenose. It has been taken on the coast of Norfolk.

lag′-ĕr, *s.* [Ger., = a store.] (See the compounds.)

lager-beer, *s.* The ordinary beer of Germany.

lager-wine, *s.* Bottled wine which has been kept some time in the cellar.

lăg-ĕr-strō′-mĭ-ā (o as ę), *s.* [Named after Magnus Lagerstrom of Gothenburg.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lagerstrœmieæ. It consists of fourteen East Indian and Chinese trees and shrubs, with splendid flowers. The calyx is cut into six lobes, the corolla has long claws, the stamens many, the fruit three or six-celled, with numerous seeds. *Lagerstrœmia indica*, a shrub common in Indian gardens, has crumpled petals. It is from China. The flowers of *L. Flos Reginæ*, or *L. Reginæ*, are in panicles, at first of a pale-rose colour, but afterwards deepening into a fine purple. It is a large, deciduous tree, growing in Eastern Bengal and Burmah. Its bark and leaves are considered to be purgative and hydragogue, and the seeds to be narcotic. The timber is regarded in the east of India and Burmah as the most valuable of any except teak. It is used in the East for ship and boat building, making carts, gun carriages, &c. *L. lanceolata*, *L. microcarpa*, and *L. parviflora*, growing in India, *L. tomentosa* in Burmah and Pegu, and *L. hypoleuca* in the Andaman Islands, have also valuable wood. *L. Flos Reginæ*, *L. parviflora*, and *L. tomentosa* yield gum resins. The bark of *L. parviflora* is used in India for tanning, and along with the bark of *Terminalia tomentosa* for dyeing skins black.

lăg-ĕr-stro-mĭ-ē′-æ (o as ę), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lagerstrœmi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lythraceæ, having winged seeds.

la-gĕt′-ta, *s.* [From *lagetto*, the Jamaican name of the Lace-bark tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Daphnads. *Lagetta lintearia* is the Lace-bark tree (q. v.).

lăg′-gard, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *lag*, a.; suff. *-ard*, as in drunk*ard*, &c.]

A. *As adj.:* Slow, sluggish, backward; wanting in energy.

"To hasten and reprove
The *laggard* rustic."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* One who lags; a slow, sluggish fellow; a loiterer.

"Decrepit winter, *laggard* in the dance."
Hughes: Ode to the Creator of the World.

lăg′-gen, *s.* [Perhaps from *lag-end* = last end or bottom.] The angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.

"The *laggen* they hae clautet
Fu' clean that day."
Burns: A Dream.

lăg′-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lag*, v.; *-er.*] One who lags behind; a loiterer, a laggard.

"Whether you prove a *lagger* in the race,
Or with a vigorous ardour urge your pace."
Francis: Horace, Ep. 2. *To Lollius.*

la-gĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λαγίδιον (*lagidion*), dimin. from λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare.]

Zool.: A genus of Chinchillidæ. *Lagidium pallipes* is the Pale-footed Chinchilla, and *L. Cuvieri* is Cuvier's Chinchilla. Both species are found in the mountainous parts of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru.

lăg′-gĭng, *s.* [Lag, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of loitering or idling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Narrow planks extending from one rib to another in the centering of arches and forming the board covering upon which the courses of voussoirs are laid.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The non-conducting jacket or clothing of a steam-boiler or cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat; cleading, deading, sheathing, clothing.

lăg′-gĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lagging*; *-ly.*] In a lagging, loitering manner; like a laggard; loiteringly.

lă-gnĭăppe′ (*g* silent), *s.* [Sp. *la*; *-nappe.*] In Louisiana, a gratuity, usually of confectionery, pastry or nuts, given by tradesmen to their customers, especially to children and colored people.

lăg-ō-mȳ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lagomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Calling Hares or Pikas, a family of Rodentia of Mr. Alston's sub-order Duplicidentata. They resemble the hares, but have only five molars in each jaw, a depressed skull, contracted frontal bones without frontal wing-like processes, complete clavicles, short ears, limbs nearly equal in length, and no apparent tail. They are akin to hares, but are

smaller in size. They are found in Europe near the Volga, in Asia, and in North America.

2. *Palæont.:* Found from the Miocene onwards.

lăg'-ō-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*), genit. λαγώ (*lagō*) = a hare, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Lagomyidæ. *Lagomys alpinus,* the Alpine Pika, a small mammal about nine and a half inches long, is from Siberia, and *L. princeps,* the Rocky Mountain Pika, from six to seven inches long, is found in Canada, the Rocky Mountains, near those of California, Utah, and Oregon.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus is found in the Miocene of France and the Pliocene of Europe; also in Post-Tertiary cave-deposits.

la-gō'-nīte, *s.* [Ital. *lago* = a lake; *n* connective, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy mineral occurring as an encrustation at the lagoons of Tuscany. Colour, ochreous yellow. Compos.: boracic acid, 49·5, sesquioxide of iron, 37·8, water, 12·7, corresponding to the formula, $Fe_2O_3 3BO_3 + 3$ HO.

la-goon', * **la-gūne',** *s.* [Ital. *lagone, laguna* = a pool; the former is an augmentative form of Ital. *lago* = a lake; the latter from Lat. *lucuna*=a pool; both ultimately from Lat. *lacus* = a lake.]

1. A shallow lake or sheet of water, connected with the sea or a river, found on the coasts of Holland, Italy, South America, &c. They sometimes are almost dried up in summer, and become stagnant marshy pools.

"The Slaver in the broad *lagoon,*
Lay moored with idle sail."
Longfellow: The Quadroon Girl.

2. A sheet of water surrounded by an atoll (q.v.).

lagoon-reef, *s.* The same as an atoll (q.v.).

lăg-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare, and ὀφθαλμία (*ophthalmia*)=a disease of the eyes, accompanied by a discharge of humour; ophthalmia (q.v.).]

Pathol.: (For def. see etym.).

lag-ō'-poŭs, *a.* [Lagopus.]

Bot.: Hare-footed; so hairy as to be like a hare's foot, as the inflorescence of some grasses and the rhizomes of certain ferns.

lag-ō'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagos*) = a hare, and πους (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: Ptarmigan, a genus of Tetraonidæ (Grouse). The bill has the base thickly feathered, the eyebrows are naked and smooth, the tarsus and toes thickly covered with feathers in winter. *Lagopus scoticus* is the Red Grouse (q.v.). *L. mutus,* or *vulgaris,* is the Ptarmigan (q.v.). *L. albus* is the Willow Grouse of the Swedish Peninsula, Russia, and Siberia.

la-gŏs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagos*) = a hare, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.] Hare-lip.

la-gŏs'-tō-mŭs, la-gŏs'-tō-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Chinchillidæ. *Lagostomus trichodactylus* is the Viscacha (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The genus occurs in the Pliocene and Post Pliocene beds of South America.

lăg'-ō-thrĭx, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*), genit. λαγώ (*lagō*) = a hare, and θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair. So named from its fur like that of a hare.]

Zool.: Woolly Monkey; a genus of Monkeys, family Cebidæ. They have a long, prehensile tail. They are akin to Howlers and the Spider Monkeys. Five are known. *Lagothrix Humboldtii* is the Caparro, and *L. olivaceus,* the Barricudo. They are from the Upper Amazon and the adjacent regions.

la-gō'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*), genit. λαγώ = a hare, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: The same as Lagidium (q.v.).

lăg'-rĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Gr. λαχνή (*lachnē*) = soft woolly hair, down.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lagriidæ. One species, *Lagria hirta,* is British.

lăg'-rĭ-dæ, lăg-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lagri(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles), section Heteromera. The elytra are soft, the head and thorax considerably narrower than the elytra, the latter nearly cylindrical, ovate, or truncated, the antennæ filiform or swelling towards the apex.

lăg-rĭ-man'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: The same as Lagrimoso (q.v.).

lăg-rĭ-mō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A word directing that the piece or part to which it is appended is to be played in a mournful, solemn, or plaintive manner.

* **la-gūne',** *s.* [Lagoon.]

la-gū'-nīte, *s.* [Sp. *laguna;* Fr. *lagune;* Ger. *lagune* = a lake; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Lagonite (q.v.).

la-gŭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Bot.: Hare's-tail grass, a genus of Graminaceæ, tribe Aveneæ. *Lagurus ovatus,* is a soft, hairy, annual, tufted grass, with short, flat leaves, a short ligule and long awns. Found in Guernsey, and naturalised near Saffron Walden. It is more common in Southern Europe and in parts of Asia.

lā'-ĭc, * **laick,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laicus,* from Gr. λαικός (*laikos*) = pertaining to the people, λαός (*laos*) = the people; Fr. *laïque;* Sp. *laico;* Ital. *laico, laicali;* Port. *leigo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; lay.

"Mysteries are barred from *laic* eyes."
Rochester: Upon Nothing.

B. *As subst.:* One of the people; a layman. [Laity, *s.* 3.]

"As *laicks,* so priests also . . . should yield their service to the divine will."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy,* bk. iii. (Conc.)

* **lā'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *laic; -al.*] The same as Laic; lay.

"The *laical* communion under both kinds."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy,* ch. vii.

* **lā-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *laical; -ity.*] The quality or state of being a laic; the state of a layman.

* **lā'-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *laical; -ly.*] In manner of a layman; like the laity.

lāid, *prct.* & *pa. par. of v.* & *a.* [Lay, *v.*]

A. *As pret. & pa. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Placed, set, put down.

2. *Paper-making:* Applied to paper having the marks made by the wires of the deckle. The choice of colouring matter gives rise to the names cream-laid, blue-laid, &c. [Wove.]

laid-on, *a.*

Joinery: A term applied to mouldings which are got out in strips and nailed on to the surface of the object.

laid-paper, *s.* Paper made with a ribbed surface like that formerly made in the hand-frame.

laid-up, *a.* Unwell; incapacitated from exertion or labour by illness.

lāid'-lȳ, *a.* [A variant of *loathly* (q.v.).] Loathsome, unsightly; repugnant to the sight. (*Scotch.*)

* **laie,** *a.* [Lay, *a.*]

lāigh (*gh* guttural), *a.* [Low.] Low; low-lying.

"Your honour has glen Johnnie Howie acre for acre of the *laigh* crofts for this heathery knowe."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

lāin, *pa. par. of v.* [Lie (2), *v.*]

* **lāine,** *v.i.* [Lie (2), *v.*]

* **lāin'-ẽr,** *s.* [Lanier.] A strap, a thong, a lace.

"Nailing the speres, and helmes bokeling,
Gulding of shelds, with *lainers* lacing."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,507.

lāir, *v.i.* [Lair (3), *s.*] To wade; to sink in snow, mud, &c. (*Scotch.*)

"And through the drift, deep *lairing* sprattle."
Burns: A Winter Night.

laïr (1), * **leir,** * **laÿere,** * **laire,** * **leyre,** *s.* [A.S. *leger* = a lair, a couch; from *licgan* = to lie; cogn. with Dut. *leger* = a couch, a lair, from *liggen* = to lie; M. H. Ger. *leger;* O. H. Ger. *legar;* Ger. *lager,* from O. H. Ger. *liggan* = to lie; Goth. *ligrs* = a couch, from *ligan* = to lie.]

* 1. A place to lie or rest on · a bed.

2. The bed or resting-place of a wild beast.

"The beast is laid down in his *lair.*"
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

3. A stall or small enclosure for cattle to lie in.

* 4. A camp.

"Ledde byme to the *layere* than the kyng lygge."
Morte Arthure, 2203.

* 5. Any couch or resting-place.

"More hard for hungrey steed t'abstaine from pleasant *lare.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. viii. 20

* 6. Pasture or grass land; a plain; grass.

"This gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*
A headlesse heap." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. viii. 51.

* 7. A tomb; a burying-place.

"The mynster church, this day of great repayre
Of Glastenbury, where now he has his *leyre.*"
Harding: Chronicle, p. 77.

8. A portion of a burying-ground sufficient for a single grave. (*Scotch.*)

läir (2), **leär,** *s.* [Lore, *s.*] Learning.

"We would like the lassies to hae a wee bit **mair** *lair* than oursells." — *Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxviii.

läir (3), *s.* [Icel. *leir;* Dan. *leer;* Sw. *ler* = mud, slime.] A bog, a mire, a swamp. (*Scotch.*)

läird, *s.* [Lord.] A lord of the manor; a squire. (*Scotch.*)

"Ah! but the *lairds* lived there langsyne; that's Ellangowan Auld Place."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. i.

läird'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *laird; -ship.*] An estate; landed property. (*Scotch.*)

lā'-ĭşm, *s.* [Lamaism.]

lāis'-sêz fāire (*z* silent), *phr.* [Fr. (lit.) = let alone.] A term applied to that manner of conducting a government in which the people are allowed to regulate themselves with as little interference from the supreme authority as possible.

lāit'-ąnçe, *s.* [Fr. *lait* = milk.] The milky hue given to water when concrete is deposited in it. It is generally advantageous to remove this, as the precipitate is light, spongy, and sets imperfectly.

lāith, *a.* & *s.* [Irish.]

A. *As adj.:* Loath; unwilling. [Loath.]

"*Laith, laith* was the lass."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxiv.

B. *As subst.:* A name given in Ireland to the Pollack, *Merlangus Pollachius.*

lāith'-fûl, *a.* [Scotch *laith* = loath, and Eng. *-ful*(*l*).] Bashful, sheepish.

"The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
But blate and *laithfu',* scarce can weel behave."
Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.

lā'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Formed from *lay, a,* with suff. *-ty,* on analogy with *gaiety,* &c. [Lay, *a.*]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; laymen collectively.

"A rising up of the *laity* against the sacerdotal caste."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

* 2. The state or condition of a layman.

"The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity* or want of holy orders."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. Persons who do not belong to a particular profession, as distinguished from those regularly engaged in it.

¶ The term was first used in the second century. At a council held at Rome in 502, laymen were prohibited from interfering with the affairs of the Church.

lāive, lāve, *s.* [Leave, *v.*] The rest; the remainder; the residue, whether of persons, things, or number.

"And, what's oft mair than a' the *lave,*
Your better art o' hidin."
Burns: To the Unco Guid.

la-kâ'-ō, *s.* [Chinese.] A green dye prepared from *Rhamnus catharticus.*

* **lāke** (1), * **leike,** *v.i.* [A.S. *lácan;* O. Icel. *leika;* O. H. Ger. *leichen.*] To play, to sport.

"Al so he wolde with hem *leike.*" *Havelok,* 469.

* **lāke** (2), * **lakke,** *v.t.* [O. Fris. *lakia;* O. Dan. *lacken.*] [Lack, *v.*]

1. To blame; to find fault with.

"Whan thai wil anl man *lake.*" *Seven Sages,* 1,212.

2. To lack; to be wanting, to fail.

"Hem gan that water *laken.*" *Gen. & Exod.,* 1,231.

lāke (1), *s.* [Lat. *lacus;* Fr. *lac.*]

1. *Geog.:* A large sheet or expanse of water entirely surrounded by land, and having no direct or immediate communication with any sea, ocean, or river, or having communication only by means of rivers.

"And sprincles eke the water counterfet,
Like unto hlacke Auernus *lake* in hell."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

2. *Geol.:* As Professor (now Sir Andrew) Ramsay first pointed out in 1862, many lakes are of glacial origin, an hypothesis illustrated by the fact that on a map of the world it is chiefly northern lands like Scotland, Scandinavia, or the more Arctic parts of Russia, Canada, and mountain-lands like Switzerland and the north of Italy that are characterized by the presence of lakes. Others are of volcanic or earthquake origin. Thus in the Mississippi earthquake of 1811 large lakes of twenty miles in extent were formed in an hour. The molluscs in lakes are few in genera and species, though often numerous in individuals; none of the univalves have channelled mouths. Lacustrine strata of ancient date have the same peculiarities.

lake-basin, *s.*

Geography & Geology:

1. The bed of a lake.

2. The whole area drained by the streams which fall iuto a lake.

lake-crater, *s.*

Geog. & Geol.: The crater of a dormant or extinct volcano now converted into a lake. The lake of Laach in the Eifel, and perhaps the Lonar lake in the Deccan, &c., had such an origin.

lake-dwellers, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: A generic term applied to the prehistoric inhabitants of the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whether of the Stone or Bronze period.

"The works of the ancient *lake-dwellers* of Switzerland."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man,* i. 119.

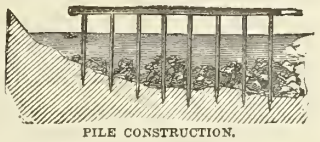
lake-dwelling, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Anthrop. (*Pl.*): The *Pfahlbauten* of German, the *habitations lacustrines* of French writers. The earliest account of similar dwellings is to be found in Herodotus (*Terps.* v. 14), who describes a Thracian tribe living, in 520 B.C., in a small mountain-lake of what is now Roumelia. The custom of constructing these habitations has come down to the present day. The fishermen of Lake Prasias, near Salonica, still inhabit wooden cottages built over the water, as the Thracian tribes did, and in the East Indies the practice of building lake-settlements is very common. (For authorities, see *Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), ch. vi.) It will be convenient to treat (1) of the Swiss and Italian lake-dwellings (*Pfahlbauten*), and (2) of craunoges (*Packwerkbauten*).

1. The lake-dwellings proper of Switzerland came to light during the winter-months of 1853–4, when the water of the lakes fell much below its ordinary level, and first in a small bay between Ober Meilen and Dollikon, on the Lake of Zurich. Traces of lake-dwellings have since been found in most of the large Swiss lakes, as well as in several of the smaller ones; at Peschiera, on the Lago di Garda; in Mecklenburg, at Abbeville, and at Thetford. Some are referable to the Stone, others to the Bronze Age, the former preponderating in the eastern lakes, as Constance and Zurich; the latter in Western and Central Switzerland. Dr. Keller, who first described these lakes, says that the main platform was of round timbers, rarely of split boards, covered with a bed of mud; the walls and sides were in great measure of interlaced branches, the interstices filled with moss, and daubed with clay. In his opinion, all the evidence goes to show they were rectangular in shape. It is probable that the huts were thatched, and the parts used as dormitories strewn with straw or hay. M. Troyon (*Sur les Habitations Lacustrines*) thinks they were round, as were the huts of many nations on the shore. It has not been ascertained whether the huts were divided into rooms, or whether they contained a single chamber. Keller (*Lake-dwellings of Switzerland* (ed. Lee), p. 3) distinguishes three modes of construction:—

(1) *Pile:* The platform laid on piles driven into the mud at regular interval, the spaces between the piles being filled up with stones, to give solidity to the structure. Keller's

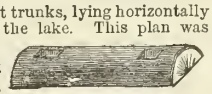


PILE CONSTRUCTION.

translator notes that a somewhat similar process was adopted at Portland Breakwater.

(2) *Frame-pile:* A comparatively rare form, known to have existed in the Lake of Zurich, and possibly in other places. The piles to support the platform were fixed by a mortise and tenon arrangement into split trunks, lying horizontally on the bottom of the lake. This plan was chiefly followed where the bottom of the lake was of soft sand, giviug no hold for the piles. Timbers, similar to the one here reproduced are known to be at the bottom of several of the Swiss lakes, so that this mode of construction may have been widely spread.

FRAME-PILE CONSTRUCTION.



SPLIT TRUNK.
(Dredged from the Lake of Zurich.)

(3) *Fascine:* Here the necessary foundation for the platform was obtained by layers of sticks, or the stems of small trees. (The chief authorities are Keller, *op. cit.;* Dr. Heer (*Die Pflanzen der Pfahlbauten;* Rütimeyer (*Die Fauna der Pfahlbauten*).

2. *Crannoges:* Artificial islands found principally in Ireland, where they served the purpose of strongholds. In this case "the support consisted not of piles only, but of a solid mass of mud, stones, &c., with layers of horizontal and perpendicular stakes, the latter serving less as a support, than to bind the mass firmly together" (*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), p 174). They are of much later date than the lake-dwelling proper, some being depicted in Johnson's "Platt of the County Monaghan," a map of the escheated territories made for the English Government in 1591.

"In 1863 Lord Lovaine described a *lake-dwelling* observed by him in the south of Scotland."—*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1878), p 181.

B. *As adj.:* Found in, belonging to, or in any way connected with the dwellings described under A.

"This may be a suitable place for mentioning the mode in which *lake-dwelling* antiquities are collected."—*Keller: Lake-dwellings of Switzerland* (ed. Lee), i. 9.

lake-habitation, *s.*

Anthrop.: The same as LAKE-DWELLING (q.v.).

"Among the works of great merit devoted specially to a description of the Swiss *lake-habitations* is that of M. Troyon."—*Lyell: Antiq. Man* (1873), p. 21.

lake-like, *a.* Resembling a lake.

lake-poet, *s.*

1. A poet who describes the scenery around lakes.

2. One of the Lake-School of poets.

lake-salmon, *s.* [SALMON.]

Lake-School, *s.* A name applied in derision by the *Edinburgh Review* to a class of poets who, following the example of Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, the founders of the school (who resided for a considerable part of their lives near the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland), substituted a simple and natural taste for the stiff classicism of the eighteenth century. [LAKERS.]

lake-settlement, *s.*

Anthrop.: A collection of lake-dwellings. Lyell (*Antiq. Man* (1873), p. 21), says: "It is believed that as many as 300 wooden huts were comprised in one settlement, and that they may have contained about 1,000 inhabitants."

lake-trout, *s.* [TROUT.]

lake-village, *s.*

Anthrop.: The same as LAKE-SETTLEMENT (q.v.).

"All the *lake-villages* together have not as yet supplied us with the remains of more than half-a-dozen human skeletons."—*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), p. 212.

lake-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum Hydropiper.

lake-worship, *s.*

Comp. Religions: A particular kind of water-worship noticed by Sir John Lubbock (*Pre-historic Times* (1869), p. 269) to refute a theory that the gold ornaments dredged up from the sites of lake-dwellings were offerings to the gods. That certain lakes were held sacred by ancient nations is indisputable. Tacitus, describing the worship of Herthus (or Hertha), gives cogent reasons (*Ger.* xi.) why more particulars were not obtainable in his day:—

"Servi ministrant, quos statim idem lacus haurit. Arcanus hinc terror, sanctaque ignorantia, quid sit id, quod tantum perituri vident."

The following authorities may also be consulted: Cic., *in Verr.*, v. 72, *de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 20, 30; Mart., i. 50, ix. 59; Ovid., *Met.* v. 405, 406.

* **lāke** (2), * **lac,** *s.* [A.S. *lác;* Icel. *leikr.*] Game, sport, play.

"Bi that altar was the *lac.*" *Ormulum,* 1,062.

* **lāke** (3), *s.* [O. H. Ger. *lachan;* O. L. Ger. *lacan.*] An unidentified kind of cloth.

"He didde next his white lere
Of cloth of *lake* fin and clere."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,787.

lāke (4), *s.* [Fr. *laque,* from Pers. *lák* = lake, produced from *lac.*]

Paint.: The generic name of a variety of transparent red and other pigments of great beauty, prepared for the most part by precipitating coloured tinctures of dyeing drugs upon alumina and other earths, &c. The lakes are hence a numerous class of pigments, both with respect to the variety of their appellations and the substances from which they are prepared. The colouring matter of coumon lake is Brazil wood, which affords a very fugitive colour. Superior red lakes are prepared from cochineal, lac, and kermes; but the best of all are those prepared from the root of the *Rubia tinctoria* or Madder-plant.

† **lāke'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *lake* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little lake.

"The sacred flowers
That crown the *lakelet.*"
Southey: Thalaba, xiii. 6.

lāke'-mĕn, *s. pl.* [Eng. *lake,* and *men.*]

Anthrop.: Sir John Lubbock's name for the inhabitants of the ancient lake-dwellings of Switzerland; lake-dwellers (q.v.).

"There can he no doubt that the skins of animals supplied the ancient *lakemen* with their principal articles of clothing."—*Lubbock: Pre-historic Times* (1869), p. 186.

* **lak-en,** * **lake-ns,** *s.* [LAKIN.]

* **lāk'-ĕr,** * **lāk'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lak(e); -er, -ist.*]

1. A poet who describes lake sceuery.

2. A member of the Lake-School of poetry.

* **lāke'-wāke,** *s.* [LICHWAKE.]

lakh, *s.* [LAC (2).]

* **lā'-kĭn,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction or diminutive of ladykin (q.v.); the Virgin Mary.

"By'r *lakin,* I can go no further, sir,
My old bones ache." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* iii. 3.

* **lāk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lak(e)* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Wet, moist.

"That watery *lakish hill.*"
Greene: Orlando Furioso, p. 104.

* **lakke,** *v.t.* [LACK, *v.*]

* **lakke,** *s.* [LACK, *s.*]

Lăksh'-mĭ, Lŭksh'-mēe, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hind. Myth.: The wife of Vishnu. She is the goddess of wealth, beauty, and pleasure.

* **lāk'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *lak(e)* (1), s.; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes; like a lake.

"And flanking towers and *laky* flood."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

† **lăl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] A term used to denote a pronunciation of the letter *r* which is sounded like *l;* lambdacism.

lăl-lĕ-măn'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Named after J. L. E. Avé-Lallemant, M.D. (1803–1867), a writer on Germau and Italiau plauts.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Labiatæ, tribe Nepeteæ. The seeds of *Lallemantia Royleana,* which grows in the countries adjacent to the Indus and the Salt range of hills, are cooling and sedative.

la'-lō, *s.* [African.] The leaves of *Adansonia*

digitata, the Baobab tree, dried, and reduced to a powder. It is a favourite food of some African tribes.

la'-ma (1), *s.* [Thibetian = a lord, a teacher of souls.] A priest belonging to the variety of Booddhism known as Lamaism (q.v.).

la'-ma (2), *s.* [LLAMA.]

La'-ma-ism, *s.* [Eng. *lama*; *-ism.*]

Compar. Religions: A system partly religious, partly political—the Church and State Establishment of Tibet—standing in the same relation to Booddhism proper as Roman Catholicism stands to primitive Christianity. It has also been defined as a "form of Booddhism, modified by Saivism and Shamanism." Booddhism was introduced into Tibet in A.D. 622 by Srong Tsan Kampo, who founded the present capital, now known as Lhasa. His zeal was now shared by his two queens, one named Bribsoon, a princess from Nepâul, the other Wen Ching, a princess from China, who are said to have founded La Branq and Ra Mochay, the most famous religious houses in Tibet. From the death of this king down to about 850 is called the "First Introduction of Religion." More than a century of civil war followed, and in 971 there took place the "Second Introduction of Religion" into Tibet. For more than 300 years Booddhism grew in power and wealth, and Kublai Khan embraced the doctrine of the Lamas. Under his successors the dignity of abbot at Sakya became hereditary, the abbots breaking the rule of celibacy. In 1390, Tsongkapa, the Tibetan monastic reformer, appeared in Lhasa, and at his death, in 1419, he left three immense monasteries with 30,000 monks. The two things on which he insisted were, (1) the observance of celibacy, and (2) simplicity in dress. About the middle of the fifteenth century, the Emperor of China acknowledged the leaders—the Dalai Lama and the Pantshen Lama—as titular overlords of the Church and tributary rulers of Tibet. They were abbots of the monasteries at Gedun Dubpa, near Lhasa, and Krashis Lunpo in Further Tibet, and their successors still exercise the same rights. Both are looked upon as incarnations—living in heaven, and appearing on earth in an apparitional body. When one dies he is supposed to become incarnate in some male child born about that time. There is a hierarchy corresponding in a marked degree to that of the Roman Church, and Huc & Gabet describe the principal act of religious worship as wonderfully like a high-mass. The political authority of the Dalai Lama is confined to Tibet, but he is head of the Booddhist Church throughout Mongolia and China. (*Rhys Davids*, in *Encye. Brit.*)

la'-ma-ist, *s.* [Eng. *lama*; *-ist.*] One who professes lamaism (q.v.).

la-măn'-tĭn, la-mĕn'-tĭn, *s.* [Fr., probably corrupted from the native name.] [MANATEE.]

La-marck'-ism, *s.* [Named from Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Mounet, Chevalier de Lamarck, born at Bazentiu, in Picardy, August 1, 1744, died in Paris, Dec., 1829.]

Biol.: The system of Lamarck, the first to advance a theory of biological evolution, which has since been set aside, though not wholly, by that of Darwin. In his view the change of species in animals was due to effort to obtain food or for other purposes, development in certain organs in consequence, &c. Lamarckian views are held by many United States naturalists, under the title of Neo-Lamarckism.

la'-ma-sĕr-ỹ, *s.* [LAMA (1).] In Tibet and Mongolia a religious society or congregation, presided over by a lama (q.v.).

*** lăm'-a-sool**, *s.* [LAMB'S-WOOL.]

lămb (*b* silent), *** lomb**, *s.* [A.S. *lamb*; cogn. with Dut. *lam*; Icel. *lamb*; Dan. *lam*; Sw. & Ger. *lamm*; Goth. *lamb.*]

I. *Lit.:* The young of the sheep.

"You wanton *lamb* has cropt the woodbine's pride."
Mason: English Garden, ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Used typically of the Saviour of the world.

"Behold the *Lamb* of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."—*John* i. 29.

2. One who is as innocent and gentle as a lamb.

3. Used as a term of endearment.

4. Ironically used of a rough, cruel, merciless person.

"As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal *Lamb*. In allusion to this device, and with a bitterly ironical meaning, these men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's *Lambs*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 5. A dupe; a silly fellow.

lamb-ale, *s.* A rural festivity at the time of sheep-shearing. [ALE.]

lamb's-lettuce, *s.*

Bot.: Valerianella olitoria. (*Hooker.*) A glabrous flaccid plant, with minute pale lilac flowers, wild in cornfields and hedge banks in Britain, found also in Europe, West Africa, and the West of Asia. The young leaves make an excellent salad. *V. carinata* is probably a variety of it.

lamb's-quarters, *s. pl.*

Bot.: (1) *Atriplex patula*, (2) An American name for *Chenopodium album.*

lamb's-succory, *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus Arnoseris, called also Swine's Succory. One species, *Arnoseris pusilla*, is a colonist in Britain, if not even a native.

lamb's-toe, *s.*

Bot.: Anthyllis vulneraria.

lamb's-tongue, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Plantago media.*

2. *Carp.:* A plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirks.

lamb's-wool, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Wool from a lamb.

2. *Fig.:* A beverage consisting of ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

"A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there."
Song of the King & the Miller.

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of the wool of a lamb.

lămb (*b* silent), *v.i.* [LAMB, *s.* 1.] To bring forth young. (Said of a sheep.)

*** lăm'-ba-tĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lambo* = to lick; Eng. suff. *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* That may be licked up; to be taken by licking.

"A pot of *lambative* electuary."—*Tatler*, No. 266.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation to be taken up by licking.

"I stitched up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. v.

*** lămb'-da-çĭşm** (*b* silent), *s.* [Lat. *lambdacismus*; Gr. λαμβδακίσμος (*lambdakismos*), from the name (lambda) of the Greek letter λ.]

1. A fault in writing or speaking, which consists in the too frequent repetition of the letter *l*.

2. A fault in speaking, which consists in pronouncing *ll* as *lli* in billion.

3. A faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound as *l*; lallation.

lămb'-dŏĭd-al (*b* silent), **lăm'-dŏĭd-al**, *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής (*lambdoeidēs*), from λάμβδα (*lambda*), the name of the Greek letter λ, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling the Greek letter L (Λ) in form: as, the *lambdoidal* suture.

*** lamb-en**, *s. pl.* [LAMB, *s.*]

*** lăm'-bĕn-çỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *lamben(t)*; *-cy.*] A gleam, a twinkle.

"These were sacred *lambencies*, tongues of authentic flame from heaven."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 86.

† lăm'-bent, *a.* [Lat. *lambens*, pr. par. of *lambo* = to lick.]

1. Licking; playing or moving about, as though licking; touching slightly.

"Then on his locks the *lambent* glory plays."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid ii.

2. Gleaming, twinkling: as, a *lambent* light.

Lăm'-bĕrt, *s.* [Named after Lambert, a botanist, who wrote a monograph of the genus Pinus.]

Lambert-pine, *s.*

Bot.: Pinus Lambertiana, a gigantic tree, discovered by Douglas in New Albion. Trunk, lofty and erect; leaves five, rather stiff, bright green, with no sheaths; cones very large and pendulous; seeds large and used for food.

lămb'-ĭe (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; dimin. suff. *-ie* = *-y.*] A little lamb, a lambkin.

"The third came up, hap-stap-an'-lowp,
As light as ony *lambie*." *Burns: Holy Fair.*

† lămb'-ĭng (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; *-ing*.] A brood or breed of lambs.

"Stone had also done very well, his *lambings* had been good."—*A. G. Grant: Bush Life in Queensland*, ii. 173.

lămb'-kĭll (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; *-kill.*]

Bot.: An American name for *Kalmia angustifolia.*

lămb'-kĭn (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*]

1. A little or young lamb.

"A sable ewe each leader should provide,
With each a sable *lambkin* by her side."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 256.

2. One fondly treated, a pet. (*Shakespeare.*)

lămb'-like (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *lamb*, and *like.*] Like a lamb; meek, gentle, innocent, affectionate.

*** lămb'-lĭng** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young lamb; a lambkin. (*Thackeray.*)

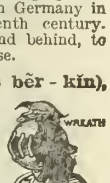
*** lăm'-bŏŷş**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *lambeau* (pl. *lambeaux*) = a rag.]

Old Armour: Skirts of steel plates, flexible and overlapping, attached to the front and back pieces of the cuirass, and hanging over the thighs; worn especially in Germany in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. They were cut away, before and behind, to allow the rider to sit on his horse.

lăm' - brequin (brequin as bĕr - kĭn), lam-bre-kin, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A curtain on the helmet to protect from the rays of the sun, somewhat resembling the cap with a valance named after Havelock.


LAMBREQUIN.

2. A festooned drapery, forming an ornament at the upper part of a window, and covering the curtain rings and bar.

II. *Heraldry:*

1. The point of a label.

2. The wreath of a helmet.

lămb'-skĭn. (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamb*, and *skin.*]

1. The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and coloured, used as a mat, &c.

2. A kind of woollen cloth resembling the dressed skin of a lamb.

lăm'-dŏĭd-al, *a.* [LAMBDOIDAL.]

lāme, *a.* [A.S. *lama*; cogn. with Dut. *lam* = lame; Icel. *lami*, *lama*; Dan. *lam* = palsied; Sw. *lam*; M. H. Ger. *lam.* The original sense probably is bruised or maimed; cf. Icel. *lama* = to bruise.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Crippled, maimed, or disabled in one or more of the limbs, usually in one or both of the legs.

2. Crippled or disabled so as to be unsound or defective in strength: as, a *lame* leg.

* 3. Crippled, disabled, or impaired in any way.

"Youth is nimble, age is *lame*."
Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love, 162.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Halting; not running smoothly or evenly; defective in rhyme or rhythm.

"Whether in prose or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*."
Dryden: Persius, i.

2. Unsatisfactory, imperfect.

"Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved with half a mind, with a faint heart, with a *lame* endeavour."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 18.

lame-duck, *s.* A defaulter on the Stock Exchange. (*Slang.*)

"I know very well what a *lame-duck* is, to my cost."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lxv.

lāme, *v.t.* [LAME, *s.*] To make lame, to cripple, to disable.

"A tender foot will be galled and *lamed* if you set it going in rugged paths."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

***lāme,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lamina* = a scale.]

Old Armour: One of a number of small steel plates forming the continuation of the jambarts over the front of the feet, and thus forming the mixed sollerets of a mail and plate. [SOLLERET.]

lą-mĕl'-la (pl. **lą-mĕl'-læ**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *lamina* = a scale, a thin plate.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A thin plate or scale.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Sing.:* A thin plate or scale; thus, there is a cribriform lamella of the frontal bone.

(2) *Pl.* (*Of bone*)*:* Concentric rings surrounding the Haversiau canals.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A corona, dividing into several foliaceous, erect scales, in Silene, &c.

(2) *Pl.:* The parallel plates on the under side of the pileus in Agaricus.

3. *Zool.* (*Pl.*)*:* The thin plates constituting the gills of the Lamellibranchiata (q.v.) or any other structure.

lą-mĕl'-lar, *a.* [LAMELLA.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of or disposed in thin plates or scales.

2. *Bot.:* Having two little plates at the point, as the styles of many plants.

"Calcareous marl is sometimes of a compact, sometimes of a *lamellar* texture."—*Kirwan: On Manures.*

3. *Zool.:* [IMBRICATE, *a.*].

lăm-ĕl-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lamellarius* = lamellar, from Lat. *lamella* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Naticidæ. They have white, pellucid, fragile, ear-shaped shells, without an operculum. Ten recent species are known, from Norway, Britain, &c., and two fossil, from the Pliocene.

lą-mĕl'-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lamellar; -ly.*] In manuer of thin plates or scales.

lăm'-ĕl-lāte, lăm'-ĕl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lamella*; suff. *-ate, -ated.*] Covered with thin plates or scales; formed of or furnished with lamellæ; divided internally into small plates.

"The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iv. (Note 8).

lą-mĕl-lĭ-brăn-chĭ'-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lamellæ* = thin plates; Lat. *branchiæ*; Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: De Blaiuville's name for a class of molluscs breathing by two pairs of gills, in the form of flat, membranous plates, attached to the mantle. Called by Lamarck and others Conchifera (q.v.).

lą-mĕl-lĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ąte, *a. & s.* [LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Lamellibranchiata (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Lamellibranchiata.

lą-mĕl'-lĭ-corn, *a. & s.* [LAMELLICORNES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Lamellicornes (q.v.).

"Numerous *lamellicorn* and heteromerous insects."—*Darwin: Voyage of a Naturalist*, ch. v.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the section of Coleoptera, known as Lamellicornes.

lą-mĕl-lĭ-cor'-nĭ-ą, lą-mĕl-lĭ-cor'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lamell(æ)* = thin plates; *i* connective; *corn(ua)* = horns, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*, or masc. and fem. *-es.*]

Entom.: A tribe of beetles having short antennæ terminated by a lamellated club—*i.e.*, a club composed of lamellæ or little plates—formed by the expansion on one side of the three apical joints. The mentum is solid and horny; the legs are long, and have spines and tooth-like projections on the fore ones, enabling them to dig with facility. The larvæ are soft and cylindrical, with a large vertical head. There are six small legs attached to the thoracic segments. Some live in the ground, feeding on the roots of plants, and others in decayed animal and vegetable matter, which affords them food. They are all herbivorous. Among them are the most bulky and some of the most splendid beetles existing. More than 7,000 species are known. They are divided into two families: Scarabeidæ and Lucanidæ.

lăm-ĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lamella* = a thin plate; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing lamellæ; composed of thin plates or layers; foliated in structure.

"It is distinguished . . . by the *lamelliferous* ribs of the leaves."—*Berkeley: Cryptogamic Botany*, § 527.

lą-mĕl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lamella* = a thin plate, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a scale or plate.

lą-mĕl-lĭ-rŏs'-trąl, *a. & s.* [LAMELLIROSTRES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Lamellirostres (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Lamellirostres.

lą-mĕl-lĭ-ros'-trēs, *s.* [Lat. *lamellæ* = thin plates, and *rostrum* = a beak. So called because the edges of the bill are furnished with a series of transverse plates or lamellæ, by means of which the birds sift the ooze in which they seek their food.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the Anatidæ (ducks, geese, &c.).

lą-mĕl'-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *lamell(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*] Covered with lamellæ or plates; in the form of plates.

lāme'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lame*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a lame manuer; like a cripple or lame person.

2. *Fig.:* Imperfectly, feebly, unsatisfactorily; in a halting manner.

"But the feet were lame . . . and therefore stood *lamely* in the verse."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

lāme'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lame*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being lame or crippled; an impaired or disabled state of the limbs.

"Bank feels no *lameness* of his knotty gout."
Ben Jonson: On Bank the Usurer.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Imperfection, unsatisfactoriness, feebleness, weakness.

"If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar.* (Pref.)

2. A state of being halting; want of smoothness and rhythmical correctness: as, the *lameness* of a verse.

lą-mĕnt', *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *lamenter*, from Lat. *lamentor*, from *lamentum* = a mournful cry.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To mourn, to wail, to grieve; to express sorrow, to bewail.

"[He] lond *lamented* to the stormy main."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 459.

2. To regret deeply; to grieve; to feel sorrow.

"Where joy most revels grief doth most *lament*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To bewail, to mourn over, to deplore, to grieve for.

"The lot which all *lament* and none can shun."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 43.

lą-mĕnt', *s.* [LAMENT, *v.*]

1. Grief or sorrow expressed in cries or complaints; lamentation; grief audibly expressed.

"And thrice their sorrows and *laments* renew."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 17.

* **2.** An elegy; a mournful air.

lăm'-ĕnt-ą-blc, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *lamentabilis*, from *lamentor* = to lament; Sp. *lamentable*; Ital. *lamentabile.*]

1. To be lamented, bewailed, or mourned for; calling for or exciting grief or lamentations; mournful, sad.

"The natural though *lamentable* effect of extreme danger and extreme provocation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Expressive of or indicating grief or sorrow; mournful.

"For I did play a *lamentable* part."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

3. Pitiful, miserable, poor, despicable.

"One clad in purple, not to lose his time,
Eats and recites some *lamentable* rhyme."
Dryden: Persius, 1.

***lăm'-ĕnt-ą-blc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lamentable*; *-ly*] The same as LAMENTABLY (q.v.).

lăm'-ĕnt-ą-blc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lamentable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lamentable.

lăm'-ĕnt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *lamentab(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a lamentable manner; so as to excite sorrow or grief.

"I love a ballad but even too well; if it be doleful matter, merrily set down, or a very pleasant thing indeed, and sung *lamentably*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. With lamentations or expressions of sorrow or grief.

"Now Christian looked for nothing but death, and began to cry out *lamentably*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Pitifully, miserably, despicably.

lăm-ĕn-tā'-tion, * lam-en-ta-cy-on, *s.* [Lat. *lamentatio*, from *lamentor* = to lament; Fr. *lamentation*; Sp. *lamentacion*; Ital. *lamentazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of lamenting or bewailing; mourning, wailing.

"His sons buried him, and all Israel made great *lamentation* for him."—*1 Maccabees* ii. 10.

2. A cry or audible expression of grief; a wail, an outcry.

"'Must I relinquish it all?' he cried, with a wild *lamentation*."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iii.

II. *Scripture* (*Pl.*)*:*

Old Test. Canon: One of the shorter books of the Old Testament. No author's name is attached to it in the Hebrew Bible, where it is simply designated from its first two words, אֵיכָה (*ekhah*) = "O how." The Septuagint translators called it Θρῆνοι Ἱερεμίου (*Thrēnoi Ieremiou*) = "Dirges or Lamentations of Jeremiah." Universal tradition attributes it to him, and the style is that of his acknowledged prophecies. Cf. Lam. i. 15, ii. 13, with Jer. xiv. 17; Lam. i. 16, ii. 11, iii. 48-9 with Jer. ix. 1, xiii. 17, xiv. 17; Lam. iv. 21 with Jer. xlix. 12, &c., &c. Each of the five chapters is a distinct elegy. Chapters i., ii., and iv. have each twenty-two verses, and beginning with the twenty-two Hebrew letters alphabetically arranged. Chap. iii. has sixty-six verses, commencing with the letters of the alphabet, thrice repeated. The fifth chapter is not alphabetically arranged, though it also has twenty-two verses. The theme is the destruction and desolation of Jerusalem, and the slaughter of many of its inhabitants, with the misery of the survivors. It is chanted in part of the Jewish ritual on the 9th of Ab, in our month of July.

lą-mĕnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LAMENT, *v.*]

*** lą-mĕnt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lamented*; *-ly.*] In a lamented or lamentable manner; lamentably.

"Sometimes they are not both actors, but the one of them must *lamentedly* passive."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

lą-mĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lament*; *-er.*] One who mourns or laments; a mourner.

"Strike the straight *lamenters* dumb."
Brome: On the death of his Schoolmaster.

lą-mĕn'-tĭn, *s.* [LAMANTIN.]

lą-mĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LAMENT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Lamentatiou, mourning, grief, wailing.

"In wild *lamentings* that would touch
A heart of stone she shriek'd his name."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

lą-mĕnt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lamenting*; *-ly.*] In a lamenting manner; with lamentations.

lăm'-ê-rō, *s.* [Sp.] A walled receiver, where the slimes (mud charged with auriferous or argentiferous particles, or both) are deposited from the arrastra, to part with a portion of their water, and accumulate till sufficient to form a torta, in which the amalgamation is performed.

***lām'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *lame*; *t* connective; *-er.*] A cripple.

"He would have been a *lameter* for life."—*Galt: The Provost*, ch. x.

lā'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Λάμια (*Lamia*) = a fabulous monster said to feed on man's flesh.]

1. *Greek & Roman Mythol.:* An evil spirit, having the semblance of a serpent, with the head, or at least the mouth, of a beautiful woman, whose whole figure the lamia was supposed to assume, for the purpose of securing the love of some man, whom, it was feigned, it tore to pieces and devoured. The most circumstantial account that has come

down to us is to be found in Philostratus (*de Vita Apol.*, lib. iv.), where Lycius is said to have fallen in love with one of these spirits, but was delivered by his master Apollonius, who, "by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a serpent, a lamia." (*Burton: Anat. of Melan.* (1881), p. 495). Keats's *Lamia* is an amplification of this story. (Cf. Horace, *A. P.*, 340.) Later the word was used to signify a witch, an enchantress. [INCUBUS, LILITH.]

¶ The word לִילִית (*lilith*) occurs only once in the Hebrew Scriptures. In the A. V. (Isa. xxxiv. 14) it is translated "screech-owl," with "night monster" as a marginal reading. The Vulgate has *lamia*, and *lamia* or *lamya* is found in the Great Bible, and in Coverdale's, Matthew's, Becke's, and the Bishops' Bible.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the subfamily Lamiinæ (q.v.). The species chiefly inhabit wooded countries within the tropics, especially South America. One, *Lamia textor*, is British.

lā-mī-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lami(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: [LABIATÆ].

lā'-mī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lam(ium)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiatæ, tribe Stacheæ.

lă-mĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lami(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Cerambycidæ. It consists of beetles with long antennæ, with a vertical forehead generally at right angles to the axis of the body. They are found on the wood of trees, and are often so variegated in colour with adpressed hairs as to resemble the wood on which they live. Some tropical species, however, are brightly coloured.

lăm'-ĭn-ą (pl. **lăm'-ĭ-næ**), *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin plate or scale; a plate or thin piece of metal; a thin slice of wood used for decorative purposes, or of ivory for the painter; veneer of all kinds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) A plate; as, the *laminæ* of the vertebræ.

(2) A layer; as, the *lamina cinerea* (gray layer), which connects the *corpus callosum* and the commissure of the cerebrum.

2. *Bot.:* The blade or expanded surface of a leaf; the leaf of a plant without its petiole.

3. *Geol.:* A term used of the smaller layers into which a stratum is divided.

lăm-ĭn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *laminable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being laminable.

lăm'-ĭn-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *lamin(a)*; *-able.*] Capable of being formed into laminæ or thin plates; capable of being extended into thin plates by pressure between steel or iron rollers.

lăm'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [LAMINA.]

lăm'-ĭ-nąr, *a.* [Lat. *lamin(a)* = a scale, a thin plate; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Consisting of laminæ or thin plates; in layers.

laminar-fission, *s.*

Petrol.: Flaggy cleavage, one of Rutley's "Structural Planes."

lăm-ĭ-nār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *lamina* (q.v.); sing. fem. suff. *-aria.* Named from the bladder-like character of the fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, the typical one of the family Laminaridæ, or the order Laminariaceæ. In place of leaves there is a plane ribless expansion. The stem is either naked or fringed. The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina*, called tangles, are eaten. The first of these with *L. bulbosa* are most valued of the genus for kelp manufacture. *L. saccharina* is used as an imperfect hygrometer. It is administered in India in goitre, scrofula, and syphilis. So are *L. bracteata* and the large Australian species, *L. potatorum.*

lăm-ĭ-nār-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *laminari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of dark-spored Algals. They are olive-coloured, unjointed seaweeds, with superficial spores which form indefinite cloud-like patches, or cover the whole surface of the frond. Many of them are of large size.

lăm-ĭ-nār'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *laminari(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the algaceous genus Laminaria (q.v.).

laminarian zone, *s.*

Zool. Geog.: The second of the great marine zones into which Molluscs are distributed, a zone from low water to fifteen fathoms in depth. The laminaria and other seaweeds form miniature forests in which are the vegetable-feeding molluscs, Lacuna, Rissoa, also bivalves, cephalopods, &c. In tropical seas there is often coral instead of seaweeds. The oyster beds of the north and the pearl fisheries of the south are in the laminarian zone.

lăm'-ĭn-ąr-ĭte, *s.* [LAMINARITES.]

Palæobot.: A species of Laminarites (q.v.).

lăm-ĭn-ą-rī'-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *laminari(a)* (q.v.); *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæobot.: The name given by Brongniart to what he deemed a fossil algal from the Secondary rocks of Aix, near La Rochelle.

lăm'-ĭn-ą-rў, *a.* [Eng. *lamin(a)*; *-ary.*] Consisting or composed of thin plates or layers.

lăm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *lamina* = a thin plate.] To split up into thin plates or layers.

"We took an ounce of that [refined silver] and having *laminated* it, we cast it upon twice its weight of heaten sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 81.

lăm'-ĭ-nāte, lăm'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lamin(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate, -ated.*] Consisting of laminæ, or thin plates or scales, in layers one over the other.

"I took two parcels of gold, the one common gold thinly *laminated*, and the other very well refined."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 82.

laminated-arch, *s.* A timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centering and secured together by tree-nails.

laminated pipe, *s.* Water, sewer, or gas pipe made of thicknesses of veneer or scale board successively wrapped to obtain thickness and strength. Each layer is thoroughly saturated with asphalt, and the grain of alternate layers passes in transverse directions, so as to secure an intimate bond and a line of resistance to disruption in any direction, lengthwise, oblique, or across the pipe circumference. The veneer is sometimes made to alternate with fabric or an adhesive composition.

laminated-rib, *s.* An arched beam made of planks bent, laid flatwise in layers, and secured by bolts. [ARCHED-BEAM.]

lăm'-ĭ-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [LAMINATE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Separating into several plates or layers.

laminating-machine, *s.* A gold-beater's rolling-mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 6½ grains. The ingot weighs two ounces, and is ¼ inch broad. The rollers are of hard steel, and extend the ingot to a ribbon. The gold is frequently annealed during the process.

laminating-roller, *s.*

Metal-working: One of a set by which a faggot or bloom is drawn out into a bar or sheet.

lăm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *lamina(te)*, v.; *-tion.*] The state of being composed of small laminæ or plates.

"Mr. Darwin attributes the *lamination* and fissile structure of volcanic rocks of the trachytic structure . . . to their having moved, when liquid, in the direction of the laminæ."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geology*, p. 679.

lăm-ĭ-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lamina* = a thin plate, a layer; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Constructed of laminæ or thin plates in layers.

*** lām'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lam(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat lame.

"A vein . . . which ever after occasioned him to go *lamish*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, ii.

*** lām'-ĭ-tĕr,** *** lām'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [LAMETER.] A cripple. (*Scotch.*)

lā'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the dead nettle, from Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat. The genus received its name from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: Dead nettle; a genus of Labiatæ, family Lamiidæ (q.v.). It consists of hairy plants, with many whorls or leafy bracteate heads of flowers. Calyx tubular or subcampanulate, with five teeth; upper lip of the corolla arched, lower trifid, spreading; stamens four; anthers converging in pairs, the cells diverging. Thirty-five species are known. Five are British. *Lamium purpureum*, *L. intermedium*, *L. amplexicaule*, *L. album*, and *L. Galeobdolon.*

*** lămm,** *** lămb** (*b silent*), *** lăm,** *v.t.* [Icel. *lemja* = to beat; *lama* = to bruise; A.S. *læman* = to thrash; Icel. *lamning* = a beating.] To beat soundly; to thrash.

"A fellow whom he *lambed* most horribly."—*Mission: Travels in England*, p. 306.

Lăm'-mas, *** Lam-masse,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hlâfmæsse*, *hlæmmæsse*, from *hlâf* = a loaf, *mæsse* = a mass.]

A. *As subst.:* The first day of August, so called because on that day, in Anglo-Saxon times, a loaf was offered as an offering of first-fruits.

"To the *lammasse* afterward he spousede the quene."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 317.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging or pertaining to the first day of August.

¶ Shipley (*Gloss. Eccles. Terms*) considers Lammas an abridgment of *Vincula mass*, or, the feast of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, in commemoration of his deliverance from chains, which is celebrated on August 1.

¶ *At Latter Lammas:* Never: equivalent to "Greek kalends."

Lammas-day, *s.* The first of August; Lammas.

Lammas-eve, *s.* The eve of Lammas Day; the thirty-first of July.

Lammas-tide, *s.* Lammas-time or season (q.v.).

"She is not fourteen; how long is it now
To *Lammas-tide*?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

*** lăm'-mĕr,** *** lam-er,** *** laum-er,** *s.* & *a.* [Perhaps for *l'ammer*, a Frenchified form of *amber.*]

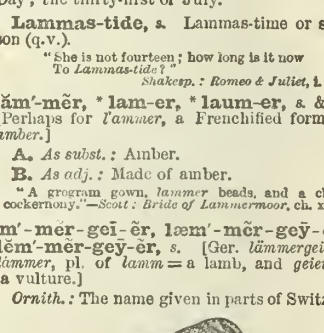
A. *As subst.:* Amber.

B. *As adj.:* Made of amber.

"A grogram gown, *lammer* beads, and a clean cockernony."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

lăm'-mer-geī-ĕr, læm'-mĕr-geў-ĕr, lĕm'-mĕr-geў-ĕr, *s.* [Ger. *lämmergeier*; *lämmer*, pl. of *lamm* = a lamb, and *geier* = a vulture.]

Ornith.: The name given in parts of Switzerland, &c., to an eagle, *Gypaëtus barbatus.* [GRIFFON, 2.]



LAMMERGEIER.

lăm'-ną, *s.* [Gr. λάμνα (*lamna*), the same as λαμία (*lamia*).] [LAMIA.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Lamnidæ (q.v.). *Lamna cornubica* is the Porbeagle or Beaumaris-shark (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth apparently belonging to the genus occur in the Cretaceous rocks.

lăm'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lamn(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Porbeagles; a family of Selachoidei (Sharks). No nictitating membrane, no spiracles, or only minute foramina in their place. The gill-openings are usually wide. Dr. Günther divides the family into two subfamilies, Lamnina and Selachina (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth, &c. belonging to the family are found in the Cretaceous and the Tertiary.

lăm-nī'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lamn(a)*; Lat. nent. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Lamnidæ, containing the genera Lamna, Carcharodon, Odontaspis, and Alopecias. (*Günther.*)

lăm-nŭ'-gui-ạ (ui as wĭ), *s.* [Lat. *lamna*, a contr. for *lamina*, and *unguis* = a nail.]

Zool.: A name given by Prof. Wagner to a section of the Pachydermata, having flattened nails instead of hoofs. It contains only one family, Hyracidæ (q.v.).

lămp, * lampe, *s.* [Fr. *lampe*, from Lat. *lampas*, Gr. λαμπάς (*lampas*) = a torch, a light; λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine; Ger. *lampe*; Ital. *lampa.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) A vessel in early times of rude pottery, later of metal, glass, or porcelain, for the production of artificial light by means of the combustion of a wick inserted in oil or other highly inflammable matter.

"The wise [virgins] took oil in their vessels with their *lamps*."—*Matt.* xxiv. 4.

(2) In a loose sense, the word is used for some other contrivance of producing artificial light: as, a gas-*lamp*, an electric-*lamp*.

2. *Fig.:* Anything resembling or suggesting a lamp in use or appearance; anything which gives out or possesses light real or metaphorical; anything shining as a luminary.

"Thy word is a *lamp* unto my feet and a light unto my path."—*Psalms* cxix. 105.

lamp-bracket, *s.* A branch extending from a wall or pillar to hold a lamp.

lamp-burner, *s.* The portion of a lamp at which the wick is exposed, adjusted, and ignited. Its crowning portion is usually such as to direct a current of air upon the wick to insure a more perfect combustion.

lamp-cement, *s.* A cement for brass mountings upon glass, such as on lamps, is made by boiling resin 3 parts with caustic soda 1 part, in water 5 parts, thus making a kind of soap, which is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris, zinc-white, white-lead, or precipitated chalk. It is unaffected by petroleum or similar burning-fluids.

lamp-chimney, *s.* The glass funnel which increases the draft and protects the flame of a lamp. Lamp-chimneys are usually made of glass, but have been made of mica, metal with mica windows, horn, and porcelain. Their forms are various, from the straight cylinder of the German student's lamp to the obese bulb of commoner varieties. They have also been made in various convoluted and spiral forms, designed to give greater liberty of expansion with changes of temperature. They have also been split longitudinally, spirally, and made with holes, the intention being in each case to make them less liable to fracture by heat or a blow.

Lamp-chimney cleaner:

Domestic: A pad or brush for cleaning the chimneys and glasses of lamps. It is usually made expanding, so as to bear upon opposite portions of the inside.

lamp-cone, *s.* A dome-shaped or conical cap, with a slit for the flame, and placed over and around the wick and wick-tube of a lamp, to concentrate the current of air at the throat of the cone.

lamp-oil, *s.* Any oil used for illuminating purposes.

lamp-post, *s.* A stand for a street-lamp, usually adapted for gas. The pipes rises inside the hollow post, with a burner on top surrounded by a glazed lantern.

lamp-shade, *s.* A screen placed above the light to intercept or mellow it. It may have a dark exterior and reflecting interior surface.

lamp-shells, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. *Gen.:* The class Brachiopoda (q.v.), the shape of the shell, with the hole for the passage of the peduncle, presenting some resemblance to an Etruscan lamp.

2. *Spec.:* The genus Terebratula (q.v.).

lamp-stove, *s.* A stove in which the heat is obtained by the burning of oil in wicks beneath the kettle, oven, &c.

lamp-wick, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The capillary or foraminous material which conducts oil or grease to the part where it is consumed in the flame. Wicks are usually of woven fibre—cotton, for instance, but have been made of paper-pulp, asbestos, biscuit of fire-clay, &c.

2. *Bot.:* *Phlomis Lychnitis*, one of the Labiatæ (q.v.). It is an evergreen shrub, a native of Southern Europe, whence it was brought to England in 1568.

*** lămp** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Lamp, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To light up, as a lamp; to illuminate.

"Did towards me those *lamping* turns direct."
Drummond, s. xv.

B. *Intrans.:* To shine; to give light.

"Emongst the eternal spheres and *lamping* sky."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 1.

lămp (2), *v.i.* [A variant of *limp* (q.v.).] To walk quickly and with long strides. (*Scotch.*)

*** lămp'-păd,** *s.* [Gr. λαμπάς (*lampas*), genit. λαμπάδος (*lampados*).] A lamp; a candlestick.

lămp'-pạ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Lampad.]

Zool.: The name given by the early modern naturalists, specially by Menschen in 1787 and Humphreys in 1797, to the Lamp-shells. (Brachiopoda.)

*** lămp'-pạ-dĭst,** *s.* [Gr. λαμπαδιστής (*lampadistēs*), from λαμπάς (*lampas*), genit. λαμπάδος (*lampados* = a lamp.] One who gained a prize in the lampadrome.

lămp'-pạ-dīte, *s.* [Named by Hust after Lampadius; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Wad containing 4 to 18 per cent. of oxide of copper, and sometimes oxide of eobalt. Passes into melaconite (q.v.). Dana makes it a sub-species of Wad (q.v.), but it is probably only a mixture.

lăm'-pạ-drōme, *s.* [Gr. λαμπαδηδρομία (*lampadēdrōmia*), from λαμπάς (*lampas*), genit. λαμπάδος (*lampados*) = a lamp, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running; δραμεῖν (*dramein*) = to run.]

Gr. Antiq.: A torch-race which it was customary to exhibit at certain sacred festivals. The competitors were young men, to each of whom a lighted torch was given, and he who arrived first at the goal with his torch still alight was the winner.

lăm'-păs, lăm'-păss, * lăm'-pẽrs, *s.* [Fr. *lampas.*]

Farriery: A disease in horses, consisting of a swelling of the flesh, about the size of a nut, in the roof of the mouth, rising above the teeth.

"Troubled with the *lampass*, infected with the fashions."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

lam-păs-sē' (m as n), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as Langued (q.v.).

lămp'-ạte, *a.* [Eng. *lamp(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of lampic acid.

lămp'-blăck, *s.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *black.*] A nearly pure form of amorphous carbon, obtained by the imperfect combustion of oil or resin. It is used as a pigment.

lampblack-furnace, *s.* A cylindrical chamber, lined with sheepskin or canvas, and having a conical top. The top is provided with a cowl, through which the more volatile products of combustion escape, the carbon adhering to the lining of the chamber. At one side is a smaller communicating compartment, provided with a grate, on which a vessel containing the hydrocarbon, resin, coal-tar, or similar substance, is placed, and heated by a fire beneath.

lăm'-pẽr ēel, *s.* [Lamprey.]

lăm'-pẽrn, *s.* [Altered for the purpose of distinction from Eng., &c. *lamprey* (q.v.) (?).]

Ichthy.: The river lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*. The back is dark blue, the sides silvery. It is smaller than the sea lamprey. It is found in many rivers and lakes of Europe, North America, and Japan. It abounds in the Thames, and is caught and sold for bait. The price is £3 to £5 per thousand.

*** lăm'-pẽrs,** *s.* [Lampas.]

lăm'-pĕt, lăm'-pĭt, *s.* [Limpet.]

Lăm'-pĕ-tēr̃ş, *s. pl.* [Named from Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, at which exists a college for theological students, founded by Bishop Burgess in 1822, erected in 1827, and incorporated in 1828.]

Ch. Hist.: An association formed among his fellow students by Mr., afterwards Rev., Henry James Prince, who entered Lampeter College in March, 1836. In June, 1842, at a meeting in Swansea, he is said to have put forth pretensions to be an incarnation of the Holy Ghost, which, being repudiated by the majority of his brethren, led him to leave the college and secede from the Church of England and found an institution called the Agapemone (q.v.). Called also Lampeter Brethren. The association does not figure as a sect in the Registrar-General's returns.

Lăm-pē'-tiạnş (ti as sh), *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect, probably of the fourth or fifth century, said to derive their name from their founder Lampetius, of whom nothing is known. St. John Damascene (*de Hær* (ed. 1548), p. 359) describes them as teaching that no Christian should do anything unwillingly or by constraint, and says that their freedom degenerated into license. They have, at various times, been identified with the Massalians, Adelphians, and Marcionists, but were probably a branch of the Euchites.

*** lămp'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *full.*] Starry.

"A temporall beauty of the *lampfull* skies."
Sylvester: The Arke, 500.

lămp'-ĭc, *a.* [From (Döbereiner's) *lamp*, the name given to the platinum spiral over a spirit lamp; *-ic.*]

lampic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_3$. Aldehydic-acid, acetylous-acid, etheric acid. An acid discovered by Davy and Faraday, and called by Prof. Daniell lampic acid. If a spiral of platinum wire be kept at a red heat in the wick of a spirit-lamp, and the volatile products of combustion condensed, an acid liquid is obtained, the vapour of which has the odour of aldehyde, and strongly affects the eyes. This is called lampic acid, but by many chemists it is considered to be a mixture of aldehyde, acetic and formic acids. It is a transparent, colourless liquid; sp. gr. 1·015, possessing a sour, harsh taste, and disagreeable pungent odour. It has a powerfully reducing action, and if heated with the oxides of silver or gold, converts them into the metallic state, a liquid remaining which is found to contain acetic acid.

*** lămp'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *lamp*; *-ing.*] Shining as a lamp; sparkling.

"Happy lines, on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look."
Spenser: Sonnets, i.

† lăm'-pĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *lampe.*] A small lamp, used for illuminations and decorations.

"Down the court three *lampions* flare."
R. Browning: Respectability.

lăm'-pĭt, *s.* [Limpet.] A limpet.

"Triumphant crushin't like a mussel,
Or *lampit* shell."
Burns: The Author's Earnest Cry.

*** lămp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lamp*; *-less.*] Without or destitute of a lamp; not reflecting light.

"Your ladies eyes are *lampless* to that virtue."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, ii. 1.

lămp'-līght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *light.*] The light given at night by lamps.

lămp'-līght-ẽr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lamp*, and *lighter.*] One whose occupation is to light the public lamps at night.

"And the half-breathless *lamplighter*, he's in the net."
Wordsworth: Power of Music.

lăm-poôn', *s.* [Fr. *lampon* = a drinking song, so called from the exclamation *lampons!* = let us drink, frequently introduced into such songs; *lamper* = to drink.] A personal satire written or published; scurrilous abuse, usually of some one prominently before the public.

"Some facetious malecontents . . . amused the town by *lampoons* in English and Latin on his heterodoxy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

lăm-poôn', *v.t.* [Lampoon, *s.*] To write lampoons upon; to abuse with personal satire.

"Ribald poets had *lampooned* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

lăm-poôn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lampoon*; *-er.*] One who lampoons another; one who writes personal satire on others; a writer of lampoons.

"*Lampooners* and criticks rushed in like a tide."
Buckinghamshire: Election of a Poet Laureate.

***lăm-poôn'-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *lampoon*; *-ry.*] The act of lampooning; a lampoon; personal abuse or satire.

lăm-prą-ehæ'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright, brilliant, and Mod. Lat. (*a*)*chænium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Composites. *Lampra-chænium microcephalum*, an Indian plant, is said by Dymock to be used medicinally as an aromatic bitter. (*Report Calcutta Exhibition.*)

lăm'-prĕl, lăm'-prŏn, *s.* [LAMPREY.]

lăm'-preў, *lam-preye, *s.* [Fr. *lamproie*; Prov. *lampreza, lamprea, lamprada*; Sp. & Port. *lamprea*; Ital. *lampreda*, from Lat. *lampetra* = the lamprey, from *lambo* = to lick, and *petra* = a rock. So called from attaching itself by its mouth to rocks.]

1. (*Sing.*): The genus Petromyzon. There are two dorsal fins, both far back on the body. The Sea, or Spotted Lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, is an eel-like fish, nearly three feet long, greenish-brown, marbled with darker brown and green on the back and sides. It attaches itself to rocks, boats, and to other fishes, by the mouth, exhausting the air. In April and May it ascends rivers. It is found in the waters of the United States, Europe, Africa, &c. Lampreys are caught and eaten in Europe. The Fringe-lipped Lamprey (*Petromyzon branchialis*) is called also the Sandpiper (q.v.), the River Lamprey, and the Lampern (q.v.).

"There were found in Cæsar's fish-ponds, *lampreyes* to have lived threescore years."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death*, § 11.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Petromyzontidæ. It consists of eel-like fishes, with a naked skin and undergoing a metamorphosis. Their larval form was taken for a distinct fish, and was called Ammocætes. In this form the head is very small, the mouth toothless and surrounded by fringed barbels, and the eye small and hidden in a groove. In the third or fourth year maturity is reached.

lăm'-prĭ-mą, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρείμων (*lampreimōn*) = clad in splendid robes; λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lampriminæ (q.v.). It is of splendid hue, and is from Australia.

lăm-prĭ-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *lamprim*(*a*); Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Lucanidæ (Stag-beetles). They are distinguished for their metallic splendour.

lăm'-prĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Coryphænidæ, or Coryphænina. *Lampris Luna* is the Opah (q.v.). See also KING-FISH.

lăm'-prŏ-phāne, lăm-prŏph'-ąn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = shining, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear.]

Min.: A mineral, occurring in thin, cleavable folia at Longban, Wermland, Sweden. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 3·07; lustre, pearly; colour and streak white. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 11·17; oxide of lead, 28·0; protoxide of manganese, 7·90; magnesia, 5·26; lime, 24·65; soda and potash, 14·02; water, 8·35.

lăm-prŏph'-ąn-īte, *s.* [LAMPROPHANE.]

lăm-prō-tor-nĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lamprotornis* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: In Swainson's classification, a sub-family of Sturnidæ, having the bill thrush-like, compressed, the culmen curved from the base, the lateral toes unequal. Now generally merged in Sturninæ (q.v.).

lăm-prŏt-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρότης (*lamprotēs*) = brightness, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lamprotorninæ (q.v.). Found in Africa.

lăm'-prō-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = shining, beautiful, and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A polished collodion picture.

lămp-sā'-ną, *s.* [LAPSANA.]

lămp-sā'-nĕ-æ, *s.* [LAPSANEÆ.]

lăm-pyr'-ĭ-dæ (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Lat., &c., *lampyr*(*is*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles, tribe Malacodermata. The antennæ are variable in form. The body is long, narrow, and soft. More than 500 are known, most of them from North and South America. [LAMPYRIS.] The family is divided into the sub-families, Lycinæ, Lampyrinæ, and Telephorinæ.

lăm-pўr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lampyr*(*is*) (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: The typical sub-family of the family Lampyridæ (q.v.). The prothorax forms a shield more or less covering the head; the tail in the females emits an electric light. Rev. H. S. Gorham says that where the eyes are large, the luminosity is small, and *vice versa*. Where the eyes and the luminosity are large, the antennæ are small, and *vice versa*. (*Bates.*)

lăm'-pўr-īne, *s.* [Lat., &c. *lampyr*(*is*); *-ine.*]

Zool.: A member of the coleopterous sub-family Lampyrinæ (q.v.).

lăm-pyr'-ĭs (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λαμπουρίς (*lampouris*) = a glowworm; λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lampyrinæ and of the family Lampyridæ. *Lampyris noctiluca* is the Glowworm (q.v.).

lą'-ną, *s.* [The native name.] A kind of close-grained, tough wood, obtained from the *Genipa americana*, a tree of the Cinchona family, and a native of British Guiana. The fruit, called genipap, yields a pigment called lana dye, used by the natives to stain their skins.

lana-dye, *s.* [LANA.]

lăn'-ąrk-īte, *s.* [Named from Lanarkshire, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in crystals aggregated lengthways. Cleavage perfect in one direction, less so in another; laminæ flexible; hardness, 2–2·5; sp. gr. 6·3–6·4; lustre, cleavage-face pearly, elsewhere adamantine to resinous; colour, greenish-white or pale-yellow. Compos.: formerly regarded as $PbSO_4 + PbCO_3$, but recent analyses prove the absence of carbonic acid, the composition being Pb_2SO_5, which requires sulphate of lead, 57·6; oxide of lead, 42·4.

***lă'-ną-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *lanaria* = a wool-store, from *lanarius* = pertaining to wool; *lana* = wool.] A wool-store.

lā'-nāte, lā'-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lanatus*, from *lana* = wool.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Woolly.

Lăn'-ca-shīre, *s. & a.* [See definition.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the most important counties of England, situated in the north-west.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the county described under A.

Lancashire-asphodel, *s.*

Bot.: Narthecium ossifragum. [BOG-ASPHODEL.]

Lăn'-cąs-tĕr *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

Lancaster-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A cannon with a twisting, slightly oval bore and conoidal projectile. Mr. Lancaster's plan was adopted in 1854, and several Lancaster guns were employed at the siege of Sebastopol.

Lancaster-rifle, *s.* A rifle with an elliptic rifling, the bore being being slightly oval in section. The twist is one turn in 32 inches, which is the length of the barrel; bore, ·498 inch; eccentricity, ·01 in half an inch. The lateral expansion of the bullet causes it to fill the bore. Length of bullet, 2½ diameters with a windage of $\frac{1}{100}$, and has a paper patch; the first of its kind.

Lăn-căs-tĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends. He was born in 1771, and before he was eighteen years old had a flourishing school in his father's residence in the Borough Road, London. In 1805 he was received by George III. He travelled as an advocate for education from 1807 to 1811. Becoming insolvent he removed in 1818 to the United States, where he died on Oct. 23, 1838. He was the author of the monitorial system of education. [MONITORIAL.]

Lancasterian-schools, *s. pl.* Schools set up under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society on the system of Joseph Lancaster.

lăn'-cas-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by Silliman, jun., from the place where found, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, once supposed to be a distinct species, but now shown to be a mixture of brucite and hydromagnesite. (See these words.)

Lăn'-căs'-trĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.]

Hist.: A follower of Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. [¶ *Wars of the Roses*, under ROSE.]

lănce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lancea*; cogn. with Gr. λόγχη (*longchē*) = a lance.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A weapon consisting of a long shaft with a sharp point, much used, particularly before the invention of firearms. It is a thrusting weapon used on foot, but chiefly on horseback. In the Middle Ages the lance was held in the highest repute by knights and men-at-arms who formed the main strength of European armies; it was gradually superseded by the invention of gunpowder. The lance used by knights of the Middle Ages was of a peculiar form. Near the lower end the lance was very thick, with a deep opening in which the arm was placed when the lance was put in rest preparatory to a charge. Immediately in front of the opening the shaft was, in tilting-lances, from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter, and sloped off towards the upper end, which was from a half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The lances now in use among the European cavalry have a shaft of ash or beech-wood from 8 to 16 feet long, with a steel point 8 or 10 inches long, and to prevent this from being cut off by a sabre stroke, the shaft is guarded by a strip of iron on each side from one and a half to two feet long. The other end has an iron cap to prevent splitting. The point has a small pennon, intended to frighten the enemy's horses. When not in use, the lance is carried in a leathern shoe by the right stirrup, dependent by a leathern thong on the right arm. In use, it is carried under the right arm.

"Set *lance* in rest, strike spur."
Tennyson: Elaine, 455.

2. A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router. It is used in crozes, planes, and gauges of certain kinds.

2. *Greek Ritual:* A small knife used in the early part of the present Greek liturgy to divide the Host from the holy loaf. The action commemorates the piercing of our Lord's side. The priest makes four cuts in the loaf, and stabs it more than once, accompanying each action with appropriate texts of Scripture. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

3. *Pyrotech.:* Lances are small paper cases, filled with composition, and attached to light frames of wood, to mark the outlines of the figures in pyrotechnical devices. Various chemicals give the desired colour to the flame.

lance-bucket, *s.*

Cavalry: The shoe in which the butt of a lance is carried by the troopers of certain bodies of cavalry.

lance-corporal, *s.*

Mil.: A private who performs the duties and holds the rank of a corporal temporarily. A certain proportion receive extra pay.

***lance-gay, *lance-gaye, *lance-de-gay,** *s.* A kind of lance.

"These carried a kind of *lance-de-gay*, sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. v., ch. iii.

lance-head, *s.* The head or tip of a lance.

***lance-knight, *launce-knight,** *s.* A common soldier, a lancer. [LANSQUENET.]

"Although at one time there came an army of eighteen thousand foot, at another time an army wherein were reckoned twelve thousand *launce-knights*."—*Baker: Henry VIII.* (an. 1549).

***lance-rest,** *s.* A kind of hook, attached to the cuirass on the right side for supporting the lance in the charge.

lance-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a lance; lanceolate.

lance-snake, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Bothrops. It belongs to the family Crotalidæ, and contains the Yellow

Viper, or Rat-tailed Serpent of the West Indies (*Bothrops lanceolatus*), *B. atrox*, &c. All are American.

lançe, *launce, *lawn-cyn, *v.t.* & *i.* [LANCE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To pierce; to cut as with a lance.

"*Launsing* his side full pitously alas."
Chaucer: Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

2. To cut as a surgeon; to open with a lancet.

"The surgen *launceth* and cutteth out the dead flesh."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 119.

* 3. To pierce; to cut mentally.

"When every letter *lanced* her like a dart."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

* 4. To throw as a lance; to launch; to hurl.

"And with that word, with all his force a dart
He *launced* then into that croked wombe."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To spring.

"Plomes and cherries
That lyghtliche *launceth* up litel while dureth."
Piers Plowman, p. 213.

lançe'-lĕt, *s.* [A diminutive of Eng. *lance.*]

Ichthyology:

1. *Amphioxus lanceolatus*, a transparent and iridescent fish about three inches long, with a fin extending nearly from the snout to the hinder extremity. The skeleton is imperfectly developed, the blood colourless; no proper skull or brain. It has affinities to the Ascidians. Its movements are active. It is found in temperate and tropical seas.

2. The genus Amphioxus (q.v.)

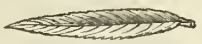
* **lănçe'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *lance; -ly.*] Suitable to a lance.

"He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* **lănçe'-ō-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *lanceol(a)*, dimin. of *lancea* = a lance; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: The same as LANCEOLATE (q.v.).

lănçe'-ō-lāte, lănçe'-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lanceol(a)*, dimin. of *lancea* = a lance; Eng. adj. snff. *-ate, -ated.*]



LANCEOLATE LEAF.

1. *Bot.:* Narrowly elliptical, tapering to each end, as the leaf of *Plantago lanceolata*, &c.

2. *Anthrop.:* The same as LEAF-SHAPED (q.v.).

"Oval and *lanceolate* blades, closely analogous to implements found in the caverns of Aurignac."—*Wilson: Pre-historic Man*, ch. ii.

lănçe-ō-lāt-ō-, *pref.* [LANCEOLATE.]

Bot., &c.: Lanceolate.

lanceolato-subulate, *a.*

Bot.: Between subulate and lanceolate. (*Loudon.*)

* **lănçe-pĕ-sāde',** *s.* [Fr. *lancepesade, lance-pessade, lance-passade;* Ital. *lancia-spezzata* = a light horseman.] A semi-officer under a corporal; a lance-corporal (q.v.).

"Armed like a dapper *lancepesade*
With Spanish pike, he broached a pore."
Cleveland.

lançe'-ēr, *launce-eer, *launce-er, *s.* [Eng. *lance(e); -er.*]

1. *Mil.:* A cavalry soldier armed with a lance.

"Each *launcer* well his weightie launce did wield,
Each drew his sword and well addrest his shield."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 822.

¶ Lancers were introduced into European armies by Napoleon I., after the pattern of those in the Polish service. After the campaign of 1815, four regiments of English lancers were formed from the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 23rd Light Dragoons. These are now represented by the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th Cavalry regiments, and are classed as the Medium Cavalry. They are armed with lance, sword, and pistol, but it is proposed to add a carbine. They are not good for reconnoitring purposes, as they are more easily seen than the Light Hussars, and are also very unsuitable to wooded country; but they are valuable in open country against infantry in disorder. The Uhlans in the German service are armed and used as in England, and are "medium cavalry."

* 2. *Surg.:* A lancet.

"And they cried lowd, and cut themselves, as their maner was, we knyves and *launcers.*"—3 *Kings* xviii. (1551.)

3. *Dancing (Pl.):* A certain set of quadrilles.

lăn'-çĕt, *laun-cet, *lawn-cent, *lawn-set, *s.* [Fr. *lancette*, dimin. of *lance* = a lance.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A lancet-window (q.v.).

2. *Metal-working:* The tapping-bar of a metal furnace.

3. *Surg.:* A small, sharp, surgical instrument, used in bleeding, cutting of abscesses, tumours, &c. They are of various shapes and sizes, according to the purposes for which they are intended: as, vaccinating *lancets*, gum *lancets*, &c. Lancets of copper were disinterred in Pompeii in 1819, in the house of a Roman surgeon in the Via Consularis.

"Which sends forth its admirable knives, razors, and *lancets* to the farthest ends of the world."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

LANCET-ARCH.

lancet-arch, *s.*

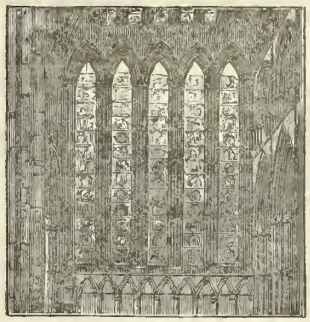
Masonry: An arch with a sharply pointed top, like the point of a lancet. [ARCH.]

lancet-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Another name for the Surgeon-fish. [ACANTHURUS.]

lancet-window, *s.*

Arch.: A high, narrow window terminating in a very pointed arch. It is characteristic of



LANCET-WINDOWS.

that division of Gothic architecture known as Early English. Lancet-windows are frequently found two, three, or even five together as is the case in the illustration.

lançe'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *lance*, s., and *wood.*]

Botany, &c.:

1. According to Schomburk, the wood of *Duguetia quitarensis*, an anonad growing in Guiana, where it is called Yari Yari. It is a light elastic wood, used especially by coach-builders.

2. *Guatteria virgata.*

* **lançh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [LAUNCH, *v.*]

* **lăn-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lancea* = a lance'; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or carrying a lance.

lăn'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lancea* = a lance, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a lance; lance-shaped; lanceolate.

* **lăn'-çĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *lancinatus*, pa. par. of *lancino* = to tear to pieces.] To tear, to rend, to lacerate.

* **lăn'-çĭn-āt-ĭng,** *a.* [LANCINATE.] Piercing, cutting, keen; specific., applied to a sudden, sharp, shooting pain, as in cancer.

* **lăn-çĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [LANCINATE.] The act of lacerating or rending; laceration.

"Made many incisures and *lancinations.*"—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. v., ch. xii.

lănd, *lond, *s.* [A.S. *land;* cogn. with Icel., Sw., Dan., Ger., & Goth. *land;* M. H. Ger. *lant;* Fr. *lande;* Ital. & Sp. *landa* = a heath.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The solid portion of the earth as distinct from the oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, &c.; the solid or fixed part of the globe as distinct from the fluid or movable part; earth.

"And God sayde: let y^e^ waters that are under heaven gather themselves unto one place that the dry *land* may appere."—*Genesis* i. (1551.)

2. A country, a district, a region; any part of the globe considered as belonging to a particular nation or people.

"Thus and thus said the maid that is of the *land* of Israel."—2 *Kings* v. 4.

3. The superficial part of the globe as considered in respect to its nature or qualities; the grouud, the soil: as, poor or good *land*, wet *land.*

* 4. The ground; the surface of the earth.

"[Eioneus] rolled with limbs relaxed along the *land.*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 8.

* 5. A nation, a people; the inhabitants of any particular region or country.

6. Landed property.

"A tax upon *land* seems hard to the landholder."—*Locke: Lowering of Interest.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The portion of ploughed land included between two dead-furrows in arable land, where the ploughing is not done with a turn-wrest plough.

"Another, who had a box, wherin was money, apparel, and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corne."—*Apprehension of Cavalliers at Brackley, in Northamptonshire*, 1642, p. 7.

2. *Firearms:* That portion of the bore of a rifle which is uot occupied by the grooves.

3. *Geog. & Geol.:* The general ratio of land to sea throughout the globe is as one to three, but that between the poles and the parallel of 30° is as nine to twenty-three. Nearly all the existing land was at one time or other below the surface of the ocean. The water has not receded from it, but earthquake and volcanic action has heaved it above the water. The mean height of all the laud of the globe above the sea level at present is about 1,000 feet. (*Lyell: Princip. & Elem. of Geol.*)

4. *Law:*

(1) *English Law:* A generic term comprehending every species of ground or earth, as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, marshes, waters, furze, and heath, and includiug also messuages, lofts, crofts, mills, and buildings.

"*Land* includes in its signification any ground, soil or earth whatsoever; as arable, meadows, pastures, woods, moors, waters, marshes, furzes, and heath. Water being here mentioned as land, may seem a kind of solecism; but such is the language of the law: and therefore I cannot bring an action to recover possession of a pool or other piece of water by the name of water only: but I must bring an action for the land that lies at the bottom, and must call it twenty acres of *land* covered with water. For water is a movable, wandering thing, and must of necessity continue common by the law of nature; but the *land*, which that water covers, is permanent, fixed, and immovable; and of this the law will take notice, but not of the other. *Land* has also, in its legal significations, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. *Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad cœlum*, is the maxim of the law, therefore no man may erect any building, or the like, to overhang another's *land;* and downwards, whatever is in a direct line between the surface of any *land* and the centre of the earth, belongs to the owner of the surface."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

(2) *Scots Law:* A house consisting of different stories; espec., a building including different tenements.

5. *Milling:* That part of the face of a millstone which is not furrowed; that which intervenes between the furrows.

6. *Naut.:* The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat; also called lauding.

7. *Steam-engin.:* The unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve.

¶ (1) *To make land, to make the land:*

Naut.: To come in sight of land as the ship approaches it from the sea.

(2) *To lay the land:*

Naut.: To sail from the land until it begins to appear lower and smaller by reason of the convexity of the surface of the globe.

(3) *To raise the land:*

Naut.: To sail towards the land, so that it appears to rise and become greater and more elevated.

(4) *To set the land:*

Naut.: To see by the compass how the land bears from the ship.

(5) *To shut in the land:* To lose sight of the land by the intervention of a point or promontory.

(6) *Land of the leal:* The land of the faithful or blessed; heaven.

"We'll meet and aye be fain,
In the *land o' the leal.*"
Lady Nairne: Land o' the Leal.

¶ *Land* signifies an open, even space, and strictly refers to the earth. *Country* signifies *lands* adjoining so as to form one portion. The term *land*, therefore, properly excludes the idea of habitation; the term *country* ex-

cludes that of the earth, or the parts of which it is composed: hence we speak of the *land*, as rich or poor, according to what it yields; of a *country*, as rich or poor, according to what its inhabitants possess. The word *land* may sometimes be put for any portion of *land* that is under a government: as, the *land* of liberty; the *country* may be put for the soil; as, a rich *country*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

land-agent, *s.* A person employed by the owner of an estate to manage the transfer of property by purchase, the letting or hiring of farms, the collection of rents, and all other matters connected with the estate.

land-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The predatory beetles called Geodephaga (q.v.).

land-blink, *s.* A peculiar atmospheric brightness, more yellow than ice-blink (q.v.), perceived in the arctic regions.

land box-tortoises, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Martin Duncan to Pyxis and Kinixys, genera of Testudines. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 252.)

land-breeze, *s.* A breeze or current of air setting off from the land toward the sea.

"A *land-breeze* shook the shrouds."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

land-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The tribe Geocores (q.v.).

land-carnivora, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The sub-order Fissipedia (Split feet), constituting one of the great divisions of the mammalian order Carnivora. They have been divided into three sections: 1. Æluroidea (cat-like animals); families (1) Felidæ, (2) Hyænidæ, (3) Cryptoproctidæ, (4) Protelidæ, (5) Viverridæ. 2. Cynoidea (dog-like animals), one family, Canidæ. 3. Arctoidea (bear-like animals); four families (1) Ursidæ, (2) Procyonidæ, (3) Ailuridæ, (4) Mustelidæ.

*** land-carriage,** *s.* The transportation or carriage of goods by land.

land-chelonians, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Tortoises. [CHELONIDÆ.]

*** land-commander,** *s.* One who commands forces on land.

"In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A *land-commander* and a tar."
Swift: To Peterborough.

land-crabs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Gecarcinidæ (q.v.).

† land-end, *s.* (See extract.)

"One man had over and above his statutable wages certain food and drink 'and a *land-end* of grasse beside.' We are surprised that Mr. Atkinson does not explain what a *land-end* means. Its interpretation will not come by the light of nature to any one who has not dwelt where *land-ends* exist, and we feel pretty confident that the word is not to be found in the popular dictionaries. We ourselves are not quite certain of its meaning here. There were two significations which it bore in parishes where there had been no enclosure. Sometimes it meant a small portion of land or narrow strip of ground severed from the rest by a road or pathway; at others that part of an open field where, in ploughing, the horses or oxen turn, which is, consequently, ploughed last, and in a direction transverse to the rest of the field. We are of opinion that the word here is to be understood in this latter sense."—*Athenæum, Aug* 9, 1884, p. 175.

*** land-feather,** *s.* A bay, an inlet.

*** land-fish,** *s.* One who is as out of his element as a fish out of water.

land-force, *s.* Military forces employed on land; soldiers or troops serving on land, as distinguished from naval force.

"We behold in France the greatest *land-forces* that have ever been known under any christian prince."—*Temple.*

land-fowl, *s.* Birds which frequent the land, as distinguished from water-fowl (q.v.).

*** land-gabel,** *s.* A tax or land, calculated according to Doomsday-book. [DOOMSDAY-BOOK, GABEL.]

land-guard, *s.* A river fence or bulwark.

*** land-herd,** *s.* A herd, which feeds on land.

"In which dame Cynthia her *land-herds* fed."
Spenser: Colin Clout.

land-hunger, *s.* The lust of conquest; greed for the acquisition of land. [EARTH-HUNGER.]

"The *land-hunger* of the south now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk."—*Ludlow: Hist. United States*, lect. 11, p. 221.

land-ice, *s.*

1. Ice operating as yet on land in the form of a moving glacier, as distinguished from that in the form of icebergs, &c., in the sea.

2. A field or floe of ice stretching along the land lying between two headlands.

land-league, *s.* [LEAGUE.]

land-leaguer, *s.* [LEAGUER.]

*** land-lurch,** *v.t.* To steal land from. (*Warner: Albions England*, bk. ix., ch. xliv.)

land-marker, *s.* A machine for laying out rows for planting.

land-measurer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One whose profession it is to measure land, in order to ascertain the superficial contents.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The Geometer moths.

land-measuring, *s.* The art or science of ascertaining by measurement the superficial contents of portions of land, as of a field, a farm, &c., and expressing it in acres, roods, perches, &c.: land-surveying.

land-office, *s.* An office in which the sale or letting of new land is registered and all other business connected with unsettled land is transacted.

land office-business, *s.* An expression frequently used to signify a business in which, as in a land office, the income is large, the output little or nothing. (*Slang.*)

*** land-pilot,** *s.* A guide in travelling by land.

"To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose . . .
Would overtask the best *land-pilot's* art."
Milton: Comus, 309.

land-poor, *s.* Having land that yields no income.

land-province, *s.*

Bot. & Zool. Geog.: A province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution.

*** land-raker,** *s.* A vagabond.

"I am joined with no foot *land-rakers*, no long-staff, sixpenny strikers."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

land-rat, *s.* A rat living on land; hence, a thief, a robber.

"There be *land-rats* and water-rats, water-thieves and land-thieves."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

land-rent, *s.* Rent paid for the use of a farm.

land-roller, * land-roll, *s.* A roller for levelling ground and breaking clods in getting land into tilth for crops.

land-salamanders, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Salamandra (q.v.).

land-scurvy, *s.*

Pathol.: Scurvy occurring not among seamen in ships but among people on shore, as the inmates of workhouses, and armies insufficiently fed; thus it greatly ravaged the English and French armies in the Crimean war. It is identically the same disease as the scurvy occurring in ships. [SCURVY.]

*** land-service,** *s.* Service on land; specif., military service.

"Besides, the prince is all for the *land-service*."
Byron: Don Juan, i. 4.

land-shark, *s.*

Naut.: A sharper, a lawyer.

land-shells, *s. pl.* Shells of terrestrial molluscs. They occur not merely on continents, but on most oceanic islands. Mr. Darwin believed that they could be floated thither on drift wood, if they possessed, as many of them do, an operculum to shut out the salt water when in process of transit.

*** land-skip,** *s.* [LANDSCAPE.]

land-slater, *s.*

Zool.: Oniscus asellus, an isopod crustacean, closely allied to the common woodlouse (*Porcellio scaber*). There are two rows of yellow spots on the back. The land-slater has eight joints in the outer antennæ; the woodlouse but seven. (*Wood.*)

*** land-slide,** *s.* A landslip (q.v.).

land-snails, *s. pl.* The family Helicidæ (q.v.).

land-sole, *s.*

Zool.: Arion rufus, the common red slug. [LIMACIDÆ.]

land-surveying, *s.* The act, art, or science of surveying or determining the boundaries or superficial contents of any portion of land, as of an estate, a farm, a township, &c., and of laying the same down on a map or plan accurately.

land-surveyor, *s.* One who practises or professes the art or science of land-surveying.

land-tax, *s.* A tax assessed upon lands or tenements.

¶ The present land-tax was first imposed by 4 Wil. & Mary, c. 1, passed in 1692, to obtain money to carry on the war with France. 38 Geo. III., c. 60, passed in 1798, rendered it perpetual.

land-tenant, *s.* A tenant of a farm.

land-tie, *s.* A rod securing a face-wall to a bank. [PILE.]

land-tortoises, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Testudines (q.v.).

† land-turtle, *s.*

Zool.: A land-tortoise.

land-urchin, *s.* A popular name for a hedgehog (q.v.).

land-valuer, *s.* One whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates.

*** land-waiter,** *s.* A custom-house officer whose duties are to watch the landing of dutiable goods; a landing-waiter.

"Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred."—*Swift: Examiner.*

land-wind, *s.* A wind setting off the shore; a land-breeze.

"Then, alas! the *land wind* failed."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

*** lănd** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hland hlond;* Icel. *hland.*] Urine.

lănd, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *lendan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set or place on shore; to disembark.

"Thus, royal sir, to see you *landed* here,
Was cause enough of triumph for a year."
Dryden: To his Majesty.

2. To bring to shore: as, To *land* a fish.

3. To bring to a place in a certain position or place.

"These rules may *land* us in mistakes."—*Dr. Mc Cosh: Divine Government*, Appendix, p. 522.

4. To win. (*Sporting slang.*)

"I'd make a similar wager, and be more sure of *landing* the stake."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To come to shore; to disembark.

"Allan, with wistful look the while,
Marked Roderick *landing* on the isle."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 23.

2. To arrive, to come, to reach to: as, To *land* at a person's house. (*Colloquial.*)

lănd'-ăm-măn, *s.* [Swiss.] The chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

*** lănd'-dămn (mn as m),** *v.t.* [A doubtful word; perhaps from *land* and *damn*; or a misprint or corruption of *lord, damn.*] To banish from the land.

lăn'-da-nĭne, *s.* [LAUDANINE.]

lăn-dâu', *s.* [See def.]

Vehic.: A carriage with a folding top, that

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may be opened and thrown back. The name is derived from Landau in Germany, where it was originally made.

lăn-dâu-lĕt', *s.* [Eng. *landau;* dim. suff. *-let.*] A small landau; a chariot open at top.

"The whirling of the phantom *landaulet*
For ever passed me by." *Tennyson: The Sisters.*

*** lande,** *s.* [Fr.] A heathy and sandy plain unsuited for bearing grain.

¶ From the vast extent of landes (about four-fifths of the total area) which it contains, the third department of France, in point of

size, derives its name. The landes lie to the north of the Adour, while the country to the south of that river is fertile. The northern portion consists of heath, with occasional clumps of trees and brushwood, or of morasses, lagoons, and shifting sands. Of the whole area (about 2,250,000 acres), nearly one-half is waste a third under wood, and little more than a sixth arable. Buffaloes abound in the reedy swamps, and herds of wild horses roam over the heaths. In the more secluded and desolate tracts the inhabitants have peculiarities both of dress and living which give them a strong resemblance to half-savage and nomadic tribes. The landes are very thinly populated, the inhabitants gaining a miserable subsistence by fishing, by such agriculture as is possible, and by keeping cows and sheep. The shepherds make use of stilts, that their increased height may give them a greater range of vision, and, when fatigued, sit on a pole with a head somewhat like that of a crutch, and while away the time in knitting.

lănd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *land ; -ed.*]

1. Having an estate in land; possessing a real estate : as, a *landed* proprietor.

2. Consisting of land or real estate: as, *landed* property.

lănd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *land ; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One who lands or disembarks; one who makes a landing.

2. *Min. :* A man who attends at the mouth of the pit to receive the kibble in which the ore is brought to the surface.

lănd'-fâll, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *fall.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* A sudden transference of property in land by the death of a rich man.

2. *Naut. :* The first land descried after a voyage.

lănd'-flood, *land-flode, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *flood.*] An overflow of water on land, arising from the swelling of streams, rivers, &c. ; an inundation.

"The sable *landflood* from some swamp obscure."
Scott : Vision of Don Roderick, xxxix.

lănd'-grăb-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *grabber.*] A term applied in Ireland to one who buys or takes land from which another has been evicted.

lănd'-grăb-bĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *grabbing.*]

A. *As adj. :* Ready or willing to buy or take land from which another has been evicted.

B. *As subst. :* The act or practice of a land-grabber.

lănd'-grāve, *s.* [Ger. *landgraf ;* Dut. *landgraaf*, from *land* = land, and *graf, graaf* = an earl, a count.]

1. A German title adopted in the twelfth century to distinguish a governor of a district or province from the inferior counts under his jurisdiction.

2. The title of each of three princes of the German Empire, whose territories were called landgraviates (q.v.).

lănd-grāv'-ĭ-āte, *s.* [Fr. *landgraviat*, from Ger. *landgraf.*]

1. The district or jurisdiction of a landgrave.

2. The office, rank, or authority of a landgrave.

lănd'-grą-vine, *s.* [Ger. *landgräfinn.*] The wife of a landgrave.

lănd'-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *holder.*] One who holds or possesses land ; a landowner.

"The *landholder* is always forward to lay it upon commodities."—*Locke : On the Lowering of Interest.*

lănd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Land, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of going or setting on land, especially from a vessel.

"Since my *landing*, as I have understood,
Your lord has took himself to unknown travels."
Shakesp. : Pericles, i. 3

2. A pier, wharf, or jetty for disembarking passengers or goods ; a landing-place.

3. The platform of a railway station. (*American.*)

4. The act of bringing to land: as, th *landing* of a fish.

5. The act of winning or gaining: as, the *landing* of a bet. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically :*

1. *Architecture :*

(1) A level space at the top of a flight of stairs.

(2) The first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps.

"A great, wide, rambling staircase—three stairs and a *landing*—four stairs and another *landing*—one step and another *landing*."—*Dickens : Sketches by Boz; Winglebury Duel.*

2. *Furnace :* The platform of a furnace at the charging height.

3. *Naut. :* The same as Land, *s.* II. 6.

landing-charges, *s. pl.* Charges or dues paid on goods landed from a vessel.

landing-net, *s.* A small bag-net used to take fish from the water after being hooked.

landing-place, *s.* The same as Landing, C., I. 2.

"At length he gained the *landing-place*."
Scott : Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 29.

landing-rate, *s.* The same as Landing-charges (q.v.).

landing-strake, *s.*

Naut. : The upper strake but one of a boat.

landing-surveyor, *s.* An officer of the customs who superintends the landing-waiters.

landing-waiter, *s.* The same as Land-waiter (q.v.).

*** lănd'-jŏb-bĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *jobber.*] One whose profession it is to buy and sell land, on his own account or that of others.

"If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but *landjobbers*, or inventors of new funds."—*Swift : Directions to Servants.*

lănd'-lā-dy, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *lady.*]

1. A woman who has tenants holding under her.

"And let thy wife visit thy *landladye* three or four tymes in a yeare."—*Tyndall : Workes*, p. 210.

2. The mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

"Robespierre was lamented by his *landlady*."—*Farrar : Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

*** lănd'-lēap-ĕr,** *s.* [Landloper.]

lănd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *land ; -less.*] Destitute of landed property ; having no estate ; poor.

"A *landless* knight makes thee a landed 'squire."
Shakesp. : King John, i. 1.

lănd'-lŏck, *v.t.* [Eng. *land*, and *lock*, v.] To inclose or shut by land.

lănd'-lŏcked, *a.* [Eng. *landlock ; -ed.*]

1. *Lit. :* Completely shut in or encompassed by land.

"A good conscience is a port which is *landlocked* on every side, and where no winds can possibly invade, no tempests can arise."—*Dryden : Virgil : Georgics.* (Pref.)

* 2. *Fig. :* Shut in ; inclosed.

"Religion's harbour, like the Etrurian bay
Secure from storms, is *landlocked* every way."
Harte : Thomas à Kempis.

lănd'-lōp-ĕr, * lănd'-lēap-ĕr, * land-loup-er, *s.* [Dut. *landlooper* = a vagabond.]

* 1. A pilgrim.

2. A vagabond, a vagrant ; one who has no settled abode, but roams from place to place ; a tramp.

"But what will come o' the *landlouper*?"—*Scott : Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

3. A landsman.

*** lănd'-lōp-ĭng, * lănd'-lēap-ĭng,** *a.* [Landloper.] Wandering ; vagrant.

"It is nothing strange that these his *landloping* legats and nuncios have their manifold collusions to cousen christian kingdoms of their revenues."—*Holinshed : Henry III.* (an. 1244).

lănd'-lord, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *lord.*]

1. One who has tenants holding under him.

"The *landlords*, like other men, love to reap where they never sowed."—*Smith : Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. The master of an inn or of a lodging-house.

lănd'-lord-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *landlord ; -ism.*] The proceedings of landlords as a body ; sometimes the tyrannical rule of an oligarchic body of landlords, especially with regard to their tenantry.

"The movement in Ireland against Dublin Castle and *landlordism*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 25, 1884.

*** lănd'-lord-lĭ,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *landlord ; -ly.*] Like a landlord ; as becomes a landlord.

*** lănd'-lord-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *landlord ; -ry.*] The quality, state, or condition of a landlord.

"Were he as Furius, he would defy
Such pilfering slips of petty *landlordry*."
Bp. Hall : Satires, bk. v., sat. i.

*** lănd'-lôup-ĕr,** *s.* [Landloper.]

*** lănd'-lôup-ĭng,** *a.* [Landloping.]

lănd'-lŭb-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *lubber.*] A seaman's term of contempt for a landsman.

lănd'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *man.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One who lives or serves on land, as distinguished from a seaman ; a landsman.

2. *Law :* A terre-tenant.

lănd'-mark, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *mark.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) Anything set up to mark out the boundaries of land ; any fixed object by which the limits of lands, farms, towns, territories, &c., are marked out, so as to be known and preserved.

"No house had gates (blest times !) and, in the grounds,
No scanty *landmarks* parcelled out the bounds."
Grainger : Tibullus, i. 3.

(2) Any mark or feature by which to fix the position or progress of things.

"Now, the earth has no *landmarks* on it to indicate degrees."—*Herschel : Astronomy* (1858), § 211.

(3) Any prominent natural objects or features by which a place is known or distinguished.

2. *Fig. :* Anything which serves to mark the stage of advancement or development at which anything has arrived at a particular period ; any notable event or phenomenon which marks any particular point of time.

"And when he dies, to leave his lofty name
A light, a *landmark* on the cliffs of fame."
Moore : Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Naut. :* Any prominent or elevated object on land, which serves as a mark or guide for sailors.

lăn-dŏl'-phĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Landolphe, a French navy captain.]

Bot. : A genus of Apocynaceæ, from tropical Africa. *Landolphia owariensis* and *L. florida* have edible fruit. They are called Abo fruits. Various species furnish African rubber.

lănd'-ōwn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *owner.*] One who owns land ; a proprietor of land.

"The country seats which the Protestant *landowners* had recently fortified in the three southern provinces."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

lănd'-ōwn-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *land ; -owning.*] Holding or possessing landed estates ; pertaining to landowners.

"His book . . . is written in the *landowning* interest."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 17, 1881, p. 365.

lănd'-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *rail.*]

Ornith. : The Corncrake, *Ortygometra crex* or *Crex pratensis*. [Corncrake.]

*** lănd'-reēve,** *s.* [Eng. *land*, and *reeve.*] An assistant to the steward on a large estate ; a bailiff.

lănd'-scāpe, * lănd'-skĭp, *s.* [Dut. *landschap*, from *land* = land, and *-schap*, suff. = Eng. *-ship ;* Dan. *landskab ;* Ger. *landschaft.*]

1. The general aspect of a country.

"The amusements, the architecture, the *landscape* of his native country, had taken hold on his heart."—*Macaulay : Hist. of Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. A picture of a general view of any portion of the open country, not comprehending street architecture or views of edifices merely.

"The prettiest *landscape* I ever saw, was one drawn on the walls of a dark room, which stood opposite on one side to a navigable river, and on the other side to a park."—*Addison : Spectator*, No. 414.

3. A view, a scene in the country.

"The lowering element
Scowls o'er the darken'd *landskip* snow, or shower."
Milton : P. L., 49L

* 4. A compendium.

"That *landscape* of inequity, that sink of sin, &c. Epithets applied to Oliver Cromwell in an Anabaptist petition to the king, 1658."—*Clarendon : Great Rebellion*, bk. xv.

landscape-gardener, *s.* One who professes or is skilled in landscape-gardening.

landscape-gardening, *s.* That particular art which succeeds, by due study of natural beauties in landscape, to combine the best of their peculiarities in an artificial way.

landscape-painter, *s.* A painter of landscapes.

landscape-painting, *s.* The art of delineating purely natural scenes, and their proper atmospheric effects.

*** lănd-scāp-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *landscap(e); -ist.*] A landscape-painter.

"The professed *landscapists* of the Dutch school."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters,* pt. i., § i., ch. viii.

lănd'-scrĭp, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *scrip.*] A certificate given to a person who purchases public land that he has duly paid the purchase money to the proper officer. (*Amer.*)

lănd'-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *side.*]

Agric.: The flat side of a plough, towards the land. The lower portion is a bar extending back from the share; and the upper portion is a plate attached to the sheth and the landside haudle.

*** land'-slĭp,** *s.* [Landscape.]

lănd'-slĭp, lănd'-slīde, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *slide.*] The sliding or settling dowu of a considerable portion of earth from a higher to a lower level; the earth which so slips or slides.

¶ Landslips are produeed by earthquake disturbances, or by the action of water undermining the beds which fall. In 1760 a landslip, bringing down soil from an area of a mile and a quarter from north to south and six hundred yards from east to west, occurred in the Isle of Portland. On Dec. 24, 1839, one took place on the line of cliffs between Axmouth and Lyme Regis. Sometimes they overwhelm and bury villages, as in the case of the Rossberg, in Switzerland, in 1806, &c. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*) Later notable landslips have occurred in Switzerland, and a more recent instance, owing to earthquake action, occurred in the province of Granada in 1884.

lănd'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *land's,* and *man.*]

1. One who lives or follows his business on the land; as distinguished from a seaman.

"But is Virgil so happy when his little *landsman* says, *Non sum adeo informis?*"—*Fawkes: Theocritus; Id.* vi. (Note 45.)

2. One who joins a ship as a sailor for the first time.

lănd'-spoût, *s.* [Eng. *land's; -spout.*] A heavy fall of water, occurring during a tornado. It differs from a waterspont in being on laud instead of at sea.

lănd'-sprĭng, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *spring.*] A spring of water, appearing ouly after a heavy rain.

lănd'-stew-ard (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *steward.*] A person who has the control and management of a lauded estate for the owner; a land-agent of an estate. He should see to the production, advancement, and value of the land; should be well acquainted with the pursuits and interests of country life. He should be able to form a fair estimate of the produce of the farm, to keep accounts, and have a taste for the erection of farm buildings and labourers' rural cottages, as also the management of landscape, flower, and vegetable gardens.

*** lănd-streight (eight as āt), * lănd'-strāit,** *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *strait.*] A narrow strip of land.

land'-stûrm, *s.* [Ger., = land storm.] A local militia of Germany, consisting of those of the reserve who are too old to serve in the landwehr. The landsturm is never called upon to serve out of its owu district except in case of invasion.

lănd'-tûrn, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *turn.*] A land-breeze (q.v.).

lănd-ward, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *land,* and *ward.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. lying towards the interior of a country, or away from the sea-coast.

2. Situated in the interior; rural.

B. *As adj.:* Towards the land.

"[It] hurried *landward* far away,
Crying, 'Awake! it is the day.'"
Longfellow: Daybreak.

land'-wĉhr (w as v), *s.* [Ger. *land* = land, and *wehr* = defence.]

Milit.: A kind of German militia composed entirely of men who have served in the regular army, and who in time of peace follow their usual trades or callings, except during the time when they are called out for their annual training.

lănd'-wŏrk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *land,* and *worker.*] One who works or tills the grouud.

lāne, * lone, *s.* [A.S. *láne, lone;* cogn. with O. Fris. *lona, lana,* Dut. *laan* = a lane; Icel. *lón* = an inlet, a sea-lock; *læna* = a hollow place, a vale.]

1. A narrow road, way, or passage, as between houses or hedges; an alley, a narrow street.

2. A narrow passage or way between persons standiug on each side.

lane-route, *s.* A narrow, laue-like course laid out for ocean steamers; *spec.,* a double course, first suggested in 1855 by Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U.S.N., for eastward and westward bound transatlantic steamers.

lāne, *a.* [Lone.] Alone. (Used in the phrases *my lane, his lane, their lane,* &c. = alone by myself, by himself, by themselves, &c.)

"Sae dizzy wi' the mirligoes that I canna stand my *lane.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xxviii.

lāne'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *lane; -ly.*] Lonely. (*Scotch.*)

lăn'-ĕr-ĕt, *s.* [Lanneret.]

lăng, *a.* [Long.]

lăn-gā'-ha, *s.* [Malagasy.]

Zool.: Two snakes of the genus Xiphorhynehus, inhabiting Madagascar. They have a fleshy appendage to the snout. The Common Langaha is bright brownish-red, the Cockscomb Langaha is brown and yellow.

lăn'-gāte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A linen roller used in dressing wounds.

lăng'-īte, *s.* [Named by Maskelyne after Dr. Victor von Lang; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in small twinned crystals resembling those of aragonite (q.v.), also in lamellar concretionary crusts on clay-slate and granite. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr., 3·48 to 3·50. Lustre vitreous to silky; colour, blue to greenish-blue; translucent. Compos.: $CuSO_4 + 2H_2CuO_2 + 2aq$. Heated, it changes to a bright green colour, various tints of olive-green, and finally becomes black. Found in Cornish mines.

lăn'-grage (age as ĭj), lăn'-grel, *s.* [Fr.]

Weapons: A kind of missile formerly used to destroy the rigging of an enemy's vessel. It was a cylindrical cage or bundle to fit the bore of the gun, and was filled with bolts, nails, and pieces of iron.

*** lăn'-grĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of false dice, loaded so that certain numbers should turn up.

lăng'-săt, *s.* [Lansey.]

lăng'-staff-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: According to Dufrénoy, the same as Chondrodite (q.v.).

lăng'-sўne, *adv.* [Scotch *lang* = long, and *syne* = since.] Long since; long ago.

"There was muckle fighting about the place *lang-syne.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xl.

*** lăng-tĕr-a-loo',** *s.* [Lanterloo.]

lăn'-guage (uage as wĭj), * lang-age, *s.* [Fr. *langage,* from *langue;* Lat. *lingua* = the tongue; Sp. *lenguage;* Ital. *linguaggio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Human speech; the aggregate of those articulate sounds, called words, used to express perception and thought, accepted by and current among any community; the expression of thought by articulate sounds or words; the body of uttered and audible sounds by which, in human society, thought is expressed.

"*Language* may be briefly and comprehensively defined as the means of expression of human thought. *Language,* then, signifies rather certain instrumentalities whereby men consciously and with intention represent their thought, to the end, chiefly, of making it known to other men: it is expression for the sake of communication. The instrumentalities capable of being used for this purpose, and actually more or less used, are various; gesture and grimace, pictorial or written signs, and uttered or spoken 'signs.'"—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language,* ch. 1.

2. A particular set or aggregate of articulate sounds or words peculiar to a particular race, nation, tribe, or community; as, the *English* language, the *French* language, &c.; each of these often presents local varieties, to which the name of dialects has been given: Languages are divided according to two principles: first, morphologically, according to the structure of the language and the manner in which the sounds are formed or combined; and secondly, genealogically, according to their connection and relationship with respect to origin. The first class consists of three subdivisions of language, denominated *isolating, agglutinating,* and *inflectional. Isolating* languages, of which Chinese is an example, consist entirely of monosyllabic, unchanging roots. The Scythian is the type of what is called an agglutinative structure, in which the root maintains itself unaltered in the whole group of derivatives and inflections, and each suffix has an unchanged form and office. The Basque and Armenian langnages are also agglutinative, with this difference, that the roots which are joined together have been abbreviated, as in the Basque *ilhun* = twilight, from *hill* = dead + *egun* = day. To these languages it has been proposed to give the distinctive name of incorporating or polysynthetic languages. In inflectional languages, which are the most highly developed, the roots are capable of being modified by prefixes or suffixes, which were once independent words.

Languages, when classified genealogically, are divided into families or groups connected by a community of origin. Thus the Indo-European family (called also Aryan, or Indo-Germanic), is composed of seven great branches: the Indian, the Iranian or Persian, the Greek, the Italic, the Celtic, the Slavonic or Slavo-Celtic, and the Germanic or Teutonic. Each of these may again be subdivided. Thus the Germanic branch includes Mæso-Gothic, or the dialect of the Goths of Mæsia [Gothic]; the Low German languages, still spoken in the north of Germany, and including two important cultivated tongues, the Netherlandish and the English [English-language]; the High-German body of dialects, represented now by only a single literary language, the so-called German; and the Scandinavian division, written in the forms of Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic.

The Semitic family of languages is the next in importance. It includes Arabic, Syrian, or Aramaic, the Canaanitish dialects, chief among which are Hebrew and Phœnician, and the Assyrian and Babylonian dialects.

"Our ancient English Saxons *language* ie to be accompted the Teutonicke tonge."—*Verstegan: Restit. of Decayed Intelligence,* ch. vii.

3. The words or expressions used by a person: as, His *language* was disgraceful.

4. Words or expressions employed in or appropriate to any branch of knowledge: as, the *language* of chemistry.

5. Style; manner of expression in either speech or writing.

"Others for *language* all their cares express,
And value books, as women men, for dress."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 305.

6. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings or wants.

7. The expression of thought in any way, articulate or inarticulate, conventional or unconventional: as, the *language* of flowers, the *language* of the eyes, &c.

* 8. A nation, as distinguished by the use of a particular language.

"All the people, the nations, and the *languages* fell down and worshipped the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up."—*Daniel* iii. 7.

9. A lodge, branch, or chapter of the knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

"The annual report of the Sixth or English *Language* of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has now been published."—*Daily Chronicle,* Oct. 25, 1884.

II. *Music:* In an organ an open metal flue pipe consists of foot, and langnage, and body. The language is a flat piece of metal fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and which, by its shape, only permits the air to leave the foot in one direction.

¶ *Language* is the most general term in its meaning and application. *Tongue, speech, idiom,* and *dialect* are applicable only to human beings. Language is either written or spoken, but a *tongue* is conceived of mostly as a something to be spoken; and *speech* is, in the strict sense, that only which is spoken or uttered. *Speech* is an abstract term, implying either the power of uttering articulate sounds, or the words themselves which are spoken, or the particular mode of expressing one's self. The *idiom* is the peculiar construction and turn of

a *language*. The *dialect* is that which is engrafted on a *language* by the inhabitants of particular parts of a country. *Languages* simply serve to convey the thoughts; *tongues* consist of words, written or spoken; *speech* consists of words spokeu.

† **language-master,** *s.* One who professes to teach languages.

"The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister."—*Spectator.*

* **lăn'-guage (uage as wĭg),** *v.t.* [LANGUAGE, *s.*] To put iuto or express in language.

"A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latins, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story."
Lovelace: Lucasta, pt. i.

* **lăn'-guaged (uaged as wĭgd),** * **lan-gaged,** *a.* [Eng. *languag(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a language.

"He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And many *languaged* nations has surveyed."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 408.

2. Learned in several languages.

"A servant of my lord of Canterbury, a young man well learned, and well *languaged*."—*Sir T. Wyatt: To the King*, Jan. 7, 1540.

* **lăn'-guage-lĕss (uage as wĭg),** *a.* [Eng. *language*; *-less.*] Having uo language; unable to speak; dumb.

"He is grown a very land-fish, *languageless*, a monster."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 3.

lăńgue, *s.* [Fr. = a tongue.] (See the compounds.)

langue-de-bœuf, *s.* A military implement, cousisting of a broad-pointed blade, which was affixed to a staff, and received its name from its resemblance to an ox's tongue.

langue-d'oc, *s.* The Romance dialect spoken in Provence in the middle ages, and so called from its word for *yes* being *oc* (= Lat. *hoc*). It was called also Provençal (q.v.). It was the language of the Troubadours.

langue-d'oil, langue-d'oui, *s.* The Romance dialect spoken in the middle ages in the north of France, and so called from its word for *yes* being *oil*, *ouil*, or *oui* (= Lat. *hoc illud*). It was the language of the Trouvères and the progenitor of modern French.

lăńgued, *a.* [Fr. *langue* = a tongue.]

Her.: A term applied to the tongues of birds and beasts when borne of a different tincture to that of the animal.

lăn-guĕn'-tê (u as w), *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: In a languishing style.

* **lăń-guĕs'-çĕnt (u as w),** *a.* [Lat. *languescens*, pr. par. of *languesco*, incept. from *langueo* = to be languid.] Growing languid or tired.

"The *languescent* mercenary Fifteen Thousand."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii. bk. i., ch. ii.

lăń-guĕt', *s* [Fr. *languette*, dimin. of *langue* = a tongue.]

1. *Comb-cutting:* A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutter's saw, to preserve their distance.

2. *Mil.:* A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

3. *Mus.:* The tongue of a metallic organ-pipe of the mouth or flute kind. It nearly closes the area of opening in the pipe at a point opposite to the slit, so as to compel the air entering at the lower end of the pipe from the bellows to pass towards the slit which forms the mouth. The issuing sheet of air impinges against the metal bounding the upper edge of the slit, so as to divide against the lip, and acquire a vibration which is communicated to the column of air in the tube, producing a musical souud.

* 4. *Geog.:* A tongue of land.

"A little *languet* of land like a tongue thrust out."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 476.

lăń'-guĭd (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *languidus*, from *langueo* = to be weak; Fr. *languide*; Ital. & Sp. *languido.*]

1. Feeble, weak, faint; indisposed to exertion.

"Now happy he whose toil
Has o'er his *languid* powerless limbs diffused
A pleasing lassitude."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, iii.

* 2. Slow, tardy.

"No motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived."—*Bentley.*

3. Dull, heartless; not easily moved or excited; spiritless.

"An appeal which might have moved the most *languid* and effeminate nature to heroic exertion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

lăń'-guĭd-lў (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *languid*; *-ly.*] In a languid manner; feebly, weakly; without energy, spirit, or animation.

"Both the defence and the attack had been *languidly* conducted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

lăń'-guĭd-nĕss (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *languid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being languid; feebleness; weakness, want or absence of energy, spirit, or animation; languor.

* **lăń'-guĭ-fў (u as w),** *v.i.* (Eng. *languid*; suff. *-fy.*] To languish.

"The plot began to *languify*."—*North: Examen*, p. 197.

lăń'-guĭsh (u as w), *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *languiss-*, stem of *languissant*, pr. par. of *languir* = to languish, to pine, from Lat. *langueo* = to be weak. From the same root as Eng. *lax* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become weak, feeble, or sluggish; to lose strength, energy, or animation; to pine; to become languid.

"It is an overture of health acceptable to sick and *languishing* persons."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 43.

2. To droop under heat, absence of moisture, &c.; to wither, to fade: as, Flowers *languish* for want of water.

3. To move slowly or sluggishly.

"The movers of a *languishing* death."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. vi.

4. To become dull; to be neglected; not to be carried on with energy or spirit: as, A war *languishes* for want of money.

5. To become feeble or indistinct.

"Till high upon his misty side
Languish'd the mournful notes, and died."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 6.

6. To lose strength or power; to become neglected.

"While morals *languish*, a despised concern."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 514

7. To remain neglected; to pine away for want of care or attention.

"Disease and sorrow in garrets *languished* neglected."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 6.

* 8. To long without gratification; to pine. (Followed by *for.*)

"*Languish for* assured bondage."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

* 9. To grieve; to pine.

"At the very time in which she *languishes* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons . . . . just perishing."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 163.

10. To look with tenderness, affection, and softness.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to pine away or droop.

lăń'-guĭsh (u as w), *s.* [LANGUISH, *v.*]

1. The act or state of languishing or drooping.

2. A soft, tender look or appearance.

"Cymothoë and Cymodocé were nigh,
And the blue *languish* of soft Alia's eye."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 50.

lăń'-guĭsh-ĕr (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *languish*; *-er.*] One who languishes, droops, or pines.

"Just at the instant this poor *languisher*
Heaves his last sigh." *Mason: Caractacus.*

lăń'-guĭsh-ĭńg (u as w), *pr. par., a., & s.* LANGUISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of drooping or pining away; languor.

lăń'-guĭsh-ĭńg-lў (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *languishing*; *-ly.*]

1. In a languishing, languid, dull, or spiritless manner; languidly; without spirit or animation.

"Depressed and *languishingly* drown'd in tears."
Fawkes: Bion; On the Death of Adonis.

2. With a soft, tender expression, or look.

"As large, as *languishingly* dark."
Byron: The Giaour.

* **lăń'-guĭsh-mĕnt (u as w),** *s.* [Fr. *languissement.*]

1. The quality or state of being languid; a state of pining; languor.

"Each sound, too, here to *languishment* inclin'd."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 39.

2. Softness or tenderness of look or mien.

"While sinking eyes with *languishment* profess
Follies his tongue refuses to confess."
King: Art of Love, pt. iv.

* **lăń'-guĭsh-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Eng. *languish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being languid; languidness, languor.

"*Languishness* should be avoided."—*Vives: Instruction*, ch. v.

lăń'-guŏr (u as w, or silent), *s.* [Lat., from *lpngueo* = to be weak; Fr. *langueur.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An indisposition to labour or exertion; feebleness, dulness, heaviness, languidness; that state of the body which is caused by exhaustion of strength, as after great exertion; want of energy, spirit, or animation.

"The *languor* almost inseparable from opulence and security."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Dulness; want of sharpness or acumen.

3. A feeling of listlessness or languidness; softness, laxity.

"To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 304.

II. *Veg. Pathol.:* A state of feebleness and premature decay into which plants fall, from insufficient nourishment or other cause.

† **lăń'-guŏr-oŭs (u as w,** or silent), *a.* [Fr. *languoreux.*] Tedious, dull, slow, melancholy.

"Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint?"
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 9.

* **lan-gure,** *v.i.* [Fr. *languir.*] To languish.

"Now wol I speke of woful Damian
That *langureth* for love, as ye shul here."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,742.

lăń-gür'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Celt. *langa* = an animal from whose uriue the stone called langurium (lyncurium) was said to be procured. (*Pliny*, xxxvii. 2, 11, § 34.)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the subfamily Languriinæ (q.v.). They have the body linear, and the knob of the antennæ with five articulations.

lăń-gür-ĭ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *languri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Erotylidæ. They are very narrow and elongated, with dilated tarsi. None are Europeau.

lą-nĭ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [LANIIDÆ.]

lăn-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [LANIINÆ.]

lăn-iąrd (i as y), *s.* [LANYARD.]

lā'-nĭ-ą-rĭeș, *s. pl.* [LANIARY (2).]

lā-nĭ-ăr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *laniary*; *form.*] Resembling oue of the laniaries in shape.

lā'-nĭ-ąr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *laniarium* = a butcher's shambles; *laniarius*, *lanius* = a butcher.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slaughter-house for a cattle; shambles.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*)*:* The canine teeth in the mammalian order Carnivora. They are the teeth so conspicuous in the mouth of the cat and the dog. The laniaries fulfil two specific duties: they are used for holding a victim and for tearing flesh.

B. *As adj.:* Lacerating, tearing, rending: as, the *laniary* teeth.

* **lā'-nĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *laniatus*, pa. par. of *lanio* = to tear to pieces.] To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

* **lā-nĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *laniatio*, from *laniatus*, pa. par. of *lanio.*] The act of tearing or rending in pieces.

* **lăn'-ĭĕr (i as y),** *s.* [Fr. *lanière.*] [LANYARD.]

1. A thong; a strap of leather; the lash of a whip.

2. A strap used to fasten together the different parts of armour; specif., one of the straps used to fasten the shield to the arm.

* **lą-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lanifer*: *lana* = wool, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bearing wool.

* **lą-nĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *lanificus*, from *lana* = wool; *facio* = to make.] Working in wool

* **lăn'-ĭ-fĭçe,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *lanificium*, from *lana* = wool, and *facio* = to make; Ital., Sp., & Port. *lanificio.*] A woollen fabric.

"The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 696.

***la-nĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *laniger*, from *lana* = wool; *gero* = to bear, to carry; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing wool.

la-nī'-ĭ-dæ, † **la-nī'-a-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *lani(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of thrush-like perching birds. The bill, which is long, has a deep notch or prominent tooth near the tip of the upper mandible, which is hooked. Its base is furnished with bristles; the wings are of moderate size, the tail long and rounded, the claws long, curved, and acute. They somewhat approach the raptorial birds, but have not, like them, retractile claws. Swainson divided the Laniidæ into five sub-families: Lanianæ (Tree-shrikes), Thamnophilinæ (Bush-shrikes), Dicrurinæ (Drongo-shrikes), Ceblepyrinæ (Caterpillar-catchers), and Tyranninæ (Tyrant-shrikes). Others divide them into the first two of these sub-families.

lăn-ĭ-ī'-næ, lăn-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lani(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ, -anæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of Laniidæ (q.v.). Lateral toes equal and free; claws, slender, acute; bill generally short, with the tooth very prominent. (*Swainson.*)

lā'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a butcher, from *lanio* = to tear to pieces, to lacerate.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Laniidæ (q.v.). The bill is very short, strongly hooked, the tooth very prominent, wings somewhat pointed, tail rounded or slightly graduated; lateral toes, free and equal. It contains the Butcher-birds (q.v.). [SHRIKE.]

lănk, * **lanck,** * **lonc,** * **lonk,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *hlanc* = slender.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Loose, lax; not filled up; slender; not distended.

"To have rather a *lank* purse than an empty brain."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

2. Not fat or plump; slender, thin, lean.

"My thighs are thin, my body *lanck* and leane."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

* 3. Languid, drooping. (*Milton.*)

4. Long and straight.

"The extreme Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his *lank* hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Want, thinness.

"A bank and a *lank* of charitie."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge Univ.* iii. 16.

* **lank-lean,** *a.* Shrunk, fallen away, lean.

"*Lank-lean* cheeks, and war-worn coats,
Presenteth them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus.)

* **lănk,** *v.i.* [LANK, *a.*] To be or become lank; to shrink or fall away.

"Thy cheek so much as *lanked* not."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

lănk'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lank; -ly.*] In a lank manner; thinly, loosely.

lănk'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lank; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lank; leanness, thinness, flabbiness.

* **lănk'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *lank; -y.*] Lank.

lăn'-nĕr, *s.* [Fr. (Prov.) *lanier*; Ital. *laniere*, from Lat. *laniarius* = a butcher. Used specially of the female.]

Ornith.: *Falco* (*Gennaia*) *lanarius.* The wings are two-thirds as long as the tail, the feet bluish; length one foot and a half. It was formerly imported into Europe from the East to be used for the pursuit of kites.

"Downward fluttered sail and banner,
As alights the screaming *lanner*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xiv.

lăn'-nĕr-ĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of *lanner*; Fr. *laneret.*]

Ornith.: The male of the Lanner, which is smaller than the female.

lăn'-ō-sĕh, lăn'-sĕn, *s.* [LANSIUM.]

lăn'-seў, lăńg'-sät, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The name given in the Indian Archipelago to some fruits of the genus Lansium.

lăn'-sĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Malay (?) *lansey.*]

Bot.: A genus of Meliaceæ, tribe Trichilieæ (q.v.). There are five sepals, five petals, and ten stamens combined into a tube. The berry is five-celled. *Lansium domesticum* is the lansa, langsat, lanseh, ayer-ayer, and begetian. Its fruit is yellow externally, though whitish within.

lănss'-quĕ-nĕt (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from Ger. (& Dut.) *landsknecht* = a foot-soldier, from Ger. *lands* (for *landes*, genit. of *land* = land, country), and *knecht* = knight.]

I. *Mil.:* A German common soldier, originally one belonging to the infantry, raised by the Emperor Maximilian towards the end of the fifteenth century; afterwards, a soldier of fortune; a soldier who gave his services to any one who paid highest. The name became corrupted into lance-knight (q.v.).

2. *Sports:* A game at cards.

* **lănt** (1), *s.* [See def.] A game at cards, also called loo (q.v.). A contraction of lanterloo.

* **lănt** (2), *s.* [LAND (2), *s.*] Urine.

* **lănt,** *v.t.* [LANT (2), *s.*] To wet with urine.

lăn-tăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Some of the letters of *allantoïn* reversed (?); *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

lantalic-acid, *s.* [LANTANURIC-ACID.]

lăn-tā'-nạ, *s.* [An old name of Viburnum, the foliage of which it somewhat resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, tribe Verbeneæ. It consists of shrubs, or herbs, with pedunculate axillary heads of flowers. More than fifty species are known. *Lantana involucrata* is very abundant everywhere in the Bermuda Islands. *Lantana pseudo-thea* is used in Brazil as a substitute for tea. The aromatic leaves and flowers are employed in coughs and in medicating baths for rheumatism, and diseases of the skin.

lăn-tā'-nĭ-ŭm, lăn'-tāne, *s.* [LANTHANUM.]

lăn-tạ-nūr'-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *lantanur(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of lantanuric-acid (q.v.).

lăn-tạ-nūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *(al)lant(oïn); a(mmo)n(ia)*, and *uric.*] (See the compound.)

lantanuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2O_3$. Lautalic-acid, a diabasic acid formed in the oxidation of uric acid by a mixture of ferricyanide of potassium and potash. It is a gummy mass, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. It unites with bases, forming normal and acid salts. Potassic lantanurate, $C_3H_3KN_2O_3$, is a crystalline powder, soluble in water. Its solution gives, with ammoniacal nitrate of silver, a white precipitate containing 53 per cent. of silver.

lănt'-ẹhą, *s.* [A native word.]

Naut.: A three-masted boat used by the Malayese for carrying spices, nuts, &c.

* **lăn'-tĕr-loô,** * **lăńg'-tĕr-loô,** * **lan-trelew,** * **lănt,** *s.* [Dut.] A game at cards, now called loo (q.v.).

lăn'-tĕrn, * **lan-terne,** † **lăn'-thŏrn** (*h* silent), *s.* [Fr. *lanterne*, from Lat. *lanterna, laterna* for *lampterna*, from Gr. λαμπτήρ (*lamptēr*) = a light, a torch, λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine; Sp. *linterna*; Ital. & Port. *lanterna.* The spelling *lanthorn* is due to a popular etymology which connected the word with *horn*, from the fact that the sides of lanterns were formerly made of that material.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A case with transparent sides or panes for holding and protecting a luminous body. They are known on board ship by their position or duty: as, poop-*lantern*, powder-room *lantern*, &c.

"And take a *lantern*, child, to light
Your mother through the snow."
Wordsworth: Lucy Gray.

(2) The light-chamber on the top of a lamp-post.

(3) The upper member of a lighthouse containing the light.

(4) The same as LANTERN-WHEEL (q.v.).

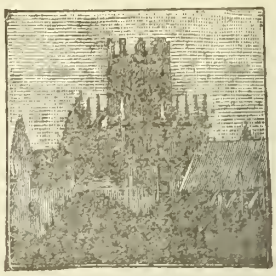
2. *Fig.:* Anything which gives light or serves to lead or guide.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A small structure on the top of a dome or in similar situations, for the admission of light, and the promotion of ventilation. It is generally made ornamental, and was much used in Gothic and Tudor architecture.

(2) A tower, the whole or the greater portion of the interior of which is open to view



LANTERN OF ELY.

from the ground, and is lighted from an upper tier of windows.

(3) The light open erection on the top of a tower.

"The *lanterne* that crowns the dome."—*Eustace: Italy*, ii. 82.

2. *Calico-printing:* An apparatus by which steam is applied to cloths in order to fix the colours with which they have been printed. The lantern has a frame with tender-hooks, from which the cloth is suspended in a zigzag manner; and a penthouse, with a pyramidal roof encloses the frame and cloth, shutting in the steam around them.

3. *Founding:* A hollow, perforated core of large diameter relatively to its length.

¶ *Magic Lantern:* [MAGIC-LANTERN].

lantern-bellows, *s. pl.* A kind of bellows so called from its resemblance to a Chinese paper lantern.

lantern-fly, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Fulgora.

2. *Pl.:* The family Fulgoridæ, or the tribe Fulgorina (q.v.).

lantern-jack, *s.* The *ignis fatuus.*

lantern-jawed, *a.* Having lantern jaws; having a long thin face.

lantern-jaws, lanthorn-jaws, *s.* A long thiu face.

lantern-light, *s.* A lantern on the top of a dome to give light to the area below.

lantern-pinion, *s.* [LANTERN-WHEEL.]

lantern-pump, *s.* A pump having a pair of discs at the end of a flexible cyliuder, like a Chinese lantern. [BAG-PUMP.]

lantern-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Anatina, the type of the family Anatinidæ. It belongs to the section of Conchifera having a syphon and the pallial line sinuated. The shell is obloug, ventricose, subequivalve, thin, and translucent; the posterior side attenuated and gaping. Fifty species are known. They are from India, the Philippines, New Zealaud, and Western America. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **lantern-stairs,** * **lanthorn-stairs,** *s. pl.* (See extract.)

"In the midst of the said body of building was a pair of winding, such as we now call *lanthorn-stairs*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. liii.

lantern stuffing-box, *s.* A long stuffing-box with tightening bolts, used in some marine-engines.

lantern-tower, *s.*

Arch.: The same as LANTERN, *s.*, II. 2.

"The Lady Chapel at Ely and the *lantern-tower* in the same cathedral are noble works of the same time."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, i. 195. (Note.)

lantern-wheel, *s.* This is allied to the cog-wheel, the bars or spindles which connect the parallel heads being so spaced and proportioned as to engage with the cogs of the spur-wheel. It is a cheap form of wheel, and is seldom used where facilities are at hand for making better. It bears the relation of a pinion to the spur-wheel. It is sometimes called a wallower or trundle wheel, from the trundles or rundles of which it is made.

lăn'-tĕrn, lăn'-thŏrn (*h* silent), *v.t.* [LANTERN, *s.*]

* 1. To furnish or provide with a lantern.

"I should walk
Self-*lanthorned*, saturate with sunbeams."
Southey: Nondescripts, iii.

2. To put to death by hanging from a lamp-post. (*American.*)

lăn'-thạn-īte, *s.* [Named from the metal *lanthan.* ; by Haidinger; suff. *-ite* (q.v.); Ger. *lanthanit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin plates or tables, sometimes with bevelled edges. Crystallization, orthorhombic; cleavage, micaceous. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. about 2·6. Lustre, pearly; colour, grayish-white, pinkish, yellowish. Compos.: a hydrated carbonate of lanthanum, represented by the formula $LaO CO_2 + 3HO$. Effervesces with acids.

lăn-thạn-ŏç'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. λανθάνω (*lanthanō*) = to lie hid, and Eng. *cerite.*]

Min.: A variety of cerite (q.v.), containing nearly 10 per cent. of water, and much lanthanum and didymium, with but little cerium.

lăn'-thạ-nŭm, * **lăn-tā'-nĭ-ŭm,** * **lăn'-tāne,** *s.* [Gr. λανθάνω (*lanthanō*) = to lie hid.]

Chem.: A metallic diad element, symbol La'', atomic weight, 90·18; discovered by Mosander. It occurs along with didymium and cerium (q.v.) in the mineral cerite, from which it may be separated as an oxide, by the method described under didymium. To obtain the pure metal, the anhydrous chloride is decomposed with sodium, and the chloride of sodium dissolved out with absolute alcohol. It is a dark, lead-gray powder, soft to the touch, and adhering when pressed. Lanthanum appears to form only one set of compounds, and its salts are mostly colourless, their solutions yielding, with alkalis, a precipitate of lanthanum hydrate, LaO_1H_2O, which, when ignited, leaves the white anhydrous monoxide. Lanthanum chloride, LaCl, forms a radio-crystalline mass soluble in alcohol. Lauthanum oxy-chloride, $La_3Cl_2O_3$, is a white powder insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric and nitric acids. Lanthanum sulphide, La_2S, crystallizes in microscopic crystals of a bright yellow colour. Lauthanum sulphate forms small prismatic crystals containing $LaSO_43H_2O$.

lăn'-thŏ-pĭne, *s.* [Gr. λανθάνω (*lanthanō*) = to lie hid; ὄπιον (*opion*) = poppy-juice, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$. An alkaloid homologous with papaverine, discovered by Hesse in 1870, in the aqueous extract of opium. It is a white, tasteless powder, consisting of microscopic prisms, or fan-shaped groups of prisms, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether and benzol, but very soluble in chloroform, from which it separates on evaporation in small white prisms. Heated to 190° it turns brown and gradually decomposes. Strong nitric acid dissolves it, giving rise to an orange-red colour. Sulphuric acid gives with it a faint violet colour.

* **lăn'-thŏrn** (*h* silent), *s.* [LANTERN, *s.*]

lăn'-tŭm, *s.* [See def.]

Music: A name of uncertain derivation given to a modern instrument, in form not unlike the hurdy-gurdy, but larger, and having metallic reeds or tongues similar to those of the concertina. The air is supplied by a rotatory bellows, the handle of which is at the bottom of the instruments, and the series of small square buttons or keys which are in front are played upon by the fingers.

lăn-ụ-ğĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lanugo*, genit. *lanugin(is)* = wool; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Connected with or derived from wool.

lanuginic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{33}H_{60}N_{10}O_{20}$. A substance possessing the characters of an acid, obtained by boiling purified wool in a strong solution of baryta water. It is a yellowish, translucent, uncrystallizable powder. Its barium salt is $C_{33}H_{58}N_{10}O_{20}Ba_2$.

* **lạ-nū'-ğĭn-oŭs,** * **lạ-nūğ'-ĭn-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo* = down, from *lana* = wool.] Downy; covered with soft downy hair.

lạ-nū'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The first hairs produced in the fœtus. They appear about the fifth month of uterine life, and are often shed before birth.

lăn'-yard, lăn-ĭard, * **lăn'-ĭer (i as y),** * **lan-nier,** * **lan-niard,** * **lan-yer,** *s.* [Fr. *lanière*, a word of doubtful origin, but probably Latin.]

I. *Naut.:* A cord, line, gasket, or sennit for seizing or lashing objects on board ship: as, the rope which passes through the dead-eyes, hearts, or thimbles, used in settiug up shrouds or stays; the lanyards of the cat-hook, the fish-tackle; those of the buoy, the lashing; those of the stoppers, &c.

2. *Ordnance:* A strong, double-twisted twine about two inches in diameter, twelve feet long, and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other. It is used to pull the trigger of the gun-lock of a piece of ordnance, or to jerk the friction-tube, according to the plan of firing cauuon.

Lā-ŏ-dĭ-çē'-ạn, *a.* [From Laodicea, a city of Phrygia, situated on the Lycus; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Laodicea or its inhabitauts.

2. *Fig.:* Lukewarm in religion. (Rev. iii. 14–16.)

Lā-ŏ-dĭ-çē'-ạn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Laodicean; -ism.*] Lukewarmness in religion.

lā-ŏm-ĕd-ē'-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λαομέδων (*laomedōn*) = ruler of the people; in Homer as a proper name.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypes, order Anthozoa, family Campauularidæ. It is closely akin to Campanularia. Four are British: *Laomedea dichotoma, L. geniculata, L. gelatinosa*, and *L. obliqua*. They are found on mariue algæ or stones, &c., within tide mark.

lăp (1), * **lappe,** *s.* [A.S. *lœppa* = a loosely-hauging portion; cogu. with O. Fris. *lappa* = a piece of a dress; Dut. *lap* = a remnant, a shred, a patch; Dan. *lap* = a patch; Sw. *lapp* = a piece, a patch; Ger. *lappen* = a patch, a shred. From the root seeu in Icel. *lapa* = to hang down; Lat. *labor* = to glide; Eng. *lapse.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A loose hanging part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the loose part of a coat.

"Then David arose and cut of a *lap* of Saul's cote priueli."—*Bible* (1551); *1 Kings* xxiv.

(2) That part of a dress or clothes which lies over the knees, when a person sits down; heuce, the knees and upper parts of the legs when sitting down.

"His wallet lay beforne him in his *lappe.*"
Chaucer: C. T. 688.

(3) That part of one body which overlies and covers a part of another.

2. *Fig.:* The centre; all the surroundings; as, To be brought up iu the *lap* of luxury.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fibre:* A layer or coutinuous band of cottou fibre made into batting, and wound or lapped upon an axis or roller ready for carding; the sheet of cotton as it enters the carding-machine.

2. *Masonry:* The overlay of a stone in a wall on its bedstone.

3. *Grind. & Polish.:* A wheel, disc, or piece of soft metal used to hold polishing powder, as in cutting and polishing gems. It is usually a rotating-wheel on a vertical or horizontal axis, with a working face or periphery respectively. Laps are made of various metals and alloys.

4. *Roof.:* The distance by which the tail of a shingle or slate overlaps the head of the second course below. The overlap on the course immediately below is the cover. The exposed portion is the margin; the width of the margin is the gauge. The gauge with shingles is about one-third of the leugth, so that two-thirds is cover. The gauge of slates is something under one-half the length. The excess over twice the gauge is the lap or bond.

5. *Steam-engine:*

(1) Lap of the side-valve on the steam side is the space which it advances beyond the openiug of the steam-port after it has closed it, and is given for the purpose of causing the engine to work expansively, by cutting off the admission of steam before the end of the stroke; inside lap.

(2) Lap on the exhausting side of the piston causes the passage to the condenser to be closed before the end of the stroke, the piston being then said to be cushioned by the elasticity of the confined vapour upou which it descends; outside lap.

6. *Shipbuild.:* A plate covering the line of junction of two iron plates which make a flush-joint, and to which they are both connected by solder or lines of rivets. The usual lap of iron plates iu ships is from five to six diameters at double-riveted joints, and about three diameters at single-riveted joints.

7. *Racing, &c.:* The length of a round course which has to be traversed several times by the competitors.

"Littlewood and Rowell added seven miles and eight *laps* to their score in the first hour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1884.

lap-board, *s.*

Tailor.: A board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon.

* **lap-child,** *s.* A baby dandled in the lap.

lap-dovetail, *s.*

Joinery: A form of secret or concealed dovetailiug, which shows the thickness of the lap only on the returu edge, where it has the appearance of a thiu board.

lap-frame, *s.*

Flax-manuf.: A machine in which several slivers of carded tow from the breaker, or first carding-machiue, are united in a lap and wound on a bobbin, from which they may be fed to the fiuisher-card.

lap-joint, *s.* One layer overlapping the edge of another, as the cliucher-build of boats.

lap-jointed, *a.* Having lap-joints.

lap-ring, *s.* An open ring in which the ends lap past each other without touching, so that it may form a connecting link for attaching the single-tree to the clip of the double-tree, or connecting the ends of a broken chain, &c.

lap-roller, *s.*

Fibre: A roller in a lapping-machine, upon which the fleece or waddiug is wound.

lap-shaver, *s.* A machiue for shaving leather to a thickness by means of a knife set to a graduated distance from a roller on an edge over which the hide or piece of leather is passed. The term is derived from the old practice of shaviug away iuequalities by means of a knife while the leather lay upou a board in the lap.

lap-stone, *s.* A stoue laid in the lap, aud used as an auvil by a shoemaker iu hammering his leather.

lap-streak, *s.* A structure, usually in boats, in which each streak or plank laps over the one below it.

lap-weld, *s.*

Forging: A weld in which the welding edges are thiuned dowu, lapped, and welded.

lăp (2), *s.* [LAP (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A lick, as with the tongue.

2. *Fig.:* A sound, as of water rippling on a beach.

lap-and-pannel, *s.* Liquor and food. (*Scotch.*)

"And the gentry had kind hearts, and would have given baith *lap-and-pannel* to any puir gipsy."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxviii.

* **lăp** (1), *v.t.* [LAP (1), *s.*] To rest in the lap of.

" He oft had worn a softer dress,
And laid aside that nodding crest,
To *lap* his head on lady's breast."
Praed: Gog, ii.

lăp (2), * **lappe** (I), * **wlap-pen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A corrupt. of *wrap* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. To wrap up, to involve, to fold.

"Joseph *lappide* it in a clene sendel."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii.

* 2. To twist, to roll round.

"Their limpen branches were so *lapp'd* together."
Drayton: Man in the Moon.

3. To lay one thing partly over another.

4. To fold, to bend.

* 5. To surround, to involve.

" Ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton: L'Allegro.

6. To cut or polish with a lap. [LAP (1), *s.*, II. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be turned over; to lie partly over one another.

"The upper wings are opaeous; at their hinder ends where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly."—*Grew.*

lăp (3), * **lappe** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *lapian;* cogn. with Icel. *leppa* = to lap like a dog; Dan. *labe;* M. H. Ger. *laffen;* O. H. Ger. *laffan;* Wel. *llepio;* Lat. *lambo;* Gr. λάπτω (*laptō*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To lick or take up liquids with the tongue.

2. *Fig.:* To make a sound similar to that of licking up water with the tongue.

"The wild waters *lapping* on the crag."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthure, 71.

B. *Trans.:* To lick or take up with the tongue; to lick up. (Absolutely, or followed by *up.*)

"The jurymen, raging with thirst, soon *lapped up* the whole."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

lăp-ą-ġĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Josephine Lapagerie, wife of Bonaparte.]

Bot.: A genus of Philesiaceæ. *Lapageria rosea* is a very beautiful twiner, with sweet edible berries, and a root having the qualities of sarsaparilla. (*Lindley*).

lăp'-ar-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. λαπάρα (*lapara*) = the flank, the loins, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Rupture in the lumbar region, through the side.

lăp'-ą-rō-nĕph-rĕc'-tō-mȳ, *s.* The surgical operation of removing a kidney through an incision in the abdominal walls.

lăp-ą-rŏ-stĭc'-tĭ-cą, *s. pl.* [Gr. λαπάρα (*lapara*) = the flank, and στικτός (*stiktos*) = punctured.]

Entom.: A legion of Scarabeidæ. The abdominal spiracles are all situated in the connecting membrane between the dorsal and ventral area of the abdominal rings. The ligula or tongue is distinct from the mentum (chin). It contains four sub-families: Coprinæ, Aphodiinæ, Geotrupinæ, and Troginæ.

lăp-ą-rŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* One who performs the operation of laparotomy.

lăp-ą-rŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* The surgical operation of entering the abdomen by incision of the loin.

lăp'-ą-thĭn, *s.* [Chrysophanic-acid.]

lăp'-dŏg, *s.* [Eng. *lap,* and *dog.*] A little dog carried by ladies in their laps; a pet dog.

lą-pĕl', lap-pĕl', *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-el.*] That part of a dress which is made to lap or fold over.

lą-pĕlled', *a.* [Eng. *lapel; -ed.*] Provided or furnished with lapels.

lăp-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *lap,* and *ful(l).*] As much as can be contained in the lap.

* **lăp'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *lapicida,* from *lapis* = a stone, and *cædo* = to cut.] A stone-cutter.

* **lăp'-ĭ-dāire,** *s.* [Fr.] A lapidary (q.v.).

* **lăp-ĭ-dăr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *lapidarius,* from *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] Of or pertaining to stone; engraved or cut on stone.

* **lăp-ĭ-dăr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lapidarius.*] Consisting of stones; stony.

lăp'-ĭ-dąr-ȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *lapidarius* = a stonemason, a jeweller; *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone; Fr. *lapidaire;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *lapidario.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One whose business it is to cut, polish, and engrave gems and precious stones.

2. A dealer in gems or precious stones.

3. A connoisseur in gems or precious stones; one who is skilled in the nature, value, &c., of lapidary work.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a stone or stones; specifically, pertaining to the art of cutting, engraving, or polishing gems or precious stones.

lapidary-bee, *s.*

Entom.: Bombus lapidarius, the humble bee, with a black body and the apex of the abdomen red. It is called lapidary because it makes its nest in stony places. It is an irascible animal, beyond all its congeners.

lapidary-mill, *s.* The grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary.

lapidary-style, *s.* The style appropriate for monumental and other inscriptions.

lapidary-wheel, *s.* The wheel on which a lapidary polishes gems or precious stones. The wheels of the lapidary are of two kinds: the slicer, which is a thin iron wheel touched with diamond dust, and used like a circular saw, and the lap. [Lap (1), *s.*, II. 3.]

* **lăp'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *lapidatus,* pa. par. of *lapido* = to stone; *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] To stone; to kill by stoning.

"The season for *lapidating* the professors is now at hand."—*Sydney Smith: To Lady Holland,* 1810.

* **lăp'-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lapidatio,* from *lapidatus,* pa. par. of *lapido.*] The act of stoning; the act of killing by stoning.

* **lăp'-ĭ-dā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who stones.

lą-pĭd'-ĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.]

Music: An instrument contrived by M. Baudry, made of flints and schist suspended from an iron frame, and struck with a flint hammer to produce the notes. The flints are about forty in number and elongated, but of various lengths and thicknesses. They are arranged in the order of their tone.

* **lą-pĭd'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lapideus,* from *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] Consisting of stone; of the nature of stone; stony.

"There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed."—*Ray: Creation,* pt. ii.

† **lăp-ĭ-dĕs'-çençe,** * **lăp-ĭ-dĕs'-çen-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *lapidescen(t); -ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being lapidescent; the process or state of becoming stone; petrifaction.

"The induration and especially the *lapidescence* of bodies."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 434.

2. A stony concretion.

"The *lapidescencies* and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xviii.

* **lăp-ĭ-dĕs'-çent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lapidescens,* pr. par. of *lapidesco* = to become stone; from *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming or turning into stone; becoming petrified.

2. Having the quality or power of converting into stone.

"Sulphureous and other steams, that may be plentifully mixed with water, and there, in likelihood, with *lapidescent* liquors."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 557.

B. *As subst.:* Any substance which has the quality or power of converting other substances into stone.

* **lăp-ĭd-ĭf'-ĭc,** * **lăp-ĭd-ĭf'-ĭck,** * **lăp-ĭd-ĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *lapidifique.*] Forming or converting into stone; petrifying.

"The coagulating spirits of salt, and *lapidifical* juyce of the sea."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. v.

* **lą-pĭd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone, and *facio* = to make.]

1. The act or process of converting into stone; petrifaction.

"Induration, or *lapidification,* of substances more soft, is likewise another degree of condensation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 82.

2. The state of becoming petrified or converted into stone.

* **lą-pĭd'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone; suff. *-fy.*]

A. *Trans.:* To form or convert into stone; to petrify.

B. *Intrans.:* To become formed or converted into stone; to become petrified.

lą-pĭd'-ĭ-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Lapidify.] (See the verb.)

* **lapidifying-juice,** *s.*

Geol.: A name given in the infancy of geology to an agency imagined to be the agent in the process of petrifaction or fossilization.

* **lăp'-ĭd-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *lapis,* genit. *lapid(is)* = a stone; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A lapidary (q.v.).

"The factitious stones of chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist.*"—*Ray.*

lăp'-ĭ-dōse, *a.* [Lat. *lapidosus* = full of stones, stony.]

Bot.: Growing in stony places. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

lą-pil'-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lapillus,* dimin. of *lapis* = a stone.] Volcanic ashes, consisting of small angular stony or slaggy fragments or particles. They are moderate-sized fragments of rock, generally scoriaceous, lava, and pumice fragments. They occur in deposits of ashes and sand from volcanic or other accumulations. (*Rutley.*)

lā'-pĭs, *s.* [Lat.] A stone.

lapis-causticus, *s.* Caustic potash.

lapis-infernalis, *s.* Lunar caustic.

lapis-lazuli, *s.*

Min.: An isometric mineral, rarely occurring in rhombic dodecahedrons. Cleavago, dodecahedral, imperfect; mostly massive; hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr., 2·38 to 2·45; lustre, vitreous; colours, rich blue, violet-blue, rarely red or green, translucent to opaque; fracture, uneven. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, with a sulphide of iron and sodium. Used largely in mosaics and decorative work. When powdered, formerly constituted the durable blue paint called ultramarine, but an artificial preparation of similar composition, equal in colour and durability, has replaced the natural mineral, and is extensively used in the arts. Occurs principally in crystalline limestones in Asiatic Russia, Persia, China, Thibet, and in North and South America.

lapis-lydius, *s.*

Min.: Lydian stone. [Basanite.]

lapis-ollaris, *s.*

Min.: An impure soapstone or steatite (q.v.), formerly used for utensils of various kinds. Occurs in thick beds in old rocks, in Italy, Switzerland, &c.

Lăp'-lănd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Lapland; -er.*] A native of Lapland; a Lapp.

lăp'-lănd-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Lapland; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps.

* **lăp'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1); dim. suff. *-ling.*] One who gives himself to ease and pleasure; a voluptuary; an effeminate person.

"You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties."—*Hewytt: Sermons,* p. 7 (1658).

lą-plȳş'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Aplysia.]

lą-pör'-tĕ-ą, *s.* [Named by Gaudichaud, probably from some Frenchman.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Laportea crenulata* is a tree growing in Sikkim, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Burmah, Ceylon, and on the West Coast of India. The fibres can be made into ropes and coarse cloth. *L. canadensis* has been introduced for the textile fibres into Germany. *L. gigus* has a severe sting.

lăp'-pą, *s.* [Lat. = a bur.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Carduieæ, now generally made a synonym of Aretium. *Lappa major* is the same as *Arctium lappa,* sub-species Lappa proper; *L. minor* is the sub-species *Arctium minus.* The root of the burdock is tonic, aperient, sudorific, and diuretic, and was formerly used as a febrifuge. It has been given in rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases, and as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

lăp-pā'-cĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *lappaceus.*]

Bot.: Bur-like, round, or roundish, or covered with small hooks. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **lăppe,** *s.* [Lap (1), *s.*]

lăpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lap (1), *v.*]

lăp'-pĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1), *v.; -er.*] One who wraps or infolds; a wrapper.

lăp'-pĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *lap* (2), *v.; -er.*] One who laps or takes up food with the tongue.

lăp'-pĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lopper, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To coagulate; to curdle, as milk.

B. *Trans.:* To besmear with any matter which has become coagulated.

lapper-milk, *s.* Coagulated milk; curdled milk. (*Scotch.*)

"It will set ye better to be slaistering at them and the *lapper-milk.*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. x.

lăp'-pĕt, *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1); dim. suff. *-et.*] A little lap or loose part of a dress, especially a part of a head-dress hanging loose.

"Her head, adorned with *lappets* plun'd aloft,
And ribands streaming gay, superbly raised."
Cowper: Task, iv. 540.

lappet-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Gastropacha quercifolia. [GASTROPACHA.]

lappet-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: A white or coloured, sprigged or striped variety of muslin.

***lăp'-pĕt,** *v.t.* [LAPPET, *s.*] To cover as with a lappet.

Lăp'-pĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Lapp; -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Lapland or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Laplanders.

lăp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LAP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of wrapping or folding.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Lapidary:* Grinding or polishing on wheels whose metallic rims are provided with emery and oil; glazing is done on wooden wheels; polishing on leather-covered wheels; and buffing on leather, with rouge.

2. *Spinning:* [LAPPING-MACHINE].

3. *Fabric:* A machine-blanket used by calico-printers.

4. *Ordnance:* Wearing away the land-surface in a rifled gun to ease the entrance of the projectile.

lapping-machine, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A machine in which cotton is reduced to a downy condition, spread equally, subjected to a certain compacting pressure, and then wound in an even continuous wad upon a roller, forming a lap. [WADDING.]

Lăp'-pĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Lapp; -ish.*] Pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps; Lappic.

lăps'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *laps(e); -able.*] Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing.

lăp-sā'-na, lămp-sā'-na, *s.* [Lat. *lapsana, lampsana, lampsanium;* Gr. λαψάνη (*lapsanē*), λαμψάνη (*lampsanē*), an edible plant, probably a crucifer.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, the typical one of the tribe Lapsaneæ (q.v.) Four species are known; one, *Lapsana communis*, is common. It is a plant one or two feet high, with small yellow flower-heads, found in waste and cultivated ground, and flowering from July to September.

lăpse, *s.* [Lat. *lapsus*, from *labor* = to glide: Fr. *laps*; Sp. *lapso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of lapsing, gliding, sliding, or gradually falling; an easy, smooth, and almost imperceptible movement, advance, course, or passing away.

"That great movement which has influenced the greater portion of the human race during the *lapse* of so many centuries."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. i.

2. A slip, a fault, an error; a falling in duty; a deviation from what is right.

"Since the original *lapse*, true liberty
Is lost." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 83.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. Law:* (See extract).

"*Lapse* is a species of forfeiture, whereby the right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present; to the metropolitan, by neglect of the ordinary; and to the crown by neglect of the metropolitan. The term, in which the title to present by *lapse* accrues from the one to the other successively, is six calendar months."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

2. *Theol.:* A term sometimes used as synonymous with fall, and applied to the fall of Adam.

lăpse, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *lapso* = to slip, freq. of *labor* = to glide (pa. par. *lapsus*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fall, to slide, to slip.

2. To glide; to fall back.

"A tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended."—*Swift.*

3. To slip, as by inadvertency or mistake.

"Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epick poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 273.

4. To fail in anything; to make a slip or slight fault; to fail in duty.

"A sprout of the fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam."—*Decay of Piety.*

5. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by omission, negligence, or failure on the part of some one, as a patron, a legatee, &c.

"If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To allow to slide or slip away; to let pass; to lose.

"As an appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law, so it may also be deserted by a lapse of the term of a judge."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. To catch, to seize.

"For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place,
I shall pay dear." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

lăpsed, *pa. par., a., & s.* [LAPSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fallen away; having slipped or glided away.

2. Fallen from rectitude or duty.

"Who can imagine a God of wisdom and sincerity, not to say goodness, should so deal with the generality of *lapsed* men."—*Whitby: Five Points*, disc. i., ch. iii., § 1.

C. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*).: The name given to such of the early Christians as fell away in times of persecution. It came into promiuence in the Decian persecution (A.D. 249–251), the most severe of all. The Church allowed the lapsed to be restored to Christian communion after a long course of penance; the Donatists denied all such restoration. Those who apostatized by actual sacrifice to idols were called *sacrificati* or *thurificati;* those who, without actually sacrificing, purchased a certificate that they had done so were called *libellatici;* other were known as *acta facientes*, because they allowed their names to appear in the official list, as having obeyed the imperial edict. Cyprian, *de Lapsis*, is the chief authority on the subject.

lapsed-devise, *s.*

Law: A devise which lapses or becomes void by reason of the devisee's death during the testator's life-time, or by reason of such devise being contrary to law.

lapsed-legacy, *s.*

Law: (See extract).

"If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or *lapsed-legacy*, and shall siuk into the *residuum*, except it be a gift to a child or other issue of the testator, which does not lapse if the legatee die leaviug issue which survives the testator. And if a contingent legacy he left to any one, as when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a *lapsed-legacy.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

lăp'-sĭd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lap*, and *sided.*] The same as LOPSIDED (q.v.).

lăp'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A slip.

lapsus linguæ, *s.* A slip of the tongue; a mistake in speaking.

lapsus pennæ, *s.* A slip of the pen; a mistake in writing.

***la-pū'-tan,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Laputa, the flying island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the inhabitants of which were always engaged in chimerical or impossible projects: hence, chimerical, absurd, ridiculous.

lăp'-wĭng, ***lap-winke,** *s.* [A. S. *hleápewince*, from *hleapan* = to leap, and *winke*, from O. H. Ger. *winchan;* M. H. Ger. *winken* = to move from side to side.]

Ornith.: The genus Vanellus, and spec. *V. cristatus.* The specific name refers to the occipital feathers of the male in winter, which are very loose, long, and curved upwards, so as to constitute an erectile crest. This crest, the top of the head, the front of the neck and breast are glossy black, the upper parts green with brilliant reflections. The sides of the neck, the under parts pure white, most of the tail black, lower coverts reddish, bill blackish, feet reddish brown. Length about a foot. Colour of the female fainter. Albinoes sometimes occur. It is seen in spring flying over fields and dowus, turning somersaults in the air, and uttering a musical cry, from which it is often called peewit. It lays four eggs, and lures intruders away from its nest by simulating lameness. The so-called "plover's" eggs of the Loudou market are those of the lapwing. The "Lapwing" of Scripture (Lev. xi. 19, Deut. xiv. 18), is probably the Hoopoe (q.v.).

"Fresh as the fountain under ground,
When first 'tis by the *lapwing* found."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

lăp'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *lap* (1), s., and *work.*] Work in which one part laps over another.

"The ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lapp work*, the quills of porcupines, uot split."—*Grew: Museum.*

lă'-quĕ-ăr (qu as **kw),** *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: A ceiling consisting of sunk or hollowed compartments, having bands or spaces between. [LACUNAR.]

***Lar** (1), ***Lars, *Larth,** *s.* [Etruscan = lord, king, hero; Gr. Λάρας (*Laras*), Λάρος (*Laros*).]

1. *Literally:*

(1) An Etruscan prænomen borne by Porsena, Tolumnius, and other chieftains. From the Etruscans the title passed over to the Romans. Lar Herminius was Consul B.C. 448.

"Nought spake he to *Lars* Porsena."
Macaulay: Horatius, viii.

(2) A leader, a prince, a commander.

"She spoke . . . of those
That lay at wine with *Lar* and Lucumo."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 113.

2. *Fig.:* The Supreme Being.

"You . . . have separated yourselves from the heathen by casting all your household gods to the ground, instead of recognising, in the places of their many and feeble *Lares*, the presence of your One and Mighty Lord and *Lar.*"—*Ruskin: Crown of Wild Olive* (1866), p. 101

Lar (2) (pl. **Lăr'-ēş,** more rarely **Larş),** *s.* [LAR (1).]

Compar. Religions: A tutelary divinity, usually a deified ancestor or hero. The worship of Lares is a species of Manes Worship (q.v.), and was very prevalent among the Romans. They were of two kinds—(1) Domestic, and (2) Public. Of the former the *Lar familiaris*, regarded as the founder of the family, and inseparable therefrom, was the most important, and corresponded to the eponymic hero of the Greeks. The latter were divided into Præstites (Ovid: *Fast.*, v. 128–35), guardians of a whole city: Compitales (*ib.* 140) watching over a certain portion of a city; Rurales (Tibullus: *Carm.*, i. 20), gods of the couutry; Viales (Plautus: *Merc.*, v. 2, 24), protecting travellers; and Marini or Permarini (Liv., xl. 52), gods of the ocean. [PENATES.]

"The statues of the household *Lars* were set at the fireplace, arrayed in dog-skins, with a figure of a dog beside them. Garlands were hung on them, and offerings of food, wine, and incense made to them once every mouth on either the Kalends, Nones, or Ides." *Keightley: Myth. of Greece & Italy*, p. 486.

lar-gibbon, *s.*

Zool.: *Hylobates Lar*, the White-handed Gibbon. It is an ape with a small muzzle, a snub nose, a long neck and arms, of variable colour, found abundantly in all the forests skirting the hills of Tenasserim, south of Burmah, and making its haunts vocal from morning to evening with its cries.

lar'-bŏard, ***lar-boord,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing the bow. Port is now substituted for larboard, to prevent that word being mistaken for "starboard" (q.v.), owing to similarity of sound.

"The Portuguese beginning their voyage not far from the same streights, leave Africk on the *larboard*, and bend their course to the east."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. iii., ch. i., § 2.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or situated on the left side of a vessel; port.

"When on the *larboard* quarter they descry
A liquid column tow'ring shoot on high."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

***lar'-çen-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *larcen(y); -er.*] One who commits larceny; a thief.

***lar'-çen-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *larcen(y); -ist.*] A thief, a larcener. (*Daily Telegraph*, Mar. 7, 1882.)

lar'-çen-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *larcen(y); -ous.*]

1. Of the nature of larceny; pertaining to larceny.

2. Given to larceny; guilty of larceny; thievish.

lar'-çen-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *larcenous; -ly.*] In a larcenous manner; thievishly.

"*Larcenously* conveying the ideas of *Les Precieuses Ridicules* from a piece acted two years before."—*Daily News*, Jan. 3, 1882.

lar'-çen-ў, *s.* [O. Fr. *larrecin, larcin;* Fr. *larcin*, from Lat. *latrocinium*, from *latro* = a robber.]

Law: (See extract).

"*Larceny*, or theft, is distinguished by the common law into two sorts: the one called simple *larceny*, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixed or compound *larceny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. Simple *larceny* is 'the felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another. Mixed or compound *larceny* is such as has all the properties of simple *larceny*, but is accompanied with either one or both of the aggravations of a taking from one's house or person. Formerly the stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence was called grand *larceny*; when of goods of that value, or under, it was petit *larceny*; offences which were considerably distinguished in their punishment. The distinction has been abolished; every *larceny* being now deemed grand *larceny*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

¶ *Petty larceny:* [PETTY-LARCENY].

larch, * **larche,** *s.* [O. F. *larege;* Sp. *larice, alerce;* Ital. *larice;* N. H. Ger. *lerche;* M. H. Ger. *larche*, all from Lat. *larix* = Gr. λάριξ (*larix*) = the larch.]

Bot.: *Abies larix*, sometimes called *Larix communis*, the larches being elevated into a genus. It is called more fully the Common White Larch. It is a deciduous tree, growing rapidly, and furnishes a durable timber, which, however, tends to twist and warp. It is a native of the mountains of Central Europe, and extends into the far north of Asia. The bark is used in tanning, being second in value, in this respect only, to oak. The Common Larch yields Venetian turpentine, the brauches a saccharine substance, called Manna of Briançon, and when larch forests take fire, a gum called *Gummi orenbergense* exudes from the branches. The American Larch, *L. americana*, the Tamarack or Hackmatack, is a noble tree, whose timber is valuable. It is found along the Alleghany Mountains and elsewhere. Other American species are *L. occidentalis*, the Western Larch, and *L. Lyallii*. The Golden Larch, of Japau (*L. Kæmpferi*), grows to a height of 130 feet.

¶ *Tincture of larch:*

Pharm.: *Tinctura laricis.* It is formed of coarsely powdered larch-bark, 2½ ozs., with rectified spirit, a pint. It is used in chronic bronchitis, cystitis, and purpura. (*Garrod.*)

larch-bark, *s.*

Phar.: *Laricis cortex.* It is deprived of its outer layer. It is used in the preparation of Tincture of Larch (q.v.).

larch-red, *s.*

Chem.: A substance obtained from larch-bark, by boiling it with very dilute sulphuric acid. When fused with sodium hydroxide, it yields proto-catechuic acid.

* **larçh'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *larch;* adj. suff. *-en.*] Of larch. (*Keats: Meg Merrilies.*)

* **larçh'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *larch; -er.*] The larch.

"The *larcher* tree, whose gum is exceeding bitter."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xv. (Comment.)

* **lar'-çoñ,** *s.* [Fr.] A pilferer, a thief.

"Some poor pretty *larcons* and pilferers."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 181.

lard, * **larde,** *s.* [Fr. *lard*, from Lat. *larda* = lard; Ital. & Sp. *lardo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fat of hogs melted and separated from the flesh.

"Whereupon she got a piece of *lard* with the skin on and rubbed the warts all over with the fat side."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 997.

* 2. The flesh of swine; bacon.

"By this the boiling kettle had prepared,
And to the table sent the smoaking *lard!*"
Dryden: Ovid; Baucis & Philemon, 107.

II. *Pharm.:* Prepared lard as used in the preparation of ointments. It is emollient, and is sometimes added to poultices to prevent their becoming dry and hard. (*Garrod.*)

lard-oil, *s.* A valuable kind of oil extracted from lard, and used for burning and lubricating purposes.

lard-press, *s.* A press in which cooked lard is pressed from the cracklings.

lard-renderer, *s.* A tank-boiler or vessel in which cut lard is cooked to obtain the clear fat apart from the membrane and watery portions.

lard-stone, *s.*

Min.: A popular name for Agalmatolite.

lard, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *larder*, from *lard* = lard.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stuff with the flesh of swine.

"The blood of oxen, goats, and ruddy wine,
And *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i. 63.

* 2. To fatten.

"It ie the pasture *lards* the brother's sides."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

3. To cover or smear with lard.

"Terribly gay
In his buff doublet, *larded* o'er with fat
Of slaughtered brutes." *Somerville: Hobbinol.*

* 4. To enrich; to make rich or fertile.

"Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 2.

* 5. To mix with something else; to interlard.

"To what form, but that he is, should wit *larded* with malice, and malice forced with wit, turn him to?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To grow fat; to fatten.

lăr-dā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Fr. *lardacé*, from *lard* = lard.] Of the nature, or consisting, of lard; resembling lard.

lardaceous-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: The material which is characteristic of albuminoid disease is pale, structureless, and at first nearly transparent, and may undergo a fatty and granular degeneration, known as lardaceous, albuminoid, amyloid, or waxy. The parts chiefly affected are the kidney, liver, spleen, and absorbent glands. It is also known as one form of chronic Bright's disease.

lardaceous-tissues, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Tissues of which, from morbid causes, the appearance, the colour, and the consistence are like those of lard.

lăr'-dẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *lardier*, from *lard* = lard.]

* 1. A tub in which to keep bacon while being salted.

2. A room in a house where meat is kept.

"His *larder* and his kitchen [he] observes."
King: On Cookery.

3. A stock of provisions: as, He keeps a good *larder.*

lar-dĕr-ĕll'-īte, *s.* [Named by Bechi after the locality, Larderello, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very light mineral, appearing under the microscope to consist of a mass of closely-aggregated, minute, oblique, rectangular tables. Colour, white; tasteless. Compos.: boracic acid, 68·556; ammonia, 12·734; water, 18·325; corresponding to the formula, $NH_4O,4BO_3+4HO$. Found at Larderello, near Sasso, Tuscan Lagoons.

* **lard'-ẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *larder; -er.*] One who has charge of the larder.

* **lard'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *larder; -y.*] A larder.

lard'-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. Fr. *lard* = bacon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). *Pierre de lard* (*Dufrénoy*).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral species, probably the product of an alteration, or a mixture. Dana makes it a synonym of Pagodite, a name which is itself, however, but a synouym of Agalmatolite (q.v.).

lar-dĭ-zăb'-ą-la, *s.* [Named after Michael Lardizabala, of Uribe, mentioned in the *Flora Peruviana.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lardizabalaceæ (q.v.).

lar-dĭ-zăb-ą-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lardizabal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lardizabalads. An order of diclinous exogens, alliance Menispermales. It consists of twining smooth shrubs, with alternate compouud exstipulate leaves, and white, lilac, deep purple, or pale-yellow, sometimes fragrant, flowers. Sepals three, or six in two rows; deciduous. Petals six, in two rows, opposite the sepals; the inner smaller, or gland-like, or none. Stamens six, opposite the petals. Ovules many, or one sunk in sockets on the inner surface of the ovary. Fruit short, stalked, berried, many seeded. Found in the cooler parts of South America or of China. Known genera, seven; species, fifteen. (*Lindley.*)

lar-dĭ-zăb'-ą-l-ădș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lardizabal(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the Lardizabalaceæ (q.v.).

lar'-doñ, *s.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon; a strip of lard.

* **lar'-drў,** *s.* [A contract. of *lardery* (q.v.).] A larder.

lard'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *lard; -y.*] Of the nature of or containing lard; lardaceous.

* **lāre,** * **lear,** *s.* [LAIR.] Pasture, feed.

* **lāre,** *v.t.* [LARE, *s.*] To feed, to fattcu.

lą-rĕn'-tĭ-a (**t** as **sh**), *s.* [A name of Flora, or from Acca Larentia, the nurse of Romulus and Remus. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Larentidæ (q.v.). Four or more species are British.

lą-rĕn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *larent(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, tribe Geometrina. Antennæ never plumose, though sometimes pectinated. Wings not angular, the anterior ones often with transverse wavy lines. Larva long, with a small rouuded head. It feeds exposed or on folded leaves. It contains the Pug moths, the Carpets, the Highflyers, &c. Known British species, 132. (*Stainton.*)

lär'-ēș, *s. pl.* [LAR, (2).]

large, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *largus*, a word of uncertain origin; Sp., Port., & Ital. *largo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being of great size or dimensions; big, bulky.

"Make me *large*, and make me larger,
Ten times larger than the others."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvii.

2. Wide, extensive.

"Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them."—*Genesis* xxxiv. 21.

3. Consistiug of or containing a great number or quantity; numerous, abundant; ample, copious.

"It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the *larger* of these two sums."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 4. Liberal, free, open-handed, bouutiful, generous, lavish.

"And tho he was so *large* & heude of hys giftes al eo." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 109.

5. Liberal; not narrow; comprehensive, far-seeing.

"The character of the *large* yet cautious mind of Halifax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 6. Free; unrestrained; and, in a bad sense, licentious.

"I never tempted her with words too *large*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* 7. Free; not tied or bound. [¶ 1.]

"Of burdens all he set the Paynime *large*"
Fairfax

8. Ample, considerable, great.

"The English Government . . . . had been will to make *large* allowance for Berwick's peculiar p tion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 9. Diffuse, full, free.

"I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

Music: A note formerly in use, of the value of two longs, or four breves.

¶ 1. *At large:*

(1) Freely; without restraint.

"[The] high permission of all-ruling Heaven
Left him *at large* to his own dark designs."
Milton: P. L., i. 215.

(2) Fully, diffusely: as, To treat of a subject *at large.*

2. *To give* (or *sail*) *large:*

Naut.: To have the wind crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way that the sail feels its full force and the vessel attains its highest speed.

large-acred, *a.* Having large estates.

large-eared, *a.* Having large ears.

Large-eared spear-nosed bat:

Zool.: *Lonchorhina aurita*, a West-Indian bat, akin to the Vampires.

large-face, *a.* (See the compound.)

Large-face lathe:

Wood-working: A lathe for turning patterns of wheels, heavy mouldings, and other large circular work. It has a hinged toolrest on a bracket, which may be moved so as to allow the work to swing to the floor if necessary; or even larger work may be done by preparing a pit for the object to swing in.

large-greaved, *a.* Having the legs protected by large plates resembling greaves.

Large-greaved tortoise:

Zool.: Podocnemis expansa, a chelodine belonging to the Emydes. Habitat, the streams and marshy lands of the region of the Orinoco and Amazon. Length about thirty-two inches.

large-handed, *a.*

1. Having large hands: hence, rapacious, greedy, grasping.

"*Large-handed* robbers your grave masters are."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

2. Profuse: as, *large-handed* charity.

large-headed, *a.* Having a large head.

Large-headed Chinese River-tortoise:

Zool.: Platysternon megacephalum. It has a long flat buckler, and a very long tail. It occurs in swamps, marshes, and streams in China, and is sometimes sold in the Canton markets.

large-limbed, *a.* Having large, strong limbs.

large-tailed, *a.* Having a large tail.

Large-tailed crustacea:

Zool.: The sub-order of Decapoda, called Macroura (q.v.), containing the Lobsters, &c.

large'-heart-ĕd (ea as **a**), *a.* [Eng. *large*, and *hearted.*] Having a large or liberal heart or disposition; liberal, free.

large'-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as **a**), *s.* [Eng. *largehearted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being largehearted; magnanimity.

"He had not the *largeheartedness* and the heroism to place himself at the head of the peasants."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. v.

large'-lȳ, * **large-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *large*; *-ly.*]

1. In a large, wide, or extensive manner; widely; extensively.

2. Abundantly; without sparing; liberally, bountifully, freely.

"Man feels the spur of passions and desires,
And she gives *largely* more than he requires."
Cowper: Hope, 56.

3. To a great extent; greatly.

"An object of aversion with which contempt was *largely* mingled."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. iv.

4. Freely, plentifully.

"This done, at once his future plain repast
Unleaven'd on a shaven board he cast,
With tepid lymph first *largely* soaked it all,
Then gather'd it with both hands to a ball."
Cowper: The Salad. (Trans.)

5. Copiously, diffusely, fully.

"Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

large'-nĕss, * **large-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *large*; *-ness.*]

1. Great size, bigness, bulk.

"The porter stood wondring at the *largeness* of the beast."—*Ralegh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. iii., § 14.

2. Width, extent, wideness.

"Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less."—*Bentley.*

3. Greatness in number or quantity.

* 4. Liberality, generosity, bounteousness.

5. Liberality, comprehensiveness, extensiveness.

"There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper."—*Collier: Of Friendship.*

* 6. Diffuseness, fulness.

lar'-gĕss, *s.* [Fr. *largesse*, from Lat. * *largitia*, from *largitio*, from *largitus*, pa. par. of *largior* = to bestow; Sp. & Port. *largueza*; Ital. *larghezza.*] A present, a gift, a reward, a bounty (usually from master to dependants, or superior to inferiors).

"Right well my *largess* shall repay
His welcome speed." *Byron: The Giaour.*

lar'-gĕt, *s.* A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length (and weighing about fourteen pounds for an average sheet), forming a blank to be heated and rolled into a sheet of iron. It is to the sheet what the loop is to the bloom, the faggot or ball to the bar.

lar-ghĕt'-to (*h* silent), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Rather broadly; widely; at a slow pace, but not so slow as *largo.*

lar-ghĭs'-sĭ-mō (*h* silent), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Exceedingly slow; as slow as possible.

* **lar-ĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *largus* = large, full, and *facio* = to make.] Generous, bountiful, liberal, free, ample.

* **lar-ĭf'-lû-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *largifluus*, from *largus* = large, full, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing freely or copiously.

* **lar-ĭf'-ŏ-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *largus* = large, full, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking boastfully or bombastically; grandiloquent.

larg'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *larg(e)*; *-ish.*] Rather large; somewhat large.

* **lar-gĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *largitio*, from *largitus*, pa. par. of *largior* = to bestow; *largus* = large.] The bestowing of a gift or largess.

lar'-gō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Slowly, broadly.

largo assai, *adv.* Quite slow.

largo di molto, *adv.* Very slow.

largo, ma non troppo, *adv.* Slow, but not too slow.

lăr'-ĭ-at, *s.* [Sp. *lariata.*] A lasso; a long cord or thong of leather, with a running noose, used in catching wild horses, &c. A rope, 1¼ inches in circumference and 30 feet long, used for picketing horses in camp. It is fastened to a ring on the picket-pin, which is driven into the ground, permitting the horse a limited circle in which to graze.

lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lar(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Gulls; a family of Gaviæ (Seabirds), commonly placed under a more comprehensive order Natatores (Swimmers). The bill is slender, much compressed, and gradually bent; the nostrils are placed laterally in the bill; the wings are very long; the hind toe is small, elevated above the level of the ground, and not united by a web to the outer toes; the plumage is usually white and gray, the former predominating. Species exist on the coasts of most countries. The family is divided into three sub-families: Rhyncopinæ (Scissor-bills or Skimmers), Sterniuæ (Terns), and Larinæ (True Gulls).

la-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lar(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: True Gulls; a sub-family of Laridæ (q.v.). The bill is comparatively stout and curved, with a prominent angle on the lower and a swelling on the upper mandible; the wings are long and pointed; the feet powerful. Two genera, Larus and Lestris, or Stercorarius, are common forms.

lăr'-ĭx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάριξ (*larix*) = a larch.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, tribe Abieteæ; sometimes it is merged in Abies. *Larix Griffithii*, a tree growing on the Himalayas, in Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhootan, between 8,000 and 12,000 feet high, yields a durable wood imported into Thibet. (Larch.)

lăr-ĭx-ĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *larix* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-in(e)*, *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

larixinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$. A volatile acid obtained from the bark of the larch-tree (*Pinus Larix*) by exhausting it with water at 80°, evaporating the filtered extract to a syrup, and distilling in a glass retort. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, often an inch long, and having a silvery lustre, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It sublimes at 93°, melts at 153°; has a bitter, astringent taste and the odour of camphor. Nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid; ferric chloride produces, even in dilute solutions, a beautiful purple-red colour.

lark (1), * **larke,** * **lev-er-ock** (*Eng.*), **lar-ick, ler-rik, lav-er-ock** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *lâwerce, lâwerc*; Dut. *leeuwerck, leeuwrik, leeuwerk, leverik*; N. H. Ger. *lerche*; Sw. *lärka*; Dan. *lärke*; Icel. *lævirki.*]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Alauda. Five are British: the Skylark, *Alauda arvensis*; the Shorelark, *A. alpestris*; the Crested Lark, *A. cristata*; and the Woodlark, *A. arborea.* The Skylark, with some variations of colouring, leading some ornithologists to suppose that there may be more species than one, extends all through Europe to the Himalayas and China. The Skylark is celebrated for its song, which it gives out as it rises in the air. It has been introduced to some extent into the United States, but is little knowu here. The Meadow Lark, a bird common to our fields, belongs to a different family, and is not properly a lark at all.

"Just when the *larks* and when the shepherds rise."
Cowper: Hope, 86.

2. *Pl.:* The family Alaudidæ (q.v.).

lark-bunting, *s.*

Ornith.: Plectrophanes nivalis, the Snow-bunting (q.v.).

lark-heel, *s.* [Lark's-heel.]

lark-heeled, *a.* Having a long hind toe like a lark.

Lark-heeled cuckoos:

Ornith.: Centropus, a genus of Coccyzinæ, which have a long hind toe. They are found in the south-east of Asia and Australia.

lark-like, *adv.* Like a lark.

"Pleasure, *lark-like*, rests upon the ground."
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 20.

lark-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Tænia platycephala. It has a peculiar flattened head, with four suctorial discs. It derives its popular English name from the fact that it is found in several land birds, especially in the lark. (*Wood.*)

lark's-claw, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Lark-spur (q.v.).

lark's-heel, lark-heel, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Tropæolum majus*; (2) the same as Larkspur (q.v.).

lark (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of M. E. *lak, laik*, from A.S. *lâc* = game, sport; cogn. with Icel. *leikr* = game; Sw. *lek*; Dan. *leg*; Goth. *laiks.*] A piece of sport or merriment; a game, sport.

lark, *v.i.* [Lark (2), *s.*] To sport, to make game. (*Slang.*)

* **lark'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *lark* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] One who catches larks.

lark'-spŭr, *s.* [Eng. *lark*, and *spur.* Named from the fact that the dorsal sepal is spurred behind, a little like the hind claw of the lark.]

Bot.: The genus Delphinium (q.v.), and specially *Delphinium Ajacis*, a native of Switzerland, brought to this country in 1573, now a common garden plant. The specific name *Ajacis* refers to certain markings in the flower like the Greek letters A I. Some regard it as only a variety of another species, *D. consolida.*

lar'-mĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr., from *larme* = a tear.]

1. *Arch.:* The corona or dripstone of a doorway or window.

2. *Zool.:* A membranous sac, secreting a dense black unctuous humour, situated under the suborbital fossa at or below the inner corner of the eye in deer and antelopes.

lăr'-ra, *s.* [A name give by Dr. Leach, apparently without a meaning. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Larridæ (q.v.). *Larra ichneumoniformis* is British.

lăr'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *larr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Hymenopterous Insects, section Fossores. The labrum is more or less concealed, the mandibles deeply notched on the inner side near the base. There are many European species.

lăr'-rĭ-kĭn, lăr'-a-kĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *larking.*] (For def., see extract.)

A. *As substantive:*

"It was in a Sydney newspaper that I read about *larrikins*, but the term would appear to have spread throughout Australia. 'H. de S.' tells me that *larrikin* was originally Melbourne slang, applied to rowdy youngsters, who, in the early days of the gold fever, gave much trouble to the police. 'An Australian Born' spells the word *larakin*. . . . Finally, Archibald Forbes tells me: 'A *larrikin* is a cross between the street Arab and the hoodlum, with a dash of the rough thrown in to improve the mixture. It was thus the term had its origin. A Sydney policeman of the Irish

persuasion brought up a rowdy youngster before the local beak. Asked to describe the conduct of the misdemeanant, he said, 'Av if it plase yer honnor, the blagard wor a larrakin' (larking) all over the place.' The expression was taken hold of and applied.'"—*G. A. Sala: Echoes*, April 4, 1884.

B. *As adj.:* Rough, disorderly, rowdy.

"In Melbourne the *larrikin* element is becoming a danger and a nuisance to decent people."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 614.

lăr'-rĭ-kĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Colonial *larrikin* (q.v.); *-ism.*] (For def., see extract.)

"From the Australian Club, Cambridge, yet another correspondent writes: '*Larrikinism* is a purposeless, destructive rowdyism, which finds expression, from my own experience, in knocking off the heads of statues in a mason's yard, and knocking out the eyes of Chinamen with a shaughai (*anglicè*, catapult).'"—*G. A. Sala: Echoes*, April 4, 1884.

lăr'-rŭp, *v.t.* [Cf. Dut. *larp* = a lash; *larpen* = to thrash.] To thrash, to flog. (*Provincial.*)

"There was no rope-dancing for me! I danced on the bare ground, and was *larruped* with the rope."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. v.

lăr'-rў, *s.* [Lorry.]

1. A coal-truck on a railway; a lorry, a waggon.

2. A kind of long-handled iron hoe which is used for mixing grouting.

***lăr'-ŭm,** *s.* [A contr. for *alarum* (q.v.).]

1. An alarm; a notice or warning of danger.

"Tambourgi! tambourgi! thy *larum* afar
Gives hope to the valiant, and promise of war."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 72.

2. An alarm clock (q.v.).

lăr'-ŭm, *v.i.* [Larum, *s.*] To sound an alarm.

"Down, down they *larum* with impetuous whirl,
The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 163.

lăr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λάρος (*laros*) = a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps a cormorant or a gull.]

Ornith.: Gull; the typical genus of the sub-family Larinæ and the family Laridæ (q.v.). The bill is much compressed, the outer half of the culmen much curved, the gonys strongly angulated; the tail short, even; the tarsi at least as long as the middle toe; the hind toe very short. [Gull.]

lar'-va (pl. **lar'-væ**), *s.* [Lat. = (1) a ghost, a spectre, (2) a mask. Named by Linnæus because the larval state of an insect differs from and in a manner "masks" the ultimate form.]

1. *Comp. Relig.:* [Lemur].

2. *Entom.:* The first condition of an insect on its issuing from the egg, when it is usually in the form of a grub, caterpillar, or maggot. (*Darwin.*) The name applied to an immature insect from the time that it breaks through the egg-shell, whatever state of development it may have reached *in ovo*. In the orders Orthoptera, Hemiptera, and Homoptera, the larvæ resemble the perfect insect, except in wanting wings; while in the Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Neuroptera, Lepidoptera, and Diptera, they completely differ. Those larvæ which have legs and prolegs are called caterpillars; others, with a head and with feet or no feet are called grubs; and those which want both a head and feet maggots. As a rule, a larva cannot propagate its kind, but Wagner has discovered that this can be done by the maggot of a dipterous genus of insects, Cecidomyia; and Grimm that it can be done by the flies of the genus Chironomus.

3. *Zool.:* The term is sometimes used of the half-developed state of animals belonging to other classes. Thus Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.) speaks of the larva of a Cirriped.

lar'-văl, *a.* [Eng. *larv(a)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a larva.

lar'-vāte, lar'-vāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *larvatus*, from *larva* = a mask.] Masked; wearing a mask.

***larve,** *s. & a.* [Larva.]

A. *As subst.:* The same as Larva (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Larval.

lar'-vĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *larva* = a larva, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of or resembling a larva, grub, or caterpillar. (*Owen.*)

lar-vĭp'-ą-ra, *s. pl.* [Lat. *larva* (q.v.), and *pario* = to bring forth.]

Entom.: Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of depositing eggs.

lar-vĭp'-a-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *larva* (q.v.); *pario* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Producing its young in the condition of larvæ.

lą-rўn'-ğĕ-ąl, † **lą-rўn'-ğĕ-ąn,** *a.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ean, -eal.*] Of or pertaining to the larynx. Thus there are *laryngeal* arteries, veins, nerves, &c.

lăr-ŭn-ğĭs'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαρυγγισμός (*larunggismos*) = croaking.] (See the compound.)

laryngismus-stridulus, *s.*

Path.: A spasmodic affection of the glottis, spasmodic croup, or child-crowing, of nervous origin, and differing from true croup by not being constant, absence of inflammation, and of false membrane. The *par vagum* nerve is alone affected.

lăr-ŭn-ğī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx (q.v.); suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Path.: Inflammation of the windpipe. It may be acute, chronic, mucous, or œdematous, and is produced by cold or damp or as an accompaniment of certain zymotic diseases such as scarlatina, small-pox, and measles. When membranous it is called croup, and may also be frequently found associated with diphtheria. In œdematous laryugitis, as in croup, tracheotomy is sometimes necessary to save life, and is usually successful. It is not confined to infancy, but is common to adults.

***lăr-ŭn-gŏl'-ŏ-jĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *laryngology*; *c* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to laryngology; studying laryngology: as, The American *Laryngological* Association.

lăr-ŭn-gŏl'-ŏ-jў, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases.

lăr-ŭn-gŏph'-ŏ-nў, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and φωνή (*phōne*) = a sound.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope, when placed over the larynx.

lăr-ŭn'-gō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, invented by Señor Manuel Garcia, for obtaining a view of the larynx. It consists of a small plane mirror on a long, slender stem, which is introduced to the back of the throat, and a large concave mirror for reflecting light (solar or artificial). This last reflector may be either fixed to a stand or suspended from the forehead of the operator. An inverted image is seen in the small mirror.

lăr-ŭn-gō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *laryngoscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the laryngoscope or the inspection of the larynx.

lăr-ŭn-gŏt'-ŏ-mў, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*), genit. λάρυγγος (*larunggos*) = the larynx, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation by which an incision is made into the larynx to aid in the operation of breathing, when obstruction to it exists, to remove foreign bodies, or for any similar cause. In the first case a little funnel-shaped silver instrument is inserted into the opening to keep it from closing too soon.

lăr'-ŭnx, *s.* [Gr. λάρυγξ (*larungx*).]

1. *Anat.:* The windpipe. It is built up on the cricoid cartilage above the trachea, containing the arytenoid cartilages and vocal ligaments, terminating in the glottis and epiglottis; it is the organ of voice (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* There may be polypi, cancer, fibrous tumours, or ulceration of the laryux, besides laryngeal catarrh, phthisis, &c.

***las,** *s.* [Lace.]

lăs-car', *s.* [Pers. & Hind. *lashkar.*] In the East Indies a native sailor employed on European vessels; also a labourer employed in arsenals, &c.

***lą-sĭv'-ĭ-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *lasciviens*, pr. par. of *lascivio* = to be wanton.] Lasciviousness.

"The enormous *lasciviency* of the bodily life."—*Hallywell: Melampr.*, p. 9.

***las-çĭv'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lasciviency.] Lascivious, wanton, frolicsome.

"The *lascivient* life of the vehicle suggested to him."—*More: Philosoph. Cabbala*, ch. iii., § 1.

ląs-çĭv'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [A corrupt. (under the influence of Fr. *lascif*), from Lat. *lascivus*; Ital. & Sp. *lascivo.*]

1. Lewd, wanton, lustful.

"The Fauns and Satyrs, a *lascivious* race,
Shrieked at the sight." *Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.*

2. Exciting or provoking to lasciviousness.

"The *lascivious* pipe and wanton song,
That charm down fear." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 462.

3. Characterized by lewdness or wantonness; lewd.

"Sundrie wanton speeches and *lascivious* phrases."—*Gascoigne: To the Reverend Deuines.*

ląs-çĭv'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lascivious*; *-ly.*] In a lascivious manner; wantonly, lewdly, lustfully.

ląs-çĭv'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕse, *s.* [Eng. *lascivious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lascivious; wantonness, lewdness, lustfulness.

"The misery of Florimell, the virtuousnes of Belphebe, the *lasciviousnes* of Hellenora; and many the like."—*Spenser: Explan. of Faërie Queene.*

2. A tendency to excite lust or wantonness.

lā'-sĕr, *s.* [Lat. = the juice of *Laserpitium* (q.v.).] The laser, or, more fully, *laser cyrenaicum*, implying that it was brought from Cyrene, was a drug to which the ancients attributed miraculous properties, believing that it could cure envenomed wounds, restore sight to the blind and youth to the aged, &c. Lindley believed it came from Thapsia, and probably from *Thapsia garganica*, an umbelliferous plant. It was called also Asadulcis.

lā-sĕr-pĭ'-tĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. *laserpitium, laserpicium.*]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Thapsidæ. The fruit is eight-winged. *Laserpitium glabrum* is the Glabrous Laserwort, found in mountainous districts in the south of Europe. Its root is violently purgative, and even caustic. *L. Siler*, found in Greece, *L. gummiferum* in Spain and Portugal, and other species of the genus, yield gum resins. Some are used as domestic remedies. [Laser.]

lā'-sĕr-wôrt, *s.* [Lat., &c. *laser* (q.v.), and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus Laserpitium (q.v.); (2) *Thapsia Laserpitii.*

lăsh (1), ***lasche,** ***lasshe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *lasche* = a flap.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The thong or cord at the end of a whip; a whip, a scourge.

"In his hand, as the sign of his sway,
A scourge hung with *lashes* he bore."
Cowper: The Morning Dream.

(2) A stroke with anything pliant and tough; a stroke with a whip.

"The *lash* resounds, the rapid chariot flies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 457.

* (3) A leash or string in which an animal is held; a snare.

2. *Fig.:* A stroke of satire; sarcasm, satire, vituperation.

"The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Weaving:* A thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of weaving Brussels carpet. Each yarn (termed an end) passes through an eye (the mail), to which is attached a cord passing over a pulley above the frame of the loom. The cords required to raise to the surface a certain set of yarns, required for one row in the pattern, are bound together into a lash, so as to be operated by a single pull.

lash-free, *a.* Free from the lash or scourge of satire or sarcasm.

lăsh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An eyelash (q.v.).

lăsh, ***lasch-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [Lash, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To strike or flog with anything pliant and tough, as a whip; to whip; to flog; to drive with a whip.

"These, with his bow unbent, he *lashed* along."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 684.

2. To beat or dash against.

"The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores."
Prior: Lady's Looking-Glass.

3. To throw or dash out suddenly or with a jerk.

"The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows:
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws.
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

4. To fasten or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or tie with a cord or string.

* 5. To throw out, to scatter.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To satirize; to assail fiercely with satire.

"Juvenal was wholly employed in *lashing* vices."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedication.)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To use a whip; to flog.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To satirize; to make use of satire or sarcasm.

2. To break out; to launch out into extravagance.

¶ *To lash out:*

1. To become extravagant.

2. To kick out, as a horse.

3. To utter wildly.

"He *lasheth out* scripture in bedelem."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 287.

* **lăsh,** *a.* [Prob. from Lat. *laxus* = loose.] Soft and watery, but without flavour. (*Forby: Vocab. of East Anglia.*)

"Fruits being unwholesome and *lash* before the fifth year."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. v.

lăsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lash*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who lashes or flogs.

2. A weir in a river; the water collected below a weir.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* [Father-lasher].

2. *Naut.:* The rope which binds a gun to the rings at the cheek of the port.

lăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lash, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of flogging or whipping.

2. *Naut.:* A rope or gasket, by which anything is secured on board ship, by wrapping around it; as the lashing of a stndding-sail boom; the lashing of the parts of a pontoon-bridge; the lashiug at the head of shears; the lashing of a tail-block. Also the act of binding one thing to another.

3. (*Pl.*): Abuudance of anything. (*Vulg.*)

* **lăsh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lash* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] Having no lashes.

"His *lashless* eyelids stretch
Around his demon eyes." *Keats: Lamia*, pt. ii.

lă-sĭ-ăn'-dra, *s.* [Pref. *lasi(o)-*; Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Lasiandridæ (q.v.). The fruit of *Lasiandra argentea* and some others is used in Brazil for dyeing black.

lă-sĭ-ăn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lasiandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Melastomads, tribe Melastomeæ.

lă-sĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. λάσιος (*lasios*) = hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] (For def. see etym.)

lă-sĭ-ō-bŏt'-rys, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. *βότρυς* (*botrus*) = a bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. *Lasiobotrys loniceræ* grows on the horny leaves and stems of various kinds of honeysuckle. (*Berkeley.*)

lă-sĭ-ō-căm'-pa, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. *κάμπη* (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Bombycidæ, sometimes made the type of a family Lasiocampidæ (q.v.). *Lasiocampa rubi* is the Fox-moth, *L. trifolii* the Grass Eggar, *L. quercus* the Oak Eggar, and *L. callunæ*, possibly only a variety of the last, the Heath Eggar. [Eggar.]

lă-sĭ-ō-căm'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lasiocamp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A genus of moths, by Mr. Stainton and others included in Bombycidæ. It consists of large or medium-sized moths, with stout, hairy bodies and strong wings, generally brown, reddish-brown, or yellow. Caterpillars covered with soft hair. [Lasiocampa.]

lă-sĭ-ŏm'-ma-ta, *s.* [Pref. *lasi(o)-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ὀμματα* (*ommata*), pl. of *ὄμμα* (*omma*) = the eye.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, sub-family Satyridi. *Lasiommata Ægeria* is the Speckled Wood Butterfly, and *L. Megæra* the Wall Butterfly.

lă'-sĭ-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λάσιος (*lasios*) = hairy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in hair-like crystals on limonite in the Jura limestone at Amberg, Bavaria; now determined to be the same as Wavellite (q.v.).

lă-sĭ-ō-pĕ-tăl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lasiopetal(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceæ or Byttnereæ.

lă-sĭ-ō-pĕt'-a-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Lat. *petalum*; Gr. *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lasiopetaleæ (q.v.).

lă-sĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. *πτερά* (*ptera*), pl. of *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies, family Cecidomyidæ. *Lasioptera obfuscata* destroys wheat like the Wheat Midge (*Cecidomyia tritici*). Both occur in Britain. They deposit their eggs in the flowers of the plant, on which their maggots feed. They bury themselves in the grouud before becoming pupæ.

lă-sĭ-ō-sĭ'-phŏn, *s.* [Pref. *lasio-* (q.v.), and Gr. *σίφων* (*siphōn*) = a siphon.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ. *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus*, or *eriocephala*, a large shrub, growing in Bengal and Southern India, yields a fibre. (*Calcutta Exhibition Report.*) Its bark is used for poisoning fish

* **lăsk,** * **laske,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *lax* (q.v.).] A flux.

* **lăsk** (1) * **laske,** *v.i.* [Lask, *s.*] To suffer from diarrhœa.

lăsk (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To sail large, or with a wind about 45° abaft the beam. [Large, ¶ 2.]

lăs'-kĕt, *s.* [Cf. Sw. *laska* = to stitch; *lask* = a scarf, a joiut; Dan. *laske* = to join; *lask* = a scarf.]

Naut.: One of the rings of cord on the head of a bonnet or drabbler to secure it to the foot of the sail above, by a laciug cord. A latch.

lăs'-prĭng, last'-sprĭng, *s.* [Eng. *las(t)*, a., and *spring.*] A young salmon.

lăss, * **lasse,** * **lasce,** *s.* [A contraction of *laddess*, a feminine form of *lad* (q.v.).] A young woman, a girl, a maid, a wench. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

"Yon solitary Highland *lass!*"
Wordsworth: Solitary Reaper.

¶ *Hallelujah-lass:* [Hallelujah-lass].

* **lasse,** * **las,** *a.* [Less.]

lăs'-sie, *s.* [Eug. *lass*; dimin. suff. *-ie* = *-y.*] A little girl; dimin. of lass. (Used as a term of endearment.)

"'The *lassie!* the puir *lassie!*' said the old man: 'mony such a night have I weathered at hame and abroad.'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

lăs'-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lassitudo* = faintness, from *lassus* = weary, faint; Sp. *lassitud*; Ital. *lassitudine.*] The state of being weary or languid; weakness, weariness; loss of energy or animation; languor arising from exhaustion either bodily or meutal; euervation.

"All *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 730.

* **lăss'-lorn,** *a.* [Eng. *lass*, and *lorn.*] Forsaken by one's mistress; jilted.

"Brown groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed batchelor loves,
Being *lassforn.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

lăs'-sō, laz'-ō, *s.* [Port. *laço*, from Lat. *laqueus* = a snare; Sp. *lazo.*] A rope with a running noose, used in the Western States, Texas and Spanish America for catching cattle. The cowboys of the West and Southwest use it with remarkable dexterity. It has been used effectively in warfare.

"The *lazo* consists of a very strong, but thin, well-plaited rope, made of raw-hide. One end is attached to the broad surcingle, which fastens together the complicated gear of the recado, or saddle, used in the Pampas; the other is terminated by a small ring of iron or brass, by which a nooze can be formed. The Gaucho, when he is going to use the *lazo*, keeps a small coil in his bridle-hand, and in the other holds the running nooze, which is made very large generally, having a diameter of about eight feet. This he whirls round his head, and by the dexterous movement of his wrist keeps the noose open, then throwing it, he causes it to fall on any particular spot he chooses. The *lazo*, when not used, is tied up in a small coil to the after part of the recado."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 44.

lasso-cells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Minute extensile weapons not retractile of Actiniæ, called also cnidæ, nettling cells, aud thread capsules.

lăs'-sō, *v.t.* [Lasso, *s.*] To catch with a lasso.

lăss'-ŏck, *s.* [Eng. *lass*; diminu. suff. *-ock.*] A little lass; a young girl. (*Scotch.*)

last, *a.* & *adv.* [A contraction of *latest*; the intermediate form being *latst*; Dut. *laatst*, super. of *laat* = late.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming after all others in order of succession; hindmost.

"The seventh and *last.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 2.

2. Coming after all others iu order of time; latest.

"From the first day to the *last.*"—*Nehemiah* viii. 18.

3. Closing, final, ultimate.

"His *last* of days
Shall set in glory."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 795.

4. Utmost, extreme.

5. Lowest, meanest; coming after all others in regard to rank or quality: as, He won the *last* prize.

6. Furthest from the thoughts; the least likely to suggest itself to the mind; the most unlikely: as, It is the *last* thing I should expect.

7. Next before the present; immediately preceding the preseut: as, *last* week, *last* year.

B. *As adverb:*

1. The last time or occasion; for the last time.

"Since I saw you *last.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. After all others.

"Do not leave me *last.*" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 90.

* 3. Lately.

"Yet I was *last* chidden for being too slow."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

¶ (1) *At last,* * *at the last:* At or in the end; ultimately; in the conclusiou.

(2) *To the last:* To the end.

(3) *On one's last legs:* In an extreme stage of exhaustion; on verge of ruin; ruiued in health.

¶ *Last* and *ultimate* respect the order of succession; *latest* the order of time: *final* the completion of an object . . . The *last* is opposed to the first; the *ultimate* is distinguished from that which might follow; the *latest* is opposed to the earliest; the *final* to the introductory or beginning.

* **last-court,** *s.* A court held by the twenty-four jurats in the marshes of Kent and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, &c., for the preservation of the said marshes.

last-heir, *s.*

Law: He to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs; in some cases, the lord of whom the lauds are held, in others, the crown.

last (1), * **last-en,** * **lest-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *lĕstan* = to observe, to last, to remain; prop., to follow in the steps of, from *lēst* = a foot-track; cogn. with Goth. *laistjan* = to follow; *laists* = a foot-track; Ger. *leisten* = to perform, to follow out; *leisten* = a form, a shoemaker's last.]

1. To continue in existence; to remain; to endure.

"Will never cease as long as the world *lasts.*"—*Hakewill: Apologie*, ch. iii. § 6.

2. To hold out; to continue without being exhausted: as, The provisions will *last* for a month.

3. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish: as, A colour *lasts.*

last (2), *v.t.* [Last (2), *s.*] To form on or by a last.

***last** (1), *s.* [Last (1), *v.*] Power of holding out; endurance, stamina.

"It's a fair trial of skill and *last* between us."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

last (2), ***leste,** *s.* [A.S. *lást, leást* = a foot-track, a path, the trace of feet; cogn. with Dut. *leest* = a last, a shape; Icel. *leistr* = the foot below the ankle; Sw. *läst* = a last; Dan. *læst;* Ger. *leisten;* Goth. *laistr* = a footstep.] A wooden mould on which shoes are fashioned. A foot-shaped block placed inside a shoe, to give shape to the upper and hold the parts, which are tacked thereto previous to pegging.

"Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each stone will wrench the unwary step aside."
Gay: Trivia, i. 35.

last-finishing machine, *s.* A machine in which the ends of lasts, which are held in the chucks of a last-turning machine, are dressed up and finished.

last-holder, *s.*

Shoemaking: A standard for the last while lasting, pegging, sewing, soleing, &c.

last (3), *s.* [A.S. *hlæst* = a burden, from *hladan* = to load; cogn. with Icel. *lest* = a load, from *kladha* = to load; Dan. *last* = a weight, a burden, a cargo; *læs* = a load; *lade* = to load; Sw. *last* = a burden; *lass* = a cartload; Dan. & Ger. *last,* from *laden* = to load.]

I. A load; a certain weight or quantity. (See extract.)

"A *last* of white herrings is twelve barrels, of red herrings 20 cades or thousand; and of pilchards 10,000; of corn 10 quarters, and in some parts of England 21 quarters; of wool 12 sacks; of leather 20 dickers, or ten score; of hides or skins 12 dozen; of pitch, tar, or ashes 14 barrels; of gunpowder 24 firkins, weighing a hundred pounds each."—*Tomline: Law Dictionary.*

2. The cargo or burden of a ship.

last (4), *s.* [Last, *a.*] The same as Last-court (q.v.).

last'-āge (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *last* (3), *s.; -age.*]

1. A cargo, a load, the loading of a ship.

2. Ballast.

"All maner of ships accustomed to come to the said port (s. of Calais) out of the countrey of England shall bring with them all their *lastage* of good stones convenient for stuffing the said beakens."—*Stat.* 21 *Richard II.*, c. 18.

3. Stowage-room for goods.

4. A duty paid in some markets—

(1) For the right to carry goods where one wills;

(2) On wares sold by the last;

(3) For freight or carriage.

"So that they shall be free from all toll, and from all custome; that is to say from all *lastage,* tallage, passage, cariage, &c."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 117.

last'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *last* (2), *s.; -er.*] A tool for stretching the upper leather over a last.

last'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Last (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Continuing in existence; enduring, remaining; not ceasing to exist; permanent, durable.

"The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue: the only *lasting* treasure, truth."
Cowper: Task, iii. 269.

2. Remaining or continuing unimpaired by time: as, a *lasting* colour.

3. Of long continuance.

"And there, like them, cold, sunless relics hang,
Each fixed and chilled into a *lasting* pang!"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Endurance, continuance, permanence.

"Nothing procureth the *lasting* of trees, bushes, and herbs, so much as often cutting."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 586.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:*

(1) A five-leaf twill stuff; a stiff woollen fabric in which horsehair was formerly interwoven to form a stiffening for stocks or dresses.

(2) A woollen fabric used in making women's shoes.

2. *Shoemaking:* The process of drawing the upper leather smoothly over the last.

last'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Last (2), *v.*] The act of forming on a last.

lasting-awl, *s.*

Shoemaking: A sewing-awl for shoe-closers. The awl, being passed through the leather, carries the thread with it; then being slightly drawn back, it forms a loop through which a second thread is passed. The entire withdrawal of the awl then makes a lock-stitch, similar to that made on some sewing-machines.

lasting-jack, *s.*

Shoemaking: An implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper on it; and for centreing or adjusting the insole and outsole for the subsequent action of the pegging or sewing-machine. Sometimes used in hand-pegging.

lasting-machine, *s.*

Shoemaking: A contrivance for drawing the upper leather of a boot or shoe smoothly over the last, turning the projecting edges down upon the insole, and holding them until they are properly secured by tacks, pegs, or other fastenings.

lasting-pinchers, *s. pl.*

Shoemaking: A tool to grip the edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the last; a lasting-tool.

lasting-tool, *s.* [Lasting-pinchers.]

last'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lasting; -ly.*] In a lasting manner; permanently, durably, with continuance.

"He that hath his portion last, must have it *lastingly.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

last'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lasting; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lasting; durability, permanence, continuance.

"The *lastingness* of their motion, without needing of a new supply."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. iii.

last'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *last* (a.); *-ly.*]

1. In the last place.

"I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and *lastly,* propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice."—*Bacon.*

2. At last; finally; in the end, in conclusion.

"I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and the glory next to thee
Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die."
Milton: P. L., iii. 240.

lăs-træ'-ą, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: A genus now reduced to a sub-genus of Ferns placed under Nephrodium. It has a reniform indusium, attached by the sinus, and the veins free. All the British species of Nephrodium belong to the one genus Lastræa.

lăs'-ų-rīte, *s.* [Low Lat. *lazur;* Arab. *lájward* = lapis lazuli; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Azurite (q.v.).

lăs-ў'l-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sal(ic)ylic* reversed.] (See the compound.)

lasylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_4O_2$. An acid whose phenyl-ether, $C_{13}H_8O_2 = C_7H_3(C_6H_5)O_2$, is produced, together with hydrochloric acid, by the action of oxychloride of phosphorus in excess on salicylate of sodium. When the temperature rises high, a viscid liquid passes over, which, on standing, deposits tabular crystals of the phenyl-ether, leaving a mother-liquor, which smells of hydrate of phenyl. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 471.)

***lăt,** *v.t.* [Let, *v.*]

lăt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Calamus leptospadix.

lăt (2), *s.* [Pali & Sansc.]

Architecture:

1. *Booddhist:* The simplest form of "tope," a kind of sthamba (pillar), constituting a marked feature of Booddhist architecture. Several yet remain. There is one at Delhi, three more exist in Tirhut, near the Gunduck River, and one was removed to Allahabad. It was on a "lat" that the celebrated proclamation of Asoca against taking human life was carved.

2. *Hindoo:* The lat, borrowed, perhaps, from the Booddhists, exists in connection with Hindoo architecture emanating from the professors of Brahmanism.

lăt-ą-kĭ'-ą, *s.* [See def.] A superior kind of Turkish tobacco, of a mild flavour, named from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), near which it is grown.

la-tā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [From *latania,* the name of one species in the Isle of Bourbon. See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ. It contains two species, *Latania bourbonica,* from the Isle of Bourbon, and *L. rubra,* from the Mauritius. They have palmate, fan-shaped leaves, yellow flowers, and yellowish-coloured drupes. The leaves are used by the natives for covering their huts, and for making fans and umbrellas. The pulp of the fruit is astringent, the kernel bitter and purgative, and the sap of the trees antiscorbutic.

lăţch (1), ***lacche, *lach, *lahche, *latche,** *s.* [A.S. *læccar* = to catch.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A door-fastening, consisting of hinge-holt and catch. A latch may be opened from either side of the door or gate.

"They lifted the *latch,* and they hade him he gone."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 30.

*(2) A cross-bow.

*(3) A snare.

2. *Fig.:* Any entrance or means of admission.

"The soft hand of sleep had closed the *latch*
Of the tired household of corporeal sense."
Wordsworth: Ode. (January, 1816.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Knitting-machine:* The piece hinged to the needle, which closes over the engaged loop to hold it in position in the needle while the latter is penetrating another loop. The latch is subsequently opened by the latch-lifter to allow the loop to be pushed back upon the needle, and is then closed by the latch-closer to enable the knock-off to disengage the formed loop or stitch. The latch is sometimes called the fly.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line; a mackerel-latch.

(2) A loop on the head-rope of a bonnet-sail; a lasket.

latch-closer, *s.*

Knitting-machine: The piece which closes the latches, to enable the knock-off to slip the formed loops off the needles.

***latch-drawer, *latche-drawer,** *s.* A thief, who stole into houses by drawing the latch.

"Thauh lyers and *latche-drawers,* and lolleres knocke,
Let hem abyde tyl the bord he drawe."
P. Plowman, p. 143.

latch-key, *s.* A private key for a street-door latch.

latch-lifter, *s.*

Knitting-machine: The rod or finger which lifts and reverses the latches to enable the loops or stitches to be pushed back along the needles.

lăţch (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A miry or swampy place.

"Another part of the *latch,* less promising, as Brown thought."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

lăţch (1), ***lacche, *latche,** *v.t.* [A.S. *læccan.*]

*1. To catch, to seize.

"Those that remained threw darts at one man, and *latching* our darts, sent them again at us."—*Golding: Cæsar*, p. 60.

2. To fasten with a latch.

"He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched.*"—*Locke.*

***lăţch** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *lécher* = to lick.] To lick, to smear, to anoint.

"Hast thou yet *latcht* the Athenian's eyes
With the love-juice?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

***latche,** *s.* [Latch, *s.*]

***latche,** *v.t.* [Latch (1), *v.*]

lăţch'-ĕt, *lach-et, *s.* [Fr. *lacet,* dimin. O. Fr. *lags;* Fr. *lacs.*] A string used to fasten or tie a shoe or sandal.

"There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose."—*Mark* i. 7.

lăţch'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *latch* (1), *s.; -ing.*]

Naut.: A loop formed on the head rope of a bonnet-sail, by which it is connected to the foot of the sail to which it forms an appendage.

lāte, *lat, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *læt* = slow, late; cogn. with Dut. *laat* = late; Icel. *latr* = slow, lazy; Dan. *lad* = lazy; Sw. *lat* = lazy; Goth.

late = slothful; Ger. *lass* = weary; Lat. *lassus* = fatigued.] [LATER, LATTER, LAST.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming after the usual or proper time; behind time, slow, tardy, long delayed: as, a *late* harvest.

* 2. Slow, not quick; slow of belief.

"A *lat* man." *Joseph of Arimathie*, 695.

3. Advanced towards the close or end: as, *late* hours of the day.

4. Existing at a previous time, but now gone or ceased: as, the *late* storms; espec., used of a person deceased, lately or recently in office or place.

"Our *late* noble master!" *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

5. Recent.

"As, of *late* days, our neighbours, The upper Germany, can dearly witness." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

6. Keeping late hours; dissipated.

"The rudeness and ewilled insolence Of such *late* wassaillers." *Milton: Comus*, 179.

B. *As adverb:*

1. After the usual or proper time; after delays.

"Bring thy news so *late*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 6.

2. Far advanced into the day or night; at a late hour.

"Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed?" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

3. A short time ago or previously; lately, recently.

"She leape that wae but *late* forlorn." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,026.

* 4. Formerly; of old.

"Where is the life that *late* I led?" *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

5. In a late season; late in the season.

"To make roses or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the ancients esteemed much of the *rosa sera*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

¶ *Of late:*

1. A short time ago or previously; lately.

"Which of you saw Sir Eglamour *of late*?" *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

2. In the last time; latterly.

"Glancing an eye of pity on his losses, That have *of late* so huddled on his back." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

* 3. Formerly.

"That was *of late* an heretic." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

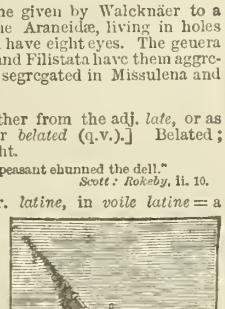
lăt-ĕ-brĭc'-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *latebricola* = one who lives in lurking-places or brothels: *latebra* = a hiding-place, from *lateo* = to lie hid, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: The name given by Walcknäer to a subdivision of the Araneidæ, living in holes and fissures. All have eight eyes. The genera Mygale, Oletera, and Filistata have them aggregated. They are segregated in Missulena and Sphodros

* **lāt'-ĕd**, *a.* [Either from the adj. *late*, or as a contraction for *belated* (q.v.).] Belated; overtaken by night.

"The *lated* peasant shunned the dell." *Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 10.

lăt-ēen', *a.* [Fr. *latine*, in *voile latine* = a lateen sail; Sp. *Latina vela*.] Latin; used by Latin races. (Employed only in the compounds.)



LATEEN-SAIL.

lateen-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular sail, having its upper edge fastened to a long yard, which is inclined at an angle of about 45°. The yard is slung at a point three-quarters of its length from the peak end. It is used principally in the Mediterranean, upon xebecs, galleys, and feluccas, which have three, two, and one mast respectively.

lateen-yard, *s.* [LATEEN-SAIL.]

lāte'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *late*; *-ly.*] A short time ago; not long ago; recently.

"So *lately* found and so abruptly gone." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 9.

* **lăt'-ĕn**, *s.* [LATTEN.]

* **lā'-tĕnce**, *s.* [Eng. *laten(t)*; *-ce.*] The same as LATENCY (q.v.).

"Infinite Love, Whose *latence* is the plenitude of all." *Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.*

* **lā'-tĕn-çў**, *s.* [Eng. *laten(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being latent or concealed.

"Which undesignedness is gathered from their *latency*, their minuteness, their obliquity."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

lāte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *late*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being late or after the usual or proper time: as, the *lateness* of the seasons, the *lateness* of a harvest.

2. Time far advanced in any particular period.

"Your *lateness* in life (as you so soon call it) might be improper to begin the world with."—*Swift: To Gay*, Nov. 23, 1727.

lā'-tent, *a.* [Lat. *latens*, pr. par. of *latco* = to lie hid.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Lying hid or concealed; not visible, not seen, not manifested, not apparent; hidden, concealed.

"Why to the ground she bends her downcast eye— Why is she silent, while her son is nigh? The *latent* cause, O sacred seer, reveal!" *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xi. 178.

2. *Pathol.* (*Of diseases*): At work in the system, but with external symptoms so slight that they are discernible only by the very observant eye. There may be *latent* inflammation, *latent* pleurisy, &c.

¶ *Latent period of a disease:* [INCUBATION].

latent-fault, *s.*

Scots Law: A blemish or defect in a commodity purchased, which was concealed from the purchaser, or was not manifest. This entitles the purchaser to reject the article.

latent-heat, *s.*

Physics: [HEAT].

¶ (1) *Latent Heat of Fusion:* The same as LATENT HEAT. [HEAT.]

(2) *Latent Heat of Vaporisation:* Heat absorbed in couverting a liquid into a vapour or into gas.

latent process, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The *latens processus* of Bacon; the secret and invisible progress by which sensible changes are brought about. It seems, in Bacon's acceptation, to involve the principle since called the Law of Continuity, according to which no change, however small, can be effected but in time.

"In the firing of a cannon, for example, the succession of events during the short interval between the application of the match and the expulsion of the ball, constitutes a *latent process* of a very remarkable and complicated nature."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), ii. 151.

latent schematism, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: (See extract).

"The *latent schematism* is that invisible structure of bodies on which so many of their properties depend. When we inquire into the constitution of crystals, or into the internal structure of plants, &c., we are examining into the *latent-schematism*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), ii. 131.

lā'-tent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *latent*; *-ly.*] In a latent manner; not openly.

lāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Lat.] A brick or tile.

lāt'-ĕr, *a.* & *adv.* [LATE.]

A. *As adj.:* More late, after another, posterior, subsequent.

B. *As adv.:* After some time, after delay.

"That general diffusion of knowledge which the art of printing must sooner or *later* produce."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii., § 1. (Introd.)

lăt'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side; Fr. *latéral*; Sp. & Port. *lateral*; Ital. *laterale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the side or sides; on the side.

"Making the one reflect more from the *lateral* and strawy parts than do the rest."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 678.

2. Directed towards the side.

3. Proceeding from the side.

"Thwart of these as fierce Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds Eurus and Zephir with their *lateral* noise." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 705.

* **lateral-equation,** *s.*

Math.: An obsolete term for an equation of the first degree.

lateral-operation, *s.*

Surg.: A particular case of lithotomy (q.v.), in which the prostate gland and the neck of the bladder are divided laterally.

lateral-pressure, lateral-stress, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A pressure at right angles to the length of a beam.

2. *Geol.:* Pressure acting laterally—i.e., more or less horizontally—on strata, so as to distort them into folds, curves, sharp synclinals, anticlinals, &c. It may be caused by landslips, by earthquake action, &c. Lateral pressure is seen largely in the Alps, the Andes, and other mountain ranges, and also in nearly level countries. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xi.)

lateral-roots, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Secondary roots: those which spring laterally from the stem, or from the primary root, as the clasping roots of ivy.

lateral-strength, *s.*

Mech.: The force with which a body, as a bar or beam, placed horizontally, resists another force acting upon it in a direction at right angles to its length, and tending to break it.

lateral-stress, *s.* [LATERAL-PRESSURE.]

lateral-teeth, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The teeth on each side of the cardinal (hinge) teeth in a bivalve shell.

lateral ventricle, *s.*

Anat.: A cavity in the centre of the cerebral hemispheres of the brain.

* **lăt-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *lateral*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being lateral; the quality of having distinct sides.

2. That which is lateral.

"We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

lăt'-ĕr-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lateral*; *-ly.*] In a lateral manner, directiou, or position; on or from the side; sideways.

"For some couple *laterally* or side-wise, as worme."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

Lăt'-ĕr-ăn, *s.* [Named after Plantius *Lateranus*, on the site of whose house the church is built, and who was put to death by Nero.] The principal church of Rome, dedicated to St. John Lateranus, and built originally by Constantine the Great. It is the episcopal church of the pope.

Lateran-Councils, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: In the church of St. John Lateran—"Omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput"—five General Councils have been held, besides an important council, not œcumenical, against the Monothelites (q.v.) in A.D. 649.

1. The Ninth General Council, and the first held in the West, under Calixtus II., in 1123. More than 300 bishops and 600 abbots attended. Its object was to end the strife on Investiture between the Emperor Henry V. and the See of Rome.

2. The Second Lateran (Tenth General) Council was held in 1139. Innocent II. presided over more than 1,000 prelates. Anacletus II. was declared an anti-pope, Roger of Sicily, his champion, excommunicated, and silence imposed on Arnold of Brescia.

3. The Third Lateran (Eleventh General) Council, 1179, under Alexander III., decreed the necessity of a majority of two-thirds to secure the election of a pope.

4. The Fourth Lateran (Twelfth General) Council surpassed in importance all councils previously held. It was opened by Innocent III. in 1215, and had two definite objects—the recovery of the Holy Land and the internal reform of the Church; 412 bishops, 800 abbots, and the representatives of many Catholic sovereigns were present. The Bishop of Constantinople was made the first of the Eastern patriarchs, and the supremacy of Rome insisted on. The Council decreed the necessity of, at least, annual confession to one's parish priest, and defined the absolute Unity of God, the Roman doctrine concerning the sacraments, and transubstantiation.

5. The Fifth Lateran (Eighteenth General) Council was opened by Julius II. in 1512, and closed by Leo X. in 1517. It declared the decrees of the Schismatic Council of Pisa null, condemned the Pragmatic Sanction (q.v.), and approved the French concordat. It defined (in the bull *Pastor æternus*) the pope's authority over councils, and (in the bull *Apostolici regiminis*) condemned those who

held that the intellectual soul is mortal, or only one in all men. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

The Fourth Lateran (Twelfth General) Council, the Council of Trent (Twentieth General), and the Vatican Council (Twenty-first General, still unfinished), are the three most important Councils in the history of Christendom.

* **latered,** *a.* [Eng. *later; -ed.*] Delayed.

lā-tĕr-ĭ-fō'-lĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side; *folium* = a leaf; and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of a flower, &c.*): Growing on the side of a leaf.

lā-tĕr-ĭ-grā'-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side, and *gradior* = to step, to walk.]

Zool.: A name given by Walcknäer to the spiders of the family Thomisidæ (Crab-spiders), from their frequently running sideways. [THOMISIDÆ.]

lăt'-ĕr-ĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *laterinerv(ium)* (*Ach. Richard*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ed.*]

Bot.: The same as STRAIGHT-NERVED. (Used of the veins of grasses, palms, orchids, &c.)

lăt'-ĕr-īte, *s. & a.* [Lat. *later* (genit. *lateris*) = a brick, a tile; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*) (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Petrol.: A red jaspery rock, composed of silicate of alumina and oxide of iron. (*Lyell.*) A red earthy rock occurring in beds between basalt and other lava flows, and resulting from their decomposition. It is strongly impregnated with sesquioxide of irou, and sometimes coutains hæmatite and beauxite. From being derived from various rocks it varies greatly in character. (*Rutley.*) It abounds in the Deccau and some other parts of Central and Southern India.

B. *As adj.*: The same as LATERITIC (q.v.).

lăt-ĕr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *laterit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to, contaiuiug, or characterized by laterite.

lăt-ĕr-ĭ'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *lateritius*, from *later*, (genit. *lateris*) = a brick.] Like bricks; of the colour of red bricks.

lateritious-sediment, *s.*

Pathol.: An epithet applied to the brick-dust-like sediment occasionally met with in the urine of persons suffering from fever. (*Dunglison.*)

lăt-ĕr-ō-flĕx'-ĭon (x as ksh), *s.* [Lat. *later* (genit. *lateris*) = a bendiug; Fr. *latéiflexion.*]

Pathol.: A bending to one side. Used of the uterus when it is bent and its fundus fixed at the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the medium line. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.*, ii. 417.)

lăt-ĕr-ō-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side, and *versus* (pa. par. of *verto*) = to turn; Fr. *latériversion.*]

Pathol.: Used of the uterus when the os uteri is turned to one side and the fundus to the other. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.*, ii. 419.)

lā'-tēs, *s.* [From Lat. *latus*; Gr. λάτος (*latos*) = a fish of the Nile.]

Ichthy: A genus of Percidæ. It scarcely differs from Perca, except by strong indentations, and even one small spine at the angle of the preoperculum, and by stronger indentations on the suborbital and humeral bones. (*Cuvier.*) *Lates niloticus* (*Cuvier*), *Perca nilotica* (*Linnæus*) is a large perch of silvery colour, occurring in the Nile. It was known to the ancients, who prized it for food.

* **la-tĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *latescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being latescent or concealed from public view or cognizauce.

* **la-tĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *latescens*, pr. par. of *latesco* = incept. of *lateo.*=to be hid.] Lying hidden or concealed; latent; not apparent; not obvious.

lāt'-ĕst, *a.* [Super. of *late* (q.v.).]

lātc'-wāke, *s.* [LICHWAKE.]

* **lāte'-ward,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *late; -ward.*]

A. *As adj.*: Somewhat late; backward.

B. *As adv.*: Somewhat late.

lā'-tĕx, *s.* [Lat. = any liquid, especially water.]

Bot.: The peculiar juice, becoming milky when exposed to the air, which is found in the laticiferous vessels of Euphorbiaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cichoraceæ, and other "milky" plants. It appears to consist of a watery fluid, with albumen in solution, with floating particles of caoutchouc and sometimes of starch.

latex-granules, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Minute particles in the fluid filling the laticiferous vessels.

lath (1), lat, * **latt,** * **latte,** *s.* [A.S. *lathe*, pl. *latta, latta*; cogn. with Dut. *lat*; Ger. *lathe, lat*; Fr. *latte.* Cf. Welsh *llath* = a rod, staff, yard.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A slip of wood.

"If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of *lath* . . . I'll never wear hair on my face more."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.*: One of the strips of wood nailed to the rafters to support the roof-covering.

2. *Domestic:* A bedstead slat for supporting the mattress.

3. *Plastering:* One of the narrow strips nailed to the studs of partitions to support plastering. Strips of metal are sometimes used for this purpose in fire-proof structures. Such laths have means for securing to the studding or wall, and also affording a key to the mortar which is laid thereon.

(1) *Lath and plaster:* Made of laths plastered over. (Said of a partition in a house; hence unsubstantial, flimsy.)

"A home should be built, or with brick, or with stone,
Why 'tis *plaster and lath*; and I think that's all one."
Prior: Down Hall.

(2) *Lath floated and set fair:* Three-coated plasterers' work. The first is called pricking-up, the second floated, the third finishing.

(3) *Lath laid and set:* Two-coated plasterers' work. The first is called laying, the second finishing.

lath-brick, *s.* A long brick, 22 × 6 inches, used for oast or grain-kiln floors.

lath-cutter, *s.* An instrument for cutting lath from a board or balk.

lath-nail, *s.* A small cut nail for fastening laths to studding.

lath-render, lath-splitter, *s.* One who rends or splits wood up into laths.

Lath-render's knife: A knife resembling a small shingle-knife or froe, for splitting joggles into laths. [FROE.]

lath-rending, lath-splitting, *s.* The act or business of splittiug wood up into laths.

lath-splitter, *s.* [LATH-RENDER.]

lath-splitting, *s.* [LATH-RENDING.]

lath (2), * **lathe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *ladh.*] A part or division of a country, comprising several hundreds; the term now only survives in Kent, in which there are five lathes.

"As Alured divided the shires first, so to him is owing the constitution of hundreds, tithings, *lathes*, and wapentakes."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion.* (Note.)

* **lath-reeve,** * **lathe-reeve,** * **lath-reve,** *s.* An official who presided over a lath of a county.

"These had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd. § 4.)

lath, *v.t.* [LATH (1), *s.*] To cover or line with laths.

"A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

lāthe (2), * **lath** (3), *s.* [Icel. *lödh*, gen. sing. & nom. pl. *ladhar*; Dan. *lad.* Perhaps connected with Icel. *hladhr* = to load.]

1. A machine for turning and polishing flat, round, cylindrical, or other shaped pieces of wood, ivory, metal, &c., in which the object revolves while it is shaped or polished by a tool applied to it. Lathes are of various kinds, and known by various uames, accordiug to the construction, mode of driving, &c. [¶] The parts of the lathe are:—The bed, sheers, cheeks, sides, on which the puppets, which form the head-stock and tail-stock, slide. The mandrel, or live spindle of the live head, and on which is the speed-pulley; the centres on the live or front spindle, and the dead or back spindle, respectively, on which the work is turned; the fly-wheel (of a foot-lathe), on which is the cord passing to the speed-pulley of the head stock; the treadle, or foot-board, to which the power is applied; the collar-plate, cone-plate, face-plate, chuck, or other means of conuecting the work; the rest for the tool.

"Could turn his word, and oath, and *faith*,
As many ways as in a *lath*."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

2. *Weaving:* The wooden frame beam which forces up the weft; the lay or batten.

¶ The bar-lathe has a single beam or shear, generally of a triangular shape. On this the heads or puppets slip. The bed-lathe is the usual form, and has two parallel shears. The centre-lathe has head and tail stocks, which afford centres for each end of the work turned. The chuck-lathe supports the work being turned, by means of a grasping tool or socket on the mandrel of the head-stock. The geometric-lathe is an instrument for producing wavy or eccentric patterns with a general concentric arrangement. The hand-lathe is driven by a crank or bow, and is of small size, for the bench or table. The watchmaker's lathe is a small bench-lathe, sometimes having pivot centres, on which the work is turned by a bow, and sometimes a hand-lathe or a foot-lathe of small proportions. The last-lathe is a lathe for turning irregular forms. The mandrel-lathe supports the work on a spindle, which is attached to the axle of the head-stock, or on the head and tail centres, according to circumstances. The pivot-lathe is a small bench-lathe whose centres are the ends of rods clamped in the heads and not partaking of the revolution. The pole-lathe supports the work on puppets, and the cord passes from the treadle two or three times round the work, and then upward to a spring-bar. The power-lathe is driven by horse-power, water, or steam. The rose-engine lathe is a form of the geometric. The spindle-lathe has a rotating axis in the head stock, to which the work is attached. The spoke-lathe is a lathe for turning irregular forms. The turn-bench is a small portable lathe for the work beuch or desk.

lathe-bed, *s.* That part of a lathe on which the puppets slide.

lathe-chuck, *s.* A chuck for holding work to the live mandrel, or a mandrel between centres of a lathe.

lathe-dog, *s.* [DOG, *s.*, II. 3 (3).]

lathe-drill, *s.* A bar-lathe arranged as a horizontal drilling-machine.

lathe-head, *s.* The poppet-head which contains the mandrel, on which is a cone-pully for the belt aud means for attaching a face-plate or chuck for the work.

lathe-tool holder, *s.* A socket or holder for a lathe-tool, having a shank which is held by the set-screw on the post of the slide-rest.

* **lathe** (2), *s.* [Icel. *hlatha*; Dan. *ladi.*] A barn, a granary.

"Why ne had thou put the capel in the *lathe*?"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,085.

* **lath'-en,** *a.* [Eng. *lath* (1), *s.*; *-en.*] Made of a lath or of laths.

lăth'-ĕr, *s.* [A.S. *leádhor*; cogn. with Icel. *laudhr, lödhr* = froth, foam, scum; *laudhra, löthra* = to foam; *leydhra* = to wash. From the same root as Lat. *lavo* = to wash; Eng. *lave.*]

1. Froth or foam made by soap moistened with water.

"By this process the water yields a *lather* immediately."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ch. v.

2. Froth or foam caused by profuse sweating, as on a horse.

lăth'-ĕr (1), *v.i. & t.* [LATHER, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To form a foam as with soap aud water; to froth.

B. *Trans.*: To cover over with lather.

"The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition."—*Smollett: Don Quixote*, iii. 281.

* **lăth'-ĕr** (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. connected with (1), or else with *leather*, v. (q.v.).] To beat, to thrash, to flog. (*Slang.*)

lath'-ĭng, *s.* [LATH (1), *v.*]

1. The act of covering or lining with laths.

2. A coating, covering, or lining with laths for walls, &c.

lathing-clamp, *s.* A clamp to hold a set of spaced laths while nailing to the studding.

lathing-hammer, *s.* A hatchet, whose bit and poll present a straight line, so that the bit does not interfere with nailing up laths in corners of rooms. The bit is used for cutting laths to a length, and has a notch for withdrawing nails.

lăth-ræ'-ą, *s.* [From Gr. λαθραῖος (*lathraios*) = secret, hidden, concealed.]

Bot.: Toothwort, a genus of Orobanchaceæ. One species, *Lathræa squamaria*, is British. It is a pale purplish, fleshy parasite on the roots of hazel, &c., flowering in April or May. It is attached by rootlets to the plant it preys on. The stamens are four to six when high; the racemes four to six inches; the flowers half an inch. Its roots were formerly used in epilepsy but without success.

lăth-rĭd-ĭ'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lathridi(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Necrophaga or Clavicornia. They are small, oblong, or linear beetles, having eleven-jointed antennæ, one, two, or three of them constituting the club; three simple joints in the tarsi. More than 350 are known, forty-six of them British.

lą-thrĭd'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λαθρίδιος (*lathridios*) = secret, covert, furtive.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lathridiidæ. Sharp enumerates eighteen British species.

lath'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *lath* (1), s., and *work.*] A covering or lining of laths to receive plaster.

lath'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *lath* (1), s.; *-y.*] Like a lath; thin as a lath; made of a lath.

"The which he tossed to and fro amain
And eft his *lathy* falchion brandished."
West: Abuse of Travelling.

lăth'-ў-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lathyros;* Gr. λάθυρος (*lathuros*) = a kind of pulse; a vetchling.]

Bot.: Everlasting Pea, Bitter Vetch, or Vetchling. A genus of Papilionaceous plants, It resembles Vicia, but has fewer leaflets, broader petals, an obliquely truncate staminal tube, and a style longitudinally flattened and bearded on the inner face. A hundred species of the genus are known. The genus is divided into the subgenera Aphaca, Nissolia, Lathyrus proper, and Orobus. *Lathyrus pratensis*, the Meadow Vetchling, a climbing plant, two to three feet long, with yellow flowers, is frequent. The roots of *Lathyrus tuberosus* are eatable. The seeds of *L. Aphaca* can be eaten when green, but when ripe produce headache and are narcotic. Christison says that flour in which those of *L. Cicera* have been ground is poisonous. *L. sativus* is used as green fodder for cattle in the North of India. It is said to produce paralysis in pigs. *L. Aphaca* and *L. imphalensis* (Watt), are also used in India as fodder plants. Nearly sixty species of the genus are widely cultivated for their handsome flowers—yellow, red, scarlet, purple, and blue. The larger kinds are well adapted for arbours and shrubberies, but require branches for their support.

lā'-tĭ-ą-līte (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *Latium*, the ancient name for the Campagna, Rome; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Haüynite (q.v.).

Lā'-tĭ-ąn (t as sh), *a.* [From Lat. *Latium*, one of the districts of Ancient Italy.] Of or pertaining to Latium.

"The Tusculan Mamilius
Prince of the *Latian* name."
Macaulay: Horatius, xii.

* **lą-tĭb'-ų-līze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *latibulum* = a hiding-place; *lateo* = to lie hid; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To retreat and conceal one's self; to lie hid; to retire and lie dormant during the winter.

* **lą-tĭb'-ų-lŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A biding-place; a den, a burrow, a cavity.

lăt-ĭ-çĭf-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *latex* (genit. *laticis*) = sap, juice; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing or producing latex or elaborated sap.

laticiferous-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Long-branched, simple cells occurring in the Euphorbiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, &c.

laticiferous-tissue, *s.*, **laticiferous-ducts, laticiferous-canals, laticiferous-vessels,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: The tubular and often ramified canals containing the latex, or milky juice of many plants. Attention was directed to them by C. H. Schultz, of Berlin, in 1836, and by Dippel and Hanstein in 1863. Some branch, but do not unite with the neighbouring tubes; others form a network.

* **lā'-tĭ-clāve,** *s.* [Lat. *laticlavum*, from *latus* = wide, broad; and *clavus* = a stripe.]

Rom. Antiq.: A broad stripe of purple worn by Roman Senators on the front of their tunics, as a mark of their rank.

* **lā-tĭ-cŏs'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *costatus* = having a rib; *costa* = a rib.] Having broad or wide ribs.

lā-tĭ-dĕn'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *dentatus* = toothed; *dens* = a tooth.] Having wide or broad teeth.

lā-tĭ-fō'-lĭ-ąte, lā-tĭ-fō'-lĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *latifolius*, from *latus* = wide, broad, and *folium* = a leaf.] Having wide or broad leaves; broad-leaved.

* **lat-ĭ-fŭn'-dĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, and *fundo* = to pour.] Widespread.

"The interest of a very *latifundian* faction."—*North: Examen*, p. 414.

* **lăt'-ĭ-mĕr,** *s.* [A corruption of *Latiner* (q.v.).] An interpreter.

Lăt'-ĭn, * Lat-ine, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Latin*, from Lat. *Latinus* = pertaining to *Latium;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *Latino.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Latium or its inhabitants; Roman; as, the *Latin* language.

2. Pertaining to or written in or about the language of the Latius or Romans: as, a *Latin* grammar.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Latin races (q.v.).

"But Turkish force and *Latin* fraud
Would break your shield however broad."
Byron: Don Juan, iii.

4. Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the Latin Church (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Latium; a Roman.

2. The language of the ancient Romans.

3. A member of one of the Latin races.

4. The members, and especially the clergy, of the Latin Church.

5. A school-exercise, consisting in the rendering or translation of English into Latin.

Latin Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The Church of the West, as distinguished from the Oriental Church.

"Its authors affected to speak of errors in the *Latin Church.*"—*Vaughan: Vatican Council*, p. 80.

Latin cross, *s.* A cross the transverse beam of which is one-third the length of the vertical one.

Latin-league, *s.*

Hist.: An offensive and defensive alliance of Latin nations advocated by Señor Castelar, and proposed by him in the Spanish Assembly, January 15, 1884, to restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the increasing influence of Germany.

"One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the *Latin-league.*"—*Saturday Review*, March 18, 1882, p. 323.

Latin races, *s. pl.*

Ethnol.: A loose expression denoting those peoples whose language is of Latin origin; specif., the French, Spaniards, and Italians.

"He continued his eulogy of the *Latin races*, which were first in the world at nearly all points."—*Times*, Jan. 16, 1884, p. 5.

Latin-rite, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The liturgy and ritual of the Latin, as distinguished from that of the Greek Church.

Latin Union, *s.* An alliance formed in 1865 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a uniform system of gold and silver coinage. The parties thereto at the outset were France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium; but Greece joined the alliance subsequently. [Monetary-convention.]

* **Lăt'-ĭn, * lat-ine,** *v.t.* [Latin, *a.*]

1. To render or translate into Latin.

2. To mix or interlard with Latin words or phrases.

"Such fellowes will so *Latine* their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetoricke*, bk. iii.

Lăt'-ĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *latinisme;* Low Lat. *latinismus.*] A Latin idiom or mode of expression; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin language. (*Addison: Spectator*, No. 285.)

† **Lăt'-ĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Latin; -ist.*] One learned or versed in the Latin language.

"Oldham was considered as a good *Latinist*"—*Oldham: Life.*

* **Lăt-ĭn-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *Latinist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Latin language; in a Latin style.

* **lą-tĭn'-ĭ-tās-tĕr,** *s.* [Formed from *Latin* on the analogy of *poetaster*, &c.] One who has a smattering of Latin.

lą-tĭn'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *latinité*, from Lat. *latinitatem*, accus. of *latinitas*, from *Latinus* = Latin; Ital. *latinità;* Sp. *latinidad.*] The Latin tongue; the use or idioms of the Latin language; specif., purity of Latin style or idiom. (*Eustace: Italy*, i. Prel. Dis.)

Lăt-ĭn-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *Latiniz(e); -ation.*] The act of latinizing or rendering into Latin.

Lăt'-ĭn-ĭze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *Latin;* suff. *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To render or translate into Latin.

2. To give a Latin appearance or character to; to give Latin terminations or forms to.

"He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood."—*Watts.*

3. To render subject to the See of Rome.

"The assertion that Rome seeks to *Latinize* their Church, and destroy its autonomy."—*Vaughan: Year of Preparation*, p. 78.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of Latin words, idioms, or phrases; to use words borrowed from Latin.

* **lăt'-ĭn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *latin; -less.*] Without a knowledge of Latin.

"Those Latinless young lubbers."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xxii.

* **Lăt'-ĭn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *Latin; -ly.*] With purity of Latin style; in a pure Latin style.

"Nor one amongst an hundred that can [express himself in Latin] *Latinly.*"—*Heylin: Voyage of France*, p. 296.

* **lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *latio*, from *latus*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear.] The act of bearing, carrying, or transporting from one place to another; carriage, transportation, translation.

"The notions, *lations*, and the signs."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 48.

* **lā-tĭ-rŏs'-troŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *rostrum* = a beak.] Having a wide or broad beak.

"In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostrous* and flat-billed birds, they are more laterally seated."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. i.

lā'-tĭ-sĕpt, *a.* [Lat. *latus* = wide, broad, and *septus*, pa. par. of *sepio* = to surround with a hedge.]

Bot.: A term used of the dissepiment or septum in the silicule of a cruciferous plant when in transverse sections it is seen to occupy the longer diameter. (*Thomé: Text Book of Bot.* (ed. *Bennett*, 1879, p. 413.)

lā-tĭ-sĕp'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Latisept.]

Bot.: Cruciferous plants, having the fruits latisept (q.v.).

lāt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *lat(e); -ish.*] Somewhat or rather late.

"The passion for literature came *latish* in his case."—*D. Masson*, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, vol. xlv., p. 73.

lā-tĭ-stĕr'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *latus* = broad, wide; *sternum* = the sternum (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Having a broad, flat sternum, one of the characteristics of the anthropoid apes.

"The anatomical characters of man's body have much more resemblance to those common to the *latisternal* group than to those presented by any other section of the order Primates."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes*, p. 173.

latisternal apes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name for the Anthropoid or Anthropomorphous Apes.

"They agree with man in the possession of a broad, flat chest (whence their name of *Latisternal Apes*), in having an *appendix vermiformis* to the cæcum, and in the fact that the liver, except in the gorilla, is of a very simple structure."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1880), p. 378.

lā'-tĭ-tan-çy, *s.* [Eng. *latitan(t); -cy.*] The act or state of lying hid; the act of lurking.

"In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.

lā'-tĭ-tant, *a.* [Lat. *latitans,* pr. par. of *latito* = to lie hid; freq. from *lateo* = to be hid.] Lying hid; concealed, latent, lurking.

"Snakes, lizards, snails, and divers other insects *latitant* many months in the year."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.

lā'-tĭ-tăt, *s.* [Lat., = he is in concealment; 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *latito* = to lie hid.]

Law: An obsolete writ calling upon a person to appear in the Court of King's Bench to answer as on the supposition that he was hiding.

"The bill was always founded on a plaint of trespass *quare clausum fregit,* and was a kind of capias, which accusation indeed it was, that gave the court of King's Bench jurisdiction in civil causes, which must have been served on the defendant, if found by the sheriff; but, if he returned '*non est inventus,*' then there issued out a writ of *latitat,* to the sheriff of another county, as Berks; which recited the bill of Middlesex and testified that the defendant, '*latitat et discurrit,*' lurked and wandered about in Berks; and therefore commanded the sheriff to take him, and have his body in court on the day of the return; but in the King's Bench, as in the Common Pleas, it ultimately became the practice to sue out a *latitat* upon a supposed, and not an actual, bill of Middlesex."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 10.

lā-tĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *latitatio,* from *latito* = to lie hid.] The act or state of lying hid.

lăt'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *latitudo* = breadth, from *latus* = wide, broad; Sp. *latitud;* Ital. *latitudine;* Port. *latitude.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Breadth, width; extent or distance from one side to the other.

(2) Room, space: as, There is little *latitude* for motion.

(3) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Extent, wideness.

(2) Wideness, comprehensiveness; looseness of application; want or absence of strictness.

(3) Wideness, comprehensiveness, extent.

"Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, sirnamed Magnus."—*Browne.*

(4) Extent of deviation from a standard or rule; laxity; freedom from rule, restraint, or limits.

"I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other."—*Dryden: Second Misc.* (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The angular distance of a star from the ecliptic, measured on a great circle drawn through the star and the pole of the ecliptic. This method of measurement is now not much used, that by right ascension and declination having largely taken its place.

¶ Latitude is the most potent, though not the only cause in determining the climate of the several countries.

2. *Geog.:* The latitude of a place on the surface of the earth, is its angular distance from the equator, measured on the meridian of the place. Latitude is north or south, according as the place is north or south of the equator. Circles whose planes are parallel to that of the equator, are called circles of latitude, or parallels of latitude, because the latitude of every point of each circle is the same. The latitude of a place is always equal to the inclination of the axis of the earth to the horizon of the place, and conversely. A degree of latitude is sixty nautical or about sixty-nine and half English miles.

3. *Surv.:* The distance between two east and west lines drawn through two extremities of a course. If the course is run towards the north, the latitude is called northing, if towards the south, it is called southing.

¶ (1) *Difference of latitude of two points:*

Naut.: The arc of any meridian intercepted between the parallels of latitude through the points, expressed in degrees. When the two latitudes are of the same name, the algebraic difference is the same as the arithmetical difference of the latitudes; when they are of different names, the algebraic difference is the arithmetical sum, the southern latitude being regarded as negative.

(2) *Middle latitude:* In navigation, the mean of two latitudes found by taking half of their algebraic sum.

(3) *Middle latitude sailing:*

Naut.: A combination of plane and parallel sailing, so named from the use of the middle latitude.

(4) *Parallels of latitude:* Small circles parallel to the equator.

lăt-ĭ-tūd'-ĭn-al, *a.* [Lat. *latitudo* (genit. *latitudinis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

lăt-ĭ-tūd-ĭn-ār'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *latitudinaire,* from Lat. *latitudo* (genit. *latitudinis*) = width, breadth.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Wide in range or scope; not confined within narrow limits; free.

2. *Church Hist.:* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the persons or teaching described under B.

"The party contained . . . a Puritan element and a *Latitudinarian* element."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A party in the Church of England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, who, wearied by the fierce religious disputes of the time, aimed at a broad or comprehensive system which might reconcile the contending parties, or at least diminish the vehemence of their controversies. They were attached to Episcopacy, but were prepared to welcome as brethren those who believed in other forms of church government. The right settlement of the question between Calvinism and Arminianism was not essential to salvation: it, therefore, need not cause alienation of feeling among those who were agreed as to essentials. The chief latitudinarians were John Hales, William Chillingworth, Henry More, Ralph Cudworth, Theophilus Gale, John Whichcote, and Archbishop Tillotson. They were opposed both by the Puritans and by the High Church party. The first of them that appeared were denounced as Socinians, Deists, Atheists, &c. But on the restoration of Charles II. they were advanced to high dignity. They were the precursors of the modern Broad Church party.

lăt-ĭ-tūd-ĭn-ār'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *latitudinarian; -ism.*] Freedom or liberality of opinion, especially in matters relating to religion; absence of bigotry; laxity or indifference in respect to religious doctrines.

"Roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism.*"—*Dr. Parr: Tracts by a Warburtonian.*

*** lăt-ĭ-tūd'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *latitudinosus,* from *latitudo* (genit. *latitudinis*) = breadth, width.] Having latitude, breadth, or large extent.

*** lat-on, * lat-oun,** *s.* [Sp. *laton.*] The same as LATTEN (q.v.).

"He hadde a cros of *latoun* ful of stones."
Chaucer: C. T., 701.

*** lā'-trant,** *a.* [Lat. *latrans,* pr. par. of *latro* = to bark.] Barking.

"Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race."
Tickell: On Hunting.

*** lā'-trāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *latratum,* sup. of *latro* = to bark.] To bark, as a dog.

*** la-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *latratio,* from *latro* = to bark.] The act of barking; a bark.

*** la-treût'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *λατρεύω* (*latreuō*) = to serve.] Ministering; acting as a servant; pertaining or relating to latria (q.v.).

"That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spake, none of us ever doubted; but that is then, either *latreutical,* as Bellarmin distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome,* § 4.

lā'-trĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *λατρεία* (*latreia*).]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A technical term for that supreme worship which can lawfully be offered to God alone. In this sense the word was used by the Greek Fathers, and at the second Council of Nice (Seventh General, A.D. 787), St. Augustine (*cont. Faust.,* xx. 21) adopted it, on the ground that it expressed exactly what no single Latin word would express; and it was probably owing to his influence that it passed into general use.

la-trĭne', *s.* [Lat. *latrina, lavatrina* = a bath, from *lavo* = to wash.] A privy, a water-closet. (Used principally in the army, and in the hospitals and prisons.)

la-tröb'-īte, *s.* [Named by Brooke after the Rev. C. J. Latrobe; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale rose-red variety of Anorthite, from the Isle of Amitok, coast of Labrador, resembling Amphodelite (see these words). It has three cleavages with, according to Miller, the mutual inclinations, 101° 45', 93° 30' and 109°.

*** la-trŏç-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *latrocinium* = thieving, a theft; *latro* = a thief.] The act of robbing or thieving; theft.

*** lăt-rō-çĭn'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The prerogative or right of judging and executing thieves.

2. Theft, larceny. [LARCENY.]

II. *Church Hist.:* A term applied by Pope Leo the Great to the heretical Council of Ephesus, A.D. 449, convoked by the Empress Eudocia, at the request of Dioscorus, patriarch of Alexandria, who wished to reverse the decisions of Chalcedon (Fourth General, A.D. 451), which condemned Eutyches, and affirmed two natures—a divine and human nature—in Jesus Christ. Dioscorus employed violence towards the Papal legates, and is accused of falsifying the Acts, which were afterwards confirmed by Theodosius, but the Churches of Asia Minor, Pontus, Syria, and the West rejected them.

"The council which for its evil repute has earned the name of *Latrocinium* or Robber-synod."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.,* p. 137.

*** la-trŏç'-ĭn-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *latrocinium.*] Theft, larceny (q.v.).

lā-trō-dĕc'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *λάτρον* (*latron*) = pay, hire, and *δεκτός* (*dektos*) = received. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Spiders, family Theridiidæ. *Latrodectus malmignattus,* the Malmignatte, is a black spider, with about thirteen blood-red spots on the abdomen. Though but half an inch long, it is said to have a bite sometimes attended by fatal results to man. Its ordinary food is grasshoppers, small locusts, &c. It inhabits the south of Europe and the north of Africa.

lā-trŭñ'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a robber, a free-booter.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidæ. *Latrunculus albus* is the White Goby, a small transparent fish, occurring in the south of Scotland.

lăt'-ten, * lat-on, * lat-oun, * lat-tin, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *laton* (Fr. *laiton*), from *latte* = a lath, because the metal was hammered into thin sheets or plates. Cf. Ital. *latta* = tin; Sp. *laton* = latten brass; *latas* = laths; *hoja de lata* = tin-plate; Port. *lata* = tin-plate; *latas* = laths.]

A. *As substantive:*

*** 1.** A kind of mixed metal; a finer kind of brass, of which the incised plates for sepulchral monuments [BRASSES], crosses, and a great proportion of the candlesticks, &c., used in parochial churches were made.

"His helme of *latoun* bright."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,806.

2. Thin metal; metal in sheets.

3. Tin-plate.

¶ Black-latten is brass in milled sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. Shaven latten is a thinner article. Roll latten is polished on both sides, ready for use. Latten-wire is wire made from latten-plate. It was thus made before the invention of wire-drawing.

B. *As adj.:* Made of latten.

"I challenge combat of this *latten* bilbo."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

latten-brass, *s.* The same as BLACK-LATTEN (q.v.).

lăt'-tẽr, *a.* [Another form of *later* (q.v.).]

1. Coming or happening after something else; more late; more recent; later; opposed to former.

"If the *latter* husband die, which took her to be his wife."—*Deut.* xxiv. 3.

2. Mentioned the last of two.

3. Modern, present; lately done or past.

"Hath not navigation discovered in these *latter* ages whole nations in the bay of Soldinia?"—*Locke.*

*** 4.** Last, latest, final.

"At the *latter* day."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iv. 1.

latter-born, *s* Last-born, youngest.

"My wife, more careful for the *latter-born*, had lashed a little unto a small spare mast."
Shakesp.. Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Latter-day Saints, *s. pl.*

*1. The Fifth Monarchy Men of the English Commonwealth. [Fifth Monarchy.]

2. [Mormon.]

¶ *Anti-Polygamy Latter-day Saints:* [Mormon].

latter-kin, *s.*

Plumb.: A pointed piece of hard wood, used for clearing out the grooves of the cames in fret-work glazing.

* **latter-mint,** *s.* A late kind of mint.

"Savoy, *latter-mint*, and columbines."
Keats: Endymion, iv.

lăt'-tĕr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *latter*; *-ly.*]

1. Of late; in time not long past; lately.

2. At last; ultimately.

3. Toward or on the last part of life.

"*Latterly* Milton was short and thick."—*Richardson*

lăt'-tĕr-math, *s.* [Eng. *latter*, and *math* (q.v.).] A later or second mowing or crop; aftermath.

* **lăt'-tĕrn,** *s.* [Lectern.]

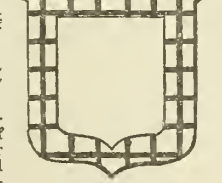
lăt'-tĭce, * **lat-tis,** * **lat-is,** * **lat-ys,** *s.* [Fr. *lattis* = latb-work, from *latte* = a lath; Ger. *latte.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any wooden structure composed of laths or thin pieces of wood crossing and forming open chequered or reticulated work.

"Of old time our countrie houses in steed of glasse did vse much *lattise*, and that made either of wicker or fine ribs of oke in checkerwise."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. A window formed of laths or strips of metal crossing each other diagonally like network. Such windows were once common in England. The panes are diamond-shaped, set with an acute angle upward.



LATTICE.

"Through the dim *lattice* o'er the floor of stone."
Byron: Lara, i. 11.

3. A blind for a window similarly constructed.

II. *Her.:* A bordure formed of perpendicular and horizontal bars, either interlaced or not.

lattice-bridge, *s.* A bridge supported by a girder whose web consists of diagonal crossing pieces.

lattice-girder, *s.* A girder consisting of two horizontal bars united by diagonal crossing-bars.

lattice-leaf, lattice-plant, lattice-leaf plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Ouvirandra fenestralis* and *O. Berneriana*, endogenous plants belonging to the Juncaginaceæ. Their leaves consist almost wholly of a perforated lace-like net-work. They are from Madagascar.

lattice-truss, *s.* A truss having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces.

lattice-window, *s.* The same as Lattice, *s.*, 2.

lattice-work, *s.* The same as Lattice, *s.*, 1.

"These supplied
Of texture firm a *lattice-work*, that braced
The new machine." *Cowper: Task*, i. 42.

* **lăt'-tĭce,** *v.t.* [Lattice, *s.*]

1. To form or construct in fashion of a lattice.

2. To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work.

"At times, from out her *latticed* halle,
Look o'er the dark blue sea."
Byron: Composed during a Thunderstorm.

3. To intertwine.

"Shed
Disparted moonlight through the *latticed* boughs."
Glover: Athenaid, bk. xxvii.

* ¶ *To lattice-up:* To hide from the light of day; to obscure; to eclipse.

"Therein it seemeth he hath *latticed-up* Cæsar."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 621.

lăt'-tĭced, *a.* [Lattice, *s.*]

latticed-cell, *s.*

Bot.: A cell, the partition walls of which are thickened in some like manner, but not actually perforate. (*Thomé.*)

latticed-heath, *s.*

Entom.: *Stenia clathrata*, a whitish ochry geometer moth, of the family Fidonidæ.

latticed siliceous-shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Rhizopodous shells of the family Radiolaria.

lă'-tus rĕc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a right side.]

Conic Sections: [Parameter].

lauch, *v.i.* [Laugh, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

lauch, *s.* [Law.] Law, custom, usage. (*Scotch.*)

"Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain *lauch*."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

* **lâud,** * **laude,** *s.* [O. Sp. *laude*; Ital. *laude, lode*; Lat. *laudem*, accus. of *laus* = praise.] [Laud, *v.*]

1. Praise, honour paid, honourable mention, glory.

"So do well and thou shalt haue *laude* of the same (that is to say, of the ruler)."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 111.

2. Praise, thankful adoration.

"*Laud* be to heaven."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

3. That part of divine worship which consists of praise.

4. A song of praise, a hymn.

"She chaunted snatches of old *lauds*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7. (Quarto.)

5. *Pl.:* [Matins].

* **lâud,** * **laude,** *v.t.* [Lat. *laudo* = to praise, from *laus* (genit. *laudis*) = praise; Ital. *laudare*; O. Sp. *laudar*; Fr. *louer*; Port. *louvar.*] To praise, to celebrate, to commend.

"If thou *laudest* and joyest any wight."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

lâud-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *laudabilitas*, from *laudabilis* = laudable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being laudable or praiseworthy; laudableness.

lâud'-ă-ble, *a.* [Lat. *laudabilis*, from *laudo* = to praise, to laud (q.v.); Ital. *laudabile*; Sp. *laudable*; Fr. *louable.*]

1. Deserving of praise or commendation; praiseworthy, commendable.

"It was *laudable* in the kinsmen and friends of a prisoner to contribute of their substance in order to make up a purse for Jeffreys."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Healthful, wholesome, salubrious.

lâud'-ă-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *laudable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being laudable or praiseworthy; praiseworthiness.

lâud'-ă-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *laudab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a laudable manner or degree; so as to deserve praise or commendation.

"Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

lâu'-dą-mĭne, *s.* [Laudanine.]

lâu'-dą-nĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laudan(um)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{25}NO_3$. Laudamine, Landanine. An alkaloid, homologous with morphine and codeine, obtained from the aqueous extract of opium. It melts at 165°, and solidifies in the crystalline state on cooling. It is soluble in benzol, chloroform, and boiling alcohol; slightly soluble in cold alcohol; insoluble in ether. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid with a rose-red colour, in nitric acid with an orange-red colour, and in ferric chloride with a bright green colour. Laudanine is tasteless, but its salts are very bitter. From their solutions, potash and ammonia precipitate the base in white, amorphous flocks, soluble in excess of the precipitant. Laudanine sulphate crystallizes in groups of needles, very soluble in water. The hydrochloride forms delicate colourless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol.

lâu-dăn'-ŏ-sĭne, *s.* [Eng. *laudan(um)*; second element doubtful, and suff. *-ine.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$. An alkaloid discovered by Hesse, in 1871, in the aqueous extract of opium. It crystallizes in microscopic needles, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but very soluble in ether and chloroform.

lâu'-dą-nŭm, *s.* [Ladanum.]

Chem.: The popular name for Tincture of Opium (q.v.).

¶ *Dutchman's laudanum:*

Bot.: Passiflora rubra. A Jamaica plant. The tincture of its flowers is used as a substitute for opium.

lâu-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *laudatio*, from *laudatus*, pa. par. of *laudo* = to praise; Ital. *laudazione.*] The act of praising; praise, commendation.

"The immense and confident *laudation* bestowed upon his writings."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 65.

* **lâud'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laudativus*, from *laudatus*, pa. par. of *laudo* = to praise; Fr. *laudatif*; Ital. & Sp. *laudativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Praising, laudatory.

B. *As subst.:* A panegyric, a eulogy.

"I have no purpose to enter into a *laudative* of learning."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

* **lâu-dā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who praises or extols; a panegyrist, a eulogizer.

2. *Law:* An arbitrator.

lâud'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laudatorius*, from *laudatus*, pa. par. of *laudo* = to praise; O. Fr. *laudatoire*; Ital. & Sp. *laudatorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or expressive of praise; extolling.

"My discourse shall not be altogether *laudatory*."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon*, March 24, 1613.

* B. *As subst.:* That which contains or expresses praise; a panegyric.

"A *laudatory* of itself obtruded in the very first word."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

lâud'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *laud*, v.; *-er.*] One who lauds or extols.

laugh (ugh as f), * **lagh-en,** * **lauh-en,** * **lauh-wen,** * **lehgh-en,** * **lihgh-en,** * **lah-hen,** * **lah-en,** * **laughwe,** * **laugh-en,** * **leigh-hen,** * **lauch,** * **laughe,** * **lighe** (pa. t. * *lough,* * *loughe,* * *louhe,* * *lowe,* * *leighed,* * *logh,* * *lauhwed,* * *laghed, laughed*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hlehhan, hlihhan, hlihan, hlyhhan* (pa. t. *hlóh*); cogn. with Dut. *lagchen*; Icel. *hlæja* (pa. t. *hló*); Dan. *lee*; Sw. *le*; Ger. *lachen*; Gotb. *hlahjan* (pa. t. *hloh*), and allied to Gr. κλώσσω (*klōssō*) = to chuckle as a hen; κλώζω (*klōzō*) = to cry as a jackdaw; κρώζω (*krōzō*) = to caw, &c.; Lat. *crocito, glocio*; Eng. *crake, creak, clack, click, cluck*, &c. (*Skeat*, &c.)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To express merriment, pleasure, or gratification by a brightening or change of the countenance, accompanied generally by a chuckling noise, characteristic of mirth in the human species; to express pleasure or mirth visibly and audibly.

"For sometimes she would *laugh*, and sometimes cry,
And sudden waxed wroth, and all she knew not why." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 76.

2. To be pleased and amused.

"All Europe read and admired, *laughed* and wept."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. *Fig.:* To appear gay, bright, cheerful, or brilliant.

"With splendour flame the skies and *laugh* the fields arouud." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xix. 389.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To express by laughing; to utter with a laugh.

"From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. To deride, to mock, to ridicule. (Followed by *away, down*, or *out:* as, To *laugh* a scheme *down*; to *laugh* a person *out* of a fancy, &c.)

"[He] *laughs* the sense of misery far *away*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 239.

¶ (1) *To laugh at:* To mock, to deride, to ridicule, to treat with contempt.

"Two, *laughing at* their lack of strength,
Dragged Caliburn in cumbrous length."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 17.

(2) *To laugh to scorn:* To deride; to treat with the utmost contempt.

"Lochiel would undoubtedly have *laughed* the doctrine of non-resistance *to scorn*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(3) *To laugh in one's sleeve:* To laugh privately or secretly while maintaining a serious or demure countenance.

"The gods *laugh in their sleeve*
To watch man's doubt and fear."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

(4) *To laugh out of the other side* or *corner of the mouth, To laugh on the wrong side of one's mouth* or *face:* To be made to feel regret, vexa-

tion, or disappointment, especially after a display of exultation or satisfaction.

"By-and-by thou wilt *laugh on the wrong side of thy face.*"—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. iii.

* (5) *Laugh and lay down:* An old game of cards, in which the winner laid down his cards upon the table, and laughed, or was supposed to do so, at his luck.

¶ We *laugh at* a person to his face; but we *ridicule* his notions by writing or in the course of conversation: we *laugh at* the individual; we *ridicule* that which is maintained by one or many.

laugh (ugh as **f**), *s.* [Laugh, *v.*] An expression of mirth or satisfaction peculiar to man; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

"The loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

***laugh-worthy,** *a.* Deserving of being laughed at; laughable, ridiculous.

laugh'-a-ble (ugh as **f**), *a.* [Eng. *laugh*; *-able.*] Calculated to raise a laugh; deserving of being laughed at; comical, ridiculous.

"They'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

laugh'-a-ble-nĕss (ugh as **f**), *s.* [Eng. *laughable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being laughable.

laugh'-a-blў (ugh as **f**), *adv.* [Eng. *laughab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a laughable, comical, or ridiculous manner or degree; so as to excite laughter; ridiculously.

laugh'-ẽr (ugh as **f**), *s.* [Eng. *laugh*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who laughs.

"A time came when the *laughers* began to look grave in their turn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Zool.:* A variety of the domestic pigeon (*Columba livia*). Tegetmeier thus quotes from Moore's *Columbarium*—

"This pigeon is about the size of a middling runt, and, as I am informed, has a very bright pearl eye, almost white; as for its feather, it is red mottled; and some tell me they have seen blues. They are said to come from the Holy Land, near Jerusalem."

The popular name is derived from its note—a prolonged gurgling coo.

laugh'-ĭng (ugh as **f**), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Laugh, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Indulging in a laugh; expressive of mirth or merriment.

"She whispers him with *laughing* eyes,
'Remember, love, the Feast of Roses!'"
Moore: Light of the Harem.

C. *As subst.:* The expression of mirth or merriment by a laugh; a laugh.

"*Laughing* without offence must be at absurdities and infirmities abstracted from persons."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. ix.

laughing-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cinclosoma erythrocephalus*, one of the Merulidæ.

laughing-gas, *s.*

Chem.: Nitrous oxide. It is so named because when inhaled it produces violent exhilaration.

laughing-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: *Anser albifrons.* It is an American migratory bird living east of the Rocky Mountains, in summer going north as far as 73° N. latitude, and in winter removing to the Middle and Southern States.

laughing-hyæna, *s.*

Zool.: *Hyæna striata*, the Striped Hyæna, the voice of which resembles an unearthly laugh. [Hyæna.]

laughing-jackass, *s.* [Jackass.]

laughing-stock, *s.* One who or that which is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.

"The club, from being a hugbear, became a *laughing-stock.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

laughing-thrush, *s.*

Ornith.: *Trochaloptera phœniceum.*

laugh'-ĭng-lў (ugh as **f**), *adv.* [Eng. *laughing*; *-ly.*] In a laughing manner; with laughter; merrily.

"For, said he *laughingly*, his chaplaine gave him counceile."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,385.

laugh'-tẽr (ugh as **f**), *s.* [A.S. *hleahtor*; Icel. *hlátr*; Dan. *latter*; Ger. *lachter.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The expression of mirth, merriment, or satisfaction by laughing; merriment, mirth.

"The parapets and towers were built after a fashion which might well move disciples of Vauban to *laughter.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Physiol.:* The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by quick, short, interrupted, and spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. From this cause the head nods to and fro with occasional quivering of the lower jaw. The mouth opens more or less widely with the corners drawn far backwards, through the action of the *oris orbicularis* and other muscles, as well as a little upwards, and the upper lip somewhat raised. The upper and lower orbicular muscles of the eye are at the same time more or less contracted, for, as in weeping, there is an intimate connection between them and some of the muscles of the upper lip.

***laugh'-tẽr-lĕss** (ugh as **f**), *a.* [Eng. *laughter*; *-less.*] Without laughter; not laughing.

***laugh'-y** (ugh as **f**), *a.* [Eng. *laugh*; *-y.*] Disposed or inclined to laugh.

lâuk, *interj.* [A corrupt. of or euphemism for *lord.*] An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

lâu'-mŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Laumontite.]

lâu'-mŏnt-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Gillet Laumont, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral included in the unisilicates of Daua. Found in distinct crystals, also radiating or divergent. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·25 to 2·36; lustre, vitreous; transparent, translucent, becoming opaque and friable on exposure, through loss of water. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime. Occurs in cavities in igneous and metamorphic rocks, also in veins traversing clay-slate.

lâu-næ'-a, lâu-nē'-a, *s.* [Named after Mordant de Launay.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Lactuceæ (q.v.). *Launæa pinnatifida* is common on the sandy coasts of India. The juice is used in that country as a soporific for children, and, mixed with oil prepared from *Pongamia glabra*, as an external application in rheumatism.

launçe (*u* silent) (1), *s.* [Lance.]

Ichthy.: A name for any of the Sand Eels, especially for *Ammodytes lancea*, the Sand Launce, called, on the Sussex coast, the Riggle, and for *A. lanceolatus*, the Greater Sand Eel.

***launçe** (*u* silent) (2), *s.* [Lat. *lanx* (genit. *lancis*) = a plate, a scale of a balance.] A balance.

"Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare
That fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 4.

***launçe** (*u* silent) (3), *s.* [Lance.]

***launçe'-gāy** (*u* silent), *s.* [Lancegay.]

launch (*u* silent), ***lanch, *launce, *law-cyn, *lawn-chyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *lancer* = to throw, to hurl, to dart, from *lance* = a lance (q.v.). *Launch* and *lance* are thus doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw, to hurl, to dart, to let fly: as, a lance or dart.

"He spoke, and *launched* his javelin at the foe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 249.

*2. To pierce or cut, as with a lance; to lance.

"Whose sides with cruel steel
Through *launched*, forth her bleeding life doth raine."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 33.

3. To let glide or slide into the water; to cause to move into the water; to push into the water.

"The bubbles, where they *launched* the boat,
Were all unbroken and afloat."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 12.

*4. To pierce.

"Her gentle hart,
Which being whylome *launcht* with lovely dart."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 40.

5. To hurl; to fulminate.

† 6. To put out or place in another sphere or field of life, duty, &c.: as, To *launch* one on the world.

B. *Intransitive:*

† 1. To dart; to dash forward. (*Scott: The Chase*, xi.)

2. To put a ship or boat out into the sea; to put to sea.

"Their cables loose, and *launch* into the main."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 93.

3. To enter into or upon a new sphere or field of life, duty, &c.

"He then *launched* further into business."—*Pennant: Tours in Scotland*, p. 133.

4. To expatiate in language; to enter into a full or diffuse discussion upon a treatment of any subject.

launch (*u* silent), ***launce,** *s.* [Launch, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A spring, a leap.

"He shall be free from life, ere long, with a *launce.*"—*Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra*, ii. 4.

2. The act of launching a boat or vessel.

*3. A cut, a lancing.

"I will not sticke to give you a *launch* or two."—*Maitland: On Reformation*, p. 80.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shipbuilding:* A term comprehending the apparatus for launching a ship.

2. *Naut.:* The largest boat belonging to a ship of war. It is only used for service which cannot be performed by the smaller boats, being hoisted on board and kept on deck just abaft the foremast, where it serves as a receptacle for lumber and stores. In large men-of-war the launch is sometimes decked over, and is capable of mounting several light guns. The corresponding boat of merchant vessels is called the long-boat. The launch is from thirty to forty feet long, having a beam from ·29 to ·25 of its length. It has ten or twelve oars, and is carvel-built. [Steam-launch.]

launch'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Launch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of causing a boat or vessel to move into the water; the act of pulling to sea.

launching-planks, launching-ways, *s. pl.* [Bilge-ways.]

***lâund** (*u* silent), ***lawnd,** *s.* [Lawn.] A lawn, a plain or open space between woods; a park.

"For through this *laund* anon the deer will come."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

***laun'-dẽr** (*u* silent), ***lav-an-der, *lav-en-der,** *s.* [Fr. *lavandier*, *lavandière*, from Low Lat. *lavanderia*, from *lavandus*, pa. par. of Lat. *lavo* = to wash, to lave (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who washes; a washerwoman, a laundress.

"It will not only make him an Amazon but a *launder.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

2. *Mining:* A wood water-gutter or pipe. A trough for conveying water to a stamp-mill or other hydraulic apparatus for comminuting or sorting ore. Also a trough or box to receive the slimes from the stamps.

***laun'-dẽr** (*u* silent), ***lan-der,** *v.t.* [Launder, *s.*]

1. To wash, to wet.

2. To wash and dress, as clothes.

"If 'twere pruned and starched and *landered.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

***laun'-dẽr-ẽr** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *launder*; *-er.*] A man who followed the occupation of a laundress.

"Of ladies, chamberers, and *launderers*, there were aboue three hundred at the least."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1399).

laun'-drĕss (*u* silent), ***laund-er-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *launder*; *-ess.*] A woman whose occupation is to wash and dress clothes; a washerwoman.

"He carries with him cooks, confectioners, and *laundresses.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***laun'-drĕss** (*u* silent), *v.i.* [Laundress, *s.*] To follow the occupation of a laundress.

laun'-drў (*u* silent), ***lav-en-drye,** *s.* [Eng. *launder*, v.; *-y.*]

*1. The act of washing.

"Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace."—*Bacon.*

2. A room or place where clothes are washed and dressed, or an establishment where this work is carried on.

*3. A laundress.

¶ *Laundry blue:* (1) Indigo-blue (q.v.); (2) soluble Prussian-blue. [See Prussian-blue and Ferrocyanide of Iron.]

laun'-drў, *v.t.* To launder. (*U. S.*)

laundry-maid, *s.* A female servant engaged in a laundry.

lâu'-ra, *s.* [Gr. λαύρα (*laura*) = a lane, an alley, . . . a monastery.]

Church Hist.: An aggregation of separate cells tenanted by monks, "under the not very strongly defined control of a superior." (*Dict. Christ. Antiq.*) Usually but one monk occupied a cell, but in the laura of Pachomius one cell was assigned to three monks. For five days in the week the monks were occupied in basket-making in their cells; on Saturday and Sunday they took meals in the refectory, and worshipped in the common church. The discipline of the laura was an intermediate stage between the eremitical life of St. Anthony and the monasticism founded by SS. Basil and Benedict. It flourished in the fourth and fifth centuries in the desert country near the Jordan. SS. Euthymius and Sabbas and the abbot Gerasimus were its chief types and promoters. The latter is said to have foretold the conversion of the laura into the monastery proper. This change took place soon after his death. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

lâu-rā'-çē-æ, lâu-rĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *laur(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot.: Laurels; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. It consists of trees often of large size, with exstipulate alternate or occasionally opposite leaves, entire or very rarely lobed; inflorescence paniculate or umbellate; calyx four to six-cleft; petals none; stamens definite, opposite, the three inner segments of the calyx sterile or deficient, the three outer ones rarely abortive; anthers dehiscing by recurved valves; style one; stigma two or three-lobed; ovary superior, formed of three valvate carpellary leaves, but by abortion one-celled; ovules one or two, pendulous; fruit baccate or drupaceous. Found in the tropics of both hemispheres, one straggling into Europe, and Africa having but few. Genera forty-six, known species 450. (*Lindley.*)

lâu'-rātes, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *laur(us); -ates.*]

Chem.: Salts of lauric-acid (q.v.).

lâu'-rĕ-ate, * **lâu'-rĕ-at,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laureatus* = crowned with laurel; *laurea* = laurel; Fr. *lauréat;* Ital. *laureato;* Sp. & Port. *laureado.*]

A. *As adj.:* Crowned or decked with laurel; encircled with laurel.

"The crown
Which Petrarch's *laureate* brow supremely wore."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 57.

B. *As subst.:* One who is crowned with laurel; specif., a poet-laureate (q.v.).

• **lâu'-rĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [Laureate, *a.*]

1. To crown with laurel.

* 2. To confer an honour upon in the universities together with the presentation of a wreath of laurel.

"About the year 1470, one John Watson, a student in grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and *laureated* in that science."—*Warton: Hist. of Poetry,* ii. 129.

3. To confer the office or dignity of poet-laureate on.

lâu'-rĕ-ate-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *laureate; -ship.*] The office of a laureate; specif., the office of a poet-laureate.

• **lâu-rĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Laureate, *v.*] The act of crowning with laurel; specif., the conferring of a degree upon in the universities, together with a wreath of laurel. [Poet-laureate.]

"These scholastic *laureations* however seem to have given rise to the appellation in question."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 129.

laur'-el (aur as **ŏr),** * **laur-ell,** * **laur-er,** * **lor-er,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *laurer,* from Fr. *laurier,* from Lat. * *laurarius,* from *laurus* = laurel; Sp. *laurel, lauro;* Ital. *lauro, alloro;* Port. *loureiro, louro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* In the same sense as **II. 2.**

"Min herte and all my limmes ben as grene,
As *laurer* thurgh the yere is for to sene."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,339.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A crown of laurel: hence, fame, distinction, honour, renown.

"Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew;
For deathless *laurel* is the victor's due."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 541.

(2) A gold coin, struck by James I. in 1619,

LAUREL OF JAMES I.

and so called from the king's head being crowned with laurel

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Laurus (q.v.), and specially the Bay, *Laurus nobilis,* the Laurus of the Romans and the Daphne of the Greeks. Linnæus called it *nobilis* because it was ancientiy reserved for priests, heroes, and sacrifices. In its native region—the south of Europe—it is thirty, forty, or even sixty feet high, but sends forth so many suckers and low shoots as to have a shrubby appearauce. The colour is deep green, inclining to olive; the ripe berries dusk, purple, or black. There are glands on the backs of the leaves, which excrete nectar. The berries, the leaves, and the oil have a fragrant smell, an aromatic astringent taste, and narcotic and carminative properties. Water distilled from them contains prussic acid.

2. *Cerasus Laurocerasus,* called the Common or Broad-leaved Laurel. It has oblong, lanceolate, remotely serrated pale-green evergreen leaves; flowers in racemes. A uative of Trebizond, but now abundant in Britain. Its leaves, bark, and fruit are virulent poisons.

3. The United States have two species of cherry laurel, *Prunus caroliniana* of the Southern States and *P. ilicifolia* of California. They are both small and handsome evergreens. The plants generally known as laurels in the United States, however, belong to the genus Kalmia, consisting of evergreen shrubs, with red, white, or pink flowers, generally in corymbs. The flowers are very delicate and beautiful, the corolla being in the shape of a wide and shallow bell. There are two well-kuown species, the Common Laurel of the lowland woods, and the Mountain Laurel, which occupies large tracts in the Alleghanies. It grows to a height of ten feet, the wood being very hard. The leaves are poisonous to many animals, and the plant has narcotic aud dangerous properties.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, consisting or made of laurel: as, a *laurel* wreath, a *laurel* crown.

¶ Obvious compounds: *laurel-crowned, laurel-leaf.*

laurel-bay, *s.*

Bot.: Laurus nobilis. [Laurel.]

"And round the Champion's brows were bound
The crown that Druidess had wouud,
Of the green *laurel-bay.*"
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 39.

laurel-bound, *a.* Crowned with laurel.

"Their living temples likewise *laurel-bound.*"
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. i.

laurel-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: Cerasus Laurocerasus.

laurel-water, *s.* Water distilled from the leaves of the Common or Cherry Laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus.* It contains the poisonous principle of prussic acid.

lâu-rē'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Latinized from the English word *laurel* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Atherospermaceæ. *Laurelia sempervirens* is the Peruvian Nutmeg. It is used as a spice in Chili and Peru. *L. Nova Zealandiæ* is 150 feet high. It yields a yellowish timber, used in New Zealand for boat-building.

lâu-rē'-lĭ-ic, *a.* [Eng. *laurel; -ic.*] Derived from or contained in laurel.

laurelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained, according to Grosourdi, from the berrics of *Laurus nobilis.*

laur'-elled (aur as **ŏr),** *a.* [Eng. *laurel; -ed.*] Crowned or decked with laurel, or a laurel wreath.

"And thine the wheels of triumph
Which, with their *laurelled* train
Move slowly up the shouting streets."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys, xxi.

lâu-rĕn'-çĭ-a, *s.* [From a proper name Lawrence.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Laurenciaceæ (q.v.). It contains yellowish-green, purple, or pink-coloured pinnated seaweeds. Several are British. *Laurencia pinnatifida* is called, from its pungency, Pepper dulse. *L. obtusa* is sold as Corsican Moss. The two occur both in the northern and southern hemispheres.

lâu-rĕn-çĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *laurenci(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Florideous Algals, formerly placed under the order Ceramiaceæ, and sub-order Lomentarieæ. It consists of rose-red or purple seaweeds, generally with the frond cylindrical or compressed, rarely flat; linear branching frond; fructification conceptacles external, ovate, with a terminal pore, with pear-shaped spores; tetraspores immersed in the branches, racemate, and finally antheridia. Four genera have British representatives.

lâu'-rēne, *s.* [Eng. *laur(el); -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{16}$, laurol. A liquid produced by distilling camphor with fused zinc chloride at a temperature not exceeding 188°. Its sp. gr. is 0·887 at 10°, and it boils when pure at 187°. Bromine gradually converts it into tribromolaurene, $C_{11}H_{13}Br_3$, which crystallizes from boiling alcohol in long needles, melting at 125°. When heated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, laurene is converted into a nitro-compound, which melts at 84°.

Lâu-rĕn'-tĭ-an (t as sh), *a.* [From the St. Lawrence river in North America.] Of or belongiug to the river St. Lawrence.

Laurentian-group, *s.*

Geol.: A vast series of rocks, 30,000 feet in thickness, and covering an area of at least 200,000 square miles north of the St. Lawrence river. It is lower, and consequently older, than the Cambrian. In consists of an immense series of crystalline rocks, gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, and limestone. It is divided into Upper and Lower Laurentian. The Upper, more than 10,000 feet thick, cousists of stratified crystalline rocks, in which no organic remains have yet heen found. It mainly consists of felspars, containing from about one to seven per cent. of soda and potash. Sometimes they alone form mountain masses, at others they are associated with augite aud hypersthene. They are often granitoid in structure. The Lower Laureutian, about 20,000 feet in thickness, is unconformable with the Upper. It consists mainly of a reddish gneiss, with orthoclase felspar; interstratified with thin hornblendic and micaceous schists, with beds of usually crystalline origin, and others of plumbago. The limestoue may possibly be of animal, and the plumbago of vegetable origin, but the only known fossil is the *Eozoon canadense.* [Eozoon.] The Laurentian volcanic rocks of Ottawa, Argenteuil, &c., in Canada, consist of fine-grained dark greenstone or dolerite. They vary from a few feet to a hundred yards in thickness. They send forth branches, and are cut through by intrusive syenite. Sir Roderick Murchison and Dr. Geikie were of opinion that the fundamental gneiss of the Scottish Highlands and islands was of Laurentian age, and they constructed a geological map of Scotland ou this hypothesis.

lâu'-rĕ-ōle, *s.* [Lat. *laureola,* from *laurus* = laurel.] Spurge-laurel.

* **laur-er,** *s.* [Laurel.]

lâu'-rĕs-tīne, *s.* [Laurustine.]

lâur'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *laur(us); -ic.*] (See the compounds.)

lauric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{24}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_{12}H_{23}O \\ H \end{matrix}\right\} O$. Laurostearic acid, pichuric acid. A monobasic acid obtained from the fat of the pichurim-beans, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis,* butter, cocoa-nut oil, &c. It may also be prepared synthetically by heating cetylic-alcohol with potash-lime to a temperature of 275° to 280°. It crystallizes from alcohol in spear-like silky needles, which melt at 43·6° to a colourless oil, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Its sp. gr. is 0·883 at 20°, and it boils at 225·5° under a pressure of 100 mm., but is partially decomposed on distillation at ordinary pressure. Lauric acid combines with bases to form salts, having the general formula, $C_{12}H_{23}MO_2$. Barium laurate, $C_{12}H_{23}BaO_2$,

crystallizes from its aqueous solution in snow-white flakes. The lead-salt, $C_{12}H_{23}PbO_2$, is a white amorphous powder, with a beautiful nacreous lustre. The silver-salt, $C_{12}H_{23}AgO_2$, crystallizes in slender microscopic needles. By distilling the calcium-salt, lauric acid is resolved into laurostearone and calcium-carbonate.

lauric-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{23}CHO$. Prepared by the dry distillation of an intimate mixture of calcic formate and calcic laurate. It forms a brilliant, white, odourless, crystalline mass, melting at 44·5°.

lauric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{23}O_2{\cdot}C_2H_5$. Laurate of ethyl; is prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of lauric acid. It is a colourless oil, possessing a fruity odour, and having a sp. gr. of 0·86 at 20°. It boils at 269°, with partial decomposition.

* **lâu-rĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *laurus* = laurel, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Bearing or producing laurel.

lâu'-rĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laur(us)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{30}O_3$. Bayberry camphor, a crystalline substance discovered by Bonastre in the leaves and berries of the bay-tree. It has neither taste nor smell, is insoluble in water and the alkalis, but very soluble in alcohol and in ether. It cannot be distilled without decomposition. [BAYBERRY, 1.]

lâu'-rĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laurin*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. [CAMPHOR.]

lâu'-rīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; named by Wöhler.]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in small octahedrons mixed with platinum in the platinum and gold washings in Borneo. Cleavage octahedral, distinct; hardness above 7; sp. gr. 6·99; lustre metallic, bright; colour, iron-black; powder, dark-gray; brittle. Decrepitates before the blow-pipe, is infusible, and gives off sulphurous and then osmic acid fumes. Compos.: a sulphide of osmium and ruthenium. Lately found under similar conditions in Oregon.

* **lâu'-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *laur(el)*; *-ize.*] To crown with laurel.

"Our humble notes, though little noted now,
Laurized hereafter."
Sylvester: Posthumous Sonnets, iii.

lâu'-rŏl, *s.* [LAURENE.]

lâu'-rōne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *laur(in)*, and *(acet)one.*]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{46}O = C_{12}H_{23}O{\cdot}C_{11}H_{23}$, laurostearone. Obtained by the dry distillation of laurate of calcium. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining plates, which melt at 66°. Laurone is the acetone of lauric acid.

lâu-rō-stē-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lauro(ne)*, and *(stear)ic.*] (See the compound.)

laurostearic-acid, *s.* [LAURIC-ACID.]

lâu-rō-stē'-ăr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lauro(ne)*, and *(stear)in.*]

Chem.: $C_{39}H_{74}O_6$, laurate of glyceryl. A fatty body found in the berries of the sweet bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis*, in cocoa-nut oil, and in pichurim-beans. It crystallizes in white needles, having a silky lustre, insoluble in water and cold alcohol, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. It melts at 44°, and by dry distillation yields acrolein.

lâu-rō-stē'-ăr-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *lauro(ne)*, and *stearone.*] [LAURONE.]

lâu-rŏx-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lauro(l)*, and *xylic.*] (See the compound.)

lauroxylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_3\left\{\begin{matrix}(CH_3)_2\\CO_2H\end{matrix}\right.$. An acid isomeric with xylic acid, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on laurene. It is insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in acetic acid. Its barium salt, $(C_9H_9O_2)_2Ba + 4H_2O$, crystallizes in concentrically-grouped needles, very soluble in water. The silver salt, $C_9H_9O_2Ag$, is a white crystalline powder, soluble in boiling water.

lâur'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*) (see def.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lauraceæ. The stamens are twelve, all fertile. The female flower has the succulent fruit surrounded by the persistent base of the calyx. The leaf has a single midrib. *Laurus nobilis* is the Bay Laurel, the Noble Laurel. [LAUREL.] Various other species, formerly placed under Laurus, have now been removed to the genera Cinnamomum, Camphora, Sassafras, &c. (q.v.).

laur-ŭs-tī'-nŭs, laur'-ĕs-tīne (laur as **lŏr),** *s.* [Lat. *laurus* = the laurel, and *tinus* = the laurustinus.]

Bot.: Viburnum Tinus, a shrub with pinkish white flowers, and dark-blue berries, oblong permanent leaves, hairy beneath, flowering in winter. It is a native of Southern Europe, woods of it occurring in Corsica. It is cultivated in England.

lâut'-ĭte, *s.* [Named by Frenzel after the place where found; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral found in small brilliant, short prismatic crystals belonging to the orthorombic system of crystallization; also massive, compact, columnar, radiated, and granular. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr., 4·96; lustre metallic; colour iron-black. Formula reduced from three analyses, Cu, As, S, in which part of the Cu is replaced by Ag. Found at Lauta, Marienberg, Saxony.

* **lâu-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *lautitia* = spleudour, magnificence.] Costly.

"Meet and tire on such *lautitious* meat."
Herrick: Hesperides.

* **lâu'-tū,** *s.* [Peruv. *llautu.*] A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

la'-va, *s.* [Ital. = a torrent of rain overflowing the streets; from Ital. *lavare*; Lat. *lavo* = to wash; Sp. *lava*; Fr. *lave.* (*Mahn.*)]

Petrol. & Geol.: A term used vaguely of all molten matter existing within or flowing in streams from volcanic vents, but more specifically confined to the latter, the former being called trap. The lower part of it, which has consolidated slowly and under pressure, tends to be of stony consistency, whilst the upper is scoriaceous. If, however, the lava flow came first and became scoriaceous, it remains so, even if stony material be piled above it. The more compact lavas are often porphyritic, and contain crystals. So do the scoriaceous kinds, the crystals having been derived from older rocks and remained infusible when the original matrix in which they had been imbedded was melted. Lavas vary greatly in composition. Some are trachytic, as in the Peak of Teneriffe; many are basaltic, as in Vesuvius and Auvergne; others andesitic, as in the volcanos of Chili. Some of the most modern in Vesuvius consist of green augite, and many of those of Etna of augite and Labrador felspar. (*Lyell: Student's Elem. of Geology*, pp. 491, 492.) Rutley says that the lavas of Etna are for the most part plagioclase basalts rich in olivine; those of Vesuvius are leucite sanidine lavas. [LEUCITE, SANIDINE.]

lava-flow, *s.* A sheet of lava which has flowed forth from some more or less adjacent volcanic vent. If it is subsequently covered by sedimentary strata, alteration by igneous action is seen only on the stratum below, whereas, in the case of intrusive sheets, the rocks both above and below the sheet are altered.

lava-like, *a.* Resembling lava in any of its characteristics.

* **lavacre,** *s.* [Lat. *lavacrum*, from *lavo* = to wash.] A font, a washing.

"To the end that we shoulde not thynke to bee sufficient, that all our synnes haue been forgeuen vs through the *lauacre* of baptisme."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

* **la-vânge',** *s.* [Fr.] A great fall of snow from mountains; an avalanche.

"As falls
The loosed *lavange* from its aërial station,
Down, down it rolled."
Wiffen: Jerusalem Delivered, c. xi., st. 38.

lăv'-a-rĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

Ichthy.: Coregonus, or *Thymallus Lavaret*, a fish of the salmon family, found in European lakes, though not in Britain.

la-va-tĕr'-a, *s.* [Named after the two Lavaters, celebrated physicians and naturalists of Zurich.]

Bot.: Tree Mallow, a genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Malveæ. It consists of tall, hairy herbs or shrubs with angled or lobed leaves, axillary flowers, with a five-cleft calyx, and a trifid involucel, a long staminal column, and many-celled ovary, each cell with one ovule. Eighteen species are known. *Lavatera arborea*, the Tree Mallow, has large purple glossy flowers, three to six feet high, and grows on rocks by the seaside.

la-văt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lava*; *t* connective; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Consisting of or resembling lava; lavic.

* **la-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lavatio*, from *lavo* = to wash.] The act of washing.

"Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before the chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. i., § 7.

lăv'-a-tŏr-ў, * **lav-a-tor-ye,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *lavatorium* = a lavatory, neut. sing. of *lavatorius* = pertaining to washing or a washer; *lavo* = to wash; Fr. *lavatoire*; Ital. *lavatojo*; Sp. *lavatorio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A room or place for washing.

* 2. The act of washing; lavation.

"He made dukes and earls to serve him of wine, with a say taken, and to hold the bason at the *lavatory*."—*Baker: Henry VIII.* (an. 1518).

* 3. A vessel for washing in; a basin, a laver.

"And in the foure corners were undersetters under the *lavatorye*."—*3 Kings* vii. (1551.)

* 4. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

"*Lavatories*, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the vchom."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

II. *Mining:* A place where gold is obtained by washing.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Washing; cleansing by washing.

* **lăv'-a-tŭre,** *s.* [Lat. *lavaturus*, fut. par. of *lavo* = to wash.] A wash, a lotion.

lāve, laive, *s.* [A.S. *lâf* = a remainder, a residue.] The rest; what is left; the residue, the remainder.

"Trouts, grilses, and salmon, and a' the *lave* o't."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

† **lāve** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *laver*, from Lat. *lavo* = to wash.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To wash, to bathe.

"And *laveth* hem in the lavendrie."
Piers Ploughman, p. 281.

2. To flow up against, to wash against, as the sea.

"Oh! are they yet in time to save?
His feet the foremost breakers *lave*."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 24.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To wash one's self, to bathe.

"Dissolute man,
Lave in it, drink of it,
Then, if you can."
Hood: Bridge of Sighs.

2. To wash, as the sea on the beach or on rocks.

"There, through the summer day,
Cool streams are *luving*."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 10.

* **lāve** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *lade.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lade or bale out, as water; to throw out water.

"A fourth, with labour, *laves*
The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses v.

2. To pour.

3. To draw, to derive.

"[Orpheus] songe in wepeinge, all that ever he had receiued and *laued* out of the noble welles of his mother Caliope the goddesse."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To flow.

* **lāve** (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *lap* (q.v.).] To hang down loosely; to flap.

"His ears hang *laving* like a new lugg'd swine."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 1.

* **lāve-eared,** *a.* Having ears hanging loosely down.

* **la-veër',** * **la-ver,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *laveren.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To tack; to change one's course or direction.

"But those that 'gainst stiff gales *lavering* go,
Must be at once resolved, and skilful too."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 65.

B. *Trans.:* To turn in a different direction.

"[He] like the famed ship of Trever,
Did on the shore himself *laver*."
Lovelace: Lucasta, pt. ii.

***lāve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *lave; -ment.*]

1. The act of washing or laving; a bath.

2. A clyster.

***lăv'-ĕn-dĕr** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *lavandière.*] [Launder, *s.*] A washerwoman, a lauudress, a launder.

"Envie is *lavender* of the court alwaie."
Chaucer: Legende of Good Women. (Prol.)

lăv'-ĕn-dĕr (2), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *lavande,* from Ital. *lavanda* = laveuder; Sp. *lavandula;* Ital. *laventola;* Low Lat. *lavendula;* Ital. *lavanda* = a washing, from Lat. *lavandus,* ger. of *lavo* = to wash; so called from its being laid up with newly-washed linen.]

A. *As substantive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Here's flowers for you;
Hot *lavender,* mints, savory, marjorum."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. A pale bluish-gray colour.

II. *Bot.: Lavandula vera,* a menthoid plant with hoary leaves and grayish-blue flowers; wild in the south of Europe and in Western Africa. In more northern regions it is generally cultivated in gardens, for its delightful fragrance, and for the sake of the fragrant, volatile oil combined with a bitter principle, contained in the flowers, and used in perfumery. Medicinally they are carminatives, stimulants, tonics, and sternutatories. French Lavender is *Lavandula Spica,* brought from the south of Europe to England before 1558. The name French Lavender is sometimes given also to *Lavendria Stœchas,* which is neither as fragrant as the true lavender, nor used medicinally in Europe. But the Hindoo doctors prescribe it in chest diseases, and those of Arabia as an anti-spasmodic. Dr. Dymock says that it is a resolvent, deobstruent, and carminative. It yields Oil of Spike, used by painters on porcelain, and to make varnishes for artists. Sea Lavender is the genus Statice.

B. *As adj.:* Of a pale, bluish-gray colour, like lavender.

¶ (1) *Oil of Lavender:* An oil obtained by distillation from the True Lavender. It is used in the preparation of Eau de Cologne, and is sometimes prescribed in hysterical and nervous headache.

(2) *Spirits of Lavender:*

Chem. & Pharm.: A preparation consisting of oil of lavender one fluid ounce, and rectified spirits forty-nine fluid ounces. It is used in hysteria.

(3) *Tincture of Lavender; Compound Tincture of Lavender:*

Pharm.: A carminative and anti-spasmodic used in hysteria, hypochrondriasis, &c., and is the colouring matter in *Liquor arsenicalis.*

(4) *To lay in lavender:* To lay up or put aside carefully, as linen with sprigs of lavender; to pawn, to pledge.

lavender-cotton, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Santolina. The Common Lavender Cotton is *Santolina Chamæcyparissus,* a plant often seen in gardens. It has a hoary pubescence and yellow chamomile-like heads of flowers.

lavender-thrift, *s.*

Bot.: Statice Limonium.

lavender-water, *s.* A liquid perfume, consisting of essential oil of lavender, ambergris, and spirits of wine.

***lăv'-ĕn-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Lavender, *s.*] To perfume with lavender.

"The solemn clerk goes *lavender'd* and shorn."
Hood: Two Peacocks of Bedfont.

la-vĕn'-du-la, *s.* [From Lat. *lavo* = to wash, from the use made of its distilled water.]

Bot.: Lavender. A genus of Labiatæ, family Nepetidæ. [Lavender.]

la-vĕn'-du-lāne, la-vĕn'-du-lāte, *s.* [Lat. *lavendula* = lavender. Named by Breithaupt.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral with a greasy lustre. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 3·014; colour, laveuder-blue; streak, paler; translucent; fracture, conchoidal. Contains arsenic and the oxides of cobalt, nickel, and copper. Occurs at Annaberg, Saxony. Dana makes it a sub-species of Erythrite (q.v.).

la-vĕn'-du-lāte, *s.* [Lavendulane.]

lāv'-ĕr (1), ***lāv'-oūr,** *s.* [Fr. *lavoir,* from *laver* = to wash.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A vessel in which to wash; a basin.

"Borne upon three uneasy leopards' heads
A *laver* broad and shallow."
Browning: Sordello, iv.

*** 2.** One who washes or laves.

II. *Jew. Antiq.:* A brazen vessel, containing water for the priests to wash their hauds and feet when they offered sacrifices. It rested ou a basis, or foot, and stood between the altar and the door of the tabernacle (Exod. xxx. 17-21). In place of the old laver there were, in Solomon's Temple, a molten sea, with ten bronze lavers, five on the north and five on the south of the court of the priests (1 Kings vii. 23-40).

lāv'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Lat. *lavo* = to wash.]

Bot.: Porphyra laciniata and *P. vulgaris*—two confervoid algals. They are eaten as a luxury.

¶ Green laver is *Ulva latissima.* It is eatable, but not so prized as the Porphyras. Another species is the Turkey Feather Laver (*Padina pavonia*).

"A casket of *laver* is the only other arrival I have had. Cuthbert is the only one who will partake it with me."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 49 (1827).

laver-bread, *s.* A sort of bread made from the Green Laver. [Laver (2) ¶.]

laver-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Laver (2).

lāv'-ĕr-ŏck, *s.* [A.S. *láwerce, láuerce, láverce, láferce.*] A lark (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

"The hares were hirplin' down the furrs,
The *lav'rocks* they were chantin'."
Burns,: Holy Fair.

lā'-vĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lav(a);* adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of lava; lavatic.

lăv'-ĭsh, * lav-es, * lav-ishe, *a.* & *s.* [A word of doubtful etym.; connected by Skeat with the Mid. Eug. verb *lave* = to pour out.] [Lave (2), *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Spending with profusion; profuse, free, indiscreetly liberal.

"There *lavish* Nature, in her best attire,
Powres forth sweete odors."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 168.

2. Making use of to excess; too free with.

"In al other thing so light and *laves* [are they] of their tonge."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 250.

3. Wasteful, prodigal, spendthrift.

4. Wild, unrestrained.

"Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, curbing his *lavish* spirit."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

5. Expended profusely or in waste; superabundant, excessive, superfluous.

"Not all the *lavish* odours of the place
Offered in incense can procure his pardon,
Or mitigate his doom." *Blair: The Grave.*

*** B.** *As subst.:* Expenditure.

"Such *lavish* will I make of Turkish blood."
Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine, i. 3.

lăv'-ĭsh, * lav-yshe, *v.t.* [Lavish, *a.*]

1. To expend or bestow profusely; to be excessively free or liberal with.

"Even aldermen laugh, and revenge on him the ridicnle which was *lavished* on their forefathers."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. x.

2. To squander, to waste; to expend without necessity or advantage.

"The magistrate upon theatricall games, jesters, wrestlers, sword-players, and such kinde of men, *lavishes* ont his whole patrimony."—*Hakewill: Apologie,* bk. iv., § 3.

lăv'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lavish; -er.*] One who lavishes or spends profusely or without necessity; a squanderer, a prodigal.

"Tertullian very truly observeth: God is not a *lavisher,* but a dispenser of his blessings."—*Fotherby: Atheomania,* p. 189.

lăv'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lavish,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a lavish manner or degree; profusely, to excess, prodigally.

"And the much blood he *lavishly* had shed,
A desolation on the land to bring."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. v.

*** 2.** Arbitrarily, licentiously, freely.

"And some about him have too *lavishly,*
Wrested his meaning and authority."
Shakesp: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

*** lăv'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *lavish; -ment.*] The act or state of being lavish; profuse or wasteful expenditure; prodigality.

"Ah, happy realm the while
That by no officer's lewd *lavishment,*
With greedy lust and wrong, consumed art."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

lăv'-ĭsh-nĕss, * lav-es-nes, *s.* [Eng. *lavish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lavish; prodigality, lavishment; excessive use.

"First got with guile, and then preserved with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 12.

*** la-vōlt', * la-vōl'-ta,** *s.* [Ital. *la volta* = the turn.] An old Italian dance, much practised in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It seems to have been the precursor of the modern waltz, as it is thus described by Sir John Davies, in the *Orchestra* (1622):—

"Yet there is one the most delightful kind—
A lofty jumping or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements bound,
And still their feet an anapæst do sound,
An anapæst is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, the third is long."

*** la-vōl'-ta,** *v.i.* [Lavolt, *s.*]

"How he sallies and *lavoltas.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

*** la-vōl'-ta-teer,** *s.* [Eng. *lavolta; t* connective; suff. *-eer.*] One who dances the lavolta; a dancer.

*** lāv'-oūr,** *s.* [Laver (1), *s.*]

lâw (1), *** lawe,** *s.* [A.S. *lagu;* cogn. with O. Sax. *lag* (pl. *lagu*) = a statute; Icel. *lög* = a law; Sw. *lag;* Dan. *lov;* cf. also Lat. *lex* (genit. *legis*); Fr. *loi.* The original meaning is that which *lies* or is *laid* down or fixed, from the same root as A.S. *licgan;* Eng. *lie.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rule of conduct laid down by competent authority; a decree, an order; an edict of a governor or government.

"The habit of breaking even an unreasonable *law* tends to make men altogether lawless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

2. Collectively, the rules established in a community or state for the guidance and control of the inhabitants; a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong.

"For this purpose every *law* may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory; whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly defined and laid down; another, directory; whereby the subject is instructed and enjoined to observe those rights, and to abstain from the commission of those wrongs; a third, remedial: whereby a method is pointed out to recover a man's private rights, or redress his private wrongs; to which may be added a fourth, usually termed the sanction, or vindicatory branch of the *law;* whereby it is signified what evil or penalty shall be incurred by such as commit any public wrongs, and transgress or neglect their duty."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

¶ Wharton thus classifies the different kinds of law: 1. Between God and man: (1) Natural; (2) Revealed. 2. Between man aud man: (1) National or Municipal; (2) International. He subdivides the former into (*a*) Constitutional; (*b*) Canon or Ecclesiastical; (*c*) Common Law (distinguishing Public or Criminal from Private or Civil); aud (*d*) Equity.

3. Right, justice.

"I shall have *law* in Ephesus."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

4. The whole body of legal enactments, and the writings and treatises appertaining to or treating of them; jurisprudence; the study of law: as, To study *law.*

5. The reference of a dispute to judicial decision; judicial process; litigation.

"Bnt brother goeth to *law* with brother, and that before the unbelievers."—1 *Cor.* vi. 6.

6. (*Pl.*): The rules, regulations, or principles by which any proceeding is regulated: as, the *laws* of horse-racing, the *laws* of versification, &c.

7. The nature, method, or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes: as, the *law* of gravitation; the uniform methods or relations accordiug to which material and mental forces act in producing effects, or are manifested in phenomena; a theoretical principle deduced from practice, experience, or observation.

"Tbese faculties and principles are the general *laws* of our constitution."—*Stewart: Human Mind,* pt. i. (Introd.).

8. Any force, tendency, propensity, or instinct, whether natural or acquired.

"Tbe fundamental *law* of nature being the preservation of mankind, no human sanction can be good, or valid against it."—*Locke: Civil Government,* bk. ii., ch. xi., p. 135.

9. A start or an allowance of time.

"A stag was uncarted, and . . . he was allowed considerably more than the usual amount of *law.*"—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* An order of sequence. In mathe-

matics, the term law is oftentimes used as nearly synonymous with rule; there is this distinction, however: the term law is more general than the term rule. The law of a series is the order of succession of the terms, and explains the relation between each and the preceding ones. A rule, assuming the facts expressed by the law, lays down the necessary directions for finding each term of the series.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) Any command (Lev. vi. 9, 14, xii. 7, xiv. 2, &c.). The law pre-eminently so called is the Mosaic law. [MOSAIC LAW.]

"For the *law* was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."—*John* i. 17.

(2) The Pentatench, as embodying the law, or as many books as were not, technically viewed, prophetical.

"After the reading of the *law* and the prophets."—*Acts* xiii. 15.

(3) An impulse; a constraining principle of action.

"But I see another *law* in my members, warring against the *law* of my mind."—*Romans* vii. 23.

¶ For the various branches of law, see under CANON, CIVIL, COMMERCIAL, COMMON, CRIMINAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, INTERNATIONAL, MARTIAL, MARITIME, MORAL, MOSAIC, MUNICIPAL, POSITIVE, STATUTE.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Law-contemning* (*Scott*), *law-obeying* (*Goldsmith*), &c.

¶ (1) *Bode's law:*

Astron.: An approximate expression of the relative distances of the planets from the sun:

	Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.	Asteroids.
Approximate Distances	4 ... 0	4 ... 3	4 ... 6	4 ... 12	4 ... 24
	4	7	10	16	28
Real Distances	3·9	7·3	10	15·2	27·4

	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Uranus.	Neptune.
Approximate Distances	4 ... 48	4 ... 96	4 ... 192	4 ... 384
	52	100	196	388
Real Distances	52	95·4	192	300

(2) *Boyle's law, Mariotte's law:* The law of the compressibility of gases. The temperature remaining the same, the volume of a given quantity of gas is inversely as the pressure which it bears. This was discovered independently by Boyle and by Mariotte. In Britain it is called Boyle's law; on the continent and in America, Mariotte's law.

(3) *Gresham's law:* [GRESHAM].

(4) *Grimm's law:* [GRIMM].

(5) *Kepler's laws:* [KEPLER].

(6) *Law of the land:* The general, public, or common law of a country.

(7) *Laws of motion:* [MOTION].

(8) *Mariotte's law:* [*Boyle's law*].

(9) *Pascal's law:* [HYDROSTATICS].

(10) *Wager of law:* [WAGER].

law-abiding, *a.* Observing the law; obedient to the law.

law-binding, *s.*

Bookbind.: A plain style of binding in leather of the natural tan-colour; calf or sheep.

law-book, *s.* A treatise on law; a book containing statutes.

law-breach, *s.* A breach or violation of the law.

law-breaker, *s.* One who breaks or violates the law.

law-burrows, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: A writ or document in the name of the sovereign commanding a person to give security against offering violence to another. It corresponds to the English binding over to keep the peace towards any person.

law-calf, *s.* The same as LAW-BINDING (q.v.).

"That under-done-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as *law-calf*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

* **law-daughter,** *s.* A daughter-in-law.

"Hecuba . . . with an hundred *law-daughters*."—*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 326.

* **law-day,** *s.*

1. A day on which the courts sit; a day of open court.

2. A leet or sheriff's court.

"Keep leets and *law-days*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

* **law-father,** *s.* A father-in-law.

"Thus he *law-father* helping."—*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 354.

law-French, *s.* The old Norman-French dialect used in all legal documents and judicial proceedings, from the time of William the Conqueror till the reign of Edward III., and still kept up in certain formal state proceedings, as in the giving of assent by the sovereign to a bill which has passed both houses of Parliament.

law-language, *s.* The language or expressions used in law and legal documents.

law-Latin, *s.* The debased or corrupt Latin used in law and legal documents.

"That questions affecting the highest interests of the commonwealth were not to be decided by verbal cavils and by scraps of Law French and *Law Latin*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

law-list, *s.* A published list of all persons connected with the profession of the law, as judges, barristers, conveyancers, solicitors, attorneys, &c.

* **law-lore,** *s.* Learning or knowledge in respect of law and legal history.

law-maker, *s.* One who makes or ordains laws; a legislator, a lawgiver.

"Their judgment is, that the church of Christ should admit no *law-makers* but the evangelists."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

law-making, *s.* The enacting or ordaining of laws; legislation.

law-merchant, *s.* The same as COMMERCIAL-LAW (q.v.).

* **law-monger,** *s.* A low practitioner of law; a pettifogger.

"Though their catering *law-monger* be bold to call it wicked."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

law-officer, *s.* An officer invested with legal authority; specif., applied to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, who are the law-officers of the Crown.

* **law-puddering,** *s.* Meddling or interfering in the law.

"Declaring his capacity nothing refined since his *law-puddering*."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

law-stationer, *s.* A stationer who deals in articles used by lawyers, as parchment, tape, brief-paper, &c.; also one who takes in drafts or documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

law-writer, *s.* A person employed by a law-stationer to copy or engross briefs, deeds, &c.; an engrosser.

* **lâw** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hlæw, hláw.*] A hillock, a mouud, a hill.

lâw, lâwş, *interj.* [A corrupt. of *lord!*] An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

* **lâw,** * **lawe,** *v.t.* [LAW (1), *s.*, because the operation was performed in order to conform to the forest laws for the protection of the king's game.] To cut off the balls and claws of a dog's forefeet; to expeditate; to mutilate the feet of.

"He whose dogge is not *lawed* and so founde, shal be amerced, and shall pay for the same iiis."—*Rastall: Collect. of Statutes*, fo. 186 (*Charta de Foresta*).

* **law,** * **lawe,** *a.* [LOW.]

* **lâw'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *law; -er.*] A lawyer.

"Couetouse *lawers*, that Gods worde spyghtfully hates."—*Bale: Thre Lawes.* (1610.)

lâw'-fûl, * **lawe-ful,** * **lee-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *law; -ful*(*l*).]

1. Agreeable or conformable to law; allowed by the law; legitimate; unobjectionable from a legal point of view; legal.

"A warrior seizing *lawful* prize of war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Supported by the law; constituted by law; rightful.

"Judged by a jury of twelve *lawful* men."—*Hobbes: Disc. on Laws*, p. 99.

* 3. Just, well-founded.

"Thy just and *lawful* aid."—*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.* iii. 3.

* 4. Righteous, loyal, faithful.

"To use my *lawful* sword."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 6.

lawful-days, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Ordinary days, as opposed to Sundays or to Fast-days appointed or sanctioned by the Government.

lâw'-fûl-lỹ, * **law-ful-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *lawful; -ly.*] In a lawful manner; according to law; legally, legitimately; agreeably to law; without breach of the law.

"It would be absurd to say that a danger which may be *lawfully* averted by war cannot *lawfully* be averted by peaceable means."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiv.

lâw'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lawful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lawful or conformable to law; legality.

"This [judicial trial of right] yet remains in some cases as a divine lot of battle, though controverted by divines, touching the *lawfulness* of it."—*Bacon: Charge against Duels.*

lâw'-gĭv-ĕr, * **lawe-gev-er,** *s.* [Eng. *law*, and *giver.*] One who makes or enacts laws; a legislator, a law-maker.

"That land which their great deliverer and *law-giver* had seen, as from the summit of Pisgah."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **lâw'-gĭv-ĭng,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *law*, and *giving.*]

A. *As adj.:* Legislating, legislative.

"God himself, *lawgiving* in person to a sanctify'd people."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, ch. xvii.

B. *As subst.:* The making or enacting of laws; legislation.

lâw'-ĭng (1), lâw'-ĭn, [Etym. doubtful.] A tavern reckoning. (*Scotch.*)

"He has a hantle siller, and never grudges ony thing till a poor body, or in the way of a *lawing*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

* **lâw'-ĭng (2),** *s.* [LAW, *v.*] Litigation.

"There was such *lawing* and vexation in the towne, one dallie suing and troubling another."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.

* **lâw'-ĭng (3),** *s.* [LAW, *v.*] The act of cutting off the claws and balls of a dog's forefeet; expeditation.

"Which disabling or *lawing* of dogs was called hambling by the ancient Foresters, but now expeditating."—*Nelson: Laws Conc. Game*, p. 74.

lâw'-lạnd, *a.* [LOWLAND.]

lâw'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *law; -less.*]

1. Not subject to or observant of the law; unrestrained by the law.

"The *lawless* herd, with fury blind,
Have done him cruel wrong."
Cowper: Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

2. Not according to law; contrary to or unauthorized by law; illegal, illegitimate.

"That *lawless* love is guilt above
This awful sign receive."
Scott: Eve of St. John, v. 45.

* 3. Unrestrained, uncontrolled.

4. Rough, rude, licentious.

"From *lawless* insult to defend
An orphan's right." *Cowper: An Ode.*

* **lawless-man,** *s.* An outlaw.

lâw'-lĕss-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *lawless; -ly.*] In a lawless manner; contrary to law: not agreeably to law.

"Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

lâw'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lawless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lawless or contrary to law; want or absence of legality or legitimacy; license.

"There is no kind of conscious obedience that is not an advance on *lawlessness*."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, iii. 26.

lâwn (1), * **lâund,** * **lawnd,** *s.* [Fr. *lande*, a word of doubtful origin. Cf. Wel. *llawnt* = a smooth hill, a lawn; Ital. & Sp. *landa* = a heath, a tract of open country.]

* 1. An open space between woods: a glade in a forest.

"Close was the vale and shady; yet ere long
Its forest's sides retiring, left a *lawn*
Of ample circuit." *Mason: Eng. Garden*, bk. iii.

2. A grassy space, generally in front of a house, kept smooth and closely-mown.

"The sward was trim as any garden *lawn*."
Tennyson: Princess, 95. (Prol.)

lawn-mower, *s.* One who or that which mows a lawn: specif., a lawn-mowing machine. The most common form has a revolving cylinder, armed with spiral knives, which have a shearing action against a square-edged stationary knife set tangentially to them. The cylinder being driven by the supporting wheels, the grass is nipped between the spiral and straight knives, cut off, and delivered into a box.

lawn-tennis, *s.* An out-door game played on a piece of smooth, level sward. It remotely resembles tennis. The players are separated from each other by a low net, stretching across the ground, over which they strike a tennis-ball with bats resembling tennis-bats.

lâwn (2), *** lawne,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a corruption from Fr. *linon* (Sp. *linon*), from *lin* = flax, linen; Lat. *linum.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Fabric:* A very fine, white goods, cotton or linen, finer than cambric, of an open texture; plain or printed. The white sleeves, which form a characteristic part of the dress of a bishop in the English Church, are of lawn; hence, by metonymy, the office, dignity, or position of a bishop. [Cf. ERMINE, A., I. 2.]

"Those limbs in *lawn* and softest silk array'd."
Prior: Edwin & Emma.

2. *Porcelain:* A fine sieve of silk, 300 threads to the inch, through which *slip* for porcelain is strained, to ensure an impalpable, creamy fluid. [SLIP.]

B. *As adj.:* Made of lawn.

lawn-sleeve, *s.* A sleeve made of lawn, as in a bishop's robe.

lawn-sleeved, *a.* Having lawn sleeves.

*** lâwn,** *v.t.* [LAWN (1), *s.*] To convert into a lawn.

"*Lawning* a hundred good acres of wheat."
Anstey: New Bath Guide-Book.

*** lâwn'-ў** (1), *a.* [Eng. *lawn* (1); *-y.*] Smooth and level as a lawn.

"Through forests, mountains, or the *lawny* ground."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., § 1.

*** lâwn'-ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *lawn* (2); *-y.*] Made of or resembling lawn.

lâw-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from Isaac Lawson, M.D., author of *A Voyage to Carolina in* 1709.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. *Lawsonia alba* is a small, elegant, and sweetly-scented bush. There are two varieties, *L. spinosa* and *L. inermis*, the first spiny and the other smooth. It is wild in Beloochistan, on the Coromandel Coast, and perhaps in Central India, but is cultivated throughout India, and furnishes henné (q.v.). The seeds yield an oil. The flowers are used in perfuming and embalming, and a fragrant otto is distilled from them in Lucknow and Benares. The wood is gray, hard, and close-grained. (*Prof. Watt.*) A decoction of the leaves is used by Hindoo doctors to purify the blood, and as an astringent, and in the cure of ulcers, skin diseases, leprosy, &c.

lâw'-sūit, *s.* [Eng. *law,* and *suit.*] A process or suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right or to compel another to do one justice; litigation.

"The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles."—*Swift.*

lâw'-yĕr, * law-er, * law-i-er, *s.* [Eng. *law*; suff. *-yer.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is versed in the law; one who follows the profession of the law; one who practises in law-courts. The term includes barristers, councillors, advocates, solicitors, and attorneys.

"The *lawyers* gradually brought all business before the king's judges."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.,* ii. (App. 2.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script.:* Gr. νομικός (*nomikos*) = one skilled in the Mosaic law, and its professional expounder.

"Then one of them, which was a *lawyer,* asked Him a question, tempting Him."—*Matt.* xxii. 35.

2. *Zool.:* A popular name for the Long-legged Avocet, *Himantopus nigricollis,* an American Wading-bird.

† 3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The long thorny shoots of roses and brambles.

lawyer-like, *a.* Like a lawyer.

*** lâw'-yĕr-lĭ-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *lawyer*; *-ly.*] Lawyerlike.

"To which and other law-tractates I refer the more *lawyerly* mooting of this point."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

lăx (1), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *laxus* = loose.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. Slack, loose; not tightly stretched.

"Though their ontward ear be stopped by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

* 2. Loose, soft, flabby; not firm or rigid.

"The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax* and spongy."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* 3. Loose in texture.

* 4. Sparse, thin: as, *lax* foliage..

* 5. Spread out; not closely written.

"Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very *lax.*"—*Cowper: Works* (1776), p. 128.

6. Not exact or precise; equivocal, ambiguous, vague.

"The word *æternus* itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification, as every learned man knows."—*Jortin: On the Christian Religion,* dis. 6.

7. Not strict or rigorous; loose, slack.

"The discipline was *lax,* and indeed could not be otherwise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 8. Unrestrained, uncontrolled; free from restraint or control.

"Meanwhile inhabit *lax,* ye Powers of Heaven."
Milton: P. L., vii. 162.

9. Relaxed or loose in the bowels, and subject to too frequent discharges.

II. *Bot.:* Loose, not compact. (Used of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement as the panicle among inflorescences.)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A looseness of the bowels; diarrhœa; a lask.

lăx (2), *s.* [A.S. *leax;* Icel. & Dut. *lax;* Dan. *laks;* Ger. *lachs.*] A species of salmon.

*** lăx,** *v.t.* [Lat. *laxo.*] [LAX, *a.*] To relax.

"Do equally trouble and *lax* the belly."—*Cotton: Montaigne,* ch. xii.

*** lăx'-ą-tĭf,** *s.* [LAXATIVE.]

*** lăx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *laxatio,* from *laxotus,* pa. par. of *laxo* = to make loose.] The act of loosening or making lax or loose; the state of being made loose or lax.

"So all I wish must settle in this sum,
That more strength from *laxations* come."
Cartwright: New Year's Gift to a Noble Lord.

lăx'-ą-tĭve, * lăx'-ą-tĭf, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *laxatif,* from Lat. *laxativus,* from *laxatus,* pa. par. of *laxo* = to relax, to loosen.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Relaxing, permissive.

"A law giving permissions *laxative* to unmarry a wife and marry a lust."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Med.:* Having the power or quality of opening or loosening the bowels and relieving from constipation. Figs, prunes, honey, and treacle are gentle laxatives; castor-oil by no means so mild.

"Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself, the powder of loadstones doth rather constipate and bind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which tends to loosen or open the bowels and relieve from constipation; an aperient.

"For Goddes love, as take some *laxatif.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,950.

laxative-purgatives, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: In Dr. Garrod's classification a sub-division of Purgatives or Cathartics.

lăx'-ą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *laxative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being laxative, loosening, or relaxing; power of easing constipation.

lăx-ā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *laxatus,* pa. par. of *laxo* = to loosen, to relax.] One who or that which loosens. Spec. in anatomy, as *laxator tympani.*

*** lăx'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lax,* a.; *-ist.*]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A school of theologians in the Roman Church, who held that even slightly probable opinions might be followed. They were condemned by Pope Innocent XII., and no longer exist as an avowed school; but their teaching is still maintained to some extent by the Equiprobabilists and Moderate Probabilists. [PROBABILISM.]

"Liguori sides with the *laxists.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 638.

lăx'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *laxité,* from Lat. *laxitatem,* accus. of *laxitas,* from *laxus* = loose, lax; Sp. *laxidad.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being lax or loose; slackness, as of a cord, &c.

* 2. Looseness, as of texture or structure; want of cohesion.

* 3. Openness; want of closeness.

"Infeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

4. Want or absence of exactness or precision; vagueness, ambiguity: as, *laxity* of expression.

5. Want or absence of strictness; a want of strict adherence to morality; looseness, licence.

"The known *laxity* of his principles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

6. Want of strictness, sternness, or rigour.

"From the extreme of the most incredulous rigour to that of the most credulous *laxity.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 489.

7. Looseness, as of the bowels; the opposite of costiveness.

"If sometimes it cause any *laxity,* it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and works by purge and vomit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

* 8. Roominess.

"Caves of such *laxity* and receipt."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* II. v. 5.

lăx'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lax; -ly.*] In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness or precision.

lăx'-mąnn-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. E. Laxmann by A. E. Nordenskiöld; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral separated from vauquelinite (q.v.) on the ground that it contained over 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, its composition being a phospho-chromate of lead and copper. Its physical characters correspond, however, very closely to vauquelinite, and later analyses appear to point to the probability that it may be a mixture. A similar compound was analysed by John in 1845, and Hermann has announced another under the name of phosphochromite (q.v.). It occurs with vauquelinite at Beresowsk, Perm, Russia.

lăx'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lax; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lax; laxity.

"The *laxness* of that membrane will certainly dead and crany the sound."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

lāy, *pret. of v.* [LIE (2), *v.*]

lāy, * legge, * leie, * lein (pt. t. * *leid,* * *leide, laid,* pa. par. * *leghd,* * *leid, laid*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lecgan* (pt. t. *legde,* pa. par. *gelegd*), from *lag, læg,* pa. t. of *licgan* = to lie (2); cogn. with Dut. *leggen* (pa. t. *legde, leide,* pa. par. *gelegt*; Icel. *leggja* (pa. t. *lagdhi,* pa. par. *lagidhr, lagdhr*); Dan. *lægge* (pa. t. *lagde,* pa. par. *lagt*; Sw. *lägge* (pa. t. *lade,* pa. par. *lagd*); Goth. *lagjan* (pa. t. *lagida,* pa. par. *lagiths*); Ger. *legen* (pa. t. *legte,* pa. par. *gelegt*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cause to lie; to place, to set; to place in a lying position.

"Sche *leide* hur downe he the childe." *Octavian,* 366.

2. To cause to lie flat; to beat down so as to lie on the ground; to prostrate.

"Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To throw down; to overturn.

"When I have *laid* Athens on a heap."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

4. To place or set generally; to fix, to apply.

"To my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers on it."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* i. 2.

5. To construct, to fix.

"He *laid* a bridge of tin boats on the river."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

6. To present; to bring forward; to produce: as, To *lay* a bill before the Commons.

7. To keep from rising; to keep down.

"Thou sawest the damsel *lay* the dust by sprinkling the floor with water."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

8. To still, to allay, to calm.

"Who with her radiant finger stilled the roar
Of thunder, chased the clouds, and *laid* the winds."
Milton: P. R., iv. 429.

9. To cause to disappear; to exorcise.

"The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

10. To dispose regularly or according to rule: as, To *lay* bricks.

* 11. To depict, to draw.

12. To spread on a surface.

"That was *laid* on with a trowel."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

13. To place or set in the earth for growing; to plant.

"The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 14. To bury, to inter.

"David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption."—*Acts* xiii. 36.

15. To set or place secretly, as a snare, for the purpose of entrapping.

"*Lay* thee an ambush for the city behind thee."—*Joshua* viii. 2.

* 16. To add, to join, to conjoin, to unite.

"Woe unto them that *lay* field to field."—*Isaiah* v. 8.

* 17. To impute, to charge.

"It will be *laid* unto us whose providence
Should have kept short, restrained, and out of haunt,
This mad young man." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 1.

18. To impose as a penalty or punishment.

"The weariest and most loathed life,
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradiss
To what we fear of death."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

19. To enjoin; to impose as a tax, duty, obligation, or rule of action.

"It seemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden."—*Acts* xv. 28.

* 20. To place in comparison; to compare.

"*Lay* down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

21. To put or bring into a certain state; followed by various adjectives: as, To *lay* bare, to *lay* waste.

22. To exclude eggs.

"After the egg is *layed*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

23. To wager, to stake.

"I ll *lay* my head to any good man's hat."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

* 24. To plan, to project, to contrive, to plot.

"This plot of death when sadly she had *laid*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,212.

* 25. To embroider.

"A scarlet cloak, *laid* down with silver lace three inches broad."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xlv.

* 26. To pronounce, to declare.

"And *lay* a sentence." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gardening:* To propagate by layers.

2. *Law:*

(1) To prefer or bring before a court of justice: as, To *lay* an indictment.

(2) To allege, to claim, to state: as, To *lay* damages.

(3) To fix, to appoint: as, To *lay* the venue.

3. *Ropemaking, &c.:* To twist or unite the strands, as of a rope, a cable, &c.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lay eggs.

"Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 2. To plot, to scheme, to contrive.

3. To wager, to bet.

¶ 1. *To lay a ghost:* To restrain a ghost from appearing.

2. *To lay about one:* To strike on all sides; to fight vigorously.

"He'll *lay about* him to-day."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

* 3. *To lay along:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To prostrate, to overturn.

(2) *Naut.:* To heel over.

4. *To lay apart:* To reject, to put away, to lay aside.

"*Lay apart* all filthiness."—*James* i. 21.

5. *To lay aside:* To put away, to get rid of.

"Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us."—*Hebrews* xii. 1.

* 6. *To lay at one:* To try to strike one; to aim a blow at one.

"The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold."—*Job* xli. 26.

* 7. *To lay away:* To lay aside, to put off or away.

"Queen Esther *laid away* her glorious apparel."—*Esther* xiv. 2.

8. *To lay by:*

(1) To reserve or put away for future use.

"Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him."—1 *Corinthians* xvi. 2.

(2) To put or send away; to dismiss.

"Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

(3) To put off.

9. *To lay by the heels:* To put in the stocks; to confine. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.)

10. *To lay down:*

(1) To give up, to resign, to relinquish.

"The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

(2) To delineate or set down on paper, used specif. of the lines of a ship.

(3) To stake or deposit, as a pledge or equivalent.

"For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

(4) To offer; to advance, as a proposition; to declare; to affirm.

"Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befall a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good."—*Addison.*

11. *To lay one's self down:* To lie down.

"I will both *lay* me *down* in peace and sleep, for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."—*Psalm* iv. 8.

* 12. *To lay for:* To lie in ambush for. (Still used in America.)

"He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

* 13. *To lay forth:*

(1) To expatiate.

(2) To dress in grave clothes; to lay out.

"Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueened, yet like
A queen."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

14. *To lay hold of* or *on:* To seize, to catch.

"They went out to *lay hold on* him: for they said, He is beside himself."—*Mark* iii. 21.

15 *To lay in:*

(1) To store, to gather together.

"The aboriginal peasantry of the neighbourhood were *laying in* pikes and knives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(2) To advance, as a claim; to enter.

* 16. *To lay in for:*

(1) To make indirect overtures or offers for.

(2) To allow for; to make allowance for.

"I have *laid in for* these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge."—*Dryden.*

17. *To lay it on:* To be extravagant; to do anything to excess; to charge exorbitantly.

"My father has made her mistress
Of the feast, and she *lays it on*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

18. *To lay on:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To apply or deliver with force.

"We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary."—*Locke: On Education.*

(*b*) To supply, as water, gas, &c., to a house; specif., to feed down sheets into a printing-machine.

(2) *Intrans.:* To strike with violence.

"I will *lay on* for Tusculum,
And *lay* thou *on* for Rome."
Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xxviii.

* 19. *To lay one's self forth:* To exert one's self vigorously and earnestly.

20. *To lay one's self open:* To expose one's self.

* 21. *To lay one's self out:* To exert one's self.

22. *To lay one's self out for:* To be ready or willing to take part in anything.

23. *To lay one's hand on anything:* To find anything when wanted.

24. *To lay open:* To cut so as to expose the interior of: hence, to expose, to discover, to disclose, to reveal.

"A fool *layeth open* his folly."—*Proverbs* xiii. 16.

25. *To lay over:* To cover the surface; to spread over; to inerust.

"Behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it."—*Habakkuk* ii. 19.

26. *To lay out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To plan or set out in open view.

(*b*) To plan; to dispose regularly.

(*c*) To dress in grave-clothes, and dispose in a decent posture.

"She that *lays* thee *out*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 3.

(*d*) To expend.

"Honest fools *lay out* their wealth on courtsies."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

* (*e*) To exert, to put forth: as, To *lay out* all one's strength.

* (2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To take measures; to try.

"I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open."—*Woodward: Fossils.*

(*b*) To purpose, to intend.

27. *To lay to:*

(1) *Transitive:*

* (*a*) To apply with vigour.

"*Lay to* your fingers, help to bear this away."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

* (*b*) To harass, to attack.

"The great master . . . went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(*c*) To stay the course of, as a ship.

(2) *Intrans.:* To strike out with force; to apply one's self vigorously.

28. *To lay to heart:* To feel strongly or deeply; to take to heart.

"*Lay* it *to* thy *heart*, and farewell."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

29. *To lay up:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To store, to accumulate, to treasure.

"*Lay up* my words in thy heart."—*Deut.* xi. 18.

(*b*) To confine to one's room with illness.

(2) *Naut.:* To dismantle, as a ship, and place in dock.

* 30. *To lay upon:* To importune; to solicit persistently.

"All the people *laid* so earnestly *upon* him to take that war in hand."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

31. *To lay siege to:*

(1) *Lit.:* To beleaguer, to besiege.

(2) *Fig.:* To importune; to annoy with persistent solicitations.

32. *To lay wait:* To lie in ambush for.

33. *To lay the course:*

Navig.: To sail toward the port intended without tacking.

34. *To lay the land:*

Naut.: To cause the land apparently to sink, or appear lower, by sailing from it.

35. *To lay the venue:*

Law: To state or claim a certain place as the venue.

36. *To lay violent hands on one's self:* To commit suicide.

* 37. *To lay on load:* To strike violently; to lay on blows.

"He rides secure in Heroes rods
Now he begins to *lay on load*."
Ovid Englished (1701), p. 128.

lāy (1), *s.* [Lay, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which lies or is laid; a row, a layer, a stratum.

"Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 2. Station, rank.

* 3. A wager, a bet, an obligation.

"Sir Walter looked upon it as an uneven *lay* to stake himself against Sir Amias."—*Oldys: Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.*

4. A share of profits; specif., the proportion of the proceeds of a whaling voyage, bargained for by the men when engaging. (*American.*)

5. A scheme, a plan. (*Slang.*)

"The *lay* is just to take that money away."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cotton-manuf.:* 120 yards of yarn. The yarn is wound on a reel 4½ feet in circumference, eighty revolutions of which make a lay, and seven lays make a hauk of 840 yards. The lay is also called a rap or ley.

2. *Flax-manuf.:* 300 yards of linen yarn.

3. *Print.:* The proper position of the sheet of paper and the forme of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working.

4. *Rope:* The direction in which the respective yarns, strands, &c., are wound in forming them into a rope, hawser, cable, &c.

5. *Wool-manuf.:* A quantity of wool or other fibre in a willow or carding-machine.

6. *Weaving:* The batten or lathe of a loom, by which the weft-threads are beaten up in the shed to compact them against their predecessors. [Lathe, 2.]

lay-cap, *s.*

Weaving: A slat which lies on top of the reed, and which is grasped by the hand in working the lathe or batten.

lay-figure, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An artist's model; a jointed figure to clothe in imitation of the human body.

2. *Fig.:* A character having no existence except in myth; a typical character.

"Psammetichus, who has served as a *lay-figure* for so many tales to be draped upon."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iv.

lay-race, *s.*

Weaving: The shuttle-path on the lay of a loom; the shuttle-race.

* **lāy** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Lea.]

A. *As subst.:* A meadow.

"A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*
They saw." *Dryden: Flower & Leaf*, 360.

B. *As adj.:* Untilled, unemployed.

"Let wife and land lie *lay* till I return."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

lāy (3), *s.* [Lathe (2), 2.]

* **lāy** (4), *s.* [Law.]

lāy (5), * **lai,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lai, lay;* Prov. *lais;* cf. Wel. *llais* = a voice, a sound; Ir. *laoi, laoidh* = a song, a hymn; Gael. *laoidh* = a verse, a hymn; A.S. *leódh, liódh;* Icel. *ljódh;* O. H. Ger. *liod;* Ger. *lied* = a song.] A song, a ballad, a narrative poem in simple style and light metre.

"Fitz-Eustace, know'st thou not some *lay,*
To speed the lingering night away?"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 7.

lāy (6), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *lai,* from Lat. *laicus;* Gr. λαικός (*laikos*) = pertaining to the people; λαός (*laos*) = the people.] [LAIC.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; not clerical.

"The *lay* part of his Majesty's subjects, or such of the people as are not comprehended under the denomination of clergy, may be divided into three distinct states, the civil, the military, and the maritime."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 12.

2. Of or pertaining to the general body of people, as distinguished from those who are engaged in any profession or pursuit.

* 3. Uneducated, ignorant, unlearned.

"If he be of the *lay* sorte, so loyneth he himself unto the false prophets, to persecute the truth."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 189.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The laity.

lay-brother, lay-sister, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A person who takes the habits and vows of religion, but is employed mostly in manual labour, and is therefore exempt from the duties of the choir, where such exist, or from the studies, &c., incumbent on the other members of religious orders where there is no choir. The first instance on record of lay-brotbers occurred in the monastery of Vallombrosa, in the earlier part of the eleventh century. Lay-brothers and lay-sisters are now universal, or nearly so; and are found in the sisterhoods of the Anglican obedience.

"This retreat, so suited to the genius of a Gray, or a Milton, is now occupied by a *lay-brother,* who resides in it merely to keep it clean."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. iii., ch. x.

lay-clerk, *s.* A person, not in holy orders, who was originally a deputy or substitute performing the musical duties of a prebend or canon of a cathedral; a lay-vicar (q.v.).

* **lay-communion,** *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: An almost obsolete expression, frequent in the Early Church to describe the state to which a cleric was reduced by forfeiting the right to exercise his functions without being excommunicated and losing the ordinary privileges of a Christian. In the Roman Church a cleric in minor orders is reduced to lay-communion by marriage; and a priest dispensed by the Pope from his obligation—wearing the clerical dress, reciting the breviary, and observing celibacy—is usually prohibited from exercising sacerdotal functions. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

lay-corporation, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Lay-corporations* are either civil or eleemosynary. The civil are such as are erected for a variety of temporal purposes. The sovereign, for instance, is made a corporation to prevent the possibility of an *interregnum;* other *lay-corporations* are erected for the good government of a town, and some for the better carrying on of divers special purposes; as the College of Physicians in London, for the improvement of the medical science; the Royal Society for the advancement of natural knowledge; and the Society of Antiquaries for promoting the study of antiquities. The eleemosynary sort are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them, to such persons as he has directed. Of this kind are all hospitals for the maintenance of the poor, sick, and impotent: and all colleges, both in our universities, and out of them."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 14.

lay-day, *s.* One of a certain stipulated number of days allowed to a freighter or charterer of a vessel for loading or unloading cargo.

lay-down, *a.* A term applied to a certain style of collar which folds down over the necktie.

lay-fee, *s.* Lands held in fee of a lay-lord, as distinguished from those belonging to the Church.

lay-impropriator, *s.* A layman who holds the great tithes of a benefice. [IMPROPRIATOR.]

lay-investiture, *s.*

Eccles. Law: Investiture with the temporalities of a benefice, as distinguished from investiture with the spiritualities.

* **lay-lord,** *s.*

Naut.: A civil member of the Board of Admiralty; a civil-lord.

lay-sermon, *s.* A sermon written or preached by a layman; a sermon on secular subjects.

lay-sister, *s.* [LAY-BROTHER.]

lay-viear, *s.* One of the officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing that portion of the music of the services which can be performed by laymen or men in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation, often jointly with the priest vicars. In many cathedrals the vicars choral were formerly in priest's orders. With certain exceptions, in the new cathedrals lay-vicars are not in holy orders, and are merely stipendiary singers.

* **lay-woman,** *s.* A woman not under vows.

"He entended to set forth Luther's heresy teching that presthed is no sacrament, but the office of a layman or a *lay-woman* appointed by the people to preache."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 442.

* **layd,** *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [LAY, *v.*]

* **lay-en,** *s. pl.* [LAY (2), *s.*]

lāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lay,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which lays.

"The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters and the youngest the best *layers.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A stratum, a row, a bed; a coat or coating of one body spread over another.

"The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers.*"—*Woodward: Fossils.*

3. One who wagers or bets.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brickwork, masonry, &c.:* A course of stone or brick; a thickness or bed of puddled clay in a canal; a bed of mortar or cement.

2. *Husbandry:* A limb laid a part of its length beneath the surface of the ground, that it may strike root.

"Trees may be propagated by *layers,* the evergreens about Bartholomew tide, and other trees about the month of February."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

3. *Leather-manuf.:* A welt or strengthening strip.

4. *Tanning:* A pit containing a strong solution of tannin, used for hides near the conclusion of the tanning process; a bloomer.

layer-on, *s.*

Print.: A person employed to feed down sheets into a printing machine.

layer-out, *s.* One who expends money; a steward, a dispenser.

layer-up, *s.*

1. One who lays up or treasures things.

* 2. One who destroys or does away with.

"Old age, that ill *layer-up* of beauty."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

lāy'-ĕr, *v.t.* [LAVER, *s.*]

Husbandry: To propagate by means of layers.

lāy'-ĕr-bōard, lāy'-ĕr-bōard-ĭng, lear-board, *s.* [Eng. *layer,* and *board.*] Boarding for sustaining the lead of gutters.

* **lāy'-ĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *layer; -y.*] Growing in layers.

"From hedge to *layery* beech."—*Leigh Hunt: Foliage,* p. 9.

lā-yĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] The outfit or various articles necessary for a new-born infant.

lāy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LAY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of setting, placing, or depositing; the act of depositing eggs; a number of eggs laid.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Plastering:* The first coat of plastering in two-coat work. The surface is made rough by a broom to form a key for the next coat.

2. *Rope-making:* The twisting of three (or more) yarns into a strand, or of three strands into a rope. The hooks by which the strands are made are rotated in a direction contrary to the twist of the opposite yarns. The rope again receives a twist the opposite of the strands.

¶ *Laying on of hands:* [IMPOSITION].

laying-hook, *s.*

Rope-making: One of the iron hooks on the poles of a ropewalk in which the strands are laid as twisted.

laying-machine, *s.* A machine for laying up yarns into rope.

laying-on tool, *s.*

Bookbinding: The tool with which the gold-leaf is laid on to the cover or the edge.

laying-top, *s.*

Rope-making: A conical piece of wood placed between the strands, and gradually withdrawn as the lay progresses, in order to keep the twist well to the point at which the strands diverge.

* **lāy'-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *lay* (2), s., and *land.*] Laud lying untilled; fallow land, pasture land.

lāy'-man, *s.* [Eng. *lay,* a, and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the people, as distinguished from one of the clergy; a man who is not a clergyman.

"*Laymen* will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. One who does not belong to any particular profession or pursuit.

II. *Art:* The same as LAY-FIGURE (1) (q.v.).

"For what remains you are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life, for every figure in particular; a figure of wood, or cork, turning upon joints."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy; Art of Painting,* § 220.

* **lāy'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *lay,* a.; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being a layman.

* **lāy'-stâll,** * **laye-stowe,** * **ley-stall,** * **loi-stal,** *s.* [Eng. *lay,* and *stall.*]

1. A heap of dung; a place where dung is kept.

"If he will live, abroad, with his companions,
In dung and *leystalls;* it is worth a fear."
Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour, ii. 5.

2. A place where milch cows are kept.

* **lăz'-ar,** * **laz-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *lazare;* Sp. *lazaro,* from Lat. *Lazarus;* Gr. Λάζαρος (*Lazaros*), the name of the beggar in the parable (Luke xvi. 20), a contract. of Heb. אֶלְעָזָר (*Eleazar*).] A leper; one infected with a filthy and contagious disease.

"Like Ulysses, a low *lazar* stand."
Savage: The Wanderer, v.

lazar-house, *s.* The same as LAZARETTO (q.v.).

"A place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark,
A *lazar-house* it seemed." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 479.

* **lazar-like,** *a.* The same as LAZARLY (q.v.).

"Most *lazar-like* with vile and loathsome crust."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

lăz-ar-ĕt', lăz-ar-ĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital. *lazzeretto* = a plague-hospital.] [LAZAR.]

1. A hospital for persons suffering from some contagious disease; a pest-house.

"Thus he . . . . most affectionately attended his flock during a destructive pestilence, erected a *lazaretto,* and served the forsaken victims with his own hands."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. iv., ch. i.

2. A building, ship, &c., in which the crew and passengers of a ship arriving from some infected port are placed in quarantine.

3. A room or place in large merchant-vessels in which provisions and stores for the voyage are laid up.

lazaret-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A low fever, prevalent in crowded lazarettos, where the air is overloaded with septic exhalations from the patients. (*Dunglison.*)

Lăz'-ar-ĭsts, Lăz'-ar-īts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Religious Orders: The popular name for the "Congregation of Priests of the Mission," founded by St. Vincent de Paul, in March, 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris, whence their name. The Congregation (confirmed by Urban VIII. in 1632) had a threefold purpose: the sanctification of its own members, the work of the missions, and the training of an exemplary clergy. They were expelled from France in 1792; allowed to return under Napoleon I.; and, under the Restoration, a house was assigned them in the Rue de Sévres. The missions in China and the Levant, left vacant by the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, were transferred to the Lazarists. They have one house in England, one in Scotland, and five houses in Ireland, where they are usually known as Vincentians, from their founder.

***lăz'-ạr-lỹ,** *a.* [Eug. *lazar; -ly.*] Like a lazar; leprous; full of sores.

lăz-ạr-ō'-nĭ (z as ts), *s. pl.* [LAZZARONI.]

***lăz'-ạr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *lazar; -ous.*] Leprous, diseased.

"The *lazarous* soul does but step into them, and is cured."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 299.

laz'-ạr-wôrt, lās'-ẽr-wŏrt, *s.* [LASERPITIUM.]

***lāze,** *v.i. & t.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *lasche, lache, lashe, lash* or *laish* = vapid, insipid, slow, from O. Fr. *lasche* (Fr. *lâche*), from Ital. *lasco* = lazy, idle, from Lat. *laxus* = lax, loose.]

A. *Intrans.:* To live in idleness; to speud one's time laziiy and idly.

"Up, and *laze* not!
Hadst thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so."
Middleton: Witch, i. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To waste or speud in idleness.

"He that takes liberty to *laze* himself, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time* (1634), p. 23.

***laze,** *s.* [LAZE, *v.*] Laziness, inaction.

"Folded in a hard and mournful *laze*."—*Greene (from Never Too Late)*, p. 301.

lāz'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *lazy; -ly.*] In a lazy, idle manner; idly, sluggishly.

"The leaves of the locust and walnut
Lazily hung from the boughs."
Bayard Taylor: Home Pastorals; August.

lāz'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lazy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lazy; idleness, sloth, indolence; indisposition to action or exertion.

"Shall we keep our hands in our bosome, or stretch ourselves ou our beds of *laziness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

2. Slowness, sluggishness: as, *laziness* of motiou.

***lāz'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *laz(e); -ing.*] Lazy, sluggish, iudolent.

lăz'-ụ-lī, *s.* [Prov. *lazuli*; Fr. & Mod. Lat. *lapis lazuli*, from Low Lat. *lazulum, lazurius, lazur*; Sp. & Port. *azul* = blue.] [AZURE.]

Min.: [LAPIS LAZULI].

lăz'-ụ-līte, *s.* [LAZULI.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals, frequently twinned, and also massive. Hardness 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·057 to 3·122; lustre vitreous; colour azure-blue to a pale greenish-blue; streak white; brittle. Compos.: phosphoric acid 46·8; alumina 34·0; magnesia 13·2; water 6·0 = 100, corresponding with the formula $Al_2O_3PO_5 + (MgO,FeO)HO$. First found crystallized uear Werfeu, Salzburg, and subsequently disseminated in a sandstone in Lineoln Co., Georgia; and massive at other localities.

"That princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in *lazulite* and gold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

lāz'-ỹ, * laes-ie, * laz-ie, *a.* [Eng. *laz(e); -y.*]

1. Idle, indolent, sluggish; disinclined for action or exertion; averse to labour; slothful.

2. Sluggish; moving slowly or sluggishly.

3. Tedious, tardy.

"Enough, I sought to drive away
The *lazy* hours of peaceful day."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 4.

4. Causing laziness or indisposition for action or exertion; enervating.

"The great dog under the creaking wain
Hangs his head in the *lazy* heat."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

*5. Wicked, vicious, wroug.

lazy-back, *s.*

Vehicles: A high back-bar to a carriage-seat. It is sometimes made shiftiug, so as to be removed at will.

lazy-bed, *s.*

Agric.: A method of growing potatoes; the seed potatoes are placed in rows on the surface of the ground, and covered with duug, and soil taken from either side.

lazy-boncs, *s.* A lazy fellow; an idler.

***lazy-boots,** *s.* A lazy, idle person; a lazy-bones.

"Like a *lazy-boots* as she is."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxxv.

lazy-jack, *s.* A jack with compound levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs.

lazy-tongs, *s. pl.* A system of levers, in pairs, crossing one another, and turning on a pin in the middle, in the same manner as a pair of scissors. Each pair is connected at the extremities to the next pair or pairs, so that the impulse communicated to the first pair passes through the series. The motiou is used in mauy applimces and machines. The instrument derives its name from the fact that by its use one may lift an object at some distance without rising from the elhair or eouch.

laz'-za-rō'-nĭ (laz as lătz), *s. pl.* [Ital., from *Lazarus*, the beggar in the parable.] [LAZAR.] The poorer class of Neapolitans, who idle about, depending for their living upon odd jobs, such as running messages, acting as occasional servants, fishing, &c.

lb., *s.* [An abbreviation for Lat. *libra* = a pound weight.] A ponnd weight.

lēa (1), lēy (1), *s.* [LAY (1), *s.*]

1. *Cotton:* One hundred and twenty yards of yaru.

2. *Flax-manufacture:* A measure of 300 yards of linen yarn. Also called a lay, rap, or cut.

3. *Weaving:* One of the alternate sets of threads into which a warp is divided. The whole series is divided into alternate sets, which are to be placed in the loops of the respective heddles, so as to be raised and depressed alternately to forin the shed in which the shuttle traverses.

lēa (2), * lay, * ley (2), *s.* [A.S. *leáh, leá* (genit. *léahe, leáge*); cogn. with Ger. *loh* = a morass, a wood, a bog; Dan. dialect *lei* = fellow; Dut. *lug* = empty.] [LAY (2), *s.*] A meadow; a grassy plain; grass-land; pasturage.

"They seek a southern *lea*."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage.

lea-rig, *s.* A grassy ridge. (*Scotch.*)

"I'd meet thee on the *lea-rig*."
Burns: My Ain Kind Dearie, O.

*** lēaçh (1),** *s.* [LEECH (1).]

leach-craft, *s.* [LEECH-CRAFT.]

lēaçh (2), *s.* [LEECH (2), *s.*]

lēaçh (3), *s.* [A.S. *leah*; Ger. *lauge.*]

1. A vat or chamber in which a body is placed, in order that its soluble portions may be removed by soaking aud iufiltration. It is a filtering operation in which the liquid removes the soluble matter from the material through which it flows. A familiar instance is the ash-leach. In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach, the lower one having a coiled steam-pipe for heating the contents. The menstruum may be forced through the bark in either direction by means of pipes furnished with valves to determiue the said current.

2. A quantity of wood-ashes through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

lēaçh, lēeçh, lĕtçh, *v.t. & i.* [LEECH (3), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wash, as wood-ashes, by causing water to percolate or pass through them, and thus separate the alkali from them.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass through by percolatiou.

leach-tub, *s.* [LEACHING-VAT.]

lēaçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEACH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & adj:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of causing water to pass through wood-ashes so as to separate the alkali.

leaching-vat, *s.* A vessel in which a material containing a soluble portion is exposed to the action of a solvent, as water, which dissolves and carries away the said portion.

lĕad (1), * led, * leed, *s. & a.* [A.S. *leád, lead*; cogn. with Dut. *lood*; Sw. & Dan. *lod*; Ger. *loth*; M. H. Ger. *lôt.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 3.**

"There is a great difference, and discernable even to the eye, betwixt the several ores; for instance, of *lead*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 329.

2. A small stick of graphite or plumbago used in pencils.

3. (*Pl.*): A flat roof covered with sheet-lead.

4. The came of a diamond-paned or latticecasement. [CAMES.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alchemy:* Lead was known to the ancients, and assigned to the planet Saturn, and hence was represeuted by the alchemists by the same sign.

2. *Archæol., Hist., &c.:* Lead is one of the most aneiently known metals, and is mentioned in the books of Moses. It appears to have been confounded with the metal tin, Pliny being the first to distinguish them under the names *Plumbum nigrum* and *Plumbum candidum*, because of their different colours. It was produced in England duriug the Roman occupation, numerous pigs of it with Latin inscriptions having been found. It would appear probable it that was obtained even earlier, the remains of rude furnaces having been found in Derbyshire and other places.

3. *Chem.:* Symbol Pb". Atomic weight, 207. A diatomic metallic element known from the earliest ages. The lead of commerce is almost all obtained from the native lead sulphide, which occurs in veins, particularly in the clay-slate of Cornwall and mountain limestone of Cumberland. It is extracted from the native ore by roasting in a reverberatory furnace, with one-twentieth part of lime, and allowing free access of air. The ore (PbS) passes through several stages during the process of reduction, but finally yields up its sulphur as sulphurous acid. The metallic lead still containiug silver, antimony, and copper, is run off and submitted to the desilverisation process (Pattison's), which consists essentially of a concentration of the silver by repeatedly crystallizing the lead from its melted conditiou, the melting-poiut of the argentiferous alloy being lower than that of pure lead. When the alloy contains 300 ounces to the ton, it is placed in a furuace and a blast of air allowed to play over it, which removes the lead as oxide and leaves the silver in the pure state. Lead is of a bluish-white colour, and is one of the softest of metals. It may be cut with the uail, and leaves its mark upon paper. Its duetility and tenacity are low in the scale, but it may be converted iuto tolerably thin sheets, as well as drawn iuto wire. It fuses at 325°, and may with difficulty be obtained in cubic or octahedral crystals. Its sp. gr. = 11·38. The lead of commerce is often nearly pure, and can be obtained perfectly so by reduction of the pure nitrate. It is not acted upon by sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, but is readily dissolved by dilute nitric and acetic acids. Metallic lead, exposed to the action of air and pure water, is powerfully corroded, and as a result the water is found to have dissolved the oxide of lead. The impurities of most waters modify this tendency by formiug a thin film on the surface of the metal aud so preventing auy further oxidation. The presence of nitrates and ammonia favour the solution of lead, and sulphates aud phosphates diminish the tendency. As a sanitary precaution, slate cisterns are greatly to be preferred to leaden ones. Lead enters into the composition of type-metal, pewter, Britannia metal, and plumbers' solder. The best tests for lead are hydric sulphide, which forms a black sulphide, and potassic chromate, which gives a yellow precipitate of lead chromate.

4. *Knitting-machine:*

(1) Solder in which various members are imbedded, and by which they are attached.

(2) The tin socket which forms a haft for the knittiug-needle.

5. *Min.:* The United States is now a large producer of lead, and particularly Colorado, whose silver smelting works yield a large by-product of this useful metal. The principal mines and works are at Leadville, where the ore is native carbonate of lead. Much lead has also been obtained in Nevada, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Missouri, and Kansas. Lead is also found in several parts of Europe.

6. *Naut.:* A plummet or mass of lead used in sounding at sea. An ordinary hand-lead weighs from 7 to 11 pounds, attached to a line of 20 fathoms leugth. The line is marked at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17 and 20 fathoms; the numbers between the marks are called deeps. Thus "by the mark twain," "quarter less 5," "and a half 7," "by the deep 9," indicate those depths respectively. The deep-sea lead weighs 25 to 30 pouuds, with a much larger line marked at every 10 fathoms.

7. *Pharmacy:* Nitrate of lead applied in the form of a powder is said to be very valuable in *Onychia maligna.* (*Garrod.*)

8. *Print.:* A thin plate of type-metal, less than type-height.

B. *As adj.:* Made of lead; containing lead; consisting more or less of lead.

lead-aluminate, *s.*
Min.: The same as PLUMBORESINITE (q.v.).

lead-antimonate, *s.*
Min.: The same as BINDHEIMITE (q.v.).

lead antimonial-sulphide, *s.*
Min.: The same as BOURNONITE and BOULANGERITE (q.v.).

lead-arming, *s.*
Naut.: A piece of tallow pressed into the lower part of the sounding-lead, in order to ascertain the nature of the bottom. [ARMING.]

lead-arsenate, *s.*
Min.: The same as MIMETITE (q.v.).

lead-ash, *s.* The slag or refuse of lead.

lead-bath, *s.*
Metal.: A process for the extraction of gold or silver from comminuted ore by exposing it mechanically to molten lead, with which it forms an alloy.

lead-carbonate, *s.*
1. *Chem.:* $PbCO_3 = COPbO''$, the white lead of the painter. It is produced by exposing metallic lead to the action of weak vinegar in the presence of carbonic acid arising from decomposing spent tan, which is placed in immediate contact with the lead. A gradual process of oxidation goes on, the oxide formed being slowly converted into carbonate. It is then pulverised to an impalpable powder under water.
2. *Min.:* The same as CERUSSITE (q.v.).

lead-chloride, *s.*
1. *Chem.:* $PbCl_2$. Obtained by precipitating a solution of lead nitrate by hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in thirty-three parts of boiling water, and crystallizes in delicate six-sided needles.
2. *Min.:* The same as COTUNNITE (q.v.).

lead chloro-carbonate, *s.*
Min.: The same as CROMFORDITE (q.v.).

lead-chromate, *s.*
Min.: The same as CROCOITE (q.v.).

lead-chromomolybdate, *s.*
Min.: A red variety of WULFENITE (q.v.), containing chromium.

lead-chromophosphate, *s.*
Min.: An orange-red variety of Pyromorphite (q.v.), containing chromium.

lead-colic, *s.*
Pathol.: Colic produced by lead poisoning (q.v.).

lead-coloured, *a.*
Bot.: Slate gray, with a slightly metallic lustre.

lead-comb, *s.* A comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair.

"Nor yet *lead-comb* was on the toilet placed,
Nor yet broad eyebrows were reduced by paste."
Garth. Claremont, 96.

lead-cutter, *s.*
Print.: A knife for cutting leads which are held in a tray the while.

lead-flat, *s.* A level roof, consisting of sheet-lead laid on boarding and joists.

lead-furnace, *s.* The furnace by which the ores of lead are reduced to the metallic state. The sulphuret, commonly known as galena, is the principal source from which the pure metal is derived. The ore, having been picked, is broken and washed to separate earthy and siliceous matters. It is then roasted until about half the charge is converted into sulphate of lead, when this and the portion which remains intact are thoroughly mixed, and the heat rapidly increased, by which means sulphurous-acid is driven off, and pure metallic lead remains.

lead-glance, *s.*
Min.: The same as GALENITE (q.v.).

lead-gray, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As subst.:* A colour resembling lead.
B. *As adj.:* Of a gray colour like lead; leaden gray.

lead-lights, *s. pl.* A form of casement window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, which are attached to cross-bars called saddle-bars.

lead-like, *adv.* As heavy as lead; like lead.

"The turban on his hot brow pressed,
The mail weighed *lead-like* on his breast."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiii.

lead-line, *s.*
Naut.: A sounding-line.

lead-mill, *s.* A circular disc of lead with an abradant powder, used by the lapidary for roughing and grinding.

lead-mine, *s.* A mine from which lead or lead-ore is obtained.

lead-molybdate, *s.*
Min.: The same as WULFENITE (q.v.).

lead murio-carbonate, *s.*
Min.: The same as CROMFORDITE (q.v.).

lead-nail, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small, round-headed, copper alloy nail, used for fastening lead-sheets on roofs.
2. *Naut.:* A scupper-nail.

lead-ochre, *s.*
Min.: The same as MASSACOT (q.v.).

lead-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as GALENITE (q.v.).

¶ Brown and Green Lead ore = Pyromorphite and Mimetite; Red Lead ore = Crocoite; White Lead ore = Cerussite; Yellow Lead ore = Wulfenite.

lead-oxide, *s.*
1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): PbO (protoxide), litharge, PbO_2 (dioxide), $2PbO,PbO_2$ red lead. The protoxide is usually obtained by oxidation of the metal in a current of air, in which case it forms a scaly mass of a yellow colour; sp. gr. = 9·2.
2. *Min.:* The same as MASSICOT and MINIUM (q.v.).

lead-oxychloride, *s.*
Min.: The same as MATLOCKITE and MENDIPITE (q.v.).

lead oxychloro-iodide, *s.*
Min.: The same as SCHWARTZEMBERGITE (q.v.).

lead-palsy, *s.*
Pathol.: Palsy following or accompanying Painters' Colic [LEAD-POISONING], though it may arise independently of it.

lead-pencil, *s.* A marking and drawing instrument, made by enclosing a slip of graphite (commonly called plumbago, or black-lead), in a casing of wood. This is generally round or hexagonal, but large pencils for the use of carpenters and others are sometimes made oval in section.

lead-phosphate, *s.*
Min.: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q.v.).

lead-plant, *s.*
Bot.: An American name for *Amorpha canescens.*

lead-poisoning, *s.*
Med.: Painters' colic; characterized by a blue line along the gums, with dropped wrist indicative of palsy, swelling of the tongue; occasionally, pains in the stomach, bowels, and bones, with debility and emaciation. The only remedy is the elimination of the lead from the system.

lead-pot, *s.*
Metal.: A crucible or pot for melting lead.

lead-selenate, *s.*
Min.: The same as KERSTENITE (q.v.).

lead-selenide, *s.*
Min.: The same as CLAUSTHALITE (q.v.).

lead-shot, *s.* [SHOT, *s.*]

lead-sinker, *s.*
Knitting-mach.: One of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. The lead-sinkers are all attached to one bar, called the sinker-bar, and are raised or lowered all together.

lead sub-sesquichromate, *s.*
Min.: The same as PHÆNICOCHROITE (q.v.).

lead-sulphate, *s.*
Min.: The same as ANGLESITE (q.v.).

lead sulphate-carbonate, *s.*
Min.: The same as LANARKITE (q.v.).

lead sulphate-tricarbonite, *s.*
Min.: The same as LEADHILLITE and SUSANNITE (q.v.).

lead-sulphide, *s.*
Min.: The same as GALENITE (q.v.).

lead-telluride, *s.*
Min.: The same as ALTAITE (q.v.).

lead-tree, *s.*
Chem.: The same as ARBOR DIANÆ and ARBOR SATURNI.

lead-tungstate, *s.*
Min.: The same as STOLZITE (q.v.).

lead-vanadate, *s.*
Min.: The same as VANADINITE (q.v.).

lead-vitriol, *s.*
Min.: The same as ANGLESITE (q.v.).

lead-work, *s.*
1. Those parts of a building or other structure in which lead is the chief material used.
2. (*Pl.*): A place where lead is extracted from the ore.

lĕad (1), *v.t.* [LEAD (1), *s.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cover or fit with lead in any way.

"He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace."—*Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30.

2. *Print.:* To space out or widen the space between lines by inserting leads between them.

lēad (2), ***ledde** (pa. t. **laulde*, **ledde*, *led*; pa. par. **lad*, **ylad*, *led*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lǽdan* (pa. t. *lǽdde*, pa. par. *láded*) = to show the way; *lád* = a path, a way, from *lídhan* = to travel, to go; cogn. with Icel. *leidha* = to lead; from *leidh* = a way; from *lidha* = to go, to pass, to move along; Sw. *leda* = to lead; from *led* = a way, a course; from *lide* = to pass, to go on; Dan. *lede* = to lead; from *led* = a gate; from *lide* = to glide on; Ger. *leiten* = to lead; from O.H.Ger. *lidan* = to go, to go away; Dut. *leiden* = to lead; Goth *ga-leithan* = to go; pa. t. *ga-laith*; pa. par *ga-lithans.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To guide or conduct with the hand.

"They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill."—*Luke* iv. 29.

2. To conduct; to guide or direct in the movements.

"Gabriel, *lead* forth to battle these my sons
Invincible." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 46.

3. To guide by showing the way; to conduct, to direct.

"When thou goest, it shall *lead* thee."—*Prov.* vi. 22.

4. To precede; to introduce by going first.

"I have received much honour by your presence,
And ye shall find me thankful. *Lead* the way, lords." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v 4.

5. To keep in front of; to be faster than.

"Goldhawk had no difficulty in *leading* and beating Jupiter."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining.

7. To induce, to prevail.

"What I did, I did in honour,
Led by the impartial conduct of my soul."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV. v 2.

8. To have a direction or tendency towards; to conduct. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 129.)

9. To hold the first place amongst; to guide: as, Mr. —— *led* the violins.

10. To pass, to spend.

"To fancy the man of wit as *leading* a very agreeable life."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

11. To cause to spend or pass: as, To *lead* a person a miserable life.

II. *Cards:* To begin a round or trick with: as, To *lead* a heart.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To go before and show the way.

"'*Lead*, then, said Eve. He, *leading*, swiftly rolled
In tangles." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 631.

2. To have a direction towards; to conduct.

"The mountain-foot that *leads* towards Mantua."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

☞ 3. To have the position of commander, director, or chief.

4. To be faster than another; to be first.
"Marmora *led* to the drain."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. To have the post of pre-eminence or precedence: as, To *lead* in an orchestra.

6. To entice, to draw on, to induce: as, Gambling *leads* to other vices.

II. *Cards:* To play the first card in a round or trick; to have the lead.

¶ (1) *To lead off:* To make a start; to do anything first.

(2) *To lead on:* To entice, to allure, to draw on.
"Appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort, and *lead* him *on* with a fine-baited delay."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

(3) *To lead up to:* To manœuvre so as to gain an end.
"Mr. Fleming . . . does not even accuse the incumbent of insidiously *leading up to* Mariolatry."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 574.

lēad (2), *s.* [Lead (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Precedence; the first place; guidance.
"The party which takes the *lead* there has no longer any apprehensions."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. A navigable opening or passage through a field of ice.

3. A watercourse, a lade (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* The right of playing the first card in a round or trick; the card or suit so played.

2. *Engineer.:* The distance from an earth-cutting to an embankment.

3. *Mining:* A lode or vein of ore.

4. *Music:* A point or short passage which has to be given out by one particular part. When the word is used as a direction, it calls attention to the importance of that point.

5. *Sawing:* The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry it back in the kerf during the return stroke.

6. *Steam-engine:*

(1) An arrangement of the ports of a steam-valve by which steam is admitted in front of the piston a little before the end of the piston-stroke. Also an arrangement of the ports to provide for the escape of the steam from behind the piston before the completion of the stroke. When on the steam side it is called outside lead; when on the exhaust it is inside lead. It tends to check the velocity of the piston at the end of the stroke, and allows of the valve being open and ready to admit a larger supply of steam the instant the motion of the piston is reversed.

(2) The setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other: viz., at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. Called also lead of the crank.

7. *Theat.:* The leading or principal part; also, the person who plays it.

lead-harness, *s.* The harness appertaining to the leading horses of a team, differing from that used with wheelers or thillers, which has breeching to enable them to hold or push back the vehicle.

lĕad'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1); *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Fitted or provided with lead.

2. *Print.:* Separated by thin slips of lead, as lines in printing.

lĕad'-ĕn, * **led-en,** *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1); *-en.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Made of lead; consisting or of the nature of lead.
"A *leaden* tower upheaves its heavy head,
Large *leaden* arches press the slimy bed."
Fawkes: Temple of Dulness.

2. Of the colour of lead; dark: as, a *leaden* sky.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Sluggish, inert; indisposed to action or exertion.
"[He] blushed and pouted in a dull disdain,
With *leaden* appetite, unapt to toy."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 34.

2. Heavy, dull, gloomy, melancholy.

3. Heavy, deep.
"Now *leaden* slumber with life's strength doth fight."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 124.

4. Stupid, absurd.

leaden-coloured, *a.* Dull gray, resembling lead in colour.
"The low moan of *leaden-coloured* seas."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 613.

* **leaden-hearted,** *a.* Destitute of feeling.
"O *leaden-hearted* men, to be in love with death!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 54.

* **leaden-heeled,** *a.* Moving slowly; slow, tardy.

* **leaden-paced,** *a.* Slow in moving; tardy.

* **leaden-spirited,** *a.* Dull, depressed.
"Leane-fac'd *leaden-spirited* saturnists."—*Davies: Humours; Heaven on Earth*, p. 10.

* **leaden-stepping,** *a.* Moving slowly; tardy. (*Milton: Ode on Time.*)

* **leaden-witted,** *a.* Dull, stupid.
"Belike, then, all we university men were *leaden-witted*."—*Fuller: Abel Redivivus* (*Works*, ii. 245).

lēad'-ĕr, * **led-er,** * **leed-er,** *s.* [Eng. *lead* (2), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which leads; one who guides or conducts; one who shows the way; one who does anything first; a guide, a conductor.

2. A captain, a commander, a general.
"Ye sons of Greece! partake your *leader's* care;
Fellows in arms, and princes of the war!"
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 23.

3. The chief of a party, faction, profession, &c.: as, the *leader* of the House of Commons, the *leader* of the Bar.

4. A leading article in a newspaper; an editorial article.
"He only read one newspaper, innocent of *leaders*."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, bk. vi., ch. liii.

5. One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from the wheelers, or those nearest the vehicle; or the foremost of two in a tandem.
"For wheelers, two bays, and for *leaders* two grays."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Black Mousquetaire.

†6. The primary or terminal shoot of a tree.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A master wheel or principal wheel in a piece of machinery.

2. *Mining:* A small vein of ore; indicating proximity to a larger lode, usually leading thereto.

3. *Music:* The name of the principal first violinist in an orchestra; of the chief clarinettist in a military band; and of the chief cornet-player in a brass band. Before the introduction of a separate conductor, the leader of an orchestra was its director, and gave the *tempo* with his fiddle-bow, a custom which has led to the use of a fiddle-bow as a bâton in France. [Conductor.]

4. *Naut.:* A thimble for conducting or guiding a rope which passes through it; a fair-leader.

5. *Plumb.:* A rain-water pipe to conduct the water collected by the spouting to the ground.

6. *Print.* (*Pl.*): Dots on a line to lead the eye across the page or column, are called leaders, as:—
Anchor..... page 94

7. *Pyrotechnics:* A long paper-tube of small diameter, enclosing a strand of quickmatch, used for communicating fire rapidly from one point to another. Quickmatch thus enclosed burns much more rapidly than in the open air.

8. *Survey.:* The forward one of the two chain-carriers.

leader-hook, *s.* A hold-fast hook clasping a leader or rain-water pipe, and having its tang driven into the wall of the house.

lēad-ĕr-ĕtte', *s.* [A dimin. from *leader* (q.v.).] A short editorial article or paragraph in a paper.

lēad'-ĕrş, *s. pl.* [Leader, II. 6.]

lēad'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *leader; -ship.*] The office or position of a leader; guidance, premiership.
"That high position which has now been long called the *Leadership* of the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

lĕad'-hĭll-ite, *s.* [Named after the place where first found, Leadhills; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral regarded as orthorhombic, but according to Laspeyres as monoclinic; in crystallization hemihedral; giving a peculiar rhombohedral aspect to twinned crystals. Cleavage very perfect. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·26 to 6·44. Lustre of cleavage-face, pearly, otherwise somewhat adamantine. Colour white, yellow, green, or gray; transparent to translucent; somewhat sectile. Compos., according to Dana: a sulphate with carbonate of lead, represented by the formula $PbOSO_3+3PbOCO_2$. Found with other lead minerals at Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and sparingly at a few other localities.

lēad'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lead (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Guiding, conducting, serving to guide.
"Truncheon or *leading* staff he lacks."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 13.

2. Going in front; front.
"M. Manlius, who had been consul two years before, rushed to the place and threw down the *leading* assailant."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 331.

3. Alluring, enticing, drawing; as, a *leading* attraction.

4. Chief, principal, capital.
"He had been the *leading* counsel for the seven bishops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Constituting a precedent; showing the way: as, a *leading* example.

C. *As subst.:* The act of guiding, conducting, ruling, enticing, or drawing on; guidance.

leading-axle, *s.* An axle ahead of the driving-wheels in English locomotives.

leading-block, *s.*

Naut.: One for guiding the direction of a purchase or rope.

leading-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A buoy placed as a guide in sailing.

leading-hose, *s.* The hose from which the water of a fire-engine is discharged.

leading-light, *s.*

Naut.: One character of light as displayed for the benefit of seamen on a coast. Two lights are exhibited from two towers; one may be higher than the other, so as to confer a special characteristic. Certain bearings as to channel are indicated when the lights are seen in one line, the opening of the lights on either side of their conjunction indicating when to tack. Other indications may be given by the conjunction, according to the nature of the case.

leading-note, *s.*

Music: The seventh degree of the ascending major scale. It is called *leading* because of its tendency to rise or lead up to the tonic. The lastian or Ionic mode was the only church scale having a leading note. In consequence of the leading note forming part of the upper of the two tetrachords of which the modern scale is formed, that tetrachord is by some called characteristic.

leading-part, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The portion of the tackle between the fall and the standing part. It is that portion which passes over the sheaves. The fall is that which, in pulling or easing, does not reach the sheaves.

2. *Theat.:* The principal or chief part in a play.

leading-question, *s.* A question in which the answer is indirectly suggested.

leading-rod, *s.* A rod used in drawboring and polishing the bores of rifle-barrels.

leading-screw, *s.*

Lathe: The longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally on the lathe-bed.

leading-springs, *s. pl.* The springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above.

* **leading-staff,** *s.* The staff or baton of a field-marshal.

leading-string, *s.* A string by which children are supported when they are learning to walk.
"One that still needs his *leading-string* and bib."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 531.

¶ *To be in leading-strings:* To be in a state of dependence on others; to be a puppet in the hands of others.

leading-wheel, *s.* A wheel of a locomotive engine, placed before the driving-wheels.

lĕad'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-ing.*] Lead-work; the leaden flashings of a house; articles of lead generally.

***lēad'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *leading*, a.; *-ly.*] In a leading manner; by leading or drawing on.

***lĕad'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Somewhat like lead.

"He was greatly emaciated, and of a yellow and *leadish* complexion." *—Trans. of Philosophical Society*, xlvi. 77.

lĕad'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no lead; not loaded with a bullet.

"Can none remember that eventful day,
That ever glorious, almost fatal fray,
When Little's *leadless* pistol met his eye?"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

***lĕad'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *lead* (2), v., and *man.*] One who begins or leads off in a dance.

"Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones."
Ben Jonson.

lĕads, *s. pl.* [Lead (1), *s.* II. 4.]

lĕads'-man, *s.* [Eng. *lead's*, and *man.*]
Naut.: The sailor who heaves the lead in sounding.

lĕad'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *lead*, and *wort.*]
Botany:
1. *Sing.:* The genus Plumbago, and specially *Plumbago europœa.* It is used by beggars to produce ulcers in order to excite the compassion of the benevolent. Its root contains a fat which stains the skin a lead-gray colour.
2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Plumbaginaceæ (q.v.).

***lĕad'-ȳ, *led-y,** *a.* [Eng. *lead* (1), s.; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling lead; like lead; leaden.

"His ruddy lippes wan, and his eyen *ledy* and bolowe."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

lēaf, *leafe, *lef, *leef, *s.* [A.S. *leáf* (pl. *leáf*); cogn. with O. Fris. *lef*; O. Sax. *lôf*; Dut. *loof*; Icel. *lauf*; Sw. *löf*; Dan. *löv*; Goth. *laufs* (pl. *laubos*); O. H. Ger. *laup*; M. H. Ger. *loup*; Ger. *laub*; Russ. *lopeste*; Lith. *lápas* = a leaf; Gr. λέπος (*lepos*) = a scale.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"And he saugh a fige tre hisidis the weye and cam to it and fond nothing theryune but *leeves* ouely."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxi.

2. A relatively thin and wide object having a flat surface: as—
(1) The leaf of a book or manuscript, having a page on each of its opposite sides.

"Turne over the *leaf* and chese another tale."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,237.

(2) A valve or hinged member of a bridge, table, door, shutter, hinge, or screen.

"The two *leaves* of the one door were folding."—1 *Kings* v. 34.

(3) One member of a pair of lock-gates.
(4) A hinged platform for a ferry or wharf boat; also called an apron.
(5) A tooth of a pinion.
(6) One section of a fan.
(7) A thin sheet of hammered gold or silver.
(8) One of the elevating flaps of a rifle-sight.
(9) The brim of a hat.

"Harry let down the *leaf* of his hat."—*Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 129.

* 3. A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer.

II. *Technically:*
1. *Arch.:* An ornament representing or resembling the leaves or foliage of certain plants or trees.
2. *Bot.:* A flat expansion divisible into two similar portions, often halves, by a vertical plane running through the apex and point of insertion. The under or outer surface generally differs from the upper or inner in colour, structure, and in the nature and appendages of the epidermis. On the lower part of the stem or base of a shoot are the scale-leaves or phyllades; above these are the ordinary foliage leaves, and above these again, below the flowers, are the bracts. The foliage leaves are the chief organs of assimilation, and develope large quantities of chlorophyll, their form and appearance being very varied. The bracts are generally smaller. The foliage leaves and calyx and corolla leaves become transformed into stameus, and these modified into carpels. A leaf is called also a Phyllome. A leaf consists of two parts, a stalk, called the petiole, and an expanded surface termed the blade or lamina. (*McNab*, &c.) When the petiole is absent the leaf is said to be sessile.
3. *Weaving:* The heddles which are connected to the same shaft, and moved at the same time. The leaf is connected with a treadle by a cord. The number of leaves is according to the requirements of the pattern, and forms the set of the draft. Thus there are five-*leaf* patterns, eight-*leaf* patterns, &c.

¶ (1) *To take a leaf out of one's book:* To follow the example of; to imitate.

"They *took a leaf out of the* French *book* with regard to the increase of population."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1883.

(2) *To turn over a new leaf:* To change one's mode of life; to adopt a new and better way of living.

leaf-bearing, *a.* Having appendages more or less resembling a leaf.
Leaf-bearing worms:
Zool.: The family Phyllocidæ (q.v.). Their popular name is derived from a series of foliaceous lamellæ on each side the body, somewhat resembling elytra. They are, in reality, the cirri metamorphosed into leaf-like appendages. (*Duncan.*)

leaf-bridge, *s.* A form of drawbridge in which the rising leaf or leaves swing vertically on hinges. One form of bascule comes under this description.

leaf-bud, *s.*
Bot.: A bud, developing into a leaf, as distinct from a flower-bud, developing into a flower. Leaf-buds consist of scales imbricated over each other, the outer being the hardest, surrounding a minute cellular axis or growing point. They may be regular, adventitious, or latent.

leaf-butterflies, *s.pl.*
Entom.: The genus Kallima (q.v.).

leaf-crowned, *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage.

leaf-cup, *s.*
Bot.: Polymnia Uvedalia.

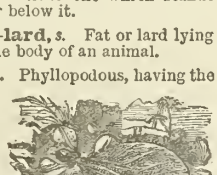
leaf-cutters, *s.pl.*
Entom.: A popular name for the hymenopterous genus Megachile (q.v.), from their habit of cutting portions of the leaves of trees and plants to line their nests. Called also Leaf-cutting or Upholsterer bees.

leaf-cycle, *s.*
Bot.: The course of a spiral on a stem from any one leaf to the next one which stands vertically above or below it.

leaf-fat, leaf-lard, *s.* Fat or lard lying in layers within the body of an animal.

leaf-footed, *a.* Phyllopodous, having the feet flat, leafy, and gill-like.

"The Phyllopoda, or *leaf-footed* Entomostraca."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 633.



LEAF-INSECT. (*Phyllium siccifolium*).

leaf-insects, *s.pl.*
Entom.: The genus Phyllium (q.v.). The popular name has reference to the resemblance these insects bear to dried and withered leaves. Called also Walking-leaves.

leaf-lard, *s.* [Leaf-fat.]

leaf-like, *a.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a leaf or leaves; foliaceous.

"Of her consuming cheek the autumnal *leaf-like* red." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 102.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Foliaceous (q.v.).

leaf-louse, *s.*
Entom.: A popular name given indiscriminately to any of the Aphides (q.v.); a plant-louse.

leaf-metal, *s.*
1. Gold-leaf; hammered gold.
2. Bronze leaf, or Dutch leaf. The qualities are known as: Common, soft, reddish colour, composed of zinc 1, copper 3; French, harder, less ductile, yellow, larger proportion of zinc; Florence, greenish-gold colour, still larger proportion of zinc.
3. White leaf. [Tin-foil.]

leaf-mould, *s.* Decayed leaves reduced to the state of mould, and used as a manure or fertilizer for plants.

leaf-nosed, *a.* Having a nose-leaf (q.v.).
Leaf-nosed Bats:
Zool.: The family Rhinolophidæ (q.v.).
Leaf-nosed Emballonurine Bats:
Zool.: The family Phyllostomidæ (q.v.).

leaf-rollers, *s. pl.*
Entom.: The lepidopterous family Tortricidæ, the larvæ of which frequently reside in leaves, or get into the middle of a bud or cluster of leaves and draw them together with silken threads. The name is sometimes, less properly, given to other insects, as in the example.

"Other species are *leaf-rollers*, like the Tortricids."—*Packard: Study of Insects* (ed. 6th), p. 216.

leaf-shaped, *a.*
Archæol.: A term applied to the peculiarly shaped British swords of the Bronze period.

"The British bronze sword bears a general likeness to those not only of Denmark, but of Gaul, Germany, and even of Italy and Greece; but it has also its peculiar characteristics. It is broader and shorter than the Danish bronze sword, swelling out more towards the middle, so as to suggest the term *leaf-shaped*, by which it is distinguished."—*D. Wilson: Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, i. 355.

leaf-sheath, *s.*
Bot.: A leaf which has taken the form of a vagina or sheath surrounding the stem.

leaf-sight, *s.* A sight on the breech of a fire-arm, having a hinged elevating-piece as a guide for elevation in firing; a back-sight.

leaf-spine, *s.*
Bot.: A spine on the leaf, as on the holly.

leaf-stalk, *s.*
Bot.: The unexpanded portion of a leaf, connecting the more laminated portion of it with the stem. Called also the petiole (q.v.).

leaf-tendril, *s.*
Bot.: A tendril on the leaf, as distinguished from one on the stem.

leaf-tobacco, *s.* Tobacco in leaves, before being cut or manufactured.

leaf-traces, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Branches of the vascular bundles which pass from the stem into the leaves. (*Thomé.*)

leaf-valve, *s.*
Pumping-engine: A clack-valve; a valve hinged or pivoted on one side; a flap-valve.

***lēaf,** *v.i.* [Leaf, *s.*] To shoot out or produce leaves or foliage.

"Most trees fall off the leaves at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the solstice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

lēaf'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *leaf*; *-age.*] Leaves collectively; foliage.

"The trees are heavily clothed with *leafage*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 599 (1881).

lēafed, *a.* [Eng. *leaf*; *-ed.*] Having leaves; generally in composition, as broad-*leafed*, &c.

lēaf'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *leafy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leafy or full of leaves.

"With all their flourish and *leafiness*."
Southey: Alderman's Funeral.

lēaf'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *leaf*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without leaves; having no leaves.

"On the *leafless* elm
The noisy rook builds high her wicker nest."
Somerville: The Chase, iv.

leafless-plants, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Plants having the petiole of the leaf without the lamina, as in some acacias.

lēaf'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *leafless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leafless or destitute of leaves.

lēaf'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *leaf*; dimin. suff. *-let.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A printed slip of paper.
2. *Bot.:* One of the primary divisions of a compound leaf.

lēaf'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *leaf*; *-y.*] Full of or covered with leaves; abounding with leaves.

"He said unto the forest, 'Shout!
Hang all your *leafy* banners out.'"
Longfellow: Daybreak.

lēague (1), *s.* [Fr. *ligue*, from Low Lat. *liga*, *lega* = a league, from Lat. *ligo* = to bind; Ital. *lega* = a league; Sp. *liga* = a band, an alliance.]

1. A combination or union between two or more persons for the promotion of mutual or common interests, or for the execution of any design in common.

"While thus the gods in various *leagues* engage,
Achilles glow'd with more than mortal rage."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 103.

2. A treaty, alliance, or confederation between two or more sovereigns or governments for mutual aid and defence. An offensive league or alliance is when two or more states agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; a defensive league is when the contracting parties agree to assist each other in their defence against a common enemy.

"There was peace between Hiram and Solomon; and they two made a *league* together."—*1 Kings* v. 12

(1) *Famous Leagues*

Hist.: The most famous leagues mentioned in history have been the Ætolian and Achaian Leagues, of Grecian historical times; the Lombard League; the Hanseatic League, of the commercial cities of Germany and the Netherlands; the Solemn League and Covenant; the Anti-corn-law League, &c. In the history of France the word has a particular importance, from the Holy League (*Sainte Ligue*) organized by the Duke of Guise in 1576, ostensibly to maintain the predominance of the Catholic religion, but really to exclude the Protestant princes of the royal line from the throne.

(2) *Land-league:*

Hist.: An association projected by Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., which came into being at a meeting held in Dublin, Nov. 18, 1879. Nominally the programme was the "three F's"—fixity of tenure, fair rent, and free sale (of the tenant's interest); but many speakers at Land League meetings held Sunday after Sunday in different parts of the country, went so far as to demand that the soil should belong to the cultivator. Opposition by direct violence was deprecated, and recourse was had to boycotting. [Boycott.] This state of things continued till the end of 1880, when fourteen members of the Land League, of whom the most important were Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, and T. Sexton, were indicted. The chief counts were "conspiring to prevent payment of rents, to defeat the legal process for the enforcement of payment of rents, and to prevent the letting of evicted farms." They were tried in 1881, but acquitted. On October 7, Mr. Gladstone denounced Mr. Parnell, and soon afterwards that gentleman, Messrs. Dillon, Sexton, O'Kelly, and the chief officials of the League, were arrested and imprisoned in Kilmainham. They issued a manifesto calling on the Irish tenants to pay no rent during their imprisonment. The Government replied by declaring the Land League an illegal body, and suppressed its branches throughout the country.

(3) *Solemn league and covenant:* [Covenant].

lēague, *v.i. & t.* [League (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To join in a league or confederacy; to unite, to confederate, to combine.

"To Douglas, *leagued* with Roderick Dhu,
Will friends and allies flock enow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 30.

B. *Trans:* To join, to unite, to combine.

"*League* all your forces, then, ye powers above."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 23.

lēague (2), * **leage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *legue* (Fr. *lieue*), from Low Lat. *lega*, *leuca*, a word of Celtic origin; Bret. *leó*, *lev* = a league; Ir. *leige*; Sp. *legua*; Port. *legoa*, *legua.*]

* **1.** A stone erected along the high roads at certain distances, similarly to the modern milestones.

2. A measure of length, varying in different countries. The English land league is 3 statute miles; a nautical league 3·457875 statute miles. A Spanish league is 7,416 English yards. A Portuguese league 3·84 English miles. An Italian league is 4 miles, of 5,000 feet each. A French land league is rather less than 2½ English miles; a nautical league rather more than 3½ English miles; and an astronomical league about 2¾ English miles.

"A *league* from Epidamnum had we sailed."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

* **league-long,** *a.* Of the length or breadth of a league.

"The *league-long* roller thundering on the reef."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 585.

lēag'-uēr (1), **lea-gre,** *s.* [Dut. *leger* (genit. *lagers*) = a couch, a camp.]

1. The investment or beleaguering of a town; a siege.

2. One who besieges a town.

"The stubborn wall that mocks the *leaguer's* art,
And palls the patience of his baffled heart."
Byron: Lara, ii. 11.

3. A camp of a besieging army.

"Like to a gipsy camp, or a *leaguer* after a battle."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

* **lēag'-uēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *league*, v.; *-er.*] One who joins in a league; a confederate.

¶ *Land-leaguer:* A member of the Land League (q.v.); one who supports the policy of the Land League.

lēag'-uēr (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large sort of cask.

* **lēag'-uēr,** *v.t.* [Leaguer (1), *s.*] To beleaguer; to besiege.

"Two mighty hosts a *leaguer'd* town embrace."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 593.

leaguer-lady, *s.* A contemptuous term for a soldier's wife. (*Scotch.*)

* **lēag'-uēr-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *leaguer*, v.; *-er.*] One who beleaguers or besieges a town.

lēak, * **leke,** *s. & a.* [Icel. *leki*; Dut. *lek*; Dan. *läk* = leaky; *läkke* = a leak; Sw. *läck* = leaky, leak.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A breach, crack, crevice, or hole which admits of the passage of water or any fluid either in or out.

"One *leak* will sink a ship, and one sin will destroy a sinner."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid through a breach, crack, crevice, or hole, either in or out.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Leaky. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 35.)

¶ *To spring a leak:*

Naut.: To open or crack so as to admit of the passage of water into a vessel; to let in water.

lēak, * **leke,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *leka* = to drip, to leak; cogn. with Sw. *läcka*; Dan. *lække*; Dut. *lekken*; Ger. *lechen* = to leak; A.S. *leccan* = to wet, to moisten.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To allow water, or other liquid or fluid, to pass in or out through a hole, crevice, or fissure. (*J. Philips: Cider*, ii.)

2. To ooze or pass through, as water or other liquid or fluid, through a hole, crevice, or fissure.

* 3. To make water.

"We *leak* in your chimney."—*Shakesp.*: *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To let out; to allow to pass out.

¶ *To leak out:* To become known or public in a clandestine or underhand manner; to find vent: as, A story *leaks out.*

lēak'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *leak*; *-age.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A leak.

"To accumulate their misfortunes, they were soon oblized to cut away their bowsprit, to diminish, [if possible, the *leakage* at the head."—*Anson: Voyage Round the World*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. The quantity of a liquid or fluid which escapes by a leak.

II. *Comm.:* An allowance, at a certain rate per cent., made for loss or waste by the leaking of casks, &c.

* **lēake,** *a.* [Leak, *a.*]

lēak'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *leaky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leaky.

lēak'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *leak*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Admitting or allowing the passage of water or other liquid or fluid; not watertight.

* 2. *Fig.:* Talkative, loquacious; apt to disclose secrets; given to tattling or blabbing.

"Whate'er he hears his *leaky* tongue runs out."
Hamilton: Horace, bk. i., epist. 18.

lēal, *a.* [O. Fr.] Loyal, true. [Loyal.]

"A loving heart and a' *leal* within
Is better than gowd or gentle kin."
Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxxvi.

¶ *Land of the leal:* [Land].

* **lēal'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *leal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leal or loyal; loyalty, fidelity.

* **lēam** (1), * **lēme,** *s.* [A.S. *leoma*; Icel. *liomi.*] A ray, a gleam or flash of light.

* **lēam** (2), * **lyam,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *lien* = a cord or string, from Lat. *ligamen*, from *ligo* = to bind, to tie.] A cord, string, or strap by which dogs are led.

"The lion toke acquaintance of him, and euer after followed hym, beynge ladde in a small *lyam.*"—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

* **lēam'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *leam* (2); *-er.*] A dog led by a string, cord, or strap.

* **lēan** (1), *v.t.* [Lean, *a.*] To make lean or thin. (*Adams: Works*, i. 481.)

lēan (2), * **lene,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hlĉnan* = to make to lean; *hleonian*, *hlinian* = to lean; cogn. with O.S. *hlinon*; Dut. *lennen*; Dan. *lœne*; Sw. *låna*; O. H. Ger. *lainan* = to make to lean; *hlinen* = to lean; M. H. Ger. *lenen*; Ger. *lehnen* = to lean; Lat. * *clino* = to make to lean, to incline; Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To incline against; to rest against; to depend on for support; to be supported by anything.

"Set me that I maye touche the pillers that the house stand vpon, and that I may *leane* to them."—*Judges* xvi. (1551.)

2. To deviate from a straight, direct, or perpendicular line or direction; to incline: as, A tower *leans* to the east or the west, &c.

3. To bend; to be in a bending or indirect position or posture; to stoop.

"*Leaning* long upon any part maketh it mumme, and, as we call it, asleep."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 735.

4. To depend, as for support; to trust; to look for aid or support.

"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding."—*Prov.* iii. 5.

5. To have a tendency or propensity; to incline in feeling or opinion; to tend towards anything. (*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*)

* 6. To submit; to give way.

"Twere good you *leaned* unto her sentence."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To incline; to cause to lean; to rest.

"The little shepherd in his white capote
Doth *lean* his boyish form along the rock."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 52.

* 2. To support, to rest.

"Whereon the queen her weak estate might *lean.*"
Drayton: Barons' Wars, iii.

* **lēan** (3), *v.t.* [Lat. *leyna.*] To conceal, to hide.

lēan, * **lene,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *hlæne*, probably connected with *lean* (2), v.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Thin, meagre, not fat, wanting in fat or flesh, slender. (*Gower: C. A.*, iv.)

(2) Not rich, fertile, or productive; bare, barren, hungry, sterile.

"To whose *lean* country much disdain
We English often show."
Cowper: The Bird's Nest.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Bare, stripped.

"The trees, though summer, yet forlorn and *lean.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

(2) Barren of thought, jejune, dry.

"Fat paunches have *lean* pates."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

(3) Poor, insignificant.

"Out of my *lean* and low ability
I'll lend you something; my having is not much."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

II. *Print.:* A term applied to work which is not remunerative.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

II. *Print.:* Work which is not remunerative.

lean-face, *s.* Type with unusually thin face-lines.

lean-faced, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a thin, lean face.

2. *Print.:* Applied to type with unusually thin face-lines.

lean-to, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Having rafters; leaning against or supported by a wall. (*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xvii.)

B. *As subst.:* A building the rafters of which lean against or are supported by a wall or other building. (*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xliii.)

***lean-witted,** *a* Silly, stupid, foolish.
"A lunatic, *lean-witted* fool."
Shakesp.: King Richard II., iii. 1.

lēan'-flĕshed, *a.* [Eng. *lean*, and *fleshed.*] Thin, lean, not fat.
"Seven other kine came up after them out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean-fleshed.*"—*Genesis* xli. 5.

lēan'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEAN, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. The act or state of deviating from a straight or perpendicular line; the act or state of depending for support on another body.
2. An inclination; a feeling or disposition towards anything; a propensity.
"The mover being a person in office, was, however, the only indication that was given of such a *leaning.*"
—*Burke: Letter to T. Burgh, Esq.*

***lēan'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lean*; *-ly.*] In a lean manner; without fat or plumpness.

lēan'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lean*; *-ness.*]
1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being lean; thinness; want of flesh or plumpness.
"My *leanness* rising up in me beareth witness to my face."—*Job* xvi. 8.
2. *Fig.:* Poverty, poorness, emptiness.
"The poor King Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

***lēan'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *lean*; *-y.*] Lean, thin.
"They han fat kernes, and *leany* knaves,
Their fasting flockes to keepe."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

lēap, ***lepe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hlēapan* (pa. t. *hlēop*, pa. par. *gehlēapen*); cogn. with O. Sax. *hlōpan* = to run; O. Fris. *hlapa*; Dut. *loopen*; Icel. *hlaupa*; Dan. *löbe*; Sw. *löpa*; Goth. *hlaupan*; O. H. Ger. *hlaufan*; M. H. Ger. *loufen*; Ger. *laufen.*]
A. *Intransitive:*
1. To jump, to spring, to bound, to vault; to move with springs or bounds.
"*Leaping* ever from rock to rock."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.
2. To bound: as, One's heart *leaps* for joy.
3. To rush, to start, to fly, to dart.
"He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leaped from his eyes."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.
B. *Transitive:*
1. To jump or spring over; to pass over by leaping; to spring or jump from one side to the other of.
2. To cause to jump or spring over; to make to take a leap over.
* 3. To cover; to copulate with.
"Whether the bull or courser he thy care,
Let him not *leap* the cow, nor mount the mare."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 328.

lēap (1), ***leape,** *s.* [A.S. *hlȳp*; cogn. with Icel. *hlaup* = a leap; Ger. *lauf* = a course.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) The act of leaping or jumping; a jump, a spring, a bound.
"Yt behoveth you to make this *leaps.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ch. ccclxxviii.
(2) The space passed over or cleared by leaping.
* (3) The act of copulating; copulation.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) A sudden transition or change.
"One Barrow made a *leap* from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*
(2) A risky or hazardous step or action: as, To take a *leap* in the dark.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Mining:* The shifting of a vein; a fault.
2. *Music:* A passing from one note to another by an interval, especially by a long one, or by including several other and intermediate intervals.

leap-frog, *s.* A game amongst boys, in which one stoops down, while another, placing his hands upon the back of the first, vaults over him.
"If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quickly leap into a wife."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

leap-year, ***lepe-yeer,** *s.* Bissextile; a year which *leaps* over, as it were, one day more than an ordinary year; a year which contains 366 days, as distinguished from an ordinary year, which includes only 365 days. Every year, the number of which is divisible by four is a leap year, except when it happens to be any number of hundreds not divisible by four. Thus, 1884 is a leap-year, but not 1900, this omission of one leap-year in every four centuries being necessary to correct the error which arises from the excess of the addition of one day in four years (*i.e.* six hours) to the year over the true length of the year, *i.e.* 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes.
"Divide hy four; what's left shall he
For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3."
Harris.

***lēap** (2), ***lepe,** ***leep,** *s.* [A.S. *leap.*]
1. A basket, a hamper.
"Thei token up that, that lefte of relifs sevene *leepis.*"—*Wycliffe: Mark* viii.
2. A wicker fish-net; an osier creel or trap for fish.
"The fishers lay their *leapes* in the deepe."
Breton: Fantastickes; October.

lēap'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *leap*; *-er.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. One who or that which leaps.
2. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes.
II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The orthopterous tribe Saltatoria, so called from the adaptation of the hinder legs to the purpose of leaping. It comprises the families Gryllidæ, Locustidæ, and Acridiidæ.

***lēap'-fŭl,** ***lep-full,** *s.* [Eng. *leap* (2), s.; *-ful*(*l*).] As much as will fill a leap or basket; a basketful.
"And alle eeten and weren fulfilld and thei token that that was left of relifs sevene *lepfull.*"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xv.

lēap'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEAP, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As. subst.:* The act of jumping or bounding; a leap, a bound.
"The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and salient animals, which is properly called *leaping.*"
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

leaping-ague, *s.*
Path.: A variety of chorea, characterized by a morbid propensity to running, leaping, tumbling, and dancing. Cases have been described from Scotland. (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 215.)

leaping-fish, *s.*
Ichthy.: *Salarias tridactylus*, one of the Blenniidæ. Habitat, East Indian Archipelago. Colour, dark brown. It possesses the power of leaping out of the water, darting over the wet stones and rocks, and snapping up flies. By means of its ventral and pectoral fins, it can scramble up a nearly perpendicular face of rock, and makes for the sea on any attempt to capture it. Known also as the Jumper-fish. (*Wood.*)

***leaping-house,** *s.* A brothel. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.)

***leaping-time,** *s.* Youth.
"I have turned my *leaping-time* into a crutch."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***lēap'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *leaping*; *-ly.*] In a leaping manner; with leaps or bounds.

lēar (1), *s.* [LARE, LORE.] Learning; lore. (*Scotch.*)
"An' to the muckle house repair,
Wi' instant speed,
An' strive, wi' a' your wit and *lear*,
To get remead."
Burns: To the Scotch Representatives.

lear (2), *s.* [LAYER.]

lear-board, *s.* [LAYER-BOARD.]

***lēar,** *a.* [A.S. *lær*; Ger. *leer.*] [LEER, *a.*] Empty, hollow.

***lēar,** ***lere,** *v.t.* [LEAR (1), *s.*] To learn.
"The gentle shepheard sat beside a springe,
All in the shadowe of a bushye brere,
That Colin hight, which well coulde pype and singe,
For hee of Tityrus his songes did *lere.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; December.

lēarn, ***lĕrne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *leornian* = to learn; cogn. with O. S. *linón*; O. H. Ger. *lirnan*; Ger. *lernen*; A.S. *lǽran* = to teach; Icel. *læra*; Dut. *leeren*; Sw. *lära*; Dan. *lære*; Ger. *lehren.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To gain or acquire knowledge, skill, or information concerning.
"*Learn* from the birds what food the thickets yield."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 173.
2. To find out; to ascertain by inquiry.
"Let 's go *learn* the truth of it."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.
* 3. To communicate knowledge to; to teach, to instruct, to inform.
"Your fly will *learn* you all games."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, v. 2.
* 4. To communicate, to tell.
"*Learn* me the proclamation."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.
B. *Intrans.:* To gain or acquire knowledge, skill, or information; to receive instruction.
"Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart."—*Matthew* xi. 29.

***lēarn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *learn*; *-able.*] Capable of being learnt; that may or can be learnt.
"When the lesson comes . . . I suppose it will come in some *learnable* shape."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

lēarn'-ĕd, lēarned, lēarnt, *pa. par.* & *a.* [LEARN.]
A. *As pa. par.* (*Of both forms*): (See the verb).
B. *As adj.* (*Of the form* lēarn'-ĕd):
1. Having gained or acquired knowledge of or skill in anything by study; skilled or versed in science, literature, &c.; well-informed.
"The industry of that *learned* lady."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Postscript.)
2. Skilled; skilful or knowing (followed by *in*): as, *learned in* the law.
3. Containing or characterized by learning: as, a *learned* treatise.
4. Acquired by study.
"The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of *learned* lumber in his head."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, iii. 53.
* 5. Wise, prudent.

***lēarn'-ĕd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *learned*; *-ish.*] Somewhat learned.
"And seem more *learnedish* than those
That in a greater charge compose."
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

lēarn'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *learned*; *-ly.*] In a learned manner; like a learned person; with learning, knowledge, or erudition.
"And she is prating *learnedly*
Of logic and of chemistry."
Praed: County Ball.

lēarn'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *learned*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being learned; learning, erudition.

lēarn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *learn*; *-er.*] One who is taught, or is under instruction; a pupil, a scholar.
"Men that, if now alive, would sit content
And humble *learners* of a Saviour's worth."
Cowper: Task, ii. 542.

lēarn'-ĭng, ***lern-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEARN.]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. The act, state, or process of seeking for or gaining knowledge, skill, or information by study.
2. Knowledge or skill in any branch of science or literature acquired by study; erudition.
"Concerning the excellency of *learning* and knowledge."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, i. 3.
3. Skill in anything good or bad.

lēar'-ў, *s.* [Eng. *lear*, a.; *-y.*]
Mining: An empty place; an old working.

***lēas'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *leas*(*e*); *-able.*] That may or can be leased.

lēase (1), *s.* [LEASE (1), *v.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. A demise, conveyance, or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a term of years, at a certain specified rent or payment.
"A *lease* is a conveyance of lands or tenements, usually in consideration of rent, for life, for years, or at will, but always for a less time than the lessor has in the premises; for if it be for the whole interest, it is more properly an assignment than a *lease.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.
2. The document or deed by which lands, tenements, or hereditaments are leased.
3. The time for which lands, &c., are let under a lease.
II. *Fig.:* Any tenure or holding; duration; time allotted.
"Our high-placed Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

lēase (2), *s.* [LEASH.]
Weaving: The tie round each band of the

warp as arranged by the heck. It forms a guide for the weaver in setting the warp in the loom, and inserting the lease-rods. The word lease has come to signify the plaue of decussation of the warp.

lease-pin, *s.*

Weaving: One of the pins of a warping-mill, between which the lease is formed.

lease-rod, *s.*

Weaving: A slat laid transversely across and between the two bands of the warp.

lēase (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *laisser* = to leave, to relinquish; O. Fr. *lesser*, from Lat. *laxo* = to slacken, to let go, from *laxus* = loose, slack, lax.]

1. To demise, convey or let lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a term of years, or at will, for a certain specified rent or payment; to let under a lease.

"The lands . . . are in general not tenanted nor *leased* out to farmers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. To hold or occupy under a lease.

lēase (2), ***les-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *lesan* = to gather; cogn. with Dut. *lezen* = to gather; Ger. *lesen*; Goth. *lisan.*] To glean; to gather corn left by the harvestmen.

"[I] told the witch Agreo my disease—
Agreo that in harvest us'd to *lease.*"
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyl. iii.

lēase'-hōld, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *lease*, and *hold.*]

A. *As adj.:* Held under or by a lease.

B. *As subst.:* A tenure by lease; that which is held under or by a lease.

lēase'-hōld-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lease*, and *holder.*] One who holds lands, tenements, &c., under or by a lease.

***lease'-mŏn-gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *lease*, and *monger.*] One who deals in leases.

"To the great admiration of the English nation, and aduantage of landlords and *leasemongers.*"—*Stow: King James* (an. 1604).

***lēas'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *lease* (2), v.; *-er.*] A gleaner.

"There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners."—*Swift.*

***lēas'-ẽr** (2), *s.* [A.S. *leás* = false; Dut. *loos*; Goth. *laus.*] A liar. [LEASING.]

lēash, ***lease,** ***leese,** ***leese,** ***leeee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lesse*; Fr. *laisse*, from Low Lat. *laxa*, fem. of *laxus* = lax, loose; Ital. *lascio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A leathern thong, by which a hawk was held on the falconer's wrist.

"A merlin sat upon her wrist,
Held by a *leash* of silken twist."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 5.

2. A leathern thong, to hold dogs in couples in coursing.

"Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

3. In sporting, a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind; hence, generally three in number of any thing.

"I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their christian names."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. A band with which anything is tied or fastened.

"The ravished soul being shewn such game, would break those *leashes* that tie her to the door."—*Boyle.*

II. *Weaving:* A thread having at one end a loop through which a thread of the warp is passed, the other end being fastened to a rod or lever, to which all the other leashes of the same set are also attached; a heddle.

lēash, *v.t.* [LEASH, *s.*] To bind; to hold or fasten by a string.

"At his heels,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prol.)

lēas'-ĭng, ***les-inge,** ***les-ynge,** *s.* [A.S. *leásing, leásung*, from *leás* = false; Icel. *lausung.*] A lie, a falsehood.

"Have almost stamped the *leasing.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. ii.

leasing-making, *s.*

Scots Law: A crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, consisting in slanderous and untrue speeches to the disdain, reproach, or contempt of the king, his council, and proceedings, or to the dishonour, hurt, and prejudice of his highness, his parents and progenitors. Called also verbal sedition.

***leasing-monger,** *s.* A liar.

"*Leasing-mongeris* and forsworun." — *Wyclife: 1 Timothy* i.

***lēas-ōw,** ***lēas'-ōwe,** *s.* [A.S. *læswe.*] A meadow, a pasture, shaded with trees.

lēast, laste, ***lcste,** ***lest,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *lǽsest, lǽsest, lǽst*, superlative of *lǽssa* (a), *lǽs* (adv.) = less (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* The smallest; that which is less than all others in size, amount, degree, quantity, value, importance, &c.

"I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewn to thy servant."—*Genesis* xxxii. 10.

B. *As adv.:* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree less than all others.

"The Roman friend of Rome's *least* mortal mind."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 44.

¶ *At least, at the least:* At or in the lowest degree; without saying more; at all events; at any rate.

"He held me hut last night, at *least* nine hours."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

least pocket-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Cricetodipus parvus.

least spotted-woodpecker, *s.* [LESSER SPOTTED-WOODPECKER.]

least-stitchwort, *s.*

Bot.: Mœnchia erecta.

least willow-wren, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for *Sylvia rufa.* (*Yarrell.*)

***lēast,** *conj.* [LEST.]

***lēas'-ў,** ***leas-ie,** *a.* [Prob. from A.S. *leás* = loose, false.] Deceptive, fallacious, uncertain, vague, loose.

"He never leaveth, while the seuse itself be left loose and *leasy.*"—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

lēat, *s.* [A.S. *lǽdan* = to lead.] An artificial watercourse; a mill-race.

"To bring down a *leat* of fair water from the hill-tops."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xvi.

lĕath'-ẽr, ***leth-er,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ledher*; cogn. with Dut. *leder*; Ital. *ledhr*; Dan. *læder*; Sw. *läder*; Ger. *leder*; Wel. *llethr.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The tanned or tawed skin or hide of an animal. The varieties of tanned leather are classed as hides, kips, and skins.

"By hire girdle hung a purse of *lether.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,300.

2. Dressed hides collectively.

*3. The skin: used in contempt or ironically.

"Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some *leather* lost behind." *Swift.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of leather; leathern.

"Where is thy *leather* apron, and thy rule?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

leather-awl, *s.*

1. A shoemaker's piercing-tool for stitching or lasting. [AWL.]

2. A tool for lacing belts. It has a broad point which fades away into two cutting edges on a conical scoop-shaped blade, which makes a clean, circular cut of the desired size; an eye-point to carry the lacing through.

leather-back, *s.*

Zool.: Sphargis coriacea, a species of turtle included in the genus Sphargis, on account of the roaring noise it sometimes makes. The carapace is covered with a dense coriaceous skin. They grow to a great size. Habitat, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and the temperate zones of all great oceans. Individuals have been found from six to eight feet in length.

Leather-back turtles:

Zool.: The genus Sphargis.

leather-board, *s.*

Leather: A composition of leather scraps and paper material ground together and rolled out into sheets.

leather-buffing machine, *s.* A machine in which the surface of leather is reduced to a smooth but not polished surface, the face being left with a slight nap, velvotty, like buff leather.

leather-carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"Like other domesticated animals the carp is subject to variation. Some individuals . . . have lost every trace of scales, and are called *leather-carps.*"—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 591.

leather-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A fabric covered with a waterproof composition, usually having a polished surface. It generally consists of a paint or a varnish, sometimes the former with a covering coat of the latter. The changes in menstruums, resins, pigments, and coarse and cheap materials, which are added for quantity, are so various that room cannot be afforded for stating them at length.

leather-coat, *s.* An apple or potato with a tough coat or skin.

"There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

leather-corrugating machine, *s.* A machine in which leather is crimped, corrugated, or fluted for certain purposes in manufactures. It is usually done by passing leather between a fluted and a plain roller, and drying while the indentations are preserved; or it may be done by passing the leather, while damp, between plates or dies of the requisite form.

leather-creasing machine, *s.* A machine for ornamenting the edges of leather straps by passing between rollers indented with the required patterns in intaglio and cameo.

leather-cutting machine, *s.* A machine for cutting leather into shapes for shoe-stock or other purposes; sole-leather into soles and lifts, for instance.

leather-dicing, *s.* [LEATHER-DRESSING.]

leather-dresser, *s.* One whose occupation is to dress leather or hides.

leather-dressing, *s.* The act or operation of finishing tanned or curried leather to improve its texture and surface.

leather-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Clematis Viorna*; (2) Byrsanthes.

leather-gouge, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool used to cut channels in leather for receiving the thread of a line of stitches.

leather-grinder, *s.* A machine for reducing scraps of leather to shreds, in order that the material may be made into washers, in-soles, and heels for shoes.

leather-head, *s.* [FRIAR-BIRD.]

leather-jack, *s.* A jug or bottle made of leather; a black-jack (q.v.).

leather-jacket, *s.*

Bot.: Eucalyptus resinifera. (The Australian name.)

leather-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Cassandra calyculata.

leather-mouthed, *a.* Having a mouth like leather; smooth and without teeth.

"By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as, the chub or cheven."—*Walton: Angler.*

leather-pebbling machine, *s.* A machine in which a fancy surface is given to dressed leather, resembling morocco, levant, hog-skin, or other fancy style. The leather is passed upon a bed beneath a roller having the desired pattern. The pattern is given by soft metal, which has been cast upon an original surface of the required character, or the pattern of the roller is obtained by taking an electrotype copy of some selected piece of leather and transferring to the roller.

leather-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The New Zealand name for Celmisia.

leather-punch, *s.* A hand-tool for making holes in leather for the insertion of eyelets or lacing.

leather-rolling machine, *s.* A machine to compress and harden leather, instead of hammering it.

leather-seller, *s.* One who deals in leather.

leather-stuffer, *s.* A machine or a revolving chamber in which hides are made supple and stuffed with dubbing to make them soft and pliable. It is the equivalent of the breaking-machine, which is used to break dried hides before tanning.

leather-winged, *a.* Having membranous wings, somewhat resembling leather, as a bat.

leather-wood, *s.*

Botany:

1. (Dirca.)

2. Ceratopetalum, a genus of Australian Cunoniaceæ.

leather-yellow, *a. & s.* Whitish-yellow.

lĕăth'-ĕr, *v.t.* (Leather, *s.*)

1. To furnish or supply with leather.

2. To thrash, as with a thong of leather. (*Vulgar.*)

"I would so swinge and *leather* my lambkin."—*Foote: Mayor of Garratt.*

lĕăth-ĕr-ĕttе', *s.* [Eng. *leather;* dimin. suff. *-ette.*] A kind of imitation leather used in bookbinding.

lĕăth'-ĕrn, **leth-er-en,** *a.* [Eng. *leather;* suff. *-en.*] Made of or consisting of leather; covered with leather.

"They stood with wondering eyes to behold him
Take in his *leathern* lap the hoof of the horse as a plaything." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 1.

lĕăth'-ĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *leather; -y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or resembling leather; like leather; tough.

2. *Bot.:* Having the consistence of leather. The same as Coriaceous.

leathery-turtle, *s.*

Zool.: Sphargis coriacea. (Leather-back.)

lēave, **leve,** *s.* [A.S. *leáf* = permission, closely connected with *léof* = acceptable, pleasing (Lief); cogn. with Dut. *lof* = permission, in *oor-lof, ver-lof;* Icel. *leyfi* = leave; *leyfa* = to permit; *lofan* = permission; Dan. *lov* = praise, leave; Sw. *lof* = praise, leave; Ger. *ur-laub* = leave, furlough; *ver-laub* = leave, permission.]

1. Liberty or permission granted; allowance, license.

"He hath wrung from me my slow *leave.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

2. The act of leaving or departing; a formal parting from friends; a farewell, an adieu. (Generally in the phrase, To *take leave.*)

"One carried a letter commanding Manchester to quit France without taking *leave.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

leave-taking, *s.* The act of taking leave of or bidding farewell to friends.

"Why in that rawness left you wife and child . . .
Without *leave-taking?*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iv. 3.

lēave (1), **leve,** **leeve** (pa. t. **lafte,** **lefte,** *left;* pa. par. **laft, left**), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *lafan* = to leave a heritage; from *láf* = a heritage, a remainder; from *lifian* = to be remaining, to live (q.v.); Icel. *leifa* = to leave; *leif* = a heritage; M.H. Ger. *leiben* = to leave; from M.H. Ger. *leibe:* O.H.Ger. *leipa* = that which remains; Ger. *bleiben* = to remain, to be left.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give by will; to bequeath; to give as a legacy.

"Peace I *leve* with you, my pees I geue unto you."—*John* xiv. (1551.)

2. To forsake, to desert, to abandon, to give up, to relinquish, to renounce.

"We have *left* all, and have followed thee."—*Mark* x. 28.

3. To withdraw from; to quit; to come or go away from.

"Of all the carrion-feeders it is generally the last which *leaves* the skeleton of a dead animal."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), p. 57.

4. To cease or desist from; to forbear.

"Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses, and take thought for us."—*1 Samuel* ix. 5.

5. To suffer to remain in the same state.

"It prefers itself, and *leaves* unquestioned
Matters of needful value."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

6. Not to touch, take, or remove; to spare; to suffer to remain.

"They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and *left* no sustenance for Israel."—*Judges* vi. 4.

7. To reject; not to choose; to pass over or by.

8. To come away from and suffer to lie.

"*Leaving* their noblest in their gore."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 29.

9. To have remaining at death.

"There be of them that have *left* a name behind them."—*Ecclus.* xliv. 8.

10. To commit or intrust as a charge or deposit: as, To *leave* a house in charge of a servant.

11. To refer for decision: as, To *leave* a question to an arbitrator.

12. To permit or allow to the discretion of.

"Circumstances which the historian discreetly *leaves* to the imagination of his readers."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. i., ch. vii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be left, to remain.

"Segbert of Estsex at home *lifte* stille."
Robert de Brunne, p. 8.

2. To cease, to desist, to give over.

"Let us not *leave* till all our own be won."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 5.

3. To depart, to go away, to take leave: as, He *left* at nine o'clock.

¶ 1. *To leave off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To cease or desist from: as, To *leave off* work.

(*b*) To cease to wear: as, To *leave off* a dress.

(*c*) To renounce or give up familiarity with.

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease, to desist.

2. *To leave alone:* To let alone; not to dispute or interfere with.

"The fools are mad if *left alone.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

3. *To leave out:* To omit; not to insert or include.

"Each hath his place; I am *left out.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

* **lēave** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *lever* = to raise.] To raise, to levy.

"An army strong she *leav'd,*
To war on those which him had of his realm bereaved."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 31.

† **lēave** (3), *v.i.* [Leaf.] To send out or produce leaves or foliage.

lēaved, *a.* [Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*); *-ed.*]

1. Covered or furnished with leaves or foliage.

2. Made with leaves or folds.

"I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates."—*Isaiah* xlv. 1.

* **lēave'-lĕss** (1), *a.* [Eng. *leave,* s.; *-less.*] Without leave or permission.

"Within an yle me thought I was,
Where wall, and yate was all of glasse,
And so was closed round about,
That *leaulesse* none come in ne out."
Chaucer: Dreme.

* **lēave'-lĕss** (2), *a.* [Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*); *less.*] Without leaves or foliage; leafless.

lĕav'-ĕn, **lev-ain,** **lev-ein,** *s.* [Fr. *levain,* from Lat. *levamen* = that which raises: *levo* = to raise.]

1. *Lit.:* A substance used or intended to produce fermentation, as in dough; specifically, a portion of sour dough, which, being mixed with a larger quantity of other dough, causes fermentation, and makes it lighter; yeast, barm.

"For ye shall burn no *leaven* nor any honey in any offering of the Lord made by fire."—*Leviticus* ii. 11.

2. *Fig.:* Any mixture which causes or tends to cause a general change in the mass. It generally means something which depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

"Take heed and beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees."—*Matthew* xvi. 6.

lĕav'-ĕn, *v.t.* (Leaven, *s.*)

1. *Lit.:* To cause or produce fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough.

"A lytell leuen doth *leuen* the whole lompe of dow."—*Galathians* v. (1551.)

* 2. *Fig.:* To taint, to corrupt, to deprave, to imbue.

"That cruel something unpossest,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the rest."
Prior: The Ladle.

lĕav'-ĕned, *a.* [Eng. *leaven; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Fermented.

"Whosoever eateth *leavened* bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel."—*Exodus* xii. 15.

* 2. *Fig.:* Ripened, matured.

"We have with a *leavened* and prepared choice
Proceeded to you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

lĕav'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* (Leaven, *v.*)

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of fermenting with leaven.

2. That which leavens or makes light.

* **lĕav'-ĕn-oŭs,** **lev-en-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *leaven; -ous.*] Containing leaven; tainted.

"Whose unsincere and *levenous* doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them looseness and bondage."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

† **lēav'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *leave* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who leaves, forsakes, or relinquishes.

"But let the world rank me in register
A master-*leaver* and a fugitive."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 8.

lēaves, *s. pl.* (Leaf, *s.*)

* **lēav'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *leavy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being leavy or leafy.

lēav'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* (Leave (1), *v.*)

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forsaking, relinquishing, quitting, or giving up.

2. (*Pl.*): That which is left; residue, remnant.

"At length I'll loath each prostituted grace,
Nor court the *leavings* of a cloyed embrace."
Yalden: Force of Jealousy.

3. (*Pl.*): Refuse, offal.

"[He] sits in safety on the green bank side,
And lives upon the *leavings* of the tide."
Langhorn: Epistle to Mr. ——.

leaving-book, *s.* A book presented to a boy by his schoolfellows on his leaving, in accordance with a custom in vogue in many English public schools.

leaving-shop, *s.* An unlicensed pawnshop. (*Slang.*)

"Proprietress of one of those iniquitous establishments termed *leaving-shops.*"—*Morning Chronicle* Dec. 21, 1857.

* **lēav'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*); *-y.*] Full of or covered with leaves or foliage.

"Now near enough: your *leavy* screens throw down."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 6.

* **leb-arde,** *s.* (Leopard.)

lĕb-ĕ-dī-ĕr-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λέβης (*lebēs*) = a kettle or cauldron, an urn; διήρης (*diērēs*) = double, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. The wood of *Lebedieropsis orbicularis,* a tree found in the forests of India, is useful for turning.

lĕb-ĭ-ī'-næ, [s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lebi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ. The species are very numerous in tropical America. Several also are British.

lĕ-cā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λεκάνη (*lekanē*) = a dish.]

Entom.: A genus of homopterous insects, tribe Coccina. *Lecanium Ilicis,* found in the south of Europe on *Quercus Ilex,* was used by the ancients as a dye. *L. hesperidum* is parasitic on the orange.

* **lĕ-căn'-ŏ-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. λεκάνη (*lekanē*) = a bowl, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A mode of divination by throwing three pieces of stone into a bowl or basin, and invoking the aid of a demon.

lĕc-a-nŏr'-a, *s.* [From Gr. λεκάνη (*lekanē*) = a dish, pot, or pan, from the form of the shields.]

I. *Bot.:* A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, family Parmeliдæ, or of the tribe Lecidineæ. It is akin to Lecidea, except that the epithecium has a thickish border formed of the crust and of the same colour with it. Many species are British. *Lecanora perella, L. tartarea* (Cudbear), *L. hæmatomma,* and *L. atra* are used for dyeing. *L. esculenta* and *L. affinis* are found in Armenia, Algeria, &c., and are blown about by the wind. The natives eat them in times of scarcity, and believe them to have been the manna of the Israelites.

2. *Chem.:* The ethereal extract of *Lecanora atra,* collected in the neighbourhood of Palermo, Sicily. It is a mixture of two acids, which can be easily separated by means of chloroform; one (atranoric acid) is colourless, and very slightly soluble in chloroform; the other, which closely resembles usnic acid, is yellow, and very soluble in chloroform.

lĕc-a-nŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *lecanor(a); -ic.*] Derived from or in any way connected with the genus Lecanora (q.v.).

lecanoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_7.H_2O$. An ethereal anhydride of orsellinic acid, discovered by Schunck in 1842, in several of the lichens belonging to the genera Lecanora, Rocella, and Variolaria, from which it can be extracted by ether. It crystallizes in colourless stellate needles, slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, moderately soluble in boiling alcohol but

very soluble in ether, in acetic acid, and in ammonia. It melts at 153° to a colourless liquid, which soon decomposes with evolution of carbon dioxide. On boiling with water it splits into two molecules of orsellinic acid. The lecanorates are very unstable, decomposing, especially when heated, into orsellinic acid and orcin.

lĕc-a-nŏr'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lecanor(a)*; suff. *-in.*] [LECANORIC-ACID.]

* **lĕçh,** *v.t.* [Fr. *lécher.*] To lick.

* **lēçhe'** (1), *s.* [LEECH, *s.*]

lē-çhē' (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Onotragus leche*, from South Africa. It is a water antelope, frequenting damp, marshy places, and taking to impassable swamps. It goes in considerable herds, and may be known by the peculiar way in which it allows its horns to recline, almost touching the withers.

* **lēçhe,** *v.t.* [LEECH, *v.*]

* **lēçhe-craft,** *s.* [LEECHCRAFT.]

lĕçh'-ĕr, * **lech-our,** * **lech-ur,** *s.* [Fr. *lecheor, lescheur, lecheur* = one who licks up, from *lécher* = to lick (q.v.).] One addicted to lewdness; one inordinately given to the indulgence of his animal passions.

"Was this a lover, or a *lecher* whether?
Bad in the best, though excellent in neither."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 7.

* **lĕçh'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [LECHER, *s.*] To practise or give one's self up to lewdness.

"The small gilded fly doth *lecher* in my sight."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

lĕçh'-ĕr-ŏŭs, * **lech-er-ouse,** * **lich-er-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *lecher*; *-ous.*]

I. Addicted to lechery or lewdness; lewd.

"Remorseless, treacherous, *lecherous*, kindless villain!" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Exciting or provoking to lewdness or lust.

"Lo Loth in hue lyve thorowe *lecherouse* drinke wickedlich wroghte." *Piers Plowman*, ii. 25.

lĕçh'-ĕr-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lecherous*; *-ly.*] In a lecherous, lewd, or lustful manner; profligately.

"The youngere sone went forth in pilgrimage into a fer countree and there he wastid his goodis: in lyvinge *lecherously*."—*Wyclife: Luke* xv.

* **lĕçh'-ĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lecherous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lecherous; lechery, lewdness.

"They were . . . dryuen into ye profounde and depe sleepe of ygnorauncе, of ydylness, of *lecherousnesse*, and of pryde."—*Isaiah* vi. (1551). (Notes.)

lĕçh'-ĕr-ȳ, * **lec-cher-ie,** * **lech-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *lecher*; *-y.*]

1. Lewdness, lust.

* 2. Pleasure, delight.

* **lĕçh-ŏŭr,** *s.* [LECHER, *s.*]

lĕ-çĭd-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. λέκος (*lekos*) = a dish, a plate, a pot, a pan, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Lecidinei. The apothecia have a border coloured like the disc. It is very extensive, and is found in a great variety of situations, and at every season of the year. *Lecidea geographica* is sometimes sulphur-yellow and sometimes yellowish-green. If a yellow specimen be suspended over a solution of carbonate of ammonia, it becomes covered with carmine-red globules, gradually loses its usnic acid, and then becomes grayish-white.

lĕç ĭ-dē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lecide(i)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: According to Lindley, a family of lichens, tribe Hymenothalameæ. Now made a tribe, Lecidinei (q.v.).

lĕç-ĭ-dĭn'-ĕ-ī, lĕç-ĭ-dĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lecid(ea)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-inei*, or fem. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of gymnocarpous, or open-fruited lichens, having free, circular, ultimately convex shields with open discs, and placed in a special excipulum. Five genera are British.

lĕ'-çĭ-thĭn, *s.* [Gr. λέκιθος (*lekithos*) = the yolk of an egg; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: This name is applied to several phosphoretted fatty bodies, of very similar chemical and physical properties, derived from brain substance, nerves, blood, gall, the yolk of eggs, &c., and also from some vegetable substances (maize, &c.), and which appear as constant constituents of the cell substance of organized bodies. It is a viscous body, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, but very soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether. From its saturated solution in alcohol, it crystallizes in radially-grouped needles, which dry up *in vacuo* to a white powder. It may also be crystallized from glacial acetic acid. Every lecithin is a fat containing only two fatty acid radicals, the third hydroxyl group being replaced by ethylen-trimethyl ammonic hydrate (neurine) in combination with phosphoric acid.

lĕ-cŏnt'-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. J. L. Le Conte; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals in a black mass consisting of the excrement of bats, in the cave of Las Piedras, Comayagua, Central America. Lustre vitreous; colourless, and transparent; taste, saline and bitter. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of ammonia, soda, and potash.

lĕc'-tērn, lĕt'-tērn, * **lĕc'-tŭrn,** * **lec-torne,** * **lectrone,** * **lectrun,** * **lete-rone,** *s.* [Low Lat. *lectrinum* = a reading-desk, a pulpit, from *lectrum* = a pulpit; Gr. λέκτρον (*lektron*) = a couch, a rest for a book; Fr. *lutrin.*] A choir-desk from which the antiphons and lessons were read. Also the stand from which the gospel was sung. They were sometimes constructed of wood, but frequently of brass, in the form of an eagle with outspread wings. At the time of the Reformation lecterns went out of use, but of late years they have become more common. In Scotland the term is applied to the precentor's desk in front of the pulpit.

"William Rufus was buryed at Winchester in the Cathedral Church, or Monastery of Saynt Swithen, under a playne flatte marble stone, before the *lecterne* in the quere."—*Stowe: William Rufus* (an. 1099).

lĕc-tī'-cą, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A kind of litter or palanquin, borne by horses or slaves, and used for transporting females, sick persons, and ultimately the luxurious rich, from place to place. They were provided with cushions, canopies, and curtains.

* **lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lectionem*, accus. of *lectio* = a reading, from *lectus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to gather, to read.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reading.

2. A difference or variety in copies of a book or manuscript; a various reading.

II. *Ch. Hist.:* A term applied in the Early Church to portions of Scripture read in the public services, but now almost entirely confined to the passages from the inspired writings, the Acts of the Martyrs or Lives of the Saints, and homilies by Fathers and Doctors of the Church, which are read in the Roman office of matins (q.v.).

lĕc'-tion-ąr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *lection*; *-ary.*]

Church Hist., Eccles., &c.: A book containing passages of Holy Scripture to be read in the public service of the Church.

1. *Roman:* The oldest known Latin lectionary is that commonly attributed to St. Jerome, and known as the *Comes*, distinguished as *major*, if it contained the Gospels and Epistles for the year; as *minor* if only the beginnings and endings. It is undoubtedly of early date, but the question of authorship cannot be decided. The lectionary found by Dom Mabillon in the convent of Luxueil is interesting as showing that, according to ancient, Gallican use, three lessons were read at mass.

2. *Anglican:* In the article, "Concerning the Service of the Church," in the Prayer Book, general rules are laid down as to the reading of Scripture in Divine Service; the system of Daily and Proper Lessons was established in 1559; the tables were drawn up in 1599, and in 1661 the lectionary was settled in the form it kept for two centuries. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1867 to consider the rubrics and directions for conducting public worship. This Commission drew up a New Table of Lessons; its use was at first optional, but has been obligatory since Jan. 1, 1879.

* **lĕc-tĭ-stĕr'-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., from *lectus* = a couch, and *sterno*=to strew, to spread out.]

Class. Myth.: A sacrifice of the nature of a feast offered to the gods, an evident survival of the idea common in early stages of religious development that divinities actually partook of the offerings presented to them. (See the apocryphal story of Bel and the Dragon.) On occasions of extraordinary solemnity, or in times of public calamity, the Greeks and Romans placed tables with food before images of the gods reclining on couches. According to Livy (v. 13), the first Roman lectisternium took place A.U.C. 354, when a terrible plague affected the cattle. These sacrificial feasts were of two kinds—ordinary, occuring almost daily (Liv. xlii. 30); and extraordinary, occurring at intervals, and lasting from three to eight days, or even for a longer period (Liv xii. 10).

* **lĕc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.]

Ch. Hist.: The second of the Minor Orders (q.v.) among the Latins, and the first among the Greeks. The office—that of reading the church lessons—is of great antiquity, mention being made of it by Eusebius (*Hist. Eccles.*, vi. 43); and the form of ordination now in use is nearly the same as that employed at the close of the fourth century. Lectors exist in the Greek Church and among the Copts, Syrians, Jacobites, and Nestorians. The Anglican communion recognizes lay lectors, who are set apart for their duty by a special form.

* **lĕc'-tŏrne,** *s.* [LECTERN.]

lĕc'-tŭre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lectura*, fem. of *lecturus*, fut. par. of *lego* = to gather, to read.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of reading.

"In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. A formal discourse, whether written or not, delivered upon any subject, especially one intended for instruction.

"Theee *lectures* muet be read onely in the Tearm tymes; to every lecturer, or reader, is provided and allowed by thie founder, fiftie pounds of annuall fee or stipend, and a fayre lodging within this his pallace like house."—*Stow: Of the Universities in England*, ch. xxx.

3. A reproof; a reprimand from a superior or one in authority.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Univ.:* The reading or study of work with a professor or tutor.

2. *Law:* 5 & 6 Wil. IV., c. 65, passed in 1835, prohibits the publication of lectures, except with the consent of the lecturer.

lecture-room, *s.* The room or hall in a college where lectures are delivered; a class-room.

"I fear, dear Pitter, that your *lecture-room*
Must wait awhile for its best ornament."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

lĕc'-tŭre, *v.i, & t.* [LECTURE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To deliver a lecture or lectures.

2. To give instruction by means of lectures: as, A professor *lectures* on a certain subject.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To instruct by lectures; to deliver lectures to.

"To be conscious, while he is *lecturing* his students, that he is either speaking or reading nonsense."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. To reprimand; to reprove as a superior.

"By this privileged body the great mass of the population is *lectured* every week from the chair of authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To induce or influence into doing anything by a lecture.

lĕc'-tŭ-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lectur(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who delivers lectures or formal discourses on any subject; especially one who instructs by means of lectures.

2. In London and other cities, a priest appointed as assistant to the rector of a church, whose duty mainly consists in the delivery of lectures. A lecturer is mainly chosen by the vestry or chief inhabitants, is usually the afternoon preacher, and must be licensed as other ministers. A lectureship cannot be granted by compulsion on a church. No person can be a lecturer without the rector's consent, unless it be by custom. (*Blunt.*)

"For *lecturers* sell sermons, as the lay
Doe sheep and oxen." *Corbet: Iter Boreale.*

lĕc′-ture-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *lecture; -ship.*] The post or office of a lecturer.

"To have a *lectureship* in English literature is a novelty in our universities."—*Daily News,* May 15, 1884.

* **lĕc′-tur-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lectur(e); -ess.*] A female lecturer; a woman who delivers lectures.

"'But,' continued the animated *lecturess,* 'you must understand me.'"—*T. Hook: Man of Many Friends.*

* **lĕc′-tur-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *lectur(e); -ize.*] To deliver lectures, to preach.

"We must preserve mechanics now
To *lecturize* and pray."
Brome: Saints' Encouragement. (1648.)

* **lĕc′-tŭrn,** *s.* [Lectern.]

lē-çўth-ĭ-dā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lecythis,* genit. *lecythid(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lecyths. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of large trees, with alternate entire or toothed undotted leaves, and minute deciduous stipules. The flowers are large, showy, terminal, solitary, or racemose; calyx superior; two to six-leaved; corolla of six petals, sometimes cohering at the base; stamens indefinite epigynous, part formed into a unilateral mass; often without anthers; ovary inferior, from two to six-celled; fruit a woody capsule; seeds several. They are natives of Guiana and other hot parts of South America. Genera seven; known species thirty-eight.

lē′-çўth-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. λήκυθος (*lēkuthos*) = an oil-flask.)

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lecythidaceæ (q.v.). Calyx six-lobed; petals six, with sterile stamens attached to a hood-like body. Thirty or forty species are known, mostly giant trees from Brazil, Venezuela, and Guiana. The great woody pericarps of the several species are used as drinking vessels. The seeds are large and eatable, but leave an unpleasant taste in the mouth. *Lecythis ollaris,* the Sapucaya, is the largest tree in the Brazilian forests. The bark is cut by the Indians into pieces, and used as wrapping for their cigars. A milky emulsion, prepared from the seeds of *L. grandiflora,* another Brazilian species, is prescribed for catarrhs.

lē′-çўths, *s. pl.* [Lecythis.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Lecythidaceæ (q.v.).

lĕd, *pret. & pa. par. of v. & a.* [Lead (2), *v.*].

A. *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Guided, conducted, drawn.

2. A term applied to a farm, estate, &c., not occupied by the owner or tenant, also to a district ruled by deputy.

* **led-captain,** *s.* One who follows another as though led by a string: an obsequious attendant, a toady.

led-horse, *s.* A sumpter-horse; a spare horse led by a servant or attendant for use in case of emergency.

Lē′-dą, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* The daughter of Thestius, King of Ætolia, and wife of Tyndarus, King of Sparta. By Jupiter she became the mother of Pollux and Castor, Helen and Clytemnestra.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 38].

3. *Zool.:* A genus of molluscs, family Arcadæ. Eighty recent species are known, the genus being widely diffused, and 190 fossil species.

* **ledde,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Lead, *v.*]

* **lĕd′-ęn,** * **lĕd′-ęn,** *s.* [A.S. *leden, lyden* = language; a corrupt. of *Latin.*] Language, talk, dialect.

"She understood wel every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* sain."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,749.

lĕd′-dĭĕ, *s.* [Lady.] (*Scotch.*)

* **lēde,** *v.t.* [Lead.]

lĕd-ĕ-bôu′-rĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Ledebour, a botanical author.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ. The bulbs of *Ledebouria hyacinthoides* are used in the East Indies as a substitute for squills.

* **lĕd′-ęn,** *s.* [Ledden.]

lĕd′-ĕr-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Baron Lederer, by Jackson; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*)]

Min.: An impure gmelinite (q.v.), with some free silica.

lĕd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Baron Lederer, by Shepard.]

Min.: A variety of sphene (q.v.), found in very large brown crystals in northern New York and in Canada. Cleavage, distinct

lĕdġe, *s.* [A word of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lagg* = the rim of a cask; Icel. *lögg;* Norweg. *logg* (pl. *legger*) = the lowest part of a vessel; from *liggja;* Dan. *ligge;* A.S. *licgan* = to lie.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A shelf on which articles can be placed.

"The borders were between the *ledges.*"—1 *Kings* vii. 28.

2. A row, a layer, a stratum.

"The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar."—*Wotton: Archit.,* p. 18.

3. Any prominence or rising part; a ridge rising above the rest: especially a ridge or prominence of rocks rising above the sea.

"From Bermuda's reefs; from edges
Of sunken *ledges.*" *Longfellow: Seaweed.*

4. A rim, an edge.

"I set this vase upon the *ledge* of the tray, and it was nearly falling."—*Miss Edgeworth: Moral Tales,* i. 244.

5. A bar for fastening a gate.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A small moulding, as the Doric drop-ledge.

2. *Joinery:* A piece against which something rests; as the batten on the back of a door, the fillet against which a door closes, &c.

3. *Mining:* A stratum of metal-bearing rock.

4. *Print.:* A piece of furniture; a stick used in wedging up.

5. *Shipbuild.:* A thwart-ship piece in the deck-framing. [Shelf-piece.] A support for the decks, parallel to and intermediate between the beams. [Head-ledge.]

* **lĕdġe,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *allege* (q.v.).]

lĕdġed, *a.* [Eng. *ledg(e); -ed.*] Furnished with a ledge or ledges: as, a *ledged* door.

lĕdġe′-mĕnt, lĕdġ′-mĕnt, * **ligge-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *ledge,* s.; *-ment.*]

Architecture:

1. A string-course, or horizontal suite of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings of a building.

2. The development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that its dimensions may be readily obtained.

ledgement-table, *s.*

Arch.: The same as Ledoement (1).

lĕdġ′-ĕr, *lĕġ′-ĕr, *leidg-er, * leig-er, *s. & a.* [Dut. *legger* = one that lies down, a nether mill-stone, from O. Dut. *leggen* = to lie.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

* 2. An ambassador; one who remains at a foreign court. (*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.* iii. I.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* One of the principal books kept in a merchant's office, in which is entered an accurate record of all money transactions, arranged so as to show on one side all the amounts to the *debit* of the account, and on the other all those to the *credit.*

"Here you a muckworm of the town might see,
At his dull desk, amid his *legers* stalled."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

2. *Masonry:* A large, flat cap-stone, over a tomb for instance.

3. *Scaffolding:* A horizontal pole, parallel to the walls, lashed to the standards or vertical poles, and supporting the putlogs on which the boards of the bricklayers' scaffold rest.

4. *Sport.:* The same as Ledoer-bait (q.v.).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Resting, lying, or remaining on any place; not moving about.

"A stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had lien long *leger* in his shop."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

ledger-bait, *s.* A bait fixed or made to remain in one place. It is used in fishing for barbel or bream.

"I call that a *ledger-bait* which is fixed, or made to rest in one certain place."—*Walton: Angler,* pt. i., ch. viii.

ledger-blade, *s.* The stationary blade with a rectilinear edge, placed as a tangent to the spirally-bladed cylinder, by which cloth is shorn and the nap reduced to a length. Another form of cloth-shearing machine has a semicircular ledger-blade, and a large revolving wheel containing eight small cutting discs, made to revolve by planetary pinions, and acting as shears in connection with the edge of the ledger-blade.

ledger-book, * **leiger-book,** * **ligier-book,** *s.* The same as Ledoer, II. 1.

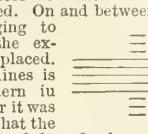
"Many *leiger-books* of the monasteries [are] still remaining."—*H. Warton: On Burnet's Hist. Reform.,* p. 42.

ledger-line (I), *s.* The same as Ledger-bait (q.v.).

lĕdġ′-ĕr, lĕġ′-ĕr, *a.* [Fr. *léger* = light.] Light. (Only used in the compound.)

ledger-line (2), **leger-line,** *s.*

Music: One of a number of short lines drawn above or below the ordinary stave at the relative distances at which the whole lines would be placed. On and between these lines, notes belonging to passages beyond the extent of the stave are placed. The use of leger lines is comparatively modern in musical notation, for it was anciently supposed that the stave, with a certain clef prefixed, was sufficient for the compass of the voice or instrument using such clef. When the compass was extended, the clef was shifted so that the music might be still expressed within the limits of a stave. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)



lĕdġ′-mĕnt, *s.* [Ledgement.]

* **lĕdġ′-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *ledg(e),* s.; *-y.*] Abounding in ledges.

lē-dĭ-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ledum* (genit. *ledi*), and Eng. *tannic.*] (See the compound.)

leditannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{30}O_{15}$. A variety of tannic acid found in the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). It is a reddish, inodorous powder, soluble in water and in alcohol. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark green by ferric chloride.

lē-dĭx-ăn′-thĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ledi(tannic),* and *xanthin(e).*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_3$. A reddish yellow powder, produced by boiling a solution of leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and in the alkalis, and from its solution in alcohol it is precipitated as a reddish brown powder by an alcoholic solution of neutral acetate of lead.

lē′-dŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λῆδον (*ledon*).] [Ledum.] The gum of *Cistus Ledon.*

lē′-dŭm, *s.* [Lat.: Gr. λῆδον (*lēdon*) = an Oriental shrub, *Cistus creticus,* on the leaves of which ladanum was found.] [Ladanum.]

Bot.: Labrador-tea; a genus of Ericaceæ, tribe Rhododendreæ. Calyx four-toothed; petals five, spreading; stamens four to ten; capsule five-celled, five-valved; seeds winged. The leaves of *Ledum latifolium* and *L. palustre* infused in beer, produce headache, nausea, and even delirium. They have been prescribed in tertian ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa. Ledum is used in the tanning of Russian leather

ledum-camphor, *s.* [Ledum-oil.]

ledum-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained by distilling the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). It is a yellowish, viscid oil, lighter than water, and possessing a pungent odour. When exposed to the air, it gradually solidifies to a crystalline mass, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It appears to be a mixture of a volatile oil and a solidified oil (Ledum-camphor). The analysis of Ledum-camphor leads to the formula $C_{28}H_{48}O$.

lee (1), *s. & a.* [Icel. *hle, hlé-bordh* = the lee-side; cogn. with Dan. *læ;* Sw. *lä;* Dut. *lij;* A.S. *hleo, hleow* = a covering, a shelter; Prov. Eng. *lew* = a shelter; O. Sax. *hleo* = protection.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Naut.:* The side or quarter of a ship opposite to that from which the wind blows;

the sheltered side; the shelter afforded by an object interposed and keeping off the wind.

"For now in front her trembling inmates see
The hills of Greece emerging on the *lee*."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

†2. Hence, any sheltered side.

"He halted, desiring me to take shelter in his *lee*."—*Tyndall: Frag of Science*, ch. vii., p 234.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to that side or quarter towards which the wind blows; as, The *lee* side of a ship.

¶ (1) *To lay a ship by the lee:*

Naut.: To place a ship in such a position that the wind will come right upon her broadside, and the sails will lie flat against the masts and shrouds.

(2) *Under the lee of:*

Naut.: On that side which is opposite to that against which the wind blows; on the sheltered side; protected from the wind by.

lee-board, *s.*

Naut.: A board lowered on the lee-side of a flat-bottomed vessel to act as a temporary keel in avoiding lee-way, preventing the vessel drifting to leeward. A centre-board is a lee-board, raised and lowered in a water-tight well amidships.

lee-fange, *s.*

Naut.: An iron across a deck or on the taffrail, for the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail to slip on in tacking.

lee-gauge, *s.*

Naut.: A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.

lee-lurch, *s.*

Naut.: A violent lurch or roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

lee-shore, *s.*

Naut.: The shore under the lee of a vessel; the shore towards which the wind blows.

"What made it more appalling was that we were on a *lee-shore*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xv.

lee-side, *s.*

Naut.: The lee of a vessel.

lee-tide, *s.*

Naut.: A tide which runs in the same direction as the wind blows.

lee-way, *s.* [LEEWAY.]

leē (2), *s.* [Fr. *lie.*] The sediment or coarser parts of a liquid, which settle at the bottom; now only used in the plural. [LEES.]

"Religion can . . . throw down their poisonous *lee*."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 475.

leē (3), *s.* [LIFE.] (*Scotch.*)

leē (4), *s.* [LEA.]

*** leē,** *v.i.* [LIE.]

lēe'-ă, *s.* [Named after James Lee, founder of the Hammersmith Nursery.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Leeæ (q.v.). It consists of shrubs growing in tropical Asia and Africa. *L. aspera*, a Western Himalayan species, produces a black succulent fruit, eaten by the natives.

lē'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lee(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Vitaceæ (Vineworts). The petals are united at the base, the stamens monadelphous, the ovules solitary, no tendrils. (*Lindley.*) The stems of *Leea robusta* are used in India for fences, stakes, and temporary huts.

leēch (1), *** leche,** *s.* [A.S. *lǽce* = a physician; *lácnian* = to cure; cogn. with Icel. *læknir* = physician; *lækna* = to cure; Dan. *læge* = a physician; *læge* = to heal; Sw. *läkare* = a physician; *läka* = to heal; Goth. *leikeis*, *lekeis* = a physician; *leikinon* = to heal; O. H. Ger. *lâhhi*, *lâchi* = a physician; *lâhhinôn* = to heal; M. H. Ger. *lâchenen* = to use remedies; *lâchen* = a remedy; Ir. & Gael. *leigh* = a physician; *leigheas* = a cure. Once the general English appellation for a physician. After it became obsolete in England it was still retained by the inhabitants within the Irish pale. (*Trench: English Past & Present.*)]

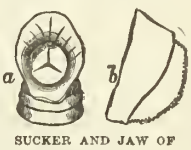
* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A physician, a doctor; a professor of the art of healing.

"And solace sought he none from priest nor *leech*."
Byron: Lara, i. 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing:* Any individual of the suctorial order Hirudinea, of which the best known examples are the horseleech (q.v.), and the medicinal leech, under which name two species are commonly employed: *Hirudo medicinalis*, chiefly imported from Germany, Bohemia, and Russia; and the Hungarian leech (*H. officinalis*). Greenish-olive to dark green, six yellow-reddish or yellow bands along the back; numerous black spots on abdomen. The body is composed of from 90 to 100 rings, and furnished with a discal and caudal sucker. The anterior sucker is small, the mouth furnished with three semi-circular toothed jaws, meeting in a point. Leeches grow very slowly, and some years elapse before they arrive at maturity. They are not fit for medicinal purposes before the age of twelve or eighteen months. They inhabit pools and marshy places; and in the south of France they are bred in large marshes chiefly for the continental market.



SUCKER AND JAW OF LEECH.

a. Anterior extremity of *Hirudo officinalis*, magnified, showing the sucker and triradiate jaws. *b.* One of the jaws detached, showing the semicircular toothed margin.

(2) *Pl.:* The order Hirudinea.

2. *Surg.:* Leeches are employed for the local extraction of blood when cupping is not advisable. Care should be taken that they do not enter the mouth or any other cavity of the body. To destroy a leech in the stomach, injections of salt and water are used.

leech-gatherer, *s.* One who gathers leeches for medical purposes.

"I'll think of the *leech-gatherer* on the lonely moor."
Wordsworth: Revolution & Independence.

leēch (2), **leach,** *** leetch,** *s.* [Icel. *lik* = a leech-line; Sw. *lik*; Dan. *lig* = a bolt-rope.]

Naut.: The side edge of a square sail. The foremost edge (for the time being) is the luff or weather-leech. In a fore-and-aft sail, the after edge is the leech.

leech-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line attached to the leech-rope on the edge of a sail, and passing up through a block on the yard, to haul on the leech; as the hunt and leech-lines, the preventer leech-line.

leech-rope, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a bolt-rope along the vertical edge of a sail. The leeches are hauled by leech-lines, which pass up through blocks on the yards, and brail up the sail.

*** leēch** (1), *** leche,** *v.t.* & *i.* [LEECH (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat with medicine; to heal, to cure.

"And would be *leched* wonder faine."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 380.

2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise medicine.

2. To bleed with leeches.

'He served there on the medical steff of the Foreign Legion, in which capacity he *leeched* and let blood."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

leēch (2), *v.t.* [LETCH.]

leech-tub, *s.* [LETCH-TUB.]

leēch'-craft, leche-craft, *s.* [Eng. *leech* (1) and *craft.*] The art of healing; the science of or skill in medicine.

"The *leechcraft* has never been very skilful at Naples."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. iii., ch. i.

leĕ-ĉheē', [LITCHI.]

leēds'-īte, *s.* [Named after the place were found, Leeds, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mixture of gypsum and barytes.

*** leēf,** *s.* [LEAF.]

*** leēf,** *** leefe,** *a.* [A.S. *leóf*, *líof.*] [LIEF.] Kind, fond, willing.

"Whilome all these were low and *leef*,
And loved their flocks to feed."
Spenser: Pastorals.

leēk, *** leke,** *s.* [A.S. *leác*; cogn. with Dut. *look*; Icel. *laukr*; Dan. *løg*; Sw. *lök*; Ger. *lauch.*]

Bot. & Hort.: *Allium Porrum*, a culinary vegetable cultivated in Britain. The stem and leaves are used in soups and stews. The blanched stems are much used by the French in their cookery. The Welsh wear it on St. David's Day (March 1). The leek of Scripture (Heb. חֲצִיר (*chhatsir*) is probably correctly translated in Numh. xi. 12. Though this is the only passage in the A. V. rendered leek, yet *chhatsir* occurs in nineteen other passages.

"Seeing now that I am entred thus far into a discourse of onions, I shall not do amisse to treate of *leekes* also."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. v.

¶ The Sand-leek is *Allium Scorodoprasum*, wild in Britain, but rare; the Wild-leek is *A. Ampeloprasum*, which is indigenous to the west of Ireland, but only naturalised in England. The Stone-leek is *A. fistulosum.*

¶ *To eat the leek:* To retract statements which one has made. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.)

leek-green, *s.* A green colour, resembling that of the leek.

*** leēke,** *a.* [LIKE, *a.*]

leē'-lāne, leē'-fū-lāne, *adv.* [Prob. from *lee* = life, and *lane* = lone, alone.] All alone. (*Scotch.*)

leē'-lăng, *a.* [Eng. *lee* (3), and *lang* = long.] Livelong. (*Scotch.*)

"The thresher's weary flingin-tree,
The *leelang* day had tired me."
Burns: The Vision.

leē'-līte, *s.* [Named after J. F. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge.]

Min.: A variety of compact orthoclase (q.v.), of a deep flesh-red colour and waxy lustre, found at Gryphyttan, Sweden.

leēr, *v.i.* & *t.* [LEER, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To look obliquely or slyly, or with a look expressive of contempt, malice, or triumph; to throw sly or arch looks.

"I will make the king do you grace; I will *leer* upon him, as 'a comes by."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 5.

* 2. To sneak away.

"He *leered* away on the other side."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To allure with sly or arch looks.

"To gild a face with smiles; and *leer* a man to ruin."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, i.

2. To turn slyly or archly: as, To *leer* one's eye.

leēr (1), *** leare,** *** lere,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hleór* = the cheek, the face, a look; cogn. with O. Sax. *hlior* = the cheek; O. Dut. *lier*; Icel. *hlýr*; Dut. *loeren* = to leer, to peep.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. The cheek, the face.

"The tears trilling down his *leeres*."—*Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1547).

* 2. A face, a countenance; looks.

"Here's a young lad framed of another *leer*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

3. An oblique, sly, or arch look; a look expressive of a feeling of malice, amorousness, or triumph.

"The conscious simper, and the jealous *leer*
Mix in his look."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 6.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Leering; glancing on all sides.

"He . . . keepes a *leare* eye still."—*Earle: Microscog.*, No. 78.

leēr (2), *s.* [Prob. from *lee* = to lie.] The annealing chamber or arch of a glass manufactory. It is sometimes a simple oven, or it may be a long chamber through which the ware is pushed in trays, the period of passage being sufficient for the annealing operation.

*** leēr** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *lerka* = to lace.] A kind of braid or tape.

*** leēr** (1), *** leare,** *** leere,** *** lere,** *a.* [O. Low Ger. *lâri*; O. H. Ger. *lârer.*]

1. Empty.

2. Without a rider.

"An horse runnes *leer* away without the man."
Harrington: Orlando Furioso, xvi. 64.

3. Loose, dissolute, uncontrolled.

"If the house
And your *leer* drunkards let me."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, iv. 3.

4. Devoid of sense, empty, frivolous: as, *leer* words.

*** leēr** (2), *a.* [LARBOARD.] Left.

"His hat turned up o' the *leer* side."—*Ben Jonson. Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

leër'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of looking with a leer; a leer.

leër'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *leering; -ly.*] In a leering manner; with a leer.

leër'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. D. Leers, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzeæ. The flowers are on panicled, much-compressed spikelets, with awnless glumes, and one to six stamens. Ten species are known. *Leersia oryzoides*, a grass with an effuse panicle and three stamens, is wild in watery places in Britain, but rare.

lëer'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *leer* (v.); *-y.*] Cunning, sly. (*Slang.*)

leēş (1), *s.* [Fr. *lie* = dregs; Low Lat. *lia*, a word of doubtful origin. The word is properly a plural from *lee* (2), s., but is frequently used as a singular noun.] The dregs, sediment, or grosser parts of any liquor which settle to the bottom; spec., the dregs or sediment of wine.

"The wine of life is drawn, and the mere *lees*
Is left this vault to brag of."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

***leēş** (2), *s.* [Fr. *laisse, lesse.*] A leash (q.v.)

***leēş** (3) *s.* [A.S. *leás* = false.] [LEASING.] A lie, a falsehood.

***leēşe** (1), *v.t.* [LEASE (2), *v.*]

***leēşe** (2) *v.t.* [LOSE.]

***leēşe** (3), *v.t.* [Lat. *læsus*, pa. par. of *lædo* = to hurt.] To hurt.

"Take heed you *leese* it not."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.*

leē'-sŏme, *a.* [*Lee* = lief; suff. *-some.*] Pleasant, desirable, agreeable.

leesome-lane, *adv.* Dear self alone.

"There sat the laird, his *leesome-lane.*"—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. xi.

***leēt** (1), *s.* [A variant of *lathe* (1) (q.v.).]

1. A court-leet (q.v.).

"The other general business of the *leet* and tourn was to present by jury all crimes whatsoever that happened within their jurisdiction."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

2. The district under the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

3. A day on which a court-leet is held.

"Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

leet-ale, *s.* A feast or merry-making at a court-leet.

leet-man, *s.* One who is subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

***leēt,** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hlet* = a lot; Icl. *leiti* = a share, a part].

1. A portion; a lot.

2. A list of candidates for any office.

¶ *Short-leet:* A list of persons selected from the leet or list of candidates for any office, in order that their claims may be more carefully or specially examined.

leēt, (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the whiting in the neighbourhood of Scarborough.

leew'-ard (leew as **lû),** *adv. & s.* [Eng *lee* (1), s; *-ward.* Allied to O. Dut. *lywaard;* Dut. *lijwaarts*].

A. *As adj.:* On or pertaining to the lee side, or part towards which the wind blows.

"By change of wind to *leeward* side."
Swift: On the Union.

B. *As adv.:* Toward the lee side, or that part towards which the wind blows; the opposite to windward.

C. *As subst.:* The lee side, or that part towards which the wind blows.

"And many a visit he paid unto *leeward*,
And called out in pain for pale brandy and steward."
Cole: Arab Maiden.

leeward-tide, *s.*

Naut.: A tide running in the same direction as the wind blows; a lee-tide.

leew'-ard-lў (leew as **lû),** *a.* [Eng. *leeward; -ly.*]

Naut.: A term applied to ships, which, when sailing close-hauled, make a great deal of leeway; the opposite to weatherly (q.v.).

leē'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *lee* and *way.*]

Naut.: The deviation or loss from her true course which a ship makes by drifting to leeward; the lateral movement or drift of a ship to leeward.

¶ *To make up leeway:* To overtake work which has got behiudhand; to make up for lost time.

"There are plenty of difficulties in the road, and there is a great deal of *leeway to be made up.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1884.

leēze, *phr.* or *adv.* [A corrupt. of *lief is* (me) = dear is (to me).] Pleasure comes to me; I am pleased. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

***lēfe,** ***leēfe,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *leóf.*] [LIEF.]

A. *As adj.:* Dear, beloved, pleased, willing, agreeable.

"Ne never had I thing so *lefe*, ne *lever*,
As him, God wot, he never shal no mo."
Chaucer, C. T., 10,886.

B. *As subst.:* One who is beloved; a friend, a sweetheart.

"His *leefe* a rosen chapelet
Had made." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

lĕft, ***lift,** ***luft,** ***lyft,** *a. & s.* [Prob. of English origin, though not found in A.S. Cf. N. Fries. *leeft, leefter hond* = left hand; O.Dut. *luft.* Not related to *leave*, v., in the sense of the *left*, or unused, hand, as suggested by Trench.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Expressing or denoting the side opposite to the right: as, the *left* hand, the *left* side.

"In the rigt syd two and in the *lift* syde on."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 22.

2. Situated or being on one's left hand or side.

"The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 728.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That side which is opposite to the right; that which is on the left side: as, He stood on my *left.*

2. *Politics:* That party which sits on the left side of the president; the opposition; amongst the legislative assemblies of Europe used to denote the advanced or radical party.

¶ (1) *Over the left:* A slang or colloquial expression, used ironically or sarcastically to denote disbelief in or negation of a statement: as, I believe you, *over the left.*

(2) *The left bank of a river:* The bank which is on the left haud of a person looking down the stream.

left-hand, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Situated or being on one's left side: as, a *left-hand* man.

B. *As subst.:* The left side; not the right hand.

Left-hand-rope: Rope laid up and twisted "against the sun," as it is termed; water-laid rope.

left-handed, *a.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Having more power in or capability of using the left hand than the right.

"Among all this people there were seven hundred chosen men *left-handed.*"—*Judges* xx. 16.

2. Moving from right to left; characterized by position on or direction towards the left.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Awkward, clumsy, inexpert: as, He is a very *left-handed* workman.

2. Stupid, awkward: as, a *left-handed* arrangement.

3. Insincere, malicious, sinister: as, a *left-handed* compliment.

*4. Unlucky, sinister, inauspicious.

"That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 2.

Left-handed marriage: [MORGANATIC].

Left-handed screw: A screw whose threads advance "against the sun," that is, from right to left. This is the opposite to the common, or right-handed screw, which is operated by turning it in the direction of the hands of a watch.

left-handedness, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being left-handed; ability to use the left hand with greater facility than the right.

*2. *Fig.:* Awkwardness, clumsiness, insincerity.

"Although a squint *left-handedness*
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand."
Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.

***left-handiness,** *s.* Awkwardness, left-handedness, clumsiness.

"An awkward address . . . and a certain *left-handiness* . . . proclaim low education."—*Chesterfield.*

***left-witted,** *a.* Dull, stupid, silly.

lĕft, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [LEAVE, *v.*]

left-off, *a.* Discarded as no longer serviceable; laid aside: as, *left-off* clothing.

***lefte,** *pret. of v.* [LIFT, *v.*]

***lĕft'-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *left*; a.; *-ward.*] Towards the left, on the left side or hand.

"Strike *leftward*, cries our guide, and higher
Mounts up the stony forest-way."
Matthew Arnold: Grande Chartreuse.

***lē'-fŭll,** *a.* [LAWFUL.]

lĕg, *s.* [Icel. *leggr* = a leg, a hollow bone, a stem of a tree, a shaft of a spear; cogn. with Dan. *læg* = the calf of the leg; Sw. *lägg* = the calf or bone of the leg.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the limbs of man and other animals, used for walking or running; in a more limited sense, same as II. 1.

"I with pleasure see
Man strutting on two *legs* and aping me."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 460.

(2) Anything resembling a leg; as—

(*a*) A support of a chair or table.

(*b*) One limb of a compass. They are called pencil, pen, wheel, extension, reversible, point legs, &c., according to the purpose for which they are adapted.

*(*c*) One of the sides of a triangle, as opposed to the base.

(3) That portion of a stocking, trousers, &c., which covers the leg.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An obeisance; an act of reverence; a bow. (*Corbet: To Lord Mordant.*)

(2) A blackleg; a low, swindling bettingman.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): The lower limbs or extremities of the body. Each of these consists of two bones, the tibia or shinbone and the fibula or peroneal bone alongside of the tibia. The two are connected at their upper and lower extremities by synovial articulations, and have their shafts united by an interosseous membrane.

2. *Cricket:*

(1) That part of the field which lies to the back and left side of a right-handed batsman, as he stands to receive the ball from the bowler.

(2) The fieldsman who stands in the part of the ground described in (1), short leg, square leg, or long leg, according to his distance from and relative position to the wicket.

3. *Elevator:* The movable dependent case containing the lower end of the belt of iron buckets of a grain-elevator.

4. *Naut.:* A small rope put through one of the bolt-ropes of the main or fore sail.

¶ 1. *To change the legs:*

Manège: To change step.

2. *To fall on one's legs:* To be fortunate or successful; to escape fortunately out of some difficulty.

3. *To feel one's legs:* To begin to walk; said of children.

4. *To give a leg to; To give one a leg up:* To assist, to help: especially in mounting a horse.

5. *To have the legs of one:* To be faster in running. (*Slang.*)

6. *To make a leg:* To make a bow or obeisance; to bow.

"So in they come—each *makes* his *leg*,
And flings his head before."
Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

7. *To put one's best leg foremost:* To exert oneself to the utmost.

8. *To shake a loose leg:* To live a loose, licentious life. (*Slang.*)

9. *To have not a leg left, To have not a leg to stand on:* To be at the end of one's resources or strength.

10. *To be on one's last legs:* To be in an extreme stage of exhaustion; to be on the verge of financial ruin.

11. *To get on one's legs:* To rise to speak.

12. *On one's legs:* Standing, ready to speak.

13. *To stand on one's own legs:* To support one's self; to depend on one's self.

leg-and-foot guard, *s.*
Manège:

1. A pad or strap to protect a horse's feet or legs. They are used—

(1) To prevent the cutting of the fetlock or foot by interfering. [INTERFERE, *v.*, II. 1.]

(2) To prevent the cutting of the knees in kneeling or falling forward on to the knees.

(3) To prevent the abrasion of the hide by hopples.

2. A lined sleeve, as a hopple-ring, to prevent abrasion of the fetlock. [HOPPLE.]

3. A stout piece of leather, strengthened by a longitudinal iron plate. It is strapped to the right leg of an artillery-driver, to prevent injury from the pole of the carriage.

leg-bail, *s.* Escape from custody.

To give leg-bail: To run away.

"I wud *gie* them *leg-bail* to a certainty."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

leg-lock, *s.* A lock or shackle for the leg.

***lĕg,** *v.i.* [LEG, *s.*] To bow; to make a leg.

"He'll kiss his hand, and *leg* it."
Shirley: Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

***lĕg'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *legabilis*; from *lego* = to bequeath, to appoint.] Capable of being bequeathed as a legacy.

lĕg'-ą-çy, ***lĕg'-ą-çie,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *legatia*, from *legatum* = a legacy; neut. sing. of *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to bequeath; O. Fr. *legat.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) A commission; business entrusted by another for execution; a mission.

"That whole tale of all my *legacy* and message wherfore I am sent into the world."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 459.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"Bequeathing it as a rich *legacy*
Unto their issue." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which is handed or passes down from an ancestor or predecessor.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"A *legacy* is a bequest or gift of goods and chattels by testament, and the person to whom it was given is styled the legatee. This bequest transfers an inchoate property to the legatee; but the right is not perfect without the assent of the executor: for, if I have a general or pecuniary *legacy* of £100, or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor. For in him all the chattels are vested, and it is his business first of all to see whether there is a sufficient fund left to pay the debts of the testator: the rule of equity being, that a man must be just before he is permitted to be generous. And in case of a deficiency of assets, all the general *legacies* must abate proportionably, in order to pay the debts; but a specific *legacy*, of a piece of plate, a horse, or the like, is not to abate at all, or allow anything by way of abatement, unless there be not sufficient without it. Upon the same principle, if the legatees have been paid their *legacies*, they are afterwards bound to refund a rateable part, in case debts come in more than sufficient to exhaust the residuum after the *legacies* paid."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

¶ (1) *A demonstrative legacy:* A legacy partaking in part of the nature of both a general and specific legacy: as a sum of money left with refereuce to a particular fund for payment.

(2) *Lapsed legacy:* [LAPSED].

(3) *Legacy-duty:* A duty on legacies payable to the crown, at rates which increase in proportion to the remoteness of kind of the legatee from the testator.

(4) *Vested legacy:* [VESTED].

legacy-hunter, *s.* One who pays court to another in the hope of receiving a legacy at his death.

legacy-hunting, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Paying court with a view to receiving a legacy.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practices of a legacy-huuter

lē'-gal, ***lē'-gall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *légal*, from Lat. *legalis* = legal, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law; Sp. *legal*; Ital. *legale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. According to law; in accordance or conformity with the law

2. Lawful, legitimate, permitted or sanctioned by the law.

"The lender will rather lend it to the banker, at the *legal* interest."—*Locke: Of Lowering of Interest.*

3. Created or defined by the law: as, a *legal* crime.

4. Pertaining to law or questions of law.

"An officer . . . was able to determine all *legal* controversies which could occur within the district."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii. (App. 2.)

II. *Theology:*

1. Of or belonging to the Mosaic law; conformable to the enactments of the Mosaic law.

"But my blindness still was such,
I chose a *legal* course."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lv.

2. Of or belonging to the Law as distinguished from the Gospel; of or belonging to works as distinguished from free grace.

B. *As subst.:*

Scots Law: The same as LEGAL REVERSION (q.v.).

legal-debts, *s.* Debts which can be recovered by process in a court of common law.

legal-estate, *s.* An estate in land fully recognised as such in a court of common law.

legal-fiction, *s.* [FICTION].

legal-reversion, *s.*

Scots Law: The period within which a debtor, whose heritage has been adjudged, is entitled to redeem the subject, that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication by paying the debt adjudged for. Called also Legal.

legal-tender, *s.* [TENDER, *s.*]

lē'-gal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ism.*] Strict adherence to law or prescription; legal doctrine.

"The spirit of *legalism* might mistake the true connection."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. vi., p. 164.

lē'-gal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ist.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who advocates a strict adherence to law or prescription.

2. *Theol.:* One who rests his hope of salvation on his couformity to the Divine law.

lē-găl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *légalité*, fr. Lat *legalitatem*, accus. of *legalitas* = legality, from *legalis* = legal (q.v.); Sp. *legalidad*; Ital. *legalità.*]

1. *Ordinary Lang.:* The quality or state of being legal or in accordance with the law; lawfulness; legitimacy.

"These proceedings, however reprehensible, had yet the semblance of *legality*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Theology:*

(1) Outward conformity to the Law without inward heart obedience.

(2) Bondage to the Law, as distinguished from "the glorious liberty of the children of God" (Romans viii. 21).

lē-gal-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *legaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of legalizing.

lē'-gal-īze, *v. t.* [Eng. *legal*: *-ize.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make lawful; to render conformable to or in accordance with the law, either by authorizing the doing of an act, or by sanctioning what has been done.

"What do you think were the feelings of every man, who looks upon Parliament in an higher light than that of a market-overt for *legalizing* a base traffick of votes and pensioue, when he saw you employ such means of coercion to the Crown, in order to coerce our Parliament through that medium?"—*Burke: Letter to Thomas Burgh, Esq.*

2. To justify; to excuse.

"If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person."—*South: Sermons.*

† **II.** *Theol.:* To interpret in a legal spirit.

lē'-gal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ly.*] In a legal or lawful manner; accordiug to law; lawfully; without breaking the law.

"He summoned to the board persons not *legally* qualified to sit there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

† **lē'-gal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *legal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being legal; legality.

***lĕg'-an-tine,** *a.* [Prob. a misprint for LEGATINE (q.v.).]

***lĕg'-ą-tar-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *légataire*; It. & Sp. *legatario*, from Lat. *legatarius*, from *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; to bequeath.] One to whom a legacy has been left; a legatee.

"An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

lĕg'-ąte, * **leg-at,** *s.* [Fr. *légat*, from Lat. *legatus* = a legate; a deputy, prop. pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; to send, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law; Sp. & Port. *legado*; It. *legato.*]

1. An ambassador.

"He went a *legate*, but return'd a foe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 343

2. Specif. An ambassador (a cardinal or bishop) sent by the Pope to the court of a foreign prince or state. Of these legates there are three degrees: the first and highest being styled *legates a latere*, who are members of the Pope's council, and are invested with the highest authority, and are sent only on missions of the greatest importance, or as governors of a Roman province; secondly, *legates de latere*, who are entrusted with missions of less gravity; and thirdly, *legati nati*, consisting of those prelates who hold the title in virtue of their office and dignity in the church, but are not despatched on missions. [NUNCIO.]

"The *legates a latere*, as they were called, were a kind of delegates who possessed the full power of the Pope in all the provinces committed to their charge."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., Note N.

*3. A messenger of any kind.

"There stands the messenger of truth: there stands
The *legate* of the skies." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 338.

lĕg-ą-teē', *s.* [Lat. *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; to bequeath; suff. *-ee.*] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

"Mammon makes the world his *legatee*
Through fear, not love." *Cowper: Charity*, 45

* **lĕg'-ate-shĭp,** * **lĕg'-ąt-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *legate*; *-ship.*] The office, rank, or position of a legate.

"Thus by the chance and change of Popee, the *legatship* of Anselme could take no place."—*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1116).

lĕg'-ą-tĭne, *a.* [Eng. *legat(e)*; *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to a legate.

"This violation of ecclesiastical and *legatine* privileges."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

Legatine Constitutions, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: Ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods held under Cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from Pope Gregory IX. and Pope Clement IV., in the reign of Henry III., about 1230 and 1268. (*Shipley.*)

lĕ-gā'-tion, * **le-ga-ty-on,** *s.* [Fr. *légation*, from Lat. *legationem*, accus. of *legatio*, from *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint; Sp. *legacion*; Ital. *legazione.*]

*1. The act of sending forth or commissioning as an agent or delegate for another.

"And thys huesynesse was farre dyuerse from worldlye affaires; eueu so was this kind of ambassade or *legatyon* new."—*Udal: Marke* vi.

2. The ambassador or envoy sent to any foreign court on a mission, together with his assistants: as, the *legation* of the United States.

3. The official residence of a political envoy.

"He declines to make the British *Legation* a house of call for all comers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 24, 1884.

*4. A district under the jurisdiction of a papal legate.

lĕg-ą-tĭs'-sĭ-mō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Exceedingly, smooth, close, and connected.

lē-gā'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Bound, close, connected. A piece of music so marked is inteuded to be sung or played in an even, smooth, and gliding manner. It is opposed to staccato (q.v.). The notes intended to be played legato are frequently tied or joined by the signs ⌒ above or below them.

* **lĕg-ą-tor',** * **lē-gā'-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *legatus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to appoint, to bequeath.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

"Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate,
Bequeathed by some *legator's* last intent."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 875.

lĕg-ą-tū'-ra, lĕg-ą-ture (1), *s.* [Ital. *legatura.*]

Music: A bind; a ligature (q.v.).

* **lĕg'-ą-ture** (2), *s.* [Eng. *legat(e)*; *-ure.*] The office, duties, rights, and privileges of a legate.

"The Parliament forbade him to usurp the privileges of his *legature*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

* **lĕge** (1), *v.t.* An abbreviation of ALLEGE (q.v.).

*** lege** (2), *v.t.* [ALLAY.]

*** lege,** *a.* & *s.* [LIEGE.]

lĕġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [LEDGEMENT.]

lĕġ'-ĕnd, * leg-ende, *s.* [Fr. *légende*, from Low Lat. *legenda*, prop. = things to be read, neut. pl. of *legendus*, fut. part. of *lego* = to read; Gr. λέγω (*legō*) = to collect, to gather, to tell; Ital. *leggenda*; Port. *lenda.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A chronicle, biography, or register of the lives of saints, which were formerly read in the refectories of religious houses, and as lessons at matins. From the marvellous stories in some of these biographies came meanings 2 and 3. [GOLDEN-LEGEND.]

*** 2.** A story of any kind; a tale, a narrative.

"In making of a glorioue *legende*
Of good women, and maidens, and wiues."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

3. A story of an incredible or marvellous character; originally such a one told of a saint, and hence, any non-historical or unauthentic story; a tradition, a fable.

"Afterwards *legends* being growne in a manner to bee nothing else but heapes of friuolous and scandalous vanities, they haue beene euen with disdaine throwne out."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 20.

*** 4.** A list, a register.

"My name y-enterede
In the *legende* of lif longe er ich were."
Piers Ploughman, p. 194.

5. An inscription; specifically, an inscription or motto on a coat of arms.

II. *Numis.:* The inscription or letters round the field of a medal or coin, in contradistinction to the inscription across it.

"The first fault therefore which I shall find with a modern *legend* is its diffusiveness."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals*, dial. 3.

*** lĕġ'-ĕnd,** *v.t.* [LEGEND, *s.*] To tell, to narrate; to describe in story.

"Nor ladie'e wanton love, nor wand'ring knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight."
Bishop Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. 1.

lĕġ'-ĕnd-ăr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *legend*; *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of a legend; consisting of or containing legends; fabulous.

"These variations of the same story, mixed up with the explanation of a celebrated sacred offering, are infallible marks of a *legendary* origin."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 537.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. A book of legends.

2. A narrator of legends.

*** lĕġ'-ĕnd-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *legend*; *-ist.*] A writer of legends.

"This was decidedly an invention of the *legendist.*"
—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 312.

*** lĕġ'-ĕr,** *s.* & *a.* [LEDGER, LEIGER.]

*** leger-book,** *s.*

1. A cartulary or register of a religious house.

2. A ledger.

*** lĕġ'-ĕr,** *a.* [Fr., from a Low Lat. * *leviarius*, from Lat. *levis* = light.] Light, unimportant, slight. [LEDGER (2).]

leger-line, *s.* [LEDGER-LINE.]

lĕġ-ĕr-dĕ-māin', * leg-ier-de-mayne, * leyg-ier-de-maine, *s.* [O. Fr. *legier de main* = light of hand: *léger* = light, and *main* = hand.] Sleight of hand; dexterity in deceiving the eye by the quickness or nimbleness of the hand; a trick performed so dexterously and adroitly as to elude discovery by the spectators; trickery, juggling; a juggle.

"Perceiue theyr *leygier demaine*, wyth which they would iugle forth thir falshood and shift the trouth asyde."—*Sir T More: Workes*, p. 313.

*** lĕġ'-ĕr-dĕ-māin'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *legerdemain*; *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in legerdemain; a juggler, a conjuror.

*** lē-ġĕr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *legierete*; Fr. *légèreté*, from *léger* = light.] Lightness, swiftness, nimbleness.

"The organs . . . newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

*** lĕġge** (1), *** leg-gen** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *lecgan.*] To lay, to place.

"Ther dorste no wight hond upon him *legge.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,935.

*** lĕġge** (2), *** leg-gen** (2), *v.t.* [LAY.] To allay, to ease.

"To *leggen* her of her dolour."
Romaunt of the Rose.

lĕġged, *a.* [Eng. *leg*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having legs, generally in composition, as two-*legged*, four-*legged*, &c.

2. *Her.:* The same as MEMBERED (q.v.).

lĕġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *leg*; *-er.*] A term applied to a man who propels a canal boat or barge through a low tuunel or bridge by pushing with his legs against the sides or roof.

lĕġ'-ĕt, *s.* [Perhaps from *legge* = to lay.] A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers.

lĕġ-ĭ-ā'-drō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the passage to which the word is appended is to be played briskly or gaily.

*** lĕġ-ĭ-ā'-drŏŭs,** *a.* [Ital. *leggiadro* = brisk, handsome.] Light, graceful.

"Yet this Retirement's cloud ne'er overcast
Those beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy."
Beaumont: Pysche, c. 18.

lĕġ'-ĭńġ, lĕġ'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *leg*; *-ing.*] A gaiter; a coveriug of leather, canvas, &c., worn over the trousers, and reaching close up to the knees.

"Black his moccasins and *leggings.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvii.

*** lĕġ'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *leg*, s.; *-ism.*] The character, practices, or mauners of a blackleg.

lĕġ'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *leg*, s.; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Long-legged; having unusually or disproportionately long legs: as, a *leggy* horse.

*** 2.** *Fig.:* Having long stalks.

"Plants of *Pteroma elegans* that have become *leggy* may be kept dry for a while."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. xvi., No. 410, p. 595 (1881).

lĕġ'-horn, *s.* [See def.]

1. A kind of plait of the straw of bearded wheat cut green and bleached, and used for bonnets and hats. It derives its name from being imported from Leghorn.

2. A hat made of the plait described in 1.

¶ The kind of wheat in question is about eighteen inches high. It is grown on poor sandy soil on the banks of the Arno, between Leghorn and Florence, expressly for manufacture into hats. It is pulled green and blanched like flax on the gravelly bed of the river. The straws are not split as in England, and thus the plaits are rendered tougher aud more durable. (*Loudon*, &c.)

lĕġ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *legible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of beiug legible.

"To explain the *legibility* of inecriptious in the dark."—*Brewster: Nat. Magic*, let. v., p. 117.

lĕġ'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *legibilis*, from *lego* = to read; Sp. *legible*; Ital. *leggibile.*]

1. That may be read; capable of being read easily; easy to be read or deciphered.

2. That may be discovered or understood from evident marks or characteristics; apparent, plain, evident.

"Whate'er ehe meant, this truth divine
Is *legible* and plain." *Cowper: Glowworm.*

lĕġ'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *legible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being legible; legibility.

lĕġ'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *legib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a legible manner; so as to be legible or easily read or deciphered; plainly.

*** leg-ier-de-maine,** *s.* [LEGERDEMAIN.]

lē'-ġĭŏn, * leg-ioun, *s.* [Fr. *légion*, from Lat. *legionem*, acc. of *legio*, from *lego* = to collect; Sp. *legion*; Ital. *legione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

"The number of horse and foot in a Roman *legion* varied in different periods of the republic."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. x., let. 15. (Note 9.)

(2) A military force; troops, soldiers.

"Nor knew great Hector how his *legions* yield."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 845.

2. *Fig.:* Any very great number; an indefinitely large number.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Antiq.:* A division of the Roman army, consisting of a number of men varying at different periods from 2,000 to 6,000. Originally the legion was divided into fifteen companies (*manipuli*) [MANIPLE], each of which contained sixty rank and file, two officers—called centurions—and one standard-bearer (*vexillarius*). Afterwards it was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three companies (*manipuli*), and each company into two centuries.

"The *legion*, as established by Romulus, contained 3,000 foot-soldiers. From the expulsion of the Tarquins, until the beginning of the secoud Punic War, the number varied from 4,000 to 4,200, although, on emergencies, the strength was raised to 5,000, and even 5,200. From the beginning of the Second Punic War, until the age of Marius (B.C. 100), the number varied from 4,200 to 5,200, eeldom falliug below 5,000, and, in eome cases, rising as high as 6,000. From B.C. 100, until tbe downfall of tbe empire, the number varied from 5,000 to 6,200. From the accession of Augustus, until the time of Hadrian, 6,000 seems to have been regarded as the regular complement."—*Ramsay: Roman Antiquities.*

2. *Nat. Science:* A term sometimes used for what is more generally called a sub-class.

¶ (1) *Legion of Honour:* An order of merit founded by Napoleon I., when First Consul, as a reward for services or merit, civil or military. It consisted of various grades, as grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers, and legiouaries. The constitution of the order, however, has been more than once remedelled since the days of the First Consul.

(2) *American Legion of Honor:* [See Appendix].

(3) *Thundering legion:* [THUNDERING].

*** lē'-ġĭŏn-ăr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *legionarius*, from *legio* = a legion (q.v.); Fr. *légionnaire*; Ital. & Sp. *legionario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to a legion or legions; included iu a legion.

"He possesses the *legionary* inscriptione . . . of Roman colonists or invaders."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.* (Introd.)

2. Consisting of one or more legions: as, a *legionary* force.

*** II.** *Fig.:* Consisting of or containing an indefinitely large number or quantity; extremely large or great.

"Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of error."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A Roman soldier belonging to a legion; one of a legion.

"The *legionaries* were not released from tbeir military oatbe."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 64.

2. A member of the Legion of Honour.

3. The name given by Huber to the neuter of a red species of ant. (*Griffith: Cuvier*, xiv. 120.)

*** lē-ġĭŏned,** *a.* [Eng. *legion*; *-ed.*]

1. Formed into a legion or legions.

"Like *legioned* soldiers."
Keats: Endymion, bk. ii.

2. Divided into legions, forming *a levée en masse.*

*** lē'-ġĭŏn-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *legion*; *-ize.*] To form in a legion.

"Descend, eweet angels, *legionized* in ranks."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 28.

*** lē'-ġĭŏn-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *legion*; *-ry.*] A body or number of legions; legions collectively.

lĕġ'-ĭs-lāte, *v.i.* [Formed from the noun *legislator* (q.v.).] To make or enact a law or laws.

lĕġ-ĭs-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *legislat(e)*; suff. *-ion.*] The act of making or enacting laws.

"But there is nevertbeless a science of *legislation*, which the details of office, and the intrigues of popular assemblies, will never communicate."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, introd., pt. ii., § 2.

lĕġ'-ĭs-lā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *legislat(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *législatif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Making, giving, or enacting laws; law-giving; having the power to legislate.

"The supreme *legislative* power of England was lodged in the King and great council."—*Hume: Hist. of England*, vol. ii., app. 2.

2. Done, produced, or enacted by legislation.

"The grievances which required a *legislative* remedy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Pertaining to legislation, or the enactment of laws; suitable to legislation.

B. *As subst.:* The power or right of legislation; the body in which is vested the power or right of enacting laws; the legislature.

"The first and fundamental natural law, which is to govern even the *legislative* itself."—*Locke: Of Civil Government*, ch. xi.

lĕġ'-ĭs-lā-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *legislative*; *-ly.*] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

lĕĝ'-ĭs-lāt-ŏr, s. [Lat., from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = a law, and *lator* = a proposer of a law, lit. = one who bears or carries, from *latum*, sup. of *fero* = to bear; Fr. *législateur*; Sp. *legislador*; Ital. *legislatore*.] A lawgiver; one who enacts or makes laws for any state or kingdom; a member of a national legislative assembly, as of the House of Representatives.

"After the manner of the *legislators* in ancient and heroicall times."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 72.

† **lĕĝ-ĭs-la-tōr'-ĭ-al, a.** [Eng. *legislator*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature.

* **lĕĝ'-ĭs-lāt-ŏr-shĭp, s.** [Eng. *legislator*; *-ship*.] The office or position of a legislator.

* **lĕĝ'-ĭs-lā-trĕss, s.** [Eng. *legislator*; fem. suff. *-ess*.] A female legislator; a woman who makes laws.

"See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholesome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty."—*Shaftesbury: Morals*, pt. iv., § 2.

* **lĕĝ'-ĭs-lā-trĭx, s.** [Eng. *legisla(te)*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix*.] A legislatress.

lĕĝ'-ĭs-lā-ture, s. [Fr.; Ital. & Sp. *legislatura*.] The body of men in any state or kingdom in whom is vested the power or right to legislate or enact, alter, repeal, or suspend laws for the polity of such state or kingdom; the supreme power of a state: as, in the United States, the two Houses of Congress, together with the President, the consent of all three of whom is necessary for the enactment, repeal, alteration, or suspension of any law.

"There was a difference of opinion between him and the two other branches of the *legislature* as to the expediency of a particular law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **lĕĝ'-ĭst,** * **leg-yst, s.** [Low Lat. *legista*, from Lat. *lex* (genit. *legis*) = a law; Fr. *légiste*; Ital. & Sp. *legista*.] One learned or skilled in the law; a lawyer.

"'Sir,' quoth I, 'I know not the law.' 'Yes, marry do you,' quoth he, and laughed. 'Nay, in good faith,' quoth I, 'I am no *legist*.'"—*Wyatt to Cromwell*, April 12, 1540.

lĕĝ'-ĭ-tim, s. [Lat. *legitimus* = according to law; *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law.]

Scots Law: That part of a father's movable property to which his children are entitled on his death. It amounts to one-half in cases where the father has left no widow, and to one-third when there is a widow. Legitim cannot be affected or diminished by any testamentary or other deed. Legitim is now payable also on a mother's movable estate. Legitim is also called Bairns' Part of Gear.

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-ma-çў, s. [Eng. *legitima(te)*; *-cy*; Fr. *légitimité*; Sp. *legitimidad*; Ital. *legittimità*.] [LEGITIMATE, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being legitimate or in conformity with the law; lawfulness; opposed to *illegality*.

2. The quality or state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth; opposed to *bastardy* or *illegitimacy*.

* 3. Genuineness; opposed to *spuriousness*.

"The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* 4. Conformity with correct reasoning; correctness of logical sequence or deduction: as, the *legitimacy* of a syllogism.

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-mate, a. [Low Lat. *legitimatus*, pa. par. of *legitimo* = to declare to be lawful, from Lat. *legitimus* = legitimate, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law; Fr. *légitime*; Sp. & Port. *legitimo*; Ital. *legittimo*.]

1. Lawful; in conformity with the laws of a country; legal; according to law or established usage; allowed or permitted by law.

2. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock.

"By the canon law they [those born before wedlock] were *legitimate*."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*; *Henry III.* (an. 1272).

* 3. Genuine, real; not false or spurious.

"They [the Apocrypha] were not received as *legitimate* and leafull."—*Eadras* (1551) (Pref.).

4. Founded on good grounds or reasons; no reprehensible or to be objected to; reasonable, natural.

"The conflict between these apprehensions, both of which were perfectly *legitimate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

5. In accordance with correct reasoning; following by logical sequence.

"Established by *legitimate* reasoning."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 11.

* 6. Conforming to or reaching a particular standard or rule.

legitimate-drama, s. A drama, tragic or comic, of the regular standard type, keeping to the dramatic unities of time and place, and distinct from such lighter stage plays as extravaganzas, burlesques, or farcical comedy.

legitimate-fertilization, legitimate-union, s.

Bot.: Fertilization or union in dimorphic or trimorphic plants, produced by pollen taken from the anther of a stamen not corresponding in height with the pistil. The result varies. Sometimes there is absolute sterility, sometimes absolute fertility, with every intermediate grade.

* **lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-māte, *v.t.*** [Fr. *légitimer*.] [LEGITIMATE, *a.*]

1. To make lawful; to sanction as lawful.

"It would be impossible for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To declare or render legitimate; to give to one who is illegitimate the rights and privileges of one legitimately born.

"The act that *legitimated* the Queen."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1553.)

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-mate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *legitimate*; *-ly*.]

1. In a legitimate or lawful manner; in conformity with the law; lawfully, legally.

2. In wedlock: as, one *legitimately* born.

* 3. Genuinely; not spuriously.

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-mate-nĕss, s. [Eng. *legitimate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being legitimate; legality; lawfulness; legitimacy.

"Asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

* **lĕ-ĝĭt-ĭ-mā'-tion, s.** [Fr. from Lat. *legitimatus*, pa. par. of *legitimo* = to legitimate (q.v.); Sp. *legitimacion*; It. *legitimazione*.]

1. The act of making lawful, legal, or legitimate; the act of giving any thing the sanction of law.

2. The act of rendering or declaring legitimate; the act of giving to one born illegitimate the rights and privileges of a legitimate child.

3. Legitimacy; lawful birth.

"I have disclaimed my land,
Legitimation, name, and all is gone."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

¶ *Legitimation by subsequent marriage:*

Law: A provision made by Canon Law and by the Civil Law of Protestant and Catholic continental countries that the marriage of the father and mother of illegitimate children should confer on such offspring the status of children born in wedlock. The only condition is, that at the time of the conception or birth of such offspring both parties should have been free to marry. In the United States, in a number of instances, bastards have been made legitimate by special act of the legislature.

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-ma-tĭst, s. [Eng. *legitimat(e)*; *-ist*.] The same as LEGITIMIST (q.v.).

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-ma-tize, *v.t.* [Eng. *legitimat(e)*; *-ize*.] To make legitimate; to legitimate.

* **lĕĝ'-ĭ-tĭme, *a.*** [Fr. from Lat. *legitimus* = legitimate (q.v.).] Legitimate.

"The pope made Henry the bastarde *legitime*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, ch. ccxxix.

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-mĭsm, s. [Eng. *legitim(e)*; *-ism*.] The principles or views advocated by the legitimists.

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-mĭst, s. [Fr. *légitimiste*, from Lat. *legitimus* = legitimate (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.:* One who advocates and supports legitimate authority; one who supports the doctrine of hereditary monarchical government and divine right.

2. *Spec.:* An adherent or supporter of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, driven from the throne of France in 1830.

lĕ-ĝĭt'-ĭ-mize, *v.t.* [Eng. *legitim(e)*; *-ize*.] To make or render legitimate; to legitimate.

lĕĝ'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *leg*; *-less*.] Destitute of or having no legs; without legs.

"Though he was not *legless*, he was very early obliged to cajole better mounted creatures into carrying him."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

lĕĝ'-lĭn, s. [Icel. *legill*; cf. Ger. *lägel* = a small cask; Lat. *lagena* = a wine-jar.] A wooden milk-pail. (*Scotch.*)

leglin-girth, s. The hoop of a leglin or milk-pail. (*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxii.)

lĕg-nŏ-tĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *legnot(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

Bot.: A doubtful order or a tribe of Perigynous Exogens. It consists of trees or shrubs, with opposite, nearly entire leaves, with interpetiolar stipules; axillary solitary or clustered flowers; a four to five-cleft campanulate calyx; four to five fringed petals; twice or three times as many stamens; a superior three to five-celled ovary, and berried or capsular fruit. The order is akin to the Loganiaceæ and the Rhizophoraceæ (q.v.). Known genera two; species seven. Called also Cassipoureæ, from Cassipoura, of which Legnotis is a synonym. (*Lindley.*) They are now generally considered a tribe of Rhizophoraceæ.

lĕg-nŏ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λεγνωτός (*legnōtos*) = with a coloured border.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Legnotideæ (q.v.).

lē-gō-, *pref.* [Lat. *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law.] Pertaining to or connected with the law.

* **lego-literary, *a.*** Pertaining to the literature of the law. (*Lord Campbell.*)

* **lĕĝ'-sŏme, *a.*** [Eng. *leg*; *-some*.] Pertaining to legs; leggy.

"They spread out their own noble bodies on the handy, or rather perhaps *legsome* height of the low wall."—*R. D. Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xliv.

lĕ-guan' (u as w), *s.* [Brazil. *leguana*.]

Zool.: The same as IGUANA (q.v.).

"Herpetologists distinguish several species of Iguana or *Leguans*, which, however, do not appear to differ in their habits."—*Dr. Gunther*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (9th ed.), xiv. 735.

* **lĕ-gū'-lĕ-ian (i as y), *s.* & *a.*** [Lat. *leguleius* = a lawyer, from *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law.]

A. *As subst.:* A lawyer. (*Milman.*)

B. *As adj.:* Like a lawyer; legal. (*De Quincey.*)

lĕĝ'-ume, lĕ-gū'me, lĕĝ'-u-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = pulse, any leguminous plant.]

Bot.: A one-celled one or many-seeded two-valved superior fruit, generally dehiscent by a suture along both its face and back, and bearing its seeds on either margin of the ventral suture. In Astragalus two spurious cells are formed by the projection inwards of either the dorsal or ventral suture, which forms a kind of dissepiment, and in Cassia a great number of "phragmata," or transverse diaphragms are formed by projections of the placentæ. In Cathartocarpus, &c., the legume is indehiscent, but the line along which dehiscence would normally be is indicated by the presence of sutures. The "legumen" is placed by Lindley in his class of fruits called Apocarpi. It differs from the follicle only in dehiscing by two valves. [LEGUMINOSÆ, LOMENT, REPLUM.]

legumen-lomentaceum, s. [LOMENT.]

lĕĝ'-u-mĭn, lĕĝ'-u-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *legum(en)*, *-in*, *-ine*.]

Chem.: [VEGETABLE CASEIN].

lĕ-gu-mĭn-ō'-sæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *leguminosus* = leguminous.]

Bot.: Leguminous plants; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees, with alternate, generally compound leaves, occasionally dotted; the petiole tumid at the base, with two stipules at the base of the petiole, and two at the base of each leaflet; the peduncles usually articulated; calyx five-parted, inferior, the odd segment anterior; petals five, or by abortion four, three, two, one, or none; stamens definite or indefinite, diadelphous, more rarely monadelphous or polyadelphous; pistil one-celled, generally of one carpel; fruit a legume, or more rarely a drupe; seeds one or more, attached to the upper suture. Known genera 297, species 4,700, diffused, though not equally, all over the globe. It is divided into three sub-orders, Papilionaceæ, Cæsalpinieæ, and Mimoseæ. To this order belong the pea, bean, clover, liquorice, broom, logwood, indigo, and many other important plants.

lĕ-gu-mĭn-ō-sĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leguminos(us)*; suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæobotany:

1. A genus of fossil Leguminosæ founded by

Mr. Bowerbank, F.R.S., on seeds from the London Clay. He describes eighteen species. They may not be closely akin to each other, but scattered over the leguminous order. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay.*)

2. A genus of fossil leaves, believed to belong to the order Leguminosæ. They are from the Cretaceous rocks.

lĕ-gū'-mĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *leguminosus*, from *legumen* (q.v.).] Having its fruit in the form of a legume (q.v.).

leguminous-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The English name for the great order Leguminosæ, or Fabaceæ (q.v.).

lēh'-măn-īte (1), **lĕm'-ăn-īte,** *s.* [Named after Lake Leman, or old spelling, Lehmau; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ZOISITE (q.v.).

lĕh'-măn-īte (2), *s.* [Named after Lehman, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CROCOITE (q.v.).

lêhr'-băch-īte, *s.* [Named after one of the places where found, Lehrbach; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, granular mineral, with sp. gr. 7·804 to 7·876. Colour, lead and steel-gray, iron-black; brittle. Compos.: selenide of lead and mercury, represented by the formula PbSe with HgSe. From Lehrbach and Tilkerode, Harz.

lē-hŭnt'-īte, *s.* [Named after Capt. Lehunt, by Thomson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Natrolite (q.v.), from Glenarm, County Antrim.

leĭ-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λεῖος (*leios*) = smooth, and ἄκανθα (*acantha*) = = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of plagiostomous fishes, founded on triassic ichthyodorulites. (*Owen: Palæontology*, ed. 1861, p. 125.)

Leĭb-nĭ'-tian, Leĭb-nĭtz'-ĭ-ąn, Leĭb-nĭz'-ĭ-ąn (z as tz), *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the teaching of Gottfried Wilhelm v. Leibniz (usually written Leibnitz, to preserve the German pronunciation), born at Leipzig, June 21, 1646, died at Hanover, Nov. 14, 1716.

"The true *Leibnizian* spirit." — *Merz: Leibniz*, p. 216.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the teaching of Leibnitz; a follower of Leibuitz.

"*Leibnitians* have almost all the experiences on their side."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 101.

Leĭb-nĭtz'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Leibnitzian*; *-ism.*]

Phil.: A system of philosophy founded on the three great principles laid down by Leibnitz: (1) The Law of Continuity—that everything in this world is connected; that there are no gaps and chasms that cannot be bridged over. (Passages in the *Nouveaux Essais* (iv. 16)—a reply to Locke's celebrated *Essay* — led the author of the *History of Pantheism*, ii. 211, to say that Leibnitz was "as consistent an Evolutionist as Herbert Spencer himself"); (2) the conception of the Monad; and (3) the idea of Pre-established Harmony. [HARMONY, ¶ 7.] From this last principle naturally followed the teaching that this world is the best of all possible worlds, so mercilessly ridiculed by Voltaire in *Candide*. [MONAD, OPTIMISM, WOLFFIANISM.]

"The confession of 'Spinozism' which Lessing made to Jacobi in the year 1780 had perhaps the sense that he found in it the basis of *Leibnitzianism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 120.

Leĭb-nĭtz-ō-, *pref.* [LEIBNITZIAN.] Belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of the teaching of Leibnitz. [LEIBNITZIANISM.]

Leibnitzo-Wolffian, Leibnitz-Wolffian, Leibniz-Wolffian, *a.* (See extract.)

"The next problem, however, was not the refutation, but the systematisation of the Leibnitzian conceptions. The work was undertaken with decided talent, indefatigable industry, and very considerable result by Christian Wolff, so that nearly all disciples of Leibnitz in Germany stood also under his influence, and the school was, and is still, commonly designated as the *Leibnitzo-Wolffian*." — *Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii., 114.

leĭ'-dȳ-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. J. Leidy, of Philadelphia; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in wart-like encrustations consisting of fine scales, also stalactitic. Hardness, 1 to 2; lustre, resinous; colour, grass-blue or olive-green; streak, white. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, and lime. Found with grossular garnet, zoisite, and quartz, at Leiperville, Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

* **leie,** *v.t.* [LAY, *v.*]

* **lēiğ'-ĕr,** *s.* & *a.* [LEDGER, LEGER (1).]

lēigh (gh silent), *s.* [A variant of *lea* = a meadow, a pasture.] A frequent suffix in English place-names, especially in the south-western counties; as, *Budleigh*, *Chumleigh*, &c. Also written *ley*, *lea*.

leĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. λεῖος (*leios*) = smooth to the touch; the same as Lat. *lævis*.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Smooth.

leĭ-ō-căm'-pą, *s.* [Pref. *leio-*, and Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Notodontidæ. *Leiocampa dictœa* is the Swallow Prominent Moth, whitish, with dark-brown markings. The expansion of the wings is about two inches. The larva feeds on poplars and willows in September.

leĭ'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *leio-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mosasaurous Reptiles from the Cretaceous Rocks.

leĭ'-ō-thrĭx, *s.* [Pref. *leio-*; Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), sub-family Pachycephalinæ (Thick-heads). They are found in India, where they carefully examine birds for any insects inhabiting them. Their eggs are black spotted with yellow.

leĭ-ō-trĭ-chā'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leiothrix*, genit. *leiotrich(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-anæ*.]

Ornith.: Silky or Long-legged Chatterers. According to Swainson, a sub-family of Ampelidæ. The legs are large, robust, and syndactyle, the hind toe longer than the outer; the wings short and rounded, the bill strong, the gonys ascending. Type, the genus Leiothrix (q.v.).

Leĭ-ŏt'-rĭ-chī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λειοτριχιάω (*leiotrichiaō*) = to have smooth hair.] [LEIOTHRIX.]

Ethnol.: (See extract).

"In attempting to classify these persistent modifications [of the human race] after the manner of naturalists, the first circumstance that attracts one's attention is the broad contrast between the people with straight and wavy hair, and those with crisp, woolly, or tufted hair. Bory de St. Vincent, noting this fundamental distinction, divided mankind accordingly into the two primary groups of *Leiotrichi* and Ulotrichi—terms which are open to criticism, but which I adopt . . . because they have been used. It is better for science to accept a faulty name which has the merit of existence than to burthen it with a faultless newly-invented one."—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 150.

leĭ-ŏt'-rĭ-choŭs, *a.* [LEIOTRICHI.] Having smooth hair; belonging to or characteristic of the Leiotrichi or smooth-haired people.

leĭ-pō'-ą, *s.* [Native name; or from Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave, and ὠά (*ōa*), pl. of ὠόν (*ōon*) = an egg.]

Ornith.: A genus of Megapodidæ, sub-family Megapodinæ (Mound Birds). *Leipoa ocellata* is the native pheasant of Australia. It deposits its eggs in mounds formed by vegetable matter covered by sand. They are sought for eagerly by the natives for food.

leĭ-pō-thȳm'-ĭ-ą, lī-pō-thȳm'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = (to leave), and θυμός (*thumos*) = the soul. So called from the suspension of feeling or sensation.]

Path.: A fainting fit, a swoon.

leĭ-pō-thȳm'-ĭc, leĭ-pōth'-ȳm-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *leipothym(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ous*.]

Pathology:

1. Of or belonging to a fainting fit.
2. Subject to fainting fits.

* **leiser,** * **leisere,** *s.* [LEISURE.]

lēis'-tēr, *s.* [Icel. *ljóstr*; Sw. *ljustra*.] A three-pronged spear for striking fish. (*Scotch.*)

"A three-taed *leister* on the ither,
Lay, large an' lang."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

* **leis'-ŭr-ą-ble (leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh),** *a.* [Eng. *leisur(e)*; *-able*.]

1. That may or can be done at leisure; not hurried; leisurely.

"A *leisurable* departure."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 46.

2. Not occupied; idle.

* **leis'-ŭr-ą-blȳ,** * **leas-ŭr-ą-bly (leis** as **lēzh** or **lēzh),** *adv.* [Eng. *leisurab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a leisurely manner; at leisure; not hurriedly.

"Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 46.

leis'-ŭre (leis as **lĕzh** or **lēzh),** * **leiser,** * **leisere,** * **leysure,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *leisir*, properly the infin. of a verb = to be lawful, from Lat. *licet* = it is permitted; Fr. *loisir*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Freedom from business, occupation, or hurry; power or liberty to spend time according to one's choice.

"As our bodies waxe and gather strength by *leysure*."—*Savile: Tacitus; Agricola*, p. 184.

2. Vacant or unoccupied time; time free from occupation or employment.

"I may have leave and *leisure* to make love to her."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

3. A convenient opportunity; convenience, ease.

"Pay them at thy *leisure*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 518.

B. *As adj.:* Free from business, occupation, or hurry; unoccupied, idle: as, *leisure* hours.

¶ (1) *At leisure:* Free from business or occupation; disengaged.

(2) *At one's leisure:* At one's ease; without hurry.

* **leis'-ŭred (leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh),** *a.* [Eng. *leisur(e)*; *-ed*.] Having leisure or unoccupied time; at leisure.

leis'-ŭre-lȳ (leis as **lĕzh** or **lēzh),** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *leisure*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.:* Free from or without hurry or haste; gentle, slow, deliberate.

"Old Timothy took up his staff, and he shut
With a *leisurely* motion, the door of his hut."
Wordsworth: Childless Father.

B. *As adv.:* In a leisurely manner; without hurry or haste; deliberately.

"Full *leisurely* he rose."
Somerville: Hobbinol, ii.

* **leite,** *s.* [LIGHT, *s.*]

* **lēke** (1), *s.* [LEEK.]

* **lēke** (2), *s.* [LEAK, *s.*]

* **lēke,** *a.* [LEAK, *a.*]

* **lell,** *v.t.* [LOLL.]

* **lĕm'-an,** * **lĕm'-man,** * **leof-man,** *s.* [A.S. *lêóf* = dear, and *mann* = man or woman.] A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant, a mistress: originally used in a good sense, but afterwards usually in a bad.]

"'Now, deare *lemman*,' quoth she, 'go, farewell.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,238.

lĕ-măn'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Leman, a French botanist.]

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the family or tribe Lemanidæ, or Lemanieæ (q.v.). *Lemanea fluviatilis* and *L. torulosa* are not uncommon in Britain.

lĕ-măn'-ĭ-dæ, lĕ-măn'-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [LEMANEA.]

Bot.: A family of Green-spored Algæ, or Confervoids. It consists of blue-coloured fresh-water Algæ, filamentous, inarticulate, compound cellular, cartilagineo-coriaceous substance. The fronds are branched, hollow, having within them whorls of wart-like bodies, finally breaking up into elliptic spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) Lindley makes the Lemanidæ a tribe or family of Fuceæ, and defines them as having a hollow frond wholly converted into a receptacle. Only known genus, Lemanea (q.v.).

lĕm'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lembi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, order Ciliata. It consists of long, vermiform animalcules, having a long, crest-like ciliated border to the lower part of the body. They swim vigorously.

lĕm-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lembus*, from Gr. λέμβος

(*lembos*) = a small, fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow; a pinnace.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lembidæ. Typical species, *Lembus velifer.*

*** lēme,** *s.* [A.S. *leóma.*] A gleam, a ray of light, a flash.

"As it were by a bright *leme* of a torche or candell." —*Elyot: Governor,* bk. i., ch. i.

*** lēme,** *v.i.* [A.S. *leóman.*] To gleam, to shine.

"The lyght that *lemed* out of the." *Piers Plowman,* p. 117.

lĕm'-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λῆμμα (*lēmma*) = a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted; εἴλημμαι (*eilēmmai*), perf. pass. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take; Fr. *lemme.*]

Math.: An auxiliary proposition, demonstrated on account of its immediate application to some other proposition. The conclusion of the lemma becomes requisite to the demonstration of the main proposition, and, rather than encumber that proposition, a separate demonstration is introduced. The idea of a lemma is, that it is introduced out of its natural place, and this serves to distinguish it from ordinary propositions which, entering in their proper places, are of more or less use in demonstrating subsequent ones.

*** lĕm'-man,** *s.* [Leman.]

lĕm'-mĭng, lĕm'-ĭng, *s.* [The Norwegian name.]

I. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* *Myodes lemmus,* a rodent of the family Muridæ; habitat, the mountainous regions of Sweden and Norway. Dark brownish-black, mixed irregularly with tawny on on the back, fadiug into yellowish-white on the abdomen. Length about six inches, the tail being only half an inch. The Lemming is remarkable for migrating at certain periods, generally at the approach of winter, in immense multitudes, in a straight liue, apparently in obedience to some blind mechanical impulse. They move onward in parallel columns, aud nothing will induce them to deviate from the straight line, the migration always terminating in the sea, and ending in the drowning of all that have survived the jouruey. (*Nicholson: Zoology.*)

(2) *Pl.:* The genus Myodes (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The lemmings are represented by at least one species in Post-Tertiary deposits in Britain, occurring after the Glacial Period, and being contemporary with palæolithic man. (*Nicholson: Palæontology.*)

lĕm'-na, *s.* [Gr. λέμνα (*lemna*) = a water-plant, *Lemna palustris.*]

Bot.: A genus of Pistiaceæ (Lemnads or Duckweeds). The spathe membranaceous, urceolate, the vegetative system replaced by a minute floating stem with dependent rootlets. Flowers two, monœcious, imperfect. Twelve are known, of which we may name *Lemna minor, L. trisulca, L. gibba,* and *L. polyrhiza.* The first is very common on still ponds, which it mantles with a covering of green. [Duckweed.]

lĕm-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lemn(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as Pistiaceæ. (*Lindley.*) Sir Joseph Hooker prefers the name Lemnaceæ. [Lemnads, Pistiaceæ.]

lĕm'-năds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lemn(a);* Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.. The name given by Lindley to the order Pistiaceæ, or Lemnaceæ (q.v.).

Lĕm'-nĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Lemnius,* from *Lemnus;* Gr. Λῆμνος (*Lēmnos*), an island in the Ægean Sea.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos.

Lemnian-earth, *s.*

I. *Bot.:* The dried and powdered pulp investing the seeds in the fruit of *Adansonia digitata,* the Baobab tree (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* The same as Sphragidite (q.v.).

Lemnian-ruddle, *s.* A kind of ruddle or red chalk dug up in Lemnos, aud used by artificers for colouring.

lĕm-nĭs-cā'-ta, lĕm-nĭs'-cato, *s.* [Lat. *lemniscatus* = adorned with ribbons; *lemniscus* = a ribbon.]

Geom.: The name given to a curve of the fourth degree, having the form of the figure 8 (∞), both parts being symmetrical, and generated by the point to which a tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular on it drawn from the centre.

lĕm-nĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a ribbon.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fillet or ribbon of various-coloured wools, hanging from the back of the head-dress, or crowu, diadem, &c. It was frequently attached to crowns and other prizes as a mark of greater distinction. It was originally made of the rind of trees, but in process of time came to be made of more costly materials, and at last even of silver or gold.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A fillet; a bundle of fibres on each side of the peduncular fibres of the cerebrum.

2. *Zool.:* One of the minute riband-shaped appendages in the generative pores in Entozoa.

lē-mŏ-dĭp'-ŏ-dēş, lē-mŏ-dĭp'-ŏ-da, *s. pl.* [Læmodipoda.]

lĕm'-ŏn, * lem-mon, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *limon,* from Pers. *limún, limúnà* = a lemon, a citron; Turk. *limún;* Arab. *laimún.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The fruit of the tree described in II.

"Thus a *lemon,* quince, or sharp apple, cut with a knife, becomes immediately black."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xii.

3. The colour of a lemon; a bright, pale-yellow colour.

II. *Bot., Hist., & Comm.:* The fruit of *Citrus Limonum,* or the tree on which it grows. The petiole is not winged. The fruit resembles that of the citron, but is longer, more irregular, less knobbed at the extremity, and the skin is thinner. There are many varieties. Lemons are largely imported into this country from the south of Europe, West Indies, &c.

¶ The Java lemon is *Citrus javanica;* the Median lemon, *C. Medica;* the Pearl lemon, *C. margarita;* the Sweet Lemon, *C. lumia;* the Water lemon, *Passiflora maliformis,* and the Wild lemon, *Podophyllum peltatum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

"Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime . . .
Their lighter glories blend."
Thomson: Summer, 664.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging or pertaining to the lemon; impregnated with lemon.

2. Of the colour of a lemon; pale-yellowish.

¶ *Oil of Lemons, Essential Oil of Lemon:*

Chem., Pharm., &c.: The oil expressed or distilled from fresh lemon peel. It is imported chiefly from Sicily. It is sometimes used in microscopic examination of pollen, &c., placed in it to render them more transparent. It is better for the purpose than oil of turpentine, being less volatile and less disagreeable.

lemon-colored, *a.*

Bot., &c.: The colour of a ripe lemon, the purest yellow without any brightness.

lemon-dab, *s.*

Ichthy.: Pleuronectes microcephalus. It is larger than the Common Dab. (*Yarrell.*) [Dab, *s.* 2.]

lemon-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Andropogon (Cymbopogon) Schœnanthus. So called from its agreeable smell. The taste is warm, bitterish, and not unpleasant. Formerly it was brought over from Turkey, in bundles about a foot long, and sold as a stomachic and deobstruent. Now but rarely used.

lemon-juice, *s.* The juice of the lemon. It is used as an anti-scorbutic, but has been to a great extent superseded by lime-juice. It is rather opaque, and of an extremely sour taste, owing to the presence of citric aud malic acids.

lemon-kali, *s.* An effervescing drink, prepared by mixing lemon-juice with dissolved bicarbonate of potash.

lemon-peel, *s.* The peel or rind of the lemon, which, when dried, preserved, and candied, is used in desserts and as a flavouring material by cooks. It is an aromatic stomachic.

lemon-sole, *s.*

Ichthy.: Solea aurantiaca; distiuguished by its yellowish or lemon colour, marbled with brown and speckled with black. It ranges southward as far as Portugal.

lemon-squash, *s.* [Squash (I), *s.*, ¶.]

lemon-tree, *s.* [Lemon.]

lemon-yellow, *s.* The colour of the lemon, a pale yellow.

lĕm'-ŏn-ād, *s.* [Fr. *limonade,* from *limon* = a lemon; Sp. *limonada.*]

I. A drink prepared by mixing lemon-juice with water and sweetening it.

2. A refreshing drink consisting of water and sugar, flavored with the juice of lemons.

lĕ-mō'-nĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. λειμωνίας (*leimōnias*) = a water nymph.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lemoniinæ, of which the *Papilio lemonias* of Linnæus, an Indian butterfly with dentated wings, gray with yellow points and an ocellus, is the type.

lĕ-mō-nĭ-ī'-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lemoni(as);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Erycinidæ. There are only three branches to the sub-costal nervures; the sub-costal and discoidal nervures are completely distinct.

lē'-mŭr (pl. **lē'-mŭrş, lĕm'-ụ-rēş),** *s.* [Lat. = a ghost, a spectre].

I. *Compar. Religions (Pl.)* (*Of the form* lemures): Spectres or spirits of the dead. Some Latin writers used this word as the common term for all the spirits of the dead (*Ovid: Fast.* v. 483), and divided the Lemures into two classes: the good, who became Lares (q.v.); and the wicked, who became Larvæ. But the commonly received opinion seems to have been that the Lemures and the Larvæ were identical (*August.: De Civ. Dei,* ix. 11), and they were said to wander about at night as spectres (*Hor.: Epist.* ii. 2, 209), and to torment and frighten the living (*Pers.: Sat.* v. 185). To propitiate them and to purify the house, certain ceremonies were annually performed on the nights of May 9, 11, and 13. (In the example the word is a dissyllable.) (See *Ovid: Fast.* v. 419–44.)

"The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint." *Milton: Ode on the Nativity.*

2. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Lemurinæ (q.v.). Habitat, Madagascar and the adjacent islands. It contains many species, the most important of which are described under their popular names. Generic characteristics: long snout, small flat skull, long body, with narrow flanks. Hind limbs rather longer than the fore, long furry tail, hands and feet short, with a broad great toe; ears tufted or hairy, and moderate in length. In some kinds the head is surrounded by a ruff of fur; the colour varies even in individuals of the same species. The true Lemurs are diurnal arboreal animals, principally frugivorous, but feeding occasionally on birds' eggs, aud even small birds.

(2) *Pl.* (*Of the form* lemurs): Loosely employed as the Euglish equivalent of Lemuroidea (q.v.).

lē-mŭr-ā'-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lemurav(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil mammals, apparently connecting the Lemuroids and the Platyrhines. It was founded by Prof. Marsh on remains in deposits of Eocene age in the United States.

lē-mŭr-ā'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lemur* (q.v.), and *avus* = a grandfather, an ancestor.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lemuravidæ (q.v.). There were forty-four teeth.

lē-mŭr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c., *lemur;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: One of the families of the sub-order Lemuroidea (q.v.). It contains four sub-families: Indrisinæ, Lemurinæ, Nycticebinæ, and Galagininæ.

lĕm-ụ-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *lemur;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Lemuridæ. It contains the typical genus Lemur (q.v.), Hapalemur, and Lepilemur.

lĕm′-ụ-rīne, *a.* [Eng., &c. *lemur; -ine.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the lemurs. [LEMUR, LEMUROIDEA.]

"The slender Loris . . . can put in many a claim to be our shadow refracted, as it were, through a *lemurine* prism."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes,* p. 175.

lĕm′-ụ-roĭd, *a. & s.* [LEMUROIDEA.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling or characteristic of the genus Lemur or the sub-order Lemuroidea.

"They are the largest animals of the *Lemuroid* sub-order."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes,* p. 70.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* Any individual of the sub-order Lemuroidea.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-order Lemuroidea (q.v.).

"The true lemurs, which are the typical *Lemuroids,* are members of the second sub-family Lemurinæ."—*St. George Mivart: Man & Apes,* p. 70.

lĕm-ụ-roĭ′-dē-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat., &c. *lemur* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

1. *Zool.:* Half-Apes, Prosimiæ. Milne-Edwards, Gervais, Grandidier, and Gratiolet proposed to raise them to a distinct order on the ground of their placentation and cerebral characteristics. Mivart makes them a sub-order of Primates, (referring the Apes and Man to another sub-order Anthropoidea). It contains the true lemurs [LEMUR] and the lemuroid animals, distributed in three families: Lemuridæ, Tarsiidæ, and Cheiromyidæ. Their geographical distribution roughly accords with that of the races of woolly-haired men. The Lemuroids are frugivorous or insectivorous, and nocturnal. All destitute of cheek-pouch, ischial callosities, and prehensile tail. The facial angle is much more acute than in the apes. (For distinctly anatomical peculiarities of the Lemuroidea see *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1873), 484–510.)

"That which I think may he best designated as the sub-order *Lemuroidea.*"—*St. George Mivart,* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1873), p. 510.

2. *Palæont.:* [LEMURAVUS].

* **lē′-nạ,** *s.* [Lat.] A procuress.

lĕnd, * **lene,** * **lenen** (pa. t. **lenede,* * *lende,* * *lente, lent;* pa. par. * *lened,* * *lend, lent*), *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *lǽnan* = to lend, give, grant, from *lǽn* = a loan; cogn. with Dut. *leenen* = to lend, from *leen* = a fee or fief; Icel. *lána* = to lend, from *lán* = a loan; *léna* = to grant, from *lén* = a fief; Dan. *laane* = to lend, from *laan* = a loan: Sw. *länna* = to lend, from *län* = a fee, a fief; Ger. *lehnen* = to lend, from *lehen, lehn* = a fief. The *d* is excrescent, the modern form of the word being due to the forms of the pa. t. and pa. par. of the original verb.] [LOAN.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To give; to grant.

"Hu mihte he *leanen* lif to the deade?"
St. Katherine, 1,086.

* **2.** To bestow upon; to endow with.

"God *lene* him grace."
William of Palerne, 327.

3. To give or grant to another for temporary use; to give the use of on condition of return: as, To *lend* a book.

4. To give the use of to another temporarily on condition of return or repayment together with a recompense or payment for the use.

"The stock which is *lent* at interest is always considered as a capital by the *lender.*"—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

5. To afford; to grant; to supply; to furnish.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some friendship will it *lend* you 'gainst the tempest."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

6. To give up for a time; to grant; to turn; to apply.

"Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condescend to hear a young man speak."
Addison: Cato.

* **7.** To let for hire or compensation: as, To *lend* a horse.

* **8.** To give, as a blow.

B. *Reflexively:*

1. To devote; to give, as an assistant or promoter: as, He *lent* himself to the scheme.

* **2.** To accommodate; to fit; to suit: as, A dress *lends* itself to the figure.

C. *Intrans.:* To make loans; to give the use of things to another temporarily.

"He that hath pity upon the poor *lendeth* unto the Lord."—*Prov.* xix. 17.

¶ *To lend a hand:* To give assistance; to assist.

* **lĕnd′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *lend; -able.*] That may or can be lent; capable of being lent.

lĕnd′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lend; -er.*] One who lends; especially one who lends money upon interest.

"Neither a borrower, nor a *lender* be;
For *loan* oft loses both itself and friend."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

* **lĕndeş,** * **lĕnds,** *s. pl.* [LOIN.] The loins.

lĕnd′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LEND.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of giving or granting anything, as a loan.

"It will make the difficulty of borrowing and *lending* much greater."—*Locke: Of Lowering of Interest.*

* **2.** That which is lent; a loan.

"Mowbray hath received eight thousand nobles,
In name of *lendings* for your highness' soldiers."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

* **3.** Outward appurtenances not belonging to the essence of a thing.

"Off, off, you *lendings:* come, unhutton here."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

* **lĕndş,** *s. pl.* [LENDES.]

* **lēne** (1), *a.* [LEAN.]

lēne (2), *a. & s.* [Lat. *lenis* = smooth.]

A. *As adjective:*

Philol.: Smooth; applied to certain mute or explosive consonauts, as *k, p, t.*

B. *As substantive:*

Philol.: A smooth, mute, or explosive consonant, as *k, p, t.*

* **lene,** *v.t. & i.* [LEND.]

* **lĕng,** *a.* [LONG.]

lĕngth, * **lengthe,** *s.* [A.S. *lengdh,* from *lang* = long; cogu. with Dut. *lengte,* from *lang* = long; Dan. *længde,* from *lang* = long; Sw. *längd,* from *lang* = long; Icel. *lengd,* from *langr* = long.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The measure or extent of any body from end to end; the longest measure of any object, as distinguished from depth, thickness, breadth, or width; the measure of the greatest line which can be drawn from one extremity of anything material to the other.

"*Length* is an element which can be very accurately measured and copied. But every measuring instrument is liable to change its *length* with temperature. It is therefore necessary in defining a *length* by reference to a concrete material standard, such as a bar of metal, to state the temperature at which the standard is correct. The temperature now usually selected for this purpose is that of a mixture of ice and water (0° C.), observation having shown that the temperature of such a mixture is constant."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 9.

¶ The standard of length in England is the British Imperial Yard. [YARD.]

2. A certain extent or portion of space, as measured in the direction of its longest measurement.

"But, ah! thought kills me, that I am not thought,
To leap large *lengths* of miles, when thou art gone."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 43.

3. A definite portion of the length of any material thing.

"If a centipede . . . he sliced into several *lengths,* the action of the feet continues."—*Quarterly Review,* Jan., 1858, p. 193.

4. Long continuance or duration.

"*Length* of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee."—*Prov.* iii. 2.

* **5.** Distance.

"He had marched to the *length* of Exeter."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

6. Detail, amplification; reach or expansion of anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* The point where the ball pitches after delivery by the bowler, desirably at such a distance or length from the batsman as to make forward play risky, while not so far from him as to make back play easy.

2. *Racing:* The measure of the body running, or driven: as, A horse wins a race by two *lengths;* a bicyclist wins by three *lengths* (that is, of his machine).

3. *Theat.:* Forty lines of a part, whether occurring consecutively or divided.

"I've a part of twelve *lengths* here, which I must he up in to-morrow night."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby,* ch. xxiii.

¶ (1) *At length:*

1. In or to the full extent: as, To write a name *at length.*

2. At last; in the end; after a long time.

"*At length, at length,* I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder." *Dryden: King Arthur.*

(2) *At full length:* Stretched out to the full extent.

"Here stretch thy body *at full length.*"
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

* **lĕngth,** *v.t.* [LENGTH, *s.*] To lengthen to extend.

"Short, night, to-night, and *length* thyself to-morrow." *Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim,* 210

* **lĕngthed,** *a.* [Eng. *length; -ed.*] Having length.

"His body was 8 foote long, and his armes and legges well *lengthed* and strengthed after the proportion of his body."—*Fabyan,* vol. i., ch. clvi.

lĕngth′-ẹn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *length,* s.; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make long or longer; to draw out, to extend, to elongate: as, To *lengthen* a line.

"Should it be said, that the woodpeckers species may by degrees have *lengthened* the organ itself, beyond that of other birds."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.,* ch. xxii.

2. To protract; to extend in time or duration.

"And if thou wilt walke in my wayes and keep myne ordinaunce . . . I wyll *lengthen* thy dayes also."—*3 Kinges* iii. (1551.)

3. To extend, to prolong; to draw or spin out: as, To *lengthen* a discourse.

4. To draw out in pronunciation: as, To *lengthen* a syllable or vowel.

¶ *Lengthen* is frequently followed by the adverb *out,* but with little or no addition to the meaning.

"Punctually paid for *lengthening out* disease."
Cowper: Hope, 204.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become longer; to increase in length; to extend; to be protracted.

"At once he darts along
Deep struck, and runs out all the *lengthened* line."
Thomson: Spring, 432.

lĕngth′-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LENGTHEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of making long or longer.

"*Lengthening* of thy tranquillity."—*Dan.* iv. 28.

2. The state of becoming or growing longer.

lengthening-bar, *s.* An extension piece for the leg of a drafting compass, when the reach of the ordinary legs is insufficient.

lengthening-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the timbers added to the ribs above the top-timbers, to impart the necessary height to the sides of the vessel.

lengthening-rod, *s.* A rod with a screw and screw-socket at the respective ends; attached endwise to form a long shank for an auger or drill in deep boring.

* **lĕngth′-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *length; -ful(l).*] Of great length; long.

"The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong;
The horses fly." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xi. 353.

lĕngth′-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lengthy; -ly.*] In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent.

lĕngth′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lengthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lengthy; length, prolixity: as, The *lengthiness* of a discourse.

* **lĕngth′-ĭng,** * **length-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [LENGTH, *v.*]

lĕngth′-wāyş, *adv.* [Eng. *length,* and *ways.*] In the direction of the length; from end to end; in a longitudinal direction.

lĕngth′-wīşe, *adv.* [Eng. *length; -wise.*] The same as LENGTHWAYS (q.v.)

lĕngth′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *length; -y.*] Having length; having too great length; long and tedious; drawn out to too great a length; prolix

"What in America would he called a *lengthy* poem with *lengthy* annotations."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. clx.

lē′-nĭ-ẹn-çў, ***lē′-nĭ-ẹnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *lenient; -cy.*] The quality or state of being lenient; lenity; mildness, gentleness.

lē′-nĭ-ẹnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *leniens,* pr. par. of *lenio* = to soften, to soothe; *lenis* = smooth soft, mild.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Softening, mitigating, assuasive. (Often followed by *of.*)

"*Lenient of* grief, the pitying god began."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 781.

*2. Laxative, relaxing, emollient.

"While *lenient* baths at home his wife prepares,
He and his sons attend their fleecy cares."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 11.

3. Mild, gentle, not severe or rigorous; merciful, clement: as, To be *lenient* towards an offender.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A preparation or application of an emollient or assuaging nature.

"Therefore I do advise the use of *lenients*, not only by the authority of those ancient and modern chirsurgeons, but by my own practice."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

lē'-nĭ-ĕnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lenient; -ly.*] In a lenient manner; mildly; mercifully; with mercy and clemency; without severity or rigour.

"The deluded populace, . . . can scarcely be treated too *leniently*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***lĕn'-ĭ-fȳ**, * **len-i-fie**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *lenifier*, from Lat. *lenis* = mild, gentle, and *facio* = to make.] To assuage, to mitigate, to soften.

"Colocasia was good to *lenefie* or mitigat the acrimonie of humors within the bodie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xviii.

***lĕn'-ĭ-mĕnt**, *s.* [Lat. *lenimentum*, from *lenio* = to soften; *lenis* = mild, gentle.] An assuasive, a lenitive.

***lĕn'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *lénitif*, from Lat. *lenio* = to soften; *lenis* = mild, gentle.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of softening or mitigating; emollient; assuasive.

"Those milks have all an acrimony; though one would think they should be *lenitive*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 639.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A medicine, preparation, or application, which tends to soothe or ease pain; a lenient.

"Remedies for all infirmities of minde, purgatives, cordialls, alterratives, corroboratives, *lenitives*, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 280.

2. Anything which soothes or allays passion, excitement, or grief.

"Thy breast takes no *lenitives* appease."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 39.

***lĕn'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *lenitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lenitive or emollient.

***lĕn'-ĭ-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *lenitudo*, from *lenis* = soft, gentle.] Lenity, leniency.

lĕn'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *lenitas*, from *lenis* = soft, gentle.] Mildness of temper or disposition; mercy; clemency; tenderness; freedom from harshness, cruelty, or severity; humanity.

"His *lenity* has been attributed by some writers to his good nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

lĕn'-nĭ-tīte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Lenni.]

Min.: A greenish orthoclase (q.v.) almost destitute of cleavage.

lĕn-nō'-ą, *s.* [Named after Joachim Miller.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lennoaceæ.

lĕn-nō-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lenno(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Hypogynous Exogens. It consists of leafless or scaly parasitic herbs, with panicles or heads of hexamerous or decamerous hermaphrodite flowers, corolla gamopetalous; stamens equal; perigynous. Ovary many-celled, each cell with two ovules. Found in Mexico and California. They resemble Orobanchaceæ, but appear to Count Solms more akin to Monotropaceæ. (*Supp. to Treas. of Bot.*)

lē'-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

Fabric: A kind of open cotton goods, thinner than book-muslin. It is used for veils, window-curtains, &c. It is plain, coloured, or checked.

***lē-nŏç'-ĭ-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *lenocinans*, pr. par. of *lenocinor* = to pander, to be lewd.] [Lenocinium.] Given to lewdness, lewd.

lē-nō-çĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *leno* = a pander.]

Scots Law: The connivance of a husband at his wife's adultery, and his participation in the profits of her prostitution, or his lending himself in any way, directly or indirectly, to his own and her disgrace.

lĕns, *s.* [Lat. = a lentil; so called from the resemblance in shape to the seed of a lentil, which is like a double-convex lens.] A piece of a transparent substance, usually glass, so shaped as to afford two regular opposite surfaces, both curved, or one curved and the other plane, changing the direction of rays of light, and diminishing or increasing the apparent size of objects viewed through it. Combinations of lenses increase this effect. The curved surfaces are usually spherical, and the ordinary lenses of this description are of six varieties. They are: Plano-concave, double concave, plano-convex, double convex, meniscus, and concavo-convex. (See these words.)

¶ There are many lenses peculiar from their proportions, construction, arrangement, or specific effects; these will be found under their distinguishing names.

¶ *Crystalline lens:* [Crystalline, ¶ (3)].

lens-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Resembling a double convex lens, as the seeds of Amaranthus.

lĕnt, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Lend.]

* **lĕnt**, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. *lentus* = slow, gentle.]

A. *As adj.:* Slow, gentle, mild.

"The *lent* heat of Athanor."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

Music: The same as Lento (q.v.).

Lĕnt, * **Lente**, *s.* [A.S. *lencten* = the spring; cogn. with Dut. *lente;* Ger. *lenz;* O. H. Ger. *lenzin, lengizen;* probably from A.S., Ger., & Dut. *lang* = long, because in spring the days lengthen.]

Church History:

1. *Roman Church:* A fast—formerly of varying duration, but now of forty days—observed as a preparation for the Easter festival. A fast prior to this solemnity was customary from the earliest times, but it is not till the fourth century that we find the Lenten period definitely specified by the word τεσσαρακοστή, in Can. 5 of the Council of Nice. Sozomen (*H. E.*, vii. 19) says the Westerns generally "kept Lent for six weeks, the Church of Constantinople and the neighbouring provinces for seven." The four days before the First Sunday in Lent, necessary to make up the full tale of forty days—(six weeks = thirty-six days, for Sunday is never a fasting-day)—to correspond with the miraculous fasts of Moses (Exod. xxxiv. 28), of Elias (1 Kings xix. 8), and of Our Lord (Matt. iv. 2), were introduced in the ninth century. The severity of the Lenten fast is now much modified, and the extent (both as to time and quantity) to which lacticinia may be used is made known by the Lenten indults published by the bishops, and read in all the churches of the diocese at the parochial mass.

2. *Greek Church:* The Greek Lent lasts for seven weeks—thirty-five days, for on all Saturdays (except Holy Saturday), on the Feast of the Annunciation, and on all Sundays, the law of fasting is not in force. Strict abstinence from flesh-meat and lacticinia begins on the Monday in Quinquagesima week.

3. *Anglican Church:* In the "Table of Days of Fasting and Abstinence," the Forty Days of Lent staud first; but from the Reformation till about the middle of this century the practice of fasting gradually fell into desuetude. With the Oxford movement came an endeavour to restore aucieut practices aud discipline; and the influence of the High Church clergy has beeu productive of a stricter observance of this penitential season throughout the Church, aud of practice, with regard to fasting, more in accordance with the Homily "Of Good Works" thau had prevailed for a long time previously.

Lent-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudonarcissus*).

* **Lent-lover**, *s.* A cold, platonic lover.

"These dolent, contemplative *Lent-lovers*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, ii. 21.

lĕn-tan'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Becoming slower by degrees; slackening the time.

lĕn'-tē, lĕn'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Slowly.

lentement (as **lant'-mañ**), *adv.* [Fr.]

Music: The same as Lento (q.v.).

lĕnt'-ən, *a.* [A.S. *lencten* = pertaining to spring.]

1. Of or pertaining to Lent: as, *Lenten*-tide, *Lenten*-time.

2. Used in or appropriate to Lent.

*3. Sparing, meagre, poor, thin.

"Meanwhile she quenched her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* salad cooled her blood."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 27.

lĕn-tĭb-ų-lăr-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Altered by Gesner from Lat. *lenticula* = a lentil.]

Bot.: The same as Utricularia (q.v.).

lĕn-tĭb-ų-lăr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, lĕn-tĭb-ų-lăr-ĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lentibulari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot.: Butterworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignonialcs. It consists of water or marsh herbs, with radical undivided leaves, and scapes of single, spiked, or racemose flowers; calyx divided, persistent, inferior, corolla monopetalous, bilabiate; stamens, two; anthers one-celled; style one, very short. Stigma bilabiate. Fruit a one-celled capsule, with many minute exalbuminous seeds. Found in marshes, rivulets, or fountains over the world. Known genera three, species about 130. Includes the Bladderwort, an interesting insectivorous plant.

lĕn'-tĭ-çĕl, † **lĕn'-tĭ-çĕlle**, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil.]

1. *Anat.:* A lenticular gland (q.v.).

2. *Botany:*

(1) Brown oval spots found upon the bark of most dicotyledonous shrubs and trees, especially willows. They are mere cellular productions from the mesophlæum or cellular envelope of the bark.

(2) A small lens-shaped gland on the under surface of a leaf.

lĕn-tĭ-çĕl'-late, *a.* [Eng. *lenticel; -ate.*] Pertaining to or having lenticels.

lĕn-tĭc'-ų-lą (pl. **lĕn-tĭc'-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil.]

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The spores-cases of certain fungals.

2. *Med.:* A freckle; lentigo.

3. *Optics:* A small lens.

lĕn-tĭc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *lenticularis*, from *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil; Fr. *lenticulaire.*]

1. Resembling a lentil in form or size.

2. Of the form or shape of the seeds of a lentil; doubly-convex.

"By the *lenticular* instrument made for that purpose."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

lenticular-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever attended by an eruption.

lenticular-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: The same as Ophthalmic-ganglion (q.v.).

lenticular-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Lentil-shaped mucous follicles near the base of the tongue, &c. (*Dunglison.*)

lĕn-tĭc'-ų-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lenticular; -ly.*] In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

lĕn'-tĭ-cŭle, *s.* [Lenticula.]

* **lĕn-tĭc'-ų-lite**, *s.* [Lat. *lenticula*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Geol.: A fossil having a lenticular shape.

lĕn'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *lens* (genit. *lentis*), and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a lens; lenticular.

lĕn-tĭg'-ĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *lentiginosus* = freckled.]

Bot.: Dusty, covered with minute dots, dusted, as the calyx and corolla of *Ardisia lentiginosa.*

lĕn-tĭg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lentiginosus*, from *lentigo* (genit. *lentiginis*) = a freckle.] Of or pertaining to lentigo; scurvy, furfuraceous.

lĕn'-tĭ-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a freckle, from *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil.]

Med.: A freckly eruption on the skin.

lĕn'-tĭl, * **lĕn'-tĭle**, * **lintle**, *s.* [Lat. *lenticula*, dimin. of *lens* (genit. *lentis*) = a lentil; Fr. *lentille;* Port. *lentilha;* Sp. *lenteja;* Ital. *lenticchia.*]

1. *Bot., &c.: Ervum Lens.* A small branching plant, about a foot and a half high; the

leaves with eight to twelve oblong leaflets, and pale blue flowers in twos and threes, and short legumes with two to four seeds. In Egypt and Syria lentils, parched in a frying-pan, are sold as nourishing food, especially for those who are going on long journeys. In France and Germany three varieties are cultivated, the small brown, which is the lightest flavoured and the best for haricots and soups; the yellowish one, which is a little larger and the next best, and the lentil of Provence, nearly as large as a pea, with luxuriant straw, and more suited for a tare than for human food. (*Loudon.*) From the seeds of lentils is prepared *Revalenta Arabica.*

LENTIL.

2. *Script.:* The lentils [Heb. עֲדָשִׁים (*adhashim*)] of Scripture were *Ervum Lens*, the red pottage made by Jacob was composed of them. (Gen. xxv. 34; 2 Sam. xvii. 28, xxiii. 11; Ezek. iv. 9.)

¶ *Pea lentils:*

Bot.: *Sargassum bacciferum.*

lentil-dew, *s.* Duckweed.

lentil-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as LIROCONITE (q.v.).

lentil-powder, *s.*

Pharm.: A powder made of the pulverized seeds of the leutil. It is a gentle laxative.

lentil-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ervillia or Ervilia (q.v.).

*** lĕnt'-ĭ-nĕr,** *s.* [LENTNER.]

lĕn-tĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [A Roman proper name, occurring in Martial (iii. 43).]

Bot.: A large genus of gill-bearing fungi, resembling Agaricus, but with tougher fronds.

lĕn-tĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *lentiscus, lentiscum* = the mastic tree.]

Bot.: A synonym of Pistacia, a genus of Anacards, one species of which, *Pistacia lentiscus*, furnishes mastic (q.v.).

lĕn'-tĭsk, * lĕn-tĭsck, *s.* [Fr. *lentisque*, from Lat. *lentiscus; lentiscum* = the mastic-tree.] The mastic-tree; lentiscus.

"*Lentisck* is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teetb or gums."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** lĕnt'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *lentitudo*, from *lentus* = slow; O. Fr. *lentitude;* Sp. *lentitud.*] Slowness, sluggishness.

*** lĕnt'-nĕr, * lĕnt'-ĭ-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *lent*, s.; *-ner.*] A hawk taken in Lent.

"I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners.*"—*Walton: Angler.*

lĕn'-tō, lĕn-tą-mĕn'-tê, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Slowly.

lĕn'-tōid, *a.*. [Lat. *lens* (genit. *lentis*), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Shaped like or resembling a lens.

*** lĕnt'-ŏn,** *a.* [LENTEN.]

*** lĕnt'-ŏr, * lĕnt'-ĕr, * lent-our,** *s.* [Lat. *lentor*, from *lentus* = slow, tough, clammy: Fr. *lenteur;* Ital. *lentore;* Sp. *lentor.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Slowness, sluggishness, delay.

"The *lentor* of irruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. Tenacity, viscosity, viscidity.

"It may be also that some bodies have a kinde of *lentour*, and are of a more depertible nature than others."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 857.

II. *Phys.:* That sizey, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. (*Quincy.*)

*** lĕnt'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lentus* = slow, tough, clammy.] Clammy, viscous, viscid, tenacious.

"In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body are to be discerned many specks which become black."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

*** l'envoy, * l'envoi** (as **l'ân-vwâ**), *s.* [Fr.] [ENVOY.]

I. A kind of postscript or a few additional lines appended to a literary composition, especially a poem, serving to convey the moral or to recommend the piece to some particular person.

"I will add the *l'envoy:* Say the moral again."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

2. A conclusion, an end, a result. (*Massinger: Bashful Lover*, iv. 1.)

Lĕnz (**z** as **tz**), *s.* [The discoverer of the law defined below.]

Lenz's-law, *s.*

Elect.: When a circuit is moved in the presence of a current or magnet, or a magnet is moved in the presence of a current, the induced current is such that it tends to stop the movement. (*Wigan: Electrician's Pocket-Book*, p. 27.)

lĕnz'-ĭn-īte (**z** as **tz**), *s.* [Named after the German mineralogist Lenz.]

Min.: A hydrated silicate of alumina, earthy, compact, white, translucent, and somewhat opaline. Included by Dana, with several other minerals of the clay group, under halloysite (q.v.).

Lē'-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a lion; Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The Lion, one of the twelve zodical constellations in the midnight sky of spring. It is bounded on the north by Leo Minor, on the east by Virgo, on the south by Sextans, and on the west by Cancer. It contains about a hundred stars visible to the naked eye. Its chief star (α Leonis) is Regulus; this and γ Leonis, with some smaller stars, form a figure like a sickle. From its vicinity the November meteors radiate. Deneb or Deneba (β Leonis), in the extremity of the Lion's tail, and δ Leonis form a trapezium. A line drawn through the pole star and γ Ursæ Majoris, the lowest of the four in the Great Bear, passes through Deneb, and one connecting Deneb and Regulus will, if prolonged, pass nearly through Arcturus. ρ Leonis, viewed through a telescope, has a blood-red aspect.

(2) The fifth sign of the zodiac, being between 120° and 150° of the ecliptic, reckoning from the vernal equinox. Owing to "precession" it now begins in the constellation Cancer. The sun enters the sign Leo about July 21st.

* 2. *Zool.:* A genus or sub-genus of Felidæ. In this classification the Lion is called *Leo nobilis* instead of *Felis leo.* [LION.]

Leo minor, *s.*

Astron.: The Lesser Lion, a constellation formed by Hevelius, about 1691, out of the part of the heavens betweeu Leo and Ursa Major. It is surrounded by Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and Leo. None of the stars quite reach the fourth magnitude.

*** leod,** * **lede,** *s.* [A.S. *leod* = a man; *leode* = people; Icel. *liodhr, lydhr;* O. L. Ger. *lind.*] A man, a person, a people, a nation.

"*Leode* nere thar nane." *Layamon*, 1,118.

*** leod-bishop, * leod-bischop,** *s.* A diocesan.

*** leod-like, * leod-lic,** *a.* Populous.

*** leod-ish, * led-isch,** *a.* [LEOD.] Populous.

*** leof,** *a.* [A.S. *leóf;* O. L. Ger. *liof;* Icel. *liufr.*] Dear, beloved, pleasant. [LIEF.]

*** leon,** *s.* [Lat. *leo* (genit. *leonis*).] A lion.

lē-ŏn'-ĕr-ō, *s.* [Chilian.] (See extract.)

"The dogs employed in the chase of the puma belong to a particular breed called *leoneros.*"—*Darwin: Voyage of a Naturalist*, ch. xii.

Lē'-ō-nēse, *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Leon in Spain; (as a plural) the inhabitants of Leon.

lē-ŏn-hard'-īte, *s.* [Named by Blum after G. Leonhard; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of laumontite (q.v.), from which it differs only in containing a less amount of water. Obtained from a trachytic rock at Schemnitz, Hungary.

lē-ō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *leo* (genit. *leonis*), and suff. *-ia* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Violaceæ, *Leonia glycycarpa*, a tall Peruvian tree, with dotted leaves and flowers. It furnishes an edible fruit.

Lē-ŏn'-ĭ-dēs, Lē'-ō-nĭdș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form. So called because the radiant point of the November meteors is in the constellation Leo (q.v.).]

Astron.: The finest of the meteoric rings which the earth cuts through in her annual revolution. It is encountered annually on November 14. The magnificent display on Nov. 14, 1866, was of Leonides. [METEOR.]

"The example has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated; so that we have the *Leonids* and the Andromedes of Nov. 14 and 27."—*Chambers: Astronomy*, p. 799.

lē'-ō-nīne (I),* le-o-nin, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *léonin*, from Lat. *leoninus*, from *leo* (geuit. *leonis*) = a lion; Ital. & Sp. *leonino.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a lion; resembling a lion; partaking of the qualities of a lion.

"So full he was of *leonin* corage."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,563.

B. *As subst.:* A name given to a spurious copper coin of the value of about a halfpenny, introduced iuto England from abroad during the reign of Edward I., and so called from its bearing the figure of a lion.

lē'-ō-nīne (2), *a.* [Etym. uncertain; possibly the same as *leonine* (1), having reference to what Neale, translating Bernard de Morlaix, calls "the Leoniue sonorousness of the verses," or from Leouius, a canon of Notre Dame at Paris, an adept in the method of poetic composition to which the term is applied.] An epithet used to describe pentameter or hexameter verses, the last syllable of which rhymes with the syllable following the cæsura, as—

"Addita sunt pœnis aspera verba meis."
Ovid: Ex Ponto, ii. 7, 56.

"Agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro."
Virgil: Georg. i. 494.

The question whether the rhyming was accidental or intentional has given rise to much controversy among French prosodists: de Faletz having found 912 such rhymes in Virgil, supported the latter view, which was attacked by Quicherat, who showed that in the majority of cases—as in those cited above—the rhyme was between a substantive and its epithet. From the exceptional usage of the Latins a rule was developed. Leonine verses were common iu the hymns of the medieval church; aud long poems were composed in leonine measure or in some variant of it. An excellent example is the *De Contemptu Mundi* of Bernard de Morlaix. The metre is "continuous dactylic, except the final trochee or spondee;" the second and fourth feet rhyme, as does the last foot of the first verse with the last foot of the second, and so on—

"Urbs Syon inclyta, turris et edita littore tuto,
Te peto, te colo, te flagro, te volo, canto saluto."

At the time of the Renascence leonine verses were often used as a kind of *memoria technica.* Many of the precepts of the medical school of Salerno are in leonine pentameters:

"Ut sis nocte levis, sis tibi cœna brevis."

*** lē'-ō-nīne-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *leonine* (1); *-ly.*] In a leouine manner; like a lion.

Lē'-ŏn-ĭsts, Lē-ŏn-ĭs'-tæ, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Waldenses (q.v.), from Leon, the German name of the city of Lyons, where they originated, and from which they called themselves the "Poor of Lyous."

lē-ŏn-ō'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear, from a fancied resemblance in the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, family Ballotidæ. *Leonotis nepetifolia* is used in Brazil for medicating baths, to be given in rheumatism.

lē-ŏn-tĭ-ā'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λεοντίασις (*leontiasis*). See def.]

Path.: The name applied by the Greeks to the early stage of Elephantiasis (q.v.).

lē-ŏn'-tĭ-çē, *s.* [An abbreviation of Lat. *leontopetalon;* Gr. λεοντοπέταλον (*leontopetalon*) = the Greek name of a species, *Leontice leontopetalum.* From its leonine petals.]

Bot.: A genus of Berberidaceæ, tribe Nandineæ. *Leontice Leontopetalum*, the Lion's

leaf, has leaves supposed to resemble in form the imprints of a lion's foot. It grows in the south and east of Europe and in Asia. The root, called Lion's turnip, is used at Aleppo as a substitute for soap, and by the Turks as a remedy for overdoses of opium.

lē-ŏn'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth, from the tooth-like divisions of the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, sub-order Ligulifloræ (Cichoraceæ), tribe Scorzothereæ. It consists of perennial milky herbs, bearing simple branched scapes. The heads are yellow; the involucral bracts many, in several series, the outer ones smaller; the receptacle flat, naked; the fruit terete, grooved; the pappus hairs rigid, in one or two series. About twenty-five species are known. The dandelion, formerly named *L. Taraxacum*, now *Taraxacum officinale*, is a native of Europe, but has become one of the commonest wild flowers of the United States.

lē-ŏ-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail, referring to the form of the flower spike.]

Bot.: Motherworts: a genus of Labiates, family Lamidæ. They have a tubular five- to ten-ribbed calyx; a two-lipped corolla, the upper one flat, entire, and hairy, the lower one patent, trifid; the anther cells nearly parallel. Ten are known. *Leonurus Cardiaca*, a pale roseate, mint-like flower, is a denizen, not a native, of Britain. It is given in chest complaints.

lĕop'-ard, *leop-art, *lib-bard, *s.* [Fr. *léopard*, from Lat. *leopardus;* Gr. λεόπαρδος (*leopardos*) = λεοντόπαρδος (*leontopardos*), from λέων (*leōn*), genit. λέοντος (*leontos*) = a lion, and πάρδος (*pardos*) = a pard, from the animal being supposed to be a cross between a pard or panther and a lioness; Sp., Port., & Ital. *leopardo.*]

Zool.: Felis pardus, sometimes called the panther (q.v.)—"the "pard" of Elizabethan writers. It has been known from early historical times, and has a wide geographical range, being found throughout the African continent, the whole of the South of Asia, and in Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It ranks third in importance in the family Felidæ; varying in length from 3½–4½ feet; tail measurement 2½–3 feet, height at shoulder about 30 inches, but larger and smaller specimens have been met with. Colour, pale fawn to rufous-buff, thickly studded with dark rosette-shaped spots, which unite and form bands on the medio-dorsal line, the hind-quarters, and legs; the tail is covered with similar spots; white beneath and on the inside of the limbs. The leopard is fierce and bloodthirsty, often killing far more than it can devour, either from love of slaughter or for the sake of the fresh blood, and lies in ambush for or steals stealthily on its prey, which consists of almost any animal it can overcome, though it is said to eviuce a preference for the flesh of dogs, and, strange to say, for that of persons suffering from small-pox. In India it often attacks women and children, and instances have been known of "man-eating" leopards. Prof. Flower considers the Black Leopard of Java (described sometimes as *Leopardus* or *Pardus melas*) to be a case of melanism, and not a distinct species. This animal has the appearance of an ordinary leopard painted black; but the spots are still visible, being of a more intense hue than the rest of the skin. The Hunting Leopard (*Felis jubata*) is the Cheetah (q.v.), and it is to this animal that Jeremiah probably refers (xiii. 23).

leopard-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis Bengalensis, a beautiful Indian species. Yellowish gray to bright tawny, white below, longitudinally striped on head, shoulders, and back, spots on the side. Extreme length from thirty-five to thirty-nine inches, of which about twelve are made up by the tail. Occurs in India from the hilly regions to Ceylon, and extends westward to Java and Sumatra. It is extremely fierce, and is said to drop on deer, and cat its way into the neck.

leopard-seal, *s.* [Sea-leopard.]

leopard-tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: Testudo pardalis, a small tortoise from equatorial and sub-tropical regions.

leopard-wood, leopard's-wood, *s.*

Comm.: A popular name for the timber of *Brosimum Aubletii*, a South American tree, of the order Artocarpaceæ.

leopard's-bane, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Doronicum (q.v.). The Great Leopard's-bane is *Doronicum Pardalianches*, and the Plantain-leaved Leopard's-bane (1) *D. plantagineum*, (2) *Arnica Doronica*, (3) *Senecio Doronicum*, (4) *Aronicum Clusii*, (5) *Paris quadrifolia.*

leopard's-wood, *s.* [Leopard-wood.]

* **lĕop'-ărt,** *s.* [Leopard.]

lē-ŏ-pōl-dĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after an Empress of Brazil.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Areceæ. *Leopoldinea Piassaba* is one of the plants furnishing Piassaba-fibre (q.v.).

lē'-ŏ-pōld-īte, *s.* [Named from its locality, Leopoldshall, by Reichardt.]

Min.: The same as Sylvite (q.v.).

* **lē'-ŏs,** *s.* [Gr. λαός (*laos*).] The people. (*Chaucer.*)

lē-ō'-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s.* [Named by Sir John Hill for no known reason. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: A genus of pyrenomycetous Fungals, order Helvellaceæ. *Leotia lubrica* is common in English woods.

lĕ-păd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lepas* (q.v.).; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

I. *Zool.:* Barnacles, a family of Cirripedia. The shell or capitulum is supported on a more or less movable peduncle. The shell consists of five pieces, two triangular ones on each side and an elongated one at the back.

2. *Palæont.:* The family apparently commenced in the Oolite, and attained the maximum of development in the Chalk.

* **lĕp'-ą-dīte, lĕp-ą-dī'-tēş,** *s.* [Lat. *lepas*, (genit. *lepados*); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Palæont.: A fossil Lepas (q.v.), or the delicate operculum of an ammonite, mistaken for one.

lĕp'-ą-dō-găs-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. λεπάς (*lepas*), genit. λεπάδος (*lepados*) = a limpet, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiesocidæ. Three are British: *Lepadogaster Gouanii*, the Cornish Sucker; *L. Candolii*, the Connemara Sucker; and *L. bimaculatus.* They are small fishes, from one to three inches in length, generally of a reddish colour.

lĕp'-ąd-ōīdş, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπάς (*lepas*), genit. λεπάδος (*lepados*) = a limpet, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The English name given by Sir Richard Owen to the Lepadidæ. (*Compar. Anat., Invert.*, 1843, p. 155.)

lē'-păl (pl. **lĕp'-ą-lą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat.; Fr. *lépale;* Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale, and Eng. suff. *-al;* cf. *sepal.*]

Bot.: The name given by Dunal to a sterile stamen such as one of those which occur in Canna, Asclepiadaceæ, &c.

lĕp-ăm'-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *lep(idine)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}N_2 = C_{10}H_{23}N{\cdot}C_{10}H_9N$. Diamyline-lepidine. A colourless volatile base produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. It has a fragrant odour, and when perfectly dry, distils at 175°. Its vapour density is 10·40. Lepamine contains the elements of one atom of diamylamine and one atom of lepidine.

* **lep-ande,** *pr. par.* [Leap, *v.*]

lĕp-ar-ġўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gr. λέπαργος (*lepargos*) = having a white skin.] (See the compound.)

lepargylic-acid, *s.* [Anchoic-acid.]

lē'-păs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λεπάς (*lepas*) = a limpet; so called from clinging to λέπας (*lepas*) = a rock. This is not the modern genus.]

Zool.: Barnacle; the typical genus of the family Lepadidæ. The animal begins life like an entomostracous crustacean, with a broad carapace, a single eye, two pairs of antennæ, three pairs of jointed, branched, and well-bristled legs, and a forked tail. Finally it becomes a stalked cirriped attached to the back of a whale or a turtle, or to the solid rock.

* **lepe,** *v.i. & t.* [Leap, *v.*]

* **lepe,** * **lep,** *s.* [Leap, *s.*]

lĕp'-ēr, * **lepre,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *lèpre* = leprosy, from Lat. *lepra;* Gr. λέπρα (*lepra*), from λέπρος (*lepros*) = scaly, rough; λέπος (*lepos*) = a scale.]

A. *As substantive:*

* I. Leprosy.

"And anon the *lepre* of him was clensid."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* viii. 3.

2. One affected with leprosy (q.v.).

"He went out from his presence a *leper* as white as snow."—2 *Kings* v. 27.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Affected with leprosy; leprous.

"Lying among the *leper*-folke alas."
Chaucer: Complaint of Cresseide.

lĕp-ĕr-dĭ'-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Leperditiadæ (q.v.). It ranges from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period. *Cythere*, or *Leperditia inflata*, is a characteristic fossil of a fresh-water stratum in the Coal-measures of Shropshire.

lĕp-ĕr-dĭt-ĭ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leperditia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Entomostraca, order Astracoda. The two valves are unequal in size, smooth, bean-shaped; there is a groove behind the eyespot. Range from the Silurian to the Permian.

* **lĕp'-ĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *leper; -ed.*] Affected with leprosy; leprous.

* **lĕp'-ĕr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *leper; -ize.*] To strike with leprosy.

"Moses by faith doth Miriam *leperize.*"
Sylvester: Triumph of Faith, lv. 7.

* **lĕp'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *leper; -ous.*] Causing leprosy; leprous.

"[He] in the porches of mine ear did pour
The *leperous* distilment."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, 1. 5.

* **lĕp'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *lepidus* = pleasant.] Pleasant, jocose, witty.

"Wherein the *lepid* way doth consist."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

lĕp'-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *lepid(ium); -ene.*]

Chem.: [Lepimin].

lĕp'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Lepis.]

lĕ-pĭd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepid(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe or sub-order Notorhizeæ.

lĕp'-ĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *lepid(ium);* suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{20}O$, Lepidene. A compound discovered by Zinin in 1867. It is obtained together with dibenzyl and an oily body by heating benzoin with fuming hydrochloric acid, and separatiug the other products by means of cold alcohol, in which it is insoluble. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in feathery groups of flat needles, which melt at 176°. It is insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but slightly soluble in boiliug alcohol, in ether, and in boiling glacial acetic acid. Dibromolepidin, $C_{28}H_{18}Br_2O$, is prepared by adding bromine to lepidin dissolved in acetic acid. It forms needle-shaped crystals, melting at 190°. Oxylepidin, $C_{28}H_{20}O_3$, is formed by the action of nitric acid on a boiling solution of lepidin in acetic acid. It yields four kinds of crystals: viz., needles, tablets, short four-sided prisms, and microscopic octahedrons. Isolepidin, $C_{28}H_{20}O$, isomeric with lepidin, is produced by the dry distillation of oxylepidin. It crystallizes in four-sided plates, which melt at 150°.

lĕp'-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lepid(ium); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N$. An oily volatile base, homologous with chinoline, obtained together with that base by distilling quinine or cinchoniue with water and hydrate of potassium, the portion coming over above 270° being almost pure lepidiue. It may also be prepared by adding sodium amalgam to lepidine, and boiling the resulting yellowish oil with water and an acid. On cooling it deposits crystals of a bright scarlet colour, which must be

dried in the dark, since they are altered in colour by light. When nitric acid is used, the solution on cooling gives a crop of red crystals, having the composition of dilepidine nitrate, $C_{20}H_{38}N_2{\cdot}HNO_3$. Chinoline behaves in a similar manner, the red substance yielding with hydrochloric acid, crystals of dichinolin hydrochloride $C_{18}H_{14}N_2{\cdot}HCl$.

lĕp-ĭ-dĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lepid(ium)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*]

Bot.: A tribe of Crucifers. The cotyledons are incumbent, straight, incurved, or longitudinally folded, the flowers white. British genera, Capsella, Senebiera, and Lepidium.

lĕ-pĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λεπίδιον (*lepidion*), dimin. of λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale. Named from the form of the little pouches.]

1. *Bot.:* Pepperwort; the typical genus of the family Lepididæ (q.v.), or the tribe Lepidineæ. The pod is dehiscent, two to four seeded; the petals are short or wanting. It consists of plants generally with small white flowers, and two, four, or six stamens. Sixty or eighty are known. Four are wild in Britain —*Lepidium latifolium* (the Dittander), *L. ruderale*, *L. campestre* (the Pepperwort), and *L. Smithii*. Another, *L. Draba*, is an alien. *L. sativum* is the Garden Cress. It has the pod orbicular winged, leaves variously cut, and smooth branches. It is a native of Persia, Cyprus, &c., growing in corn-fields. It has long been cultivated in Europe, parts of Asia, &c. Its leaves are used for garnishing dishes. It yields an oil like mustard-oil. The plant is carminative, diuretic, and, according to the Hindoos, tonic and alterative; they give it in hiccup, diarrhœa, and skin diseases. *L. oleraceum* grows abundantly on the shores of New Zealand, and was eagerly sought after by the early navigators as a preventive of scurvy. *L. Piscidium* is used in the Society Islands to intoxicate fish, with a view to their capture.

2. *Chem.:* $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CN$. The volatile oil of garden cress (*Lepidium sativum*). Hofmann has lately shown this to consist of a toluo-nitril.

* **lĕp'-ĭd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lepid*; *-ly.*] Wittily, cleverly, pleasantly.

"Lucian very *lepidly* derides an old woman."—*J. B.: Anthropo-metamorphosis*, § ii., p. 66.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-cär'-ў-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidocary(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The name given by Von Martius to the tribe of Palms more commonly designated Calameæ.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-cär'-ў-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Lepidocaryeæ (q.v.). It contains two Brazilian palms.

lĕp'-ĭ-dō-chlōre, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

Min.: An impure Ripidolite (q.v.). [Dana's Prochlorite (q.v.).], from Mount Pisgah, Tennessee.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-crō'-çīte, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and κροκίς (*krokis*) = a fibre; Ger. *Lepidokrokit.*]

Min.: A variety of Goethite (q.v.), in fibres consisting of more or less distinct scales, sometimes divergent.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-dĕn'-drŏĭds, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale; δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A group of fossil Lycopodiacæ, type Lepidodendron. Its chief genera are Lepidodendron and Lepidophloios.

"The *Lepidodendroids* and Sigillaroids have now [in the Trias] completely disappeared."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 433.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-dĕn'-dron, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree. So called from the scale-like scars on the stem left by the falling off of the leaves.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lycopodiacæ. It consists of a cylindrical stem or trunk covered with leaf-scars, and branching dichotomously. There is a large central pith surrounded by a continuous sheath of scalariform vessels, these again being enveloped in a thick bark, mainly of bast-tissue, with a dense outer rind. The scars are arranged in a quincunx order, the branches are covered with very numerous slender pointed leaves, and the fructification consisted of Lepidostrobi (q.v.). The spores, as Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., &c., has ascertained by careful measurement, are no larger than those of modern Lycopodiaceæ, which, Sir Chas. Lyell points out, must have tended to facilitate their diffusion by the wind. While modern Lycopodiaceæ are generally herbaceous trailing plants, a stem of *Lepidodendron Sternbergii*, found in Jarrow Colliery, near Newcastle, was forty-nine feet long. About forty species of the genus are known, half of them from Britain. Lepidodendron is supposed to extend from the Silurian to the Permian, attaining its maximum in the Carboniferous formation.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-găn'-ŏĭd, *s. & a.* [Lepidoganoidei.]

A. *As substantive.*

Zool.: A fish belonging to the sub-order Lepidoganoidei (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the sub-order Lepidoganoidei.

lĕp'-ĭ-dō-ga-nŏĭ'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and Mod. Lat. *ganoidei.*] [Ganoid.]

1. *Zool.:* In Owen's classification, the second sub-order of the third or Ganoidean order of fishes. The body is covered with scales of moderate size, and the endoskeleton more or less completely ossified. He included under the Lepidoganoidei the following families: (1) Dipteridæ, (2) Acanthodii, (3) Cœlacanthi, (4) Holoptychidæ, (5) Palæoniscidæ, (6) Saurichthyidæ, (7) Caturidæ, (8) Pycnodontes, (9) Dapedidæ, (10) Lepidotidæ, (11) Leptolepidæ, (12) Macropomidæ, and (13) Sturionidæ. (*Prof. Owen: Palæont.*, 1860.) (Nicholson, &c., divide the Lepidoganoids into five sub-orders: (1) Amiadæ, (2) Lepidostei, (3) Lepidopleuridæ, (4) Crossopterygidæ, and (5) Acanthodidæ. Nos. (3) and (5) are now extinct.

2. *Palæont.:* The Lepidoganoids have existed from the Devonian period till now.

lĕp'-ĭ-dō-găs-tĕr, *s.* [Lepadogaster.]

lĕp'-ĭd-ŏĭd, *s. & a.* [Lepidoidei.]

A. *As snbst.:* A member of the family Lepidoidei (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Lepidoidei: as, *lepidoid* scales.

lĕp-ĭ-dŏĭ'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form. Named from their great, rhomboidal, hony, enamelled scales.]

Palæont.: The name formerly given to a family of Ganoid fishes, of which the type was Dapedius. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Fishes.*) Found in the Oolite.

lĕp'-ĭ-dō-līte, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Muscovite (q.v.), belonging to the Mica group (q.v.). Crystallization, according to recent investigations of Tschermak and von Kokscharow, monoclinic. Cleavage basal, highly eminent, also coarse or fine scaly granular. Hardness, 2·5–4; sp. gr., 2·84–3; lustre, pearly; colour, rose-red, violet-grey, lilac, yellowish. Translucent. Optic-axial plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry. Compos.: a silicate of alumina and sometimes sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, sesquioxide of manganese with the protoxide bases, potash, lithia, and sometimes rubidia and cæsia. Fluorine is also present. Occurs in granite and gneiss, and sometimes associated with cassiterite, tourmaline, amblygonite, &c.

lĕp-ĭ-dŏm'-ĕ-lāne, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale, and μέλας (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the Mica group. Crystallization monoclinic. Optic axial plane parallel to the plane of symmetry. Cleavage basal, eminent. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 3; lustre, adamantine, inclining to vitreous, pearly. Colour, black. Streak, grayish-green. Opaque. Somewhat brittle. It is essentially an iron-potash mica. At a red heat becomes brown, and fuses to a black magnetic globule. Occurs as a constituent of some granites.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-phæ'-īte, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and φαιός (*phaios*) = brown.]

Min.: A variety of Wad (q.v.) from Kamsdorf, Thuringia, with a finely fibrous and scaly structure. Very soft. Sp. gr., 2·89 to 3·04; lustre silky; colour reddish-brown; streak shining. Contains MnO_2 58·77, MnO 9·59, CuO 11·48, H_2O 21·05, which corresponds to the formula $CuMn_6O_{12} + 9$ aq.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-phlŏĭ'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of a tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lycopodiacæ, akin to Lepidodendron. Found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous formations.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-pleŭ'-rą, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib, a side.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lepidopleuridæ (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dō-pleŭ'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lepidopleur(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-order or family of Ganoid fishes, section Lepidoganoidei.

† **lĕp-ĭ-dŏp'-tĕr,** *s.* [Lepidoptera.]

Entom.: An insect of the order Lepidoptera.

lĕp-ĭ-dŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing. See def.]

Entom.: An order of Insects, having the wings clothed with scales implanted in the wings, with their margins overlapping other scales; it is these, and not the wings themselves, that are so gaily coloured. The wings are four. The mouth consists of an antlia, or long spiral proboscis or tongue, by means of which they feed on honey in the nectaries of flowers, which is their appropriate food. They undergo a complete metamorphosis, the parent generally depositing her eggs on some plant; these being hatched as minute caterpillars, at once begin to eat voraciously, increasing largely in size, and casting their skin repeatedly. On becoming full grown, they pass into the chrysalis state, emerging in due time as full-grown winged insects. Formerly they were divided into three suborders or tribes: Butterflies, Sphinxes or Hawk-moths, and Moths, the first having club-shaped antennæ, the second having the thickest part of the antennæ towards the front, and tapering in both directions, and the third having them, if not feathery, then, becoming gradually thinner from the base to the tip. The butterflies are the most brightly coloured, and fly by day; the sphinxes of less brilliant tints, fly during the twilight; the moths, normally of sombre hue, are nocturnal. The last two suborders are now combined, and only two primary divisions recognised: (1) Rhopalocera, containing the Butterflies; (2) Heterocera, comprising Hawk-moths and Moths. More than 50,000 Lepidoptera are known; Britain contains 1,976 or more.

lĕp-ĭ-dŏp'-tĕr-ąl, lĕp-ĭ-dŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lepidopter*; *-al*; *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dŏp'-tĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidopter(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who studies or is skilled in the natural history of the Lepidoptera. (*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.)

lĕ-pĭd'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ. *Lepidopus caudatus*, or *argyreus*, is the Scabbard Fish, found in the British seas.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-sĭr'-ĕn, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and σειρήν (*seirēn*) = a siren; here referring to an amphibian genus.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes belonging to the division Palæichthyes, the order Dipnoi (Mud-fishes), and the family Sirenoida. *Lepidosiren paradoxa*, the South American Mud-fish, above three feet long, is found in the river Amazon. It is closely allied to Protopterus, but has only five branchial arches with four intervening clefts, fifty-five ribs, small eyes, covered with skin. Sir Richard Owen shows that it is only by the organ of smell that it is proved to be a fish and not a reptile. Mr. Darwin believed that the reason why a fish of a pattern so antique has survived is, that it is an inhabitant of fresh water, where the struggle for existence is less severe than in the ocean.

† lĕp-ĭ-dō′-sis, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: A skin disease, characterized by an eruption ending in scales.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-stā′-chўs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn, also woundwort. [STACHYS.]

Bot.: A genus of Scepaceæ. The wood of *Lepidostachys Roxburghii*, an Indian tree, is very hard, and is used for various purposes.

lĕp-ĭd-ŏs-tē′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidoste(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: American Bony-Pikes or Garfishes, a Ganoid family. They have a flexible body, and a head moving backward and forward in a way impossible to other fishes, and such rapidity and energy of movement that they can make their way up the rapids in a river. The reason is that the vertebræ are not cupped at each end, but have a rounded articular surface in front, with a concavity behind. In some respects they approach reptiles. They are fresh-water fishes of voracious appetite. Habitat, the United States, Mexico, and Cuba.

lĕp-ĭd-ŏs′-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lepidosteidæ (q.v.). More than twenty species have been described, which Dr. Günther reduces to three, *Lepidosteus viridis*, *L. platystomus*, and *L. osseus.*

lĕp-ĭ-dŏs′-trō-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and στρόβος (*strobos*) = a top.] [STROBILUS.]

Palæobot.: A cone from the Coal Measures, usually found in seams or nodules of clay-ironstone. They are often compressed, and consist of a central axis surrounded by imbricated scales or bracts, each containing a sporangium (spore-case). They have been found united to the tip of the branches of Lepidodendron, proving them to be the fruit of that genus. Type *Lepidostrobus ornatus.*

lĕp-ĭ-dō′-tą, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. λεπιδωτός (*lepidōtos*) = scaly, covered with scales.]

Zool.: An old order of Amphibians, so nearly allied to Fishes that it is doubtful in which class they should be placed. The body, which is fish-like, is covered with scales. There are four limbs, and permanent gills. It contains the genus Lepidosireu (q.v.). The same as DIPNOI (q.v.).

lĕp′-ĭ-dōte, lĕp′-ĭ-dōt-ĕd, *a.* [LEPIDOTA.]

Bot.: The same as LEPROUS (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dō′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepidot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the tenth family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Owen: Palæont.*, 1860.) They have two rows of fulcral scales on the margins of the fins. They have smaller teeth than the Lepidosteidæ, to which they are akin; their lips are obtuse; the tail is homocercal. None are recent.

lĕp-ĭ-dō-tī′-nī, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπίδωτος (*lepidōtos*) = scaly.] The same as LEPIDOIDEI (q.v.).

lĕp-ĭ-dō′-tŭs, *s.* [LEPIDOTA.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lepidotidæ (q.v.). It is believed to have frequented both rivers and sea coasts. Range from the Lias to the Eocene. *Lepidotus gigas* is from the Lias, *L. Mantelli* from the Wealden, and *L. deccanensis* from the Oolite (?) of India. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vii. 273, &c.)

lĕp′-ĭ-lē-mŭr, *s.* [Lat. *lepi(dus)* = elegant, graceful, and *lemur* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Lemuroidea, sub-family Lemurinæ. The genus contains but a single species, *Lepilemur mustelinus.* The length of the tail—ten inches—is about two-thirds that of the head and trunk. The colour of the fur is of all shades of red, gray, white, and yellow in different individuals. The animal has no permanent upper front-teeth, and has four mammæ instead of two. Habitat, Madagascar, where they are hunted by the natives for food.

lĕp′-ĭs (pl. **lĕp′-ĭ-dēs**), *s.* [Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, a rind, a husk, from λέπω (*lepō*) = to peel, to bark.]

Bot.: A minute scale, consisting of a transparent membrane, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin; a scurf seen on Eleagnus, in the Pine-apple, &c.

lĕ-pĭş′-mą, *s.* [Gr. = that which is peeled off; peel.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lepismidæ. *Lepisma saccharina* is silvery, like a little fish. It is found in Britain on window-frames, and outside on decaying wood.

lĕ-pĭş′-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. (from Gr.) *lepism(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects, order *Thysanura genuina* (Brittle-tails). The body is spindle-shaped, generally covered with silvery scales, the apex of the abdomen with bristles, the sides with false feet. They approach the Blattidæ among Orthoptera. They are found under stones, in moist places in houses, &c. They run fast, and some can leap.

lĕp′-ō-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Ger. *lepolit.*]

Min.: The same as AMPHODELITE (q.v.).

lĕ-pŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lepus*, genit. *lepor(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Hares and rabbits. A family of Rodentia. They have six rootless molars on each side of the upper and five in the lower jaw, each molar being divided into lobes by transverse folds of enamel. The skull is compressed, the ears long, the inner surface of the cheeks with short hairs, the clavicles imperfect, the fore limbs with five and the hind ones with four toes, the soles of the feet hairy throughout. They are diffused throughout the world, only one species, however, being South American. [LEPUS.]

2. *Palæont.:* They have not been found earlier than the Plioceue.

*** lĕp′-ŏr-īne,** *a.* [Lat. *leporinus*, from *lepus* (genit. *leporis*) = a hare.] Of or pertaining to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

leporine-seal, *s.* A name used by Pennant for what is probably the *Phoca barbata* of Fabricius. Tawny colour, darker above; the young supposed to be of a lighter hue.

lĕp′-rą, *s.* [Gr. λέπρα (*lepra*) = the leprosy; Lat. *lepræ* (pl.).]

1. *Bot.:* A white mealy matter exuding or protruding from the surface of some plants; leprosy.

2. *Path.:* A cutaneous eruption, formerly believed to be a distinct malady, but now regarded as a variety of psoriasis or the declining state of that skin disease.

lepra-elephantia, *s.*

Path.: True leprosy. [ELEPHANTIASIS, LEPROSY.]

lĕ-prā′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *lepr(æ)* = the leprosy; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-alia.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A large genus of Membraniporæ. Found from the Cretaceous period till now.

*** lĕ-prär′-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Lat. *lepr(æ)* = the leprosy; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: An obsolete genus of Lichens, founded not on permanently distinctive characters, but on a morbid state of various lichens belonging to different genera. Any lichen of which the crust had decayed into a dusty mass was called Lepraria. *Lepraria chlorina* is used in dyeing.

lĕp′-rōse, *a.* [LEPROUS.]

Bot.: Having a scurfy appearance.

*** lĕ-prŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being leprous.

2. A scale.

"If the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* § 326.

lĕp′-rō-sў, * lep-ro-sie, *s.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-y.*]

Pathol.: A chronic disease, usually characterized by shining tubercles of various sizes, from dusky red to livid white, thickening of the skin, wrinkling and roughness of the body, loss of hair, with offensive perspiration, loss of feeling, ulceration and death of parts. The voice in bad cases is nasal and hoarse, the eyes fierce and staring. Two forms are described—the tuberculous, and the anæsthetic or non-tuberculous. Leprosy, which is well-nigh incurable, is common to the East and West Indies, but is happily unknown in this country.

lĕp′-roŭs, *a.* [Fr. *lépreux*, from *lèpre* = a leprosy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *leproso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Affected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

"And he put his hand into his bosom: and when he took it out, behold, his hand was *leprous* as snow." *Exodus* iv. 6.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with minute pellate scales or with spots, as the foliage of Eleagnus; lepidote; affected by lepra (q.v.).

*** lĕp′-roŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-ly.*] In a leprous manner; like a leprosy.

"How *leprously* That office would have cling'd unto your forehead." *Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie*, v.

leprously - silvery, leprously - white, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with silvery scales or scurf resembling the leprosy. (*Paxton.*)

leprously-tomentose, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with shaggy down, so as to have the appearance of leprosy.

*** lĕp′-roŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *leprous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being leprous; leprosity.

*** lep-ry, * lep-rye,** *s.* [LEPER.] Leprosy.

"The lawe of nature infected thou hast with a *leprye*."—*Bale: Thre Lawes.* (1581.)

lĕpt-, *pref.* [LEPTO-.]

lĕp-tą-dēn′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *lept-*, and Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a glaud.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapelieæ. It consists of erect leafless shrubs or twining leafy ones, inhabiting tropical Asia and Africa. *Leptadenia Spartium*, a small bush growing in the Himalayas, yields an excellent fibre, not much affected by moisture, for ropes.

lĕp-tăn′-drĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *leptandr(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from the root of *Leptandra virginica*, a North American plant belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and from its ethereal solution it may be obtained in needle-shaped crystals. It is chiefly employed in American medical practice as a cathartic, and as a substitute for mercury.

lĕpt-ĕr′-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *lept-*, and Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, order Heleothrepta, of which it is the sole known representative. The skull is triangular with a tapering snout, the orbits central, the mandibular symphysis about half the length the skull.

lĕp′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lept(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, tribe Notacantha. It consists of slender insects with a long abdomeu; antennæ very short, of three joints; proboscis short, thick, of three bristles; palpi long and prominent. Species few. They are small, sluggish insects, often with spotted wings, frequently seen on the trunks of trees.

lĕp′-tĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = slender, and *forma* = form.]

Entom.: Of slender form; worm-shaped.

leptiform-larvæ, *s. pl.*

Entom.: Of the form of Lindia, a rotifer of vermiform body, hexapodous larvæ.

lĕp′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = slender.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Leptidæ. *Leptis vermileo* is said to make pitfalls in the sand for the purpose of catching its prey, after the manner of the ant-lion.

lĕp′-tō-, lĕpt-, *pref.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = peeled, husked, fine, small, thin, delicate.] (For def. see etym.)

lĕp-tō-bar-bī′-næ, lĕp-tō-bar-bī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptobarb(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Cyprinidæ (Carps). The lateral line runs along the lower half of the tail; the dorsal is opposite the ventral fin. There are four barbels.

lĕp-tō-bar′-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Lat. *barba* = a beard.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Leptobarbiuæ. Only known species *Leptobarbus Hœvenii*, from Sumatra and Borneo.

lĕp-tō-car'-dĭ-ī, lĕp-tō-car'-dī-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *lepto-*; Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, and Lat. masc. or neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ii*, *-ia.*]

Ichthy.: A division of fishes, containing those with thin hearts. There is but one order, Pharyngobranchii (q.v.), with two species. [Amphioxus.]

lĕp-tō-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Murænidæ. *Leptocephalus Morrisii* is a long, thin, compressed fish like a piece of tape or a worm. The anal and dorsal fins are connected with the tail. It is British.

lĕp-tō-çĕph'-ą-lў, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*; Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Anthrop.: A term introduced by Prof. Aeby, of Berne, to denote the possession of an extremely narrow type of skull, such as is found, with some exceptions, among the races of the southern hemisphere. "It is remarkable that the Greenlanders, though a high northern people, possess the most decidedly narrow skulls which exist."

"Platycephaly stands opposed to *leptocephaly*, though connected with it by gradual transitions."—*Vogt: Lectures on Man* (ed. Hunt), p. 30.

lĕp-tō-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptocer(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera, division Æquipalpia. The antennæ are long and slender; the maxillary palpi strongly hairy, usually ascending; the tail-joint long but simple. They form a cylindrical slightly-curved case of sand grains, sometimes with long twigs attached to it.

lĕp-tō-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptocer(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Silphidæ. It consists of blind Cave-beetles from the darkest parts of the caves of Carniola.

lĕp-tō-dĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. δέρας (*deras*) = the skin.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Leptoderinæ (q.v.).

lĕp-tō-glŏs'-są, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Zool.: [Fissilinguia].

lĕp-tō-lĕp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepto-lep(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the eleventh family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Owen: Palæont.*, 1860.) They have obtuse teeth, and a homocercal tail. They occur in the Secondary formations.

lĕp-tŏl'-ĕ-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Leptolepidæ (q.v.). Its species are from the Lias.

***lĕp-tō-lō-bĭ-ē'-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lepto lobi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*]

Bot.: An old tribe of Cæsalpineæ.

***lĕp-tō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = the lobe or lower part of the ear, a lobe.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Leptolobieæ (q.v.). It is now merged in the genus Glycine.

***lĕp-tŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. λεπτολογία (*leptologia*) = a subtle discourse, quibbling; from λεπτός (*leptos*) = fine, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A long, tedious, and minute discourse on matters of little or no moment; much ado about nothing.

lĕp-tō-mĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. λεπτομερής (*leptomerēs*) = composed of small particles; pref. *lepto-*, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ, consisting of shrubs with a certain resemblance to broom. About twenty species are known: they are from Australia. *Leptomeria Billardieri*, a broom-like Tasmanian plant, has an acid fruit well fitted to allay thirst.

lĕp'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. λεπτόν (*lepton*) = a minute piece of money (about one-fourth of a farthing), from λεπτός (*leptos*) = thin.]

Zool.: A genus of Lucinidæ. The shell is suborbicular, compressed, smooth, or shagreened. The foot is thick and tapering. Fifty species are known, from Britain, America, &c. They are from the Laminarian and Coralline zones. There are five fossil species, from the Pliocene onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

¶ *Lepton squamosum* and *L. convexum* are British.

lĕp-tō-phī'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *leptoph(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Bell to a sub-family of Colubridæ.

lĕp'-tō-phĭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Leptophiua.

lĕp-tŏp'-tĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather.]

Ornith.: A geuus of Ciconiidæ. *Leptoptilus Argala* is the Adjutant, and *L. marabou*, the African Adjutant. [Adjutant.]

lĕp'-tō-rhĭne, *a.* [Lat. *leptorhinus*, from Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = small, slender, and ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: Having a small nose.

"The Etruskan rhinoceros has been replaced by the *leptorhine*, or small-nosed rhinoceros of Owen."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vi.

leptorhine-rhinoceros, *s.*

Palæont.: *Rhinoceros leptorhinos* (*Owen*), *R. hemitœchus* (*Falconer*). A two-horned rhinoceros, having slender nasal bones and the nostrils separated by a partially ossified septum. It was of more slender make than *R. tichorhinus*. It is found in the Post Pliocene. It occurs in cavern deposits in the Thames valley.

lĕp-tŏr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = thin, fine, delicate, and ὅρος (*horos*) = boundary (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Corals, family Astreidæ. The calices are elongated and deep. Found in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, whence they are often brought to this country.

lĕp-tō-spĕr'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptospermum*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrtaceæ, having capsular instead of baccate fruit.

lĕp-tō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Leptospermeæ. They have small leathery dotted leaves, and five-lobed calyx, a corolla with five rounded petals, and a four- or five-celled ovary. The leaves of *Leptospermum lanigerum*, a large tree, is called the Tea-plant, the early settlers in Tasmania having used the leaves as a substitute for ordinary tea leaves.

lĕp-tŏ'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = slender, an allusion to the leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Brazilian Orchids, tribe Epidendreæ. The fruit of *Leptotes bicolor* is used to flavour ice-cream.

lĕp'-tō-thrĭx, *s.* [Gr. λεπτόθριξ (*leptothrix*) = with fine hair.]

Bot.: A genus of confervoid Algæ, order Schizomycetes. (*Thomé.*) Microscopical parasitic plants. *Leptothrix buccalis* consists of very delicate transparent filaments. Often found in the buccal mucus of healthy persons, as well as in the inflamed parts in diphtheria, especially in the morning.

lĕp-tō-trĭ-chā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. λεπτόθριξ (*leptothrix*), genit. λεπτότριχος (*leptotrichos*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of operculated apocarpous mosses, branching by innovations, or with the fertile summits several times divided; leaves without alar cells. Capsule oval or cylindrical, sometimes naked; operculum concave or subulate.

lĕp-tŏt'-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Leptothrix.]

Botany:

1. The typical genus of the family Leptotrichaceæ.

2. A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi.

lĕp-tūr'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A genus of longicorn Beetles, tribe Cerambycidæ. They may be seeu in the early part of summer on Umbelliferæ, composites, roses, &c. *Leptura aurulenta* and *L. quadrifasciata* are from the New Forest.

lĕp-tūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leptur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: According to Swainson, a family of Capricornes. He divided it into the sub-families Callichrominæ, Lepturinæ, Necydalinæ, Dasycerinæ, and Stenocorinæ. It is now merged in the Cerambycidæ.

lĕp-tūr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leptur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Lepturidæ (q.v.). (*Swainson.*)

lĕp-tūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lepto-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = tail. So named from its sleuder tail-like spikes.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, sub-tribe Hordeaceæ. *L. filiformis* is British. There are two varieties, *L. filiformis* proper, and *L. incurvatus.*

***lĕp'-tŭs,** *s.* [Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = small, fine, thin.]

Zool.: An old genus of Arachnida, family Trombidiidæ (Harvest-mites), founded on young six-legged specimens of what, if mature, would have been eight legs, and been placed in the genus Tetranychus. The Harvest-bug was called *Leptus autumnalis.* [Harvest-bug.]

lĕp-ų-răn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. λεπυρός (*lepuros*) = in a husk or rind, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Sacks are made from the wood in the west of India. [Sack-tree.]

lē'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., cogn. with Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare.]

1. *Astron.:* The Hare. One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations, and one of the original forty-eight constellations. It joins Orion on the south.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Leporidæ (q.v.). Three species are British, *Lepus europæus*, the Common Hare, *L. variabilis*, the Mountain Hare [Hare], and *L. cuniculus*, the Rabbit (q.v.).

3. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Pliocene and Post Pliocene of Europe and both North and South America, also perhaps in the Miocene of Europe.

***lere,** *a.* [Leer, *a.*]

***lere,** *s.* [Lore (1), *s.*]

***lere,** *v.t.* [A.S. *lǽran*; Icel. *lǽra*; Dut. *leeren*; Sw. *lära*; Dan. *lære:* Ger. *lehren.*] To teach.

"Constantyn lette also in Jerusalem chirches rere,
And wyde aboute elles wer, Christendom to *lere.*"
R. Gloucester, p. 87.

***lered, *lerid,** *a.* [Leere, *v.*] Learned.

"The *lerid* and the lewid that wonned in the south."
Robert de Brune, p. 38.

lĕr-ē'-ną, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot., Comm., &c.: A species of Rajania. The roots are eaten in San Domingo like potatoes.

lĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by De Candolle after his friend M. Leri.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lerieæ (q.v.).

lĕr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatifloræ or Mutisiaceæ.

lĕr-næ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lernæa*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Copepoda. The females fasten themselves to the

eyes and other parts of the bodies of various fishes, some by the footjaws, others by horns, and yet others by a round button formed by two long appendages of the thorax. They are said to deprive the animals on which they are parasitic of vision. They look like worms, while the males more resemble the crustacean type.

lĕr-næ'-ans, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lernæa*, and Eng. &c. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The family Leruæadæ (q.v.).

***lĕrne,** *v.t.* [Learn.]

lĕr-nē'-ą, lĕr-næ'-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Lernæus*, of or belonging to Lerna, a grove and lake of Argolis, the abode of the Hydra, a monstrous serpent killed by Hercules.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lernæadæ (q.v.).

lĕr'-nĭ-līte, *s.* [Named from Lerni, where found, and Gr. λίθος = (*lithos*) a stone.]

Min.: Schrauf gives this name to a vermiculite (q.v.) analysed by Cooke and found at Lerni, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

lĕr'-ŏt, *s.* [Fr., a dimin. of *loir* (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Myoxus nitela*, the Garden Dormouse. Habitat, Southern and Western Europe, extending through Germany to the Baltic provinces of Russia. It resembles the loir in habit, but is somewhat smaller. [Dormouse.]

lĕr'-rĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of large fishing-boat, peculiar to the Island of Portland. (*Times*, Dec. 22, 1881.)

***lēse** (1) *v.t.* [Lease (2), *v.*] To glean.

***lese** (2), *v.t.* [Lose.]

***lese,** *s.* [Leash.]

***lese,** *a.* [A.S. *leás.*] False, untrue.

lese-majesty, *s.* [Leze Majesty.]

lē'-şion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *læsionem*, accus. of *læsio* = a hurt, an injury, from *lædo* = to hurt.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* A hurt, an injury, a wound.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Path.:* Any morbid change produced by external or by internal causes in the continuity, the situation, the connective conformation, or structure of any tissue or organ.

"The *lesions* which arise in the progress of fever constitute the principal source of danger."—*Dr. Tweedie*, in *Cyclo. of Pract. Med.*; *Fever.*

2. *Scots Law:* The degree of harm or injury done to the interests of a minor, or of a person of weak capacity, necessary to entitle him to reduce or set aside the deed by which he has suffered.

lĕş'-leŷ-īte, *s.* [Named by Lea after J. P. Lesley; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft fibrous mineral found with corundum at Unionville, Pennsylvania. Corresponds very closely in physical characters and chemical composition to ephesite (q.v.).

lĕs-pĕ-dē'-ząa, *s.* [Named after M. Lespedez, a former governor of Florida, and a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ, tribe and sub-tribe Hedysareæ. It consists of very showy flowers, about twelve species of which are cultivated in Britain. *Lespedeza striata*, the Japan Clover, is a valuable American fodder-plant.

***lĕss,** *conj.* [Unless.] Unless.

"*Less* Philomel will deign a song."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

-lĕss, *suff.* [A.S. *-leás*; Goth. *-laus*; Icel. *-lauss*; O. S. *-los*; O. H. Ger. *-laos*, *-los* all = loose (q.v.).] A suffix commonly used in English to form adjectives with a negative or privative meaning: as, father, father*less* = having no father; faith, faith*less* = destitute of faith, &c.

lĕss, ***lasse,** ***lesse,** ***les,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *læssa* (a); *læs* (adv.), cogn. with O. Fris. *lessa* = less. *Læssa* is for *læs-ra*, and is the comparative from a root *las*, which appears in Goth. *lasiws* = feeble; Icel. *lasinn* = feeble, ailing; *lasna* = to become feeble, to decay. *Less* is used as the comparative of *little*, but is from an entirely different root.] [Least, Little.]

A. *As adj.:* Smaller; of less size, extent, or amount; not so large or great.

B. *As adv.:* In a smaller or lower degree; not so much.

"Not *less* hatter'd with his wound,
The bleeding hero pants upon the ground."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 804.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A quantity smaller than another; not so much.

"They gathered some more, some *less*."—*Exod.* xvi. 17.

*2. A younger, an inferior, a junior.

"The *less* is blessed of the better."—*Hebrews* vii. 7.

***lĕss,** *v.t.* [Less, *a.*] To make less; to lessen.

lĕs-sēē', *s.* [Eng. *lease* (1), v.; *-ee.*] One to whom a lease is granted.

lĕs'-sęn, ***las-sen,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *less*, a.; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make less or diminish in size, extent, bulk, number, degree, or quantity.

"It would be improper to pall his curiosity by *lessening* his surprise."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1. (Introd.)

2. To reduce or lower in dignity or quality; to degrade.

"Adieu, young prince; I would not hear a word
Should *lessen* thee in my esteem."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become less; to become diminished in size, bulk, extent, number, degree, or quantity; to decrease, to diminish, to shrink.

"The mighty chain of beings, *lessening* down
From infinite perfection to the brink
Of dreary nothing."—*Thomson: Summer*, 334.

*2. To soar up, and so become smaller to the sight.

"They did not only *lessen*, but fly out of sight."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xvi.

lĕss'-ĕr, *a. & adv.* [A double comparative, formed by adding the comparative suff. *-er* to *less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Less, smaller.

"Make greater states upon the *lesser* seize."
Daniel: Civil Wars, b. vi.

2. *Music:* Minor, as, with the *lesser* third, in the minor key; *lesser* sixth, a minor sixth.

B. *As adv.:* In a less degree; less.

"Some say he's mad; others, that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.

lesser black-backed gull, *s.*

Ornith.: *Larus fulvus*, a British gull, resembling the Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) in all but size.

lesser-civet, *s.*

Zool.: *Viverra pallida* (*rasse*), an æluroid mammal, family Viverridæ. Habitat: Nepaul and Madras, Java and Formosa, and parts of China. Colour yellowish or brownish-gray, with longitudinal bands on the back and regular spots on the side. The tail—from sixteen to seventeen inches long—has eight or nine complete dark rings. Length of body and head, about twenty-four inches.

lesser-egret, *s.* [Little-egret.]

lesser-guillemot, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Guillemot, *Uria troile.* (*Yarrell.*)

lesser horseshoe-bat, *s.* [Horseshoe-bat.]

lesser-imber, *s.*

Ornith.: The Black-throated Diver, *Colymbus arcticus.* (*Yarrell.*)

lesser-pettyehaps, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sylvia rufa.* (*Fleming.*)

lesser-redpole, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Redpole, *Linota Linaria.*

lesser-rorqual, *s.*

Zool.: *Balænoptera rostratus*, a fin-whale from twenty-five to thirty feet long. Habitat, North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, is a summer visitant to the coast of Norway, and has been met with in British seas. [Balænoptera.]

lesser rufous-headed tanager, *s.*

Ornith.: *Calliste cayana.*

lesser sand-eel, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Ammodytes tobianus.*

lesser-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Sorex pygmæus*, sometimes called the Pigmy Shrew. It resembles the Common Shrew in everything except size, and is the smallest British mammal. [Sorex.]

lesser spotted-woodpecker, *s.*

Ornith.: *Picus minor*, also called the **Least** Spotted Woodpecker.

lesser-tern, *s.* [Little-tern.]

lesser-weever, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Trachinus vipera.* [Weever.]

lesser white-throat, *s.*

Ornith.: *Curruca sylviella.* (*Yarrell.*)

lesser white-winged gull, *s.*

Ornith.: *Larus Icelandicus.*

***lĕss'-ĕş,** *s.* [Fr. *laissées*, from *laisser* = to leave.]

Hunt.: The dung or excrements of the boar, wolf, or bear.

lĕss'-ŏn, ***les-cun,** ***less-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *leçon*, from Lat. *lectionem*, accus. of *lectio* = a reading, from *lectus*, pa. par. of *lego* = to read; Sp. *leccion*; Ital. *lezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any exercise done, or portion of a book read, repeated, or recited by a pupil to a teacher for the purposes of improvement; any portion of a book or any exercise given by a teacher to a pupil or learner to be learned at a time; something learned or to be learned.

2. Instruction given to a pupil at one time: as, To give six *lessons* on the piano.

3. A portion of Scripture appointed to be read during divine service.

4. A precept, maxim, or doctrine inculcated.

"Emprinteth wel this *lesson* in your minde."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,069.

5. A warning, a caution: as, This will be a *lesson* to him.

*6. A severe reprimand or rebuke; a scolding.

II. *Music:* An assigned task, an exercise or tune for the voice or an instrument. The word formerly was applied to exercises (for the harpsichord or other instruments) of the character now known as suites or sonatas.

"Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

***lĕss'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Lesson, *s.*] To teach, to instruct. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 68.)

lĕs-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Lesson, the ornithologist.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Fucaceæ, tribe Fucaceæ, family Laminaridæ. It forms large or submarine forests, chiefly in the southern hemisphere. According to Bury St. Vincent, *Lessonia frutescens* is twenty-five or thirty feet high, with a stem as thick as a man's thigh. It is used for knife-handles, &c., but will not burn as firewood.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of South American Motacillinæ (Wagtails).

lĕs-sor', *s.* [Eng. *lease* (1), v.; *-or.*] One who grants a lease; who lets any land, tenements, &c., on lease. (*Ayliffe: Parergon.*)

lĕst, ***leste,** *conj.* [A shortened form of the A.S. expressiou *dhý læs dhe* (later *thi les the*) = for the reason less that; where *dhý* (= for the reason) is the instrumental case of the definite article, *læs* = less, and *dhe* (= that) is the indeclinable relative. At a later period *dhý* was dropped, *læs* became *les*, and coalescing with *dhe* became *les the*, then *leste*, and finally *lest.*] For fear that; that not.

"Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die."—*Gen.* iii. 3, 4.

***lĕst,** *v.t. & i.* [List.]

***lĕst,** *s.* [Lust.]

***leste** (1), *a.* [Least.]

***leste** (2), *a.* [Last.]

***lĕs'-tĕr-cŏck,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulter into the sea, which after the respite of some hours is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

lĕs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Entom.: A genus of Libellulidæ (Dragonflies). The species have brilliant metallic bodies and wings.

lĕs-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, order Odontolcæ. Akin to Hesperornis (q.v.). *Lestornis crassipes* is found in the American Cretaceous beds.

lĕs'-trĭs, *s.* [Gr. λῃστρίς (*lēstris*), a peculiar form of λῃστρικός (*lēstrikos*) = piratical; λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a pirate, a buccaneer.]

Ornith.: Skuas, Skua-gulls. A genus of predaceous natatorial birds, family Laridæ. The bill is strong, hard, cylindrical, formed for cutting; compressed, curved, and hooked at point, base of upper mandible covered with a cere. Nostrils towards point of beak, diagonal, narrow, closed behind, pervious. Legs strong, naked above tarsi, which are long; three toes, palmated, in front; hind toe small; claws large, strong, and much curved. Tail slightly rounded; the two middle feathers generally elongated, sometimes considerably. The genus is found in northerly regions, rarely further south than the English Channel; but the Common Skua (*Lestris cataractes*) has been met with in the Straits of Magellan.

lĕt (1), * **lete,** * **let-en** (pa. t. * *lat, let,* * *leet,* * *lette,* pa. par. * *laten,* * *leten,* * *lete, let*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lætan, létan* = to let, to allow (pa. t. *lét, leót*, pa. par. *lætten*); cogn. with Dut. *laten* (pa. t. *liet*, pa. par. *gelaten*); Icel. *láta* (pa. t. *lét*, pa. par. *látinn*); Dan. *lade* (pa. t. *lod*, pa. par. *ladet*); Sw. *låta* (pa. t. *lät*, pa. par. *låten*); Goth. *letan* (pa. t. *laitot*, pa. par. *letans*); Ger. *lassen* (pa. t. *liess*, pa. par. *gelassen*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause. (*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 23.)

2. To permit, to allow, to suffer; to give leave, power, liberty, or authority to.

"Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go."—*Exodus* viii. 28.

¶ In this sense *let* is followed by the infinitive without the sign *to*.

* 3. To leave.

"So high doctrine I *lete* to divines."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

4. To suffer, allow, or permit a thing to follow any course or to remain in any state.

"When the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we *let* her drive."—*Acts* xxvii. 15.

5. To grant the use, occupation, or possession of on payment of a certain stipulated rent; to lease.

"A householder planted a vineyard, and *let* it out to husbandmen."—*Matthew* xxi. 33.

6. To lend on hire (generally followed by *out*): as, He *lets out* carriages.

7. To give out on contract; to give out to be done or carried out at an agreed rate or price: as, To *let* the building of a house; to *let* a contract.

8. *Let* is principally used in the imperative mood, with the following differences in force:

(1) Prayer, entreaty, desire, wish: as, "*Let* me die the death of the righteous, and *let* my last end be like his."

(2) Exhortation, entreaty, advice: "Rise, *let* us be going."

(3) Permission, concession: as, *Let* them remain.

(4) Command, precept, desire: as, "*Let* my people go, that they may serve me."

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To forbear, to cease, to leave off.

"Collatine unwisely did not *let* to praise."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 10.

2. To be offered for hire: as, a house to *let*.

3. To yield a certain rent yearly by being **let**: as, A house *lets* for £100 a year.

¶ 1. *To let alone:* To suffer to be or to remain without interference; to leave alone; not to touch or interfere with.

"If it were so, I might have *let alone*
Th' insulting hand of Douglas over you."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

Let alone is used adverbially with the force of, not to take into account, not to mention.

2. *To let be:* To let alone; to suffer to be as at present. Sometimes used absolutely, as—

"*Let be*, let us see whether Elias will come to save him."—*Matthew* xxvii. 49.

3. *To let blood:* To bleed; to open a vein and allow the blood to flow.

"Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

4. *To let down:*

(1) To allow to sink or fall; to lower.

"They stood, and had *let down* their wings."—*Ezekiel* i. 25.

(2) To soften in tempering, as tools, cutlery, &c.

"You must *let* it *down*, that is, make it softer by tempering it."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

5. *To let drive:*

(1) *Trans.:* To send forth or discharge with force or violence: as, To *let drive* an arrow.

(2) *Intrans.:* To aim a blow; to strike with force or violence: as, To *let drive* at a man. (*Slang.*)

6. *To let fall:* To speak, utter, or mention incidentally: as, To *let fall* a remark.

7. *To let fly:* The same as to *let drive* (q.v.).

8. *To let go:* To allow to depart; to release from confinement; to remove restraint from.

"If thou *let* this man *go*, thou art not Cæsar's friend."—*John* xix. 12.

9. *To let go by the run:*

Naut.: To loosen, as lines, so as to let that which they support fall suddenly and completely.

10. *To let in:*

(1) To admit; to allow to enter or pass in.

"*Let in* your king, whose labour'd spirits
Crave harbourage within your city walls."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

(2) To insert in a space prepared for the purpose: as, To *let in* a piece of wood.

(3) To cheat. (*Slang.*)

11. *To let into:*

(1) To admit; to let in.

(2) To insert in a space prepared: as, A stone is *let into* a wall.

12. *To let into a secret:* To acquaint a person with something secret or known only to a few.

13. *To let loose:* To free from restraint; to suffer to go free; to release.

"Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let loose* his thoughts wholly to pleasure."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

14. *To let off:*

(1) To suffer or allow to go free, as from some penalty or punishment.

(2) To discharge, to fire off, as an arrow or a gun.

"Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air."
—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels; Lilliput.*

(3) To release, as from an engagement: as, I will *let* you *off* the bargain.

15. *To let on:* To tell, to give information. (*Vulgar.*)

16. *To let out:*

(1) To suffer to escape; to release from confinement.

(2) To allow to become known; to divulge.

(3) To extend, to enlarge, to loosen: as, To *let out* a dress.

(4) To lease or let on hire. [A. 5.]

(5) To let or give on contract.

17. *To let the cat out of the bag:* To allow a secret to escape.

18. *To let slide:* To let alone, not to trouble about; to let be.

19. *To let slip:*

(1) To loose from the slips: as, To *let* dogs *slip*.

(2) To lose by negligence, to let pass; to omit: as, To *let* an opportunity *slip*.

(3) To forget; to allow to escape the memory.

"We ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard lest at any time we should *let* them *slip*."—*Hebrews* ii. 1.

20. *To let pass:*

(1) To lose by negligence; not to seize.

(2) To look over, to pass over: as, To *let* an offence *pass*.

21. *To let well alone:* To leave matters as they are; to let things be, without trying to improve what is already satisfactory.

let-off, *s.*

Weaving: An arrangement in a loom by which the yarn is paid off from the beam at such a rate as it shall be required by the weaving process, and which is dependent upon the rate of the picks, the sizes of the warp and weft thread, the compactness with which it is beaten up by the lay. The take-up is the winding on to the cloth-beam of the completed web, and proceeds coincidently with the let-off from the yarn-beam. Regularity of let-off is secured by making the rate of surface motion of the yarn-beam depend upon the tension of the yarn; and the rate of revolution of the beam, to secure equal speed of let-off, will become rapid as the bulk of yarn diminishes from the roller.

* **lĕt** (2), * **lette,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lettan, gelettan* = to make late, from *læt* = slow: as *hinder* is from *-hind* in *behind;* Dut. *letten* = to impede, from *laat* = late; Icel. *letja*, from *latr;* Goth. *latjan* = to be late, from *lats* = slothful.]

A. *Trans.:* To hinder, to impede, to obstruct, to prevent. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.)

B. *Intrans.:* To hinder, to obstruct; to cause obstruction. (2 *Thessalonians* ii. 7.)

* **lĕt** (1), *s.* [Let (1), *v.*] A letting for hire.

* **lĕt** (2), *s.* [Let (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hindrance, an obstacle, an impediment, a delay.

"All *lets* thrown behind me."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, i. 1.

2. *Tennis, lawn-tennis, & racquets:* A let is any hindrance in the course of a game, which does not arise from the fault of the player. In lawn-tennis, when the service-ball touches the top of the net and falls over into the right court, the stroke is a "let," and the player serves again.

* **let-alonc,** *s.* Forbearance; abstention from action. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.)

-lĕt, *suff.* [Fr. *-et.*] A diminutival suffix frequently appended to English nouns: as, stream, stream*let*.

let-a-be, let-a-bee, *adv.* or *conj.* [A-be.]

letch (1), *s.* [A.S. *leccan* = to moisten.]

1. A quantity of wood ashes through which water passes or letches, and thus imbibes the alkali.

2. A letch-tub.

3. A stagnant ditch.

letch-tub, *s.* A tub or wooden vessel in which ashes are letched; a leach-tub.

* **lĕtch** (2), *s.* [Lech, Lecher.] A strong desire.

lĕtch, *v.t.* [Letch, *s.*] To wash as ashes, by passing water through, and thus imbibing the alkali from them. The water so charged is called lye (q.v.).

lĕtch'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *letch*, v.; *-y.*] Allowing the percolation of water, as a gravelly or sandy soil.

* **lete,** *v.t.* [Let (1), *v.*]

* **lete,** *s.* [Lethe.]

* **lĕt'-gāme,** *s.* [Eng. *let* (2), v., and *game.*] One who spoils or hinders pleasure; a spoil-sport. (*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.)

* **lēth'-al,** * **lēth'-all,** *a.* [Fr. *léthal*, from Lat. *lethalis, letalis*, from *letum* = death.] Deadly, fatal, mortal.

* **lē-thăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *lethal; -ity;* Fr. *léthalité.*] The quality or state of being lethal; mortality.

lĕ-thar'-ĝĭc, lĕ-thar'-ĝĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ληθαργικός (*lēthargikos*), from ληθαργία (*lēthargia*) = drowsiness, lethargy (q.v.); Fr. *léthargique;* Sp. & Ital. *letargico.*]

1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep; affected with lethargy; dull, heavy.

"Men thus *lethargic* have best memory."
Donne: Second Anniv.

2. Pertaining to or caused by lethargy; heavy.

"This *lethargic* sleep." *Denham: Sophy.*

lĕ-thar'-ĝĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lethargical; -ly.*] In a lethargic manner.

"The lazy hours, *lethargically* dull."
Fawkes: A Voyage to the Planets.

* **lĕ-thar'-ĝĭc-al-nĕss,** * **lĕ-thar'-ĝĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lethargic, lethargical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lethargic; lethargy.

"That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this torpidity and *lethargicalness*."—*More: On the Seven Churches*, ch. ix.

* **lĕth'-ar-ĝĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *lethargy; -ed.*] Made lethargic; affected with a lethargy.

"His motion weakens, or his discernings
Are *lethargied*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

***lĕth'-ar-gĭze,** * **lĕth'-ar-gīse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *lethargy*; *-ize.*] To make lethargic.

"The *lethargised* is not less sick."—*Adams: Works*, i. 353.

lĕth'-ar-gy, * **leth-arge** (1), *s.* [Fr. *léthargie*, from Lat. *lethargia*, from Gr. λησαργία (*lēthargia*) = drowsiness, from λήθαργος (*lēthargos*) = forgetful, from λήθη (*lēthē*) = oblivion; Sp. & Ital. *letargia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Morbid drowsiness; unnatural sleepiness; a long and profound sleep, from which one can hardly be aroused.

"Here *Lethargy*, with deadly sleep oppressed,
Stretched on his back a mighty lubbard, lay."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 74.

2. A state of dulness, inactivity, or inaction.

"But then the spirit, roused by honest shame,
Shook off that *lethargy*, and soared to fame."
Churchill: Epistle to William Hogarth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Path.* or *Phys.:* The same as I. 1.

2. *Bot.:* A state of plants in which their buds, grafts, and seeds are sluggish in development. In the case of buds, close pruning will sometimes aid them, and in that of seeds hot water or weak acid.

***lĕth-ar-gy** (2), *s.* [LITHARGE.]

***lĕth'-ar-gy,** *v.t.* [LETHARGY (2), *s.*] To render lethargic.

Lē'-thē (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λήθη (*lēthē*) = (1) the river Lethe, (2) forgetfulness.]

1. *Lit. & Greek Myth.:* One of the rivers of hell, the waters of which possessed the property of producing forgetfulness of all the past in those who drank them.

"*Lethe*, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watry labyrinth, which whoso drinks
Forgets both joy and grief." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 583.

* 2. *Fig.:* Forgetfulness, oblivion.

"The cup must hold a deadlier draught,
That brings a *Lethe* for despair."
Byron: In the Haunts of Men.

***lēthe** (2), *s.* [Lat. *letum.*] Death.

"Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Signed in thy spoil, and crimsoned in thy *lethe*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Lē-thē'-an, Lē-thæ'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Lethæus*, from *Lethe* (1).] Pertaining to the river Lethe; causing forgetfulness or oblivion.

"In the oblivious *Lethæan* gulf."
Cowper: To His Father. (Transl.)

***lēth'-ēd,** *a.* [Eng. *lethe* (1); *-ed.*] Forgetful, oblivious, unconscious.

"Even till a *lethèed* dulness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

lē'-thĕ-ŏn, *s.* [LETHE (1).] A name given to sulphuric ether, when used as an anæsthetic.

***lē'-thĕ-ŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *letheon*; *-ize.*] To place under the influence of letheon; to render unconscious.

***lē-thĭf'-ēr-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lethum, letum* = death; *fero* = to bear, to bring, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Causing death; fatal, deadly, mortal.

lēth'-rŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gr. λαθραίος (*lathraios*) = hidden, concealed, and λύθρον (*luthron*) or λύθρος (*luthros*) = filth, defilement.]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles, sub-family Geotrupinæ. The species feed upon the eyes of the vine, and, if abundant, do great injury to vineyards.

***lēth'-ŷ,** *a.* [Lat. *lethæus*, from *lethe.*] [LETHE (1).] Causing forgetfulness or oblivion; lethæan.

***lē-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *lætificatus*, pa. par. of *lætifico* = to gladden; to cheer: *lætus* = joyful, and *facio* = to make.] To rejoice.

*** lē-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [LETIFICATE.] Rejoicing.

"The shepherds of Christ by thee made *letification*."
—*Candlemas Day*, Introd. (1512).

Lē'-tō, *s.* [Gr. Λητώ (*Lētō*), Lat. *Latona*, the mother of Apollo and Artemis.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 68].

Lĕtt, *s.* [Sclavonic (?).] A native or inhabitant of the province of Livonia.

*** lette,** *v.t.* [LET (2), *v.*]

***lĕt'-tĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *let* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who lets or permits.

* **letter-go,** *s.* A spendthrift.

***lĕt'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *let* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which lets, hinders, or obstructs.

lĕt'-tĕr (3), * **lettre,** *s.* [Fr. *lettre*, from Lat. *litera, littera* = a letter, so called from its being originally smeared or scrawled on parchment, not engraved with a knife on wood; Lat. *litus*, pa. par. of *lino* = to besmear; Sp. & Port. *letra*; Ital. *lettera.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved or painted, and employed to represent a sound, or an articulation of the organs of speech. (*Gower: C. A.*, iv.)

2. A written message or communication; an epistle; a message communicated from one person to another by means of written characters.

"I have a *letter* from her
Of such contents as you will wonder at."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

3. (*Pl.*): Learning, erudition.

"How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned?"—*John* vii. 15.

4. The verbal expression; the literal meaning; that which the words literally express.

"We must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law."—*Taylor: Holy Living & Dying.*

II. *Print.:* A character used in printing. Type either of metal or wood. Used collectively to represent type, as "a case of letter," "a fount of letter." Fat letter is type with body and face broad in proportion to its height. Lean letter is type thin or narrow in proportion to its height. Body letter is type in which the main portion of a book or paper is printed. [FOUNT.] Body letter is known by different names, according to the size of the type; the sizes in most common use being: Pearl, Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, and Pica.

¶ A *letter* is, in its nature, altogether familiar; this term may be used for whatever is written by one friend to another in domestic life, or for the public documents of this description which have emanated from the pen of writers, as the *letters* of Madame de Sevigné, the *letters* of Pope or of Swift; and even those which were written by the ancients, as the *letters* of Cicero, Pliny, and Seneca; but in strict propriety those are entitled *epistles*, as a term most adapted to whatever has received the sanction of ages, and by the same rule, likewise, whatever is peculiarly solemn in its contents has acquired the same epithet, as the *epistles* of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude; and by an analogous rule, whatever poetry is written in the *epistolary* form is denominated an *epistle* rather than a *letter*, whether of ancient or modern date, as the *epistles* of Horace, or the *epistles* of Boileau. *Letters* and *literature* signify knowledge derived through the medium of written *letters* or books, that is, information; *learning* is confined to that which is communicated, that is, scholastic knowledge. Such an expression as men of *letters*, or the republic of *letters*, comprehends all who devote themselves to the cultivation of their minds; *literary* societies have for their object the diffusion of general information; *learned* societies propose to themselves the higher object of extending the bounds of science, and increasing the sum of human knowledge.

¶ **1.** *Letter of Attorney:* [ATTORNEY].

* 2. *Letter of Credence:* A letter intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person; a commendatory letter.

3. *Letter of Credit:* [CREDIT, *s.*].

4. *Letter of Marque:* [MARQUE].

5. *Dead-letter:* [DEAD].

6. *Signet-letter:* [SIGNET].

7. *Letters clause:*

Law: Close letters, being usually closed or sealed up with the royal signet or seal. [¶ 8.]

8. *Letters patent:* A governmental document, authorizing a person to do some act, or conferring upon him some office, position, dignity, or right, as to the sole sale of an invention.

"These grants are contained in charters, or *letters patent*, that is open letters, *literæ patentes*: so called because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendent at the bottom; and are usually directed or addressed by the sovereign to all his subjects at large. And therein they differ from certain other letters of the sovereign, sealed also with the great seal, but directed to particular persons, and for particular purposes; which, therefore, not being proper for public inspection, are closed up and sealed on the outside, and are thereupon called writs close, *literæ clausæ*, and are recorded in the close-rolls, in the same manner as the others are in the patent-rolls."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

9. *To run one's letters:*

Scots Law: To apply, as a prisoner, for trial at the Court of Justiciary, in cases where such trial could be brought on in that court before the circuit court sits in the locality in which the person so applying is imprisoned.

letter-board, *s.*

Print.: A board on which pages or columns of type are temporarily placed.

letter-book, *s.* A book in which copies of letters are kept in business offices.

letter-box, *s.*

1. A box in a post office for the reception of letters for despatch, the letters being allowed to fall in through slit or aperture opening into the road or street.

2. A box attached inside a door to catch the letters and cards left by postmen or callers.

3. An office-box to hold letters accumulating during the day, awaiting despatch.

letter-carrier, *s.* A man employed by the Post-office to carry about and deliver letters; a postman.

letter-case, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A case or portfolio for letters.

2. *Print.:* A partitioned tray in which assorted letters are placed; a case.

letter-clip, *s.* A spring clasp to hold letters or other memoranda together.

letter-copying, *a.* (See compound.)

Letter-copying machine: A machine for copying letters. The first was invented by James Watt in 1778, and patented by him in 1780.

letter-cutter, *s.* One who cuts type.

letter-file, *s.* A box, case, folio, or envelope, for containing letters to which reference is required to be made.

letter-founder, *s.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

letter-foundry, *s.* A place where type is cast; a type-foundry.

letter-leaf, letter-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Grammatophyllum.

letter-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Graphidaceæ (q.v.).

letter-lock, *s.* A lock whose bolt is surrounded by several rings having notches through which a set of studs on the bolt must pass before the lock can be opened. These notches are so arranged as to prevent the passage of the bolt except when certain letters on a series of exterior rings are brought into line with each other, so as to form a particular word or combination on which the lock has been set. It is mentioned in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of *The Noble Gentleman* (1615).

"A cap-case for your linen and your plate,
With a strange lock that opens with A. M. E. N."

letter-message, *s.*

* 1. A letter in lieu of a summons sent by the Lord Chancellor to a peer who was defendant in the Court of Chancery.

2. A letter from the sovereign sent to the dean and chapter naming the person whom they are required to elect as bishop.

letter-office, *s.* A post-office (q.v.).

letter-paper, *s.*

Paper: Paper of post or note size, for epistolary use. The ordinary size of post is 10 × 16 inches when flat, and 8 × 10 when folded. Note-paper is smaller, and varies in size.

letter-perfect, *a.* Thoroughly memorized, as a speech or a part in a play.

letter-plant, *s.* [LETTER-LEAF.]

letter-press, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Letters or words printed or impressed on paper or other material by types; print.

2. A copying-press for letters.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, consisting of, or employed in type printing: as, a *letter-press* printer.

Letter-press printing: The ordinary form of printing in which a body of set type is inked and an impression taken from it on a sheet of paper pressed upon it.

letter-punch, *s.* A steel punch having a letter engraved on its end. They are used to make matrices for type; also to mark other articles of metal by giving an impression thereon when struck with a hammer.

letter-sorter, *s.* A person employed in a post-office to sort and arrange letters according to their destinations.

letter-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Brosimum Aubletii,* called also *Piratinera guianensis.*

letter-writer, *s.*

1. One who writes letters; an instrument for copying letters.

2. A book which teaches the art of letter-writing.

letter-writing, *s.* The act of writing letters; the proper mode or style of writing letters.

lĕt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [LETTERS.] To impress or stamp with a letter or letters.

"I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides."—*Addison: On Coins.*

lĕt'-tĕred, * **let-tred,** *a.* [Eng. *letter; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marked, stamped, or impressed with letters.

2. Learned; versed in letters or literature; erudite.

"Around my throne the *letter'd* rabbins stand."
Prior: Solomon, i.

3. Pertaining to, containing, or suited for literature or learning.

"The well-judged purchase, and the gift,
That graced his *letter'd* store."
Cowper: Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

II. *Bot.:* Having on the surface spots with the form and appearance of letters, as in some Opegraphas.

lettered china-mark, *s.*

Entom.: *Diasemia literalis,* a small British brown moth, with white marks like the letters I N.

lettered-tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: *Emys scripta,* a terrapin very common in North America. Generally it is dark brown above, and the edges of the carapace are boldly scribbled with broad scarlet marks, something like the letters of some strange language. Below it is yellow; the head is yellow and black. (*Wood.*)

lĕt'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LETTER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of marking, stamping, or impressing with letters.

2. Letters stamped or impressed upon anything.

3. An inscription, a title, as on a signboard, a coin or medal, or a tombstone.

lettering-box, *s.*

Bookbinding, &c.: A case to hold a set of movable type when composed to form a name or address, for lettering books, marking linen, &c.

lettering-tool, *s.* A bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books.

lĕt'-tĕr-īze, *v.i.* [Eng. *letter; -ize.*] To write letters.

lĕt'-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *letter; -less.*] Devoid of letters or learning; illiterate; ignorant.

"A meer daring *letterless* commander."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning,* p. 125.

lĕt'-tĕr-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *letter;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little letter.

lĕt'-tĕrn, *s.* [LECTERN.]

lĕt'-tĭce (1), *s.* [LATTICE.]

lĕt'-tĭce (2), *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *lettuce* (q.v.).]

*** lettice-cap** (1), *s.* A soporific in which lettuce was a leading ingredient.

lĕt'-tĭce (3), *s.* [Prob. from O.Fr. *letice* = a gray fur.]

lettice-cap (2), *s.* A kind of cap.

lĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LET (1) *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of allowing, granting, permitting, or giving on hire.

letting-down, *s.*

Metal-working: The process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring, which has been made flint hard and then reduced by heating to the degree of hardness required. In lowering, the temper is known by the colour reached.

Lĕt'-tĭsh, Lĕt'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Lett; -ic; -ish.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Letts or inhabitants of Livonia.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Letts. It belonged originally to the Sclavonic branch of the Aryan family of languages.

*** lĕt'-tre (tre** as **tr),** *s.* [Fr.] A letter.

lettre-de-cachet, *s.* [CACHET.]

lĕt'-tred (tred as **tĕrd),** *a.* [LETTERED.]

*** let-trure, * let-ter-ure,** *s.* Literature. (*Chaucer.*)

lĕtt'-sŏm-īte, *s.* [Named after the English mineralogist, W. G. Lettsom, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CYANOTRICHITE (q.v.).

*** let-tu-a-rie,** *s.* [ELECTUARY.]

lettuce, * letuce (pron. **lĕtt'-ĭs),** *s.* [O. Fr. *laictuce, laituce* (Fr. *laitue*); Prov. *laytaga, lachuga;* Sp. *lechuga;* Ital. *lattuga,* from Lat. *lactuca* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The English name of the genus Lactuca, and specially of the Garden Lettuce, *Lactuca sativa.* It is said to have been introduced into England from Flanders about 1520. It is widely grown in the United States. The cabbage lettuce has a depressed cabbage-like heart; the cos lettuce is erect and crisp.

¶ Blue or False Lettuce is the genus Mulgedium; Lamb's lettuce is *Valerianella olitoria;* Leu lettuce, *Fucus vesiculosus,* an algal, and Wild-lettuce, *Lactuca virosa.*

lettuce-laver, *s.*

Bot.: An algal, *Ulva lactuca.*

lettuce-opium, *s.* Opium yielded by the Lettuce and other species of Lactuca.

lettuce-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pisonia morindifolia.* It is cultivated in some Indian gardens.

leū-cą-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = light, bright, white, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree; so called from the white leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceæ, family or tribe Proteidæ (q.v.). It consists of small shrubs or trees from Southern Africa, formerly used greatly at the Cape for firewood, but now nearly eradicated. About forty species of Leucadendron are ordinarily cultivated in green-houses.

leū-cā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. λευκανίη (*leukaniē*), λαυκανίη (*laukaniē*) = the throat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Leucanidæ (q.v.). *Leucania conigera,* the Brown-line Bright-eye, flies about at dusk, and even during the day. It is not uncommon in limestone districts. *L. pallida* is the Common Wainscot, a moth very frequently seen.

leū-căn'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leucani(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, tribe or group Noctuina. It comprises moths moderate in size, with a thick body sometimes erected above; larvæ more or less tufted with hair, or even very hairy. It includes the Wainscot Moths. British species, thirty. They frequent marshy places, the larvæ feeding on grasses or the stems of reeds.

leūc-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *leuc(ine)* and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{21}N_3$. A colourless base produced by the action of reducing agents on rosaniline. $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 + H_2 = C_{20}H_{21}N_3$; or by the action of nascent hydrogen on aniline. It is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in ether, but very soluble in alcohol. It turns red when heated, and melts at 100° to a reddish transparent liquid. By oxidizing agents it is readily converted into rosauiline. Leucaniline stands in the same relation to rosaniline as indigo-white to indigo-blue. Its salts crystallize well, and are all soluble in water, from which they are precipitated by acids. The hydrochlorate, $C_{20}H_{21}N_3.3HCl.H_2O$, forms splendid crystals which give up their water only when heated for a loug time in a stream of hydrogen. The nitrate crystallizes in the form of white needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, but iusoluble in ether.

leū-căn'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A named but undescribed mineral, stated to occur as an efflorescence on another undescribed mineral, Copperasine.

leū'-căs, *s.* [Gr. λευκάς (*leukas*) = (as adj.) a poetic form of λευκός (*leukos*) = white, (as subst.) a labiate plant (see def.). Named from the downy whiteness of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, family Ballotidæ. The people of Munipoor in the east of India prepare an oil from *Leucas cephalotes,* which is used with Rubia in dyeing; it is stimulant and diaphoretic. *L. aspera* is given in India in snakebite, and the juice in psora, &c. *L. martinicensis* is used in Brazil for medicating baths to be taken against rheumatic attacks.

leūc-âug'-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *augite.*]

Min.: A name given by Dana to one of his divisions of the aluminous pyroxenes. [AUGITE.] Colour, white or grayish. Compos.: a silicate of lime, magnesia, alumiua, and little or no iron. Typical formula $(CaO\,MgO)(SiO_2Al_2O_3)$. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·19. Looks like diopside, of which the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety.

leūc-âu'-rĭn, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) and Eng. *aurin.*] [AURIN].

Leūch'-tĕn-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [Named after the Duke von Leuchtenberg, of Russia, by Komonen, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals, with a basal cleavage in the Schischimsk Mountains, near Slatonst, Urals. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·61 to 2·71. Lustre of cleavage planes, pearly. Colourless internally, yellowish-white externally (from alteration). Thin laminæ flexible, slightly elastic. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron and magnesia. Uniaxal. Des Cloizeaux includes this among the minerals of his Penniue (q.v.) group of chlorites.

leū'-çĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; Eng. suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Of or belonging to leucin (q.v.).

leucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_3 = \begin{matrix} C_5H_{10}OH; \\ | \\ COOH \end{matrix}$ a diatomic monobasic acid formed by the action of nitrous acid on leucine. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms soluble in alcohol, ether, and water; they melt at 73° and volatilize at 100°.

leū'-cĭl-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Petrol.: The same as LEUCITE-BASALT and LEUCITOPHYR (q.v.).

leūç-ĭm'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *leuc(ine),* and *imide.*] [LEUCINITRIL.]

leū'-çĭn, leū'-çĭne, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; Eng. suff. *-in, -ine.*] [AMIDO-CAPROIC ACID.]

leū-çĭn'-ĭ-trĭl, *s.* [Eng. *leuci(n),* and *nitril.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{11}NO = C_6H_{12}O_3$ (leucic acid) $+ NH_3 - 2H_2O$, leucimide, a crystalline body formed by the dehydration of leucine. It crystallizes in white microscopic rhombic needles; insoluble in cold water; slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol. It is unaffected by ammonia and potash, even at the boiling heat, but dissolves in acetic and nitric acids.

leū-çĭs-çī'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leucisc(us)* + Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Cyprinidæ. The dorsal fin is short, the osseous ray absent. Type, Leuciscus (q.v.).

leū-çĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. λευκίσκος (*leukiskos*) = the white mullet.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, the typical one of the sub-family Leuciscina. The body has imbricated scales; barbels are wanting; the pharyngeal teeth are in a single or double

series; the intestine short, with a few convolutions. Nearly 100 species are known. Ten are British: *Leuciscus idus*, the Ide; *L. dobula*, the Dobule Roach; *L. rutilus*, the Roach; *L. vulgaris*, the Dace, Dare, or Dart; *L. lancastriensis*, the Graining; *L. cephalus*, the Chub; *L. erythrophthalmus*, the Redeye; *L. cæruleus*, the Azurine; *L. alburnus*, the Bleak or Blick; and *L. Phoxinus*, the Minnow.

leū'-çīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in trapezohedral crystals in volcanic rocks, and formerly regarded as isometric in crystallization. Von Rath and others refer it to the tetragonal system, and the results of etching the crystal faces seem to confirm their view. Hirschwald maintains its isometric relations, but that it possesses a polysynthetic structure. Mallard regards it as pseudo-isometric, and refers it to the orthorhombic system, and Weisbach has arrived at a similar conclusion. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·44 to 2·56; lustre, vitreous; colour, white and shades of gray. Compos.: a silicate of alumina and potash, represented by the formula $KOSiO_2+Al_2O_3$, $3SiO_2$. Occurs abundantly in the lavas of Vesuvius and in the volcanic breccias of Monte Somma.

leucite-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A volcanic rock, or series of rocks, generally of gray colour, with leucite crystals, which impart a light speckled appearance.

leucite-sanidine, *s.*

Petrol.: A kind of lava, composed of sanidine and leucite, often with plagioclastic felspar (mainly anorthite), nepheline, sodalite, &c. It occurs in Vesuvius. (*Rutley.*)

leū-çīt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *leucit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to leucite; containing or resembling leucite.

leū'-çĭ-tōid, *a.* [Eng. *leucit(e)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to the trapezohedron; so called from its being the form of leucite (q.v.).

leū-çīt'-ō-phyr (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Eng., &c. *leucit(e)* (q.v.), and Gr. φύρω (*phurō*, φυράω (*phuraō*) = to mix (?).]

Petrol.: The same as LEUCITE-BASALT (q.v.).

leū-cō-brȳ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leucobry(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Operculate Mosses, arranged among the Apocarpi, but having also lateral fruit-stalks. The leaves are of two kinds; the peduncle rigid, very hygrometric, purple; the capsule olivaceous brown; the peristome similarly colored. The typical genus, Leucobryum (q.v.).

leū-cō'-brȳ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and βρύον (*bruon*) = an algal, a tree-moss, a lichen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Leucobryaceæ (q.v.).

leū-cō-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in nearly white acicular crystals at Wilhelmine mine, Spessart, Bavaria. Lustre, silky. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of copper, represented by the formula $Cu_3As_2O_8+CuH_2O_2+2aq$.

leū-cō-çȳc'-līte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Min.: A variety of apophyllite which exhibits (when plates are cut perpendicular to the optic axis, and examined with polarized light) a black cross, with rings that are alternately white and violet-black, instead of the ordinary coloured rings. Observed in specimens from Skye; Cipit Bache, Tyrol; and other localities.

leū'-cō-çȳtes, *s. pl.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, a vessel.]

Anat.: The name given by Robin to the lymph corpuscles, or lymphoid cells in the serous membranes of the body, and occasionally in the Malpighian cells.

leū-cō-çȳ-thæm'-ĭ-a, leū-cō-çȳ-thēm'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Great hypertrophy of the spleen, with loss of red corpuscles of the blood, and enormous increase of the white corpuscles.

leu-cō-ē-thĭ-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, αἰθίοψ (*aithiops*) = an Ethiopian, a black.] Of or pertaining to a leucoethiops, or albino. Pertaining to leucopathy.

leū-cō-ē'-thĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and αἰθίοψ (*aithiops*) = an Ethiopian, a black.] An albino (q.v.).

leū-cō-găl'-lōl, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and (*pyro*)*gallol.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}Cl_{10}O_{12}$, or $C_{18}H_{10}Cl_{12}O_{14}$. A compound formed by the action of chlorine, at low temperatures on pyrogallol, in presence of acetic acid.

leū-cō'-jŭm, leū-cō'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ἴον (*ion*) = a violet. Named from the colour of the flower.]

Bot.: Snowflake, a genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. It has a six-parted, bell-shaped perianth. *Leucojum æstivum*, the Summer Snowflake, is found in wet meadows in Britain. The bulb of *L. vernum* is emetic.

leū'-cō-līne, [Eng. *leuc(ine)*; *ol(ein)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: C_9H_7N. An oily organic base, isomeric with chinoline, extracted from crude naphthaline. It was formerly thought to be identical with chinoline, but subsequent researches have proved that it differs in many of its reactions, especially in its behaviour with iodide of amyl.

leŭ-cō-lĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *leucolin(e)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

leucolinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_3$. An acid obtained by oxydising leucoline sulphate with potassium permanganate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melting at 162°; slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes with a faint coloration due to a slight oxydation. It is somewhat volatile in a stream of aqueous vapour, to which it imparts an aromatic odour. Heated above its melting point, it is partially decomposed; heated to redness with soda-lime, it yields aniline, together with ammonia. Its salts are all very soluble, excepting the plumbic, ferric, and mercurous salts.

leū'-cō-līte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as DIPYRE (q.v.).
2. The same as PYCNITE (q.v.)

leū-cō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. λεύκωμα (*leukōma*) = (1) anything whitened, (2) (see def.).]

Path.: A white spot on the eye, a thickening of the cornea; cataract (q.v.). [ALBUGO.]

leū-cō-măn'-gan-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *manganite.*]

Min.: A snow-white mineral from Rabenstein, near Gwiesel, Bavaria. Occurs in broad radiated folia, closely aggregated. Contains protoxides of manganese and iron, with some alkalis and water. Fuses easily before the blowpipe.

leū'-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *leuc(in)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $Si_4H_6O_5$. A white substance, obtained by the decomposition of silicone $Si_4H_4O_3$, under the influence of light and water. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 584.)

leū-cō'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. λευκώνες (*leukōnes*), pl. of λευκών (*leukon*) = a grove of white poplars(?).]

Zool.: A family of Calcispongiæ. They have a complicated water canal system.

leū-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *leuc(in)*, and (*croc*)*onic.*] (See the compound.)

leuconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_9$. Oxycroconic acid. A tribasic acid obtained by oxidizing barium croconate with chlorine or nitric acid, and decomposing the resulting barium leucouate with sulphuric acid. It is a colourless syrup, which, when heated above 100°, turns yellow, and is converted into croconic acid. Its salts are very unstable, being readily converted into croconates, especially in presence of alkalis.

leū-cō-păth'-ĭ-a, leū-cŏp'-a-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] The condition of an albino; albinism.

Leū-cō-pē'-trĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [For etym. see definition.]

Church Hist.: A fanatical Eastern sect. said to have been founded by one Leucopetrus, towards the end of the twelfth century. They professed to believe in a double Trinity, refrained from marriage, rejected the sacraments and all external worship, placing the essence of religion in private prayer. On this they relied as a means of expelling the demon which, they asserted, dwelt in every person's heart. (*McClintock & Strong.*)

leū-cō-pĕt'-rīne, leū-cō-pĕt'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and πέτρος (*petros*) = rock. Named after the German locality, Weissenfels = white rock.]

Min.: Occurs as a layer six inches to two feet thick, in a lignite bed. Aspect loam-like, but with a shining wax-like streak. By distillation of the lignite the whole of the mineral passes over as a butter-like mass, which, on analysis, gave the formula C55H110O. Soluble in hot absolute alcohol and ether, and crystallizes in pearly hexagonal plates from the solution. Melts at 50°.

leū'-cō-phāne, leū-cŏph'-a-nīte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φαίνομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear; Ger. *leukophan.*]

Min.: A mineral species occurring in tabular crystals, nearly rectangular. Formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but, both on optical and crystallographic grounds, now referred to the monoclinic system. Cleavage basal, perfect; in another direction inclined 126° 25′ to the base, imperfect. Usually massive. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·974; lustre, vitreous; colour, pale dirty green and wine-yellow. Powder white, phosphorescent when heated, also electric. Compos.: a silicate of glucina, lime, and soda, with some fluorine. Heated in a closed tube whitens and phosphoresces. Occurs in albitic syenite on the island of Lamoe, Langesundfiord, Norway.

leū-cō-phā'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φάσις (*phasis*) = an appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Papilionidæ, sub-family Pieridi. *Leucophasia sinapis* is a small white species, with spotless white wings, only the tip of the forewings being clouded with a blackish line. It is found in woods in Europe.

leū-cō-phlĕg'-ma-çy, leū-cō-phlĕg-mā'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λευκοφλεγμασία (*leukophlegmasia*), from λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = phlegm.]

Path.: A tendency to a dropsical state, characterized by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

"Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropsies."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

leū-cō-phlĕg-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *leucophlegma(cy)*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to leucophlegmacy; affected with leucophlegmacy.

"Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are *leucophlegmatic.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

leū-cōph-rȳ'-ĭ-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leucophry(s)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria. The body is depressed, oval, or oblong, densely covered with cells, arranged in regular rows; mouth absent.

leū'-cō-phrȳs, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = the eyebrow.]

* 1. *Ornith.:* A sub-genus of Pyrgita, found in Africa.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Leucophryina (q.v.).

leū'-cō-phȳll, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Chem.: A colourless substance said to exist in those parts of plants which are capable of turning green.

leū-cŏp'-ō-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and πώγων (*pōgōn*) = the beard. From the white hairs with which the limb of the corolla is bearded.]

Bot.: A genus of Epacridaceæ, tribe Styphelieæ. *Leucopogon Richei*, an Australian plant, there called the Native Currant, is a dense shrub, four to seven feet high, growing on the sea-coast, and bearing small white berries.

leū-cŏp'-ўr-īte, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *pyrites;* Ger. *leukopyrit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral resembling Arsenopyrite (q.v.) in form. Cleavage, perfect in one direction; also massive. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 6·2 to 7·43; lustre, metallic; colour, silver-white or steel-gray; streak, grayish-black; fracture, uneven; brittle. Compos.: arsenic, 66·8; iron, 33·2, corresponding to the formula, Fe_2As_3. Found in serpentine at Reichenstein, Silesia, and in crystals at Geyer, Saxony. These, however, present a composition intermediate between this species and arsenopyrite (q.v.).

leū-cō-ro-sŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and Eng. *rosolic.*] (See the compound.)

leucorosolic-acid, *s.* [Rosolic-acid.]

leū-cŏr-rhœ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Path.: A discharge from the vagina, commonly called whites.

leū-cō'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. λεύκωσις (*leukōsis*) = anything white.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Leucosiadæ (q.v.).

leū-cō-sī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leucos(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans. They have the joints as if they were soldered together into one piece, forming a small, hollow, enamelled lid, to protect the eggs. (*Woodward.*)

leū-cō'-sĭ-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *leucosi(a);* Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zool.: A crustacean of the family Leucosiadæ.

Leū-cŏ-thē'-ą, *s.* [Gr. Λευκοθέα (*Leukothea*) = the white goddess: λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and θεά = a goddess.]

1. *Mythol.:* A name given to Ino, after she was changed into a sea-goddess.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 35].

* **leū-cō'-thĭ-ŏps,** *s.* [Leucoethiops.]

leū'-cō-tīle, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and τίλος (*tilos*) = fibre.]

Min.: A fibrous mineral grouped on serpentine; cleavage, parallel and perpendicular to the long direction. From its optical character is probably orthorhombic. Lustre, silky; colour, greenish-white. Compos.: silica, 28·98; alumina, 6·99; sesquioxide of iron, 8·16; magnesia, 29·78; lime, 7·37; soda, 1·32; water, 17·29. Found at Reichenstein, Silesia.

leū-cō-tūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; *t* connect., and Eng. *uric.*] (See the compound.)

leucoturic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4N_4O_5$. Laurent's Oximide. A monobasic acid, formed by boiling to a syrup an aqueous solution of alloxanic acid, and adding cold water. It is a white crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, from which it crystallizes on cooling. It dissolves in the alkalis and is precipitated by acids. It is not decomposed by boiling with concentrated nitric acid.

* **leū'-coŭs,** *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white.] White; a term applied to albinos.

leū-cŏx'-ēne, *s.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white, and ξενός (*xenos*) = stranger.]

Min.: A name given by Gümbel to the white decomposition product of ilmenite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), or menaccanite (*Dana*), often observed in hornblendic rocks. Lasaulx regards this as identical with his Titanomorphite (q.v.), but this is disputed by other mineralogists.

leugh, *pret. of v.* Laughed. (*Scotch.*)

"Graceless Ham *leugh* at his dad."
Burns: Ordination.

leuk, *v.t. & i.* [Look.] (*Scotch.*)

* **leuke,** *a.* [Luke, *a.*]

* **leūke'-nĕss,** *s.* [Lukeness.]

leūk-hæ'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; αἷμα (*haima*) = blood, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to white blood—*i.e.*, having only white corpuscles. (*Rossiter.*)

* **le-va-cion,** *s.* [Levation.]

* **le-val-to,** *s.* [Lavolta.]

lĕv'-ąnt, lē-vănt', *a. & s.* [Ital. *levante* = the east wind, the country lying toward or in the east; from Lat. *levans,* pr. par. of *levo* = to raise, the reference being to the rising of the sun; Fr. *levant;* Sp. & Port. *levante.*]

A. *As adjective* (pron. **lĕv'-ąnt**):

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Eastern.

"Forth rush the *levant,* and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 704.

2. *Geol.:* Rising; a term applied to the fourth series of the Appalachian Palæozoic strata, called in New York, the Medina group, and of equivalent age to the May Hill Sandstone of England. It signifies metaphorically the sunrise period of the Palæozoic day. Maximum thickness, about 2,200 feet. There are few organic remains, chiefly marine shells and fucoids. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

B. *As substantive* (pron. **lē-vănt'**):

1. A name given to those countries, and more especially to the coasts of those countries lying on the eastern part of the Mediterranean and the neighbouring seas, as Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, &c.

"My voiage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the *Levant.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* ii. 92.

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.

"They are called *Levants* both from their course, as blowing from the East where the sun rises, and also from their freshening and rising higher as the sun rises."—*Sir Henry Sheere: Lord Halifax's Miscell.,* p. 34.

¶ *Levant and couchant:*

Law: [Couchant, ¶].

Levant-sponge, *s.* [Turkey-sponge.]

lĕ-vănt', *s.* [Probably the same as Levant, *a.*] A land-spring. (*Provincial.*)

lĕ-vănt' (1), *v.i.* [Sp. *levantar* = to raise; *levantar el campo* = to break up camp; *levantar la casa* = to break up house.] To decamp, to run away.

lĕ-vănt' (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To tan, to curry.

"There was also much valuable machinery used for rolling, scouring, and *levanting.*"—*Standard,* Oct. 7, 1881.

lĕ-vănt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *levant,* a.; *-er.*] A levant; an easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.

† **lĕ-vănt'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *levant,* v.; *-er.*] One who levants; one who decamps without paying his debts; one who bets and decamps without paying; a welsher.

lĕ-vănt'-ĭne, lĕv'-ąnt-īne, *a. & s.* [Eng. *levant,* a.; *-ine.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the Levant.

"Those Ausonia claims,
Levantine regions these." *Cowper: Task,* iii. 583.

2. *Fabric:* Distinguishing the particular kind of cloth known as levantine.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A native of the Levant.

2. A vessel belonging to the Levant.

II. *Fabric:* A particular kind of silk cloth.

* **lĕ-vär'-ĭ fā'-cĭ-ăs (c as sh),** *s.* [Lat. = that you cause to be levied.]

Law: A writ of execution at common law, executed by the sheriff upon the goods and lands of a debtor. It issued from county courts and other inferior courts, but has now been completely superseded by the writ of elegit (q.v.).

* **lĕ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *levatio,* from *levatus,* pa. par. of *levo* = to raise.] The act of raising or elevating; elevation.

"In the tyme of the *leuacion* of y^e sacrement, he laught."—*Fabyan: Chronicle,* vol. I., ch. cx.

lĕ-vā'-tŏr (pl. **lĕv-ą-tōr'-ēs**), *s.* [Lat. = a lifter, from *levo* = to lighten, to lift up.]

1. *Surg.:* A lever for raising a depressed portion of the skull. It belongs to the trephine case.

"It will be safer to raise it up with your *levator,* when it is hut lightly retained in some part."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Anat.:* That which raises. Used specially of muscles. There are a *levator anguli oris,* a *levator anguli scapulæ,* a *levator palati,* and ten others, besides *levatores costarum* and *levatores longiores costarum.*

* **lēve** (1), *v.t.* A shortened form of Believe (q.v.).

* **lēve** (2), *v.* [Live, *v.*]

* **lēve** (3), *v.* [Leave, *v.*]

* **lēve,** *s.* [Leave, *s.*]

* **lēve,** *a.* [Lief.]

* **leve-ccl,** *s.* [Levesell.]

lĕv'-ee, *s.* [Fr. *levée* = a levy, &c., prop. the fem. of the pa. par. of *lever* = to raise.] [Levy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act or time of rising.

"I got to the seacoast time enough to be at the sun's *levee.*"—*Gray: Letter to Mr. Nicholls.*

2. A morning reception held by a sovereign, prince, or personage of high rank; especially the state receptions held by the sovereign, to which are admitted all whose rank, position, or office, entitles them to such distinction. It differs from a drawing-room in the fact that to the latter ladies, as well as gentlemen, are admitted, while to the former gentlemen only are admitted. In the United States the term is applied to any assemblage of guests, generally one held in the evening.

"He chides the tardiness of every post, . . .
Flies to the *levee,* and, received with grace,
Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place."
Cowper: Retirement, 480.

3. A quay or pier; a landing place for vessels. (*Southern and Western U. S.*)

II. *Hydraul. Engin.:* An embankment to restrain water, and of a magnitude such as those of the Mississippi, the Ganges, Holland, and the Po.

"All the large towns on the river have a *levee.*"—*H. A. Murray: Land of the Slave & the Free,* ch. viii.

¶ *Levée en masse:* [Levy, *s.*].

lĕv'-ee, *v.t.* [Levee, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To attend the levees of; to court at levees.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.:* To embank: as, To *levee* a river.

lĕv'-el, * **lev-ell,** * **liv-el,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *livel, liveau* (Fr. *niveau*), from Lat. *libella* = a level, dimin. of *libra* = a level, a balance; Ital. *livello, livella;* Port. *livel, nivel;* Sp. *nivel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) That which is level; a surface without inequalities; a plane.

¶ A line or surface, every point in which is equally distant from the centre of the earth, is a true level; a line or surface which is parallel to or coincident with the plane of the horizon is an apparent level.

(2) The line of direction in which a missile is aimed or sent.

"As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murder her." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* iii. 3.

(3) In the same sense as II. 2.

"If the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is set flat down upon the work, the work is level."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A state of equality or equal elevation with something else.

"The time is uot far off when we shall he upon the *level.*"—*Atterbury: To Pope.*

(2) The natural position or state which belongs to anything: as, He has found his *level.*

3. The usual or ordinary height, elevation, rate, or standard.

"His later productions fall below the *level* of his early essays."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind,* ch. v., pt. ii., § 2.

4. A state of feeling or thought.

"Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher *levels* rise."
Longfellow: Santa Filomena.

* 5. A rule, plan, scheme, or motive.

"Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temp'rance wills." *Prior: Solomon,* iii. 48.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:*

(1) A horizontal gallery or passage in a mine. The workings at different depths are said to be at the different *levels*—the 50 or 60 fathom *level,* and so on.

(2) An adit or drift forming a drain for water. A level which opens to the surface at the side of a valley is called a day-level, and

forms a means of natural drainage without pumping. A drowned or blind level is a drainage-gallery which has the form of an inverted siphon. A dip-head level is the one which proceeds from the foot of the engine-shaft right and left, and from which the rooms diverge.

(3) A gutter for water to run in.

2. *Surv. & Engin.:* An instrument for indicating a horizontal line, or determining the position as to horizontality of an object or surface to which it is applied, and then determining the true level, or the difference of rise or fall between two or more places, for various purposes of architecture, engineering, drainage, &c. There are numerous descriptions of *levels*, varying in form, size, arrangement, or construction, according to the purpose for which each is intended: as, for instance, the carpenter's, mason's, gunner's, or surveyor's levels, the mercurial, water, and spirit levels, &c. All may be divided into three classes:—

(1) The simplest, such as the mason's or carpenter's level, in which the vertical line is determined by a plumb line, and the horizontal by a line perpendicular to it.

(2) Those in which the horizontal line is determined by the surface of a fluid at rest: as in the water and mercurial levels.

(3) Those in which the horizontal line is determined by a bubble of air floating in a fluid contained in a glass tube: as a spirit level.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Horizontal; parallel to or coincident with the plane of the horizon.

"Her *level* rays, like golden bars,
Lie on the landscape green."
Longfellow: Endymion.

2. Even or on a level with any thing else; in the same line or of the same height as something else; not higher or lower.

"The setting sun now beams more mildly bright,
The shadows lengthening with the *level* light."
Beattie: Past. 2.

3. Having no inequalities; not having any part higher than another; not rising or falling; flat.

"See the revolution of the times
Make mountains *level*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

4. Having no gradations or difference of superiority or degree; equal in rank or degree; on an equality.

* 5. Exactly fitted; agreeing; accordant.

"And every thing lies *level* to our wish."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Direct, straight.

"It shall as *level* to your judgment pierce
As day does to your eye."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 2.

¶ (1) *To do one's level best:* To put forth all one's exertions.

(2) *To have one's head level:* To possess a well-balanced mind. (*American.*)

* **level-coil,** *s.* An old Christmas game, in which each player hunted the other from his seat, the loser giving up his seat to the winner; hence, riotous sport of any kind. (*Ben Jonson.*)

level-lines, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Lines representing the boundaries of sections drawn at different heights and parallel with the keel. Water-lines are drawn parallel with the line of flotation or the true horizontal. When the ship floats on an even keel, the *level-lines* and water-lines coincide.

lĕv'-ĕl, ***lĕv'-ĕll,** *v.t. & i.* [Level, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make horizontal; to reduce to a horizontal plane.

2. To bring to the same level or height with another.

"Less bright the moon,
But opposite in *level'd* west was set."
Milton: P. L., vii. 376.

3. To make smooth or even; to remove the inequalities of surface in; to reduce to an even or flat surface.

"With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 283.

4 To lay flat; to make level with the ground.

"Oaths divine the willing nations bound,
Ne'er to return, till our victorious pow'rs
Had *level'd* with the dust the Theban tow'rs."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, bk. i.

5. To point in taking aim; to raise or depress, so as to point direct to an object; to direct straight at an object.

"Another sign, and to the aim
Levelled at once their muskets came."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To reduce or bring to an equality of state, rank, condition, or degree.

"Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and *level* its superior with its inferior faculties."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To aim; to direct.

"Revenge, from some baneful corner, shall *level* a tale of dishonour at them."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xii.

* 3. To lay or point out exactly.

"To limit and *levell* out the direct way from vice to virtue."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

4. To adopt; to accommodate; to proportion.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To aim or point a gun, &c., in a direct line with a mark: as, He *levelled* at the mark.

2. To be in a direct line or in the same direction with something.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To aim; to direct the aim or purpose.

"Ambitious York did *level* at my crown."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

2. To conjecture; to guess at.

"She *levelled* at our purposes."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

3. To accord; to agree; to suit.

"Such accommodation and resort
As *levels* with her breeding."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

¶ 1. *To level up:* To raise that which is lower to a level or equality with that which is higher; specif., to raise persons of a lower class to an equality with those of a higher. The expression *level up* was first used by Lord Mayo in opposing Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. He proposed to *level up* the Roman Catholic priests and the Presbyterian ministers, by establishing and endowing them, so as to produce in another way the religious equality at which Mr. Gladstone aimed.

2. *To level down:* To lower or reduce to the same level or status; to disestablish and disendow. [¶ 1.]

* **lēve'-lĕss,** *a.* [Leaveless.]

* **lĕv'-ĕl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *level*; *-ism.*] The act, principle, or theory of reducing distinctions in society to an equality.

lĕv'-ĕl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *level*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which levels.

2. One who wishes to destroy all social distinctions; a socialist.

"Mingled with that multitude of fanatics and *levellers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table.

4. An earth-scraper for levelling a site.

II. *Hist.:* One of a party in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647 who wished to destroy all distinctions of rank and title and establish social equality throughout the kingdom. Cromwell put them down in 1649, imprisoning their leader Lilburn.

"The *levellers* were angry with him for instituting a privileged class."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

lĕv'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Level, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making level or reducing to a level; the act of pulling down to the ground.

"It seems impossible to reconcile this account with the statements respecting the *levelling* of his house."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 135.

2. The act or process of ascertaining the level or height of any place, point, or spot.

levelling-block, *s.* A levelling platform, consisting of large iron plates laid together and secured. The respective plates may be 8 or 10 feet long, 5 or 6 wide, and 6 inches thick. They are completely covered with holes, about 1½ inches in diameter and 4 or 5 inches apart from centre to centre. The mould of a given frame having been laid on the levelling-block, the figure of the moulding edge is marked on it with chalk, and iron pins are stuck in the holes, so that when the iron rib is made to touch those pins it will have the proper form. In order the more easily to produce any required figure, the heads of the pins are furnished with eccentric discs or cams, by the shifting and turning of which the figure of the frame can be adjusted with great precision. Each disc has several centre-holes, any one of which can be fitted on the pin. The iron bar of the frame, having been raised to a bright orange heat in a reverberatory furnace, called a reheating furnace, is taken out by the smiths, laid on the levelling-block, and rapidly beat by means of tongs, hammers, mallets, and levers, so as to lie touching the heads of the pins.

levelling-rod, *s.* The same as Level-ling-staff (q.v.).

levelling-staff, *s.* An instrument, one form of which consists of two strips 6½ feet long, united by a longitudinal tenon and mortise so as to slide on each other and extend to a length of 12 feet. The divisions are in feet, inches, and fractions, and count from the bottom. A cross-piece or vane slides on the staff, and has an aperture to enable the staff graduations to be read.

levelling-stand, *s.*

Photog.: An instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position, so that it shall retain developing or other fluids upon its upper surface. Its usual form is a tripod, of suitable height to stand in the developing-trough, with three adjusting-screws by which the operation of levelling is accomplished.

* **lĕv'-ĕl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *level*; *-ly.*] In a level manner; evenly.

"Neither would praises and actions appear so *levelly* concurrent in many other of the Grecians, as they do in these."—*Hobbes: Thucydides*, bk. ii.

lĕv'-ĕl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *level*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being level; evenness; equality of surface or height.

"The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

* **lĕv'-ĕn** (1), *s.* [Leaven, *s.*]

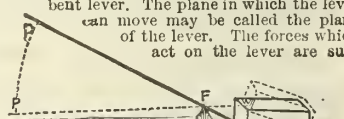
lĕv'-ĕn (2), *s.* [Levin.]

lĕv'-ĕn (3), *s.* [Lawn.] A lawn; an open space between woods.

"And see not ye that braid, braid road,
That lies across that lily *leven*?"
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, 2.

lē'-vẽr (1), ***lē'-voŭr,** *s.* [Fr. *leveur* = a raiser or lifter; also *levier* = a lever, from Lat. *levatorem*, accus. of *levator* = a lifter, from *levatus*, pa. par. of *levo* = to lift, to make light; *levis* = light.]

1. *Mech.:* A bar of wood, metal, or other rigid substance, having a fixed point (or fulcrum), and used to overcome a certain resistance (or weight) at some part of the bar by means of a force (or power) applied at another part. The parts of the lever into which the fulcrum divides it are called the arms of the lever. When the arms are in the same straight line the lever is called a straight lever; in other cases it is called a bent lever. The plane in which the lever can move may be called the plane of the lever. The forces which act on the lever are supposed to act in the plane of the lever. Levers are sometimes divided into three classes, according to the positions of the points of application of the power and the weight with respect to the fulcrum. In the first class the power and the weight act on opposite sides of the fulcrum. In the second class the power and the weight act on the same side of the fulcrum, the weight being the nearer to the fulcrum. In the third class the power and the weight act on the same side of the fulcrum, the power being the nearer to the fulcrum. Thus we may say briefly that the three classes have respectively the fulcrum, the weight, and the power in the middle position. The following are examples of levers of the first class: a crowbar used to raise a heavy weight, a poker used to raise coals in a grate, the brake of a pump. In scissors, shears,



Lever.
W. Weight. F. Fulcrum. P. Power.

nippers, and pincers we have examples of a double lever of the first class. The oar of a boat furnishes an example of a lever of the second class. The fulcrum is at the blade of the oar in the water; the power is applied by the hand; the weight is applied at the row-lock. A pair of nutcrackers is a double lever of the second class. A pair of tongs used to hold a coal is a double lever of the third class. The fulcrum is the pivot on which the two parts of the instrument turn; the power is the pressure applied by the hand; the weight is the resistance of the coal at the end of the tongs. An example of the third class of lever is seen in the human forearm employed to raise an object taken in the hand. The fulcrum is at the elbow; the power is exerted by a muscle which comes from the upper part of the arm, and is inserted in the forearm near the elbow; the weight is the object raised in the hand. (*Todhunter: Mechanics for Beginners*, ch. xi.)

2. *Horology:*

(1) A form of escapement. [LEVER-ESCAPEMENT.]

(2) A watch having a lever-escapement; a lever watch.

3. *Dentistry:*

(1) A tool for extracting stumps.

(2) A turnkey (q.v.).

4. *Surg.:* An obstetric instrument, curved at its extremity, and having a fenestra. It is used in extracting the head of a child; a vectis.

5. *Fig.:* That which exerts great power.

lever-brace, *s.* A carpenter's hand-brace.

lever-engine, *s.* The same as GRASSHOPPER-ENGINE (q.v.).

lever-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: A form of escapement in which the lever vibrates on a centre and carries the pallets (or anchor), and its forked end alternately engages with and is engaged by a ruby pin attached to a disc on the balance-arbor. The lever or fork, having the impulse given to it from the wheel, and then striking against the ruby pin, gives the motion to the balance from which it was disengaged, till brought back by the hair-spring; the ruby pin then strikes the fork and disengages the wheel, thus allowing it to go on. This causes two distinct beats.

lever-hoist, *s.*

Mech.: A contrivance for converting a reciprocating circular into a continuous rectilinear motion.

lever-jack, *s.* A form of hoist having a lever, post, and pawl, in which the lever engages with a rack. [LIFTING-JACK.]

lever-obstetric, *s.*

Surg.: [LEVER, II. 4].

lever-press, *s.* One of the simplest and most evident forms of pressing apparatus. It assumes many forms: cider-presses, lard or tallow squeezers, and cheese-presses, are constructed to obtain pressure by a lever, which is depressed by a suspended weight, by tackle, or by a screw.

lever-punch, *s.* A punch operated by the rolling motion of two cam-faced levers which are drawn together by a screw.

lever-valve, *s.* A safety-valve kept in its seat by the pressure of a lever with an adjustable weigbt, the invention of Dr. Papin of Blois. In locomotives a spring is used at the end of the lever instead of a weight, the pressure being regulated by a screw and indicated on a brass plate.

lever-watch, *s.* A watch having a lever escapement.

lever (2), *s.* [A corruption of *louvre* (q.v.).]

lever-boards, *s. pl.* [LOUVRE-BOARDS.]

***lē'-vĕr,** *a. & adv.* [LIEF.]

A. *As adj.:* More agreeable, more pleasant; dearer.

B. *As adv.:* More willingly, more gladly; rather.

"We had *lever* to dry them so should he fall."
Song of Roland, 353.

lē'-vĕr, *v.t.* [LEVER (1), *s.*] To act upon or force with a lever.

"I put a paddle in his mouth to *lever* it open."—*Sydney Morning Herald*, Oct. 24, 1881.

lē'-vĕr-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *lever* (1), *-age.*]

1. The action of a lever; that arrangement of parts by which lever power is gained.

2. The mechanical power gained by the use of a lever.

3. *Fig.:* Great advantage or power; as the *leverage* of the press.

lev'-ĕr-ĕt, *lyv-er-et, *s.* [O. Fr. *levrault*, from Lat. *leporem*, accus. of *lepus* = a hare; Fr. *levrette*, dimin. of *lièvre* (O. Fr. *levre*) = a hare.] A hare in its first year; a young hare.

"As when two skilful hounds the *leveret* wind . . .
Now lost, now seen, they intercept his way,
And from the herd still turn the flying prey."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 427.

lev-er-ock, * lev-er-ook, lav-er-ock, *s.* [LAVEROCK.] A lark (q.v.).

"The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as, the *leverook*."—*Walton: Angler.*

lē'-vĕr-wood, *s.* [Eng. *lever*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: Ostrya virginica.

*** leve-sell, * leve-cel, * lef-sal, * lefe-sale,** *s.* [A.S. *leáf* = leaf, and *sal, sel* = a room, a hall; Sw. *löfsal;* Da. *løvsal* = a but of branches with foliage on.]

1. A lattice; a lattice-window.

"The gay *levesell* at the tauerne is signe of the win that is in celler."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. A pent-house; a projecting roof over a door, window, &c.

3. An open shed.

*** lĕv'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *lever* = to raise, to arouse.]

Mil.: The morning call on the trumpet, by which soldiers are aroused; a reveille

"He that led the cavalcade
Wore a sowgelder's flagellet,
Ou which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviat."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

lĕv'-ĭ-a-ble, * lĕv'-ĕ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *levy*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being levied or collected; that may be assessed and levied.

"The sum which any had agreed to pay, and were not brought in, to be *leviable* by course of law."—*Baker: Henry VII.* (an. 1508).

lĕ-vī'-a-thăn, *s.* [Low Lat., from Heb. לִוְיָתָן (*livyathan*) = leviathan (see def.), לָוָה (*livyah*) a garland, a wreath; leviathan then = the wreathed animal, from twisting itself into wreaths or folds.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any huge animated being, whether man or beast.

2. One who is much greater than or far exceeds others in any profession, art, business, occupation, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scripture:*

(1) The crocodile of the Nile (Job xli., and the margin of iii. 8, or fig. "Pharaob," King of Egypt, Psalm lxxiv. 14). [PHARAOH.]

(2) Some cetacean, inhabiting the Mediterranean (Psalm civ. 26).

(3) A real or imaginary sea-serpent (?) (Isa. xxvii. 1).

2. *Mythol.:* Any great sea monster.

"There *leviathan*,
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims."
Milton: P. L., vii. 412.

lĕv'-ĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LEVY, *v.*]

*** lĕv'-ĭg-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *levig(o)* = to make smooth, to polish; Eng. *-able.*] That may or can be rubbed or ground down to a fine powder.

"Lay dust and ashes *levigable*
On the Professor's lecture-table."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, xviii.

lĕv'-ĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [LEVIGATE (1), *a.*]

***** 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make smooth; to plane, to polish, to ease.

"When use hath *levigated* the organs . . . those objects are no longer felt."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

2. *Chem. & Pharm.:* To grind or rub down to an impalpable powder.

"The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated*, or smooth."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

*** lĕv'-ĭ-gate, læ'-vĭ-gate, læ'-vĭ-gāt-ĕd,** (1), *a.* [Lat. *lēvigatus*, pa. par. of *lēvigo* = to make smooth, from *lēvis* = smooth.]

***** 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Made smooth or polished.

2. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of being polished, as many seeds.

*** lĕv'-ĭ-gate** (2), *a.* [Lat. *lēvigatus*, pa. par. of *lēvigo* = to make light; *lēvis* = light.] Made light or lighter; lightened, softened.

"Whereby his labours being *levigate*, and made more tollerable, he shall gouerne with the better aduyse."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. ii.

lĕv-ĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *levigatio*, from *lēvigatus*, pa. par. of *lēvigo* = to make smooth.] [LEVIGATE, *v.*] The process of rubbing a moist material between two hard surfaces, as in grinding pigments and printer's ink.

lē-vĭg-lĭ-a'-nīte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Levigliani; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: D'Achiardi gave this name provisionally to a mineral which he regarded as a ferriferous variety of Guadalcazarite (q.v.). Subsequent examination showed that it contained no selenium, and more zinc and iron. From the mercury mine of Levigliani, near Serravezza, Italy.

*** lĕv'-ĭn, * lĕav'-en, * lev-en, * lev-ene,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Lightning.

"See! from its summit the lurid *levin*
Flashes downward without warning."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

*** levin-brand,** *s.* A thunder-bolt.

lē'-vĭne, *s.* [LEVYNE.]

*** lĕv'-ĭn-ĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A swift species of hound.

lē'-vĭr, *s.* [Lat., cogn. with Sansc. *dévar*; Gr. δαήρ (*daēr*) = a husband's brother, a brother-in-law.]

Anthrop.: One upon whom devolves the obligation of marrying the widow of, and thus begetting issue to, a deceased brother or near relation.

"In the earliest age the *levir* had no alteruative but to take the widow; indeed she was his wife without any form of marriage."—*J. F. McLennan: Studies in Ancient History*, p. 162.

lē'-vĭr-āte, *s. & a.* [Fr. *lévirat.*] [LEVIR.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Jewish Hist.:* The Mosaic law binding the brother of a man dying without issue to marry the widow (Deut. xxv. 5). Where there were several brothers, the lot probably fell to the eldest; failing brothers, the marriage was in honour incumbent on the nearest kinsman (Ruth iii. iv.). The only exception was in the case of the high-priest, who was bound to marry a virgin (Levit. xxi. 13, 14). The first-born son of the second marriage was considered the son of the deceased, "that his name be not put out of Israel" (Deut. xxv. 6). This law was not strictly obligatory; but the man who refused to obey it was publicly disbonoured (Deut. xxv. 7-10). How ancient the custom was among the Jews may be seen from the case of Tamar (Gen. xxviii. 6-30). It still exists among Jews in the East; in the West they are, of course, bound by the marriage laws of the country in which they reside. The levirate is mentioned by the Synoptists as giving rise to a question proposed to Jesus by the Sadducees concerning the resurrection (Matt. xxii. 23-33; Mark xii. 18-27; Luke xx. 27-38).

2. *Anthrop.:* (See extract).

"The system of *Levirate*, under which, at a man's death, his wife or wives pass to his brother, is, I think, more intimately connected with the rights of property than with polyandry. This custom is widely distributed. It is found, for instance, among the Mougols (*Wuttke's Ges. der Mensch.*, i. 223) and Kaffirs (*Arbousset: Tour*, pp. 88, 138), and in Yucatan (*Bancroft: Native Races*, ii. 671). 'When an elder brother dies,' says Livingstone (*Travels*, p. 185), 'the same thing occurs in respect of his wives; the brother next in age takes them, as among the Jews, and the children that may be born of those women he calls his brothers also.' In India among the Nairs, 'a man always takes to wife, by the custom called Sagai, his elder brother's widow' (*Dalton: Des. Ethn. Bengal*, p. 138). Among the Pacific Islanders, Mr. Brenchley mentions that in Erromango 'the wives of deceased brothers fall to the eldest surviving brother' (*Cruise of the Curacoa*, p. 319). Similar statements have been made also as regards some of the Negro tribes, the Mexicans, Samoans, New Zealanders, and Khyeus."—*Lubbock: Orig. of Civilisation* (1882), pp. 141, 142.

¶ For other authorities see J. F. McLennan's *Primitive Marriage.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, observing, or in any way connected with the system of marriage described under A.

"Provision is made for the rights of succession of the *Levirate* union."—*J. F. McLennan: Studies in Ancient History*, p. 161.

lĕv-ĭ-răt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *levirat(e); -ical.*] The same as LEVIRATE, *a.* (q.v.).

*** lĕv'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t. & i.* [LEVITATION.]

A. *Trans.:* To make buoyant, so as to float in the air; a term used by spiritualists.

B. *Intrans.* : To become light or buoyant, so as to float in the air.

"A provision, distinguishingly calculated for the same purpose of *levitation*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xii., § 4.

lĕv-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *levitas* (genit. *levitatis*), from *levis* = light.]

* 1. The act of making light; lightness, buoyancy.

2. Among spiritualists a name given to the alleged phenomenon of bodies naturally heavier than air becoming buoyant, and floating in the atmosphere.

Lē'-vīte, *s.* [Lat. pl. *Levitæ*; Gr. pl. Λευῖται (*Leuïtai*); Heb. pl. לְוִיִּם (*levim*) = Levites, from לֵוִי (*Levi*) = (1) a joining, (2) Levi; Eng., &c. suff. *-ite.*]

1. *Scrip. Hist., &c.* (*Pl.*) : The descendants of Levi, one of the twelve sons of Jacob (Gen. xxix. 34). Moses and Aaron were of Levite extraction (Exod. ii. 1-10, iv. 14), and when the descendants of Aaron were formally set apart to perpetuate the priesthood, the other Levites were designated as a sacred caste to assist in the work of the sanctuary (Num. iii. 5-13, xvii. 2-8). The chief branches of the Levites were the Kohathites, the Gershomites, and the Merarites (Num. iii., iv.). To these separate functions were assigned, the more important being entrusted to the Kohathites, among whom were Moses and Aaron (1 Chron. vi. 1-3). The Levites took office at 25 years old (Num. viii. 24, 25), or at 30, and had to resign at 50 (Num. iv. 3, 23, 30-39, 43-47). They were consecrated to their office (Num. viii. 5-26). They were to have no tribal territory: Jehovah was to be their inheritance (Num. xviii. 20, xxvi. 62; Deut. x. 9. xviii. 2, Josh. xviii. 7). But special cities were to be assigned to them, so scattered over the country as to enable them to render ecclesiastical and spiritual service to all the tribes (Josh. xxi.).

The six cities of refuge were all Levitical cities (Num. xxxv. 1-8).

They were to be supported by tithes, but themselves were to pay tithes to the priesthood (Num. xviii. 21-24, 26-32; Neh. x. 37). The Levites obtained much respect under Moses and Joshua. At the time of the judges their social position greatly declined (Judges xviii.) They revived under Samuel, but declined under Saul; David reorganised them, assigning 24,000 to assist the priests, 4,000 to be musicians, 4,000 to be gatekeepers, and 6,000 for other duties (1 Chron. xxiii.-xxvi.). The religious schism which followed on the revolt of the ten tribes superseded the Levites over the whole kingdom of Israel, on which multitudes of them removed to Judah (2 Chron. xi. 13, 14, xiii. 9), exerting a great influence, spiritual, social, and political, through every subsequent change, till the destruction of Jerusalem under Titus. The office of the Levites made them the intellectual as well as the spiritual caste.

The only mention of Levites in the New Testament is in the Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke x. 33).

* 2. *Fig.* : In the latter part of the seventeenth century a wandering curate or a nobleman's or gentleman's chaplain, looked ou as one of the servants, was often called a Levite, in allusion to Judges xviii. Dryden, in his *Absalom & Achitophel*, applies the name Levites to the Puritan clergy who lost their benefices in 1662 through the provisions of the Act of Uniformity.

Lĕ-vĭt'-ĭc-ăl, * **Lĕ-vĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *Leviticus*, from Gr. Λευϊτικός (*Leuitikos*), from Λευίτης (*Leuitēs*) = a Levite (q.v.); Fr. *lévitique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the Levites; connected with the Levites.

"According to the *Levitical* institution."—*Spelman: Rights of the Church*, ch. xxvi.

* 2. Priestly.

Levitical-degrees, *s. pl.* Those degrees of kindred within which persons are forbidden to marry (Lev. xviii. 6-18).

Lĕ-vĭt'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *Levitical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of the Levites; according to the Mosaic law.

"That this traditional service was not *Levitically* correct needs no proof."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii, p. 228.

Lĕ-vĭt'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Leviticus* (Vulgate); Gr. Λευϊτικόν (*Leuïtikon*).]

Old Test. Canon: The third book of the Pentateuch and of the Old Testament, in the Hebrew Bible named וַיִּקְרָא (*Vaiyiqra*) = "And called," from its first two words. It prescribes laws regarding sacrifices (ch. i.-vii.), narrates the consecration of Aaron and his sons as priests (viii. ix.), with the deaths of Nadab and Abihu (x. 20), draws distinctions between clean and unclean animals (xi.), makes regulations as to purification after childbirth (xii.), from leprosy, &c. (xiii., xiv., xv.), the great day of atonement, &c. (xvi., xvii.), marriages, &c. (xviii.-xx.) and priestly duties (xxi.-xxii.), the great festivals (xxiii.), tabernacle worship, &c. (xxiv.), social arrangements (xxv.), and vows and tithes (xxvii.). Intercalated into these is a chapter, which makes Divine promises to the people if they observe the several laws, and denouncing vengeance on them if they disobey (xxvi.; cf. with Deut. xxviii.).

The integrity of the work is admitted by most critics, though rationalists contend that the Levitical legislation did not originate till 1,000 years after Moses, and was not carried out till after the building of the second temple. One of them contends that Ezckiel was the author of Leviticus xxvi, and probably of xviii.-xx., and that xviii.-xxvii. form a section by themselves distinct from the remainder of the book, and written in the same circle, though not by the same hand. The rest of Leviticus is attributed to priests during or after the captivity. A few passages may, it is stated, have been later than the rest, but all must have been in their place before the issue of the Samaritan Pentateuch B.C. about 338, for it has them just as we find them now.

The best commentary on the book of Leviticus is the Epistle to the Hebrews, and the other New Testament books. Carrying out the teaching of Heb. ix., x., &c., the Christian Church believes that nearly every sacrifice or other ceremony typified the sacrifice of Christ and at his death "waxed old," and was "ready to vanish away" (Heb. viii. 13).

lĕv'-ĭ-tȳ, * **lev-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *levitatem*, acc. of *levitas* = lightness; *levis* = light; Ital. *levità*; Sp. *levedad.*]

* 1. *Lit.* : The quality or state of being light; want or absence of weight, as compared with something else.

"*Levity*, whereby, what we call light bodies swim; a thing no less useful in the world than its opposite, gravity."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. *Fig.* : Lightness of disposition, conduct, or manner; want of consideration or seriousness; a disposition to trifling; thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, fickleness, changeableness, volatility.

"By breaking that engagement he had incurred the imputation of *levity*, if not of perfidy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

lē-vo-, *pref.* [For this prefix and compounds, see Lævo.]

lēv'-ų-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *lævu(s)*; *l* connect., and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem. : An uncrystallizable sugar discovered by Dragendorff in the *Taraxacum officinale* (Dandelion root). It has the same composition as inulin, but is soluble in cold water. Its solution tastes sweet, and is optically inactive.

lēv-ų-lĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *levulin*; *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

levulinic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_5H_8O_3$. An acid obtained by heating a mixture of equal parts of cane-sugar, water, and sulphuric acid, on a salt bath for four days, and extracting by means of ether. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and its solutions are optically inactive.

lĕv'-ȳ, *v.t.* [Levy, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To desist from, to give up, to abandon.

"Euphranor, having *levied* the siege from this one only, forthwith led his army to Demetrias."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,178.

2. To raise, to collect, to gather together, as a force of war.

"Let's *levy* men, and beat him back again."
Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

3. To collect by assessment; to raise, as a toll, a tax, a contribution, &c.

"Taxes used to be *levied* upon the persons and goods of travellers, when they passed through certain manors."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

4. To raise; to cause in any way.

"A grace
That, quite eclipsing pleasure's painted face,
Levied a tax of wonder and applause."
Cowper: Table Talk, 650.

II. *Law:*

* 1. To raise, to erect: as, To *levy* a ditch, to *levy* a house.

2. To seize in execution or by way of distress: as, To *levy* a distress.

¶ 1. *To levy war:* To raise or begin a war; to take up arms; to make an attack.

"Yet the thought of war, which wise men saw actually *levied* upon the king already, was much abhorred."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 693.

2. *To levy a fine:* To commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

lĕv'-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*; Lat. *levo* = to raise.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of levying, raising, or collecting for public service, or for private associations, such as trades-unions.

"Delegates promised that a *levy* of half-a-crown per man should be made."—*Daily News*, July 19, 1883.

2. That which is levied, raised, or collected.

"Ere the moon had sunk to rest . . .
Of that rash *levy* nought remained."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. A small coin, or its value, being twelve cents and a half or sixpence. (*American.*)

II. *Law:* The act of collecting or seizing on execution.

¶ *Levy in mass* [Fr. *levée en masse*]: The act of levying or raising all the able-bodied men of a country for military service.

lĕv'-ȳne, lĕv'-ȳn-ĭte, *s.* [Named by Brewster, after the mineralogist and crystallographer, A. Lévy; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A mineral belonging to the Zeolite group. Crystallization regarded as rhombohedral, and twinned as in chabasite, but Becker, who has made a minute study of this mineral, as well as of chabasite, has come to the conclusion that the well-known optical anomalies of these minerals are referable to a complicated twinning of individual crystals belonging to the triclinic system. Hardness, 4-4·5; sp. gr. 2·09-2·16. Lustre, vitreous; colourless, white to grayish; transparent to translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, soda, and potash, represented by the formula $3SiO_2Al_2O_3(Ca{\cdot}Na{\cdot}K)O_3{+}4HO$. Lines cavities in amygdaloidal dolerites in Iceland, Faroe, Co. Antrim, and Greenland.

* **lew** * **lewe** (**ew** as **ū** or **û**), *a.* [Luke-warm.] Tepid, lukewarm.

"For thou art *lewe*, and neither coold neither hoot."—*Wyclife: Apocalips* iii.

lewd (**ew** as **ū** or **û**), * **lewed,** * **lewid,** *a.* [A.S. *lǽwed* = lay, belonging to the laity, properly pa. par. of *lǽwan* = to weaken.]

* 1. Lay; belonging to the laity; laic; not clerical.

* 2. Unlearned, as if connected with the English *lay* or the Gr. ἰδιώτης (*idiōtēs*).

"As necessary for the *lewd* as the learned."—*A Short Catechism.* (1553.)

* 3. Foolish, simple, silly.

"Love, my *lewd* pilott, hath a restlesse minde."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 9.

* 4. Simple, common, ordinary; not requiring skill or learning.

"The rest he rewarded, ech according to the *lewde* service they did."—*Savile: Tacitus; Hist.*, p. 169.

* 5. Vicious without particularising the nature of the vice; profligate.

"But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain *lewd* [Gr. πονήρους, Vulg. *malos*] fellows of the baser sort."—*Acts* xvii. 5.

6. Wanton, lascivious; given to indulgence in lust; dissolute, lustful.

7. Characterized by lewdness or profligacy; unchaste, dissolute.

"Perverting often, by the stress of *lewd*
And loose example, whom he should instruct."
Cowper: Task, ii. 551.

8. Proceeding from lewdness or unlawful lust.

lewd'-lȳ (**ew** as **ū** or **û**), * **lewed-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *lewd*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Ignorantly; without learning; simply.

"Though he can but *lewedly*
On metres." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,467.

* 2. Wickedly, naughtily.

"A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

3. Grossly, coarsely, obscenely.

"His name is Falstaff: if that man should be *lewdly* given, he deceiveth me."—*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. With an unlawful indulgence in lust. (*Ezekiel* xxii. 11.)

lewd'-nĕss (ew as ū or û), *s.* [Eng. *lewd*: *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Want of learning; ignorance, illiteracy, simplicity.

"Thinges that he.. made more suhtlely
Than they can in their *lewednesse* comprehend."
Chaucer: C.T., 10,587.

2. Vice, without particularizing its nature; profligacy.

"If it were a matter of wrong, or wicked *lewdness* [*ῥᾳδιούργημα* (*rhadiourgēma*).—*Vulg. facinus pessimum.*] O ye Jews, reason would that I should hear with you."—*Acts* xviii. 14. (*A. V.*)

3. Wantonness, lasciviousness, unchastity, lechery, sensuality.

"That all women may be tanght not to do after your *lewdness*."—*Ezekiel* xxiii. 48.

II. *Law:* Open and notorious lewdness, by frequenting houses of ill-fame is an indictable offence; grossly scandalous and public indecency is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

***lewds'-bŷ (ew** as **ū** or **û),** *s.* [Lewd.] A lewd or lecherous person, a profligate, a debauchee.

***lewd'-stẽr (ew** as **ū** or **û),** *s.* [Eng. *lewd*; suff. *-ster.*] A lewd person, a lecher, a libertine, a profligate.

"Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

***lewed,** ***lewde,** *a.* [Lewd.]

lew'-ĭs (1), **lew'-ĭs-sŏn (ew** as **û),** *s.* (See def.)

1. *Mech.:* A contrivance for lifting stones which was used by the ancient Romans, and the peculiar mortise marks are found in the stones of the Flavian amphitheatre. It received its name from a Frenchman who brought it to its present form. He was an architect on the works of Louis XIV., and gave it the name it bears in compliment to his master. It consists of two dovetail tenons, which are expanded by a key in a dovetail mortise in the stone, and shackled to the hoisting-chain. The dovetail pieces are first inserted, and then forced apart by the middle key, so as to occupy the undercut portion of the mortise. All three are then sbackled to the lifting-chain.

LEWIS.

2. *Cloth.:* A kind of sbears used in cropping woollen cloth.

lewis-bolt, *s.* A wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting.

lew'-is (ew as **û) (2),** *s.* [Louis.]

lĕx, *s.* [Lat.] Law.

¶ (1) *Lex mercatoria:* Mercantile law.

(2) *Lex non scripta:* The unwritten or common law of the land.

(3) *Lex scripta:* Statute law.

(4) *Lex talionis:* The law or principle of retaliation; the law directing that the punishment shall be of the same nature as the crime: as, An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.

lĕx'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. λεξικός (*lexikos*) = of or pertaining to words.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dictionary or lexicon; of or pertaining to words.

"*Lexical* divergences, by which different words are employed in literature from those which occur in popular speech, are common to all languages."—*H. Sweet: Sounds of Spoken Swedish*, p. 459.

2. Of the nature of a dictionary or lexicon.

"All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and *lexical* words have been laid under tribute."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 602.

lĕx'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lexical*; *-ly.*] According to lexicography; by means of a lexicon.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Gr. λεξικόν (*lexikon*) = a lexicon, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *lexicographe.*] One who writes or compiles a lexicon or dictionary; the author or compiler of a dictionary.

"Of all the candidates for literary praise, the unhappy *lexicographer* holds the lowest place."—*Johnson: Plan of an English Dictionary.*

lĕx-ĭ-cō-grăph'-ĭc, lĕx-ĭ-cō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. λεξικόν (*lexikon*) = a lexicon, and Eng. *graphic, graphical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to lexicography or the compilation of a dictionary.

"His interpretations are more grammatical and *lexicographical*."—*Athenæum*, Mar. 22, 1884, p. 373.

***lĕx-ĭ-cŏg'-ra-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lexicograph(y)*; *-ist.*] A lexicographer.

"The good old *lexicographist*, Adam Littelton."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. 184.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. λεξικόν (*lexikon*) = a lexicon, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. The act or occupation of writing or compiling a lexicon or dictionary.

"Such is the fate of hapless *lexicography*, that not only darkness, but light impedes and distresses it."—*Johnson: Pref. to the Eng. Dictionary.*

2. The principles upon which a lexicon or dictionary should be compiled or based; the art or science of compiling a dictionary.

"How is the . . . dignity of theology to be maintained by the laws of syntax or the aids of *lexicography*."—*J. S. Brewer: Eng. Studies*, p. 349.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lexicolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in lexicology; one who writes or compiles dictionaries; a lexicographer.

lĕx-ĭ-cŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. λεξικός (*lexikos*) = pertaining to words, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] That branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and application of words; the science of words, their derivation and signification.

lĕx'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. λεξικόν (βιβλίον) (*lexikon* (*biblion*) = (a book) pertaining to words; λεξικός (*lexikos*) = of or pertaining to words; λέξις (*lexis*) = a saying, a speech; λέγω (*legō*) = to speak, to say.] A vocabulary or alphabetical list of the words in a language, together with the definition or explanation of the meaning of each; a dictionary, a word-book. *Lexicon* was originally, and is still chiefly applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew languages.

"The *lexicons* of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes."—*Johnson: Pref. to the English Dict.*

***lĕx'-ĭ-cŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lexicon*; *-ist.*] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary; a lexicographer.

***lĕx-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc,** ***lĕx-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *lexigraph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to lexigraphy.

***lĕx'-ĭ-grăph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. λέξις (*lexis*) = a saying, a word, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art or practice of defiuing words.

***lĕx-ĭ-phăn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. λεξιφάνης (*lexiphanēs*) = grandiloquent, from λέξις (*lexis*) = a saying, a speech, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.] Bombastic, turgid, pompous.

***lĕx-ĭ-phăn'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *lexiphanic*; *-ism.*] The act or habit of using pompous or bombastic language; bombast; pompous, or high-sounding language.

***lĕx-ĭ-phar'-mĭc,** *a.* [Alexipharmic.] A medicine which has the power or quality of counteracting the effect of poison; an alexipharmic.

***lēy** (1), *s.* & *a.* [Lea.]

A. *As subst.:* A pasture, a field. It occurs frequently as an element in English placenames, as Dud*ley*. Also written *leigh* (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Fallow.

***ley** (2), *s.* [Law.]

lēy (3), *s.* [Lye.]

Leȳ-dęn, *s.* [A city of Holland, twenty-two miles south-west of Amsterdam. The name of the city is given to the jar because Vanleigh, the inventor, was born there.]

Leyden-battery, *s.*

Elect.: A number of Leyden jars connected externally by resting on a metallic surface, and internally by rods and wires.

Leyden-jar, Leyden-phial,

Elect.: A glass bottle having its interior coated with tin foil or filled with thin leaves of copper or of gold leaf. The outside is also coated with tin foil up to a certain distance from the neck. The neck has a cork, through which passes a brass rod terminating at one end in a knob, and communicating with the metal in the interior. The inner coating is called the internal, and the outer one the external armature or coating. It is charged by connecting one of the armatures with the ground and the other with the source of electricity. If the haud grasps the external coating while the knob is presented to the conductor of the machine, positive electricity accumulates on the iuner, and negative electricity on the outer coating. If, on the contrary, the jar be held by the knob and the outer coating be presented to the machine, positive electricity is accumulated on the outer, and negative on the inner coating.

LEYDEN-JAR.

***leye,** *v.t.* [Lay, *v.*]

leys'-sẽr-a, *s.* [Named after Frederick William Leyser, a Germau botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Leysscreæ, It consists of three or four African herbs or undershrubs, with a solitary yellow head of flowers.

leys-sẽr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *leyssera*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Compositæ, tribe Senecionidæ.

***leyte,** ***leite,** *s.* [Light, *s.*]

lēze măj'-ęs-tў, *s.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté* = bigh treasou, from Lat. *læsa majestas*, from *læsa*, fem. sing of *læsus*, pa. par. of *lædo* = to hurt, and *majestas* = majesty, power.]

Law: Treason; a crime committed or attempted to be committed, against the sovereign power in a state. Amongst the Romans, *crimen læsæ majestatis* was a charge of treason, rebellion, or usurpation of office, which were considered as offences against the majesty of the Roman people.

lhêrz'-ō-līte (z as **tz),** *s.* [Named from the Etang de Lherz, in the Eastern Pyreuees, where it occurs.]

Petrol.: A granular or crystalline-granular aggregate of olivine, eustatite, diopside, and picotite, the olivine being the dominant constituent. Besides the Pyrenees, it is fouud also in the Tyrol, in Norway, &c. (*Rutley.*)

lhŏt'-skў-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. John Lhotsky, a German botanical collector.]

Bot.: A genus of Chamælauciaceæ (Fringe Myrtles). It consists of three or four African shrubs, with yellow or violet heads of flowers.

lî, *s.* [Cbinese.]

1. A Chinese copper coin, also called a cash (q.v.).

2. A Chinese measure of length, equal to ·486 inch.

lī-ā'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *liab(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

lī-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *liable*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being liable, responsible, or bound in law or justice; responsibility.

2. The quality or state of being liable, exposed, or subject to anything; exposedness, tendency: as, a *liability* to disease, a *liability* to accidents.

3. That for whicb one is liable; specif. (*Pl.*), tbe debts or pecuniary engagements for which one is liable.

"According to advices from Amsterdam, the *liabilities* of Messrs. —— amount to about £250,000."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1884.

lī'-ą-ble, ***ly-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *lier* = to tie, to biud, to oblige; suff. *-able*; Lat. *ligo* = to tie, to bind.]

*1. Allied, associated, connected.

"If my name were *liable* to fear."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. Bound or obliged in law or equity; responsible, answerable; bound to make good loss or depreciation in anything: as, To be *liable* for the debts of another.

3. Subject or having a tendency to; exposed; apt or likely to catch or suffer from: as, To be *liable* to fall, to be *liable* to illness. (Only used of what is dangerous and hurtful.)

"So implicated in guilt, so *lyable* to wrath."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

*4. Subject, subordinate.

"Reason to my love is *liable*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

*** 5.** Fit, suitable.

"Apt, *liable* to be employed in danger."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

lī'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *liable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being liable; liability.

"This estimation of our *liableness* to err in our first judgment."—*Reid: Intellectual Powers*, ess. vii., ch. iv.

lī-ā'-bŭm, *s.* [Meaning unknown.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Liabeæ (q.v.). The species are found in South America.

lia-fǡil, *s.* [Gael. = stone of destiny: *lia* = stone, and *fail* (for *faidheil*) = fate, destiny.] (See extract.) [JACOB'S-STONE.]

"The *lia fàil*, or, as some call it, the *liag fàil*, or *leug fàil*, was the fatal chair on which the supreme kings of Ireland were inaugurated in the days of Druidism. From Ireland it was conveyed to Dunstaffnage in Scotland; thence, about the year 842, to Scone, by Kenneth II.; and, lastly, in 1300 by Edward I. to Westminster, where it still remains. How the *lia fàil* came to Scotland, whether by theft, fraud, or violence, is not ascertained. It is said to have possessed extraordinary virtues till the time of our Saviour's birth. Some time after its arrival in Scotland, a superstitious belief became attached to it—that wherever the stone should be found, some one of the race should reign. This persuasion is not so old as the times of Druidism."—*Armstrong: Gaelic Dictionary.*

*** lī-age (age** as **ĭĝ),** *s.* [Fr., from *lier*; Lat. *ligo* = to bind.] A league, an alliance.

lī-ā'-ṣon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligationem*, accus. of *ligatio* = a binding, from *ligatus*, pa. par. of *ligo* = to bind.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A union, a bond, an entanglement.

2. An illicit intimacy between a man and woman.

II. *Cookery:* A thickening, generally of beaten eggs, sometimes of cream and eggs, intended to bind together the component parts of a dish.

lī'-a-na, lī-ane', *s.* [Fr. *liane*, from *lier* = to bind.] The name given to the climbing and creeping plants, belonging to many different families, which abound in the forests of tropical America, as does the honeysuckle in hedges in England.

"It is to the *Lianes* principally that tropical forests are indebted for their picturesque beauty . . . *Cipo-Matador*, the Murderous *Liane*, has a trunk so slight that it cannot support itself alone, but must find support on a neighbouring tree, against the stem of which it presses, aided by its aërial roots, which embrace it at intervals like so many flexible osiers. Some *Lianes* resemble waving ribbons, others are twisted in large spirals, or hang in festoons, spreading between the trees, and darting from one to another."—*Figuier: Vegetable World*, 507, 508.

lī'-ar, * ly-ar, *s.* [A.S. *leógere*, from *leógan* = to lie.] [LIE (1), *v.*] One who tells lies; one who deliberately states as a fact that which he knows not to be true; one who knowingly utters falsehoods.

"She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2

lī'-ard, * ly-arde, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *liart*, from Low Lat. *liardus* = dapple-gray.]

A. *As adjective:*

*** 1.** Of a roan or dappled colour.

2. Gray; gray-headed: as, a *liard* old man.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A horse; properly one of a dapple-gray colour.

"That was twight, mîn owen *liard* boy."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,145.

*** lī'-ard** (*d* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A French farthing.

lī'-art, * ly-art, *a.* [LIARD, *a.*]

Lī'-as, *s.* [By some considered a corruption of the English word *layers*, or *iyers*, referring to the visible stratification of the rock. But Mahn and Skeat think that the Fr. *liais* = the rocks in question, was the origin of the English word. Littré, on the other hand, derives the Fr. *lias* from the English term, though saying that some consider it to have come from Bas Breton *liach* = dolmen. The English word *lias* was first a provincial one, adopted by geologists, who gave it universal currency.]

1. *Geol.*: A formation situated at the base of the Oolite, with which it is sometimes combined. It consists of thin beds of blue or gray limestone, becoming light-brown when weathered. These are separated by dark-coloured, narrow, argillaccous partings, so that quarries of the rock seen from a distanee look striped and ribbon-like. It has been divided in England into Upper, Middle, and Lower. Most of its fossils are marine, though there is in it an insect-limestone. Huge Enaliosaurians, specially Ichthyosaurs and Plesiosaurs, reach their maximum development in it; they are believed to have been marine. Of fishes 117 are known from Britain alone; of molluscs 937, the Cephalopods being 207, two-thirds of them Ammonites. Particular species of the last genus have been used to divide it into zones. From the abundance of the Oyster genus, Gryphæa, it has been sometimes called the Gryphite limestone. Pentacrinites flourished. The plants are chiefly cycads and conifers. The Lias runs diagonally across England from Yorkshire to Devon and Dorsetshire. It extends to France and Germany.

2. *Comm., &c.*: Liassic clays are used for brickmaking. They are also burnt for lime and for hydraulic cement; liassic limestones are called eement stones and are burnt for hydraulic lime. (*Rutley.*)

Lī-ăs'-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lias*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the lias formatiou; of the age of the lias formation.

lī-ā'-trĭs, *s.* [A word of unknown meaning. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, subtribe Adenostyleæ. *Liatris squamosa* has beautiful purple flowers. It, and *L. scariosa*, are known in the United States as the Rattlesnake's Master, the bruised bulbs of the plant being applied to the wound, while a decoction of the milk is taken inwardly. (*Loudon.*)

lĭb, * libbe, *v.t.* [A.S. * *lybban*; cogn. with Dut. *lubben* = to castrate.] [GLIB, *v.*] To castrate, to geld.

"Who pares his nails or *libs* his swine."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. ii., sat. 7.

*** lĭb'-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *libamentum*, from *libo* = to pour out.] A libation.

"We performed our oblations and *libaments* to the muses."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 652.

*** lī'-bant,** *a.* [Lat. *libans*, pa. par. of *libo* = to sip, to pour out.] Sipping, tasting; touching lightly or gently.

lĭb'-a-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = frankincense.]

Bot.: An old genus of Amyridaceæ, now called Boswellia. *Libanus thurifera* (*Colebrooke*) is now called *Boswellia serrata.*

lī-bā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *libationem*, accus. of *libatio* = a libation, from *libatus*, pa. par. of *libo* = to sip, to pour out; Gr. λείβω (*leibō*); Sp. *libacion* Ital. *libazione.*]

1. *Compar. Religions:* A sacrifice, by an actual drink offering, by pouring liquids—usually oil or wine—on the ground in honour of a divinity, or by the combiuation of both methods. In classic times bloody sacrifices were usually accompanied by libations, which always formed part of the religious ceremonies at the conclusion of a treaty of peace; hence the Greek σπονδαί = a solemn treaty, from σπένδω = to offer a libation. (Cf. Virg., *Æn.* v. 77; xii. 174). Sometimes libations were independent acts of worship (*Il.* xvi. 233); and they found a place in convivial gatherings and banquets (Virg., *Æn.* i. 734–38; *Georg.* ii. 101; Hor., *Carm.* IV. v. 31–34; Ovid, *Fasti*, ii. 637). Libations were usually of unmixed wine (ἔνσπονδος = *merum*), but sometimes of milk, honey, and other fluids, either pure or diluted with water (Plin., *H.N.* xiv. 19). The word "libation" does not occur in the A.V., but clear traces of the practice may be found. "Jacob set up . . . a pillar of stone, and he poured a drink offering thereon and he poured oil thereon" (Gen. xxxv. 14). "Strong wine" was ordained "to be poured unto the Lord for a drink offering" (Numb. xxviii. 7); and Jeremiah (xix. 13) charges it against the people of Jerusalem and the kings of Judah "that they have poured out drink offerings unto other gods," and to "the queen of heaven" (xliv. 17, 19, 25).

"In this idea of a god eternally insatiable, joined to the hunger such restless nomads must often have suffered, is to be found the first cause of *libation*, of offering, of sacrifice."—*R. Heath: Edgar Quinet*, p. 284.

2. The wine or other liquor so poured out.

"And large *libations* drenched the sands around."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 230.

*** lī'-ba-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *libatorius*, from *libatus*, pa. par. of *libo.*] Of or pertaining to libations.

*** lĭb'-bard,** *s.* [Ger. *liebard.*] [LEOPARD.] A leopard

"The lion, and the *libbard*, and the bear."
Cowper: Task, vi. 773.

libbard's-bane, *s.* [LEOPARD'S-BANE.]

lĭb'-bĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a **variant** of *billet.*] A billet of wood.

*** lĭ-bĕc'-chĭ-ō,** *s.* [Ital. *libeccio.*] The southwest wind.

"Forth rush'd the levant and the ponent winds . . .
Sirocco and *Libecchio.*" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,706.

lī'-bel, * ly-bell, *s.* [Lat. *libellus* = a little book or writing; dimin. of *liber* = a book; Fr. *libelle*; Ital. & Port. *libello*; Sp. *libelo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** Originally any little book or writing; a declaration, a certificate.

"Yyue ye to hir a *libel* of forsakyng."—*Wyclifte: Matthew* v. 31.

2. A defamatory writing, print, picture, or publication of any kind, containing any statements or representations maliciously made, and tending to bring any person into ridicule or contempt, or expose him to public hatred or obloquy; any obscene, blasphemous, or seditious publication whether in writing, print, signs, or pictures.

"Of a nature very similar to challenges, are *libels*, *libelli famosi*, which, taken in their largest and most extensive sense, signify any writings, pictures or the like, of an immoral or illegal tendency; but, in the sense under which we are now to consider them, are malicious defamations of any person, and especially a magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, signs, or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule. The communication of a *libel* to any one person is a publicatiou in the eye of the law: and therefore the sending an abusive private letter to a man is as much a *libel* as if it were opeuly printed, for it equally teuds to a breach of the peace. For the same reason it is immaterial at commou law, with respect to the essence of a *libel*, whether the matter of it be true or false; since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished criminally, though, doubtless, the falsehood of it may, independently of any statutory provision, aggravate its guilt, and enhance its punishment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 11.

3. The act, or crime of publishing a libel: as, To be charged with *libel.*

II. *Eng. Eccles. & Scots Law:* The summons, or similar writ, commencing a suit, and containing the plaintiff's allegations.

lī'-bel, *v.t.* & *i.* [LIBEL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To publish a libel upon; to hold up to public contempt, derision, or hatred by the publication of any libellous writing, print, picture, &c.; to lampoon.

"The despot of Leadenhall Street was *libelled* in prose and verse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Law:* To exhibit a charge against; as against a clergyman for unbecoming conduct.

B. *Intrans.:* To spread libels or defamatory publications or statements.

"What's this, but *libelling* against the senate,
And blazoning our injustice everywhere?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

*** lī-bĕl'-la,** *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *libra* = a balance.]

1. A small balance.

2. A level; an instrument for taking levels.

*** lī'-bĕl-lant,** *s.* [Eng. *libel*; *-ant.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who libels; a libeller.

2. *Law:* One who exhibits a charge in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court.

*** lī-bĕl-leē',** *s.* [Eng. *libel*, and suff. *-ee.*]

Law: The suitor defendant against whom a libel has been filed. (*Wharton.*)

lī'-bĕl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *libel*; *-er.*] One who libels; one who publishes libels; a lampooner.

"Men who were plotters and *libellers* by profession."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*** lī'-bĕl-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *libel*; *-ist.*] One who libels; a libeller.

lī'-bĕl-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *libel*; *-ous.*] Of the nature of a libel; containing libels or anything tending to bring a person into public hatred, contempt, or derision; defamatory, scandalous.

"A number of *libellous* and defamatory books and writings."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*

lī'-bĕl-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *libellous*; *-ly.*] In a libellous or defamatory manner; with a libel.

lī-bĕl'-lu-la, *s.* [A name given by Linnæus; probably from Lat. *libellulus* = a very little book, the leaves of which the expanded wings of the dragon-fly somewhat resemble (*Littré*, &c.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Libellulidæ (q.v.). About nine species are British.

li-bĕl-lū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *libellul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Dragon-flies: a family of Neuropterous Insects, tribe Subulicornia. There are, in all, about 1500 species. The larvæ inhabit the water, and are of very predatory instincts. They somewhat resemble their parents, but are wingless. They breathe by branchiæ, either internal or external, and situated at the extremity of the abdomen. [DRAGON-FLY.]

lī'-bĕr, *s.* [From Lat. *liber* = a book, because the fibrous layers of which liber is composed can at times be separated into laminæ like the leaves of a book or an ancient manuscript roll.]

Bot.: The innermost of the four layers constituting the bark of a plant. According to Gray, it consists of three kinds of cells, bast cells or fibres, large or more elongated cells, and cells of parenchyma. Called also Bast-layer and Endophlœum.

liber-cells, liber-fibres, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Very long prosenchymatous cells occurring in liber. Liber fibres of various plants are of use for textile purposes. The shorter liber-cells pass into wood-cells, between which and liber-cells the difference is but slight.

lĭb'-ĕr-al, * **lĭb'-ĕr-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *libéral*, from Lat. *liberalis*, from *liber* = free; from the same root as *libet* or *lubet* = it pleases; Sp. & Port. *liberal*; Ital. *liberale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Becoming or befitting one well-born; refined, gentlemanlike; free from meanness.

"The vse of the toongs, philosophie, and the *liberall* sciencies."—*Holinshed: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Such as a gentleman ought to be; accomplished, refined.

"The people *liberal*, valiant, active, wealthy."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 7.

3. Free in disposition; generous, open-handed, bountiful, munificent; ready to give or bestow; not mean, stingy, or niggardly.

"Men of this way should he most *liberal*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

¶ It is frequently followed by *of* before that which is given or bestowed; sometimes by *in*.

"Pure is the nymph, though *liberal of* her smiles."
Cowper: Task, iii. 712.

4. Given freely, bountifully, or without stint; ample, generous.

"With too great a court and *liberal* largess."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

5. Abundant, profuse: as, a *liberal* flow of water.

6. Free, open, candid: as, a *liberal* interchange of thoughts.

7. Free from narrow, selfish, or contracted views or ideas; favourable to liberty and progress civil, political, and religious; advocating reform and progress; having broad views; favouring freedom in the forms of administration of government; not conservative. [II.]

8. Not too strict, harsh, or severe; free: as, a *liberal* interpretation of a law.

* 9. Licentious, loose, lax, dissolute; free to excess.

II. *Politics:* A name given to that party in the state which is in favour of reform and advancement. (Opposed to the Conservative party.) [B.]

B. *As subst.:* One who advocates progress and reform, especially in the direction of conferring greater power upon the people; an advocate of Liberalism.

¶ The designation "Liberal," applied to an English party is said to have been derived from the *Liberal*, a periodical set on foot by Lord Byron and his friends. Both political parties are named with tacit reference to an irresistible movement towards democracy which has long been in progress in Britain, as it was in the ancient Roman republic. The Conservatives, dreading the effect of this democratic current on the time-honoured institutions of the country, make it their main object to conserve them. With this view they arrest forward movement when they can, and, when this is impracticable, attempt to retard the rate of progress. The Liberal party, on the contrary, little or nothing fearing the results of change, help the movement instead of attempting to stem or to lessen its progress. The Liberal party consists of two great sections or wings, generally in co-operation though sometimes in antagonism. These are the Whigs and the Radicals, the former seeking to remove the more obnoxious defects in the institutions of the country, with the view of ensuring their stability; the latter, on the contrary, desiring to root some of them up instead of increasing their efficiency. For example, the Whigs are in favour of the Established Churches, the House of Lords, and the throne, whilst the more advanced of the Radicals would abolish all the three. The strength of the Whig party is in the middle classes, that of the Radicals among the artizans. After about forty years' exclusion from office, the Liberals reached it in 1830. From that time till this they have been in power under Earl Grey from Nov. 22, 1830, and Viscount Melbourne from July 18, 1834, to Dec. 26, 1834; under Viscount Melbourne again from April 18, 1835, to Sept. 6, 1841; under Lord John Russell from July 6, 1846, to Feb. 27, 1852; under the Earl of Aberdeen from Dec. 28, 1852, and Lord Palmerston from Feb. 10, 1855, to Feb. 28, 1858; under Lord Palmerston again from June 18, 1859, and Earl Russell from Nov. 6, 1865, to July 6, 1866; and under Mr. Gladstone from Dec. 9, 1868, to Feb. 21, 1874, and again from April 28, 1880, till 1885. In August, 1892, Mr. Gladstone again returned to office, from which he retired, on account of ill health, in the spring of 1894, being succeeded by Lord Rosebery.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Liberal-hearted, liberal-minded, liberal-souled*, &c.

lĭb'-ĕr-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ism.*] The principles of the Liberal party; freedom from narrowness or bigotry; advocacy of the conferring of greater power in the state upon the people; democracy.

lĭb'-ĕr-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ist.*] A Liberal (q.v.).

* **lĭb-ĕr-al-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *liberalist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to Liberalism; characterized by Liberalism; in accordance with Liberal principles.

lĭb-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў, * **lĭb-er-al-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *libéralité*, from Lat. *liberalitatem*, accus. of *liberalitas*, from *liberalis* = liberal (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being liberal; disposition or readiness to give freely and largely; bounty, munificence, generosity, openhandedness.

"The King of England vsed great *liberalitie* in bestowing his treasure freelie."—*Holinshed: Richard I.* (an. 1191).

2. Largeness or breadth of views; freedom from narrowness of mind or bigotry; catholicity, impartiality.

"The boasted *liberality* on which they value themselves in the conduct of the Bristol schools."—*Hannah More: Life of Wilberforce*, vol. ii., ch. xiii., p. 239.

* 3. That which is given; a donation, a gratuity; an act of liberality or generosity.

† **lĭb'-ĕr-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ize.*] To make or render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrowness or bigotry.

"They warm the heart; they enlarge and *liberalize* our minds."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

* **lĭb-ĕr-al-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *liberaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of liberalizing, or making liberal and free.

"The prospect of a general *liberalization* of Egyptian institutions."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1882.

lĭb'-ĕr-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *liberal*; *-ly.*

1. In a liberal, bountiful, or generous manner; munificently, generously, freely, open-handedly.

"I may justly be condemned for many of those faults of which I have too *liberally* arraigned them."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Æneid* xii.

2. With liberality of views or ideas; without bigotry or narrowness; impartially; without selfishness or meanness.

3. Freely; not strictly, harshly, or vigorously.

lĭb'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *liberatus*, pa. par. of *libero* = to set free; *liber* = free; Fr. *libérer*; Ital. *liberare.*] To set free; to release from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty; to free, to deliver.

"The public revenue of Great Britain can never be completely *liberated*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

lĭb-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *liberatio*, from *liberatus*, pa. par. of *libero*; Fr. *libération*; Ital. *liberazione*; Sp. *liberacion.*]

1. The act of liberating or setting free from restraint, confinement, &c.; a setting at liberty; freeing.

2. The state of being liberated or set free.

Liberation Society, *s.* The name popularly given to a society which was formed in 1844 under the title of the British Anti-State-Church Association, an appellation changed in 1853 for that which now obtains, the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control. It is "based on the principle that," in its opinion, "national establishments of religion are (1) unjust, (2) politically mischievous, (3) injurious to the Churches established, and (4) that they also hinder the progress of religion." It aims at (1) the abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds upon any subject of the realm; (2) the discontinuance of all payments from public funds and of all compulsory exactions for religious purposes; and (3) *after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests* (the italics are those of the Society), the application to other than ecclesiastical purposes of the national property now devoted to the uses of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, and, concurreutly therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State-control. While prosecuting these aims, it neither expresses any opinion upon, nor seeks to effect any alteration in, the doctrines, formularies, or internal government of the Churches now established. Its revenue in 1883–4, derived from subscriptions and other sources, was £8,898; its expenditure £8,541. The number of subscribers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland was about 11,000.

lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *liberatus*, pa. par. of *libero.*] One who liberates or frees; a deliverer.

* **lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *liberator*; *-y.*] Tending to liberate or set free.

Lĭb'-ĕr-ā-trĭx, *s.* [The fem. form of Lat. *liberator.*]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 125].

Lī-bĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [For etym. see definition.] Belonging to, found in, or in any way connected with Liberia, an independent republic of Western Africa, settled by free negroes from the United States in 1822.

Liberian-hippopotamus, *s.*

Zool.: Hippopotamus minor, a small species described by Dr. S. G. Morton (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, Philadel., Feb., 1844), from the notes of Dr. Goheen, colonial physician at Monrovia, and from two crania which that gentleman sent to America. In 1850 (*ib.*, 1850, pp. 231–39) Dr. Morton proposed to call it *H. liberiensis*, the name by which it is now generally known, though "it was proposed to make a new genus of it under the name of Chœropsis." (*Van Hoeven.*) It has but two incisors in the lower jaw; the posterior molars are only partially protruded, and rise obliquely like those of the elephant and mastodon. It varies in weight from four hundred to seven hundred pounds.

lĭb-ĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *libero* = to set free.] (For def. see etym.)

† **libero-motor,** *a.* Letting out or liberating nerve force. (*H. Spencer.*)

lĭb-ĕr-tār'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *libert(y)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to liberty or free-will, inculcating the doctrine that the human will is free as opposed to the teaching that it is impelled by necessity to a certain course of action.

"He has in particular made the *libertarian* position clearer by the apt choice of technical terms."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884, p. 800.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the doctrine that human will is free. [FREE-WILL, NECESSITY.]

"The very objection of incomprehensibility by which the fatalist had thought to triumph over the *libertarian*."—*Hamilton: Discussions*, p. 620.

lĭb-ĕr-tār'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *libertarian*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or principles of libertarians.

* **lī-bĕr'-tĭ-cīde,** *s.* [Lat. *libert(as)* = liberty; *-i-* connective; *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

1. The act of destroying liberty.

2. One who destroys liberty. (*Shelley: Adonais*, vi.)

***lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *libertin(e); -age.*] Excessive freedom of opinions or conduct; licence.

"A growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think lightly of the Christian faith."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 13.

lĭb'-ĕr-tīne, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *libertinus* = (a.) pertaining to a freedman, (s.) a freedman: from *libertus* = a freedman: *liber*, free; Fr. *libertin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *libertino.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A freedman; one manumitted or set free from slavery.

"Some persons are forbidden to be accusers; others on the score of their condition, as *libertines* against their patrons."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

*2. A freethinker.

"It is too probable that our modern *libertines*, deists, and theists took occasion from the scandalous contentions of Christians among many changes, to disbelieve all."—*A Discourse of Logomachus.* (1711.)

3. One free in his moral practice, especially with women; a debauchee, a profligate, a licentious person.

"Though a *libertine*, he won the hearts of the Puritans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., ch. ii.

4. One free from restraint; one who is unconfined.

"When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

5. A freeman of a corporate town or city.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church Hist.:* A Flemish sect of Antinomians, who called themselves "Spirituals." They passed into France, where they were patronised by Margaret of Navarre, sister of Francis I. They held that, as God was the author of all human actions, no human action could be evil; that religion consisted in union with God by contemplation, and that any one who had attained to this could act as he pleased. Calvin wrote strongly against them. (*Blunt.*)

2. *Script.:* The word occurs but once in the New Testament—"The synagogue of the *Libertines*" (Acts vi. 9). Its meaning has given rise to much discussion; but the most probable explanation is that the *Libertines* were Jews who, having been taken prisoners by Pompey and other Roman generals in the Syrian wars, had been reduced to slavery, but, having been emancipated, returned to Palestine. (Cf. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 85; Hor. *Sat.* i. 4, 143; Juv. *Sat.* iii. 14.)

B. *As adjective:*

*1. Freethinking, latitudinarian.

"The said *libertine* doctrines do more contradict the doctriues of the Gospel than the doctrines of the Papists about the same."—*Baxter: Catholic Theology*, pt. iii., p. 289.

2. Loose, licentious, profligate, lewd, debauched, dissolute: as, a *libertine* life.

lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *libertin(e); -ism.*]

*1. The quality or state of being a freedman.

*2. Irreligiousness, freethougbt; looseness of morality.

"Even modest heathens would hiss this *libertinism* off the stage."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4, ch. ii.

3. Loose, licentious, or dissolute conduct; profligacy, licentiousness, lewdness, grossness, debauchery.

"Tales were told about his *libertinism* which went on growing till they became too absurd for the credulity even of party spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

lĭb'-ĕr-tў, *lĭb-er-te, *lĭb-er-tee, *s.* [Fr. *liberté*; from Lat. *libertatem*; accus. of *libertas* = liberty: *liber* = free; Ital. *libertà*; Port. *liberdade*; Sp. *libertad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being free; exemption from restraint; freedom; power of actiug according to one's will.

"And methought while she *liberty* sung,
'Twas *liberty* only to hear."
Cowper: Morning Dream.

2. The power of an agent to do or to leave undone any particular action, according to the determination of his mind or judgment; freedom of will; freedom from constraint in will or volition. (*Locke: Essay*, bk. ii., ch. xxi., § 8.)

3. Permission granted, as by a superior to an inferior, to do any act, which the latter might not do without such permission; leave, licence.

4. Privileges or immunities enjoyed by prescription or by grant; franchise.

5. A place or district within which certain privileges, immunities, or franchises are enjoyed.

"The bells of all the parishes of the city and *liberties* were ringing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

6. Permission to go or move about within certain limits, as in a place of confinement; a certain degree of freedom of movement.

7. The limits within which freedom of movement is allowed: as, the *liberties* of a prison.

8. Conduct, behaviour or speech on the part of one person towards another, such as is not warranted by their relative positions in society, rank, age, &c.; a slight breach of decorum or courtesy.

9. Freedom or exemption from occupation or engagements; leisure; the state of being disengaged: as, Are you at *liberty?*

*10. Licentiousness, libertinism.

"Lust and *liberty*
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youth."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

II. *Manége:* A curve or arch in that part of the bit placed in the mouth of a horse, to afford room for the tongue of the animal.

¶ (1) *At liberty:* Disengaged; not occupied.

(2) *Cap of liberty:* A cap or hat worn as a symbol of liberty, as in ancient times manumitted slaves wore the Phrygian cap as a token of their having been set free. In modern days a red cap worn by French revolutionists.

(3) *Civil liberty:* A state of freedom or liberty, abridged only by the restrictions and regulations established under the form of laws for the protection and interests of the nation, society, or state. It is a state of exemption from the arbitrary will of others, secured by established laws, by which each member is protected against injury on the part of others.

(4) *Liberty of the press:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* The free right and power to publish whatever one pleases, subject only to punishment for abuse of that freedom by publishing anything mischievous, hurtful, or libellous, to the public or to individuals.

(*b*) *Eng.:* After the Reformation, the crown assumed the right, which the church had previously exercised, of prohibiting the printing of all works but such as should be first seen and allowed. The newspaper press, originating in the reign of James I., was subjected to the royal licenser, and, though the fall of the Star Chamber, in 1641, augured well for the liberty of the press, parliament did not affect a spirit of toleration, and Milton, in his *Areopagitica*, branded the suppression of truth by the licenser as the slaying of an immortality rather than a life. The Licensing Act (13 and 14 Charles II.) placed the entire control of printing in the government. Authors and printers of obnoxious works were hanged, mutilated, and their productions burned by the hangman. The freedom of the press was not theoretically established till parliament, in 1695, refused to renew the Licensing Act. Henceforth, every writing could be freely published, but at the risk of a rigorous execution of the undefined law of libel. To speak ill of the government was a crime, and the first aim and use of free discussion was prohibited by law. Hence arose a long series of conflicts between the courts and the press, virtually brought to an end in 1831 by the failure of the Attorney-General to convict Cobbett. Liberty of the press has always been enjoyed in the United States.

Liberty Bell: The old bell of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which was rung on the passage of the Declaration of Independence.

(5) *Liberty-pole:* A flag-staff surrounded with the symbols of liberty. (*American.*)

(6) *Moral liberty:* That liberty of choice which is essential to moral responsibility. [Free-will.]

(7) *Natural liberty:* A state of exemption from the restraint or control of others, and the institutions of civil life. The power to act or do as one pleases, subject only to the laws of nature.

"The *natural liberty* of man, is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of nature for his rule."—*Locke: Of Government*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 22.

(8) *Political liberty:* The liberty or freedom of a nation; exemption of a nation from any unjust abridgement of its rights and independence by another nation.

(9) *Religious liberty:* The free right to hold what opinions one pleases in religious matters, and to worship the Deity according to the dictates of conscience, free from external control.

¶ The words *liberty* and *freedom* are often used interchangeably. Properly speaking, however, *liberty* hints at previous restraint: *freedom* does not; hence, a slave is set at *liberty*, not at *freedom*, whilst a rude man expresses his sentiments, not with too much *liberty*, but with too much *freedom.*

lĭ-bĕth'-ĕn-ītc, *s.* [Named after the locality where first observed, Libethen; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *Libethenit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic (Schrauf says monoclinic, or "pseudo-orthorhombic") mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, rarely globular or compact. Hardness, 4; sp. gr., 3·6 to 3·8; lustre, resiuous; colour and streak, olive-green, the former usually dark. Fracture, subconchoidal. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 29·7; oxide of copper, 66·5; water, 3·8; which corresponds to the formula $(4CuO)PO_5+HO$. Principal localities are Libethen, Hungary, and Cornwall.

***lĭ-bĭd'-ĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *libido* (genit. *libidinis*); Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One given to lust or lewdness.

"Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinists*."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 350 (1639).

***lĭ-bĭd-ĭn-ŏs'-ĭt-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *libidinous; -ity.*] The quality or state of being libidinous; lewdness.

lĭ-bĭd'-ĭn-ŏus, *a.* [Fr. *libidineux*; from Lat. *libidinosus*; from *libido* (genit. *libidinis*); Sp. & Ital. *libidinoso.*] Characterized by lewdness or wantouness; lewd, lustful, wanton; lascivious, unchaste, lecherous.

†lĭ-bĭd'-ĭn-ŏus-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *libidinous; -ly.*] In a libidinous, lewd, or lustful manuer; lewdly, lasciviously, lustfully, wantonly.

"Simon Magus and his mystical priests, lived *libidinously*."—*Bp. Lavington: Moravians Compared*, p. 104.

†lĭ-bĭd'-ĭn-ŏus-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *libidinous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being libidinous; lewdness, lustfulness, lasciviousness.

***lĭb-ken, *lĭb-kin,** *s.* [Probably from A.S. *libban* = to live, and *ken* (2) *s.* (q.v.).] A low house or lodging.

lĭ-bŏ-çē'-drŭs, *s.* [Gr. λιβάς (*libas*), λίβος (*libos*) = a tear, and κέδρος (*kedros*) = a cedar.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniferæ. *Libocedrus Doniana* is the Kawa of New Zealand. Its beautifully-grained and heavy wood would be well adapted for picture frames. (*Loudon.*)

lĭ'-brą, *s.* [Lat. = a balance. So named because when the sun enters Libra the days and nights are equal like the scales of a balance.]

Astron.: The Balance.

(1) One of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellations. It is surrounded by the constellations Scorpio, Ophiuchus, Virgo, Centaurus, and Lupus. It contains no stars of the first magnitude.

(2) The seventh sign of the Zodiac, symbol ♎. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes it now contains the constellation Virgo. The sun enters it about Sept. 23.

***lī-brąl,** *a.* [Lat. *libralis*, from *libra* = a pound weight.] Of a pound weight; weighing a pound.

lī-brär'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Lat. *librarius* = (s.) a transcriber of books; (a.) of or pertaining to books: *liber* = a book; Fr. *libraire*; Sp. *librero*; Ital. *librajo* = a bookseller.]

*1. One who transcribes or copies books.

"Charybdis thrice swallows and thrice refunds the waves; this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides a day, but this is the error of the *librarians*."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. One who has charge of a library; the keeper of a library or collection of books.

"It probably contained some illuminated MSS., as the *librarian* had the keeping of the colours too."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. i.

lī-brär'-ĭ-an-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *librarian; -ship.*] The office, post, or position of a librarian.

lī'-brą-rў, *li-brai-rie, *li-bra-rie, *s.* [Fr. *librairie*, from Lat. *librarium*, neut. sing. of *librarius* = pertaining to books: *liber* = a book; orig. the bark of a tree, that being the

earliest writing material; Sp. & Ital. *libreria;* Port. *livraria.*]

1. A collection of books, whether belonging to a private person, an institution, or the nation.

"Bale, the antiquary, makes mention of a merchant that bought two noble *libraries* about these times for forty shillings."—*Strype: Mem. Henry VIII* (an. 1545).

2. A room or set of rooms set apart for a collection of books, manuscripts, &c. (*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. ii.)

¶ It is stated that there was a library in the Memnonium at Thebes in the fourteenth century B.C. Layard and his successors disentombed libraries, or their equivalents, collections of inscribed cylinders, from the sites of old Assyrian palaces. Kirjath-sepher, the old name of Debir, means the "City of Book(s)" (Judges i. 11). Pisistratus founded a public library at Athens about 540 B.C. Strabo says that the first private library was that of Aristotle, B.C. 334. Ptolemy I. (Soter) founded the celebrated Alexandrian Library in the Serapeum about 298 B.C.; it was partially destroyed by fire in the Egyptian contest carried on by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 47. It is said to have been burnt by the Caliph Omar, A.D. 640. A fine library of 200,000 volumes, collected by Attalus I. King of Pergamos, about 197 B.C., came into the possession of the Romans on the death of Attalus III., B.C. 133, he having nominated them heirs to his kingdom. Of modern libraries, the National Library of Paris, with 2,370,000 volumes and pamphlets, and the British Museum Library, 1,550,000 volumes, stand first. The Royal Library, of Munich, and the Imperial Library, of St. Petersburg, have each over 1,000,000 volumes. The Library of the Vatican ranks among the most valuable of European libraries. In the United States the Government Library, at Washington, for which a magnificent building has been erected, promises before many years to equal the great European libraries in importance. The Public Library of Boston has now considerably over 600,000 volumes. Other fine libraries are the Philadelphia Library, the oldest in the country, the Astor and Lenox Libraries of New York, and various others.

*** library-keeper,** *s.* A librarian.

"A *library-keeper*, who is likewise to be an apothecary, druggist, and keeper of instruments, engines, &c." —*Cowley: Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.*

*** lī'-brāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *libratus*, pa. par. of *libro* = to balance; *libra* = a balance.]

A. *Trans.:* To balance, to poise, to hold in equipoise.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in equipoise; to move as a balance.

lī-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *libratio*, from *libratus*, pa. par. of *libro* = to balance; *libra* = a balance; Fr. *libration;* Sp. *libracion;* Ital. *librazione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of balancing, or placing or holding in equipoise. (*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.)

2. The state of being balanced or in equipoise.

"Their pinions still
In loose *librations* stretched, to trust the void
Trembling refuse." *Thomson: Spring*, 743.

II. *Astron.:* A real or apparent motion of a heavenly body like that of a balance when approaching a state of rest. (Used especially of the moon.) [¶] (*Boyle: Works*, iv. 98.)

¶ 1. *Libration in latitude:*

Astron. (*Of the moon*): A small variation in the precise part of the moon presented to us. The moon always presents the same hemisphere to us, but as her axis varies from the plane of her orbit by an angle of 1° 30′ 10·8″, her two poles lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans towards the earth we see a little more of the region surrounding it; when turned away we see less; this variation constitutes the libration in latitude.

2. *Libration in longitude:*

Astron. (*Of the moon*): A slight variation at different times in the amount of the eastern or western edge of the moon seen. This arises from the fact that the angular velocity of the moon on her axis is not quite the same as that of her angular velocity in her orbit. This was first discovered by Hevelius in 1647.

3. *Diurnal libration, Parallactic vibration:*

Astron. (*Of the moon*): A slight variation in the aspect of the moon, arising from the fact that, owing to the diurnal motion of the earth, we view the moon at its rising or setting, in different circumstances, according to the latitude of the earth at the spot where the observer stands. It brings into view at the moon's rising and setting, on the upper limb, or whenever the moon bas parallax, a little more than a hemisphere.

lī'-brą-tōr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *librat(e); -ory.*] Balaucing; balanced; moving like a balance; oscillating.

"Maraldi discovers the *libratory* motion of the nodes of Jupiter s second satellite."—*Chambers: Astronomy*, p. 772.

lī-brĕt'-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *librett(o); -ist.*] One who writes a libretto; one who composes words for an opera, oratorio, &c.

"The original work of the *librettist* is truly remarkable, even among such productions." — *Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1884.

lĭ-brĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital. = a little book; dimin. of *libro* = a book.]

Music:

I. A book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, or similar musical work.

2. The words of an opera, oratorio, &c.

"Concerning the literary merit of the original *libretto* this is no place to speak, since the question does not arise."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1882.

lī'-brĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *liber* (genit. *libri*), and *forma* = shape.] (See the compounds.)

libriform-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells like those existing in liber (q.v.).

libriform-fibres, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Fibres like those of liber; simple, bast-like wood-fibres. (*Thomé.*)

Lĭb'-ў-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Libyus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large district in the north of Africa; hence sometimes used for Africa itself.

"We drank the *Libyan* sun to sleep."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 145.

2. Applied to a group of languages, spoken by tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of Barbary.

lĭ-bў-thē'-ą, *s.* [Gr. Λίβυς (*Libus*) = Libyan, and *θέα* (*thĕa*) = aspect. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Libytheinæ (q.v.). The males only have the two fore claws very short and broad. The upper wings are very angular.

lĭb-ў-thē-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *libythe(a);* Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Butterflies, family Erycinidæ. They have very long palpi. There is only one genus. Species are found in the South of Europe, in Asia, Africa, and America.

*** lī-cär'-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: An old doubtful genus of Lauraceæ, now made a synonym of Dicypellium. *Licaria guianensis* is the Bois de Rose (Rosewood of Guiana).

līçe, *s. pl.* [Louse.]

*** lice-bane,** *s.* "A plant." (*Johnson.*) Not identified.

¶ *Beggars' lice:*

Bot.: An American name for *Cynoglossum Morisoni.*

lī'-çençe, lī'-çençe, * li-cens, * ly-cence, *s.* [Fr. *licence*, from Lat. *licentia* = power or freedom to act; *licens*, pr. par. of *licet* = it is allowed or allowable; Sp. *licensia;* Ital. *licenzia.*]

1. Authority, leave, or permission to do or forbear any act; liberty, freedom.

"When he had geuen hym *lycence*, Paule stode on the steppes, and beckened with his hande to the people."—*Acts* xxi. (1551.)

2. Leave or permission granted by the proper authority to do any act, or to carry on any business or profession: as, a *licence* to preach, a *licence* to sell intoxicating drinks.

3. A document containing such permission or authority: as, To take out a *licence* for a dog.

4. Excess of liberty; exorbitant or undue freedom; abuse of freedom or liberty; licentiousness. (*Milton: Sonnet* xi.)

5. In art, poetry, music, &c., applied to that deviation from the ordinary rules or mode of treatment enforced by a particular school, or adopted as the result of peculiar education; the liberty taken by an artist in deviating from the strict rules of his art. (*Irving: Goldsmith*, ch. xxviii.)

*** lī'-çen-są-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *licens(e); -able.*] That may or can be licensed or legally permitted.

lī'-çençe, lī'-çençe, *v.t.* [License, *s.*]

1. To give authority, leave, or permission to do any act or carry on any business, profession, &c.; to authorize by a legal grant of permission; to give a licence to.

"King Stephen *licenced* each of them to build so manie [castles] as they listed upon their owne demeasnes."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* 2. To dismiss; to send or put away.

lī'-çensed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [License, *v.*]

1. Having a license; permitted by authority.

"The reasons of your *licencet* pamphlet are good."—*Milton: Colasterion*, p. 349.

2. Tolerated, allowed.

"What from our master's interests thus we draw,
Is but a *licensed* theft that 'scapes the law."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 534.

licensed-house, *s.* A public-house; a house having a spirit licence, as distinguished from a beerhouse.

licensed-victualler, *s.* The keeper of a public house, inn, &c., holding a licence to sell spirits, wines, beer, &c.

*** lī-çens-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *licens(e); -ee.*] One to whom a license is granted; the holder of a licence.

lī'-çens-ẽr, * lī'-çenç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *licens(e); -er.*] One who grants licence, leave, or authority; one legally authorized to grant licences; especially applied to an official by whom all books, &c., had to be approved before publication. (*Milton: Colasterion*, p. 346.)

¶ *Licenser of Plays:* In June, 1737, the powers long before exercised by the Lord Chamberlain, aided by the Master and Yeoman of the Revels, were legalized by the passing of a special Act, called the Licensing Act. This set aside the posts of Master and Yeoman of the Revels, and, confirming the power exercised by the Lord Chamberlain, nominated his deputy as the Licenser of Play-houses and Examiner of Plays.

lī'-çens-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *particip. adj.* [License, *v.*]

Licensing Acts, *s. pl.*

Law:

1. [*Licenser of Plays*].

2. (*Pl.*): Acts passed to regulate the granting of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

*** lī'-çen-sure (s** as **sh),** *s.* [Eng. *licens(e); -ure.*] The act of licensing.

lī-çĕn'-ti-ąte (ti as **shĭ), li-cen-ti-at,** *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *licentiatus*, pa. par. of *licentio* = to license, from Lat. *licentia* = licence (q.v); Ital. *licenziato;* Sp. *licenciado.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. One who has licence or authority to follow any particular art, business, or profession.

2. On the continent a degree at the Universities between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, which must be taken by a candidate for the latter; also the person who has taken such degree. (*Aylife: Parergon.*)

* 3. One who uses his freedom to excess; an abuser of liberty; one who behaves in a licentious manner or with too great freedom.

"What is this but . . . to profess ourselves not libertines, but *licentiates* of disorder?"—*Bp. Hall: Sermons; Christian Liberty Laid Forth.*

* **B.** *As adj.:* Licentious, free. (*Hall: Satires*, I. iv. 29.)

Licentiate of Theology: A title granted only by King's College, London, and the University of Durham. It is not a degree, but a status, and implies any fair theological attainments.

*** lī-çĕn'-ti-āte (ti** as **shĭ),** *v.t.* To permit, to authorize; to give a grant or licence to; to encourage by licence. (*L'Estrange.*)

*** lī-çĕn-ti-ā'-tion (ti** as **shĭ),** *s.* [Licentiate, *v.*] The act of licentiating or licensing.

lī-çĕn'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *licencieux*, from Lat. *licentiosus* = full of licence, from *licentia* = licence; Sp. *licencioso;* Ital. *licenzioso.*]

* I. Passing due bounds or limits; using too much licence or freedom; excessive. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. v. 25.)

* 2. Breaking through all restraint; uncontrollable. (*Roscommon*, in *Todd.*)

3. Unrestrained by law, morality, or religious feelings; dissolute, profligate, loose, wanton, sensual, immoral.

"Too many, Lord, abuse thy grace,
In this *licentious* day."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lx.

lī-çĕn'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *licentious; -ly.*] In a licentious manner; without restraint; dissolutely, wantonly.

"So strange diversitie there was in that armie, both *licentiously* to commit all enormities, and patiently to abide all corrections."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 153.

lī-çĕn'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *licentious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being licentious; want of restraint; licence, dissoluteness, profligacy.

"[He] had notoriously tolerated among his soldiers a *licentiousness*, not only shocking to humanity, but also incompatible with discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***lĭch, *liche,** *s.* [A.S. *lic* = the body; cogn. with Dut. *lijk* = a corpse; Icel. *lik* = a living body; Dan. *lig* = a corpse; Sw. *lik;* Goth. *leik;* Ger. *leiche;* O. H. Ger. *lih.*] A body, especially a dead body; a corpse.

"The armure he ded on his *liche*."
Kyng Alisaunder.

lich-fowl, *s.* [Lich-owl.]

lich-gate, *s.*

1. A churchyard gate with a porch, under which a bier may be rested while the introductory portion of the burial service is being read; a corpse-gate.

2. The path by which a corpse is borne to the church. (*Prov.*)

lich-owl, litch-owl, *s.*

Folk-lore: The screech-owl, probably *Strix flammea.* White (*Nat. Hist. Selborne*, lett. xv.) says "White owls also often scream horribly as they fly along; from this screaming probably arose the common people's imaginary species of screech-owl, which they superstitiously think attends the wiudows of dying persons." From the earliest ages the owl has been regarded as uncanny (Plin., *H. N.*, x. 12, xi. 39). Ovid speaks of it as announcing coming evil (*Met.*, v. 549, 550); and in Virgil (*Æn.* iv. 462, 463) the owl is one of the evil omens that betoken the sad fate of Dido. Shakespeare, especially in *Macbeth*, makes use of the common superstition again and again. Waterton (*Essays in Nat. Hist.* (1871), p. 273) gives an amusing account of the protection he extended to owls, and the countless woes which his faithful housekeeper declared would inevitably follow such rash conduct.

"The shrieking *litch-owl* that doth never cry,
But boding death."
Drayton: The Owl.

*** lich-road,** *s.* [Lich-way.]

*** lich-stone,** *s.* The stone in the lich-gate (q.v.), on which the bier or coffin was rested.

*** lich-wake, * liche-wake, * lyk-wake,** *s.* The act or practice of waking or watching by a dead body. [Wake, *s.*]

* *Lich-wake dirge:* A dirge sung during the act of waking or watching by a dead body. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, i. 495.)

*** lich-way, * lich-road,** *s.* The path by which a corpse is borne to the church.

*** lich,** *a.* [Like, *a.*]

lī'-cha-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichas* (genit. *lichades*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites containing only the genus Lichas (q.v.).

lī'-chăs, *s.* [Gr. λιχάς (*lichas*), genit. λιχάδος (*lichados*) = (1) the space between the forefingers; (2) a steep, sheer cliff.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lichadæ. The head is very convex; the thorax has eleven segments with grooved pleuræ; the crust is tuberculated. Found in the Silurian.

lī'-chĕn, lĭch'-ĕn, *s.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = tree-moss; a blight, a canker.]

1. *Bot.* A cryptogamic plant belonging to the order Lichenaceæ, or the alliance Lichenales (q.v.).

¶ The Cup-lichen, or Cup-moss, is *Cenomyce pyxidata;* the Dog-lichen, *Peltidea canina;* the Horsehair or Trechair-lichen, *Cornicularia jubata;* Lungwort-lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria;* Stone-lichen, *Parmelia parietina;* the Writtenlichen, *Opegrapha scripta.*

2. *Pathol.:* A papular inflammatory eruption of the skin. The varieties are *lichen simplex, l. circumscriptus, l. gyratus,* &c.

*** lichen-islandicus,** *s.*

Bot., Pharm., &c.: An old name for Iceland moss (q.v.). See also Cetraria.

lichen-starch, *s.* [Lichenin.]

lī-chĕn-ā'-çē-æ, lī-chĕn-ā'-çē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichen;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, or masc. *-acci.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Of the form* Lichenaceæ: An order of plants generally made identical with the alliance Lichenales of Lindley, both, however, now being reduced to an order of Fungales. They are akin to Ascomycetous Fungi, and have, like them, either a second form of fruit (stylospores), contained in distinct cysts (pycnidia) or minute bodies variously borne which are supposed to have the power of impregnation. From fungi in general they are distinguished by deriving their nourishment not from the medium in which they grow but from the surrounding atmosphere; by their slow development and long endurance; and by their producing gonidia, which in certain circumstances are reproductive. Berkeley, &c., divide them into Angiocarpei, which have the fruit contracted like a Sphæria; and Gymnocarpei, which have the fruit expanded like Peziza.

(2) *Of the form* Lichenacei: The name given by Nylander not to the whole Lichen order, or alliance, but to a section of it, containing species which are not gelatinous. He divides it into (1) Epiconoidei, in which the spores ultimately dust the shields, as Calicium; (2) Cladonioidei, having a stem-shaped thallus; (3) Ramalodei, having a shrubby thallus, as Usnei; (4) Phyllodei, having a leafy thallus, as Parmelia; (5) Placodei, having a crustaceous thallus, as Lecidea; and (6) Pyrenodei, having a capsule-like fruit. (*Berkeley*, &c.) [Lichenales.]

2. *Palæont.:* Lichens first appear in the Miocene.

lī-chĕn-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichen;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Thallogens established by Lindley. It consists of cellular flowerless plants, nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they vegetate, living in air propagated by spores usually enclosed in asci, and always having green gonidia in their thallus. They are perennial plants, often spreading over the surface of the earth or rocks or trees in dry places in the form of a lobed and foliaceous, or hard and crustaceous, or leprous thallus. Some reach great elevations on mountain slopes, and they approach more nearly than any other plants to the pole. Many are used for dyeing. Fée estimated the known genera at 58, and the species at 2,400. Lindley, leaving the Lichenales like a single order, divided it into Coniothalameæ, Idiothalameæ, Gasterothalameæ, and Hymenothalameæ. He believed it should be divided into three orders—Graphidaceæ, Collemaceæ, and Parmeliaceæ.

lī'-chened, lĭch'-ened, *a.* [Eng. *lichen; -ed.*] Relating to lichens; covered or coloured with lichen.

"While gleamed each *lichened* oak and giant pine
On the far side of swarthy Apennine."
Macaulay: Pompeii.

lī-chĕn'-ĭc, lĭch-ĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lichen; -ic.*] Relating to, contained, or derived from lichens (q.v.).

lichenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The same as Fumaric-acid (q.v.).

lī'-chĕn-ĭn, lĭch'-ĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lichen; -in.*]

Chem.: $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{10}$. The starch or dextrin occurring in Iceland moss and in many lichens. It is extracted by boiling water, and forms on cooling, a colourless jelly, which is coloured yellow, brown, and sometimes greenish, by solution of iodine. Boiled with dilute acids, it is converted into a fermentable sugar.

lī-chĕn-ŏg'-ra-phĕr, lĭch-ĕn-ŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lichenograph(y); -er.*] The same as Lichenographist (q.v.).

lī-chĕn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, lĭch-ĕn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, lī-chĕn-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, lĭch-ĕn-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lichen;* o connective, and *graphic, graphical.*] Pertaining or relating to lichenography.

lī-chĕn-ŏg'-ra-phĭst, lĭch-ĕn-ŏg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lichenograph(y); -ist.*] One who is skilled in lichenography; one who writes descriptions of lichens.

lī-chĕn-ŏg'-ra-phў, lĭch-ĕn-ŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = a lichen, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] That branch of science which deals with the natural history of licheus; a description of lichens.

lī'-chĕn-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichen*) = a lichen, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the appearance, or partaking of the nature of a lichen.

"Frond *lichenoid*, crust-like, rooting beneath."—*Berkeley: Cryptog. Botany*, § 163.

lī-chĕn-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, lĭch-ĕn-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lichenolog(y); -cal.*] Of or pertaining to lichenology.

"A *lichenological* flora, comprising about half the number of our own species."—*Berkeley: Cryptog. Botany*, § 453.

lī-chĕn-ŏl'-ō-ġў, lĭch-ĕn-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = a lichen, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on lichens; that branch of botany which deals with the description and classification of lichens.

lī'-chĕn-oŭs, lĭch'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lichen; -ous.*]

1. *Bot.:* Pertaining to, resembling, covered with, or abounding in lichens.

"Like that of a fine flower against a *lichenous* branch."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvi.

2. *Med.:* Characteristic of, belonging to, or resembling the eruptive skin-disease called lichen (q.v.).

lī-chęn-stē-ăr'-ĭc, lĭch-ęn-stē-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lichen*, and *stearic.*] (See the compound.)

lichenstearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{24}O_3$. A fatty substance occurring in Iceland moss. It is extracted with alcoholic potash, and separated from the decoction by the addition of dilute hydrochloric-acid. Purified by animal charcoal, it crystallizes from alcohol in delicate laminæ of pearly lustre. It has a rancid bitter taste, melts at 120°, and is not volatile. It forms well-marked salts with the alkalis and metals, some of which are crystalline.

lī-çhī', *s.* [Leechee.]

lī-chī'-na, *s.* [From Gr. λειχήν (*leichēn*) = a tree-moss, a lichen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lichineæ (q.v.). The frond is cartilaginous, smooth, dichotomous, the apothecia at the end of the branches. The species were formerly regarded as sea-weeds from growing on the sea-shore near the high-water mark.

lī-chĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lichin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Angiocarpous Lichens, having a branched thallus of a gelatinous texture, very soft when wet, but cartilaginous when dry. Fructification closed, apothecia and spermagonia formed in the substance at the ends of the branches. Common genera, Lichina and Ephebe.

licht, *s.* [Light, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

licht, *a.* [Light, *a.*] (*Scotch.*)

lĭcht-ęn-steĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Von Lichtenstein, a Professor of Medicine in Berlin and a celebrated botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Seselinidæ. The Hottentots prepare an intoxicating beverage from the roots of *Leichtensteinia pyrethrifolia.*

lĭcht'-lў (*ch* guttural), **licht-lie,** *v.t.* [Light, *a.*] To make light of, to undervalue, to despise.

lĭch'-wāle, *s.* [A.S. *lic* = a form, figure, shape, flesh, substance, body, and *wala, wela* = weal (?).]

Bot.: Lithospermum officinale.

lĭch'-wŏrt, *s.* [A.S. *lic* = a body, and *wyrt, wurt* = an herb, a plant.]

Bot.: Parietaria officinalis.

lĭç-ĭ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *licin(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ.

li-çĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = bent or turned upward.] *Entom.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Licininæ. Two species are British.

*** lĭç'-ĭt, * lys-ytte,** *a.* [Lat. *licitus*, from *licet* = it is allowed or allowable; Fr. *licite;* Sp. & Ital. *licito.*] Lawful, legal, allowed.

"And the kynge demaunded of them if it were a thynge *lysytte* and lawfull to beleue."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ii. 628.

*** lĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *licitatio*, from *licitatus*, pa. par. of *licitor* = to bid for a thing; *liceo* = to put up to auction.] The act of exposing for sale to the highest bidder.

*** lĭç'-ĭt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *licit; -ly.*] In a licit or lawful manner; lawfully, legally.

*** lĭç'-ĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *licit; -ness.*] The quality or state of being licit, lawful, or legal; lawfulness.

lĭck, * lick-en, * lik-ken, *v.t.* [A.S. *liccian;* cogn. with Dut. *likken;* Goth. *laigon* (in the comp. *bi-laigon*); Ger. *lecken;* Russ. *lizati;* Lat. *lingo;* Gr. λείχω (*leichō*); Sanse. *lih.* From the same root come *lecher, lickerish* (q.v.).]

1. To pass over with the tongue; to draw or pass the tongue over.

"But with a piteous and perpetual moan,
And a quick desolate cry, *licking* the hand
Which answered not with a caress—he died."
Byron: Darkness.

2. To lap up with the tongue; to take in with the tongue: as, A cat *licks* milk.

* 3. To scrape, to wipe.

"Seeing her, began to *lick* it off with her fingers."—*The Whimsical Jester* (1784), p. 31.

4. To consume, to devour.

"Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice, . . . and *licked* up the water that was in the trench."—1 *Kings* xviii. 38.

5. To flog, to chastise, to beat.

"And oft . . .
The gentleman would *lick* her."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, p. 305.

6. To conquer, to beat, to master.

¶ 1. *To lick into shape:* To give form, system, or method to; from the once popular notion that the young of the bear are born shapeless, and are licked into shape by their dam.

2. *To lick the dust:*

(1) To be killed; to perish in battle.

"His enemies shall *lick the dust.*"—*Psalm* lxxii. 9.

* (2) To act in a servile or abject manner.

* 3. *To lick the spittle of:* To fawn upon servilely; to court meanly. [LICKSPITTLE.]

"His heart too great, though fortune little,
To *lick* a rascal statesman's *spittle.*"
Swift: Libel on Delany.

lick-box, *s.* A glutton; an epicure.

"Agamemnon a *lick-box.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

*** lick-penny,** *s.* A greedy, miserly, covetous fellow; a miser.

*** lick-platter,** *s.* A parasite, a lick-spittle. (*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. xxiii.)

*** lick-spigot, * licke-spiggot,** *s.* A tapster, a drawer.

"Let the cunningest *licke-spiggot* swelt his heart out."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

*** lick-trencher,** *s.* The same as LICK-PLATTER (q.v.).

"Art magnanimous, *lick-trencher?*"
Dekker: Satiromastix.

lĭck, *s.* [LICK, *v.*]

1. The act of rubbing or drawing the tongue over anything; the act of licking.

"He came galloping home at midnight to have a *lick* at the honey-pot."—*Dryden: Amphitryon*, ii. 1.

2. A slight smear or coat, as of paint.

3. A place where salt is deposited at salt-springs, and where animals come to lick it. (*American.*) [KNOB-LICK, SALT-LICK.]

4. A small quantity, such as can be taken up with the tongue.

5. A blow; a beating. (*Slang.*)

6. An exertion. (*American.*)

lĭck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lick,* v.; *-er.*] One who licks.

licker-in, *s.*

Carding-machine: A drum, with cards on its periphery, presented at the throat of a carding-machine, so as to catch or lick in the cotton filaments as they are presented by the passage of the lay between the feed-rollers.

*** lĭck'-ẽr-ĭsh, * lĭck'-ẽr-oŭs, * lich-er-ous, * lic-or-ous, * lik-er-ous, * li-quor-ish,** *a.* [A variant of *lecherous* (q.v.).]

1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty.

"For al so siker as cold engendreth hayl,
A *likerous* mouth most hau a likerous tayle."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,048.

2. Pleasing to the taste; tempting to the appetite; dainty. (*Milton.*)

3. Eager to swallow; greedy; having a keen relish.

4. Lecherous, lascivious, wanton.

"*Licherous* lif thei led, and thouht it in thar breste,
Holynes did away, and the kirke gaf thei leste."
Robert de Brunne, p. 65.

*** lĭck'-ẽr-ĭsh-lў, * lĭck'-ẽr-oŭs-lў, * lik-er-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *lickerish, lickerous; -ly.*] In a lickerish, dainty, or lascivious manner.

*** lĭck'-ẽr-ĭsh-nĕss, * lĭck'-ẽr-oŭs-nĕss, * lik-er-ous-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *lickerish, lickerous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lickerish; daintiness; niceness of palate.

"A theef of venison that hath forlaft,
His *likerousness* and all his olde craft."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,217.

lĭck'-ĭn, *s.* [Scotch *lick* = to beat; *-in* = *-ing.*] A beating.

lĭck'-spĭt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *lick,* and *spittle* (q.v.).] A parasite or toady of the meanest and most abject character.

*** lĭc'-ŏr-ĭçe,** *s.* [LIQUORICE.]

*** lĭc'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [LICKERISH.]

*** lĭc'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [LICKERISHNESS.]

*** lĭc'-ŏr-ўs,** *s.* [LIQUORICE.]

lĭc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., prob. connected with *ligo* = to bind, from the fasces or bundles of bound rods which he bore.] A civil officer amongst the Romans, who attended upon the consuls or other chief magistrates when they appeared in public. Lictors executed the orders of the magistrate, especially where force was required, cleared the way before him, and dispersed a crowd when it impeded public business. It was the duty of the lictors to inflict corporal and capital punishment. The illustration is from an antique bas-relief. [FASCES.]

LICTOR.

"The *lictors*, at that word, tall yeomen all and strong,
Each with his axe and sheaf of twigs, went down into the throng."
Macaulay: Virginia.

lĭc-u-ā'-la, *s.* [The name of one species in the Macassar language.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Corypheæ, family Sabalidæ. *Licuala acutifida* furnishes the walking-sticks called Penang lawyers. The leaves of *L. peltata* are used in Assam for umbrellas, and in the Andamans for thatching.

lĭd, * led, *s.* [A.S. *hlid;* cogn. with Dut. *lid* = a lid; Icel. *hlidh* = a gate, a gateway, a gap; M. H. Ger. *lit, lid* = a cover; A.S. *hlidan;* O.S. *hlidan* = to cover; connected with A.S *hlidh* = a slope, a side of a hill; Lat. *clivus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which covers or shuts; a cover, cap, or shutter, as of a box, or of the objective or eye-glass of an optical instrument, or of the charging-end of a retort, or of the works or face of a watch, of a hatchway, &c.

2. The membrane which is drawn over and covers the ball of the eye; an eyelid (q.v.).

"The head of Argus (as with stars the skies)
Was compassed round and wore a hundred eyes;
But two by turns their *lids* in slumber steep."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

II. *Botany:*

1. The calyx when it falls in a single piece from a flower.

2. The cover of the spore-cases of mosses.

lid-closer, *s.* A clamp for the covers of gas-retorts, which, after charging, are closed with a luted joint to prevent escape of gas.

lid-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Calyptranthes, a genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Myrteæ.

*** lĭd'-dĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *lid; -ed.*] Covered with a lid: hence, downcast.

"The eye still fast *lidded* to the ground."
Keats: Birthplace of Burns.

*** lĭdge,** *s.* [LEDGE.]

lĭd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *lid; -less.*] Having no lid; uncovered, bare, as the eyes without eyelids: hence, sleepless, vigilant.

"To an eye like mine,
A *lidless* watcher of the public weal."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 306.

lie (1), *** lȳe,** *s.* [A.S. *lyge, lige,* from *leógan* = to lie; Icel. *lygi;* Dut. *logen, leugen;* Ger. *lüge.*] [LIE (1), *v.*]

1. An intentional violation of the truth; a false statement made knowingly and deliberately for the purpose of deception.

"To lure me to the baseness of a *lie.*"
Cowper: Table Talk, 90.

* 2. A fiction.

"The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie.*"
Dryden: Cock & Fox; The Moral.

3. Anything which misleads, deceives, or disappoints; anything false, hollow, and deceptive.

¶ *To give the lie to:* [GIVE, ¶ 17].

lie (2), *s.* [LIE (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The relative positions of two or more objects with regard to each other, or to any point of the compass: as, To know the *lie* of the land.

2. The situation, position, or state of affairs, &c.

† II. *Geol.:* The arrangement of strata with special reference to their dip and strike.

lie (3), *s.* [LYE.]

lie (1), *** lye, * ligh-en, * li-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *leogan* (pa. t. *léag,* pa. par. *lugen*); cogn. with Dut. *liegen* (pa. t. *loog,* pa. par. *gelogen*); Icel. *ljúga* (pa. t. *laug,* pa. par. *loginn*); Dan. *lyve* (pa. t. *löj,* pa. par. *löjet*); Sw. *juga* (pa. t. *lög,* pa. par. *ljugen*); Goth. *liugan* (pa. t. *láuh,* pa. par. *lugans*); Ger. *lügen* (pa. t. *log,* pa. par. *gelogen*); Russ. *lgate, luigate* = to lie; *loje* = a lie.] To tell a lie; to speak falsely with intent to deceive; to say or do anything, knowingly and deliberately, with intent to deceive another.

"Lord Angus, thou hast *lied.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 14.

lie (2), *** li-en, * lig-gen, * lye** (pa. t. * *lai,* * *lei, lay,* pa. par. * *leien,* * *lein, lain*), *v.i.* [A.S. *licgan* (pa. t. *læg,* pa. par. *legen*); cogn. with Dut. *liggen* (pa. t. *lag,* pa. par. *gelegen*); Icel. *liggja* (pa. t. *lá,* pa. par. *leginn*); Dan. *ligge* (pa. t. *laae,* pa. par. *ligget*); Sw. *ligga* (pa. t. *låg,* pa. par. *legad*); Ger. *liegen* (pa. t. *lag,* pa. par. *gelegen*); Goth. *ligan* (pa. t. *lag,* pa. par. *ligans*); Russ. *lejate.* The same root appears in Lat. *lectus,* and Gr. λέχος (*lechos*) = a bed.]

1. To rest horizontally or in a nearly horizontal position; to occupy a position lengthwise or flat upon the surface of anything.

"Get thee up; wherefore *liest* thou thus upon thy face?"—*Joshua* vii. 10.

2. To lay or place one's self in a horizontal or inclining position. (Frequently with *down.*)

3. To rest in an inclining position: as, To *lie* up against a wall.

4. To rest, to press.

"*Lie* heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."
Epitaph on Vanbrugh.

5. To be deposited in the grave; to be interred.

"I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your buryingplace."—*Genesis* xlvii. 30.

6. To be confined to one's bed, and unable to rise through illness.

"*Lies* he not hedrid?" *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

* 7. To be at rest; to be calmed or still; not to move.

"The wind is loud and will not *lie.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 1.

8. To pass the time of night; to sleep.

"A stranger on that pillow *lay.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,620.

9. To be laid up or deposited; to remain.

10. To be situated or placed; to have place, position, or direction.

"Michmethah that *lieth* before Shechem."—*Joshua* xvii. 7.

11. To be posted or encamped; to take up a position.

"My lord high constable, the English *lie* within fifteen hundred paces of your tents."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

* 12. To reside, to dwell.

"Does he *lie* at the Garter?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

13. To be confined, as in prison.

"I had rather *lie* in prison."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

14. To be or remain in any particular state or condition; to continue. (Followed by an adjective, participle, or clause denoting the condition: as, To *lie* fallow, to *lie* weeping, to *lie* at one's mercy, to *lie* still, &c.)

"Their business still *lies* out o' door."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

15. To be contained; to be deposited.

"There *lies* such secrets in this fardel."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

16. To depend; to be dependent: as, All our hope *lies* in watchfulness.

17. To be in the power; to belong to; to depend.

"Dost thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men?"—*Duppa: Rules for Devotion.*

18. To consist.

* 19. To weigh; to press afflictively.

"Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves."—*Psalm* lxxxviii. 7.

20. To be troublesome or tedious; to hang heavily.

"I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie* upon their hands."—*Addison: Guardian.*

21. To be imputed, reckoned, or charged.

"What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie* on my head."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

* 22. To cost: as, It *lies* me in more money.

23. To be valid in a court of judicature; to be sustainable in law.

"If a man builds a house so close to mine that his roof overhangs my roof, and throws the water off his roof upon mine, this is a nuisance, for which an action will *lie*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ 1. *To lie along:*

Naut.: To lean over with a side wind, as a ship.

2. *To lie along the land:*

Naut.: To keep a course parallel or nearly so to the land.

* 3. *To lie at:* To importune, to teaze.

"His mother and brother had *lain at* him."—*Hark. Miscell.*, iii. 549.

4. *To lie at one's door:* To be attributable or chargeable to one.

* 5. *To lie at one's heart:* To be a source or object of anxiety, care, or desire.

6. *To lie at the root of anything:* To be the real or true cause, foundation, or source.

7. *To lie between:* To be limited to: as, One's choice *lies between* two courses.

8. *To lie by:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To remain, to continue: as, He has the papers *lying* still *by* him.

(*b*) To leave off; to intermit labour; to rest for a time.

"Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

(2) *Naut.:* To remain near, as one ship to another.

9. *To lie down:*

(1) To go to rest; to lay one's self down.

"The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid."—*Isa.* xi. 6.

* (2) To sink into the grave.

"His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie down* with him in the dust."—*Job* xx. 11.

10. *To lie hard* or *heavy:* To press; to be a burden.

"This fever that has troubled me so long
Lies heavy on me. O! my heart is sick."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 3.

* 11. *To lie in:* To be in childbed.

"She had *lain in*, and her right breast had been apostemated."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

12. *To lie in a nutshell:* To be capable of brief statement or explanation; to be simple or of easy determination.

13. *To lie in one:* To be in the power of; to depend on.

14. *To lie in the way:* To be an obstacle or impediment.

15. *To lie in wait:* To watch or wait in ambush or concealment; to watch for an opportunity to attack.

* 16. *To lie on* or *upon:*

(1) To be matter of obligation or duty; to be incumbent upon.

"It should *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

(2) To depend upon.

"Our fortune *lies upon* this jump."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 8.

* (3) To importune.

"Dame Julia *lay* even *upon* him."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 27.

17. *To lie on hand:* To remain unsold or undisposed of.

18. *To lie on one's hands:*

(1) To lie on hand.

(2) To hang heavily: as, Time *lies on one's hands.*

19. *To lie on one's oars:* To be idle; to cease work.

20. *To lie over:*

(1) To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due.

(2) To be adjourned or postponed till a future occasion.

21. *To lie to:*

Naut.: To be checked or stopped in her course; as, a ship by taking in sail.

"We now ran plump into a fog, and *lay to*."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*, p. 31.

22. *To lie to one's work:* To exert one's self to the utmost in the performance of one's work.

23. *To lie under:* To be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.

"Let him . . . . *lie under* this report."—*Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

24. *To lie with:*

(1) To lodge or sleep with.

(2) To have sexual intercourse with.

"If a man *lie with* his daughter-in-law."—*Leviticus* xx. 12.

(3) To belong to; to depend on: as, It *lies with* you to remedy the mistake.

lie-a-bed, *s.* One who lies in bed to a late hour in the morning.

"You are a lazy *lie-a-bed*."—*Foote: Mayor of Garrett*, i.

liēbe'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after L. Liebener; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *liebnerit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in six-sided crystals in a porphyritic felsite at Mount Viesena, Fleimsthal, Tyrol. Cleavage wanting. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. above 2·8; lustre, greasy; colour, greenish-gray; no double refraction. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina with alkalis. Probably a pseudomorph after Nepheline (q.v.). Dana includes it in the Pinite group, the members of which are probably all pseudomorphs.

liē'-bĕr-kŭhn, *s.* [After the inventor, Lieberkühn.]

Optics: An annular reflector attached to the nose of the object-glass of a microscope, and serving to illuminate an object by reflecting the rays which pass around the object through the slip on the stand.

Lieberkühn's glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given to the minute tubular glands of the small intestine, because first accurately described by Lieberkühn. (*Mayne.*)

liē-bĕr-kŭhn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Of or belonging to Lieberkuhn.

lieberkühnian-glands, *s. pl.* [LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS.]

liē'-bĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by L. Smith after the Baron v. Liebig; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An apple-green mineral, occurring in small mammillary concretions on uraninite (q.v.). One apparent cleavage. Hardness, 2 to 2·5. Lustre, vitreous. Compos.: carbonic acid, 10·2; sesquioxide of uranium, 38·0; lime, 8·9; water, 45·2. Dissolves in dilute acids with effervescence, affording a yellow solution, which yields the reactions of uranium and lime. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Adrianople, Turkey. A similar mineral from the Elias mine, Joachimsthal, gave as a mean of three analyses: carbonic acid, 23·86; protoxide of uranium, 37·11; lime, 15·56; water, 23·34.

liēd, *s.* [Ger.]

Mus.: The name for a composition of a simple character, which is complete in itself; a song. There are several kinds, but the chief are classed under the following heads:—Sacred songs or chorales; secular songs, comprising national songs, people's songs (*volkslieder*), drinking songs, and humorous songs.

liē'-dĕr-krănz, *s.* [Ger. = garland of songs.] A German choral society composed of men; sometimes called also *liedertafel.*

liēf, * **lef,** * **leef,** * **liefe,** * **leif,** * **leave,** * **leefe,** * **leve,** *adv. & s.* [A.S. *leóf, lúf*; voc. *leófa*, pl. *leófe*, comp. *leófra*, super. *leófestá*; cogn. with Dut. *lief*; Icel. *ljúfr*; Sw. *ljuf*; Goth. *liubs*; Ger. *lieb*; M. H. Ger. *liep*; O. H. Ger. *liup*; Russ. *lioboi* = agreeable.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Dear, beloved.

"Y loue more in myn herte thi *leue* bodi one."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 29.

2. Willing, ready, pleased.

"Them dislodge, all were they *liefe* or loth.'
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 18.

B. *As adv.:* Willingly, gladly, freely: only used now in the phrase, *I had as lief* = I would as willingly.

"I *had as lief* not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* **C.** *As subst.:* One beloved, a sweetheart, a friend.

* **liegance,** *s.* [LIGEANCE.]

liēge, * **lege,** * **leige,** * **lige,** * **lyge,** *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat derives it from Fr. *lige* = liege, loyal, from O. H. Ger. *ledic, ledic, lidic, lidig* (Ger. *ledig*) = free, unfettered by obligations; Low Lat. *ligius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Ruling or having authority over men free from obligations to any but himself.

2. Bound by some feudal tenure, either as a vassal to tribute and due subjection, or as a lord to protection and just rule.

"Vassals sworn
'Gainst their *liege* lord had weapon borne."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 20.

3. Pertaining or relating to the tenure or bond reciprocally connecting lord and vassal. By *liege homage* a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, not excepting his sovereign; or against all excepting a former lord to whom he owed like service.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A vassal holding a fee, by which he was bound to do certain services and duties to his lord.

2. A lord, a superior, a sovereign.

3. A law-abiding citizen.

liege-lord, *s.* A sovereign, a superior lord.

liege-poustie, *s.*

Scots Law: That state of health which gives a person full power to dispose, *mortis causa* or otherwise, of his heritable property. The term is supposed to be derived from the Lat. *legitima potestas*, signifying the lawful power of disposing of property at pleasure. It is used in contradistinction to *death-bed*, a *liege-poustie* conveyance being one not challengeable on the head of death-bed.

* **liēge'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *liege*; suff. *-dom.*] Allegiance (?).

"[They] proffered sceptre, robe, and crown,
Liegedom and seigniorie."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 36.

liēge'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *liege*, and *man.*] A vassal, a liege, a subject.

"It had never been thought inconsistent with the duty of a Christian to be a true *liegeman* to such kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **liēg'-ēr,** *s.* [LEDGER, LEGER.]

* **lī'-ęn,** *pa. par.* of *v.* [LIE (2) *v.*]

lī'-ęn, *s.* [Fr. = a band or tie, from Lat. *ligamen*, from *ligo* = to tie, to bind.]

Law: A legal claim on or upon property; a legal right in one person to detain the goods of another until some claim of the former against the latter has been satisfied.

"A *lien* may be either particular or general; the former is where the claim of retainer is made upon the goods themselves, in respect of which the debt arises, a claim which the law favours. The other, or general *lien*, is where goods are retained in respect of a general balance of account, which is less favoured. Thus a trainer who has a horse given to him to train, has a *lien* for his charges of keep and training; and in general, when the goods are delivered to a person to

be improved or altered in character, this right arises; as when cloth is delivered to a tailor to convert into clothes; or corn to a miller to be returned in the shape of flour. The right may, however, be regulated by special agreement, and then its operation will depend upon the particular terms of the contract; but in the absence of express contract, the law implies a *lien* wherever the usage of trade or the previous dealings of the parties give ground for such an implication. Although, as has been said, general *liens* are not favoured by law, yet in some cases they have become allowed and established by usage, as in the case of attorneys upon the title-deeds and documents of their clients; and factors, warehousemen, and others, upon goods confided to them in the ordinary course of business; all of whom have a *lien* for the amount of the general balance due to them in their several capacities."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

lien of a covenant, *s.*

Law: The commencement of a covenant, containing the names of the covenanters and covenantees, and the character of the covenant, whether joint or several. (*Wharton.*)

li-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng *lienter(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a lientery. (*Grew: Musæum.*)

lī'-ĕn-tĕr-y, *s.* [Gr. λεῖον (*leion*) = smooth, and ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine; Fr. *lienterie.*]

Pathol.: A species of diarrhœa or looseness, in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested, and nearly in the same condition as it was when taken into the stomach; lubricity of the intestines. (*Mayne.*)

***lī'-ĕr (1), * lȳ'-ĕr,** *s.* [Lias.]

ly'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *lie* (?), v.; *-er.*] One who lies down; one who hides or conceals himself. (Now only used as in the extract.)

"And Israel set *liers* in wait round about Gibeah."—*Judges* xx. 29.

PLAN OF GROINED ARCH.

a. Principal ribs. *b.* Tiercerons. *c.* Liernes.

lī'-ĕrne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *lier* = to bind.] A branch rib introduced between the principal ribs of a groined arch, so as to form an ornamental pattern.

lieu, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *locum*, accns. of *locus* = a place.] Place, stead, room. Now only used in the phrase *in lieu* of = instead of.

"Not being content to part with his large possessions, in *lieu* of the treasure by Christ offered in heaven [he] was reputed deficient."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

lieu-tĕn'-an-çy (lieu as **lū),** *s.* [Eng. *lieutenant; -cy.*]

1. The office, rank, or position of a lieutenant.

2. The whole body of lieutenants collectively. (*Felton: On the Classics.*)

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a lord lientenant.

"Addresses to the King. . . . from Norwich, from Hereford, from the *Lieutenancy* of London."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1682).

¶ *Commission of lieutenancy:*

Law: The same as Commission of Array.

lieu-tĕn'-ant (lieu as **lū), *lef-ten-aunt, *lief-ten-aunt,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *locum-tenentem*, accus. of *locum-tenens* = one who holds the place of another; a deputy; *locus* = a place; *tenens*, pr. par. of *teneo* = to hold.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An officer, civil or military, who supplies the place of another temporarily during absence, illness, &c.

"And this taxinge was ye first, and executed when Syrenius was *leftenaunt* in Siria."—*Luke* 2 (1551).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A commissioned officer ranking next below a captain.

2. *Naval:* A commissioned officer ranking next below a Lieutenant-commander in the Navy, and, relatively, with a captain in the army.

¶ *Deputy-lieutenant:* An officer appointed by the Lord-lieutenant of a county to act, in certain cases, as his deputy. Each lord-lieutenant may appoint twenty or more deputy-lieutenants, who must have £200 a year freehold estate, except in the Welsh and some small English counties, where the qualification is only £150. (*English.*)

lieutenant-colonel, *s.*

Mil.: An officer next in rank below a colonel.

lieutenant-general, *s.*

Mil.: An officer next in rank below a general.

lieutenant-governor, *s.* An officer who performs the duties of a governor, as of a State.

***lieu-tĕn'-ant-rȳ (lieu** as **lū),** *s.* [Eng. *lieutenant; -ry.*] The office, rank, or position of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

"If such tricks as these strip you of your *lieutenantry*, it had been better you had not kiss'd your three fingers so oft."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. i.

lieu-tĕn'-ant-shĭp (lieu as **lū),** *s.* [Eng. *lieutenant; -ship.*] The rank or office of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

lĭēve, *a.* [Lief.]

lĭēv'-rīte, *s.* [Named by Werner after the discoverer Lelièvre; Ger. *lievrit.*]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, and also found massive. Prism faces striated longitudinally. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·7 to 4·2; lustre, submetallic; colour, iron-black; streak, black, sometimes greenish; opaque. Compos.: variable, probably because of impurities present, but essentially a silicate of the proto- and sesquioxides of iron, and lime, with sometimes manganese and some water. First found in Elba, where it occurs in large and well-formed crystals, subsequently at other localities, but mostly massive.

lĭf, lĭēf, lôof, *s.* [Arab. *lif.*]

Bot., &c.: The fibres binding the petioles of the Date-palm together. They are used for ropes.

līfe, * lif, * lyf, * lyfe (pl. **līves, * lyves),** *s.* [A.S. *lif* (genit. *lifes*, dat. *life*; pl. *lifas*); cogn. with Icel. *lif, lifi*; Dan. *liv*; Sw. *lif*; O. H. Ger. *lip, leip* = life; Ger. *leib*; Dut. *lijf* = the body.] [Live.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 3.**

(2) The period during which the body and soul are united; the existence on earth of a human being; the period from birth to death.

"At one time of his *life* he had the art to impose the same."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 13.

(3) The living form; as distinguished from a copy; a real person, or state: as, a picture taken from the *life*.

"It is a pretty mocking of the *life*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(4) Animals generally or collectively; animated beings; living creatures: as, The pond is full of *life*.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The period during which anything continues to exist; as an institution, or government.

(2) A mode, manner or course of living; the surrounding conditions and circumstances in which one lives, considered with regard to happiness or misery, virtue or vice.

"I must give over this *life*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* (3) The blood, as the supposed vehicle of life. (*Pope: Homer*, in *Todd.*)

(4) One who or that which makes alive; the cause or source of life; the animating principle.

"For he is thy *life*."—*Deuteronomy* xxx. 20.

(5) One who, or that which enlivens, animates, cheers, or inspirits; a person or thing that imparts life, vigour, spirit, animation, or enjoyment: as, He was the *life* of the party.

(6) Animation, spirit, vigour, energy, vivacity: as, He has no *life* in him; a poem without *life*.

(7) A person; a living being. (Used in the plural: as, How many *lives* were lost, and collectively, in the singular, as, There was a great loss of *life*.)

(8) The narrative or history of the life of a person, his career and fortunes; a biography.

"Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife."
Pope: Epilogue to Jane Shore.

(9) Common occurrences or events; the course or events of every-day occurrence; human affairs.

"That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 194.

(10) Position in society; rank; social state, as determined by the style of living: as, high or low *life*.

(11) Used as a term of endearment for that which is as dear to one as one's existence; a darling.

* (12) The inmost part; the essence, the substance.

"There you touched the *life* of our design."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* At pool, one of three chances which each player has.

2. *Commercial:*

(1) An insurance on a person's life; a life-insurance policy.

(2) A person considered as the object of a policy of insurance: as, a good *life*, a bad *life*.

3. *Physiology:*

(1) The assemblage of actions arising from vital properties (q.v.) called into play by various stimuli, external and internal, physical, chemical, and mental. (*Quain.*)

(2) A single principle, force, or agent which has been regarded as the common source of all vital properties and the common cause of all vital actions. (*Quain.*)

4. *Scripture:*

(1) Existence as a living being, as opposed to one in the literal sense dead. This existence is described as having been breathed into us at first by the Creator. (Gen. ii. 7.) Death (*i.e.*, the cessation of life) is attributed to the separation between soul and body. (Eccles. xii. 7.)

(2) A spiritual state of existence. (Gal. ii. 20.)

(3) Existence for ever in a state of holiness and happiness in heaven. (John iii. 16.)

¶ 1. *Expectation of life:* [Expectation].

2. *For life:*

(1) For the whole term of one's natural existence: as, To have a pension *for life*.

(2) To save one's life: as, To swim *for life*.

3. *Life of an execution:*

Law: The period during which an execution is in force.

4. *To the life:* So as to exactly resemble a living person or origiual: as, a picture drawn *to the life*.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Life-consuming* (*Pope*), *life-diffusing* (*Thomson*), *life-ending*, *life-giver*, *life-invigorating* (*Cowper*), *life-maintaining*, *life-poisoning* (*Shakespeare*), *life-renewing*, *life-restoring* (*Cowper*), *life-sustaining*, &c.

life-annuity, *s.* A sum of money paid yearly during a person's life.

life-arrow, *s.* An arrow, having a line attached, and large barbs, so as the more readily to catch in the rigging, fired from a gun for the purpose of establishiug communication betwcen the shore aud a vessel in distress.

life-assurance, *s.* [Insurance.]

life-belt, *s.* A belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork or other material, used to support the body in the water.

life-blood, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The blood, which is necessary to life; vital blood.

"While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest,
Drank the last *life-blood* of his bleeding breast."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That which is essential to existeuce, success, or strength.

"Money, the *life-blood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins."
Swift: Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

2. An involuntary quiver of the eyelid, popularly supposed to be caused by the life-blood.

* **B.** *As adj.:* As necessary as blood to existence; essential.

"Trample under foot all the most sacred and *life-blood* laws."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

life-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A boat "specially constructed for saving life in storms and heavy seas, when ordinary open boats could not attempt to do so, except at imminent peril or certain death to those within them." The qualities necessary in a life-boat may be thus summed up: Extra buoyancy, self-discharge of water, ballasting, self-righting, stability, speed, stowage-room, and strength of build. Greathead, a boat-builder of South Shields, England, is credited with the invention of the life-boat, and a committee formed at South Shields awarded him a premium for the best model, on the

lines of which a boat was built and launched in 1790. But a patent had been granted in 1785 to a Mr. Lukin, a coach-builder of Long Acre, for what he called an "unimmergible boat," thus anticipating Greathead by some four or five years. In 1828 the Life-boat Institution adopted a plan for fitting life-boats, proposed by Mr. Palmer, M.P., for South Essex, and continued to use it till they introduced the self-righting principle in 1852. In the United States the heavy English life-boat has been superseded at many of the life-saving stations by the light surf-boat of American invention, built of cedar, and fitted with cork fenders and with air chambers at the ends. The life-saving service in this country is supported by the Government. The first life-boat station was established at Cohasset, Massachusetts, in 1807. The whole coast is now divided into 12 districts, with stations at all perilous points. On the Atlantic coast they average about 5 miles apart.

"The *life-boat* of the Institution may now be truly designated an *omnium gatherum*, and cannot be looked on as any one man's design or invention."—*Lewis: Hist. Life-boat* (2nd ed.), p. 36.

¶ *National Life-boat Institution:* This institution came into existence as the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck. It owed its being to the late Sir W. Hillary, Bart., who published a powerful appeal to the nation on the subject in 1823, and on March 4, 1824, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, and the Society was founded with George IV. as its patron. The title was altered in 1854, and in 1860 the society was incorporated under its new title, The Royal National Life-boat Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck. The number of lives saved through its instrumentality in 1884 was 792, making a total up to Dec. 31 of that year of 31,355 since its foundation.

life-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A buoy or float which is thrown overboard to sustain a person until assistance arrives. It may be an india-rubber belt capable of inflation, or a painted canvas case, of an annular shape, containing cork. [BUOY, *s.*]

life-car, *s.* An apparatus used to communicate between a wreck and the shore, for the purpose of rescuing persons on board.

*** life-cord,** *s.* The same as LIFE-STRING (q.v.).

"And to the brain, the soul's bed-chamber, went,
And gnaw'd the *life-cords* there."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

*** life-drop,** *s.* A drop of life-blood; a vital drop.

"Thou know'st my deeds, my breast devoid of fear,
And hostile *life-drops* dim my gory spear."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

life-estate, *s.* An estate which continues during the life of the holder.

life-everlasting, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* [LIFE II., 4 (3)].

2. *Bot.:* A name sometimes given to the composite genus Gnaphalium, more commonly called Everlasting. See also CUDWEED.

life-giver, *s.* The Giver of eternal life.

"Father omnipotent!
Son, the *Life-giver!*"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

life-giving, *a.* Giving or having the power or quality of giving life; inspiriting, invigorating, animating.

"A living and *life-giving* stream."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, liii.

life-guard, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The guard of the sovereign's person; the king's body-guard. In the British army the name of Life-guards is given to two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade.

¶ In this sense *life* really = body; cf. Dut. *lijf* = body, *lijf-garde* = lifeguard; Sw. *lif* = body; Ger. *leib*.

2. *Locomotive-eng.:* A safeguard, rail-guard, sweeper. The device embracing the brooms fixed in front of a locomotive for clearing small obstructions from the track.

*** life-hold,** *s.*

Law: The same as LIFE-LAND (q.v.).

life-insurance, *s.* [INSURANCE.]

life-interest, *s.* An interest or estate which lasts during the life of the holder or some other person.

life-land, *s.* Land held on a lease for lives; called also Life-hold (q.v.).

*** life-leaving,** *s.* A departure from life; decease, death.

*** life-likeness,** *s.* Likeness to life.

"An absolute *life-likeness* of expression."—*E. A. Poe: Oval Portrait.*

life-line, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A line stretched above a yard to enable seamen to stand thereon in manning yards.

2. A line stretched from object to object on deck, for the men to grasp in bad weather and heavy sea.

3. A line attached at one end to a life-buoy and floating loosely, to assist a person in grasping it.

life-long, live-long, *a.* Lasting or continuing throughout life.

¶ *Live-long* is frequently used colloquially in the sense of the whole, complete, full, with a notion of tediousness or weariness.

"Hadst thou not told me, I should surely say,
He touch't no meat of all this *live-long* day."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

life-mortar, *s.* A mortar for throwing a rocket with a line attached from the shore to a ship in distress.

life-office, *s.* An office or association where life-insurances can be effected.

life-peer, *s.* A peer for life only.

life-peerage, *s.* A peerage that lapses at the death of the holder. In 1869, a bill to introduce life-peers into the House of Lords was rejected on the third reading.

life-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The Bermudian and West Indian name for the *Bryophyllum calycinum*, a plant of the order Crassulaceæ, which will grow, if hung up, without soil.

life-preserver, *s.* One who or that which preserves, or is intended to preserve, life; specif., (1) a contrivance to enable a person to float in water in case of accident; a cork-jacket or inflatable belt or waistcoat are ordinary devices for this purpose; (2) a loaded stick or cane with a leaden head, used as a protection against assailants.

life-rate, *s.* The rate of premium for which a life is insured.

life-rocket, *s.* A rocket discharged from a life-mortar; it carries a line intended as the means of opening communication between a ship in distress and those on shore.

life-shot, *s.* A shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow (q.v.).

*** life-string,** *s.* A nerve or string in the body supposed to be essential to life.

"Breaking thy veins and thy *life-strings* with like pain and grief."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 77.

life-table, *s.* A statistical table showing the probability of human life at different ages.

life-weary, *a.* Weary of life or of living.

"That the *life-weary* taker may fall dead."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

*** life'-fŭl, * ly-full,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *life; -ful(l).*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Full of life; lively.

2. Giving life; life-giving.

"Like *lyfull* beat to nummed senses brought."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 45.

B. *As adv.:* In a lively manner.

"Thus be *lifeful* spake."
Keats: Endymion, i. 768.

life'-lĕss, * live'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *life; -less.*]

1. Destitute or deprived of life; dead, inanimate.

"There in the twilight cold and grey,
Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay."
Longfellow: Excelsior.

2. Inanimate; devoid of life; inorganic, inert.

"Thus began
Outrage from *lifeless* things."
Milton: P. L., x. 707.

3. Deprived of, or having lost physical energy; in a swoon or faint.

4. Devoid of life or living beings; deserted, desolate.

"But come, my Muse, the desert barrier burst,
A wild expanse of *lifeless* sand and sky."
Thomson: Summer, 748.

5. Devoid of life, spirit, force, vigour, or animation; dull, heavy, spiritless.

"The more I love thee, I the more reprove
A soul so *lifeless*, and so slow to love."
Cowper: Nativity. (Transl.)

6. Vapid, flat, tasteless, dead. (Said of liquors.)

life'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lifeless; -ly.*] In a lifeless manner; without life, spirit, or animation; frigidly, dully.

life'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lifeless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lifeless; absence or destitution of life; want of spirit, vigour, or animation.

life'-like, *a.* [Eng. *life*; *-like.*] Like life; like a living being; exactly like an original.

*** life'-lў, * lif-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *life*; *-ly.*] In a lifelike manner; to the life; like life.

*** lif-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *lif(e); -en.*] To give an appearance of life to; to liven (q.v.).

lif'-er, *s.* [Eng. *lif(e); -er.*]

1. One who is sentenced to penal servitude for life. (*Slang.*)

"They'll make the Artful nothing less than a *lifer*."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

2. A sentence of penal servitude for life. (*Slang.*)

life'-rĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *life*, and *rent.*]

Law: A rent to which one is entitled during the term of one's life or for the support of life; a right to use and enjoy property during life, without destroying or wasting it.

life'-rĕnt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *liferent*; *-er.*] One who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

life'-sāv-ĭng, *a.* That which saves, or is designed to save, life.

Life-Saving Service, *s.* In this country that branch of the public service (under the Treasury Department) which is established along the shores of lake and sea, with suitable apparatus for rescuing shipwrecked sailors. In other countries this service is under private control.

life-saving station, *s.* One of the stations of the U. S. Life-Saving Service.

*** life'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *life*; *-some.*] Lively.

"More *lifesome* and more gay."
Coleridge: Three Graves.

*** life'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lifesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lifesome; liveliness.

"Bestead with a fashioning or plastick spring of *lifesomeness* or animality."—*Fairfax: Bulk & Selvedge of the World*, p. 111.

life'-sprĭng, *s.* [Eng. *life*, and *spring.*] The spring or source of life.

life'-tīme, *s.* [Eng. *life*, and *time.*] The period during which life continues; duration of life.

"Jordain talked prose all his *lifetime*, without knowing what it was."—*Addison: On Medals.*

*** lif-ly,** *adv.* [LIFELY.]

lift (1), * left-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *lypta* = to lift, from *loft* = the air; cogn. with Dan. *löfte* = to lift, from *loft* = the air, a loft; Sw. *lyftä* = to lift, from *loft* = the air, a loft; O. H. Ger. *luftan*; Ger. *lüften.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To raise from the ground; to elevate; to raise from a lower to a higher position.

"The master, forgetting, what he seldom forgot, that a king should be a gentleman, *lifted* his cane."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To support in the air or aloft.

"Born where a cabin *lifts* its airy shed."
Parnel & Pope: Battle of the Frogs & Mice, i. 47.

3. To elevate; to exalt; to raise in dignity, fortune, or position. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

4. To cause to swell, as with pride; to make proud, to elate.

"His heart was *lifted* up to his destruction."—1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.

5. To raise in estimation.

* 6. To bear, to support.

"So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 54.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To try to raise; to exert one's strength for the purpose of raising anything.

"The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken."—*Locke.*

2. To rise; to be raised: as, A fog *lifts.*

¶ Whatever is to be carried is *lifted*; whatever is to be situated higher is to be *raised*; whatever is to be constructed above other objects is *erected*. A ladder is *lifted* upon the shoulders to be conveyed from one place to another; a standard ladder is *raised* against a building; a scaffolding is *erected*. These terms are likewise employed in a moral acceptation; *exalt* and *elevate* are rarely used in any other sense.

¶ **1.** *To lift up the eyes:*

(1) To raise the eyes for the purpose of seeing; to look.

"Then on the third day Abraham *lifted up his eyes*, and saw the place afar off."—*Genesis* xxii. 4.

(2) To direct prayers to God; to direct one's desires.

"I will *lift up mine eyes* unto the hills."—*Psalm* cxxi. 1.

* **2.** *To lift up the face:* To look with confidence.

"Thou . . . . shalt *lift up thy face* unto God."—*Job* xxii. 26.

* **3.** *To lift up the feet:* To come quickly to one's help.

"*Lift up thy feet* unto the perpetual desolations."—*Psalm* lxxiv. 3.

4. *To lift the hand:* To raise the hand for the purpose of striking.

5. *To lift up the hand* or *hands:*

(1) To raise the hands in prayer.

"When I *lift up my hands* toward thy holy oracle."—*Psalm* xxviii. 2.

(2) To swear by raising the hand towards heaven.

"I have *lift up mine hand* unto the Lord, the most high God, the possessor of heaven and earth."—*Genesis* xiv. 22.

(3) To attack, to strike.

"Therefore he *lifted up his hand* against them, to overthrow them in the wilderness."—*Psalm* cvi. 26.

(4) To rebel; to rise up in opposition to.

* **6.** *To lift up the head:*

(1) To rejoice.

"Then look up and *lift up your heads*, for your redemption draweth nigh."—*Luke* xxi. 28.

(2) To raise from a low condition to a place of dignity.

"Yet within three days shall Pharaoh *lift up thine head*."—*Genesis* xl. 13.

* **7.** *To lift up the heel against:* To treat with insolence or contempt.

"He that eateth bread with me hath *lifted up his heel against* me."—*John* xiii. 18.

* **8.** *To lift up the horn:* To behave insolently or arrogantly.

"*Lift not up your horn* on high: speak not with a stiff neck."—*Psalm* lxxv. 5.

* **9.** *To lift up the voice:* To cry aloud, either in joy or sorrow: to lament loudly.

"The people *lifted up their voice*, and wept."—*Judges* ii. 4.

lift (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [According to Skeat, should properly be *liff*, the *t* denoting the agent, and being rightly employed in the substantive only. Goth. *hlifan* = to steal; *hliftus* = a thief; cogn. with Lat. *clipo*; Gr. κλέπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To steal; to remove or carry off like a thief.

"Live by stealing, reiving, *lifting* cowe."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

2. To collect, to gather: as, To *lift* rents.

B. *Intrans.:* To steal, to thieve.

lift (1), * **luft,** * **lyft,** *s.* [A.S. *lyft* = the air.] [Lift (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The air, the sky.

"In the *luft* he hurde anhey, as he alone was."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 289.

(2) The act or manner of lifting or raising.

"And as in races, it is not the large stride or high *lift* that makes the speed."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Dispatch.*

(3) That which is or has to be raised; a weight.

(4) The distance or height to which anything is or has to be raised: as, a *lift* of ten feet.

(5) A lift-gate (q.v.).

(6) Assistance in lifting; hence assistance in general: as, To give a person a *lift* in a vehicle.

2. *Fig.:* Assistance in the furtherance of an object; help in rising in the world: as, To give a person a *lift* in his business.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) The amount by which a canal-boat is elevated in a lock; the difference in level between the upper and lower pounds.

(2) The rise of an undershot-wheel above the water-surface.

(3) A substitute for canal-locks, the boats being lifted and lowered by machinery from level to level.

2. *Lathe:* One of the several flats or grooves for the belt on the driving and cone wheels of a lathe.

3. *Machinery, &c.:*

(1) A hoisting-machine; an English term equivalent to Elevator (passenger and freight) in the United States. The ordinary lift consists of a cage or platform working up and down in a shaft, and is driven by manual, steam, or hydraulic power. Some form of brake is invariable both for general use and in case of accident, while catches or bolts are provided to support the platform at the various landings when loading or unloading. Continuous lifts consist of a series of cages or platforms strung upon endless chains, and working in a double shaft, one half of the platforms ascending and the other descending. They are driven at a low rate of speed, to allow of safe loading and discharging.

(2) A dumb-waiter.

4. *Mining:* The distance which an ore-stamp rises and falls.

5. *Naut.:* A rope stretching from a mast-head to the end of a yard, to trim it (squaring), or in topping (yards apeak).

6. *Shoemaking:* One thickness or layer of leather in the tap which forms the heel of a boot.

¶ *Dead lift:* A lift without any assistance from the object lifted; an effort to raise something inert: hence, something which calls for all one's powers or energies.

7. *Aeron.:* The ascensional force of an object before the wind. [See Drift.]

lift-bridge, *s.* [Drawbridge.]

lift-gate, *s.* A gate which lifts instead of swinging on a pintle: as (1) a portcullis; (2) a farm-gate counterbalanced, and rising in guides, like a sash; (3) a canal-lock, graving-dock, or sluice-gate, which rises in vertical grooves in the walls.

lift-hammer, *s.* [Trip-hammer, Tilt-hammer.]

lift-latch lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock in which the latch is pivoted and lifted free of the keeper, passing through a notch in the box, instead of being simply retracted.

lift-lock, *s.*

Engin.: A canal-lock, in which a boat is lifted by the introduction of water, so as to raise it to the upper level. [Lift, *s.*, II. 1.]

lift-pump, *s.* [Lifting-pump.]

lift-tenter, *s.*

1. A contrivance adopted in European windmills for regulating the distance between the mill-stones, according to the speed of the vanes. It is of the nature of the steam-governor, having suspended balls which fly out by accession of speed, and thus act upon the bridge-tree by which the runner is supported.

2. A ball-governor arrangement to regulate the speed of the vanes of a windmill. This use of the contrivance preceded that of its application to the steam-engine.

lift-wall, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The wall at the head of a canal-lock chamber.

lift water-wheel, *s.*

1. An undershot wheel.

2. A water-wheel the gudgeons and bearings of which may be raised or lowered to adapt it to varying heights of water supply.

* **lift** (2), *s.* [Lift (2), *v.*] A shoplifter, a thief.

"The cunningest foyet, nip, *lift*, prigs."—*Greene: Thieves Falling Out.*

* **lift'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *lift* (1), v.; *-able.*] That may or can be lifted; capable of being lifted.

lift'-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *lift* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which lifts or raises.

"Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head."—*Psalm* iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Domestic:*

(1) A tool for raising or adjusting the lids of a stove.

(2) An implement for holding hot plates or dishes.

(3) A latch-key.

2. *Founding:* A tool used by a moulder in elevating the cope from the drag.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A cam or wiper used in raising a stamper or beetle, or in depressing the tail of a tilt-hammer helve.

(2) An elevator or hoisting apparatus.

4. *Paper-making:* A cast-iron wheel with buckets revolving in a case, lifting pulp from the reservoir or pulp-chest, and passing it to the trough, whence it flows on to the travelling web.

5. *Steam-eng.:* The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve.

6. *Surg.:* [Levator].

lift'-er (2), *s.* [Lift (2), *v.*] A thief, a robber; chiefly in comp.; as, a cattle-*lifter*.

lift'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lift (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of raising, elevating, or hoisting.

"As for the casting up of the eyes, and *lifting* up of the hands, it is a kind of appeal to the Deity."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 720.

2. The state of being lifted or raised: as, the *lifting* of a fog.

lifting-bar, *s.*

1. *Knitting-machine:* A horizontal rod or bar having a short intermittent vertical or nearly vertical reciprocation, and which at the proper moment operates to lift the jacks.

2. *Weaving:* The movable frame of a Jacquard loom in which the lifting-blades are fastened.

lifting-blade, *s.*

Weaving: An iron rule to receive the lifting-wires of a Jacquard loom when hoisted.

lifting-bridge, *s.* [Drawbridge.]

lifting-jack, *s.* A hoisting implement worked by a lever, a screw and a lever, or by hydraulic pressure.

lifting-piece, *s.*

Horol.: A lever having a tooth which engages in notches in the count-wheel to restrain the striking.

lifting-pump, *s.* A pump by which the liquid to be raised is lifted instead of forced from its receptacle to the point of discharge. To this class belongs the ordinary atmospheric pump. The chain-pump and similar devices may also be included.

lifting-rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A rod receiving motion from the rock-shaft, and imparting motion to the lifter of the puppet-valve.

lifting-screw, *s.* A form of hoist in which a screw is used.

lifting-set, *s.* The series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts.

lifting-wires, *s. pl.*

Weaving: The wires by which the warp-threads are raised and lowered to produce the pattern in a Jacquard apparatus.

* **lig,** * **ligge,** *v.i.* [Lie (2), *v.*]

lig'-a-ment, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligamentum* = a band, from *ligo* = to bind; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ligamento.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which binds, ties, or unites one thing to another; a bond, a tie.

"No common *ligament* that binds
The various textures of their minds."
Swift: Progress of Marriage.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Short bands of strong white glistening fibres by which the bones are

bound together. A typical example is the *ligamentum nuchæ*, extending from the spine of the occipital bone to that of the seventh cervical vertebra, binding together the bones of the neck, and analogous to a highly important elastic ligament in the lower animals. The ligaments in the human body are very numerous, and all have distinctive names.

"A *ligament*, or sinew, is of a nature between gristles and nerves."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, ch. ii. (Note 4.)

2. *Zool* (*Pl.*): Two appliances, one external and one internal, for holding together the valves of a conchiferous mollusc. The external ligament, or the ligament properly so called, is a horny substance similar to the epidermis which covers the valves. It is generally attached to the ridges on the posterior hinge-margins, behind the umboues, and is stretched by the closing of the valves. The internal ligament, called also the cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates, or in pits along the hinge-line. It is composed of elastic fibres perpendicular to the surfaces between which it is contained, and is slightly iridescent when broken. It is compressed when the valves are shut. The two ligaments are not always equally developed: thus, the external one is large in the Unionidæ, as is the internal one in Mactra and Mya. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

lĭg-a-mĕn'-tal, lĭg-a-mĕn'-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ligament*; *-al*, *-ous.*] Composed of, or of the nature of a ligament; binding.

"The urachos or *ligamental* passage derived from the bottom of the bladder."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. v.

lĭ'-gan, *s.* [A contr. of Lat. *ligamen* = a band, a tie, from *ligo* = to bind, to tie.] Goods sunk in the sea, but having a buoy or cork attached to them, so that they may be found again.

lĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ligatio*, from *ligatus*, pa. par. of *ligo* = to biud.]

1. The act or process of binding.

2. The state of being bound.

"This *ligation* of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 24.

3. That which binds; a bond, a ligature.

4. A place where anything is tied or bound.

lĭg-a-tū'-ra, *s.* [Lat.] [LIGATURE, II. 1.]

lĭg'-a-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligatura* = a binding, a bandage.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act of binding.

"Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. That which binds; a bond, a ligament, a bandage.

"He deluded us by philters, *ligatures*, charmes, ungrounded amulets, characters, and many superstitious vaies in the cure of common diseases."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. xi.

*3. The state of being bound.

*4. Stiffness: as, of a joint.

*5. Impotence caused by magic.

*6. Closeness of texture; density.

"Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A passage of two or more notes sung to a single syllable. (*W. S. Nochetio*, in *Grove's Dict.*)

2. *Print.:* Two or more letters cast on one shank: as, ff, ffi, &c. They are now confined to those letters already mentioned, to some diphthongs and the &, which is derived from & the logotype of Lat. *et* = and.

3. *Surgical:*

(1) A thread to tie arteries or veins.

(2) A wire cord or thread used in removing tumours. [ECRASEUR.]

(3) The bandage used for phlebotomy.

ligature-carrier, *s.* A surgical instrument with a bent stem for passing a ligature around an artery which is to be ligatured, a bone which is to be divided by a chain-saw, or other object which is to be cut. In the absence of special instruments therefore, the duty is performed by a curved needle carrying a thread.

ligature-tier, *s.* An instrument to carry flax or silk thread, or silver wire, for tying off arteries, aneurisms, tumours, polypi, or piles.

***lĭg'-a-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *ligatur(e)*; *-ed.*] Connected, tied, or fastened with a ligature.

lĭ-gē'-a, *s.* [From *Ligea*, a nymph, one of the attendants of Cyrene.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Ligidæ (q.v.).

***li-geance, *li-gean-cy,** *s.* [ALLEGIANCE.]

***ligge,** *v.i.* [LIE (2), v.]

ligge-ment, *s.* [LEDGEMENT.]

lĭg'-gĕr, *s.* [LEDGER.]

1. The horizontal timber of a scaffolding; a ledger.

2. A line with a float and bait laid for night fishing; a ledger-line.

light (*gh* silent), ***ligt, *lygt, *lyht,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *leóht* = light; *lihtan*, *lihtan* = to shine; cogn. with Dut. *licht*; Ger. *licht*; O. H. Ger. *liuhta*; Goth. *liuhath*. The *-t* is a suffix. Cf. Icel. *ljós* = light; *logi* = a flame; Scotch *lowe*; Lat. *lux* (genit. *lucis*), *lumen* = light; Gr. λευκός (*leukos*) = white; Gael. *leus* = light, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 5.

"*Light* travels from the sun at the rate of twelve millions of miles a minute."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

(2) That from which light issues; that which renders other objects or bodies clear, distinct, or visible to the eye of the observer, such as the sun, the moon, a candle, &c.

"Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in and fell down before Paul."—*Acts* xvi. 29.

(3) That state of things in which objects are or become visible; the physical conditions or phenomena determining the visibility of objects; the phenomena constituting day.

"God called the *light* day, and the darkness he called night."—*Genesis* i. 5.

(4) That by which light is admitted into a place otherwise devoid of light, as a window, an opening in a wall. [II. 1.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which illuminates or enlightens; that which is a source of mental, moral, or religious enlightenment; a guide. (Of persons and things.)

"You have known better *lights* and guides than these."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

(2) A person who is eminent or conspicuous for some great quality; a model, an example.

(3) The state of being public or open to view; publicity; public or general knowledge.

"Why am I asked what next shall see the *light*?
Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 271.

(4) Explanation; that which serves to make clear, plain, or free from doubt or difficulty in a subject.

"Thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another."—*Locke: Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

(5) The point of view from which or in which anything is looked at or regarded; aspect.

"In truth, our ancestors saw him in the worst of all *lights*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(6) Knowledge, enlightenment.

"*Light*, true *light*, in the mind is, or can be nothing else but the evidence of the truth of any proposition."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An opening between the mullions of a window; a compartment of a window.

"And for the house he made windows of narrow *lights*."—1 *Kings* vi. 4.

2. *Art:*

(1) That quality which expresses atmospheric luminosity in a picture.

(2) The manner in which the light strikes upon an object or picture.

(3) That part of a picture which is represented as receiving the rays direct from a luminous source.

3. *Law:* The right which a person has to the access of the rays of the sun to his windows free from any obstruction on the part of his neighbours.

"Likewise to erect a house or other building so near to mine, that it obstructs my ancient *lights* and windows, is a nuisance of a similar nature."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A burning lamp, cluster of lamps, or beacon fire, serving as a warning or guide to mariners arriving off a coast or in the neighbourhood of dangerous rocks or shoals. [LIGHTHOUSE.] It is usually displayed from a tower, called a lighthouse, and has several variations, incident to the mode of production or emission and direction, and to the visible characteristics by which the mariner distinguishes one light from another when arriving off a coast, so as to ascertain his geographical position, and his bearings as to his port or course. [See FIXED, FLASHING, FLOATING, INTERMITTENT, and REVOLVING LIGHT.]

(2) Lights carried by ships as a safeguard against collision. At sea, sailing ships carry a red light on the port, and a green light on the starboard side. Steamers carry, in addition, a white masthead light. All vessels at anchor carry a white light simply.

5. *Optics:* The natural agent which, by acting on the retina, excites in us the sensation of vision. Two leading hypotheses regarding its nature have been formed: the one the emission or corpuscular theory, which, though supported by the great name of Sir Isaac Newton, has been abandoned [EMISSION], and the other the undulatory theory, which now obtains. The latter assumes the existence everywhere through the universe, or the portion of it with which we are connected, of an extremely subtle elastic medium, called luminiferous ether, the undulations of which constitute light, and when they impinge upon the retina produce vision. The particles agitated are not transmitted, but only the disturbance. The movements are held to be strictly analogous to the undulations of the atmosphere which produce and convey sound; or, as the word undulation imports, those of the ocean in producing waves. Several methods of calculating the velocity with which light is transmitted are known. By one, the size of the minute circle through which the aberration of light makes stars apparently revolve is carefully noted, and the relative proportion of the earth's velocity in her orbit to that of light arriving from the stars ascertained. The result is that light is found to move about a hundred thousand times as fast as the earth, which gives the velocity about 190,000 miles per second. By another, observation is made of the time in which light actually arrives at the eye from one of Jupiter's satellites at the commencement or the close of an occultation as compared with their calculated times. It is found that 8′ 18″ are required for light to travel over half the earth's orbit, which gives, as in the former case, about 190,000 miles per second for its velocity. The velocity is also measured directly, by two instrumental methods devised respectively by Foucault and Fizeau, with the same results. The great sources of light are the sun, the fixed stars (other suns), bodies in a state of ignition, electricity, &c. The bodies sending forth rays or pencils of light are called luminous [PENCIL-RAY]; those through which it passes easily, transparent or diaphanous; those through which it passes less easily, translucent; and those through which it cannot pass at all, opaque. When a ray meets the surface of a body, it may be refracted and decomposed [REFRACTION, SPECTROSCOPE, SPECTRUM] or reflected [REFLECTION]. When it encounters an opaque body it casts a shadow. Admitted into a dark chamber through a small aperture to fall on a screen, the rays make images of external objects reversed. The illuminating power on any surface is inversely as the square of the distance from the source of light. This may be measured by a photometer (q.v.). Light may be diffracted [DIFFRACTION], it may be polarized [POLARIZATION]. An abundant supply of it is essential to the healthy growth of man, the inferior animals, and plants.

6. *Pyrotech.* (*Pl.*): Pieces formed by pressing an inflammable composition, which burns with a white or coloured light, into cases of large diameter or shallow vessels; such are Bengal-lights, blue-lights, &c.

7. *Shipbuilding:* An opening in the deck or side of a vessel, as deck-light, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bright, clear, not dark, not obscure: as, a *light* room.

2. Not of a deep or intense shade or colour; not dark in colour; fair.

"We have no colour which more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy; Art of Painting*, § 330.

¶ (1) *Northern lights:* [Aurora Borealis].

(2) *The light of the countenance:*

Scrip.: Favour, kindness.

(3) *To bring to light:* To make known or public; to discover, to detect, to disclose.

(4) *To come to light:* To become known; to be discovered or found out.

(5) *To see light, To see the light:* To come into existence. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Infants that never saw *light*."—*Job* iii. 16.

(6) *To stand in one's own light:* To frustrate one's own purposes or wishes.

(7) *To throw light on a subject:* To explain or help to explain a matter.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Light-bearer, light-creating, light-maker.*

light-ball, *s.*

Mil.: (See extract).

"The ordinary *light-ball*, which has been in military use for centuries, consists of a canvas sack of elongated shape, filled with a combustible and illuminating composition. It is used for lighting up works in sieges, and also for discovering the position of an enemy; in the latter case it is charged with a shell to prevent its being approached, and is fired from a piece of ordnance." —*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

light-barrel, *s.* An empty barrel, pierced with holes, and filled with tarred shavings, to light up a breach.

light-boat, *s.* A vessel carrying a warning light. [Light-ship.]

light-due, *s.* A due or toll on ships sailing in certain waters for the maintenance of the lights in those waters.

light-house, *s.* [Lighthouse.]

light-port, *s.*

Ship-build.: An opening in a ship's side, provided with a glazed lid or cover. Sometimes called a scuttle.

light-ship, *s.* A vessel moored in the vicinity of a dangerous shoal or headland, and carrying aloft a warning light, varying in character, so as to afford an indication of position to passing vessels.

light-wood, *s.* The knots and resinous parts of pine-trees. (*American.*)

light (*gh* silent), * **lyght,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *leóht*; cogn. with Dut. *ligt*; Icel. *léttr*; Dan. *let*; Sw. *lätt*; Goth. *leihts*; Ger. *leicht*; M. H. Ger. *lêhte*; O. H. Ger. *lihti, liht*; Lat. *levis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not heavy; not having much weight; of little weight.

2. Not burdensome; easy to be borne, carried, or lifted.

"A king that would not feel his crown too heavy must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made."—*Bacon: Essays; Of a King.*

3. Not afflictive or oppressive; easy to be borne or endured: as, a *light* grief.

4. Not heavy in amount: as, The taxes are *light.*

5. Not difficult; easy to be performed; requiring little strength or exertion.

"Well pleased were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 247.

6. Not of weight or importance; of no moment; slight, unimportant.

"Seemeth it to you a *light* thing to be a king's son-in-law?"—1 *Samuel* xviii. 23.

7. Not heavy or oppressive on the stomach; easy of digestion: as, *light* food.

8. Not heavily armed; armed with light weapons.

"Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turkes.*

9. Not heavily laden; not having a heavy load or cargo.

10. Unencumbered, unembarrassed; free of impediments.

11. Active, nimble, quick.

"Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe."—2 *Sam.* ii. 18.

12. Not dense, not gross, not thick; thin.

"*Light* fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 329.

13. Loose, sandy; not compact: as, a *light* soil.

14. Not of legal weight; below the standard weight: as, a *light* sovereign.

15. Employed in or adapted for light or easy work: as, a *light* porter.

16. Wanting in solidity or steadiness; trifling; indulging in or exhibiting levity; frivolous. (*Judges* ix. 5.)

17. Characterized by levity or frivolity; frivolous.

"In the *light* language of an idle court,
They murmured at their master's long delay."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 4.

18. Easily influenced; unsettled, irresolute, volatile, fickle: as, a *light* mind.

* 19. Wanton, unchaste.

"A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

20. Cheerful, merry; in good spirits.

"A *light* heart lives long."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

21. Having a sensation of dizziness or giddiness; dizzy, giddy: as, My head is *light.*

22. Not in one's senses; deranged.

"Is he not *light* of brain?" *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

23. Not heavy in appearance.

"The church at Walden is one of the *lightest* and most beautiful parish churches I have seen."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i.

24. Gay, airy. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 10.)

* **B.** *As adv.:* Lightly, cheaply.

¶ (1) *To make light of:* To treat or regard as of little or no moment; to disregard, to slight.

"But they *made light of* it, and went their ways."—*Matthew* xxii. 5.

(2) *To set light by:* To undervalue, to despise.

light-armed, *a.* Not armed with heavy weapons. (*Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 12.)

* **light-brain,** *s.* An empty-headed person; one who is weak-minded.

light-brained, *a.* Weak of intellect; weak-minded.

light-brigade, *s.*

Mil.: A brigade composed of three or more regiments of Hussars, or, as they were formerly termed, Light Dragoons. The "Light Division" in the Peninsular War was similarly constituted, being formed of regiments of Light Infantry (q.v.).

light-cavalry, *s.*

Mil.: The lightest equipped of the mounted troops. The cavalry of the United States is all light. In the British army the Light Cavalry consists of the Hussar regiments, armed with sword and carbine.

light-engine, *s.*

Rail.: An engine running alone, without any carriages or waggons to draw.

light-equation, *s.*

Astron.: The correction required when calculating the time of the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, to allow for the time which light requires to pass from the planet to the observer's eye.

light-fingered, *a.* Dexterous in stealing; given to thieving. (A term especially applied to pickpockets.)

* **light-foot,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Nimble of foot; active.

"Some *light-foot* friend post to the Duke of Norfolk."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

B. *As subst.:* Venison.

* **light-footed,** *a.* Speedy, active, nimble.

light-handed, *a.*

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when short of her proper complement of men; short-handed.

light-horse, *s.*

Mil.: Light-armed cavalry.

light-horseman, *s.*

Mil.: A light-armed cavalry soldier.

Light-horseman fish:

Ichth.: Ephippus, a genus of Squamipennes, found in America, India, &c.

light-infantry, *s.*

Mil.: A body of infantry formerly specially trained for skirmishing and rapid evolutions, now a mere title, all regiments being drilled on the same system.

light-legged, *a.* Light-footed, active, nimble.

light-red, *a.* Of a pale-red colour.

Light-red silver:

Min.: The same as Proustite (q.v.).

light-spirited, *a.* Having light or cheerful spirits; gay, merry.

light-weight, *s.*

Sporting:

1. A horse which carries a light weight; also a jockey who rides at a very low weight.

2. In boxing, a boxer below a fixed standard weight, generally eight stone.

light-winged, *a.* Having light or swift wings; volatile. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.)

līght (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [Lights.]

līght (1) (*gh* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Light (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To kindle; to set fire to; to set on fire; to set burning; to ignite.

"Get me a taper in my study, Lucius:
When it is *lighted*, come and call me here."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. To fill with light; to overspread with light; to illuminate. (Usually followed by *up.*)

"In the evening every window from Whitechapel to Piccadilly was *lighted up*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To conduct or guide with a light; to show or point out the way to by means of a light: as, To *light* a persou to his room.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become filled or overspread with light; to brighten up: as, His countenance *lighted* up.

2. To show the way by a light; to point out the road; to direct.

"A beam that falls
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity." *Crashaw.* (*Todd.*)

* **līght** (2), * **līght'-en** (*gh* silent), * **liht-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Light, *a.*] [Lighten (2).]

A. *Trans.:* To make light; to lighten or ease of a burden.

"And many a car, now *lighted* of its lord,
Wide o'er the fields with guideless fury rolls."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 208.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To descend, as from a horse or vehicle; to alight, to dismount. (Followed by *down, off*, or *from.*)

"He *lighted down* from the chariot to meet him."—2 *Kings* v. 21.

2. To stoop, as from flight; to settle, to rest. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

3. To come to or upon by chance; to chance upon; to happen to find or meet with.

"And he *lighted* upon a certain place, and tarried there all night."—*Genesis* xxviii. 11.

* 4. To fall or come by chance.

"You are *light* into my hands."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 2.

¶ *To light along a rope* or *sail:*

Naut.: To help in hauling it along.

līght'-en (*gh* silent) (1), * **light-en-en,** *v.t.* & *t.* [A.S. *leóhtan* = to illuminate, from *leóht* = light (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become light or more light; to brighten. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xviii. 215.)

2. To give out lightnings; to flash.

"This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars,
As doth the lion." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

3. To shine out; to flash.

"Far other glories *lighten* from thy face."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvi. 199.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To make light or bright; to illuminate, to light up.

"Clad in arms that *lightened* all the strand."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 316.

2. To enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge.

"The Lord *lighten* thee; thou art a great fool."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

3. To flash out, like lightning. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.)

līght'-en (*gh* silent) (2), **lyght-eyn,** * **liht-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Light, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make lighter or less heavy; to reduce in weight.

2. To relieve of a certain amount of weight or burden: as, To *lighten* a ship of her cargo; to unload.

"The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them."—*Jonah* i. 7.

3. To make less heavy, grievous, or burdensome.

"How oft soe'er the task
Of truant verse hath *lightened* graver care."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Intro.)

* **4.** To cheer, to exhilarate.

"A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jest."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To alight, to settle.

"Let thy mercy *lighten* upon us."—*Book of Common Prayer.*

light'-en-ing (*gh* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [LIGHTEN (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of brightening up; the state of becoming brighter.

2. *Metal.:* The peculiar brightness of silver at the moment when the maximum of purity is attained.

"The moment when the oxidation of the lead ceases, and when consequently the cupellation is finished, is marked by a peculiar appearance called *lightening*."—*Reynault*, in *Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics.*

light'-er (*gh* silent) (1), *s.* [Eng. *light* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which lights: as, a lamp-*lighter*; specif., a torch or electrophorus for lighting gas; an allumette for lighting lamps or candles.

"This famous letter which Sir Blaise
Has twisted to a *lighter* absently
To fire some holy taper with."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, viii.

light'-er (*gh* silent) (2), *s.* [Dut. *ligter*, from *ligt* = light, light, not heavy. [LIGHT, *a.*]

1. A barge for transporting merchandise and stores, on rivers and canals, over bars, and to and from vessels moored in a stream, or where they cannot be laden from or discharged on to a wharf or pier alongside.

"He climbed a stranded *lighter's* height."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 287.

2. A craft for taking a part of the burden of a vessel to assist it over shoal places.

lighter-screw, *s.*

Milling: A screw for adjusting the relative distances of the runner and bedstone. The runner rests on a spindle, which is supported on a bridge-tree; the lighter-screw raises and lowers the latter.

* **light'-er** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [LIGHTER (2).] To convey in a lighter.

lighterage (as **lit'-er-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *lighter* (2), *s.*; *-age.*]

1. The act of unloading into lighters.

2. The charges paid for unloading into and transport in lighters.

light'-er-man (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lighter* (2), *s.*; and *man.*] A man employed on a lighter; one who navigates or manages a lighter.

light-foot'-ĕ-æ (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lightfoot(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Campanulaceæ (q.v.)

light-foot'-ĭ-a (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after the Rev. John Lightfoot, author of the first *Flora Scotica.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lightfooteæ (q.v.). It consists of small shrubs from the Cape.

* **light'-ful** (*gh* silent), * **ligt-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *light* (1), *s.*; *ful(l).*]

1. Full of light.

"If thin ye be symple al thi bodi schal be *lightful*."
—*Wyclife: Matthew* vi.

2. Glorious.

"The *lightful* Ark, God's sacred cabinet."
Sylvester: The Captaines, 199.

3. Joyous, joyful.

"Tho' my heart was *lightful* and joyous."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

light'-hĕad-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light*, a., and *headed.*]

* 1. Unsteady, loose, thoughtless, irresolute, fickle.

"The ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak men."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

2. Disordered in the head; dizzy, giddy.

light'-hĕad-ĕd-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lightheaded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lightheaded.

"Nor be transported with a kind of *lightheadedness*."
—*Fuller: Abel Redivivus.* (*Works*, ii. 317.)

lightheartedly (as **lit'-hart-ĕd-lў**), *adv.* [Eng. *lighthearted*; *-ly.*] In a lighthearted manner; cheerfully, gaily; with a light heart.

lightheartedness (as **lit'-hart-ĕd-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *lighthearted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lighthearted; cheerfulness, gaiety; freedom from care or anxiety.

* **light'-heĕled** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light*, a., and *heeled.*]

1. *Lit.:* Quick in walking or running; light-footed, active, nimble.

"*Lightheel'd* Mercuries." *Byron: Beppo*, xvi.

* 2. *Fig.:* Loose in character; dissolute. (*Halliwell.*)

light'-hŏuse (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light*, s., and *house.*] A lofty tower or other structure, erected at the entrance of a harbour, or at some important or dangerous part of a coast, and having a strong light at the top, to guide vessels and warn them of danger. Originally they were lighted up with fires, but now oil, gas, and, in a few cases, electricity are used, the power of the light being increased by the adoption of glass reflectors, lenses, and prisms. [CATOPTRIC, DIOPTRIC.]

Lighthouse Board, *s.* A branch of the United States Treasury Department charged with the supervision of our lighthouse system. It consists of three civilians, three naval officers and three army officers (of the Corps of Engineers).

light'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [LIGHT (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of igniting or illuminating with a light.

2. *Metal.:* Heating metal and allowing it to cool gradually; annealing. The term is especially applied to the heating after hammering or rolling, to restore ductility.

light'-keep-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light* (1), *s.*, and *keeper.*] The keeper of a lighthouse.

* **light'-lĕgged** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light*, a., and *legged.*] Active, nimble, light-footed.

"*Lightlegged* Pas has got the middle space."—*Sidney.*

light'-lĕss (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light*, s.; *less.*] Destitute of light; not giving light; dark.

"The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 4.

light'-lў (*gh* silent), * **ligt-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *light*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. Without weight.

2. Without deep impression; slightly.

"The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

3. Not grievously; slightly.

"He *lightly* afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali."—*Isaiah* ix. 1.

4. Easily; without much meaning or importance; in a light, trifling manner.

"One while he would speak *lightly* of his babes."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

5. Readily, easily; without sufficient cause or reason.

"With tears not *lightly* shed."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

6. Without careful thought or consideration

"The speech of a minister in replying to the words of a toast cannot be so *lightly* criticised."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

7. Nimbly, easily, swiftly.

"Bowling *lightly* along the smooth road to Millcote."
—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

8. Without dejection; cheerfully, gaily.

"Seeming to bear it *lightly*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

9. Not chastely; wantonly, frivolously; with levity: as, To behave *lightly.*

10. Not highly; not as of importance or moment.

"I weigh it *lightly*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

* **11.** Commonly, usually, generally.

"Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

light'-lў (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [LIGHTLY, *adv.*] To slight; to treat slightingly, or with contempt or neglect. (*Scotch.*)

"It's best no to *lightly* them that have that character."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvi.

* **light'-măn** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light* (1) s., and *man.*] A linkman (q.v.).

light'-mĭnd-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light* and *minded.*] Unsettled in mind; fickle, unsteady, volatile, frivolous, mercurial, hasty of judgment.

"He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*."
—*Ecclus.* xix. 4.

light'-nĕss (*gh* silent) (1) *s.* [Eng. *light*, s.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being light; freedom from or absence of darkness; fairness; absence of intensity of colour.

"Darke was that place, but after *lightnesse*
I sawe a lite." *Chaucer: Assembly of Fowls.*

light'-nĕss (*gh* silent) (2), *s.* [Eng. *light*, a.; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being light; want of weight; levity.

2. The quality of not being burdensome, oppressive, or grievous.

3. Agility, activity, nimbleness.

* 4. Inconstancy; want of steadiness; fickleness, vacillation.

"Such is the *lightness* of you common men."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 5. Wantonness, levity, unchastity, light conduct.

"Can it be
That modesty may more betray our sense
Than woman's *lightness*?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

* 6. Want of thought or care; thoughtlessness.

"He that negotiates between God and man,
As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
Of judgement and of mercy, should beware
Of *lightness* in his speech." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 466.

* 7. Mental derangement.

8. Giddiness, dizziness.

II. *Art:* Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness.

¶ *Volatility*, *flightiness*, and *giddiness* are degrees of *lightness*, which rise in signification on one another; *volatility* being more than *lightness*, and the others more than *volatility*: *lightness* and *volatility* are defects as they relate to age; those only who ought to be serious or grave are said to be *light* or *volatile.*

light'-nĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *lighten* (1), *v.*; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"High on his helm celestial *lightnings* play,
His beamy shield emits a living ray."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 5.

* 2. *Fig.:* A sudden flashing or brightening up; a flash.

"The mimic fires of ocean glow,
Those *lightnings* of the wave."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 21.

II. *Elect. & Meteor.:* The dazzling light emitted by a large spark darting from clouds charged with electricity. In the lower regions of the atmosphere it is white, in the upper one somewhat violet, as is the spark of an electrical machine in a vacuum. It does not uniformly take the zigzag form conventionally represented. The writer has seen it descend to the earth in a bluish stream by a series of curves. Again, he has seen it like a sharp and rugged antler standing upright, and across it a line of gleaming circles like a series of huge golden coins or a string of illuminated beads, and other forms. In the upper regions of the sky, where the air is rarefied, it tends to take the form of sheet-lightning, sometimes called heat lightning; in the lower regions it beeomes more concentrated and moves in lines. As a rule lightning strikes objects from above, though occasionally ascending lightning has been seen. The loftiest buildings are most in danger from its effects, and so are tall trees, especially oaks and elms; the resin of pines, interfering with their efficiency as conductors, makes them more safe. When it sinks deeply into the ground, it sometimes vitrifies the rocks, producing fulgurites. [FULGURITE.] Light travels with such speed that a flash is seen the instaut it occurs. Thnuder, which is simply the noise of the explosion, takes about five secouds to travel a mile, hence the distance of any flash, followed by thunder, may be calculated. If a mile distant, the danger is but slight.

lightning-arrester, *s.*

Teleg.: A contrivance used in telegraphy for guarding against passage of atmospheric electricity through the instruments. The line wires are attached to a plate of brass, usually serrated on the under side. This plate rests upon auother plate connected with

the grounnd, the two being separated by a thin layer of insulating material.

lightning-conductor, *s.*

Elect. & Mech.: An appliance designed to protect a building and its inmates against destruction or damage by lightning. It was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1755. In general an iron rod rises vertically from the roof of the building which it is designed to protect. Its height is from six to ten feet, its thickness at the base two or three inches. Its top is of platinum or gilded copper. From the rod runs a wire cord, or a bar of iron, to the ground, terminating in general in ramifications eighteen to twenty-one feet below the surface, in many cases in a well. Contrary to the popular opinion, the electric movement along the lightning-conductor and rod is from the grouud to the sky, not from the sky to the grouud. It tends to neutralise the contrary electricity of passing thunder-clouds, and prevent them from flashing their lightning forth; if not potent enough to do this, and the rod is itself struck, it conducts the electricity to the ground. Metallic roofs, gutters, &c., should be connected with the lightning-rod, otherwise lateral discharges may occur. A lightning-rod protects an area on the roof having a radius of twice its height.

lightning-discharger, *s.*

Teleg.: A contrivance to protect telegraphic apparatus from the effects of atmospheric electricity passing over the wires.

* **lightning-glance,** *s.* A very rapid glance or flash of the eye.

lightning-rod, *s.*

Elect. & Mech.: A rod in contact with a lightning-conductor (q.v.).

lightning-spectrum, *s.*

Optics, &c.: The spectrum of a lightning-flash.

lightning-tube, *s.* [Fulgurite.]

light'-rôom (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light*, and *room.*]

Naut.: A small chamber next to, or isolated from, the magazine. The latter receives its light through a glass partition between the two chambers.

lights (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [Light, *a.*] The organs of breathing, called in man lungs (q.v.).

light'-shĭp, *s.* A vessel with a warning light moored in a position where the depth of the water or the nature of the bottom would render the building of a lightbouse unadvisable or impracticable.

* **līght'-sŏme** (*gh* silent), * **light-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *light*, *a.*; *-some.*]

1. Lumiuous, light, not dark, not obscure, bright.

2. Gay, cheerful. airy, exhilarating.

* **līght'-sŏme-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *light-some*; *-ness.*] In a lightsome manner.

"He foretelleth Christ more *lightsomely* and lively than all the rest."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xvii., § 8.

* **līght'-sŏme-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light-some*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lightsome; luminosity, brightness, absence of darkness.

"It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air and the twilight, are owing."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

2. Cheerfulness, gaiety, merriment, levity.

light'-wood (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *light*, *a.*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: (1) *Acacia Melanoxylon*; (2) *Ceratopetalum Agallochum.*

* **līght'-ў** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *light*, *s.*; *-y.*] Full of light.

"If thin yghe be symple, al thi bodi schal be *lighty.*"—*Wycliffe: Luke* xi.

lĭg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lig(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group or tribe Geometrina. The antennæ are slightly pubescent in both sexes, the abdomen rather slender, the anterior wings oblong narrow, the posterior ones rounded. Only one British species.

lign (*g* silent), *a.* [Lignum.] Possessed of wood, woody. (Used only in the subjoined compound.)

lign-aloes, *s. pl.*

1. The fragrant wood of *Aloexylum Agallochum.* (*Numbers* xxiv. 6.) [Agalloch.]

2. *Aquilaria Agallocha.*

* **lignage** (as līn'-ĭj), *s.* [Lineage.]

* **ligne,** * **lignee,** *s.*]Fr.] Lineage, descent. (*Chaucer.*)

lĭg'-nĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ligneus* = wooden, from *lignum* = wood; Ital. *ligneo.*] Made or consisting of wood; resembling or of the nature of wood; woodeu.

"It may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 504.

* **lĭg-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lignifer* = producing wood; *lignum* = wood; *fero* = to bear; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *lignifere.*] Producing or yielding wood.

* **lĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *lignification.*] The act or process of lignifying; the state of becoming lignified; the state or process of becoming converted iuto wood or a ligneous substance.

* **lĭg'-nĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood, and *forma* = form, appearance; Fr. *ligniforme.*] Resembling wood; of the appearance of wood.

* **lĭg'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood; Eng. suff. *-fy*; Fr. *se lignifier.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert or change into wood or a ligneous substance.

B. *Intrans.:* To become converted into wood.

lĭg'-nĭn, lĭg'-nĭne, *s.* [Lat. *lig(num)* = wood; *-in*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: A substance at one time considered to be allied to cellulose, but now regarded as identical with it. It is the form of cellulose which exists in the state of greatest aggregation, and is represented by woody fibre generally. [Cellulose.]

* **lĭg-nĭ-pĕr'-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood; *perdo* = to destroy, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Destructive of wood. (Applied to certain insects.)

lĭg'-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lignites*; from *lignum* = wood, and suff. *-ites* (*Min.*).]

Min. & Geol.: Wood-coal; fossil-wood, generally of tertiary age, couverted into a kiud of coal. It is usually dull or brownish-black, and has not the glistening lustre of carboniferous coal. Occasionally it is pitch black. As the name lignite implies, it, as a rule, retains the form and aspect of the original wood. It contains a larger proportion of hydrogen than wood does. If decomposition go on, it discharges carburetted hydrogeu and becomes changed into comuou or bituminous coal. The plants constituting it are mostly exogens, and therefore more highly organised thau the cryptogams of the carboniferous coal. There are beds of enormous area in several of the Western States, though rarely thick enough to be of much value as coal producers.

lĭg-nĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lignit(e)*; *-ic.*] Containing or resembling liguite; of the nature of lignite.

lignitic-series, *s.*

Geol.: A term applied in North America to a series of beds resting on Cretaceous rocks, and overlaid by Eocene. Probably it is the uppermost member of the American Cretaceous formation.

lĭg-nĭt-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lignite*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or containing lignite.

lĭg'-nō-ĭn, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *lignum* = wood; o connective, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{23}O_8$ (?). A brown substance obtained by Reichal from Huauaco cinchona bark.

lĭg'-nōne, *s.* [Lat. *lign(um)* = wood; Eng. suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: Xylite. A body supposed to exist in crude wood-naphtha, but now believed to be a mixture of methylic alcohol, acetone and acetate of methyl.

* **lĭg'-nōse,** *a.* [Lat. *lignosus*, from *lignum* = wood.] Ligneous.

lĭg-nō-sŭl-phŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lign(um)* = wood; *o* connective, aud Eng *sulphuric.*] (See the compound.)

lignosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Sulpholignic acid. An acid containing the elements of cellulose and sulphuric acid. It is prepared by adding gradually concentrated sulpburic acid to half its weight of lint, or linen torn into fine shreds; triturating in a mortar, neutralising with chalk, aud filtering. It has not been investigated.

* **lĭg'-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lignosus*, from *lignum* = wood; Fr. *ligneux.*] The same as Ligneous (q.v.).

lĭg'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Wood; that part of arborescent plants which contains the alburnum and the duramen.

LIGNUM.

lignum-aloes, *s. pl.* The same as Lign-aloes (q.v.).

lignum-colubrinum, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Strychnos ligustrina*; also other trees of the same genus.

2. *Phar.:* A drug prepared from *Strychnos ligustrina.*

lignum Rhodium, *s.*

Botany:

1. The wood of *Amyris balsamifera*, a Jamaican tree.

2. *Convolvulus floridus*, and *C. scoparius.*

lignum-vitæ, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Guiacum officinale.* It is a very hard aud heavy wood, brought from Cuba and other West Indian Islands. When first cut it is soft and easily worked, but on exposure to the air it becomes much harder. It is cross-grained, and contains gum guiacum (q.v.). The wood is used for makiug machinery and for rollers, presses, mills, pestles, mortars, sheaves for ships' blocks, skittle-balls, &c. (*Weale*, &c.)

¶ *Lignum Vitæ of New Zealand:*

Bot.: The Aki, *Metrosideros buxifolia*, one of the Myrtaceæ. It is a giant climber.

lĭg'-ŭ-la, (pl. **lĭg'-ŭ-læ**), *s.* [Lat. (for *lingula*) = a strap; dimin. of *lingua* = a tongue.]

Bot.: The same as Ligule (q.v.).

lĭg'-ŭ-late, lĭg'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ligula* = a strap, a band.] [Ligula.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a strap or band.

2. *Bot.:* Strap-shaped; narrow, moderately long, with the two opposite margins parallel. Often used of the flowers of the ray in a compound plant; or of flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side aud opened flat as the Dandelion Lilac.

"One of the *ligulate* flowers or florets of *Cichorium Intybus.*"—*Balfour: Botany*, § 911.

lĭg'-ule, lĭg'-ŭ-la (pl. **lĭg'-ŭles, lĭg'-ŭ-læ**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligula* = a strap, a band.]

1. *Anat.:* A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the rectiform body of the *medulla oblongata* in the brain.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A peculiar membranous process at the top of the sheath beneath the blade of a grass.

"Ending in a membranous process or *ligule.*"—*Balfour: Botany*, § 161.

(2) One of the rays of a composite plant.

(3) (*Pl., chiefly of the form* ligulæ): Horns additional to others in the corona of some plants.

3. *Entom.:* The upper flexible portion of the labrum in the mouth of the mandibulate orders of insects.

lĭg'-ŭ-lĭ-flŏr'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ligula* (q.v.), and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Asteraceæ (Composites). The corollas are slit or ligulate. It is divided into the tribes Scolymeæ, Lampsaneæ, Hyoserideæ, Hypochærideæ, Scorzonereæ, Lactuceæ, and Hieracieæ (q.v.). Called also Cichoraceæ (q.v.).

lĭg'-ŭ-lĭf'-lŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ligula* (q.v.); *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having only ligulate flowers in the capitulum.

lĭg'-ŭ-lĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ligu(strum)*; *l* connective, and *-in.*]

Chem.: A crimson colouring substance obtained from *Ligustrum vulgare.* It is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It does not contain nitrogen.

Li-guŏr'-i-an, Li-gŏr'-i-an, Li-guŏr'-ist, *s.* & *a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist. (Pl.): A popular name for the Redemptorists (q.v.), derived from their founder St. Alphonsus Maria de' Liguori.

"The members of which are commonly known in some countries as *Ligorians.*"—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 710.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or in any way connected with the Redemptorists or St. Alphonsus Liguori. Chiefly employed in the term Liguorian-theology.

Liguorian-theology, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: The same as LIGUORIANISM (q.v.).

Li-guŏr'-i-an-ĭşm, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

Ch. Hist.: (See extract). [PROBABILISM.]

"The name *Liguorianism* has been popularly given in the present century to a particular school of moral and devotional theology in the Roman Catholic Church by the controversial opponents of that school, whether themselves Roman Catholics or not. It is derived from the name of one of its principal and most influential exponents, Alfonso Maria de' Liguori, a theologian, saint, and doctor of the Roman Church. In strictness the term is not accurate, for Liguori was in no sense the founder of the school, nor did he innovate upon, develope, or exaggerate its principles and maxims."—*Dr. Lee,* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xiv. 634.

* **lĭg'-ure,** *s.* [Low Lat. *ligurius,* from λιγύριον, λιγγούριον, λιγκούριον, λυγκούριον (*ligurion, linggurion, lingkurion, lungkourion*), from λύγκος οὖρον (*lungkos ouron*) = lynx's urine, from the belief that it was composed of the urine of lynxes.] A kind of precious stone, worn in the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest.

"The third row a *ligure,* an agate, and an amethyst."—*Exodus* xxviii. 19.

Li-gür'-i-an, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Coming from or belonging to the district of Italy anciently known as Liguria.

Ligurian-bee, *s.*

Entom.: Apis ligustica, common in Italy and Greece. It is this species which Virgil celebrated (*Georgic* iv.).

lĭ'-gu-rite, *s.* [Named after **Liguria,** the ancient name for a part of Italy.]

Min.: An apple-green variety of Sphene (q.v.), found at Stura, in the Apeunines.

lĭ-gŭs'-tĭ-cŭm, *s.* [So named because some of the species are found in what was the ancient Liguria.]

Bot.: Lovage; a genus of umbelliferous plants, family Seseliuidæ. Twenty species are known. Two species are cultivated as salad plants, *L. officinale,* common in the south of Europe, and *L. scoticum,* the Scottish Lovage, a native of the sea coasts, and eaten, raw or boiled, by the Shetlanders. The flavor is aromatic, but acrid and nauseous to strangers. *L. officinale,* has a strong, peculiar odor, but is used as a salad.

lĭ-gŭs'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *ligustr(um); -in.*]

Chem.: A yellow, bitter extract obtained from the leaves of *Ligustrum vulgare.* It strikes a deep indigo-blue colour with strong sulphuric acid.

lĭ-gŭs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Privet: a genus of Oleaceæ, tribe Oleæ. The calyx and corolla are four-cleft, the berries two-celled, each cell one to two-seeded. Ten are known. *Ligustrum vulgare* (Common Privet), has elliptic, lanceolate evergreen leaves in compact panicles of small white flowers, followed by black globose berries. Often planted for fences, as it bears clipping. Flowers June and July. Found appareutly wild in the south of Scotland, Ireland, and perhaps in England; natnralized in Scotland. The berries yield a rose-dye and a bland oil used in Germany for cooking. In Belgium the dried and powdered twigs are used for tanning.

lĭ-gyr'-ŭs (yr as ir), *s.* [Gr. λιγυρός (*liguros*) = clear, whistling, shrill, sharp.]

Entom.: A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, family Scarabeidæ, sub-family Dynastinæ. *Ligyrus bituberculatus* feeds on sugar cane, and is sometimes destructive to the crop in Demerara.

* **lĭk'-a-ble,** *a.* [LIKEABLE.]

* **lĭk'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [LIKEABLENESS.]

like, * liche, * lik, * lyk, * lyche, * ilicho, ylche, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *lic,* in comp. *gelic;* cogn. with Dut. *ge-lijk* = like; Icel. *líkr, glíkr;* Dan. *lig;* Sw. *lik;* Goth. *ga-leiks;* Ger. *gleich;* M. H. Ger. *ge-lích;* O. H. Ger. *ka-lih.* Cf. also Gr. τηλίκος (*tēlikos*) = of such an age, such; Lat. *talis* = such; Russ. *tolikŭ* = such. From the same root as A.S. *lic* = a body. [LICH.] O. Sax. & Icel. *lik.*] [EACH, SUCH, WHICH.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling; having resemblance; of the same appearance or form; similar, alike: as, He is very *like* his brother.

2. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; same; exactly corresponding.

"*Like* strength is felt from hope and from despair."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 852.

3. Correspouding in character, nature, or disposition. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* v. 4.)

* 4. Having an appearance indicative of something; giving reason for a certain belief or expectation; probable, likely.

"'Tis *like* to be loud weather."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

† 5. In a position affording a possibility or probability of a future act or state; likely.

"You are *like* to lose your hair."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

6. Having power, ability, inclination, or means; equal, disposed, or inclined to.

"Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. In the like or same manner; equally, similarly, exactly. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 60.)

* 2. So as to resemble.

"He hath drawn my picture. Anything *like?*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 3. Probably, likely.

"Will money buy them? Very *like.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A person or thing like or resembling another; an exact counterpart; a resemblance.

"That mightiest space in fortune nature brings
To join like *likes* and kiss like native things."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 1.

2. A liking; a fancy; a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction; a longing desire: as, Every one has his *likes* and dislikes.

¶ *Had like:* Came near to; was or were nearly. (*Shakesp: Much Ado About Nothing,* v. 1.)

like-minded, *a.* Having a similar mind, dispositiou, or purpose. (*Phil.* ii. 2.)

* **like,** *s.* [LICH.]

* **like-wake, * lyke-wake,** *s.* [LYCH-WAKE.]

-like, *suff.* [LIKE, a.] A common suffix used with nouns to form adjectives, denoting a resemblance to the idea conveyed in the noun: as, child, child-*like;* war, war-*like,* &c. It is the same as *-ly* (q.v.).

like, * lik-en, * lyk-en, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *lician, lican* = to be like or suitable for; *lic, ge-lic* = like (q.v.); cogn. with Dan. *lijken* = to be like, to resemble, to suit, from *ge-lijk* = like; Icel. *líka* = to like, from *líkr* = like; Goth. *leikan, ga-leikan* = to please, from *ga-leiks* = like; M. H. Ger. *lichen, ge-lichen* = to be like, from *ge-lích* = like.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. Originally used impersonally: it pleases; it is agreeable to.

"It *likes* us well: Young princes, close your hands."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

* 2. To please; to be agreeable to.

"Call for what wine you please, which *likes* you the best." *Cartwright: At a Dry Dinner.*

3. To be pleased with; to enjoy in a moderate degree; to approve.

"That on so little acquaintance you should *like* her."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 2.

* 4. To make like; to compare; to liken.

"*Like* me to the peasant boys of France."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 6.

* 5. To be like; to resemble.

"You *like* none, none you, for constant heart."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 53.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be pleased; to feel a moderate degree of pleasurc.

"I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *lik'd,* but had a rougher task in hand."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

2. To choose; to be willing.

"If the man *like* not to take his brother's wife."—*Deut.* xxv. 7.

* 3. To be likely; to go near.

"He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago."—*Walpole: Letters,* ii. 193.

* **like'-a-ble, * lik'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *like; -able.*] Of a nature deserving to be liked; pleasing; lovable.

"It is a very *likeable* place."—*Southey. The Doctor* ch. xxxiv.

* **like'-a-ble-nĕss, * lik'-a-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *likeable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being likeable; attractiveness.

* **like'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *like,* a.; *-hood.*] Likelihood.

like'-li-hood, * lik-li-hed, * like-ly-hede, *s.* [Eng. *likely; -hood.*]

* 1. Resemblance, likeness, comparison.

"There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation."—*Raleigh.*

2. The quality or state of being likely; probability, chance, likeliness.

"What we have just reason to caution any man against will in *likelihood* come to pass."—*Whitby: On the Five Points,* dis. 5, ch. xi., § 11.

* 3. That from which a conclusion can or may be drawn; a sign, an appearance, an indication.

"Many *likelihoods* informed me of this before."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well,* i. 3.

* 4. Circumstantial evidence; proof.

"These *likelihoods* confirm her flight from hence."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

like'-li-nĕss, * like-li-nesse, * lik-li-nes, *s.* [Eng. *likely; -ness.*]

* 1. Resemblance, likeness.

2. Probability, likelihood, chance.

* 3. Suitableness, agreeableness.

like'-ly, * lik-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *like,* a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Such as may be liked; attracting liking; likeable, pleasing, agreeable.

"I have not seen
So *likely* an ambassador of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

* 2. Similar, alike, like, congenial.

"Love is a celestial harmonie
Of *likely* harts composed of starres concent."
Spenser: Hymne in Honour of Beauty, 196.

3. Having the appearance of truth or probability; probable, credible.

"I never thought it possible or *likely.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. In such a position or situation as probably to do some act: as, I am *likely* to call to-morrow.

5. Suitable, well-adapted, convenient; that will probably suit one's purpose.

6. Of good breeding and accomplishments; accomplished, talented. (*American.*)

B. *As adv.:* Probably; in all probability.

"While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know."—*Glanvill.*

lik'-en, * lik-nen, * lyk-nen, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *likna* = (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lik* = like; Dan. *ligne* = (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lig* = like.] [LIKE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make like; to causc to resemble.

2. To compare; to consider or represent as like.

"To whom then will ye *liken* God? or what likeness will ye compare unto him?"—*Isaiah* xl. 18.

B. *Intrans.:* To be like; to resemble.

"His schal lyke that layk that *lyknes* her tylle."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,064.

like'-nĕss, * lik-nes, * i-lik-nes, *s.* [A.S. *ge-licnes,* from *lic, ge-lic* = like (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being like; similarity, resemblance.

"In the *likeness* of God made he him."—*Genesis* v. 1.

2. That which is like or similar; that which resembles another; especially a portrait or picture of a person or thing.

"Had he that real *likeness* shown,
Would any man the picture own?"
Gay: Fables, pt. i., fab. 18.

3. Form, appearance.

"And above the firmament that was over their heads was the *likeness* of a throne."—*Ezekiel* i. 26.

lik'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [LICKERISH.]

* **lik'-ĕr-oŭs-nĕs,** *s.* [LICKERISHNESS.]

like'-wise, * **lyke-wyse,** *adv.* or *conj.* [For *in like wise.*] In like wise; in like manner; also, moreover.

"Jesus said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewise* will tell you by what authority I do these things."—*Matthew* xxi. 24.

lĭk'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [LIKE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Having a certain appearance; featnred, favoured.

"Why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your eort?"—*Daniel* i. 10.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The state of being pleased; contentment.

"Than to drive *liking* to the name of love."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, I. 1.

2. Favour, goodwill.

"You have broken from his *liking.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

3. Inclination, desire.

"A sudden trust from sudden *liking* grew."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 464.

* **4.** State of the body; especially good or plump condition.

"Their young ones are in good *liking;* they grow up with corn."—*Job* xxxix. 4.

* **5.** A state of trial.

"The royal soul . . .
Came but a while on *liking* here."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 153.

lī'-lạc, * **li-lach,** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *lilac, lila;* Ital. *lilà;* Turk. *leilâk;* cf. Pers. *lilaj, lilanj, lilang* = the indigo plant.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: The genus Syringa, and specially *S. vulgaris.* It has simple leaves, and very fragrant pale violet or purple flowers, in beautiful thyrsoid terminal panicles. It was introduced into Great Britain from Persia and Turkey about 1597. It has been introduced into this country and is widely cultivated in our gardens, as a favorite flowering plant. It has valuable febrifugal qualities, owing to the presence in it of lilacine (q.v.). The wood yields, by distillation, a fragrant oil. The Chinese Lilac has larger flowers, but with less odor.

¶ African lilac is *Melia Azedarach;* Australian lilac (1) *Hardenbergia monophylla,* (2) *Prostanthera violacea;* Indian lilac, *Melia semperflorens;* and Persian lilac, *Syringa persica.*

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of lilac; pale dull violet, a little mixed with white.

lī'-lạ-çĭne, *s.* [Eng. *lilac; -ine.*]

Chem.: Syringine. An alkaloid extracted from the bark, the buds, and the leaves of the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris.* It is obtained in the form of radiate needles, which are solnble in water and in alcohol, bnt insoluble in ether. It possesses a taste which is at the same time sweet, bitter, uauseous, and astringent. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellowish-green solntion, which gradually changes to violet-blne; on diluting with water it takes an amethyst colonr. Lilacine is little known in England, but in the south of Europe it is considered an unfailing remedy for the intermittent fever which prevails in marshy and insalubrious districts.

lī'-lạ-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as LEPIDOLITE (q.v.).

Lĭl-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lili(um);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lilyworts; an order of Endogens founded by Linnæus in 1751, and still retained. It is the typical order of the alliance Liliales. It consists of herbaceous plants, shrubs, or trees, with bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, or fibrous roots; leaves generally narrow, with parallel veins; flowers large and showy, to small and green, with all intermediate gradations; calyx and corolla confounded, both coloured, sometimes cohering into a tube; stamens six, inverted into the perianth; the anthers opening inwards; ovary free, three celled; fruit succulent, dry, or capsular. Seeds one above another, in one or two rows. Many of the species are very beantiful. They are widely diffused, being, however, more common in temperate than in tropical countries; those belonging to the latter region being often arborescent. Some are eaten; many yield fibres capable of being spun; others are used medicinally; some yield resins, some are poisonous. (*Lindley.*) Known genera 170, species abont 1,500. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Lindley divides the order into eleven tribes: Tulipeæ, Hemerocalleæ, Aloineæ, Scilleæ, Conantheræ, Anthericeæ, Aphyllantheæ. Wachendorfeæ, Asparageæ, Aspidistreæ, and Ophiopogoneæ. This order contains many of our finest garden and green-house flowers, such as lilies, tulips, dog's tooth violet, tuberose, lily of the valley, hyacinth, and others useful for food, medicine, &c.

lĭl-ĭ-ā'-çē-oŭs (or **ceous as shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *liliaceus,* from *lilium* = a lily.] Pertaining to lilies or the Liliaceæ; like a lily.

lĭl-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [LILIALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the alliance Liliales, the typical order Liliaceæ, or its typical genus Lilium.

lĭl-ĭ-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lilial(is),* from *lilium* = a lily.]

Bot.: The Lilial alliance. It consists of hypogynous, bisexual, hexapetaloid endogens, with copious albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Gilliesiaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Liliaceæ, and Pontederaceæ (q.v.).

lĭl-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lili(um);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ, type Lilium. The styles are combined or the stigma sessile, the capsule loculicidal, the testa various, the radicle next the hilum. British genera: Scilla, Muscari, Ornithogalum, Allium, Gagea, Lloydia, Fritillaria, with two more—Tulipa doubtful, and Lilium only naturalised.

* **lĭl'-ĭed,** * **lĭl'-lĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *lily; -ed.*] Full of or covered with lilies.

"Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks." *Milton: Arcades.*

Lĭl'-ĭ-pŭt, Lĭl'-lĭ-pŭt, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* The name of an imaginary country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* the inhabitants of which were pigmies.

"Watchful against impending harms
All *Lilliput* cried out, 'To arms!'"
Lloyd: Charity; A Fragment.

B. *As adj.:* Liliputian.

Lĭl-ĭ-pū'-tian, Lĭl-lĭ-pū'-tian, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Liliput; -ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Liliput; pigmy, small, pigmean.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Liliput (q.v.).

2. A person of very diminutive size; a pigmy.

Lĭl'-ĭth, *s.* [Heb. לִילִית (*lilith*) = properly the nightly one, the name of a female night-spirit that wanders about in the deserts (cf. Matt. xii. 43), and which the seer represents as taking up its permanent abode in Edom. (*Newman: Heb. Lex.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A word transliterated and adopted from the Hebrew by Henderson, following the example of Aquila, Van der Palm, and de Wette. The LXX. translate it by ὀνοκένταυροι (*onokentauroi*), the Vulgate by *lamia,* and most moderns by "screech-owl." Bochart, Gesenius, Rosenmüller, and Hitzig, are of the same opinion as Newman. [Etym.] (See also *Cheyne: Proph. of Isaiah,* xxxiv. 14.) [LAMIA, ¶.]

"There also the *lilith* shall rest,
And find for herself a place of repose."
E. Henderson: Isaiah xxxiv. 14.

2. *Folk-lore:* According to Talmudic tradition, Lilith was Adam's first wife, who for her refractory conduct was transformed into a demon endowed with power to injure and destroy infants unprotected by the necessary amulet. (*Hershon: Talmudic Misc.,* p. 9.) (See also Buxtorf, *Lex. Talm.,* s.v.; Burton, *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 1881), p. 116.) [LAMIA.]

"It was *Lilith,* the wife of Adam, . . .
Not a drop of her blood was human,
But she was made like a soft sweet woman."
D. G. Rossetti: Eden Bower.

lĭl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *lilium;* Gr. λείριον (*leirion*) = a lily.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ (*Lindley*), the typical genus of the tribe Lilieæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Bulb of many imbricated fleshy scales; leaves all cauline, not sheathing, alternate or whorled; flowers few or many, large, solitary, erect, or drooping; perianth-segments free, caducous, erect below, recurved or revolute above; nectary median elongate; stamens hypogynous or in the base of the segments; filaments subulate; anthers versatile, bursting inwards; ovary six-grooved; style terete; stigma obtuse. Fruit capsular, erect, seeds many, in two series. Known species forty, all from the north temperate zone. *Lilium Martagon,* the Martagon or Turk's cap lily, which has pale purple or white flowers, is naturalised in Surrey; its native country is Continental Europe. *L. pyrenaicum* is a garden escape in Devonshire. About fifty three species, with many varieties, are cultivated in gardens. Many are hardy enough to thrive in almost any situation, even under the shade of trees.

¶ *Lilium candidum* is the White or Bourbon lily; it was brought in 1596 from the Levant; *L. croceum,* the Yellow lily, brought the same year from Germany; *L. japonicum,* the Japan lily, introduced from China in 1804. *L. chalcedonicum* [LILY, 2], the Scarlet Martagon lily, brought from the Levant in 1596; *L. pomponium,* the Scarlet Pompone lily, introduced from Siberia in 1629; *L. bulbiferum* is the Bulb-bearing or Orange lily, brought from Italy in 1596. *L. superbum,* the Superb Martagon lily, introduced from North America in 1738: and *L. tigrinum,* the Tiger or Tiger-spotted lily from China in 1804. The finest of all is a Japanese species, *L. auratum* introduced into gardens from Japan in 1860. It is two to five feet high, the flowers, which are white with purple blotches, being sometimes a foot across. The smell is perceived at a distauce. The bulbs of *L. wallichianum,* an Indian species, have demulcent properties, and are used in pectoral complaiuts. *L. pomponium* is cultivated in Kamtchatka for its roots, which are roasted and eaten.

lĭll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of the holes of a wind-instrument. (*Scotch.*)

* **lĭll,** *v.i.* & *t.* [LOLL.]

lĭll'-ite, *s.* [Named by Reuss after Von Lill; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy mineral resembling glauconite (q.v.), of a blackish-green colour. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 3·043. Analysis yielded: silica, 32·48; sesqui- and protoxide of iron, 54·95; water, 10·20; carbonate of lime, 1·96; sulphide of iron, 0·63 = 100·22. Found at Przibram, Bohemia. Grouped as a sub-species by Dana under Jollyte (q.v.).

lĭl-lĭ-bŭl-lĕr'-ō, lĭl-lĭ-bŭr-lĕr'-ō, *s.* [Said to have been a word of distiuction used by the Irish Papists in their massacres of the Protestants in 1641.] The refrain and name of a song, written by Lord Wharton, which contributed in no little degree to the revolution of 1688.

"One of the characteristics of the good old soldier is his trick of whistling *Lillibullero.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

lĭl'-lў-pĭl-lĭeș, *s.* [From the native name.]

Bot.: A common Victorian name for *Eugenia Smithii.* [EUGENIA.]

lĭlt, *v.i.* & *t.* [LILT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To do anything with a spring, jerk, or hop; to jerk, to spring.

2. To sing in a cheerful, lively style.

B. *Trans.:* To sing or play in a cheerful, lively style.

"Hech! but she would *lilt* that honnily."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke,* ch. ix.

lĭlt, *s.* [Prob. onomatopoetic.] A cheerful, lively air or tune; an Irish dance accompanied with singing.

lĭl'-ў, * **lil-i,** * **lil-ie,** * **lil-ly,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *lilie,* from Lat. *lilium,* from Gr. λείριον (*leirion*) = a lily; Fr. *lis;* Sp. *lirio;* Ital. *giglio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"For right as she can peint a *lili* whit . . . .
She peinted hath this noble creature."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,966.

* **2.** *Fig.:* That end of a compass which points to the north; so called from its being frequently ornamented with a *fleur-de-lis.*

"As to the Pole the *lily* bends
In a sea-compass." *Howell: Letters,* iii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Properly the genus Lilium (q.v.), but used also of various other genera more or less akin to it.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) *Old Test.:* Heb. שׁוּשַׁן (*shushan*), 1 Kings xii. 19; שׁוֹשָׁן (*shoshan*), Song of Solomon ii. 16, iv. 5, v. 13, vi. 2-3, vii. 3 שׁוֹשַׁנָּה (*shoshanah*), 2 Chron. iv. 5, Song of Solomon ii. 1.2. Perhaps *Lilium chalcedonicum.*

(2) *New Test.:* The lily [Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*).]

alluded to by Jesus in Matt. vi. 28, is by some believed to have been *Lilium chalcedonicum*, which has red flowers, and is common in Syria.

¶ The African lily is *Agapanthus umbellatus;* the Barbadoes lily, *Hippeastrum equestre;* the Belladonna lily, *Amaryllis Belladonna* (*Belladonna purpurascens*); the Blackberry lily, *Pardanthus chinensis* (American); the Brisbane lily, *Eurycles australasica;* the Cape Coast lily, *Crinum spectabilis;* the Day lily, the genus *Hemerocallis;* the Fire or Flame lily, *Pyrolirion;* the Flax lily, *Phormium tenax;* the Guernsey lily, *Nerine sarniensis;* the Lent lily, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus;* the Lesser Water lily, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ;* the Mexican lily, *Hippeastrum reginæ;* the Persian lily, *Fritillaria persica;* the Pond lily, the genus *Nuphar;* the Prairie lily, *Mentzelia ornata;* the Rock lily, *Selaginella convoluta;* the Scarborough lily, *Vallota purpurea;* the Water lily, *Nymphæa;* and the Whitsun lily, *Narcissus poeticus.* (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

¶ The Stone-lily is not a plant but a lily-shaped animal. [Lily-encrinite.]

¶ *Oil of lilies:* An unguent formerly obtained by infusing the flowers of *Lilium candidum* in oil.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pure, as a lily; unstained, unsullied. (*Keats.*)

* **lily-beds,** *s. pl.* Delicate flower-beds in Elysium. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.)

lily-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Crioceris merdigera*, a tetramerous beetle, family Criocerida, of uniform brownish tint; parasitic on lilies, whence its popular name. Its specific name (= ordure-bearing) has reference to the fact that the larva covers its back with its excrement as a protection.

lily-encrinite, *s.* [Encrinite, Encrinus.]

* **lily-faced,** *a.* Pale-faced; affectedly modest or squeamish.

* **lily-handed,** *a.* Having delicate, white hands.

lily-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: *Scilla lilio-hyacinthus.*

* **lily-liver,** *s.* A coward.

"I always knew that I was a *lily-liver.*"—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xii.

* **lily-livered,** *a.* White-livered, cowardly, dastardly.

"A base, *lily-livered*, action-taking knave."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

lily of the field, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Amaryllis.

lily of the valley, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Convallaria (q.v.).

"*Lily of the valley* has a strong root that runs into the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Script.:* [Lily, II. 1 (2)].

lily-pad, *s.* One of the broad, floating leaves of the water-lily. (*American.*)

lily-pink, *s.*

Bot.: Aphyllanthes, a genus of Liliaceæ.

lily-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Catesbæa, order Cinchonaceæ, tribe Gardenidæ. Two species are cultivated in Britain: *Catesbæa spinosa* and *C. parviflora.*

* **lily-white,** *a.* Of a pure white colour.

lĭl'-ĭ-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *lily*, and pl. *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Liliaceæ (q.v.).

Lĭ'-mą (1), *s.* The capital city of Peru.

Lima-bean, *s.*

Bot.: *Phaseolus lunatus.*

Lima-wood, *s.* [Brazil (1), A.]

lĭ'-mą (2), *s.* [Lat. *lima* = a file.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family Ostreidæ. The shell is equivalve, compressed, obliquely oval; the anterior side gaping, the posterior one rounded, usually close; the umbones apart, eared; the hinge area triangular; the cartilage-pit central. The animal has the mantle margins separate. Lima is either free or spins a byssus. Twenty recent species are known, and two hundred fossil. The former from Norway, Britain, India, &c., the latter from the Trias, if not from the Carboniferous, period onward.

lī-mā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *limaceus* = slimy, from *limax* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to the genus Limax, or slugs.

lī-măç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *timax*, genit. *limac(is)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Slugs. A family of gasteropodous molluscs, order Pulmonifera, sectiou Inopercula-lata. The shell is small or rudimentary, usually internal or partially concealed by the mantle. The animal elongated, the body and foot not distinct from each other. The head and tentacles retractile, the tentacles four, the upper pair supporting eyes. The mantle small, shield-shaped. Abundant in the United States and elsewhere.

lī'-mą-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *limax*, genit. *limac(is)* = a snail; *-in.*]

Chem.: A substance obtained as a white earthy mass from the garden-snail. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, and is precipitated with tannic acid.

lī-mą-çī'-ną, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Mod. Lat. *limacinus*, from Lat. *limax* = a slug, a snail.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Limacinidæ (q.v.). The shell is subglobose, sinistral, spiral, umbilicated. No operculum. Animal with expanded fins. Two known recent species from the Arctic and the Antarctic seas.

lī-mą-çĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limacin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Molluscs, order Pteropoda. The shell, which is sinistral, is minute, spiral, sometimes operculate. The animal with fins attached to the sides of the mouth.

lī-mą-cō'-dēs, *s.* [Lat. *limax*, genit. *limac(is)* = a snail; *-odes*, from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Limacodidæ (q.v.). *Limacodes testudo* is British.

lī-mą-cō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *limacod(es);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Lepidoptera, sometimes called Cochleopodidæ. It is of the tribe Bombycina. The antennæ are not pectinated. The wings rather short and broad with long fringes. The larva smooth, oniciform, with no perceptible legs. The species are wide spread.

lī'-mą-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lim(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, by some separated from Ostreidæ, with which it is generally united.

* **li-maile,** *s.* [Fr. *limaille.*] A mass of filings of any metal.

* **lī-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *limatus*, pa. par. of *limo* = to file; *lima* = a file.] The act of filing or polishing.

* **lī'-mą-tŭre,** *s.* [Lat. *limatura*, from *limaturus*, fut. par. of *limo* = to file.]

1. The act of filing.

2. Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

lī'-măx, *s.* [Lat. = a slug, a snail.]

Zool.: Slug. The typical genus of the family Limacidæ (q.v.). The shell is internal, oblong, flat, or slightly concave beneath the nucleus posterior. Animal with a foot pointed and keeled behind the mantle. Shield-shaped, with granulated or concentric striæ. Known recent species fifty-one from Europe, and one fossil from the Eocene.

limb (1) (*b* silent), * **lim,** * **lyme,** * **lymme,** *s.* [A.S. *lim;* cogn. with Icel. *limo;* Dan. & Sw. *lem.* The *b* is excrescent. The original meaning was probably a twig, a branch broken off, a fragment, from A.S. *lemian, lemman* = to break; cf. Icel. *lemja* = to break; *lim* = foliage of a tree; *limi* = a rod; Dan. *lime* = a twig.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the extremities of the human body, an arm, a leg; espec. the latter.

"The soft suits
The gouty *limb.*" *Cowper: Task*, i. 107.

(2) A branch of a tree; one of some size.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A person or thing regarded as a part of something else: as, a *limb* of the law.

"For Antony is but a *limb* of Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* (2) An active member.

"These are the *limbs* of the plot."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

(3) A mischievous child; an urchin. (*Colloq.*) [Imp.]

II. *Locksmith.:* One of the pieces which compose a lock.

* **limb-meal,** * **lyme-mele,** *adv.* Limb from limb; piecemeal

"O that I had her here, to tear her *limb-meal.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

limb (2) (*b* silent), *s.* [Lat. *limbus* = a border, an edging; Fr. *limbe* = a brink.]

I. *Astronomy:*

1. The border or outermost edge of the sun or moon.

"I caught sight of the lunar *limb.*"—*Tyndal: Fragments of Science*, ch. vi.

2. The graduated arc or section of a measuring or optical instrument.

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Of a petal*): The expanded part of a petal which is a modification of the blade of a leaf.

2. (*Of a gamosepalous corolla*): The expanded portion, as distinguished from the throat and the tube. It may be plane or concave, with a great or less number of segments.

* **limb** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Limb (1), *s.*]

1. To supply or furnish with limbs.

"They *limb* themselves, and colour shape or size,
Assume, as likes them best."
Milton: P. L., vi. 352.

2. To tear limb from limb; to dismember.

lĭm'-băch-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Limbach; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish- to greenish-white massive mineral with greasy lustre. Sp. gr. 2·395. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, represented by the formula $3MgO2SiO_2 + Al_2O_3SiO_2 + 2HO$. Found at Limbach, Saxony, occupying cavities in serpentine.

lĭm'-băt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cooling periodical wind, blowiug in the isle of Cyprus from the north-west from eight a.m. to the middle of the day or later.

lĭm'-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *limbatus*, from *limbus* = a border, an edge.]

Botany:

1. The same as Bordered (q.v.).

2. Having an expanded end.

* **lĭm'-bĕck,** * **lĭm'-bĕc,** *s.* [A contraction of *alembic* (q.v.).]

1. *Chem.:* A still.

"What potions have I drunk of syren tears,
Distilled from *limbecks*, foul as hell within."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 118.

2. *Her.:* [Distillatory].

* **lĭm'-bĕck,** * **lim-bec,** *v.t.* [Limbec, *s.*] To strain or pass through a limbeck.

limbed (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *limb* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having limbs: sometimes used absolutely, but more commonly in compositiou, as large-*limbed*, long-*limbed*, &c.

"Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limbed and full grown." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 456.

lĭm'-bĕr, *a.* [Allied to *limp* (q.v.).] Flexible, easily bent, pliable, pliant, yielding, lithe.

"Those waved their *limber* fans
For wings." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 476.

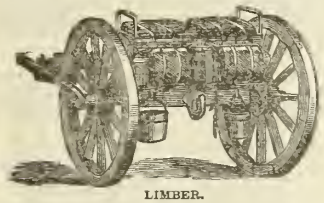
lĭm'-bĕr, * **lĭm'-mĕr,** *s.* [Properly *limmer*, which is a plural form, from Icel. *limar* = boughs, pl. of *lim* = foliage.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*Pl.*): The shafts or thills of a vehicle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordnance:* The detachable part of a gun-carriage mounted on the two fore-wheels, and to which the horses are attached. The gun is limbered up when the trail of the gun-carriage proper is lifted up and looped over the pintle-hook of the limber, in order for marching. The term limber is also applied to the fore-carriage of the ammunition-waggon to which the caisson or tumbril is connected. Limbers differ in construction with the purpose and

positions of the guns; as—the casemate-limber; the field-gun limber, with an ammunition



LIMBER.

box; the garrison-gun limber; the limber with shafts; the pole-limber; the siege-carriage limber; the battery-waggon limber.

2. *Shipwright.:* A passage on each side of the keelson for bilge-water.

limber-board, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A plank reaching from the keelson to the limber-strake, and merely butting against the bulkheads, so as to be easily taken up to expose the limbers.

limber-chain, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A chain passing through the limber-holes of a vessel by which they may be cleared of dirt that chokes them.

2. *Artillery:* A keep chain which goes round the pintle and confines the trail to the limber, preventing its flying off the limber-hook.

limber-chest, *s.* The ammunition or tool chest belonging to the limber of an artillery-carriage of any description. Those of the gun-carriage and caisson are fitted np as ammunition-chests, while those of the forge and battery waggon contain respectively tools and stores for blacksmiths' and for carriage-makers' and saddlers' use.

limber-holes, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Holes through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson, to allow the passage of bilge-water. The row of holes constitutes the limber-passage.

limber-hook, *s.*

Artillery: The hook on the limber to which the trail of the gun is attached.

limber-passage, *s.* [LIMBER-HOLE.]

limber-strake, *s.*

Shipbuild.: That strake of the inner skin which is nearest to the keelson. A space between it and the latter is called the limber, and forms a passage for bilge-water.

limbering-up hoop, *s.*

Artillery: A stirrup-handle on the trail of a gun by which the piece is moved in limbering and unlimbering.

***lim'-bĕr** (1), *v.t.* [LIMBER, *a.*] To make limber or pliant.

"Her stiff hams . . . are now *limbered*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 356.

lĭm'-bĕr (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [LIMBER, *s.*]

Ordnance: To attach the limber to. (Said of a gun, and generally followed by *up*.) (More commonly used intransitively.)

lĭm'-bĕr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *limber*, *a.*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being limber; flexibleness.

"The *limberness* of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the air to accommodate itself and the bladder to the figure of a cylindrical vessel."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 268.

lĭm'-bĕrs, *s. pl.* [LIMBER, *s.*, I.]

lĭm'-bĭ-lite, *s.* [Named from the locality where found, Limburg.]

Min.: Usually regarded as an altered condition of chrysolite (q.v.) by oxidation of the iron, but Rosenbusch is of opinion that it is the result of the alteration of the vitreous portion of a rock, such as he has named Limburgite (q.v.). Occurs in a dolerite at Limburg, Baden.

***limb'-lĕss** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *limb*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without limbs.

"This poor bleeding *limbless* trunk, which gladly I would divide among them."
Massinger: Renegado, iv. 1.

lĭm'-bō, *s.* [Properly the ablative of Lat. *limbus* = edge, border, the full phrase being *in limbo patrum*; Ital. *limbo.*] [LIMBUS.]

1. Any place of misery; hell.

"Oh, what a sympathy of woe is this?
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss!"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. A prison; a place of confinement. (*Slang.*)

3. The same as LIMBUS (q.v.).

"As to the condition of the soul between death and the resurrection, Islâm has no authoritative teaching; the general opinion is that there is a *limbo* somewhere or other in which the spirits of the good repose, while those of the wicked are imprisoned elsewhere in a foul dungeon to await their doom."—*Palmer: The Qur'an*, i. lxii.

Limbo of Infants, *s.* The English rendering of *Limbus Infantium* (q.v.).

"The existence of the *Limbo of Infants* has never been defined by the Church."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 519.

Limbo of the Fathers, *s.* The English rendering of *Limbus Patrum* (q.v.).

"Estius thinks it was to the spirits in the *Limbo of the Fathers*, as well as to those in Purgatory, that Christ preached."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 518.

lĭm-bŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *limbus* = a border; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-oria* (?).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Limboridæ (q.v.). It is not British.

lĭm-bŏr'-ĭ-dæ, lĭm-bŏr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limbori(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*, *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Angiocarpous or close-fruited Lichens, tribe Idiothalameæ. There are rounded apothecia, closed in by a carbonaceous special perithecium, finally bursting in various ways, and containing a somewhat waxy nucleus, which grows hard. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

lĭm'-bŭs, *s.* [LIMBO.]

Scholastic Theology: The edge or utmost limit of hell, the abode of souls to whom the merits of Jesus could not be applied, through no fault of their own. Dante's description (*Inferno*, iv.) is quite consonant with scholastic teaching on the matter. Limbus is distinguished, as—

(1) *Limbus Patrum*, said to be the abode of those who died before the coming of Jesus Christ, and consequently before he "opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers." The expression "Abraham's bosom" (Luke xvi. 23) is supposed to designate this place; and some theologians see an allusion to it in the preaching "unto the spirits in prison" (1 Pet. iii. 19).

"The ancient ideas have even held their place on into Christian thought, in pictures like that of the *Limbus Patrum*, the Hades where Christ descended to set free the patriarchs."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), ii. 83.

(2) *Limbus Infantium*, defined as the abode of infants, to whom the merits of the Redemption could not be applied, because they died without baptism either of water or of blood, and were too young to supplement the loss of the sacrament by *baptismum in voto*, which is an "ardent desire of receiving baptism of water, joined with perfect charity." Many opinions have been held as to the state of infants in Limbus, some believing them free from the *pœna sensus*, while St. Augustine went so far as to teach that they suffered the actual pains of hell. The common opinion of theologians of the present day is that they enjoy natural happiness, while some believe that they may be admitted into heaven itself through the uncovenanted mercies of Almighty God.

lime (1), ***liim, *lym, *lyme,** *s.* [A.S. *lím* = bitumen, cement; cogn. with Dut. *lijm* = glue, lime; Icel. *lím* = glue, lime, chalk; Dan. *liim* = glue; Sw. *lim* = glue; Ger. *leim* = glue; M. H. Ger. *lîm* = birdlime; Lat. *limus* = mud, slime.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A viscous substance smeared on twigs for the purpose of catching birds; birdlime (q.v.).

"Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net or *lime*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [CALCIUM OXIDE].

2. *Geol., &c.:* The chief states in which lime occurs in geological strata are the carbonate, the phosphate, and the sulphate of lime. (For the origin of the lime itself, see LIMESTONE.) Phosphate of lime may come from bone, from coprolites, &c.; sulphate of lime is less clearly organic.

"And higan a strong castel of *lym* and off ston."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 127.

3. *Pharm.:* Lime, but only in the form of *Liquor Calcis*, is sometimes given internally as an antacid. Externally applied it acts as a caustic.

4. *Sugar-manuf.:* Lime-water used in clarifying coarse sugar.

¶ Lime-alumina garnet = *Grossularite*; Lime-and-soda mesotype = *mesolite*, a member of the Mesotype group; Lime-arsenate = *Pharmacolite*; Lime-borate = *Bechilite*; Lime-borosilicate = *Datolite*; Lime-carbonate = *Aragonite* and *Calcite* (q.v.); Lime-felspar = *Anorthite*; Lime-fluate, Lime-fluoride = *Fluorite*; Lime-harmotome = *Phillipsite*; Lime-mesotype = a member of the Mesotype group (q.v.); Lime-nitrate = *Nitrocalcite* (q.v.); Lime-oxalate = *Whewellite*; Lime-oligoclase = *Hafnefiordite*; Lime-phosphate = *Apatite*; Lime-silicate = *Wollastonite*; Lime-soda felspar = *Labradorite*; Lime-sulphate = *Anhydrite* and *Gypsum*; Lime-titanate = *Perofskite*; Lime-tungstate = *Scheelite*, and Lime-uranite = *Autunite* (q.v.).

lime-burner, *s.* One who burns limestone in a limekiln to make lime.

*** lime-fingered,** *a.* Thievish.

"False, *lime-fingered* servants."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 195.

lime-floor, *s.* A floor of lime-mortar, spread, beaten, and rubbed smooth.

lime-light, *s.* A light produced by projecting jets of ignited hydrogen and oxygen upon a ball of lime, making it incandescent. Invented by Lieutenant Drummond, who first applied it in the focus of a paraboloid for geodetic purposes.

lime-machine, *s.*

Gas-making: A machine in which gas is purified by passing through lime.

lime-malachite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Malachite (q.v.), containing carbonate of lime and some water; from Lauterberg, Harz, Germany.

lime-paste, *s.* The cream of lime, produced by slaking with water.

lime-pit, *s.* A limestone quarry.

lime-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum.* (*Ogilvie.*)

lime-powder, *s.* The decrepitated lime produced by air-slaking.

lime-rod, *s.* A twig smeared over with bird-lime.

"The currier and the *lime-rod* are the death of the fowle." *Breton: Fantasticks.*

lime-screen, *s.* A sifter for separating lime powdered by slaking from the lumps.

lime-sink, *s.* A round hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

lime-spreader, *s.* A travelling box with perforated bottom, or other contrivance, for distributing powdered lime over land as a manure.

lime-twig, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A twig smeared with bird-lime, used to catch birds.

2. *Fig.:* A snare, a trap.

"I knew the foul enchanter, though disguised,
Entered the very *lime-twigs* of his spells."
Milton: Comus, 646.

*** lime-twig,** *v.t.* To entangle, to ensnare.

lime-wash, *s.* A coating given with lime-water; white-wash.

lime-water, *s.* A solution of lime in 700 parts of cold water. It is tonic, astringent, and antacid.

lime-wavellite, *s.*

Min.: A name given to a mineral occurring in radiated spherical and hemispherical groups of acicular crystals in a phosphorite-breccia. Sp. gr. 2·45; lustre, feeble; colour, white. Eliminating impurities, Kosmann regards the composition as a hydrated phosphate of alumina and lime, containing lime, 14·86; alumina, 35·65; phosphoric-acid, 28·39; water, 21·09. Found with phosphorite at Dehrn and other places in Nassau.

lime (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *line*, itself a corrupt. of *lind*, from A.S. *lind* = the linden-tree (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Tilia (q.v.), whose species are natives of North America, Asia, and Europe. *T. americana*, or *T. glabra*, is a common species in the United States, a grace-

ful umbrageous tree, with larger leaves than *T. europæa*, the European species. It is often planted in streets as a shade tree, and *Unter den Linden*, the principal street of Berlin, is named from it. In the more western and southern parts of this country there are other species of Lime or Linden. [Tilia.] The Lime-tree grows to a great size in Europe. The honey made from it is considered very fine. The sap yields a kind of sugar. The bark is made into ropes and mats, and formerly was used for writing-tablets. The wood is soft, light, smooth, close-grained, suitable for carving. It is not much attacked by worms. It is made into light bowls, dishes, boxes for apothecaries, and dressers for shoemakers. The twigs are manufactured into baskets and cradles.

lime hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Smerinthus tiliæ, one of the commonest of the Hawk-moths. It owes its popular name to the fact that the larva feeds on the leaves of the lime-tree.

lime (3), *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *limá*, *limún* = a lemon, a citron; Arab. *limeh* = a lime.] [Lemon.]

Botany:

1. *Citrus acida.*

2. *Citrus limetta*, more fully called the Sweet Lime. It grows about eight feet high, with a crooked trunk and many-diffused branches armed with prickles. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate, nearly entire. The fruit, which is greenish-yellow, is almost globular, except that there is a protuberanee at the top; the surface is regular; shining rind. It is about an inch-and-a-half in diameter. The juice is very acid. There are various cultivated varieties. Some believe it a variety of *Citrus medica*, the Citron (q.v.).

¶ *Wild-lime.*

Bot.: Atalantia monophylla.

lime-juice, *s.* The juice of the lime, used for the same purposes as lemon-juice (q.v.).

lime-juicer, *s.* (See extract.)

"They would not go on a *lime-juicer*, they said, for anything. (By *lime-juicer* is meant an ocean-going ship, so called because the crew have salt meat served out to them, and lime-juice withhit against scurvy.")—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 26, 1884.

***lime** (4), ***lyemme,** *s.* [Leam, *s.*] A thong, strap, or string to lead a dog; a leash.

lime, *v.t.* [Lime (1), *s.*]

* 1. To smear with bird-lime.

"Myself have *lim'd* a hush for her."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

* 2. To ensnare, to catch, to entangle, as a bird with bird-lime.

"Birds never *limed* no secret bushes fear."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 88.

* 3. To ensnare in any way.

"Oh *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

* 4. To cement.

"Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

5. To manure with lime; to spread lime over.

"All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***limed,** *a.* [Fr. *limer*; Lat. *limo* = to polish.] Polished. (*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii.)

***lime'-hound,** *s.* [Eng. *lime* (4), and *hound.*] A hound used in boar-hunting; a limmer; so called from the leash in which he was led. (*Massinger: Bashful Lover*, i. 1.)

lime'-kiln (or **ln** as **l**), *s.* [Eng. *lime* (1), s., and *kiln.*] A kiln in which limestone is calciued and reduced to lime.

"The counter gate is as hateful to me as the reek of a *limekiln*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Li-mĕn'-ē-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Lima, or its inhabitants, in Peru.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Lima.

li-mĕn-ī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. λιμενίτης (*limenitēs*) = of the harbour, harbour-guarding, from λίμην (*limēn*) = a harbour.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, sub-family Nymphalinæ. *Limenitis sybilla* is the White Admiral Butterfly. [Admiral C. 2.] *L. camilla* is from Continental Europe. Various other species are found in America, India, &c.

***lim'-ĕr,** ***lym-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *lime* (4), *s.*; *-er.*] The same as Limehound (q.v.).

"Many relaies and *limers*." *Chaucer: Dreame.*

lime'-stone, *s.* [Eng. *lime*, and *stone.*]

Geol.: A general name for all rocks the basis of which is carbonate of lime. It is not generally pure, but has in it alumina, silica, &c. In regions such as Auvergne and Tuscany, in which extinct volcanoes exist, hundreds of springs, both cold and thermal, rise to the surface, bringing up from the subterranean depths carbonate of lime. The quantity thus transferred to the surface in the course of ages is enormous, and manifold streams and rivers carry it into the sea. Molluscs withdraw it for their shells, corals for their reefs, and in due time the upheaval of the sea-bed eonverts it into a terrestrial limestone rock. Metamorphic action can destroy it, and there is little limestone in rocks which have undergone such a change. When what used to be called primitive, now crystalline or metamorphic, limestone is found in such beds, it is probably of organic origin. Modern limestones are often eomposed entirely of organic remains or are studded thickly with them. Thus Crinoidal or Encrinital Limestone is composed chiefly of Encrinites, chalk of Foraminifers, Nummulitic Limestone of Nummulites, and Leith a Kalk of the Tertiary of a Nullipore. Sometimes limestone may be breeciated, concretionary, compact, magnesian, &c.

lime'-tree, *s.* [Lime (3).]

li-mĕt'-tic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. (*Citrus*) *limetti(a)*; *-ic.*]

limettic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_8O_6$. An acid produced by the action of potassium bichromate on oil of lime or oil of rosemary. It is a colourless, crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, and volatilizes when heated.

lime'-wort, *s.* [Eng. *lime*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: A species of Dianthus. (*Ogilvie.*)

li-mĭe'-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *limicola* = one who dwells in the mud: *limus* = lime, mud, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: Mud-worms, a tribe of Annelids, order Oligochæta. It contains two families, Sæuuridæ and Naididæ.

lim'-ĭng, *pr. pa., a., & s.* [Lime, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of covering with lime or birdlime.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The act of manuring or dressing with lime.

2. *Bleaching:* Slaked lime thinned with water.

3. *Leather-man.:* The operation of steeping hides in lime-water or milk of lime, to remove the hair. The action of the lime is to dissolve the hair sheath and form a soap with the fat of the hide. Also called unhairing.

lim'-it, *s.* [Fr. *limite*; fr. Lat. *limitem*, accus. of *limes* = a boundary; akin to *limen* = a threshold; Sp., Port., & Ital. *limite.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which limits, bounds, or circumscribes; a bound, a boundary, a border; the utmost extent: as, the *limits* of a town.

2. A restraint, a bound.

"Grief dallied with nor law nor *limit* knows."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,120.

* 3. *Pl.:* [¶].

* 4. A limb.

5. The full time; the full extent.

"The *limit* of your lives is out."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 3.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Logic & Metaph.:* A distinguishing characteristic; a differeutia.

2. *Math.:* A quantity towards which a varying quantity may approach to within less than any assignable quantity, but which it cannot pass. Thus, the quantity $a^2 + 2ax^2$ varies with x, or it is a function of x, and approximates towards a^2 in value, as x is diminished, and may, by giving a suitable value to x, be made to differ from a^2 by less than any assignable quantity. Hence a^2 is, properly speaking, a limit of the expression, which in this case may be found by making $x = 0$.

¶ *Limits of a prison*, or *limits:* A certain limited space or extent of ground round a prison, in which a prisoner has liberty to go and come.

lim'-it, ***lym-yte,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *limiter*; from *limite* = a limit; Ital. *limitare*; Sp. & Port. *limitas*; Lat. *limito*; from *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a limit (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set a limit or bound to; to bound.

"We wish remov'd what standeth in our light,
And Nature blame for *limiting* our sight."
Waller: In Answer of Suckling's Verses.

2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe, to restrain.

"*Limit* each leader to his several charge."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

3. To confine or restrain to a certain point or signification; to settle definitely; to apply exclusively: as, To *limit* the meaning of a word.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To exercise any function, as begging, within certain limits. [Limiter.]

* **lĭm'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *limit*; *-able.*] That may or can be limited, bounded, or restrained; capable of limitation.

* **lĭm-ĭ-tān'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *limitaneus*; from *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a limit.] Pertaining to limits or bounds.

* **lĭm-ĭ-tār'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *limitaris.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to limit or circumscribe.

B. *As subst.:* One who limits; specif., one who holds the doctrine that a part only of the human race will be saved. Opposed to Universalist (q.v.).

* **lĭm'-ĭt-a-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *limitaris*, from *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a limit.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Placed or stationed at the limits or boundaries. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 971.)

2. Limited; circumscribed in extent.

3. Limited or circumscribed in power or authority.

"What no inferior *limitary* king.
Could in a length of years to ripeness bring."
Pitt: First Hymn of Callimachus to Jupiter.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A district lying at the limits or on the borders of another country; a borderland.

"In the time of the Romans this county, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cumberland.*

2. The same as Limiter (2) (q.v.).

"Great were the sums of money which the diligence of the *limitaries* brought in."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 210.

lim'-ĭ-tāte, *s.* [Lat. *limitatus*, pa. par. of *limito* = to inclose within boundaries, to limit.]

Bot.: Bounded by a markedly distinct line.

lĭm-ĭ-tā'-tion, ***lim-it-a-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *limitationem*, accus. of *limitatio* = a limiting, a limit; from *limitatus*, pa. par. of *limito* = to limit; Sp. *limitacion*; Ital. *limitazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of limiting, bounding, or circumscribing.

2. The state of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed.

"I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his liue and posterity, will help us to one heir."—*Locke.*

3. That which limits; that which restrains or confines within limits; a restraining condition; a qualifying conception.

"To exclude any *limitation* or diminution of these so geueral terms."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 32.

* 4. The right to beg or exercise their functions within certain limits, possessed by friars; the act of exercising such functions; the district in which a friar was licensed to beg.

"As he goth in this *limitacioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,462.

* 5. An appointed time.

"You have stood your *limitation*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii., 3.

II. *Law:* A certain limited time fixed by law within which an action must be brought.

"Also a man may plead the statutes of *limitation* in bar; or the time limited by certain acts of Parliament, beyond which no plaintiff can lay his cause of action. As in an action for money secured by a mortgage, or otherwise charged upon land, or for rent on a lease by deed, or on a bond or other speciality, that the claim had not accrued on plaintiff, or those under whom he claims, within twenty years."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

¶ lĭm′-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *limitativus*, from *limitatus*, pa. par. of *limito* = to limit (q.v.); Fr. *limitatif.*] Limiting.

"By the very constitution of thought, object and subject co-exist in it as mutally *limitative*."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, vol. lvii., p. 63 (1873).

lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par., a. & s.* [Limit, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Confined within limits; circumscribed.

2. Narrow, circumscribed.

3. Circumscribed in power or authority; not absolute. [Limited Monarchy.]

*4. Appointed, fixed.

5. *Railroad:* Restricted as to the amount or the quality of its carrying allowance, or as to the time occupied in its journey, as a *limited* train or express.

C. *As subst.:* A limited express-train. (*U.S. Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Limited administration:*

Law: A special and temporary administration of certain specific effects of a testator or intestate granted under varying circumstances.

(2) *Limited liability:* Liability is said to be limited when the persons liable are bound under clearly-defined conditions. The phrase is chiefly used in connection with joint-stock companies, and here it means that the members or shareholders shall not be called upon, under any circumstances, to contribute more than the amount of the shares for which they have subscribed. If the debts of such a company, when wound up, amount to more than the resources of the company can meet, the creditors must bear the loss.

(3) *Limited monarchy:* A monarchy in which the power of the sovereign is not absolute, but is constitutionally limited, usually by assemblages of the nobility, clergy, and elected representatives of the people. The sovereignty is a headship more or less real; it is not an autocracy.

(4) *Limited problem:*

Math.: A problem admitting of only one solution, or of a determinate number of solutions.

***lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *limited; -ly.*] In a limited manner or degree; with limitations.

***lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *limited; -ness.*] The quality or state of being limited.

lĭm′-ĭt-ĕr, *lim-it-our, *lim-it-or, *lym-at-our, *s.* [Eng. *limit; -er, -or.*]

1. One who or that which limits, binds, or circumscribes.

"A law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*2. A friar who was licensed to beg or to exercise his functions within certain limits.

"Ther walketh now the *limitour* himself."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,460.

lĭm′-ĭt-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *limit; -less.*] Having no limit or bound; unlimited, unbounded, infinite, immense.

"Through the great groves of oak to the skirts of the *limitless* prairie." *Longfellow: Evangeline.*

***lĭm-ĭt-our,** *s.* [Limiter.]

lĭm′-ĭts, *s. pl.* [Limit, *s.*, I. 3.]

lĭm′-ma, *s.* [Gr. λεῖμμα (*leimma*) = what is left, a remnant; λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave.]

Music:

1. The diatonic semitone.

2. [Diesis.]

lĭm′-mĕr (1), *s.* [Limber, *s.*]

1. A shaft or thill of a vehicle.

2. A shaft-horse. (*Prov.*)

lĭm′-mĕr (2), *leam-er, *lym-ere, *s.* [Fr. *limier;* O. Fr. *liemer.*] [Learn, *s.*, Lime (4), *s.*]

*1. The same as Limehound (q.v.).

*2. A dog got between a hound and a mastiff; a mongrel.

*3. A low, base, worthless fellow; a scoundrel.

4. A woman of loose manners, a jade. (*Scotch.*)

***lĭm′-mĕr,** *a.* [Limber, *a.*]

limn (n silent), ***lymn,** *v.t.* [A contr. of *luminer*, which is short for *enluminer*, from O. Fr. *enluminer* = to illuminate, from Lat. *illumino.*] To paint or draw; spec., to paint in water colours; to illuminate a book or manuscript; to depict.

"For there by magic skill, I wis,
Form of each thing that living is
Was *limned* in proper dye."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii., 37.

lĭm-nā′-dĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. λιμνάς (*limnas*), genit. λιμνάδος (*limnados*) = marshy.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllopods. The body is enclosed in an oval bivalve carapace, feet leaf-like, eighteen to thirty. It lives in freshwater.

lĭm-næ′-a, lĭm-næ′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λιμναῖος (*limnaios*) = marshy, from λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh.]

Zool.: Pond-snail; the typical genus of the family Limnæidæ. The shell is spiral, more or less elongated, thin, and translucent, the body-whorl large, the aperture rounded in front, the columella obliquely twisted. Animal with a short, broad head, tentacles compressed, lingual teeth, about 110 rows. Recent species ninety, from Europe, Madeira, India, China, and North America; fossil seventy, from the Wealden onward. *Limnæa stagnalis* feeds chiefly on animal substances, *L. peregra* on green fresh-water algæ.

lĭm-næ′-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Limnæidæ.]

lĭm′-næ-ĭd, *s.* [Limnæidæ.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the family Limnæidæ (q.v.).

"The *Limnæids* inhabit fresh-water in all parts of the world."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 300.

lĭm-næ′-ĭ-dæ, lĭm-næ′-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: Limnæids; a family of gasteropodous Mollusca, order Pulmonifera, section Inoperculata. The shell is thin and horn-coloured, capable of containing the whole animal when retracted, the aperture simple, the lip sharp, the apex somewhat eroded. The animal with a short, dilated muzzle, two tentacles, eyes sessile at their inner bases, the mouth with an upper mandible, the teeth in a helix. Found in fresh water in all parts of the world. Known genera: Limnæa, Chilinia, Physa, Ancylus, and Planorbis.

lĭm′-nănth, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a plant.]

Bot.: A plant of the genus Limnanthes, or of the tribe Limnantheæ.

lĭm-năn′-thē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnanth(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Limnanths, a tribe of Tropæolaceæ, with regular flowers and erect ovules.

lĭm-năn′-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ἄνθεμον (*anthemon*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Menyantheæ. It consists of perennial water-herbs, with alternate or opposite floating peltate or cordate leaves, sessile umbels of yellow flowers, a five-parted calyx, a rotate corolla, with five to eight erose segments, five to eight stamens, a disc of five to eight hypogynous glands, and a one-celled irregularly-bursting capsule, few or many-seeded. *Limnanthemum* (formerly *Villarsia*) *nymphæoides* is British; found wild in still waters in the south of England, continental Europe, and Asia. *L. cristatum*, a Cashmere plant, is said to increase the milk of the cows which feed on it.

lĭm-năn′-thēs, *s.* [Limnanth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Limnantheæ (q.v.). The leaves of *Limnanthes Douglasii* taste like those of the Indian Cress, *Tropæolum majus.*

lĭm-na-tor′-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A fossil incessorial bird, allied to the Hoopoe. It is from the Miocene.

lĭm′-nĕr, *s.* [A contr. of *luminour*, short form of *enluminour*; O. Fr. *enlumineur*, from *enluminer* = to illuminate.] One who limns, a painter or artist; spec., one who painted portraits or illuminated.

"He [William Collet] became the best illuminer or limner of our age."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridge.*

lĭm′-nīte, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh.]

Min.: A hydrated sesquioxide of iron, formerly included in the species limonite (q.v.), but separated by Dana because of its difference in composition. Occurs massive, and in stalactites. In physical characters resembles limonite, but in the darker kinds the colour is more yellowish-brown, and in the lighter, rust-yellow. Var. 1, lustre pitch-like; colour brownish-black. Var. 2, ochreous; colour yellow. Compos. . sesquioxide of iron 74·8; water 25·2, corresponding to the formula $Fe_2O_3 3HO$.

lĭm-nō′-bĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged insects, family Tipulidæ. More than fifty species are British.

lĭm-nŏg′-ў-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hyænodontidæ (?), from the American Eocene.

lĭm-nō-fē′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and Lat. *felis* = a cat.]

Palæont.: A fossil cat from the Middle Eocene of America; the oldest known representative of the family Felidæ.

lĭm-nō-hў′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnohy(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of North American Eocene mammals, founded by Prof. Marsh. They are believed to be allied to the Tapirs and to the Palæotheridæ.

lĭm-nō-hў′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Limnohyidæ (q.v.).

lĭm-nō-phĭ′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera, division Inæqnipalpia. The maxillary palpi of the males are three-jointed, those of the females five-jointed. There are many species, several being British. The cases of the larvæ are various.

lĭm-nŏph′-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Limnophilidæ (q.v.).

lĭm′-nō-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Palæont.: A genus of serpents, apparently of the family Boidæ, but smaller than the Great Boas. From the Eocene of North America.

lĭm-nŏr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *limne*, from Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a lake, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-oria* (?).]

Zool.: A genus of cursorial isopod Crustaceans, family Asellidæ. *Limnoria terebrans*, a small animal about one-sixth of an inch in length, does much damage by boring into the woodwork of piers, &c.

lĭm-nō-thĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limnother(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil Quadrumana, apparently allied to the Lemurs and to the Marmosets. They had forty teeth. Found in the Eocene of North America.

lĭm-nō-thĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λίμνη (*limnē*) = a marsh, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Limnotheridæ (q.v.).

lī-mō-dŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limodor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ.

lī-mŏd′-ō-rŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λιμόδορον (*limodoron*) = a wild plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Limodoridæ (q.v.). *Limodorum abortivum* is a leafless, erect, terrestrial orchid, found in the southern and central parts of Continental Europe.

lĭ-mōges′ (ges as zh), *s.* [See def.] A kind of surface enamelling, which represents gems by the use of small globules of transparent colour over silver tinsel. It takes its name from Limoges in France, where it was brought to perfection in the fifteenth century. The name Limoges is also applied to a variety of earthenware known by its glaze.

lĭ-mō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Arab. *lymoun* = the citron.]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ (q.v.). *Limonia monophylla* is a small, thorny tree, growing in India, with a berry like a lime, but only the size of a small nutmeg. The root of *Limonia acidissima*, which grows on dry hills in India, is said by Atkinson to be purgative and sudorific, suitable to be used in colic, the leaves in epilepsy, and the dried fruit as a tonic and disinfectant. Prof. Watt says that the wood, which is very hard, close-grained, and yellowish white, might be used for turning.

lĭm'-ō-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *limon(ia)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle contained in the pips of the orange and lemon. It forms small crystals, easily soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, and melts at 124°.

lī'-mŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λειμών (*leimōn*) = meadow; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sesquioxide of iron occurring in stalactitic, botryoidal, or mammillary forms, having a more or less fibrous structure; more frequently earthy. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·6 to 4. Lustre, silky, sometimes subnuctallic, dull, or earthy. Colour of fractured surfaces, various shades of dark brown; exterior sometimes black, and shining like varnish. Earthy varieties, brownish to ochre-yellow. Streak, yellowish-brown. Dana divides it thus: Var. 1. Compact; lustre, submetallic to silky, often stalactitic, botryoidal, &c. Var. 2. Ochreous or earthy; colour, brownish- to ochre-yellow. Var. 3. Bog ore; occurring in marshy places, often replacing the substance of wood, leaves, nuts, &c. Var. 4. Brown clay-ironstone, the brownish-yellow streak of which distinguishes it from the clay-ironstone of hæmatite and siderite (q.v.). This variety is sometimes (*a*) pisolitic, being an aggregation of small pea-like concretions or larger ellipsoidal forms (Ger. *Bohnerz* = bean ore), or (*b*) oolitic. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 85·6; water, 14·4; corresponding to the formula $2Fe_2O_3 3HO$. Occurs, in the secondary or later deposits, in beds associated with various other minerals, and often with manganese ores; also as a recent marsh deposit. Derived from the alteration of other iron ores or of minerals containing protoxide of iron. One of the most important ores of iron. Occurs frequently as pseudomorphs of many other mineral species.

lī-mŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λιμός (*limos*) = hunger, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ. The shell is orbicular, convex, slightly oblique, ligamental area with a cartilage-pit in the centre; hinge with two equal series of transverse teeth. Recent species, four, from Britain, Japan, and the Red Sea; fossil, thirty-six, from the Bath Oolite onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

lī-mō'-są, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *limosus* = full of mud, muddy; *limus* = slime, mud.]

Ornith.: A genus of Wading Birds, sub-order Longirostres. The bill is very long, either straight or inclining a little upwards, flattened and dilated towards the top, tarsus longer than the middle toe, hinder one very small. *Limosa melanura* is the Godwit (q.v.).

***lī'-mōse,** *a.* [Lat. *limosus.*] The same as Limous (q.v.).

lī-mō-sĕl'-ą, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *limosus* = full of mud.] [Limosa.]

Bot.: Mudwort; a genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Sibthorpeæ. It consists of very small, tufted, creeping, glabrous, annual, aquatic herbs, with narrow leaves, fascicled at the nodes; minute axillary, solitary flowers; a campanulate, five-lobed calyx; a subcampanulate, five-cleft corolla, with a short limb; four stamens with the anther-cells confluent; a globose, two-valved capsule, ultimately one-celled. *Limosella aquatica*, a plant with narrow, oblong, lanceolate leaves, and pink or white flowers, is found occasionally at the edges of ponds.

lī-mō-sī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *limos(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Scolopacidæ, containing the Godwits.

lī-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λιμός (*limos*) = hunger.]

Med.: A ravenous appetite caused by discase.

*** lī'-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *limosus*, from *limus* = slime.] Muddy, slimy.

"That country became a gained country by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. i.

lĭmp, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *lemphealt* = limp-halting, lame; Low Ger. *lumpen* = to limp.]

1. *Lit.:* To halt; to walk lamely.

"Why does the world report that Kate doth *limp*?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

2. To halt; not to run smoothly.

"Lengthened many a *limping* verse."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iv. (Append.)

lĭmp, *s.* [Limp, *v.*] The act or state of limping or walking lamely.

lĭmp, *a.* [Ital. *limpa* = limpness, weakness.]

1. Flexible, pliant; wanting stiffness; flaccid.

2. Flabby.

"The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp*, and tasteless."—*Walton: Angler.*

*** lĭmp'-ard,** *s.* [Eng. *limp*, v; *-ard.*] One who limps; a limper.

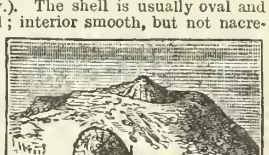
"What could that gouty *limpard* have done with so fine a dog?"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

lĭmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *limp*, v.; *-er.*] One who limps.

lĭm'-pĕt, * lem-pet, * lym-pyne, *s.* [O. Fr. *lempette, lempine* (not recorded), from Lat. *lepad-*, crude form of *lepas* (cf. Sp. *lepada*) = a limpet. (*Skeat.*)]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* A popular name for any of the prosobranchiate gasteropods of the family Patellidæ and (more properly) of the genus Patella (q.v.). The shell is usually oval and tent-shaped; interior smooth, but not nacreous: the outside rough or with radiating ribs; the margin sometimes spiny. Limpets are world-wide in their distribution. They are vegetable feeders, and inhabit rocks between tide-marks, returning to the same place after feeding, and adhering so firmly that it requires a great effort to detach them from their resting-place, which is worn into a smooth concavity beneath the foot of the animal. *Patella vulgata* or *vulgaris*, the Common or Rock Limpet, is universally distributed around the British and Irish Coasts, and ranges along the Atlantic shores of Europe. It is much used by fishermen for bait, and in the north of Ireland, especially in times of scarcity, for food. Vast quantities fall a prey to sea and shore birds. The oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*) is exceedingly dexterous in detaching these molluscs from the rocks, and scooping the animals from their shells.



Limpets.

"Men and boys clung to its base like *limpets* to a rock."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 22, 1884.

2. *Pl.:* The family Patellidæ, or, more strictly, the genus Patella (q.v.).

lĭm'-pĭd, *a.* [Fr. *limpide*, from Lat. *limpidus*, allied to *lympha* = water; Gr. λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine; Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright; Ital. *limpido*; Sp. *limpio.*]

1. Clear, bright, transparent, lucid, pellucid.

"The Green Sea wave, whose waters gleam, *Limpid.*" *Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

* 2. Clear, open, frank, sincere.

"And *limpid* truth that looks the very soul."—*Thomson: Liberty*, i. 12.

lĭm-pĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *limpidité*, from *limpide*; Ital. *limpidità.*] The quality or state of being limpid; limpidness.

lĭm'-pĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *limpid*; *-ness.*] Clearness, transparency, pureness.

lĭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Limp, *v.*]

lĭmp'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *limping*; *-ly.*] In a limping, halting, or lame manner; with a limp.

*** lĭmp'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *limping*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being limping or lame; lameness.

"The *limpingness* of my lord."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 376.

lĭm'-u-lŏid, *s.* & *a.* [Mod. Lat. *limul(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As substantive:*

Zool.: A recent or fossil crustacean, allied to Limulus.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling, or in any way connected with Limulus (q.v.).

"This ancient *Limuloid* Crustacean."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 385.

lĭm'-u-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *limulus* = somewhat askance, dimin. of *limus* or *limis* = sidelong, askance.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Crustaceans, containing the King-crabs. [King-crab.] It is the only genus of the Crustaceous order Xyphosura, as also of the subdivision of the same name.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently in the Upper Jurassic slates of Solenhofen, also in the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds.

lĭm'-ў, * lym-ie, *a.* [Eng. *lime* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Viscous, sticky, tenacious, glutinous.

"For striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* snares the euhtle loops along."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 429.

2. Containing lime.

"A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *limy* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather."—*Grey: Museum.*

3. Of the nature of lime; resembling lime.

*** lĭn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *linnan*; Icel *linna.*] [Blin.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cease, to stop, to give over.

* 2. To yield.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To cease, to give over.

"The spawner, when the time serveth generation, followeth after the male, and never *linneth* picking and johbing at his hellie with her muzzle."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. i.

lĭn, lўn, *s.* [Gael. *linne*; Wel. *llyn*; Ir. *linn* = a pool; A.S. *hlinna* = a brook; Icel. *lind* = a well.]

1. A spring, a mere, a pool, espec. one under a waterfall; the source of a river or stream.

"Toothy, tripping down from Terwin's rushy *lin*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

2. A waterfall, a cascade.

3. A precipice, a ravine.

lī-nā'-çē-æ, lī'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lin(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Flaxworts: an order of hypogynous Exogens, alliance Geraniales. It consists of annual or perennial small plants, sometimes tending to shrubbiness, with leaves alternate or opposite, rarely whorled, simple, entire, without stipules, sometimes with two glands; flowers very fugitive, white, yellow, or blue; sepals three, four, or five, imbricated in æstivation, persistent; petals the same number, unguiculate, twisted in æstivation; stamens as many as the petals, but with little teeth in the hypogynous ring from which they spring: ovary with as many cells as the sepals, rarely fewer, but divided by spurious dissepiments; styles equal in number to the cells; stigmas capitate, seeds in each cell of the fruit, single, compressed, and inverted. Fourteen genera and 135 species known, from Europe, the North of Africa, and several other localities.

*** lin-age,** *s.* [Lineage.]

lĭn-ą-lō'-ą, *s.* [Native name.] A Mexican wood, from which a fragrant oil, used in perfumery, is extracted.

lĭn'-ą-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *linamentum*, from *linum* = flax.]

Surg.: A tent for a wound; lint.

lī-năr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *linarius* = a linen weaver, from *linum* = flax, which these plants resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Antirrhineæ. It consists of herbs, or rarely of shrubs, with opposite whorls or alternate leaves, a personate corolla, with the tube spurred, the upper lip erect, the lower with the mid-lobe smallest, the palate sometimes closing the throat; stamens four fertile, the fifth wanting or rudimentary; the stigma

notched or two-lobed; capsule ovoid or globose, dehiscing by simple or toothed pores; seeds angled or rugose. A hundred species are known, from Europe and Western Asia. Six are British—*Linaria spuria*, *L. Elatine*, *L. vulgaris*, *L. Pelisseriana*, *L. repens*, and *L. minor*. The flowers of *L. vulgaris* yield a yellow dye, and a decoction of them is said to be useful in chronic skin diseases. Boiled in milk the plant has been used for killing flies. *L. cirrhosa*, and *L. ramosissima*, are anti-subscorbutic, and are given in India in diabetes. *L. Elatine* is said to be bitter and purgative.

lĭn'-ar-īte, *s.* [Named after the locality where first observed, Linares; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of lead and copper. Formula, $PbOSO_3 + CuOHO$. Crystallization, monoclinic. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 5·3 to 5·45; lustre, vitreous. Colour, deep sky-blue; streak, paler. Brittle. Formerly occurred at Linares, Spain; since found, in the finest crystals known, at Roughten-Gill, Cumberland, also at Leadhills, Lanarkshire.

lĭnch, *s.* [A.S. *hlinc* = a ridge of land left unploughed; a balk.] A ledge; a right-angled projection.

lĭnch'-pĭn, * lĭns-pĭn, *s.* [A.S. *lynis* = an axle-tree; cogn. with Dut. *luns* = a linchpin; Low Ger. *lunse;* Ger. *lünse.*] A pin passing vertically through a mortise near the end of the spindle or arm of an axle, and serving to hold the wheel on the spindle. With thimble-ekein waggons, a nut takes the place of the linchpin.

"But if the rogue have gone a cup too far
Left out his *linchpin*, or forgot his tar,
It suffers interruption and delay."
Cowper: Expostulation, 441.

Lĭn'-cōln (ln as **n),** *s.* [See def.] The name of a county and city in the east of England.

Lincoln-green, *s.*

1. A kind of cloth formerly made at Lincoln.

"The sounds increase, and now are seen
Four mounted squires in *Lincoln-green*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

2. The colour of such cloth.

lĭn'-cōln-īte (ln as **n),** *s.* [Named from Levi Lincoln, governor of Massachusetts; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HEULANDITE (q.v.).

*** lĭnc'-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *lincturus*, fut. par. of *lingo* = to lick.]

Med.: A medicine or preparation taken by licking.

"Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegmes or *linctures*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 317.

*** lĭnc'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The same as LINCTURE (q.v.).

*** lĭnd, * lĭnde,** *s.* [LINDEN.]

*** Lĭn-dăb'-rĭ-dēş,** *s.* [See def.]

1. The heroine in the romance of the *Myrror of Knighthood.*

2. A mistress, a concubine.

lĭn-dăck'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Lindacker, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in rosette-like groups of oblong rhombic tables, also in reniform masses. Hardness, 2 to 2·5. Lustre, vitreous. Colour, verdigris to apple-green; streak, paler. Compos.: arsenic acid, 28·58; sulphuric acid, 6·44; oxide of copper, 36·34; oxide of nickel, 16·15; protoxide of iron, 2·90; water, 9·32, corresponding to the formula, $2(CuO)_3AsO_5 + (NiO)_2SO_3 + 7HO$. Found near Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

lĭn'-dĕn, *s.* [The adjectival termination from A.S. & Mid. Eng. *lind* = the lime-tree; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *lind;* Ger. & Dut. *linde.*]

Bot., &c.: The lime-tree, *Tilia europœa.* [LIME (2).]

"Carved its framework out of *linden*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xi.

lĭn'-dĕn-blôomş, *s.* [Eng. *linden*, and *blooms.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Tiliaceæ (q.v.).

lĭn-dĕr'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Lindern, a Swiss botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Linderniæ (q.v.). *Lindernia pyxidaria* is a small annual with pale pink or white flowers, found in continental Europe.

lĭn-dĕr-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lindernī(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Gratioleæ.

lĭn'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Lindius* = of or belonging to Lindus, now Liudo, a town in Rhodes (?).]

Zool.: A genue of Rotifera. It has a vermiform body, rounded iu front, uo rotary organ, cilia, or eye, and a tail-like foot with two conical short segmeuts at the end.

lĭn'-dĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lindi(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form.]

Zool.: Of the form possessed by the rotifers of the genus Lindia (q.v.). (Used of larvæ.)

lĭnd'-leў-a, *s.* [Named after John Lindley, Ph.D., F.R.S., Prof. of botany in University College, London, and author of many botanical works.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, tribe or family Quillaiæ or Quillaiadæ. *Lindleya mespiloides* is a pretty dwarf evergreen tree with large white flowers, as sweet-scented as those of the hawthorn. It is wild in Oaxaca. It may be grafted in the common thorn or the larger kiuds of cotoncaster. (*Paxton.*)

lĭnd'-şæ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Lindsay, an English writer on the germination of mosses.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Lindsæeæ (q.v.). The sorus is inframarginal, contiuuous; the indusium linear, parallel to the margiu of the leaf, free outside. Veins dichotomous.

lĭnd-şæ'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lindsæ(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Polypodiaceons Ferns with iudnsiate sori.

lĭnd'-şaў-īte, *s.* [Named by N. Nordenskiöld. Etym. donbtful, but prob. after one Lindsay; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the species Anorthite, and regarded as an altered Lepolite. It is found in large crystals at Orijärfoi, Finland. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·796 to 2·83. Colonr, on the exterior, black. [ANORTHITE, LEPOLITE.]

līne (1), * lyne (1), *s.* [A.S. *line* = a cord, froiu Lat. *linea* = a string of hemp or flax, from *lineus* = hempen; *linum* = flax; Fr. *ligne;* Ital. & Sp. *linea;* Port. *linha;* Dan. *linie, line;* Sw. *linie, lina.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A thread or string of flax or hemp; a thin cord of auy material; a small rope or cord; a string.

"A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws straight in length, above fifty or sixty feet."—*Moxon: Mechan. Exercises.*

(2) A measuring tape or cord.

"Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the *line* upon it?"—*Job* xxxviii. 5.

(3) The striug by which an angler supports his bait.

"Hold hook and *line*." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(4) Anything which resembles a thin line or cord; anything that has longitudinal extension with little breadth or width:

(*a*) A slender, thread-like mark made as with a pencil, pen, or other instrument; a stroke: as, the *lines* of a drawing, the *lines* of au engraving.

(*b*) A thin furrow or marking on the face or hands.

"Filled his brow with *lines* and wrinkles."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 63.

(*c*) Any thin streak or mark.

"Yon grey *lines* that fret the clouds."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

(5) A row; a continued series or rank.

"They conversed with him across the *lines* of sentinels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(6) An arrangement of letters and words across a page or column.

"Al the bulle
In two *lynes* hit lay, and no lettere more."
Piers Ploughman, p. 182.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A continued or connected series: ae of descendants from a common ancestor; lineage.

"Of the true *line* and stock of Charles the Great."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

(2) Outline, contour, lineament.

"Looking on the *lines* of my boy's face."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(3) Method, arrangement, disposition.

"The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place . . .
Office and custom, in all *line* of order."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

(4) Extension, extent, limit, bounds.

"Eden stretch'd her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 212.

(5) A series of public conveyances, as steamers, coaches, &c., plying regularly between places: as, the Cunard *line* of steamers to America; the Monarch *line*, &c.

(6) A railway, a line of metals: as, a main *line*, a branch *line.*

(7) A short letter, consistiug, as it were of but a single line of writing; a short note.

(8) *Plural:*

(*a*) A letter.

"I fear, my Julia would not deign my *lines*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

(*b*) Verses; a poem.

"In moving *lines* these few epistles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well."
Garth: To Lady Louisa Lenox.

(9) The words which compose a certaiu uumber of feet.

"In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes into the masculine gender."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

(10) A course of conduct, action, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived as directed towards an end.

"He was convinced that his present *line* of service was that in which he could be most useful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(11) *Pl.:* A marriage certificate. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Springing line. The line from which an arch rises, and from which the versed sine is calculated.

2. *Commerce:*

(1) An order given to a traveller for goods.

(2) Goods received from such an order.

(3) Any class of goods.

3. *Drafting:*

(1) The ground line or fundamental line. The commuon sectiou of the ground plane and the base of the picture. The terrestrial line.

(2) The horizontal line. The commou eection of the horizontal and that of the draft of representation, passing through the principal poiuts.

(3) The visual line; the line conceived to proceed from the object to the eye.

(4) The principal linc; a line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the picture; the line of distance.

4. *Fort.:* A rampart; continned lines are used to inclose a front or to conuect priuci pal works with one another by a continnous parapet.

5. *Geog.:* A circle of latitude or longitnde, as on a map; a line or mark traced to show variatious of temperature, &c.

¶ *The line:* The equator.

"When the sun below the *line* descends,
Then one long night continued darkness joins."
Creech.

6. *Machinery:*

(1) The truth of position: as, an engine in *line*, that is, the motions of the piston, connecting-rod, and crank in the same plane, and at right anglee to the axis of the fly-wheel.

(2) The line of centres; the dead point of a crank, when the connecting-rod aud crank are in a straight line.

7. *Masonry:* The bricklayer's cord, which is hie guide for level and direction. It is stretched between line-pins.

8. *Mathematics:*

(1) A magnitude which has length, but neither breadth nor thickness. It possesses one, and only one, attribute of extension. In elementary geometry, lines are classed as straight and curved. A straight line is one which does not change ite direction between any two of its points. A curved line ie one which changes its direction at every one of its points. Such a linc is often called a curve. A broken line is one made up of limited straight lines lying in different directione.

(2) The twelfth part of an inch.

9. *Mil.:* A straight row of soldiers drawn up in an extended front.

10. *Mining:*

(1) *Line of bearing:* The strike of a stratum, or its direction at right angles to the dip.

(2) *Line of least resistance; the line of mine or axis of explosion:* A line drawn from the focus of a mine to that point in the direction of which the charge meets with the least resistance.

11. *Music:* One of the straight horizontal lines, on or between which the notes are written.

12. *Nautical:*

(1) A running cord or rope, as bow*line*, bunt*line*, clew*line*, spilling *line*, &c.

(2) A cord for a specific purpose, as a hand-line, a 20-fathom sounding-line having a lead of from 7 to 14 pounds. [HAND-LINE.] A deep-sea line, one say of 200 fathoms, and having a lead of 28 pounds weight; a fishing-line.

(3) A grade of rope, such as mar*line*, white *line*, tarred *line*, &c.

13. *Naval:* A number of ships arranged in a row for action. A column is said to be in line ahead when the ships are in one line ahead of each other; in line abreast when they are ranged in one line abeam of each other; in quarter-line when ranged in one line abaft each other's beam, but not right astern.

14. *Shipbuild.:* A delineation of the form of a vessel, representing vertical and horizontal sections.

15. *Surveying:*

(1) A carefully measured line, which extends between two stations and forms the basis of triangulation. [BASE (1), A., II. 4.]

(2) The line laid down or protracted in a survey. [DIRECTION, ¶ (2).]

16. *Teleg.:* The wire connecting one station with another.

¶ 1. *Hour lines:*

Dialling: The common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial.

2. *Line of battle:* The disposition or arrangement of troops or ships for battle.

3. *Line of beauty:* The ideal line formed by a graceful figure of any kind, and which Hogarth, in his *Analysis of Beauty*, satisfactorily established as a curve, combining a kind of concave and convex termination, somewhat resembling an elongated S.

4. *Line of dip:*

Geol.: A line in the plane of a stratum perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane.

5. *Line of direction:* [DIRECTION, ¶ (2)].

6. *Line of fire:*

Mil.: The direction of fire.

7. *Line of life:* A line on the inside of the hand, curving about the base of the thumb, and supposed to denote the length of the person's life.

8. *Line of march:*

Military:

(1) Disposition or arrangement of troops for marching.

(2) The direction taken by an army in its march.

9. *Line of measures:*

Geom.: The line of measures of a circle, in spherical projections, is the line of intersection of the primitive plane with a plane passed through the axis of the primitive circle and that of the given circle.

10. *Line of metal:*

Ordnance: A line joining the notches on the breech and muzzle, and forming an angle with the axis of the bore, in consequence of the taper form of the piece.

11. *Line of metal-elevation:*

Ordnance: The elevation due to the conical form of the gun when the line of metal is laid horizontally.

12. *Line of sight:*

Ordnance: The line passing through the breech and muzzle sights of a gun at any elevation and the object.

13. *Line of swiftest descent:* [CYCLOID].

14. *Line of the nodes:*

Astron.: The line joining the nodes of the orbit of a planet. [NODE.]

15. *Mason & Dixon's Line:*

Geog.: The boundary line separating Pennsylvania from Maryland and Virginia, surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English surveyors (1763–67). The phrase was very popular during the agitation of the question of excluding slavery from Missouri in 1820.

16. *Meridian line:* [MERIDIAN].

17. *Right line:* A straight line; the shortest line that can be drawn away between any two points.

18. *Ship of the line:* A man-of-war.

19. *The line:* In this country, the regular troops of all arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery; in Great Britain, specifically, the regular infantry.

20. *To break the line:*

Naut.: A manœuvre by which one squadron ranged in line of battle breaks an opponent's line, by choice about the middle, and doubling upon the rearmost half of the enemy's line with the foremost portion of one's own line so as to take that part of the enemy between two fires and conquer it before the foremost and leeward portion of the enemy can beat back to its assistance.

21. *Visual line:* [LINE, *s.*, II. 3].

line-engraving, *s.* A name given to a method of engraving on steel and copper plates, by which all the effects are produced by lines cut into the plate by the graver. It differs from etching, in which also the effects are produced by lines, in the method of producing them. In the latter the lines are scratched upon a preparation on the surface of the plate, and bitten in with acid.

line-formation, *s.*

Mil.: The disposition of soldiers on a wide front and shallow depth as compared with columnar formations with narrow front and great depth. It was first extensively used by Frederick the Great, battalions being in three ranks but in line. He moved in columns of companies across the enemy's front, and wheeled into line opposite his flank in order to attack. French formations were always more or less columnar for attack, but in the early Napoleonic wars the columns were at deploying interval, so as to form line if required for defence. British formations formerly were usually line in two ranks, both for attack and defence. After the campaign of 1870–71, both formations, for attacking purposes, were abandoned, the line being too slow, the column too dense to advance without loss under the fire of breechloaders, and an "attack formation," not dense and yet deep, was substituted.

line-pin, *s.*

Bricklaying: A pin used by bricklayers to hold the line by which the bricks are laid. Its pointed end is forced into a mortar-joint of the building.

line-rocket, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A small rocket made to run along an extended wire or line.

line-winder, *s.* A reel for a clothes-line, a chalk-line, a log-line, &c.

line-wire, *s.*

Teleg.: The wire connecting stations. They are usually of iron, on account of its comparative cheapness and its tenacity, which allows a long reach between posts.

line (2), * **lin,** * **lyne** (2), *s.* [A.S. *lin*, from Lat. *linum* = flax.] [LINEN.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flax, linen.

2. *Fibre:* The finer and longer stapled flax separated from the shorter tow by means of the backle (q.v.).

line, * **lyne,** *v.t.* [LINE (1) & (2), *s.*]

1. To draw lines on or upon; to mark with lines or fine strokes.

* 2. To draw, to delineate.

"All the pictures fairest *lined*
Are but black to Rosalind."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, III. 2.

3. To read or repeat line by line.

4. To measure, as land, with a line.

5. To range in a line: as, To *line* soldiers.

¶ In the preceding senses from *line* (1), *s.*

6. To cover on the inside; to put or make a lining to; to put in the inside of.

"The inside *lynde* with rich caruation silke
And in the midst of both lawne white as milke."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 3.

¶ In this sense from *line* (2), *s.*; the original meaning being to put linen inside anything.

7. To fill, to store.

"The diadem, with mighty projects *lined*,
To catch renown by ruining mankind."
Cowper: Table Talk, 88.

8. To place in a line by the side of or along.

"The way from the hall to the western door of the abbey had been *lined* by Dutch soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 9. To cover, as with something soft.

"Pluck the *lined* crutch from thy old limping sire."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

10. To covet, to impregnate. (Said especially of dogs.)

"The Indians take great pleasure to have their salt bitches *lined* with tigres."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xi.

* 11. To strengthen with new works; to cover and protect others.

"*Line* and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

¶ *To line bees:* To track wild bees to their nests by following them in their line of flight. (*American.*)

lĭn'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Lat.] A line.

linea alba, *s.*

Anat.: A white tendinous band in front of the abdomen, and beneath the external oblique muscle, extending from the ensiform cartilage to the *os pubis*; on each side of it are the *linea semilunaris*, and connecting them together are three or four transverse bands, the *lineæ transversæ*.

linea transversalis, *s.*

Bot.: The ostioium of certain fungals.

lĭn'-ĕ-age (age as **ĭĝ),** * **lignage,** * **lin-age,** *s.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne* = a line; Sp. *linage*.] Race, family; line of descent; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

"Born of high *lineage*, linked in high command,
He mingled with the magnates of his land."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

lĭn'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *linealis* = pertaining to a line; *linea* = a line.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

2. In the direction of a line; pertaining to or measured by a line: as, *lineal* measure.

3. Descending in a direct line from an ancestor.

"And for the same his *lineal* race
In darkness found a dwelling-place."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, i.

* 4. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.

"Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

* 5. Allied by direct descent from a common ancestor.

"Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

lineal-consanguinity, *s.* Relationship by direct descent from a common ancestor.

lineal-descent, *s.* Direct descent from a common ancestor.

* **lĭn-ĕ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *lineal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being lineal, or in the form of a line.

lĭn'-ĕ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lineal*; *-ly.*] In a lineal manner; by direct descent; in a direct line.

"From these our Henry *lineally* descends."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

lĭn'-ĕ-a-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lineamentum*, from *lineo* = to draw a line; *linea* = a line; Ital. & Sp. *lineamento*.] The outline or exterior of a face or figure, especially of the face; feature, look.

"Should her *lineaments* resemble
Those thou never more mayst see,
Then thy heart will softly tremble
With a pulse yet true to me."
Byron: Fare Thee Well.

lĭn'-ĕ-ar, *a.* [Lat. *linearis* = pertaining to a line; *linea* = a line; Fr. *linéaire*; Ital. *lineare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of lines; having the form of lines; consisting of lines.

"Wherever it is freed from the sandstone, it is covered with *linear* striæ."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Bot.:* Narrow, short, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the leaf of Taxus.

linear-ensate, *a.*

Bot.: Long, sword-shaped, as *Marica californica*.

linear-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation of the first degree.

linear-expression, *s.*

Math.: One whose terms are all of the first degree.

linear-micrometer, *s.*

Optics: A graduated scale placed in the field of a telescope, and used to measure distances between objects.

linear-numbers, *s. pl.*

Math.: Such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure.

linear-perspective, *s.* In contradistinction to aerial perspective, is that art which mathematically determines the gradation which every line and angle of a building should take in reference to the vanishing point.

linear-problem, *s.*

Math.: A problem that can be solved by the use of right lines only.

***lĭn'-ĕ-ar-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *linear; -ly.*] In a linear manner; with lines.

***lĭn'-ĕ-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *linear; -y.*] Linear.

lĭn'-ĕ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *lineatus,* pa. par. of *lineo* = to mark with lines; *linea* = a line.]

Bot.: Lined, the same as STRIATE.

***lĭn'-ĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [LINEATE, *a.*] To delineate; to draw.

"Life to the life the chessboard *lineates.*"
Sylvester: Memorials of Mortalitie, st. viii.

***lĭn-ĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lineatio,* from *lineatus,* pa. par. of *lineo* = to mark with lines.] A draught of a line or lines; delineation.

"There are in the horny ground two white *lineations,* with two of a pale red."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

***lĭn'-ĕ-a-ture,** *s.* [LINEATE.] A drawing, a delineation, a figure.

"[Thespesius] might perceive that there accompanied with him a certain shadowy and dark *lineature.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 458.

lined, *pa. par. & a.* [LINE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* The same as LINEATE (q.v.).

line'-man, *s.* [Eng. *line,* s., and *man.*]

1. *Rail. Engin.:* A man employed to see that the line is in proper condition.

2. *Surv.:* The man who carries the line in surveying, &c.

lĭn'-ĕn, * lyn-en, * lyn-nen, *s. & a.* [Prop. adj. from Mid. Eng. *lin* = linen, with adj. suff. *-en,* as in *wool,* wool-*en.* A.S. *lin* = flax, linen, from Lat. *linum* = flax; Gr. λίνον (*linon*).] [LINE (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A cloth made of flax, and having many grades of fineness, and several forms distinguished by their figures or surfaces.

2. Underclothing, as being chiefly made of linen or similar material.

"Here is a basket he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him as if going to bucking."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of flax or hemp.

"In the different operations, however, which are necessary for the preparation of *linen* yarn, a good deal more industry is employed."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. Made of linen.

"Thus saith the Lord unto me, Go and get thee a *linen* girdle."—*Jer.* xiii., 1.

* 3. Resembling linen cloth; hence, white, pale, blanched.

"Death of thy soul! those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 3.

linen-prover, *s.* A small microscope for counting the threads in linen fabrics. Its base has a square opening, which exposes a certain area of linen, and the glass above enables the number of threads to be counted.

linen-roll, *s.*

Arch.: An ornament, so called from its resemblance to a folded napkin. It was used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to fill panels.

lĭn'-en-drā-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *linen,* and *draper.*] One who deals in linen goods.

"I am a *linendraper* bold,
As all the world doth know."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

***lĭn'-en-ĕr, * lin-nen-er, * lĭn'-en-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *linen,* and *man.*] A linendraper. (*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman,* iv. 1.)

lĭn'-ĕ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lineolatus,* from Lat. *lineola* = a little line.]

Bot.: Marked by small lines.

lĭn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *line* (1), s.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A vessel plying regularly between certain ports.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Marble-working:* A long slab of stone to which pieces of marble are secured in order to be ground or polished. The pieces of marble are placed face downward on a flat stone; plaster of Paris is ponred on their upper surfaces, and the *liner* is laid upon them so as to be cemented to each, though they may vary in thickness. They are then ready for grinding.

2. *Mach.:* A thin piece placed between parts to adjust them; a packing piece.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A line-of-battle ship; one large enough to occupy a position in the main line.

(2) A vessel belonging to a line plying regularly between two places: as, a Cunard *liner.*

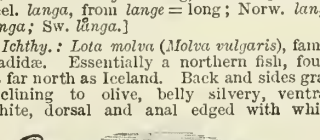
lĭ'-nĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = of flax, flaxen.]

Zool.: A genus of Plathelmintha (Flatworms), order Turbellaria. *Lineus longissimus,* the Sea Long-worm is fourteen feet long, by two to four lines broad.

***lĭn'-eў,** *a.* [Eng. *line* (1), s.; *-y.*] Marked with fine lines.

lĭng (1), *** lynge** (1), *** leenge, * lenge,** *s.* [A.S. *lenga* = the long one, from *lang* = long; cf. with Dut. *leng* = a ling, from *lang* = long; Icel. *langa,* from *lange* = long; Norw. *langa, longa;* Sw. *långa.*]

Ichthy.: Lota molva (*Molva vulgaris*), family Gadidæ. Essentially a northern fish, found as far north as Iceland. Back and sides gray, inclining to olive, belly silvery, ventrals white, dorsal and anal edged with white,



LING.

caudal marked with transverse black bar, tip white. It is extremely valuable as an article of commerce, being largely exported to Spain and the Mediterranean ports. The fish are split from head to tail, cleaned, soaked in brine, washed and dried, and then are known as stock-fish (q.v.). The liver yields an oil used by the fishermen in their lamps, and it has been employed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

"*Ling,* salt-fish and herring for Lent to provide."
Tusser: Husbandrie; August.

lĭng (2), *** lyng, * lynge** (2), *s.* [Icel. *lyng* = ling, heather; Dan. *lyng;* Sw. *ljung.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Heather, heath (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The genus Calluna, and specially *C. vulgaris.* [CALLUNA.]

"Plant bushes, heath, *ling,* and brakes, upon a wet or marshy ground."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 526.

ling-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Alauda pratensis, the Titlark. It is called Ling-bird in the lake counties, from constantly frequenting the moors. (*Yarrell.*)

-lĭng, *suff.* [A.S.] A suffix commonly used in English with a diminutive force: as, duck, duck-*ling* = a little duck.

lĭn'-gą, *s.* [LINGAM.]

Compar. Relig.: The same as LINGAM (q.v.).

"The primitive *linga,* it is there said, is a pillar of radiance in which Maheswara (Siva) is present."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship,* p. 208.

linga-purana, *s.*

Hindoo Liter.: A purana (q.v.) in which the worship of the linga is advocated.

"Unless this pillar is what is represented in the *linga-purana,* I do not know what it is."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship,* p. 208.

lĭn'-găm, lĭn'-gą, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *linga,* from Sansc. *lingam* = (1) a mark, (2) the male organ of generation, (3) gender.]

Compar. Relig.: The male generative organ, worshipped by the Hindoos as the emblem and even personification of Siva, to whose worship the temple of Elephanta, the chief place of this cult, is dedicated. [GROVE, PHALLUS-WORSHIP, NATURE-WORSHIP.] It is a small conical stone, placed on a pedestal. Adoration of the lingam is probably of Turanian origin, though now constituting a part of Aryan worship in India.

"Nothing is more common than to connect the worship of the *lingam* with the impurities with which the Hindu religion is only too justly reproached. This, however, is a mistake. The worship of Siva is too severe, too stern, for the softer emotions of love, and all his temples are quite free from any allusion to it."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship,* p. 76.

lĭn-gā'-yat, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.] A Hindoo sect whose object of worship is the lingam. They are common in Western and Southern India.

*** lĭn'-gel, * lĭn'-gle,** *s.* [Lat. *lingula,* dimin. of *lingua* = a tongue; cf. Fr. *ligneul,* dimin. of *ligne* = a line.]

1. A shoe-latchet, a shoe-string.

2. A shoemaker's thread.

"His awl and *lingel* in a thong."
Drayton: Pastorals, ecl. iv.

3. A thong of leather.

*** lĭn'-ġençe,** *s.* [Lat. *lingens,* pr. par. of *lingo* = to lick.] A medicine or preparation to be taken by licking; a lincture.

lĭn'-gĕr, * lin-gre, *v.i. & t.* [Mid. Eng. *lengen* = to stay, to linger, from A.S. *lengan* = to put off, to prolong, from *lang* = long, frequent. suff. *-er;* Icel. *lengja* = to lengthen, from *langr* = long; Ger. *verlängern* = to prolong, from *lang* = long; Dut. *verlengen* = to prolong, *lengen* = to lengthen.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To delay, to loiter, to wait, to tarry, to remain; to be slow in moving.

"And while he *lingered,* the men laid hold upon his hand."—*Genesis* xix. 16.

2. To remain inactive in expectation of something.

"We have *lingered* about a match between Ann Page and my cousin Slender."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 2.

* 3. To be slow in deciding; to hesitate; to be in suspense.

4. To remain long in any state; to be protracted: as, a *lingering* illness.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To delay, to put off, to defer.

"She *lingers* my desires."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. To spend wearily, to protract.

"Far from gay cities and the ways of men,
I *linger* life; nor to the court repair."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv., 411.

lĭn'-gĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *linger; -er.*] One who lingers or delays.

"The viewless *lingerer,* hence, at eveuing, sees
From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

lĭn'-gĕr-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [LINGER.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Delaying, tardy, loitering, slow.

"With fiercer shouts his *lingering* troops he fires."
Pope: Homer; Iliad bk. xvii., 194.

2. Remaining as loth to depart.

"No vernal blooms their torpid rocks array,
But winter *lingering* chills the lap of May."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

3. Drawn out in time; protracted, slow: as, a *lingering* disease.

4. Slow in taking effect: as, a *lingering* poison.

lĭn'-gĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lingering; -ly.*] In a lingering manner; slowly, tediously.

"Unless chronical diseases do *lingeringly* destroy it."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 368.

*** lĭn'-gĕr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *linger; -ly.*] Lingeringly.

"She sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly.*"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. iii.

*** lĭn'-gĕt, * lĭn'-gŏt,** *s.* [Fr. *lingot.*] [INGOT.] An iron mould for casting metals; a small mass of metal; an ingot.

"Iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar."—*Camden: Remaines (Monie).*

Lĭng'-ĭsm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Therap.: The system introduced by Peter Henry Ling, a Swedish poet (1776-1830), with a view to the physical and moral improve-

ment of the human race. It consists of physical exercises, joined with the study of music and poetry. (*Larousse.*)

lĭn'-gle, *s.* [LINGEL.]

lĭn'-gō, *s.* [Port., from Lat. *lingua* = a tongue.] A tongue, language, speech, dialect.

"I wished to learn something respecting the mysterious Romany *lingo*, so little known."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

lĭn-guạ (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat.]

Entom.: A tongue formed by a development of the central portion of the ligula. It is very distinct in bees.

lĭn-guā'-cious (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *linguax* (genit. *linguacis*), from *lingua* = a tongue.] Fond of using the tongue; talkative, loquacious.

***lĭn-guạ-dĕn'-tạl (gu as gw),** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lingua* = the tongue; *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Formed or uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t*.

B. *As subst.:* A sound or letter formed or uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

"The *linguadentals*, th, dh, he will soon learn."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech.*

***lĭn'-guạ-form (gu as gw),** *s.* [LINGUIFORM.]

lĭn'-guạ frănk'-cạ (gu as gw), *s.* [Ital. = a free tongue.] A tongue which will enable one to be intelligible over a wide extent of country, even though it may not be the language of the districts over which he passes. The Hindustani is a lingua franca; it is intelligible over India, though there are at least twelve other widely spoken languages there, with many minor ones or dialects.

"That clear, simple, graceful, flexible, and all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the *lingua franca* of most parts of India, and the special favourite of the ruling race."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), i. 121.

lĭn'-gual (gu as gw), *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *lingualis*, from *lingua* = the tongue.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the tongue: as, the *lingual* nerves.

2. Formed by the meane of the tongue.

"We get at once the *lingual* sound."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 217.

B. *As subst.:* A letter or sound produced by means of the tongue: as *sh, zh.*

"The connection between dentals and cerebrals rests on the principle . . . that these two classes of sound are really the weaker and stronger branches respectively of one and the same group, which, as being produced by the instrumentality of the tongue, may be comprehended under the general name of *linguals*."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 219.

lingual-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the external carotid, which supplies the under surface of the tongue, and, meeting its fellow on the opposite side, unites at the tip of the tongue to form the ranine artery.

lingual-ribbon, *s.*

Zool.: One of the names for the masticatory apparatus in Gasteropodous Molluscs. Called also the Tongue, Odontophore, or Radula (q.v.).

lingual-teeth, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Amber-coloured, glossy, and translucent recurved spines on the muscular "lingua" or tongue of certain molluscs, as Trochus, Cypræa, &c.

lĭn-guăt'-ụ-lạ (gu as gw), *s.* [Fem. dimin. of Lat. *linguatus* = gifted with a tongue.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the order Linguatuliua (q.v.).

lĭn-guăt-ụ-lī'-nạ (gu as gw), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *linguatul(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida. The animals are so vermiform that they have sometimes been placed with the intestinal worms, but in the immature state they resemble Acari, except that the legs are only four. The male is much smaller than the female. They are ringed and flattened, with a mouth furnished with a horny ring and two horny hooks, one on each side. They are parasitic in the frontal sinuses and lungs of various mammals, and in the lungs of some reptiles. About twenty species have been described, the best known being *Pentastoma tæniodes*, which infects the dog and the wolf.

lĭn'-guĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A tongue; a languet.

2. The picce of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouth-piece of a scabbard.

lĭn'-guĭ-form, *lĭn'-guạ-form (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat. *lingua* = a tongue and *forma* = form, shape, appearance.] Having the form or shape of a tongue.

lĭn'-guĭst (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat. *lingu(a)* = a tongue; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

1. One who is skilled in languages; one who can speak several languages.

"He was a *linguist*, a mathematician, and a poet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. A master of language or convereation; one skilled in tongue-fence.

† **lĭn'-guĭst-ĕr (gu as gw),** *s.* [Eng. *linguist; -er.*] One who dabbles in linguistics; a linguist, a philologer.

"He who writes to be read does not write for *linguisters*."—*J. R. Lowell*, in *Annandale.*

lĭn-guĭs'-tĭc, lĭn-guĭs'-tĭc-ạl (gu as gw), *a.* [Eng. *linguist; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to language or linguistics.

"The philologist justly assigns these tongues a low position in the *linguistic* scale."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

lĭn-guĭs'-tĭcs (gu ae gw), *s.* [LINGUISTIC.] The science of languages, or of the comparative grammar and etymology of words.

"The science of American *linguistics* is still in its infancy."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

lĭn'-gu-lạ, *s.* [Lat. = a strap, a little tongue, from *lingua* = a tongue, which the shell resembles.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Lingulidæ (q.v.). The shell is oblong, compressed, obliquely gaping at each end. Recent species, sixteen, from India, the Eastern Islands, Australia, Polynesia, and the West of America. Fossil ninety-one from the Lower Silurian till now. Lingulæ existed in the British seas as late as the Coralline Crag.

lingula-flags, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Micaceous flagstones and slates, 5,000 feet in thickness, of Upper Cambrian age, lying just below the Tremadoc slates in North Wales, and palæontologically the equivalent of Barrande's primordial zone. In 1846 Mr. E. Davis discovered in them the Lingula (now removed to the genus Lingulella), from which they are named. About forty fossils are found in the Lingula slates, only four of which continue in the Tremadoc rocks. Besides *Lingulella Davisii*, there are a Phyllopod Crustacean (*Hymenocaris vermicauda*), and a trilobite (*Olenus micrurus*). Ashy tuffs are interstratified with the Lingula beds. (*Lyell.*)

lĭn'-gu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *lingulatus*, from *lingula* = a strap, dimin. of *lingua* = a tongue.] Shaped like the tongue or a strap; ligulate, linguiform.

lĭn-gū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lingul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. The shell oblong or orbicular, subequivalve, attached by a pedicle passing out between the valves; texture horny, minutely tubular. Animal with a highly vascular mantle, fringed with horny setæ, oral arms, thick, fleshy, spiral. Genera, Lingula and Obolus.

lĭng'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *ling* and *wort.*]

Bot.: An unidentified plant. Johnson simply defines it as "an herb."

lĭng'-ў (1), *a.* [Prob. connected with *long* (q.v.).]

1. Tall, limber, flexible. (*Prov.*)

2. Active, strong; able to bear fatigue.

***lĭng'-ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *ling* (2); *-y.*] Heathy, heathery.

"His cell was upon a *lingy* moor."—*Ward: England's Reformation*, p. 396.

lĭn-hāy', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shed open at the sides, commonly used to run waggons and carts into when they are not in use. The word is also applied to a similar shed erected for occasional shelter for cattle on exposed pastures.

"Home-side of the *linhay*, and under the ashen hedge-row."—*R. D. Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. iii.

***lĭ-nĭg'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *linum* = flax, hemp; *gero* = to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing flax or linen.

lĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *linimentum* = an ointment, from *lino* = to smear; Ital., Port., & Sp. *linimento.*]

Med.: A soft or thin ointment; a substance or preparation thinner than an ointment but thicker than oil. A stimulating preparation for external application. Garrod enumerates eixteen linimenta (liniments) as used in British practice. They are: *linimentum aconiti, l. ammoniæ, l. camphoræ, l. saponis*, &c.

lĭ'-nĭn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *lin(um)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from *Linum catharticum*, commonly known as Purging flax. It is extracted with ether, from which it separates as white crystals of a silky lustre. It dissolves in alcohol, and is persistently bitter.

lĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of covering on the inside.

2. The act of ranging, as a body of men, in a line aloug or by the side of anything.

3. The covering of the inside of anything, as of a dress, a box, &c.

"The fold in the gristle of the nose is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

4. That which is within; contents.

"The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraul. Engin.:* Puddle laid on the sides of a canal, to prevent the percolation of water.

2. *Join.:* Inside boarding; in contradistinction to outside sheathing or boxing, called casing. A covering of an interior surface, such as the boxing of window-shutters, the facings on each side of a doorway, &c.

3. *Metall.:* The fixing or protecting stuff on the boshes of a puddling-furnace; the inside surface material of a blast-furnace (q.v.).

lĭnk (1), *s.* [A.S. *hlence, hlenca*; cogn. with Icel. *hlekkr* = a link; Dan. *lanke* = a chain, a fetter; Sw. *länk* = a link; Ger. *gelenk* = a joint, a link, a ring; *lenken* = to turn, to bend; connected with A.S. *h'inc* = a ridge, a balk; *kring* = a ring.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A short connecting piece of circular or other equivalent shape, as one of the oval rings or divisions of a chain.

"Cracking ten thousand curbs
Of more strong *links* asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(2) Anything doubled and closed together, like a link.

"Make a *link* of horse-hair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(3) (*Pl.*): A chain.

"Nor airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron
Can be retentive to the strength of spirits."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

* (4) A sausage; so called because they are made in a continuous chain.

"Plenty of *links*, chitterlings and puddings."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i. ch. iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which connects; a bond.

"I feel
The *link* of nature draw me."
Milton: P. L., ix. 914.

(2) Anything which servce to conuect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any componeut part of a connected series.

"The proof is not a conclusion which lies at the end of a chain of reasoning, of which chain each instance of contrivance is only a *link*, and of which, if one *link* fail, the whole fails."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. vi.

* (3) A series.

"I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs."—*Addison: On the Christian Religion.*

3. A winding or meandering of a river. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A short connecting bar with a bearing in each end, for transmitting motion from one rod or lever to another.

2. *Surv.:* The length of one section of Gunter's chain, 7·92 inches, the 100th part of 66 feet; 10,000 square links make a statute acre.

3. *Steam Engin.:* The link-motion (q.v.).

link-lever, *s.*

Rail. Engin.: The reversing lever of a locomotive.

link-motion, *s.*

Steam Engin.: Gear by which the valve is operated in locomotives and similar engines. It acts as a variable cut-off, or reverses the steam, or renders the valve inactive, as may be required. It consists of two eccentrics and their rods, one for the forward and the other for the backward eccentric: the outer ends of the rods are connected by a slot link (hence the name), and the end of the valve-rod works in the slot. The steam-valves are partially opened, quickly closed again, so that the admission of steam ceases some time before the termination of the stroke, and the steam, being cut off, is worked expansively. The nearer the slide is to the middle of the slot, the quicker is the cut-off.

link-work, *s.* Work in which motion is communicated by connecting pieces.

link-worming, *s.*

Navt.: Worming a cable by chains inserted in the interstices of the strands.

lĭnk (2), *** lĭnck,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *lint*, as in *lintstock* or *linstock* (q.v.).] A torch made of tow and pitch, or of combustible splinters, such as of pitch-pine.

"Nymphidius supposing the souldiers had called him, went thither himselfe without torches and *lincles*."—*Savile: Tacitus; Hist.*, p. 10.

lĭnk (I), *v.t. & i.* [Link (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To connect together, as with a link or chain; to couple.

"With *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph."
Milton: P. L., i. 328.

2. To join together or unite in concord, confederacy, or contract.

"If with a lady of so high resolve,
As is fair Margaret, he be *link'd* in love."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

3. To connect as concomitant or mutually dependent.

4. To connect in a regular series of consequences.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be joined or united; to be connected.

"I were loth
To *link* with him that were not lawful chosen."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

lĭnk (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To walk or trip along quickly. (*Scotch.*)

"[She] coost her duddies to the wark,
And *linkit* at it in her sark!"
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

† lĭnk'-bŏy, lĭnk'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *link* (2), s., and *boy*, or *man*.] A boy or man who carries a link or torch to light foot passengers at night or in a fog.

"Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall."
Gay: Trivia, iii. 139.

lĭnks, *s. pl.* [A.S. *hlinc* = a ridge, a balk of land left unploughed; a linch.] Flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore, covered with bent, furze, &c., and frequently used for the game of golf. Used here to denote the field where golf is played without regard to such location or surroundings.

linn, *s.* [Lin, *s.*] A waterfall, a precipice.

"Whyles owre a *linn* the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl't."
Burns: Halloween.

Lĭn-næ'-a, *s.* [Named by Dr. J. Gronovius after Linnæus, with the sanction of the great botanist himself, who preferred having his name attached not to a showy plant, but to this lowly Northern flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Caprifoliaceæ, tribe Loniceræ. The calyx limb is five-cleft; the corolla campanulate, five-cleft, with equal segments; the stamens four, didynamous; the fruit a dry, three-celled berry, one cell only having a perfect seed. Only known species, *Linnæa borealis*. It is a small plant, with twisting, filiform-branched stems; opposite, broadly-ovate, stalked leaves; axillary peduncles of two, three, or four flowers, rarely fruiting. It is a Northern plant, found wild in Britain in fir forests, in plantations in the middle and east of Scotland; doubtfully indigenous elsewhere. Abroad it occurs from Lapland to Northern Italy, Arctic Asia, and North America.

Lĭn-næ'-an, Lĭn-nē'-an, *a.* [After *Linnæus.*] Of or pertaining to Linnæus; invented or introduced by Linnæus.

Linnæan Society, *s.* A society founded to carry out those botanical and zoological investigations, with regard to which Linnæus, in his *Systema Naturæ*, had led the way. It was founded in 1788, and incorporated on March 26, 1802. In 1791 it began to publish *Transactions*.

Linnæan-system, *s.*

Bot.: The sexual system of botany introduced by Linnæus, which, though unequalled for the aid it affords in finding the name of a flower, yet labours under the fatal defect that it is purely artificial. Previous to his time, Jung, rector of the gymnasium at Hamburgh, who died in 1657, had introduced the Latin botanical nomenclature. Tournefort, who died in 1708, had been the first to classify plants into strictly defined genera. It remained for Linnæus to arrange them, and define the several genera and species scientifically. He divided the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes. The first eleven were founded on the number of stamens. They were: Monandria, Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Heptandria, Octandria, Enneandria, Decandria, and Dodecandria; the twelfth and thirteenth, Icosandria and Polyandria, on their number and insertion; the fourteenth and fifteenth, Didynamia and Tetradynamia, on their number and relative lengths; the sixteenth to the eighteenth, Monadelphia, Diadelphia, and Polyadelphia, on the way in which they are combined; the nineteenth, Syngenesia, on the aggregation of the flowers; the twentieth, Gynandria, on the abnormal situation of the stamens; the twenty-first to the twenty-third, Monœcia, Diœcia, and Polygamia, on the existence, more or less, of unisexual flowers; and the twenty-fourth, Cryptogamia, grouping together all plants of concealed nuptials, in other words, all flowerless plants. As a rule, the orders were founded on the number of pistils; hence the words Monogynia, Digynia, Trigyia, &c. In other cases, when the classes were not founded on the number of stameus, Pentandria and Decandria, &c., were used as orders. For the orders of the exceptional classes, Tetradynamia and Polygamia, see these words. Linnæus himself, in his *Philosophia Botanica*, published in 1751, laid the foundation of a Natural System by establishing sixty-eight orders of plants linked together according to what he believed their proper affinities.

Lĭn-næ'-īte, *s.* [Named after Linnæus by Haidinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *Linneit.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in two varieties: (1) cupriferous, to which Haidinger's name was originally given; and (2) a nickeliferous variety. Cleavage, cubic. Found in octahedrons and also massive. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 4·8 to 5; lustre, metallic; colour, steel-gray; streak, blackish-gray; fracture, uneven. Compos.: variable, but represented by the formula $2CoS + CoS_2$, which equals sulphur 42·0, cobalt 58·0. The cobalt is frequently partly replaced by nickel or copper. Found in gneiss at Bastnaes, Sweden, and at Siegen, Prussia.

LINNET.

lĭn'-nĕt (1), * lyne, *s.* [Fr. *linotte* = a linnet, from *lin*, Lat. *linum* = flax, so called from its feeding on the seed of flax and hemp; Ger. *leinfinke* = a flax-finch.] [Linnwhite.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* *Fringilla cannabina* (Linn.), the *Linota cannabina* of more recent ornithologists, a very common and well known song-bird, frequenting all Europe south of 64°, and in Asia extending to Turkestan. It is a winter visitor to Egypt and Abyssinia, and is found in great numbers in Barbary, the Canaries, and Madeira. It frequents open places, preferring commons and fields of furze. In autumn and winter the plumage is brown; in the breeding season, the breast and head of both sexes becomes a crimson-red, varying only in degree. The (later) generic and specific names have reference to the fondness of the bird for the seeds of flax and hemp. It is popularly known, according to its sex and the season of the year, as the Red, Gray, or Brown Linnet.

"Perchance the patron of his vow
Some artless *linnet* sings."
Shenstone: Valentine's Day.

2. *Pl.:* The genus Linota (q.v.).

lĭn'-nĕt (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *lunette.*] (See the compound.)

linnet-hole, *s.*

Glass: A hole connecting the glass-melting furnace with the arch.

lĭn-ō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *lin(um)* (q.v.), and Eug. *oleic.*] (See the compound.)

linoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$. An acid occurring in linseed and poppy oils. It is obtained by saponifying the oil, extracting with ether, decomposing the soluble soap with an acid, and evaporating the ethereal solution to dryness. It is a faint, yellow, oily liquid, of a sp. gr. 0·9206. It absorbs oxygen with avidity, and becomes converted into a resinoid, Oxy-linoleic acid.

lĭn-ō'-lĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *linum* = flax, and *oleum* = oil.]

I. A preparation of linseed-oil, rendered solid by admixture with chloride of sulphur. It is rolled into sheets, and used as a substitute for india-rubber or gutta-percha. Vulcanized, it is carved into mouldings and polished; and, mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas, it forms a kind of floor-cloth. Dissolved, it is used as a varnish for waterproof fabrics, or as a paint for iron or wood, ships' bottoms, &c.

2. The floor-cloth so prepared.

lī-nō-syr'-ĭs (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Lat. *linum*; Gr. λίνον (*linon*), and Lat. *syrus* = a broom, a besom.] [Linum.]

Bot.: Goldylocks; a genus of Composites, suborder Solidagineæ. The achenes are compressed and silky, the pappus in a double row pilose, the involucre of one row of scales, surrounded by several long ones, or imbricated; the florets all perfect, deeply five-cleft, yellow. Ten species known from Europe and the West of Asia. *Linosyris vulgaris*, the Flax-leaved Goldylocks, is British. It is found on limestone cliffs in the South of England, but is rare.

lī-nō'-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *linot* = a linnet (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Linnets. A term proposed by Prince Charles Bonaparte, in his *Geographical and Comparative List of the Birds of Europe and North America*. By this classification, the Linnets are admitted to generic distinction among the finches. The bill is straight, conical, and pointed; the nostrils, basal, lateral, concealed by short feathers; wings long, somewhat pointed; the first, second, and third feathers nearly equal in length; the tarsi short; the lateral toes of equal length. Third toe and claw are long, as is that in the middle; claws slender, acute, and curved; tail forked. Linnets are common and widespread in Europe and in Northwest Africa. They are good singers, are easily educated, and are often kept as cage birds. They are known by various names, as the Red or Rose Linnet, the Green Linuet, the Mealy Redpole, &c.

*** lī'-noŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *lin(e)* (1), s.; *-ous.*] Pertaining to or in a line.

lĭn'-pĭn, *s.* [Linch-pin.]

lĭn'-saŋg, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverridæ. *Linsang gracilis* is found in Java.

lĭn'-seed, * lynne-seed, * lin-ced, *s.* [Mod. Eng. *lin* = flax, and Eng. *seed.*]

Chem.: The seed of the flax-plant (*Linum usitatissimum*). It is grown in various countries, but chiefly in the North of Europe. Its composition varies considerably, but the following is the average proportion in which the principal constituents are present:—Albuminous substances, 30 per cent.; fat and oil, 32 per cent.; mineral matter, 4 per cent.; water, 10 per cent. It also contains a large quantity of mucilage in the outer layers of the cells of the epidermis, which swells up when the seed is macerated in water. One part of linseed in sixteen parts boiling water yields a mucilage thick enough to be drawn into threads. The chief ash constituents are lime, potash, and iron, partly as phosphates and partly united in the ash with carbonic acid. The residue obtained after expressing the fixed oil forms the principal oil-cake of commerce.

linseed-cake, *s.* The caked or solid mass left after the oil has been pressed out of flax-seed. It is largely used as food for cattle. Also called OIL-CAKE (q.v.).

linseed-meal, *s.* Pulverized or ground linseed, used for poultices.

linseed-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding flax-seed for oil.

linseed-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The fixed oil expressed from linseed. Linseed-oil consists of the glycerides of linoleic, palmitic, and stearic acids, about nine-tenths of the whole being the glyceride of linoleic acid. It may be taken as the type of the class known as *drying oils*, from their property of drying up into a transparent, tough, resinous mass when exposed to the air. When the oil is boiled for some time, till it loses about one-sixth of its weight, it becomes thicker, tenacious, and viscid, and dries up, still more readily than in the fresh state, into a turpentine-like mass, scarcely soluble in oils. It then forms the basis of printers' and painters' varnishes. The freshly pressed oil has a pale yellow colour, and is without disagreeable taste; but the commercial oil has often a sharp, penetrating smell and taste. It has a sp. gr. of ·9335 at 15°, and becomes solid at 20° to 27°. Linseed-oil, mixed with chloride of sulphur, forms caoutchouc-like products. A drop of strong sulphuric acid forms a yellow-brown spot, quickly changing to black, with ropy consistence. Linseed-oil yields, with alkalis, a very soft soap, and is acted on with facility by oxidizing agents generally. It is often found largely adulterated with other oils, such as cotton-seed oil, rosin oil, &c.

lĭn'-sĕ-īte, *s.* [LINDSAYITE.]

lĭn'-sey, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *lin* = linen; suff. *-sey.*] A country-made fabric of linen warp and worsted filling, undressed; linsey-woolsey.

linsey-woolsey, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of linen and wool mixed.

2. *Fig.:* Made up of different materials; neither one thing nor the other; vile, mean.

"A lawless, *linsey-woolsey* brother."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. iii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A fabric made of linen and wool mixed; linsey.

* 2. *Fig.:* A motley composition; a galimatia; jargon.

"What *linsey-woolsey* hast thou to speak to us?"
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iv. 1.

***lĭn'-stŏck, *lĭnt'-stŏck,** *s.* [Dut. *lontstok*, from *lont* = a match, *stok* = a stick; cogn. with Dan. *lunte-stok*, from *lunte* = a match, *stok* = a stick; Sw. *lunt-stake*, from *lunta* = a match, *stake* = a stick.] A gunner's forked staff to hold a match of lint dipped in saltpetre.

LINSTOCKS.

"The gunner held his *linstock* yare,
For welcome-shot prepared."
Scott: Marmion, i. 9.

lĭnt, * lynt, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *lin* = flax.] [LINE (2), *s.*]

1. Flax.

2. Ravelled or scraped linen reduced to a soft state and used for dressing wounds or ulcers. As formerly prepared, it consisted of scrapings from the surface of old linen cloth, which was drawn beneath a knife, the weft-threads being pushed back from time to time, and the scrapings being obtained from the threads of the warp.

3. Fine fluff or flue.

lint-doctor, *s.* A sharp-edged ruler on the delivery side of the calico-printing cylinder, to detain any lint or fibres which may come off the cotton cloth.

*** lint-scraper,** *s.* A young surgeon.

lĭn'-tel, * lyn-tel, * lin-tell, *s.* [O. Fr. *lintel*; Fr. *linteau*, from Low Lat. *lintellus*, from *limitellus*, dimin. of *limes* (genit. *limitis*) = a border.]

Arch.: A piece of timber or stone laid horizontally over a doorway or window.

"Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the *lintel* and the two side-posts."—*Exodus* xii. 22.

lĭn'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite (q.v.), having a fine granular structure and green colour. It occurs as pebbles on the shores of Lake Superior. They are derived from the amygdaloidal diabase of Graud Marais.

*** lĭnt'-sēd,** *s.* [LINSEED.]

lĭnt'-white, *s.* [A.S. *linetwige.*] A linnet.

"Oh, sweet are Coila's haughs an' woods,
When *lintwhites* chant among the buds."
Burns: To William Simpson.

lĭnt'-white, *a.* [Eng. *lint*, and *white.*] Flaxen; as white as lint.

"Lassie wi' the *lintwhite* locks." *Burns.*

lĭ'-num, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *λίνον* (*linon*) = anything made of flax or the flax plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Linaceæ (q.v.). It consists of herbs or small shrubs with alternate or rarely opposite entire leaves, the stipules wanting or glandular. Flowers in dichotomous panicled racemose or fascicled cymes: sepals five, persistent; petals five; stamens five; styles five; seeds ovate, compressed. Known species eighty. Widely cultivated for economic purposes, though much less so in this country than in parts of Europe and Asia. [FLAX.] The leaves of *L. catharticum* are purgative. *L. selaginoides* is considered in Peru as bitter and aperient. *L. strictum*, a small herbaceous plant with yellow flowers, wild in the Punjaub and Thibet, is cultivated in Afghanistan for its oil, which does not differ essentially from linseed oil.

*** lī'-ŭ,** *a.* [Eng. *lin(e)* (1), s.; *-y.*] Full of lines.

"Their eyes long and *liny.*"—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. viii.

lī'-ŏn, * le-on, *s.* [O. Fr. *leon*, from Lat. *leonem*, accus. of *leo* = a lion, from Gr. *λέων* (*leōn*); Fr. *lion*; Sp. *leon*; Ital. *leone*; Ger. *löwe*; O. H. Ger. *leo*, *lewo*; Russ. *lev*; Lith. *lëvas*, *lavas*; Dut. *leeuw.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Fig.:* An object of interest and curiosity; one who or that which excites curiosity.

"He had suddenly risen to literary fame, and become one of the *lions* of the day."—*Irving: Goldsmith*, ch. xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The constellation *Leo* (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* A frequent charge in coat-armour in various attitudes, as *passant*, *gardant*, *rampant*, *salient*, *couchant*, &c. It is one of the supporters of the royal arms of England.

"The *lion* argent decked his breast."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 20.

3. *Zool.:* *Felis leo* (formerly elevated into a distinct genus with a single species, *Leo nobilis*), one of the largest and the most important of the living carnivora. Its range in historical time is very wide. The Hebrew Scriptures abound with reference to it, and in the time of Darius, lions were employed to execute judicial sentences (Dan. vi. 16-24). It is mentioned by Homer (*Il.* xviii. 161); Herodotus mentions lions as occurring in Africa (iv. 191), and in Europe (vii. 126), and Theocritus (*Id.* x. 30); by Virgil (*Ecl.* ii. 65), by Ovid (*Her.* x. 85), by Martial in almost every book, and by Catullus in not the least dainty of his songs (*Carm.* lxiii.). It played an important part in the sanguinary games of the Roman amphitheatre, and the cry "Christianos ad leones" had a terrible import for the early church. Its geographical range is now confined to Africa and the south-west of Asia, extending eastward as far as Gujerat. It existed in Europe down to historic times, and formerly ranged over Asia as far as the plains of Upper India. Though now driven from the Cape, the shores of the Mediterranean, and the populous parts of Egypt, it must have been at no distant date common all over Africa, for Murray says (*Geog. Distrib. of Animals*, p. 93), "I am informed by Dr. Kirk that there is no nation or tribe which has not a name for the lion." It varies somewhat in size; but for an adult African male, from snout to tip of tail, ten feet, tail three feet, height at shoulder, three feet six inches, are average measurements. The Gujerat variety is somewhat smaller. It is usually known as the "maneless" lion, but a specimen in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, "was as thoroughly maned as any African individual. In colour lions vary from a deep chestnut-brown to gray, so silvery as to have given rise to the belief that a race of white lions exists in South Africa. The colour of the mane varies equally. In the Nubian lion it is generally pale fulvous, and in Cape lions black, but all intermediate shades are found both in Nubia and the Cape country.'" (*Sclater.*) Mr. F. C. Selous (*A Hunter's Wanderings*, ch. xv.) has also shown that in South Africa the so-called Black-maned lion and others with yellow scanty manes are found among individuals of the same parentage.

4. *Palæont.:* Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins enumerates among the Mid Pleistocene, and again among Late Pleistocene Mammalia of Great Britain *Felis leo*. A *Felis spelæa* was once recognized; it is now deemed not specifically distinct from the common lion. In the Early Pleistocene, Prof. Dawkins has the Sabre-toothed Lion, sometimes called the Sabre-toothed Tiger. [MACHAIRODUS.] (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi. (1880), 396-399.)

¶ *The Lesser Lion:*

Astron.: The constellation *Leo minor* (q.v.).

lion-ant, *s.*

Entom.: The same as ANT-LION. [MYRMELEON.]

lion-dog, *s.*

Zool.: According to Vero Shaw (*Book of the Dog*, p. 191) *Canis leoninus*, "a degenerate scion of which exists in Malta." Youatt (p. 50) thinks it may be a cross between the Maltese and the hairless Turkish dog. Its hair on the head, neck, and forelegs is very long.

† lion-heart, *s.* One who is lion-hearted.

lion-hearted, *a.* Having great courage.

"Arabian mothers long awed their infants to silence with the name of the *lion-hearted* Plantagenet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

lion-like, *a.* Strong and brave as a lion.

"He slew two *lion-like* men of Moab."—*1 Chron.* xi. 22.

lion-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: A popular American name for *Basiliscus americanus* or *mitratus*. [BASILISCUS.]

*** lion-mettled,** *a.* Having the disposition of a lion.

"Be *lion-mettled*, proud; and take no care
Who chafes." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

*** lion-sick,** *a.* Sick of a proud heart.

"Yes, *lion-sick*, sick of proud heart; you may call it melancholy, if you will favour the man."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

† lion-tiger, *s.*

Zool.: A real or supposed hybrid between the lion and the tiger.

"Similar streaks were observed on the fur of the *lion-tiger* cubs."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 163.

lion-toothed, *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

lion's-ear, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Leonotis; (2) Espeletia.

lion's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Leontopodium. The Common Lion's-foot is *L. vulgare*, wild in Austria.

2. *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

lion's-leaf, *s.* A popular name for the Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus.* [Antirrhinum.]

Bot.: Leontice Leontopetalon. [Leontice.]

lion's-mouth, *s.*

Bot.: Aporum leonis, wild at Singapore.

lion's-paw, *s.*

Bot.: Alchemilla vulgaris.

lion's-provider, *s.* A popular but incorrect name for the jackal, and hence applied to any one who acts as a tool, sycophant, or foil to another.

lion's-share, *s.* The greater or a disproportionate share, taken by one of the parties to a contract, and maintained by the right of might. The expression is taken from the fable of Æsop in which the lion, fox, &c., are hunting together, and is applied to cases in which when two or more parties are acting together, the greatest share or profit is taken by the strongest.

lion's-tail, *s.*

Botany:

1. The labiate genus Leonotis, various species of which grow in the East Indies, &c.

2. (*Spec.*): *Leonotis leonurus,* from the Cape of Good Hope. The resemblance to a lion's tail is in the inflorescence.

lion's-tooth, *s.*

Bot.: Leontodon.

LIONCED.

lī'-ŏnçed, lē'-ŏnçed, *a.* [Lion.]

Her.: Adorned with lions' heads, as a cross the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.

lī'-ŏn-çĕlle, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A small lion; specif., one of several borne in the same coat of arms.

*** lī'-ŏn-ĕl,** *s.* [Eng. *lion;* dimin. suff. *-el.*] A small or young lion.

lī'-ŏn-ĕss, *s.* [Fr. *lionnesse.*]

1. The female of the lion kind; a she-lion.

"The gaunt *lioness,* with hunger hold,
Springs from the mountains tow'rd the guarded fold."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 213.

* 2. A remarkable woman.

"All the lions and *lionesses.*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well,* ch. vii.

† lī'-ŏn-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *lion;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] The same as Lionel. (*Southey,* in *Annandale.*)

*** lī'-ŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *lion; -ism.*] The attracting of attention as a lion or object of interest and curiosity; the pursuit of curiosities. [Lion, I. 2.]

"The honours and humours of *lionism.*"—*Chorley: Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans,* ii. 25.

lī'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after the Mountain Lion mine; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Native Tellurium (q.v.), occurring in thin plates. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 4·005; colonr, dark gray. Appears homogeneous, but found to contain 36 per cent. of silica, and 6 per cent. of alumina or sesquioxide of iron.

† lī'-ŏn-īze, * lī'-ŏn-īşe, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *lion; -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To visit as the lions or curiosities of a place.

"We came on to Oxford, *lionized* it, and out to Cuddesdon."—*Wilberforce: Life,* ii. 12.

2. To treat as a lion or object of interest or curiosity.

3. To show the lions or curiosities of a place to. (*Disraeli: Lothair,* ch. xxiv.)

B. *Intrans.:* To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity in a place.

"Rushing off, . . . from the splendour and *lionising* of a London season."—*Literary World,* Feb. 3, 1882.

*** lī'-ŏn-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *lion; -ly.*] Like a lion; fierce.

"The church coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction, makes a transformation of herself into an ass."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govt.,* ii.

*** lī'-ŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *lion; -ship.*] The condition, state, or personality of a lion; a mode of address to a lion.

"Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am
You'll find his *lionship* a very lamb."
Goldsmith: Epilogue to The Sisters.

lī-ŏ-thē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *liothe(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Mallophaga. Antennæ clubbed, and composed of four joints; maxillary palpi present. The Liotheidæ are parasites resembling lice, and live on mammals and birds.

lī-ŏ-thē'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λεῖος (*leios*) = smooth, and θεός (*theos*) = a god. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Liotheidæ. Parasitic on birds.

*** lioun,** *s.* [Lion.]

lĭp, * lippe, *s.* [A.S. *lippa, lippe;* cogn. with Dut. *lip;* Dan. *läbe;* Sw. *läpp;* Ger. *lippe, lefze;* O. H. Ger. *lefs, leffur;* Lat. *labrum, labium;* Ir. *lab;* Gael. *liob;* Pers. *lab.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The honey-suckles would he often strip,
And lay their sweetnesse on her sweeter *lip.*"
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., § 4.

2. The border or edge of anything: as, the *lip* of a vessel, a projecting flange.

"There is not so good compression made upon the *lips* of the wound thro' those holes, as to hinder them from thrusting out."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* vi. 5.

3. The mouth, as distinguished from the heart.

"Hypocrisy, formality in prayer,
And the dull service of the *lip* were there."
Cowper: Expostulation, 44.

4. Speech, language.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Two fleshy folds formed externally by common integument, and internally by mucous membrane, having between them the muscles of the lips, some fat, and the labial glands. They are attached to the upper and lower jaw, and connected to the gum in the mesial line by a fold of mucous membrane, the upper and larger being called the *frænum labii superioris,* the other the *frænum labii inferioris.*

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*): The lower petal of any irregular flower.

(2) (*Pl.*): The upper and lower projecting parts of a perforated, monopetalous corolla.

3. *Zool.:* The portions of a univalve shell on the two sides of the aperture. The right side is formed by the outer lip (*labrum*), and the left one by the inner or columellar lip (*labium*), or by the body whorl.

4. *Music:* In organ-pipes, the edge against which the sheet of air impinges. The vibration acquired thereby is communicated to the column of air in the pipe, and produces a musical note.

5. *Vehicles:* A cuttoo plate; a projecting part of the bolster.

6. *Waterwheel:* A rim closing the joint between the barrel and curb of a turbine.

* ¶ *To make a lip:* To drop the lip in sullenness or contempt; to mock; to make a grimace.

"I will *make a lip* at the physician."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

lip-bit, *s.* A boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel.

*** lip-born,** *a.* Proceeding only from the lips; not hearty, not genuine.

*** lip-comfort,** *s.* Consolatory words.

*** lip-comforter,** *s.* One who consoles with words.

*** lip-devotion,** *s.* Prayers uttered by the lips, but not proceeding from the heart.

"*Lip-devotion* will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very things it prays for."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 10.

*** lip-good,** *a.* Good in profession only, not in practice; hypocritical.

"When his grace is merely but *lip-good.*"
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, i.

lip-head bolt, *s.* A holt with a head projecting sideways.

*** lip-laborious,** *a.* Uttering words without sentiment; hypocritical.

*** lip-labour,** *s.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the heart; words without sentiment; hypocrisy.

"Being but a little *lip-labour.*"—*Holinshed: Edw. I.* (an. 1279).

lip-language, *s.* Oral or articulate language, as distinguished from that of signs or the fingers.

lip-reading, *s.* (See extract).

"It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf and Dumb have acquired the power of *lip-reading;* that is, of so interpreting the visible movements of the mouth and lips of a speaker, as to apprehend the words he utters, no less accurately than if they were heard."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology* (1876), 185*a.*

*** lip-reward,** *s.* Empty promises.

lip-salve, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A salve or ointment for the lips.

* 2. *Fig.:* Flattering speech.

lip-service, *s.*

1. Service rendered to God by the lips while the heart is alienated from him. The reference is to Isa. xxix. 13; Matt. xv. 8; Mark vii. 6.

2. Similarly, insincere service rendered by the lips to man.

*** lip-wisdom,** *s.* Wisdom in talk or words, but not in action or experience; theory dissociated from practice.

"I find all is but *lip-wisdom,* which wants experience."—*Sidney.*

*** lip-work,** *s.*

1. The same as Lip-labour (q.v.).

2. The act of kissing.

*** lip-working,** *a.* Lip-laborious, hypocritical.

"The *lip-working* deacons of other men's appointed words."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

lĭp, *v.t. & i.* [Lip, *s.*]

*** A.** *Transitive:*

1. To touch as with the lips; to kiss.

"Round him ladies thronged in warm pursuit
Fingered and *lipped* and proffered the strange store.'
D. G. Rossetti: Love's Baubles.

2. To utter with the lips; to speak.

"When I heard my name most fondly *lipped.*"
Keats: Endymion, bk. i.

3. To notch, as the edge of a knife or sword. (*Scotch.*)

"It were worth *lippáng* a good blade."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth,* ch. viii.

B. *Intransitive:*

Music: To adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

lĭ-pæ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λίπα (*lipa*) = fat, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Fatty matter in the blood.

lĭ-păr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Apparently not from Gr. λιπαρία (*liparia*) = perseverance; but from λιπαρός (*liparos*) = fatty, oily, shining with oil; unctuous; from the shining surface of the leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lipariеæ. The tender stalks and leaves of *Lippia nodiflora,* wild in the Punjaub, is prescribed in infusion to children suffering from indigestion, and to women after delivery.

lĭ-păr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lipar(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* A family of Orchids, tribe Malaxeæ.

2. *Entom.:* A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Antennæ longer than the thorax, pectinated in the male; abdomen in the female often very thick; larva and pupa hairy. Known British species twelve, including the Black Arches, the Gipsy, and the Vapourers, with the Gold-tail and Brown-tail Moths. The majority are white, more or less marked with black.

lĭ-păr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lipari(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Papilionaceous flowers, tribe Loteæ.

lĭp'-ăr-ĭs, *s.* [Prohably from λιπαρός (*liparos*) = unctuous.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the family Liparidæ (q.v.). The sepals and petals are spreading, with linear segments, the lip superior or inferior, the column elongated, the pollen masses four, waxy, with evanescent glands. Known species thirty-three. One, *Liparis Loeselii,* is British, being found in spongy bogs in Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It is a small plant with yellowish-green flowers. The genus is named with allusion, Loudon thinks, to the soft surface of the leaves in some species.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Liparidæ (q.v.). *Liparis dispar* is the Gipsy-moth.

3. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Discoboli. *Liparis vulgaris* is the Unctuous Lumpsucker, or Sea-snail.

lĭp'-ar-īte, *s.* [Gr. λιπαρός (*liparos*) = shining.]

Min.: The same as FLUORITE (q.v.).

lĭ-păr'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. λιπαρός (*liparos*) = fat, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A tumour consisting wholly or in great part of fat.

lĭp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λίπος (*lipos*) = fat, lard, tallow; vegetable oil; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

lipic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_4$ (?). Supposed at one time to be a distinct acid of the oxalic series, but now believed to be an impure succinic acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon oleic or stearic acids.

* **lĭp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lip; -less.*] Having no lips.

* **lĭp'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *lip;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little lip.

* **lĭp'-ō-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writing in which a particular letter is omitted. Thus in the *Odyssey* of Tryphiodorus, there is no A in the first book, no B in the second book, and so on.

* **lĭp-ō-gram-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *lipogrammatique*, from Gr. λιπογράμματος (*lipogrammatos*) = wanting a letter.] [LIPOGRAM.] Of or pertaining to lipograms; of the nature of a lipogram.

* **lĭp-ō-grăm'-ma-tĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave; γράμμα (*gramma*) genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The art or act of writing lipograms.

* **lĭp-ō-grăm'-ma-tĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *lipogrammatiste.*] A writer of lipograms.

"The *lipogrammatists*, or those who built altars and batched eggs in verse."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 20.

lĭp'-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. λίπος (*lipos*) = fat.]

Pathol.: A fatty tumour, benign in its nature, and which, when once extirpated, never returns.

lĭ-pō-thȳm'-ĭ-a, *s.* [LEIPOTHYMIA.]

lĭ-pō-thȳm'-ĭc, lĭ-pŏth'-ȳm-oŭs, *a.* [LEIPOTHYMIC.] Swooning, fainting.

"If the patient be surprised with a *lipothymous* languor."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

* **lĭ-pŏth'-ȳ-mȳ,** *s.* [LEIPOTHYMIA.] A swoon, a faint.

* **lĭ'-pō-tȳpe,** *s.* [Gr. λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"Mr. Sclater on *lipotypes*, a new term which he considered convenient in order to designate types of life the absence of which is characteristic of a particular district or region."—*Athenæum*, March 1, 1882.

lĭpped, *a.* [Eng. *lip*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having lips; having an edge or border resembling a lip.

2. *Bot.:* Having a distinct lip or labellum, as the genus Roscoea.

¶ *Lipped and harled:* A term applied to a wall built of stones without mortar, but which has the joints afterwards filled with mortar, and the whole plastered over with rough-cast or harling.

lĭp'-pen, *v.i.* [Cf. Goth. *laubjan* = to trust; Ger. *glauben.*] To depend on, to trust to, to place confidence in, to rely upon. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, I had far rather Tib Mumps kenned which way I was gaun than her—though Tib's no muckle to *lippen* to neither."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

lĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lip; -er.*] Short waves, rough water.

"In the forenoon, although a strong westerly breeze raised a troublesome *lipper* on the water, he sculled down against the flood over the championship course."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 7, 1882.

lĭp'-pĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Augustus Lippi, a French physician and traveller in Abyssinia.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, tribe Verbeneæ. Nearly 100 species are known, all from America. *Lippia citrata* is aromatic like sage or thyme.

lĭp'-piĕ, lĭp'-pȳ, *s.* [A.S. *leap* = a bucket.] [LEAP, s.] The fourth part of a peck. (*Scotch.*)

lĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [LIP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

Music: The adjusting the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

* **lĭp'-pĭt,** *a.* [LIPPED.]

* **lĭp'-pĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lippitudo*, from *lippus* = blear-eyed.] The quality or state of being blear-eyed; bleariedness of eyes.

"Diseases that are infectious . . . are pestilences and *lippitudes*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 297.

* **lĭp'-pȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *lip; -y.*] Having large lips.

"Corintbian, who came next, is, we think, a trifle *lippy*."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

lĭp'-ȳl, *s.* [Gr. λίπος (*lipos*) = fat; *-yl* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_3H_4. The hypothetical radicle of glyceriue.

* **lĭ'-quą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *liquabilis*, from *liquo* = to melt; Ital. *liquabile.*] Capable of being liquated or melted.

* **lĭ'-quāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *liquatus*, pa. par. of *liquo* = to melt; Ital. *liquare.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To melt, to liquefy; to become dissolved.

"If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

B. *Trans.:* To melt, to liquefy; specif., in metallurgy, to separate one metal from another less fusible by exposing the mass to a heat sufficiently great to melt the more easily fused metal, and cause it to run off.

lī-quā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *liquatio*, from *liquatus*, pa. par. of *liquo;* Fr. *liquation;* Sp. *licuacion;* Ital. *liquazione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of liquefying or melting; the state of being liquefied or melted.

"Ordinary *liquation* in wax and oily bodies is made by a gentler heat."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Capacity of being melted.

"The common opinion hath been, that chrystal is nothing but ice and snow concreted, and, by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Metall.:* The act or operation of separating one metal from another less fusible by exposing the alloy to a heat sufficiently great to cause the more fusible metal to melt and run off. Thus silver is separated from copper by melting the alloy with the addition of lead, and cooling the triple alloy suddenly in the form of cakes. These cakes are heated to such a degree on an inclined hearth as to cause the alloy of lead and silver to run off, and allow the copper to remain.

liquation-hearth, liquation-furnace, *s.* A hearth or furnace in which metals are separated by exposure to a heat which melts one or more of them, but leaves the other or others unmelted.

lĭ-quĕ-fā'-cĭ-ant (c as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *liquefaciens*, pr. par. of *liquefacio* = to make liquid: *liquidus* = liquid, and *facio* = to make.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which liquefies or tends to liquefy other things.

2. *Med.:* An agent which augments the secretions and promotes the liquefying processes of the animal economy.

lĭ-quĕ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *liquefactio*, from *liquefactus*, pa. par. of *liquefacio* = to liquefy (q.v.); Fr. *liquéfaction;* Ital. *liquefazione;* Sp. *leciafaccion.*]

1. The act or operation of liquefying, melting, or dissolving; the operation of converting a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat or caloric.

"The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. The state of being liquefied, melted, or dissolved.

lĭ-quĕ-fī-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *liquefy; -able.*] That may or can be liquefied, melted, or dissolved; capable of liquefaction.

"*Liquefiable*, and not *liquefiable*, proceed from these causes."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 840.

lĭ'-quĕ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LIQUEFY.]

lĭ'-quĕ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *liquefy; -er.*] One who or that which liquefies, melts, or dissolves.

lĭ'-quĕ-fȳ, * **lĭ'-quĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *liquéfier*, from Lat. *liquefacio* = to make liquid, to dissolve; *liquefio* = to become liquid, to be dissolved: *liquidus* = liquid, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To melt, to dissolve; to convert from a solid form into that of a liquid, by the agency of heat.

"Mineral bowels, *liquified* by fire,
O'erwhelm the fields, by Nature left unblessed."
Glover: Athenaid, i.

B. *Intrans.:* To become liquefied; to melt, to dissolve, to become liquid.

"The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* **lĭ-quĕs'-çen-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *liquescent; -cy.*] The quality or state of being liquescent; aptness to melt.

* **lĭ-quĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *liquescens*, pr. par. of *liquesco* = to become liquid; from *liqueo* = to be liquid.] Melting; becoming liquid; liquefying, liquid.

"A *liquescent*
And nebulous lustre was born."
E. A. Poe: Ulalume.

lĭ-queür' (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *liquor* = liquor (q.v.).] A drink componnded of alcohol, water, and sugar, flavoured with an infusion or extract of some fruit, spice, or aromatic substance.

lĭ'-quĭd, * **li-quide,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *liquide*, from Lat. *liquidus* = liquid, moist, from *liqueo* = to be liquid or moist; Sp. & Ital. *liquido.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not solid; fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; consisting of particles which can move freely among each other on the least pressure.

"Contrarie to the nature of other *liquid* substances, whose grounds and leeze doo generallie settle downewards."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* 2. Wet.

"Ye now with *liquid* arms embrace the wandering shore." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 6.

3. Flowing smoothly and easily; soft; free from harshness or roughness.

"*Liquid*, low, silvery, streamed the tones beneath the enchanted bow."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* 4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law.

"If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

† **II.** *Gram.:* Smooth, easy; pronounced easily, and with a slight contact of the organs of articulation: as, a *liquid* letter.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A substance whose parts are capable of moving freely among themselves on the least pressure, and which, therefore, retains no fixed form; a substance in a state of liquidity; a fluid not aëriform. [FLUID.]

"Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,
To sit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids*." *Philips.*

¶ Volatile liquids are those capable of rising in vapour; fixed liquids cannot do this, unless chemically decomposed.

2. *Gram.:* A letter or sound pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

liquid-assets, *s. pl.* A term used by bankers to denote coin, bank-notes, and securities, which can be instantly converted into cash.

liquid-reserve, *s.* That portion of a bank's reserve which can be at any moment converted into cash or otherwise realized.

liquid-securities, *s. pl.* Securities that can be easily and promptly converted into cash.

liquid storax, *s.*

Phar.: The resinous drug obtained from *Liquidambar orientale* and other species of the genus. It is imported into Bombay from Asia Minor, and thence again exported to China. The Muhammadans regard it as tonic, resolvent, suppurative, and astringent. It is applied in swellings, in orchitis, &c. Mixed with linseed oil, it has been successfully used in itch. (*Prof. Watt*, in *Calcutta Exhib. Report*).

¶ Formerly liquid storax was supposed to come from the Dammar pine.

*** lĭ'-quĭd-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *liquid; -able.*] Capable of being liquidated.

lĭ'-quĭd-ăm-băr, lĭ'-quĭd-ăm-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *liquid*, and *ambar*, a corruption of *amber* (q.v.).]

I. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*): The typical and only genus of the order Altingiaceæ (q.v.). Several species of Liquidambar yield a fragrant resin-like storax. Most of the liquid storax brought to this country is furnished, it is believed, by *Liquidambar orientale*, which grows in the south-west part of Asia Minor, and in Cyprus. It is a handsome tree like a plane, forty feet high. That of America is from *L. styraciflua*, and contains much benzoic acid. [STORAX.]

(2) (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Altingiaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæobot.*: According to M. Gaudin and the Marquis Strozzi, *Liquidambar europæum* has been found in the Older Pliocene beds at Moutajone in Tuscany.

3. *Phar.*: The drug obtained from the Liquidambar trees. [LIQUID STORAX.]

lĭ'-quĭ-dāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *liquidatus*, pa. par. of *liquido* = to clarify, to make clear; *liquidus* = clear, liquid.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. To make liquid; to liquefy.

* 2. To clear from obscurity; to make clear or plain.

"Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system."—*Hamilton*, in *Annandale.*

* 3. To reduce to precision; to ascertain the exact amount of.

"Their demands were *liquidated*, and should be provided for in the next tax-bill."—*Ramsay*, in *Annandale.*

4. To pay off, to clear off, as a debt.

* 5. To lessen; to diminish in gravity or importance.

"A senseless jumble, soon *liquidated* by a more egregious act of folly."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iii.

* 6. To make less harsh or grating: as, To *liquidate* a sound.

II. *Comm.*: To wind up, as a firm or company, by arranging with its debtors and creditors, and apportioning the loss or profit of each partner or shareholder.

B. *Intrans.*: To wind up, as a firm or company, by arrangement with the debtors and creditors; to go into liquidation.

lĭ'-quĭ-dā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [LIQUIDATE.]

liquidated damages, *s. pl.*

Law: A certain fixed and ascertained sum, in contradistinction to a penalty, which is both uncertain and unascertained. (*Wharton.*)

lĭ-quĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [LIQUIDATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of liquidating, settling, or paying off: as, the *liquidation* of a debt; the state of being liquidated or paid off.

2. *Comm.*: The act of winding up, as a firm or company, by arrangement with the several debtors and creditors, and an apportionment of the profit or loss of each partner or shareholder.

lĭ'-quĭ-dā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *liquidat(e); -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* One who liquidates, settles, or pays off, as a debt.

2. *Comm.*: An official appointed to conduct the liquidation or winding up of a firm or company; to bring or defend actions, and generally to do all necessary business on its behalf.

*** lĭ-quĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *liquiditas*, from *liquidus* = liquid, clear; Fr. *liquidité*; Ital. *liquidità.*]

1. The quality or state of being liquid; that state or condition of a material substauce in which the component particles are free to move about among themselves on the least pressure; fluidity.

"The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more uncapable than the fluid medium . . . to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.

2. The quality or state of being smooth, flowing, melodious, or agreeable: as, the *liquidity* of sound, music, &c.

*** lĭ'-quĭd-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *liquid; -ize.*] To make liquid; to liquefy.

*** lĭ'-quĭd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *liquid; -ly.*] In a liquid, flowing manner; smoothly, flowingly.

lĭ'-quĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *liquid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being liquid; liquidity.

"Oil of anniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidness*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 536.

lĭ'-quŏr (qu as k), * lic-our, * lic-ur, *s.* [O. Fr. *liqeur*; Fr. *liqueur*, from Lat. *liquorem*, accus. of *liquor* = moisture, from *liqueo* = to be liquid; Sp. & Port. *liquor*; Ital. *liquore.*]

1. A liquid or fluid substance; anything liquid, as water, milk, &c.

"A *liquor* well known to the diplomatists of that age was applied to the paper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Especially applied to alcoholic or spirituous liquids, either distilled or fermented, as brandy, beer, &c.

"A fermented *liquour*, for example, which is called beer . . . . makes a considerable part of the common drink of the people in America."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

3. A term applied to prepared solution, as—

(1) *Dyeing*: A dye or mordant in solution, as *tin-liquor.*

(2) *Liquor of Libavius*: Bichloride of tin.

(3) *Sugar*: A solution of sugar, used in clayiug the loaves.

4. *Pharm., &c.*: A watery solution, either of inorganic substances or of certain definite active organic principles. They differ both from plant juices and from extracts. Garrod enumerates thirty-five liquors used by medical practitioners: as, *liquor ammoniæ*, *liquor ferri perchloridi*, &c.

¶ *In liquor*: Intoxicated.

liquor amnios, *s.*

Bot.: The fluid matter contained within the nucleus of an ovule, and supposed to nourish the embryo during its growth.

liquor-gauge, *s.* A measuring-rod for determining the depth of the liquid in a cask or tank; a part of the gauger's equipment.

liquor-pump, *s.* A portable pump for emptying casks, &c.

liquor sanguinis, *s.* [PLASMA.]

liquor silicum, *s.* Liquor of flints, soluble glass.

liquor-thief, *s.* A tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask and then closed, so as to withdraw liquid therefrom. It is usually closed at the top by the finger, but sometimes by a plug. A sampling-tube; a velinche.

*** lĭ'-quŏr (qu as k),** *v.t.* [LIQUOR, *s.*]

1. To moisten, to wet, to fill with liquor.

"Round as a globe, and *liquor'd* every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 461.

2. To grease, as with tallow or oil.

"And cart-wheeles squeak not when they are *liquored*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 117.

lĭ'-quŏr-ĭçe (qu as k), lĭc'-ŏr-ĭçe, * lic-or-is, *s.* [Fr. *licorice*; Ital. *liquirizia*; Lat. *liquiritia*, corrupted from *glycyrrhiza* (q.v.).]

1. *Botany*:

(1) The genus Glycyrrhiza (q.v.); and spec. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *G. echinata*. [GLYCYRRHIZA.]

(2) The root of *Abrus precatorius.*

2. *Pharm.*: [GLYCYRRHIZA.]

¶ *Wild liquorice*:

Bot.: A name for *Ononis arvensis.* [ONONIS, REST-HARROW.]

liquorice-root, *s.*

Comm.: The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [LIQUORICE.]

*** lĭ'-quŏr-ĭsh (qu as k),** *a.* [LICKERISH.]

lĭ'-rą, *s.* [Lat. *libra* = a pound, whence also Fr. *livre.*] The unit of value and of account in Italy. Both the gold and silver *lira* are identical in weight and fineness with the French franc. [FRANC.] The *lira* is divided into 100 centesimi.

lĭ-rĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a furrow.]

Bot.: A linear shield with a channel along the middle. It occurs in the lichens of the genus Opegrapha.

***lĭr-ĭ-cŏn-făn'-cў, *lĭr-ĭ-cŭm-phăn'-cў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but apparently a corruption of *lily convallis.*] The lily of the valley.

lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn'-drĭn, *s.* [LIRIODENDRONIN.]

lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. λείριον (*leirion*)= a lily, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Magnoliaceæ, tribe Magnolieæ. *Liriodendron tulipifera* is the Tulip-tree, Whitewood, Candle-wood, Tulip-bearing Lily tree, Virginian Poplar or Poplar of America. It is a tall tree, with fiddle-shaped leaves, tulip or lily-like flowers with six petals in two rows. The bark has properties like that of Cinchona.

2. *Palæobot.*: The genus is believed to have been found in the Pliocene of Europe.

lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn'-drŏn-ĭn, lĭr-ĭ-ŏ-dĕn'-drĭn, *s.* [Eng., *liriodendron; -in.*]

Chem.: A neutral, bitter, and partly volatile substance from the tulip-tree. It crystallizes from alcohol in scales or needles, and melts at 83°.

*** lĭr-ĭ-pipes,** *s.* [LIRIPOOP.]

*** lĭr-ĭ-pĭp'-ĭ-ŏn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [LIRIPOOP.] Hooded; wearing a liripoop.

"Master Janotus . . . . *liripiponated* with a graduate's hood."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

*** lĭr'-ĭ-poôp, * lyr-i-poop, * lyr-ri-pup, * lir-ry-poop, * ler-ri-pippes, * lir-i-pip,** *s.* [O. Fr. *liripepion*, from Low Lat. *liripipium*, said to be a corruption of Lat. *cleri ephippium* = the caparison of a cleric.]

LIRIPOOP.
(*From a fifteenth-century MS. in Strutt.*)

1. The ancient dress of a clergyman: in early times, probably a hood or tippet; later, a scarf or an appendage to the ancient hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, passing round the neck and hanging down to the feet, and often jagged. This ornament was not always confined to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III. says "Their lerripippes reach to their heels all jagged." (*Nares.*)

2. Acuteness; smartness or learning fit for a clergyman; a smart trick.

"And whereas thou takest the matter so far in snuffe, I will teach thee thy *lyrripups* after an other fashion."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. vi.

3. A silly person.

lĭr'-ŏ-cōne, *s.* [LIROCONITE.]

lĭ-rŏc'-ŏ-nīte, lĭr'-ŏ-cōne, *s.* [Gr. λειρός (*leiros*) = pale, and κονία (*konia*) = powder; Ger. *lirokon, lirokonit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found only in crystals or (very rarely) granular. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·882 to 2·985; lustre, vitreous; colour, sky-blue and verdigris-green; streak, the same; fracture, imperfectly conchoidal; compos., a hydrated phospho-arsenate of copper and alumina. Found formerly in various mines in Cornwall.

Lĭş'-bŏn, *s.* [See def.]

1. A kind of white wine, so called from being shipped from Lisbon. It is produced in the province of Estremadura.

* 2. A kind of soft sugar.

lĭsh, leesh, leish, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Stout, active. (*Provincial.*)

*** lĭsk, * lesk, * leske,** *s.* [Dan. *lyske.*] The groin, the flank.

lĭs-keard'-īte (ea as a), *s.* [Named by Maskelyne after Liskeard, where found; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin, fibrous crusts or as minute capillary crystals. Colour, white, sometimes with a greenish tint. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 7·640; alumina, 28·229; arsenic acid, 26·962; sulphuric acid, 1·111, oxide of copper, 1·027, lime, 0·719, water, 34·053. Found, associated with scorodite (q.v.), at the Marke Valley mine, near Liskeard, Cornwall.

Lĭsle (*s* silent), *s.* [See def.]

Lisle-lace, *s.* A light, fine, transparent, white-thread, hand-made lace, so called from

Lisle, in France. It has a diamond-shaped mesh, formed by two threads plaited to a perpendicular line. Also known as clear-foundation.

***lisne,** ***lis-sen,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cavity, a hollow, a hole.

"In the *lisne* of a rock, at Klugscote, in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as large as my fist."—*Hale.*

lĭsp, ***lisp-en,** ***lip-sen,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. * *wlispian,* from *wlisp* = imperfect in utterance, lisping; cogn. with Dut. *lispen* = to lisp; Dan. *læspe;* Sw. *läspa;* Ger. *lispeln* = to lisp, to whisper.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To pronounce the sibilants *s* and *z* imperfectly, so as to give them the sound of *th* or *dh.*

2. To speak affectedly.

"Antic, *lisping,* affecting fantasticoes."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* ii. 4.

3. To speak imperfectly, as a child; to make feeble or imperfect attempts at speaking.

"While *lisping* children, touch'd with infant fear,
With wonder gaze, and drop th' unconscious tear."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

B. *Trans.:* To pronounce with a lisp or affectedly.

"*Lisping* our syllables, we scramble next,
Through moral narrative, or sacred text."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 126.

lĭsp, *s.* [Lisp, *v.*] The act or habit of lisping.

"From the same cause arises that defect in speaking, called a *lisp,* which renders some Englishmen unable to pronounce sibilants or palatals otherwise than as half-obscured linguals."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), i. 246.

lĭs pĕn'-dĕnṣ, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A pending suit.

lĭsp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lisp; -er.*] One who lisps; one who speaks with a lisp or affectedly.

"I remember a race of *Lispers,* fine persons, who took an aversion to particular letters in our language."—*Tatler,* No. 77.

lĭsp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lisp, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"When this poor *lisping* stammering tongue
Lies silent in the grave."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xv.

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of speaking with a lisp or affectedly.

lĭsp'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *lisping; -ly.*] In a lisping manner; with a lisp.

"Spite of the law, 'twill set yon free,
To speak treason only *lispingly.*"
Brome: New Mountebank.

lĭs'-pŭnd, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *lispund;* Icel. *lippund.*] A weight in use in Denmark, Sweden, &c., and varying in different countries from 14 lbs. to 18 lbs. avoirdupois.

***liss,** ***lisse,** *s.* [A.S. *liss* = forgiveness.] Forgiveness, remission, abatement.

"Thi woful herte of penaunce had a *lisse.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 11,551.

lĭss-ăn'-thē, *s.* [Gr. λισσός (*lissos*) = smooth, and ἄνθος(*anthos*) = a flower. From the segments of the small white flowers being smooth instead of bearded.]

Bot.: A genus of Epacridaceæ, tribe Styphelicæ. They are found in Australia and Tasmania. The fruits of *Lissanthe sapida* are eaten, but are not pulpy enough to be worth much.

***lisse,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *lissian, lidhsian.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lessen, to relieve, to abate.

"In hope for ben *lissed* of his care."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,483.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow easy, to obtain relief, to be relieved.

lĭss-ĕn-çĕph'-ă-lą, *s. pl.* [Gr. λισσός (*lissos*) = smooth, and ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Zool.: The second group or sub-class of mammals in Owen's classification, based on brain modifications. The *corpus callosum* is present, but connects cerebral hemispheres as little advanced in bulk or outward character as in the Lyencephala (q.v.); the cerebrum leaves the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum exposed, and is commonly smooth, or with few and simple convolutions in a very small proportion, composed of the largest membranes of the group. Under this sub-class are grouped the orders Bruta (Bradypodidæ, Dasypodidæ, and Edentula), Chiroptera (Frugivora and Insectivora), Insectivora (Talpidæ, Erinaceidæ, and Soricidæ), and Rodentia (Non-claviculata and Claviculata).

lĭss-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lissencephal (a);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Lissencephala (q.v.).

"The correspondence of the groups in the lyencephalous and *lissencephalous* series."—*Owen: Class, Mammalia,* p. 33.

lĭs'-sŏm, lĭs'-sŏme, *a.* [For *lithesome* (q.v.).] Lithe, lithesome, supple, nimble, active, flexible, pliant.

lĭs-sō-trī'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. λισσός (*lissos*) = smooth, and Τρίτον (*Triton*) = Triton.]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ instituted by Mr. Bell. It has a smooth skin, no pores on the sides, and the crest of the back continuous with that of the tail. *Lissotriton* (*Triton*) *punctatus* is the Common Smooth Newt or Eft found in Europe. It is very common, and likes clean water; it is carnivorous, and, in its turn, often falls a prey to larger newts and fish.

lĭst (1), *s.* [Fr. *liste* = a list, a roll, a selvage, from O. H. Ger. *lista;* Ger. *leiste* = a border; cogn. with A.S. *list* = a border; Dut. *lijst;* Icel. *lista, listi* = list, selvage; Dan. *liste;* Sw. *list;* Sp. & Ital. *lista.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The border, edge, or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border or edge of broadcloth, and intended to strengthen it; a strip of cloth, a fillet.

"A linen stock on one leg: and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list.*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

* 2. A border.

* 3. A stripe.

"The asse having a peculiar mark of a cross made by a black *list* down his back, and another athwart, or at right angles down his shoulders."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. ii.

* 4. A line enclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground or field of combat.

* 5. A boundary; a bound, a limit.

"The ocean, overpeering of his *list,*
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste.
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

6. A roll, a catalogue: as, a *list* of names.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A little square moulding, a fillet, a listel.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) The upper member of a railing.

(2) A narrow strip from the edge of a plank.

(3) A small, square moulding; a fillet.

3. *Rope-making:* A woollen flap in the hands of a rope-maker, through which the yarn goes.

4. *Tin-working:*

(1) A thin coat of tin preparatory to the thicker coat, in tinning iron plates.

(2) A selvage of wire or tin formed on the under edge of plates in tinning.

list-pan, *s.* A perforated skimmer.

list-pot, *s.* A heated pan with a small quantity of tin at the bottom, and the last of the series of five pans used in the manufacture of tin-plate.

lĭst (2), *s.* [A.S. *lust*=pleasure, desire.] [Lust, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Desire, pleasure, wish, inclination.

"Those Irish lords made their *list* the law to such whom they could overpower."—*Fuller: Worthies: Kent.*

2. *Naut.:* An inclination of a ship to one side; a heel.

lĭst (1), *v.t. & i.* [List (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

†1. To insert in a list or catalogue.

"Coupons must be *listed* on the company's printed form."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 9, 1883.

2. *Spec.:* To enrol or engage for the public service, as soldiers; to enlist.

"He entertained and *listed* all such soldiers as offered themselves."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy,* ch. ix.

3. To enrol, or attach one's self as a supporter of a cause; to enlist.

"The Jesuits have, generally speaking, been Semi-pelagians, and no friends to Augustin, though they permitted their brethren to *list* themselves on either side."—*Jortin,* Dis. 2.

* 4. To enclose or shut off for combat.

"What matters where we fall to fill the maws
Of worms—on battle-plains or *listed* spot?
Both are but theatres where the chief actors rot."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 139.

5. To cover with a list or a strip of cloth: as, To *list* a door.

* 6. To mark with a stripe or streak.

7. To sew together as strips of cloth, so as to make a particoloured show or to form a border.

"A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay."
Milton: P. L., xi. 860.

II. *Carp.:* To chop a block or stave to an approximate shape—*e.g.,* the bulk or codling from which staves are to be riven is chopped to give a taper towards each end, before being cleft into staves by the froe and mallet.

B. *Intrans.:* To enlist in the public service: as, a soldier. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ *To list a board:* To reduce in breadth by cutting off the sapwood from the edge.

***lĭst** (2), ***lyst,** ***list-en,** ***lust,** ***lust-en** (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *lystan,* from *lust*=pleasure; cogn. with Dut. *lusten* = to like, from *lust* = delight; Icel. *lysta,* from *losti* = lust; Dan. *lyste,* from *lyst;* Sw. *lysta,* from *lust;* Goth. *luston,* from *lustus;* Ger. *gelusten,* from *lust.*] To desire, to choose, to prefer, to please, to be disposed.

"The wind
Blew where it *listed,* laying all things prone."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 106.

¶ It was frequently used by old authors impersonally.

"By sliding seas *me listed* them to lede."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid iv.

***lĭst** (3), ***lust-en** (2), *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *hlystan, hlistan, gehlystan,* from *hlyst* = hearing; cogn. with Icel. *hlusta* = to listen; *hlust,* the ear.] [Listen.]

A. *Intrans.:* To listen, to hearken, to attend.

"The bold youth who led the chase,
Who paused to *list* for every sound."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 5.

B. *Trans.:* To listen to, to hearken to.

"Words wild as these, accusers like to thee,
I *list* no further."
Byron: Lara, i. 23.

***lĭste,** *v.t.* [List (2), *v.*]

lĭs'-tęl, *s.* [Fr. *listel, listeau,* from *liste* = a list, a roll, a fillet.]

1. *Arch.:* A list, a fillet.

2. *Joinery:* A narrow, slightly projecting ledge; a reglet.

lĭs'-tęn (*t* silent), ***lust-nen,** *v.i. & t.* [Mid. Eng. *lusten,* from A.S. *hlystan, hlistan* = to listen.] [List (3), *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To give ear or attention; to attend, to hearken.

"I know that he lies and *listens* mute."
Tennyson: Maud, II. v. 60

*** B.** *Trans.:* To hearken to; to give ear or attention to.

"And now, Octavius,
"*Listen* great things. Brutus and Cassius
Are levying powers." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* iv. 1.

¶ *To listen after:* To enquire eagerly after; to seek for information about.

lĭs'-tęn-ĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *listen; -er.*] One who listens; a hearer, a hearkener.

"He ended: and a kind of spell
Upon the silent *listeners* fell."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Inter.)

*** lĭst'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *list* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who compiles a list, roll, or catalogue.

lĭs'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Leister.] A three-pronged fish-spear.

lĭs'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Martin Lister, a British naturalist.]

Bot.: Bird's Nest or Twayblade, the typical genus of the family Listeridæ. The root is of fleshy fibres; the leaves two or none; the flowers are in green or brown racemes, the sepals and petals spreading and incurved, the lip deflexed, two-cleft, the spur none, the pollen masses two, powdery, the glands connate. Six species known; three are British, viz., *Listera ovata, L. cordata,* and *L.* (*Neottia*) *Nidus avis.*

lĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [*Lister; -ian.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the antiseptic surgery introduced by Sir Joseph Lister. [Listerism.]

"The results of the *Listerian* system in surgery are proved to be decidedly successful."—*Journ. of Science,* Feb. 1883, p. 103.

lĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lister(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neotteæ.

Lis'-tĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Lister(ian); -ism.*]

Surg.: The name given to a system of operative surgery and conservative dressing introduced by Sir Joseph (then Mr.) Lister, of King's College Hospital. It consists of the free employment of carbolic acid—preferably in the form of absolute phenol. The instruments to be used are dipped in a solution of it; during the operation the solution in the form of spray is widely diffused, and the dressings are carbolized. (For details see *Braithwaite: Retrospect of Medicine,* lxxx. 99-107.)

"On the battle-field, in the hospital, and the homes of the sick, *Listerism* is a household word."—*Brit. Med. Journ.,* Dec. 15, 1885.

* **list'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *list* (3), v.; *ful(l).*] Attentive, listening, heedful.

"To his doom with *listful* ears attend."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 26.

list'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [List (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enrolling or inserting in a list.

2. The act of enlisting for public service, as a soldier.

II. *Carpentry:*

1. Cutting away the sappy edge of a board.

2. The narrow edge of a board.

list'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *list* (3), v.; *-less.*] Careless, heedless, indifferent, inattentive, languid, weary.

"Hence an unfurnished and a *listless* mind.
Though busy, trifling; empty, though refined."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 426.

list'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *listless; -ly.*] In a listless, indifferent, or languid manner; with indifference.

"See whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time."—*Locke: Of Education,* § 123.

list'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *listless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being listless; indifference, languidness.

"Owing partly to the heavy contributions laid on the town, and partly to that *listlessness* and depression of spirits which generally accompany national disasters."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. i., ch. iii.

* **list'-nĕss,** * **liste-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *list* (3), v.; *-ness.*] Listening, attention. (*Stanyhurst.*)

lists, *s. pl.* [A corrupt. of *lisses;* O. Fr. *lisse, lice;* Ital. *liccia* = a barrier or palisade, from Low Lat. *licice* = barriers, from Lat. *licium* = a thread, a girdle. There was probably a confusion with A.S. *list* = a border.] [List (1), *s.*] A piece of ground enclosed for a contest or combat; a tilting ground.

"Far as an able hand a lance can throw,
Or at the *lists,* or at the fighting foe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 718.

lit (1), *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Light (1), *v.*]

lit (2), *pret. of v.* [Light (2), *v.*]

lit'-a-nȳ, * **let-a-nie,** * **lit-a-nie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *letanie* (Fr. *litanie*), from Lat. *litania;* Gr. λιτανεία (*litaneia*) = a prayer, from λιταίνω (*litainō*) = to pray; Sp. *litania, letania;* Ital. *litanie, letanie.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A solemn form of supplicatory prayer used in public worship.

† 2. A parody of the Litany, consisting of satirical allusions, recited by street singers on an occasion of some political or religious demonstration. (*Slang.*)

II. *Church History, Ritual, &c.:*

1. *Roman:* There are three forms of litany recognized by the Roman Church as admissible in public worship: (1) The Litany of the Saints, used on the feast of St. Mark, on Rogation Days, on Holy Saturday and Whitsun Eve, and during the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. (2) The Litany of the Blessed Virgin—usually called the Litany of Loretto, from its being first sung in the Santa Casa of Loretto—now generally used at Benediction (q.v.). (3) The Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, consisting of titles of Our Lord, with the invocation "Miserere nobis" (Have mercy on us).

2. *Anglican:* The first change from the Roman Litany in the direction of its present form was made in 1544. In the Prayer Book of Edward VI. (1549), directions were appended to the Communion office that "Upon Wednesdays and Fridays the English litany shall be said or sung in all places." In the revision of 1552 it was placed where it now stands, with the rubric "To be used on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at other times when it shall be commanded by the Ordinary." Grindall in 1571 forbade any interval between Morning Prayer, Litany, and Communion Service; but the Fifteenth Canon of 1604 recognizes the Litany as a separate office. The practice of the present day tends in that direction, and in many churches the Litany is recited on Sunday afternoon, followed by a brief address. When it is said at Morning Prayer, it follows the Third Collect for Grace.

litany-desk, *s.* In the English Church a portable desk or *prie-dieu,* placed in the centre of the choir or the chancel facing the communion-table, and at which the priest kneels to recite the Litany. Cosin (*Notes on Common Prayer*) says: "The priest goeth out from his seat into the body of the church, and at a low desk before the chancel door, called the faldstool, kneels, and says or sings the litany." [Faldstool.]

litany-stool, *s.* The same as Litany-desk. (*Halliwell.*)

* **lit'-a-nȳ,** *v.t.* [Litany, *s.*] To recite or chant a litany.

lit'-arge, *s.* [Litharge.]

lit'-chi, li'-chi, lit'-schi, lee'-chee, *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot.: The fruit of Nephelium, one of the Sapindaceæ. The tree has abruptly pinnate leaves and panicles of small apetalous flowers. The fruit, which is an inch and a half in diameter, is one of the most delicious fruits of the Indian Archipelago.

* **lite,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *lyt;* Icel. *lítt;* O. L. Ger. *lut.*] [Little.]

A. *As adj.:* Little.

"Thi sorghe is al to *lite.*" *Shoreham,* p. 32.

B. *As subst.:* A little piece or portion.

li'-tĕr, *s.* [Litre.]

lit'-ĕr-al, * **lit-ter-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *literalis* = literal; *litera* = a letter; Sp. & Port. *literal;* Ital. *litterale, letterale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. According to the primitive meaning or letter; not figurative or metaphorical; formally, plainly, and clearly expressed.

"It hath but one simple *litterall* sense whose light the owles can not abide."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 1.

2. Following the letter or exact words; close, not free.

"The present method of teaching the learned languages, which is commonly by *literal* translations."—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 6.

3. Consisting of or expressed by letters: as, *literal* notation.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The literal meaning; a literal expression.

"How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literall!*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. x.

literal-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation in which some of the known quantities are expressed by letters, as $ax + by = c$. It is so named to distinguish it from a numeral equation, in which all the known quantities are expressed by numbers.

literal-expression, *s.*

Math.: An expression in which some of the quantities entering it are expressed by letters. A literal factor is a factor denoted by a letter, or some power of a letter, as $a = (1 \times a)$, $a^2 (= a \times a)$.

* **lit'-ĕr-al-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *literal; -ism.*] The act of adhering to the letter; that which accords with the letter; a mode of interpreting literally. (*Milton: Of Divorce,* bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

* **lit'-ĕr-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *literal; -ist.*] One who adheres to the letter or literal meaning; one who interprets or understands literally.

"Let the extreme *literalist* sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the one result of our Saviour's word."—*Milton: Of Divorce,* bk. ii., ch. xx.

* **lit-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *literal; -ity.*] The quality or state of being literal; literal or original meaning; literalness.

"Let those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality,* so prepare themselves, as to share in the account for all their transgressions."—*Milton: Of Divorce,* bk. i., ch. xiv.

* **lit'-ĕr-al-īz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *literaliz(e); -ation.*] The act of literalizing or rendering literal; a reducing to literality.

* **lit'-ĕr-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *literal; -ize.*] To render literal; to interpret or put in practice according to the literal meaning; to conform to the literal meaning of.

lit'-ĕr-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *literal; -ly.*]

1. In a literal manner or sense; according to the primitive or literal meaning or import of the words; not figuratively or metaphorically.

"It can admit neither distinction, nor other construction than the words bear *literally.*"—*Raleigh: History of the World,* bk. i., ch. vii., § 15.

2. With close adherence to words; word for word; exactly.

"My daily bread is *literally* implor'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 107.

lit'-ĕr-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *literal; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being literal; literal meaning.

2. The quality or habit of interpreting or understanding everything literally; want of imagination.

"Dürer, with characteristic *literalness,* obeyed that command."—*Athenæum,* Sept. 2, 1882.

lit'-ĕr-a-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *literarius,* from *litera* = a letter; Fr. *littéraire;* Sp. *literario;* Ital. *litterario.*]

1. Of or pertaining to letters or learning.

"The child's *literary* education was directed by Burnet, with the title of Preceptor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

2. Of or pertaining to literature; dealing with learning or learned men.

"Scaped from *literary* cares."
Cowper: Dog & Water Lily.

3. Consisting of letters or writings.

"A *literary* conflict."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

4. Versed in letters or literature; engaged in literature.

5. Consisting in or composed of letters or writings: as, *literary* property.

6. Intended for the promotion and extension of literature and learning.

"It is one of the finest *literary* institutions that any age or nation has seen."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning,* ch. v.

lit'-ĕr-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *literatus,* from *litera* = a letter; Sp. *literato;* Ital. *litterato.*]

A. *As adj.:* Versed or instructed in letters or literature; learned, accomplished, lettered, literary.

"Surely this is the proper function of *literate* elegancy."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., tr. 19, § 3.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One engaged in literary pursuits; a literary man.

2. One who has received an education in a college or university, but who has not graduated; a candidate for holy orders who has not studied at a university.

"The *literate* may become the typal incumbent of England."—*Beresford Hope: English Cathedrals,* ch. i.

lit'-ĕr-ā'-tĭm, *adv.* [Lat.] Literally; letter for letter. (Generally in the phrase *verbatim et literatim* = word for word, and letter for letter.)

lit-ĕr-ā'-tō (pl. **lit-ĕr-ā'-tī**) *s.* [Ital.] A learned man. (Usually in the plural.)

"This system has been adopted by the *literati.*"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. viii.

* **lit'-ĕr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *litera* = a letter; Fr. *littérateur;* Ital. *litteratore.*]

1. A dabbler in literature; a petty schoolmaster.

"Those husbands who succeed legally to the office which the young *literators* had pre-occupied."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

2. A man of letters; a literary man.

lit'-ĕr-a-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *literatura,* from *litera* = a letter; Sp. *literatura;* Ital. *litteratura.*]

1. Learning, letters; knowledge of or acquaintance with letters or books.

"Howe happye are we Englishmen of such a king, in whose childehood desire of *literature,* gramitie, prudence, justice, and magnanimitie."—*Udal: Paraphrase* (pref.), p. 2.

2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; also the whole body of literary productions or writings upon a given subject, or in reference

to a particular science or branch of knowledge; the collective literary productions of any country or period.

"The preposterous partiality which the present age has shown to the frippery and the tinsel of French literature."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. x.

3. The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history, in distinction from scientific treatises and works which contain positive knowledge; belles-lettres.

4. The literary profession; the profession of a man of letters.

*** lĭt-ēr-ā'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A man of letters or learning.

lĭth, *s.* [A.S. *lith*; cogn. with Dut. *lid*; Dau. *lid*; Icel. *litter*; Goth. *lithus*; Ger. *glied*.] A joint of the human body; a member, a limb, a division.

"A scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the *lith* of your finger in."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

lĭth'-ą-gŏgue, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw.]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Having the power or quality of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A medicine or preparation intended to expel stone from the bladder or kidneys.

lĭth'-ărge, *s.* [Lat. *lithargyrus*; Gr. λιθάργυρος (*litharguros*) = litharge (see def.), from λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver.]

Chem.: Lead protoxide (q.v.).

lĭth'-ąte, lĭth'-ĭ-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *lithic*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of lithic acid (q.v.). [URATE.]

līthe, * **lythe,** *a.* [A.S. *líðe* (for *líndhe*) = lithe, mild, gentle; O. L. Ger. *líthi*; O. H. Ger. *lindi*; Icel. *linr*.]

1. Mild, gentle, soft, calm, agreeable.

"It prooved as *lithe* a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to insue."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.* (*Alexander.*)

2. Flexible, pliant, limber, lissom.

"With ten young and comely daughters,
Tall and *lithe* as wands of willow."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

līthe (1), *v.t.* [LITHE, *a.*] To make smooth; to soften.

"Thou schalt mi sorwe *lithe*." *King Horn*, 428.

*** līthe** (2), * **lith-en** (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *líthan*; O. L. Ger. *líthan*; Icel. *líða*.] To go.

"He ne durste noht . . . *lithen*." *Ormulum*, 3,374.

*** līthe** (3), * **lith-en** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel *hlýtha*, from *hljóth* = a hearing, sileuce.]

A. *Trans.:* To listen to; to hearken to; to give ear to.

"And under lynde in a launde, lenede ich a stounde
To *lithen* here laies." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 169.

B. *Intrans.:* To listen, to hearkeu.

"And if ye wille *lithe*, I salle telle it you."
Robert de Brunne, p. 93.

*** līthe'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *lithe*, a., *-ness*.] The quality or state of being lithe; limberness, lissomness.

*** lĭth'-ĕr** (1), *a.* [LITHE, *a.*] Soft, pliant, mild.

"Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

*** lĭth'-ĕr** (2), * **luth-er,** * **lid-der,** *a.* [A.S. *lýðer*; M. H. Ger. *líder*.]

1. Depraved, wicked, abandoned, dissolute.

"The *luther* reve." *St. Marherete*, 6.

2. Idle, lazy.

"And lewde *lither* losill that liste not to ryse maye lye styll in his bedde."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 5.

*** lĭth'-ĕr-hoọd,** * **lĭth'-ĕr-hēde,** *s.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-hood*, *-hede*.] Wickedness, corruption.

*** lĭth'-ĕr-lў** (1), *adv.* [Eng. *lither* (1); *-ly*.] Softly, flexibly.

*** lĭth'-ĕr-lў** (2), * **lith-er-liche,** * **leth-er-li,** * **luth-er-li,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.:* Wicked, base, corrupt, lazy.

"He was waspish, arch, and *litherlie*,
But well Lord Cranstoun served he."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 32.

B. *As adv.:* In a wicked, corrupt, or base manner; wickedly, poorly, meanly.

"A clerk had *litherly* beset his wile."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,801.

*** lĭth'-ĕr-nĕss,** * **lith-er-nes,** * **luth-er-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-ness*.] Wickedness, baseness, laziness.

"She instilleth in the inhabitants a drowsie *lithernesse*."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

*** lĭth'-ĕr-oŭs,** * **lid-drous,** *a.* [Eng. *lither* (2); *-ous*.] Wicked, base.

"But my learning is of an other degree,
To taunt theim like *liddrous* lewde as thei bee."
Skelton: Slaunder & False Detractions.

*** lĭth'-ĕr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *lither* (1); *-some*.] The same as LITHESOME (q.v.).

līthe'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *lithe*; *-some*.] Soft, pliant, flexible, lissome.

lĭth'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [LITHIUM.]

1. *Chem.:* Oxide of Lithium.

2. *Pharm.:* Carbonate of lithia acts as a powerful diuretic, which may be given in acute and chronic gout, in uric-acid gravel, and renal calculus. It may be used externally as a lotion. Citrate of lithia is also a lithontriptic. These salts, being solvents for uric-acid calculi, alter the quality of the urine, and prevent the crystallization and deposit of the substances forming gravel and calculi. (*Garrod.*)

¶ *Muriate lithia waters:* Waters impregnated with chloride of lithium as at Baden Baden. They are useful in gout.

lithia-mica, *s.*

Min.: The same as LEPIDOLITE (q.v.)

lithia-tourmaline, *s.*

Min.: The same as RUBELLITE (q.v.).

lĭ-thī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Pathology:

1. The formation of stone or concretions in any part of the body. [CALCULUS.]

2. A disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins. (*Mayne.*)

lĭth'-ĭ-ąte, *s.* [LITHATE.]

lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaiuing to or consistiug of stone.

2. *Med.:* Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric.

lithic-acid, *s.* [URIC-ACID.]

lithic-paint, *s.* A mastic of petalite (which contains au alkali known as lithia), sand, and litharge, used as a coatiug for walls.

lĭth-ĭch-nŏ-zō'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, a footstep, and ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Palæont.: The fossil footprints and other tracks, impressions, or traces of any kind left by animals now passed away. Prof. Hitchcock classifies them into impressions left (1) by Marsupialia, (*a*) Canoid (dog-like), (*b*) Ornithoid (bird-like), (*c*) Loricoid, with bony scales; (2) Pachydactylous, left by thick-toed birds; (3) Leptodactylous, by narrow-toed birds; (4) by Batrachians; (5) by Lizards; (6) by Chelonians; (7) by Fishes; (8) by Insects; (9) by Crustaceans; (10) by Myriapods; and (11) by Anuelids. [FOOTPRINT, WORM-TRACK.]

lĭth'-ĭ-ŏ-nīte, *s.* [Ger. *lithion*, *lithon* = lithia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *lithionit*.]

Min.: The same as LEPIDOLITE (q.v.).

lĭth-ĭ-ŏ-phī'-līte, *s.* [Eng. *lithium*; Gr. φιλός (*philos*) = loving, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, with a highly perfect basal cleavage, also found massive. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 3·424—3·482; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colours, salmon colour, honey-yellow, yellowish-brown, light clove-brown; streak, colourless; transpareut to translucent; fracture, uneven. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 45·22; protoxide of manganese, 45·22; lithia, 9·56; corresponding to the formula, $Li_3PO_4 + Mn_3P_2O_8$. The manganese is partly replaced by iron. Found in a vein of albite-granite at Branchville, Connecticut, U.S.A.

lĭth-ĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *lithium*; Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral separated from psilomelane, because of its containing lithia. Occurs in fine scales and compact, with quartz, at Scheeberg, Saxony; also at Sayn, Westphalia, and Siegen, Prussia. Lustre, dull to metallic; colour, bluish-black; streak, blackish-gray. Distinguished from asbolite and lampadite by its containing lithia and its high percentage of alumina. (See these words.)

lĭ-thĭz'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. λιθίζω (*lithizō*) = to look like a stone (?).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lithistidæ.

lĭ-thĭs'-tĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithistes*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of siliceous sponges, suborder Tetractinellidæ. They have a coral-like skeleton, are generally cup-like, lamellar lip-shape, cylindrical, or occasionally brush-like, with a stalk and roots. Their skeleton consists of body surface and flesh spicules irregularly disposed. They occur in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans from 74 to 805 fathoms.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Cambrian till now.

lĭth'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Chem.: Symbol Li; atomic weight = 7. A monatomic element of the alkali group of metals. It is of comparatively recent discovery, and although occurring generally in minute quantities, is very widely distributed through the mineral kingdom. It can be obtained by reduction of its fused chloride by means of the electric current. The metal has a white colour, and fuses at 180°. Lithium appears to be the lightest solid body known, having a density of only 0·5936. It burns with a white light, and, when thrown upon water, is oxidized like sodium. It is volatile at a high temperature, and may be distilled in a current of hydrogen. Like potassium and sodium, lithium dissolves in anhydrous ammonia, and on evaporating the liquid, it is left behind, with its original appearance and colour.

lithium-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: Li_2CO_3. It is sparingly soluble in water, and gives an alkaline reaction with turmeric. It is used in medicine.

lithium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $LiCl{\cdot}2OH_2$. Occurs in mineral springs. Crystallizes below 10° in square prisms, and is one of the most deliquescent salts known.

lithium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Lithia, Li_2O. Prepared from the sulphate by the action of baryta.

lĭth-ŏ-bĭb'-lĭ-ŏn (pl. **lĭth-ŏ-bĭb'-lĭ-ą),** *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and βίβλιον (*biblion*) = a book.] The same as BIBLIOLITE (q.v.).

lĭth-ŏ-bĭ-ī'-næ, lĭth-ŏ-bī'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithobi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. or fem. *-ides*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Scolopendridæ. Ocelli many, the second thoracic segment represented by a dorsal plate. Sixteen segments with dorsal plates, ambulatory legs fifteen on each side.

lĭ-thŏ'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and βίος (*bios*) = life, course of life.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lithobiinæ. *Lithobius forficatus* is found in Britain and all over Europe.

lĭth'-ŏ-carp, *s.* [LITHOCARPUS.]

Palæont.: The same as CARPOLITE (q.v.).

lĭth-ŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Corylaceæ. *Lithocarpus javensis* has very hard wood; hence the natives call it Passan-batu = stone-oak.

lĭth-ŏ-chrō-măt'-ĭc, lĭth-ŏ-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and χρῶμα (*chrōma*), genit. χρώματος (*chrōmatos*) = colour.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the art of painting on stone, and taking impressions on canvas.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* The art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking off impressions on canvas.

lĭth'-ŏ-clăst, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and κλάστης (*klastēs*) = a breaker; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stone-breaker.

2. *Surg.:* A powerful forceps-like instrument, with two blades, having concealed chisel or wedge-shaped projections to cut the stone in the bladder into pieces, if found to be too large to extract by means of the lithotomy forceps after the operation of lithotomy.

*** lĭth'-ō-cŏl-la,** *s.* [Gr. λιθοκόλλα (*lithokolla*), from λίθος (*lithos*) = stoue, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.] A cement that unites stones.

lĭth-ō-cŏl-lĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithocollet(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group or subtribe Tineina. The head is rough, the labial palpi filiform, drooping. The anterior wings elongate, the posterior ones linear lanceolate with long fringes. Forty-six British species, some of them beautiful.

lĭth-ō-cŏl-lē'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λιθοκόλλητος (*lithokollētos*) = inlaid with precious stones : λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and κολλητός (*kollētos*) = glued together ; κολλάω (*kollaō*) = to glue.

Entom.: The typical and only genus of the family Lithocolletidæ (q.v.).

lĭth'-ō-çỹst, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: The marginal bodies or sense organs of the Lucernarida, or Steganophthalmate Medusæ. (*Nicholson.*)

lĭth-ō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. λιθόδενδρον (*lithodendron*) = a tree-shaped coral : λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lithodendroninæ.

lĭth-ō-dĕn-drŏ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithodendron* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A snb-family of Cyathophyllidæ. It consists of corals having a styliform or a lamellar columella occupying the axis of the visceral chambers in the corallite.

lĭth-ō-dī-ăl'-ỹ-sĭs, *s.*

Med.: The act or process of dissolving stone in the bladder.

lĭth'-ō-dōme, *s.* [Lithodomus.]

Zool.: Any member of the genus Lithodomus (q.v.).

lĭ-thŏd'-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Lithodomus.]

1. Living in stone, a term applied to bivalve shells found in stone more or less hard, which their inhabitants penetrated by means of which we are ignorant. (*Mayne.*)

2. Belonging to, or in any manner characteristic of the genus Lithodomus (q.v.).

lĭ-thŏd'-ō-mŭs (pl. **lĭ-thŏd'-ō-mī**), *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*), and δόμος (*domos*) = a habitation. So-called because the animals make perforations in rocks, in which they live.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Date-shells. A sub-genus of Modiola, distinguished by their long, cylindrical, anteriorly-inflated shell, and by the habit from which they derive their name. Known recent species forty, from West Indies to New Zealand ; fossil thirty-five. Lithodomi have the power of excavating holes in the hardest limestones. Holes formed by Lithodomi are found in inland cliffs, proving that they were at one time covered by the sea. They appear to date from the Carboniferous rocks, and are known to palæontologists by their shells and their burrows.

lĭth-ō-fĕl'-lĭc, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone ; Lat. *fel* (genit. *fellis*) = gall ; and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Obtained from gall stone.

lithofellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{36}O_4$. It occurs as the chief constituent of the intestinal concretions of the Persian goat. It resembles the cholic acids in many respects, and in giving Pellenkofer's reaction. It crystallizes from alcohol in prisms, and melts at 204°.

lĭth-ō-frăc'-tēur, *s.* [Fr.]

Chem.: An explosive substance composed of nitro-glycerine, 52 per cent ; infusorial silica and sand, 30 per cent. ; carbon, 12 per cent. ; NaO NO_5, 4 per cent. ; sulphur, 2 per cent. Its characteristics, as compared with dynamite, are : (1) greater sensitiveness to temperature, exploding at 120°, while dynamite explodes at 190° ; (2) greater sensitiveness to moisture from the presence of the hygroscopic nitrate of soda ; (3) the gases from the explosion always contain carbonic oxide from the carbon in the compound ; (4) for equal volumes it has the less explosive power. (*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*)

lĭth-ō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sỹ, lĭth-ŏ-ĝĕ-nēs'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and γένεσις, γενεσία (*genesis, genesia*) = birth ; Fr. *lithogénésie.*] That branch of science which deals with the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

lĭ-thŏĝ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce ; Fr. *lithogène.*] Producing or forming stone, a term applied to coral-forming animals.

lĭth'-ō-glўph, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to hollow out, to engrave, to carve.] The art of engraving on precious stones ; an engraving or carving on a precious stone.

lĭ-thŏĝ'-lўph-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lithoglyph ; -er.*] One who cuts or engraves precious stones.

lĭth-ŏ-glўph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithoglyph ; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the art of cutting or engraving precious stones.

lĭth-ō-glўp'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and γλυπτός (*gluptos*) = fit for carving ; γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to cut, to carve.] The art of cutting or engraving precious stones ; lithoglyph.

lĭth'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw ; Fr. *lithographie.*] A print or impression from a drawing on stone.

lĭth'-ō-grăph, *v.t.* [Lithograph, *s.*] To engrave or draw on stone, and transfer on paper, &c., by printing.

lĭ-thŏĝ'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lithograph ; -er.*] One who practises or is skilled in lithography.

lĭth-ō-grăph'-ĭc, * lĭth-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lithograph ; -ic ; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to lithography ; done by lithography ; printed from stoue ; used in lithography.

lithographic-crayon, *s.* A crayon used for drawing on stone for the purposes of lithographic printing. They are composed essentially of soap, wax, fat, and lampblack, and are cast in the form of little cylindrical sticks. These are fastened in a porte-crayon or quill in the ordinary way. The above constituents, with various additions of shellac, mastic, &c., are fused together and finally set on fire. The longer the mixture burns, the harder the product becomes ; three or four grades are usually made.

lithographic-stone, *s.* A sedimentary limestone from the upper beds of the Jurassic formation. They are obtained almost solely from the extensive quarries of Solenhofen, in Bavaria. France furnishes a very hard and dark-blue stone, which is but little used. In Canada stone of good quality is said to exist, as also in Missouri. The Bavarian stone occurs in nearly horizontal layers. When these are of suitable quality and thickness (from two to five inches), they are squared and trimmed for exportation, the slabs varying in size from 6 × 8 to 40 × 60 inches. Two qualities are recognized : the yellow, and the blue or gray (though the difference in colour is slight). The latter are harder and more generally serviceable, and cost ten to fifteen per cent. more than the yellow.

lithographic-varnish, *s.* An oily varnish used for the manufacture of lithographic ink, and by printers for thinning the same. It is made by heating linseed-oil very strongly in a suitable pan, and finally setting fire to it. When sufficiently changed in its nature, and sufficiently concentrated, the flame is extinguished, and the varnish allowed to cool.

lĭth-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *lithographical ; -ly.*] By means of lithography.

*** lĭ-thŏĝ'-ra-phīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *lithograph ; -ize.*] To lithograph ; to produce by lithography.

"This picture has been *lithographized.*"—*Archæologia*, xxii. 452.

lĭ-thŏĝ'-ra-phỹ, *s.* [Eng. *lithograph ; -y.*] The process of engraving or drawing on stone, in such a way as to produce a surface from which printed copies can be multiplied in the press. It was invented by Alois Senefelder about 1799. Almost the only stone suitable for lithographic work is that known as lithographic-stone (q.v.). Upon such a surface the artist produces the design to be printed from. This is done by one of four distinct methods :—(1) He draws it with a fluid, watery ink ; (2) with a solid crayou ; (3) he obtains it by transfer from an inky design on paper by various means ; or (4) he engraves it on a prepared stone. The design is drawn with a watery solution of an ink consisting essentially of a soluble soap (stearate or oleate of soda or potash) coloured with lampblack sufficient to render it visible upon the gray surface of the stone.

lĭth'-ōid, lĭ-thŏĭd'-al, *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling a stone ; of a stony nature or structure.

lĭ-thŏĭ'-dīte, *s.* [Eng. *lithoid ; -ite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Liparite, and as Rhyolite.

lĭth'-ō-lābe, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and λαβεῖν (*labein*), 2nd aor. infin. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take, to seize.]

Surg.: An instrument for grasping a stone in the bladder, and holding it while it is being acted upon by a lithotritic instrument.

lĭth-ŏ-lŏĝ'-ĭc, lĭth-ŏ-lŏĝ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *lithologe(y) ; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to lithology, or the science of stones ; pertaining to the character of a rock, or derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents. It is specially used regarding the stony structure or character of a mineral mass, as distinguished from its zoological or palæontological character.

lĭth-ŏ-lŏĝ'-ĭc-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *lithological ; -ly.*] In a lithological manner ; according to lithology.

lĭ-thŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *litholog(y) ; -ist.*] One versed in lithology.

lĭ-thŏl'-ō-ĝỹ, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone ; and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

1. *Geol.:* The department of science which treats of the mineral constituents and stratigraphical arrangement of rocks, as distinguished from their palæontology.

2. *Med.:* The department which treats of stones or calculi in the body.

lĭth'-ō-lỹte, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and λύω (*luō*) = to loosen, to dissolve.]

Surg.: A form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder.

*** lĭth'-ō-măn-çỹ,** *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of stones.

"As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

lĭth-ō-măn'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*), and Mod. Lat. &c., *mantis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Mantidæ. *Lithonantis carbonarius* is from the English Coal measures.

lĭth'-ō-mărge, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and perhaps Lat. *marga* = marl, or old Ger. *maergel* = marl. Steinomarga was a name used by old German miners for clays which did not occur in beds, but enclosed in rocks like marrow in bones, hence Ger. *Steinmark* = stone-marrow.]

Min.: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, included by Dana as a compact form of Kaoliuite (q.v.). The name appears, however, to have been applied to several compact minerals of varied composition. Des Cloizeaux places it under the heading of "products of alteration or mixtures." The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* groups it with Halloysite (q.v.).

*** lĭth-ŏn-thrĭp'-tĭc, * lĭth-ŏn-trĭp'-tĭc,** *a. & s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and θρύπτω (*thruptō*) = to break, to wear ; τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub, to grind.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation having the quality of destroying stone in the bladder or kidneys.

***lĭth'-ŏn-trĭp-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; θρύπτω (*thruptō*) = to break, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] The same as LITHOTRIPTIST (q.v.)

***lĭth'-ŏn-trĭp-tŏr,** *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and θρύπτω (*thruptō*) = to break; suff. *-or.*] An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder into minute fragments, which may pass out with the urine.

lĭth-ŏn-trўp'-tĭc, lĭth-ŏn-thrўp'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [LITHONTRIPTIC.]

lĭ-thŏph'-ą-gī, lĭth-ō-phăj'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: A name applied to animals of all classes which form holes in the solid rocks, as the molluscous genera Lithodomus, Pholas, &c., or the annelid Spio. The termination *-idæ* would suggest that they are so much akin as to form one family, which is not at all correct.

***lĭ-thŏph'-ą-gŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel; perforating stones.

lĭth'-ō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear.] A style of ornamentation suitable to lamps, windows, and other transparencies, and prepared by impressing thin sheets of porcelain, while soft, into figures, which become visible when viewed by transmitted light.

lĭth'-ō-phŏs-phor, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and φωσφόρος (*phōsphoros*) = bringing light.] A stone which becomes phosphoric by heat.

lĭth-ō-phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithophosphor; -ic.*] Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

lĭth-ō-phō-tŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *photography* (q.v.).] A process by which a photographic picture is developed on stone, so as to admit of impressions being taken therefrom. [PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.]

lĭth'-ō-phўl, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf; a stone containing a fossil leaf.

lĭth'-ō-phўte, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and φύτον (*phuton*) = a plant. Named from the erroneous view that corals were a kind of stone that vegetated, or plants whose tissue was solid like that of a stone.]

Zool.: An obsolete designation for a coral. (*Griffith: Cuvier*, vi. 497, 498.)

lĭth-ō-phўt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithophyt(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to lithophytes.

lĭ-thŏph'-ў-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lithophyt(e); -ous.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of lithophytes.

lĭ-thŏr'-ĭ-nēur, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and ῥίνη (*rhinē*) = a file, a rasp.]

Surg.: An instrument invented by Meirieu and Tanchou for filing down a calculus in the bladder.

lĭth-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, family Vulturidæ (?). *Lithornis vulturinus* is from the London clay of Sheppey.

lĭ-thō'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. λίθωσις (*lithōsis*) = turning into stone; petrifying.]

Entom.: Footman, the typical genus of the family Lithosidæ (q.v.). *Lithosia complanula* is the Common Footman. It is leaden-gray, with a leaden stripe attenuated at one end. *L. complana*, a much rarer species, has the stripe uniform in width. Other British species are *L. aureola*, *L. straminea*, *L. griseola*, &c.

lĭ-thō'-sĭ-dæ, lĭth-ō-sī'-ą-dæ, lĭth-ō-sī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithosi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Footmen; a family of Day-moths of the group or sub-tribe Bombycina. Antennæ filiform, collar well-developed, thorax and abdomen unspotted, the latter occasionally with pale belts, anterior wings generally narrow, hinder ones broad, the former often gray, the latter yellowish; larvæ hairy, feeding on lichens. Known British species, seventeen. (*Stainton.*) Their wing-expanse about an inch and a quarter.

lĭth-ō-spĕr'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lithosperm(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Boraginaceæ.

lĭth-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Lat. *lithospermon*; Gr. λιθόσπερμον (*lithospermon*) = gromwell (sec def.): λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

1. *Bot.:* Gromwell; the typical genus of the boraginaceous tribe Lithospermeæ. The calyx is in five deep segments, the corolla funnel-shaped, its mouth naked or with very minute scales; the stamens included, filaments very thick, style simple, achenes stony with a truncated base, seated on a hypogynous disc. Known species about fifty, all from the temperate zone. Three of these are *Lithospermum arvense*, the Common Gromwell; *L. arvense*, the Corn Gromwell, or Bastard Alkanet; and *L. purpureo-cœruleum*, the Creeping or Purple Gromwell. No. 1 is pale yellow, No. 2 white, and No. 3 bright blue. The roots of *L. tinctorium* contain a reddish-brown substance used as a dye.

2. *Chem.:* A red colouring matter obtained from the root bark of *Lithospermum arvense*. It resembles alkanct.

lĭth-ō-strō'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. λιθόστρωτος (*lithostrōtos*) = paved with stones: λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and στρωτός (*strōtos*) = spread, laid.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Cyathophyllidæ. Morris enumerates eleven or twelve British species, all from the Carboniferous limestone. In some places they are so abundant as to make the bed, in which they are somewhat resemble a coral reef.

lĭth'-ō-tĭnt, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *tint* (q.v.).]

1. A process of drawing upon stone, in which the ink is applied to the stone by a camel's-hair pencil.

2. A drawing upon stone so produced.

lĭth'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A stone so formed by nature as to appear to have been cut artificially.

2. *Surg.:* A bistoury or scalpel for making the incision in lithotomy. This knife is of various sizes and shapes, blunt, probe, or sharp-pointed. It is inserted through the groove of the lithotomy-staff, through a small opening previously made in the urethra, and carried along into the bladder, making an opening just large enough to allow the extraction of the stone by means of the forceps.

lithotome-caché, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument used in lithotomy. It is introduced with blades concealed in a sheath, from which they are protruded, by pressing upon a lever, on reaching the place of operation. The incision is made by withdrawing the instrument. It is made single or double bladed. Called also a bistouri-caché.

lĭth-ō-tŏm'-ĭc, lĭth-ō-tŏm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *lithotom(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaiuing to lithotomy; performed by lithotomy.

lĭ-thŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lithotom(y); -ist.*] One who performs the operation of lithotomy; one skilled in lithotomy.

lĭ-thŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. λιθοτομία (*lithotomia*).] [LITHOTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomy-bisector, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for making the bilateral incisions in lithotomy.

lithotomy-forceps, *s.* An instrument for extracting stone from the bladder through the opening previously made by lithotomy.

lithotomy-gorget, *s.*

Surg.: A lithotome with one or two concealed blades which are exposed by pressure when required.

lithotomy-scoop, *s.*

Surg.: A small, spoon-like instrument for removing calculi or fragments of stone from the bladder, after the operatiou of lithotomy.

lithotomy-searcher, *s.*

Surg.: [LITHOTOMY-SOUND].

lithotomy-sound, *s.*

Surg.: A steel, catheter-shaped instrument introduced into the bladder by the urethra. It indicates the presence of stone by a peculiar click when it comes in contact with it.

lithotomy-staff, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument curved like a catheter and with a deep groove on the convex side of its curved portion, introduced into the bladder by the urethra, for the purpose of guiding the cutting-instrument in lithotomy.

lĭth'-ō-trĭp-sў, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and τρῖψις (*trīpsis*) = a rubbing; τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub.] The same as LITHOTRITY (q.v.).

lĭth'-ō-trĭp-tĭst, *s.* [LITHOTRIPSY.] The same as LITHOTRITIST (q.v.).

lĭth'-ō-trĭp-tŏr, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub.] The same as LITHOTRITIST (q.v.).

lĭth'-ō-trīte, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Lat. *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero* = to rub, to grind.] The same as LITHOTRITOR (q.v.).

lĭth-ō-trĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to lithotrity; destroying or tending to destroy stone in the bladder.

lĭth'-ō-trĭt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -ist.*] One who is skilled in lithotrity.

lĭth'-ō-trĭt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -or.*]

Surg.: The same as LITHONTRIPTOR (q.v.).

lĭ-thŏt'-rĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *lithotrit(e); -y.*] The act or operation of crushing a stoue in the bladder by means of a lithontriptor.

lĭth'-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

1. A stereotype in which the surface is composed of gum-shellac, fine sand, and a little tar and linseed-oil.

2. A name signifying printing from stone. The lithographic design on the stone is deeply etched, giving a sufficient relief for the type-press.

lĭth'-ō-tўpe, *v.t.* [LITHOTYPE, *s.*] To prepare for printing by lithotypy.

lĭ-thŏt'-ў-pў, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] The art or process of stereotyping by pressing the types of a page set up into a soft mould or matrix. The hollows left by the types are then filled with a mixture of gum-shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed-oil, heated, which when cold becomes as hard as stone, and can be printed from.

lĭ-thŏx'-ўle, lĭ-thŏx'-ўl-ite, *s.* [Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Min.: A name given to the mineral hornstone (q.v.), when it replaced woody substance and presented its structure. Called also Lithoxylon. [WOODSTONE.]

lĭ-thŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [LITHOXYLITE.]

Lĭth-ų-ā'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Lithuania, in Poland, or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Lithuania.

2. The language by the natives of Lithuania. It belongs to the Slavonic family.

lĭ-thūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λιθουρία (*lithouria*) (sec def.).]

Path.: Lithic acid diathesis, in which the urates are deposited in inordinate quantity, usually caused by errors in diet, wines, malt liquors, or a sedentary habit of body.

lĭth'-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *lith(e)*, a.; *-y.*] Lithe, pliant, flexible.

*** lĭth'-ў** (2), *a.* [LITHER (2), *a.*] Wicked, depraved, corrupt, mischievous.

lĭ-thĭd'-ĭ-ŏn-īte, lī-thĭd'-ĭ-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. λιθίδιον (*lithidion*) = a small stoue; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to some blue lapilli found at Vesuvius in 1873. The glassy blue crust gave: hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·535. Mean of two analyses: silica, 71·57; oxide of copper, 6·49; protoxide of iron, 4·02; potash, 10·92; soda, 6·78. Regarded as a mixture of quartz, and the carbonates of potassium and sodium.

***lĭt'-ĭg-a-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *litigabilis*, from *litigo* = to dispute, to litigate (q.v.).] Capable of being litigated.

lĭt'-ĭg-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *litigans*, pr. par. of *litigo* = to dispute; Fr. *litigant*; Sp. *litigante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Engaged in litigation; disposed to litigate.

"Judicial acts . . . are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant.*"—*Aylife: Parergon.*

B. *As subst.:* One who is engaged in a lawsuit.

"Ordinary *litigants* complained that their business was neglected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

lĭt'-ĭ-gāte, *v. t.* & *i.* [Lat. *litigatus*, pa. par. of *litigo* = to dispute: *lis* (genit. *litis*) = a lawsuit, and *ago* = to carry on; Sp. & Port. *litigar*; Ital. *litigare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To contest in a court of law; to make the subject of litigation; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, evidence, &c., in a court of law. (*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,410.)

B. *Intrans.:* To carry on a lawsuit; to engage in litigation.

lĭt-ĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *litigatio*, from *litigatus*, pa. par. of *litigo* = to litigate (q.v.).] The act or process of litigating or carrying on a lawsuit in a court of law or equity; judicial contest.

"Nothing quells a spirit of *litigation* like despair of success."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

***lĭt'-ĭ-gā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who litigates or engages in litigation; a litigant.

lĭt-ĭg-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *litigiositas*, from *litigiosus* = litigious (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being litigious; a litigious disposition.

2. *Scots Law:* A tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the prejudice of a begun action or diligence, the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt.

lĭ-tĭg'-ĭous, *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*, from Lat. *litigiosus* = contentious, doubtful, from *litigium* = strife; *litigo* = to dispute, to litigate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Originally applied to things which offered matter of litigation; disputable; open to dispute or contention.

"Certain provinces which were debatable and *litigious.*"—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,111.

2. Inclined or disposed to litigation; fond of law or litigation; quarrelsome, contentious.

"The rich in cities we *litigious* find."
Davenant: Gondibert, i. 1.

* **3.** Devoted to or used for litigation or the business of law.

"They view'd the ground of Rome's *litigious* hall."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 473.

II. *Law:* A term applied to a church or living when two or more persons lay claim to the patronage, and present several clerks to the ordinary.

"If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become *litigious.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

lĭ-tĭg'-ĭous-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *litigious*; *-ly.*] In a litigious manner; contentiously.

lĭ-tĭg'-ĭous-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *litigious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being litigious; a litigious disposition; inclination to litigation.

"Here it would be dangerous to have the passion of *litigiousness.*"—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

lĭ-tĭs-cŏn-tĕs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lis* (genit. *litis*) = a lawsuit, and Eng. *contestation* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: The appearance of parties in court to contest their right.

lĭ-tĭs-pĕn'-dençe, *s.* [Lat. *lis* (genit. *litis*) = a lawsuit, and Eng. *pendence* (q.v.).] The time during which a lawsuit is pendent.

***lĭt'-lĭng,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *lite* = little; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] Very little.

lĭt'-mŭs, lăc'-mŭs, *s.* [A corrupt. of Ger. *lachmuss* = the lichen defined.]

Chem.: A vegetable colour, obtained from *Roccella tinctoria.* It is used in chemistry to denote the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. The blue colour of litmus is changed to red by an acid, and the red colour again becomes blue on being mixed with an alkali.

lĭt'-orn, *s.* [Fr. *litorne.*] A species of thrush, a native of Europe.

lĭ'-tŏ-tēs, *s* [Gr. Λιτότης (*litotēs*), from Λιτός (*litos*) = plain, simple; Fr. *litote.*]

Rhet.: A diminution or softening of statement, for the purpose of avoiding censure, or of expressing more strongly what is intended; a figure in which the affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; thus, a citizen "of no mean city" means "of an illustrious or important city."

lĭ-trăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. Λίτρα (*litra*) = a weight, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids, invented by Dr. Hare of Philadelphia. It is founded upon the principle that, when columns of different liquids are elevated by the same pressure, their heights must be inversely as their gravities. It consists of two tubes, their lower ends open and submerged in two liquids, whose specific gravity is to be compared, say one vessel of water and the other of an oil or spirit. The tubes connect above with a horizontal pipe, from which the air is exhausted by an air-pump. Atmospheric pressure causes the liquids to rise in the tubes to a height according to their gravity.

lĭ'-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *litra*, from Gr. Λίτρα (*litra*) = a weight, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. It is a cube, each side of which measures 3·937 English inches, and it contains 61·028 English cubic inches. The English imperial gallon contains 4·54345797 litres, or rather more than 4½ litres.

lĭt-sæ'-a, *s.* [A name given by Jussieu, who did not explain the origin. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ, with reticulated leaves, flowers or axillary tufts, and fleshy fruits. *Litsæa consimilis*, *L. lanuginosa*, and *L. zeylanica*, Indian trees, have valuable wood. The fruits of the first and the last also furnish an oil for burning.

lĭt'-tĕr (1), *lit-ere, *lyt-ter, *lit-our, *s.* [Fr. *litière*, from Low Lat. *lectaria* = a litter, from *lectus* = a bed; Gr. λέκτρον (*lektron*) = a bed; Sp. *litera*; Port. *literia*; Ital. *lettiera.*]

1. A stretcher with a bed, and, in many cases, a canopy; used, not as the stretcher ordinarily is, in emergency and haste, but provided for the use of the sick during transportation home or to the hospital. Amongst the ancient eastern and classic nations litters were used for carrying females, sick persons, and ultimately the luxurious rich from place to place. They were provided with cushions, canopies, and curtains, and sometimes constructed of gold and ivory.

"They shall bring all your brethren . . . . in *litters* and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to my holy mountain Jerusalem."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 20.

2. Straw, hay, or other soft material used as a bed for horses, cattle, &c., or as a covering for plants.

"And he [Laban] brought *lytter* and pronander for the camels."—*Genesis* xxiv. (1551.)

3. Waste or refuse material, shreds, fragments, &c., scattered or lying about on a floor or other place in a careless, slovenly manner; scattered rubbish.

4. A state of disorder or untidiness: as, A room is in a *litter.*

lĭt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Icel. *látr*, *láttr* = a place where animals produce their young; *látrask* = to litter, from *lag* = a layer; *leggja* = to lay.]

1. The young brought forth by an animal at a birth.

"I do here walk before thee, like a sow, that hath o'erwhelm'd all her *litter* but one."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

2. The act of bearing or bringing forth.

lĭt'-tĕr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Litter (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To scatter straw, hay, or other soft substance on or over for bedding.

2. To supply with litter; to spread bedding for: as, To *litter* a horse.

3. To use as litter; to make litter of.

"Then to their roots
The light soil gently move, and strew around
Old leaves or *litter'd* straw, to screen from heat
The tender infants." *Dodsley: Agriculture*, ii.

4. To scatter things in a careless or slovenly manner over or in.

"Wandering and *littering* with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none."
Cowper: Task, vi. 280.

* **5.** To carry in a litter.

"These pagan ladies were *littered* to Campus Martius."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 112.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To sleep in litter; to make a bed in litter. (*Habington: Castara*, pt. ii.)

lĭt'-tĕr (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Litter (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bring forth; said especially of those animals, as the sow, dog, rabbit, &c., that bear several at a birth; applied to human beings in contempt.

"Though in Rome *litter'd*, not Romans."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To bring forth a litter of young.

lĭt'-tĕr-a-tēur, *s.* [Fr.] One engaged in literature or literary work; a literary man.

"Mr. Irving gave a farewell breakfast in the morning to seventy-five gentlemen, actors, editors, critics, *litterateurs*, lawyers, judges, and others."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 1, 1884.

lĭt'-tĕr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *litter* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Consisting of litter; covered or encumbered with litter.

lĭt-tle, *lit-el, *lut-el, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *lytel*, *litel*, a leugthened form of *lyt* = a little, little; cogn. with Dut. *luttel*; Icel. *lítill* = little; *lítt* = little (adv.); Dan. *liden*; Sw. *liten*; Goth. *leitils*; M. H. Ger. *lützel*; O. H. Ger. *luzil.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Small in extent; not wide, not extensive.

"The coast of the children of Dan went out too *little* for them."—*Joshua* xix. 47.

2. Small in size, diminutive; not great, big, or bulky.

"He sought to see Jesus, but could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature."—*Luke* xix. 3.

3. Small in amount or quantity: as, a *little* bill, a *little* food, a *little* light.

4. Small in length or extent; not long: as, a *little* distance.

5. Short in duration.

"A *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep."—*Proverbs* vi. 10.

6. Of small dignity, weight, or importance; insignificant.

"When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes?"—*1 Samuel* xv. 17.

7. Of small force or effect; slight, inconsiderable: as, *little* exertious.

8. Not liberal, free, or generous; mean, niggardly, paltry, selfish: as, a *little* mind.

9. Young; not grown up.

"But your *little* ones, which ye said should be a prey, them will I bring in."—*Numbers* xiv. 31.

II. *Bot.:* Small in all its parts, but well proportioned.

B. *As adv.:* In a little or small degree or quantity; not much, slightly.

"Recking as *little* what betideth him."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

1. That which is little or small in amount, quantity, space, &c.

"Every moment leaves my *little* less."
Johnson: London.

2. A small scale or degree; miniature.

"His picture in *little.*"
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

¶ **1.** *A little:* Somewhat; in a small or slight degree; rather.

"The painter flattered her *a little.*"
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

2. *By little and little:* By slow degrees, gradually.

"*By little and little* I will drive them out from before thee."—*Exod.* xxiii. 30.

¶ *Little* is properly opposed to the great, *small* to the large, and *diminutive* is a species of the *small*, which is made so contrary to the course of things: *little* children cannot be left with safety to themselves; *small* children are pleasanter to be nursed than large ones; if we look down from any very great height the largest men will look *diminutive.*

little-auk, *s.*

Ornith.: *Alca alle*, a winter visitor to the northern parts of the British Islands. Called also *Mergulus melanoleucos*, and in English the Common Rotche.

little-bittern, *s.* [Bittern.]

little black-and-white woodpecker, *s.*

Ornith.: *Picus minor.*

little-bustard, *s.* [BUSTARD.]

little-crake, *s.*
Ornith.: Crex pusilla; called also Little Gallinule, and, with reference to the colour of its plumage, the Olivaceous Gallinule.

little-earwig, *s.*
Entom.: Labia minor. [LABIA.]

* **little-ease,** *s.* An old name for the stocks, the pillory, or other similar uncomfortable punishment, or an uncomfortable part of a prison.

little-egret, *s.*
Ornith.: Ardea garzetta. In the adult bird the whole of the plumage is a delicate white; the feathers of the occiput and the bottom of the neck in front elongated. It is one of the rarest British birds; more common in Southern and Central Europe; native in the region between the Black and Caspian Seas, and very common in India. (*Yarrell.*)

little-gallinule, *s.* [LITTLE-CRAKE.]

little-go, *s.* At English Universities a slang name for the public examination which undergraduates have to pass in the second year of residence; also called the *previous* examination, as preceding the final one for a degree.
"He was busily engaged in reading for the *little-go.*"—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story,* ch. vii.

little-good, *s.*
Bot.: The Sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

little gray kiwi, *s.*
Ornith.: Apteryx Owenî, Owen's Apteryx.

little-grebe, *s.* [DABCHICK.]

little-gude, *s.* The devil. (*Scotch.*)

little-gull, *s.*
Ornith.: Larus minutus, the smallest species of the genus.

little horned-owl, *s.*
Ornith.: Scops Aldrovandi (*Strix Scops*).

little-magpie, *s.*
Ornith.: A popular name for *Grallina picta;* called also the Magpie-lark. [PIED-GRALLINA.]

little-masters, *s. pl.*
Art: A name applied to certain designers who usually worked for engravers and booksellers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and whose designs are generally on a small scale, and reproduced on copper or wood.

little-owl, *s.*
Ornith.: Carine noctua, an occasional British visitor; common in Greece; probably the bird on the reverse of many Athenian coins.

little ringed-plover, *s.*
Ornith.: Charadrius minor.

little-sandpiper, little stint, *s.*
Ornith.: Tringa minuta.

little-squid, *s.*
Zool.: Loligo media. [LOLIGO.]

little-stint, *s.* [LITTLE-SANDPIPER.]

little striped skunk, *s.*
Zool.: Mephitis (*Spilogale*) *putorius.* Habitat, the southern parts of the United States. Animals of this species, from which the secretory glands have been removed, are often domesticated as mousers. Length from snout to insertion, about a foot; tail not so long. The fur is black, marked with white spots and stripes.

little-tern, *s.*
Ornith.: Sterna minuta.

little-tyrant, *s.*
Ornith.: Tyrannula, a genus of Laniidæ (Shrikes). (*Swainson.*)

little white-heron, *s.*
Ornith.: A popular name for the young birds of the species *Ardea russata.* (*Yarrell.*)

lĭt'-tle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *little; -ness.*]

I. The quality or state of being little or small; smallness of bulk, size, amount, quantity, or extent.
"I confess, I love *littleness* almost in all things."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Greatness.*

2. Smallnese of importance or power; insignificance. (*Byron: Cain,* iii. 1.)

3. Meanness, selfishness, want of dignity: as, the *littleness* of a man's mind or conceptions.

* **lĭt'-tlest,** *super. of a.* [LITTLE.] Smallest.

lĭt'-tle-wòrth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *little,* and *worth.*]

A. *As adj.:* Worthless; of a bad, mean, or contemptible character.

B. *As subst.:* A worthless fellow; one who has little or no character.

lĭt'-tŏr-ăl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *littoralis,* from *littus* (gen. *littoris*) = the shore; Fr. *littoral;* Sp. *litoral;* Ital. *littorale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang., Geog., & Geol.:* Of or pertaining to the shore of the sea or a large lake.

2. *Bot.:* Growing on the sea-shore.

B. *As subst.:* The shore; the country on the shore of the sea or a large lake.
"The possible attempt of the French to blockade the Chinese *littoral.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Nov. 27, 1883.

littoral-denudation, *s.*
Geol.: Denudation produced by the action of the waves, aided by springs, upon coast cliffs or bauks.

littoral-zone, *s.*
Geog. & Biol.: One of the zones established by Messrs. Audouin, Milne-Edwards, Sars, and Prof. Edward Forbes, to map out the sea-bed at its several depths. It is the tract between high and low water. In Europe, on rocky shores, the characteristic molluscs are Littorina, Patella, Purplura, &c.; on sandy beaches, Cardium, Tellina, and Solen; on gravelly shores, Mytilus; and on muddy ones, Lutraria.

lĭt-tŏr-ĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *littoralis, littorarius,* or *littoreus,* from Lat. *littus, litus* = the shore, in allusion to its place of growth.]

Bot.: Shoreweed; a genus of Plantaginaceæ. It resembles Plantago, but has the flowers few and unisexual; it is also aquatic. *Littorella lacustris,* is called the Plantain Shoreweed. It has fleshy linear leaves, internally lacunose, and occurs at the edges of lakes and pouds.

lĭt-tŏr-ī'-na, *s.* [LITTORELLA.]

Zool.: Periwinkle; the typical genus of the family Littorinidæ. The shell is thick, turbinated, pointed, few whorled, with the aperture rounded, and the outer lip acute. Known recent species 131, world-wide in distribution; fossil 10 (?), from the Miocene onward. *Littorina littorea,* is the Periwinkle or Winkle (q.v.). *L. rudis,* a viviparous species, from high-water mark, is not eaten.

lĭt-tŏr-īn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *littorin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, section Holostomata (Sea-snails). The shell is spiral, turbinated, or depressed, never pearly; the aperture rounded; the peristome entire; the operculum horny, with few whorls to the spire; the animal with a muzzle-shaped head and eyes, sessile at the outer base of the tentacles; tongue with a medium series of hooked teeth. They inhabit the sea between tide-marks or brackish water. Genera, Littorina, Solarium, Phorus, Lacuna, Rissoa, &c.

lĭt'-u-āte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lituatus,* from Lat. *lituus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Forked, with the points a little turned outwards.

* **lĭ-tū'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *lituus* = a staff used by augurs in taking omens; a trumpet with a curved end, and *forma* = form.] Curved or shaped like a lituus.

lĭt'-u-īte, *s.* [LITUITES.]

lĭt-u-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *litu(us);* suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: Lituite; a genus of Cephalopods, family Nautilidæ. The shell is discoidal, with the whorls close or separate; the last chamber produced in a straight line; the siphuncle central or sub-central. Fossil in the Silurian of North America and of Britain. Known species eighteen. (*Woodward.*)

lĭt'-u-ō-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *lituus* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Foraminifera (Little Crozier). The lid is generally crozier-shaped, though sometimes nautiloid.

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time from the Carboniferous period till now.

lĭt-u-ŏl'-ĭ-da, † lĭt-u-ō-lĭd'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lituol(a)* (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida, -idea.*]

Zool.: A family of Imperforate Foraminifera.

† **lĭ-tū'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lituola* (q.v.), and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil lituola (q.v.).

† **lĭt'-u-rāte,** *s.* [Lat. *liturātus,* pa. par. of *liturō* = to rub out, to erase.] Blurred; having spots or rays which seem formed by the abrasion of the surface.

lĭ-tŭr'-ġĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. λειτουργικός (*leitourgikos*), from λειτουργία (*leitourgia*) = liturgy (q.v.); Fr. *liturgique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship.
"At all *liturgic* prayer and praise it storms."
Byron: Expostulations with a Secularist.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The doctrine or theory of liturgies.
"As the Roman Church doth in its *liturgicks* suppose."—*Barrow. Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

lĭ-tŭr'-ġĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *liturgic; -al.*] The same as LITURGIC (q.v.)
"A tedious number of *liturgical* tautologies."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrants' Defence.*

* **lĭ-tŭr-ġĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *liturgiolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in liturgiology.
"To the *liturgiologist* the book is curious, if not valuable."—*Brit. Quarterly Review,* Oct. 1881, p. 309.

* **lĭ-tŭr-ġĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. λειτουργία (*leitourgia*) = a liturgy, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] The science or system of liturgiee, and of their symbolic meanings.

lĭt'-ŭr-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *liturg(y); ist.*] One who upholds or adheres strictly to a liturgy.
"Known in Jewish literature as a *liturgist.*"—*Athenæum,* Aug. 23, 1884, p. 230.

lĭt'-ŭr-ġy, * **lit-tur-gie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lyturgie,* from Low Lat. *liturgia;* Gr. λειτουργία (*leitourgia*) = public service, from λεῖτος (*leitos*) = public, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Sp. & Ital. *liturgia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The established form of public worship, a form of public devotion, the entire ritual for public worship.
"So that if the *liturgies* of all ancient churches throughout the world be compared amongst themselves, it may easily be perceived that they had one original mold."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie,* bk. v. § 25.

2. *Church Hist.:* The Liturgy of the Church of England. This is a modification of that previously existing in the Church of Rome, several parts of which, however, were traceable back to the early ages. It was compiled under the superintendence of Archbishop Cranmer, by order of Edward VI. It was confirmed by Parliament in 1547-48, and issued in 1549. It was revised in 1559 by a resolution of Parliament. In its present form it received the sanction of Parliament by 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4, generally called the Act of Uniformity, passed on May 19, 1662. The Act 34 & 35 Vict. c. 37 arranged for the introduction of a new system of lessons.

¶ McClintock and Strong (*Cyc. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*) give the following summary of ancient liturgies, with their developments:—

1. Liturgy of St. James, Antioch, or Jerusalem, with two forms—the Liturgy of St. Basil and the Syriac Liturgy of St. James, the former becoming the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and later the Liturgy of the Oriental and Russian Churches, the latter giving rise to the various Monophysite Liturgies.

2. Liturgy of St. Mark, or Alexandria, the parent of the present Liturgy of Egypt.

3. Liturgy of St. Peter, or Rome, with two divisions—the Ambrosian (now, with slight modifications, in use in the diocese of Milan), and the Sacramentary of St. Leo, developing successively into the Sacramentaries of Gelasius and St. Gregory, and finally into the present Liturgy of the Roman Church.

4. Liturgy of St. John, St. Paul, or Ephesue, appearing later as the Liturgy of Lyone, whence were derived the Mozarabic Liturgy and the Liturgies of Britain and Tours. These two were the foundation of the British Liturgy as revived by St. Augustine, and gave rise to the various English uses, in their turn

yielding place to the present Liturgy of the Anglican Church, modifications of which are in use in the Scotch and American Episcopal Churches.

LITUUS.

lĭt-ū-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Roman Antiquities:*

1. A crooked staff, frequently represented in works of art as borne by the augurs in their divinations. It was somewhat like a crozier in shape.

2. A trumpet, having a mouth which curved suddenly up, and which was used by the Roman priests and cavalry.

II. *Geom.:* A spiral, of which the characteristic property is that the square of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line given in position, and which is an asymptote to the spiral.

* **liv-and**, *pr. par.* [Live, *v.*]

līve, * **liv-en**, * **liv-i-en**, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *lifian, lyfian, libban, lybban;* cogn. with Dut. *leven;* Icel. *lifa* = to be left, to remain, to live; Dan. *leve;* Sw. *lefva;* Goth. *liban;* Ger. *leben* = to live, *leben* = life; M. H. Ger. *leben, lefen, libjan, lipjan* = to live; O. H. Ger. *be-liban* = to remain, to be left.] [Life.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To remain, to be left behiud, to remain over.

2. To make one's abiding place or home; to reside, to dwell.

"Let me *live* here ever."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To have life, to be capable of performing the functions of life. (Said of animals or plants, but more especially of the former.)

"Give thanks you have *lived* so long."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 1.

4. To continue in life, not to suffer death.

"Your brother cannot *live.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

5. To continue in existence, not to perish, to remain.

"Men's evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues
We write in water." *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.,* iv. 2.

6. To continue safe and uninjured.

"A strong mast that *lived* upon the sea."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 2.

7. To pass life or time in a particular manner, as regards habits, occupation, condition, &c.; to regulate one's mode of living.

"Merrily shall I *live* now."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

8. To enjoy life, to pass one's life with happiness.

"He *lives* who lives to God alone,
And all are dead beside."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, 1792.

9. To be maintained, to receive or gain a livelihood.

"They which minister about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple."—1 *Cor.* ix. 13.

10. To feed, to be nourished, to subsist.

"Those animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that *live* upon vegetables."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

11. To cohabit. (Followed by *with.*)

II. *Scripture:*

1. In the same sense as A. I. 3 (Josh. ix. 15).

2. To receive from Christ, by His Spirit, spiritual existence, and be enabled to maintain it; to act habitually from divinely inspired spiritual motives (John vi. 57; Gal. ii. 19; Phil. i. 21; 1 Peter ii. 24, iv. 2, 6).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To pass, to spend, to continue in.

"I wish'd that thou shouldst *live* the life they lived."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* 2. To act habitually in conformity to; to conform to; to practise.

¶ *To live down:*

1. To live so as to prove false by one's life or conduct; to give the lie to: as, To *live down* a slander.

2. To obliterate the remembrance of.

līve, *a.* [A shortened form of *alive* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Alive, living, quick; not dead; having life; having the organic functions in operation.

"When he hath made an end of reconciling the holy place, and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the *live* goat."—*Lev.* xvi. 20.

2. Burning, ignited; containing fire; not extinguished.

3. Vivid, as color.

4. Lively, energetic; possessing interest: as, a *live* salesman, a *live* sermon. (*U. S.*)

II. *Engin., Mach., &c.:* Under pressure, or imparting power, as steam; or motion, as the spindle of a lathe.

live-axle, *s.* One communicating power, as distinguished from a dead or blind axle.

live-box, *s.* A cell in which living microscopic objects are confined for observation. It has a tubular piece with a glass top, upon which slips an upper ring having likewise a glass top. The object is confined between the glasses. [Live-trap.]

live-feathers, *s. pl.* Feathers which have been plucked from a fowl while alive, and therefore stronger and more elastic than those from a dead bird.

live-gang, *s.*

Sawing: A gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. The bark and wany edge are afterwards removed from each board by a double edger. The lumber goes to market of the full width.

live-hair, *s.* Hair cut or taken from a living animal.

live-head, *s.*

Lathe: The head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle.

live-hole, *s.* A receptacle for fuel in a clamp of bricks.

"The clamp is lighted by means of a number of receptacles for fuel contrived in the outer walls, called *live-holes.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. xii., p. 347.

live-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus virens. It has elliptic-oblong, coriaceous leaves. It grows in the Southern States bordering the Gulf, and is the most valuable of the American oaks for shipbuilding, the wood being heavy, compact, and fine-grained. Its specific gravity is greater than that of water.

live-salesman, *s.* A person whose occupation is to sell live stock.

live-spindle, *s.*

Lathe: The rotating effective spindle in the head-stock of a lathe.

live-steam, *s.*

Steam-engin.: Steam taken directly from the boiler.

live-stock, *s.* The animals kept on a farm for breeding, fattening, or other purposes, as horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

live-trap, *s.* A device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the others constitute the sides. [Live-box.]

live wire, *s.*

Elect.: A wire through which an electric current is passing; a wire in active use.

* **līve**, *s.* [Live, *v.*] Life.

"She was a worthy woman all hire *live.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 461.

¶ * *On live,* * *On lyve:* Alive.

* **līve'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *live,* v.; *-able.*] Fit or possible to be lived in.

līved, *a.* [Eng. *liv(e); -ed.*] Having a life; used in composition only, as short-*lived*, long-*lived.*

* **līve'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *live; -less.*] Without life; lifeless.

"Description cannot suit itself in words,
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
In life so *liveless* as it shows itself."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

līve'-lī-hood (1), * **live-lode**, * **lif-lode**, * **lyf-lode**, * **lyve-lode**, * **lif-lade**, *s.* [*Livelihood* is a corrupt. of *livelode*, or *liflade*, from A.S. *líf* = life, and *láid* = a leading, a way, a course.] [Lode.] Means of subsistence or maintaining life; the support or maintenance of life; means of living; subsistence.

* **līve'-lĭ-hood** (2), *s.* [Eng. *lively; -hood.*] Liveliness, cheerfulness, animation, spirit.

"The tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well,* i. 1.

līve'-lĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lively; -ly.*] In a lively, cheerful manner.

līve'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lively; -ness.*]

1. An appearance of life.

"That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy; Art of Painting.*

2. The quality or state of being lively; animation, spirit, vivacity, sprightliness; briskness.

"And the perspicuity and *liveliness* with which he explained his views."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv

* **live-lode**, *s.* [Livelihood (1).]

līve'-lŏng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *live,* for *life,* and *long.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Long-lasting, durable, permanent.

"Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument."
Milton: On Shakespeare.

2. Throughout its whole duration or length; the whole.

"To it the *livelong* night there sings
A bird unseen."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 28.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Sedum Telephium. Called also Live for Ever.

līve'-lў, * **life-ly**, * **lyve-ly**, * **liyf-ly**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *live* = *life; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Like life; living.

"Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have madded me. What shall I do
Now I behold thy *lively* body so."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

* 2. Life-like; resembling or representing life.

"It tutors nature: artificial strife
Lives in these touches, *livelier* than life."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. Vivid, lifelike, animated.

"Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

4. Vigorous, lively; being generally attended by rapid motion; brisk, active, sprightly.

"For they are *lively,* and are delivered ere the midwives come in unto them."—*Exodus* i. 17.

5. Gay, animated, spirited, vivacious, airy.

"His polished manners and *lively* conversation were the delight of aristocratical societies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

6. Strong, keen, earnest.

"That which is immediately before the senses, impresses us always with the most *lively* conviction."—*Beddoes: Obs. on Math. Evidence.*

7. Fresh, vivid: as colour.

"I found, to my amazement, that they began to return, and by little and little to become as *lively* and vivid as when I had newly looked upon the sun."—*Brewster: Natural Magic,* let. ii., p. 24.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. With strong resemblance to life.

"Such spirits as can most *lively* resemble Alexander and his paramour shall appear."—*Marlowe: Doctor Faustus,* iv. 3

2. Briskly, actively, vigorously.

"They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them."—*Hayward.*

¶ *Liveliness* is the property of childhood, youth, and even maturer age; *sprightliness* is the peculiar property of youth; *vivacity* is a quality compatible with the sobriety of years. The imagination, the wit, the conception, the representation, and the like, are *lively;* the air, the manner, the look, the tune, the dance, are *sprightly;* the conversation, the turn of mind, the society, are *vivacious;* the muse, the pen, the imagination, are *sportive;* the meeting, the laugh, the song, the conceit, are *merry;* the train, the dance, are *jocund.*

līv'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *live,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who lives; one who has life.

"In a great pool, a swan's nest: Prithee, think
There's *livers* out of Britain."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

2. One who resides or dwells; a resident, a dweller.

"Why was not I a *liver* in the woods,
Or citizen of Thetis' crystal floods."
Drummond: Sonnets, pt. i., son. 26.

3. One who lives or spends his life in a particular manner.

"A virtuous household though exceeding poor,
Pure *livers* were they all, austere and grave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

lĭv'-ẽr (2), *s.* [A.S. *lifer;* Icel. *lifur;* Sw. *lefver;* Dan. & Dut. *lever;* Ger. *leber;* M. H. Ger. *lebere;* O. H. Ger. *lebara.*]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The largest gland in the body weighing about four pounds, and measuriug in its greatest length nearly twelve inches. It is placed obliquely in the abdomeu, ou the right side, with its eonvex surface upwards, and the concave downwards. It is in relation as to its position with the diaphragm above, the stomach and intestines below, and the right kidney, sometimes extending almost over to the spleen on the left side. It corresponds by its free edge with the lower margin of the ribs. It is divided by fissures into five lobes, two on the upper surface, right and left lobes, and with them three minor lobes on the under surface. The liver consists of lobules, a eonnecting structure, Glisson's capsule, ramifications of the portal vein, hepatic duct, hepatic artery and veins, lymphatics, and nerves, and is enclosed and kept *in situ* by the peritoneum. The functions of the liver are twofold : the separation of impurities from the venous blood of the chylo-poietic viscera previously to its return to the general venous circulation, and the secretiou of bile, the fluid necessary to chylification; theuce it passes into the duodenum and the gall-bladder by means of the ducts of the liver, after mingling with the mucous secretiou from the follicles in the duct walls.

2. *Compar.:* In the lower animals there is apparently no liver; in those somewhat higher the rudiments of it appear, and it developes markedly the higher we ascend in the scale of animal life. Thus, in the Echinodermata it has been identified with two or more small glandular sacs of a yellowish colour opening into the bottom of the stomach. The liver in Molluscs is always large. In the Cephalopoda it is a bulky gland divided into four lobes, and these are again subdivided into numerous angular lobules. In the Vertebrates it yet more nearly approaches the liver of man. In many fishes, the cells of the liver are loaded with fat, that which is a morbid state of the organ with man being normal with them.

¶ *Diseases of the liver:*

Pathol.: Hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, is the commonest form, and is either simple or malignant, the latter being known as acute yellow atrophy; a third form, common to tropical countries, is known as suppurative hepatitis, ending in abscess and suppuration. Cirrhosis, hob-nailed or gin-drinker's liver, is also a frequent form of disease, often accompanied with jaundice. Lardaceous, waxy, or amyloid disease of the liver sometimes occurs. In abscess of the liver, it is still not quite settled whether the purulent matter should be allowed to evacuate spontaneously, or be evacuated, as Sir Joseph Fayrer recommends, by operation with the precautious of the Listerian method. [Listerism.]

liver-color, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The color of the liver; a reddish-brown, or dull brown mingled with a little yellow.

B. *As adj.:* Liver-colored.

"Clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *liver-coloured.*"—*Woodward*

liver-colored, *a.* Of the color of the liver; as, a *liver-colored* dog.

liver-complaint, *s.* Disease of the liver.

liver-fluke, *s.*

Zool.: *Distoma hepaticum,* or *Fasciola hepatica,* a flat trematode helminth, about an inch in length by half an inch in breadth, found in the gall bladder and the biliary ducts of sheep when they are fed on wet pasture. The parasite produces the disease called rot (q.v.). Besides being parasitic in sheep, *D. hepaticum* occurs also in the horse, ass, ox, and deer; and in some rare cases it has been fouud in the human body.

liver-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Hepatica.

liver of antimony, *s.* A sulphuret of antimony and potassa.

liver of sulphur, *s.* Fused sulphuret of potassa.

liver-opal, *s.*

Min.: The same as Menilite (q.v.).

liver-ore, *s.* [Hepatic-cinnabar.]

liver-pyrites, *s. pl.* [Marcasite.]

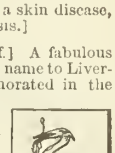
* **liver-sick,** *a.* Sick at heart.

"Demon, my friend, once *liver-sick* of love."
Hall: Satires, II. vii. 47.

liver-spots, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: A popular name for a skin disease, *Pityriasis versicolor.* [Pityriasis.]

lĭv'-ẽr (3), *s.* [For etym. see def.] A fabulous bird, supposed to have given its name to Liverpool, and to be still commemorated in the arms of that town. "It has been variously called a dove, a shoveller duck, an eagle, and a hypothetical bird, the *liver,* to which the name of the town has been traditionally ascribed. . . . In deriving the name of a town from an imaginary bird, which was unknown long after the town had a common seal, we have a remarkable instance of putting the cart before the horse." (*Baines: Hist. Lanc.,* ii. 294). Attempts have also been made to identify the liver with the Cormorant or the Glossy Ibis.



LIVER.

"The *liver* was a foolish invention to account for the name. There was the 'pool,' which accounted for the last syllable, and there was the bird on the seal or shield, which, in the absence of other information was supposed to indicate the prefix. A stuffed bird has from time immemorial been preserved in the Town Hall, supposed to be a specimen of the genus *liver.* It is, in reality, an immature cormorant, which has not attained its final dark plumage."—*Sir J. A. Picton,* in *Notes & Queries,* May 3, 1884, p. 350.

* **lĭv'-ẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *liver* (2); *-ed.*] Having a liver; used in composition as white-*livered,* lily-*livered,* &c.

* **lĭv'-ẽr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *liver* (2); *-ing.*] A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or hog's flesh.

* **lĭv'-ẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *liver(y); -er.*] A servant in livery.

* **lĭv'-ẽr-ẽy,** *s.* [Livery.]

* **lĭv'-ẽr-grŏwn,** *a.* [Eng. *liver,* and *grown.*] Having a large liver.

"I enquired what other casualties were most like the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was nearest."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

lĭv'-ẽr-ĭed, *a.* [Eng. *livery; -ed.*] Wearing or dressed in a livery.

"So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity . . .
A thousand *liveried* angels lackey her."
Milton: Comus, 455.

lĭv'-ẽr-stŏne, *s.* [Eng. *liver* (2), and *stone.*]

Min.: The same as Hepatite (q.v.).

lĭv'-ẽr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *liver* (2), and *wort;* the name derives its significance from the appearance of the plants.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.: Marchantia polymorpha.*

2. *Pl.:* The order Marchantiaceæ (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Ground liverwort:*

Bot.: Peltidea canina.

(2) *Noble liverwort:*

Pharm.: A name for Iceland Moss (*Cetraria islandica.*)

lĭv'-ẽr-ў, * **livere,** *s.* [Fr. *livrée* = a delivery of that which is given, that which is given; prop. the fem. of the pa. par. of *livrer* = to deliver, to give; Low Lat. *libero* = to give freely; Lat. *libero* = to liberate; *liber* = free; Ital. *livrea;* Sp. *librea.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"They might sue out their *livery,* or ousterlemain, that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 5.

* 2. Release or custody; deliverance.

"He sent an herald before to Rome to demand *livery* of the man who had offended him."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 120.

* 3. That which is given; an allowance of food at a certain rate; a ration, an allowance, as for a family, servants, horses, &c.

"What *livery* is, wee by common use in England knew well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meate, as they commonly use the word in stabling."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate and regularly fed and attended to: as, To keep horses at *livery.*

* 5. The badge or uniform clothing given by barons and others to their retainers when in military service, and hence, sometimes, a division of an army was distinguished from another division by such badge or uniform.

6. The particular dress or uniform worn by the servants of a nobleman or gentleman.

* 7. The peculiar dress adopted by any class or association: as, the *livery* of a charity-school, of a priest, &c.

8. The whole body or association wearing or entitled to wear such dress or garb: as, the *Livery* of the City of London, that is, freemen of the City. [Liveryman.]

"The *Livery* had in the preceding year returned four zealous Whigs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

9. Any characteristic dress, garb, or appearance.

"Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad."
Milton: P. L., iv. 599.

* 10. Outward appearance; aspect.

"The beauteous *livery* that he wore."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,107.

II. *Law:*

1. The act of giving possession of property; chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seisin,* that is, the giving a person corporeal possession of a tenement or land, by delivery to him in the first case, the latch, key, or ring of the door; in the second, a turf or twig. [Feoffment.]

"This *livery* of selsin is no other than the pure feodal investiture, or delivery of corporeal possession of the land or tenement, which was held absolutely necessary to complete the donation."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. The writ by which possession of land or a tenement is given.

livery-coat, *s.* A coat worn by a servant in livery.

livery-company, *s.* The Company of the Liverymen of London.

livery-gown, *s.* The gown worn by a Liveryman.

livery-man, *s.* A person who keeps a livery stable.

livery-nag, *s.* A horse kept at livery; a horse let out for hire.

"Throw them up to *livery-nags* and grooms."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 901.

livery-office, *s.* An office appointed for the delivery of lands. (*Wharton.*)

livery-servant, *s.* A servant who wears a livery.

livery-stable, *s.* A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out for hire.

* **livery-table,** *s.* A side-table or cupboard.

* **lĭv'-ẽr-ў,** *v.t.* [Livery, *s.*] To dress or clothe in, or as in livery.

"His rudeness so with his authorized youth
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 105.

† **lĭv'-ẽr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *liver* (2); *-y.*] Like or resembling the liver.

lĭv'-ẽr-ў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *livery,* s., and *man.*]

1. One who wears a livery.

"The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the *liverymen* frequently ralling at their mistress."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Spec.:* A freeman of the City of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and to vote in the election of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c.

* **lives,** *adv.* [Live.] Alive.

līveș, *s. pl.* [Life.]

* **līveș'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *lives,* adv., and *man.*] A live or living man.

"The yearth shall yelde him again a *livesman* on the third dale, whom it received dead."—*Udal: Luke* xi.

* **līve'-tīde,** *s.* [Eng. *live,* v., and *tide.*] Fortune, property.

"She . . . endowed the same with her owne patrimony and *livetide.*"—*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 245.

lĭv'-ĭd, *a.* [Fr. *livide,* from Lat. *lividus,* from *liveo* = to be bluish; Sp. & Ital. *livido.*] Of a leaden colour, black and blue; discoloured, as the flesh by a blow; clouded with grayish, brownish, and blackish.

"His brow, with amber locks beset,
And lips he drew not *livid* yet."
Cowper: Tears of a Painter. (Transl.)

lĭ-vĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *lividité,* from *livide* = livid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being livid.

"The signs of a tendency to such a state [the atrabilarian] are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance, &c."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vi., § 28.

lĭv'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *livid; -ness.*] The same as LIVIDITY (q.v.).

"He [Benedetto] imitated his uncle's extravagantly dark shades, caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable *lividness.*"—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iii., ch. i.

lĭv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LIVE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Alive, having life; live, not dead.

"The scientific operations were directed by Vauban, the first of *living* engineers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. Having the appearance of animation or life; in motion, not still.

"Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilsome days a soft repose at night."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. In a state of combustion; burning.

"Then on the *living* coal red wine they pour."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

4. Producing life, animation, action, or vigour.

"Hath love in thy old blood no *living* fire?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The state of being alive; life, existence.

"To spend her *living* in eternal love."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 238.

2. Means of subsistence; livelihood, sustenance.

"Get your *living* by reckoning."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* v. 2.

3. The power of continuing life.

4. The benefice of a clergyman (*England.*)

"Mrs. Bull told her husband that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

5. Manner of life.

* 6. Property, possessions.

"Where my life and *living* lies."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

living-room, *s.* A sitting-room. (*U.S.*)

***lĭv'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *living; -ly.*] In a living state.

"In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***lĭv'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *living; -ness.*] The quality or state of being living; quickness, animation, spirit, briskness.

lĭv'-ĭng-stŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after the great African traveller, Livingstone; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in prisms and columnar groups resembling, and apparently isomorphous with, stibnite (q.v.). Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4·81; colour, bright lead-gray; streak, red. Compos.: a sulphide of antimony and mercury. Found at Guadalcazar, Mexico.

***lĭv'-ĭsh,** ***liv-isshe,** *a.* [Eng. *liv(e); -ish.*] Living, alive. (*Gower: C. A.,* vii.)

lĭv-ĭ-stō'-nĭ-ạn, *s.* [Named from an estate near Edinburgh, belonging to Patrick Murray.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, family Sabalidæ. *Livistonia inermis* and *L. humilis* are from Australia, where Palms are rare. The leaves of *L. Jenkinsiana,* an Assam species, are used for making hats and for thatching houses.

Lĭ-vō'-nĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant or native of Livonia.

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Livonia.

***lĭ'-vŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] Malignity, malice.

lĭ-vrāi'-soṅ, *s.* [Fr., from *livrer* = to deliver.] A part of a book or other literary composition printed and delivered before the work is completed.

livre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *libra* = a pound.] An old French money of account, now superseded by the franc, to which it was about equal in value.

lĭx-ĭv'-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *lixivius,* from *lixivium,* from *lix* = wood-ashes; Fr. *lixiviel;* Sp. *lexivial.*]

1. Obtained by lixiviation (q.v.).

2. Impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes.

3. Containing or consisting of alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes.

"Helmont has ingeniously conjectured, that these *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form in the bodies that afford them."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 599.

4. Having the qualities or properties of alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.

5. Of the colour of lye; resembling lye.

lĭx-ĭv'-ĭ-ạte, lĭx-ĭv'-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lixivium.*]

1. Of or pertaining to lye; having the qualities of alkaline salts.

2. Impregnated with salts extracted from wood-ashes; obtained by lixiviation.

"The fixed nitre is of an alcalizate nature, and participates the qualities belonging generally to *lixiviate* salts."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 370.

lĭx-ĭv'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [LIXIVIATE, *a.*] To treat by the process of lixiviation; to form into lye; to impregnate with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.

lĭx-ĭv-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lixivium.*] The process of separating a soluble from an insoluble material by a washing or filtering action; leaching. Lixiviation removes a soluble material, which is the valuable portion, as in discharging a certain amount of syrup from a bone-black filter, by passing water through it. The leaching of ashes is a familiar instance of lixiviation.

lĭx-ĭv'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *lixivieux,* from Lat. *lixivium.*] The same as LIXIVIAL (q.v.).

lĭx-ĭv'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *lix* = wood-ashes, lye.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.

"I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood."—*Boyle.*

lĭz'-ard, *les-arde, *lus-arde, *lic-erte, *lyz-ard, *s.* [O. Fr. *lesard* (Fr. *lézard*), from Lat. *lacerta* = a lizard; Sp. & Port. *lagarto;* Ital. *lacerta.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The popular name for any member of the Lacertidæ, the family of Lacertilia, which contains the typical Lizards, having four well-developed limbs, each terminated by five toes of unequal length. [LACERTA.] Though most abundant in the tropics, lizards are world-wide in distribution, except in very cold countries. They are common throughout the United States, usually of quite small size. Among the most remarkable forms are the Geckos; the large monitors, which grow to a length of six feet; the poisonous Mexican Lizard; the large Iguanas, of South America; the Flying Dragon; the changeful Chameleon, and various others. They are usually active animals, agile in movement, and often beautifully or protectively colored. The order is divided into 21 families, with over 1600 species.

(2) *Pl.:* The family Lacertidæ (q.v.), and, in a wider sense, the order Lacertilia.

2. *Palæont.:* [LACERTILIA, MOSOSAURIA, PROTOSAURIA, &c.].

3. *Agric.:* A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A piece of rope haviug one or more legs with thimbles, acting as fair-leaders or for other purposes.

(2) [TOP-GALLANT LIZARD].

lizard-seeker, *s.*

Ornith.: Saurothera, a genus of Cuculidæ.

lizard-shaped, *a.* Formed like or resembling a lizard.

Lizard-shaped Amphibia:

Zool.: The sub-order Salamandrinæ (q.v.).

lizard-tailed, *a.* Having a tail like a lizard.

Lizard-tailed birds:

Ornith.: [SAURURÆ].

lizard's-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Goniophlebium trilobum.*

lizard's-tail, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Saururus (q.v.).

lizard's-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sauroglossum (q.v.).

Lĭz'-ard (2), *s.* [See def.]

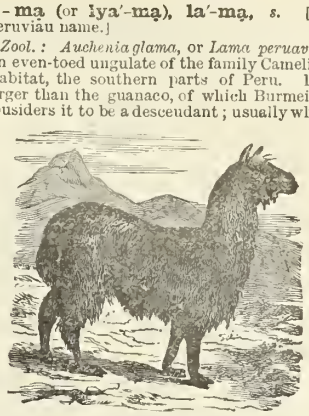
Geog.: A bold headland in Cornwall, twenty-three miles E.S.E. of Land's End.

Lizard-stone, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A kind of serpentine found near the Lizard Point, in Cornwall. It is used for chimney-pieces, &c. (*Simmonds.*)

lla'-mạ (or **lya'-mạ**), **la'-mạ,** *s.* [The Peruvian name.]

Zool.: *Auchenia glama,* or *Lama peruavina.* An even-toed ungulate of the family Camelidæ. Habitat, the southern parts of Peru. It is larger than the guanaco, of which Burmeister cousiders it to be a desceudant; usually white,



LLAMA.

sometimes spotted with brown or black, and sometimes entirely black. In size it is smaller, and in general form lighter than the camels, standing about three feet at the shoulder; no dorsal hump. Feet narrow, toes widely separated, each with a distinct pad; hairy covering long and woolly. The earliest account of this animal is that of De Zarate, treasurer-general of Peru, in 1544, who calls it the "sheep of Peru," but notices its general resemblauce to the camel. The llama is only known in a domesticated state. It is still used as a beast of burden, but since the introduction of horses, mules, and asses, its importance in that respect has greatly diminished.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of llamas have been found in the Pleistocene deposits of the Rocky Mountains and in Central America. Gradual changes have been traced from the differentiated species now existing down through the Pliocene to the early Miocene. Prof. Flower, remarking on the fact that none of these annectant forms have been found in the fossiliferous strata of the Old World, says: "It may fairly be surmised . . . that America was the original home of the Tylopoda, and that the camels passed over into the Old World, probably by way of the north of Asia, where we have every reason to believe there was formerly a free way of communication between the continents."

llăn-, *pref.* [Wel. = an enclosure, a church.] A common prefix in place-names in Wales; **as,** *Llan*gollen, *Llan*dudno, &c.

Llăn-bĕr'-ĭs, *s.* [Wel.]

Geog.: A place in Carnarvonshire.

Llanberis-slates, *s. pl.*

Geog.: Slates with associated sandy beds, the two together sometimes 3,000 feet thick, found at Llanberis and Penrhyn, in Carnarvonshire. They are arranged in the Longmynd group of Cambrian rocks. Fossils, two species of Oldhamia, have been fouud.

Llăn-deī'-lō, *s.* [Wel. *Llandeilo Vawr* or *Fawr.*]

Geog.: A market-town and parish of South Wales, fourteen miles E.N.E. of Carmarthen.

Llandeilo-flags, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Dark-coloured micaceous flags, frequently calcareous, resting on a great thickness of shales, generally of a black colour below them, and these again on black carbonaceous shale of great thickness, frequently containing sulphate of alumina, and sometimes, as in Dumfriesshire, beds of anthracite, resulting probably from the decomposition, not of plants, but of graptolites, about forty species of which have been found in the Llandeilo-flags and the Arenig beds. [LLANDEILO-FORMATION.] Among these, graptolites with two rows of cells (Diplograpsus, &c.) are conspicuous. About forty-seven Brachiopoda are found, and of other molluscs Orthoceras, Cyrtaceras, and Bellerophon. Trilobites abound.

Llandeilo-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A formation of Lower Silurian age. As originally marked out by Sir Roderick Murchison, it fell naturally under two divisions,

an Upper, containing the Llandeilo-flags (q.v.), and a Lower, now called the Arenig or Stiperstone group. According to Prof. Ramsay, the two together are 3,300 feet thick in North Wales, and the lavas (which are felspathic and porphyritic), 2,500.

Llăn-dŏv'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town in South Wales, county of Carmarthen.

Llandovery-group, *s.*

Geol: A group of rocks occurring in the hill of Noeth Grug, near Llandovery. Sir Roderick Murchison divided it into an Upper and a Lower Llandovery, the first sometimes called the May Hill group. Sir Charles Lyell believes that they constitute the base of the Upper Silurian, being at the same time beds of passage to the Lower. The beds of conglomerate, &c., constituting the greater part of the Lower Llandovery Rocks, are from 600 to 1,000 feet thick.

llan-ĕr'-ō (ll as ly), *s.* [Sp., from *llanos.*] One who lives on the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally the descendants of whites and Indians, and are distinguished for their activity, ferocity, and semi-barbarous habits.

lla'-nōs (ll as ly), *s. pl.* [Sp., from Lat. *planus* = level.] The level steppes or plains in the northern part of South America. Some are barren wastes, others furnish pasture, and others again are covered with forest.

llŏyd'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Edward *Lloyd*, an antiquary, who discovered the species, in the eighteenth century, in Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. It has a scaly bulb; leaves, filiform; stem, leafy; one or two flowers. *Lloydia serotina* is found on the Snowdon range of hills, but is very rare.

Llŏyd's, *s.* [English.] A name given to the place of general insurance business, from that of the proprietor of a coffee-house, formerly used for a similar purpose in Lombard-street, London. It was afterwards removed to Pope's Head Alley, where it was called *New Lloyd's*, and subsequently, in 1773, to some rooms in the upper part of the Royal Exchange, and the interest of it having long been purchased of the then proprietor, it has from that time been placed under the management of a committee of the members. This institution, now known simply as *Lloyd's*, is devoted entirely to marine insurance, and to such business as is subsidiary thereto, as the classification and registration of vessels, &c.

Lloyd's-bond, *s.*

1. A form of security devised by John Horatio Lloyd, for enabling corporate bodies, whose powers of borrowing money are regulated and limited by statute, to incur greater pecuniary liabilities than they are authorised to do under their borrowing powers. It consists of an acknowledgement of debt under the company's seal, with a promise to pay at a certain date, and bears a certain rate of interest.

2. A form of agreement authorised by the Committee of Lloyd's. It differs from a policy, inasmuch as a policy is issued before a ship sails, and contains a promise contingent on certain eventualities. But a Lloyd's Bond supposes a ship to have returned, and to have already suffered damage; and the object of the bond is to protect shipowners from losses, as specified in the bond.

Lloyd's-list, *s.* A newspaper published daily in London, containing the latest information on shipping matters.

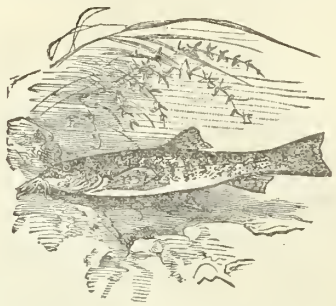
Lloyd's-register, *s.* A register of ships, British and foreign, published yearly. It contains the names of all ships, arranged alphabetically, and classed according to their qualifications, as A1, &c., such class being determined by the report of surveyors and the construction, materials, and state of repair of the vessels.

lō, *interj.* [A.S. *lá.*] An exclamation to direct attention: see! behold! observe!

lōach, lōche, *s.* [Fr. *loche.*]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.: Cobitis barbatula*, the Common Loach, Loche, or Beardie, a malacopterygious British fish of the family Acanthopsidæ. It is found also all over Europe, except in Denmark and Scandinavia. It delights in small, shallow, clear streams, and swims rapidly when disturbed by the moving of the stone under which it secretes itself. The



LOACH.

Loach is an animal feeder; it seldom exceeds four inches in length, but, spite of its small size, it is highly prized for food. *C. tænia* is the Spinous Loach, or Groundling, scarce and local in Britain. Dr. Günther refers the Loach to the genus Nemachilus (q.v.).

2. *Plural:*

(1) The genus Cobitis (q.v.).

(2) The group or sub-family Cobitidina. Mouth surrounded by six or more barbels; dorsal fin short or of moderate length; anal fin short; scales small, rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series, in moderate number; air-bladder partly or entirely cuclosed in a bony capsule; pseudobranchiæ, noue. (*Günther.*)

lōad (I), * **lode,** *s.* [Load, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A burden; that which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; that which is borne or carried.

"But whan he might suche a *lode*
To towne with his asse carie." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

(2) The amount, weight, or quantity which a person or animal can carry; as much as can be carried at a time by a person or animal, or in a ship, vehicle, or other mode of conveyance.

"Of stre first ther was laied many a *lode*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,919.

(3) That which is borne with difficulty; a heavy weight; a burden.

(4) The charge of a firearm.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which oppresses, hinders, or grieves; a burden, an encumbrance, a weight.

"Our life's a *load*; encumbred with a charge,
We long to set th' imprison'd soul at large."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 265.

*(2) A quantity of food or drink as much as can be borne.

"There are those who can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle."—*L'Estrange.*

*(3) Weight or violence, as of blows.

"Like lion mov'd they laid on *load*,
And made a cruel fight." *Chevy Chase.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The amount of work done by an engine working up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with duty.

2. *Min.:* The quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a cwt.

load-line, *s.*

Naut.: The same as Load water-line (q.v.).

load water-line, *s.*

Naut.: The line of flotation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board.

lōad (2), *s.* [Lode.]

lōad, * **lode,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hladan* = to lade, to load: cogn. with Dut. *laden* = to lade, to load; Icel. *hladha*; Dan. *lade*; Sw. *ladda*; Goth. *hlathan*; Ger. *be-laden*; O. H. Ger. *hladan. Load* and *lade* are doublets.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To place or set a load upon or in; to charge with a load; to supply with a load or cargo.

"I strive all in vaine to *lode* the cart when it raineth."—*Gascoigne: To Lord Gray of Wilton.*

2. To weigh down; to be a burden, load, or weight upon; to oppress.

"Its ebb he measured by a book,
Whose iron volume *loaded* his huge hand."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, xv.

3. To encumber; to bestow or provide for in great abundance.

"The army which besieged it (consisting of Catti Vasidi and Matiaci) was already departed away *loaden* with spoiles."—*Savile: Tacitus; Hist.*, p. 168.

4. To make heavy.

"In autumn, Jove his fury pours,
And earth is *loaden* with incessant showers."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 476.

5. To make heavy by something added or appended: as, To *load* a ship.

6. To place a charge in; to charge, as a gun.

"His musketeers had still to learn how to *load* their pieces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

7. To crowd, to fill to overflowing.

"When *loaded* cribs their evening banquet yield."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 486.

* 8. To magnetize, by bringing into contact with loadstone.

"Great kings to wars are pointed forth,
Like *loaded* needles, to the north."
Prior: Alma, ii. 228.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To weigh down, to oppress.

"Yes! 'twas sublime, but sad. The loneliness
Loaded thy heart; the desert tired thine eye."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 1.

2. To heap; to abuse in excess: as, To *load* a man with insults.

¶ 1. *To load dice:* To make one side heavier than the other, so as to cause the die to fall with that side downwards.

* 2. *To load wine:* To drug, adulterate, or hocus wine.

lōad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *load; -er.*] One who or that which loads: specif., a machine attached to a waggou, as a hay-loader or stone-loader. In the former case, it is an endless travelling apron on a truck, trailing behind the waggon and carrying up the hay collected by a rake.

"The Frenchman did it out of covetousness, that so two *loaders* might bring double grist to his mill."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

lōad'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Load, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of placing a load or burden in or upon anything for conveyance.

2. A load, a burden.

"Look to the tragic *loading* of this bed."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

loading-funnel, *s.* One for charging mortars with loose powder.

loading-hammer, *s.* One for loading rifles.

* **lōad'-măn-age (age as ĭj),** * **lode-man-age,** *s.* [Loadsman.] The skill or science of a pilot; pilotage.

"With waives nor no rockes rage,
So happy is their *lodemanage*."
Chaucer: A Ballad; Women.

* **lōads'-man,** * **lodes-man,** *s.* [A.S. *ládman* = a leader, from *lad* = course.] One who leads the way; a pilot.

"Had need of *lodesmen* or vitaile."
Chaucer: Legend of Hipsiphile & Medea.

lōad'-star, lōde'-star, * **lode-sterre,** *s.* [Icel. *leidhar-stjerna*, from *leidhar*, genit. of *leidh* = a way, and *stjarna* = a star; Sw. *led-stjerna*; Ger. *leit-stern.*]

1. *Lit.:* A star which serves to lead or guide: specif., the pole-star.

"Now the pylote can no *loadstarre* see."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which guides or attracts.

"Your eyes are *lodestars*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

lōad'-stōne, lōde-stōne, *s.* [A.S. *ládu, lád* = course, conduct, and Eng. *stone.*]

Min.: Magnetic oxide of iron, Fe_3O_4. It is very abundant in nature. It constitutes a natural magnet.

"The power to draw to itself, like the *loadstone*,
Whatsoever it touches."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vi.

lōaf, * **lof,** * **loof,** *s.* [A.S. *hláf:* cogn. with Icel. *hleifr*; Goth. *hlaifs, hlaibs*; Ger. *laib*; M. H. Ger. *leip*; Russ. *khlieb* = bread; Lith. *klëpas*; Lett. *klaipas.*]

1. A mass or lump: specif., a shaped mass of bread in the dough shape or baked.

2. A conical mass of moulded sugar.

loaf-sugar, *s.* Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical shape.

lōaf, *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intrans.:* To lounge or idle about; to idle one's time away.

"Gipsy emigrants who perpetually *loaf* about on the outskirts."—*Seebohm: Siberia in Europe,* ch. xx.

B. *Trans.:* To spend or pass idly: as, To *loaf* one's time away.

lōaf'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loaf,* v.; *-er.*] One who lounges or idles about; one who is too lazy to work for a livelihood, but lives by sponging on others, or similar lazy practices; an idler, a lazy fellow.

"The *loafer* in moleskin stood at some little distance."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton,* ch. xviii.

lōam, *s.* [A.S. *lām;* Dut. *leem;* H.Ger. *lehm;* L.Ger. *lein;* cogn. with Eng. *lime* and Lat. *limus* = mud.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Alluvial soil, consisting of sand and clay soil in considerable quantity. If one or the other largely preponderates, the soil ceases to be loam.

"If thy stroug *loam* superfluous wet retain,
Lead through thy fields the subterraneous drain."
Scot: Amœbœan Eclogues, 2.

2. *Founding:* A mixture which essentially consists of sand and clay, the former largely predominating, with a certain quantity of horse-dung added, or some equivalent for the same, such as chopped straw, saw-dust, cow-hair, &c. Beds of loam are sometimes found of nearly suitable composition, but it is more commonly made up by blending different sorts of sand, clay, &c., in a mill resembling a pug-mill. In moulding, it is always used quite wet, like plaster, but is dried perfectly before pouring. Its characteristics must be plasticity while wet, strength and solidity when dry, perviousness to the air from the mould, and the power to resist the high temperature of the metal. It is employed for large work in both brass and iron, obviating the use of a pattern. [MOULD, LOAM-WORK.]

¶ *Fluviatile-loam:* [LOESS]. (*Lyell.*)

loam-beater, *s.*

Founding: The rammer of a moulder, used in compacting the loam around the pattern.

loam-cake, *s.* A disc of loam which covers in the mould in loam-work casting, and which is perforated with holes for the entry of the metal and the escape of the air.

loam-moulding, *s.* Making a mould by templets.

loam-plate, *s.*

Founding: One of the flat cast-iron rings or plates used in loam-moulding, upon which the nowel or the cope rests, as the case may be.

loam-work, *s.* A method of making moulds for large hollow castings, such as cisterns, tanks, steam-engine cylinders, and kettles of large size, &c. Instead of making a pattern of the object, the nowel and cope are built up of bricks and covered with loam, which is shaped by a templet. The parts are afterwards brought into the required juxtaposition in a pit, surrounded by packed sand, and then the metal is run in.

lōam, *v.t.* [LOAM, *s.*] To cover over with loam; to clay.

"The joist ends and girders which he in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exer.*

lōam'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *loam; -y.*] Consisting of loam; of the nature of loam; resembling loam; marly.

"Plashed neatly, and secured with driven stakes
Deep in the *loamy* bank." *Cowper: Task,* iv. 438.

lōan, * **lone,** *s.* [A.S. * *lán, læn;* cogn. with Dut. *leen* = a grant, a fief; Icel. *lán* = a loan; *lén* = a fief; Dan. *laan* = a loan; Sw. *lån;* Goth. *lehn, lehen* = a fief; O. H. Ger. *léhan* = something granted.]

1. The act of lending or granting the use of anything temporarily to another, on the express or implied condition that it or its equivalent in kind shall be returned.

2. That which is lent; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

"The Lord give thee seed of this woman for the *loan* which is lent to the Lord."—1 *Samuel* ii. 20.

3. Permission to make use of: as, a *loan* of credit.

¶ *Gratuitous loan* or *commodate:*

Law: The gratuitous loan of an article to a borrower for his own use, to be used according to the lender's intention, and returned at the proper time and in proper condition.

loan-office, *s.*

1. A public office whose loans are arranged for the public, the accounts of the lenders kept, and the interest paid to them.

2. An office where money is lent on goods or other security; a pawnbroker's office.

loan-society, *s.* A society or association established for the purpose of advancing money on loan to the working classes, to be repaid with interest by instalments.

loan-word, *s.* (For def., see extract).

"*Loan-words* are common to all dialects. No people can have near neighbours without receiving something from them in the shape of inventions, products, or social institutions, and these, almost inevitably, are adopted under their foreign names. The French have taken 'meeting' and 'turf' from us, together with the ideas which they denote. We have had in return 'naive' and 'verve.'"—*Sayce: Comparative Philology,* ch. v.

lōan (2), **lōne** (2), **lōan'-ĭng,** *s.* [LANE.]

1. An opening between fields of corn, or leading to the homestead, and left uncultivated for the purpose of driving cattle out and home.

2. A lane; a narrow road between hedges or walls.

"The mason-lads that built the laug dike that gaes down the *loaning.*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

3. A green sward on which cows are milked.

† **lōan,** *v.t. & i.* [LOAN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lend.

B. *Intrans.:* To lend money.

* **lōan'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *loan,* v.; *-able.*] That may or can be lent.

* **lōan'-mŏn-gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *loan,* and *monger.*] A dealer in loans; one who arranges or negotiates loans.

lō'-ą-są, *s.* [Named by Adanson, who did not explain the reason why.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Loasaceæ. The stigma is trifid, the capsules open by three valves at their summits. The species are found in Chili and Peru.

lō-ą-sā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loas(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Loasads. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Cactales. It consists of herbaceous, hispid plants, with pungent hairs, leaves opposite or alternate, without stipules, often divided; peduncles axillary, one-flowered; calyx superior, four to five-partite, persistent; petals five or ten in two rows, often hooded; stamens indefinite in number, in several rows; ovary, inferior, one-celled, with seven parietal placentæ, or with one in the centre; style, one; stigmas, one or more; fruit, capsular or succulent; inferior, one-celled. Fifteen genera are known, and about seventy species, all from America. (*Lindley.*)

lō'-ą-sădș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loas(a);* Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Loasaceæ (q.v.).

lō-ā'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loas(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Loasaceæ.

lōath, * **lōth,** *a.* [A.S. *láðh* = hateful; cogn. with Icel. *leiðhr* = loathed, disliked; Dan. *led* = loathsome; Sw. *led;* O. H. Ger. *leit.*]

* 1. Odious, loathsome, unpleasant, disgusting.

"Ich was him *loth.*" *Owl & Nightingale,* 1,088.

2. Unwilling, averse, reluctant; filled with aversion.

"The day, as thou seest, is very far spent, and we are *loath* to-night to go any farther."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

lōathe, * **lōthe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *láðhian;* Icel. *leiðha;* O. H. Ger. *leiden.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feel disgust at; to be disgusted at or with; to abhor; especially, to feel nausea or an extreme aversion to food.

"My idle greyhound *loathes* his food.'
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 24.

2. To dislike greatly; to hate.

"The Whigs *loathed* it as servile: the Jacobites *loathed* it as revolutionary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* 3. To cause to feel disgust; to disgust.

"It may *loathe* the sense of every man."
Peele: David & Bethsabe.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To create disgust; to disgust.

2. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence to hate, to abhor.

"The Egyptians shall *lothe* to drink of the water."—*Exodus* vii. 18.

lōath'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loath(e); -er.*] One who loathes.

* **lōath'-fŭl,** * **lothe-full,** * **loth-full,** *a.* [Eng. *loath,* and *ful(l).*]

1. Full of loathing; abhorring, hating.

"Which when he did with *lothfull* eyes behold."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

2. Abominable, loathsome, hateful, disgusting.

"And *lothefull* idleness he doth detest."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

lōath'-ĭng, * **loth-inge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [LOATHE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of feeling disgust, aversion, or abhorrence; disgust, detestation.

"The mutual fear and *loathing* of the hostile races."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

lōath'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *loathing; -ly.*] With loathing, disgust, or abhorrence.

* **lōath'-lĭ-nĕss,** * **lothe-ly-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *loathly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being loathly; loathsomeness.

"The deformytie and *lothelynes* of vice."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

lōath'-lў, * **loth-lich,** * **lod-li,** * **loth-li,** * **ladh-liche,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *láðlic;* O. H. Ger. *leidlicher.*]

A. *As adj.:* Creating or causing loathing or disgust; loathsome, disgusting.

"In chamber brooding like a *loathly* toad."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 61.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Unwillingly; with loathness.

2. In a loathsome manner; filthily, disgustingly.

3. With abhorrence.

"If she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly.*" *Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 4.

lōath'-nĕss, * **loth-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *loath; -ness.*] The quality or state of being loath; unwillingness, reluctance.

"The *loathness* to depart would grow."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

lōath'-sŏme, * **loth-some,** * **loth-sum,** * **wloth-some,** *a.* [Eng. *loath(e); -some.*]

1. Causing loathing or disgust; disgusting, abominable.

"As *loathsome* to thyself as to mankind."
Byron: A Sketch.

2. Odious, detestable.

"Modre is so *wlothsome* and abhominable."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,060.

3. Causing nausea.

"Rhubarb . . . being not flatuous nor *loathsome.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 44.

* 4. Feeling nausea: affected with nausea.

† **lōath'-sŏme-nĕss,** * **loth-sum-nesse,** * **loth-som-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *loathsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being loathsome.

"Wearied with the *loathsomeness* of the present government."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1422).

† **lōath'-sŏme-lў,** * **loth-som-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *loathsome; -ly.*] In a loathsome manner: so as to excite loathing or disgust.

"The bloudie gore and poison dropping *lothsomly.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 30.

* **lōath'-ў,** * **loth-y,** *a.* [Eng. *loath(e); -y.*] Loathsome.

"With *lothy* chere lord Phebus gan behold."
Uncertaine Authors: M. T. Cicero's Death.

* **lōaveș,** *s. pl.* [LOAF, *s.*]

lŏb, *s.* [Wel. *llob* = a dolt, a blockhead.] [LUBBER.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A heavy, dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead.

"Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. Anything thick and heavy.

3. A lobworm.

"For the trout, the dew worm, which some also call the *lob* worm, and the braudling, are the chief."—*Walton: Angler.*

II. *Cricket:* A slow ball, sent in with a low delivery bowled underhand, and falling heavily after a much curved trajectory. It is more successful upon soft than upon hard wickets. [FLOP.]

***lob-dotterel,** *s.* A loutish fool.

"Grouthead, gnat-snappers, *lob-dotterels*, gaping changelings."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxv.

***lob-like,** *a.* Clumsy, loutish.

***lŏb,** *v.t.* [LOB, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To droop; to let fall in a sloveuly or lazy manner; to hang down.

"The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torch-staves in their hand: and their poor jades
Lob down their heads." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

2. *Cricket:* To bowl a ball like a lob: as, To *lob* a ball into the air.

lō'-bar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobaris*, from *lobus.*] [LOBE.] Of or belonging to a lobe of any organ of the body. (Used chiefly of man, but also of the inferior animals.)

lobar-emphysema, *s.*

Pathol.: Emphysema affecting a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from lobular emphysema (q.v.). (*Dr. Waters.*)

lobar-pneumonia, *s.*

Pathol.: Pneumonia, affecting a lobe of the lungs.

lō-băr'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobar(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from the lichen, *Lobaria adusta.*

lobaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{16}O_5$, a colourless resinoid acid extracted from the lichen, *Lobaria adusta.* It crystallizes in thin plates, and resembles a crystalline resin in many of its properties, and in its degree of solubility in different menstrua. Its ammoniacal solution is colourless, but on exposure to the air it becomes rose-red, and dries up to an amorphous violet brown mass, resembling in tint the thallus of the lichen which yields it.

lō-bā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lobatus* = lobed.]

Zool.: A suborder of Hydrozoa, order Cteuophora.

lō'-bāte, lō'-bāt-ĕd, lōbed, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobatus* = divided into segments.]

Bot.: Partly divided into a determinate number of segments. Thus, a leaf may be bilobate = two-lobed, trilobed = three-lobed, and palmate-lobed = five-lobed, like the human hand.

lō'-bāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lobate; -ly.*]

Bot.: So as to form lobes.

lobately-crenated, *a.*

Bot.: Having crenatures, or indentations, so deep as to constitute a series of small lobes.

lŏb'-bĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Metall.: [COBBING, C. 2].

***lŏb'-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lob; -ish.*] Loutish.

"Their *lobbish* guard."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 430.

lŏb'-bў, *s.* [Low Lat. *lobia, lobium* = a portico, a gallery, from M. H. Ger. *loube* = an arbour; Ger. *laube* = a bower, from M. H. Ger. *loub, loup*; O. H. Ger. *laup*; Ger. *laub* = a leaf.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; a small house or waiting-room; the entrance into a principal apartment when there is a considerable space between this apartment and a portico or vestibule. (*Gwilt.*)

"His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, I. 1.

2. That part of a hall of a legislative assembly not appropriated to official business.

"He haunted the public offices and the *lobbies* of the Houses of Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A space for cattle, inclosed by hedges, trees, or other fencing.

2. *Naut.:* A name sometimes given to an apartment close before the captain's cabin.

lobby member, *s.* A person who frequents the lobbies of a legislative assembly; a lobbyist.

lŏb'-bў, *v.i. & t.* [LOBBY, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of addressing members with a view to influence their votes; to solicit the votes of members.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To address or solicit, as the members of a legislative assembly, for the purpose of influencing their votes in favour of or against some measure.

2. To carry through a house of legislation, as a measure or bill, by addressing or soliciting the votes of members in favour of such measure or bill.

lŏb'-bў-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lobby; -ist.*] One who frequents the lobbies of a legislative assembly for the purpose of soliciting or influencing the votes of members; a lobby-member.

"She is the wife of a noted *lobbyist* who died about two years ago."—*Democracy*, ch. vi.

lŏb'-cŏck, *s.* [LOB, *s.*] A stupid, dull, sluggish person; a lob, a lubber.

lōbe, *s.* [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *lobus*, from Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe of the ear or liver; cogn. with Eng. *lap* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A projection or division, especially one of a rounded form.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Any rounded and projecting part of an organ; thus, the liver is divided into two unequal lobes, a right and a left, and on the under surface of the right lobe are three secondary lobes or lobules—namely, the lobe of Spigelius, the caudate or tailed lobe, and the square lobe. There are five lobes in the cerebrum—viz., the frontal, the parietal, the occipital, the tempero-sphenoidal, and the central lobes. Others are in the cerebellum. There are lobes also of the lungs. (*Quain.*) [LOBULE.]

"The heart lies on the left side; a *lobe* of the lungs on the right."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xi.

2. *Bot.:* A division more or less rounded.

"When these parts are touched by the legs of flies, the two *lobes* of the leaf instantly spring up."—*Smellie: Philosophy of Nat. Hist.*, i. 5.

3. *Mach.:* The larger and most prominent or projecting part of a cam-wheel.

lobe-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Coccolaba.

lobe-foot, *s.* A lobe-footed bird; a lobiped.

lobe-footed, *a.* Having the toes lobate, or bordered with membranes, as in the case of the grebes.

lobe-plate, *s.* A strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, &c., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine. A sole-plate; a foundation-plate.

lōbed, *a.* [Eng. *lob(e); -ed.*] The same as LOBATE (q.v.).

lō-bĕl'-ą-crĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lobel(ia)*; Lat. *acer*, fem. *acr(is)* = sharp, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An acrid substance found in *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco), and to which the herb owes its taste. It crystallizes in warty tufts of a brownish colour, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It is decomposed by boiling with water, and, when treated with alkalis or acids, is converted into sugar and lobelic acid.

lō-bē'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobel(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Lobeliaceæ (q.v.).

lōbe'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *lobe*; dimin. suff. *-let.*]

Bot.: A little lobe.

lō-bē'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after *Matthias Lobel*, physician and botanist to James I. He died in London, A.D. 1616.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Lobeliaceæ (q.v.). The calyx is irregular, two-lipped, cleft longitudinally on the upper sides, the upper lip smaller and erect, the lower spreading; three cleft; the anthers united, the two lower ones bearded at the apex; capsule two or three-celled, the upper part free, two-valved loculicidal. The genus includes many beautiful garden flowers, such as the brilliant Cardinal Flowers. The Indian Tobacco, of the United States (*L. inflata*), is a species.

2. *Pharm.:* *Lobelia urens* blisters the skin, *L. cardinalis* is acrid, and is considered anthelmintic, *L. inflata* is a powerful emetic, sudorific, and expectorant. The infusion of the leaves of *L. nicotinæfolia*, an Indian species, is used by the natives as an antispasmodic, the dry herb when handled irritates the throat and nostrils like tobacco. The flowering herb of *L. inflata* (Indian tobacco), indigenous to the United States, is used in British practice. The medicinal preparations of it are two—the Tincture and the Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia. In small doses Lobelia is expectorant and diaphoretic; in large ones, emetic or cathartic. It has been used in spasmodic asthma, and in dyspnœa, &c., as a diuretic. [I.]

lō-bē-lĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lobeli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lobeliads; an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Campanales. It consists of herbs or shrubs, with milky juice, alternate leaves without stipules; the calyx five-lobed or entire; corolla monopetalous, irregular, five-lobed or deeply five-cleft; stamens five, anthers cohering in a tube; ovary, inferior, one to three-celled; seeds, very numerous, parietal or attached to the axis; style, simple; stigma, surrounded by a cup-like fringe; fruit, capsular, one to three-celled; many-seeded, dehiscing at the apex. Found in semitropical and temperate climates. The acridity of their milk makes them suspicious. About 275 species are known. Sir Joseph Hooker makes the Lobeliaceæ a sub-order of Campanulaceæ. The order is divided into three tribes, Clintoneæ, Lobeleæ, and Delisseæ.

lō-bĕl'-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobeli(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Lobeliaceæ (q.v.).

lō-bĕ'-lĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lobel(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or characteristic of the genus Lobelia (q.v.).

lobelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A non-volatile acid existing in the decoction of *Lobelia inflata.* It is soluble in water and alcohol, and in many of its reactions resembles gallic acid. It yields a soluble salt with barium oxide, but its lead salt is insoluble in water.

lō'-bĕ-lĭn, lō'-bĕ-lĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lobel(ia); -in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An oily alkaloid obtained from *Lobelia inflata.* It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and acts as a narcotic when taken internally.

lō'-bĭ-ōle, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *lobe.*]

Bot.: One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

lōb'-ĭ-pĕd, *s.* [LOBIPES.]

Zool.: A bird belonging to the family Lobipedidæ (q.v.); a lobe-foot.

***lōb-ĭ-pĕd'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobipes*, genit. *lobiped(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of wading birds, having the auterior toes lobed or semi-palmated. By many naturalists this family is merged in Scolopacidæ.

lōb'-ĭ-pēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lobus* (genit. *lobi*) = a lobe, and Lat. *pes* = foot.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for a genus of waders. It is the same as Phalaropus of Vieillot. [PHALAROPUS.]

lŏb'-lŏl-lў, *s.* [LOLLIPOP.]

1. Water-gruel or spoon-meat.

2. A sweet.

loblolly-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Gordonia Lasianthus*, an elegant evergreen shrub or small tree, from the Southern States of America. Its bark is sometimes used in tanning.

loblolly-boy, *s.*

Naut.: A boy who attends on the surgeon of a vessel, to compound the medicines, and otherwise assist him in his duties.

"I was known by the name of *loblolly-boy*."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii.

loblolly-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus Tæda.*

loblolly-sweetwood, *s.*

Bot.: *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii.*

loblolly-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Varronia alba*, a tree of the order Cordiaceæ, growing in the West Indies. The fruit is sometimes eaten.

loblolly-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The wood of *Cupania glabra*; (2) that of *Pisania cordata.*

lŏb'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ. *Lobodon carcinophaga* is the Crab-eating Seal, or Saw-tooth Sterrinck, of Owen. It inhabits the Antarctic Ocean.

lō'-bō-īte, *s.* [Named after Chevalier Lobo da Silveira; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *loboit.*]

Min.: The same as Vesuvianite (q.v.).

lō-bō'-sạ, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *lobosus* = lobed.]

Zool.: A division of Rhizopoda, consisting of genera with a lobe or pseudopod. They are divided into Naked (*i.e.*, shell-less) and Shelled Lobosa.

lŏb-ŏs'-tō-mạ, *s.* [Gr. λοβος (*lobos*) = a lobe, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lobostominæ.

lŏb-ŏs-tō-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lobostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The name given by Dobson to a subfamily of Bats, family Phyllostomidæ. They have terminal nostrils, and cutaneous folds or ridges on the chin.

lŏb'-ō-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Percidæ (q.v.). Body rather elevated, compressed, with ctenoid scales of moderate size. Snout obtuse, teeth villiform; no canines or palatal teeth. One dorsal fin, with twelve spines; anal with three. Præoperculum denticulated. Branchiostegals six. *L. auctorum* is remarkable for its extraordinary range. It occurs in the East Indies and on the Atlantic coast of America, and has been met with in the Mediterranean. It lives in salt and brackish water. Length about two feet.

lŏb'-scoŭse,*lobs-course,*laps-course, *s.* [Eng. *lob*, and *course.*]

Naut.: A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

"That savoury composition known by the name of *lobs-course.*"—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle*, ch. ix.

lŏb'-sīd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lob*, and *sided.*] Heaving over to one side; lopsided.

*** lŏbs'-pŏund,** *s.* [Eng. *lob*, s., and *pound.*] A pound, a prison.

lŏb'-stĕr, * lop-ster, * lop-stere, * lop-pe-ster, * lop-pi-ster, * lop-py-ster, * lop-stere, * lob-star, *s.* [A.S. *loppestre*, *lopystr*, a corrupt. of Lat. *locusta* = (1) a lobster, (2) a locust.]

1. *Lit. & Zool.: Homarus vulgaris*, the Common Lobster, a well-known decapod, macrourous, marine crustacean, of the family Astacidæ. It has five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair being the chelæ or great claws, the next two pairs also chelate but smaller, the last two pairs monodactyle. The segments of the abdomen carry each a pair of swimmerets, the last pair greatly expanded, and constituting with the telson (q.v.) a powerful caudal fin. The nervous system is homogangliate; the organs of sense consist of the two compound eyes, two pairs of antennæ, and two auditory sacs, and the sexes are invariably distinct. General colour, dull, pale reddish-yellow, spotted with bluish-black; the spots coalescent on the upper parts. "Lobsters do not stray from their haunts; hence the discovery of a new station is a fortunate circumstance for the fisherman, and each situation is found to impress its own shade of colour upon the shell." (*Couch: Cornish Fauna.*) Lobsters are very abundant on the coast of Maine, Nova Scotia, and further north, and are taken in enormous quantities, for the supply of the markets of the United States. The species here is *H. americanus.* Its claws are much larger than those of *H. vulgaris.* The Norway lobster, *Nephrops norvegicus*, is taken by the millions. Some epicures consider it the most delicate of all crustaceans; others prefer the common lobster. *H. vulgaris* is taken on all coasts of the British islands. The Spiny Lobster, or Sea Crayfish, of Europe, has very long antennæ. It is supposed to have been eaten by the Greeks and Romans, and is still brought to market, but is inferior to the ordinary lobster. [Nephrops.]

lobster-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Poinciana pulcherrima, the Barbadoes Flower-fence.

lobster-louse, *s.*

Zool.: Nicothoë astaci, an entomostracan parasitic on the lobster.

lobster-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Stauropus Fagi. The name has reference to the grotesque shape of the caterpillar, in which the second and third pair of legs are much elongated. It occurs in Britain, but is rare. [Stauropus.]

lŏb'-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Eng. *lobul(e)*; *-ar.*] Of the nature, character, or form of a lobule or small lobe.

lobular-emphysema, *s.*

Pathol.: Emphysema affecting one or more lobules in different parts of the lungs. There is also a pectoral lobular-emphysema. (*Dr. Waters.*)

lobular-pneumonia, *s.*

Pathol.: Pneumonia affecting one or more lobules of the lungs.

lŏb'-ụ-lạte, lŏb'-ụ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *lobul(e)*; *-ated.*] Consisting of lobules; having small lobular divisions.

lŏb'-ụle, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *lobulus*, dimin. of *lobus* = a lobe; Sp. & Ital. *lobulo.*] A small lobe. There are lobules of the cerebrum, of the ear, &c.

¶ *Lobule of the ear:*

Anat.: The soft pendulous portion of the ear.

lŏb'-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A lobule (q.v.).

lō'b'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A lobe (q.v.).

lŏb'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *lob*, s., and *worm.*] The same as Lugworm (q.v.).

lō'-cal, * lō'-cạll, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *local*, from Lat. *localis* = pertaining to a place, local, from *locus* = a place; Sp. & Port. *local*; Ital. *locale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a particular place or spot.

"The field of battle marks, if *local* tradition can be trusted, the place where he fell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Limited or confined to one particular place or district.

"If in prose and religion it were as justifiable, as in poetry and fiction, to invoke a *local* power, I would therein join with the author."—*Selden: Illust. to Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 1.

3. Situated in a particular place; having place or position.

"The most sure word of the Lord to show his humanitie to be *locall* (that is to say, contained in one place onely) dyd say vnto his disciples, I ascend vnto my father."—*Fryth: Works*, fo. 140.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An item or paragraph of news having reference to one particular spot or locality.

2. *Teleg.:* The battery of a local circuit. The latter is one which includes only the apparatus in an office, and is closed by a relay.

local-action, *s.*

Law: An action which must be brought in the particular country where the cause of action arises.

local-affections, *s. pl.*

Med.: Diseases exerting, at least for the time, only local action. But if a local disease be severe, it ultimately produces constitutional effects.

local-allegiance, *s.* The allegiance due from a foreigner or alien so long as he continues within the sovereign's dominions and protection.

local-attraction, *s.*

Magnetism: Attraction exerted on a magnet by objects in its immediate vicinity (as, for instance, by iron on board a ship), with the effect of deflecting it from its proper direction.

local-board, *s.* A board elected by the ratepayers of a district to manage the local affairs of that district.

local-color, *s.*

1. *Literature:* A special truthfulness of description, accurately portraying the idiosyncrasies of persons and distinctive natural features of the country in which the action takes place.

"There are some capital pictures of the times of landlord-shooting . . . without anything Irish in character, dialogue, or *local colour.*"—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 22, 1884, p. 666.

2. *Art (Pl.):* Colors which are natural to a particular object in a picture, and by which it is distinguished from other objects.

local-courts, *s. pl.*

Law: Tribunals of a limited and special jurisdiction; as the county courts. (*Wharton.*)

Local Government Board, *s.* A department of Government, instituted by an Act passed on August 14, 1871, to supervise local authorities and look after the public health.

local-militia, *s.*

Mil.: An armed force embodied for service within certain limits.

local-option, *s.*

Temperance Advocacy: An expression believed to have been first used by the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, M.P., who wrote in a letter to the Rev. John Jones on October 9, 1868, "that, as regarding the liquor traffic, it was his disposition to let in the principle of 'local option' wherever it was likely to be found satisfactory." Sir Wilfred Lawson has for many years urged the adoption of the principle in some legislative measure, contending that the inhabitants of conveniently marked-out districts should be allowed the option of deciding whether the liquor traffic should be licensed and carried on in their several localities, and of regulating it if they elect for its continuance.

local-preacher, *s.*

Methodism: A lay preacher who carries on his ordinary business or profession, while devoting a portion of his time to preaching. He remains in the place where his business or profession lies, and does not go on circuit like the "travelling" preachers (q.v.), whose time is entirely devoted to their religious duties.

*** local-problem,** *s.*

Math.: A problem capable of an infinite number of solutions.

local self-government, *s.* A measure of governmental power extending to affairs of local interest simply, and confined to matters of finance and minor social import such as local option. It proposes to relieve parliament of much parochial and municipal work, for which a national assembly has neither time nor fitness.

local-taxes, *s. pl.* Taxes or assessments limited to certain districts: as parochial rates, district rates, drainage rates, &c.

lō-cale', *s.* [Fr. *local* = a locality.] A particular spot, place, or locality.

"Lay the *locale* where you may."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Woman in Gray.

*** lō'-cạl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *local*; *-ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being local; affection for a place.

2. A local idiom or phrase; a mode of speaking or expression peculiar to a particular place or locality.

"Some of the terms have become *localisms.*"—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 203.

lō'-cạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *local*; *-ist.*]

Med. Hist.: One who holds fever to arise from some local inflammation or lesion, and not to be an essential, primary, or independent disease.

"In our opinion, both essentialists and *localists* have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever."—*Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, ii. 163.

lō-căl'-ĭ-tў, * lō-căl'-ĭ-tiē, *s.* [Fr., *localité*, from *local* = local (q.v.); Lat. *localitas*; Ital. *località*; Sp. *localidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.

"It destroyes the truth of Christ's humane bodie, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without *localitie.*"—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion*, § 2.

2. Limitation to a certain place or locality: as, the *locality* of a trial.

3. Position, situation, place; geographical position or situation.

4. A spot, a place.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phren.:* The faculty of being able to recognize and remember the distinctive features of a place.

2. *Scots Law:* The adjustment or apportionment of the aggregate stipend to a minister from the teinds of a parish among the several heritors liable to pay it. The decree of the Teind Court modifying the stipend is called a decree of modification.

¶ *Locality of a widow:*

Scots Law: The lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.

lō-cal-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *localiz(e); -ation.*] The act of localizing.

lō'-cal-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *local; -ize.*]

1. To make local: to fix in or to assign to a particular place or locality.

"To produce the spark the heat must be intensely *localized.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* ch. vii.

2. To ascertain or detect the exact place or locality of: as, To *localize* a fault in a telegraph cable.

lō-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *local; -ly.*] With respect to place; as regards place or position; in place or position.

"Thou dost no lesse impart thyselfe unto us, then if thou stoodst visibly by us, then if we stood *locally* by thee."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus Raised.*

lō-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *locatus,* pa. par. of *loco* = to place; *locus* = a place.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set, place, or settle in a particular place or locality. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To settle or determine the place of; to determine on the position of: as, To *locate* a church. (*American.*)

3. To survey, determine, or settle the bounds of, as a tract of land. (*American.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To reside; to take up one's abode; to live; to locate one's self.

lō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *locatio,* from *locatus,* pa. par. of *loco* = to place; Fr. *location;* Sp. *locacion;* Ital. *locazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of locating, placing, or settling.

2. Situation or position; state with respect to place or position; locality.

"I confess I was not a little surprised at the *location* of this flaming nuisance."—*Observer,* No. 58.

3. The marking out, settling, or determining the boundaries of, or identifying a particular place or locality according to the definition given in a map, plan, entry, &c. (*American.*)

4. A tract of land marked out or designated in place.

Law: A leasing or rent.

¶ *Contract of location:*

Scots Law: That by which the use of any movable subject is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person gives his work or services on the same condition.

lō-cą-tīve, *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *locativus,* from *locatus,* pa. par. of *loco* = to place.]

A. *As adj.:* Denoting the place where an event or action takes place.

B. *As subst.:* A word which indicates the place where or wherein.

"In Sanscrit every substantive has its *locative.*"—*M. Mueller: Science of Language,* i. 227.

locative-case, *s.*

Gram.: A case denoting locality, formerly existing in all Aryan languages. Traces of it are still to be found in Greek and Latin.

lō'-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: The hirer in a contract of location.

lŏ-çĕl'-lŭs (pl. **lŏ-çĕl'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a compartment in a locker or chest.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A secondary cell; a small cell.

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*): The peridia of certain fungals. [LOCULUS.]

lŏch (1) (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *loch;* cogn. with Wel. *llwch;* Corn. *lo;* Manx *logh;* Bret. *louch;* Lat. *lacus.*] A lake, a sheet of fresh water, or bay or arm of the sea.

"They walked round the *loch* upon the ice."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxii.

* **lŏch** (2), *s.* [Port. *looch,* from Arab. *la'ok* = an electuary, from *la'aq* = to lick.] A medicine or preparation to be taken by licking with the tongue; a lincture.

Lŏch-a'-bĕr (*ch* guttural), *s.* [See def.] A district in Inverness-shire.

Lochaber-axe, *s.* The battle-axe of the Highlanders. Axes similar to that figured in the illustration were formerly carried by the Edinburgh City Guard.

LOCHABER AXE.

* **lŏch'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Gr. λοχαγός (*lochagos*), from λόχος (*lochos*) = a body of men, a troop, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead; Fr. *lochague.*]

Gr. Antiq.: An officer who commanded a cohort; a body of men of uncertain number.

* **lōçhe,** *s.* [LOACH.]

lō-chī'-a, *s.* [Gr. λόχια (*lochia*), neut. pl. of λόχιος (*lochios*) = pertaining to child-birth, from λόχος (*lochos*) = a lying-in, child-birth; Fr. *lochies.*]

Med.: The evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

lō-chī'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *lochi(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the lochia.

lŏck (1), * **loke,** *s.* [A.S. *loca* (pl. *locan*); cogn. with Icel. *loka* = a lock, a latch, *lok* = a cover, a lid; Sw. *lock* = a lid; Ger. *loch* = a dungeon, a hole; A.S. *lúcan* = to enclose; Icel. *lúka* = to shut; M. H. Ger. *lúchen* = to shut; Goth. *galukan* = to shut; Dan. *lukke,* Dut. *linken* = to shut.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 3.

"No gate so strong, no *locke* so firme and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quite, or brast." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. viii. 4.

(2) A place shut or locked up; a lock-up, an inclosure.

"Sergesthus, eager with his beak to press
Betwixt the rival galley and the rock,
Shuts up the unwieldy Centaur in the *lock.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 265.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A fastening together; the state of being locked or fastened together.

(2) A hug or grapple in wrestling.

"They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes in wrestling."—*Milton: On Education.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A fastening for the ends of a wooden hoop which incloses a bale or barrel.

2. *Firearms:* The firing apparatus of a gun, usually consisting of a trigger, sear, hammer, and mainspring. [GUN-LOCK.]

3. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) An inclosure in a canal between gates, where boats are raised and lowered. It consists of a basin between the levels, having a pair of gates at each end communicating with the respective levels.

(2) An embankment or structure confining the waters of a canal or race; a weir or guard-lock.

4. *Locksmith.:* A fastening having a bolt moved by a key, and serving to secure a door, lid, or other object. The variety, both in the form and nomenclature of locks, is very great.

5. *Ordnance:* A cotter or key, as the one which fastens the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock.

6. *Plastering:* The projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

7. *Vehicles:*

(1) A contrivance for keeping a wheel from turning in descending a hill.

(2) The swerving to the right or left of the fore carriage of a vehicle, deviating from the line of direction of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriage proper. It is called the haw or the gee lock respectively, according as it is to the left or the right of the driver. (*American.*)

lock-bay, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock.

lock-bond, *s.*

Build.: A course of bond stones.

lock-chain, *s.*

Vehicles: A chain employed to lock the wheels by attaching a part of the rim to some non-rotating part of the vehicle; a skid-chain.

lock-chamber, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: That part of a canal-lock, between the gates, in which a boat rises or sinks to the level above or below.

lock-cramp, *s.* An implement used to restrain the spring in putting the parts of a gun-lock together.

lock-down, *s.* A contrivance used by lumberers for fastening logs together in rafting. (*American.*)

lock-file, *s.* A slitting file, knife-shaped, for cutting out the wards in the bit of a key.

lock-gate, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A pair of closed doors at one end of a canal-lock, to confine the water in the chamber. The gates at the end of the lock-chamber are respectively the head-gates and the tail-gates.

lock-hatch, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The sluice-board or sliding-gate in a sluiceway.

lock-hole, *s.* The recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock.

lock-hospital, *s.* A name very generally adopted in Great Britain to characterize a charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases. In 1452 Ralph Holland, a merchant-tailor, bequeathed twenty shillings to the *Lock* lazar-house, outside St. George's Gate—"Item, lego leprosis de Lokis extra barram Sti. Georgii, 20s." This afterwards became a hospital for syphilitic patients; hence it and similar institutions came to be designated simply lock-hospitals. The word *lock* has been differently explained—as from *loke* = a house for lepers, but no earlier instance of its use can be found than the passage quoted above; from Fr. *loque* = a rag, a tatter; but there is no reason why rags or tatters should form a distinctive characteristic of a syphilitic hospital. Mayne (*Lexicon of Terms in Science*) suggests Saxon *loc* or Fr. *loquet,* referring to St. George's Gate, bar (rendered *barram* in the wretched Latin of the time), or other means by which that entrance to the city was secured, and outside which stood the lazar-house, as a more consistent etymon.

lock-jaw, *s.*

Pathol.: Tetanus, persistent, painful contractions or spasms of the voluntary muscles, either idiopathic or, more frequently, traumatic. Five varieties are noted: Trismus, or lock-jaw, limited to the throat and lower jaw; tetanus, affecting the flexor and extensor muscles of the body in general; emprosthotonos, where the body is flexed forwards; opisthotonos, backwards, and pleurosthotonos, laterally or to one side only. Trismus is the commonest form, and then opisthotonos, accompanied by the *risus sardonicus,* the body being arched and resting upon the occiput and heels. Treatment with calabar-bean or the hypodermic injection of curare has given good results in some cases, or chloroform inhalation during the paroxyms.

lock-keeper, *s.* A man employed to attend to a canal-lock.

lock-nail, *s.* One of the pins by which the parts of a gun-lock are secured to the lock-plate. In the old form of lock, they were the tumbler-pin, mainspring-screw, sear-pin, bridle-screw pin, hammer-nail, hammer-spring screw.

lock-nut, *s.* A supplementary nut screwed down upon a primary one, to prevent its shaking loose; a jam-nut, check-nut, or pinching-nut.

lock-out, *s.* The discharge and keeping out of employment of artisans and labourers by the masters.

"All sides of the Agricultural *Lock-out* of 1874 are conscious of blunders which they wish to avoid on any future occasion."—*Times,* Nov. 10, 1875.

lock-out, *v.t.* To close the gates or doors

of a factory, &c., against, so as to put a stop to all work.

lock-paddle, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A sluice for filling an empty lock-chamber.

lock-piece, *s.* In guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the veut for the attachment of the lock.

lock-plate, *s.* That plate on which the parts of a gun-lock are fastened, and which is screwed to the stock.

lock-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: Two pulleys formed to rotate together or separately, at will. One of them slips on a spline, and has a pin which locks into a hole in the face of the other pulley.

lock-rail, *s.*

Carp.: Of a door-frame, the transverse piece which separates the main doorway from the open space above it, which is usually occupied by a glazed sash ; a transom.

lock-saw, *s.* A compass-saw used in cutting seats for locks in doors. It has a fine, taper, flexible blade.

lock-screw, *s.* The screw which fastens the gun-lock to the stock.

lock-sill, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A piece of timber at the threshold of a canal-lock, with a chamfered edge, against which the gates shut.

lock-spit, *s.*

Fort. & Engin.: A small trench opened with a spade or plough to mark out the liues or course of any work.

lock-step, *s.*

Milit.: A mode of marching by a body of men arranged in as close file as possible, in which the leg of each man moves at the same time, and follows close on the corresponding leg of the man in front.

lock-stitch, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A sewing-machine stitch in which the lower thread is made to pass over the upper one, simply interlocking therewith. [Stitch.]

B. *As adj.:* Forming its stitches by the interlocking of two threads.

lock-tool, *s.* A cramp used in putting the parts of a gun-lock together.

lock-up, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A place which can be secured by a lock ; specif., a place where prisoners are temporarily confined.

"End in the *lock-up.*"—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. vi.

B. *As adj.:* Capable of beiug fastened by locking.

Lock-up safety-valve: A safety-valve which is so inclosed that weight cannot be surreptitiously added to the lever.

lock-weir, *s.* A weir having a lock-chamber and gates.

lŏck (2), ***lok, *lokke,** *s.* [A.S. *locc, loc;* cogn. with Dut. *lok* = a lock, a tress ; Icel. *lokkr ;* Dan. *lok ;* Sw. *lock ;* O. H. Ger. *loch ;* Ger. *locke.* Cf. Icel. *lykkr* = a crook, a bend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tuft of hair or wool ; a tress, a ringlet.

"Thus o'er Patroclus while the hero prayed,
On his cold hand the sacred *lock* he laid."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 191.

2. A tuft or small bunch of hay or other similar substance.

3. A small quantity of anything ; a handful.

II. *Scots Law:* The perquisite of a servant in a mill, consisting of a small quantity of meal, varying according to the custom of the mill.

"*Lock,* gowpen, and knaveship, and all the various exactions now commuted for money"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. vii.

lŏck, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lock (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten with a lock and key.

"The speaker was pulled out of his chair, the mace taken from the table, the room cleared, and the door *locked.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

2. To shut or confine with, or as with, a lock : as, To *lock* a person in a room.

3. To close fast, to shut up, to seal ; to render impassable : as, The frost *locks* up the the rivers.

4. To entwine, to close fast ; to shut fast together.

"She *locks* her lily fingers, one in one."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 228.

5. To embrace closely ; to hug : as, To *lock* a person in one's arms.

6. To inclose ; to shut up fast : as, To *lock* a secret in the breast.

7. To seize tightly.

"These in her left hand *locked,* her right untied
The bow, the quiver, and its plumy pride."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 567.

8. To put under the effect of anything ; to overcome with.

"Midst arms, and cars, and coursers stretch'd supine
In slumber *lock'd* and drench'd in fumes of wine."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xviii.

9. To furnish with locks, as a canal.

10. To turn the forewheels of a carriage to the right or left of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriage proper : as, To *lock* a coach.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become fast or fastened, as with a lock.

2. To unite by mutual insertion of parts.

¶ I. *To lock up:*

(1) To close or fasten with lock and key.

(2) To place or keep iu a receptacle under lock and key.

"The roll of names was not published, but kept carefully *locked up* in Fitton's closet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

(3) To confine ; to put in confinement.

(4) To invest money in some security or commodity, so that it cannot be readily realized : as, To *lock up* one's capital.

2. *To lock up a forme:*

Print.: To fix or fasten the types in a metal frame with wedges, so as to be ready for the press.

3. *Under lock and key:* Locked up.

lŏck'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *lock* (1) ; *-age.*]

1. The works which form a lock on a canal ; materials for locks in a canal.

2. The amount of rise and fall made by the locks of a canal.

3. A toll paid for passing through the locks of a canal.

lŏcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lock, *v.*]

locked-jaw, *s.* [Lock-jaw.]

lŏck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lock ; -er.*]

1. One who locks up.

2. A close receptacle, with lock and key, such as a drawer, a small cupboard ; specif., a compartment in a ship for stowing away things. The chain-lockers are centred arouud the foot of the main-mast. Shot-lockers are recesses aud shelves for shot. Lockers in the cabin are for various articles, answering to closets, and may be fastened by a lock.

¶ (1) *Boatswain's locker:*

Naut.: A chest in which small stuff for rigging and tools are kept.

(2) *Davy Jones's locker:* The ocean ; espec., the ocean regarded as the grave of those who die at sea.

locker-up, *s.* One who locks up ; specif., a turnkey, a jailer.

lŏck'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *loquet,* dimin. of O. Fr. *loc* = a lock (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small lock, a catch or fastening of a necklace, &c.

2. A small gold or silver case, with a snapping cover, worn as an ornament, and adapted to contain hair or a miniature.

II. *Arms:* That part of a leathern sword-scabhard where the lock is fastened.

lŏck'-fast, *a.* [Eng. *lock,* v., and *fast.*]

Scots Law: Secured or fastened by a lock aud key, as a door, a chest, &c.

Lŏck'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way connected with the teachings of John Locke (1632-1704). His principal work was the *Essay Concerning Human Understanding,* in which he sought to ascertain the origin of human knowledge, in order to determine the limit aud measure of its objective truth.

"The *Lockian* theory had been something of a compromise."—*Wallace: Kant,* p. 142.

lŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Lock, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening with a lock and key.

locking-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: A light forceps, whose arms are automatically locked when closed ; used for various purposes, such as for holding a sponge-tent in uterine operations, or for carrying lint.

locking-plate, *s.*

I. *Horol.:* A count-wheel (q.v.).

2. *Vehicle:* A plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short ; a rub-plate. (*American.*)

* **Lŏck'-ĭst,** *s.* [See def.] A supporter or adherent of Locke the philosopher.

* **lŏck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *lock* (1), *s.* ; *-less.*] Destitute of a lock.

lŏck'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *lock* (1), s., and *man.*]

* I. An executioner : so called because one of his perquisites was a lock or ladleful of meal from every caskful exposed for sale in the market.

2. An officer in the Isle of Man, corresponding in an under-sheriff in England.

* **lŏck'-răm,** *s.* [Fr. *lockrenan,* fr. Bret, *lokronan* = St. Ronan's Cell, from *lôk* = a cell, and *St. Renan* in Basse Bretagne, where it is made.] A sort of coarse linen or hempen cloth.

"The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* about her reeky neck."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

lŏck'-răng, *s.* [Lock (1), *s.*]

Arch.: A course of bond-stones ; lock-band.

lŏck'-rōn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of ranunculus.

lŏck'-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *lock* (1), s., and *smith.*] A mechanic whose occupation it is to make and repair locks.

* **lŏck'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *lock* (2), **s.** ; *-y.*] Full of or having locks or tufts.

lō'-cō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In its proper place ; a direction to return to the proper pitch after having played an octave higher.

lō'-cō, *s.* [Sp. *loco* = mad, deranged (?).] An unidentified weed found in the Western States of the American Union.

"But the queerest tale of all recorded is that with regard to the poisonous weed *loco,* eaten by horses. In the normal state, it seems, a healthy horse refuses *loco ;* but, if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him exactly like opium-eating ; he no longer herds with other horses, but wanders about solitary (like Bellerophon) in search of the enticing poisou ; his eye becomes dull and glassy, and at last he dies of *loco* intoxicatiou in a miserable, stupid condition."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* June 23, 1884.

* **lō-cō-çĕss'-iŏn** (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *loco* = from a place, ablat. of *locus* = a place, and *cessio* = a yielding ; *cedo* = to yield.] The act of retiring from a place ; a giving up or surrender of a place.

* **lō-cō-dĕ-scrĭp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *descriptive* (q.v.).] Descriptive of a particular place or locality.

* **lō-cō-f ō'-cō,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *loco* = in the place of, and ablat. of *focus* = a fire.

A. *As substantive:*

I. A lucifer match, a self-lighting match.

2. A name given to a Democratic faction in the United States because at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1834, when the chairman left his seat, and the lights were suddeuly extinguished, in the hope of breaking up the turbulent assembly, those who were in favor of extreme measures instantly drew from their pockets their *locofocos,* relighted the lights, and continued the meeting to the accomplishment of their object.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to the locofocos ; ultra-radical : as, the *locofoco* party.

lō-cō-mō'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *motion ;* Fr. *locomotion ;* Sp. *locomocion ;* Ital. *locomozione.*]

I. The act or process of moving from place to place.

"All other circumstances being supposed equal, the inns will be best where the means of *locomotion* are worst."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 2. The power of passing or moving from place to place: as, Plants have life but not *locomotion*.

lō′-cō-mō-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *motive* (q.v.); Fr. *locomotif;* Ital. & Sp. *locomotivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Moving or passing from place to place; having the power of moving or passing from place to place. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

2. Having the power of producing locomotion or motion from place to place: as, a *locomotive* organ.

* 3. Pertaining or given to moving frequently from place to place; migratory.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A self-propelling steam-engine which travels on wheels; *specif.*, one designed for use on a railroad.

2. An electric motor constructed for a similar purpose.

3. Any road-engine, traction-engine, or steam-wagon built on wheels and carrying its own motive power.

locomotive-boiler, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A boiler with numerous tubes connecting the fire-box with the smoke-box.

locomotive-chair, *s.* A wheeled chair for an invalid.

locomotive-furnace, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The fire-box of a locomotive.

locomotive-pump, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The feed-pump by which a locomotive-boiler is supplied with water.

* **lō-cō-mō-tĭv′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *locomotiv(e); -ity.*] The power of locomotion or of moving from place to place.

* **lō-cō-mō′-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *locomotive; -ness.*] The same as Locomotivity (q.v.).

lō-cō-mō-tor ăt-ăx′-ў, *s.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and *motor* = a mover; with Gr. ἀταξία (*ataxia*) = disorder.]

Pathol.: A peculiar form of apparent paralysis, with more or less wasting, but always unsteady and disorderly muscular movements, though muscular power is entire, and loss of co-ordinating movement. It is generally associated with degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord and posterior roots of the spinal nerves. Sometimes known as Charcot's disease. According to Sir James Paget and Prof. Humphrey, it is probably a compound of two things, rheumatic gout and chronic rheumatic arthritis, not definitely so, but a method of rheumatic arthritis altered from its ordinary fashion by the intervention of the locomotor ataxy. Mr. Hutchinson considers it a sort of tumultuous old age, an old age of premature senility of the nervons system, with loss of sensation, and considerable alteration in the heads of the bones.

† **lō-cō-rĕst′-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *locus* = a place, and Eng. *restive*, in the sense of being at rest.] Staying in one place, unwilliug to stir from the place in which one is.

"Your *locorestive* and all your idle propensities of course have given way to the duties of providing for a family."—*Correspondence of C. Lamb* (1870), p. 10.

lŏc′-ŭ-la-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *loculamentum* = a case, a box, a receptacle.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Partitions or cells of a seed-vessel.

lŏc′-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *locularis* = kept in boxes.]

Bot.: Divided into cells; having cells. Used specially of seed-vessels. A fruit having one cell is called unilocular; one having two, bilocular; three, trilocular; &c.

lŏc′-ŭ-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *loculatus* = furnished with compartments or divisions.]

Bot.: The same as Locular (q.v.)

lŏc-ŭ-lĭ-çīd′-al, *a.* [Lat. *loculi*, pl. of *loculus* (q.v.), and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to cut.]

Bot. (*Of dehiscence of fruit*): Dehiscing, or splitting through the back of the cells. In loculicidal dehiscence, the dissepiments form the middle of each valve, as in the lilac.

lŏc′-ŭ-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *loculosus* = full of compartments or cells.]

Bot.: Partitioned (q.v.).¶ It is never applied to fruits, but to pith, &c.

lŏc′-ŭ-lŭs (pl. **lŏc′-ŭ-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a little place, a small receptacle with compartments; a coffer or casket.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Pl.:* (*a*) The two thecæ, coniothecæ, or parallel pollen cells, constituting the anther of a stamen. (*b*) The cells of an ovary. (*c*) The peridia of certain fungals. [Locellus.]

(2) *Sing.:* The perithecium of certain fungals.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): Chambers in the shells of Foraminifera, in Corals, &c.

lō′-cŭm tĕ′-nĕns, *s.* [Lat. = holding the place (of); *locus* = a place, and *tenens*, pr. par. of *teneo* = to hold.] A deputy or substitute holding a vacant office for a time.

* **lŏc′-ŭ-plēat-lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *locuples* (genit. *locupletis*) = rich.] Richly.

"Bedocnmentized most *locupleatly*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

lō′-cŭs (pl. **lō′-çī**), *s.* [Lat. = a place, a spot.]

Geom.: The locus of a point is the line generated by the point when moving according to some determinate law. The locus of a line is the surface generated by a line moving according to some fixed law. Thus, if a point moves in the same plane in such a manner that the sum of its distances from two fixed points of the plane is coustant, the locus of the point is an ellipse.

¶ 1. *Locus delicti:*

Scots Law: The place where an offence is committed.

2. *Locus pœnitentiæ:*

Law: Time or opportunity for repentance before a probative writing is executed.

3. *Locus sigilli* (usually abbreviated *L.S.*): The place where the seal, usually appended to a person's signature, is to be affixed to a deed or public docnment.

4. *Locus standi:* The right of any person or persons to appear and be heard on auy matter before a particular tribuual.

lō′-cŭst, *s.* [Lat. *locusta* = a locust; Fr. *locuste;* Ital. *locusto.*]

I. *Zoology:*

1. *Sing.:* Any migratory species of the Orthopterous family Acridiidæ, specially *Œdipoda migratoria*, the Migratory Locust. An allied species, *Œ. cinerascens*, occurs in the south-east of Europe. The females excavate holes in the earth, and deposit their eggs in a long mass enveloped in a glutinous secretion. The larvæ commence their destructive career almost as soon as they are hatched. The migrations of locusts are probably in search of food, and extraordinary accounts are on record of the vast swarms that from time to time invade particular districts. They clear everything off the surface of the ground, and have on several occasions caused disastrous famines. Their range in the Old World stretches from Spain and the South of France, through Russia to China; south of this boundary line they are equally destructive. The Rocky Mountain Locust is *Caloptenus spretus*. Its ravages in the Western States, particularly in Kansas, have been great in years of special visitation, which fortunately do not often recur. It is boped that it may eventually be eradicated, by destruction on its mountain breeding grounds, when these once become well known. The habits of the Locusts are being diligently studied. Next to man, who adopts various means for their destruction, their chief enemies are insectivorous birds, parasitic beetles of the family Cantharidæ, and dipterous flies of the family Bombyliidæ.

2. *Plural:*

† (1) A rendering of the name Locustidæ, applied to a family which does not contain the genuine Locusts. [Locustidæ.]

(2) The family Acridiidæ, to which the true Locusts belong

II. *Scripture:*

(1) אַרְבֶּה (*arbeh*), a word which occurs about twenty times in the Hebrew Bible. It is from רָבָה (*rabhah*) = to be numerous; and is probably *Œdipoda migratoria*. [I. 1.] It was allowed to be eaten (Lev. xi. 22.). Its ravages are graphically described in Joel ii.

(2) חָגָב (*chhaghab*) (2 Chron. vii. 13) is probably another species of locust smaller than the first.

(3) צְלָצַל (*tselatsal*) (Deut. xxviii. 42), not identified.

(4) [Bald Locust].

locust-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Malpighia cortacea.

locust-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: Gryllivora, a genus of Saxicolinæ. (*Swainson.*)

locust-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: Squilla mantis. Nicholson considers this crustacean a good example of the order Stomapoda (q.v.). The carapace is small, and does not cover the posterior half of the thorax. Several of the anterior appendages are developed into powerfully prehensile and hooked feet. The branchiæ are attached to the first five pairs of abdominal feet. The three posterior thoracic and the abdominal appendages are in the form of swimmerets, and the tail is expanded into a powerful fin.

locust-tree, *s.*

1. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, or Pseudo-Acacia. The Locust tree of the United States is a valuable and beautiful tree, its flowers being attractive in form and color, and delightful in perfume. The wood is hard and durable.

2. *Ceratonia Siliqua.* [Carob.] It is called the Locust-tree because it is by some supposed to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness (Matt. iii. 4). Hence it is called also St. John's Bread.

¶ The Bastard Locust-tree is *Clethra tinifolia*; the Honey Locust-tree, *Gleditschia triacanthos;* the Swamp or Water Locust-tree, *G. monosperma.*

lō-cŭs′-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a locust.]

I. *Entomology:*

1. *Formerly:* According to Linnæus, a subgenus of the genus Gryllus. Type, *Locusta migratoria*, the Migratory Locust. [Locustidæ.]

2. *Now:* A genus of which *Locusta viridissima*, the Great Green Grasshopper of England is the type. [Locustidæ.]

II. *Bot.:* The spikelet of the inflorescence of grasses. [Spikelet.]

lō-cŭs-tĕlle′, lō-cŭs-tĕl′-la, *s.* [From Lat. *locustella*, dimin. of *locusta.* So named because the species feed on Grasshoppers, &c.]

Ornith.: A name given to some Warblers of the genus Salicaria. Thus *Salicaria luscinoidea* is called the Willow Locustella, and the scientific name of the Grasshopper Warbler is *S. locustella.*

* **lō-cŭs′-tĭc,** * **lō-cŭs′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *locust; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to locusts; locust-like.

"Tho' all, to a man,
Translators adopt the *locustical* plan."
Byron: Epistle to J. Bl—k—n, Esq.

lō-cŭs′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *locust(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Orthoptera, tribe Saltatoria. The term Locustidæ ought to have been the scientific designation of the family whose type is the Migratory Locust, placed in the sub-genus Locusta by Linnæus, with which should have been included its close allies, the small so-called grasshoppers, which sometimes leap forth when one crosses fields or meadows. Unhappily Fabricius, in dividing Linnæus's great genus Gryllus into smaller genera, transferred the term Locusts from the genuine locusts to the insects of which the Great Green Grasshopper is the type; and entomologists in general have followed the injudicious arrangement. The family Locustidæ does not now contain the Locusts. [Locust.] The antennæ in the modern family Locustidæ are very long, thin, and bristle-shaped, the tarsi four-jointed, the ocelli generally wanting. [Locusta.]

* **lō-cū′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *locutio*, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] The act or power of speaking; speech, discourse; mode of speech; phrase.

"Should gentle Phœbus fortify my lungs,
And give *locution* from a hundred tongues."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid, xi.

* **lŏc′-ŭ-tōr-ў,** * **loc-u-tor-ye,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *locutorium*, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] A room or place for conversation; specif., in monasteries a room in which the monks were allowed to converse, silence being enjoined elsewhere.

***lōd'-am, *lōad'-ŭm,** *s.* [Etym. donbtfnl.] An old game of cards.

"She and I will take you at *lodam*."
Woman Killed with Kindness.

lŏd-dĭ-ġē'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. George Loddiges.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidæ (Humming Birds). The sole species is *Loddigesia mirabilis*, of which only one specimen has been met with, Mr. Gould vainly offering £50 to any person who would find a second.

lōde, *load, *s.* [A.S. *lád* = a way, a course, from *lidhan* = to go, to travel; cogn. with Icel. *leidh* = a lode, a way; *lidha* = to go, to move; Dan. *led* = a gate, from *lide* = to glide on; Sw. *led* = a way, a course, from *lida* = to pass on.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"They begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main *load* againe."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 10.

2. An open ditch or watercourse for carrying off water from a fen.

"There were lakes or *lodes* several miles in extent."—*Tomlinson: Level of Hatfield Chase*, p. 67.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* A reach of water in a canal, or slack-water navigation.

2. *Mining:* A regular vein affording metal.

***lode-ship,** *s.* A small fishing vessel.

***lōde'-mąn,** *s.* [Loadsman.]

***lōde'-mĕn-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Loadmanage.]

***lōdes'-mąn,** *s.* [Loadsman.]

***lōde'-stąr, *lode-sterre,** *s.* [Loadstar.]

***lōde'-stōne,** *s.* [Loadstone.]

1. The same as Loadstone, (q.v.).

2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stone, or rather a compound of stone and sand of different colours; called also tristone (q.v.).

***lŏdġ'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lodgeable.]

lŏdġe, *loggen, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *loger*, from *loge* = a lodging; Low Lat. *logiare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place in a lodging or temporary residence or habitation; to supply with lodging.

"The king . . . *lodged* him and accommodated him in great state."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. To afford a temporary dwelling or retreat to; to harbour, to accommodate.

"Ev'ry house was proud to *lodge* a knight."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 110.

3. To track to covert.

"Speak, Hamlin! hast thou *lodged* our deer?"
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 31.

4. To place, set, or deposit for keeping or safety for a longer or shorter time: as, To *lodge* money in a bank.

***5.** To pen, to fold.

"From the rising of the lark to the *lodging* of the lamb."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

6. To plant, to fix, to infix.

"When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his side thought to have *lodg'd* my spear."
Otway.

7. To implant; to fix in the mind, heart, or memory.

"So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
More than a *lodged* hate."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

8. To afford place to; to take in and keep.

"The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images than all the senses can present at one time."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

9. To present, to bring forward; to lay before an authority: as, To *lodge* a complaint.

***10.** To beat down; to lay flat.

"They shall *lodge* the summer corn."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live, to reside, to dwell; to take up one's abode.

"Where thou *lodgest*, I will *lodge*; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."—*Ruth* i. 16.

2. To reside temporarily; to have a temporary residence.

"Is there room in thy father's house for us to *lodge* in?"—*Genesis* xxiv. 23.

3. To be fixed, settled, or deposited; to settle: as, A stone *lodged* on the roof.

4. To be beaten down; to be laid flat: as, Corn *lodges*.

lŏdġe, *loge, *logge, *s.* [O.Fr. *loge*; from Low Lat. *laubia* = a porch, *lobia* = a gallery; from O. H. Ger. *loubâ*; M. H. Ger. *loube*; Ger. *laube* = an arbour; from O. H. Ger. *laup*; M. H. Ger. *loub*; Ger. *laub* = a leaf; Port. *loga*; Sp. *logia*; Ital. *loggia*. *Lodge* and *lobby* are thus doublets.]

***1.** A place of temporary residence or retreat; as a tent, a hut.

"Thar *loges* & thare tentis vp thei gan bigge."
Robert le Brunne, p. 67.

2. A small house in a park, domain, or forest; a cottage.

"It was a *lodge* of ample size,
But strange of structure and device."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 26.

3. A small house appendant to a larger: as, a porter's *lodge*.

4. A home, a dwelling of any sort.

"How the beavers built their *lodges*,
Where the squirrels hid their acorns."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, iii.

5. A room or place where a society or branch of a society meets for business.

"Having got acquainted with the Duke of Athol at a *lodge* of Freemasons." — *Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

6. The members who meet at such a place.

***7.** A collection of objects situated close together: as, a *lodge* of islands.

***lŏdġe'-ą-ble, *lŏdġ'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *lodge*; *-able*.] Capable of affording lodging; fit for lodging in.

"At the furthest end of the town eastward, the ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the king's officers) *lodgable*."—*Sir J. Finett: Philoxenis* (1656), p. 164.

lŏdġed, *pa. par. & a.* [Lodge, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with lodgings; fixed, settled, placed.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a buck, hart, hind, &c., when represented at rest and lying on the ground.

lŏdġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Lodgment.]

lŏdġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lodg(e)*; *-er*.] One who lodges; one who lives in lodgings; one who is not a permauent inhabitant or resident.

"We were *lodgers* at the Pegasus."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

lodger-franchise, *s.* A franchise introduced by the Reform Bill of 1867. It conferred the franchise in towns on those lodgers who for a year previous to registration had lived in the same apartments, which would let for at least £10 if unfurnished and without attendance.

lŏdġ'-ĭng, *logging, *loggyng, *lodgynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lodge, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of residing or taking up one's abode temporarily.

2. A place of rest or residence for a time or for a night; a temporary residence; especially a room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another, in which sense it is commonly used in the plural.

"His food, his drink, his *lodging*, his clothes, he owed to charity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. A place of residence; a retreat, an abode.

"But therewithall a prattling parrot skips
About the private *lodging* of his peers."
Drayton: The Owl.

4. Harbour, covert.

5. Convenience to lodge or sleep on.

"Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows yielding us soft and warm *lodging*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

lodging-house, *s.* A house other than an inn, in which travellers lodge; a house in which lodgings are let.

¶ *Common lodging-house:* A common lodging-house is one in which persons of the poorer classes are received for short periods, and, though promiscuously brought together, are allowed to inhabit one common room. Hotels, inns, public-houses, or lodgings let to the upper and middle classes, are not common lodging-houses. (*Howard Vincent: Police Code*, p. 68.) An Act opening common lodging-houses to the inspection of the police was passed in 1851.

lodging-knees, *s. pl.*

Ship-build.: Compass-timbers lying horizontally and securing the junction of the deck-beams with the frames.

lodging-money, *s.* Money given in lieu of lodgings, as an allowance to officers and others for whom suitable quarters cannot be provided.

lŏdġ'-mĕnt, lŏdġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *logement*; from *loge* = lodging.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of lodging; the state of being lodged: as, the *lodgment* of money in a bank; the *lodgment* of a stone on a roof, &c.

***2.** A place where persons or things are lodged; a lodging.

"Within the space were rear'd
Twelve ample cells, the *lodgments* of his herd."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey, xiv. 18.

3. Disposition, arrangement, or collocation in a certain manner.

4. An accumulation of matter lodged or deposited in a place, and remaining at rest.

"An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgment* of extravasated matter."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fortif.:* An intrenchment hastily thrown up in a captured work to maintain the position against recapture.

2. *Mil.:* The occupation of a position.

lō'-dĭ-cule, lō-dĭc'-ų-lą, *s.* [Lat. *lodicula* = a small coverlet, a blanket.]

Bot.: The name given by Palisot de Beauvois to the hypogynous scale of a grass.

lō-dō-ĭ-çē'-ą, *s.* [Named after Laodice, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ, and the fan-leaved section of it. *Lodoicea seychellarum*, the Sea Cocoa-nut or Double Cocoa-nut, is sixty, eighty, or even a hundred feet high. Its leaves bend to the wind, but hold their places tenaciously. Its native country was unknown till 1743, when it was found in the Seychelles Archipelago. Previously it had been known only by "double cocoa-nuts," floating on the sea, or cast on Indian or other Eastern shores. They were supposed to grow in a submarine forest, and to possess fabulous virtues. Now they are believed to be wild only in the Maldives and Laccadives. (*Prof. Watt*), those in Seychelles having been planted. Their cabbage-like top is often preserved in vinegar, and eaten. The leaves are employed to thatch houses; the young leaves are made into hats; the trunk split into palisades for surrounding houses and gardens. The hard, black shell of the fruit is used by Indian fakirs as a drinking and begging cup.

lœll'-ĭng-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where first found, Lœlling; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *löllingit, löllingit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral much resembling in form and angles leucopyrite and mispickel (q.v.). Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 6·8 to 8·71; in other physical characters the same as leucopyrite. Compos.: arsenic, 72·8; iron, 27·2; corresponding to the formula $FeAs_2$. Occurs with nickeline at various localities.

lō'-ĕss, *s.* [Provincial Ger.]

Geol.: Mud deposited by the Rhine along its banks, and occupying a great part of the valley of the river. It consists of a finely-comminuted sand, or pulverulent loam of a yellowish-gray colour, chiefly of argillaceous matter combined with a sixth-part of carbonate of lime and a sixth-part of quartzose and micaceous sand. Sometimes it contains sandy and calcareous concretions or nodules. In some places it is 200 or 300 feet thick. It contains river and fresh-water shells of existiug species. Interstratified with it are layers of ashes, thrown out by some of the last eruptions of the now extinct, or at least dormant, Eifel volcanoes. In Alsace it is called Lahm. There is a corresponding loess on the Mississippi. Both are Post Tertiary.

lœw'-ĕ-īte (w as v), *s.* [Named after A. Lœwe by Haidinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *löweit.*]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral found in pure crystalline masses an inch in thickness mixed with anhydrite (q.v.) at Ischl, Austria. Cleavage, basal Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·376; lustre, vitreous; colour, honey-yellow to reddish. Taste weak. Compos. sulphate of soda, 46·3; sulphate of magnesia, 39·1; water, 14·7.

lœ'-wĭg-īte, (w as v) *s.* [Named after Lœwig, who first analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *löwigit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in rounded compact lumps in a coal bed at Tabrze, Upper Silesia. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·58; lustre, feeble; colour, pale straw-yellow; fracture, perfectly conchoidal. Compos.: sulphurie acid, 36·2; alumina, 34·8; potash, 10·7; water, 18·3; corresponding to the formula $KOSO_3 + 3Al_2O_3 SO_3 + 9HO$. Resembles in texture the lithographic stone of Solenhofen.

*** lof,** (1) *** lofe,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *lof*, O. H. Ger. *lob.*] Praise.

"Drihtin to *lofe* and wurthe." *Ormulum*, 1,141.

*** lof** (2), *s.* [Loaf.]

*** loffe,** *v.i.* [Laugh, *v.*]

*** lof-sang, * lof-song,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *lof*, and *sang* or *song.*] A song of praise.

loft, *s.* [Icel. *loft* = (1) air, sky; (2) an upper room; Dan. *loft* = a loft; Sw. *loft* = a garret; A.S. *lyft* = the air, the sky; Goth. *luftus* = the air; Dut. *lucht* = the air; Ger. *luft.*]

* 1. The air, the sky; heaven. [Aloft.]

"My mother, my sovereign pleasance,
Over all thing, out-taken Crist on *loft*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,698.

2. The room or space under a roof.

3. An elevated gallery in a church, for an organ or choir.

4. An elevated story in a barn or stable, as a hay-*loft* above the floor on which the animals are stalled.

5. A floor, a story, a stage.

"The stage has three *lofts* one aboue another wherein were 360 columnes of marbel."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. viii., § 2.

loft'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lofty; -ly.*]

1. In a lofty manner or position; aloft; on high.

"Did ever any conquerour, *loftily* seated in his triumphal chariot, yield a spectacle so gallant and magnificent."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

2. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly, pompously.

"They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 8.

* 3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

loft'-ĭ-nĕss, * loft-i-nes, *s.* [Eng. *lofty; -ness.*]

I. The quality or state of being lofty, high, or elevated; elevation, height: as, the *loftiness* of a mountain.

2. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, vanity.

"The hautines of men shal be broght lowe, and the *loftines* of men shal be abased."—*Isaiah* ii. 17. (1551.)

3. Sublimity, grandeur, or elevation of sentiment.

"One yet extant declareth the *loftiness* of his fancy, the richness of his vein, and the elegancy of his style."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 22.

lof-tū'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after W. Keunet Loftus, who made geological and other investigations ou the Turco-Russian frontier.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Lituolida. While most of the class are minute, a Loftusia from the Lower Eocene is between two and three inches long.

lof'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *loft; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lifted high up; elevated, high.

"We begau to ascend the steep of the Bocchetta, one of the *loftiest* of the maritime Appenines or rather Alps."—*Eustace: Italy*, ii², 496.

* 2. Proud, haughty, arrogant, pompous.

"Ambrosius kept vnder and staied the *lofty* barbarous people, that is to eay, the Saxone, by the notable aid and assistance of the valiant Arthur."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., ch. xiv.

* 3. Elevated in condition, character, or dignity; dignified.

"Thus saith the high and *lofty* One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy."—*Isaiah* lvii. 15.

4. Characterized by or indicative of pride, haughtiness, or arrogance; proud: as, a *lofty* air or manner.

5. Elevated in language or style; sublime, grand, stately, dignified: as, *lofty* verse.

* 6. Stately, dignified, majestic: as, *lofty* steps.

II. *Bot.: (Of a tree or plant):* The next stage in the scale of height above tall (q.v.).

lŏg (1), *s.* [Icel. *lág* = a felled tree, a log; cogn. with Sw. dial. *låga* = a felled tree; Old Sw. *låge* = broken branches; Sw. *logg* = a log (naut.), *log-lina* = a log-line; *log-bok* = a log-book, *logga* = to heave the log; Dan. *log* = a log (naut.), *log-line* = a log-liue, *log-bog* = a log-book, *logge* = to heave the log; Dut. *log* = a log (naut.), *log-lijn* = a log-line; Ger. *log.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rough bulky piece of timber unhewed; a block; a piece of wood.

"I must remove
Some thousands of these *logs*, and pile them up."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. An account of one's acts or trausactions; a diary, a journal.

"The *log* of the exploring expedition eent out by the Portuguese in 1501 is written on the Brazilian coast."—*Taylor: Words & Places* (1873), ch. ii.

3. A book in which the master of a public school enters memoranda. (*English.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion. In its common form it consists of a triangular piece of wood, called the log-chip, curved at the bottom, which is loaded so that it may float upright in the water. To its corners is attached a cord, termed a log-liue, which is wound around a reel, the axis of which projects, allowing it to turn freely when held in the hollow between the thumb and forefinger. The line is long enough to measure the distance sailed by the ship at her greatest speed during a given time, usually 30 secouds, and is divided into knots, corresponding to a proportionate part of the nautical mile, that is, 51 feet. The string is knotted at such intervals that the spaces bear the same relation to a nautical mile that a half-miuute does to an hour, that is, the knots must be the 120th of a nautical mile apart. The English geographical or nautical mile is $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of latitude, about 2,025 yards. A certain length of line—not marked—intervenes between the chip and the first division on the line. This is termed the stray-line, and serves to allow the chip to drift beyond the dead-water in the wake of the ship. Each knot is made sensible to the feeling as well as to the sight, and is subdivided into teu fathoms so called. The time is measured by a small sand-glass. In heaving the log, the observer, usually an officer or petty officer, throws the chip over the taffrail, and as the first mark on the line passes over the reel, calls out "turn" to the assistant, who immediately inverts the glass. When the sand has all ruu out, the latter calls out "out," when the observer checks the line, noting the knots and fathoms which have passed out. This operation, in well-regulated vessels, is performed every hour, and the result, as well as the course by compass which the vessel is steering at the time, is entered in the log-book, to serve as a basis for the dead reckoning (q.v.).

(2) The same as Log-book (q.v.).

2. *Steam-engin.:* A tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coals, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

log-board, *s.*

Naut.: The hinged pair of boards on which the memoranda of time, wind, course, rate, &c., are noted for trauscription into the log-book.

log-book, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The book which contains a journal of the vessel's progress from day to day, with any event occurring on board, of vessels spoken, &c. It is transcribed from the log-board, and forms the rough-log from which (in government vessels) the smooth-log is transcribed for the navy department.

2. The same as Log, *s.*, 1. 3.

"Every teacher should bring his *log-book* to the collective examinatiou every two or three yeare."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, § 13.

log-cabin, *s.* A hut or cabin roughly constructed of logs laid on each other.

log-canoe, *s.* A canoe constructed of a single log hollowed out.

log-chip, *s.*

Naut.: The triangular board on the end of the log-line. [Log (1), *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

*** log-end,** *s.* The thick end of anything.

"The most heavy *log-end* of Christ's Cross."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 122.

log-glass, *s.*

Naut.: The sand-glass used at heaving the log. Half-minute or quarter-minute glasses are used, according to the rate of sailing. [Log (1), *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

log-house, *s.* The same as Log-cabin (q.v.).

log-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line 150 fathoms in length. [Log (1), *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

log-measurer, *s.* A device for gauging logs, taking the round measure with the allowance for the squaring, and giving results in board measure of the ascertained square in running feet of the log.

log-reel, *s.* The reel of the log-line.

log-roll, *v.t.*

1. *Lit.:* To assist in collecting and rolling logs for burning.

2. *Fig.:* To assist mutually in carrying measures of legislation. (*American.*)

log-ship, *s.* [Log-chip.]

log-slate, *s.* A log-board (q.v.).

log-sled, *s.* A short, long, low-benched sled for hauling logs.

*** lŏg** (2), *s.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure for liquids, containing according to some three-quarters of a pint; according to others, a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot, it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. (*Calmet.*)

"A meat-offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil."—*Leviticus* xiv. 10.

lŏg (1), *v.i.* [Log (1), *s.*] To cut and get out logs. (*American.*)

lŏg (2), *v.t.* [Log (1), *s.*] To enter in a log-book.

"I've known a smart chase and a fight at the tail where lees has been *logged* than I've got on that there slate."—*J. F. Cooper: Pioneers*, ch. xxxii.

lŏg (3), *v.i.* [Cf. Dan. *lagre* = to wag the tail.] To move or rock to and fro.

lŏg'-ąn, lŏg'-gąn, *s.* [Log (3), *v.*] A rocking-stone; a large stone so balanced as to be easily made to rock to and fro. [Rocking-stone.]

lō-găn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *logan(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Loganiaceæ (q.v.).

lō-găn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Mr. Brown after a Mr. Jas. Logan, said to have been the author of some experiments on the generation of plants. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Loganeæ and the order Loganiaceæ (q.v.). It cousists of about eleven small Australian bushes or herbaceous plants, with opposite entire leaves and terminal or axillary bunches of white flowers.

lō-găn-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *logan(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Loganiads; an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Geutianales. The leaves are opposite, entire, with stipules often interpetiolar; flowers racemose, corymbose, or solitary; calyx valvate or imbricated, four to five-parted; corolla regular or irregular, four, five, or ten-cleft; stamens in the same line; ovary superior, two, three, or spuriously four-celled; ovules indefinite or solitary; fruit capsular, drupaceous or berried. Distribution, tropical or intertropical countries. Known genera 22, species 162. (*Lindley.*)

lō-găn'-ĭ-ądş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *logani(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Loganiaceæ (q.v.).

lō'-gąn-īte, *s.* [Named after Sir Wm. Logan by T. S. Hunt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral resulting from the alteration of hornblende, having its form, augles, and cleavage. Compos.: silica, 33·28; alumina, 13·30; sesquioxide of iron, 1·92; magnesia, 35·50; water, 16·0. Corresponds very closely to the composition of penninite (q.v.). Found in the Laurentian crystalline limestone of Canada.

lŏg-ą-œd'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λογαοιδικ *(logaoidikos)*, from λόγος *(logos)* = speech, prose, and ἀοιδή *(aoidē)* = poetry, verse.]

Pros.: A term applied to verses in which the stronger dactylic rhythm passes into the weaker trochaic, so that they seem to partake of the natures both of prose and poetry.

lŏg'-ą-rĭthm, *s.* [Gr. λόγος *(logos)* = a word, a proportion, and ἀριθμός *(arithmos)* = a number; Fr. *logarithme;* Sp. & Ital. *logaritmo.*]

Math.: The logarithm of a number is the exponent of the power to which it is necessary to raise a fixed number, called the base, to produce the given number. The logarithm of N to the base a is thus expressed, $\log_a N$. The logarithm of any number depends upon the value of the base a, and different systems of logarithms are found by taking different values of a; but since $a^0 = 1$, in every system $\log_a 1 = 0$. By taking different values of N in each system, different values of x will be found in each system, and such numbers being registered will form tables of logarithms. The Common, or Briggs', tables of Logarithms are calculated to base 10. The Napierian tables, invented by Lord Napier, are calculated to base ϵ, which = 2·7182818. In the common system of logarithms, the logarithm of 100 is 2, because 10 raised to the second power = 100; similarly, the logarithm of 1000 = 3, of 10000 = 4, and so on. When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression, thus—

Logarithms	0	1	2	3	4	5
Natural numbers	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000

The logarithms of numbers between 1 and 10 consist of decimals, of numbers between 10 and 100 they consist of the integer 1 and a decimal; of numbers between 100 and 1000 of the integer 2 and a decimal, and so on. The integral part of a logarithm is called the index, and it is always less by 1 than the number of integer places in the corresponding natural number: thus the index of the logarithm of 3 is 0, of 30 is 1, of 300 is 2, and so on. The logarithms of decimals have negative indices, and the number of units in the index is always greater by 1 than the number of ciphers immediately following the decimal point: thus the index of the logarithm of ·3 is — 1, of ·03 is — 2, of ·003 is — 3, and so on. The decimal part of a logarithm is called the mantissa. Logarithms are of great service in shortening and facilitating the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division; for since the sum of the logarithms of two numbers is the logarithm of the product of those numbers; and since logarithms are the indices of powers of the same basis, the difference of the logarithms of two numbers is the logarithm of the quotient; also the multiple of the logarithm of a number is the logarithm of the power of that number, and a fraction of the logarithm of a number is the logarithm of the corresponding root. Hence a complete table of logarithms would enable us to perform multiplication by addition, division by subtraction, involution by multiplication, and evolution by division. Logarithms were invented by Lord Napier of Merchiston in Scotland in 1614, and improved by Henry Briggs, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford in 1624.

¶ (1) *Arithmetical complement of a logarithm:* The difference between the given logarithm and 10.

(2) *Hyperbolic logarithms:* The Napierian system of logarithms, so called from their relation to certain areas included between the equilateral hyperbola and its asymptotes.

"There is no reason why the Napierian *logarithms* should be called *hyperbolic*, rather than those of any other system; for, the same relation which exists between the Napierian system and the equilateral hyperbola also exists between other systems and oblique hyperbolas. In the case of oblique hyperbolas, the area is limited by two oblique ordinates, and the modulus of the system is always equal to the sine of the angle between the ordinates."—*Davies & Peck: Mathematical Dict.; Logarithms.*

*** lŏg-ą-rĭth-mĕt'-ĭc, * lŏg-ą-rĭth-mĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Formed on analogy of *arithmetic, arithmetical.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; logarithmic.

*** lŏg-ą-rĭth-mĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *logarithmical; -ly.*] The same as LOGARITHMICALLY (q.v.).

lŏg-ą-rĭth'-mĭc, lŏg-ą-rĭth'-mĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *logarithm; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

"A mathematical novelty in the shape of a *logarithmic* average."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 19, 1882.

logarithmic-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curve that may be referred to a system of rectangular co-ordinate axes, such that the ordinate of any point will be equal to the logarithm of its abscissa.

logarithmic-spiral, *s.*

Math.: A curve-line intimately connected with the logarithmic curve. It intersects all its radiants at the same angle, which angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms represented by the particular spiral. Also called a logistic spiral.

*** lŏg-ą-rĭth'-mĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *logarithmical; -ly.*] In a logarithmical manner; by the use or aid of logarithms.

*** loge,** *s.* [Fr.] A lodge, a lodging, a habitation. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,895.)

lŏg'-gąn, *s.* [LOGAN.]

*** lŏg'-gąt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *log* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. A small log or piece of wood.

2. *(Pl.):* The name of an old game, consisting in fixing a stake in the ground, and pitching small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrown winning. It was declared unlawful by the 33rd of Henry VIII. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.)

*** lŏgged,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [LODGE, *v.*]

lŏgged, *a.* [Eng. *log; -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Fastened with logs. (*Amer.*)

2. *Naut.:* The same as WATER-LOGGED (q.v.).

lŏg'-gĕr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *log* (1), s.; *-er.*]

A. *As subst.:* A person employed to get logs or timber. (*American.*)

*** B.** *As adj.:* Stupid. (*Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque.*)

lŏg'-gĕr-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *logger*, a., and *head.*]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A blockhead, a stupid fellow, a dolt. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. (Pl.):* *Centaurea nigra.*

2. *Build.:* A spherical mass of iron with a long handle used to melt tar.

3. *Naut.:* A runnel on the gunwale of a whaleboat, over which the line passes as it is drawn out by the fish; a ballard.

4. *Zool.:* [LOGGERHEAD-TURTLE].

¶ (1) *To fall (come, or go) to loggerheads:* To come to blows. (*L'Estrange.*)

(2) *To be at loggerheads:* To quarrel, to fight; to engage in a dispute.

loggerhead-turtle, *s.*

Zool.: *Thalassochelys olivacea*, formerly *Chelone couanna*, a turtle frequenting the Atlantic, and found more rarely in the Mediterranean. The head is low, broad, and flat on the top. The feet are large. Body coloured brownish or reddish-brown. The Indian loggerhead has long fore limbs, and but one claw.

*** lŏg'-gĕr-hĕad-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *loggerhead; -ed.*] Doltish, stupid, blockheaded. (*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.)

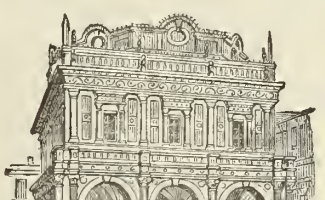
loggerheaded-shrike, *s.*

Ornith: *Lanius carolinensis* (*Wilson*). Its colours are gray, black, and white. It feeds on crickets and grasshoppers.

lŏg'-gĭ-ą (pl. **lŏg'-gĭ-ê**), *s.* [Ital.] [LODGE.]

Italian Architecture:

1. A corridor or gallery of a palatial building, sometimes on the level of the ground, at other times at the height of one or more stories running along the front or part of the front of the building, and open on one side to the air, on which side is a series of pillars or slender piers; a belvedere.



PALAZZO DELLA LOGGIA, BRESCIA.

2. A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall.

3. An open balcony in a theatre or concert-hall.

*** log-ging** (1), *s.* [LODGING.]

*** lŏg'-gĭng** (2), *pr. par. & s.* [LOG, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of collecting or getting logs.

logging-axe, *s.* An axe used in cutting off logs. It is usually heavier than a felling or lopping axe.

logging-head, *s.* The working-beam of a steam-engine.

lŏj'-ĭc, † **lŏj'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Fr. *logique*, from Lat. *logica (ars)* = (the art) of logic; *logicus* = logical; Gr. λογική *(logikē)* (τέχνη *(technē)* = (the art) of logic; λογικός *(logikos)* = pertaining to speech or logic; λόγος *(logos)* = a speech; λέγω *(legō)* = to read.]

Hist. & Phil.: Logic, as known in the present day, is a development and modification of the τέχνη διαλεκτική *(technē dialektikē)* = art of reasoning, which Aristotle, utilizing the labours of his predecessors, and notably those of Zeno of Elea, moulded into something like consistent shape. The first development of Aristotelian Logic was by the Scholastics (q.v.); and Lewes (*Hist. Phil.* (1880), ii. 22) mentions it with praise of Abelard, that "he brought forward Logic as an independent power in the great arena of theological debate." At the time of the Reformation, probably as a protest, Scholasticism was depreciated, and at some of the Scotch Universities it was discarded for Ramism (q.v.). The subtle distinctions and keen disputations of the Schoolmen led in the next century to Bacon's condemnation of the perversion—not of the cultivation—of logical pursuits. Locke was not so moderate, as may be seen in his *Essay* (ch. xxii., *Of Reason*). [For German Logic, see HEGELIANISM, KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY, and TRANSCENDENTALISM.] Generally speaking, down to the first half of the present century, there was little dispute as to how Logic should be defined. The Port Royalists had, certainly called it the Art of Thinking; but the Art *or* Science of Reasoning, or the Art *and* Science of Reasoning met with little opposition as a definition. This is how Whately defines it (*Logic*, Introd., § 1), and a writer of such opposite opinions as Tongiorgi, S.J. (*Inst. Phil.*) has substantially the same words; and a parallel passage to Whately's explanation, as to how Logic is at once a science and an art, occurs in Liberatore, who is read in many of the ecclesiastical colleges in Rome. Sir W. Hamilton says that—

"*Logic* is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought or the Science of the Formal Laws of Thought, or the Science of the Laws of the Forms of Thought; for all these are merely various expressions of the same thing."—*Lectures on Logic* (ed. 1874), i. 26.

Mill's definition is far wider in its inclusion, for he makes Logic co-extensive with proof:—

"*Logic*, then, is the science of the operations of the understanding which are subservient to the estimation of evidence; both the process itself of advancing from known truths to unknown, and all other intellectual operations in so far as auxiliary to this. It includes, therefore, the operation of Naming; for language is an instrument of thought, as well as a means of communicating our thoughts."—*Logic.* (Introd. § 7.)

Sayce (*Prin. Comp. Philol.*, Pref. ix.), has a passage, which is an admirable gloss upon the latter part of this definition. (See also *Lewes: Hist. Phil.* (1880), i. 301, sqq.)

¶ 1. *Applied logic:*

(1) [*Modified logic*].

(2) The term is sometimes loosely used for logical method employed in some particular branch of investigation.

2. *Deductive logic:* Syllogistic Logic; in which no more is inferred in the conclusion than is implicitly contained in the premisses. [SYLLOGISM.]

3. *Equational logic:* A system of logical notation in which propositions are expressed in the form of equations. (See *Jevons: Principles of Science*, and *Studies in Deductive Logic.*)

4. *Inductive logic:* The science which treats of inductive reasoning, by which, broadly speaking, a general proposition is inferred

from a number of particular propositions. [Inductive-method.]

5. *Modified logic:* That Logic which is concerned in the investigation of Truth and its contradictory opposite, Error; of the causes of Error, and the impediments to Truth and their removal; and of the subsidiaries by which human thought may be strengthened and guided in its functions.

"What I have called *Modified Logic* is identical with what Kant and other philosophers have denominated Applied Logic."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Logic* (ed. 1874), i. 60.

6. *Pure logic:* (See extracts).

"*Pure logic* arises from a comparison of things as to their sameness or difference in any quality or circumstance whatever."—*W. Stanley Jevons: Pure Logic*, p. 17.

"*Pure logic* teaches both the laws of immediate knowledge or Perception, and those of mediate knowledge or Thought."—*Ueberweg: Logic*, p. 17.

7. *Syllogistic logic:* [*Deductive logic*].

8. *Symbolic logic:*

(1) (See extract.)

"*Symbolic Logic* is not a generalization of the Common Logic in all directions alike. It confines itself to one side of it, viz., the class or denotation side—probably the only side which admits of much generalization—and this it pushes to the utmost limits, withdrawing attention from everything which does not develope in this direction."—*Venn: Symbolic Logic*, ch. ii.

(2) The term is also loosely applied to the illustration of logical relations by mathematical signs or by diagrams.

¶ The form *logics* is used in the Dublin Uuiversity.

lŏĝ'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *logic; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; taught or used in logic.

"But they are put off by the names of vertues, and natures, and actions, and passions, and such other *logicall* words."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

2. According to the rules or principles of logic; sound in reasoning.

"He, by sequel *logical*,
Writes best, who never thinks at all."
Prior: Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard.

3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic.

"A man who sets up as a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head."—*Addison.*

***lŏĝ-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *logical; -ity.*] The state or quality of being logical.

"It [Cynicism] required a great rude energy, a fanatical *logicality* of mind."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 191.

***lŏĝ-ĭ-căl-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *logicalīz(e); -ation.*] The act of making logical.

"The mere act of writing tends in a great degree to the *logicalization* of thought."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xvi.

***lŏĝ'-ĭ-cal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *logical; -ize.*] To make logical.

"Thought is *logicalized* by the effort at expression."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xvi.

lŏĝ'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *logical; -ly.*] In a logical manner; according to the rules or principles of logic.

"This danger we avoid if we *logically* follow out the principles of the constitution to their consequences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

lŏ-ĝĭ'-cian, *s.* [Fr. *logicien*, from Lat. *logicus.*] One who is versed or skilled in logic; a teacher or professor of logic.

"The grim *logician* puts them in a fright;
'Tis easier far to flourish than to fight."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 201.

***lŏĝ'-ĭ-çīse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *logic; -ise.*] To reason; to exercise logical powers.

†**lŏĝ'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Logic.]

lō'-ĝiĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of hollowed-out pewter polished in various concavities, and used as theatrical jewelry. (*Annandale.*)

Lō-ĝĭĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to John Bernard Logier, who was born at Cassel, in 1780, and died in 1846.

Logicrian system, *s.*

Music: A system of musical instruction introduced by Logier. It flourished from about 1817 to 1827.

***lŏĝ'-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. λογιστής (*logistēs*) = a calculator.] A calculator.

lŏ-ĝĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λογιστικός (*logistikos*) = skilled in calculating, from λογίζομαι (*logizomai*) = to calculate; Fr. *logistique.*]

* 1. Logical.

2. Pertaining or relating to logistics; sexagesimal.

logistic-arithmetic, *s.*

Math.: Certain logarithmic numbers used for facilitating the calculation of the fourth term of a proposition, of which one of the terms is a given constant quantity, commonly one hour, while the other terms are expressed in minutes and seconds; in which case the logistic logarithm of a given number of seconds, or minutes and seconds, is the excess of the logarithm of 3,600, the number of seconds in an hour, over the logarithm of the given number of seconds; so that the process is reduced to adding the logistic logarithms of the second and third terms, which gives the logistic logarithm of the fourth term. For example, to form the logistic logarithm of 3′ 20″ or 200″, we take the logarithm 2·3010 from 3·5563, and we have 1·2553 for the logistic logarithm of 3′ 20″. Logistic logarithms are tabulated and employed in certain astronomical computations, but they are now almost entirely disused.

logistic-spiral, *s.* [Logarithmic-spiral.]

lŏ-ĝĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *logistic; -al.*] The same as Logistic (q.v.).

lŏ-ĝĭst'-ĭcs, *s.* [Logistic.]

1. *Math.:* The same as sexagesimal arithmetic, that is, that system of arithmetic in which numbers are expressed the in scale of sixty. The use of this scale is almost entirely confined to trigonometrical operations for expressing fractional parts of a circumference, or of a right angle.

2. *Mil.:* That branch of military science or art which deals with the comparative warlike resources of countries betweeu which war is likely to break out, and also with the conditions under which it has to be conducted, the means of transit, resources of food, geographical features, climate, &c.

"I have written of him [Johnston] as a master of *logistics.*"—*R. Taylor: Destruction & Reconstruction*, ch. v.

lŏĝ'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *log*, and *man.*]

* 1. One employed to carry logs.

"To make me slave to it; and, for your sake,
Am I this patient *logman.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. A person employed to collect and take logs to a mill. (*American.*)

* **lŏ-ĝŏc'-rą-çў,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word; κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] Government by the power of words. (*Irving: Salmagundi*, No. 14.)

* **lŏ-gō-dæ'-dąl-ў,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and δαίδαλος (*daidalos*) = cunningly wrought.] A playing with words; verbal legerdemain. (*Coleridge.*)

lŏĝ'-ō-grăm, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter.]

1. A phonogram or sign, which for the sake of brevity represents a word: as, | that is *t*, for *that.*

2. A set of verses forming a puzzle. The verses contain words synonymous with certain others formed from the transposition of the letters of an original word, which last it is the object to find out.

lŏĝ'-ō-grăph, *s.* An instrument for recording the sounds of the human voice. (*Smithsonian Report*, 1880.)

* **lŏ-ĝŏg'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. λογογράφος (*logographos*) = a prose writer; λόγος (*logos*) = prose, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. An historian. The early Greek historians from Cadmus of Miletus to Herodotus are so called by Thucydides (i. 21), and the name has been since appropriated to the old chroniclers before Herodotus. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

"His [Herodotus] style must be considered as the perfection of the uuperiodic style, the only style employed by his predecessors, the *logographers.*"—*Mueller: Lit. Anc. Greece* (ed. *Donaldson*), i. 363.

2. A professional speech-writer.

"The plain man, intending to go to law, addressed himself to a professional speech-writer or *logographer*, who not only gave him legal advice, but furnished him with a speech to be learnt by heart."—*Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1881, p. 531.

***lŏ-gō-grăph'-ĭc,** ***lŏ-gŏ-grăph'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *logograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to logography (q.v.).

logographic-printing, *s.* The same as Logography, 1.

* **lŏ-gō-grăph'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *logographical; -ly.*] In a logographic manuer; in the manner of logography.

"The *Daily Universal Register* . . . had thus been printed *logographically* more than a year and a half."—*Grant: The Newspaper Press*, i. 420.

lŏ-ĝŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. λογογραφία (*logographia*), from λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *logographie.*]

1. A method of printing, in which a type represents a whole word, or a termiuation of a word, instead of a single letter.

2. A system of taking down the words of a speaker, without making use of shorthand, by a number of reporters, each of whom took down three or four words. It was invented by Mr. H. Barlow, about 1784.

* **lŏĝ'-ō-grĭph,** * **lŏĝ'-ō-grўph,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and γριφος (*griphos*) = a fishing-net, a riddle; Fr. *logogriphe;* Ital. & Sp. *logogrifo.*] An enigmatical question; a puzzle, a riddle.

"Worse than the *logogryphes* of later times."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 1.

†**lŏ-gŏm'-ą-chĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *logomach(y); -ist.*] One who contends or disputes about words.

"One feels inclined to demur, and to ask, like some old *logomachist*, what he exactly means by 'is.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 11, 1882.

lŏ-gŏm'-ą-chў, *s.* [Gr. λογομαχία (*logomachia*), from λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and μάχομαι (*machomai*) = to fight; Fr. *logomachie;* Ital. *logomachia;* Sp. *logomaquia.*] A contention in words or about words; a dispute about words.

"His sturdy English contempt for philosophical *logomachy.*"—*Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, i. 38.

lō-gŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, ratio, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

lō-gō-mĕt'-rĭc, lō-gō-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, ratio, and Eng. *metric, metrical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a logometer; used to measure chemical equivalents.

lŏĝ'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Phil.:* The word Logos has a philosophical as well as a religious history. It first becomes promiuent in the theories of Heraclitus of Ephesus, where it appears as a law of nature, objective iu the world, giving order and regularity to the movement of things. The Logos formed an important part of the Stoic System. The active principle living in the world, and determining it they called both Logos and God. The Divine Reason, operating upon matter, bestows upon it the laws which govern it, laws which the Stoics called λόγοι σπερματικοί, or productive causes. They also taught that in man there was a special Logos, which they called ἐνδιάθετος, so long as it was resident within the breast; προφορικός, when it was expressed. For the doctrine of Philo, see extract—

"The *Logos*, a being intermediate between God and the world, dwells with God as his Wisdom. The *Logos* is diffused through the world of the senses as divine reason revealing itself in the world. . . . The *Logos* does not exist from eternity like God, and yet its genesis is not like our own and that of all other created beings; it is the first-begotten Son of God, and is for us, who are imperfect a God; the wisdom of God is its mother. . . . Through the agency of the *Logos*, God created the world, and has revealed himself to it. The *Logos* is also the representative of the world before God, acting as its high-priest, intercessor, and Paraclete."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 224, 225.

2. *Scrip.:* A Being who was in the beginning, was with God, and was God; made all things, had in himself life, which was the light of men; became flesh, and dwelt among men. (John i. 1, 3, 4, 14; cf. also 1 John i. 1, where the Logos is called the "Word of Life.") The reference is evideutly to Jesus Christ, viewed as having existed from the beginning, and at a certain period becoming incarnate and dwelling among meu.

* **lŏĝ'-ō-thēte,** *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place.] An accountant; an officer of the Byzantine Empire, who was the head of an administrative department, the public treasurer, or the chancellor of the empire.

"In the ancient system of Constantine, the name of *logothete*, or accouutant, was applied to the receivers of the finances: the priucipal officers were distinguished as the *logothetes* of the domain, of the posts, the army, the private and public treasure; and the great *logothete*, the supreme guardian of the laws and revenues, is compared with the chancellor of the Latin Monarchies."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. liii.

lŏg'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Print.: A type having for its face a whole word or a combination of letters in common use; as, *con, com, tion, ing, the, and, in,* on, &c. These compounded types are not now used, but the practice still remains in combination of letters, such as *ff, ffi.*

lŏg'-rōll, *v.i.* To engage in political log-rolling. (*U. S.*)

lŏg'-rōll-ĕr, *s.*

1. A device for rolling logs upon a saw-carriage.

2. One engaged in political logrolling. (*U. S.*)

lŏg'-rōll-ĭng, *s.*

1. A joining together of neighbors or others for the purpose of handling logs.

2. A joining together, especially of politicians, for the furthering of individual interests on a reciprocal basis. (*U. S.*)

lŏg'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *log,* and *wood;* it derives its name from the fact that it is imported in logs.]

Bot., Comm., &c: The wood of *Hæmatoxylon campeachianum.* It is used as a red dye stuff. The Decoction of Logwood and the Extract of Logwood are officinal preparations. Logwood is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and atonic dyspepsia. It colonrs the urine of those who use it pink. (*Garrod.*)

***lŏim'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. λοιμικός (*loimikos*), from λοίμος (*loimos*) = contagious matter.] Of or pertaining to the plague or other contagious disease.

lŏin, *loine, *loyne, *s.* [O. Fr. *logne, longe,* from Low Lat. **lumbea,* from Lat. *lumbus* = the loin. Prob. cogn. with Mid. Eng. *lend, lænd;* A.S. *lendena* = the loins.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A joint of meat, corresponding to the part described under II.

3. (*Pl.*). The reins.

"Smite through the *loins* of them that rise against him."—*Deut.* xxxiii. 11.

II. *Anat.* (*Human & Comp.*): A popular rather than a scientific term for the soft part of a vertebrate, lying between the false ribs and the hip-joint. Scientifically this is called the lateral part of the lumbar region.

loir (oi as wâ), *s.* [From Fr. *loir;* Prov. *glire;* Sp. *liron;* Port. *leirão;* Ital. *gliero;* Lat. *glis* (genit. *gliris*) = a dormouse.]

Zool.: Myoxus glis. A dormouse larger than the common species. It is found in the south of Europe and in Asia.

lŏi-sĕ-leŭr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ, sometimes merged in Azalea, but Sir Joseph Hooker makes them distinct. *Loiseleuria procumbens* is better known as *Azalea procumbens.* [AZALEA.]

lŏi'-tĕr, *loy-ter, *loi-tren, *loy-tron, *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *leuteren* = to linger, to loiter, to trifle; *loteren* = to delay, to linger. From the same root as Eng. *lout;* A.S. *lútan;* Icel. *lúta* = to stoop; *lútr* = stooping.]

A. *Intrans.:* To linger, to delay, to dawdle, to spend time idly, to be dilatory, to lag.

"Oh, aid me, then, to seek the pair,
Whom, *loitering* in the woods, I lost."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

B. *Trans.:* To waste or consume in trifles; to idle. Followed by *away:* as, To *loiter away* one's time.

lŏi'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *loiter; -er.*] One who loiters or lingers; a lingerer, an idler; one who is dilatory.

"And gathering *loiterers* on the land discern
Her boat."
Byron: Corsair, i. 4.

lŏi'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [LOITER.]

lŏi'-tĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *loitering; -ly.*] In a loitering, dawdling, or dilatory manner.

Lŏk, Lō'-kĭ, *s.* [Icel. = a deceiver, *lokka,* Ger. *lochen* = to entice.]

Scand. Mythol.: The evil deity, the author of all wickedness and calamities. He is said to be the father of Hela, goddess of the lower regions.

lō'-ka-ō, *s.* [Native name.]

Chem.: A crude dye, originally imported from China under the name of Chinese Green, but now extracted from the berries of the common buckthorn. It contains 30 per cent. of mineral matter. Pure lokao, obtained by treating the crude dye with solution of ammonia carbonate, filtering, and precipitating with alcohol, is a compound of ammonia with a pure blue colouring matter called lokaïn, $(NH_4)_2C_{56}H_{66}O_{34}$. On treating ammonium-lokaïn with dilute sulphuric acid, it splits up into glucose and an insoluble residue, lokaëtin, $C_{18}H_{16}O_{10}$. An aqueous solution of crude lokao dyes cotton a pale green, but gives to wool and silk a pale bluish-gray.

lō-ka'-ĕ-tin, *s.* [LOKAO.]

lō'-ka-ĭn, *s.* [LOKAO.]

lōke (1), *s.* [LOCK, *s.*]

1. A wicket, a hatch.

2. A private road or path.

3. A narrow lane.

***lōke** (2), *s.* [LOCK (2), *s.*]

***lōke,** *v.t.* [LOOK, *v.*]

***lok'-en, *lōke,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [LOCK, *v.*]

lŏ-lĭg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lolig(o);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Carpenter's name for a family of Cephalopods, called by Woodward and others Tenthidæ.

lŏl'-ĭ-gō, *s.* [Lat. = the cuttle fish.]

Zool.: Calamary. A genus of cephalopodous molluscs, family Teuthidæ, sub-family Myopsinæ (Myopsidæ, *D'Orbigny*). The pen is lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. It is multiplied by age, so that in old individuals several pens are found packed closely together. (*Owen.*) The body tapers behind, being much elongated in the males; the fins are terminal, united, rhombic. Length, excluding the tentacles, from three inches to two and a half feet. S. P. Woodward considered that twenty-three recent species are known, these Steenstrup reduces to seven. They are found in all seas. One is fossil; it is from the Lias. *Loligo vulgaris* is the Common Squid; *L. media* the Little Squid. [SQUID.]

lŏl-ĭ-gŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *loligo* = a cuttle fish, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of cephalopodous molluscs, family Teuthidæ, sub-family Oligopsinæ (Oligopsidæ, *D'Orbigny*). The pen is slender, with a minute conical appendix; the body is elongated, the arms short, the cups in two rows; the tentacles slender, the funnel valveless. Eight species are known, all recent. They are pelagic, and found in various seas.

lŏl'-ĭ-ŭm, *lŏl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *lolium* = darnel, cockle, tares.]

Bot.: Rye-grass. A genus of Grasses, tribe Hordeæ (*Lindley*), tribe Poaceæ, sub-tribe Hordeaceæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). The spike is distichous, the spikelets solitary: the empty glume one, the flowering glumes many. Four species are known, all from the north temperate zone. Two are British, *Lolium perenne,* the Perennial or Beardless Rye-grass, and *L. temulentum,* the Darnel. *L. multiflorum* is a colonist (*Watson*). The Bearded Rye-grass is an escape, and *L. linicola,* the Annual or Flax Rye-grass is *L. temulentum,* var. *arvense.* [RYE-GRASS.]

lŏll, *loll-en, *v.i. & t.* [O. Dut. *lollen* = to sit over the fire; prob. a derivative of *lull* = to sing to sleep; Icel. *lulla* = to loll; *lolla* = to move slowly; *lalla* = to toddle as a child; *lolla* = sloth.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lie or recline idly; to lie in a careless attitude; to lounge.

"The large Achilles on his press'd bed *lolling*
From his deep cheat laughs out a loud applause."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. To hang from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog when heated with exertion and panting.

"To the black fount they rush, a hideous throng,
With paunch distended, and with *lolling* tongue."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 199.

* 3. To suffer the tongue to hang out from the mouth. (Said of animals.)

B. *Trans.:* To put out; to allow to hang from the mouth.

"With his *lolled* tongue he faintly licks his prey."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxxii.

***lŏll,** *s.* [LOLL, *v.*] One who lolls about; a lounger, an idler.

"A lobbe, a loute, a heavy *loll,* a logge."
Breton: Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 10.

Lŏl'-lard, *s.* [A confusion between two words: *loller* = one who lolls about, a lazy fellow, and O. Dut. *lollaerd* = a mumbler of prayers, a Lollard, from *lullen, lollen* = to sing, to hum.]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist. (Pl.):

1. A name given to a religious association which arose at Antwerp about the beginning of the fourteenth century. By some, Walter Lollard, who was burnt alive at Cologne in 1322, is said to have been the founder, but it seems to have existed before his time. The members were unmarried men and widowers, who lived in community under a chief, reserving to themselves, however, the right of returning to their former mode of life. In 1472 the Pope constituted them a religious order. In 1506 Julius II. increased their privileges. They continued to the French Revolution.

2. The name, having become one of contempt, was applied to the followers of Wycliffe, and especially to the poor preachers whom he sent out. Lechler states that "a monkish zealot, Henry Cromp, of the Cistercian Monastery of Bawynglas, in the county of Meath," preaching before the University of Oxford, on Saturday, June 14, 1382, "indulged in violent attacks upon the Wiclif party, and applied to them the heretic name of Lollards, which had recently come into use, but till that time had never been publicly employed." (*Lechler: Wiclif and his English Precursors,* ed. Lorimer.) Whilst Richard II. reigned, the persecution of the Lollards was not heartily favoured by the Court, though proceedings against them were authorised, and in 1395 they presented a petition to Parliament for the reform of the Church. But on the accession of the House of Lancaster, in 1399, a change for the worse took place. The clergy had assisted Henry IV. to the throne, in return for which he followed their directions as to the Lollards, and the Act *de hæretico comburendo* was passed as 2 Henry IV., c. 15. The first Lollard martyr was William Sautre, who was burnt in London, Feb. 12, 1401. The second was Thomas Badby, a mechanic in the diocese of Worcester, who was burnt in 1409 or 1410. Henry V., who carried out the ecclesiastical policy of his father, became king in 1413. On Sept. 25 of the same year, Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham), who had edited the works of Wycliffe, was adjudged to be "a most pernicious and detestable heretic." In Jan., 1414, a conspiracy of Lollards under the leadership of Lord Cobham was alleged to have been detected, and he was committed to the Tower, but escaped into Wales. Being recaptured, he was put to death by cruel torture in St. Giles' Fields, London, on Dec. 25, 1418. [WYCLIFFITES.]

"John Wycliffe had by his doctrine won many disciples unto him (who after were called *Lollards*), professing poverty, going barefoot and poorly clad in russet."—*Baker: Chronicle Edw. III.; Affairs of the Church.*

Lŏl'-lard-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Lollard; -ism.*]

Theol. & Church Hist.: The tenets of the followers of John Wycliffe. The views of Wycliffe underwent a process of development as his researches and experience extended, and were by no means the same at all periods of his life. In so far as they departed from Roman Catholicism, they approached, and, in some cases, went beyond what subsequently became the doctrine and discipline of Calvinism or Puritanism, commingled with an antagonistic element, Erastianism. Among the articles of his pronounced "heretical" by an assembly of ecclesiastical notables, convened in London, in 1382, by Wm. Courtnay, Archbishop of Canterbury, were these:—

"1. That the substance of material bread and wine doth remain in the Sacrament of the Altar after consecration.

"3. That Christ is not in the Sacrament of the Altar truly and really in His proper corporeal person.

"5. That if a man be only contrite, all exterior confession is to him superfluous and invalid.

"7. That it hath no foundation in the Gospel that Christ did ordain the Mass.

"8. That if the Pope be a reprobate and an evil man, and consequently a member of the devil, he hath no power over the faithful of Christ given to him by any, unless, peradventure, it be given him by the Emperor.

"9. That after Urban VI. none other is to be received as Pope, but that Christendom ought to live after the manner of the Greeks under its own laws.
"10. That it is against the sacred Scriptures that ecclesiastical persons should have any temporal position."

Among fourteen articles adjudged to be "erroneous" were the following:—

"13. That a prelate or bishop excommunicating a cleric who hath appealed to the king or the council of the realm, in doing so is a traitor to the king and the realm.
"15. That it is lawful for any deacon or presbyter to preach the Word of God without the authority or licence of the Apostolic See, or of a Catholic bishop or of any other recognised authority.
"17. Also that temporal lords may at will take away their temporal goods from churches habitually delinquent.
"18. That tithes are pure alms, and that parishioners may for the offences of their curates detain them, and bestow them on others at pleasure, and that tenants may correct delinquent landlords at will.
"24. That friars are bound to get their living by the labour of their hands, and not by begging." [LOLLARD.]

† Lŏl'-lard-ў, *s.* [Eng. *Lollard; -y.*] The same as LOLLARDISM (q.v.).

"When the eyes of the Christian world began to open, and the seeds of the Protestant religion (though under the opprobrious name of *lollardy*) took root in this kingdom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

lŏll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loll; -er.*] One who lolls about; a lounger, an idle vagabond.

"'Now, good men,' quod our hoste, 'herkneth to me, 'I smell a *loller* in the wind,' quod he."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,914.

lŏll'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [LOLL, *v.*]

lŏll'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lolling; -ly.*] In a lolling, dawdling fashion.

lŏl'-lĭ-pŏp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; *pop* is probably the same as *pap* (q.v.), and *lolly* is perhaps the same as in *loblolly* (q.v.).] A sweet; a kind of sugar confection which dissolves easily in the mouth.

lŏl'-lŏp, *v.i.* [LOLL, *v.*]

1. To move heavily.
2. To lounge or idle about.

"A room where sat or *lolloped* eleven ladies."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. iii.

lō-măr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., fr. Gr. λῶμα (*lōma*) = the hem, fringe, or border of a robe, from the marginal sori.]

Bot.: Hard Fern. A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. It has more or less barren and quite fertile fronds, the latter with linear sori, and an involucre close to the margin. Forty species are known: one is British, *Lomaria Spicant*, better known as *Blechnum boreale*. [BLECHNUM.]

Lŏm'-bard, *s.* [Low Lat. *Longobardi* = long beards, the Latinized form of the German words for *long* and *beard*. It has also been derived from Lat. *longus*, Ger. *lang* = long, and O. H. Ger. *barte, part* = a battle-axe. Another etymology is from Low Ger. *börde* = a fertile plain on the banks of a river, the name thus signifying dwellers on the banks (of the Elbe).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A native of Lombardy in Italy.

* 2. A money-changer, money-lender, or banker: so called from the profession being first followed in London by immigrants from Lombardy. The name is still kept up in Lombard Street in London, where a large number of banks and bankers have their places of business. The three golden balls, the sign of a pawnbroker, also preserve the name, these being the arms of Lombardy.

* 3. A bank.

"A *lombard* unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. v. 10.

* 4. A public institution for lending money to the poor at low interest upon articles deposited in pledge.

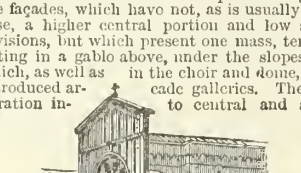
* II. *Ordn.:* A kind of cannon.

† lŏm'-bard-eẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lombard; -eer.*] A money-lender, a pawnbroker. (*Howel: Letters*, I. vi. 14.)

Lŏm-bărd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Lombard; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

Lombardic alphabet, *s.* An alphabet derived from the Roman, and used in the manuscripts of Italy.

Lombardic architecture, *s.* The style of architecture that prevailed in Lombardy and part of Upper Italy, and which for a long time was recognized as a distinct Lombard style, presenting essential points of difference from the other Later Romanesque styles. In the Lombard churches the type of Early Christian architecture was abandoned, and the vaulted basilica was introduced in its stead, although this system was subjected to several necessary modifications. Many peculiarities assert themselves in which the vaulted basilicas of Lombardy differ from those of other countries. This occurs particularly in the façades, which have not, as is usually the case, a higher central portion and low side divisions, but which present one mass, terminating in a gablo above, under the slopes of which, as well as in the choir and dome, are introduced arcade galleries. The separation into central and side



LOMBARDIC ARCHITECTURE.
(*The Church of San Zenone, Verona.*)

divisions, as marking out the nave and aisles, is only effected in a way that harmonizes but indifferently with the whole by means of pilasters and half-columns. Besides the small arcade galleries below the gable, the whole of the façade is frequently decorated with one or more of these rows of arcades one above another, either continuous or grouped, with pilaster-strips between the groups. The west front is sometimes embellished with a large and elegant rose window, which in fact forms one of the chief beauties of the façades of many of the churches in Italy, which are built in the Later Romanesque style.

Lombardic School of Painting, *s.* The distinguishing characteristics of this school are—grace, an agreeable taste for design, without great correctness, a mellowness of pencil, and a beautiful mixture of colours. Antonio Allegri, called Correggio, was the father and greatest ornament of this school: he began by imitating nature alone, but as he was chiefly delighted with the graceful, he was careful to purify his design; he made his figures elegant and large, and varied his outlines by frequent undulations, but was not always pure and correct, though bold in his conceptions. Correggio painted in oil, a kind of painting susceptible of the greatest delicacy and sweetness; and as his character led him to cultivate the agreeable, he gave a pleasing, captivating tone to his pictures.

Lŏm'-bardў, *s.* [LOMBARD.] A province in the north of Italy, of which Milan is the capital.]

Lombardy-poplar, *s.*

Bot.: Populus fastigiata. [POPULUS, POPLAR.]

lō'-mĕnt, lō-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin.]

Bot.: A legume divided internally by dissepiments, not dehiscing longitudinally, but either remaining always closed as in *Catharto-carpus fistula*, or separating into pieces at transverse contractions along its length as in Oruithopus. Lindley places it in his order Apocarpi. (*Gærtner & Lindley.*) Now generally limited to an indehiscent legume, separating spontaneously by a transverse articulation between each seed.

* **lō-mĕn-tā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *loment(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus to the fifty-sixth order of his Natural System. It contained Leguminous plants, with jointed pods, Cæsalpinieæ and Mimoseæ.

2. A sub-order of Cruciferæ, having lomentaceous pods. British genera, Crambe, Cakile, and Raphanus.

lō-mĕn-tā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* *loment(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] [Lat.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or like a loment.

2. *Bot.:* Having the kind of pericarp called a loment.

lō-mĕn-tăr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lomentar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ceramiaceæ. The frond is cellular; the ceramidia have pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, finally bursting by a pore; tetraspores scattered within the branches. (*Lindley.*)

lō-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *lomentarius* = a dealer in lomentum (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Lomentaceæ (q.v.).

lō-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [LOMENT.]

lō'-mŏn-īte, *s.* [LAUMONTITE.]

Min.: The same as LAUMONTITE (q.v.).

lŏmp, *s.* [LUMPFISH.]

lŏn'-chĭd-īte, *s.* [Gr. λογχίδιον (*longchidion*) = a small spear; Ger. *lonchidit.*]

Min.: A mineral which, judging from its analyses, would appear to be a mixture of marcasite and mispickel (q.v.). Occurs in tin-white crystals (Ger. *kausimkies*), and massive in Saxony and Cornwall. Dana includes it under marcasite.

lŏn-chī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lonchitis*; Gr. λογχίτις (*longchitis*) = (as adj.) like a spear, (as subst.) an orchid with spear-shaped seeds; λόγχη (*longchē*) = a spear-head, in allusion to the shape of the fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. Two known species, both handsome, from the West Indies.

lŏn-chū'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόγχη (*longchē*) = a lance, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Sciænidæ, established by Bloch and adopted by Cuvier. Two species are known.

* **londe,** *s.* [LAND, *s.*]

* **Lon-den-oys,** *s.* [LONDON.] A native or inhabitant of London.

* **Lŏn-dĭn'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [LONDON.]

Lŏn'-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *Londinium*, prob. from O. Brit. *lyn* = a lake, and *din* = a town or harbour for ships.] The capital of England.

"The town me cleputh *Lude's town*, that ys wyde
And now me cleputh it *London*." [cow th;
Robert of Gloucester, p. 44.

London-basin, *s.*

Geol.: A series of Tertiary deposits in a depression in the older strata under and arouud the city of London.

London-clay, *s.*

1. *Geol. & Palæont.:* A formation of Lower Eocene age; so called from its existing at and near London. It consists of a tenacious brown and bluish-gray clay, with layers of concretions called septaria. In the Isle of Sheppey the London-clay is 500 feet thick. Fossils have been obtained from it chiefly at Highgate Hill, London, in the Isle of Sheppey, and Boguor on the Sussex coast. It contains 254 fossil molluscs, mostly tropical, 166 of them not found in any other Eocene beds in Britain. Remains of a saw-fish and a sword-fish, of various turtles, a crocodile, and a serpent thirteen feet long [PALÆOPHIS], have been found with mammals such as Chœropotamus, Lophiodon, &c. The upper fifty feet of the Sheppey clay have furnished many seeds and fruits. A few have been described by Mr. Bowerbank in his *Fossils of the London Clay*. There are Nipadites, a palm-like fruit [NIPADITES], Petrophiloides, a Protead, an acacia-like legume, a cucurbitaceous fruit, an anona, &c. The fruits seem to have floated down a great river, flowing from what is now the continent. The climate of the Eocene period in Britain was hotter than any which has since existed. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Comm.:* The clay is used for brickmaking; septaria of the London clay [1] are collected from sea-cliffs near Harwich, on shoals off the Essex coast, and from the Isle of Sheppey, and burnt for Roman cement. (*Lyell,*)

London-pride, *s.*

Bot.: Saxifraga umbrosa, particularly the sub-species, and a variety of the same specific name. The plant itself, which is wild in the west and south-west of Ireland, and naturalized in some other parts of Britain, has coriaceous

leaves and panicled cymes of small white flowers, speckled with red. The variety has the leaves compactly rosulate, oblong, ovate, crenate. Called also None-so-pretty, Pretty Nancy, and St. Patrick's Cabbage. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

London-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: Sisybrium Irio. It has runcinate, toothed, or pinnatifid glabrous leaves and yellow flowers. It occurs on old walls, &c., near Berwick and Dublin. Watson considers it a denizen. It derives its popular name from the fact that it sprang up abundantly after the great fire of London in 1666.

London-white, *s.*

Pigments: A pure white lead, prepared with care, and ground to a state of considerable fineness.

Lŏn'-dŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *London; -er.*] A native, inhabitant, or citizen of London.

"The king hearing of this his demeanor, was so highly offended withall, that he sent to the *Londoners.*"—*Holinshed: Henry III.* (an. 1232).

* **Lŏn'-dŏn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *London; -ism.*] A mode of expression or action peculiar to Londoners.

"The *Londonisms* as I may call them, are far from being reproachable in themselves."—*Pegge: Anec. of the Eng. Lang.*

Lŏn'-dŏn-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *London; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To invest with some quality or characteristic peculiar to London or to Londoners.

B. *Intrans.:* To imitate the manners or language of Londoners.

lōne, *a.* [A shortened form of *alone* (q.v.).]

1. Without any companion or fellow; single, unaccompanied; not having another or others near.

"When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd
And the *lone* wanderer with my presence cheer'd."
Shenstone: Judgment of Hercules.

2. Solitary, unfrequented, retired, seldom visited by man, deserted.

"Where shall he find, in foreign land,
So *lone* a lake, so sweet a strand!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 15.

3. Single, unmarried; without or having lost a husband. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.)

lone-star, *s.*

Hist.: An American secret society established in 1848 for extending the territory of the United States over all the continent of America and the adjacent islands. It did not long attract notice.

lone (I), *s.* [LANE.]

* **lone** (2), *s.* [LOAN, *s.*]

lōne'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lonely; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being alone or lonely; seclusion, retirement from company; want of company; solitude.

"With a flute
Her *loneliness* she cheers."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

2. Sadness for want of company or sympathy. (*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vii.)

* 3. Disposition to solitude, indisposition for company.

"My fear hath catched your fondness; now I see
The mystery of your *loneliness.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

lōne'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *lone,* a; *-ly,*]

1. Alone, lone, not accompanied by or having others near; solitary.

"Deep in a dell her cottage *lonely* stood."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 4.

2. Deserted, unfrequented, retired, solitary.

"They stood the *lonely* cliff before."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 13.

3. Sad from want of companionship or sympathy; lonesome.

"The heart—the heart is *lonely* still!"
Byron: One Struggle More.

* 4. Addicted to or fond of solitude or seclusion; averse to company.

* **lōne'-nĕss, * loan-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *lone,* a; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lone; loneliness, lonesomeness, solitude.

"He adds, 'If of court-life you know the good,
You would leave *loneness.*'" *Donne: Satires,* 4.

lōne'-sŏme, * lone-som, *a.* [Eng. *lone,* a; *-some.*]

1. Lonely, deserted, unfrequented. (*Wordsworth: Lucy Gray.*)

2. Sad from want of companionship or sympathy; lonely.

3. Fit or adapted for solitude.

"Neither shall we content ourselves in *lonesome* tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 3.

* **lōne'-sŏme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lonesome; -ly.*] In a lonesome manner.

lōne'-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lonesome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lonesome; solitude, loneliness.

"The gloominess of the prospect added horror to the *lonesomeness* of the place."—*Oldys: Life of Sir W. Raleigh.*

lŏng, * lang, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *lang, long;* cogn. with Dan. *lang;* Icel. *langr;* Dut. *lang;* Sw. *lång;* Goth. *laggro;* Ger. *lang;* Lat. *longus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Drawn out in a line or in the direction of length; having length. It is the opposite to short, and is contradistinguished from wide and broad: protracted; exceeding the ordinary or usual length.

"This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no *long* spoon."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

2. Drawn out or protracted in time; lasting or extending over or through a considerable length of time.

"Honour thy father and mother that thy days may be *long* upon the land."—*Exodus* xx. 12.

3. Extending over a certain specified length or measure: as, a foot *long,* an hour *long.*

4. Continued by succession to a great or extended series.

5. Continued or protracted in sound: as, a *long* note.

6. Tedious in narration; extended to too great a length; verbose.

"A tale should never be too *long.*"
Prior: Paulo Purganti.

7. Dilatory, slow; happening or occurring after a protracted interval.

"Death will not be *long* in coming."—*Ecclus.:* xiv. 12.

8. Extending far into futurity; far-seeing: as, He has a *long* head.

9. Lingering, longing. (In this sense, perhaps, connected or confused with *long,* v.)

"Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit."—*Sidney.*

B. *As adverb:*

I. To a great extent in space or distance: as, a line *long* drawn out.

2. To a great extent or amount of time.

"He should not stay *long* in the place."—*Hosea* xiii. 13.

3. At a point of time far distant either previously or in the future: as, *long* before; *long* after.

4. Throughout the whole extent or duration of.

"The God which fed me all my life *long* unto this day."—*Genesis* xlviii. 15.

5. To a point of time in futurity.

"How *long* shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?"—*Job* viii. 2.

6. For a greater, or the greatest length of time. (In the comparative and superlative.)

"When she could not *longer* hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes."—*Exodus* ii. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which is long, extended, or protracted.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Mus.:* A note whose length in common time is equal to four semibreves.

2. *Pros.:* A long syllable or foot.

¶ (1) *In the long run:* In the end; eventually.

(2) *The long:*

Eng. Univ.: The long vacation.

(3) *The long and the short* or *the short and the long of a matter:* The whole matter in brief or in a few words.

¶ *Long* is largely used in composition in English, the meanings of the compound words being generally obvious: as, for instance, *long-absent, long-backed, long-contested, long-continued, long-deferred, long-delayed, long-expected, long-haired, long-handed, long-lost, long-parted, long-practised, long-promised, long-resounding, long-sought, long-stretching, long-threatened, long-tried, long-visaged, long-wished,* &c.

† **long-ago,** *s.* Time long past. (*Poetical.*)

long-armed, *a.* Having long arms.

Long-armed Ape:

Zool.: The Gibbon (q.v.).

long-beard, *s.* *Tillandsia usneoides.*

long-billed, *a.* Having a long bill.

Long-billed Cuckoos:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to his Leptostominæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ.

long-bone, *s.* [CYLINDRIC, (3).]

long-breathed, *a.* Able to retain the breath for a long time; long-winded.

long-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain.

long-clothes, *s. pl.* An infant's dress, which descends below the feet.

long-dozen, *s.* Thirteen.

long-drawn, *a.* Extended to a great length. (*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*)

long-eared, *a.* Having very long ears.

Long-eared Bat:

Zool.: Plecotus auritus, a common British species, occurring also in Europe, North Africa, and Central Asia. Fur long, thick, and soft; hairs blackish, tipped above with brown, with a reddish or grayish tinge; head and body about two inches long; expanse of wings, ten inches.

Long-eared Fox:

Zool.: Megalotis Lalandii, one of the Canidæ, peculiar to South Africa. It resembles a fennic, but the bushy tail is straight, only half the length of the body and head, which together measure some twenty-four inches. Ears large, snout long and pointed; colour, grayish-yellow, white beneath, tail darker. This fox differs from other Canidæ in the dental formula, the molars being $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$ instead of $\frac{2-2}{3-3}$.

Long-eared Hedgehog:

Zool.: Erinaceus auritus. Habitat, Western Asiatic Russia, especially near the Caspian. The ears are large, the muzzle and legs longer than in *E. europœus,* from which in habit it differs little.

Long-eared Owl:

Ornith.: Asio otus.

long Eliza, *s.* (For def. see extract.)

"A correspondent writes to us from Holland: '*Long Elizas* (the trade term for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall thin China-women) is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. Our sailors and traders called certain Chinese vases, from the figures which distinguished them, *lange Lischen* (= tall Lizzies), and the English sailors and traders promptly translated this into *long Elizas.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Dec. 4, 1884.

long-field, *s.*

Cricket: A term including long-field off and long-field on (q.v.).

Long-field off:

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the left of the bowler. Commonly contracted to *long-off.*

Long-field on:

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the right of the bowler. Commonly contracted to *long-on.*

long-finned, *a.* Having an abnormally long fin or fins.

Long-finned Whale:

Zool.: Megaptera longimana.

long-firm, *s.* A party of swindlers who obtain goods on credit, which they immediately dispose of, moving from place to place to avoid detection. The epithet probably has reference to the number of persons engaged in such nefarious pursuits.

long-flax, *s.* Flax to be spun its natural length without cutting.

long-gland, *s.*

Bot.: The orchidaceous genus Macradenia.

long-headed, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a long head; specif., in ethnology, dolichocephalic (q.v.).

"Two human skulls discovered at the same time are referred by Prof. Huxley to the *long-headed* Iberic type."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain,* ch. x.

2. *Fig.:* Shrewd, far-seeing.

* **long-home,** *s.* The grave.

"Man goeth to his *long home.*"—*Eccles.* xii. 5.

long-horned *a.* Having long horns: as, a *long-horned* breed of cattle.

long-horns, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The genus Adela, by Stainton placed under the family Tineidæ, by some others considered to be the type of a family Adelidæ. The antennæ are about three times as long as the wings. The most common species, *Adela viridella*, flies in companies like gnats among oak-trees about the end of May.

long-hundred, *s.* One hundred and twenty.

long-leg, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the left of the wicket-keeper.

long-legged, *a.* Having abnormally long legs.

Long-legged Chatterers:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to his Leiotrichanæ, a sub-family of Ampelidæ.

Long-legged Hawks:

Ornith.: The raptorial sub-family Accipitrinæ, the members of which have the tarsus about equal in length to the tibial bone. In all other members of the Falconidæ the tibia is always longer than the tarsus.

Long-legged Plover:

Ornith.: *Himantopus melanopterus.*

Long-legged Thrushes:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to his Crateropodinæ, a sub-family of Merulidæ. They are larger than ordinary thrushes, are of sombre tint, and live by preference in the vicinity of water.

long-legs, *s.* [Danny Long-legs].

long-lived, *a.* Having a long life or existence; lasting long.

"The remnant of the *long-lived* tree
Was disappearing by a swift decay."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

long-measure, *s.*

1. Measure of length; lineal measure.

2. [Long-metre].

long-metre, *s.*

Music: The name of a hymn metre, four lines 8's, marked in books as L.M.

long-necked, *a.* Having a long neck.

Long-necked Chelodine:

Zool.: *Chelodina longicollis*, a river or marsh tortoise from the region of the Murray river in Australia.

long-nose, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for a pike—*Belone vulgaris.*

long-nosed, *a.* Having a long nose.

Long-nosed Monkey:

Zool.: *Semnopithecus nasalis*, the Proboscis Monkey. [Kaha.]

Long-nosed Shrew:

Zool.: *Sorex longirostris*, from North America.

Long-nosed Skate:

Ichthy.: *Raja* or *Raia vomer*, a species of British Skate, with the snout prolonged to a sharp point. The fish is from four feet seven inches long, a little above three feet broad, the tail sixteen inches. The skin of the body is smooth, but the tail is rough, with large recurved spines on each border. Colour of the fish leaden above, with dark spots below. It is brought to the London market.

long-off, *s.* [*Long-field off.*]

long-on, *s.* [*Long-field on.*]

Long Parliament, *s.*

Hist.: A celebrated Parliament which continued between twelve and thirteen years. It first met on Nov. 3, 1640, and was dissolved by Oliver Cromwell on April 20, 1653. [Parliament.]

long-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A joiner's plane used when a piece of stuff is to be planed up very straight.

long-poil, *s.*

Fabric: A shaggy velvet.

long-primer, *s.*

Print.: A size of type between Small Pica and Bourgeois.

This line is set in Long Primer.

long-range barometer, *s.* A barometer, the upper portion of whose tube is in spiral form, and of diminished diameter, the distance between the coils being usually 12 base to 1 perpendicular, so that each inch rise of mercury in the tube is indicated by an advance of 12 inches in the spiral coil. Another form of long-range barometer is that filled with glycerine instead of mercury, with a tube twenty-seven feet long. This inconvenient length has led to the invention of a combined mercury and glycerine barometer. It consists of two vertical tubes forty inches in length, and joined at the bottom by a short curve. One, larger in diameter, and closed at the top, is filled with mercury, which extends through the bend, and partly into the second tube of less diameter, which is further partly filled with glycerine. The rising and falling of the mercurial column in the large tube, having a lighter fluid to balance, and that dispersed over a larger space by reason of the difference in the diameter of the two tubes, a longer range is obtained, due both to the unequal capacity of the two tubes and the difference in the specific gravity of the two fluids. These barometers admit of minute variations being read without the aid of a vernier.

long-ruffer, *s.* A coarse heckle. [Heckle.]

long-saw, *s.* A pit-saw.

long-shielded, *a.* Having a long, shield-like defence on the body.

Long-shielded Jacare:

Zool.: An alligator, *Jacare longiscutata*, of an olive-colour, with spotted jaws, from tropical America.

long-sight, *s.* The same as Long-sightedness (q.v.).

long-sighted, *a.*

1. Able to see to a great distance.

2. Able to see things distinctly at a distance but not close at hand; presbyotic.

3. Far-seeing, shrewd, sagacious.

"Dictated by a *long-sighted* desire of making the royal office more durable" — *Lewis: Cred. Early Roman History*, ch. xiv., § 15.

long-sightedness, *s.*

1. A defect of sight by reason of which objects are seen distinctly when at a distance, but confusedly when close at hand.

¶ Where long-sight occurs, the eye is not sufficiently convergent, so that the image of the object looked at is formed beyond the retina. If the object be removed to a certain distance, the object will fall exactly on the retina and be clearly seen. Long-sightedness is the usual accompaniment of advancing years. The spectacles used for it are convergent lenses. [Spectacles.] Called also Presbytism (q.v.).

2. The power or faculty of seeing to a great distance.

3. Sagacity, shrewdness.

long-slide, *s.*

Steam engin.: A slide-valve of such length as to cover the ports at both ends of cylinder, and having a hollow back which forms an eduction passage.

long-slip, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder stationed behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper.

long-spined, *a.* Having long spines.

Long-spined Echidna: [Porcupine-echidna].

long-stalked, *a.* Having a long stalk.

Long-stalked Crab:

Zool.: The genus Podophthalmus.

long-stop, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder placed behind the wicket-keeper to stop any balls which may pass him.

long-stop, *v.i.*

Cricket: To act as long-stop.

* **long-sufferance,** *s.* Forbearance to punish; mercy, patience. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 24.)

long-suffering, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Forbearing, patient, bearing injuries or provocation for a long time.

"The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness and truth."—*Exod.:* xxxiv. 6.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Long-sufferance (q.v.).

"What if God endured with much *long-suffering* the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction."—*Rom.* ix. 22.

long-tackle block, *s.*

Naut.: A block having two single sheaves, one above the other. The lower one is two-thirds the size of the upper. It is used in combination with a single block, to form long-tackle for loading or other purchase.

long-tail, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An animal, especially a dog, having an uncut tail. As the dogs of those not qualified to hunt had their tails cut, the word came to signify gentlefolk.

"Come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

2. A greyhound. (*Slang*).

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The genus Harelda (q.v.). [Long-tailed Duck.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

long-tailed, *a.* Having a long tail.

Long-tailed Bats:

Zool.: The genus Miniopterus (q.v.).

Long-tailed Blue Jays:

Ornith.: The genus Xanthura (q.v.).

Long-tailed Duck, Long-tailed Hareld:

Ornith.: *Fuligina* (*Anas*) *glacialis*, a winter visitor to Britain. It is remarkable for its elongated tail-feathers.

Long-tailed Field-Mouse:

Zool.: *Mus sylvaticus*, the Wood Mouse (q.v.).

Long-tailed Hareld: [*Long-tailed Duck*].

Long-tailed Hawk:

Ornith.: *Micrastur semitorquatus.*

Long-tailed Horned Owl:

Ornith.: The same as *Long-eared Owl* (q.v.).

Long-tailed Locust-eater:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to *Gryllivora longicauda*, one of the Sylvidæ.

Long-tailed Mole:

Zool.: *Talpa macrura*, a native of Northern India.

Long-tailed Pangolin:

Zool.: *Manis tetradactyla*, a scaly Ant-eater from Eastern Africa. Dark-brown in colour, with the hair of the face and under-sides black; from two to three feet in length, of which the tail makes up two-thirds. Called also the Four-fingered Pangolin.

Long-tailed Tiger Cat:

Zool.: *Felis macrurus.* Habitat, Brazil, where it was discovered by Prince Maximilian of Neuwied. It resembles the ocelot, but is smaller, and its spots are not so well marked. Length of body, about twenty-seven inches; tails, fourteen inches. Sometimes called the Oceloid Leopard.

Long-tailed Titmouse:

Ornith.: *Parus caudatus.* the Bottle-tit.

Long-tailed Trogon:

Ornith.: *Pharomacrus mocinno*, the Quesal (q.v.).

long-threadworm, *s.* [Threadworm.]

long-timber, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A timber rising from the cants, and continued in one piece to the top of the second futtock.

long-tom, *s.*

1. *Mining:* An apparatus used by the Californians for washing gold from the earth or gravel in which it is found. It consists of a wooden trough, from twelve to twenty-five feet long and about a foot wide. At its lower end it widens, and its floor there is of sheet-iron pierced with holes half an inch in diameter, under which is placed a flat box a couple of inches deep. The apparatus is set at an inclination over the place which is to be worked, and a stream of water is kept running through it by means of a hose; and, while some of the party shovel in the dirt, one man stands at the lower end stirring the mass, as it is washed down, and separating the stones, while the earth and gravel fall through the sieve into another box, where they are again sifted. (*Bartlett.*)

2. *Ordnance:* A cannon of large size and special length.

* **long-tongued,** *a.* Talkative, chattering, prating. (*Shakesp.:* 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.)

long-vacation, *s.* [VACATION.]

long-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: [LONG-SLIDE].

long-waisted, *a.*

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a loug waist. (Said of persons.)

2. Long from the armpits to the waist. (Said of a dress.)

B. *Naut.:* Applied to a ship having a long waist. [WAIST.]

long-winded, *a.*

1. Having good breath or wind; long-breathed.

2. Tedious: wearisome from prolixity. (Applied to persons and things.)

"He would have nothing but *long-winded* cant without books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

long-windedness, *s.* Tedious prolixity.

"He makes the Doctor, in spite of his *long-windedness*, an amusing and even sympathetic personage."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1884.

long-winged, *a.* Having long wings.

Long-winged Puff-bird:

Ornith.: *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*, one of the Bucconidæ, from the warmer parts of America.

Long-winged Swift: The Indian genus Macropteryx of Swainson.

long-wool, *s.* Combing wool, in distinction to the shorter which is carded.

***long-yarned,** *a.* Spun out, unduly protracted.

"Ofttimes when Giles doth find
Harsh sights at home, Giles wisheth he were blind;
All this doth Joan; or that his *long-yarn'd* life
Were quite spun out." *Ben Jonson: Epigram* 42.

lŏng, * long-en, * long-i-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *langian, longian* = to lengthen, to long after, from *lang, long* = long (q.v.).]

***A.** *Trans.:* To lengthen.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To lengthen; to become long or longer.

"Thonne se dæg *langath*."—*Popular Treatises on Science*, p. 9.

2. To stretch the mind or heart after anything; to have an eager desire; to desire anything earnestly. (Followed by *for* or *after*, or by an infinitive.)

"Abetted by an anxious eye
That *longed* to be deceived."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 3.

3. To have an eager appetite. (Generally followed by *for*.)

"And David *longed*, and said, Oh that one would give me drink of the water of Bethlehem."—1 *Chron.* xi. 17.

*****4. To belong.

"But he me first through pride and puissance strong,
Assayld, not knowing what to armes doth *long*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 8.

***lŏng,** *adv.* [A shortened form of *along* (q.v.).] By means of, by reason of, because of.

"It's all *long* on you, I could not get my part a night or two before."—*Prologue to Returne from Parnassus.*

long-shore man, *s.* A labourer employed about wharves in loading or unloading vessels.

***lŏn-ǧæ'-vĭ-tў,** *s.* [LONGEVITY.]

lŏng'-an, longyen, *s.* [Chinese.]

Botany:

1. The fruit of *Nephelium, Dimocarpus*, or *Euphoria Longanum*, a sapindaceous tree from the Indian Archipelago. It is akin to the Litchi, but the fruit is smaller, being but from half an inch to an inch in diameter. It has a semi-transparent pulp, is eatable, and is sold in the Chinese markets.

2. The tree itself.

† lŏn-ga-nĭm'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *longanimitas*, from *longus* = long, and *animus* = mind; Fr. *longanimité*; Ital. *longanimità.*] Forbearance, long-suffering, patience.

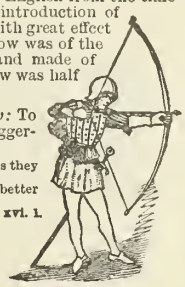
"It had overcome the patience of Job as it did the meeknesse of Moses, and would surely have mastered any, but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

lŏng'-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *long*, and *boat.*]

Naut.: A large ship's boat, from 32 to 40 feet long, having a beam from ·29 to ·25 of its length. It has a heavy, flat floor, and is sharper in its floor than a launch. It is carvel built.

"At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*."—*Wotton.*

lŏng'-bōw, *s.* [Eng. *long*, a., and *bow.*] The national weapon of the English from the time of Edward II. to the introduction of firearms. It was used with great effect at Crecy (1346). The bow was of the height of the archer, and made of yew, ash, &c. The arrow was half as long as the bow.



LONGBOW

¶ *To draw the longbow:* To tell improbable or exaggerated stories.

"At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever,
But *draw the longbow* better now than ever."
Byron: Don Juan, xvi. 1.

***lŏnge,** *s.* [LUNGE, *s.*]

***lŏnge** (1), *v.i.* [LUNGE, *v.*]

***longe** (2), *v.i.* [LONG, *v.*]

lŏng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *long*, v.; *-er.*] One who longs; one who desires anything earnestly.

lŏng'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [LONGER, *a.*]

Naut.: The casks stored next the keelson.

***lŏn-ǧē'-vąl, *lŏn-ǧæ'-vąl,** *a.* [Lat. *longævus*, from *longus* = long, and *ævum* = an age.] Long-lived.

***lŏn-ǧĕv'-ĭ-tў, *lŏn-ǧæv'-ĭ-tў, *lon-gæv-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *longævitas*, from *longævus.*] Length of life; great age or duration of life.

"We shall single out the deer, upon concession a long-lived animal, and in *longævity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

¶ (1) The term may be applied to the duration of species, genera, &c., as well as to the life of individuals.

"Relative *longevity* of species in the Mammalia and Testacea."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.*, p. 139.

(2) We learn from Scripture that the lives of the antediluvian patriarchs were greatly extended, Methusaleh having reached the age of 969 years (Gen. v. 27). When Psalm xc. was written, the limits of human life were as they are now. A few instances of abnormal longevity still occur, though a large number of the recorded cases are mythic. The inhabitant of a workhouse or a pauper outside, on reaching 100, is sure to receive much consideration and many presents from the public, on which account there is a strong temptation to add on a substantial number of years to the life. Even people not paupers may be tempted to do it. It may well be doubted whether the poor man, Golour M'Crain, who died in the reign of Charles I., really spent 180 Christmas seasons in his house; or whether Old Parr "was in his 153rd year" when he died, in 1635; or Henry Jenkins 169 when he died, in 1670; or whether Thomas Carn, who died in 1588, was 207; or Johannes de Temporibus, whose life ended in 1014, was 361. The existence of centenarians stands on good evidence. A few years ago the Rev. Mr. Ingram, of Unst, died at the age of 102, and Sir Moses Montefiore's hundredth birthday has been celebrated. Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, Somerset House, says that if the returns made to the office as to the ages of persons deceased can be depended on, 223 persons (79 men and 144 women) out of every million of the population reach 100 years; one, a woman, reaches 108. The longevity tends to be greater in women than in men. It has been recently thought by sanitarians that when the laws of health are completely observed that 125 years are the natural term of human life.

***lŏn-ǧēv'-oŭs *lŏn-ǧæv'-oŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *longævus*, from *longus* = long, and *ævum* = an age.] Living a long time; long-lived; of great age.

"Cedar wood is *longevous* and an evergreen."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

lŏng'-hănd, *s* [Eng. *long*, and *hand.*] Ordinary writing, or written characters, as distinguished from shorthand, stenography, &c.

lŏn'-ǧĭ-corn, *a.* & *s.* [LONGICORNES.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Longicornes (q.v.).

"A chirping noise, like some of the *Longicorn* coleoptera."—*Swainson & Strickland: Insects*, p. 123.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Longicornes.

"*Cerambyx heros*, a common European *longicorn*."—*H. W. Bates, F.L.S.*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 298.

lŏn-ǧĭ-cor'-nēs, * lŏn-ǧĭ-cor'-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: Longicorns, a subsection of Beetles, section Tetramera. The autennæ are usually louger than the body. They are filiform, tapering, or more rarely hooked or pectinated; the maudibles are large; the thorax and part of the elytra sometimes with spines; the body elongated; the colour, as a rule, bright. The longicornes are large beetles, the larvæ of which feed on timber. The perfect insect makes a sound produced by the rubbing of the hind limb of the prothorax over a finely-ribbed prominence on the mesothorax beneath. It is divided into three families, Prionidæ, Cerambycidæ, and Lepturidæ (q.v.).

***lŏn-ǧĭ-lăt'-ĕr-al,** *a.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and *lateralis* = pertaining to the side; *latus* (genit. *lateris*) = a side.] Having long sides; having the form of an elongated parallelogram.

"But Nineveh, which authors acknowledge to have exceeded Babylon, was of a *longilateral* figure."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

***lŏn-ǧĭm'-ą-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and *manus* = a hand; Fr. *longimane.*] Having long hands; long-handed.

"Whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

***lŏn-ǧĭm'-ĕ-trў,** *s.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

"Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

lŏng'-ĭng, *long-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [LONG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An eager desire or yearning; a craving or morbid appetite.

"I have a woman's *longing*, . . .
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. *Physiol.:* The name given to the peculiar and often whimsical desires of females during pregnancy, and in those states in which the uterine discharge is suppressed.

lŏng'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *longing; -ly.*] In a longing manner; with eager desire or yearning.

"Nor did his eyes less *longingly* behold
The girdle belt, with nails of burnished gold."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 487.

† lŏn-ǧĭn'-quĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *longinquitas*, from *longinquus* = long, extensive; *longus* = long.] Greatness of distance.

"Pope Leo himself saw that *longinquity* of region doth cause the examination of truth to become over dilatory."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

lŏn'-ǧĭ-pălp, *a.* & *s.* [LONGIPALPI.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Longipalpi (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An insect of the section Longipalpi (q.v.).

lŏn'-ǧĭ-păl-pī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *longus*, and *palpi*, pl. of *palpus* = a stroking, flattering. By entomologists used for a feeler.]

Entom.: The name given by Latreille and Cuvier to a section of the Brachelytra. The maxillary palpi are almost as loug as the head. Geuera, Pœderus, Stenus, &c.

lŏn-ǧĭ-pĕn-nā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *longipennatus*, from Lat. *longus* = long, and *pennatus* = winged; *penna* = a feather.]

Ornith.: A tribe of Birds, order Natatores. The wings are long; the bill pointed, knife-like, or hooked; the hind toes not connected with the others by a membrane. Families Laridæ, Procellaridæ.

lŏn-ǧĭ-pĕn'-nāte, *a.* [LONGIPENNATÆ.] Having long wings.

lŏn-ǧĭ-pĕn'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *longus* = long, and *penna* = a feather.]

Ornith.: The name given by Cuvier to a family of Sea Birds containing the long-winged species, which, by their great capability of flight, are spread everywhere over the ocean. He included under it the genera Procellaria, Thalassidroma (Petrels), Diomedia, the Albatross, &c.

† lŏn-ǧĭ-rŏs'-tĕr, *s.* [LONGIROSTRES.]

Ornith.: A bird of the order Longirostres (q.v.).

lŏn-ĝĭ-rŏs′-trăl, *a.* [Longirostres.] Having a long bill or beak; of or belonging to the Longirostres (q.v.).

lŏn-ĝĭ-rŏs′-trēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *longus* = long; *rostrum* = bill or beak, and masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-es.*]

Ornith.: The name given by Cuvier to a family of Wading Birds, having a slender long weak bill, with which they grope in mud for worms and small insects. He included under it the genera Scolopax (Snipes), Ibis, Numenius (the Curlew), &c.

lŏn′ĝ-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *long*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather long, somewhat long.

"*A longish* day's journey."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ix.

lŏn′-ĝĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *longitudo* = length, duration, from *longus* = long.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Length.

"Mine [legs] spindling into *longitude* immense."
Cowper: Task, v. 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The distance in degrees reckoned along the ecliptic from the spring equinox to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is required. A star situated directly in the line between the pole of the ecliptic and the vernal equinox has no longitude. In place of celestial longitudes right ascensions are now generally noted.

2. *Geog.:* Distance on the surface of the globe. The longitude of a place is the arc of the equator intercepted between the meridian of the place and a meridian passing through some other place from which longitude is reckoned. Longitude, in this country, as in England, is most generally reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. It is also reckoned from the meridians of Washington, Paris, &c. Longitude is expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time, 15° being equivalent to one hour. It is reckoned to 180° east or west.

¶ (1) *Geocentric longitude:* [Geocentric-Longitude].

(2) *Heliocentric longitude:*

Astron.: The longitude of a heavenly body, as reckoned on or referred to a circle, of which the centre coincides with that of the sun.

longitude-star, *s.*

Astron. (*Pl.*): Certain stars whose exact position is known, and which may be used as aids in calculating celestial longitudes.

lŏn-ĝĭ-tūd′-ĭn-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *longitudo*, genit. *longitudin(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] [Longitude.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to longitude or length: as, *longitudinal* extent; extending or running lengthwise: as, a *longitudinal* timber.

"These vesiculæ are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

B. *As subst.:* A railway sleeper laid parallel with the rails.

longitudinal-dehiscence, *s.*

Bot. (*Of an anther*): Dehiscence in the direction of—*i.e.*, along, not across, the cells.

longitudinal-sinus, *s.* [Sinus.]

longitudinal-tension, *s.*

Bot.: Tension in the direction of the growing structure in a plant.

lŏn-ĝĭ-tūd′-ĭn-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *longitudinal*; *-ly.*] In a longitudinal manner or direction; lengthwise.

"To withstand the houes being pulled asunder *longitudinally*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

* **lŏn-ĝĭ-tūd-ĭn-ăr′-ĭ-ăn,** *a.* [Lat. *longitudo* (genit. *longitudinis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-arian.*] Pertaining to or having to do with longitude.

* **lŏn-ĝĭ-tūd′-ĭn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Longitude.] Extended in length.

* **lŏn′ĝ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *long*; *-ly.*]

1. For a long time; long, tediously, wearisomely.

2. Longingly; with longing.

"Master, you looked so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps you marked not what's the pith of all."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Lŏn′ĝ-mȳnd, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A range of hills in Shropshire.

Longmynd-group, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Professor Sedgwick to a series of beds belonging to the Lower Cambrian. They consist of a thick series of olive-green, purple-red, and gray grits and conglomerates, occurring in North and South Wales, Shropshire, and parts of Ireland and Scotland. They are divided into the Harlech grits and the Llanberis slates; the former are 6,000 feet thick in the Longmynd Hills, and in parts of Merionethshire yet thicker. They contain a few annelids, trilobites, &c. The latter occur in Carnarvonshire, where they are 3,000 feet thick), and contain a zoophyte, *Oldhamia antiqua.* (*Lyell.*)

* **lŏn′ĝ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *long*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being long; length.

Lŏn-gō-bar′-dī, *s. pl.* [Lombard.]

lŏn′ĝ-shăn̆ks, *s.* [Eng. *long*, and *shanks.*]

Ornith.: A name for the Long-legged Plover, Himantopus (q.v.).

* **lŏn′ĝ-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *long*, a.; *-some.*] Long; tedious or wearisome by its length.

"With oyle and weecke to last the *longsome* night."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

* **lŏn′ĝ-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *longsome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being longsome; tediousness, wearisomeness.

lŏn′ĝ-spŭn, *a.* [Eng. *long*, and *spun.*] Spun out to a great length; tedious, long-winded.

lŏn′ĝ-wāys, lŏn′ĝ-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *long*; *-ways* or *-wise.*] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length.

"This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *longways* almost in a parallel line to Naples."—*Addison: On Italy.*

lŏn-ĭ-çĕr′-ą, *s.* [Named after Adam Louicer, a German botanist (1528–1586).]

Bot.: Honeysuckle, the typical genus of the tribe Loniceræ. It consists of erect, products or climbing shrubs, with opposite entire exstipulate leaves, an ovoid or sub-globose calyx tube, a tubular, funnel-shaped, or campanulate corolla, with the lip oblique or two-lipped; five-lobed; five stamens; ovary, many-seeded: a style filiform; stigma, capitate; fruit, a fleshy berry; two or three-celled, with few seeds. Eighty are known, chiefly from the north temperate zone. The berries of *Lonicera cærulea* are a favourite food with the Kamtchadales, as are those of *L. angustifolia* with the Hindoos. Goats are said to fatten on the leaves of *L. hypoleuca*, and cattle to eat those of *L. quinquelocularis*, both Indian species. The seed of *L. glauca* are prescribed in India for colic in horses. [Honeysuckle.]

lŏn-ĭ-çĕr′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lonicer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caprifoliaceæ.

* **lōn′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *lone*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat lone or lonely.

lŏn̆s-dā′-leī-ą, *s.* [Named by McCoy in 1849 after Mr. Wm. Lonsdale, a distinguished geologist, who described many species of corals, &c.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Cyathophyllidæ. *Londaleia floriformis* is a flower-like coral from the Carboniferous rocks.

loô (1), * **lû,** *s.* & *a.* [A shortened form of *lanterloo* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A round game at cards.

"A secret indignation, that all those affectious of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*."—*Addison.*

B. *As adj.:* Used or intended for the game of loo: as, a *loo* table.

loô (2), *s.* [Love.] (*Scotch.*)

loô, *inter.* [See def.] A shortened form of halloo (q.v.). (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 7.)

loô, *v.t.* [Loo (1), *s.*] To beat at the game of loo by winning every trick; hence, to defeat.

"Fortune could never let Ned *loo* her,
When she had left it wholly to her."
Shenstone: To a Friend.

* **loôb′-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *looby*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adv.:* Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy fashion.

B. *As adj.:* Awkward, clumsy.

"A *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars."—*L'Estrange.*

* **loô′-bȳ,** *s.* [Prob. allied to *lubber*, *lob*, &c.] An awkward clumsy fellow; a lubber.

"I am somewhat flurried, and that confounded *looby* has perceived it."—*Sheridan: Rivals*, ii. 1.

* **looch,** *s.* [Loch.]

* **loode-sterre,** *s.* [Loadstar.]

loôf, *v.t.* [Luff.]

loôf (1), *s.* [Dut. *loef* = a weather-guage (also applied to various parts of a vessel).] [Luff.]

Shipbuild.: That part of the bow where the timbers begin to curve in towards the stem.

loôf (2), **luif,** *s.* [Icel. *lóf*; Goth. *lofa.*] The palm of the hand.

¶ *Outside of the loof:* The back of the hand.

"The *outside o' the loof* to them at the last day."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

loǫk, * **lok-en,** * **lok-i-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *lócean* = to look, to see; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *luogén*; M. H. Ger. *luogen* = to mark, to behold, from O. H. Ger. *looc*; M. H. Ger. *luoc*; Ger. *loch* = a hole.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Subjectively:*

1. To direct the eye towards any object for the purpose of seeing it; to gaze. (Followed by *after*, *at*, *for*, *in*, *on*, *to*, or *towards.*)

"And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

2. To direct the mind or understanding; to consider, to examine.

* 3. To expect; to have expectation or anticipation; to anticipate.

"I *looked* you would have given me your petition."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. To take care, to take heed, to observe, to watch.

"*Look* you bring me in the names."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

5. To be turned or lie in any direction; to face, to front.

"The door of the inner gate that *looketh* toward the north."—*Ezekiel* viii. 3.

II. *Objectively:*

1. To have any particular appearance; to seem, to appear.

"Thou *lookest* not like deceit."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 585.

2. To have or assume any particular air or mien. (The sense is completed by an adjective or an adverb.)

"How *cheerfully* my mother *looks*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To turn the eyes on or towards; to look at.

"'I can *look* you in the face,' he said; 'I have done nothing of which I need be ashamed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 2. To seek, to search for.

"I will *look* some linen for your head."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* 3. To expect.

"The gifts she *looks* from me."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

* 4. To express or manifest by a look.

* 5. To influence by looks.

"A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law."
Dryden: Cleomenes.

¶ 1. *To look about:* To turn the eyes on all sides; to look round.

2. *To look about one:* To be wary or watchful; to be on one's guard.

"John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it; however, John began to think it high time to *look about* him."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

3. *To look after:*

(1) To search or seek for.

(2) To expect, to anticipate; to be in a state of expectation.

"Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth."—*Luke* xxi. 26.

(3) To take care of, to attend to: as, To *look after* children.

* 4. *To look down:* To put down or quell by a show of force, power, or authority; to frown down.

5. *To look down upon:* To despise; to regard as an inferior.

6. *To look for:*

(1) To search for, to seek.

(2) To expect, to anticipate.

"The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he *looketh* not *for* him."—*Matthew* xxiv. 50.

7. *To look forward to:* To expect, especially with feelings of pleasure; to anticipate with pleasure.

8. *To look into:* To examine closely or narrowly; to inspect carefully, to sift.

"His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was against your highness."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

9. *To look on:*

(1) To be a spectator, not an actor.

(2) To regard, to esteem.

"None would *look on* her."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 3.

(3) To consider, to think of.

10. *To look out:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To be on the watch; to be wary or watchful.

(2) *Trans.:* To search for and discover; to select, to choose, to pick out.

11. *To look over:*

(1) To examine, to go through: as, To *look over* accounts.

(2) To overlook; to pass by or over: as, To *look over* a fault.

12. *To look to*, or *unto:*

(1) To watch, to attend.

"Will you *look to* those things I told you of?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

(2) To expect, to depend upon.

13. *To look through:*

(1) To see through; to see and understand perfectly.

(2) To examine the contents of: as, To *look through* a museum.

14. *To look up:*

(1) To search for until found.

(2) To pay a visit to; to call upon: as, To *look* a person *up*. *(Colloquial.)*

look, *s.* [Look, *v.*]

1. The act of looking or seeing; a glance.

"Then with a kind compassionating *look*,
And sighs, bespeaking pity ere he spoke,
Few words he said."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 164.

2. Air of the face; aspect, mien; cast of the countenance; expression of the eye and countenance.

"Thou cream-fac'd loon!
Where got'st thou that goose *look*?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

¶ *Look* is the generic and *glance* the specific term; that is to say, a casual or momentary *look*: a *look* may be characterized as severe or mild, fierce or gentle, angry or kind; a *glance* as hasty or sudden, imperfect or slight: so likewise we speak of taking a *look*, or catching a *glance*.

look-out, *s.*

1. A careful watch: as, To keep a good *look-out*.

2. A person engaged in watching.

3. A place from which a watch is kept.

Look-out man: A person employed to keep watch.

look'-ĕr, ***lok-er**, *s.* [Eng. *look*, v., *-er*.] One who looks.

looker-on, *s.* One who is a mere spectator, not an actor.

"How proud and happy they! the crowd
Of *lookers-on* how pleased and proud!"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, v.

look'-ĭng, ***lok-ynge**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Look, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of turning the eyes on or towards any object; a glance.

***looking-for**, *s.* Expectation, anticipation.

"A certain fearful *looking-for* of judgment."—*Hebrews* x. 27.

looking-glass, *s.* A mirror; a glass silvered on the back, so as to show reflections.

Looking-glass tree:

Bot.: The genus Heritiera, one of the Sterculiaceæ. The resemblance to a looking-glass is in the silvery-white underside of the leaves. Four species are known from India and Africa.

loŏl, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *loculus* = a coffer.]

Metall.: A vessel to receive the washing of metallic ores.

loŏm (1), *** lome**, *s.* [A.S. *gelóma* = a tool, an implement.]

* 1. A tool, an implement, a utensil.

"The *lomes* that ich laboure with and yflode deserve
Ys pater noster and my prymer."
Piers Ploughman, p. 77.

2. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric. They may be either hand-*looms* or power-*looms*, the former being worked by the person weaving, the latter driven by steam or other motive power. The essential parts of a loom are:—(1) A frame in which the row of yarns forming the warp is held; (2) Leashes or harness which govern the decussation of the threads to form a shed for the woof.

2. *Naut.:* The part of the length of an oar inside the rowlock in rowing.

loom-card, *s.*

Weav.: A pierced pattern-card for Jacquard weaving.

loom-harness, *s.*

Weav.: That portion of the loom by which the warp-threads are moved to make the decussation, forming the shed in which the shuttle travels and leaves the weft-thread. The harness has heddles with loops for the warps, and some are raised above the others, either in regular alternation for plain weaving, or in other order, according to the pattern.

loom-shuttle, *s.* One for carrying the weft-thread through the shed formed by the decussation of the warp. An orifice is made through the shuttle in line with the yarn-eye, and another through the bottom at the same distance from the end.

*** loŏm** (2), *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: The same as Loon (2), *s.*

"A *loom* is as big as a goose: of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings, each feather marked near the point with two spots. They breed in Farr Island."—*Grew: Museum.*

loŏm (3), *s.* [Loom, *v.*] The faint or indistinct appearance of anything seen at a distance or through a fog.

loŏm, * lum-en, *v.i.* [Icel. *ljóma* = to gleam, to shine; *ljómi* = a beam, a ray; A.S. *leóma* = a beam; *leómian* = to gleam, to shine.]

* 1. To shine.

"Here lure *lumes* liht." *Lyric Poems*, p. 52.

2. To appear above the surface; espec., of water or of the sea; to appear indistinctly or faintly in the distance.

"The giant Apennines of Sabina *loom* afar off."—*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, ii. 35.

* 3. To appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely; to dawn.

* 4. To be eminent; to be elevated or ennobled; to rise.

loom-gale, *s.* A gentle gale of wind.

loŏmed, *a.* [Eng. *loom* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Woven in a loom.

"With *loom'd* wool the native robe supplies."
Savage: The Wanderer, i.

loŏm'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Loom, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The loom or indistinct appearance of an object as seen in particular states of the atmosphere, as in a fog.

loŏn (1), *** loun, * lown**, *s.* [O. Dut. *loen* = a stupid fellow.] A rogue, a worthless person, a naughty woman. (The word is of both genders.)

"Telling scandalous tales of the others?
Out upon him, the lazy *loon!*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

loŏn (2), *** loŏm** (2), *s.* [Icel. *lomr* = a loon; Sw. & Dan. *lom*. Perhaps the same word as *loon* (1).] [Loom (2), *s.*]

Ornith.: *Colymbus glacialis*, the Great Northern Diver. Head, neck, and upper tail-coverts glossed with deep purplish green on a black ground; short transverse bar on the throat, collar, or middle of neck; upper plumage black, marked with white spots; under plumage white. Length thirty-six inches, extent of wing forty-eight inches. Habitat, Arctic seas of both hemispheres; abundant in the Hebrides, Scandinavia, and Russia. They are accidental visitors along our southern coasts.

loŏn'-ghĭe, lŭn'-ghĭe, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A silk and cotton cloth, of rich colour, made in Scinde, in pieces about four yards long and two feet wide.

loop (1), *** loupe**, *s.* [Irish & Gael. *lub* = a loop, a bow, a noose, from *lub* = to bend, to incline.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fold or doubling of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose, a bight; a doubled cord through which another cord, a lace, a rope, &c., may be run.

"And thou shalt make fifty taches of brass, and put the taches into the *loops*."—*Exodus* xxvi. 11.

* 2. A hole, an opening.

"Make me to see it, or (at the least) so proven,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. Anything resembling a loop, as a bend of a river, a curve of a railway, &c.

4. A hinge of a door.

5. A panel of bars, put together like a gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure.

6. A length of paling.

7. A narrow opening in a wall through which to watch or fire upon an enemy; a loophole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A slotted bar which forms a guide and limit to the motion of an object.

(2) A sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke.

2. *Gun.:* A small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.

3. *Rail. Eng.:* A loop-line (q.v.).

4. *Teleg.:* A wire going out and returning to the same point, as to a branch office, and forming a part of a main circuit.

loop-holder, *s.* A carriage, by which the *loop* of a strap is attached to running-gear or the bed.

loop-line, *s.*

1. *Rail. Eng.:* A connecting line of railway; one running into the trunk.

2. *Teleg.:* A wire going out and returning to the main circuit; a loop.

loŏp (2), *s.* [Ger. *luppe* = a bloom, a loop, a bundle of hay.]

Metall.: A mass of iron, gathered into a ball on the floor of a reverberatory furnace, and in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls. It is conveyed by dragging on the iron plates which form a track on the floor, or in a little truck called a ball-trolly. A loup.

loŏp (1), *v.t.* [Loop (1), *s.*] To form into a loop or loops; to fasteu or furnish with a loop or loops.

loŏp (2), *v.t.* [Loop (2), *s.*]

Metall.: To run together, as the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is only heated for calcination.

loŏped, *a.* [Eng. *loop* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Formed into a loop.

* 2. Full of holes or apertures.

"How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these?"
Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 4.

loŏp'-ĕr, *s.* [Loop (1), s.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A perforated blade or bodkiu for inserting the end of a carpet-rag through the end of another piece, looping them together to avoid the trouble of sewing.

LOOPERS.

Butterfly and Caterpillar of Abraxas grossulariata, the Magpie-moth (q.v.).

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The group or tribe Geometrina (q.v.). Called also Land Measurer Moths, or Land Measurers.

looper-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The same as Looper, 2 (q.v.).

loŏp'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *loop* (1), s., and *hole*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

"The very eyes of men through *loopholes* thrust,
Gazing upon the Greeks with little lust."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,388.

(2) Any hole or aperture allowing passage or escape.

"Shedding through paly *loopholes* mild and small,
Gleams that upon the lake's still bosom fall."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. *Fig.:* A means of escape or evasion; a shift, an evasion.

II. *Fort.:* An aperture or slit in a stockade or other defence, whence musketry may be fired at assailants; machicolation, embattlement, embrasure, crenelle.

loôp'-hōled, *a.* [Eng. *loophol(e); -ed.*] Full of holes or apertures; admitting of passage.

"This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
In which ye are bampered by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

loôp'-ĭĕ, loôp'-ў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to Dan. *loopen* = to run; Eng. *leap.*] Crafty, tricky, deceitful.

"I tauld him how this *loopy* lad . . . . had served me."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xxi.

loôp'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *loop* (1), s.; *-ing.*] The act of forming into or furnishing with a loop or loops; a loop.

looping-snails, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular name for the genus Truncatella (q.v.). It has refereuce to their peculiar mode of progression—by contracting the space between the lips and the foot.

***loôrd,** *s.* [Fr. *lourd* = heavy, stupid.] A dull, stupid fellow; a drone; a good-for-nothiug fellow.

"Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swinke."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

loô'-rў, loû'-ri, *s.* [Lory.]

***loos, *los, *lose,** *s.* [Fr. *los*, from Lat. *laus* = praise.] Praise, fame, renown.

"Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 12.

loôse, *lous-en, *los-en, *lows-en, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *losian* = to losc, to become void; O. Sax. *lósian* = to make free; Dut. *lossen* = to loosen, to set loose; Icel. *leysa;* Sw. *lösa;* Dan. *löse;* Ger. *lösen;* Goth. *lausjan.*] [Loose, *a.*, Lose.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unbind, to untie, to set free anything which is tied or fastened.

"You shall fiud an ass tied, and a colt with her; *loose* them and bring them unto me."—*Matt.* xxi. 2.

2. To unfasten, to nndo.

"Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof?"—*Revelation* v. 2.

3. To release from confinement, restraint, or imprisonment; to set free; to set at liberty.

"And the four angels were *loosed*, which were prepared for an hour, aud a day, and a month, and a year, for to slay the third part of men."—*Revelation* ix. 15.

4. To relax, to loosen, to let go.

5. To relax; to make less strict, harsh, or severe.

"All the bonds and restraints under which men lay, hs so far *loosed*, that any man might be free, who would concur to his own liberty and enlargement."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 40.

6. To make loose or feeble.

"The joints of his loins were *loosed*, and his knees smote one against another."—*Daniel* v. 6.

7. To set free from obligation or burden; to release, to free, to disengage.

"Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity."—*Luke* xiii. 12.

*8. To remit, to forgive, to pardon, to absolve.

"Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth, shall he *loosed* in heavcn."—*Matthew* xvi. 19.

*9. To solve, to explain.

"He had red hir riddle, which no wight
Could ever *loose*, but suffred deadly dole."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 25.

*10. To dissolve, to dissipate, to disperse.

"The watry south winds from the seabord coste
Upblowing doth disperse the vapour *loste*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 18.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To set sail from a port; to put to sea.

"Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos."—*Acts* xiii. 13.

loôse, ***loos,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *leás;* cogn. with O. S. *los;* Dut. *lós;* Icel. *lauss;* Sw. & Dan. *lös;* Ger. *los;* Goth. *laus.*] [Loose.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not tied, fastened, or attached to anything else; unfastened, unbound, free.

"We'll tame the terrors of their bow,
And cut the bow-string *loose*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 22.

2. Not tight or confined; easy: as, a *loose* dress.

3. Not crowded together; not dense; close or compact.

"With horse and chariots ranked in *loose* army."
Milton: P. L., ii. 887.

4. Set free from confinement, restraint, or imprisonment; liberated, free.

5. Disengaged, free.

*6. Free from obligation; not bound. (Followed by *of* or *from.*)

"Now I stand
Loose of my vow."
Addison: Cato.

7. Unconnected, rambling.

"Vario spends whole mornings in ruuning over *loose* aud unconnected pages."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

*8. Vague, uncertain.

*9. Not close, not concise, not precise or exact.

"If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

10. Not strict, not rigid.

*11. Not strict in morals; lax, careless, unprincipled.

12. Not restrained in manners; dissolute, wanton.

"Unrestrained, *loose* companions."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

*13. Containing or consisting of wanton, obscene, or uuchaste language.

"When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides xvii.

*14. Lax of body; the opposite of costive.

"What hath a great influence upon the health is going to stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts or strong bodies."—*Locke: On Education.*

*15. Negligent.

"Lay negligent and *loose* regard upon him."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

II. *Botany:*

1. Of a soft, cellular, incohesive texture, like the pith of moss plants.

2. Having the parts distant from each other, with an open light kind of an arrangement, as the panicle among kinds of inflorescence.

***B.** *As substantive:*

1. Freedom from restraint; liberty, licence.

"Poets shonld not . . . give themselves such a *loose* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

2. The discharge of an arrow.

"And shot they with . . . the square or forked plle,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 26.

¶ (1) *On the loose:* Dissipated, dissolute, wanton.

(2) *To break loose:* To escape from restraint or confinement; hence, fig., to cast off all moral restraint.

(3) *To give a loose to:* To allow to act freely; to give vent or licence to.

(4) *To set loose:* To set at liberty; to free from restraint or confinement.

***loose-bodied,** *a.* Loose, not tight.

loose-box, *s.* A stable, or part of a stable, without stalls, in which a horse is shut up, but not tied.

†**loose-house,** *s.* The same as Loose-box (q.v.).

***loose-kirtle,** *s.* A woman of bad character.

"As if he were a Barbican *loose-kirtle* trying to keep her apple-squire ashore."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxx.

loose-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: A pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the fast-pulley when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor.

***loose-tailed,** *a.* Of bad character; wanton.

"In the rank of *loose-tailed* ladies."—*Carlile: The Fortune-Hunters* (1689), p. 43.

***loose-wived,** *a.* Having a wanton wife. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 2.)

loôse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *loose*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a loose manner; not fast; not firmly: as, a parcel *loosely* tied.

2. Not tightly or compactly.

"Sands abrupt on sands lay *loosely* piled."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 75.

3. Without confinement.

4. Without order, union, or correction; disconnectedly.

"Part *loosely* wing the region, part more wiss
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way."
Milton: P. L., vii. 425.

* 5. Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly.

* 6. Vagnely; not fully.

7. Without strictness or accuracy; casually.

"I have already *loosely* observed that their system supposes a regular derivation of the language from a few short primitives."—*Beddoes: Observ. on the Dutch Etymologists.*

8. Laxly, wantonly; in a dissipated manner.

"If he had openly proclaimed himself a disciple of Hobbes, and had lived as *loosely* as Wilmot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 9. Meanly, slightly.

loôs'-en, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *loos(e); -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make loose; to loosen; to make less tight, or less firmly fixed; to free from tightness or fixedness; to slacken.

"[The] hurried sailor . . . *loosening* every sheet,
Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind."
Thomson: Summer, 1,465.

2. To make less compact or dense.

"The cause of this, was nothing but the *loosening* of the earth, which comforteth any tree."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 435.

3. To free from restraint; to set at liberty.

"It *loosens* his bands, and assists his understanding."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

4. To free from costiveness.

"Fear *looseneth* the belly."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become loose; to become less firm, compact, or fixed.

"When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

loôs'-en-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loosen; -er.*] One who or that which loosens; specif., a medicine which removes costiveness; a laxative.

loôse'-nĕss, ***loose-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *loose; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being loose or relaxed; the state of not being tied, fastened, fixed, or compact.

2. Freedom from restraint; ease; easy manner.

"Him even the dissolute admired; for he
A graceful *looseness*, when he pleased, put on."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, i. 9.

3. Laxity of manners or life; levity of conduct.

4. Irregularity; failure to observe morality in life; dissoluteness.

5. Unchastity, lewdness, wantonness.

"Her old Malbecco, which did her upbrayd
With *loosenesse* of her love and loathly deed."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 50.

6. Diarrhœa; flux of the bowels.

"Fat meats, in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

loôs'-en-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Loosen, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of loosing or making loose; the state of becoming loose.

loosening-bar, *s.*

Founding: A stiff bar with a point or screw which stands in a hole in the pattern, and extends upward through the top box. After ramming up, and before lifting the top part, this bar is struck alternately from opposite sides with a short, heavy piece of iron, so as to loosen the pattern slightly in the sand, after which it is removed. This facilitates the separation of the sand from the pattern, and lessens the amount of mending required.

loôse'-strĭfe, *s.* [The English rendering of the Gr. λυσιμάχιον (*lusimachion*).]

Botany:

1. The genus Lysimachia (q.v.).

2. The genus Lythrum (q.v.). Called more fully Purple Loosestrife. Two species are British: Spiked Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*, and Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife, *L. hyssopifolia.*

3. (*Pl.*): One of the names given by Lindley to the order Lythraceæ (q.v.).

¶ *West Indian Loosestrife:*

Bot.: Jussiœa suffruticosa.

loôs'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *loos(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather loose; somewhat loose.

loô'-sŏme, *a.* [Scotch *loo* = love; suff. *-some.*] Lovely, lovable.

loôt, *pret. of v.* [Let, *v.*] Let, permitted. (*Scotch.*)

"I *loot* naebody sort it but my ain hands."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xl.

loôt, *s.* [Hind. *lút* = plunder.] Booty, plunder; espec., that taken by a victorious army from a sacked city.

loôt, *v.t.* [Loot, *s.*] To plunder, to pillage; espec., to plunder a city after a siege.

"As a place of security for the plunder *looted* by laundresses."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xiv.

loôt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *loot*, v.; *-er.*] One who loots; a plunderer.

loô'-tỹ, loô'-tĭĕ, *s.* [Hind. & Mahratta *loot* or *lút*, with suff. *-y*, from *-ee* at the end of some Mahratta words used of persons (?).] A plunderer and occasional assassin. (*East Indies.*)

"I will find the dagger of a *lootie* which shall reach thee."—*Scott: Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xii.

loô'-vẽr, *s.* [Louvre.]

loôveş, *s. pl.* [Loaf, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

lŏp (1), *v.t.* [O. Dut. *luppen* = to maim, to castrate; Dut. *lubben.*] [Lib.]

1. To cut off the top or extremities of anything; to make shorter by cutting off the extremities; to trim by cutting.

"As wood-knife *lops* the sapling spray."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 11.

2. To cut partly through, and pleach or bend down: as, To *lop* the bushes in a hedge.

3. To cut off generally. (Usually followed by *off.*)

"His hand had been *lopped off* for an offence into which he had been hurried by his intemperate zeal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To cut down, to maim, to omit a part of.

"For particulars and circumstances he continually *lops* them."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

lŏp (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. akin to *lap* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To allow to hang down; to let fall: as, To *lop* the ears.

B. *Intrans.:* To hang down, to be pendulous.

lop-eared, *a.* Having ears which hang down; as some kind of rabbits.

lŏp, ***lopp,** *s.* [Lop (1), *v.*] That which is lopped or cut from trees, shrubs, &c.

"A trembling contribution! Why we take
From every tree, *lop*, bark, and part o' th' timber."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

***lōpe,** *pret. of v.* [Leap, *v.*]

***lōpe,** *s.* [Leap, *s.*] A leap.

***lope-staff,** *s.* A leaping-pole.

***lōpe,** *v.i.* [Lope, *s.*] To leap; to move or run with a leap or jump.

"His malice *lopes* at a venture."—*North: Examen*, p. 73.

lŏ-phăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, tribe Nepeteæ. It consists of very pretty pink, blue, and white flowers, mostly natives of North America, but cultivated in British gardens.

lŏ-phī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lophiidæ.]

lŏ-phī'-ĭ-dæ, lŏ-phī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lophi(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopteri. The carpal bones are prolonged, so as to form a sort of arm for the support of the pectoral fins, which sometimes have a faint resemblance to legs; this gives these fishes a frog-like appearance. Called also Pediculati.

lŏph'-ĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, pyrobenzoline. An organic base obtained by the dry distillation of hydrobensamide and other compounds. It is dissolved out with boiling alcoholic potash, from which it crystallizes on cooling. It forms colourless needles, often an inch long, with a lustre similar to that of caffeine. It melts at 265°, and sublimes without decomposition. It is tasteless and inodorous, and has scarcely any alkaline reaction. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether. Its alcoholic solution is fluorescent, like quinine. It forms crystallizable salts with the mineral acids which are rather unstable, and for the most part insoluble in water.

lŏ-phī'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge of ground, an eminence, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ, named from having eminences on the teeth. Various species are found in the Eocene. They vary in size from that of a horse to that of a rhinoceros.

lŏ-phī'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* [Lophiodon.] Belonging to, having the characteristics of, or resembling the genus Lophiodon (q.v.).

lŏph-ĭ-ō-mỹ'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lophiomy(s);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Simplc-toothed Rodents, established by Alphonse Milne-Edwards for the reception of Lophiomys (q.v.).

lŏph'-ĭ-ō-mys, *s.* [Gr. λοφιά (*lophia*) = the bristly back of a boar, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: *Lophiomys Imhausi*, the sole member of the family Lophiomyidæ (q.v.), closely allied to the Muridæ, and particularly to the Hamsters. It somewhat resembles a small opossum. Colour blackish-brown; a spot on the forehead, a streak under each eye, and the tip of the tail are white. The long hairs of the middle of the back and tail are erectile. To this the generic name has reference; the specific name commemorates the person who brought the creature under the notice of naturalists. The first toe in each hind foot is opposable, thus converting it into a prehensile hand, which the animal uses freely in climbing. Habitat, the north-east of Africa, and possibly Arabia.

lŏ-phĭr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest; suff. *-ira.* So called because one of the sepals is extended into a ligulate wing or crest.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Lophiraceæ (q.v.).

lŏph-ĭ-rā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophir(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Guttiferales. It consists of tropical African many-branched trees of pyramidal form; the leaves alternate, stalked, quite entire, with raised veins and a jointed stalk, stipules small, deciduous; flowers perfect, axillary and terminal, yellow, with two small bracts; sepals five, the inner three smaller and concave, the outer opposite; petals five; stamens indefinite; ovary one-celled; ovules indefinite; fruit a leathery nut, one-celled, by abortion one-seeded. Only known genus Lophira. The order was established by Endlicher.

lŏph'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge of ground, an eminence. The name has reference to the protuberances on the head of the fishes of this genus.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Lophiidæ. *Lophius piscatorius* is the Angler or Fishing Frog. [Angler.]

lŏph-ō-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge of ground, an eminence, and Eng. *branchiate.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, having the characteristics of, or resembling the Lophobranchii (q.v.).

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* The same as Lophobranchii (q.v.).

"But in a good many fishes, such as the Plectognathi and *Lophobranchiates*, the otolites are represented by calcareous dust."—*Prof. Seeley*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 12.

lŏph-ō-brăn'-chĭ-ī, lŏph-ō-brăn'-chĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Fishes with tufted gills; *i.e.*, the gills are not as in other fishes pectinated, but consist of small rounded lobes clustered together, which are attached to the branchial arches. The snout is produced into a tube. The order is divided into two families, Syngnathidæ and Soleuostomidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* Found from the Eocene onward.

lō'-phō-īte, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = crest, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *lophoit.*]

Min.: A variety of chlorite referred by Des Cloizeaux to the species Ripidolite, and by Dana to his Prochlorite. (See these words.) Occurs in comb-shaped groups of crystals at Greiner, Zillerthal, Tyrol.

lŏ-phŏp'-ĕ-a, lŏ-phŏph'-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Phylactolæmata. Sometimes made a suborder of Bryozoa, order Holobranchiata, section Ectoprocta. The epistome is developed; the tentacles are numerous, and placed upon a pair of the arms of the lophophore, in form like a horse-shoe. The cells are usually leathery, horny, or subcalcareous, and nearly transparent, springing from a root-stalk, which creeps along upon the surface of stones, though sometimes the whole body is gelatinous and floating. Three or four individuals are generally together. The Lophopea inhabit fresh water. Families Plumatellidæ and Cristatellidæ.

lŏph-ō-pĕt'-ą-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ. *Lophopetalum littorale, L. Wallichii*, natives of the Eastern Peninsula, and *L. Wightianum*, an Indian tree, furnish wood valuable for furniture or for building. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

lŏph'-ō-phŏre, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are borne.

"In the majority of Polyzoa—including almost all the marine species—the *lophophore* is circular."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 358.

lŏph-ō-phŏr-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophophor(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A subfamily of Phasianidæ, sometimes merged in Phasianinæ. [Lophophorus.]

lŏ-phŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Ornith.: Monaul. A genus of Phasianidæ, subfamily Phasininæ (true pheasants). The upper maudible is much curved, the head is feathered, the tail straight and even. They inhabit the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Lophophorus impeyanus* is the Impeyau pheasant (q.v.).

lŏph-ō-phỹ'-tĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophophyt(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rhizogens, order Balanophoraceæ.

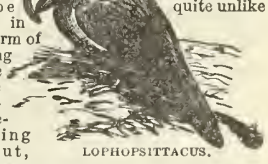
lŏph-ō-phỹ'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a tree, a plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Lophophytideæ (q.v.).

lŏ-phŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Lophopea.]

lŏph-ō-psĭt'-ą-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and ψίττακος (*psittacos*) = a parrot.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Prof. Newton for an extinct group of parrots, of which *Psittacus mauritianus* is the type. It was distinguished by a frontal crest, of a shape quite unlike that found in any other form of parrot, rising from the base of the bill and terminatiug before reaching the occiput, which was apparently flat and smooth. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1875, p. 350.)



LOPHOPSITTACUS.

lŏph'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Lophopea.]

Bot.: The Bell Flower. The typical genus of the sub-order Lophophea. The ectocyst is of a gelatiuous consistence. A species was first described in 1741 by Tremblcy.

lŏph-or'-tỹx, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and ὄρτυξ (*ortux*) = a quail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Perdicinæ (True Partridges). *Lophortyx californianus* is the Californian quail. It has a beautiful crest and bright plumage. It is abundant in California.

lŏph-ō-sĕr'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophoser(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Madrepores, family Fungidæ. The wall is entire and not spinose. Some are simple, and cup or button-shaped; others are compound. There are twenty genera.

lŏph-ō-sĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and σηρικός (*sērikos*) = silky, from σήρ (*sēr*) = silk.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Lophoserinæ (q.v.).

lŏph'-ō-spĕr-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Antirrhineæ. It consists of very elegant plants, with large purple flowers. They are from Mexico, but cultivated in Britain.

lŏ-phō'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. λοφωτός (*lophōtos*) = crested.]

1. *Ichthy:* The typical genus of the family Lophotidæ. *Lophotes cepidianus* is a ribbon-like fish with a silvery body, rose-coloured fins, and no scales. It is about five feet long, and has been found in the Mediterranean and in the ocean near Japan.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of raptorial birds, sub-family Falconinæ.

lŏ-phō'-tĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lophot(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopteri or Acanthopterygii. The head has a high crest, a single dorsal fin runs the whole length of the back.

lŏph-ŷ-rŏp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. λόφουρος (*lophouros*) = having a long-haired tail (?), and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A legion of Crustacea, division Gnathopoda. The locomotory organs have stiff hairs. The branchiæ are attached to mouth organs. It contains two orders, Ostracoda and Copepoda. (*Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S.*)

lŏ-phŷ'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. λόφουρος (*lophouros*) = having a long-haired tail (?).]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Tenthredinidæ (Saw flies). *Lophyrus pini* is a small species a third of an inch long, very common in the Coniferæ.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Lizards, family Iguanidæ.

lŏp'-pard, *s.* [Eng. *lop* (1), *v.*; suff. *-ard.*] A tree whose top has been lopped; a pollard.

***lŏppe,** *s.* [A.S. *loppe*; Sw. *loppa*; Dan. *loppe.*] A flea.

lŏpped, *a.* [LOPPERED.]

lopped-milk, *s.* [LOPPERED-MILK.]

lŏp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lop* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who lops trees.

lŏp'-pĕr, *lop-ren, *v.t.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *lubbern*; Ger. *liefern, geliefern* = to curdle; Icel. *hleypa*; Ger. *luppe, lab* = rennet.] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk.

loppered-milk, *s.* Milk which has become curdled or coagulated.

***lop-pes-tre, *lop-pis-ter, *lop-ster,** *s.* [LOBSTER.]

lŏp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LOP (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of cutting off all the branches of a tree, except the crop or main shoot.

2. That which is lopped or cut off; the branches lopped off a tree.

"If they are divided yet further, so as to be laid close, and bound up in a more uniform manner into several faggots, perhaps those *loppings* may be all carried to one single load or burden."—*Watts: On the Mind*, ch. xviii.

lopping-axe, *s.* A light axe used for trimming trees. The term may be considered as in contradistinction to felling-axe or logging-axe.

lopping-shears, *s. pl.* A pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, &c.

lŏp'-pỹ, *a.* [LOP (2), *v.*] Hanging loosely down; pendulous.

lŏp'-sēed, *s.* [Eng. *lop*, and *seed.*]

Bot.: The genus Phryma.

lŏp'-sĭd-ĕd, lŏb'-sĭd-ĕd, *lăp-sĭd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. LOP (2), *v.*, and *sided.*] Heavier on one side than the other; hanging over or inclined to one side; not perpendicular, not erect, not straight up.

lŏpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [LOP (1), *v.*]

lō-quā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *loquax* (genit. *loquacis*), from *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Talkative, full of talk or tongue, chattering, garrulous.

"Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge
Bold or *loquacious.*" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 161.

2. Speaking, noisy, loud.

"Thy wanton waters, volatile and free . . .
Shall wildly warble, as they please,
Their soft, *loquacious* harmony."
Mason: To a Water Nymph.

3. Inclined or apt to disclose secrets; apt to blab.

lō-quā'-cious-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *loquacious*; *-ly.*] In a loquacious, talkative, or chattering fashion.

lō-quā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loquacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being loquacious; loquacity.

lō-quăç'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *loquacité*; from Lat. *loquacitatem*, accus. of *loquacitas*, from *loquax* (genit. *loquacis*) = talkative, loquacious (q.v.).] A disposition to talk overmuch; talkativeness, garrulity, loquaciousness.

"Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

lō'-quăt, *s.* [JAPANESE.]

Botany:

1. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica.* It is yellow, about the size of a gooseberry, and pleasant to the taste. The tree has been introduced into Australia, and the fruit is sold at a cheap rate in the markets of Sydney and other towns.

2. The tree itself. [ERIOBOTYRA.]

lō-quē'-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: An imparlance, a declaration.

lör-ăn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *loranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Loranths; an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Asarales. It consists of shrubby parasitic plants; leaves fleshy, veinless, without stipules; flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual; calyx, if present, generally with bracts at the base; sepals three, four, or eight, often formed into a tube; petals none (*Lindley*), but what Lindley looks on as a calyx, Berkeley deems a corolla; stamens equal in number to the sepals and opposite to them; ovary one-celled; style one or none; stigma simple; fruit succulent or dry, one-seeded. Akin to Santalaceæ. Found in tropical and, to a less extent, in temperate countries. Known genera 13, species 450. One is the well-known Misseltoe (q.v.).

lör'-ănths, *s. pl.* [LORANTHUS.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Loranthaceæ (q.v.).

lör-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. λῶρον (*lōron*), λῶρος (*lōros*) = a thong; Lat. *lorum*, in allusion to the long linear sepals, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Loranthaceæ (q.v.). The flowers have a petaloid appearance, being generally coloured, but Lindley and Sir Joseph Hooker consider the perianth a calyx. About 300 are known, chiefly from the tropics; none are British. The wood of *Loranthus longifolius* is used in India as a finishing tan stuff to give softness to leather.

lör'-āte, *a.* [Lat. *lorum* = a thong, a strap.]

Bot.: Shaped like a thong or strap; ligulate.

lor'-chą, *s.* [Port.]

Naut.: A light Chinese coaster having a hull of European model and Chinese masting and rigging.

¶ The name became familiar to the public in 1856, a dispute about a "lorcha" having in that year brought on war with China.

lord (1), ***lav-erd, *lov-erd,** *s.* [A.S. *hlâford*, from *hlâf* = a loaf, and *weard* = warden, keeper. *Lord* thus means the *loaf-keeper—i.e.*, the master of the house, the head of the family.]

1. A ruler, a master, a governor; one possessing supreme power or authority.

"Left by his sire—too young such loss to know,
Lord of himself—that heritage of woe."
Byron: Lara, i. 2.

2. *Specif.:* The Supreme Being, God, Jehovah.

"And the people answered and said, God forbid that we should forsake the *Lord* to serve other gods."—*Joshua* xxiv. 16.

¶ When in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament the word "Lord" is printed in small capitals, it is the rendering of the Hebrew *Yehovah* (Exod. vi. 1, vii. 1, &c.). [JEHOVAH.] In the New Testament it most commonly stands for the Lord Jesus Christ (Matt. xxvi. 22; Mark v. 19; Luke ii. 11, xxiv. 34, &c.).

3. The proprietor of a manor.

"In early times the king's great barons granted out smaller manors to inferior persons to be holden of themselves; which still continue to be held under a superior *lord*, whose seignory is frequently termed an honour. In imitation whereof these inferior *lords* carved out to others still more minute estates, to be held of themselves, and were so proceeding downwards *in infinitum*, till the superior *lords* observed that by subinfeudation they lost all their feudal profits."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

*4. The head of a house or family; a husband.

"Thou worthy *lord* of that unworthy wife."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,903.

5. The same as HARVEST-LORD (q.v.).

"My *Lord* hegg'd round, and held his hat,
Says Farmer Gruff, says he,
'There's many a *lord*, Sam, I know that,
Has hegg'd as well as thee.'".
Bloomfield: The Horkey.

*6. The principal actor in a play.

7. A title of respect given (especially in the phrase *my lord*), to persons of high rank, position, or consideration, as princes, ecclesiastics of high rank, &c.

"Good-morrow, my good *lords.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

8. A nobleman or peer of Great Britain, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, and also archbishops and bishops, who, as such, are members of the House of Lords.

¶ The title is given by courtesy to all the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls.

9. A title of honour given to certain official personages, as to judges when presiding in court, the mayors of London, York, and Dublin, the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, the members of the College of Justice in Scotland, &c.

¶ (1) *House of Lords:* The second branch of the British legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal, assembled together.

A council or legislative assembly, which ultimately developed into the House of Lords as now constituted, seems to have existed at least as early as the Norman Conquest in 1066. It then consisted of the prelates and barons in conjunction with the king. It took part with him in passing the Constitutions of Clarendon. Writs for calling them together began (6 & 7 John) in 1205, though the first extant is of date 1265. In 1215 the barons—headed by Stephen Langton, cardinal-priest of St. Chrysogonus, who held an English barony in virtue of his office as primate—were powerful enough to extort Magna Charta from the king. In 1341 the personal privilege of the peers was precisely defined. The prelates did not sit in virtue of their sacred office, but of their temporal possessions. Each held, or was at least assumed to hold, a barony under the king, William the Conqueror having altered the spiritual tenure of frank almoign, by which in Saxon times they had held their landed property, into the Norman or feudal tenure by barony. When the Reformation commenced, there were twenty abbots and two priors in the House of Lords, and, including these, the spiritual peers were about as numerous as the temporal. The suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII. deprived the abbots and priors of their seats. The House of Lords was abolished by the Long Parliament, Feb. 6, 1649. It met again as part of the first Parliament after the Restoration, April 25, 1660. Consequent on the union with Scotland in 1707, 16 representative peers, elected by the rest at the commencement of each Parliament, were added to the House; and on the union with Ireland in 1800, 28 representative peers were elected for life. At the end of 1884 the House of Peers consisted of 5 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 18 marquises, 113 earls, 27 viscounts, 24 bishops, 260 barons, 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers, in all 513 members.

(2) *Lord Anson's Pea:*

Bot.: Lathyrus magellanicus.

*(3) *Lord of Misrule:* A person who superintended the games and revels of a great family at Christmas.

(4) *Lord of the land:*

Mining: In Cornwall, the person in whose

land a mine is The "lord" reserves to himself a certain portion for granting liberty to work the mine in his land. This is the one-sixth, one-seventh, or one-sixteenth of the ore raised, or of the value of it, or any other proportion, free of expense, and called the "dues," or, in Derbyshire, the "dish."

*(5) *Lord in gross:* One who is lord, but has no manor.

(6) *Lord of a manor:* A lord possessing a manor having copyhold tenants.

(7) *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.* [CINQUE PORTS.]

(8) *Lords of Justiciary:*

Scots Law: The judges of the Court of Justiciary, or supreme criminal court of Scotland. [JUSTICIARY.]

(9) *Lords of Parliament:* Those who have seats in the Upper House.

(10) *Lords of Regality:* [REGALITY].

(11) *Lords of Session:* The judges of the Court of Session.

(12) *Lords of the Admiralty, Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:* [ADMIRALTY, NAVY.]

(13) *Lords of the Articles:* A committee of the Scottish Parliament by whom bills to be brought before the Parliament were prepared.

(14) *The Lords:* The same as the HOUSE OF LORDS.

lord-advocate, *s.* [ADVOCATE.]

lord-chamberlain, *s.* [CHAMBERLAIN.]

lord-chancellor, *s.* [CHANCELLOR.]

*** lord-constable, * lord high-constable,** *s.* [CONSTABLE.]

lord-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of morrhua, with the middle dorsal and first ani fins short; the body as deep for its length as the fuscus; the length of the head compared to the whole length of the fish as one to three. Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury to the spine, and their name for it was *lord-fish*: others said it was a fish which they met with occasionally, and believed it distinct from any other."—*Yarrell: British Fishes* (1859), i. 533.

lord high-admiral, *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

lord high-steward, *s.* [STEWARD.]

lord-justice clerk, *s.* The second judicial officer in Scotland.

lord-keeper, *s.* [KEEPER.]

lord-lieutenant, *s.* An official of high rank, representing the sovereign, as—(1) The Viceroy, or Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who is a member of the ministry, retiring from office with them. He has the control of the government of the country, subject to the approval of the ministry in office, and nearly all the patronage is also vested in him. He can confer knighthood. In his government he is assisted by a privy council nominated by the sovereign. (2) The Lord-lieutenant of a county, the principal official of a county, at whose nomination all deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace are appointed, and first commissions in the yeomanry, militia, and volunteers are given.

lord-ordinary, *s.* [ORDINARY.]

lord-president, *s.*

Scots Law: The presiding judge in the Court of Session.

lord privy-seal, *s.* [SEAL.]

lord-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Liquidambar orientale. [LIQUIDAMBAR.] The term lord-wood is a translation of Xylon Effendi, the Cypriot name of the plant.

Lord's-day, *s.*

Theol.: A day first named in Revelation i. 10, where the sacred writer says, I was in the spirit on the Lord's day (ἐν τῇ Κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ (*en tē Kuriakē hēmera*). "The Lord" in the New Testament generally referring to the Lord Jesus, the Lord's-day was probably that celebrating His resurrection, viz., the first day of the week. (John xx. 1-19, 26; Acts xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2.) Regarding the proper method of its celebration, two schools of thought exist. The first considers that the Lord's-day is simply the Christian Sabbath, and that the Old Testament directions for the keeping of the Sabbath are also those divinely given for the observance of the Lord's-day. The second view is that the Sabbath was designed to be simply a Jewish institution, and that the Lord's-day is a joyous Christian festival, in some respects essentially differing from the Old Testament Sabbath. [SABBATH.]

Lord's-day Act.

Law: 29 Chas. II., c. 7. It requires cessation from oue's ordinary occupation on the Lord's-day.

lord's-mear, *s.*

Min.: A term applied in Derbyshire, to one mear of ground that always belongs to the lord of the manor.

Lord's-prayer, *s.* The prayer which Jesus taught his disciples (Matt. vi. 9-13), and which is used in public worship, whether liturgical or not.

Lord's Supper, *s.*

Theol. & Eccles.: A term first used by St. Paul in 1 Cor. xi. 20, of a ceremonial ordinance observed in the Corinthian and doubtless in other churches. The night on which Jesus was betrayed, he took bread, blessed it, brake it, and gave it to his disciples to eat, with wine similarly blessed for them to drink, the former in the Protestant view symbolising his broken Body, the latter his shed Blood. (Matt. xxvi. 26-29; Mark xiv. 22-25; Luke xxii. 14-20). St. Luke records that Jesus said, "Do this in remembrance of Me" (xxii. 19). St. Paul evidently considered that these words, addressed originally to the Apostles, were designed for the Church of all ages. The term Lord's supper is used chiefly by those who hold the ordinance to be a commemorative one. [COMMUNION, EUCHARIST, MASS.]

lords-and-ladies, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A popular name for *Arum maculatum.*

lords-justices, *s. pl.* [JUSTICE.]

lords-marchers, *s. pl.* Lords who lived in the marches of Wales and Scotland, having their own laws and power of life and death, like petty kings.

lords-spiritual, *s. pl.* The archbishops and bishops having seats in the House of Lords.

"The *lords spiritual* consist of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and twenty-three other bishops of dioceses in England, according to their priority in consecration."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

lords-temporal, *s. pl.* Lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.

"The *lords temporal* consist of all the peers of the realm, by whatever title of nobility distinguished. Some of these sit by descent, as do all ancient peers; some by creation, as do all new-made ones; others, since the union with Scotland, by election, which is the case with the sixteen peers who represent the body of the Scots noblity for the parliament for which they are elected; and, since the union with Ireland, with the twenty-eight representative peers, who are elected for life, to represent the Irish nobility. The number of *lords temporal* is thus indefinite, for it may be increased at will by the power of the crown, by the creation of peers of the United Kingdom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

lord, *v.t. & i.* [LORD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To make a lord or master; to invest with power.

"He being thus *lorded.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

*2. To rule, to preside over.

3. To play the lord or master; to domineer; to act the lord. (Followed by *it.*)

"Methinks, already, in this civil broil,
I see them *lording it* in London streets."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To rule, to act as a lord, to domineer, to rule with despotic or arbitrary power.

"They had by this possessed the towers of Gath,
And *lorded* over them whom they now serve."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 267.

*** lord** (2), *s.* [Gr. λόρδος (*lordos*).] A hump-backed person.

*** lord'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *lord,* s.; *-dom.*] The rule or dominion of a lord or lords.

*** lord'-ĭng, * lord-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *lord;* dim. suff. *-ing.*]

1. A little or young lord, a lordling, a petty lord.

"A *lordyng* of the Romaynes that y-hote was Galle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 80.

2. Used as a respectful mode of address; sir.

"Listeneth, *lordinges,* in good intente,
And I will tell you verament
Of mirthe and of solas" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 13,642.

*** lord'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *lord;* dim. suff. *-kin.*] A little lord; a lordling.

"Princekin and *lordkin* from his earliest days."—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. liii.

lord'-lĭke, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *lord,* and *like.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming or befitting a lord; lordly.

2. Haughty, proud, arrogant.

B. *As adv.:* In a lordly manner; like a lord; haughtily.

"*Lordlike* at ease, with arbitrary power
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

lord'-lĭ-nĕss, * lord-li-ncs, *s.* [Eng. *lordly; -ness.*]

1. The dignity, position, or rank of a lord; high station.

"Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
To one so weak."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

lord'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *lord;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young lord; a petty lord.

"The self-dependent *lordlings* stand alone."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

lord'-lў, * lord-lich (*a*), *** lord-liche** (*adv.*), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *lord; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming or befitting a lord; lordlike, noble, liberal.

"She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish."—*Judges* v. 25.

2. Proud, haughty, arrogant, imperious, insolent.

"Where is *lordly* Babylon? Where now
Lifts she to heaven her giant brow?"
Hughes: The Ecstasy.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a lord; like a lord; proudly, haughtily, imperiously, arrogantly.

"*Lordly* neglectful of a worth unknown."
Savage: The Bastard.

*** lord-ŏl'-a-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *lord,* s., and Gr. Λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] Excessive regard or revereuce for nobility.

"England, with her peculiar '*lordolatry*,' thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer."—*Academy,* Oct. 1, 1881, p. 258.

lor-dō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λόρδωσις (*lordōsis*) (see def.] Λορδός (*lordos*) = bent supinely.]

Pathol.: Curvature of any bone, specially curvature of the spine forward.

lord'-shĭp, * lord-schip, * lord-schipe, *s.* [Eng. *lord; -ship.*]

1. The quality or state of being a lord: hence used with *your, his, their,* as a title of honour to peers (except archbishops and dukes, who are addressed as *Grace*).

"Your *lordship* is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever turned up ace."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* Ii. 3.

2. The dignity of a lord; a seigniory, a manor.

"'I have a suit unto your lordship.'
'Be it a *lordship,* thou shalt have it for that word.'"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI. iv. 7.

3. A mode of address to certain official personages, as judges. [LORD, s., 9.]

4. Dominion, jurisdiction, power, authority.

"Death schal no more have *lordschips* on him."—*Wycliffe: Romans* vi.

lōre (1), *** lare,** *s.* [A.S. *lár;* cogu. with Dut. *leer;* Sw. *lära;* Dan. *lære;* Ger. *lehre;* M. H. Ger. *lêre;* O. H. Ger. *lèra.*] [LEARN.]

1. That which is or may be learned; learning, erudition, knowledge.

"He who hath loved not, here would learn that *lore,*
And make his heart a spirit."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 103.

2. That which is taught; teaching, instruction, admonition, counsel.

"Most men admire
Virtue, who follow not her *lore.*"
Milton: P. R., i. 483.

lōre (2), *s.* [Lat. *lorum* = a thong, a strap.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A strap, a thong.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* Illiger's name for a patch devoid of plumage, extending, in certain birds, from the root of the beak to the eye.

2. *Entom.:* A corneous angular process in the mouth, by means of which the trophi are pushed forward or retracted, as in the Hymenoptera. (*Brande.*)

*** lōre,** *pret. & pa. par.* or *a.* [LOSE.] Lost, left.

"Neither of them she found where she them *lore.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 44.

***lor'-el,** *s.* [Lorel.] A scoundrel, a vagabond, a vagrant, a low disreputable fellow.

"Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*
Of heaven to deemen so."
Spenser: Shepheards Calendar: July.

***lōres'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *lore* (1), s., and *man.*] A teacher, an instructor.

"Bote as his *loresman* lereth hym he byleyveth and troweth." *Piers Plowman*, p. 236.

lŏ-rĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] A woman of light character; a kept mistress; a woman who gains her living by prostitution.

lŏ-rĕt'-tine, *s.* [See def.]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: Sisters of Loretto, a religious congregation founded in Kentucky in 1812. The duties of the institute are the care of orphans and education.

lor-gnĕtte' (gn as ny), *s.* [Fr., from *lorgner* = to spy, to peep.] An opera-glass, a field-glass; also a pair of eye-glasses which, when not in use, fold into the ornamental handle on which they are mounted.

lōr'-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lorinæ.]

lōr'-ĭc, *s.* [Lat. *lorica.*] A breastplate

lŏ-rī'-ca, *s.* [Lat., from *lorum* = a thong, a strap.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A cuirass, a corslet.

*2. *Bot.:* The name given by Mirbel to the testa of a seed.

3. *Chem.:* A kind of lute or clay, used to coat vessels before exposing them to the fire.

4. *Zoology:*

(1) The protective case in some Infusoria and Rotatoria.

† (2) The carapace of a Crustacean.

lŏr-ĭ-căr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *loricarius* = pertaining to cuirasses.]

Ichthy.: Formerly the typical genus of the family Loricariidæ, and now a genus of Siluridæ. The snout is more or less elongated, with a short barbel at each corner of the mouth. The body is encased in armour. They are South American fresh-water fishes. Typical species *Loricaria cataphracta* from Surinam and Northern Brazil.

lŏr-ĭ-căr'-ĭ-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *loricari(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: An old family of Fishes, type Loricaria. Now generally merged in Siluridæ.

lŏr-ĭ-cā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *loricatus*, pa. par. of *lorico* = to clothe in mail; to harness; *lorica* = a leather cuirass. So called from their bony, mail-like covering.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A sub-order of ganoid fishes. The same as Chondrostea (q.v.).

2. *Zoology:*

(1) A name sometimes applied to the mailed mammals, like the Armadillo.

(2) A section of reptiles having bony plates developed in the skin. It contains two orders, Chelonia and Crocodilia, or is by some limited to the Crocodilia only.

(3) An order of Rotifera.

***lŏr'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *loricatus*, pa. par. of *lorico* = to furnish with a breastplate, to plaster.] [Lorica.]

1. To plate over; to cover as with a plate or plates.

"Nature hath *loricated* . . . the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax."—*Ray: On the Creation*, ii.

2. To cover with a coating or crust; to lute.

lŏr'-ĭ-cāte, *a. & s.* [Loricate, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Covered or plated over; coated; covered with a double series of oblique scales, like a coat of mail; incrusted.

"The *loricate* genera [of Rotifera] are Noteus, Anuræa, Brachionus, and Pterodina."—*Owen: Compar. Anat.; Invertebrata*, p. 34.

B. *As subst.:* An animal belonging to the Reptilian order Loricata. (*Dana.*)

lŏr'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *loricate*; *-ed.*] The same as Loricate (q.v.).

***lŏr-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *loricatio*, from *loricatus*, pa. par. of *lorico.*]

1. The act or process of covering anything with plates or crusts for defence; the state of being plated or incrusted; incrustation.

2. A surface covered over with plates or crusts. (*Evelyn: Sylva.*)

3. The filling of walls with mortar.

lŏr'-ĭc-u-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. of Mod. Lat. *lorius* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Lorikect (q.v.).

lŏr'-ĭ-ĕt, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *lorius* (?); cf. also *lorikeet.*]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): The sub-family Platycercinæ (q.v.).

lŏr'-ĭ-keĕt, *s.* [A dimin. from *lory* (q.v.), on analogy with *parrakeet* from *parrot.*]

Ornith.: Loriculus, or Trichoglossus, a genus of Straight-billed Parrots. Found in India and the Malayan Archipelago.

*** lōr'-ĭ-mĕr, * lōr'-ĭ-nĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lormier*, from *lorum* = a thong, a strap.] A maker of harness, bits, bridles, straps, mountings for harness and saddles, &c.; a saddler.

"Edge-toole forgers, *lorimers* or bitmakers."—*Holinshed: Descr. Brit.*, ch. xxv.

lō-rī'-næ, lōr-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lor(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ. The bill but slightly curved; the margin of the upper mandible sinuated; the notch obsolete; the lower mandible slender, conical, much longer than high; the gonys generally straight (*Swainson*). They feed on the juices of flowers. They are the most brilliantly coloured of the parrot family, and inhabit the Eastern Archipelago and the South Sea Islands, &c.

*** lōr'-ĭng,** *s.* [Lore (1), *s.*] Teaching, instruction, counsel, admonition.

"Her wisedome did admire, and hearkened to her *loring.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vii. 42.

lŏr'-ĭ-ŏt, *s.* [Fr., Prov. *auriol*; Sp. *oriol*, from Lat. *aureolus* = golden; *aurum* = gold.]

Ornith.: The Golden Oriole. [Oriole.]

lōr'-ĭs, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Asiatic slow Lemuroids, family Nycticebidæ, containing but a single species. *Loris*, or *Stenops gracilis*, has a meagre figure and long, lank limbs, with no tail. Colour sooty-gray, with rust-red or tawny hair. Found in the South and East of Ceylon.

lōr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *luri*, the name of the bird in some East Indian languages.]

Ornith.: Lory, the typical genus of the sub-family Lorinæ (q.v.). [Lory (1).]

*** lorn, * lorne,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lose, Forlorn.] Lost, left, abandoned, forsaken, forlorn, undone.

"Thanking thee
That rather thou hast cast me out with her
Than left me *lorn* of her in Paradise."
E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.

*** lōr'-rel,** *s.* [Lorel.]

lōr'-rie, lōr'-ry, lar'-rie, lō'w'-ry, lŭr'-ry, *s.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *lurry* = to drag.]

1. A hand-cart used on tramways, in mines, or at railway stations for carrying coals, ore, or rubbish.

2. A truck or low carriage used for the conveyance of goods.

"Gates for the ingress and egress of *lurries* and wagons."—*Mrs. Carpenter: North & South*, vol. i., ch. xv., p. 171.

lōr'-u-lum, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *lorum.*] [Lore.]

Bot.: The name given by Acarius to the filamentous-branched thallus of a lichen.

lōr'-ў (1) (pl. **lōr'-iēs**), *s.* [The native name.]

Ornith.: Eclectus, or Lorius, a genus of Psittacidæ (Parrots), tribe Androglossinæ (Amazon Parrots). The species inhabit the Melanesian province.

lōr'-ў (2), **lour-i,** *s.* [*Louri* is the native name.]

Ornith.: The South African name for the White-crested Plantain-eater, *Corythaix musophaga.* [Plantain-eater.]

*** lōr'-ў-mĕr,** *s.* [Larmier.]

*** los,** *s.* [Loos, *s.*] Praise, renown, fame.

*** lōs'-a-ble, * lōse'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *lose*; *-able.*] That may or can be lost; liable to be lost.

*** lŏz'-ănge,** *s.* [Lozenge.]

*** lōse,** *s.* [Lose, *v.*] A loss; a giving up.

"It is the cheerful *lose* that doubleth the gift."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 78.

lōse (1), *** leese,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *losian* = to become loose, to escape; *leósan* = to lose (pa. t. *leás*, pa. par. *loren*), only found in the compound *forleósan* = to lose entirely; cogn. with Dut. *liezen*, in comp. *verliezen* (pa. t. *verloor*, pa. par. *verloren*); Ger. *lieren*, in comp. *verlieren* (pa. t. *verlor*, pa. par. *verloren*); Goth. *liusan*, in comp. *fraliusan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cease to have possession of, as by accident; to be rid of unintentionally.

"Take heed yon *leese* it not, signior."
Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour, v. 1.

2. To be deprived of.

"Then rekke I not, whan I haue *lost* my lif."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,259.

3. To forfeit as a penalty, as we speak of Paradise *Lost.*

4. To suffer diminution or loss of.

"If the salt have *lost* his savour, wherewith shall it be salted?"—*Matthew* v. 13.

5. To be freed from.

"E'en Superstition *loses* every fear."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 315.

6. To fail to gain; to miss obtaining; not to gain or win: as, To *lose* a battle.

* 7. To deprive, to dispossess.

* 8. To displace, to dislodge.

9. To miss; to wander from; to be separated from.

"He hath *lost* his fellows." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

* 10. To alienate; to forfeit the favour or friendship of.

"The least of which haunting a noble man *loseth* men's hearts."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

11. To miss; to fail to enjoy or receive.

"You have *lost* much good sport."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

12. To fail to employ or enjoy properly; to waste, to squander; to use unprofitably.

"We shall *lose* our time." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

* 13. To suffer to vanish from the mind; to forget.

"*Lose* and neglect the creeping hours of time."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

14. To cease or fail to see or perceive: as, To *lose* the land at sea.

* 15. To bewilder, to perplex.

"Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and *lose* it."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 16. To ruin.

"When they have *lost* and forfeited themselves."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

B. *Reflex.:* To lose one's way; to wander at random; to be bewildered.

"So I, in quest of them, *lose* myself."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To forfeit anything in contest; not to win; to suffer loss.

"The losing gamester shakes the box in vain,
And bleeds, and *loses* on, in hopes to gain."
Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love.

2. To fail to gain.

"He that coueteth al, *leseth.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccix.

3. To give in, to yield; to suffer by comparison; to fall, to sink: as, To *lose* in people's estimation.

¶ 1. *To lose one's temper:* To be put out; to become angry.

2. *To lose one's way:* To wander from and not be able to find one's way.

3. *To lose sight of:*

(1) *Lit.:* To cease to see.

(2) *Fig.:* To overlook, to forget; to pass over: as, To *lose sight of* a point in an argument.

4. *To be lost at sea:* To be shipwrecked; to be drowned.

*** lose** (2), *v.t.* [Los, Loos, *s.*] To praise

*** lōse'-a-ble,** *a.* [Losable.]

*** losed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Loose, *v.*]

*** lōs'-el, * loz-el, * loz-ell,** *s.* & *a.* [From the same root as *lose* (1), v.]

A. *As subst.:* A worthless fellow, a scoundrel; a lazy vagabond.

"The whiles a *lozell* wand'ring by the way,"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 4

B. *As adj.:* Worthless, lazy; good-for-nothing.

"Why should you plain that *lozel* swains refuse you?"
P. Fletcher: Eclogue 2.

*** lŏz'-ĕnge,** *s.* [Lozenge.]

***lŏş'-ĕn-ğĕour, * loos-en-ger, * los-en-gour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *losengier*, from *losenge* = = flattery, deceit, from *los*, Lat. *laus* = praise; Sp. *lisonjero;* Ital. *lusinghiero.*] A flatterer, a deceiver, a cajoler.

"Alias! ye lordlynges, many a fals flatour
Is in your hous, and many a *losengour.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,812.

***lŏş'-ĕn-ğĕr-ie,** *s.* [Losengeour.] Flattery, deceit, cozening.

"Flaterers hen the devil's nourices, that nourish his children with milk of *lusengerie.*"—*Chaucer; Persones Tale.*

lôş'-ẽr, * lees-er, *s.* [Eng. *lose* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who loses, is deprived of, or forfeits any thing; the opposite to *winner* or *gainer.*

"Man was by his fault a great *loser*, and became deprived of high advantages."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 37.

lŏsh, *interj.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *Lord.*] An exclamation of astonishment, wonder, or surprise. (*Scotch.*)

lôş'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lose (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Suffering loss, forfeiture, or deprivation.

2. Causing loss; attended with loss: as, a *losing* game. [Hazard, *s.*, II.]

C. *As subst. :* The act or state of being deprived of anything; loss.

***lôş'-ĭng** (2), *a.* [Lose (2), *v.*] Flattering, fawning, deceitful, cozeniug.

*** lôş'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *losing* (1); *-ly.*] In a losing manner; so as to incur loss.

loss (1), *** los,** *s.* [A.S. *los* = destruction, from *leósan* = to lose (q.v.).]

1. The act of losing, forfeiting, or being deprived of anything.

"They reached the camp unobserved, and captured it, without the *loss* of a single man."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 167.

2. The state of losing or of being deprived of anything, by forfeiture or deprivation.

3. Failure to win or gain: as, The *loss* of a battle.

4. That which is lost; that which one forfeits or is deprived of; that which one loses by defeat, forfeiture, or deprivation: as, His *losses* were heavy.

*5. Hurt, harm, disparagement.

"No *loss* shall touch her by my company.
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii 1.

*6. Defeat, ruin, overthrow.

"Tidings were brought me of your *loss.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

7. The state of being lost or destroyed: as, the *loss* of a ship at sea.

*8. The state of being cast off and discarded.

"That for thy mother's sake art thus exposed to *loss.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

*9. Failure to enjoy, use, or employ; the state of not enjoying or having the benefit of.

"For *loss* of Nestor's golden words."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,420

*10. The state of being at fault; the state of having lost the scent and trace of the game.

"He cried upon it as the merest *loss.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct.)

11. Useless application; waste.

¶ (1) *To be at a loss:* To be embarrassed or uncertain; to be puzzled.

"Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are *at a loss* to comprehend."—*South: Sermons.*

(2) *To bear a loss:* To sustain a loss without giving way; to make good a loss.

***loss'-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *loss; -ful(l).*] Full of or causing loss; detrimental, hurtful.

"Aught that might be *lossful* or prejudicial to us."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 277.

***loss'-lĕss, * losse-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *loss; -less.*] Free from loss.

"They were [upon their oth to returne and become true prisoners] suffered harmelesse of bodie, and *losselesse* of furniture, to depart."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (cont. by *Thin*), an. 1572.

lost, *pa. par. & a.* [Lose (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Parted with; gone out of one's possession; missing, strayed: as, a *lost* book, a *lost* sheep.

2. Forfeited, as through failure in a contest or as a penalty.

"What though the field be *lost?*
All is not *lost.*" *Milton: P. L.*, i. 105.

3. Not perceptible to the senses; no longer visible: as, land *lost* to sight.

4. Not employed or enjoyed properly; wasted; employed wastefully or ineffectually; squandered.

"He has merit, good-nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men."—*Pope: Letters.*

5. Having waudered from the way; having lost one's way; at fault, bewildered: as, a child *lost* in a wood.

6. Sunk, buried; deeply engaged.

"And, while the world supposed me *lost* in care,
The joys of angels, unperceived, I share."
Cowper: Happy Solitude. (Trans.)

7. Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery: as, *lost* to shame, *lost* to all sense of honour.

8. Destroyed, ruined: as, a ship *lost* at sea.

9. Morally ruined, damned.

10. Forgotten.

"All the sons of Adam are by disobedience in a *lost* condition."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

lost-motion, *s.* The difference in the motion of a driver and a driven part, owing to looseness of fit of boxes, the connecting portion, or slip of belt.

*** loste, * looste,** *pa. par.* [Loose, *v.*]

*** los-ynge,** *s.* [Lozenge.]

lŏt, *s.* [A.S. *hlot, hlyt*, from *hleotan* = to cast lots; cogn. with Dut. *lot* = a lot, *loten* = to cast lots; Icel *hluti* = a part, a share, *hlutr* = a lot, *hljóta* = to obtain by lot; Dan. *lod* = a lot; Sw. *lott* = a lot, *lotta* = to cast lots; Ger. *loos* = a lot, *loosen* = to cast lots; Goth. *hlauts* = a lot; Fr. *lot;* Ital. *lotto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Fortune or fate assigned to any one; that which happens to any one without human foresight or prevision.

"It has been my *lot* to tread
Where safety more than pleasure led."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 13.

2. Anything, as a die, used in determining chances; anything by which one allows his future conduct, fate, or portion to be determined.

"The large domain his greedy sons divide,
And each was portioned as the *lots* decide."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 239.

3. The chance or fortune which falls to any one in drawing or casting lots.

"And the coast of their *lot* came forth between the children of Judah and the children of Joseph."—*Josh.* xviii. 11.

* 4. A game of chance.

* 5. A prize in a lottery.

6. A distinct or separate portion or parcel; as, a *lot* of goods, a *lot* at an auction.

7. A piece or portion of ground allotted to any one; any separate or distinct plot of ground: as, building *lots* of ground.

* 8. A proportion or share of a tax or other payment: as, To pay scot and *lot.* [Scot, *s.*]

9. A considerable quantity; a large amount (often in the plural): as, He has *lots* of books.

II. *Min. :* A certain portion or proportion of the ore reserved for the lord of the mine for his protection of the miners' privileges.

¶ (1) *To cast lots :* To determine an event, or settle the shares, portions, or fortunes of persons, by the throw of a die or other similar contrivance.

(2) *To cast in one's lot with :* To share the fortunes of; to connect one's fortunes with.

(3) *To draw lots :* To determine an event, or settle the shares, portions, or fortunes of persons, by drawing a straw or similar article from a number.

lŏt, *v.t.* [Lot, *s.*]

* 1. To allot, to assign, to apportion.

"Milford, which this isle her greatest port doth call,
Before your equal floods is *lotted* to your fall."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

2. To divide into lots; to arrange in lots; to catalogue: as, To *lot* goods for a sale.

* 3. To give a lot or fortune to; to endow.

"Some sense, and more estate, kind heaven
To this well *lotted*, peer has given."
Prior: The Ladle.

*** lot-teller,** *s.* A witch; a fortune-teller.

"Witches, in foretime named *lot-tellers;* now commonly called sorcerers."—*Catalogue of English Printed Books*, 1595. *By Andrew Maunsell.*

lot-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrus Aria.

lō'-ta, *s.* [Lat. *lotus* = neat. (*Mc Nicoll.*)]

Ichthy. : A genus of Gadidæ. The chin has one barbel, the upper jaw is longer than the lower; the lateral line is indistinct; the ventral fins in front of the pectorals and wide apart. *Lota vulgaris* is the Burbot (q.v.), *L. molva*, the Ling (q.v.).

lō'-tal-īte, *s.* [Named after *Lotala*, Finland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : The same as Hedenbergite (q.v.).

lōte (1), *s.* [Lotus.]

lote-bush, *s.*

Bot.: [Lote-tree, 1].

lote-tree, *s.*

Botany :

1. *Zizyphus lotus*, the fruit of which may have been that which gave the name to the ancient Lotophagi. Claims have been made also in favour of *Celtis australis*, though it is now believed that *Nitraria tridentata* was the genuine species. Palmer, evidently referring to this species, says, that its fruit which is called Nebuk, is a small round berry, in taste something like the jargonelle pear, and is a great favourite with the Bedâwin. It grows freely in the Sinaitic peninsula.

2. *Diospyros lotus.*

lōte (2), *s.* [Fr. *lote, lotte*, from Mod. Lat. *lota.*] A fish; the eel-pout.

lō'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lot(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Papilionaceæ.

Sub-tribes: Liparieæ, Genisteæ, Trifolieæ, Indigovereæ, Psoralieæ, Galegeæ, Brongniarteæ, and Astragaleæ.

*** lōte'-bў, * lŭd'-bў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bed-fellow; a concubine.

lōth, *a.* [Loath.]

1. Unwilling, averse, reluctant, disinclined.

"He hade a *loth* farewell."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 626.

* 2. Loathsome, disagreeable, odious, unpleasant.

lō'-tha'-rĭ-ō, *s.* [From the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent.*] A libertine; a gay deceiver; a seducer of women.

*** lōth'-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *loth; -ful(l).*] Loathsome.

*** lōth'-lў,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *loth; -ly.*]

A. *As adj. :* Loathsome.

B. *As adv. :* With reluctance; reluctantly, unwillingly. (*Scott: Don Roderick*, v.)

lō'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lotio* = a washing, from *lotus*, pa. par. of *lavo* = to wash; Fr. *lotion;* Sp. *locion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of washing; espec., a washing of the skin with some preparation for the purpose of making or keeping it fair.

"This provision is not found in fish,—the element in which they live supplying a constant *lotion* to the eye."—*Paley: Natural Theol.*, ch. iii.

2. A preparation or cosmetic applied to certain parts of the body, as the face or hands, for the purpose of making or keeping the skin fair.

II. *Phar. :* A liquid, generally pure water, holding in solution a medicinal agent, and which is applied to some part of the body, to wash a part morbidly affected with the view of cleansing it, relieving pain, stimulating cutaneous action, &c. There are many kinds of lotion employed. They take their names either from their chief constituent, or from the purpose for which they are used: as, iodine lotion, anodyne lotion.

¶ Sometimes the term lotion is restricted to a liquid applied to the face, one used on the body being called an embrocation (q.v.).

lō'-tō (1), *s.* [Hind.] A polished brass pot used for cooking, drinking, and drawing water.

lŏt'-ō (2), *s.* [Lotto.]

lō-tō-nō-nĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lotononis*, genit. *lotononid(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Loteæ, sub-tribe Genisteæ.

lō-tō-nō'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lot(us)*, and *ononis* = the tall rest-harrow, *Ononis antiquorum.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Lotononideæ (q.v.).

lō-tŏph'-a-ğī, *s. pl.* [Gr. = lotus-eaters, from λωτός (*lōtos*) = the lotus, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Gr. Myth.: The name given to a people who ate of the fruit of the lotus tree, the effect of which was to make them forget their friends and homes, and to lose all desire of returning to their native land, their only wish being to live in Lotus-land.

"The trees around them all their food produce;
Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice!
(Thence called *Lotophagi*)."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 107.

***lō'-tŏs**, *s.* [Lotus.]

lŏt'-tĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *lot; -ery;* Fr. *loterie.*]

1. The allotment or disposition of prizes by chance or lot; the drawing of lots. Lotteries are carried out by means of a number of tickets drawn at the same time, some of which entitle their owners to prizes, while the rest are blanks. They were formerly very common, being resorted to both by governments and by individuals. Few countries now permit them. The Louisiana Lottery was brought to an end by the closing of the United States mails against it.

"On the security of this fund a million was to be raised by a *lottery*, but by a lottery which had scarcely anything but the name in common with the lotteries of a later period."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. A chance, a mere hazard: as, It is all a *lottery.*

*3. The prize, lot, or portion which falls to one's share.

"The *lottery* of my destiny
Bars me the right of voluntary choosing."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

lŏt'-tō, lŏt'-ō, *s.* [Ital. *lotto* = a lot, a lottery; Fr. *loto.*] A game of chance, played in some cases with a series of balls or knobs, numbered from 1 to 90, with a set of cards or counters having corresponding numbers. The balls are put into a revolving urn, and a certain number allowed to drop out, one by one. The player who holds a card containing a column of figures, corresponding to the numbers of each of the balls successively dropped, gains the stakes deposited at the commencement of the game. It is usually played as a child's game, with counters on a figured board, but one of the many varieties of it, called keno, is played for considerable stakes in America. (*Annandale.*)

lō'-tŭr, *s.* [Native name.] (See the compound.)

lotur-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Symplocos racemosa*, a tree belonging to the natural order Styracaceæ, and found growing in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. It has a bitter aromatic taste, and is used in India as a dyeing material.

lō-tūr'-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lotur;* Lat. *id(em)* = the same, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid extracted, together with loturine, from lotur bark by means of hot alcohol, and separated from the latter by its solubility in potassium thiocyanate. It is an amorphous body yielding amorphous salts. It is soluble in concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, forming yellow fluorescent solutions.

lō-tu-rĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lotur* (bark); *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid extracted from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa* by means of hot alcohol. It crystallizes in efflorescent crystals, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetone; insoluble in water, ammonia, caustic soda, and potassium thiocyanate. It melts at 234°, and sublimes, forming colourless prisms. Its solution in dilute acids exhibits a fluorescence brighter than that of quinine sulphate. Loturine forms well-crystallized salts. The hydrochloride, which is soluble in water and alcohol, forms double salts with the chlorides of platinum, gold, and mercury. The hydriodide forms a double salt with the iodide of mercury. The tannate is an amorphous powder. [Lotur-bark.]

lō'-tŭs, lō'-tŏs, *s.* [Lat. *lotus, lotos;* Gr. λωτός (*lōtos*) = (1) the Egyptian water-lily, *Nelumbium speciosum;* (2) the lotus-tree, *Zizyphus lotus*, &c.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Myth.: Nelumbium speciosum*, a Water-lily represented on the Egyptian monuments and on those of India. It is the Egyptian bean of Pythagoras. [Nelumbium.]

2. *Bot.:* Bird's-foot Trefoil. The typical genus of the papilionaceous tribe Loteæ (q.v.). The calyx is five-toothed, the teeth nearly equal, the keel ascending much acuminate, the legume cylindrical, somewhat spongy within, and imperfectly many celled. Fifty species are known. Three are British, *Lotus corniculatus, L. major*, and *L. angustissimus.* [*Bird's-foot Trefoil.*]

"Eating the *lotos* day by day."
Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters, 105.

3. *Arch.:* An ornament frequently seen on the capitals of Egyptian columns. It resembles the present white lily of Egypt, or yet more closely *Nelumbium speciosum*, now extinct.

LOTUS.

¶ The European Lotus is *Diospyros lotus*, and the Indian Lotus *Nymphæa pubescens.* [Nymphæa.]

lotus-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Byrsonima coriacea.

lotus-eater, lotos-eater, *s.* One of the Lotophagi (q.v.). Hence, one who gives himself up to pleasure-seeking and ease.

"The mild-eyed, melancholy *lotos-eaters* came."
Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters, 27.

lotus-land, lotos-land, *s.* The country of the Lotophagi (q.v.). (*Tennyson: Lotos-eaters*, 154.)

lotus-tree, *s.* [Lote-tree.]

lŏud, *loude, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *hlûd;* cogn. with Dut. *luid;* O. H. Ger. *hlût;* Ger. *laut* = loud; Lat. *(in)clutus;* Gr. κλυτός (*klutos*) = renowned.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Strong or powerful in sound; noisy; striking the ear with great force.

"I have observed that the *loudest* buzzas given to a great man in a triumph, proceed not from his friends, but the rabble."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

2. Giving out or causing great noise; emitting a strong or powerful sound.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. Boisterous, stormy, rough.

"Make your best haste; and go not
Too far i' the land; 'tis like to be *loud* weather."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

*2. Making use of high, vehement, or positive words; clamorous, noisy.

"If lawyer, *loud* whatever cause he plead,
But proudest of the worst, if that succeed."
Cowper: Hope, 201.

*3. Ostentatious, pompous, pretentious, boastful.

4. Flashy, showy. (Applied to dress or manners.) (*Slang.*)

"In a much *louder* style than is freely patronised on this side of the channel."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. ii.

*5. Urgent, pressing, crying.

B. *As adv.:* In a loud manner, loudly; with great noise, voice, or sound,

"While, bathed in sweat, from fire to fire he flew;
And, puffing *loud*, the roaring bellows blew."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 438.

***loud-lunged**, *a.* Having stroug lungs, so as to be able to speak loudly; uttered with a loud voice. (*Tennyson: Sea Dreams*, 244.)

***loud-mouthed**, *a.* Talking big; boastful, braggart.

"They, too, like ourselves, are apt to contemn and disbelieve in the threats of *loud-mouthed* braggarts like the men with whom we are dealing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1885.

loud-voiced, *a.* Having a loud voice.

"Suns, moons, and earths, upon their *loud-voiced* Singing in thunder round me."—*Spheres*,
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

¶ Obvious compounds: *loud-acclaiming, loud-echoing, loud-exulting, loud-laughing, loud-resounding*, &c.

***lŏud'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *loud; -ful(l).*] Loud, noisy.

lŏud'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *loud; -ly.*]

1. In a loud manner or voice, noisily, clamorously, with great noise.

2. Vehemently, clamorously.

"To the royal office, and the royal person, they *loudly* and sincerely professed the strongest attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Showily, flashily: as, To be *loudly* dressed. (*Slang.*)

lŏud'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loud; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being loud, or causing great noise or sound; noisiness: as, The *loudness* of a clap of thunder.

2. Clamorousness, clamour, vehemence, uproar.

"The prayers took their price and strength,
Not from the *loudness* nor the length."
Crashaw: Epitaph on Mr. Ashton.

3. Osteutation, showiness, flashiness, pompousness. (*Slang.*)

lŏugh, lŏch (*gh, ch* guttural), *s.* [Ir. *loch.*] [Loch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loch, a lake.

2. *Mining:* A natural opening in the mine lined with bunches and knobs of ore.

lough-diver, *s.*

Ornith.: Mergus albellus, the Smew.

***lough**, *pret. of v.* [Lough, *v.*]

loû'-ĭs d'or (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr. = a louis of gold.] A French gold coin, issued first by Louis XIII., in 1640, and discontinued in 1705. Its value varied at different times from 16s. 7d. to 18s. 9¾d. sterling.

loû'-ĭs-īte, *s.* [Named by Honeymann after H. Louis, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of a leek-green colour, transparent, glassy; streak, white; fracture, splintery. Hardness, 6·1; sp. gr. 2·41. Compos.: silica, 63·74; alumina, 0·57; protoxide of iron, 1·25; lime, 17·27; magnesia, 0·38; potash, 3·38; soda, 0·08; water, 12·96.

Louis Quatorze (as **Lô'-ĕ ka-torz'**), *s.* [Fr. = Louis XIV.] The name given to a meretricious style of architecture and internal decoration which prevailed in France in the reign of Louis XIV. It was marked by a deterioration of taste, the natural laws of architecture being more and more neglected, and replaced by certain conventional rules for the application of the Roman columuar orders. The principal architect of this style was Jules Hardouiu Mansard, by whom were built the palaces of Versailles (1647–1708), Marly, the Grande Maison, and also the Invalides at Paris. The windows are larger, the rooms more lofty, than in the preceding period, and in everything there was a striving after pomp and sumptuousness. In internal decorations mirrors were freely introduced, and may he said to become a distiuctive feature of interiors. Gilt stucco-work was largely used, the scroll and shell patterns being the characteristic features of ornamental decoration, the panels being formed by chains of scrolls, coucave and convex alternately, but symmetry of arrangement was largely neglected.

Louis Quinze (as **Lô'-ĕ kañz**), *s.* [Fr. = Louis XV.] The name sometimes given to the style of architecture and internal ornamentation prevailing in rance during the reign of Louis XV. It is often known under the desiguation Rococo (q.v.). Internal arrangement and decoration are the main characteristics of the style of this period, and in this direction the best results were doubtless obtained. Large and lofty rooms, as well as scope for display, were indispensable; consequently this style of embellishment was most happily carried out in state apartments, especially in princely castles and palaces, and the mausions of the aristocracy. There was the greatest freedom in the treatment of architectural forms, to the disregard of all laws, and free scope was given to the most fantastic combinations. Curved lines superseded all straight lines both in ground plans and in designs, whilst the most ordinary and characteristic embellishments were volutes, shell-fish and scrolls, groups of fruit, garlauds of flowers, hangings, &c.

lŏun, lŏund, *a.* [Icel. *logn;* Sw. *lugn.*] Calm, low and sheltered, still, tranquil. (*Scotch.*)

"And a' was *lound* and quiet till his head was laid in the ground."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

loun, *s.* [Loon.]

lŏun'-dĕr, *v.t.* [Cf. Icel. *hlaunn* = the buttocks.] To beat severely, to flog. (*Scotch.*)

lŏun'-dĕr, *s.* [Lounder, *v.*] A severe, stunning blow. (*Scotch.*)

"And glen him a *lounder* wi' my pike-staff."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***lŏun'-dĕr-ĕr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An idler, a vagabond.

"Lonsengers and *lounderers* are wrongfully made."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 130.

lôun'-dĕr-ĭng, *s.* [LOUNDER, *v.*] A severe beating or flogging.

lôunge, *v.i.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *lungis* = a drowsy or dreamy fellow (*Kersey*); from O.Fr. *longis* = a drowsy, awkward fellow; from Lat. *longus* = long.]

1. To idle about, to loll or dawdle, to move lazily.

"You who have *lounged* about to so good purpose."—*Lounger*, No. viii.

2. To loll or recline lazily: as, To *lounge* on a sofa.

lôunge (1), *s.* [LOUNGE, *v.*]

1. The act of lounging, strolling, or idling about.

2. The act of lolling or reclining lazily.

3. A place where idlers or loungers resort.

"Whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Almeria*, p. 278.

4. A couch or sofa with a back and one end.

"Clayton threw himself on a *lounge* by the open door."—*Mrs. Beecher Stowe: Dred*, ch. xii.

lôunge (2), *s.* [LUNGE.]

lôun'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lounge*, v.; *-er.*] One who lounges or idles about; an idler, a lazy fellow.

"They naturally became beggars and *loungers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

lôung'-ĭng, *a.* [LOUNGE, *v.*]

1. Idling or dawdling about.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a lounger.

"[He] threw himself on a sofa in the *lounging* manner of a man perfectly at home."—*Irving: Goldsmith*, ch. xxx.

lôup, *v.i.* [LEAP, LOPE, *s.*]

1. To leap.

"But it's just the laird's command, and the loon maun *loup*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

2. To give way, to break. (Said of frost.)

loup-the-dyke, *a.* Giddy, unsettled, runaway. (*Scotch.*)

lôup-ga-rôu', *s.* [Fr., a pleonastic form, in which the first element is repeated in the second; *loup* = a wolf, and *garou*, from Low Lat. *gerulphus* = a werewolf. (*Littré.*)] A werewolf, a lycanthrope. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, i. 315.)

lôup'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [LOUP, *v.*]

louping-ill, *s.* A disease among sheep, causing them to spring up and down when moving forward; the leaping-evil. (*Scotch.*)

louping-on stane, *s.* A stepping-stone, or a flight of stone steps to assist one in getting on horseback; a horse-block.

lour, *v.i.* [LOWER (2), *v.*]

***lôur'-dane, *lôur'-den,** *s.* [LURDANE.]

lôure, lôuvre, *s.* [Fr.]

Mus.: A dance adapted to an air called "L'aimable vainqueur," said to have been a favourite of Louis XIV. Some authors, however, consider it to have been a kind of jig, or a waltz. The name is, perhaps, derived from the word *lourer*, to bind notes together, to slide.

lôuse, *s.* [A.S. *lus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* The genus Pediculus. The sexes of lice are distinct. The female is oviparous, producing eggs, popularly called nits. The young are hatched in five or six days, and in eighteen these are capable of reproduction. Three species are parasitic in certain circumstances on man. The Body or Clothes Louse, *Pediculus corporis* or *vestimentorum*; the Head or Common Louse, *L. capitis*; and the Pubic or Crab Louse, *P. pubis*. The first species lives in the folds of the clothing in some elderly and uncleanly people. It has the abdomen three times as broad as the thorax. It is the insect which produces the disease called Phthiriasis (q.v.), unless the agent in this case be a fourth species *P. tabescentium*.

2. *Script.:* The third plague of Egypt was an immense multiplication of Heb. כִּנִּם (*kinnim*), כִּנִּים (*kinnim*), כִּנָּם (*kinnam*), in the A.V. rendered "lice." (Exod. viii. 16-18; Ps. cv. 31.) What insect is intended has been much debated, some prononncing for the louse, others for the gnat.

¶ Bird Lice constitute the order Mallophaga. Plant Lice is the ordinary English name for Aphides.

louse-bur, *s.*

Bot.: Xanthium strumarium.

lôuse'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *louse*, and *berry.*] (See the compound.)

louseberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A name for *Euonymus europœus.*

lôuse'-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *louse*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Pedicularis (q.v.). The Marsh Lousewort is *Pedicularis palustris*; the Pasture Lousewort *P. sylvatica*. Both these species are British.

***lôuse,** *v.t.* [LOUSE, *s.*] To clean or clear from lice.

"You sat and *lous'd* him all the sunshine day."
Swift: A Pastoral Dialogue.

lôus'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lousy*; *-ly.*] In a lousy manner; meanly, paltrily, scurvily.

lôus'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lousy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lousy or abounding with lice.

"Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the measles—to this commonly succeeds *lousiness*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, II. vii. 6.

lôus'-ў, *lôwş'-ĭĕ, *a.* [Eng. *lous(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Over-run with lice; abounding or infested with lice.

"Sweetbriar and gooseberry are only *lousy* in dry times or very hot places."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Extremely low, mean, or contemptible.

"I pray you now, remembrance to-morrow on the *lousy* knave, mine host."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

lôut, *lôwt, *s.* [LOUT, *v.*] An awkward fellow, a clown, a bumpkin.

"This *lout*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 2.

lôut, *lôwt, *lowte, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *lútan* = to stoop; cogn. with Icel. *lúta* = to bow down; *lútr* = bent, stooping; Sw. *luta* = to lean; Dan. *lude* = to stoop.]

A. *Intrans.:* To bend, to bow, to stoop.

"True Thomas, he pulled off his cap,
And *louted* low down to his knee."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, i.

***B.** *Trans.:* To treat as a lout; to make a fool of.

"I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

lôut'-ĭsh, *lôwt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *lout*; *-ish.*] Like a lout; clownish, awkward, rude.

"This *loutish* clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a visar."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

lôut'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *loutish*; *-ly.*] In a loutish, awkward, or clownish manner; like a lout.

lôut'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loutish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being loutish; clownishness, awkwardness, rudeness.

lôuvre, *loô'-vĕr, *lov-er, *s.* [O. Fr. *louvert*, for *l'ouvert* = the open (space), from *le* (art.) = the, and *ouvert*, pa. par. of *ouvrir* = to open.]

Architecture:

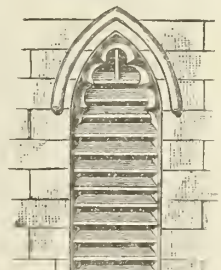
1. A turret on a roof for the escape of smoke or steam; a lantern.

2. Sloping boards overlapping each other, with a space between for ventilation; also called luffer-boarding, louvre or luffer window or work.

"They were soon after found dead in the dove-cote, famished for want of food, and unable to fly up perpeudicularly, and so out at the *lover*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Northamptonshire.*

louvre-boards, luffer-boards, lever-boards, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Sloping boards or bars placed across a window to exclude rain, while admitting the passage of sound; louvres.



LOUVRE-WINDOW.

louvre-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window in a church tower or belfry, partially closed by louvre-boards (q.v.).

lôv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *lov(e)*; *-able.*] Worthy or deserving of being loved; amiable.

"And whiche been hool and sooth and chast & rightwys, and *loeable* to yhe."—*Wycliffe: Laodicenis*, p. 100.

lôv'-age, lôve'-age (age as ĭğ), ***love-ach, *liv-ish,** *s.* [By corrup. from O. Fr. *leveshe* (Fr. *livèche*), *liuvesche, luvesche*, from Lat. *levisticum*, altered from *ligusticum* (q.v.) = a plant indigenous to Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul; *Ligusticus* = pertaining to Liguria; Port. *levistico*; Ital. *levistico, libistico.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An aromatic drink prepared from the plant.

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Ligusticum (q.v.). Scottish lovage is *Ligusticum scoticum.*

2. *Achillea ligustica.*

lôve, *lov-i-en, *luv-i-en, *lov-en *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *lufigan, lufian*, from *lufu* = love (q.v.); O. H. Ger. *liuban, liupan*; Ger. *lieben*; Dut. *lieven.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To regard with strong feelings of affection, combined with gratitude; to feel devotion towards.

"Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind."—*Matthew* xxii. 37.

2. To regard with feelings of tender affection, as one sex towards the other; to be in love with.

"Husbands, *love* your wives as Christ loved the church."—*Ephesians* v. 25.

3. To regard with the affection of a friend.

4. To be pleased with; to like; to delight in.

"His rider *loved* not speed." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 8.

* 5. To treat well; to be kind to; to be favourable to.

"Kynewolf, of the kynred of Adelardes blode,
A while *lufed* the inglis, & wele with tham stode."
Robert de Brunne, p. 9.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To entertain feelings of affection towards others; to be affectionate and kind.

"He that *loveth* not knoweth not God."—1 *John* iv. 8.

2. To be tenderly affected towards another of the opposite sex; to be in love.

"She cannot choose but *love*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 79.

3. To be tenderly attached to each other; to love each other.

"Never two ladies *loved* as they do."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.

4. To be pleased; to feel pleasure.

"He *loved* also to walk these meadows."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

lôve, *s.* [A.S. *lufu*; cogn. with Ger. *liebe*; O. H. Ger. *liupa, liupi*; Russ. *liobov* = love; Sansc. *lobha* = covetousness. Allied to *lief* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A strong feeling of affection, combined with gratitude and reverence.

"For this is the *love* of God, that we keep his commaudments."—1 *John* v. 3.

2. Devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex.

"Yes—it was *love*—if thoughts of tenderness,
Tried in temptation, strengthened by distress,
Unmoved by absence, firm in every clime,
And yet—oh, more than all!—untired by time;
Which nor defeated hope, nor baffled wile,
Could render sullen, were she near to smile;
Nor rage could fire, nor sickness fret to vent
On her one murmur of his discontent:
Which still would meet with joy, with calmness part,
Lest that his look of grief should reach her heart;
Which nought removed, nor menaced to remove—
If there be *love* in mortals—this was *love!*"
Byron: Corsair, i. 12.

3. Strong attachment, liking, or inclination; fondness of or for anything.

4. Courtship; in the phrase *to make love* = to court, to woo.

"Demetrius
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

5. Tenderness; parental care.

"No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God and his tender *love* to mankind."—*Tillotson.*

* 6. A person in love; a lover.

"Like true, inseparable, faithful *loves*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

7. That which is loved; the object of one's affections; a sweetheart.

"One way or other, she is for a king;
And she shall be my *love*, or else my queen."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

8. Used as a term of endearment.

"Farewell! I will omit no opportunity
That may convey my greetings, *love*, to thee."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

* 9. A kindness ; a favour done.

"What good *love* may I perform to you?"
Shakesp. : King John, iv. 1.

10. A state of favour, friendship, goodwill, or close intimacy.

"God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince."—*Daniel* i. 9.

11. A representation or personification of love ; used—

(1) Of Cupid, the god of love.

(2) Of Venus, the goddess of love.

"She's *Love*, she loves, and yet she is not loved.'
Shakesp. : Venus & Adonis, 610.

(3) A Cupid ; a picture or statue representing Love.

"Such was his form, as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow."
Dryden : Cinyras & Myrrha.

* 12. Lewdness.

* 13. A kind of thin silk stuff.

"This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or *love* hood."—*Boyle : On Colours.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bot. : Clematis vitalba.*

2. *Games :*

(1) A term used to express that no points have been scored on one side.

"—— won the match by two eets to *love*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

* (2) A kind of game in which one player holds up one or more fingers, and the other, without looking, guesses at the number.

¶ *Love* subsists between members of the same family ; it springs out of their natural relationship, and is kept alive by their close intercourse and constant interchange of kindnesses : *friendship* excludes the idea of any tender and natural relationship ; nor is it, like *love*, to be found in children, but is confined to maturer years ; it is formed by time, by circumstances, by congruity of character, and sympathy of sentiment. *Love* always operates with ardour ; *friendship* is remarkable for firmness and constancy. Both *love* and *friendship* are gratified by seeking the good of the object ; but *love* is more selfish in its nature than *friendship*. As *love* is a passion it has all the errors attendant upon passion ; but *friendship*, which is an affection tempered by reason, is exempt from every such exceptionable quality. *Love* is blind to the faults of the object of its devotion ; it adores, it idolizes, it is fond, it is foolish : *friendship* sees faults, and strives to correct them ; it aims to render the object more worthy of esteem and regard. (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *A labour of love :* Any work or task done willingly and without expectation of reward, either from fondness for the work itself or from love for the person for whom it is done.

(2) *To make love to :* To court, to woo.

"Demetrius, I'll avouch it to his head,
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

(3) *To play for love :* To play a game without any stake depending.

* (4) *Of all loves :* A kind of adjuration ; by all means.

"He desires you, *of all loves*, to make no more noise."—*Shakesp. : Othello*, iii. 1.

¶ *Love* forms the first element in many compounds, the meanings of which are generally obvious : as, *love-darting*, *love-devouring*, *love-killing*, *love-kindling*, *love-language*, *love-linked*, *love-poem*, *love-sigh*, *love-song*, *love-tale*, *love-thought*, *love-wounded*, &c.

love-apple, *s.*

Bot. : A popular English name for the tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).

* **love-bed,** *s.* A bed for the indulgence of lust.

"He is not lolling on a lewd *love-bed*."
Shakesp. : Richard III., iii. 7.

love-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith : The genus Agaporuis (separated from Psittacula by Jardine and Selby), family Psittacidæ, sub-family Androglossinæ. Habitat, the Melancsian and Australian provinces. Their popular name has reference to the affection the male displays towards the female, whether caged or wild. The furcula is wanting, and its place supplied by a ligament.

* **love-book,** *s.* A book treating of love.

"On a *love-book* pray for my success."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

* **love-born,** *a.* Born of or springing from love.

"Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,
And love, and *love-born* confidence, be thine."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey x. 398.

* **love-broker,** *s.* One who acts as an agent or go-between for lovers ; a procurer.

"There is no *love-broker* in the world can more prevail in man's commendation with woman than report of valour."—*Shakesp. : Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

love-charm, *s.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited. [Philtre.]

love-child, *s.* A euphemism common in the rural parts of England for a child born out of wedlock.

* **love-day,** *s.*

1. A day appointed for the settlement of quarrels and differences.

"Come, if the emperor's court can feast two brides,
You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends :
This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

2. A day when one neighbour helps another without hire. (*Wharton.*)

love-ditty, *s.* A song of love.

"The stock-dove unalarm'd
Sits cooing in the pine-tree, nor suspends
His long *love-ditty* for my near approach."
Cowper : Task, vi. 309.

* **love-drink,** * **love-drinke,** *s.* A love-charm, a philtre (q.v.).

"She yave him ewiche a maner *love-drinke*,
That he was ded er it was hy the morow."
Chaucer : C. T., 6,338.

* **love-favour,** *s.* Something worn in token of love ; a favour.

love-feasts, *s. pl.*

1. [Agape.]

2. Religious meetings held quarterly by the Wesleyan and other sects owing their origin directly or indirectly to the labours of Wesley. None but members of the Church are admitted, except by the permission of the minister. Love-feasts are retained in avowed imitation of the ancient Agapæ.

* **love-feat,** *s.* A deed or feat prompted by love.

"Every one his *love-feat* will advance."
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

love-flower, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Agapanthus.

love-game, *s* A game in which one side scores no points. [Love, s., B.]

"Tompkins then secured a *love-game ;* but Mr. Slack won the next, and 'games all' was again called, and vantage, which Tompkins won, and the other two games falling to him, he consequently won the match by three sets to love."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

love-gift, *s.* Anything given as a pledge or token of love.

"Was not the mere sound of his name like a *love-gift* that bade me remember?"—*Lytton : Rienzi*, bk. i., ch. iv.

love-god, *s.* The god of love ; Cupid.

"The little *love-god* lying once asleep,
Laid by his side his heart-inflaming brand."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 154.

love-grass, *s.*

Bot. : Megastachya eragrostis. It grows in Italy.

love-in-a-mist, love-in-a-puzzle, *s.*

Bot. : Nigella damascena.

¶ *West Indian Love-in-a-Mist.*

Bot. : Passiflora fœtida.

love-in-idleness, *s.*

Bot. : Viola tricolor.

"Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell :
It fell upon a little western flower—
Before, milk-white ; now, purple with love's wound—
And maidens call it, *love-in-idleness*."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* **love-juice,** *s.* A juice producing or supposed to produce love.

"Hast thou yet latch'd the Athenian's eyee
With the *love-juice*, as I did bid thee do?"
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **love-knot,** * **love-knotte,** *s.* A knot or complicated figure, supposed or intended to represent affection or mutual attachment.

"A *love-knotte* in the greter end ther was."
Chaucer : C. T., 197.

* **love-lass,** *s.* A sweetheart.

love-letter, *s.* A letter written by one lover to another : a letter professing love.

"Have I escaped *love-letters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?"—*Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

love-lies-a-bleeding, *s.*

Bot. : Amaranthus caudatus.

* **love-line,** *s.* A verse or letter of courtship ; a love-letter.

"To give great Charlemain a pen in his hand,
And write to her a *love-line*."
Shakesp. : All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

* **love-lock,** *s.* A curl or lock of hair worn by men in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. ; a lock or curl hanging prominently.

"It was a sin to hang garlands on a Maypole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear *love-locks*, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the Fairy Queen."
—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

† **love-lorn,** *a.* Forsaken by one's love ; jilted, deserted.

"Some *love-lorn* Fay ehe might have been."
Scott : Marmion, vi. 3

† **love-lornness,** *s.* The state of being love-lorn.

"That fair Gostanza, who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer."—*G. Eliot : Romola*, ch. lxi.

love-making, *s.* Courtship, wooing ; the paying of one's addresses to a lady.

"The laughter with which his *love-making* was received."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 15, 1881, p. 490.

love-match, *s.* A match or marriage entered into for love alone.

* **love-news,** *s.* A communication from one beloved.

love-passage, *s.* A flirtation.

"The stories represented were generally mythological, very usually *love-passages* of the gods and heroes."
—*Tylor : Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iii.

* **love-prate,** *s.* Idle talk about love.

"You have simply misused our sex in your *love-prate*."—*Shakesp. : As You Like It*, iv. 1.

* **love-rhyme,** *s.* Erotic poetry in rhymes.

"Regent of *love-rhymes*, lord of folded arms."
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

* **love-rite,** *s.* The actions of marital love.

"Then instant his fair epouse Ulysses led
To the chaste *love-rites* of the nuptial bed."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey xxiii. 318.

love-scene, *s.* A scene or passage in a novel or play, the subject of which is a meeting of lovers.

"The *love-scenes* are frigid, tawdry, and disgusting."
—*Goldsmith : On Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

* **love-secret,** *s.* A secret between lovers.

† **love-shaft,** *s.* A shaft of love ; specif., Cupid's arrow.

"Some early *love-shaft* grazed hie heart,
And oft the ecar will ache and smart."
Scott : Rokeby, iii. 29.

love-sick, *a.*

1. Languishing in love or amorous desire.

"There might the *love-sick* maiden elt, and chide
The insuperable rocks and severing tide."
Wordsworth : Descriptive Sketches.

2. Composed by one languishing in love ; expressive of languishing love : as, a *love-sick* ditty.

love-sickness, *s.* Sickness or languishing arising from love or amorous desire.

love-spell, *s.* The same as Love-charm (q.v.).

† **love-spring,** *s.* The beginnings of love.

"Shall even in the spring of love thy *love-springs* rot."
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* **love-suit,** *s.* Courtship ; paying of addresses to a lady.

"That Cloten, whose *love-suit* had been to me
As fearful as a siege."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, iii. 4.

love-token, *s.* A present given in token of love.

"Thou, thou, Lysander, thou hast given her rhymes,
And interchanged *love-tokens* with my child."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* **love-toy,** *s.* A small present from a lover.

"Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any *love-toys*, such as gold snuff-boxes?"—*Arbuthnot & Pope : Martin Scriblerus.*

love-tree, *s.*

Bot. : Cercis siliquastrum.

* **love-trick,** *s.* The art of expressing love.

love-verse, *s.* A love-song.

"Little chansons or *love-verses*."—*Beames : Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), i. 222.

* **love-worth,** *a.* Worthy or deserving of being loved.

lôved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Love, *v.*] Beloved, dear.

"Let me but stay to die with thee,
And I will bless thy *loved* name."
Moore : Fire-Worshippers.

loved-one, *s.* A beloved or dear one.

"Their parents' hope, and the *loved-ones* of heaven."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

* **lŏv-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *lov(e); -ee.*] The person loved.

"The lover and *lovee* make generally the happiest couple."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* vi. 47.

* **lŏve'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *love; -full.*] Full of love.

"The *lovefull* choice
Of sacred wedlock's secret binding band."
Sylvester: The Colonies, 505.

† **lŏve'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *love; -less.*]

1. Destitute or void of love, tenderness, affection, or kiudness.

"For the loving worm within its clod
Were diviner than a *loveless* god."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, v.

2. Not attracting love.

3. Not loved; unloved.

"So goth the wretche *loveless*
Beiaped for his scarsitee."
Gower: C. A., bk. v.

lŏve'-lĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lovely; -ly.*]

1. In a lovely manner; in a manner to excite love; amiably.

2. In a manner to excite admiration.

"So *lovelily* the morning shone."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 3.

lŏve'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lovely; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lovely, or exciting love; amiableness.

"Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and lovingness."—*Sidney.*

2. Beauty, attractiveness.

"Yet takes he much delight
Her *loveliness* to view."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 29.

* **lŏve'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *love;* dimin. snff. *-ling.*] A little loved one.

"These frolic *lovelings* fragile nests do make."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 692.

lŏve'-lȳ, * **love-lich,** * **love-liche,** * **luve-lich,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *love; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Attracting or exciting love or affection; lovable, attractive, amiable.

"Nothing *lovelier* can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote."
Milton: P. L., ix. 232.

2. Exciting or calling for admiration; beautiful.

"Their deformity, he said, was such that the most sterile plains seemed *lovely* by comparison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 3. Loving, tender, affectionate.

"I should bid good-morrow to my bride,
And seal the title with a *lovely* kiss."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* So as to excite love, affection, or admiration.

"I framed to the harp
Many an English ditty *lovely* well."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

lŏve'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *love,* and *man.*]

Bot.: Galium Aparine.

* **lŏve'-mŏn-gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *love,* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love; a love-broker.

"Thou art an old *lovemonger,* and speakest skilfully."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

lŏv'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *lov(e); -er.*]

1. One who loves, or has a strong affection or attachment for another.

"Hiram was ever a *lover* of David."—1 *Kings* v. 1.

2. One who is in love with one of the opposite sex. (Used in the singular only of the man, but in the plural applied both sexes.)

"Into a studie he fell sodenly,
As don these *lovers* in hire queinte geres."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,536.

3. One who has a liking for anything; one who takes pleasure or delight in auything.

"The Revolution showed them [the Tories] to have been . . . *lovers* of liberty, but greater *lovers* of monarchy."—*Hume: Essays,* pt. i., ess. 9.

lov-er (2), **loov-er,** *s.* [Louvre.]

* **lŏv'-ẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *lover,* s.; *-ed.*] Having a lover; beloved.

"Who, young and simple, would not be so *lover'd!*"
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 320.

* **lŏv'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Louvre.] A louvre; a bell-tower.

"Whose shrill saints' bell hangs on his *lovery.*"
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. v., sat. 1.

* **lŏve'-sŏme,** * **luf-sum,** * **love-som,** *a.* [A.S. *lufsum,* from *lufu* = love.] Lovely, lovable.

"Thi leor is *lufsum.*"
Legend of St. Katherine, 316.

lŏv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Love, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Devotedly attached; entertaining strong feelings of affection; affectionate, devoted.

"His *loving* breast thy pillow."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

2. Expressive of love, affection, or kindness: as, a *loving* word.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of entertaining strong feelings of affection; devotion, love, affection.

"For she taught all the craft of trewe *loving.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

loving-cup, *s.* A large cup, usually with two or three handles, containing wine or other liquor, passed round from guest to guest at ceremonial banquets.

loving-kindness, *s.* Tender regard; tenderness, kindness, mercy.

"My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him."
—*Psalms* lxxxix. 33.

lŏv'-ĭng-lȳ, * **lov-inge-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *loving; -ly.*] With love, affection, or tenderness; kindly.

"Twere vain to guess what shook the pious man,
Who look'd not *lovingly* on that Divan."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 4.

* **lŏv'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *loving; -ness.*] The quality or state of being loving; affection.

"Justice of kings and *lovingness* of fathers."
Lord Brooke: Mustapha.

lōw, * **lah,** * **louh,** * **loogh,** * **lowe,** *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *lagr* = low; Sw. *låg;* Dan. *lav;* Dut. *laag.* From the same base as to *lie* (2).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not high, not elevated; depressed below a given or imaginary surface or level. It is the opposite to *high,* and both are relative terms. That which is *high* with reference to one thing may be *low* to another: as, a *low* fence.

2. Below or not reaching to the ordinary or usual height: as, a man of *low* stature.

3. Deep; descending far below the level of the adjacent ground.

"He also descended first into the *lower* parts of the earth."—*Ephesians* iv. 9.

4. Near the horizon.

"The sun, however, was *low* in the west before Dundee gave the order to prepare for action."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

5. At or near the furthest point to which the sea recedes by the fall of the tide: as, *low* tide, *low* water.

6. Not of high price; moderate; below the usual degree, price, rate, or value: as, a *low* price of corn, a *low* heat.

7. Small in number; indicating a small number: as, a *low* throw with dice, a *low* score.

8. Near or approximating to the line or equator: as, a *low* latitude (latitudes near the equator being expressed in low numbers).

9. Not loud, not noisy, quiet, suppressed.

"A lover's ear will hear the *lowest* sound."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

10. Of a deep or depressed sound.

"From my *lowest* note to the top of my compass."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

11. Dejected, depressed, cast down in spirit; having lost animation and spirit; low-spirited.

"He grows dispirited and *low,*
He hates the fight and shuns the foe."
Prior.

12. Physically weak: as, He is in a very *low* condition.

13. Depressed in condition; in a state of humiliation and subjection.

"Misery is trodden on by many
And being *low* never relieved by any."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 708.

14. Humble, reverent.

"With a *low* submissive reverence."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct.)

15. In a humble or mean rank or position.

"Too *low* a minister for so high a servant."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

16. Humble, mean.

"An unambitious mind, content
In the *low* vale of life." *Cowper: Task,* iv. 799.

17. Mean, base, abject, dishonourable, unprincipled: as, a *low* fellow.

18. Frequented by disreputable characters.

"An absurd tragi-comedy . . . which was acted at some *low* theatre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

19. Characterized by meanness, baseness, or want of principle.

20. Not exalted in thought, sentiment, or diction; not sublime.

"He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar."—*Addison.*

21. Obscene, coarse, vulgar: as, *low* language.

22. Plain, simple, not rich: as, a *low* diet.

23. Feeble, weak, having little vital energy: as, He is in a *low* state of health.

24. Gentle; not strong or high: as, The wind is *low.*

25. Inclined to the Low Church.

26. Quiet; subdued in toue. (Said of a picture or colour.)

II. *Bot.:* Small in stature when compared, not with plants in general, but with that particular genus. A tree twenty feet high may be low, if the rest of the genus be forty or fifty feet high.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Not on high; not aloft; near the ground, as a bird: espec., in composition, as *low*-roofed, *low*-hung.

2. Deeply.

"The homely villain courtsies to her *low.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece. 1,338.

3. Under the usual price or rate; at a low price: as, To sell corn *low.*

4. Not loudly or noisily; gently, quietly.

"Just as the god directs, now loud, now *low,*
They raise a tempest, or they gently blow."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 543.

5. To a low condition; to a state of humility or abasement.

"A man's pride shall bring him *low.*"—*Prov.* xxix. 23.

6. In a humble or mean condition, rank, or position.

"For better it is that it be said unto thee, Come up hither, than that thou shouldest be put *lower* in the presence of the prince."—*Prov.* xxv. 7.

7. With a depressed, low, or subdued voice: as, To speak *low.*

8. In a low key; in low notes.

"That can sing both high and *low.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

* 9. In times approaching our own.

¶ Obvious compounds: *low-arched, low-bending, low-bent, low-hung, low-levelled, low-muttered, low-priced, low-roofed, low-whispering.*

low-blast, *s.* A blast which is delivered at moderate pressure.

Low-blast furnace: A metal furnace with a low-pressure blast.

low-born, *a.* Of low, mean, or poor extraction.

"This is the prettiest *low-born* lass, that ever
Ran on the greensward."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

low-bred, *a.* Low-born, low, vulgar.

* **low-browed,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a low forehead.

2. *Fig.:* Low-roofed, low.

"No porter, by the *low-browed* gate,
Took in the wonted niche his seat."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 17.

low-celebration, *s.*

Anglican Ritual: The name given by the Ritualists to an unornate celebration of Holy Communion. Shipley (while still an Anglican) defined it as "a name for low-mass."

Low-Church, Low-Church party, *s.* The same as Evangelical Party (q.v.).

Low-Churchism, *s.* The principles of the Low Church party.

Low-Churchman, *s.* One who professes or maintains Low-Church principles.

* **low-crooked,** *a.* Bending or bowing low; deep.

"*Low-crooked* curt'sies, and base spaniel fawning."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

* **low-day,** *s.* An ordinary day, as distinguished from a "high day" or festival.

Low-German, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Low-German language: specif., in philol. applied to that group of Teutonic dialects which includes the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, English, and Old Saxon. [English-language.]

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the inhabitants of the northern and flatter parts of Germany.

Low-Latin, *s.* The Latin of the Middle Ages.

low-laid, *a.* Struck to the ground.

low-life, *s.* A mean, low, or vulgar state or condition of life; persons of a low, mean, or humble position in life.

low-lived, *a.* Leading a low, mean, or disreputable life.

low-mass, *s.*

1. *Roman Ritual:* A mass in which the celebrant is attended only by acolytes, usually but by one, not by deacon and subdeacon. The mass is said, not sung. [Mass, 2.]

2. *Anglican Ritual:* The same as Low-Celebration (q.v.).

*** low-men,** *s. pl.* Dice so loaded that that the low numbers always came uppermost.

low-minded, *a.* Of low, mean, or base principles; low.

"Paid greedy and *low-minded* people not to ruin their country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

low-pressure, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A small degree of pressure or expansive force.

B. *As adj.:* Having only a small degree of expansive force, and therefore exerting a low degree of pressure.

Low-pressure Engine:

Steam-engin.: An engine in which a condenser is used, and whose safety-valve is loaded at from four to six pounds to the square inch. The terms *high-* and *low-pressure steam* were formerly held to mean saturated steam at a pressure above or below that which will sustain a column of thirty inches of mercury, at the boiling heat of water, 212° F., but the term *low-pressure* now signifies in this country a pressure of not over thirty-five pounds to the square inch.

low-rated, *a.* Despised.

"The confident and over-lusty French
Do the *low-rated* English play at dice.
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus.)

low-relief, *s.* The same as Bas-relief.

low-spirited, *a.* Dejected or depressed in spirit; destitute of spirit or animation; cast-down, dispirited.

*** low-spiritedness,** *s.* The quality or state of being low-spirited; dejection, depression, low spirits.

low-spirits, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: A popular name for morbid depression of spirits.

low-steam, *s.* Steam having a low expansive force.

*** low-studded,** *a.* Furnished or built with short studs: as, a *low-studded* house. (*American.*)

Low Sunday, *s.*

Eccles.: The Sunday next after Easter: so called because it was the custom to repeat some parts of the solemnity of that great festival on this day, which was thus celebrated as a feast, though of a lower degree than Easter-day itself.

low-voiced, *a.* Having a soft, gentle voice.

"I heard her speak; she is *low-voiced.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

low-water, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

Low-water alarm:

Steam-engin.: A device for showing when the water in the boiler has sunk to a certain depth.

Low-water mark: The mark or line along a beach or coast to which the tide recedes at low water.

low-wines, *s. pl.* A liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.

low-worm, *s.*

Farriery: A disease in horses like the shingles.

***lōw** (1), *v.t.* [Low, *a.*]

1. To lower, to depress, to sink: to debase.

"He areryd and *lowyd* ye coynes and moueys of his lande."—*Fabyan: Philip de Valoys*, an. 15.

2. To make low in position or condition; to degrade.

"For nowe it [Fortune] hieth, now it *loweth*,
Now stant upright, now overthroweth."
Gower: C. A., bk. viii.

lōw (2), ***loow-en, *low-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hlówan* = to bellow, to resound; cogn. with Dut. *loeijen* = to low; M. H. Ger. *luejen*; O. H. Ger. *hlójan* = to low.] To bellow; to make a noise as an ox or cow.

"Already at the gates the bullock *lowed.*"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 547.

***lōw** (3), ***low-in,** *v.t.* [Icel. *loga*; M. H. Ger. *lohen.*] To flame, to blaze. [Low (2), *s.*]

"*Lowm. Flammare.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***lōw** (1), *s.* [Low (2), *v.*] The noise or sound uttered by an ox or cow; a bellow.

"Bull Jove, sir, had an amiable *low.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 4.

lōw (2), ***lōwe, *logħe,** *s.* [Icel. *log* = a flame; Dan. *lue*; Ger. *lohe*; allied to Lat. *lux* = light.] A flame, a fire.

"The kiln's on fire—the kiln's on fire—
The kiln's on fire—she's a' in a *lowe.*"
Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxxvii.

lōw (3), *s.* [A.S. *hláw* = a hill; cogn. with Goth. *hlaiw* = a grave, a tomb.] A hill; found in place names, as Lud*low.*

lōw'-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *low* (1), v., and *bell.*]

1. A bell used in fowling to slightly alarm birds and cause them to lie quiet, until they are flushed by a sudden noise.

2. A bell hung on the neck of sheep and cattle.

***lōw'-bĕll,** *v.t.* [Lowbell, *s.*] To scare, as with a lowbell.

***lowde,** *a.* & *adv.* [Loud.]

***lōwe,** *s.* [Low (2), *s.*]

lōw'-ĕr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lower, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring low; to bring down from a higher to a lower place or position: as, To *lower* a mast, to *lower* a boat, &c.

2. To bring down from higher position, rank, or condition to a lower; to humble, to abase, to degrade, to make less proud or haughty.

"Turn thy wheel, and *lower* the proud."
Tennyson: Enid & Geraint, 347.

3. To reduce in price; to lessen, to diminish: as, To *lower* the price of goods.

B. *Intrans.:* To become lower; to sink, to fall, to become less.

lōw'-ĕr (2), ***lōūr, *lour-en, *lur-en,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *loeren*; Ger. *luren.*]

1. To appear dark or gloomy; to be cloudy, to look threatening.

"The day is *lowering*—stilly black
Sleeps the grim wave."
Moore: Fire-worshippers.

2. To appear gloomily.

"The sage replies,
With disappointment *lowering* in his eyes."
Cowper: Hope, 2.

3. To frown, to look sullen.

"So stood Idomeneus, his javelin shook
And met the Trojan with a *lowering* look."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 603.

*** lōw'-ĕr,** *s.* [Lower (2), *v.*]

1. Cloudiness, gloominess.

2. A frown; sullenness.

"Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

lōw'-ĕr, *comp. of a.* [Low, *a.*]

Geol.: Inferior in stratigraphical position, and unless the strata have been reversed after depositiou, which rarely occurs; the older in date. Most formations have an upper and lower series of beds: as, Upper and Lower Carboniferous, or an upper, middle, and lower, as Upper, Middle, and Lower Devonian. [Geology.]

lower-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: An anchor down stream for anchoring boats.

lower-case, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Printing:

1. The case standing below the upper-case. The lower-case contains the small letters, the points, and some other sorts.

2. The letters belonging to the lower-case.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to small letters, as distinguished from capitals.

lower-class, *a.* Pertaining or relating to persons of the lower or humbler ranks of society; as, *lower-class* education.

lower-deck, *s.*

Naut.: [Deck].

Lower Empire, *s.*

Hist.: The Roman Empire, according to some, from the time that the seat of it was removed to Constantinople in 330 (or, according to others, from the time that the Eastern and Western Empires were separated in 395) to 1453, when that city was captured by the Turks.

lower-lip, *s.* [Labellum, 2.]

lōw'-ĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Lower (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Brought down; reduced, abased, humiliated, diminished in intensity.

2. *Her.:* Applied to ordinaries abated from their common position.

lōw'-ĕr-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lower (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bringing down, reducing, abasing, or diminishing.

2. *Print.:* A depression of the face of a type or woodcut to cause it to print lighter, The reduction of the thickness of the tympan-sheet in the appropriate spots assists in producing the required effect.

lōw'-ĕr-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* & *a.* [Lower (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gloomy, overcast; threatening a storm.

"Daylight sunk, and brought in *low'ring* night."
Milton: P. L., iv. 398.

2. Frowning, gloomy, sullen.

"But in the train you might discern
Dark *lowering* brow and visage stern."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 21.

lōw'-ĕr-ĭng-lў, *lōw'-rĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lowering* (2); *-ly.*] In a lowering, gloomy, or threatening manner.

"And now on hir, and then on him,
Full *lowringly* did leare."
Gascoigne: Complaint of Phylomene.

lōw'-ĕr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *lower*, a.; *-most.*] Lowest.

"Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*** lōw'-ĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *lower* (2), v.; *-y.*] Lowering, cloudy, gloomy, sullen.

lōw'-ĕst, *super. of a.* [Low, *a.*]

lōw'-ĭng, *s.* [Low (2), *v.*] The low or noise of cattle.

*** lōw'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *low*; *-ish.*] Rather low.

"Money runs a little *lowish.*"—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 82.

lōw'-land, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *low*, a., and *land.*]

A. *As subst.:* Land which lies low with respect to the neighbouring ground; low or level country.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a lowland or lowlands.

"The *lowland* Scotch language and the English, at that time, were nearly the same."—*Fawkes: Descrip. of May, from G. Douglas.* (Pref.)

¶ *The Lowlands:* A name applied to Belgium and Holland, and to the southern part of Scotland.

Lōw'-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lowland*; *-er.*] An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of the Lowlands of Scotland, as distiuguished from a Highlander.

*** lōw'-lĭ-hood, * low-ly-hede, * low-li-head,** *s.* [Eng. *lowly*; *-hood.*] A humble state; meekness, humility.

"Who can faine under *lowlyhede*
Ne fayleth not to finde grace and spede."
Chaucer: Complaint of the Black Knight.

*** lōw'-lĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lowly*; *-ly.*]

1. In a lowly manner; humbly.

2. Meanly, basely.

lōw'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lowly*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lowly; humility; freedom from or absence of pride.

"With as humble *lowliness* of mind
She is content to be at your command."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 5.

* 2. Meanness, want of dignity; abject state.

"They continued in that *lowliness* until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose." —*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

lōw'-lȳ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *low*, a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:*

* 1. Low-lying; not high, not elevated.

2. Free from pride, humble; having a humble opinion of one's self; not proud, modest.

"Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart."—*Matthew* xi. 29.

3. Characterized by humility, humble.

"We of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

4. Mean, wanting in dignity or sublimity.

"For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inscribed shall see."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. vi. 12.

5. Mean, low; not high in dignity, condition, or rank.

6. Low in size, not great or tall.

"Ae lofty pines o'ertop the *lowly* reed,
So did her graceful height all nymphs exceed."
Congreve: Mourning Muse of Alexis.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. In a lowly or humbled manner or state; humbly.

"'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

2. Humbly, meekly, modestly.

"Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise."
Milton: P. L., viii. 173.

***low-ly-hede**, *s.* [Lowlihood.]

***lōw'-mōst**, *a.* [Eng. *low*; *-most.*] Lowermost, lowest.

"From the hyghest pole of heaven to the *lowmost*."
—*Udal: Mark* xiii.

***lown**, ***lowne**, *s.* [Loon.]

lōwnd, *a.* [Loun, *a.*] Sheltered, calm.

lōw'-nĕss, ***low-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *low*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being low in height; want or abseuce of heigbt with respect to something else.

"Among the ignorant and simpler sort the *lowness* of the water was belde for a prodigiouе matter."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 152.

2. Depression in price, strength, force, or intensity: as, *lowness* of the funds, the *lowness* of the temperature.

3. Depression in fortune; a low condition or state; a state of reduced fortunes.

"Nothing could have eubdued nature
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughters."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

4. Depressiou or dejection of mind; the state of being low-spirited; loss or absence of animation or spirit.

"Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject."—*Swift.*

5. Meanness of condition or rank; humbleness of birtb.

6. Meanness of mind, character, or conduct; want of dignity or principle; baseness.

"Dodge and palter in the shifte *of lowness*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

7. Want of sublimity, dignity, or loftiness of style, sentiment, or diction.

"The more he was forced upon figures and metaphors to avoid that *lowness*, the more the image would be broken."—*Pope: On the Odyssey.* (Postscript.)

8. Humility, meekness, modesty, submissiveness.

9. Softness or gentleness of sound; absence of noise; mildness of voice or utterance.

10. Depression of sound: as, the *lowness* of notes.

lōw'-rȳ, *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *laurel* (?).]

Bot.: *Daphne Laureola*, the Spurge Laurel.

***lōwt**, *s.* [Lout, *s.*]

***lōwt**, *v.i.* [Lout, *v.*]

***lowth**, *s.* [Eng. *low*, a.; suff. *-th.*] Lowness.

Lŏx'-a, *s.* [See def.] A town of Ecuador, from the vicinity of which the finest cinchona-bark is said to be exported.

Loxa-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: One of the three varieties of pale cinchona-bark (q.v.). Loxa-bark is derived exclusively from *Cinchona condaminea*, or from it and *C. scrobiculata.* The former tree is cultivated in India at high elevations in the Nilgiri Hills, in Ceylon, and in Sikkim.

lŏx-ar'-thrŭs, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*)=oblique, and ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Surg.: A term applied to the abnormal direction of a joint, caused neither by spasm nor luxation, as in the varieties of talipes, or club-foot, which Sauvage constituted a genus of the order Ectopia. (*Mayne.*)

lŏx'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, crooked.]

Ornith.: Crossbill; the typical genus of the snb-family Loxinæ, or the family Loxiadæ. [Crossbill.]

lŏx-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, lŏx-ĭ'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *loxi(a)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Ornith.: The name given by Vigors, &c., to a family of Conirostres. The two mandibles cross at the tip, enabling the bird to erush hard fir cones and obtain the seeds. Generally reduced to Loxinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ. [Crossbill.]

lŏx-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *lox(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Crossbills (q.v.).

lŏx'-ō-clāse, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = transverse, and κλάω (*klaō*) = to cleave; Ger. *loxoklas.*]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase (q.v.), in yellowish or grayish-white crystals, somewhat greasy in lustre, occurring in large crystals at Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., New York. Named under the supposition that the crystals were peculiar in their direction of cleavage.

lŏx'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = slanting, crosswise, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Sharks, family Carchariдæ. Locality, the Indian Ocean.

2. *Zool.:* A sub-genus of Elephas, establisbed by Dr. Falconer. The dental lamellæ, lozenge or diamond-shaped, do not greatly differ in number in the tbree true molars. It coutains the African Elephant, *Elephas* (*Loxodon*) *africanus.*

3. *Palæont.:* *Elephas planifrons* of the Siwalik formation [Upper Miocene (?)] in India. *E. meridionalis*, of the European Pliocene, and the pigmy *E. melitensis*, of the Post Pliocene, are of tbis type.

lŏx'-ō-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [Loxodon.]

A. *As adj.:* Having teeth as in the sub-genus Loxodon (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An elephant, recent or fossil, of the sub-genus Loxodon (q.v.).

lŏx-ō-drŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course; Fr. *loxodromique.*] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.

loxodromic-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curve beariug a strong resemblance to the logarithmic spiral. It is traced upon the surface of a sphere by a point moving in such a manner that its path cuts all the meridians at the same angle. In navigation the loxodromic curve is the same as the rhumb line, and is the path of a ship sailing always in the same tack. The loxodromic curve turns continually about the pole, but does not reach it till after an iufinite number of turus.

lŏx-ō-drŏm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Loxodromic.] The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic curve or rhumb.

***lŏx-ŏd'-rō-mĭsm**, *s.* [Loxodromic.] The art or process of tracing a loxodromic curve or line; the act or state of moving as in a loxodromic curve.

lŏx-ŏd'-rō-mȳ, *s.* [Loxodromic.] The same as Loxodromics (q.v.).

lŏx-ŏm'-ma, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and ὄμμα (*omma*) = the eye.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, sub-order Chanliodonta. The orbits are very large, irregularly oval, with cusps proceeding from the posterior part of outer and inner margins, narrowed in front, slightly oblique, the long axis diverging forwards; the teeth with large anterior and posterior cutting edges. *Loxomma Allmanni* (Huxley) is from the Giliverton Ironstone of tbe Edinburgh coal field. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.* xviii. 291; *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1874), 150, 162.)

lŏx-ō-nē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Palæont.: A genus of holostomatous gasteropods, family Pyramidellidæ. It extends from the Silurian to the Trias, but is most abundant in the Carboniferous. Known species seventy-five. The generic name has reference to the striæ, with which many of the species are marked. *Loxonema elegans* is a fine shell, two inches long, frequent both in the Wenlock and Ludlow shales.

lŏx-ō-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: A marine genus of Bryozoa, or Moss-animals. It lives, fixed by a pedal gland, on the tails of worms. The tentacles are obliquely developed, and the body cavity is attached to a contractile stem. There is no stolon. (*A. Crane.*)

lōȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Agric.: A long narrow spade, used in stony lands.

lōȳ'-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *legalis* = legal (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *leal*; Ital. *leale.*]

1. True or faithful to one's sovereign; true in allegiance; devoted to the maintenance of law and order.

"No English legislature, however *loyal*, would now consent to be merely what the legislature had been under the Tudors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Faithful in love or duty; true to one's word.

"And faithful, *loyal* in her innocence,
Like the brave lion slain in her defence."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone.

3. Characterized by or indicative of loyalty.

"The people were mad with *loyal* enthusiasm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

loyal-hearted, *a.* The same as Loyal, 2 (q.v.).

"On thee the *loyal-hearted* hung."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cix.

* **lōȳ'-al-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *loyal*; *-ism.*] Loyalty.

lōȳ'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *loyal*; *-ist.*] One who is loyal to his sovereign; one who in time of revolt or revolution remains faithful to his allegiance to his sovereign.

"If, after all, the *loyalists* should not be received into the bosom of their native country, Britain . . . would afford them an asylum."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Brit.*, vii. (an. 1783).

lōȳ'-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eug. *loyal*; *-ly.*] In a loyal manner; faithfully.

"Cambridge was not less *loyally* disposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

lōȳ'-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *loyal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being loyal; loyalty.

"So honorably and ioyfully receiued, as eytheir their *loyalnesse* towards the Queen's Majesty . . . did require."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1563).

lōȳ'-al-tȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *loialteit*; Fr. *loyauté*; Sp. *lealtad*; Ital. *lealta, legalita.*] The quality or state of being loyal; faithful adhereuce to allegiance; faithfulness, devotion, constancy.

"The *loyalty* of Lochiel is almost proverbial: but it was very unlike what was called *loyalty* in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

loyalty-loan, *s.* A loan to the Government, not from commercial motives, but as a proof of loyalty. Used specially of a loan opened in London on Dec. 5, 1796, when within sixteen hours about £18,000,000 were promised.

* **lōze**, *v.t.* [Lose (2), *v.*]

* **lōz'-ęl**, *s.* [Losel.]

lŏz'-ĕnġe, ***lŏş'-ĕnġe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *losenge, lozenge* (Fr. *losange*), a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *lozanje*, prob. from *losa* = a flagstone, a marble-slab, a square-stone used for paving.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A confection, a sweetmeat, so called from being originally made of the shape of a lozenge.

2. A small rhomb-shaped pane of glass set in a leaden frame for a church window or lattice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* An equilateral rhomboid or rhombus; an oblique-angled parallelogram or diamond. [Rhomb.]

2. *Her.:* A bearing of the shape of a lozenge appropriate to the arms of spinsters and widows.

LOZENGE.

* 3. *Pharm.:* A form of medicine made in small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till dissolved.

* **lozenge-coach,** *s.* A dowager's carriage. [LOZENGE, *s.*, II. 2.]

lozenge-graver, *s.* *Engrav.:* A graving-tool the cross section of which is of a rhomb or diamond shape. The two faces which meet to form the belly of the graver have an angle less than 90°.

lozenge-mail, *s.* [MASCLED-MAIL.]

lozenge-moulding, *s.* *Arch.:* An ornament inclosing diamond-

LOZENGE-MOULDING.

shaped panels. It is frequently found in Norman architecture.

lozenge-shaped, *a.* Diamond-shaped; rhomboidal.

lŏz'-ĕnged, *a.* [Eng. *lozeng(e); -ed.*] Made into the shape of a lozenge or lozenges.

"The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window." —*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

lŏz'-ẹn-ġy̆, **lŏz'-ẹn-ġeĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *lozeng(e); -y, -ee.*]

Her.: A term used to express the field or any armorial charge which is divided by diagonal lines transversely into equal parts or lozenges of different tinctures.

lō-zŏp'-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = oblique, and πέρας (*peras*) = an end. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lozoperidæ (q.v.).

lō-zō-pĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lozoper(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. The anterior wings are of variable length, the costæ generally regularly arched, the hind margin often oblique, the colour generally yellow, often with a central fascia. Larva generally feeding on seeds. Forty-five species are Europeau; many of them beautiful. (*Stainton.*)

* **lû,** *s.* [Loo.]

* **lŭb'-bard,** *s. & a.* [LUBBER.]

A. *As subst.:* A lazy fellow, a lubber.

"Their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards* Lock up from my sight." *Swift: Apollo to the Dean.*

B. *As adj.:* Lubberly.

"Conscious how much the hand Of *lubbard* labour needs his watchful eye." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 400.

lŭb'-bĕr, * **lobre,** * **lob-ur,** *s.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *llob* = a dolt, a blockhead; *llabi* = a stripling, a looby; Sw. dial. *lubber* = a thick, clumsy, lazy man.] A lazy clumsy fellow; a dolt; an awkward lout; specif., applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship; a land-lubber.

"If you will measure your *lubber's* length again, tarry, but away."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

lubber's-hole, *s.*

Naut.: An opening in the floor of the top for those to crawl through who are afraid to climb up by the futtock-shrouds.

"He proposed that I should go through *lubber's-hole*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. vii.

lubber's-point, *s.*

Naut.: A black vertical line drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass. This line, and the pin on which the card turns, are in the same vertical line with the keel of the ship, and hence the rhumb opposite to the lubber's point shows the course of the ship at any time. The lubber's-point, however, deviates from its proper position when the ship is heeled over; hence, seamen do not implicitly depend on it, as indeed its name implies.

lŭb'-bĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lubberly*; *-ness.*] Awkwardness, clumsiness.

"To load an elephant with *lubberliness*."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 179.

lŭb'-bĕr-lў, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *lubber*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like a lubber; awkward, clumsy, clownish.

"I came yonder at Eton to marry mistress Anne Page, and she's a great *lubberly* boy."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

B. *As adv.:* In a lubberly, clumsy, or awkward manner; clumsily, awkwardly.

* **lû'-brĭc,** * **lû'-brĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *lubrique*; Lat. *lubricus* = slippery, deceitful, hazardous; Sp., Ital., & Port. *lubrico.*]

I. Slippery; having a smooth surface.

"Short thick sobs, whose thund'ring volleys float, And roll themselves over her *lubric* throat." *Crashaw: Musick's Duel.*

2. Uncertain, unsteady, changeable.

"The deep and *lubrick* waves of state and court."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 208.

3. Wanton, lewd, lascivious.

4. Deceitful, tricky. (*Ford: Witch of Endor*, iii. 1.)

* **lû'-brĭc-al,** * **lû'-brĭc-ąll,** *a.* [Eng. *lubric*; *-al.*] The same as LUBRIC (q.v.).

"What! shall thy *lubricall* and glibberie muse Live, as she were defunct." *Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 3.

lû'-brĭ-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *lubricans*, pr. par. of *lubrico* = to make slippery; *lubricus* = slippery; Ital. *lubricante.*]

† **A.** *As adj.:* Lubricating.

B. *As subst.:* A substance used to diminish friction of the working parts of machinery. The requisites of a good lubricant are that it must endure the heat even of melted lead, without change, in order to stand friction and lubricate the cylinders of steam-engines. Lubricants must be fixed and not volatile oils, as produced by destructive distillation, otherwise they are decomposed by friction, and burnt or dried up. They must not show or possess any acid reaction, either naturally or artificially, otherwise the bolts are cut in the steam-chest, and the iron, particularly wrought-iron, is made porous. They must possess a sufficient power of tenacity without oxidation, otherwise they will thicken.

lû'-brĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *lubricatus*, pa. par. of *lubrico* = to make slippery; *lubricus* = slippery; Ital. *lubricare*; Sp. *lubricar, lubrificar*; Fr. *lubrifier.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make smooth and slippery, so as to diminish friction; to rub or smear with some greasy substance.

"For not only both the ingredients are of a *lubricating* nature, but there is this advantage gained from their composition, that they do mutually improve one another."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* 2. *Fig.:* To make smooth; to smoothen, to make easy.

lubricating-oil, *s.* Any vegetable or mineral oil that can be used for lubrication.

* **lû'-brĭ-cąte,** *a.* [LUBRICATE, *v.*] Slippery.

lû-brĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [LUBRICATE, *v.*]

1. The act of lubricating or making smooth and slippery.

"Secondly, by the healing *lubrication* of the mucilage."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. viii.

2. A lubricant.

lû'-brĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *lubricat(e)*; *-or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which lubricates.

"It [water] is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and *lubricator* of the fibres."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Steam-engin.:* An oil cup or other contrivance for supplying oil or grease to rubbing surfaces, in order to diminish friction.

2. *Shafting:* A pivoted disc in a cup below the lower journal-box is revolved by contact with the under side of the shaft, and carries up oil to lubricate the latter.

3. *Vehic.:* The ordinary mode of lubricating carriage or waggon axles is by placing grease on the spindle and then putting on the wheel, giving it a few revolution before lowering it again to the ground. The grooves in the box of the hub form pockets in which the grease collects, and from which it passes to the spindle as it gradually wastes away.

4. *Ordn.:* An arrangement for lubricating and cleaning the grooves of rifled guns.

* **lû-brĭç'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *lubricus* = smooth, slippery.] To make smooth or slippery. (*Kersey.*)

* **lû-brĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *lubricité*, from Lat. *lubricus* = slippery; Ital. *lubricità*; Sp. *lubricidad.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.

"Further provision [is made] for its defence, for its constant *lubricity* and moisture, which we see in its ocket and its lids."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. vi.

2. Aptness to glide over any part or to facilitate motion by diminishing the friction between parts in contact.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Instability, uncertainty.

"The politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiv.

2. Lasciviousness, lewdness, incontinency, unchastity.

"As if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem, which ought in all to be avoided."—*Dryden.*

* **lû'-brĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lubricus* = slippery, deceitful, hazardous.]

1. *Lit.:* Slippery, smooth.

"The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Fig.:* Uncertain, unsteady, unstable.

"Much less shall I positively determine any thing in matters so *lubricous* and uncertain."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xii.

* **lû-brĭ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lubricus*=smooth, slippery, and *facio* = to make.] The act or operation of lubricating or making smooth.

"The sixth cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 41.

* **lû-brĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [LUBRIFACTION.] The same as LUBRIFACTION (q.v.).

"A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the boues."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

lû-căn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *lucan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Stag Beetles; a family of lamellicorn beetles. Distinguished from the Scarabeidæ by having the leaflets of the antennal club fixed instead of moveable, and greatly projecting jaws. About 550 species have been described. They most abound in well-wooded tropical countries. Only three are British: *Lucanus cervus, Dorcas parallelopipedus*, and *Sinodendron cylindricum.*

lû-cā'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *luca* = the stag beetle (see def.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lucanidæ (q.v.). *Lucanus cervus* is the Stag-beetle (q.v.).

* **lû-carne',** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lucerna* = a lamp; *luceo* = to shine.] A dormer; a garret window.

* **lu-cayne,** *s.* [LUCARNE.]

lūçe, *s.* [Lat. *lucius.*] A pike full grown; a fish used as an armorial bearing.

"All his ancestors, that come after him, may; they may give the dozen white *luces* in their coat."—*Shakesp.; Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

* **lū'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *lucen(t)*; *-cy.*] Brightness, lustre.

"A name of some note and *lucency*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. vi.

* **lū'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *lucens*, pr. par. of *luceo* = to shine.] Shining, bright, resplendent.

"Some weeks have passed since last I saw the spire In *lucent* Thames reflected." *Keats: To Charles Cowden Clarke.*

lū-çĕr'-nąl, *a.* [Lat. *lucerna*=a lamp.] Of or pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.

Specif. applied to a microscope in which the object to be examined is illuminated by the light of a lamp. The object is placed in a sliding tube between the lens and the lamp, which is contained in a box. The image is received on a screen or plate of ground glass.

lū-çĕr-năr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *lucerna* = a lamp.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the order Lucernariadæ. The body is campanulate, attached proximally at its smaller extremity by a hydrorhiza. When detached the animal swims rapidly by the alternate contraction and expansion of the umbrella, around the margin of which are tufts of short tentacular processes, and in its centre is a polypite with a quadrangular four-lobed mouth.

lū-çĕr-na-rī′-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lucernāri(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: Sea-nettles, Sea-blubbers. An order of the legion or sub-class Luceruarida. It includes those Lucernarida, which have only a single polypite, are fixed by a proximal hydrorhiza, and possess short tentacles on the margin of the umbrella. (*Nicholson.*) [PELAGIDÆ.]

lū-çĕr-năr′-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lucernār(ia);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: A sub-class or legion of Hydrozoa, defined by Greeue as having the base of the hydrosoma developed into an umbrella, in the walls of which the reproductive organs are produced. It is divided into three orders: Lucernariadæ, Pelagidæ, and Rhizostomidæ.

lū-çĕr′-na-rōid, *s.* [Eng., &c. *lucernar(ia),* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, resemblance.]

Zool.: A reproductive zoöid of any of the Lucernarida.

"The hydra-tuba thus constitutes the fixed *lucernaroid* or trophosome of one of the Rhizostomatæ."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (ed. 1878), p. 133.

lū-çĕrne′, *s.* [Fr. *luzerne,* from Languedoc patois, *lauserda.* Littré considers that the French word came from the English, and says that the remote origin is unknown.]

Bot.: Medicago sativa. It is a deep-rooting clover-like perennial plant, with spikes of blue or violet flowers. It is largely cultivated as a fodder plant in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and also in parts of the United States, and elsewhere in North and South America, where it has been introduced.

¶ Swiss Lucerne is *Medicago falcata.* It is a coarse plant cultivated on some poor soil in Switzerland.

Lū′-çĭ-an-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Semi-Arians, claiming Lucian, a disciple of Marcion, as their founder. (*Shipley.*)

lū′-çĭd, *a.* [Lat. *lucidus,* from *luceo* = to shine, *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light; Fr. *lucide;* Ital. & Sp. *lucido.*]

I. *Lit.:* Bright, shining, resplendent, radiant.

"A worm . . .
That shows by night a *lucid* beam."
Couper: Glow-worm.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Clear, pellucid, transparent.

"Fair Damascus, on the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams."
Milton: P. L., i. 469.

2. Bright with the radiance of intellect; clear; not darkened or confused by madness or delirium.

3. Plain, clear, easily understood, distinct.

"Our prose became more *lucid,* more easy, and better fitted for controversy and narrative."—*Macaulay: Bist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

lucid interval, *s.*

Med. Juris.: A lucid interval is not a mere cessation of the violent symptoms of a disorder, but an interval in which the mind, having thrown off the disease, has recovered its general health. The party must be capable of forming a sound judgment of what he is doing, and his state of mind such that any indifferent persou would think him able to manage his own affairs. (*Collinson: On Lunacy,* p. 39).

¶ The expression *lucid interval* was formerly used less specifically than now, being employed of remissions or intermissions of sickness, &c.

"The Devil heaped afflictions on him [the patriarch Job], allowing him no *lucid intervals.*"—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* bk. iv., ch. vi.

lū-çĭd′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *lucidité.*]

1. The quality or state of being lucid, bright, or shining; splendour, brightness. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Fate gave, what chance shall not control,
His sad *lucidity* of soul."
Matthew Arnold: Resignation.

2. Clearness of style or arrangement; intelligibility, plainness.

lū′-çĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lucid; -ly.*] In a lucid manner; plainly, clearly, intelligibly.

"He argued the matter during two hours, and no doubt *lucidly* and forcibly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

lū′-çĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lucid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lucid; lucidity, intelligibility.

"The smoothness and *lucidness* of glass, &c."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., tr. 20, § 1.

lū′-çĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat., as adj. = light-bringing, as subst., *lucifer* = light-bringer, from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *fero,* to bring.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1, 2.**

2. A lucifer match (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* An ancient name for Venus, when the Morning Star, as distinguished from Hesperus, when it is the evening one.

2. *Script.:* A name symbolically applied to Nebuchadnezzar.

"How art thou fallen from Heaven, O *Lucifer,* son of the morning."—*Isaiah* xiv. 12.

3. *Poet. & Hist.:* A name for Satan. It arose because Tertullian, Gregory the Great, and others, misinterpreted the passage in Isaiah of Satan. (Cf. Isa. xiv. 12 with Luke x. 18; Rev. xii. 9, xx. 2.)

"When he falls, he falls like *Lucifer,*
Never to hope again."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ Some of the reckless soldiers who followed Claverhouse assumed the name.

"The atrocities committed by the Lambs of Kirke, and by the Beelzebubs and *Lucifers* of Dundee."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

4. *Ornith.:* A genus of Trochilidæ, established by Lesson.

lucifer-match, *s.* Originally a match tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony, and inflamed by friction upon a piece of emery-paper. These were superseded by mixtures containing phosphorus.

Lucifer-match disease:

Path.: Necrosis of the jaws, arising from the inhalation of the fumes of phosphorus during the manufacture of lucifer matches. It has been especially described by Von Bibra and Geist, who had abundant opportunities of observing the disease at the large manufactories at Nuremberg.

"This *lucifer-match disease* was some years ago very frequent, but in consequence of the adoption of precautionary measures, is now much more rarely met with."—*Erichsen: Surgery* (ed. Beck), ii. 577.

Lū-çĭ-fĕr′-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Lucifer; -ian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to Lucifer.

2. *Church Hist.:* Pertaining or belonging to the Luciferians.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Followers of Lucifer, a bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who refused to hold communion with the clergy who had couformed to the Arian doctrines, and whom a Syuod of Alexandria (A.D. 352), had resolved to re-admit into the Church, on their openly acknowledging their errors. The Luciferians are little heard of after the time of Theodosius the Great.

*** Lū-çĭf′-ĕr-īte,** *s.* [Eng. *Lucifer; -ite.*]

Church Hist.: The same as LUCIFERIAN (q.v.).

*** lū-çĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, * lŭ-çĭf′-ĕr-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lucifer,* from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Bearing or giving light.

"To call our *luciferous* matter a self-shining substance."—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 394.

2. Making plain or clear; affording means of discovery.

3. Devilish.

"Your *luciferus* perswasyone."—*Bale: Bonner's Articles,* art. i.

*** lū-çĭf′-ĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *luciferous; -ly.*] In a luciferous manner; so as to give light or enlighten.

"That which looks most *luciferously* or influentially into goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morality,* iii. 8.

*** lū-çĭf′-ĭc, * lū-çĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *lucificus,* from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *lucifique;* Sp. *lucifico.*] Making or producing light.

"Though their *lucifick* motion he continued."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. ii., ch. ii., § 14.

*** lū-çĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *forma* = form, shape.] Of the form or appearance of light, resembling light.

"A chariot which is not unfitly . . . a *luciform* æthereal vehicle."—*Berkeley: Siris,* § 171.

*** lū-çĭf′-rĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *lucifer; -ian.*] Luciferian, satanic.

lū-çĭf′-u-gą, (pl. **lū-çĭf′-u-gæ,** *s.* [Lat. *lucifugus* = shunning the light: *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and *fugio* = to fly from.]

1. *Ichthy.* (*Sing.*): A genus of Ophidiidæ (q.v.). The eye is absent, or quite rudimentary, and covered by the skiu. There are no barbels, but in their stead are numerous minute ciliæ or tubercles. Habitat, subterranean waters of caves in Cuba. (*Günther.*)

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): A name sometimes applied to the Blattidæ, because of their nocturnal habits, and, possibly, with a remembrance of the "lucifugæ blattæ" of Virgil (*Georgic* iv. 243).

lū-çĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

Lū-çī′-na, *s.* [Lat. = the goddess that brings to light, an epithet of Juno and of Diana, as they were supposed to preside over the birth of children.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the lamellibranchiate family Lucinidæ (q.v.). Shell white, margins smooth or finely-crenulated; umbones small and compressed; the ligament concealed; hinge-teeth lateral. Habitat, tropical and temperate seas, on sandy and muddy bottoms, ranging from low-water to about 200 fathoms. Known species 70, from the West Indies, Norway, New Zealand, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* Known species 250, from the Upper Silurian till now. (*S. P. Woodward.*) The genus is abundantly represented in Secondary and Tertiary deposits.

lū-çĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lucin(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A marine family of lamellibranchiata, section Siphonida, sub-section Integropallialia. The valves of the shell are circular, closely-fitting, and unattached; the surface of the shell is dull; the foot is long and cylindrical.

2. *Palæont.:* Principally Secondary and Tertiary, representatives from Palæozoic times being doubtfully referred to this family.

lū-çĭ-nŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lucin(a)* (q.v.); Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Molluscs, family Veneridæ. It has a thin lenticular shell. Known recent species, ten from Britain, North America, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* Ten species from the Pliocene onward.

lū-çĭ-ŏ-, *pref.* [Lat. *lucius* = a fish, probably the pike.] Resembling, or having some of the characteristics of *Esox lucius,* the Pike (q.v.).

lū-çĭ-ŏ-çĕ-phăl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *luciocephal(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Pike-heads; a family of Teleostean fishes, division Acanthopterygii Labyrinthibranchii. Body elongate, covered with scales of moderate size; lateral line present; superbranchial organ formed by two branchial arches dilated into a membrane. One short dorsal fin; no dorsal or anal spines; ventrals of one spine and five rays; no air-bladder.

lū-çĭ-ŏ-çĕph′-a-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-,* and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: The typical and only genus of the family Luciocephalidæ (q.v.). It consists of a single fresh-water species, *Luciocephalus pulcher,* from the East Indian archipelago.

lū-çĭ-ŏ-gō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-,* and Lat. *gobius* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidæ (q.v.).

lū-çĭ-ŏ-pĕr′-ca, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-,* and Lat. *perca* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: Pike-perches, a genus of Fishes, family Percidæ, inhabitants of many lakes and rivers of the northern temperate zone. *Lucioperca sandra,* the Giant Perch, is confined to the eastern two-thirds of Europe. Greenish-olive above, banded with brown; white below; length, from three to four feet. It has been recommended for acclimatization in England; but, though valuable for the table, it is voracious and extremely destructive of smaller fishes. (*Günther.*)

lū-çĭ-ŏ-sō′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-,* and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Indian Fishes, family Cyprinidæ. (*Günther.*)

lū-çĭ-ō-trŭt'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *lucio-*, and Mod. Lat. *trutta* = a trout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes, family Salmonidæ. (*Günther.*)

lŭck, *luk, *lukke, *s.* [O. Fris. *luk*; Dut. *luk, geluk*; Sw. *lycka*; Dan. *lykke*; Ger. *glück* (contr. from M. H. Ger. *gelücke*.). The original sense is enticement or favour: Dut. *lokken* = to entice; Sw. *locka*; Dan. *lokke*; Ger. *locken*; M. H. Ger. *bücken*; O. H. Ger. *luccken*.]

1. Chance, accident, hap; that which happens to any one, whether for good or ill: as, good *luck*, bad *luck*, &c.

"You do their work, and they shall have good *luck*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. Good fortune; success; a favourable issue or combination of circumstances: as, To have a run of *luck*.

luck-penny, *s.* A small return for luck to the buyer by the person who receives money on a sale or contract.

"Didn't I give fifteen guineas for him, barring the *luck-penny*?"—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. vi.

* **luck-stroken,** *a.* Having received the luck-penny.

"*Luck-stroken* in thy fist." *Hall: Satires*, II. v. 17.

lŭck'-ĕn, *a.* [A. S. *lúcan* = to lock.] Locked; hence, closed, shut-up, contracted; webbed. (*Scotch.*)

lŭck'-ĭĕ, *s.* [LUCKY, *s.*]

lŭck'-ĭ-lȳ, * luck-i-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *lucky*; *-ly*.] In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good hap or fortune.

"It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

lŭck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lucky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lucky; good luck, good hap.

lŭck'-īte, *s.* [Named after the silver mine "Lucky Boy;" suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of melanterite (q.v.), occurring in irregular striated prisms. Colourless or slightly bluish. Analysis gave: sulphuric acid, 26·3; protoxide of iron, 21·7; protoxide of manganese, 1·9; magnesia, 0·2; lime, 0·5; water [42·2]; insoluble, 7·2. Calculated formula (Fe Min) $SO_4 + 7$ aq. From Butterfield Cañon, Utah.

lŭck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *luck*; *-less.*] Without luck; unlucky, unpropitious, unfortunate; not lucky or fortunate.

"By others dreaded as the *luckless* thrall
Of subterranean spirits."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

lŭck'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *luckless*; *-ly.*] In a luckless manner; unluckily, unfortunately.

lŭck'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *luckless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being luckless; want of luck.

* **lŭck'-lĕst,** *a.* [Eng. *luck*; *-lest* = least.] Most unlucky.

"Mine is the *lucklest* lot."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 202.

* **lŭck'-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *luck*; *-ly.*] Lucky, prosperous.

"Their *luckly* proceedings in this world."—*Adams: Works*, i. 308.

lŭck'-ȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *luck*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fortunate, successful; favoured by luck; meeting with luck or success.

"Perhaps some arm, more *lucky* than the rest,
May reach his heart." *Addison: Cato.*

2. Producing or attended with luck or fortunate results; fortunate, auspicious.

"What *lucky* chance unhound your chain?"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 6.

3. Bulky, full, abundant: as, *lucky* measure. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adv.:* Too much; to excess; excessively: as, *lucky* harsh. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To cut one's lucky:* To run away; to decamp. (*Slang.*)

lucky-dad, lucky-daddie, *s.* A grandfather. (*Scotch.*)

lucky-hood, *s.* The caul. (*Dunglison.*)

lucky-minnie, *s.* A grandmother. (*Scotch.*)

lŭck'-ȳ, lŭck'-ĭĕ, *s.* [Prob. from the adj.] A goody, a gammer, a grandam, a midwife; an old woman.

"*Luckie* Howatson is very expeditious."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

lū'-cra-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*, from Lat. *lucrativus*, from *lucrum* = gain; Ital. & Sp. *lucrativo*.] [LUCRE.]

1. Yielding or producing gain; gainful, profitable; bringing in money.

"Retrieve his fallen fortunes by means of *lucrative* posts from which the laws excluded him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Greedy of gain.

"As the most part of our *lucrative* lawyers doe use."
—*Latimer: Works*, i. 110.

lucrative-succession, *s.*

Scots Laws: A passive title whereby an heir-apparent who accepts gratuitously of a grant from his ancestor of any part, however small, of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir, is thereby subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant.

lū'-cra-tīve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lucrative*; *-ly.*] In a lucrative manner; profitably, gainfully.

lū'-cre (cre as kĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lucrum* = gain, profit.] Pecuniary gain or advantage. (It is generally used in a bad sense.)

"For profit and *lucre* all things are set to sale."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. i., ch. xlvi.

* **lū-crĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lucrum* = gain, and *fero* = to brug, to bear.] Producing gain or profit; profitable, gainful.

"To keep this experiment from being as generally useful, as perhaps it will prove *lucriferous*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 148.

* **lū-crĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *lucrificus*, from *lucrum* = gain; and *facio* = to make.] Producing or yielding gain or profit.

* **lū'-croŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lucrosus*, from *lucrum* = gain.] Of or pertaining to gain or profit.

"Me (humbler lot!) let blameless bliss engage, . . .
Free from the muckworm miser's *lucrous* rage."
Cooper: Tomb of Shakespeare.

* **lŭc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *luctatio*, from *luctatus*, pa. par. of *luctor* = to struggle.] A striving; a struggle, an effort, a coutest.

* **lŭc'-tu-al,** *a.* [Lat. *luctus*, from *lugeo* = to grieve.] Producing grief; sad, saddening.

* **lū'-cu-brāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *lucubratus*, pa. par. of *lucubro* = to bring in lamps, to work by lamplight; * *lucubrum*, a dimiu. from *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light.]

A. *Intrans.:* To watch; to study by night or by lamplight.

"To lounge and *lucubrate*, to prate and peep."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

B. *Trans.:* To compose or elaborate, as by night-study.

lū-cu-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lucubratio* = a working by lamplight; night-work; Fr. *lucubration*; Sp. *lucubracion*; Ital. *lucubrazione*.]

* 1. The act of studying by lamp or candle-light; night-work, night-study.

"By continual *lucubration* he diligently ran through all the forms of logic and philosophy."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.

2. That which is composed in night-work; a literary composition or effusion of any kind.

"The meerest trifles I ever wrote are serious philosophical *lucubrations*."—*Swift: To Pope*, Aug. 28, 1731.

* **lū'-cu-brā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *lucubrat(e)*; *-or.*] One who makes lucubratious.

* **lū'-cu-brā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *lucubratorius*, from *lucubror* = to lucubrate (q.v.).] Composed by candle-light, or night-study; pertaining to night-study.

"You must have a dish of coffee, and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend."—*Pope: To Mr. Cromwell*, Dec. 21, 1711.

lū'-cule, *s.* [As if from a Lat. * *lucula*, dimin. of *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light.]

Astron.: A luminous spot on the sun.

* **lū'-cu-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *luculentus*, from *luceo* = to shine; Ital. *luculento*.]

1. Clear, transparent, lucid, pellucid.

"*Luculent* along
The purer rivers flow." *Thomson: Winter*, 710.

2. Fair.

"Most debonaire and *luculent* lady."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

3. Clear, evident, plain, manifest, unmistakable.

"They are against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that Christian religion hath."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 40.

* **lū'-cu-lent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *luculent*; *-ly.*] In a luculent, lucid, or clear manner.

lū-cū'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Luculi Swa of Nepal. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Rubiaccæ. *Luculia gratissima* grows in the Himalayan Mountains. Gamble says that it is used in dyeing.

lū-cŭl'-līte, *s.* [Fr. *lucullite*. Named after Lucullus, a wealthy Roman Consul, noted for his luxury, who is said to have admired it; Ger. *lucullan*.]

Petrol. & Comm.: A variety of limestone cut and polished for ornamental purposes.

lū'-cu-ma, *s.* [The name of one species in Peru.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ. It consists of about thirty or forty species of milky trees, with leathery leaves, and large, roundish, pulpy fruits, and clustered flowers, growing in the warmer parts of America. *Lucuma mammosum* is the Marmalade or Natural Marmalade of the West Indies. *L. Caimito*, of Peru, has smaller fruit, but is of better flavour.

Lū'-cu-mō (pl. **Lū'-cu-mōes, Lū-cu-mōn'-ēs**), *s.* [Lat., from Etrus. *lauchme* = one inspired.]

Class. Antiq.: An appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests, corresponding to the Roman *patricius* = of the rank of the Conscript Fathers; hence, noble. The Romans mistook this title of dignity for a proper name, and bestowed it on the son of Demaratus of Corinth, afterwards Tarquinius Priscus, King of Rome.

"What noble *Lucumo* comes next,
To taste our Roman cheer?"
Macaulay: Horatius, xlv.

* **lū'-çȳ,** *s.* [LUCE.]

† **Lŭd'-dĭzm,** *s.* [LUDDITES.] The views and procedure of the Luddites.

Lŭd'-dīte, *a.* & *s.* [According to Miss Martineau, from the name of an imbecile, Ned Lud, who, being tormented by boys, chased some of them into a house, and there broke some stocking-frames. This was thirty years before the Luddite commotions. The Luddites called their mythical leader General or Captain Ludd, reviving the name of the imbecile.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Luddites. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Hist. (*Pl.*): A band of operatives who broke out in a riot at Nottingham on Nov. 10, 1811, with the object of destroying some improved machinery for stocking-weaving. They extended their operations to Derby and Leicester, everywhere destroying stocking-frames. On July 24, 1812, Parliament granted additional powers for dealing with them. The militia were called out. Fourteen of the leaders were executed at York in 1813. The Luddites rose again in 1814 and 1816, and more of them were executed at Derby in 1817.

* **lū-dĭb'-rĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ludibriosus*, from *ludibrium* = mockery, derision, from *ludus* = game, sport.] Ridiculous, laughable, sportive, wanton. (*Bramhall: Consec. of Bishops*, ch. iii., p. 75.)

* **lū-dĭ-bŭnd'-nĕss,** *s.* [Lat. *ludibundus* = sportive, playful; *ludus* = game, sport; *ludo* = to play.] Sportiveness, playfulness.

"That *ludibundness* of nature in her gamaceous and like sportful and ludicrous productions."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xv., § 14.

lū'-dĭ-croŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ludicrus*, from *ludus* = play; *ludo* = to play; Ital. *ludicro*.] Ridiculous, laughable, comical; excitiug or tending to excite laughter without scorn or contempt.

"Nor did the world find anything *ludicrous* in the pomp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

lū'-dĭ-croŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ludicrous*; *-ly.*] In a ludicrous manner or degree; ridiculously, comically, laughably.

"That sum might seem *ludicrously* small."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

lū'-dĭ-croŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ludicrous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ludicrous; ridiculousness.

"The *ludicrousness* and fugitiveness of our wanton reason."—*H. More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. i.

* **lū-dĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ludificatio*, from *ludificatus*, pa. par. of *ludificor* = to make sport of; *ludus* = game, sport, and *facio* = to make.] The act of mocking, deriding, or making sport of any person or thing.

"This *ludification* and injurious dealing."—*Baker: King John* (an. 1214).

***lū-dĭ-fĭ-cā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *ludificatorius*, from *ludificatus*, pa. par. of *ludificor* = to make sport; Fr. *ludificatoire.*] Making sport; exciting ridicule or derision.

"There is nothing empty (or vain), nothing *ludificatory.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

lŭd-lam-īte, *s.* [Named by Field after H. Ludlam, of London; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral found only in crystals. Hardness, 3–4; sp. gr. 3·12; lustre, brilliant; colour, bright green; streak, greenish-white, transparent. The mean of several analyses gave phosphoric acid, 30·11; protoxide of iron, 52·76; water, 16·98, which corresponds to the formula $Fe_7P_4O_{17}$, $9H_2O$. Occurs with chalybite, vivianite, pyrites, and pyrrholite at Wheal Jane, Truro, Cornwall.

Lŭd'-lōw, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A corporate town and parliamentary borough in Shropshire, 138 miles N.W. by W. from London.

Ludlow-formation, *s.*

Geol.: The highest part of the Upper Silurian rocks, consisting of (*a*) Upper Ludlow and (*b*) Lower Ludlow beds (q.v.). The Ludlow formation is found near Ludlow, England, and at other places in Shropshire and Herefordshire. Of the fossils, only five per cent. pass into the overlying Devonian.

¶ (1) *Upper Ludlow:* These beds are 780 feet thick. At the top and ranking with them is the Downton sandstone, found at Downton Castle, near Ludlow, where it is quarried for building purposes, and at Kington in Herefordshire. It was called by Sir Roderick Murchison Tilestones, and referred to the Old Red Sandstone, but the fossils are Upper Silurian. Among them are the fiue crustaceans, Pterygotus and Eurypterus. The next bed in the descending order is the bone-bed. Near Ludlow it is three or four inches thick; at other places it varies from au inch to a foot; the bones are those of fish. Beneath the bone-bed are Gray Sandstones and Mudstones. Most of the two-valved molluscs are brachiopods, though lamellibranchiata also occur. Some of the sandstones are ripple-marked.

(2) *Lower Ludlow:* Thickness, 1,050 feet. It consists chiefly of a dark gray argillaceous shale, with calcareous concretions sometimes, as at Aymestry, tipped by a crystalline and argillaceous limestone abounding in remains of *Pentamerus Knightii.* Other genera are Lingula, Rhynconella, brachiopods, and Lituites, a cephalopod. Up till 1859 no fish remains had been found lower than the bone-bed of the Upper Ludlow rocks; but in that year they were found iu a Lower Ludlow bed. No vertebrates have been found in auy older rocks. (*Murchison: Siluria; Lyell: Student's Manual.*)

Ludlow-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The same as LUDLOW-FORMATION (q.v.).

lū'-dŭs Hĕl-mŏn'-tĭ-ī (t as sh), lū'-dŭs Păr-ą-çĕl'-sī, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Med. & Phar.: A calcareous stone, the precise nature of which is not known, used by the ancients in calculous affections. The term was also applied to every species of calculous concretion occurring in the human body. (*Dunglison.*) Paracelsus gave the name *ludus* to a kind of cubical pyrites, from their resemblance in shape to a die, and held them in high esteem as a remedy in calculous affections. Hence the Latin name. Van Helmont was of the same opinion, though he was mistaken as to what really was the *ludus* of Paracelsus.

lū'-dŭs Păr-ą-çĕl'-sī, *s.* [LUDUS HELMONTII.]

lŭd-wĭg'-ī-ą, *s.* [Named after C. G. Ludwig, professor of botany at Leipsic.]

Bot.: A genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Jussiæeæ. *Ludwigia palustris* is a procumbent or floating perennial with four angled stems, two, four or no petals, four stamens. Found in boggy pools in Hants, Sussex, and Jersey. Better known as *Isnardia palustris.*

lŭd'-wĭg-īte, *s.* [Named by Tschermak after E. Ludwig; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in finely fibrous masses, with a silky lustre. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3·907–4·016; colour, blackish-green, and almost black with a violet tinge; tough; streak, somewhat lighter in colour than the mineral. Compos., a borate of magnesia, sesqui and protoxide of iron, the formula, deduced from the mean of several analyses, being $2MgOBO_3 + FeOFe_2O_3$. Found embedded in a crystalline limestone with magnetite (q.v.) at Morawicza, Hungary.

lūen'-bŭrg-īte, *s.* [Named after Luenburg, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A salt, having the composition phosphoric acid, 29·8; boracic acid, 12·7; magnesia, 25·3; water, 32·2. Möllner, who analysed it, gave the formula as $(2MgOHO)PO_5 + MgOBO_3 + 7HO$.

lū'-ēş, *s.* [Lat.] A plague, a pestilence, a poison.

lues venerea, *s.* The venereal disease; syphilis.

lŭff (1), *** loof** (1), *** loofe, * love, * luve,** *s.* [Goth. *lôfa.*] The palm of the hand.

"In the holl *luffis* of his hand, quhare he stude
Dewly the wattir hynt he fra the flude."
Douglas: Virgil; Æneid viii. 242.

lŭff (2), *** loof** (2), *s.* [Dut. *loef* = a weather-gage; O. Dut. *loef* = a thole-pin; Dan. *luv* = weather-gage; *luve* = to luff; Sw. *lof* = weather-gage.]

Nautical:

* 1. The air, the wind.

2. The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind.

3. The sailing of a ship close to the wind.

4. The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, on the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached.

5. The loof; the fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow.

6. A luff-tackle (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Luff upon luff:*

Naut.: One luff-tackle applied to the fall of another.

(2) *To spring her luff:*

Naut.: To luff up; to yield to the helm by sailing near the wind.

"The Portsmouth standing out ahead of the bigger man-of-war, after the other of eight guns, he immediately *sprung his luffe*, whereupon the Antelope likewise *sprung his luffe* after him."—*London Gazette* (1672), No. 717.

luff-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A purchase composed of a double and a single block. The standing end of the rope is fast to the single block and the fall comes from the double.

lŭff, * loof, *v.i.* [LUFF, *s.*]

Naut.: To bring the head of a vessel nearer to the wind; to sail nearer the wind; to put the tiller on the lee side, so as to make the vessel sail near the wind.

"Suddenly the wind began to rise
Aud then we *lufted* aud tacked."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

lŭf-fą, *s.* [Arab. *louff* = *Luffa ægyptiaca.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Cucurbiteæ. They are yellow-flowered plants; the males panicled with a hemispherical calyx, with the segments longer than the tube; females solitary, with the segments shorter than the tube; fruit, an ovate, fibrous, three-celled gourd. *Luffa acutangula* is used as a pot-herb by the natives of India; *L. amara* and *L. Bindaal* of India are strongly purgative, as are *L. purgans* and *L. drastica* of Brazil. *L. ægyptiaca* has an offensive odour, but is cultivated in Egypt, Arabia, India, and China, the fruit being eaten by natives in curry. The seeds are used in India as a cooling medicine. It furnishes an oil, as does *L. acutangula.* The pounded leaves of the last-named species are used in India locally in splenitis, hæmorrhoids, and leprosy. The seeds are purgative and emetic.

lŭf'-fĕr, *s.* [LOUVRE.]

lŭg, * **lugge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *lugga* = to pull by the hair, from *lugg* = the forelock; *lock* = a lock of hair; Norw. *lugga* = to pull by the hair; *lugg* = the hair; cf. Prov. Eng. *louk* = to pull up weeds; Icel. *lok* = a weed; A.S. *lyccan* = to pull; Dan. *luge* = to weed.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To haul or drag along; to pull along, as something heavy.

"Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear
A cynic's beard, and *lug* him by the hair."
Dryden: Persius, sat. 1.

2. To seize by the ears; to worry.

"[They] though whelps, shall *lug* their hogs,
Till they make their ears to bleed."
Drayton: Shepherd's Sirena.

* 3. To carry with difficulty.

"To *lug* off every one his share."—*Jeremy Collier.*

4. To include or insert unnecessarily or unexpectedly. (Usually followed by *in.*)

"Physic and divinity, . . .
Are *lugged in* by the head and shoulders."
Churchill: The Ghost, bk. iv

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To drag; to move heavily or slowly.

"My soul . . . *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

¶ *To lug out:* To draw a sword, in burlesque.

"They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. xvi.

lŭg (1), * **lugge,** *s.* [Sw. *lugg* = the forelock.] [LUG, *v.*]

1. A projecting part of anything: as—

(1) A projecting stud or ear by which an object is grasped or supported, or which affords a bearing or point of attachment; as, the lugs on the parts of a flask by which they are united; the lugs by which a kettle is supported in a furnace, &c.

(2) The lobe of the ear; the ear.

"Dare you think your clumsy *lugs* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of Justice Midas?"
Lyly: Midas, ii. 5.

(3) A projecting piece in machinery to communicate motion; a short flange to which something is fastened.

(4) A projecting piece upon a founder's flask or mould.

2. A pliable rod or twig.

3. A measure of land, a pole or perch.

"The large leap which Debon did compel
Ceaulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 11.

* 4. A heavy, strong bow.

"The other [bowe] is a *lugge*, slow of caste, following the stringe, more sure for to last then pleasant for to use."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

lug-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A four-cornered sail bent to a yard, which is slung at a point two-thirds of its length from the peak.

lŭg (2), *s.* [LUGWORM.]

lŭg'-gage (age as ĭg), *s.* [Eng. *lug*, v.; *-age.*]

1. Anything heavy and cumbersome to be carried; anything of more weight than value.

"What do you mean,
To dote thus on such *luggage?*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

2. The baggage of an army.

"That cumbersome
Luggage of war there shewn me, argument
Of human weakness."
Milton: P. R., iii. 401.

3. A traveller's baggage. (*British.*)

"I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for journey."—*Swift to Pope.*

luggage-saddle, *s.*

Manége: A pad on a led horse for carrying luggage.

luggage-van, *s.*

1. *Railway:* A baggage-car. (*British.*)

2. *Vehicle:* A fourgon or van containing personal luggage, attending on a traveling-carriage. (*British.*)

lŭg'-gĕr, *s.* [From the verb *to lug* (q.v.); Dut. *logger*; Dan. *lugger*; cf. also Ital.

LUGGER.

felucca.] A small vessel, carrying two or three masts with a lug-sail on each, and a running bowsprit, on which are set two or three jibs.

lŭg'-gĕt, *s.* [Eng. *lug* (1), *s.*; *-et* = *-ed.*] Having a handle.

"O rare! to see thee fizz and freath
In the *lugget* caup!" *Burns: Scotch Drink.*

lŭg'-gĭĕ, *s.* [Eng *lug* (1), s.; *-ie; -y.*] A small wooden dish with a handle.

"In order on the clean hearthstane
The *luggies* three are ranged."
Burns: Hallowcen.

lŭg'-gŭr, *s.* [JUGOUR.]

lŭg'-mark, *s.* [Eng. *lug* (1), s., and *mark.*] A mark of identification cut in the ear of a sow, sheep, dog, &c.

'lû-gu-brĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *lugubriositas*, from *lugubris* = lugubrious (q.v.).] The same as LUGUBRIOUSNESS (q.v.).

lû-gū'-brĭ-ŏŭs, *lu-gu-brous, *a.* [Lat. *lugubris*, from *lugeo* = to grieve; Fr. *lugubre*; cogn. with Gr. λυγρός (*lugros*) = sad; Sp. & Ital. *lugubre.*] Mournful, sad, dismal.

"Most of them represent devout *lugubrious* events."
—Swinburne: Spain, let. 41.

lû-gū'-brĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lugubrious; -ly.*] In a lugubrious manner: sadly, mournfully, dismally.

lû-gū'-brĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lugubrious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lugubrious.

***lu-gu-brous,** *s.* [LUGUBRIOUS.]

lŭg'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *lug* (1), and *worm.*]

Zool.: *Arenicola piscatorum*, an annelid of the family Telethusidæ, sub-order Tubicolæ, sometimes classed with the Errantia. The body is composed of a number of segments, thirteen of them furnished with red or purple arborescent branchial tufts, said by Gosse to be protrusile. The first six segments are furnished with setæ only. It attains an extreme length of ten inches, and is found on various parts of the coast, near low-water mark, burrowing in the sand or in a muddy bottom. Its locality is easily detected from the spiral coils of sandy excrement near the aperture of the burrow. On some parts of the English coast the Lugworm is esteemed by fishermen as an excellent bait. Called also Lobworm.

Lŭ' hĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Charles Luhe, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ, family Grewidæ. It consists of Mexican and South American trees or shrubs. The Brazilians use the bark of *Luhea grandiflora* for tanning leather, and the wood of *L. divaricans*, which is light and white, but very close-grained, for wooden shoes and musket stocks.

† lûke, *lewk, *lewke, *leuke, *a.* [An extension of Mid. Eng. *lew* (q.v.).] Lukewarm; neither hot nor cold. [LUKEWARM.]

"Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water *luke.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

Lûke, *s.* [Gr. Λουκᾶς (*Loukas*). Not connected with the name Lucius (Acts xiii. 1; Rom. xvi. 21), but contracted from Lat. Lucanus, as Silas is from Silvanus, or Apollos from Apollonius. Possibly from Lucania, in the south of Italy.]

Scrip. Biog.: A New Testament evangelist, whose name was not a common one, but in its uncontracted form [see etym.] was immortalized by Lucan, author of the celebrated Roman poem, *Pharsalia.* It has been supposed that the poet, who was born at Cordova, in Spain, may have been connected with St. Luke, who is mentioned three times in the New Testament. In Col. iv. 14, he is called "Luke tbe beloved physician." In Philemon he is called Lucas, and described as one of St. Paul's fellow-labourers, and when "Paul was ready to be offered" (2 Tim. iv. 6), he adds, "Only Lukc is with me." Identifying him with the writer of the Acts of the Apostles, his use of the pronoun "we," commencing with xvi. 10, shows that he joined Paul at Troas and accompanied him to Philippi (11–17). The resumption of the pronouns "he" and "they" (xvi. 19, xvii. 1, 17, &c.) shows that he remained at Philippi till the return of the Apostle thither (xx. 6). He accompanied him on his subsequent missionary journeys (xx. 13–15, xxi. 1, &c.), was with him in his shipwreck (xxvii. 3, 27, xxviii. 2, 10), and his subsequent voyage to Rome (13–16). There is no trustworthy information as to the remainder of St. Lukc's life.

¶ *The Gospel according to St. Luke:*

New Testament Canon: Thc third gospel. The writer had his information from those who "from the beginning were eyewitnesses and ministers of the word" (Luke i. 2), implying that he was not himself an eyewitness of the events that he records. It has been suggested that he may have got many details, as, *e.g.*, of the birth of Jesus, from the "certain women" (Luke viii. 2, 3). When speaking of diseases, there is a technical accuracy, greater than that exhibited by the other evangelists, and in describing the failure of the physicians in the case of the woman with the issue of blood, he uses mild language (viii. 43), forcibly contrasting with that of St. Mark, writtcu probably on information given by St. Peter (Mark v. 26). Universal tradition considers that the gospel was penned under diviue inspiration by St. Luke, "the beloved physician."

There exists, or, rather, is recoverable from the writings of Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Tertullian, and Epiphanius, a gospel issued by the celebrated Gnostic, Marcion, so related to that of St. Luke, that Marcion's gospel must have been an abridgement of St. Luke's, or Luke's an expansion of Marcion's. They cannot have been independent shoots from the root of evangelical tradition, for of fifty-three sections pcculiar to St. Luke, from iv. 16 onwards, all but eight are found in Marcion's Gospel, and in the same order. The foregoing fathers charged Marcion with mutilating, for dogmatic ends, St. Luke's Gospel and the Epistles to the Galatians and Ephesians. This view has been generally accepted. But Ritschl, Baur, Schwleger, and the author of *Supernatural Religion*, held Marcion's to be the original document. Volkmar and Hilgenfeld, though rationalistic writers, reconverted Ritschl, and partially Baur, to the traditionary view. More recently, Mr. Sanday has minutely compared the language of the parts of St. Luke's Gospel common to him and Marcion with those which Marcion has not, and has found that in the 309 verses not in Marcion there are 111 distinct peculiarities of St. Luke's style, numbering in all 185 separate instances and 138 words, with 224 instances peculiar to, or specially characteristic of, the third evangelist. The inference to be drawn from such evidence is irresistible—St. Luke's was the original work and Marcion's the abridgement.

Marcion is believed to have begun to teach in Rome about A.D. 139 to 142 (Sanday), or 138 (Volkmar), or 130 (Tischendorf). "At that time St. Luke's Gospel had been so long published that various readiugs of it had alrcady arisen." (*Fortnightly Review*, xvii. (1875), pp. 885 to 875).

The incidents recorded are not in chronological order. There is a marked superiority to Jewish caste-prejudice or to ceremonial bondage. It is the gospel that tells of the Prodigal Son (xv. 11–32), the Good Samaritan (x. 30–37), the Pharisee and the Publican (xviii. 10–14). The third gospel is exactly such a work as, under Divine inspiration, might be supposed to emanate from the compauion of St. Paul.

*** lûke'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *luke*, a.; *-ness.*] Lukewarmness.

lûke'-wărm, *a.* [A.S. *wlæc* = tepid; cf. Icel. *hlâka* = a thaw; *hlâna* = to thaw; *hlær, hlýr* = warm, mild; *hlýja, hlúa* = to shelter; A.S. *hleó, hleów* = a shelter; Dut. *leukwarm*; Ger. *lauwarm*; O. H. Ger. *lâo.*]

1. *Lit.:* Modcrately hot or warm; tepid; neither too hot nor too cold.

"With *lukewarm* water wash the gore away."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 964.

2. *Fig.:* Not ardent, zealous, or enthusiastic; indifferent, cool.

"In that island existed feuds, compared with which the hottest animosity of English politicians were *lukewarm.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

lûke'-wărm-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *lukewarm; -ly.*]

1. In lukewarm manner or degree; with moderate warmth.

2. With indifference; without ardour, zeal, or euthusiasm.

lûke'-wărm-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lukewarm; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being lukewarm or moderately warm; a mild or moderate heat.

"The many degrees of coldness, that may be conceived to be intermediate, betwixt *lukewarmness* and the freezing degree of cold."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 490.

2. Want of ardour, zeal, or enthusiasm; indifference, coolness.

"*Lukewarmness*, or a cold, tame, indifferent, unactive religion."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. v., § 4.

*** lûke'-wărmth,** *s.* [Eng. *lukewarm*; suf. *-th*, as in breadth, &c.] Lukewarmness.

Lŭksh'-mēe, *s.* [LAKSHMI.]

Lukshmee-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: *Mangifera sylvatica.*

lŭll, * lull-en, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *lulla* = to hum, to lull; Dan. *lulle* = to lull; O. Dut. *lullen* = to hum.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasiug sound; to soothe to sleep.

"And in hire harme this litel child she leld,
With ful sad face, and gan the childe to blisse,
And *lulled* it, and after gan it kisse."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,429.

2. To calm, to assuage.

"Stay but a little, till the tempest cease,
And the loud winds are *lull'd* into a peace."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides vii.

B. *Intrans.:* To subside, to calm down, to cease, to become quiet: as, The wind *lulls.*

lŭll, *s.* [LULL, *v.*; for term. *-aby*, cf. *hushaby.*]

* **1.** The quality or power of lulling; a lullaby.

"My lord, your stay was long, and yonder *lull*
Of falling waters tempted me to rest."
Young: Revenge, v. 2.

2. A temporary calming down or quiet after a storm, tumult, or confusion. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

lŭll'-ą-bȳ, *s.* [LULL, *v.*]

1. A song to lull or compose children to sleep.

"And now you thought you heard the *lullaby* which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Anything sung or done to quiet or calm.

"Rest thee; for the hittern's cry
Sings us the lake's wild *lullaby.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 31.

lŭll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lull*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which lulls; one who fondles.

Lŭl'-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the teaching of Raymundus Lully (1234–1354). [LULLIST.]

"Leibniz was acquainted with this so-called *Lullian* art."—*Merz: Leibniz*, p. 107.

Lŭl'-lĭst, *s.* [LULLIAN.]

Hist. & Philos.: A follower of Lully, the author of an art of invention which depended on the placing in differeut circles of various concepts, some formal, others material, so that, when the circles were turned, every possible combination was easily produced by mechanical means, presenting a motley conglomerate of sense and nonsense. He blamed Thomas of Aquinas for holding the doctrines of the Trinity and the Incarnation to be indemonstrable; and said that with his own way of conducting proofs and convincing unbelievers, he found the demonstration of these dogmas not difficult. Lully's invention probably gave rise to Swift's picture of the Laputan professor "employed in a project for improving speculative knowledge by practical mechanical operations." (*Gulliver's Travels*, pt. iii., ch. v.; cf. *Rabelais*, bk. v., ch. xxiii.)

"Lullus . . . found for his fanciful theory of the combination of concepts, with a view to the conversion of the unbelieving and the reformation of the sciences, and great number of partisans (*Lullistæ*)."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 457.

Lŭl'-wŏrth, *s.* [See def.]

Geog. & Geol.: A village in Dorsetshire near which is a cove celebrated geologically and palæontologically for a Dirt bed (q.v.) of the same age as that of Portland. At Lulworth the old horizontal soil is now slanted 45°, with the stumps of the trees at right angles to it, just as they were wheu they grew.

Lulworth-skipper, *s.*

Entom.: *Pamphila Actæon*, a butterfly found chiefly at Lulworth Cove.

lŭm, *s.* [Wel. *llum* = that projects or shoots up to a point; *llumon* = a chimney.]

1. A chimncy.

"Till, fuff! he started up the *lum*,
An' Jean had e'en a sair heart."
Burns: Halloween.

2. A woody valley.

3. A deep pool.

lum-head, *s.* A chimney top. (*Scotch.*)

"Reek that came out of the *lum-head.*"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvii.

lŭm-a-chel', lŭm-a-chĕlle', lŭm-a-chĕl'-la, *s.* [Fr. *lumachelle*, from Sp. *lumas*

chella, from *lumaca* = a snail, from Lat. *limax*. So named because the marble is full of snail-like shells.]

Petrol.: Fire marble; a dark-brown shell-marble, with brilliant iridescence.

lŭm-băg'-ĭn-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lumbago* (genit. *lumbaginis*) = lumbago; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to lumbago; of the nature of lumbago.

lŭm-bā'-gō, *s.* [Lat., from *lumbus* = the loin.]

Pathol.: Rheumatism of the muscles of the loins, with sndden and severe pain, sometimes extending to the ligaments underneath the muscles.

* **lŭm'-bal,** *a.* [LUMBAR.]

lŭm'-bar, *a.* [Lat. *lumbaris*, from *lumbus* = the loin; Sp. *lombar*, *lumbar*; Ital. *lombare*, *lombale*; Fr. *lomboire.*] Pertaining to the loins: as, *lumbar* muscles, *lumbar* nerves, &c.

lumbar-region, *s.*

Anat.: The two lateral portions of the middle zone of the abdomen. They are called the right and the left lumbar regions, and are separated by the umbilical region.

* **lum-barde,** *s.* [LOMBARD.] A Lombard, a money-lender, a money-changer, a banker.

lŭm'-bĕr, * **lŭm'-bar,** *s.* [LOMBARD.]

* 1. The Lombard-room, where the Lombards, who were the bankers and pawnbrokers of the middle ages, stored their unredeemed pledges

"They put up all the little plate they had in the *lumbers*, which is pawning it, till the ships came."—*Lady Murray: Lives of George Baillie & of Lady Grizell Baillie.*

* 2. The pledges in that room.

"And by an action falsely laid of trover
The *lumber* for their proper goods recover."
Buller: Upon Critics.

3. Pledges ont of date, and therefore of little value; hence, goods uselessly accumulated rubbish.

"From the glad walls inglorious *lumber* torn."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 12.

4. Rubbish of any kind; anything good for nothing or nseless; refuse.

"Ye gods, what dastards would our host command
Swept to the war, the *lumber* of the land."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 240.

5. Harm, mischief. (*Provincial English.*)

6. Foolish or obscene talk or language; ribaldry. (*Provincial English.*)

7. Marketable timber. (*U. S.*)

lumber-dryer, *s.* A shed or closed chamber in which sawed lumber is subjected to an artificially heated and dried atmosphere.

lumber-house, *s.* A house, shed, or room for storing lumber.

lumber-kiln, *s.* A heated chamber for artifically drying lumber.

lumber-man, *s.* A lumberer (q.v.).

lumber-measure, *s.* An apparatus by which the number of superficial feet contained in boards of different lengths can be estimated.

lumber-room, *s.* A room for the storage of lumber.

"That El Dorado called by the grown-up folks a *lumber-room.*"—*Lytton: Night & Morning*, bk. i., ch. i.

lumber-wagon, *s.* A heavy wagon, long coupled, and having standards to the bolsters, for hauling sawn timber.

lŭm'-bĕr, *v.t. & i.* [LUMBER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To keep together in confusion.

"Deep in the darkness of dull authors bred,
With all their refuse *lumber'd* in his head."
Mallet: Verbal Criticism.

2. To fill with lumber: as, To *lumber* a room.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To move heavily.

"Let them not leap the ditch, or swim the flood,
Or *lumber* o'er the meads, or cross the wood."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 229.

2. To make a heavy rumbling noise.

"The postboy's horse right glad to miss
The *lumbering* of the wheels."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

3. To cut forest timber and prepare it for the market. (*American.*)

lŭm-bĕr-dar', *s.* [Hind.] The headman of a village. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

lŭm'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lumber*, s.; *-er.*] A person employed to cut forest timber and prepare it for the market; a woodcutter. (*American.*)

lŭm-bō-, *pref.* [Lat. *lumbus* = the loin.] Of or belonging to the loin.

lumbo-inguinal, *a.* Connecting the loin and the groin. There is a *lumbo-inguinal* nerve.

lumbo-sacral, *a.* Connecting the loin and the sacral bone. There is a *lumbo-sacral* nerve.

* **lŭm'-brĭc,** *s.* [Lat. *lumbricus*; Fr. *lombric*; Ital. *lombrico*; Port. *lombriga*; Sp. *lombriz.*] A worm.

lŭm'-brĭc-al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *lumbric*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Anat.:* Pertaining to or resembling a worm: as, the *lumbrical* muscles of the fingers and toes.

2. *Bot.:* A term applied to the worm-like lobes of the fronds in some algals.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Four muscles, two of the foot and two of the hand, in their superficial aspect somewhat resembling worms.

lŭm-brĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lumbric(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Annelids, order Oligochæta, tribe Terricolæ. It contains the earthworms. They have a long, cylindrical body, tapering at both ends, are destitute of feet, but have bristles which aid them in their serpentine progression. They are nocturnal, and do not possess eyes, but can distinguish between light and darkness. They are completely deaf, but have some intelligence. They are omnivorous, their favourite food is leaves. Most of them live in burrows. By passing vegetable soil through their bodies they effect important changes in nature.

* **lŭm-brĭç'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *lumbricus* = a worm, and *forma* = form, shape.] Resembling a worm in form or appearauce.

lŭm-brĭ-çī'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lumbric(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A tribe of Annelids, consisting of animals without eyes or antennæ, having the body setigerous for locomotion, and the articulations distinct.

lŭm-brī'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an intestinal worm, a maw-worm, a stomach worm. Not the modern use of the word.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lumbricidæ (q.v.). *Lumbricus terrestris* is the Common Earthworm. [EARTHWORM.] There are a number of species, widely distributed in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere. There are eight in Scandinavia; but two of them rarely burrow in the ground, and one inhabits very wet places, or eveu lives under water.

lū'-mĕn, *s.* A tube or passage way; *spec.* in anatomy, the cavity of a tubular member or organ.

* **lū'-mĭn-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *luminan(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being lumiuant; luminousness.

* **lū'-mĭn-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *luminans*, pr. par. of *lumino* = to give light; *lumen* (genit. *luminis*) = light.] Giving or emitting light; luminous.

lū'-mĭn-ā-rў, *s.* [O. Fr. *luminarie*; Fr. *luminaire* = a light, a candle, from Lat. *luminare*, neut. sing. of *luminaris* = giving light; *lumen*, for *lucimen* (genit. *luminis*) = light; *luceo* = to shine; *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light.]

I. *Lit.:* Any body which gives or emits light, espec. one of the heavenly bodies.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Anything which affords light or intelligence.

2. Any person who illustrates any subject or enlightens mankind.

"Thus perished Pythagoras, the Samian philosopher, founder of the Italian school, and the great *luminary* of the heathen world."—*Observer*, No. 9.

* **lū'-mĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *luminatus*, pa. par. of *lumino* = to lighten.] The emission of light.

* **lū'-mĭne,** * **lu-myne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *lumino*, from *lumen* (genit. *luminis*) = light.] [ILLUMINE.] To illumine, to illuminate, to enlighten,

"Blinding the eyes, and *lumining* the spright."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love, 280.

lū-mĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *lumen* (genit. *luminis*) = light; *fero* = to bring, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Producing or yielding light.

"The best possible reasons for rejecting the idea of *luminiferous* particles."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ch. i., p. 3.

2. Serving as a medium for the transmission of light: as, the *luminiferous* ether.

* **lū-mĭn-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *luminositas*, from *luminosus* = luminous (q.v.).] The same as LUMINOUSNESS (q.v.).

"These must give the earth a certain appearance of *luminosity* to an inhabitant of the moon."—*Poe: Hans Pfall.*

lū'-mĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *luminosus*, from *lumen* (genit. *luminis*) = light; Fr. *lumineux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *luminoso.*]

1. Shining; emitting light, whether original or reflected.

¶ Certain plants and animals are luminous. [PHOSPHORESCENCE.]

2. Bright, brilliant.

"A desert land, where the mountains
Lift, through perpetual snows, their lofty and *luminous* heads."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

3. Enlightened; made bright.

"[Earth's] other part
Still *luminous* by his ray."
Milton: P. L., viii. 140.

4. Piercing, sharp.

"Could you, though *luminous* your eye,
By looking on the bud, descry . . .
The future splendour of the flower."
Cowper: Political Epistle to Lady Auston.

5. Perspicuous, clear.

"His State papers . . . are models of terse, *luminous*, and dignified eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

luminous-jar, *s.*

Elect.: A Leyden-jar having the outer side coated with varnish, strewed over with metallic powder, and the upper part with a hooked piece of metal terminated in a knob, the lower part with a strip of tin connecting it with the ground. If suspended to an electrical machine and the latter put in action, large and brilliant sparks will be found outside the jar, illuminating it all around.

luminous paint, *s.* A pigment which absorbs light when exposed to it, and emits it again when in darkness.

luminous-pencil, *s.*

Optics: A collection of rays emanating from a luminous body.

luminous-ray, *s.*

Optics: The ray in which light is propagated.

lū'-mĭn-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *luminous*; *-ly.*] In a lumiuous manner; with brightness or clearness.

lū'-mĭn-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *luminous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being luminous; brightness, clearness, perspicuity.

"The contact of the air, though it were not free, did in a few days destroy the *luminousness* of a good phosphorus."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 370.

lŭm'-mŏx, *s.* [Perhaps connected with *lump* (q.v.).] A fat, unwieldy, stupid person. (*Prov.*)

lŭmp, * **lompe,** * **lumpe,** *s.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. dial. *lump* = a piece hewn off, a log; Norw. *lump* = a block, a stump; Dut. *lomp*; O. Dut. *lompe* = a rag, a tatter, a lump. *Lump* is a nasalized form from the same root as *lubber* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small mass of matter of no definite shape; an irregular mass.

"A loof other half a loof, other a *lompe* of chese."
Piers Plouhman, p. 155.

2. A shapeless mass.

3. A mass of things heaped or thrown together, without order or regularity.

4. A mass, a body.

"A little leauen of new distaste doth commonly soure the whole *lumpe* of former merites."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 136.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A bloom or loop of malleable iron.

2. *Gun.:* The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel.

¶ (1) *A lump sum:* A sum of money paid

at one time, and intended to cover several charges or items.

"The amounts asked for . . . should be granted in a *lump sum* to the Imperial Government."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1885.

(2) *In the lump:* In gross; the whole together.

lump-sugar, *s.* Loaf-sugar broken up into small lumps.

lŭmp, *v.t. & i.* [LUMP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw or form into a lump or mass, without order or regularity; to form into a shapeless heap; to throw or heap together.

"In life so fatally distinguish'd, why
Cast in one lot, confounded, *lump'd* in death?"
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 749.

2. To take or regard as a whole or in the gross; to count or speak of collectively.

"The expenses ought to be *lumped* together."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be sulky. (*Prov.*)

¶ *If he does not like it, he may lump it:* If he is not satisfied with what is offered or given, he may please himself.

* **lŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *lump*; *-er.*]

1. A labourer employed to load or unload vessels in harbour.

2. A militia-man.

"He was going to bring the *lumpers* upon us."—*R. D. Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxviii.

lŭmp'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *lump*, and *fish.*]

Ichthy: Cyclopterus lumpus. [CYCLOPTERUS.]

* **lŭmp'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *lump*; *-ing.*] Large, heavy, bulky.

* **lŭmp'-ĭsh,** * **lomp-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *lump*; *-ish.*]

1. Like a lump; heavy, bulky.

"Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which by their heaviness and *lumpish* figure, made their way more speedily."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Slow, lazy.

"The oxe with *lumpish* pace."
Turberville: That all Things have Release, &c.

3. Dull, spiritless, stupid.

"The punch goes round, and they are dull
And *lumpish* still as ever."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

* **lŭmp'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *lumpish*; *-ly.*] In a lumpish manner: heavily, dully.

* **lŭmp'-ĭsh-nĕss,** * **lump-ish-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *lumpish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being lumpish; heaviness, dulness, stupidity.

"I dwell in a kind of disconsolate darkness, and a sad *lumpishnesse* of unbeliefe."—*Sp. Hall: The Comforter.*

lŭmp'-sŭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lump*, and *sucker.*]

Ichthy.: The lumpfish (q.v.).

lŭmp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *lump*; *-y.*] Full of lumps or small compact masses.

"One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

lû'-na, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The moon. (Usually in poetry.)

* 2. *Chem.:* Silver.

luna cornea, *s.*

Chem.: AgCl. Chloride of Silver.

lû'-na-çў, *s. & a.* [Lat. *luna(ticus)* = lunatic (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-cy.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Mental Pathol. & Law: Unsoundness of mind. A distinction exists in nature between a person who, born sane, has from some cause or other fallen into temporary or permanent aberration of intellect, and one born idiotic, and with a brain of so limited a circumference that he is never capable of exercising proper reason. In strictness, only the former is a lunatic. The distinction is not now legally regarded as much as formerly.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to lunacy or lunatics.

"He warned them against allowing their verdict to be in any way influenced by a dislike of the *lunacy* law."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1884.

¶ *Commission of lunacy:* [COMMISSION, *s.*].

Commissioner in lunacy: A public official appointed to visit and examine lunatic asylums, public or private, periodically, and to grant licences to persons qualified to open houses for the reception of the insane.

lunacy-law, *s.*

Eng. Law: Certain laws, or the body of English law, affecting lunatics. The lunacy laws were consolidated and amended by 16 and 17 Vic., c. 70.

lû'-nar, *a. & s.* [Lat. *lunaris*, from *luna* (for *lucna*) = the moon; *luceo* = to shine; *lux* (genit. *lucis*) = light; Fr. *lunaire*; Sp. & Port. *lunar*; Ital. *lunare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the moon: as, *lunar* observations.

"There full the *lunar* beam resplendent play'd."
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, viii.

2. Measured or regulated by the moon: as, *lunar* years.

3. Resembling the moon; round.

* 4. Under the influence of the moon.

"They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The same as LUNAR-DISTANCE (q.v.).

lunar-bone, *s.*

Anat.: Os lunare, os *semilunare.* The second bone in the upper row of the human carpus.

lunar-caustic, *s.*

Chem.: $AgNO_3$. Nitrate of silver fused at a low heat. The common form in which this salt is used in surgery.

lunar-cycle, *s.*

Astron.: [CYCLE, *s.*, ¶ (1)].

lunar-distance, *s.*

Naut. Astron.: The distance of the moon from the sun or from a fixed star or planet lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea is determined.

lunar hornet-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A hawk-moth, *Sphecia bembeciformis*, with the head and thorax dark, the latter with a yellow collar. It is British.

lunar-method, *s.*

Naut. Astron.: One method of determining the longitude of a ship at sea by observation of the lunar distances.

lunar-month, *s.* [MONTH.]

lunar-observations, *s. pl.* Observations of the distance of the moon from the sun or a star for the purpose of determining the longitude.

lunar-tables, *s. pl.*

1. *Astron.:* Tables of the moon's motion, &c., arranged for computing her true place at any given period, past or future. They are used in the calculation of eclipses.

2. *Navig.:* Logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star on account of refraction and parallax.

lunar-theory, *s.*

Astron.: The deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation.

lunar-underwing, *s.*

Entom.: Anchocelis lunosa, one of the Orthosidæ. It is of brown, black, and white, and expands its wings about an inch and a quarter. The larvæ feed on grass.

lunar-year, *s.* [YEAR.]

lû-nār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *luna* = the moon, so called from the broad, round, silvery silicules.]

Bot.: Honesty; a genus of Cruciferæ, family Alyssidæ. It consists of large hairy plants, with alternate or opposite cordate leaves, and large lilac flowers. They are from Southern and Central Europe. *Lunaria biennis* is the garden plant called Honesty.

* **lû-nār'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *lunaris* = pertaining to the moon.] An inhabitant of the moon.

lû'-na-rў, * **lu-na-rie,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *lunaire*, from Lat. *lunaris* = lunar (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* The same as LUNAR (q.v.).

"The Greeks observed the *lunary* year, that is, twelve revolutions of the moon, 354 days."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

B. *As subst.:* A plant, moonwort (q.v.).

"By the vervaine and *lunary*
Draw near." *Fulmus Troes*, ll. 4.

* **lû-nāte,** * **lû'-nāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *lunatus* = crescent-shaped; *luna* = the moon; Ital. *lunato*; Sp. *lunado.*] Formed or shaped like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

"A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of: which is a cross *lunated* after this manner."—*Brown: Travels* (1685), p. 54.

lunated broad-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: Serilophus lunatus. [EURYLAIMÆ.]

lû'-na-tĭc, * **lû'-na-tĭk,** * **lû'-na-tĭck,** * **lûn-a-tyke,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *lunatique*, from Lat. *lunaticus* = affected by the moon, which was supposed to cause insanity, insane, from *lunatus* = moon-like; *luna* = the moon; Sp., Port., & Ital. *lunatico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Affected with lunacy; mad, insane.

"Dispute not with her, she is *lunatic.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

† 2. Exhibiting or characterized by madness or insanity.

"Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices . . .
Sometimes with *lunatic* bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 3.

3. Intended for the reception of lunatics: as, a *lunatic* asylum.

B. *As subst.:* An insane person; one who is affected with lunacy.

"The unhappy prisoner was a *lunatic*, within my own definition of lunacy."—*Erskine: Speech for James Hadfield.*

lunatic-asylum, *s.* An institution or hospital for the reception and treatment of lunatics. There are state and county asylums supported by taxes, asylums with endowments, and asylums kept for private profit. All are now visited and inspected by, and are subject to the control of public officers appointed for the purpose. Formerly lunatics were treated with great severity in asylums; now as much liberty is accorded them as is consistent with the safety of themselves and others, and the results have been most beneficial. The non-restraint system was introduced by Pinel when in charge of the Bicêtre at Paris, in 1792, and his plan was adopted by W. Tuke, in 1813, at the Friends' Retreat in York, England. It has been widely adopted in the United States, and is the only system employed in Britain, its results having proved highly beneficial. Before any lunatic can be taken to an asylum, in this country or England, medical certificates and a magistrate's order must be obtained, the former abuses in this respect being no longer permitted.

¶ About one person in 600 in Britain is either a lunatic or affected by insanity. A lunatic may inherit property whether real or personal, or can obtain it by a decree or a bequest; but he cannot act as an executor or make a will of his own. He is not criminally responsible for his actions, nor is he quite free as to contracts, though, like an infant, he can be made to pay for necessaries. By 15 and 16 Geo. II., c. 30, passed in 1742, the marriage of a lunatic was declared to be illegal.

lû-nā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *lunatio*, from Lat. *lunatus* = moon-like; *luna* = the moon.]

Astron.: A revolution of the moon; the time from one new moon to another.

"If the *lunations* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles forever."—*Holder: On Time.*

lŭnch, *s.* [A variant of *lump*; cf. *bunch* and *bump*, *hunch* and *hump.*]

1. A lump, a slice, a large piece, as of bread. (*Prov.*)

"An' cheese, an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in *lunches*."
Burns: Holy Fair.

2. A luncheon (q.v.).

lunch-counter, *s.* A restaurant counter at which people sit or stand while taking a lunch. (*U. S.*)

lŭnch, *v.i.* [LUNCH, *s.*] To take a lunch or luncheon.

lŭnch'-eŏn, * **lunch-ion,** * **lunch-in,** * **lunsh-in,** *s.* [For *lunching*, from *lunch*, *s.* (q.v.).]

* 1. A lump, a big piece, as of bread or other edible.

2. A slight meal between breakfast and dinner.

luncheon-bar, *s.* A bar or counter in an inn or eating-house where meals can be taken.

lŭnch'-eŏn, *v.i.* [LUNCHEON, *s.*] To take lunch or luncheon.

lŭn'-drĕss, *s.* [From London (?), the city.]

Coinage: A sterling silver penny formerly coined in London. (*Lownd: Essay on Coins.*)

lûne (1), *s.* [Lat. *luna* = the moon.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Anything in the shape of a half-moon or crescent.

"A troop of Janizaries strewed the field,
Fallen in just ranks or wedges, *lunes* or squares,
Firm as they stood." *Watts: Lyric Poems,* 11.

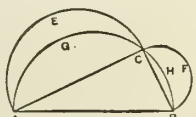
2. *Fig.:* A fit of lunacy or frenzy; a mad freak, a crotchet.

"Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

II. *Geom.:* The area included between the arcs of two circles which intersect each other.

¶ *Lunes of Hippocrates:*

Math.: The name given to the two semicircular figures AECGA and CFBHC, remarkable for their employment by Hippocrates in his celebrated theorem. ACB is a right-angled triangle, right-angled at C; AGHB, AEC, and CFB are semicircles, with the diameters AB, AC, and CB respectively. By Euclid vi. 31, AEC + CFB = AGHB. By taking away the common areas AGC and CHB, it is clear that lune AECGA + lune CFBHC = triangle ACB. This was the first time that a curvilinear area was proved equal to a rectilinear one.



***lûne** (2), *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of *line* (q.v.).] A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

***lû-nĕt',** *s.* [LUNETTE.] A little moon; a small half-moon.

"Our predecessors could never have believed that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets, as our late perspectives have descryed."—*Bp. Hall: Peace-Makers,* § 10.

lû-nĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *lune;* Lat. *luna* = the moon; Ital. *lunetta.*] A term applied to various objects of a half-moon shape: as—

1. *Archæol.:* A crescent-shaped penannular concave plate of metal, apparently worn as an ornament about the neck.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) An arched aperture in the side of a long vault, and having a less height than the pitch.

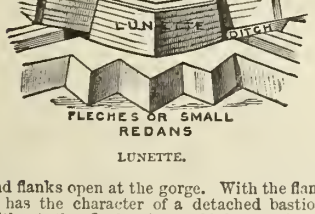
(2) A semicircular aperture in a concave ceiling.

(3) An opening in the roof of a house.

3. *Farriery:* A horseshoe having only the front, curved portion, lacking the branches.

4. *Glassmaking:* The flue connecting the fire-chamber with the pot-chamber of a glass-furnace.

5. *Fort.:* A half-moon; a detached work presenting a salient angle towards the enemy,



FLECHES OR SMALL REDANS

LUNETTE.

and flanks open at the gorge. With the flanks it has the character of a detached bastion; without the flanks, it would be a redan or fleche; with the gorge closed, it would become a redoubt.

6. *Harness:* A blinder for the eyes of an intractable horse.

7. *Optics:*

(1) A perifocal spectacle-glass; concavo-convex, its curve approximating the shape of the eye and affording more distinct oblique vision.

(2) A flattened watch-crystal or glass, to avoid adding to the thickness of the watch.

8. *Ordn.:* A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

lŭng, *longe, *lunge, *s.* [A.S. *lunge;* cogn. with Dut. *long* = lungs, lights; Icel. *lunga* (pl. *lungu*); Dan. *lungre* (pl. *lunger*); Sw. *lunga;* Ger. *lunge* = lungs.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

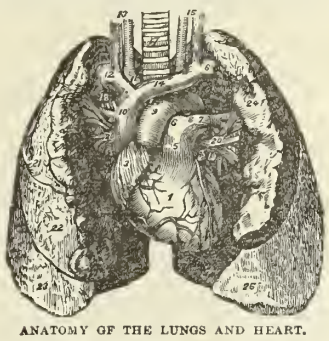
2. (*Pl.*): A person having a strong voice.

*3. (*Pl.*): A servant who blew the fire for an alchemist.

"That is his fire-drake,
His *lungs,* his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, ii.

II. *Anatomy* (*Pl.*):

1. *Human:* The organs of respiration, on each side of the chest, conical, and separated from each other by the heart in front and a membranous partition, the Mediastinum. Externally they are convex, to correspond with the chest walls, and internally concave to receive the heart; above they terminate in a tapering cone and below in a broad concavity resting on the diaphragm. In colour they are mottled, pinkish-gray, speckled with black. Each is divided into two lobes,



ANATOMY OF THE LUNGS AND HEART.

1. The right ventricle; the vessels to the left of the number are the middle coronary artery and veins, and those to its right the anterior coronary artery and veins. 2. The left ventricle. 3. The right auricle. 4. The left auricle. 5. The pulmonary artery. 6. The right pulmonary artery. 7. The left pulmonary artery. 8. The remains of the ductus arteriosus. 9. The arch of the aorta. 10. The superior vena cava. 11. The arteria innominata, and in front of it the right vena innominata. 12. The right subclavian vein, and, behind it, its corresponding artery. 13. The right common carotid artery and vein. 14. The left vena innominata. 15. The left carotid artery and vein. 16. The left subclavian vein and artery. 17. The trachea. 18. The right bronchus. 19. The left bronchus. 20, 20. The pulmonary veins; 18, 20, form the root of the right lung, and 7, 19, 20, the root of the left. 21. The superior lobe of the right lung. 22. Its middle lobe. 23. Its inferior lobe. 24. The superior lobe of the left lung. 25. Its inferior lobe.

separated by a deep fissure, and the right lung has a third lobe above of triangular shape; the right is also larger on account of the heart lying towards the left side. The lungs are kept in position by their roots, composed of the bronchi, pulmonary artery, and pulmonary veins; the right side presents the bronchus above, then the artery, then the veins; but on the left side we find the bronchus between the artery and the veins. Each lung is enclosed in a serous membrane, the pleura, which extends to its root, and is then expanded on the chest wall. The lungs are composed of minute ramifications of the bronchial tubes, terminating in intercellular passages and quadrilateral or hexagonal air-cells, along with ramifications of the pulmonary artery and veins, bronchial arteries and veins, lymphatics and nerves, the whole bound together by arcolo-fibrous tissue constituting the parenchyma of the lungs. [PHYSIOLOGY, RESPIRATION.]

2. *Compar. Anat.:* In the lowest and simplest forms of animal life (aquatic), we find no trace of respiratory organs, the interchange between the layer of water with the aerating surface being effected by the general movement of the body, or by cilia (q.v.). In most of the Mollusca we find gills in the place of lungs, except in the terrestrial species, as the snail or slug, where we have a lung which is a simple cavity in the back communicating directly with the air, and covered with minute blood-vessels; in bivalve molluscs again, as in the oyster, it is the internal surface of the mantle or skin-lining which is the special organ, with the same essential structure as gills. In the Articulata, as tapeworm, marine worms, Crustacea, as the crab tribe, we find a somewhat similar arrangement to that of the Mollusca, but in insects, and other proper air-breathing Articulata, we have a regular series of air-sacs along each side of the body, opening by pores, called spiracles or stigmata, so in the spider-tribe, but in a more concentrated form, and more resembling the lung of the Vertebrata. The gills of fishes come next in the scale, accompanied in many cases with an air-bladder, especially in those approaching the Reptilia in their organization, and in some of these it is a double sac, the analogue of the double lung. The lungs of the Reptiles are, for the most part, capacious sacs occupying a good deal of the trunk cavity, but not filled, like those of the Mammalia, by an act of inspiration, but chiefly by the process of swallowing. In Birds we have the connecting link between the types of structure in the two classes.

3. *Pathol.:* There are various diseases of the lungs: two of the most important are tubercular phthisis and pneumonia.

¶ (1) *Lungs of London:* The parks. Brewer considers that the first use of the term was by Windham, in a parliamentary debate on Jan. 30, 1808, regarding encroachments on Hyde Park.

(2) *Lungs of the Oak:*

Bot.: [LUNGWORT].

lung-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Gentiana Pneumonanthe.

lung-grown, *a.*

Med.: Having the lungs adhering to the pleura.

"The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast within; whence such as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown.*"—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

lung-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Strongylus micrurus, a nematoid, parasitic in calves, to which it is often fatal.

lŭnge, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *allonge, alonge* = a lengthening, from *allonger* = to lengthen.] [LONGE.]

Fencing: A sudden thrust or pass with a sword.

lŭnge (1), *v.i.* [LUNGE, *s.*]

1. To make a sudden thrust or pass with a sword.

"I *lunged* out and gaffed one of them."—*Field,* June 24, 1882.

2. To reach or stretch out.

lŭnge (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To exercise a horse by causing him to run round in a ring while held by a rein.

"The coachman was *lunging* Georgy round the lawn."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair,* ch. xlvi.

lŭnged, *a.* [Eng. *lung; -ed.*]

1. Having lungs.

* 2. Drawing in and expelling air like the lungs.

"The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
Which the *lunged* bellows hissing fire provoke."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

lŭng'-eoŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *longis* = a lout, from *long* = long.] Awkward, rough, cruel, quarrelsome. (*Prov.*)

lŭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lung(e); -er.*] One who lunges.

"To do him justice . . . a swifter *lunger* never crossed a sword."—*Lytton: Zanoni,* bk. ii., ch. i.

lungie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. O. Fr. *longis.*] [LUNGIS.] The guillemot (q.v.).

lŭn'-gĭs, *s.* [O. Fr. *longis.*] A dull, stupid, drowsy fellow; a lout. [LUNGEOUS.]

lŭng'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *lung; -less.*] Having no lungs; destitute of lungs.

"A body heartlesse, *lunglesse,* tongueles too."
Sylvester: Trophies, 760.

* **lŭng'-strŭck,** *a.* [Eng. *lung,* and *struck.*] Suffering from any affection of the lungs.

"Hints about its sanitary condition circulate freely through Aix-les-Bains and Matlock, where the *lung-struck* world passes July and August."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Oct. 13, 1882.

lŭng'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *lung,* and *wort.*]

1. *Sticta pulmonacea,* a lichen growing on the trunks of trees in moist, sub-alpine countries. It is sometimes prescribed in diseases of the lungs, like Iceland moss. In

Siberia it is used as a substitute for hops. Called also Lungs of the Oak.

2. The boraginaceous genus Pulmonaria. The Narrow-leaved Lungwort, is *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, and the Common Lungwort, *P. officinalis*; the former is wild, and the latter only naturalized in Britain.

3. *Hieracium pulmonarium.*

¶ Bullock's Lungwort is *Verbascum Thapsus*; Tree Lungwort [LUNGWORT (1)].

***lû'-nĭ-cŭr-rent,** *a.* [Lat. *luna* = the moon; and Eng. *current.*] Having relation to changes in currents; depending on the changes of the moon.

***lû'-nĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *luna* = the moon, and *forma* = form.] Resembling the moon in form.

***lû'-nĭ-sōl-ar,** *a.* [Lat. *luna* = the moon, and Eng. *solar* (q.v.); Fr. *lunisolaire.*] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon; resulting from the united action of the sun and moon.

lunisolar-period, *s.* [LUNISOLAR-YEAR.]

lunisolar-precession, *s.*

Astron.: That part of the precession of the equinoxes which depends on the joint action of the sun and moon.

lunisolar-year, lunisolar-period, *s.*

Astron.: A period found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon. It = 532 years. When it returns, the eclipses return again in the same order.

lû'-nĭ-stĭçe, *s.* [Lat. *luna* = the moon, and *sto* (pa. t. *steti*) = to stand.]

Astron.: The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing on her monthly revolution about the earth.

***lû'-nĭ-tīd-al,** *a.* [Lat. *luna* = the moon, and Eng. *tidal* (q.v.).] Relating to tidal motions dependent on the moon.

"Tables giving the mean *lunitidal* interval."—*New American Cyclopædia*, xv. 474.

lŭnn'-īte, *s.* [Named by Bernhardi after the Rev. F. Lunn; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *lunnit.*]

Min.: Until recently regarded as a synonym of phosphorochalcite (q.v.); but Schrauf uses this name for the group of minerals included by Dana under pseudomalachite (q.v.), and divides them thus: for the pseudo-monoclinic (triclinic), sp. gr. 4·4, and corresponding to $Cu_3P_2H_4O_{12}$, the name dihydrite; for the compound, $Cu_5P_2H_6O_{13}$, the name chlite; and for $Cu_6P_2H_6O_{14}$, that of phosphorocalcite. He regards the massive forms as mixtures of the three crystalline varieties.

lŭnt, *s.* [Dut. *lont*; Dan. & Ger. *lunte* = a match.] Flame; a match-cord for firing cannon; a column of flame and smoke.

lŭnt, *v.i.* [LUNT, *s.*] To flame, to burn, to emit smoke.

"Od, if they burn the custom-house it will catch here, and we'll *lunt* like a tar-barrel a'thegither."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlviii.

lû'-nu-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *luna* = the moon.] Anything in the shape of a half-moon or crescent; specif., in anat., the small white semilunar mark at the base of the nails.

lû'-nu-lar, *a.* [LUNULA.] Formed or shaped like the new moon; crescent-shaped.

lû'-nu-late, lû'-nu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [LUNULA.] Resembling a small crescent; crescent-shaped.

"At the base of cup-shaped or *lunulate* receptacles."—*Berkeley: Cryptogamic Botany*, § 476.

lû'-nule, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *lunula*, dimin. of *luna* = the moon.] Anything shaped like a half-moon or crescent, as—

1. *Conchol.:* A crescent-shaped mark on some bivalve shells.

2. *Geom.:* A lune (q.v.).

lû'-nu-lĕt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *lunc.*] [LUNULE.]

Entom.: A small semicircular spot in some insects, which differs from the colour of the other parts.

lû'-nu-līte, *s.* [LUNULITES.]

Zool.: A bryozoan of the genus Lunulites (q.v.).

lû'-nu-lī-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *lunula*, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Bryozoa, genus Escharidæ. Morris enumerates several species, the genus ranging from the Upper Chalk to the Coralline Crag.

Lû'-pĕr-çal (pl. **Lû-pĕr-cāl'-ĭ-a**), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *lupercalis*, from *lupercal* = a grotto on the Palatine, sacred to Lupercus or Pan.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the most ancient of the Roman festivals, celebrated in February of every year in honour of Lupercus or Pan.

"You know, it is the feast of *Lupercal*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Lupercalia.

Lû-pĕr-cāl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [LUPERCAL.] Of or pertaining to the Lupercalia.

"The Salian and *Lupercalian* dances being named."—*Spenser: Hist. of Progress*, p. 25.

lû'-pĭn-ăs-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *lupinus* = a lupine, and *aster* = (1) a star; (2) a starwort.]

Bot.: A sub-genus or section of Trifolium (q.v.). It has large red, white, or yellow flowers as heads, persistent petals, and three to seven coriaceous leaflets.

lû'-pĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat., as subst. = the plant [B.]; as adj. = pertaining to a wolf; from *lupus* = a wolf. The plant is so called because it penetrates the soil with wolfish eagerness and exhausts it.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Like a wolf; wolfish.

B. *As subst.:* [LUPINUS].

lû'-pĭn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *lupin*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter non-nitrogenous substance, obtained from lupine seeds.

lû-pī'-nŭs, *s.* [LUPINE.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Loteæ, sub-tribe Genisteæ; section or family, Crotolarieæ. Calyx deeply bilabiate; vexillum of the corolla with reflexed sides, the keel acuminated; the legume coriaceous, compressed, obliquely torulose; leaves digitate, with from five to fifteen leaflets, rarely simple. The genus is extensive. The species inhabit the north temperate zones, both in the Old and New Worlds. *Lupinus albus* is the White Lupine of gardens, and *L. Thermis*, the Egyptian White Lupine; *L. varius*, the Small Blue; *L. hirsutus*, the Large Blue Lupine, and *L. luteus*, the Yellow Lupine.

2. *Pharm.:* According to Baden Powell, *L. albus* is brought to India from Egypt, and used as a carminative, also in leprosy and internal heat.

¶ Bastard Lupine is *Trifolium lupinaster*; Small Lupine, *Psoræa lupinella.*

*** lû'-poĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *lupus* = a wolf, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Pathol.: Resembling lupus (q.v.).

*** lupoid-cancer,** *s.* The same as RODENT-ULCER. Dr. Tanner contends that the term should be abolished as liable to mislead.

*** lû'-pŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lupus* = a wolf.] Like a wolf; wolfish.

lû'-pu-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *lupul(us)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The yellow granular aromatic powder situated at the base of the cones of the hop, and forming from 8 to 18 per cent. of the cones. It contains a volatile oil, a resin, a nitrogenous substance, and a bitter principle. The oil and resin give to beer its aromatic odour.

lû-pū'-lĭn-ŏŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lupulus*; Eng. suff. *-inous* = *-ine* + *-ous.*] [LUPULITE.]

Bot.: Resembling a head of hops.

lû'-pu-līte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lupulus*, the specific name of the hop (*Humulus lupulus*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle of hops. It is soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water, but is insoluble in ether. (*Garrod.*)

lû'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf; Fr. *loup*; Ital. & Sp. *lupo.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus established by Buffon, to include the true wolves and the jackals, now generally considered as forming part of the genus Canis (q.v.) [CANIS, WOLF.]

(2) The first section of Col. Hamilton Smith's sub-genus Chaon. In this nomenclature, *Lupus vulgaris* is the Common Wolf, *L. Lycaon* the Black Wolf, *L. nubilus* the Dusky Wolf, and *L. mexicanus* the Mexican Wolf.

2. *Path.:* A spreading tuberculous inflammation of the skin, generally of the face, tending to great destructive ulceration, often from syphilis. There are two forms, chronic lupus and *lupus exedens*, the latter characterized by the rapid eating away of the parts affected.

3. *Astron.:* The Wolf: one of the fifteen ancient Southern constellations. It is situated between Centaurus and Ara, just under Scorpio. It contains no stars larger than the third magnitude.

lupus-disease, *s.*

Path.: The same as LUPUS (q.v.).

*** lŭr-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *lurcatus*, pa. par. of *lurco* = to devour greedily.] Gormandizing, gluttony.

lŭrch (1), *** lurche,** *s.* [O. Fr. *lourche, ourche*, prob. from *orce, ource, ourcel* = a vase; Lat. *urceus* = a pitcher.]

* 1. A game at tables.

2. A term in cribbage to denote the position of a player who has not passed the thirtieth hole when his opponent reaches the sixty-first. The loser is then said to be left in the lurch. Hence the phrases *To leave in the lurch, To be left in the lurch*, are used to express the position of a person abandoned or left without help by another.

"She's an odious creature *to leave me thus i' the lurch*."—*Duke of Buckingham: Chances*, p. 167.

3. A bird-net.

* 4. A swindle, a trick.

¶ (1) *At lurch:* Hidden or secreted for a purpose, especially to pilfer.

(2) *To give a lurch:* To tell a falsehood; to deceive.

lurch-line, *s.* The line which draws the bird-net over the prey.

lŭrch (2), *s.* [LURCH (2), *v.*]

1. A sudden roll sideways, as of a ship in a heavy sea; a rolling from side to side.

2. An inclination, a disposition, a desire. (*American.*)

"She has a natural *lurch* for it, and it comes easy to her."—*Miss Cummins: Lamplighter.*

¶ *Lee lurch:*

Naut.: A roll to leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side.

*** lŭrch** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A variant of *lurk* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lie in wait; to lurk about; to lie in ambush.

2. To pilfer, to steal, to rob.

3. To play tricks; to shift.

"I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To seize, to snatch; to intercept booty; to anticipate another in seizing anything.

"I speak not of many more [discommodities of a residence] too far from great cities which may hinder business: or too near them, which *lurcheth* its provisions and maketh everything dear."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Building.*

2. To appropriate, to steal, to take or gain privily.

3. To leave in the lurch; to deceive; to forsake treacherously; to disappoint.

lŭrch (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as LURCH (1), *v.*]

1. To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

"The screw laboured violently amid the *lurching*."—*Tyndall: Fragments of Science*, ch. vi.

2. To roll about; to run or walk awkwardly or unsteadily, as a drunken man.

"Here a big *lurching* customer is viewed by an amateur who gives a holloa."—*Field*, Jan. 26, 1882.

lŭrch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *lurch* (1), v., *er.*]

* 1. One who lurks about to steal, betray, or entrap; a poacher.

"Our Lord may choose the rack should teach
To this young *lurcher* use of speech."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 22.

2. *Specif.:* A variety of dog, a cross between a shepherd's dog and a greyhound, commonly used by poachers, as it hunts both by sight and scent.

"On the drawbridge, the warders stout
Saw a terrier and *lurcher* passing out."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 12.

* 3. A glutton, a gormandizer.

***lŭr'-dan, *lur-dane,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *lourdin, lourdein,* from *lourd* = heavy, dull, stupid.]

A. *As adj.:* Dull, stupid, blockish, clownish; lazy and useless; vagabond.

B. *As subst.:* A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead, a good-for-nothing fellow.

"A *lurdane: vbi* a tbefe."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***lŭr'-dan-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *lurdan; -ry.*] Thieving, robbery, crime.

"Leyis, *lurdanry* and lust are oure laid sterne."
Douglas: Virgil; Æneid viii., prol. 9.

lüre (1), *s.* [Fr. *velours* = velvet.] A velvet brush or smoothing-pad used by hat-makers.

lüre (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *loevre, lovire;* Fr. *leuvre,* from M. H. Ger. *lurder;* Ger. *luder* = a bait, a decoy.]

1. *Lit. & Falconry:* Any object, more or less resembling a fowl, thrown into the air to recall a hawk from its flight. It is also whirled round in the hand of the falconer.

"Yes, everything is wanting, gallant bird,
The master seized thee without further word,
Like thine own *lure,* he whirled thee round."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

2. *Fig.:* That which lures; an enticement, an allurement; that which invites or allures by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

"The *lure* of novelty and tbirst of gain."
Brooke: Constantia.

***lüre** (3), *s.* [Icel.]

Mus.: An ancient Scandinavian trumpet. Some specimens discovered in Denmark would, if straightened, have been six feet in length.

lüre, *v.t.* & *t.* [LURE, *s.*]

***A.** *Intrans.:* To call an animal; specif., to call back a hawk.

"Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had suddenly an offeuce, as if somewbat bad broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 128.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit. & Falconry:* To attract or bring back by a lure, as a hawk.

"O for a falconer's voice
To *lure* this tassel-geutle back again."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To entice, to allure, to attract by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

"Whose scent batb *lured* them over the summer flood." *Moore: Veiled Prophet.*

lŭrg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *lug, lob,* &c.]

Zool.: Nephthys cæca, the White-rag Worm, an errant Annelid, common on the British coasts. Of beautiful pearly lustre, from six to ten inches long, and about three-tenths of an inch wide. It lives in the sand, into which it burrows by means of its strong proboscis, and fixes itself by its setigerous feet.

***lŭr'-gụ-lăr-ў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Law: The act of casting anything corrupt or poisonous into the water.

lür'-id, *a.* [Lat. *luridus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a pale yellow colour, as flame; wan, gloomy, dismal.

"The right-hand borseman, yonng and fair,
His smile was like the morn of May;
The left, from eye of tawny glare,
Sbot midnigbt lightning's *lurid* ray."
Scott: The Chase.

2. *Bot.:* Of a dirty brown colour; somewhat clouded; a mixture of purple, yellow, and gray.

***lür'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *luridus* = lurid (q.v.).]

Bot.: The thirty-third order in Linnæus's Natural System of plants. He included under it the genera Solanum, Celsia, Digitalis, &c.

lŭrk, *lork-en, *lurke, *lurk-en, *v.i.* [By the common corruption of *s* to *r* from Sw. dial. *luska* = to lurk, to sneak about; Dan. *luske* = to sneak, to skulk about; Ger. *lauschen* = to listen, to lurk; O. Dut. *luschen* = to lurk. Cf. also Sw. *lura;* Dan. *lure* = to lurk; Ger. *lauern;* Icel. *hlera, hlöra* = to stand eavesdropping.]

1. To lie hid, to lie close, to lie in wait.

"They *lurked* among the rocks and thickets which overhang tbe Garry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. To hide, to conceal one's self.

"After abont tbree years of wandering and *lurking.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

3. To lie or remain unperceived or secret.

"Sorrow *lurking* at the heart."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 24.

***4.** To steal away secretly.

"Vlyxes the lord, that *lurkyd* by nyght
Fro the cite to tbe see." *Destruct. of Troy,* 1,167.

lŭrk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *lurk; -er.*] One who hides or sneaks about.

"If this lawlesse *lurker* bad ever had any taste of tbe civill or canou law."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy,* bk. I., § 24.

lŭrk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [LUNK.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Lying hid; lying in wait.

"It waked the *lurking* ambuscade."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 27.

2. Secret, retired.

"Wby tell of mossy rock or tree,
By *lurking* Dernbrook's pathless sids?"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of lying in wait or hidden.

lurking-hole, *s.* A hiding-place; a place where one can lie hid; a secret place.

lurking-place, *s.* The same as LURKING-HOLE (q.v.).

"[They] came fortb from tbeir *lurking-places,* and demanded possession of their old apartments in the palace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

lŭr'-rў (1), *s.* [LORRY.]

***lŭr'-rў** (2), *s.* [Wel. *llwry* = precipitant.]

1. A confused throng; a crowd, a heap, a mass.

"A *lurry* and rabble of poor fartbing friars."—*World of Wonders.*

2. A confused or inarticulate sound or utterance: as, a *lurry* of words. (*Milton.*)

†lŭs-çĭn'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. = a nightingale.]

Ornith.: A genus of Turdidæ (Thrushes). *Luscinia philomela* is the Nightingale; called also *Philomela luscinia,* and more recently *Daulias luscinia.* [NIGHTINGALE.]

lus'-cious (lus as **lŭsh), *lŭsh'-ioŭs, *lus-syouse,** *a.* [Eng. *lusty; -ous.*]

1. Very sweet; sweet in a great degree; delightful to the taste.

"The *luscious* wine tbe obedient herald brought."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 69.

2. Sweet to a nauseating degree; sweet to excess.

***3.** Fulsome, nauseating.

***4.** Obscene, smutty.

"The *luscious* tale was not forgot."
Somerville: The Inquisitive Bridegroom.

lus'-cious-lў (lus as **lŭsh),** *adv.* [Eng. *luscious; -ly.*] In a luscious manner or degree.

lus'-cious-nĕss (lus as **lŭsh),** *s.* [Eng. *luscious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being luscious; deliciousness; excessive sweetness.

"Can there he greater indulgence in God, than to imbitter seusualities whose *lusciousness* intoxicates us?"—*Decay of Piety.*

***lû-sẽrne',** *s.* [Fr. *loup-cervier,* from Lat. *lupus-cervarius* = a deer-wolf; *lupus* = a wolf; *cervus* = a stag.] A lynx.

lŭsh, *s.* [Said to be from the name of Lushington, a once well-known London brewer.] Drink, liquor. (*Slang.*)

"He gave us a tbundering supper; lots of *lush.*"—*Reade: It's Never Too Late To Mend,* ch. ii.

***lŭsh,** *a.* [A shortened form of *lushious* = luscious (q.v.).] Luxuriant in growth; succulent, juicy.

"And let a *lush* laburnum oversweep them."
Keats: I Stood Tiptoe, 31.

lŭsh, *v.t. & i.* [LUSH, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To drink.

"The richest sort you ever *lushed.*"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. xxvi.

B. *Intrans.:* To drink; to be a drinker.

***lŭsh'-bŭrg, *lŭshe'-bŭrgh,** *s.* [See def.] A counterfeit coin, made at Luxemburg during the reign of Edward III., in imitation of English coins.

"*Lushburgs,* al. *Luxenburghs,* was a base sort of money coyned beyond seas, to the likeness of English money, in the days of Edward III., and brought in to deceive the king and his people."—*Blount: Nomo-lexicon.*

lŭsh'-ĭng-tŏn, *s.* [LUSH, *s.*] A drunkard; a heavy drinker.

lŭsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *lush,* s.; *-y.*] Drunk, intoxicated, tipsy. (*Slang.*)

"I was so uncommon *lushy* I couldn't find the place where the latch key went in."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xx.

lû'-sĭ-ăd, *s.* [Port. *Os Lusiados* = the Lusitanians or Portuguese.] A celebrated Portuguese epic poem, by Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese empire in India; first published in 1571.

Lû-sĭ-tā'-nĭ-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *Lusitania* = what now is Portugal; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Of or belonging to ancient Portugal. (For its use in a more extended sense, see the compounds.)

Lusitanian-province, *s.*

Zool. & Geol.: A marine province comprehending the shores of the Bay of Biscay (Portugal), the Mediterranean, and North-west Africa as far as Cape Juby.

Lusitanian-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: The name given by Prof. Edward Forbes to a region extending from the countries bordering the Mediterranean, through Hungary and the Crimea, to the Caucasus.

¶ The name "province" is given by zoologists to a division of water; "region" and "sub-region" to divisions of land.

*** lŭsk, * luske,** *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *loskr* = weak, idle.]

A. *As adj.:* Idle, lazy.

B. *As subst.:* An idle, lazy fellow.

"Avaunt, idle *lusk* as thou art, and get thes gone, for thou art not so good of deed as a woman."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 305.

*** lŭsk,** *v.i.* [LUSK, *a.*] To be idle or lazy; to laze about.

"He is my foe, friend thou not him,
Nor forge him arms, but let
Him *luske* at home unhonored."
Warner: Albions England, ch. 30.

*** lŭsk'-ĭsh, * lusk-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *lusk; -ish.*] Inclined to be lazy or indolent; lazy.

"They lous no idle bench whistlers, nor *luskish* fautors."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Ireland,* ch. iii.

*** lŭsk'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *luskish; -ly.*] In a lazy, indoleut manuer; lazily.

*** lŭsk'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *luskish; -ness.*] A disposition to laziness; indolence.

*** lû-sŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lusorius,* from *lusor* = a player; *lusum,* sup. of *ludo* = to play.] Used in games or sports.

"Many too nicely take exceptions at cardes and dice and such mixt *lusorious* lots, whom Gataker well confutes."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 271.

*** lû'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *lusorius.*] Used in play or games.

"How bitter have some been against all *lusory* lots, or any play with chauce."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 120.

lŭst, *s.* [A.S. *lust* = pleasure; cogn. with Dut. *lust* = delight; Icel. *lyst, losti;* Dan. *lyst;* Sw. *lust;* Goth. *lustus;* Ger. *lust.* From the same root as Lat. *luo,* Gr. λύω (*luō*) = to loose; Eng. *loose.*] [LIST, *v.*]

***1.** Pleasure.

"If Jacob take a wyfe of the daughters of Heth suche one as these are, or of the daughters of the land, what *lust* shoulde I haue to lyue?"—*Genesis* xxvii. (1551.)

***2.** Desire.

"One breast laid open were a school
Which would unteach mankind the *lust* to shine or rule." *Byron: Childe Harold,* iii. 43.

***3.** Any longing or earnest desire to gain or have something.

"The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil, my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them."—*Exodus* xv. 9.

4. An evil propensity; depraved affections or desires; specif., carnal appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence; indulgence of sensual desire.

***5.** Vigour, strength; active power.

"Increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root."—*Bacon.*

*** lust-fired,** *a.* Excited or instigated by lust. (*Browne: Pastorals,* bk. ii., s. 3.)

*** lust-stained,** *a.* Polluted by lust.

*** lust-stung,** *a.* Excited by lust.

"What if some Shoreditch fury should incite
Some *lust-stung* lecher."
Bp. Hall: Suttres, bk. i., sat. 4.

lŭst, *v.i.* [A.S. *lystan.*] [LUST, *s.*, LIST *s.*]

***1.** To please, to list, to like.

"Whom I *lust* [I] do beape with glory and renowne."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 11.

***2.** To desire or long eagerly. (Followed by *after.*)

"Thou mayest eat flesh, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after.*"—*Deut.* xii. 20.

***3.** To have irregular, inordinate, or unlawful desires.

"We should not lust after evil things, as some of them also *lusted.*"—*1 Cor.* x. 6.

4. To have carnal desire; to desire the gratification or inflamed with lust.

"Thou hotly *lustest* to use her in that kind."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

***lŭst'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *lust; -er.*] One excited or inflamed with lust.

***lŭs'-tẽr** (2), *s.* [Lat. *lustrum.*] The den or abode of a wild beast. (*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* xvii.)

lŭs'-tẽr (3), *s.* [LUSTRE (1).]

lŭs'-tẽr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *lustre* (1); *-ing.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A polish; as black-lustre for stoves, &c.

2. *Metall.:* The brightening of metal in the crucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity, as in the cupellation of silver, when the last traces of lead pass off; brighteuing, lightening.

lŭst'-fûl, * lust-full, *a.* [Eng. *lust; -full.*]

1. Having lust or irregular desires; inflamed by lust; libidinous; full of carnal desire; voluptuous, leeherous.

"Here, with brute fury, *lustful* Nessus try'd
To violate the hero's beauteous bride."
Rowe: Lucan, vi. 642.

2. Causing or exciting lust; provoking to sensuality.

"Or, wilt thou sleep? We'll have thee to a couch,
Softer and sweeter than the *lustful* bed
On purpose trimmed up for Semiramis."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induc. ii.)

3. Attended or characterized by sensuality.

"Yet thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged
Even to that hill of scandal, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide."
Milton: P. L., i. 415.

* 4. Vigorous, lusty, stout, robust, strong.

lŭst'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lustful; -ly.*] In a lustful manner; with lust.

lŭst'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lustful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lustful; lust.

***lŭst'-ĭck,** *a.* [LUSTY.] Lusty, strong, active.

***lŭst'-ĭ-hood, * lŭst'-ў-hĕd, * lŭst'-ĭ-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *lusty; -hood, -head.*] The quality or state of being lusty; lustiness, strength, vigour.

"[He] grew at last a knight of muchel fame,
Of active mind and vigorous *lustyhed.*"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 7.

lŭst'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lusty; -ly.*] In a lusty manner; strongly, vigorously; with vigour.

"I do not desire he should answer for me, and yet I determine to fight *lustily* for him."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

lŭst'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *lusty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being lusty; strength, vigour, robustness.

"For now the frame no more is girt with strength
Masculine, nor in *lustiness* of heart
Laughs at the winter storm and summer-beam."
Dyer: Ruins of Rome.

***lŭst'-lĕss, * lust-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *lust; -less.*]

1. Free from lust or desire.

"Is none so wise, that shuld asterte,
But he were *lustless* in his herte."
Gower: C. A., ii.

2. Indolent, weak, listless.

"In his *lustlesse* limbs, through evill guise,
A shaking fever raigned continually."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 20.

***lŭs'-trăl,** *a.* [Lat. *lustralis*, from *lustro* = to purify.]

1. Of or pertaining to purification.

2. Used in purification.

"He moov'd around, and purify'd the bands,
Slow as he past, the *lustral* waters shed."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid vi.

3. Of or pertaining to a lustrum (q.v.); collected every fourth year.

"As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the *lustral* contribution."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. xvii.

***lŭs'-trāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *lustratus*, pa. par. of *lustro* = to purify.] [LUSTRUM.]

A. *Trans.:* To purify, to clear, to cleanse.

"Attend and favour? as our sires ordain,
The fields we *lustrate*, and the rising grain."
Grainger: Tibullus, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To go about inspecting or examining for the purpose of purification or cleansing.

lŭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *lustratio*, from *lustratus*, pa. par. of *lustro* = to purify; Fr. *lustration*; Ital. *lustrazione*; Sp. *lustracion.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cleansing or purifying by water; purification.

"Hereby he establisheth the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. xi., ch. i.

2. *Comp. Religions:* It is scarcely too much to say that lustration or symbolical purification is to be found in every known form of faith. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xviii.) says that the thought which underlies these ceremonies is the "transition from removal of bodily impurity to deliverance from invisible, spiritual, and at last moral evil." The ancient Romans had reached this point when Ovid (*Fast.* ii., 45, 46) uttered the scathing reproof:

"Ah! nimium faciles, qui tristia crimina cædis
Fluminea tolli posse putetis aqua!"

Lustration by sprinkling with water is the most common form, but it was also effected by fumigation, and by passing through fire; and Mahomet, failing water, commanded his followers to use fine sand (Chapter of the Table). Among the Jews ceremonial washings and purifications were prescribed for the consecration of priests (Lev. viii., 1–13); they appear to have been practised as a preparation for private prayer (Judith xii. 7–9); and the importance attached to ablutions before ordinary actions gave rise to some of the reproaches levelled by the Scribes and Pharisees against Jesus (Matt. xv., 2, 20: Mark vii., 1–5). From Judaism lustration passed into Christianity; all branches of the Church retain it in baptism, and the Roman and Greek communions in the additional form of holy-water (q.v.). It has given rise to some of the most beautiful imagery in the Old and in the New Testament (cf. Ezek. xxxvi. 25; Zech. xiii. 1; Matt. xxvii. 24: Rev. vii. 14), and thousands have used the prayer, "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow" (Ps. li. 7), without so much as a thought of the universality of a rite that seems to unite mankind in a bond of common brotherhood. (See *Smith: Dict. Greek & Rom. Ant.*, s. v. *Lustration*, and *Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. xviii., where a copious bibliography will be found.)

lŭs'-tre (tre as **tẽr)** (1), **lŭs'-tẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *lustre*, from Low Lat. *lustrum* = a window, from Lat. *lustro* = to enlighten, to illumine; Ital. *lustro*; Sp. *lustre, lustro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, gloss.

"The unambiguous footsteps of the God,
Who gives its *lustre* to an insect's wing."
Cowper: Task, v. 813.

(2) A bright light, the reflection of a light.

"Like some tall castle given to flame,
O'er half the land the *lustre* came."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 13.

2. *Fig.:* The splendour or brilliancy of fame, deeds, birth, &c.; fame, renown.

"Not greatly willing to cast any popular *lustre* upon them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 241.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Domest.:* A sconee with lights; a chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass.

2. *Fabrics:* A kind of dress-goods with a cotton chain, woollen filling, plain or self colour, and highly-finished surface.

3. *Min.:* A physical character dependent upon the refractive power and manner of refleeting light. The lustre of crystal faces often differs from that of the cleavage planes of the same crystal, and sometimes different faces of a crystal are characterized by a different lustre. The kinds are: (1) metallic, the lustre of metals; (2) adamantine, that of the diamond; (3) resinous, that of the fracture of amber; (4) vitreous, that of a glass free from lead; (5) waxy, (6) pearly, (7) silky. These are further distinguished by their intensity, as sub-metallic, sub-adamantine, sub-resinous, sub-vitreous, splendent, shining, glistening, and glimmering. A total absenee of lustre is designated as dull.

lustre-ware, *s.* A stone ware on whose surface are burnt metallic oxides of brilliant colours. It is made of a mixture of clay, flint, China-stone, and felspar, coated with a peculiar glaze on which is applied, by means of camel-hair brushes, a pigment prepared from metallic oxides, simulating the lustre of various metals, &e. Platinum produees a lustre like that of polished steel; gold and silver, those of the precious metals. Iron and copper lustres may also be produced. A beautifully-irideseent appearance is derived from chloride of silver in combination with other substances. The lustre is brought out by the heat of the oven in the process of baking.

***lŭs'-tre (tre** as **tẽr)** (2), ***lŭs'-tẽr** (2), *s.* [Lat. *lustrum* = a lustration, a period of five years; Fr. *lustre.*] A period of five years; a lustrum (q.v.).

"As yet three *lusters* were not quite expir'd,
Since I had beue a partner of the light."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 2.

lŭs'-tre-lĕss (tre as **tẽr),** *a.* [Eng. *lustre* (1); *-less.*] Destitute of lustre, having no lustre; dull.

***lŭs'-trĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *lustricus* = pertaining to purification; *lustro* = to purify.] Pertaining to purification; used in purification.

"Imposed with ceremonies somewhat analogous to it on the ninth day, called the *lustrical*, or day of purification."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. i. § 1.

lŭs'-trĭng, *s.* [Fr. *lustrine*, from Ital. *lustrino*, from *lustrare* = to shine.] A species of lustrous, glossy silk. (Commonly corrupted into *lutestring.*)

"An Act was passed which gave to a joint stock company an absolute monopoly of *lustrings* for a term of fourteen years."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

lŭs'-trŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lustr(e)* (1); *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having a lustre; bright, glossy, shining, luminous.

"Drawn from the deep we own their [pearls] surface bright,
But dark within, they drink no *lustrous* light."
Collins: Oriental Eclogues, ecl. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* Brilliant, bright.

"For the more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 956.

lŭs'-trŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *lustrous; -ly.*] In a lustrous manner or degree; brilliantly, luminously.

lŭs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat., prob. connected with *lavo* = to wash.]

* 1. A lustration, a purification, a purifying or expiatory offering made by the censors every five years at the close of their office for the whole people.

2. A period of five years; also used for a period of four years.

***lŭst'-sŭm,** *a.* [Eng. *lust; -sum* = *-some.*] Lustful.

lŭst'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *lust*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Drosera (q.v.).

lŭst'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *lust; -y*; cf. Dut. & Ger. *lustig.*]

* 1. Pleasing, pleasant.

* 2. Full of lust or desire; lustful. (*Milton.*)

3. Strong, vigorous, robust; full of life and vigour; healthful.

"Suddenly the door
Opening, with eager haste two *lusty* boys
Appear'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* 4. Full of sap, succulent, juicy, of luxuriant growth.

"How lush and *lusty* the grass looks."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

* 5. Strong, loud, noisy.

"What *lusty* trumpet thus doth summon us?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* 6. Gallant, noble.

"And furbish new the name of John of Gaunt,
Even in the *lusty* 'haviour of his son."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

* 7. Bulky, large, of great size, fat.

"If thine horse be too *lusty*, Hieroine advises thee to take away some of his provender."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, pt. iii., § 2.

8. Full-bodied, stout through pregnancy. (*Colloquial.*)

* 9. Beautiful, handsome, pleasing.

"With leaves engrained in *lusty* greene."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

***lŭs'-tў-hĕd,** *s.* [LUSTIHOOD.]

lū'-sŭs na-tū'-ræ, *s.* [Lat.= a sport or play of nature.] A term applied to any deformed or unnatural production of nature; a freak of nature.

***lût'-an-ĭst, * lût'-ęn-ĭst, * lût'-ĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Low Lat. *lutana, lutena* = a lute; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A player on the lute; a lutist.

"The office of *lutenist* still exists in the Chapel Royal, but it has been a sinecure since the disuse of the instrument. The revival of the office was made in favour of Dr. Nares in 1780."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. of Music.*

*** lū-tär'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *lutarius*, from *lutum* = mud.]

1. Of or pertaining to mud; muddy; living in mud.

"A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind."—*Grew: Museum.*

2. Of the colour of mud.

* **lû-tā'-tion,** *s.* [LUTE (2), *v.*] The act, process, or method of luting vessels.

lûte (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *luz, leus, lut;* Fr. *luth;* Sp. *laud;* Port. *alaude;* Ital. *liuto, leuto;* O. Dut. *luyte;* Dut. *luit;* Dan. *lut;* Ger. *laute.* All from Arab. *al ûd* = the wood, staff, stick, lute, or harp.]

Music: An instrument of the guitar family, formerly very popular in Europe. It was used for accompaniments and the performance of solos, duets, &c. It had five to six pairs of strings, each pair tuned in unisons or octaves. The several frets of the lute were distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, "one for each fret as many as there may be." The frets divided the strings into semitones. The Orpharion lute had a larger number of strings than the common lute, and its strings were of wire, instead of gut. The lute consists of four parts: the table; the body, which has nine or ten sides; the neck, which has as many stops or divisions; and the head or cross, in which the screws for tuning it are inserted. The performer strikes the string with the fingers of the right hand, and regulates the sounds with those of the left. Simply constructed, it is called the French lute. With two necks—one for the bass notes—it is called a theorbo. If the strings of the theorbo are doubled, it is called an arch-lute.

LUTE.

"Where is the song of Troubadour?
Where are the *lute* and gay tambour?"
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Transl.)

* **lute-backed,** *a.* Having a curved spine.

lute-case, *s.* A case or frame in which a lute is kept.

lute-string, *s.* A string of a lute.

"He, like to a high-stretched *lute-string* squeaked,
'Tis sweet to talk of kings." *Donne: Satires,* sat. 4.

lûte (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *lut* = clay, mould, loam, from Lat. *lutum* = mud, dirt.]

1. A composition to secure the joints of chemical vessels and tubes, or as a covering to protect them from the fire.

"Part would get through the *lute,* or commissures in the form of fumes."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 604.

2. A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents.

3. A coating of clay, sand, or other material applied to glass retorts, to enable them to support a high temperature without fusing or cracking.

4. A straight-edge employed to strike off the surplus clay from a brick mould.

* **lûte** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [LUTE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To play on or as on the lute.

"Knaves are men
That *lute* and flute fantastic tenderness."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 111.

B. *Intrans.:* To sound sweetly like a lute.

"And in the air her new voice *luting* soft
Cried 'Lycius!'" *Keats: Lamia.*

lûte (2), *v.t.* [LUTE (2), *s.*] To stop with clay; as the cover of a furnace, or a muffle to resist the passage of fumes, or of a charged retort to prevent the escape of gas around the cover; to close or coat with lute or luting.

"If not *luted* with care,
The spirit will work through the bottle."
Dryden: Love in a Nunnery. i. 1.

* **lûte** (3), *v.i.* [A.S. *lútan.*] To bend, to bow. [LOUT, *v.*]

"His head *lutede* adoun."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 115.

* **lûte** (4), *v.i.* [A.S. *lutian;* O. H. Ger. *luzzen.*] To lie hid.

"The hare *luteth* al dal." *Owl & Nightingale,* 873.

lû-tē'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *lute(us)* = yellow; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

luteic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter extracted from the flowers of *Euphorbia cyparissias* by means of alcohol. It is a pure yellow, and crystallizes in slender needles or more rarely in six-sided prisms. It has a bitterish, somewhat astringent taste, is very slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol and ether, and melts at 274°. Like luteoline it yields protocatechuic acid when fused with potash. Its solutions have an acid reaction, and it exhibits generally the characters of an acid.

lû'-tĕ-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *lute(us)* = yellow; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The name given by Thudicum to a yellow substance obtained by Piccoli and Lieben from the ovary of the cow, and called by them hæmolutein.

* **lût'-ẹn-ĭst,** *s.* [LUTANIST.]

lû-tĕ-ō-fŭs'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *luteus* = yellow, and *fuscus* = brown.]

Bot., &c.: Between fuscous and yellow.

lû'-tĕ-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *luteol(a);* suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14}O_8$. A crystalline body, obtained by boiling weld, *Reseda luteola,* with water, mixed with one-eighth part proof-spirit. It crystallizes in yellow four-sided needles, which are inodorous, slightly bitter, and melt at 320°. It dissolves with a deep yellow colour in caustic alkalis, and when fused with potash it is resolved, with evolution of carbon dioxide, into phloroglucin and proto-catechuic acid. It unites with metallic oxides, and forms a green precipitate, with dilute solution of ferric chloride.

* **lû'-tĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *luteus,* from *lutum* = mud, mire.] Of a claycy colour; of a brownish yellow colour.

* **lût'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *lut(e); -er.*] One who plays on the lute; a lutist.

* **lû-tĕs'-ẹent,** *a.* [Lat. *luteus* = yellowish, from *lutum* = mud.] Of a yellowish colour; luteous.

lûte'-strĭng, *s.* [LUSTRING.]

Fabric: The same as LUSTRING (q.v.).

* ¶ *To speak in lutestring:* To speak in an affected manner.

Lû-tē'-ti-ạ (ti as shĭ), *s.* [The Latin name of Paris.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 21].

* **lû'-thẽr, * ly-ther, * le-ther,** *a.* [A.S. *lydher.*] Wicked, bad, base, good-for-nothing.

Lû'-thẽr-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Martin Luther or the church he founded.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* A name said to have been first applied in contempt by Dr. Eck, or Eckius, to the followers of Martin Luther Ludir, or Lother. Luther was born at Eisleben, in Saxony, sixteen miles N.W. of Halle, his father Hans Luther being a miner and worker in metals. Martin lost an intimate companion by sudden death in 1505; he was deeply impressed with the importance of religion, and became an Augustine eremite, at Erfurth. In 1508 he was made Professor of Philosophy in the University of Wittenberg, recently founded by the Elector, Frederick the Wise, and which ultimately was incorporated in 1817 with that of Halle. In 1510 he had to visit Rome on the business of his order. In 1512 he became Doctor of Divinity. In 1517, Pope Leo X. having followed the example of his predecessor in sanctioning the sale of indulgences with the view of raising money nominally for the rebuilding of St. Peter's, Rome, and for supporting a league of the Christian powers against the Turks, Luther came into collision with Tetzel, the agent for the traffic at Wittenberg and the adjacent regions. [INDULGENCES.] On October 31, 1517, a day so important that with it the middle ages are generally held to have closed and modern times begun, he affixed ninety-five theses against indulgences to the cathedral church of Wittenberg. [REFORMATION.] At first Luther's variance was only with the subordinate agents, but gradually it passed into hostility to Leo, and when, in reply to a bull issued against him on June 15, 1520, he, on December 10, burnt the Papal bull with the decretals and canons, his breach with the papacy was complete. More than one previous effort had been made to reconcile him to the Church, but in vain; and finally Charles V. was exhorted to make an example of him as an obstinate heretic. He was therefore summoned to appear before the Diet of Worms, and did so on April 17, 1521. When in the face of the assembled dignitaries, civil and ecclesiastical, of the empire, he refused to retract his views unless first convinced that they were erroneous, it was the sublimest moment in his history. On returning from the Diet his friends carried him off and concealed him for some months in the Castle of Wartburg, on a mountain near Eisenach. In 1522 he ventured to return to Wittenberg to restrain some of his more extreme followers. Believing that monastic vows should not be imposed, and were not binding, he, in 1524, threw off his monastic dress, and next year, though pledged in his youth to celibacy, married, some of his followers following his example. Notwithstanding all the perils so long confronting him, he died at Eisleben in 1546, not by violence but by disease.

From the time that Luther broke with Catholicism, he required to think out a scheme of doctrine and discipline for his followers. The demands of both friends and opponents compelled Luther, his amiable coadjutor, Melanchthon, and others in 1530 to formulate its statements. [AUGSBURG CONFESSION.] A year previously the Lutherans, protesting against the decisions of the second Diet of Spires, for the first time were called Protestants (q.v.).

The Elector John of Saxony, succeeding his brother, Frederick the Wise, organized Lutheran churches throughout his dominions. Hitherto there had been considerable unity between all the Teutonic opponents of the Papacy, but differences of opinion which arose between Luther and Carlstadt at Witteuberg, led to alienation of feeling between them, and then to a schism between the German and Swiss Churches. Both rejected Transubstantiation, but Luther and his followers formulated the view called Consubstantiation (q.v.), which the Zwinglians rejected. [ZWINGLIANS.] From the commencement of controversy on the subject, in 1524, the term Lutherans became confined to the former. In 1521 Lutheranism spread to Denmark under the auspices of the king, Christian II.; in 1523 Olaus Petri, aided by King Gustavus Vasa, introduced it into Sweden. With the exception of some parts of Upper Germany, the continental sections of the Teutonic race, whether German or Scandinavian, have remained Lutheran. About the middle of the eighteenth century, Rationalism (q.v.) became a potent factor in the life of the Lutheran as of other continental churches.

In this country the Lutheran Church consists of four general independent organizations governed respectively by the General Synod, the General Council, the United Synod of the South, and the Synodical Conference. It stands third, in point of membership, among our Protestant denominations.

Lû'-thẽr-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Lutheran; -ism.*]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The tenets of Martin Luther. [LUTHERAN, B.]

lû'-tĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Prob. from Eng. *toluidine* reversed.]

Chem.: C_7H_9N. An organic base, isomeric with toluidine, discovered by Anderson in bone-oil. It has a sp. gr. of ·9467 at 0°, and boils at 154°. It has a most characteristic smell, approaching the aromatic, and dissolves readily in three to four times its bulk of water. It unites with acids and with salts, forming crystalline compounds, most of which are very soluble. It forms substitution derivatives, of which the iodide of ethyl lutidine is a type, $C_7H_8(C_2H_5)N,HI$).

lût'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *lut(e)* (2), *v.*; *-ing.*] A composition, of clay or other substance, used to stop the joints of vessels so as to make them air-tight; lute.

* **lût'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *lute* (1), *s.*; *-ist.*] One who plays on the lute.

"A controversy between a *lutist* and a nightingale."
—*Hakewill: Apologie,* bk. iii., § 3.

* **lû'-tōse,** *a.* [Lat. *lutosus,* from *lutum* = mud, mire.] Miry, muddy; covered with clay or mud.

lū'-trạ, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *loutre;* Sp. *lutra, nutra;* Ital.]

Zool.: Otter; the typical genus of the subfamily Lutridæ (q.v.). Body long, legs short, feet webbed; tail long, stout, and horizontally flattened. *Lutra vulgaris,* the Common Otter, is a native of Europe, frequenting the banks of streams and lakes. It lives upon fish, and is highly destructive to salmon. *L. canadensis,* a closely-allied species, is the American Otter. [OTTER.]

lû-trär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Mod. Lat. *lutrarius* = of or belonging to an otter, from Lat. *lutra* = an otter.] [LUTRA.]

1. *Zool.:* Otter's shell; a genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Mactridæ. The shell, which is oblong, gapes at both ends; the cartilage-plate prominent, with one or two teeth in front of it in each valve; animal with the mantle-lobes closed; foot rather large. The species burrow vertically in sand or mud, especially of streams, from low water to twelve fathoms. Eighteen recent species are known, from America, Britain, Africa, India, New Zealand, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* Twenty-five fossil species, from the Carboniferous onward. (*Woodward.*)

lû-trĭc'-tis, *s.* [Lat. *lutr(a)* = an otter, and *ictis* = a weasel.]

Palæont.: A fissiped genus from the Miocene, having structural affinities both with the Civets and the Otters.

* **lû'-trĭn,** *s.* [LECTERN.] A lectern. (*Carlyle.*)

lû-trĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lutr(a)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Mustelidæ, with two genera, Lutra and Enhydris. [LUTRICTIS.]

lû'-trine, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lutr(a)*; Eng. *-ine.*] Belonging to or resembling the sub-family Lutrinæ or the genus Lutra. (See example under PINNIPED.)

* **lût'-ų-lęnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *lutulen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being lutulent; muddiness.

* **lût'-ų-lęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *lutulentus*, from *lutum* = mud, mire.] Muddy, turbid, thick.

"The *lutulent*, spumy, maculatory waters of sin."—*Adams: Works*, i. 166.

* **lŭ-wack',** * **la-wack',** *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: Paradoxurus typus. (*Griffith: Cuvier.*) [PARADOXURUS.]

* **lŭx,** *v.t.* [Lat. *luxo*; Fr. *luxer*; Sp. *luxar*; Ital. *luxare.*] The same as LUXATE (q.v.).

"Staggering I reeled, and as I reeled I fell, *Luxed* the neck joint."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xi. 80.

* **lŭx'-āte,** * **lŭx,** *v.t.* [Lat. *luxatus*, pa. par. of *luxo* = to put out of joint; *luxus* = dislocated; Gr. λοξός (*loxos*) = slanting, oblique.] To put out of joint, to dislocate, to disjoint.

"The bone *luxated* maketh compression on the neighbouring parts."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

* **lŭx'-āte,** *a.* [LUXATE, *v.*] Out of joint.

"Deformed and *luxate* with the prosecution of vanities."—*Adams: Works*, i. 399.

* **lŭx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *luxatio*, from Lat. *luxatus*, pa. par. of *luxo* = to put out of joint; Fr. *luxation*; Sp. *luxacion*; Ital. *lussazione.*]

1. The act of luxating or dislocating a joint; dislocation.

"If the straining or *luxation* of one joint can so afflict us."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven Upon Earth*, § 16.

2. The state of being dislocated; a joint dislocated; a dislocation.

"When two bones, which, being naturally united, make up a joint, are separated from one another, we call it a *luxation*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

* **lŭxe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *luxus* = pomp, excess, luxury; Sp. *lujo*; Ital. *lusso.*] Luxury.

"The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *luxe* of costly pride."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 757.

¶ *Edition de luxe:* An edition of exceptional excellence and beauty in priuting, binding, and artistic illustratiou.

lŭx-ŭl'-lĭ-a-nīte, *s.* [Named from Luxulliau, in Cornwall, where boulders of the rock occur.]

Petrol.: A granitoid rock, composed of schist in patches, a flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz. Not known in position. The sarcophagus in which the Duke of Wellington was buried was made from it. (*Rutley.*)

* **lŭx'-ųre,** *s.* [Fr.] Luxury.

"He the forfete of *luxure* shall tempte."
Gower: C. A., bk. vii.

lŭx-ür'-ĭ-ançe, lŭx-ür'-ĭ-an-çy, *s.* [Eng. *luxuriant*; *-ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being luxuriant; abundant or exuberaut growth; exuberance.

"Till the whole leafy forest stands display'd,
In full *luxuriance* to the sighing gales."
Thomson: Spring, 93.

lŭx-ür'-ĭ-ant, *a.* [Lat. *luxurians*, pr. par. of *luxurio* = to indulge in luxury (q.v.); Fr. *luxuriant*; Sp. *lujuriante*; Ital. *lussuriante.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Abundant or luxuriant in growth; exuberant in plenty.

"Whose stately steeds *luxuriant* pastures bless.
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 327.

2. Abundant, copious.

"A fluent and *luxuriant* speech, which becomes youth well."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Youth & Age.*

II. *Bot.:* Rank; of exuberant growth.

lŭx-ür'-ĭ-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *luxuriant*; *-ly.*] In a luxuriant manner or degree; in abundance; exuberantly.

"In wilde array *luxuriantly* he pours
A crowd of words, and opens all his stores."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, iii.

lŭx-ür'-ĭ-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *luxuriatus*, pa. par. of *luxurio* = to indulge in luxury (q.v.); Fr. *luxurier*; Sp. *lujuriar*; Ital. *lussuriare.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To grow luxuriantly or exuberantly; to grow to superfluous abundance.

2. To feed or live luxuriously.

"It was a most slavish thing to *luxuriate*, and a most royal thing to labour."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

II. *Fig.:* To indulge to excess; to revel without restraint.

* **lŭx-ų-rĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [LUXURIATE.] The act or state of luxuriating; luxuriant or exuberant growth.

* **lŭx'-ų-rĭe,** *s.* [LUXURY.]

* **lŭx-ų-rĭ'-ĕ-tў,** *s.* [LUXURY.] Luxuriance.

"One may observe a kind of *luxuriety* in the description which the holy historiau gives of the transport of the men of Judah."—*Sterne: Works*, iv. 11.

lŭx-ür'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*, from Lat. *luxuriosus*, from *luxuria* = luxury (q.v.); Port. *luxurioso*; Sp. *lujurioso*; Ital. *lussurioso.*]

* 1. Indulging the sins of the flesh.

"That many of their popes be such as I have said, naughty, wicked, *luxurious* men, they openly confess."—*Jackson: Elem. Truth of Scriptures*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* 2. Lavish, free, extravagant.

"But as they were *luxurious* in the price."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., § 10.

3. Indulging in or given to luxury; characterized by indulgence in luxury; indulging to excess in the pleasures of the table, with dress, or mode of life generally; voluptuous.

"Though poor, *luxurious*; though submissive, vain."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

4. Contributing or administering to luxury or extravagant and excessive indulgence in living, dress, &c.

"Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent."
Milton: P. L., xi. 788.

5. Attended with luxury; effeminate, voluptuous. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 625.)

6. Daiuty, delicate.

"*Luxurious* dainties, destined to the gulf
Immense of gluttony, were known."
Cowper: To His Father. (Transl.)

7. Furnished with luxuries, dainties, or delicacies: as, a *luxurious* table.

* 8. Lustful, libidinous, unchaste, lascivious.

"She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* 9. Luxuriant, exuberant.

"Girded it round about with a belt of *luxurious* blossoms."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

lŭx-ür'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *luxurious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a luxurious manner or fashion; delicately, voluptuously, effeminately.

"To spend the time *luxuriously*."
Daniel: Ulysses & the Syren.

* 2. Lasciviously.

"Hotter hours you have
Luxuriously pick'd out."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

lŭx-ür'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *luxurious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being luxurious; the state of being given to indulgence in luxury.

"The exceeding *luxuriousness* of this gluttonous age."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. v., § 5.

* **lŭx'-ų-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *luxur(y)*; *-ist.*] One who indulges in luxury.

lŭx'-ų-rў, * **lŭx'-ų-rĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *luxuré, luxure*, from Lat. *luxuria*, from *luxus* = pomp, excess, luxury; Port. *luxuria*; Sp. *lujuria*; Ital. *lussuria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Indulgence in sins of the flesh. (This meaning was derived from the mediæval ethics.)

"O! foule lust of *luxurie*, to thine ende
But only that those faintest maknes mind,
But versily thou wolt his body shende."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,347.

2. Extravagant or excessive indulgence in the gratification of the appetites or in the pleasures of the table; rich and expensive diet, or costly dress and equipage.

"Praises bestowed on *luxury*—for which elegance and taste are but another name."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

3. A life of delicacy, effeminacy, or voluptuousness; luxurious living.

"When this impostor was thrown into prison for his fraud, his followers maintained him in *luxury*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. That which is delightful or especially gratifying to the senses or feelings: espec., that which gratifies the appetite; a dainty, a delicacy; delicious food or diet.

5. Anything indulged in for pleasure or gratification, not from necessity.

"Or press the bashful stranger to his food,
And learn the *luxury* of doing good."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

* 6. Luxuriance, exuberance; luxuriant growth.

II. *Law:* Luxury was formerly deemed a punishable offence. The statute making it so was repealed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64. Previously it had fallen into disuse.

lŭz, *s.* [Heb. לוּז (*luz*) = (1) a hazel tree, or, much more probably, the almond-tree; (2) the bone described below.] In Rabbinical legends, an unidentified bone in the human body, destined to be the germ of the glorified body at the resurrection. According to Buxtorf (*Lex. Talm.*), it was the *os coccygis*, or one of the lumbar vertebræ.

"Hadrian (whose boues may they be ground, and his name blotted out) once asked Rabbi Joshua ben Chanauia, 'From what shall the human frame be reconstructed when it rises again?' 'From *Luz* in the backbone,' was the answer. 'Prove this to me,' said Hadrian. Then the Rabbi took *luz*, a small bone of the spine, and immersed it in water, but it was not softened; he put it into the fire, but it was not consumed; he put it into a mill, but it could not be pounded; he placed it upon an anvil and struck it with a hammer, but the anvil split and the hammer was broken."—*Midrash Kohelet* (fo. 114, 3) in *Hershon: Talm. Miscel.*, p. 295.

lû'-zŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, *Luzon*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral, with slight traces of cleavage. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 4·42; colour, dark reddish steel-gray, on exposure turning violet. Lustre, black and metallic; streak, black; brittle. Comp.: sulphur, 33·14; antimony, 2·15; arsenic, 16·52; copper, 47·51. Closely related to Enargite (q.v.). Found at Luzon, Philippine Islands.

lû'-zų-la, * **lû'-çĭ-ô-la,** *s.* [From Ital. *luciola* = a glow-worm, which the heads of flowers, wet with dew and sparkling by moonlight, feebly resemble. (*Sir J. E. Smith.*)]

Bot.: Wood-rush; a genus of Juncaceæ (Rushes). It has soft, plane, generally hairy leaves, a glumaceous perianth of six leaves, and a one-celled, three-valved capsule with three seeds. About forty are known, all from temperate or cold climates. They grow in woods, pastures, and on mountain elevations. Those which grow under the shade of trees preserve their verdure in winter. The Field Rush, *L. campestris*, is very common.

-lў, *suff.* [See def. O. H. G. *lîh*; Goth. *leiks*; Ger. *lich*; Dut. *lijk*; Icel. *likr, legr.*] [LIKE, *a.*] A common adjectival and adverbial ending in English. As an adjectival endiug, as in man-*ly*, it represents the A.S. *-lic* = like; as an adverbial ending, as in splendid-*ly*, the A.S. *lice.*

* **lў-ąm,** *s.* [LEAM.] A leash for holding hounds.

"In a pyde *lyam* leadiug forth his hound."
Drayton: Poems, p. 21.

lў'-art, * **ly-ardc,** *a.* [O. Fr. *liard.*] [LIART.] Of a mixed colour; gray, gray-haired.

"Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black,
But aue wi' *lyart* liuing." *Burns: Holy Fair.*

* **lўb'-ĭcke,** * **lĭb'-ўck,** *a.* [Lat. *Libycus.*] Of or pertaining to Libya; Libyan.

lў-çæ'-na, *s.* [Gr. λύκαινα (*lukaina*) = a she-wolf.]

Entom.: Copper-Butterfly, so called because a bright coppery-red prevails in the wing-

colouring, the typical genus of the family Lycænidæ (q.v.). *Lycæna phlæas* is the Small Copper, and *L. dispar*, the largest species of the genus, formerly common in the fens of the Eastern counties, is the Large Copper. In *L. gordius* the metallic hue is strongly glossed with blue or purple. All Continental.

lȳ-çæn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lycæn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Butterflies, nearly world-wide in distribution. The individuals are small, the wing-expanse seldom exceeding an inch and a half or two inches. The prevailing colours are blue, copper-red, or brown. Chief genera: Miletus, Zeritis, Lycæna, Polyommatus, Hypochrysops, Thecla, Zephyrus, Amblypodia, and Eumæus.

lȳ'-cạn-thrōpe, *s.* [Gr. λυκάνθρωπος (*lukanthrōpos*), from λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.]

* 1. A man supposed to have been transformed into the form of a wolf, and endowed with a wolf's nature and propensities; a were-wolf (q.v.).

2. A person suffering from lycanthropy (q.v.).

lȳ-căn-thrō'-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Lycanthrope.]

Path.: A species of insanity in which the patient believes himself transformed into a wolf.

"Many examples of *lycanthropia* are on record, although an extremely rare disease at the present day. 'Those labouring under *lycanthropia*,' says Paulus Ægineta, 'go out during the night, imitating wolves in all things, and lingering about sepulchres until morning. You may recognise such persons by these marks; they are pale, their vision feeble, their eyes dry, tongue very dry, and the flow of saliva stopped; but they are thirsty, and they have incurable ulcerations from frequent falls.'"—*Bucknill & Tuke: Psychological Medicine*, p. 202.

lȳ-căn-thrŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *lycanthrop(y)*; *-ic*.] Afflicted with lycauthropy.

"In a fit of *lycanthropic* madness, she came upon two children."—*S. B. Gould: Were-Wolves*, ch. vi.

lȳ-căn'-thrŏp-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *lycanthrop(y)*; *-ist*.] The same as Lycanthrope (q.v.).

"Forestus pronounces the man to be a *lycanthropist*, but he does not say that the poor fellow believed himself to be transformed into a wolf."—*S. B. Gould: Were-Wolves*, ch. v.

lȳ-căn'-thrŏp-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *lycanthrop(y)* *-ous*.] Belonging to, or in any way connected with, lycanthropy (q.v.).

"There are two unfailing characteristics of *lycanthropous* belief:—(1) There can nowhere be a living belief in contemporary metamorphosis into any animal which has ceased to exist in the particular locality; (2) Belief in metamorphosis into the animal most prominent in any locality itself acquires a special prominence."—*J. F. McLennan*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 89.

lȳ-căn'-thrŏp-ў, †**lȳ-kăn'-thrŏp-ў,** *s.* [Lycanthrope.]

Anthrop.: In a wide sense, the term lycanthropy is used for what Tylor calls the Doctrine of Werewolves—"That certain men by natural gift or magic art can turn, for a time, into ravening wild beasts." Less widely, it denotes a belief in the temporary change of a man into a wolf. Such belief was once widely spread. The dominant Aryans in India in long-past ages described the rude indigenes by an epithet signifying "changing their shape at will." In classic times we find the belief in Herodotus (iv. 105), in Pliny (*H. N.* viii. 34), in Petronius Arbiter (Sat. 62, *ad fin.*), and in Virgil (*Ecl.* viii. 95–99). It is mentioned by Augustine (*de Civ. Dei*, xviii. 17); it flourished in the Middle Ages, when it was viewed as a form of demoniacal possession. Lycanthropy seems to have been first viewed rationally in 1603, when, in the case of Jean Grenier, the judge declared that it was "an insane delusion, not a crime." Strange to say, in France, where this just conclusion was come to nearly three centuries ago, the belief in werewolves still lingers, and within the last twenty years Mr. Baring-Gould found it impossible to get a guide after dark across a wild place said to be haunted by a loupgarou. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), ch. viii., where a copious bibliography will be found; see also *Baring-Gould: Book of Were-wolves.*)

"*Lykanthropy*
I comprehend; for, without transformation,
Men become wolves." *Byron: Don Juan*, ix. 20.

lȳ-cā'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. Λυκάων (*Lukaōn*), a king of Arcadia, father of Callisto. Said to have been turned into a wolf because he offered human sacrifices to Jupiter; or, according to Ovid (*Met.* i. 163–239), because he tried to murder Jupiter, who was his guest.]

Zool.: An aberrant genus of Canidæ, containing but one species, *Lycaon pictus* (*venaticus*), the Hunting-dog. The head resembles that of a hyæna, and there are but four toes on each foot. It is gregarious, and commits great depredations on flocks of sheep. Habitat, Africa, from the Cape to the valley of the Nile.

lȳ-çē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λύκειον (*lukeion*), so named from the neighbouring temple of Apollo Λύκειος (*Lukeios*), or the wolf-slayer; λύκειος (*lukeios*) = pertaining to a wolf; λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf.]

1. A gymnasium or public palæstra with covered walks in the eastern suburb of Athens, in which Aristotle taught philosophy.

2. A house, room, or apartment set apart for instruction, lectures, or discourses.

3. An association or society for literary improvement and study.

4. A school for higher education preparatory to the universities.

lȳçh'-gāte, *s.* [Lichgate.]

lȳch'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. λυχνίς (*luchnis*) = a plant with a bright scarlet flower, used for garlands. Hooker and Arnott derive it from λύχνος (*luchnos*) = a light; because the thick, cottony substance on the leaves of some species, or of a similar plaut, have been employed as wicks for lamps.]

Bot.: Campion, a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Sileneæ. The corolla is monophyllous, tubular, five-toothed; the petals five-clawed, sometimes divided on the limb; stamens, ten; styles, usually five, capsule opening by five or ten teeth. About thirty species are known, all from the northern hemisphere. *L. diurna* and *L. chalcedonica* are saponaceous. The latter, a native of Asia Minor, forms a frequent and brilliant border for flower beds.

¶ *Rock Lychnis:*

Bot.: The genus Viscaria.

* **lȳch'-nīte,** *s.* [Gr. λυχνίτης (*luchnitēs*) = of or like a lamp; λύχνος (*luchnos*) = a lamp, a light.] An old name for Parian marble, from its being quarried by lamplight.

* **lȳch'-nō-bīte,** *s.* [Gr. λυχνόβιος (*luchnobios*) = living by lamplight; λύχνος (*luchnos*) = a lamp, and βίος (*bios*) = life.] One who labours or transacts his business by night, sleeping by day.

lȳch'-nō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. λύχνος (*luchnos*) = a lamp, a light, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Arch.: A small narrow window near the ground in the chancel of a church, so disposed that through it a person outside may see the priest at the altar during the act of consecration.

lȳç'-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Lyc(ium barbarum)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: A base contained in the Box Thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). The base obtained from the hydrochlorate is a white radio-crystalline mass, which has a sharp taste, dissolves easily in water and alcohol, and sparingly in ether. Most of its salts are crystallizable, and easily soluble in water.

lȳç'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λύκιον (*lukion*) = a kind of Lycian thorny shrub.]

Bot.: Boxthorn: a genus of Solanaceæ, tribe Atropeæ. It consists of trees or shrubs, usually spinose, with white, yellow, rose-coloured, purple, or scarlet flowers. About thirty are known. *Lycium europæum* is used for hedges in the Greek Islands, though, perhaps, not wild there. The young shoots are eaten in Spain with oil and vinegar. They are also eaten in India, where goats browse on the plant. The berries are reputed aphrodisiac. *L. barbarum* is sometimes found in cottage gardens in Britain, as are other species in gardens generally.

lȳ-cŏc'-tō-nĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Aconitum*), *Lycocton(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: A base extracted, together with acolyctine, from wolfsbane (*Aconitum Lycoctonum*) by means of alcohol, and separated from the latter by its solubility in ether. It crystallizes in warty groups of crystals, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and slightly soluble in water. It has an alkaline reaction, a strong bitter taste, and is coloured bright red with concentrated sulphuric acid.

lȳ-cō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. λυκώδης (*lukōdēs*), contracted from λυκοειδής (*lukoeidēs*), wolf-like: λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Lycodidæ. Nine species are known from the Arctic Ocean; four from the southern extremity of the American continent. *Lycodes mucosus* is from Northumberland Sound.

lȳ-cō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lycod(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Fishes of the order Anacathini, division *Anacanthini Gadoidei*. Marine littoral fishes of small size, resembling Blennies, chiefly represented in high latitudes, a few living within the tropical zone. There is one rare British species, *Gymnelis imberbis*, the Beardless Ophidium. Length, about three inches; depth, about a quarter of an inch.

lȳ'-cō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Lycodontidæ (q.v.). *Lycodon capensis*, a South African snake, is shining greenish-brown above, head with variations, and the scales along the middle of the back less distinctly marked with white specks than those of the side. Length about fourteen inches. It affects damp situations, near localities favourable for concealment. Like most of the Innocua of South Africa, its movements are slow.

* **lȳ'-cō-dŏnt,** *s.* [Lycodon.]

Palæont. (*Pl*): Teeth like those of a wolf-fish.

lȳ-cō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lycodon*, genit. *lycodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Innocuous colubriform snakes, from India and Africa. Body of moderate length, muzzle flat, pupil vertical. They are ground snakes. Those of India live on skinks, while the African species devour mice and other small nocturnal mammals.

lȳ-cŏg'-ạ-lạ, *s.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and γάλα (*gala*) = milk. So named because, when the plants are young, they resemble a mass of thick cream.]

Bot.: A genus of myxogastrous fungals. *Lycogala epidendron* has heads almost the size of a nut, with only yellow, yellowish, or pinkish-white spores. One species has a blood-like pulp.

lȳ-cō-pĕr-dā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lycoperd(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: The same as Gasteromycetes. [Lycoperdon.]

lȳ-cō-pĕr'-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and πέρδομαι (*perdomai*) = to break wind backwards.]

Bot.: Puff-ball; a genus of fungals, order Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdaceæ, sub-order Trichogastres. It has a double peridium, the outer coat breaking into warts, spines, scales, &c. *Lycoperdon Bovista* is eatable. The dry mass of threads and spores may be used as a styptic. *L. giganteum*, a large, indehiscent species, has also been used as a styptic and for tinder; the fumes produce the effect of chloroform. *L. gemmatum* is the Common Puff-ball.

lycoperdon-nuts, *s. pl.* The commercial name of the underground fungals of the genus Elaphomyces.

lȳ-cō-pĕr'-sĭ-cŏn, lȳ-cō-pĕr'-sĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and περσικόν (*persicon*) = (as adj.) Persian; (as subst.) = pearl.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ, closely akin to Solanum. Ten species are known, chiefly from South America. *Lycopersicon esculentum* is the Tomato or Love-apple [Tomato.]

lȳ'-cō-pŏd, *s.* [Lycopodium.]

Bot.: A plant of the genus Lycopodium (q.v.).

lȳ-cŏp'-ō-dạl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lycopodales* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Lyco-

podium, or the order Lycopodiaceæ, as the Lycopodal Alliance. (*Lindley.*)

lȳ-cō-pō-dā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lycopod(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Acrogens, consisting of vascular flowerless plants with axillary or radical, one or many-celled spore cases, and spores of two sorts. Orders Lycopodiaceæ and Marsileaceæ (q.v.).

lȳ'-cō-pōde, *s.* [Lycopodium.]

Bot., Comm., &c.: The powder contained in the spore-cases of *Lycopodium clavatum* and *L. Selago.* It is highly inflammable, and is used in the manufacture of fireworks, for theatrical lightning, also to roll up pills, which, when coated with it, may be put into water without being moistened. (*Lindley.*)

lȳ-cō-pō-dī-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lycopodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* Clubmosses. An order of Acrogens, alliance Lycopodales. It consists of moss-like plants, the rootstock running, creeping, constituting a corm, or wanting. Stem dichotomously branched; leaves imbricate, all round or in two to six rows; capsules, called sporangia, sessile in the axis of the leaves, or in that of the scales of a terminal or axillary sessile or stalked cone; one to three-celled, with macrospores and microspores, the former marked at the top with two radiating lines. Distribution world-wide. Known genera, four or five; species numerous, including the genus Lycopodium, which contains about 100 species.

2. *Palæobot.:* The Lycopodiaceæ seem to have begun in the Upper Silurian, with the Lepidodendroids, Pachytheca and Psilophyton. The genus Lepidodendron, to which some species of plants from the Devonian, and about forty (half of them British) from the Carboniferous, with a few from the Permian, have been referred, is believed to have been Lycopodiaceous. They were gigantic when compared with modern Lycopodiums. Their fruits were Lepidostrobi. There are also, in the Devonian and Carboniferous, Lepidophloios, Cordaites, and Lycopodites, the second of which may, perhaps, have been coniferous. Mr. Carruthers considers Sigillaria to have been Lycopodiaceous. It is found in the Devonian and Carboniferous, being a very marked feature of the latter rocks.

lȳ-cō-pō-dī-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as **sh),** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *lycopodiace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Lycopodiaceæ, resembling the Lycopodiaceæ (q.v.).

"Upon these grounds Mr. Carruthers decides against the view that Sigillaria is a gymnospermous exogen, and he regards it as cryptogamic and *lycopodiaceous.*" —*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 460.

lȳ-cŏp'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Lycopodites.]

Palæont.: A fossil plant of the genus Lycopodites.

lȳ-cŏp-ō-dī'-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lycopod(ium)*; Lat. suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil plants, akin to Lycopodium. The leaves are inserted all round the stem or in two opposite rows. Morris enumerates species from the Coal Measures, from the Oolitic Shale, and from the London Clay. It occurs also in the Devonian.

lȳ-cō-pō'-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podus*) = a foot.]

Bot.: Clubmoss. The typical genus of the order Lycopodiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of perennial plants, with erect, prostrate, or creeping stems, small leaves, and reniform or one-celled, two-valved capsules. The spores of Lycopodium are used for coating pills, and the hands when rubbed with them may be dipped in water without becoming wet. *L. clavatum* is emetic, and *L. Selago* cathartic, but they are dangerous. They can be used externally as counter irritants. *L. cartharticum* (?) or *rubrum*, a South American plant, is violently purgative. It has been used in elephantiasis. *L. phlegmaria* and *L. squamatum* are aphrodisiac. It is said that woollen clothes boiled with it become blue if afterwards treated with Brazil wood.

lȳ-cŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lycopsis*; Gr. λύκοψις (*lukopsis*), λύκοψος (*lukopsos*), λύκαψος (*lukapsos*) = a plant like alkanet.]

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of boraginaceous plants, tribe Anchuseæ. By Sir Joseph Hooker made a sub-genus of Anchusa. The corolla tube is curved, equalling or exceeding the oblique limb; the nutlets with the ring equal at the base. *Anchusa* (*Lycopsis*) *arvensis* is the Bugloss (q.v.).

lȳ'-cō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot, which the leaves faintly resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, family Menthidæ. The calyx is five-cleft, the limbs of the corolla nearly equal; stamens only two. Known species, two. One, *Lycopus europæus*, has bluish-white, purple-dotted flowers.

lȳ-cō'-są, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf. The genus is so named from the predatory habits of some of the species. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lycosidæ (q.v.). *Lycosa piratica* is British. The most celebrated species is *L. tarantula*, the Tarantula (q.v.).

lȳ-cō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαύρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Thecodonts of Triassic (?) age.

lȳ-cō'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lycos(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Wolf Spiders. A widely-distributed family of wandering predaceous Spiders, tribe Dipneumones. Ocelli generally in three rows; cephalothorax robust, but narrowed anteriorly; falces vertical, three pairs of spinnerets, legs usually terminated by three claws without any scopulæ or adhesive hairs. Many of the species frequent woods and dry commons; others, as *Lycosa piratica*, are aquatic. Chief genera, Lycosa and Dolomedes.

lȳ-cŏt'-rō-pal, *a.* [Gr. λύκος (*lukos*) = a wolf, and τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn, a direction.]

Bot.: An orthotropal ovule curved downwards like a horseshoe.

lȳ'-da, *s.* [Gr., fem. of Λυδός (*Ludos*) = a Lydian.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, family Tenthredinidæ. The species are many. *Lyda pratensis* and *L. campestris* feed on pine-trees, which they injure, and *L. betulæ* on the beech.

***lȳd'-dĕrn,** *s.* [Lyther.] An idle fellow.

"It is better that younge *Lyddernes* wepe than olde men."—*Vocacyon of John Bale.* (1553.)

lȳd'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 110].

Lȳd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Lydius*, from Gr. Λυδία (*Ludia*) = Lydia.]

1. *Geog.:* Of or pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, ruled over by Crœsus, and afterwards a Persian satrapy. Its inhabitants were noted for their effeminacy and voluptuousness; hence, Lydian came to mean effeminate, voluptuous, soft.

"Ever against eating cares
Lap me in soft *Lydian* airs."
Milton: L'Allegro, 136.

2. *Music:*

(1) One of the ancient Greek modes, the highest in pitch; its music was of a soft, pleasing character.

(2) The fifth of the Ecclesiastical modes, called by mediæval writers, *Modus lætus* (the joyful mode), from its general jubilant character.

Lydian-stone, *s.*

Min.: The same as Basanite (q.v.).

lȳd'-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *Lyd(ian)* (?); *-ine.*]

Chem.: A violet dye, produced by the action of potassium ferricyanide on aniline. It is very soluble in alcohol and in the fatty acids, slightly soluble in ether and benzol, but insoluble in water and in fatty oils. It dyes wool, silk, and mordanted cotton, and the tissues dyed with it are not altered by alkaline carbonates or ammonia. Lydine is a poison when taken internally, or when allowed to come in direct contact with the blood.

lȳd'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. Λυδία λίθος (*Ludia lithos*) = Lydian-stone; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Basanite (q.v.).

lȳe (1), ***lee, *leye, *lie, *ley,** *s.* [A.S. *leáh*; cogn. with Dut. *loog*; Ger. *lauge*; O. H. Ger. *louga*; Icel. *laug.*] A solution of an alkali; water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood. Used in soap-making, in neutralizing an acid, in cleansing grease from objects, such as thin iron plates in the operation of tinning, &c.

lȳe (2), *s.* [Prob. from *lie* (2), *v.*]

Rail.-eng.: A siding, offset, or loop, from a main line, on to which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading; also a siding or set of rails at a terminus used for the same purpose.

***lȳe** (3), *s.* [Lie (1), *s.*]

***lȳe,** *v.i.* [Lie (1), *v.*]

lȳ'-ĕll-īte, *s.* [Named after the eminent geologist Sir Charles Lyell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of langite (q.v.), of a bluish-white colour, occurring in fibrous encrustations. When named it was regarded as a hydrated sulphate of copper and lime, but subsequent analyses proved it to be a mixture of gypsum and langite. The same substance was, about the same time, named Devilline, after the chemist St. Claire-Deville. Found with langite in Cornwall.

lȳ-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lą, *s. pl.* [Gr. λύω (*luō*) = to loose, and ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Zool.: Owen's first and lowest group or sub-class of Mammalia, characterized by "the comparatively loose or disconnected state of the cerebral hemispheres. The size of these hemispheres is so small that they leave exposed the olfactory ganglions, the cerebellum, and more or less of the optic lobes; their surface is generally smooth; the anfractuosities, when present, are few and simple." The Lyencephala include the orders Marsupialia (with four families, Rhizophaga, Poephaga, Carpophaga, and Eutomophaga), and Monotremata (with two genera, Echidna and Oruithorhyncus).

ly-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *lyencephal(a)*; *-ous.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the Lyencephala (q.v.).

"The *lyencephalous* mammalia are unguiculate."—*Owen: Class. Mammalia*, p. 27.

***lyf,** *s.* [Life.]

lȳ-ġæ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lygæ(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Geocores or Land Bugs (q.v.). The scutellum is short and triangular; two ocelli, antennæ four-jointed, springing from below a straight line drawn from the eyes to the base of the rostrum, which has four nearly equal joints. The membrane of the hemelytra has usually four or five longitudinal veins. Chief genera, Rhyparochromus, Platygaster, and Lygæus (q.v.).

lȳ-ġæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λυγαῖος (*lugaios*) = dark, shadowy, gloomy, from its being the habit of the insects to secrete themselves.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lygæidæ (q.v.). These insects are generally red, banded and spotted with black. *Lygæus equestris*, *L. saxatilis*, and *L. familiaris* are found on the continent of Europe.

lȳ-ġĕ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λύγος (*lugos*) = a pliant twig or rod fit for wickerwork.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Phalarideæ, Only known species, *Lygeum Spartum*, a rather handsome Indian grass with extensive rootstocks growing in sand, which it binds together. It is the esparto grass (q.v.).

lȳġ'-ĭ-ą, † lĭġ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Ligea.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustacea, family Oniscidæ. *Lygia oceanica* is the Great Sea-slater of the British coasts.

lȳ-gō'-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. λυγώδης (*lugōdēs*) = like a lily twig; λύγος (*lugos*) = a plant, twig, or rod.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, tribe Schizæcæ. The species are elegant twining plants, which bind together the small shrubs among which they grow.

lȳ'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lie (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of telling lies; a falsehood, a lie.

ly'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Lie (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of being recumbent or prostrate.

* **lying-down,** *s.* A woman's accouchement, childbirth.

* **lying-house,** *s.* A prison for great offenders.

lying-in, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being in childbirth: as, a woman *lying-in.*

2. Pertaining to or used for childbirth: as, a *lying-in* hospital.

B. *As subst.:* The act of bearing a child, childbirth.

lying-panels, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Panels in which the fibres of the wood lie in a horizontal direction.

lying-to, *s.*

Naut.: The state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to counteract each other.

ly'-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *lying* (1); *-ly.*] In a lying manner; with lies; falsely.

lyke'-wāke, *s.* [Lichwake.] An assembly of persons to watch in the chamber of a corpse by night.

"'Ay, ay—dead enough,' said another, 'but here's what shall give him a rousing *lykewake.*'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxvii.

* **lym,** *s.* [Leam.] A lime-bound or limmer.

"Hound or spaniel, brach or *lym.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

lyme, *s.* [Corrupt. from Lat. *elymus* (q.v.).]

Bot., &c.: (See the compound).

lyme-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Elymus (q.v.).

ly-mĕx'-y-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. λῦμα (*luma*) = (1) filth or dirt, (2) rnin, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = firewood, lumber.]

Entom.: The typical genns of the family Lymexylonidæ (q.v.) *Lymexylon navale* infests oak wood. It is a pest is some continental dockyards.

ly-mĕx-y-lŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lymexylon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, founded by Swainson, and still retained.

* **lym'-ĭ-tĕr,** *s.* [Limitour.]

lym'-næ-a, *s.* [Limnæa.]

lym-næ'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Limnæadæ.]

lym'-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *lymn(æa);* suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: A fossil limnæa.

lymph, * **lym'-pha,** *s.* [Lat. *lympha* = water, lymph, prob. allied to *limpidus* = clear; Fr. *lymphe.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Water; any clear transparent fluid like water.

"Thy hauks, Cephisus, he again hath trod,
Thy murmurs heard, and drunk the crystal *lymph.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* The chief difference between chyle and lymph is the more complete state of preparation for the operations of nutrition in lymph, owing to the smaller proportion of solid matter, and the almost total absence of fat; it is comparatively transparent, high in the scale of nutrition, bearing a strong resemblance to blood without the red corpuscles.

2. *Bot. Phys.:* The sap of a plant.

¶ *Vaccine Lymph:* (Vaccination, Vaccine).

lymph-channel, lymph-sinus, *s.*

Anat.: A channel or sinus for the conveyance of lymph. It is situated in the mesenteric gland. (*Quain.*)

* **lym'-phăd,** *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Gael. *longphade* = a galley.] An ancient vessel with one mast, not uncommonly seen in the heraldry of Scotland. It is the feudal ensign of the lordship of Lorne, and is borne by the family of Argyll, and the clan of Campbell.

"'Our loch ne'er saw the Cawmill *lymphads,*' said the bigger Highlander."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* xxix.

lym-pha-dĕn'-ō-ma, *s.* [Lat. *lympha* [Lymph]; Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland, and suff. *-ωμα* (*ōma*) (?).]

Path.: An important morbid condition of the glands, characterized by hypertrophy; Hodgkin's disease.

lym'-phæ-dŭct, *s.* [Lymphoduct.]

lym-phăn-gĕ'-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *lympha* [Lymph]; Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angcheion*) = a vase or vessel, and suff. *-itis* (*Path.*).]

Path.: Inflammation of the lymphatics.

* **lym'-phāte,** * **lym'-phāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *lymphatus,* pa. par. of *lympho* = to drive out of one's senses.] Mad, deranged, insaue.

lym-phăt'-ĭc, * **lym-phăt'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *lymphaticus,* from *lymphatus,* pa. par. of *lympho* = to drive out of one's senses; Fr. *lymphatique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to, conveying, or containing lymph.

"There are *lymphatic* vessels which come from the upper and others which proceed from the lower extremities. Numerous glands occur along their course. The coats of the lymphatics, three in number, are delicate and transparent, so that their contents may readily be seen."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.* (1856), ii. 269, 289.

* 2. *Fig.:* Mad, frenzied, enthusiastic.

"Horace either is or feigns himself *lymphatick.*"—*Shaftesbury: Concerning Enthusiasm,* § 6.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A madman, an enthusiast.

"All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or another."—*Shaftesbury: Concerning Enthusiasm,* § 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): A name for the lymphatic vessels (q.v.).

† 2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The sap vessels of a plant.

¶ The *Lymphatic* or *Phlegmatic Temperament* is characterized by light, sandy, or whitish hair, light gray eyes, a pallid complexion, the skin nearly destitute of hair, much perspiration, small blood-vessels, a feeble and slow pulse, want of energy, both in animal and physical functions. Mental powers sometimes dull, sometimes the reverse. It is the weak temperament of the xanthous variety of mankind.

lymphatic-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The absorbent system for the transmission of the lymph, allied to the lacteal system, and appearing also first in fishes, then reptiles, then mammals. Their chief use is to effect a change in the materials absorbed, and render them more fitted for introduction into the blood. Lymphatics are found in most parts of the animal tissue, except the brain and spinal cord, the eye, bones, cartilages and tendons, the membranes of the ovum, the umbilical cord, and the placenta. Lymphatic vessels like arteries and veins have three coats, an external, middle, and internal; they are also supplied with valves. [Thoracic-duct (q.v.).]

lymphatic-vessels, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The lymphatic vessels convey in solution to the blood matters derived from the wear and tear of the vessels or from outside. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.,* ii. 290.)

lym'-phō-dŭct, lym'-phæ-dŭct, *s.* [Lat. *lympha* = lymph, and *ductus* = a leading, a duct.]

1. *Anat.:* A vessel in animal bodies which conveys the lymph; a lymphatic. (*Blackmore.*)

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Sap-vessels.

lym-phŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Lat. *lympha* = lymph, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to describe.] A treatise on or description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

lymph'-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *lympha,* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Having the form or aspect of lymph. There are *lymphoid*-glands and *lymphoid*-tissue. (*Quain.*)

* **lymph'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *lymph; -y.*] Containing or resembling lymph.

* **lym-y-tour,** *s.* [Limitour.]

* **lyn-çē'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *lynceus,* from *lynx* (genit. *lyncis*) = a lynx.] Of or pertaining to the lynx; lynx-like, acute.

"My eyes are so *lyncean* as to see you proudly misconfident."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to the Vindication.*

lynch, *v.t.* [Said to be derived from the name of a Virginian farmer, who took the law into his own hands by tying a thief to a tree, and then flogging him.] To inflict punishment or pain upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob, or any unauthorised persons.

"George was *lynched,* as he deserved."—*Emerson: English Traits,* ch. ix.

lynch-law, *s.* The act or practice of punishing offenders for a crime without a trial. Like the verb "to lyuch," this expression originated in America, but is now naturalized in England.

* **lyn'-cŭs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Lynx.]

Zool.: A genus proposed by Gray (*Annals of Phil.,* xxvi.), to include the lynxes, which are now classed as species (or varieties of a species) of the genus Felis.

* **lynde,** *s.* [A.S. *lind;* Sw. & Dan. *lind;* Dut. & Ger. *linde.*] Tbe linden-tree (q.v.).

* **lynd'-en,** *s.* [Linden.]

* **lyne,** *s.* [Line, *s.*] Flax.

* **lynn,** *s.* [Linn.] A waterfall.

lynx, * **lince,** *s.* [Lat. from Gr. λύγξ (*lungx*).]

1. *Zool.:* A common name for the different varieties of *Felis lynx,* or, as some zoologists think, of the different species of the genus Lyncus (q.v.). The Greek λύγξ was probably the Caracal (q.v.) (cf. Ovid, *Met.,* xv. 413). Lynxes shared with leopards the duty of drawing the chariot of Bacchus (Pers. i. 101; Virg., *Georgic* i. 264); Pliny (*Hist. Nat.,* xxviii. 32) calls them the "most sharp-sighted of all quadrupeds," hence the epithet lynx-eyed (q.v.). The lynxes are all of moderate size, but larger than the true cats; limbs long, tail short and stumpy, ears tipped with a pencil of hair, the cheeks bearded, and pads of the feet overgrown with hair; colour, light-brown or gray, more or less spotted with a darker shade. They are fierce and savage, and prey on sheep and poultry. Their skins are valuable as fur. *Felis lynx* is the Common Lynx, found in Scandinavia, Russia, the north of Asia, and formerly in the forest regions of Central Europe; *F. cervaria* is a native of Siberia; *F. pardina* of Turkey, Greece, Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain; and *F. isabellina* of Tibet. The New World has also four lynxes: *F. canadensis,* the Canada Lynx, the most northern species; *F. rufa,* the Bay or Red Lynx, extending nearly over the United States, but giving place in Texas and the south of Califoruia to *F. maculata,* and in Oregon and Washington Territory to *F. fasciata.* Prof. Flower is of opinion that, on further investigation, all these will be found to be varieties of a single species.

"I pass the war that spotted *lynxes* make
With their fierce rivals for the female's sake."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 415.

2. *Astron.:* A constellation of Hevelius, between the head of Ursa Major and the star Capella. None of the stars are larger than the fourth magnitude.

lynx-eyed, *a.* Having sharp, acute sight.

ly'-ŏn, *s.* [Lion.]

lyon-court, *s.* The Scottish court of the Lyon king-at-arms (q.v.).

¶ *Lyon king-at* (or *of*) *arms:*

Her.: An official in Scotland, deriving his title from the lion rampant, the armorial bearings of the Scottish kings. He has authority to inspect the arms and ensigns-armorial of all noblemen and gentlemen in the kingdom, to distinguish the arms of the younger branches of families, and to give proper arms to those entitled to bear them, to matriculate such arms, and to fine those who bear arms which are not matriculated. He also appoints and superintends messengers-at-arms. He is assisted also by heralds and pursuivants. Called also Lord Lyon.

ly-ō-nĕt'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Lyonet, the entomologist.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Lyonetidæ. The larvæ of *Lyonetia Clerckella* burrow in the leaves of the apple and cherry-trees.

ly-ō-nĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *lyonetia,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group or tribe Tineina. Head generally smooth; antennæ, with the basal joint expanded into an eye-cap;

the anterior wings narrow; posterior wings lanceolate, with long cilia; larvæ with sixteen legs, most of them leaf miners. Genera, five. British species, mostly leaf miners.

lȳ-pē-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Fr. *lypémanie*, from Gr. λύπη (*lupē*) = pain of mind, grief, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Mental Pathol.: The melancholia of the ancients. The term was introduced by Esquirol to signify disorder of the faculties with respect to one or a small number of objects, with predominance of a sorrowful and depressing passion. (*Bucknill & Tuke: Psychol. Med.*, p. 33.)

lȳ-rą, *s.* [Lat. = a lyre (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.:* A triangular portion of the *corpus callosum*, marked with transverse longitudinal and oblique lines.

2. *Astron.:* The Lyre or Harp: one of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. It is situated to the south-east of the head of Draco, having Hercules on the west and south and Cygnus on the east. Though a small constellation, it contains the large star Vega (q.v.), with nearly twenty others visible to the naked eye, and, according to Bode, 166 in all, including teleseopie stars.

3. *Zool.:* A sub-genus of Brachiopoda, genus Terabratella.

lȳ′-rāte, lȳ′-rāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *lyra* = a lyre.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a lyrate manner, so as to faintly resemble a lyre.

2. *Bot.:* Lyre-shaped; a kind of pinnatilobate leaf, having the lobes divided into an uncertain depth; panduriform, but with several sinuses on each side, which gradually diminish in size to the base; as the leaves of *Geum urbanum, Raphanus Raphanistrum.* (*Lindley.*)

***lyre (y as ī) (1), *lere, *lire, *luke,** *s.* [A.S. *hleor; Icel. hlyr;* O. L. Ger. *hleor.*] The face, the countenance, the complexion.

"Hire lufum *leor.*" *St. Marherete*, 3.

lyre (y as ī) (2), *s.* [Fr., from *lyra;* Gr. λύρα (*lura*) = a lyre.]

1. *Mus.:* One of the most ancient stringed instruments. The word lyre (λύρα) does not occur in Homer; he speaks only of the citharis (κίθαρις) and phorminx (φόρμιγξ). The distinction between a citharis (or *guitar*), and a lyre, is that the neck of the former runs behind the upper part of the strings, while the strings of the latter are free on both sides. The lyre originally had but three strings, to which four were added by the Greeks to form a heptachord. The number was afterwards increased to eleven and finally to sixteen.

LYRE.

"Taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his melodious *lyre.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses I.

2. *Astron:* [Lyra].

lyre-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Megaderma lyra, a bat of the family Rhinolophidæ (Nycteridæ). Habitat, continental India and Ceylon; length, three-and-a-half inches; slaty-blue in colour, paler beneath; ears about half the length of the head and body. It is carnivorous, and, in addition to insects, feeds on frogs, fish, and even smaller bats.

lyre-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Menura superba (or *novæ-hollandiæ*), an insectivorous Australian bird, placed by Professor Huxley in his Coraeomorphæ. (In this connection see a paper by Mr. Bartlett, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, pp. 688, 689.) Habitat, New South Wales, the southern part of Queensland, and perhaps some parts of the colony of Victoria. The lyre-bird is not so large as a hen-pheasant; plumage, sooty-brown, relieved by rufous on the chin, throat, some of the wing-feathers, and the tail-coverts. The sixteen rectrices are developed in the male in the extraordinary fashion that gives the bird its English name. The two exterior have the outer web very narrow, and the inner very broad, and they curve at first outwards, then somewhat inwards, and near the tip outwards again, bending round so as to present a lyre-like form. The middle pair of feathers have the outer web broad, and the inner web very narrow; they cross near their base, and then diverge, bending round forwards near the tip. The remaining twelve feathers are thinly

LYRE-BIRD

furnished with barbs, and present a hair-like appearance. The lyre-bird is becoming rare; and though specimens have been brought to Europe, none has long survived in captivity. (*Prof. Newton.*) Called also Lyre-pheasant.

lyre-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Dielytra spectabilis.

lyre-pheasant, *s.* [Lyre-bird.]

lyre-shaped, *a.* [Lyrate, 2.]

lyre-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Menura (q.v.).

lyr-ĕn-çĕph′-ą-lą (yr as ïr), *s. pl.* [Gr. λύρα (*lura*) = a lyre, and ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*) = the brain, so named because the brain of reptiles somewhat resembles the loose brain of birds.]

Zool: A name given by Owen to Reptiles (q.v.).

lyr′-ĭc, *lïr′-ïcke, *lÿr′-ïck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *lyricus;* from Gr. λυρικός (*lurikos*) = pertaining to the lyre; λύρα (*lura*) = a lyre; Fr. *lyrique;* Ital. & Sp. *lirico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a lyre or harp; intended or suited for the lyre.

"His [Æschylus] versification with the intermixture of *lyric* composition is more various than that of Shakspeare."—*Observer*, No. 70.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A composer or writer of lyric poems.

"The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to music himself."—*Addison.*

2. A lyric poem or composition.

"Or else at wakes with Joan and Hodge rejoice,
Where D'Urfey's *lyrics* swell in every voice."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Wednesday.

3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.

lyric-poetry, *s.* Originally poems intended to be sung to the accompaniment of the harp or lyre; now poems intended for musical recitation, and especially poems expressing or referring to the poet's individual thoughts and emotions, as distinguished from epic or dramatic poetry, which is concerned with external circumstances and events.

lyric-stage, *s.* A term applied to operatic representations.

* **lyr′-ĭc,** *v.t.* [Lyric, *a.*] To sing in a lyrical manner.

"Parson Punch . . . *lyrics* over his part in an anthem very handsomely."—*T. Brown: Works*, li. 249.

* **lyr′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *lyric; -al.*] The same as Lyric (q.v.).

"*Lyrical* emotion of every kind, which (to merit the name of *lyrical*) must be in the state of flux and reflux, or, generally, of agitation, also requires the Saxon element of our language."—*De Quincey*, in *Trench's English, Past & Present*, p. 21.

* **lyr′-ĭ-chord,** *s.* [Eng. *lyre*, and *chord.*]

Music: An old name for a vertical harpsichord.

* **lyr′-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *lyric; -ism.*] A lyric poem or composition; lyrical form of language.

lyr-ic, *s.* [Icel. *hlyri.*] A name given in Scotland to the fish known more generally as the armed bull-head.

lyr′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *lyriforme*, from Lat. *lyra* = a lyre, and *forma* = shape.] Having the shape of a lyre; more or less closely resembling a lyre in conformation. [Lyre-bird.]

"In the male of *Menura alberti*, the tail is not only *lyriform*, but the exterior rectrices are shorter than the rest."—*Prof. Newton*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (9th ed.), xv. 117.

* **lyr′-ĭsm (yr as ïr),** *s.* [Eng. *lyr(e); -ism.*] A musical performance.

"The *lyrism* . . . had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. liii.

* **lÿr′-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *lyristes*, from Gr. λυριστής (*luristēs*), from λύρα (*lura*) = a lyre; Fr. *lyriste.*] One who plays on the lyre or harp.

"From her wilds Ierne sent
The sweetest *lyrist* of her saddest wrong."
Shelley: Adonais, xxx.

lȳ-sĭ-lō′-mą, *s.* [Gr. λύσις (*lusis*), loosing, setting free, and λῶμα (*lōma*) = a hem, fringe, or border.]

Bot.: A genus of Mimoseæ, akin to Acacia. An unknown species from China furnished the excellent Sabicu wood of which the stairs were made in the first Great Exhibition, that of 1851. (*Treas. of Bot.*).

lÿs-ĭ-mā′-chĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *lysimachia;* Gr. λυσιμάχον (*lusimachon*) = loosestrife.]

Bot.: Loosestrife, a genus of Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. The calyx is five-partite, the corolla rotate, the stamens glabrous or glandular, the capsule opening at the summit, with five to ten teeth or valves. Known species, forty, chiefly from the temperate zone. Four (*Lysimachia vulgaris, L. nemorum, L. Nummularia*, and *L. thyrsiflora*) are European. The first and second are the most common; they have yellow flowers. Prof. Watt says that *L. candida* is eaten by the inhabitants of Munipoor as a pot-herb with fish.

lȳ′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = a loosing; λύω (*luō*) = to loose.]

1. *Arch.:* A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium which surrounds the stylobate.

2. *Med.:* The gradual cooling down and defervescence in fever slowly and regularly for several days without any marked increase of exereta.

* **lÿs′-ą,** *s.* [Gr.] Madness of a dog; hydrophobia.

lȳ-s-ą-kī′-næ, lÿs-ą-kī′-ną, *s. pl.* [Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = a loosing, setting free; ἀκή (*akē*) = a point, an edge, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A subfamily of hexactinellid sponges, having the spicules loosely arranged into a fibrous skeleton.

lÿs′-ą-kīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lyssakina.]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to sponges having the spicules loosely arranged.

B. *As subst.:* A sponge having this structure.

"It is a *Lyssakine* with spicules so arranged crossing one another, as to weave together a thin-walled vase of delicate lattice-work with square meshes."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 330.

lyssakine-hexactinellids, lyssakine-sponges, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Sponges of the Hexactinellid type.

* **lÿst,** *s.* [List, *s.*]

lÿs-ür′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = a loosing, setting free, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Bot.: A genus of gasteromycetous fungals sub-order Phalloidei (q.v.). *Lysurus mokusin* is preseribed by the Chinese in gangrenous ulcers. It is also eaten, but is often poisonous.

* **lȳ-tĕr′-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Gr. λυτήριος (*luterios*) = loosing, delivering; λυτήρ (*lutēr*) = a looser; λύω (*luō*) = to loose, to free.]

Med.: Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

* **lȳthe,** *a.* [Lithe, *a.*]

* **lȳthe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fish; the coal-fish or whiting pollack in its fourth year.

"There is no need for good fishing when you catch *lythe.*"—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. ii.

* **lÿth′-ĕr,** *s.* [Luther.]

lȳ-thrā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *lythr(um);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Loosestrifes or Lythrads, an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of herbs, or rarely shrubs, fre-

quently with four-cornered branches, generally opposite, entire, and solitary, or clustered regular or irregular, axillary or terminal, spikes or racemes; calyx tubular, ribbed petals inserted between the outer lobes of the calyx, very deciduous or wanting. Stamens equal in number to the petals, or two or three times as many, inserted into the calyx below them; ovary, superior, generally two- to six-celled, rarely one-celled; seeds, numerous, small; capsule, membranous and dehiscent. Known genera, thirty; species, 250, chiefly from the tropics, though some are found in more northern localities.

lȳth'-rĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *lythrum,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lythraceæ (q.v.), having the seeds wingless.

lȳ-thrō'-dēs, *s.* [Named by Karsten from Gr. λυθρώδης (*lythrōdēs*) = soiled by blood.]

Min.: A variety of Nephelite (q.v.), having a peculiar greasy lustre, hence Ger. *fettstein* = fatstone. Colours yellow, flesh-red, or as the original was described, red spotted, like streaming blood. Found in the Zircon-syenite of Frederiksvärn and other places in Norway.

lȳ'-thrŭm, *s.* [Gr. λύθρον (*luthron*) = filth, defilement, especially of blood, referring to the purple colour of some of the genus.]

Bot.: Loosestrife, the typical genus of the tribe Lythreæ. Calyx, inferior, tubular, with eight to twelve small teeth; petals, four to six; stamens, the same number or twice as many; capsule, two-celled. Twelve species are known. They are generally tropical in habitat, though a few species are found further north.

lȳt'-ta, *s.* [Lat. *lytta* = a worm under a dog's tongue, said to produce madness.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, tribe Heteromera, sub-tribe Trachelia. *Lytta vesicatoria* is the Blister-fly. It exists in the south of Europe, feeding chiefly on the ash. *L. assamensis, L. giga,* and *L. violacea* are used in India as blistering agents. (*Prof. Watt.*)

M.

M, the thirteenth letter and the tenth consonant of the English alphabet, is classed amongst the liquids. It has a labial and a nasal articulation, the lips being compressed and the uvula lowered, so as to form a humming noise through the nose. M has but one sound in English, as in *man, much, time.* It is always sounded in native English words, but is silent in some few words, as *mnemonic,* derived from other languages. M has been lost from some of the oldest English words, as, *five* = A.S. *fif,* Goth. *fimf; soft* = A.S. *softe,* Ger. *sanft* = *samft.* It has been weakened to *n,* as in *ant* = A.S. *æmete* = emmet; *count* = O. Fr. *cumte,* Lat. *comes; noun* = Fr. *nom,* Lat. *nomen; ransom* = O. Fr. *raancon,* Lat. *redemptio,* M. Eng. *ramson.* In some cases *m* represents an original *n,* as in *hemp* = A.S. *henep, hœnep; tempt* = O. Fr. *tenter,* Lat. *tento; comfort* = O. Fr. *confort,* Lat. *conforto; vellum* = Fr. *velin; megrim* = Fr. *migraine.*

I. *As a initial* M *is used:* For master (Lat. *magister*), as M.A. (*magister artium*) = Master of Arts; for medicine, as M.D. = Doctor of Medicine; for *mundi* (Lat. = of the world), as in A.M. (*anno mundi*) = in the year of the world; for member, as M.P. = Member of Parliament.

II. *As a symbol* M *is used:*

In numer.: For 1,000; with a dash over it (M) for 1,000,000.

* ¶ *To have an M under* (or *by*) *the girdle:* To have the courtesy to address persons as *Mr., Miss, Mrs.,* or *Madame.*

ma, *conj.* [Ital.]

Music: But; as, Allegro, *ma* non troppo = fast, but not too fast.

ma, *s.* [Mamma.] A child's shortened form of mamma.

mā'am, *s.* [A contr. of *madam* (q.v.).]

ma-ăsh'-a, *s.* [Native name.] An East Indian coin, value rather more than the tenth part of a rupee.

măb, *s.* [Wel. = a child.]

1. A mythical personage, sometimes described as the queen of the fairies.

2. A slattern. (*Prov.*)

măb, *v.i.* [Mab, *s.*] To be slovenly; to dress in a slovenly manner. (*Prov.*)

ma'-ba, *s.* [Native name of the tree on the Island of Tongataboo. (*Forster.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ, closely akin to Diospyros. It is believed to furnish the ebouy of Ceylon. The berries of *Maba buxifolia* are eaten by the natives of India. The wood is dark coloured, very hard and durable.

*** măb'-ble, * ma-ble,** *v.t.* [Mobile.] To wrap up.

"Their heads and faces so *mabled* in fine linnen."—*Sandys: Travels,* bk. 1., p. 69.

măb'-bȳ, *s.* [Native name.] A spirit distilled from potatoes in Barbadoes.

mă-bō'-la, *s.* [Native name (?).] (See compound.)

mabola-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: Diospyros mabola or *discolor,* a tree wild in the Philippine Islands.

Măc, *pref.* [Gael. = son.] A prefix used extensively in Scotch names; as, *Mac*Gregor, *Mac*Donald, &c. It corresponds with *son* in surnames of Teutonic origin, *Fitz* in those of Romance origin, *Ap* or *Ab* in Welsh surnames, and *O* in Irish.

mą-ca'-cō (1), **mą-câu'-cō,** *s.* [The native name.]

Zool.: Buffon's name for *Lemur catta,* the Ring-tailed or Cat-like Lemur. Colour, chinchilla-gray, with a banded tail of black and gray rings, under parts white. The hind limbs exceed the fore limbs in height, and this gives the body an arched appearance. They are readily domesticated, and may be often seen in captivity. They range along the south and west coasts of Madagascar.

mą-ca'-cō (2), *s.* [Native name (?).] (See the compounds.)

macaco-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Tococa guianensis.

macaco-worm, *s.*

Entom.: Cuterebra noxialis.

"A gad-fly found at Cayenne is distinguished by the name of the *macaco-worm;* it . . . usually attacks the skin of oxen and dogs in South America. It is accidentally found sometimes on man."—*P. J. Van Beneden: Animal Parasites,* p. 175.

mą-cā'-cŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Fr. *macaque.*]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Catarhine Monkeys, and the section of it having the tail long, generally both with cheek pouches and natal callosities. *Macacus Inuus* is the Barbary Ape, the species a colony of which is on the Rock of Gibraltar. This is the only recent monkey found in Europe. *Macacus Silenus* is the Wanderoo of India. Called also Inuus (q.v.). Several other species are known, which are described under their popular names.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in the Upper Miocene (?) of the Siwalik Hills, and the Pliocene of Italy and the South of England.

măc-ăd-ąm-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *macadamiz(e); -ation.*] The act, art, or process of macadamizing a road. The stone is broken into angular pieces of a uniform size, and, after being laid, is consolidated and levelled by means of heavy rollers. A mode of paving roads introduced by Macadam, the metal or surface stone consisting of pieces of granite, whinstone, limestone, or hard freestone, according to the kind of rock which is accessible.

"Neither the government nor the inhabitants are for a time willing to go to the expense of *macadamization.*"—*A. Trollope: Australia,* i. 493.

măc-ăd'-ąm-īze, *v.t.* [Named after *Macadam,* the introducer of the system.] To pave, cover, or repair a road by the process of macadamization (q.v.).

măc-ăd'-ąm rōad, *s.* [After *Macadam,* the inventor, and *road.*] A road formed by macadamization.

mą-ca'-ō, *s.* [Macaw.]

mą-caque' (que as k), *s.* [Fr., from the native name.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.: Macacus cynomolgus,* the Common Macaque, which may be taken as the representative of the long-tailed section of this genus. Habitat, the islands of the Malayan Archipelago. In the adult Macaque, the body is large in proportion to the limbs, and the shoulders abnormally developed; the limbs are short, as is the fur. Olive-brown, spotted with black, on the head and body, gray on the limb; tail blackish. It is quiet and good-tempered when young, but becomes savage and brutal as it grows older. Albinoes of this species sometimes occur.

2. *Pl.:* The genus Macacus (q.v.).

măc-ą-răn'-gą, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalyphæ. *Macaranga dentata* and *M. gummiflua,* trees found in Sikkim, are used for feucing or temporary huts. *M. indica* and *M. tomentosa* yield gum resins; that of the latter tree is used, according to Gamble, medicinally, and for taking impressions. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

mą-căr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μακαρία (*makaria*) = happiness, bliss.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Macaridæ (q.v.). *Macaria liturata* is the Tawny-barred Angle found in fir woods.

Mą-căr'-ĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.: The Monothelites of Antioch, so called from Macarius, who was patriarch at the time of the second Council of Constantinople (A.D. 620), at which he defended his opinions, but was condemned. [Monothelites.]

ma-căr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *macar(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Geometrina. Anteunæ in the males pubescent, rarely pectinated, fore wings running into a prolonged tip, hinder ones angular, somewhat dentate. Larvæ with ten or twelve legs.

***măc'-ą-rīze,** *v.t.* [Gr. μακαρίζω (*macarizō*) = to make happy, to bless; μάκαρος (*makaros*) = happy, blessed.] To bless, to pronounce or cousider happy, to congratulate.

"The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle, to supply a word wanting in our language. . . . Men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have."—*Whately: Bacon; Essays,* p. 473.

măc-ąr-ō'-nĭ, măc-car-ō'-nĭ, *s.* & *a.* [O. Ital. *maccaroni* = a kind of paste meate boiled in broth and drest with butter, cheese, and spice (*Florio*); Ital. *maccheroni;* cf. Gr. μακαρία (*makaria*) = a mess of broth and pearl-barley, a kind of porridge.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* An article of food composed of the dough of fine wheaten flour, made into long, slender tubes varying in diameter from one-eighth of an inch to an inch. It is a favourite food in Italy.

"He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccaroni,* &c."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A medley, an extravagance, an idle fancy

2. A droll, a fool.

3. A fop, a dandy, an exquisite. They led the fashion from 1770 to 1775. They were distinguished by the immense knot of artificial hair worn by them, a very small cocked hat, jacket, waistcoat, and small-clothes very tight to the body, and a walking-stick ornamented with long tassels.

"This fellow would turn rake, and *macaroni,* if he was to stay here a week louger."—*Garrick: Bon Ton,* i. 1.

4. (*Pl.*): A body of soldiers from Maryland during the War of Independence, so called on accouut of their showy uniform.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Foppish, fashionable, dandy, affected.

"Ye travell'd tribe, ye *macaroni* train,
Of French friseurs and nosegays justly vain . . .
Lend me your hands."
Goldsmith: Epilogue, spoken by Mrs. Bulkley.

MACARONI.

*** măc-ą-rō'-nĭ-ąn, * măc-ą-rō'-nĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *macaroni; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Macaroni (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Macaronic verse.

"The *macaronian* is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and latin words modernized."—*Cambridge: Scribleriad*, bk. ii. (Note 16.)

măc-a-rŏn'-ĭc, măc-ca-rŏn'-ĭc, măc-a-rŏn'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *macaronique*, from *macaroni* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the dish or food macaroni.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty, trifling, vain, affected.

2. Consisting of a jumble or mixture of ill-formed words, or of every-day words to which Latin terminations have been added, or of Latin or other foreign words Anglicized: as, *macaronic* verse.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A confused heap, medley, or jumble of several things.

2. Macaronic verse.

¶ *Macaronic verse* or *poetry:* A term first employed by Theophilo Folengo (otherwise Merlinus Coccaius), in 1509, to designate a kind of humorous or ludicrous verses, in which words of other languages, with Latin terminations or inflections are mixed up with Latin words. Verses in which foreign words are ludicrously distorted and jumbled together.

măc-a-roôn', *mak-a-ron, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *macaroni* = macaroni (q.v.).]

1. A kind of small sweetcake or sweet biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

"Marchpane and dry sucket, *macaroons* and diet bread."—*Albumazar*, ii. 3.

*2. A low, coarse fellow, a finical fellow, a macaroon.

"I sigh, and sweat,
To hear this *makaron* talke, in vaine."
Donne: Satires, sat. 4.

Ma-cart'-neў, *s.* [For etym. see compound.]

Macartney-cock, *s.*

Ornith.: Euplocomus ignitus, a gallinaceous bird, first described in the account of Lord Macartney's embassy to China. Length of adult male, about two feet. It has a general resemblance to the Impeyan-pheasant in its rich metallic colouring, but the middle of the back is brilliant orange; the tail bluish-green, orange, and white. Habitat, Sumatra and the adjacent islands.

Ma-căs'-sar, *s.* [See def.] The name of a district in the island of Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago.

Macassar-oil, *s.* An oil used for promoting and strengthening the growth of the hair, so named from having been originally brought from Macassar. The name is now commonly given to a prepared mixture of castor and olive-oil.

"In earthly virtue nothing could surpass her,
Save thine incomparable *oil, Macassar*."
Byron: Don Juan, i. 17.

ma-câw', *ma-ca'-ō, *mac-câw', *s.* [The native name in the West Indian Islands.

Ornith.: The popular name for any member of the South American family Araidæ, and more strictly of the genus Ara (Brisson), or Macrocercus (*Vieillot*). The macaws are remarkable for their size and the beauty of their plumage. They are less docile than the true parrots, can rarely be taught to articulate more than a few words, and their cry is harsh and disagreeable. The Scarlet Macaw, *Ara macao*, is a very handsome bird; the principal colour is bright-red, with blue rump, vent, tail-coverts, and quills, and greenish-blue and yellow wing-coverts, tail, two-thirds of whole length blue and crimson. The Red and Blue Macaw, *A. aracanga*, resembles the first species, but the middle of the wing-coverts is bright yellow. The Green Macaw, *A. militaris*, has lively green plumage, lower back, upper tail, and wing-coverts blue, the under surface orange-yellow. The Blue and Yellow Macaw, *A. ararauna*, is one of the handsomest of the genus. Waterton (*Wanderings in South America* (ed. 1879), p. 196) says of it: "The flaming scarlet of his body, the lovely variety of red, yellow, blue, and green in his wings, the extraordinary length of his scarlet tail, all seem to join and demand for him the title of emperor of the parrots."

macaw-bark, *s.*

Bot.: Solanum mammosum.

macaw-fat, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for the Oil Palm, *Elæis guineensis.*

macaw-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Acrocomia fusiformis*, and (2) *A. lasiospatha*; the latter is called the Great Macaw-tree.

Măc-ca-bē'-an, *a.* [Eng. *Maccabe(e)*; *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to the Maccabees.

Măc'-ca-beēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Maccabæus*; Gr. Μακκαβαίος (*Makkabaios*); from Heb. מַקַּבּוֹת (*maqqabhoth*), or מַקֶּבֶת (*maqqebheth*) = a hammer; from the last three letters of the names Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, on the banner of the tribe of Dan, or from the first letters of the Hebrew words מִי כָמֹכָה בָּאֵלִם יְהוָה (*Mi kamokah baelim Jehovah*) ("Who is like unto Thee, O Lord, among the gods?") in Exod. xv. 11.]

Jewish Hist.: A name applied to a patriotic family whose achievements were most notable. Antiochus Epiphanes, a Syrian king, having been expelled from Egypt by the Romans, relieved his vexation by attempting to put down the Jewish worship. Palestine then being under his sway, the aged Mathathias, priest of Modin, was urged to set his people the example of sacrificing to the Greek gods. In place of doing so, he killed the king's messenger, and escaped to the mountains, his sons being companions of his flight. Their names were John called Caddis, Simon called Thassi, Judas called Maccabæus, in connection with whom the name Maccabees originated, Eleazar called Avaran, and Jonathan called Apphus. The revolt began B.C. 168, and in 165 Judas took Jerusalem, and purified the Temple in commemoration of which the winter festival called the Feast of Dedication was annually kept, and is alluded to in John x. 22. After achieving success, a Maccabean, called also an Asmonæan, dynasty reigned for about a century, Herod the Great, slaughterer of the infants of Bethlehem, putting to death Hyrcanus, the last scion of the house, though he was inoffensive, pious, and the high priest.

¶ *The Books of Maccabees:* Four books of our present Apocrypha, with a fifth not in that collection.

1 *Maccabees:* A work giving an account of the Maccabean struggle, with a simplicity and candour which render its statements eminently credible. It seems to have been written originally in Hebrew by a Palestinian Jew, probably a Sadducee. It never formed part of the Jewish canon or the Christian canons of Melito, Origen, the Council of Laodicea, Cyril, St. Hilary, Athanasius, Jerome, &c. It was first received into the canon by the Council of Hippo (A.D. 393) and that of Carthage (A.D. 397), the modern Council of Trent confirming their decision. The Roman Church considers it an inspired production; the Protestant, uninspired but of high historical value.

2 *Maccabees:* A much less valuable production than 1 Maccabees. It was compiled by a person whose name is not given, from a more extended narrative written by Jasou of Cyrene. Jason's book seems to have been published about B.C. 160 The object of the compiler is to exhort the Jews to keep the Jewish faith, and especially to venerate the temple at Jerusalem. The writer gives an incident which he alleges to have occurred during the attempts made by Heliodorus to plunder the temple. He concludes with the victory of Judas Maccabæus over Nicanor, B.C. 161. He has not a critical mind, and some of his narratives have a mythic air.

3 *Maccabees:* A book narrating events earlier than the Maccabean times. It commences with Ptolemy IV (Philopator), B.C. 217, wishing to enter the Holy of Holies, the high priest having in vain remonstrated, prayed against him, causing him to be struck with paralysis. Enraged in consequence, the monarch, on reaching Egypt, wreaked his vengeance on the Alexandrian Jews. Most of them having refused at his bidding to be initiated into the orgies of Bacchus, were confined to the Hippodrome, to be trampled to death by 500 drunken elephants. Through divine interposition, the elephants turned on the soldiers instead of attacking the Jews. The king, relenting at the spectacle, set the Jews free. A festival was instituted to commemorate the deliverance. The author seems to have been an Alexandrian Jew, who wrote in Greek.

4 *Maccabees:* A work written to encourage the Jews, who lived in the midst of a contemptuous heathen population, to remain true to the Jewish faith. Its reasonableness is insisted on, and its power to control the passions and inspire fortitude. As an illustration, the author gives the history of the Maccabean martyrdoms. It seems to have been written A.D. 39 or 40.

5 *Maccabees:* This work embraced the history of 178 years, from Heliodorus's attempt to plunder the treasury at Jerusalem, B.C. 184, to B.C. 6, when Herod was on the throne. There are many parallelisms with Josephus. It is a valuable historical production. It was a compilation made by a Jew after the destruction of Jerusalem, from ancient Hebrew records. (*Ginsburg*, in *Cycl. Bib. Liter.*)

***mạc-câw', s.** [Macaw.]

***măc'-cō, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A gambling game.

"His uncle was still at the *macco* table."—*T. Hook: Man of many Friends.*

măc'-côu-ba, măc'-cō-bō', mac-cubau, ma-cou-ba, *s.* [From Maccouba, in Martinique, where the tobacco, from which it is manufactured, is cultivated.] A kind of snuff scented with attar of roses.

māçe (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *mace, mache* (Fr. *masse*), from Lat. * *matea* = a beetle, formed in the dimin. *mateola* = a beetle, a mallet; Ital. *mazza*; Sp. & Port. *maza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. An ornamented staff of silver or other metal, originating in the military mace, borne before judges, magistrates, and others in authority. It was originally decorated at its summit with canopy-work, and is now generally surmounted by a crown.

"It was necessary to put the Speaker in the chair and the *mace* on the table for the purpose of restoring order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. A macebearer (q.v.).

4. A policeman's club. (*U. S.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather:* A currier's mallet with a knobbed face, made by the insertion of pins with egg-shaped heads. It is used in leather-dressing to soften and supple the tanned hides, and enable them to absorb the oil, &c. It is analogous to the fulling-hammer.

2. *Old Armour:* A military implement used for dealing heavy blows, and constructed so as to fracture armour. It was frequently carried by horse-soldiers at the saddle-bow, where it was suspended by a thong which passed through the upper part of the handle; this thong was wound round the wrist to prevent its loss by the force of a blow. It had many forms: a simple iron club, a spiked club, a pointed hammer. In the times of the Plantagenets the mace was used in battles and tournaments, and was superseded by the pistol in the time of Elizabeth. The mace is still retained among the Turkish irregular cavalry.

"Tho heo were thorg out ymengd with swerdes & with *mace*." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 48.

3. *Billiards:* A heavy rod or cue, used in pushing a ball along the table.

mace-bearer, *s.* An officer who carries the mace before a judge or other person in authority.

"John, Bishop of Lincoln, with purse-bearer, *mace-bearer*, six boy-angels playing on musical instruments, and six Latin verses."—*Walpole: Catalogue of Engravers*, vol. v.

*** mace-proof,** *a.* Secure against arrest.

māçe (2), *s.* [Fr. *macis*; Ital. *mace*; Lat. *macis, macir*; Gr. μάκερ (*maker*).] The aril of *Myristica moschata.* [Nutmeg.]

¶ Red Mace is the aril of *Pyrrhosa tingens*, and White Mace that of *Myristica Otoba.*

"The fruit hereof [nutmeg] consisteth of four parts; the first or outward part is a thick and carnous covering like that of a walnut, the second a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called *mace*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii. ch. vi.

¶ *Reed mace:*

Bot.: The genus Typha.

*** mace-ale,** *s.* Warm ale in which mace has been infused.

"I prescribed him a dranght of *mace-ale*, with hopes to dispose him to rest."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

Măç-ĕ-dō'-nĭ-ạn (1), *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Macedonia, a district in the north of Greece, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia.

Macedonian-phalanx, *s.* [PHALANX.]

Măç-ĕ-dō'-nĭ-ạn (2), *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or in any way connected with the teaching of Macedonius: as, the *Macedonian* heresy.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*)*:* A sect which came into existence towards the end of the Arian controversy, taking its name from Macedonius, who become Patriarch of Constantinople in 341. He taught that the Holy Ghost was "subordinate to the Father and to the Son, unlike to them in substance, and a creature." Macedonius, who was a semi-Arian, was deposed by the Arians in 360; and his special tenets were condemned at the Council of Constantinople in 381, where thirty-six bishops were found to support them. In that Council the clause defining the divinity of the Holy Ghost was added to the Nicene Creed. The Macedoniaus were called also Pneumatomachi.

măk-ĕl'-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μάκελλα* (*makella*) = a pickaxe with one point, a kind of spade, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilians, founded on portions of upper and lower jaw, with teeth, from a slab of Purbeck freshwater stone. (*Owen.*) Nicholson (*Palæont.*, ii. 205) says: "These are perhaps the first traces in the stratified series of the Jurassic period of remains, the affinities of which to the typical Lacertidæ cannot be disputed."

māç'-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *mac(e)*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon present in the volatile oil of mace. It boils at 160°, and is distinguished from oil of turpentine by not forming a crystalline hydrate when mixed with alcohol and nitric acid.

māç'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *mace* (1); *-er.*]

Scots Law: Officers attending the Supreme Courts in Scotland, appointed by the Crown. Their duty is to keep silence in the court, and execute the orders of the courts, if addressed to them. They hold their office for life, and are paid by salary. (*Chambers.*)

"The jury . . . retired, preceded by a *macer* of court."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxiii.

*** māç'-ẽr** (2), *s.* [Eng. MACE (2), *s.*] A medicinal bark, said to be useful in dysentery.

măç'-ẽr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *maceratus*, pa. par. of *macero* = to steep; *macer* = lean; Gr. *μάσσω* (*massō*) = to knead, to wipe.]

* 1. To make lean; to wear away.

"Philip, Earl of Arundel, *macerated* himself in a strict course of religion."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1595).

* 2. To mortify; to harass with hardships; to worry.

"Sad cares, as wont to *macerate*
And rend the greedie mindes of covetous men."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 94.

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften by steeping; to soak; to separate the parts of by the digestive process.

"The saliva, distilling continually, serves well to *macerate* and temper our meat."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

măç-ẽr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *maceratio*, from *maceratus*, pa. par. of *macero* = to macerate; Fr. *macération*; Sp. *maceracion*; Ital. *macerazione.*]

* 1. The act or process of wasting or making lean.

* 2. The state of becoming lean or wasted.

3. The act of harassing or mortifying.

"A true and serious *maceration* of our bodies by an absolute and totall refraining from sustenance."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon to His Majesty*, March 30, 1628.

4. The act, process, or operation of softening by steeping, or by the digestive process.

"Eaten in excess [onions] are said to offend the head and eyes, unless edulcorated with a gentle *maceration*."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

măc-far'-lạn-īte, *s.* [Named after T. Macfarlane; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a granular mixture of reddish-coloured grains with other minerals, occurring at Silver Islet, Lake Superior, with metallic silver. This ore appears to contain several supposed new minerals, two of which have been named huntilite (after Dr. T. Sterry Hunt), and animikite (from *animikie*, the native name for thunder), respectively. The former is assumed from analyses to be an arsenide of silver, with the formula Ag_3As; the latter, an antimonide of silver, having the formula Ag_9Sb. But Macfarlane, who has well investigated these minerals and other mineral mixtures contained in this ore, considers that further examination is necessary before the above can be recognised as mineral species.

mạ-chæ'-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μαχαίριον* (*machairion*) = a surgeon's knife.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ. It furnishes the Itakawood of Guiana. *Machœrium firmum*, *M. incorruptibile*, and *M. legale* are large trees, which yield an inferior kind of rosewood. They are from Brazil.

mạ-chaī'-rŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μάχαιρα* (*machaira*) = a large knife or dirk, a dagger, a sabre, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: Sabre-toothed tiger, a genus of Felidæ, having the upper canines extraordinarily developed, trenchant, and sabre-shaped, with serrated margins. In it the organization reaches the highest power of destruction. Range in space: through India, the continent of Europe, Britain, and North and South America. Range in time from the Miocene to the close of the Upper Miocene period.

ma'-chạ-lăth, ma'-hạ-lăth, *s.* [Heb.] This word occurs in the title of Psalms liii. and lxxxviii.; the former is inscribed to the "chief musician upon Mahalath," the latter to the "chief musician upon Mahalath Leannoth." Mahalath is by some authors traced (like Machol) to a root meaning pierced or bored; hence it is thought these Psalms were accompanied by flutes. It is generally thought that the term leannoth refers to antiphonal singing. Other writers consider the titles of these and several other Psalms to be a reference to well-known tunes to which they were to be sung.

*** măçhe,** *s.* [MATCH.]

mạ-chê'-tê, *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish implement for cutting cane, corn, vines, &c.

mạ-chē'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *μαχητής* (*machētēs*) = a fighter, a warrior; *μάχη* (*machē*) = a fight.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacidæ, containing only one species, *Machetes pugnax*, the Ruff (q.v.). The name has reference to the pugnacious habits of the bird, and was proposed by Cuvier in his *Règne Animal* (ed. 1817). It has been adopted by Gould, Selby, and Temminck. Others refer the bird to the genus Tringa (q.v.).

"Thus the *Machetes pugnax* retains his ruff in the spring for barely two months."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ii. 84.

Măch-ĭ-ạ-vĕ'-lĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Nicolo Machiavelli, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence; following the example or teaching of Machiavel; politically cunning; crafty; using duplicity or bad faith.

B. *As subst.:* One who follows the example or teaching of Machiavel.

Măch-ĭ-ạ-vĕ'-lĭ-ạn-ĭşm, Măch'-ĭ-ạ-vĕl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Machiavelian*; *-ism.*] The principles or system of statesmanship taught or carried out by Machiavel: that right should be systematically subordinated to expediency, and that all means might be resorted to, however treacherous or unlawful, for the establishment and maintenance of the power of the ruler over his subjects; political cunning or duplicity.

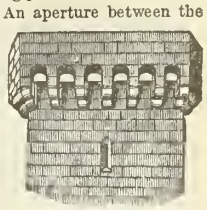
mạ-çhĭc'-ō-lāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *machicolatus*, pa. par. of *machicolo*, *machicollo.*] [MACHICOLATION.] To form or furnish with machicolations.

mạ-çhĭc'-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [MACHICOLATE.] Formed or furnished with machicolations.

"Glared on a huge *machicolated* tower."
Tennyson: Last Tournament.

mạ-çhĭc-ō-lā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *machicolamentum*, from O. Fr. *maschecoulis*; Fr. *mâchecoulis*, *mâchecoulis*, *mâchicoulis*, a word of doubtful origin; perhaps from O. Fr. *masche*, Fr. *mâche* = match, combustible matter, and O. Fr. *coulis* = flowing.]

1. *Arch. & Eng.:* An aperture between the corbels supporting a projecting parapet. They were much employed in castellated architecture, and were intended for the purpose of allowing missiles, molten lead, hot pitch, &c., to be hurled or poured down on assailants approaching near the walls.



MACHICOLATION.
(*Tower over South Gateway at Bodiam Castle, Sussex.*)

2. The act of hurling missiles, or pouring molten lead, &c., through the apertures described in 1.

*** ma-chi-cot,** *s.* [Fr.] An obsolete term for one of the *chori ministri minores* of a cathedral, who, in singing, added passing-notes between intervals of the plain-song; or, according to others, added a part to the plain-song at an interval of a third or fourth, thus forming a sort of organum or diaphony. The music thus sung was called machicotage.

mạ-çhî-côu-lîs' (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A projecting gallery with loopholes arranged to obtain a downward fire on an enemy. [MACHICOLATION.]

*** mā'-çhĭ-nạ,** *s.* [Lat.] A machine (q.v.).

"And the world's *machina*,
Upheld so long, rush into atoms rent."
Henry More: On Godliness, p. 42.

¶ *Deus ex machina:* A phrase used to describe the intervention of a god in the classical drama and epic poetry; in modern literature the unexpected introduction of some important personage, or the occurrence of some improbable event to enable a dramatist or novelist to escape from an awkward situation. The allusion is to the *machina*, a machine by which gods and heroes were represented passing through or floating in the air. Nineteenth century experience has failed to improve on the rule for the introduction of supernatural beings which Horace laid down two thousand years ago:

"Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit." *Ars Poetica*, 191, 192.

*** mạ-çhĭn'-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *machinalis*, from *machina* = a machine; Fr. *machinal*; Sp. *maquinal*; Ital. *macchinale.*] Of or pertaining to a machine or machines.

*** măch'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *machinatus*, pa. par. of *machinor* = to contrive; *machina* = a machine.]

A. *Trans.:* To contrive, to plan, to form, as a plot or scheme.

B. *Intrans.:* To plot, to scheme.

"How long will you *machinate*?
Persecute with causeless hate!"
Sandys: Psalm, p. 96.

măch-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *machinatio*, from *machinatus*, pa. par. of *machinor* = to contrive; Fr. *machination*; Sp. *maquinacion*; Ital. *macchinazione.*]

1. The act of plotting, scheming, or contriving plans or schemes for the accomplishment of some object, generally bad.

"The energy and vigour that is necessary for great evil *machinations*."—*Burke: To a Member of the Nat. Assembly.*

2. A plot, a plan, a scheme, a contrivance.

"One Whig historian talks of the *machinations* of the republicans, another of the *machinations* of the Jacobites."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*** măch'-ĭ-nā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *machinatus*, pa. par. of *machinor*; Fr. *machinateur*; Sp. *maquinador*; Ital. *macchinatore.*] One who machinates, plots, or intrigues with evil designs; a plotter, a schemer.

"The cunning *machinator* pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, ser. 10.

mạ-çhîne', * ma-chune, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *machina*, from Gr. *μηχανή* (*mēchanē*) = a contrivance, a machine, from *μῆχος* (*mēchos*) = means, contrivance; Sp. *maquina*; Ital. *macchina.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. An instrument of a lower grade than an

engine, its motor being distinct from the operating part, whereas the engine is automatic as to both. It is also distinct from a tool, as it contains within itself its own guide for operation. A contrivance by means of which a moving power is made to act upon any body, and communicate motion to it. Machines are simple and compound, complex or complicated. The simple machines are the six mechanical powers: viz., the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw. In compound machines two or more of these powers are combined for the production of motion, or the application or transmission of force. Machines employed in the manufacturing arts are named according to their products, as lace-machines, rope-machines, paper-machines; or to the processes they perform, as spinning-machines, printing-machines, sawing-machines, &c. Other machines are classed according to the forces by which they are put in motion, as hydraulic machines, pneumatic machines, &c. The powers employed to transmit or apply force through machines are various, as the muscular strength of men or animals, wind, water, air, gas, electricity, steam, &c.

"A great part of the *machines* made use of in those manufactures in which labour is most subdivided, were originally the inventions of common workmen." —*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

* 2. An engine; a battering engine.

* 3. Any complicated body, in which the parts have their several duties or offices.

"We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An engiue, a contrivance.

"With inward arms the dire *machine* they load." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 25.

† 2. In England a public coach; in Scotland a light vehicle for travellers.

"The *machine* trundled on for a couple of hundred yards."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Mr. Minns.*

3. A bicycle or tricycle. (*Colloquial.*)

"As we proceeded, the *machine* became more of an encumbrance."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

4. Any organization by means of which a desired effect is produced, or a system carried out; a complex system by which any institution is carried on: as, the *machine* of government.

5. A term applied in contempt to one who acts or is willing to act at the will or bidding of another; a tool; one whose actions do not appear to be voluntary or under his own control, but to be directed by some external influence or agency; one who appears to act mechanically and without intelligence.

6. Supernatural agency introduced in a poem, play, or plot, to effect some object, or to perform some exploit; machinery.

"The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods."—*Pope.*

machine-head, *s.*

Music: An arrangement of rack and pinion for the purpose of tightening and keeping in tension the strings of the double-bass, and the guitar, as the ordinary pegs employed to stretch the strings are of unequal leverage.

machine-made, *a.* Made by machinery, as distinguished from hand-made.

machine-man, *s.*

Print.: The English name for the operator called in this country a pressman, even as a machine boy is with us a feeder or press-boy.

machine-minder, *s.*

Print.: A man who has charge of a printing press. (*British.*)

"The *machine-minder* must examine every sheet for some time."—*J. Gould: Letterpress Printer*, p. 130.

machine-ruler, *s.* A machine for ruling paper according to pattern.

machine-shop, *s.* A workshop in which machines are made, and metal-works, &c., prepared for machinery.

machine-tool, *s.* A machine in which the tool is directed by guides and automatic appliances. It is a workshop appliance for operating upon materials in the way of shaping and dressing, having devices for dogging the stuff and feeding the tool. Among tools of this class for working in metal may be enumerated the lathe and machines for planing, slotting, shaping, drilling, punching, and shearing. Machine-tools for wood are lathes, saws of various kinds, machines for planing, moulding, boring, mortising, dovetailing, rabbeting, tenoning, shaping, &c.

machine-work, *s.* Work done by a machine or machinery, as distinguished from that done by manual labour.

ma-çhîne', *v.t.* & *i.* [Machine, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To apply machinery to; to effect by means of machinery; specif., to print by means of a printing-machine.

B. *Intrans.:* To be employed in or upon machinery.

măch'-ĭ-neēl, *s.* [Manchineel.]

ma-çhîn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *machin(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who works or attends to a machine; a machinist.

2. A horse employed in working or driving a machine.

"Commencing with the high-class thoroughbred stallion valued at ten thousand pounds or more, and coming down to the ordinary roadster, *machiner*, and agricultural drudge."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 6, 1880.

ma-çhîn'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *machine*; *-ry.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A general term applied to mechanical combination of parts for collecting, controlling, and using power, or for producing articles of commerce which may otherwise be, more or less perfectly, made by hand. The first class of these combinations is usually distinguished by the name of engines; the second, by that of machines.

2. Machines in general; the machines in any place collectively: as, the *machinery* in a mill.

3. The working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument designed and constructed to apply and regulate force.

"Observing the neatness and perfection of the *machinery*, how exactly and constantly every wheel performed the part to which it was adapted and designed."—*Horne: Newton & Hutchinson.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any complex system or combination of means and appliances designed to keep anything in motion or action, or to effect a specific purpose or object, or to carry on any institution or organization: as, the *machinery* of state.

2. The agencies, especially supernatural, by which the plot of an epic or dramatic poem or play is carried out to its catastrophe.

"The *machinery*, madam, is a term invented by the critics, to signify that part which the deities, angels, or demons, are made to act in a poem."—*Pope: Rape of the Lock; To A. Fermor.*

ma-çhîn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Machine, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Acting as a machine, or as a supernatural agency for the carrying out of the plot of an epic or dramatic poem or play; pertaining to the machinery of a poem.

"Of Venus and Juno, Jupiter and Mercury, I say nothing, for they were all *machining* work."—*Dryden: Virgil; Eneid.* (Dedic.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of working or effecting with a machine; specif., printing by means of a printing-machine.

ma-çhîn'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *machin(e)*; *-ist*; Fr. *machiniste*; Ital. *macchinista.*]

1. One who constructs machines or engines; one versed in the principles of machinery.

"To give a grant to... canal-makers, *machinists*, or manufacturers."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 198.

2. One who works or minds a machine.

"Good dressmaker, hairdresser, and *machinist*."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1875. (Advt.)

* 3. One who devises the machinery of a poem or play.

"Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet?"—*Stevens: General Note on Macbeth.*

machinist's-hammer, *s.* A hammer which has a flat, round face and an edge-peen transversely of the helve. In some branches of the business it has two faces; in others, again, it has one face and a pointed peen for riveting.

* **măch'-ĭn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *machin(e)*; *-ize.*] To fashion.

"The traveller... seems to have *machinized* the rest of the world for his occasion."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. iii.

ma-chōl', **mah-hōl',** *s.* [Heb.] A word often found in the Old Testament, associated with "toph" (timbrel), and almost always rendered in the English version by "dances" or "dancing." But some authorities trace the word to a root meaning "pierced" or "bored," and therefore consider it to have been a flute. It is not improbable that *machol* and *toph* may mean "pipe and tabor," but as these two instruments are often associated with dancing, our version, and others which follow it, can not in any case be said to be incorrect.

ma-chrō'-mĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ma(clurin)*; *chrom(atic)* (from its many changes in colour), and *-in(Chem.).*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_3{}_3H_2O$. A crystalline compound prepared by boiling a concentrated solution of maclurin with sulphuric acid and zinc, and separating by means of ether. It forms colourless spangles, which, under the microscope appear as tufts or stars of slender needles, soluble in ether, and slightly soluble in water and alcohol. The solution of machromin in strong sulphuric acid is at first orange-red, then yellow; after warming or dilution with water it is emerald-green, and, on adding an excess of alkali, is changed to a violet.

ma-çĭ'-gnō (gn as ny), *s.* [Ital.]

Petrol.: A siliceous sandstone, sometimes containing calcareous grains, mica, &c. It is about the age of the London Clay.

* **măç-ĭ-lẹn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *macilen(t)*; *-cy.*] Leanness, thinness.

"That paleness and *macilency* in their looks and constitutions."—*Sandys: Ovid.* (Pref.)

* **măç'-ĭ-lẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *macilentus*, from *macies* = leanness, thinness; *macer* = thin, lean.] Lean, thin, emaciated.

"A tall *macilent* man of about fifty was shewn into the room."—*Mortimer Collins: The Ivory Gate*, ii. 188.

măc'-ĭn-tŏsh, măck'-ĭn-tŏsh, *s.* [After the name of the inventor.] An overcoat or cloak of cloth made waterproof by treatment with a solution of india-rubber.

* **măck'-ĕr-ẹl** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *maquerel*; Fr. *maquereau* = a pander; Dut. *makelaar* = a broker, a pander; *makelen* = to procure.] A pander, a pimp.

măck'-ĕr-el (2), * **măck'-ar-el,** * **măck'-rel,** * **ma-que-rel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *makerel*, from the original Latin word (*macus* or *maca*), of which *macula* is a dimin.; cf. Sp. *maca* = a stain, a bruise on fruit. (*Skeat.*)]

Ichthy.: Scomber scomber (Linn.), *S. scombrus* (Cuv.), the Common Atlantic Mackerel. Snout pointing, under jaw projecting, gill-covers large and smooth, pectoral and ventral fins in advance of the dorsal; five finlets above and below the tail, vertically over each other; tail crescent-shaped. Above the lateral line the colour is a fine green, varied with rich blue, and marked with broad, dark, descending lines, straight in the males, undulating in the females; under parts silvery with golden tints. The home of the Common Mackerel may be broadly described as the North Atlantic Ocean; it is common in the waters of the northeastern United States and of Canada, and is taken in immense quantities for home consumption and export. It is also abundant in the North Sea and around the British coasts. It is an extremely valuable food-fish, and the mackerel fishery is only second in importance to the herring and cod fisheries. The first schools appear in January or February; they are in the best condition towards the end of May, and spawn in the latter half of June or the beginning of July. *S. colias*, the Spanish Mackerel, is found from Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras. It is not much esteemed. *S. trachurus* is the Horse-mackerel, or Scad (q.v.). [Scombrinæ.]

* **mackerel-gale,** *s.* A strong, fresh breeze. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 456.)

mackerel-guide, *s.* A name for the Gar-fish (q.v.).

mackerel-gull, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular American name for *Sterna hirundo*, the Common Tern, because it is supposed to announce the coming of mackerel. (*Bartlett.*)

mackerel-midge, *s.*

Ichthy.: Couchia glauca, a soft-finned fish, family Gadidæ. Habitat, the North Atlantic, appearing in multitudes in the British Channel in May. Length, an inch to an inch and a half. Back black or bluish-green; fins and belly silvery white. Head obtuse, with four projecting barbels, one depending from under jaw.

mackerel-mint, *s.*
Bot.: A name for Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*).

mackerel-sky, *s.*
Meteor.: A sky with small roundish masses of cirrocumulus disposed with more or less irregularity. It is most frequently seen in summer. Called also Mackerel-back sky.

măck'-ĭ-nâw blănk-ĕt, *s.* The generic name of the blankets supplied (originally from Fort Mackinaw) to the Indians of the Northwest by the United States Government.

măck'-ĭ nâw bōat, *s.* A flat-bottomed, flat-sided boat, originally used at Mackinaw, Mich.

măck'-ĭn-tŏsh, *s.* [Macintosh.]

măc'-kle, *s.* [Macule.]

măc'-le (le as ęl), *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *macula* = a spot.]
1. *Her.:* The same as Mascle (q.v.).
2. *Min.:* A variety of andalusite (q.v.), occurring in long tapering crystals in clay-slate. They have the axes and angles of a different colour from the rest of the crystals, owing to a regular arrangement of impurities in the interior. In transverse section they exhibit a cross or a tesselation, the outlines of which are frequently rhombs. (See figures in Dana's *System of Mineralogy*, 1875.) The same as Chiastolite.

ma-clûr'-ą, *s.* [Named after Wm. Maclure, of the United States, a philosopher and naturalist.]
Bot.: A genus of Moraceæ, consisting of trees, sometimes spiny, with entire or serrated leaves and unisexual flowers. The males in racemes, the females in heads, the fruits consisting of many achenes within the enlarged calyx. *Maclura aurantiaca* is the Osage Orange. It is about as large as the human hand, orange coloured, and filled with a fetid slime, used by the Indian tribes of the United States, in which it grows, to smear their faces when they go out to war. *Maclura tinctoria* yields the dyewood called Fustic (q.v.). The fruit is pleasant, and used in North America as a cathartic and an anthelmintic.

ma-clûr'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Wm. McClure, the American geologist.]
Zool.: An anomalous genus of Nucleobranchiate Gasteropoda, family Atlantidæ. It is discoidal, few whorled, with a sinistrally sub-spiral operculum. Found in Lower Silurian rocks, in North America, and Scotland. It may be one of the Heteropoda.

ma-clûre'-īte, *s.* [Named after Wm. Maclure; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: The maclureite named by Nuttall is included by Dana in the Fassaite group of aluminous pyroxenes (q.v.); that named by Seybert in the same year is the same as chondrodite (q.v.)

ma-clûr'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *maclur(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: A crystalline body extracted from fustic, *Maclura tinctoria*. Dried over sulphuric acid, its formula is $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$. Heated to 130° it loses one atom of water, its formation then being $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

Măc-mĭl'-lan-īte, *s.* [For etym. see def.]
Eccles. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of the Rev. John Macmillan, of Balmaghie, in Kirkcudbrightshire, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, aided in laying the foundation of the Reformed Presbyterian or Cameronian Church.

măc'-ŏn, *s.* [From Mâcon on the Saone, where the grapes are grown.] A celebrated red French wine, noted for its strength and keeping qualities.

măc'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after its locality, Macon Co., North Carolina; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A mineral occurring in irregular scales associated with corundum (q.v.), at the Culsagee mine. Soft; sp. gr. 2·827; colour, dark-brown; lustre, pearly. Compos.: silica, 34·22; alumina, 21·53; sesquioxide of iron, 12·41; magnesia, 14·46; potash, 5·70; loss on ignition, 11·85. Exfoliates largely on heating, and is apparently the result of an alteration of a chlorite.

mac-ôu-bą, *s.* [Maccouba.]

macr-, *pref.* [Macro-.]

măc-ra'-mĕ, *s.* [From Arab.] (See the compound.)

macramé-lace, *s.* Au Italian lace, made from twine. It is extensively used in church decorations, and for the ornamentation of furniture. The best is that made at Genoa.

măc'-râu-chēne, *s.* [Macrauchenia.] Any member of the genus Macrauchenia (q.v.).
"In the *Macrauchene* the fibula is indeed entire."—*Eng. Encyc.* (*Nat. Hist.*), iii. 573.

măc-râu-chēn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *macr-*, and Mod. Lat. *auchenia* (q.v.).]
Palæont.: The typical and only genus of the family Macrauchenidæ (q.v.), formerly referred to the Camelidæ, but now placed among the Perissodactyla, all the feet being three-toed. The lower molars resemble those of Palæotherium in being doubly crescentic. The general form of the skull resembles that of the horse. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 335.)

măc-râu-chēn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *macrauchen(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Palæont.: A family established for the reception of the genus Macrauchenia, from the Pliocene or Post-Pliocene of South America.

măc-rĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, măc-rĕn-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *macr-*, and Eng. *encephalic*, *encephalous*.] Having a long or large brain.

măc-rŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. μακρός (*makros*) = long.] (For def. see etym.)

macro-lepidoptera, *s. pl.* A collector's term for butterflies. It is of no scientific value.

măc-rŏ-bā'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a stepping, a movement.]
Entom.: A genus of Cantharidæ. *Macrobasis unicolor* is an American blister beetle, the larva of which feeds on the potato.

* **măc-rŏ-bī-ŏt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. μακρόβιος (*makrobios*), μακροβίοτος (*makrobiotos*) = long-lived: μακρός (*makros*) = long; βίος (*bios*) = life; Fr. *macrobiotique*.] Long-lived.

măc-rŏ-bī-ŏt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *macrobiot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]
Zool.: A family of spiders, order Tardigrada (Bear or Sloth Animalcules). It consists of microscopic spiders, found in wet moss, and in the gutters of houses, &c. They have elongated bodies, with four legs. They are hermaphrodite. So low are they in organization, that they have been placed by some with the Infusoria, and by others with the Rotifera.

măc-rŏ-bī-ō'-tŭs, *s.* [Macrobiotic.]
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Macrobiotidæ (q.v.) Species, *Macrobiotus huffelandi*, *M. oberhäuseri*, &c.

măc-rŏ-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Eng. *cephalous*.]
Bot.: A name applied by Richard to dicotyledonous embryos, with a certain cohesion between the cotyledons.

măc-rŏ-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]
Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, sub-family Arainæ. It contains the Macaws. [Macaw.]

măc-rŏ-chlō'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. χλόη (*chloē*), χλόα (*chloa*) = young green corn or grass.]
Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Stipeæ. *Macrochloa* (*Stipa*) *tenacissima* is a rush-like grass found on the sandy coasts of the Mediterranean. It is the original Esparto grass.

măc'-rŏ-cŏsm, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. κόσμος (*kosmos*) = the world; Fr. *macrocosme*.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of the world, as distinguished from microcosm (q.v.).
"He calls a man a microcoem, becauee hie body is really made up of all the several kinds of creatures the *macrocosm* or greater world consists of, and so is but a model or epitome of the universe."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 54.

* **măc-rŏ-cŏs'-mĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *macrocosm*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the macrocosm; exceedingly great and far-reaching; immense, comprehensive.
"It was a period of prodigious ideas. Every literary work was *macrocosmic* and colossal."—*R. Buchanan*, in *Temple Bar*, 1879, p. 87.

măc-rŏ-çўs'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *cystis*.]
Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, family or tribe Laminaridæ. *Macrocystis pyrifera* is a giant seaweed, with a stem 700 feet long, no thicker than the finger. The branches are as slender as pack-threads; the leaves long and narrow, each has at its base a vesicle filled with air, enabling the plant to float. It is met with in the ocean in the south temperate and south polar zones.

măc-rŏ-dăc'-tўl, *s.* [Macrodactyles.] An individual of the family Macrodactyles.

măc-rŏ-dăc'-tўl-ēş, măc-rŏ-dăc'-tўl-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μακρός (*makros*) = long, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.]
Ornith.: Long-toes; a sub-order of Grallatores (q.v.). The feet are furnished with four elongated, sometimes lobated, toes, and the wings are of moderate size. Beak mostly short and compressed, or wedge-shaped. Legs robust, not long; neck not very long; tail very short. The chief members of the subfamily are the Rails, the Waterhens, the Coots, and the Jacana. (*Nicholson.*)

măc-rŏ-dăc-tўl'-ĭc, măc-rŏ-dăc'-tўl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *macrodactyl*; *-ic*, *-ous*.] Having long toes; an epithet applied to birds of the sub-order Macrodactyles.

măc-rŏ-dăc-tўl'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Macrodactyles.]

măc-rŏ-dī-ăg'-ŏn-ąl, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Eng. *diagonal* (q.v.).] The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

măc'-rŏ-dōme, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. δόμος (*domos*) = a building.] [Dome.]
Crystallog.: A dome parallel to the longer lateral axis in the trimetric system. (*Dana.*)

măc'-rŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]
Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes, family Characinidæ. *Macrodon trahira* and *M. aimara* are from Cayenne.

măc-rŏ-glŏs'-ąą, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]
Entom.: A genus of Hawkmoths, family Sesiidæ. *Macroglossa stellatarum* is British. The forewings are smoky brown, marked with black; the hinder ones dull tawny, with the base blackish-brown and the head-margin reddish-brown; the body reddish, with black and white on the posterior parts. The larva, which is variegated and has a caudal horn, feeds on bedstraw (Galium) from July to August, the perfect insect appearing from May to September.

măc-rŏ-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Macroglossa.]
Zool.: A genus of Bats, family Pteropidæ. *Macroglossus minimus* is a small fruit-eating bat, found in the Himalayas, the Eastern Peninsula, the Eastern Islands, and the adjacent parts of Australia.

măc-rŏg-năth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]
Anthrop.: Long-jawed; a term applied by Prof. Huxley to skulls of Neolithic age, met with in caves and tombs in Belgium, France, and Spain.
"The skulls are broad or round, the supra-occipital tuberosity, or 'probole' prominent, the parieto-occipital region often flattened, the supraciliary ridges more strongly marked than in the oval skulls. The face, instead of being oval, is angular or lozenge-shaped, and the upper or lower jaws are so largely developed, and projected so far beyond the vertical line dropped from the forehead, that the term *macrognathic* has been happily applied to them by Prof. Huxley."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. ix.

* **ma-crŏl'-ŏ-gў,** *s.* [Gr. μακρολογία (*makrologia*), from μακρολόγος (*makrologos*) = talking long: μακρός (*makros*) = long, and λόγος (*logos*) = talk, speech.] Long tedious talk; superfluity of words without meaning.

ma-crŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

măc'-rŏn, *s.* [Macrotone.]

măc-rŏ-phўl'-līne, ma-crŏph'-ўl-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μακρόφυλλος (*makrophullos*): pref. *macro-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]
Bot.: Consisting of elongated extended leaflets.

măc-rō-pī'-pĕr, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Mod. Lat. *piper* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Piperaceæ, family Piperidæ (q.v.). *Macropiper methisticum* is the plant which the South-sea Islanders call ava or kava. It has a thick woody rugged aromatic rhizome, a tincture of which is used in rheumatism. Macerated in water it is said to bring on copious perspiration, and produce a cure in persons affected with venereal disease.

măc'-rō-pŏd, *s.* [Macropodal.] An individual of the family Macropodia (q.v.).

măc-rŏp'-ō-dal, măc-rŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.] Having large or great feet.

măc-rō-pō'-dĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Macropodidæ, 1 (2).]

măc-rō-pō'-dĭ-an, *s.* [Macropodidæ.] A macropod (q.v.).

măc-rō-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, mą-crŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *macrop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A family of Marsupials, section Phytophaga, or in Owen's classification Diprodontia. There are six incisors in the upper jaw, and two in the lower; the canines in the upper jaw are small and wanting in the lower one; the molars are five on each side above and below. The anterior feet, which are small, have five toes, each armed with a claw; the hinder ones, which are very large, powerful, and well adapted for leaping, have but four, the inner one, or great toe, being absent. Found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. Genera: Macropus (Kangaroo), Dendrolagus (Tree-kangaroo), Hypsiprymnus (Kangaroo-rat), &c.

(2) The first family of Milne-Edwards's Oxyrhynchi. They have very long feet, and are called in consequence Sea-spiders and Spider-crabs. They live in the deep sea. Called also Leptopodidæ (q.v.). Latreille has termed them Macropodia.

2. *Palæont.:* Huge Macropi are found in the Post-Tertiary of Australia with representatives of the other genera. They were found in ossiferous breccias in the Wellington Valley, about 210 miles west of Sydney, on the river Bell, one of the principal sources of the Macquarie, and on the Macquarie itself. Kangaroos seem to have been limited to Australia before the human period began. The name of the Rhætic genus Hypsiprymnopsis of Prof. Boyd-Dawkins suggests a relation to Hypsiprymnus, but Prof. Owen considers it to be a Microlestes (q.v.).

măc-rō-pō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover.]

Palæont.: A genus of crossopterygious Ganoid fishes, family Cœlacanthini. It is found in the Cretaceous rocks.

măc-rō-pŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μακροπονία* (*makroponia*) = long labour; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the twelfth family of his Lepidoganoidei, a suborder of Ganoidean fishes.

mą-crŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *πτέρον* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.] Having long wings or fins.

măc'-rō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Macropodidæ (q.v.). [Kangaroo.]

măc-rō-pўg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *macro-* (q.v.), and Gr. *πυγή* (*pugē*) = the rump, the buttocks.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidæ, containing the Cuckoo-doves. They have a very long graduated and pointed tail.

măc-rō-rhī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μακρόρρις* (*makrorrhis*), genit. *μακρόρρινος* (*makrorrhinos*) = long-nosed.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ (Seals). *Macrorhinus elephantinus* is the Elephant Seal, so called from its possessing, when full-grown, a short proboscis. It appears to exist both in the northern and southern hemispheres, though Dr. Gill believes the specimens from the former to be specifically distinct, calling them *M. angustirostra*. The Elephant Seal is found abundantly on the coasts of Juan Fernandez, the Falkland Islands, &c. The male is fourteen to sixteen or twenty feet long, with a proboscis of a foot; the female about nine or ten feet.

măc-rō-sçĕl'-ĭ-dēş, *s.* [Gr. *μακροσκελτής* (*makroskeltēs*) = long-legged: pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *σκελος* (*skelos*) = the leg.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Macroscelididæ. *Macroscelides typicus* is the Elephant Shrew of South Africa. It is about five inches long, with a tail of three inches, is diurnal, and resides in burrows. *M. Rozeti* is the Algerian jumping-shrew.

măc-rō-sçĕ-lĭd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *macroscelid(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Jumping-shrews, a sub-family of Insectivorous Mammals, resembling shrews, but having very elongated hind legs, enabling them to advance by a series of jumps. The snout is long, and sometimes prolonged into a trunk; the tail long, covered with hair. The species inhabit Africa.

măc-rō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [See Megascopic.]

măc-rō-spō-răn'-gĭ-ŭm (pl. **măc-rō-spō-răn'-gĭ-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *macro-*; Gr. *σπορά* (*spora*), or *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = seed, and *ἀγγεῖον* (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a receptacle.]

Bot. (Pl.): Sporangia of comparatively large size, containing macrospores in the Rhizocarpeæ like Salvinia and Marsilea. [Macrospore.]

măc'-rō-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *σπορά* (*spora*), or *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot. (Pl.): Spores of comparatively large size in macrosporangia, as distinguished from microspores in microsporangia in the Rhizocarpeæ, such as Marsilea, Pilularia, and Salvinia.

măc-rō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Edentata founded on remains of a large animal, having the hind limbs shorter than the fore ones, as for climbing purposes, rootless teeth, and toes with immense claws. It is found in the Miocene of France.

măc-rō-tō'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *μακροτομέω* (*makrotomeō*) = to prune so as to leave the shoots long.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ. *Macrotomia Benthami* grows in the Himalayas, and is considered useful in diseases of the tongue and throat. The bruised roots of *M. perennis* are applied in India to eruptions, and its root is used as a dye.

măc'-rō-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Eng. *tone.*]

Gram.: A horizontal line drawn over vowels to show that they are to be pronounced long: as, mē, fīne, tōne, &c.

mą-crō'-toŭs, *a.* [Macrotus.] Having long ears; long-eared.

mą-crō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostomidæ (Vampires). Ears very large, united at the base by a membrane; nasal appendage, erect; interfemoral membrane large, beyond which the tail projects by its last joint. *Macrotus Waterhousii* is the Great-eared Leaf Bat from the West Indies; the length of the head and body is two inches and a half; tail, an inch and one-sixth. Fur, mouse-colour, paler beneath; nose-leaf, lanceolate. It is mainly insectivorous, but sometimes feeds on fruit. Other species are *M. californicus* and *M. mexicanus*, the habitat of which is indicated by their specific names.

măc-rō-tўp'-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a blow, a type.]

Numis.: Having a long form.

mą-croûr'-ą, *s.* [Macrura.]

mą-croûr'-al, mą-croûr'-oŭs, *a.* [Macroura.] The same as Macrural or Macrurus (q.v.).

mą-croûr'-an, *s.* [Macruran.]

mą-croûr'-oŭs, *a.* [Macrurus.]

măc-rō-zā'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Mod. Lat. *zamia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. *Macrozamia spiralis* is believed to be the species of Zamia growing on the west coast of Australia to the height of thirty feet.

mą-crûr'-ą, mą-croûr'-ą, *s. pl.* [Macrurus.]

1. *Zool.:* Long-tailed Crustaceans; lobsters, a sub-order of Decapoda, having the abdomen greatly developed, cylindrical, the segments short, flattened, and expanded laterally; the whole terminated by a broad swimming tail. The antennæ are usually large. The feet are terminated by nipping claws. The young, on being hatched, are not very different in form from their parents. They abound in both salt and fresh water. The sub-order contains the families Crangonidæ, Astacidæ, Thalassinidæ, and Palinuridæ.

2. *Palæont.:* They came into existence in palæozoic times.

mą-crûr'-al, mą-crûr'-oŭs, *a.* [Macrura.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Macrura (q.v.).

mą-crûr'-an, *s.* [Macrura.] An individual of the family Macrura (q.v.).

mą-crûr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *macrur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of deep-sea Ganoids, distributed over all oceans, in great abundance. About forty species are known. The body terminates in a long, compressed, tapering tail, covered with spiny, keeled, or striated scales. One short anterior dorsal, the second very long, continued to the end of the tail; anal as long as second dorsal; no caudal. Ventrals thoracic or jugular. (*Günther.*)

măc-rû-rō'-nŭs, *s.* [Macrurus.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Macruridæ (q.v.). Snout pointed; mouth anterior and lateral, with the lower jaw projecting.

mą-crûr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *macro-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Macruridæ (q.v.). Snout produced and conical; mouth inferior.

* **măc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mactatio*, from *mactatus*, pa. par. of *macto* = to sacrifice.] The act of killing a victim in sacrifice; a sacrifice.

"Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be the first-fruits of the ground only, a sacrifice or *mactation*."—*Shuckford: On the Creation.* (Pref.)

măc-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *mactatus*, pa. par. of *macto* = to sacrifice, to kill.] A murderer, a killer.

măc'-tra, *s.* [Gr., = a kneading-trough.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Mactridæ (q.v.). The foot is large and tongue-shaped; the siphons are united and fringed; the shell is nearly equilateral. Habitat, sandy coasts, where they burrow just below the surface. In the Isle of Arran, *Mactra subtruncata* is collected for feeding pigs. One hundred and twenty-five recent species are known. They are world-wide in their distribution, and especially abundant within the tropics.

2. *Palæont.:* Thirty species are known, from the Lias onward.

măc'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *mactr(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Trough-shells; a family of Siphonida, subdivision Sinupallialia. Valves, equal, subtriangular, close-fitting; a deep pit for the hinge-ligament, triangular in form; the hinge has two diverging teeth; siphonal fold short and rounded, epidermis thick. Mostly marine, but also found in brackish waters.

măc'-ų-lą (pl. **măc'-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A spot, as on the skin, the surface of the sun, or other luminous body, &c.

"And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A broad, irregular spot or blotch.

2. *Path.* (*Pl.*): Permanent discolorations of the skin; spots or stains white, dark, or dusky, with occasionally altered structure.

macula germinativa, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A dark granular spot, about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter, within the germinal vesicle of an ovum. Called also the germinal-spot.

macula lutea, *s.*

Anat.: A yellow spot, about $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in diameter, on the axis of the eyeball; it has a depression in its centre.

* **măc'-ụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [MACULATE, *a.*] To spot, to stain, to blur.

"They wold not *maculate* the honour of theyr people wyth suche a reproche."—*Sir G. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.

* **măc'-ụ-late,** * **măc'-ụ-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *maculatus*, pa. par. of *maculo* = to spot, to stain; *macula* = a spot, a stain.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Spotted, stained, blurred, defiled, impure.

"Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

2. *Bot.:* The same as BLOTCHED (q.v.).

* **măc'-ụ-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [MACULATE.] Defiling, staining.

"The intulent, spumy, *maculatory* waters of sin."—*Adams: Works*, i. 166.

* **măc-ụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *maculatio*, from *maculatus*, pa. par. of *maculo* = to spot, to stain; Fr. *maculation;* Ital. *maculazione.*] The act of spotting or staining; a spot, a stain.

"For I will throw my glove to death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

măc'-ụ-lā-tụre, *s.* [MACULA.]

1. A sheet blotted or blurred in printing.

2. Blotting-paper.

măc'-ụle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *macula* = a spot, a stain.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spot, a stain.

2. *Print.:* A blurred impression, causing part of a page to appear double; also called a mackle.

măc'-ụle, *v.t.* [MACULE, *s.*] To spot, to stain, to blur; specif., in printing, to blur or double an impression from type.

* **măc'-ụ-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *maculosus*, from *macula* = a spot, a stain.] Of or pertaining to spots or stains upon a surface; spotted, stained, maculate.

măd, * **maad,** * **madde,** * **made,** * **mod,** *a.* [A.S. *ge-mǽd; ge-maad;* cogn. with O. S. *ge-méd* = foolish; O. H. Ger. *ka-meit, gi-meit* = vain; Icel. *meiddr* (pa. par. of *meidha*) = to maim, to hurt; Goth. *ga-maids* = bruised, maimed; A.S. *mád, mód* = madness.]

1. Disordered in intellect; insane, deranged, lunatic, crazy.

"Is all well? Wherefore came this *mad* fellow to thee?"—2 *Kings* iv. 2.

2. Furious or frantic from disease or other cause. (Said of animals: as, a *mad* bull.)

3. Under the influence of some overpowering or uncontrollable emotion; extravagant in feeling or action; having lost self-control: as—

(1) Beside one's self with rage; frantic, furious, enraged.

"Her husband hath the finest *mad* devil of jealousy in him . . . that ever governed frenzy."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

(2) Under the influence of some strong or unreasonable passion or desire; infatuated; inflamed with desire.

"He was *mad* for her."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, v. 3.

(3) Wildly or extravagantly frolicsome.

"Do you hear, my *mad* wenches?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii.

4. Proceeding from or indicative of madness; exceedingly foolish; characteristic of a madman.

"This is a way to kill a wife with kindness;
And thus I'll curb her *mad* and headstrong humour."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

¶ (1) *Like mad:* Madly, furiously. (*Colloq.*)

(2) *Mad as a hatter:* Dangerously mad, rabid. The expression is a corruption of "Mad as an atter," *i.e.*, adder. (*Brewer.*)

(3) *Mad as a March hare:* [MARCH, *s.* ¶.]

(4) *To be* (*go* or *run*) *mad after anything:* To conceive a violent desire for anything.

"The world is *running mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing."—*Dryden.*

mad-apple, *s.* [MADAPPLE.]

* **mad-bred,** *a.* Produced or bred by or in madness.

"Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this *mad-bred* flaw."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

mad-dog, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dog suffering from rabies (q.v.).

2. *Bot.: Scutellaria lateriflora.* It owes its popular name to the fact that it was once a renowned quack remedy for hydrophobia. (*Bartlett.*)

mad-spice, *s.*

Bot.: Capsicum minimum.

mad-stone, *s.* A porous stone reputed to be efficacious in hydrophobia. It is applied to the wound made by the bite of the rabid animal, and is supposed to draw out the virus. Its efficacy is doubtful.

* **mad-worm,** *s.* Madness, insanity.

"Surely the *mad-worm* hath wilded all humanity."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 59.

* **măd,** * **madde,** *v.i. & t.* [MAD, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To be or go mad; to be furious; to be beside oneself; to be deranged.

"Manye of hem seiden, he hath a deuel and *maddeth.*"—*Wycliffe: John* x.

B. *Trans.:* To make mad; to madden.

"Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

* **măd,** * **made,** * **madde,** * **mathe,** *s.* [A.S. *madhu* = a worm, a maggot; Goth. *matha;* Ger. *made;* Icel. *madhkr.*]

I. A maggot, a grub. (*H. Best: Farming, &c., Books*, p. 6.)

2. An earthworm.

Măd-ą-găs'-cąr, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of Africa.

Madagascar-crocodile, *s.*

Zool.: Probably a variety of the Nilotic Crocodile (*Crocodilus vulgaris*). It has the snout longer, slenderer, and with straighter sides than the Nilotic Crocodile. (*Duncan.*)

Madagascar-nutmeg, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Agathophyllum.

Madagascar-potato, *s.*

Bot.: Solanum anguini.

Madagascar-rat, *s.*

Zool.: Cheirogale minor, one of the smallest of the Malagasy Lemuroids. It makes a true nest of interlaced twigs, with a depressed bed in the middle for its young.

* **măd'-ąm,** *v.t.* [MADAM, *s.*] To address as Madam.

"I am . . . *madamed* up perhaps to matrimonial perfection."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 308.

măd'-ąm, mă-dame', *s.* [Fr. *madame*, from *ma* (Lat. *mea*) = my, and *dame* (Lat. *domina*) = lady, mistress.] My lady. Used—

(1) As a term of compliment in addressing a lady of any degree, especially those married or elderly.

"Ther durste no wight clepe hir hut *madame;*
Was noon so hardy walkyng by the weye."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,954.

(2) As a term for ladies in general, usually with a slight touch of disrespect or sarcasm.

"To make sport to their *madams* and their boys."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

Măd-ą-pŏl-lăm', *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of fine, long cloth (cotton) shipped to the East India market. So named from Madapollam, a town in the province of Madras, where it was first manufactured.

măd'-ăp-ple, *s.* [Eng. *mad*, and *apple.*]

Bot.: Solanum insanum, an East Indian plant. Called also Jew's-apple. [SOLANUM.]

măd-ą-rō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μαδαρός (*madaros*) = bald.] Loss of the hair, and especially of the eyelashes.

măd'-brāin, *a. & s.* [Eng. *mad*, and *brain.*]

A. *As adj.:* Disordered in mind; mad, insane, hot-headed.

B. *As subst.:* A mad, hot-headed person; one who acts madly or extravagantly.

"A *madbrain* o' th' first rate."
Middleton: A Mad World, i.

măd'-brāined, *a.* [Eng. *mad*, and *brained.*] The same as MADBRAIN (q.v.).

"Talbot is taken, whom we wont to fear:
Remaineth none but *mad-brained* Salisbury."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

măd'-căp, *a. & s.* [Eng. *mad*, and *cap.*]

A. *As adj.:* Madbrained, mad, eccentric.

"The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aside,
And bid it pass."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A mad-brained fellow; one who acts extravagantly; a person of wild and eccentric habits; a madbrain.

"Why, what a *madcap* hath Heaven lent us here!"
Shakesp.: King John, i 1.

* **madde,** *v.i. & t.* [MAD, *v.*]

* **madde,** *a.* [MAD, *a.*]

măd'-dęn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *mad*, a.; *-en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make mad, to drive out of one's senses; to enrage, to make furious, to excite with furious passion.

"A rage of pleasure *maddened* every breast."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 30.

* B. *Intrans.:* To become mad or furious; to act as a madman.

"Ever he muttered and *maddened.*"
Tennyson: Maud, I. i. 10.

măd'-dĕr, *s.* [A.S. *mæddre, mæddere.*]

I. *Bot.:* The genus Rubia, and specially *Rubia tinctorum.* (Dyer's Madder.) It is a trailing or climbing annual, supporting itself by its leaves and prickles. It is supplied chiefly from Holland, France, Italy, and Turkey. The roots, which are ready the third year, are kiln-dried, and then threshed, to clear them from earth and dust. They are then dried a second time, and afterwards pounded and stamped in a mill. A species of Madder, *Rubia peregrina*, is indigenous in Britain. It has whorls of four to six elliptic, persistent glossy leaves, a yellowish corolla, and small black fruit.

¶ Indian Madder, called also Madder of Bengal, is *Rubia cordifolia;* Madder of Chili, *Rubia augustissima* or *Relboum.*

2. *Chem.:* The root of *Rubia Tinctorum*, extensively used in dyeing for the production of a variety of colours, namely, red, pink, purple, black, and chocolate. Other species of *Rubia* are also used. It would appear that madder contains a colorific principle—rubian—which, under the influence of a peculiar ferment, termed erythrozym, breaks up into alizarin, purpurin, &c. Several of the colouring matters of madder appear to exist in the fresh root, but it is only when it has been kept for some time that the alizarin and purpurin are developed in quantity. The colours produced from madder are very stable, the well-known Turkey-red being one of them; and the tints and shades obtainable, according to the mordant used, are very numerous. Alizarin, or madder red, discovered by Robiquet, may be extracted with solvents, or obtained by sublimation in the form of beautiful reddish needles. [ALIZARIN.] Madder also contains certain yellow colouring matters, but they are useless, if not injurious, in the process of dyeing.

"The best of all and most commended is our *madder* of Italie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iii.

3. *Pharm.:* Madder is a tonic, a diuretic, and an emmenagogue.

¶ *Brown Madder:* A rich red-brown pigment, prepared from the roots of *Rubia tinctorum.* [MADDER, *s.*, 1.]

madder-style, *s.*

Calico-print.: A method of calico-printing in which the mordants are applied to the white cloth, and the colours are brought up in the dye-bath.

* **măd'-dĕr,** *v.t. & i.* [MADDER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To dye with madder.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform the operation or process of dyeing with madder.

măd'-dĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *madder*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

1. (*Sing.*): The genus Asperugo.

† 2. (*Pl.*): A name sometimes given to the Galiaceæ, called by Lindley, &c., in English, Stellates (q.v.).

* **măd'-dĭng,** *a.* [MAD, *v.*] Raging, furious, mad, wild. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvi. 445.)

* **măd'-dĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *madding; -ly.*] Madly; like one mad.

"Run *maddingly* affrighted through the villages."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

* **măd'-dish,** * **măd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mad*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather mad; somewhat deranged.

"Sent in the other night, a little *maddish.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim, iv. 1.

***mā̆de, *malt, *mate,** *a.* [Mate, *a.*] Fatigued, exhausted.

mā̆de, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Make, *v.*]

made-mast, *s.*

Naut.: A mast composed of several pieces; a built-mast. [Mast.]

***mădˊ-ĕ-ăss, mădˊ-ĕ-căsˊ-seĕ,** *a. & s.* [From *Madecasse*, the native name of the island.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Madagascar.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

***mădˊ-ĕ-făcˊ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *madefactio*, from *madefactus*, pa. par. of *madefacio* = to make wet: *madeo* = to be wet, and *facio* = to make.] The act of making wet.

"To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 865.

***mădˊ-ĕ-fī-cāˊ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *madefacio* = to make wet.] The act of making wet; madefaction.

***mădˊ-ĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Fr. *madéfier*, from Lat. *madefacio* = to make wet.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [Madefaction.]

Ma-dēirˊ-a, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog.:* An island in the Atlantic ocean.

2. A kind of rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

Madeira-cake, *s.* A light cake, made of eggs, flour, butter, and sugar, and ornamented with candied peel.

Madeira-mahogany, *s.*

Bot.: *Laurus fœtens.*

Madeira-nut, *s.* A kind of walnut with a thin shell, grown in the island of Madeira.

Madeira-stock, *s.*

Bot.: *Matthiola maderensis.*

Madeira-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Mahogany of the curiously-veined kind growing in the Bahama Islands.

Ma-dēirˊ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the Island of Madeira.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Madeira.

Madeiran-hake, *s.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"The *Madeiran-hake*, or Pescada, *Merluccius vulgaris* of my *Synopsis*, p. 189, proves, upon better acquaintance, distinct from the common British-hake."—*Rev. R. T. Lowe*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1840, p. 36.

mădˊ-ĕ-līne, *s.* [Fr.] (See the compound.)

madeline-pear, *s.* A variety of pear, called also St. John's pear.

mădˊ-ĕl-pa-roôˊ-wa, *s.* [Ceylonese.] A kind of boat used in Ceylon for fishing close to the shore, or on lakes in the interior of the island. It is sometimes covered with a bamboo roof.

mădeˊ-moi-sĕlle (oi as wâ), *s.* [Fr., from *ma* = my, and *demoiselle* = a damsel (q.v.).] In France the title given to a young unmarried lady, corresponding to the English *Miss*. Formerly Mademoiselle was the distinctive title of the eldest daughter of the king's brother; also a title given to all married ladies not of noble origin.

***mădge'-hŏw-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *Madge* = Margaret, and *howlet* = owlet (q.v.).] An owl.

"I'll sit in a barn with *Madgehowlet* and catch mice first."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour*, ii. 2.

mădˊ-hĕadˊ-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mad*, a., and *headed*.] Madbrained, hotbrained, mad, foolish.

"Out, you *madheaded* ape!"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

mădˊ-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *mad*, a., and *house*.] A house or asylum for the cure and treatment of lunatics; a lunatic asylum.

"By statute for regulating private *madhouses*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

ma-dhūˊ-ca, *s.* [Sansc.] (See the compound.)

madhuca-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Bassia butyracea*, the Indian butter-tree, which grows in Nepaul and the Almorah Hills. The seeds, when bruised and pressed, yield a vegetable butter, which may be used in the manufacture of soap and candles, or with cloves and attar of roses, as an unguent for the hair, &c. It is largely employed as an illuminating agent, and is said to possess curative properties in rheumatism and contraction of the limbs. (*Prof. Watt*, &c.)

māˊ-dĭ-a, *s.* [Latinised from the Chilian name *madi*.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Sphenogyneæ. Only known species, *Madia sativa*, cultivated for the seeds in its native regions, California and Chili. The flowers, which are yellow, are in nearly globular heads.

madia-oil, *s.* Oil expressed without heat from *Madia sativa*. It is transparent, yellow, and without odour; it may be used for salads or for oil-cake for cattle.

***mădˊ-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *madidus*, from *madeo* = to be wet or moist.] Wet, moist.

***mădˊ-ĭsh,** *a.* [Maddish.]

mădˊ-ĭs-tĕrˊ-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. μαδιστήριον (*madistērion*).]

Surg.: A pair of tweezers; an instrument for extracting hairs.

mădjˊ-ôun, măjˊ-ôun, *s.* [Arab. *majun* = an electuary.] A preparation from the hemp-plant, used as an intoxicating drug by the Turks, Hindoos, and others.

mădˊ-lȳ, *madde-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *mad*, a.; *-ly*.]

1. In a mad manner; like a madman or lunatic.

"Wast thou mad that so *madly* thou didst answer me?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

2. Frantically, furiously.

"The crowd that *madly* heaves and presses."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

3. Like one infatuated; with extreme folly.

"He heard, and *madly* at the motion pleas'd,
His polished bow with hasty rashness seized."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 135.

mădˊ-măn, *madde-man, *s.* [Eng. *mad*, a., and *man*.]

1. A person disordered in the mind; a person of deranged intellect; a lunatic.

"This makes the *madmen* who have made men mad."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 43.

2. One who is inflamed with extravagant or uncontrollable passion; one who is beside himself with passion; one who acts extravagantly or without reason.

mădˊ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mad*, a.; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being mad or disordered in mind; a state of disordered or deranged mind or intellect; lunacy.

"*Madness* laughing in his ireful mood."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 582.

2. Extremity of folly; headstrong or uncontrollable passion; ungovernable fury or rage.

"But in him it was not easy to distinguish the *madness* produced by evil passions from the *madness* produced by brandy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Foolish actions or conduct.

"And I gave my heart to know wisdom and to know *madness* and folly."—*Ecclesiastes* i. 17.

¶ *Madness* and *frenzy* are used in the physical and moral sense; *rage* and *fury* alone in the moral sense: in the first case, *madness* is a confirmed derangement in the organ of thought; *frenzy* is only a temporary derangement from the violence of fever. *Rage* refers more immediately to the agitation that exists within; *fury* refers to that which shows itself outwardly: a person contains or stifles his *rage;* but his *fury* breaks out into some external mark of violence. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Raving madness:*

Pathol.: A popular name for mania (q.v.).

ma-dŏnˊ-na, *ma-dŏnˊ-a, *s.* [Ital., from *ma* = my, and *donna* (Lat. *domina*) = lady.] The Italian equivalent for madam.

"Two faults, *madonna*, that drink and good counsel will amend."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

¶ It is applied specifically to the Virgin Mary, as the English "Our Lady;" hence, pictures of the Virgin are called Madonnas.

madˊ-ôˊ-quă, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Antilope Saltiana* or *Neotragus Saltianus*, a diminutive antelope about the size of a hare, common in Abyssinia. Legs short and slender; the males alone bear horns, which are short and conical. The foreparts are rufous, but gray is the prevailing hue.

Ma-drăsˊ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city and presidency in India.

Madras-bulbul, *s.*

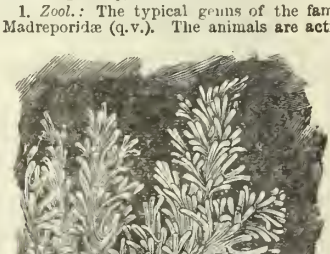
Ornith.: *Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*, a small bird very common in Ceylon, the Neilgherries, and some other parts of India. It has an unmusical chirp, though it has been called the Ceylon nightingale. It is kept in the Carnatic for fighting purposes. It tries to pull out the red feathers of its antagonist. It makes a neat nest of roots, grass, hair, spiders' webs, &c., in a low bush; the eggs are reddish-brown, blotched and speckled.

¶ *Madras system of Education:* The system of mutual instruction by means of monitors, under the superintendence of a head teacher. It was introduced by Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell into the orphan institution of Madras. Dr. Bell was born in 1753 at St. Andrews, and was English chaplain and clergyman of St. Mary's Church, at Madras, when he first tried his system. On returning to Britain, he published an account of it in 1797. Next year, Mr. Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends, carried it out in Southwark, and subsequently in other places. English churchmen, thus stimulated to exertion, employed Dr. Bell in 1807 to form church schools on his system, the rivalry between Messrs. Bell and Lancaster increasing the zeal of both. [Lancasterian.]

mădˊ-rĕ-pēˊrl, *s.* [Ital. *madreperla*, from *madre* = mother, and *perla* = pearl.] Mother of pearl. (*Longfellow.*)

mădˊ-rĕ-pōrˊ-a, *s.* [Madrepore.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Madreporidæ (q.v.). The animals are actinif-



MADREPORA LONGICYATHUS.

form, rather short, with twelve simple tentacles; the cells are irregularly scattered over the surface. The corallum, which is arborescent or frondescent, is very porous.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus commences in the Eocene.

mădˊ-rĕ-pōrˊ-al, *a.* [Eng. *madrepor(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to madrepores; consisting of madrepores.

mădˊ-rĕ-pōr-ärˊ-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *madrepor(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Zool.: White stony corals or madrepores, a sub-order of Zoantharia, class Anthozoa. If the animal be simple it resembles a sea anemone, having one or more ranges of tentacles, with an internal disc opening in a small mouth. The body may be cup-like, flat, bell-shaped, tubular, or compressed like a fan. Externally, the body is covered with a disc, underneath which are various septa. A columella may or may not exist on the axis. The interstices and walls of the cells are always porous. Some corals are simple and separate, others are compound, budding from the parent. They exist on the floor of the sea at all depths, from water level down to 3,000 fathoms. The sub-order is very numerous, both in genera and individuals. The reef-building corals, among others, belong to it. It is divided into three groups: (1) *Madreporaria aporosa*, (2) *Madreporaria perforata*, and (3) *Madreporaria rugosa*.

mădˊ-rĕ-pōrc, *s.* [Fr. *madrépore;* Ital. *madrepora*, from *madre* = mother, and Gr. πῶρος (*pōros*) = tuff stone (*Littré*); or the first element may be Fr. *madré* = spotted; O. Fr. *madre*, *mazre* = a kind of knotty wood with brown spots;

O. H. Ger. *mosar*; N. H. Ger. *maser* = a knot, grain, or vein in wood, a speck. (*Mahn.*)]

1. *Strictly:* The English name of the genus Madrepora.

2. *Loosely:* Any coral distinguished by superficial star-shaped cavities. (*Lyell.*)

¶ The Common Madrepore of the Devonshire coast is *Caryophyllia Smithii.*

măd-rĕ-pŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *madrepor(e)*; *-ic.*]

Zool.: Pierced with minute holes like a madrepore; madreporiform (q.v.).

"The one nearest the *madreporic* inter-radius."—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 144.

madreporic-canals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Canals connecting the ambulacral system of starfishes with the openings in the surface. (*Rossiter.*)

madreporic-plate, *s.*

Zool.: A rounded, calcareous mass on the dorsal surface of a starfish. (*Rossiter.*)

madreporic-tubercle, *s.* The same as MADREPORIFORM-TUBERCLE (q.v.).

"The so-called *madreporic-tubercle.*"—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 142.

măd-rĕ-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *madrepor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical family of the Madreporaria. The corallum is much branched, the openings of the polype cells constituting orbicular, tubercular prominences, with few rays. There are usually twelve small, short tentacles.

2. *Palæont.:* The family commences in the Cretaceous rocks.

măd-rĕ-pŏr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *madrepor(e)*; *i* connective, and *form.*]

Zool.: Perforated with small holes like a coral.

madreporiform-tubercle, *s.*

Zool.: A spongy tubercle, perforated by minute apertures, and rising from a genital plate, or from the centre of the apical disc. Its function appears to be that of admitting water to the body-cavity, excluding injurious solid particles. It is found in the Echinoidea, the Asteroidea, the Ophiuroidea, and the Holothuroidea. (*Nicholson.*)

măd'-rĕ-pŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *madrepore*; *-ite* (*Palæont.*); Fr. *madréporite.*]

1. *Palæont.:* A fossil madrepore.

2. *Petrol.:* A calcareous rock, marked with radiated, prismatic concretions, like the stars of madrepores. Found in Norway, in Greenland, in Salzburg, &c. Called also Columnar Carbonate of Lime, and Anthracouite (q.v.).

măd-rĭ-a'-lê, *s.* [Ital.] A word derived from madrigal, and as, in the early operas, madrigals were performed between the acts, without necessarily having any connection with them, the word came to be applied to any species of intermezzo.

măd'-rïër, măd'-rĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.]

Military Engineering:

1. A thick, iron-plated plank, having a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, which is applied to a gate or other obstacle to be blown down.

2. A beam laid in a ditch to support a wall; or in a mine or bomb-proof to support a side or roof.

3. A plank lined with tin and covered with earth to form roofs over certain portions of military works to afford protection against fires in lodgments, &c.

măd'-rĭ-gal, *s.* [Ital. *madrigale* for *mandrigale*, from *mandra* = a herd; Lat. *mandra* = a stall, a stable; Gr. *μάνδρα* (*mandru*); Sp. & Port. *madrigal.* Grove's *Dict. Music* suggests the alternative etyms.: (1) Ital. *madre* = mother, as the first madrigals were addressed to the Virgin mother; (2) a corruption of Sp. *madrugada* = the dawn, used as = Ital. *mattinata* = morning song; (3) from the name in Old Castile.]

1. *Poet.:* A little amorous poem, sometimes also called a pastoral poem, containing some delicate and tender though simple thought, and consisting of not less than three or four stanzas or strophes. Madrigals were first composed in Italy, those of Tasso being accounted amongst the finest specimens of Italian poetry. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries especially, the writing of madrigals flourished in England, the chief writers being Suckling, Carew, Lodge, and Withers.

2. *Music:* An important species of vocal polyphonic composition which reached its highest development between the middle of the sixteenth and the middle of the seventeenth centuries. Madrigals are of various kinds—(1) Simple melodies accompanied by other parts not containing counterpoint or imitation; (2) Elaborate compositions full of contrapuntal devices, sometimes consisting of two or more movements. Strictly speaking, madrigals are an unaccompanied class of pieces; a few, however, have been written with instrumental accompaniments. Madrigals are always sung by several voices to each part: the number of parts in which they were written varies from three to ten; but the favourite number of parts during the classical period above-named was five or six.

măd-rĭ-gāl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *madrigal*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to madrigals.

"The English *madrigalian* writers being represented solely by Morley's 'My bonny lass.'"—*Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

măd'-rĭ-gal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *madrigal*; *-ist.*] A writer or composer of madrigals.

* **măd'-rĭ-gal-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *madrigal*; *-er.*] A writer or composer of madrigals.

"Satyrists, panegyrists, *madrigallers.*"—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 155.

Măd-rĭ-lēn'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Madrid.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Madrid.

mą-drĭs'-są, *s.* [MEDRISSA.]

măd'-wōrt, *s.* [Δ corruption of Eng. *madderwort.*]

Botany:

1. *Asperugo*, and specially, *A. procumbens*, more fully termed German Madwort.

2. The genus Alyssum. (*Loudon.*)

māe, ma, moe, *a.* [A.S. *ma* = more.] More. (*Scotch.*)

mæ-ăn-drĭ'-ną, *s.* [MEANDRINA.]

Mæ-çē'-năs, *s.* [Lat., the name of the prime minister and intimate friend of Augustus, died B.C. 8.] (See extract.)

"The name of *Mæcenas* has been made immortal by Horace and Virgil, and is popularly used to designate an accomplished statesman, who lives in close intimacy with the greatest poets and wits of his time, and heaps benefits on them with the most delicate generosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **mæg-bote,** *s.* [A.S. *mæg* = kinsman, and *bote* = compensation.] Compensation for the murder or killing of a kinsman.

mæl'-strŏm, *s.* [Dan. = millstream.] A celebrated whirlpool near the island of Moskoe, off the coast of Norway. It is especially dangerous in winter, when it rages so furiously as to be heard many miles off, and to swallow up small vessels which approach it.

maen, mane, *v.i.* [MOAN, *v.*]

mæ'-ną, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μαίνη* (*mainē*) = a small sea-fish which was salted.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Mænides (q.v.). The common species, *Mæna vulgaris*, inhabits the Mediterranean, feeding on small fish and naked molluscs.

mæ'-năd, *s.* [Gr. *μαινάς* (*mainas*), genit. *μαινάδος* (*mainados*), from *μαίνομαι* (*mainomai*) = to be mad. A woman who took part in the orgies of Bacchus; hence, a raving, frenzied woman.

mæ'-nĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mæn(a)*; masc. or fem. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Sparidæ, having the mouth protrusible. The species abound in the Mediterranean.

mæ-nūr'-ą, *s.* [MENURA.]

* **maer, * maör,** *s.* [Gael. *maor, maoir* = an under-bailiff.] A steward of the royal lands under the mormaer or great steward. [MORMAER.]

mæ'-są, *s.* [Latinised from *maas*, the Arabic name of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mæseæ. It consists of trees or shrubs, with alternate entire or toothed leaves, and small flowers simple or compound; generally with axillary racemes. They are found in Africa, Asia, and Australia.

mæ'-sē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mæs(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrsinaceæ.

ma-ĕs-tō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction in music that the passage to which it is appended is to be played with dignity, grandeur, and strength.

Māes'-trĭcht, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town of Holland, on the Maes.

Maestricht-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of calcareous beds a hundred feet thick, on the banks of the Meuse at Maestricht, about the age of the Faxoe beds—*i.e.*, the highest part of the Upper Cretaceous Rocks. Like the chalk immediately below, the Maestricht calcareous rock contains *Belemnitella mucronata*, *Pecten quadricostatus*, &c., also the genera Bracuites, Hamites, &c., which are only mesozoic. On the other hand, it has the univalve molluscs Volnta and Fasciolaria, genera not commencing elsewhere till the Tertiary. It is a connecting link between the Secondary and the Tertiary Rocks, but in all essential respects belongs to the former. In the Maestricht beds of St. Peter's Mount was found the huge reptile, Mososaurus (q.v.).

ma-ĕs'-trō, *s.* [Ital.] A master in any art; specif., a master in music, a composer.

ma-feie, *adv.* [O. Fr. = my faith.] By or on my faith.

* **măf'-fle,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *maffelen, moffelen* = to stammer; Prov. Ger. *maffeln, vaffeln* = to prattle. It is probably of imitative origin.] To stammer.

"The familiar friends and schollers . . . of Aristotle [did imitate him] in his stammering and *maffling* speech."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 74.

* **măf'-flĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *maffl(e)*; *-er.*] One who stammers or stutters; a stammerer.

"Who enjoyne stutters, stammerers, and *mafflers* to sing."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 535.

măg, *s.* [A contraction for *magpie* (q.v.).]

1. A halfpenny. (*Slang.*)

"It can't be worth a *mag* to him."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. liv.

2. Talk, chatter. (*Slang.*)

"If you have any *mag* in you."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 100.

* **măg'-ą-dĭs,** *s.* [Gr. *μαγάδις* (*magadis*).]

Music: An instrument of twenty strings, on which music could be played in octaves.

* **măg'-ą-dīze,** *v.i.* [Gr. *μαγαδίζω* (*magadizō*), from *μαγάδις* (*magadis*).]

Music:

1. To play upon the magadis.

2. To play in octaves.

mą-găs', *s.* [Gr.]

Music:

1. The bridge of a cithara.

2. A fret.

măg-ą-zīne', * **mag-a-zin,** *s.* [O. Fr. *magazin* (Fr. *magasin*), from Ital. *magazzino* = a storehouse, from Arab. *makhzan* (pl. *makházin*) = a storehouse, a granary, a cellar; *khazn* = a laying-up in store; Sp. *magacen, almugacen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A storehouse or receptacle in which any things are stored; a warehouse.

"Stores from the royal *magazine* I bring;
And their own darts shall pierce the prince and king." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xxii. 156.

2. A pamphlet or journal periodically published, and containing miscellaneous essays or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, brought out in 1731 by Edward Cave, under the name of Sylvanus Urban, and still in existence, though changed in character.

"We essayists who are allowed but one subject at a time are by no means so fortunate as the writers of *magazines.*"—*Goldsmith*, Essay 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A building, vault, or apartment designed for the storage of ammunition, gunpowder, and other explosive substances. Ma-

gazines in field fortifications are constructed in the most sheltered parts of the work, partly underground where practicable, and are lined with timber or with gabions, the ceiling being of timber or railway metals. The whole is covered with a sufficient thickness of earth to render the structure bomb-proof. Permanent magazines are usually constructed of brick, and should be surrounded by an earthen mound, so that in case of explosion the tendency of the explosive force may be upward.

"Here, throughout the siege, had been
The Christians' chiefest *magazine*."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxi.

2. *Firearms:* A chamber in a gun containing a succession of cartridges, which are fed one by one automatically, and loaded at the breech of the gun. [MAGAZINE-RIFLE.]

3. *Naut.:* On shipboard the magazine is an apartment placed sufficiently below the waterline to be safe, under ordinary contingencies, from the enemy's shot. It is lined with sheet-copper, and has tiers of shelves on three sides and in the middle for the reception of the copper canisters, in which the cartridges for the heavy guns are contained.

4. *Domestic:* A chamber in a stove or furnace containing a supply of fuel, which falls or is fed into the combustion-chamber as the fire consumes that previously introduced.

magazine cartridge-box, *s.* A cartridge receiver attached to a gun, or to the person near the gun, to facilitate loading.

magazine-day, *s.* The day on which magazines and other serials are published and issued to the trade. It varies in different publishing offices.

magazine-rifle, *s.*

Firearms: (For def. see extract).

"By a *magazine-rifle* is meant a rifle that contains within itself—presumably in the butt—a magazine or reservoir (holding a limited number of cartridges), combined with a mechanical action which, by trigger pressure only—or at all events with the aid of one other motion—performs all the functions of loading; so that, the magazine being filled beforehand, the firer can repeat his shots almost as quickly as he can take aim and fire."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 209.

magazine-stove, *s.* A stove in which is a fuel-chamber which supplies coal to the fire as that in the grate burns away.

măg-ą-zîne', *v.t.* & *i.* [MAGAZINE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To store up, as in a magazine; to accumulate for future use.

"Being *magazined* up in a diary might serve for materials."—*North: Examen*, p. 222.

B. *Intrans.:* To conduct or edit a magazine.

"Urhan or Sylvan, or whatever name
Delight thee most, thou foremost in the fame
Of *magazining* chiefs, whose rival page,
With monthly medley, courts the curious age."
Byrom: The Passive Participle's Petition.

măg-ą-zîn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *magazin(e)*; *-er.*] One who writes in or for a magazine.

"If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war he soon has us up again with the ghost in Cock Lane."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 9.

măg-ą-zîn'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *magazin(e)*; *-ist.*] The same as MAGAZINER (q.v.).

"The modern *magazinist* is a pitiable poetaster."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 102.

măg'-bōte, *s.* [MÆOBGTE.]

Măg'-dą-lą, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The capital of Abyssinia, stormed and destroyed by the British, April 13, 1868.

Magdala-red, *s.*

Chem.: Naphthaline-red. A beautiful red dye discovered in 1867 by Von Schiendl, at Vienna. It is prepared from naphthylamine by the elimination of 3 molecules of hydrogen from 3 molecules of the base, $3C_{10}H_9N - 3H_2 = C_{30}H_{21}N_3$ = azo-dinaphthylamine, and this, on being combined with hydrochloric acid, forms the Magdala-red of commerce. It is a dark-brown, somewhat crystalline powder, possessing a tinctorial power equal to fuchsine, but surpassing it in being a very fast colour.

măg'-dą-lĕn, *s.* [After Mary Magdalene (Luke vii. 36-50), though it is not universally accepted that she was the woman referred to in the passage.] A reformed prostitute; an inmate of a female penitentiary.

magdalen-hospital, magdalen-asylum, *s.* An asylum or institution for the reception of prostitutes, with a view to their reformation; a female penitentiary.

¶ An order of Penitents of St. Magdalen was formed at Marseilles in 1272. Similar communities followed at Naples and Metz. The Magdalen Hospital in London was founded in 1758.

*** măg-dā'-lĕ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. μαγδαλία (*magdalia*) = the crumb of bread.]

Medicine:

1. A pill.

2. A roll of plaster.

Măg'-dĕ-bŭrg, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town on the Elbe.

Magdeburg Centuries, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The name given to the first comprehensive work by Protestant divines on Church history. The name is appropriate because it was planned and begun at Magdeburg, and because it was divided into centuries. Baronius wrote his *Annales Ecclesiastici* in reply to the Centuries. [CENTURIATOR.]

Magdeburg-hemispheres, *s. pl.* A device for ascertaining the amount of atmospheric pressure on a given surface, consisting of hemispheres of brass whose edges are carefully ground together to make an air-tight joint. The experiment originated with Otto Guericke, burgomaster of Magdeburg, about 1654. The edges of the hemispheres, being greased with oil or tallow, are brought together, and a stop-cock in one of them screwed into the centre of an air-pump plate. The cock being opened, and a few strokes of the pump made, the sphere is thus exhausted of contained air, and, the cock being closed, is removed from the plate and affixed to a handle, and is ready for the illustration of the atmospheric pressure. Nearly fifteen pounds of force to the square inch will be required to draw them asunder. To separate them readily, it is only necessary to open the stop-cock and re-admit air.

*** mā̆ge,** *s.* [Lat. *magus*; Gr. μάγος (*magos*) = a Magian, one of a Median tribe, an enchanter, a magician.] [MAGI.] A magician.

"The bardy maid . . . the dreadful *Mage* there found
Depe bueied 'bout worke of wondrous end."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 14.

Măg-ĕl-lăn'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to Magellan, a celebrated Portuguese navigator.

Magellanic-clouds, *s. pl.* Three conspicuous whitish nebulæ, of a cloud-like appearance, near the south pole.

Magellanic-province, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A marine province including the coasts of Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands, those of South America from Point Melo on the east to Concepcion on the west. (*Darwin, S. P. Woodward*, &c.).

Mą-ğĕn'-tą, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog.:* A city of Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Pavia, celebrated for the defeat of the Austrians by the French and Sardinians, June 4, 1859.

2. *Chem.:* One of the red dyes from aniline. [ANILINE-RED.]

măgg, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To steal.

"And loot the carters *magg* the coals."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xliii.

măgg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [MAG.]

1. A halfpenny. (*Slang.*)

2. (*Pl.*) A gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods. (*Scotch.*)

măg-gĭ-mŏn'-ĭ-fēēt, *s.* [For *Maggy many feet.*] A centipede. (*Scotch.*)

măğ-ğĭ-ör'-ê, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: Major, as a scale or interval.

măg'-gŏt,* mag-at,* mag-ot,* mak-ed, *s.* [Wel. *macai*, *maceiad* = a maggot; *magiaid* = worms, grubs, from *magiad* = breeding; *magad* = a brood; *magu* = to breed.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub, a worm.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A whim, a crotchet, an odd fancy.

* (2) A careless, idle fellow.

"You were as great a *maggot* as any in the world."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 177.

II. *Music:* One of the later names given to fancies, airs, and pieces of an impromptu character. The most celebrated of these fancies was that by Moteley or Motley.

*** maggot-pie, * maggoty-pie,** *s.* The magpie.

"Augurs and understood relations have
By *maggot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks brought
The secret'st man of blood." [forth
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

măg'-gŏt-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *maggoty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being maggoty or abounding with maggots.

măg'-gŏt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *maggot*; *-ish.*] Maggoty, whimsical.

măg'-gŏt-ў, *a.* [Eng. *maggot*; *-y.*]

1. Full of maggots; infested or abounding with maggots.

2. Whimsical, capricious.

"The common saying that a whimsical person has *maggots*, or has got maggots in his head, perhaps arose from the freaks the sheep have been observed to exhibit when infested by bots."—*Kirby & Spence: Introd. to Entomology*, p. 85.

maggot-headed, *a.* Having a head full of whims; whimsical, capricious.

Mā'-gĭ, *s. pl.* [MAGE.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; holy men of the East.

¶ The first mention of Magi in history seems to be in Jer. xxxix. 3, 13, where one of Nabuchadnezzar's officers was called רַב־מָג Rab-Mag = Chief of the Magi. Herodotus (i. 101) describes them as one of the six Median tribes. Afterwards they became the Persian sacred caste. The Greek word in Matt. ii. 1, rendered in the A. V. "wise men," is μάγοι (*magoi*), = Magi. Ultimately the caste sunk into mere magicians. [MAGIC.]

*** mā'-ğĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *magi*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Magi.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the Persian Magi; a priest of the Zoroastrian religion.

2. A magician.

"Leave her to me, rejoined the *magian*."
Keats: Cap & Bells, lx.

*** Mā'-ğĭ-ąn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *magian*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or philosophic tenets of the Magi. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

măğ'-ĭc,* mag-ike,* mag-ick, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *magique* = magical, from Lat. *magicus*; Gr. μαγικός (*magikos*), from μάγος (*magos*) = one of the Magi, an enchanter, a magician; μαγεία (*mageia*) = magic; Sp., Port., & Ital. *magico* = magical; Sp. & Ital. *magia* = magic.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to magic; used in magic: as, a *magic* wand.

2. Using or having power to use magic.

"They by the altar stand, while with loose hair
The *magic* prophetess begins her prayer."
Waller: Virgil; Æneis iv.

3. Working or worked by or as if by magic: as, a *magic* lantern.

4. Having extraordinary or supernatural power; exercising a preternatural influence.

"An epic scarce ten centuries could claim,
While awe-struck nations hail'd the *magic* name."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

5. Done or produced by or as if by magic.

"And that distill'd by *magic* flights, . . .
Shall draw him on to his confusion."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The art or pretended art of putting in action the power of spirits; the science or art of producing preternatural effects by the medium of supernatural means, or the aid of departed spirits, or the occult powers of nature; sorcery, enchantment, witchcraft.

2. A power or influence similar to that of magic or enchantment: as, the *magic* of love, the *magic* of a name.

¶ A belief in magic is to be reckoned among the earliest growths of human thought. It is everywhere present, in a greater or less degree, in an inverse ratio to the progress of civilization. Outlying races, and castes and sects, once dominant, but which have now lost their supremacy, are credited with the possession of supernatural powers by those who have succeeded to the lost position. Thus gipsies frequently reap a rich harvest from the credulity of many who hold in low estimation the seers they consult; and the priests of a faith no longer national are credited by the vulgar with mysterious powers which the ministers of religious sects are not supposed to possess. (*Brand: Pop. Antiq.*, iii. 81-83.) It is noteworthy that in

Ireland miraculous power is attributed to suspended—or, as they are euphemistically called "blessed"—priests, rather than to the ordinary clergy. (*Carleton: Traits; The Lianhan Shee.*) The practice of magic had its origin in the belief in an objective connection between two things—a man, and a rude drawing or image of him, or two events—as between the birth of a child, and the rising or setting of a particular star, when, in truth, the connection could only be subjective. (*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.; *Prim. Cult.*, ch. iv., and *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), s.v. *Magic.*)

¶ (1) *Black magic:* Magic proper, or that division of it which in former times fell into the hands of unofficial persons, or was practised with malefic intentions.

(2) *Celestial magic:* A supposed supernatural power which gave to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over man.

(3) *Natural magic:* The art of applying natural causes to produce effects apparently supernatural.

(4) *Superstitious* or *geotic magic:* The invocation of devils or demons involving the supposition of some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings.

(5) *White magic:*

(*a*) Magic practised for the benefit of others. [WHITE-WITCH.]

"The practice of *white-magic* is not contrary to the precepts of [the Mahometan] religion."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 14, 1885, p. 218.

(*b*) The art of performing tricks and exhibiting illusions by aid of apparatus, excluding feats of dexterity in which there is no deception, together with the performance of such automaton figures as are actuated in a secret and mysterious manner. (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th.)

magic-circle, *s.* A circle invented by Dr. Franklin, founded upon the same principles and possessing similar properties with the magic square of squares.

magic-lantern, *s.* An instrument by which the images of objects, usually, but not always, transparent, and paintings or diagrams drawn upon glass are exhibited, considerably magnified, upon a wall or screen. Its invention has been attributed to Roger Bacon about the year 1261, but it was first generally made known by Baptista Porta in his *Natural Magick*, and by Kircher, 1669-70, who described it in his *Ars magna Lucis et Umbræ*. The instrument consists of a case or box to confine all scattered rays from some powerful light which occupies the centre, and which may be aided by a reflector. On one side of the box powerful lenses condense the diverging rays upon the painting or other object, which slides in a sort of stage. Another object-glass, or focussing lens, usually achromatic, throws the image of the highly illuminated object upon the screen, the focus being adjusted by sliding this lens nearer to or farther from the object, usually by a rack and pinion. The magnitude of the image depends upon the relative distances of the object from the lens, and of the lens from the screen. Powerful lanterns give a brilliant picture twenty feet in diameter of a slide three inches in diameter.

magic-square, *s.* A square figure formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal rows that the sum of the numbers in each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, are equal.

magic-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Cantua buxifolia, a native of Peru. The name Magic-tree is a rendering of the native Indian name.

măğ'-ĭc-ăl, ***măğ'-ĭc-ăll,** *a.* [Eng. *magic; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to magic.

2. Having magic or supernatural powers. (Said of things.)

"Some have fancied that envy has a certain *magical* force in it."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 19.

* 3. Having the power of using magic. (Said of persons.)

4. Acting or produced as if by magic.

"Arkwright had yet not taught how it might be worked up with a speed and precision which seem *magical*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Magic* differs from *magical* in that the former is not used predicatively; thus we say the effect was *magical*, but we speak of a *magic* lantern.

măğ'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *magical; -ly.*] In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

ma-ğĭ'-cian, ***ma-ği-ci-en,** *s.* [Fr. *magicien.*] One skilled in magic; one who practises magic or the black art; a sorcerer, an enchanter, a necromancer.

"He sent and called for all the *magicians* of Egypt, and all the wise men thereof."—*Genesis* xli. 8.

***măğ'-ĭke,** *s.* & *a.* [MAGIC.]

ma-ğĭlp', ma-ğĭlph', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Art: A vehicle for colours, consisting of linseed which has been long exposed to the oxidising influence of the air mixed with a certain proportion of mastic varnish. (*Weale.*)

măğ'-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

Zool.: A genus of siphonostomatous gasteropods, family Buccinidæ. It contains but one species, *Magilus antiquus*, parasitic in live corals in the Red Sea, and on the coast of Java and the Mauritius. When young the shell of Magilus is spiral and thus, as the animal eats its way horizontally through the living mass of coral, it becomes prolonged into an irregular tube, filled with solid shell-matter, the animal residing at the extremity. The tube is sometimes fifteen inches long, and very heavy. The animal has a coucentric lamellar operculum, with its nucleus near the outer edge. (*Woodward.*)

***ma-ğĭs'-tẽr,** *s.* [Lat.] Master, sir; a mode of address equivalent to the moderu Doctor.

măğ-ĭs-tẽr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *magisterius* = belonging to a master; *magister* = a master.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or befitting a master; suitable to a master.

2. Domineering, proud, arrogant, insolent, despotic, dogmatic, imperious.

"He hides behind a *magisterial* air,
His own offences." *Cowper: Charity*, 493.

3. Of or pertaining to a magistrate.

"The plump convivial parson often bears
The *magisterial* sword in vain."
Cowper: Tusk, iv. 596.

* 4. Of the rank of a magistrate.

* II. *Chem.:* Pertaining to magistery.

***măğ-ĭs-tẽr-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *magisterial; -ity.*] Dominion.

"When these statutes were first in the state or *magisteriality* thereof."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, IX. iv. 11.

† măğ-ĭs-tẽr'-ĭ-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *magisterial; -ly.*]

1. In a magisterial manner; with the air of a master; arrogantly, despotically, dogmatically.

"The claim of infallibility, or even of authority to prescribe *magisterially* to the opinions and consciences of men, whether in an individual, or in assemblies and collections of men, is never to be admitted."—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

2. As a magistrate; in the capacity of a magistrate.

"A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it were spoken *magisterially*."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

***măğ'-ĭs-tẽr'-ĭ-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *magisterial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being magisterial; the air and manner of a master; haughtiness, imperiousness.

"Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a *magisterialness* in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact: in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith."—*Government of the Tongue.*

***măğ'-ĭs-tẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *magisterium*, neut. sing. of *magisterius* = pertaining to a master.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A magisterial injunction; an order given with authority.

2. A medicine or remedy supposed to be of exceptional efficacy; a magistral.

II. *Chem.:* (See extract).

"Although *magistery* be a term variously enough employed by chymists, and particularly used by Paracelsus to signify very different things; yet the best notion I know of it, and that which I find authorized even by Paracelsus in some passages, where he expresses himself more distinctly is, that it is a preparation whereby there is not an analysis made, of the body assigned, nor an extraction of this or that principle, but the whole, or very near the whole body, by the help of some additament, greater or less, is turned into a body of another kind."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 637.

măğ'-ĭs-trą-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *magistra(te); -cy.*]

1. The office or dignity of a magistrate.

"That indistinct and fluctuating ebaracter which belongs to the accounts of the origins of the other ancient *magistracies*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 36.

2. The whole body of magistrates collectively.

măğ'-ĭs-trăl, * **măğ'-ĭs-trall,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *magistralis*, from *magister* = a master.]

* A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a magistrate; suiting a magistrate; magisterial.

"Your assertion of the originall of set forms of liturgy, I justly say is more *magistrall* than true, and such as your own testimonies confute."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to the Vind. of Smectymnuus*, § 2.

2. Of or pertaining to a sovereign remedy or medicine; acting as a sovereign remedy.

"Let it be some *magistrall* opiate."—*Bacon: Hist of Life & Death*, p. 23.

3. Applied to a preparation prescribed extemporaneously or for the occasion; as distinguished from an officinal medicine, or one kept prepared in the shops.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Fortification:*

(1) The line where the scarp, if prolonged would intersect the top of the coping of cordon.

(2) The guiding line which defines the first figure of the works of a fortification. Called also magistral line.

* 2. *Med.:* A sovereign medicine or remedy

"I finde a vaste chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease, some of the chiefest I will rehearse."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 382.

* 3. *Metall.:* A substance obtained from copper pyrites (or raw magistral), which is found in many parts of Mexico. These ores, according to Napier, contain from 7·47 to 13·75 per cent. of copper. It is reduced to powder by dry stamping and grinding. It is used especially in the patio process of amalgamation. Some authorities state that the copper pyrites are roasted and ground, but this would seem to detract from their activity, which is due to the action of their sulphuric acid upon the salt, liberating muriatic acid.

***măğ-ĭs-trăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *magistral; -ity.*] Despotic authority, as in matter of opinion; dogmatism.

"The physicians have frustrated the fruit of tradition and experience by their *magistralities*, in adding and taking out, and changing."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii.

***măğ'-ĭs-trąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *magistral; -ly.*] In a magistral manner; magisterially, dogmatically, despotically.

"What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a licence to controul so *magistrally*."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

măğ-ĭs-trănd', *s.* [Low Lat. *magistrandus*, gerund of *magistro* = to make a master of, to confer a degree on, from Lat. *magister* = a master.] In the University of Aberdeen, a student in arts in the last year of his curriculum.

măğ'-ĭs-trate, ***mag-e-strat,** ***maj-es-trat,** *s.* [Fr. *magistrat*, from Lat. *magistratus* = (1) a magistracy, (2) a magistrate, from *magister* = a master; Ital. *magistrato*; Sp. *magistrado.*] A public officer invested with authority to carry out the executive government or some branch of it. Thus in the United States the President is the chief magistrate of the nation, and the governor of each state is its chief magistrate. But the term is commonly confined to subordinate officials, nominated and commissioned to carry out the executive power of the law, such as justices of the peace in the county, and police magistrates in the cities. The term magistrate is given special application by the laws of some of the states. [JUSTICE.]

"He who was the *magistrate*, after long abusing his powers, has at last abdicated them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*** măğ'-ĭs-trăt'-ĭc,** * **mag-is-trat-ick,** * **mag-is-trat-i-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *magistrat(e); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a magistrate or magistrates; having the authority of a magistrate.

"Not of the internal and essential glory which is in *magistratick* or ecclesiastick power and order."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 169.

***măğ'-ĭs-trą-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from *magistrat* = a magistrate.] Magistracy.

măğ'-mą, *s.* [Gr., from μασσω (*massō*) = to knead.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A crude mixture of mineral or organic matter in a thin paste.

2. A confection.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phar.:* The thick residuum obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts. The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. (*Dunglison.*)

2. *Petrol.:* The name given by Vogelsang and Rosenbusch to homogeneous, amorphous mineral matter which cannot be investigated except under high magnifying powers. (*Rutley.*)

¶ *Reticulated Magma:*

Anat.: The gelatinaform substance found between the chorion and the amnion in the early period of embryonic existence.

Măg'-na Chăr'-tą, Măg'-ną Căr'-tą, *s.* [Lat., = the Great Charter.]

1. The Great Charter of the liberties of England (*Magna Charta Libertatum*), signed and sealed by King John at the demand of his barons, at Runnymede, on June 19, 1215. It was several times confirmed by his successors. Its most important articles were:—

1. *Relating to the Church.* That the church should possess all its privileges inviolate, especially freedom of election to benefices.

2. *Relating to the Barons.* That reliefs be limited to a fixed sum, according to the rank of the tenant: That aids be demanded only in the three cases—knighthood of the eldest son, marriage of the eldest daughter, and the ransom of the king's person; in every other case neither aid nor scutage to be imposed but with the consent of the council: That guardians in chivalry may not waste the estate, nor marry the heir during minority; nor to their disparagement, nor compel widows to marry: That the forest law be mitigated: and that whatever privileges the king grants his vassals, they in like manner shall grant to theirs.

3. *Relating to Traders.* That London and other towns retain their ancient privileges: That there be one weight and measure throughout the realm: and that freedom of commerce be granted to foreign merchants.

4. *Relating to Freemen Generally.* That right or justice be not sold, or refused, or delayed: That no freeman be imprisoned, or lose his freehold, or free customs, or be outlawed, or otherwise punished, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land: That no person be fined to his utter ruin, but only according to his offence, and means of payment, and that no man be deprived of his instruments of labour: That all men may travel out of the kingdom, and return when they please: That a man may make what will he pleases, and, dying without one, the law shall make one for him: and that the Court of Common Pleas shall no longer follow the king's person, but be held in some certain place, and be open to all.

It will be seen from the following extract that Magna Charta no longer exists in the letter—

"Just before the weary Commons adjourned, they read a third time, and passed a bill repealing a number of obsolete statutes, among which was *Magna Charta*. It was obvious that the spirit of the Great Charter had long since been embodied in a number of Acts of Parliament and legal decisions ranging between the time of King John and that of Queen Victoria."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

2. Any fundamental constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.

* **măg-năl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *magnalis* = great, from *magnus* = great.] A great deed or feat; something above the common.

"Although perhaps too greedy of *magnalities*, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths, and much desired verities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **măg-năn'-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *magn(us)* = great, and Eng. *animate*.] To cheer; to make great-hearted.

"Present danger *magnanimates* them."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 4.

măg-na-nĭm'-ĭ-tў, * **mag-na-nim-ĭ-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *magnanimité*, from Lat. *magnanimitatem*, accus. of *magnanimitas*, from *magnanimus* = magnanimous (q.v.); Ital. *magnanimità*; Sp. *magnanimidad*.] The quality or state of being magnanimous; that elevation and dignity of soul, which encounters danger or trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, which prompts him to act and make sacrifices for noble objects, and which makes him delight in acts of benevolence and usefulness.

"But the *magnanimity*, the dauntless courage, the contempt for riches and for baubles, to which . . . Pitt owed his long ascendency, were wanting to Montague."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

măg-năn'-ĭ-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *magnanimus* = great-souled, from *magnus* = great, and *animus* = the mind; Fr. *magnanime;* Ital. & Sp. *magnanimo*.]

1. Great of mind; elevated and dignified in soul or sentiment; above what is mean, low, or ungenerous; brave, high-souled.

"For he was great of heart, *magnanimous*, courtly, courageous." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

2. Dictated by, characteristic of, or springing from magnanimity; noble, generous: as, a *magnanimous* action.

măg-năn'-ĭ-moŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *magnanimous; -ly.*] In a magnanimous manner; with magnanimity; with dignity or elevation of soul or sentiment; bravely.

"With Hannibal at her gates, she [Holland] had nobly and *magnanimously* refused all separate treaty." —*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. i.

măg'-nąte, *s.* [Fr. *magnat*, from Lat. *magnatem*, accus. of *magnas* = prince, from *magnus* = great; Sp. & Ital. *magnate*.]

1. A person of rank, position, note, or distinction in any line or sphere.

"The lives and estates of the *magnates* of the realm had been at his mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. One of the nobility or certain high officers of state forming the House of Magnates in the national representation of Hungary, and formerly of Poland.

* **măg'-nēș,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr.] A magnet.

* **magnes-stone,** *s.* A magnet.

"A hideous rocke is pight
Of mightie *magnes-stone*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 4.

măg-nē'-sĭ-ą (s as sh), *s.* [Magnesium.]

1. *Min.:* The same as Periclase (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.:* If administered in small doses, magnesia acts as an antacid; if in a quantity beyond what is necessary to neutralize acids in the stomach, it passes undigested into the intestines, and may form concretions. The salts of magnesia are purgatives. It is given as a lithontriptic, from its power of dissolving uric acid, and in gouty diseases. (*Garrod.*)

magnesia-alba, *s.*

Chem. & Phar.: A complex mixture of various carbonates of magnesia. It is obtained as a light, bulky white powder by precipitating soluble magnesia salt with sodic carbonate.

magnesia-water, *s.* A kind of aërated water produced by impregnating carbonate of magnesia in solution with ten times its weight of carbonic acid.

măg-nē'-sĭ-ąn (s as sh), *a.* [Eng. *magnesi(a); -an.*] Of or pertaining to magnesia; partaking of the qualities of magnesia; containing or resembling magnesia.

magnesian-alum, *s.*

Min.: The same as Pickerinoite (q.v.).

magnesian-limestone, *s.*

1. *Petrol., Geol., & Palæont.:* A limestone composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, the proportion of the latter sometimes being nearly fifty per cent. It effervesces much more slowly with acids than common limestone (carbonate of lime). In England it is generally yellowish. It is sometimes earthy, sometimes hard and compact. One variety of it is dolomite (q.v.). This Rutley makes a synonym of magnesian-limestone. The typical kind of magnesian-limestone, generally associated with marl slate, is from the Middle Permian. It is well developed in parts of the United States, and often contains concretionary balls. Its characteristic fossils are *Schizodus Schlotheimi, Mytilus septifer*, &c. (*Lyell.*) It was originally formed in large measure of the remains of marine animals.

2. *Building:* The Houses of Parliament, the Museum of Practical Geology, and York Minster are built of magnesian-limestone. (*Rutley.*)

magnesian-pharmacolite, *s.*

Min.: The same as Berzeliite (q.v.).

măg-nē'-sĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *magnesi(a); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from magnesia (q.v.).

magnesic-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: MgO″CO. Occurs native in rhombohedral crystals, imbedded in talc slate.

magnesic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $MgCl_2$. Occurs in sea water or in salt deposits, or may be prepared by dissolving magnesia in hydrochloric acid. It is a white crystalline powder, having a pearly lustre and sharp bitter taste, soluble in water and in alcohol.

magnesic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: MgO. Produced by burning magnesium in the air or in oxygen gas, or by heating to a red heat *magnesia alba*. It is a soft white powder, almost insoluble in water. It is known in commerce as calcined magnesia.

magnesic-phosphate, *s.*

Chem.: $Mg''HPO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$. Crystallizes in small colourless prismatic crystals, soluble in about 1,000 parts of cold water. Caustic alkalis precipitate, from solutions of magnesium salts, gelatinous magnesic hydrate, insoluble in an excess of the precipitant, but soluble in ammonic chloride. Ammonic phosphate gives a white crystalline precipitate, insoluble in ammonia.

magnesic-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $MgO''SO_3{\cdot}7H_2O$. Commonly called Epsom salts, is found in sea water and in many mineral springs. It is now manufactured in large quantities by dissolving magnesian limestone in dilute sulphuric acid, and filtering from the insoluble calcic sulphate. It is soluble in water, has a nauseous bitter taste, and possesses purgative properties; it is also used in dressing cotton goods, and in aniline dyeing.

măg-nēș'-ĭ-nĭ-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Eng. *magnesi(a)*, and *nitre*.]

Min.: The same as Nitromagnesite (q.v.).

măg-nēș-ĭn-phўll'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *magnesi(a)*; *n* connective, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phyllon*) = leaf.]

Min.: The same as Brucite (q.v.).

măg-nēș-ĭ-ō-fĕr'-rīte, *s.* [Eng. *magnesi(a); o*, and Eng. *ferrite*.]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in simple octahedrons, and in octahedrons with planes of the rhombic dodecahedron. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·568 to 4·654; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, black. Strongly magnetic. Compos.: magnesia 20; sesquioxide of iron, 80. Found associated with laminar hæmatite as a sublimation product about the fumaroles of Vesuvius. Artificially formed by heating together magnesia and sesquioxide of iron subjected to the action of the vapour of hydrochloric acid.

măg'-nēș-īte, *s.* [Eng. *magnes(ia); suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of rhombohedral carbonates, consisting essentially of carbonate of magnesia, having the formula $MgOCO_2$, but in the crystallized forms having more or less of the magnesia replaced by protoxide of iron, forming ferriferous varieties like breunnerite (q.v.). The crystallized varieties present a perfectly rhombohedral cleavage; lustre vitreous; colour white to various shades of brown. The massive and purer kinds are white, mostly compact; lustre dull; fracture resembling unglazed porcelain. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* reserves this name for the pure mineral only, and groups the ferriferous carbonates of magnesia under ankerite, breunnerite, and mesitite (q.v.). Used in the manufacture of Epsom salts.

¶ Magnesite formerly included meerschaum (q.v.). Brongniart, in 1802, and subsequent French mineralogists, still used this name for the silicate.

măg-nē'-sĭ-ŭm (s as sh), *s.* [Latinised from Magnesia, a city in Asia Minor.]

Chem.: A diatomic metallic element; symbol, Mg; atomic weight, 24·4; sp. gr. 1·743. Fuses and volatilizes at a red heat. Magnesic sulphate (Epsom salts) was known in the middle of the seventeenth century, but the metal was first isolated by Davy. The compounds of magnesium are widely distributed in nature, occurring as magnesite, $MgO''CO$; ophite or serpentine, MgO''_3Si_2O; talc, $MgO''_4Si_5O_6$; dolomite, kainite, epsomite, &c. It may be obtained by the electrolysis of fused magnesium chloride, or by reducing magnesium chloride with metallic sodium. It is a brilliant metal, almost as white as silver, and preserves its lustre in dry air. It is more brittle than silver at ordinary temperature; but at a higher temperature it becomes malleable, and may be pressed into the form of wire or ribbon. Magnesium ribbon may be ignited at the flame of a candle, and burns with a dazzling bluish-white light, rich in chemically active rays, a property which has led to its use in photography. When burned in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas, it decomposes the gas, forming magnesic oxide, and throwing down the carbon in powder. Magnesium dissolves in dilute acids, with violent evolution of hydrogen, but it does not decompose water even at 100°.

magnesium-chloride, *s.*
Min.: A mineral said to have occurred in the saline encrustations formed during the eruption of Vesuvius in 1855.

magnesium-diethyl, *s.*
Chem.: $Mg<^{C_2H_5}_{C_2H_5}$. A volatile liquid, smelling like garlic, prepared by digesting magnesium filings with ethylic iodide in absence of air. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at a higher temperature than ethylic iodide; inflames spontaneously in air, and is decomposed with explosive violence by water.

magnesium-dimethyl, *s.*
Chem.: $Mg<^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. A volatile liquid, produced by the action of magnesium filings on methylic iodide. It is similar in its preparation and properties to magnesium diethyl.

magnesium-ethide, *s.*
Chem.: $Mg(C_2H_5)_2$. A colourless, mobile liquid, obtained by heating ethyl iodide with magnesium filings to 130°. It possesses an alliaceous odour, takes fire when exposed to the air, and is violently decomposed by water, with the formation of magnesium hydroxide.

magnesium-lamp, *s.* A lamp in which magnesium is burnt for illuminating purposes. They are of two kinds: one for the combustion of magnesium in the form of a ribbon; in the other magnesium is used in a state of powder, mixed with fine silver sand.

magnesium-light, *s.* The light produced by the combustion of magnesium. Its intensity is almost equal to that of the electric arc, but its flickering nature and the large quantity of magnesia vapour given off are objections to its use.

magnesium-methyl, *s.*
Chem.: $Mg(CH_3)_2$. A strongly smelling mobile liquid, produced when methyl iodide is heated with magnesium filings. It takes fire on exposure to the air, and is readily decomposed by water, with formation of marsh-gas and magnesium hydroxide.

magnesium-silicate, *s.*
Min.: The same as ENSTATITE, FORSTERITE, HUMITE, MEERSCHAUM, SERPENTINE, and TALC (q.v.).

magnesium-sulphate, *s.*
Min.: The same as EPSOMITE and KIESERITE (q.v.).

¶ Magnesium-borate = *Boracite;* Magnesium-carbonate = *Magnesite;* Magnesium-fluophosphate = *Wagnerite;* Magnesium-fluosilicate = *Chondrodite;* Magnesium-hydrate = *Brucite;* Magnesium-hydrocarbonate = *Hydromagnesite;* and Magnesium-nitrate = *Nitromagnesite.*

măg'-nĕt, * **mag-nete,** *s.* [O. Fr. *magnete, manete,* from Lat. *magnetem,* accus. of *magnes (lapis)* = magnesian (stone), from Gr. λίθος ἡ Μαγνῆς (*Magnēs*), genit. Μάγνητος (*Magnētos*) = magnesian; Ital. & Sp. *magnete.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The loadstone (q.v.).

(2) In the same sense as **II.**

2. *Fig.:* Anything which guides; a guide.

"Thus safe through waves the sons of Israel trod;
Their better *magnet* was the lamp of God."
Harte · Thomas à Kempis; A Vision.

* **II.** *Magnetism:* A body possessing the property of magnetism (q.v.). Magnets are either permanent or temporary. Permanent magnets were originally natural pieces of magnetic iron-ore. [MAGNETITE.] They now usually consist of bars of steel, which are magnetized either by rubbing them with another magnet, or by coiling a wire round them in a helix, and then sending an electric current through the wire. The harder the steel the more difficult it is to magnetize, but the more completely does it retain its magnetism. Permanent magnets are either straight or are bent into the form of a horseshoe. In the latter form the two poles are close together, and are thus able to act simultaneously on the same magnetic substance. A magnet consisting of only one bar of steel is called a simple magnet; but since thin long magnets are more powerful in proportion to their weight, compound magnets are constructed by fastening together several thin steel bars previously magnetized. Some of these compound magnets are very powerful. Far more powerful than any permanent magnets are electro-magnets, which may be either straight or bent into the form of a horseshoe, and consist of a bar or core of soft iron, round which is coiled insulated copper wire. Through this wire an electric current is sent, and, so long as the current passes, the iron is a powerful magnet. The strength of an electro-magnet depends on the strength of the current and on the number of coils of wire round the core, and upon various other circumstances. Electro-magnets have been made capable of supporting more than a ton. When used for supporting weights, &c., a smooth piece of iron, termed an armature, is placed in contact with the poles of the magnet, the horseshoe form being generally used, and the armature is provided with a hook, to which the articles are attached.

măg-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *magnet; -ic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to the magnet or magnetism; having the qualities of a magnet.

2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism: as, the *magnetic* north.

II. *Fig.:* Attractive, as if magnetic.

"Days, months, and years . . .
Turn swift their various motions, or are turned
By his *magnetic* beam." *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 583.

B. *As subst.:* Any metal, such as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive the properties of the loadstone.

"Draw out with credulous desire, . . .
As the *magnetic* hardest iron draws."
Milton: P. R., ii. 168.

¶ (1) *Magnetic points of consequence:* The points (really the magnetic poles of the earth) which occupy the centre of lines of equal dip.

(2) *Magnetic poles of the earth:* Two nearly opposite points of the earth's surface when the dip of the needle is 90°. They are at a considerable distance from the poles of the earth.

(3) *Point of magnetic indifference:* A point near the centre of a magnet where no effect is produced.

magnetic-amplitude, *s.*
Astron.: The amplitude of a heavenly body as measured by the compass. It differs from the true amplitude by an amount equal to the variation of the compass.

magnetic-azimuth, *s.*
Navig.: The azimuth indicated by the compass.

magnetic-battery, *s.* A combination of several magnets with their poles similarly arranged; a compound magnet.

magnetic-bearing, *s.*
Naut.: The magnetic bearing of a course is the angle included between a course and a magnetic meridian, drawn through the first extremity of the course.

magnetic-compensator, *s.*
Ordnance.: A contrivance for neutralizing the effect of a ship's guns and other iron in deranging the bearing of the compass. That introduced by Prof. Airy consists of two magnets placed at right angles to each other below the compass, and a box of small iron chain. The position is determined by experiment. But as the magnetic effects of the ship and its contents vary from time to time, so the compensator has to be readjusted at frequent intervals.

magnetic-couple, *s.* [COUPLE.]

magnetic-curves, *s. pl.* A series of lines or directions which may be graphically denoted by iron filings scattered upon a card or pane of glass placed horizontally upon a magnet and gently tapped. The beautiful lines into which the filings are thrown indicate lines of magnetic force.

magnetic-declination, *s.* The variation of the magnetic needle at a particular place and time, E. or W. of the geographical meridian of the spot.

magnetic-dip, *s.* The dip of the magnetic needle. [DIP, *s.*]

magnetic-elements, *s. pl.* Intensity, declination, and dip.

magnetic-equator, *s.* A line passing round the globe near the equator, at every point of which the dip of the needle is nothing. The general inclination of the magnetic to the terrestrial equator is about 12°.

magnetic-field, *s.* The field of a magnet is the region affected by it. In one sense it may be said to be infinite; but the law of inverse squares diminishes the intensity so rapidly, that practically the term is limited to the region sensibly affected by the magnet. The amount of force exerted at any point is the intensity of the field at that point, and is measured by the force exerted upon a unit pole at the point.

* **magnetic-fluid,** *s.* A hypothetical term now disused, formerly denoting an hypothesis long ago abandoned.

magnetic-inclination, *s.* The same as MAGNETIC-DIP (q.v.).

magnetic-induction, *s.* The effect produced by a magnet upon magnetic bodies in its neighbourhood. Magnetic bodies are rendered magnetic by such neighbourhood, and still more by contact, which is called induced magnetism.

magnetic-intensity, *s.* The greater or less effect produced by a magnet, usually measured by its attractive force. This varies inversely as the square of the distance.

magnetic iron-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as MAGNETITE (q.v.).

magnetic-ironstone, *s.* [MAGNETITE.]

magnetic-limit, *s.* A limit of temperature beyond which iron or any other magnetic metal ceases to be affected by the magnet.

magnetic-meridian, *s.* If a vertical plane be passed through the axis of a magnetic-needle, freely suspended at a point, its intersection with the surface of the earth is called a magnetic meridian of the point. The angle included between this meridian and the true meridian through the point, is called the variation of the needle.

magnetic-needle, *s.* A slender poised bar or plate of magnetized steel. The needle is suspended by a metallic or jewelled centre upon a hardened steel pivot. For other instruments needles are often suspended by fine silk threads or even spider-lines. The test of delicacy is the number of horizontal vibrations which the suspended needle will make before coming to rest.

magnetic-north, *s.* That point of the horizon indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle.

magnetic-poles, *s. pl.* [MAGNET.]

magnetic-pyrites, *s.*
Min.: The same as PYRRHOTITE (q.v.).

magnetic-saturation, *s.* The state of a bar or needle when it has received the greatest amount of magnetic force which can be permanently imparted to it.

magnetic-storms, *s. pl.* Magnetic disturbances felt simultaneously at places remote from each other.

magnetic-telegraph, *s.* [TELEGRAPH.]

magnetic-units, *s. pl.* In the C. G. S. system, the unit pole is one which repels a similar pole distant one centimetre with the force of one dyne. The unit moment is the moment of a magnet one centimetre long, having the unit pole above.

magnetic-variation, *s.* [VARIATION.]

* **măg-nĕt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *magnetic; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as MAGNETIC, *a.* (q.v.).

"As touching the propertie of the *magnetical* needle in pointing towards the poles."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1602).

B. *As subst.:* The same as MAGNETIC, *s.* (q.v.).

"Men must presume or discover the like *magneticals* in the south."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **măg-nĕt'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *magnetical; -ly.*] In a magnetic manner; by means of magnetism. [SYMPATHETIC-MEDICINE.]

"[We see] many greene wounds by that now so much used *unguentum armarium, magnetically* cured."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 96.

* **măg-nĕt'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *magnetical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being magnetic.

"It related not to the instances of the *magnetical-ness* of lightning."—*History of the Royal Society,* iv. 253.

* **măg-nĕ-tĭ'-cian,** *s.* [Eng. *magnetic; -ian.*] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist.

***măg-nĕt'-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *magnetic*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being magnetic; magneticalness.

"The *magneticknesse* of their external success."—*Waterhouse: Comment. on Fortescu*, p. 187.

măg-nĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [MAGNETIC.] The science or principles of magnetism.

***măg-nĕt-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *magnet*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to carry; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or conductiug magnetism.

***măg'-nĕt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *magnet*; *-ish.*] Somewhat magnetic.

"Some of these iron-stones are *magnetish*, and draw the iron."—*Pettus: Fleta Minor*, pt. i., p. 317.

măg'-nĕt-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *magnet*; *-ism.*]

1. The property capable of being imparted to certain bodies, especially iron, cobalt, and nickel, whereby they attract or repel one another according to certaiu laws.

2. The branch of science which treats of this property and its conditions or laws.

3. The attractive power itself.

¶ The property of magnetism was first discovered in the natural oxide of iron, called Magnetite (q.v.), or the Loadstone. The earth itself having magnetic properties, sueh a natural magnet pointed nearly north and south, when freely suspended, and also attracted small pieces of iron. It was subsequently diseovered that pieces of steel rubbed with natural magnets also became magnets; and these artificial magnets, besides being more convenient, may be made much more powerful, so that natural magnets are now only sought as curiosities. The attraction of a magnet for iron filings is most intense at a short distance from the ends, and decreases towards the middle; at the centre there is no attraction, and this centre is termed the eqnator of the magnet. The points at which the magnetism is most intense are termed the poles. It is evident that the magnetism at the two poles is different; and that pole which points to the north is termed the north-seeking pole, whilst that which points to the south is called the south-seeking pole. If two magnets are taken, and the north-seeking pole of one is brought near the north-seeking pole of the other, they repel each other; but if the north-seeking end of one is brought near the south-seeking end of the other, then they attract each other. Therefore *similar* poles repel, *dissimilar* poles attract each other. It is impossible to obtain a magnet with only one pole. If a magnetized needle is broken into a number of small pieces, each little piece is a magnet having a north-seeking and a south-seeking pole. Hence it would appear that every particle of a magnetized body is a little magnet, all having their south-seeking poles set in one direction, and their north-seeking poles in the opposite direction. Bodies may be divided into two classes: viz., magnetic bodies, which are attracted by magnets, and non-magnetic bodies, which are not attracted. The most magnetic bodies are the metals, iron, nickel, and cobalt. Some other metals, salts of iron and of other metals, porcelain, paper, oxygen gas, and ozone, are feebly magnetie. Other substances, as, for example, bismuth, antimony, copper, silver, gold, lead, sulphur, phosphorus, and water, are not only not attracted by a magnet, but are actually repelled: these are said to be diamagnetic. When a magnetic substance is brought near to or in contact with a magnet, it becomes converted into a magnet by magnetic induction (q.v.), just as a charge is induced in a conductor by an electrified body. The nearest pole thus induced is a dissimilar pole to the inducing pole, and the attraction of the magnet is thus due to the action already described of two dissimilar poles. When the inducing magnet is removed, most substances lose their magnetism, and hence are said to be temporarily magnetic; the perfection of this property in soft iron is of great importance to magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines, which depend entirely for their effects upon rapid reversals of magnetic polarity. Steel and nickel retain the greater part of the induced magnetism, and are said to be permanently magnetic. Cast-iron also retains a large proportion of the magnetism imparted to it. Even so-called permanent magnets, however, lose a portion of their power gradually; but by "closing" their poles with pieces of soft iron, which thus become induced magnets with dissimilar poles in contact, the inducing effect of these pieces strengthens the magnetism; such pieces of iron are termed armatures. If magnetised steel is heated to redness, or is subjected to violent blows, it loses its magnetism. That a magnetic needle points approximately north and south is due to the fact that the earth itself is a huge magnet, whose conditions accordingly relate to what is called Terrestrial Magnetism. Thus, the North magnetic pole is not at present identical with the true North pole, but is situated within the Arctic circle in latitude 75° 5′ N., and long. 96° 46′ W. The position of the South magnetic pole has not yet been ascertained. In consequence of the different positions of the magnetic North pole and the geographical North pole, a magnetic needle does not point true north and south, but a little to the east or west, according to the locality. This is termed the declination of the needle, and in the British Isles varies from 17° to 20° W. The amount of declination varies from year to year, and in this country is at present diminishing at the rate of about 7′ per annum. When a needle is balanced on a horizontal axle, so that it can turn in a vertical plane, and is then magnetized, it is found to set itself at an angle depending on the locality, with the north-seeking pole pointing downwards if north of the equator, and the south-seeking pole pointing downwards if south of the equator. This is termed the inclination or dip of the needle, and a needle thus arranged is termed a dipping needle. The amount of the dip varies in differeut places; in London it is 71° 50′. Magnetic charts are maps on which are marked lines showing the distribution of the earth's magnetism. It is found that the three magnetic elements, as the declination, dip, and intensity of magnetic force are termed, vary not only in different places, but also in the same place, from year to year, from month to month, and even from hour to hour. Those changes which proceed gradually for several years are termed secular. Frequently disturbauees occur which produce a temporary irregular effect on all the needles over a considerable area: these are termed magnetic storms, and are often connected with manifestation of electrical phenomena, sueh as the aurora borealis, or a violent thunderstorm, and still more generally with those solar outbursts known as spots on the sun. All such changes in the earth's magnetism are now daily recorded at many stations by self-registering apparatus. Professor Œrsted, of Copenhagen, discovered that if an electric current were passed along a wire parallel to a freely-balanced magnetic needle, the needle was deflected to a position at right angles to the current. Subsequently it was discovered that a current passed at right angles to an iron wire magnetized the wire so long as the current passed. This effect was easily multiplied by coiling the wire conveying the current round the iron rod or wire in the form of a helix; thus producing magnetism enormously more powerful than could be contained in any permanent magnets. Still later it was found that the wire helix alone possessed nearly all the properties of a magnet. At a subsequent period Faraday discovered the converse relative phenomena, that the production, or cessation, or any variation in the intensity of magnetism, caused the production of an electric current, the developments of which are comprised in the subject of magneto-electricity.

¶ *Animal magnetism:* [ANIMAL-MAGNETISM, MESMERISM].

măg'-nĕt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *magnet*; *-ist.*] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetician.

măg'-nĕt-īte, *s.* [Eng. *magnet*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An ore of iron sometimes found well crystallized in forms belonging to the isometric system, the octahedron being the most frequent, though the rhombic dodecahedron also occurs uncombined with others. Dodecahedral faces striated parallel to the longer diagonal; octahedrons frequently twinned. Hardness, 5·5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·9 to 5·2; lustre, metallic to submetallic; colour and streak, black, opaque, but when in excessively thin films sometimes nearly transparent, and of a smoky-brown colour; fracture subconchoidal and shining when pure. Strongly magnetic, and sometimes exhibiting polarity. Compos.: iron, 72·4; oxygen, 27·6, or sesquioxide of iron, 68·97; protoxide of iron, 31·03; represented by the formula $FeOFe_2O_3$. One of the most important of the ores of iron, occurs in beds often of immense extent in the Azoic rocks; that from Siberia and the Hartz district, Germany, afford the most powerfully magnetic varieties. Also found abundantly as sand, being derived from the weathering of crystalline and metamorphic rocks, in which it is distributed as minute crystals and grains.

măg'-nĕt-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *magnetiz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being magnetised.

măg-nĕt-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *magnetiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of magnetizing; the state of being magnetized.

"The intensity of *magnetization* of a uniformly magnetized body is the quotient of its moment by the volume."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x.

¶ This may be effected by the action of the earth or by currents.

măg'-nĕt-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *magnet*; *-ize*; Fr. *magnétiser*; Sp. *magnetisar*; Ital. *magnetizzare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make magnetic; to communicate magnetic properties to.

"When a magnetic substance (whether paramagnetic or diamagnetic) is placed in a magnetic field, it is *magnetized* by induction."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x.

2. To place under the influence of animal magnetism; to mesmerize.

3. To attract or draw, as with a magnet; to influence, to move.

B. *Intrans.:* To become magnetic; to acquire magnetic properties.

†măg-nĕt-īz-ee', *s.* [Eng. *magnetiz(e)*; *-ee.*] A person placed under the influence of animal magnetism.

măg'-nĕt-īz-er, *s.* [Eng. *magnetiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which magnetizes, or communicates magnetism.

măg'-nĕt-kīes, *s.* [Eng. *magnet*, and Ger. *kies* = pyrites.]

Min.: The same as PYRRHOTITE (q.v.).

măg-nĕ-tō-, *pref.* [Eng. *magnet*; *-o* connective.] (See the compound.)

magneto-electric, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity (q.v.).

Magneto-electric induction: The production of an induced electric current in a metallic circuit by means of a magnet.

Magneto-electric light: An electric light produced by means of powerful magnets. [*Magneto-electric machine.*] The South Foreland Lighthouse was thus illuminated in 1858–9, and the Lizard in 1878.

Magneto-electric machine: A machine in which an electric current is generated by the revolution of one or more soft iron cores surrounded by coils of wire, about the poles of a magnet or magnets; or an armature (keeper) may rotate before the poles of stationary coils.

¶ Used medically in uterine hæmorrhage, asphyxia, &c. In many cases it can be employed by the patient without the aid of a doctor. [FARADIZATION.]

magneto-electricity, *s.* The science which treats of the production of electricity by means of a magnet. It was discovered in 1831 by Faraday, who succeeded in generating an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet. He subsequently discovered that an electric current existed in a copper disc rotated between the poles and a magnet. This is not to be confounded with electro-magnetism, discovered by Œrsted, which investigates the action of an electric current on a magnet, the process being the converse one to that in the former case.

măg-nĕt'-ō-graph, *s.* [Eng. *magnet*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument which registers automatically the condition and changes of terrestrial magnetism.

măg-nĕt-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *magnet*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring any of the magnetic elements, as the dip, inclination, and intensity. A magnetized needle, isolated from all disturbing influences and suspended by untwisted silk, is used to detect the declination, and the delicate mode of adjustment permits any

variation in this element to be observed. For observing the dip or inclination, the magnetized needle is balanced by knife-edges upon agate planes.

măg-nĕt-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *magneto-*, and Eng. *metric.*] Pertaining to or employed in the measurement of magnetic force; obtained by the use of a magnetometer.

măg-nĕt-ŏ-mō'-tor, *s.* [Pref. *magneto-*, and Lat. *motor* = a mover; *moveo* = to move.] A voltaic series of two or more large plates, which produce a great quantity of electricity of low intensity, adapted to the exhibition of electromagnetic phenomena.

măg-nĕt-ō-pyr'-īte (pyr as pïr), *s.* [Pref. *magneto-*, and Eng. *pyrite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as PYRRHOTITE (q.v.).

***măg-nĭ-fī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *magnify*; *-able.*] Capable of being magnified: worthy to be extolled or praised.

"Wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

măg-nĭf'-ĭc, ***măg-nĭf'-ĭck,** ***măg-nĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *magnificus* = noble, splendid, from *magnus* = great, and *facio* = to make.] Noble, splendid, grand, illustrious.

"O parent, these are thy *magnific* deeds,
Thy trophies!" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 354.

***măg-nĭf'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *magnifical*; *-ly.*] In a magnificent or splendid manner; nobly.

"He spake . . . of the weale-publicke *magnifically*."—*Savile: Tacitus; Hist.*, p. 139.

Măg-nĭf'-ĭ-cāt, *s.* [Lat. = doth magnify; 3rd pers. sing. indic. of *magnifico* = to magnify, to extol.]

1. The song of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46), so called from the first word in the Latin version.

"[He] . . . at vespers, proudly sat
And heard the priests chant the *Magnificat*."
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale, i.

2. A setting of the same to music.

***măg-nĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *magnificatus*, pa. par. of *magnifico* = to magnify (q.v.).] To magnify, to extol.

†**măg-nĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *magnificatio*, from *magnificatus.*] [MAONIFICATION.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of magnifying or extolling.

"Words so often used in Scripture for the *magnification* of faith."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

2. *Optics:* The magnifying power of a telescope or microscope. (*Ganot: Physics*, § 502.)

măg-nĭf'-ĭ-çençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *magnificentia* from *magnificens* = magnificent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *magnificenza.*]

* 1. The act of doing great or noble works; great works of goodness.

"Then cometh *magnificence*, that is to say, when a man doth and performeth gret workes of goodness."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 2. Large expenditure for others; munificence, generosity, liberality.

"Bounty and *magnificence* are virtues very regal; but a prodigal king is nearer a tyraut than a parsimonious."—*Bacon: Essays; Of a King.*

3. The quality or state of being magnificent; splendour, grandeur of show or state; pomp.

"The infinite *magnificence* of heaven."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

¶ *Magnificence* lies not only in the number and extent of the objects presented, but in their degree of richness as to their colouring and quality; *splendour* is but a characteristic of *magnificence*, attached to such objects as dazzle the eye by the quantity of light, or the beauty and strength of colouring; *pomp* is the appendage of power, when displayed to public view.

măg-nĭf'-ĭ-çent, *a.* [Lat. *magnificens*=doing great things: *magnus* = great, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to do; Ital. *magnificente.*]

* 1. Doing great or noble deeds or works; munificent, generous.

2. Grand in appearance; splendid.

"Sunk in the queuching gloom,
Magnificent and vast are heaven and earth,
Order confounded lies." *Thomson: Autumn*, 1,139.

* 3. Fond of splendour, show, or pomp.

4. Noble, splendid; exceedingly praiseworthy.

"This was thought and called a *magnificent* answer, down to the last days of Italian servitude."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 3. (Note.)

măg-nĭf'-ĭ-çent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *magnificent*; *-ly.*] In a magnificent manner or degree; with magnificence; splendidly, grandly.

"The beauteous warrior now arrays for fight,
In gilded arms *magnificently* bright."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iii. 410.

măg-nĭf'-ĭ-cō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *magnificus.*]

* 1. A grandee of Venice.

"The *magnifico* is much beloved,
And hath in his effect a voice potential."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

2. A rector of a German university.

***măg-nĭf'-ĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *magnificus*=magnificent (q.v.).] Magnificent, grand, pompous.

***măg-nĭf-ĭ-coŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *magnificous*; *-ly.*] Magnificently, grandly, pompously. (*Hooker.*)

măg'-nĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *magnify*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which magnifies, praises, or extols.

2. That which makes great or increases; an increaser.

"*Vena hilaris* is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 298.

3. A magnifying-glass (q.v.).

"One of our microscopes has been counted by several of the curious as good a *magnifier* as, perhaps, any in the world."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 543.

măg'-nĭ-fȳ, ***mag-ni-fi-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *magnifier*, from Lat. *magnifico*=to make great; *magnus* = great, and *facio* = to make; Ital. *magnificare*; Sp. & Port. *magnificar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent size or dimensions of.

"And mighty warriors sweep along,
Magnified by the purple mist."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prelude.)

† 2. To make or declare great, to extol; to declare the praises of; to glorify.

"Let thy name be *magnified* for ever."—*2 Samuel* vii. 26.

* 3. To raise in pride or pretensions.

"O Lord, behold my affliction: for the enemy hath *magnified* himself."—*Lamentations* i. 9.

4. To exaggerate; to represent as greater than reality.

"Each vainly *magnifies* his own success,
Resents his fellow's, wishes it were less."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 477.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have the power or quality of causing things to appear larger than reality; to increase the apparent size or dimensions of objects: as, This glass *magnifies* too much.

* 2. To have effect, to signify, to avail.

"My governess assured my father I had wanted for nothing, but I was almost eaten up with the greeu-sickness; but this *magnified* little with my father."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 431.

măg'-nĭ-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MAGNIFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making greater or larger in appearance; the act of praising or extolling.

magnifying-glass, *s.*

Optics: A popular term for a convex piece of glass or a lens which has the property of magnifying.

* **măg-nĭl'-ŏ-quençe,** *s.* [Lat. *magniloquentia*, from *magnus* = great, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Pompous or bombastic manner of speaking; a tumid or pompous style; grandiloquence, bombast.

"All the sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus."—*Bentley: Remarks*, § 44.

măg-nĭl'-ŏ-quent, *a.* [MAONILOQUENCE.] Using pompous or bombastic language; bombastic, tumid, grandiloquent; speaking loftily or pompously.

"She was a trifle more *magniloquent* than usual."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxiii.

† **măg-nĭl'-ŏ-quent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *magniloquently.*] In a magniloquent manner; with pompous, tumid, or bombastic language; grandiloquently.

* **măg-nĭl'-ŏ-quoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *magniloquus*, from *magnus* = great, and *loquor* = to speak.] The same as MAONILOQUENT (q.v.).

* **măg'-nĭ-sōn-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *magnus* = great, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.] Great-sounding, high-sounding.

"That strange and *magnisonant* appellation."—*Southey: The Doctor; Cats of Greta Hall.*

măg'-nĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *magnitudo*, from *magnus* = great.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The comparative size, bulk, extent, quantity, or amount of anything that may be measured; size.

"I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heav'n and earth consisting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 17.

2. Anything that can be measured; any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a quantity of the same kind taken as a unit. [II. 2.]

* 3. Greatness, with reference to a moral or intellectual standard.

"He with plain heroic *magnitude* of mind, . . .
Their armories and magazines contemns."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,279.

4. Importance, consequence, weight.

"We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the *magnitude* of his designs."—*Bp. Horsley*, vol. i., ser. 4.

II. *Technically:*

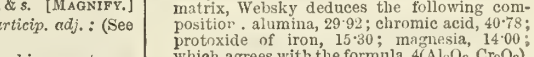
1. *Astron.:* A term applied to the apparent size of stars viewed from the earth. There are six magnitudes. [STAR.]

2. *Geom.:* This term was originally applied to signify the space occupied by a body As thus used, it applied only to those portions of space which possessed the three attributes of extension: length, breadth, and thickness, or height. By extension of meaning, it has come to signify anything that can be increased, diminished, and measured. Thus, a line or a surface, an angle or a number, are magnitudes. Time and weight are magnitudes; and, in general, anything of which greater or less can be predicated is a magnitude.

3. *Physics:* The same as EXTENSION (q.v.).

¶ *Apparent magnitude of an object:*

Optics: The angle which any object subtends at the eye of an observer. If O B be the object, and E the situation of the observer's eye, then the apparent magnitude of the former is the angle E—*i.e.*, O E B, formed by two visual rays drawn from the centre of the pupil to the extremities of the object.



* **măg'-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [MAGNESIUM.]

Chem.: Davy's name for magnesium.

măg-nō-chrō'-mīte, *s.* [Eng. *magn(esia)*; *o* connective, and *chromite*; Ger. *magnochromit.*]

Min.: A variety of chromite (q.v.), containing a large percentage of magnesia. Physical characters the same as chromite, excepting in the want of lustre and low density. From an analysis of a mixture of the mineral and its matrix, Websky deduces the following composition: alumina, 29·92; chromic acid, 40·78; protoxide of iron, 15·30; magnesia, 14·00; which agrees with the formula, $4(Al_2O_3, Cr_2O_3)$, $(3FeO, 5MgO)$. Found in rounded grains in a greeu matrix at Grochau, Silesia.

măg-nō-fĕr'-rīte, *s.* [MAGNESIOFERRITE.]

măg-nō'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Pierre Magnol (1638–1715), professor of medicine at Montpellier, and author of several botanical works.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Magnoliæ and the order Magnoliaceæ. Sepals three, deciduous; petals six to nine; stamens and pistils many; carpels compacted in spikes or cones; seeds baccate, somewhat cordate, pendulous, with a long white umbilical thread. The species are trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and large, terminal, odoriferous flowers. They are found in the United States and Asia. *Magnolia grandiflora*, the Great-flowered Magnolia, or Laurel Bay, is a fine evergreen tree, found from North Carolina to the Gulf States. Its flowers are very large. The species have large, beautiful, fragrant flowers. Those of *M. conspicua* are snow-white, and those of *M. pumila* brownish-green. De Candolle says that those of *M. tripetala* produce sickness and headache. Barton reports that *M. glauca*, the Dwarf Sassafras, or Beaver-tree, produces paroxysms of fever. The bark is intensely bitter, but has in it no tannin or gallic acid; it has the properties of Cinchona. Its "cones" are employed as a remedy in cases of chronic rheumatism. Those of *M. Yulan* are similarly used in China. The "cones" of *M. Frazeri*, called also *M. auriculata*, and *M. acuminata*, called, in the United States, Cu-

cumber-trees, are infused in brandy or whisky, and given in intermittent fevers and rheumatic affections. *M. excelsa* furnishes a valuable timber of fine texture, first greenish, then yellow.

"Faint was the air with the odorous breath of *magnolia* blossoms." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, II. 2.

măg-nō-lĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *magnoli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Magnoliads; an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Ranales. It consists of trees or shrubs, having the scales of the leaf-bud face to face or rolled up; alternate, sometimes dotted, leaves, distinctly articulated with the stem, with deciduous stipules; flowers generally hermaphrodite, strongly odoriferous; sepals generally three to six; petals three or more; stamens indefinite, hypogynous; carpels several, on a torus above the stamens; one-celled, one or more seeded. Fruit dry or succulent, dehiscent or indehiscent, sometimes collected upon a cone upon a lengthened axis; seeds one or more in each carpel of the fruit. They are found chiefly in North America, whence they straggle to Japan, China, and India. Known genera, eleven; species, sixty-five. Most have a bitter, tonic taste. The order is divided into two tribes, Magnolieæ and Wintereæ (q.v.).

măg-nō'-lĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *magnoli(a)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Magnoliaceæ (q.v.).

măg-nō-lĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *magnoli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Magnoliaceæ (q.v.). The carpels are arranged in a cone; the leaves scarcely, if at all, dotted. (*Lindley.*)

măg'-nō-līte, *s.* [Named after the Magnolia district, Colorado; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A white mineral, occurring in silky tufts of very minute acicular crystals. Contains mercury and tellurium, and inferred to be a telluride of mercury. Found in the Keystone mine.

măg'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *magnus* = great, large.] A bottle holding two English quarts.

"Between every two gur .s a portly *magnum* reared its golden head."—*A. Forbes*, in *English Illustrated Magazine*, Dec., 1884, p. 152.

magnum-bonum, *s.* [Lat. = great-good.]

1. A kind of large-sized barrel pen.

2. A large-sized oval plum, with a yellow skin, covered with a whitish bloom.

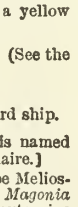
măg'-nŭs, *a.* [Lat. = great, large.] (See the etym.)

magnus-hitch, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of knot used on board ship.

ma-gō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Don says that it is named after some botanist known to St. Hilaire.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Melioscmeæ. It consists of two trees, *Magonia glabrata* and *M. pubescens*, covering extensive tracts in Brazil. The leaves and an infusion of the bark of the roots are used for stupefying fish; the latter is employed also as a remedy in old ulcers, the stings of insects, &c.; the seeds are used in the manufacture of soap.



MAGOOTER.

ma-goŏ'-teĕ, *s.* [Hind.] An instrument used by the Pambatees or snake-charmers of the East Indies. It is composed of a hollow calabash, to one end of which is fitted a mouthpiece similar to that of the clarinet. To the other extremity is adapted a tube perforated with several holes, which are successively stopped by the fingers, like those of the flute, while the player blows into the mouthpiece. In the middle of the instrument is a small mirror, on which the serpents fix their eyes while dancing. Sometimes bright beads are attached, which serve the same purpose as the mirror.

"măg'-ôt (1), *s.* [Magoot.]

magot-pie, *s.* A magpie (q.v.).

măg'-ôt (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: The same as Barbary-ape (q.v.).

măg'-pīe, *s.* [Fr. *Margot*, a familiar form of *Marguerite* = Margaret, from Lat. *margarita*; Gr. μαργαρίτης (*margaritēs*) = a pearl. The syllable *pie* = Fr. *pie*, is from Lat. *pica* = a magpie.] [Pie (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A halfpenny. (*Slang.*)

(2) A bishop, from the mingled black and white of his robes.

"Let not those silkworms and *magpies* have dominion over us."—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 107.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* A well-known bird of the family Corvidæ. It is the *Corvus pica* of Linn., *Pica caudata, melanoleuca*, or *rustica* of later ornithologists. It was once common throughout Great Britain, but its ravages among young poultry, the young of hares, rabbits, feathered game, and lambs have been so great that it is now almost exterminated in some parts, and is everywhere scarce. It is an extremely beautiful bird, the pure white of its scapulars and inner web of the flight-feathers contrasting vividly with the deep glossy black of the body and wings, while the long tail is lustrous with green, bronze, and purple reflections. It builds an almost impregnable nest, with a dome of firmly-interwoven sticks, and lays from six to nine bluish-green eggs, blotched with ash-colour.

"In a shady tree
Nine *magpies* perch'd lament their alter'd state."
Maynwaring: Ovid; Metamorphoses v.

2. *Mil.:* A shot striking the target in the division next to the outermost in a target divided into four sections; so called because signalled by the marker with a black and white disc.

magpie-lark, *s.*

Ornith.: [Little-magpie].

magpie-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The Gooseberry-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*. Its expanded wings are about an inch and a half across. They are yellowish-white with black spots, and on the anterior pair a pale orange-coloured band. The body is orange with black spots. The eggs are deposited on gooseberry or currant bushes in July or August, and the caterpillars are hatched in September. They are yellowish-white, spotted with black, and have an orange stripe on each side. The chrysalis is black, relieved at the lip with orange circles. In addition to the September brood there is another at beginning of summer. If dusted with the powder of white hellebore, they are destroyed, but picking them off by hand is a more efficient process. [Abraxas.]

magpie-robin, *s.*

Ornith.: The name given in Ceylon to the *Copsychus saularis*, kept in cages, and used by the natives to fight.

ma-grē'-pha, *s.* [Heb.] An organ mentioned in the Talmud as having been in existence in the second century. It had ten ventages, each of which communicated with ten pipes, and it was played upon by means of a clavier.

măg'-rŭms, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *megrim* (q.v.).] A popular name in the State of New York for a singular convulsive affection resembling chorea. It rarely occurs before the adult age, never ceases spontaneously, and when fully developed is devoid of any paroxysmal character. (*Mayne.*)

măgş'-man, *s.* [Eng. *magg*, v., and *man*.] A swindler, a thief. (*Slang.*)

măg'-uay, măg-uey (uay, uey as wā), *s.* [Mexican *maguei*.]

Bot.: *Agave americana*. [Agave.]

măg'-uey (uey as wā), *s.* [Maguay.]

***mā'-gŭs**, *s.* [Lat.] One of the Magi (q.v.); a magian.

Măg'-yar, *s.* [Hung.]

1. One of a race of Asiatic origin, which invaded or settled in Hungary about the end of the ninth century, and is still the predominant race there.

2. The language of Hungary. It belongs to the Ugrian family of the Turanian class of languages.

*** măg'-ŷ-dăre**, *** mag-u-dere**, *s.* [Lat. *magydarius, magudarius*, from Gr. μαγύδαρις (*magudaris*).] Laserwort. [Laserpitium.]

ma'-ha, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Semnopithecus ursinus*, a native of the wooded hill-country of Ceylon. Its specific name has reference to its general bear-like appearance. [Wanderoo.]

ma-hạ-bha'-rat, *s.* [Sansc. *maha, mahat* = great, and *Bharat* (see def.).]

Hindoo Literature: One of the two great epic poems of India, the other being the Ramayan. Its leading theme is the contest, perhaps, in the main, historic, between the Kurus and the Pandus, two dynasties of ancient India, both descended from Bharat, King of Hustinapoor. Dhritarashtra, the father of Duryodhana and the Kurus, was the legitimate heir to the throne, but being blind, he was supplanted by his cousin Yudhistiras, the eldest of the five Pandu princes. Ultimately, by the aid of Krishna, the usurping Pandus were firmly established in the sovereignty of Northern India. With this main theme are interwoven episodes, moral reflections, and digressions of all kinds, constituting about three-fourths of the present poem. The discourse between Krishna and Urjoon on the eve of a battle constitutes the Bhagavat gita (q.v.). The roots of some portions of modern Hindooism are in the Mahabharat. The worship of Krishna, as one with Vishnoo and the universe, has its origin here.

Mah'-ạ-dê-vạ, Mah-ạ-dê'-ō, *s.* [Sansc. *maha, mahat* = great, and *deva* = a god.]

Hindoo Myth.: One of the many names given to Shiva, the third person of the Hindoo triad.

ma-hạ-ra'-jạh, *s.* [Sansc., from *mahat, maha* = great, and *rajah* = prince.] A title assumed by some Indian princes.

ma-har'-mah, *s.* [Turk.]

Fabric: A muslin wrapper worn over the head and across the mouth and chin by Turkish ladies when out of doors.

Măh'-dī, Măh'-dēe, Mŭh'-dēe (commonly pron. **Mā'-dī**), *s.* [Arab., as adj. = called (*Catafago*), as subst. = a director or leader (*Jaffur Shurreef*).]

1. *Muhammadan Theol.:* The surname of a second Muhammad, the last or twelfth Imaum (Head, Chief, or Leader). According to the Sheeahs (Muhammadan Scripturalists) of Persia, he is alive in the unseen world, and will appear with Elias the Prophet at the second coming of Jesus Christ. The generality of the Soonnees (Muhammadan Traditionalists) concur in the belief that the advent of the Mahdi is still future, while an Indian sect called Gyr Mahdis consider him to have already appeared in the person of Syud Muhammad, of Jounpoor. On the twenty-seventh night of the month Ramzan they recite the words "God is almighty, Muhammed is our prophet, and the Koran and Mahdi are just and true;" adding, "Imaum Mahdi has come and gone: whoever disbelieves this is an infidel." They are Soonnee Pathans, but there is a feud, sometimes leading to bloodshed, between them and the ordinary Soonnees. Petitions are sometimes written to the Imaum Mahdi on Friday, the Muhammadan Sunday, and committed to any river in the confident expectation that they will reach their destination.

2. *Hist.:* Muhammad Ali, governor of Egypt (the murderer of the Mamelukes), commenced, about the year 1821, the conquest of the Soudan, which was completed about a half century later by General Gordon, who ruled it so well as to preserve peace for a time. On his departure, the incapacity of his Egyptian successors drove the Soudanese into revolt. At first the rebellion was political, but a religious element speedily arose, and ultimately asserted its predominance. An individual gave out that he was the divinely-promised Mahdi [1], the Muhammadan Messiah, come for the deliverance of the faithful, and to convert all their unbelieving foes to Islamism, or utterly to destroy them. At that time the constraining force of events had brought Great Britain into entanglement with the affairs of Egypt. A military revolt, headed by an Egyptian, Arabi Pasha, had been attended by the massacre of many European Christians at Alex-

andria, and the British fleet had been sent out to prevent a fresh outbreak, or, if one arose, to bring off as many of the Christians as possible. New forts being built to threaten the ships, the fleet had bombarded and captured them, with the older fortifications, on July 11, 1882, whilst an army sent out had heavily defeated the Egyptians in a short but very bloody fight at Tel-el-Kebir, on Sept. 13, 1882. The British Government, then directed by Mr. Gladstone, advised Egypt to give up all attempts to reconquer the Soudan, which was about as large as France, Germany, and Spain taken together, besides being mostly desert. The advice was neglected, an Egyptian army, headed by an Englishman, Hicks Pasha, was sent out, but was almost immediately destroyed and its leader killed on Dec. 5, 1883. A second, under Baker Pasha (Colonel Valentine Baker), was put to flight with great slaughter on Feb. 4, 1884. The Egyptians were now willing to let the Soudan go, and as originally advised, include in it Khartoum, the capital of Nubia. But the Soudanese, not contented to obtain their independence, desired also to massacre the Egyptian garrisons, consistiug, it was believed, of about 20,000 men. Humanity shuddered at such a resolve, and public opinion urged that General Gordon should be sent out on a peaceful mission to negotiate for the withdrawal of the garrisons. He left for Egypt Jan. 18, 1884. He failed in his endeavour, and after defending himself with heroic courage and infinite fertility of resource in Khartoum for about a year, was overcome by treachery on Jan. 26, 1885, the Mahdi's troops being admitted within the fortifications, and Gordon and many others slain, just as a relieving army was approaching for his deliverance. Previous to this he had completely lost faith in peaceful negotiations, and declared that there would be no peace for Egypt unless the Mahdi was "smashed."

Mah'-dī-an, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Mahdi; -an.*] A follower or adherent of the Mahdi (q.v.).

"No hardy *Mahdian* got nearer than twenty yards."
—*Daily Telegraph*, March 21, 1885.

Mah'-dist, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Mahd(i); -ist.*] The same as MAHDIAN (q.v.).

mahl, *s.* [MAUL.]

mah'-lĭb, ma-ha'-lĕb, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: The fragrant kernels of *Cerasus Mahaleb*, used hy the Scindian and other native Indian women as necklaces. The fruit affords a violet dye, and can be made also into a fermented liquor like kirschwasser.

***ma-hŏg'-an-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mahogan(y); -ize.*] To paint or grain in imitation of mahogany; to veneer with mahogany.

ma-hŏg'-an-y, *s.* [From *mohagoni*, its Central American name.]

Botany & Commerce:

1. The timber of *Swietenia Mahagoni.* It is close-grained and hard, susceptihle of a fine polish, and is largely used for the manufacture of household furniture. It is fragrant and aromatic, and is considered febrifugal. Mahogany is said to have heen first hrought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, hut not to have come into general use till about 1720.

2. The timber of *Persea indica*, a tree which grows in Madeira. It is very inferior to the genuine mahogany.

¶ *Spanish mahogany* comes from the West Indies; *Honduras mahogany*, or bay-wood, from Central America; *Mexican mahogany* from Mexico. The grain varies considerably in the different species, these variations giving rise to such commercial terms as *watered, festooned, bird's-eye, caterpillar, velvet cord*, and *veiny*, indicating wavy, mottled, and variegated markings which make the wood more or less valuable in the manufacture of furniture, &c.

mahogany-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Swietenia Mahagoni, one of the Cedrelaceæ. It is a lofty, branching tree, with a large, handsome head, flowers like those of Melia, and fruits about the size of a turkey's egg. It grows in the warmest parts of Central America, in Cuha, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and the Bahamas. [MADEIRA-WOOD.]

***ma-hôîtres',** *s. pl.* [Fr.] A term applied to the padded and upraised shoulders in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

ma-ho-lī, *s.* [Native name,]

Zool.: Galago Maholi, a diminutive African Lemuroid, family Lemuridæ. The general colouring of the upper parts is yellowish or brownish gray, with slightly darker brindling on the hack, hroad nose-streak, cheeks and throat white, under parts white tinged with yellow. The ears are very large, and can he contracted at pleasure.

Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-dan, Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan, *a. & s.* [MUHAMMADAN.]

Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan, *a. & s.* [MUHAMMADAN.]

Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan-ĭşm, *s.* [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan-īze, *v.t.* [MUHAMMADANIZE.]

***Ma-hŏ-mĕt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *Mahomet; -ical.*] Muhammadan.

"The *Mahometical* Elysium of libertines."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 561.

***Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-ĭsm, *Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-trĭc, *Ma-hum-e-tisme,** *s.* [Eng. *Mahomet; -ism, -ry.*] Muhammadanism, idolatry.

"No dumme popetrie or superstitious *Mahometrie.*"
—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 257.

***Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Mahomet; -ist.*] A follower of Muhammad; a Muhammadan.

"The king of the *Mahometists* sought his friendship."
—*Pedro Mexia: Hist. Roman Emperors*, p. 525.

***Ma'-hō-mīte,** *s.* [Eng. *Mahom(et); -ite.*] A Muhammadan.

"The *Mahomite*
With hundred thousands in Vienna plaine."
Sylvester: Miracle of Peace, sonn. xxxviii.

ma-hō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Bernard Mc Mahon, of North America, a lover of hotany.]

Bot.: Ash-barberry; a genus of Berberidaceæ consisting of elegant evergreen shrubs, and with pinnate leaves, and yellow flowers. Found in the United States and Nepaul. Several are cultivated in gardens.

***ma-hound',** ***ma-houn',** *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of Mohammed or Mahomet.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An idol; the image of a god or Mahomet.

"The ymage of *Mahoun*, y-med'of golde,
With the axe smot he oppon the molde,
That al that heued to flente."
Sir Ferumbras, 4,939.

2. The devil.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to the devil or any very wicked person or spirit.

ma'-hout, *s.* [East Indian.] An elephant driver or keeper.

Mah-răt'-ta, *a. & s.* [Mahratta *Maratha*, as adj. = belonging to the Maratha country; as subst. = a man of the cultivator caste. *Maharashtra* = the great country, or perhaps *Mahar-rashtra* = the country of the Mahars, now an outcast tribe, from Sansc. *maha* = great, or *Mahar* and *rashtra* = country.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or helonging to the Mahrattas. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Pl.*): One of the great races who have from time immemorial inhahited Western India, though they did not come into notice till the seventeenth century. They are supposed to have come from the north.

2. The language spoken hy the Mahrattas. It is Aryan, all hut a fraction of the roots being akin to Sanscrit.

mah'-va, mah'-wa, ma-hō'-a, *s.* [Native Indian name.] The same as MADHUCA (q.v.).

Mā'-ĭ-a (1), *s.* [Gr. *Maîa* (*Maia*), in Greek myth. = the daughter of Atlas, and mother of Hermes.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 66].

mā'-ĭ-a (2), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μαῖα* (*maia*) = good mother; a large kind of crab, supposed hy Cuvier to be *Cancer pagurus* (Linn.).]

Zool.: Spider-crab; the typical genus of the family Maiidæ. The type is *Maia squinado.* [SPIDER-CRAB.]

mā-ī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [MAIIDÆ.]

mā'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Gr. *μαῖα* (*maia*) = a crab.]

Zool.: An individual of the tribe Maiidæ (q.v.).

māid, ***mayd,** ***mayde,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *maiden* (q.v.), by the loss of final *n*; A.S. *mægdh, mægedh* = a maiden.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A girl; a young unmarried woman.

"The Syrians had . . . brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little *maid*; and she waited on Naaman's wife."—2 *Kings* v. 2.

2. A virgin; an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity.

3. A female servant.

"Spinning amongst her *maids*."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Argum.)

*4. Used of a man who has not yet known woman.

"You are betrothed both to a *maid* and man."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

II. *Ichthy.:* A popular name for a female of *Raja batis.*

¶ 1. *Maid of honour:* [HONOUR, ¶ 6.]

2. *Maids of the Cross:*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.:

(1) A sisterhood founded at Roye, in Picardy, in 1625, by four young women. They removed to Paris in 1640, and were created into a congregation by the Archbishop in 1640, and confirmed hy letters patent in 1642.

(2) A similar sisterhood founded in 1668 hy Eleonora de Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I., and confirmed the same year hy Pope Clement IX. and the Emperor. Called also the Order of the Cross and Bethlehemites.

¶ *Maid of all work:* A general servant.

***maid-child,** *s.* A female child; a girl.

"But if she bear a *maid-child*, then she shall be unclean two weeks, as in her separation."—*Lev.* xii. 5.

***maid-pale,** *a.* Having the white and tender complexion of a virgin.

"Change the complexion of her *maid-pale* peace,"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

maid's hair, *s.*

Bot.: Galium verum.

māid'-ĕn, ***mayd-en,** ***meid-en,** *s. & a* [A.S. *mægden, mæden, maigden*, an extension of *mǽg, mǽge* = a female relation, a maid; *mægden, mægeden* = *mægedhen* = a diminn. of *mægedh* = a maid. *Mǽg*, or *mǽge*, is the fem of *mǽg* = a son, a kinsman; cogn. with Goth. *magus* = a hoy, a child; Icel. *möger* = a boy, a son.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A maid, a young unmarried woman, a virgin.

"Like a *maiden* of twenty he trembles and sighs,
And tears of fifteen have come into his eyes."
Wordsworth: Farmer of Tilsbury Vale.

(2) A female servant.

"She hath sent forth her *maidens*: she crieth upon the highest places of the city."—*Proverbs* ix. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An instrument or apparatus for washing linen.

(2) A machine for heheading. The Scotch maiden was introduced into Scotland hy the Regent Morton, who died by its axe, 1581. The murderers of Rizzio were executed hy it in 1566; and the Marquis of Argyle, 1681. The maiden was not so complete an instrument as the guillotine.

"The rude old guillotine of Scotland called the *maiden*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* An over in which no runs are made; a maiden over. [OVER, *s.*]

2. *Racing:* A horse which has never won a race

"The conditions contain no allowance for *maidens*."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1882.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or pertaining to a maid, young woman, or virgin.

(2) Consisting of maids or young women.

(3) Like a maiden.

"Once I encountered him, and thus I said,
Thou *maiden* youth, he vanquish'd by a maid."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An epithet applied to an effort made for the first time: as, a *maiden* speech; a *maiden* attempt.

*(2) Fresh, unpolluted.

"A *maiden* and an innocent hand."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

(3) That has never been taken by siege.

"Every citizen considered his own honour as bound up with the honour of the *maiden* fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Cricket:* In which no runs have been made: as, a *maiden* over.

maiden-assize, *s.* An assize at which there are no criminal cases to be tried.

* **maiden-headed,** *a.* Bearing the device of a maiden's head.

maiden-lip, *s.*

Bot.: *Echinospermum Lappula.*

* **maiden-meek,** *a.* Meek as becomes a maid.

maiden-name, *s.* The surname of a woman before her marriage.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn; the moments fly,
Which yet that *maiden-name* allow."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 4.

maiden-pink, *s.*

Bot.: *Dianthus deltoides.*

maiden-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Comocladia, a genus of Terebinthaceæ (Anacardiaceæ).

* **maiden-rents,** *s. pl.*

Feudal law: A noble paid by the tenants of some manors on their marriage.

maiden-speech, *s.* The first speech made by a person. (The expression is especially applied to the first speech made by a member of Parliament in the House.)

* **maiden-tongued,** *a.* Speaking in a gentle and insinuating manner.

"His qualities were beauteous as his form,
For *maiden-tongued* he was, and thereof free."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 100.

* **maiden-widowed,** *a.* Having become a widow while still a virgin.

"But I, a maid, die *maiden-widowed.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

* **maiden's-blush,** *s.* The garden rose.

"*Maiden's-blush* commixt with jessimine."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 281.

• **māid'-ẹn,** * **mayd-en,** *v.i.* [MAIDEN, *s.*] To speak or act meekly or demurely, like a maiden.

"For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use;
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse."
Hall: Satires, iii. 3.

māid'-ẹn-hāir, *s.* [Eng. *maiden,* and *hair.*]

Botany:

1. *Adiantum Capillus Veneris,* and the genus Adiantum. The former has many spreading capillary branches (whence the English name), a three to four pinnate frond, with the pinnules cuneate, lobed, crenate, glabrous. It occurs in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Polynesia. *A. pedantum,* of the United States, has a fragrant root-stock. The most common and best known species, *A. cuneatum,* is from Brazil. [ADIANTUM.]

2. *Passiflora Adiantum.*

maidenhair-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Briza media.*

maidenhair-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Salisburia adiantifolia,* a Japanese tree.

māid'-ẹn-hĕad, māid'-ẹn-hoọd, *meid-en-hed, * meid-en-hede, * maid-en-hode, *s.* [A.S. *mægdenhád.*]

1. The quality or state of being a maiden or virgin; virginity.

"The misery is, example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maidenhood,* cannot for all that dissuade succession, but they are limed with the twigs that threaten them."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well,* iii. 5.

2. The hymen or virginal membrane.

* 3. Newness, freshness.

"If that the devil and mischance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* 4. The head of the Virgin Mary. The word in this sense is only found as a tavern-sign.

māid'-ẹn-līke, *a.* [Eng. *maiden; -like.*] Like a maid or virgin; maidenly, modest.

māid'-ẹn-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *maidenly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being maidenly; that behaviour which becomes or befits a maid; modesty.

māid'-ẹn-lў, * **mayd-en-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *maiden; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a maiden; modest, meek.

"Lyke to Aryna *maidenly* of port."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

2. Becoming or befitting a maiden.

"It is not friendly, 'tis not *maidenly:*
Our sex, as well as I, may chide you for it."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* Like a maiden; in a maidenly manner.

* **māid'-ẹn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *maiden; -ship.*] Maidenhood.

* **māid'-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *maid; -hood.*] Virginity; an unmarried state.

"To spend my prime in *maidhood's* joyless state."
Tennant: Anster Fair, i. 15.

* **māid'-lў,** * **mayd-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *maid; -ly.*] Maidlike, effeminate.

"O cowards all and *maydly* men."
Googe: Epitaph on Mr. Shelley.

* **māid-mär'-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *maid,* and *marian.*]

1. Originally the Queen of the May; afterwards a buffoon.

2. The name of a dance.

"A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe."—*Temple.*

māid'-sẽr-vạnt, *s.* [Eng. *maid,* and *servant.*] A female servant, a maid.

"Thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy manservant, nor thy *maid-servant.*"—*Deut.* v. 14.

* **māid'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *maid; -ship.*] Maidenhood; virginity.

* **mā-ieū'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. μαιευτικός (*maieutikos*), from μαία (*maia*) = a midwife.]

A. *As adj.:* Seeming to accelerate or assist childbirth; hence, fig., helping to bring forth, educe, or evolve.

B. *As subst.:* The system pursued by Socrates in his investigation of truth, in which he endeavoured to lead on to the truth by continual questioning.

mā-ieū'-tĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *maieutic; -al.*] The same as MAIEUTIC (q.v.).

māi'-gre (gre as **gẽr),** *s.* [Fr. = lean, thin.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thin, lean.

"When he saw the young gentleman so *maigre* and indisposed."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell,* iii. 132.

2. *Cook.:* Applied to preparations of any kind made without butcher's meat, poultry, or game, and cooked with butter instead of lard or dripping.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fast.

2. *Ichthy.:* *Sciæna aquila,* an acanthopterygian fish of the family Sciænidæ (q.v.), common in the Mediterranean, and a rare visitor to the British coasts. Length seldom less than three, and sometimes as much as six feet. It is highly esteemed for the table. Its general appearance resembles that of the bass, but the head is shorter and more rounded, and the tongue and palate destitute of teeth. Fins brown, body bluish-white below and greenish-brown above. The maigre omits a peculiar sound, described as a purring or buzzing. Its otolites are very large, and were formerly in great repute as a charm for colics, provided they were received as a gift or actually removed by the sufferer from the head of the fish.

maigre-dishes, *s. pl.* Dishes eaten by Roman Catholics on days when flesh-meat is forbidden. They include fish, vegetables, fruit, eggs, omelets, &c.

maigre-food, *s.* The same as MAIGRE-DISHES (q.v.).

* **māi'-hĕm,** *s.* [MAIM, *s.*]

mā-ī'-ĭ-dæ, mā-ī'-ạ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c., *mai(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: Sea-spiders. Short-tailed Crustaceans of the section Oxyrhynchi of Milne-Edwards. The carapace is much longer than it is wide, and generally spiny; the first pair of feet in some males much longer than the second pair, and twice that of the carapace.

māik, *s.* [MAKE (2), *s.*] A companion, an equal, a mate. (*Scotch.*)

māil (1), *s.* **maille,** * **mayle,** * **male,** * **maile,** *s.* [Fr. *maille* = a mesh of a net, mail, from Lat. *macula* = a spot, a mesh of a net, a net; Ital. *maglia.*]

I. *Lit. & Technically:*

1. *Armour:* A flexible armour of rings or scales, covering the body, or body and limbs, according to its extent. Chain-mail consisted of steel or iron rings interlacing each other; of this sort were the shirts of mail. Plate-mail consisted of plates of steel or brass overlapping and rivetted together.

"To have done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty *mail*
In monumental mockery."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

2. *Naut.:* A series of interwoven rings, like mail-armour or net-work, fastened on some stout substance, as canvas, used for rubbing off the loose fibres on cordage.

3. *Weaving:* One of the small brass eyes through which the end or worsted yarn passes in a Brussels carpet-loom, and by which it is lifted in order to form the loop which distinguishes the surface of that variety of carpet.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Any defensive covering or protection.

"We strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail.*" *Gay.*

mail-clad, *a.* Clad in a coat of mail.

"No *mail-clad* serfs, obedient to their lord,
In grim array the crimson cross demand."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

* **mail-covered,** *a.* The same as MAIL-CLAD (q.v.).

"The *mail-covered* barons, who proudly to battle
Led their vassals."
Byron: On Leaving Newstead Abbey.

mail-net, *s.*

Fabric: A form of loom-made net, which is a combination of common gauze and whip-net in the same fabric. The whole is a succession of right-angled triangles, of which the woof forms the basis, the gauze part the perpendiculars, and the whip part the hypothenuse. The gauze and whip parts are stretched on separate beams.

mail-sheathed, *a.* The same as MAIL-CLAD (q.v.).

māil (2), * **māle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *male* (Fr. *malle*), from O. H. Ger. *malaha;* M. H. Ger. *malhe* = a leathern wallet; Gael. & Ir. *mala* = a bag, a sack; Icel. *male* = a knapsack.]

* 1. A bag; a box for holding goods or luggage; a trunk, a portmanteau.

"But, sires, o word forgate I in my tale:
I haue relikes and pardon in my *male.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,854.

2. A bag for the conveyance of letters; a mail-bag (q.v.).

"By the 5 Geo. III. c. 15 and 7 Geo. III. c. 50 if any person shall rob any mail, in which letters are sent by the post, of any letter, packet, bag, or *mail* of letters, such offenders shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 17.

3. The letters, papers, books, &c., conveyed by the post.

"This day [May 20, 1709] a *mail* arrived from Holland, by which there are advices from Paris."—*Tatler,* No. 18.

4. The person or conveyance by which the mail is carried.

mail-bag, *s.* A letter-bag, usually of leather, but sometimes made of canvas, for containing letters, newspapers, and other printed matter for conveyance through the post-office.

mail-car, *s.* A railroad car for the conveyance of mail. Also called a *postal car, post-office car.*

mail-catcher, *s.* A device attached to a mail car by which mail bags, suspended from a gallows frame beside the track, are caught and deposited in the car while the train is in motion.

† **mail-coach,** *s.* A coach which, prior to the introduction of railways, carried the mails.

mail-guard, *s.* An official in charge of a mail-coach.

mail-master, *s.* An officer in charge of a mail. (*American.*)

mail-room, *s.* A room or apartment in which the letters, papers, &c., composing a mail are sorted.

mail-route, *s.* The route by which a mail is conveyed.

mail-stage, *s.* A mail-coach. (*American.*)

mail-steamer, *s.* A fast-sailing steamer chartered by government for the conveyance of mails.

mail-train, *s.* A fast train by which the mails are conveyed.

* **māil** (3), *s.* [A.S. *mǽl* = a portion, a share; Icel. *mál*; Dan. *maal.*] An old Scotch term for rent.

¶ (1) *Grass-mail:* Rent paid for cattle sent to graze on the pastures of another.

(2) *Black-mail:* [Black-mail].

(3) *Mails and duties:* The rents of an estate, whether in money or grain.

mail-payer, *s.* One who pays rent.

* **māil** (1), * **mayle,** *v.t.* [Mail (1), *s.*]

1. To invest in a coat of mail; to arm with a coat of mail; to arm generally.

"He whirls him round, and stands with point addrest
To pierce the *mailed* side or plated breast."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xiv.

2. To invest with a covering of any kind; to cover up; to wrap up.

"Methluks I should not thus be led along,
Mailed up in shame, with papers on my back."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

3. To pinion; to fasten down, as the wings of a hawk. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v.)

māil (2), *v.t.* [Mail (2), *s.*] To put into the mail; to send by mail; to post; to put into a post-office for transmission.

* **māil'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mail* (2), *s.*; *-able.*] That may or can be mailed or carried in the mail.

* **maile,** *s.* [Maille.]

māiled (1), *a.* [Eng. *mail* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Clad in a coat of mail; covered with armour.

"Thou heckonest with thy *mailèd* hand,
And I am strong again.'
Longfellow: Light of Stars.

2. Spotted, speckled.

II. *Zool.:* Protected by plates, or anything similar. (See the compound.)

mailed-cheeks, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the acanthopterous family Sclerogenidæ, of which scientific term it is an almost literal translation. The name refers to the enlargement in fishes of this family of certain bones of the head and gill-covers to form a bony armour for the cheeks.

māiled (2), *a.* [Mell (1), *v.*; Fr. *mêler.*] Mixed.

"*Mailed* wi' the bluid of a hit skirling wean that was hurt some gate."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvii.

māil'-ĭn, māil'-ĭng, *s.* [Mail (3), *s.*] A farm; a piece of land for which rent or feu duty is paid.

"A *mailing* that wonld be dear o' a pund Scots."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

māil'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Mail (2), *v.*] (See the compound.)

mailing-machine, *s.* A machine for attaching addresses to newspapers, &c., for transmission by mail. (*American.*)

* **māille** (1), *s.* [Mail (1), *s.*]

* **māille** (2), * **maile,** *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *meaille*, from Lat. *metallum* = metal.] A name given to several coins of various denominations and values: (1) a small copper coin of the value of half a denier, current in France under the kings of the Capetian race; (2) a silver halfpenny current in the reign of Henry V.

maille-noble, *s.*

Numis.: The half-noble of Edward III., a

MAILLE-NOBLE.

gold coin of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling.

† **māil'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *mail* (2), and *man.*] A man employed to carry the mail.

"The *mailman* had . . . left a bottle of rum as he rode by."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1881, p. 60.

māim, * maime, * maym, * may-hem, * mey-hem, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mehaigner* = to maim; Ital. *magagnare*; cf. Bret. *machaña* = to maim.] [Maim, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To deprive of the use of a limb; to disable by mutilation; to cripple, to mutilate.

"By the antient law of England he that *maimed* any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part, *membrum pro membro*, which is still the law of Sweden."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 15.

2. *Fig.:* To deprive of any necessary or constituent part; to cripple, to disable.

"Old disciples may turn away from her *maimed* rites and dismantled temples."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **māim, * maime, * mai-hem, * may-hem, * ma-him,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mehaing*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Brct. *machañ* = mutilation; Ital. *magagna* = a defect, a blemish.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An injury done to a man by depriving him of the use of some member; mutilation, crippling; a laming or crippling hurt.

"Humphrey, duke of Gloster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a *maim*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 3.

2. The deprivation of some necessary or constituent part.

3. Injury, hurt, damage.

"Thiuk what a *maim* you give the noble cause."
Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.

4. An essential defect.

"Such was Lucullus' imperfection and *maim*, either by nature or frowardness of fortune, that he lacked the chiefest thing a general should have, which was, to be beloved."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 424.

II. *Old Law:* An injury done to a man by violently depriving him of a member proper for his defence in fight, as a means either of defence or of offence.

"A man's limbs (by which for the present we only understand those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which alone amounts to *mayhem* by the common law) are also the gift of the wise Creator to enable him to protect himself from external injuries in a state of nature."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 1.

māimed, * maymed, * y-maymed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Maim, *v.*]

* **māim'-ĕd-lў, * maym-ed-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *maimed*; *-ly.*] In a maimed, crippled, or defective manner; deficiently.

"I am to crave pardon for that I rather leave it out altogether, then presume to doe it *maymedly*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 614.

* **māim'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *maimed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being maimed.

"Freedom from . . . infirmities and deformities, *maimedness* and moustrous shapes."—*Bolton: Last & Learned Work* (1633), p. 129.

māin, * māine, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *maine, magne*, from Lat. *magnus* = great.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Mighty, great, vast.

"You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Principal, chief; the first in rank, importance, size, &c.

"All perfectly agreeing in the *main* articles."—*Porteus*, vol. i., lec. 2.

* 3. Important, powerful, large.

"This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

4. Directly applied; direct, pure, simple.

"Hollis, who had in the days of the tyranny of Charles the First, held down the Speaker in the chair by *main* force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. Absolute, direct, pure: as, a *main* untruth. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is chief, principal, or first in importance, size, rank, &c.; the chief part, the gross, the bulk.

2. Specif., the ocean, the high sea, the great sea.

"Then up and spake an old sailor,
Had sailed the Spanish *main*."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

* 3. A continent, the mainland.

"Swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

4. The chief or principal point; the most important point.

"Let's make haste away and look unto the *main*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bank.:* A banker's shovel for coin.

2. *Hydraul.:* A large or principal water or gas pipe. The smaller are termed supply or service pipes or branches.

3. *Naut.:* The middle or principal mast, hatchway, &c., in a three-masted vessel. In all two-masted vessels, except the yawl, galiot, and ketch, the main is the afternost mast. A brig or schooner has a fore and main mast. With a yawl or ketch the forward mast is the larger, and is called the main-mast, the other being the mizzen.

¶ *In the main,* * *For the main:* For the most part.

"These notions concerning coinage have, *for the main*, been put into writing above twelve months."—*Locke.*

main-body, *s.*

Mil.: That part of an army which marches between the advance and rear guards; in camp, that body which lies between the two wings.

main-boom, *s.*

Naut.: The lower spar of a small vessel on which the mainsail is extended.

main-breadth, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The broadest part at any particular frame.

Main-breadth line:

Shipbuild.: A line on the surface of a vessel cutting each of the cross sections at the point where its breadth is greatest. In vessels having a "straight of breadth" vertically, there are two main-breadth lines, at the upper and lower boundary of the straight of breadth respectively.

main-centre, *s.*

Steam-eng.: In side-lever engines, the strong shaft upon which the side-levers vibrate.

main-chance, *s.* One's own interests generally; self-interest.

"Desire him to have a care of the *main-chance*."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 205.

main check-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve belonging to the Giffard injector, to prevent water running out of the boiler, should anything go wrong with the injector.

main-couple, *s.*

Carp.: The principal truss in a roof.

* **main-course,** *s.* The main-sail of a square-rigged vessel.

"Down with the topmast; yare, lower, lower; bring her to try with *main-course*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1

main-deck, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The deck next above the lower deck.

main-guard, *s.*

Mil.: A body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army.

main-hatch, *s.*

Naut.: The hatch in or near the middle of a ship.

main-hold, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a ship's hold which lies near the main-hatch.

main-inclosure, *s.*

Fortification: The body of the place.

main-keel, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.

main-land, *s.* [Mainland.]

main-links, *s. pl.*

Steam-eng.: The links in the parallel motion which connect the piston-rod to the beam of a steam-engine.

main-mast, *s.* [Main, *a.*, B. II. 3.]

main-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds to the top of the main-mast, having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end to receive the hooks of the main-tackle.

main-piece, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. The principal piece of the head. It is stepped into the stem-piece, and is notched for the reception of the heel of the bobstay-piece. It is also called the lace-piece. [Stem.]

2. The longest piece of the rudder, to which the helm is attached.

main-pin, *s.*
Vehic.: A bolster-pin, a king-bolt.

main-plate, *s.* The principal plate of a lock.

Main Plot, *s.*
Hist.: A plot to put Arabella Stuart on the throne of England, in place of James I., in 1603. Sir Walter Raleigh, for his participation in it, was executed on October 29, 1618.

main-post, *s.*
Shipbuild.: The stern-post of a vessel.

*** main-rent,** *s.* Vassalage. (*Wharton.*)

main-rigging, *s.*
Naut.: The stays, shrouds, and ratlines of the main-mast.

main-sail, *s.*
Naut.: The principal sail of a ship; the sail extended on the main-mast in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and on the main-yard in square-rigged vessels.

"They committed themselves unto the sea; and hoisted up the *main-sail* to the wiud, aud made toward shore."—*Acts* xxvii. 40.

main-sheet, *s.*
Naut.: The sheet of a main-sail; a rope at one or both of the lower corners to keep it properly extended.

"Strike, strike the top-sail; let the *main-sheet* fly,
And furl your sails." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

main-spring, *s.*
1. *Horol.:* The going spring of a watch, spring-clock, musical-box, alarm, or other spring-driven instrument. In the watch it is termed main, because of its major importance, and to distinguish it from the pendulum or balance-spring, which gives the recoil movement to the balance.

2. *Fire-arms:* The spring in a gun-lock which drives the hammer.

main-tack, *s.*
Naut.: The tack belonging to a main-sail.

main-tackle, *s.*
Naut.: A large, strong tackle hooked occasionally upon the main-pendant, and used especially in securing the mast by setting up stays, &c.

main-top, *s.*
Naut.: A platform over the top of the main-mast.

main-work, *s.*
Fort.: The enceinte or principal work inclosing the body of the place.

main-yard, *s.*
Naut.: The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.

māin, * mein, * mayne, *s.* & *adv.* [A.S. *mægen* = strength; cogn. with Icel. *megin*. From the same root as *may*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* Strength, force, violent effort. (Only used now in the phrase, With might and *main*.)

"With huge force and insupportable *mayne*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 11.

B. *As adj.:* Very, exceedingly, greatly. (Compare the similar use of *mighty*, *mightily*.) (*Vulgar.*)

"I must be *main* cautious."—*A. Murphy: The Apprentice*, i. 1.

māin, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *manus* = a hand.]

* 1. A haud at cards.

2. A match at cock-fighting.

"He was especially renowned for the dexterity with which he, through life, turned couversation away from matters of state to a *main* of cocks or the pedigree of a racehorse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. A hamper. [MAIN-BASKET.]

main-hamper, *s.* A hand-basket for carrying grapes to the press.

*** māin,** *v.t.* [MAIN, *a.*; cf. Fr. *main* = hand, as in the Eng. phrase, To *hand* a stay sail.] [HAND, *v.*, A. II.] To furl.

"A tempest . . . maketh them *main* all their sails."—*J. Stevens: English Farmer*, i. 132.

*** māine'-pŏrt,** *s.*
Law: A small duty or tribute, commonly of loaves of bread, which in some places the parishioners pay to the rector in lieu of small tithes.

Māine, *s.* [One of the United States of America, bordering on Canada and the Atlantic Ocean.] (See the compound.)

Maine Liquor-law, *s.* A law of the State of Maine vesting the sale of intoxicating liquors in special agents appointed by the State, and prohibiting all other persons from such sale. The manufacture of intoxicating liquor for unlawful sale is also forbidden. If an authorised agent violate the law, he is subject to a fine not exceeding $30, and imprisonment not exceeding three months; while the penalty for a violation of the law by a common seller is $100 fine or three months' imprisonment for the first, and $250 fine and four months' imprisonment for the second and every subsequent offence. Any one injured by an intoxicated person may maintain an action against the seller of the liquor, and the owner or lessee of the building in which the liquor was sold is jointly liable if cognizant that the building was used for such purpose. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

māin'-lȳ, * main-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *main*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. Principally, chiefly, for the most part.

"To intend and design his own glory *mainly*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. Greatly; to or in a great degree.

3. Strongly.

"still she eyes him *maintie*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, iii. 1.

*** māin'-ŏr,** *s.* [MAINOUR.]

*** māin'-oŭr, * māin'-ŏr,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *mainoure*, *mainour*; O. Fr. *manœvre*, *manœuvre* = work of the hauds.] A thing taken or stolen which is found in the hands of the person taking or stealing it. [MANŒUVRE.]

"All offenders against vert and venison, who may be attached by their bodies, if taken with the *mainour* (or *manœuvre*, a *menu*), that is, in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or preparing so to do, or by fresh and immediate pursuit after the act is done."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

¶ *To be taken with the mainour:* To be caught in the very act of stealing, &c.

*** māin'-pĕrn-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *main* = the hand, and O. Fr. *pernable* (for *prenable*) = that may be taken; *prendre* = to take.] Capable of being admitted to give surety by mainpernors; capable of being mainprized; bailable.

*** māin'-pĕrn-ŏr, * māin'-pĕrn-ōur,** *s.* [Fr. *main* = the hand, and O. Fr. *pernor* (for *preneur*) = one who takes; *prendre* = to take.] A bail; a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court. A man's mainpernors differed from his bail in this respect, that they could not imprison him to preveut his decamping which his bail can do.

"The lord iustice verelie took the advantage of the bond against the *mainpernours*."—*Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1343).

māin'-prīze, māin'-prīse, *s.* [Fr. *main* = the haud, and *prise*, taken; *prendre* = to take.]
Old Law:

1. (See extract.)

"The writ of *mainprize, manucaptio*, is a writ directed to the sheriff (either generally, when any man is imprisoned for a bailable offence, and bail hath been refused, or specially, when the offence or cause of commitment is not properly bailable below), commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance; usually called *mainpernors*, and to set him at large."—*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iii., ch. 8.

2. The deliverance of a prisoner on security being giveu for his appearance at a day.

*** māin'-prīze,** *v.t.* [MAINPRIZE, *s.*] To suffer to go at large, as a prisoner, on security being given for his appearance at a day.

*** māin'-prīz-ĕr, * māin'-prīs-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mainpris(e)*; *-er.*] A surety.

"Found *mainprisers* or sureties to answer the writs of law."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 176.

māins, *s.* [MANSE.] A demesne; a manor-house.

"A party of twenty of them, and my father and his servants, behind the *mains*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

māin'-stāy, *s.* [Eng. *main*, and *stay*.]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The stay extending from the main-top to the foot of the foremast.

2. *Fig.:* The chief support; that on which one chiefly relies.

"The laws which the Irish parliament of 1703 conceived to be the *mainstay* of the Protestant interest."—*Edinburgh Review*, July 1855, p. 103.

*** māin'-swēar,** *v.i.* [A.S. *manswerian*.] To perjure one's self; to swear falsely; to forswear one's self.

*** māin'-swŏrn,** *a.* [MAINSWEAR.] Porjured, forsworn.

māin-tāin', * main-ten-en, * mayn-ten-en, * main-teine, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *maintenir*, from Lat. *manu*, ablat. sing. of *manus* = the hand, and *teneo* = to hold. Sp. *mantener*; Ital. *mantenere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To keep, preserve, or continue in any particular state or condition; not to suffer to change, fall, or decline or decrease; to sustain, to keep up.

"Small hands of auxiliaries who had well *maintained* the honour of the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. To keep or retain possession of; not to resign, surrender, or give up; to hold, to keep.

"When Bedford (who our only hold *maintain'd*)
Death takes from us their fortune to advance."
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

3. To continue; not to allow to cease or drop; to keep up.

"During the vain struggle which two generations of Milesian princes *maintained* against the Tudors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To vindicate, to defend, to support, to protect.

"For thou hast *maintained* my right and my cause."—*Psalm* ix. 4.

5. To vindicate; to support or defend by force of reason or intellect; to justify.

6. To support with clothing, food, and the other necessaries of life; to provide with the means of living.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man *maintains* his servants, tradesmen, tenants, and labourers: the truth is, they *maintain* him."—*Paley: Moral Phil.*, bk. iii., pt. ii., ch. ii.

7. To bear the expense of; to keep up.

"What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?
I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

8. To allege; to assert as a tenet or opinion; to declare.

"I have heard him oft *maintain* it to be fit that sons at perfect age, and fathers declining, the father should be as ward to the son, and the son manage his revenue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

* 9. To represeut.

"This side is Hiems, Wiuter, this Ver, the Spring, the one *maintained* by the owl, the other by the cuckoo."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To assert as a tenet or dogma; to declare, and support by argument.

"In tragedy and satire I *maintain*, against some of our modern critics, that this age and the last have excelled the ancients."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Introd.)

māin-tāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *maintain*; *-able.*] Capable of being maintained, kept up, or upheld; defensible, justifiable, sustainable.

"They perhaps, if they were urged, could say little else, than that without such a second voyage their opinion were not *maintainable*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 3.

māin-tāin'-ĕr, * mayn-ten-er, *s.* [Eng. *maintain*; *-er.*] One who maintains, upholds, supports, defends, justifies, or vindicates.

"The right worshipfull Maister Philip Sidney, a special favourer and *maintainer* of all kinds of learning."—*Spenser: Epistle to Master Harvey, signed E. K.*

māin-tāin'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *maintain*; *-or.*]
Law: One who, not being specially interested in a cause, maintains or supports a cause depending between others, by furnishing money, &c., to either party.

māin'-tĕn-ance, * main-ten-aunce, * mayn-ten-aunce, * men-ten-aunce, *s.* [O. Fr. *maintenance*, from *maintenir* = to maintain; Sp. *mantenencia*; Port. *manutenencia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of maintaining, supporting, upholding, defending, vindicating or keeping up; defence, vindicatiou, justification.

"So everywhere they rule and tyrannize,
For their usurped kingdomes *maintenaunce*."
Spenser: The Teares of the Muses.

2. The act of maintaining or supplying with the necessaries of life; support, sustentation.

"A large part of the produce of the soil has been assigned to them for their *maintenance*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. That which maintains or supports; means of support; sustentation, sustenance.

"He now was summoned to select the course
Of humbly industry that promised best
To yield him so unworthy *maintenance*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* 4. Demeanour, mien, carriage.

"She had so stedfast countenaunce,
So noble porte, and *maintenaunce*."
Chaucer: Dreame.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Maintenance* is an offence that bears a near relation to barretry, being an officious intermeddling in a suit that no way belongs to one, by maintaining or assisting either party with money or otherwise, to prosecute or defend it. A man may however maintain the suit of his near kinsman, servant, or poor neighbour, out of charity and compassion, with impunity. Otherwise the punishment is fine and imprisonment; and by the statute 32 Henry VIII. c. 9, a forfeiture of ten pounds."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

¶ *Cap of maintenance:* [CAP, s.].

mäir, *a. & adv.* [MORE.] More. (*Scotch.*)

mäir-ō-găl'-lŏl, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. *gallol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_7Cl_{11}O_{10}$. A compound obtained, together with leucogallol, by the action of chlorine on pyrogallol dissolved in glacial acetic acid.

***mais-on-dewe, *mas-on-dewe, *mas-yn-dewe, *mes-on-dieu,** *s.* [Fr. *maison de dieu* = house of God.] A hospital; an asylum.

"Never prynce was there that made to poore peoples use so many *masondewes*, hospytals, and spyttle houses, as your grace hath done."—*Bale: Kynge Johan*, p. 82.

māist, *a. & adv.* [MOST.] (*Scotch.*)

māis'-tĕr, *s. & a.* [MASTER.] (*Scotch.*)

*** māis'-tĕr-dŏm,** *s.* [MASTERDOM.]

*** māis'-tĕr-fûl,** *a.* [MASTERFUL.]

*** māis'-tĕr-ȳe, * māis'-trĭĕ, * māis'-tĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [MASTERY.]

maīst'-lȳ, *adv.* [MOSTLY.] (*Scotch.*) Mostly.

"They're *maistly* wonderfu' contented."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

*** māist'-ōw,** *v.* [See def.] A contraction for *mayest thou.*

"And nat eterne he withoute lye;
This *maistow* understand and se at ye."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,018.

māis'-trĕĕ (2), *s.* [MASTERY.]

*** māis'-trĕss, * māis'-trĕsse,** *s.* [MISTRESS.]

*** māis'-trĭe,** *s.* [MASTERY.]

*** mais-trise,** *s.* [O. Fr. *maistre* = a master.] Masterly workmanship.

māize, *s.* [A word of American origin; it is Haytian.]

1. *Bot.: Zea Mays,* a cereal grass of the tribe Phalareæ. The leaves are broad, and hang down from the tops of sheaths. The flowers are monœcious. The males are in loose, terminal, compound racemes; the females in many rows on a spike, enveloped in bracts. Each grain is surmounted by a thread-like style, giving the spike a silky aspect. The seeds, when ripe, are compactly arranged in rows on a rachis. They are flattened at the apex, and may be pale-yellow, white, variegated, blood-red, or purple. The seeds are very firm, the outer part being horny and the central mass more or less brittle and soft. Maize is said to have come originally from Paraguay, but is now only known in a state of cultivation.

2. *Agric:* Maize, called also Indian-corn, is the staple grain of the warmer parts of America. It has been introduced into Southern Europe, India, and Australia, and it is believed to support a larger number of the human race than any grain, excepting rice. It is sown in rows two to four feet apart, and is repeatedly hoed. The grain is detached from the rachis by machinery; the leaves, and sometimes the steeped seeds are used for feeding, cattle, horses, &c. Maize is largely eaten in some parts of this country. When made into bread it is generally mixed with wheat. It is often boiled, stewed, or baked, and is also much used in the green state as a vegetable. Maize is largely exported to Europe. It is held in great veneration by the Indians. The mythic account of its origin is charmingly given by Longfellow (*Hiawatha*, v.).

3. *Veg. Pathol.:* Maize is often attacked by Ergot (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Mountain-maize:*

Bot.: The Peruvian genus Ombrophytum.

(2) *Water-maize:*

Bot.: Victoria regia.

maize-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: According to Swainson, the subfamily Agelainæ of the family Sturnidæ (Starlings). They are terrestrial American birds, associating in flocks which frequent open pastures where cattle exist, feeding on insects, &c. Called also Maizers.

maize-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of Indian-corn, *Zea Mays,* sometimes used to adulterate pepper, mustard, snuff, &c. It is readily detected under the microscope by its angular granules, which exhibit well-marked central depressions and radiate hilums.

MAIZE-STARCH.

māiz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *maize; -er.*]

Ornith. (Pl.): The sub-family Agelainæ. Called also Maize-birds. (*Swainson.*)

māi-zē'-nạ, *s.* [Latinised from Eng. *maize* (q.v.).] The starch prepared from maize; corn-flour.

*** măj-ĕs-tăt'-ĭc, * măj-ĕs-tăt'-ĭck, * măj-ĕs-tăt'-ĭc-ăl,** *s.* [Lat. *majestas* (genit. *majestatis*) = majesty (q.v.).] Of majestic appearance; majestic.

"The house of my *majestatick* presence."—*Pococke: On Hoseæ* (1685), p. 120.

mạ-jĕs'-tĭc, *a.* [MAJESTY.]

1. Having the appearance of majesty or dignity; august, grand, princely.

"Princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 305.

2. Stately, pompous, splendid.

"Up and down these echoing stairs . . .
Sounded his *majestic* tread."
Longfellow: To a Child.

3. Sublime, elevated, lofty.

"The expression is so *majestic.*"—*Secker: Works*, vol. v., ser. 6.

*** mạ-jĕs'-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *majestic; -al.*] Majestic, dignified, august, sublime.

"If I were ever to fall in love again . . . it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with *majestical* beauty."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Greatness.*

mạ-jĕs'-tĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *majestical; -ly.*] In a majestic manner; with dignity.

"And forth she pac'd *majestically* sad."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 124.

*** mạ-jĕs'-tĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *majestical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being majestic; majesty, dignity.

mạ-jĕs'-tĭc-nĕss, * ma-jes-tick-ness, *s.* [Eng. *majestic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being majestic.

"A serene, soft, rigorous, pleasing, fierce,
Lovely, self-arm'd, naked *majestickness*,
Compos'd of friendly contraries."
Cartwright: To the Countess of Carlisle.

măj'-ĕs-tȳ, * mag-es-tee, * maj-es-te, * maj-es-tie, *s.* [O. Fr. *majestet, majeste* (Fr. *majesté*), from Lat. *majestatem,* accus. of *majestas* = majesty, dignity, from the same root as *magnus* = great; Sp. *magesdad;* Ital. *magestà.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Dignity or grandeur of rank, manner, or character; that quality which inspires reverence or awe in the observer; stateliness.

"No sovereign has ever represented the *majesty* of a great state with more dignity and grace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Power, sovereignty.

"Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the *majesty.*"—1 *Chron.* xxix. 11.

* 3. Dignity, sublimity, or elevation in manner or style.

"The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in *majesty.*" *Dryden: On Milton.*

4. A title of kings, queens, and emperors, generally with the possessive pronoun: as, his *majesty,* your *majesty;* also in the plural, as, Their *majesties* were present.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the condition of an eagle crowned and holding a sceptre.

¶ (1) *Most Catholic Majesty:* A title of the king of Spain.

(2) *Most Christian Majesty:* A title borne by the kings of France.

(3) *Most Faithful Majesty:* A title of the kings of Portugal.

mạ-jŏl'-ĭ-cạ, ma-iŏl'-ĭ-cạ (**i** and **j** as **y**), *s.* [For *Maiorica* = *Majorca* whence the first specimens came.] (See the coupound.)

majolica-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A species of fine pottery, composed of clay thickly and opaquely enamelled, suitable for receiving brilliantly coloured figures; fabricated at Ferrara (1436) and at Passaro (1450). It is sometimes called Raffaelle-ware. Majolica, until the time of Lucca della Robbia, was glazed with a plumbiferous glaze (*mezza majolica*), but Robbia invented a beautifully white, durable, enamelled, stanniferous glazing. Giorgio, by the combination of mineral colours, succeeded in producing beautifully iridescent ruby and golden tints. Of late years, the Staffordshire potters have succeeded in reproducing this ware, and slabs, friezes, tablets, vases, flower-pots, and other articles are now made of it.

"The 'mezza-maiolica' was the coarser ware, formed of potter's earth, covered with a white 'slip' upon which the subject was painted; then glazed with the common 'marza-cotto' or lead glaze, over which the lustre pigments were applied. The '*maiolica,*' on the other hand, was the tin-enamelled ware similarly lustred. These terms were originally used with reference only to the lustred wares, but towards the middle of the sixteenth century they seem to have been generally applied to the glazed earthenware of Italy. The word *maiolica* should be again restricted to the lustred wares, although in Italy and elsewhere it is habitually used to designate all the numerous varieties of glazed earthenware, with the exception of the more common 'terraglia' and in distinction from porcelain."—*C. D. Fortnum: Majolica*, p. 21.

mā'-jŏr, *a. & s.* [Lat., = greater; comp. of *magnus* = great; Sp. *mayor;* Port. *maior, mayor;* Ital. *maggiore;* O. Fr. *major;* Fr. *majeur.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; larger.

"The *major* part of your syllables."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* 2. Greater in dignity or importance; more important.

"Fall Greeks; fall fame; honour or go or stay,
My *major* vow lies here."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 1.

* 3. Of full age.

"The young king who had lately been declared *major.*"—*Godwin: Mandeville*, ii. 225.

II. *Music:* Greater. A major third consists of four semitones, a minor third of three. A major tone is the whole tone having the ratio 8 : 9; a minor tone, that having the ratio 9 : 10. Intervals have had the term major applied to them in a conflicting manner. [INTERVAL, MODE, MAJOR-SCALE.]

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Law:* A person of full age to manage his or her own affairs, that is, twenty-one years of age. It is the opposite of minor (q.v.).

2. *Logic:* The first proposition of a regular syllogism containing the major term.

* 3. *Hist.:* The mayor of a town.

"The *major* and companies of the citie receiued him at Shore-ditch."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 7.

4. *Mil.:* An officer, next above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel; in rank he is the lowest of the field-officers. The word major is much used in conjunction with other military titles: thus, major-general ranks next below a lieutenant-general; surgeon-major ranks the next above surgeon; sergeant-major is superior to a sergeant. Drum-major, trumpet-major, &c., are other titles.

¶ *Major and minor in a libel:*

Scots Law: The major proposition in a criminal libel names the crime to be charged; or, if it have no proper name, describes it at large, and as a crime severely punishable. The minor proposition avers the panel's guilt of this crime, and supports this averment by a narrative of the fact alleged to have been committed, it being necessary that the minor agree with the major. And the conclusion infers that on conviction he ought to be punished with the pains of law applicable to his offence.

major-domo, *s.* A person who takes charge of a household; a steward; a chief minister or great officer of a palace.

major-excommunication, *s.* The greater excommuncation. The same as ANATHEMA (q.v.).

major-general, *s.*

Mil.: An officer commanding a division or number of regiments; he ranks next below a lieutenant-general.

major-generalship, *s.*

Mil.: The rank or office of a major-general.

major-mode, *s.*

Music: The ordinary diatonic scale, having semitones between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth degrees.

major-orders, *s. pl.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The four superior orders of the Roman Church—bishops, priests, deacons, and subdeacons—are so called. The term is antithetical to Minor Orders (q.v.).

major-premise, *s.*

Logic: That premise of a syllogism which contains the major term.

major-proposition, *s.*

Logic: (See extract).

"The proposition which contains the predicate of the conclusion, connected with the middle term, is usually called the *major-proposition*, whereas the minor proposition connects the middle term with the subject of the conclusion."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

major-scale, *s.*

Music: A scale having a major third from the tonic in an ascending series.

major-term, *s.*

Logic: (See extract).

"The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major-term*, because it is generally of a larger extension than the minor term, or subject."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

major-third, *s.*

Music: [MAJOR, A. II.].

major-tone, *s.*

Music: [MAJOR, A. II.].

† mā'-jŏr, *v.i.* [MAJOR, *a.*] To talk and look big; to ape a military air.

"*Majoring* and looking about see like his honour."—*Scott: Waverley*, lxiv.

*** majorat** (as **ma-zhō-ra'**), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *majoratus*, from Lat. *major* = major (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The right of succession to property according to age.

2. *French Law:* Property, landed or funded, which may be reserved by persons holding hereditary titles, and entailed, so as to descend with the title.

*** mā'-jŏr-ate,** *s.* [Low Lat. *majoratus.*] The rank or office of a major.

*** mā'-jŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *majoratus*, pa. par. of *majoro* = to increase, from Lat. *major* = greater.] To increase, to augment.

"The infant after conception should be *majorated*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 142.

*** mā-jŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *majoratio*, from *majoratus*, pa. par. of *majoro* = to increase; Lat. *major* = greater.] The act of increasing or making greater; increase, augmentation.

"There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: enclosure simple; enclosure with dilatation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the sensory."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 153.

ma-jŏr'-i-tў, * **ma-jor-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *majorité*, from Lat. *major* = major (q.v.); Port. *maioridade*; Sp. *mayoría.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being major or greater in number, quantity, or extent.

"It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts which makes the total greater."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

2. The greater number; more than one-half.

"The whole body is supposed, in the first place, to have unanimously consented to be bound by the resolutions of the *majority*; that *majority*, in the next place, to have fixed certain fundamental regulations; and then to have constituted, either in one opinion, or in an assembly (the rule of succession or appointment being at the same time determined), a standing legislature."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

3. The number by which one number or quantity exceeds another: as, The bill was passed by a *majority* of five.

4. Full age; that age at which, by the laws of any country, persons become competent to manage their own affairs.

* 5. Superiority, pre-eminence, first rank.

"Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

6. The office, rank, or position of a major.

* 7. Ancestors, ancestry (Lat. *majores*).

¶ *To join* or *go over to the majority:* A euphemism = to die. The idea has come down to us from classic times. The expression ἐς πλεόνων ἰκέσθαι is found in Crinagoras (*Anthol. Palat.* 11, 42), and "penetrare ad plures" in Plautus (*Trin.*, ii. 2, 14). A correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* ("Echoes," Sept. 9, 1883) writes: "The phrase *joining the majority* is a free translation of the sepulchral formula, 'Abierunt ad multos,' used by the Roman legionaries in Britain;" but in all probability the English use of the expression comes from the following lines:

"Life is the desert, life the solitude;
Death *joins us to the great majority*."
Young: Revenge, iv. 1.

mā'-jŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *major*; *-ship.*] The office, rank, or commission of a major; majority.

ma-joun, *s.* [MADJOUN.]

ma-jŭs'-cu-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat.] Capital letters used in old Latin manuscripts; majuscules.

† ma-jŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* [MAJUSCULE.] Large, great; of more than ordinary size.

"Glasses get of size *majuscular*."
Leigh Hunt: Bacchus in Tuscany.

ma-jŭs'-cūle, *s.* [Lat. *majuscula* (*litera*) = a large or capital letter; from *majusculus*, dimin. from *major*, *majus* = greater.] A capital letter; as distinguished from a minuscule. Majuscules are found in Latin manuscripts of the sixth century and earlier.

*** māk'-a-ble, * mākе'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mak(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being made; feasible, effectible.

"It is not to be understood of the accidents themselves that all are *makeable* and destroyable."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 70.

*** mak-a-ron,** *s.* [MACAROON.]

mākе, * mak-en, * mak-i-en (pa. t. * *makede*, *made*; pa. par. * *maked*, * *maad*, * *mad*, *made*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *macian* (pa. t. *macode*, pa. par. *macod*); cogn. with Gr. *machen* = to make; O. H. Ger. *machôn*; Dut. *maken.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To create; to cause to exist; to bring into being or existence.

"Let us *make* man in our image."—*Genesis* i. 26.

2. To form of materials; to produce, to fabricate.

"He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf."—*Exodus* xxxii. 4.

3. To produce; to effect as an agent or cause; to be productive of; to give rise to.

"Wealth *maketh* many friends."—*Proverbs* xix. 4.

* 4. To produce, to bear.

"So every good tre *makith* gode fruytis; but an yvel tre *makith* yvel fruytis."—*Wyclife: Matthew* vii.

5. To compose, as parts, materials, or ingredients.

"The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity."
Waller. (*Todd.*)

6. To cause to be or become; to constitute; to put or cause to be in a certain state or condition, expressed by a noun, adjective, participle, or clause.

"If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be *made* bread."—*Matthew* iv. 3.

7. To put into a proper state or condition; to prepare for use.

"I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, *make* the beds, and do all myself."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

8. To create; to raise to a certain rank or dignity.

"Of all these bounds, even from this line to this . . .
We *make* thee lady." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

9. To compel, to require, to constrain, to force, to cause.

"They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily."—*Locke: On Education.*

10. To acquire, to gain, to raise as a profit or gain.

"At sixty he *made* money of his genius and his glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

11. To have or meet with as a result; to incur: as, To *make* a loss.

12. To score: as, He *made* twenty runs in the first innings.

* 13. To do, to perform, to be about.

"Who brought thee hither? and what *makest* thou in this place?"—*Judges* xviii. 3.

14. To commit: as, To *make* default.

15. To get or arrive at as the result of computation or calculation; to ascertain by enumeration, reckoning, measuring, &c.: as, He *made* the total 200.

16. To complete, as by being added to a sum; to make a total of; to amount to.

"This bottle *makes* an angel."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

17. To serve; to answer for; to do the part or office of.

"Thou would'st *make* a good fool."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 5.

18. To pass over the distance of; to traverse, to travel over: as, He *made* five miles in the hour.

* 19. To represent; to consider as; to set down as.

"*Make* not impossible
That which but seems unlike."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

20. To bring forward; to exhibit.

"She did not authorize her solicitor to *make* the charge."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 6, 1884.

21. To go through the form of; to declare formally.

"Arrangements will be made for him to *make* an affidavit before the Rambler takes her departure."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 6, 1884.

22. To fetch, as a price: as, Wheat *made* 30s.

¶ (1) *Make* is used periphrastically in conjunction with substantives to express an action of some sort, the nature of which is determined by the substantive, and the verb and substantive together are synonymous with a verb corresponding to the substantive. Thus, to *make* haste = to hasten; to *make* complaint = to complain; to *make* confession = to confess; to *make* demand = to demand; and to *make* abode = to abide.

"When from St. Albans we do *make* return,
We'll see these things effected to the full."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

(2) *Make* is often used before an infinitive, expressed or understood, with a causative sense: as, He *made* me (to) work; The medicine *made* him (to be) sick.

II. *Naut.:* To reach, attain to, or arrive at; to come near or in sight of.

"Acosta recordeth, they that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To do, to act, to be active, to operate.

"The less you meddle or *make* with them, why the more is for your honesty."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 3.

2. To have effect; to contribute, to tend. (Followed by * *to*, *for*, or * *against.*)

"Considerations infinite do *make against* it."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

3. To tend, to move in a direction, to direct one's course, to proceed, to go. (Followed by words indicating the direction or object; as, He *made for* home, he *made after* the boy.)

"As the wavee *make toward* the pebbled shore."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 70.

4. To rise, to flow: as, The tide *makes* fast.

* 5. To invent; specif., to compose or write poetry. [MAKER.]

"The god of shepherds, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me, homely as I can, to *make*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

¶ Intransitively *make* is used periphrastically with adjectives, with the meaning of to be, to show one's self, to act as: as, To *make* merry, to *make* bold, &c.

¶ We cannot *make* without *doing*, but we may *do* without *making:* to *do* is simply to move for a certain end; to *make* is to *do*, so as to bring something into being, which was not before; we *make* a thing what it was not before; we *do* a thing in the same manner as we *did* it before: to *make* is the most general and unqualified term; to *form* signifies to give a *form* to a thing, that is, to *make* it after a given *form;* to *produce* is to bring forth into the light, to call into existence; to *create* is to bring into existence by an absolute exercise of power: to *make* is the simplest action of all, and comprehends a simple combination by the smallest efforts; to *form* requires care and attention, and greater efforts; to *produce* requires time, and also labour: whatever is put together so as to become another thing, is *made;* a chair or a table is *made:* whatever is put into any distinct *form* is *formed;* the potter *forms* the clay into an earthen vessel: whatever emanates from a thing, so as to become a distinct object, is *produced.*

¶ 1. *To make against:* To tend to injure; to operate against; to be adverse to; to tend to disprove.

"Even my own confession *makes against* me."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

2. *To make as if:* To pretend, to make an appearance of.

"Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled."—*Joshua* viii. 15.

3. *To make at:* To aim at, to run or move towards.

* 4. *To make away:*

(1) To alienate, to part with, to transfer: as, To *make away* one's property.

(2) To kill, to destroy, to make away with.

"Clarence . . . soon after, by sinister means, was clean *made away*."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

5. *To make away with:* To put out of the way; to remove, to destroy, to kill.

* 6. *To make account:* To reckon, to believe.

7. *To make account of:* To esteem, to regard, to consider.

8. *To make believe:* To pretend, to assume an appearance.

* 9. *To make doors:* To make a door fast; to fasten a door.

10. *To make free:* To act with freedom or liberty; to take a liberty.

11. *To make free with:* To treat or use with freedom or without ceremony.

"The same who have *made free with* the greatest names."—*Pope: Dunciad.* (Introd.)

12. *To make friends:*

(1) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To become reconciled.

(*b*) To contract friendships.

"To be slow and cautious in *making friends*, but violent in friendships once contracted."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

(2) *Trans.:* To reconcile.

13. *To make good:*

(1) To repair defects in.

(2) To make compensation for; to make amends for.

(3) To maintain, to defend.

"The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(4) To fulfil, to accomplish, to carry out.

"This letter doth *make good* the friar's words."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

14. *To make head, to make headway:* To advance, to progress, to make progress.

15. *To make light of:* To treat as of no moment; to think or make little of.

"They *made light of* it, and went their ways."—*Matthew* xxii. 5.

16. *To make little of:*

(1) To esteem as of little or no value.

(2) To understand imperfectly.

17. *To make love:* To court, to woo.

18. *To make more of:* To treat with more consideration; to consider as of more value or importance.

19. *To make much of, * To make much on:*

(1) To treat with fondness or consideration; to consider or treat as of great value or importance. (The second form exists now only as a vulgarism.)

"The bird is dead
That we have *made so much on.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

(2) To understand fully.

20. *To make no difference:* To be a matter of indifference.

21. *To make no doubt:* To have no doubt, to be confident.

22. *To make no matter:* To be of no importance or moment; to make no difference.

* 23. *To make nothing for:* Not to support or confirm.

"Seeing they judge this to *make nothing* in the world *for* them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

24. *To make nothing of:*

(1) To consider or treat as of no moment or importance; to consider as nothing.

(2) To be unable to understand; to obtain no satisfactory result from; to be puzzled by.

25. *To make of:*

* (1) To cherish, to foster.

"Xayeus was wonderfully beloved and *made of* by the Turkish merchants."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

(2) To understand: as, I don't know what to *make of* it.

26. *To make off:* To depart suddenly and quickly; to run away.

27. *To make out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To discover the true meaning or intent of; to understand; to decipher.

"It may seem somewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for some suppers."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

(*b*) To prove; to establish by evidence or argument; to cause to appear.

"There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himself, than the existence of a God."—*Locke: Human Understanding.*

(*c*) To find or supply to the full; to make up.

(*d*) To attempt to prove or establish; to pretend.

"Scaliger hath *made out* that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil."—*Dryden.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To make a shift; to succeed and no more.

28. *To make over:* To transfer the right or title to; to convey, to alienate.

"Your better way is to *make over*
In trust your fortune to a lover."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 507.

29. *To make sail:*

Nautical:

(1) To increase the quantity of sail already extended.

(2) To sail or start; to set sail.

30. *To make shift:* To contrive or manage for the time.

31. *To make sure of:*

(1) To consider as certain or sure.

(2) To arrange so as to be secure for one's self.

"But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day, and hang to-morrow."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

32. *To make up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To compose, as ingredients; to form the constituent parts of.

"In fact disobedience and resistance *made up* the ordinary life of that population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(*b*) To collect into one mass or sum: as, To *make up* the amount of a debt.

(*c*) To shape: as, To *make up* a mass into pills.

(*d*) To supply what is deficient or wanting.

"Whatsoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the scripture's insufficiency, we reject it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(*e*) To compensate, to make good: as, To *make up* a loss.

(*f*) To settle, to adjust, to arrange: as, To *make up* accounts.

(*g*) To repair.

"I sought for a man among them that should *make up* the hedge."—*Ezekiel* xiii. 5.

(*h*) To assume a particular form or cast of features: as, To *make up* a face.

(*i*) To dress, as an actor for a part.

(*j*) To settle, to determine, to bring to a definite conclusion: as, To *make up* one's mind.

(*k*) To reconcile, to adjust, to compose.

"I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

(*l*) To concoct: as, To *make up* a story.

(*m*) *Print.:* To arrange slip matter in columns or pages.

(2) *Intrans.:* To dress, &c., as an actor for a part

33. *To make up to:*

(1) To approach.

(2) To court, to woo.

34. *To make up for:* To make amends for; to compensate for.

35. *To make water:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To void urine.

(2) *Naut.:* To leak, as a ship.

36. *To make way:*

(1) To open a passage; to clear the way.

(2) To make progress; to advance, to progress.

* 37. *To make with:* To concur, to agree.

"Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

38. *To make words:*

(1) To multiply words.

(2) To raise a difference or quarrel.

māke (1), *s.* [Make, *v.*] Form, shape, structure; constitution or arrangement of parts.

"He was a stalwart knight, and strong:
Of giant *make* he peared to be."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, ii.

make-believe, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making believe or pretending; a pretending.

2. A mere pretence or sham.

"Consigns to contempt and disbelief a host of *make-believes*."—*Miall: Bases of Belief*, pt. iii., § 8.

B. *As adj.:* Unreal, sham, pretended, not genuine.

make-up, *s.*

1. *Print.:* The arrangement of slip matter in columns, or galleys into suitable length for pages.

2. *Theatre:* The manner in which an actor is dressed, &c., for a part in a play.

"The success of the idea was prejudiced by the *make-up*, for though there was hideousness in the eyes, the lower part of the face of the new Caliban was anything but unprepossessing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 22, 1882.

* **māke** (2), *s.* [A.S. *gemaca*, *maca* = a mate; cogn. with Icel. *maki* = a mate; Sw. *make* = a fellow, a mate, a match; *maka* = a spouse; Dan. *mage* = a mate, a fellow; O. S. *gimako* = a mate; O. Dan. *maet;* Dut. *maat* = a mate.] A mate, a companion, a fellow, a husband or wife. [Mate, *s.*, Match (2), *s.*]

"Each not far behind him had his *make*,
To wit, two ladies of most goodly hue."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 30.

* **māke'-bāte,** *s.* [Eng. *make*, v., and *bate.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who excites or breeds quarrels.

"Barillon was therefore directed to act, with all possible precautions against detection, the part of a *make-bate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Bot.: Polemonium cærulcum.*

* **māked,** *prct. of v.* [Make, *v.*]

* **māke'-gāme,** *s.* [Eng. *make*, and *game.*] A butt.

"I was treated as . . . a flouting-stock and a *make-game*."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, i. 265.

* **māke'-lâw,** *a.* [Eng. *make*, v., and *law.*] Ordaining laws. (*Stanyhurst.*)

* **māke'-lĕss,** * **make-les,** *a.* [Eng. *make* (2), s.; *-less.*] Matchless, unequalled.

"Right as our first letter is now an *A*,
In beautie first so stood she *makeles*,
Her goodly looking gladed all the prees."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, i.

* **māke'-pēace,** *s.* [Eng. *make*, v., and *peace.*] A peacemaker, a reconciler; a composer or adjuster of differences.

"To be a *makepeace* shall become my age:
Throw down, my son, the Duke of Norfolk's gage
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

māk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *make*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who makes or creates anything, especially the Creator.

"What profiteth the graven image that the *maker* thereof hath graven it?"—*Habakkuk* ii. 18.

* 2. A poet; a writer or composer of poetry. The parallel of Gr. ποιητής = a poet, from ποιέω = to make; also ποιέω = to write verses; cf. Lat. *facere.*] [Make, B. 5.]

"There cannot be in a *maker* a fouler fault than to falsify his accent to serve his cadence, or by untrue orthography to wrench his words to help his rhyme."—*Puttenham: Art of English Poesy*, ch. viii.

3. One who produces, causes, or gives rise to anything; one who carries on any act or pursuit.

"I am a *maker* of war and not a *maker* of phrases."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, ii.

* **II.** *Law:* The person who signs a promissory note, and who stands in the same position, after the note is endorsed, as the acceptor of a bill of exchange.

māke'-shĭft, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *make*, v., and *shift.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That with which one makes shift; a temporary expedient or substitute.

"At best can only be regarded as a precarious *make-shift*."—*Edinburgh Review*, July 1862, p. 292.

* 2. A thief.

"London is sore charged with these *makeshiftes*."—*A Miroar for Magestrates of Cyties* (1584), fo. 33 back.

B. *As adj.:* Used or adopted as a makeshift.

māke'-weight (eight as āt), *s.* [Eng. *make*, v., and *weight.*]

A. *As subst.:* Any small thing thrown into a scale to make weight or make up for deficiency in weight; hence, anything which is thrown in for the sake of appearance or to fill a gap.

"And its sword as a *makeweight* to throw into the scale."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

B. *As adj.:* Thrown into the scales to make up for deficiency.

"The glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle."
J. Philips: Splendid Shilling.

ma'-kĭ, *s.* [The Malagasy name.]

Zool.: The genus Lemur (q.v.). The word is rapidly going out of use in England; but is

employed as a popnlar, and in some cases as a scientific, name in France. The Ring-tailed Maki is *Lemur catta.*

māk'-ĭng, * **mak-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [MAKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of creating, forming, or constructing; formation, creation, construction, fabrication.

"When the cause is extrinsecal, and the effect produced by a sensible separation, or juxta-position of discernible parts, we call it *making.*"—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. xxvi., § 2.

* 2. The act of composing or writing poetry; exercising the creative skill of the poet.

"The old famous poet Chaucer, whom for his excellency and wonderful skill in *making,* his scholar Lidgate calleth the lode-star of our language."—*Spenser: Letter signed E. K.*

3. What has been made, especially at one time.

4. The material from which anything is or may be made. (Geuerally in the plural.)

"Men who have in them the *makings* of better preachers."—*Fraser's Magazine,* Aug. 1858, p. 220.

* 5. The ornaments befitting exalted station. (Usually in the plnral.)

"She had all the royal *makings* of a queen."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

¶ *Making of deacons:*

Ritual: In the English Church the ordination of deacons. The office is so styled in the Prayer-book, ordaining being applied to priests, and consecratiug to bishops.

making-iron, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A large caulking-iron with grooves lengthways of its face, used for the final driving of oakum into the seams.

making-up, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of becoming reconciled or friendly.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Distill.:* The reducing of spirits to a standard of strength, called proof.

2. *Print.:* The arrangement of matter into lengths suitable for columns or pages.

măk'-ĭte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; named by Adam.]

Min.: The same as THENARDITE (q.v.).

măl-, măl-ĕ-, *pref.* [See def.] Two prefixes, denoting ill or badly, derived from the Latin *male* = badly, *malus* = bad, the latter prefix directly, the former through the French *mal* = bad. *Male* is properly used with words of Latin origin, the former can be prefixed to English words already existiug.

mā'-lą, *s. pl.* [MALUM.]

Mā'-a-bar, *s.* & *a.* [Native name.]

A. *As subst.:* The name of a district on the West Coast of India.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Malabar or its inhabitants.

Malabar-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The geuus Ochna (q.v.).

Malabar-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: *Cinnamomum malabathrum.*

Malabar-nightshade, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Basella (q.v.).

Malabar-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Justicia Adhatoda.*

Malabar-oil, *s.* A mixture of oils from the livers of varions fishes fonnd on the coasts of Malabar and Kurrachee. The species which chiefly furnish it are *Rhyncobatus pectinatus, R. lævis, Galiocerda tigrina,* and *Carcharias melanopterus.* (*Spon.*)

Malabar-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The Rose-apple, *Eugenia Jambos.*

Malabar-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Hibiscus Rosa malabarica.*

măl-ą-căn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malacanth(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygian Fishes. Body elongate, with very small scales; mouth with thick lips; a strong tooth posteriorly on the intermaxillary. Dorsal and anal fins very long, the former with a few simple rays anteriorly; ventrals thoracic, with one spine and five rays. Gill-opening wide, with the gill-membranes united beneath the throat Ten abdominal and fourteen caudal vertebræ. (*Günther.*)

măl'-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. μαλός (*malos*) = soft, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: The typical and only genus of the family Malacanthidæ (q.v.). Three species are known, all from the tropical seas.

măl'-ą-cą-tūne, *s.* [MELOCOTON.]

Mą-lăc'-cą, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* The name of a district on the south-west coast of the Malay peninsnla.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertainiug to Malacca or its inhabitants.

Malacca-bean, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of *Semecarpus Anacardium.*

Malacca-cane, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: A cane, used as a walking stick, imported from Malacca, thongh the tree producing it, *Calamus Scipionum,* is more common in Sumatra. Some are of a uniform rich brown, others mottled; the colours, it is said, are produced by smoke artificially applied.

Măl'-ą-chī, *s.* [Gr. Μαλαχίας (*Malachias*); Heb. מַלְאָכִי (*Malakhi*), exactly the word rendered "my messenger" in ch. iii. 1, bnt which may have been a contraction of *Malachijah* = messenger of Jehovah.]

Script. Biog.: The last of the Old Testament minor prophets. Of his history nothing is certainly known.

¶ *The Prophecies of Malachi:*

Old Test. Canon: The last prophetic book of the Old Testament. When it was penned, the Jewish people were under a governor instead of a king (i. 8), and the Temple rebuilt (i. 7, 10, iii. 1, 10). The governor was probably Nehemiah, during his second visit to Jerusalem. If so, then Malachi prophesied probably between 430 and 425 B.C., during the first part of the Peloponnesian war, and was a contemporary of Sophocles (496–405), Euripides (480–406), Herodotus (484–424), and Thucydides (471–396). In Malachi's time religion was at a low ebb. The priests were not pions or moral enongh to gain the respect of the people (ii. 7, 8, 9), who withheld tithes and offerings (iii. 8, 10), or, when they did pay them, selected from their flocks and herds the lame, the sick, or the torn. With absence of piety came low morality. Divorces were far too many (ii. 14, 16); adultery, false swearing, fraud upon the feeble and the dependent were common. The prophet sought to correct all these evils. He encouraged a small remnant who had remained faithful (iii. 16). He predicted the rise of "the Sun of righteonsness" (iv. 2), the advent of Jehovah to his Temple (iii. 1), a "messenger," "Elijah the prophet" preparing his way" (iii. 1, iv. 5, 6). We learn that this was fulfilled in the coming of John the Baptist (Matt. xi. 10–14, xvii. 10–13; Mark i. 2, ix. 11–13; Lnke i. 17, 76, vii. 27). Malachi i. 2, 3 is referred to in Rom. ix. 13. The Hebrew style of the book is argumentative rather than poetical. Its canonical authority has never been doubted.

măl'-ą-chīte, *s.* [Gr. μαλαχή, μολοχή (*malachē, molochē*) = mallow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *malachit:* Old Ger. *molochit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral rarely occurring in crystals, but mostly as fibrous or compact stalagmatic masses, with mammillary or botryoidal surfaces; or earthy. Crystals mostly twinned. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·7 to 4·01. Lustre of crystals adamantine, of fibrons kinds, silky to dull; colonr, bright green; streak, paler; translucent to opaque. Compos.: carbonic acid, 19·9; protoxide of copper, 71·9; water, 8·2; yielding the formula, CuOCO + CuOHO. Found with other copper ores extensively distributed, in great abundance in the Ural Mountains, Russia. The Russian mines, those of Namaqnaland, West Africa, and the Burra Burra mines, South Australia, yield a close variety which takes a high polish and is much used in inlaying work.

malachite-green, *s.*

Chem: A greeu dye, consisting of the double zinc salt of a base, having the formula $C_{23}H_{24}N_2$. Malachite-green possesses many advantages over methyl-green, being cheaper, and less affected by soap, acids, or heat.

mą-lā'-chĭ-úm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft.]

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, but redneed by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-genus of Stellaria. The sepals are free to the base; the styles five, rarely three; the capsnle with five bifid valves. The old *Malachium aquaticum* is now *Stellaria (Malachium) aquatica.* It is from one to three feet high, with a brittle stem, membranous leaves, and dichotomous cymes of white flowers. Found in ditches, streams, &c., in England and elsewhere.

mą-lā'-chĭ-ŭs, *s.* [MALACHIUM.]

Entom.: A genus of Malacoderniidæ (q.v.) The species have the power of projecting from various parts of their thorax under excitement large fleshy vesicular appendages. Six or more are British.

măl-ą-chŏ-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Gr. μαλαχή (*malachē*) = mallow, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass.]

Min.: A name used by Glocker for a subdivision of the family Halochalcite. It included all the malachite-like minerals.

măl-ą-chŏ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. μαλάχη (*malachē*) = mallow, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: An old genus of Ternstromiaceæ, now called Stuartia (q.v.).

măl'-ą-chrą, *s.* [A name given by Pliny to a Persian tree producing a gnm. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Uraneæ. *Malachra capitata,* an Indian annual, with broad, heart-shaped leaves, covered with stiff hairs, and yellow or white flowers, yields a fibre eight or nine feet long, with a silvery lustre, and almost as soft as silk; it has been used in Bombay in jute manufactories. (*Prof. Watt.*)

* **măl-ą-çĭs'-sąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *malacissans,* pr. par. of *malacisso;* Gr. μαλακίζω (*malakizō*) = to make soft; μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft.] Making soft or tender; relaxing.

* **măl-ą-çĭs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [MALACISSANT.] A softening or mollifying.

"This *malacissation,* or supplying of the body, to be continued for one whole month."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death.*

măl-ą-cŏb-dĕl'-lą, *s.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and βδέλλα (*bdella*) = a leech.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Malacobdellidæ (q.v.). *Malacobdella grossa* is a leech two inches long, found between the mantle and the branchiæ of the large bivalve mollusc, *Cyprina islandica.*

măl-ą-cŏb-dĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malacobdell(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hirudinea (Leeches).

măl-ą-cŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. μαλακός = soft, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Macruridæ. The scales are very small, ctenoid; the snout is obtuse, and obliquely truncated.

măl'-ą-cŏ-dĕrm, *s.* [MALACODERMATA.]

Zool.: One of the MALACODERMATA (q.v.).

măl-ą-cŏ-dĕr'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and δέρματα (*dermata*), pl. of δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

1. *Entom.:* A sub-section or sub-tribe of beetles, section or tribe Pentamera. They have the integuments soft and flexible, without interlocking apparatus; hence the prothorax moves freely. The chief families are the Dascyllidæ and the Malacodermidæ.

2. *Zool.:* A sub-order of Zoantharia, containing the Sea-anemones (q.v.). Professor Martin Duncan calls it Actinaria, and includes under it the families Actiuidæ and Cerianthidæ.

* **măl-ą-cŏ-dĕr'-mēş,** *s. pl.* [MALACODERMATA.]

Entom.: One of Swainson's tribes or primary divisions of Coleoptera. It contains the soft-bodied Coleoptera, without reference to the number of joints in their tarsi. The elytra

are soft, flexible, and often very short. He doubtfully divides it into the five families, Lampyridæ, Cantharidæ, Lymexylonidæ, Mordellidæ, and Lycidæ.

măl-ą-cō-dĕr'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft; δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of the sub-section or sub-tribe Malacodermata. It consists of long, soft-bodied beetles, with the mentum often indistinct; the abdomen with six or seven free segments. The type of organization is low. It contains the Glow-worm (q.v.), and other insects. British genera fourteen, including Telephora, Lampyris, &c. Sometimes called Telephoridæ (q.v.).

măl'-ą-cōid, *a.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Having a mucilaginous texture.

măl-ăc'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *malakolith.*]

Min.: Formerly included bluish-gray, grayish-green, and whitish varieties of pyroxene from Sala, Sweden. Dana adopts the name for his first group of the Pyroxenes (q.v.), which contains little or no alumina, but consists essentially of a silicate of magnesia and lime. Named malacolite, because it was softer than the felspar with which it was found.

măl-ą-cŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *malacolog(y); -ist.*] One versed or skilled in malacology.

măl-ą-cŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr μαλάκια (*malakia*) = Aristotle's name for the mollusca, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the mollusca, or soft-bodied animals.

măl'-ą-cŏn, măl'-ą-cōne, *s.* [G. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft; Ger. *malakon.*]

Min.: An altered zircon, having hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·9 to 4·047; lustre, vitreous; colour, brown. Found at Hitteroe, Norway, and Chauteloube, France, in aggregates of thin plates.

măl-ą-cŏp'-tĕr-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Zool.: In Professor Owen's classification, a sub-order of Teleostean Fishes. The endoskeleton ossified, the exoskeleton in most as cycloid, in a few as ganoid scales; fins supported by rays, all except the first, sometimes in the dorsal and pectoral, soft or jointed, abdominal or apodal; gills free operculate, a swim-bladder and air duct. Called by Müller Physostomi. Owen divides the order into two sub-orders: Apodes, with the families Symbranchidæ, Muræenidæ, and Gymnotidæ; and Abdominales, with the families Heteropygii, Clupeidæ, Esocidæ, Salmonidæ, Scopelidæ, Characini, Galaxidæ, Mormyridæ, Cyprinodontidæ, Cyprinidæ, and Siluridæ. (*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Fishes,* p. 48.)

măl-ą-cŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and πτερύξ (*pterux*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Labridæ, from Juan Fernandez.

măl-ą-cŏp-tĕr-ўğ'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = a little wing, a fin.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Malacopterygii (q.v.); having soft fin-rays not pointed at the extremities.

B. *As subst.:* An individual of the order Malacopterygii.

măl-ą-cŏp-tĕr-ўğ'-ĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = a little wing, a fin.]

Ichthyology:

1. In the classification of Cuvier the second order of Osseous Fishes. All the rays of the fins are soft and cartilaginous; they exhibit minute articulations, and are divided at the extremities into small fibres. Cuvier divided them into Abdominales, Sub-brachiales, and Apodes.

2. In the classification of Professor Müller a group or section of the sub-order Pharyngognatha, having soft fins. It contains only one family, the Scomberesocidæ (q.v.).

măl-ą-cŏp-tĕr-ўğ'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Malacopterygii.] The same as Malacopterygian (q.v.).

măl-ą-cŏs'-tĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and ὀστεον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Path.: Mollities ossium, a diseased softening of the bones, in which they are liable to become bent, without being fractured.

măl-ą-cŏs'-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Malacosteon.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Stomiatidæ.

măl-ą-cŏs'-tō-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft; στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having soft jaws without teeth. (Applied to certain fishes.)

măl-ą-cŏs'-trą-cą, *s.* [Gr. μαλακόστρακος (*malakostracos*) = soft-shelled: μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft, and ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

Zoology:

* 1. The term applied by Aristotle to the class Crustacea, because their integument was softer than the shell of the Mollusca.

2. The highest division of the Crustacea. They have a definite number of body segments, generally seven somites constituting the thorax, and an equal number, including the telson, forming the abdomen. It contains crabs, lobsters, shrimps, wood-lice, sand-hoppers, &c., and is divided into two great sections, the Edriopthalmata and the Podophthalmata (q.v.). Dr. Henry Woodward calls it Thoracipoda (q.v.).

măl-ą-cŏs-trą-cŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft; ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The division of zoology which has special reference to the Malacostraca (q.v.). [Crustaceology.]

măl-ą-cŏs'-trą-coŭs, *a.* [Malacostraca.] Of or pertaining to the Malacostraca (q.v.).

† **măl-ą-cŏt'-ō-mў,** *s.* [Gr. μαλάκια (*malakia*) = a mollusc, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Comp. Anat.: The anatomy of mollusca; a branch of Zootomy (q.v.).

măl-ąd-jŭst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *adjustment* (q.v.).] An evil, bad, or defective adjustment.

măl-ąd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tion, * măle-ąd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *administration* (q.v.).] Faulty or bad administration; bad management of public affairs; imperfect or faulty conduct in the administration of official duties; espec., of those prescribed by law.

"The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the *maladministration* which has produced them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

măl'-ą-droît, *a.* [Fr., from *mal* = bad, and *adroit* = adroit (q.v.).] Not adroit or dexterous; awkward, clumsy.

măl'-ą-droît-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *maladroit; -ly.*] In a maladroit, awkward, or clumsy manner; awkwardly, clumsily.

măl'-ą-droît-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *maladroit; -ness.*] The quality or state of being maladroit; awkwardness, clumsiness.

măl'-ą-dў, * mal-a-die, * mal-a-dye, *s.* [Fr. *maladie,* from *malade* = sick, ill, from Lat. *male habitus* = out of condition; *male* = badly, ill, and *habitus* = held, kept, pa. par. of *habeo* = to hold, to keep.]

1. A disease, sickness, or disorder of the body; a distemper or disorder of the body arising from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; espec., a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition.

"O, wist a man how many *maladies*
Folwen of excesse and of glotonies
He wolde ben the more mesurable
Of his diete." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,447.

2. A moral defect or disorder; a corrupt state of the moral principles; disorder of the mind or understanding.

"Satire's strong dose the *malady* requires."
P. Whitehead: Epistle to Dr. Thomson.

mā'-lą fī'-dē, *adv. phr.* [Lat.] In bad faith; deceitfully, treacherously.

Mala fide possessor:

Scots Law: A person who possesses a subject not his own upon a title, which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground to suppose to be so.

mā'-lą fī'-dēş, *phr.* [Lat.] Bad faith.

măl'-ą-gą, *s.* [See def.] A kind of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

mą-lăg'-mą, *s.* [Gr., from μαλάσσω (*malassō*) = to make supple, to soften; μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft.]

Med.: A poultice.

măl'-ă-guĕt'-tą, măl-ą-guĕt'-ą (u as w), *s.* [Fr. *managuette, malaguette* = grains of paradise, from Malaguета, the Spanish name of a village in Guinea, where they are bought or sold.] (See etym. and compound.)

malaguetta-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of Amomum, *Grana Paradisi,* and *A. Melegueta.* They have a warm and camphor-like taste, and are used to impart a fictitious strength to spirits and beer.

măl'-āiṣe, *s.* [Fr.] A feeling of uneasiness or discomfort, which frequently is a premonitory symptom of a serious malady.

Măl-ą-kā'-nēş, *s. pl.* [Russ.]

Ch. Hist.: A Russian sect who forbid making the sign of the cross and the use of images, and consider all wars unlawful. They observe the laws of Moses respecting meats, and are unorthodox on the sacraments. (*Shipley.*)

mą-lăm'-bō, mę-lăm'-bō, *s.* [The name given in New Granada to a kind of bark.] (See etym. and compound.)

malambo-bark, *s.* An aromatic, febrifugal bark imported from Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of New Granada. It is believed to come from a species of Galipea, or some allied genus.

măl-ą-mē'-thāne, *s.* [Eng. *malam(ic),* and *ethane.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_8(C_2H_5)NO_4$. The ethylic ether of malamic acid, produced as a crystalline mass, when dry ethyl malate is saturated with ammonia gas.

măl-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mal(ate); am(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from the malate of ammonium.

malamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_7NO_4 = C_2H_3(H_2N)\begin{matrix}COOH\\COOH\end{matrix}$. It may be derived from the acid malate of ammonium by elimination of one atom of water. It is not known in the free state.

măl-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *mal(ic),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_8N_2O_3 = C_2H_3,\ OH\begin{matrix}CO(H_2N)\\CO(H_2N)\end{matrix}$. An amide of malic acid, obtained by passing ammoniacal gas into an alcoholic solution of ethylic malate. It is crystalline, and has a specific rotatory power of − 47·5. Malamide is metameric with asparagin.

măl-ăm'-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *mal(ic),* and *amyl.*] (See the compound.)

malamyl-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_4H_3O_2)'''N$. A compound obtained by the action of heat on acid ammonium malate. It resembles the imide of fumaric acid, and when boiled with hydrochloric or nitric acids, yields compounds of those acids, with an optically inactive variety of aspartic acid.

măl-ą-mўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *malamyl; -ic.*] Derived from malic-acid and amyl-alcohol.

malamylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_5(C_5H_{11})O_5$. Amyl-malic acid. Obtained by heating a mixture of malic acid and amyl-alcohol to a temperature of 120°. It forms a syrup which crystallizes on cooling.

măl'-ăn-dĕrş, *s.* [Fr. *malandres,* from Lat. *malandria* = blisters or pustules on the necks of horses.]

Farr.: A dry scab on the pastern or at the bend of the knee of horses.

măl-ăn'-ĭl, *s.* [Eng. *mal(ic),* and *anil(ine).*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9NO_3 = (C_4H_3O_2)'''\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\H\end{matrix}\Big\}O\atop N$. Phenyl-malimide. A compound obtained by melting a mixture of malic acid and aniline, and extracting by means of boiling water. It crystallizes from its aqueous solution in delicate needles, melts at 170°, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

măl-ą-nĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mal(ic),* and *anil(ine);* suff. *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from malanil (q.v.).

malanilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{11}NO_4 = (C_4H_3O_2)'''\{^{H}_{C_6H_5H_2}\}^{O}_{O}N$. Phenyl malamic acid. Obtained as an ammonium salt by boiling malanil with aqueous ammonia. It crystallizes in white, faintly lustrous, minute needles, which melt at 145°. Soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Its salts are distinguished by their great solubility in water. The barium salt crystallizes in round nodules of dazzling whiteness. The silver salt, $C_{10}H_{10}AgNO_4$, is a white powder, which soon becomes coloured by exposure to light.

măl-ăn'-ĭl-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *malanil* (q.v.); suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_3 = \{^{H}_{(C_6H_5)_2H_2}\}^{(C_4H_3O_2)'''}_{O}N_2$. Diphenyl-malamide. A compound produced, together with malanil, by melting a mixture of malic acid and aniline, the malanil being separated by boiling water, in which it is soluble. It crystallizes in colourless needles, having a faint lustre; melts at 175°, and when set on fire, burns with a bright, smoky flame. It is insoluble in water, dilute hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and potash, but slightly soluble in alcohol and ether.

măl'-a-pĕrt, * **mal-a-perte,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from *mal* = badly, ill, and *apert* = open, expert, from Lat. *apertus* = open.]

A. *As adj.:* Pert, impudent, saucy, quick, forward.

"Untutor'd lad, thou art too *malapert*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A pert, saucy, forward, or impudent person.

***măl'-a-pĕrt-lȳ, *mal-a-pert-lie, *mal-a-pert-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *malapert; -ly.*] In a malapert, saucy, or impudent manner; pertly, saucily.

***măl'-a-pĕrt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *malapert; -ness.*] The quality or state of being malapert; sauciness, impudence.

"Through his owne *malapertness* and brain-sicknesse."—*Holinshed: Henry II.* (an. 1164).

*** măl-ap-prō'-prĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *appropriate*, v.] To misapply; to misuse.

"She *malappropriated* several other articles of her craft."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxxiii.

măl'-a-prŏp, *s.* [Malapropos.] The name of a female character in Sheridan's *Rivals*, noted for her blunders in the use of words.

măl'-a-prŏp-ĭşm, †măl-ăp-rō-pō'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *malaprop; -ism.*]

1. The act or habit of blundering in or misapplying words, through a desire to use big or fine language.

2. A word so misapplied.

"Sadly annoyed he is sometimes by her *malapropoisms*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxv.

măl-ăp'-rō-pōs (*s* silent), *adv.* [Fr. *mal à propos*, from *mal* = badly, ill, and *à propos* = to the purpose.] Ill or badly for the purpose or occasion; unseasonably, unsuitably, out of place.

măl-ăp-tĕr-ür'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluroid fishes. Head and body naked; teeth small, congested into a crescentic row in each maxilla; branchiostegous membrane, with 7-8 rows; dorsal fin single, adipose, remote. *Malapterurus electricus* possesses a high degree of electrical power; it is found in the Nile, and other rivers in Africa, as far south as the Zambesi. The electric organ lies below the integument on each side of the body, between two tendinous membranes, of which the innermost covers a layer of loose conjunctive tissue, that has been regarded as a second electric organ. The electric organ proper consists of many cells, mostly rhomboidal, and receives its nerves from the *nervus vagus*. This fish attains a length of from one to two feet. It is noted for its fine flavour.

mā'-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mala* = the cheek, from *mando* = to chew.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The strong quadrangular bone which forms the prominence of the cheek. In many of the lower animals it is permanently divided into two, the orbital and the malar parts. It serves also with the great wing of the sphenoid bone to constitute the outer wall of the orbit.

"The posterior angle of the *malar* extends well posteriorly."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc.*, xiii. 205.

malar-bone, *s.* [Malar, *s.*]

ma-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Ital. *mal' aria*, for *mala aria* = bad air; *mala* (Lat. *malus*) = bad, and *aria* = air.] A morbid poison of unknown character generated in paludal or littoral districts, affecting the system through the blood often as long as twelve months after one has been exposed to it, and exerting its deadly influence in many cases through life. Hydrophobia is the only other form of disease in which the period of incubation may be as long or longer. Malaria emanates from marshy land in a decomposed state under the influence of heat above 60° F. acting on the moisture; when thoroughly drained, flooded, or frozen, malaria is not generated. An elevation of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet is, generally speaking, a protection against it. Malaria causes ague, intermittent and congestive fevers, and one kind of yellow fever, marked by periodicity. The Roman Campagna and the West Coast of Africa are noted haunts of malaria and malarious fevers; and rice-fields are also well-known sources of it.

ma-lär'-ĭ-al, † **ma-lär'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *malari(a); -al, -an.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, produced or infected by malaria.

¶ There is a *malarial* cachexia and a *malarial* remittent fever.

ma-lär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *malari(a);* adj. suff. *-ous.*] Full of, or infected by malaria; causing or producing malaria.

"Till there is not a fever alley or a *malarious* ditch left in any British city."—*C. Kingsley.* (*Life*, ii. 279.)

măl-ąs-sĭm-ĭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *assimilation* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Imperfect or defective assimilation of food; imperfect digestion, conversion, and appropiation of nutriment; cacochymia.

măl'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *mal(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of malic acid.

*** măl'-ăx,** *v.t.* [Lat. *malaxo*, from Gr. μαλάσσω (*malassō*) = to soften.] The same as Malaxate (q.v.).

"Apply an emplash *malaxed* with unguent dialthææ."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. ix.

*** ma-lăx'-ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *malaxatus*, pa. par. of *malaxo*, from Gr. μαλάσσω, μαλάττω (*malassō, malattō*) = to soften; μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft.] To soften; to knead to softness.

*** măl-ăx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *malaxatio*, from *malaxatus*, pa. par. of *malaxo* = to soften.] [Malaxate.] The act of malaxating or softening; the act or process of forming ingredients into a mass for pills.

măl'-ăx-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *malaxat(e); -or.*] A mixing-mill. A cylinder having a rotating shaft and stirring-arms to incorporate materials. Mortar-mills, pug-mills, and many other machines come under this description—*e.g.* machines for mixing the ingredients of pills.

ma-lăx'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malax(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchidaceæ (q.v.).

ma-lăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a softening, in allusion to the softness of the plant.] [Malaxate.]

Bot.: Bog-orchis; a genus of Orchids, tribe Malaxeæ, family Liparidæ. The outer sepals spread widely; the lip is inferior, entire; spur wanting; pollen masses four, in a single row. *Malaxis paludosa*, a common form, has four to five oval, very concave leaves, and a spike of small greenish flowers. Found in bogs, &c., in England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe.

Ma-lāy', *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Malacca or the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands.

2. The language spoken by the Malays.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Malays or their country.

Malay-apple, Malay apple-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Jambosa malaccensis.

Ma-lāy'-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Malay; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining, or relating to Malacca or the Malay Peninsula, or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Malacca or the Malay Peninsula.

2. The language spoken by the Malays.

Malayan-bear, Malayan sun-bear, *s.*

Zool.: Helarctos (*Ursus*) *malayanus*, a bear found in the Malayan peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. It is about four feet and a half in length; the fur is black, fading into brown on the nose. The chest bears a crescentic white mark; the Bornean variety has an orange-coloured, heart-shaped patch. It usually feeds on grains and fruits, and is very fond of honey. It occasionally indulges in animal food; and is said to attack man, when hard pressed, and there is no means of escape.

Malayan-porcupine, *s.*

Zool.: Atherura fasciculata, a rat-like porcupine, about eighteen inches long. The spines of the body short and depressed; tail short and scaly.

Malayan sun-bear, *s.* [Malayan-bear.]

Malayan-tapir, *s.*

Zool.: Tapirus malayanus, the largest of the Tapiridæ. Maneless, general colour glossy black, back, rump, and sides white. Habitat Sumatra, Malacca, and the south-west provinces of China. Called also the Asiatic or Indian Tapir.

măl'-brŏŭck, *s.* [Fr. *malbrouc*, a corrupt. of *Marlborough.*]

Zool.: Cercocebus Cynosurus, the Dog-tailed Baboon of Shaw, found in Bengal. (*Griffith; Cuvier.*)

măl-cō'-hą, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: An East Indian genus of Cuculidæ. The bill is long, thick, and rounded, with bristles at the base; nostrils orbicular and lateral; a large naked space round the eyes; tarsi slender, as are the claws.

măl-cŏn-for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *conformation* (q.v.).] Disproportion of parts; imperfect or abnormal formation.

măl'-cŏn-tĕnt, * măle'-cŏn-tĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from *mal* = ill, badly, and *content* = content, pleased.]

A. *As adj.:* Discontented, malcontented, dissatisfied.

"Yeelded leave, however *malcontent*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 44.

B. *As subst.:* One who is discontented or dissatisfied; specif., one who is discontented with or murmurs against the government or its administration.

"The *malecontents* at the coffeehouses of London murmured at this profusion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxxiii.

*** măl-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *contented* (q.v.).] Discontented, dissatisfied; specif., discontented with the government or its administration; seditious.

"Against mutinous and *malcontented* subjects."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 39.

*** măl-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *malcontented; -ly.*] In a discontented or dissatisfied manner; with discontent.

*** măl-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *malcontented; -ness.*] The quality or state of being malcontented or discoutented; discontent, dissatisfaction; espec., with the government or its administration.

"They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malcontentedness*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 445.

măl-dā'-nĭ-æ, măl-dăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [A word of no etymology. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A family of Annulata, established by Savigny. It contains a single genus, Clymene. (*Van Beneden.*)

măl'-dŏn-ite, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Maldon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small grains in quartz, and having an apparent cubic cleavage. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 8·2 to 9·7 (?); colour, pinkish-white, tarnishing on exposure. Malleable. Compos.: by assay, gold, 64·5; bismuth, 35·5. Found at Nuggety Reef, Maldon, Victoria.

măl-ĕ-, *pref.* [Mal-.]

māle, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *masle* (Fr. *mâle*), from Lat. *masculus* = male, from *mas* = a male creature, a man.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the sex that procreates or begets young, as distinguished from the female, which conceives and bears young; masculine.

"Have ye not read that he which made them at the beginning made them *male* and female?"—*Matt.* xix. 4.

* 2. *Fig.:* Possessing some quality or attribute characteristic of males: hence, excellent, noble, superior.

II. *Bot.* (*Of an individual plant*): Bearing stamens but not fruit.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of that sex which procreates or begets young; a he-animal.

"When they brought forth children they openly slew all the *males*."—*Stow: Memorable Antiquities*, p. 20.

2. *Bot.:* A staminiferous plant or inflorescence.

male-fern, *s.*

Bot.: Nephrodium Filix Mas, a fern, one to three feet high; the stipes more or less scaly beneath; the segments entire or serrate at the tip; the frond generally bipinnate; the pinnules obtusely lobed. Found in woods and shady places, bearing fruit in July and August.

male-fluellin, *s.*

Bot.: Linaria spuria. It is a hairy or villous and glandular British plant, with ovate or orbicular leaves and yellow flowers, found in sandy and chalky cornfields.

male-rhymes, *s. pl.* Rhymes in which only the last syllables correspond; as, *disdain, complain.*

male-screw, *s.* A screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.

* **male-spirited,** *a.* Having the spirit of a man; masculine, vigorous, manly.

"That *male-spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no means to put them on."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii.

male-system, *s.*

Bot.: All the parts of a flower connected with the stamens; all appendages, processes, &c., forming part of the same series of organs, as the true stamens, or originating between them and the pistil. Called by Röper the androecium.

* **māle,** *s.* [Mail (2), *s.*]

măl'-ĕ-āte, *s.* [Eng. *male(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of maleic acid.

* **măle-ad-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Maladministration.]

măle'-branch-ĭşm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Hist. & Philos.: A school of philosophy, so called from Nicholas Malebranche (1638–1715), a priest of the Oratory; occasionalism (q.v.).

* **măle-cŏn-for-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Malconformation.]

† **măle'-cŏn-tĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Malcontent.]

* **măl-ĕ-dī'-çen-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *maledicentia*, from *maledicens* = maledicent (q.v.); O. Fr. *maledicence*; Sp. & Port. *maledicencia*; Ital. *maldicenza.*] The quality of being maledicent; the act or practice of using evil, reproachful, or abusive language; proneness to slander or abuse.

"We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit."—*Atterbury: Character of Luther.*

* **măl-ĕ-dī'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *maledicens*, pr. par. of *maledico* = to speak ill or badly: *male* = badly, and *dico* = to say, to speak; Ital. *maldicente*; Sp. *maldiciente.*] Speaking reproachfully; using reproachful or slanderous language.

"Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent* and so slovenly spirits."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

* **măl-ĕ-dĭc'-tĕd,** * **măl'-ĕ-dĭct,** *a.* [Lat. *maledictus*, pa. par. of *maledico* = to speak ill.] Addressed with maledictions; accursed.

măl-ĕ-dĭc'-tion, * **mal-e-dic-ci-on,** * **mal-e-dic-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *malediction*, from Lat. *maledictionem*, accus. of *maledictio* = a curse, from *maledictus*, pa. par. of *maledico* = to speak ill against: *male* = badly, ill, and *dico* = to say, to speak; Ital. *maledizione*; Sp. *maldicion.*] Evil speaking, cursing; a curse, an execration, an imprecation.

"It is the *malediction* of Eve!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

* **măl-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *malefactio*, from *male* = badly, ill, *factio* = a doing, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to do.] A criminal deed; an offence against the laws; a crime.

"Guilty creatures, sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their *malefactions*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

măl-ĕ-făc'-tŏr, * **mal-e-fac-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *malefactor*, from *male* = badly, ill, and *factor* = a doer; *facio* = to do; Fr. *malefaiteur*; Ital. *malfattore.*]

1. An evil-doer; one who commits a crime or crimes; a criminal; one who offends against or violates the laws.

"If he were not a *malefactor*, we would not have delivered him up unto thee."—*John* xviii. 30.

* 2. One who does harm to another; the opposite to a benefactor.

"King Edward the Fourth, a *malefactor* to this College."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge*, iv. 19. (Margin.)

* **măle-fēa'-şançe,** *s.* [Malfeasance.]

* **ma-lĕf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *maleficus*, from *male* = badly, ill, and *facio* = to do.] Causing ill, harm, or mischief; mischievous, hurtful.

* **ma-lĕf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *maleficus* = a witch.] To bewitch.

"What will not a man do when once he is *maleficated*?"—*Taylor: Isaak Comnenus*, ii. 4.

* **măl'-ĕ-fĭçe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *maleficium* = an evil deed, witchcraft, from *male* = badly, ill, and *facio* = to do.] Sp., Port. & Ital. *maleficio.*] An evil deed; a crime; artifice, enchantment.

"[He] fild their mouthes with meeds of *malefices*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 1,154.

* **ma-lĕf'-ĭ-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *maleficentia*, from *maleficus*; Sp. *maleficiencia*; Ital. *maleficenza*; Fr. *malfaisance.*] The quality or state of being maleficent; the act of doing evil or harm.

"The Bishop of Lincoln felt it, who fell into trouble, not for want of innocence, but for want of a parliament to keep him from *maleficence*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 85.

* **ma-lĕf'-ĭ-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *male* = badly, ill, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to do.] Causing or apt to cause harm or hurt; given or prone to maleficence; hurtful, mischievous.

"Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation."—*Burke: On the Policy of the Allies.* (App.)

* **măl-ĕ-fĭ'-çial** (c as sh), *a.* [Malefic.] Injurious, hurtful.

"Passing a law so *maleficial* unto them."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, III. vi. 14.

* **măl-ĕ-fĭc'-ĭ-āte** (c as sh), *v.t.* [Low Lat. *maleficiatus*, pa. par. of *maleficio*, from Lat. *maleficium* = an evil deed, hurt, witchcraft.] To bewitch, to hurt, to harm.

"Every person that comes near him is *maleficiated*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 181.

* **măl-ĕ-fĭc-ĭ-ā'-tion** (c as sh), *s.* [Maleficiate.] A bewitching.

"A sixth may be a preceding incapacity of marriage duties; whether natural, or advantageous; whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation*, or casualty."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 4, ch. x.

* **măl-ĕ-fĭc'-ience** (c as sh), *s.* [Maleficence.] A doing harm or hurt; maleficence.

* **măl-ĕ-fĭc'-ient** (c as sh), *a.* [Maleficent.] Doing harm or hurt; hurtful, maleficent.

* **măle-fŏr-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Malformation.]

măl'-ĕ-ĭc, *a.* [Altered from Eng. *malic* (q.v.).] Derived from malic acid.

maleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_4 = C_2H_2{<}^{COOH}_{COOH}$. Pyromalic acid. A dibasic acid, obtained by the dry distillation of malic acid. It is isomeric with fumaric acid, and differs from malic acid only in the elements of water, $C_4H_6O_5 = C_4H_4O_4 + OH_2$. It crystallizes in oblique rhomboidal prisms, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is colourless and inodorous, and its taste, sour at first, soon excites a very unpleasant sensation of nausea. Maleic acid forms indirectly substitution derivatives, of which monobromo-maleic acid is an example and type. It yields salts with the alkalis and metals, some of which are crystalline.

¶ (1) *Mono-ammonium maleate:*

Chem.: $C_4H_3(NH_4)O_4$. It forms crystalline laminæ, soluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol.

(2) *Di-ammonium-maleate:*

Chem.: $C_4H_2(NH_4)_2O_4$. It is obtained as a crystalline jelly on saturating a solution of the acid with ammonia.

(3) *Barium maleate:*

Chem.: $C_4H_2Ba''O_4$. It crystallizes in small shining needles united in stellate groups, sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water.

maleic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_3 = C_2H_2{<}^{CO}_{CO}O$. A compound obtained by the repeated distillation of fumaric or maleic acid, the first portion of each distillate being rejected. It is a colourless crystalline mass, which melts at 57°, and boils at 196°. When dissolved in water, it is reconverted into maleic acid.

* **mal-en-col-ye,** *s.* [Melancholy.]

* **măl'-ĕn-ĝĭne,** * **mal-en-gin,** * **mal-len-gyn,** *s.* [Fr. *malengin*, from Lat. *malus* = bad, and *ingenium* = disposition.] Guile, deceit.

"The florevn
Was moder first of *malengin*."
Gower: C. A., bk. iv.

* **măle-ō'-dour,** *s.* [Malodour.]

* **măle-pō-şĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Malposition.]

* **măle-prăc'-tiçe,** *s.* [Malpractice.]

măleş-hĕr-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malesherbi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Crownworts, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants, with alternate lobed exstipulate leaves, and axillary or terminal solitary yellow or blue flowers; calyx, tubular, membranous, inflated, five-lobed; petals, five, persistent, arising from without; a short membranous rib or coronet, perigynous, imbricated; stamens, five or ten, perigynous; ovary, superior, with parietal placentæ; styles, three, long; fruit, capsular, one-celled, three-valved, membranous, many-seeded. Found in Chili and Peru. Known genera two, species five. (*Lindley.*)

* **măl'-ĕ-sŏn,** *s.* [Malison.]

* **măle'-swŏrn,** * **măl'-swŏrn,** *a.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *sworn.*] Forsworn, perjured.

* **măl'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *mallette*, dimin. of *malle* = a sack, a bag.] [Mail (2), *s.*] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

* **măle'-tăl-ent,** *s.* [Maltalent.]

* **măle'-tōlt,** *s.* [Norm. & O. Fr., from Lat. *male* = badly, ill, and Low Lat. *tollita*, from Lat. *tollo* = to raise; Fr. *maletôte.*] An illegal exaction, toll, or imposition. The term was first applied to the exactions of Philip le Bel in 1290, for his war against the English.

* **măle-trēat',** *v.t.* [Maltreat.]

* **măle-trēat'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Maltreatment.]

ma-lĕv'-ō-lençe, *s.* [Lat. *malevolentia*, from *malevolens* = malevolent (q.v.); Sp. *malevolencia.*] The quality or state of being malevolent; ill will; ill feeling; evil disposition towards another; an inclination or disposition to injure or hurt others.

"*Malevolence*, therefore, commences with some idea of evil, belonging to and connected with the object; and it settles into a permanent hatred of his person, and of every thing relative to him."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 3.

ma-lĕv'-ō-lent, *a.* [Lat. *malevolens*, from *male* = badly, ill; *volens*, pr. par. of *volo* = to wish.] Full of or disposed to malevolence; having an ill will or evil disposition towards

others; wishing ill, evil or injury to others; ill-disposed; rejoicing in the evil or misfortune of others; malicious, envious.

"This is Worcester,
Malevolent to you in all aspects."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

ma-lĕv'-ō-lent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *malevolent; -ly.*] In a malevolent manner; with malevolence; with ill-will; with a desire or disposition to injure others; maliciously.

"The oak vindicated him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* **ma-lĕv'-ō-lō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *malevolus.*] A malicious person.

* **ma-lĕv'-ō-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *malevolus*, from *male* = badly, ill, and *volo* = to wish.] The same as MALEVOLENT (q.v.).

"Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground."—*Warburton: On Prodigies*, p. 109.

* **măl-ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tion,** *a.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *execution* (q.v.).] Evil, wrong, or faulty execution: maladministration.

măl-fēaṣ'-ạnce, *s.* [Fr. *malfaisance*, from *malfaire* = to do ill: *mal* (Lat. *male*) = badly, ill, and *faire* (Lat. *facio*) = to do.]

Law: The doing of an act which one ought not to do; evildoing; a wrong; an illegal act.

măl-for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *formation* (q.v.).] A bad, faulty, irregular, or abuormal formation, conformation, or structure of parts; a deviation from the normal or regular structure or form of au organ.

măl-goô-zar-ee', *s.* [Native name.] Land subject to assessment. (*East Indies.*)

* **măl-grā'-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *gracious.*] Ungracious, ungraceful. (*Gower.*)

* **mal-gre,** * **maul-gre,** *adv.* [MAUGRE.]

māl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mal(um)* = an apple; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from fruit.

malic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_5 = C_2H_3OH \left\langle \begin{matrix} COOH \\ COOH \end{matrix} \right.$ Discovered by Scheele in 1785. It is very widely diffused through the vegetable kingdom, chiefly in combination with potassium and calcium. It is found in abundance in nearly all garden fruits, such as apples, cherries, and strawberries, and in many roots, as, for instance, marsh mallow, liquorice, and madder; also in carrots, lettuce, tobacco, poppy, sage, thyme, in the flowers of camomile, and elder, and in the seeds of parsley, flax, and pepper, &c. It can be prepared by precipitating the vegetable extract with lead acetate, and decomposing with sulphydric acid. The aqueous solutiou left to evaporate yields groups of colourless shining needles, or prisms, which melt at 100°. They are odourless, have a sour taste, and are soluble in alcohol. Active malic acid rotates the plane of polarisation to the left, [a] = - 5°. By the action of reducing agents it is converted into succinic acid. Malic acid yields neutral and acid salts, and possesses a strong tendency to form the latter.

¶ (1) *Ammonium malate:*

Chem.: The neutral salt is soluble and uncrystallizable.

(2) *Ammonium malate* (*acid salts*)*:*

Chem.: $C_4H_5(NH_4)O_5$. It crystallizes in transparent prisms with well defined and strongly reflecting faces. It deflects the plane of polarisation to the left [a] = - 6°.

(3) *Calcium malate:*

Chem.: $\left. \begin{matrix} C_4H_4O_3 \\ CaO_2 \end{matrix} \right\} 2OH_2$. The crystalline form of this salt is hemihedral, and it produces dextro-rotation. It is only slightly soluble in cold water.

malic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $2C_2H_5,C_4H_4O_5$. Obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of malic acid. It is soluble in water, and decomposed by distillation.

măl'-ĭce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *malitia* = badness, ill-will, from *malus* = bad; Sp. & Port. *malicia*; Ital. *malizia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An evil disposition; enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others without a cause, or only for the sake of personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; malevolence, maliciousness, malignity.

2. Enmity, hatred, ill-will.

"I never sought their *malice.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

* 3. A malicious person.

"Shruggest thou, *malice!*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

II. *Law:* A premeditated or formed design to do mischief or injury to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforethought.*

"Malice prepense, *malitia præcogitata*, is not so properly spite or malevolence to the deceased in particular, as any evil design in general; the dictate of a wicked, depraved, and malignant heart; and it may be either express or implied in law. Express malice is when one, with a sedate deliberate mind and formed design, doth kill another: which formed design is evidenced by external circumstances discovering that inward intention . . . Also in many cases where no malice is expressed, the law will imply it: as where a man wilfully poisons another; in such a deliberate act the law presumes *malice*, though no particular enmity can be proved."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

* **măl'-ĭce,** *v.t.* [MALICE, *s.*] To feel malice towards; to regard with malice or ill-will.

"I neither envy his fortune nor *malice* his person."
—*Fourth Report Hist. MSS. Com.*, p. 291.

* **măl'-ĭce-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *malice; -less.*] Free from malice, ill-will, or malevolence.

"How few are there that have truly *maliceless* hearts and find this entire upright affection towards their brethren."—*Leighton: Com. on Peter* i. 22.

* **măl'-ĭ-chō,** * **măl'-lĕ-chō,** *s.* [Sp. *malhecho* = an evil action, from *mal* = bad, ill, and *hecho* = a deed, from Lat. *facio* = to do.] Mischief, hurt, wickedness.

"Marry, this is miching *malicho.*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* **măl'-ĭç-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *malic(e); -ing.*] Malice, ill-will.

"And without any private *malicing.*"
Daniel: A Funeral Poem.

mạ-lĭ'-cious, * **mạ-lĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Fr. *malicieux*, from *malice* = malice; Sp. & Port. *malicioso*; Ital. *malizioso.*]

1. Feeling or disposed to malice; ill-disposed towards others; indulging malice, ill-will, or enmity against others; malignant, malevolent, spiteful.

"Oft have I mused what purpose bad
That foul *malicious* urchin had
To bring this meeting round."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 13.

2. Characterized or inspired by malice; proceeding from malice or malevolence; done with the design of injuring or hurting another.

"*Malicious* slander is the relating of either truth or falsehood, for the purpose of creating misery."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

* 3. Hurtful, evil.

"The air appearing so *malicious* in this morbifick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

malicious-abandonment, *s.*

Law: The desertion of a wife without cause.

malicious-mischief, *s.*

Law: The committing of an injury to public or private property, not for the purposes of theft, but from pure wantonness or malice. In some cases this is a felony, in others only a misdemeanour. The *malicious* destruction of machinery, or of goods in the process of manufacture, is an offence against public trade as well as against the property of the individual sufferer; the immediate object of the offender being often the destruction of property generally, irrespective altogether of its ownership. This crime, and all those of a like nature, are now prosecuted under the statute 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97, consolidating and amending the laws on this subject.

malicious-prosecution, *s.*

Law: A prosecution preferred maliciously or without sufficient cause or grounds. An action at law lies against the person who maliciously prosecutes another.

mạ-lĭ'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *malicious; -ly.*]

1. In a malicious manner; with malice or malevolence.

"Proud tyrants who *maliciously* destroy."
Somervile: Fable 12.

2. Like one full of hatred; with the strength of hate.

"I will be treble-sinew'd, hearted, breath'd,
And fight *maliciously.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 11.

mạ-lĭ'-cious-nĕss, * **mạ-lĭ'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *malicious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being malicious; malice, malevolence, ill-will.

"Hee opened to them the *malitiousness* of the Londoners."—*Stow: Richard II.* (an. 1391).

* **mạ-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *malum* = ill; *fero* = to bring, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bringing ill, evil, or harm; hurtful, pestilential.

mạ-līgn' (*g* silent), *a.* [O. F. *maling* (fem. *maligne*), from Lat. *malignus* = ill-disposed, wicked; from *maligenus* = ill-born: from *male* = badly, ill, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to produce; Sp. & Port. *maligno*; Fr. *malin*, fem. *maligne.*]

* 1. Having an ill will or evil disposition towards others; malicious, malevolent.

"Instead
Of spirits *malign* a better race to bring."
Milton: P. L., vii. 189.

2. Unfavourable, unpropitious, pernicious; as, a *malign* influence.

* 3. Malignant.

"He that turneth the humours back . . . endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious impostbumations."—*Bacon: Essays.*

* 4. Hurtful, pernicious.

"The ground of damp *malign*,
Their bed nocturnal."
Hart: Psalm cvii. *paraphrased.*

mạ-līgn' (*g* silent), * **ma-ligne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *maligno*; from *malignus* = ill-disposed.] [MALIGN, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To regard with malice, malignity, or ill will; to treat with malice; to injure maliciously.

"Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness."—*Ecclus.* xlv. 18.

2. To speak evil of; to traduce, to vilify, to slander, to defame.

"Though many foes did him *maligne* therefore
And with unjust detraction him did beard."
Spenser: F. Q., VI., v. 12.

* 3. To grudge, to envy.

"If the heavens did his dayes envie,
And my short blis *maligne.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 39.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To entertain malice, or a malicious disposition; to be malicious or malevolent. (*Milton.*)

mạ-lĭg'-nan-çy, * **ma-lig-nance,** *s.* [Eng. *malignant; -cy; -ce.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being malignant; malevolence, malice, ill-will; bitter enmity towards others.

"Malignity seems rather more pertinently applied to a radical depravity of nature, and *malignancy* to indications of this depravity, in temper and conduct in particular instances."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., § 3.

* 2. The state of being a malignant; opposition to the Puritan government. [MALIGNANT, B.]

"During the sittings of the Long Parliament, again, a considerable number of members were disqualified for *malignancy.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 22, 1882.

* 3. Unfavourableness, unpropitiousness.

"The *malignancy* of my fate might perhaps distemper yours."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

B. *Med.:* Virulence; a tendency to mortification, or a fatal issue.

mạ-lĭg'-nant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *malignans*, pr. par. of *maligno* = to be ill-disposed; *malignus* = ill-disposed, malign (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Disposed to harm, hurt, or injure others; full of malice, malevolence, or bitter enmity; malicious.

"The Jacobite writers were, as a class, savagely *malignant* and utterly regardless of truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Characterized by malignancy, malice, or ill-will; done from malice or malignancy.

"A subsistence closed against them with *malignant* care."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 3. Unpropitious, unfavourable; exercising a pernicious influence.

"O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 5.

4. Hurtful, pernicious, harmful.

"The noxious and *malignant* plants do many of them discover something in their nature by the sad and melancholick visage of their leaves, flowers, and fruit."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* 5. Sinning heinously; abandoned in sin.

"God may chose his mark
May punish, if he please the less, to warn
The more *malignant.*" *Cowper: Task*, ii. 158.

* 6. Heinous; exceedingly bad or wicked.

"Cain's envy was the more vile and *malignant* towards his brother Abel, because, when his sacrifice was better accepted, there was no body to look on."—*Bacon: Essays; Envy.*

II. *Pathol.:* A term applied to fever, cholera, tumours, &c., when the blood is so altered as to become putrid, and petechiæ with passive

hæmorrhages occur, or even a gangrenous state, as in hæmorrhagic small-pox, and the worst forms of typhus or typhoid fever.

B. *As subst.* : A person of an extremely evil or malevolent disposition ; specif. in English history, the name given by the Roundheads, or Parliamentary party, to the adherents of Charles I. and his son, in the civil war; a royalist, a cavalier.

"But, instead thereof, himself [Sir Richard Gourney] with great and very notable courage opposing all their fanatic humours both in the court of aldermen and at the common council, grew to be reckoned in the first form of *malignants*, which was the term they imposed upon all those they meant to render odious to the people."—*Clarendon : Civil War*, ii. 91.

ma-lig'-nant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *malignant* ; *-ly.*] In a malignant manner ; maliciously ; with malignity or malice.

"*Malignantly* delighted, dire Disease
Surveys the glittering pest, and grimly smiles
With hellish glee." *Thompson : Sickness*, ii.

***ma-ligne**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Malign, *v.*]

ma-lign'-ẽr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *malign* ; *-er.*]

* 1. One who regards another with malignity or ill-will ; an ill-disposed person.

"I come a spy? no, Roderigo, no,
A hater of thy person, a *maligner!*
So far from that, I brought no mallice with me."
Beaum. & Flet. : Pilgrim, ii. 2.

2. One who maligns, slanders, or defames another ; a slanderer, a traducer.

"With some reflections upon the enemies and *maligners* of Theron, he concludes."—*West : The Second Olympic Ode.* (Adg.)

***ma-lig'-ni-fy**, *v.t.* [Lat. *malignus* = malign, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make malign or malignant. (*Southey.*)

ma-lig'-ni-ty, *** ma-lig-ni-tee**, *** ma-lig-ni-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *malignité* ; from Lat. *malignitatem*, accus. of *malignitas* = ill disposition ; *malignus* = ill-disposed ; Sp. *malignidad* ; Ital. *malignità.*]

1. The quality or state of being malignant ; malignancy ; extreme malevolence, enmity, or evil disposition towards others ; malice without cause or provocation.

"*Malignity* was in her a stronger passion than avarice."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Unfavourableness, unpropitiousness, pernicious influence.

3. Hurtfulness, destructive tendency, virulence ; deadly or pernicious nature or qualities.

"It was conceived not to be an epidemicke disease, but to proceed from a *malignitie* in the constitution of the aire."—*Bacon : Henry VII.*, p. 9.

4. Heinousness, enormity ; extreme evilness or wickedness.

"This shows the high *malignity* of fraud and falsehood."—*South : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

***ma-lign'-ly** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *malign*, a. ; *-ly.*] In a malignant manner ; malignantly ; with malice or ill-will.

"Yet, lest you think I rally more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach,
Let me for once presume t' instruct the times."
Pope : Satires, v. 339.

***măl-ĭn'-flū-ençe**, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *influence* (q.v.).] Evil influence.

"Predisposed to any *malinfluence* whatever."—*De Quincey : Confessions of an Opium-eater.* (Appendix.)

ma-lĭn'-gẽr, *v.i.* [Fr. *malingre* = diseased, sickly, from *mal* = badly, ill, and O. Fr. *haingre*, *heingre* = thin, emaciated ; from Lat. *male* = badly, ill ; *ægrum*, accus. of *æger* = sick, ill.]

Med. : To pretend or sham illness in order to shirk duty.

ma-lĭn'-gẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *malinger* ; *-er.*]

Med. : A person (specif., a soldier, sailor, or prisoner) who feigns illness in order to escape duty or labour.

ma-lĭn'-gẽr-y, *s.* [Eng. *malinger* ; *-y.*]

Med. : The act or practice of pretending or shamming illness in order to shirk duty or any imposed task.

măl-ĭn-ŏfsk'-ite, măl-ĭn-ŏwsk'-ite (w as v), *s.* [Named after Señor Malinowski ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A massive variety of tetrahedrite, of a gray colour and metallic lustre. An analysis showed the presence of 13·03 per cent. of lead, and 11·92 per cent. of silver. It belongs to the silver-lead tetrahedrites. Found in the district of Recuay, Peru.

măl'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a distemper in horses and asses.]

Pathol. : A disease in which the cuticle is infested with animalcula. In Persia, the affection is produced by the Guinea-worm, in South America by the chigre, and in Europe, occasionally, by the louse (q.v.). [Phthiriasis.]

măl'-ĭ-sŏn, * măl'-ĭ-sŭn, *s.* [O. Fr. *malison*, *malichons*, *maldecon*, a doublet of *malediction* (q.v.).] A curse, a malediction, an execration. (Opposed to *benison.*)

"I gie God's *malison* and mine to a' sort o' magistrates."—*Scott : Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

mâl'-kĭn, * mâul'-kĭn (*l* silent), *** mâw'-kĭn**, *s.* [A dimin. of *Mall*, *Moll* = Mary.]

* 1. A kitchen-wench.

"The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. A mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens.

* 3. A stuffed figure dressed up ; a scarecrow.

4. A sponge with jointed staff for ordnance.

mâll (1), *** mal, * malle, * maul, * mawl, * mealle, * melle**, *s.* [Fr. *mail*, from Lat. *malleum*, accus. of *malleus* = a hammer ; O. Sp. *mallo* ; Port. *malho* ; Ital. *maglio.*]

1. A large heavy wooden hammer or beetle.

"Some bad *malles* of lead."—*Berners : Froissart ; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccccxxii.

* 2. A blow.

"With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall."
Spenser : F. Q., I. vii. 51.

*** mâll** (2), *s.* [From O. Fr. *palemaille* = a game wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron (*Cotgrave*), from O. Ital. *palamaglio*, *pallamaglio* = lit., a ball-mallet, from *palla* = a ball, and *maglio* = a mall, a mallet. The word is still preserved in Pall-*Mall*, and the *Mall* in St. James's Park.]

1. A public walk. (Originally a place where pall-mall was played.)

"This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey."
Pope : Rape of the Lock, v. 133.

2. A court, a pleading-house.

*** mâll, * mâul**, *v.t.* [Mall (1), *s.*] To beat with or as with a mall ; to bruise, to maul.

"I'll *maull* that rascal, b' as out-brav'd me twice."
Beaum. & Flet. : Maid's Tragedy, ii.

măl'-lard, * mal-ard, * mal-arde, *s.* [O. Fr. *malard*, *malart* ; Fr. *maillard*, from O. Fr. *male* ; Fr. *mâle*, with suff. *-ard.*] The male of the wild duck ; a wild drake.

"The *mallard* is the stock from whence our tame breed [of ducks] has probably been produced."—*Goldsmith : Animated Nature*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

măl-lard'-ite, *s.* [Named after the French crystallographer, E. Mallard ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A monoclinic mineral occurring in colourless crystalline masses, having a fine fibrous structure. Soluble in water. Effloresces on exposure and becomes opaque and pulverulent. Compos. : a hydrated sulphate of manganese. Found in a gray, clay-like stone, with quartz-sand and barytes, in the Lucky Boy silver mine, Utah.

măl-lẽ-a-bĭl'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Fr. *malléabilité*, from *malléable* = malleable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being malleable ; susceptibility or capability of extension by beating. The most malleable of all metals is gold, which can be beaten out into leaves one three hundred thousandth of an inch thick.

"A body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fusibility."—*Locke ; Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 6.

măl'-lẽ-a-ble, * mal-la-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. * *malleo* = to beat with a hammer, from Lat. *malleus* = a hammer ; Sp. *maleable* ; Ital. *malleabile.*]

1. *Lit.* : Capable or susceptible of being spread, extended, or shaped by beating ; capable of extension by the hammer ; reducible to laminæ by beating.

"When a man says gold is *malleable*, he means and would insinuate something more than this, that what I call gold is *malleable*."—*Locke : Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. x., § 17.

* 2. *Fig.* : Pliant.

"Mark the effect produced on our councils by continued insolence and inveterate hostility, we grow more *malleable* under their blows."—*Burke : On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

malleable cast-iron, *s.* Iron cast from the pig into any desired shape, and afterwards rendered malleable, or partially so, by annealing. It can be brazed but not welded.

malleable-iron, *s.* Iron sufficiently pure to be drawn out into bars and welded.

malleable iron-castings, *s. pl.* Small cast-iron articles are made malleable, their brittleness being removed, by packing them in powdered hematite (peroxide of iron) in tight fire-brick cases, and subjecting them to a continued red heat for about a week. They are then allowed to cool slowly. The oxygen of the hematite combines with and removes a part of the carbon of the iron.

măl'-lẽ-a-ble-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *malleable* ; *-ness.*] Malleability (q.v.).

"The metals which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and *malleableness.*"—*Locke : Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

*** măl'-lẽ-ate**, *v.t.* [Lat. *malleatus*, pa. par. of * *malleo* = to beat with a hammer ; *malleus* = a hammer.] To beat with a hammer ; to hammer ; to shape or draw into a sheet, plate, or leaf by hammering.

"He first found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them useful for tools."—*Derham : Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i.

măl-lẽ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Malleate.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. The act or operation of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal, by hammering ; extension by hammering or beating.

* 2. A beating, a pounding, a thrashing.

"His squire, by often *malleations* . . . might be beaten out into the form of a gentleman."—*Gayton : Festivous Notes*, p. 67.

II. *Pathol.* : An affection described by Morgagni and others as a form of chorea, characterized by constantly hammering, with one hand on the other, or on the knee of the same side. (*Dunglison.*)

măl'-lẽ-chō, *s.* [Malicho.]

măl-lẽ-mar'-ŏ-kĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut. : The visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. (*Smyth : Sailor's Word-book.*)

măl'-lẽ-mŏke, *s.* [Sw. *mallemucke* = the storm petrel.] The fulmar (q.v.).

măl'-lẽn-dẽrş, *s. pl.* [Malanders.]

măl-lẽ-ō'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *malleolus*, dimin. of *malleus* = a hammer.]

Anat. : Of or pertaining to the ankle : as, *malleolar* arteries.

măl-lẽ-ō'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *malleus* = a hammer.]

1. *Anat.* : One of two projections of the leg-bones at the ankle.

2. *Bot.* : A layer laid down for the propagation of a plant by the process of layering.

măl'-lẽt, * mal-ette, * mail-let, *s.* [Fr. *maillet*, dimin. of *mail* = a mall or beetle.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. A wooden hammer, smaller than a mall or maul, used by stone-cutters, joiners, carpenters, printers, &c. The mallet is preferably of boxwood, but the wood of the apple and pear is often employed.

"And with his *mallet* and his file
To shape the point, employs awhile
The seventh and the last."
Cowper : An Enigma. (Trans.)

2. A stick with a wooden head like a hammer, used in striking the ball in croquet.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Dent.* : A plugger for compacting filling in carious teeth.

2. *Naut.* : A caulking-mallet is one used with a caulking-chisel or making-iron to drive oakum into the seams of a vessel. A serving-mallet is a cylindrical block of wood, by which spun-yarn is tightly coiled around a hawser or rope.

3. *Surg.* : A hammer used with a gouge in cutting bones.

măl'-lẽ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a hammer, a mallet.]

1. *Anat.* : One of the small bones of the tympanum. [Ear.] The malleus consists of a head, neck, and handle (*manubrium*), with a long and short process, the *processus gracilis* and *processus brevis.*

2. *Zool.* : A sub-genus of Avicula (Wing-shell). It consists of six species from China and Australia, which when young do not much differ from any ordinary Avicula, but as they grow they develop "ears" to such an extent as to make the shell resemble a hammer. *Malleus vulgaris*, or *alba*, is the Hammer-oyster (q.v.).

măl'-lĭn-dẽrş, *s.* [MALANDERS.]

măl-lō-mō-năd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mallomon(as)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Iufusoria, order Cilio-Flagellata. The body is elothed with long setose cilia, and there is a terminal flagellum.

măl-lō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. μαλλός (*mallos*) = a lock of wool, and μονάς (*monas*) = a unit.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Mallomonadidæ (q.v.).

măl-lŏph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Gr. μαλλός (*mallos*) = a lock of wool, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A sub-order of orthopterous insects, parasitie on vertebrates, and especially on birds, whence they are sometimes called Bird-lice. They are small, flat, wingless insects; head, broad and horizontal; thorax, narrow; abdomen, broad, of nine or ten segments; legs, short and stout; tarsi, two-jointed, with one or two claws. Eyes, small, and usually simple; antennæ, three- to five-jointed. The mouth, situated beneath the head, contains mandibles and maxillæ, and a labium, with two-jointed palpi. There are two families: Philopteridæ and Liotheidæ (q.v.). (*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 147.) By some entomologists they are elevated into an order, and others regard them as a degraded group of Hemiptera.

măl-lō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. μαλλωτός (*mallōtos*) = furnished with wool, fleecy; μαλλός (*mallos*) = a lock of wool.]

† 1. *Bot.:* A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. *Mallotus philippensis* is better known as *Rottlera tinctoria.* [ROTTLERA.]

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of fishes, family Salmonidæ. The body is covered with minute scales, which in mature males become elongate, with free projecting points, forming villous bands. Cleft of the mouth wide; maxillary very thin, lamelliform; lower jaw the longer. Dentition very feeble. Pectoral fins large, horizontal, with broad base. *Mallotus villosus*, the Capelin, about nine inches long, is caught in immense numbers on the Arctic coasts of America and Kamtschatka. The natives dry it for use in the winter.

măl'-lōw, măl'-lōwş, *s.* [A.S. *malu* = a mallow, *mealwe* = mallows (*Bosworth*); Ger. *malve*, from Lat. *malva* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Malva (q.v.).

¶ The Common Mallow is *Malva sylvestris*; the Dwarf Mallow, *M. rotundifolia*; and the Musk Mallow, *M. moschata*; all wild in Britain. The Marsh Mallow is the genus Althæa; the Tree Mallow, the genus, Lavatera (q.v.). The Indian Mallow is the genus Sida, also Urena, and in America Abutilon. The Jew's Mallow, *Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis.*

mallow-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Hibiscus moschatus.*

măl'-lŏw-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *mallow*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Malvaceæ (q.v.).

malm (*l* silent), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *mealm* = sand; Goth. *malma* = sand.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A name given to a kind of soil found in the south-eastern counties of England, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the cultivation of hops.

"A warm, forward, crumbling mould, called black *malm*, which seems highly saturated with vegetable and animal manure."—*White,: Selborne.*

2. A kind of soft, brittle stone.

3. Malm-rock (q.v.).

4. A malm-brick (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Composed of the soil malm: as, *malm* land.

malm-bricks, *s. pl.* The name given to those bricks, made in the neighbourhood of London, in which the clay is pulped, mixed with cream of lime, and incorporated with breeze before moulding.

malm-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A pale calcareous sandstone from the Upper Greensand at Godstone and Merstham. From being well adapted for the floors of furnaces, it is called also firestone. It is, moreover, a durable building stone.

măl'-măg, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Tarsius (q.v.).

măl-mĭ-gnătte' (**gn** as **ny**), *s.* [Corrupted from *marmagnato*, or *marmignatto*, the name of the spider in Corsica.]

Zool.: Latrodectus malmignattus, a large spider, black, with about thirteen spots on the abdomen, which occurs in the south of Europe, and feeds on grasshoppers and other insects. It is found in Corsica, Sicily, &c.

malm'-seỳ (*l* silent), * **malme-say,** * **malve-sie,** * **malme-sie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *malvoisie* = malmsey, from *Malvasia* (now *Napoli di Malvasia*) = a town on the east coast of Lacedæmonia, in the Morea; Sp. *malvasia*; Ital. *malvagia.*] A kind of grape; also a kind of strong, fiue-flavoured, sweet, white wine made in Madeira of grapes which have been allowed to shrivel on the vine.

"Metheglin, wort, and *malmsey.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

măl-ō-bī-ūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *malo(nic)*; *biur(et)*, aud suff. *-ic.*] (See the compouud.)

malobiuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_5N_3O_4 = N_3\begin{cases}(CO)_2\\(C_3H_2O_2)'''.\\H_3\end{cases}$ An acid analogous in constitution and mode of formation to biuret, $N_3(CO)_2H_4$, produced by heating a mixture of barbituric acid aud urea to a temperature of 150°-170°

$$\underset{\text{Barbituric acid;}}{C_4H_4N_2O_3} + \underset{\text{Urea;}}{CH_4N_2O} = \underset{\text{Ammonium malobiurate;}}{C_5H_4(NH_4)N_3O_4}$$

dissolving the ammonium malobiurate in potash, and supersaturating the solution with hydrochloric acid. It is a granular powder, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble on the addition of a few drops of bromine.

măl-ō'-dŏr, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *odor* (q.v.).] An ill or offensive odor.

măl-ō'-dŏr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *odorous* (q.v.).] Having a bad or unpleasant odor.

măl-ō'-dŏr-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *malodorous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being malodoros.

"In vain will it smell at the top of its voice, till you can positively hear its *malodourousness* half a meadow off."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1883.

măl-ŏn'-ą-mĭde, *s.* [Eng. *malon(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_6N_2O_2 = CH_2(CONH_2)_2$. A crystalline body obtained by digesting methyl malonate in aqueous ammonia, evaporating to dryness, and extracting by means of hot dilute alcohol. It melts at 170°, is insoluble in absolute alcohol, and in ether, but soluble in hot dilute alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in the form of needles, having a silky lustre. When boiled in water, with repeated additions of ammonia, it is converted into ammonium malonamate, $CONH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}COO(NH_4)$.

măl'-ō-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *malon(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of malonic acid.

măl-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mal(ic)*, aud probably *(kel)on(e)*; suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_4O_4 = CH_2{\cdot}^{CO\cdot OH}_{CO\cdot OH}$. An acid produced by the action of alkalis on cyanacetic ether, or by carefully oxidizing malic acid, with a cold solution of potassic dichromate. It crystallizes in large rhombohedral crystals, easily soluble in water and alcohol; melting at 132°, and decomposing at 145° into carbonic anhydride and acetic acid. The alkali salts, only of this acid, are easily soluble in water. The baric salt, $CH_2{\cdot}(CO{\cdot}O)_2Ba,H_2O$, crystallizes in groups of needles, sparingly soluble in cold water. The silver and lead salts are crystalline, but quite insoluble in water.

măl'-ō-nўl ų-rē'-ą, *s.* [BARBITURIC-ACID.]

ma'-lōo, *s.* [Hind.] [See the compound.]

maloo-creeper, *s.*

Bot.: Bauhinia racemosa.

măl'-ō-pē, *s.* [Gr. μαλός (*malos*) = white (?), woolly (?), or soft (?), and ὠπή (*ōpē*) = view, sight, look.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the malvaceous tribe, Malopeæ (q.v.). *Malope malacoides*, is a plant with large crimson flowers found in Barbary and the south of Europe.

ma-lō'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malop(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceæ.

măl-pĭgh'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malpigh(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order, **Malpighiaceæ** (q.v.).

măl-pĭgh'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [MALPIGHIAN.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Malpighiaceæ (q.v.). Calyx five-cleft, partly glandular; petals, five-stalked; stameus, ten, united in a tube; ovary, three-celled; fruit, fleshy, with three crested stones. The bark of *Malpighia Moureila*, called also *Byrsonima crassifolia*, is used in Cayenne as a febrifuge. *M. glabra* is the Barbadoes cherry of the West Indies. It is eaten, as is *M. urens.*

măl-pĭgh-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *malphigi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Malpighiads, an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Sapindales. It cousists of trees or shrubs, occasionally climbing, generally having opposite or whorled leaves with glands on the stalk below. Flowers yellow, red, white, or very rarely blue; calyx, five-parted, as a rule glandular; petals five, unguiculate; stamens generally ten, often monadelphous; carpels, three, two, or four; styles, distinct or united; fruit, a drupe, a woody nut, or a samara. At least 400 are found in South America, others in Africa, Asia, Polynesia, &c. Known genera, 42; species, 555.

măl-pĭgh-ĭ-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as **sh),** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *malpighiace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Gen.:* Of or belonging to the Malpighiaceæ.

2. *Spec.:* Having, like them, peltate hairs.

măl-pĭgh'-ĭ-ădş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malpigh(ia)*; pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Malpighiaceæ (q.v.).

Măl-pĭgl'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Discovered by, or in any way connected with, Marcello Malpighi, an eminent Italian anatomist (1628-1694). He was professor of medicine at Bologna, Pisa, and Messina, and, for the last three years of his life, physician to Pope Innocent XII.

Malpighian-bodies, *s. pl.*

Anatomy:

1. *Of the kidneys:* Small reddish granules, occurring in the cortical substance.

2. *Of the spleen:* White spherical bodies, which may be regarded as lymph follicles. They disappear in badly-nourished subjects, hence, their presence in man has been denied. Carpenter, however, asserts that they are normally present in the human spleen, as in that of the lower mammalia.

Malpighian-capsule, *s.*

Anat.: The dilated extremity of each uriniferous tubule of the kidney.

Malpighian-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Oval enlargements of the lymphoid tissue surrounding the branches of the splenic artery. These bodies are sometimes thickenings on the sides of the arterioles; more commonly they surround the vessels. Their interior consists of fine reticulum, and is filled with lymphoid cells, possessing amœboid movements. (*Holden.*)

Malpighian-layer, *s.*

Anat.: Rete mucosum (the mucous net), the mucous substance situated between the derma and the epidermis, which gives colour to the skin; it is best demonstrated in the negro, in whom it is, of course, black.

Malpighian-pyramids, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Conical, medullary masses, occurring in the cortical substance of the kidney. Their broad bases are directed towards the surface, and their points towards the sinus, where they form prominent papillæ. Each pyramid represeuts what was originally an independent lobe. In man these lobes coalesce, though the pyramidal arrangement of the tubes remains. In the lower vertebrates the lobes are permanently separate.

Malpighian-tubes, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: A number of cæcal convoluted tubes behind the pyloric aperture of the stomach, and opening into the intestine,

in Masticating Insects. These tubes are now regarded as performing renal functions, and as being analogous with the kidneys of higher animals.

Malpighian-tuft, *s.*

Anat.: An arterial vascular tuft enclosed in the Malpighian-capsule (q.v.) It is about $\frac{1}{150}$ inch in diameter, and visible to the naked eye as a minute red point.

* **măl-pō-şĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).] A wrong position.

măl-prăc'-tĭçe, *s.* [Pref. *mal-*, and Eng. *practice* (q.v.).].

1. An evil practice or action; illegal or immoral conduct; actions or practice contrary to law or established customs.

2. *Med.:* Incorrect or injudicious treatment of a case; treatment that is injurious, illegal, or immoral.

mâl'-stĭck, *s.* [Maulstick.]

mâlt, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *mealt*, in compos. *mealthûs* = a malt-house, from *mealt*, pa. t. of *meltan* = to melt; cogn. with Dut. *mout*; Icel. *malt* = malt, *melta* = to malt; Dan. & Sw. *malt* = malt; Ger. *malz.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and fermented, by which the starch of the grain is converted into saccharine matter, dried on a kiln, and then used in brewing ale, stout, beer, or porter, and in the distillation of whiskey.

2. Liquor brewed from malt; beer, malt-liquor.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, containing, or made of malt.

malt-barn, *s.* A barn in which malt is made or kept.

malt-drink, *s.* Liquor made from malt; beer.

malt-dryer, *s.* A device to hasten the drying of malt by artificial heat.

malt-dust, *s.* The grains or remains of malt.

"*Malt-dust* is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of harley."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **malt-floor,** *s.* The floor of an oast or malt-drying room.

"Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **malt-horse,** *s.* A horse employed in grinding malt: hence, a dull, stupid fellow.

"He has no more judgment than a *malt-horse*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour*, i. 5.

malt-house, *s.* A house in which malt is made.

malt-kiln, *s.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried, in order to check the germination of the grain after having undergone the preliminary processes of steeping, couching, and flooring; an oast.

malt-liquor, *s.* The same as Malt-drink (q.v.).

* **malt-mad,** *a.* Maddened with drink; intoxicated, drunken; given to drink.

"These English are so *malt-mad*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

malt-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding malt.

malt-vinegar, *s.* Vinegar made from an infusion of malt.

mâlt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Malt, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or convert into malt.

"To mash the *malted* harley and extract
Its flavour'd strength." *Dodsley: Agriculture*, i.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make malt; to follow the trade of a maltster.

2. To be converted into malt.

"To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worse."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*3. To drink malt liquor.

"On principle never *malted*."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg

* **mal-ta-lent,** * **male-ta-lent,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. Ill-humour, ill-will, spleen, spite.

"In him bewrayed great grudge and *maltalent*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 61.

2. A evil inclination.

Mâl-tēşe', *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Malt(a)*; *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the island of Malta, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Malta; the people of Malta.

Maltese-cross, *s.* A cross formed of four arrow-heads meeting at the points; the badge of the Knights of Malta. The eight points of this cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes.

MALTESE-CROSS.

Maltese-dog, Maltese-terrier, *s.* A small variety of spaniel, with long, silky hair, most frequently white. The muzzle is rouud.

Maltese-mushroom, *s.*

Bot.: Cynomorium coccineum.

măl'-thą, *s.* [Gr. μαλθή (*malthē*) = soft wax.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Mortar.

2. *Min.:* According to Pliny, this name was used for an inflammable mud which flowed from a pool at Samosata, Commagene, North Syria, and resembling naphtha. It has since been used to designate the viscid bitumens. Dana includes it among his Pittoliums.

măl'-thą-çīte, *s.* [Gr. μαλθακός (*malthakos*) = soft; Ger. *malthacit, malthazit, maltazit.*]

Min.: A variety of Smectite (q.v.), occurring in thin laminæ, or scales, among blocks of weathered basalt, at Steindörfel, Lausitz, Germany.

măl'-thē, *s.* [Maltha.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Pediculati. Anterior portion of the body very broad and depressed; the anterior part of the snout produced into a more or less prominent process, beneath which there is a tentacle, retractile into a cavity. Jaws and palate with villiform teeth. Skin with numerous conical protuberances. Soft dorsal fin, and very short gill. The carpal bones are produced, and support the pectorals, which somewhat resemble short legs. Habitat, American shores of the Atlantic. *Malthe vespertilio* is a tropical, and *M. cubifrons* a northern species. (*Günther.*)

Măl-thūş'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or in any way connected with the teachings of the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834). His *Essay on the Principle of Population* was first published in 1798, and has gone through many editions.

"Mr. Sadler's two principal works . . . in which the *Malthusian* doctrines were impugned."—*Cates: Dict. Gen. Biog.* (1875), p. 984.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Malthus; one who holds that some check is necessary to prevent over-population.

"Defer marriage till late in life, as advocated by the old *Malthusians* of the ascetic school."—*Dr. H. A. Allbutt: Malthusian Tracts*, No. 4.

Măl-thūş'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Malthusian* (q.v.); *-ism.*] It is a noteworthy fact that a corresponding word does not exist in French.]

Social Science: The teaching of Malthus, or of any other writer holding similar views, on the popnlation qucstion. The first principle of Malthus may be thus enuuciated: That while the increase of the means of subsistence is in an arithmetical, the increase of population is in a geometrical ratio. This leads him to consider checks to population—a subject which has occupied the minds of thinkers from the days of Plato (*Laws*, v., *Repub.*, v.) and Aristotle (*Polit.*, vii. 16) to our own time. These may be classed under three heads: (1) moral restraint; (2) vice; and (3) misery. Malthus unhesitatingly rejects the second, and endeavours to eliminate the third check by inculcating the necessity of moral self-restraint. He emphatically teaches that parentage involves weighty responsibility, and that it is not only imprudent, but immoral to bring human beings into the world without a fair prospect of being able to provide for them. The statement of Malthus, that population, unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio, is inexact; but the fact remains that population tends to increase beyond the means of subsistence.

"A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* had recently attacked him severely for *Malthusianism*."—*The Public Health*, Aug., 1868, p. 209.

mâlt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *malt*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A nitrogenous ferment, said by Dubrunfaut to be present in malt and in all cereal grains, and to be much more active than diastase. It is precipitated from a concentrated extract of malt by alcohol 60 o.p. Dubrunfaut further asserts that diastase is merely a product of the decomposition of maltin, and that the latter is really the active principle of malt.

mâlt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Malt, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Chem.: The process by which barley, wheat, rye, or any other description of grain is converted into malt. It consists of four operations: viz., steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln-drying. The grain is steeped in water for from 30 to 50 hours, according to the temperature of the air, to enable it to take up enough moisture to soften it. The water is then drained from the cistern, and the softened grain thrown out into a rectangular vessel called a couch, where it remains until germination has fairly commenced. As this must not be allowed to proceed too rapidly, the grain is at the end of 20 or 24 hours thrown on the floor to a depth varying from 10 or 12 inches to 3 or 4 inches according to the season. On the floor the germination is regulated, the grain being turned every four or five hours, so that the whole of it may be brought under similar conditions as to heat, light, and moisture. When the acrospire has reached about three-fourths the length of the seed, the grain is then spread more thinly on the floor, that it may wither, and that germination may be arrested. At the end of five or six days after the grain has left the cistern, it is thrown on the kiln, where it is subjected to a gradual heat, not exceeding 60° for pale malt, 77° for amber malt, and 93° for brown or porter malt. The object of malting is not, as stated in many old works, to convert the starch of the grain into sugar, but to develop certain soluble albuminous bodies which possess the power of rapidly changing starch into sugar in presence of water at a temperature of 57° to 70°. Good barley yields about eighty per cent. by weight, or 109 per cent. by measure of dry malt.

malting-apparatus, *s.*

Brewing: A vessel in which ground malt is steeped to make the infusion known as wort; this, with the addition of decoction of hops and fermentation, becomes beer.

* **mâlt'-măn,** * **malte-man,** *s.* [Eng. *malt*, and *man.*] A maltster (q.v.). (*Gascoigne: Steel Glas*, p. 79.)

* **mâlt'-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *malt*, and *master.*] A maltster (q.v.). (*Adams: Works*, ii. 246.)

* **mal-tolt,** *s.* [Maletolt.]

mâlt'-ōse, *s.* [Eng. *malt*; *-ose.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Malt-sugar. A form of sugar obtained by the action of malt extract or diastase on starch paste. It is not so soluble as dextrose, and much less sweet than cane sugar. It is incapable of direct fermentation, but by the continued action of yeast it is converted into glucose, which then yields alcohol. Its optical rotatory power is 139° for the sodium ray, and 150° for the transition tint, and its copper reducing power about 62°.

măl-trēat', *v.t.* [Fr. *maltraiter*, from Lat. *male* = badly, ill, and *tracto* = to handle, to treat; Ital. *maltrattare.*] To treat badly or roughly; to ill-use, to abuse.

"It was a little hard to *maltreat* him after."—*Sterne: Tristrum Shandy*, vol. ii., ch. xvii.

măl-trēat'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mal*, and Eng. *treatment* (q.v.).] The act of maltreating; the state of being maltreated; ill-treatment, abuse, ill-usage.

mâlt'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *malt*; *-ster.*] A man whose occupation is to make malt

* **mâlt'-wŏrm,** *s.* [Eng. *malt*, and *worm.*] One who is over-fond of or indulges in malt or other liquor; a tippler.

"Mad mustachio, purple-hued *maltworms*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **mâlt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *malt*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or connected with malt.

"In an auriferous and *malty* shower."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xl.

* **mą-lŭm** (pl. **mā-lą**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing of *malus* = bad.] Evil.

¶ (1) *Malum in se:* An evil in itself.

(2) *Malum prohibitum:* An act wrong because prohibited by law; a prohibited wrong.

* **măl'-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *malheur.*] Misfortune, ill luck.

"A woful wight full of *malure.*"
Chaucer: Dreame.

* **măl-ụ-rī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *malur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Soft-tailed Warblers. According to Gray a sub-family of Sylviadæ, his first family of dentirostral insessorial birds, of which alurus (q.v.) is the typical genus.

măl-ụ-rīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *malur(us);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the sub-family Malurinæ (q.v.)

"Perhaps the most curious example of the *malurine* birds is the beautiful little Emeu Wren."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.,* ii. 274.

mą-lūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μαλός (*malos*) = soft, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of Gray's sub-family Malurinæ. All the species are from Australia or Tasmania. The males are distinguished by brilliant plumage. Malurus is included in the Linnæan genus Motacilla (q.v.).

măl'-vą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μαλάχη (*malachē*) = a mallow; μαλάσσω (*malassō*) = to soften; from the relaxing properties of the mallows, or from their downy leaves.]

Bot.: Mallows, the typical genus of the tribe Malveæ and the order Malvaceæ. Calyx surrounded by a three-leaved involucre, carpels numerous, circularly arranged, one-seeded. Sixteen species are known. Three, *Malva sylvestris, M. rotundifolia,* and *M. moschata* are British. The first has three to seven-lobed crenate-serrate leaves, and large pale, purple, or blue flowers; the second has reniform obscurely-lobed crenate leaves, pale lilac or whitish flowers, and the third five to seven-partite leaves and pinnatifid lobes, and rosy or white flowers. Cavanilles found that the bark of a foreign species, *M. crispa,* could be made into cordage. *M. parviflora* is eaten by the natives of India, in times of scarcity, as a potherb. The seeds are used as a demulcent in coughs and ulcers of the bladder. *M. rotundifolia* and *M. sylvestris,* both of which grow in India as well as elsewhere, are also employed as demulcents; the seeds of the former are applied externally in skin diseases.

măl-vā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *malvaceus* = pertaining to mallows, like mallows, mallow-shaped.]

Bot.: Mallowworts: an order of hypogynous exogens, the typical one of the alliance Malvales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees, with alternate more or less divided stipulate leaves, the hairs, if any are present, stellate. Peduncles usually axillary, flowers large, showy, surrounded by bracts. Sepals five, three, or four, valvate in æstivation. Petals, as many as the sepals. Stamens, indefinite, monadelphous; authers one-celled, reniform, bursting transversely; ovary consisting of many carpels, arranged around a common axis; styles as many as the carpels. Fruit, capsular or baccate; seeds, one or more in each carpel. Found largely in the tropics, and in smaller numbers in temperate climates. They are mucilaginous, and without exception wholesome (*Lindley*). Known genera 60, species 700 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Most abundant in America.

măl-vā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Malvaceæ.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the order Malvaceæ.

măl'-vąl, *a.* [Lat. *malv(a);* Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus Malva (q.v.).

¶ *The Malval Alliance:* [Malvales]. (*Lindley.*)

măl-vā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *malvalis,* from Lat. *malva* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens. They have monodichlamydeous flowers; placentæ in the axil of the fruit; a valvate calyx; an imbricated or twisted corolla, definite or indefinite stamens, and little or no albumen. Lindley included under it the orders Sterculiaceæ, Byttneriaceæ, Vivianiaceæ, Tropeolaceæ, Malvaceæ, and Tiliaceæ.

măl-vē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *malv(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Malvaceæ (q.v.).

măl-vēr-sā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *malverser* = to behave ill in office; Lat. *male* = badly, ill, and *versor* = to dwell, to be engaged in.] Evil, wicked, or improper conduct; mean artifices; fraudulent tricks; espec., improper conduct or misbehaviour in an office or employment: as, fraud, breach of trust, extortion, &c.

"A man turned out of his employment . . . for *malversation* in office."—*Burke: On Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

* **măl'-vē-sīe,** *s.* [Malmsey.]

măm, *s.* [Mamma.]

mą-ma', **mąm-ma',** *s.* [See def.; cf. Sp. *mama;* Ital. *mamma;* Dut. *mama;* Fr. *maman;* Ger. *mama, mämme, memme;* Wel. *mam* = mother; Lat. *mamma* = the breast.] [Mamma.] An infantine term for mother, composed of a repetition of one of the earliest articulations of the human voice.

măm'-ą-lūke, măm'-ĕ-lūke, * **mąm-louk,** * **mem-louk,** *s.* [Fr. *mamaluc,* from Arab. *mamlūk* = a purchased slave, from *malaka* = he possessed; Sp. *mameluco;* Ital. *mammaluco.*] One of the former mounted soldiers of Egypt, consisting originally of Circassian slaves of the Bey, introduced in the thirteenth century. In 1254 they had increased so much in power, that one of their number became Sultan, the dynasty lasting till 1517. They continued, however, even after its overthrow by Selim I., to be the virtual ruling class in Egypt. In 1811 they were treacherously butchered to the number of 470 by Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt at Cairo, and soon after practically disappeared from history.

mą-măn'-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where found, Maman; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: A mineral resembling polyhalite in physical characters, but differing in having the potash, magnesia and lime in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. Occurs in nodules at the salt mine of Maman, Persia, associated with carnallite.

* **măm'-blĭng,** *s.* [Prob., the same as Mumbling.] [Mumble.] A mumbling.

"In such a *mambling* of profession."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation,* bk. ii., § 2.

măm'-ĕ-lŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mamma* = the breast.] A small hill or mound, so called from its resemblance to a woman's breast. The word acquired a position in the English language owing to the fact that one of the defensive works of Sebastopol was called the Mamelon.

mą-mĕs'-trą, *s.* [The name of a city, formerly the capital of Lower Armenia. (*Mc Nicoll.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Apamidæ. The fore wings are dark gray, varied with black, and with a white line and spot, shaped like U. Expansion of wings an inch and three quarters. Larva feeds in August and September on the heart of cabbages, geraniums, &c.; the perfect insect appears in the following May. *Mamestra persicariæ* is the Dot. It is blackish, purplish, and with yellow dots. Its expansion of wing is about an inch and a half. Found in the south of England, &c.

măm-ĭl-lär'-ĭ-ą, **măm-mĭl-lär'-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Lat. *mamill(a),* dimin. of *mamma* = a breast, a teat; suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ, having a fleshy stem covered with teat-like projections, spirally arranged, with radiating spines from each teat, and flowers from the axils of the upper ones. The species are mostly Mexican.

măm'-ĭl-lą-ry, *a. & s.* [Mammillary.]

* **măm'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mam; -ish.*] Foolish, effeminate.

"Some *mamish* monsters can question it."—*Bp. Hall: Works,* v. 464.

măm'-mą (*pl.* **măm'-mæ),** *s.* [Lat. *mamma* = the breast.] [Mama.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Mama (q.v.).

"'And who's blind now, *mamma?*' the urchin cried."
Prior: Venus Mistaken.

2. *Anat. (Pl.):* The breasts; they exist in the male as well as in the female, but in a rudimentary state. In the female they increase in size until about the twentieth year, but do not secrete milk until after pregnancy has taken place. In structure the mammary gland is conglomerate, consisting of lobes held together by firm, dense areolar tissue, the lobes are composed of lobules, and they of minute cæcal vesicles, the ultimate terminations of the excretory duct. Near the centre of each mamma is the nipple, surrounded by an areola of a coloured tint, at first pink, but after impregnation becoming permanently brown.

măm'-mæ-form, *a.* [Lat. *mammæ* = breasts, teats, and *forma* = form.]

Bot., &c.: Teat-shaped, conical with a rounded apex, mamillary.

măm'-mąl, *s.* [Mammalia.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the class Mammalia (q.v.).

măm-mā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *mammalis* = of or for the breasts, good for diseases of the breast; among modern naturalists = having breasts, from *mamma* = a breast, a teat, a dug of animals.]

1. *Zool.:* Mammals: the highest class of the Vertebrate sub-kingdom. The individuals are characterized by the possession of mammæ (teats), enabling them to suckle their young. The class is sometimes popularly but erroneously called Quadrupeds (four-footed animals). So, however, are some reptiles, as lizards and crocodiles, and some amphibians, as frogs and newts. On the other hand, whales are not four-footed, yet they are akin to the warm-blooded quadrupeds, and like them suckle their young, which are brought forth alive. On this account Linnæus introduced the term Mammalia, now universally accepted. They have red, warm blood, in this respect agreeing with Birds, but differing from Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes. The mouth is concealed by lips and armed with bony and enamelled teeth; each ramus of the mandible is composed of a simple piece of bone. The covering is of hair. Normally, there are four limbs, which in some aquatic members of the class are modified into fins. The toes are generally five. Most of the bones are solid or have cavities filled with marrow, the air-cells which aid in imparting lightness to the bones of birds being, as a rule, absent. The bones of the cranium and of the face are immovably fixed to each other. The cranium is larger than in other vertebrates, the lower jaw consists of only two pieces. The vertebral column may be divided into five regions, the cervical, the dorsal, the lumbar, the sacral, and the caudal vertebræ. [Vertebra.] Like birds and reptiles, the Mammalia have an amnion. The allantoid ceases to exist at an early period of fœtal life, or is placcutiferous. The brain possesses a corpus callosum. The heart has two auricles and two ventricles. The respiration is by lungs. There is a complete diaphragm. Linnæus divided the class into seven orders: Primates, Bruta, Feræ, Glires, Pecora, Belluæ, and Cete: Cuvier into Bimana, Quadrumana, Carnassiers, Marsupialia, Rodentia, Edentata, Pachydermata, Ruminantia, and Cetacea. Prof. (Sir Richard) Owen divided them, in 1857, on the structure of the brain, into Lyencephăla, Lisseucephala, Gyreucephala, and Archencephala. The first includes the Monotremata and Marsupialia; the second contains the Rodentia, Insectivora, &c.; the third Carnivora, Quadrumana, &c., and the fourth, Man. Prof. Huxley thus classified them: Sub-class 1. Ornithodelphia, having the single order Monotremata; 2. Didelphia, also with one order, Marsupialia; 3. Monodelphia (q.v.), containing the other Mammalian orders. For the classification of J. Dwight Dana, see Megasthena.

2. *Palæont.:* As most of the older geological strata are marine, and the greater number of mammals terrestrial, it is not to be expected that many remains of the latter will be found. Besides the animals so highly organized probably came late upon the scene. A mammalian genus, Microlestes, appears in the Upper Trias of England, and Dromotherium in the Trias of America. Mammalian remains exist in the Stonesfield Slate of the Lower Oolite, and in the Upper Oolite of America. Most of them seem to have been marsupial. Cretaceous forms have not yet been found. In 1871, Sir Charles Lyell made a census of the known secondary mammals, reckoning four in the Upper Trias of Wurtemberg, Somersetshire, and North Carolina, four in the Great Oolite of Stonesfield, and fourteen in the Middle Purbeck Oolite of Swanage. Every division of the Tertiary has its appropriate mammals, nearly all placental, pachyderms being specially prominent. [Myth.]

măm-mā'-lĭ-ăn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *mammali(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the mammalia or mammals.

† **măm-mă-lĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat., &c. *mammalia*; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Containing the remains of mammals: as, a *mammaliferous* crag. [NORFOLK-CRAG.]

"They are the same *mammaliferous* strata to which the geologist turns when looking for remains illustrative of the extinct fauna of the post-glacial age."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

† **măm-mă-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *mammalog(y)*; *-ical*; Fr. *mammalogique.* The only example in Littré is from the *Revue des deux Mondes*, Aprii, 1860.] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the science of mammalogy (q.v.).

"According to *mammalogical* eyetems, which at differeut times have been proposed."—*Owen: Class. Mammalia*, p. 34.

† **măm-măl'-ŏ-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mammalog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in mammalogy; one who writes or treats of mammiferous animals or the mammals.

† **măm-măl'-ŏ-jy,** *s.* [Eng. *mammal*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, a discourse.] A treatise on mammals; the science or doctrine of mammals or mammiferous animals.

măm'-mă-rў, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *mammarius*, from *mamma* = the breast.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the breast or paps: thus there are *mammary* glands, *mammary* arteries, &c.

măm'-mĕe, *s.* [Native name in tropical America.]

Bot.: Lucuma mammosum. [MARMALADE.]

mammee-apple, mammee-tree, *s.* [MAMMEA.]

* **măm-mĕl'-ĭêre** (i as y), *s.* [Fr. *mamellière*, from *mamelle* = Lat. *mamilla*, dimin. of *mamma* = the breast.]

Old Armour: A plate of steel secured to the hauberk, beneath the cyclas, for additional protection. Also one of two circular plates placed on the breast-plate, to which the helmet, sword, or dagger was secured by a chain to prevent its loss by a sudden blow.

* **măm'-mĕr,** *v.i.* [Prob. an imitative, as if from the repetition of the syllables *ma* or *mam*; cf. Mid. Eng. *mamelen*, *momelen*, Ger. *mammeln*, Dut. *mommelen* = to mumble (q.v.).] To hesitate; to stand as one muttering and in doubt.

"What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* **măm'-mĕr-ĭng,** * **mam-er-ing,** * **mam-er-yng,** *s.* [MAMMER.] A state of hesitation or doubt.

"She etode still in a doubte and in a *mameryng* which way she might take."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 760.

* **măm'-mĕt,** * **măm'-mŏt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *Mahommet* = an idol, from *Mohammed* or *Mahomet*, from the false idea that Mahommedans were idolaters.] [MAUMET, MAWMET.]

1. An idol. Great injustice was done in making the name of Mohammed synonymous with an idol, while one great distinctive feature of the religion introduced by the great Arabian, was its uncompromising hostility to every kind of idolatry. But almost the only one of the non-Christian faiths of the world practically known to our ancestors was Mohammedism, and it was made to stand as the type of all false religions, idolatrous as well as non-idolatrous.

2. A doll, a puppet; a figure dressed up.

"I care not for thee, Kate: this is no world,
To play wit i *mammets*, and to tilt with lips."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

* **măm'-mĕt-rŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *mammetr(y)*; *-ous.*] Idolatrous.

"Their most monstrous mass or *mammetrous* mazan."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 165.

* **măm'-mĕt-rў,** *s.* [MAHOMETRY, MAUMETRY.]

1. Mohammedism.

2. Idolatry. [MAMMET.]

"Heretofore they call'd images mammets, and the adoration of images *mammetry*; that is Mahomet and Mahometry; odious names."—*Selden: Table Talk; Popery.*

măm'-mĭe, măm'-mў, *s.* [MAMMA.] A child's name for mother.

măm'-mĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *mamma* = a breast, and *fero* = to bear.] An animal which has breasts or paps for suckling its young; a mammal.

"*Mammifer*, in trias near Stuttgart."—*Lyell: Manual Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4th), p. 508.

¶ M. de Blainville's name for Mammalia being Mammifera, the term mammifer is more comuon in France than here.

măm-mĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mammifer*; adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having breasts or paps, and suckling its young; having the distinguishing characteristics of a mammal. (*Lyell.*)

măm'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *mamma* = a breast, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *mammiforme.*] Having the form or shape of paps.

măm-mĭl'-lą (pl. **măm-mĭl'-læ**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *mamma* = a breast.]

I. *Anat.:* The nipple.

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Sing.*) The apex of the nucleus of an ovule.

2. (*Pl.*) Teats like tubercles on the surface of plants, as on Mamillaria.

măm'-mĭl-lą-r-ў, mą-mĭl'-lą-r-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *mamillaris*, from *mamilla*, dimin. of *mamma* = a breast.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the breasts or paps; resembliug a pap.

2. *Geol.:* Having the surface studded over with rounded projections. (*Lyell.*)

3. *Min.:* An imitative shape resembling that of the breast, mostly occurring in minerals having a stalagmitic origin. The surface consists of a group of rounded prominences, and is distinguished from botryoidal (q.v.), by a portion only of the globule or sphere being visible on the surface of the mass.

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: A surface studded over with rounded projections.

mammillary-eminences, *s. pl.*

Anatomy:

1. More or less marked prominences on the inner surface of the boues of the crauium, which correspoud to the aufractuosities of the cranium.

2. White round medullary tubercles, of the size of a pea, situate at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance, from which the infuudibulum arises. (*Danglison.*)

mammillary-process, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* A tubercle projecting backwards from each superior articular process of certain vertebræ. Called by Owen Metapophysis (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* [MAMMÆFORM].

măm'-mĭl-lāte, măm'-mĭl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *mammillatus.*]

1. *Min.:* The same as MAMMILLARY, A. 3.

2. *Pathol.:* Having mammiform projections on its surface.

3. *Zool.:* (*Of the apex of some shells*): Rounded like a nipple.

mammillated-liver, *s.*

Pathol.: Cirrhosis (q.v.).

măm-mĭl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *mammill(ate)*; *-ation.*]

Pathol.: A term adopted as the translation of the French *état mammilloné.* A corrugated condition of the gastric mucous membrane, which, if slight, may be pathological; but, if more extensive, may be pathognomic of polypus of the stomach. (*Dunglison.*)

măm'-mĭl-lōid, *a.* [Lat. *mamilla* = a little breast, a pap, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.] Shaped like or resembling a pap or nipple. (*Owen.*)

* **măm'-mŏck,** * **mam-moc,** * **mam-ock,** *s.* [Prob. from Gael. *mam* = a round hill, a handful, with dimin. suff. *-ock* (as in hillock).] A shapeless piece.

"King John he vallantly subdued,
The miserable French and there in *mammocs* hewed."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

* **măm'-mŏck,** *v.t.* [MAMMOCK, *s.*] To tear in or into pieces; to fall to pieces.

"He did so set his teeth, and tear it; O, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it!"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

măm'-mŏ-dĭs, *s.* [Hind. *mahmúdi* = a kind of fine muslin.]

Fabric: Coarse, plain Indian muslins.

Măm'-mŏn, măm'-mŏn, *s.* [Lat. *mammona*, from Gr. μαμωνᾶς (*mamōnas*), from Syrian *mamóná* = riches. Cf. Heb. מְטְמוֹן (*matmón*) = a treasure, from צָפַן (*taman*) = to hide; Chaldee *mammón*, *mâmón.*]

1. *Script. & Poetry* (*Of the form* Mammon): According to Schleusner, the Syrian God of riches, but no traces have been obtained of an idol actually worshipped under that name in Syria. The word is, therefore, now held to be a mere personification of riches. It is used in this latter sense in Matt. vi. 24, and Luke xvi. 9. Miltou poetically makes Mammon a fallen angel of sordid character.

"*Mammon* led them on
Mammon the least erected spirit that fell
From heaven." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 678.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the form* mammon): Riches, wealth.

"*Mammon* is richee or aboundance of goods."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 233.

* **măm'-mŏn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mammon*; *-ish.*] Devoted to the service of mammon or the pursuit of riches; iuspired or actuated by mammonism (q.v.).

* **măm'-mŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *mammon*; *-ism.*] Devotion to the service of mammou or the pursuit of riches.

"If all except *mammonism* be a vain grimace."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

* **măm'-mŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mammon*; *-ist.*] One devoted to the service of mammon or the pursuit and acquisitiou of riches; a worldly person; a worldling.

"When I'd arrive the very top of all
The mistaken *mammonists* miscall."
Brome: A Paraphrase upon Ecclesiastes i.

* **măm'-mŏn-īte,** *s.* [Eng. *mammon*; *-ite.*] The same as MAMMONIST (q.v.).

"Wheu a *Mammonite* mother kills her babe for a burial fee." *Tennyson; Maud*, I. i. 45.

* **măm'-mŏn-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *mammoniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of mammouizing; a rendering mammouish or devoted to the pursuit and acquisition of wealth.

* **măm'-mŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mammon*; *-ize.*] To render mammouish; to actuate with a spirit of mammuonism.

* **măm'-mōse,** *a.* [Lat. *mamma* = a breast.] Having the form or shape of a breast; breast-shaped.

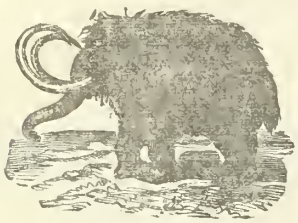
măm'-mŏth, *s.* & *a.* [Russ. *mamant'* = a mammoth (*Skeat*); Tartar *mamma* = the earth, because the Tungooses and Yakoots believed this animal worked its way iu the earth like a mole (*Webster*). Skeat dismisses as absurd the etymol. from Arab. *behemoth* or *mehemoth*; but for the other side see *Geol. Mag.* (1880), p. 408. Littré says the word is of unknown origin.]

A. *As substantive:*

Palæont.: Elephas primigenius. The first mammoth discovered was found imbedded in ice in 1799 on the shores of the Lena, by a Tungoosian fisherman named Schumachoff. A Russian engineer, named Benkendorf, thus describes a mammoth unearthed from a tundra (q.v.) in the north of Siberia, where so many lie buried in the same manner as do the remains of *Cervus megaceros* in the peat-bogs of Ireland:—

"Picture to yourself an elephant, with a body covered with thick fur, about thirteen feet in height, and fifteen in length, with tusks eight feet long, thick, and curving outwards at their ends, a stout trunk of six feet in length, colossal limbs of a foot and a half in thickness, and a tail naked to the end, which was covered with thick tufty hair. His parchment-like large naked ears lay fearfully turned up over the head; about the shoulders and back he had stiff hair, about a foot in length like a mane. . . . Under the outer hair there appeared everywhere a wool, very soft, warm, and thick, and of a yellow-brown colour. As compared with our Indian elephants, the head was rough, the brain-case low and narrow, but the trunk and mouth were larger."

Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxv. 138, *sqq.*), treating of the range of the mammoth in time and space, comes to the conclusion that it existed in Britain before, during, and after the Glacial period. Its remains are found in France in "enormous abundance;" there it was contemporary with the Cave-men of the Pleistocene, as is proved by a spirited engraving of it on a piece of mammoth ivory found in the Cave of La Madeleine, Dordogne (Figured in *Lubbock's Orig. of Civil.*, p. 41); it has been found in nearly every county in England; and, broadly speaking,



MAMMOTH.

its range extended "over the whole land of the northern hemisphere." It is a noteworthy fact that the teeth of the mammoth found in the northern regions have narrow plates, while the plates of those discovered further south are broad. This Prof. Darwin attributes to difference of food. He is also of opinion "that the mammoth may be taken as the ancestor of the Indian elephant." To show how plentiful these animals once were in Asiatic Russia, Mr. H. H. Howorth (*Geol. Mag.* (1880), p. 500) says, that from 1825 to 1831 there were never less than 1,500 poods of fossil ivory sold at Yakutsk, and one year the sale reached 2,000 poods; and similar ivory was offered for sale in Khiva as early as the tenth century.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling the mammoth in point of size; gigantic, immense: as, the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, the Mammoth Tree in California.

mammoth-tree, *s*

Bot.: Sequoia gigantea, a great Californian tree, surpassed in height only by the Eucalyptus (q.v.) of Australia. The largest known specimen, that in the Mammoth Grove at Calaveras in Upper California, where it was discovered by a party of Americans in 1850, was 327 feet high by 90 in circumference. It is the largest of known trees, and is believed to be from 3,000 to 4,000 years old. It belongs to the order Coniferæ (Pinaceæ), tribe Abietinæ.

* **măm'-mō-thrĕpt,** *s.* [Gr. μαμμόθρεπτος (*mammothreptos*), from μάμμα (*mamma*) = a mother, a grandmother, and τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.] A child brought up by its grandmother; a spoilt child.

"We are the *mammothrepts* of Sinne."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 15.

măm'-mỹ, *s.* [Mammie.]

măm'-pĕ-lŏn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Cynogale Bennettii, one of the Viverridæ, from Borneo. It differs from other members of the family in being stout and plump. Colour yellowish-brown, lighter on the under-side of the head and over the eyes; darker on the legs. The snout is long and pointed, the muzzle bald, the ears very short, the whiskers well developed. It frequents the neighbourhood of water, and is a good climber.

măn (pl. **mĕn**), * **mon,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *mann, mon*; cogn. with Dut. *man*; Icel. *madhr* (for *mannr*), *man*; Sw. *man*; Dan. *mand*; Goth. *manna*; Ger. *mann*; Lat. *mas* (for *mans*) = a male; Sansc. *mana*. The sense is "thinking animal" from the root *man* = to think, found unchanged in Sansc.; cf. also Eng. *mind*, *mean*; Lat. *memini*, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An individual of the human race; a human being; a living person.

"The people gathered themselves together as one *man* to Jerusalem."—*Ezra* iii. 1.

2. A male adult of the human race as distinguished from a woman.

"Neither was the *man* created for the woman; but the woman for the *man*."—1 *Corinthians* xi. 9.

3. A male adult of the human race as distinguished from a boy or child.

"The nurse's legends are for truths received,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believed."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 335.

4. A husband.

5. A male servant or attendant; a workman; an adult male in the employ or under the direction of some person.

"One of my husband's *men*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,291.

6. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

"*Man* has been studied more carefully than any other organic being, and yet there is the greatest possible diversity amongst capable judges whether he should be classed as a single species or race, or as two (Virey) as, three (Jacquinot), four (Kant), five (Blumenbach), six (Buffon), seven (Hunter), eight (Agassiz), eleven (Pickering), fifteen (Bory St. Vincent), sixteen (Desmoulins), twenty-two (Morton), sixty (Crawfurd), or as sixty-three, according to Burke."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, i. 226.

7. A male who possesses the characteristics of manhood or manliness.

"The man that dares tradnce, because he can
With safety to himself, is not a *man*."
Couper: Expostulation, 433.

8. A vassal, liege, subject, or tenant.

9. *Man* is used as a word of familiar address, frequently conveying the idea of impatience, contempt, or disparagement.

"You may partake of anything that we say:
We speak no treason, *man*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

10. *Man* is used loosely or indefinitely (like the French *on*) in the sense of one, any one, a person.

"A *man* would expect to find some antiquities."—*Addison: On Italy.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script., Anthrop., Ethnol., &c.:* Since the middle of the nineteenth century there has been a growing tendency to refer all the sciences relating to man to one comprehensive science, Anthropology. Scripture teaches that on the sixth day of creation "God created man in his own image" (Gen. i. 27), a little lower than the angels (Psalm viii. 4, 5), planted for him a garden (Gen. ii. 8), gave him leave to eat of its fruits with the exception of one, of which he was forbidden to partake on pain of death (ii. 16, 17, iii. 2, 3). Both his wife (Eve) and he disobediently ate the fruit, became liable to death, and were expelled from Eden (iii. 6–24). The duration of human life was then nearly a thousand years (v. 4, 8, 10, 14, 27, 31, &c.). But after the flood, brought on by the wickedness of the antediluviau world (vi. 3, 5, 6, 7, &c.), it was gradually curtailed (xi. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25), till finally it reached the limits which still continue (Psalm xc. 10). God selected for himself as his special people the Jewish race, one of those descended from Abraham (Gen. xii. 1–3, xvii. 21, xxviii. 4, Exod. v. 1, &c.). "God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life" (John iii. 16), thus to some extent at least counteracting the influence on mankind of Adam's sin (Rom. v. 19). A distinction is drawn between the "spirit" of man and that of the inferior animals (Eccles. iii. 21). An obscure passage in the New Testament may perhaps have some bearing on the case of the latter (Rom. viii. 19–23). Mr. Darwin is of opinion that man sprung from one of the naked molluscs called Ascidians, the line of descent or ascent running through some humble fish like the lancelet, then up through the ganoids and other fish, the amphibians, reptiles and birds, the Monotremata, the lowest Mammals, the Marsupialia, the Placental Mammalia, the Lemurs, the Simiadæ, and the Anthropoid Apes. (*Darwin: Descent of Man.*) [For the time at which remains of man first appear in the geologic strata, see *Antiquity of Man*, Flint-implements, &c. For his zoological characteristics, see Anthropidæ and Homo. For the question whether man constitutes one species with several varieties, or more species than one, see the example under A. I. 6.] Blumenbach divided mankind into five races, the Caucasian, the Mongolian, the Ethiopian, the American, and the Malay. Cuvier reduces the five to three, the Caucasian, the Mougolian, and the Ethiopian. Dr. Pritchard extended them to seven, the Iranian (the same as the Caucasian), the Turanian (the same as the Mongolian), the Native Americans, the Hottentots, the Negroes, the Papuas or Woolly-headed Polynesians, the Alfourou and Native Australians. Dr. Latham divides mankind into three varieties, Mongolidæ, Atlantidæ, and Japetidæ. Prof. Huxley's classification of mankiud is into the Australoid, Negroid, Mongoloid, Xanthochroic, and Melanochroic races. (For other inquiries, see the several sciences relating to man.)

2. *Games:* A piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.

B. *As adj.: Man* is used adjectively in a few compounds to denote the male sex; male.

"Every *man* child shall be circumcised."—*Genesis* xvii. 10.

¶ *Man* is found frequently in compounds, the meanings of most of which are sufficiently obvious.

man-ape, *s.* A popular name for any anthropoid ape. [Anthropoid.]

* **man-at-arms,** *s.* A soldier, especially one in the middle ages, fully armed and equipped; a heavy-armed soldier.

* **man-case,** *s.* A body.

"He had a handsome *man-case*."—*Fuller: Church History*, III. vii. 13.

man-dram, *s.* A preparation used in the West Indies, like bitters, to excite languid appetites. It consists of a mixture of sliced cucumbers, shallots, or onions cut very small, a little lime-juice and Madeira wine, with a few pods of bird-pepper, well mashed, and mixed with the liquor. (*Loudon.*)

man-eater, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cannibal.

2. *Zool.:* A name applied to either of the two great Felidæ, notably to the tigers, when, in old age leaving their natural food, they prey by preference upon man.

¶ The Anglo-Indian view is that a tiger when its teeth decay with age is no longer able to pierce the hide of a bullock or an antelope. Driven to desperation by hunger it ventures timidly to attack a child or a woman, and is astonished to find how feeble is the resistance it meets with. Its fear of man, which in its vigorous days was very great, now vanishes, and, unless destroyed, it makes dreadful slaughter of the human race. It is probably the same with the lion. (See the example.)

"A *man-eater* is invariably an old lion. And when he overcomes his fear of man so far as to come to villages for goats, the people remark, His teeth are worn, he will soon kill men."—*Prof. Parker*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 27.

man-eating, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* An epithet applied to old lions or tigers, which, by preference, attack man.

B. *As subst.:* The practice of attacking and devouring man in preference to any of the larger mammals.

"The lion is said sometimes to develop the taste for *man-eating*, which makes the tiger so terrible."—*Prof. Parker*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 25.

man-engine, *s.* A mechanical lift for raising and lowering men in the shafts of mines. It consists of a vertical rod worked from the engine-beam alternately up and down in the mine-shaft. On this rod are handles and stepping-places at distances equal to the stroke of the rod; similar handles and steps are fixed at the side of the shaft or on another rod which rises and falls in the reverse way to the first rod. By stepping in turn from one set of steps to the other, the miners ascend or descend the mine. In practice it has proved to be fruitful of accident. In this country the man-engine is being superseded by cages or, as in some of the mines on Lake Superior, by cars.

man-fungus, *s.*

Bot.: Geaster (q.v.).

* **man-huxter,** *s.* The same as Man-mercer (q.v.).

"Be so, and no more, you *man-huxter*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Custom of the Country, iv. 1.

* **man-mender,** *s.* A ludicrous or contemptuous name for a physician or surgeon.

"Whither go all these *men-menders*, these physicians?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, ii. 1.

* **man-mercer,** *s.* A woollen draper; one who deals by retail in clothes, &c., for male attire.

man-midwife, *s.* A man who practises obstetrics; an accoucheur. (*Byron: Vision of Judgment*, lxxvii.)

* **man-milliner,** *s.* A male maker of milliuery; hence, one who busies himself

with trifling or effeminate occupations or embellishments.

"An empty-pated fellow, and as conceited as a *man-milliner*."—*Theodore Hook: All in the Wrong*, ch. ii.

*** man-minded,** *a.* Having the mind or qualities of a man.

*** man-monster,** *s.* A monster in the service of any person.

"My *man-monster* hath drowned his tongue in sack."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

*** man-mountain,** *s.* A man of gigantic proportions; a giant. (*Swift: Gulliver; Lilliput.*)

man-of-war, *s.* An armed ship; a ship of war.

"Supported by a British *man-of-war* from Labuan and two gunboats."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1878.

Man-of-war bird: [FRIGATE-BIRD].

Man-of-war's man: A seaman belonging to a ship of war.

man-of-straw, *s.* A man of no substance, influence, weight, or means; one put forward as a puppet or decoy.

man-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: Aceras anthropophora. A fanciful resemblance is pointed out between the tip of this orchis and a man hung by the head. It is British. [ACERAS.]

man-rent, *s.* [MANRED.]

man-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope suspended by stanchions on each side of a gangway, and used in ascending or descending a ship's side, hatchways, &c.

man-shaped, *a.* Having the external conformation more or less closely resembling that of man.

Man-shaped apes:

Zool.: A popular name for the Anthropoid Apes. [ANTHROPOID.]

"In the great order of the Primates, after man, stand the *man-shaped*, or anthropomorphous *apes*."—*Prof. Duncan*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 6.

man-tiger, *s.*

Anthrop.: A person credited with having the power of assuming the shape of a tiger at will. The belief that certain individuals have such power is common in India, and the Khonds say that a man-killing tiger is either an incarnation of the Earth-goddess, or a transformed man. [LYCANTHROPY.]

"It is thus with the Lavas of Birma, supposed to be the broken-down remains of a cultured race, and dreaded as *man-tigers*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), i. 113.

man-trap, *s.* An engine or contrivance for catching trespassers. Their use is now illegal, unless set in a dwelling-house between sunset and sunrise.

man-worship, *s.* Undue reverence, respect, or adulation paid to a man; extreme obsequiousness.

măn, *v.t.* [MAN, *s.*]

1. To furnish with men; to supply with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defence, &c.

"She was so formidably *manned* that all attempts to hoard her failed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 2. To furnish or provide with a man or servant.

"I was never *manned* with an agate till now."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* 3. To act or play the husband to.

"Do yon think I could *man* a hussy yet?"—*The Coalman's Courtship to the Creel-wife's Daughter*, p. 4.

* 4. To accustom to man; to tame, as a hawk.

"Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

† 5. To fortify, to strengthen; to supply with strength for action.

"He *mann'd* himself with dauntless air."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 10.

* 6. To brave; to bear or face like a man."

"I must *man* it out." *Dryden: All for Love*, ii.

¶ *To man the yards:*

Naut.: To send a sufficient number of men upon the yards to reef or furl the sails; also to range men in a standing position along the tops of the yards, as a mark of respect to some person, or on some memorable occasion.

*** măn'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *man*, s.; *-able.*] Of age for marriage or a husband; of a marriageable age.

"That's woman's ripe age; as full as thou art
At one and twenty; she's *manable*, is she not?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid of the Mill, ii. 1.

măn'-ą-ca, *s.* [Brazilian Portuguese.]

Bot.: Franciscea uniflora. [FRANCISCEA.]

*** man-ace,** *s.* & *v.* [MENACE.]

măn'-ą-cle, * măn'-ĭ-cle, * man-y-cle, *s.* [Fr. *manicle*, from Lat. *manicula*, dimin. of *manica* = a long sleeve . . . a manacle, from *manus* = the hand; Ital. *manetta*; Sp. *maniota.*] Handcuffs for criminals. The two pieces of metal are hinged together, the upper portion of which is curved so as to fit the wrist, and the lower portion is straight, except at a point near its outer end, where it is slightly bent. (The word is seldom used except in the plural.)

"Knock off his *manacles*; bring your prisoner to the king."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

măn'-ą-cle, *v.t.* [MANACLE.]

1. *Lit.:* To put manacles or handcuffs on, in order to confine the hands; to shackle, to handcuff, to fetter the limbs.

"We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the hearward in their chains."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To restrain or confine in any way; to fetter.

"Spirits when they please
Can either sex assume, or both: so soft
And uncompounded is their essence pure;
Not tied or *manacled* with joint or limb."
Milton: P. L., i. 426.

măn'-age (age as **ĭj),** *v.t.* & *i.* [MANAGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To have under direction; to direct, to guide, to conduct, to carry on, to administer, to handle, to transact.

"Tell the nations, in no vulgar strain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

2. To have under control; to be able to guide or direct.

"His dragoons had still to learn how to *manage* their horses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To treat; to put to use.

"Who then thy master, say, and whose the land
So dress'd and *manag'd* by thy skilful hand?"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 303.

4. To wield; to have under command; to understand the use of.

"It was found that not one in four of the English soldiers could *manage* his piece at all."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. To train in the manage, as a horse; to train generally.

* 6. To contrive, to effect, to treat of.

"Mark how the genius of a Virgil has *managed* a war after a Homer."—*Mickle: Dissertation on the Lusiad*, &c.

* 7. To make subservient.

8. To husband; to treat or use with caution or sparingly.

9. To treat with caution or address; to use cautiously or wisely.

"Oft times nothing profits more
Than self esteem, grounded on just right
Well *managed*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 573.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To carry on, control, or direct affairs.

"Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

2. To contrive.

*** măn'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. *manége* = the training or management of a horse, from Sp. *maneggio* = a managing, a handling, a riding school, from *mano* = the hand; Lat. *manus*; Ital. *maneggiare* = to manage.]

1. The treatment, training, or management of a horse.

"They are fair with their feeding, they are taught their *manage*, and to that end riders dearly hired."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

2. Conduct, management, direction, administration.

"Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and *manage* of my house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

3. Treatment.

"Now for the rebels, which stand out in Ireland;
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

măn-age-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *manageable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being manageable; tractability.

măn'-age-ą-ble (age as **ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *manage*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being managed; easy to be turned or directed towards, or used for its proper purpose.

"Were education else so sure to fail,
Conducted on a *manageable* scale?"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 709.

2. Capable of being easily managed, governed, or turned; tractable, docile: as, a *manageable* child.

3. Easily made subservient to one's views or designs.

*** măn'-age-ą-ble-nĕss (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *manageable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being manageable; tractableness, docility.

† măn'-age-ą-blў (age as **ĭj),** *adv.* [Eng. *manageab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a manageable manner or degree.

*** măn'-age-lĕss (age** as **ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *manage*; *-less.*] Incapable of being managed.

măn'-age-mĕnt (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *manage*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of managing, carrying on, guiding, directing, or conducting; conduct, administration, direction.

"The affairs of men and the *management* of this sublunary world."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

* 2. A negotiation; a treaty, dealing, or transaction.

"He had great *managements* with ecclesiasticks, in the view of being advanced to the pontificate."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Those who manage, carry on, direct, or conduct any matter, business, undertaking, institution, &c.; the body of managers or directors collectively.

4. Cunning, art, artifice; skill or prudence; contrivance; skilful conduct.

"I repose upon your *management* what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation."—*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis. (An Account of the Poem.)*

măn'-ag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *manag(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who has the management, conduct, or direction of any matter, business, undertaking, institution, &c.; a director, a conductor, specif., of a theatre.

"Mr. Walpole was one of the *managers* on this occasion."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

2. One who manages or conducts business with frugality and economy; a thrifty person; a good economist.

3. A contriver, a schemer.

"An artful *manager*, that crept between
His friend and shame." *Pope: Ep. to Satires*, i.

măn-ą-ğĕr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *manager*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a manager or management.

"How I have set my heart on rushing into Forster's study . . . Maclise's painting-room, and into Macready's *managerial* ditto without a moment's warning."—*Dickens: Letters*, iii. 30.

*** măn'-ag-ĕr-ў (ag** as **ĭj),** *s.* [O. Fr. *menagerie.*]

1. Management, conduct, direction, administration.

"None were punished for the ill *managery* and conduct of the expedition."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1625).

2. Manner of using.

"The ready *managery* of their weapons."—*Decay of Piety.*

3. Economy, frugality, husbandry.

"The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis."—*Decay of Piety.*

4. Moral conduct.

măn'-ag-ĭng (ag as **ĭj),** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MANAGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Conducting, guiding, controlling, or administering.

2. Economical, frugal, contriving, planning.

"*Vir Frugi* signified, at one and the same time, a sober and *managing* man, an honest man, and a man of substance."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

C. *As subst.:* The same as MANAGEMENT (q.v.).

"And let the goodness of the *managing*
Rase out the blot of foul attaining quite."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

măn'-ą-kĭn, *s.* [O. Dut. *manneken*, a dimin. from *man*; Fr. *mannequin*; Ger. *mannchen.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little man, a dwarf, a mannikin (q.v.).

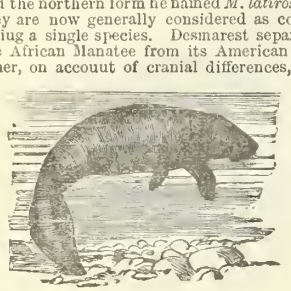
"This is a dear *manakin* to you, Sir Toby."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

2. *Ornith.:* Pipridæ, a family of Mesomyodi, containing some sixty species; closely allied to the Tyrants. They are all of small size, somewhat shy in their habits, and are found in the wooded portions of South America.

*** man-ase,** *s.* & *v.* [MENACE.]

măn-ą-tee', † **măn-ą-tî'**, * **măn'-ą-tĭn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Agassiz says from the native name; McNicoll adopts the etym. given in the extract, as does Prof. Flower in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 456.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Manatus (q.v.), more particularly *M. australis* (*americanus*), first discovered by the early Spanish colonists. Dr. Haslan was of opiuion that there were two species of Manatus in America, and the northern form he named *M. latirostris;* they are now generally considered as constitutiug a single species. Desmarest separated the African Manatee from its American congener, on accouut of cranial differences, not,



MANATEE.

however, of great importance, and called it *M. senegalensis.* Manatees are found in the creeks, lagoons, and estuaries of some of the West India islands, on the American coast, from Florida as far as 20° S., in the great rivers of Brazil, on the coast of Africa from 16° N. to 10° S., and in Lake Tchad. They are slow and inactive, and quite inoffensive; they browse on aquatic, preferably fluviatile, plants in shallow water. Their numbers are rapidly diminishing, as they are hunted for the sake of their skin, the oil they yield, and their flesh. The Manatee measures from 10 to 12 feet in length. It has a thick, wrinkled, hairless hide, of a dark bluish gray color. The eyes are small and deeply sunk, and the nostrils are valved slits at the end of the snout.

"Its most remarkable feature is the forepaw, occupying the usual place of the cetacean fin, but bearing so close a resemblance to a human hand that the name *manatee* is generally supposed to have been conferred on it by the first Spanish explorers on this account."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 374.

† **măn-ą-tî'**, *s.* [Manatee.]

mą-năt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *manat(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Sea-cows; the single family of Illiger's Sirenia, the Herbivorous Cetacea of F. Cuvier. The Manatidæ, however, differ from Whales in many important particulars. The family contains three genera: Halicore, Manatus, and the recently extinct Rhytina.

* **măn'-ą-tĭn**, *s.* [Manatee.]

* **mą-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *manatio*, from *mano* = to flow out.] The act of issuing or flowing out of something else.

măn'-ą-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *manatee* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Manatidæ (q.v.). Body piseiform, ending in a shovel-like tail with rounded edges; no traces of hind limbs, either externally or iuternally; no dorsal fin. The fore limbs are flattened paddles, without traces of fingers, but with three diminutive flat nails near their extremities. The upper tip is tumid, cleft into two lobes, which are divaricated to receive food, and contracted to seize it and convey it into the mouth. Eyes and ear-orifice minute. Skin gray, wrinkled, covered with delicate hairs; upper and under-lip setigerous. Two, if not three, species are known. They feed solely on aquatic vegetation. [Manatee.]

2. *Paleont.:* (See extract).

"Extinct species of *Manatus* have been found in the Post-pliocene deposits of Eastern North America from Maryland to Florida."—*Wallace: Geog. Distrib. of Animals*, ii. 210.

măn'-ą-wą, *s.* [Maori.] The green aromatic resin of *Avicennia tomentosa*, eaten by the New Zealanders.

* **măn-bote**, *s.* [A.S. *man*, and *bote.*]

Feudal Law: Compensation paid for the killing of a man; espec., compensation paid to a lord for the killing of his man or vassal.

* **măn'-cą**, *s.* [Mancus.]

manche (1), **maunch**, *s.* [Fr. *manche*, from Lat. *manica* = a long sleeve, from *manus* = the hand.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sleeve with long, hanging ends to it.

2. *Her.:* A bearing representing such a sleeve.

"That *manch*, that moone, this martlet, and that mound." *Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 316.

* **manche-present**, *s.* A greedy fellow; a parasite.

măn'-çhē (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Naut.: An East Indian boat used on the Malabar coast. It has masts raking forward and a flat bottom.

Măn'-çhĕs-tĕr, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city in the south-west division of Lancashire.

Manchester School, *s.*

Politics: A name applied by their opponents to the early advocates of Free Trade, whose head-quarters were at Manchester. Their distinctive tenet was Free Trade, notably in corn [Corn Laws]; but through their chief leaders, Messrs. Cobden and Bright, they were also identified with protests against a spirit of militarism (q.v.), which led to their being called the "peace-at-any-price" party.

"What they mean by the *Manchester School* is merely copying a phrase of Mr. Disraeli, which refers, I suppose, really to the foreign policy which was more prominently, perhaps, advocated by Mr. Cobden and myself some years ago than by any other two men probably in the country."—*Right Hon. J. Bright: Speech at Birmingham*, Jan. 29, 1855.

Manchester-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: Naphthaline yellow, jaune d'or, Martius yellow. This dye is the calcium or sodium compound of binitro-naphthalinic acid ($C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2O$). It is obtained by adding sodic nitrite to a solution of hydrochlorate of naphthylamine, until all the naphthyline has been converted into diazonaphthol. Manchester-yellow imparts to wool and silk permanent yellow hues, varying from lemon yellow to a deep golden colour. It is superior to picric acid dye in not being volatilized by steam.

* **mănçh'-ĕt**, * **mainch-et**, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with Fr. *mangcr* = to eat.]

A. *As subst.:* A small loaf of fine bread.

"Of bread made of wheat we have sundrie sorts dailie brought to the table, whereof the first and most excellent is the *mainchet*, which we commonlie call white bread."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

B. *As adj.:* Fine and white. (Said of bread or flour.)

"Thyrtie quarters of *manchet* floure."—3 *Kings* iv. (1551).

măn-chĭ-neĕl', *s.* [Fr. *mancenillier, manzanille;* Ital. *mancinello;* Port. *mancenilheira*, Sp. *manzanillo*, from *manzana* = an apple, from *malum Matianum*, a kind of apple, which the manchineel resembles.]

Bot.: Hippomane Mancinella, a euphorbiaceous tree, forty or fifty feet high, growing on the sandy coasts of the West Indian Islands, Venezuela, Panama, &c. It has ovate or elliptical shiniug leaves, with small, inconspicuous flowers. It is very poisonous. If a single drop of the white juice fall upon the skin it will cause a wound extremely difficult to heal. The juice of the fruit similarly burns the lips of any one who bites it. Deleterious as it is, its venomous effects have been much exaggerated by credulity. *Bignonia leucoxylon* is said to be an antidote to the poison.

¶ *Bastard Manchineel:*

Bot.: Cameraria latifolia, one of the Apocynaceæ.

Măn-çhoô', **Măn'-çhû**, **Măn-tçhoô'**, *s.* [Native name.]

1. A native of Manchooria, a territory belouging to the Empire of China.

2. The language spoken by the natives of Manchooria.

Măn-çhû'-rĭ-ąn, **Mănt-çhû'-rĭ-ąn**, *a.* & *s.* [Manchoo.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or found in Manchooria.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Manchoo (q.v.).

Manchurian-crane, *s.*

Ornith.: Grus viridirostris. It is a favourite bird among the Chinese, and a considerable number of them are kept in captivity at Pekin. It is one of the commonest subjects chosen by Chinese artists, and their studies of it are extremely vigorous.

Manchurian sub-region, *s.*

Geog. & Zool.: An interesting and very productive district, corresponding in the east to the Mediterranean sub-region in the West, or rather perhaps to all western temperate Europe. Its limits are not very well defined, but it probably includes all Japan: the Corea and Mancburia to the Amour river, and to the lower slopes of the Khingan and Peling mountains. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. of Animals*, i. 220.)

măn'-çĭ-nīte, *s.* [Named by Jacquot after the place where it was ststed to have been found, Mancino; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). (See def.)]

Min.: Supposed by Jacquot to be a trisilicate of zinc, but since shown to be a mixture, and not to have been found at Mancino, Livorno, but at Campiglia, Tuscany. Berthier states that the mineral was named after the family Mancini.

* **măn'-çĭ-pāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *mancipatus*, pr. par. of *mancipo* = to dispose of, from *manceps* = one who acquires anything at an auction: *manu* = in the hand, and *capio* = to take.] To enslave, to bind, to fetter, to tie.

"It is no marvel if those have *mancipated* their minds to the judgments of some whom they overadmire."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, § 2.

* **măn-çĭ-pā'-tion**, *s.* [Mancipate.] The act of mancipating or enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude.

* **măn'-çĭ-ple**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mancipe*, from Lat. *mancipem*, accus. of *manceps* = one who acquires anything at an auction. The *l* is inserted, as in *syllable*, from Lat. *syllaba*, *participle*, from Lat. *participium*, &c.] A steward, a purveyor; espec., the steward or purveyor of a college or inn of court.

"Their *manciple* fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their grist went to the mill:
This simkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more."
Betterton: Miller of Trompington.

* **măn'-cŭs**, * **măn'-cą**, *s.* [A.S. *mancus.*] The Anglo-Saxon mark, a coin current both in silver and gold. A gold mancus of thirty pence was equal to about 7s. 6d. sterling, and the silver mancus, weighing about the fifth part of an ounce, was about equal to our shilling.

* **mănd**, *s.* [Lat. *mando* = to command, to direct.] A demand; a question.

măn-dā'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = we command or direct; 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *mando* = to command or direct.]

Law: (See extract).

"The prerogative writ of *mandamus* is a command issuing in the name of the sovereign from the Queen's Bench, and directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature requiring them to do some particular thing therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty, and which the Queen's Bench has previously determined, or at least supposes to be consonant to right and justice. A *mandamus* lies, for instance, to compel the admission or restoration of the party applying to any office or franchise of a public nature, whether spiritual or temporal, to academical degrees; to the use of a meeting-house, &c.; for the production, inspection, or delivery of public books and papers. A *mandamus* may therefore he had to the courts of the City of London, to enter up judgment; to the quarter sessions, to hear an appeal; to the spiritual courts, to swear a churchwarden, and the like. This writ is grounded on the oath of the party injured, of his own right, and the denial of justice below: whereupon a rule is usually made, directing the party complained of to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue: and, if he shows no sufficient cause, the writ itself is issued, at first in the alternative, either to do thus, or signify some reason to the contrary; to which a return, or answer, must be made at a certain day. And, if the inferior judge, or other person to whom the writ is directed, returns or signifies an insufficient reason, then there issues in the second place a peremptory *mandamus*, to do the thing absolutely: to which no other return will be admitted, but perfect obedience."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

* **mănd'-ąnt**, *s.* [Lat. *mandans*, pr. par. of *mando* = to command, to direct.] The same as Mandator (q.v.).

măn-dą-rĭn', *s.* [Port. *mandarin*, from Malay *mantri* = a counsellor, a minister of state, from Sansc. *mantrin* = a counsellor, from *mantra* = a holy text, a charm, counsel, from *man* = to think, to mind, to know.] A general name for a Chinese magistrate, or public official, civil or military.

mandarin-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: Dendronessa (*Aix*) *galericulata*, a beautifully plumaged species from the country north of Pekin and the basin of the Southern

Amour. It is highly prized in China, and Sir John Bowring, in 1850, had extreme difficulty

MANDARIN-DUCK.

in obtaining a few couples for transmission to England. The mandarin-duck breeds freely in captivity.

mandarin-orange, *s.*

Bot.: *Citrus nobilis*, a variety of *Citrus Aurantium*.

măn-dą-rĭn′, *v.t.* [MANDARIN, *s.*]

Dyeing: To give an orange colour to silk or wool by the action of nitric acid, which partially decomposes the surface of the fibre.

* **măn-dą-rĭn′-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mandarin*; *-ess.*] A female mandarin. (*Lamb.*)

* **măn-dą-rĭn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *mandarin*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a mandarin; befitting a mandarin.

* **măn-dą-rĭn′-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *mandarin*; *-ism.*] Government by mandarins; the spirit or character of mandarins.

măn′-dą-tar-ў, măn′-dą-tōr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *mandataire*, from Lat. *mandatum* = a mandate (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *mandatorio.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A person to whom a command, charge, or mandate has been given.

"Sending their *mandatory* with a musqueteer to Doctor Hammond's lodging."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law:* A person to whom the Pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice.

2. *Common Law:* One who is authorized, and undertakes without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him.

măn′-dāte, *s.* [Fr. *mandat*, from Lat. *mandatum* = a charge, order, or command, neut. sing. of *mandatus*, pa. par. of *mando* = to command; Sp. & Ital. *mandato.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An order, a command, a charge, an injunction, a commission.

"Oh, that my mind were equal to fulfil
The comprehensive *mandate* which they give."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Introd.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law:* A rescript of the Pope commanding the ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.

2. *Eng. Law:* A judicial charge, command, or commission; abatement of goods without reward, to be carried from place to place, or to have some act performed about them.

3. *Scots Law:* A contract by which one person employs another to act for him in the management of his affairs, or in some particular department of them, which employment the person accepts, and agrees to act. The person giving it is called the mandant or mandator, and the person undertaking the mandatory.

* **măn-dā′-tōr,** *s.* [Lat., from *mandatus*, pa. par. of *mando* = to command, to direct.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A director; one who gives orders or directions.

"A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and a *mandator* to his proctor."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

II. *Law:*

1. A bailer of goods.

2. A person who deputes another to perform a mandate. [MANDATE, II. 3.]

măn′-dą-tōr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mandatorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing a mandate, command, precept, or injunction; directory.

"He usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated."—*Abp. Usher: On Ordination.*

B. *As subst.:* The same as MANDATARY (q.v.).

măn-dĕl′-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *mandel(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_7O_2{\cdot}NH_2$ = $C_6H_5{\cdot}CHOH{\cdot}CONH_2$.

Obtained by heating to 180° in a sealed tube, a mixture of benzoic aldehyde, hydrogeu cyanide, and water. It crystallizes in rhombic or hexagonal tables, soluble in water and boiling alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and melts at 131°. Heated with baryta water to 186°, it is converted into barium mandelate $(C_8H_7O_3)_2Ba$, which crystallizes in rhombic tables, soluble in water.

măn′-dĕl-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *mandel(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of mandelic acid.

¶ Ammonic mandelate is a yellowish-white powder, difficult to crystallize. Soluble in water and alcohol. Baric mandelate crystallizes in needles, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. The copper salt is a beautiful light blue powder, which, when heated, gives off bitter almond oil.

măn-dĕl′-ĭc, *a.* [Ger. *mandel* = an almond; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

mandelic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3$ = $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Phenylglycollic acid. Formobenzoic acid. An acid prepared by heating bitter almond oil with hydrochloric or sulphuric acids, and extracting by means of ether. It crystallizes in prisms or tables, very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 115° with loss of water into a yellow oil, which on cooling solidifies to a gum. Heated above its melting point, it diffuses an agreeable odour resembling white-thorn blossoms. Mandelic-acid contains the elements of bitter almond oil and formic acid. It neutralises bases completely, and expels carbonic acid from its compounds.

* **mande-ment, * maunde-ment,** *s.* [COMMANDMENT.] A command, a commandment, a mandate.

"He schewed the Erle Rogere the pape's *mandement.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 307.

man-der, *s.* [MAUNDER.]

măn′-dĕr-ĭl, *s.* [MANDREL.]

măn′-dē-vĭlle, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of O. Fr. *mandil*, *mandille.*] [MANDIL.] The same as MANDILION (q.v.).

măn′-dĭ-ble, *s.* [From. Lat. *mandibula* and *mandibulum*, from *mando* = to chew; Fr. *mandibule*; Prov. & Sp. *mandibula.*]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The inferior maxilla, or two mandibles may be said to be united in the inferior maxilla or lower jaw. (*Quain.*)

2. *Comparative:*

(1) (*Among Vertebrates in general*): The lower jaw answering to the *maxilla inferior* in man. [1.] (*Huxley.*)

(2) (*Among Birds, pl.*): The upper aud lower rostra of the beak. (*Huxley.*)

(3) (*Among Arthropoda, pl.*): The upper pair of cephalic appendages used as jaws. (*Huxley.*) In insects the term is restricted to the upper and outer pair of jaws. (*Owen.*)

(4) (*Among Molluscs*): Used of the beak in Cephalopoda. (*Nicholson.*)

măn-dĭb′-ų-la (pl. **măn-dĭb′-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a jaw.] A mandible (q.v.).

măn-dĭb′-ų-lar, *a.* [MANDIBULA.] Pertaining or belonging to the jaw. Thus there is a *mandibular* arch.

măn-dĭb-ų-lā′-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *mandibulatus*, from Lat. *mandibula*, *mandibulum.*] [MANDIBLE.]

Entom.: According to Clairville, Stephens, &c., a primary division or sub-class of insects containing those which have jaws for mastication, as distiuguished from those which have a suctorial mouth. [INSECT.]

măn-dĭb′-ų-late, *a.* & *s.* [MANDIBULAR.]

A. *As adjective:*

Entom.: Having mandibles, as distinguished from a suctorial mouth.

B. *As substantive:*

Entom.: An insect of the sub-class Mandibulata (q.v.).

măn-dĭb′-ų-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [MANDIBULATE.] The same as MANDIBULATE, *a.* (q.v.).

măn-dĭ-bū′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *mandibula*, *mandibulum* = a jaw, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Zoology:* Having the form of a mandible.

2. *Entom.:* Having the lower jaws hard, horny, and like the upper jaws in form.

* **măn′-dĭl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mandil*, *mandille*, from Lat. *mantellum*, *mantelum* = a table-cloth, a cloak, a mantle.] A sort of cloak or mantle.

* **măn-dĭl′-iŏn** (i as y), *s.* [O. Fr. *mandil*; Ital. *mandiglione.*] A kind of loose garment; a soldier's cloak.

"A *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a warmful nap." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* x.

măn′-dĭ-ŏc, măn′-ĭ-ŏc, *s.* [From *mandioca*, its name in Brazil.]

Bot.: A euphorbiaceous plant, *Manihot utilissima.* [CASSAVA, MANIHOT.]

mandioc-plant, *s.* [MANDIOC.]

* **mand-ment,** *s.* [MANDEMENT.]

măn′-dō-lĭne, măn′-dō-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *mandoline*, *mandole*, *mandore*, from Ital. *mandola*, *mandora.*]

Music: An Italian fretted guitar, so called from its almond shape. There are several varieties, each with different tunings. The Neapolitan, considered the most perfect, has four strings tuned like the violin, *i.e.*, G, D, A, E. The Milauese, next in favour, has five double

MANDOLINE.

strings tnned G, C, A, D, E. A plectrum is used in the right hand, and the left is employed in stopping the strings. It is written on the G clef. In the Neapolitan maudoline the E strings are of catgut, the A strings of steel, the D strings of copper, and the G strings of catgut covered with copper-wire. The compass is about three octaves.

* **măn′-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *man*; *-dom.*] The state of being a man; manhood; meu collectively. (*E. B. Browning.*)

măn′-dōre, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: The same as MANDOLINE (q.v.).

măn-drăg′-ōr-ą, *s.* [Gr. μανδραγόρας (*mandragoras*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A soporific potion prepared from some plant of the genus described under 2. [MANDRAKE.]

"Give me to drink *mandragora.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 5.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Solanaceæ, tribe Atropeæ. *Mandragora officinalis* is the mandrake.

măn′-drāke, *s.* [MANDRAGORA.]

1. *Anthrop. & Folk-lore:* From the rude resemblance of the bifurcated root to the human figure many superstitious notious have gathered round this plant. Columella calls it *semihomo* (v. 19), and Pliny speaks of the precautions with which it was to be plucked up (*H. N.*, xxv. 94). Bulleine's *Bulwark of Defence* is a mine of quaint lore on the subject, and Browne (*Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.) follows in his track. On being torn from the ground, the mandrake was feigned to utter groans inspiring horror (*Cyril Tournour: Atheist's Tragedy*, v. 1), causing madness (*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, iv. 3; *Webster: Duchess of Malfi*, ii. 5), or even death (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2). It was an emblem of incontinence (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2); soporific qualities were attributed to it (*Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, v. 1); it was used in magic (*Nabbes: Microcosmus*, iv.), and formed an ingredient in love-potions (*Burton: Anat. of Melan.* (ed. 1881), p. 550).

2. *Scrip.:* Heb. דּוּדָאִים (*dhudhaim*), a pl. word, correctly rendered in the A. V., mandrakes (Genesis xxx. 14, 15, 16; Song of Solomon vii. 13).

mandrake-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of the mandrake. It is beautiful, fragrant, and in no way poisonous.

măn'-drĕl, măn'-drĭl, * **măn'-dĕr-ĭl,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *mandrin* = a punch, a mandrel, prob. from Gr. μανδρα (*mandra*) = an enclosed space, a sheepfold, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.]

1. *Lathe:* An arbor or axis on which work is temporarily placed to be turned. The arbor which revolves in the head-stock of a lathe and carries the upper pulley, and also the chuck or face-plate if one be used.

2. *Mach.:* The revolving spindle of a circular saw or a circular cutter. As the annular bush slips upon the mandrel, its conical face penetrates the central orifice in the saw and maintains its concentricity; an elastic packing intervenes between the bush and the end collar.

3. *Forg.:* A round rod of any desired diameter, used in giving an interior cylindrical form to a forging, as a nut or hollow spindle.

4. *Cast.:* A plug around which a body of metal or glass is cast.

mandrel-lathe, *s.* A lathe adapted for turning hollow work, which is clasped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock; or for turning long work which is supported by the head and tail centres. It is the usual form of well-made lathes for metal and wood-turning.

măn'-drĭll, *s.* [Fr. *mandrille*, from the native name. (*Buffon.*) Huxley thinks the English is from *man*, and *drill* = a man-like ape (*Man's Place in Nature*, p. 10).]

Zool.: Cynocephalus Maimon (*Mormon*), an African baboon. It was well known to the ancients, and Aristotle speaks of it (*H. A.*, 2, 11, 2) under the name of Chœropitheens (Hog-Ape). A full-grown male measures about five feet, when erect; the hair is light olive-brown above, and silvery-white beneath. It has a small pointed yellow beard, and a tuft of hair on the top of the head, which gives the whole face a triangular appearance. Nicholson says (*Zoology*, p. 733) that it is "rendered probably without exception the most disgustingly hideous of living beings by the possession of large blood-red natal callosities, and of enormous cheek-protuberances striped with brilliant colours in alternate ribs." Mandrills are insectivorous; and, in addition to their immense canine teeth, approach the Carnivora in many points of anatomical detail.

* **măn'-dū-cā-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *manduco* = to chew; Sp. *manducable.*] Capable of being manducated or chewed; fit for eating.

† **măn'-dū-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *manducatus*, pa. par. of *manduco*, an extension of *mando* = to chew.] To chew, to masticate, to eat.

"When he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, p. 252.

† **măn-dū-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *manducatio*, from *manducatus*, pa. par. of *manduco* = to chew; Fr. *manducation;* Sp. *manducacion;* Ital. *manducazione.*] The act of chewing, masticating, or eating.

"The sum then of Archbishop Cranmer's doctrine on this head is: 1. That John vi. is not to be interpreted of oral *manducation* in the sacrament."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 141.

† **măn'-dū-cā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *manducat(e)*; *-ory.*] Pertaining to, fit for, or employed in chewing or masticating: as, *manducatory* organs.

măn-dū'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a glutton.]

Greek & Roman Antiq.: A comical figure, representing a glutton or gormandizer, carried in processions and comedies to create laughter.

māne, *s.* [Icel. *mön* (genit. *manar*, pl. *manar*); cogn. with Sw. & Dan. *man;* Dut. *maan;* O. Dut. *mane;* Ger. *mähne;* O. H. Ger. *mana;* Wel. *mwngen* = a mane, from *mwn* = the neck.] The long hair growing on the upper part of the neck of some animals, as horses, lions, &c., and hanging down on one or both sides.

"Each wave was crested with tawny foam,
Like the *mane* of a chestnut steed."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 28.

mane-sheet, *s.* A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head.

māned, *a.* [Eng. *man(e); -ed.*] Having a mane.

maned ant-eater, *s.* [Ant-eater.]

maned fruit-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Pteropus jubatus, a native of the Philippine islands.

* **māne'-faire,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

Old Armour: Armour for the mane of a horse.

ma-nêge' (ge as **zh),** *s.* [Fr. *manège* or *manege*, from Ital. *maneggio* = management of a horse.] A school for training horses and for teaching horsemanship; a riding-school; the art or science of breaking, training, and riding horses; horsemanship. [Manage, *s.*]

* **ma-nêge' (ge** as **zh),** *v.t.* [Manege, *s.*] To break in and train a horse for riding or for graceful performances.

ma'-nĕh, *s.* [Heb. מָנֶה (*maneh*); cf. Gr. μνᾶ (*mna*).] [Mina.]

Weights & Measures: A weight among the ancient Hebrews. Its amount cannot be precisely determined; the passage (Ezek. xlv. 12) relating to the subject being ambiguous. It may mean that there were three manehs, one of twenty shekels, one of twenty-five shekels, and one of fifteen; or it may signify that the maneh was = 20 + 25 + 15 = 60 shekels. Gesenius thinks the former to be the more probable hypothesis.

măn'-ĕ-quĭn (qu as **k),** *s.* [Fr. *mannequin* = a manikin (q.v.).] An artist's model made of wood or wax.

* **man-ere,** * **man-er,** *s.* [Manner.]

* **mą-nĕr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Manorial.]

mā'-nēș, *s. pl.* [Lat., prob. from * *manis*, * *manus* = good; the first form survives in *immanis* = huge, immense; the second in Genita *Mana* = the good mother, to whom, Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxix. 14) says, the Romans used to sacrifice a puppy.]

Roman Myth.: The Good Ones, a euphemistic expression for the infernal deities (as benevolent spirits) opposed to larvæ and lemures (q.v.). In the description of the funeral rites of Polydorus, Virgil (*Æn.* iii. 62-68) has a noted passage on the ceremonies with which the Manes were worshipped. The term was also applied to shades not yet deified. The Manes might be called up by magic (*ib.* iv. 490), they were invoked to be present at funeral rites (v. 99), and from them came deceptive dreams (vi. 897). Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, 1872, ii. 120), mentioning that the Romans inscribed on their tombs "D. M." (*Diis Manibus*), remarks that "the occurrence of this 'D. M.' in Christian epitaphs is an often noticed case of religious survival."

manes-gods, *s. pl.*

Compar. Religions: The Dii Manes of the Romans. [Manes.]

"The early Romans, ascribing to their *manes-gods* a love of human blood, duly administered to it."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. (App., p. *l.*)

manes-worship, *s.*

Anthrop.: The term adopted by Tylor to denote the worship of the dead, whether of an ancestor of the particular worshipper, or of some deified hero of his race. It has a very wide range both in time and space. Herbert Spencer (*Prim. Sociol.*, vol. i., ch. xx.) thinks it developed from the universal—or almost universal—belief in an other-self, which survived after death, and that manes-worship was the outcome of a desire and endeavour to propitiate the ghost. He brings forward evidence as to its existence among Turanians and Aryans, and notes that among the Jews the offerer of first-fruits to Jehovah was required to say that he had not "given thereof for the dead." (Deut. xxvi. 14; cf. Eccles. vii. 33; Tobit iv. 17.) Sir John Lubbock (*Orig. of Civil.*, 1882, p. 318) says of manes-worship that it "is a natural development of the dread of ghosts," and both Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, 1873, ii. 120) and Spencer (*loc. cit.*) see in the cultus of saints in the Roman Church "a survival of the manes worship of a less advanced age." [Hagiolatry.]

"To sum up the whole history of *manes-worship*, it is plain that in our time the dead still receive worship from far the larger half of mankind, and it may have been much the same ever since the remote periods of primitive culture in which the religion of the manes probably took its rise."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 23.

manes-worshipper, *s.* One who worships the spirits of the departed; one who practises manes-worship (q.v.).

"The Chinese *manes-worshipper* may see the outer barbarians come back . . . into sympathy with his time-honoured creed."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), i. 143.

¶ A copious bibliography will be found in Lubbock and Tylor.

mą-nĕt'-tĭ, *s.* [Etym. donbtful.]

Hort.: A variety of rose, used as a dwarf stock in budding.

mą-nĕt'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Xavier Manetti, prefect of the botanical garden at Florence, and author of *Regnum Vegetabile*, 1756. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. It consists of climbing undershrubs from tropical America. The root of *Manettia cordifolia* is valued in Brazil as a medicine in dropsy and dysentery.

* **măn'-fûl,** * **măn'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *man*, and *full.*] Having the spirit of a man; bold, spirited, daring, brave, courageous.

"Ne great emprises for to take in hand,
Sheding of blood, ne *manfull* hardinesse."
Chaucer: Complaint of the Black Knight.

măn'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *manful; -ly.*] In a manful, brave, or courageous manner; like a man; boldly, bravely.

"His long red coat, well brushed and neat,
He *manfully* did throw." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

măn'-fûl-nĕss, * **măn'-fûl-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *manful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being manful; manliness, bravery, boldness, courage, spirit.

"Daniell, then Byshoppe of Wynchestre, sent this Wenefride to Rome with his letters of commendacion for his *manfulnesse* ther shewed."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

măng, *prep.* [A.S. *gemang.*] In the midst of, among (q.v.).

"Au' out a handfu' gie him;
Syne bade him slip frae 'mang the folk,
Sometime when nae ane see'd him."
Burns: Halloween, 17.

măn'-gą-beў, *s.* [From Mangabey in Madagascar, of which place Buffon supposed it to be a native.]

Zool.: Cercopithecus Æthiops, an African monkey. Colour reddish-brown, becoming red on the top of the head. There is a white band between the eyes, which is continued on each side to the back of the neck, whence its popular name, White Eyelid Monkey. The last molar in each lower jaw resembles those of Semnopithecus.

măn'-gą-nāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mangan(ic), -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of manganic acid.

măn'-gą-nēșe, *s.* [A word formed by Gahn by metathesis, from *magnesium*, the name which he first gave it.]

Chem.: Symbol, Mn; atomic weight, 55. A diatomic metallic element, proved by Pott, in 1740, to be distinct from iron, but the metal itself was first eliminated by Gahn (1774). It occurs chiefly in the form of peroxide (black oxide of manganese), and as sulphide and carbonate. The metal has been prepared in two ways: first, by reducing the oxide with oil and charcoal in a closed crucible, and also by reducing the fluoride by sodium in a hessian crucible heated in a blast furnace. The metal obtained by the first method is soft and brittle, and has a specific gravity of 8·013; that by the second is brittle, but hard enough to scratch glass, sp. gr. = 7·206. Both varieties have a grayish-white colour, but by exposure to the air speedily becomes oxidized. Manganese enters into compounds both as a base and also as an acid radical. It forms several well-characterized oxides.

manganese-apatite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of apatite (q.v.) found at Horrsjöberg, Wermland, Sweden, and said to contain a notable amount of protoxide of manganese.

manganese-brucite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Brucite (q.v.), containing over 14 per cent. of protoxide of manganese. Occurs with hansmannite at the Jakobsberg mine, Wermland, Sweden.

manganese-chloride, *s.*

Min.: According to Scacchi, this mineral occurred, associated with chloride of magnesium, in the saline encrustations or sublimations formed at Vesuvius at the eruption of 1855.

manganese-hedenbergite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of hedenbergite (q.v.), containing above six per cent. of protoxide of manganese. Occurs at Vester-Silfberget, Dalarne, Sweden.

manganese-idocrase, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Vesuvianite (q.v.), occurring in brown slender crystals at Ala, and San Marcel, Piedmont. According to an analysis by Sismonda, it contains over seven per cent. of protoxide of manganese.

manganese-oxide, *s.*

Min.: The same as BRAUNITE, HAUSMANNITE, MANGANITE, PSILOMELANE, and PYROLUSITE (see these words).

manganese-phosphate, *s.*

Min.: The same as TRIPLITE (q.v.) and TRIPHYLINE (q.v).

manganese-silicate, *s.*

Min.: The same as RHODONITE (q.v.), and TEPHROITE (q.v.).

manganese-sulphide, *s.*

Min.: The same as ALABANDITE (q.v.), and HAUERITE (q.v.).

manganese-tantalite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Tantalite (q.v.), or Columbite (q.v.), of a reddish to blackish-brown colour, by transmitted light a fine red. An approximate analysis yielded, tantalic (columbic) acid, 85·5; protoxide of manganese, 9·01; protoxide of iron, 3·42; lime, 1·14. Occurs, with various other minerals, at Utoe, Sweden.

¶ Manganese-alum = *Apjohnite;* Manganese-Amphibole = *Rhodonite;* Manganese-arsenide = *Kaneite;* Manganese-blende, Manganese-glance = *Alabandite;* Manganese-borate = *Sussexite;* Manganese-carbonate = *Rhodochrosite;* Manganese-chrysolite = *Tephroite:* Magnesite-epidote = *Piedmontite;* Manganese-garnet = *Spessartite;* and Manganese-spar = *Rhodonite.*

măn-gą-nēs′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *manganes(e); -ian.*] Pertaining to, or consisting of manganese; having the qualities of manganese.

măn-gą-nēs′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *manganes(e); -ic.*] The same as MANGANIC (q.v.).

măn-gą-nēs′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [MAGNESIUM.]

măn-găn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mangan(ese); -ic.*] Obtained from mangauese (q.v.).

manganic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: This acid cannot exist in the free state. It is found in combination when canstic-potash is fused with levigated manganic oxide, but the salt is very unstable.

manganic-dioxide, *s.*

Chem.: MnO_2. A neutral substance occurring in the minerals pyrolusite and varvicite. The facility with which it parts with a portion of its oxygen renders it a very valuable oxidizing agent in the chemical laboratory, as well as in some manufactures.

manganic-oxide, *s.*

Chem: Mn_2O_3. Occurs in nature as the mineral braunite.

măn′-gąn-īte, *s.* [Ger. *mangan* = manganese; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). Named by Haidinger; Ger. *manganit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals longitudinally striated. Crystals sometimes twinned. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 4·2 to 4·4; lustre, sub-metallic; colour, dark steel-gray to iron-black; streak, reddish-brown, opaque, though sometimes translucent in thin splinters. Compos.: sesquioxide of manganese, 89·8; water, 10·2; corresponding with the formula Mn_2O_3HO. Occurs in metalliferous veins in many parts of the world, the finest crystallized specimens, however, having been found in veins traversing felsite at Ilfeld, Hartz, Germany.

măn-gā′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [MANGANESIUM.]

măn-gąn-ō-, *pref.* [MANGANESE.]

măn-gąn-ō-căl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *mangano-*, and Eng. *calcite;* Ger. *manganocalcit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral occurring in rhombic prisms and sheaf-like groups of crystals, also diverging, and resembling aragonite (q.v.). Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 3·037; lustre, vitrcous; colour, flesh-red to white faintly tinged with red; streak, colourless. Compos.: a carbonate of manganese, with carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. Found at Schemnitz, Hungary.

2. A variety of calcite (q.v.), containing variable amounts of carbonate of manganese.

măn′-gąn-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *mangano-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*)=a stone; Ger. *manganolith.*]

Min.: The same as RHODONITE (q.v.).

măn-gąn-ō-phўll′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *mangano-*, and Gr. φυλλόν (*phullon*) = a leaf; Ger. *manganophyll.*]

Min.: A micaceous mineral, occurring in thin scales. Colour, bronze to copper-red; streak, pale red. Compos.: silica, 38·50; alumina, 11·0; protoxide of manganese, 21·40; protoxide of iron, 3·78; lime, 3·20; magnesia, 15·01; potash and soda, 5·51; loss by ignition, 1·60. Dissolves in hydrochloric acid, silica separating in the form of the original scales. Closely related to Alurgite (q.v.). Found with many mineral species at Pajsberg, Filipstad, Sweden.

măn-gąn-ō-sĭ-dēr′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *mangano-*, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: A variety of rhodochrosite (q.v.) containing carbonate of iron. An approximate analysis yielded a result which corresponded nearly with the formula $2MnCO_3 + FeCO_3$. Found in globular forms resembling sphærosiderite (q.v.) at various places in Hungary.

măn-găn′-ō-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *mangano-*; *s* connective, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in minute octahedral and dodecahedral crystals, but rarely in cubes. Cleavage, cubic. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 5·18; lustre, vitreous; colour, emerald-green when fresh broken, but becoming black on exposure. Compos.: protoxide of manganese, 98·04; protoxide of iron, 0·42; magnesia, 1·71; lime, 0·16, the resulting formula being MnO: isomorphous with periclase (q.v.). Found with various minerals in a manganesian dolomite, also in calcite and brucite (q.v.), in localities in Sweden.

măn-gąn-ō-stĭb′-ĭ-īte, *s.* [Pref. *mangano-*; Lat. *stibium*, from Gr. στιβι (*stibi*) = antimony, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black granular mineral resembling hausmannite, but of a blacker colour. Crystallization probably orthorhombic. Compos.: antimonic acid, 24·09; arsenic acid, 7·44; protoxide of manganese, 55·77; protoxide of iron, 5·0; lime, 4·62; magnesia, 3·0, conducting to the formula, $10MnO(Sb,As)_2O_5$.

măn′-gąn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mangan(ese); -ous.*] (See the compound.)

manganous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: MnO, is a basic body, obtained by heating the carbonate in a current of hydrogen.

măn-gąn-sklĕr′-īte, *s.* [Ger. *mangan* = manganese; Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*) = hard, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as RHODONITE (q.v.).

*** măńg′-corn, * mĕńg′-corn, * mong-corn,** *s.* [A.S. *mengan* = to mix, to mingle (Prov. Eng. *meng, ming*), and Eng. *corn.*] A crop of several varieties of corn grown together; a mixture of wheat and rye or other species of corn.

*** mănġe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *manger*, from Lat. *manduco* = to chew.] [MANDUCATE.] To eat.

"Ye have *manged* overe muche that maketh yow be syke." *Piers Plowman*, p. 142.

mănġe, *s.* [From the adj. *mangy* (q.v.); Fr. *mangeson.*]

Vet. Surg.: A disease of the skin occurring in dogs, horses, cattle, &c., and similar to the itch in human beings.

"Don Carlos his pockets so amply had filled,
That his *mange* was quite cured."
Rochester: Trial of the Poets for the Baye.

măń′-gęl wŭr′-zęl, *s.* [MANGOLD-WURZEL.]

mān′-ġēr, *s.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger* = to eat, from Lat. *manduco* = to chew.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A trough or box in which corn or fodder is placed for horses or cattle; usually accompanied by a rack for hay.

"As though they were not fallen in a puddle of dirte, but rubbed and layde in litter vnder the *manger* at theyr ease."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1139.

2. *Shipwright.:* A space abaft the hawse-holes on the working-deck, bounded by planks lying athwartships, and serving to preveut the water that comes in at the hawse-holes from flooding the rest of the deck.

manger-board, *s.*

Naut.: The board or bulkhead on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.

*** mān′-ġēr-ў, * man-ger-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *manger* = to eat.] The act of eating.

"All the while that Gamelyn
Had held his *mangerie.*"
Chaucer: Coke's Tale.

măn-ġĭf′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Eng., &c. *mango*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ, consisting of trees of alternate, stalked, entire leaves, and panicles of small pinkish or yellowish flowers. *Mangifera indica* is the Mango (q.v.). The fruit of *M. sylvatica* is used in India medicinally. The coarse-flavoured fruit of *M. fœtida* is eaten in Tenasserim, of which the tree is a native, and where it is cultivated.

mān′-ġĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mangy; -ly.*] In a mangy manner; foully, meanly.

"Oh, this sounds *mangily*,
Poorly, and scurvily in a souldier's mouth."
Beaum. & Flet.: The False One, ii. 3.

mān′-ġĭ-nĕss, * maun-gy-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *mangy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mangy; the state of being infected with the mange.

măń′-gle (1), *v.t.* [A weakened form of *mankelen*, a freq. from Mid. Eng. *manken* = to maim, from A.S. *be-mancian* = to mutilate, from Lat. *mancus* = maimed, mutilated.]

1. *Lit.:* To maim, to mutilate; to cut with repeated blows so as to leave a ragged or jagged wound; to hack, to lacerate; to disfigure by cutting or hacking.

"Had thy *mangled* bleeding corse been found,
Thy relics had reposed in Trojan ground."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid, vi.

2. *Fig.:* To destroy the symmetry or completeness of; to mutilate; to spoil or mar by bungliug, ignoraace, or mismanagement.

"The organ part was thoroughly *mangled.*"—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

măń′-gle (2), *v.t.* [Dut. *mangelen* = to roll with a rolling-pin; *mangel-stok* = a rolling-pin; Ital. *mangano;* a modification of Low Lat. *manganum*, *manganus* = a mangonel (q.v.), from Gr. μάγγανον (*magganon*).] To roll or smoothe clothes with a mangle; to calender.

"Might have got up my linen as I came along—ha! ha!—not a bad idea that—queer thing to have it *mangled* when it's on one."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xv.

măń′-gle, *s.* [MANGLE (2), *v.*] A machine in which damp clothes are smoothed by roller pressure. The old-fashioned mangle had a box weighted with stones and reciprocating upon rollers which ran to and fro upon the clothes, spread upon a polished table beneath. The improved maugle for smoothing and stretching woven goods previous to starching aud calendering, has a number of rollers fixed in a strong frame, and capable of being forced together by levers or screws. In some mangles, the bottom rollers have grooves diverging from the centre, so as to spread the cloth outwardly towards each edge as it passes through, removing the creases.

"Regular *mangle*—Baker's patent—not a crease in my coat."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xv.

mangle-rack, *s.*

Mach.: A rack having teeth or opposite sides engaged by a pinion, which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. Thus the continuous rotary motion of the pinion is converted into a reciprocating motion.

mangle-wheel, *s.* A wheel used in mangles for pressing clothes, having a curved double rack upon it, the object being to drive the weighted box, by means of a continuous rotary motion of the driving-pinion, to the shaft of which a handle is attached. As the pinion is rotated, it passes from the inside to the outside teeth of the rack alternately, giving a reciprocating rotary motion to the wheel, which drives the box to and fro. The shaft of the pinion traverses a groove in the wheel as the piuion passes from one side of the rack to the other.

măń′-glēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *mangl(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who mangles, mutilates, or breaks in cutting; one who mutilates or disfigures.

"Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine,
Paint on." *Tickell: To Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

2. A machine for grinding meat, to render it more easy to masticate or stew. A masticator.

măn'-glēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *mangl(e)* (2); *-er.*] One who uses or works a mangle; a calenderer.

măn-glī-ĕt'-ī-a, *s.* [Latinised from the Javanese name of the species defined.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliaceæ, tribe Magnolieæ, consisting of five species, from tropical Asia. They are tall trees, with entire leaves and showy flowers. The white solid wood of *Manglietia glauca* is made into coffins in Java, being supposed to preserve the corpses put into them from decay.

măn'-gō, *s.* [Native name *mangha.*]

I. *Botany:*

1. The fruit of the Mango tree, also the tree itself. It is *Mangifera indica*, an umbrageous tree, wild on the Western Ghauts, in the Chutia Nagpore Hills and the Naga Hills, and cultivated all over India. The fruit is considered one of the very best in India; it is laxative. The bark of the root and, to a certain extent, of the stem is used in diarrhœa, &c. The young leaves are good for pectoral complaints, the old ones for cleaning the teeth. The seeds are anthelmintic and the resin of the bark antisyphilitic. The seeds contain gallic acid. The bark and the leaves yield an inferior yellow dye. The dry unripe fruit is used as a mordant, especially in dyeing with safflower. The leaves and the bark are used in parts of India in tanning. The bark and kernel are given in diarrhœa. The galls of the kernel, if snuffed, stop bleeding from the nose. The kernel is an anthelmintic; it is used also in bleeding piles and menorrhagia. (*Lindley,* and *Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

"What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, portargo, champignons, cavare?"
King: On Cookery.

2. A green musk melon pickled.

¶ The Mountain Mango is *Clusia flava*, the Wild Mango (1) *Clusia flava*; (2) some species of Irvingia.

II. *Ichthy.:* The same as MANGO-FISH (q.v.).

mango-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for the Indian Oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*).

mango-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Polynemus paradiseus or *longifilis*, known in India as the Tupsee. It is about eight or nine inches in length, and is found in the Bay of Bengal, ascending the Ganges and other rivers to a considerable extent. Its popular English name has reference to its beautiful yellow colour, resembling that of a ripe mango.

mango-ginger, *s.*

Bot.: Curcuma Amada.

măn'-gōld wŭr'-zĕl, măn'-gel wŭr'-zel, *s.* [Ger. *mangold* = beet, and *wurzel* = root.]

Bot. & Agric.: Beta vulgaris, variety *macrorhiza.* It is cultivated chiefly as fodder for cattle. The roots are used for food; they have sugar enough in their composition to be profitably extracted, as is the case with ordinary beet.

***măn'-gō-nĕl,** ***man-ga-nel,** ***mang-nel,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Ital. *manganello, mangano*, from Low. Lat. *manganum, manganus, mangona*, from Gr. μαγγάνον (*mangganon*) = a machine for defending fortifications.] An engine of war employed to batter down walls and hurl stones and other missiles.

"Mid *manganels* & ginnes hor either to other caste."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 566.

***măn'-gō-nīzm,** *s.* [MANGONIZE.] The act of mangonizing, or setting off to advantage.

"Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonisms,* insuccations, or medicine, to alter the species, or indeed the forms and shapes of flowers considerably."—*Evelyn: Kalend. Hortense; March.*

***măn'-gō-nĭst,** *s.* [MANGONIZE.]

1. One who mangonizes or furbishes up worthless articles for sale.

"The *mangonist* doth feed and graith his horse."—*Money Masters all Things* (1698), p. 77.

2. A slave-dealer.

"One that sells human flesh, a *mangonist.*"
Revenge, or a Match in Newgate, i.

***măn'-gŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *mangonizo*, from *mango* = a dealer who furbishes up worthless things for sale; a slave-dealer.]

1. To furbish up for sale; to set off to advantage.

2. To fatten, as slaves for sale.

măn'-gō-steēn, măn'-gō-stăn, *s.* [Malay *mangostans,* the name of the fruit. (*Laurent Garcin,* M.D., F.R.S.)]

Botany:

1. (*Of the two forms*): The fruit of *Garcinia Mangostana*, a fruit about the size of an orange, filled with a sweet pulp. The tree bearing it grows in Malacca, and is cultivated in South Tenasserim. The rind of the tree is used as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery, especially in the chronic diarrhœa of children.

2. (*Of the form* mangostan): *Amaranthus Mangostana.*

¶ *Wild mangosteen:*

Bot.: Embryopteris glutinifera.

mangosteen-oil, *s.* An oil obtained from *Garcinia indica.*

măn'-gō-stĭn, *s.* [Eng. *mangost(ana); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{22}O_5$. A golden yellow crystalline body contained in the husk of the fruit of *Garcinia Mangostana.* The dried husks are boiled in water to remove the tannin, and then treated with hot alcohol. On evaporating the alcoholic solution, mangostin is deposited as a yellow crystalline substance, destitute of taste and smell. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, forming neutral solutions. It melts at 190°, without loss of water, to a dark-coloured liquid, which solidifies on cooling to an amorphous mass. It reduces gold and silver from their solutions, but is not precipitated by any metallic salt, excepting basic acetate of lead. The precipitate thrown down by the lead salt appears to have the formula $4C_{29}H_{22}O_5{\cdot}5Pb_2O$.

mañgue, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Crossarchus obscurus. This single species of its genus is from tropical Africa. It is much smaller than the Mampelon, not exceeding fifteen inches from snout to root of tail, which is about eight inches. The body is thick and stout, the fur brown, lighter on the head; the ears short, the snout long, flexible, and projecting, like that of the Coati. The secretion from the anal glands is extremely fetid.

măn-goûste', *s.* [Fr., from *mungoos,* the name of the animal in various Indian languages.]

Zool.: Herpestes (*Viverra*, Linn.) *ichneumon.* [ICHNEUMON.]

măn'-grōve, *s.* [Malay *manggi, manggi.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.: Rhizophora Mangle.* It has aerial roots. It covers immense tracts of coast within the tropics, rooting down to low water mark. The seed germinates on the tree, sending down roots into the water.

2. *Pl.:* The order Rhizophoraceæ (q.v.).

¶ Black or Olive Mangrove is *Avicennia tomentosa.* (*Treas. of Bot.*) The Brazil or White Mangrove is *Avicennia tomentosa* (*Paxton*), though sometimes that name is given to *Laguncularia racemosa.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mangrove-bark, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The bark of *Rhizophora mucronata, Bruguiera gymnorhiza, Avicennia officinalis, Ceriops candolleana, C. Roxburghiana,* and *Kandellia Rheedii.* They are valuable for tanning. (*Prof. Watt.*)

mangrove-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: Rallus longirostris, a South American and West Indian bird. Above it is of a faint ash-colour, with the chin nearly white; beneath it is white with a ferruginous tint.

mān'-ġŷ, *mān'-ġlē, *maunge, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mangé* = eaten, pa. par. of *manger* = to eat.]

A. *As adj.:* Infected with the mange; scabby, mean.

"Away, thou issue of a *mangy* dog."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

***B.** *As subst.:* Mange.

"The dog whose *mangy* eats away his haire."
Stapylton: Juvenal, viii. 42.

măn-hā'-dĕn, *s.* [MENHADEN.]

măn'-hā-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *man,* and *hater.*] One who hates man or society; a misanthrope.

"Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed *manhater,* or more properly speaking, a philosopher enraged with more than half of mankind."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning,* ch. viii.

măn'-heīm, *s.* [MANNHEIM.]

măn'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *man,* and *hole.*] A hole in a cesspool, drain, iron boiler, tank, or a recess in an electric subway, or again a chamber or compartment of an iron ship, designed to allow the entrance of a man for examination, cleansing, and repairs. In boilers and tanks it is usually secured by a bridge and bolt, so as to render it water, steam, or air tight, as the case may be. In drains, the cover is a lid with a stink-trap joint.

manhole-door, *s.* The cover or lid of a manhole in a boiler or tank.

măn'-hoŏd, *man-hode, *s.* [Eng. *man; -hood.*]

1. Human nature, as opposed to a divine or spiritual nature or being.

2. The state or quality of being a man, as opposed to the state or condition of one of the lower animals.

3. The state or quality of being a man as opposed to a woman; the opposite of *womanhood.*

"Fit you to your *manhood.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

4. The state or quality of being a man as opposed to a boy or child; the state of being an adult male.

"Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold, and venturous."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* 5. The qualities that become a man; manly qualities: as, bravery, fortitude, honour, &c.

"And holds their *manhoods* cheap, while any speaks,
That fought with us upon Saint Crispian's day."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

mā'-nĭ-ą, *ma-nie, *s.* [Lat. *mania,* from Gr. μανία (*mania*) = madness, frenzy, from the same root as Gr. μένος (*menos*) = mind, spirit; Eng. *mind,* &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Madness, frenzy; intense excitement.

"A *mania* of which the symptoms were essentially the same with those of the *mania* of 1720."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

2. A vehement desire or longing for something; a craze: as, To have a *mania* for collecting old china, &c.

II. *Mental Pathol.:* A disorder of the impulses or propensities ending in disordered intellect with excitement. The mind is usually a complete chaos, and kindness or affection only seems to irritate, instead of soothing. All the faculties are usually involved, differing thus from monomania. The most frequent forms are homicidal, suicidal, pyromania, kleptomania, nymphomania, and mania-a-potu.

mania-a-potu, *s.* Madness from drinking; delirium tremens.

*** măn'-ĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *manier* = to handle, to manage; Lat. *manus* = the hand.] Manageable, tractable, docile.

mā'-nĭ-ăc, * mā'-nĭ-ăk, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *maniaque,* as if from a Lat. *maniacus,* from *mania* = madness; Sp., Port., & Ital. *maniaco.*]

A. *As adj.:* Raving with madness; having a disordered intellect; mad, crazy, lunatic.

B. *As subst.:* One who has a disordered intellect; a madman, a lunatic.

"All their symptoms agree with those of epileptics and *maniacs,* who fancied they had evil spirits within them."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of the New Testament,* ch. i., § 8.

*** mą-nĭ'-ą-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *maniac; -al.*] The same as MANIAC, *a.* (q.v.).

"Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

măn-ĭ-căr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *manicæ* = the long sleeves of a tunic, serving for gloves. From the appearance of the spathe.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ, and that section of it characterized by having pinnated leaves. When young, however, they are generally entire. *Manicaria saccifera,* the Bussu, is a palm from the lower part of the Amazon. Its stem is about fifteen or twenty feet, its leaves are occasionally thirty feet long. They are used by the Indians for thatching their huts, and the spathes are made into bags, whence the appropriate specific name saccifera.

măn'-ĭ-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *manicatus* = sleeved, from *manica* = a long sleeve; *manus* = the hand.]

Bot.: Interwoven in a mass, which can be easily separated from the surface, as *Cecalia canescens,* or *Buplcurum giganteum.* (*Lindley.*)

Măn-ĭ-chæ'-ăn, *a. & s.* [From Gr. Μανιχαίος (*Manichaios*); Lat. *Manichæus*, from *Mani* or *Manes*, an Oriental philosopher, said to have been born in Babylon about the beginning of the third century, and crucified circ. A.D. 276. Prof. Adolf Harnack says "that the name has not yet been explained, and that it is uncertain if the word be of Persian or Semitic origin."]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or in any way connected with the tenets of Manichæism (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (Pl.): Originally, the followers of Mani or Manes; later, the word came to bear a much wider significance, including those who held any form of dualism, or the Gnostic notion of the hatefulness of matter which Manes adopted.

"The Pope's legate marched with a great army against the Albigenses, whom he called *Manichæans.*" —*Jortin: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. 1846), ii. 302.

Măn-ĭ-chæ'-ĭşm, † Măn-ĭ-cheē'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Manichæ(an)* (q.v.), † *Manichee*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The religious system founded by Mani or Manes, who either claimed to be or was regarded by his followers as the Paraclete promised by Jesus (John xiv. 16, 17). The system is Dualism tempered with Gnosticism rather than a lapse from primitive Christianity. Mani postulated two primal beings, Light (God) and Darkness, under the similitude of kingdoms, and from the latter Satan and his angels were born. Adam owed his being to Satan. Continual conflict exists between the two kingdoms, and, when the Kingdom of Light is victorious, the world will be destroyed by fire, and the supremacy of God established. The ethics of the system were severely ascetic. The Manichæans were divided into two classes—the "elect" and the "hearers." The former were bound to observe the three seals: (1) Of the mouth, forbidding animal food, the use of wine and milk, and impure speech; (2) of the hands, forbidding the destruction of life, whether animal or vegetable; and (3) of the bosom, forbidding (probably) marriage (certainly offspring), since woman was regarded as the gift of the demons. The hearers were less strictly bound. The Old Testament was rejected, and only so much of the New taken as suited the peculiar tenets of the sect. They had a kind of hierarchy, fasting was practised, and among the later Manichæans rites existed analogous to baptism and the Eucharist. The sect spread rapidly in the East, extended to Northern Africa, where the persecution of the Vandals, in the latter part of the fifth century, stamped them out, and to Southern Europe, where some of their tenets reappeared later in the doctrines of the Paulicians, and later still in those of the Albigenses.

Măn-ĭ-cheēş', *s. pl.* [Manichæan.]

Ch. Hist.: The same as Manichæan, B.

"The *Manichees* rejected the Old Testament altogether."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 541.

măn'-ĭ-chord, măn-ĭ-cor'-dŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *manicordon*; Fr. *manichordion*, from Gr. μονόχορδον (*monochordon*), from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a string; Ital. *monocordo*; Sp. & Port. *manicordio.*]

Music: An instrument resembling the spinet and harpsichord.

* **măn'-ĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μανικός (*manikos*) = pertaining to madness; μανία (*mania*) = madness.] A species of nightshade, so called from its juice being supposed to produce madness.

măn'-ĭ-cüre, *s.*

1. The professional care or treatment of the hands and nails. [Pedicure.]

2. One who manicures.

măn'-ĭ-cüre, *v.i. & t.*

A. *Intrans.:* To attend to the hands and the nails, treating the blemishes of the former, trimming and polishing the latter, &c.

B. *Trans.:* To care for (used only for the hands and nails.)

măn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *man(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Pangolins. The second of the three families into which the order Edentata, in some classifications, is divided. It contains but one genus, Manis (q.v.).

* **manie,** *s.* [Mania.]

măn'-ĭ-fĕst, * **man-i-feste,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *manifeste*, from Lat. *manifestus* = manifest, evident; properly, that may be struck by the hand, palpable, from *manus* = the hand, and **festus*, from an obsolete verb, **fendo* (seen in *defendo, offendo*) = to strike; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *manifesto*; Sp. *manifiesto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Plain, open, not concealed; not doubtful or obscure; evident to the eye or obvious to the understanding; not difficult to be seen or understood.

"God was *manifest* in the flesh."—1 *Timothy* iii. 18.

* 2. Detected, convicted.

"You heard not he was false: your eyes beheld
The traitor *manifest*; the bribe revealed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

* 3. Followed by *of* before the crime or charge.

"Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame,
And, turned a bear, the northern star became."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A public declaration, a manifesto.

"But you, authentic witnesses I bring,
Before the gods, and your ungrateful king,
Of this my *manifest.*"
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i. 473.

2. *Comm.:* A ship's manifest is a formal statement of a cargo for the use of the Custom-house officers, and usually contains a list of all the packages on board, with their distinguishing marks, numbers, and descriptions, all of which details are indicated by a printed form.

măn'-ĭ-fĕst, *v.t.* [Manifest, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make manifest, clear, or plain to the eye or understanding; to show plainly, to make obvious; to display, to discover, to make known.

"For there is nothing hid, which shall not be *manifested.*"—*Mark* iv. 22.

2. *Comm.:* To exhibit the manifest of, or declare at the Custom-house: as, To *manifest* a cargo.

* **măn'-ĭ-fĕst-a-ble, * măn'-ĭ-fĕst-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *manifest*; *-able, -ible.*] That may or can be manifested, or made clear or plain.

"There is no other way then this that is *manifestable* either by Scripture, reason, or experience."—*More: Def. of Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

măn-ĭ-fĕs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *manifestatio*, from *manifestus* = manifest; Fr. *manifestation*; Sp. *manifestacion*; Ital. *manifestazione.*] The act of manifesting, disclosing, or discovering that which is unseen, secret, or obscure; the act of making plain, evident, or clear to the eye or obvious to the understanding; display, revelation, exhibition, discovery.

"The *manifestation* of his personal valour."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, ch. viii., § 2.

măn'-ĭ-fĕst-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Manifest, *v.*]

* **măn'-ĭ-fĕst-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *manifested*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being manifested.

* **măn'-ĭ-fĕst-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Manifestable.]

măn'-ĭ-fĕst-lў, * man-y-fest-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *manifest*; *-ly.*] In a manifest manner; clearly, plainly, evidently, openly.

"The malicious persecutyng of the cleare trouth so *manifestly* proued."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 17.

măn'-ĭ-fĕst-nĕss, *s.* [Eug. *manifest*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being manifest; plainness, clearness, obviousness.

măn-ĭ-fĕs'-tō, *s.* [Ital. = (*a.*) manifest, (*s.*) a manifesto, from Lat. *manifestus* = manifest (q.v.).]

1. A public declaration or statement of some government, sovereign, or leader, proclaiming certain opinions, motives, or intentions in reference to some act or line of conduct.

"He put forth a *manifesto*, telling the people that it had been his constant care to govern them with justice and moderation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 2. A manifestation; evidence, proof.

"Succeeding years produced the *manifesto* or evidence of their virilities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **măn-ĭ-fĕs'-tō,** *v.t.* [Manifesto, *s.*] To issue a manifesto.

"I am to be *manifestoed* against."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 261.

măn'-ĭ-fōld, * **man-y-fold,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *manigfeald*, from *manig* = many, *-feald*, suff. = -fold, from *fealdan* = to fold.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Numerous and various in quality or kind; many in number; multiplied.

"For him it bore
Attractions *manifold*—and this he chose."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Varying, complicated, or comprehensive in character or nature; exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or character istics.

"This changeful life,
So *manifold* in cares."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 769.

B. *As adv.:* By many times or degrees; many times.

"There is no man . . . who shall not receive *manifold* more in this present time."—*Luke* xviii. 30.

C. *As subst.:* A copy made by a manifold-writer.

manifold-writer, *s.* A contrivance by which a number of copies may be written at once, the pressure of the stylus being communicated through a number of leaves of thin paper, between each of which is a greasy sheet of coloured paper that imparts its colour to the page with which it is in contact.

măn'-ĭ-fōld, *v.t.* [Manifold, *a.*] To multiply; specif., to multiply impressions or copies of, as by a manifold-writer.

* **măn'-ĭ-fōld-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *manifold*; *-ed.*] Having many folds, doublings, or complications.

"And *manifolded* shield he bound about his wrist."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 1.

măn'-ĭ-fōld-lў, *adv.* [Eug. *manifold*; *-ly.*] In a manifold manner or degree; in many ways.

"The scarfs and the bannerets about thee did *manifoldly* dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burthen."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

măn'-ĭ-fōld-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *manifold*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being manifold; multiplicity.

* **măn'-ĭ-form** (1), *a.* [Lat. *manus* = the hand, and *forma* = shape.] Shaped like the hand.

* **man'-ĭ-form** (2) (a as ĕ), *a.* [Eng. *many*, and *form.*] Of many forms or shapes; multiform. (*C. Reade.*)

* **maniglion** (as mą-nĭl'-yŏn), *s.* [Ital. *maniglio* = a handle; dimin. from Lat. *manus* a hand.] [Manilio.]

Ordn.: One of two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German form. (*Bailey*).

măn'-ĭ-hŏt, măn'-ĭ-hŏc, *s.* [The Brazilian name of the plant.]

Botany:

I. A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. *Manihot utilissima*, the *Jatropha manihot* of Linnæus, the manioc or mandioc, is a shrub about three feet high, extensively cultivated over the tropics. The root, weighing about thirty pounds, is full of deleterious juice, but being rasped, bruised, washed, and heated on iron plates, the poison is expelled, the harmless residue constituting Cassava (q.v.). The powder which floats off in the water when it is washed is a pure starch, and, when it settles down, becomes Tapioca. Arnotto was formerly regarded as an antidote to the poison of the manioc.

2. *Hibiscus Manihot.*

măn-ĭ-hŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *manihot*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from manihot (q.v.).

manihotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to have been obtained from the root of the *Jatropha manihot.* It crystallizes in prisms, having an acid taste, and forms neutral salts with lime, baryta, and magnesia.

măn'-ĭ-kĭn, măn'-a-kĭn, * măn'-nĭ-kĭn, *s.* [O. Dut. *mannekēn*, a double dimin. from *man* = man; Ger. *männchen.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little man; a dwarf, a pigmy.

"Forth rush'd the maddling *mannikin* to arms."
Beattie: Battles of the Pigmies & Cranes.

2. *Art, &c.:* An artificial figure representing the human body, and capable of being dissected to show the relative position and proportions of the parts of the body it is designed to illustrate. It is frequently of papier-maché, the detachable pieces being painted in imitation of the viscera and other organs. A manikin in illustration of obstetric subjects

has an elastic perineum, uterus, and fœtal head, so that the artificial parts may simulate the natural action of parturition.

măn'-ĭl, mą-nĭl'-ą (1), *s.* [MANILIO].

ma-nĭl'-i-ō, *s.* [Ital. *maniglio* = a handle, from Lat. *manus* = a hand.]

1. A ring or bracelet worn by Africans as an ornament for the legs or arms.

2. A piece of copper shaped like a horse-shoe, passing as money among certain tribes on the west coast of Africa.

Mą-nĭl'-ą, Mą-nĭl'-ą, *s.* [See def.]

1. The capital of the Philippine Islands.

2. A kind of cheroot manufactured at Manilla.

Manilla-hemp, *s.* Hemp made from the fibre of a species of banana, *Musa textilis*, which grows in some of the East India islands. It is a very valuable fibre, the finer qualities being used for fabrics, and the coarser for cordage. The chief fabrics are Manilla handkerchiefs and scarfs.

Manilla-rope, *s.* Rope made principally in the Philippine Islands, of the fibres of a species of banana. It floats in water.

măn'-ĭ-ŏe, măn'-ĭ-hŏe, măn'-ĭ-hŏt, *s.*

Bot.: A name for *Manihot utilissima*. [MANIHOT.]

măn'-ĭ-plę, *s.* [Lat. *manipulus* = (1) a handful, (2) a company of soldiers under the same standard, a band of men; from *manus* = the hand, and **pulus* = filling; from the same root as Lat. *plenus*, Eng. *full*, Fr. *maniple*, Sp. *manipulo*, Ital. *manipolo*.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A handful.

"I ha' seen him wait at court there with his *maniples* Of papers." *Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, i. 2.

2. A small band of soldiers or men; a small troop.

"Our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill-united and unwieldy brigade."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Antiq.:* One of the divisions of the Roman army. It consisted of sixty rank and file, two officers called centuriones, and one standard-bearer called vexillarius. Of the sixty soldiers, twenty carried only a spear and javelins; the remaining forty had oblong shields, and probably body armour also. (*Ramsay: Roman Antiq.*)

2. *Roman Ritual:* One of the sacred vestments assumed by a bishop after the *Confiteor* in the Mass, and by a priest after the stole and before the chasuble. It is attached to the left arm, to leave the right at liberty for ministering, and varies in colour and character with the vestment (q.v.). It is also worn by the deacon and subdeacon. (*Pugin.*) In very many churches of the English communion it has been restored, and it has now become a portion of the English vestments. (*Lee.*)

* **ma-nĭp'-ų-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *manipularis*, from *manipulus* = a maniple.]

1. Of or pertaining to a maniple.

2. Of or pertaining to the hands; manual.

"Safe and snug under his *manipular* operations."—*Lytton: The Caxtons*, bk. xi., ch. vii.

ma-nĭp'-ų-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *manipulus* = a handful, a maniple (q.v.); Fr. *manipuler*; Sp. *manipular*; Ital. *manipolare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To handle or operate on with the hands; to work up with the hands; to treat; to subject to certain processes.

2. *Fig.:* To operate on or treat skilfully or artfully, generally with a view to give a false appearance to; to cook: as, To *manipulate* accounts.

B. *Intrans.:* To use the hands, as in scientific experiments, mechanical operations, artistic processes, &c.

ma-nĭp-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *manipulacion*; Ital. *manipolazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of manipulating or working with the hands; skilful or artistic use of the hands in artistic or mechanical operations of any kind.

2. *Fig.:* The act of operating on or treating, so as to give a false appearance or character to; the turning or twisting of anything to serve one's own ends, views, or purposes: as, the *manipulation* of accounts, figures, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Animal Mag.:* The application of the magnetiser's hands, chiefly to the hypochondria and the abdomen, or to diseased parts of those on whom it is sought to operate.

2. *Min.:* A particular mode of digging ore.

* **ma-nĭp'-ų-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *manipulat(e)*; *-ive*.] Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

"The *manipulative* process is the result of practice."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 237.

ma-nĭp'-ų-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *manipulat(e)*; *-or*.] One who manipulates; specifically, the transmitting instrument attached to the dial telegraph.

† **ma-nĭp'-ų-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *manipulat(e)*; *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to manipulation.

mā'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat. **manis*, from the dismal appearance of the animals, and because they seek their food by night.] [MANES.]

Zool.: Pangolin, or Scaly Ant-eater; a genus of edentate mammals, belonging to the group Effodientia (Diggers). There are no teeth, the ears small and indistinct, the tongue round and exsertile. The body and tail covered with horny imbricate scales; tail long. They can roll themselves into a ball, and are then protected by their scales, which are capable of inflicting pretty severe injuries. The genus is confined to Africa and India, and the best-known species are described in this dictionary under their popular names.

Măn'-ĭ-tō, Măn'-ĭ-toû, *s.* [Indian.] Among American Indians the name given to a spirit, god, or devil, or whatever is an object of religious awe or reverence. Two spirits are especially spoken of by this name: one, the spirit of good and life, the other the spirit of evil.

"Gitche *Manito*, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, was painted
As an egg, with points projecting
To the four winds of the heavens.
Everywhere is the Great Spirit,
Was the meaning of this symbol.
Mitche *Manito* the Mighty,
He the dreadful Spirit of Evil,
As a serpent was depicted,
As Kenabeek, the great serpent.
Very crafty, very cunning
Is the creeping Spirit of Evil,
Was the meaning of this symbol."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiv.

măn'-ĭ-trŭnk, *s.* [Lat. *manus*, (genit. *manī*) = the hand, and *truncus* = the trunk.]

Entom.: The anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

măn'-kĭll-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *man*, and *killer*.] One who kills a human being; a manslayer, a murderer.

măn-kīnd', * man-kinde, * man-kynde, * man-kĭn, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *mancynn*, from *man* = man, and *cynn* = kind, race. The *d* is excrescent.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The human race; man taken collectively; man.

"The proper study of *mankind* is man."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 2.

2. The male part of the human race; men collectively, as distinguished from women.

"Thou shalt not lie with *mankind* as with womankind."—*Leviticus* xviii. 22.

* 3. Humanity, human feelings, manliness.

"O you, whose minds are good,
And have not forced all *mankind* from your breasts."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v. 10.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Resembling man or men in form or nature; not womanly; unwomanly, masculine, bold.

"So, so, 'tis as 't should be, are women grown so *mankind*? Must they be wooing?"—*Beaum. & Fl.: Woman Hater*, iii. 2.

2. Ferocious, strong.

măńks, *s.* & *a.* [MANX.]

* **măn'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *man*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of men.

"The world was void . . .
Seasonless, herbless, treeless, *manless*, lifeless."
Byron: Darkness.

2. Not manned with men.

"It was no more but a stratagem of fire-boats, *manless*, and sent upon them by the favour of the wind in the night-time."—*Bacon: Of a War with Spain.*

3. Unbecoming a man; unmanly, base, cowardly, mean.

* **măn'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *manless*; *-ly*.] In an unmanly or inhuman manner; inhumanly, cruelly.

"She saw her Hector slain, and hound
T' Achilles chariot; *manlessly* drag'd to the Grecian fleet." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xxii.

* **măn'-lĭke, * man-liche, * man-lyche,** *a.* [A.S. *manlic*.]

1. Resembling a man in form, shape, or appearance.

"Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 476.

2. Having the qualities or character proper to a man, as distinguished from a woman; manly.

"Elizabeth, the next, this falling sceptre hent;
Digressing from her sex, with *manlike* government,
This island kept in awe."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

măn'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *manly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being manly; the attributes or qualities proper to a man; dignity.

"Whilst her fond husband strove to lend relief
In all the silent *manliness* of grief."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* **măn'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *man*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little man.

"A man [Horace] so gracious, and in high favour with the Emperour, as Augustus often called him his wittie *manling* (for the littleness of his stature)."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

măn'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *man*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a man.

"But, generous youth, sincere and free declare
Are you, of *manly* growth, his royal heir."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 268.

2. Becoming or befitting a man; manlike, brave, firm, stout, undaunted, fearless.

"And scarce did *manlier* nerve uphold
The hero Zal in that fond hour."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

3. Having the qualities or attributes proper to men; brave, stout, strong.

"Now, clear the ring, for, hand to hand,
The *manly* wrestlers take their stand."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 23.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Like a man; manfully, courageously, boldly, fearlessly.

"The tune goes *manly*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

măn'-ną, *s.* [Gr. μάννα (*manna*); Heb. מָן (*man*), an abbreviation of מָן הוּא (*man hu*) = what is this? because the Israelites, when they first saw it, "said one to another, It is manna: for they wist not what it was." (Exod. xvi. 15, 31.)]

1. *Scrip.:* "A small, round thing, as small as the hoar frost," which lay upon the face of the wilderness every morning except on the Sabbath (Exod. xvi. 14, 26, 27), sent by Jehovah as bread rained from heaven (ver. 4, 5), and continued during the whole forty years of the Israelite wanderings in the wilderness (ver. 35). It melted when the sun became hot (ver. 21), and if left till next day bred worms and stank (ver. 20). An omer of it was preserved to show to future generations the nature of the food divinely provided in the desert. Attempts have been made to identify it with some of the other substances now named manna [2]. Some of these are purgatives rather than food; only two are esculents—viz., *Lecanora* (*Parmelia*) *esculenta* and *L. affinis*, two lichens. These are sometimes supposed to be manna. They are natives of Armenia, Asia Minor, the Sahara, and Algeria. [LECANORA.]

"And when the dew fell upon the camp in the night, the *manna* fell upon it."—*Numbers* xi. 9.

2. *Bot.:* A concrete discharge from the bark of *Fraxinus rotundifolia* and some other species of the genus, including in the south of Europe the Common Ash, *F. excelsior*. The sweetness is due to the presence not of sugar, but of mannite (q.v.). A kind of manna is produced by a species of Camel's-thorn, and is obtained by shaking the branches. It is found only in Persia and Bokhara, not in India, Arabia, or Egypt. *Eucalyptus mannifera*, an Australian tree, exudes a substance like manna, but less nauseous.

¶ Manna of Briançon is an exudation from the Common Larch. Manna of Mount Sinai is an exudation produced by the puncture of an insect, *Coccus manniparus* on *Tamarix mannifera*. The sweetness arises not from mannite, but from sugar. In Persia a similar insect produces a kind of manna on *T. gallica*. Poland manna is *Glyceria fluitans*.

3. *Chem.:* A saccharine juice which exudes from certain species of ash, chiefly *Fraxinus*

ornus, found growing in the south of Europe and in Asia Minor. It has an odour resembling that of honey, and tastes nauseously sweet, with a slight acridity. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and its aqueous solution readily undergoes fermentation, yielding a liquid with a peculiar odour and containing butyric acid. The analysis of manna shows it to consist of manna-sugar, mucilage, a reddish-brown resin, a sweet gum, and not more than four per cent. of inorganic matter.

4. *Pharm.:* Manna, the exudation from the incised bark of *Fraxinus rotundifolia* and *F. ornus*, is a very mild laxative, suitable for children. It is mixed also with some purgatives like senna, but tends to produce flatulence and griping. (*Garrod.*)

manna-ash, *s.*

Bot.: Ornus europœa or *Fraxinus ornus*. It grows on the skirts of mountains in Calabria. Between the middle of June and the end of July the manna gatherers make an incision in the bole of the tree, which they deepen the second day, inserting a maple leaf to receive the gum. Sometimes bits of reed or twigs are applied, on which the manna hardens in tubular pieces called canali; these being considered purer than the rest, fetch a higher price. (*Loudon.*)

manna-croup, *s.* The prepared seeds of *Glyceria fluitans*. [Glyceria.]

manna-seeds, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Glyceria fluitans.

manna-trungebeen, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of manna found in Mesopotamia and the adjacent regions on *Hedysarum Alhagi*. (*Loudon.*)

mănned, * **măn'd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Man, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Furnished or supplied with men.

* 2. Blocked up with men or bodies.

"So long till all the entry was with bodies *mand*.
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 46.

măn'-nĕr (1), * **man-er**, * **man-ere**, *s.* [Fr. *manière*, from O. Fr. *manier* = habitual, accustomed to, from *manier* = to manage, to handle, from *main*; Lat. *manus* = the haud; Sp. *manera*; Port. *maneira*; Ital. *maniera*.]

1. The mode in which anything is done; mode of action; mode or way of performing, doing, or effecting; method, style.

"A resolution condemning the *manner* in which his accounts had been kept."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. The customary or characteristic style of acting or conducting one's self; habitual style, bearing, or conduct; use, custom.

"Paul, as his *manner* was, went in unto them."—*Acts* xvii. 2.

3. The characteristic style of writing or thought in an author, or the characteristic peculiarities of an artist.

4. (*Pl.*): General mode of life or living; conduct.

"Morals and *manners* were subjected to a code resembling that of the synagogue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

5. (*Pl.*): Behaviour, carriage, deportment; especially ceremonious, polite, or respectful deportment; civility, politeness, breeding.

"I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is, to see a nobleman want *manners*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

6. Sort, kind, fashion.

"What *manner* of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?"—*Mark* iv. xl.

7. Certain degree, fashion, measure, or sense.

"It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd
To the sea-side."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

¶ *By any manner of means:* By any kind of means; by any means. (*Colloq.*)

măn'-nĕr (2), *s.* [Mainour.]

măn'-nĕred, *a.* [Eng. *manner*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having manners, carriage, or deportment; disposed, minded, affected.

"[It] shall make your lord
That which he is, new o'er: and he is one
The truest *manner'd*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

2. *Art:* Exhibiting or characterized by the peculiar style or manner of an author or artist; exhibiting mannerism.

"A *mannered* piece, showing silvery evening twilight on a pool and dancing in the shadow."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

* **măn'-nĕr-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *manner*; *-hood.*] Manner, way, custom.

"This did wonderfully concerns the might and *mannerhood* of the kingdome."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 74.

măn'-nĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *manner*; *-ism.*] Adherence to the same manner; tasteless uniformity; adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment carried to excess.

"*Mannerism* is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural."—*Macaulay: Essays; Boswell's Johnson.*

† **măn'-nĕr-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *manner*; *-ist.*] One who adheres to a peculiar style or manner; one addicted to mannerism; one who follows one uniform and unvaried style or manner, whether natural or copied.

"He sometimes succeeded well, though a strong *mannerist*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

măn'-nĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mannerly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mannerly, civil, or polite in behaviour or deportment; politeness, civility, complaisance.

"Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet they devised several systems of the universe."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 34.

măn'-nĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *manner*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having or showing good manners; polite, civil, courteous; not rude or vulgar.

"*Mannerly* devotion shows in this."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, I. 5.

B. *As adv.:* In a mannerly manner; politely, civilly, courteously; with civility or politeness.

"We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy story."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

măn'-nĕrş, *s. pl.* [Manner, *s.*]

* **manners-bit**, *s.* A portion of a dish left by guests that the host may not believe himself reproached for failure to make sufficient provision.

* **măn'-nĕr-sŏme**, *a.* [Eng. *manners*; *-some.*] Mannerly, polite, well-behaved.

"Mary was obliged to bite her tongue to keep it in any way *mannersome*."—*Blackmore: Cripps the Carrier*, ii. 96.

Mănn'-heĭm, Măn'-heĭm, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in Baden, where the substance described below was first made.

Mannheim-gold, *s.* A brass used by jewellers, as an imitation of gold. Copper, 3; zinc, 1; tin, a small quantity.

măn'-nĭde, *s.* [Eng. *mann(itc)*; suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_{14}O_6 - 2H_2O$. A compound obtained by boiling mannite with butyric acid. It is a syrupy liquid, which is at first sweet to the taste, but afterwards bitter. It is very soluble in water and in absolute alcohol, and differs from mannitan in being much more volatile, evaporating rapidly at 140°.

măn'-nĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Manikin.]

măn'n-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *man*; *-ing.*]

1. The act of furnishing or supplying with men: as, the *manning* of a ship.

2. A day's work of a man.

† **măn'-nĭsh**, * **măn'-ĭsh**, * **mann-ishe**, *a.* [Eng. *man*; *-ish.*]

1. Having the nature or qualities of man; proper to the human species; human.

"But yet it was a figure
Most liche to *mannisshe* creature."
Gower: C. A., vi.

2. Resembling a man as distinguished from a woman; hence, bold, masculine.

"The horrible mistaks of adopting the *rôle* of a *mannish* woman."—*Literary World*, March 27, 1885, p. 296.

3. Putting on or simulating the character or appearance of manhood.

"We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other *mannish* cowards have."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

4. Proper or peculiar to man; characteristic of man; human.

"To don sinne is *mannish*, but cerces for to persevere long in sinne is worke of the divel."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

5. Characteristic of the age of manhood; manly.

"And let us, Polydore, though now our voices
Have got the *mannish* crack, sing him to the ground."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **măn'-nĭsh-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *mannish*; *-ly.*] In a mannish manner; like a man.

* **măn'-nĭsh-nĕss**, * **măn'-ĭsh-nĕsse**, *s.* [Eng. *mannish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mannish; masculineness, boldness.

"But, alas! the painted faces, and *manishnesse*, and monstrous disguisednese of ons sex."—*Bp. Hall: Impresse of God.*

măn'-nĭ-tăn, *s.* [Eng. *mannit(e)*; suff. *-an.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5 = C_6H_8(OH)_4O$. A syrup with a slightly sweetish taste, obtained by heating mannite to 200°, or by boiling it with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. By long contact with water, or more quickly, by boiling with baryta water, it is reconverted into mannite. Its specific rotatory power for the transition tint is $(a)_j + 36{\cdot}5$.

măn'-nĭ-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *mannit(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of mannitic acid.

măn'-nīte, *s.* [Eng. *mann(a)*; suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_6 = C_6H_8(OH)_6$. Mannitol, Sugar of Manna, Sugar of Mushrooms. A sugar very widely disseminated in the vegetable kingdom, occurring in the leaves of *Ligustrum vulgare*, in numerous bulbs, in fungi, in sea-weeds, in the sap of the apple and cherry-trees, limes, &c. It is most readily obtained from manna by treating it with boiling alcohol, filtering, and allowing the alcoholic solution to crystallize. From alcohol it crystallizes in fine silky needles; from water in large transparent rhombic prisms. It has an intensely sweet taste, is soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, but insoluble in ether. It melts between 160° and 170°, and boils at 200°, distilling with very little decomposition. Mannite may be prepared artificially from grape sugar by the action of hydrogen evolved by sodium amalgam.

măn-nĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mannit(e)*; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in mannite (q.v.).

mannitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7 = C_5H_6(OH)_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic acid, isomeric with gluconic acid, produced together with mannitose, when a concentrated aqueous solution of mannite is oxidized by platinum black. It is a colourless gummy mass, soluble in water and alcohol, almost insoluble in ether. It forms salts, which contain two equivalents of a metal, but these have not yet been obtained in the crystalline form.

mannitic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{26}O_{11} = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_6H_4)^{vi}\\(C_6H_8)^{vi}\\H_{10}\end{matrix}\right\} O_{11}$. Mannitic ether. A slightly yellowish compound, having the consistence of turpentine, formed by heating mannite with water in a sealed tube to 280° for three hours. It has a bittersweet taste, is very soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is unfermentable, lævogyrate $(a)_j = -5{\cdot}59$, and does not reduce potassio-cupric solution. It is a true ether of mannite.

mannitic-ether, *s.* [Mannitic-anhydride.]

măn'-nĭ-tŏl, *s.* [Mannite.]

măn'-nĭ-tōne, *s.* [Eng. *mannit(e)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5$. A crystalline body, isomeric with mannitan, prepared by heating mannite with water in a sealed tube for three hours to 180°. It has a sweet taste, is soluble in water and alcohol, does not reduce copper solutions, and has a specific rotatory power $= (a)_j - 25$.

măn'-nĭ-tōse, *s.* [Eng. *mannit(e)*; *-ose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6 = C_6H_7(OH)_5O$. An uncrystallizable sugar, isomeric with glucose, produced by the oxidation of mannite in contact with platinum black. It is soluble in water and alcohol, is fermentable, but has no action on polarized light.

manœuvre (as **mą-nô'-vĕr**), *s.* [Fr. = a work of the hand, a manœuvre, from Low Lat. *manuopera*, *manopera*, from Lat. *manu* = with the hand, and *opera* = work; *operor* = to work; Lat. *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Sp. *maniobra* = handiwork; *maniobrar* = to work with the hands, to manœuvre; Ital. *manovra* = the working of a ship; *manoviare* = to steer a ship.]

1. A regulated movement, evolution, or change of position, as of a body of troops, a number of ships, &c.; a military or naval evolution or movement for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.

"This bold and masterly *manœuvre* proved decisive." —*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain* (April 8, 1782).

2. An artful, adroit, or skilful move, proceeding or action; skilful management.

"By which *manœuvre* I took the credit of having travelled like a gentleman."—*Observer*, No. 93.

3. A silly affected trick to attract notice. (*Scotch.*)

manœuvre (as **mą-nō'-vẽr**), *v.t.* & *i.* [MANŒUVRE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform manœuvres; to move or change positions amongst troops or ships for the purpose of securing advantage in attack or defence, or in military exercises for training and discipline.

2. To manage or contrive matters with address, art, or skill; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to perform manœuvres or evolutions; to change the positions of in manœuvres.

"Sir George Rodney . . . now *manœuvred* the fleet with such skill, as to gain the windward of the enemy." —*Belsham: Hist. of Great Britain* (April 8, 1782).

manœuvrer (as **mą-nō'-vrẽr**), *s.* [Eng. *manœuvr(e)*; *-er.*] One who manœuvres or intrigues.

"This charming widow Beaumont is a *manœuvrer*." —*Miss Edgeworth: Manœuvring*, ch. i.

mą-nŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. μανός (*manos*) = thin, rare, not dense; and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the elastic force of gases or steam. It consists of a graduated tube in which a body of confined air is compressed by the gas or steam under experimental test, a body of mercury intervening between the air in the tube and the gas or steam whose elastic force is to be ascertained. The tube containing the confined air, of a certain volume at a given temperature, is maintained at the said temperature by a bath, and is tested for the graduation of the tube by means of a column of mercury. It is then ready for the connection by a tube with the reservoir or boiler which contains the gas or steam whose elastic force is to be ascertained. A steam-gauge. Called also a manoscope.

măn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, măn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *manometer*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a manometer; made or determined by the manometer: as, *manometric* observations.

măn'-ŏr, * man-er, * man-ere, * man-oire, * man nor, * man-our, *s.* [O. Fr. *manoir*, *maneir*, *maner* = a manor-house, a mansion; prob. a place to dwell or abide in, from O. Fr. *manoir*, *maneir* = to dwell, Lat. *maneo* = to remain, to dwell.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A dwelling, a residence, a habitation.

"Trouth himself over al and al
Had chose his *maner* principall
In her, that was his resting place."
Chaucer: Dreame.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Law:* A lordship or barony held by a lord and subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron held by him.

"A *manor*, manerium, a manendo, because the usual residence of the owner, seems to have been a district of ground, held by lords or great personages; who keep in their own hands so much land as was necessary for the use of their families, which were called terræ dominicales, or demesne lands, being occupied by the lord or dominus manerii and his servants." —*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

2. *Amer. Law:* A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor, sometimes in kind, and sometimes perform certain stipulated services. (*Burrill.*)

manor house, manor-seat, *s.* The house or mansion attached to a manor.

mą-nōr' ĭ-ąl, * mą-nēr'-ĭ-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *manor*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a manor.

"This tenure is also usually embarrassed by the interference of *manorial* clahus." —*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. xl.

măn'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. μανός (*manos*) = thin, rare, not dense, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The same as MANOMETER (q.v.)

mą-nŏs'-cō-pỹ, *s.* [MANOSCOPE.]

Phys.: That branch of physics which deals with the determining of the density of vapours and gases.

* **mą-nō'-vẽr-ỹ,** *s.* [MANŒUVRE.]

Law: A device or manœuvring to catch game illegally.

* **măn'-quĕll-ẽr,** *s.* [A.S. *mancwellere*, from *man* = man, and *cwellan* = to kill.] A mankiller or mauslayer; a murderer.

* **măn'-quĕll-ĭng,** *s.* [MANQUELLER.] The act of killing a man; murder, homicide.

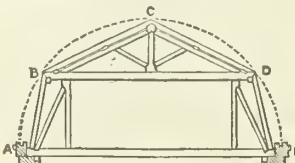
"Here are shewed li. manera of *manquelling*, one done wyllingly and of set purpose, the other vnwyllingly." —*Deuteronomy*, xix. (1551.)

* **măn'-rĕd, * măn'-rĕnt,** *s.* [A.S. *manrede*, from *man* = man; suff. *-red*, *-rede* = state, as in kin*dred*, hat*red*.]

Scots Law: Personal service or attendance. It was the token of a species of bondage, whereby free persons became bondsmen or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

măn'-sard, *s.* [The name of a French architect, died 1666, by whom this style of roof was invented.]

Arch.: A style of roof, also called the French curb, or hip-roof. It was designed to make



MANSARD-ROOF.

Four pieces of timber connected at points A B C D E, and strengthened by tie-beams A E and B D.

the attics available for rooms, in consequence of a municipal law limiting the height of front walls in Paris.

mănse, *s.* [Low Lat. *mansa* = a farm, from *mansus*, pa. par. of *maneo* = to remain.]

* 1. A house or dwelling with or without land.

2. The dwelling-house reserved or built for a Presbyterian minister. (*Scotch.*)

"To grip for the lucre of foul earthly preferment, sic as gear and *manse*, money and victual."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xliii.

* ¶ *Capital manse:* A manor-house, a lord's court.

măn'-sẽr-vant, *s.* [Eng. *man*, and *servant.*] A male servaut.

"But the seventh day is the sahbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy *manservant*, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates."—*Exodus* xx. 10.

măn'-sion, * man-si-oun, *s.* [O. Fr. *mansion* = a dwelling-place, from Lat. *mansionem*, accus. of *mansio* = an abiding, a place of abode, from *mansus*, pa. par. of *maneo* = to remain, to dwell; Ital. *mansione*; Fr. *maison.*]

1. A dwelliug-house, a place of residence; specif., applied to a house of considerable size and pretension.

"And in that *mansion* children of his own,
Or kindred, gathered round him."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. The lord's house in a manor: a manor-house.

* 3. A place of residence; an abode.

"In my father's house are many *mansions*."—*John* xiv. 2.

* 4. Residence, abode.

"These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep."
Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley.

mansion-house, *s.*

1. The house in which one resides; an inhabited house.

"The place must be, according to Sir Edward Coke, a *mansion-house*; and, therefore, to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, . . ." he qualifly observes that it is *domus mansionalis Dei.*" —*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., c. 16.

2. A manor-house.

"This party purposing in this place to make a dwelling, or, as the old word is, his *mansion-house*, or his manor-house, did devise how he might make his land a complete habitation to supply him with all maner of necessaries."—*Bacon: Use of the Law.*

¶ *The Mansion House:* The title given to the official residences of the Lord-Mayors in London and Dublin.

* **măn'-sion,** *v.t.* [MANSION, *s.*] To dwell, to remain, to abide.

"As also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein."—*Mede: Paraphrase of St. Peter* (1642), p. 16.

* **măn'-sion-ąr-ỹ,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *mansion*; *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Resident, residing: as, a *mansionary* canon.

B. *As subst.:* (See extract).

"They might be perhaps the habitations of the *mansionaries* or keepers of the Church."—*Archæologia*, xiii. 293.

* **măn'-sion-rỹ, * man-son-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *mansion*; *-ry.*] Abode or abiding in a place.

"The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his loved *mansionry*, that the heaven's breath
Smells woolngly here." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 6.

măn'-slâugh-tẽr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *man*, and *slaughter.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The slaughter or killing of a human being or beings; homicide.

"*Manslaughter* shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 869.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Manslaughter* is therefore thus defined, the unlawful killing of another without malice either express or implied: which may be either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

măn'-slāy-ẽr, * man-sle-or, *s.* [Eng. *man*, and *slayer.*] One who slays a human being; a mankiller, a homicide, a murderer.

"He was a *mansleor* fro the begynnyng."—*Wycliffe: Jon* 8.

măn'-stēal-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *man*, and *stealer.*] One who steals or kidnaps human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

măn'-stēal-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *man.* and *stealing.*] The act or crime of stealing or kidnapping human beings for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

măn'-suēte (u as w), * man-suette, *a.* [Lat. *mansuetus*, from *manus* = the hand, and *suetus*, pa. par. of *suesco* = to accustom.]

1. Tame, gentle; not wild, not ferocious.

"This holds not only in domestick and *manuete* birds: for then it might be thought the effect of circuration or institutiou, hut also in the wild."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Gentle, kind, meek, courteous, mild.

"Thou lover true, thou maiden *manuete*."
Chaucer (?) Letter of Cupide.

* **măn'-suē-tūde (u as w),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mansuetudo*, from *mansuetus* = mansuete (q.v.).]

1. Tameness, gentleness.

2. Geutleness, meekness, mildness.

"A vertue that cleped is *manuetude*, that is debonairtee."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **măn'-swēar,** *v.i.* [A.S. *mánswerian.*] To swear falsely; to perjure oneself.

* **măn'-swŏrn,** *a.* [MANSWEAR.] Foresworn, perjured.

Mănt'-çhoô, *s.* [MANCHOO.]

* **măn'-teau** (pl. **măn'-teaus,** or **man-teaux**) (**eau, eaus, eaux** as **ō**), * **man-to,** *s.* [Fr.] A mantle, a cloak.

"Prescribe new rules for knots, hoops, *manteaus*, wigs." *Warton: Fashion, a Satire.*

măn'-teēle, *s.* [MANTLE, *s.*]

măn'-tęl, *s.* [O. Fr. *Mantel* and *mantle* are the same words, the difference in spelling being apparently made only to mark the difference in sense.] The ornamental facing and shelf arouud a fireplace.

mantel-piece, *s.* A beam across the opening of a fireplace, serving as a lintel to support the chimney-breast.

mantel-shelf, *s.* A shelf above the facing of a fireplace.

* **mantel-tree,** *s.* The lintel of a fireplace.

măn'-tĕl-ĕt, măn't'-lĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *mantle* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A small mantle or cloak.

"A *mantelet* upon his shouldres hanging,
Bret-ful of rubies red, as fire sparkling."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,165.

II. *Fortification:*

1. A movable blind constructed of planks, and sometimes plated, to cover a body of

pioneers and protect them from small shot; a sap-roller is now used.

2. A protection of woven rope, to protect gunners at embrasures.

***măn'-tĕl-ĭne,** *s.* [A dimin. from *mantle* (q.v.)]. A little mantle worn by knights at tournaments.

măn-tĕl'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Gideon Algernon Mantell (1790–1852); successively of Lewes, Brighton, and London, an eminent palæontologist and geologist.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cycads. *Mantellia nidiformis* is found in the Purbeck Dirt-bed. The specific name refers to the aspect they present when cracked, as they always are more or less, by the superincumbent strata. For the same reason quarrymen call them petrified birds' nests.

***măn'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. μαντικός (*mantikos*), from μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet.] Pertaining or relating to prophecy or divination, or to a prophet or divine; prophetic.

"The *mantic* faculty belongs to the part of the soul settled in the liver."—*Robertson Smith: Old Testament in Jewish Church*, lect. x., p. 428.

măn'-tĭ-chor, măn'-tĭ-cor, *s.* [MANTIGER.]

măn-tĭ-cŏr'-ą, *s.* [Lat. *mantichora;* Gr. μαντιχώρας (*mantichōras*), μαντιχόρας (*manti-chŏras*), μαντιχώρος (*mantichōros*), μαντιχόρος (*mantichoros*) = the Persian mardkhora, a fabulous animal, mentioned by Ctesias, apparently compounded of a lion, a porcupine, and a scorpion, with a human head.]

Entom.: A genus of Cicindelidæ, Tiger-beetles. The species which are large, black, and wingless, inhabit the deserts of South Africa.

măn'-tĭ-dæ, măn'-tĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *manti(s);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. and fem. *-ides.*]

1. *Entom.:* A family of Orthopterous Insects, tribe Cursoria. The first pair of limbs are very peculiarly modified, the coxa being greatly elongated, while the femur bears on its curved underside a channel armed on each edge by strong movable spines. Into this groove the tibia closes like the blade of a penknife, the sharp serrated edges being adapted to cut and hold. Prothorax generally exceeding the mesothorax in length. Antennæ mostly setaceous. Elytra and wings in all. Chief genera: Mantis, Empusa, and Eremophila (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Dr. Henry Woodward considers *Lithomantis carbonarius*, of the English Coal Measures, to belong to this family.

măn'-tĭ-ġĕr, măn'-tĭ-chor, măn'-tĭ-cor, *s.* [MANTICORA.]

1. *Her.:* A monster, with a human face, the body of a lion or tiger, a scorpion's tail, and long spiral horns.

2. *Zool.:* An unidentified (possibly imaginary) monkey.

"Near these was placed, by the black prince of Monomotapas's side, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

măn-tĭl'-lą, *s.* [Sp.]

1. A hood; a covering for the head and shoulders, worn also as a veil by Spanish ladies.

2. A light cloak or covering thrown over the dress of a lady.

măn'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μάντις (*mantis*) = (1) a soothsayer, (2) a kind of locust or grasshopper, with long, thin fore-feet, perhaps *Mantis religiosa.* (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

Entom.: Soothsayer, or Praying Insect; the typical genus of the family Mantidæ (q.v.). Two species occur in Southern Europe: *Mantis religiosa*, from two to two and a half inches in length, and *M. oratoria*, a smaller species. Others are found in the warmer regions of the world. The popular names by which they are known in different countries have reference to their supposed power of indicating the way to a lost traveller, and derive their force from the religious significance attributed to the slow and solemn motions of the insect. But the seemingly devotional attitude of the Mantis is that in which it watches for its prey, seizing unfortunate insects between its femur and tibia, thus maiming, and then devouring them. They are very pugnacious; the Chinese are said to keep them in cages, and match them against each other, as western nations used to do with game-cocks.

mantis-crab, mantis-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: Squilla mantis. Its popular name is a translation of the scientific name given it by some writers, *Cancer mantis* (*digitalis*). [LOCUST-SHRIMP.]

mantis-shrimp, *s.* [MANTIS-CRAB.]

măn-tĭs'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from the insect *mantis*, to which the flowers bear some resemblance.]

Bot.: ▲ genus of Zingiberaceæ. *Mantisia saltatoria*, Opera Girls' Mantisia, a plant introduced into greenhouses from the East Indies in 1808, derives its specific name from the fanciful notion that the flowers are like a dancing figure attached to a wire.

măn-tĭs'-pą, *s.* [MANTIS.]

Entom.: A genus of Neuropterous Insects, closely allied to the Hemerobiidæ, with which group some writers class them. They differ, however, from that group in the structure of the fore-legs, which are elongated and converted into raptorial organs like those of the Mantidæ (q.v.). The prothorax is also elongated, and the head is rather broad, with prominent eyes. The species, which are of moderate size and not very numerous, are found in all the warmer parts of the world. *Mantispa paganus* is common in Southern Europe.

măn-tĭs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mantisp(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A group of Neuropterous Insects erected for the reception of the genus Mantispa (q.v.).

măn-tĭs'-są, *s.* [Lat. = a worthless addition, a makeweight.]

Math.: The decimal part of a logarithm. Thus, the logarithm of 900 being 2·95424, the part ·95424 is the mantissa.

măn'-tle, *man-tel, *man-tell, *s.* [O. Fr. *mantel* (Fr. *manteau*) = a cloak, a mantel of a fireplace; from Lat. *mantellum* = a napkin, a means of covering, a cloak (fig.); *mantele, mantile* = a napkin, a towel; Low Lat. *mantum* = a short cloak; Ital. & Sp. *manto;* Fr. *mante* = a mantle; Dut., Dan., & Sw. *mantel;* Sp. *mantilla.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A cloak or loose garment worn over the rest of the dress.

"Having rent my garment and my *mantle*, I fell upon my knees."—*Ezra* ix. 5.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which covers or conceals; a cloak, a cover.

"Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle* didst invest
The rising world." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 10.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The name given by Reichert to the covering portion of the hemisphere-vesicle in the brain.

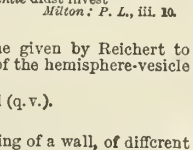
2. *Arch.:* A mantel (q.v.).

3. *Building:*

(1) The outer covering of a wall, of different material from its inner portion.

(2) The enveloping masonry of a blast-furnace (q.v.).

4. *Found.:* A covering of clay designed to form a matrix or mould for casting: as, a porous clay covering of a basso-rilievo design in wax. The mantle and pattern are baked, the wax runs off, and the porous clay is a mould from which a casting is obtained in relief.



MANTLE.

5. *Her.:* The cloak or robe which accompanies and is represented behind the escutcheon.

6. *Hydr.-eng.:* An inclosed chute which leads the water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel.

7. *Zool.:* The external soft contractile skin of the Mollusca, which covers the viscera and a great part of the body like a cloak. (*Owen.*) Where a shell is developed it is secreted by the mantle. Called also the Pallinm.

mantle-breathers, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Palliobranchiata a name proposed by De Blainville for the Brachiopoda, referring to the respiratory function exercised by the pallium or mantle.

mantle-breathing, *a.* Exercising respiratory functions by means of the pallium or mantle.

Mantle-breathing bivalves:

Zool.: The same as MANTLE-BREATHERS (q.v.).

"All the Brachiopoda, or *mantle-breathing bivalves* are exclusively inhabitants of the ocean."—*Miss Crane*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 259.

mantle-piece, *s.* [MANTEL-PIECE.]

mantle-shelf, *s.* [MANTEL-SHELF.]

***mantle-tree,** *s.* [MANTEL-TREE.]

măn'-tle, *v.t. & i.* [MANTLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cover, to wrap, to cloak, to hide, to obscure.

"Darkness the skies had *mantled* o'er
In aid of her design."
Cowper: Queen's Visit to London.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be spread out or expanded as a mantle.

"The pair [of wings] that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast,
With regal ornament." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 279.

2. To spread or grow luxuriantly.

"The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 260.

3. To be overspread.

"In maiden confidence she stood,
Though *mantling* in her cheek the blood."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 18.

4. To become covered with a coating; to gather a covering or coating on the surface.

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and *mantle*, like a standing pond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

*5. To take rest, relief, or ease; to enjoy one's self.

II. *Falconry:* To stretch out the wings by way of relief or for ease.

"Ne is ther hauke which *mantleth* on her pearch."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 2.

***măn'-tlĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mantl(e); -er.*] One who wears a mantle; one dressed in a mantle.

mănt'-lĕt, *s.* [MANTELET.]

mănt'-lĭng, *s.* [MANTLE.]

*1. A mantle.

"The Italians apply it [plastick] to the *mantling* of chimneys with great figures, a cheap piece of magnificence."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 63.

2. The same as MANTLE, s. II. 4.

***măn'-tō,** *s.* [MANTEAU, MANTUA.]

***măn-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mantolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled or versed in mantology or divination; a diviner, a prophet.

***măn-tŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet, a diviner, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The art of divination or prophecy.

Măn'-tŏn, *s.* [See def.] A name given to fowling-pieces made by Joseph Manton, a celebrated London gunsmith. Often called a Joe Manton.

măn'-trą, *s.* [Sans.]

1. *Among the Hindoos:* A charm, an incantation, a prayer, an invocation.

2. *Vedic Sacred Liter.:* A name given to any one of the hymns addressed to elemental deities which constitute the Sanhita of the Rig and other Vedas.

***măn'-tu-ą,** *s.* [Ital. & Sp. *manto* = a mantle.] A lady's gown.

"Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 8.

*** mantua-maker,** *s.* A dressmaker, a mantle-maker.

Măn'-tu-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Mantua, a town in Italy; born in Italy.

"Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appear'd,
And ages ere the *Mantuan* swan was heard."
Cowper: Table Talk, 537.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Mantua.

***măn'-tŷ,** *s.* [Fr. *manteau.*] A mantle, a gown, a mantua.

măn'-u-al, * măn'-u-el, * man-vell, *a. & s.* [Fr. *manuel*, from Lat. *manualis;* pertaining to the hand, manual; *manus* = the hand; Sp. & Port. *manual;* Ital. *manuale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed or done by the hand.

"A well organized and very pliant hand may determine to occupations requiring *manual* dexterity."—*Beddoes: Mathematical Evidence*, p. 63. (Note.)

2. Used or made by the hand.

"The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under hie majesty's sign *manual*."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* 3. Having hands.

"Parents deprived of bands beget *manual* issues, and the defect of those parts is supplied by the idea of others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small book, such as can be easily carried in the hand; a hand-book; a short treatise.

"Thie *manual* of laws, etiled the confessor'e laws."—*Hale: Common Law of England.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A book containing the occasional and minor public offices of the Roman Church.

2. *Mech.:* A fire-engine worked by hand.

"On the arrival of the *manual* an alarming fire was found to be in progress."—*Weekly Dispatch*, May 8, 1887.

3. *Music:* The keyboard of an organ.

manual-acts, *s. pl.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: Acts performed by the hands of the celebrant in the mass, chiefly the fraction of the host, and making the sign of the Cross over it before consecration. Both were objected to at the Reformation.

manual-alphabet, *s.* The deaf and dumb alphabet; the letters made by deaf and dumb persons with their fingers.

manual-exercise, *s.*

Mil.: The exercise or drill by which soldiers are taught to handle their rifles and other arms properly.

manual-key, *s.* An organ-key in the manual, played by the hands; the pedal keys are played by the feet.

măn'-ụ-ạl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *manual*; *-ist.*] An artificer, a workman, a handicraftsman.

măn'-ụ-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *manual*; *-ly.*] In a manual manner; by the hand or hands.

măn'-ụ-ạr-ў, * **man-u-ar-i,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *manuarius*, from *manus* = the hand.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or done by the hand; manual.

"It standeth not that they which are publiquely employed in His [God's] service, should live of base and *manuari* trades."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., § 81.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An artificer, a workman, a handicraftsman.

"There are some special gifts of the Spirit, which we call charismata, which do no more argue a right to the sonship of God, than the *manuary's* infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them saints."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Romans* viii. 14.

2. A consecrated glove.

"Some *manuaries* for handlers of relics."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 49.

* **mą-nū'-bĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *manubialis* from *manubiæ* = money obtained by the sale of booty, booty; *manus* = the hand.] Belonging to spoils; taken in war.

* **manubial-column,** *s.* A column adorned with trophies and spoils.

mą-nū'-brĭ-ạl, *a.* [Manubrium.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the manubrium; formed like the manubrium.

mą-nū'-brĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a handle, from *manus* = the hand.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A handle, a haft.

2. *Anat.:* The presternum, a segment of the sternum or breast-bone. It is so called from resembling a handle.

3. *Bot.:* A cylindrical cell, arising from the middle of the inner face of each shell or cortical cell in the genus Chara. (*Thomé.*)

4. *Zool.:* The polype suspended from the roof of the swimming bell of a Medusa, or from the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore amongst the Hydrozoa.

* **măn-ụ-căp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *manus* = the hand, and *captor* = one who takes; *capio* = to take.]

Law: One who stands bail for another; a surety.

măn'-ụ-cōde, *s.* [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *manucodiata* (q.v.).]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Any individual of the Manucodia, whether considered as a group embracing two genera, or as a separate genus.

2. *Plural:*

(1) As applied by Montbeillard (*Hist. Nat., Oiseaux*, iii. 192), the name was restricted to the King Bird-of-Paradise, and three allied species.

2) The Manucodia (q.v.).

"As with members of the Paradiseidæ generally, the midification of the *Manucodes* is still shrouded in mystery."—*Prof. Newton*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 505.

măn-ụ-cō'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Manucodiata.]

Ornith.: A group of birds either belonging or closely allied to the Paradiseidæ, and peculiar to the Papuan sub-region. The plumage is glossy steel-blue; the outer and middle toes are united for some distance, and there is an extraordinary convolution of the trachea in the males, to which the loud and clear voice of the birds is owing. Mr. Sharpe divides the Manucodia into two genera: Phonygama (q.v.) and Manucodia proper, of which four species are admitted. *Manucodia chalybeata* (*chalybea*), from the north-west, and *M. comrieï*, from the south-west of New Guinea; *M. atra*, widely distributed over the Papuan sub-region, and *M. jobiensis*, peculiar to the island whence it derives its specific name.

măn-ụ-cō-dĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Latinised form of Malay *Manuk-dewata* = bird of the gods, the native name for Birds-of-paradise in general.]

Ornith.: (See extract).

"*Manucodiata* was used by Brisson (*Ornithologie*, ii. 130) as a generic term equivaleut to the Linnæan Paradisea. In 1783 Boddaert, when assigning scientific names to the birde figured by Daubenton, called the subject of one of them, *Manucodia chalybea*, the first word being apparently an accidental contraction of the name of Brisson's genus, to which he referred it. Nevertheless, some writers have taken it as evidence of an intentiou to found a new genus of that name, and hence the importation of Manucodia into scientific nomenclature, and the English form to correspond."—*Prof. Newton*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 504. (Note.)

* **măn-ụ-dū'-çent,** *s.* [Lat. *manus* = the hand, and *ducens*, pr. par. of *duco* = to lead.] One who leads another by the hand; a manuductor.

* **măn-ụ-dŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *manuductio*, from *manus* = the hand, and *ductio* = a leading; *duco* = to lead.] The act of leading or guiding by the hand; guidance, leading.

"Now this is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of eln."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

* **măn-ụ-dŭc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *manus* = the hand, and *ductor* = a leader, a guide; *duco* = to lead; Fr. *manuducteur.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who leads or guides another by the hand; a guide, a leader.

"Love be your *manuductor*; may the tears
Of penitence free you from (all) future fears."
Jordan: Poems, before 1660.

2. *Eccles.:* A person in the ancient Church, who led the choir and beat time for the music.

* **măn'-ụ-făct,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *manus* = the hand, and *factus* = made.]

A. *As adj.:* Made by the hand; manufactured.

"A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children."—*Maidman: Naval Speculations*, p. 312.

B. *As subst.:* Manufacture.

"T encourage woollen *manufact.*"
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, iii.

măn-ụ-făc'-tŏr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *manus* = hand, and *factorium* = a place where anything is made, a factory, from *facio* = to make.] [Manufacture.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of manufacturing; manufacture.

2. A building or place where goods are manufactured; a factory.

"In places, wherein thriving *manufactories* have erected themselves, land has been observed to sell quicker."—*Locke: Lowering of Interest, &c.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to or employed in a manufactory, or the manufacture of goods.

* **măn-ụ-făc'-tụ-rąl,** *a.* [Eng. *manufactur(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to manufactures. (*W. Taylor*, in *Annual Review*, iv. 38.)

măn-ụ-făc'-ture, * **man-i-fac-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *manu* = by the hand, and *factura* = a making, from *facio* = to make; Sp. *manufactura, manifactura*; Ital. *manifattura.*]

1. The act, process, or operation of manufacturing or making wares of any kind; the process of reducing raw materials to a form suitable for use, by operations more or less complicated.

"By means of trade and *manufactures* a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported into a particular country, than what its own lands, in the actual state of their cultivation, could afford."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

2. That which is manufactured; anything made from raw materials.

"Where forraine materials are but superfluities, forraine *manufactures* should bee prohibited."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 215.

măn-ụ-făc'-tụre, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *manufacturer*; Sp. *manufacturar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make or fabricate by art and labour from raw materials; to form hy workmanship.

"*Manufactured* articles were hardly to be found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To employ in work; to work up into suitable forms for use: as, To *manufacture* wool, &c.

B. *Intrans.:* To be occupied or engaged in the manufacture of wares.

mą-nŭ', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Felis manul, a cat occurring on the steppes of Tartary and Siberia. It is ahout the same length as the Wild Cat, *Felis catus*, hut has longer legs. The fur is yellowish, mixed with white; the head is striped, and the tail ringed with black.

măn-ụ-făc'-tụ-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *manufactur(e)*; *-er.*] One who manufactures; one who employs men in the manufacture of wares.

"Our woollen *manufacturers* have been more successful."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

măn-ụ-făc'-tụ-rĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Manufacture, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Engaged or employed in the manufacture of wares.

"A trading and *manufacturing* country naturally purchases with a small part of its manufactured produce, a great part of the rude produce of other countries."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

2. Pertaining to or connected with manufactures or manufacturers: as, *manufacturing* interests.

C. *As subst.:* The same as Manufacture, *s.* (q.v.).

mą-nŭ'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *manus* = the hand, in reference to the form and relative position of the five divisions of the flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Manuleæ. It consists of handsome Cape shrubs, with yellow, orange, or red flowers.

mą-nŭ'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *manul(ea)*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Gratioleæ, order Scrophulariaceæ.

* **măn'-ụ-mĭse,** * **măn'-ụ-mĭss,** *v.t.* [Lat. *manumissus*, pa. par. of *manumitto* = to manumit (q.v.).] To manumit.

"Then Valerius judging that Vindicius the bondman had well deserved also some recompence, caused him not onely to be *manumissed* by the whole grant of the people, but made him a free man of the city besides: and he was the first bondman *manumissed* that was made citizen of Rome."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 85.

măn-ụ-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *manumissio*, from *manumissus*, pa. par. of *manumitto* = to manumit; Sp. *manumision*; Ital. *manumissione.*] The act of manumitting or releasing from slavery or bondage; emancipation.

"Villeins might be enfranchised by *manumission*, which is either express or implied."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

† **măn'-ụ-mit,** *v.t.* [Lat. *manumitto* = to release, from *manu* = from the hand, and *mitto* = to send; Sp. *manumitir*; Ital. *manumettere.*] To release from slavery; to set free from bondage or servitude; to free, to emancipate.

"Several *manumitted* slaves were joined to them."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. ii.

* **măn'-ụ-mō-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *manu* = by the hand, and Eng. *motive*, a. (q.v.).] Movable by hand.

***măn'-ụ-mō-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *manu* = by the hand, and Eng. *motor* (q.v.).] A wheeled carriage adapted to be driven by the hands of the rider.

***ma-nūr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *manur(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of cultivation.

"This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 235.

2. That may or can be manured or enriched by manure.

***ma-nūr'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *manur(e); -age.*] Cultivation.

***ma-nūr'-ance,** *s.* [Eng. *manur(e); -ance.*] Cultivation.

"Being kept from *manurance* . . . by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

ma-nūre', *v.t.* [A contracted form of *manœuvre* (q.v.).]

*1. To work with the hand; to till, to cultivate.

"It [Japan] is mountainous and craggy, full of rocks and stony places, so that the third part of the empire is not inhabited or *manured*."—*Memorials of Japan (Hackluyt Society)*, p. 3.

*2. To manage, to administer.

"It is governed, administered, and *manured* by three sorts of persons."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xxiii.

3. To enrich as soils with fertilizing substances, as dung, guano, ashes, lime, vegetable, or animal refuse, &c.; to dress with manure.

"The land is *manured*, either by pasturing the cattle upon it or by feeding them in the stable, and from thence carrying out their dung to it."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi., p. 307.

ma-nūre', *s.* [Manure, *v.*]

Agric. & Chem.: A term applicable to any material which may be used for accelerating vegetation or increasing the production of plants. The cultivation of plants, year after year, tends to exhaust the soil of its air-food and ash constituents. It becomes, therefore, necessary to replace these by addition of manure. This, to some extent, proceeds naturally by the absorption of air-food by the soil in the form of ammonia and carbonic acid, and also by the decomposition of the mineral matter of the soil under the influence of time and tillage. The air-food is supplied by nitrogenous matters, chiefly in the form of ammoniacal salts, and the ash constituents by the use of salts of phosphoric acid and potash, in the form of preparations from boue or in the use of a mineral phosphate, such as coprolites. Those substances which furnish both classes of food comprise guano, stable manure, fish, seaweed, refuse of towns, and artificial saline mixtures, &c. Generally speaking, phosphates are held to favour the production of a large root crop, and nitrogenous manures to increase the production of corn.

"Though many a load of marle and *manure* layd
Revived this barren leas, that erst lay dead."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. v., sat. 1.

manure-drag, *s.*

Agric.: An implement drawn by a horse, and having teeth which catch into a bunch of manure, and drag it to a place where it may be loaded or piled.

manure-drill, *s.*

1. An attachment to a grain-drill which deposits powdered fertilizer in the seed-row or broadcast, as may be desired.

2. A form of watering-cart to distribute in streams over the surface of a field the liquid carried in the box of the vehicle.

manure-fork, *s.* A four-pronged fork for pitching manure, clearing stables, &c.

manure-hook, *s.* A hand implement having three or four teeth bent at an angle with the handle, and used in dragging manure ont of a stable, out of a waggon, or scattering manure-heaps in a field.

***ma-nūre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *manure; -ment.*] The act of manuring; cultivation, improvement.

"The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould would bear."—*Wotton: On Education*, p. 76.

***ma-nūr'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *manur(e); -er.*] One who manures land.

ma-nūr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *manur(e); -ial.*] Of or pertaining to manure.

"The *manurial* value of the ammonia-phosphates on a large scale."—*Athenæum*, March 21, 1885, p. 381.

măn'-ụ-scrĭpt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *manuscriptus* = written by the hand: *manu* = by the hand, and *scriptus*, pa. par. of *scribo* = to write; Fr. *manuscrit*; Ital. *manuscritto.*]

A. *As adj.:* Written by or with the hand; not printed.

"These memoirs will be found in a *manuscript* volume, which is part of the Harleian Collection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *As subst.:* A book or paper written by the hand; a writing of any kind, in contradistinction to that which is printed. (Contracted to MS., pl. MSS.)

"Study our *manuscripts*, those myriads of letters which have passed 'twixt thee and me."—*Donne: Valediction to his Book.*

***măn'-ụ-tĕn'-ẹn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *manu* = in the hand, and *tenens*, pr. par. of *teneo* = to hold.] Maintenance.

măn'-ụ-tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *manu* = with the hand, and Eng. *tension.*] (See extract.)

"The plan of *manutension*, or holding violent patients for a long time by the hands of attendants."—*Bucknill & Tuke: Psychological Medicine* (ed. 4th), p. 676.

***măn'-ward, *man-warde,** *adv.* [Eng. *man; -ward.*] Towards man.

"After that the kindnes & love of our Saviour God to *manwarde* appeared."—*Titus* ii. (1551.)

Măn'x, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

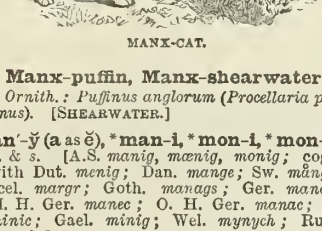
B. *As substantive:*

1. (*As a plural*): The inhabitants or natives of the Isle of Man.

2. The language spoken by the natives of the Isle of Man. It is closely related to Gaelic and Irish.

Manx-cat, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of the domestic cat (*Felis domestica*), a native of the Isle of Man, distinguished by having no tail, or only a rudimentary one. It is now nearly extinct in the Isle of Man.



MANX-CAT.

Manx-puffin, Manx-shearwater, *s.*

Ornith.: Puffinus anglorum (*Procellaria puffinus*). [Shearwater.]

man'-ў (a as **ĕ), *man-i, *mon-i, *mon-y,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *manig, mænig, monig*; cogn. with Dut. *menig*; Dan. *mange*; Sw. *många*; Icel. *margr*; Goth. *manags*; Ger. *manch*; M. H. Ger. *manec*; O. H. Ger. *manac*; Ir. *minic*; Gael. *minig*; Wel. *mynych*; Russ. *mnogie.*]

A. *As adj.:* Numerous; consisting of a great or large number of individuals.

"Probably not without *many* prayers, the decision was made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ When followed by *a* or *an* before a singular noun, *many* has a more distributive or emphatic force than when joined with a plural noun.

"Full *many* a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."
Gray: Elegy.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A multitude. (A.S. *manigeo, manigu.*)

"O thou fond *many!* with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

2. Preceded by the indefinite article, it signifies a considerable number.

"Mother of *a many* children."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

¶ 1. *The many:* The great majority of people; the common crowd.

2. *So many:*

(1) The same number of; as many.

(2) A certain number indefinitely; as, Take *so many* of them, and *so many* of the others.

3. *Too many:* Too great, too powerful, too strong.

"They come to vie power and expense with those that are too high and *too many* for them."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ *Many* is largely used in composition with adjectives, forming compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious: as, *many-coloured, many-flowered, many-hued,* &c.

many-banded, *a.* Marked with many bands or stripes.

Many-banded Goshawk:

Ornith.: Melierax polyzonus, common in Abyssinia and Senegambia.

many-cleft, *a.* Having numerous clefts or cuts.

many-cornered, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Having many corners or angles; polygonal.

*2. *Fig.:* Having many corners or recesses; intricate.

"Search those *many-cornered* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

many-headed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having many heads; hence, applied to the people in the sense of fickle, changeable.

¶ The expression is of Horatian origin, and occurs in the first epistle to Mæcenas (I. i. 76): "Bellua es multorum capitum." Pope imitates the passage (*Sat.* iii. 121):

"Well, if a king's a lion, at the least
The people are a *many-headed* beast."

2. *Bot.:* A term applied to a root, terminated by several distinct buds.

¶ *The many-headed:* The common herd; the multitude.

***many-languaged,** *a.* Speaking many or various languages.

"The city since of *many-languaged* men."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 257.

many-parted, *a.* Having many parts or divisions.

***many-peopled,** *a.* Having a large or numerous population; thickly inhabited.

"He from the *many-peopled* city flies:
Contemne their labours."
Sandys.

many-root, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Ruellia tuberosa.*

***Many-saints'-day,** *s.* Pentecost.

"Those three thousand gained (on *Many-Saints'-day*) by Saint Peter."—*Fuller: Church History*, iii. (Dedic.)

many-sided, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Having many sides: as, a *many-sided* figure.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having many sides or points for consideration: as, a *many-sided* question.

2. Exhibiting many aspects of mental or moral character; showing mental or moral activity in many different directions; open to many influences; widely sympathetic: as, a *many-sided* character.

3. Derived from many sources or influences; exhibiting many phases; wide, liberal, not narrow: as, *many-sided* erudition.

many-sidedness, *s.* The quality or state of being many-sided.

many-ways, many-wise, *adv.* In many different ways; variously, multifariously.

***many-weathered,** *a.* Variable in weather.

"The day
Changeful and *many-weathered*."
Southey: Evening Rainbow.

***man-y,** *s.* [Meiny.] A retinue of servants; a body of followers or attendants.

maor, *s.* [Maer.]

Mao'-rĭ (ao as **ow),** *s. & a.* [Native word.]

A. *As subst.:* A native inhabitant of New Zealand.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Maori-rat, *s.*

Zool.: A murine rodent, occurring in New Zealand; it is identical with the Black Rat (*Mus rattus*).

***maor'-mor (ao** as **a),** *s.* [Gael. *maer, maor* = a royal steward; *mor* = great.] A royal steward of high dignity and power, placed by

the King of Scotland over a province instead of a thanage, and exercising the office of royal deputy, enjoying a third part of its revenues.

ma-oū'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Emmanuel Le Maout.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Maoutia Puya* is a shrub with very white leaves, growing in the Himalayas. It yields a strong fibre of good quality, used for making fishing-nets, nut-bags, twine, and cloth. (*Calcutta Exhibition Report.*)

măp, ***mappe,** *s.* [Fr. *mappemonde*, from Lat. *mappa mundi* = a map of the world; *mappa* = a napkin; Ital. *mappamondo.*]

1. *Lit.:* A representation of a portion of the earth's surface, or of a portion of the heavens upon a plane. There are, therefore, two kinds of maps, terrestrial and celestial. Terrestrial maps are of two kinds, those which represent portions of land and water together, which are properly called *maps*, and those which represent portions of the ocean, only indicating the directions of currents, soundings, anchorages, rocks, shoals, buoys, lighthouses, &c.; these are called hydrographical maps or charts. A map of the earth, or of a portion of the earth, generally shows the physical features of the country, as rivers, mountains, lakes, &c., the situation of towns, cities, &c., relatively to each other, and by means of the lines of latitude and longitude relatively to every other point on the earth's surface. Maps are also prepared for special purposes, as geological, statistical, ethnological, or historical *maps.* It being impossible to represent a spherical surface on a plane, so that the parts shall have to each other their proper relative positions, the representation is, in all cases, conventional. Various devices have been resorted to, each of which has its own peculiar advantages and disadvantages. A representation of the meridians and circles of latitude forms, in all cases, the skeleton or basis of every map of an extensive portion of the earth's surface, and it is upon a correct delineation of these that the accuracy of any map depends. The principal methods of projection are the orthographic, the stereographic, the globular, the conical, and the cylindrical or Mercator's projection, besides various combinations and modifications. In the first three cases the plane upon which the map is to be drawn is called the primitive plane, and is supposed to be passed through the centre of the earth. The various lines are projected upon this plane, by lines drawn through their different points and some fixed point, called the point of sight. Upon the location of the point of sight depends the peculiarities of the three methods of projection.

2. *Fig.:* A distinct and precise representation of anything.

map-holder, *s.* A frame for the display of maps or charts. In one form the maps are on an endless web of cloth; in another they are hung from separate rollers in the manner of window-blinds.

map-measurer, *s.* An instrument with a little wheel of known circumference, which is made to roll along a line and indicate its length, the number of revolutions being counted, and the fraction, if any, observed by reference to the pointer and graduated perimeter. [Opisometer, Perambulator.]

map-mounter, *s.* One who mounts maps by backing them with canvas, varnishing them, and fixing them on rollers.

măp, ***mappe,** *v.t.* [Map, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To draw or delineate a map or chart; to lay down in a map.

2. *Fig.:* To point out, describe, or set down accurately, generally followed by *out.*

"I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapped* it truly."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

mā'-plc (1), *s.* [A.S. *mapulder, mapolder*, from *mapul* = maple, and *tréow* = tree; Ger. *maz-holder.*] The genus Acer (q.v.).

"Unmolested worked the women,
Made their sugar from the *maple.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiii.

¶ Of the Maples of the United States may be named *Acer striatum*, the Striped Bark Maple, which often forms great part of the undergrowth in woods, and *A. saccharinum*, the Sugar Maple, which abounds in the northern part of this country. Its wood is satiny in texture and is much used by cabinet-makers. When finely marked with undulating fibres it is called Bird's-eye Maple. *A. campestre* is the Common Maple of Europe. There are other common species.

maple-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: Maple saccharose. A coarse sugar, used by the inhabitants of the Northern States of America, obtained from the sugar-maple (*Acer saccharinum*), by boring a hole into the wood in the spring, and inserting a spout to convey the juice into a vessel placed for its reception. On boiling down the liquid, a dark-coloured crystalline mass is deposited. This sugar rarely finds its way into commerce.

***mā'-ple** (2), *s.* [Mop.] A little mop.

"As broade as ecullers' *maples.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.* (Dedic.)

măpped, *pa. par.* [Map, *v.*]

***măp'-pẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *map; -ery.*] The study or planning of maps or charts; bookish theory.

"They call this, bed-work, *mappery*, closet war."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

***măp'-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *map; -ist.*] A maker of maps.

"Learned *mappists* on a paper small
Draw (in abridgement) the whole type of all."
Sylvester: Little Bartas, 311.

mą-proû'-nĕ-ą, *s.* [Named by Aublet, probably from a Guiana name. (*Britten.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. *Maprounea brasiliensis* yields a fugitive black dye. A decoction of the root is given in derangements of the stomach.

maqui (as **măk'-wē),** *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Aristotelia, a Chilian shrub of the order Tiliaceæ, used for making musical instruments, the strings of which are formed of the tough bark. A wine made from the berries is prescribed in malignant fever.

mar, ***marre,** ***merre,** *v.t.* [A.S. *merran*, in comp. *ámerran, ámyrran* = to dissipate, to waste, lose, hinder, obstruct; *mirran* = to impede; *gemeurr* = an impediment; cogn. with O. Dut. *merren* = to stay, to retard; Dut. *marren* = to tarry; O. H. Ger. *marrjan* = to hinder, to disturb, to vex; Fr. *marri* = sad, vexed.] To injure, to spoil, to hurt, to damage, to disfigure.

"*Marring* all the festal mirth."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 8.

* **mar** (1), ***marr,** *s.* [Mar, *v.*] A blot, a blemish, an injury.

"I trust my will to write shall match the *marrs* I make in it."—*Ascham: To Edward Raven*, May, 1551.

* **mar** (2), *s.* [Mere.] A lake.

ma'-rą (1), *s.* [Patagonian-cavy.]

ma'-rą (2), *s.* [Icel. = a nightmare.]

Norse Mythol.: A demon who torments and tortures men with visions, and even crushes them to death. [Mare, 2.]

măr-ą-bôu', *s.* [Native African name.]

Ornith.: The popular name for at least two species of Storks of the genus Leptoptilus, the vent feathers of which were formerly much esteemed as ornaments, and for ladies' headdresses. *Leptoptilus argala* is the Asiatic marabou or Adjutant (q.v.). *L. Marabou*, a smaller species, is from tropical Africa, where it assists the vultures in consuming the filth of the negro villages. It is, if possible, uglier than its Asiatic congener, but its delicate vent feathers are equally valued.

măr-ą-boût', măr-ą-boôt', *s.* [Arab.] A Muhammadan who devotes himself to a religious life. He considers it a merit to fight for his faith. Many such exist in Northern Africa. They pretend to supernatural powers.

ma'-rąh, *s.* [Heb. = bitterness.]

1. *Lit.:* The name given to a place on the east of the Red Sea.

"They could not drink of the waters of *Marah*, for they were bitter: therefore the name of it was called *Marah.*"—*Exod.* xv. 23.

* 2. *Fig.:* Bitterness; bitter water.

"Slaked its thirst with *marah* of its tears."
Longfellow.

mą-rāi', *s.* [A native word.] A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

mar'-ą-nāde, *v.t.* [Marinate.]

măr-ą-na'-thą, *s.* [Gr. Μαρανάθά (*Maranatha*); Aramaic מָרָן אֲתָא (*Maran atha*) = the Lord cometh.]

Scrip.: A term used by St. Paul, at the conclusion of his first Epistle to the Corinthians, in connection with an anathema. *Anathema Maranatha* = Let him be accursed at the coming of the Lord.

măr'-ąn-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as Chiastolite or Macle (q.v.).

mą-rănt', *s.* [Maranta.]

Bot. (Pl.): The name given by Lindley to the order Marantaceæ (q.v.).

mą-răn'-tą, *s.* [Named after B. Maranti, a Venetian physician and botanist, who died in 1554.]

Bot.: Marant, the typical genus of the order Marantaceæ (q.v.). *Maranta arundinacea, M. Allouya*, and *M. nobilis*, furnish arrowroot in the West Indies, and *M. ramosissima* in the East Indies. The split stems of *M. dichotoma*, a native of India and Burmah, are made into mats.

măr-ăn-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *marant(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, alliance Amomales. It consists of herbaceous tropical plants without aroma. There is often a tuberous rhizome, full of starch; the stem generally branched; the leaves are simple, sheathing with a single midrib, from which numerous veins diverge at an acute angle, running parallel to each other to the margin of the leaf; inflorescence a dense spike, a raceme, or a panicle either termiual or radical; flowers arising from spathaceous membranous bracts; calyx short, inferior; sepals three; corolla tubular, irregular, with the segments in two whorls, the outer three-parted, equal, the inner very irregular; stamens three, petaloid, only one fertile; anther one-celled; ovary one to three-celled; ovules one or many, erect; fruit capsular. Found in tropical America, Africa, and India. They are of economic value from the starch in which they abound. Known genera six, species 100. (*Lindley.*)

mą-răs'-cą, *s.* [Ital. = a kind of sour cherry, from Lat. *amarus* = bitter.] A small, black, wild, variety of cherry, from which maraschino is distilled.

măr-ąs-chī'-nō, *s.* [Ital. *marasca* = marasca (q.v.).] A delicate spirit or liqueur distilled from cherries; the best is from Zara in Dalmatia.

mą-răş'-mĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. = pertaining to decay, from *marasmus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of fungi, akin to Agaricus. Some foreign species are finely coloured. *Marasmius Oreades* is the Champignon, which is eatable; *M. scorodonius* is used as a condiment.

mą-răş'-mō-līte, *s.* [Gr. μαρασμός (*marasmos*) = decaying; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A blende (q.v.) partially decomposed, and containing some free sulphur.

† **mą-răş'-mŭs,** *s.* [Gr. μαρασμός (*marasmos*) = decay.]

Pathol.: The wasting away of the body without obvious cause. Now it is assumed that this must be brought about by some local disease, and investigations are made to ascertain which it is.

măr-ąs-quē'-nō (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Maraschino.]

Mą-rath'-ī, *s.* [The native name.] [Mahratta.] The language spoken by the Mahrattas. Called also Mahratta (q.v.).

"Second comes *Marathi* which remained a Prakrit till the twelfth or even thirteenth century."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, i. (1872), p. 120.

mą-răt'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after L. F. Maratti, of Vallombrosa in Tuscany, who wrote upon ferns.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Marattiaceæ (q.v.). Hind says that the rhizomes of *Marattia alata* are eaten by the Sandwich Islanders in time of scarcity.

mą-răt-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *maratti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as Danæaceæ (q.v.).

† **mą-râud',** *v.i.* [Fr. *marauder* = to beg, to play the rogue, from *maraud* = a rogue, a beg-

gar.] To rove in quest of plunder or booty; to pillage, to plunder.

"Their gain, their glory, their delight,
To sleep the day, *maraud* the night."
Scott: Marmion, v. 4.

ma-râud'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *maraud*; *-er.*] One who marauds; one who roves in search of plunder; a pillager, a plunderer.

"No labourer dared bring any thing for sale lest some *marauder* should lay hands on it by the way."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***mar-a-vê-dí'**, *s.* [Sp., from Arab. *Murábitin* = the steadfast, a name of a dynasty that reigned in Spain and Africa.]

1. A Spanish copper coin, value less than one farthing sterling.

2. A Spanish gold coin, value about fourteen shillings sterling.

mar'-ble, *mar-bel, *mar-bre, *mar-bre-ston, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *marbre*, from Lat. *marmorem*, accus. of *marmor* = marble; Gr. μάρμαρος (*marmaros*) = a glistening white stone, from μαρμαίρω (*marmairō*) = to sparkle, to glitter.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A column, tablet, pillar, &c., of marble or other stone, remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.

3. A little ball of marble, stone, clay, &c., used by children as a plaything.

"Nor fear'd the *marbles*, as they bounding flew."
Gay: Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* A plate of stone used by painters; a slab on which raw colours are ground with a muller.

2. *Geol., Petrol., Sculp., & Building Stones:* A popular name for any limestone which is sufficiently hard to take a fine polish. (*Lyell.*) Any calcareous or even any other rock which takes a good polish, and is suitable for decorative or architectural purposes. (*Rutley.*) Fine marbles are very abundant in the United States, not only those adapted to building purposes, but statuary marble equal to that of Italy being found. Beautiful colored marbles are produced in Tenuessee and other states. Marble may be of one color, white or some other shade, of two colors closely mingled, or of many colors. Some contains shells, corals, &c. Some of the fossiliferous limestones furnish excellent marbles. For instance, the encrinital limestones of the Carboniferous formation have the fossils white in a dark gray or black matrix. Nonfossiliferous crystalline marbles consisting of sedimentary calcareous strata, altered by metamorphism, also furnish good marbles. The statuary marble of Italy may be of this character. [STATUARY MARBLE.] The purest kinds are used for statues, those less pure as building material. The Carrara and Parian marbles are of this type. Other marbles are the Verd Antique, the Fire Marble or Lunachelle, the Giallo Antico, Madreporic Marble, &c.

¶ (1) *Finished marble* is that which is ready for its place.

(2) *Polished marble:* [MARBLE-POLISHING].

(3) *Rough marble* is in the shape of blocks from the quarries.

(4) *Rough-hewn marble* is cut with the saw or squared with the stoue axe.

3. *Glass-man.:* A stone or iron plate on which glass is rolled to shape it; a marver.

4. *Printing:*

(1) A printer's imposing-stone.

(2) A style of colouring, for paper and book edges.

¶ (1) *Arundel* or *Arundelian marbles:* [ARUNDELIAN].

(2) *Elgin marbles:* A collection of bassorelievos and fragments of statuary brought from the Parthenon at Athens to England by Lord Elgin in 1814. They were afterwards purchased by the British Government, and are now in the British Museum. They consist chiefly of the metopes, representing for the most part the combats of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the statues or fragments of statues, which ornamented the tympana of the pediments of the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva. To these were added the frieze from the temple of Nikê Apteros, a series of casts from the temple of Theseus, and the choragic monument of Lysicrates.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Composed or consisting of marble.

"As o'er the *marble* courts of kings."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

2. Variegated, veined, or streaked like marble.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Hard like marble; cold, insensible: as, a *marble* heart.

*2. Pure, pellucid.

"[He]. . . into the world's first region throws
Through the pure *marble* air his oblique way."
Milton: P. L., iii. 564.

¶ *Artificial Marble:* An indurated composition of gypsum, alum, isinglass, and colouring materials incorporated into a paste and moulded into form.

***marble-cutter**, *s.* One who cuts or hews marble; a workman in marble; a machine for cutting marble.

marble-edge, *s.*

Bookbind.: A mode of ornamenting the edges of bound books. [MARBLE-PAPER.]

marble-edged, *a.* Having the edges marbled, as a book, &c.

marble-handsaw, *s.* A blade without teeth, and having a block haudle at the back. It is used with sand for cutting slabs into pieces or slips.

***marble-hearted**, *a.* Having a cold, cruel heart; hard-hearted, insensible.

"Ingratitude! thou *marble-hearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea-monster!" *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

marble-paper, *s.* Paper ornamented with a coloured pattern resembling marble; or ornamented by a process similar to that of marbling, with patterns bearing no analogy to those of marble, but assuming certain conventional forms, in which the colours are singularly blended and contrasted.

marble-rubber, *s.* A block or tray with a flat sole, moved above the marble slab with a combined rotary and reciprocating motion.

marble-scourer, *s.* A rubber for surfacing marble slabs.

mar'-ble, *v.t.* [MARBLE, *s.*] To variegate, stain, or vein like marble; to give an appearance of marble to.

mar'-bled (bled as **beld)**, *a.* [MARBLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Variegated, spotted.

"Those fine covers of books that, for their resemblance to speckled marble, are wont to be called *marbled*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 448.

2. *Bot., &c.:* Having the surface traversed by irregular veins of colour, like a block of marble.

marbled-beauty, *s.*

Entom.: Bryophila perla, a small whitish moth, dappled with bluish-gray.

marbled tiger-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis marmorata. Habitat, the Sikkim Himalayas, the hilly parts of Assam, Burmah, Malayana, and Java. Head and body from eighteen inches to two feet long; tail about fifteen inches. Dingy tawny to yellowish-gray, with loug, wavy, black spots, somewhat clouded or marbled; belly, yellowish-white; tail spotted and tipped with black.

marbled white-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: Arge Galathea, a rare butterfly, the wings of which are creamy white, marbled and veined with black.

***mar'-ble-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *marble*; *-ize.*] To colour in imitation of variegated marble.

mar'-bling, *s.* [MARBLE, *v.*]

1. The act or process of staining, colouring, or variegating in imitation of marble.

2. Any marking resembling that of veined marble.

***mar'-bly**, *a.* [Eng. *marbl(e)*; *-y.*] Resembling marble in appearance or structure.

***mar-bul**, *s.* [MARBLE, *s.*]

marc (1), *s.* [MARK (1), *s.*] A weight of gold or silver; a money of account.

marc (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emarcus* = a kind of vine.] The refuse matter remaining after the pressure of fruit, as of grapes, olives, &c.

mar'-ca-site, * mar'-cha-site, *s.* [A word of Arabic origin; O. Ger. *marchasita*; Mod. Ger. *markasit.*]

Min.: This name formerly included all crystallized pyrites, but Haidinger, in 1845, confined it to the orthorhombic varieties. It is found either in crystals mostly twinned, or as globular or reniform masses with fibrous structure, and massive. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·678 to 4·847. Lustre, metallic; colour, pale bronze yellow to greenish-gray; streak, grayish or brownish-black. Fracture uneven. Brittle. Compos.: as in pyrites, sulphur, 53·3; iron, 46·7; formula, FeS_2. The German mineralogists distinguish seven varieties, resulting mainly from their habit of crystallization: (1) Radiated (*Strahlkies*); (2) Cockscomb Pyrites (*Kammkies*); (3) Spear Pyrites (*Speerkies*); (4) Capillary Pyrites (*Haarkies*); (5) Hepatic Pyrites (*Leberkies*); (6) Cellular Pyrites (*Zellkies*); (7) Arsenical Pyrites, the same as KYROSITE (q.v.). The pyrites of sedimentary rocks mostly belongs to this species, and that of metamorphic and igneous rocks to Pyrites (q.v.). More prone to decomposition than pyrites. Occurs abundantly in clays of various formations, and in the chalk.

mar-ca-sīt'-ĭc, mar-ca-sīt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *marcasit(e)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite.

"The place that abounds with these *marchasitical* minerals."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 333.

mar-căs'-sĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A young wild boar.

mar'-çĕl-îne (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *marceo* = to be weak or thin.]

Fabric: A thin silk tissue used for linings, &c., in ladies' dresses.

mar'-çĕl-îne (2), *s.* [Named after the place where found, San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. The impure form of braunite (q.v.), containing 10 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron.

2. An altered form of Rhodonite (q.v.) by oxidation; the same as HETEROCLINE (q.v.).

Mar-çĕl'-lĭ-an, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Followers of Marcellus, Bishop of Ancyra, in the fourth century, who, in his zeal against Arianism, ran into the opposite error of Sabellianism. (*Shipley.*)

mar-çĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *marcescens*, pr. par. of *marcesco* = to fade, incept. of *marceo* = to be thin or weak.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Withering, fadiug, decaying.

2. *Bot.:* Withering or fading, not falling off until the part which bears it is wholly matured, as the flowers of Orobanche (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

***mar-çĕs'-çĭ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *marcesco* = to wither.] Liable to wither or decay.

marc-grā'-vĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after George Marcgrave, a German, who, in 1718, published a Natural History of Brazil.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Marcgraviaceæ (q.v.). In the West Indies the stem, root, and leaves of *Marcgravia umbellata* are regarded as diuretic and antisyphilitic.

marc-grā-vĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *marcgravi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Margraviads; an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Guttiferales. It consists of trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing, with alternate, simple, entire, coriaceous, exstipulate leaves; flowers regular, in umbels, racemes, or terminal spikes, generally in bag-shaped or hooded bracts; sepals two to seven; corolla of five imbricated petals, or gamopetalous; stamens generally indefinite; ovary superior, three or many-celled; style one; stigma simple or capitate; fruit generally succulent, with many seeds imbedded in the pulp. Natives chiefly of tropical America. Known genera four, species twenty-six. (*Lindley.*)

marçh (1), ***marche**, *v.i.* [MARCH (1), *s.*] To border, to be contiguous, to run side by side.

"I know the estates well; they *march* with my own."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, xvii.

marçh (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *marcher*, a word of doubtful origin, perhaps from Lat. *marcus* =

a hammer, and so referring to the regular tramp of a marching body of men; otherwise from Fr. *marche* = a boundary, as in the phrase, *aller de marche en marche* = to go from land to land, to make expeditions; O. H. Ger. *marcha*.] (March (1), *s.*)

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move by steps, and in regular order, as soldiers; to walk or move forward with a steady, regular tread.

"Our word is Laws and Liberty!
March forward, one and all."
Scott: War Song.

2. To walk or move in a grave, steady, or deliberate manner.

"Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to move in military order or in regular procession, as soldiers.

2. To cause to go anywhere at one's command, and under one's guidance.

"Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendour of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

marçh (1), **marche**, *s.* [Fr. = a frontier; O. H. Ger. *marcha*; A.S. *mearc* = a mark, a boundary.] A frontier or boundary of a territory; especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions, or to the country lying near and about such. The term is most commonly applied to the borderland of England and Wales, and of England and Scotland, the latter of which was divided into two divisions, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a governor, called the warden or lord of the marches. In Scotland the term is applied to the boundaries, or marches which determine them, of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small.

¶ *Riding of the Marches:* A practice still observed in some parts of Scotland, for the purpose of preserving in the memory of the inhabitants the boundaries of a parish, town, &c., for which purpose the magistrates of the burgh and chief men ride in procession along the boundaries of the property belonging to the burgh, and perform certain ceremonies.

* **march-man**, *s.* A person living on the marches or borders of two countries; a borderer.

"Now Bowden Moor the *march-man* won."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 50.

* **march-ward**, *s.* A warden of the marches; a marcher.

marçh (2), *s.* [March (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* [II. 1.].

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A stately or deliberate way or movement; rhythmical movement.

"The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic *march*, and energy divine."
Pope: Satires, v. 269.

(2) Progress, advancement, progressive development: as, the *march* of intellect.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The amount of ground covered by a body of troops in one day. Fifteen miles is the ordinary distance; anything above that is a forced march, but it also depends on weather, state of roads, and length of column. Large armies usually move with a complete division on the main roads; but these columns are within supporting distance of each other, and should not be separated by intervening obstacles that would prevent easy concentration for battle. Rate of march, 2½ to 3 miles an hour, including a brief halt after the first half-hour, and a halt of five minutes every succeeding hour. Flank marches are those made in proximity to the enemy, but across his general front.

2. *Mus.:* A musical composition so arranged as to be suitable for accompanying troops in walking. There are quick and slow marches in duple and treble time, besides marches peculiar to certain nationalities.

"The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

3. *Weav.:* One of the short laths laid across the treadles under the shafts.

¶ *To make a march:* In cuchre, to take all the tricks of a single deal.

march-past, *s.* A marching past a reviewing officer or some high personage on parade.

Marçh (3), *s.* [Low Lat. *Marcius*, from Lat. *Martius* (*mens*) = (the month) of Mars; Fr. *Mars.*] The third month of the year.

¶ *Mad as a March hare:* As mad as it is possible to be.

March-dagger, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Chimabacche fagella*. The wings of the female are only partially developed, the four wings terminating in a sharp point. They are whitish-gray, yellowish, or brownish.

* **March-mad**, *a.* Very mad; crazy, demented.

"He is *March-mad*; farewell, monsieur."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

marçh (4), *s.* [A.S. *merce* = balm, mint, parsley. (*Somner.*)]

Bot.: Parsley.

* **mar-chande**, *s.* [Merchant.]

mar-çhănt'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *marchanti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Marchantiaceæ (q.v.). The spore cases are capitate; the involucels membranous, regularly slit. (*Lindley.*)

măr-çhănt'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Nicholas Marchant after his father, John Marchant, a French botanist, admitted to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1666.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Marchanteæ and the order Marchantiaceæ (q.v.). *Marchantia polymorpha* is a small plant, occurring in bright green thin lamellæ, with their outline irregularly lobed. The frond is attached to the ground by radical hairs descending from its lower surface. The plant occurs not uncommonly on the borders of springs, in damp shady courtyards, &c.

măr-çhănt-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *marchanti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Liverworts; an order of Acrogens, tribe Muscales. It consists of cellular plants, with broadish lobed thalloid fronds, emitting roots from their underside. From the bifurcations of the frond arise stems bearing sporanges with spores mingled with elaters, but having no columella. The male fruit is mersed in sessile or stalked discoid or peltate receptacles. The Marchantiaceæ grow on the earth or trees in damp places. They are found in all but the driest climates; two grow in Melville Island. Lindley enumerates fifteen genera, and estimates the known species at twenty. He divides the order into two suborders, Marchanteæ and Targioneæ; Berkeley into three, Targonieæ, Jecorarieæ, and Lunulariеæ. The order belongs to the wide-spread class, Hepaticæ.

* **marçh'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *march* (1), s.; *-er.*] The governor or warden of the marches or borders.

¶ *Lords marchers:* Noblemen living on the marches or border-lands of England and Wales, who had their own courts and laws, as petty kings, until they were abolished by statute in the reign of Henry VIII.

marçh'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *march* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who marches; a soldier.

"They take away a *marcher's* knees."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xix. 161.

marçh'-ĕş (1), *s. pl.* [March (1), *s.*]

* **marçh'-ĕş** (2), *s.* [Marquis.]

* **marçh'-ĕt**, *s.* [Low Lat. *marcheta* = a fee of a mark (q.v.).]

Feudal law: A pecuniary fine paid by a tenant to his lord for the marriage of one of the tenant's daughters. The custom prevailed both in England and Scotland

"He [Malcome] abrogated that wicked law, established by King Ewin the third, appointing halfe a marke of siluer to be paid to the lorde of the soile, in redemption of the woman's chastitie, which is vsed to be paied yet vnto this day, and is called the *marchets* of woman."—*Holinshed: Historie of Scotland* (an. 1086).

marçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [March (2), *v.*]

marching regiment, *s.* A colloquial term for an infantry or foot regiment of the line. (Generally used in disparagement.)

mar'-çhlŏn-ĕss, *s.* [Low Lat. *marchionessa*, from *marchionem*, accus. of *marchio* = a prefect of the marches, with fem. suff. *-issa.*] The wife or widow of a marquis; a lady holding the rank or dignity of a marquis (q.v.).

* **marçh'-pāne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *marcepain*; Fr. *massepain*; Ital. *marzapane*; Sp. *mazapan*; Ger. *marcipan, marzipan.* Origin doubtful; perhaps *Martius panis* = the bread of Mars.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit; a macaroon; a spice-cake composed of sugar, nuts, pine-apple, almonds, sometimes with poppy-seeds and Indian corn.

"Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.

* **mar'-çĭ-ąn**, *a.* [Low Lat. *marcius*; Lat. *martius* = pertaining to Mars.] Under the influence of Mars; martial.

Măr-çĭ-ąn-ĭst, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of a certain Marcianus Trapezita in the time of Justinian. They kept the Jewish Sabbath as a fast. They are not to be confounded with the Marcionists (q.v.).

* **mar'-çĭd**, *a.* [Lat. *marcidus*, from *marceo* = to fade, to pine; Ital. & Sp. *marcido.*]

1. Withered, faded, wasted away, drooping.

"He on his own fish pours the noblest oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs assigned,
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. v.

2. Causing wasting or feebleness.

* **mar-çĭd'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *marciditas*, from *marcidus* = withered, wasted.] The quality or state of being withered, wasted, or faded; leanness, meagreness.

Mar'-çĭ-ŏn-īte, *s.* [For etym., see def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Marcion, a Roman gnostic, who flourished about the middle of the second century. He taught that matter was the origin of evil, that there were two opposing principles of good and evil, and a creator independent of God. Eleutherus, Bishop of Rome, expelled him from the Church about A.D. 177.

Mar-çĭ-ŏn-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Marcioni(te)*; suff. *-tic.*] Of or pertaining to Marcion. [Luke, Marcionite.]

"Some idea as to the contents of the *Marcionitic* gospel."—*W. Sanday: Fort. Rev.* (1876), p. 859.

Mar'-çĭte, *s.* [Marcosian.]

mar-cō-brŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated Rhine wine, possessing much body and aroma, so called from the Markobrunn vineyards, between Mainz and Bingen.

Mar'-cō Pō'-lō, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated Venetian traveller of the thirteenth century.

Marco Polo's sheep, *s.*

Zool.: Ovis poli, one of the finest species of the genus. Habitat, the high lands of the Thian Shun mountains, north of Kashgar and Yarkand. In winter this sheep is grayish-brown, white below, white mane, and white disc on tail. In summer the gray changes to brown. There is a well-defined dark dorsal line. The horns are spiral, and sometimes measure as much as four feet and a half from tip to tip.

* **mar'-cōr**, * **mar'-coūr**, *s.* [Lat. *marcor*, from *marceo* = to be thin or lean, to wither, to fade.] A state of withering or wasting; leanness; loss of flesh.

"The exolution and languor ensuing that act in some, the extennation and *marcour* in others, and the visible acceleration it makes of age in most."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

Mar-cō'-şĭ-ąn, *s.* [For etym., see def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Marcus, an Egyptian Judaizing Christian of the second century. They possessed a number of apocryphal books, and their opinions seem to have resembled those of the Sociniaus.

mar'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A large iron-headed hammer.

mar'-çў-līte, *s.* [Named after R. B. Marcy; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure atacamite of a black colour, probably resulting from the alteration of copper-glance. From the south of the Red River, Arkansas, U.S.A.

märe (1), * **mcre**, *s.* [A.S. *mere*, fem. of *mearh, mearg, mear* = a horse; cogn. with

Icel. *merr* = a mare; *mer-hross, mer-hryssi* = a mare-horse, used as the fem. of *marr* = a steed; Dan. *mär* = a mare; Sw. *märr* = a mare; Dut. *merrie;* Ger. *mähre;* O. H. Ger. *merihá* = a mare, fem. of *marah* = a battle-horse; Gael. *marc;* Wel. & Corn. *march* = a horse.] The female of the horse or other species of the genus Equus.

"The other *mares* running and flinging through the camp, came to stay right against them."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 247.

mare's-nest, *s.* An absurd discovery, having no real foundation in fact; a discovery which turns out to be a boax or delusion.

mare's-tail, *s.*

1. *Bot.* (*Sing.*): The genus Hippuris (q.v.).

2. *Meteor.* (*Pl.*): A popular name for the cloud called Cirrus (q.v.).

***märe** (2), *s.* [A.S. *mara* = an incubus; Icel. *mara* = the nightmare; Ger. *mar, nachtmar* = the nightmare (q.v.).] A kind of torpor or stagnation which seems to oppress the stomach with a weight; a nightmare (q.v.).

"Musbrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

† märe'-blŏbs, *s.* [Eng. *mare,* and *blob* = that which is blunt; a lily.]

Bot.: Caltha palustris.

mą-rē'-cą, mą-rī'-cą, *s.* [Etym. of first form doubtful; the second probably the name of a nymph, the fabled mother of the Latins. (*Virgil: Æn.* vii. 47.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, sub-family Anatinæ. The bill is very short and small, of equal breadth throughout, the tip not narrowed; the tail long, pointed. *Mareca Penelope* is the Widgeon (q.v.).

mär'-ĕ-kąn-īte, *s.* [Named from Marekan, in the Gulf of Kamschatka, where it occurs.]

Petrol.: Obsidian in the form of little grains, of the size of peas, of a pearly-white colour; occurring in this concentric layers. A kind of Pearlstone. (*Phillips.*)

mą-rĕm'-mą (pl. **mą-rĕm'-mê),** *s.* [Ital.] A name given to tracts of country in Italy, uninhabitable in summer on account of the exhalations of sulphur and alum from the soil. The term is also sometimes used for the malaria or unhealthy exhalations from such a soil.

mą-rē'-ną, mą-rœ'-ną, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: Coregonus marœna, the muzzle of which, though obtuse, still advances beyond the mouth.

*** mar'-ę-schąl,** *s.* [Fr.] A marshal (q.v.).

"Great *mareschal* to Henry the Sixth."
1 *Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

mär-gär'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *margar(ine); -ic.* (See the compound.)

margaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{34}O_2 = C_{15}H_{31}{\cdot}CH_2.CO.OH$. Cetyl carbonic acid. The name formerly given to an acid supposed to exist in natural fats, but now only applied to an acid obtained by boiling cetylic cyanide with potassic hydrate solution. It resembles palmitic acid, forming white crystals, which melt at 59°·9, and boil at 277° under a pressure of 100 mm. Very few of the salts of margaric-acid have been prepared. The sodium salt, obtained by adding a boiling aqueous solution of pure sodic carbonate to a boiling alcoholic solution of margaric acid, forms a jelly-like mass. The barium and silver salts, prepared from the sodium salt, are white amorphous powders.

margaric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: A term incorrectly applied to what is probably only a mixture of stearic and palmitic ethers.

mär'-gąr-īne, *s.* [Margarite.] A peculiar pearly substance extracted from hogs' lard. The name is now applied to artificial butter made from a mixture of animal fat and oil.

† mar-gär-ĭ-tā'-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *margaritaceus;* Lat. *margarita* = a pearl; *-aceus.*] Pearl-bearing.

mär'-gą-īte, *s.* [Lat. *margarita;* Gr. μαργαρίτης (*margaritēs*) = a pearl; Pers. *mervaria* = a pearl; Fr. *marguerite;* Ital. & Sp. *margarita.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A pearl.

"Neither cast ye youre *margarites* before swyn."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vii.

II. *Mineralogy:*

1. A mineral species included by Dana in his margarophyllite section. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Cleavage, basal, eminent. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 2·99. Lustre of cleavage surfaces, pearly; elsewhere, vitreous; colour, grayish, reddish-white, yellowish; translucent; laminæ brittle. Compos.: silica, 30·1; alumina, 51·2; lime, 11·6; soda, 2·6; water, 4·5. Occurs with chlorite at the Greinerberg, Tyrol; with emery (emerylite) at Isle of Naxos, Grecian Archipelago, and Asia Minor, also in the United States.

2. The same as Œllacherite (q.v.).

3. A name used by Glocker for his family of Micas.

† mar-gär-ĭ-tif'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *margarita* = a pearl; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing pearls.

mar-gąr-ō-, *pref.* [Margarone.] (See the compound.)

margaro-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{31}CN$. Cetylic cyanide. A compound prepared by the action of cetylic iodide on potassic cyanide.

mar-gär'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. μαργαρώδης (*margarōdēs*) = pearl-like.]

Min.: A hydrous mica resembling muscovite (q.v.) in crystallization and physical characters, but having a more pearly lustre, and a more or less silvery white colour. It appears to be the result of a hydration of a mica, mostly muscovite.

mar'-gąr-one, *s.* [Eng. *margar(ic); -one.*]

Chem.: The acetone of margaric acid.

mar-gąr-ō-phyll'-īte, *s.* [Gr. μαργαρίτης (*margaritēs*) = pearl, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Min.: A name used by Dana for a section of the hydrous silicates which, when crystallized, are micaceous or foliated. A large number of minerals, however, are included which appear to be chemically allied, though at present these are only found in a compact amorphous condition.

mar-gär'-ŷ-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *margar(ic),* and *(all)ylene.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{22}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of menhaden-oil soap. It boils at 195°.

mar'-gāy, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Felis tigrina, a feline from Brazil and Guiana, where it is known as the Tiger-cat. It is smaller than the Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), to which it has a general resemblance, though it is not so handsome. It is capable of domestication, and is a capital ratter.

*** marge,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *margo* = a margin.] An edge, a margin, a brink.

"He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his sevenfold shield away it took."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 6.

*** mar'-ġent,** *s.* [The same word as *margin,* but with an excreseent *t,* as in *tyrant,* &c.]

1. A margin, an edge.

"A sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, *margent* and all."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. The margin or side of a page or leaf.

"Me thinketh it better to put a declaration in the *margent.*"—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 32.

*** mar'-ġent,** *v.t.* [Margent, *s.*] To enter, note, or set down in the margin.

"Succession of yeares, which I have *margented* through the whole story."—*Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 755.

mar'-ġĭn, *s.* [Lat. *margo,* genit. *marginis;* cogn, with Eng. *mark;* Ital. *margine;* Fr. *marge.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A border, a brink, an edge, a verge; espec. applied to the edge or side of a page or book left blank, or partly occupied with notes.

"To have interrupted my text or crowded my *margin* with references to every author."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, vol. i. (Dedic.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sum or quantity left or set aside to meet unforeseen contingencies, casualties, expenses, or results; a certain latitude on which to work or depend.

"A sufficient *margin* of stability was not provided in the original design."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 111.

(2) The difference between the prime cost of an article and its selling price, which leaves room for profit.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf*): Either of the two edges of the opposite sides between the base and the apex. It may be entire, quite entire, crenate, serrate, toothed, grained, curled, repand, an gular, or sinuate.

2. *Carp.:* The flat part of the stile and rail of framed work, such as panel-doors; a lock-rail.

3. *Roofing:* The exposed portion of a slate, tile, shingle, or clapboard, when secured on the roof.

¶ *Margin of a course:* [Maroin, *s.*, II. 2].

margin-draught, margin-draft, *s.*

Masonry: A plain surface adjacent to the joints of ashlar, surrounding the pick or hammer-dressed middle portion of the face.

margin-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing transom on a ship, and just below it, where the butts of the after bottom planks terminate.

mar'-ġĭn, *v.t.* [Maroin, *s.*]

1. To furnish or provide with a margin; to border, to edge.

"It is *margined* with choice shrubs and evergreens and bedding plants."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, xvi. (1881), 601.

2. To enter or note in the margin of a book.

mar'-ġĭn-ąl, * mar-gin-all, *a.* [Fr. *marginal;* Sp. *marginal, margenal;* Ital. *marginale.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a margin; specif., written, placed, or set down in the margin of a page or leaf.

"The passage itself is set down in the *marginal* notes."—*Pope: Temple of Fame.* (Advt.)

II. *Botany:*

1. Fixed upon the edge of anything. (*Lindley.*)

2. Relating to the margin of anything. (*Loudon.*)

marginal-bodies, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. Certain bodies arranged around the nectocalyx in a Medusa. They are of two kinds, vesicles and pigment spots, eye-specks or ocelli.

2. Lithocysts, consisting of vesicles and ocelli like those of the Medusa, but combined into a single organ.

marginal-pneumonia, *a.*

Pathol.: Condensation of the lung, leading to collapse of the air cells from the plugging up of a bronchial tube. Called also disseminated lobular pneumonia, carnification, or pulmonary collapse. (*Tanner.*)

mar-ġĭn-ā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Eng. *marginal;* Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*] Notes written on the margins of books.

† mar'-ġĭn-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *marginal; -ly.*] In or on the margin of a book.

"Such quotations of places to be *marginally* set down."—*Archbp. Newcomb: View of the Bible Translation*, p. 99.

*** mar'-ġĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *marginatus,* pa. par. of *margino* = to furnish with a margin.] To furnish with a margin or margins; to margin.

mar'-ġĭn-ąte, *a.* [Marginate, *v.*]

Botany:

1. (*Of a calyx*).

(1) Reduced to a mere rim.

(2) Having the rim or margin of a different texture from the rest.

2. Edged; a term used when one colour is surrounded by a very narrow rim of another one.

mar'-ġĭn-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Margin-ate, *v.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Having a border.

mar'-ġĭned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Margin, *v.*] Furnished with a margin or border.

margined fruit-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Cynopterus marginatus, a bat occurring in all parts of India, in Ceylon, and eastward as far as the Celebes and Philippines. It

is about four inches in length, and varies in colour, through different shades o brown and reddish-brown; the ears are surrounded by a white border. It is very common, and very destructive to fruit.

margined-tailed otter, *s.*

Zool.: *Pteronura sandbachii*, found in Brazil and Surinam. In skull characteristics it greatly resembles the Sea Otter (q.v.). The fur is of a bright bay-brown above and below. The popular name is derived from a longitudinal ridge on each side of the conical tail.

mar-ġĭn-ĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *margo* = a rim.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Volutidæ. The shell is smooth and bright, the spire short or concealed, the aperture truncated in front, the columella plaited. The animal resembles that of Cypræa. Known recent species 139, from the warmer parts of the world; fossil 30, from the Eocene onward.

mar-gō-, *pref.* [Lat. = a margin.] (See the compound.)

margo-thallodes, *s.*

Bot.: A rim formed by the thallus of a lichen.

mar-gō'-ṣa, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

margosa-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Indian Neem tree, *Melia Azadirachta.* [Neem.]

mar-gō'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. μαργότης (*margotēs*) = rage, madness, lust (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Elæoselinidæ. The inner side of the seed is furrowed. Only known species *Margotia laserpitioides*, growing in Spain, Portugal, and the North of Africa. It secretes an aromatic oil.

mar'-gra-vate, *s.* [Margraviate.]

mar'-grāve, * **mare-grave,** *s.* [Dut. *markgraaf*, from *mark* = a mark, a march, borderland, and *graaf* = a count, an earl; Ger. *markgraf*; Dut. *markgreve.*] Originally a keeper, lord, or warden of the marches or borders; now a title of nobility in the empire of Germany. [Marquis.]

mar-grā'-vĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *margravi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley to the order Margraviaceæ (q.v.).

mar-grā'-vĭ-ate, *s.* [Margrave.] The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

mar'-gra-vîne, *s.* [Dut. *markgravin*; Fr. *margravine*; Ger. *markgräfin.*] The wife of a margrave.

† **mar'-guĕr-ite,** *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: The daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

mar-ġŷr-ĭ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. μαργαρίτης *margaritēs*) = a pearl (?), and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Sanguisorbaceæ. *Margyricarpus setosus* is a small bush, with needle-shaped leaves and pearly succulent fruit. A decoction of it is given by the Peruvians against hæmorrhoids.

'mär'-ĭ-al, *s.* [Lat. *Maria* = Mary.] A hymn in honour of the Virgin Mary.

"In the closing of their rhyming *marials.*"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 5.

ma-rī'-a-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral much resembling meionite (q.v.). Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·53; lustre, vitreous; colourless; transparent. Compos.: silica, 62·1; alumina, 20·2; lime, 5·5; soda, 12·2. Occurs in piperno (q.v.), at Pianura, Naples.

2. The same as Hauyne (q.v.).

Mär'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *Mary*; *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary, or to Mary, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII.: as, the *Marian* persecution.

* **Mär'-ĭ-an-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Marian*; *-ism.*] (See extract.)

"*Marianism*, as the worship of the Virgin has been called."—*J. Jarvis: Art Hints*, p. 353.

ma-rī'-ca (1), *s.* [Mareca.]

mär'-ĭ-ca (2), *s.* [Gr. μαραίνω (*marainō*) = to waste away, an allusion to the fugitive flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ, containing species from South America.

mär'-id, *s.* [Arab.]

Muham. Mythol.: An evil spirit or demon of the most powerful class.

* **marie,** * **mary,** *s.* [Marrow.]

† **mär'-ĭ-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *Mariette*, dimin. of *Marie* = the Virgin Mary.]

Botany:

1. *Campanula urticifolia*, a blue bell-flower, a native of Germany, introduced into British gardens, A.D. 1800.

2. *Viola marina.*

* **ma-rĭġ'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mare* = the sea, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to produce, to bear.] Produced in or by the sea.

mär'-ĭ-gōld, † **mär'-ỹ-gōld,** *s.* [From Eng. *Mary* = the Virgin Mary, and *gold.* Hence the introduction of marigold windows in lady chapels.]

1. *Bot.: Calendula officinalis*, a native of southern Europe, though now very common in gardens as an ornamental plant. It has orange-colored or lemon-colored flowers, which impart a yellow color to cheese. It is often double.

"The *marigold*, that goes to bed with the sun."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* 2. *Numis.:* A piece of money, so called from the colour.

¶ African Marigold is *Tagetes erecta*; Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; Field Marigold, *Calendula arvensis*; Fig Marigold, the genus Mesembryanthemum; French Marigold, *Tagetes patula*; Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* and the genus Caltha itself; and Pot Marigold, *Calendula officinalis.*

marigold-window, *s.*

Arch.: A catherine-wheel window.

mär'-ĭ-gŏt, *s.* [Fr. *marais* = a marsh.] A small lake close to or near the brink of a river, and fed by the overflowing of the river. (*West. Africa.*)

mär'-ĭ-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *mare* = sea, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Fr. *marigraphe.*] An apparatus for registering the height of the tides; a tide-gauge.

mär'-ĭ-kĭn, mär-ĭ-kī'-na, *s.* [Native South American name; Fr. *marikina*; Port. *mariquinha.*]

Zool.: Jacchus rosalia. A small South American monkey, the Tamarin (q.v.).

mär'-ĭ-nāde, *s.* [Fr. = pickle, from *marin* = marine (q.v.).]

Cook.: A liquor componnded of wi and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before dressing to improve their flavour.

* **ma-rīn'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *marinus* = marine.] Salt, bitter.

"These here are festival, not *marinal* waters."—*Adams: Works*, i. 168.

mär'-ĭ-nāte, mar'-ĭ-nāde, *v.t.* [Marinate, *s.*] To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

"Why am I styled a cook, if I'm so loath
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?"
King: Art of Cookery.

ma-rîne', *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *marin*, from Lat. *marinus* = pertaining to the sea; *mare* = the sea; cogn. with Eng. *mere* = a pool, A.S. *mere*, Ger. *meer*, Eng. *marsh*, *moor.*] [Mere (1), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to or connected with the sea in any way: as—

1. Found in, inhabiting, or produced in the sea.

"Vast multitudes of shells and other *marine* bodies are found lodged in all sorts of stone."—*Woodward.*

2. Naval, maritime.

3. Used at sea; intended for use on ships or at sea: as, a *marine* barometer.

4. Pertaining to or connected with navigation.

"The code of maritime laws, which are called the laws of Oleron, and are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their *marine* constitutions, was confessedly compiled by our king Richard the First at the isle of Oleron on the coast of France."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 13.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The shipping for a country collectively; the whole navy of a kingdom.

"The first [factions] wished France, diverted from the politicks of the continent, to attend solely to her *marine*, to feed it by an increase of commerce, and thereby to overpower England on her own element."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

2. Maritime or naval affairs; the whole economy of navigation.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An empty bottle. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): Troops enlisted for service either on board ship or on shore, and under the authority of the Naval Department, but drilled, disciplined, clothed, equipped, and paid similarly to the land forces. In garrisons or when serving with regular troops in the field, they are under the army rules for discipline and rank by army seniority; on board ship they are under the naval discipline, but no undue interference with them can be made by the naval officers, nor can the men be ordered to go aloft. Their duties are to maintain the necessary guards, man some of the guns, form part of the armed crews of the various boats when called away for service, and form a permanent force for landing with the seamen if necessary. In all these matters they are commanded by their own officers. The marines of the European nations are not designed for service permanently on board ship; the American navy is the only one besides that of England in which the marine forms a necessary and definite fraction of a ship's company.

* 2. *Paint.:* A sea-piece (q.v.).

Tell that to the marines: An expression signifying utter disbelief in a statement made or story told. It arose from the fact that marines, being ignorant of seamanship, were made butts of by the sailors.

marine-barometer, *s.* A barometer suspended in gimbals, and attached by an arm to some upright fixture of the ship, enabling it to maintain a vertical position during the rolling and pitching motions of the vessel.

marine-boiler, *s.* A form of boiler adapted for the use of steam-engines on sea-going vessels.

marine-corps, *s.* A corps or body of marines.

marine-ducks, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Fuligulinæ.

marine-engine, *s.* A steam-engine to propel a sea-going ship. There are various kinds of them: the beam, direct-acting, oscillating, trunk, high-pressure, &c.

marine-galvanometer, *s.* [Galvanometer.]

marine-glue, *s.* A composition of caoutchouc, shellac, and mineral oil.

marine-governor, *s.* A governor for marine engines, intended to overcome the effects of the motion of the vessel on a governor of ordinary construction.

marine hospital-service, *s.* This service, established in 1798, as the medical bureau of the Treasury Department, has the duty of providing relief for sick and disabled seamen of the United States merchant marine. It is under the direction of a supervising surgeon-general, appointed by the President, and responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury for his official acts. Its purpose is to encourage fit persons to become seamen by assuring them of proper care and maintenance when sick or disabled, and to relieve municipalities of the task of providing for this class of persons. Marine hospitals have been established in a number of cities, the fund for the support of which is largely derived from a tax laid on merchant and naval seamen, and officers and marines of the naval service, who are included as beneficiaries of the fund. The duties of the officers of the service have increased, until they now include the management of quarantine, the examination of pilots for color-blindness, examination of life-saving surfmen, and various others.

marine-insurance, *s.* The insurance of ships, goods, &c., at sea.

marine-provinces, *s. pl.*

Zool. & Geol.: Eighteen provinces into which

the oceans of the world are divided, each with distinctive faunas. The term is used chiefly in connection with the geographical distribution of mollusca.

marine-railway, *s.* A railway or tramway on which a vessel is hauled up for repairs.

marine-sauce, *s.*

Bot.: The Common Laver, *Porphyra vulgaris.*

marine-soap, *s.* A kind of soap especially adapted for washing with sea-water. It is made chiefly of cocoa-nut oil.

marine-store, *s.* A place where old ships' materials, such as canvas, rope, iron, &c., are bought and sold. The term is also extended to any shop or place where old articles, such as metals, rope, grease, rags, &c., are bought and sold. The keeper of such a store must have his name, together with the words "Dealer in Marine Stores," painted in letters not less than six inches long over his door, and must not buy of any person apparently under sixteen years of age.

Marine-store dealer: A person who keeps a marine store.

marine-surveyor, *s.* One who surveys ships for repairs, insurance, &c.

ma-rîned', *a.* [Eng. *marin(e); -ed.*]

Her.: Applied to an animal with the lower parts of the body like a fish.

măr'-ĭ-nĕr, * **mar-y-ner,** *s.* [Fr. *marinier,* from *marin* = marine (q.v.); Sp. *marinero;* Port. *marinhero;* Ital. *mariniero.*] A seaman, a sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

mariner's-compass, *s.* [Compass, *s.*]

* **măr'-ĭ-nĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *mariner; -ship.*] Seamanship.

"Hauing none experience in the feate of *marinershippe.*"—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 6.

* **ma-rîn-ô-ra'-ma,** *s.* [Eng. *marin(e);* Gr. ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view, from ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see.] A picture of a sea-view; a seapiece (q.v.).

măr-ĭ-ŏl'-a-tĕr, *s.* [Mariolatry.] One who supports or practises Mariolatry.

măr-ĭ-ŏl'-a-trў, *s.* [Lat. *Maria* = Mary, the Virgin Mary, and Gr. λάτρεια (*latreia*) = service, worship.] A term used by Protestants to express what they consider undue honour paid to the Virgin Mary by Christians of the Greek and Roman communion, and by a certain section of Anglicans. It is considered that such devotion began in the fourth century, and received a fresh impulse in the tenth.

măr-ĭ-ô-nĕttе', *s.* [Fr., from *mariolette,* a dimin. of *mariole* = a little figure of the Virgin Mary.] A puppet moved by strings.

măr'-ĭ-ŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named from Marion Co., Arkansas, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrozincite (q.v.), occurring in contorted and concentric laminæ, and botryoidal crusts.

Ma'-rĭ-ŏtte, *s.* [Edme Mariotte, a Burgundian in holy orders, who was one of the first members of the French Academy of Science; died May 12, 1554.] (See the compound.)

Mariotte's-law, *s.* [Law, ¶ (2).]

măr-ĭ-pōs'-ĭte, *s.* [From Mariposa, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Silliman has proposed this name for an anhydrous silicate of protoxide of iron, alumina, chromium, lime, magnesia, and potash. Colour light apple-green. It has been provisionally referred to fuchsite (q.v.). It is the constant associate of the ore of the Mariposa region, California.

măr'-ĭ-pŭt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: Viverra Zorilla, a kind of Civet.

* **măr'-ĭ-schal,** *s.* [Marshal, *s.*]

ma-rĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *mariscus, mariscos* = a kind of rush.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Cypereæ. About a hundred species are known, mostly from the tropics.

* **măr'-ĭsh,** *s.* & *a.* [Low Lat. *mariscus,* from Low Ger. *marsck* = a marsh (q.v.).

A. *As subst.:* A marsh, a bog, a fen, a moor, a swamp.

"As evening mist,
Risen from a river, o'er the *marish* glides."
Milton: P. L., xii. 630.

B. *As adj.:* Marshy, moory, boggy, fenny, swampy.

"Some plantations . . . have built along the sea and rivers, in *marish* and unwholesome grounds."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Plantations.*

Măr'-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Mariste,* from *Marie* = the Virgin Mary.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Congregation described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*)*:* A Congregation founded in 1836 by some priests at Lyons for the education of the poor and mission work. They wear the ordinary dress of secular priests, but take solemn vows. They have one house in London.

măr'-ĭ-tăl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *maritalis* = pertaining to a husband; *maritus* = a husband; Sp. *marital;* Ital. *maritale.*] Pertaining to or connected with a husband; incident to a husband.

"A husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction."—*Art of Tormenting.*

* **măr'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *maritus* = a husband.] Having a husband; married.

* **măr'-ĭ-tĭm-ăl,** * **mar-i-tim-ale,** *a.* [Eng. *maritim(e); -al.*] Pertaining to the sea; maritime, marine.

"Skill of warlike service, and experience in *maritimal* causes."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland.* (Ep. Ded.)

* **măr'-ĭ-tĭm-ate,** *a.* [Eng. *maritim(e); -ate.*] Maritime.

"Leaving his own name to some *maritimate* province on that side."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World,* bk. i., ch. viii.

măr'-ĭ-tīme, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *maritimus,* from *mare* = the sea; Sp. & Port. *maritimo;* Ital. *marittimo.*]

1. Pertaining to or connected with the sea, navigation, or marine affairs; pertaining to or connected with shipping or commerce by sea.

"That no rude savour *maritime* invade
The nose of nice nobility."
Cowper: Task, ii. 258.

2. Bordering on or situated near the sea.

"All the *maritime* tract comprehending Sussex, and part of Kent."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 17. *Illustrations to Selden.*

3. Having a navy or marine, and commerce by sea: as, a *maritime* power.

* 4. Characterized by naval strength or supremacy, or by numerous naval expeditions.

"In the *maritime* reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Edward Coke thinks it matter of boast, that the royal navy of England then consisted of three-and-thirty ships."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. i., ch. 13.

maritime-courts, *s. pl.*

Law: The Court of Admiralty and its court of appeal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

maritime fruit-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Cynonycteris amplexicaudata, an Indian tailed fruit-bat, with a geographical range from the Persian gulf to the Philippine Islands. It haunts the coasts, and by some zoologists is supposed to feed on mollusca, and other marine animals picked up on the sea-shore.

maritime-interest, *s.* A premium charged upon a boud of bottomry.

maritime-law, *s.* The law relating to shipping, navigatiou, harbours, and seamen.

* **maritime-state,** *s.* The body consisting of the officers and mariners of the British navy, who are governed by express and permanent laws, or the articles of the navy, established by act of Parliament.

* **măr-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *maritus* = a husband, on analogy of uxorious (q.v.).] Fond of a husband.

"Dames *maritorious* ne'er were meritorious."
Chapman: Bussy D'Ambois, ii.

* **măr-ĭ-tŭr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *maritus* = a husband.] Wishing to become a husband.

"Mason was . . . a long while *mariturient.*"—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cxxvi.

mar'-jôr-am, *s.* [Ger. *majoran;* Ital. *majorana, maggiorana;* Sp. *majorana, mejorana;* Port. *maiorana, mangerona, amaraco;* Fr. *marjolaine,* from Lat. *amaracus;* Gr. ἀμάρακος (*amarakos*), ἀμάρακον (*amarakon*), the Persian and Egyptian species of which were probably akin to our own marjoram, the Greek one = a bulbous plant.]

Bot.: The genus Origanum. Common Marjoram is *Origanum vulgare.* It has broadly-ovate, obtuse, entire, or toothed leaves, and roundish panicled heads of purple, odoriferous flowers. It is wild in Britain on dry hills and bushy places, where it flowers from July to September. It is found also in Continental Europe, the north of Africa, and Asia. The dried leaves are used instead of tea, and in fomentations; the essential oil is caustic and is used by farriers; a little cotton-wool moistened with it and placed in the cavity of an aching tooth will often give relief. Country people use it to dye woollen cloth purple, and linen reddish brown. Goats and sheep eat it, horses do so to a less extent, but cattle will not feed on it.

¶ The Cretan Marjoram is *Origanum creticum,* the Egyptian Marjoram, *O. ægyptiacum,* the Knotted Marjoram, *O. Majorana,* and Winter Sweet Marjoram, *O. heracleoticum.*

mark (1), * **marc** (1), *s.* [A.S. *marc,* pl. *marcan;* cogn. with Ger. *mark;* Icel. *mörk.*]

1. A weight still used in some parts of Europe, especially for gold and silver. It varies in different countries.

2. The name of several coins, formerly or still in use: as,

* (1) An English coin, value 13s. 4d. sterling.

"Thre thousand *marke* he gaf with testament fulle
To Petir and Paule of Rome." [right,
Robert de Brunne, p. 20.

(2) A German coin, value 11¼d. It is divisible into 100 pfennige.

(3) The old unit of value in Hamburg, value about 1s. 1½d. sterling. To a great extent superseded by the new monetary system of Germany.

* (4) The sixth part of the Danish rigsdale, value nearly 4½d. sterling.

* (5) The fifth part of the Norwegian specie daler, called also the ort, value 10½d. sterling.

mark-banco, *s.* In Hamburg and the Hanse Towns an imaginary unit of value, equal to about 1s. 5½d. sterling.

mark-courant, *s.* In Hamburg and the Hanse Towns a unit of value, equal to 1s. 2½d. sterling.

mark (2), * **merk,** * **merke,** *s.* [A.S. *meare* = a mark, a bound, an end, a border; cogn. with Dut. *merk;* Icel. *mark;* Sw. *märke;* Dan. *mærke;* M. H. Ger. *marc,* all = a mark, a sign; M. H. Ger. *marke;* O. H. Ger. *marcha;* Fr. *marque;* Goth. *marka* = a borderland, a march; Lat. *margo;* Mid. Eug. & Fr. *marge* = a margin (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A visible sign or impression, as by a dot, a line, a stroke, a stamp, a figure, a cut, &c., left by any body upon another. A mark may be made either by leaving a portion of one substance upon another, as of ink on a paper; by an incision or indentation made in a softer by a harder body, as the mark of a seal in wax; by a change of colour, or a bruise, as the mark of a whip on a person's back.

"Set a *mark* upon the foreheads of the men."—*Ezek.* ix. 4.

(2) Any visible sign, indication, or token by which a thing may be distinguished, recognized, or detected.

(3) That at which a missile is or may be directed; a butt, a target, an aim.

(4) A character or sign, generally in the form of a cross, made by a person who cannot write, as a substitute for his name or signature.

"The method of the Saxons was for such as could write to inscribe their names, and, whether they could write or not, to affix the sign of the cross; which custom our illiterate vulgar do, for the most part, to this day keep up; by signing a cross for their *mark* when unable to write their names."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any distinguishing sign, token, or evidence.

"How know you that I am in love?
Marry, by these special *marks.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

(2) Pre-eminence, distinction, consequence, importance, position.

"Both Fabius and Coruellus, in the second decemvirate, were patricians of *mark.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 248.

* (3) An object looked at for guidance; the object of respect or regard; a pattern, an example.

(4) A butt, a target; that at which anything is or may be directed.

"Obliquely waddling to the *mark* in view.'
Pope: Dunciad, i. 172.

(5) The point to be reached; the proper standard: as, To be up to the *mark*.

(6) The exact amount, a limit: as, To be within the *mark*.

* (7) The same as MARQUE (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* [TRADE-MARK].

2. *Naut.:* One of the notifications of depth, on a sounding-line. [¶ (4).]

¶ (1) *God bless* (or *save*) *the mark; save the mark:* Ejaculations or parenthetical expressions indicative of irony, scorn, deprecation, or surprise.

"And I (*God bless the mark!*) his moorship's ancient."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

* (2) *Mark of tooth:* The marks on the teeth of horses by which their age is known.

"At four years old cometh the *mark of tooth* in horses, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth shorter and shorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is smooth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(3) *To make one's mark:* To make one's influence felt; to attain to a position of influence and distinction.

(4) *Marks and deeps:*

Naut.: The mode of indicating lengths on the hand lead-line. The marks have certain indications; the deeps are the estimated fathoms in the intervals of the marks:—

Mark 2, leather; mark 3, blue hunting; deep 4, mark 5, white bunting; deep 6, mark 7, red hunting; deep 8, 9, mark 10, leather; deep 11, 12, mark 13, blue bunting; deep 14, mark 15, white hunting; deep 16, mark 17, red bunting; deep 18, 19, mark 20, two knots.

Mark (3), *s.* [Gr. Μάρκος (*Markos*), from Lat. *Marcus.*]

Scrip. Biog.: The evangelist whose name is prefixed to the second gospel. He was almost certainly the same as the "John whose surname was Mark," mentioned in Acts xii. 12, 25. The name John was Jewish; Mark (Marcus) was Roman. [JOHN.] John Mark's mother lived at Jerusalem, her house being a resort of Christians (Acts xii. 12). He was nephew, cousin, or other relative of Barnabas (Col. iv. 10). He seems to have been converted by Peter (1 Pet. v. 13), and also to have been the young man so nearly captured on the evening of our Lord's betrayal (Mark xiv. 51, 52). On the first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas, he went as their minister, but, while they were at Perga, left them, and returned to Jerusalem (Acts xii. 25; xiii. 13). Paul considering him fickle, would not accept him as an attendant; while Barnabas, his relative, believed him thoroughly trustworthy. In consequence of this difference of opinion, Paul and Barnabas separated, Paul going in one direction on a mission tour, and Barnabas, accompanied by Mark, on another. Ultimately Mark gained anew the good opinion of St. Paul, and attended on him during his final imprisonment (Col. iv. 10; Phil. 24). We read of him as being with Peter "at Babylon" (1 Pet. v. 13). Afterwards Paul desired his return to Rome (2 Tim. iv. 11). Tradition is scanty and contradictory as to his subsequent career.

¶ *The Gospel according to St. Mark:*

New Test. Canon: The second of the gospels, almost universally attributed to the John Mark of this article. Papias, Ireuæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Eusebius, and other Christian fathers, allege that a connection existed between Peter and Mark, the latter probably deriving from the former the chief materials for his work. This view is probable, when it is observed that more prominence is given to censures upon St. Peter than on commendatory statements regarding him (cf. Mark viii. 33 with Matt. xvi. 17–20). The writer was evidently a Jew, or at least familiar with Judæa; but his gospel was specially designed for the Gentiles. Except in recording the discourses of Jesus, he nowhere shows that any incident narrated fulfilled Old Testament prophecy, and the term "law," in the sense of the Mosaic law, nowhere occurs. Statements likely to give offence to the Gentiles are also omitted (cf. Matt. x. 5, 6 with Mark vi. 7–11). His gospel seems to have been written at Rome, though there are a few suffrages in favour of Alexandria. If addressed especially to any Gentile nationality, it was to the Romans. While there are Aramæisms, in the Greek there are Latin expressions too, as κῆνσος (*kēnsos*) = Lat. *census*, and κεντυρίων (*kenturiōn*) = Lat. *centurio*. Mark records the miracles more than the discourses of Jesus. His style is more precise and graphic than that of the other evangelists. The language approaches more closely to that of St. Matthew than to that of St. Luke. The general opinion of the Christian church for many centuries was, as it still is, that it was the second gospel in point of time; though the opinion is gaining strength that it was the first instead of the second. Till the question be settled, it is useless to attempt to fix its date. The last twelve verses of St. Mark (xvi. 9–20) are of doubtful authenticity. External testimony is perhaps slightly in their favour, but internal evidence is strongly against them; hence, in the Revised Version, they are separated by an interval from the rest of the book.

mark, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *mearcian*, from *mearc* = a mark.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a mark on; to impress with a mark; to stamp.

"My body's *marked* with Roman swords."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. To denote, to distinguish, to stamp, to characterize.

3. To single out, to designate, to point out, to appoint. (Often followed by *out*.)

"If we are *marked* to die, we are enough
To do our country loss."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

4. To take notice or observation of; to take note of; to notice, to observe; to pay heed to.

"Looks it not like the king? *Mark* it, Horatio."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

5. To point out; to indicate.

"His . . audibly *marking* the time with his foot cannot escape censure."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18, 1882.

B. *Intrans.:* To notice; to take note; to observe critically or attentively.

"The Grecian *marking* as it cut the skies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 351.

¶ (1) *To mark out:* To designate; to notify as by a mark; to single out.

"That *marks* thee *out* for hell."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

(2) *To mark time:*

Mil.: To lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching, but without moving in any direction.

mar'-kăb, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A white star of the second magnitude, *a* Pegasi, at the junction of the wing and shoulder of the imaginary Pegasus.

* **mark'-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *marquable.*] Remarkable, notable.

"He would strike them with some *markable* punishment."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, fo. 2 h.

marked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [MARK, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Noted or distinguished with a mark.

2. Plain, open, evident.

"He seems to have been afraid that he might . . . receive some *marked* affront."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

marked-pawn, *s.*

Chess: A pawn marked out by a player as the piece with which he undertakes to checkmate his adversary.

mark'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *marked; -ly.*] Plainly, openly, evidently, publicly.

* **mar-kee,** *s.* [MARQUEE.]

mark'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mark; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who sets or stamps a mark upon anything.

2. One who takes note or notice.

3. A counter used in card-playing.

4. At English schools and universities the monitor who calls the roll after divine service.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* The person who notes and calls out the score.

2. *Military:*

(1) The man stationed at the targets to signal the points made.

(2) The soldier who is the pivot round which a body of men wheel, or who marks the direction of an alignment.

3. *Sewing-machine:* An attachment for forming creases in or marks on fabric, so that it may be folded in line with such crease or mark for a tuck, and in a line parallel with, and at any desired distance from, another tuck.

mar'-kĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. * *market, markiet, marchet* (Fr. *marché*), from Lat. *mercatus* = traffic, trade, a market, from *mercatus*, pa. par. of *mercor* = to trade; *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandize; Ger. & Dut. *markt;* Icel. *markadhr;* Sp. & Port. *mercado;* Ital. *mercato;* Dan. *marked;* Sw. *marknad;* O. H. Ger. *marchat, marcat, mercat;* M. H. Ger. *markat.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A public place in a city, town, &c., where cattle, goods, &c., are exposed for sale; a public building in which provisions are exposed for sale; a market-place, a market-house.

"No man makes haste to the *market*, where there is nothing to be bought but blows."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § 4.

2. The meeting or congregating together of people for the purchase and sale of goods; an occasion on which cattle, goods, &c., are publicly exposed for sale; a fair.

3. The crowd or assemblage of persons met together in a market for business or pleasure.

4. The transactions, dealings, or trade in a particular commodity.

5. Purchase or sale; the rate of purchase and sale; price, cost, demand: as, The *market* was dull.

6. The country, region, district, or place where anything is dealt in, or is in demand.

* 7. Purchase, bargain.

"What is a man,
If his chief good, and *market* of his time,
Be but to sleep." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 4.

II. *English Law:* The privilege of having a market. Market is defined by statute to be "the liberty of grant or prescription whereby a town is enabled to set up and open shops, &c., at a certain place therein for buying and selling, and better provision of such victuals as the subject wanteth." Public marts, or places of buying and selling, such as markets and fairs, with the tolls thereunto belonging, can only be set up by virtue of the grant of the crown, or by long and immemorial usage and prescription, which presupposes such a grant. The general rule of the law is that all sales and contracts of anything vendible, in fairs or markets overt, that is, open, shall not only be good between the parties, but also be binding on all those that have any right of property therein. Market overt in the country is only held on the special days provided for particular towns by charter or prescription; but in London, every day, except Sunday, is market-day. The market-place, or spot of ground set apart by custom for the sale of particular goods, is also in the country the only market overt; but in London in every shop in which goods are exposed publicly to sale, is market overt, for such things only as the owner professes to trade in. In Scotland no such privilege attaches to goods sold in market-overt; and the owner of goods sold by one who has stolen them, or to whom they may have been lent, may reclaim them from the purchaser.

market-basket, *s.*

1. A basket used to carry goods to or from market.

2. A basket used by dealers in the London fruit and vegetable markets. It contains 56 lbs. of potatoes.

* **market-bell,** *s.* A bell rung to give notice that trade may begin.

"Enter, go in, the *market-bell* is rung."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **market-beter,** *s.* One who swaggers up and down; a swaggerer.

"He was a *market-beter* at the full."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,937.

market-crier, *s.* A public or town crier.

market-cross, *s.* A cross set up to denote where a market is held. They were sometimes of very elaborate design.

"Proclaim'd at *market-crosses*, read in churches."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

market-day, *s.* The day on which a market is held.

* **market-folks,** * **market-folk,** *s. pl.* People who attend markets.

market-garden, *s.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.

market-gardener, *s.* One who grows vegetables, fruits, &c., for the markets.

"As the mob of fishermen and *market-gardeners*, who, at Naples, yelled and threw up their caps in honour of Massaniello."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***market-geld,** *s.* The tolls raised at a market.

market-house, *s.* A building in which a market is held.

***market-maid,** *s.* A female servant who attends a market to buy or sell.

"But you are come,
A *market-maid* to Rome."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, III. 6.

***market-man,** *s.* A man who attends a market to buy or sell.

"So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,
As *market-men* for oxen, sheep, or horse."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 6.

market-overt, *s.* An open or public market. [MARKET, *s.*, II.]

market-place, *s.* The open space in a town, &c., where a market is held; a place of public sale.

"The second, with a bearded face,
Stood singing in the *market-place*."
Longfellow: Singers.

market-price, market-rate, *s.* The current price or rate of commodities; current value as expressed in terms of money.

"I had that which any inferior might
At *market-price* have bought."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, v. 3.

***market-stead, *market-sted,** *s.* A market-place.

"Their best archers plac'd
The *market-sted* about.
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

market-town, *s.* A town which has the privilege of holding a market at certain times.

market-woman, *s.* A woman who attends markets to buy or sell.

mar'-kĕt, *v.i. & t.* [MARKET, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To deal in a market; to buy and sell; to make bargains for commodities.

***B.** *Trans.:* To offer for sale or sell in a market; to deal in; to vend.

"Industrious merchants meet, and *market* there
The world's collected wealth."
Southey: Thalaba, iv.

mar'-kĕt-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *market; -able.*]

I. That may or can be sold; fit for the market; saleable.

"Leaving the finely ground mineral residues to pass away readily for concentration into a *marketable* condition."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1882.

2. Current in the market.

***mar'-kĕt-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *marketable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being marketable.

***mar'-kĕt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *market; -er.*] One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who exposes goods for sale in a market.

mar'-kĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *market; -ing.*]

I. The act or practice of attending or transacting business in markets.

*2. Goods offered for sale in a market; commodities purchased in a market.

mark'-hoôr, mark'-hŏre, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Capra megaceros*, popularly called the Serpent-eater, found in the forests of the north-east of India and in Cashmere. It is rather larger than the Ibex. Colour, slaty-gray; the long beard of a darker hue. The triangular spiral borns are sometimes as much as five feet long. Markhoors have bred several times in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London.

mark'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MARK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of impressing a mark or marks upon anything.

2. A mark or number of marks upon anything; a characteristic or peculiar arrangement of natural colouring: as, the *markings* on the petals of a flower.

II. *Botany:*

1. The term is used of the surface of leaves, which may be rugose, netted, half-netted, pitted, lacunose, honeycombed, &c.

2. It is employed of the colour or variegation of leaves, &c.

¶ *Marking of cattle:*

The marking or branding of cattle is commonly practiced in the great open ranches of the Western States, for the ease of recovery of strays from the herds, there being fixed marking periods in which all the young cattle are branded with the owner's mark. Sheep are also marked to distinguish them.

marking-fruit, marking nut-tree, *s. Bot.: Semecarpus Anacardium.*

marking-gauge, *s.*

Carp.: The marking-gauge has a stem which carries a scribing point and a head or fence, which is adjustable on the stem and secured in adjustment by a set screw or wedge. As the scribe is drawn along on a board, the fence slides on the ledge of the latter, and causes the mark to be parallel with the edge and at the regulated distance.

marking-ink, *s.* An indelible ink for marking clothes.

marking-iron, *s.* An iron stamp for branding cattle, goods, &c.

marking-machine, *s.*

Coining: A machine used in the mint, to swage the edges of planchets for coin, raising the edge of the blank preparatory to milling.

marking nut-tree, *s.* [MARKING-FRUIT.]

marking-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A plough used in running slight furrows in ploughed land as a mark for planting corn, or, at greater distances, for sowing broadcast. Also used in crossing out land for planting an orchard.

* **mark'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *marking; -ly.*] Attentively.

"Pyrocles *markingly* harkened to all that Damedas said."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 417.

* **mar'-kĭs,** *s.* [MARQUIS.]

* **mar'-kĭs-ĕsse,** *s.* [A femin. from *markis.*] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

"I wol with other maidens stond
That ben my fellawes, in our dore, and see
The *markisesse*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,180.

* **mark'-mąn,** *s.* [Eng. *mark*, and *man.*] A marksman.

"A right good *markman!* And she's fair I love."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

marks'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *marks*, and *man.*]

1. One who is skilful to hit a mark; one who can shoot well.

"He was a fencer; he was a *marksman*; and, before he had ever stood in the ranks, he was already more than half a soldier."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. One who, not being able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

"If you can avoid it do not have *marksmen* for witnesses."—*Lord St. Leonards: Handy-book of Property Law*, p. 170.

marks'-mąn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *marksman; -ship.*] The quality or state of being a marksman; dexterity in shooting.

* **marks'-wŏm-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *marks*, and *woman.*] An archeress; a woman who shoots at a mark. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Less exalted but perhaps not less skilful *marks-women*."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xviii.

* **mark'-wŏr-thў,** *a.* [Eng. *mark*, and *worthy.*] Noteworthy.

"A *markworthy* old fact or two."—*Carlyle: Misc.*, iv. 298.

marl, ***marle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *marle, merle*; Fr. *marne*; Wel. *marl*; Ir. & Gael. *marla*; Dut., Dan. & Sw. *mergel*; Low Lat. *margila*, dimin. of Lat. *marga* = marl.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 2.**

2. *Fig.:* The ground, the earth.

"To support uneasy steps
Over the burning *marl*." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 296.

II. *Technically:*

Geol.: Clay with much calcareous matter in its composition. Sometimes it is soft, sometimes hard, in the latter case being called Indurated Marl. It sometimes contains carbonate of lime to the extent of 40 or 50 per cent. If composed largely of shells, or fragments of shell, it is called Shell Marl. It is largely used as a fertilizing material, and other beds of sand and clay which are useful as fertilizers are popularly called marls, even when lacking the special character of marl proper. The green sands of New Jersey, whose value is due to a green silicate of iron and potash, with occasionally some phosphate of lime, are thus called marls. Marl is found in nearly every country, being due to the deposits in clay or mud of the shells of mollusks and other animals. It exists in enormous deposits in central New York and along the Hudson, and extensively in Ohio. The cretaceous and tertiary beds of New Jersey and the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States contain it in great deposits, a nearly continuous belt extending from upper New Jersey to Texas. There are small deposits in other states. Only the marls of New Jersey are used to any important extent. Here nearly a million of tons are used annually, the greensand bed being 90 miles long and from 6 to 10 wide. Deposits of phosphatic marls have been opened in Alabama, which are said to be very valuable as fertilizers.

marl-brick, *s.* The same as MARL-STOCK (q.v.).

marl-slate, *s.*

Geology:

I. *Gen.:* Any calcareous shale bearing the same relation to marl which shale does to clay. It is very abundant in the Swiss Alps.

2. *Spec.:* A series of beds with magnesian limestone, constituting the Middle Permian rocks. [MAGNESIAN-LIMESTONE.]

marl-stock, *s.* An English name for a kind of brick; a cutter. [CUTTER, s. II. 3.]

marl (1), *v.t.* [MARL, *s.*] To dress or manure with marl.

"Never yet was the man known that herewith *marled* the same ground twice in his lifetime."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. viii.

marl (2), *v.t.* [MARLINE.]

Nautical:

I. To fasten with a marline.

2. To perform the operation of marling (q.v.).

mar-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *marl; -aceous.*] Resembling or partaking of the nature or quality of marl; marly.

* **marle,** *v.i.* [A corrupt. of *marvel* (q.v.).] To wonder, to marvel.

marled, *a.* [MARL, *s.*] Variegated, spotted. (*Scotch.*)

"Gif I kenn'd but where ye baide,
I'd send to you a *marled* plaid."
Burns: The Guidwife of Wauchope-house.

mar'-lĭne, *s.* [Dut. *marling, marlijn*, from *marren* = to tie, and *lijn* = a line.]

Naut.: A small cord composed of two strands slightly twisted and used for lashing, sewing, and tricing. Used either white or tarred.

"Some the gall'd ropes with dauby *marline* bind."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxlviii.

marline-spike, marlin-spike, *s.*

Naut.: A pointed iron pin suspended by a lanyard, and used to make an opening between the strands of rope in splicing.

mar'-lĭne, *v.t.* [MARLINE, *s.*]

Naut.: To wind marline round, as a rope.

mar'-lĭng, *s.* [MARL (2), *v.*]

Naut.: The act or operation of wrapping a rope with spun-yarn or twine, having a knot at each turn to secure it if it becomes cut at one or more places. [SERVING.]

marling-hitch, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or twisting spun-yarn.

marling-spike, *s.* [MARLINE-SPIKE.]

marl'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *marl*, s.; *-ite.*] A variety of marl.

mar-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *marlit(e); -ic.*] Partaking of the qualities or nature of marlite.

marl'-pĭt, ***marle-pit,** *s.* [Eng. *marl*, s., and *pit.*] A pit where marl is or has been dug.

"He was in a *marlepit* yfalle."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,455.

marl'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *marl*, s., and *stone.*]

Geol.: A sandy calcareous and ferruginous bed, or series of beds, dividing the upper from the lower Lias clays.

marl'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *marl*, s., and *-y.*] Composed of or containing marl; abounding with marl; resembling marl.

"The lean and hungry earth, the fat and *marly* mould,
Where sands be always hot."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

marly-clay, *s.* A variety of clay, used in making pale bricks, and as a manure.

marly-limestone, *s.* Argillaceous limestone; limestone with clay in its composition.

mar-mäir'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. μαρμαίρω (*marmairō*) = to glisten, to shine, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *marmairolith.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in very fine crystalline needles, diffused throughout a brownish manganesian limestone, at Longban, Wermland, Sweden. Crystallization, probably monoclinic. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3·07; colour, pale yellow; transparent. Compos.: silica, 56·27; protoxide of iron, 2·03; protoxide of manganese, 4·86; magnesia, 21·36; lime, 6·33; potash, 1·89; soda, 5·94; loss by ignition, 0·90.

mar'-ma-lāde, * **mar'-ma-lăt,** * **mar'-ma-lēt,** * **mar-me-lad,** *s.* O. Fr. *mermelade* (Fr. *marmelade*), from Port. *marmelada*, from *marmelo* = a quince, of which fruit it was originally made; Lat. *melimelum*, from Gr. μελίμηλον (*melimēlon*) = a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince, from μέλι (*meli*) = honey, (Lat. *mel*), and μῆλον (*mēlon*) = an apple.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A general name given to preserve prepared from various fruits, especially those of a bitter or acid nature, as oranges, lemons, barberries, the berries of the mountain ash; sometimes also of apples, plums, pears, pine-apples, &c.

2. *Bot.* (1) *Achras mammosa*, a dessert fruit [ACHRAS], (2) [MARMALADE-TREE].

marmalade-box, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The fruit of *Genipa esculenta* or *americana*. [GENIPA.]

marmalade-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Lucuma mammosum.* [LUCUMA.]

* **mar'-ma-lăt,** * **mar'-ma-lēt,** *s.* [MARMALADE.]

mar'-ma-līte, *s.* [MARMOLITE.]

mar'-ma-tīte, *s.* [Named after the place where first found, Marmato; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of blende (q.v.) of a dark-brown to black colour, and containing 10 per cent., or upwards, of iron. Sp. gr. 3·9 to 4·2. Christophite (q.v.) is a related mineral.

* **mar-me-lad,** *s.* [MARMALADE.]

mar'-mō-līte, mar'-ma-līte, *s.* [Gr. μαρμαίρω (*marmairō*) = to glisten, to shine, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *marmolith.*]

Min.: A variety of the mineral serpentine (q.v.), occurring in thin brittle folia. Sp. gr. 2·41; lustre, pearly; colour, greenish to pale green. Found at Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A.

mar'-mō-rā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [As if from a Lat. *marmoraceus*, from *marmor* = marble.] Pertaining to or resembling marble.

* **mar'-mōr-ate,** * **mar'-mōr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *marmoratus*, pa. par. of *marmoro* = to cover with marble; *marmor* = marble.]

1. Covered or overlaid with marble.

"Under this ston closyde and *marmorate*
Lyeth John Kitte, Londoner natyff."
Wood: Athenæ Oxon., vol. i.

2. Variegated like marble.

mar-mōr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *marmoratio*, from *marmoratus*, pa. par. of *marmoro* = to cover with marble.]

1. The act of covering or encrusting with marble.

2. The act of variegating so as to resemble marble.

3. A casing of marble to a building.

mar-mōr-ā'-tŭm, mar-mōr-ō'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A cement made of pounded marble and lime for architectural purposes.

(2) White of egg and quicklime incorporated in a mortar.

2. *Dent.:* A cement of tin-foil and mercury, formerly used for filling decayed teeth.

mar-mör'-ĕ-al, mar-mör'-ĕ-an, *a.* [Lat. *marmoreus*, from *marmor* = marble; Fr. *marmoréen*; Ital. & Sp. *marmoreo.*]

I. Pertaining to or resembling marble.

2. Made of marble.

* **mar-mör'-ĕ-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *marmoreal*; *-ly.*] Like marble; stonily, coldly.

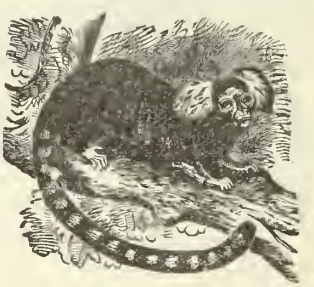
"He was not *marmoreally* emphatic, as Landor was."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 12, 1881, p. 624.

* **mar'-mor-tĭn-tō,** *s.* [Lat. *marmor* = marble, and Eng. *tint* (q.v.).] A process employed in the last century to decorate walls, ceilings, &c., in imitation of marble, &c., by depositing on a ground of an adhesive nature marble dust or powder, arranged in the form of the veins of a plaque of marble, and sometimes in that of an ornamental figure.

mar'-mōse, *s.* [OPOSSUM.]

mar-mō-sĕt', * **mar-mō-zĕt',** *s.* [Fr. *marmouset*, from Low Lat. *marmoretum* = a little marble figure; *marmor* = marble.]

Zool.: The Platyrhine genus Hapale (q.v.), from the tropical region of South America. *Hapale Jacchus* is the Common Marmoset, which is readily tamed, and becomes an amusing pet. The fur of the body is darkish-brown, with different shades of colour for



MARMOSET.

each hair, which is dusky at the root, reddish in the middle, and gray at the tip. The head is small, the nose flat, the face black, with a long tuft of white hair sticking out from each side. The tail is long and bushy, marked with alternate rings of ash-colour and black. *H. humeralifer* is the Cloaked Marmoset. The fore part of the body is white; the hands gray; the rump and underside deadish-tawny; tail banded with gray and black. Called also Ouistiti. [MIDAS.]

mar'-mŏt, * **mar-mŏt'-tō,** *s.* [Fr. *marmotte*, from Lat. *mus montanus* = the mountain mouse.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* A popular name for any individual of the genus Arctomys (q.v.), but more particularly confined to *Arctomys marmota*, the Common or Alpine Marmot, inhabiting the higher regions of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Carpathians. It is about twenty inches in length; dark brown above, and lighter below. The Hoary Marmot, an American species, ranging as far north as the Arctic Circle, is *A. pruinosus.* Marmots live in large societies in extensive burrows. They are very active in the summer, and pass the winter in a state of torpidity.

"Hence also some beasts, as the *Marmotto* or *Mus Alpinus*, a creature as big or bigger than a rabbet, which absconds all winter, doth (as Hildanus tells us) live upon its own fat."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. *Pl.:* The genus Arctomys, or True Marmots: less properly, Arctomyinæ, the second sub-family of Sciuridæ (q.v.).

* **mar-mō-zĕt',** *s.* [MARMOSET.]

ma-rōne', *a.* [MAROON, *a.*] One of a class of impure colours, composed of black and red, black and purple, or black and russet pigments, or with black and any other denomination of pigments in which red predominates.

marone-lake, *s.* A preparation of madder, of great depth, transparency, and durability of colour: it works well in water, glazes, and dries in oil, and is in all respects a good pigment; its hues are easily given with other pigments, but it is not much used.

* **mär'-ŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [After Publius Virgilius Maro, commonly called Virgil.] A disciple of Virgil: a Virgilian.

"Like some imperious *maronist.*"
Bp. Hall: Satires, I. vi. 7.

Mär'-ŏn-īte, *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the sect of the Eastern Christians described under B.

"There is also a *Maronite* college at Rome."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 543.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: A body of Eastern Christians of Mount Lebanon, probably deriving their name from one Maro, a Syrian monk contemporary with Chrysostom. They adopted Monothelite errors, but were united to the Roman Church in 1182, though they soon fell away through Greek influence. In 1216 they again submitted, and the connection has subsisted ever since. They have excited more attention in Europe than other Oriental Christians, on account of the persecutions they have suffered at the hands of the Druses (q.v.). In 1860, 1,300 Maronites were killed, and 100,000 driven from their homes. Since then the governor of the Lebanon has been nominated by the Sultan of Turkey. In 1865 the Maronites numbered about 150,000. Arabic is the vulgar, and Syriac the liturgical language.

ma-roōn' (1), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *marron* = a runaway slave; an abbrev. of Sp. *cimarron* = wild, unruly, from *cima* = a mountain-top.]

A. *As adj.:* Fugitive.

"A warrant of the Lord Chief Justice broke up the *Maroon* village for a short time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. The name given to negroes in the West Indies. In many cases by taking to the forests and mountains they rendered themselves formidable to the colonists, and sustained a long and brave resistance against the whites. When Jamaica was conquered by the English in 1655, about 1,500 slaves retreated to the mountains, and were called Maroons. They continued to harass the island till the end of the last century, when bloodhounds were employed to track them to their hiding-places. (*Bartlett.*)

2. A bright white light used for signals in the East Indies.

maroon-party, *s.* A party of pleasure, differing from a picnic in that it occupies several days instead of one.

ma-roōn', *v.t.* & *i.* [MAROON, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, &c.

B. *Intrans.:* To go on a maroon-party; to picnic.

"A *marooning* party . . . is a party made up to pass several days on the shore or in the country."—*Bartlett: Americanisms*, p. 334.

ma-roōn' (2), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *marron* = the great chestnut, from Ital. *marrone.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a brownish-crimson colour; claret-coloured.

"It is of a deep almost *maroon* green."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, xvi. (1881), 599.

B. *As subst.:* A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise.

ma-roōn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *maroon* (q.v.); *-er.*] A runaway slave; a maroon.

"On the south shore dwelt a *marooner*, that modestly called himself a hermit."—*Byrd: Westover Papers*, p. 13.

mar'-plŏt, *s.* [Eng. *mar*, v., and *plot.*] One who, by officious interference, mars or spoils a plot or design.

Mar'-pŭrg, Mar'-bŭrg, *s.* [See def.] A town of Hesse Cassel.

Marpurg Conference, *s.* [REFORMATION, ZWINGLIANISM.]

marque (que as k), * mark, *s.* [Fr. *marque* = a boundary, a distress or seizure of goods; from O. H. Ger. *marcha* = a march, a boundary.] [MARCH (1), *s.*] A licence to make reprisals on the belongings of a public enemy, generally in the phrase *letters of marque* or *letters of marque and reprisal*, which meant originally a licence or commission to pass over the boundary or frontier, into an enemy's country, and capture or destroy the persons or goods of the

enemy, in reprisal for goods or persons captured or destroyed by him. The meaning now is an extraordinary licence or commission granted by the government of one country to its subjects to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another country in return for injuries it has received or suffered; a licence to engage in privateering: a private vessel commissioned to attack and capture the vessels of an enemy; a privateer.

"But the granting of *letters of marque* has long been disused, the conference which met at Paris in 1856, after the close of the war with Russia, having recommended the entire abolition of privateering."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

mar-queē' (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *marquise* = (1) a marchioness, (2) an officer's tent, a marquee. The *s* has been dropped from a mistaken idea that marquees, the proper form, was a plural; so we have *sherry* for *sherris*, *pea* for *pease*, &c.]

1. An officer's field tent.

2. A large field tent or covering made of strong canvas to keep off the rain; generally with a second canvas or fly a little above the tent proper.

† **mar'-quĕs-al,** *a.* [Eng. *marquess; -al.*] Pertaining or belonging to a marquis.

"To see all eyes, not royal, ducal, or *marquesal*, fall before her own."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers*, xxxvii.

mar'-quĕss, *s.* [Marquis.]

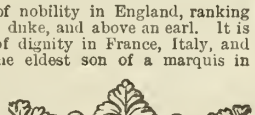
mar'-quĕt-rў (qu as k), **mar-quet-ēr'-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marqueter* = to inlay, to variegate, from *marque* = a mark (q.v.).] Inlaid work. It includes parquetry, reiseur work, buhl, mosaic. (See these words.) The manner of executing this work consists in cutting the designs out of pieces of wood or plates of metal and inserting pieces of a different colour. When the inlays are inserted, the work is levelled with the toothing-plane, and then scraped with the joiner's scraper applied obliquely at the joints of the wood.

"The royal apartments were richly adorned with tapestry and *marquetry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

mar'-quĭs, mar'-quĕss, *march-es, *mar-kis, *mar-quesse, *s.* [O. Fr. *markis, marchis* (Fr. *marquis*) = the goveruor of a frontier, a warden of the marches, a marquis, from Low Lat. *marchensis* = a prefect of the marches, from *marcha* = a march, a boundary, from O. H. Ger. *marcha* = a march [March (1), *s.*]; Sp. *marques*; Port. *marquez*; Ital. *marchese.*]

*1. An officer whose duty it was to guard and defend the marches or borderland of a country; a warden or prefect of the marches; a marcher.

2. A title of nobility in England, ranking next below a duke, and above an earl. It is also a title of dignity in France, Italy, and Germany. The eldest son of a marquis in Great Britain is usually styled by courtesy an earl, and the younger sons and daughters lords and ladies. The wife of a marquis is called a marchioness. The title of marquis is often attached as a second title to a dukedom, and is held by the eldest son of a duke during his father's lifetime. The coronet of a marquis consists of a richly-chased circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves and four balls of pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap, crimson velvet with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine.



CORONET OF MARQUIS.

"The *Marquess* was the falsest, . . . the most pusillanimous, of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, xiii

*¶ *Lady marquess:* A marchioness. (*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.)

mar'-quĭs-ate, *s.* [Fr. *marquisat*, from *marquis.*] The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

"The duke made a sudden attempt upon the *marquisate* of Montserrato."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 415.

* **mar'-quĭs-dŏm, *mar-ques-dome,** *s.* [Eng. *marquis; -dom.*] A marquisate.

"Other nobles of the *marquesdome* of Saluce."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1483).

* **mar-quīse'** (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] The wife of a marquis, a marchioness.

marquise-ring, *s.* A lady's ring, having somewhat the shape of a vesica (q.v.).

* **mar'-quĭs-shĭp, *marqueship,** *s.* [Eng. *marquis; -ship.*] A marquisate.

"But as for the *marqueship* of Corke . . . he would not as then nor yet thought it good to deale therein."—*Holinshed: Hist. Ireland* (an. 1586).

Mar'-quoi (quoi as **kwâ),** *s.* (See the compouud.)

Marquoi's rulers, *s. pl.* A set of rulers devised by an artist named Marquoi, for the purpose of facilitating the operations of plotting and plan drawing. The set consists of a triangular ruler, whose hypothennse is three times as long as the shorter side of the triangle, and several rectangular rulers, graduated into equal parts, accordiug to different scales. The rulers are made of hard wood, ivory, or metal, and the graduation lines are cut close to the edges of the rectangular rulers for facility of application.

* **mar-quys,** *s.* [Marquis.]

mar-ram, *s.* [Marum.]

marred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mar, *v.*]

marr'-ĕr, *marr'-ar, *s.* [Eng. *mar*, v.; *-er.*] One who mars, spoils, or defeats anything.

"For he sayeth yt they may be ye *marrars* & distroyers of the realme."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 295.

* **măr'-rĭ-ą-ble, *măr'-ĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *marry; -able.*] Fit to be married; marriageable.

"Thither shortly after came ambassadours from the emperour, requiring the king's daughter affianced vnto him and being now viripotent or *mariable*, desired she might be delivered vnto them."—*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1115).

măr'-rĭaġe, *măr'-ĭaġe, *s.* [Fr. *mariage*, from Low Lat. *maritaticum, maritagium* = a woman's dowry.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of marrying or uniting a man and woman as husband and wife; the legal union of a man and woman for life; the state or condition of being married; wedlock.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) A wedding-feast; a feast on the occasion of a marriage.

"A certain king which made a *marriage* for his son."—*Matthew* xxii. 2.

(2) Intimate union.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anthrop.:* Herbert Spencer (*Prin. of Sociol.*, i. § 279) says that "the marital relations . . . have gradually evolved;" and that the first stage was promiscuity (q.v.), which "may be called indefinite polyandry, joined with indefinite polygyny" (i. § 297); to that succeeded polyandry (q.v.), "in some cases the husbands being strangers, in others akin, and usually brothers" (i. § 297); higher in rank stands polygyny, "with which Hebrew history made us acquainted in our childhood" (i. § 304); and in due time was evolved monogamy, "the natural form of sexual relation for the human race" (i. § 314). Sir John Lubbock believes that "our present social relations have arisen from an initial stage of hetairism or communal marriage" [¶ 1]; and says:

"I believe that communal marriage was gradually superseded by individual marriage founded on capture, and that this led firstly to exogamy, and then to female infanticide . . . Endogamy and regulated polyandry, though frequent, I regard as exceptional, and as not entering into the normal progress of development."—*Origin of Civilisation* (1882), p. 103.

Mr. J. F. McLennan's *Primitive Marriage* is devoted to the subject of marriage by capture [¶ 3]. Bachofen (*Das Mutterrecht*) has no idea of marriage being the result of social evolution. He considers that:

"At first . . . human beings lived in a state of hetairism. The women, by nature nobler and more sensitive than the men, were at last disgusted with this life, and under the impulse of a strong religious aspiration, combined to put an end to hetairism and introdnce marriage. They succeeded, and established monogamy, but not without an appeal to force."—*Bachofen* in *McLennan: Studies in Anc. Hist.*, p. 413.

2. *Law:* In law marriage is regarded in no other light than a civil contract. The law allows it to be valid where the parties were willing to contract, able to contract, and did contract in the form required by law. Disabilities to contract were formerly considered as either canonical or civil. Consanguinity, affinity, and corporal infirmity were canonical disabilities, making the marriage voidable, but not *ipso facto* void, until sentence of nullity had been obtained. The last of these is now, however, the only canonical disability on which marriages, otherwise regular, can be declared void. The others have by statute been declared civil disabilities, which make the contract void *ab initio*. Besides consanguinity and affinity, there are three other civil disabilities: (1) A prior marriage, in which case, besides the penalties consequent upon it as a felony, the scoond uarriage is void. (2) Want of age, which is sufficient to avoid all other contracts, *a fortiori* it ought to avoid this, tbe most important contract of auy . . . . But it is nevertbeless so far a marriage that if at tbe age of conseut the parties agree to continue together, they need not be married again. (3) Want of reason. The statute 6 and 7 William IV. c. 85 provided for places of religious worship being registered for the solemnization of marriage, and permits of this contract being entered into before a registrar of marriages, without any religious sanction whatever. But whether solemnized in church, celebrated in a place of worsbip, or entered into before the registrar, a marriage must in all cases be preceded and accompanied by certain circumstances of publicity, or be entered into in virtue of a licence, which is obtainable only on oath being made that there is no legal impediment. By marriage the legal existence of the woman is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, under whose protection and cover she performs everything, and is therefore called in our law-Freneh a *feme-covert*, *femina viro cooperta*, and her condition during her marriage is called her *coverture*. Marriages are dissolved by death or divorce. "A husband can present a petition for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground that his wife has been guilty of adultery; and a wife may seek the same relief on the ground that her husband has been guilty of incestuous or bigamous adultery, rape, or unnatural crimes, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years and upwards." (*Macqueen.*) In Scotland marriages are either regular or irregular, the latter being by mere consent without the intervention of a clergyman, the parties expressing a solemn acceptance of each other as man and wife, in writing or verbally in the presence of witnesses.

¶ (1) *Communal marriage:*

Anthrop.: Sir John Lubbock's name for the condition whicb some other autbors call Hetairism or Promiscuity.

"The primitive condition of man, socially, was one in which marriage did not exist, or, as we may perhaps for convenience call it, of *communal marriage*, where all the men and women in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation* (1882), p. 98.

(2) *Complex marriage:* The domestic relationship between the sexes existing in the American sect calliug themselves Perfectionists.

"The central domestic fact of the household is the *complex marriage* of its members to each other, and to all: a rite which is to be understood as taking place on the entrance of every new member, whether male or female, into association; and which is said to convert the whole body into one marriage circle: every man becoming the husband and brother of every woman; every woman the wife and sister of every man."—*Hepworth Dixon: Spiritual Wives.*

(3) *Marriage by capture:*

Anthrop.: "The practice of getting wives by theft or force" (*McLennan: Studies in Anc. Hist.*, p. 41). Two notable cases are the Rape of the Sabines (Liv., i. 9) and the abduction of the daughters of Shiloh by the sons of Benjamin (Judges xx., xxi.) (See *Smith: Bible Dict.*, s.v. *Marriage*)

"*Marriage by capture* is the third form of marriage specially recognised by ancient Hindoo law."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation* (1882), p. 108.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Marriage-bond, marriage-day, marriage-hour, marriage-tie.*

marriage-articles, *s. pl.* The same as Marriage-contract.

marriage-bed, *s.* The bed appropriated to a man and woman on their marriage.

marriage-bell, *s.* Joy-bells rung on the occasion of a wedding.

And all went merry as a *marriage-bell.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 21.

* **marriage-brokage,** *s.* A consideration paid for arranging a marriage. It is illegal, as contrary to public policy.

† **marriage-broker,** *s.* One who arranges or contrives marriages.

marriage-contract, *s.* The contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

marriage-favor, *s.* A wedding-favor; a knot or bunch of white ribbons or flowers worn at a wedding.

marriage-license, *s.* A license for the solemnization of a marriage. Marriage licenses differ in the different states, in some no license being required, while others have strict license requirements. This diversity of laws opens the way to evasion of the laws of any particular state. Thus the license law of Pennsylvania is evaded by crossing the Delaware and contracting an unlicensed marriage in New Jersey.

¶ In England licenses are of three kinds:

1. Special license, granted only by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which dispenses with all restrictions as to time or place. It is granted as a right to peers, &c., and as a favor to other persons.

2. Ordinary license, granted by the Bishop of a diocese, through a surrogate. It dispenses with the publication of banns. A declaration must be made that no impediment exists, and the residence of one of the contracting parties in the district in which the marriage is to be solemnized is required for "the fifteen days last past," before the issue of the license.

3. License of the Superintendent Registrar. This license applies to any building registered for the solemnization of marriage. Declaration as to impediments, and residence of one of the persons, are required.

marriage-lines, *s. pl.* A common name for a marriage certificate.

"I took out of my bosom . . . my *marriage-lines.*" *Reade: Cloister & Hearth,* ch. lv.

marriage-portion, *s.* A portion given to a woman on her marriage; a dowry.

marriage-settlement, *s.* An arrangement usually made before marriage, and in consideration of it, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to the children, in the event of the husband's death.

marriage-vow, *s.* The vow taken by the man or woman at their marriage.

măr'-rĭaġe-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *marriage; -able.*]

1. Fit for marriage; of age to be married.

"The proportion of children which any *marriage-able* man or woman may be presumed shall have."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

* 2. Suited or suitable for close union.

"They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, spoused, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arme." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 217.

măr'-rĭaġe-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *marriageable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being marriageable.

măr'-rĭed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Marry, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. United in marriage.

"The *married* offender incurs a crime little short of perjury."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. Formed or constituted by marriage; conjugal: as, the *married* state.

* 3. Joined, concordant, in harmony

"Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal verse."
Milton: L'Allegro.

¶ *Married Women's Property Act:*

Law: In most of the states of the United States, the earnings of a married woman are to be deemed her own separate property, as are her deposits in savings banks, &c. On the other hand, a husband is not liable for the debts of his wife, contracted before marriage, but the wife is liable to be sued and her separate property taken to satisfy those debts.

* **măr'-rĭ-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *marry,* v.; *-er.*] One who marries.

* **măr'-rŏn,** * **mar-roon,** *a.* & *s.* [Maroon, *a.*]

măr'-rŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Pyrotech.: A paper box strongly wrapped with twine and filled with powder; it is intended to imitate the report of a cannon, and is fired by a piece of quickmatch projecting externally.

măr'-rôt, marre, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A popular name for *Alca impennis,* the Great Auk. [Auk.]

măr'-rōw (1), * **mar-ow,** * **mar-we, marughe,** * **marwhe,** * **mary,** *s.* [A.S. *mearh;* cogn. with Dut. *merg* = marrow, pith; Icel. *mergr;* Sw. *merg;* Dan. *maro;* Ger. *mark;* M. H. Ger. *marc;* O. H. Ger. *marag;* Wel. *mer;* Cor. *maru.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"One of the harde bones kuocken they
The *mary.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,477.

2. *Fig.:* The essence, the pith, the best part.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* Medulla or fat filling the large internal cavities of the various bones, especially in the cavities of the long ones, in the spongy tissue, and the articular extremities of these and the short rounded ones. It is an oily fluid contained in bundles of vesicles.

2. *Bot.:* [¶ 2 (1)].

¶ 1. *Spinal Marrow:*

Anat.: The spinal cord (q.v.).

2. *Vegetable marrow:*

Botany:

(1) *Cucurbita ovifera.* It has greenish-yellow flowers. Its native country is Persia, but it is cultivated in many other countries, Britain not excepted. It is tender and sweet. It is boiled when half ripe, and served with sauce; or it is gathered young, and fried in batter.

(2) *Persea gratissima.*

Marrow Controversy, s.

Scottish Church Hist.: A controversy regarding an old book called the *Marrow of Modern Divinity,* written by a Puritan soldier under the Commonwealth, and recommended in the year 1717 by the Rev. Thos. Boston. It was re-published in 1718 by the Rev. James Hog of Carnock, with a preface from his pen. Some of the leading men in the Scottish Church, especially Principal Haddow, of St. Andrews, objected to its teachings. The moderate party were against the volume, the evangelical party in its favour. It was condemned by the General Assembly of 1720. A representation was given in by twelve ministers in 1721, with a petition that the act of condemnation might be withdrawn. The excitement produced by this controversy was one of the causes which ultimately led, in 1733, to the deposition of four ministers, and that again to the creation of the Secession Church. [Secession.]

Marrow-men, *s. pl.*

Scottish Church Hist.: The twelve ministers who signed the petition to the General Assembly against the condemnation of the *Marrow of Modern Divinity.* [Marrow Controversy.] They are known also as the Twelve Bretbren and the Representers.

marrow-bone, * **mari-bone,** * **marie-bone,** * **mary-bone,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A bone containing marrow, or boiled to extract the marrow.

"A coke they hedden with hem for the nones,
To boile the chickenes and the *marie bones.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 382.

2. *Fig.* (*Pl.*): The bones of the knees; the knees. (In this sense by some taken as a corruption of *Mary-bones,* in allusion to the reverence paid to the Virgin by kneeling.)

"He fel upon his *maribones,* & pitteously prayd me to forgeve him."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 727.

marrow-fat, *s.* A kind of large, rich pea.

marrow-pudding, *s.* A pudding made from beef marrow, or vegetable marrow.

marrow-spoon, *s.* A long, narrow spoon for extracting marrow.

marrow-squash, *s.* An American name for the vegetable marrow. [Marrow (1), *s.,* II. 1.]

măr'-rōw (2), *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *mari,* from Lat. *maritus* = a husband.] A match, a mate, a partner; one of a pair.

"He saw that he wasna to get Die Vernon for his *marrow.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxv.

măr'-rōw (1), *v.t.* [Marrow (1), *s.*] To fill, as with marrow or fat; to glut.

măr'-rōw (2), *v.t.* [Marrow (2), *s.*] To associate with, to equal; to fit exactly, to match.

măr'-rōw-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *marrow; -ish.*] Of the nature of marrow; resembling marrow.

"A soft, *marrowish,* and white substance, ingendred of the purest part of seed and spirits."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 19.

* **măr'-rōw-lĕss** (1), *a.* [Eng. *marrow* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Wanting or devoid of marrow.

"Thy bones are *marrowless,* thy blood is cold."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

* **măr'-rōw-lĕss** (2), *a.* [Eng. *marrow* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] That cannot be matched or equalled; unequalled, incomparable.

măr'-rōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *marrow; -y.*] Full of marrow; pithy, like marrow.

"A *marrowy* like substance with greenish veins interspersed."—*Grainger: Sugar Cane,* bk. i. (Note on ver. 45.)

mar-rû'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *marrub(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiatæ, tribe Stacheæ.

măr-rû'-bĭ-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *marrubi(um); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) by means of boiling water. It is almost insoluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. From its alcoholic solution it crystallizes in needles, from its ethereal solution in rhombic plates. It melts at 160°; at a higher temperature it is partially decomposed, giving off irritating vapours.

măr'-rû-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the horehound.]

Bot.: White Horehound; the typical genus of the family Marrubidæ (q.v.). The calyx is ten-toothed; the stamens included within the tube of the corolla, the two anterior or lower ones the longest. Thirty species are known. They are from the temperate and warmer parts of the Old World. *Marrubium vulgare,* the Common White Horehound, is a well-known plant. [Horehound.]

măr'-rŭm, măr'-ram, *s.* [Norfolk dialect.]

Bot.: *Ammophila arenaria,* called also *Psamma arenarium,* formerly *Arundo arenaria.*

marrum-grasses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Grasses whose creeping suckers and tough entangled roots bind together the loose moving sand of the sea coast, as *Ammophila arenaria.*

măr'-rў, * **mar-i-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *marier,* from Lat. *marito* = (1) to give a woman in marriage, (2) to take a woman in marriage, from *maritus* = a husband, from *mas* (genit. *maris*) = a male; Sp. *maridar;* Ital. *maritare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To unite in marriage or wedlock; to join for life as man and wife; to constitute husband and wife according to the laws or customs of the country.

"What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself."—*Gay: What d'ye call it?*

(2) To give or dispose of in marriage or wedlock.

"Would I had never *married* my daughter there."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

(3) To take as husband or wife: as, A man *marries* a woman, or a woman *marries* a man.

* 2. *Fig.:* To write intimately or closely; to join, to associate.

"*Marrying* his sweet notes with their silver sound."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. i., s. 5.

II. *Naut.:* To splice.

"To *marry,* in splicing ropes, is to join one rope to another for the purpose of reeving it, which is performed by placing the end of each close together, and then attaching them by worming."—*Falconer,* in *Annandale.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To enter into the state of matrimony or wedlock; to take a husband or wife.

"I will *marry* one day."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

* 2. Formerly it was followed by *with* or *to.*

"I'll to the doctor; he hath my good will,
And none but he to *marry with* Nan Page."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

* **măr'-rў,** *exclam.* [A corrupt. of *Mary,* from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary.] Indeed, forsooth.

"Yea, *marry,* shalt thou, and with all my heart."
Cowper: Epistle to Joseph Hill.

măr'-rў-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Marry, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Inclined or disposed to marry: as, a *marrying* man.

măr'-rў-mŭffe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A coarse common cloth.

Mars, *s.* [Lat., from an older and poetical form *Mavors.*]

1. *Roman Myth.:* The god of war. His mother was Juno. He was often represented as a nude old man, with a shield, a helmet, and a pike. He was seated in a chariot drawn by two furious horses. The horse, the wolf, the magpie, the vulture among animals, and the dog-grass among plants, were sacred to him.

2. *Astron.:* One of the superior planets situated between the earth on the one side and the vast cluster of asteroids on the other. Its mean distance from the sun is 141 millions of miles, and at times it is only 35 millions of miles from the earth. It revolves round the sun a few minutes under 687 days, and rotates upon its axis in 24 hours, 37 minutes, 22·73 seconds. Its equatorial diameter is about 4,200 miles, its polar about seventy less. Its mass is about one-eighth that of the earth. When at its greatest distance from the earth its telescopic diameter is less than four seconds of arc, but when nearest this is increased to twenty-four seconds, hence the planet varies greatly in brightness. Mr. Dunkin mentions that in the northern hemisphere of Mars the spring lasts 191 Martial days, summer 181 days, autumn 149 days, and winter 147; in the southern hemisphere spring and summer taken together are seventy-six days shorter. Prof. Phillips, of Oxford, has shown that the great interchange of atmospheric humidity which must necessarily take place periodically between the two poles tends to produce violent hurricanes.

Viewed by the naked eye, Mars appears of a uniformly red and fiery tint; but looked at through a powerful telescope the ruddy colour is found to be confined to certain definite areas, which are therefore believed to be continents having "an ochrey tinge in the general soil, like what the red sandstone districts on the earth may possibly offer to the inhabitants of Mars, only more decided" (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 510). Contrasted with these red portions others, by a general law of optics, appear greenish, and are considered to be seas. Around the poles are "brilliant white spots," which have been conjectured, with some probability, to be snow and ice "as they disappear when they have been long exposed to the sun, and are greatest when just emerging from the long night of their polar winter. The snow-line then extends to about six degrees (reckoned on a meridian of the planet) from the pole" (*Ibid.*). Mr. Huggins's researches with the spectroscope confirm Sir John Herschel's view of the reason the planet has a ruddy tint. In 1877, Prof. Asaph Hall, of the Observatory at Washington, by the aid of the great Washington refracting telescope, discovered that Mars had two satellites. The nearest is believed to be from 23 to 25 miles in diameter, and revolves about 4,000 miles from the surface of the planet, in a period of 7 hours, 39 minutes. This is much less than the period of rotation of Mars itself, and constitutes a unique fact in the solar system, which has furnished forcible corroboration of Mr. G. H. Darwin's theory of the tides. The other satellite is believed to be about 18 miles in diameter, and revolves at about 12,500 miles from the surface, in 30 hours, 17 minutes.

* 3. *Chem.:* An old term for iron.

4. *Her.:* A name for the colour gules or red, on the coats of sovereign princes.

mar-sa'-la, *s.* [See def.] A wine of a sherry character, made at Marsala in Sicily.

mars-dĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after William Marsden, Esq., F.R.S. (1756–1836), Secretary to the Admiralty, an Oriental scholar, and anthor of a history of Sumatra.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapeliæ. *Marsdenia tinctoria*, a native of the Himalayas and Burmah, yields a blue dye like indigo. *M. Roylei*, a Himalayan species, affords a fibre of which fishing nets and strong ropes are made. The unripe fruit is powdered and given as a cooling medicine. *M. tenacissima* furnishes Rajmahal fibre (q.v.). The plant grows in India and the Eastern Peninsula.

Marseillais (as **Mar-sa-yā'**; fem. **Marseillaise**, as **Mar-sa-yāz'**), *a. & s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or pertaining to Marseilles.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Marseilles.

2. (*Of the form* Marseillaise): The same as MARSEILLAISE HYMN (q.v.).

Marseillaise hymn, *s.* A song written by Rouget de Lisle, an officer of artillery in the garrison of Strasbourg in 1792. It received its title from having been sung by a party of the Marseillaise Club as they entered Paris on the invitation of Madame Roland; the song, though less sanguinary in sentiment than most of the songs of the Revolution, was employed as accompaniment to many of the horrible deeds of that, and of later periods, and by association become dangerous enough to be included among the songs prohibited to be sung in France under the Bourbons and the Bonapartes. The tune to which it is set by the author of the words, contains progressions so unusual in popular songs, that it is difficult to account for its general adoption.

marsh, * mersche, *s.* [A.S. *mersc* = a marsh, for *merisc* = full of meres or pools, from *mere* = a mere, a pool; Low Ger. *marsch;* Low Lat. *mariscus.*] A tract of low land occasionally or usually covered with water; a fen, a bog, a swamp, a morass. [MARISH.]

"Your low meadows and *marsh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

marsh-beetle, *s.*

Bot.: *Typha latifolia*, called also Marsh-pestle.

marsh-bred, *a.* Bred or produced in marshes.

marsh-centaury, *s.*

Bot.: The Least Gentian, *Cicindelia filiformis.*

marsh-cinquefoil, *s.*

Bot.: *Potentilla Comarum*, formerly *Comarum palustre*, a British rosaceous plant with five to seven leaflets, and dark purplish-brown flowers.

marsh-crocodile, *s.*

Zool.: *Crocodilus palustris*, found in the Ganges and the Indus, and at Malabar, Madras, and in Ceylon. Its snout is covered with numerous small irregular prominences (whence it is sometimes called *C. bombifrons*), and the space between the eyes is deeply concave. It is worshipped by some religionists, and near Kárachi are some hot springs swarming with these saurians, which know the fakirs who feed them.

marsh-elder, *s.*

Bot.: The Guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.*

marsh-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Limnanthemum.

marsh-gas, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_4 = \frac{CH_3}{H}$, methane. Light carburetted hydrogen, hydride of methyl, a hydrocarbon gas very abundant in nature. It is evolved from stagnant water, and great quantities are given off in coal-pits where it is known as the fire-damp of the miners. It is one of the usual products of the destructive distillation of organic matters. It may be formed in large quantities by the destructive distillation of a mixtnre of alkaline acetate with a hydrated alkali. Of all known compounds it is the richest in hydrogen, and, with the exception of the latter, is the lightest known gas (sp. gr. ·5576, air = 1). It is colourless, without taste or smell, and is neutral to test paper. In water and alcohol it is sparingly soluble. It is the type of a numerous class of compounds.

marsh-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: [MUDFISH].

marsh-harrier, *s.*

Ornith.: *Circus æruginosus*, a handsome raptorial bird, about twenty-four inches in length. It frequents marshy places, and always builds near water. Small snakes, frogs, wounded birds, eggs, and nestlings unable to fly, form the main part of the food of this bird. The species has a wide geographical range in the Old World; it is common in Cambridgeshire, in Scotland, Ireland, and parts of Wales. [HARRIER.]

marsh-hen, mud-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: *Rallus virginianus*, the Virginia Rail.

"Jupiter . . . hustled about to prepare some *marsh-hens* for supper."—*Poe: The Gold Bug.*

marsh-land, *s.* Marshy, swampy land; a marsh.

marsh-mallow, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Althæa, and specially *Althæa officinalis.* It is a softly pubescent plant, with axillary cymes of large rosy leaves A native of Europe and Asia in marshes near the sea. A decoction of the roots and other parts yields a tasteless, colourless, mucilage. Used as a demulcent for children, and in cases of irritation.

2. *Comm.:* A popular pasty confection made from the marsh-mallow.

marsh-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Caltha (q.v.), and specially *Caltha palustris.*

"Bright gowan, and *marsh-marigold*, farewell."
Wordsworth: Farewell.

marsh-miasma, *s.* Miasma generated in marshes, the normal situation from which it emanates. [MIASMA.]

marsh-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The Marking nut, *Semecarpus Anacardium.* Called also Malacca-beau.

marsh-pennywort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Hydrocotyle (q.v.).

marsh-ringlet, *s.*

Entom.: A butterfly, *Cœnonympha Davus*, one of the Nymphalidæ. It is tawny with black spots on the underside of the wings. It is found in June and July on moors and mosses in Scotland and in the west of Ireland.

marsh-rosemary, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Statice Limonium.*

marsh-samphire, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the genus Salicornia (q.v.). [SALTWORT.]

marsh-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Sorex palustris*, a small rodent of North America, ranging as far north as Hudson Bay territory. The dentition is the same as that of Crossopus, to which it has been referred by some writers.

marsh-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: *Parus palustris*, common round London.

marsh-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [MENYANTHES.]

marsh-twayblade, *s.*

Bot.: An orchid, *Malaxis paludosa.*

mar'-shal, * mares-chal, * mar-i-schal, * mar-schal, * mar-shall, *s.* [O. Fr. *mareschal* (Fr. *maréchal*), from O. H. Ger. *maraschalh* (M. H. Ger. *marshale;* Ger. *marschall*) = an attendant upon a horse, a groom, a farrier, from O. H. Ger. *marah* = a war-horse, and *scalc* (A.S. *scealc;* Ger. & Dut. *schalk*) = a servant.]

* 1. An official who had charge of horses; a groom.

* 2. An official who regulated combats in the lists.

"Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 359.

3. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or assembly; one who arranges and directs the order of a procession, &c.

* 4. A harbinger, a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment.

5. A military officer of the highest rank; a field-marshal.

"Great *marshal* to Henry the Sixth of all his wars."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

6. In America a civil officer appointed by the President and Senate of the United States in each judicial district, and answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.

7. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.

* 8. A leader, a guide.

"Reason becomes the *marshal* to my will."
Shakesp.: Midsummer's Night's Dream, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *Earl Marshal of England:* The eighth officer of state; the title is hereditary, being held by the Duke of Norfolk. The Earl Marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry during a vacancy in the office of High Constable.

*(2) *Earl Marshal* (or *Mariscal*) *of Scotland:* An officer of state who had command of the cavalry under the constable. The office was held by the family of Keith, but was forfeited by rebellion in 1715.

*(3) *Knight Marshal,* * *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Household:* An officer whose duties were to hear and determine pleas of the crown, and suits between those of the royal household and others within the verge, that is within a circle of twelve miles round the royal palace.

(4) *Provost-Marshal:* [PROVOST].

(5) *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench:* An officer who had charge of the prison called the King's (or Queen's) Bench in Southwark. The office was abolished by statute, 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 22.

mar'-shal, *v.t.* [MARSHAL, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To arrange or rank in order; to arrange suitably; to draw up or dispose in order.

"His steel truncheon, waved on high,
Seemed *marshalling* the iron throng."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

2. To bring together; to gather, as for battle.

"False wizard, avaunt! I have *marshalled* my clan."
Campbell: Lochiel's Warning.

* 3. To direct; to lead as a harbinger.

"Thou *marshall'st* me the way that I was going."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

II. *Her.:* To dispose in order the several parts of an escutcheon or the coats of arms of distiuct families.

* **mar'-shal-çy,** * **mar-shal-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *marshal,* s.; *-cy.*] The office, rank, or position of a marshal.

"Thin office forgo of the *marshalcie.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 292.

mar'-shal-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *marshal; -er.*] One who marshals or disposes in proper rank or order.

mar'-shall-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MARSHAL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of arranging or disposing in due rank and order.

"The true *marshalling* of the degrees of soveraigne honour are there."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Honour.*

* **mar'-shal-sĕa,** *s.* [Eng. *marshal,* and *sea, see* = a seat, a see.] A prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the royal household, now denominated the Queen's prison.

¶ * *Court of Marshalsea:* A court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's household, to administer justice between the king's domestic servants. It included two courts of record:

(1) The original court of marshalsea, which held plea of all trespasses committed within the verge, that is within a circle of twelve miles of the royal palace.

(2) The palace-court (q.v.) created by Charles I., and abolished in 1849.

mar'-shal-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *marshal; -ship.*] The office, rank, or position of a marshal.

"With him the Duke of Norfolk, with the rod of *marshalship,* a coronet on his head."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iv. 1.

marsh'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *marsh,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Oxycoccus palustris.*

marsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *marsh; -y.*]

1. Having the nature of a marsh, bog, or swamp; boggy, fenny, swampy.

"No natural cause she found, from brooks or bogs
Or *marshy* lowlands to produce the fogs."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Produced or growing in marshes: as, *marshy* weeds.

mar-sĭl'-ē-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Count F. L. Marsigli, fonuder of the Academy of Scieuces at Bologna.]

Bot.: Pepperworts or Rhizocarps, the typical genus of the order Marsileaceæ (q.v.). It consists of plants growing in mud, which have a creeping rhizome, filiform leaf-stalks, supporting a compound four-leaved blade; capsules stalked, dehiscing when ripe, with macrospores and microspores, the former male the latter female. Found in the South of Europe, in Africa, India, Australia, Brazil, &c. *Marsilea quadrifolia* is an Indian waterplant common in the Punjaub and elsewhere. It is said to be eaten as a potherb by the natives.

mar-sĭl-ĕ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *marsile(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Aerogens, alliance Lycopodales. It consists of aquatic plants with the root-stalk or stem creeping, the leaves filiform or bearing four obovate leaflets with circinate vernation. Fructification composed of coriaceous oblong or globose capsules coutaining two or more cells, the whole formed of a metamorphosed leaf. Within are parietal placentas, to which are affixed many membranous sacs enclosing macrospores and microspores. Found in temperate aud tropical regions. According to Sir Joseph Hooker, the known genera are two, species forty. Marsilea, the typical genus (q.v.), is widely distributed. [PILULARIA.]

mar-sĭl'-lў, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.] (See the compound.)

marsilly-carriage, *s.* A naval gun-carriage having no fore trucks, the front transom resting immediately on the ship's deck.

mar-sĭp-ô-brăn'-chĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μάρσιπος* (*marsipos*) = a pouch, and *βράγχια* (*brangchia*), pl. of *βράγχιον* (*brangchion*) = a fin, a gill.]

Ichthy.: Purse-gills; an order of fishes, constituting Cuvier's Cyclostomata, Müller's Cyclostomi.

mar-sū'-pĭ-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *marsupi(um);* Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a bag or pouch; having a bag or pouch; belonging to the Marsupialia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An individual belonging to the Marsupialia (q.v.).

marsupial-bones, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: Two small bones springing from the brim of the pelvis, and formed by the ossification of the internal tendon of the external oblique abdominal muscles. They support the marsupial pouch in the Marsupialia.

marsupial-sacs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Pouch-like sacs occurring in connection with the generative apparatus in some Acalephæ, Crustacea, aud Lamellibranchiate Molluscs. (*Owen.*)

mar-sū-pĭ-ā'-lĭ-a, mar-sū-pĭ-ā'-ta, *s.pl.* [Lat. *marsupi(um)* (q.v.); neut. pl. adj. suff. *-alia, -ata.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Of both forms, chiefly the first):* Marsupial or Pouched Animals. Mammals having a marsupium or pouch. Under the designation Marsupiata, they were considered by Cuvier to be a sub-division of his order Carnassiers (Carnivora), although their teeth were of various types, and many were vegetable feeders. Some have an analogy to the Insectivora, others to the Carnivora, and others to the Rodentia, from all which they differ in possessing a marsupium or pouch. [MARSUPIUM.] They are now generally termed Marsupialia, and elevated into a sub-class, called by Prof. Huxley and others, Didelphia (q.v.). The young are born of a small size and imperfect in condition, but are transferred to the marsupium, where they become attached to a long nipple which supplies them with milk. There is evidently in this arrangement a first faint approach to the oviparous one which characterizes birds. The majority of the species inhabit Australia and its adjacent islands, though the Didelphidæ (Opossums) are American.

Viewing the Marsupialia as an order, Prof. Owen, in 1839, divided them into five tribes: Sarcophaga, Entomophaga, Carpophaga, Poephaga, and Rhizophaga. Subsequently he divided them by their dentition into the Diprodontia and the Polyprodontia. Dallas and others separated them into the Phytophagous, or Plant-eating, and the Rapacious Marsupialia, the latter including the carnivorous and the insectivorous families. Prof. Martin Duncan, regarding the Marsupalia as an order, divides it into two sub-orders, the Marsupiata (q.v.) and the Monotremata.

(2) (*Of the form* Marsupiata):

(*a*) The name given by Cuvier to the Marsupialia, now Didelphia.

(*b*) According to Prof. Martin Duncan and others, a sub-order of the order Marsupialia [1.] He includes under it the families Macropodidæ, Phascolomyidæ, Phalangistidæ, Peramelidæ, Dasyuridæ, aud Didelphidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest known mammalian species, *Microlestes antiquus,* is believed to have been Marsupial. It is from the Upper Trias. Others occur in the Keuper of Wurtemburg, the Rhætic rocks, &c. It is believed that during the whole Secondary period all the mammals existing were Marsupial, though analogy would lead one to expect that the Mouotremata will yet be fouud.

mar-sū-pĭ-ā'-lĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *marsupial; -ian.*] The same as MARSUPIAL (q.v.).

mar-sū'-pĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *marsupi(um);* Eng adj. suff. *-an.*,] The same as MARSUPIAL (q.v.).

mar-sū-pĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *marsupi(um);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata.*] [MARSUPIALIA.]

mar-sū'-pĭ-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *marsupi(um);* Eng. suff. *-ate.*] The same as MARSUPIAL (q.v.).

mar-sū-pĭ-ô-crĭ-nī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *marsupium* = a bag, a pouch; Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Crinoidea, the arms of which are in two rows. They are of Silurian age.

† **mar'-sụ-pīte,** *s.* [MARSUPITES.]

Palæont.: Any species of Marsupites (q.v.).

mar-sụ-pī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *marsup(ium);* suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: Tortoise-encrinite, the typical genus of the family Marsupitidæ. It is of Cretaceous age.

mar-sụ-pĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *marsupit(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea.

mar-sū'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *marsupium* = a pouch, from Gr. *μαρσίπιον* (*marsipion*), *μαρσύπιον* (*marsupion*) = a little pouch; dimin. of *μάρσιπος, μάρσυπος* (*marsipos, marsupos*) = a bag or pouch.]

Compar. Anat. & Physiol.: A pouch containing teats for giving milk to the imperfectly developed young of the marsupial animals of the sub-class Didelphia.

mar-sўp-ĭ-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μάρσιπος* (*marsipos*) = a purse, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, family Hyptidæ (q.v.). *Marsypianthus hyptoides* is employed in Brazil for medicating baths.

mart (1), **mairt,** *s.* [A contraction from *Martinmas* (q.v.).] A fatted cow, or whatever animal is slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision. (*Scotch.*)

"On they came out to gather *marts* for the garrison."
—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xxvii.

mart (2), *s.* [A contract. of *market* (q.v.).]

1. A place of public sale or traffic; a market; a market-place.

"If any born at Ephesus
Be seen at Syracusan *marts* and fairs,
He dies." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 1.

2. Purchase and sale; bargain.

"I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desp'rate *mart.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

3. A place of disposal; a market.

¶ *Letters of mart:* Letters of marque. [MARQUE.]

* **Mart** (3), *s.* [Lat. *Mars* (genit. *Martis*) = the god of war.]

1. Mars, the god of war.

2. War, warfare, battle, contest.

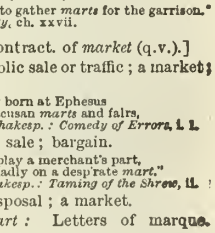
* **mart,** *v.t. & i.* [MART (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To traffic in; to buy or sell.

"To sell and *mart* your offices for gold."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To deal, to traffic, to trade.

"A saucy stranger in
his court to *mart,*
As in a stew."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.



MARTAGON-LILY.

mar'-ta-gŏn, *s.* [Fr. & Sp.; Ital. *martagone.*]

Bot.: A kind of lily, *Lilium Martagon.* The stems are two or three feet high; the leaves are petioled, obovate, lanceolate, whorled, the

upper ones linear; the flowers erect, racemose, drooping, pale purple or white, with dark raised papillæ and red-brown anthers. Native of continental Europe, naturalized in Britain. The bulbs are eaten by the Cossacks.

martagon-lily, *s.* [MARTAGON.]

marte, *s.* [MART (2), *s.*]

* **mar'-tĕl,** *v.t.* [Fr. *marteler*, from *martel*; Lat. *martelus, marculus* = a little hammer, dimin. of *marcus* = a hammer; Ital. *martello.*] To strike, to hammer, to beat.

"Her dreadfull weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 42.

* **mar'-tĕl,** *s.* [Fr.] [MARTEL, *v.*] A hammer.

* **martel-de-fer,** *s.* A hammer and pick conjoined, used by horse soldiers in the Middle Ages to break and destroy armour, and generally hung at the saddle-bow. They were sometimes furnished with hooks to hold them at the saddle-bow, and were perforated to receive a cord, which could be twisted round the hand or wrist, so that the weapon might not be beaten out when the soldier was engaged in fighting. They were sometimes of considerable weight.

MARTELS-DE-FER.
(*From the Goodrich Court Collection.*)
1, 1 Time of Edward IV.; 2. Edward VI.; 3. James I.

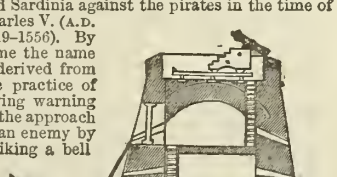
mar'-tĕ-line, *s.* [Fr.] A small stone-hammer used by sculptors and marble-workers. It is pointed at one end and square or diashaped at the other.

marteline-chisel, *s.* A sculptor's chisel, driven by a mallet or hammer, and used by artists or workers in marble.

mar-tĕl'-lō, *s.* [For etym. see compound.] A martello-tower.

martello-tower, *s.*

Fort.: A circular, isolated tower of masonry, erected on the coast of a country as a protection against invaders. The name was originally given to towers erected on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia against the pirates in the time of Charles V. (A.D. 1519–1556). By some the name is derived from the practice of giving warning of the approach of an enemy by striking a bell with a hammer; by others from Mortella Bay, Corsica, where a tower of this description was taken by an English naval force in 1794, after a prolonged resistance. The tower is usually about 40 feet in height, having two stories, and a shell-proof roof with a 4½-foot parapet. The walls are 5½ feet thick; the lower story is for stores, magazine, and retreat; the second is a casemate with embrasures; the roof is armed *en barbette* with a traversing gun, under a bomb-proof. There are martello-towers on the coasts of the south of England, Ireland, and Jersey, within range of each other. The entrances are at a considerable height above the ground, and the tower has a ditch and glacis. They are now of little value as coast defences.


MARTELLO-TOWER.

mar'-tĕn (1), *s.* [MARTIN.]

mar'-tĕn (2), * **mar-tern,** * **mar-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *martre*; cf. Ital. *martora*; Sp. *marta*, from Low Lat. * *marturis*, from M. H. Ger. & Ger. *marder*; cogn. with A.S. *meardh* = a marten.]

Zool.: The popular English name for any individual of Cuvier's sub-genus Mustela (q.v.), or of Nilsson's Martes. They are limited to the northern portion of both hemispheres, ranging southwards as far as 35° W. in America; one species, the Indian Marten, occurs in Java. The species are very similar in their habits, arboreal, and, as a rule, carnivorous, though less so than the Weasels (q.v.). According to Rolleston (*Journ. Anat. & Phys.*, ii. 47), the Common European Marten "was functionally the 'cat' of the ancients." But it is as fur-yielding animals that the Martens are most important, and vast numbers are taken every year to supply the wants of civilisation. The finest fur comes from the highest latitudes, principally from North America and Siberia. The American "Pekan" (*Mustela pennanti*) is the largest species. *M. zibellini*, the European Sable, is the most valuable species. There are several other species, such as the Pine Martin, the Beech Martin, &c. [MARTES, MUSTELA, SABLE.]

"The generic name of the *martens*, in modern zoological works oscillates between Martes and Mustela."
—*Prof. Flower*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, xv. 576.

mar'-tēş, *s.* [Lat.]

Zool.: Nilsson's name for the genus Mustela (q.v.).

* **mar'-tĕxt,** *s.* [Eng. *mar*, and *text* (q.v.).] A blundering or ignorant preacher; one who perverts the meaning of words.

mar'-tiạl (ti as sh), * **mar-shall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *martial*, from Lat. *martialis* = pertaining to Mars, the god of war; Sp. *marcial*; Ital. *marziale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; military.

"The shepherd's gray to *martial* scarlet changed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Pertaining to or connected with war; opposed to civil.

"Now *martial* law commands us to forbear."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 352.

3. Given to war, fond of war; warlike, brave.

"A maid, and he so *martial!*"—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

4. Suited for soldiers.

"My youthful peers before my eyes . .
Prepared themselves for glorious enterprise
By *martial* sports." *Wordsworth: Laodamia.*

† 5. Pertaining to or resembling the planet Mars; under the influence of the planet Mars.

"The nature of the fixed stars are . . . esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours wherehy they answer these planets."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xiv.

* 6. Having the properties of iron, called by old chemists Mars.

"Why should the Chalybes or Bilboa boast
Their harden'd iron; when our mines produce
As perfect *martial* ore?" *Philips: Cider*, i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A soldier, a warrior, a martialist.

"Like sturdy *martials.*"
Fuller: David's Sinne, s. 36.

martial-law, *s.* An arbitrary kind of law, built upon no settled principles, and having no immediate constitutional or legislative sanction, but proceeding directly from the military power, and founded only upon paramount necessity. When proclaimed in any district it includes within its dominion all the inhabitants, and extends to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction. It is proclaimed only in time of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other like emergency.

* **mar'-tiạl-ĭşm (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *martial*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being martial or warlike; bravery; martial exercise.

* **mar'-tiạl-ĭst,** * **mar'-tiạl-līst (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *martial*; *-ist.*] A warrior, a fighter, a soldier.

* **mar'-tiạl-īze (ti as sh),** *v.t.* [Eng. *martial*; *-ize.*] To render martial.

"[I] trained him up
In all perfections of a *martialist.*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Laws of Candy, v. 1.

mar'-tiạl-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *martial*; *-ly.*] In a martial manner.

"Whilst eyther king thus *martially*
Defends, and did offend."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. xxi.

* **mar'-tiạl-nĕss (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *martial*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being martial; martialism.

mar'-tĭn (1), *s.* [Fr., a proper name applied to various birds and animals; thus, *martin-pêcheur* = a kingfisher; *oiseau de S. Martin* = the ring-tail or hen-harm. (*Cotgrave.*).]

Ornith.: *Hirundo urbica* (Linn.), *Chelidon urbica* of later ornithologists, the Common or House Martin. Like its congener, the Swallow, which it closely resembles, it builds a mud-nest under the eaves of houses and barns, but it differs from the Swallow in having a conspicuous white band across the lower back. The Sand Martin (*H. riparia*) is pale brown above and white below. It hollows out galleries in the banks, where it nests and breeds; and is the smallest of the three British Hirundines. The Sand Martin and the House Martin are both birds of passage, arriving in spring and departing towards the end of the summer. *Cypselus apus*, the Swift (q.v.), is sometimes called the Black Martin. The Purple Martin of America is *Hirundo* (or *Progne*) *purpurea.* The plumage of the male is almost wholly steel-blue; the female is duller in colour above, brownish-gray beneath. The Fairy Martin of Australia is *Hirundo Ariel.*

mar'-tĭn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A grinding-tool consisting of a brass plate with a flat stone facing. An opening through the plate and lining allows sand to pass through and insinuate itself between the martin and the stone which is being ground; a runner.

* **mar'-tĭn** (3), *s.* [Flem. = an ape.] An ape.

"Who knoweth not that apes men *martins* call?"
A Whip for an Ape, or Martin Displaced. (1589.)

Mar'-tĭn (4), *s.* [A proper name.] (See the compound).

Martin's-shells, *s. pl.*

Ordn.: Cast-iron spherical shells, lined with loam and cow-hair and filled with molten iron. Used as incendiary shells.

* **mar'-tĭn-ĕt** (1), *s.* [Fr. = a dimin. of *martin.*] [MARTIN (1).] The bird called the Martin (q.v.)

"If they should alight upon the ground, they could by no means raise themselves any more, as we see those birds which have but short feet, as the swift and *martinet*, with difficulty do."—*Kay: On the Creation*, pt. i.

mar'-tĭn-ĕt (2), *s.* [After General Martinet, a very strict officer, whom Voltaire describes as the regulator of the French infantry under Louis XIV.]

Mil.: A strict disciplinarian; an officer who exacts a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to firm and fixed methods.

"Our Colonel's self—whom men did call
The veriest *martinet.*"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Dead Drummer.

mar'-tĭn-ĕt (3), **mart'-nĕt,** *s.* [Fr.]

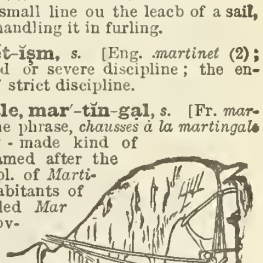
Naut.: A small line on the leach of a sail, to assist in handling it in furling.

* **mar'-tĭn-ĕt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *martinet* (2); *-ism.*] Rigid or severe discipline; the enforcement of strict discipline.

mar'-tĭn-gāle, mar'-tĭn-gạl, *s.* [Fr. *martingale*, in the phrase, *chausses à la martingale* = an oddly-made kind of breeches, named after the *Martigaux* (pl. of *Martigal*), the inhabitants of a place called *Martigues*, in Provence; Sp. *martingal*; Ital. *martingala* = an old kind of hose.]

1. (See extract.)

"The *martingale*, invented by Evangelista, an eminent horseman of Milan, is a long strap, or thong of leather, the one end of which is fastened to the girth, between the fore legs, and the other to the bit, or, which is the better way, should have a thin mouth-piece of its own."—*Berenger: History of Art of Horsemanship*, ch. x.


MARTINGALE.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom. The martingale of the former passes from the end of the jib-boom to the dolphin-striker, and is set up by setting taut the back-ropes of the latter. The flying jib-boom martingale passes from the end of the spar, is rove through the end of the dolphin-striker, and is set up in the head of the ship.

(2) A perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, for guying down the headstays of a ship.

(3) *Sport.:* A gambling term signifying the doubling of stakes again and again, until the player wins. (*Thackeray: Newcomes*, xxviii.)

martingale-stays or **guys**, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes or small chains stretched to the jib-boom end for staying it down.

Mar-tī'-nĭ, *s.* (See the compound.)

¶ *Martini-Henry Rifle:*

Mil.: The infantry fire-arm with which the English army has been armed since 1872. It is a combined weapon, the barrel being rifled on Henry's polygroove system, and the breech action being that invented by Martini. It is a hammerless rifle which is locked by the closing of the breech block, which drops downward by the action of a lever that rests against the trigger-guard when the breech is closed. The action of opening the breech discharges the empty cartridge, which is partly formed of thin sheet brass, with a solid base-cup containing the detonating material, which also tends to prevent the escape of the powder-gas. It has a very flat trajectory, a range of 1,200 yards for aimed fire, can discharge 25 unaimed shots per minute, has good penetration, owing to its long bullet being slightly hardened with antimony, and rarely gets out of order.

Mar-tĭn-ique' (**que** as **k**), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: One of the Windward Islands; it belongs to the French.

Martinique-frog, *s.*

Zoot.: *Hylodes martinicensis.* In this species the metamorphosis takes places within the egg. When the young burst forth they are tiny frogs, with a tail, which is soon absorbed.

Mar'-tĭn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.: A Russian sect which rose at Moscow under Catherine II., taking their name from Martin, a Frenchman, who introduced into Russia the doctrines of the Mystics. (*Shipley.*)

Mar'-tĭn-mas, * **mar-tin-masse**, * **mar-til-mas**, * **mar-ty-messe**, *s.* [Compounded of the proper name *Martin*, and Eng. *mass.*] The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

"Families laid in their stock of salt provision, then called *Martinmas* beef."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

mar'-tĭns-īte, *s.* [Named after Martins of Halle; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *martinsit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of salt (q.v.) containing 9·02 per cent. of sulphate of magnesia. Found at Stassfurth, Prussia.

2. The same as KIESERITE (q.v.).

* **mar-tire**, * **mar-tere**, *s.* [MARTYR, *s.*]

1. A martyr.

2. Martyrdom. (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

* **mar-tire**, *v.t.* & *i.* [MARTYR, *v.*]

mar'-tīte, *s.* [Said to be named after the planet Mars, whose sign is the sign of iron, but more probably after Martius the traveller, who brought it first from Brazil; Ger. *martit.*]

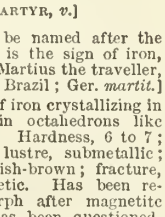
Min.: A sesquioxide of iron crystallizing in the isometric system, in octahedrons like magnetite; also massive. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 4·809 to 4·832; lustre, submetallic; streak, reddish- or purplish-brown; fracture, conchoidal. Non-magnetic. Has been regarded as a pseudomorph after magnetite (q.v.), but this view has been questioned, owing to the discovery of very extensive beds and masses of this mineral which present no evidence of pseudomorphic action. Dana inclines to the former view.

mar'-tle-mas, *s.* [MARTINMAS.]

mart'-lĕt *s.* [A corrupt. of *martinet* (1).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A martin.

"The fool multitude that... like the *martlet*, Builds in the weather on the outward wall."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.



MARTLET.

2. *Her.:* A fanciful bird shaped like a martin or swallow, but represented with short tufts of feathers in the place of legs. It is the difference or distiuction of a fourth son.

mart'-nĕt, *s.* [MARTINET, 3.]

mar-tỹl'-a-mĭne, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. (*xyl*)*yl*, and *amine.*] [XENYLAMINE.]

mar-tỹn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Martyn, F.R.S., professor of botany at Cambridge; he died in 1768.]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliaceæ. It consists chiefly of Mexican plants, having as fruit capsules terminating in two hooks. *Martynia proboscidea*, growing in Italy, adheres to the clothes of travellers by its hooked spines. *M. fragrans* is occasionally seen in gardens. The fruit of *M. diandra* is sold in India as an antidote to scorpion stings.

mar'-tỹr, * **mar-tere**, * **mar-tir**, * **mar-tire**, *s.* [A.S. *martyr*, from Lat. *martyr*; Gr. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυς* (*martur*, *martus*) = a witness, lit. = one who remembers, from the same root as Eng. *memory* (q.v.).]

I. One who suffers death for the sake of Christ and his religion; one who by his death bears witness to the truth; one who gives up his life rather than renounce his religion.

"In those days wherein Antipas was my faithful *martyr*, who was slain among you."—*Rev.* ii. 13.

2. One who suffers death or persecution in defence of any cause.

"For these humble *martyrs* of passive obedience and hereditary right nobody has a word to say."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ The Church recognises three kinds of martyrs: (1) in will and deed; (2) in will, though not in deed; (3) in deed, though not in will. It is noteworthy that the three days immediately following the great festival of Christmas commemorate St. Stephen, St. John the Divine, and the Holy Innocents respectively. The first suffered willingly for the faith; the second was willing to suffer, but, according to tradition, was miraculously delivered; the third suffered, though too young to be willing so to do. Many martyrs find a place in the English Calendar; but, with the exception of those above mentioned, and the Apostles, none has popular lessons. The proper colour for Feasts of Martyrs in the Roman Church is red.

mar'-tỹr, * **mar-tri**, *v.t.* & *i.* [MARTYR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put to death for adherence to the truth or one's religion; to make a martyr of.

2. To murder, to destroy.

"Here his abode the *martyr'd* Phocion claims With Agis, not the least of Spartan names."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 174.

* 3. To torment, to harass, to afflict, to persecute, to torture.

"So doest thou now to her of whom I tell, The lovely Amoret, whose gentle hart Thou *martyrest* with sorow and with smart."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 2.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To suffer martyrdom.

mar'-tỹr-dŏm, * **mar-tir-dam**, * **mar-tir-dom**, * **mar-tire-dome**, *s.* [A.S. *martyrdóm*, from *martyr* = a martyr.]

1. The death of a martyr; the state of being a martyr; the voluntary suffering of death or persecution for the truth or one's faith.

"And crowne with *martiredome* his sacred head."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 39.

* 2. A representation or picture of the death of a martyr.

"The *martyrdom* of St. Agnus by Domenichino."—*Sir W. Jones: Essay on the Imitative Arts.*

* 3. A church erected over the spot where a martyr has suffered. [MARTYRY.]

* **mar-tỹr-ī-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *martyriz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of martyrizing or martyring; the state of suffering martyrdom.

* **mar'-tỹr-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *martyr*; *-ize.*] To sacrifice as a martyr; to martyr; to make a martyr of. (*Spenser: Colin Clout.*)

* **mar'-tỹr-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *martyr*; *-ly.*] Pertaining or relating to martyrs or martyrdom; martyr-like.

"Piety, Sanctity, and *Martyrly* Constancy."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 15.

* **mar'-tỹr-ŏ-lŏ̆ge**, *s.* [MARTYROLOGY. Fr. *martyrologe*; Ital. & Sp. *martirologio.*] A register or list of martyrs.

"Two other kings as much as our *martyrologe* may sted."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

mar-tỹr-ŏ-lŏ̆g'-ĭc, **mar-tỹr-ŏ-lŏ̆g'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *martyrology(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to martyrology; registering or registered in a list of martyrs.

mar-tỹr-ŏl'-ŏ-ġist, *s.* [Eng. *martyrolog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *martyrologiste.*] One versed in martyrology; a writer or compiler of a martyrology.

mar-tỹr-ŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *μάρτυρ* (*martur*), gen. *μάρτυρος* (*marturos*) = a witness, a martyr, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A list of martyrs and other saints, with brief notices of their life and death, together with the mysteries of religion, such as the Incarnation, the Trinity, &c., commemorated on each day of the year. It is simply a calendar, amplified by short notices of the subject of each feast. In the religious orders of the Roman Church it is read at Prime. It was formerly, and in some orders is still, read in the monastic chapter, and not in choir.

"He who had a genius for art might illuminate a *martyrology*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **mar'-tỹr-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *martyr*; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being a martyr; martyrdom.

"[These] now will willingly allow *martyrship* to those from whom they wholly withheld, or grudgingly gave it before."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. iii.

† **mar'-tỹr-ў**, *s.* [For etym. and def., see extract.]

"The oratory or altar, erected over the tomb of a martyr, was anciently denominated either a *Martyry*, from the Greek Μαρτύριον = confession . . . or Memorial, because built to do honour to his memory."—*Rock: Hierurgia*, p. 279.

mär'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μάρον* (*maron*) = the plant described in the definition.]

Bot.: Teucrium Marum, Cat-thyme, a labiate which grows in Spain. Formerly it was included in the London Pharmacopœia, but is now superseded by the flowers of lavender. It was used in the preparation of the compound powder of asarabacca.

marum-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: A camphor extracted from cat-thyme (*Teucrium Marum*), by distilling the dry herb with water. It is obtained as a white, crystalline, brittle mass, heavier than water, and possessing an unpleasant odour and aromatic taste.

Ma-rut, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Myth.: A god of the wind worshipped in Vedic times.

mą-rū'-tą, *s.* [Latinised from Fr. *marute*, *marouette* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Asteraceæ, sub-tribe Anthemideæ. *Maruta fœtida* is acrid enough to blister the skin. A decoction of it, in the dose of a teacup full, tends to produce copious sweating. (*Lindley.*) *M. Cotula* is more generally called *Anthemis Cotula.* [ANTHEMIS.]

mar'-vel, * **mar-vell**, * **mar-vaile**, * **mer-vaile**, * **mer-veil**, *s.* [Fr. *merveille*, from *mirus*, from Lat. *mirabilia*, neut. pl. of *mirabilis* = wonderful; *miror* = to wonder at; Sp. *maravilla*; Ital. *maraviglia*; Port. *maravilha.*]

I. Anything wonderful or astonishing; that which causes wonder or astonishment; a wonder, a prodigy.

"Before all thy people I will do *marvels*, such as have not been done in all the earth."—*Exodus* xxxiv. 10.

† 2. Wonder, astonishment, surprise, admiration.

"Use lessens *marvel*, it is said."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 32.

* **marvel-monger**, *s.* One who deals in marvels; one who writes or tells marvellous stories.

"The *marvel-mongers* grant that He Was moulded up of a mortal metal."
Beaumont: Psyche, xviii. 92.

marvel of Peru, *s.*

Bot.: Mirabilis Jalapa and the genus Mirabilis (q.v.).

mar'-vel, * **mar-vail**, * **mer-vaile**, * **mer-vayle**, * **mer-veil-len**, *v.i.* & *t.* [MARVEL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

† 1. To wonder, to be astonished; to be struck or filled with wonder, astonishment, or amazement.

† 2. To wonder, to be curious to know.

"I *marvel* where Troilus is."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 2.

* 3. To be a source of wonder or astonishment ; to cause wonder.

"So that it to me nothynge *meruayleth*
My sonne, of loue that the ayleth."
Gower : C. A., vi.

***B.** *Transitive :*

1. To wonder at, to be astonished at.

2. To cause astonishment or wonder to ; to surprise, to astonish.

"Yet one *merueilled* more how many other briddes
Hudden and hileden her egges ful derne."
Piers Plowman, xi. 342.

mar'-vĕl-loŭs, *mar-vail-ous, *mer-veil-ous, *mer-vel-los, *mar-væyl-ouse, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *merveilleux*, from *merveille* = a marvel ; Ital. *maraviglioso ;* Sp. *maravilloso ;* Port. *maravilhoso.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Exciting or causing wonder, astonishment, or amazement ; astonishing, strange, wonderful.

"As he told them
Of his *marvellous* adventures."
Longfellow : Hiawatha, xxi.

2. Surpassing or exceeding belief ; not to be literally believed ; incredible.

"The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods."—*Pope : Homer ; Iliad.* (Pref.)

***B.** *As adv. :* Marvellously, wonderfully, exceedingly.

"The rogues are *marvellous* poor."—*Shakesp. : All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 3.

¶ *The marvellous :* A substantival use of the adjective, denoting that which exceeds natural power ; that which is preternatural ; that which exceeds probability ; marvellous or incredible stories or statements ; boastful lying : as, He deals in *the marvellous.*

mar'-vĕl-loŭs-lў, *mar-vel-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *marvellous ; -ly.*] In a marvellous manner or degree ; wonderfully, surprisingly, astonishingly, incredibly.

mar'-vĕl-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *marvellous ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being marvellous ; wonderfulness, incredibility.

"The *marvellousness* of some works, which indeed are natural, hath been the cause of this slander."—*Raleigh : Hist. of the World* bk. i., ch. xi., § 2.

mar'-vĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. from the French *marbre*, marble, a slab of that material being formerly used.]

Glass-making : A slab of marble or cast-iron, with a polished surface and supported by a stand. Upon it glass is rolled to give it a cylindrical shape. It sometimes has concavities for shaping glassware when blowing.

***mar'-ў,** *s.* [Marrow (1), *s.*]

***Mär'-ў, *Mar-ie,** *excl.* [See def.] [Marry, *excl.*] An oath : By the Virgin Mary.

***Mary-bud,** *s.* The marigold, *Calendula officinalis.* (*Shakesp. : Cymbeline*, ii. 3.)

Mary-sole, *s.*

Ichth. : According to Günther, *Rhombus megastoma.* Called also the Whiff, Sail-fluke, or Carter ; but Couch considers them different. Common on the South Coast.

Mary's-flower, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Anastatica hierochentica ;* (2) Marianthus, one of the Pittosporaceæ.

***mär'-ў-gōld,** *s.* [Marigold.]

Mär'-ў-lănd, *s.* [Named in honor of Mary I., Queen of England.

Geog. : One of the United States, lying on either side of Chesapeake Bay.

Maryland yellow-throat, *s.*

Ornith. : Turdus trichas (Linn), *Trichas personotus* (Swainson), a passeriue bird. Common throughout the United States, going southward at the approach of winter.

Mär'-ў-lănd-ēr, *s.* A native or resident Maryland (q.v.).

***mär-ў-ŏl'-ą-trў,** *s.* [Mariolatry,]

mar-zŭ-ō'-tō, *s.* [Ital.] A kind of springcorn grown in Tuscany, the straw of which is used for plaiting. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mą-săr'-ĭ-dæ, mą-săr'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *masar(is) ;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. and fem. *-ides.*]

Entom. : A family of hymenopterous insects, sub-tribe Diploptera. The antennæ have apparently but eight articulations, the eight forming with the preceding one an almost solid knob.

măs'-ą-rĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful ; perhaps from Gr. μασάομαι (*masaomai*) = to shoot out the lip. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom. : The typical genus of the family Masaridæ (q.v.). The abdomen is long.

măs'-că-gnine, măs'-că-gnite (gn as ny), *s.* [Named after Professor Mascagni ; suff. *-ine ; -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : An orthorhombic mineral found about the volcanoes of Vesuvius, Etna, and those of the Lipari Islands, in meal-like crusts and stalactites. Hardness, 2 to 2·5 ; sp. gr. 1·72 to 1·73. Color, yellowish-gray or lemon-yellow ; taste, bitter and pungent. Compos. : sulphuric acid, 53·3 ; ammonia, 34·7 ; water, 12. Readily soluble in water.

măs'-cle, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *mâcle*), from Lat. *macula* = a spot, a mesh of a net.]

MASCLE.

* 1. *Old Arm. :* A lozenge-shaped plate or scale.

2. *Her. :* A bearing in the form of a lozenge, perforated or voided so that the field appears through the opening.

măs'-cled (cled as kęld), *s.* [Eng. *mascl(e) ; -ed.*] Having or exhibiting mascles.

mascled-armor, *s.* Armor formed of small lozenge-shaped plates of metal fastened on a leathern or quilted tunic. The Norman soldiers on the Bayeux tapestry are represented as wearing such armor.

MASCLED-ARMOR.

măs'-cŏt, *s.* A person or thing whose presence or possession, respectively, is supposed to bring good luck. The opposite of hoodoo.

***mas'-cų-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *masculus* = male.] To make stroug.

măs'-cų-lĭne, *mas-cu-lyn, *a. & s.* [Fr. *masculin*, from Lat. *masculinus* = masculiue, from *masculus* = male ; *mas* = male ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *masculino.*]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Of or belonging to the male sex ; not female, not feminine.

"Pray God she prove not *masculine* ere long."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or inteuded for the use of males.

3. Having some of the attributes or characteristic qualities of the male sex :

(1) Strong, robust, powerful : as, *masculine* strength of limb.

(2) Manly, bold ; not effeminate ; spirited.

"Whose verse may claim, grave, *masculine*, and strong,
Superior praise to the mere poet's song."
Cowper : Epitaph on Dr. Johnson.

(3) Bold, forward, coarse ; unbecoming to a woman.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bot. :* Belonging to the stamens.

2. *Gram. :* Denoting or pertaining to the gender of words which represent or are appropriated to things or beings of the male sex grammatically : as, a *masculine* noun.

3. *Law :* Recent enactments declare that words of the masculine gender shall be held to include females, unless the contrary be expressly stated.

B. *As substantive :*

Gram. : The masculine gender ; a word of the masculine gender.

masculine-rhymes, *s. pl.* The same as Male rhymes (q.v.).

***mas'-cų-line-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *masculine ; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* In a masculiue manner ; like a man.

"You have done most *masculinely.*"
Ben Jonson : Catiline, iii. 2.

2. *Gram. :* As a masculine word or phrase ; in a masculine sense.

"Others expound ἐφ' ὼ to signifie *masculinely*, and to relate to Adam."—*Bp. Taylor : Deus Justificatus.*

***mas'-cų-line-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *masculine ; -ness.*] The quality or state of beiug masculine ; a partaking of the attributes or qualities of man ; masculinity.

† **mas-cų-lĭn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *masculinité*, from *masculin* = masculine.] The quality or state of being masculine.

"The Englishman who visits Germany cannot for a long time hear a lady use the expression 'Mein Mann' without a half belief that the person is specially dwelling on the fact of her husband's *masculinity.*"—*Mind*, No. xxi., p. 6.

mas'-cų-lў, *a.* [Eng. *mascle ; -y.*]

Her. : Covered over with mascles conjoined, resembling net-work.

mas'-deū, *s.* [See def.] A species of French wine, from Masdeu, in the Eastern Pyreuees.

***mąşe,** *s.* [Maze, *s.*]

***mąşe,** *v.i.* [Maze, *v.*]

***mąş'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Mazedness.]

***maselin, *mazerin, *masaline, *mas-lin, *mas-lyn, *mest-ling,** *s.* [A.S. *mæstlen, mæslen* = brass ; *mæstling* = a vessel of brass.]

1. A mixed metal, probably bronze.

"The leues were *masalyne.*"
Sir Ferumbras, 1,827.

2. A cup of brass ; a drinking cup.

3. A mixture of wheat and rye.

***mąş'-ēr,** *s.* [Mazer.]

maser-tree, *s.*

Bot. : Acer campestre.

***măsh** (1), *s.* [Mesh.] A mesh of a net.

"To defend against the stings of bees, have a net knit with so small *mashes*, that a bee cannot get through."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

măsh (2), *s.* [Probably of English origin ; cf. A.S. *mexfæt* = a mashing-vat, *max-wyrte* = wort, new beer, whence *max* = *masc*, probably = a mixture ; cogn. with Sw. dial. *mash* = brewers' grains ; Sw. *mäsh* = grains, *mäshe* = to mash ; Dan. *mash* = a mash ; *mash-kar* = a mashiug-tub ; *mæshe* = to mash ; North Fries. *mash* = grains, draff ; Ger. *meisch* = a mash ; *meischfass* = a mash-vat ; *meischen* = to mash, to mix ; Ir. *masgaim* = to mash, to infuse ; Gael. *masg* = to mix, to infuse ; *mìosg* = to mix.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A mass of ingredients mixed, blended, or beaten together promiscuously ; a mixture of bran and hot water for horses.

2. The act or process of mashing or mixing several ingredients together.

* 3. A mess ; a confused mixture.

"I have made a fayr *mash* on't."—*Ben Jonson : Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 11.

* 4. A mess, a trouble.

"I douht mainly I shall he i' th' *mash* too."
Beaum. & Flet. : The Captain, iii. 3.

II. *Brewing :* Crushed or ground grain, malt, or a mixture of the two, steeped in hot water so as to obtain an infusion consisting of the saccharine portions. The resulting solution is wort, and when decocted with hops and fermented it becomes beer ; when simply fermented, it is wash for distillation.

mash-cooler, *s.* A stirring-trough in which mash or wort is stirred to expedite the cooling. The rotary vertical shaft has its fans and stirrers ; the former cause a circulation of air, and the latter stir the contents of the shallow circular tube.

mash-tub, mash-tun, mash-vat, *s.*

Brewing : The vat or cask in which malt is steeped, and from which the saccharine solution is drawn.

măsh, *v.t.* [Mash (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To mix, beat, or blend into a confused mass or mixture.

"[Let] there be yokes of fresh and new-laid eggs, boil'd moderately hard to be mingl'd and *mash'd* with the mustard, oyl and vinegar."—*Evelyn : Aceturia.*

2. To bruise; to crush by pressure or beating.

II. *Brewing:* To make an infusion of malt by steeping and stirring in hot water.

măsh (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To secure the notice, attentions, or affections of one of the opposite sex. (*U. S. Slang.*)

¶ *Masher:* One who flirts indiscriminately or tries to do so; *mash:* the object of such attentions when returned; *to make a mash:* to win attentions or affections; *to be mashed on:* to be infatuated with; *to go on the mash:* to seek acquaintance (with those of the opposite sex) by free and unconventioual flirtation. (*Slang in all senses.*)

măsh-ăl'-lah, *interj.* [Turk. & Pers.] Praised be Allah! Praised be God!

măsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MASH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of beating or mixing into a confused mass.

II. *Brewing:*

1. The act or process of making an infusion of malt (called wort) by steeping and stirring in hot water.

2. The quantity of malt and warm water so mixed together.

mashing-tub, *s.*

Brewing: A tub or vat for containing the mash in breweries.

* **mashing-vat,** * **meshing-fette,** *s.* A mash-vat or tub.

"He maye happs ere aught long, to fall into the *meshing-fette*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 679.

măsh'-lŭm, măsh'-lĭn, *a. & s.* [MASELIN.]

A. *As adj.:* Mixed; a mixture of different kinds of grain.

"The *mashlum* bannocks will suit their muirland stamachs weel."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

B. *As subst.:* Mixed grain, mixed food.

măsh'-ĭ, a. [Eng. *mash*; *-y.*] Of the nature of mash; produced by mashing.

"The country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood."
Thomson: Autumn, 699.

* **mas-id-nesse,** *s.* [MAZEDNESS.]

mask, masque, * **maske,** *s.* [Fr. *masque* = a mask, a visor, for *masquere*, from Arab. *maskharat* = a buffoon, a fool, a jester, sport, from *sakhira* = to be ridiculed; Sp. & Port. *mascara* = a masker, a mask.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A festive entertainment; a revel.

"After whom marcht a jolly company,
In a manner of a *maske*, enrauged orderly."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 5.

* 2. A revel or entertainment at which the company was masked; a masquerade.

¶ In these senses the spelling now usually adopted is *masque*.

* 3. A revel, a mummery.

"This thought might lead me through this world's vain *mask*,
Content, though blind." *Milton: Sonnet* xvii.

4. A cover for the face, either for purposes of defence, or to conceal one's identity; a visor; a face-covering of a humorous or ludicrous character.

"Could we suppose that a *mask* represented never so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. Anything used or adopted as a disguise; a pretence, a subterfuge.

"Meauwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a *mask*
Of desp deliberation." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 299.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A piece of sculpture representing the human face in different aspects, employed for various purposes, as gargoyles, antefixæ, outlets of fountains, keystones of arches, on walls and shields, &c. According to the style of decoration, they were either noble or grotesque.

2. *Fencing:* A wire cage to protect the face from a stray cut or thrust with a foil in fencing.

3. *Factories:* [INHALER, II.].

4. *Fort.:* A cover of gabions or earth to protect workmen in constructing a battery, or a screen for a battery.

5. *Music & Theat.:* (See extract).

"A species of dramatic entertainment in which originally the performers were *masks* of peculiar forms suggestive of the allegorical characters assumed. In many instances the *masque* had no definite design or plot, but depended for its success upon the occasion for which it was written, the wit of the poet who furnished the words, the skill of the musician who supplied the music, and the ingenuity of the machinist and scene painter by whom the stage effects were produced. The early *masques* were simply acted pageants, but by degrees the genius of such writers as Fletcher and Ben Jonson furnished the poetical groundwork of many *masques* acted at Court by the children of His Majesty's Chapel Royal and St. Paul's Cathedral. The most beautiful work of this class is the *Comus* of Milton, acted at Ludlow in 1634, and although produced at a time when the taste for this class of entertainment had fallen off, it has always been held to be the most perfect specimen of a *masque*." (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **mask-house,** *s.* A house for masquerades or masques.

"Some *mask-house*, wherein a glorious (though momentary) show were to be presented."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.*, bk. iv.

mask-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Alousoa, a genus of Scrophularia.

mask (1), *v.t. & i.* [MASK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To cover with a mask, either for defence against injury or to conceal identity.

"Him he knew well, and guessed that it was she;
But being *masked* he was not sure."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To disguise, to cover, to conceal, to hide.

"*Masking* the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

II. *Milit.:* To cover.

"They would be altogether jeopardised unless Tel-el-Kebir were *masked* by a larger force than Wolseley can afford to spare."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. To play a part in a masquerade; to go about in masquerade.

"And then we *masked*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, I. 5.

2. To be disguised in any way.

mask (2), *v.t. & i.* [MASH, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mask, to infuse. (*Scotch.*)

"But I hope your honors will tak tea before ye gang to the palace, and I maun gang and *mask* it for you."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in a state of infusion.

masked, *pa. par. & a.* [MASK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Wearing a mask; disguised, concealed.

"The *masked* ladies in the pit of the theatre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 2. Bewildered (? mazed).

"Leaving him more *masked* than he was before."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

II. *Botany:*

1. Having the upper and lower lip of an irregular gamopetalous corolla pressed together so as to resemble the face of a grinning animal. Example, Antirrhinum. Called also Personate.

2. Having its real nature concealed.

masked-ball, *s.* A ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade.

masked-battery, *s.*

Fort.: A battery concealed from the view of the enemy by mantlets, bushes, or other screen.

masked-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Corystes cassivelaunus, common on the south and west coasts of England and Wales. The marks on the carapace bear some resemblance to a human face, whence its popular name. It lies buried in the sand, with only the antennæ visible above the surface. It is a very ancient type; many representatives of it occur in the Gault and Greensand. [PALÆOCORYSTES.]

masked-finfoot, *s.*

Ornith.: Podica personata, one of the Rallidæ, from Burmah and Malacca.

masked-gull, *s.*

Zool.: Larus capistratus, sometimes called the Brown-headed or Lesser Brown-headed Gull. In its summer plumage the hair-brown feathers about the head form a complete mask.

masked-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Callithrix personata, a Brazilian monkey with yellow-gray hair, the head and the hands blackish, the tail reddish.

masked-pig, *s.*

Zool.: Sus pliciceps. Its popular name has reference to its deeply furrowed skin, which Darwin compared to the plates on the Indian Rhinoceros.

măs'-keēg, *s.* A swamp. (Upper Great Lakes and Canada.).

măs'-kĕl-ȳn-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Maskelyne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in distorted cubic grains in the Shergliotty meteorite. Hardness, about 6·5. Compos.: silica, 54·3; alumina, 24·8; proto- and sesquioxides of iron, 4·7; lime, 11·1; soda, 4·9; potash, 1·2. This corresponds to the composition of labradorite (q.v.).

mask'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mask* (1), v.; *-er.*]

* I. A mask.

"Cause them to be deprshended and taken and their *maskers* taken off."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 758.

2. One who wears a mask; one who plays a part in a masquerade.

"Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

* **mask'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [MASKER, *s.*] To mask, to hide, to cover.

"So *maskered* his understanding."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1577).

* **mask'-ĕr-ȳ,** * **mask-ar-y,** *s.* [Eng. *masker*; *-y.*] The dress or disguise of a masker; showy array, masquerade.

"Wee'l first thank heaven
And then wee'l see some *maskery*."
Nabbes: Unfortunate Mother, E. 3.

* **mas'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *mass* (2), s.; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] The mass.

mask'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [MASK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or appropriate to a masque or masquerade.

"What *masking* stuff is here?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of covering or concealing with or as with a mask.

2. Masquerading.

"With fiddling, feasting, dancing, drinking, *masking*."
Byron: Beppo, I.

mask'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [MASK (2), *v.*]

masking-pat, *s.* A tea-pot. (*Scotch.*)

"Then up they gat the *maskin'-pat*
And in the sea did jaw, man."
Burns: A Fragment.

măs'-kĭ-nŏnġe, *s.* [The Algonquin name.]

Ichthy.: Esox estor, an immense pike, caught in the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Bartlett (*Dict. Amer.*) remarks that he saw one "taken at Kingston upwards of four feet in length." Dr. Richardson (*Fauna Bor. Amer.*) says that he found none in the rivers which fall into Hudson's Bay or the Polar Sea.

mas-lach, *s.* [Turk.] A stimulant prepared from opium, and much used in Turkey.

mas-lin, *a. & s.* [MASELIN.]

mā'-sŏn, * **mas-cun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *maçon masson*; Fr. *maçon*, from Low Lat. *macionem*, acc. of *macio* = a mason, a word of doubtful origin; M. H. Ger. *mazzo* = a mason; Ger. *steinmetz* = a stone-mason, prob. from M. H. Ger. *meizen*; O. H. Ger. *meizan* = to hew, to cut; Ger. *meisel* = a chisel.]

1. A builder in stone; a workman whose business is to lay stone or brick in building; a worker in stone.

"Obedient to the *mason's* call
They roll the stone, and raise the wall."
Cambridge: Apology for writing Verse.

2. A member of the fraternity of freemasons (q.v.).

mason-bee, *s.*

Zool.: Chalicodoma muraria (Réaumur). It builds a nest, of fine sand grains firmly united by a salivary secretion, upon the surface of walls. This species is nearly allied to the genus Osmia (q.v.).

* **mason-lodge,** *s.* A room or place where a fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings.

mason-wasp, *s.*

Entom.: Odynerus murarius, a solitary wasp,

which in June and July, excavates a hole in the sand or the plaster of a wall, and at the entrance builds a tube about two inches long. The cement is formed by moistening the detached grains with water, which it disgorges. It deposits its eggs in the hole, laying up caterpillars stung half dead for support to its own larvæ when hatched. In turn these wasp larvæ often fall a prey to ichneumons.

***mā'-sŏn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *maçonner*, fr. *maçon* = a mason.] To construct of masonry; to build of stone.

"*Masoned* and wroughte of diverse stonee."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. i.

mā'-sŏned, *a.* [Eng. *mason; -ed.*]

Her.: Applied to a field or charge which is divided with lines in the nature of a wall or building of stoues.

ma-sŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mason*, s.; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to freemasons or freemasonry: as, a *masonic* lodge.

mā'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after Owen Mason; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of chloritoid (q.v.), found in very broad plates of a dark-green colour, in Rhode Island, U.S.A.

mā'-sŏn-rў, *s.* [Fr. *maçonnerie*, from *maçonner* = to do masons' work.]

1. The art or occupation of a mason; the art of so arranging stones or brick as to produce a regular construction. The masonry of the ancient Egyptians was remarkable for the large size of the stones employed, sometimes as much as thirty feet in length. They were laid without mortar. The Cyclopean or earlier masonry of the Greeks, some remains of which exist in the walls of Mycenæ and Tiryns, was formed of large and irregularly shaped masses of stone, the interstices being filled with smaller stones. In a few of the earlier English buildings, considered by some to be Saxon, the quoins, the door, and window jambs, and occasionally some other parts, were formed of stones alternately laid flat and set up endwise; the latter were usually much longer than the others. This is termed "long and short" work.

"Stones and mortar, and all the instruments of *masonry*."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 11.

2. The work executed by a mason.

"The lighthouse lifts its massive *masonry*,
A pillar of fire by night, of cloud by day."
Longfellow: Lighthouse.

3. The craft, mysteries, or principles of Freemasonry (q.v.).

ma-soô'-la, mas-soô'-la, ma-sû'-lah, *s.* [Native name.]

Naut.: A boat of the Coromandel coast, adapted to be beached on the surf-beaten shore. The planks are sewed together with coir, over wads of the same material which press upon the seams. They are 30 to 35 feet long, 10 to 11 feet beam, 7 to 8 feet deep, and are rowed by twelve men, oars double-banked, and a steersman with au oar at the stern.

măs'-ō-pĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$. A resinous body, obtained from a tree called Dschilte, growing in Mexico. It is a snow-white pulverulent substance without taste or smell, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallizes in white silky needles. It melts at 155°, and solidifies on cooling to a glassy, brittle, yellow substance.

măs'-ō-rīte, *s.* [Eng. *masor(a); -ite.*] One of the writers of the Masora; one who adheres to the traditional readings of the Hebrew Scriptures.

"The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels."—*Mather: Vindication of the Bible*, p. 257.

***masque,** *s.* [Mask, *s.*]

***masqu'-ẽr (qu as k),** *s.* [Masker, *s.*]

masqu'-ẽr-āde (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *mascarade*; Ital. *mascherata.*]

1. An assemblage of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves in various ways; a revel in which the company is masked; a masked ball.

"The world's a *masquerade!* the maskers you, you, you." *Goldsmith: Epilogue to The Sisters.*

2. Disguise.

"The pains that have made
Poor Winter look fine in such strange *masquerade*."
Wordsworth: Farmer of Tilsbury Vale.

* 3. A Spanish diversion on horseback, performed by squadrons of horse.

masqu'-ẽr-āde (qu as k), *v.i.* & *t.* [Masquerade, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wear a mask; to take a part in a masquerade.

2. To go in disguise.

"A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

B. *Trans.:* To put in disguise; to disguise.

masqu'-ẽr-ād-ẽr (qu as k), *s.* [Eng. *masquerad(e); -er.*] One who wears a mask; one who takes part in a masquerade; one who wears a disguise.

"The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out sallies." *Young: Night Thoughts*, v. 860.

măss (1), *masse (1), *s.* [Fr. *masse*, from Lat. *massa* = a mass, prob. from Gr. μᾶζα (*maza*) = a barley-cake, from μάσσω (*massō*) = to knead.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A body of matter, collected, concreted, or formed into one lump; a lump. (Applied to any solid body.)

"One common *mass* composed the mould of man."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 502.

* 2. A collective body or aggregation of fluid matter.

"A deepe *masse* of continuall sea is slower eturred to rage."—*Savile: Tucitus; Agricola*, p. 188.

3. A heap; a great quantity or amount.

"Thy sumptuous buildings and thy wife's attire
Have cost a *mass* of public treasury."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

*4. Bulk, size, magnitude.

"This army of such *mass* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 4.

5. The body of things considered collectively; the general; the main body or part: as, the *mass* of the people.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* The quantity of matter which a body contains. This is not necessarily the same as its volume, but is precisely proportioned to its weight, the assumption being made that weight arises from a greater quantity of matter being compressed into a limited space. Two bodies are said to have equal masses if when placed in opposite scales *in vacuo* they exactly balance each other. The mass of the unit of volume in any body of equal density throughout is the measure of this density. If *m* equal the mass of a body, *v* its volume, and *d* is density, then $m = vd$. The British unit of mass is the standard pound avoirdupois. [Avoirdupois.]

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Collections of anything in unusual quantity, as the pollen masses in Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ.

¶ (1) *Measures of mass:* A grain, an ounce, a pound, a ton.

(2) *The masses:* The great or main body of the people; especially the great body of the working classes; the populace.

"His exertions in the cause of *the masses*."—*Hannay Singleton Fontenoy*, bk. i., ch. v.

mass-meeting, *s.* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose. Mass-meetings were first talked of in the political campaign of 1840, when Harrison was elected President of the United States. The expression has since become naturalized in England.

măss (2), *masse (2), *messe, *s.* [A.S. *mæsse* = (1) the mass, (2) a church-festival, from Low Lat. *missa* = (1) a dismissal, (2) a mass; generally explained by supposing that the allusion is to the words *ite, missa est* = go, the congregation is dismissed, from *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send, to dismiss; Fr. *messe;* Ital. *missa;* Sp. *misa;* Dut. *mis, missa;* Ger. & Dan. *messe;* Sw. & Icel. *messa.*]

1. *Roman Theol. & Ritual:* "The perpetual sacrifice of the new covenant, in which the body and blood of Jesus Christ are really and truly offered to God under the species of bread and wine." (*Goschler.*) According to the *Catechism of the Council of Trent*, the Sacrifice of the Mass was instituted by Our Lord at his last supper (Luke xxii. 19); it must be offered to God alone; was signified in Malachi i. 11; is the same sacrifice with that of the Cross; there is one priest of both, for the celebrant uses not his own words, but those of Jesus Christ; it is a sacrifice of praise and propitiation, and available for the living and the dead (pt. ii., ch. iv.). There is an obligation on all Christians of the Roman Obedience to hear mass on all Sundays and holydays of obligation.

"Buried . . . with gorgeous obsequies,
And *mass*, and rolling music, like a queen."
Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine, 1,326.

2. *Music:* A setting of certain portions of the mass to music; the portions of the mass usually set to music—namely, the *Kyrie*, the *Gloria*, the *Credo*, the *Sanctus*, and the *Agnus Dei*. An *Offertory* and *Benedictus* are sometimes added to these numbers. Masses are designated musically after the key in which they commence, as Beethoven in D; and liturgically, according to the character and solemnity of the accompanying ceremonial.

¶ 1. *Capitular Mass:* The High Mass on Sundays or holydays of obligation in collegiate churches.

2. *Conventual Mass:* The mass which the rectors of cathedral and collegiate churches are bound to have celebrated every day solemnly and with music after tierce. It must be applied for benefactors.

3. *High Mass:* [High-mass].

4. *Low Mass:* [Low-mass].

5. *Manual Mass:* A mass said for the intention of a person who gives an alms.

6. *Mass of the Præsanctified:* [Præsanctified].

7. *Midnight Mass:* The last of the three masses said on Christmas eve.

8. *Missa Cantata:* A mass sung, but without deacon and sub-deacon. It is not accompanied with the ceremonies proper to High Mass (q.v.), though in some places the use of incense is permitted.

9. *Missa Catechumenorum:* Mass for Catechumens. At first, the name was applied to the prayers and ceremonies of mass as far as the offertory, when the catechumens took their departure; afterwards it came to signify a special service, to which catechumens and penitents, and even Jews and pagans were admitted. (*Goschler.*) [Discipline of the Secret.]

10. *Missa Fidelium:* Mass of the Faithful. A name given to the more solemn parts of the mass, from which in the early Church catechumens were excluded.

11. *Missa Sicca:* Dry mass. This is not strictly speaking a mass, for there is neither consecration nor communion. It is now disused, except as a means of familiarizing persons about to be ordained with the ceremonies of High Mass.

12. *Parochial Mass:* The mass said on Sundays and holydays of obligation by a parish priest or the priest in charge of a quasi-parish [Mission], for the special benefit of those whose pastor he is. For this mass he can take no stipend (q.v.).

13. *Private Mass:* A mass said by a priest for his own devotion, and not to satisfy any obligation. There must be at least one server. Solitary masses are strictly forbidden.

14. *Public Mass:* A mass to which the faithful of both sexes are admitted. Such masses are prohibited in monasteries.

15. *To hear mass:* To be present at mass; to assist at the celebration of mass.

"They rose, *heard mass*, broke fast, and rode away."
Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine, 414.

16. *Votive Mass:* A mass which does not correspond to the office of the day, but is said according to the choice (*votum*) of the celebrant. On Sundays, feasts of double rank, and a few days specially excepted, votive masses cannot be said.

mass-bell, *s.* The bell rung during a mass; a sanctus-bell.

"[He] with holy water sprinkled
All the ship; the *mass-bells* tinkled."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xi.

***mass-book,** *s.* A missal or Roman Catholic service-book.

mass-house, *s.* A contemptuous name for a Roman Catholic place of worship.

***mass-priest, *masse-priest,** *s.* Originally a priest whose functions were confined to saying mass, either in a religious house or in a chantry for the repose of the soul of a benefactor. As a rule, these clerics knew little theology, and hence the name came to have an opprobrious meaning as in the example.

"The witlessly-malicious Prosopopey . . . becomes wel the mouth of a scurrile *masse-priest*, and is worthy nothing but a scorne."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergie*, bk. ii., § 7.

măss, *v.t.* [Mass (1), *s.*]

1. To gather or collect in a mass or masses; to assemble in crowds.

* 2. To strengthen, as a building, for the purposes of fortification. (*Hayward.*)

***măss,** *v.i.* [Mass (2), *s.*] To celebrate mass.

"He would say no service, he *massed* without consecration."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

măs'-sa-cre (cre as **kẽr),** *s.* [Fr., probably from Low. Ger. *matsen* = to maul, to kill.]

1. The slaughter or butchery of numbers of human beings; indiscriminate killing or slaughter, especially without authority or necessity; carnage. (*Dryden: Conquest of Mexico*, v. 2.)

* 2. Murder. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 3.)

¶ *Massacre of the Innocents:* [Innocent, II.].

măs'-sa-cre (cre as **kẽr),** *v.t.* [Fr. *massacrer*, from *massacre* = a massacre.]

1. To butcher; to kill or slaughter indiscriminately and contrary to the usages of nations. (*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 180.)

2. To kill in any way. (*Scott: The Poacher.*)

***măs'-sa-crẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *massacr(e); -er.*] One who massacres. (*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. i.)

măss'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Gr. μάσσω (*massō*) = to work with the hands, to knead dough, or Arab. *mass* = to press softly.]

Surg.: A scientific method of curing disease by systematic manipulations comprising: 1. Surface friction (*effleurage*); 2. A form of kneading (*pétrissage*); 3. Manipulations with the tips of the fingers (*massage à friction*); and 4. A kind of striking or percussion with the hands (*tapotement*). These procedures are combined according to definite rules, and the treatment is found useful in paralysis, neuralgia, rheumatism, joint diseases, &c. It is used amongst the Sandwich Islanders under the name of *lomi-lomi*, and in Tonga is called *toogi-toogi*, *mili*, or *fota*.

Măs-sā'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Massilia.]

Măs-sā'-lĭ-ạns, *s. pl.* [Messalian.]

màs sạ-sâu'-gạ, *s.* [Indian name (?).]

Zool.: The Prairie Rattlesnake, *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (Say). Habitat, from Ohio to Michigan, westward. It has large scutes on the head, and the rattle is much smaller than in other species.

Măs-sē'-nạ, *s.* [Perhaps named after Marshal Massena, who failed before Wellington's lines at Torres Vedras, and had to retreat from Portugal.] (See the compound.)

Massena-trogon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Trogon massena*, a species from tropical South America. It is about a foot in length, dark bronze-green above, with the smaller wing feathers speckled white and black, and the belly of a beautiful carmine.

***măs'-sẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *mass* (2), s.; *-er.*] A priest who celebrates mass.

"A good *masser* and so forth; but no true gospel preacher."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, p. 38.

măs'-sẽ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr., from μασάομαι (*masaomai*) = to chew.]

Anat.: The masseter muscle, short, thick, and quadrilateral, composed of two planes of fibres, superficial and deep, and forming one of the maxillary group of muscles.

măs-sẽ-tẽr'-ĭc, măs'-sẽ-tẽr-īne, *a.* [Eng. *masseter; -ic, -ine.*] Of or pertaining to the masseter. Thus there are a *masseteric* vein, artery, nerve, and fascia.

măs'-sĭ-cŏt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: Protoxide of lead having a scaly crystalline structure. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 8; when pure, 9·2 to 9·36. Colour, sulphur to orpiment yellow, sometimes reddish. Crystallization orthorhombic. Found in considerable quantities in Mexico.

Măs-sĭl'-ĭ-ạ, Măs-sā'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [The ancient name of Marseilles.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 20].

Măs-sĭl'-ĭ-ạns, *s. pl.* [From Maseilia, the Latin name of Marseilles.]

Church Hist.: A sect founded by John Caecian or Cassianus, who, coming from the East to Marseilles, erected a monastery there. He modified the Augustinian tenets. His views were called by his adversaries Semipelagian (q.v.).

***măs'-sĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *massy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being massy; massiveness; great weight and bulk.

măss'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *massif*, from *masse* = a mass.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Forming or consisting of a great mass; heavy and thick; weighty, ponderous, having great size and weight.

"In Saxon strength that Abbey frowned,
With *massive* arches broad and round."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 10.

* 2. Great, mighty. (*Longfellow: Builders.*)

II. *Min.:* In mass so imperfectly crystallized that there is no regular form.

¶ For the difference between *massive* and *bulky*, see Bulky.

măs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *massive; -ly.*] In a massive manner.

măs'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *massive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being massive.

mạs-sôo'-lạ, *s.* [Masoola.]

mạs-sō'-rạh, mạ-sō'-rạh, † mạs-sō'-rĕth, † mạ-sō'-rĕth, *s.* [Heb. מָסֹרָה (*massorah*), מָסוֹרֶת (*massoreth*), מָסוֹרֹת (*masoreth*) = tradition, from Aramæan מָסַר (*masar*) = to give over, to transmit orally.]

Hebrew Literature: The Massorah is a marginal directory, indicating on almost every line in the margin of the MS. bibles how the letters, words, forms, and phrases are to be written, according to the most ancient rules laid down by those who compiled, preserved, and transmitted the canon and the Old Testament scriptures. Every spurious letter or redundant word, every variation in the vowel points, accents, or in repetition of a phrase, and every peculiarity of construction over which the copyist is likely to blunder, and which have been the great source of the various readings, are most carefully noted; and those who are engaged in multiplying the codices are warned against the passages in question that here there is a peculiar phenomenon which is not to be made conformable to the ordinary reading. The Massorah also gives the various readings contained in standard MSS. of the Bible—viz., the Codex Hillali, the Jericho Codex, the Muggah Codex, the Sinai Codex, &c. It was at first traditionally transmitted by the authorized and professional scribes, who afterwards committed it to writing. The first edition of it in the Rabbinic Bible of Jacob ben Chayim (Venice, 1524–5) only gives a portion of this critical corpus. The entire mass of the Massoretic Rubrics has been edited and published by Dr. Ginsburg, in three vols., imperial folio.

măs-sō-rĕt'-ĭc, măs-ō-rĕt'-ĭc, măs-sō-rĕt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *masoret(h); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Massorah: as, the massoretical rules or rubrics, the massoretic vowel points or accents, the massoretic text—*i.e.*, the text of the Hebrew Scriptures compiled in accordance with the rules of the Massorah.

măs'-sōy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a native name.] (See the compound.)

massoy-bark, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The bark of *Laurus Burmanni*. It resembles cinnamon in flavour, and, when powdered, is much used by the Japanese.

massoy-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: A camphor obtained from massoy bark, by distillation with water. It is heavier than water, dissolves in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, and is coloured yellow by nitric acid.

massoy-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to two volatile oils present in massoy bark, the one being heavier, the other lighter than water. They are soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, and both are coloured red by nitric acid.

***măs'-su-ĕlle, *mas-u-el,** *s.* [Fr. *massue* = a club.] A club or mace used by soldiers during the Crusades.

măs'-sў, *a.* [Eng. *mass* (1); *-y.*] Massive; consisting of or forming a great mass; ponderous, bulky. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.)

mast (I), *s.* [A.S. *mæst* = the stem of a tree, a bough, a mast; cogn. with Dut. *mast;* Sw., Ger., & Dan. *mast;* Icel. *mastr;* Fr. *mât;* Port. *masto, mastro.*]

Naut.: A long spar of timber, iron or steel, placed amidship, nearly perpendicularly upon the keelson, and serving to support the yards and gaffs to which the sails are bent. A mast consisting of one piece is a pole-mast. Masts are also known as single-tree maste or made masts. Masts for large vessels are composed of several pieces, about one foot square, with rounded segmental lengths on the outside, and the whole encircled at intervals by hoops. The middle tree is the epindle. The fishes are the side-trees. With two masts: the larger is the main-mast, the emaller ie the fore-mast or the mizen-mast, according to its position relatively to the main-mast. Brigs, brigantines, and schooners, have fore and main masts. The ketch and the yawl have main and mizen-masts. With three masts, they are called fore, main, mizen; with four masts, they are called fore, main, mizen (maiu-mizen), and jiggermast (bonaventure-mizen). Iron masts are made hollow, the platee of the shell being single-riveted at the longitudinal joints and double-riveted at the circular joints. Internal etiffening ribs and braces prevent flexure, collapse, or torsion. A trysail-mast is a small mast, etepped to and abaft of a lower-mast, to carry a trysail or spanker.

"He stoop'd his head against the *mast*,
And bitter sobs came thick and fast."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 16.

¶ *To spend* or *expend a mast:* To have a mast broken in foul weather.

"Their sails are tatter'd, and their *masts* are *spent*."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides vii.

mast-carling, *s.*

Shipbuild.: Large timbere at the side of the mast-rooms that are left deep enough to receive the cross-chocks.

mast-coat, *s.*

Naut.: A conical canvae covering fitting over the wedges round the mast to prevent water oozing down from the decks.

mast-head, *s.*

Naut.: The top or head of a maet.

mast-head, *v.t.*

Naut.: To send to the mast-head or top of a mast to remain there for a time, epecified or not, as a punishment.

"The next morning I was as regularly *mast-headed*."
—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. iv.

mast-hole, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A hole in the deck to receive a mast. It is of larger diameter than the mast by double the thickness of wedges which hold the mast in position. The framing of the mast-hole consists of fore-and-aft partnere, croes-partuers, and corner-chocks.

mast-hoop, *s.* A circular band to which the luff of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and which slips on a spar in raising and lowering.

mast-house, masting-house, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A long-roofed shed or building, in which masts are shaped, bound, and deposited; a building provided with the neceseary apparatus for fixing ships' masts.

mast-prop, *s.* A epar forming a lateral support for a mast when a ship is careened.

mast-scraper, *s.* A tool for ecraping masts; it is usually a triangular plate with an edge whose bevel is away from the handle. Its edge is sometimes partly concave, to more nearly fit the contour of the mast.

mast-step, *s.* A eocket at the foot of a mast.

mast-tackle, *s.*

Nautical:

1. Purchases used in putting up or sending down masts.

2. Purchases attached to the mast for lifting or lowering boats, getting in freight or etock, bulky stores, machinery, blubber, &c.

mast-trunk, *s.*

Naut.: A box, in small vessels, in which the mast stands.

mast (2), *s.* [A.S. *mæst;* cogn. with Ger. *mast* = mast; *mästen* = to feed; Gotlı. *matz;* O. H. Ger. *maz;* Eng. *meat;* cf. Irish *mais, meas* = an acorn; *maise* = food; Welsh *mes* = acorns, a portion, a meal.]

Bot.: The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; acorns; beech-nuts.

"The sable vaster and the copious *mast*
Swell the fat herd."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 471.

mast-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A tree which produces mast; sometimes applied specifically to the cork-tree.

mast (1), *v.t.* [Mast (1), *s.*] To provide with a mast; to fix a mast in.

***mast** (2), *v.t.* [Mast (2), *s.*] To feed on mast.

"*Masting* themselves like hogs."—*Bacon: Works*, ii. 425.

măs-tą-çĕm-bĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mastacembel(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Acanthopterygian Eels. Fresh-water fishes characteristic of and almost confined to the Indian region. The body is elongate, eel-like, covered with very small scales. Mandible long, but little movable; dorsal fin, very long; no ventrals; humeral arch separated from the skull. Gill-openings reduced to a slit at the lower part of the side of the head. The family contains but two genera, Rhyncobdella and Mastacembelus (q.v.). (*Günther.*)

măs-tą-çĕm'-bĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. μάσταξ (*mastax*) = the mouth, and ἐμβάλλω (*emballō*) = to throw in.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Mastacembelidæ (q.v.). *Mastacembelus pancalus* and *M. armatus* are extremely common, the latter attaining the length of about two feet. *M. argus* is from Siam, *M. aleppensis* from Mesopotamia and Syria, and *M. cryptacanthus, M. marchei,* and *M. niger* from West Africa. (*Günther.*)

***mast'-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *mast* (2); *-age.*] The right or season of turning hogs into the woods to feed on mast; the money paid to the lord for such right. [Pannage.]

măs'-tăx, *s.* [Gr. μάσταξ (*mastax*) = the jaws, the mouth; μασάομαι (*masaomai*) = to chew.]

Zool.: The muscular pharynx or buccal funnel into which the mouth opens in most of the Rotifera. It usually contains a very complicated masticatory apparatus, believed by Mr. Gosse to be homologous with the parts of the mouth in insects. Called also pharyngeal bulb.

mast'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mast* (1); *-ed.*] Furnished or provided with a mast or masts; generally in composition: as, two-*masted*, three-*masted*.

"Slow enlarging on the view,
Four manned and *masted* barges grew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 16.

mas'-tĕr, * mais-ter, * mays-ter, * meis-ter, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *maistre, meistre,* from Lat. *magister* = a master, from the same root as *magnus* = great; Gr. μέγας (*megas*) = great; Sp. *maestre, maestro;* Ital. *maestro;* Dut. *meester;* Dan. *mester;* O. H. Ger. *meister;* Sw. *mästare;* Icel. *meistari.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is placed in authority; one who has the control, authority, or direction over some person or thing; one who has the right to control or dispose; one who rules, goverus, or directs.

Specifically:

(1) One who has others under his immediate control; an employer. It is the correlative to *servant, assistant, slave,* &c.

"And pay the menials for the *master's* treat."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 364.

(2) A head, a chief.

"If they have called the *master* of the house Beelzebuh, how much more shall they call them of the household."—*Matthew* x. 25.

(3) A teacher, a professor; the founder or chief of a sect.

"There in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

(4) One who has possession and the power of using or controlling at pleasure; an owner, a proprietor.

"They had reason to fear that, if he prospered in England, he would become absolute *master* of Holland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(5) One who can control or direct at pleasure.

"Men at some time are *masters* of their fates."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. A respectful title of address; now seldom used except by an inferior to a superior, or to a boy, the form now used being mister (q.v.).

"The Pharisees answered, saying, *Master*, we would see a sign from thee."—*Matthew* xii. 38.

3. A young gentleman.

"Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

4. One who has attained eminence or perfect skill in any occupation, art, science, or pursuit; a man eminently skilled in the exercise of any power, mental or physical, natural or acquired.

"To pastoral melody or warlike air,
Drawn from the chords of the ancient British
By some accomplished *master*."
[harp
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

5. A title of dignity.

English usage:

(1) At the universities and colleges, a degree: as, a *Master* of Arts.

(2) In law, a title: as the *Master* of the Rolls, a *Master* in Chancery.

"Indictments were preferred against the suitors, the solicitors, the counsel, and even a *master* in chancery, for having incurred a præmunire by questioning in a court of equity a judgment in the court of King's Bench, obtained by gross fraud and imposition."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

(3) The head of certain corporations, societies, or guilds: as, the *Master* of Balliol, the *Master* of the Goldsmiths' Company, the *Master* of a Masonic Lodge, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:*

(1) *The old masters:* Ancient painters of eminence: as, Raphael, Rubens, Titian, &c.

(2) *The little masters.* [Little-masters.]

* 2. *Bowls:* The jack.

"At howles every oue craves to kisse the *maister*."—*Gosson: School of Abuse*, p. 60.

3. *Naut.:* The captain of a merchant-vessel.

"Good Boatswain, have care. Where's the *master?* Play the men."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

4. *Navy:* An officer who navigates the ship under the direction of the captain. He is selected from the list of lieutenants when he has qualified for the special duty.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of a master; chief, principal, head, eminent. (See the compounds.)

(1) *English usage* (*Master-at-arms*):

Navy: A petty officer, who may be considered the head of the ship's police; his assistants are called ship's corporals.

(2) *Master in Lunacy:* A judicial officer appointed by the Lord Chancellor, to hold inquiries into the state of mind of persons alleged to be insane, and incapable of managing their own affairs.

(3) *Master of the Buckhounds:* A state official who has the charge and management of the royal staghounds.

(4) *Master of the Ceremonies:* [Ceremony].

(5) *Master of the Horse:* The third great officer of the British Court. He has the management and supervision of all the royal stables and horses, with authority over all equerries, pages, coachmen, grooms, footmen, &c. In state processions he rides next to the sovereign.

(6) *Master of Hounds:* One who keeps a pack of hounds.

(7) *Master of the Household:* In the British Court, an officer employed under the Treasurer of the Household to examine accounts.

(8) *Master of the Mint:* [Mint].

(9) *Master of the Robes:* [Robes].

(10) *Master of the Rolls:*

Law: One of the judges of the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice, as originally constituted by the Supreme Judicature Act (1873). By the amending Act of 1881 the Master of the Rolls ceased to be a member of that court, and became a member of the Court of Appeal, retaining, however, his rank, title, salary, patronage, &c. (*Lely & Foulkes.*) [Roll, *s.*, II.]

"This great officer . . . was formerly the chief merely of the masters in chancery, who carried out the decrees and performed the ministerial functions of that court. Cardinal Wolsey is said to have been the first chancellor who devolved on the *Master of the Rolls* the exercise of a considerable branch of the equity jurisdiction of the court."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

(11) *Master of the Temple:* The chief ecclesiastical minister of the Temple Church, London.

(12) *To be master of one's self:* To have complete control or command of one's own passions and temper.

¶ *Master* is largely used, in composition, with the sense of chief, head, eminent; obvious compounds are *master-baker, master-jest, master-tailor,* &c.

master-attendant, *s.*

Navy: The officer next in rank to the superintendent of a royal dockyard.

master-builder, *s.*

1. The chief builder.

"Thorberg Skafting, *master-builder*,
In his ship-yard by the sea."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

2. A builder who employs workmen.

master-chord, *s.*

Mus.: The chief chord; the chord of the dominant.

***master-fast, *maister-fast,** *a.* Tied to a master.

"Whoso hath ones married a wife is . . . in maner half *maister-fast*."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 87.

***master-gunner,** *s.* An officer in charge of artillery.

"Chief *master-gunner* am I of this town."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

master-hand, *s.* A person eminently skilled in anything.

"Nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 145.

†master-joint, *s.*

Geol.: A leading joint or fissure traversing rocks in a straight and well-determined line, in distinction from one of the smaller kind, running but a short way, and that irregularly.

master-key, *s.* A key which commands many locks of a certain set, the keys of which are not interchangeable among themselves. While neither one of a series of keys may suffice to open any lock besides the one for which it was constructed, a master-key is one which will open any one of the set.

master-lode, *s.*

Min.: The principal vein of ore in a mine.

master-mariner, *s.*

Naut.: A skilled seaman, holding a certificate of competency to take charge of a vessel; the captain or commander of a merchant vessel.

master-mason, *s.* A Freemason who has been raised to the third or master's degree.

master-mind, *s.* The chief or predominating mind or intellect; the master-spirit.

"There shone the image of the *master-mind*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 558.

***master-mould,** *s.* The chief or finest moulding or composition.

"The *master-mould* of Nature's heavenly hand."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 25.

***master-note,** *s.*

Mus.: An old term for the sensible or leading note.

master-passion, *s.* The chief or predominant passion.

***master-reason,** *s.* A chief or principal reason.

"She has me her quirks, her reasons, her *master-reasons*"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

master-sinew, *s.*

Far.: (See extract).

"The *master-sinew* is a large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated, which is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or restrained."—*Farrier's Dict.*

master-singer, *s.* The same as Meistersinger (q.v.).

master-spirit, *s.* The leading spirit in any enterprise; a master-mind.

master-spring, *s.* The main-spring; the spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

master-string, *s.* The chief string.

"The tender'st point, the *master-string*
That makes most harmony or discord to me."
Rowe. (*Todd.*)

master-stroke, *s.* A masterly achievement; a wonderfully clever or skilful performance.

"Paul should himself direct me, I would trace
His *master-strokes*, and draw from his design."
Cowper: Task, ii. 398.

master-tap, *s.* A tap-screw (q.v.).

master-tooth, *s.* One of the principal teeth.

"Some living creatures have their *master-teeth* indented one within another like saws: as lions and dogs."—*Bacon.*

master-touch, *s.* The touch or finish of a master-hand.

***master-town, *master-toune,** *s.* The chief town, the capital.

"Jason is romed forth to the citie,
That whylome cleped Jasconicos
That was the *master-toune* of all Colcos."
Chaucer: Legend of Dido.

master-wheel, *s.* The main wheel in a machine which acts as a driver of many parts. Such is the large cog-wheel in a horse-gear which imparts motion to a circular system of pinions.

master-work, *s.* The principal performance or work; a master-piece; a chef d'œuvre.

"Here, by degrees, his *master-work* arose."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 19.

***master-workman,** *s.* A foreman, an overseer over workmen.

mas'-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [MASTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To become the master of; to subject one's power, authority, or control; to overpower, to subdue.

"His passion *masters* him."
Tennyson: Enid & Geraint, 892.

2. To make one's self master of; to overcome the difficulties of, so as to understand fully: as, To *master* a science.

*3. To be a master to.

"Rather father thee than *master* thee."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*4. To own or possess; to be the master or possessor of.

"I see their antique pen would have expressed
E'en such a beauty as you *master* now."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 106.

5. To treat or handle in a masterly way, or with skill and thoroughness.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To be skilful; to be a master; to excel.

***mas'-tĕr-dŏm, *mas-ter-domc,** *s.* [Eng. *master*; *-dom.*] Dominion, power, authority, control.

"Give solely sovereign sway and *master-dom.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

***mas'-tĕr-fûl, *mas'-tĕr-fŭll, *mais-ter-full,** *a.* [Eng. *master*; *-full.*]

1. Having the skill or art of a master.

"[She] heard sayne, for not might it hen hid,
How *masterfull* a leech he had him kid."
Browne: Shepheards Pipe, ecl. 1.

2. Characterized by skill or masterly power.

"Even so it comes many times into my miud to say thus . . . that sophistical and *masterful* syllogisme."
—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 528.

3. Inclined to act the part of a master; imperious, exacting.

"For either they be full of ielousie,
Or *masterfull,* or louen nouelrie."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, ii.

4. Powerful, strong.

"He fell, as which nothynge couthe
How *masterfull* loue is in youthe."
Gower: C. A., bk. iii.

†mas'-tĕr-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *masterful*; *-ly.*] In a masterful or masterly manner.

"A lawless and rebellious man, who held lands *masterfully* and in high contempt of the royal family."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

†mas'-tĕr-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *masterful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being masterful or masterly; masterly skill.

"An easy *masterfulness* that brought out every element of beauty."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 9, 1882.

***mas'-tĕr-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *master*; *-hood.*] Imperiousness.

"I would accommodate quietly to his *masterhood.*"
—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxxiv.

mas'-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *master*; *-less.*]

1. Wanting or without a master or owner.

"Lo! where you steeds run *masterless.*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

*2. Ungoverned, unsubdued.

mas'-tĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *masterly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being masterly; masterly skill. (*Athenæum,* Oct. 29, 1887, p. 570).

mas'-tĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *master*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Suitable to or become a master; formed or executed with extraordinary or superior skill and art; most excellent, artful, or skilful.

"Clearer strokes of *masterly* design."
Blackmore: The Creation.

2. Having the dispositions or manners of a master; imperious, domineering.

***B.** *As adv.:* In a masterly manner; like a master; with the skill or art of a master.

"*Masterly* done:
The very life seems warm upon her lip."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale v. 3.

***mas'-tĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *master*; *-ous.*] Characteristic of a master; masterly.

"To wreathe an enthymema with *masterous* dexterity."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

mas'-tĕr-pĭēçe, *s.* [Eng. *master,* and *piece.*]

1. A performance superior to anything of the same kind, or to anything done by the same person; anything done with extraordinary skill and art.

"At an earlier period they had studied the *masterpieces* of ancient genius."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

*2. Chief excellence or talent.

mas'-tĕr-shĭp, *mas-ter-shyppe, *s.* [Eng. *master*; *-ship.*]

1. The position, place, or office of a master.

"The kinds of this seignoury, Seneca makes two: the one, power or command; the other, propriety or *mastership.*"—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. i., ch. ix., § 1.

2. The position, place, or office of teacher. [MASTER, *s.* 1 (3).]

*3. Dominion, rule, power, superiority, mastery, pre-eminence.

"Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

*4. Superior skill, art, or knowledge.

"When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Showed *mastership* in floating."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

*5. The chief work, the masterpiece.

"Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of heav'n in face and mind."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 318.

*6. A title of respect: used ironically.

"How now, signior Launce? what news with your *mastership*?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* iii. 1.

mas'-tĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *master,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus or sub-genus Imperatoria. Common or Great Masterwort is *Imperatoria* or (according to Sir Joseph Hooker) *Peucedanum Ostruthium.* Imperatoria being made a section of Peucedanum. It is two or three feet high, with few leaflets, and large many-rayed umbels. It is a native of the north of America and of Europe. Called also by Hooker and Arnott by the book-name of Broad-leaved Hog's Fennel.

¶ English Masterwort is the genus Ægopodium.

masterwort-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile oil, obtained from the root of masterwort. It appears to be a mixture of several hydrates of a hydrocarbon isomeric with oil of turpentine. It is transparent and aromatic, and boils at from 170° to 220°.

mas'-tĕr-ў, *mais-trie, *mais-try, *mæis-trie, *s.* [O. Fr. *maistrie, meistrie,* from *maistre* = a master (q.v.).]

1. Dominion, rule; power or right of governing; the position or state of a master.

"To meaner front was ne'er assign'd
Such *mastery* o'er the common mind."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 22.

2. Superiority, pre-eminence.

"If a man strive for *masteries,* yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully."—2 *Timothy* ii. 5.

3. Victory in war.

"It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery* . . . I hear."—*Exodus* xxxii. 18.

*4. The act of mastering.

"The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties."—*Locke: On Education.*

*5. Pre-eminent skill, art, or dexterity; masterly skill or power.

"O, had I now your manner, *maistry,* might . . .
How I would draw."
Ben Jonson: Poet to the Painter.

*6. Success attained by superior skill, art, or dexterity; a triumph.

*7. A contest for superiority.

*8. The philosopher's stone.

***mast'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *mast* (2), *s.*; *-ful*(*l*).] Abounding in mast, or the fruit of oak, beech, or other forest trees.

"Thus the *mastful* chesnut mates the skies."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 20.

măs'-tĭc, măs'-tĭch, măs'-tĭck, *mas-tache, *mas-tiche, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *mastic,* from Lat. *mastiche*; Gr. μαστίχη (*mastichē*) = the gum of the tree Schinos, from μαστάζω (*mastazō*), from μασάομαι (*masaomai*) = to chew; μάστᾰξ (*mastax*) = the mouth; Port. *mastique*; Dut. *mastik*; Ger. *mastix.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The same as II. 1 (2).

2. A kind of mortar or cement used for plastering walls. It consists of finely-ground oolitic limestone, mixed with sand and litharge, and used with a considerable portion of linseed oil. It sets hard in a few days, and is much used in works where great expedition is required.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of all the forms*): [MASTIC-TREE].

¶ Barbary Mastic is *Pistacia atlantica,* Mastic of Chios, *P. Lentiscus,* North Indian, *Bursera gummifera,* and Peruvian Mastic, *Schinus molle.*

(2) (*Of the form* mastich, mastick): *Thymus Mastichina.*

(3) (*Of the form* mastic): *Majorana crassifolia.*

2. *Chem.:* The resin of *Pistacia Lentiscus,* occurring in small rounded translucent grains or tears, which soften when masticated, giving out a slightly bitter, aromatic taste. It is soluble in rectified spirit and oil of turpentine, and is used in fumigations and in the manufacture of varnishes. Its sp. gr. = 1·074, and its composition, according to Schrötter, is $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$.

3. *Dentistry:* Mastic dissolved in chloroform or ether, is often used to stop decayed teeth.

4. *Pharm.* (*Chiefly of the forms* mastiche and mastick): Sometimes used as a masticatory on account of the agreeable odour it imparts to the breath.

***B.** *As adj.:* Gummy, adhesive or sticky like mastic.

"Gellia wore a velvet *mastick* patch."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. vi., sat. 1.

mastic-herb, mastich-herb, *s.*

Bot.: Thymus Mastichina.

mastic-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Pistacia Lentiscus,* an anacard growing in the Levant, the north of Africa, and the south of Europe, especially in the Isle of Chios. [MASTIC, ¶.] It has evergreen paripinnate leaves, with winged petioles. It is about fifteen or twenty feet high. Transverse incisions are made, in dry weather, in August and September, in the bark of the tree, from which the mastic exudes in drops, which are suffered to run down to the ground, and when coucreted are collected for use.

2. *Pistacia atlantica,* growing in Barbary; it yields Barbary Mastic.

***măs'-tĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *mastico* = to masticate; Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being masticated; susceptible of mastication.

măs-tĭ-cā'-dŏr, *s.* [Sp. *mastigador,* from Lat. *mastico* = to chew.] A part of a bridle; a slavering-bit.

măs'-tĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *masticatus,* pa. par. of *mastico* = to chew, properly = to chew mastic, from Lat. *mastiche* = mastic (q.v.); Ital. *masticare*; Sp. *masticar*; Port. *mastigar.*] To chew; to grind and crush with the teeth, so as to prepare for swallowing.

"Now I eat my meals with pain,
Averse to *masticate* the grain."
Cotton: Fable vi.

măs-tĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *masticatio,* from *masticatus,* pa. par. of *mastico* = to masticate (q.v.); Sp. *masticacion*; Ital. *mastigazione.*]

Phys.: The trituration of the food and the mixing of it with the salivary secretion, preparing it for the further action of the stomach. Mastication is voluntary in the adult, except when the will is in abeyance; in infants and the lower animals it becomes instinctive. It is performed by the action of the lips, teeth, and mouth. This action is mechanical, whilst the further digestive process in the stomach is chemical. Mastication is succeeded by deglutition, or swallowing, by which the aliment is conveyed into the pharynx, and from there to the stomach.

măs'-tĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *masticat(e)*; *-or.*]

1. One who or that which masticates; specif., a small machine to cut up meat for aged persons, or those who have lost their teeth or the power of chewing.

2. A machine which kneads the raw caoutchouc to render it homogeneous.

măs'-tĭ-cā-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *masticatoire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Chewing; adapted for the office or duty of chewing.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

"Salivation and *masticatories* evacuate considerably."—*Floyer: On Humours.*

măs'-tĭch, *s.* [Mastic.]

măs'-tĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mastic*; suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: That portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol. It is a soft white resin, but by prolonged heating becomes transparent, yellowish, and friable, and is then soluble in alcohol. Its composition, according to Johnston, is $C_{40}H_{31}O_2$.

* **măs'-tĭck,** *s.* [Mastic.]

* **măs'-tĭck,** *a.* [See def.] Perhaps = masticating, but more probably a misreading or misprint for *mastiff.*

"When rank Thersites opes his *mastick* jaws."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

măs'-tĭ-cŏt, *s.* [Massicot.]

măs'-tĭff, * **mas-tif,** * **mas-tis,** * **mas-tyf,** * **mes-tif,** * **mes-tyf,** * **mas-tive** (pl. **măs'-tĭffs,** † **măs'-tĭveş),** *s.* [O. Fr. *mestif* = mongrel, *mastin* (Fr. *mâtin*) = a mastiff, properly a house-dog, from Low Lat. * *mastinus,* * *masnatinus,* from *masnata, masnada* = a household, from Lat. *mansio* = a mansion; Ital. *mastino*; Port. *mastim*; Sp. *mastin.*]

Zool.: A variety of dog of an old English breed, probably peculiar to the British Isles. It is the *Dogue de forte race* of Buffon, the *Canis molossus* of Linnæus, *C. mastivus* of Ray, and *C. villaticus* or *catenarius* of Dr. Caius. The head resembles that of the bull-dog, but with the ears depeudent. The upper lip falls over the lower jaw. The end of the tail is turned up, and the fifth toe of the hind foot is frequently developed. The nostrils are separated by a deep furrow. The bark is deep-toned, and the aspect of the animal grave and noble. It is taller than the bull-dog, but the chest is not deep, and the head is large in proportion to the general form. The mastiff is faithful and affectionate, and makes an excellent watch-dog.

"The next is the *mastiff* or ban dog, a species of great size and strength, and a very loud barker. Manwood (*Forest Law*) says, it derives its name from Mase tbe thefe, being supposed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*; *The Mastiff.*

¶ *Cuban mastiff:*

Zool.: A variety of mastiff, intermediate in size between the English variety and the bull-dog. It is extremely savage, and was used in the days of slavery for tracking runaway negroes. It is now used as a watch-dog, and by the Spaniards for bull-fighting.

mastiff-bats, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The cheiropterous sub-family Molossinæ (q.v.). The popular name is derived from a faint resemblance which they bear to mastiffs in the conformation of the head.

măs-tĭ-gā'-dŏr, *s.* [Masticador.]

măs-tĭg-a-mœ'-ba, *s.* [Gr. *μάστιξ* (*mastix*), genit. *μάστιγος* (*mastigos*) = a whip, and Eng., &c. *amœba* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Naked Lobose Rhizopods. *Mastigamœba aspersa* is an intermediate form between the Rhizopoda and the Flagellate Infusoria. It is about 1 mm. long, tapering at the ends, with many pseudopods, and a general investment of minute bodies. There is a flagellum projecting in front from an ovate corpuscle enclosing a nuclear body.

măs-tĭ-gŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. *μαστιγοφόρος* (*mastigophoros*) = carrying a whip, from *μάστιξ* (*mastix*), genit. *μάστιγος* (*mastigos*) = a whip, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, from *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Mastigophoridæ (q.v.).

măs-tĭ-gŏ-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mastigophor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ, tribe Jungermanneæ.

* **măs-tĭ-gŏph'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Mastigophora.] Carrying a wand, scourge, or whip.

măs'-tĭg-ō-pŏd, *s.* [Gr. *μάστιξ* (*mastix*), genit. *μάστιγος* (*mastigos*) = a whip, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"It will be convenient to distinguish tbose Protozoa . . . which are provided with cilia or flagella as *mastigopods.*"—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals,* p. 76.

măs'-tĭg-ure, *s.* [Mastiourus.] Any individual of the genus Mastigurus (q.v.).

"The Egyptian *mastigure* is a native of Northern Africa."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.,* ii. 90.

măs-tĭg-ür'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μάστιξ* (*mastix*), genit. *μάστιγος* (*mastigos*) = a whip, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: Fleming's name for Cuvier's lacertine genus Uromastix (q.v.).

mast'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mast, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of furnishing with masts.

masting-house, *s.* [Mast-house.]

masting-shears, *s.* A contrivance consisting of two spars and one or more guys, used for stepping or removing masts ou board vessels. [Shears.]

măs-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μαστός* (*mastos*) = the breast; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the breasts of women; it commonly terminates in suppuration.

mast'-lĕss (1), *a.* [Eng. *mast* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no masts; unfurnished with masts.

"Tbere is every reason to believe that . . . she is not superior to our *mastless* vessels."—*Brit. Quarterly Review,* lvii. 117.

* **mast'-lĕss** (2), *a.* [Eng. *mast* (2), s.; *-less.*] Bearing or producing no mast.

"A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 208.

* **mast'-lin,** *s.* [Maselin.]

măs'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μαστός* (*mastos*) = a teat, a nipple, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Proboscideans, closely allied to the true Elephants (q.v.). The crowns of the molar teeth have nipple-shaped tubercles placed in pairs, and

SKELETON OF MASTODON GIGANTEUS.

from the number of these projections, Dr. Falconer divided the genus iuto groups: (1) Trilophodon, and (2) Tetralophodon (q.v.). Generally speaking, the two upper incisors formed long curved tusks, as in the Elephants, but in some cases there were two lower incisors as well.

The genus ranged in time from the middle of the Miocene period to the end of the Pliocene in the Old World, when they became extinct. In America several species—especially that which, from the abundance of its remains, is the best known, *Mastodon ohioticus, americanus,* or *giganteus*—survived to a late Pleistocene period.

To exemplify their range in space, Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 623) gives the following list.

"Trilophodont series: *M. angustidens, borsoni, pentelici, pyrenaicus, tapiroides* (or *turicensis*), and *virgatidens,* from Europe; *M. falconeri* and *pandionis,* from India; *M. ohioticus, obscurus,* and *productus,* from North America; and *M. andium* and *humboldtii,* from South America.

"Tetralophodont series: *M. arvernensis, dissimilis,* and *longirostris,* from Europe; *M. latidens, sivalensis,* and *perimensis,* from India; and *M. mirificus,* from North America. Remains of *M. arvernensis* and *M. borsoni* have been found in the crags of Norfolk and Suffolk."

A fragment of a tusk, presenting the characteristic structure only known at present in elephants and mastodons, was found in a drift-deposit, east of Moreton Bay, Queensland, and was described by Prof. Owen in *Proc. Roy. Soc.,* March 30, 1882.

măs-tō-dŏn-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mastodon,* and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonta founded by Prof. Jaeger on cranial remains from the Lower Keuper of Wurtemberg. The name is misleading, as the animal had no affinity with the Saurians, and is now better described as *Labyrinthodon Jaegeri.* Casts of the remains are in the British Museum of Natural History at South Kensington.

măs-tō-dŏn'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mastodon*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a mastodon.

măs-tō-dўn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *μαστός* (*mastos*) = the breast of a woman, and *ὀδύνη* (*odunē*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Irritable breast, a neuralgia of the intercostal nerves, or of the anterior supra-clavicular nerves going to the mammary glands.

măs'-tŏid, *a.* [Gr. *μαστός* (*mastos*) = the breast, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] Pertaining to or resembling the breast; teat-like.

mastoid-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the occipital artery, entering the skull through the mastoid foramen, and ramifying in the dura mater.

mastoid-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Irregular cavities in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. They communicate freely with one another, and are lined by a thin mucous membrane continuous with that of the tympanum.

mastoid-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: The passage in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, by which the mastoid artery enters the skull.

mastoid-muscle, *s.* [Sterno mastoid muscle.]

mastoid-process, *s.*

Anat.: A nipple-shaped projection behind the aperture in the ear, in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. On the inner side there is a deep groove for the attachment of the digastric muscle, and internally there is a groove for the occipital artery.

măs-tŏid'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Eng. *mastoid*; *-eal.*]

Anat.: Situated in or pertaining to the mastoid process.

măs-tŏid-ŏ-, *pref.* [Mastoid.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to anything mastoid.

mastoido-humeral, *a.*

Anat.: Connected both with the humeral and with the mastoid process. There is a *mastoido-humeral* muscle.

măs-tŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. *μαστός* (*mastos*) = the breast, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] A treatise or history of auimals which suckle their young.

* **măs'-trĕss,** *s.* [Mistress.]

măs-tŭr-bā'-tion, * **măs-tu-prā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *masturbation, mastupration,* from Lat. *masturbatus,* pa. par. of *masturbo* = to practise onanism, prob. from *manus* = the hand, and *stuprum* = defilement; Sp. *masturbacion*; Ital. *masturbazione, mastuprazione.*] Onanism; self-defilement.

mast'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *mast,* and *wood.*] (See the compound.)

¶ *Yellow mastwood:*

Bot.: *Xanthoxylon* (*Tobinia*) *coriacea.*

mast'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *mast,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Corylaceæ.

* **mast'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *mast* (2), s.; *-y.*] Full of or abounding with mast or acorns, &c.

* **mas-ty,** * **mas-tyf,** *s.* [Mastiff.]

* **mas'-u-ĕl,** *s.* [Massuelle.]

ma-sû'-la, *s.* [Masoola.]

măt (1), * **matte** (1), * **natte,** *s.* [A.S. *meatta;* from Lat. *matta;* Low Lat. *natta* = a mat; cogn. with Dut. *mat;* Ger. *matte;* Sw. *matta;* Dan. *matte;* Ital. *matta;* Sp. *mata;* Fr. *natte.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rug of straw, rushes, husks, coir, junk, hemp; a tufted fabric of these materials or of wool; a skin with the hair or wool on; a set of slats, &c. Mats are for cleaning shoes at a door; keeping the feet from a cold floor, as in carriages or halls, and elsewhere.

"The women and children in the west of Cornwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of coarse fabric used in the packing of furniture or goods, in the stowage of corn, and in covering up plants against frost, &c. [Bass-mat.]

3. A small piece of oil-cloth, fabric, or worsted work, to place beneath a hot dish or wet jug, to preserve the polish of a table; a dinner-mat.

* 4. A mattress.

5. Anything growing thickly together, or closely interwoven, so as more or less to resemble a mat in appearance, form, or texture: as, a *mat* of hair.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A wad of woven or thrummed junk, used to secure standing rigging from the friction of yards and ropes.

2. *Photog.:* An ornamental plate or passe-partout laid over a photograph, and forming an oval or other symmetrical border to the picture, as well as keeping it from abrasion by the glass.

mat-grass, *s.* [Mat-weed.]

mat-weed, mat-grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. Nardus, a genus of grasses, the only species of which is *Nardus stricta,* which grows abundantly on moors and heaths in short tufts which are so coarse and rigid that cattle will not eat it. [Nardus.]

2. The graminaceous genus Psamma (q.v.).

¶ Hooded mat-weed is *Lygeum Spartium;* Sea mat-weed, *Psamma arenaria;* and Small mat-weed, *Nardus stricta.*

măt (2), **matt, matte** (2), *s.* [Ger. *matt* = dull, dim; applied to metals.]

Metall.: An alloy of metals in a crude form, in the process of reducing.

măt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Mat, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover or overlay with mats or matting.

"Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted* and guarded from the piercing air."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

2. To twist or twine together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle: generally in the pa. par., as *matted* hair.

"The fibres are *matted* as wool is in a hat."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. i., ch. lv.

B. *Intrans.:* To become matted; to grow thickly and closely together; to become interwoven like a mat.

* **măt'-ą-chĭn,** *s.* [Mattachin.]

măt'-ą-chō, *s.* [Mataco.]

măt'-ą-cō, măt'-ą-chō, măt'-ĭ-cō, *s.* [Native names.]

Zool.: Dasypus Aspar (Desmarest), *D. tricinctus* (Linn.), the Bolita, or Ball Armadillo, so-called from its faculty of assuming a spherical form. It is about eighteen inches long, of which the tail is two and a half, and the head three. Between the two bucklers are three movable bands, whence the animal is sometimes called the Three-banded Armadillo Habitat, Brazil, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, but it is nowhere very common.

măt'-ą-dŏr, măt'-ą-dōre, *s.* [Sp. *matador,* from *matar,* Lat. *mācto* = to kill, to sacrifice; *mactator* = one who kills or sacrifices.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who kills: specif. in Spanish bull-fights the man appointed to administer the fatal stroke to the bull, when excited to fury by the attacks of the picadores and banderilleros. He is armed with a sword and a small stick (*muleta*), to which a piece of scarlet silk is attached. The animal is killed by plunging the sword into it near the left shoulder-blade, and if the stroke is skilfully and properly given, death is instantaneous.

MATADOR.

"In costly sheen and gaudy cloak array'd,
But all afoot, the light-limb'd *Matadore*
Stands in the centre, eager to invade
The lord of lowing herds."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 74.

2. *Cards:* One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce of spades and clubs, and the seven of hearts and diamonds. These are called murdering cards because they take or kill all other.

"Now move to war her sable *matadores*
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 47.

* **măt-æ-ŏl'-ō-ğy,** *s.* [Mateology.]

* **măt-æ-ō-těch'-nĭe,** *s.* [Mateotechny.]

* **măt'-ą-fūnd,** *s.* [Sp. *matar* = to kill, and Lat. *funda* = a sling.] A kind of sling.

"That murderous sling
The *matafund.*" *Southey: Joan of Arc,* bk. viii.

ma-tą-ma'-tą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Chelys fimbriata, a river tortoise living in the stagnant pools near the Orinoco and Amazon. It lives on fish and small waterbirds. Its peculiar barbules, from their close resemblance to worms serve to attract fish. The head is depressed, wide, and triangular; the nostrils prolonged into a kind of proboscis, the gape wide, and the jaws rounded. The buckler is flat and bumpy.

măţch (1), * **macche** (1), * **mache** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *mesche, meiche* = a wick of a candle, a match, from Low Lat. * *myxa, myxus* = a wick of a candle, from Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = the nozzle of a lamp; Fr. *mèche;* Sp. & Port. *mecha;* Ital. *miccia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which readily catches fire, either from a spark or by friction, and is used for conveying, communicating, or retaining fire; specifically, a splint or strip of combustible material, usually wood, one end of which is dipped in a composition that ignites by friction. There are numerous varieties of matches, adapted for different uses, as fusees, vestas, vesuvians, &c.

"Nor will it [the smoke of snlphur] easily light a candle, until that spirit be spent, and the flame approacheth the *match.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xii.

2. *Ord. & Mining:* A slow-match consists of loosely-twisted hempen cord dipped in a solution of saltpetre and lime-water. It burns at the rate of one yard in three hours. A quick-match is cotton coated with a composition of mealed-powder, gum, and water. When not confined it burns at the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds. Another quick-match is made of cotton-wick boiled in saltpetre and water. Alcohol and mealed powder are added to the warm solution, and the wick left to steep for twenty-four hours. The match is then dried.

"We took a piece of *match,* such as soldiers use, of the thickness of a man's little finger, or somewhat thicker."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 29.

¶ *To prime a match:* To prepare the match so as to be easily ignitible by putting on the end of it some wet bruised powder, made into a sort of paste.

match-box, *s.* A box for holding matches.

match-cloth, *s.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth.

match-coat, *s.* A large loose coat made of match cloth.

* **match-cord,** *s.* A line or cord prepared as a match.

* **match-tub,** *s.*

Old Ord.: A tub with a cover perforated with holes, in which lighted slow matches were hung, fire downwards, and in which there was water to extinguish any sparks that might fall from the matches.

măţch (2), * **macche** (2), * **mache** (2), *s.* [A.S. *mæcca, ge-mæcca* = a comrade, a companion, a spouse; Icel. *maki;* Sw. *make;* Dan. *mage;* M. H. Ger. *mach, gemach;* Dut. *makker.*] [Mate (1), *s.*]

* **1.** One equal, like, or similar to another; an equal, a companion, an associate, a mate.

"Neither fellowship of their *matches* nor fears of any such as are after the worldly compt accompted for theyr betters."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 1,035.

2. One able or equal to contend or cope with another.

"To force our fleet, or e'en a ship to gain,
Asks toil, and sweat, and blood; their utmost might
Shall find its *match.*" *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xv. 563.

3. The bringing together of two parties fitted or suited for each other: as—

(1) A competition or contest for victory in strength, skill, or science.

"Well known in many a warlike *match* before."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, ii.

(2) Union by marriage.

"If John marries Mary, and Mary alone,
'Tis a very good *match* between Mary and John."
Cowper: Mary & John.

4. One to be married or to be gained in marriage; a consort.

"Should I tell the ladies so disposed,
They'd get good *matches* ere the season closed."
Whitehead: Crusa. (Epil.)

* 5. A bargain.

"There I have had another had *match.*"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* iii. 1.

* 6. An agreement, an appointment, an arrangement.

"The hour is fixed, the *match* is made."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

* ¶ *A set match:* A conspiracy.

"They should think this *a set match* betwixt the brethren."—*Bp. Hall; Contempt.; Aaron's Censer.*

match-boarding, matched-boarding, *s.*

Carp.: Boards provided with tongues and grooves on the respective edges, so as to drive together and make a tight-joint. Used in siding, flooring, and for tight-cases. When each board is beaded in front on the edge where the groove is, the lining is properly called matched and beaded boarding.

match-gearing, *s.*

Gearing: Two cog-wheels of equal diameter geared together.

match-hook, *s.* A double hook or pair of hooks in which one portion forms a mousing for the other.

match-planes, *s. pl.* A pair of planes making a tongue and groove respectively, the former to fit the latter. Used in making tight joints on meeting edges of hoards. Adjustable match-planes have moving fences to determine the distance of the tongue or the groove from the working edges of the respective boards. For varying widths of grooves and tongues different irons are used.

match-plate, *s.*

Found.: A plate upon the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are placed correspondingly, to facilitate the operation of moulding. The plate is placed between the parts of a flask, rammed up from both sides, and removed, allowing the parts to come together.

match-wheel, *s.* A cog-wheel adapted to mesh into or work with another.

* **măţch** (1), *v.t.* [Match (1), *s.*] To purify, as vessels, by burning a match in them.

măţch (2), * **mache,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Match (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To be a match for or to be equal to; to equal; to be able to compete with.

"A wretch whose sorrowe *matched* my own."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 28.

2. To compare as equal; to put forward as a match or equal.

"The Shepherd's Kalendar in Spenser is not to be *matched* in any modern language."—*Dryden: Du Fresnoy.*

3. To oppose as equal; to set against or put forward as an equal in contest.

"Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presumed
So easy." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 631.

4. To oppose as a match or equal; to contend against as a match.

"[The] shame of being *matched* by such a foe."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxc.

5. To suit; to make to harmonize or accord.

"So well was *matched* the tartan screen
With heathbell dark and brackens green."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 31.

6. To suit, to accommodate, to proportion.
"Let poets *match* their subject to their strength."
Roscommon: On Poetry.

* 7. To marry; to give in marriage.
"To *match* my friend Sir Thurio to my daughter."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

8. To join in any way; to combine, to unite, to couple.
"A sharp wit *matched* with too blunt a will."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be united in marriage; to marry.
"*Matching* more for wanton lust than honour."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

2. To be of equal or like size, figure, quality, &c.; to agree, to tally, to correspond: as, These colours *match*.

†match'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *match* (2), v.; *-able.*]

1. Equal, suitable; fit to be placed in comparison or competition; comparable; fit to be joined or matched.

¶ Followed by the preposition *to* or *with* before an object.

"*Matchable* either *to* Semiramis . . .
Or to Hypsiphil." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 56.

2. Correspondent.

"Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found nowhere but in the deepest parts of the sea."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

†mătch'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *matchable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being matchable; correspondence.

mătched, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Match (2), *v.*]

matched-boarding, *s.* [Match-boarding.]

mătch'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *match* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who matches.

măt'-çhĕt, *s.* [Sp. *machete.*] A knife used for cutting sugar-canes; a machete.

"Had recently received an order for a large quantity of *matchet* knives, of a peculiar pattern, used in the cutting of sugar-canes in the East Indies."—*Morning Chronicle*, May 25, 1857.

mătch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Match (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of providing with a match; suiting or accommodating.

matching-machine, *s.* A wood-planing machine which tongues and grooves the respective edges of a board.

matching-plane, *s.* [Match-plane.]

mătch'-lĕss, * **match-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *match* (2), s.; *-less.*]

1. Having no match or equal; unequalled, unrivalled, incomparable.

"Warring in heaven against heaven's *matchless* King."
Milton: P. L., iv. 41.

* 2. Not matched or paired; unlike.

mătch'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *matchless; -ly.*] In a matchless manner or degree; in a manner or degree not to be matched or equalled.

mătch'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *matchless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being matchless; incomparability.

***mătch'-lŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *match*, and *lock.*]

1. The old form of gun-lock which preceded the wheel-lock and the flint-lock. It had a match which was presented to the priming, whence its name.

2. A musket fired by means of a match.

mătch'-māk-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *match* (1), s., and *maker.*] One who makes matches for burning.

mătch'-māk-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *match* (2), s., and *making.*] One who contrives or arranges marriages.

mătch'-māk-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *match* (2), s., and *making.*]

A. *As adj.:* Anxious or trying to arrange marriages: as, *matchmaking* mothers.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of arranging marriages.

māte (1), *s.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *make* = a companion, a mate; A.S. *gemaca, maca* = a mate; cogn. with Icel. *maki*; Sw. *make*; Dan. *mage*; O. Sax. *gi-maho*; O. Dan. *maet*; Dut. *maat.*] [Make, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who ordinarily associates with another; a companion, an associates.

"It seemed, like me, to want a *mate*,
But was not half so desolate."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, x.

2. A suitable companion; a match.

* 3. A husband or wife.

"Thou hast no unkind *mate* to grieve thee."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

4. One of a pair of birds or animals which associate for the propagation and care of young.

"The turtle to her *mate* hath told her tale."
Surrey: Restless State of a Lover.

II. *Nautical:*

1. An officer in a merchant vessel, whose duty is to assist the captain. In large ships there are three mates, called respectively, first, second, and third mates or officers.

* 2. Generally, a subordinate officer; an assistant: as, a surgeon's *mate.*

māte (2), *s.* [Mate (2), *v.*]

Chess: The state of the king when he is in check, and cannot get out of it by moving himself, or by interposing a piece between himself and the checking piece, or by taking it. The player whose king is in such a position loses the game. [Checkmate (1), *s.*; Stalemate.]

mă'-tê (3), *s.* [*Maté* comes from the language of the Incas, and = calabash. Paraguay-tea was at first called *yerva do maté*, and then the name *maté* came to signify the plant, and its dried leaves. (*Encyc. Brit.*)]

Bot.: The Brazilian name for *Ilex paraguensis.* [Paraguay-tea.]

māte (1), *v.t. & i.* [Mate (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To match; to marry.

"If she be *mated* with an equal husband."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

2. To match one's self against; to oppose as a match or equal.

"I, I' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* 3. To vie with; to reach to.

"Tall ash, and taller oak that *mates* the skies."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 93.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To match one's self; to pair, to associate.

māte (2), *v.t. & i.* [Pers. *shâh máh* = the king is dead; *mát* = he is dead, from Arab. *máta* = he died; Turk. & Pers. *mát* = astonished, amazed, perplexed.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To confound, to paralyze, to stupefy, to astound, to appal, to crush.

"Not mad, but *mated*; how, I do not know."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

2. *Chess:* To checkmate (q.v.).

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be confounded, astounded, or paralyzed.

***māte,** *a.* [O. Fr. *mat*; Ital. *matto* = mad, fond.] Confounded, astounded, paralyzed, dejected. [Mate (2), *v.*]

"When he saw them so piteous and so *mate*."
Chaucer: C. T., 958.

măt-ĕ-çĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *maté*, and *ceric.*] (See the compound.)

mateceric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the wax of the *Yerba maté* (*Ilex paraguayensis*). It is a white substance, having acid properties, soluble in ether and in boiling alcohol, and melting at 105°–110°. Its sp. gr. is 0·8151 at 26°.

***māte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mate* (1), s.; *-less.*] Without a mate or companion; solitary, deserted.

"Daughter too divine as woman to be noted,
Spouse of only death in *mateless* maidenhood."
A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

***măt'-ĕ-lōte,** *s.* [Fr., from *matelot* = a sailor.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

*** măt-ē-ŏl'-ō-ğў, * măt-æ-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Fr. *matéologie*, from Gr. ματαιολογία (*mataiologia*), from μάταιος (*mataios*) = foolish, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A vain, useless, or unprofitable discourse or inquiry.

"The bead-roll of *matæology* embodied in the extract here given."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 37.

***măt-ĕ-ō-tĕch'-nў, *mat-æ-o-tech-nie,** *s.* [Fr. *matéotechnie*, from Gr. ματαιοτεχνία (*mataiotechnia*), from μάταιος (*mataios*) = foolish, and τέχνη (*technē*) = an art.] An unprofitable or useless science.

"Such a peevish practice and unnecessarie *mataeotechnie*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, pref., p. 6.

mā'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a mother.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Mother. (*Slang.*)

2. *Anat.:* [Dura mater, Pia mater].

* **mater-aceti,** *s.*

Bot.: The Vinegar-plant (q.v.).

mą-tẽr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat.] Matter, substance.

materia medica, *s.*

1. A general term for the different medicines employed for curative purposes; a list of remedies. [Medicine.]

2. A description of the several material substances employed for curative purposes with an investigation into their modes of operation, and their effects upon the human frame. It includes both Pharmacy, or Pharmacology, and Therapeutics.

mą-tẽr'-ĭ-ąl, * **mą-tẽr'-ĭ-ąll,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *matériel*, from Lat. *materialis* = material, from *materia, materies* = matter (q.v.); Sp. *material*; Ital. *materiale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to matter; consisting of matter; corporeal, substantial, not spiritual.

"The elements were good enough to confine their hostility to the mere *material* fabric of the ship."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

2. Pertaining to, connected with, or concerning the physical nature of man, as distinguished from the moral or religious nature; relating to bodily or worldly wants or interests: as, the *material* well-being of a person.

3. Important, momentous, essential; of moment or importance; having a bearing or influence; weighty.

"That were too long their infinite contents
Here to record, ne much *materiall*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 74.

* 4. Full of matter; sensible; having sense or ideas.

"What thinks *material* Horace of his learning?"
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v 1.

II. *Logic:* Pertaining to the matter or essence of a thing, not to the form.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Anything consisting of or containing the fundamental properties of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made, or coustituted: as, Rags are the *material* of paper. (Frequently used in the plural.)

2. (*Pl.*): The matter or subject on which a discourse, treatise, or any production of the mind or talent is founded or constructed.

"Concerning the *materials* of seditions."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Seditions.*

¶ 1. *Raw material:* Material in its natural state, or unmanufactured.

2. *Strength of materials:* The power by which any substance, as a rod, beam, chain, rope, &c., resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts. There are four distinct strains to which every hard body may be exposed, and which are—first, a body may be pulled or torn asunder by a stretching force, applied in the direction of its fibres, as in the case of ropes, stretchers, king-posts, tie-beams, &c.; secondly, it may be broken across by a transverse strain, or by a force acting either perpendicularly or obliquely to its length, as in the case of levers, joists, &c.; thirdly, it may be crushed by a force acting in the direction of its length, as in the case of pillars, posts, and truss-beams; fourthly, it may be twisted or wrenched by a force acting in a circular direction, as in the case of an axle of a wheel.

***mą-tẽr'-ĭ-ąl,** *v.t.* [Material, *a.*] To make material; to materialize.

"I believe that the whole frame of a beast doth perish, and is left in the same state after death as before it was *materialed* unto life."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, § 37.

mą-tẽr'-ĭ-ąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *material; -ism.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Matter; material bodies collectively.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. The tendency to devote care and time to the material nature, and its interests and wants, to the neglect of the spiritual nature.

II. *Hist. & Philos.:* The system of philosophy which regards Mind as a function of matter; the mechanical theory of the Universe. The first traces of materialism as a system are to be found in the atomistic philosophy of Leucippus and Democritus, which sought to comprehend all phenomena as products of matter and motion alone. Next in order comes the Epicurean School; but Epicurus differed from Democritus in ascribing to the atoms a certain power of individual or arbitrary self-determination (Cic., *de Nat. Deor.*, i. 24, 25). From this time a supernatural element may be said to have found a place in every philosophical system till the seventeenth century, since which time materialism has again come to the front. Gassendi (1592–1655) sought to combine Epicureanism with Christian theology; but F. A. Lange (*Gesch. des Materialismus*, p. 118) does not scruple to call him "the renewer in modern times of systematic materialism." In England, Hobbes (1588–1679) accepted materialism as the foundation of his theory (*Lewes: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 234), and was followed by Hartley (1704–1757), and still later by Priestley (1733–1804), who, like Gassendi, sought to combine materialism with Christianity. In France the *System of Nature* of Holbach (1723–1789) was the greatest production of materialist philosophy in the eighteenth century. In Germany, in the present day materialism has many champions, men distinguished for physical—and especially biological—research standing in the foremost ranks. Moleschott, combating Liebig, comes to the conclusion: "No matter without force; no force without matter" (*Der Kreislauf des Lebens*, p. 362). Vogt followed with *Bilder aus dem Thierleben*. Rudolph Wagner, an opponent of materialism, proposed at the Göttingen Congress of Physiologists to discuss the question of a "special soul substance." The challenge was accepted, but no discussion took place, and the *Deutsches Museum* (Nov. 16, 1854, p. 755) states "that among five hundred persons present, not one single voice was raised in favour of the spiritualistic philosophy." Wagner appealed to a wider public in his *Glauben und Wissen*, to which Vogt replied in a pamphlet, distinguished rather by sarcasm than argument: *Köhlerglaube und Wissenschaft*. To this succeeded Büchner's *Kraft und Stoff*, which, according to Lewes (*Hist. Phil.*, ii. 752) was "for a time the best-abused book in Europe. The chief opponents of the outburst of materialism in Germany were Wagner, Lotze, and Fichte.

"Atheism may be termed *Materialism* in its naked, and not its transcendental sense. *Materialism* in its transcendental sense may indeed be imagined to be Universal Existence without beginning or end; but then this form of *Materialism* is in reality Pantheism."—*History of Pantheism*, ii. 276.

mą-tēr′-ĭ-ąl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *material; -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who holds the principles of any system of materialism.

"The 'free-thinking' antagonist of free-thinking *materialists*."—*Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 100.

2. One whose care is for his material rather than his mental or moral interest.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to materialism; materialistic.

"The *materialist* view is quite as imperfect as the spiritualist view."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Phil.* (1880), ii. 753.

mą-tēr-ĭ-ąl-ĭst′-ĭc, mą-tēr-ĭ-ąl-ĭst′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *materialist; -ic, -ical.*] Relating to or partaking of the nature of materialism.

"We object to the decidedly sensational and almost *materialistic* texture of the work."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 391.

mą-tēr-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *matérialité*, as if from a Lat. *materialitas;* Ital. *materialità;* Sp. *materialidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being material, or consisting of matter; material existence; corporeity.

"Nor had compacted earth, nor rock, nor stone,
Nor gross *materiality* been known."
Byrom: An Epistle to a Gentleman in the Temple.

† 2. The quality of being material or important; importance, moment, weight: as, the *materiality* of evidence.

mą-tēr′-ĭ-ąl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *material; -ize.*]

1. To reduce or bring to a state of matter or material existence; to invest with matter or corporeity; to make material.

"By this means [the invention of letters] we *materialize* our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper, their vehicles."—*Guardian*, No. 172.

2. To consider or explain by the laws or rules which are appropriate or peculiar to matter.

3. To cause to assume a character appropriate to material things; to occupy with material instead of moral or religious interests.

mą-tēr′-ĭ-ąl-īz-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *materializ(e); -ing.*] Directed or tending towards materialism.

mą-tēr′-ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *material; -ly.*]

1. In a material manner or state; in the state of matter.

2. In substance, not in form only; essentially.

3. In a material or important manner or degree; essentially, importantly.

"All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially:* as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and continue those which are good."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

mą-tēr′-ĭ-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *material; -ness.*] The quality or state of being material; materiality, importance.

* **mą-tēr-ĭ-ār′-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *materiarius* = pertaining to matter; *materia* = matter.] A materialist.

* **mą-tēr′-ĭ-āte,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *materiatus*, pa. par. of *materio* = to construct of matter, from *materia* = matter.]

A. *As adj.:* Constructed or composed of matter.

"The most ponderous and *materiate* amongst metalles."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 326.

B. *As subst.:* A substance or thing composed of matter; a material substance.

* **mą-tēr′-ĭ-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *materiatus.*] The same as MATERIATE (q.v.).

* **mą-tēr-ĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *materiatio*, from *materiatus*, pa. par. of *materio* = to construct of materials.] The act or process of forming matter.

"Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errour* bk. vi., ch. i.

mą-tē′-rĭ-ĕl, *s.* [Fr.] [MATERIAL.] That which, in a complex system, constitutes the materials or instruments employed, as distinguished from the *personnel*, or men employed; thus the baggage, arms, provisions, &c., of an army are its *matériel*, as distinguished from the men, who constitute the *personnel*; so also the buildings, libraries, apparatus, &c., of a college, as distinguished from the professors and officers.

* **mą-tēr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *materi(a);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] The same as MATERIAL, *a.* (q.v.).

mą-tēr′-nąl, * **mą-tēr′-nąll,** *a.* [Fr. *maternel*, from Low Lat. *maternalis*, from Lat. *maternus* = motherly, from *mater* = a mother; Sp. & Port. *maternal;* Ital. *maternale.*] Of or pertaining to a mother; becoming or befitting a mother; motherly.

"[She] long his loss with tears *maternal* mourned."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, i.

mą-tēr′-nąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *maternal; -ly.*] In a maternal or motherly manner; like a mother.

mą-tēr′-nĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *maternité*, from Lat. *maternitatem*, acc. of *maternitas*, from *maternus* = maternal; Ital. *maternità;* Sp. *maternidad.*] The quality, state, condition, or relation of a mother.

"Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*."—*Parthenæ Sacræ* (1633), p. 47.

maternity-hospital, *s.* A lying-in hospital.

māte′-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *mate* (I); *-ship.*] Companionship.

"I sat among them equally
In fellowship and *mateship*, as a child."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

măt′-fĕl-ŏn, *s.* [Wel. *madfelen.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Centaurea nigra*; knapweed.

* **math,** * **mathe,** *s.* [A.S. *mæth, máth*, from *máwan* = to mow.] A mowing; a crop gathered by mowing. (Chiefly in composition, as after*math.*)

"The first mowing thereof for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *mathe*."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Amos* vii.

Măth′-ą-rĭns, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: An order of friars, founded by St. John of Matha in the thirteenth century for the redemption of Christian captives. [TRINITARIAN, II.]

măth-ĕ-măt′-ĭc-ąl, † **măth-ĕ-măt′-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mathématique*, from Lat. *mathematicus;* Gr. μαθηματικός (*mathēmatikos*) = belonging to the sciences, mathematical, from μάθημα (*mathēma*), genit. μαθήματος (*mathēmatos*) = that which is learnt, a lesson, science; μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn; Ital. & Sp. *matematico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to mathematics.

"Solving problems *mathematic*."
Byron: Granta.

2. According to the rules or principles of mathematics; theoretically precise or accurate.

"Every single argument should be managed as a *mathematical* demonstration."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, § 7.

3. A term employed to denote the school of philosophy more generally known as the Pythagorean (q.v.), from the fact that its method was purely deductive, and its tendency towards the consideration of abstractions as the only true materials of science.

"Hence the name not unfrequently given to that School of the *Mathematical*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), i. 28.

¶ Mosheim applies the name "mathematical philosophy" to that of Gassendi and his successors, as distinguished from the metaphysical philosophy of Descartes. The name is unhappily chosen; for, while the method of mathematics is deductive, all who use the inductive method are claimed as cultivators of the mathematical philosophy. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.* (ed. Reid), pp. 735, 736, 813.)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A mathematician.

măth-ĕ-măt′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mathematical; -ly.*] In a mathematical manner; according to the rules or principles of mathematical science; with mathematical certainty.

"The correctness of the solution is as *mathematically* certain, as the truth of any property of the triangle."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

măth-ĕ-mą-tĭ′-cian, *s.* [Fr. *mathématicien*, from Lat. *mathematicus;* Gr. μαθηματικός (*mathēmatikos*) = mathematic (q.v.).] One who is versed or skilled in mathematical science.

"*Mathematicians*, among the Romans, were, for some time, specially meant of astrologers, or star prophets."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, p. 327.

măth-ĕ-măt′-ĭcs, * **măth′-ĕ-măt′-ĭcks,** *s.* [In Ger. *mathematik;* Fr. *mathématique;* Ital. *matematica;* Lat. *mathesis* = (1) learning, (2) mathematics; Gr. μάθησις (*mathēsis*) = learning, science; μαθεῖν (*mathein*) = to learn, 2nd aor. inf. of μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] The science which treats of all kinds of quantity which can be numbered or measured. It is divided into Pure, Abstract, or Speculative, and Mixed, Concrete, or Practical. Pure mathematics investigates the properties of abstract numbers and magnitudes. Mixed or Practical mathematics applies the knowledge thus acquired to practical matters. Pure mathematics is divided into Arithmetic, or the Science of Numbers, and Geometry, or the science which measures figured extension.

"I have mentioned *mathematicks* as a way to settle in the mind an habit of reasoning closely and in train."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, § 7.

¶ The names of sciences, such as *mathematics, physics, mechanics, optics, metaphysics*, &c., though in appearance plural, are treated as singular nouns. Some, indeed, are found in Mid. English in a singular form, as *mathematike* (*Chaucer*), *mechanic* (*Gower*), &c., and we still retain a large number of such names in a singular form, as *arithmetic, logic, rhetoric, music*, &c. The plural form was probably adopted to indicate the complex nature of the ideas expressed.

* **măth′-ĕr,** *s.* [MADDER.]

* **mā′-thēs,** *s.* [Corrupted from Lat. *anthemis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A kind of wood-chamomile. (*Ainsworth.*)

* **mą-thē′-sĭs,** * **mą-the-sy,** *s.* [Gr., from μαθεῖν (*mathein*), 2nd aor. inf. of μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn, to understand.] Learning or science in general; especially mathematical science.

"After he set vp a great scole at Cauntorbury of al maner of scyences, as rhetorick, logyck, phylosophy, *mathesy*, astrologi, geometrye, arithmeticke, and musicke."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

*** mat-hook,** *s.* [Mattock.]

măt'-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *matic(o)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A yellowish-brown substance, extracted from the matico (*Piper angustifolium*). It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. It has a disagreeable odour, and extremely bitter taste. Its aqueous solution yields a yellow precipitate with potash and with ammonia.

măt'-ĭ-cō (1), *s.* [Mataco.]

ma-tî'-cō (2), *s.* [The Spanish name of *Piper angustifolium.*]

Botany:

1. An astringent plant, supposed to be *Artanthe elongata*; called also *Piper angustifolium.* It is applied in leaf or as fine powder to stop hæmorrhage from wounds or leech-bites; sometimes also an infusion is taken internally.

2. The name given in Peru to *Eupatorium glutinosum*, a plant of quite different qualities from those of No. 1.

3. *Walteria glomerata*, which furnishes a drug like that yielded by No. 1.

matico-leaves, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: The leaves of Matico (2), 1. They are from two to eight inches long.

matico-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from the leaves of *Piper angustifolium* by distillation in presence of water. It is heavier than water, pale-green in colour, has a strong odour, and persistent camphorous taste. It is soluble in ether, and forms a carmine-coloured liquid with oil of vitriol.

matico-stearoptene, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline substance which separates from the volatile oil of matico, when it is cooled to a few degrees below 0°. It melts at 103°.

*** măt'-ĭn (1),** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *matin* = (*a.*) belonging to the morning, (*s.*) morning, from Lat. *matutinus* = belonging to the morning, from *Matuta* = the goddess of Dawn and Morning: Ital. *mattino* = morning.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the morning; matutinal.

"The sixth, and of creation last, arose
With evening harps and *matin.*"
Milton: P. L., vii. 450.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Morning, dawn.

"The glow-worm shews the *matin* to be near."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

2. A morning-song.

"And crop-full out of door he flings,
Ere the first cock his *matin* rings."
Milton: L'Allegro.

II. *Eccles.:* [Matins].

ma'-tĭn (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: Canis laniarius. A dog considered by the French to be the progenitor of all breeds that resemble, and yet cannot be classed with, the greyhound. It is rather a species in which are included a variety of dogs. The head is elongated, the forehead flat, the ears pendulous towards the tips; colour, yellowish fawn. It is commonly employed in France as a sheep-dog and watch-dog. (*Youatt.*)

măt'-ĭn-al, *a.* [Eng. *matin*; *-al.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the morning or matins; matutinal.

2. *Geol.:* An epithet distinguishing the third series of the Appalachian Palæozoic strata, and intended to express the morning period of the Palæozoic day. The New York titles of the Matinal strata are Trenton Limestone, and Hudson River Slate Group; the nearest British equivalents are the Llandeilo and Bala rocks of the Cambrian series. Maximum thickness 2,500 feet. The highest organisms hitherto found are some trilobites, cephalopods, and molluscs. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

ma'-tĭ-neē, *s.* [Fr., from *matin* = the morning.] An entertainment or reception given or held early in the day.

măt'-ĭns, † măt-tĭns, * mat-ynes, * mat-yns, *s. pl.* [Fr. *matines*, from Lat. *matutinæ* (*horæ*) = (the hours) of the morning; Port. *matinas*; Sp. *maitines.*]

I. *Literally & Eccles.:*

1. *Anglican:* The daily office of Morning Prayer. It is composed in part of the pre-Reformation offices of Matins and Lauds. [2.]

2. *Roman:* The first portion of the Divine Office [Office, ¶], with which Lauds are usually associated. On Sundays and double feasts matins have three nocturns; on simple feasts and week-days, one nocturn (q.v.). Easter and Pentecost have each only one nocturn, with three psalms. After private prayer versicles and responses are recited; the invitatory psalm follows. In the first nocturn are said three psalms on feast days, twelve when the office is of the Sunday, and three lessons from Scripture; the second and third nocturns have each three psalms, and the lessons are chosen from the patristic writings for the second, and from some commentary on the gospel of the day for the third nocturn. On feasts of Saints the lections of the second nocturn are usually biographical. Lauds consist of five psalms, the little chapter, a hymn, the canticle *Benedictus*, collect, and commemorations, if any.

† **II.** *Fig.:* A morning song.

"The merry larke her *mattins* sings aloft."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

*** mat-ire, * mat-ere,** *s.* [Matter, *s.*]

măt'-lŏck-ite, *s.* [Named after the place near which it was found, Matlock; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in crystals of a tabular habit. Cleavage, basal, imperfect. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 7·21; lustre, adamantine; colour, yellowish; transparent. Compos.: chloride of lead, 55·5; oxide of lead, 44·5, corresponding with the formula, $PbCl+PbO$. Occurs with cromfordite at an old mine near Cromford, Derbyshire. The mineral is stated also to have occurred as a sublimation product after the eruption of Vesuvius in 1858.

*** măt'-răss,** *s.* [Fr. *matras* = an arrow, a javelin, a matrass, from Lat. *materis*, *mataris*, *matara* = a Celtic javeliu, a pike, so called from its long, straight, narrow neck.]

1. *Chem.:* A glass vessel with a long neck, a rounded body, and sometimes furnished with a tubulure. It is used for distilling and digesting.

2. *Hort.:* A similarly shaped glass vessel used to protect flowers from the sun, rain, &c.

"Protect from violent storms, and the too parching darts of the sun, your pennached tulips and ranunculuses, covering them with *matrasses.*"—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

*** mat-ress,** *s.* [Mattress.]

mā-trĭ-arch'-al, *a.* [Formed from Lat. *mater* = a mother, on analogy of patriarchal (q.v.).] Reckoning kinship on the female side.

"Those earlier periods of civilization in which the *matriarchal* principle was still in force."—*Nature*, June 24, 1886, p. 186.

măt-rĭ-cär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *matrix* (genit. *matricis*) = the womb; from its being formerly used in uterine complaints.]

Bot.: A genus of composites, sub-tribe Chrysanthemeæ. The heads are yellow, the ray, if any exist, white, the florets of the ray conspicuously ligulate, those of the disc tcrete, the achenes of both the ray and the disc angled, the epigynous disc large. From the Eastern Hemisphere; seventy are known. Two are European: *Matricaria Chamomilla* (Wild Chamomile), of the sub-genus Matricaria, and *M. inodora* (Corn Chamomile), of the sub-genus Pyrethrum. The first has aromatic bipinnatifid leaves and a five-ribbed fruit. It is the Wild Chamomile. It is found wild or a colonist in Britain, occurring also in continental Europe and Asia. On distillation it yields an essential oil, which is powerfully anti-spasmodic. The second was formerly called *Pyrethrum inodorum.* It is common. *M. Parthenium* (Feverfew) is a cultivated variety.

matricaria-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A camphor isomeric with laurinol, obtained from the oil of feverfew (*Matricaria Parthenium*). It resembles laurinol in all but its optical properties.

*** mā'-trĭçe,** *s.* [Matrix.]

măt'-rĭ-çīd-al, *a.* [Eng. *matricid(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to matricide.

măt'-rĭ-çīde, *s.* [Fr. = mother-killing, from Lat. *matricida* = murderer of a mother; *mater* (genit. *matris*) = a mother, and *cædo* (in compos. *-cido*) = to kill; *matricidium* = the murder of one's mother; Ital. & Sp. *matricidio.*]

1. One who kills or murders his or her mother.

2. The killing or murder of a mother.

"Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murder of the mother."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

măt'-rĭ-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *matrix* = the mother-stone of another mineral; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystalline fibrous masses with concentric structure, including crystals of spodiosite (q.v.), at the Kran mines, Wermland, Sweden. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·53; lustre, pearly; colour, gray; feel greasy. Compos.: silica, 33·99; magnesia, 37·96; lime, 5·64; alumina, 1·33; protoxide of iron, 1·82; protoxide of manganese, 0·47; soda, 0·98; water, 17·81.

*** mą-trĭc'-ų-la,** *s.* [Lat. = a register.] [Matriculate, *a.*] A register, a roll.

"His name occurs not in the *matricula*, only that of John Sherley, a Sussex man, and the son of a Gent. *matriculated* as a member of that hall, in 1582, aged 14."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

mą-trĭc'-ų-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Matriculate, *a.*] Ital. *matricolare*; Sp. *matricular.*]

A. *Trans.:* To enter in a register; to register; to enrol; specif., to admit to membership of a body or society, and especially of a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

"That every scholar . . . shall have been *matriculated* twenty-four calendar months at least."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 1. (Introd.)

B. *Intrans.:* To be admitted to a membership of a college or university by passing an examination and having one's name eurolled in the register.

*** mą-trĭc'-ų-late,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *matriculatus*, pa. par. of *matriculo* = to enrol, to register; Lat. *matricula* = a register; dimin. of *matrix* = (1) a breeding animal, (2) a womb, (3) a public register.]

A. *As adj.:* Admitted or entered as member of a body or society, and especially of a college or university; matriculated.

"To be *matriculate*, with ladies of astate."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

B. *As subst.:* One who is matriculated or enrolled as a member of a body or society, and especially of a college or university.

"Suffer me in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university to ask them some plain questions."—*Arbuthnot.*

mą-trĭc-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [Matriculate, *v.*] The act of matriculating; the state of being matriculated.

"A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

măt-rĭ-mō'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *matrimonialis*, from *matrimonium* = matrimony; Sp. & Port. *matrimonial*; Ital. *matrimoniale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to marriage or wedlock; connubial, nuptial, hymeneal.

"The main article in *matrimonial* alliances.'—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

* **2.** Derived from marriage.

"If he relied upon that title, he could he but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

matrimonial-causes, *s. pl.*

Law: Suits for the redress of injuries respecting the rights of marriage. They were until recently a branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, are now exclusively cognizable in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes under the statute 20 & 21 Victoria, c. 85.

matrimonial-crown, *s.*

Scots Law & Hist.: A grant by which the husband of the Scottish queen acquired the right to assume the title of king, to have his name stamped upon the coins, and to place his signature side by side with that of the queen upon all public documents.

† măt-rĭ-mō'-nĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *matrimonial*; *-ly.*] In a matrimonial manner; according to the laws or customs of marriage; as a husband or wife.

"He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***măt-rĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *matrimony; -ous.*] Matrimonial.

"Foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* husiness."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

măt'-rĭ-mŏn-ў, * mat-rĭ-moine, * mat-rĭ-mon-ie, * mat-ry-mon-ye, *s.* [O. Fr. *matrimonie,* from Lat. *matrimonium,* from *mater* (genit. *matris*) = a mother; Sp., Port. & Ital *matrimonio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marriage, wedlock; the married state; the union of man and wife for life.

"He that joyneth his virgyn in *matrymonye* doith wel."—*Wyclife: 1 Corinth.* vii.

* 2. A wife.

"Restore my *matrimony* undefiled."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer, iv. 6.

3. A game at cards.

* 4. A mixture of raisins and almonds, or any similar mixture.

II. *Roman Theology:* One of the seven sacraments of the Roman Church, necessary for the community, but not for the individual, just as the Sacrament of Orders is necessary for the Church at large, but not for each individual Christian. Matrimony is a contract raised to the dignity of a sacrament. As a contract it is "a lawful marital union between a man and a woman obliging them to lifelong participation iu each other's society;" as a sacrament, it "confers grace, sanctifying the legitimate union of a man and a woman." It was defined as a sacrament at the Council of Trent (sess. xxiv.), on Nov. 11, 1553. In the "Doctrina de Sacramento Matrimonii," prefixed to the Canons of that session, the indissolubility of matrimony is said to be foreshown in Gen. ii. 23, 24, and ratified by Christ (Matt. xix. 3–9). Reference is made to Eph. v. 31, 32; and it is asserted that "the holy fathers, Councils, and the universal tradition of the Church have always taught that matrimony is justly to be reckoned among the Sacraments of the New Law."

matrimony-vine, *s.*

Bot.: Lycium barbarum.

mā'-trĭx, * mā'-trĭçe, *s.* [Lat. *matrix,* from *mater* (genit. *matris*) = a mother; Fr. *matrice;* Ital. *matrice;* Sp. *matriz.*]

* 1. *Anat.:* The womb or uterus.

"That thou shalt set apart unto the Lord all that openeth the *matrix.*"—*Exodus* xiii. 12.

2. *Bot.:* A place where anything is generated or formed. (*Lindley.*)

3. *Casting:* A mould; the shape in which anything is formed.

4. *Coining, Type-founding, &c.:* A mould which gives form to an object driven into it or hardening therein, as—

(1) The intaglio or indented device for a coin, either engraved or produced from a hub on which the design has been produced in relief. The matrix is the mould into which a soft steel plug is driven, and which is to be used in making the die from which the coin is struck.

(2) The mould in a type-founding machine which gives the form to the letter on the end of the type. The letter is originally engraved on the end of a piece of steel, which is subsequently hardened, and is called a punch. The punch is used to impress the matrix.

(3) The plaster mould (in intaglio) obtained from a form of type, and used to obtain an impression (cameo) in type-metal, known as a stereotype (q.v.).

5. *Dyeing:* One of the five simple colours—black, white, red, blue, and yellow, combinations of which are used to form compound colours.

6. *Min., Petrol., & Geol.:* The portion of rock in which a mineral or a fossil is embedded.

7. *Mining:* The gangue or stony substance in which metalliferous ores are formed, associated, or imbedded.

8. *Odontology:* The formative material from which teeth are developed. [Tooth.]

9. *Math.:* Any rectangular arrangement of symbols: as

$$\begin{matrix} a^1 & b^1 & c^1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3. \end{matrix}$$

¶ *To be in the matrix:*

Min., Geol., &c.: To be still embedded, instead of having become detached. (*Lyell.*)

mā'-trŏn, * ma-trone, *s.* [Fr. *matrone,* from Lat. *matrona* = a matron, from *mater* (genit. *matris*) = a mother; Sp., Port., & Ital. *matrona.*]

1. A married woman; espec., an elderly married woman; a woman of sufficient years to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; a woman of staid manners; the female head of a family.

"For thee the soldier bleeds, the *matron* mourns."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 412.

2. The female head or superintendent of an institution; a head nurse in a hospital.

¶ *Jury of matrons:*

Law: A jury of married women empannelled to inquire into the truth of a plea of pregnancy put forward in stay of execution by a woman sentenced to death for treason or murder; also a jury empannelled to try whether a widow who alleges herself to be pregnant by her late husband is with child, and to determine the time of conception and the expected date of delivery.

*** mā'-trŏn-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *matron; -age.*]

1. The quality or state of being a matron; matronhood.

2. Matrons collectively.

"His exemplary queen at the head of the *matronage* of this land."—*Burke: Regicide Peace,* let. i.

*** mā'-trŏn-al,** *a.* [Eng. *matron; -al.*] Of or pertaiuing to a matron; becoming or suitable to a matron or elderly lady, or married woman; grave, motherly.

"He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven and twenty."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 218.

*** mā'-trŏn-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *matron; -hood.*] The state or condition of a matron.

mā'-trŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *matron; -ize.*]

* 1. To render matronlike.

* 2. To act as a matron or mother to; to chaperon.

mā'-trŏn-līke, *a.* [Eng. *matron; -like.*] Having the manners, qualities, or appearance of a matron; matronly, grave, sedate.

mā'-trŏn-lў, * ma-trone-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *matron; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like a matron; gravely; having the manners or appearance of a matron; elderly, sedate.

"The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

B. *As adv.:* Like or becoming a matron;

"And toward them full *matronely* did pace."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 8.

† măt-rŏ-nўm'-ĭc, *s.* [A hybrid word, formed from Lat. *mater* = a mother, and Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] A name derived from a mother or a maternal ancestor.

"If it be a clear sign of exclusively female kinship that children should take the mother's family name, it is, *a fortiori,* a note of it that they should be called by a *matronymic.*"—*J. F. Mc Lennan: Studies in Ancient Hist.,* p. 289.

*** ma-trŏss',** *s.* [Dut. *matroos;* Dan. & Sw. *matros;* Ger. *matrose* = a sailor.] (See extract.)

"*Matrosses,* in the train of artillery, are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them; they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons as a guard, and as assistants, in case a waggon should break."—*Bailey.*

mătt, matte (2), *s.* [Ger. *matt* = dull, dim.; said of metals.]

1. *Metall.:* A mass of imperfectly reduced metal, having impurities, mineral and metallic, as in the case of copper.

2. *Gilding:* The dead or unburnished surface of gold, when the gold-leaf is merely pressed upon the size and is not rubbed with the burnisher. The dead appearance of portions acts as a foil to the lustrous surface over which the burnisher has passed.

*** măt'-ta-chĭn, * măt'-a-chĭn,** *s.* [Sp. *matachin.*] A dance in which the performers fenced and thrust at each other with swords, as in real duelling, protecting themselves with their bucklers; a sword-dance.

¶ *To dance a mattachin:* To fight a duel.

"I'd dance a *matachin* with you, should make you sweat your best blood for't."—*Beaum. & Flet.: The Elder Brother,* v. 1.

măt'-ta-mŏre, *s.* [Fr. *matamore,* from Arab. *metmur* = a ditch, a cavern, a cave.] An underground repository for grain.

*** matte** (1), *s.* [Mat (1), *s.*]

matte (2), *s.* [Mat (2), *s.*]

măt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Mat, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Intertwined or interwoven like a mat; growing thick and close together.

"His breast was bare, his *matted* hair
Was buried in the sand."
Longfellow: The Slave's Dream.

matted-glass, *s.*

Glass: A mode of ornamenting glass for windows, in which the surface is covered with a very fusible powder, either opaque, white, or tinted. This being removed in portions, the glass is fired and the composition fixed, giving a bright pattern on a dull ground. Substantially the same effect is produced by painting the pattern on the glass with an asphaltum varnish, and then etching the surface with hydrofluoric acid. By a similar process the glass bottles of the chemist have their labels ineffaceably inscribed.

măt'-tĕr, * mat-er, * mat-ere, * mat-tero, * mat-ter-le, *s.* [O. Fr. *matiere, matere* (Fr. *matière*), from Lat. *materia* = matter, materials, stuff; Sp., Port., & Ital. *materia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Body, substance; anything perceptible by one of the senses; that of which the whole of the universe is composed.

"*Matter* being a divisible substance, consisting always of separable, nay of actually separate and distinct parts, 'tis plain that unless it were essentially conscious, in which case every particle of *matter* must consist of innumerable, separate, and distinct consciousnesses, no system of it in any possible composition or division, can be any individual conscious being."—*Clarke: Letter to Mr. Dodwell.*

2. That of which anything is composed; materials.

3. The contents or essence of a writing, discourse, or speech; that which is said or written; the meaning, sense, or substance.

"A book where men may read strange *matters.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

4. That which is treated of; that of which one speaks, writes, or treats; the subject or materials of a writing, discourse, or speech.

"If they were emharrassed, it was only by the abundance of the *matter* from which they had to make their selection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

5. That which excites or arouses thought or emotion: as, This is a *matter* for gratitude or astonishment:

6. Substance, sense; not empty talk, verbosity, or frivolity.

"I beseech your grace, pardon me; I was born to speak all mirth and no *matter.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 1.

7. A point in question; an affair, a business.

"I will debate this *matter* at more leisure."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

8. (*Pl.*) Affairs, events, the course of events.

"*Matters* succeeded so well with him, that everybody was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown."—*L'Estrange.*

9. A cause or subject of complaint.

"If the craftsmen have a *matter* against any man, the law is open: let them implead one another."—*Acts* xix. 38.

10. The cause, ground, or occasion of any event or state: as of a disturbance, an illness, a difficulty, a doubt, &c.

"Why, what's the *matter?*" *Bunyan: Apology.*

11. Import, consequence, moment, importance.

"If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter,* the poor show doth better."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* v. 5.

12. Thing in a general sense.

"For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful *matters* against them that are quiet in the land."—*Psalm* xxxv. 20.

13. An indefinite amount, quantity, or portion.

"Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of five miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic & Metaph.:* The logical matter of a proposition is the terms of which it is composed, *i.e.,* the subject and the predicate, the copula being regarded as the form. This division of a proposition into matter and form has come down from the teaching of the Schoolmen, who regarded the elements of which any ens was composed as the matter,

and the disposition of those elements as the form, of that ens.

2. *Med.:* Purulent substance which has gathered in a larger or smaller abscess; pus.

"In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppurated, I opened it."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. *Printing:*

(1) Manuscript or copy ready to set up in type.

(2) Type composed and ready to be used in printing. It is live, standing, or dead, according as it is ready for use, awaiting re-use, or ready for distribution.

4. *Phys.:* That which possesses the properties the existence of which is revealed to us by our senses; a substance. Its qualities are impenetrability, extension, divisibility, porosity, compressibility, elasticity, mobility, and inertia (all which see). It exists in at least three forms—the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous.

¶ (1) *Matter of record:* That which is recorded, or which may be proved by record.

(2) * *Upon the matter,* * *Upon the whole matter:* On or upon the whole; taking all things into consideration.

"In their superiors it quencheth jealousy and layeth their competitors asleep; so that *upon the matter,* in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Deformity.*

matter-of-course, *a.* Phlegmatic, indifferent, cool.

"I won't have that sort of *matter-of-course* acquiescence."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. xxx.

matter-of-fact, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A reality, as distinguished from that which is fanciful, hypothetical or hyperbolical; a fact.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Treating of facts or realities; not fanciful or hyperbolical; commonplace, simple, plain, ordinary.

2. Adhering to facts or realities; not imaginative; prosaic.

măt'-tĕr, *v.i. & t.* [MATTER, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To be of moment, consequence, or importance; to signify.

"To a man of virtue and honour, indeed, this *mattered* little."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. *Med.:* To form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess.

"The herpes beneath *mattered,* and were dried up with common epuloticks."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. i., ch. xvii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To regard, to care for, to mind.

"He did not *matter* cold nor hunger."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality,* i. 91.

* **măt'-tĕr-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *matter; -ful(l).*] Full of matter; pregnant.

"What a sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matterful* creature."—*Lamb: To Wordsworth,* p. 97. (1815).

* **măt'-tĕr-lĕss,** * **mat-ter-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *matter; -less.*]

1. Not material; immaterial.

"Like shades . . . quite *matterlesse."*—*Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage,* p. 35.

2. Devoid of matter, substance, or sense.

"All fine noise
Of verse meere *matterlesse* and tinkling stories."
Ben Jonson: Horace: Art of Poetry.

măt'-tĕr-ў, * **mat-ter-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *matter; -y.*]

1. Full of matter; important, weighty.

"Away with your *matterie* sentences, Momus; they are too grave, and wise, for this meeting."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster,* iv. 4.

2. Generating pus; purulent.

"The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

Măth'-ew (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [Lat. *Matthæus;* Gr. Ματθαῖος (*Matthaios*), according to Gesenius, a contr. of Heb. מַתִּתְיָה (*Mattitheah*) = the gift of God, the name borne by the Maccabee patriot, Mattathias.]

Scrip. Biog.: An apostle of Jesus, almost certainly the same as Levi, the son of Alpheus. (Cf. Matt. ix. 9–13, Mark ii. 14–16, and Luke v. 27.) He was a "publican"—*i.e.,* a tax-gatherer—who sat at the receipt of custom at Capernaum on the shore of the Sea of Galilee. (*Ibid.*) Taxgatherers are rarely popular men; and, moreover, the money which Matthew raised was not for the Jewish, but for the Roman government, he was, therefore, regarded as outside the pale of society, and his companions, when he was called to the apostleship, were "publicans and sinners." After his call he figures in all the lists of apostles (Matt. x. 3; Mark iii. 18; Acts i. 13). Clement of Alexandria represents him as dying a natural death; much later tradition represents him as having been martyred.

¶ *The Gospel according to St. Matthew:*

New Test. Canon: The first of the four Gospels in arrangement, and long almost universally held to have been the first in point of publication, though it is more probable that Mark came first and Matthew only second in point of time. The author's name is nowhere given in it, but universal Christian tradition assigns it to Matthew the apostle, called Levi, and there is a fragment of internal evidence in the same direction. In connection with the call of Matthew the first gospel relates that "as Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples" (Matt. ix. 10). Why they presumed to come is not stated; but St. Luke explains that they came because they were invited. He says that "Levi [Matthew] made him a great feast in his own house; and there was a great company of publicans and of others that sat down with them" (Luke v. 29). If the author of the first gospel felt diffident about recording the hospitality of St. Matthew, the only reason can be that he was St. Matthew himself; the sole argument against this view is that St. Mark also withholds the information that invitation to the party was given (Mark ii. 15). The special object of the first gospel is to show that Jesus was the Messiah of ancient prophecy. The author continually quotes the Old Testament prophets, sometimes indicating that the events took place to fulfil the prophecy (i. 22, ii. 15, 23, &c.), at others simply that they fulfilled the prophecy (ii. 17). The book was addressed specially to the Jews. The ancient fathers believed that it was published at first in Aramaic, but, on the other hand, no quotation from the Aramæan book is extant, and the Greek has every appearance of an original work rather than a translation; of two kinds of quotations from the Old Testament, one is from the Septuagint Greek.

Eusebius fixes the date of its publication in the third year of Caligula, A.D. 41, but lived too late really to know; Irenæus is in favour of a later date, apparently A.D. 60. Rationalistic writers, who disbelieve in prophecy, place it after the destruction of Jerusalem.

In 1771 Williams attacked the authenticity of the first two chapters. He was followed by Stroth, Hess, Ammon, Schleiermacher, Norton, &c. They were defended by Fleming, Griesbach, Hug, Credner, Paulus, Kuinoel, Neander, &c. All the old manuscripts and versions contain them, and they are quoted by the fathers of the second and third centuries.

St. Matthew is the only evangelist who reports at length the Sermon on the Mount. He gives prominence to other discourses of Jesus. Like his fellow synoptists he gives details of the ministry of Jesus in Galilee, not speaking much of Jerusalem till the closing scenes drew nigh.

ma-tthī'-ō-la, ma-thī'-ō-la, *s.* [Named after P. A. Mathioli or Matthiolus an Italian physician (1500–1577).]

1. *Bot:* Stock; a genus of Cruciferæ, family Arabidæ. The sepals are erect, the lateral ones saccate at the base. The petals have long claws. The pod is long, with a thick septum and one-seriate seeds. Found in the Old World. Thirty-one known. Two are British. *Matthiola incana* is the Horny Shrubby Stock found in the Isle of Wight, but, according to Watson, only as a denizen. It is the origin of the Stock Gillyflower cultivated in gardens. *M. sinuata,* the Great Seastock, is found on the sandy shores of Wales, Cornwall, and the Channel Islands. It has large purple flowers, fragrant at night. [STOCK.]

2. *Pharm.:* In India *Matthiola incana* is grown for its seeds, which are used as infusion in cancer. They are regarded as expectorant, and are given in cases of snake bite.

măt'-tĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [MAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of interweaving or entangling, as the materials in a mat.

2. Materials for mats.

3. A texture composed of hemp, coir, jute, rushes, hair, grass, palm-leaves, &c. The India matting is made of a peculiar Oriental grass; Russia mattiug of bast or linden bark. Matting is also made of strips of black walnut or other ornamental wood, with wires passing through them at right angles. The wooden strips are separated by elastic washers made from india-rubber tubing. Matting is used for covering halls, passages, platforms, &c., or as doormats.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A texture made of strands of old rope, or of spun yarn, beaten flat and interwoven, and used to prevent chafing.

2. *Photog.:* The passepartout over a picture; a mat.

măt'-tĭng (2), *s.* [MATT, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A regular rough lustreless surface.

2. *Gilding:* Covering plates with varnish in gilding on water size.

matting-loom, *s.*

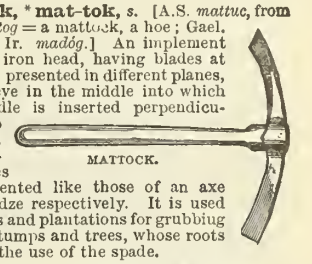
Weaving: One in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the woof.

matting-tool, *s.*

Metal-work: A kind of chasing-tool, employed in producing a regular rough surface on an object; usually in the lathe.

† **măt'-tĭnş,** *s. pl.* [MATINS.]

măt'-tŏck, * **mat-tok,** *s.* [A.S. *mattuc,* from Wel. *matog* = a mattock, a hoe; Gael. *madag;* Ir. *madóg.*] An implement with an iron head, having blades at each end presented in different planes, and an eye in the middle into which the haudle is inserted perpendicularly to the head. The cutting edges are presented like those of an axe and an adze respectively. It is used in forests and plantations for grubbing among stumps and trees, whose roots prevent the use of the spade.


MATTOCK.

"We took this *mattock* and this spade from him."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

măt'-trĕss, * **mat-res,** * **mat-ter-esse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *materas* (Fr. *matelas*), from Arab. *matrah* = a place, a foundation, a place where anything is thrown; cf. Sp. & Port. *al-madraque* = a quilted cushion, a mattress.] A padded bed, or one stuffed and quilted or tied, so as to keep the stuffing to a general thickness. The filling is hair, moss, sponge, cotton, husk, straw, shredded wool, &c. The term is also applied to an elastic bed-bottom of coiled or woven wire.

* **ma-tür'-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *maturans,* pr. par. of *maturo* = to ripen, to mature.] [MATURATE.]

Pharm.: A medicine or application to an inflamed part, to promote suppuration; a maturative.

* **măt'-ū-rāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *maturatus,* pa. par. of *maturo* = to ripen, to mature; *maturus* = ripe.] [MATURE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To ripen; to bring to ripeness or maturity; to mature.

2. *Med.:* To promote suppuration in.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To ripen; to come to maturity; to mature.

2. *Med.:* To suppurate perfectly.

măt-ū-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *maturatio,* from *maturatus,* pa. par. of *maturo* = to ripen, to mature.] [MATURE, *a.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of ripening or bringing to maturity; the state of becoming ripe or mature.

"Till further observation shall discover whether these are diamonds not yet fully ripe, and capable of growing harder by further *maturation."*—*Boyle: Works,* i. 453.

2. *Med.:* The formation of pus in inflammations; the act or process of suppurating perfectly.

***ma-tūr'-a-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *maturatif;* Ital. *maturativo;* Sp. *madurativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ripening, maturing; tending to bring to ripeness or maturity.

"Between the tropicks and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Med.:* Conducive to the formation of pus in inflammations.

"Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: Any medicine or application producing or tending to produce suppuration; a maturant.

"The same [linsed] applyed with figs is an excellent *maturative*, and ripeneth all imposthumes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xxii.

ma-tūre', *a.* [Lat. *maturus* = ripe; Ital. *maturo;* Sp. & Port. *maduro;* Fr. *mûr.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Ripe, ripened; brought to maturity by time.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Ripened; perfected by time; brought to a perfect or complete state of development.

"His deep and piercing eye
Looked wisdom, and *mature* sedateness weighed
To doubtful counsels." *Hamilton: The Thistle.*

(2) Of full growth: as, a man of *mature* years.

(3) Completed, perfected; ready or ripe for action; fully prepared: as, The plan is *mature.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment: as, The bill is *mature.*

2. *Med.:* In a state of perfect suppuration.

ma-tūre', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *maturo* = to ripen; O. Fr. *maturer;* Fr. *mûrir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To ripen; to bring to a state of ripeness or maturity.

"And, like the stores autumnal suns *mature*,
Though wintry rigours unimpaired endure."
Cowper: Conversation, 649.

2. *Fig.:* To advance towards perfection or perfect development; to make ripe or ready.

"As rolling years *matured* his age,
He flourished bold and sinewy as his sire."
Smollett: Ode to Independence.

II. *Med.:* To bring to a state of perfect suppuration; to maturate.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. *Lit.:* To become ripe; to ripen.

2. *Fig.:* To advance towards perfection or perfect developement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To become payable; to reaeh the time fixed for payment: as, A bill *matures.*

2. *Med.:* To eome to a state of perfect suppuration.

ma-tūre'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *maturely; -ly.*]

1. In a mature manner; with ripeuess; ripely, completely.

"Whan they (the actes of man) be doone with suche moderation, that nothing in the doing may be sene superfluous or indigent, we say, that they be *maturely* dooue."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxii.

2. With or after careful deliberation; carefully, deliberately.

"You had *maturely* weighed the advantages of rising higher with the hazards of the fall."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Dedic.)

*3. Early, soon.

"We give Him [God] thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

ma-tūre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mature; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mature; maturity.

***măt-ū-rĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *maturescens*, pr. par. of *maturesco* = to grow ripe; incept. from *maturo* = to ripen.] Becoming ripe; approaching ripeness or maturity.

ma-tūr'-ĭ-tў, *ma-tur-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *maturité*, from Lat. *maturitatem*, aec. of *maturitas* = ripeness, maturity; *maturus* = ripe; Ital. *maturità.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being mature; ripeness; a state of perfect or complete development.

"Not sufficient to bring their fruits and grain to *maturity.*"—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.

2. *Med.:* A state of perfect suppuration.

măt-ū-tīn'-al, *a.* [Lat. *matutinalis*, from *matutinus* = belonging to the morning.] [Matins.] Of or pertaining to the morning.

"Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was —Give you (*i.e.* God) good day."—*Penge: Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 277.

***măt'-ū-tīne,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *matutinus* = belonging to the morning.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or appearing in the morning.

"According as the said stars begin either to shine out or be hidden in the morning before the sun be up, or at evening after the sunne is set, they he said to rise and goe downe, and thereupon are named *matutine* or vespertine, orientall or occidentall, according as the one or the other happeneth unto them in the twylight, morning or eveuing."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxv.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* Matins.

"*Matutines* were the first hour, or six of the clock."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 287.

măt'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *mat*, and *work.*] The same as Matting (1), *s.* (q.v.).

măt'-ў, măt'-ĭe, *s.* [Anglo-Indian.] A male native servant-of-all-work in India.

mâud, maad, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *Maud* or *Matilda.*] A plaid worn by shepherds, &c.

"For south as weel as north, my lad,
A' houest Scotsmen lo'e the *maud.*"
Burns: Guidwife of Wauchope-house.

***mâu'-dle,** *v.t.* [Maudlin, *a.*] To render maudlin; to throw into confusion or disorder.

mâud'-lĭn, *a.* [A corruption of Eng. *Magdalen* (Mid. Eng. *Madeleyne*), *i.e.* Mary Magdalene, who was represented as shedding tears of sorrowing repentance]

*1. Tearful, full of tears, weeping.

"Sir Edmond-berry . . . milks their *maudlin* eyes."
Dryden: Prol. to *Loyal Brother.*

*2. Half-intoxieated, muddled with drink.

3. Full of or characterized by sickly sentiment; over emotional.

mâud'-lĭn, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *Magdalen.*] [Maudlin, *a.*]

Bot.: Achillea Ageratum; more fully, Sweet Maudlin. It grows in the south of Europe.

"The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

***mâud'-lĭn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *maudlin*, a.; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being maudlin; sickly sentimentalism.

"This piece of perfunctory *maudlinism.*"—*Drummond: Perthshire in Bygone Days*, ch. xiv.

mâud'-lĭn-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *maudlin*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.

*** mâu'-gre (gre** as **gĕr), * mal-gre, * maul-gre, * mau-ger,** *prep.* [O. Fr *malgre, maugre, maulgre;* Fr. *malgré* = ill-will, from *mal* (Lat. *malus*) = bad, ill, and *gré* (Lat. *gratum*) = a pleasant thing; Ital. *malgrado.*] In spite of, in opposition to, notwithstanding, despite.

"I, through the ample air, in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive, *maugre* hell."
Milton: P. L., iii. 245.

***mâu'-gre (gre** as **gĕr),** *v.t.* [Maugre, *prep.*] To defy.

mâu'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [From the island of Maui, Hawaiian Archipelago; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Labradorite (q.v.).

mâu'-kĭn (1), *s.* [Malkin.]

mâu'-kĭn (2), **mâw'-kĭn, mâul'-kĭn,** *s.* [A contr. of *grimalkin* (q.v.).] A hare. (Cf. the use of *puss* for a hare as well as a cat.)

"It will be my lot to be shot down like a *mawkin.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

mâul, mâll, * malle, *s.* [Lat. *malleus* = a mallet, a hammer.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large woodeu hammer, adapted for driving wedges, and sometimes called a beetle.

"A man that heareth false witness against his neighbour is a *maul*, and a sword, and a sharp arrow."—*Prov.* xxv. 18.

2. *Military:*

† (1) A bludgeon with a leaden head carried by an ancient soldier. (*Brewer.*)

(2) A mallet for driving pickets. The light maul of the United States Artillery service has a head of elm or hickory, six inches in diameter and eight inches long; handle of ash, one and half inches diameter, twenty-four inches long; an iron hoop on each end of the head one inch wide, quarter of an inch thick.

mâul (2), *a.* [Ger. *maler-stock, mahler-stock*, from *maler* = a painter, and *stock* = a stick.] (See compound.)

maul-stick, mahl-stick, *s.*

Art: A round staff, three or four feet long, tapering towards one end, to which is fastened a small ball, covered with cotton wool and soft leather, in order that the canvas may not be injured by its resting upon it. The stick is held in the left hand near the larger extremity, and serves as a rest to the right hand while painting.

mâul, *v.t.* [Maul (1), *s.*]

1. To beat, to bruise; to hurt in a coarse cruel manner.

2. To do gross injury to in any way; to damage.

"This was the time to *maul* the wretches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

mâum, *s.* [Malm.]

*** mâu'-mĕt,** *s.* [Mawmet.]

*** mâu'-mĕt-rĭe,** *s.* [Mawmetry.]

mâun, *s.* [See def.] Must. (*Scotch.*)

"I douht we *maun* delay your journey till you ha seeu the Laird."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

*** mâunçh,** *s.* [Fr. *manch.*] [Manch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loose sleeve.

2. *Heraldry:* A manch (q.v.).

*** mâunçh,** *v.t.* [Manch.]

*** mâun'-çў-ple,** *s.* [Manciple.]

mâund (1), *** maunde,** *s.* [A.S. *mand, mond;* Dut. *mand.*] A hand-basket. (*Prov.*)

"A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 36.

mâund (2), *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *man.*] In the East Indies a measure of weight, varyiug in differeut localities. At Madras it weighs nearly 25 lbs.; at Bombay, 28 lbs.; at Kurrachi, 80 lbs.; and at Calcutta, the Imperial or Indian *maund* weighs 82⅔ lbs., and the factory *maund* 74⅔ lbs.

*** mâund** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *mander*, from Lat. *mando.*] To command.

*** mâund** (2), *v.i.* [Perhaps from *maund* (1).] To beg.

"A very cauter, I sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pan." *Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, ii. 1.

*** mâun'-dĕ, * mâun'-deĕ,** *s.* [Maundy.]

*** mâun'-dĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [Supposed to be a corrupt. of Fr. *maudire* = to abuse, to use bad language.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grumble.

"He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. To talk foolishly; to chatter, to mutter.

"Thus continued the antiquary to *maunder.*"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxii.

B. *Trans.:* To chatter; to utter foolishly.

"Mumbling and *maundering* the merest commonplaces."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

mâun'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *maund* (2), v., *-er.*] A beggar.

"Thou art chosen, venerable Clause,
Our king and soveraign: monarch o' th' *maunders.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

*** mâun'-dĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *maunder*, v.; *-er.*] A grumbler, a murmurer.

mâun'-dĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *maunder*, v.; *-ing.*] Grumbling, murmuring.

"The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voyce and behaviour of a swine, who, . . . runs grumbling about."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii. ser. 14.

*** mâund'-ĭng,** *s.* [Maund, (1), *v.*] Commanding, commands.

"His *maundings* and rough language."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 116.

mâun'-drĭl, *s.* [Mandril.]

Min.: A pryiug pick with two prongs.

mâun'-dy, *a.* [MAUNDER, *s.*] Querulous, abusive, saucy. (*Prov.*)

mâun-dy, † mâun'-day, * mâun'-de, * mâun'-dee, * maun-dye, *s.* [O. Fr. *mande* = that which is commanded, from Lat. *mandatum* = a command, neut. sing. of *mandâtus* pa. par. of *mando* = to command.]

* 1. A commandment.

"His bitter passion, begynning with his *maundy*, and therein his humble wesshynge of his disciples feete."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,305.

* 2. The passover.

"Lord where wolte thou kepe thi *maunde*?"—*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 259.

Maundy-Thursday, † Maunday-Thursday, *s.* The Thursday in Passion-week, the day next before Good-Friday, when it was formerly the custom for the kings and queens of Eugland to wash the feet of as many poor men and women as they were years old, and afterwards give them meat and clothes. This ceremony is now obsolete, but on Maundy-Thursday the king's or queen's almoner distributes to as many poor men and women as the sovereign is years old certain coins called Maundy-money, consisting of a silver four-penny piece, a three-penny piece, a two-penny piece, and a penny piece. The name is derived from the anthem which was sung during the ceremony, and which began with the words *Mandatum novum* (John xiii. 34), the notion being that the washing of the feet was a fulfilling of this command.

"During the ceremony was sung the anthem, 'A new command I give to you, that ye love one another,' whence, as it began with the Latin word *mandatum*, the day was called *Maundy-Thursday*."—*Lingard: Hist. & Antiq. of the A. S. Church*, i. 99.

maŭn'-na, man'-na, *s.* [Sc. *maun* = must, and *na* = not.] Must not. (*Scotch.*)

"Deacon, folk *maunna* look ower nicely at what king's head's on't."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

mâu-rĕsque' (**que as k**), *a.* [MORESQUE.]

Mâur'-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *Maurus*, the name of the favourite follower of St. Benedict.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Congregation described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The members of the Congregation of St. Maur, to whom literature owes the stately tomes known as "Benedictine Editions." The Congregation had its origin in a reform of the Benedictines in the early part of the seventeenth century; it was supported by de Retz and afterwards by Richelieu, and in 1720 possessed in France six provinces, containing 180 abbeys and priories. Among the most celebrated of the Maurists are Mabillon, Martene, Montfaucon, the founder of the science of archæology, Ruinart, Lami, Le Nourri, and Martianay. Jansenism seems to have affected some of the convents, and, according to Badiche, a Masonic Lodge was established at Glanfeuil in 1755, over which the prior of the monastery in that place presided. The Congregation was suppressed in 1792.

mâu-rĭ'-ti-a (**ti as shĭ**), *s.* [Named after Prince Maurice of Nassau, who aided Piso in publishing his *Natural History of Brazil*.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Calameæ. They are natives of the tropical parts of South America. The leaves are fan-shaped. Some species rise to the height of 100 or even 150 feet. The juice of *Mauritia vinifera* is made into a kind of wine, or what in the East would be called "toddy." The outer rind of the young leaves of *M. flexuosa* is made into string; the soft pith furnishes a kind of sago. It is the Moriche, or Sea-palm, and grows along the Amazon, the Orinoco, &c.

Mâu-rĭ'-tĭŭs (**ti as sh**), *s.* [Named by the Dutch, A.D. 1598, after Prince Maurice, Statholder of the Netherlands.]

Geog.: An island in the Indian Ocean; lat. 20° to 20° 34′ S.; long. 57° 20′ to 57° 46′ E.

Mauritius-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Rocella fusiformis.*

mâu-rŏl'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [From Ital. *Il Maurolico*, the name of an Italian journal which flourished about 1830. (*Günther.*)]

Ichthy.: A genus of physostomons fishes, family Sternoptychidæ. They are deep-sea fishes, of small size, allied to the typical genus Sternoptyx (q.v.).

* **mâu'-sōle,** *s.* [MAUSOLEUM.] A mausoleum, a tomb.

"What rarer *mausole* may my hones include?"
Sylvester: Sonnets on Peace in France, xii.

* **mâu-sō-lē'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *mausoleus* = pertaining to Mausolus.] [MAUSOLEUM.] Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

"Some have . . . sought
By pyramids and *mausolean* pomp,
Short liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones."
Cowper: Task, v. 183.

mâu-sō-lē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. (1) = the tomb of Mausolus; (2) any splendid tomb, from Gr. Μαυσωλεῖον (*Mausōleion*) = the tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, erected by his queen Artemisia.]

1. A magnificent or splendid tomb or sepulchral monument.

"Borne, full of years and honours, to a *mausoleum* surpassing in magnificence any that Europe could show."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. A general term applied to a sepulchral chapel or building erected for the reception of a monument or to contain tombs.

"Into this *mausoleum* the king descended with a long train of courtiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

mâut, *s.* [MALT, *s.*]

mâu'-thĕr, *s.* [A.S. *mægdh* = a maid.] An awkward girl; a romp, a gawky, a wench. (*Prov.*)

"You talk like a foolish *mauther*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 1.

mauv-ăn'-ĭ-līne (**au as o**), *s.* [Eng. *mauv(e)*, and *aniline*.]

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{17}N_3$. A lower homologue of rosaniline, prepared by heating a mixture of commercial aniline and dry arsenic acid in a sealed tube to 170°. It forms light-brown crystals, soluble in ether, benzol, and alcohol; insoluble in water. Its salts, especially the acetate and hydrochloride, crystallize readily, forming beautiful crystals of a greenish hue and metallic lustre. Mauvaniline salts are soluble in hot or acidulated water, and dye silk and wool fine purple-red tints.

mauve (**au as ō**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. = mallow, Lat. *malva*. So called from the resemblance to the colour of the flowers of the mallow.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The colour of the dye described under 2.

2. *Chem.:* Aniline purple, or Perkin's purple. The sulphate of the base mauveine occurring in commerce in crystalline masses, as a paste, and in solution. It is soluble in water, and dyes silk and wool a beautiful purple colour.

B. *As adj.:* Of a mauve colour.

mauve'-ĭne (**au as ō**), *s.* [Eng. *mauve*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{24}N_4$. The base of mauve or aniline purple, and the earliest known aniline colour. When a cold solution of potassium bichromate is mixed with a cold, saturated solution of aniline sulphate, a precipitate of mauveine sulphate is gradually formed, and this, on being dissolved in boiling water and precipitated by an alkali, yields the free base mauveine. It is soluble in alcohol, with a beautiful violet colour. With acids it forms crystalline salts, possessing a cantharidine-green lustre.

mā'-vĭs, * **ma-vise,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mavis*, from O. Fr. *mauvis* = a throstle (*Cotgrave*). Supposed to be from Bret. *milvid*, *milfid* = a mavis. (*Skeat.*)]

Ornith.: *Turdus musicus*, the Song-thrush, or Throstle (q.v.) The name Mavis was formerly in general use in England, where it is becoming rare, though it is still met with in poetry. The word is in common use in Scotland.

"Crowes, popingayes, pyes, pekocks, and *mavies*."—*Ashmole: Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 115.

mavis-skate, May-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Raia oxyrhyncus*, the largest of the British rays. Dr. George Johnston measured one 7 ft. 9 in. in length by 8 ft. 3 in. in breadth. (*Yarrell.*)

* **ma-vor'-tĭal** (**ti as sh**), *a.* [Lat. *mavortius* = pertaining to Mars; *Mavors* = Mars.] Martial, warlike.

"Once was I guarded with *mavortial* hands."
Locrine, iv. 1.

mâw (1), * **mawe,** *s.* [A.S. *maga* = the stomach; cogn. with Dut. *maag*; Icel. *magi*; Sw. *mage*; Dan. *mave*; Ger. *magen*; O. H. Ger. *mago*.]

1. The stomach of the lower animals.

"They shall give unto the priest the shoulder, and the two cheeks, and the *maw*."—*Deut.* xviii. 3.

2. Applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt.

"Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose gospel is their *maw*."
Milton: To the Lord General Cromwell.

* 3. The crop of fowls.

"Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their *maw* is the bopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach."—*Arbuthnot.*

* 4. Appetite, inclination.

"Unless you had more *mawe* to do me good."—*Beaum. & Flet.* (*Todd.*)

maw-bound, *a.* Costive.

* **mâw** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name of an old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards by any number of persons from two to six.

* **mâw** (3), *s.* [MEW (1), *s.*] A sea-mew.

* **mâw,** *v.t.* [MOW, *v.*]

* **mâwe,** *s.* [MAW (1), *s.*]

mâwk, * **mâuk,** * **mawke,** *s.* [A.S. *madhek*, *meadhe* = a maggot, from Icel. *madhkr*; Dan. *maddik*; Norw. *makk*, *madhek* is a dimin. from *madha*; Goth. *matha*; Dut. & Ger. *made* = a maggot.] [MOTH.]

* 1. A maggot.

"Hec cimis, *Anglicè mawke*."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 190.

2. A slattern.

mâw'-kĭn, *s.* [MALKIN.]

* **mâwk'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *mawk*; *-ing*.] Slatternly.

* **mâwk'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *mawking*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adv.:* In a slatternly manner.

B. *As adj.:* Slatternly, tasteless, disgusting.

"To place much piety in their *mawkingly* plainness."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 87.

mâwk'-ĭsh, * **mâuk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mawk*; *-ish*.]

1. Apt to cause satiety or loathing; sickly, nauseous.

"Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a *maukish* froth."
Addison: Virgil; Georgic iv.

2. Sick at stomach, squeamish.

mâwk'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mawkish*; *-ly*.] In a mawkish manner; so as to cause satiety or loathing.

mâwk'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mawkish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being mawkish; nauseousness.

mâwks, *s.* [MAWK.] A great, awkward, ill-dressed girl. (*Prov.*)

mâw'-kȳ, *a.* [Eng. *mawk*; *-y*.] Maggoty.

mâw'-mĕt, * **mâu'-mĕt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mahomet.] [MAMMET.]

* **mâw'-mĕt-rȳ,** * **mâu'-mĕt-rĭe,** *s.* [MAMMETRY.]

* **mâwm'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *maum*, *malm* = soft; *-ish*.] Foolish; soft. (More probably a misprint for *mawkish*.)

"It is one of the most nauseous, *mawmish* fortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual finical fop."—*L'Estrange.*

mâw'-sēed, *s.* [Eng. *maw*, s., and *seed*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name given to poppy-seed, from its being used as a food for cage birds, especially during moulting.

2. *Bot.:* The Opium Poppy, *Papaver somniferum.*

mâw'-skĭn, *s.* [Eng. *maw* (1), and *skin*.] The stomach of a calf prepared for making cheese rennet. (*Prov.*)

mâw'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eug. *maw* (1), s., and *worm*.] A popular name for any intestinal worm found in the maw, or stomach, especially *Ascaris vermicularis* sometimes found there, though its appropriate habitat is the rectum.

* **măx,** *s.* [Said to be for *maxime*, and meaning properly the best gin.] Gin. (*Slang.*)

"Treat
Boxers to *max* at the One Tun in Jermyn Street."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Bagman's Dog.

măx-ĭl'-la (pl. **măx-ĭl'-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = the jaw-bone, the jaw, from *mala* = the cheek-bone, the jaw.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human* (*Pl.*): Two bones of the face: *maxilla superior*, the upper jaw, and *maxilla inferior*, the lower jaw or mandible. [JAW.] The term "maxilla" is specially applied to the superior maxillary bones, except the incisor part.

2. *Comparative:*

(1) In vertebrata, the bone corresponding to the superior maxilla in man.

(2) In Arthropoda, the one or two pairs of limbs next the mandibles that are modified as jaws. (*Huxley.*) In the Crustacea the maxillæ are in front of the somites forming the maxillipeds and behind that somite which has the mandibles. In the Arachnida there is a pair of maxillæ, each of which is provided with a jointed appendage. They are just behind the mandibles, as they are also in Insecta. They are the inferior pair of jaws, and are furnished with one or more pairs of maxillary palpi.

măx-ĭl-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *maxillaris* = pertaining to the jaw; so named because the column and labellum of these plants somewhat resemble the maxillæ or jaws of some animal.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Maxillaridæ.

măx-ĭl-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *maxillar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of orchids, tribe Vandeæ.

măx-ĭl'-lar-ў, † **măx-ĭl'-lar,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *maxillaris* = belonging to the jaw; *maxilla* = the jaw.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the jaw.

"The greatest quantity of hard substances continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 747.

B. *As subst.:* The jaw-bone.

"It has a much less expanded union with the *maxillary* than in these animals."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, vol. xiii. (1873), p. 200.

maxillary-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The jaw-bone.

maxillary-sinus, *s.*

Anat.: A large cavity lying above the molar teeth and below the orbital palate, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. Called also the antrum of Highmore.

măx-ĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *maxilla* = a jaw-bone, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or form of a cheekbone.

măx-ĭl'-lĭ-pĕd, măx-ĭl'-lĭ-pēde, *s.* [Lat. *maxilla* = a jaw, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Foot-jaw. The limbs in the Crustacea and Myriopoda, which are converted into masticatory organs. There are three pairs in the lobster; in the Chilopoda there are only two pairs, of which the second is hooked, and perforated for the discharge of a poisonous fluid.

măx-ĭl-lō-, *pref.* [Lat. *maxill(a)* = a jaw, and *o* connective.] Pertaining to, or in any way connected with the maxillæ (q.v.).

maxillo-pharyngeal spaee, *s.*

Anat.: A triangular interval between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw, containing the internal carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and the glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric, spinal accessory, and hypoglossal nerves.

maxillo-turbinal, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Turbinated in form and connected with a maxilla. There is a maxillo-turbinal bone or bones. Called also the Inferior turbinated bone (q.v.), or the Spongy bone (q.v.).

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The inferior turbinated bones.

măx'-ĭm, * **max-ime,** *s.* [Fr. *maxime*, from Lat. *maxima*, fem. sing. of *maximus* = greatest, from *magnus* = great.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A principle generally received and admitted as true; an established principle; a short and concise statement of an important truth; an aphorism, a proverb, an adage.

"It was also a legal *maxim* that a living man could have no heir."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 2. *Music:* The longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves.

maxim-monger, *s.* One who deals much in maxims or aphorisms.

Măx-ĭm'-ĭ-an-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A sect of Donatists in the fourth century. They derived their name from Maximianus, their leader.

Măx-ĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-an, *s.* [After the name of the king.] A Bavarian gold coin, value 13s. 6d. sterling.

măx-ĭ-mĭl-ĭ-ā'-ną (1), *s.* [A feminine form of Lat. *Maximilianus* = Maximilian.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 65].

măx-ĭ-mĭl-ĭ-ā'-ną (2), *s.* [Named after Maximilian, Prince of Wied Neuwied.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocoeæ. *Maximiliana regia* is the Inaja palm (q.v.).

* **măx'-ĭ-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *maxim*; *-ist.*] One who deals much in maxims; a maxim-monger.

* **măx-ĭm-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *maximiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of maximizing or raising to the highest degree.

† **măx'-ĭm-ize,** *v.t.* [Lat. *maxim(us)* = greatest; Eng. suff. *-ize*] To raise or increase to the highest degree; to make as great as possible.

măx'-ĭ-mŭm (pl. **măx'-ĭ-mą**), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *maximus* = greatest, superlative of *magnus* = great.]

A. *As subst.:* The greatest quantity or degree attainable or attained, in any given case: opposed to *minimum* (q.v.).

¶ *Maxima and minima:*

Math. & Physics: The greatest and least values of a variable quantity. A functiou of a single variable is at a maximum state when it is greater than both the state which immediately precedes and the state which immediately follows it; and it is at a minimum state when it is less than both the state which immediately precedes and the state which immediately follows it.

B. *As adj.:* The greatest; greatest in amount or degree.

"Hence there were two stations, in the position of almost *maximum* totality."—*Times*, April 20, 1875.

maximum-barometer, *s.* A barometer having an indicator so arranged as to follow the movement of the mercury up to the highest point which it may reach, and there remain stationary when the mercury recedes, thus showing the maximum height of the column and consequent maximum of pressure during storms.

maximum-thermometer, *s.* A thermometer arranged to register the highest point reached between observations. [THERMOMETER.]

măx'-ite, *s.* [Named after Max Braun; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, supposed by Laspeyres to be a distinct species. Now shown to be an altered leadhillite (q.v.). Found at the Malacalzetta mine, Iglesias, Sardinia.

Māy (1), * **Mai,** * **Maie** (1), * **Maye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *Mai*, *May*; Fr. *Mai*, from Lat. *Maius* = May, as the month of growth, from *Maia* = the goddess of increase or growth, from the same root as Lat. *magnus*; Eng. *may* (auxil. verb).]

1. The fifth month of the year.

* 2. The early part of life; the spring.

"His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

3. A familiar name for hawthorn-blossom, from its appearing about the end of May, Old Style.

¶ Several spiræas are also called May. Thus Italian May is *Spiræa Filipendula*.

* 4. The sports of May-day; May-games.

May-apple, *s.*

Botany:

1. The fruit of *Podophyllum peltatum*, a ranunculaceous plant, common in the eastern United States. It is a low herbaceous plant, with white flowers hidden under broad leaves. Its fruit is large, but unpalatable.

2. *Passiflora incarnata.* It has sweet scented flowers, variegated with purple. The fruit is of the size of an apple, but orange-coloured, with a sweetish, yellow pulp.

May-beetle, *s.* The same as MAY-BUG, 1. (*Halliwell.*)

May-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A name sometimes given in Jamaica to the American Wood-thrush, *Turdus mustelinus* of Gmelin, *T. melodus* of Wilson [WOOD-THRUSH], which visits the island in the month of May.

May-blobs, *s.*

Bot.: A rural name for *Caltha palustris*, the Marsh marigold.

May-bloom, *s.* The bloom of the hawthorn. [MAY *s.*, 3.]

May-bug, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Melolontha vulgaris*, the Common Cockchafer.

2. *Lachnosterna quercina*, an American lamellicorn beetle, very destructive to pasture-land. The larvæ feed on the roots of the grass to such an extent that the turf may be completely peeled off.

May-bush, *s.* The hawthorn.

May-chafer, *s.*

Entom.: The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

May-day, *s.* The first day of May, on which day rural festivities were, and to some extent still are, celebrated, and on which the May-queen was crowned.

"'Tis as much impossible
To scatter them, as 'tis to make them sleep
On *May-day* morning."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

May-dew, *s.* The dew which falls in May. It is popularly credited with some remarkable qualities, as to have great virtue in bleaching linen, and in preserving the freshness and beauty of the face, if gathered early on May-day.

May-drink, *s.* A refreshing drink, well known in Germany and Belgium under the name of *Mai-wein*, or *Mai-trank*. It consists of white wine, in which aromatic herbs have been infused.

"In making the *May-drink*, the leaves of black-currants, balm, and peppermint are sometimes mixed in less proportions with the woodruffe. A handful of the mixture is amply sufficient for a quart of white Rhine wine, mixed to taste with white sugar and water."—*Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., viii. 35.

May-duke, *s.* A corruption of Medoc. A variety of cherry introduced from Medoc, in the Gironde.

May-flower, *s.*

1. In England, the hawthorn.

2. In America, the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens*.

May-flies, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The neuropterous family Ephemeridæ, or the species *Ephemera vulgata*.

"He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis."—*Walton: Angler.*

May-game, *s.* Games, sports, or diversions celebrated on May-day.

† **May-garland,** *s.* A garland of flowers carried from house to house by groups of children, in rural districts in England, on May-day.

"Two in every group carried between them, suspended from a stick, the *May-garland*, formed of two small transverse willow hoops, decorated with a profusion of primroses and other flowers, and fresh green foliage"—*Antiquary*, May, 1880.

* **May-lady,** *s.* The same as MAY-QUEEN (q.v.).

May-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

* **May-lord,** *s.* A youth chosen to preside over the village sports on May-day (*Browne: Brit. Past.*, s. 5). Fletcher's account (see extract) is slightly different. The origin of the custom does not appear, but Hampson (*Medii Œvi Kal.*, i. 262) thinks that as "probably the rural festivities were superintended by the principal villager and his wife, the elective lord and lady of the May represented these persons."

"The shepherd boys, who with the muses dwell,
Met in the plain their *May-lords* new to choose
(For two they yearly choose), to order well
Their rural sports and year that next ensues."
Fletcher: Purple Island, i. 2.

May-morn, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The morning of May-day.

* **2.** *Fig.:* Freshness, vigour.

"My lleere
Is in the very *May-morn* of his youth,
Ripe for exploits." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

May-pole, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pole wreathed or adorned with garlands of flowers, round which the youths and maidens of the village danced on May-day.

2. *Bot.:* *Agave Americana.*

May-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: The hawthorn. So named, perhaps, to distinguish it from the blackthorn, which flowers nearly a month earlier.

May-queen, *s.* A young woman selected for her beauty to act as queen or directress of the games on May-day.

May-weed, * Maie-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Anthemis Cotula*, called also *Maruta Cotula*. It flowers in May, and sheds its seeds before the corn is reaped, so as to become a troublesome weed, but with proper rotation of crops it can be dealt with.

"The *Maie-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth freat." *Tusser.*

2. [MAYDEWEED].

¶ Stinking Mayweed is *Matricaria Chamomilla.*

May-wort, *s.*

Bot.: Crosswort, *Galium cruciata* or *cruciatum.*

†māy (2), * maie (2), *s.* [A.S. *mæg* = a maid (q.v.).] A maid, a girl, a young woman.

"Thou glory of womenhed, thou faire *may*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,271.

māy, *v.i.* [MAY (1), *s.*] To celebrate the festivities of May. (Only used now in the phrases to go *a-maying*, to be *a-maying*.)

"See! see! oh see! who here is come *a-maying*."
Ben Jonson, s. 13.

māy, * mai, *auxil. v.* (pa. t. *might*, * *mighte* * *mought*). [A.S. *mugan* = to be able; *ic mæg* = I may or can, pa. t. *ic mihte*; O. Sax. *mugan*; *ik mag* = I may, pa. t. *mahta*; Icel. *mega*; *ek má* = I may, pa. t. *ek mátti*; Dut. *mogen*; *ic mag* = I may, pa. t. *ik mogt*; Dan. *ic maa* = I may, pa. t. *maatte*; Sw. *må*, pa. t. *måtte*; Ger. *mögen*; *ich mag* = I may, pa. t. *mochte*; Goth. *magan*; *ik mag* = I may, pa. t. *ik mahta*. From the same root as Lat. *magnus* = great, *mactus* honoured; Sansc. *mah* = to honour.] An auxiliary verb, denoting—

1. Subjective power, ability, or might.

"I am coming on
To venge me as I *may*." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

¶ In this sense almost, if not quite, obsolete, its place being taken by *can*; *may* being reserved for those cases in which there is something regarded as possibly true or likely to happen.

2. Permission, opportunity, or liberty offered.

"There thou *mayst* brain him."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

3. Possibility with contingency; synonymous with the adverb *perhaps*.

"A score of ewes *may* be worth ten pounds."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

4. Opportunity; moral power.

"For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they *may* all call upon the name of the Lord."—*Zephaniah* iii. 9.

5. Used to avoid too great bluntness in putting a question, or as suggesting a doubt whether the person addressed is able to answer it definitely.

"Who *might* be your mother?"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

6. Desire, wish, as in prayer, benediction, imprecation, and the like.

"Long *mayst* thou live."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

7. Concession.

Though what he learns he speaks and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 3.

may-be, *adv., a., & s.*

A. *As adv.:* Perhaps, possibly, probably, peradventure.

"*May-be* he tells you true."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Possible, but uncertain.

"Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 293.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A possibility, a probability.

māy'-ăc, *s.* [MAYACA.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Mayaceæ (q.v.).

māy'-a-ca, *s.* [Named by Aublet. Probably a native Guianan word.]

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the order Mayaceæ (q.v.).

māy-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mayac(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Mayacs, an order of Endogens, tribe Xyridales. It consists of moss-like plants, with narrow leaves and small white, pink, or violet flowers, creeping over damp places. Spiral vessels, chiefly in the flower stalks; sepals, petals, and stamens, three; anthers, one-celled; ovary, one-celled, with three parietal placentæ. Fruit, a membranous capsule, covered by the permanent sepals and petals, one-celled, three-valved. Found in marshes in America. Only one known genus; species four. (*Lindley.*)

* **mayd, * mayde,** *s.* [MAID.]

māyde'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *mayde*, obsolete form of maid, and *weed*.]

Bot.: Pyrethrum Parthenium.

¶ *Red Maydeweed:*

Bot.: Adonis autumnalis.

* **may-den-hede,** *s.* [MAIDENHEAD.]

* **may-den-hode,** *s.* [MAIDENHOOD.]

† māy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *May*, s.; *-er*.] One who keeps May-day with its old customs and festivities.

"On the *Mayers* deign to smile."
Song. in *Hone's Every Day Book*, ii. 286.

māy'-hăp, *conj.* [Eng. *may*, v., and *hap*, v.] Perhaps, peradventure, possibly.

māy'-hĕm, *s.* [MAIM.]

Māy'-hĭll, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A hill in Gloucestershire.

Mayhill-sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: A saudstone of Upper Silurian age. The same as UPPER LLANDOVERY (q.v.). (*Murchison*).

Māy'-năs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a native name.] (See the compound.)

Maynas resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_4$(?). A resin extracted by incision from *Calophyllum Calaba*, a tree growing in the plains of the Orinoco. When purified, it crystallizes in beautiful fine yellow crystals. Sp. gr. 1·12. It acts as an acid, and is very soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. It melts at 105° to a transparent glass.

māy'-nĕ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably Latinised from a proper name.]

Ichthy: A genus of Anacanthi, family Lycodidæ (q.v.). It is from the Straits of Magellan.

māy'-ŏr, * maire, * major, * meire, * meyre, *s.* [Fr. *maire*, from Lat. *majorem*, acc. of *major* = greater . . . a superior.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation.

"And there in the east ende of the hall where the *maire* kepeth the hustinges, the *maire* and all the aldermen assembled about him."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 61.

¶ *Mayor of the Palace:* In French history, originally the first officer of the royal household, afterwards the first officer of state under the Merovingian kings. Their power and influence increased so greatly that they in time became the real rulers of the country, and ultimately, in A.D. 752, the then mayor of the palace, Pepin the Short, procured the deposition of Childeric IV. and his own advancement to the throne, founding the Carlovingian dynasty.

* **māy'-ŏr-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mayor*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a mayor.

"Sir Peter Laurie, afterwards of aldermanic and even *mayoral* celebrity."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 217.

māy'-ŏr-al-tў, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *majoralitās*, from *major* = greater . . . a superior.] The office of a mayor; the time during which a mayor holds office.

"The pageant, called Goldsmith's Jubilee, on the *mayoralty* of Sir Robert Vyner, were given by this man."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. i.

māy'-ŏr-ĕss, * may-ress, *s.* [Eng. *mayor* & *-ess*.] The wife of a mayor.

"To ride in a fine gilt coach and six.
Like her worship the Lady *Mayress*."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* **māy'-ŏr-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *mayor*; *-let*.] A petty mayor.

"The patriotic mayor or *mayorlet* of the village."—*Carlyle: French Revol.* pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

māy'-tĕn-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised by Molina from *maiten*, the Chilian name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ, tribe Euonymeæ. It consists of shrubs or small trees found in South America. *Maytenus chilensis* is highly astringent.

Măz'-a-găn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified seaport town of Morocco.

Mazagan-bean, *s.*

Hort.: An early variety of the common garden bean (*Faba vulgaris*), brought from near Mazagan.

ma-za'-ma, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoology:

1. The generic name adopted by Buffon for all the Mexican species of the genus Cervus. In this he was followed by Rafinesque. F. Cuvier applied the name to his *Cervus campestris*. (*D'Orbigny.*)

2. *Mazama montana* (Ord), *Aplocerus montanus* (Baird), popularly known as the Rocky Mountain Goat, though it is not a goat, nor is its home, strictly speaking, the Rocky Mountains, but the detached chains that occupy the Pacific slopes of that range. The horns are thick, conical, and recurved; the hair white, long and thick on the shoulders, throat, sides, and tail; the under hair soft and silky, the general appearance resembling that of a large sheep. One was shot in 1822, having a girth of 7 feet 3½ inches, and measuring 5 feet 10½ inches from the nose to the root of the tail. Its weight was between three and four hundred pounds. (An excellent description of this animal will be found in the *Century Magazine*, Dec. 1884, pp. 193–203.)

* **măz'-an,** *s.* [Gr. *μάζα* (*maza*).] (See extract.)

"Their most monstrous mass, or mammetrous *mazan*, which signifieth bread or feeding."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 165.

măz'-ard (1), *** măz'-zard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corrupt. of *mazer* = a bowl.]

* **1.** The head, the skull.

"And [they], when flushed with wine and luck,
Scored 'Charleys' o'er the *mazard*."
Punch, March 25, 1882.

2. A kind of black cherry, esteemed for making cherry-brandy. It is *Cerasus Avium.*

"Red quarrenders and *mazard* cherries."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. i.

* **măz'-ard** (2), *s.* [MAZER.]

* **măz'-ard,** *v.t.* [MAZARD (1), *s.*] To knock on the head; to brain.

"If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*."—*Ben Jonson: Masques at Court.*

* **măz'-ar-ĭn, * măz'-ĕr-ĭn,** *s.* [MAZER.] A drinking vessel.

măz'-ar-îne, *s. & a.* [After Cardinal Mazarin.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A deep-blue colour.

"The sky above was a bright *mazarine*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; *St. Romwold.*

2. A particular mode of dressing fowls.

* **3.** A gown, probably of a mazarine colour.

"Bring my silver'd *mazarine*."
Anstey: New Bath Guide, let. ix.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or in any way connected with Cardinal Mazarin.

2. Of a deep-blue colour.

Mazarine Bible, *s.* An edition of the Latin Vulgate discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It was from this that John Guttenberg, between 1450 and 1455, printed the first book in the production of which cut metal types were used.

mazarine-gown, *s.* The gown of mazarine blue worn by a common councilman. [MAZARINE, *s.*]

Măz'-dē-an, *a.* [MAZDEISM.] Pertaining or relating to Mazdeism, or the religion of the ancient Persians.

Măz'-dē-ĭşm, *s.* [From *Ahuró-Mazdâo* = Hormusd, the good god of the Persian system, from Zend *ahur* = lord, and *mazda*, ae adj. = = wise; as subst. = a sage; Fr. *mozdéisme.*]

Religions: A name for Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

māze, ***māşe,** *s.* [A word of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norw. *masast* = to fall into a slumber, to lose one's senses; Icel. *masa* = to chatter, to prattle; Sw. dial. *masa* = (1) to warm, (2) to bask, (3) to be slow or lazy; *mas* = slow, lazy; Eng. *amaze.*]

I. A labyrinth; a confusing and puzzling net-work, or intricacy of winding and turning paths or passages.

"It gains a safer bed, and steals, at last,
Along the *mazes* of the quiet vale."
Thomson: Summer, 606.

2. A puzzle, an intricacy.

"The vast and intricate *maze* of Continental politics."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Confusion of thought; uncertainty, perplexity.

"Others . . . reason'd high . . .
And found no end, in wand'ring *mazes* lost."
Milton: P. L., ii. 560.

māze, ***mase,** *v.t. & i.* [Maze, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bewilder, to amaze, to confuse, to confound.

"A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be bewildered, to wander in mind.

"'Ye *mase*, ye *masen*, goode sire,' quod ehe,
'This thank have I for I have made you eese.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 10,260.

māzed, ***māşed,** *a.* [Maze, *v.*] Bewildered, confused, confounded, perplexed.

"Many *mazed* conciderings did throng
And prees'd in with this caution."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

māz'-ĕd-nĕss, ***māş'-ĕd-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *mased*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being amazed, or in a maze; bewilderment, confusion, perplexity.

"She ferde as ehe had etert ont of a sleepe,
Til she out of hire *masednesse* abraid."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,937.

māze'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *maze*; *-ful(l).*]. Bewildering, perplexing, causing bewilderment.

"Stand astonish't lyke to those which red
Medusaes *mazeful* hed." *Spenser: Epithalamion.*

māz'-ĕr, ***māş'-ĕr,** *s.* [So called from being made of maple, which is a spotted wood; M. H. Ger. *mase*; O. H. Ger. *másá* = a spot; cf. Icel. *mösurr* = a maple-tree, spot-wood, *mösurr-bolli* = a mazer-bowl, and Dut. *maser* = a knot in a tree.] A large cup or drinking vessel.

"'Bring here,' he said, 'the *mazers* four,
My noble fathers loved of yore.'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 34.

māz'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mazy*; *-ly.*] In a mazy or winding manner; with perplexity or confusion.

māz'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mazy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mazy; perplexity.

mā-zō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *mazology*; *-cal.*] Of or pertaining to mazology.

mā-zŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mazolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in mazology.

mā-zŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. μαζός (*mazos*) = the breast, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That department of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals. (*Annandale.*)

mą-zūr'-ką, mą-zoŭr'-ką, *s.* [Pol.]

1. A Polish dance of lively grotesque character, the music of which is in $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ time with a peculiar rhythm. It is generally performed by four or eight pairs of dancers, is popular in Germany as well as in Poland, and has been introduced successfully into England. The mazurka, like the waltz, has been treated in a classical manner, notably by Chopin.

2. The music written for such a dance.

māz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *maz(e)*; *-y.*] Having the character or qualities of a maze; involved, winding, perplexing, intricate.

"Then out again he flies, to wing his *mazy* round."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, 64.

***măz'-zard,** *s.* [Mazard.]

M.D. An abbreviation for:

1. *Med.: Medicinæ Doctor* = Doctor of Medicine.

2. *Mus.: Mano destra*, or *main droite* = the right hand.

mē, ***mee,** *per. pron.* [I.] [A.S. *me, mee*; cogn. with Dut. *mij*; Icel. *mér* (dat.), *mik* (acc.); Sw. & Dan. *mig*; Goth. *mis* (dat.), *mik* (acc.); Ger. *mir* (dat.), *mich* (acc.); Corn. *me, mi*; Bret. *me*; Ir., Gael., & Wel. *mi*; Lat. *mihi* (dat.), *me* (acc.); Gr. μοί, ἐμοί (*moi, emoi*) (dat. *μέ, ἐμέ* (*me, eme*) (acc.); Sansc. *mahyam, me* (dat.), *mám, má* (acc.).] The dative and accusative of the first personal pronoun. As a dative it is still used (1) after verbs of giving or handing over, &c.: as, give *me* the book = give the book *to me*; sell *me* the book, grant *me* leave, &c.; (2) after certain interjections: as, woe is *me* = woe is *to me*; (3) to express an indirect object: as, shoot *me* the hare = shoot the hare *for me*; (4) in the compound impersonal verb: *methinks* = it seems *to me.* So also as an expletive: as,

"Villain, I say, knock *me* at this gate, and rap *me* well." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

In older English we find the dative construed before the verb *to be*, and an adjective: as, *me* were leof = it would be lief *to me*; traces of which construction are to be found in Shakespeare: as, "*me* had rather" (*Richard II.*, iii. 3.).

***mē,** *indef. pron.* [From *men*, by the falling away of *n.*] One, people, persons.

"Ase *me* seid."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 54.

***mēa'-cŏck,** ***mea-cock,** *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *meek*, a., with dimin. suff. *-ock.*]

A. *As adj.:* Spiritleee, pusillanimoue, cowardly, tame, effeminate.

"Tie a world to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

B. *As subst.:* A spiritless, effeminate, or timorous fellow; a coward.

"Fools and *meacocks*,
To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, v. 1.

mēad (1), ***mede (1),** ***meth,** ***methe,** *s.* [A.S. *medu, meodu, medo, meodo*; cogn. with Dut. *mede*; Icel. *mjodhr*; Dan. *miöd*; Sw. *mjödh*; Ger. *meth*; O. H. Ger. *meto*; Welsh *medd*; Lith. *middus* = mead, *medùs* = honey; Russ. *med'*; Gr. μέθυ (*methu*) = an intoxicating drink; Sansc. *madhu* = (*a.*) sweet, (*s.*) honey, sugar.]

1. A kind of fermented liquor made by dissolving one part of honey in three of boiling water, flavouring it with spices, and adding a portion of ground malt and a piece of toast dipped in yeast, and suffering the whole to ferment.

"Even heathen yet, the savage Dane
At Iol more deep the *mead* did drain."
Scott: Marmion, vi. (Introd.)

2. A drink composed of syrup with sarsaparilla, or other flavouring matter, and water, and sometimes impregnated with carbonic acid gas. (*American.*)

mēad (2), ***mede (2),** *s.* [A.S. *méd*, from *máwan* = to mow, and thus allied to *math* (q.v.). Cf. Ger. *mahd* = a mowing; M. H. Ger. *mát* = a mowing, a crop, a mead, *mate, matte* = a meadow; Swiss *matt* = a meadow, in compound place-names, as *Zermatt*, &c.] The same as Meadow (q.v.). Seldom used except in poetry.

"From *mead* to *mead* with gentle wing to stray."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 9.

mĕad'-ōw, ***med-dow,** ***med-ew,** ***med-ow,** *s.* [A.S. *médu.*] A level tract of land under grass, and generally mown once, and sometimes oftener, in each year for hay; grassland; low-lying, level land on the banks of a river or lake, but sufficiently dry to produce herbage of a superior quality. In America the word is especially applied to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mould or an alluvial soil. [Mead (2).]

"*Meadows* eet with tender galingale."
Tennyson: Lotus-Eaters, 23.

meadow-beauty, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for Rhexia, a genus of Melastomaceæ, consisting of low herbs. Called also Deer-grass.

meadow-brown, *s.*

Entom.: A British butterfly, *Hipparchia Janira*, of a dull-brown colour. The male has a fulvous ring, with a black spot and a white centre; the female a fulvous patch. Expansion of wings, from one and a half to two inches; flight slow; larva green, with a white stripe on each side; feeding on grasses. The perfect insect is common in grass-lands in July and August.

meadow-clover, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the common purple clover, *Trifolium pratense.*

meadow-crake, meadow-gallinule, *s.*

Ornith.: Crex pratensis, the Corn-crake or Landrail.

"Rather shall . . . the *meadow-crake*
Grate her harsh kindred in the grass."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 106.

meadow-cranesbill, *s.* [Meadow-cranium.]

meadow-crowfoot, *s.*

Bot.: Any species of Ranunculus growing, as several do, in meadows. The Upright Meadow-crowfoot is *Ranunculus acris.*

meadow fox-tail, *s.*

Bot.: Alopecurus pratensis.

meadow-gallinule, *s.* [Meadow-crake.]

meadow-geranium, meadow-cranesbill, *s.*

Bot.: Geranium pratense; named more fully the Blue Meadow-geranium or Cranesbill. It has large purple flowers and multipartite hairs.

meadow-grass, *s.*

Bot. & Agric.: The genus Poa, and specially *Poa trivialis.*

meadow-land, *s.* Meadowe; grassland generally.

"Acrose broad *meadow-lands*
Rise the blue Franconian mountains."
Longfellow: Nuremberg.

meadow-lark, *s.*

Ornith.: The name given in the United States to *Sturnella* (formerly *Alauda*) *magna.* It is dark-brown above and yellow below. It is found in open fields in America. It is now placed with the orioles.

"Ie thie more pleasant to you than the whirr
Of *meadow-lark!*" *Longfellow: Poet's Tale.*

meadow-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Arvicola riparius, distributed over the greater part of the American continent, where it takes the place of the English Field Vole (*A. arvalis*).

meadow-ore, *s.* Bog-iron ore.

meadow-parsnip, *s.*

Bot.: A plant of the genus Thaspium. (*Gray.*)

meadow pepper-saxifrage, *s.* [Meadow-saxifrage.]

meadow-pink, *s.*

Bot.: Dianthus Armeria. [Deptford-pink.]

meadow-pipit, meadow-titling, *s.*

Ornith.: Alauda pratensis, the Titlark (q.v.).

meadow-queen, *s.* [Meadow-sweet.]

meadow-rue, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Thalictrum (q.v.). Three are British, the Common Meadow-rue (*Thalictrum flavum*), Lesser Meadow-rue (*T. minus*), and the Alpine Meadow-rue (*T. alpinum*). Many others are cultivated in gardens, being ornamental in a border or a shrubbery.

meadow-saffron, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Colchicum, and specially *Colchicum autumnale.* The roots are poisonous.

2. *Pharm.:* The fresh corm and the seeds of Colchicum are cathartic, emetic, diuretic, and cholagogue. They are used in gout, acute rheumatism, dropsy, and obstinate skin diseases.

meadow-sage, *s.*

Bot.: Salvia pratensis.

meadow-saxifrage, meadow pepper-saxifrage, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Seseli, which is not a real saxifrage, but an umbelliferous plant.

meadow-sweet, *s.*

Bot.: Spiræa Ulmaria. Called also Meadsweet, Meadow-swect, Meadow-queen, and Queen of the Meadows. [Spiræa.]

meadow-titling, *s.* [Meadow-pipit.]

mĕad'-ōw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *meadow*; *-er.*] One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure.

mĕad'-ōw-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *meadow*, and *wort.*] [Meadow-sweet.]

mĕad′-ōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *meadow; -y.*] Pertaiuing to or consisting of meadow; resembling meadow.

"Thy . . . breasts, which in their *meadowy* pride
Are branch'd with rivery veines meander-like that glide." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 10.

mēad′-swēet, *s.* [Eng. *mead* (2), and *sweet.*] [MEADOW-SWEET.]

mēad′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *mead* (2), and *wort.*] [MEADOW-SWEET.]

mēa′-gre (gre as **gĕr),** * **me-gre,** *a.* [Fr. *maigre* = thin, from Lat. *macrum,* accus. of *macer* = thin; Icel. *magr;* Dan., Sw., & Ger. *mager;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *magro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lean; wanting flesh; thin.

"Thou art so lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

2. Poor, hungry; destitute of richuess, fertility, or productiveness; barren.

"Canaau's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. Poor, mean, insignificant, scanty.

"The *meagre* abridgments of Florus, Eutropius, and Aurelius Victor furnish our only means of comparison."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 363.

* **mēa′-gre (gre** as **gĕr),** * **mēa′-gĕr,** *v.t.* [MEAGRE, *a.*] To make meagre, lean, or thin.

"His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid
Meagered his look."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.

mēa′-gre-lў (gre as **gĕr),** * **mēa′-gĕr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *meagre; -ly.*] In a meagre or poor manner; poorly, feebly, thinly, sparsely.

"O physick's power, which (some say) hath restrain'd
Approach of death, alas! thou helpest *meagerly.*"
Sidney: Arcadia, iv.

mēa′-gre-nĕss (gre as **gĕr),** * **mēa′-gĕr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *meagre; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being meagre or thin; leanness, thinness; want or absence of flesh.

"Many a burning sun has . . . stampt a *meagerness*
Upon my figure."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, iv. 1.

2. Poorness, barrenness; want of fertility or richness.

3. Scantiness, insignificance, poorness.

"But Poynings (the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the warres, by acts of peace) called a parliament."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 138.

* **mēa′-grĭm,** *s.* [MEORIM.]

* **mēak,** * **mēake,** *s.* [A.S. *mece* = a sword.] A hook with a long handle.

"A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake."
Tusser: Husbandry.

-mēal, * **-mele,** *suff.* [A.S. *mælum;* dat. pl. of *mǽl,* a portion.] A suffix denoting division into portions or parts: as, limb-*meal* = limb by limb, parcel-*meal* = bit by bit, piece-*meal* = piece by piece. [MEAL (1), *s.*]

mēal (1), * **mele** (1), *s.* [A.S. *mǽl* = (1) time, (2) a portion of food; cogn. with Dut. *maal* = (1) time, (2) a meal; Icel. *mál* = (1) a measure, (2) time, (3) a meal; Dan. *maal* = measure, dimension; *maaltid* = (mealtime) a meal; Sw. *mål* = measure, the size, meal; Goth. *mel* = time, season; Ger. *mahl* = a meal; *mal* = a time. From the same root as *mete,* v.] A portion of food taken at one of the regular or customary times of eating; a repast; an occasion of taking food. [-MEAL, *suff.*]

"A rude and hasty *meal* was set before the uumerous guests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

meal-time, * **meal-tide,** *s.* The ordinary or customary time of taking food.

"The morrow came, and nighen gau the time
Of *meal-tide.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, bk. ii.

mēal (2), * **mele** (2), *s.* [A.S. *melo, melu* (genit. *melewes*); cogn. with Dut. *meel;* Icel. *mjöl, mél;* Dan. *meel;* Sw. *mjöl;* Ger. *mehl,* from the root *mal,* seen in Icel. *mala,* Goth. *malan,* O. H. Ger. *malan* = to grind; Wel. *malu,* Lat. *mola,* Eng. *mill.*]

1. The edible portion of grain, as of wheat, oats, rye, barley, pease, pulse of various sorts, &c., ground into a fine powder or flour. Fifteen pounds of oat-grain yield eight of meal. In some places it is ground nearly as fine as flour; in others it is left of a coarser size.

"Andrew Douglas, master of the 'Phœnix,' who had on board a great quantity of *meal* from Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

2. Any powdery substance resembling meal or flour.

"Auriculas, enriched
With shining *meal* o'er all their velvet leaves."
Thomson: Spring, 537.

meal-ark, *s.* A chest or box for holding meal.

meal-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Tenebrio molitor, the larva of which is the meal-worm (q.v.).

meal-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Arctostaphylos uva ursi.

meal-house, * **meale-house,** *s.* A place where meal is stored.

"The pastire, *meale-house,* and the roome
Whereas the coles do ly."
Breton: Forte of Fansie, p. 16.

meal-man, *s.* One who deals in meal.

meal-monger, *s.* A meal-man.

meal-moth, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Asopia farinalis.* [ASOPIA.] The name was given because it was believed that the larvæ fed upon meal; this, however, has not been confirmed. The perfect insect is common from July to September on out-houses, palings, trunks of trees, &c.

2. *Pyralis farinalis,* a small, brightly-variegated British moth, expanding its wings about an inch. The larva feeds on flour, corn, &c., in April and May, the perfect insect appearing in June. (*Stainton.*)

meal-rent, *s.* Reut paid in grain or meal.

meal-sieve, *s.*

Domestic: A sieve for sifting corn-meal and flour, to remove portions of hulls from the former, lumps and weevils from the latter. The frame which rotates above the surface of the sieve is journaled in a frame attached by a clamp and set-screw to the edge of the sieve.

meal-tub, *s.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal.

Meal-tub Plot:

Hist.: A fictitious plot concocted in 1679 by an informer, Dangerfield, with the view of cutting off those who were opposed to the succession of James II. after he had embraced Roman Catholicism. Dangerfield also intended to make money by his revelations. It was the year after the infamous Titus Oates had sworn to a Roman Catholic plot quite as fictitious. The false charges to which Dangerfield was prepared to swear were found in the meal-tub belonging to a Mrs. Cellier, one of his friends. Ultimately he confessed his crime, was whipped, and condemned to stand in the pillory. On Jan. 1, 1685, he was mortally injured by a barrister named Robert Frances, for which the assailant was executed.

meal-worm, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for the larva of *Tenebrio molitor,* a coleopterous insect allied to Blaps, but possessing wings and wing-covers. The perfect insect is pitchy or dark chestnut in colour, about half-an-inch long, with short, eleven-jointed antennæ, and stout legs. Common in Britain, abounding in granaries, mills, and corn-stores. The larva is about an inch long, thin and round, ochreous, with bright, rusty bands, six small feet, and two very small antennæ. *T. obscurus,* a similar pest, is found in flour in the United States.

* **mēal,** *v.t.* [MEAL (1), *s.*]

1. To grind into meal; to reduce to powder, to pulverize.

2. To sprinkle with meal; to mix meal with.

3. To sprinkle, to taint.

"Were he *mealed*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

mēaled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MEAL, *v.*]

mealed-powder, *s.* Gunpowder pulverized by treating with alcohol.

mēal′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *meal,* v.; *-er.*] A wooden rubber for mealing powder.

mēal′-ĭeş, *s. pl.* [MEALY.] A name given in South Africa to maize, or Indian corn.

¶ The word came into prominence in England from being used in newspapers in connection with the Zulu war of 1879.

mēal′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mealy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mealy, or like meal.

2. The quality or state of being mealy-mouthed.

mēal′-ў, * **mēal′-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *meal* (2), s.; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the qualities of meal; resembling meal; soft, friable, and dry to the touch or taste.

"The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too viscid an aliment."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Covered or besprinkled with any substance resembling meal.

"The finest Sunday that the autumn saw,
With all its *mealy* clusters of ripe nuts."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

3. Mealy-mouthed.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with a white scurfy substance, farinose; as the leaves of *Primula farinosa,* and of some poplars.

mealy-bug, *s.*

Entom.: Coccus adonidum, an insect naturalized in English hot-houses, and very injurious to pine-apples and other exotics. It is reddish, and covered with a white powdery substance. [COCCUS.]

mealy-mouthed, *a.* Unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; soft-mouthed; indisposed or afraid to speak frankly, openly, and freely.

"She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature speaks so plain."—*L'Estrange.*

mealy-mouthedness, *s.* The quality or state of being mealy-mouthed.

mealy-redpole, *s.*

Ornith.: Linota canescens. [LINOTA.]

mealy-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Lantana.

mealy-winged, *a.* Having wings covered with a fine powder.

"Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects, some with four, as all farinaceous or *mealy-winged* animals, as butterflies and moths."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

mealy-zeolite, *s.*

Min.: The German mehl-zeolith. Varieties of natrolite and of mesolite (q.v.), consisting of exceedingly fine interlacing or diverging fibres, resembling meal.

mēan (1), * **mene** (1), *a.* [A.S. *mǽne* = wicked; allied to *mán* = iniquity; Dut. *gemeen* = common, vulgar, mean; Icel. *meinn* = bad, mean; *mein* = a hurt, harm; Dan. *meen;* Sw. *men* = hurt, injury; M. H. Ger. *mein* = false, a falsehood.]

1. Common, low, vulgar; low in rank or dignity; inferior, insignificant, humble.

"*Meaner* things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray." *Cowper: Doves.*

2. Of little value or account; low in estimation, despicable.

"I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no *mean* city: and, I beseech thee, suffer me to speak unto the people."—*Acts* xxi. 29.

3. Wanting in dignity of mind; abject, servile, degeuerate, spiritless, petty, low-minded.

"Early habits—those false links, which bind
At times the loftiest to the *meanest* mind."
Byron: A Sketch.

4. Base, shameful, dishonourable, disgraceful, despicable, slavish.

"One hostile witness indeed was produced, John Hampden, whose *mean* supplications and enormous bribes had saved his neck from the halter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

mean-born, *a.* Of low or humble birth.

"Inquire me out some *mean-born* gentleman,
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence' daughter."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

mean-spirited, *a.* Spiritless; destitute of honour or principle.

"He was at best a *mean-spirited* coward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

mēan (2), * **meane,** * **mene** (2), *a.* & *s.* [O. F. *meien* (Fr. *moyen*), from Lat. *medianus,* from *medius* = middle; Sp. & Port. *mediano;* Ital. *mezzano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Occupying a middle place or position; moderate, middle; not excessive.

2. Intervening; as, in the *mean* time, in the *mean* while.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Having a value intermediate between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation.

* 2. *Music:* The name formerly given to the tenor part as being the mean in pitch between the bass and treble. The middle strings of instruments were also called mean.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is intermediate or has a value intermediate between two extremes; the middle rate, degree, or point of place; absence of extremes or excess; mediocrity, moderation.

"The *mean* is the vertue, and not to go too far in this, as in all other things besides, it is the best."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 116.

* 2. Intervening time; the mean time; the mean season.

"In the *meane* vouchsafe her honourable toombe."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 58.

* 3. A mediator, a medium, a go-between.

"O blessed lady, be thou *meane* and medyatryce betwene thy eoune and wretched synners that hee puuysshe us not everlastyngly."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, Ps. xxxviii.

4. That which is used to effect an object; the medium through which anything is done or carried out; a measnre or measures employed for the carrying out of an object; agency, medium, instrumentality. (Generally used in the plural.)

"God iutends repentance to be the *means* to purify the heart from that corruption."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 7.

5. (*Pl.*): Reveuue, resources, income, substance, estate.

"Fortune made sad havoc of my *means*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* 6. A plan, a method.

"Tell me some good *mean* how I may undertake a journey."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

* 7. An opportunity; power, liberty.

"Let me have open *means* to come to them."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* The mean of two quantities is a quantity lying between them and connected with them by some mathematical law.

(1) [ARITHMETICAL-MEAN].

(2) The geometrical mean of two quantities is the square root of their product: thus, the geometrical mean of 2 and 8 is $\sqrt{16} = 4$. The greater of the given quantities is as many times greater than the mean, as the mean is greater than the less quantity. [PROGRESSION.]

(3) [HARMONICAL-MEAN.]

* 2. *Music:* A term applied to the intermediate voice or part; the tenor or alto.

¶ (1) *By all means:* Certainly, undoubtedly; without fail or hesitation.

(2) *By any means:* In any way; by any plan; possibly; at all.

(3) *By means of:* By or through the agency or instrumentality of.

(4) *By no manner of means:* By no means; not the least.

(5) *By no means:* On no account; not at all; not in any degree.

† mean-clef, *s.*

Music: The clef on which the music for the mean or intermediate parts, tenor and alto, was written. It is now very little used.

mean-day, *s.* [DAY.]

mean-diameter, *s.* In gauging, a mean between the head diameter and the bung diameter.

mean-distance, *s.* An arithmetical mean between the greatest and least distances of a planet from the sun

mean-moon, *s.*

Astron.: A hypothetical moon supposed to pass through her orbit with a uniform motion throughout.

mean-motion, *s.* [MOTION, *s.*]

mean-noon, *s.*

Astron.: The time when the mean sun (q.v.) would reach the meridian.

mean-proportional, *s.*

Math.: The second of any three quantities in continued proportion.

mean-sun, *s.*

Astron.: A hypothetical sun assumed to move through the sky at a uniform rate.

mean-time, *s.*

Astron. & Hor.: Time as measured by a perfect clock moving at a uniform rate, such as would be if all the days of the year were of a uniform length. It is distinguished from apparent time as measured by the sun or sidereal time as measured by the stars.

mēan (1), *** mene** (1), *** men-en,** *v.t. & i* [A.S. *mǽnan* = to intend; cogn. with Dut. *meenen* = to think, to believe, to fancy, to mean; Dan. *mene* = to mean, to think; Sw. *menu* = to mean, to think; Ger. *meinen*; O. H. Ger. *meinjan* = to think upon, to mean, to signify; M. H. Ger. *meine*; O. H. Ger. *meina* = thought, signification. From the same root as *mind* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To have in the mind, view, or intention; to intend, to purpose, to signify; to desire or intend to convey or denote.

"Your children shall say unto you, What *mean ye* by this service?"—*Exodus* xii. 26.

2. To purpose, to design, to intend.

"No man *means* evil but the devil."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.

3. To be intended to signify, convey, or denote; to denote, to signify, to import, to indicate.

"We wot not what it [suhmiesion] *means*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, vi. 7.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To purpose, to intend; to have in the mind or view.

"Godd woll . . . helpe Hys eervants that *meane* truly."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 351.

2. To imply; to wish to convey or declare; to have a meaning.

* 3. To think; to have the power of thought.

"And he who now to sense, now nonesnee leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 186.

4. To have a mind, disposition, or intention: as, To *mean* well.

*** mean** (2), *** mene** (2), *v.i. & t.* [MOAN, *v.*]

Mē-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Lat. *Mœander, Meandrus*, from Gr. Μαίανδρος (*Maiandros*) = the name of a river in Phrygia, remarkable for its circuitous course.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A winding or circuitous course; intricate windings and turnings; a maze, a labyrinth.

"Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and metonymical kind of speech, are called *meanders;* for this river [Meander] did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head."—*Selden: Illustrations to Drayton's Poly-Olbion.* (Note 2.)

2. *Fig.:* An intricacy, a maze; anything resembling a labyrinth.

"Ten long years did Hocus steer his course through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

II. *Art:* A peculiar style of ornamental design, in which the lines interlace; it is often used in decorating vases, and is also sometimes met with in architecture.

mĕ-ăn'-dĕr, *v.t. & i.* [MEANDER, *s.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To wind, turn, or flow over or round; to traverse in a winding or circuitous course; to wander over.

B. *Intrans.:* To move, flow, or advance in a circuitous or serpentine manuer; to have a serpentine or iutricate course.

"Pierce my veln,
Take of the crimsou stream *meandering* there,
And catechise it well."
Cowper: Task, iii. 202.

*** mĕ-ăn'-dĕred * mĕ-ăn'-dred (dred** as **dĕrd),** *a.* [Eng. *meander; -ed.*] Formed or moving in meanders or intricate windings.

"Of whose *meandred* waye
And labyrinth-like turns (as in the moors she strays)
She first received her name."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

*** mĕ-ăn'-drĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *meander; -ian.*] Winding, meandering, intricate, serpentine; full of meanders.

mĕ-ăn-drī'-nạ, *s.* [Lat. *meandrus*, genit. *meand(ri)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

1. *Zool.:* Brain-coral, Brain-stone; a tropical genus of Madreporia (q.v.). Increase is effected by fission, the coral-structure becoming massive by the union of several rows or tufts of corallites throughout the whole or a portion of their height, the calicine region of the combined corallites winding in such a manner as to suggest the resemblance to the convolutions of the brain, to which the popular name has reference.

2. *Palæont.:* Principally from the Oolitic formation.

mĕ-ăn'-drīne, *a.* [MEANDRINA.] Resembling the genus Meandrina in its characteristic growth.

"By this serial growth the corallum becomes gyrate or *meandrine.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 378.

*** mĕ-ăn'-drŏŭs, * mæ-ăn'-drŏus, * mĕ-ăn'-drў,** *a.* [Eng. *meander; -ous, -y.*] Meandering, winding, twisting.

"Ouse itself in this shire, more *mœandrous* than Mœander."—*Fuller: Worthies; Bedfordshire.*

*** meane,** *s.* [MIEN.]

*** meane-liche,** *a.* [MEANLY.]

mēan'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MEAN (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Full of meaning or import; significant, suggestive: as, a *meaning* look.

C. *As substantive:*

1. That which is meant, designed, or intended in the mind; that which is in view or contemplation; object, design, purpose, intent, aim.

2. That which is intended to be conveyed, signified, denoted, or understood by acts or language; the sense, signification, or import, of words; significance, force.

"The *meaning* which underlies the meagre facts supplied in the despatches."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

mēan'-ĭng-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *meaning; -less.*] Destitute of meaning; having no sense or meaning.

† mēan'-ĭng-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meaningless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being meaningless, or without an object.

"This life of *meaninglessness* and idleness."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1877, p. 216.

mēan'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *meaning; -ly.*] In a meaning manner; with meaning or significance; significantly.

*** mēan'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *meaning; -ness.*] Significance.

"So full of nnmeaning *meaningness*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 341.

*** mēan'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mean*, v.; *-less.*] Meaningless.

"To viewless harpings weave the *meanless* dance."
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, p. 126.

mēan'-lў, * meane-liche, * mene-liche, mæne-like, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *mean; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Humble, poor, mean.

"Pure *meneliche* loverd."
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 282.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. Moderately; in a moderate manner or degree; not excessively,

"In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flourished."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Without dignity or rank; humbly, lowlily.

"His daughter have I *meanly* matched in marriage."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

3. Poorly, shabbily.

"The heaveu-born child,
All *meanly* wrapped, in the rude manger lies."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

4. Without dignity or greatness of mind; without honour or principle; disparagingly: as, He acted very *meanly.*

5. In a sordid or niggardly manner; sordidly.

6. Without respect; disrespectfully: as, To speak *meanly* of a person.

mēan'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mean*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. Want of dignity or rank; low state; humbleness.

"This wonderful Almighty person . . . had not so much in the same world, as where to lay his head, by reason of the *meanness* of his condition."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

2. Want of dignity or elevation of mind; want of high spirit; lowness or dishonourableness of mind.

"That *meanness* which marked them ont as fit implements of tyranny."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Mean, low, or dishonourable thoughts or actions.

"Lives there a man so dead to fame, who daree
To think such *meanness*, or the thought declares?"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiv. 103.

4. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness, inferiority.

"This figure is of a later date, by the *meanness* of the workmanship."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. Sordidness, niggardliness.

*** mēan'-ŏr,** *s.* [DEMEANOUR.] Behaviour, demeanour.

"As if his *meanor* . . . were not a little culpable."
—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i., 108.

mēanş, *s. pl.* [MEAN, *s.*, I. 4, 5.]

mĕant, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [MEAN, *v.*]

mēan'-t⁀e, *adv. & s.* [Eng. *mean* (2), *a.*, and *time.*]

A. *As adv.:* In the intervening time; in or during the interval; meanwhile.

"*Meantime*, kind Wycliffe, wilt thou try?"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 12.

B. *As subst.:* An intervening time, an interval.

"The Lords had, in the *meantime*, discussed several important questions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

mēan'-while, *adv. & s.* [Eng. *mean* (2), *a.*, and *while.*]

A. *As adv.:* In the interval; in the meantime; meantime.

"The enemy *meanwhile* had made his way up the pass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* The meantime. (Used only in the phrase, In the *meanwhile.*)

mëar (1), *s.* [MERE.] A pool, a mere.

mëar (2), *s.* [MERE.] A bound, a boundary, a limit.

mëar (3), *s.* [MARE.] A mare. (*Scotch.*)

"It's a red half-guinea to him every time he munts his *mear*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

* **mëar**, * **mëare**, *v.t.* [MEAR (2), *s.*] To bound, to divide.

"When that brave honour of the Latine name
Which *meur'd* her rule with Africk."
Spenser: Ruines of Rome.

* **mëare**, *a.* [MERE.]

* **mëarş'-man**, * **mëreş'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *mear* (2), s., and *man.*] One who has charge of or points out boundaries.

mēaşe (1), *s.* [Perhaps a corruption from *measure* (q.v.).] A measure of herrings, 500 in number.

* **mēaşe** (2), * **meese**, * **meyse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *metz.*] A messuage.

* **meaş'-le** (1) (le as ęl), * **meselle**, *s.* [MESEL.]

* **mēaş'-le** (2) (le as ęl), *s.* [MEASLES.]

* **mēaş'-le** (le as ęl), *v.t.* [MEASLE (2), *s.*] To infect with measles.

mēaş'-led (led as ęld), *a.* [Eng. *measl(e); -ed.*] Infected with measles; measly.

mēaş'-led-nĕss (led as ęld), *s.* [Eng. *measled; -ness.*] The quality or state of being measled or measly; measliness.

mēaş'-les (les as ęls), *s.* [Dut. *mazelen;* Dan. *meslinger;* Sw. *messling;* Ger. *masern*, pl. of *maser* = a spot, a speckle, specially one on the skin; O. H. Ger. *masa, masar, masor, maser.*]

Pathology:

1. *Human:* An infectious disease, called also rubeola, most frequently attacking children, although sometimes occuring in old age, as in the case of George III. and of Otho, exking of Greece, who died of this affection. The period of incubation is about eight days, when the rash appears, accompanied by catarrh, watery eyes, acrid watery discharge from the nose, sneezing, and often pain in the forehead, with, occasionally, bleeding at the nose. The bronchi are frequently affected, this forming the chief danger. The spots are small, red, papular, and crescent-shaped, commencing on the face and passing downwards, disappearing in the same order. The old-fashioned remedy is saffron-tea, but the chief necessity is to ward off any respiratory mischief, or to combat it when present. A form of measles known as rötheln, or German measles, is distinct from measles or from scarlatina, with which it has often been confounded. The eruption lasts longer, never less than four or five days, sometimes eight or ten, and differs slightly from that of measles or scarlatina. It is usually a very mild disease, requiring only an aperient saline, with liquid food, and keeping in bed for a few days.

"From whence they start up chosen vessels,
Made by contact, as men get *measles*."
Butler: Hudibras, I. 3.

2. *Of the Lower Mammalia:*

(1) *Of the Pig:* What is known as measles in pigs is really the effects of a cystic worm, *Cysticercus cellulosæ.* According to Professor Gamgee's Report to the Privy Council in 1865 at least 3 per cent., and probably 5 per cent., of the pigs in Ireland are thus affected. (*Blyth: Dict. Hygiene.*)

"The swine died of the *measles*, and the sheep of the rot."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

(2) *Of the Ox:* The presence of a cystic worm, which, when eaten by man, develops into *Tænia mediocanellata.*

3. *Hort.:* A popular name vaguely used for any diseases of trees characterized by the appearance of spots on the stem.

"Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

mēaş'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *measl(e); -y.*] Infected with the measles; measled.

"If a portion of *measly* pork be eaten by a man, then the scolex will develop itself into a tapeworm."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 220.

* **mea-son-due**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *maison de Dieu* = a house of God.] A monastery; a religious house or hospital. (39 *Eliz.*, c. 5.)

mĕaş'-ŭr-a-ble (s as zh), * **mes-ur-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *mesurable;* Ital. *misurabile.*]

* 1. Moderate; not in or done to excess.

* 2. Not acting or living to excess; moderate.

"Of his diete *measurable* was he."
Chaucer: C. T., 437.

3. Capable of being measured or computed.

"God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

meas'-ŭr-a-ble-nĕss (meas as mĕzh), *s.* Eng. *measureable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being measurable or computable.

mĕaş'-ŭr-a-blў (s as zh), * **mes-ur-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *measurab(le); -ly.*]

* 1. In a measurable manner or degree; moderately, not excessively; not to excess.

"Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness to the heart."—*Ecclus.* xxxi. 28.

2. So as to be measurable or computable.

mĕas'-ŭre, * **mĕş'-ŭre** (s as zh), *s.* [Fr. *mesure*, from Lat. *mensura* = measure, fem. sing. of *mensurus*, fut. part. of *metior* = to measure; Sp. *mesura;* Ital. *misura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of measuring.

2. The extent of anything in any one or more of the three dimeusions of length, breadth, and thickness; or in circumference, capacity, or other respect.

"And their windows, and their arches, and their palm-trees, were after the *measure* of the gate that looketh towards the sea."—*Ezekiel* xl. 22.

3. The several measurements necessary to be taken by a tradesman in order to make an article of dress: as, To take one's *measure* for a suit of clothes.

4. A standard of measurement; a definite unit of capacity or extent, fixed by law or custom, in terms of which the relative sizes and capacities of things are ascertained and expressed: as, a foot, a yard, a mile, are measures of length; a pint, a gallon, measures of capacity; a square foot, a measure of area, a cubic foot, a measure of volume, &c.

"That he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reason to doubt."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

5. The quantity measured by or contained in such standard of measurement.

"A *measure* of wheat for a penny, and three *measures* of barley for a penny."—*Revelation* vi. 6.

6. An estimate or estimation.

"He might take a *measure* of his own judgments, so curiously he had set this counterfeit."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 3.

7. An instrument by which the extent or amount of capacity is measured or ascertained; a measuring-rod.

8. A rule or standard by which anything is measured, valued, or estimated.

"But unto every one of us is given grace according to the *measure* of the gift of Christ."—*Ephesians* iv. 7.

9. That which is measured out, allotted, or assigned.

* 10. Determined or allotted extent or length; limit.

"Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days."—*Psalm* xxxix. 4.

11. Moderation; just degree or amount. (Now only used in such phrases as within *measure*, beyond *measure*, &c.)

"There is *measure* in everything."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

12. Full or sufficient quantity.

"I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

13. Degree, extent; indefinite amount or quantity.

"The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

14. Means to an end; anything done as a preparatory step towards the end to which it is intended to lead; an act, a step, or proceeding designed for the accomplishment of an object: as, wise *measures*, prudent *measures*, &c.

15. A law, a statute, an act of Congress.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.* (*Pl.*): A series of beds, strata; the word occurs chiefly in the term coal-*measures.*

2. *Joinery:* Single measure is square on both sides; double measure moulded on both sides; measure and a half moulded on one side, square on the other.

3. *Math.:* The measure of a quantity in its extent, or its value, in terms of some other quantity of the same kind, taken as a unit of measure.

4. *Mining:* A stratum or bed of coal.

5. *Music:*

(1) A general name for a slow and stately dance, supposed to be like the minuet. Reed says that—

"The *measures* were performed at court and at public entertainments of the societies of law and equity, at their balls on particular occasions. It was formerly not deemed inconsistent with propriety even for the gravest persons to join in them; and accordingly at the revels, which were celebrated at the Inns of Court, it has not been unusual for the first characters in the law to become performers in treading the *measures.*"

(2) Time, pace.

(3) Rhythm.

(4) The contents of a bar.

6. *Poetry:* The arrangement of the syllables in each line with respect to quantity or accent; rhythm, metre; as, iambic *measure*, hexameter *measure.*

7. *Print.:* The space in a composing-stick between the end and the slide; the length of a line, and so the width of a column or of a page of type.

¶ (1) *Lineal measure:* The measure of lines or distances; the staudard unit of lineal measure in America is the yard. Tho system is based upon the law of nature that the force of gravity is constant at the same point of the earth's surface, and consequently that the length of a pendulum which oscillates a certain number of times iu a given period is also constant. It has long been decreed by the English law that the $\frac{1}{3\,\,6\,0\,1\,7\,9}$ part of the length of a single seconds pendulum in a vacuum at the Tower of London shall be regarded as the standard English foot, and from this, by multiplication and division, the entire system of lineal measures is established. This standard yard, originating in England, has been adopted in the United States, and forms the basis of all our systems of measurement. Copies of the standard yard are preserved at several places in London, and are kept with similar care in Washington. The French system of measures is founded upon the length of an arc of the meridian. By a very minute survey of the length of an arc of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, the latitude of both places being determined by exact observation, the length of a quadrant of the meridiau was computed, and it has been decreed by French law that the ten-millionth part of this length shall be regarded as a standard French metre, and from this, by multiplication and division, the entire system of linear measures has been established.

(2) *Unit of measure:* A given quantity, used as a standard of comparison in measuring a quantity of the same kind. Every kind of quantity has its own unit of measure, and under different circumstances, the same kind of quantity may have different units of measure.

(3) *Line of measures:* The line of intersection of the primitive plane, with a plane passing through the axis of the primitive circle and the axis of the circle to be projected.

(4) *Measure of angles:* The right angle being taken as the angular unit, its subdivisions are degrees, minutes, and seconds. The right angle contains ninety degrees, the degree sixty minutes, and the minute sixty seconds. All smaller fractions are expressed decimally in

terms of the second. The French have proposed to divide the right angle into 100 equal parts, called grades, but the suggestion has not been extensively adopted.

(5) *Measure of a number or quantity:*

Math.: A number or quantity is said to be a *measure* of another when it is contained in it a certain number of times exactly.

(6) *Measure of magnification:* The measure of magnification, or magnifying power of any optical instrument, is the ratio of the magnitude of the image to the magnitude of the object, or, more precisely, the ratio of the apparent diameter of the image to that of the object. [MICROSCOPE, TELESCOPE.]

(7) *Measures of merchandise and artificers' work:* These vary according to custom and trade: the yard and its fractions for woven goods; the fathom for rope; the bushel, peck, and gallon for grain and roots; the gallon and its subdivisions for liquids.

(8) *Measure of a ratio:* Its logarithm, in any system of logarithms, or the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. [RATIO.]

(9) *Measure of surface:* The unit of measurement is the square yard. The units employed in land measure are the perch, rood, and acre (q.v.).

(10) *Measures of volume and capacity:* Solids are estimated in cubic yards, feet, and inches. 1728 cubic inches make a cubic foot, and 27 cubic feet make a cubic yard.

(11) *Measures of weight:* [WEIGHT].

¶ For measures of time and of space, of velocity and of mass, see these words, also the foregoing phrases and terms.

mĕas'-ūre (s as zh), *mes-ure, *mes-ur-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *mesurer;* from Lat. *mensuro,* from *mensura* = a measure (q.v.); Sp. *mesurar;* Ital. *misurare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compute, determine, or ascertain the measurement, extent, quantity, dimensions, area, or capacity of by reference to a certain standard or rule: as, To *measure* distance, to *measure* the capacity of a cask, to *measure* the degree of heat or cold, to *measure* the height of a man, &c.

2. To serve as the measure of; to serve to express the measurement or dimensions of.

"An ell and three-quarters will not *measure* her from hip to hip."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iii. 2.

3. To estimate by reference to any standard; to judge of the value, extent, magnitude, or greatness of; to appreciate.

"What thought can *measure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee?" *Milton: P. L.,* vii. 603.

4. To take or set apart a certain portion of by measurement, with a certain standard or rule.

"He *measured* six measures of barley and laid it on her."—*Ruth* iii. 15.

5. To allot or distribute by measure; to deal out, to mete.

"With what measure you mete, it shall be *measured* to you again."—*Matthew* vii. 2.

6. To mark out in stated quantities; to apportion.

"What thou seest is that portion of eternity called time, *measured* out by the sun."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 159

*7. To adjust, to proportion, to accommodate.

"All start at once: Oileus led the race;
The next Ulysses, *measuring* pace with pace."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxxiii. 888.

*8. To keep within measure or bounds; to moderate, to restrain.

"The philosophre . . . him betecheth
The lore, howe that he shall *measure*
His bodie." *Gower: C. A.,* vii.

*9. To consider; to take into consideration or thought.

"He comes o'er us with our wilder days,
Not *measuring* what use we made of them."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*10. To pass over, to traverse, to travel.

"What seas they *measured,* and what fields they fought." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxiv. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take a measure or measurements.

† 2. To result, or turn out on measurement: as, This will *measure* well.

3. To be in extent or quantity: as, The tree *measures* five feet in diameter.

¶ (1) *To measure one's length:* To fall, lie, or be thrown down.

(2) *To measure strength:* To determine superiority by contest; to engage in a contest.

"The factions which divided the Prince's camp had an opportunity of *measuring their strength.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

(3) *To measure swords:* To fight with swords.

***mĕas'-ūre-ą-ble, (s as zh),** *a.* [MEASURABLE.]

mĕas'-ūred (s as zh), *mes-ured, *pa. par.* & *a.* [MEASURE, *a.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Computed, ascertained, determined, or set out by measurement or a rule.

"The rest, no portion left
That may disgrace his art, or disappoint
Large expectation, he disposes neat
At *measured* distances." *Cowper: Task,* iii. 24.

2. Deliberate and uniform; steady, slow, not hurried.

"And the *measured* tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the shore."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

*3. Deliberately stated; certain, indubitable.

"A positive and *measured* truth."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning,* bk. i.

4. Limited, moderated; kept within bounds or limits: as, He spoke in no *measured* terms.

5. Arranged rhythmically.

"Closing the sense within the *measured* time,
'Tis hard to fit the reason to the rhyme."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, ii.

† meas'-ūre-lĕss (meas as mĕzh), *a.* [Eng. *measure; -less.*] Having no measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

"*Measureless* meadows of sea-grass."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iv.

† meas'-ūre-lĕss-nĕss (meas as mĕzh), *s.* [Eng. *measureless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being measureless.

"A corresponding *measurelessness* in vituperation."—*G. Eliot: Romola,* ch. xix.

mĕas'-ūre-mĕnt (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *measure; -ment.*]

1. The act of measuring anything; mensuration.

"[The] length is not beyond the limits of very exact *measurement.*"—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 209.

2. The quantity, amount, or extent ascertained by measuring; area, size, capacity, content.

measurement-goods, *s. pl.* Light goods which are charged freight by the bulk of the packages, as distinguished from heavy goods, which are charged by the weight.

mĕas'-ūr-ĕr (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *measur(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which measures.

"The world's bright eye, Time's *measurer,* begun
Through watery Capricorn his course to run."
Howell: Letters, p. 7.

2. One whose occupation or duty is to measure goods in market.

3. One who measures up work on a building, &c., as a basis for the contractor's prices or estimate.

*4. An officer of the City of London who measured woollen cloths, coals, &c.; a meter (q.v.).

mĕas'-ūr-ĭng (s as zh), *mes-ur-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MEASURE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Computing, ascertaining, or determining the measurement, capacity, extent, or amount.

2. Used or adapted for computing or ascertaining measurements.

"Behold a man with a *measuring* line in his hand."—*Zechariah* ii. 1.

***measuring-cast,** *s.* A cast or stroke in a game which cannot be distinguished from others without measurement.

"When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
So far, but that the rest are *measuring-casts.*"
Waller. (*Todd.*)

measuring-chain, *s.* [SURVEYOR'S-CHAIN.]

measuring-faucet, *s.* A faucet which measures the amount of passing liquid.

measuring-funnel, *s.* One having graduations to indicate quantity at different degrees of fulness.

measuring-instrument, *s.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring.

measuring-machine, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining length, or "end measurement," with great exactness.

measuring-pump, *s.* A pump in which the piston operates in a chamber of known capacity, a train of wheels and dial registering the pulsations of the piston.

measuring-rod, measuring-line, measuring-bar, *s.* A rod, line, or bar, used for the purpose of measuring bases, &c., in practical trigonometry. To guard against the expansion of the measuring-rod by heat and its contraction by cold, it is made of two bars, one of brass and the other of iron, united by a cross-piece at the middle, and at either end by projecting tongues. As brass expands by heat more than iron in the proportion of five to three, the projecting tongues are so constituted that the whole length of one is to that of the part outside the bars as five is to three. The metals then so work against each other that, at all temperatures, the distance between the projecting tongues remains the same. (*Airy: Popular Astron.* (ed. 6th), pp. 48, 49.)

measuring-tape, *s.* A tape divided into inches and fractions, and coiled around an axis in a box; retracted by a spring or winding handle.

measuring-wheel, *s.* A wheel for measuring the circumference of a carriage-wheel, in order to find the length of tire required. A circumferentor. The small wheel has a known circumferential measurement, and is divided into inches and fractions. The result is told in numbers of revolutions and fraction of a revolution expressed in inches.

mēat, *meate, *mete, *s.* [A.S. *mete;* cogn. with Dut. *met;* Icel. *mato;* Dan. *mad;* Sw. *mat;* Goth. *mats;* O.H.Ger. *maz.*]

1. Originally food of all kinds; food in general; anything fit for eating, or eaten by men or animals for nourishment. Horse-*meat* is still used locally for *fodder,* and green-*meat* is a term often applied to edible vegetables, such as lettuces, cresses, &c. (*Matt.* xxiv. 45.)

2. Limited now chiefly to animal food; the flesh of animals used as food.

"A treucher of *meat* half raw and half burned."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

3. The edible portion of anything: as, the *meat* of an egg.

¶ (1) *Meat and drink:* Life; perfect enjoyment. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* v. 1.)

(2) *To sit at meat:* To sit or recline at a table at meals.

meat-biscuit, *s.* A portable, concentrated preparation of meat, pounded, dried, mixed with meal, and baked.

meat-chamber, *s.* An apartment recently introduced between decks in the ocean steamships, with a huge tank in the middle, capable of holding thirty or forty tons of ice for the purpose of transporting fresh meat to Europe. It is a gigantic refrigerator.

meat-chopper, *s.* A machine for mincing meat for sausages or for stewing.

meat-crusher, *s.* A pair of rollers for rendering steak tender, one roller having circumferential and the other longitudinal corrugations.

meat-cutter, *s.* A machine for mincing flesh; a sausage-machine.

meat-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A name vaguely applied to various flies of the genus Musca, as *Musca carnaria, M. vomitoria,* &c., that deposit their eggs on meat, which larvæ they devour. The analogous name of Flesh-flies is often applied to the dipterous family Muscidæ.

meat-hammer, *s.* A maul with a notched or ridged face, to pound meat and make it more tender.

meat-hook, *s.* A hook in a larder or on a butcher's stall, on which to hang joints of meat.

meat-knife, *s.* A knife the haft of whose blade passes through the handle, which consists of two pieces known as scales, and secured by rivets.

meat-offering, *s.*

Judaism: Heb. מִנְחָה (*minkhah*) = (1) a gift; (2) tribute; (3) an unbloody sacrifice

offered to God, the word meat being used not as in the English phrase butcher's meat, but with a meaning not far from the opposite one. A meat-offering might be of fine flour with oil poured on it and frankincense put upon it; or of fine flour unleavened and mingled with oil baked in an oven, in a pan; or, thirdly, firstfruits of dried corn with oil and frankincense. In all meat-offerings there was salt, but never leaven. A memorial portion of every meat-offering, including all the frankincense, was consumed by fire to Jehovah, the rest was eaten by the priests and every male descendant of Aaron (Lev. ii. 1–16; vi. 14–18).

meat-safe, *s.* A safe with perforated zinc or wire gauze front in which to keep meat.

meat-salesman, *s.* One who acts as an agent for breeders of cattle, receiving the carcasses, and selling them retail to the butcher

meat-saw, *s.* A saw resembling a tenon-saw, but with a steel or iron back.

meat-screen, *s.* A metallic screen placed behind roasting meat to reflect the heat of the fire.

meat-spit, *s.* A spit for holding a roasting joint while turning in front of the fire.

meat-tub, *s.* A tub for holding pickled meat.

* **mēat,** *v.t.* [Meat, *s.*] To supply with meat or food; to feed.

"Haste then and *meat* your men."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xix. 196.

* **mēat'-ĕd, * met-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *meat; -ed.*] Fed, foddered.

"Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

* **meathe,** *s.* [Mead (1), *s.*]

mēat'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meaty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being meaty.

"I felt as though I were pervaded by *meatiness* for many hours."—*A. Trollope: Australia*, i. 57.

* **mēat'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *meat; -less.*] Destitute of meat.

"Growling over his uneuvled virtue as a cur growls over a *meatless* boue."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philos.*, i. 194.

mē-ā'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a passage, going, motion, or course, from *meo* = to go, to pass.]

Anat.: An opening or canal, as the *meatus auditorius*, extending from the concha to the tympauum; in its lining membrane are found the ceruminous glands, secreting the wax of the ear. The meatuses of the nose are passages between the spongy boues and the nasal fossæ, and in rushing through them, the air deposits its odour on the mucous membrane.

meatus-knife, *s.* A small knife with a triangular concealed blade in a long thin shaft; used in operations in the meatus auditorius, such as obliterating structures, opening pustules, scarifying, removing polypi, &c.

mēat'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *meat; -y.*] Abounding in meat; resembling meat; fleshy, but not fat.

meaw, meawl, *v.i.* [Mew, Mewl.]

† **mēa'-zęl,** *s.* [Measle, Mesel.]

* **mēa'-zle,** *v.i.* [Mizzle.]

† **me-bles,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *meubles.*] Movable goods.

Mĕc'-cą, *s.* [Arab.]

Geog.: The sacred city of the Muhammadans.

Mecca-balsam, *s.*

Bot.: *Balsamodendron Opobalsamum.*

mĕ-chăn'-ĭc, * **mĕ-chăn'-ĭck,** * **me-chan-icke,** * **me-chan-ike,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *mechanique, mecanique* (Fr. *mécanique*), from Lat. *mechanica*, from Gr. μηχανικὴ [τέχνη] (*mēchanikē* [*technē*]) = (the science of) mechanics; μηχανή (*mēchanē*) = a machine; Sp. & Port. *mecanico*; Ital. *meccanico.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to mechanics; mechanical.

"Sometimes he ply'd the strong *mechanic* tool."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 12.

2. *Fig.:* Vulgar, common, bare.

"And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On more *mechanic* complement."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 4.

B. *As subst.:* One who is employed or skilled in the construction of materials, as wood, metal, &c., into any kind of structure or machine; one who is skilled in the use of tools or instruments; an artizan; a handicraftsman; one who follows a mechanical trade for his living; a skilled workman; an artificer. The term is used somewhat loosely, but is always understood as excluding agricultural labourers, or such as work with the pick, shovel, spade, or similar tools.

"Some plain *mechanic*, who, without pretence
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence."
Cowper: Retirement, 449.

mechanics'-institute, *s.* An institution for providing instruction and recreation to mechanics and artizans, by means of reading-rooms, libraries, lectures, classes, &c.

mĕ-chăn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* & *s.* [Mechanic.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to, depending upon, or in accordance with the principles or laws of mechanics.

"We have also divers *mechanical* arts, which you have not."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*, p. 28.

2. Acting by or resulting from weight or momentum: as, *mechanical* pressure.

3. Pertaining to those changes in bodies in which they form compounds, without losing their identity in the compound substance, as opposed to chemical: as, a *mechanical* mixture.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Resembling a machine: as—

(1) Acting without thought, consideration, or independence of judgment. (Said of persons: as, a *mechanical* follower of a party.)

(2) Done without thought, intention, or deliberate design, but by mere force of habit: as, a *mechanical* action or movement.

(3) Characterized by unthinking obedience or subserviency to external rule or guidance; not marked by individuality or freedom of thought.

"How far you may be pleased with the versification and mere *mechanical* parts of this attempt, I do not pretend to inquire."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.* (*To Sir J. Reynolds.*)

(4) Not designed or intended; happening in the ordinary course of things.

"The indirect influence which *mechanical* causes often exercise."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 237.

* **2.** Employed as a mechanic; following the trade or occupation of a mechanic.

"Is this a holiday? What I know you not,
Being *mechanical*, you ought not walk,
Upon a labouring day."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

* **3.** Of mean or low occupation; vulgar, common, base, rude, mean.

"Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue! I will stare him out of his wits; I will awe him with my cudgel."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A mechanic.

"A crew of patches, rude *mechanicals*,
That work for bread upon Athenian stalls."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *Mechanical solution of a problem:* Solution by any means not strictly geometrical, as by means of a ruler and compasses or other instrument.

(2) *Mechanical theory of cleavage:*

Geol.: The theory that many beds have undergone compression in a direction perpendicular to the planes of cleavage, and a corresponding expansion in the direction of the dip of the cleavage. This hypothesis was brought forward by Mr. D. Sharpe, F.G.S., in 1847, following out the observations published by Prof. Philips in 1843. In 1853 Mr. Sorby proved the theory to be largely applicable to the slaty rocks of North Wales and Devonshire.

(3) *Mechanical theory of heat:*

Phys.: The same as Dynamical-theory (q.v.).

(4) *Rocks of mechanical origin:*

Geol.: Rocks composed of mud, sand, or pebbles, laid down by the action of running water, also the accumulations of stones, scoriæ, &c., thrown out by a volcano, and arranged by the action of gravity, as distinguished from crystalline rocks, which are of chemical origin. (*Lyell.*)

mechanical-bronchitis, *s.*

Pathol.: Bronchitis produced by the inhalation of particles of matter, which irritate the tubes of the air sacs.

mechanical-broom, *s.* A sweeping machine, usually propelled by horses, and having revolving brooms actuated by the supporting wheels, and delivering the dust and mud into the box of the waggon or into the gutter.

mechanical-curve, *s.* The same as Transcendental-curve (q.v.).

mechanical-dysmenorrhœa, *s.*

Pathol.: Obstruction to the menstrual discharge.

mechanical-lamp, *s.* Another name for Carcel's clock-work lamp, in which the oil is pumped from a lower reservoir to the wick-tube by means of clock-work, so as to furnish a supply exceeding that consumed by the wick, the surplus flowing back outside of the burner. The object is to afford equal and ample supply of oil to the flame.

mechanical-philosophy, *s.*

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to any theory which seeks to account for the phenomena of the universe by the movements of elementary bodies. The best example of mechanical-philosophy, either in ancient or modern times, is the Atomism of Leucippus, of Democritus, and of Epicurus.

mechanical-pigeon, *s.* A flying object forming a substitute for a pigeon in shooting-matches.

mechanical-powers, *s. pl.* Contrivances by which a great weight may be sustained, or a great resistance overcome, by a small force. They are the wedge, the inclined plane, the screw, the lever, the wheel and axle, and the pulley.

mechanical-telegraph, *s.* Another name for the automatic telegraph, in which a message represented by a series or succession of dots is passed beneath a key or stylus, so as to make and break the circuit by mechanically passing through.

mechanical-stoker, *s.* A mechanical attachment to a steam boiler furnace for the automatic supply of fuel, either as powder or in pieces broken to a regular size. It usually consists of a hopper containing the fuel, at the bottom of which are rollers which force the coal on to the grate.

mechanical-theory, *s.* [Mechanical-philosophy.]

* **mĕ-chăn'-ĭ-cal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mechanical; -ize.*] To render mechanical or mean; to debase.

mĕ-chăn'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mechanical; -ly.*]

1. In a mechanical manner; by means of a machine or mechanism; according to the laws of mechanism.

"The chick with all its parts is not a *mechanically* contrived engine."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 68.

2. By physical force or power.

3. In a manner resembling a machine; without thought, care, or independent judgment; by the mere force of habit.

"Guards, *mechanically* formed in ranks."
Cowper: Table Talk, 136.

4. Without losing its identity; opposed to chemically.

"They contain silica, alumina, potash, soda, and mica mixed *mechanically* together."—*Tyndall: Fragments of Science*, (ed. 3rd), p. 411.

* **mĕ-chăn'-ĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mechanical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mechanical.

mĕch-ą-nī'-cian, *s.* [Fr. *mécanicien*, from Lat. *mechanicus* = mechanic (q.v.).] One who is skilled or versed in mechanics.

"If it were presumed that none but geometers and *mechanicians* should employ themselves about writing any part of that history."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 473.

mĕ-chăn-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Lat. *mechanicus* = mechanic (q.v.).] Pertaining to or connected with mechanics or mechanism.

mechanico-chemical, *a.* Of, pertaining, or relating to both chemistry and mechanics. Used specially of such sciences as electricity and magnetism, some of the phenomena of which require for their explanation the laws of chemistry and of mechanics.

mechanico-corpuscular, *a.* An epithet applied to the Atomic theory, because the atoms were supposed to contain within themselves the elements of motion.

"To . . . confound the enemies of the *mechanico-corpuscular* philosophy."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1853, p. 182.

mĕ-chăn'-ĭcs, mĕ-chăn'-ĭcks, *s.* [Mechanic.]

* **1.** The science of machinery.

2. That branch of practical science which considers the laws of equilibrium and the motion of solid bodies; the forces by which bodies, whether animate or inanimate, may be made to act upon one another; and the means by which these forces may be increased so as to overcome those which are more powerful. The term mechanics was originally confined to the doctrine of equilibrium. It is now, however, extended to the motion and equilibrium of all bodies, whether solid, fluid, or aëriform. That branch of mechanics which investigates the relations between forces in equilibrium is termed Statics; and that which investigates the effects of forces not in equilibrium, but producing motion, is termed Dynamics. The complete arrangement of mechanics is now made to embrace, besides, the pressure and tension of cords, the equilibrated polygon, the catenary curve, suspension bridges, the equilibrium of arches and the stability of their piers, the construction of oblique arches, the equilibrium of domes and vaults with revetments, the strength of materials, whether they be of wood or iron, dynamics (or the science of moving bodies), with hydrostatics, pneumatics, and hydraulics.

"I here understand the word *mechanicks* in a larger sense for those disciplines that consist of the applications of the pure mathematicks to produce or modify motion to inferior bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 435.

¶ (1) *Animal mechanics:* The department of science which applies the principles of mechanics to the framework and other parts of the human body, and of the bodies of the inferior animals.

(2) *Practical mechanics:* The application of the principles of mechanics to practical purposes, as the construction of machines, buildings, &c.

(3) *Rational mechanics:* That branch of mechanics which treats of the theory of motion.

mĕch′-a-nĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *mécanisme*, from *mécanique* = mechanic (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Action according to mechanical laws; mechanical action.

"After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism*, to convert it into animal substances."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. The arrangement of the parts of a machine, engine, or other instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the parts collectively of a machine; the arrangement and relation of the parts in a machine; mechanical construction and arrangement; machinery.

"Many authors have spoken of the wonderful *mechanism* of speech."—*Stewart: The Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

II. *Music:*

1. That part of an instrument which forms the connection between the player and the sound-producing portion.

2. The physical power of performance, as distinguished from the intellect or taste which directs it.

mĕch′-a-nĭst, *s.* [Gr. μηχανή (*mēchanē*) = a machine; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mechanic, a mechanician; one skilled in the construction or use of machinery.

"What titles will he keep? will he remain
Musician, gardener, builder, *mechanist*?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. *Philos.:* One of a school of philosophers who ascribed all the changes in the universe to the effect of purely mechanical forces.

***mĕch′-a-nīze,** *v.t.* [Fr. *mécaniser.*] To subject to contrivance, art, or skill; to form by contrivance or design; to form mechanically.

"The human frame a *mechanized* automaton."—*Shelley.* (*Annandale.*)

***mĕ-chăn′-ō-graph,** *s.* [Gr. μηχανή (*mēchanē*) = a machine, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] One of a set of multiplied copies of an original, executed by means of a machine.

***mĕ-chăn-ō-grăph′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *mechanograph*; *-ic.*]

1. Treating of or dealing with mechanics.

2. Pertaining to or executed by mechanography.

***mĕch-an-ŏg′-ra-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mechanograph*; *-ist.*] One who by mechanical means produces multiplied copies of any work of art, writing, &c.

***mĕch-an-ŏg′-ra-phy,** *s.* [Eng. *mechanograph*; *-y.*] The art of multiplying copies of a work of art, a writing, &c., by mechanical means.

***mĕch′-an-ŭr-gy,** *s.* [Gr. μηχανή (*mechanē*) = a machine, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines.

Mĕ-chĭt′-a-rĭst, *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def. B.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Armenian religious congregation described under B.

"Printed at the *Mechitarist* presses of Vienna and Venice."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 568.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: A congregation founded at the close of the seventeenth century by an Armenian, named Mechitar, for the purpose of instructing and improving the condition of his countrymen. He was ordained in 1699, and went to Constantinople to put his plans into execution. Meeting with opposition there, he founded a religious house at Modon in the Morea, and when war broke out between Turkey and the Venetian Republic in 1715, the latter power granted him the island of San Lazzaro, in the lagoon between the Lido and Venice, where he founded the Armenian convent which is such an object of interest to travellers. The Mechitarists are devoted to literary work, principally the perfecting of Armenian, and the translation into that language of the principal productions of European literature.

mêche, *s.* [Fr.]

Surg.: A bunch or pledget of charpie, cotton, or raw silk, for keeping open an ulcer or wound. Applied by an instrument known as a porte-mèche.

Mĕch′-lĭn, *s.* & *a.* [From Mechlin or Malines in Belgium.]

A. *As subst.:* A light Belgian lace with an hexagonal mesh; made of three flax threads, twisted and plaited to a perpendicular line, the pattern being worked in the net, and the plait-thread surrounding the flowers.

B. *As adj.:* The term applied to the variety of lace described in A.

mĕ-chlō′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *me(conin)*; *chlo(rine)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

mechloic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline acid produced by the action of chlorine on meconin. It crystallizes in fine prismatic needles; sparingly soluble in cold, but easily soluble in boiling water.

mĕ-ġĭst′-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. μέγιστος (*megistos*) = very great, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the countenance.]

Zool.: A genus of Crocodilidæ from Africa, erected by Gray. Jaws oblong, slender, and rather flat; nose not swollen; cervical and dorsal plates united; hind feet webbed. *Mecistops Bennettii* is Bennett's Gavial, *M. cataphractus*, the False Gavial. By many naturalists they are considered as varieties.

mĕ-ġĭs-tūr′-a, mĕ-ġĭs-tūr′-a, *s.* [Gr. μέγιστος (*megistos*) = very great, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: Long-tailed Tit. It was raised to generic distinction, as *Mecistura vagans*, by Dr. Leach in 1816, without, however, specifying his reasons. He has been followed by Brehm and Bonaparte. (*Yarrell.*) [Parus, Tit.]

Mĕ-chō′-a-căn, *s.* [See def.] The name of a maritime state in Mexico, whence the root was originally brought.

Mechoacan-root, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: The root of *Batatas Jalapa*, once erroneously supposed to be the true jalap, which it to a certain extent resembles in its purgative properties.

Mĕc′-kel, *s.* [See def.] John Frederick Meckel, a celebrated German anatomist (1724–74). He was the author of many scientific works, and, in 1749, published an account of the ganglion which bears his name.

Meckel's-cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: The cartilage of the first or mandibular arch. It occupies the deeper part of the arch from a very early period, and remains visible in the human fœtus up to the sixth or seventh month. Its proximal portion is converted into the malleus of mammals and the quadrate bone of reptiles and birds. (*Quain.*)

Meckel's-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: The larger of the cranial ganglia. It is triangular in shape, reddish in colour, and is situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa, near the spheno-palatine foramen, whence it is sometimes called the sphcno-palatine ganglion. The sub-maxillary ganglion was also discovered by Meckel.

mĕ-cŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. μῆκος (*mēkos*) = length, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: A graduated instrument used at the Hospice de Maternité in Paris, to measure new-born infants.

mĕc-ō-năm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mecon(ic acid)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

meconamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_3(NH_2)O_6 = C^4(NH_2) \left\langle \begin{matrix} COHO \\ COHO. \\ COHO \end{matrix} \right.$

An amide of meconic acid formed by the action of ammonia on ethyl meconic acid. It has not been obtained in the crystalline form, and its formula is somewhat doubtful.

mĕc′-ō-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *mecon(ic)*; suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of meconic acid.

mĕ-cŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mecon(ium)*; suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from meconium (q.v.).

meconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_4O_7$. One of the constituents of opium discovered by Sertürner in 1805. It is prepared from the alcoholic extract of opium by precipitating with baric chloride and decomposing the baric meconate with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless, mica-like plates or prisms, containing three molecules of water, with difficulty soluble in cold water and ether, but more readily in hot water and alcohol. When heated to 200°, it gives off carbonic anhydride, and is converted into comenic acid, $C_6H_4O_5$. Its aqueous solution is coloured deep-red by ferric chloride. Meconic acid is dibasic, and forms two classes of salts. When calcic meconate is dissolved in warm nitric acid, and the solution cooled, brilliant plates of the monobasic salt $(C_7H_3O_7)_2Ca, 2H_2O$ are produced. Di-ammonic meconate, $C_4HO\begin{matrix}(CO(NH_4)O)_2, \\ COHO\end{matrix}$ crystallizes in slender needles.

Di-ethyl meconic acid, $C_4HO\begin{matrix}(CO(C_2H_5)O)_2, \\ COHO\end{matrix}$ is obtained from the mother liquor from which the former acid has separated. It forms flattened colourless prisms, melting about 110°, and dissolving easily in water and alcohol. The acid is monobasic, and forms, with ammonia, a crystalline salt of a yellow colour.

meconic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4HO\begin{matrix}CO(C_2H_5)O \\ (COHO)_2\end{matrix}$ Ethyl meconic acid. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a solution of meconic acid in absolute alcohol. It forms small needles soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, melts at 158°, and sublimes in brilliant rhombs.

mĕ-cŏn′-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Eng. *mecon(in)*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{23}NO_4$. One of the alkaloids present in the aqueous extract of opium, discovered by Hesse in 1870. It forms a brownish, transparent, amorphous mass, it soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol, and chloroform. It melts at 58°, and is not sublimable. The salts of meconidine are very unstable, and their solutions have an intensely bitter taste.

mĕc′-ō-nĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mecon(ium)*; suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. A neutral substance existing in opium, first observed by Dublanc. It can be formed from narcotine by the action of dilute nitric acid, and from opianic acid by treatment with caustic alkalis. It may also be obtained from opium by allowing a cold-water extract to stand for some weeks, redissolving the crystalline deposit in alcohol, and again crystallizing. Meconin crystallizes in colourless hexagonal prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether; slightly soluble in cold water. It has a very acrid

taste, melts at about 98°, and distils without alteration. It forms substitution derivatives with bromine, iodine, &c., of which bromomeconin is the type, $C_{10}H_9BrO_4$.

mĕ-cō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μηκώνιον (*mēkōnion*) = (1) the juice of the poppy, opium; (2) the discharge from the bowels of newborn children; μήκων (*mēkōn*) = the poppy.]

Chem.: A substance occurring in the intestinal canal of the fœtus. It appears to be a mixture of cholesterin, bile resin, casein, picromel, biliverdin, mucus, and perhaps albumin.

mĕc-ŏn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μήκων (*mēkōn*) = a poppy, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: Welsh-poppy; a genus of Papaveraceæ, intermediate between Papaver and Argemone. Sepals two; petals four; stigma of few rays; capsule opening below the style by four to six valves. Known species nine. *Meconopsis cambrica* is the Common Welsh-poppy. It has large yellow flowers. Rare in England, and only naturalized in Scotland. The roots of *M. nepalensis*, a Nepaulese species, are very poisonous. It has, however, sometimes been prescribed, as has *M. aculeata*, another Indian species, as a narcotic.

mĕd'-ăl, *s.* [Fr. *médaille*, from Ital. *medaglia* = a medal, a coin, from Low Lat. *medalia, medalla* = a small coin, a corrupt. of Lat. *metallum* = metal (q.v.); Sp. *medalla.*] A coin; a piece of metal cast in the form of a coin, and stamped with some figure or inscription to commemorate the memory of some illustrious person, or some remarkable deed, or as a reward of merit. A medal differs from a coin in that it is not current as money. [Numismatics.]

"An antique *medal* half consumed with rust."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 545.

medal-machine, *s.* A machine for making copies of medals and raised or sunk works on a scale larger or smaller than the original. It comprises adjustable frames on the pantograph principle for carrying tracers which pass over the face of the original, and mandrels in which the various cutters for producing the copy are inserted.

* **mĕd'-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Medallist.

* **mĕd'-ăl-lĕt, * mĕd'-ăl-ĕt,** [Eng. *medal*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small medal; they are frequently worn suspended from the neck, and in Catholic countries are impressed with figures of saints, &c.

"I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medalets.*"—*Pinkerton: Essay on Medals*, vol. i., § 13.

mĕ-dăl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *medal*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a medal or medals.

"I have lately seen, says Eugenius, a *medallic* history of the present king of France."—*Addison: Medals*, dial. 3.

mĕ-dăl'-lion (ion as yŭn), *s.* [Fr. *médaillon*, from Ital. *medaglione*, from *medaglia* = a medal (q.v.).]

1. A large antique medal or memorial coin, usually of gold or silver, and larger than current coins.

"Under this term [*medallions*] are included all the pieces produced by the ancient mints, which, from their superior size, were evidently not intended for circulation."—*Addison: Ancient Medals*, dial. iii.

2. Carved, moulded, cast, or stamped circular, oval and sometimes square work, bearing on it objects represented in relief, as flowers, heads, figures, animals, &c.

mĕd'-al-lĭst, * mĕd'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *medal*; *-ist*; Fr. *médailliste.*]

1. One who engraves, stamps, or moulds medals.

"Sculptors, painters, and *medallists* exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. One who studies the history of medals; one who is skilled or curious in medals.

"As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money."—*Addison: On Medals.*

3. One who has gained a medal at school or college as the reward of merit.

* **mĕ-dăl'-lŭr-ġy,** *s.* [Eng. *medal*, and Gr. ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] The art of engraving, stamping, or moulding medals.

mĕd'-dle, * med-ell, * me-dle, * med-len, * melle, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *mesler, medler, meller* = to mix, to interfere or meddle with (Fr. *mêler*), from Low Lat. *misculo* = to mix, from Lat. *misceo*; Sp. *mezclar*; Port. *mesclar*; Ital. *mischiare.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To mix, to mingle.

"Thei gaven him to drynke wyn *medled* with gall."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii. 34.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To mingle, to interlard.

2. To confuse, to confound.

"A *medled* state of the orders of the gospell."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iv., § 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To mix, to mingle.

"More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To take part; to deal, to interpose, to interfere:—

* (1) In a good sense: to attend.

"Study to be quiet, and to *meddle* with your own business."—*Tyndale: 1 Thessal.* iv. 10.

(2) In a bad sense: to interfere officiously with matters with which one has no personal interest; to put one's self forward impertinently, officiously, or offensively in the affairs of others.

3. To touch or handle things with which one has no business.

mĕd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *meddl(e)*; *-er.*] One who meddles; one who interferes or busies himself officiously about matters with which he has no personal concern; an officious person; a busybody.

"His royal patron . . . hated a *meddler* almost as much as a coward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

mĕd'-dle-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *meddle*; *-some.*] Inclined or given to meddling or interfering in the business of others; officiously intrusive.

"Honour, that *meddlesome*, officious ill,
Pursues thee e'en to death." *Blair: The Grave.*

mĕd'-dle-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meddlesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being meddlesome; officious interference.

"I shall propound some general rules according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blameable."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 21.

mĕd'-dlĭng, *a.* [Eng. *meddle*; *-ing.*] Given to interfering in the concerns of others; meddlesome; officiously intrusive.

"To turn every ignorant *meddling* magistrate into a state inquisitor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mĕd'-dlĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *meddling*; *-ly.*] In a meddling, interfering, or officious manner; officiously, interferingly.

Mēde, *s.* [Lat. *Medus.*] A native or subject of the ancient kingdom of Media.

† **mē'-dĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Medium.]

* **mē'-dĭ-ą-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *media(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being mediate or forming an intermediate or intervening step.

mēd-ĭ-æ'-vąl, * mēd-ĭ-ē'-vąl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *medius* = middle; *æv(um)* = an age, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Middle Ages.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One who belonged to the Middle Ages.

"This view of landscape differs from that of the *mediævals.*"—*Ruskin.*

† **mēd-ĭ-æ'-vąl-ĭşm, † mēd-ĭ-ē'-vąl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *mediæval*; *-ism.*] The principles, manners, or spirit of the Middle Ages, especially in matters of religion and art.

† **mēd-ĭ-æ'-vąl-ĭst, † mēd-ĭ-ē'-vąl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mediæval*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in the history of the Middle Ages; one who sympathizes with or supports mediævalism.

* **mēd-ĭ-æ'-vąl-lў, * mēd-ĭ-ē'-vąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mediæval*; *-ly.*] In a mediæval manner; in accordance with mediævalism.

* **mē'-dĭ-ąl,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *medialis*, from *medius* = middle; Fr. *médial.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a mean or average; mean.

B. *As substantive:*

Greek Gram.: A term sometimes applied to the letters *b, g*, and *d*, as being intermediate in sound between the hard mutes *p, k*, and *t*, and the aspirates *ph, ch*, and *th.*

medial-alligation, *s.* [Alligation, 2.]

medial-cadence, *s.*

Music: The cadence proper to the Mediant (q.v.).

Mē'-dĭ-an (1), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Media* = an ancient kingdom of Asia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Media or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A Mede.

mē'-dĭ-an (2), *a.* [Lat. *medianus*, from *medius* = middle.] Situated or placed in the middle; passing through or along the middle.

"Let bloud in the *median* vein of the heart."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon to the Lords of Parliament.*

median-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the anterior interosseous artery.

median-line, *s.*

Anat.: A vertical line, supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts, one right the other left. Chaussier calls the *linea alba* the median line of the abdomen. (*Dunglison.*)

median-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve arising by two roots from the inner and outer cord of the brachial plexus. It travels down the front of the forearm, and enters the palm, separating into two nearly equal parts; the external part supplies some of the short muscles of the thumb, and gives digital branches to the thumb and index finger; the second portion supplies the middle finger, and in part the index and ring fingers. (*Quain.*)

median-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Three of the superficial veins of the forearm: the median basilic, the median cephalic, and the common median, or *junis brachii.* [Basilic, Cephalic.]

† **median-zone,** *s.*

Geog. & Biol.: The same as the Deep-sea Coral-zone (q.v.). It is from fifty to a hundred or more fathoms.

mē'-dĭ-ant, mē'-dĭ-ante, *s.* [Fr. *médiante*; Ital. *mediante*, from Lat. *medians*, pr. par. of *medio* = to divide in the middle; *medius* = middle.]

Music:

1. One of the three most significant regular modulations of the ecclesiastical modes. [Mode.]

2. The third degree of any scale, so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and the dominant into two-thirds. Thus in the scale of c, E is the mediant.

mē-dĭ-ăs'-tĭn-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *mediastin(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the mediastine.

¶ There are *mediastinal* arteries, branches of the internal mammary artery, which ramify in the loose connective tissue of the *mediastinal* space (the space bounded laterally by the right and left pleuræ); *mediastinal* veins, and *mediastinal* lymphatic glands. Pathologically, there are *mediastinal* hydatids, tumours, and cancer.

mē'-dĭ-ăs-tĭne, mē-dĭ-ăs-tī'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *mediastinus* = a helper, a common servant, a drudge.]

Anat.: The septum formed by the union of the two pleuræ. The term anterior mediastinum is given to the part of this septum in front of the heart and pericardium, and posterior mediastinum to the part behind. That portion which encloses the pericardium is sometimes distinguished as the middle mediastinum. (*Quain.*)

"None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the pleura."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

mē-dĭ-ăs-tĭ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *mediastin(us)*, and suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation; Fr. *médiastinite.*] [Mediastine.]

Path.: Inflammation of the laminar tissue of the mediastine.

† **mē'-dĭ-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *mediatus*, pa. par. of *medio* = to be in the middle; *medius* = middle; Fr. *médiat*; Ital. & Sp. *mediato.*]

1. Situated or being in the middle or between two extremes; middle.

"Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state,
Betwixt infinity and nothing."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 645.

2. Intervening, interposed.

"Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispelled;
The sun shall soon be face to face beheld."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

3. Acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediate; leading up to that which acts directly or immediately.

"The immediate cause of death is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits; and [that] the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the *mediate* cause."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 399.

4. Gained or effected by the agency or intervention of a medium: as, *mediate* perception, *mediate* knowledge.

mediate-auscultation, *s.*

Med.: Auscultation by means of the stethoscope, as distinguished from immediate auscultation, in which the ear is directly applied to the chest of the patient.

mediate-testimony, *s.*

Law: Secondary evidence. (*Wharton.*)

mē'-dĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sp. *mediar;* Fr. *médier;* Ital. *mediare.*] [MEDIATE, *a.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To effect by mediation or intervention between two or more parties.

"Employed to *mediate*
A present marriage, to be had between
Him and the sister of the young French queen."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

2. To connect as two things distinctly separate by something interposed or intervening.

3. To halve; to divide equally.

"They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet."—*Holder.*

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be or lie between two; to intervene.

"They exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body."—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. To interpose or intervene between parties, as a common friend, for the purpose of reconciling them, or negotiating an agreement or arrangement; to intercede.

*** mē'-dĭ-ate-lў,** *** me-di-at-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *mediate, a.; -ly.*] In a mediate manner; not directly or immediately: as, a medium, means, or secondary cause; not primarily.

"Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and *mediately* by pestilent semiuaries propagated through the air."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

*** mē'-dĭ-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mediate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mediate.

mē-dĭ-ā'-tion, *** me-di-a-ci-oun,** *** me-di-a-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *médiation,* from Lat. *mediatus,* pa. par. of *medio* = to be in the middle or between; Sp. *mediacion;* Ital. *mediazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The state or action of anything interposed or intervening between two things; intervention, interposition; mediate agency.

"It being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause, that whatsoever it does by the *mediation* of second causes, it can do immediately by itself without them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

2. The act of mediating; intervention between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciliation; intercession.

"Noble offices thou may'st effect
Of *mediation* after I am dead."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

II. *Music:* That part of a Gregorian chant which lies between the reciting-note and the next close. [CHANT.]

*** mē'-dĭ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *mediat(e); -ive.*] Of or pertaining to a mediator or mediation; mediatorial.

mē-dĭ-ăt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *mediatiz(e); -ation.*] The act of mediatizing; specifically, a term applied to the annexation or absorption of the smaller states of Germany by the larger neighbouring states, after the dissolution of the German empire in 1806, leaving to the former their nominal independence and sovereignty, and to their princes their rank, rights, and privileges.

*** mē'-dĭ-a-tize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mediat(e); -ize.*] To render mediate; specifically, to make mediately, not immediately, dependent: as, in Germany, to annex a smaller state to a larger, leaving to it its nominal sovereignty, and to its prince his title, rights, and privileges.

"My host informed me . . . that the princes of Altenstein had up to the beginning of the present century been independent rulers, but had then been *mediatized*—*i.e.*, politically disestablished, and made subjects of one of the larger states."—*A. G. Liddell*, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, Oct. 1881, p. 473.

mē'-dĭ-ā-tŏr, *** me-di-a-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *médiateur,* from Lat. *mediatorem,* accus. of *mediator* = one who comes between, a mediator, from *mediatus,* pa. par. of *medio* = to be in the middle; *medius* = the middle; Sp. & Port. *mediador;* Ital. *mediatore.*]

1. One who mediates or interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciliation or of effecting an agreement or arrangement; an arbitrator.

"Thus authorised, the *mediators* speedily concluded a treaty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Specifically, a term applied to Christ as the intercessor between God and man.

"There is one God, and one *mediator* between God and man, the man Christ Jesus."—1 *Timothy* ii. 5.

¶ The term *mediator*—Gr. μεσίτης (*mesitēs*), literally, an intermediary, an intercessor, a go-between, from μέσος (*mesos*) = the middle, and εἶμι (*eimi*) = to go—is applied in the New Testament to Moses and to Christ. The former was invited to hold interviews with Jehovah, carrying messages from Him to the Israelitish people and back again (Exod. xix. 3, 7, 8, 20, xx. 22, xxi. 1, &c.). He also interceded for them when they had sinned (xxxii. 30-32). The Jewish covenant or testament was "ordained through angels by the hand of a mediator" (Gal. iii. 19, R.V.); Jesus was the mediator of the new and better covenant or testament (Heb. viii. 6, ix. 15, xii. 24). In the fullest sense, that of an intercessor, there is no mediator but Christ Jesus (1 Tim. ii. 5). He ever lives to make intercession for those who come unto God by him (Heb. vii. 25; cf. John xvii.). It is for his name's sake that sins are forgiven (Ephes. iv. 32; 1 John ii. 12).

mē-dĭ-ą-tōr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *mediator; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a mediator or mediation; pertaining to the office or character of a mediator.

"His *mediatorial* character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office."—*Paley: Sermon* 22.

mē-dĭ-ą-tōr'-ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mediatorial; -ly.*] In a mediatorial manner; as a mediator.

mē'-dĭ-ā-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *mediator; -ship.*] The office, position, or character of a mediator.

"The infinitely perfect *mediatorship* and intercession of Christ."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

*** mē'-dĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *mediator; -y.*] Of or pertaining to a mediator or mediation; mediatorial.

"The *mediatory* office which he was to be intrusted with."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*** mē'-dĭ-ā-trĕss,** *** mē'-dĭ-ā-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat. *mediatrix,* fem. of *mediator* = a mediator; Fr. *médiatrice;* Ital. *mediatrice.*] A female mediator.

"Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen!
As judge and *mediatress* stand between?"
Lewis: Statius, viii.

† mē'-dĭc, *s.* [MEDICK, *s.*]

*** mĕd'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *medicus.*] The same as MEDICAL (q.v.).

*** mĕd'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *medicabilis,* from *medico* = to treat with medicine.] That may or can be cured or healed.

mĕd-ĭ-cā'-gō, *s.* [Corrupted from Μηδικὴ πόα (*Mēdikē poa*) = the Median grass, which was lucerne, said to have been brought to Greece during the expedition of Darius.]

Bot.: Medick; a genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Trifoliæ. The leaves are trifoliolate, the keel obtuse, the legumes spirally twisted, more rarely falcate, often spiny, rarely dehiscent. Found in Europe, the west of Asia, and the north of Africa. Known species, forty. *M. lupulina,* the Hop-trefoil, sometimes called Shamrock, and in Norfolk Non-such, is occasionally cultivated with other clovers. It is like the yellow one, which, however, is a smaller plant and annual. *M. sativa,* is Lucerne (q.v.), a native of the Eastern Hemisphere, but largely grown in the United States. *M. arborea,* the cytisus of the ancients, grows in the south of Italy, Greece and the Archipelago. The Turks use the wood to make handles for their sabres, and the Greek monks for making beads.

mĕd'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Low Lat. *medicalis,* from Lat. *medicus* = a physician, *medeor* = to heal; Ital. & Sp. *medico.*] Pertaining to, connected with or employed in the science of medicine, or the art of healing disease: as—

(1) Engaged in the profession of medicine: as, the *medical* profession, a *medical* student.

(2) Used or intended for the teaching and promotion of medical science: as, a *medical* school.

(3) Medicinal; tending to cure or heal.

medical jurisprudence, *s.* That branch of State medicine which is concerned with the administration of justice. It had its rise in Germany; the first course of lectures on the subject were delivered by Michælis at Leipsic about 1650. Its introduction into England dates from the publication of Farr's *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence,* in 1788, and into the United States during the early part of the present century. Medical jurisprudence deals with (1) questions affecting civil rights: as those of personal identity, age, sex, legitimacy, malingering, and unsoundness of mind; (2) injuries to persons from whatever causes, when those injuries are the subject of judicial inquiry. Under the second head toxicology is sometimes included, though that science has a copious literature of its own.

medical photography, *phr.* [See RŒNTGEN'S METHOD.]

mĕd'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *medical; -ly.*] In a medical manner; according to the rules of medicine; for the purpose of healing.

"But that which chiefly promoted the consideration of these dayes, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hyppocrates."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

*** mĕ-dĭc'-ą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *medicamentum,* from *medico* = to heal, to cure; Sp., Port., & Ital. *medicamento.*] Anything used in healing diseases or wounds; a healing or curing application; a medicine.

"He made not venom to be our poison, for neither made he death or any deletery *medicament* upon the earth."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 122.

*** mĕd-ĭc-ą-mĕnt'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *medicament; -al.*] Of or pertaining to medicaments or healing applications; having the qualities or properties of a medicament.

*** mĕd-ĭc-ą-mĕnt'-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *medicamental; -ly.*] After the manner of medicaments; as a medicament.

"Not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally*, in any corporeal conversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*** mĕd'-ĭ-căs-tĕr,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *medicus,* on the analogy of *poetaster,* &c.] A quack.

"*Medicasters*, pretenders to physic."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

mĕd'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *medicatus,* pa. par. of *medico* = to heal, to cure; *medicus* = a physician.]

† 1. To tincture, imbue, or impregnate with anything medicinal.

"The fumes, steams, and stenches of London do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

* 2. To treat with medicine; to administer medicine to; to heal, to cure.

"To mend thy mounds, to trench, to clear, to soil
Thy grateful fields, to *medicate* thy sheep."
Dyer: The Fleece, i.

mĕd'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MEDICATE.] Impregnated or imbued with some medicinal substance or quality.

"To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

mĕd-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *medicatio,* from *medicatus,* pa. par. of *medico* = to heal, to cure; Fr. *médication;* Sp. *medicacion;* Ital. *medicazione.*]

1. The act of medicating or impregnating with some medicinal ingredient or property.

* 2. The use or application of medicine; medical treatment.

"He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ix., ch. xxi

*** mĕd'-ĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *medicat(e); -ive.*] Tending to heal or cure; curing, healing.

"Those physicians who profess to follow nature in the treatment of diseases, by watching and aiding her *medicative* powers."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 6.

*** Mĕd-ĭ-cē'-ąn,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Medici, a celebrated family of Florence, eminent patrons of art and literature.

***mĕ-dĭç'-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *medicin(e); -able.*] Having the properties or qualities of medicine; medicinal, healing.

"First pouring out the *med'cinable* hane,
The heart, her tears had rins'd, she bath'd again."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 707.

mĕ-dĭç'-ĭn-ąl, ***mĕ-dĭç'-ĭn-ąl-ness,** *a.* [Lat. *medicinalis*, from *medicina* = medicine; Fr. *médicinal*; Sp. *medicinal*; Ital. *medicinale.*]

* 1. Of or pertaining to medicine or medical science.

2. Having the power or property of healing or mitigating disease; curing or tending to cure bodily disorders.

"Sometimes even poysons turn *medicinall.*"—*Bishop Hall: Old Religion*, ch. ii.

mĕ-dĭç'-ĭn-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *medicinal; -ly.*]

1. In a medicinal manner; with medicinal qualities.

2. With a view to heal.

* 3. According to the rules or principles of medicine.

"*Medicinally* to shew the causes, symptomes, and severall cures of it."—*Burton: Anat. of Melan.* (Democritus to the Reader, p. 76.)

mĕdi'-çĭne (*i* silent), *s.* [Fr. *médecine* = physic; Prov. *medecina, medicina, metzina, mezina*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *medicina*, from Lat. *medicina* = medicine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Physic, a remedy, a remedial agent, an antidote to disease; any substance prescribed for the alleviation or removal of disease.

¶ Medicines are administered, as a rule, by the mouth, but sometimes also by the rectum, by inhalation into the lungs, by hypodermic injection into the cellular tissue, or in some rare cases by injection into the veins. Garrod makes three divisions of medicines: (1) Internal remedies, administered for their effects upon the system, both before and after absorption into the blood; (2) external remedies, which act locally, and are not intended to affect the constitution; (3) chemical agents used for other than their medicinal properties. Under the first division are four classes, with nine sub-classes; the second and third have only orders.

(2) A science and art directed first to the preventiou of ,diseases, and secondly to their cure; the practice of medicine as distinguished from that of surgery or midwifery, but not entirely separable from either, involving also a sound knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, and allied subjects.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which removes mental woe.

"The miserable have no other *medicine* than only hope."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Science:* In the same senses as I. 1 & 2.

2. *Anthrop.:* This word is used in translating certain terms in the languages of the American aborigines which denote not only "medicine" proper, but anything the operation of which they do not comprehend; that is, anything mysterious, supernatural, sacred. Hence we have *medicine-man* = the doctor and conjuror of the American Indians; *medicine-bag* = the bag in which his remedies and charms are contained; *medicine-feast* = a sort of religious festival, consisting of singing, feasting, and dancing, and attended only by men; *medicine-hut* = the hut in which these feasts are held; *medicine-pipe* = the ornamented pipe smoked on these occasions. (*Bartlett*).

"They may have been handed down through successive generations as great *medicines.*"—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 130.

3. *Hist., &c.:* The first attempts at medical and sanitary practice seem to have been made by, or under the direction of, priests. Perhaps the wearing of amulets was one of its earliest forms. To this day, in India, many children go to school with a bit of string round their wrist, which has had incantations muttered over it by Brahmins, and is considered a preservative against fever. Such a string (intrinsic value not a farthing) is charged half a rupee or a rupee (about 1s. or 2s.), according to the time for which its virtues are guaranteed. With this superstition are joined actual remedies discovered by observation. Part of the Vajur Veda treats of medicine. The Egyptians are credited with some proficiency in the art; their embalming of bodies must have taught them the elements of anatomy. The medical and sanitary arrangements of the Mosaic law are well known (Lev. xiii., xiv. I–8; Deut. xxiii. 13, &c.). Chiron, the fabled Centaur, is said to have brought some knowledge of medicine from Egypt to Greece. His pupil was Æsculapius, said to have lived previously to the Trojan war [abont 1500 B.C. (?)]. He was so eminent a physician that he was, on his death, deified, and became the Greek god of medicine, under whose auspices all further researches were made. Pythagoras, about 529 B.C., studied the human frame; but the "father" of Greek medicine was Hippocrates, B.C. 460–442. He is by some considered the founder of the dogmatic school. About 332 B.C. the Alexaudriau school arose, under Eratosthenes and Hierophilus. The latter was opposed by Chrysippus, and the empiric school arose. The Romans were long in entering the field. The greatest Roman physician was Galen, A.D. 165. The Methodics had arisen shortly before, and the Eclectics were ramifications of the former. From the seventh to the twelfth century the Arabs cultivated medicine; their greatest name was Avicenna, about 1020 A.D. The Italians next assumed the lead. The dogmatic school of medicine was assailed by Paracelsus (1493–1541) and Vesalius (1514 to 1564). The discovery by Harvey, in 1628, of the circulation of the blood, gave a great impulse to medical science. The extensive range of study which this science now embraces will be evident from the list of subjects taught in King's College, London. They are Anatomy, Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Hygieine, Materia Medica, Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Forensic Medicine, Midwifery, Clinical Surgery, and Ophthalmology.

medicine-chest, *s.* A chest in which medicines and drugs are kept, together with instruments and appliances necessary for surgery

medicine-man, *s.* Among American Indians and others, a man supposed to have acquired magical powers of cure and prophecy through a severe and protracted course of training.

medicine-pannier, *s.* A pannier for the transportation of medicines in the U. S. Army.

*** mĕdi'-çĭne** (*i* silent), *v.t.* [MEDICINE, *s.*]

1. To administer medicine or physic to; to treat as with medicine.

"And liquors clear and sweet, whose healthful might
Could *medicine* the sick soul to happy sleep."
Shelley: Witch of Atlas, xvii.

2. To heal, to cure.

"When every breeze shall *medicine* every wound."
Shenstone: Elegy xx.

mĕd-ĭ-çĭn'-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *médicinier.* So named from its purgative virtues. (*Littré.*)] *Bot.:* A name for the genus Jatropha.

mē'-dĭck, † **mē'-dĭc,** *s.* [Lat. *medica*; Gr. μεδική (*medikē*).] [MEDICAGO.]

Bot.: The genus Medicago (q.v.). Black Medick is *Medicago lupulina*; Purple Medick, *M. falcata.* Both are British.

mĕd-ĭ-cō-, *adj.* [Lat. *medicus.*] Of or pertaining to medicine.

medico-legal, *a.* Pertaining to medical jurisprudence, or law as affected by medical facts.

"It claims to be simply a comprehensive *medico-legal* handy book."—*Woodman & Tidy: Forensic Medicine.*

*** mĕd'-ĭçs,** *s.* [Lat. *medicus* = a physician.] The science of medicine.

*** mē-dī'-ē-tăs,** *s.* [Lat. = the middle, a half.] A half.

*** medietas linguæ,** *s.*

Law: A jury, consisting of half natives and half foreigners, formerly impannelled for the trial of a foreigner under the English common law; a practice not permitted now in this country save by the laws of Kentucky.

*** mē-dī'-ē-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *médiété*, from Lat. *medietatem*, accus. of *medietas* = the middle, a half; Ital. *medietà.*] The middle state or part; a half, a moiety.

mēd-ĭ-ē'-vąl, mĕd-ĭ-ē'-vąl-ĭşm, &c. [MEDIÆVAL, MEDIÆVALISM, &c.]

*** mē-dĭm'-nŭs** (pl. **mē-dĭm'-nī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μέδιμνος (*medimnos*).] A Greek measure of corn; a bushel.

"They brought with them 50,000 Sicilian *medimni* of wheat, of which half had been purchased at a very low price."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ii. 94.

mē-dī'-nō, mē-dīne', *s.* [Turkish.] A small coin and money of account in Egypt, value about the fortieth part of a piastre (q.v.).

† **mē'-dĭ-ō-crąl,** *a.* [Lat. *mediocris*, from *medius* = middle.] Of a middle quality; indifferent, mediocre.

† **mē'-dĭ-ō-cre** (**cre** as **kĕr**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mediocris*, from *medius* = middle.]

A. *As adj.:* Of a moderate, indifferent, or middling quality.

"A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of."—*Pope: To Dr. Warburton*, Nov 27, 1742.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of mediocre, middling, or indifferent quality, or merit.

2. *Eccles.:* A monk from twenty-four to forty years of age, who was excused from the office of the chantry and the reading of the epistle and gospel, but performed his duty in choir, cloister, and refectory. (*Shipley.*)

*** mē'-dĭ-ō-crĭst,** *s.* [Eug. *mediocr(e); -ist.*] A person of mediocre or indifferent qualities, talents, or merit.

"He [John Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think among the mediocribus [some ed. *mediocrists*] in prose as well as verse."—*Swift: To Pope*, Sept. 8, 1735.

mē-dĭ-ŏc'-rĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *médiocrité*, from Lat. *mediocritatem*, accus. of *mediocritas*, from *mediocris* = middling, indifferent; Sp. *mediocridad*; Ital. *mediocrità.*]

1. The quality or state of being mediocre; a middle or indifferent state, quality, or degree.

"His humanity, ingenuousness, and modesty, the *mediocrity* of his abilities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. Moderation, temperance.

"That law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. A person of mediocre qualities, talents, or merit; an indifferent performer.

*** mē-dĭ-ŏx'-ų-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *medioxumus*, from *medius* = middle.] Having the character of a medium; mediatory.

"The whole order of the *mediouxumous* or intermedial deities."—*H. More: Of Godliness*, bk. i., ch. xii., § 6.

*** mĕd'-ĭ-tąnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *meditans*, pr. par. of *meditor* = to meditate (q.v.).] Meditation.

"Your first thought is more
Than others' laboured *meditance.*"
Beaum. & Flet. (?): *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 1.

mĕd'-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *meditatus*, pa. par. of *meditor*; Fr. *méditer*; Ital. *meditare*; Sp. *meditar.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To dwell or ponder on anything in the mind; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; to muse, to cogitate, to ruminate; to give one's self up to mental contemplation.

"The general paused for a moment to *meditate* on his situation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To thiuk on; to ponder or revolve in the mind.

"Here the grim tyrant, *meditates* his wrath."
Thomson: Winter, 898.

2. To plan, to contrive, to iuteud, to excogitate.

"Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

mĕd-ĭ-tā'-ti-ō (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. = meditation (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

meditatio fugæ, *s.*

Scots Law: A term applied to the state of a debtor who meditates flight in order to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor has just and probable grounds for making oath that his debtor, whether native or foreign, is meditating flight, he can obtain a warrant from any judge of the Court of Session, any sheriff, magistrate of a burgh, or justice of the peace, to apprehend and detain such debtor. Such a warrant is termed a *meditatio fugæ* warrant, but it has become practically obsolete since the passing of the Debtors (Scotland) Act of 1881, by which imprisonment for debt was abolished, except in a few special cases.

mĕd-ĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *meditationem,* accus. of *meditatio,* from *meditatus,* pa. par. of *meditor* = to meditate (q.v.).]

1. The act or state of meditating; deep thought; close or continued contemplation or reflection; musing.

"He perhaps might, with care and *meditation,* have rivalled Lucretius."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. That which is the result of thought or reflection.

* **mĕd-ĭ-tā′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *meditation; -ist.*] A writer or composer of meditations.

"Hervey the *meditationist's* [style] a weedy one."—*Southey: The Doctor,* interch. xxii.

* **mĕd′-ĭ-tāt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *meditat(e); -ist.*] One given to meditation or reflection.

mĕd′-ĭ-tāt-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *méditatif,* from Lat. *meditatus,* pa. par. of *meditor* = to meditate (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *meditativo.*]

1. Given or disposed to meditation or reflection; thoughtful.

2. Expressing, indicating, or pertaining to meditatiou: as, a *meditative* mood.

* **mĕd′-ĭ-tāt-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *meditative; -ly.*] In a meditative or thoughtful manner; with meditatiou.

* **mĕd′-ĭ-tāt-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *meditative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being meditative; thoughtfulness.

* **mĕd′-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *méditer* = to meditate (q.v.).] To meditate.

"*Mediting* the sacred Temple's plot."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 770.

* **Mĕd-ĭ-tĕr′-ran, * med-i-ter-rane,** *a.* [Mediterranean.] The same as Mediterranean (q.v.).

"As for example, he that neuer saw the sea will not be persuaded that there is a *mediterrane* sea."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 588.

Mĕd-ĭ-tĕr-rā′-nĕ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mediterraneus* = situated in the middle of the land, from *medius* = middle, and *terra* = land.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Inland.

"It [Arabia] hath store of cities as well *mediterranean* as maritime."—*P. Holland: Ammianus.* (*Trench: Select Glossary.*)

2. Surrounded by or lying betweeu lands: as, The *Mediterranean* Sea, between Europe and Africa.

3. Pertaining to, dwelling, or situated on or near the Mediterranean Sea.

B. *As subst.:* The Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterranean-district, *s.*

Ichthy.: One of the three districts into which Dr. Günther divides the North Temperate Zone, for the purpose of convenient classification. It includes the fishes of the Mediterranean shores and of the adjoining shores of the Atlantic, including the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

"The *Mediterranean-district* is distinguished by a great variety of forms; yet, with the exception of a few genera established for simple species, none of the forms can be considered peculiar to it; and even that small number of peculiar genera is more and more diminished at our knowledge of the distribution of fishes advances."—*Günther: Study of Fishes,* p. 264.

*** Mediterranean-fever,** *s.*

Path.: The same as Remittent-fever (q.v.).

Mediterranean-file-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Balistes capriscus. [File-fish.]

Mediterranean-remora, *s.*

Ichthy.: Echeneis remora. [Remora.]

Mediterranean sub-region, *s.*

Zool.: The second of the four sub-regions into which the Palæarctic Region (q.v.) is divided. It includes all the countries south of the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkans, and Caucasus mountains; all the southern shores of the Mediterranean to the Atlas range, and even beyond it to include the extra-tropical portion of the Sahara; and in the Nile Valley as far as the second cataract. Further east it includes the northern half of Arabia, and the whole of Persia, as well as Beluchistan, and perhaps Afghanistan up to the banks of the Indus. (*Wallace: Geog. Distrib. of Animals,* i. 199.)

mĕd-ĭ-tĕr-rā′-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mediterraneus.*] The same as Mediterranean (q.v.).

"It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

mĕd-ĭ-tŭl′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *medius* = middle.] The same as Diploe (q.v.).

mē′-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **mē′-dĭ-ą,** or **mē′-dĭ-ŭms**), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *medius* = middle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any thing placed or interposed between other things; something intervening.

2. A point or stage between two extremes; a mean; moderation.

3. Something intervening and acting as a means of trausmission or communication; that by or through which anything is accomplished; agency of transmissiou or communication; instrumentality, agency, means.

"Still the imputed tints are those alone
The *medium* represents" *Cowper: Hope,* 74.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The menstruum or liquid vehicle with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's nse. The medium most extensively employed is linseed oil, to which drying properties are imparted by means of the oxides of lead or zinc.

2. *Logic:* The mean or middle term of a syllogism.

3. *Math.:* The same as Mean (q.v.).

4. *Paper:* A size of drawing and writing paper between demy and royal, measuring 22½ × 17½ inches, and weighing 20 to 34 pounds to the ream. A medium printing-paper, 19 × 24 inches.

5. *Spirit-rapping, &c.:* A person supposed to possess odylic force, and who therefore puts the question proposed by any one to the "spirit" consulted. (*Brewer.*)

B. *As adj.:* Middle, middling, mean: as, *medium* quality.

¶ *Circulating Medium:* Coin and banknotes or paper couvertible into money on demand; currency.

medium-sized, *a.* Of a medium or middle size; of an intermediate or average size.

mĕd′-jĭ-dĭe, *s.* [Turk.]

1. A Turkish order of knighthood, instituted in 1852. It has been conferred on numerous English aud French officers, soldiers, and seamen, who have takeu part in wars on behalf of Turkey.

2. A Turkish coin, value from 17s. 9d. to 18s. sterling.

STAR OF THE MEDJIDIE.

mĕd′-jĭd-īte, *s.* [Named after the Sultan Abdul Medjid; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral of a dark amber colour; transparent; lustre, vitreons; hardness, 2·5. Compos.: a sulphate of uranium and lime. Fouud associated with uraninite or pitchbleude at Adrianople, Turkey; siuce, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

mĕd′-lar, * **med-le,** * **mĕd′-lĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *meslier* = a medlar-tree, from *mesle;* Lat. *mespilum* = a medlar, *mespilus* = a medlar-tree, from Gr. *μέσπιλον* (*mespilon*) = a medlar.]

Bot. & Hort.: Pyrus (*Mespilus*) *germanica.* A much-branched spinous tree. The leaves are obovate or oblong-lanceolate entire or serrulate, pubescent beneath; the flowers white, with a woolly calyx; the fruit half an inch or an inch in diameter; depressed at the top. It is eaten raw, but not until it is rotten. It is a native of Europe and Asia.

"You'll he rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the right virtue of the *medlar.*"—*Shakesp: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

¶ The large-flowered Medlar is *Pyrus* (*Mespilus*) *grandiflorus;* the Medlar of Japan, *Eriobotrya japonica;* the Medlar of Surinam is one of the Sapotaceæ, and the West Indian Medlar *Mimusops Elengi.*

medlar-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Myrtus orbiculata.

* **mĕd′-lĕ** (1), *s.* [Medley.]

* **med-le** (2), *s.* [Medlar.]

* **mĕd′-lĕ,** * **mĕd′-leў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Medley, *s.*] To mingle, to mix.

* **mĕd′-lĕ,** * **mĕd′-leĕ,** *a.* [Medley, *s.*] Of a mixed stuff or colour. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 330.)

mĕd′-leў, * **mĕd′-lĕ,** * **mĕd′-leĕ,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *medle, mesle, melle,* pa. par. of *medler, mesler,* or *meller* (Fr. *méler*) = to mix.] [Meddle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mixture; a mixed or confused mass of ingredients; a jumble, a hodge-podge. (Generally used in contempt or deprecciation.)

"They . . . will hear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war."
Addison: Cato.

* **2.** A mêlée; a hand-to-hand fight.

"The *medley* continued above three hours, and the hope of victory hung on equal balance."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 1,119.

II. *Fabric:* Cloth woven from wool dyed of various colours and spun. Technically, blue and black are excluded. First made in 1614.

"*Medleys* are most made in other shires."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 435.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Mixed, mingled, compounded.

"They drive and sing of Fusca's radiant eyes,
Pleas'd with the *medley* draught."
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

* **mĕd′-leў,** *v.t.* [Medle, *v.*]

mĕ-dŏc′, *s.* [See def.] A red French wine from Médoc in the department of the Gironde.

mĕd′-rĭn-aque (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Native name.] A coarse fibre from the Philippine Islands, obtained from the sago palm, and used principally for stiffening dress linings, &c.

mĕ-drĭs′-są, mą-drĭs′-są, *s.* [Arab. *madrasat, madrasah.* (*Catafago.*)] In Muhammadan countries a high school or gymnasium for the education of youth.

mē-dŭl′-lą, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: Marrow. It exists chiefly in the central canal, in the long bones; blood-vessels, and even nerves, have been traced going in for the nutrition of the osseous tissue. [Medulla oblongata.]

2. *Botany:*

(1) The name given by Jungius to the albumen preseut in some seeds.

(2) The pith of a plant. (*Loudon,* &c.)

medulla oblongata, *s.*

Anat.: The cranial prolongation of the spinal cord, of similar structure, but differing by a peculiar arrangement of the strands of the cord before entering into and forming a connection with the brain. In it are found the great ganglionic centres which control respiration, deglutitiou, vomiting, &c. Pressure of the medulla oblongata and not strangulation is the actual cause of death in judicial hanging. It is formed of two lateral columns, each divided into three smaller ones, and passes through the pous Varolii, terminating in the crura cerebelli.

* **mē-dŭl′-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *medullaris,* from *medulla* = marrow.] The same as Medullary (q.v.).

"These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, threadlike channels or fibres."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

mē-dŭl′-lar-ў, mĕd′-ŭl-lar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *medullaris,* from *medulla* = marrow; Fr. *médullaire;* Sp. *medular;* Ital. *midollare.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling marrow.

"The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to the pith of a plant; filled with spongy pith.

medullary-cancer, *s.*

Path.: The same as Soft-cancer. [Cancer.]

medullary-rays, *s. pl.*

1. *Bot.:* Vertical plates radiating from the pith to the bark through the wood of exogenous stems. In the cross section, the medullary-rays coustitute fine radiating liues; in a lougitudiual section, they impart to the wood a satiny lustre, which in the plane, the sycamore, &c., is so marked as to be highly beautiful. The medullary-rays maintain a connexion between the bark and the central part of a stem.

2. *Carp.:* Carpenters call medullary-rays the silver grain.

medullary-sheath, *s.*

Bot.: A thin layer or sheath enclosing the

pith of a tree, and interrupted only by the passage through it of the medullary-rays. It consists of spiral vessels and woody tissue intermixed. It is the first produced woody layer, formed in the first year's growth. Wherever a leaf is produced, it diverges from the pith, and, passing through the petiole, appears as ramifying veins in the blade.

***mĕ-dŭl'-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *medull(a)* = marrow; Eng. suff. *-ated.*] Having a medulla.

mĕ-dŭl'-lĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *medull(a);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, contained in, or derived from marrow. [MEDULLA.]

medullic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{42}O_2$. A fatty acid produced, together with oleic and palmitic acids, by the saponification of beef-marrow. It melts at 72·5°.

mĕ-dŭl'-lĭn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *medull(a);* Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A name applied by Braconnot to cellulose obtained from the pith or medulla of certain plants.

mĕ-dŭl'-lō-çĕlls, *s. pl.* [Fr. *médullocelle,* from Lat. *medulla* (q.v.), and *cella* = storeroom, hence, a cell.]

Anat.: (See extract).

"Robin [*Dict. de Med.*] has described little bodies, existing both in the form of cells and free nuclei, called *medullocells.* These are found in greater or less number in the bones at all ages, but are more abundant in proportion as the amorphous matter and the fat cells are deficient. . . They are spherical or slightly polyhedric, contain a few pale granulations, are rendered pale, but are not dissolved by acetic acid, and measure about $\frac{1}{1700}$ of an inch in diameter."—*Flint: Physiol. of Man,* iii. 483, 484.

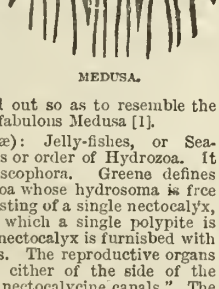
***mĕ-dŭl'-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *medullosus,* from *medulla* = marrow, pith.] Resembling pith; having the texture of pith.

Mĕ-dū'-sa, mĕ-dū'-sa (pl. **mĕ-dū'-sæ**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Μέδουσα (*Medousa*) (see def.).]

1. *Class. Myth.* (*Of the form* Medusa): One of the Gorgons who, giving offence to Minerva, had the fine hair, on which she prided herself, turned to serpents; her eyes were also endowed with the power of converting every one who looked at her into stone. There are some unimportant variations in the myth.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) (*Of the form* medusa): Jelly-fish, the typical genus of the family Medusidæ (q.v.). It consists of an umbrella-like disc surrounded by numerous short filiform tentacles. From the lower part of the umbrella hang four long arms with membranous fringed margins. The most common species is *Medusa aurita,* which is often seen on sandy sea shores like a mass of jelly. The genus is so named because the organs of motion on the animal spread out so as to resemble the snaky hair of the fabulous Medusa [1].



MEDUSA.

(2) *Pl.* (Medusæ): Jelly-fishes, or Sea-nettles, a sub-class or order of Hydrozoa. It is called also Discophora. Greene defines them as "Hydrozoa whose hydrosoma is free and oceanic, consisting of a single nectocalyx, from the roof of which a single polypite is suspended. The nectocalyx is furnished with a system of canals. The reproductive organs are as processes, either of the side of the polypite or of the nectocalycine canals." The edge of the umbrella is fringed with thread-like tentacles. Lines, often eight in number, pass from the top of the disc to the circumference, uniting in a canal passing all round the edge. The month, which is on the lower side, opens into a stomach, which is surrounded by four coloured circular spots. The Jelly-fishes, or Sea-nettles, move through the water by contracting and expanding their umbrella-shaped discs. The sub-class or order Medusæ (or Discophora) does not contain all Cuvier's Acalephæ, and it is in further process of reduction as various members of it are successively proved not to be mature species, but only the free generative buds or gonophores of other Hydrozoa. Nicholson makes the Medusæ contain only one family, Medusidæ. Prof. Martin Duncan has two sub-orders, Pelagida and Rhizostoma (q.v.).

3. *Palæont.:* Soft and fugitive animals, like the Medusæ, are not likely to be found fossil; but impressions of a few seem to have been discovered.

¶ *Head of Medusa:*

Astron.: A portion of the constellation Perseus, who is supposed to carry the head of Medusa in his left hand. It contains the variable or periodic star Algol (q.v.).

Medusa-head, Medusa's-head, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* [*Head of Medusa*].

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Euphorbia Caput-Medusæ.*

(2) *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ.*

¶ Chequered Medusa's-head is *Euphorbia tesselata;* Great Medusa's-head, *E. Caput Medusæ;* Least Medusa's-head, *E. procumbens;* Small Medusa's-head, *E. fructuspina.*

3. *Zool.:* [*Medusa-head star*].

Medusa-head star:

Zool.: A name sometimes given to Astrophyton, a genus (or Astrophytida, an order) of Echinoderms, on account of its long, curved prehensile arms.

mĕ-dū'-sĭ-ăn, *s.* [Eng. *Medus(a); -ian.*]

Zool.: An individual of the order Medusidæ (q.v.).

mĕ-dū'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *Medus(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical and, according to Nicholson, only family of the sub-class or order Discophora, though other naturalists make it merely one of several families. [MEDUSA, 2 (2).]

mĕ-dū'-sĭ-dăn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *medusid(æ);* Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Medusidæ.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Medusidæ (q.v.).

mĕ-dū'-sĭ-form, *a.* [Lat., &c. *Medus(a); i* connective, and *forma* = appearance, shape.] Having the shape of a Medusa; bell-shaped.

medusiform-bud, *s.*

Zool.: The ova contained in the marsupial pouch appended to the apices of some gonophores.

"The contents of the gonophores we may call *medusiform buds.*"—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life,* i. 160.

mĕ-dū'-sŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat., &c. *Medus(a),* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way resembling the family Medusidæ or the genus Medusa (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Sing.*): The medusiform bud of a fixed hydroid.

"Developed into the sexless hydrozoön by which the *medusoid* was produced."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 129.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Medusidæ or the genus Medusa (q.v.).

"One of the prettiest free-swimming *medusoids* is more or less bell-shaped."—*Prof. Duncan* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.,* v. 283.

medusoid-bud, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The free-swimming generative bud or gonophore of many of the fixed and oceanic hydrozoa.

"The forms here figured, though in all respects anatomically identical with the true Medusæ, and originally described as such, are now known to be in reality the *medusoid-buds* of fixed Hydroids."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 126.

2. The same as MEDUSIFORM-BUD (q.v.).

"The *medusoid-bud* presented to us in the gonophore of the Sea-fir."—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life,* p. 162.

***mēēçh,** *v.i.* [MICH.]

mēēd, *mede, *meede, *s.* [A.S. *méd, meord;* cogn. with Ger. *miethe* = hire; M. H. Ger. *miete;* O. H. Ger. *mieta;* Goth. *mizdo* = reward; Russ. *mzda;* Gr. μισθός (*misthos*)=pay.]

1. That which is given or bestowed in consideration of some merit or excellence of any kind; a reward, a recompense.

"They have gained a worthier *meed.*"
Wordsworth: Ode (January, 1816).

*2. A present, a gift.

"Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i.

*3. Deserts, deserving, merit, worth.

"My *meed* hath got me fame."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

***mēēd, *mede,** *v.t.* [MEED, *s.*]

1. To reward, to repay.

"It is mine Anna, Got it wot, . . .
My loue that *medeth* with disdaine."
Wyatt: Of his Loue called Anna.

2. To merit, to deserve.

"My body *meeds* a better grave." *Heywood.*

***mēēd'-fŭl, *med-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *meed,* s., and *ful(l).*] Worthy of meed or reward; deserving.

***mēēd'-fŭl-lў, *mede-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *meedful; -ly.*] According to meed or deserts; suitably.

"A wight, without nedeful compulsion ought *medefully* to be rewarded."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love,* bk. iii.

mēēk, *meke, *meecke, *meoc, *meoke, *a.* [Icel. *mjúkr* = soft, agile, meek, mild; Sw. *mjuk* = soft, pliable; Dan. *myg* = pliant, soft; Dut. *muik* = soft; Goth. **muks* (only in comp.); *muka-modei* = gentleness.]

1. Mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; submissive, gentle, forbearing; not proud or conceited; humble.

"Now the man Moses was very *meek,* above all the men which were upon the face of the earth."—*Numbers* xii. 3.

2. Expressive of or characterized by meekness; humble.

"He humbly louted in *meeke* lowlinesse."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 44.

meek-eyed, *a.* Having eyes expressive of meekness.

"He, her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek-eyed* peace."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

meek-spirited, *a.* Humble, mild, meek, submissive.

***mēēk, *meeke, *meke, *mek-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [MEEK, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To render meek or mild; to soften.

"That might *meeke* his herte and make it low."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 172.

2. To humble, to bring down.

"For he that highith himsilf, schal he *mekid,* and he that *mekith* himself, schal he enhaunsid."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xxiii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be meek, bumble, or submissive.

"He *mekyt* to that mighty."
Destruction of Troy, 952.

***mēēk'-ĕn, *mek-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *meek; -en.*] To make meek or mild; to soften, to humble.

"Manasseh hys father had *mekened* himselfe."—*2 Chronicles* xxiii. (1551.)

mēēk'-lў, *meke-li, *meke-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *meek,* a.; *-ly.*] In a meek manner; with meekness, humbly, submissively, gently, mildly.

mēēk'-nĕss, *meke-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *meek; -ness.*] The quality or state of being meek; humility, mildness, gentleness or softness of temper.

"God hiess thee, and put *meekness* in thy breast."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

***mēēr,** *a.* [MERE, *a.*]

***mēēr (1),** *s.* [MERE, *s.*]

Mēēr (2), *s.* [Arab., a contraction of *Amir* = a prince.]

Indian Hist.: A prince, an Indian title of nobility; as *Meer* Jaffier. [AMIR.]

***mēēre,** *a.* [MERE, *a.*]

***mēēre,** *v.t.* [MEER, *s.*] To bound.

mēēr'-kăt, *s.* [Dut. *meer* = the sea, and *kat* = a cat.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the carnivorous genus Cynictis (q.v.). It has many specific names, the best perhaps being *Steelmannii,* which commemorates its first describer. It is allied to the ichneumon, which it somewhat resembles in form. The hair is bright red, and the tail like the brush of a fox.

meër-schal-ū'-mĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *meersch(aum),* and *aluminite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A member of the group of obscure

mineral substances called Clays. Dana refers it to pholerite, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* to halloysite (q.v.).

meër'-şchaŭm, *s.* & *a.* [Ger. *meerschaum* = sea-foam, from *meer* = sea, and *schaum* = foam.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pipe made of the material described in II.

2. *Min.:* A compact massive mineral, with fine earthy texture. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; when dry it floats on water; colour, white when pure; opaque. Compos.: silica, 60·8; magnesia, 27·1; water, 12·1. Occurs in alluvial deposits at Eski-Sher, Asia Minor; in Greece, Moravia, Spain, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the substance described under A. II.: as, a *meerschaum* pipe.

mĕ-ē'-şī-ą, *s.* [Named after D. Meese, a Dutchman.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Meesiaceæ (q.v.). There is one undoubted British species, *Meesia uliginosa*, and a second, *M. longiseta*, doubtful.

mĕ-ē-şī-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of operculated apocarpous Mosses. Genera, Meesia and Paludella. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

meēt, ***mete,** *a.* [A.S. *gemet* = meet, fit; *mǽte* = small, scanty, from *metan* = to mete (q.v.).] Fit, proper, suitable, convenient, qualified, becoming, adapted.

"Love, joy, and peace make harmony more *meet*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 140.

* ¶ *To be meet with:* To be even with.

"Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll *be meet with you*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

***meet-help,** *s.* A help-meet, a wife.

"In my discoveries of him and his *meet-help*."—*Spratt: Relation of Young's Contrivance.*

meēt, ***mete,** ***mete,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *métan* = to meet, to find, from *mót, gemót* = a meeting [Moot]; O. Sax. *mótian;* Dut. *mœten* (in comp. *onmœten*) = to meet, from *gemœt* = a meeting; Icel. *mœta* = to meet; *mót* = a meeting; Sw. *möta*, from *mot* = against, towards; Dan. *möde* = to meet; *mod* = against; Goth. *gamotjan* = to meet.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To come face to face with; to encounter by approach from opposite directions.

"Leah went out to *meet* him."—*Genesis* xxx. 16.

2. To join by appointment.

"Silvia, at Friar Patrick's cell, should *meet* me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

3. To come together or fall in with in any place: as, I *met* several friends at the exhibition.

4. To present itself to; to be presented or offered to.

"Fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first *met* his view."
Milton: P. L., vi. 18.

5. To await the approach or contact of; to oppose, to confront.

"Let us resign even what we have adored,
And *meet* the wave, as we would *meet* the sword."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

6. To come together in hostile contact with; to encounter in hostility; to join battle with.

"Never hut once more was either like
To *meet* so great a foe." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 722.

7. To find, to light upon, to get, to gain, to receive.

"Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 88.

8. To find, to meet with; often with the idea of an unexpected meeting: as, He has *met* his match.

9. To answer, to satisfy, to gratify, to come up to: as, To *meet* one's views, to *meet* the necessities of a case, to *meet* a demand.

10. To answer, to oppose: as, He *met* the statement with a flat denial.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To come together by approach from opposite directions; to come face to face.

2. To come together, to associate; to assemble, to congregate.

"The principal men of the army *meeting* one evening."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, arg. 5.

3. To join, to assemble or come together by arrangement.

"Where *meet* we?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

4. To come together in hostile contact; to join battle.

5. To come together by being extended or produced; to come in contact, to join.

"Two mathematical lines, indefinitely produced, can be for ever approaching each other, and yet never *meet*."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

6. To be united; to unite.

"All three do *meet* in thee at once."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

* 7. To agree, to accord, to fall in.

"The Latin adage *meeteth* with it a little."—*Bacon: Works* (1765), i. 482.

¶ 1. *To meet the ear:* To strike the ear, to be heard: hence, *fig.*, to be explicitly declared.

"Where more is meant than *meets the ear*."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 120.

2. *To meet half way:* To meet at an equal distance from where each started: hence, *fig.*, to come to terms with by mutual concession; to make a compromise with.

3. *To meet with:*

(1) To meet, to join.

"There to *meet with* Macbeth."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 1.

(2) To light upon, to find, to happen upon; generally of an unexpected event.

"Elsewhere they *meet* with charity."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

(3) To suffer; to be exposed to; to incur: as, To *meet* with a loss.

* 4. To obviate. [Lat. *occurro.*]

meēt, *s.* [Meet, *v.*]

1. A meeting; specif., of huntsmen for hunting or coursing.

"The *meet* of the Kildare hounds at Hoylehatch station."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. The persons assembled at a meet.

3. The place appointed for such meeting; a rendezvous.

"The *meet* was at Ramore, which, much to our disappointment, was drawn blank."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

* **meēt'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *meet*, a.; *-en.*] To make meet, fit or suitable; to adapt, to fit, to prepare.

* **meēt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *meet*, v.; *-er.*] One who meets or accosts another.

meēt'-ĭng, *met-yng, *met-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Meet, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. The act of coming together; a coming together; an interview.

2. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining or coming together, as of lines.

3. An assembly, a number of persons met together; a convention.

* 4. A hostile encounter, a mêlée.

"At the first *metynge* there was a sore iust."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxi.

5. *In England:* An assembly of Dissenters for worship.

6. *In America:* An assembly for public worship generally.

meeting-house, *s.* A place of worship. Frequently used in the United States, in distinction to Church, as used in England. Bartlett has the following quotation to show that the term originated with the Puritans:—

"The religious services of the Plymouth Church were held in the fort, upon the roof or deck of which were mounted the great guns; and it was in 1648 that a *meeting-house* was built. They held that the church was a body of Christians, and the place where they met was a *meeting-house*, and so called it by that name."—*Elliott: History of New England*, i. 131.

meeting-post, *s.*

Hydraul.-engin.: That stile of a canal-lock gate which meets the corresponding stile of the other gate at the mid-width of the bay.

† **meēt'-ĭng-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *meeting; -er.*] One who attends a meeting-house; a dissenter.

"Those who attend the meeting are called *meetingers*."—*Notes & Queries*, April 11, 1885, p. 297

meēt'-lў, ***mete-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *meet*, a.; *-ly.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Fit, meet, becoming.

"With *meetly* mouth and eyes gray."
Romaunt of the Rose.

B. *As adv.:* In a meet, fit, or proper manner; fitly, properly, suitably.

"You can do better yet; but this is *meetly*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

meēt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meet*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being meet, fit, suitable, or becoming; fitness.

"In both was found that livelihood and *meetness*."
Drayton: Moses, His Birth & Miracles, bk. i.

mĕg-, *pref.* [Mega.]

mĕg-ą-, *pref.* [Gr. μέγας (*megas*) = great, large.]

1. Among electricians, and on the C. G. S. System, multiplication by a million.

"The prefix *mega-* denotes multiplication by a million. A megadyne is a force of a million dynes."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (London, 1875), chap. iv., p. 20. Note.

2. In any of the branches of Natural History, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Palæontology = great, large.

mĕg-ą-bā'-şīte, *s.* [Gr. μέγας (*megas*) = great, and βάσις (*basis*) = foundation; in chem., a base.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in fine needles, with the angles of wolfram (q.v.). Hardness, 3·5–4; sp. gr. 6·45–6·9; lustre, vitreous; colour, brownish-red to clove-brown; by transmitted light, hyacinth-red. Compos.: tungstate of manganese, with from 6 to 7 per cent. of protoxide of iron. Found at Schlaggenwald, Bohemia; and Morococha, Peru.

mĕg-ą-brōm'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *mega-* = great, and Eng. *bromite* (q.v.).]

Min.: An embolite (q.v.), named by Breithaupt, because of the larger proportion of bromide to chloride of silver contained therein.

mĕg-ą-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng. *cephalic.*] Large-headed; a term employed in skull-measurement.

"Those exceeding 1450 cubic centimetres in capacity are *megacephalic*."—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), i. 80.

mĕg'-ą-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μέγας (*megas*) = great, large, and κεφαλή) *kephalē*) = a head.] Large-headed; a term applied to animals with large heads, and to plants with large flower-heads.

mĕ-găç'-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus erected by Owen, and founded on the remains of the animal popularly known as the Irish Elk [Elk, ¶], which he called *Megaceros hibernicus.* It is now generally classed with the Cervidæ, and known as *Cervus hibernicus.*

mĕg-ą-chĭ'-lē, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Entom.: Leaf-cutters; a genus of Hymenoptera, tribe Aculeata, family Apiariæ. *Megachile centuncularis*, the commonest of the species, is very widely distributed, being spread over nearly the whole of the northern hemisphere. Their popular name has reference to their habit of cutting portions of the leaves of trees and plants, with which they line their nests. These are formed either in the ground or in decaying trees; and the portions of the leaves are arranged to separate the different cells, which roughly resemble so many thimbles placed one within the other.

mĕg-ą-chĭr-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, mĕg-ą-cheĭr-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng., &c. *cheiroptera, cheiroptera* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Large Bats. Dobson's name for the section of Cheiroptera called by Wagner Frugivora (q.v.).

mĕg-ą-chĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Palæont.: A genus of macrourous crustaceans from the Oxfordian Oolite of Solenhofen. *Megachirus locusta*, found also in the Oxford Clay of Wiltshire, is remarkable for the enormous elongation of the first pair of legs, which are not cheliferous.

* **mĕg'-ą-cŏşm,** *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. κόσμος (*kosmos*)=the world.] The great world; the universe; the macrocosm.

mĕg'-ą-dĕrm, *s.* [Megaderma.] Any individual of the cheiropterous genus Megaderma (q.v.).

"Serving to distinguish the *Megaderms* from the species of another family."—*Prof. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 286.

¶ *African Megaderm:*

Zoology:

1. *Megaderma frons*, from Senegal and

Guinea. The nose-leaf is large; the earlet long; the ears united by their inner margin for about half their length. Fur, of an ashy color, with a yellowish tinge.

2. *Megaderma cor*, an Egyptian species, described by Prof. Peters. It resembles the foregoing species in all but the nose-leaf, which is more like that of *M. spasma*, the Cordate Leaf-bat.

mĕg-ą-dĕr′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of insectivorous bats, family Nycteridæ, distinguished by the extraordiuary development of the ears and of the membranous appendages of the nose. *Megaderma lyra*, the Lyre-bat, and *M. spasma*, the Cordate Leaf-bat, are from tropical Asia; *M. frons* from the west of Africa, and *M. cor* from Egypt. [MEGADERM, ¶.]

mĕg′-ą-dȳne, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng. *dyne*.] A force of a million dynes.

"The weight of a kilogramme is rather less than a *megadyne*, being about 980,000 dynes."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1873), p. 224.

mĕg′-ą-făr′-ăd, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng. *farad*.] A million of farads.

mĕg-ąl-, *pref.* [MEGALO-.]

mĕg-ą-læ′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat, the gullet.]

Ornith.: Barbets; a genus of birds belonging to the Picarian family Capitonidæ, or the sub-family Capitoninæ. They are cliiubing birds, of somewhat brilliant coloration, distributed over the tropical portions of both hemispheres. Their voice is loud and ringing, a circumstance from which the genus takes its scientific name. The principal species are: *Megalæma hodgsoni*, the Himalayan Lineated Barbet; *M. caniceps*, the Hoary Jungle Barbet; M. *asiatica*, the Blue-faced Barbet; and *M. zeylanica*, the Brown-headed Barbet.

mĕg′-ąl-ĕrg, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Eng. *erg*.] Work amounting to a million of ergs. [ERG.]

"The mechanical eqnivaleut of one gramme decree of heat is 41·6 *megalerg*."—*Report of Com. for Selection, Nomen., &c* (1875).

Mĕg-ą-lē′-şian, *a.* [Lat. *megalesius*, from Gr. μεγάλη (*megalē*) = the great, an epithet applied to Cybele.] Of or pertaining to Cybele, the mother of the gods.

Megalesian-games, *s. pl.* [*Ludi megalenses*.] A festival with games celebrated during the month of April, in each year, and lasting for six days, in honor of Cybele.

mĕg-ąl-ĕth′-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. μέγας, μεγάλη (*megas, megalē*) = great, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An improved form of stereoscope invented by Ponti, in which the photograph is considerably magnified and an increased appearance of sphericity obtained. It is so arranged that the object may be viewed by direct or reflected sunlight, or by artificial light.

mĕg-ăl-ĭch′-thy̆s, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fishes, family Saurodipterini (*Huxley*), Saurodipteridæ (*Günther*), and Saurichthyidæ (*Owen*). They have heterocercal tails, rhomboidal scales, with large dispersed laniary teeth, sometimes of a size rivalling those of great Saurians, for which they have been mistaken. Found in the Coal Measures at Carluke, near Glasgow, and elsewhere in deposits of the same age.

mĕg′-ą-lĭth, *s.* [MEGALITHIC.]

Anthrop.: One of the rude stone monuments to which the term megalithic is usually applied. [MEGALITHIC, 2.]

"Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French *megaliths*."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 181. (Note.)

mĕg-ą-lĭth′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

1. *Ord, Lang. & Antiq.:* Consisting of great or huge stones; specif., applied in architecture to ancient structures and monuments constructed of large stones, such as the early Cyclopean architecture in Greece.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term applied to a certain class of monuments, probably sepulchral, consisting of hugh, unhewn stones. Fergusson classifies them thus: (1) Dolmens, occurring either as separate erections, or upon the outside of tumuli; (2) Circles, either surrounding tumuli or dolmens; (3) Avennes, either leading to circles or dolmens, or standing alone; (4) Menhirs (q.v.).

mĕg-ą-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. μέγας (*megas*), fem. μεγάλη (*megalē*) = great.] The same as MEGA- (q.v.).

mĕg-ą-lō-brȳ′-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *megalo-*, and Gr. βρύχω (*brukō*) = to bite in pieces, to devour.]

Ichthy.: A genus of physostomous fishes, family Characinidæ. Dorsal fin in middle of the length of body, immediately behind the ventral. Anal long. Teeth notched in a triple series in the intermaxillary, and in a single in the maxillary and mandibles. One species only known, *Megalobrycon cephalus*, from the Upper Amazon. Specimens more than a foot long have been obtained.

mĕg-ą-lō-chī′-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *megalo-*, and Gr. χείλος (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Zool.: A genus of Lizards, family Agamidæ. But one species is known, *Megalochilus auritus*, from Russia, now known as *Phrynocephalus mystaceus*.

mĕg-ą-lŏc′-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. ὄκνος (*oknos*) = sluggishness; ὄκνεω (*oknеō*) = to delay, to tarry.]

Palæont.: A genus of edendate mammals, closely allied to Megalonyx (q.v.), from the Pliocene or Post-Pliocene deposits of Cuba.

mĕg′-ą-lō-çȳte, *s.* A large blood-corpuscle found in the blood of anæmic patients.

mĕ-găl′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth. Named from its thick, huge teeth.]

Palæont.: A genus of molluscs, family Cyprinidæ. Range, Upper Silurian to the Devonian. Known species, fourteen. It is found in the Plymouth limestone of Devonshire and the continent.

mĕ-ga-lō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [See quotation.]

"It was a very bad case of what Boston wants to to call *megalomania*, and may be vulgarly translated 'big head.'"—*Press and Printer*, 1895.

mĕg-a-lŏn′-ȳx, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail, a claw.]

Palæont.: A genus of large, sloth-like Edentates from the Post-Pliocene of North America. It has the same dental formula as Megatherium and Mylodon. The fore limbs are shorter than the hind limbs, and the calcaneum is excessively long. The animal was named in 1797 by Jefferson, President of the United States, who thought the remains were those of a gigantic carnivore at least five feet in height. Cuvier was the first to recognize Megalonyx as an edentate.

* **mĕg-ą-lŏph′-ō-noŭs**, *a.* [Gr. μεγαλόφωνος (*megalophōnos*): pref. *megalo-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound, voice.] Having a loud voice.

mĕg-ąl-ŏph′-rȳs, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = an eyebrow.]

Zool.: An Asiatic genus of Batrachians, family Ranidæ. The eyelids are prolonged, and the body is short and stout, much blotched with white and black. The toes are distinctly but shortly webbed. *Megalophrys nasula*, from Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, has a prominence on the skull; *M. montana*, from Java and Ceylon, is without the protuberance.

* **mĕg-ą-lŏp′-ō-lĭs**, *s.* [Gr. μεγαλόπολις (*megalopolis*), from μέγας (*megas*) = great, and πόλις (*polis*) = a city.] A chief town or city; a metropolis.

"Paul and his wife are back in the precincts of *megalopolis*."—*M. Collins: The Ivory Gate*, ii. 211.

mĕg′-ąl-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Clupeoids. Body oblong, compressed; abdomen flat. Scales large, adherent; lateral line distinct. Snout obtusely conical, lower jaw promiuent. Villiform teeth in jaws, on the vomer, palatine, and pterygoid bones, tongue, and base of skull. Dorsal fin opposite to, or immediately behind, ventrals, anal rather larger than dorsal. Gill-membranes separate, with numerous branchiostegals. Two species are known: *Megalops cyprinoides*, from the Indo-Pacific, and *M. thrissoides*, from the Atlantic. They are the largest fishes of the family, exceeding five feet in length, and are excellent eating.

* **mĕg-ą-lŏp′-sy̆-chy̆**, *s.* [Gr. μεγαλοψυχία (*megalopsuchia*), from μέγας (*megas*) = great, and ψυχή (*psuchē*) = the soul.] Greatness of soul; magnanimity.

mĕg-ą-lŏp′-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *megalo-*, and Gr. πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A tribe of neuropterous insects, sub-order Planipennia, Flat-winged Neuroptera. The head is set on perpendicularly in front of the thorax, and has no beak; ocelli generally wanting; the parts of the mouth are all separate; the ligule is not cleft; the abdomen is long and slender. It contains the families Myrmeleontidæ, Hemerobiidæ, and Mantispidæ. (*Dallas.*)

mĕg-ąl-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds fonnded by Mr. Seeley on the fragment of a tibia from the Eocene of Sheppey. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1874, p. 708.)

mĕg′-a-lō-sâur, *s.* [MEGALOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Megalosaurus (q.v.).

"A series of teeth of individual *Megalosaurs*, of different ages, are preserved in the British Museum."—*Owen: Palæontology*, p. 289.

mĕg-ą-lō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *megalo-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A gigantic Oolitic reptile of the Deinosauria (Orthoscelida, *Huxley*), occurring also in the Weald Clay. Its length has been variously estimated at from forty to fifty feet. Owen (*Palæont.*, p. 292) says that some of the remains "indicate a reptile of at least thirty feet in length." As the cylindrical bones

MEGALOSAURUS.

contain medullary cavities, it is clear that Megalosaurus was terrestrial. That it was carnivorous is evidenced by the teeth, of which Buckland (*Bridgewater Treatise*, p. 296) says: "In their structure we find a combination of mechanical contrivances analogous to those which are adopted in the construction of the knife, the sabre, and the saw."

mĕg-ąl-ō′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *megal-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Canidæ, differing from other members of the family in its dental formula, which approximates to that of the Civets. It contains but a single species, *Megalotis lalandii*, the Long-eared Fox (q.v.).

mĕg-ą-lō-trō′-chą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *megalo-*, and Gr. τροχός (*trochos*) = anything round, a wheel.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, family Flosculariдæ. It has the alimentary canal well developed, and there are two eyes.

* **mĕg-ą-lō-trŏch′-ĭ-dæ**, **mĕg-ą-lō-trŏch′-ĕ-ą**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *megalotroch(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea*, or fem. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Rotifera, founded by Ehrenberg. Neither envelope nor carapace present; rotatory organ simple, notched, or sinuous at the margin. Known genera, three.

mĕg-ąl-ūr′-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *megal-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A South American genus of Nymphalidæ, closely resembling the Swallow-tails [PAPILIONINÆ], from which they may be distinguished by their imperfectly-developed front legs. Brown, tawny, or yellowish-white, marked with slender transverse lines, most conspicuous on the under side, which is generally of a paler color.

mĕ-găm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng. *meter*.]

1. An instrument for determining the longitude by observation of the stars.

2. A micrometer.

mĕg'-ą-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rodents, family Octodontidæ, from the South American Eocene. It is believed to be related to the living Capromys of the West Indies.

mĕg'-ą-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.] A kind of telephone, invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, for the use of the deaf, and announced to the public in 1878.

mĕg-ą-phȳ'-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Palæobot.: A genus of lepidodendroid Lycopodiaceæ of Carboniferons age, established by Artis in 1826 for certain arboreal trunks, cylindrical and decorticated, having the smaller scars punctiform and spirally arranged, the larger ones orbicular and in two rows. Unger in 1845 enumerated four species, three of which figure in Prof. Morris's Catalogue (1854).

mĕg'-ą-pōde, *s.* [Megapodius.] A gallinaceous bird belonging to the genus Megapodius (q.v.).

mĕg-ą-pō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *megapod(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A remarkable family of gallinaceous birds, referred by Prof. Huxley to the division Peristopodes of his group Alectoropodes. It comprises three genera: Talegalla, Megapodius, and Leipoa.

mĕg-ą-pō'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mega-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: Mound-bird; the typical genus of the family Megapodidæ (q.v.); often referred to the Cracidæ. Authorities vary greatly as to the number of species. In 1870 Mr. G. R. Gray gave a list of twenty species, of which sixteen were in the British Museum. Since then the number of species has been fixed at seventeen (Schlegel), and again at nineteen (Oustalet). They are found in the Samoa Islands, the Tonga group, the New Hebrides, the northern portion of Australia, in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, in the Celebes, the Pelew islands, the Ladrones, the Philippines, Labuan, and the Nicobars. They are about the size of small fowls, the head generally crested, the tail very short, feet enormously developed, and, with the exception of *Megapodius wallacii*, from the Moluccas, have sombre plumage. The popular name has reference to the peculiar habits of these birds. They heap up large mounds, of which vegetable matter is the principal component; in the centre of this mass they deposit their eggs, and covering them up, leave them to be hatched by the heat of the fermenting vegetable matter.

***mĕ-găp'-ō-lĭs,** *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. πόλις (*polis*) = a city.] A chief town, a metropolis.

"Amadavad is at this present the *megapolis* of Cambaya."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

mĕ-găp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mega-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Zool.: Hump-backed Whale. *Megaptera longimana* is the Long-finned Whale, found in the Atlantic area, as far as Davis' Straits; *M. Lalandii* is the Cape Humpback, from the South Atlantic; *M. Novæ Zelandiæ* is from the South Pacific; and *M. Kuzira*, the Japanese Humpback, ranges to the Aleutian and Californian coasts. They yield little oil or baleen. An adult averages fifty feet in length. The skin of the coat and belly is corrugated; the flippers are much as or even more than one-third of the length of the animal. The body is bulky, the head broad and flat. The characteristic hump is a low dorsal fin situated behind the middle of the body. Black, occasionally paler below; flippers sometimes white.

Mĕ-găr'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [From Megara, the capital of Megaris, and the birthplace of Euclid, the founder of the Megaric school (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Megaric (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Euclid of Megara; one of the Megaric school (q.v.).

Mĕ-găr'-ĭc, *a.* [Megarian.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the philosophy of Euclid of Megara.

Megaric-school, *s.*

Hist. & Phil.: A school, founded by Euclid of Megara, uniting the Ethical principle of Socrates with the Eleatic theory of the One, to which alone true being could be ascribed. The opposite of the good has only a phenomenal transitory existence. Euclid, like Zeno, employed the indirect method of demonstration. (The chief authority is *Diog. Laert.: Vitæ Phil.*, ii. 108, *sqq.*)

mĕg-ąr-rhĭz'-ą (or **z** as **dz**), *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, remarkable for their huge roots. They are found in California and Oregon. *Megarrhiza californica* has large seeds, with very thick and fleshy cotyledons. Its germination is so peculiar that the plumule seems to originate from the base instead of the apex of an elongated caulicle. (*Gray: Botanical Text Book; Structural Botany*, i. 20, 21.)

2. *Chem. & Pharm.:* An examination of the root shows it to contain a bitter principle, soluble in water and alcohol, a resinous, fatty body, and an organic acid, together with small quantities of gum, pectin, albumen, and sugar. A decoction of this root is used by the Indians as a drastic purge in dropsy.

mĕg-ąr-rhĭz'-ĭn (or **z** as **dz**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *megarrhiz(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Chem.: The bitter principle of *Megarrhiza californica*, extracted from it by means of alcohol. It is somewhat transparent, of a brownish colour, brittle, friable, and fusible below 100°. It is more soluble in alcohol than in water, but is insoluble in ether. Taken in small doses, megarrhizin is a safe and convenient purgative. In large doses it is a powerful irritant, causing gastro-enteritis and death.

mĕg-ą-scō'-lĕx, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. σκωληξ (*skōlēx*) = a worm, an earthworm.]

Zool.: An Indian genus of oligochætous annelids. *Megascolex cæruleus*, found in Ceylon, sometimes exceeds a yard in length, and is as thick as a man's finger.

mĕg'-ą-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Optics:

1. A solar microscope in which the objects are opaque and illuminated in front by reflecting mirrors.

2. An optical instrument for exhibiting an object on a large scale.

mĕg-ą-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* Visible to the naked eye; large; opposed to *microscopic.* [Macroscopic.]

mĕg'-ą-sēme, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. σῆμα (*sēma*) = an index.] Having a large index; a term employed in skull-measurement. [Orbital-index.]

"If above 89, it is *megaseme.*"—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), i. 83.

mĕg-ą-sō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Megasominæ (Swainson). *Megasoma Hercules* is the name he gives to the Hercules Beetle (q.v.).

mĕg-ą-sō-mĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *megasom(a)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: According to Swainson, a subfamily of Cetoniadæ (q.v.). They are of large size. The males have horn-shaped processes; the tarsi are adapted for clinging to vegetables. They inhabit the warmer parts of the world, especially in America.

mĕg'-ą-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng. *spore.*]

Bot.: The same as Macrospore (q.v.).

mĕ-găss', **mĕ-găsse',** *s.* [Probably a corrupt. of *begasse* (q.v.).] Refuse sugar-cane from which the juice has been expressed.

mĕ-găs'-thĕn-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mega-*, and Gr. σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Zool.: In the classifications of James D. Dana the second order of mammals. His arrangement of the Mammalia (q.v.) was: (1) Archontia (or Dipoda), containing man alone; (2) Megasthena, containing Quadrumana, Carnivora, Herbivora, and Mutilata; (3) Microsthena, containing Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia, and Edentata; (4) Oöticoidea, including Marsupialia and Monotrema. (*Amer. Journ. Science*, Jan. 1863, p. 70.)

mĕg'-ąs-thēnes, *s. pl.* [Megasthena.]

Zool.: The English rendering of Megasthena (q.v.)

"There is a close parallelism with the Mutilates, the lowest of the *Megasthenes.*"—*Amer. Jour. Science*, Jan. 1863, p. 71.

mĕg-ąs-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *megasthen(es)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Megasthena (q.v.).

"This is in contrast with the fact among Crustaceans, the *megasthenic* and microsthenic divisions of which . . . stand widely apart."—*J. D. Dana: On Cephalization*, p. 8.

mĕg'-ą-thĕre, *s.* [Megatherium.] An individual of the genus Megatherium (q.v.).

"From the characters of the molar teeth, it is certain that the *megathere* was purely herbivorous."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (1879), ii. 303.

mĕg-ą-thĕ-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *megatheri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of extinct edentate mammals, of which the principal genera are: Gryphotherium, Lestodon, Megalonyx, Mylodon, and Scelidotherium. The dentition is usually M $\frac{5}{4}$ on each side.

mĕg-ą-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of extinct edentates, family Megatheriidæ (q.v.), founded on a nearly complete skeleton discovered on the banks of the Lujan, some nine miles from Buenos Ayres, and sent by the Marquis of Loretto, the viceroy, to the Royal Museum of Madrid. The best-known species, *Megatherium americanum*, was nearly as large as an elephant, though the limbs were shorter. Its mounted skeleton measures eighteen feet in length, of which the tail occupies five. Dr. Leidy has described a smaller species, *M. mirabile*, from the Post-Tertiary of Georgia and South Carolina; and there is a third, *M. laurillardi* (Lund), founded on remains from Brazil. The modern sloth, to which this large creature is related, is a native of South America. Animals of this family seem to have rested on the hind legs and tail, and browsed on the leaves of trees.

mĕg-a-thĕr'-ōid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *megather(ium)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] A fossil mammal belonging to the family Megatheriidæ (q.v.).

mĕg'-ą-wĕ-bĕr (**w** as **v**), *s.* [Pref. *mega-*, and Eng., &c. *weber.*]

Electrometry: A million of webers. [Weber.]

mĕ-gĭlp', **me-gilph,** **meg-ge-lup,** *s.* [Magilp.]

mĕg'-ōhm, *s.* [Pref. *meg-*, and Eng. *ohm.*]

Elect.: A million of ohms. The term is used as a measure of electric resistance.

mē-grĭm, ***mea-grim,** ***mea-gram,** ***mi-gram,** ***mi-greim,** ***mi-grene,** ***mi-grim,** ***mi-grym,** ***my-grane,** ***my-egrym,** ***my-grene,** ***my-greyme,** *s.* [Fr. *migraine*, from Low Lat. *hemigranea* = megrim, headache, from Lat. *hemicranium* = a pain on one side of the face; Gr. ἡμικράνιον (*hēmikranion*) = half the skull, ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull, the cranium; Sp. *migraña*; Ital. *magrana.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"*Meagrims* and giddiness are rather when we rise . . . than while we sit."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 734.

*2. A whim, a crotchet, a caprice, a freak.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.* (*Pl.*): A name given to a sudden attack of sickness which seizes a horse at work, causing him to reel, and either stand for a minute dull and stupid, or else fall to the ground insensible. Megrims occur most frequently in hot weather, when the animal is exposed to the rays of a burning sun.

2. *Pathol.* (*Pl.*): Sick or bilious headache; a periodical headache attended with vomitiug.

3. *Zool.:* A Cornish name for the scaldfish or smooth sole, *Arnoglossus laterna.*

Meī-bō'-mī-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to or in any way connected with John Henry Meibohm, a learned physician (1590–1655), the discoverer of the glands that bear his name.

Meibomian-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Compound sebaceous glands, lying in parallel vertical rows of yellow granules, immediately under the conjunctival mucous membrane. (*Quain.*)

meïk'-ïe, mĭc'-kle, mŭc'-kle, *a.* [MICKLE.] Much, great, large, big, pre-eminent. (*Scotch.*)

"There was never sae *meikle* siller clinked in his purse sither before or since."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

mē'-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *me(um)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: An oil extracted from the root of *Athamanta meum*, by means of alcohol of 70 per cent. It is a thick, yellow, inodorous oil, having an acrid taste, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

***mēine,** *v.t.* [A.S. *mengan.*] To mingle, to mix.

***mēin'-ē, *men-y,** *s.* [MEINY.] A retinue, a body of attendauts or followers.

***meint,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MEINE, *v.*]

***mēin'-ȳ, *mein-e, *mein-ee, *main-e, *main-ee, *man-ie, *man-y, *mein-ie, *meyn-e, *meyn-y,** *s.* [O. Fr. *maisnee, maisnie, meisnee, meisnie, mesnie*, from Low Lat. *mansionata, mansnada, maisnada* = a family, a household, from Lat. *mansio* = a dwelling; Ital. *masnada* = a troop.] [MANAGE, MANEGE, MANSION, MENIAL.] A retinue, a body of attendants or followers; domestics, household attendants.

"They summon'd up their *meiny*, straight took horse." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

†**meĭ'-ō-çēne,** *a.* [MIOCENE.]

meī'-ōn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral referred by Dana as a distinct species to the group of scapolites (q.v.); the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of scapolite. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·6 to 2·74; lustre, vitreous; colourless and transparent when pure. Compos.: silica, 41·6; alumina, 31·7; lime, 24·1; soda, 2·6 = 100. Occurs in very sharply-defined crystals in the dolomite agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

meī-ōph'-ȳl-lȳ, *s.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

meī-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less.]

1. *Pathol.:* The period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure in rhetoric; a species of hyperbole, by which a thing is represented as less than it really is.

meī-ō-stĕm'-ō-noŭs, mī-ō-stĕm'-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less; *στήμα* (*stēma*) = a stamen, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Of the stamens:* Less in number than the petals.

2. *Of a plant:* Having the stamens less in number than the petals.

meī-ō-tăx-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less, and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = an arranging.]

Bot.: The suppression of all the stamens as a teratological change in an hermaphrodite flower.

***mē-ĭp'-săd,** *s.* [Coined from Lat. *meipse* = myself; on analogy of Iliad, &c.] An egotistical writing.

"My letters to you are such pure *meipsads*."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 57.

meis'-tĕr-sĭng-ĕrş, *s. pl.* [Ger.]

Literary Hist.: A society of German citizens formed in the thirteenth century for the cultivation of poetry. It is believed to have arisen at Mayence, whence it spread to Augsburg, Nuremburg, &c. It was incorporated by Charles IV. in 1378. The meistersingers were the successors of the minnesingers (q.v.). Their poems were often satiric. Reynard the Fox and Tyl Owlglass are attributed to them.

mēith, mēath, *s.* [METE, *v.*] A boundary, a mark, a sign, a landmark.

meĭ'-wĕll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small species of codfish.

meī-zō-seĭs'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μείζων* (*meizōn*) = greater, and Eng. *seismic* (q.v.).] An epithet used to denote the greatest force of an earthquake. (Chiefly employed as in the example.)

"It is generally possible after an earthquake to trace a zone of maximum disturbance, where the damage to the shaken country has been greatest. The line indicating this maximum is termed the *meizoseismic* curve."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 610.

***mēke,** *a.* [MEEK, *a.*]

***mēke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [MEEK, *v.*]

mĕ-khĭt'-ą-rĭst, *s.* [MECHITARIST.]

mĕl-ą-, *pref.* [MELANO-.]

mē'-lą, mē'-lah, *s.* [Mahratta & Hind.] A fair, or assembly of pilgrims, partly for religious aud partly for commercial purposes.

mĕl-ăc'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Gr. *κονία* (*konia*) = powder.]

Min.: An earthy black mineral, though sometimes fouud in crystals. Hardness, 3 to above 4; sp. gr. 5·8 to 6·25; lustre, metallic. Compos.: oxygen, 20·15; copper, 79·85 = 100. Appears to be trimorphous. Occurs in cubes with truncated angles (isometric) at Copper Harbour, Lake Superior; as scales (orthorhombic) on lava at Vesuvius [TENORITE], and found in Cornwall in crystals (monoclinic). The Copper Harbour crystals are, however, supposed by some mineralogists to be pseudomorphous, and there still exists a doubt as to whether the Vesuvian scales may not be monoclinic.

mĕ-lăc'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *mel-*, and Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*) = a ray, a beam, a spoke of a wheel.]

Zool.: A genus of Actinaria, division Actininæ. The animals have a protractile mouth, and the tentacles are knobbed.

mĕl'-ą-dą, *s.* [Sp., pa. par. of *melar* = to candy, from Lat. *mel* = honey.] Crude or impure sugar, as it comes from the pans, consisting of a mixture of sugar and molasses.

mĕ-læ'-ną, *s.* [Gr. *μελαίνα* (*melaina*) = blackness.]

Pathology:

1. The vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character. The black vomit in yellow fever is owing to a morbid secretion from the mucous membrane of the stomach and small intestines, mixed with blood.

2. Hæmorrhage from the intestines. (*Dunglison.*)

mē'-lah, *s.* [MELA.]

mĕl'-ā-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *μελαίνα* (*melaina*) = blackness; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A black substance, resembling in character the black pigment of the eye, obtained from the so-called ink of the cuttlefish. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the alkaline carbonates, but dissolves in nitric and sulphuric acids.

mĕ-lāin'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [MELANOTYPE.]

mĕl-ą-leū'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *mela-*, and Gr. *λευκός* (*leukos*) = white.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Leptospermeæ. It consists of trees or shrubs, with flat or cylindrical leaves, and spikes or heads of sessile, yellowish, purplish, or crimson flowers, from the islands of the Indian Ocean and Australia. The leaves of *Melaleuca Cajeputi*, when distilled, yield a liquid volatile oil. [CAJUPUT.]

mĕl'-ăm, *s.* [Eng. *mel(one)*, and *am(monia).*]

Chem.: $C_6H_9N_{11}$. Is obtained from the residue left on heating sulphocyauate of ammonia. The residue is extracted with potash ley; the filtered liquid on standing, then yields melam in the form of a white granular powder. It is resolved into melamine and ammeline by prolonged treatment with caustic potash, according to the equation—

$$C_6H_9N_{11} + H_2O = C_3H_6N_6 + C_3H_5N_5O.$$
Melam — Melamine — Ammeline.

mę-lăm'-bō, *s.* [MALAMBO.]

mĕl-ăm'-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *melam*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_6N_6 = (C_3N_3)(NH_2)_3$. Tricyanotriamide. A crystalline body, obtained by boiling melam with potassic hydrate. On cooling, the melamine separates out in rhombic octahedra. It is slightly soluble in cold water, more easily in boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether.

***mĕl'-ăm-pōde,** *s.* [MELAMPODIUM.] Black hellebore.

"Here growes *melampode* every where
And teriblinth, good for gotes."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; *July.*

mĕl-ăm-pō-dī-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melampodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

mĕl-ăm-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μελαμπόδιον* (*melampodion*), from *μέλας* (*melas*), neut. *μέλαν* (*melan*) = black, and *πόδιον* (*podion*), dimin. of *πούς* (*pous*), gen. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Melampodieæ (q.v.). About twenty species are known; they are from tropical America.

mĕl'-ăm'-pȳr-ĭn, mĕl-ăm'-pȳr-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *melampyr(um)*; *-in*, *-ite.*]

Chem.: [DULCOSE].

mĕl-ăm'-pȳr-ītc, *s.* [MELAMPYRIN.]

mĕl-ăm'-pȳr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μελάμπυρον* (*melampuron*) = cow-wheat: pref. *melan-*, and Gr. *πυρός* (*puros*) = wheat.]

Bot.: Cow-wheat; a genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Euphrasieæ. Calyx tubular, four-toothed; corolla personate, the upper lip laterally compressed and turned back at the margin, the lower trifid; capsule oblong, two-celled, the cells one to two-seeded. Distribution, Europe and Temperate Asia. Known species six. Four, *Melampyrum pratense, M. sylvaticum, M. arvense*, and *M. cristatum*, are British. Cows are said to be fond of *M. pratense*, and, according to Linnæus, the best aud yellowest butter is made where it is abuudant.

mĕl-ăn-, *pref.* [MELANO-.]

mĕl-ąn-ăc'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*) = a ray.]

Zool.: A genus of Elateridæ (q.v.) from the United States. The larva is phosphorescent.

mĕ-lăn'-ą-gōgue, *s.* [Fr., from pref. *melan-*, and Gr. *ἀγωγός* (*agōgos*) = driving, leading; *ἄγω* (*agō*) = to drive, to lead.] A medicine having, or supposed to have, the property of expelling black bile or choler.

mĕl-ąn-ăs'-phălt, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Eng. *asphalt* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as ALBERTITE (q.v.).

mĕl'-ăn-ātc, *s.* [Eng. *melan(ic)*; suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of melanic acid (q.v.).

¶ *Melanate of ammonium* is produced by digesting melanic acid with ammonia.

mĕl'-ąn-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green; Ger. *melanchlor.*]

Min.: A blackish-green mineral, occurring on tryphylite (q.v.), aud supposed to be derived from its alteration. It contaius sesquioxide of iron, 38·9; protoxide of iron, 3·87; protoxide of manganese, phosphoric acid, and water. Found at Rabenstein, Bavaria.

mĕl-ąn-chō'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

Mental Pathol.: A form of disorder of the intellect often preceding mania, characterized by depression and melancholy, and often a suicidal tendency. There are three principal forms: Religious, Hypochondriacal, aud Nostalgic. The latter, better known as homesickness, frequently occurs amongst soldiers and emigrants.

mĕl-ąn-chō'-lĭ-ąn, *s.* [Eng. *melancholy*; *-an.*] A melancholic (q.v.).

†**mĕl'-ąn-chŏl-ĭc,** * **mel-an-chol-ike,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mélancholique*, from *melancholie* = melancholy (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *melancolico*; Lat. *melancholicus*, from Gr. *μελαγχολικός* (*melangcholikos*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Suffering from or affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; affected or oppressed with gloom; dejected, gloomy, hypochondriac.

"She thus *melancholicke* did ride,
Chawing the cud of griefe and inward paine.
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 18.

¶ *The melancholic temperament* is characterized by black hair, black or hazel eyes, a dark complexion, leaden and unhealthy in aspect, pulse slow and feeble. It is the weak temperament of the melanous variety of mankind.

2. Produced by or arising from melancholy or depression of spirits; suggestive of melancholy; gloomy, sad, sombre, mournful, depressing: as, *melancholic* strains.

3. Unhappy, sad, unfortunate, causing melancholy or grief.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is affected with or suffers from melancholy; a hypochondriac.

2. A gloomy state of mind; melancholy.

"My condition . . . will very well justify the *melancholic* that I confess to you."—*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War*

***mĕl'-an-chŏl-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *melancholy; -ly.*] In a melancholy, sad, or dejected manner.

"*Melancholily* inclining her cheek to the right hand."—*Keefe: Monuments of Westminster* (1683), p. 62.

***mĕl'-an-chŏl-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *melancholy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being melancholy; a disposition to melancholy.

"When a boy, he was playsome enough: but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*."—*Aubrey: Account of Hobbes*, p. 600.

***mĕl-an-chō'-lĭ-oŭs, *mel-an-co-lī-us,** *a.* [O. Fr. *melancholieux.*] Mournful, melancholy.

"The *melancholious*, crazy croon."
Burns: Epistle to Major Logan.

***mĕl'-an-chŏl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *melancholy; -ist.*] One who is affected with or disposed to melancholy; a melancholic.

"The *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken."—*Glanville: Essay* 4.

***mĕl'-an-chŏl-ĭze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *melancholy; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To suffer from or indulge in melancholy; to be melancholy.

"They . . . are ever musing, *melancholizing*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 88.

B. *Trans.:* To make melancholy or gloomy.

mĕl'-an-chŏl-ў, * mel-an-col-ie, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *mélancholie*, from Lat. *melancholia*, from Gr. μελαγχολία (*melangcholia*) = melancholy, from μελάγχολος (*melangcholos*) = jaundiced, filled with black bile, from μέλας (*melas*), neut. μέλαν (*melan*) = black, and χολή (*cholē*) = bile; Sp., Port., & Ital. *melancolia.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* I. The etymology recalls to mind the view entertained by the early physicians that melancholy madness arose from the predominance of black bile in the physical temperament. Its original meaning is melancholy madness thus produced.

"Their property of *melancholy*, whereby men become to be delirious in some one point, their judgment standing untouched in others."—*Henry More: Enthusiasm*, § xiv.

* 2. Madness in general.

3. A gloomy, dejected state of mind, generally habitual or of long continuance; continued depression of spirits; sadness, gloom.

"When the mind is very deeply impressed with a sense of calamity, for a continuance, and the attention cannot by any means be diverted from it, the subject is in a state of *melancholy*."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, § 3, ch. ii.

II. *Pathol.:* [Melancholia].

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Belonging to madness produced, in the opinion of the ancient physicians, by the predominance of black bile in the physical temperament.

"Luther's conference with the devil might be, for aught I know, nothing but a *melancholy* dream."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.* (Pref.)

* 2. Belonging to madness in general, and not simply to that species of it which is characterized by depression of spirits and suicidal thoughts; mad, lunatic.

"Some *melancholy* men have believed that elephants and birds and other creatures have a language whereby they discourse with one another."—*Reynolds: Soul of Man*, ch. xxxix.

3. Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected, sad.

"All Troy then moves to Priam's court again,
A solemn, silent, *melancholy* train."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 12.

4. Causing or attended with sadness or melancholy; mournful, saddening.

"'Tis past, that *melancholy* dream!
Nor will I quit thy shore."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Affections.

5. Given to contemplation; pensive.

"A certain music, never known before,
Here lull'd the pensive *melancholy* mind."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 40.

6. Grave or gloomy in appearance; suggestive of melancholy; sombre.

7. Calamitous, afflictive; causing grief or sorrow: as, a *melancholy* accident.

melancholy-gentleman, *s.*
Bot.: Hesperis tristis.

*** melancholy-thistle,** *s.*
Bot.: Cnicus helenioides. It was so called because prescribed by quacks for the cure of madness.

mĕl'-an-chўme, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Gr. χυμός (*chumos*) = juice; Ger. *melanchym.*]

Min.: A name given by Haidinger to a bituminous substance found in large masses in the brown coal of Zweifelsreuth, near Neukirchen, Eger, Bohemia. It yielded the compounds Melanellite and Rochlederite (q.v.).

mĕl-ăn-cō-nĭ-ē'-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melanconi(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fungals, order Coniomycetes or Uredinaceæ. They grow beneath the epidermis of leaves and bark. Their tubercles sometimes enlarge, raise up the epidermis, and appear in groups on the bark, on which also the closely crowded conceptacles form blackish patches.

mĕl-ăn-eō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Gr. κονία (*konia*) = dust.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Melanconiei (q.v.). The conceptacle is membranous, bursting irregularly at the summit; the spores oblong. The commonest British species is *Melanconium bicolor*, found on twigs of birch.

Mĕl-ăn-thō'-nĭ-an, *s.* [See def.] A follower of Melanethon, in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy.

mĕ-lăn'-drў-a, *s.* [Gr. μελάνδρυον (*melandruon*)=heart of oak, μελάνδρυος (*melandruos*) = dark with oak-leaves: pref. *melan-*, and Gr. δρῦς (*drus*), genit. δρύος (*druos*) = an oak.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Melandryidæ (q.v.).

mĕl-an-drў'-ĭ-dæ, mĕl-an-drў'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melandry(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, section Heteromera, and the sub-section Trachelia of Westwood. They inhabit wood, the majority remaining concealed under the bark of trees. The species, which are not numerous, inhabit the north temperate zone, both in the Old and New World.

mĕl-an-ĕll'-īte, *s.* [Melanite.]

Min.: A black gelatinous substance remaining after the separation of rochlederite from melanchyme by dissolving in alcohol. Analysis gave: carbon, 67·14; hydrogen, 4·79; oxygen, 28·07 = 100. Rochleder regards it as an acid related to ulmic acid (q.v.).

mĕl-an-ĕr'-pēs, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Gr. ἕρπω (*herpo*) = to creep.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Melanerpinæ (q.v.). The colours are black, varied with white and red. The habits gregarious and migratory. In the Natural History Department of the British Museum at South Kensington there is a piece of bark in which *Melanerpes formicivorus* (Red-headed Woodpecker) has made a hole, storing it with acorns for future use.

mĕl-ăn-ĕr-pī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melanerp(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Picidæ (Woodpeckers), established by Mr. G. R. Gray. The labial ridge of the bill is nearly midway between the dorsal ridge and the margin. Found in America only.

mĕl-a-nē'-sĭan, *a.* [Gr. μέλας (*melas*) = black, and νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island.]

Philol.: A term applied to a branch of the family of languages spoken by the natives of islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

"The various Polynesian dialects are clearly and closely related; the *Melanesian* show the extreme of dialectic division."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii., p. 242.

mê-lange' (**ge** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr.] A mixture, a medley.

mĕl'-an-hў'-drite, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Eng. *hydrite.*]

Min.: A velvet to brownish-black variety of palagonite (q.v.), found in the form of irregular nodules in a decomposed igneous tuff at Schnuelzerthal, near Honuef, Rhine.

mĕ-lā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. = a black cloud.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Melaniadæ. The whorls are ornamented with striæ, the outer lip sharp, aperture oval, pointed above; operculum sub-spiral. One-hundred and sixty species are distributed along the rivers of the south of Europe, India, the Philippines, and the Pacific Islands. Known species: thirty-four recent, and twenty-five fossil, from the Tertiary.

mĕl-a-nī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *melania*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Zool.: A family of holostomatous gasteropods. Shells spiral, turreted, covered with a thick dark-coloured epidermis; aperture often channelled or notched in front; outer lip simple; operculum horny, spiral to their bases. The animal has a broad, retractile muzzle; tentacles wide apart, the eye stalks are united; foot broad and short; mantle-margin, fringed; tongue long and linear. Mostly viviparous, and all fluviatile. They are found in the warmer regions of the world, especially in the southern portions of the United States. Genera Melania, Paludomus, and Melanopsis.

mĕ-lā'-nĭ-an, *s.* [Melania.] An individual of the family Melaniadæ (q.v.).

mĕ-lăn'-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. μέλας (*melas*), neut. μέλαν (*melan*) = black; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] The same as Melanotic (q.v.).

melanic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_5$. A black substance produced by the oxidation of salicylide of potassium. It is tasteless, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkaline liquids.

melanic-cancer, *s.* [Melanoid-cancer.]

melanic-deposit, *s.*
Pathol.: The black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances. [Melanosis.]

mĕl-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *mel(am)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{13}N_3 = N_3 \left\{ \begin{matrix} (C_6H_5)_2 \\ C^{iv} \\ H_3 \end{matrix} \right.$. Carbodiphenyldiamine. An oil obtained by the action of dry cyanogen chloride on anhydrous aniline, and decomposing the resulting resinous substance with caustic potash. On exposure to the air, it solidifies to a beautiful crystalline mass.

mĕl'-a-nĭn, *s.* [Gr. μελανία (*melania*) = blackness; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: Pigmentum nigrum. The black pigment of the eye. It is a heavy black powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, slightly soluble in dilute mineral acids, but soluble in potash with evolution of ammonia.

mĕl-a-nĭp'-pē, *s.* [Gr. μελάνιππος (*melanippos*) = a coal-black horse: pref. *melan-*, and ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Entom.: A genus of geometric moths, family Larentidæ. *Melanippe procellata* is the Chalk Carpet, *M. montanata* the Silver-ground Carpet, and *M. fluctuata* the Garden Carpet; the second and third are common.

mĕl'-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *mélanisme.*]

1. *Physiology:*

(1) *Human:* A term introduced by St. Hilaire to denote the change of coloration of the skin in which the pigment is of a deeper hue, and in greater quantity than natural.

(2) *Animal:* The term has been applied as the converse of albinism, occuring in the lower animals.

"Throughout intertropical America, both *melanism* and albinism . . . make their appearance very frequently in warm-blooded animals."—*Pritchard: Nat. Hist. of Man*, p. 39.

2. *Bot.:* A disease producing blackness in plants.

mĕl'-ạn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*), genit. *μέλανος* (*melanos*) = black; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black variety of garnet (q.v.); a lime-iron garnet in which the protoxides are almost wholly lime. Dana includes most of the black garnet in his group andradite (q.v.), but excludes that from Arendal, Norway, referring it to the magnesia-alumina garnet group, for which he adopts the name of pyrope.

mĕl-ạn-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *melanit(e)*; *-ic.*] Relating to, or in any way connected with melanite (q.v.).

mĕl-ạn-o-, mĕl-ạn-, *pref.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*), genit, *μέλανος* (*melanos*) = black.] (For def. see etym.)

mĕl-ạn-ō-çē'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *melano-*, and Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea-monster, with reference to the extraordinary shape of the species.]

Ichthy.: A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, family Pediculati. Head and body compressed; head very large, mouth exceedingly wide, vertical. Eyes very small Skin smooth. The spinous dorsal reduced to a single filament on the head Soft dorsal and anal short; no ventrals. Two species known from the Atlantic, *Melanocetus bispinosus* and *M. Johnsonii*, at depths from 300 to 1,800 fathoms.

mĕ-lăn'-ō-chĭn, *s.* [Fr. *mélanochine*, from pref. *melano-*, and *chinine* = quinine. (*Littré.*)]

Chem.: The name given to the product formed by the action of ammonia and chlorine on quinine.

mĕl-ạ-nō-chrō'-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μελανόχροος* (*melanochroos*) = black-coloured, bronzed; *μέλας* (*melas*), genit. *μέλανος* (*melanos*) = black, and *χροή* (*chroē*) = a colour.]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"West of the area occupied by the chief mass of the Xanthochroi, and north of the Sahara, is a broad belt of land, shaped like a ➢. Between the forks of the ➢ lies the Mediterranean, the stem of it is Arabia. . . . The people inhabiting the area thus roughly sketched have, like the Xanthochroi, prominent noses, pale skins, and wavy hair, with abundant beards; but, unlike them, the hair is black or dark, and the eyes usually so. They may thence be called the *Melanochroi* . . . They are known as Kelts, Iberians, Etruscans, Romans, Pelasgians, Berbers, Semites. The majority of them are long-headed, and of smaller stature than the Xanthochroi."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 151.

mĕl-ạ-nō-chrō'-ĭc, *a.* [Melanochroi.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Melanochroi (q.v.).

"The *Melanochroic* or dark stock of Europe."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 180.

mĕl-ạn-ō-chrō'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *melano-*; Gr. *χρόα* (*chroa*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Phænicochroite (q.v.).

mĕl-ạ-nŏc'-ō-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*), genit. *μέλανος* (*melanos*) = black, and *κόμη* (*komē*) = hair.] Black-haired; having very dark or black hair.

mĕl-ăn-ō-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *melano-* and Eng. *gallic.*] (See the compound.)

melanogallic-acid, *s*

Chem.: [Metagallic-acid].

mĕl'-ạ-nōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*), genit. *μέλανος* (*melanos*) = black, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having a black appearance.

melanoid-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: Black cancer; a medullary cancer modified by the addition of a black pigment. Called also melanotic or melanic cancer.

mĕ-lăn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *melano-* and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A black opaque mineral having a dark-green streak. Hardness, 2; sp. gr., 2·69. Analysis yielded: silica, 35·36; alumina, 4·49; sesquioxide of iron, 23·20; protoxide of iron, 25·18; soda, 1·86; water, 10·24. Near hisingerite in composition (q.v.). Found encrusting the sides of a fissure at Milk-Row quarry, near Charlestown, Massachusetts.

mĕl-ạ-nō'-mạ, *s.* [Melanosis.]

mĕl-ạ-nō'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Gr. *ὄνος* (*onos*) = (1) an ass, (2) a fish mentioned by Aristotle, perhaps the hake.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, founded on a single specimen dredged from the Atlantic Ocean at a depth of 1,975 fathoms. Head and body rather compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; tail long and tapering, no caudal. Villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer and palatine bone. Short anterior dorsal, the second extending to the end of tail; anal of similar length. Ventrals composed of several rays. Bones soft and flexible. This genus is one of the discoveries made by the *Challenger* expedition. (*Günther.*)

mĕl-ạ-nŏp'-ạ-thў, *s.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*) neut. *μέλαν* (*melan*) = black, and *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, an affection.]

Pathol.: A disease of the skin, consisting in the augmentation of black pigment, generally in patches. The discolouration may vary from mere duskiness to the deepest tint of blackness.

mĕl-ạn-ō-phlō'-gīte, *s.* [Pref. *melano-* and Gr. *φλέγεσθαι* (*phlegesthai*) = to be burnt.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in minute cubes, with cubic cleavage. Hardness, 6·5 to 7; sp. gr. 2·04; colour, light-brown or colourless; lustre, vitreous. Compos.: silica, 86·29; sulphuric acid, 7·2; water, 2·86; strontia, 2·8. Turns black when heated before the blowpipe, hence the name. Regarded as an impure form of silica of possibly pseudomorphic origin. Found in individual crystals or as a drusy crust on sulphur, celestine, and calcite, at Girgenti, Sicily.

mĕl-ạn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *melan-* and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = the face, the visage.]

Zool.: A genus of holostomatous gasteropods, family Melaniadæ. The last whorl is elongated; the spire is short and pointed, inner lip thickened; operculum sub-spiral. Twenty species are known, from Spain, Austria, Asia Minor, and New Zealand.

mĕl-ạ-nŏr-rhœ'-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *melano-*, and Gr. *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. *Melanorrhœa usitata*, or *usitatissima*, a fine tree, a hundred feet high, called in parts of Burmah Theetsee or Kheu, is the varnish tree of Mataban or of Burmah. The thick grayish fluid of the tree is an excellent anthelmintic. The wood, which is very hard, is used in the East for the handles of tools, anchor stocks, railway sleepers, gun stocks, &c.

mĕl-ạn-ō-sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *melano-* and Eng. *siderite* (q.v.) = iron.]

Min.: Amorphous, compact. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 3·391; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, black; streak, brownish to brick-red; gelatinizes with acids. Supposed to be a hydrated silicate of sesquioxide of iron and alumina, but regarded by some mineralogists as limonite (q.v.), the silica being an impurity. Found at Mineral Hill, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania.

mĕl-ạ-nō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μελάνωσις* (*melanōsis*) = a becoming black.]

Pathol.: An organic affection, in which the tissue of the parts is converted, owing to a melanic deposit, into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form. This morbific change affects the lungs particularly. It is also met with in the liver and areolar texture. Melanosis of the lungs (or melanoma) constitutes one of the species of phthisis of Bayle; but it is impossible to distinguish it from the other species during life. Four varieties of true melanosis have been described. (*Dunglison.*)

¶ *Spurious melanosis* may arise from the introduction of carbonaceous matter, from the action of chemical agents, or from the stagnation of the blood.

mĕ-lăn'-ō-spĕrm, *s.* [Melanospermeæ.]

Bot.: An algal belonging to the division Melanospermeæ (q.v.).

mĕl-ạ-nō-spĕr'-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *melano-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: One of the three primary divisions or sub-orders of Algæ, consisting of those which have dark olivaceous spores. It consists of plants of a light or dark olive colour; the fronds compact and cellular, or formed of jointed filaments. The fruit is either external in patches, or in distinct cysts sunk in the frond. Impregnation by minute spermatozoids, produced in distinct antheridia. It contains the higher sea weeds, the Fucaceæ, Laminariaceæ, &c.

mĕl-ạn-ō-tē'-kīte, *s.* [Pref. *melano-* and Gr. *τῆκειν* (*tēkein*) = to melt.]

Min.: A massive mineral, presenting cleavage in two directions. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 5·73; lustre, resinous; colour black to blackish-gray. Dichroic, presenting bottle-green and red-brown colours. Compos.: silica, 17·22; sesquioxide of iron, 22·81; protoxide of lead, 58·42; protoxide of manganese, 0·57; magnesia, 0·33; potash, 0·18; soda, 0·33; represented by the formula Pb_9 [Fe_2] Si_3O_8. Occurs at Longban, Wermland, Sweden; associated with hyalotekite, ganomalite, and other minerals.

mĕl-ạn-ō-thăll'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *melano-* and Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a young shoot.]

Min.: A chloride of copper found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption in 1870.

mĕl-ạ-nŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Melanosis.] Of or pertaining to Melanosis (q.v.).

melanotic-cancer, *s.* [Melanoid-cancer.]

mĕ-lăn'-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *melano-*, and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A process which takes its name from the black ground of varnished sheet-iron supporting the collodion which receives the picture. (Sometimes written Melainotype.)

mĕl'-ạ-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μελαν-* (*melan-*), stem of *μέλας* (*melas*) = black; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] A word introduced by Dr. Pritchard as an equivalent for "brunette."

"As we know no expression in English precisely correspondent to these terms (blonde and brunette), I have adopted those of xanthous and *melanous* as distinguishing terms."—*Pritchard: Nat. Hist. of Man*, p. 78.

mĕl-ạ-nŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *melano-*, and Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. The wood or bark of *Melanoxylon Braüna*, a large tree growing in Brazil, has a reddish-brown colouring matter.

mĕl-ăn'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Lat. *melanteria* of Pliny; Gr. *μελαντηρία* (*melantēria*) = a black metallic dye, ink; Fr. *melantérie.*]

Min.: A monoclinic salt originating in the decomposition of marcasite or pyrites (q.v.) by exposure to the atmosphere and moisture. Rarely crystallized, except artificially, but occurs in fibrous, stalactitic, and stalagmitic forms. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 1·832; lustre, vitreous; colour, various shades of green, taste, astringent and metallic. Brittle. Soluble in water. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 28·8; protoxide of iron, 25·9; water, 45·3 = 100. Formula, $FeOSO_3 + 7HO$. Used in dyeing, tanning, and in the making of ink and Prussian blue.

mĕl'-ănth, *s.* [Melanthium.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Melauthaceæ (q.v.).

mĕl-ăn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melanth(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, alliance Liliales. It consists of bulbous, tuberous, or fibrous rooted plants, stemless or with a stem; calyx and corolla both petaloid, white, green, or purple, in six pieces or cohering into a tube; stamens six; anthers turned outwards; ovary three-celled, many-seeded; fruit capsular. The species are widely diffused, but are most common in temperate climes. Known genera 30, species 130. Tribes Veratreæ, Uvularieæ, and Colchiceæ. (*Lindley.*) Sir Joseph Hooker considers Colchiceæ a tribe of Liliaceæ.

mĕl-ăn-thā'-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *melanthace(æ)*; Eng. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the order Melanthaceæ (q.v.).

mĕ-lăn'-thĭ-um, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μελάνθιον* (*melanthion*) = *Nigella sativa.* This is not the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Melanthaceæ (q.v.). It consists of Cape bulbs, with yellow or pinkish flowers.

mĕl'-ạ-nūre, mĕl-ạ-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*), genit. *μέλανος* (*melanos*) = black, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail; Fr. *mélanure.*]

Ichthy.: A small fish, a species of Sparus or Gilt-head. It is a native of the Mediterranean.

mĕl-ăn-ụ-rĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *melan-*, and Eng. *urenic.*] (See the compound).

melanurenic-acid, *s.* [AMMELIDE.]

mĕl′-ą-phyre (yr as **ïr),** *s.* [Pref. *mela-*, and Gr. *φυράω* (*phuraō*), *φύρω* (*phurō*) = to mix.]

Petrol.: A petrological species or group of species akin both to basalt and to diabase. Lycll says that it is quite indistinguishable in external appearance from basalt, but is, as a rule, not so heavy, dark, or compact, does not contain so much oliviue, but has more silica and alumina, with less oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia. Rutley thinks it has more affinity to basalt than to diabase, and is not sure that it is distinct. Rosenbusch regards it as closely related to or identical with olivine diabase. Allport thinks it a partially altered dolerite. It is dark in colour, and cousists of plagioclase, augite, olivine, iron, magnetite, or titaniferous irou, and delessite, or chlorophœite. It is of Palæozoic age. The Rowley Hills in Staffordshire, commonly known as Rowley Ragstone, are melaphyre.

mĕl′-ą rō′-şa, mĕl′-la rō′-şa, *s.* [Ital. *mela* = an apple, and *rosa* = a rose.]

Hort.: A variety of *Citrus Limetta.*

† **mĕl′-ăs,** *s.* [Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*) = black.]

Pathol.: A name for a kind of leprosy of a deep black colour.

mĕ-lăs′-ma, *s.* [Gr. *μελασμός* (*melasmos*) = a blackening, especially from mortification.]

Pathology:

1. A black spot or ecchymosis occurring on the lower extremities, especially in old people.

2. A skin disease, analogous to chloasma, differing from it only in the dark colour of the morbid pigment. An affection of the kind is seen in Paris, in old persous, especially in females, who sit over a charcoal fire. It is common also in Ireland among the poor, where turf fires are used, and is there called the "trouts," possibly from the speckled appearance of the skin.

mĕl-ą-sō′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *mela-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Entom.: The first group of Latreille's Heteromera (q.v.). The name has reference to the dusky hue of the insects. Chief genera: Pimelia, Blaps, and Tenebrio (q.v.).

* **mĕ-lăs′-sēş,** *s.* [Fr. *mélasse;* Ital. *melassa*, from Lat. *mel* = honey.] The same as MOLASSES (q.v.).

mĕ-lăs′-sĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *melass(es); -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from molasses.

melassic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by heating glucose with caustic alkalis. On dissolving the mass in water, and adding hydrochloric acid, the melassic acid is deposited in flocks. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

mĕ-lăs′-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *mela-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth. So named because the fruit of one species stains the mouth black.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Melastomeæ, and the order Melastomaceæ. The species are numerous. They are from Asia, and the Asiatic and Pacific islands. The leaves of *Melastoma malabathrica* are given in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

mĕ-lăs-tō-mā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *melastom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Melastomads. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of trees, shrubs, or herbs, with leaves opposite, undivided, entire, undotted, and with several ribs running from the base to the apex. Flowers terminal, usually thyrsoid; calyx four, five, or six-lobed, forming cavities containing the young anthers, which curve downwards; petals four, five, or six; stamens usually twice as many more, rarely equal to them in number; ovary with several cells; ovules definite or indefinite, style on stigma simple; fruit dry or succulent. The metropolis of the order is in tropical America, a number are from the East Indies, others from tropical Africa, Australia, &c. Known genera 165, species 2,000 (?). Tribes, Melastomeæ, Astronieæ, Kibessceæ, Memecyleæ, and Mouririeæ. (*Lindley.*)

mĕ-lăs-tō-mā′-çē-oŭs (or **ccous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *melastomace(ae); Eng. -ous.*] *Bot.:* Pertaining or relating to the natural order Melastomaceæ (q.v.).

mĕ-lăs′-tō-mădş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melastom(a)* (q.v.); Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Melastomaceæ (q.v.).

mĕl-ăs-tōm′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melastom(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Melastomaceæ (q.v.).

Mĕl-chĭs-ĭ-dĭ′-cian, Mĕl-chĭz-ĕ-dĕ′-cian, *s.* [Eng. *Melchizedek*, from the Heb. מַלְכִּי־צֶדֶק (*Malki-tsedheq*) = King of rightcousness; *-ian.*]

Church Hist.: One of a sect of heretics in the third century who affirmed Melchizedec was the power of God, and superior to Christ; and that he sustained the office of an intercessor for angels in heaven as Christ did for men ou earth. (*Mosheim.*)

Mĕl′-chīte, *a.* & *s.* [Heb. מֶלֶךְ (*melek*) = a king, a ruler.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertainiug to the body of Greek Christians described under B.

"The *Melchite* religious follow the rule of St. Basil, with modifications."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 570.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): Royalists; a name given to those Greek Christians in the East, who, after the Council of Chalcedon (Fourth General, A. D. 451) remained orthodox, following the example of the Byzantine Court. As they followed Constantinople at this junctnre, in remaining in communion with the West, so they cast in their lot with that patriarchate when the Greek schism took place. In 1686 the Patriarch of Antioch returned to the Roman obedicnee, and since then the patriarchates of Alexandria and Jerusalem have also submitted. This prelate is chosen by the bishops of the patriarchate, but the election must be examiued and approved by Propaganda, and confirmed by the Pope. The bishops may be chosen from the unmarried secular clergy. The latter may continue to live as married men, if married before receiving orders. The Melchites retain their own rites, and in 1865 their number was estimated at about 35,000. (*Addis & Arnold.*) [MONOPHYSITES.]

"The *Melchites*, or those who followed the opinions of the Greek Church."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. 1861), p. 255.

Mĕl-chĭz-ĕ-dē′-cian, *s.* [MELCHISIDIOIAN.]

mĕl′-dĕr, *s.* [Icel. *meldr* = flour or coru in the mill; *mala* = to grind.] Corn or grain of any kind sent to the mill to be ground; the quantity of corn or meal ground at one time. [MEAL.]

"Ilka *melder*, wi' the miller,
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

* **mele,** *s.* [MEAL.]

mĕl-ĕ-ā′-grĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *meleagr(is)* = a Guinea-fowl; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Turkeys; in some classifications a family of Gallinæ, or game-birds. It includes but one genus, Meleagris (q.v.).

mĕl-ĕ-ą-grī′-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *meleagris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Pearl-oyster; a genus of bivalves, family Aviculidæ; valves flattish and nearly equal in size, gills equal and crescent-shaped, foot finger-like and grooved. Found in Madagascar, Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, and Swan River. The shells of this genus yield Mother-o'-pearl (q.v.), and the pearls found in *Meleagrina margaritifera* are prized for their beauty and perfection.

mĕl-ĕ-ą-grī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *meleagr(is);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Phasianidæ, embracing two genera, Numida (Guinea-fowl) and Meleagris (Turkey).

mĕl-ĕ-ā′-grĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a Guinea-fowl, from Gr. Μελέαγρος (*Meleagros*) = the sou of Œneus, and one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. It is fabled that his sisters were changed into guinea-fowl, whence the scientific name of the genus.]

Ornith.: Turkey; a genus of gallinaceous birds of the family Meleagridæ, or the sub-family Melcagrinæ. They are the largest birds of the order to which they belong. Head naked, with wattles or folds of bright coloured skin, tuft of long hair on the breast, plumage more or less metallic. Three species are known: the Common Turkey, *Meleagris galloparo*, domesticated in the United States, and elsewhere; *M. Mexicana*, the Mexican Turkey; and *M. ocellata*, the Ocellated Turkey. [TURKEY.]

mē-lée (as **mā-lā′**), *s.* [Fr.; prop. the fem. siug. of the pa. par. of *mêler* = to mix; O. Fr. *mesler.*] A hand-to-hand fight, in which those engaged are mixed up in one confusecl mass or body; a scuffle, an affray. [MEDDLE, MEDLEY.]

mĕl-ĕ-guĕt′-tą (gu as **gw),** *s.* [MALAGUETTA.]

mĕ-lē′-na, *s.* [MELÆNA.]

mĕl′-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *mel* = honcy; Eng. suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{60}$. Paraffin of Wax. A hydrocarbon obtained by subjecting bees' wax to dry distillation, and afterwards purifying by recrystallization from boiling ether. Melene forms white scales, melting at 62°, inodorous, tasteless, and of specific gravity ·89. It boils at 370° to 380°, dissolves in boiling alcohol, in ether, and in oils both fixed and volatile.

mē′-lēş, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* Badger; the typical genus of the family Melidæ (q.v.). *Meles taxus* (or *vulgaris*) is the largest of the indigenous British mammals. The Siffleur of the United States and Canada is *M. labradoricus*, and the Indian badger *M. collaris.* [BADOER.]

2. *Palæont.:* Remains, probably referable to *Meles taxus*, have been found in Post Tertiary deposits in Europe.

Mĕl′-ĕ-tē, *s.* [Gr. = care, attention.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 47].

Mĕ-lē′-tian, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with either of the ecclesiastics, named Meletius, mentioned below.

"The *Meletian* schismatics joined the Arians in all their persecution of Athanasius."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 571.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The adherents of either of the ecclesiastics mentioned below.

"From this time many of the *Meletians* embraced the opinions of Arius."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 150.

Meletian schism, *s.*

Eccles. & Church History:

1. A schism arising from the conduct of Meletius, Bishop of Lycopolis, in the Thebaid, and lasting from A.D. 304 till the middle of the fifth century. Its proximate cause is involved in obscurity. By some writers, it is said that, during the Diocletian persecution, Meletius ordained priests beyond the limits of his own dioccse. Other writers attribute the rise of the schism to a dispute between Meletius and Peter, Patriarch of Alexaudria, on the subject of the Lapsed (q.v.). According to Athanasius, Meletius sacrificed to idols during the persecution; but Hefele is of opiniou that Athanasius must have been misled by a false report, as Epiphanius speaks of Meletius in terms of commendation. The Council of Nice (A.D. 325) dealt with the matter, but the Meletians managed to evade, to a great extent, the conditions imposed on them.

2. A schism arising from the deposition of St. Meletius, Bishop of Antioch. It lasted from the sixth decade of the fourth to the beginning of the fifth ceutury. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

* **mēle′-tīde,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mele* = meal, and *tide.*] Meal-time.

mĕl′-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [From Lat. *mel* = honey, from the colour of the crystals.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14}O_9$. A substance produced together with glucose by the action of acids on rutin. It forms yellow crystals which act on polarised light, and reduce potassio-cupric tartrate.

mĕ-lĕz′-ĭ-tōse, *s.* [Fr. *mélèze* = the larch-tree; suff. *-itose* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A sugar discovered in

the manna of Briançon, an exudation from the young shoots of the larch. It forms very small, short, hard, shiuing crystals resembling those of cane sugar. It is about as sweet as glucose, and possesses dextro-rotation, [a] = 94·1°. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and is scarcely altered by caustic alkalis or potassio-cupric tartrate.

mĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *μελία* (*melía*) = the ash-tree, which one of the species resembles in foliage.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Melieæ, and the order Meliaceæ (q.v.). Calyx, five-cleft; petals, five linear; stamens, ten, the filaments combined into a tube; drupe fleshy, five-celled, each cell with one or two seeds. Species few, chiefly from India. *Melia Azedarach* is believed to be a native of China and the north of India, but has been carried into most warm countries. It has bipinnate leaves and bunches of lilac-coloured, fragrant flowers, whence it has been called the Persian lilac. In Bermuda, &c., it is termed the Pride of India tree, in parts of India the Hill Margoza, in New Zealand the White Cedar. Other names are the Common Bead-tree, the Holy Tree, and the False Sycamore. It is from thirty to fifty feet high. The flowers and leaves are applied as a poultice in India to relieve nervous headaches. The bark and leaves are used internally and externally in leprosy and scrofula. The root, which is bitter and nauseous, is used in America as an anthelmintic. Of other East Indian species, one, *M. Azadirachta*, sometimes called *Azadirachta indica*, is the Neem-tree (q.v.).

mĕl-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Meliads, an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Rutales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with leaves, as a rule, alternate, simple, or pinnate, without stipules. Flowers loosely aggregated; sepals three, four, or five, more or less cohering; petals four or five, united at the base, or even tubular; stamens twice as many; filaments united in a tube; disc surrounding the ovary like a cup; ovary with five, four, three, or two, or, occasionally, with ten to twelve cells; style, one; stigmas distinct or combined; fruit berried, drupaceous, or capsular, often one-celled. The order has an affinity to the Aurantiaceæ. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Known genera, thirty-three; species, 150; tribes, Melieæ and Trichilieæ.

mĕl'-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *meli(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Meliaceæ (q.v.).

mĕl-ĭ-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μέλι* (*meli*) = honey, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Zygophyllaceæ. The leaves are unequally pinnate, the flowers in clusters, the calyx generally purple, the petals shorter than the sepals, the stamens four. Small trees from the Cape. The flowers of *Melianthus major*, a Cape species, are so full of honey that the natives supply themselves with it by simply shaking the tree.

mĕl-ĭ-bē'-an, mĕl-ĭ-bœ'-an, *a.* [Named after Melibœus, one of the interlocutors in Virgil's first Eclogue.]

Rhet. & Poetry: Alternating, alternate; alternately responsive.

mĕl-ĭ-bœ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *Μελίβοια* (*Meliboia*) = a maritime town in Thessaly, now Kastri.]

Zool.: A genus of holostomatous gasteropods, family Tritoniadæ (q.v.).

*** mĕl'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *μελικός* (*melikos*), from *μέλος* (*melos*) = a song.] Pertaining or relating to song; lyric.

mĕl'-ĭc, *s.* [Melica.] (See the compound.)

melic-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Melica.

mĕl'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [From Ital. *meliga*, *melliga* = (1) maize, (2) millet, the latter of which this genus resembles in the sweet taste of its pith.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. The spikelets are rounded on the back and awnless. Empty glumes, two, sub-equal; flower glumes, five to seven, nerved; palea two-nerved; fruit, oblong, terete. From temperate and sub-tropical countries; known species twenty; two are British, *Melica nutans* and *M. uniflora.*

mĕ-lĭç'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μελικηρίς* (*melikēris*), from *μέλι* (*meli*) = honey, and *κηρός* (*kēros*) = wax.]

Pathol.: An encysted tumour filled with a substance resembling honey.

mĕ-lĭç'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *melicer(is)*; adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having the characters of melicerís: as, a *melicerous* tumour.

mĕl-ĭ-çĕr'-tą, *s.* [Gr. Μελικέρτης (*Melikertēs*), a son of Athamas and Ino metamorphosed into a marine divinity, under the name of Palæmon.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifers, family Flosculariadæ. *Melicerta ringens* is a beautiful species, frequently found on water-plants, especially on *Potamogoton crispus.* The rotary organs are four-lobed, and the bodies are each in a tubular cavity.

mĕl-ĭ-çĕr'-tŭm, *s.* [Melicerta.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydroida, sub-order Campanularia, family Thaumantidæ. The bell is short and broad at the margin, and has a crowd of irregular filiform tentacles.

mĕl-ĭ-cŏc'-cą, *s.* [Gr. *μέλι* (*meli*) = honey, and *κόκκος* (*kókkos*) = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindeæ. *Melicocca bijuga*, a West Indian tree, has subacid, brown berries, for which it is cultivated in Brazil.

mĕl-ĭ-cŏ-toôn', *s.* [Melocoton.]

*** mĕl'-ĭ-crā-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Gr. *μελίκρατος* (*melikratos*), from *μέλι* (*meli*) = honey, and *κερράνυμι* (*kerranumi*) = to mix.] A mixture of honey, water, &c., forming a drink like mead.

mē'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mel(es)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of arctoid mammals, characterized by their elongated bodies and short legs. The carnassial tooth is partly trenchant, and not wholly tuberculate as in the Bears. It contains three genera: Meles (Badger), Mellivora (Ratel), and Mephitis (Skunk).

2. *Palæont.:* The earliest remains of Melidæ are from the Upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills, where Mellivora and the extiuct Ursitaxus occur.

mĕl-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Meliaceæ (q.v.). The embryo has albumen.

mĕl'-ĭ-ĕr-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *meli-*, and Gr. *ἱέραξ* (*hierax*) = a hawk.]

Ornith.: Chanting Goshawk; a genus of Accipitrinæ, characteristic of the Ethiopian region. Their powers of song have probably been exaggerated, though they have a more varied note than other Goshawks. *Melierax canorus* is the Cape or South African Goshawk; *M. polyzonus* is the Many-banded Goshawk, sometimes found to the northward of the Ethiopian region; and *M. gobar*, the Red-faced Goshawk. Plumage pearly gray, rump white, tail dusky, tipped and barred with white in all three species, with little variation. *M. niger*, the Black Goshawk, a small species, is black, with white spots on the tail. In habits the genus resembles Goshawks of more northern climates.

CHANTING GOSHAWK.
(*M. canorus.*)

mĕl-ĭ-gē'-thēş, *s.* [Pref. *meli-*, and Gr. *γηθέω* (*gētheō*) = to rejoice.]

Entom.: A genus of pentamerous beetles, family Nitidulidæ (q.v.). As their scientific name denotes, they are true Flower-beetles; they are very numerous, and sometimes prove destructive to cultivated crops. *Meligethes æneus* is one of the chief enemies of farmers in some parts of Germany, on account of the injury it does to growing rape. British species, thirty-two.

mĕl'-ĭ-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. *μέλι* (*meli*) = honey, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *melelith.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral, occurring in crystals of varying pale shades of yellow, or honey-yellow. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·9 to 3·104; lustre, vitreous to resinous; translucent when unaltered; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkali. Its varieties are Humboldtilite, Somervillite, and Zurlite (q.v.). The melilite is found on doleritic lava at Capo di Bove, near Rome; and its varieties in the agglomerates of Moute Somma, Naples.

2. The same as Mellite (q.v.).

mĕl'-ĭ-lŏt, *s.* [Melilotus.]

Bot.: The English name of the genus Melilotus (q.v.).

¶ The Common Melilot is *Melilotus officinalis;* the Field Melilot, *M. arvensis;* the White or White-flowered Melilot, *M. vulgaris.*

mĕl-ĭ-lŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *melilot(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Melilotus officinalis.*

melilotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_3$. Hydrocoumaric acid. An acid found in combination with coumarin, in the common melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*), and also prepared synthetically from coumaric acid by the addition of hydrogen. It crystallizes in prisms, melting at 82°, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether. At higher temperatures it yields the ethereal anhydrate, $C_9H_8O_2$. It has an acid reaction, a sour astringent taste, and a honey-like odour.

mĕ-lĭl'-ŏ-tŏl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *melilot(us)*, and *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: An acid oil obtained from the flowers of the common melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*) by distillation. It is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is readily converted into meliliotic acid.

mĕl-ĭ-lō'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *melilotos*; Gr. μελίλωτος (*melilōtos*) = melilot: *μέλι* (*meli*) = honey, and λωτός (*lōtos*) = lotus (q.v.); so called from the quantity of honey which it contains.]

Bot.: Melilot, a genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Trifolieæ. Leaves trifoliate, the flowers in long racemes; calyx five-toothed, petals distinct, deciduous; keel, obtuse; legume, one or few-seeded, indehiscent, longer than the calyx. It is found in the warmer parts of the Old World. Known species, ten. Two are wild in Britain, *Melilotus officinalis* and *M. alba.* A third, *M. arvensis*, is an escape. A decoction of the first is emollient, and sometimes used on the Continent in lotions and enemas. The second produces swelling in the belly of cattle which graze upon it. The flowers of *M. cærulea* are used to give the peculiar odour and flavour to Schabzieger cheese made in Switzerland, and more particularly in Glarus; the plant is said to be a styptic. The seeds of *M. parviflora* are regarded as useful in diarrhœa, especially of infants; the plant is esteemed in India as forming good pasture for milch cattle.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS.
A. Plant. B. Flower.

mĕl'-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *mel* = honey; Eng. adj. suff. *-in*; so named from its colour.]

Chem.: [Rutin].

mĕl'-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μήλινος* (*mēlinos*) = a pale gold-yellow colour.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral belonging to the clays, of ochre-yellow colour, and found at Amberg, Bavaria. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a synonym of Bole (q.v.).

Chem.: An explosive obtained from Picric Acid (itself of powerful explosive properties) by the admixture of some other chemical substances. It is unstable and dangerous, and serious accidents have resulted from its use.

mĕl-ĭn′-ō-phāne, mĕl-ĭn-ō-phā′-nīte, *s.* [Gr. μελινοφανής (*melinophanēs*) = clear yellow; Ger. *melinophan.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystals and laminar masses in the zircon-syenite of Norway, with elæolite and other minerals. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3; colour, honey-yellow; transparent to translucent. Compos.: a fluo-silicate of glucina, lime, soda, and potash. Formula, according to a recent analysis by Rammelsberg, $7R_3Si_2O_7 + 6NaF$, with R = Be. Thus distinct from leucophanite (q.v.).

mĕl′-ĭn-ōse, *s.* [Gr. μήλινος (*mēlinos*) = quince-yellow.]

Min.: The same as WULFENITE (q.v.).

***mē′-lĭ-ōr-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *melioratus*, pa. par. of *melioro* = to make better, to improve; *melior* = better.]

A. *Trans.:* To make better, to improve, to better, to ameliorate. (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 304.)

B. *Intrans.:* To become better or improved; to improve, to grow better.

mē-lĭ-ōr-āt-ĕr, * mē′-lĭ-ōr-āt-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *meliorat(e)*; *-er*, *-or.*] One who meliorates or improves.

mē-lĭ-ōr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *melioratio*, from *melioratus.*] [MELIORATE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making better or ameliorating; the state of becoming better or improving; improvement, amelioration.

"Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *melioration* of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 333.

2. *Scots Law:* A term used generally to denote improvements made by a tenant upon the land or farm rented by him, for which he is in certain cases entitled to compensation from the landlord.

mē′-lĭ-ōr-āt-ōr, *s.* [MELIORATER.]

† **mē′-lĭ-ōr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *melior* = better; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The doctrine that everything in nature tends to produce a progressive improvement.

"This new hope and power does extinguish pessimism, and substitutes for it what George Eliot well called *Meliorism*, or the belief in the steady and necessary amelioration of the world."—*M. D. Conway: Lessons for the Day*, i. 95.

† **mē′-lĭ-ōr-ĭst,** *a.* [Eng. *melior(ism)*; *-ist.*] Of, belonging to, or partaking of Meliorism (q.v.).

"A *meliorist* view."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 3, 1885, p. 12.

* **mē-lĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *melioritas*, from Lat. *melior* = better.] The state of being better. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 613.)

mĕl-ĭ-ŏs′-mą, *s.* [Gr. μέλι (*meli*), and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Meliosmeæ (q.v.). The species, about twenty in number, are found in the warmer parts of America and Asia.

mĕl-ĭ-ŏs′-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meliosm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ, or, placed in a new order, Sabiaceæ (q.v.). The leaves are alternate, the flowers very irregular, the stamens five, only two of them fertile; the ovules two in each cell, both suspended; the embryo folded up, the fruit a drupe. (*Lindley.*)

mĕ-lĭph′-ą-gą, *s.* [Gr. μέλι (*meli*), = honey, and φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: Honey-eater; the typical genus of the family Meliphagidæ (q.v.). The bill is as long as or longer than the head, the wings and tail rounded. *Meliphaga phrygia* is a beautiful black and yellow bird, inhabiting Australia. It seeks its food in the blossoms of the Eucalypti. It makes a nest of grass, wool, and hair, and deposits two eggs of a yellowish buff colour, with spots and blotches of chestnut-red and dull-purplish-grey.

mĕ-lĭph′-ą-gan, *s.* [MELIPHAGA.] A bird belonging to the genus Meliphaga (q.v.).

mĕl-ĭ-phăġ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meliphag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: True Honey-eaters; a family of Perchers, sub-order Turdiformes, group Cinnyrimorphæ (Honey-eaters). The tongue is doubly cleft, and pencilled at the tip; the nostrils long and shut in with a large horny membrane on the upper edge; the bill with a notch; the hind toe and claw long and strong. They inhabit Australia and Oceania. The tongue is long, protrusible, and terminated by a little tuft or pencil of fibres, which are of great service to the birds in extracting the honey of flowers. Usually they are destitute of song. The habits of all the species are very uniform. They frequent flowering shrubs and trees, particularly the Eucalyptus, for the sake of their pollen and nectar, and also in search of the small insects which are attracted to the flowers from the same cause. Some of the larger species also feed on fruit. The nests are sometimes made in bushes, sometimes suspended from the tips of slender twigs. Two eggs are usually laid.

mĕl-ĭ-phăġ′-ĭ-dăn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *meliphagid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or akin to the Meliphagidæ: as, of *meliphagidan* affinities.

B. *As subst.:* One of the family Meliphagidæ (q.v.).

mĕl-ĭ-phă-ġĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *meliphag(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Meliphagidæ.

mĕ-lĭph′-a-goŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *meliphog(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Feeding upon honey.

mĕl′-ĭ-phāne, mĕl-ĭ-phā′-nīte, *s.* [MELINOPHANE.]

mĕ-lĭp′-ō-ną, *s.* [MELLIPONA.]

mĕ-lĭs′-są, *s.* [Gr. μέλισσα (*melissa*) = a bee, honey. So named because the plants are favourites with bees.]

Bot.: Balm; the typical genus of the tribe Melisseæ. The calyx obviously two-lipped, the upper lip longer than the stamens; the upper lip of the corolla concave, tube curved upwards; stamens didynamous and diverging. Distribution Europe and Asia; known species four, scarcely distinct from Calamintha. *Melissa officinalis*, Common Calaminth, is a native of Southern Europe and Western Asia, and has long been cultivated as a garden plant. The stem and leaves were formerly of high repute in medicine, and are still occasionally used as a gentle stimulant and tonic. The taste is slightly aromatic and somewhat austere. Its qualities depend upon an essential oil, which is just sufficient in quantity to give the infusion a pleasant flavor. A variety of Cat-mint, with a balm-like odor, is often mistaken for it. *Dracocephalum moldavicum*, or Moldavian Balm, is a native of the east of Europe, Siberia, &c. Bastard Balm (*Melittis melissophyllum*), a very beautiful plant, is found in many parts of Europe. The dried plant has a delightful fragrance, which is long retained. The Horse Balm of the United States is the genus *Collinsonia*. Balm-like properties are very commonly found among the Lobiatæ (q.v.).

melissa-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from balm (*Melissa officinalis*). It is colourless or pale-yellow, has a peculiar odour, and a specific gravity = 0·85. It is soluble in 5 to 6 parts of alcohol.

mĕ-lĭs′-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *meliss(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ (q.v.).

mĕ-lĭs′-sĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *meliss(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of, belonging to, or derived from melissa or balm. [MELISSA.]

melissic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{60}O_2$. A wax-like substance obtained by treating hydrate of myricyl with soda-lime. It melts at 88°.

mĕ-lĭs′-sĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *meliss(a)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] [MYRICYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

mĕl-ĭ-sū′-gą, *s.* [MELLISUGA.]

mĕl-ĭ-sų-ġĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [MELLISUGINÆ.]

mĕl-ĭ-tæ′-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Melitæus*; Gr. Μελιταῖος (*Melitaios*) = of or from Malta.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, sub-family Argynnidi. The species are a generally deep fulvous colour, tesselated with brownish-black. Three are British, *Melitæa Cinxia*, *M. Athalia*, and *M. Artemis.*

mĕl-ĭ-tăġ′-rą, *s.* [Gr. μέλι (*meli*), genit. μέλιτος (*melitos*) = honey, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a catching. So called from the honey-like appearance of the discharge.]

Path.: A name for *porrigo larvalis.*

mĕl-ĭ-thē′-ą, *s.* [Gr. Μελιταῖος (*Melitaios*) = of or from Melita (Malta).]

Zool.: A genus of Alcyonaria, family Gorgonidæ. The outer calcareous parts are porous and corky in appearance.

mĕl-ĭ-thrĕp′-tēs, mĕl-ĭ-thrĕp′-tą, mĕl-ĭ-thrĕp′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. μελίθρεπτος (*melithreptos*) = honey-fed: μέλι (*meli*) = honey, and θρεπτός (*threptos*) = nourished, fed; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Melithreptinæ (q.v.). The bill is long and sickle-shaped, the tips entire; only the extremity of the tongue with a bunch of short filaments. Found in Oceania.

mĕl-ĭ-thrĕp-tī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melithrept(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Meliphagidæ (q.v.), established by Mr G. R. Gray. The wings are rather long. Locality, Australia.

mĕl′-ĭ-tōse, *s.* [Gr. μέλι (*meli*) = honey; *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A kind of sugar obtained from Eucalyptus manna. It crystallizes in thin interlaced needles, having a slightly saccharine taste, slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. Melitose turns the plane of polarisation to the right: [a] = + 102°. It is partly converted into a fermentable sugar by yeast, and does not reduce an alkaline cupric solution.

mĕ-lĭt′-ą, *s.* [MELISSA.]

mĕ-lĭt′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *melitt(is)* (q.v.); pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiatæs, tribe Stacheæ.

mĕ-lĭt′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μέλιττα (*melitta*) = a bee.]

Bot.: Bastard-balm; the typical genus of the family Melittidæ. Calyx campanulate, obviously two-lipped, veined, the upper lip longer than the stamens, which are didynamous, ascending, and parallel; nutlets smooth or reticulated. Only known species, *Melittis Melissophyllum*, a creamy white plant blotched with pink or purple. Found in the south of England.

mĕl-ĭ-tūr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μέλι (*meli*), genit. μέλιτος (*melitos*) = honey, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: A name for the disease otherwise called Glucohæmia, Glycosuria, or Saccharine Diabetes.

mĕl-ĭ-zŏph′-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. μελίζω (*melizō*) = to sing, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Ornith.: A genus erected by Leach for the reception of the Dartford Warbler, *Melizophilus Dartfordiensis*, and first published in his *Systematic Catalogue* (1816).

* **mĕll, * melle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *mêler.*] [MEDDLE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To meddle, to interfere, to mix.

"Men are to *mell* with, boys are not to kiss."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 3.

2. To contend in fight; to fight.

B. *Trans.:* To mix, to confuse, to confound.

"Oft began . . . wintry storms to swell,
As heaven and earth they would together *melt*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 42.

mĕll (1), *s.* [MALL.] A mallet, a maul.

* **mĕll** (2), *s.* [Lat. *mel*; Gr. μέλι (*meli*); Fr. *mel*; Goth. *milliths.*] Honey.

"That mouth of hirs which seemde to flow with *mell*."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

* **mĕll** (3), *s.* [MELL, *v.*] (See the compound.)

mell-supper, *s.* Harvest-supper; so called because the master and servants sat promiscuously at the harvest-hoard. (*Brewer*, &c.)

měl-lăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and Eng., &c. *amic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

mellamic-acid, *s.* [EUCHROIC-ACID.]

měl-lăm′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *mell(itic)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $(C_4O_2)H_4N_2$, Mellitamide. Obtained, together with mellitamic acid (according to Limpricht and Scheibler), hy the action of ammonia on nentral mellitate of ethyl.

měl′-lăn, *s.* [MELLONE.]

měl′-lạ rō′-sạ, *s.* [MELA ROSA.]

* **měl′-lāy,** * **měl′-lēy,** *s.* [MELEE.] A mêlée, a conflict, a struggle, an affray.

"He rode the *mellay*, lord of the ringing lists."
Tennyson: Princess, x. 491.

* **mĕlle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [MELL, *v.*]

* **mĕlle,** *s.* [MILL.]

* **mĕlled,** *a.* [Eng. *mell* = honey; *-ed*.] Honied; mixed with honey.

"Which sugred mel, or *melled* sugar yield."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 841.

* **měl′-lĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *melleus*, from *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey.] Of the nature of honey; honey-like.

"To free wax from the yellow *melleous* parts."
Boyle: Works, v. 712.

* **měl′-lĕr,** *s.* [MILLER.]

* **měl′-lēy,** *s.* [MELEE.]

měl′-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Of or belonging to honey; or anything honey-like.

mellic-acid, *s.* [MELLITIC ACID.]

* **měl′-lĭĕ,** *s.* [Lat. *mel*.] Honey.

"From the makings milk and *mellie* flowes."
Davies: Eclogue, 20.

měl-lĭf′-ĕr-ạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *mellifer* = bearing or producing honey: *mel* = honey, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Entom.: A sub-trihe of hymenopterous insects, trihe Aculeata. It contains the hees. The same as APIARIÆ and ANTHOPHILA (Flower-lovers). There are two families, Andrenidæ and Apidæ. [BEE.]

† **měl-lĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mellifer*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] [MELLIFERA.] Producing or bearing honey.

"And [Canaan] being mountainous, could not but abound with *melliferous* plants of the best kind."—
Grew: Cosmo. Sacra, bk. iv., ch. ii.

* **měl-lĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mellificatus*, pa. par. of *mellifico* = to make honey: *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making or producing honey.

† **měl-lĭf′-lû-ençe,** *s.* [Eng. *mellifluent*; *-ce*.] A flow of sweetness; a sweet, smooth flow.

"The pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measure."—
Warton: Milton. (Pref.)

† **měl-lĭf′-lû-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *mellifluens*, from *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing with honey; flowing smoothly and sweetly.

"Gresset's clear pipe . . . combines in one
Each former bard's *mellifluent* tone."
Cooper: Apology of Aristippus, Ep. 3.

† **měl-lĭf′-lû-ent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mellifluent*; *-ly*.] In a mellifluent manner; smoothly, flowingly.

† **měl-lĭf′-lû-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mellifluus*, from *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *fluo* = to flow.] Mellifluent.

"Wisest of men; from whose mouth issued forth
Mellifluous streams, that water'd all the schools."
Milton: P. R., iv. 277.

¶ *The Mellifluous Doctor:* A title given to St. Bernard (1091-1153).

† **měl-lĭf′-lû-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mellifluous*; *-ly*.] In a mellifluous manner; mellifluently.

† **měl-lĭg′-ĕn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *melligenus* = honey-like: *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *genus* = kind.] Having the qualities or properties of honey.

měl-lī′-gō, *s.* [Lat.] Honey-dew (q.v.).

měl′-lĭ-līte, *s.* [MELILITE.]

* **měl-lĭl′-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking sweetly.

měl-lĭm′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *mell(itic)*, and *imide*.]

Chem.: $C_6\left(\begin{matrix}CO\\CO\end{matrix}\right)_3NH$. Mellitimide, Paramide. An amide of mellitic acid, obtained by the dehydration of mellitate of ammonium. It is a white amorphous powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol.

měl-lĭph′-ạ-gạn, *s.* [MELIPHAGAN.]

měl-lĭph′-ạ-gŏŭs, *a.* [MELIPHAGOUS.]

měl-lĭp′-ō-nạ, † **mĕ-lĭp′-ō-nạ,** *s.* [Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *pono* = to put, place, or lay. Or Gr. μελι (*meli*), and πόνος (*ponos*) = work.]

Entom.: A genus of social bees, intermediate hetween Apis and Bomhus, but more akin to the latter. *Melipona domestica*, a Mexican species, described and figured hy Pierre Huber, builds cells of two kinds, some small cylindrical ones for the larvæ, and others large for holding honey; the latter are intermediate in structure between the cells of the humble bee and the hive bee. In studying the formation of the honey-comb Darwin found that the hexagonal comb was far more probably a result of the circumstances surrounding the hees than an outcome of a mathematical instinct. He found that while some bees build separate, irregularly rounded cells, others built the beautiful hexagonal cells which have heen so greatly admired. The Mellipona act as the connecting liuk between these two forms. *Melipona domestica*, in forming its large spherical honey cells, places them so close together that if completed the spheres would intersect. To prevent this the hees close the opening hetween two contiguous cells with a flat plate of wax, so that each cell is made up of a general spherical surface, with two, three, or more flat portions. As one cell often rests against three others, a pyramid is formed hy the union of three flat surfaces. The result is an approach to the hive-comh type, which would result from this operation if the Mellipona should make their spheres at a fixed distance from each other and of equal size. In the case of the hive bee this is done. Each bee, working within its cell, and seeking to make it of a fixed size, finds it in contact with the cells of other bees, and is thus obliged to construct it with flat instead of rounded sides, the regularity with which it is surrounded by other cells yielding usually, but not always, the mathematically correct hexagonal cell.

měl-lĭs-sĭl′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *melissa* (q.v.); Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

mellissylic-alcohol, *s.* [MYRICYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

mĕl-lĭ-sū′-gạ, † **měl-ĭ-sū′-gạ,** *s.* [Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *sugo* = to suck. In words derived from the Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*), the hetter spelling is with a double *l*; in those of Greek origiu, from μέλι (*meli*), geuit. μέλιτος (*melitos*), with a siugle one.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Mellisuginæ (q.v.). *Mellisuga minima* is a humming-bird, only about an inch and a quarter long. The back is golden-green, the wings and tail purplish-brown, the lower parts whitish. It inhahits South America and the West Indies.

měl-lĭ-sụ-gī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mellisug(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of humming-birds.

měl′-lĭt, *s.* [Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey.]

Farr.: A dry scab on the hecl of a horse's foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

měl-lĭ-tăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mellit(ic)*, and *amic*.] (See the compound.)

mellitamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_4O_2)''\left\{\begin{matrix}H_2)N\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. [MELLAMIDE.]

měl-lĭt′-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *mellit(ic)*, and *amide*.] [MELLAMIDE.]

měl′-lĭ-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *mellit(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of mellitic acid.

mellitate of aluminium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6(CO)_6(Al_2O_3)_2 18OH_2$. It occurs native as honeystoue. Its colour is honey-yellow, and it possesses the property of strong double refraction.

mellitate of ammonium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6(CO{\cdot}NH_4O)_6 9OH_2$ (neutral salt) forms large shining crystals, having a slight acid reaction.

měl′-līte, *s.* [Gr. μέλι (*meli*) = honey, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, occurring in isolated octahedral crystals, and in nodules, in brown-coal at Artern, Thuringia, at Tula, Russia, and other localities. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 1·55 to 1·65; lustre, resinous; colour, honey-yellow, frequently hrownish; streak, white; transparent to trauslucent; fracture, conchoidal; sectile. Compos.: mellitic acid, 40·53; alumina, 14·32; water, 46·15.

měl-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mellit(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mellite; obtained from mellite.

mellitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_6O_{12} = C_6(COOH)_3$. A sexbasic acid obtained from native mellite or honeystoue. It crystallizes in delicate silky needles, which dissolve readily in water and alcohol. It is fusible by heat, and tastes strongly acid. It forms acid and neutral salts with the alkalis and metals.

mellitic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: C_4O_2O. This is probably the compositiou of the white substance, iusoluble in water and iu alkalis, produced by heating chloride of mellityl with mellitic acid, and treating the product with water. (*Watts.*)

mellitic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Mellitic acid forms acid mellitate $C_6\left(\begin{matrix}(COOH)_2\\COOC_2H_5)_3\end{matrix}\right.$; and neutral mellitate $C_6(COO\,C_2H_5)_6$ of ethyl—the former hy heating the acid with alcohol and sulphuric acid, and the latter hy the action of iodide of ethyl on mellitate of silver.

měl-lĭt′-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *mellit(ic)*, and *imide*.] [MELLIMIDE.]

měl′-lĭv-ŏr-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey, and *voro* = to eat, to devour.]

1. *Zool.:* Ratel, or Honey-hadger. A genus of arctoid mammals, family Melidæ. Ashy gray on upper surface, black heneath. About twenty-seven inches in length, of which the tail takes up from four to five inches. The dentition is interesting, the molars being $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, as in the Felidæ. The ratel lives largely on hees, which it tracks to their nests, and on birds, tortoises, and insects. Two species are known; *Mellivora capensis*, the Cape Ratel, from South Africa, and *M. indica*, the Indian Ratel. The first named of these closely resembles the Badger, both in size and form, though perhaps heavier in appearance, and with its nose less prouounced. It burrows in the ground like the Badger, not only to provide itself a habitation, but also in search of the honey of the wild bees, of which it is immoderately fond. It has the same loose hard skin as the ordinary Badger, and in this armor is heedless of the stings of the bees whose nests it robs.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in the Miocene of the Siwalik Hills.

měl-lō′-cạ, měl-lū′-cō, *s.* [Peruvian *mel-loco*, *ulluco*.]

Bot.: A genus of Basellaceæ. *Melloca tuberosa*, called also *Ullucus tuberosa* [Etym.] is cultivated, under the name of Oca quina, for its tuberous roots in the Andes of Peru and Bolivia. They were tried in Ireland during the potato famine of 1846, but proved a complete failure. (*Loudon.*)

měl′-lōne, *s.* [Eng. *mell(itic)*; suff. *-one*.]

Chem.: C_9N_{12}, Mellan. A substance produced by the action of heat on certain cyanogen compounds—*e.g.*, pseudo-sulpho-cyanogen melam and melamine. The product is a loose, light yellow, strongly-staining powder, destitute of taste and smell. It is resolved by heat into cyanogen and nitrogen.

mĕl-lŏn-hȳ′-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mellon(e), hydr(ogen),* and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

mellonhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9N_{13}H_3$. Mellonide of hydrogen. Obtained by dissolving mellonide of mercury in dilute hydrocyanic acid, precipitating the mercury by means of sulphydric acid, and driving off the hydro-cyauic acid by a gentle heat. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, possesses a strong acid taste, and expels carbouic acid from carbonates with effervescence.

mĕl′-lŏn-īdeş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *mellon(e);* pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Chem.: $C_9N_{13}M_3$, compounds of the alkalis and metals with mellone. The salts of the alkalis are soluble in water. Potassic mellonide, $C_9N_{13}K_3$, forms soft, white, very sleuder needles, having a silky lustre. It is a neutral salt, and is insoluble in alcohol. Two acid salts are also known.

mĕl-lō-phăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mel* (genit. *mellis* = honey, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to appear.]

mellophanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_8$. A tetrabasic acid, obtained by heating hydromellitic acid, with five times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It forms anhydrous crystalliue crusts, melting between 215° and 238°, very soluble in water; it yields a hydro-acid when treated with nascent hydrogeu.

mĕl′-lōw, * **mel-ow,** * **mel-owe,** * **mel-we,** *a.* [A variant of A.S. *mearu* = soft, tender; cogn. with Dut. *murw* = soft, tender; *mollig* = soft; *malsch* = soft, tender; M. H. Ger. *mar;* O. H. Ger. *maro;* Lat. *mollis* = soft; Gr. *μαλακός* (*malakos*) = soft; Eng. *marrow, meal, mild.*]

1. Soft with ripeuess; fully ripe; pulpy, tender.

"Your chekes emhoined like a *mellow* costard."
Ballad imputed to Chaucer.

2. Soft, loamy, open; easily penetrated.

"Fat pasture, *mellow* gleʋe, and of that kind what can
Give nourishment to beast, or benefit to man."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

3. Soft to the senses; rich; delicate to the ear, eye, palate, &c.

4. Toued down in color; soft by age.

5. Well-matured; ripened or softened by years; jovial, good-humored, hearty.

6. Rendered good humored or warmed by liquor; genial, jolly, half tipsy.

* 7. Singing sweetly and softly.

"The *mellow* bulfinch answers from the grove."
Thomson: Spring, 606.

mellow-toned, *a.* Having a soft sweet tone. (Used either of color or of sound.)

mĕl′-lōw, * **mel-lowe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Mellow, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To ripen, to mature; to soften by ripening or age; to bring to maturity.

"My riper *mellowed* yeeres heginne to follow on as fast."
Gascoigne: A Gloze vpon a Text.

2. To soften, to pulverize.

"To plough in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plough it again till April."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To soften in character; to tone down; to mature to perfection.

"Matnring time
But *mellows* what we write, to dull the sweets of rhyme."
Dryden: To the Memory of Mr. Oldham.

4. To soften; to render soft and pleasing to the senses.

"At first the sound by distance tame,
Mellowed along the waters came."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 17.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become ripened or matured; to mature; to come to perfection.

2. To become softened or toned down; to soften in character.

* **mĕl′-lōw-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mellow; -ly.*] In a mellow, soft, or delicate manner; softly.

"See it by moonlight, when *mellowly* shines
The light o'er its palaces, gardens, and shrines."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

mĕl′-lōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mellow; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being mellow; ripeness, maturity; softness or richness to the senses.

"My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness,* sweetness, or coldness, singly."—*Digby: Of Bodies.*

2. *Art:* A richness of tone in an old picture an absence of harsh coloring in a new one.

mĕl′-lōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *mellow; -y.*] Mellow, soft, rich, loamy.

"Whose *mellowy* glebe doth bear
The yellow ripened sheaf, that bendeth with the ear."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

mē′-lō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μῆλον* (*melon*) = an apple.]

Zool.: Melon-shell; a genus of prosobranchiate siphonostomatous gasteropods, family Volutidæ. The shell is large, suboval, inflated, truncated in front, with a short spire, the apex of which is obtuse and rounded; whorls smooth. The columella has several oblique plaits, and the outer lip is thin and simple. The animals are ovo-viviparous. About ten species are known, principally from New Guinea; most of them are ornamented with a variety of colours; the living shell is covered with a greenish-brown epidermis. The foot is large and thick; the eyes are at the bases of the tentacles.

mĕl-ō-căc′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melocact(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ, having flowers of melon-like, that is, of globose form.

mĕl-ō-căc′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *melo,* from Gr. *μῆλον* (*mēlon*) = an apple, and Lat. *cactus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Melocactidæ (q.v.). It consists of a globose or conical stem, having rows of spores at intervals aud flowers at the top on a hemispherical or cylindrical head. Distribution, West Indies and other parts of tropical America. *Melocactus communis* is the Turk's, Englishman's, or Pope's Head Cactus. The head bearing the flower is red, and like a Turkish fez in form.

mĕl-ō-căn′-na, *s.* [Lat. *melo* = an apple-shaped melon, and *canna;* Gr. *κάννα* (*kanna*) = a reed, a cane.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, sometimes called Beesha It is of the family Bambusidæ. *Melocanna bambusoides* is the common gregarious bamboo of Chittagong. Gamble says that it has an edible fruit, and Prof. Watt that "its fibre is well adapted for paper-making." The stems are from fifty to seventy feet long, with a girth of from twelve to thirteen inches. They are cut and used for mats for house-building, &c.

mĕ-lō′-chĭ-a, *s.* [From Arab. *melochich* = a salad-plant (*Corchorus olitorius*).]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceæ, or Byttnereæ, tribe or sub-tribe Hermanneæ. *Melochia velutina* is a small tree growing in the Andaman Islands, Burmah, and the Malay Archipelago. It has a strong fibre, made in the Andaman Islands into turtle-nets. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report,* &c.)

* **mĕl-ō-cō-tŏn′,** * **mĕl-ō-cō-tōne′,** * **mĕl-ō-cō-toon′,** *s.* [Sp. *melocoton* = a peach tree grafted into a quince tree, the fruit of the tree, from Lat. *malum cotoneum* or *Cydonium* = an apple of Cydonia, in Crete, whence it came; a quince; Ital. *melocotogno* = a quince tree.] A quince; a large kind of peach.

"In September come *melocotones,* nectarines, cornelians."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

mĕ-lō′-dĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Melody.]

Music:

1. A wind-instrument with a row of reeds and operated by keys. In 1846 a method of drawing air through the reeds by suction-bellows was patented. Pressure on the key drives down the pin and the valve, allowing passage to the air. The principle is the same as that of the accordeon. The Melodeon, once so popular in the United States, is a wind instrument of the type of the Harmonium, operated by a foot bellows, by whose aid a current of air is forced through slits containing free vibrating reeds, yieldiug a continuous musical sound, acute or grave according to the size of the reed. It is particularly adapted to music of a serious character, and has been greatly used in this country for the rendition of church music, instead of the livelier piano. The American Parlor or Cabinet Organ now largely takes its place.

* 2. A music-hall.

* **mē-lŏd′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *melod(y); -ic.*] Of the nature of melody; relating to or composed of melody; melodious.

"Some *melodic* ideas not too grossly evident."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. v.

mē-lŏd′-ĭ-cō, mē-lŏd-ĭ-cō′-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Melodiously, sweetly.

mē-lŏd′-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Melody.]

Music: An instrument made of steel bars in different lengths tuned to the diatouic scale, struck with hammers held in the hand.

mē-lŏd′-ĭcs, *s.* [Melodic.] That branch of the science of music which treats of the laws of melody and the pitch of tones.

mēl-ō-dĭ′-nŭs, *s.* [Named by Foster from Gr. *μῆλον* (*melon*) = an apple, and *δίνη* (*dinē*) = a whirling round, from the twining nature of these plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ (q.v.), tribe Carisseæ. *Melodinus monogynus* is a climbing plant, with a woody stem, growing in India. It bears a pulpy fruit, eaten by the natives.

mē-lō′-dĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Fr. *mélodieux,* from *melodie* = melody (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *melodioso;* Port. *melodioso.*] Containing melody; characterized by melody; agreeable to the ear; musical, harmonious.

"Those, who in their conrse,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate."
Milton: P. L., v. 656.

mē-lō′-dĭ-ŏus-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *melodious; -ly.*] In a melodious manner; musically.

"Orpheus, the Tracian, harped *melodiously*
With Amphion."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

mē-lō′-dĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *melodious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being melodious; melody, musicalness, harmoniousness.

mĕl′-ō-dĭst, *s.* [Eng. *melod(y); -ist;* Fr. *mélodiste;* Ital. & Sp. *melodista.*]

1. A writer or composer of melodies.

"A rhapsodist, a *melodist,* a visionary."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artevelde.* (Pref.)

2. A collection of melodies, tunes, or songs.

* **mĕl′-ō-dīze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *melod(y); -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make melodious.

"Whose murmurs *melodise* my song."
Langhorn: Ode to the River Eden.

B. *Intrans.:* To compose or sing melodies.

mĕl′-ō-dra-ma, * **mĕl′-ō-drame,** *s.* [Fr. *mélodrame* = acting with songs; Gr. *μέλος* (*melos*) = a song, and *δρᾶμα* (*drama*) = an action, a drama (q.v.).]

1. *Orig.:* A dramatic piece in which the interest is heightened by the character of the vocal or instrumental music accompanying certain situations. The melodrama is of French invention, and was introduced into England at the end of the last century; the subjects are generally of a romantic character, illustrated with picturesque costumes and scenery, and having serious and sensational incidents. Although sometimes confounded with the opera, it differs from that higher class of work insomuch that the action is carried on in speaking and not in recitative and aria. [Opera.]

"This narrative, as it is given in Livy, resembles a scene in a *melodrame,* rather than an event in real history."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 346.

2. *Now:* A play of strong situations, resembling both the domestic and the sensational drama, and characterized more by bold colouring than artistic finish. The more thrilling passages are accentuated by musical accompaniments known as the "hurries," the only relic of the original musical character of the melodrama, which has now come to designate a romantic play, depending mainly on sensational incidents, thrilling situations, and an effective denouement, and often paying little attention to probability or naturalness of incident in the effort to produce strong effects. Such pieces are often staged at great expense for scenery, costume, and mechanical arrangements; moving machinery, locomotives that cross the stage, falling bridges, burning houses, and a great variety of such mechauism being introduced. The melodrama is to some extent abandoned to second-class theatres, yet it often invades those of the first-class, displacing the legitimate drama to satisfy the public taste for strong effects and exciting situations. Much of the more recent drama contains a considerable infusion of the melodramatic element, and the pure drama of sparkling dialogue and unfolding character is largely replaced by that of thrilling iucident and mechauism.

mĕl-ō-drą-măt'-ĭc, mĕl-ō-drą-măt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *μέλος* (*melos*) = a song, and Eng. *dramatic, dramatical.*] Of or pertaining to melodrama; having the nature of a melodrama.

"The comic flirtations of the policeman, the *melodramatic* attitudes of the pirate king."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1884.

mĕl-ō-dra-măt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *melodramatical*; *-ly.*] In a melodramatic manner; like an actor in a melodrama.

"The Honourable Samuel Slumkey . . . *melodramatically* testified by gestures to the crowd his ineffaceable obligation to the *Eatanswill Gazette*."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiii.

mĕl-ō-dram'-ą-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *melodrama*; *t* connective; *-ist.*] One who writes melodramas; one who is versed in melodrama.

* **mĕl'-ō-drame,** *s.* [MELODRAMA.]

mĕl'-ō-dў, * **mel-o-die,** *s.* [Fr. *mélodie* from Lat. *melodia*; Gr. *μελῳδιά* (*melōdia*), from *μέλος* (*melos*) = a song, music, and *ᾠδή* (*ōdē*) = a song, an ode; Sp., Port., & Ital. *melodia.*] [ODE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A succession of sweet and agreeable sounds; sweetness of sound; music, harmony.

"While this multitude of flies
Is filling all the air with *melody*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

II. *Music:*

1. An agreeable succession of simple sounds, produced by a single voice or instrument, and so regulated as to give a pleasing effect, or to be expressive of some kind of sentiment. It is often founded on relative harmonies, and yet is completely distinguished from harmony by not needing the addition of parts to make it perfect.

2. The air or tune of a musical piece; the leading theme or themes in a musical composition.

melody-organ, melody-harmonium, *s.*

Music: A harmonium so constructed that the upper note of the chords played is louder than the rest of the sounds.

mĕl'-ō-ē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz leaves it an open question; McNicoll gives Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*) = black, and Brande suggests Gr. *μήλη* (*mēlē*) = a probe.]

Entom.: Oil-beetle; the typical genus of the family Meloïdæ (q.v.). One or two species are common on hedgebanks in spring in many parts of England. Wing-cases short, colour blue-black, abdomen full, and general appearance greasy. The eggs are laid in holes in the ground, and the larvæ when hatched attach themselves to bees of various species, whence their popular name Bee-lice. The active six-footed larva changes into a fleshy cylindrical grub, with less aborted legs and stronger jaws than the correspouding stage of Sitaris (q.v.).

mĕl'-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. *μέλος* (*melos*) = a song, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] An instrument invented for the purpose of writing down melodies when played upon a pianoforte. It has not yet been brought into use, as its action is imperfect.

mĕl'-ō-ĭd, *s.* [MELOIDÆ.] Any individual of the family Meloïdæ (q.v.).

"Another parasitic *Meloïd* . . . infesting the cells of Mason Bees."—*Prof. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 339.

mĕ-lō'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melo(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of heteromerous beetles; the larvæ are parasitic on other insects, chiefly hymenoptera. Principal genera: Meloë, Sitaris, Epicauta, Macrobasis, Rhipiphorus, Hornia, and Rhipidius.

mĕl-ō-lŏn'-thą, *s.* [Gr. *μηλολόνθη* (*mēlolonthē*) = a beetle or cockchafer: *μηλόω* (*mēloō*) = to explore, and *ὄνθος* (*onthos*) = dung. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the group Melolonthides (q.v.). *Melolontha vulgaris* is the well-kuown Common Cockchafer (q.v.). It is seldom sufficiently numerous in England to prove very destructive; but the damage done by these insects in the department of Seine-Inférieure in 1866 was estimated at more than a million sterling. The larva takes two years to complete its growth, ten months of which are passed in hibernatiou; the pupa state lasts eight, and that of the adult insect nearly four months, of which rather less than twenty days is passed in the free state, depositing its ova. It is active only in the twilight. Its favourite food is the foliage of oak and elms.

† **mĕl-ō-lŏn'-thĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melolonth(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Entom.:* In older classifications, a family of lamellicorn beetles, sub-section Phyllophagi.

2. *Palæont.:* The family has existed siuce the time of the Lias.

† **mĕl-ō-lŏn'-thĭ-dăn,** *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *melolonthid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the family Melolonthidæ: as, of *Melolonthidan* affinities.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Melolonthidæ.

mĕl-ō-lŏn'-thĭ-dēș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melolonth(a)*; Lat. masc. or fem. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: The typical group of the subfamily Melolonthinæ (q.v.). Genera: Melolontha, Rhizotrogus, and Polyphylla.

mĕl-ō-lŏn'-thĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *melolonth(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{12}N_2SO_3$. A crystallizable body, obtained together with leucine, sarcine, and xanthine, from the bodies of the common cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), 30 lbs. of cockchafers yielding only 1·5 grm. It crystallizes in fine silky needles, slightly soluble in water and proof spirit, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in the alkalis and in acids. It is colourless, scentless, and tasteless, grates between the teeth, and does not lose weight at 100°.

mĕl-ō-lŏn-thĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melolonth(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Scarabeidæ, or True Lamellicorn Beetles, legion Pleurostictica. The chief groups are: Hoplides, Sericides, Macrodactylides, and Melolonthides.

mĕl-ō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* An inordinate love of music. Also called *melomany.*

mĕl-ō-mā'-nĭ-ąc, *s.* One who suffers from melomania. Also called *melomane.*

mĕl'-ōn, * **mel-oun,** *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *melon*; Port. *melão*; Ital. *mellone*, all from Lat. *melo*; Gr. *μῆλον* (*mēlon*) = an apple or any tree fruit.]

1. *Bot., Hort., &c.: Cucumis Melo.* Linnæus, who discriminated it from others of the genus by the angular points of the leaves being rounded off and its torulose, *i.e.*, knotted, fruit, says that it is a native of the Kalmuck country (in Tartary). De Candolle considered it to come from the valleys south of the Caspian Sea, and from those of Mount Caucasus. It was early cultivated. It was so in Egypt [2]. It is supposed to have been the *σικυος* (*sikuos*) of Theophrastus, the *σίκυος πέπων* (*sikuos pepōn*) of Hippocrates, the *πέπων* (*pepōn*) of Dioscorides, the *melopepo* of Galen (the name being given from its resemblance to the apple), and the *melo* of Pliny. Till lately the plant was called muskmelon, to distinguish it from *Citrullus vulgaris*, water-melon. The melon is of the same genus as the cucumber, but differs from the latter in the shape and sweet taste of its fruit, and in its peculiar but pleasant smell aud flavor. It is an annual, with trailing or climbing stem, small, yellow flowers, and large rounded fruit. It has been cultivated from a very ancient period, and is not known in a wild state, though supposed to be a native of the subtropical parts of Asia. The varieties in cultivation are very numerous, distinguished by the smoothness or roughness of the rind, which is often furrowed, or crossed by net-like cracks; by the color of the flesh of the fruit, which is green, yellow, red, &c.; and by its size, which may vary from 3 inches to more thau a foot in diameter. In the United States this fruit has gradually lost its name of melon—which is now restricted to the water-melon—and is ordinarily known as the cantaloupe. Of these the netted forms are the sweeter, the large and smooth kinds being rarely popular. They sometimes grow to a great size. Cantaloupes of 16 lbs. weight having been raised in California. Water-melons have been produced in South Carolina of 45 lbs. weight. Both these fruits are raised in enormous quantities, and are very popular as dessort fruits, their culture extending from New Jersey to the Gulf States. There are other species of the melon. South Africa possesses *C. Caffer*, a water-melon which is very valuable to the inhabitants. *C. utilissimus*, the Kaukoor of India, has a fruit which will keep for months, and is much used both raw and in curries, or pickled in its green state. The seeds are ground for meal, and contain much oil, which is expressed and used for food and in lamps.

2. *Script.:* Heb. אַבַּטִּחִים (*abhattichhim*). Num. xi. 5, seems to be correctly translated, as in the A.V., melon. Dropping the plural termination, ים (*im*), the word is like the Arabic *butikh* = the melon.

melon-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: Carica Papaya, the West India Papaw. Called also Tree-melon. (*Bartlett.*)

† **melon-shaped,** *a.*

Bot.: Irregularly spherical with projecting ribs, as the stem of *Cactus melocactus*. A bad term. (*Lindley.*)

melon-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Melo (q.v.).

melon-thick, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Melocactus communis.*

melon-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: A name common to any of the Melocactidæ, but more especially applied to the genus Melocactus.

melon-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Papaw (q.v.).

mĕ-lŏn-ĕ-mĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *melon*; *emet(ic)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An emetic principle contained in the root of the melon, *Cucumis melo.*

mĕl-ō-nĭd'-ĭ-um, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *melo* = an apple.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the fruit called by Lindley Pomum, of which the apple is type. [POME.]

mĕ-lŏn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *melo*, genit. *melonī(s)*, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: The same as MELON-SHAPED. (*Treas. of Botany.*

mĕl'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Named after the Melones mine, where it was first found.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in particles, with a granular and foliated structure. Crystallization, rhombohedral, with basal cleavage. Lustre, metallic; colour, reddish-white; streak, dark gray. Compos.: tellurium, 76·49; nickel, 23·51 = 100; formula, Ni_2Te_3. Found among the ores of the Melones and Stanislaus mines, California.

mĕl-ō-nī'-tēș, *s.* [Gr. *μῆλον* (*mēlon*) = an apple; suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidæ, family Perischœchinidæ. The ambulacral areas consist of ten rows of plates. Found in the marine carboniferous rocks.

mĕl-ō-nўc'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μῆλον* (*mēlon*) = tree-fruit, and *νυκτερίς* (*nukteris*) = a bat.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropidæ, allied to Macroglossus, from Duke of York Island, off the north-east of Guinea. It contains a single species, *Melonycteris melanops.*

mĕ-lŏph'-ą-gŭș, *s.* [Gr. *μῆλον* (*mēlon*) = a sheep, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects parasitic on sheep, tribe Pupipara, family Hippoboscidæ. *Melophagus ovinus*, the Sheep-tick, is a well-known species. There are no wings, and the abdomen is widened posteriorly. Called also *Melophila ovinus* (*ovina f.*).

* **mĕ-lŏph'-ō-nĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *μέλος* (*melos*) = a song, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.] A singer of melodies.

"As in the case of the Hebrew *melophonista*."—*Thackeray: A Dinner in the City.*

mĕl-ō-pĭ-ăn'-ō, *s.* [Gr. *μέλος* (*melos*) = a song, and Eng. *piano* (q.v.).]

Music: An invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a pianoforte. It consists of a series of small hammers set into very rapid vibration by the winding up of a spring. When a note is struck and held down, the constant repetition of the blows of the hammer causes a continuous vibration of the string which is of a most charming character. An admirable crescendo is obtained by the ingenious plan of raising the hammers gradu-

ally farther from the string, the force, of course, being proportioned to the distance they have to fall. The melopiano was invented by Caldara of Turin in 1870.

mĕl-ō-pœ'-ĭ-ȧ, *s.* [Gr. μελοποιία (*melopoiia*), from μέλος (*melos*) = a song, and ποιέω (*poieō*) = to make.]

1. Music in general.

2. The art or system of making a tune or *melos.* In this sense it is said, by Aristides Quintilianus, to be of three kinds with reference to the *pathē*, namely hypatœides, mesœides, and netœides.

mē-lŏp'-sīte, *s.* [Gr. μῆλον (*mēlon*) = apple, and ὄψον (*opson*) = flesh; Ger. *melopsit.*]

Min.: A massive, translucent, greenish mineral, with conchoidal fracture, and texture like the pulp of an apple. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina with some impurities. It belongs to the group of Clays.

mē-lō-psĭt'-ta-ĕŭs, *s.* [Lat. *melo* = an apple-shaped melon, and *psittacus* = a parrot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, sub-family Platycercinæ, Parakeets. *Melopsittacus undulatus* is a small parakeet with a melodious voice, found in flocks in Australia. They nestle in the hollows of eucalypti.

mĕl'-ō-sâu-rŭs, *s.* [First element doubtful; Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, family Microsauria (q.v.), founded by von Meyer on remains of *Melosaurus uralensis* from the Permian of Oreuburg. (*Brit. Assoc. Report,* xliv. 165.)

† **mē-lō'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. μήλωσις (*mēlōsis*) = a probing, from μήλη (*mēlē*) = a probe.]

Surg.: (See etym.).

mĕl'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. *type.*]

Phot.: A process in photography in which a dark chamber is not used, and the pictures are developed at a subsequent convenient time.

MELPOMENE.

Mĕl-pŏm'-ĕ-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy, of which the poets made her the inventress, and was commonly represented as veiled, and holding in her hand a tragic mask. Her instrument was the lyre. By the river-god Achelous, Melpomene became the mother of the Sirens. [MUSE, SIREN.]

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 18].

mĕl'-rōse, *s.* [Lat. *mel* = honey, and *rosa* = a rose.] Honey of roses.

mĕlt (pa. t. * *molt, melted,* pa. par. * *molten, melted*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *meltan* (pa. t. *mealt*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by the application of heat; to make liquid, to liquefy, to dissolve, to fuse.

"When the sun doth *melt* their snow."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,218.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To soften to tenderness, as by a warming or kindly influence; to make susceptible to kindly and generous influences, as to love, pity, tenderness, commiseration, &c.

"Nor let pity, which
Even women have cast off, *melt* thee."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

* 2. To waste or wear away; to dissipate.

"Tears will quickly *melt* thy life away."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To become liquefied or liquid; to be changed from a solid to a liquid state, as by the application of heat; to liquefy, to dissolve.

"He uttered his voice, the earth *melted.*"—*Psalm* xlvi. 6.

2. To be dissolved or dissipated; to lose form and substance; to vanish.

"What seemed corporal
Melted, as breath into the wind."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

3. To disappear or go away gradually; to fade away. (Usually followed by *away.*)

"The host which had been the terror of Scotland *melted* fast *away.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To pass imperceptibly from one thing or state into another; to blend.

2. To be softened to mild or kindly influences, as love, pity, tenderness, &c.; to become softened, tender, or feeling.

"I should *melt* at an offender's tears."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

3. To be broken, to fail, to give way, to sink.

"Wherefore the hearts of the people *melted,* and became as water."—*Joshua* vii. 5.

* **mĕlt'-ȧ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *melt; -able.*] Capable of being melted; fusible, liquefiable.

"Iron is the most impure of all metals, hardly *meltable.*"—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 253.

mĕlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *melt; -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who melts metals, &c.

"The *melter* melteth in vayne, for the euell is not taken awaye from them."—*Jeremye* vi. (1551)

2. *Fig.:* One who softens, breaks, or subdues.

"Thou *melter* of strong minds."
Beaum. & Flet.: False One, ii. 3.

mĕlt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MELT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Making liquid, fusing, dissolving.

2. Becoming liquid.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Softening, affecting, moving.

"As the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased
With *melting* airs." *Cowper: Task,* vi. 3.

2. Becoming soft, tender, or feeble; effeminate, gentle.

"To kindle cowards, and to steel with valour
The *melting* spirits of women."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Feeling or showing tenderness.

"A hand
Open as day for *melting* charity."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of making liquid; the state of becoming liquid; fusing.

"The *melting* of that hurden of salt which he carryed."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation,* bk. i., § 12.

2. *Fig.:* The act of softening or making tender; the state of becoming softened or tender.

"All the social *meltings* of the heart."
Hamilton: To a Young Lady.

melting-furnace, *s.* A foundry cupola, or a glassmaker's furnace. Melting furnaces are built of fire-clay or other intractible material, capable of sustaining without injury the highest ordinary temperatures. Those for glass melting are square, oblong, or circular in shape, the fire space or grate in the centre, with doors or other openings for feeding in the fuel. In general no flue or chimney is directly connected with the furnace, the only exit for the products of combustion being the working holes, so that the greatest heat is concentrated around the pots of melted glass placed opposite these holes. A furnace may contain from 4 to 10 pots, so placed that they can be charged through the working holes, and the melted glass taken out at these holes. There have been of late years many improvements in glass furnaces, facilitating their continuous operation. Furnaces for melting iron are constructed with chimneys, up which the products of the blast are carried, while the melted metal is drawn off at a tap hole in the side of the cupola. Furnaces for melting other metals are similar to those named in character, with special appliances dependent on the conditions of the operation.

melting-point, *s.* That point of the thermometer at which a substance becomes fused. The melting points of various substances differ greatly, some being found at a great degree of cold, others at great heat. The melting points of the solids may also be regarded as the freezing points of the corresponding liquids, and a list of some of them is here given: pure alcohol — 202° F.; hydrobromic acid — 184°; strongest sulphuric acid — 177°; sulphuretted hydrogen — 120°; ammonia, sulphurous acid, and chlorine — 103°; carbonic acid and chloroform — 94°; mercury — 38·88°; olivo and linseed oils — 4°; ice, 32°; glacial acetic acid, 62·6°; phosphorus, 111°; potassium, 144·5°; sodium, 204°; iodine, 235°; sulphur, 239°; lithium, 356°; tin, 442°; lead, 633°; antimony, 806°; zinc, 842°; magnesium, about 1382°; silver, about 1832°; copper, about 2012°; iron, white cast, 2012°, gray cast, 2237°; gold, about 2287°; steel, about 2462°; soft iron, about 2822°; platinum, about 3272°; iridium, about 3542°; osmium, about 4532°. At degrees beyond 900 or 1000 melting points cannot be determined absolutely, and the figures obtained can only be regarded as approximate. [FUSING-POINT, THERMOMETER.]

mĕlt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *melting; -ly.*]

1. In a melting manner; so as to melt or soften.

2. By the process of melting; like something melting.

"Her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

† **mĕlt'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *melting; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being melting; the power of melting or softening.

2. Capability of being melted or softened.

"Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart."—*Whole Duty of Man: Collect for Charity.*

mel-tith, *s.* [Prob. for *mele-tide* (q.v.).] Meal-time. (*Scotch.*)

mĕl'-tŏn, *s.* [From Melton, in Leicestershire, where it is made.]

Fabric: A kind of broad-cloth for coating.

mĕl'-ŭr-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *mel* = honey, and *ursus* = a bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Ursidæ, or a sub-genus of Ursus. *Melursus* or *Ursus labiatus* is the Sloth-bear of India. [SLOTH-BEAR.]

mĕl'-vĭĕ, *v.t.* [MEAL.] To soil with meal. (*Scotch.*)

"Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or *melvie* his braw claithing!"
Burns: Holy Fair.

melwel, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small kind of eod.

mĕ-lyr'-ĭ-dæ (yr as ĭr), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melyr(is),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of pentamerous beetles, tribe Malacodermata, or, according to Latreille, of Serricornes. The body is generally narrow and elongated, the antennæ serrated, or, in the males, even pectinated; the articulations of the tarse entire. They are generally of metallic colour, and sometimes hairy. They are very agile insects, found on flowers and leaves.

mĕ-lyr'-ĭ-dēs (yr as ĭr), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *melyris;* Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: According to Latreille and Cuvier, the third tribe of Malacodermi. They include under it the genera Melyris, Malachius, Dasytes, Zygia, and Pelocophorus. [MALACHIUS.]

mĕl-ȳ-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *maly(ris);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: According to Swainson, a sub-family of Cantharidæ. It is coextensive with the modern family Melyridæ (q.v.).

mĕ-lyr'-ĭs (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Gr. μολουρίς (*molouris*) of Nicander, μολυρίς (*moluris*) of Suidas, and μελουρίς (*melouris*) of the *Entomologicum Magnum.*]

Entom.: The typical genus of the subfamily Melyrinæ, and the family Melyridæ. The antennæ thicken insensibly without forming a knob. They are from the Cape of Good Hope.

mĕm., *s.* [A contract. of *memorandum* (q.v.).] A word placed as a note before something to aid the memory.

mĕm'-bĕr, * **mem-bre,** *s.* [Fr. *membre,* from Lat. *membrum* = a limb, a member of the body; Ital. *membro;* Sp. & Port. *miembro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a limb, a vital organ. In this sense all parts of the human body are members, the limbs, the hands and feet, the head, the heart, lungs, stomach, and other internal organs. For the internal parts, however, the term organ is more commonly applied, the word member generally designating the external parts of the body.

"For the body is not one *member*, but many."—1 *Corinthians* xii. 14.

2. A part of an aggregate or whole: as—

(1) A part of a discourse or period; a head, a clause.

(2) One of a number of persons constituting a society, association, community, &c.; an individual forming part of an association; specif., one who represents a county or town in a legislative body, as Member of the Senate or House, Member of Parliament, Member of the Assembly, &c., Congressional membership being designated by the initials M. C., Parliamentary by M. P., &c. Church member is also a common use of the term, and its application is extended to every association, whatever its character.

"He was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, *member* for Ayrshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A moulding, either as a cornice of five members, or a base of three members, and applied to the subordinate parts of a building.

2. *Alg.:* Each part of an equation connected by the sign of equality. The one on the left is called the first member, and the one on the right, the second member.

¶ *Member of Parliament:* [I. 2 (2), & PARLIAMENT].

mĕm'-bĕred, *a.* [Eng. *member; -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having members or limbs; used in composition: as, big-*membered.*

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a bird when its legs are borne of a different tincture to that of the bird itself.

mĕm'-bĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *member; -ship.*]

1. The state of being a member.

"No advantages from external church *membership* . . . can of themselves give a man confidence towards God."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

2. The members of a body, society, or association collectively.

mĕm-brăç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *membrac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of homopterons insects, of the order Rhyncota, remarkable for the extraordinary forms which the prothorax assumes. There is frequently a posterior part, wholly or partially covering the abdomen and wings. The typical genus Membracis (q.v.) and Bocidinm are American; Centrotus and Gargara are common in Europe.

mĕm-brā'-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. μέμβραξ (*membrax*), genit. μέμβρακος (*membrakos*) = a kind of cicada.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Membracidæ (q.v.). Chief species, *Membracis elevata* and *M. concuta.*

mĕm'-brą-ną, *s.* [Lat. = a membrane, a skin, from *membrum* = a limb, a member of the body.]

Anat.: A membrane. There are a *membrana sacciformis*, a *membrana limitans*, &c.

membrana nictitans, *s.*

Zool.: A fold of the conjunctiva on the inner side of the eye. It constitutes the third eyelid of birds, and occurs also in some fishes, amphibians, and mammals, but is rudimentary in man and monkeys. In human anatomy it is called *plica semilunaris.*

membrana tympani, *s.*

Anat.: The drum of the ear. This membrane is nearly oval in shape, closing the space between the inner and the outer ear, and placed so as to slant inwards and form an angle of about 45 degrees with the floor of the auditory canal. The handle of the malleus (or hammer), the first of the chain of small bones of the ear, is firmly attached to this membrane, and draws it inward, rendering its external surface concave. This membrane is thrown into vibration by the waves of sound in the air, which enter the ear canal and impinge upon it. Its vibrations always equal in number those of the body from which the sound emanates. These vibrations are communicated to the malleus, and from it, through the chain of bones, to the membrane of the *fenestra ovalis*, and, through the fluids and vibratory chords of the inner ear, to the nerves of hearing. The whole mechanism is a remarkable instance of nature's adaptations.

mĕm-brą-nā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *membran(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Entom.: A family of heteropterous insects of the order Rhyncota. Antennæ four-jointed, rostrum three-jointed, enclosed in a channel, tarsi two-jointed. Ocelli generally absent. In the majority the antennæ are thickened or clavate. Chief genera: Acanthia (Cimex), Aradus, Tingis, Monanthia, and Syrtis.

mĕm-brą-nā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *membranaceus*, from *membrana* = a membrane (q.v.).] The same as MEMBRANOUS (q.v.).

"Consider its variety, suited in various foods, some *membranaceous*, agreeable to the frugivorous or carnivorous kind."—*Derham: Physico-Theology* bk. vii., ch. ii.

mĕm'-brāne, *s.* [MEMBRANA.]

Anat.: An expansion of any tissue in a thin and wide layer. Bichat divides them into serous, mucous, and fibrous membranes. Among the most important membranes in the body are those of the brain: viz., the dura mater, the arachnoid, the pia mater and the falx. The mucous membranes are those which line the canals or cavities of the body which are open to the air, and exposed to its action or that of foreign bodies. These membranes include the lining of the nose and mouth, the branchiæ, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, &c. They exude a thick semi-fluid matter, named mucous, which becomes abnormally abundant in the case of that affection of the air passages known as a cold. The skin and true glands are also included in the mucous system of the body, they being continuous with one another. The serous membranes line the closed cavities of the body, including such internal sacs as those of the chest, the abdomen, &c. These exude a watery fluid called serum, which serves as a lubricant of the internal surfaces. The fibrous membranes are tough, elastic, and of a tendinous character. They include the membranes of the brain, above mentioned, the pericardium, or heart envelope, the capsules of the joints, &c. In addition to the membranes named are the placental membranes, in which the fœtus is enclosed, and through which it is nourished. These membranes are shed after delivery as the after-birth. [MENINGITIS.]

¶ (1) *Additional membrane:*

Bot.: The name given by Brown to the quintine of the ovule.

(2) *Arachnoid membrane:* [ARACHNOID].

(3) *Schneiderian membrane:* [SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE].

(4) *Undulating membranes:*

Zool.: Simple membranous bands, one margin only of which is attached, the other being free and exhibiting an undulatory motion. They are allied to and answer the same purpose as cilia. They are stated to occur on the spermatozoa of salamanders and tritons, and in the water vessels of some Annelids, Infusoria, and Rotatoria. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

membrane-bones, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: Bones found in ganoid and teleostean fishes; they have their origin, not in cartilage, but in membraneous connective tissue.

"The different kinds of these *membrane-bones* occur with greater or less constancy throughout this suborder."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 84.

mĕm-brā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [MEMBRANOUS.]

mĕm-brą-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having or producing membranes.

mĕm-brā'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a membrane or parchment.

mĕm-brą-nĭp'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and *porus* = a channel, a passage.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Membraniporidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Species are found in the Cretaceous and in the Tertiary rocks.

mĕm-brą-nĭ-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *membranipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Bryozoa or Polyzoa. The polyzoon, which is calcareous, or partly horny, partly calcareous, is composed of horizontal cells contiguous to each other. The species grow on shells, corals, &c. Genera: Membranipora, Lepralia, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* The family has existed from Palæozoic times till now.

* **mĕm-brą-nŏl'-ŏ-ġў,** *s.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on membranes; the science which treats of membranes.

mĕm'-brą-neŭs, * **mĕm-brā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *membraneux*; Ital. & Sp. *membranoso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Belonging to or consisting of membrane; resembling a membrane.

2. *Bot.:* Thin and semi-transparent, like a fine membrane, as is the case with the leaves of mosses. It is non-development of parenchyma which makes the leaves of some plants membranous. (*Lindley.*)

membranous cellular-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: Cellular tissue in which the walls of the cells are composed solely of membrane.

membranous-labyrinth, *s.*

Anat.: Membranous structures inside the osseous labyrinth of the ear, and having spread over them the ultimate ramifications of the auditory nerve. The internal ear, or labyrinth, is a complicated organ, being made up of three parts, known as the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea, forming a complex series of cavities lying within the hardest part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. This dense bone is known as the osseous labyrinth, and is partly lined by the membranous labyrinth, the latter being considerably smaller, and in great part separated from the bone by a fluid called the perilymph. This membrane lines the vestibule and the semicircular canals. It does not line the cochlea, which is an osseous spiral canal.

mĕm-ĕ-çўl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *memecyl(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Melastomaceæ.

mĕ-mĕç'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μημεκυλον (*mēmekulon*); μιμαίκυλον (*mimaikulon*) = the edible fruit of the Arbutus. There is a certain superficial resemblance between the Arbutus and the Memecylon.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Memecyleæ (q.v.). The species are small trees or shrubs with entire leaves, with a prominent midrib and clusters of small bluish flowers. About fifty species are known. *Memecylon edule* is found in India, Ceylon, Tenasserim, and the Andaman Islands. Its berries, though somewhat astringent, are eaten by the natives of India. Prof. Watt says that a cold infusion of the leaves yields a yellow dye, largely used in India along with saffron-wood and myrobolans, also as an auxiliary with chay-root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) in producing a red dye.

mĕ-mĕn'-tō, *s.* [Lat. = remember, be mindful; 2nd pers. sing. imper. of *memini* = to remember.] A hint, a suggestion, a memorial; anything to keep up or awaken memory.

"These speak a loud *memento.*"
Cowper: Task, i. 482.

memento mori, *phr.* [Lat.] Remember death. Used also substantively, as in the example, of any emblem of mortality. It was formerly the custom to wear trinkets on which skulls, and sometimes appropriate mottoes, were painted or engraved, as reminders of the close of life.

"I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a death's head or a *memento mori.*"—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

mĕm'-ĭn-ną, mĕm-ĭ'-ną, *s.* [Ceylonese.]

Zool.: *Tragulus memina*, a deerlet about the size of a rabbit. It is found in Ceylon.

mĕm'-oir (oir as wâr), *s.* [Fr. *mémoire*, from Lat. *memoria* = memory (q.v.).]

1. A memorial account; a history composed from personal experience and memory; an account of transactions in which the narrator bore a part; an account of matters connected with some period of history, but less full and formal than a history proper.

¶ History owes much of its best material to the "Memoirs" which have been from time to time produced, whose authors have undertaken to describe the interesting events which have

fallen under their own observation, and have thus thrown a side light of illustration upon the manners and customs of their times of which ordinary annals are quite devoid. The Memoirs of modern writers answer to what the Romans called *commentarii* (commentaries), of which Cæsar's "Commentaries" are the most notable example. The French exceed all modern nations in piquant and characteristic Memoirs, which abound in individual anecdotes, and often reveal the character of events which are barely hinted at in general history. If written by a truthful person Memoirs form the most entertaining and trustworthy portion of history, though too often they are marred by partisanship and untruthfulness. Thus Grammont's "Memoirs" are indispensable to those who would understand the men and women of the Restoration of Charles II. of England, and Sully's "Memoirs" light up the whole period of the wars of Henry IV. of France.

"There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. A biographical notice, whether written by the subject himself or by another; a biography or autobiography; recollections of one's life. (*Frequently in the plural.*)

"To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
High schemes of government, and plans of wars."
Prior: Carmen Seculare.

3. An account of something worth notice or remembering; a record of investigations or discoveries on any subject, especially a communication to a learned society on some point or subject of scientific interest. Thus there are Memoirs of the Geological Survey.

†mĕm'-ŏir-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *memoir; -ism.*] The writing of memoirs; memoirs.

"Reducing that same *memoirism* of the eighteenth century into history."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, ii. 242.

†mĕm'-ŏir-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *memoir; -ist.*] A writer of a memoir or memoirs.

mĕm-ŏr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *memorabilis* = memorable (q.v.).] Things remarkable or worthy to be remembered or recorded.

mĕm-ŏr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *memorable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being memorable; memorableness.

"Many events of local *memorability*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xlvii.

mĕm'-ŏr-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *memorabilis*; from *memoro* = to commemorate; *memor* = mindful.]

A. *As adj.:* Worthy to be remembered; notable, remarkable, distinguished; worthy of memory.

"On this *memorable* day he was seen wherever the peril was greatest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***B.** *As subst.:* A memorable event; memorabilia.

"To record the *memorables* therein."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, xvi., 24.

mĕm'-ŏr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *memorable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being memorable; memorability.

mĕm'-ŏr-a-blў, *adv.* [Fr. *memorab(le); -ly.*] In a memorable, noteworthy manner; in a manner to be remembered.

mĕm-ŏr-ăn'-dŭm (pl. **mĕm-ŏr-ăn'-da**), *s.* [Lat. neut., sing. of *memorandus*, pl. part. of *memoro* = to record.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A note to help the memory.

"And over against this *memorandum* (of the king's own hand), 'Otherwise satisfied.'"—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 212.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Diplomacy:* A summary of a question; a justification of a course adopted.

2. *Law:* A short compendious note in writing of any transaction, or the outline of an intended deed; a document containing the name of the company, object, amount of capital, liability of members, &c., required from every joint-stock company for registration.

¶ (1) *Memorandum of Association:*

Law: A document required by 19 and 20 Vict. c. 47, sec. 3; 4 & 5, from every joint-stock company on its formation, stating the object, the amount of the capital, and the liability of the members.

(2) *Memorandum in error:*

Law: A document alleging error in fact, accompanied by an affidavit of each matter of fact.

memorandum-book, *s.* A book in which memoranda are noted down.

"With *memorandum-book* for every town."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 375.

memorandum-check, *s.* A brief informal note of a debt, of the nature of a due-bill.

***mĕm-ŏ-răn'-dŭm-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *memorandum; -er.*] One who takes notes.

"That biographical, anecdotical *memorandummer*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 335.

***mĕm'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *memoratus*, pa. par. of *memoro* = to commemorate, to record; *memor* = mindful.] To commemorate, to bring to remembrance.

***mĕm'-ŏr-āt-ĭve,** *a.* [O.Fr. *mémoratif;* Ital. & Sp. *memorativo;* from Lat. *memoratus*, pa. par. of *memoro.*] Commemorating or tending to preserve the memory of anything.

"The mind doth secretly frame to itselfe *memorative* heads."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Observations*, No. 87.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.] Memory.

memoria-technica, *s.* A contrivance for assisting the memory.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-al, ***mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-ail,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *mémorial*, from Lat. *memorialis*, from *memoria* = memory; Sp. *memorial;* Ital. *memoriale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Serving as a memorial; preservative of memory; commemorative.

"Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And raised the tomb, *memorial* of the dead."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv., 1,008.

***2.** Contained in memory.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything which preserves or serves to preserve the memory of something; anything which keeps a person or thing in memory; a memento.

"These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever."—*Josh.* iv. 7.

***2.** A note or hint to assist the memory; a memorandum.

3. A written statement of facts submitted to a person or persons in authority, as to Congress; a statement of facts accompanied with a petition.

"Should this *memorial* fail in the accomplishment of its object, an effort will be made to procure at least a reprieve."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1884.

***4.** Memory, remembrance; that which is or may be remembered.

"Their *memorial* is perished with them."—*Psalm* ix. 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Diplomacy:* An informal state paper, used in negotiations, and containing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.

2. *Common Law:* A writing containing the particulars of a deed. It is the instrument registered, as in the case of an annuity which must be registered.

mĕ-mŏr-ĭ-ā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to memory (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ, called also Pouzolzia. Atkinson says that *Memorialis pentandra*, common in the lower hills in parts of India, yields a useful cordage fibre.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *memorial; -ist.*]

1. One who writes a memorial or memorials.

2. One who draws up and presents a memorial to a person or body in authority; one who signs a memorial.

"The *memorialists* assert that the verdict of guilty was not well founded, and is unsatisfactory for the following reasons."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1884.

†3. A writer or compiler of memoirs; a memoirist.

"The *memorialists* of the reign of Louis XVI. will best convey to the reader a notion of the last days of George IV."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. lv.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *memorial; -ize.*] To present a memorial to; to petition by way of memorial.

***mem-or-ie,** *s.* [Memory.]

***mĕm'-ŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *memor(o)* = to commemorate; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who or that which commemorates or causes to remember.

†mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat.] By memory, from memory, by heart: as, To repeat a lesson *memoriter.*

***mĕm'-ŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *memor(y); -ize.*]

1. To commemorate; to cause to be remembered; to render memorable; to record.

"Some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memorized*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.

mĕm'-ŏr-ў, ***mĕm'-ŏr-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *mémoire*, from Lat. *memoria*, from *memor* = mindful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *memoria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of remembering.

2. In the same sense as **II. 1 & 2.**

3. The state of being remembered or kept in remembrance; continued existence in the recollection and minds of men; exemption from oblivion.

"Let them be before the Lord continually, that he may cut off the *memory* of them from the earth."—*Psalm* cix. 15.

4. That which is remembered about a person or event.

"Use the *memory* of thy predecessour fairly and tenderly."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Great Places.*

5. Anything remembered; an idea suggested by the past.

***6.** That which brings or calls to remembrance; that which preserves the remembrance of any person or event; a memorial, a monumental record.

"Beg a hair of him for *memory*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

7. An act or ceremony of remembrance or commemoration; a service for the dead.

"Their *dirigies*, their trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings and their gifts."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

8. The time during which past events can be remembered or kept in mind; the time during which a person has or may have knowledge of what is past; as, This occurred within my own *memory.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mental Phil.:* The mental faculty or power which causes the impressions of bygone events, at ordinary times latent in the mind, to affect it anew or to be reproduced by an effort for the purpose. In the first case, it will be found that the principle which has created the old impression spontaneously to affect the consciousness again has been the association of ideas. The ideas connected with the long latent impression had been for some cause prominently before the mind, and they brought up with them the latent one unsummoned. When a conscious effort is made to recall some half-forgotten incident, aid is sought from the same principle of association of ideas. One attempts to remember what happened at the same time and place as the incident which he seeks to recall, and it tends to come back in their company. If in place of an historical, what is forgotten is a scientific fact or law, association of the time and place at which it first became known to us will, as in the other case, aid in its recall, besides which there is logical and philosophical connection between it and other facts. General laws exist and natural classification and arrangement. Historic incidents also can be linked together naturally by regarding each as the consequence of some known antecedent one, and as the antecedent of some one immediately following. Ordinary minds remember incidents and facts by association of ideas of the first and more artificial kind: philosophers aim at doing so by the second and more natural kind of association. Men vary greatly in the value of their memories. A memory to be good should be susceptible, ready, and retentive. (See these words.) The keener one's susceptibility, the more interested he will be in human affairs, the more attention he will pay to all objects of sensation, and the more easily he will remember them; the more that reflective coexists in his mind with perceptive power, the more permanent will be the impression. The old, losing interest in recent events, as their mind and body decay, complain of difficulty in remembering them.

"This laying up of our ideas in the repository of the *memory*, signifies no more but this, that the mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions, which it has once had, with this additional perception annexed to them, that it has had them before."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. x., § 2.

¶ When an event or fact is recalled to the mind by an effort made for the purpose, this is not memory of the normal kind but recollection. The art which furnishes aid to memory is called Mnemonics (q.v.). Even ordinary recollection, according to Cicero, has some element of artificial association, and is not purely spontaneous. The impressions of facts are associated together in the mind, and if one is recalled from any cause the others are likely to accompany or succeed it. There are systems of mnemonics in use which are all based on this principle, of recalling a difficult mental impression by associating it with another that is easily recalled. Numbers, for instance, may be associated with letters of the alphabet. The date 871 has no direct association with King Alfred, and one does not necessarily recall the other. But if 8 be taken to mean *a*; 7, *m*; and 1, *i*, then the word *ami*, if associated with King Alfred, will at once recall the date. This is one of various methods of artificial memory that have been employed. The old rhyme "Thirty days has September," &c., clings to the memory of thousands, and is to many of the greatest service in quickly recalling the number of days in each month. There are few of us that do not use mnemonics to some extent, and find great utility therein.

2. *Physiol.*: This faculty is the property of the cerebral organs only, not of the organ of sense, and is never entirely lost except through disease or accident. It depends entirely on association, and is one of the first faculties aroused in the infant mind, traces of it also occurring in the lower animals.

***mĕm'-ŏr-ў,** *v.t.* [MEMORY, *s.*] To remember.

Mĕm'-phĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Memphis, a city of ancient Egypt; Egyptian.

"The works of *Memphian* kings."
Milton: P. L., i. 694.

* 2. *Fig.*: Very dark or black, from the supernatural darkness which overspread Egypt. (Exod. x. 21.)

mĕn, *v.t. & i.* [MEND.] (*Scotch.*)

mĕn, *s. pl.* [MAN.]

¶ *Men of understanding:*

Church Hist. & Eccles.: A sect founded by Ægidius Cantor, an illiterate man, and William of Hildenissen, who was a Carmelite and better instructed. The sect was first discovered in Brussels in 1411. They trusted for salvation to Christ alone, and denied that confession and voluntary penance were necessary to salvation. With these tenets were combined some mystic views that a new law of the Holy Spirit and of spiritual liberty was about to be promulgated. They may have been a branch of the sect called Brethren of the Free Spirit. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*; cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. v., § 4.)

*** men-of-straw,** *s.* [STRAW.]

men-pleaser, *s.* One who seeks to please men, rather than God.

"Not with eye-service as *men-pleasers*."—*Ephesians* vi. 6.

mĕn-ăc'-cạn-īte, mĕn-ăch'-ạn-īte, *s.* [From Menaccan, Cornwall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *menakinit.*]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, having its angles nearly the same as those of hæmatite (q.v.). Occurs also in laminar masses or as sand. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 4·5 to 5; lustre, submetallic; colour, iron-black; streak, brownish-red to black; opaque; fracture conchoidal. Compos.: a titaniferous sesquioxide of iron, the proportions of the titanium and iron very varying; sometimes contains magnesia or manganese. Its varieties depend upon the amount of titanium they contain, and are given by Dana as follows:—(1) Kibdelophane, containiug abont 30 per cent. of titanium. (2) Crichtonite, containing the same amount of titanium, hut crystallizing in acnte rhombohedrons, having a basal cleavage. (3) Ilmenite, with from 26 to 30 per cent. of titanium. (4) Menaccanite, with about 25 per cent. of titanium, and occurring massive or as sand. (5) Hystatite, containing 15 to 20 per cent. of titanium, and much sesquioxide of iron; Washingtonite is here inclnded. (6) Uddevallite, about 10 per cent. of titanium, and 70 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron. (7) Basanomelane, 6 to 8 per cent. of titanium; it includes the "*Eisenrose*" of the Swiss Alps. (8) Krageroe-Hæmatite, with less than 3 per cent. of titanium. (9) Magnesian Menaccanite, or Picrotanite, contaiuing 10 to 15 per cent. of magnesia. Found in extensive beds in many parts of the world, as sands in rivers, and in grains in many igneous rocks.

mĕ-năc'-căn-īt-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *menaccanit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to menaccanite (q.v.).

mĕn'-ạçe, * man-ace, * man-ase, * man-asse, * man-ysh, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *menacer*, from *menace* = a threat, a menace (q.v.); Ital. *minaciare*; Sp. *amenazar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To threaten; to express or show an intention or determination to inflict punishment or other evil, injury, or hurt on. (Followed by *with* or *by* before that which is threatened.)

"Our trade was interrupted and our shores *menaced by* these rovers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. To threaten, to denounce; to express or hold out threats of.

"He *menaced* revenge upon the cardinal."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

*** B.** *Intrans.*: To threaten, to utter threats; to look threatening.

"Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

mĕn'-ạç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *menac(e)*; *-er.*] One who menaces or threatens; a threatener.

"Hence, *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy rashness." *Philips.* (*Todd.*)

mĕn-ăch'-ạn-īte, *s.* [MENACCANITE.]

mĕn'-ạç-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MENACE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Threatening; indicating threats.

"England, though her aspect was sullen and *menacing*, still preserved neutrality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

C. *As. subst.*: The act of threatening; a threat, a menace.

mĕn'-ạç-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *menacing*; *-ly.*] In a menacing or threateuing manner; with threats.

"Setting upon Verginius *menacingly*."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 78.

mĕn-age' (ge as zh) (1), *s.* [MANAGE.]

*** mĕn-age' (ge as zh) (2),** *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *mesnage*, for *maisonage*, from *maison* = a mansion (q.v.).]

1. A household.

2. Housekeeping; houschold management.

3. A menagerie.

"I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met with."—*Addison: Remarks on Italy.*

4. Management, handling.

"To savour in the *menage* of it of so much modest sweetness."—*Glanvill: Plus Ultra.* (Pref.)

*** mĕn'-age (age as ĭğ),** *v.t.* [MANAGE, *v.*] To manage, to control.

He, the rightful owner of that steede,
He well could *menage* and subdue his pride."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 2.

mĕ-năğ'-ẽr-ĭe, mĕ-năğ'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Fr., from *ménager* = to keep house; *ménage* = a household, housekeeping.] [MENAGE (2), *s.*]

1. A yard in which wild animals are kept.

2. A collection of wild animals: espec. one kept for exhibition.

mĕn'-ạ-gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. *μήνες* (*mēnes*) = the menses of women; *ἀγωγός* (*agōgos*) = leading, driving; *ἄγω* (*agō*) = to lead, to drive.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

mĕn'-ăld, * mĕn'-ĕld, * mĕn'-ĭld, *a.* [Cf. Wel. *manog* = spotted.] Spotted. (Said of animals.)

Mĕ-năn'-drĭ-ạn, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Followers of Menander, a disciple of Simon Magus, who, to all his master's heresies, added this of his own; that without baptism in his name salvation was impossihle, and to all so baptised he promised immortality and incorruptibility. He is also described hy Tertullian, as pretending to be one of the æons from the pleroma (q.v.), sent to succour souls which were under oppression. (*Shipley.*)

mĕn-ăph-thŏx-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *me(thyl)*; *naphth(a)*; *ox(at)yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

menaphthoxylic-acid, *s.* [NAPHTHALENE-CARBOXYLIC ACID.]

mĕn-ăph-thўl'-ạ-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *me(thyl)*; *naphthyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{19}NH_2$. A liquid produced by treating an alcoholic solution of menaphthothiamide, $C_{11}H_9NS$, with hydrochloric acid and zinc. It boils at 290°—293°, and rapidly absorbs carbonic acid from the air. It unites with acids, forming salts, which all crystallize well. With alcoholic soda and chloroform, it yields the strongly-smelling compound formomenaphthyl nitrile.

*** men-ci-oun,** *s.* [MENTION, *s.*]

mĕnd, * mend-en, *v.t. & i.* [A corrupt. of *amend* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To repair or make good; as a breach, a rent, a defacement, or injury of like kind.

2. To repair or make good, as a thing hroken, rent, defaced, or otherwise injured or damaged; to restore to the original state; to put into repair, shape, or order again; to patch up.

"He saw James the son of Zebedee, and John his hrother, who also were in the ship *mending* their nets."—*Mark* i. 19.

3. To set right; to amend or repair what is amiss.

"That's a fault that water will *mend*."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

4. To amend; to make better; to improve; to alter for the better; to ameliorate; to correct.

"A man I salle the make, richely for to lyue,
Or my Chefe Justice, the lawes to *mend* and right."
Robert de Brunne, p. 69.

5. To advance, to further, to improve.

"Salt earth and hitter are not fit to sow,
Nor will be tam'd and *mended* hy the plough."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 824.

6. To add to, to increase.

"[He] had *mended* the cheer of his hosts hy a present of fat hucks from his forests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. To increase, to quicken, to accelerate.

"Judgment, however tardy, *mends* her pace,
When obstinacy once has conquer'd grace."
Cowper: Expostulation, 788.

* 8. To adjust, to set right.

"He will *mend* the ruff and sing"—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 2.

* 9. To improve upon.

"We'll *mend* our dinner here."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow or become hetter; to improve, to amend.

"What think you of this fool? Doth he not *mend*?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*** mĕnd,** *s.* [MEND, *v.*] An amendment; a correction, a remedy.

"If she he fair, 'tis the better for her; an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

*** mĕnd'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mend*; *-able.*] That can he mended, corrected, or improved. Capable of improvement or amendment.

"Diligently refourme and amende in such as are *mendable*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 923.

mĕn-dā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *mendax* (genit. *mendacis*) = lying; *mentior* = to lie; Ital. *mendacio, mendace.*] Lying; given to falsehood; false.

mĕn-dā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mendacious*; *-ly.*] In a mendacious or lying manner.

mĕn-dā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mendacious*; *-ness.*] The quality of heing mendacious or lying; meudacity, lying.

"It is one long record of ambition, rapacity, *mendaciousness*, and crime."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 222.

mĕn-dăç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *mendacitas*, from *mendax* (genit. *mendacis*) = lying; Ital. & Sp. *mendacia.*]

1. The act or habit of lying; a disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying.

"Indeed in him *mendacity* was almost a disease."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. A lie, a falsehood.

"In this delivery there were additional *mendacities*; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit." —*Browne.*

mĕn'-dee, mĕn'-dī, *s.* [Mahratta, Bengalee, &c.]

Bot.: An Indian name for henna (*Lawsonia alba*).

mĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mend*; *-er*] One who mends, repairs, or improves.

"A trade that I may use with a safe conscience; a *mender* of bad soles."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

***mĕn'-dĭ-ant,** *s.* [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

"Therefore we *mendiants*, we sely freres,
Ben wedded to pouertie and continence."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,488.

mĕn'-dĭ-can-çy, *s.* [Eng. *mendican(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being mendicant; the condition of a beggar; beggary, begging.

"It was not necessary that the men should be taught the trade of *mendicancy*, which many of their class are too ready to learn."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

mĕn'-dĭ-cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mendicans*, pr. par. of *mendico* = to beg; *mendicus* = beggarly, poor; Ital. *mendicante*; Sp. *mendigante.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Begging; given to begging.

"And but for that whatever he may vaunt,
Who knowe a monk had been *mendicant*."
Bishop Hall: Satires, v.

2. Reduced to beggary; begging.

B. *As subst.:* A beggar; one who begs alms; specif. a member of a mendicaut order or fraternity; a mendicant friar.

"She from her chest of meal
Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
Of this old *mendicant*."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

Mendicant Friars, *s. pl.* [Mendicant Orders.]

Mendicant Orders, *s. pl.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: Monastic orders, which, by their rule, were forbidden to acquire landed property in any manner whatsoever, but were compelled to subsist on alms, in many instances in their early history, and in some cases even now, in some countries under the Roman obedience, actually gathered by begging. They date from the thirteenth century, and at first consisted of the Carmelites, the Dominicans, and the Franciscans. In the latter half of the century the Angustinians became a mendicant order, and the Servites were recognised by Pope Innocent VIII., in 1487, as a fifth mendicant order. Hallam notes that these new preachers at first were received with approbation by the laity, whose religious zeal depends a great deal upon their opinion of the sincerity and disinterestedness of their pastors. It is noticeable that the supineness and corruption which they imputed to the secular clergy came, in time, to be imputed to them also.

mĕn'-dĭ-cāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *mendicatus*, pa. par. of *mendico* = to beg.] To beg; to ask alms.

mĕn-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *mendicatio*, from *mendicatus*, pa. par. of *mendico* = to beg.] The act, practice, or habit of begging.

"Sedrenus and Zonaras, two grave and punctual authors . . . omit the history of his [Belisarius] *mendication*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

mĕn-dĭç'-ĭ-ence, *s.* [Mendicant.] Begging, mendicancy.

"There hath been great discord . . .
Upon the estate of *mendicience*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

mĕn-dĭç'-ĭ-tў, * men-dic-i-te, *s.* [Fr. *mendicité*, from Lat. *mendicitas*, from *mendicus* = beggarly, poor; Ital. *mendicità*; Sp. *mendicidad.*] The act or state of begging; mendicancy.

"For richesse and *mendicities*
Ben cleped two extremities."
Romaunt of the Rose.

Mendicity Society, *s.* The usual name by which the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity is known. It was established in London in 1818. The plan of the institution is, the issue of printed tickets to be given to street beggars instead of money; which tickets refer them to the Society's office, where their cases are investigated and disposed of according to circumstances. In all suitable cases a labour test is imposed. Constables in plain clothes are employed to arrest vagrants and impostors, and of these alone 62,460 were registered in the Society's books up to March, 1885. A Begging-letter department was established a few years after the formation of the Society, and up to the date mentioned above 204,449 begging-letters had been referred to the Society by subscribers for investigation.

mĕn'-dĭp-īte, *s.* [Named after the place where first found, Mendip Hills; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *mendipit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in masses with a fibrous, and sometimes radiated structure. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 7 to 7·1; lustre, sub-adamantine; colour, white, with a tinge of yellow or red; streak, white. Compos.: chloride of lead, 38·4; oxide of lead, 61·6 = 100; formula, $PbCl + 2PbO$. A rare mineral, after the English locality, having been met with only in small amount in Silesia and Westphalia.

*** mĕnd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [A contr. of *amendment* (q.v.).] Amendment.

"By that *mendment* nothing else he meaut
But to be king, to that mark was he bent."
Sackville: Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 355.

*** mĕn'-dōse,** *a.* [Lat. *mendosus.*] False, spurious.

mĕn-dō'-zīte, *s.* [After the place where found, Mendoza, River Plate, South America; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); named by Dana.]

Min.: A white fibrous mineral, having resemblance to fibrous gypsum, but harder. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 1·88. It is a soda-alum, the composition being: sulphuric acid, 36·3; alumina, 11·7; soda, 7·1; water, 44·9 = 100; formula, $NaOSO_3 + Al_2O_3 3SO_3 + 22HO$.

mĕnds, *s. pl.* [Mend, *s.*] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

"We wad hae keepit it in mind mony a day till we got some *mends* for't."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. ii.

*** mēne,** *v.t.* [Mean, *v.*]

*** mēne,** *a.* & *s.* [Mean, *a.* & *s.*]

mĕn-ĕ-ghĭn'-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Meneghini of Pisa; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in very slender crystals of a prismatic habit, and also fibrous. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·339; lustre, bright, metallic; colour, lead-gray. Compos., according to Bechi, sulphur, 17·52; antimony, 19·28; lead, 59·21; copper, 3·54; iron, 0·35 = 99·90. Found, associated with galena, boulangerite, jamesonite, &c., at Bottino, near Serravezza, Tuscany.

*** mĕn'-ĕld,** *a.* [Menald.]

Mĕn-ē'-vĭ-an, *a.* [From Menevia, the Roman name of St. David's. It is a corruption of Henemenew, the old British name.] Of or belongiug to St. David's.

Menevian-beds, Menevian-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Certain very ancient rocks found near St. David's in South Wales, and near Dolgelly and Maentwr in North Wales. Dr. Hicks placed them at the top of the Lower Cambrian rocks. They contain more than fifty species of fossils. One of the chief is a large trilobite, nearly two feet long called *Paradoxides Davidis.* The Menevian-beds seem co-extensive with Étage C of Barrande's Primordial zone and some beds in Sweden.

*** mĕnġe, * minge,** *v.t.* [A.S. *mengan* = to mix; Dut. *mengen*; O. Fris. *mengia*; Icel. *menga*; Ger. *mengen.*] To mingle, to mix. [Mingle.]

"The husy bee, her honey now she *minges*."
Surrey: Descript. of Spring.

mĕn'-ġīte, *s.* [Named after Menge, the discoverer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *mengit.*]

Mineralogy:

I. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in short prisms, frequently terminated by four-sided pyramids. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 5·48; lustre, submetallic, splendent; colour, iron-black; streak, chestnut-brown. Compos., according to G. Rose, zirconia, oxide of iron, and titanic acid. Found embedded in albite in granite veins in the Ilmeu Mountains, Orenburg, Russia.

2. The same as Monazite (q.v.).

mĕn-hā'-dĕn, *s.* [Indian name.]

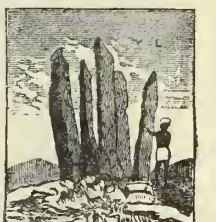
Ichthy: *Alosa menhaden*, one of the Clupeidæ, abounding in the waters of New England and as far south as Chesapeake Bay. It is also called Bony-fish, White-fish, Hardhead, Moss-bunker, and Pauhagen. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they are known by their native name; in New York as Moss-Bunkers and Skippaugs. The economic value of this fish, surpassed in America only by that of the Gadoids, is derived chiefly from its use as bait, and from the oil extracted from it, the annual yield exceeding that of the whale from American fisheries. The refuse of the oil-factories supplies a material valuable for artificial manures.

menhaden-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from a species of herring, *Alosa menhaden.* When distilled with excess of lime, it yields not less than sixty volatile hydrocarbons.

mĕn'-hĭr, *s.* [Gael. & Wel. *maen* = a stone and *hir* = high.]

Archæol. & Anthrop. (*Pl.*): Tall stones; the last of the classes into which Megalithic monuments are usually divided. They occur singly and in groups, rough and unhewn, and sculptured and inscribed with Ogham writing or with runes. They are found in Ireland and Scotland, in Scandinavia, in Algeria, and in the Khassia Hills, Bengal. In the latter instance many of the stones are recent, and Major Austen (*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, i. 127) thus accounts for their creation:



MENHIR.

"If any of the Khassia tribe falls ill or gets into difficulties, he prays to some one of his deceased ancestors, whose spirit he fancies may be able and willing to assist him . . . and, to enforce his prayer, he vows that, if it is granted, he will erect a stone in honour of the deceased."

Fergusson's view as to the origin of European menhirs generally may be gathered from the extract:

"We can trace back the history of the *menhirs* from historic Christian times to non-historic regions when these rude stone pillars, with or without still ruder inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 60.

mē'-nĭ-al, * mei-ne-al, * mey-ne-al, *a.* & *s.* [Mid. Eng. *meine, meinee, meyny*, &c.; *-al.*] [Many.]

A. *As adjective:*

*** 1.** Belonging or pertaining to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

"Lo! the sad father, frantic with his pain,
Around him furious drives his *menial* train."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 292.

2. Pertaining to or suitable for servants; servile, low, mean.

"To their house three barons bold
Must *menial* service do." *Scott: Marmion*, ii. 18.

B. *As subst.:* A retainer; one of a body of servants; a domestic servant. (Used chiefly in disparagement.)

"That all might mark—knight, *menial*, high, and low."
Cowper: Hope, 312.

*** mĕn'-ĭld,** *a.* [Menald.]

mĕn'-ĭl-īte, *s.* [From the place where found, Menil-Montant, Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of opal (q.v.), occurring in concretionary forms (tuberose or reniform), in an argillaceous shale. It is opaque, and of a dull-grayish to grayish-brown colour.

mĕ-nĭn'-ġĕ-al, *a.* [Meninges.] Of or pertaining to the meninges (q.v.).

meningeal-artery, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of the branches given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the spinal foramen, and distributes its branches chiefly to the *dura-mater.*

meningeal-vessels, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The vessels of the membranes of the brain.

mĕ-nĭn'-ġēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μήνιγξ* (*mēningx*), genit. *μήνιγγος* (*mēninggos*) = a membrane.]

Anat.: (See extract).

"The cerebro-spinal centre is enclosed in certain membranes or *meninges*, which are three in number—the dura-mater, the arachnoid, and the pia-mater."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 249.

mĕn-ĭn-gī′-tĭs, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mening(es)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: The term applied by Herpin to the inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain. Acute simple meningitis as a rule involves the membranes extensively, but is more marked over the convexity of the cerebral hemisphere than at the base or any localised spot. The premonitory symptoms are usually well marked, as headache, gradually getting worse, heaviness, giddiness, irritability, and frequently sickness and vomiting. When the disease is established, it presents the following stages: (1) Excitement; (2) Transition; (3) Depression. The extent of the inflammation and its position on the brain determine the symptoms. There are acute and chronic forms of the malady. The former generally terminates in death; whilst the latter results first in maniacal excitement, and then in idiocy.

mĕ-nĭs′-cal, *a.* [Meniscus.] Pertaining to or of the form of a meniscus.

mĕn-ĭs-çĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menisci(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceous Ferns without an indusium.

mĕ-nĭs′-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. of Mod. Lat. *meniscus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe *Menisciceæ.* The sori are reniform, seated on the backs of the transverse venules, the veins pinnate, anastomosing. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mĕ-nĭs′-cōĭd, *a.* [Gr. μηνίσκος (*mēniskos*) = a little moon, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a meniscus; concavo-convex, crescent-shaped.

mĕ-nĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. μηνίσκος (*mēniskos*) = a little moon; μήνη (*mēnē*) = a moon.]

1. *Optics:* A lens convex on one side and concave on the other. [Lens.] The concave side has a curve of greater radius than the convex side, and the lens is thicker in the middle than elsewhere.

2. *Archæol.:* A kind of bronze plate or disc, which was placed by the Athenians upon the heads of statues, to defend them from the rain, or, more especially, from the ordnre of birds.

3. *Zool.:* A term applied to an organ of doubtful function in Echinorhynchus. (*Huxley.*)

men-ise, *s.* [Minnow.]

*** men-ĭ-son, * men-ĭ-soun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *menison.*] The dysentery.

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-mā′-çē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Menispermads, an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Menispermales. It consists of sarmentaceous shrubs, with alternate, generally entire leaves, reticulated and often palminerved. The wood develops only on one side of the pith. Flowers small, in racemes, generally dicœcious; sepals in a ternary series or in binary rows; petals generally smaller than the sepals, six, or in a binary or single series; stamens as many as the petals or more nnmerons, distinct or monadelphous; ovules three or six; fruit, usually fleshy drupes, containing a single one-celled nut; seed one, enveloped in a membranaceous integument. Found climbing among trees in the tropics of Asia and America. The order is divided into six tribes: (1) Heteroclineæ, (2) Anomospermeæ, (3) Tiliocoreæ, (4) Leptogoneæ, with the subtribes Eleutharrheneæ and Cissampelideæ, (5) Platygoneæ, (6) Pachygoneæ. (*Lindley.*) Known genera 60, species about 350. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr′-măd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Menispermaceæ (q.v.).

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr′-mal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Menispermum or the order Menispermaceæ (q.v.).

menispermal-alliance, *s.* [Menispermales.]

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-mā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um)*; Lat. mas. and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens, consisting of those with monodichlamydeous flowers, superior disunited carpels, and an embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains six orders: Monimiaceæ, Atherospermaceæ, Myristicaceæ, Lardizabalaceæ, Schizandraceæ, and Menispermaceæ (q.v.).

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr′-māte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of menispermic acid.

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *menisperm(ine)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from menispermum (q.v.).

menispermic-acid, *a.*

Chem.: A doubtful acid, said by Boullay to exist in the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus.* It is described as crystalline, tasteless, sparingly soluble in water, and capable of forming crystallizable salts with alkalis.

mĕn-ĭs-pĕr′-mĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{12}NO_2$. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier and Couerbe in the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus.* It crystallizes in prisms, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it deposits in the crystalline state. It melts at 120°, but is decomposed at a higher temperature. Menispermine does not appear to be poisonous.

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr′-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. μήνη (*mēnē*) = the moon, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Moon-seed. The typical genus of the order Menispermaceæ and the alliance Menispermales. Sepals, four to eight, in two rows; petals, six to eight; males twelve to twenty-four free stamens, females with six sterile ones and two to four capsules. Known species two, one American, the other Asiatic.

*** mĕn′-ĭ-vĕr,** *s.* [Miniver.]

Mĕn′-kar, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: The chief star of the constellation Cetus. Called also α Ceti.

Mĕn′-nŏn-īte, *a.* & *s.* [See def. B.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B.

"The students receive theological instruction in a room, containing the library, over the *Mennonite* chapel."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*, vi. 96.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Menno Simons (1492–1559), a priest at Witmarsum, in Friesland, who resigned his position from religious convictions. His teaching was ascetic rather than dogmatic, except that he was antipædobaptist. The discipline of the Mennonites involved separation from the world, to the extent of refusing to bear arms or to fill any civil office. There was no hierarchy, but exhorters were chosen by the congregations, each of which was independent of all the rest, and from these exhorters elders were selected to administer the sacraments. The Mennonites spread over Switzerland, Germauy, Holland, and even to France. Their chief home now is in the United States and Canada, where they number nearly 200,000. There are also some German Mennonite colonies in Southern Russia.

"The *Mennonites* of Holland have passed through an interesting and progressive history."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi. 12.

mĕn-ŏ-brăn′-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menobranch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A provisional family of tailed amphibians, sub-order Ichthyoidea, group Perennibranchiata. It was erected for the reception of the possible genus Menobranchus (q.v.).

mĕn-ŏ-brăn′-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. μένω (*menō*) = to remain, to be unchanged, and Lat. *branchiæ* = the gills of a fisb; branchia (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of tailed amphibians, of the group Perennibranchiata. Although these animals have received generic distinction, it is by no means certain that they are not either the larvæ or the immature condition of an amblystome, Batrachoceps. *Menobranchus lateralis* is from the Mississippi, and *M. punctatus* from the lake district of North America. Dusky ash gray, with dark spots, a dark streak from the snout over the eyes; branchiæ three on each side, of bright crimson. Extremities four-cleft, without claws. Erroneously reputed poisonous.

mĕn-ŏ-lō′-ĝĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Menology.]

mĕ-nŏl′-ŏ-ĝy, *s.* [Gr. μηνολόγιον (*mēnologion*), from μήν (*mēn*) = a month, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a word.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A register of mouths.

2. *Greek Church:* A martyrology or calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year.

mĕn′-ŏ-pâuse, *s.*

Physiol.: Final cessation of the menses, "change of life."

mĕn-ŏ-pō′-ma, *s.* [Gr. μένω (*menō*) = to remain, to be unchanged, and πῶμα (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Menopomidæ (q.v.). It contains but a single genus, *Menopoma alleghaniensis*, popularly known as the Hellbender. Found in the Alleghany and its tributaries. Length, from eighteen to twenty-four inches; pale slate-colour, mottled with dusky tints. The neck has a single gill-cleft on each side. The forelimbs are short, thick, and fringed. There are four fingers and five webbed toes. It is carnivorous and very voracious, feeding on fish, molluscs, and worms.

mĕn′-ŏ-pōme, *s.* [Menopoma.] Any individual of the genus Menopoma (q.v.).

mĕn-ŏ-pŏm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menopom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of tailed amphibians, sub-order Ichthyoidea, group Doretremata. It contains the genera Meuopoma (q.v.) and Sieboldia (Cryptobranchus).

2. *Palæont.:* The large salamander originally described as *Homo diluvii testis* is believed to have belonged to this family.

mĕn-or-rhā′-ĝĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. μήν (*mēn*), genit. μηνός (*mēnos*) = a month, and ῥήγνυμι (*rhegnumi*) = to burst forth, to flow.]

Phys.: The flow of the menses; menstruation. Frequently used synonymously with uterine hæmorrhage, or to denote an immoderate flow of the menses.

mĕ-nŏs′-ta-sĭs, mĕn-ŏs-tā′-tion, *s.* [Gr. μήν (*mēn*), genit. μηνός (*mēnos*) = a month, and στάσις (*stasis*) = a standing.] [Stasis.]

Physiology:

1. The retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus.

2. The acute pain which sometimes precedes each appearance of the menses, presumably caused by the stasis of the blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

mĕn-ŏs-tā′-tion, *s.* [Menostasis.]

*** mĕn′-ōw (1),** *s.* [Minnow.]

mĕn′-ōw (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

menow-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Ruellia tuberosa.*

mĕn′-sa, *s.* [Lat.] A table.

¶ * *A mensa et toro:*

Law: (Lit., from board and bed). A phrase applied to a kind of divorce effected by the sentence of an ecclesiastical court, by which the parties were separated, but the marriage relation itself was not dissolved. It is now superseded by a judicial separation. [Bed, *s.*, II. I; Separation.]

*** mĕn′-sal (1),** *a.* [Lat. *mensalis*, from *mensa* = a table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table.

mensal-church, *s.* (See extract.)

"Prior to the Reformation in Scotland, when the revenue of a popish bishopric arose from the annexation of parish church, those allotted to the bishop himself were called *mensal churches*, as furnishing his table."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, vi. 93.

*** mĕn′-sal (2),** *a.* [Lat. *mensis* = a month.] Occurring once a month; monthly.

mĕnse, *s.* [Icel. *menska* = humanity, from *menskr* = human; *man* = a man.] Manners, moderation. (*Scotch.*)

*** mĕnse,** *v.t.* [Mense, *s.*] To grace. [Mensk, *s.*]

mĕnse′-fûl, * menske-ful, * mensk-ful, *a.* [Icel. *menska* = humanity, and Eng. *full.*] Mannerly, modest, noble, high-minded.

mĕnse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mense; -less.*] Ill-bred, rude, impudent.

"No to rin an' wear his cloots,
Like ither *menseless,* graceless brutes."
Burns: Death of Poor Mailie.

mĕn'-sēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. = months.] [CATAMENIA.]

• **mĕnsk, * menske, * mennesc, * menniske,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *mennisc;* Icel. *menskr,* from *man* = man (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Human.

"In his *menniske* kinde." *Ormulum,* 218.

B. *As subst.:* Dignity, honour.

"With *menske* and with manheda." *Degrevant,* 83.

• **mĕnsk, * menske,** *v.t.* [MENSK, *a.*] To dignify, to honour, to grace.

mĕn'-strû-al, *a.* [Lat. *menstrualis* = monthly, menstrual, from *mensis* = a month; Fr. *menstrual;* Ital. *mensuale;* Sp. *mensual.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Recurring or occurring once a month; monthly; done or completed in a month.

2. Of or pertaining to a menstruum.

"Ths dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissents of ths metals themselves."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Recurring once a month; performing a revolution or completiug a period in a month.

2. *Bot.:* Lasting for a month.

3. *Med.:* Pertaining to the menses of women; menstruous.

menstrual-climacteric, *s.*

Physiol.: The time when the menses cease. This is usually between the ages of forty-five and forty-eight, though fever, or other diseases, may make it much earlier.

• **mĕn'-strû-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *menstruans,* pr. par. of *menstruo* = to have a monthly term; *menstruus* = monthly.] Subject to monthly fluxes.

"That women are *menstruant,* and men puhescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xii.

mĕn'-strû-ate, *a.* [Lat. *menstruatus,* pa. par. of *menstruo.*] Menstruous. [MENSTRUANT.]

mĕn'-strû-ate, *v.i.* [MENSTRUATE.] To discharge the meuses.

mĕn-strû-ā'-tion, *s.* [MENSTRUATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The period of menstruating.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Human:* A sanguineous flow from the lining membrane of the uterus, regularly returning once each lunar month. It generally begins about the fifteenth year, indicating pubescence, and terminates about the forty-fifth. It is sometimes prolonged, but cases are rare in which women above fifty years have borne children. There is, as a rule, no menstrual flow during pregnancy and lactation. The diseases incidental to the woman as a result of menstruation are numerous, the chief being menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa.

2. *Animal:* A similar flow of blood from the lining membrane of the uterus of oviparous animals. It generally recurs once a year, usually in the spring, though in the case of some animals from two to six times. In those that have undergone a change by domestication, as dogs and cats, the recurrence is usually irregular, depending upon various circumstances, as diet, temperature, &c.

• **mĕn'-strûe,** *s.* [MENSTRUOUS.] The menses.

"Our vniuersall ryghteousnesses are afore God as clothes stayned with *menstrue.*"—*Bale: Apology,* fo. 57.

mĕn-strû-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *menstruus,* from *mensis* = a month; Fr. *menstrueux.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having menstruation.

"The wylde beastes shall go their way, and the *menstruous* women shal bears monsters."—*Esdras.* (1551.)

2. Pertainiug to or connected with the menses.

II. *Bot.:* Lasting for a month.

mĕn'-strû-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. The term was probably derived from some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.] Any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

"Briefly, it consisteth of parts so far from an icle dissolution, that powerful *menstruums* are made for its emolition."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

† **mĕn-sū-ra-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (s as sh),** *s.* [Fr. *mensurabilité,* from *mensurable* = mensurable (q.v.).] The quality or state of beiug mensurable.

"The common quality which characterizes all of them is their *mensurability.*"—*Reid: Essays; On Quantity.*

mĕn'-sū-ra-ble (s as sh), *a.* [Lat. *mensurabilis,* from *mensuro* = to measure; *mensura* = a measure; Fr. & Sp. *mensurable;* Ital. *mensurabile.*] That may or can be measured; capable of being measured; measurable.

mĕn'-sū-ra-ble-nĕss (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *mensurable; -ness.*] The quality or state of beiug mensurable; mensurability.

* **mĕn'-sū-ral (s as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *mensuralis,* from *mensura* = a measure.] Pertaining or relating to measure or measuremeut.

* **mĕn'-sū-rāte (s as sh),** *v.t.* [Lat. *mensuratus,* pa. par. of *mensuro* = to measure; *mensura* = a measure.] To measure; to take the dimensions of.

mĕn-sū-rā'-tion (s as sh), *s.* [Lat. *mensuratio,* from *mensuratus,* pa. par. of *mensuro* = to measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or practice of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; measurement.

"The standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all other."—*Bp. Hall: The Christian,* § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* That branch of applied geometry which gives the rules for finding the lengths of lines, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of solids.

2. *Med.:* A means for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities. It consists in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest by means of a ribbon extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. Effusion or cessation of a portion of a lung to perform respiratory functions may thus be detected. [STETHOMETER.]

-mĕnt, *suff.* [Fr., from Lat. *mentum.*] A common suffix, denoting an act or result of, a state, an object produced; as, govern*ment,* merri*ment.*

* **mĕnt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MENGE.]

mĕn-tăg'-ra, *s.* [A hybrid word formed on analogy with podagra, from Lat. *mentum* = the chin, and Gr. ἀγρα (*agra*) = a catching, hunting.]

Pathol.: A species of skin-disease, the same as *Tinea sycosis.* [TINEA.]

mĕn'-tal (1), * **mĕn'-tall,** *a.* [Fr. *mental,* from Low Lat. *mentalis,* from Lat. *mens* (genit. *mentis*) = the mind; Sp. *mental;* Ital. *mentale.*] Of or pertaining to the mind; done or existing in the mind; intellectual.

"That modification of the sublime, which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy."—*Stewart: Philosophical Essays,* ch. iii.

mental-alienation, *s.* Disorder of the mind; madness, insauity.

mental-arithmetic, *s.* Arithmetical operatious performed mentally, without any mechanical aid such as paper and pencil.

mental-reservation, *s.*

Moral Theol. & Ethics: Restrictio mentalis, the using words in a sense other than that which is obvious and which the speaker knows they are likely to convey. The subject is one of extreme delicacy. All theologians agree in the cardinal doctrine, it is never lawful to lie. The Roman doctrine is, that the reservation, to be lawful, must be of such a character that it may be perceived by the person to whom it is addressed; and, even when mental reservation is permitted, it is always to be used with caution, and only as the less of two evils. Jeremy Taylor (*Ductor Dubitantium*), from an Anglican, and Liguori (*Theol. Mor.,* lib. iv.) and Cardinal Newman (*Hist. Relig. Opin.* and *Apologia*) from a Roman point of view, are excellent authoritics on the subject.

"I do not say that in all cases it is unlawful to use *mental reservation,* even in craftiness and escape."—*Jer. Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium,* bk. iii., ch. ii., rule 5.

mĕn'-tal (2), *a.* [Lat. *mentum* = the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin.

mental-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the inferior dental artery, issuing at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip.

mental-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: The outer orifice of the inferior dental canal. It occurs opposite the second incisor in the lower jaw, and gives passage to the mental nerves and vessels.

mental-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A small depression in the lower jaw for the attachment of muscles.

mental-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the inferior dental nerve. It issues by the mental foramen, and is distribnted to the muscles of the lower lip.

mental-prominence, *s.*

Anat.: The triangular eminence forming the chin; a feature distinctive of the human skull.

mental-spines, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two pairs of prominent tubercules placed close together in the body of the mandible, the upper pair giving attachment to the genio-glossi, and the lower pair to the genio-hyoid muscles. (*Quain.*)

mĕn'-tal, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A basket made water-tight, and having four ropes attached, by which two men lift water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a treuch for irrigation.

* **mĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eug. *mental* (1), a.; *-ity.*] Mental cast or habit.

"Hudibras has the same hard *mentality.*"—*Emerson: Eng. Traits,* ch. xiv.

mĕn'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mental* (1); *-ly.*] In the mind; intellectually; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

"There is no assignable portion of matter so minuts that it may not at least, *mentally,* (to borrow a school-term) be further divided."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 401.

mĕn'-tha, *s.* [Lat. *mentha, menta;* Gr. μίνθη (*minthê*) = miut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Menthidæ, the tribe Meuthеæ, and perhaps the order Labiatæ or Lamiaceæ (Labiates). The root is stoloniferous and creeping, the flowers small, whorled, either remote or constituting crowded terminal spikes; calyx five-toothed, tube of the corolla short; the limb campanulate, four-lobed; stamens four, equal. About twenty-eight species known, chiefly from the North Temperate Zone, of these the most important are Peppermint (*M. piperita*), Spearmint or Greenmint (*M. viridis*), and Pennyroyal (*M. pulegium*), all natives of the Eastern Hemispere, but thoroughly domesticated in the United States. Here, however, the most common species is *M. canadensis,* the Wild or Horsemint, found from Kentucky northward. *M. citrata,* or Burgamot mint, is an European species, its leaves having a lemon-scented perfume. Mint sauce is generally made from Spearmint, which is also used for flavoring soups, &c. Peppermint is largely grown for medical use, and for flavoring lozenges. An oil is prepared from Peppermint which is chiefly used for flavoring. It is largely produced in Michigan, where the plant is widely cultivated. The essence of Peppermint is a popular carminative.

mĕnth'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mentha,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ or Lamiaceæ.

mĕn'-thēne, *s.* [Eng. *menth(ol); -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon produced by the action of phosphoric anhydride on menthol. It is a transparent mobile liquid, having an agreeable odour. Boiling point 163°; sp. gr. ·851 at 21°. It is insoluble in water, but very soluble in oil of turpentine.

mĕnth'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mentha,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiate plants, tribe Mentheæ (q.v.).

mĕn'-thŏl, *s.* [Lat. *menth(a),* and Eng. (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}O$. Menthyne alcohol; camphor of peppermint. A crystalline substance

deposited from oil of peppermint which has been kept for a long time. It forms small, white, fragrant, prismatic crystals. It is slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol, ether and oils; insoluble in alkalis.

menthol-cone, *s.*

Pharm.: A mixture of menthol and spermaceti, made in the form of a cone, and used as a specific for neuralgia, &c.

měn'-thȳl, *s.* [Lat. *menth(a)*, and Eng. *(all)yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}$. The radical of menthylic alcohol, known in combination as acetate of menthyl, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_{10}H_{19}\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}\right\}O$, a highly refractive oil.

měn-thȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *menthyl; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from menthol (q.v.).

menthylic-alcohol, *s.* [Menthol.]

* **měn-tĭ-cŭl'-tu-ral,** *a.* [Lat. *mens* (genit. *mentis*) = the mind, and *cultura* = culture, improvement.] Cultivating or improving the mind.

měn'-tion, * **men-ci-on,** * **men-ci-oun,** * **men-tioun,** *s.* [Fr. *mention*, from Lat. *mentionem*, accus. of *mentio* = a mention. From the same root as *mens* (genit. *mentis*) = the mind; *memini* = to remember, &c.; Ital. *menzione;* Port. *menção;* Sp. *mencion.*] A brief or concise notice of, or reference to anything in words or writing; a cursory speaking of anything; a directing of the attention to a person or thing by simple reference to or naming without a particular account or treatment. (Used especially in the phrase, To make *mention.*)

"Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless."—*Paley: Moral Phil.*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

měn'-tion, *v.t.* [Mention, *s.*] To make mention of; to name; to refer to; to speak of.

"I *mention* Egypt, where proud kings
Did our forefathers yoke."
Milton: Psalm lxxxvi.

† **měn'-tion-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mention; -able.*] That may or can be mentioned; fit to be mentioned.

* **měn-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mentitio* = lying; *mentior* = to speak falsely, to lie.] Lying, falsehood. (*Wharton.*)

* **měn-tō-,** *pref.* [Lat. *mentum* (2).] Of or belonging to the chin.

mento-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the chin and the hyoid bone. There is a mento-hyoid muscle.

MENTONNIERE.

* **měn-tŏn'-niêre,** * **měn-tŏn'-iêre** (i as y), *s.* [Fr., from *menton;* Lat. *mentum* = the chin.]

Old Arm.: A steel gorget or defence for the chin and throat, secured to the bascinet and to the cuirass. It was sometimes furnished with a small door for breathing.

měn'-tor, *s.* [From Mentor, in Homer, the wise counsellor of Telemachus.] A monitor, a wise counsellor or adviser.

* **měn-tŏr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mentor; -ial.*] Containing or of the nature of advice or counsel.

měn'-tŭm, s. [Lat. = the chin, from a root, *men-, min-* = to project.]

1. *Entom.:* The basal portion of the labium or lower lip in insects.

2. *Zool.:* The anterior and inferior mandible of the lower jaw. In man it is known as *mentum prominulum*, on account of the mental prominence (q.v.); in the lower mammals it is called *mentum absconditum.*

3. *Bot.:* A projection caused by the extension of the foot of the column in some orchids.

měnt-zĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg.]

Bot.: A genus of Loasaceæ, tribe Loaseæ. They are herbs, with orange or yellow flowers. The root of *Mentzelia hispida*, a Mexican species, is said to be purgative.

mĕ-nū', *s.* [Fr.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, &c.; a bill of fare.

mĕ-nür'-a, *s.* [Gr. *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = the moon, a crescent, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Passerine songless birds from Australia, typical of the family Menuridæ, or the sub-family Menurinæ. Three species are known: *Menura superba*, the Lyrebird; *M. victoriæ*, separated from the former by Gould (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1862, p. 23), and *M. alberti*, first described by C. L. Bonaparte (*Consp. Avium*, i. 215).

mĕ-nür'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menur(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Passerine songless birds, containing the single genus Menura (q.v.). Mr. Sclater (*Ibis*, 1880, p. 345) forms the families Menuridæ and Atrichiidæ into a group, Pseudoscines (q.v.).

mĕn-ū-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menur(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Garrod's Abnormal Acromyodian Oscines. It contains two genera: Menura and Atrichia. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 518.) [Scrub-bird.]

* **menuse,** *s.* [Minnow.]

mĕn-ў-ăn'-thĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menyanth(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Gentianaceæ, differing from the typical one, Gentianeæ, by having the corolla induplicate.

mĕn-ў-ăn'-thēs, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*) = a month, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, because it continues a month or because it excites menstruation. If it could be derived from *μηνύω* (*mēnuō*) = to disclose, this would account for the *y*, which the former etymology does not.]

Bot.: Buckbean, the typical genus of the tribe Menyantheæ (q.v.). Calyx, five-partite; corolla, funnel-shaped, fleshy, the segments hairy within; stamens, four; stigma, two-lobed; capsule, oue-celled, two-valved, the valves bearing the seeds or parietal placentæ along their middle. Only known species, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the Buckbean or Marsh-trefoil, has ternate, stalked leaves, with obovate, obscurely-toothed leaflets. From the sheathing base of the leaf-stalk arises a flower-stalk, terminating in a compound raceme or thyrse of many white flowers, tipped externally with red, and beautifully fringed with white threads within. The rhizome is a highly valuable tonic. It is very bitter. It is given in intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, herpes, and worms, and can be used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

mĕn-ў-ăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menyanth(es); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{36}O_{11}$. A bitter substance isomeric with pinipicrin, discovered in buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). It is obtained as a nearly colourless resinous mass, having a very bitter taste. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and alkalis, and insoluble in ether.

mĕn-y-ăn'-thŏl, *s.* [Eng. *menyanth(in)*, and Lat. *ol(eum).*]

Chem.: An oily body obtained by distilling menyanthin with dilute sulphuric acid. It is heavy and colourless, smells of bitter almond oil, and has a faint acid reaction.

mĕn'-yiĕ, mĕn'-ziĕ, mĕn'-ўe, *s.* [Meiny.]

mĕn-zĭ-ē'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Archibald Menzies, a Scotch botanist, surgeon, and naturalist to Vancouver's expedition.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ (Heaths), tribe Andromedidæ. *Menziesia cærulea* is called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Phyllodoce cærulea*, and *M. polifolia, Dabœcia polifolia.*

Mĕ-phĭs-tō-phē'-lē-an, Mĕ-phĭs-tō-phē'-lĭ-an, *a.* [Mephistopheles.] Resembling the character of Mephistopheles in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus; diabolical, sardonic.

Mĕph-ĭs-tŏph'-ĕ-lēs, * **Mĕph-ĭs-tŏph'-ĭ-lĭs,** * **Mĕph-ĭs-tŏph'-ĭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Supposed to be a corruption of Gr. Νεφοστοφελής (*Nephostophelēs*), from *νέφος* (*nephos*) = a cloud, and *φιλέω* (*phileo*) = to love.] The name of a familiar spirit who plays a principal part in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus.

mĕ-phĭt'-ĭc, * **mĕ-phĭt'-ĭck, mĕ-phĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *mephiticus*, from *mephitis* = mephitis (q.v.); Fr. *méphitique;* Ital. & Sp. *mefitico.*] Of or pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; foul, noxious, poisonous, pestilential; destructive of life.

mĕ-phī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A foul, offensive, noxious, or pestilential exhalation from decomposing substances, filth, &c.

2. *Zool.:* Skunk, an American genus of arctoid mammals, family Melidæ (q.v.), remarkable for the power of ejecting a fetid liquid from the anal glands. *M. mephitica* is the Common Skunk; *M. putorius*, the Little Striped Skunk (q.v.); and the *M. mapurito*, the White-backed Skunk (q.v.). [Skunk.]

mĕph'-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *mephit(is); -ism.*] The same as Mephitis, 1.

* **mĕ-rā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *meracus* = pure, unmixed, from *merus* = pure.] Free from admixture or adulteration, pure; hence, strong, racy.

Mĕr'-ăk, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, *β Ursæ Majoris.*

* **mĕr'-ca-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *mercabilis*, from *mercor* = to trade; *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise.] That may or can be bought or sold.

* **mer-can-tante,** *s.* [Ital.] A foreign trader.

mĕr'-can-tīle, * **mer-can-til,** *a.* [Fr. *mercantil*, from Low Lat. *mercantilis* = mercantile, from Lat. *mercans* (genit. *mercantis*), pr. par. of *mercor* = to trade; Sp. & Port. *mercantil;* Ital. *mercantile.*] Pertaining to or connected with merchants and trade; relating to trade and commerce, or the buying and selling of goods; commercial.

"An adept in the mystery of *mercantile* politics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **mĕr'-can-tīl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *mercantil(e); -ism.*] The same as Mercantility (q.v.).

"All led astray by the sophism of *mercantilism.*"—*Contemporary Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 793.

* **mĕr'-can-tīl-ĭst,** *a.* [Eng. *mercantil(e); -ist.*] Devoted to mercantile affairs.

"The *mercantilist* reasoners have deduced erroneous conclusions."—*Contemporary Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 806.

* **mĕr-can-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *mercantil(e); -ity.*] Mercantile spirit.

"He was all on fire with *mercantility.*"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxxvi.

mĕr-căp'-tăn, *s.* [Lat. *mer(curium) captan(s)* = absorbing mercury.]

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_nH_{2n+1}SH$. Thio-alcohols, the sulphydrates of the alcohol radicles, that is, where the oxygeu is replaced by sulphur—*e.g.*, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}S$ = the mercaptan of ethylic alcohol.

mĕr-căp'-tīde, *s.* [Eng. *mercapt(an);* pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds formed by the substitution of metals for hydrogens in the mercaptans—*e.g.*, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\Na\end{matrix}\right\}S$. = sodic ethyl mercaptide.

mĕr-căp-tō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mercapt(an);* o connective, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from mercaptan.

mercaptoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given by Croissant and Bretonnière to the sulphuretted dyes obtained by the action of metallic sulphides, or of sulphur and an alkali, on carbohydrates, gum-resins, &c.

* **mer-cat,** *s.* [Lat. *mercatus*, from *mercor* = to trade.] Market, trade.

* **mĕr'-ca-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *mercat; -ive.*] Of or pertaining to trade.

Mĕr-cā'-tŏr, *s.* (See the compound.)

Mercator's chart or projection, *s.* A mode of projection or representation of a portion of the surface of the earth upon a plane, in which the meridians are represented by equi-distant parallel straight lines, and the parallels of latitude by straight lines perpendicular to them. This chart is particularly adapted to the purposes of navigation, inasmuch as the plot of a ship's course, or a rhumb line between two points upon it, is represented by a straight line. On this account, as well as on account of the facilities which it affords for making calculations neces-

sary in navigation, Mercator's chart is now almost universally adopted for sailing purposes. It was invented by Gerald Mercator, a Flemish geographer.

***mĕr'-ca-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *mercatura*, from *mercatus*, pa. par. of *mercor* = to trade.] The act or practice of buying and selling; trade, traffic, commerce.

***mĕrçe,** *v.t.* [A contract. of *amerce* (q.v.).] To fine, to amerce.

***mĕrçe'-a-mĕnt, * merce-ment,** *s.* [A contract. of *amercement* (q.v.).] A fine, a mulct, a penalty.

"Takynge of *merceamentys* otherwyse then the lawe them commaundyd."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1258).

***mĕr'-çĕ-dar-ỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *mercedula.*]

1. A small fee.

2. One that hires.

***mĕr-çĕ-när'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *mercenarius* = mercenary (q.v.).] A merceuary.

mĕr'-çĕn-ar-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *mercenary*; *-ly.*] In a merceuary manner.

mĕr'-çĕn-ar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mercenary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mercenary; venality; readiness to act for hire or reward.

"A kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 281.

mĕr'-çĕn-ar-ỹ, * mer-cen-ar-ie, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mercenaire*, from Lat. *mercenarius*, *mercennarius* = a hireling; for *mercednarius*, from *merces* (genit. *mercedis*) = a reward; Sp., Port., & Ital. *mercenario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hired or purchased for money: as, mercenary troops.

"Tyranny grows to stand in need of *mercenary* soldiers."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 2.

2. Done, carried out, or entered into from motives of gain.

"One act that from a thankful heart proceeds,
Excels ten thousand *mercenary* deeds."
Cowper: Truth, 224.

3. That may or can be hired; venal; actuated or influenced by a love of gain or a hope of reward; sordid, selfish.

"Thine altar, sacred Liberty, should stand,
Built by no *mercenary* vulgar hand."
Cowper: Charity, 257.

B. *As subst.:* One who is hired; specif., a soldier who is hired in foreign service; a hireling.

"He was a shepherd and no *mercenarie*."
Chaucer: C. T. 516.

mĕr'-çĕr, *s.* [Fr. *mercier*, from Low Lat. *mercerius* = a mercer, from *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise.] One who deals in silk, cotton, woollen, and linen goods.

"Ich haue made merry knyght to the *mercer* and draper." *Piers Plowman*, p. 99.

mĕr'-çĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *mercer*; *-ship.*] The business, profession, or occupation of a mercer.

"He confesees himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership*, and go to be a musqueteer."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. lxii.

mĕr'-çĕr-ỹ, * mer-cer-ie, *s.* [Fr. *mercerie*, from *mercier* = a mercer.]

1. The trade or business of a mercer; mercers collectively.

"The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternostor-row and Fleet-street."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

2. The goods or commodities in which mercers deal, as silks, cottons, woollens, &c.

"Clothe, furres, and other *mercery*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccciii.

***mĕr'-chand,** * **mar-chand,** *v.t.* [Fr. *marchander.*] To trade, to traffic.

"Ferdinando *marchanded* at this time with France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 99.

mĕr'-chan-dīse, * **mar-chan-dise,** *s.* [Fr. *marchandise*, from *marchand* = a merchant (q.v.).]

* 1. The act, occupation, or business of trading as a merchant; trade, traffic, commerce.

"I can make what *merchandise* I will."
Shakesp: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

2. The objects of commerce; wares, goods; that which is bought and sold, except livestock and real estate; commodities.

"No man buyeth their *merchandise* any more."—*Rev.* xviii. 11.

***mĕr'-chan-dīse,** * **mĕr'-chan-dīze,** *v.i.* [Merchandise, *s.*] To trade, to traffic; to carry on trade or commerce.

"The Phœnicians, of whose exceeding *merchandising* we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

***mĕr'-chan-dīz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *merchandiz(e)*; *-er.*] A merchant, a trader, a trafficker.

"That which did not a little amuse the *merchandizers*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

***mĕr'-chan-drỹ,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *merchand* = merchant; *-ry.*] Trade, commerce, merchandise.

mĕr'-chant, * **mar-chand,** * **mar-chant,** * **mar-chaunt,** * **mer-chand,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *merchant* (Fr. *marchant*), from Lat. *mercans*, pr. par. of *mercor* = to traffic, from *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise; Sp. *merchante*; Ital. *mercante, mercatante.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who carries on trade on a large scale; a wholesale trader; one who carries on trade with foreign countries.

"See a *merchant* in a storm at sea, and what he values most he will be sure to throw overboard last."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 12.

2. A retail dealer; a shopkeeper.

* 3. A merchant vessel; a merchantman.

"The masters of some *merchant*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

* 4. A fellow, a chap.

"What saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his roguery?"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. *As adj:* Pertaining or relating to trade or commerce; mercantile.

merchant-bar, *s.* A bar of iron in a finished state fit for the merchant; iron after the puddled bars have been piled, reheated and rolled.

*** merchant-captain,** *s.* The captain of a merchant-vessel.

merchant-iron, *s.* Bar iron.

merchant-marine, *s.* Collectively, ships employed in conveying merchandise.

merchant-prince, *s.* A great, wealthy, or extensive merchant or manufacturer.

"Many of the *merchant-princes* of Lombard Street and Cornhill."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

merchant-rolls, *s. pl.* Finishing rolls of a rolling-mill.

merchant-seaman, *s.* A sailor employed in the merchant service.

merchant-service, *s.* The mercantile marine.

merchant-ship, *s.* A ship engaged in commerce.

merchant-tailor, * **merchant-taylor,** *s.*

1. Originally, a tailor who was also a merchant, and a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company in London; now commonly used by tailors in a large way of business.

2. One educated at the Merchant Taylors' School.

merchant-train, *s.* A train of rolls with grooves of varying sizes and shapes, which reduce the reheated puddle-bars to bar-iron of merchantable form.

merchant-vessel, *s.* A merchant ship.

***mĕr'-chant,** * **mar-chant,** *v.i.* [Fr. *merchander.*] To deal, to traffic, to trade. [Merchant, *s.*]

"His wyfe had rather *marchant* with you."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxix.

***mĕr'-chant-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-able.*] Fit for the market; fit to be sold; such as will fetch the usual price.

"The medical and *merchantable* commodity of castor, or parts conceived to be hitten away."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

*** mĕr'-chant-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-hood.*] The occupation of a merchant.

"Finding *merchanthood* in Glasgow ruinous to weak health."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 171.

mĕr'-chant-like, * **mĕr'-chant-lỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-like, -ly.*] Like a merchant; becoming or befitting a merchant; pertaining to the business of a merchant.

"At the first glance this transaction seemed *merchantlike* and fair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

mĕr'-chant-man, *s.* [Eng. *merchant*, and *man.*]

* 1. A merchant.

2. A ship engaged in commerce, as distinguished from a man or ship of war; a merchant-vessel.

"Beyond the light of the beacon bright
A *merchantman* is tacking."
T. B. Aldrich: Seadrift.

*** mĕr'-chant-rỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-ry.*]

1. The business, occupation, or trade of a merchant.

"In mechanics and *merchantry*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 482.

2. The merchants of a country, taken collectively.

*** mĕr-chē'-ta,** *s.* [Low Lat. *mercheta*, *marchetа* = the fee of a mark.]

Feudal Law: Mercheta mulierum was a fine paid in England and Scotland by the tenant to his lord for liberty to dispose of his daughters in marriage. [Marches.]

*** mĕr'-çĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-able.*] Merciful.

"That of his mercy God so *merciable*
On us his grete mercy multiplie."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,009.

*** mĕr'-çĭ-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Amercement.] Amercement, fine.

*** mĕr'-çĭ-fīde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mercify.]

mĕr-çĭ-fŭl * **mer-ci-full,** * **mer-ci-vol,** * **mer-cy-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-full.*]

1. Full of mercy; disposed or ready to show mercy to offenders; forgiving.

"*Mercifull* over all his works, with good
Still overcoming evil." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 565.

2. Compassionate, tender-hearted, kind, humane.

"I shall both find your lordship judge and juror,
You are so *merciful*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

3. Characterized or marked by mercy; indicating tenderness or humanity.

"Virtues which are *merciful*, nor weave
Snares for the failing."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 114.

mĕr'-çĭ-fŭl-lỹ, * **mer-ci-ful-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *merciful*; *-ly.*] In a merciful manner; with mercy, compassion, or pity.

"All persons vnjustlie exil d by Nero . . . he *mercifully* restored againe to their country and honour."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 11.

mĕr'-çĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *merciful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being merciful; tenderness, compassion, pity.

"In dealyng mercifullye to beastes we ehoulde lerne *mercifulnesse* vnto oure neighbours."—*Deuteronomy* xxii. (Notes.) (1551).

***mĕr'-çĭ-fỹ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-fy.*] To pity, to show mercy towards.

"Whilest she did weepe, of no man *mercifide*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 32.

mĕr'-çĭ-lĕss, * **mer-ci-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-less.*]

1. Void of mercy; unfeeling, hardhearted, pitiless, cruel, unmerciful, savage.

"The courage and military skill which those who most detest his *merciless* nature allow him to have possessed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Without hope of mercy.

"And all dismayd through *mercilesse* despaire."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 51.

mĕr'-çĭ-lĕss'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *merciless*; *-ly.*] In a merciless manner; unmercifully; without mercy or pity.

"Persecutors, who like lions and leopards have tyrauuized over thee and *mercilessly* torn thee in peeces."—*Bishop Hall: Salomon's Song of Songs paraphrased.*

mĕr'-çĭ-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *merciless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

"Though a poore oppresser (as he is unkindly), so he is a monster of *mercilessenesse*."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon preacht at Westminster*, April 5, 1628.

mĕr-cür-a-çĕt'-ỹl, *a.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*, and *acetyl(ene).*] Derived from mercury and acetyleue.

mercuracetyl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2HHg_2)_2O$. Mercurovinyl-oxide. A highly-explosive powder, produced when acetylene is left for some time in contact with a solution of potassio-mercuric iodide, mixed with a little ammonia, and the resulting scaly crystalline precipitate washed with a concentrated solution of potassium iodide.

mĕr-cür'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: N_2Hg_4. Mercurammonium. Not known in the free state. The hydrated oxide, $N_2Hg_4(HO)_2$, is prepared by pouring a solution of ammonia upon yellow mercuric oxide. It forms a yellowish-white powder, yielding definite salts with the mineral acids.

mĕr-cŭr-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*, and *ammonium.*] [MERCURAMINES.]

mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ăl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *mercurialis*, from *mercurius* = mercury (q.v.); Fr. *mercuriel*; Sp. *mercurial*; Ital. *mercuriale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Of or pertaining to Mercury; having the qualities ascribed to Mercury. An astrological word introduced when men believed that those who were born while the planet Mercury was in the ascendant would necessarily be light-hearted; sprightly, gay, flighty, changeable, fickle.

"Piggott being a more forward and *mercurial* man got glory of it among most scholars."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* 2. Pertaining to Mercury, regarded as the god of trade: hence, pertaining to trade or money-making.

"Thus tickling, lying evasion, with several other such like cardinal virtues, are a sort of properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession."—*P. Whitehead: Gymnasiad*, bk. i. (Note.)

3. Of or pertaining to mercury or quicksilver containing or consisting of quicksilver.

4. Caused by quicksilver: as, a *mercurial* disease.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A person of a mercurial temperament; one who is sprightly, changeable, or fickle.

2. A preparation of mercury, used as a drug.

mercurial-bath, *s.* A bath used in the pneumatic trough in collecting such gases as are largely absorbed by water.

mercurial-finger, *s.*

Astrol.: The little finger. (See extract.)

"The thumb in chiromancy we give to Venus, the forefinger to Jove, the midst to Saturn, the ring to Sol, the least to Mercury."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, i. 2.

mercurial-gauge, *s.* The pressure-gauge in which the steam acts upon a body of mercury, and raises a column of it in a glass tube.

mercurial-level, *s.* A form of level in which mercury is used.

mercurial-ointment, *s.*

Pharm.: An ointment made of mercury, lard, and suet, rubbed thoroughly together. Called also Blue Ointment.

mercurial-palsy, mercurial-tremors, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of palsy produced by the abuse of mercury.

mercurial-pendulum, *s.* A compensation pendulum invented by Graham of London, 1700. A jar of mercury is used for the bob or weight. As the pendulum expands, the mercury rises, and by the rise of its centre of gravity compensates for the inequality caused by the expansion of the pendulum. [PENDULUM.]

mercurial-pill, *s.* [BLUE-PILL.]

mercurial-plaster, *s.*

Pharm.: A plaster made of mercury, olive-oil, sulphur, and lead-plaster.

mercurial-pump, *s.* A pump invented by Haskins in 1720, in which a column of mercury acts as plunger and piston packing.

mercurial-suppository, *s.* [SUPPOSITORY.]

mercurial-thermometer, *s.* A thermometer tube filled with mercury, in contradistinction to a spirit, air, or metallic thermometer.

mercurial vapour-bath, *s.* [VAPOUR-BATH.]

mĕr cŭr'-ĭ-ăl-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mercurial(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A volatile base obtained, together with ammonia, by distilling the seeds of *Mercurialis perennis* with lime or potash and water. According to E. Schmidt, this base is identical with methylamine.

mĕr-cŭr-ĭ-ā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., as adj. = pertaining to mercury; as subst., the Dog's-mercury, see def. So called because Mercury is said to have discovered its virtues.]

Bot.: Dog's Mercury; a genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalypheæ. Flowers monœcious or dioœcious; males in interrupted axillary spikes; females clustered, spiked or racemose. Sepals, three; stamens, eight to twenty, generally nine to twelve. Styles, two, simple; ovary and capsule two-celled, cells are seeded. Known species, six; from the Eastern Hemisphere. Two are British: *Mercurialis perennis* and *M. annua.* The former is pilose, has a simple stem, and flowers in March and April. The latter is nearly glabrous, with the stem branched, and flowers from July to October. The leaves of *M. annua* are eaten as a pot-herb.

mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* The pathological condition produced by the abuse of mercurial preparations; salivation, mercurial rash, or lepra.

* **mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mercurial*; *-ist.*]

1. A persou of a mercurial temperament; one who is sprightly, fickle, and changeable.

"*Mercurialists* are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile, poets, philosophers, and musing much about such matters."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 190.

2. A physician who is much given to the use of mercury in his treatment of diseases.

mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ăl-ĭze, *v.i. & t.* [Eug. *mercurial*; *-ize.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To act capriciously; to be capricious or changeable.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Med.:* To treat or affect with mercury.

2. *Photog.:* To treat with mercury; to expose to the vapours of mercury.

mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mercurial*; *-ly.*] In a mercurial manner.

mĕr-cŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from mercury.

mercuric-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $HgCl_2$. Corrosive sublimate. It is prepared by decomposing mercuric-sulphate with hydrochloric acid. It melts at 265°, boils at 292°, and its vapour coudenses in crystalline needles or octahedra. Alcohol and ether dissolve it readily. It is a violent, acrid poison, the best antidote being white of egg.

mercuric-cyanide, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg(CN)_2$. Prepared by dissolving yellow mercuric oxide in aqueous hydrocyanic acid, the former being in slight excess. It crystallizes in brilliant quadratic prisms, slightly soluble in water, and is very poisonous.

mercuric-ethide, *s.* [MERCURY-DIETHYL.]

mercuric-fulminate, *s.* [FULMINATE.]

mercuric-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: HgI_2. A brilliant red, crystalline powder, prepared by triturating mercury with iodine. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in solutions of potassic iodide or of mercuric chloride, yielding colourless liquids.

mercuric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: HgO. Red oxide of mercury. Obtained by decomposing the nitrate by heat. It is slightly soluble in water, and dissolves in fused potassic hydrate. It is highly poisonous.

mercuric-sulphide, *s.* [VERMILION.]

mĕr'-cu-rĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MERCURY, *v.*]

* **mĕr-cŭr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [MERCURIFY.] The act of mixing with mercury.

* **mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-fў,** *v. t.* [Eug. *mercury*; *-fy.*]

1. To obtain mercury from, as from metallic minerals, by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterwards condensed.

"A part only of the metal is *mercurified*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 641.

2. To treat or combine with mercury; to mercurialize.

* **mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *mercury*; *-ous.*] The same as MERCURIAL (q.v.).

* **mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mercurious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mercurial.

* **mĕr'-cu-rĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *-ism.*] A communication of news or intelligence; an announcement, a communication.

mĕr-cŭr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Chem.: This term was applied by the alchemists to all volatile substances: thus quicksilver was called *Mercurius communis*, and alcohol, *M. vegetabilis.* At present it is only applied to quicksilver—e.g., *M. dulcis* is synonymous with calomel.

mĕr-cu-rōs'-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *mercuro(u)s*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: $Hg_2'H_6N_2$. Not known in the free state. The chloride of this base is the black substance formed when dry calomel is exposed to the action of ammonia-gas.

mĕr'-cu-roŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *-ous.*] (See the compounds.)

mercurous-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Hg_2Cl_2, calomel. It may be obtained by precipitating a solution of mercurous nitrate with one of common salt. It crystallizes in quadrilateral prisms, and is tasteless and insoluble in water. It is of great importance in medicine.

mercurous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Hg_2O. Prepared by adding caustic potash to mercurous nitrate. It is a dark gray, nearly black powder, insoluble in water, and slowly decomposed by the action of light into red oxide and metallic mercury.

mĕr-cu-rō-vĭn'-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *e* connect., and *vinyl* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

mercurovinyl-oxide, *s.* [MERCURACETYL-OXIDE.]

mĕr'-cu-rў, * **mer-cu-rie,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *mercurie* (Fr. *mercure*), from Lat. *Mercurius* = Mercury.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A messenger, a courier, an intelligencer.

"Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as English *Mercuries*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

* (2) A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication.

"No allusion to it is to be found in the Monthly *Mercuries*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* (3) One who carries about newspapers for sale.

(4) Liveliness of temperament; spirit, volatility, sprightliness, fickleness, changeableness.

II. *Technically:*

Astron.: The planet nearest the sun, unless indeed it be established that the hypothetical Vulcan really exists. Its stationary points are from 15 to 20 degrees of longitude from the sun, hence it rises and sets not far from the time when the sun does so. The light of the sun and the haze of the horizon combine to render observation of the planet difficult; hence, as Sir John Herschel says, we "can see little more" of the planet "than that it is round, and exhibits phases." It varies in brightness from 15″ to 12″ of the celestial circle or vault. Hence it is sometimes telescopic, and at other times visible to the naked eye, being as bright as a star of the second magnitude. It was known to the ancients. Its diameter is about 3,200 miles; its mass about $\frac{1}{15}$th that of the earth; its sidereal period 87 days, 16 hours, 49 minutes, 30 seconds. It is seen at its greatest brightness as an evening star, at average intervals of about 116 days. Its average distance from the sun is 35,550,000 miles. Its greatest and least distances differ nearly thirteen million miles. It moves in its orbit about 109,360 miles an hour, against 68,040 performed in the same time by the earth. The orbit of Mercury is remarkable for its extreme eccentricity, the distance from the sun varying from about 30,000,000 to 43,000,000 millions of miles. The effect of this would be that, supposing there were any inhabitants of Mercury, within a period of about six weeks, the sun would double in apparent size, and give about double the quantity of light and heat. The planet is supposed to rotate on its axis in 24h. 5m. 28s. Transits of Mercury over the sun's disc occur like those of Venus, but more frequently; those

at the ascending node in November, those at the descending one in May. They are at intervals of about thirteen or seven years, and are now observed with the greatest interest by astronomers, who are thus enabled to make very accurate calculations of distance and magnitude by the employment of ingenious instruments designed for this purpose.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Mercurialis (q.v.).

3. *Chem.:* A diatomic metallic element; symbol Hg; atomic weight, 200; sp. gr. 13·59; boiling point, 357·25; known from the earliest historical times, and the only liquid metal at ordinary temperatures. It occurs most frequently in the form of mercuric sulphide, or cinnabar, an ore found in Spain, Austria, and other parts of the world, from which it is extracted by roasting the ore in a furnace, and conducting the vapours into a chamber where the mercury is condensed, while the sulphurous acid is allowed to escape. It possesses a lustre like that of polished silver, and solidifies at − 39·5° to a tin-white malleable mass, contracting at the moment of solidification. Hydrochloric acid is without action upon mercury. Cold sulphuric acid does not attack it, but the hot concentrated acid dissolves it with evolution of sulphurous anhydride. It is soluble in cold dilute nitric acid, mercurous nitrate being formed. Mercury is invaluable to the chemist, who employs it in collecting gases which are soluble in water. It is also used in medicine, in extracting gold and silver from their ores, in silvering mirrors, and in gilding.

4. *Class. Mythol.:* A Roman deity, identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was originally the god of traffic and gain (from Lat. *merx*, gen. *mercis* = merchandise, gain), and the protector of merchants and shopkeepers. Afterwards, being identified with Hermes, he was regarded as the god of eloquence and commerce and the protector of robbers. He was also the messenger and herald of the gods, and as such he was represented as a youth, lightly clad, with the petasus or winged hat, and wings on his heels, bearing in his hand the caduceus or emblem of his office as a herald, a rod with two serpents twined round about it.

5. *Med.:* The chief preparations of mercury used in medicine are calomel, corrosive sublimate, hydrargyrum cum creta, and blue pill. Mercury should not be given in anæmia, hectic, scurvy, scrofula, or tuberculous disease, nor in cirrhosis, melanosis, gangrene, fatty disease, or splenic diseases. In bilious affections, and dyspepsia, secondary syphilis, in some forms of diarrhœa, in minute doses, in iritis, and in acute and chronic rheumatism, it is a very valuable remedy, and in all forms of inflammation unaccompanied by dropsy. Its chief actions are absorbent, alterative, antiphlogistic, purgative, and also in a lesser degree tonic, stimulant, and sedative. Children usually stand it better than grown-up people; with them the best form of administration is the gray-powder, and for adults, calomel or blue pill; and in syphilis, corrosive sublimate. As an external application, calomel, or calomel and lime water (black wash) are also useful remedies.

6. *Min.:* An isometric mineral, fluid at ordinary temperatures. Volatilizes at 662° F., and may be crystallized in octahedrons at — 39° F. Sp. gr. 13·568; lustre metallic; colour tin-white; opaque; compos., pure mercury, with occasionally some silver. Occurs in small globules scattered through cinnabar (q.v.), or its gangue. The most important mines are those of Almaden, Spain, and Idria, Carniola. In the Pioneer mine, Napa Valley, California, quartz geodes are sometimes found which contain several pounds weight of mercury.

mercury-amalgam, *s.*

1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): The compounds formed by the union of mercury with the other metals. The solid amalgams appear to be definite compounds, whilst the liquid amalgams may be regarded in many instances as solutions of definite compounds in excess of mercury. The most useful and interesting are those of sodium, silver, and gold.

2. *Min.:* The same as Amalgam (q.v.).

mercury-antimonite, *s.*

Min.: The same as Ammiolite (q.v.).

mercury-chloride, *s.*

Min.: The same as Calomel (q.v.).

mercury-diethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg{<}^{C_2H_5}_{C_2H_5}$, Mercuric ethide. Prepared like the methyl compound, and possessing similar properties. It boils at 159°, and has a sp. gr. of 2·44; at 200° its vapour decomposes into mercury and butane.

mercury di-isoamyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg(C_5H_{11})_2$. A colourless liquid, obtained by gently heating isoamylic iodide, acetic ether, and sodium amalgam. Sp. gr. 1·66, insoluble in water, giving, with a solution of iodine, crystalline plates of mercury isoamyl iodide, $Hg(C_5H_{11})I$.

mercury-dimethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. A colourless refractive liquid, prepared by adding sodium amalgam to a mixture of methylic iodide and ethylic acetate. It is immiscible with water, boils at 95°, and has a sp. gr. 3·069 at ordinary temperature. It is a solvent for caoutchouc, resin, and phosphorus.

mercury-dinaphthyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg(C_{10}H_7)_2$. A crystalline substance, prepared by boiling a mixture of bromnaphthalene and benzene with sodium amalgam. It melts at 243°, is insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in hot alcohol, but very soluble in chloroform.

mercury-diphenyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5HgC_6H_5$. A crystalline body, obtained by heating brom-benzine with sodium amalgam and a small quantity of ethylic acetate. It becomes yellow on exposure to light, melts at 120°, and sublimes unchanged. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in benzene.

mercury goose-foot, *s.*

Bot.: Chenopodium Bonus Henricus. It has hastate-triangular leaves, and compound and axillary spikes of flowers. The leaves are used for spinach. Called also Good King Henry.

mercury-iodide, *s.*

Min.: The same as Coccinite (q.v.).

mercury-selenide, *s.*

Min.: The same as Tiemannite (q.v.).

mercury-sulphide, *s.*

Min.: The same as Cinnabar and Metacinnabarite (q.v.).

***mĕr'-cu-rў,** *v.t.* [Mercury, *s.*] To treat with a preparation of mercury.

"They are as tender as a lady's face new *mercuried*."
—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

mĕr'-çў, *mer-ci, *mer-cie, *s.* [Fr. *merci*, from Lat. *mercedem*, accus. of *merces* (genit. *mercedis*) = reward, pay, pity, mercy, from *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise, traffic, from *merco* = to gain, to buy, to merit; Sp. *merced*; Port. *mercê*; Ital. *mercè*.]

1. That benevolence or kindness of heart or disposition which induces a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender with greater forbearance and clemency than he deserves; a disposition to temper justice with mildness, and to inflict a lighter punishment for offences than they strictly call for; clemency, tenderness of heart, mildness, compassion.

"There's *mercy* in every place."
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

2. An act or exercise of kindness, compassion, or clemency; a blessing; a kind or merciful act proceeding from Providence.

"E'en a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a *mercy* for thy sake."
Cowper: Task, II. 182.

3. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I cry your worship's *mercy*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. 1.

4. Pity, compassion.

"They cried the more, saying, Have *mercy* upon us, O Lord, thou son of David."—*Matthew* xx. 31.

5. Power of acting at pleasure; discretion, liberty; unrestrained exercise of will or authority.

"The offender's life lies in the *mercy* of the duke."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, IV. 1.

¶ *(1) *To be in mercy:* To be under fine.

"And the said William Kent being solemnly called doth not come, nor hath prosecuted his writ aforesaid. Therefore it is considered, that the same William and his pledges of prosecuting, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, *be in mercy* for his false complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, iii., App. No. I., p. 6.

*(2) *To take to mercy:* To forgive, on payment of a fine or penalty.

"That they of Ipre shulde pay to ths kynge xl thousand frankes towards his charges comyng thyder: to the whiche they of Ipre made no refuse, but were right joyful therof. Thus they of Ipre were *taken to mercy*."
—*Iiemers: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. iii., ch. ccxvii.

(3) *Sisters of mercy:* [Sisterhood].

mercy-seat, *merci-seate, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Jewish Antiq.:* Heb. כַּפֹּרֶת (*kapporeth*); this may be from כָּפַר (*kaphar*) = to cover in the literal sense, or כִּפֶּר (*kipper*) = to cover figuratively, specially to cover sin. Hence, the Septuagint renders the word ἱλαστήριον (*hilastêrion*) = that which is propitiatory or offered in propitiation; and the Vulgate *propitiatorium* = an atonement, a propitiation. The golden covering placed upon the ark of the testimony. Whether it was the actual lid of that ark, or a tablet placed above the lid, is doubtful. Like the ark, it was two-and-a-half cubits (3 feet 9 inches) long, and one-and-a-half (2 feet 3 inches) broad. At each end was a cherub, the two looking face to face, and covering the mercy-seat with their wings. The whole was put in the most holy place of the tabernacle, and afterwards of the temple (Exod. xxv. 17-22, xxvi. 34, xxxvii. 6-9, xl. 20; 1 Chron. xxviii. 11). On the great day of the Atonement, Aaron, the high priest, cast incense on coal (charcoal) burning in a censer, and the cloud of sweet-scented spices which thence arose covered the mercy-seat, God, whose special dwelling when he visited the place was between the cherubims (Psalms lxxx. 1), appearing in the cloud (Lev. xvi. 12, 13). The mercy-seat was also sprinkled seven times with the blood of a bullock and a goat, offered as a sin-offering (Lev. xvi. 15). Jehovah spoke to Moses from off the mercy-seat (Num. vii. 89).

"And over it the cherubims of glory shadowing the *mercy-seat*; of which we cannot now speak particularly."—*Hebrews* ix. 5.

2. *Fig.:* In the New Testament the entry of the high priest into the most holy place is made symbolical of the entry of Christ into heaven, to pursue His work of intercession, and of the approach of the Christian to God by the blood of Jesus (Heb. x. 19-22), whence, in devotional language, an approach to the mercy-seat signifies an approach to God in prayer.

"Jesus! where'er thy people meet,
There they behold thy *mercy-seat*."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxvi.

***mercy-stock,** *s.* A propitiation.

"Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Mercy-stock*."—*Hutchinson: Works*, p. 192.

***mercy-stroke,** *s.* The death-blow, as putting an end to pain.

***mĕrd, *mard, *mer-da,** *s.* [Fr. *merde*, from Lat. *merda*.] Ordure, dung.

"Hatre o' th' head, burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay."—*Ben Jonson: Alchymist*, II. 3.

mĕre, *meër, *a.* [Lat. *merus* = pure; O. Fr. *mier*.]

*1. Pure, unadulterated.

"Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrh; there [in the life to come] it is *mere* and unmixed."—*Jer. Taylor: The Worthy Communicant.*

*2. Genuine, free from admixture.

"But now our joys are *mere* and unmixt; for that we may do our duty and have our reward at once."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience.* (Epist. Ded.)

3. Such and no more; this or that alone; apart from anything else; sole, alone, simple.

"He well knew that *mere* names exercise a mighty influence on the public mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Absolute, unqualified, entire; in every respect, downright.

"This is *mere* falsehood."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, III. 2.

mere-right, *s.*

Law: The right of property without possession.

mĕre (1), *s.* [A.S. *mere*; cogn. with Dut. *meer*; Icel. *marr* = the sea; Ger. *meer*; O. H. Ger. *mari*; Goth. *morei*; Russ. *mori*; Lith. *mœris*; Wel. *môr*; Gael & Ir. *muir*; Lat. *mare*.] A lake, a pool.

mĕre (2), *meare, *meer, *meere, *s.* [A.S. *mœre, gemœre*; Dut. *meer*; Icel. *mœrr*.] A boundary, a border; a boundary-stone.

"What mound or steddy *mere* is offer'd to my sight."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

***mĕre,** * **mear,** *v.t.* [Mere (2), *s.*] To bound, to limit, to divide.

"That brave honour of the Latine name,
Which *meared* her rule with Africa and Byze."
Spenser: Ruines of Rome, xxii.

***mĕred,** *a.* [Mere, *a.*] Entire, sole, only.

"At such a point,
When half to half the world opposed, he being
The *mered* question."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

mĕre'-lĭ, *meere-ly, *meer-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mere,* a.; *-ly.*] Purely, only, solely, simply. It separates that which it designates and qualifies from everything else. But in so doing, the chief or most emphatic reference may be made either to that which is included, or to that which is excluded. In modern English it is always to the latter. In Shakspere's day the other reference was more common, that, namely, to which was included—

(1) Merely, referring to what is included rather than what is excluded; absolutely, entirely, quite, utterly.

"Fye on't! O fye! 'tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature,
Possess it *merely.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 2.

(2) Solely, only; for this and nothing more; in this and no other way.

"Never to remove an anomaly *merely* because it is an anomaly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

mĕr-ĕn'-chў-ma, *s.* [Gr. μυρύω (*mĕruō*) = to revolve, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: Spherical cellular tissue. Prof. Morren makes it a subdivision of Parenchyma. Meyer gave the name to tissue with ellipsoidal and spheroidal cells. More commonly known as Lax Parenchyma.

***mĕres'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *mere* (2), s.; and *man.*] One who has charge of or points out boundaries; a mearsman.

mĕre'-stōne, * meere-stone, *s.* [Eng. *mere* (2), s., and *stone.*] A boundary-stone; a laudmark.

"The mislaier of a *meerestone* is to blame. But it is the unjust judge, that is the capitall remover of landmarkes, when he defineth amisse of lands and property."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Judicature.*

***mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cian,** *a.* [Lat. *meretrĭcius* = meretricious (q.v.).] Meretricious.

"Take from human commerce *meretrician* amours."—*T. Brown: Works,* iii. 263.

mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *meretrĭcius* = pertaining to a courtesan, from *meretrix* (genit. *meretrĭcis*) = a courtesan, from *mereo* = to gain, to earn.]

1. Of or pertaining to courtesans or prostitutes; such as is practised by harlots.

"Her deceitful and *meretricious* traffick with all the nations of the world."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Isaiah* xxiii. 17.

2. False; allnring by false show; worn or assumed for show; unreal, tawdry, gaudy, showy; extremely bad in taste.

"No *meretricious* graces to beguile,
No clustering ornaments to clog the plle."
Cowper: Truth, 23.

mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *meretricious; -ly.*] In a meretricious manner; with false show; tawdrily, gaudily, against good taste.

mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meretricious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being meretricious; false show, tawdriness, showiness.

***mĕr'-ĕ-trĭk,** *a.* [Lat. *meretrĭcius* = meretricious (q.v.).] Harlot, meretricious.

"And therefore thei thinke it impossible to be any knauerye or errours in so holy fathers with their *meretrik* mother."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel,* ch. xii.

mĕr-gą-nĕt'-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *mergus* = a diver, and Gr. νῆττα (*nētta*) = a duck.]

Ornith.: Torrent-duck; a peculiar genus of Anatidæ, restricted to the Andes of South America, from Colombia to Chili. Three species are known: *Merganetta armata, M. turneri,* and *M. leucogenys.* Mr. Bridges says of the first species, "It swims and dives against the flow of the Chilian mountain-torrents with a rapidity truly astonishing." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1876, p. 407.)

mĕr-gą-nĕt-tĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *merganett(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatidæ. It contains but a single genus, Merganetta (q.v.).

mĕr-găn-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mergan(ser);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatidæ erected by Swainson; the Merganser of Leach [Merganser, 1.]

mĕr-găn'-sĕr, *s.* [Lat. *merg(us)* = a diver, and *anser* = a goose.]

Ornithology:

1. A genus erected by Leach for his *Merganser castor,* the *Mergus merganser* of Linnæus.

2. A popular name for any member of the Linnæan genus Mergus, especially for *Mergus merganser,* the Goosander (q.v.).

mĕrġe, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *mergo* = to dip.]

A. *Trans.:* To sink; to drown; to cause to be swallowed up or absorbed. (Only used figuratively.)

"Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide and meet in one and the same person, without any intermediate estate, the less is immediately annihilated; or in the law phrase is said to be *merged,* that is, sunk or drowned in the greater."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To be absorbed or swallowed up; to be lost or sunk.

† mĕr-ġĕ'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *mergus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: In some classifications a genus of the sub-family Merginæ. It contains but one species, the Smew, *Mergellus* (*Mergus*) *albellus.*

mĕrġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *merg(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which merges.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Merger* is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate. After *merger,* the only subsisting estate continues precisely of the same quantity and extent of ownership as it was before the accession of the estate which is merged. It is a fundamental rule that there cannot be any *merger* unless there be a remainder or reversion in which the particular estate may merge."—*Mayhew: On Merger,* pt. i., ch. i.

mĕr-ġĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *merg(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatidæ. Prince Bonaparte makes it include *Mergus albellus,* erected into a genera, and Leach's genus Merganser. According to the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* (Gray) it comprises the Linnæan genus Merganser, and Mergellus (q.v.).

mĕr'-gu-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *mergus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, erected by Vieillot for the reception of *Mergulus melanoleucos,* the Little Auk (q.v.). Bill shorter than the head, thick, broader than high at base, upper mandible indistinctly grooved, tips of both notched; commissure arched; nostrils lateral, round, at base of bill; legs, short and abdominal; three webbed toes; wiugs and tail short.

mĕr'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a diver, a water-fowl; *mergo* = to dip, to plunge into.]

Ichthy.: A genus of natatorial birds, family Anatidæ. Bill about as long as the head, slender, rather pointed; base large; mandibles serrated, point of upper curved; nostrils lateral; legs short; three toes in front webbed, hind toe with pendent lobe; wings of moderate size, first and second quill feathers nearly equal in length. Wallace (*Geog. Dist. Animals,* ii. 364) defines the range of the genus in space as: Palæarctic and Nearctic regions, Brazil, and the Auckland Islands. *Mergus albellus* is the Smew, *M. cucullatus* the Hooded Merganser, *M. serrator* the Red-breasted Merganser, and *M. merganser* the Goosander. (*Yarrell.*)

mĕr-ĭ-ăn'-drą, *s.* [Gr. μερίς (*meris*) = a part, a division, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Meriandridæ (q.v.). *Meriandra bengalensis* and *M. strobilifera* are carminative and antispasmodic. An infusion of the leaves is given in India in aphthæ and sore throat.

mĕr-ĭ-ăn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meriandr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiates, tribe Mentheæ.

mĕr-ĭ-ā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mdme. Merian, who wrote on the insects of Surinam.]

Bot.: Jamaica Rose; a genus of Melastomaceæ, tribe Melastomeæ. *Meriania leucantha* is the White-flowered, and *M. purpurea* the Purple-flowered Jamaica Rose.

mĕr'-ĭ-carp, *s.* [Gr. μερίς (*meris*) = a part, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Botany:

1. The name given by De Candolle to the half of a cremocarp, *i.e.*, of an umbelliferous fruit. Mericarps are indehiscent.

2. The distinct pieces into which a cruciferous siliqua or silicula splits.

mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Fr. *méridien,* from Lat. *meridianus* = pertaining to mid-day; *meridies* (for *medidies*) = mid-day; *medius* = middle, and *dies* = a day; Ital. & Sp. *meridiano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or pertaiuing to mid-day or the meridian; noon-day.

"And bid a dawning sky display
The blaze of a *meridian* day."
Cowper: Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen.

(2) Of or pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Pertaining to or at the highest point or culmination; pertaining to the point or period of highest splendour; as, *meridian* glory.

* (2) Complete, thorough.

"Out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain."—*North: Examen,* p. 186.

II. *Geol.:* Noon-day; in allusion to the mid-day date of the strata to which it is applied. A term appropriated to certain middle formations of the Appalachian Palæozoic system, which are called in the New York Survey, the Oriskany Sandstone, and which appear to be on the horizon of the Lower Ludlow rocks of England. The greatest thickness of this sandstone is less than 200 feet. Its distinctive fossils are large brachiopodous bivalves. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Mid-day; noon-day.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The highest point; the culmination; the point or period of highest splendour.

"From that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* (2) The special circumstances, requirements, conditions, or capabilities of: as of a country, a district, a sphere of life, &c.

"All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [*Celestial Meridian*].

2. *Geog.:* [*Terrestrial Meridian*].

(1) *Celestial Meridian:* The great circle marked out on the sphere by the prolongation of the terrestrial meridian passing through the spot where the observer stands. If, as is apparently the case, the earth be at rest, then the celestial meridian becomes a fixed circle, across which all the stars pass in their diurnal courses from East to West. If, as is really the case, the stars are at rest, and the earth rotate, then the spectator's meridian sweeps daily across the plane from West to East.

(2) *First meridian:* That meridian from which all others are reckoned, counting eastward or westward, and from which also longitudes are reckoned.

(3) *Magnetic-Meridian:* [Magnetic].

(4) *Meridian altitude of the sun or of a star:* Its altitude when on the meridiau of the place where it is observed.

(5) *Meridian distance of a point:* The distance from the point to some assumed meridian, generally the one drawn through the extreme east or west point of the survey.

(6) *Meridian line on a dial:* The same as the twelve o'clock hour-line.

(7) *Meridian of a globe:* The brazen circle in which it turns and by which it is supported; also meridian-lines drawn on the globe itself, generally at a distance of 15°.

(8) *Terrestrial meridian:* The terrestrial meridian of any place on the earth's surface is a great circle passing through the two poles and the place.

meridian-circle, *s.*

1. A transit instrument with a graduated circle securely fastened at right angles to the horizontal axis and turning with it.

2. The altitude circle of a globe.

meridian-distance, meridional-distance, *s.* [Departure, *s.*, II. 2.]

meridian-line, *s.* An arc or part of the meridian of a place, terminated each way by the horizon.

meridian-mark, *s.* A mark placed at some miles' distance from an observatory, and due south of the position of the transit-instrument, to serve as a means of marking the direction of the true south point of the horizon.

mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŏn-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *meridionalis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the meridian: hence, southerly.

"The *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side than the other."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. iv.

* 2. Having a southerly aspect; facing the south.

B. *As subst.:* The south.

"The *meridional* (which they of the Ocean call south, and those of the Mediterranean Sea Zezzo Giorno) commonly is rainy and boisterous."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 611.

meridional-arc, *s.* An arc of the earth, measured along the meridian, with the view of ascertaining the length of a degree in different latitudes, and thence calculating the exact form of the earth. [Arc, Oblate.]

meridional-distance, *s.* [Meridian Distance.]

meridional-parts, *s. pl.* Parts of the projected meridian, according to Mercator's system, corresponding to each minute of latitude, from the equator up to some fixed limit, usually 80°.

mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŏ-năl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *meridional; -ity.*]

1. The state of being on the meridian.

2. Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŏ-năl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *meridional; -ly.*] In the direction of the meridian; in a line north and south.

"The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

***mĕr'-ĭls,** *s.* [O. Fr. *merel* = a counter; Fr. *mérelle, marelle* = hop-scotch.] A game played with counters or pegs: called also *five-penny,* or *nine men's morris.*

mĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Merriment.]

mę-rī'-nō, *a.* & *s.* [Sp. = (*a.*) moving or roaming from pasture to pasture, (*s.*) an inspector of pastures, from Low Lat. *majorinus* = a major-domo, a steward of a household.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool.

2. Made of the wool of the merino sheep.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Zool.:* A Spanish breed of the domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*). It is extremely important commercially, on account of the excellence of its wool, which is close-set, soft, spirally twisted, and short. There are large flocks in Germany, and it is extensively bred in the United States and Australia, being the leading breed in these countries. The animal is small, flat-sided, and long-legged. The males are horned. The face, ears, and legs are dark, the forehead woolly, and the skin of the throat lax.

2. *Fabric:* A fine French woollen material, so named as being made from the wool of the merino sheep. It is a lady's dress goods, all wool, and twilled on both sides.

merino-sheep, *s.* [Merino, B. 1.]

mĕr-ĭ-ō'-nēş, *s.* [A proper name occurring in Homer.]

Zool.: Cuvier and Illiger's name for the genus Jaculus, for which Dr. Coues has proposed Zapus (q.v.).

mĕr-ĭs-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μέρισμα* (*merisma*), genit. *μερισματός* (*merismatos*) = a part, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Bot.: Separating by the formation of internal partitions, as often occurs in cellular tissue.

mĕr'-ĭt, * mer-ite, *s.* [Fr. *mérite,* from Lat. *meritum* = that which is deserved; neut. sing. of *meritus,* pa. par. of *mereor* = to deserve; Sp., Port., & Ital. *merito.*]

* 1. The quality of deserving, whether well or ill; desert of good or evil.

2. The quality of deserving well; excellence deserving honour or reward; desert, worth, worthiness.

"Therefore yeue it whole and quite,
And thou shalt haue the more *merite.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. That which is deserved, earned, or merited; a reward, return, or recompense earned or merited; deserts.

"All power
I give thee; reign for ever, and assume
Thy *merits.*" *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 319.

4. (*Pl.*) The essential circumstances of a case or matter, without reference to extraneous matters; the rights and wrongs of a case: as, To decide a case on its *merits.*

*** merit-monger,** *s.* One who supports the doctrine of human merit as entitled to reward, or who depends upon merit for salvation.

"Like as these *merit-mongers* doe, which esteeme themselves after their merits."—*Latimer: Ser. III. on the Lord's Prayer.*

mĕr'-ĭt, * mer-yt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *mériter,* from *mérite* = merit (q.v.); Sp. *meritar;* Ital. *meritare;* Lat. *merito,* frequent. of *mereor* = to deserve.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To deserve, whether good or ill; to earn; to be entitled to receive; to incur.

2. To deserve, as a reward; to earn, to have a right to claim, to have a just title or claim to.

"Those best can bear reproof who *merit* praise."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 583.

* 3. To reward.

"The king will *merit* it with gifts." *Chapman.*

B. *Intrans.:* To acquire merit, to become deserving.

"And yet he bode them do it, and they were bounde to obay, and *meryted* and deserued by their obedience."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 496.

*** mĕr'-ĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *merit; -able.*] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

"The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work."—*Ben Jonson: Case is Altered,* ii. 4.

mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Merit, *v.*]

† mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *merited; -ly.*] In accordance with merit or deserts; deservedly, worthily.

"A pleasant little town, once esteemed for its deliciousness, but now much more and more *meritedly* famous for its ruin."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 23.

*** mĕr'-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *merit,* v.; *-er.*] One who deserves or merits. (*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian,* p. 341.)

mĕr'-ĭ-thăl, mĕr-ĭ-thăl'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μερ'ς* (*meris*) = a part, and *θαλλος* (*thallos*) = a young shoot.]

Bot.: The name given by Du Petit Thomass to an internode.

*** mer-it-or-ie,** *a.* [Meritory.]

mĕr-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *meritorius,* from *meritus* = deserved; Fr. *méritoire;* Ital. & Sp. *meritorio.*]

1. Deserving of reward or recompence, return or notice; possessing merit; high in descent.

* 2. Earning money; prostitute, hireling, mercenary.

mĕr-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *meritorious; -ly.*] In a meritorious manner; so as to deserve reward.

"They did well and *meritoriously* in those very things."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 8.

mĕr-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meritorious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being meritorious; the state of deserving well; merit, worthiness, desert.

"There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 12.

*** mĕr'-ĭ-tŏr-ў, * mer-i-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *meritorius* = meritorious (q.v.).] Meritorious; deserving of reward.

"How *meritory* is thilke dede
Of charitee to clothe and fede
The poore folke." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

*** mĕr'-ĭ-tŏt, * mer-y-tot-yr,** *s.* [Eng. *merry,* and *totter.*] A swing; a rope on which to walk or dance.

"A *Merytotyr: oscillum, petaurus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** mĕrk,** *s.* [Mark, *s.*] An old Scottish coin of silver, value 13⅓d. sterling, or 13s. 4d. Scotch.

*** mĕrke,** *s.* [Mark, *s.*]

*** mĕrke, * mirke,** *a.* [A.S. *murc, myrce, murce;* Icel. *myrkr;* Dan. & Sw. *mörk.*] Murky, dark, gloomy. [Murky.]

"The *merke* dale." *Piers Plowman,* bk. i. l.

mĕr'-lĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a dimin. from O. Fr. *mergue* = a tuft.]

* 1. A wig; a piece of false hair.

2. A mop for cleaning cannon.

† mĕr-lăn'-gŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Fr *merlan* = a whiting.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, erected for the reception of fishes having the generic character of Gadus, with the exception that there is no barbel on the chin. In this nomenclature the Whiting is *Merlangus vulgaris;* Couch's Whiting, *M. albus;* the Coal-fish, *M. carbonarius,* and the Pollack, *M. pollachius.* [Gadus.]

*** mĕrle,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *merula;* Ital. *merla.*] The blackbird (q.v.).

"To walke and take the dewe by it was day,
And heare the *merle* and mavise many one."
Chaucer: Complaint of Cresside.

mĕr'-lĭn, * mĕr'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *emerillon, esmerillon;* cf. Ital. *smeriglione;* Sp. *esmerejon* = a merlin. Diez considers all formed from Lat. *merula.* (*Skeat.*).]

Ornith.: Falco æsalon (Linn.), the smallest of the British falcons, averaging only from ten to twelve inches in length, according to sex. The plumage of old males is blue-gray on head, back, and wing-coverts; cheeks and back of neck reddish-brown; tail-feathers bluish-gray, with slight indications of three dark bands, tips white; under-surface rufous, with brown patches; bill bluish horn-colour; cere, legs, and toes yellow; claws black. The females and young birds are of a more uniform brown. It breeds in Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in Northumberland.

mĕr'-lĭng, *s.* [Fr. *merlan* = a whiting.]

Ichthy.: Merlangus vulgaris, the whiting.

***mĕr'-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Merlin.]

mĕr'-lŏn, *s.* [Fr. *merlan;* Ital. *merlo,* from Lat. **mœrulus,* dimin. of **murus* (for *murus*) = a wall.]

Fort.: The solid part of an embattled parapet, between two embrasures, either in masonry or earthwork.

MERLON.

"The *merlons* and embrasures with which the main portion of the building was furnished."—*Archæologia,* xii. 147.

mĕr-lŭc'-çĭ-ŭs, mĕr-lū'-çĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Ital. *merluzzo* = a hake.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ; body elongate, scales minute, separate caudal, two dorsals, and one anal; ventrals, of seven rays, well developed. Teeth in jaws and on vomer in double or triple series. Two species are known: *Merluccius vulgaris,* the Hake (q.v.), and *M. gayi,* from the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Chili; less common on New Zealand coast. The vertebral column is singularly modified to form a strong roof for the air-bladder. (*Günther.*)

mĕr-lū'-çĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Merluccius.]

mĕr'-maid, * mere-maide, * mere-maid-en, * mer-maid-en, *s.* [A.S. *mere* = a lake, a mere; *mægd* = a maid.] A fabulous marine creature, having the upper half like a woman and the lower like a fish; a sea-nymph with a fish's tail.

"And as for the *meremaides* called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them: for looke how painters draw them, so they are indeed."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. ix., ch. v.

mermaid's-glove, *s.*

Zool.: Halichondria palmata, the largest of the British Sponges, sometimes attaining a height of two feet. Its popular name has

reference to its form, which bears a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. (*Wood.*)

mermaid's-head, *s.*

Zool.: A sea-urchin, *Spatangus cordatus*, common on the British coasts.

mermaid's-purses, *s. pl.* A popular name for the egg-cases of the Raiidæ and Scyliiidæ. Called also Sea-purses.

"These cases are frequently found on the sea-shore, and are called *mermaid's purses*, &c."—*Yarrell: British Fishes.*

***mĕr'-măn,** *s.* [A.S. *mere* = a mere, a lake, and Eng. *man*.] The male corresponding to the mermaid (q.v.); a sea-man, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

mĕr'-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. μέρμις (*mermis*) = a cord, a string.]

Zool.: A nematoid genus of worms, some of the species of which are parasitic in insects. *Mermis nigrescens* emigrates *en masse* out of insects in hot weather, and being found on the ground in great numbers give rise to the popular belief that there has been a shower of worms. The larvæ of *M. albicans* especially resort to caterpillars, to the larvæ of other insects, or even to a mollusc, *Succinea amphibia.*

mĕr'-ō-blast, *s.* [Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, sucker.]

Biol.: An ovum only a portion of which is directly germinal. [MEROBLASTIC.]

mĕr'-ō-blăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meroblast*; *-ic.*] A term applied to the ova of oviparous animals, in which the yolk is chiefly nutritive and in a small part only formative.

"So also it has been customary to distinguish such ova as those of birds by the term *meroblastic*, as indicating that a part only of the yolk is directly or primarily germinal or engaged in embryonic development."—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii. 732.

mĕr'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. μηρός (*mēros*) = the thigh, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of the thigh; protrusion of the intestines at the upper part of the thigh.

Mĕr'-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Μερόπη (*Meropē*).]

1. *Astron.:* The smallest and least bright of the Pleiades.

2. *Class. Mythol.:* One of the Pleiades, who were regarded as daughters of Atlas. Of all her sisters she alone failed to captivate the affections of a celestial deity, and married a mortal. On this account the star into which she was at last transformed was less bright than the others. [I.] [MYTH.]

mĕ-rŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *merop(s)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Bee-eaters, a family of insessorial picarian birds, of which Merops is the type. Their range in space is over the Palæartic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian subregions. Five genera are known, all recent.

mĕ-rŏp'-ĭ-dăn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *meropid(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

Ornithology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the family Meropidæ: as, of *meropidan* affinities.

B. *As subst.:* A bird of the family Meropidæ (q.v.).

mĕr'-ŏps, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μέροψ (*merops*) = *Merops apiaster*, the typical species of the genus.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Meropidæ. The bill moderate or long, arched, acuminate, margins entire; tongue narrow, horny at apex; tarsi short; tibiæ denuded above the heel; wings long, tail with two middle feathers elongate. Twenty-one species are known. *Merops apiaster* is common in the south of Europe and in Africa, and is an occasional visitant to Britain. The back is red-brown, the throat yellow with a black margin, breast and belly greenish-blue. It feeds on insects, especially wasps and bees, which it captures on the wing, like swallows.

***mĕr-or-gan-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] Partial organization; organization in part.

mĕr'-ŏs, mĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Arch.: The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph.

mĕr-ō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μηρός (*mēros*) = thigh, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A legion of Crustacea; the individuals are often of gigantic size. The mouth is furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, the terminations of which become walking or swimming feet, and organs of prehension. It contains one recent order, Xiphosura (King-crabs or Horseshoe crabs), and one extinct, Eurypterida.

Mĕr-ō-vĭn'-ĝĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [From Low Lat. *Merovius* = *Mer-wig* = the great warrior, who founded the dynasty in the early part of the fifth century.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to the earliest dynasty of French kings. It was succeeded by the Carlovingian dynasty in 752.

2. A term applied to the written characters of French MSS. of the Merovingian period.

B. *As subst.:* A sovereign of the Merovingian dynasty.

mĕ-rŏx'-ēne, *s.* [Gr. μερός (*meros*) = part, and ξενός (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

Min.: The name was origiually given by Breithaupt to the mica (q.v.), from Monte Somma, which was found in brilliant crystals and with numerous planes. It was considered to be uniaxial and rhombohedral in crystallization, and referred to the species biotite (q.v.). Tschermak retains the name for the Vesuvian magnesian mica, and refers it to a group in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry. He shows also that this mica, in common with all the others, is monoclinic in crystallization.

***mĕr'-rĭ-fȳ, *mĕr-rў-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *merry*; *-fy.*] To make merry; to amuse.

"It *merryfied* us all."—*Mdme. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 324.

mĕr'-rĭ-lў, ***mer-e-ly, *mer-i-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *merry*; *-ly.*] In a merry manner; with mirth or merriment; gaily, mirthfully.

"*Merrily* sang the birds, and the tender voices of women." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

***mĕr'-rĭ-māke, *mer-ry-make,** *s.* [Eng. *merry*, and *make.*]

1. A meeting for mirth and amusement; a merry-making.

"We'll have feasts,
And funerals also, *merrymakes* and wars."
E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.

2. Mirth, sport, jest.

"He saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And pass the bounds of modest *merrymake.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 21.

***mĕr'-rĭ-māke,** *v.i.* [MERRIMAKE, *s.*] To make merry; to be merry and mirthful; to feast.

mĕr'-rĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *merry*; *-ment.*] Mirthful gaiety, mirth, frolic, amusement, merriness.

"Strange modes of *merriment* the hours consume."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 46.

mĕr'-rĭ-nĕss, *mer-y-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *merry*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being merry; mirth, gaiety, merriment.

"Well, sir, be it as the style shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness.*"—*Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

***mĕr'-rў,** *s.* [Fr. *merise* = the wild cherry. A pseudo singular form; cf. *cherry*, from *cerise*, *pea*, from *pease*, &c.] The wild red-cherry.

mĕr'-rў, *mer-ie, *mer-y, *mir-ie, *mir-y, *mur-ie, *mur-y, *myr-ie, *myr-y, *a.* [A.S. *merg* = merry; Ir. & Gael. *meur* = merry; Gael. *mir* = to sport, to play, *mire* = play, mirth, *mireajach* = merry.]

1. Pleasant, gay, delightful, cheerful, cheering.

"Let *merry* England proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 13.

2. Full of mirth; loudly cheerful; gay of heart; jovial, mirthful.

"Had I been *merry*, I might have been censured as vastly low."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, i. (Introd).

3. Causing or accompanied by mirth or merriment; mirthful, sportive, laughable, gay: as, a *merry* jest.

4. Indicating or expressive of mirth or merriment; gay.

"When thy *merry* steps draw near."
Longfellow: Spring.

***5.** Full of gibes or sneers; sarcastic.

***6.** Prosperous, favourable.

"There eke my feeble barke awhile may stay,
Till *mery* wynd and weather call her thence away."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 1.

¶ *To make merry:*

1. To feast with mirth.

"And they that dwell upon the earth shall rejoice over them, and *make merry.*"—*Rev.* xi. 18.

2. To indulge in hilarity; to laugh: as, To *make merry* at a person's mistakes.

merry-andrew, *s.* A buffoon, a zany, one who makes sport for others. The term is said to be derived from Andrew Boorde or Borde, physician to Henry VIII., who, in order to instruct the people, used to address them at fairs and other crowded places in an eccentric and amusing manner.

"Th' Italian *merry-andrews* took their place,
And quite debauch'd the Stage with lewd grimace."
Dryden: Epil. to the Univ. of Oxford.

merry-dancers, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis or northern lights: so called from their never-ceasing motion.

***merry-go-down,** *s.* Strong ale.

merry-go-round, *s.* A machine consisting of a number of wooden horses and little carriages, made to revolve in a circular frame by machinery, on which children are treated to a ride.

"They took a gentle form of equestrian exercise upon the wooden horses of the *merry-go-round*,"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 30, 1885.

***merry-go-sorry,** *s.* A mixture of laughing and crying.

"The ladie with a *merrie-go-sorrie.*"—*Breton: Fortunes of Two Princes*, p. 25.

merry-guilt, *s.* A kind of cotton fabric made in Assam.

merry-hearted, *a.* Merry in heart; mirthful, gay.

"The new wine mourneth, the vine languisheth, all the *merry-hearted* do sigh."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 7.

merry-make, *v.i.* [MERRIMAKE, *v.*]

merry-making, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Making merry; jovial.

"His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of *merry-making* beggars."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

B. *As subst.:* Merriment, gaiety, merry sports.

"Is this a place for mirth and cheer—
Can *merry-making* enter here?"
Wordsworth: Matron of Jedburgh.

***merry-man,** *s.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

merry-meeting, *s.* A meeting or party for merry-making; a feast, a festival.

merry-thought, *s.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is used in sport by unmarried persons, each taking hold of and pulling at one of the forks, the possession of the longest piece when broken being an omen of an early marriage to the one who gets it.

"Let him not be breaking *merry-thoughts* under the table with my cousin."—*Echard: Plautus.*

***mĕr'-rў,** *v.t.* [MERRY, *a.*] To make merry; to delight.

"Though pleasure *merries* the senses for a while."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 44.

***mĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *mersio*, from *mersus*, pa. par. of *mergo* = to dip.] [MERGE.] The act of dipping or plunging under water; immersion.

"The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life."—*Barrow: Of Baptism.*

mĕr-tĕn'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after F. C. Mertens, a German botanist and Professor of Medicine at Bremen.]

Botany:

1. Smooth Gromwell: a genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Lithospermeæ. Calyx, five-parted; corolla, regular, funnel-shaped; stamens protruded beyond the tube; filaments, elongated; fruit, sub-drupaceous. Twenty species are known. They are from the North Temperate and Arctic Zones, being adapted to a low temperature.

2. A genus of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Gleicheneæ. The Brazilian negroes make paper from the stalks of *Mertensia dichotoma.*

Mĕr'-û, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Mythol.: A mountain at the North Pole, supposed, like the Greek Olympus, to be the abode of the gods. (*Prof. K. M. Banerjea.*)

mĕr'-ų-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a black bird.]

Ornith.: In some classifications, a genus of birds, having as its type the Blackbird, which

is then called *Merula vulgaris*, the name given it by Ray. It is now more commonly named, after the example of Linnæus, *Turdus Merula*. [BLACKBIRD, TURDUS.]

mĕ-rû'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *merul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Thrushes. A family of Insessores (perching-birds) in the classifications of Vigors, Swainson, Yarrell, &c. Swainson divided it into the sub-families Brachypodinæ (Short-footed Thrushes), Myotherinæ (Ant-thrushes), Merulinæ (True Thrushes), Crateropodinæ (Babblers), and Oreolineæ (Orioles). The family Merulidæ is now more commonly called Turdidæ (q.v.). [MERULA.]

mĕr-u-lĭ'-næ, *s.* [Lat. *merul(a)* = a blackbird; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: According to Swainson, a subfamily of Merulidæ (Thrushes). The wings are more lengthened than in the other Merulidæ and pointed; the bill notched at the tip, but not hooked over the lower mandible; the feet adapted both for perching and walking.

mĕ-rû'-lĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Generally derived from *merula* = a blackbird, from the blackness of some species; but Paxton considers it an alteration from Mod. Lat. *metulius* = an older name of the genus, from Lat. *meta* = a goal.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, sub-order Polyporei (*Lindley*) of the pore-bearing Hymenomycetes (*Berkeley*). It has a soft, waxy hymenium, which forms porous, reticulate, or sinuous toothed depressions. *Merulius lacrymans* and *M. vastator* are two of the parasitical fungi which produce dry rot (q.v.).

mĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [MEROS.]

***mer-vaille**, *s. & v.* [MARVEL.]

***mer-vail-ous**, ***mer-vel-ous**, *a.* [MARVELLOUS.]

***mer-y**, *a.* [MERRY, *a.*]

mĕr-ў-chĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, related to the European Hippotherium, from the Pliocene of North America.

mĕr-ў-chō-chœ'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *χοῖρος* (*choiros*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Oreodontidæ (q.v.), from the Miocene of North America.

mĕr'-ў-chŭs, mĕr-ў-chў'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ὗς* (*hus*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Oreodontidæ (q.v.), from the Pliocene of North America.

mĕr-ў-cō'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Cervidæ, from the Pliocene of Oregon. It indicates a transition between the Camel and the Deer.

mĕr-ў-cō-pŏt'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ποταμός* (*potamos*) = a river.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hippopotamidæ, from the Siwalik Hills. According to Dr. Falconer it connects Hippopotamus with Anthracotherium (q.v.).

mĕr-ў-cō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *θηριον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelidæ, founded on molar teeth from the Drift-deposits of Siberia (*Nicholson*). Its true position is doubtful. Wallace (*Geog. Distrib. Animals*, ii. 217) says, "supposed to belong to this family" (the Camelidæ).

***me-ryd-y-on-al**, *a.* [MERIDIONAL.]

mĕs-, *pref.* [MESO-.]

mē'-ṣą, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *mensa* = a table.] A high plane or table-land; more especially a table-land of small extent rising abruptly from a surrounding plain; a term frequently used in that part of the United States bordering on Mexico. (*Bartlett.*)

mĕs-ą-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Eng. *acon(it)ic.*] (See the compound.)

mesaconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_4 = C_3H_4(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. Citracartic acid. A dibasic acid, isomeric with itaconic acid, obtained by boiling a weak solution of citraconic acid with a sixth of its volume of nitric acid. It crystallizes in fine, shining needles, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. It melts at 208° to a clear liquid, which solidifies, on cooling, to a crystalline mass. By dry distillation it splits up into citraconic anhydride and water. The salts of mesaconic acid have the formulæ $C_5H_3M_2O_4$ and $C_5H_5MO_4$, and are nearly all crystallizable.

mesaconic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{13}O_4 = C_5H_4(C_2H_5)_2O_4$. A colourless, mobile liquid, prepared by distilling a mixture of mesaconic-acid, sulphuric acid, and alcohol. It has an agreeable fruity odour, but a bitter taste, and distils at 220° without alteration. Its density is 1·043, and it is not attacked by ammonia.

mēs'-ąd, *adv.* In a mesal direction.

mēs'-ąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the meson of the body.

mes-al-li-ance, *s.* [MISALLIANCE.]

mĕs-ą-rā'-ĭc, ***mĕs-ą-rā'-ĭck**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *μεσάραιον* (*mesaraion*) = the mesentery: pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ἀραιά* (*araia*) = the flank, the belly.]

A. *As adj.:* Mesenteric; of or belonging to the mesentery. [OMPHALO-MESARAIC.]

B. *As subst.:* [MESENTERY, I. 1].

Mĕs-ar'-tĭn, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A double star γ Arietis, between the fourth and the fifth magnitude. It is situated near one horn of the Ram.

mĕ-săt-ĭ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μεσάτιος* (*mesatios*) = middle, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls, having an index of breadth ranging from 75 to 80. [*Naso-malar Angle.*]

mĕs'-cal, *s.* [Sp.] A strong intoxicating spirit, distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave americana* of Mexico.

mesdames (pron. **mĕ-dam'**), *s. pl.* [MADAME.]

***mese**, *s.* [MESS.]

†**mĕ-seēmṣ'**, *impers. v.* [Prop. = it seems to me.] It appears to me; it seems to me; I think.

***mes-el**, *s.* [MEASEL.]

***mes-el-rie**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mesel* = a leper; *-rie* = *-ry*.] Leprosy.

mĕs-ĕm-brў-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mesembry(anthemum)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Ficoids; an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Ficoidales. It consists of succulent shrubs or herbs, with opposite simple leaves. The flowers are terminal, though so short-stalked as to appear lateral, they are showy, and generally open under the influence of sunshine, closing on its departure. Petals in many rows. Stamens indefinite in number; ovary inferior or nearly superior, many or one-celled. Stigmas numerous, distinct; ovules indefinite, attached to a central placenta. Fruit capsular, surrounded by the fleshy calyx opening in a stellate manner at the apex, or splitting at the base. Found chiefly on the hot sandy plains of South Africa. A few grow in the north of Africa, in the south of Europe, in Asia, the Islands of the Pacific, and South America. (*Lindley.*) Known genera, sixteen; species upwards of 400. (*Prof. Balfour.*)

mĕs-ĕm-brў-ăn'-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μεσημβρια* (*mesēmbria*) = midday, noon, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = blossom, flower. So named because these plants open only for a short time in the middle of the day.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Mesembryaceæ (q.v.). It consists of very succulent plants, with thick, fleshy leaves and showy flowers, with four or five sepals, and many narrow petals, generally in several series. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* is the Ice-plant (q.v.); its juice, which is considered diuretic, has been prescribed in dropsy and liver complaints; the plant itself is used in Spain, as are *M. copticum* and *M. nodiflorum* in Egypt, as a kind of barilla for glass works. The succulent root of *M. edule*, the Hottentot's Fig, of Cape Colony, is eaten, as are those of *M. geniculiflorum*; the seeds are also ground into flour. The fruit of *M. æquilaterale*, Pig-faces or Canagong, is eaten in Australia. *M. emarcidum* is chewed by the Hottentots like tobacco.

mĕs-ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mesencephal(on)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the meseucephalon (q.v.).

mĕs-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Gr. *ἐγκεφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Anat.: The middle portion of the brain, developing from the original middle vesicle, and comprising the *corpora quadrigemina* and *crura cerebri*, with contracted internal hollow, the passage from the third to the fourth ventricle. (*Quain.*)

mĕs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭc, ***mĕs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭck**, *a.* [Eng. *mesenter(y)*; *-ic*; Fr. *mésentérique.*] Of or pertaining to the mesentery. Thus there are *mesenteric* glands, veins, and a plexus.

mesenteric-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: *Tabes mesenterica*, a tubercular or strumous degeneration of the meseuteric-glands. It stands to them in the same relation as phthisis to the lungs, and, says Dr. Tanner, might be called abdominal phthisis. It particularly affects infants and young children. The abdomen is swollen, tense, and painful; the motions extremely fetid, the rest of the body wasted; the angles of the mouth ulcerated; the lips deep red. It generally ends in death.

mesenteric-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The glands through which the lymphatic capillaries pass in the folds of the mesentery.

mĕs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Mod. Lat. *mesentericus* = of, belonging to, or resembling the mesentery.]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungals.

mĕs-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *mesenter(y)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mesentery.

mĕs'-ĕn-tĕr-ў, *s.* [Gr. *μεσεντέριον* (*mesenterion*), *μεσέντερον* (*mesenteron*) = the mesentery: pref. *mes-*, and Gr. *ἔντερα* (*enterα*) = the intestines.]

I. *Anatomy:*

1. *Gen. (Pl.):* Folds of the peritoneum connecting certain portions of the intestinal canal with the posterior wall of the abdomen.

2. *Spec.:* The membrane which forms the medium of attachment between the small intestines and the abdomen. (*Owen.*) It is a duplicature or folding of the peritoneum for the jejunum and ileum, the mesocæcum, the the transverse and sigmoid mesocolon, and the mesorectum.

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The vertical plates which divide the somatic cavity of an Actinia into chambers.

mĕsh (1), ***măsh** (1), ***maskc**, *s.* [A.S. *max* = a net; cogn. with Dut. *naas* = a mesh, a net; Icel. *möskri* = a mesh; Dan. *maske*; Sw. *maska*; Ger. *masche*; Wel. *maag*, *masgh* = a mesh; Lith. *mazgas* = a knot; *magsti* (pa. t. *mezgu*) = to knot, to uet.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The opening or interstice of a net; the space or interstice betweeu the threads of a net.

"A curious net, whose *meshes*, light and rare,
Scarce shone distinguish'd from th' unbodied air."
Cambridge: Scribleriad, vi.

† 2. A net; network.

"The painter plays the spider; and hath woven
A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

3. (*Pl.*): A trap, a snare: as, To be caught in the *meshes* of the law.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The openings in any tissue. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Gearing:* The engagement of the teeth of wheels with each other or with an adjacent object, as the rack, in a rack and pinion movement.

mesh-stick, *s.*

Netting: A flat slat with rounded ends, used to form the mesh of nets, the loops being made over it and knotted on its edge.

mesh-work, *s.* Network.

mĕsh (2), **măsh** (2), *s.* [Mash.] The grains or wash of a brewery; mash.

mĕsh, * **meash,** *v.t.* [Mesh (1), *s.*] To catch in a net or mesh; to ensnare.

"*Meashed* in the breers, that erst was onely torne."
Wyatt: The Louer that fled Loue, &c.

* **mĕsh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *mesh* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Formed of meshes or network; like net-work; reticulated.

"Now with harh'd hook, or *meshy* net, they try
From quiet floods to drag the scaly fry."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, vii.

mēs'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle.] Middle.

"In the fossil forms the *mesial* eyes are much larger in proportion."—*Times,* Nov. 2, 1881.

mesial-aspect, *s.*

Anat.: The aspect of an organ directed towards the mesial plane.

mesial-line, *s.* [Median-line, *s.*]

mesial-plane, *s.*

Anat.: An imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves, towards right and left.

mesial-plate, *s.* [Visceral-plate.]

mĕs'-ĭ-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *mesid(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of mesidic acid.

mĕ-sĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mesid(ine); -ic.*] Derived from mesidine.

mesidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO_2H)_2$. A dibasic acid, intermediate in composition between mesitylenic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_2$, and trimesic acid, $C_9H_6O_6$, prepared by oxidizing mesitylenic acid with a mixture of potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless shining needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 287°-288°. Its potassium salt, $C_9H_6O_4K_2$, crystallizes in shining laminæ, very soluble in water. The silver salt is insoluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. Ethyl mesidate, $C_9H_6O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, is a colourless radio-crystalline mass, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

mĕs'-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Eng. *mes(itylene); (am)id(ogen),* and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}(NH_2) = C_6H_2(NH_2)(CH_3)_3$. Amidomesitylene. A colourless oily liquid, obtained by boiling nitromesitylene with tin and hydrochloric acid, and separating from the hydrochloride by means of ammonia. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. The hydrochloride, $C_9H_{11}(NH_2)HCl$, forms feathery crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. The stannous chloride, $2(C_9H_{13}N \cdot HCl)SnCl_2$, forms needle-shaped crystals, which are decomposed by water.

mē'-sīte, *s.* [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = the middle.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_2$. An oxygenated oil obtained by distilling lignone with sulphuric acid. It boils at 72°, and is slightly soluble in water.

mĕ-sĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mesit(yl); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from mesityl (q.v.).

mesitic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to acetone on the supposition that it is an alcohol containing the radical mesityl, C_3H_5, isomeric with allyl. (*Watts.*)

mesitic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: C_3H_4O. A body isomeric with acrolein, prepared by heating acetone with strong nitric acid. It is lighter than water, has a sweet pungent odour, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, yielding a brown liquid.

mesitic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O$. Oxide of mesityl. Produced by the action of alcoholic potash on chloride of mesityl. It is a mobile, colourless liquid, of a peppermint odour, boiling at 133°, and having a sp. gr. of 0·848 at 23°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

mĕs'-ĭ-tĭne, mĕs'-ĭ-tīte, *s.* [Gr. μεσίτης (*mesitēs*) = a go-between; Ger. *mesitin.*]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, having a perfect rhombohedral cleavage. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·33 to 3·36; lustre, vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour, yellowish-white to yellowish-brown. Compos.: carbonate of magnesia, 59·2; carbonate of iron, 40·8 = 100; represented by the formula $2MgOCO_2 + FeOCO_2$. Occurs with quartz and magnetite at Traversella, Piedmont; and with pyrrhotite and quartz at Morro Velho, Brazil. Named mesitine because intermediate in composition between magnesite and siderite (q.v.). Called also mesitine-spar.

mesitine-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Mesitine (q.v.).

mĕs'-ĭt-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *mesit(ylene),* and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}O = C_9H_{11}OH$. An oily body obtained by fusing potassium mesitylenesulphonate with potassium hydroxide, acidulating the fused mass with sulphuric acid, and distilling with water. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene, floats on water, and has a strong odour of phenol. It boils at 220°, and dissolves in the fixed alkalis.

mĕs'-ĭt-ȳl, *s.* [Formed from some of the letters of Eng. *methyl,* and *acetone,* with suff. *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A hypothetical monatomic radical, supposed by Kane to exist in acetone, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_3H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$.

mesityl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O$. Formed by the action of zinc methyl or zinc ethyl on acetone, or by the distillation of diacetonamine. Strong sulphuric acid converts it into mesitylene, and, by boiling with dilute nitric acid, it is converted into acetic and oxalic acids.

mĕ-sĭt'-ȳ-lēn'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *mesitylen(e),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_9O \cdot NH_2$. A crystalline body obtained by gently heating a mixture of mesitylene and phosphorus pentachloride, adding the product to strong ammonia, washing the resulting crystalline mass with dilute ammonia, and re-crystallizing from boiling water. It crystallizes in long needles, soluble in boiling water, and in alcohol and ether, melts at 133°, and sublimes without decomposition.

mĕ-sĭt'-ȳ-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *mesityl; -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12} = C_6H_3(C_3H_3)_3$. Mesitylol. A trialkyl benzene, isomeric with cumene, formed when two volumes of acetone are distilled with one volume of sulphuric acid in a retort half filled with sand. It is a light colourless liquid, of high refractive power, and pleasant odour, boiling at 163°, and burning with a bright but smoky flame. With bromine, chlorine, nitric and hydrochloric acids it forms crystalline substitution products.

mesitylene-acediamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}(NH \cdot C_2H_3O)_2$. A body prepared by boiling mesitylene-diamine, $C_9H_{10}(NH_2)_2$, with glacial acetic acid. It melts at a temperature above 300°, and is insoluble in water and dilute hydrochloric acid.

mesitylene sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}(SO_3H) = C_6H_3(CH_3)_3(SO_2OH)$. An acid produced by the action of ordinary sulphuric acid on mesitylene. It crystallizes in coarse laminæ, melts at 90°, and at a higher temperature is resolved into mesitylene and sulphuric acid. It forms salts called mesitylene-sulphonates, most of which are crystalline and soluble in water and alcohol.

mesitylene sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}SO_3$. Sulphomesitylic acid. A brown acid liquid obtained by dissolving mesitylene in fuming sulphuric acid. On exposure to the air it gradually solidifies to a crystalline mass.

mĕ-sĭt-ȳl-ēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mesitylen(e); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from mesitylene (q.v.).

mesitylenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_3\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\\COOH\end{matrix}\right.$ A monobasic, aromatic acid formed by the oxidation of mesitylene with dilute nitric acid. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in large monoclinic crystals, melting at 166°, and subliming without decomposition. By oxidation with chromic acid it is converted into the dibasic uvitic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, and finally into the tribasic trimesic acid, $C_9H_6O_6$. All its salts are more or less soluble in water.

mĕ-sĭt'-ȳ-lŏl, *s.* [Eng. *mesityl,* and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil (?).] [Mesitylene.]

mĕs'-jĭd, *s.* [Arab. = a place of worship.] A mosque.

* **mĕs-kēt'-tō,** *s.* [Sp. *mesquita.*] A mosque (q.v.).

"The very Mahometans . . . have their sepulchres near the *meskeito.*"—*Bp. Hall: Works,* v. 314.

* **mĕs'-lĭn,** * **mas-lin,** * **mast-lin,** * **mes-line,** * **mis-cel-in,** * **mis-cel-ine,** * **mis-sel-ane,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mestillon,* from Low Lat. *mestillio* = mixed grain, from Lat. *mistus* = mixed.]

I. Mixed corn or grain: as, wheat and rye mixed.

"Take thee, therefore, all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and fitches, and put them all together, and make bread of this *mesline.*"—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Ezekiel* iv. 9.

2. Bread made of mixed corn.

"Then it is named *miscelin,* that is, bread made of mingled corne."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of Eng.,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. Mixed metal: as, brass or bronze.

"Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin,* nor mineral."
Brewer: Lingua, iv. 1.

mĕs-mēr-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *mesmer; -ee.*] A person placed under the influence of mesmerism; a person on whom a mesmerist operates.

mĕs-mĕr'-ĭc, * **mĕs-mĕr'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *mesmer; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to mesmerism; produced by mesmerism.

mĕs'-mēr-ĭsm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Hist. & Med.: The system popularised by Franz Anton Mesmer (1733-1815), a Swiss physician, and by him called Animal Magnetism. He believed that the stars exercised an influence over men, and, identifying this with magnetism, sought to effect cures by stroking his patients with magnets. Finding that Gassner, a Swabian priest, effected cures by stroking with his hand, Mesmer abandoned the use of magnets, persuaded that some mysterious force preseut in himself was the means by which cures were effected. The French goverument offered him 20,000 francs for his secret, but he refused; and a commission was appointed to examine into the cures said to have been effected by him. They admitted many of the facts, but declined to admit that such an agent as animal magnetism existed. Mesmer delighted in mysterious surroundings, and affected a strange weird style of dress; but one of his disciples, the Marquis de Puysegur, showed that sleep might be induced by gentle manipulation alone, thus removing mesmerism from the sphere of mystery to one where it might be subjected to scientific investigation. In 1843, Mr. Braid, a surgeon of Manchester, investigated the subject. [Hypnotism.] In 1843, Baron von Reichenbach made public his views as to odyl (q.v.). The phenomena of animal magnetism, electrobiology, hypnotism, mesmerism, and odylic force are practically the same. Within the last few years they have been scientifically investigated, notably by Dr. Carpenter in England and by Prof. Weinhold and Dr. Heidenhain on the Continent. The chief phenomena are a hypnotic state induced by the patient gazing fixedly at some bright object, or by passes made by the operator; muscular rigidity, sometimes to such an extent as to admit of the body resting supported only by the head and heels on two chairs, insensibility to pain, and perverted sensation, as exhibited in a slightly hypnotized patient drinking water and imagining it to be delicious wine or nauseous medicine at the will of the operator. (*Encyc. Brit.*) See also *Dr. Carpenter: Human Physiol.,* pp. 686, 692, 864, and *Mental Physiol.*)

mĕs'-mēr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mesmer; -ist.*] One who practises or believes in mesmerism.

mĕs-mēr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *mesmeriz(e); -ation.*] The act of mesmerizing; the state of being mesmerized.

mĕs'-mĕr-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *mesmer*; *-ize.*] To place under the influence of mesmerism; to throw or put into a mesmeric sleep.

mĕs'-mĕr-ī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mesmeriz(e)*; *-er.*] One who mesmerizes; a mesmerist.

*** mĕs-năl'-ĭ-tў** (*s* silent), *s.* [MESNE.] A manor held under a superior lord.

*** mēs'-năl-tў** (*s* silent), *s.* [MESNE.] The right of the mesne (q.v.).

mēsne (s silent), *a.* [Norm. Fr. = middle, from Lat. *medianus*, from *medius* = middle.]

Law: Middle, intermediate, intervening: as, a mesne lord, that is, one who holds lands of a superior, which or part of which he sublets to another person; in this case he intervenes between the two, being a tenant of the superior lord, and lord to their inferior tenant.

mesne-lord, *s.* [MESNE.]

mesne-process, *s.*

Law: That part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on some collateral matter: sometimes it is understood to be the whole process preceding the execution.

mesne-profits, *s. pl.*

Law: The profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession after the demise of the lessor. An action of mesne profits is one brought to recover profits derived from land whilst the possession of it has been improperly withheld, that is, the yearly value of the premises. It is brought after a judgment for the plaintiff in a suit of ejectment which recovered possession of the land.

mĕs-ŏ-, mĕs-, *pref.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = middle.] A prefix frequently used in scientific terms, derived from the Greek, to signify position in the middle.

meso-camphoric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. A dibasic acid formed by heating to 150° a mixture of dextro-camphoric acid and concentrated hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in interlaced needles, melts at 113°, and is soluble in water.

mĕs'-ō-blast, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a germ.]

Physiol.: The intermediate layer of the trilaminate blastoderm of an ovum. It gives rise to the muscles, bones, connective tissues, and dermis, the cerebro-spinal sympathetic nerves, the genito-urinary, vascular, and chylopoietic systems. (*Carpenter.*)

mĕs-ō-blăst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mesoblast*; *-ic.*] Composed of, derived from, or in any way connected with mesoblast (q.v.).

"A third set of *mesoblastic* elements may be derived from . . . the blastoderm."—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii. 754.

mesoblastic-somites, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: A row of well-defined, dark, quadrilateral masses in the mesoblast, on each side the dorsal ridges in the embryo. They are separated by linear intervals. Called also Protovertebral-somites.

mĕs-ŏ-çæ'-cŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng., &c. *cæcum.*]

Anat.: A name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cæcum (q.v.). It is not universally present; the cæcum being sometimes attached by areolar tissue to the fascia covering the right iliac muscle.

mĕs'-ō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The part of a pericarp lying between the outer and inner integuments or skins. When fleshy, it is called the sarcocarp.

mĕs-ŏ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, mes-ŏ-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *cephalic.*]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls with a capacity of from 1,350 to 1,450 cubic centimeters. Used also of races possessing such skulls.

mĕs-ŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to the *pons Varolii*, or *tuber annulare* of other anatomists

mĕs-ŏ-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [MESOCEPHALIC.]

mĕs'-ō-chīl, mĕs-ō-chīl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *χείλος* (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Bot.: The central division of an orchid lip when the latter is cleft into three.

mĕs-ŏ-chīl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [MESOCHIL.]

mĕs-ō-cō'-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng., &c. *colon.*]

Anat.: A name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum, which fix the different parts of the colon (q.v.) to the abdominal parietes.

mĕs'-ō-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. *Anim. Physiol.:* The same as MESOBLAST (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an Urn-moss.

mĕs-ō-dĕs'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *δέσμα* (*desma*) = a bond, a ligament; *δέω* (*deō*) = to bind.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchifera, family Tellinidæ. The valves of the shell are thick, triangular, closed; the ligament is internal, and there are lateral teeth in each valve; the siphonal fold is small, and the muscular impressions deep. Thirty-one species are known, from the West Indies, Chili, and the Mediterranean.

mĕs-ō-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *gastric.*] Pertaining to the mesogastrium (q.v.).

mĕs-ō-găs'-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Anatomy:

1. The umbilical region. [ABDOMEN.]

2. A median membraneous, or rudimentary mesentery, which, in early fœtal development, connects the alimentary canal with the rest of the embryo.

mĕ-sŏg'-nă-thoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *γνάθος* (*gnathos*) = the jaw.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls having a gnathic index of from 98 to 103. Used also of races possessing such skulls.

mĕs-ō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, from the Lower Miocene of North America. The species are about the size of a sheep, but with longer legs. The feet are three-toed; the fore-feet have a splint-bone (rudimentary metacarpal) representing the little finger. Two of the præmolars entirely resemble the molars.

mĕs'-ō-lābe, *s.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = middle, and *λαβή* (*labē*) = a grip, a hold, a handle, from *λαβεῖν* (*labein*), 2 aor. infin. of *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take, to hold.] An instrument employed for the finding of two mean proportionals between two given lines; it was used in solving the problem of the duplicature of the cube.

mĕş'-ōle, *s.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = middle.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of zeolites (q.v.). It occurs in spherical aggregations of lamellar crystals, with radial structure and pearly lustre. It has been referred to thomsonite (q.v.), but contains a larger percentage of silica. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Found associated with stilbite, apophylite, and chabasite, in the Faroe Islands and the Island of Skye.

mĕs-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, family Platysomidæ, from Carboniferous and Permian formations.

*** mĕs-ō-lcū'-cŏs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μεσόλευκος* (*mesoleukos*); pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *λευκός* (*leukos*) = white.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

mĕş'-ō-līne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mesol(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A white granular mineral, occurring in small cavities in an amygdaloidal rock in the Faroe Islands. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Dana includes it under levynite (q.v.), but says that it may be chabazite.

mĕş'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *mesolit.*]

Min.: A member of the zeolite group of minerals, intermediate in composition between natrolite and scolecite (q.v.). According to Des Cloizeaux it is probably triclinic, but Lüdecke makes it monoclinic in crystallization. Lustre of crystals, vitreous; of fibrous kinds, more or less silky; fragile. Compos.: silica, 45·6; alumina, 26·0; lime, 9·5; soda, 5·2; water, 13·7 = 100. Occurs in amygdaloidal rocks.

mĕs-ō-lō'-bar, *a.* [Eng. *mesolob(e)*; *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the mesolobe: as, *mesolobar* arteries.

mĕs'-ō-lōbe, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *lobe* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The corpus callosum (q.v.).

*** mĕs-ō-lŏg'-ą-rĭthm,** *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *logarithm* (q.v.).]

Math.: A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. (So designated by Kepler.)

*** mĕ-sŏm'-ĕ-lăs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = middle, and *μέλας* (*melas*) = black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the middle.

mĕs-ō-mў'-ō-dī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = muscle.]

Ornith.: A name suggested by Mr. Garrod for those Passerine birds in which the muscles of the voice-organ are inserted into the middle parts of the bronchial semi-rings.

mĕs-ō-mў-ō'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* [MESOMYODI.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the Passeriue group Mesomyodi (q.v.).

mĕs'-ŏn, *s.* The median longitudinal plane that divides a body into two equal and symmetrical parts.

mĕs-ō-nō'-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *νωτος* (*nōtos*), *νωτον* (*nōton*) = the back.]

Anat.: The middle part of that half of the segment which covers the back. (*Owen.*)

mĕs-ō-phlœ'-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *φλοιός* (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of trees.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to what is more commonly called the cellular integument of bark overlying the liber and underlying the epiphlœum. The cells are usually green, and placed in a different direction from those of the epiphlœum. Sometimes, as in the Cork tree, they contain cellular concretions.

mĕs'-ō-phўll, mĕs-ō-phўl'-lŭm, mĕ-sŏph'-ўl-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The interior parenchyma of a leaf lying between the two skins.

mĕs-ō-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [MESOPHYLL.]

mĕs-ō-phў'-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: The name given by Gaudichaud to the line of demarcation between the lamina and the petiole.

mĕs-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = the face, the visage.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index between 107·5 and 110, as is the case with the Negroid races. [*Naso-malar Index.*]

mĕs-ō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Palæont.: A genus of Catarhine Monkeys from the Upper Miocene of Greece, considered by Wagner intermediate between Hylobates and Semnopithecus. From the place where the remains were found, the base of Pentelicon, the sole species has been named by Gaudry *Mesopithecus Pentelici.*

mĕs'-ō-plast, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *πλαστός* (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to form.]

Physiol.: The nucleus of a cell.

mĕs-ŏp'-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*; Gr. *ὅπλον* (*hoplon*) = arms, armour, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Xiphioid Whales, sometimes referred to the family Rhynococeti. The best established species are *Mesoplodon bidens* (sometimes called *M. Sowerbiensis*, or Sowerby's Whale, which has two teeth in the lower and none in the upper jaw), *M. curopœus*, *M. densirostris*, *M. Layardi*, *M. Grayi*, and *M. Hectori*. Geographical range in northern and southern hemispheres, but more abundant in the latter.

2. *Palæont.:* Abundant in Later Miocene and Pliocene age; the long, cylindrical rostrum is of frequent occurrence in the bone-bed at the base of the Red Crags of Suffolk.

mĕs-ō-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The middle portion of the foot of molluscs.

mĕs-or'-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ὄρχις* (*orchis*) = a testicle.]

Anat.: A duplicature of the serous membraue of the testicle.

mĕs-ō-rĕc'-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng., &c. *rectum* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A triangular reflection, formed by the perftoneum between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. The inferior mesenteric vessels terminate in the layers of the mesorectum.

mĕs'-ō-rhīne, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls having a nasal index ranging from 48 to 53. Used also of races possessing such skulls. [*Nasomalar index.*]

mĕs-ō-sē'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *σημεῖον* (*sēmeion*) = a mark.]

Entom.: A South American genus of Erycinidæ. It consists of many species of brown or blue butterflies, marked with black lines, especially on the hind wings; and nearly all have a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wings, marked with two or more white dots.

mĕs'-ō-spĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The same as SARCODERM (q.v.).

mĕs-ō-stĕr'-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Lat. *sternum*, from Gr. *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the breast-bone.]

Anat.: The middle part of that half of the sternum which covers the breast (*Owen*): the ensiform process of the sternum or breast-bone constituting its sixth segment. In most cases it remains cartilaginous till the age of puberty, and in a few instances till advauced life. (*Quain.*)

mĕs-ō-tăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *otaria* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A phocine genus, allied to Otaria. It was founded by Prof. P. J. van Beneden on some fragmentary remains from the Pliocene of Flanders. He called the species *Mesotaria ambigua.*

mĕs-ō-tar-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *tartaric.*] (See the compound.)

mesotartaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Inactive tartaric acid. [TARTARIC-ACID.]

mĕs-ō-thē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *θηκίον* (*thēkion*), dimin. of *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a chest.]

Bot.: According to Schleiden, an inner coat in a young anther. It becomes the second coat in an adult one.

mĕs-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil rodents from South America. The lower jaw has four incisor teeth. The broad middle pair of teeth have an elongated ring of enamel around them, instead of having the edge worn away with a chisel-like form; and hence Mr. Alston has created for this one genus a section of the Rodent order, and called it Hebetidentata or Blunt-toothed Rodents. *Mesotherium cristatum* is found in the Pliocene of the Pampas of La Plata.

***mĕ-sŏth'-ĕ-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = middle, and *θέσις* (*thesis*) = a placing; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.] Middle, mean. (*Coleridge.*)

mĕs-ō-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *thorax.*]

Entom.: The middle ring of the three constituting the thorax. It is situated between the prothorax in front of it, and the metathorax behiud it.

mĕs'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = in the middle, and *τύπος* (*tupos*) = form; Ger. *mesotyp.*]

Min.: A name formerly used for a number of minerals supposed to belong to the zeolite group. Subsequently it was divided into lime-mesotype, soda-mesotype, and lime-and-soda mesotype. These are now designated Scolecite, Natrolite, and Mesolite respectively. (See these words.)

mĕs-ō-văr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A fold of the peritoneal membrane, corresponding in the female to the mesorchinm in the male.

mĕs-ŏx-ăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *oxalic.*] Contained in or derived from alloxau.

mesoxalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_2O_5,OH_2$. A dibasic ketonic acid, obtained by boiling alloxan or alloxanic acid with aqueous alkalis. It has a strong acid reaction, is very soluble iu water, and its solution is not decomposed by boiling. The barium salt, $C_3Ba_2O_5$, which crystallizes in yellow laminæ, is prepared by boiling a saturated solution of baric alloxanate. The silver salt, $C_3Ag_2O_5$, is produced when mesoxalic acid and amiuonia are added to argentic nitrate.

mĕs-ō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ζῷα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: A term proposed by Van Beneden for parasites in which no mesoderm is developed, nor any trace of au alimentary apparatus present.

"I am disposed to agree with Van Beneden that the Dicyemida should be regarded as the representatives of a distinct division, the *Mesozoa*, intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 676.

mĕs-ō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*; Gr. *ζωή* (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Geol.: A term introduced by Prof. Phillips in lieu of the word Secondary. It is modelled on the word Palæozoic (q.v.), applied to older strata. Though Mesozoic is largely used, yet Sir Charles Lyell preferred the older and simpler word Secondary.

mĕs-pĭ-lō-dăph'-nē, *s.* [Lat. *mespilus*, and *daphne*; Gr. *δάφνη* (*daphnē*) = a laurel tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ. It cousists of Brazilian trees with netted leaves; flowers in axillary panicles, with nine to twelve stamens. *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*, the *Casca pretiosa* of the Portuguese, furuishes a kind of cinnamou.

mĕs'-pĭl-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a medlar; Gr. *μεσπίλη* (*mespile*) = the medlar tree; *μέσπιλον* (*mespilon*) = its fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ (Appleworts); or, according to Sir Joseph Hooker, a subgenus of Pyrus. The fruit is large, five-celled; the cells one-seeded; the endocarp bony, the flowers solitary. *Mespilus* (or *Prunus*) *germanica* is the Medlar (q.v.).

***mĕs'-prīse, *mĕs'-prīze,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *mépris*), from *mespriser* (Fr. *mépriser*) = to despise.] [MISPRIZE.]

1. Contempt, scorn, insolence.

"And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 9.

2. Mistake.

"Through great disadventure or *mesprize*
Her life had ronne into that hazardize."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 19.

mĕss (1), ***mease, *messe,** *s.* [O. F. *mes* = a dish, a course at table (Fr. *mets*), orig. pa. par. of *mettre* = to place; Lat. *mitto* = to send; Ital. *messo* = a course of dishes at table.]

*1. A dish or a portion of food sent to or set on a table at one time; food prepared for a person or party of persons.

"He took and sent *messes* nnto them: but Benjamin's *mess* was five times so much as any of theirs."—*Gen.* xliii. 34.

2. As much provender or fodder as is given to a beast at ouce.

"'Tis only a page that carols unseen,
Crumbling your hounds their *messes*."
Browning: Pippa Passes, II.

3. A number of persons who sit down to table together, or the food provided for them; specif., a company or number of officers or men, belonging to the same regimeut or ship, who take their meals together.

*4. A set or party of four: from the company at great feasts being arranged or divided into sets of four. Applied—

(1) To persons.

"Where are your *mess* of sons [*i.e.*, the following four, Edward, George, Richard, and Edmund] to back you now?"—*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, i. 4.

(2) Of things.

"There lacks a fourth thing to make up the *mess*."—*Latimer: Sermon* v.

¶ In the Inns of Courts a *mess* still consists of four persons.

*5. A small piece; a small quantity.

"I will chop her into *messes*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

mess-deck, *s.*

Naut.: The deck on which a ship's crew messes.

mess-kit, *s.* That portion of camp equipage consisting of cooking utensils.

mess-table, *s.* The table at which the members of a mess take their meals.

mĕss (2), *s.* [A variant of *mash* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A mixture of things in disorder; a state of dirt and disorder; a jumble; anything dirty.

2. *Fig.:* A situation or position of difficulty, embarrassment, trouble, or distress; a muddle, a difficulty, a trouble.

***mĕss** (3), ***messe,** *s.* [MASS (2), *s.*]

mĕss (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [MESS (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To take meals together, as members of a mess; to associate at the same table; said espec. of uaval or military officers or men; to associate generally.

B. *Trans.:* To supply or provide with a mess; to supply with food.

mĕss (2), *v.t.* [MESS (2), *s.*] To make in a mess; to make dirty or foul; to dirty, to soil.

mĕss'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *missaticum* = a message, from Lat. *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send.]

1. A notice or communication sent from one persou to another either verbally or in writiug.

"[He], swift as an express,
Reports a *message* with a pleasing grace."
Cowper: Truth, 205.

2. *Specif.:* An official communication sent through an official messeuger: as, a *message* from the President to Congress.

*3. A messenger.

"A *message* fro that meyny hem moldez to seche."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 454.

***mĕss'-age (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [MESSAGE, *s.*] To carry or deliver as a messenger.

"He dyd in expressed commaund to me *message* his errand." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iv. 377.

***mess-ag-er, *messagere,** *s.* [Eng. *messag(e); -er.*] A messenger (q.v.).

"The raynhowe is lik *messager*."
Gower: C. A., v.

Mĕs-sā'-lĭ-ąn, *s.* [From the Syriac name = those who pray.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (*Pl.*): The same as EUCHITES (q.v.).

mĕs-ąn, mĕs'-sĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *meslin*, and ultimately with Lat. *misceo* = to mix.] A mongrel dog, a cur, a dog of no breed. (*Scotch.*)

"No, Miss Lucy, you need never think it! You would not consent to put forth your father's poor dog, and would you use me waur than a *messan*?"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xv.

***mĕsse** (1), *s.* [MESS (1), *s.*]

***messe** (2), *s.* [MASS (2), *s.*]

mĕss'-ĕn-ġĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *messager* (q.v.), the *n* being excrescent, as in *scavenger* for *scavager*, *passenger* for *passager*, &c.; Fr. *messager*; Ital. *messaģiere*; Sp. *mensagero*; Port. *mensageiro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who carries a message; one who is sent on an errand; one who bears a written or verbal notice, communication, or message from one person to another.

"Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n: he stay'd
Entranc'd." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* v. 97.

2. One who or that which foreshadows or preludes; a harbinger, a precursor, a forerunner.

"Down to short repose they lay,
Till radiant rose the *messenger* of day."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 534.

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Law:* A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties in bankruptcy or insolvency, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent, and to transact certain other duties in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy or in insolvency. [RECEIVER.]

2. *Naut.:* A rope passing from the capstan to the cable to which it is fastened by nippers. The winding of the messenger on the capstan hauls in the cable, and the nippers are successively taken off that part of the cable that is approaching the capstan, and put upon that part which has just come inboard, through the hawse-hole.

¶ (1) *Queen's* (or *King's*) *Messenger:* An official employed under the Secretaries of State to carry despatches to foreign courts.

(2) *Messenger-at-Arms:*

Scots Law: An officer appointed by and under the control of Lyon king-at-arms, to execute all summonses and letters of diligence in connection with the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

***mĕs'-sĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mongrel dog, a cur, a messan (q.v.).

***Mĕs-sī'-ad,** *s.* [From Messiah, on the analogy of Iliad, Lusiad, &c.] An epic poem having the Messiah for its hero; spec., an epic poem on the sufferings and triumphs of Christ, written by Klopstock.

Mĕs-sī'-ah, † **Mĕs-sī'-ăs,** *s.* [Heb. מָשִׁיחַ (*mashiachh*) = anointed, a verbal noun and participle, from מָשַׁח (*mashachh*) = to smear with colours, to anoint; Gr. Μεσσίας (*Messias*).]

1. *Jewish Hist. & Faith:* The Anointed One; a certain Personage or Being regarding whom Daniel prophesied. He was called "the Prince," was apparently identified with the "most Holy" [One], was to appear at the end of "seven weeks and three score and two weeks" from the issue of the decree to rebuild Jerusalem, was in sixty-two weeks to be "cut off but not for himself," after which Jerusalem was to be destroyed by foreign invaders (Dan. ix. 25, 26). In Psalm ii. 2, the Lord and his anointed might be rendered the Lord and his Messiah. Three classes of men were officially anointed under the Jewish dispensation: (1) Priests, and especially high priests (Exod. xxviii. 41; Levit. iv. 3, 5, 16; Num. xxxv. 25: (2) Kings (1 Sam. ix. 16, xvi. 3; 2 Sam. xii. 7; 1 Kings i. 34, xix. 16): (3) Prophets; Elijah, before his translation, was directed to anoint Elisha, his successor (1 Kings xix. 16; cf. also Isaiah lxi. 1–3). Presumably then the Messiah spoken of by Daniel would discharge priestly, kingly, or prophetic functions, or two out of the three, or all the three. The name "the Prince" would suggest that kingly functions would be specially prominent. During the later and more calamitous period of the old Hebrew monarchy, there were increasingly ardent desires for the coming of the Messiah, who was regarded chiefly as a deliverer from foreign oppressors. In Jewish belief that advent is still to be expected.

2. *Christian Hist. & Faith:* The Anointed One is in Greek Χριστός (*Christos*), from χρίω (*chriō*) = to anoint. So throughly are the words identified, that the Heb. מָשִׁיחַ (*mashiachh*), which occurs thirty-nine times in the Old Testament, is in every case rendered in the Septuagint χριστός (*christos*). When Jesus of Nazareth consented to accept the appellation "the Christ," or simply "Christ," as his official designation, he claimed to be the Messiah of Daniel's prophecy (Matt. i. 16, xvi. 20, xxvi. 63; Mark viii. 29, xiv. 61; Luke iii. 15, ix. 20, xxii. 67; John i. 41, vi. 69, &c.). All Christendom has acknowledged the claim. [CHRIST.]

3. *Fig.:* The highly-gifted leader of a nation, capable, if properly appreciated and followed, of leading it to the greatest prosperity. Thus, *à propos* of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Napoleon III. said of nations in general, "They crucify their Messiah."

mĕs-sī'-ah-shĭp, mes-i-ah-ship, *s.* [Eng. *Messiah; -ship.*] The state, office, or position of the Messiah.

mĕs-sĭ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *Messianicus;* Fr. *Messianique.*] Relating to the Messiah: as, *Messianic* psalms, *Messianic* prophecy.

¶ Many Old Testament prophecies are regarded by the great majority of Christian as Messianic, even though the personage predicted may not be formally termed the Messiah. Among them are the following:—

Gen. iii. 15, xii. 3, xxii. 18, xxvi. 4, xxviii. 14, xlix. 10; Deut. xviii. 18; Psalms ii., xxii., lxix., lxxii., cx.; Isaiah ii. 1–5, ix. 1–7, xi. 1–9, xxxii. 1, 2, xxxv., xl. 1–5, xlii. 1–4, xlix. 5, 6, l. 13–15, liii., lv. 1–4; Jer. xxiii. 6; Daniel vii. 13, 14, 27, ix. 24–27; Joel. ii. 28–32; Micah iv. 1–4; v. 2; Haggai ii. 7; Zech. ix. 9, xi. 12, 13, xiii. 6, 7; Malachi iii. 1–3, iv. 5, 6.

† **Mĕs-sī'-ăs,** *s.* [MESSIAH.]

Mĕs'-sĭ-dor, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *messis* = harvest, and Gr. δῶρον (*dōron*) = a gift. Properly meaning corn harvest.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention to the tenth month of the Republican year. It commenced on June 19, and was the first summer month.

messieurs (as **mĕs'-yŭrs**), *s. pl.* [Fr., pl. of *monsieur* (q.v.).] Sirs; gentlemen. It is used in English as the plural of Mr., and is generally contracted to Messrs.

Mĕs-sĭ-nēse', *a. & s.* [Eng. *Messin(a); -ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Messina in Sicily, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Messina; as a plural, the people of Messina.

***mĕss'-māk-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mess* (1), s., and *making.*] The act or practice of eating together.

"This friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* i. 59.

mĕss'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *mess* (1), s., and *mate.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who eats at the same mess; a member of the same mess; an associate, a mate.

"*Messmates,* hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea."
G. A. Stevens: The Storm.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A name given by Beneden to a class of parasites who do not actually feed on the body of their host.

"The *messmate* does not live at the expense of his host; all that he desires is a home, or his friend's superfluities."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites,* p. i.

2. *Bot.: Eucalyptus obliqua.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

messrs., *contr.* [MESSIEURS.]

mĕs'-suage (**suage** as **swĭj**), ***mes-uage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mesuage* = a manor-house; cf. Low Lat. *mesuagium, messuagium* = a closely connected with, if not the same word as O. Fr. *masage, masaige* = a tenement, from *mas, mes, mex, metz* = a messuage, a tenement, from Low Lat. *masa, massa* = a small farm with a house, from Lat. *mansa,* fem. sing. of *mansus,* pa. par. of *maneo* = to remain.]

Law: A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

***meste,** *a. & adv.* [MOST.]

mĕs'-teē', mŭs-teē', *s.* [MESTIZO.] The child of a white and a quadroon. (*West Indian.*)

mĕs-tēque' (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Mexican.] A native name for the finest kinds of the cochineal insect.

***mest-full,** *a.* [Lat. *mæst(us)* = sad, and Eng. *full.*] Sad, gloomy.

***mĕs'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *mæstus* = sad.] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy.

"Now have they scal'd thir *mestive* mountaine top."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 16.

mĕs-tĭ'-zō, mĕs-tĭ'-nō, *s.* [Sp. *mestizo,* from Lat. *mixtus,* pa. par. of *misceo* = to mix, to mingle; O. Fr. *mestis;* Fr. *métis.*] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

"Hated by Creoles and Indians, *Mestizos* and Quadroons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

***mĕst'-lĭng,** *s.* [MESLIN.] Yellow metal; brass used for the manufacture of church vessels and ornaments in the Middle Ages.

mĕs'-ū-ą, *s.* [Named after two Arabian physicians called Mesue. They were father and son, and flourished at Damascus in the eighth and ninth centuries.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ, tribe Calophylleæ. *Mesua ferrea* is a middle-sized evergreen tree, growing in the south of India and Ceylon, the east of Bengal, the Eastern Peninsula, and the Andaman Islands. The fruit, which is wrinkled and has a rind like a chestnut, is eaten by the natives. The fragrant blossoms are sold under the name of nagesar or negekesar in Indian bazaars: they are stimulant, astringent, and stomachic, useful in thirst, stomach irritation, and excessive perspiration. An attar is prepared from them. If made with butter and sugar into a paste, they tend to stop bleeding piles. The bark is a mild astringent and aromatic. A thick and dark-coloured oil expressed from the kernels is used in India as an external application in itch and sores, and as an embrocation in rheumatism. It is also burnt in lamps. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report,* &c.)

***mĕs'-ûr-ą-ble** (**s** as **zh**), *a.* [MEASURABLE.]

***mĕs'-ûre** (**s** as **zh**), *s. & v.* [MEASURE, *s. & v.*]

***mĕ-sўm'-nĭ-cŭm,** *s.* [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle, and ὕμνος (*humnos*) = a hymn, a song.]

Ancient Poetry: A repetition at the end of each stanzas; a burden.

mĕt (1), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [MEET, *v.*]

***mĕt** (2), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [METE, *v.*]

mĕt, *s.* [METE, *v.*] A measure of any kind; a bushel, a barrel.

mĕt-a-, *pref.* [Gr. = among, with, after; cogn. with A.S. *mid;* Goth. *mith;* Ger. *mit* = with.] A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and denoting *beyond, over, after, with, between,* and frequently *change* or *transposition.*

meta-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: As applied to inorganic substances, it refers to bodies having a similar composition to the ortho-compounds, but in which an obscure change has taken place affecting their chemical properties. In organic chemistry it applies to compounds of identical percentage, composition, and molecular weight, in which the carbon-nuclei are united to one another by an atom of a polyvalent element, such as nitrogen; *e.g.*:—

$$\text{Butylamine} = N\begin{cases} C_3H_9 \\ H \\ H \end{cases} \quad N\begin{cases} C_2H_5 \\ C_2H_5 \\ H \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \text{di-ethyl} \\ \text{amine.} \end{cases}$$

(Ortho.) (Meta.)

meta-cresol, *s.* [CRESOL.]

meta-oleic, *a.* [METOLEIC.]

mĕ-tăb'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-,* and Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a going; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.]

I. *Med.:* A change of remedy or treatment.

2. *Rhet.:* A passing from one thing to another; transition.

mĕt-ą-bĭs-mŭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-,* and Eng. *bismuthic.*] Derived from or containing bismuth.

metabismuthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: BiO_2HO. An acid obtained as a red deposit by passing chlorine through a solution of potassic hydrate, containing bismuthous oxide in suspension. It is soluble in a hot solution of potassic hydrate.

mĕ-tăb'-ō-la (1), *s.* [Gr. μεταβολή (*metabolē*), from μεταβάλλω (*metaballō*) = to throw over, to change.]

Med.: A change of some sort, as of air, time, or disease.

mĕ-tăb'-ō-la (2), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. μεταβόλος (*metabolos*) = changeable.]

Entom.: A sub-class of Insects, containing those having complete metamorphosis. The larva, pupa, and imago are all very different in appearance, and these several states constitute three quite distinct phases of life. The larva is known as a maggot, a grub, or a caterpillar. The pupa, which is always quiescent, is sometimes called a chrysalis. Dallas divides it into two sections: Mandibulata, containing the orders Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, and Neuroptera; and Haustellata, containing the orders Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Aphaniptera.

mĕt-ą-bō'-lĭ-ąn, *s.* [METABOLA.]

Entom.: One of the Metabola (q.v.).

mĕt-a-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μεταβολικός (*metabolikos*) = changeable, from μεταβολή (*metabolē*) = a change.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to change; capable of changing or being changed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* Acted upon by chemical affinity operatiugin circumstances or conditions which present themselves in living beings ouly. [METABOLIC-FORCE.]

2. *Entom. & Zool.:* Of, belonging to, or undergoing metamorphosis.

metabolic-force, *s.*

Phys.: The name given by Schwann to what is more commonly called Vital-affinity. [METABOLIC, II. 1.]

mĕ-tăb'-ō-lĭsm, *s.* [Ger. *metabolismus.*] [METABOLA.]

Theol.: A term coined by Rückert to describe the doctrinal views of Ignatius, Justiu, and Irenæus on the Lord's Supper. They stand midway between transubstantiation and the merely symbolical view, and hold fast to an objective union of the sensible with the supersensible. (*McClintock & Strong.*)

mĕt-a-bŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *boric.*] Derived from or containing boric acid.

metaboric-acid, *s.* [BORIC-ACID.]

mĕt-a-brŭsh'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *brushite.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral found in crystals in the guano and altered coral rock in the island of Sombrero, Lesser Antilles. Cleavage, clinodiagonal, perfect; hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·288 to 2·362; lustre, feeble, but on cleavage face pearly; colour, pale-yellow; translucent to transparent; compos.: phosphoric acid, 41·90; lime, 35·42; water, 20·68 = 100.

mĕt-a-car'-pal, *a.* [METACARPUS.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the metacarpus.

"The hand is modified remarkably from the form of the foot by the divergence of the outer *metacarpal* bone."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 143.

metacarpal-saw, *s.*

Surg.: A narrow-bladed saw, about six inches long, used for dividing the bones of the fingers or middle hand, or of the foot, in amputation.

mĕt-a-car-pō-, *pref.* [METACARPUS.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the metacarpus. (q.v.).

metacarpo-phalangeal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the phalanges, and to the metacarpus. There are *metacarpo-phalangeal* articulations.

mĕt-a-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Lat. *carpus*, from Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = the wrist.]

Anat.: The bony structure of the palm of the hand, between the wrist and the fingers. It comprises five shafted bones.

mĕt-a-çĕn'-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *centre.*]

Hydros.: The point of intersection of the vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of a floating body *in equilibrio*, and a vertical line through the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced, if the body be turned through a small angle, so that the axis takes a position inclined to the vertical. If the metacentre is above the centre of gravity, the position of the body is stable, if below it, it is unstable.

mĕt-a-çĕt'-a-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *acetamide.*] [PROPIONAMIDE.]

mĕt-aç'-ĕ-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acetone.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O$. A solid substance obtained in the dry distillation of sugar or starch with lime. It is a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour, insolnble in water, but very soluble in ether and alcohol.

mĕt-ăç-ē-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metaceton(e)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in metacetonic acid.

metacetonic-acid, *s.* [PROPIONIC-ACID.]

mĕt-ăç-ē-tŏn'-ĭ-trĭle, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acetonitrile.*] [PROPIONITRILE.]

mĕt-a-chlōr'-al, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *chloral.*]

Chem.: C_2HCl_3O. Insoluble chloral. A solid, white amorphous substance, formed when chloral is acted on by sulphuric acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated to 180°, it is reconverted into ordinary chloral.

mĕt-a-chlōr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. μέτα (*meta*) = after, and Eng. *chlorite.*]

Min.: A foliated columnar mineral of a dull, leek-green colour, and pearly lustre. Hardness, 2·5; compos.: silica, 23·7; alumioa, 16·43; protoxide of iron, 40·36; magnesia, 3·10; lime, 0·74; potash and soda, 1·45; water, 13·75 = 99·60. Found in veins in a green rock at Büchenberg, ncar Elbingerode, Harz.

mĕt-a-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *chromic.*] Derived from or containing chromic acid.

metachromic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: A term applied by Frémy to the oxide of chromium which is precipitated by ammonia from a violet chromic salt, and is soluble in acetic acid, potash, and excess of ammonia, in opposition to the oxide, which, by the action of boiling water, is rendered insoluble in these liquids.

* **mĕt-ăch'-rŏn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = after, and χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.] An error in chronology by assigning an event to a date after the true one.

mĕt-a-çĭn-na-bar'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Eng. *cinnabar*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish-black amorphous mineral. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 7·70 to 7·748; lustre, metallic; streak, black; fracture, uneven. Compos.: sulphide of mercury, formula Hg.S. Differs from cinnabar (q.v.) in colour, streak, density, and lustre, being identical in these respects with the artificial mineral. Found at the Redington mine, Lake Co., California.

mĕt-a-çĭn'-na-mēin, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cinnamein.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_9H_7O \\ C_7H_7 \end{matrix}\right\} O$. A crystalline substance, isomeric with cinnamein, produced by keeping cinnamein under water for three or four weeks. It melts between 12° and 15°, resolidifying on cooling, but after solution in boiling alcohol it cannot be again obtained in the crystalline form.

mĕt-a-çĭn'-na-mēne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cinnamene.*]

Chem.: C_8H_8. Metastyrolene. A white, transparent, highly refractive, solid substance, isomeric with cinnamene, formed, together with cinnamene and other products, by heating phenylbromethyl with an alcoholic solution of potassic cyanide. By distillation in a small retort, it yields pure liquid cinnamene.

* **mĕt'-a-çĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *metacismus*, from Gr. μετακισμός (*metakismos*).] A defect in the pronunciation of the letter *m*; a too frequeut repetition of the letter *m*.

mĕt-a-cō-paĭv'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *copaivic.*] Derived from or contained in copaiba (q.v.).

metacopaivic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{34}O_4$. An acid discovered by Strauss in 1865 in the balsam of copaiba, imported from Maracaibo. It crystallizes in laminæ, insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 205°–206°. It has a bitter taste, an acid reaction, and decomposes carbonates. Its neutral solution in ammonia forms white precipitates with the salts of calcium, barium, and lead.

mĕt-ăc'-rō-leĭn, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acrolein.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}O_3 = 3C_3H_4O$. A crystalline body polymeric with acrolein, obtained by heating the hydrochloride of acrolein with potassium hydrate. It forms colourless needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 50°, but at a higher temperature is changed iuto acroleiu.

mĕt-a-çy-an-ăn'-ĭ-lĭne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Eng. *cyan(ogen)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}N_4 = \begin{matrix} C(NH)-NH(C_6H_5) \\ | \\ C(NH)-NH(C_6H_5) \end{matrix}$. A modification of cyananiline, obtained by distilling uramido-benzoic acid with a fonrth of its weight of phosphoric anhydride. It melts at 54°.

mĕt-a-çy'-mēne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cymene.*] [CYMENE.]

mĕt-a-dĭ-çy-an-ō-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Prefs. *meta-* and *dicyano-*, and Eng. *benzene.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(CN)_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by distilliug the potassium salt of benzene-metadisulphonic acid with potassium cyanide. It is very soluble in water, and melts at 156°.

mĕt-a-fĕr'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *ferric.*] Derived from or contained in ferric acid.

metaferric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe_2O_3H_2O$. An insoluble modification of ferric hydrate produced by boiling the ordinary yellow hydrate in water for six or seven hours. It is then nearly insoluble in strong boiliug nitric acid.

mĕt-a-fūr'-fu-rōl, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *furfurol.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_2$. An aromatic oil, always present iu crude furfurol. It has a higher boiling point than furfurol, and oxidizes very readily into a browu resin.

mĕt-a-găl'-lāte, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng *gallate.*]

Chem.: A salt of metagallic-acid.

mĕt-a-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gallic.*] Derived from or contained iu gallic-acid (q.v.).

metagallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2$. A black shining mass resembling charcoal, obtained by heating dry gallic acid rapidly to 250°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in the alkalis, from which it is again precipitated by the addition of an acid. It forms iusoluble salts with several of the metals.

* **mēt'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *met(e)*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The act of measuring; measurement, especially of coal.

"An act . . . in relation to the admeasurement or *metage* of coals."—*Defoe: Tour Thro' Britain*, ii. 145.

2. The charge or toll charged for measuriug.

mĕt-a-jĕl'-a-tīne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gelatine.*]

Photog.: Gelatine which has been deprived of its setting power, usually by boiling with ammonia. It is sometimes used in preference to ordiuary gelatine in the earlier stages of compouuding a gelatine emulsion.

mĕt-a-jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng., &c. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: A term introduced by Prof. Owen, and defined by him as—

"The changes of form which the representative of a species of animal or plant undergoes in passing by a series of successively generated individuals from the egg to the mature or imago state. It is distinguished from metamorphosis, in which those changes are undergone in the same individual."—*Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.* (Glossary.)

To show the distinction between metamorphosis and metagenesis, he carefully traces the course of development of the Lernæan parasite of the perch, and points out that metamorphosis "is attended with the casting-off of a certain proportion of the precedent individual," or the new animal may be said to creep out from the old; while in metagenesis

"the outer case and all that gave form and character to the precedent individual perish and are cast off; they are not changed into the corresponding parts of the new individual. These are due to a new and distinct developmental process, rendered possible through the retention of a certain proportion of the unchanged germ-cells. The process is essentially the same as that which develops the cercariform larva of the Distoma within the gregariniform one, or the external bud from the Hydra, or the internal bud from the Aphis. It is a slightly modified parthenogenesis; and the phases by which the locomotive anellidous larva of the Lernæa passes through the entomostracous stage before retrograding to the final condition of the oviparous, limbless, bloated, and rooted parasite, are much more than those of a *metagenesis* than a metamorphosis."—*Owen, Anat. Invert. Anim.*, lect. xiii.

Herbert Spencer (*Principles of Biology*, vol. i., ch. vii.), adopts the term as one of the three divisions of his agamogenesis, aud divides it into (I) external, where "the new individuals bud out, not from any specialized reproductive organs, but from unspecialized parts of the parent;" aud (2) internal, as in the case of

the "King's-yellow worm" produced in the egg of Distoma. It increases in size, and the greater part of its inner substance is transformed into Cercariæ (the larvæ of Distoma), until at length it becomes little more than a living sac, full of living offspring. In *Distoma pacifica*, the brood arising by internal gemmation are of the same form as their parent, themselves producing Cercariæ after the same manner at a subsequent period.

mĕt-ą-gĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, mĕt-ą-gĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [METAGENESIS.] Belonging to or connected with metagenesis (q.v.).

mĕt-ăg-nŏs'-tĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge.] A synonym for metaphysics, because it transcends ordinary knowledge. (*McClintock & Strong.*)

***mĕt-ą-grăm'-mą-tĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = beyond, over, and γράμμα (*gramma*), genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter.] The same as ANAGRAMMATISM (q.v.).

mĕt-ą-hæ'-mō-glō-bĭn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *hæmoglobin.*]

Chem.: A mixture of hæmatin and an albuminous substance resembling serum-albumin, produced by the decomposition of hæmoglobin, when a concentrated solution of this substance is left to itself, at ordinary temperatures. It has an acid reaction.

mĕt'-ąl, *met-tal, *met-tall, *met-tle, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *métal*, from Lat. *metallum* = a mine, metal; Gr. μέταλλον (*metallon*) = a pit, a mine, a mineral, a metal.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A mine.

"It was impossible to live without our king, but as slaves live, that is such who are visibly dead, and persons condemned to *metals*."—*Jer. Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ep. Dedic.)

(2) In the same sense as II. 4.

"Where one veine is discovered, there is another alwayes found not far off: which is a rule observed not in mines of silver onely, but also in all others of what *mettall* soever: and hereupon it seemeth that the Greeks doe call them *metalla* (μετα τα αλλα)."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. vi.

* 2. *Fig.:* Courage, spirit, mettle. (Now only written *mettle.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): A term applied, in popular language, to a number of elementary substances which agree in presenting in various degrees certain well-defined physical characters, such as lustre, malleability, and ductility, and of which substances gold and silver may be regarded as typical representatives. In a strictly chemical sense the definition is inadequate, as there are several metallic substances to which it has only a slight and relative application.

2. *Civil Engineering:*

(1) Broken stone for roads, according to the McAdam principle.

(2) Broken stone around and beneath the wooden ties of a railway; ballast.

3. *Founding:* The workman's term for cast-iron.

4. *Geol.:* Some geologists have supposed that tin is of higher antiquity than copper, copper than lead or silver, and all of them more ancient than gold. But later observation has brought together facts inconsistent with this hypothesis.

5. *Glass:* The technical name for the molten glass in readiness for blowing or casting.

6. *Metall.:* [METALLURGY].

7. *Ordn.:* The effective power of the guns of a vessel expressed in the sum of the weights of the solid shot.

8. *Rail-engin.* (*Pl.*): The rails of a railroad.

B. *As adj.:* Made of metal; metallic.

¶ (1) *Bimetallism:*

Currency: Loosely, the concurrent coinage of two metals into standard money; more exactly, the legal obligation of a national mint to coin both gold and silver at a fixed ratio between the two metals, coupled with a law giving such coins equal monetary power without discrimination as to the metal of which they are composed; in either sense popularly termed a *double standard.* This system was first introduced in 1803 by the French law of 7 Germinal, year XI., which enacted that 5 grammes weight of silver, nine-tenths fine, should be coined into the monetary unit of one franc. The kilogramme of standard silver was therefore coined into 200 francs. The same law provided for the kilogramme of standard gold, nine-tenths fine, being coined into 155 pieces of 20 francs, equal to 3,100 francs, or at the rate of 5 grammes weight of standard gold into $15\frac{1}{2}$ francs, thus establishing the mint ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (*i.e.*, $\frac{31\,0}{200}$, which still remains the proportionate weight and comparative mint value, in France, of any given sum in French-coined silver and gold respectively. That bimetallism provides an actual double standard is scientifically untrue, since the natural law of supply and demand renders a continuous parity between any two commodities at a fixed ratio not only unlikely but almost impossible. In actual operation, the plan resolves itself into what may be called alternative monometallism; that is to say, of two metals legally employed on equal terms as a basis of a currency, the cheaper (at the established ratio) will be the actual standard, supplanting and practically nullifying the other and dearer standard until such time as the natural laws of commodity shall reverse the conditions or reëstablish between the metals a natural parity in the exchanges—the latter being a rare occurrence. Two separate and different standards for the same thing is a logically absurd proposition, but a legalized choice between two nominal standards is quite reasonable. This bimetallism actually contemplates. [MONEY, ¶; VALUE, *s.*, ¶.]

(2) *Bimetallist:* One who favors bimetallism.

(3) *Road metal:* The same as METAL, *s.*, A. II. 1. (1).

metal-broker, *s.* One who deals or trades in metals.

metal-casting, *s.* The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it into moulds while in a state of fusion.

metal-furniture, *s.*

Print.: The metallic portion of the pieces used in filling up blanks, &c., in chases. It includes reglet, side sticks, head and foot sticks, quotation furniture (hollow pieces of metal used to fill up blank spaces), and hollow quadrats. [FURNITURE.]

metal-gauge, *s.* A gauge for determining the thickness of sheet metal.

metal-plane, *s.* A form of plane for facing soft metal plates by taking a fine shaving therefrom. The angle of the plane with the sole is adapted to the hardness of the metal being worked.

metal-saw, *s.* A fine-toothed, hard, steel saw stretched in a frame, and used for sawing metal; a hack-saw.

mĕt'-ąl, *v.t.* [METAL, *s.*] To cover with metal; to lay metal on, as roads with broken granite, &c.

mĕt-ăl'-dĕ-hȳde, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_4O = \begin{cases} CH_3 \\ COH. \end{cases}$ An isomeric modification of aldehyde, formed by the action of dilute acids, calcic chloride, &c., on aldehyde cooled to a temperature below 0°. It crystallizes in needles or prisms, insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. It sublimes at 100°, and at a higher temperature is partly recouverted into aldehyde.

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = participation, from μετά (*meta*) = with, and λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking, from λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*), fut. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take.]

Rhet.: The continuation of a trope to one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it: as, "In one Cæsar there are many Mariuses;" here Marius, by a synecdoche or autonomasia, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public.

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-sȳ, *s.* [METALEPSIS.]

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-tĭc, mĕt-a-lĕp'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. μεταληπτικος (*metalēptikos*) = capable of partaking or receiving.] [METALEPSIS.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.

2. Transverse: as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.

II. *Chem.:* A term suggested by Dumas to express the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen, atom for atom, in organic compounds.

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *metaleptical*; *-ly.*] In a metaleptic manner; by transposition.

mĕt'-ąl-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ine.*] A compound for journal-boxes of metal, metallic oxide, organic matter, reduced to powder and compounded with wax, gum, or fatty matters.

mĕt'-ąlled, *a.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Coated or covered with metal, as a ship of war.

* 2. *Fig.:* Full of mettle or spirit; mettled, ardent.

II. *Civil Engin.:* Covered or overlaid with metal, as a road.

mĕ-tăl'-lĭc, *mĕ-tăl'-lĭck, *mĕ-tăl'-lĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *metallicus*, from *metallum* = a mine, a metal; Gr. μεταλλικός (*metallikos*); Fr. *métalique*; Ital. *metallico*; Sp. *metalico.*]

1. Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of or containing metal; having the nature or properties of a metal; resembling a metal.

"In his womb was hid *metallic* ore,
The work of sulphur." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 678.

2. Sounding as metal would sound if struck; ringing.

"A distinct, hollow, *metallic*, and clangorous, yet apparently muffled reverberation."—*E. A. Poe: Fall of the House of Usher.*

¶ *Bimetallic:* Pertaining to or characteristic of Bimetallism. [METAL, *s.* ¶ (1).]

metallic-barometer, *s.* A form of metal barometer, as contradistinguished from an instrument in which a fluid is employed. Also known as a holosteric barometer. Vidl invented the diaphragm form. [ANEROID.] Bourdon invented the bent-tube form; a flattened, curved, exhausted tube, one end of which is fixed and the other geared to an index-pointer which traverses a graduated arc. Changes of pressure of the atmosphere affect the curvature of the tube, and so move the finger.

metallic-cartridge, *s.* A cartridge in which the charge is contained in a metallic capsule, in contradistinction to the paper cartridge.

metallic cuckoo-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Campophaga, consisting of African cuckoo-shrikes with metallic plumage.

metallic-elements, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Those elements which possess certain properties in a greater or less degree, such as lustre, malleability, ductility, and conductivity for the electric current. The most important are: potassium, sodium, magnesium, barium, strontium, calcium, aluminium, chromium, zinc, manganese, cobalt, nickel, tin, gold, platinum, lead, mercury, silver, copper, cadmium, bismuth, arsenic, and antimony. [ELEMENTS.]

metallic-lustre, *s.* [LUSTRE.]

metallic-oxide, *s.* A compound of metal and oxygen.

metallic-packing, *s.* Piston-packing, consisting of a ring or several rings of iron or other metal cast so as to possess elasticity in themselves, or cut into segments and pressed against the interior of the cylinder by springs.

metallic-paper, *s.* Paper for memorandum-books, adapted to take an indelible mark from a leaden or pewter pencil. The paper is surfaced with a solution of lime, whiting, and size.

metallic-pencil, *s.* A pencil made with a tip or point of lead or pewter, and used for writing on metallic paper.

metallic-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds formed by the substitution of a metal or metals for one or more of the displaceable hydrogen atoms in an acid.

metallic-tinkling, *s.*

Path.: A sound as of tinkling metal heard,

by means of the stethoscope, especially if succussion be practised when, in the pneumothorax, air is mingled with liquid in a cell.

metallic-tissue loom, *s.* A loom for weaving with metallic threads, as in making gold and silver lace, braid, &c., entirely of metal, without any mixture of silk or other threads. These looms are also used in making tissues in which the warp is of silk or thread and the weft of gold or silver wire or silk thread covered with a flattened silver wire which has been gilt.

metallic-tractors, *s. pl.*

Hist. & Med.: Plates of metal, which, according to Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, Connecticut, possessed the power, when applied to a diseased part, of removing pain, and effecting a cure. Dr. Perkins had an agent in England, and the success claimed for the tractors led to the investigation mentioned in the extract.

"Dr. Haygarth of Bath (in conjunction with Mr. Richard Smith of Bristol) tested the value of Perkins' *metallic tractors* by substituting two pieces of wood, painted in imitation of them, or even a pair of tenpenny nails disguised with sealing-wax, or a couple of slate-pencils; which they found to possess all the virtues that were claimed for the real instruments."—*Carpenter: Human Physiol.*, p. 863. (Note.)

***mĕ-tăl-lĭ-făc'-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *metallum* = a mine, a metal, and *factura* = a making; *facio* = to make.] The manufacture of metals.

mĕt-al-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *metallifer* = producing metal: *metallum* = a mine, a metal; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *métallifère*; Ital. *metallifero*; Sp. *metalifero.*] Producing metal, yielding metals: as, a *metalliferous* district.

mĕ-tăl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *metallum* = a mine, a metal, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *métalliforme.*] Having the form of metal; resembling metal.

mĕt'-al-līne, *a.* [Fr. *métallin*; Ital. *metallino*; Sp. *metalino.*] Pertaining to a metal or metals; containing or consisting of metal; metallic.

"The quicksilver was by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 49.

mĕt'-al-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ing.*]

1. The act or system of covering with metal, as roads.

2. The materials, as broken stones, &c., with which roads are metalled.

mĕt'-al-lĭst, *s.* [Fr. *métalliste.*]

1. An advocate of metallic money or currency as opposed to paper money.

2. One who is skilled in metals, their properties and their uses.

***mĕt-al-lĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *metalliz(e)*; *-ation*; Fr. *métallisation.*] The act or process of metallizing or forming into a metal.

***mĕt'-al-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ize*; Fr. *métalliser*; Sp. *metalizar.*] To form into a metal; to give proper metallic properties to.

mĕ-tăl'-lō-chrōme, * mĕ-tăl'-lō-chrō-mў, *s.* [Gr. *μέταλλον* (*metallon*) = a metal, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.] A colouring of metals by means of galvanism. It is an invention of Nobili, and consists in depositing thin films of a metal on metallic bodies by means of a galvanic battery, so as to form a number of rings. As the deposited rings are not everywhere of the same thickness, they produce elevations and depressions, which, though not visible to the naked eye, nevertheless cause a refraction of the rays of light, thus giving rise to the formation of prismatic colours.

mĕt-al-lŏg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metallograph(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer upon metallography or the science of metals.

mĕt-al-lŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. *μέταλλον* (*metallon*) = metal, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe; Fr. *métallographie.*]

1. The science of metals; an account of metals or metallic substances.

2. A process invented by Abate, in 1851. It consists in printing from wooden blocks upon metallic surfaces, so as to produce imitations of the grain of the wood. A veneer of wood is wetted with a solution of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, and is then impressed upon the metal so as to cause the deposition of a coloured metallic oxide. Or the impression is taken on calico, which is then in a condition to transfer it to the metal under pressure.

3. A substitute for lithography in which metallic plates are substituted for the lithographic stone.

mĕt'-al-lōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *μέταλλον* (*metallon*) = metal, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *métalloïde.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the form or appearance of a metal; like, relating, or pertaining to metalloids.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Non-metallic elements. A term applied by Berzelius, in 1811, to distinguish the non-metallic elementary substances from the metals, in which sense it has been commonly used to the present time. The non-metallic elements are: oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon, boron, silicon, hydrogen, selenium, and tellurium.

***mĕt-al-lōĭd'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *metalloid*; *-al.*] The same as METALLOID, A. (q.v.).

mĕt-al-lūr'-jĭc, mĕt-al-lūr'-jĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *metallurg(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *métallurgique*; Ital. *metallurgico.*] Of or pertaining to metallurgy or the art of working metals.

metallurgic-chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: The term embraces the application of chemical principles, as distinct from mechanical means, in the separation of metals from their ores and compounds. It includes melting by reduction, as when hydrocarbons are brought into contact with metallic oxides at a high temperature; melting by oxidation of impurities; separation by solvents, as when lead is employed to recover silver and gold from their sulphides; and the precipitation of one metal by another, as in the case of the deposition of copper from its solution by metallic iron, together with the application of the laws of electricity in the important process of electro-plating, &c.

mĕt'-al-lūr-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metallurg(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *métallurgiste.*] A worker in metals; one who purifies, refines, and prepares metals for use.

mĕt'-al-lūr-jў, *s.* [Fr. *métallurgie*, from Low Lat. **metallurgia*, from Gr. *μεταλλουργός* (*metallourgos*) = working in metals, mining; *μεταλλουργέω* (*metallourgeō*) = to work metals; *μέταλλον* (*metallon*) = metal, and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work; Ital. *metallurgia*; Sp. *metalurgia.*] The art of separating metals from their ores or from impurities; comprehending the processes of smelting, reducing, refining, alloying, parting, plating, &c.

***mĕt'-al-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *metal*, and *man.*] A worker in metals, a smith.

***mĕt-a-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *logical.*] Beyond the province of logic.

mĕt-a-lū'-mĭn-a, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *alumina.*]

Chem.: A name applied to the soluble dihydrate of alumina, obtained by dialysing a solution of acetate altered by heat. The solution is tasteless, and neutral to test paper.

mĕt-ăl'-y-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. (*an*)*alysis.*]

Chem.: Döbereiner's name for Catalysis (q.v.).

mĕt-a-mar-găr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *margaric.*] Contained in or derived from margaric acid.

metamargaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid once supposed to be isomeric with margaric acid, but now known to be a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

mĕt-a-mĕ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *meconic.*] Contained in or derived from meconic-acid.

metameconic-acid, *s.* [COMENIC-ACID.]

mĕt'-a-mĕre, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = with, among, and *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part.]

Comp. Anat.: One of a series of similar parts.

mĕt-a-mĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [METAMERISM.]

Chem.: Referring to the quality of metamerism.

mĕ-tăm'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] [ISOMERISM.]

mĕt-a-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metamorph(osis)*; *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing or causing metamorphosis; transforming; causing change in form or structure.

2. *Geol.:* (See the compound).

metamorphic-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: Crystalline or, as it was called by the older geologists, Primary Limestone. In general it occurs in thin beds forming a foliated schist, resembling gneiss or mica-schist, and alternating with those rocks, in which case it often contains crystals of mica, sometimes with quartz, hornblende, talc, chlorite, garnet, &c. At other times, it is a white, crystalline, granular marble, capable of being used for sculpture. It is largely developed in the Alps, and more sparingly in the hypogene districts of Norway, Sweden, and Scotland.

metamorphic-rocks, metamorphic-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The term—first proposed by Lyell in 1833, and since universally adopted—for the stratified crystalline rocks—that is, rocks which have been presumably laid down originally by the action of water, and then transformed by fire, chemical agency, pressure, or all combined. Metamorphic action is divided into local—affecting only small portions of rock, or small areas, and regional—affecting rocks over considerable regions. The metamorphic rocks constitute one of the five great classes of rocks. The chief are gneiss, eurite, horublende schist, serpentine, actinolite schist, mica-schist or micaceous schist, clay slate, argillaceous schist or argillite, chlorite schist, quartzite or quartz rock, and crystalline or metamorphic limestone. Besides these which were probably at first sedimentary, the other classes of rocks have in places undergone metamorphosis.

mĕt-a-mor'-phĭne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *morphine.*]

Chem.: An opium base obtained from the residue in the preparation of opium tincture. It crystallizes from alcohol in stellate groups of prisms. It is not bitter; dissolves in 600 parts cold water, and in nine parts boiling alcohol. It is nearly insoluble in ether.

mĕt-a-mor'-phĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *metamorph(ose)*; *-ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of metamorphosing or changing the form or structure of anything.

2. *Geol.:* The changes, chemical, mineralogical, and textural, which have been produced in the rocks, called, in consequence, metamorphic. [METAMORPHIC-ROCKS.]

mĕt-a-mor'-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metamorph(osis)*; *-ist.*]

Church Hist.: A name given to certain sacramentarians of the fifteenth century, who affirmed that Christ's natural body with which he ascended was wholly deified, and had entirely lost its humanity. (*Shipley.*)

***mĕt-a-mor'-phīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *metamorph(osis)*; *-ize.*] To transform, to change, to metamorphose.

mĕt-a-mor'-phōse, *v.t.* [Fr. *métamorphoser.*] [METAMORPHOSIS.] To transform; to change into a different form; to change the form, shape, or character of; to transmute.

"Can transubstantiate, *metamorphose*,
And charm whole herds of beasts, like Orpheus."
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

***mĕt-a-mor'-phōse,** *s.* [METAMORPHOSE, *v.*] A change of form or character; a metamorphosis, a transformation.

"What odious change,
What *metamorphose* strikes the dubious eye?"
Thompson: Sickness, iii.

***mĕt-a-mor'-phō-sẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *metamorphos(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which metamorphoses, changes, or transforms.

mĕt-a-mor'-phō-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metamorphos(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis; changing the form or character; transforming.

mĕt-a-mor'-phō-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις* (*metamorphōsis*) = a transforma-

tion, from μεταμορφόομαι (*metamorphoomai*) = to change, to be transformed: μετά (*meta*) = denoting change, and μορφόω (*morphoō*) = to form; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape; Fr. *métamorphose*; Ital. *metamorfose*; Sp. *metamorfosis*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A change or transformation in the form, shape, structure or character of anything.

"There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: A change, especially of an abnormal character, in an organ. It may be progressive or retrogressive. Calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils are all transformed leaves. This interesting discovery—foreshadowed by Jung or Jungius in 1678, Linnæus in 1763, and Caspar Friedrich Wolf in 1759—was first clearly enunciated by Goethe in 1790. In the Peony, *Pæonia albiflora*, a whole series of connecting links may be observed between the form of the lower leaves and that of the petals, the higher leaves and then the bracts being the connecting links. In the White Water-lily, *Nymphæa alba*, a similar gradation may be observed between petals and stamens. In the double-flowered cherry the pistils will sometimes be found to have reverted to the appearance of leaves.

2. *Entom.*: A series of transformations which insects undergo in their progress from the egg to full maturity. Macleay divided metamorphosis into obtect, as in Lepidoptera and Trichoptera; coarctate, as in Hymenoptera and Diptera; incomplete, as in Coleoptera and Aptera; and semi-complete, as in Orthoptera and Hemiptera. Now only two divisions are generally recognized—viz., perfect when the pupa is inactive, and imperfect when it is the reverse. In the Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths), the metamorphosis is complete. They may stand as types in this respect of the whole class. The animal emerges from the egg as a caterpillar with six legs, which will become the future legs of the perfect insect, and some prolegs, destined to disappear. Its function in the larval state is to eat, which it does with such vigour and persistency that its skin, time after time, becomes too small to contain its expanding body, and has to be renewed. When the caterpillar is full grown it ceases to eat, becomes quiescent, and has developed around it a horny case, in which it lies like a corpse in its coffin. In due time it makes its way out of its chrysalis as a fully-developed winged animal. There are analogous changes more or less complete in the other orders.

3. *Zool.*: Metamorphosis takes place in many other animals besides insects. Thus a barnacle (Lepas) or an acorn-shell (Balanus) is at first a free and swimming creature, which ultimately becomes sedentary and attached to rocks or ships' bottoms. Metamorphosis exists also in Annelids, in Molluscs, in Medusas, &c. [METAGENESIS.]

*** mĕt-ą-mor-phŏs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *metamorphos(e)*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ical*.] Pertaining to or produced by metamorphosis.

mĕt-a-mor-phōt'-ĭc, *a.* [METAMORPHOSIS.]

Entom.: An epithet applied to a system originated by Swammerdam for the classification of insects.

"The *metamorphotic* system divides insects into those that undergo complete and incomplete metamorphoses."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xiii. 147.

mĕt-ăm'-ў-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *amylene*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{40}$. A compound polymeric with amylene, contained in the higher portion of the distillate produced by heating amylic alcohol with sulphuric acid.

Mĕt-ăn-gĭs-mŏn'-ĭ-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = in; ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a receptacle, and μόνος (*monos*) = alone, only.]

Church Hist.: A sect of heretics of the third century, who maintained that the union between the Father and the Son in the Trinity was effected by the Son entering into the Father, as a lesser vessel may be placed in a greater. (*Blunt.*)

mĕt-ăn-tĭ-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *antimonic*.] Derived from antimony.

metantimonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: SbO_2HO. A white powder obtained by the action of nitric acid, containing a little hydrochloric acid on metallic antimony. It is sparingly soluble in water, and its solution reddens litmus.

mĕt-ą-pĕc'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *metapect(ic)*; *-ate*. (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of metapectic acid.

mĕt-ą-pĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *pectic*.] Derived from pectic acid.

metapectic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_9$ (?). Acide cellulique. An amorphous mass obtained by boiling pectic acid with caustic alkali. It is deliquescent, soluble in water, and destitute of rotatory power. The metapectates, except the basic salts, are all soluble in water.

mĕt-ą-pĕc'-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *pectin*.]

Chem.: An isomeric modification of pectin (q.v.).

mĕ-tăph'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Gr. μεταφέρω (*metapherō*) = to carry over, to transfer: pref. *meta-*, and Gr. φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Bot.: Displacement of organs.

mĕt'-ą-phŏr, * met-a-phore, *s.* [Fr. *métaphore*, from Lat. *metaphora*, from Gr. μεταφορά (*metaphora*) = a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another, from μεταφέρω (*metapherō*) = to transfer, to carry over; μετά (*meta*) = over, beyond, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry, Sp. & Ital. *metafora*.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another, in such a manner that a comparison is implied though not formally expressed; a simile without any word implying comparison; a short simile. Thus, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a simile. "He bridles his temper," is a metaphor, expressing that a man restrains or controls his temper, as a bridle serves to restrain or control a horse.

"Analogies are used in aid of conviction; *metaphors* as means of illustration."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 149.

mĕt-ą-phŏr'-ĭc, mĕt-ą-phŏr'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *métaphorique*, from Gr. μεταφορικός (*metaphorikos*), from μεταφορά (*metaphora*) = a metaphor; Ital. & Sp. *metaphorico*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a metaphor; containing a metaphor; not literal; not to be understood literally.

"This does not, at the very first sight, appear to be a *metaphorical* expression."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. i.

mĕt-ą-phŏr'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *metaphorical*; *-ly*.] In a metaphorical manner; in metaphors; not literally.

"I make bold thus to talk *metaphorically* for the ripening of the wits of young readers."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*** mĕt'-ą-phŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *metaphor*; *-ist*.] One who makes or uses metaphors.

mĕt-a-phŏs'-phątes, *s. pl.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *phosphates*.]

Chem.: The salts of metaphosphoric acid, obtained by igniting the dihydric phosphate of a fixed base.

mĕt-ą-phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *phosphoric*.] Derived from phosphoric acid.

metaphosphoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: PO_2HO. A acid formed by dissolving phosphoric anhydride in cold water. It is very soluble in water, and its solution coagulates albumen.

*** mĕt'-ą-phrāse,** *s.* [Gr. μετάφρασις (*metaphrasis*) = a paraphrasing, from μετά (*meta*) = denoting change, and φρασίς (*phrasis*) = a saying, a phrase.]

1. A literal or verbal translation; a translation from one language into another, word for word, or phrase for phrase.

"His *metaphrase* of the Psalmes is still in our hands."—*Bp. Hall: To Mr. S. Burton.*

2. A phrase replying to another; a repartee.

"I'm somewhat dull still in the manly art
Of phrase and *metaphrase*."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, viii.

*** mĕt'-ą-phrāse,** *v.t.* [METAPHRASE, *s.*] To translate literally; to render word for word.

*** mĕt'-ą-phrăst,** *s.* [Gr. μεταφράστης (*metaphrastēs*) = one who translates from one language into another; Fr. *métaphraste*.] A literal translator; one who translates from one language into another word for word.

"George Sandys, Esq., the famous traveller and excellent poetical *metaphrast*."—*Wood: Fasti Oxonienses*, p. 1,285.

*** mĕt-ą-phrăs'-tĭc, * mĕt-ą-phrăs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *metaphrast*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Closely or literally translated; translated word for word.

"Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 109.

† mĕt-ą-phrē'-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. μετάφρενον (*metaphrenon*) (see def.): pref. *meta-*, and Gr. φρήν (*phrēn*) = the midriff.]

Anat.: The parts behind the midriff—*i.e.*, the back from the neck to the loins.

† mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭc, * mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭke, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *metaphysicus* = metaphysical; *metaphysica* = metaphysics, from Gr. μετά τα φυσικά (*meta ta phusika*) = after physics; because the study of metaphysics was supposed fitly to follow that of physics or natural science.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to metaphysics; abstract, general; existing only in thought, and not in reality.

"By any *metaphysick* book."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. According to the rules or principles of metaphysics.

3. Supernatural, preternatural.

B. *As subst.*: Metaphysics.

"Of logike, of naturall philautia, of *metaphistike*."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 104.

¶ The form metaphysic as a substantive is growing in favour, especially among the students of German philosophy.

mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *metaphysic*; *-al*.] The same as METAPHYSIC (q.v.).

"Language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other *metaphysical* writer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *metaphysical*; *-ly*.] In a metaphysical manner; according to the rules or principles of metaphysics.

"Those who discourse *metaphysically* of the nature of truth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 5.

mĕt-ą-phў-şĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *metaphysic*; *-ian*.] One who studies or is versed in the science of metaphysics.

*** mĕt-ą-phў-şĭ'-cian-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *metaphysician*; *-ism*.] The science of metaphysics.

"Phrenology and *metaphysicianism*."—*E. A. Poe: Imp of the Perverse.*

mĕt-ą-phўş-ĭ-cō-, *prf.* [METAPHYSIC.]

metaphysico-theological, *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology.

mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭcs, mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭc, * mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭcks, *s.* [METAPHYSIC.]

1. *Hist. & Philos.*: A term popularly employed to denote a science dealing with subjects incapable of being dealt with by physical research. Broadly viewed, the Aristotelian metaphysic was the science of the first principles of being, the science of the first principles of knowing, and the science of God, as the beginning and ending of all things; and these three were the foundation of scholastic philosophy, which found its highest expression in Thomas Aquinas (circ. 1225–1274). Metaphysics "is made by him conversant with being as such and its modifications. In itself each *ens* is *res* and *unum*; in distinction from others it is *aliquid*; as in harmony with the action of the knowing faculties, it is *verum*; and as harmonizing with the will, it is *bonum*." The Roman metaphysic of the present day is, to a great extent, Thomist, and is divided into General, or Ontology, and Special, embracing Cosmology, Psychology, and Natural (as distinguished from Moral and Dogmatic) Theology. The Leibnitzo-Wolfian metaphysic is noteworthy for its rationalistic tendency. Its ontology treats of the existent in general; its rational psychology, of the soul as a simple non-extended substance; its cosmology, of the world as a whole; and its rational theology of the existence and attributes of God. The Metaphysic of Kant was rationalist. Sum-

marizing the remarks accompanying his notice of the course for 1765, Wallace says :

"In the course on Metaphysics the early lectures would deal with experiential Psychology, where, avoiding all mention of a soul, a reasoned account would be given of the facts or phenomena of the mental life. Going on next to the theory of living bodies (the Biology of the period), and thirdly to Cosmology, or the theory of the material world, he would come in the fourth place to Ontology, which expounds the general properties of things, and includes rational Psychology (where the idea of soul or spirit is brought in), and would terminate with rational Theology."—*Kant*, p. 131.

Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856) give the following definition :

"Science and Philosophy are conversant either about Mind or about Matter. The former of these is Philosophy properly so called. With the latter we have nothing to do, except in so far as it may enable us to throw light upon the former, for metaphysics, in whatever latitude the term be taken, is a science, or complement of sciences, exclusively occupied with mind."—*Lect. on Metaphysics*, i. 121.

Auguste Comte, the founder of the Positivist philosophy, excluded metaphysics from his system, substituting for it the teachings of positive science. One of the latest authorities on the subject, Prof. Ferrier of St. Andrews, says (*Institutes*, pp. 36, 37) :

"Metaphysic is the substitution of true Ideas—that is, of necessary truths of reason—in the place of the oversights of popular opinion and the errors of psychological sciences."

The three divisions of his philosophy—for he prefers that term to metaphysic—are, "(1) The Epistemology, or theory of knowledge; (2) the Agnoiology, or theory of ignorance, and (3) the Ontology, or theory of being."

* 2. Supernatural arts. (*Cockeram.*)

***mĕ-tăph'-ȳ-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *φύσις* (*phusis*) = nature ; *φύω* (*phuō*) = to grow.] Change of form or character; transformation ; metamorphosis.

***mĕt'-ą-plăsm,** *s.* [Lat. *metaplasmus*, from Gr. *μεταπλασμός* (*metaplasmos*), from *μεταπλάσσω* (*metaplassō*) = to transform, to change : *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to form, to mould ; Fr. *métaplasme* ; Ital. & Sp. *metaplasmo*.]

Gram. : The change or transformation of a word by the addition, transposition, or taking away of a letter or syllable.

mĕt-ą-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool. : The posterior lobe of the foot in the Mollusca. It is often called the operculigerous lobe, because it develops the operculum, when that structure is present.

mĕt-ą-pŏph'-ȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng., &c. *apophysis*.]

Anat. (Pl.) : Owen's name for the mammillary processes of the vertebræ.

mĕt-ąp-tĕr'-ȳ-gōid, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *pterygoid* (q.v.).]

Ichthy. : A modification of the malleus bone in osseous fishes.

mĕt-ąp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng., &c. *ptosis* (q.v.).]

Med. : Any change in the form or seat of a disease.

mĕt-ăr'-ą-bĭn, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *arabin*.]

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A substance obtained by heating arabin to 130°–140°. It is insoluble in water, but swells up enormously in it. By treating it with a solution of potassic hydrate, or lime water, it forms the metallic derivatives of ordinary arabin.

mĕt-ar-sĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *arsenic*.] Derived from arsenic.

metarsenic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : AsO_2HO. A white nacreous mass, obtained by heating arsenic acid to 206°. It can only exist in the solid state. When dissolved, it is at once converted into ortharsenic acid.

mĕt'-ą-sōme, mĕt-ą-sō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool. : The hinder portion of the body in a cephalopodous mollusc. It is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera.

mĕt-ą-stăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *stannic*.] Derived from tin.

metastannic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : $Sn_5O_5HO_{10}$. An acid polymeric with stannic acid, prepared by oxidizing tin with nitric acid, and drying the product at 100°. It is insoluble in water.

mĕ-tăs'-tą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *μετά* (*meta*) = over, change, and *στάσις* (*stasis*) = a standing, position ; *ἵστημι* (*histēmi*) = to place, to stand.]

1. *Med.* : A change in the seat of a disease, attributed by the Humorists to the translation of morbific matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied, and by the Solidists to the displacement of the irritation.

2. *Bot.* : A change produced upon a substance designed for the nutriment of a plant, to make its assimilation more easy. Thus, when the starch formed in the leaf of a potato has to be transferred to the tubers as a depot of nutritial material, it is first changed into a soluble substance—glucose.

mĕt-ą-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Metastasis.] Pertaining or relating to metastasis.

mĕt-ą-stĕr'-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the chest.]

Anat. : The sixth segment of the sternum (breast-bone), generally remaining cartilaginous up to the period of puberty, and sometimes partially so even to an advanced age. Called also the ensiform process.

mĕ-tăs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool. : A post-oral plate or process bounding the hinder part of the aperture of the mouth in the various crustacea, as the lobster, the species of fossil Eurypterida, &c.

mĕt-ą-stȳ'-rŏl, *s* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *styrol*.] [Metacinnamene.]

mĕt-ą-stȳ'-rō-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *metastyrol* ; *-ene*.] [Metacinnamene.]

mĕt-ą-tar'-sąl, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *metatarsus(us)* ; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

A. *As adj.* : Of or pertaining to the metatarsus : as, the *metatarsal* artery, *metatarsal* articulations.

B. *As substantive* :

Anat. : Any bone of the metatarsus : as, the third *metatarsal*.

mĕt-ą-tar-sō-, *pref.* [Metatarsus.] Of or belonging to the metatarsus.

metatarso-digital, *a.* Of or belonging to the metatarsus and the digits. There are *metatarso-digital* articulations of the foot.

mĕt-ą-tar'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Lat., &c. *tarsus* (q.v.).]

Anat. : That part of the foot situated between the tarsus and the toes. It corresponds to the metacarpus, and is composed of five parallel bones, one to each toe. It exists also in the higher vertebrates.

mĕt-ą-thĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *meta-* (here = intermediate), and Gr. *θηρία* (*thēria*), pl. of *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool. : A name proposed by Prof. Huxley, and adopted by Prof. Flower in his article "Mammalia," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th), for a hypothetical group of early mammals, and their successors in time (the Marsupialia).

"We have the mammalian type in a higher stage of evolution than that presented by the Prototheria and the *Metatheria*."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 657.

mĕt-ą-thĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Metatheria.]

A. *As adj.* : Belonging to or possessing the characteristics of Huxley's mammalian group Metatheria (q.v.).

"There is no known marsupial which has not far more widely departed from the *Metatherian* type."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 657.

B. *As subst.* : Any individual of the group Metatheria (q.v.).

mĕ-tăth'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μετάθεσις* (*metathesis*), from *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *θέσις* (*thesis*) = a placing ; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place ; Fr. *métathèse*.]

1. *Gram.* : The transposition of the letters of a word : as, A.S. *wæps* = wasp ; *ascian, acsian* = ask ; *bríd* = bird, &c.

2. *Surg.* : An operation by which a morbific agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance ; as, for instance, when a calculus in the urethra is pushed back into the bladder.

mĕt-ą-thĕt'-ĭc, mĕt'-ą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Metathesis.] Pertaining to metathesis ; formed by metathesis.

mĕt-a-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *θώραξ* (*thōrax*) = the breast.]

Entom. : The hindmost of the three rings or segments of which the thorax of an insect is composed.

mĕt'-ą-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = beyond, after, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting ; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Arch. : The space between two dentils.

mĕt-ą-vŏlt'-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-* ; Eng., &c. *volta*(*ite*), and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in aggregates of hexagonal scales at Madeni Zakh, Persia. Dichroic. Hardness, 2·5 ; sp. gr. 2·53 ; compos. : sulphuric acid, 46·90 ; sesquioxide of iron, 21·20 ; protoxide of iron, 2·92 ; potash, 9·87 ; soda, 4·65 : water, 14·58. Much of the mineral called Misy belongs to this species.

mĕ-tā'-yĕr, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *medietarius*, from *medietas* = the state of being in the middle ; *medius* = the middle.]

A. *As subst.* : A cultivator who cultivates the soil under an engagement with his landlord, not paying a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion, generally one-half, of the produce, the landlord furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

B. *As adj.* : A term applied to the system of land-cultivation described in **A.**

mĕ-tăx'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μέταξα* (*metaxa*) = silk ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) ; Ger. *metaxite*.]

Min. : A variety of serpentine, included by Dana with the variety Picrolite (q.v.) ; colour, greenish-white, with weak and silky lustre. Found at Schwarzenberg, Saxony.

mĕ-tăx'-ō-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μέταξα* (*metaxa*) = silk ; suff. *-oite* (*Min.*) ; Ger. *metaxoit*.]

Min. : A greenish-blue to nearly white variety of chonicrite (q.v.). Sp. gr. 2·58 to 2·61. The oxygen ratio for bases, silica and water, is 5 : 6 : 3. Found near Lupikko, Finland. Named metaxoite from its nearness to metaxite.

mĕt-ą-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Metazoon.]

mĕt-ą-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metazo*(*on*) ; *-ic*.] Belonging to or characteristic of Prof. Huxley's division Metazoa. [Metazoon.]

"What distinguishes the *metazoic* aggregate is that its component blastomeres . . . remain united into one morphological whole."—*Huxley : Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 47.

mĕt-ą-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zoology :

1. *Sing.* : Any individual belonging to the division Metazoa. [2.]

"It is quite possible to conceive of an adult *metazoon* having the structure of a sponge embryo."—*Huxley : Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 684.

2. *Pl.* : According to Prof. Huxley, the second and higher division of the animal kingdom, the first and lower being Protozoa. [Protozoon.] The whole of the metazoa may be regarded as modifications of one actual or ideal primitive type, which is a sac with a double cellular wall, enclosing a central cavity, and open at one end. This is what Haeckel terms a gastræa. The first change which takes place in the development of the embryo from the impregnated ovum is the division of the ovum, and the simplest form of division results in the formation of a spheroidal mass of blastomeres. The morula thus formed generally acquires a central cavity, and becomes a hollow vesicle, the wall of which is the blastoderm, the cells of which give rise to the histological elements of the adult body. Sexual reproduction always occurs, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The sponges are the lowest of the Metazoa, under which designation the Vertebrata are included, and those Invertebrata possessing a notochord, and having the trunk divided into segments in the adult state. (*Huxley : Anat. Invert. Animals.*)

***mēte** (1), ***meate,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *metan, gemetan* = to measure ; cogn. with Dut. *meten* ; Icel. *meta* = to tax, to value ; Sw. *mäta* = to measure ; Goth. *mitan* ; Ger. *messen* ; from

the same root as Lat. *modus* = a measure; *metior* = to measure; Gr. μέδω (*medō*) = to rule; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Eng. *mode*, *moderate*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To measure; to ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or capacity of.

"His grace must *mete* the lives of others,
Turning past evils to advantages."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. To distribute by measure.

"For with the same measure that ye *mete* withal it shall be measured to you again."—*Luke* vi. 38.

3. To be the exact measure or equivalent of; to define exactly.

B. *Intrans.:* To measure with the eye; to aim.

"Let the mark have a prick in't, to *mete* at."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

* **mete-rod,** * **meet-rodde,** *s.* A measuring rod or pole.

"The *meet-rodde* that he hadde in his hande, was syxe cuhytes longe and a spanne."—*Ezekiel* xl. (1551.)

* **mēte** (2), *v.t.* [MEET, *v.*]

* **mēte** (3), * **met-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *mǽtan.*] To dream.

"*Meten* a ewevene." *Piers Plowman*, prol. 11.

* **mēte** (1), *s.* [MEAT, *s.*]

* **mete-borde,** *s.* An eating or dining-table.

mēte (2), *s.* [A.S. *met*, *mæt*; cogn. with Icel. *mjót*; O. H. Ger. *mez*; Ger. *mass* = a measure; O. Fr. *mette* = a boundary, from Lat. *meta* = goal.] A measure, a boundary, a limit. (Generally used in the plural.) [METE (1), *v.*]

"[They] demanded that the frontier should be eet out by *metes* and bounds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **mēte,** *a.* [MEET, *a.*]

* **mēte'-corn,** *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), *v.*; and *corn.*]

Feud. Law: A measure or portion of corn given by a lord to customary tenants as a reward and encouragement for labour and faithful service.

* **mēte'-găv-ĕl,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meat, and *gavel* = a tribute, a tax.] A tribute, tax, or rent paid in food.

* **mete-les,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meat; *-les* = -less.] Without food.

"Thre dawee & thre nygt *meteles* hii wuste hem eo,
That hii nuete hou ou take, ne wat vor hunger do."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 170.

* **meteles,** * **met-els,** *s.* [A.S. *métan* = to dream.] A dream.

* **mete-ly,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meet, *a.*; *-ly.*] Fit, proportionate.

mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭc, mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [METEMPIRICAL.] One who believes in or supports metempirical or transcendental philosophy.

mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = beyond, and ἐμπειρία (*empeiria*) = experience.]

Metaph.: Transcendental, beyond the limits of experience.

mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *metempiric*; *-ism.*]

Metaph.: A system of philosophy based on *a priori* reasoning; transcendentalism.

* **mĕ-tĕmp'-sy-chōse** (or *p* silent), *v.t.* [METEMPSYCHOSIS.] To translate or transfer from one body to another, as the soul.

"The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses."—*Peacham: On Blazoning.*

mĕ-tĕmp-sy-chō'-sĭs (or *p* silent), *s.* [Gr. μετεμψυχωσις (*metempsuchōsis*), from μετεμψυχόω (*metempsuchoō*) = to transfer the soul from one body to another: μετά (*meta*), denoting change; ἐμ (*em*) for ἐν (*en*) = in, and ψυχή (*psuchē*) = the soul.] [TRANSMIGRATION.]

* **mĕ-tĕmp'-sy-chō-size** (or *p* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *metempsychos(is)*; *-ize.*] To cause the soul to change from one body to another.

"*Metempsychosized* into a frog."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cexli.

mĕt-ĕmp-tō'-sĭs (or *p* silent), *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = beyond, and ἔμπτωσις (*emptōsis*) = a falling upon: ἐμ (*em*) for ἐν (*en*) = in, on, and πτώσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling; πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Chron.: The solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the proemptosis, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2,400 years. [PROEMPTOSIS.]

mĕt-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Gr. ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*) = the brain.]

Anat.: A term introduced by Quain for the after-brain (the *nachhirn* of German embryologists). It contains the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. Both the metencephalon and the epencephalon develop from the posterior primary vesicle. (*Anat.* (8th ed.), ii. 755.)

* **mĕt-ĕn-sō-mą-tō'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*), denoting change, and ἐνσωμάτωσις (*ensōmatōsis*) = an embodying, from ἐμ (*em*) for ἐν (*en*) = in, and σώμα (*sōma*), genit. σώματος (*sōmatos*) = a body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body, and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation.

mō'-tĕ-ŏr, *s.* [Fr. *météore*, from Gr. μετέωρος (*meteōros*) = raised above the earth, soaring in the air; μετέωρον (*meteōron*) = a meteor, from μετά (*meta*) = among; ἐώρα (*eōra*) = anything suspended; ἀείρω (*aeirō*) = to lift; Sp. *meteoro*; Ital. *meteora.*]

1. *Literally:* A luminous body appearing for a few moments in the sky, and then disappearing, exploding or descending to the earth; a shooting star. On any clear night an occasional meteor may be seen, but the most brilliant displays are confined to particular dates. A very notable one is on Nov. 13 or 14. In 1864, Prof. H. A. Newton, of Yale College, predicted a display in 1866, and determined the length of the meteoric cycle, the annual period, and the probable orbit round the sun of the November stream. The display which came on Nov. 13, 1866, was splendid. It was seen all over Europe, at the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. About eight thousand meteors were counted at Greenwich, and it is supposed that another thousand may have escaped observation. They came from a radiant point 149° 12′ of right ascension, and 23° 1′ of north declination, between γ and ε Leonis, just north of the bright star Regulus. On an average, each meteor was visible about three seconds, and drew a cord of silver radiance from twenty to forty degrees in length. In Nov., 1867 and 1868, considerable star showers were seen in the United States. Similar displays have been seen in the Nov. of the years 902, 931, 934, 1002, 1101, 1202, 1366, 1533, 1602, 1698, 1799, 1832, and 1833. That of Nov. 12, 1799, was one of the finest. It was seen by Humboldt and Bonpland at Cumana, in South America. Prof. Adams places the more magnificent displays at intervals of thirty-three and a quarter years apart, and, if his theory be correct, the next will be due in 1899. It is believed that a ring of meteors revolves round the sun, portions of it very thickly studded with them, while at others they are only sparsely scattered. Every year the earth's orbit cuts through the ring, though only at intervals of about thirty-three years through the part where they are most crowded. The meteors themselves are of iron, which, striking the atmosphere of the approaching earth with planetary velocity, ignite and go to dust. Leverrier considers that in A.D. 127 the attraction of the planet Uranus brought them into their present orbit. Heis and Alexander Herschel recognise about a hundred other meteor systems; hence it has been found needful to distinguish them by names. The November meteors coming from the constellation Leo are called Leonids. The next in importance appear about August 10, and come from the constellation Perseus. They are therefore named Perseids. Of old they were called the Tears of St. Lawrence. They appear generally much earlier in the evening than the Leonids. In 1866 Prof. Alexander Herschel, son of Sir John Herschel, studying the August meteors with a spectroscope, found some of them to consist in large measure of sodium vapour, and to be "nothing else but soda flames." There are also Lyrids, Geminids, Orionids, Draconids, Aquariads, Andromedes, &c. Prof. Schiaparelli, of Milan, has shown that the orbits of particular comets often wonderfully coincide with those of meteoric rings. A small comet, called Temple's, invisible to the naked eye coincides with the orbit of the November meteors, and a large one, called Tuttle's comet, visible to the naked eye in 1862 with that of the Perseids.

¶ Viewing the term meteors as a generic word, the committee of the British Association on Luminous Meteors range under it what may be called the following species:

1. *Telescopic Meteors*, only rendered visible to the naked eye by the aid of telescopes.
2. *Shooting-stars*, visible to the naked eye, and comparable to the different apparent magnitudes of the fixed stars in brightness.
3. *Bolides* and *Fireballs*, or very luminous meteors, comparable in brilliancy to the planets Jupiter and Venus, and to the different phases of the moon, and sometimes even rivalling the sun by appearing with much splendour in broad daylight, the term *bolides* being usually applied to the smaller, and *fireballs* to the larger kinds.
4. *Detonating* or *"Aerolitic" Meteors*, fireballs which produce an audible explosion, like a distant cannon, a peal of thunder, or an earthquake's shock, by their concussion with the air, and which differ accordingly from the last (as "forked" lightning often does from distant and "sheet" lightning) only by the thunder-clap that not unfrequently reverberates from fireballs of the largest and brightest class; or, finally, as
5. *Stonefalls* and *Ironfalls* (the latter very rare occurrences), or the falls of meteorites, either singly or in a shower, it may be of many thousands of fragments, from a fireball, which, especially if seen in the daytime, when these occurrences are usually observed, is almost always a large meteor of the last-named description. (*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1878), p. 371.)

2. *Fig.:* Anything which transiently or momentarily dazzles, allures, or strikes with wonder.

"The *meteor* of conquest allured me too far."
Byron: Napoleon's Farewell.

meteor-cloud, meteoric-cloud, *s.* An expanse of space thickly studded with meteors or meteoric particles.

meteor-current, *s.* The current or stream of meteors moving together in the same orbit.

meteor-like, *adv.* Like a meteor.

"Though bent on earth thine evil eye,
As *meteor-like* thou glidest by."
Byron: Giaour.

meteor-powder, *s.* [METEOR-STEEL.]

meteor-ring, meteoric-ring, *s.* The orbit of a system of meteors.

meteor-shower, meteoric-shower, *s.* Showers of meteors when the earth in her orbit intersects that of a meteoric ring. [METEOR.]

meteor-spectroscope, *s.* A spectroscope specially adapted for observing meteors.

meteor-steel, *s.* An alloyed steel which has a wavy appearance, resembling Damascus steel. An alloy of zinc, 80; nickel, 16; silver, 4 = 100, is placed in a black-lead crucible, covered with charcoal, and melted. It is rendered friable by pouring it into cold water, is reduced to powder, called meteor-powder, and is added to steel in a crucible.

meteor-streak, *s.* A streak of light which various meteors leave behind them for a few seconds after they have vanished.

meteor-stream, *s.* [METEOR-CURRENT.]

meteor-system, meteoric-system, *s.* A countless number of meteors moving together in a stream though each is independently following out its own elliptic orbit.

meteor-track, *s.* The track of a meteor in the sky. It is probably from an ascertainable radiant point, or, at least, radiant region (q.v.).

mē-tē-ŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meteor*; *-ic.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; consisting of meteors; resembling or partaking of the nature or properties of a meteor: as, a *meteoric* shower.

2. *Fig.:* Flashing or appearing bright and illustrious for a brief time; transiently or irregularly brilliant.

meteoric-astronomy, *s.* The branch of astronomy which treats of meteors.

"Some papers on *Meteoric Astronomy*."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), p. 27.

meteoric-date, meteoric-epoch, *s.* A date or an epoch in any year when meteors may be expected. The chief are, Jan. 1, 2, April 19–21, Aug. 5–12 (and especially 10th), Nov. 12–15, and Dec. 11–13. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1869), p. 217; (1870), p. 78.)

meteoric-iron, *s.* Iron coming to the earth from a meteoric ring.

meteoric-paper, *s.* Sheets or layers of

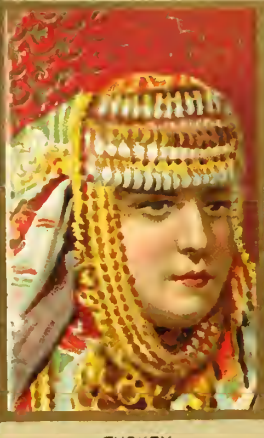
AFRICA.

NORWAY.

CIRCASSIA.

EGYPT.

NUBIA.



TURKEY.

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PORTUGAL.

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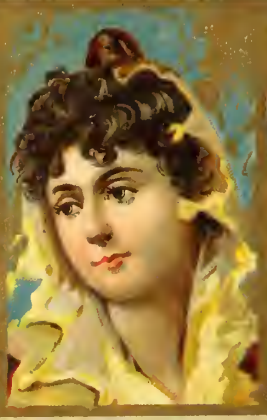

CUBA.

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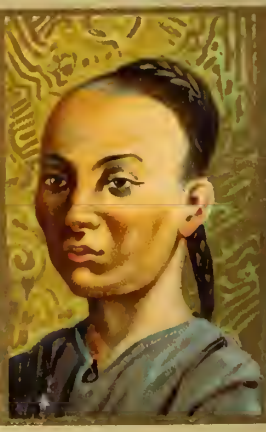
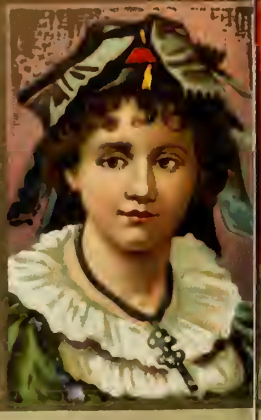


CHINA.



GERMANY.

RACES OF

HOLLAND.

HAWAII.

NORTH AMERICA.

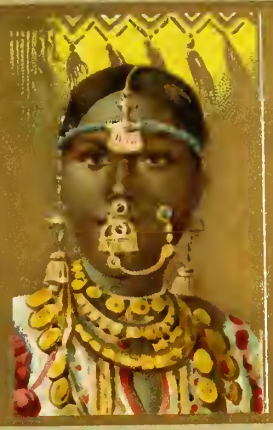
TARTARY.

SPAIN.

HINDOOSTAN.

TYROL.

MADAGASCAR.



DEMERARA.

SAHARA.

GREENLAND.

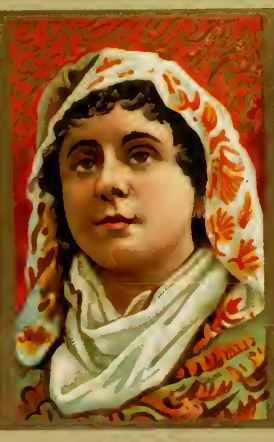
ANDALUSIA.

RUSSIA.

SUMATRA.

SWITZERLAND.

LAPLAND.



ROUMANIA.

BORNEO.

STEPPES.

MALAY.

MANKIND.

interwoven confervæ, diatoms, infusoria, &c., found on the surface of rocks after an inundation. They sometimes fall from the air, and were at one time thought to be of meteoric origin. Now it is considered that they have been caught up from the ground by small whirlwinds, and then allowed again to fall. Akin to Natural Flannel. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) [FLANNEL.]

meteoric-shower, *s.* [METEOR-SHOWER.]

meteoric-stones, *s. pl.* [AËROLITE, METEORITE.]

*** mē-tē-ŏr'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *meteoric*; *-al.*] The same as METEORIC (q.v.).

"I see a resemblance of that *meteorical* light which appears in moorish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 12.

mē'-tē-ŏr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *meteor*; *-ism.*]

Med.: The same as TYMPANITIS (q.v.).

mē'-tē-ŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *meteor*; *-ite*; Fr. *météorite.*] A meteoric stone, a compound of earthy and metallic matter which has fallen to the earth; a meteorolite. [METEOR, ¶ 5.]

mē'-tē-ŏr-īze, *v.i.* [Gr. μετεωρίζω (*meteōrizō*) = to raise to a height; μετέωρος (*meteōros*) = raised in the air; Fr. *se météoriser.*] To take the form of a meteor; to ascend in vapour like a meteor.

mē'-tē-ŏr-ō-graph, *s.* [METEOROGRAPHY.] An apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena. It was invented by an Italian, Father Secchi of Rome, who obtained a prize for it at the Paris International Exhibition of 1867.

mē-tē-ŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meteorograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to meteorography.

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. μετέωρον (*meteōron*) = a meteor, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Meteorology; the registration of meteorological phenomena.

mē'-tē-ŏr-ō-īd, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *meteor*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the form or appearance of a meteor.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* Any moving body in the sky which has the form or appearance of a meteor.

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*): Used by Schiaparelli for particles of a nebular mass or cloud destined ultimately to become a meteoric ring revolving round the sun. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), p. 45.)

mē'-tē-ŏr-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. μετέωρος (*meteōros*) = raised in the air, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] The same as METEORITE (q.v.).

mē-tē-ŏr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, mē-tē-ŏr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *meteorolog(y)*; *-ic, -ical*; Fr. *météorologique.*] Pertaining or relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena; pertaining to the science of meteorology; used in meteorology: as, *meteorological* instruments, *meteorological* observations, &c.

meteorological-tables or register, *s.* A register or account of the state of the atmosphere in regard to temperature, dryness, moisture, weight, winds, &c., as ascertained by various meteorological instruments, such as the barometer, thermometer, anemometer, hygrometer, &c.

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *meteorolog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *météorologiste*; Sp. *meteorologista.*] One who studies or is versed in meteorology.

"The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία (*meteōrologia*), from μετέωρον (*meteōron*) = a meteor, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise; Fr. *météorologie*; Ital. & Sp. *meteorologia.*]

Phys. Science: That branch of science which observes, registers, classifies, and compares the various and varying phenomena of our atmosphere. It remarks, at the same time, the connection of those phenomena with heavenly bodies, and with the solid and liquid materials of the earth, in reference to their reciprocal and combined influence in determining the character of different climates, and with the view of learning the meteoric history of every region of our globe, of ultimately investigating the laws of atmospheric change and the plan of meteoric action; the theory, in fact, of meteorological phenomena, on which depends essentially the fitness of the various portions of the earth's surface for the production of different vegetable and other substances, and for the support of animal life.

"In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation both of wind and weather."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. x.

*** mē'-tē-ŏr-ŏ-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. μετέωρον (*meteōron*) = a meteor, and μαντεία (*menteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination among the Romans by meteoric phenomena, as by thunder and lightning.

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *meteor*; *o* connect., and *meter.*]

Teleg.: An apparatus for receiving, at a local station, transmitting to a central station, by telegraph-wires, and there recording the direction and velocity of the wind, condition of the barometer and thermometer, and amount of rainfall.

mē-tē-ŏr'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. μετέωρος (*meteōros*) = raised in the air, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument used for taking angles, and making measurements of the heavenly bodies.

"With astrolabe and *meteoroscope*."
Albumazar, iI. 5.

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Eng. *meteoroscop(e)*; *-y.*] The taking of observations with the meteoroscope (q.v.).

*** mē-tē'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *meteor*; *-ous.*] Having the nature of a meteor; resembling a meteor.

"The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist."
Milton: P. L., xii. 629.

mēt'-ĕr (1), *** meēt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1) v., *-er.*] One who or that which metes or measures; a measurer; a measuring instrument or apparatus. When used simply, it is equivalent to a gas-meter (q.v.), but it generally occurs in composition: as land-*meter*, coal-*meter*, water-*meter*.

"But the aulnager, the weigher, the *meeter* of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgment of the prince."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

*** mēt'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [METRE (1).]

*** mēt'-ĕr-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *meter* (1); *-age.*]

I. The act of measuring.

2. The measurement itself.

3. The price paid for measurement.

met'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *meter* (2); *-er.*] One who writes in metre; a poet.

mēte'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), v., and *stick.*]

Naut.: A stick fixed on a board at right angles, to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

*** mēte'-wănd, * met-wand,** *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), v., and *wand.*] A measuring rod, staff, or pole.

"Now the same is called a yard, or a *metwand*, &c."—*Stow: Henry I.* (an. 1102).

*** mēte'-yard,** *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), v., and *yard.*] A yard, staff, or rod used for measuring.

"Take thou the bill, give me thy *meteyard*, and spare not me."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

měth-ą-crўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*, and *acrylic.*] Derived from or contained in acrylic-acid.

methacrylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_2$. An acid isomeric with crotonic acid, obtained in the form of its ethylic salt by the action of phosphorus trichloride on the ethylic salt of hydroxy-isobutyric acid. The free acid is a colourless oil, solid at 0°, having an odour of pyrogallic acid, and a strong acid reaction. Its salts are very unstable.

měth'-ăl, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl ether)*, and *al(cohol).*] [MYRISTIC-ALCOHOL.]

měth'-ăne, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*; *-ane.*] [MARSH-GAS.]

mē-thĕğ'-lĭn, *s.* [Wel. *meddyglyn* = mead; lit. = mead-liquor, from *mead* = mead, and *llyn* = liquor.] The same as MEAD (q.v.).

"O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *methęglin* glides."
Gay: To a Lady, Ep. I.

měth'-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: CH_2. Methylene, a diatomic radical unknown in the free state. It forms ethers analogous to ethylene, but the series is much less complete. (See compounds.)

methene-diacetate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(O{\cdot}C_2H_3O)_2$. It is prepared by acting on methene diiodide with argentic acetate and acetic acid. It boils at 170°.

methene-dibromide, *s.*

Chem.: CH_2Br_2. Obtained by the action of bromine on iodide of methyl. It forms a heavy liquid, which boils at 80°. It has a sp. gr. of 2·004.

methene-dichloride, *s.*

Chem.: CH_2Cl_2. Obtained by the action of chlorine on methylic chloride, $CH_3Cl + Cl_2 = CH_2Cl_2 + HCl$. It is a colourless and volatile liquid of a sweet and penetrating odour. It boils at 31°, and is nearly insoluble in water.

methene-diiodide, *s.*

Chem.: CH_2I_2. Prepared by heating iodoform for several hours with hydriodic acid. It is a colourless sweet-smelling oil, which boils at 182°, and crystallizes in the cold in brilliant leaves, which melt at 6°. Its sp. gr. is 3·345.

methene-dimethylate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$. Methylal. Formal. A product obtained by heating methylic alcohol with binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 42°, and having a sp. gr. of ·855. It dissolves in three parts of water, and in all proportions in ether and alcohol.

methene-diphenyl, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2\begin{cases}C_6H_5\\C_6H_5\end{cases}$. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on benzolic alcohol. It crystallizes in needles, which melt at 26° and boil at 261°. It has the smell of oranges.

methene disulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(SO_2OH)_2$. Methionic acid. It is readily obtained by heating acetamide with Nordhausen sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long deliquescent needles.

methene-oxide, *s.* [FORMALDEHYDE, METHYL-ALDEHYDE.]

měth'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*; *-ide.*] (See the compound.)

methide-aluminic, *s.*

Chem.: $AlC_3H_9 = Al(CH_3)_3$. A compound obtained by heating mercuric methide with aluminium in a sealed tube. It is a colourless mobile liquid, which congeals at 0° and boils at 130°. It takes fire on exposure to the air, and is decomposed by water with explosive violence.

methide-boric, *s.* [METHYLIC-BORIDE.]

mē-thĭnks, *imp. v.* [A.S. *me thyncedh*, from *me*, dative of the personal pronoun *I*, and *thyncan* (impers. v.) to seem.] [THINK.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think, meseems. (Only used in poetry or elevated writing.)

"Verily, *methinks*
Wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we stoop."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

měth-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *me(thyl)*; Gr. θεῖον (*theion*) = sulphur, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

methionic-acid, *s.* [METHENE-DISULPHONIC-ACID.]

měth'-ŏd, *s.* [Fr. *méthode*, from Lat. *methodus*, *methodos*, from Gr. μεθοδος (*methodos*), from μεθ- (*meth*), for μετά (*meta*) = after, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way. Putteuham in 1589 ranked this among the words of recent introduction into English.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A way, mode, or course by which an aim or object is or may be attained; a mode or manner of procedure; characteristic manner or mode of procedure.

"Let such persons . . . not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

2. Systematic or orderly procedure; system; a manner of action based on rules; order and regularity of procedure.

"Where this habit of *method* is present and effective, things the most remote and diverse in time, place, and outward circumstance are brought into mental contiguity and succession, the more striking as the less expected."—*Coleridge: Method*, sec. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A logical or scientific arrangement or mode of procedure; the art of disposing or arranging well a series of thoughts either for the elucidation or discovery of truth, or for the proof of a truth already known.

"*Method*, which is usually described as the fourth part of Logic, is rather a complete practical Logic. . . . *Method* is rather a power or spirit of the intellect, pervading all that it does, than its tangible product. Hence we put in the place of rules for *Method* as a part of Logic, an Applied Logic, which shows under what conditions in the several regions of inquiry the three acts of thought may be safely performed, and how far rules can avail to direct the mind in the use of them to profitable or beautiful results."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought* (Introd.), § 44.

2. *Nat. Science:* A principle or system of classification. Used specially in connection with the two systems of botanical classifications—the Artificial, or Linnæan Method, and the Natural Method of Classification.

mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-al, *mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *méthodique*, from *méthode* = method.]

1. Characterized by or exhibiting method; proceeding or based on a systematic and orderly dispositiou and arrangement; systematic, orderly.

"A man of *methodical* industry and honourable pursuits."—*Coleridge: Method*, § 2.

2. Acting on method or a systematic mode of procedure.

"Charles Reade was not *methodic* in the disposition of his papers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 20, 1884.

mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *methodical; -ly.*] In a methodical manuer; according to method; systematically.

"Let it be taught them systematically and *methodically*."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

***mĕ-thŏd'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Methodic.] The science of method.

Mĕth'-ŏd-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *method; -ism.*]

Church Hist. & Eccles.: One of the leading religious systems of English-speaking races. A religious society existed at Oxford in the year 1727, among the members of which were John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, young men studying for orders. They and their associates were half-derisively called the "Godly," or the "Sacramentarian Club" (because they went through a mocking crowd to communicate at St. Mary's), and, finally, Methodists, from the methodical way in which they performed their religious duties. John Wesley, the second son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, June 17, 1703. On Oct. 14, 1735, John and Charles Wesley sailed for Georgia as agents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but their mission was a failure. In 1736 Charles, and in 1738 John, returned to England. His friend George Whitefield had already on February 17, 1739, commenced open-air preaching near Bristol. Wesley followed at the same place; but, unlike Whitefield, organized his converts into societies, the first being formed in that year. The first meeting-house was built in Bristol in 1740; the Foundry in Moorfields, London, hired for a term of years, was fitted up as a preaching-house. In Wesley's absence, his schoolmaster, Thomas Maxfield, presumed to preach in the Foundry. Wesley hastened to London to silence him, but, by his mother's advice, he was persuaded to listen before he acted, was convinced that she was right, forbore to interfere, and consented to the rise of an order of lay preachers. In 1741, Wesley and Whitefield ceased to act together, their views on the decrees of God differing, Wesley being Arminian and Whitefield Calvinistic. Though Whitefield had not the organizing gift of Wesley, his preaching laid the foundation of two denominations—Calvinistic Methodists (q.v.) and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. [Huntingdon.] He died in America on Sept. 17, 1770. In 1744 the first conference was held; it was attended by six persons, all clergymen. At the conference held at Leeds in 1755, the separation between itinerant and local preachers was made broader: the former were to be supported by the contributions of the societies; the latter to support themselves by their ordinary callings, preaching during hours of leisure. By 1767 there were thirty-two of the former and some hundreds of the latter; in 1791 the former numbered 312.

Charles Wesley, who had rendered the Methodists, and the English Churches generally, great service by his hymns, died in 1788, and John, at the age of nearly eighty-eight, on March 2, 1791.

In 1784 John Wesley had executed a deed poll in Chancery, which, reserving his rights and those of his brother, provided that on his death his place should be supplied by a permanent body of one hundred ministers, meeting at the conference, and called the Legal Hundred. They still constitute the supreme governing body of the Wesleyan Methodists. When it meets, it fills up by co-optation all vacancies which may have arisen during the year. John Wesley strongly felt that a minister should not administer the sacraments unless he were duly ordained. In the absence of a bishop, he would sanction ordination by presbyters, and had himself, in 1784, ordained two ministers for America. With all his influence, he found it difficult to repress the desire of the preachers to administer the sacraments, and in 1795 the liberty was conceded wherever a congregation sought it for their pastor. In 1797 a schism took place, originating the Methodist New Connexion (q.v.). [New, ¶.] In 1810 arose the Primitive Methodists (q.v.); in 1815, the Bible Christians (q.v.); in 1828, the Protestant Methodists; in 1834, the Wesleyan Methodist Association; in 1849, the Wesleyan Reform Association (q.v.), the last three now combined together and called the United Methodist Free Churches. The annual conference, during the consideration of spiritual questions, is composed of ministers only.

The Methodist Church in the United States, organized under Episcopal government, is a powerful body. At the end of the Revolutionary War it numbered 43 preachers and 13,740 members. It now has a membership of nearly 5,000,000, with more than 25,000 ministers. In addition to the Methodist Episcopal branches there are several small bodies of Methodists, named the United Brethren, the American Wesleyan, the Independent, the Primitive Methodists, &c.

mĕth'-ŏ-dĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *method; -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Those philosophers who adopted a certain methodical manuer in their speculations.

"The finest *methodists*, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificial bounds, condemn geometrical precepts in arithmetic or arithmetical precepts in geometry as irregular and abusive."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Supererogation*, p. 117.

2. One who practises self-examination.

"All of us who have some or other tender parts of our souls, which we cannot endure should be ungently touched; every man must be his own *methodist* to find them out."—*Jackson: Justifying Faith*, bk. iv., ch. v.

3. One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by theory or method.

"Themison and his old sect of *methodists* resolved that the laxum and strictum . . . were the principles and originals of all diseases in the world."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 577.

II. *Church Hist. & Eccles.:*

* 1. The name given in the seventeenth century to certain Romau Catholic controversialists, mostly French, who, in conducting disputes with Protestants, required from them express scripture for every attestation they made, refusing to allow them to establish any positiou by argumentation, inference, or necessary consequence. Among them were Francis Veron, a Jesuit, Bishop Barthold Nihusins, and his brother Wahlenburg. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. xvii., sec. ii., pt. i., § 15.)

2. A follower of Wesley or Whitefield, or one who adheres to the system of doctrine and church government called Methodism (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* The same as Methodistic (q.v.).

"Some of the elder ones who belonged to the *methodist* church."—*Mrs. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. xxvi.

mĕth-ŏ-dĭst'-ĭc, mĕth-ŏ-dĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *methodist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to method or the Methodists; resembling the Methodists; following the strictness of the Methodists. (Frequently used in contempt or irony.)

"In connection with the *Methodistic* revival."—*Isaac Taylor: Wesley & Methodism*, p. 106.

mĕth-ŏ-dĭst'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *methodistical; -ly.*] In a methodistical manner.

mĕ-thŏd-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *methodiz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of methodizing; the state of being reduced to method.

mĕth'-ŏd-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *method; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To reduce to method; to arrange or dispose in order; to arrange systematically. (*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 89.)

B. *Intrans.:* To act systematically or according to method; to follow a system or method.

"The Mind . . . is disposed to generalize and *methodize* to excess."—*Coleridge: Method*, § 1.

mĕth'-ŏd-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *methodiz(e); -er.*] One who methodizes.

***mĕth-ŏd-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. μέθοδος (*methodos*) = a method, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] A discourse concerning method; the science of method or classification.

mĕ-thŏn'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Latinised from the native Malabar name.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ, or, according to Dr. Wight, of Melanthaceæ. It is a synonym of Gloriosa, and *Methonica superba* is better known as *Gloriosa superba*. It is a climbing plant from India, cultivated in greenhouses, as are *M. grandiflora* and *M. virescens*.

mĕ-thought' (ought as **ât),** *pret. of v.* [Methinks.] It seemed to me; it appeared to me; I thought.

"And one, the pensive Marmaduke,
Methought, was yielding inwardly."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

mĕth-ŏx-ў-ą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meth(yl); oxy(gen)*, and *acetic.*] Derived from or containing methyl and oxygen.

methoxyacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}\ulcorner CH_3O\\ CH_2\\ \llcorner COOH\end{matrix}$. Methyl glycollic acid.

A colourless liquid prepared by decomposing a chlor-acetate with sodic methylate. It has a sp. gr. of 1·18, and boils at 198°.

mĕth-ŭl'-mēne, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl); ulm(in)*, and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_5H_8. A substance obtained, together with methulmic acid, by the action of sodium and methylic alcohol on chloroform. It is a brown uncrystallizable body, resembling one of the ulmic compounds, and is only known in combination.

mĕth-ŭl'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *methulm(ene); -ic.*] Derived from or contained in methulmene.

methulmic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_3O_2$. A dark-yellow uncrystallizable substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. By the action of bromine it is converted into a black semi-fluid, dibromomethulmic acid, $C_5H_6Br_2O_2$.

mĕth'-ўl, *s.* [Gr. μέθυ (*methu*) = wine, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = wood.]

Chem.: CH_3. The radical of methylic alcohol, known in combination as dimethyl, $\left.\begin{matrix}CH_3\\ CH_3\end{matrix}\right\}$, a compound formed by heating zinc methyl and methyl iodide in sealed tubes at 150°.

methyl-aldehyde, *s.* [Formaldehyde, Methene-oxide.]

methyl-alizarine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4\begin{matrix}CO\\ CO\end{matrix}>C_6H(OH)_2CH_3$. It is obtained by the action of nitric acid on methyl anthracene, and after-treatment with sulphuric acid and potash. It crystallizes in red needles, which sublime at 250°.

methyl-aniline, *s.*

Chem.: $N(C_6H_5)CH_3H$. Methyl-phenylamine. Obtained by the action of aniline on iodide of methyl, and after-treatment with potash. It boils at 192°.

Methyl-aniline green: [Methyl-green].

methyl-anthracene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12} = C_6\overset{CH}{H_4}\begin{matrix}CH\\ \end{matrix}>C_6H_3(CH_3)$.

It is formed by passing the vapour of ditolyl methane through red-hot tubes filled with pumice. It forms yellow or colourless leafy crystals melting about 200°, and is only soluble in chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, and benzol.

methyl-anthraquinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_4\cdot\overset{CO}{\underset{CO}{}}\cdot C_6H_3\cdot CH_3$ A crystalline substance obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on an alcoholic solution

of methyl anthracene. It crystallizes in needles and plates which melt at 162°–163°.

methyl-caproyl, *s.* [Methyl-hexyl.]

methyl glycollic-acid, *s.* [Methoxy-acetic acid.]

methyl-green, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{16}(CH_3)_3N_3(CH_3Cl)_2H_2O$. Methyl-aniline green. A green dye, obtained by heating Paris violet with methyl-chloride. It is generally used in combination with zinc chloride, in which state it is very soluble.

methyl-guanidine, *s.* [Methyl-uramine.]

methyl-hexyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{16}=CH_3{\cdot}C_6H_{13}$. Methyl-caproyl. An oily liquid obtained by the electrolysis of a mixture of acetate and œnanthylate of potassium. Its vapour density is 3·426.

methyl-hydride, *s.* [Marsh-gas.]

methyl hydrobromic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: [Methylic-bromide].

methyl hydrochloric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: [Methylic-chloride].

methyl-nitrophenidine, *s.* [Nitra-nisidine.]

methyl-phenylamine, *s.* [Methyl-aniline.]

methyl-phosphine, *s.*

Chem.: $P{-}CH_3$ (with H_2). One of the primary phosphines prepared by heating in a sealed glass tube a mixture of phosphoric iodide, zinc oxide, and methylic iodide, and afterwards decomposing the resulting compound with water. It is a colourless gas, which at – 20°, or under a pressure of 2½ atmospheres, condenses to a mobile liquid. It possesses a fearful odour, and exposed to the air often inflames spontaneously. Dimethyl phosphine, $P{-}(CH_3)_2$ (with H), boils at + 25°, and the tri-methyl phosphine, $P(CH_3)_3$, at + 40°. Both compounds take fire on exposure to the air.

methyl-pyrocatechin, *s.* [Guaiacol.]

methyl succinic-acid, *s.* [Pyrotartaric-acid.]

methyl-uramine, *s.*

Chem.: $C{=}NH(CH)_3$ (with NH_2). Methyl-guanidine. It is prepared by acting on cyanamide with the hydrochloride of methylamine. It is strongly alkaline, and forms a crystalline deliquescent mass, having an ammoniacal taste.

mĕth'-ȳ-lăl, *s.* [Eng. *methyl*, and *al(cohol).*] [Methene-dimethylate.]

mĕth-ȳl'-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *methyl*, and *amine.*]

Chemistry:

1. $N\begin{cases}CH_3\\H_2\end{cases}$. Monomethylamine. A compound in which one of the hydrogen atoms in ammonia is replaced by methyl. It can be prepared by boiling methyl isocyanate with potassic hydrate. It is a colourless gas, which becomes liquid a few degrees below 0°, and has somewhat the odour of putrid fish. It burns readily with a yellow flame, and is more soluble in water than any other gas. It behaves with metallic salts like ammonia. Dimethylamine $NH(CH_3)_2$, metameric with ethylamine, boils at 8°. Trimethylamine $N(CH_3)_3$, occurs ready formed in herring pickle, from which it can be separated by distillation with potash. It dissolves in water, boils at 93°, and smells of herrings.

2. (*Pl.*): [Methylammoniums].

mĕth-ȳl-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *methyl*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Methylamines. Organic bases formed on the type NH_4 by partial or total substitution of methyl (CH_3) for H. Tetramethylammonium $N(CH_3)_4$. The iodide of this base is produced by the action of iodide of methyl on trimethylamine. It is crystalline.

mĕth'-ȳ-lāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *methyl*; *-ate.*] To make methylated spirit.

mĕth'-ȳ-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Methylate.]

methylated-spirit, *s.*

Chem.: A commercial product sold free of excise duty, and consisting of a mixture of one volume of crude wood-spirit, of sp. gr. ·855, and nine volumes of spirits of wine, the latter being thus rendered so nauseous as to be unfit for use as a beverage. It is used largely in the arts as a solvent for resins, and for other purposes.

mĕth-ȳ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *methyla(te)*; *-tion.*] The act of methylating.

mĕth'-ȳ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *methylat(ion)*; *-or.*] One who makes methylated spirits.

mĕth'-ȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *methyl*; *-ene.*] [Methene.]

mĕth-ȳ-lĕn'-ĭt-an, *s.* [Eng. *methylen(e)*; *(mann)it(e)*, and suff. *-an.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O_6$. A saccharine substance produced by the action of strong bases on dioxymethylene. It is soluble in water and alcohol, has a slight acid reaction, and is coloured yellow by alkalis. It does not ferment with yeast, has no rotatory power; but reduces an alkaline cupric solution when heated with it.

mĕ-thȳl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Latinised from Eng. *methyl* (q.v.).] [Methylamine.]

mĕ-thȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *methyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in methyl (q.v.).

methylic-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_2=\begin{cases}CH_3\\COO(CH_3).\end{cases}$ This substance occurs ready formed in crude wood spirit. It boils at 56°, and has a sp. gr. of ·956 at 0°.

methylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_4O=C{-}H$ (with H and OH). Carbinol. Pyroxylic spirit. Wood-spirit. An alcohol obtained by the dry distillation of wood. The aqueous distillate is treated with lime to fix organic acids, and again distilled. The first tenth part which comes over is collected apart. This contains the methylic alcohol, mixed with acetone and other bodies. The distillate is added to fused chloride of calcium, which combines with the alcohol, and the whole is evaporated on a water bath. On mixing the residue with water, the alcohol is set free, and by repeated distillation from quicklime is obtained anhydrous. It is a colourless, mobile, spirituous-smelling liquid, boiling at 60°, and having a specific gravity of ·814 at 4°. It mixes in every proportion with water, alcohol, and ether, in the first case with diminished volume, and agrees generally with common alcohol in its solvent power and other properties.

methylic-aldehyde, *s.* [Methyl-aldehyde.]

methylic amido-cyanurate, *s.* [Methylic-ammelide.]

methylic-ammelide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8N_4O_2=C_3N_3\begin{cases}OCH_3\\OCH_3.\\NH_2\end{cases}$ Methylic amido-cyanurate. Obtained from methylic cyanurate by heating with ammonia. It crystallizes in rhombic tables which melt at 212°; is slightly soluble in cold water and ether; more soluble in hot water and alcohol.

methylic-boride, *s.*

Chem.: $P(CH_3)_3$. Boric methide. Bormethyl. A gaseous compound, prepared by the action of zinc methyl on borate of ethyl. Under pressure, at 10°, it condenses to a mobile liquid. It has a highly pungent odour.

methylic-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: CH_3Br. Methyl-hydrobromic ether. A colourless liquid, boiling at 13°, sp. gr. 1·664, and vapour density 3·293. It acts violently on cacodyl, forming bromide of cacodyl and bromide of tetramethyl-arsenium.

methylic-carbamate, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_2COO(CH_3)$. Produced by heating urea with methylic alcohol in sealed tubes. It forms hygroscopic tables, which melt at 55° and boil at 177°.

methylic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: CH_3Cl. Monochlormethane. Methyhydrochloric ether. A colourless gas, prepared by heating a mixture of sodium chloride, wood-spirit, and strong sulphuric acid. It is soluble in one-fourth of its volume of water, has an ethereal odour, a sweet taste, and burns with a white flame, green at the edge. Its vapour density is 1·736, and it does not condense at — 18°.

methylic-cyanide, *s.* [Acetonitrile.]

methylic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_6O=O\begin{cases}CH_3\\CH_3.\end{cases}$ Methylic oxide. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of wood-spirit and four times its weight of sulphuric acid, and passing the gas formed through a solution of potash into a freezing mixture. Below—21°, it is a mobile, colourless liquid, but at ordinary temperature it is an ethereal smelling gas. One volume of water dissolves thirty-five volumes of the gas.

methylic-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: CH_3I. Obtained by distilling methylic alcohol in presence of iodine and amorphous phosphorus. It is a colourless, sweet-smelling liquid, nearly insoluble in water. It boils at 44°.

methylic-mercaptan, *s.*

Chem.: $S{<}^{CH_3}_{H}$. Sulph-hydrate of methyl. It is obtained by distilling a mixture of methylic potassic sulphate with potassic sulphhydrate. It is a mobile liquid having a garlic odour and boiling at 20°.

methylic-oxide, *s.* [Methylic-ether.]

methylic-salicylate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(OH)CO{\cdot}O(CH_3)$. A colourless oil, occurring naturally in gaultheria oil. It is formed by treating a mixture of salicylic acid, sulphuric acid, and methylic alcohol. It has an aromatic odour, boils at 224°, and gives a violet colour with ferric salts.

methylic-selenide, *s.* [Selenmethyl.]

mĕ-thȳs'-tĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *methystic(um)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance obtained from Kawa-root, the root of *Piper methysticum.* (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

† **mē'-tĭc,** *s.* [Gr. *μέτοικος* (*metoikos*) = changing one's abode, emigrating: *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house; Lat. *metœcus*; Fr. *métèce, métèque.*] In ancient Greece a resident stranger in a Greek city or country; a sojourner.

"It . . . has led to the conjecture that she was a Syrian *metic.*"—*Farrar: St. Paul*, i. 649. (Note.)

* **mĕ-tĭc'-ų-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *meticulosus*, from *metus* = fear; Fr. *méticuleux.*] Timid, fearful.

* **mĕ-tĭc'-ų-lŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *meticulous*; *-ly.*] In a timid, fearful manner; timidly.

* **mē'-tĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr.] Profession, speciality, pursuit.

mē'-tĭf, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *mixtivus*, from Lat. *mixtus*, pa. par. of *misceo* = to mix.] A half-breed, between a white and a quadroon.

Mē'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 9].

2. *Myth.:* The daughter of Oceanus, and the first wife of Jupiter. She was regarded as the personification of Prudence.

mĕt'-ō-chĕ, *s.* [Gr. = a sharing, from *μετέχω* (*metechō*) = to share: pref. *meta-* = with, and *ἔχω* (*echō*) = to share.]

Arch.: The interval between the dentils in the Ionic entablature.

mĕt-ō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *oleic.*] Contained in or derived from oil.

metoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An oily acid produced by the action of water on sulphotic acid. It is very slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether.

mē-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Meton, an astronomer of Athens.

metonic-cycle, metonic-year, *s.* [Cycle of the Moon.]

mĕt-ō-nȳm'-ĭc, mĕt-ō-nȳm' ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *metonym(y)*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Of or pertain-

ing to metonymy; used by metouymy for something else.

"Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and *metonymical* kind of speech, are called meanders."—*Drayton: Rosamond to King Henry.* (Note 2.)

mĕt-ō-nym'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *metonymical; -ly.*] In a metouymical manuer; by way of metonymy.

"The dispositon also of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by that name [colour] *metonymically.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 671.

mĕ-tŏn'-ȳ-mȳ, ***me-ton-ym-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *metonymia,* from Gr. μετωνυμία (*metōnumia*) = a change of names, the use of one word for auother: μετά (*meta*), denoting change, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name; Fr. *métonymie;* Ital. & Sp. *metonimia.*]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by wbich one word is put or used for another; as when the effect is substituted for the cause, the inventor for the thing invented, the material for the thing made, &c.: as when we say, a man keeps a good *table*—*i.e.*, food, provisions, entertainment; or we read *Virgil*—*i.e.*, Virgil's writings or poems, &c.

"To tropes, founded on these several relations, of cause and effect, container and contained, sign and thing signified, is given the name of *metonymy.*"—*Blair: Rhetoric,* vol. i., lect. 14.

mĕt'-ō-pē, *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = witb, between, and ὀπή (*opē*); an opening, a hole; Fr. *métope;* Lat., Ital., & Sp. *metopa.*]

Arch.: The space between the triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order.

"The centaurs . . . of the Parthenon *metopes* have a brutal or a sensual expression."—*Murray: Greek Sculpture.*

mĕ-tō'-pĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. μετωπίας (*metōpias*) = having a broad or high forehead.]

Palæont.: A geuus of Labyrinthodonts, family Euglypta, founded by Von Meyer on remains from upper beds of the Keuper Sandstone in Wurtemberg. Remains bave also been found in the Rhætic of Aust Cliff, near Bristol. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.,* 1874, p. 157.)

mĕ-tŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the forehead; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to the forehead.

metopic-suture, *s.*

Anat.: Tbe same as FRONTAL-SUTURE (q.v.).

mĕt'-ō-pō-măn-cȳ, *s.* [Gr. μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the counteuance, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by looking at a per. ou's face.

"Geomancy, chiromancy, and *metopomancy.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. xxv.

* **mĕt-ō-pō-scŏp'-ĭc,** ***mĕt-ō-pō-scŏp'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *metoposcop(y); -ic; -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to metoposcopy (q.v.).

***mĕt-ō-pŏs'-cō-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *metoposcop(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in metoposcopy or physiognomy.

***mĕt-ō-pŏs'-cō-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the forehead, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *métoposcopie;* Ital. & Sp. *metoposcopia.*] The study of physiognomy; the art or science of determining the characters of meu by the countenance or features.

"Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, *metoposcopy,* chiromancy."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 35.

mĕt'-ra, *s.* [Gr. pl. of μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Phys. Science: An instrument, a combination of the thermometer, clinometer, goniometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wire gauze, plummet, platina scales, anemometer, &c., by which the temperature, direction, and dip of rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, the level of workings, tbe latitude, &c., can be determined.

mē'-tre (tre as tĕr), ***mi-tre,** *v.t.* [METRE, *s.*] To write in metre or verse.

"[He] composed a whole booke in vulgar verse, in which he *mitred* all those things vulgarlie spoken of this Wallase."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1305).

mē'-tre (tre as tĕr), ***mee-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *mètre,* from Lat. *metrum;* Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, metre. From the same root as *mete* (1), *v.*]

1. *Pros.:* The rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm, verse.

"Rhyme being . . . but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame *meter.*"—*Milton: P. L.* (Fref.)

2. *Measure:* The French standard measure of length, being the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, as ascertained by the actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.

"A *metre* is = 1·093632311 yards or 39·370,432 inches, the standard *metre* being taken as correct at 0° C., and the standard yard as correct at 16⅔° C."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units.*

3. *Mus.:* A term used with various significations: (1) A foot, as a subdivision of a bar or measure: (2) the relation between two feet having the same subdivisions of time-units, but in a different order of succession; (3) the proper grouping of a uumber of consecutive feet.

metre-seven, *s.* A method recommended by a committee of the British Association for writing 10^7 metres. (See extract.)

"The approximate length of a quadrant of one of the earth's meridians is a *metre-seven* or a centimetre-nine."—*Report Brit. Assoc.* (1875), p. 224.

mĕt'-rĭe, mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *métrique,* from Lat. *metricus;* Gr. μετρικός (*metrikos*), from μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, metre; Ital. & Sp. *metrico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to measuring; employed in measuring.

2. Of or pertaining to metre, measure, or rhythm.

"So varying still their moods, observing yet in all
Their quantities, their rests, their ceasures *metrical.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

3. Composed in or consisting of verse; rhythmical.

metric-system, *s.* Tbe system adopted by the French convention in 1795, in which all measures of length, area, capacity, and weight are based upou the length of a quadrant of the meridian measured between the equator and the pole. The ten-millionth part of this quadrantal arc was adopted to be the linear measuring unit, whicb they called "mètre," applying it equally to superficial and solid measures, taking for the uuit of the former the square of the decuple, and for that of the latter the cube of the tenth part of tbe metre. They cbose also for the measuring unit of weight tbe quantity of distilled water equal in bulk to the same cube at a certain temperature. They also decided tbat tbe multiples and sub-multiples of eacb kind of measure, whether of weigbt, capacity, surface, or length, sball bo always taken in the decimal or decuple proportion, as the most simple, natural, and easy for calculation. Tbe metre is the basis of calculation; from it are derived: Of area: the *are,* 1 square decamctre; of capacity: tbe *litre,* 1 cubic decimetre; of weight: the *gramme,* 1 cubic centimetre of water. The names of the graduations below the unit are formed from the Latin, and above the uuit are formed from the Greek.

mĕt'-rĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *metrical; -ly.*] In a metrical manner.

***mē-trĭ'-cian,** ***me-tri-ci-en,** *s.* [Fr. *métricien.*] A writer or composer of verse; a poet, a metrist, a versifier.

"And in especially becausc he neuer heseged citie before, but either it was yelden, or taken, of the tyme of this elege a *metrician* made these verses."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

***mĕt'-rĭ-çīze,** *v. t.* [Eng. *metric; -ize.*] To adapt to the metric system; to express in terms of the metric system.

"A graphic representation of the eize of the different *metricized* measures as compared with the old ones is given in a chart at the end of the volume."—*Brit. Quarterly Review,* lvii. 547.

mĕt'-rĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metric; -ist.*] Tbe same as METRIST (q.v.).

"It is singular that the only *metricist* who ever attempted it was John Thelwall."—*Athenæum,* May 5, 1884, p. 565.

mĕt-rĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *metrify; c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of metrifying or composing verses.

"Should I flounder awhile without a tumble
Through this *metrification* of Catullus."
Tennyson: Hendecasyllabics.

***mĕt'-rĭ-fī-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *metrify; -er.*] One who composes verses; a versifier, a metricist.

***mĕt'-rĭ-fȳ,** *v.i.* [Eng. *metre; -fy.*] To compose verses.

"Whereupon he *metrified* after bis mynde."
Skelton: Crown of Laurell.

***mē'-trĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *metr(ic); -ist.*] A writer or composer of verses; a versifier.

"Such other blind poplsh poetes and dirtye *metristes.*"—*Bale: Image,* pt. ii.

mĕ-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = the womb, and suff. *-itis,* denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the parenchyma of the uterus, as distinguished from endometritis, catarrhal inflammation of its lining membrane. Other forms are Parametritis and Perimetritis.

mĕt'-rō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.] An instrument for measuring colour. It consists of three hollow wedges of glass, of exactly the same angle and capacity, and accurately graduated on the edge of the same number of equal degrees. These wedges are so arranged between two screens that any portion of their tapering sides may be presented at will to an aperture through which a direct view may be had, or a ray of light throwu.

mĕt'-rō-graph, *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An apparatus to be attached to a locomotive, indicating on a time-paper the speed with the nuuber and duratiou of the various stoppages.

***mē-trŏl'-ō-gȳ,** *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, a discourse.]

1. A treatise on or account of weights and measures.

2. The art and science of mensuration.

***mĕt-rō-mā'-nĭ-ą,** *s.* [Eng. *metre,* and Gr. μανία (*mania*) = madness.] An immoderate eagerness for writing verses.

***mĕt-rō-mā'-nĭ-ăc,** *a.* [METROMANIA]. Suffering from metromania; mad after metrical composition.

"With almost *metromaniac* eagerness."—*Taylor: Survey German Poetry,* i. 183.

mē-trŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument for measuring the size of tbe womb; a hysterometer.

2. *Mus.:* A metronome (q.v.).

mĕt-rō-nōme, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, aud νόμος (*nomos*) = a law; Ital. *metronomo.*]

Mus.: An instrument for beating and dividing the time in music; a musical time-keeper. It has a small pendulum whicb, being set in motion by clock-work, beats audibly a certain number of times in a minute; and this number may be altered by moving a sliding weight so as to give it the speed required. To be correct, the metronome should beat seconds when set at 60. The invention of the instrument is claimed for John Maelzel, by whom it was patented in England on Dec. 5, 1815, but his claim to the invention rests on very doubtful authority; the principle he worked upon was that which had beeu carried out nearly 100 years before he was born. Small pocket metronomes bave since been invented.

mē-trŏn'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Eng. *metronom(e); -y.*] The act of measuring time in music by means of a metronome.

mē-trō-pĕr-ĭ-tō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = the womb, and Eng. *peritonitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pelvic peritonitis, inflammation of tbe peritoneum covering the uterus and its appendages. Called also Pelvi-peritonitis, Perimetritis, &c.

***mĕt'-rō-ple,** ***mĕt'-rō-pōle,** *s.* [METROPOLIS.]

mĕ-trŏp'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μητρόπολις (*mētropolis*) = a mother-state; ecclesiastically tbe city of a primate, from μήτηρ (*mētēr*), genit. μήτρος (*mētros*) = a motber, and πόλις (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *métropole.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Tbe chief town or capital of a country, state, or kingdom, as Loudou of Great Britain, Paris of France.

"We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town."—*Addison: On Italy.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The seat or see of a metropolitan bishop.

"The precedency in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the *Metropolis.*"—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. *Geog. & Biol.:* A point so situated within an area through which a genus is distributed, that iu whatever direction from it oue goes, the species diminish. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p 52.)

nĕt-rō-pŏl′-ĭt-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *metropolitanus*, from *metropolis* = a metropolis; Fr. *métropolitain*; Ital. & Sp. *metropolitano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or belonging to a metropolis; residing in a metropolis.

"Groves . . . preferred to smoke, to the eclipse
That *metropolitan* volcanoes make."
Cowper: Task, iii. 737.

2. Having the position or rank of a metropolis: as, a *metropolitan* city.

II. *Eccles.:* Having the authority of a metropolitan; proceeding from a metropolitan.

"A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a *metropolitan* bishop sundry preheminences above other bishops."—*Hooker: Ecclesiasticall Politie*, bk. viii., § 8.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A bishop resident in a metropolis.

2. A bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

"The Archbishopricke of Canterbury, *Metropolitane*, and Primate of all England."—*Stow: Kentish Saxons* (an. 456).

¶ A metropolitan was at first one whose episcopal functions were extended over a metropolis and the country of which it was the seat of government. That metropolis, once the chief city of an independent state, might have sunk into a provincial capital—*i.e.*, the capital of a province of the Roman Empire. When the bishops of that province met in a provincial council, the metropolitan presided. Under Constantine, the provinces over which they ruled were made as much as possible conterminous with those governed by civil rulers of corresponding rank. The leading metropolitans in the fourth century were those of Rome, Antioch, and Alexandria. The last two developed into patriarchs, and the first into the papacy. In England the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are the metropolitans of their respective provinces.

3. In the Greek church the title of a dignitary intermediate between an archbishop and a patriarch.

* 4. A chief ruler.

"Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe,
Grand *Metropolitan* of all the tribe."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 186.

† **mĕt-rō-pŏl′-ĭt-an-āte,** *s.* [Eng. *metropolitan*; *-ate.*] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

* **mĕ-trŏp′-ō-līte,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *métropolite*; Lat. & Ital. *metropolita*; Gr. *μητροπολίτης* (*mētropolitēs*).]

A. *As subst.:* A metropolitan.

B. *As adj.:* Metropolitan.

"The whole countrey of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscouia, the *metropolite* city."—*Hacklvyt: Voyages*, i. 479.

* **mĕ-trō-pŏl′-ĭt-ĭc,** * **mĕt-rō-pō-lĭt′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Metropolis.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.

2. *Eccles.:* Pertaining to a metropolitan.

"The *metropolitical* church of Jerusalem."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

mē-trō-rrhăg′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and *ῥήγνυμι* (*rhēgnumi*) = to break; cf. *ῥαγάς* (*rhagas*), *ῥαγή* (*rhagē*) = a rent.]

Physiol.: A loss of blood during the intervals of regular menstruation, or of such an irregular nature that no monthly periodicity can be detected. A frequent cause is tumours, ulceration, &c.

mĕt′-rō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Surg.: An instrument invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus in utero-gestation. The extremity was suggested by the stethoscope of Laënnec, and is introduced through the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus. It is used when the sounds and movements are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen.

mē-trō-sĭd′-ēr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = a womb, the heart of a tree, and *σίδηρος* (*sidēros*) = iron; so named from the hardness of its wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Leptospermeæ. It consists of plants, many of which climb, whilst the Myrtaceæ of other genera are erect. *Metrosideros polymorpha*, or some allied species, is supposed to furnish the hard, heavy, dark-brown timber from which the South Sea Islanders make their clubs. *M. robusta* and *M. tomentosa* are used in New Zealand for shipbuilding.

mĕt′-rō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument like a bistoury caché, which is introduced into the cavity of the uterus, where the knife is unsheathed and cuts on withdrawing. Its purpose is to divide the neck of the uterus; a hysterotome.

mĕ-trŏx′-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = . . . the pith or heart of a tree, and *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Calameæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of Sagus (q.v.), but Von Martius retains the name Metroxylon, and divides the genus into two sub-genera, Sagus and Pigafetta. *Metroxylon* (*Sagus*) *lœve* and *M.* (*Sagus*) *Rumphii* furnish sago (q.v.). [Sago-palm.]

mĕt′-tle, *s.* [The same word as Metal (q.v.).]

* 1. Metal.

* 2. Stuff, material; the substance of which a thing is composed.

"A certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

* 3. Quality, character.

"Shew us here
The *mettle* of your pasture."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

4. Disposition, temper, spirit, constitutional ardour; high courage or spirit; fire.

"But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their *mettle*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

¶ *To put a man on* or *to his mettle:* To excite or arouse a man to do his utmost; to place a man in a position where he must use his utmost exertions.

mĕt′-tled (tled as **tęld),** *a.* [Eng. *mettl(e)*; *-ed.*] Full of mettle or spirit; high-spirited, fiery, ardent.

"A horseman darting from the crowd
Spurs on his *mettled* courser proud."
Scott: Marmion, i. 3.

mĕt′-tle-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *mettle*; *-some.*] Full of mettle, fiery, spirited, eager.

"But their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse."—*Tatler*, No. 61.

mĕt′-tle-sŏme-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mettlesome*; *-ly.*] In a mettlesome manner; with mettle or high spirit.

mĕt′-tle-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mettlesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mettlesome; mettle, spirit.

mĕ-tū′-şĭ-ăst, *s.* [Gr. *μετουσία* (*metousia*) = a sharing, a communicating.] One who holds the doctrine of transubstantiation.

"The *metusiasts* and Papists."—*Rogers: Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 289.

* **met-wand,** *s.* [Metewand.]

mĕtz-gĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Metzger, who died in 1852.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Metzgeridæ (q.v.). The fronds are forked; the fruit springs from the under side of the midrib, and has a one-celled involucre. *Metzgeria furcata* is common on trees, rocks, &c. It is hairy beneath and smooth above. *M. pubescens* is larger, and is hairy on both sides.

mĕtz-gĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *metzger(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ, sub-order Jungermanneæ.

meū, *s.* [Mew (4).]

mē′-ŭm (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μήον* (*mēon*) = *Meum athamanticum* or *M. Matthioli.*]

Bot.: Meu, Bald Money, or Spiguel; a genus of Umbellifers, family Seseliuidæ. The fruit is elliptical, with five prominent, carinate, equal ribs, and many vittæ in the interstices; the petals entire, elliptical, with the tips incurved; the partial involucre of many leaves. *Meum athamantieum*, the Meu or Bald Money, is found in the alpine parts of Scotland and the north of England. It has a setaceo-multifid leaf, and yellowish, powerfully-aromatic flowers. The roots of *M. athamanticum* and *M. Mutellina* are aromatic and carminative. They are eaten by the Scotch Highlanders. They enter as an ingredient into Venice treacle.

mē′-ŭm (2), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *meus* = mine.] Mine; that which is mine or belongs to me. Only used in the phrase *meum and tuum* = my property and yours, or another's: as, He does not make any distinctiou between *meum and tuum.*

* **meute,** *s.* [Low Lat. *muta.*] A mew for hawks. [Mew (3), *s.*]

* **mev-a-ble,** *a.* [Movable.]

* **meve,** *v.t.* [Move, *v.*]

mew (ew as **ū)** (1), * **mawe,** *s.* [A.S. *mæw*; cogn. with Dut. *meeuw*; Icel. *már*; Dan. *maage*; Sw. *måke*; Ger. *möwe*; all taken from the cry of the bird.] A sea-mew, a gull.

mew (ew as **ū)** (2), *s.* [Mew (2), *v.*] The cry of a cat.

"I'd rather be a kitten and cry *mew*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* **mew (ew** as **ū)** (3), * **mewe,** * **meuwe,** * **mue,** *s.* [Fr. *mue* = a changing or moulting of the feathers, from *muer*; Lat. *muto* = to change.]

I. A cage for hawks or other birds whilst moulting; a coop for fowls.

"Italy, Spain, Artois, and now of late France itself, provides nests, and perches, and *mewes*, for these birds."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 24.

2. A place of confinement; an inclosed place.

"Forth coming from her darksome *mew*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 20.

3. A den. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 14.)

4. (*Pl.*): [Mews].

mew (ew as **ū)** (4), *s.* [Meum (1).]

Bot.: The genus Meum (q.v.), and especially *Meum athamanticum.*

mew (ew as **ū)** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Mew (3), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To change, to moult, to shed, to cast.

"The king has *mewed*
All his gray beard." *Ford: Broken Heart*, ii. 1.

2. To shut up, to enclose, to confine.

"I suffered in your absence, *mewed* up here."
Beaum. & Flet.: Humourous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To moult; to cast or shed the feathers; hence, to change; to assume a new appearance.

"One only suit to his back, which now is *mewing*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

mew (ew as **ū)** (2), * **maw,** * **meaw,** *v.i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Pers. *maw* = the mewing of a cat; Wel. *mewian*; Ger. *miauen* = to mew.] To cry as a cat.

* **mewe,** *s.* [Mew (3), *s.*]

In mewe: In secret.

* **mewes,** *s. pl.* [Mews.]

* **mew-et,** *a.* [Mute.]

mewl (ew as **ū),** *v.i.* [Fr. *miauler.*] [Mew (2), *v.*] To cry or squall as a child.

"The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

mewl (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Mewl, *v.*] The cry or squall of a child.

mewl′-ĕr (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *mewl*, *s.*; *-er.*] One who mewls, cries, or squalls.

mewş (ew as **ū),** * **mewes,** *s. pl.* [Mew (3), *s.*]

1. (*Orig.*): The royal stables in London; hence, a place where carriage-horses are stabled in towns.

"On the North side of Charing Cross stand the royal stables, called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *mews*: having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the time of Richard II."—*Pennant: London*, p. 151.

2. (*As a sing.*): A lane or alley in which mews or stables are situated.

mĕx′-cal, mĕx′-ĭ-cal, *s.* [Sp.; cf. *mezcla* = mixture; *mezclar* = to mix.] [Mescal.]

Mĕx′-ĭ-cąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Mexico, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

Mexican blue-jay, *s.*

Ornith.: The popular name for (1) *Cyanocitta coronata*, and (2) *C. diademata*, the latter being probably rather a variety than a species.

Mexican brush-turkey, *s.*
Ornith.: *Meleagris mexicana.*

Mexican-lily, *s.*
Bot.: *Amaryllis reginæ.*

Mexican-mugwort, *s.*
Bot.: *Artemisia mexicana.*

Mexican sub-region, *s.*
Geog. & Zool.: A comparatively small sub-region, consisting of the irregular neck of land, about 1,800 miles long, which connects the North and South American continents.

Mexican-tea, *s.*
Bot.: *Psoralea glandulosa.*

Mexican tiger-flower, *s.*
Bot.: *Tigridia Pavonia.*

Mexican tree-porcupine, *s.*
Zool.: *Sphingurus mexicanus.* It has a prehensile tail, and climbs trees with great ease.

Mexican-turkey, *s.*
Ornith.: *Meleagris mexicana.*

mêy'-mą-çīte, *s.* [Named after the place where it was found.] [See def.]
Min.: A yellow or greenish-yellow mineral resulting from the alteration of scheelite (q.v.). Friable. Sp. gr. 3·80 to 4·54; compos.: a hydrated tungstic acid, having the formula $WO_3 2HO$. Found, with wolfram and scheelite, at Meymac, Corrèze, France.

* **meynt,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Menge.] Mingled, mixed. (*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*)

mēz'-cąl, *s.* [Mexcal.]

mē-zēr'-ē-ŏn, mē-zēr'-ē-ŭm, *s.* [Fr. *mézéreon;* Sp. *mezereon,* from Pers. & Arab. *mazrigoun.*]
Bot.: *Daphne Mezereum,* a small shrub with deciduous obovate or spathulate lanceolate leaves; flowers generally in threes; silky-pink or white; very fragrant. Berries red, ovoid. Found perhaps wild in the south of England; a denizen elsewhere. Acrid and poisonous; the berries are cathartic; the leaves used as a vesicant.

mezereum-bark, *s.*
Pharm.: The bark of mezereum. It is used in England as an ingredient in the compound decoctiou of sarsaparilla, in chronic rheumatism, toothache, scrofula, skin diseases, and syphilis, and externally with mustard, in the compound mustard liniment, as an irritant and vesicant. An oiutment of it is used in America.

mēz'-zą-nine (mēz as mĕtz), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *mezzanino,* from *mezzo* = middle.]
1. *Arch.:* A low window occurring in attics and entresols. Sometimes applied to an entresol. A mezzanine story is a half story; one lower than the stories above and below it.
2. *Theatrical:*
(1) A floor between the stage and the bottom of the deep cellars of large theatres, from which floor the short scenes and traps are worked, the large scenes going down through openings into the cellar. Hence the name, from being midway between the stage and cellar floor.
(2) The space beneath the stage, between it and (1) as ground floor may mean either the floor itself or the room ou the grouud floor.

mĕz'-zō, mĕz'-zą (mĕz as mĕtz), *adv.* [Ital.]
Music: Half or medium, as, mezza bravura, semi bravura style; mezzo soprano, a voice lower in range than a soprano and higher than a contralto; mezzo tenore, a voice of tenor quality and baritone range, &c.

mĕz zō rī lī ō'-vō (mĕz as mĕtz), *s.* [Ital.] [Half-relief.]

mĕz'-zō-tint, mĕz-zō-tĭn'-tō (mĕz as mĕtz), *s.* [Ital. *mezzo* = half, and *tinto* = tint (q.v.).] A process of engraving on copper. The smooth plate is abraded with a roughened file-like tool, and myriads of tiny points are raised over the surface of the plate. These points catch and hold the ink, and an impression taken from a plate in this condition would give a soft velvety mass of black without variety of light and shade. A burnisher is next used to get rid of the raised points where half tones and lights are wanted. Sometimes where very brilliant high lights are required, they are cut away so as to ensure a smooth surface of copper. By means of this burnishing process, all gradations of light and shade are obtained from the white of the smooth copper to the black of the roughened plate. The process dates from about the middle of the seventeenth century.

mĕz'-zō-tĭnt-ĕr (mēz as mĕtz), *s.* [Eng. *mezzotint; -er.*] One who practises or is skilled in mezzotinto engraving. (*Pall Mall Gazette,* May 19, 1884.

mĕz-zō-tĭn'-tō (mĕz as mĕtz), *s.* [Ital.] [Mezzotint.]

mĕz-zō-tĭn'-tō, mĕz'-zō-tĭnt (mĕz as mĕtz), *v.t.* [Mezzotinto, *s.*] To engrave in mezzotinto.
"The picture was afterwards *mezzotinted* very indifferently."—*Blackwood's Magazine,* Nov. 1881, p. 606.

M. F. [See def.]
Music: Mezzo forte. [Mezzo.]

M. G. [See def.]
Music: An abbreviation of *main gauche* (Fr.) = the left haud.

mî, *s.* [Ital.]
Music:
1. A syllable used to indicate E, the third note in the scale of C.
2. In solmisation Mi always indicates the leading uote.

mi bémol, *s.* The note E flat.

mi bémol majeur or **mineur,** *s.* The key of E flat major or minor.

mi contra fa, *s.* The name given by the old contrapuntists to the tritone, which was always to be avoided—"mi contra fa est diabolus."

mĭ-ā'-ną (1), *s.* [Gr. *μιαίνω* (*miainō*) = to stain. (*Agassiz.*)]
Entom.: A genus of moths, group Noctuina, family Apamidæ. It contains *Miana literosa,* the Rosy Minor, so called from a rosy hue with which its gray fore wings are tinged, and *M. furuncula,* which flies in numbers in the afternoon in England.

Mĭ-a'-ną (2), *s.* [See def.]
Geog.: A town in Persia, province Azerbijan.

Miana-bug, *s.*
Entom.: A bug, *Argas persicus,* the puncture of which is more severe than that of the bed bug.

mī-ar'-ĕ-rīte, *s.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less, and *ἄργυρος* (*argyros*) = silver; Ger. *miargyrit.*]
Min.: A rare mineral occurring only in crystals, which are thick, tabular, or short; prismatic in habit; crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·2 to 5·4; lustre, submetallic; colour, iron-black, but in thin splinters by transmitted light, a deep blood-red; streak, dark-red; fracture, subconchoidal; compos.: sulphur, 21·8; autimony, 41·5; silver, 36·7 = 100, represented by the formula $AgS + Sb_2S_3$. Found associated with other silver minerals at Freiberg, Saxony; Przibram, Bohemia, and other silver-producing localities.

mī'-ąs, *s.* [For etym. see def. and extract.]
Zool.: The Malayan name of the Orang-utan, introduced into zoological literature by Mr. A. R. Wallace.
"I . . . will now give some account of my experience in hunting the Orang-utan, or *Mias,* as it is called by the natives; and, as this name is short and easily pronounced, I shall generally use it in preference to *Simia satyrus* or Orang-utan."—*Malay Archipelago* (1872), p. 40.

mī'-ąsk-īte, mī'-ąsc-īte, *s.* [Named from Miask in the Ural Mountains where it occurs.]
Petrol.: A granular slaty rock resembling granite, but having the quartz replaced by cæolite.

mī-ăşm', * **mī-ăş'-mą** (pl. * **mī-ăşms, mī-ăş'-mąs, mī-ăş'-mą-tą),** *s.* [Gr. *μιασμά* (*miasma*), genit. *μιάσματος* (*miasmatos*) = pollution, stain, from *μιαίνω* (*miainō*) = to stain; Fr. *miasme.*] The effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying matter, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and dangerous to health; noxious exhalations, emanations, or effluvia; malaria; infectious substances floating in the air.

mī-ăş'-măl, *a.* [Eng. *miasm; -al.*] Of the nature of miasma; containing miasma; miasmatic.
"We respond with our *miasmal* fog
And call it mounting higher."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

mī-ăş-măt'-ĭc, mī-ăş-măt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *μίασμα* (*miasma*), genit. *μιάσματος* (*miasmatos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to miasma; having the nature or qualities of miasma.

miasmatic remittent-fever, *s.*
Path.: A name used by Tanner (*Practice of Med.* (ed. 7th), i. 312) for remittent fever. He calls it also malarial remittent-fever, denoting that it originates from miasma or malaria.

mī-ăş'-mą-tĭst, *s.* [Gr. *μίασμα* (*miasma*), genit. *μιάσματος* (*miasmatos*); Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who is versed in the nature, properties, and character of miasmatic exhalations; one who has studied and understauds the character of miasmata.

mī-ăş-mŏl'-ŏ-ğy, *s.* [Eng. *miasma,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on miasmatic exhalations; the science of miasmata.

mĭ'-ăs'-tor, *s.* [Gr. *μιάστωρ* (*miastōr*) = a guilty wretch, one who brings pollution; *μιαίνω* (*miainō*) = to stain, to defile.]
Entom.: A remarkable genus of the dipterous family Cecidomyidæ, created in 1860 by Dr. Wagner, professor in the University of Kasan. The larvæ live under the bark of trees, and develop organs similar to ovaries, in which larvæ are produced; these, having literally devoured their parents, break out, leaving nothing but the empty skin. This process is repeated during the autumn, winter, and spring. In the summer the last generation undergo a change to the pupa state, and from the pupa perfect males and females emerge; the latter, after impregnation, deposit their eggs, and the larvæ produced commence a fresh series of organic broods.

miâul (**i** as **y**), *v.i.* [Fr. *miauler.*] To cry like a cat; to mew.

mī'-că, *s.* [Lat. *mica* = a crumb; Fr. & Sp. *mica.* Not related to Lat. *mico* = to shine, to glimmer.]
Min.: A name originally given to the shining, scaly constituent of many rocks and earths. The great diversity of chemical composition and other characters led to its division into several species, which were supposed to have distinctive crystallographic and chemical characters. The word is now used to designate a group of minerals having certain characters in common, the most important of which is the eminently perfect basal cleavage, which affords very thin, tough, and shining laminæ. The species hitherto distinguished are, Phlogopite, Lepidolite and Cryophyllite (regarded as orthorhombic); Biotite (hexagonal); Lepidomelane (hexagonal?); Astrophyllite and Muscovite (orthorhombic, but with monoclinic habit). Tschermak, who has recently optically investigated this difficult group of minerals, refers them all to the monoclinic system, his examinations showing that the axis of elasticity is inclined a few degrees to the normal to the plane of cleavage. Bauer confirms these results. Tschermak divides the micas into two groups: those which are characterized by having the optic-axial plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry, which includes Anomite, Lepidolite, Muscovite, Paragonite, and Margarite; and those which have the optic-axial plane parallel to the plane of symmetry, and which embraces Meroxene, Lepidomelane, Phlogopite, and Zinnwaldite. Rammelsberg, as the result of a chemical investigation of this group, divides them into the alkali micas, magnesium mica, iron-magnesium mica, lithium-iron mica, and barium mica. The species and varieties belonging to this important group are, Anomite, Astrophyllite, Biotite, Cryophyllite, Enchlorite, Fuchsite, Haughtonite, Lepidolite, Lepidomelane, Margarite, Margarodite, Meroxene, Museovite, Oellacherite, Paragonite, Phengite, Phlogopite, Siderophyllite, and Zinnwaldite. (See these words.)

mica-basalt, *s.*
Petrol.: Any basalt rich in mica, those of the normal type having it only in small quantity, and as a mere accessory.

mica-chlorite, *s.*

Min.: The same as RIPIDOLITE (q.v.).

mica-schist, micaceous-schist, mica-slate, *s.*

Geol. & Petrol.: A slaty metamorphic rock composed of mica and quartz. The mica is usually muscovite (potash mica), though sometimes it is biolite (magnesian mica). The rock usually splits along the micaceous folia. Occasionally mica seems to constitute the whole mass of the rock. Next to gneiss, mica-schist is the most common metamorphic rock. It sometimes passes gradually into others of the same series. The addition of felspar making it become gneiss, and a decrease in the amount of quartz with an increase of chlorite makes it chlorite schist. Sorby has seen traces of ripple rocks. Various imbedded minerals occur, as quartz, garnet, &c.

mica-syenite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of orthoclase, sometimes more or less plagioclastic felspar, biaxial magnesian mica, hornblende, occasionally with augite, &c. Occurs in veins or dykes, chiefly in Calabria. (*Rutley.*)

* **mica-trap,** *s.*

Petrol.: A name of a volcanic rock, now distinguished into two: viz., Minette and Kersautite (q.v.).

mī-cā-ce-ō- (**ce** as **shĕ**), *pref.* [MICACEOUS.]

† **micaceo-calcareous,** *a.* Calcareous with mica in layers.

mī-cā'-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), **mī-cā'-clous,** *a.* [Eng. *mic(a)*; *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of mica; containing or resembling mica; hence, sparkling.

"The sparkling or *micacious* [style] possessed by Hazlitt."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interch. xxii.

micaceous-felstone, *s.* A felstone having much mica in its composition. It closely approaches some of the fine-grained granite.

micaceous iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: A variety of hæmatite (q.v.), occurring in thin tables or as aggregated folia, mica-like.

† **micaceous-rocks,** *s. pl.* Rocks having mica in layers, or interspersed—as mica-schist and gneiss.

micaceous-sandstone, *s.*

Petrol. & Geol.: Sandstone with thin silvery plates of mica arranged in layers parallel to the planes of stratification, making the rock slaty. It was formed under running water, and is occasionally ripple-marked and sun-cracked. (*Lyell.*)

micaceous-schist, *s.* [MICA-SCHIST.]

mī-cą-fī'-līte, *s.* [MICAPHILITE.]

Mī'-cah, *s.* [Heb. מִיכָה (*Mikhah*), for מִיכָיְהוּ (*Mikhayahu*) = Who is like Jehovah? Sept. Gr. Μιχαίας (*Michaias*).]

1. *Scrip. Biog.:* Various persons with their names spelled Micah, Michah (1 Chron. xxiv. 24, 25), or Micha (2 Sam. ix. 12), are mentioned in the Old Testament. Specially: (1) A priest (Judges xvii., xviii.) believed to have been a descendant of Moses, written Manasseh (xviii. 30). (2) The prophet called Micah the Morasthite, perhaps to distinguish him from Micaiah, the son of Imlah, who lived in the reign of Ahab. Morasthite means of Moresheth, probably Moresheth-gath (Micah i. 14). Scarcely anything is known of him, except what may be gathered from his prophecies.

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The sixth in order of the "minor prophets," *i.e.*, of the minor prophetic books. The title states that "the word of the Lord came to Micah the Morasthite in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah." The visions seen, however, were concerning Samaria and Jerusalem, the capital of the ten tribes, it will be observed, standing before that of the two (i. 1). Jeremiah attributes at least the prophecy in Micah iii. 12 to the reign of Hezekiah (Jer. xxvi. 18, 19). The corruptions of the ten tribes and of the two are denounced; and the prophet foretells the destruction of both Samaria and Jerusalem (i. 5, 6; iii. 8–12); the captivity in Babylon (iv. 10); the world-wide spiritual influence to be ultimately exercised by Jerusalem and Zion, and the rise of a ruler to be born in Bethlehem, "whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting" (v. 1, 2). The most natural division of the book is into three sections, ch. i.–ii., iii.–v., and vi.–vii., each beginning with a formula calling on the people to hear (i. 2, iii. 1, vi. 1). Passages in Micah resemble others in Isaiah (cf. Micah iv. 1–5 with Isa. ii. 1–5). Micah is quoted or alluded to in Matt. ii. 5, 6, x. 35, 36; Mark xiii. 12; Luke xii. 53; John vii. 42. The canonical authority of the book has never been doubted.

mī-cą-phī'-līte, mī-ca-fī'-līte, mī-cą-phȳ'l'-līte, *s.* [From Eng. *mica*; Gr. φιλός (*philos*) = friend, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ANDALUSITE (q.v.).

mī-cą-phȳl'-līte, *s.* [MICAPHILITE.]

mī'-cą-rĕlle, mī-cą-rĕl'-līte, *s.* [Eng. *mica*; suff. *-relle, -rellite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name used to designate the original mineral (which is at present unknown), from which the pinite of Stolpen, near Neustadt, was derived.

2. The mica which is pseudomorphous after scapolite from Arendal, Norway. Colour greenish-white; hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·833; It is a potash mica, containing from 5·7 to 6·7 per cent. Occurs embedded in quartz.

mī-cą-rĕl'-līte, *s.* [MICARELLE.]

mīçe, *s. pl.* [MOUSE.]

* **mice-eyed,** *a.* Keen-eyed.

"A legion of *mice-eyed* decipherers."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

mĭçh, *v. i.* [MICHE.]

mī'-chaęl, *s.* [See def.] A fine variety of sweet orange, from the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

mī'-chaęl-īte, *s.* [Named from St. Michael, Azores, where it was found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of siliceous sinter (q.v.), occurring as capillary or filiform snow-white encrustations; somewhat pearly in lustre.

Mĭch'-aęl-mas, * **Mich-el-messe,** * **Mych-el-messe,** *s.* [From the proper name Michael; Fr. *Michel*, from Heb. מִיכָאֵל (*Mikhael*) = Who is like unto God? Eng. *-mas*, *-messe*; A. S. *mæsse* = mass (q.v.).]

1. The feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which is celebrated on September 29. It is one of the regular quarter-days in England.

2. Autumn.

Michaelmas-daisy, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.:

1. A gardener's name for *Aster Tradescanti* and other species of Aster.

2. *Aster Trifolium*, the Sea Starwort, a plant frequently found wild in some salt-marshes in Britain.

Michaelmas head-court, *s.* The annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas, for various county purposes. (*Scotch.*)

Michaelmas-term, *s.*

Law: A term beginning on the 2nd and ending on the 25th of November.

mī'-chaęl-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after Michaelson, who analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthite-like mineral grouped by Dana with muromontite (q.v.). It appears to be a silicate of lanthanum, didymium, cerium, lime, zirconia, glucina, sesquioxide of iron, and a little alumina. Found with melinophane near Brevig, Norway.

mĭçhe, * **mĭçh,** * **meēçh,** * **mītçh, mooch, mouch,** *v. i.* [O. Fr. *mucer, mucier, muchier* (Fr. *musser*) = to hide, to lurk about.]

1. To hide, to skulk, to retire or hide from notice.

"Straggle up and down the country, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idlely."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.*

2. To play the truant. (*Local.*)

3. To be guilty of anything done in secret, as an illicit amour, &c.

mĭ-çhĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Pietro Antonio Micheli, a Florentine botanist, who died in 1737.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliaceæ, tribe Magnolieæ. It is akin to Magnolia, but has axillary flowers, lesser carpels, and more numerous ovules. *Michelia Champaca* or *Tsjampac* is the Champaca (q.v.). All parts of it are strongly stimulant. The bitter aromatic bark has been used in low intermittent fevers. It is a good substitute for guaiacum. The bark of *M. montana* has properties like cascarilla-bark, but is less bitter. That of *M. gracilis* has a strong smell of camphor. *M. Doltsopa*, a tree growing in Nepaul, has fragrant wood much used in that country for building.

mĭçh-ĕl-ĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Latinised from a French proper name, *Michel.*]

Palæont.: A genus of tabulate corals, from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. The corallum is very like that of Favosites, but the epitheca is often furnished with root-like prolongations, the tabulæ arched, and the mural pores very irregularly distributed.

mĭçh'-ĕr, * **meēçh'-er,** * **much-are,** *s.* [Eng. *mich*; *-er.*] One who miches, skulks, or hides out of sight; a truant, a petty thief, a pilferer.

"Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **mĭçh'-ĕr-ȳ,** * **mich-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *mich*; *-ery.*] Theft, thieving, pilfering.

"Now thou shalt full sore abie
That like stelthe of *micherie*." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

mĭçh'-ĭng, * **meēçh'-ĭng,** *a.* [MICHE.] Skulking; keeping out of sight; mean.

"Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

mĭc'-kle, * **mich-el,** * **mik-el,** * **moch-el, * much-el, * muc-kle, * mulk-el,** *a.* [A.S. *mycel, micel*; cogn. with Icel. *mikill, mykill*; Goth. *mikils*; M. H. Ger. *michel*; O. H. Ger. *mikil*; Gr. μεγάλος (*megalos*) = great.] Much, great. [MUCH.]

"It cost Watt Tinlinn *mickle* toil
To drive him but a Scottish mile."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

mī-cō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. D. Micon, a Spanish physician and botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Miconeæ. The fruit of *Miconia longifolia* is used in tropical America for dyeing black, and that of *M. tinctoria* for dyeing yellow.

mī-cō-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *miconi(a)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Melastomaceæ, tribe Melastomeæ.

mīcr-, *pref.* [MICRO-.]

mī-crą-bā'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἄβαξ (*abax*), genit. ἄβακος (*abakos*) = a slab, a board.]

Palæont.: A genus of Aporose Zoantharia, of the family Fungidæ, from the Cretaceous series. There is no epitheca, and the basal wall is perforated.

mī-crą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Lat. *acanthus*, from Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine, a prickle.]

Ichthy.: An African genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, family Labyrinthici. It has been recently discovered in the tributaries of the river Ogooné. (*Günther.*)

mī-crăn'-drą, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. *Micrandra siphonoides*, and *M. minor*, natives of the regions bordering the Rio Negro, furnish part of the *Para caoutchouc*; it is their inspissated milky juice.

mī-crăn'-thēş, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Saxifraga. The flowers are in dense cymes, and the petals white. It includes *Saxifraga* (*Micranthes*) *nivalis*, a British-Alpine plant.

mī-crăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinodea, family Spatangidæ. It is very abundant in the Chalk beds.

mī-crăs'-tŭr, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Lat. *astur* = a kind of hawk.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, family Falconidæ. *Micrastur semitorquatus* is the Harrier Hawk—a connecting-link between the

harriers and the goshawks. It inhabits forests in Mexico.

mī-cra-thē'-nē, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. Ἀθήνη (*Athēnē*) = the goddess Minerva, to whom the owl was sacred.]

Ornith.: A genus of Strigidæ erected by Coues. It has but one species, *Micrathene whitneyi*, the smallest owl known. Length about six inches, wing-expanse from fourteen to sixteen inches. Above, grayish olive-brown, with pale rusty spots, whitish nuchal collar. Beneath, white, with large rusty blotches. Habitat, Colorado and Western Mexico.

mī-crō-, *pref.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = little, small.]

1. A prefix denoting smallness or littleness.

2. Among electricians and on the C. G. S. system, division by a million. (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1873, p. 224.)

micro-lepidoptera, *s. pl.* A division of the Lepidoptera with regard to size; it is of little or no scientific value.

mī-crōbe, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

Biol.: A term proposed by Sédillot, in 1878, for any minute organism, vegetable or animal. Microbes, collectively, are equivalent to the Microzymes (q.v.) of Béchamp.

mī-crō'-bī-ăl, mī-crō'-bī-ăn, mī-crō'-bĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to microbes, or bacteria, the name most commonly applied to microbes.

mī-crō-brōm'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *bromite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of embolite (q.v.), containing a small amount of bromide compared with the chloride of silver. [Megabromite.]

mī-crō-căch'-rўs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Lat. *cachrys* = parched barley; a catkin.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, tribe Abieteæ. [Huon-pine.]

mī-crō-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *cephalic.*]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls having a capacity below 1,350 cubic centimetres.

mī-crō-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *cephalous.*] Having a small or imperfectly-developed head; hence, deficient in intellect. (*Black: Adv. of a Phaëton*, ch. xxv.)

mī-crō-chĭr-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *chiroptera.*]

Zool.: A name proposed by Dobson for a sub-order of Bats. [Insectivora, 1. (2).]

mī-crō-chrō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *chronometer* (q.v.).] A micronometer (q.v.).

mī'-crō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage; Ger. *mikroklas.*]

Min.: A name given by Wiik to a potash-soda felspar, from the St. Gotthard, Switzerland. Crystallization triclinic. Occurs intercrystallized with orthoclase in a similar manner to that of albite with microcline. (See these words.)

mī'-crō-clīnc, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to incline; Ger. *mikroklin.*]

Min.: A name originally given by Breithaupt to a felspar which gave the angle of 90° 22′ to 90° 23′ between the two cleavage planes instead of 90°. Des Cloizeaux has referred this felspar, however, to orthoclase, but has adopted the name for a new species of felspar, having the following characters. Crystallization triclinic, with polysynthetic twinning. A section cut parallel with the base shows a peculiar reticulated structure, due to the regular intergrowth of twin lamellæ; it encloses irregular bands of albite. Compos.: silica, 64·30; alumina, 19·70; sesquioxide of iron, 0·74; potash, 15·60; soda, 0·48; loss on ignition, 0·35 = 101·17; represented by the formula, $K_2[Al_2]Si_6O_{16}$. A large part of felspar, hitherto regarded as orthoclase, is included in this species, as also much of the amazonstone and chesterlite (q.v.).

mī-crō-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Schizomycetes, distinguished by the minute organisms being globular instead of linear. The species have been divided into three groups: (1) Chromogenous; (2) Zymogenous, producing various kinds of fermentation; and (3) Pathogenous, producing contagious diseases. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mī-crō-cŏn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κογχη (*konghchē*) = a shell.] [Spirorbis.]

mī'-crō-cōsm, *s.* [Fr. *microcosme*, from Lat. *microcosmos*, from Gr. μικρόκοσμος (*mikrokosmos*) = a little world, from μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and κόσμος (*kosmos*) = a world.]

* 1. A little world or cosmos; a term fancifully applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the macrocosm or universe. It was so used by Paracelsus.

"There were some also, that staid not here; but went further, and held, that if the spirit of man (whom they call the *microcosm*) do give a fit touch to the spirit of the world, by strong imaginations and beleefes, it might command nature."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

2. A little community or society.

mī-crō-cŏs'-mĭc, mī-crō-cŏs'-mĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *microcosm*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to man or the microcosm.

"This opinion confirmed would much advance the *microcosmical* conceit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

microcosmic-salt, *s.*

Chem.: $(NH_4)NaHPO_4{\cdot}4H_2O$. Ammonio-sodic phosphate, used as a flux in blowpipe experiments. [Stercorite.]

mī-crō-cŏs-mŏg'-ra-phўˌ, *s.* [Gr. μικρόκοσμος (*mikrokosmos*) = a microcosm, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] The description of man as a microcosm.

mī-crō-coŭs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. (*a*)*coustic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to increase small or indistinct sounds; of or pertaining to a microcoustic. [B.]

B. *As subst.:* An aural instrument for collecting sounds for the partially deaf; an auricle or speaking-trumpet.

mī'-crō-crīth, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *crith* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The weight of an atom of hydrogen.

mī-crō-crўs'-tą-līne, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *crystalline.*]

Petrol.: The name given by Rosenbusch to the parts of porphyritic ground-matter which are aggregates of elements mineralogically recognizable. It is opposed to cryptocrystalline, in which they are unrecognizable.

mī-crō-dĕr'-mą-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = the skin.]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, or consisting of minute portions of skin.

mī-crō-dĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, family Agnostidæ (sometimes referred to the Trinucleidæ), from the Upper Cambrian. There are no facial sutures or eyes; four body rings are present, and the tail is segmented.

mī'-crō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil teeth, believed to belong to Pycnodont fishes. Prof. Morris, in 1854, enumerated three species from the Chalk and one from the Purbeck beds.

mī-crō-dŏn'-tą, *s.* [Microdon.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Notodontidæ. *Microdonta bicolora*, a snow-white moth, with orange spots on the fore wings, is rare in England.

mī-crō-făr'-ăd, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *farad.*]

Electro-magnetics: The millionth part of a farad. The farad being too large for practical purposes, the microfarad is employed in its room. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units: London* (1875), p. 70.)

mī-crō-fĕl'-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *felsite.*]

Petrol.: The name given by Rosenbusch to a colourless, grayish, or brownish substance, made up of minute scales or fibres occurring at the bases of some porphyrics.

mī-crō-fĕl-sĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *microfelsit(e)*; suff. *-ic.*] Of, belonging to, or consisting of microfelsite.

microfelsitic-basis, *s.*

Petrol.: An alternative name given by Rosenbusch to microfelsite (q.v.).

microfelsitic-matter, *s.*

Petrol.: Matter consisting of microfelsite (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

mī-crō-găs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Entom.: A genus of Entomophaga, family Ichneumonidæ. *Microgaster glomeratus* is parasitic on the caterpillars of the common white butterfly. The larvæ burst forth from the body of the caterpillar when it is ready to change, and form round its empty skin a little heap of yellowish cocoons.

mī-crō-ğĕ-ō-lŏğ'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *microgeolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to microgeology; derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology.

mī-crō-ğĕ-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *geology* (q.v.).] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

mī-crō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, from the Papuan district and North Australia. John Macgillivray (*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*, i. 321) speaks of the *Microglossus aterrimus* as "an enormous black parrot with crimson cheeks. At Cape York it feeds upon the cabbage of various palms, stripping down the sheath at the base of the leaves with its powerful, acutely-hooked upper mandible." It is popularly known as the Black Cockatoo. An excellent detailed description of the bird has been given by A. R. Wallace (*Malay Archipelago*, 1872, pp. 446–448).

mī'-crō-graph, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument inveuted by Mr. Webb of London, for executing extremely minute writing and engraving; its general principle is that of the pantograph.

mī-crŏğ'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *micrograph*; *-er.*] One versed or skilled in micrography.

mī-crō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *micrograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to micrography.

mī-crŏğ'-rą-phўˌ, *s.* [Eng. *micrograph*; *-y.*] The description of things too minute to be seen without the aid of the microscope.

"A curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr Hook's *micrography*."—*Grew: Museum.*

mī-crō-hī'-ĕr-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. ἱέραξ (*hierax*) = a hawk, a falcon.]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Falconinæ. It contains the Falconets. [Falconet.]

mī'-crōhm, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Eng., &c *ohm* (q.v.).]

Electricity: The millionth part of an ohm.

mī-crŏl'-ą-bĭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λαβίς (*labis*) = a pair of pincers.]

Palæont.: A carboniferous genus of Arachnida; it is believed to be most nearly allied to the Pseudoscorpionidæ (q.v.).

mī-crō-læ'-nąˌ, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λῆνος (*lēnos*) = wool; so called from the small woolly flower-stalk.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Byttneriaceæ. The fibrous tissue of the bark of *Microlæna spectabilis* is suitable for cordage.

2. A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzeæ.

mī-crō-lĕs'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a pirate, a buccaneer; λῃστεύω (*lēsteuō*) = to be a robber or pirate.]

Palæont.: A genus founded on the remains of *Microlestes antiquus*, the earliest known mammal. Only a few teeth have as yet been discovered. "The earliest horizon on which Microlestes occurs is in a bone-bed in the Keuper [Upper Trias] of Würtemberg; but it has also been detected in the higher Rhætic beds." (*Nicholson.*) It is impossible to decide whether Microlestes was placental or marsupial. Most probably it was marsupial; and

it appears to be closely allied to the recent Australian Banded Ant-eater. [Macropus, Myrmecobius.]

mī-crō-līte, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in exceedingly small octahedral crystals, hence the name. It has lately been found in well-defined crystals up to an inch and a half in diameter, and larger imperfect ones up to 4 lbs. in weight. Crystallization, isometric; hardness, 6; sp. gr. 5·056; lustre, resinous; colour, wax-yellow to brown; streak, pale ochreous yellow; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: a columbo-tantalate of lime, with some glucina, oxide of tin, magnesia, sesquioxide of uranium, yttria, fluorine, &c. Probable formula $3(Ca_2Ta_2O_7) + CbOF_3$. Found with albite, &c., at Chesterfield, Massachusetts; Utö, Sweden; and at the mica mines, Amelia Co., Virginia.

mī-crō-lī'th, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Crystallography: Microscopic stony bodies rendering the material of which they are in large measure composed all but crystalline.

mī-crō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *lithic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of small stones.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term applied to a particular style of funeral monuments, in which extremely small stones are used. They are nearly always squared or hewn, and the builders sought to produce effect by construction, not by the exhibition of mere force.

"The cognate examples in the *microlithic* styles afford us very little assistance."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 47.

mī-crŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

1. *Lit.:* Micrography; that part of science depending upon the use of the microscope.

* 2. *Fig.:* Undue attention to insignificant or unimportant matters; minuteness about words; hair-splitting.

"There is less *micrology* . . . in his erudition."—*Robberds: Life of W. Taylor*, ii. 146.

mī-crō-mĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. μερίς (*meris*) = a part.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, tribe Melissæ. *Micromeria capitella*, a small plant growing in the Neelgherry Hills, the Western Ghauts, &c., has the properties of Peppermint.

mī-crŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument used with a telescope or microscope to measure small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles. Micrometers are variously constructed. The field of the telescope may be provided with a graduated scale, or a metallic ring, or a diaphragm having parallel and intersecting spider-lines or fine wires. The micrometer with a graduated scale is used for measuring distances by direct comparison.

¶ See also *Double-image micrometer, double-refraction micrometer, linear-micrometer, position-micrometer, ring-micrometer, scale-micrometer.* [Filar.]

micrometer-balance, *s.* A balance for ascertaining minute differences in weight.

micrometer-microscope, *s.* An instrument used for reading and subdividing the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments.

micrometer-screw, *s.* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means for exact measurement of very small angles. The great space through which the lever of the screw passes, in comparison with the longitudinal motion due to the pitch, affords the means for a positive motion which is imperceptible on the object moved, though appreciable in its results. If the thread of a micrometer-screw in an instrument has 50 threads to an inch, and carries a pointer which traverses a graduated circle divided into 20 equal parts, the revolution of the micrometer-screw for a distance equal to one of the divisions will move the object to which the screw is attached $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch; that is, 20 × 50 = 1,000.

mī-crō-mĕt'-rĭc, mī-crō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *micrometer*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the micrometer; as, *micrometric* measurements.

mī-crō-mĕt'-rĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *micrometrical*; *-ly.*] By means of a micrometer.

"The area within which the Prayer was written was *micrometrically* verified by Dr. J. J. Woodward, United States Army, who found that it and the inscription were contained within a space $\frac{1}{75}$ of an inch square." —*Knight: Dictionary of Mechanics.*

mī-crŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *micrometer*; *-y.*] The act or art of measuring minute objects or distances by means of a micrometer.

mī'-crō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, constructed to contain the Harvest Mouse (q.v.).

mī-crō-nī'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Lat. *Nisus*; Gr. Νισος (*Nisos*) = a king of Megara, fabled to have been changed into a sparrow-hawk. (*Ovid: Met.* viii. 8, *sqq.*).]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Accipitrinæ (q.v.). *Micronisus badius* is the Shikra, found in India, where it is trained for purposes of falconry.

mī-crō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [A contraction of *microchronometer* (q.v.).] A species of watch intended for measuring short intervals of time, as the flight of a projectile, &c. After being wound up in the ordinary way, it is set in motion by pressing a spring with the finger, upon withdrawing which it is instantaneously stopped.

mī-crō-păn'-tō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *pantograph* (q.v.).] An instrument invented in 1852 by Mr. Peters, an English banker and microscopist, for minute writing. By means of it the Lord's Prayer, containing 223 letters (amen being omitted), has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{3600}$ of a square inch.

mī-crŏph'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. φολίς (*pholis*) = a horny scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, family Brachyopina. It was founded by Huxley on remains from the Karoo-bed at the foot of Rhenosterberg, South Africa. He called the single species *Micropholis Stowii*, after its discoverer. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xv. 642–49.)

mī'-crō-phōne, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound; Fr. *microphone.*] An instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds by communicating their vibrations to a more sonorous body which emits a more audible sound. It is variously constructed, the most usual method being with a piece of charcoal held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner that it is affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and, when the ear is placed at the ear-piece of the telephone, the slightest sound on the wooden support of the microphone is so magnified that even the tread of a fly appears as loud as the tramp of a horse. [Telephone.]

mī-crō-phŏn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Microphone.] The science or art of augmenting weak or small sounds.

mī-crŏph'-ō-nŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *microphon(e)*; *-ous.*] Having the property or power of augmenting weak sounds; microcoustic.

* **mī-crŏph'-ō-nў,** *s.* [Microphone.] Weakness of voice.

mī-crō-phō-tŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *photography* (q.v.).] A photographic process by which an object is reduced in size, while its exact form is retained. By means of this instrument letters can be reduced to a minute space, and afterwards either enlarged by photography or read with a microscope. Practical use of the process was made during the siege of Paris in 1870, in order to communicate with those inside that city by means of messages conveyed by carrier-pigeons, the transcript being taken on paper of extreme thinness, so that the pigeons were able to carry a considerable number of messages.

mī-crŏph-thăl'-mĭ-a, mī-crŏph'-thal-mў, *s.* [Pref. *micr(o)-*, and Eng. *ophthalmia*, * *ophthalmy.*]

Pathol.: A morbid smallness of the eye.

mī-crō-phўl'-lite, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = little, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; Ger. *mikrophyllit.*]

Min.: One of two indeterminable minerals enclosed in labradorite. [Microplakite.] It occurs in crystalline scales from ·05 to ·1 mm. in length.

mī-crŏph'-yl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having small leaves.

mī'-crō-phўte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. φύτον (*phuton*) = a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one parasitic in its habits.

mī-crō-plăk'-īte, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = little; πλάξ (*plax*), genit. πλακός (*plakos*) = flat, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin minute rectangular tables, enclosed in labradorite (q.v.). Colour by transmitted light grayish-yellow to brownish, by reflected light reddish-green to green and blue. The nature of these tables is yet uncertain, but most of their characters resemble those of magnetite (q.v.).

mī-crō'-pō'-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = the beard.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ (q.v.), closely allied to Pogonias, but with conical pharyngeal teeth. Two species are known, from the western parts of the Atlantic.

mī-crŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ. *Micropterus brachypterus* is the Steamer-duck or Race-horse. Found in the Straits of Magellan, &c.

mī-crŏp-tĕr-ўġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *micropteryx*, genit. *micropterygis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Tineina. The head is rough; the antennæ shorter than the anterior wings, these and the hinder ones somewhat transparent. Larvæ without feet, miniug so as to produce blotches in leaves. Only one genus, Micropteryx (q.v.).

mī-crŏp'-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Gr. μικροπτέρυξ (*mikropterux*) = with small wings: pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing, a fin.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical and only genus of the family Micropterygidæ. There are twelve British species.

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Carangidæ (Horse-Mackerel). The body much compressed; no detached finlets. Small teeth on vomer and palatine bones. *Micropteryx chrysurus* is a semi-pelagic fish, very common in the tropical Atlantic, less so in the Indian Ocean.

mī'-crō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Scorpænidæ. They are exceedingly small, about an inch and a half in length. Two species are known, from the neighbourhood of the coral reefs of the Pacific.

* 2. *Ornith.:* A genus of Brachypodinæ, short-footed Thrushes, founded by Swainson.

mī'-crō-pўle, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πύλη (*pulē*) = an opening.]

1. *Animal Physiol.:* (See extract).

"In the Osseous Fishes it has been shown by Dr. Ransom that the spermatozoa pass through a minute opening in the external membrane of the ova, termed the *micropyle*. A similar opening has been observed by Müller and others in insects, acephalous molluscs, and in several echinodermata; and its use, as Dr. Allen Thompson has suggested, is probably to facilitate the fecundation of ova possessed of very thick external coverings. A *micropyle* has not been seen in any of the mammalia."—*Carpenter: Human Physiol.*, p. 888.

2. *Vegetable Physiol.:* The foramen in a ripe seed. It is formed by the united exostome and endostome. It is always opposite the embryo. The position of the latter can therefore be determined by the inspection of the micropyle.

mī-crō-rhē-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Pref *micro-*; Eng. *rheometric*, and suff. *-al.*] A term applied to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution, when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

mī-crō-saŭ'-rĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A group of Labyrinthodonts, founded by Dawson. Thoracic plates unknown; ossification of limb bones incomplete. Dentine nearly or entirely non-plicate; pulp-cavity large. Three genera: Dendrerpeton Hylonomus, Hylerpeton.

mī-crō-schorl'-īte (o as ę), *s.* [Pref. *micro-* = little; Ger. *schörl* = schorl (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a kind of crystallite observed in the kaolinite of Thuringia, and which is probably tourmaline.

mī'-crō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *microscope;* Ital. & Sp. *microscopo.*]

Optics: An optical instrument by which objects are so magnified that details invisible or indistinct to the naked eye are clearly seen. In a simple microscope the magnifying power is interposed directly between the eye and the object, in the manuer of a magnifying glass; and though the power may consist of several lenses, they combine as one; a triple set of which either lens can be used singly, or any two, or all in combination, is usual. In a compound microscope, an aerial magnified image of the object is projected by one leus in the manner of a magic lantern, and this image is looked at and further magnified by a secoud power as in the simple microscope. The first lens is called the object-glass (q.v.), or objective; the second the ocular or eye-piece. The most important by far is the object-glass. The shorter its focus the larger is the image produced. Of late years glasses have been produced of extraordinary power. The highest power yet made is of $\frac{1}{175}$ inch focus; this tiuy object consists of many lenses so combined as to give good definition, and under such a power the small circular section across a human hair would occupy many times the field of view. The eye-pieces are also made of various powers. The instrument further requires a stage on which the objects can be placed aud held; underneath which must be a mirror for directing the light to the object when viewed transparently. In using high powers, fine mechanical movements are employed to adjust the object; aud the best instruments have underneath a finely-adjustable sub-stage, for the use of various illuminating apparatus. An instrument which presents an image to only one eye is called a monocular microscope; but there are several methods of dividing by prisms the pencil of rays from the objective iuto two sets, which diverge to eye-pieces so placed, that both eyes can be used: such an instrument is called a binocular microscope. In all the usual forms of microscope, the image of the object appears inverted, and for most objects this is of no consequence. For dissecting under high powere this is, however, inconvenient; and for such and other purposes instruments are constructed which, by prisms or lenses, re-invert or right the object, which thus appears in its true position: such are called erectiug microscopes. In the solar microscope a lens condenses the sun's rays upon an object, which is thus so intensely illuminated that the objective can project a greatly enlarged image upon a white screen. In the electric microscope the rays from the electric light are similarly used, and in this way microscopic photographs of long messages, on tiny slips of collodion, were enlarged and transcribed during the siege of Paris in 1870. The oxy-hydrogen microscope similarly employs the light from lime made incandescent by the oxy-hydrogen flame. This is a far cheaper and more convenient light than the former, but of much less power; very lately, however, this form of microscope has been so greatly improved that magnifications of 1,200 to 2,000 diameters can be obtained with it.

"To the performance of every muscular motion, in greater animals at least, there are not fewer distinct parts concerned than many millions of millions and these visible through a *microscope.*"—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

* **mī'-crō-scōpe,** *v.t.* [Microscope, *s.*] To examine with a microscope.

* **mī-crō-scō-pĭ'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *microscop(e); -ial.*] Microscopical, minute; very close.

"It is a vulgar remark that the works of art do not bear a nice *microscopial* inspection."—*Berkeley: Siris,* § 283.

mī-crō-scŏp'-ĭc, * **mī-crō-scŏp'-ĭck, mī-crō-scōp'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *microscop(e); -ic, -ical;* Fr. *microscopique;* Ital. & Sp. *microscopico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a microscope; made or determined by the aid of a microscope.

"So far as *microscopic* analysis would enable us to decide this question."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* ii. 301.

* 2. Using a microscope; assisted by a microscope.

* 3. Resembling a microscope in the power of seeing minute objects.

"Why has not man a *microscopick* eye?"
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 193.

4. Very small or minute, so as to be visible only with a microscope.

"Such *microscopic* proof of skill and power,
As, hid from ages past, God now displays."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 637.

5. Exceedingly small or minute.

6. Very close or minute: as, a *microscopical* investigation.

microscopic-animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Infusoria, because, although some of them are visible to the naked eye, the majority require a lens or a compound microscope for their detection and examination.

mī-crō-scŏp'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *microscopical; -ly.*] By means of a microscope; with minute investigation; in very minute size or degree.

mī-crŏs'-cō-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *microscop(e); -ist.*] One skilled or versed in microscopy.

mī-crō-scō'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [A Latinised form of Eng. *microscope* (q.v.).]

Astron.: One of Lacaille's twenty-seven southern constellations. It is situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius.

mī-crŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Eng. *microscop(e); -y.*] The act or art of usiug a microscope; investigation with a microscope.

mī-crŏs'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Gr. σέρις (*seris*) = a kind of endive, succory.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Cichoraceæ. The fleshy fibres of the roots of *Microseris Forsteri* are eaten by the natives of Port Philip in Australia.

mī-crō-sŏm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Eng., &c. *sommite.*]

Min.: A mineral found in the bombs ejected from Vesuvius, and in leucitic lava, where it has been formed by sublimation. Crystals, hexagonal and exceedingly minute, with vertical striations. Harduess, 6; sp. gr. 2·60; colourless and transparent. Compos., silica, 33·0; alumina, 29·0; lime, 11·2; potash, 11·5; soda, 8·7; chlorine, 9·1; sulphuric acid, 1·7 = 104·2. Near sodalite in composition.

mī-crō-spĕc'-trō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *micro-* (*scope*), and *spectroscope* (q.v.).] A spectroscope placed in conuection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. The eye-piece contains prisms so placed as to enable the reflected ray to pass in a direct line to the eye.

mī-crō-spō-răn'-gĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Mod. Lat., &c. *sporangia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Small seed-vessels in the Marsileaceæ and Salviniaceæ, containing microspores.

mī'-crō-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *micro-,* aud Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The smaller of two kiuds of spores found in the Marsileaceæ and Salviniaceæ.

mī-crō-spōr'-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Gr. σπορά (*spora*) or σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals. *Microsporon mentagrophytes* is believed to be identical with *Trichophyton tonsurans;* it exists as a whitish powder at the root of the hairs of the beard in a skin disease, *Tinea sycosis. M. furfur* produces *T. versicolor* on the body, and *M. Audouini* the baldness on the head arisiug from *T. decalvans.*

mī-crŏs'-thĕn-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Gr. σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Zool.: The third order of mammals in the arrangement of J. D. Dana. [Megasthena.]

mī'-crŏs-thēneş, *s. pl.* [Microsthena.]

Zool.: The English rendering of Microsthena (q.v.).

"Among the *microsthenes* the rise in rank on this principle is no less apparent."—*Amer. Journ. Science,* Jan. 1863, p. 71.

mī-crŏs-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *microsthen(es); -ic.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Microstheua (q.v.).

"A general structural characteristic may yet be detected corresponding to these . . . *microsthenic* qualities."—*J. D. Dana: On Cephalization,* p. 9.

mī-crō-stў'-ląr, *a.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Eng *stylar* (q.v.).]

Arch.: Having a small style or column; an epithet applied to a style of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

mī-crŏs'-ў-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *micro-;* Gr. σῦς (*sus*) = a pig, aud ὤψ (*ōps*) = the face, the countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Limnotheridæ, from the Eocene of America.

mī-crō-tą-sĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-;* Gr. τάσις (*tasis*) = stretching, tension, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument inveuted by Mr. T. A. Edieon, and announced by him in 1878. In it he uses the principle of the carbon microphone to measure infinitesimal pressure.

mī'-crō-thēre, *s.* [Microtherium.] Any individual of the genus Microtherium (q.v.).

"The affinity of the *microtheres* to the chevrotains is, nevertheless, very close."—*Owen: Palæont.,* p. 372.

mī-crō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of artiodactyle Ungulata, from the Miocene Tertiary of Europe. Entire crania, from the lacustrine calcareous marls of Puy-de-Dôme, are in the Natural History section of the British Museum, and show that it differed from the Tragulidæ in possessing a complete series of incisors.

mī'-crō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] A knife for making thin sections for microscopic examination; a pair of parallel knives in a single haft. [Parallel-knife.]

mī-crō-vĕr-mĭc'-ų-līte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Eng., &c. *vermiculite;* Ger. *mikrovermiculit.*]

Min.: A vermiform mineral observed in the kaolinite of Thuringia, and believed to belong to the Vermiculites (q.v.).

mī'-crō-vōlt, *s.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Eng. *volt.*] A millionth part of a volt (q.v.).

"We have employed the multiplier 100 to reduce from *microvolts* to C. G. S. electro-magnetic units."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 74.

mī-crō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: The same as Microzoaria (q.v.).

† **mī-crō-zō-ār'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-;* Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria;* Fr. *microzoaires.*]

Zool.: A name proposed by De Blainvill for a group including the Rotifera aud the Infusoria.

mī'-crō-zўmeş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-,* and Gr ζύμη (*zumē*) = yeast.]

Human & Comp. Physiol.: The smallest and least organized of living beings. They may be either globular, rod-shaped, egg-shaped, or filamentous; but the most common form is that of jointed rods moving with rapidity, in size about $\frac{1}{3000}$ of an inch. Many physiologists at home aud abroad contend that infectious diseases depeud on the presence of these organisms in the blood. They have been found in variolous blood, human aud ovine, in human blood in scarlet fever and measles, and, according to Dr. Koch, in cholera; and in the blood of sheep and cattle which have died of splenic apoplexy. Called also Bacteria aud Vibriones. [Germ-theory.]

"Experiments have proved that two of the most destructive of epizootic diseases, sheep pox and glanders, are also depeudent for their existence and their propagation upon extremely small living solid particles, to which the title of *microzymes* is applied."—*Buckley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 242.

† **mī-crў-phăn'-tēş,** *s.* [Pref. *micr-,* and Gr. ὑφαίνω (*huphainō*) = to weave.]

Entom.: The same as Walckenaera (q.v.).

mĭc-tų-rĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *micturio* = to desire to make water, desid. from *mictus,* pa. par. of *mingo* = to make water.]

Med.: The desire of making water; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

mĭd, * **midde,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *mid, midd;* cogn. with Dut. *mid-* (used in composition as *middag* = mid-day); Icel. *midhr;* Sw. & Dan.

mid- (in composition); Goth. *midja*; O. H. Ger. *mitti*; Lat. *medius*; Gr. μέσος (*mesos*); Sansc. *madhya* = middle.]

A. *As adj.:* Middle; situated between extremes; intervening.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The middle, the midst.

"About the *mid* of night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

¶ *Mid* is largely used in composition to indicate position, point of time, &c., between extremes: as, *mid-age, mid-air, mid-career, mid-channel, mid-earth, mid-furrow, mid-harvest, mid-ocean, mid-period, mid-space*, &c.

mid-couples, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: The writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger, is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, &c., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

mid-course, *s.*

1. The middle of the course, way, or progress.

2. A middle course or mode of procednre.

mid-day, * **myd-dai,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to noon; meridional; at noon.

"His hour of *mid-day* rest is nearly over."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

B. *As subst.:* The middle of the day; noon.

"As if God, with the broad eye of *mid-day*,
Clearer looked in at the windows."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

Mid-day flower:

Bot.: An Australian popular name for Mesembryanthemum.

mid-feather, *s.*

Steam-engine: A water-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace which occupies a middle position in the flue-space or firebox.

mid-heaven, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The middle of the sky or heaven.

"From *mid-heaven* already she
Hath witnessed their captivity."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. *Astron.:* That point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

* **mid-hour,** *s.* The middle part of the day; mid-day.

mid-impediment, *s.*

Scots Law: An intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

* **mid-main,** *s.* The middle of the sea; mid-ocean; a point or position far out at sea.

mid-noon, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Mid-day, noon. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 311.)

* 2. *Fig.:* The middle point, the height.

"The approved assistant of an ardnous course
From his *mid-noon* of manhood to old age!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

mid-off, *s.* [Mid-wicket.]

mid-on, *s.* [Mid-wicket.]

* **mid-sky,** *adv.* In the middle of the sky.

mid-superior, *s.*

Scots Law: One who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him.

mid-wicket, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder who is stationed about midway, right or left, between the wickets. Mid-wicket off (commonly abbreviated to mid-off) stands to the right of the wicket-keeper; mid-wicket on (or mid-on) to his left.

mĭd (1), *prep.* [A.S. *mid, midh*; Icel. *medh*; Goth. *mith*; O. H. Ger. *mit, miti*; Ger. *mit.*] With.

"*Mid* him he hadde a stronge axe."
Robert of Gloucester, 17.

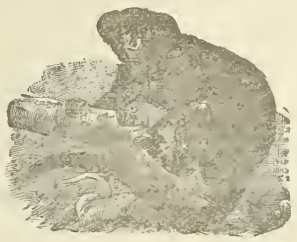
mĭd (2), *prep.* [A contract. of *amid* (q.v.).] Amid, amidst.

mĭd, *s.* A contract. of midshipman (q.v.).

mĭ'-da, *s.* [Bean-fly.]

mĭ'-dăs, *s.* [Gr. Μίδας (*Midas*) = a king of Phrygia and son of Gorgias, noted for his wealth, and fabled to have had ass's ears.]

Zool.: Tamarin; a genus of American monkeys, family Arctopithecini, from Panama, Peru, and the Brazils. The upper front teeth are close together, and the lower, which are broad and truncated, project. They are restless and active; their method of climbing is more like that of the squirrels than of true



MIDAS.

monkeys; the thumbs are not opposable. Chief species: *Midas leoninus*, with a long brown mane, and all the appearance of a little lion; *M. ursulus*, the Negro Tamarin; *M. Devillii*, Deville's Midas; *M. argentatum*, said by Bates to be the rarest of the American monkeys; and *M. rosalia*, the Silky Tamarin.

Midas's ear, *s.* [Auricula Midæ.]

mĭd'-den, *s.* [A.S. *midding*; cogn. with Dnt. *mödding, mögdynge* = a dung-heap, from *mög* = muck; *dynge* = a heap.] A dunghill.

midden-crow, *s.* A provincial name for the common crow.

midden-hole, *s.* A gutter at the bottom of a dunghill. (*Scotch.*)

"[She] ran thro' *midden-hole* an' a'
An' pray'd wi' zeal an' fervour."
Burns: Halloween.

midden-stead, *s.* A dunghill.

"Sir Peter Pepperbrand . . . would have steeked you, like a paddock, on his own baronial *midden-stead*."
—Scott: Antiquary, ch. ix.

* **mid-des,** *s.* [Midst.]

* **mĭd'-dĕst,** *a.* [The superlative of *mid*, a. (q.v.).] Midmost.

"Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 15.

* **mĭd'-dĕst,** * **myd-dest,** *s.* [Midst.] The middle, the midst.

"Calidore . . .
Him overtook in *middest* of his race."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 25.

mĭd'-dle, * **mid-del,** * **mid-dell,** * **myd-del,** * **myd-dle,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *middel*, from *mid* = middle; cogn. with Dut. *middel* = middle; Ger. *mittel* = means; O. H. Ger. *mittil* = middle; Icel. *medhel* = among; Dan. *mellem*; Sw. *mellan* = between.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Situated, placed, or standing equally distant from the extremes.

"Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life,
The *middle* tree, the highest there that grew,
Sat like a cormorant."
Milton: P. L., iv. 13.

2. Forming a mean.

"That *middle* course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so dear."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 22.

3. Intermediate, intervening.

* 4. Indifferent, humble.

"My advent'rous song,
That with no *middle* flight intends to soar
Above th' Aonian Mount."
Milton: P. L., i. 14.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The point or part equally distant from the extremes.

"And wonne the *myddel* of thys londe to Bedeford anon."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 229.

2. The waist.

"Abont hir *middell* twentie score
Of hors halters, and well mo
Ther haugen."
Gower: C. A., iv.

3. An intervening point or part in space, or time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.

"I . . . with capacious mind
Considered all things visible in heaven,
Or earth, or *middle*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 603.

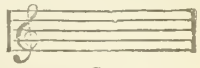
middle-age, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The middle of life; mid-age.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Middle ages; mediæval.

middle-aged, *a.* Having reached the middle age of life; generally taken as from thirty-five to forty-five years of age.

Middle Ages, *s. pl.* A term rather indefinitely used with reference to different nations. Hallam applies it to the period from the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 486, to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII., in A.D. 1495. In England it may be considered as representing the interval between the Saxon invasion, A.D. 449, and the accession of Henry VII., A.D. 1485. Generally it may be considered as the period of time connecting what are called the ancient and modern periods of history, and extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe.



The epithet of the Dark Ages was frequently applied to the same period.

middle C, *s.*

Music: The note standing on the first leger line above the base stave, and the first leger line below the treble stave. [Stave.]

middle-class, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* That class of society which occupies a middle position betweeu the working classes and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, merchants, large farmers, smaller lauded proprietors, &c.

¶ Its numbers are to those of the upper class nearly as 49 to 1, and to those of the lower class, that of so-called working men, nearly as 7 to 23, a little less than 1 to 3. Dudley Baxter divided it into three sections, their numbers standing to each other nearly as 15, 90, and 130.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the middle-classes.

Middle-class examinations: Examinations held by one of the universities for persons who are not members. Certificates of efficiency, or, as in the case of the Oxford Local Examinations, diplomas of Associate of Arts (A.A.), are granted to the successful candidates. The subjects range from reading, writing, &c., to the ancient and modern languages, chemistry, botany, zoology, mathematics, geology, and other branches of science.

Middle-class school: A school established for the education of the children of the middle-classes, and intermediate between primary, or elementary schools, and the great public schools.

middle-cut file, *s.* A file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness betweeu the rough and bastard.

middle-deck, *s.*

Naut.: That deck of a three-decked vessel which is between the other two; the main deck.

middle-distance, *s.*

Art: The central portiou of a landscape; also called middle-grouud.

* **middle-earth,** * **middle-erd,** * **middel-ærd,** * **middle-erd,** * **mid-den-erd,** *s.* The earth, the world, regarded as situated midway between heaven aud earth.

middle-ground, *s.*

Art: The same as Middle-distance (q.v.).

middle-latitude, *s.*

Navig.: The middle latitude of two points on the surface of a sphere or spheroid, is the half sum of the two latitudes when both are of the same name, or the half difference of the latitudes when both are not of the same name. The middle latitude is affected with the uame of the greater. If we agree to call north latitudes positive, and south latitudes negative, the middle latitude in all cases is equal to half the algebraic sum of the two latitudes.

Middle latitude sailing:

Navig.: The method of computing cases in sailing, by means of the middle-latitude, by a combination of the principles of plane and parallel sailing. This method is only approximately correct. The departure is considered as the meridional distance for the middle latitude of the place sailed from and the place sailed to. The results are the more accurate as the two places are near the equator.

middle-man, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person who acts as an agent or inter

mediary between two parties, as between the manufacturer and exporter of goods, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specif., in Ireland, a person who rents lands from the landowner in large tracts, and lets it out in smaller portions at an increased rent; or in London and large towns generally, one who takes house property from the landlord, reletting it, often in tenements, at a much higher rate.

* 2. A man belonging to the middle classes; a commoner.

II. *Mil.:* The man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

middle-passage, *s.* That part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies.

¶ The expression was often used in the days of the slave trade in connection with the transportation of negroes from Africa to America.

middle-post, *s.*

Carp.: A king-post in a truss (q.v.).

middle-quarters, *s. pl.*

Arch.: A name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.

middle-rail, *s.*

Carp.: The rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed; also called the lock-rail.

middle-sized, *a.* Of a middle or average size.

Middle States, *s. pl.*

Geog.: The four States which occupied the centre of the original thirteen States, *viz.*, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

middle-term, *s.*

Logic: That term of a categorical syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. [SYLLOGISM.]

middle-tint, *s.*

Art: A mixed tint in which bright colours never predominate.

middle-voice, *s.*

Greek Gram.: That voice the function of which is to express that the subject does or has done something to himself. It is thus middle, or midway between the active voice, in which the subject does something to an object, and the passive, in which something is done to the subject.

middle-weight, *s.*

Sport: A pugilist, wrestler or jockey of a weight intermediate between light-weight and heavy-weight.

mĭd'-dle, *v.t.* [MIDDLE, *a.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set or place in the middle.

2. To balance, to compromise.

"Now to *middle* the matter between both."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 192.

II. *Football:* To kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

mĭd'-dle-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *middle*; *-most.*] Situated or being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things which are near the middle; midmost.

"The *middlemost* from the ground."—*Ezekiel* xlii. 6.

*** mĭd'-dlĕr, * mid-del-er,** *s.* [Eng. *middl(e)*; *-er.*] One who goes between or in the middle; a mediator.

"He being here mediatour or *middeler* betwene God and men."—*Isaye* xxviii. (1551).

mĭd'-dle-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from the place where found, Middleton Collieries; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A native hydrocarbon, occurring in small rounded masses and layers between coal laminæ, near Leeds. Brittle. Sp. gr. 1·6; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish-brown, deep red by transmitted light. Compos.: carbon, 86·33; hydrogen, 7·92; oxygen, 5·75.

mĭd'-dlĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *middl(e)*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of middle or medium rank, station, or quality; medium, mediocre; not going to an extreme; about equally distant from extremes; moderate.

"A peasant who does his duty is a nobler character than a king of even *middling* reputation."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Sing.*): That portion of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble.

2. (*Pl.*): The coarser part of flour; the intermediate product of ground wheat.

*** middling-gossip,** *s.* A go-between.

"What do you say unto a *middling-gossip*?"
Ben Jonson: The Devil's an Ass, i. 3.

mĭd'-dlĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *middling*; *-ly.*] In a middling manner; indifferently.

† mĭd'-dlĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *middling*; *-ness.*] Mediocrity.

"I make it a virtue to be content with my *middling-ness*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.

mĭd'-dȳ, *s.* [See def.] A familiar corruption of Midshipman (q.v.).

Mĭd'-gard, *s.* [Icel. = lit. mid-yard.]

Scand. Myth.: The abode of the human race, formed out of the eye-brows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge.

mĭdge, * migge, * myge, * mygge, *s.* [A.S. *micge*; cogn. with Dut. *mug* = a gnat; Low Ger. *mugge*; Sw. *mygg*; Dan. *myg*; Icel. *mig*; Ger. *mücke*; O. H. Ger. *muccá*, *muggá*.]

Entomology:

1. (*Sing.*): A popular name for the gnat (*Culex pipiens*) or any insect resembling that species, especially in the habit of collecting in swarms and dancing in the air.

"The *midges* that the sun-blink brings out, and the evening wind sweeps away."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xiv.

2. (*Pl.*): The dipterous family Chrouomidæ.

mĭdg'-ĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *midge* (q.v.).]

1. A little midge; a very diminutive creature.

2. The Canadian name for the Sand-fly.

Mĭd'-ĭ-ăn-īte, *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c. *Midian*; *-ite.* Heb. מִדְיָן (*Mideyan*) = strife, contention. Named after a son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen. xxv. 2; 1 Chron. i. 32).]

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The inhabitants of Midian. [B.]

"To hide it from the *Midianites*."—*Judges* vi. 11.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the land of Midian, north of Arabia, and east of Palestine.

*** mĭd'-knŏwl-ĕdge** (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *knowledge.*] A partial or intermediate knowledge.

"Betwixt which two some have placed a third, a *midknowledge* of future conditionate contingents."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. ii., § 6.

mĭd'-land, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *land.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Situated or being in the middle or interior of a country: as, the *Midland* counties.

2. Surrounded by land; Mediterranean.

"There was the Plymouth squadron new come in . . .
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* sea the French had awed."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxi.

B. *As subst.:* The interior of a country; the inland central portion of a country. (Generally used in the plural.)

*** mĭd'-lĕg,** *s.* & *adv.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *leg.*]

A. *As subst.:* The middle of the leg; the knee.

B. *As adj.:* Up to the middle of the leg; knee-deep.

"Ay, more than once I've seen him *midleg* deep."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

Mĭd'-lĕnt, *s.* [A.S. *midlengten.*] The middle of Lent (q.v.).

Midlent Sunday, *s.*

Eccles.: The fourth Sunday in Lent. [MOTHERING.]

*** mĭd'-lĕss, * mid-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *mid*, a.; *-less.*] Without a middle.

"An unbeginning, *midlesse*, endlesse balle."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. 1, day 1, 343.

*** mĭd'-līfe,** *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *life.*] The middle of life; mid-age.

*** mĭd'-mŏr-rōw, * mid-mor-owe, * mid-morn,** *s.* [Eng. *mid*, and *morrow*, *morn.*] The middle of the morning.

"It was nought passed yet *midmorowe*."
Gower: C. A., viii.

mĭd'-mŏst, * myd-most, *a.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *most.*] The nearest to the middle; in the very middle; middlemost.

"The *midmost* bore a man: the outward two
Secured each side."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey ix. 509.

Mĭd-nā-pōre', *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town and British district in Lower Bengal.

Midnapore-creeper, *s.*

Bot.: *Rivea bona nox.*

mĭd'-nīght (*gh* silent), *** myd-nygt, * myd-night,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *night.*]

A. *As subst.:* The middle hour of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

"That's the way; for women are light at *midnight*."
—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Being or occurring in the middle of the night.

"By the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps,
The world is poised."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 58.

2. Dark as midnight; very dark: as, *midnight* gloom.

*** mĭd'-nīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [MIDNIGHT, *s.*] To darken.

"[It] cannot but most *midnight* the soul of him that is faln."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 94.

mĭd'-răsh, *s.* [Heb. מִדְרָשׁ (*midrash*) = the study, the exposition of Scripture. It is the infinitive of Aram. דָּרַשׁ (*darash*) = to search into, to examine.]

Hebrew Literature: The oldest Jewish exposition of the Old Testament. It was of two kinds—the Halachic or Legal and the Hagadic or Homiletic interpretation. The rules regulating those two kinds of exegesis were collected and systematized by Eliezer ben Jose, a Galilean, in the second century. (*Ginsburg.*)

mĭd'-rĭb, *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *rib.*]

Bot.: The large vein or principal nerve which passes from the petiole to the apex of a leaf. Called also rib and costa.

mĭd'-rĭff, * mĭd'-rĭf, * myd-ryf, *s.* [A.S. *midrif*, from *mid* = middle, and *hrif* = the belly, the womb; Dut. *rif* = a carcase; O. H. Ger. *href* = a body; O. Fris. *midref* = midriff.]

Anat.: The diaphragm (q.v.).

"It hath much sympathy with the brain, so that if the *midriff* be inflamed, present madness ensues it."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, iv. (Note 3.)

mĭd'-sēa, *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *sea.*] The middle sea; specif., the Mediterranean.

"Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft
Bank the *midsea*." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 403.

mĭd'-shĭp, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *ship.*]

A. *As adj.:* Situated or being in the middle of a ship; belonging to the middle of a ship: as, a *midship* beam.

B. *As adv.:* In the middle of a ship; midships.

C. *As subst.:* The middle portion of a ship.

"Whose ship had in her prow a lion, a goat in the *midship*, and a dragon in the stern."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 13.

midship-beam, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The longest beam in the middle of a ship.

midship-bend, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The largest of the cross-sections of a ship. When the middle of the ship has a portion of a uniform cross-section, that section is called the midship-body.

midship-frame, *s.* The frame at the midship or largest section of a vessel.

mĭd'-shĭp-măn, *s.* [Eng. *midship*; *-man.*]

Naval: The highest in rank of the petty officers in the royal navy. Before being appointed to this rank he must have served at least one year as a cadet, and have passed the prescribed examinations. After six years' service, and the passing of further examinations, he is promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant. He receives instruction, literary and professional, on board, and his special duties are to pass on the orders of the superior officers to the men, and to superintend the carrying out of them.

"[The] schoolboy *midshipman* that, standing by,
Strains his shrill pipe as good or ill betides."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 18.

midshipman's-butter, *s.*
Bot.: The fruit of *Persea gratissima.*

mĭd'-shĭps, *adv.* [A contraction of *amidships* (q.v.).] In the middle of the ship.

***mĭd'-sīde,** *s.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and *side.*] The middle of the side.
"Stonden in water to *midside.*"—*Reliq. Antiq.,* i. 222.

mĭdst, *middes, *mid-dest, *myd-dest, *s., a., & adv.* [Properly *middes,* as in "in *middes* the se;" the *t* being excrescent, as in whilst, amongst. The *s* is the adverbial affix.]
A. *As subst.:* The middle.
"And when the devil had thrown him in the *midst,* he came out of him."—*Luke* iv. 35.
* **B.** *As adj.:* Middle.
* **C.** *As adv.:* In the middle.
"On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, Him last, Him *midst,* and without end."
Milton: P. L., v. 166.
¶ (1) *In the midst of:* Among; surrounded by or involved in.
(2) *In our, your, their midst:* In the midst of (or amongst) us, you, them.

mĭdst, *prep.* [A contraction of *amidst* (q.v.).] Amidst, amongst, in the middle of.
"They left me *midst* my enemies."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* i. 2.

mĭd'-strēam, *s.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and *stream.*] The middle of a stream.

mĭd'-sŭm-mĕr, *mid-som-er, *mid-som-mer, *myd-som-er, *s. & a.* [A.S. *midsumer,* from *mid* = middle, and *sumer* = summer.]
A. *As subst.:* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about June 21.
"And mette hem after *mydsomer* the feste of Seyn Jon." *Robert of Gloucester,* p. 302.
B. *As adj.:* Happening or being in the middle of summer.

midsummer-chafer, *s.*
Entom.: *Rhizotrogus solstitialis.*

midsummer-day, *s.* The feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, celebrated on June 24. It is one of the regular quarter-days in England. In former times it was the custom to light fires or bonfires on the eve of St. John's day. [BELTANE.]

midsummer-eve, *s.* The evening preceding midsummer-day. The summer solstice is, however, on June 21.

midsummer-men, *s. pl.*
Bot.: *Sedum Telephium.*

***mĭd-tĕr-rā'-nē-an,** *a.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and Lat. *terra* = the earth.] Mediterranean.
"*Mideterranean* sea." *Sylvester: Colonies,* 86.

***mĭd'-ward,** *adv.* [A.S. *middeweard.*] In, on, or towards the middle.
"This chanon toke his cole, with eorry grace,
And laid it anone on the *midward*
Of the crosselet." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 16,659.

mĭd'-wāy, *mid-wei, *s., a., & adv.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and *way.*]
A. *As subst.:* A middle way, path, or course.
"No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 4.
B. *As adj.:* Situated or being in the middle of the way or distance; halfway.
"The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.
C. *As adv.:* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.
"She saw him rashly spring,
And *midway* up in danger cling."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

mĭd'-wīfe, *mead-wife, *mede-wif, *mede-wife, *mide-wif, *mid-wif, *myde-wyf, *myd-wiif, *s.* [A.S. *mid* = with, and *wif* = woman; cf. Sp. *comadre* = a co-mother, a midwife, from *co* = Lat. *cum* = with, and *madre* = Lat. *mater* = mother.] A woman who assists other women at childbirth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. [MID, *prep.*]
"But send the *midwife* presently to me."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

***mĭd'-wīfe, *mĭd'-wīve,** *v.i. & t.* [MIDWIFE, *s.*]
A. *Intrans.:* To perform the office of a midwife; to practise midwifery.
B. *Transitive:*
1. *Lit.:* To assist in childbirth.
2. *Fig.:* To assist in bringing into existence; to aid in bringing to light.
"Being designed to *midwive* a pybald, mixt, ring-straked progeny of church governors into the world."
—*South: Sermons,* vol. vii., ser. 4.

mĭd'-wīfe-rў, mĭd'-wĭf-rў, *s.* [Eng. *midwife; -ry.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. The act or practice of assisting women in childbirth: obstetrics (q.v.).
2. Assistance at childbirth.
* **II.** *Fig.:* Aid, assistance; co-operation in producing.
"Hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers."
Stepney: To the Earl of Carlisle.

mĭd'-wĭf-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *midwif(e); -ish.*] Pertaining to a midwife or her duties; like a midwife.

mĭd'-wĭn-tĕr, *myde-wyn-ter, *s.* [Eng. *mid,* and *winter.*] The winter solstice, or December 21; the period about the winter solstice.
"He sende after hys haronye, at *mydewynter* myd hym to be." *Robert of Gloucester,* p. 349.

mĭ'-ĕm-īte, *s.* [Named from Miemo, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A variety of dolomite (q.v.), of a pale, yellowish-green colour, occurring in columnar, granular, and coarsely-pisolitic forms, sometimes in crystals, at Miemo, Tuscany.

mīen, *meane, *meen, *s.* [Fr. *mine,* from Ital. *mina;* Old Ital. *mena* = behaviour, manners, carriage of a man, from Low Lat. *mino* = to lead (Fr. *mener*).] External air or manner; demeanour, bearing, appearance, carriage, deportment, manner.

mī'-ĕs-īte, *s.* [Named from Mies, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A variety of pyromorphite (q.v.), containing phosphate of lime. Occurs in globular or mammillary groups, with fibrous, radiating structure, and brown colour, at Mies, Bohemia.

***mieve,** *v.t. & i.* [MOVE, *v.*]

mĭff, *s. & a.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *muff* = sullenness; *muffen* = to sulk.]
A. *As subst.:* A slight degree of resentment; a slight falling out or quarrel; a tiff.
"When a little quarrel or *miff,* as it is vulgarly called, arose between them."—*Fielding: Tom Jones,* bk. iii., ch. vi.
* **B.** *As adj.:* Miffed, displeased, vexed.
"Being *miff* with him myself."—*W. Taylor: Memoirs by Robberds,* i. 447.

mĭff, *v.t.* [MIFF, *s.*] To cause displeasure to; to offend, to displease.

mīght (*gh* silent), *pret. of v.* [A.S. *mihte,* pa. t. of *mugan* = to be able.] [MAY, *v.*]

mīght (*gh* silent), ***miht, *myht,** *s.* [A.S. *miht, meht, mæht, meaht;* cogn. with Dut. *magt;* Icel. *mættr;* Dan. & Sw. *magt;* Goth. *mahts;* Ger. *macht;* O. H. Ger. *maht;* Russ. *moche.*] Power, strength, force, whether bodily, physical, or mental. [MAY, *v.*]
"England shall double gild his treble guilt,
England shall give him office, honour, *might.*"
2 *Henry IV.,* iv. 5.
¶ *With might and main:* With all one's strength or power; with the utmost exertion.
"Toward Wircester he com *with myght and mayn.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 56.

***mīght'-fûl** (*gh* silent), ***mygt-vol,** *a.* [Eng. *might,* s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of might or power; mighty, powerful.
"My lorde, you know, as do the *mightful* gods."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

mīght'-ĭ-lў (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *mighty; -ly.*]
1. With great might, power, force, or strength; powerfully, strongly.
"And he cried *mightily* with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen."—*Rev.* xviii. 2.
2. With great effect or result.
"For he *mightily* convinced the Jews, and that publickly, shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ."—*Acts* xviii. 28.
3. With vehemence or energy; fiercely.
"Do as adversaries do in law, strive *mightily,* but eat and driuk as friends."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* i. 2.
4. To or in a great degree; very greatly, very much.
"I would we could do so; for her benefits are *mightily* misplaced."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

mīght'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mighty; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being mighty; power, might, greatness; high dignity.
"In a moment see
How soon the *mightiness* meets misery."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII. (Prol.)
2. A title of dignity.
"Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?"
—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew.* (Induct. iii.)

***mīght'-lĕss** (*gh* silent), ***myght-les,** *a.* [Eng. *might,* s.; *-less.*] Without might or power; powerless.
"The rose is *myghtles,* the nettille spredis over fer."
Robert de Brunne, p. 290.

mīght'-na (*gh* silent), *v.* [See def.] Might not. (*Scotch.*)

mīght'-y (*gh* silent), ***mag-ti, *migh-ti, *mig-ti, *myght-ie,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *mihtig, meahtig;* O. H. Ger. *mahtiger;* Goth. *mahteigs;* Icel. *máhtugr.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Strong, powerful; having great strength, power, or might.
"And I will bring you out from the people . . . with a *mighty* hand, and with a stretched out arm."—*Ezekiel* xx. 34.
2. Powerful in influence, importance, or command.
"He began to be a *mighty* one in the earth."—*Genesis* x. 8.
3. Characterized by or exhibiting might, power, or strength.
"The *mightiest* work of human power."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)
4. Strongly armed or equipped; strong in numbers, quality, and equipment.
"No *mightier* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.
5. Vast, important, momentous.
"I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things." *Cowley.*
6. Impetuous, violent, furious.
"And the Lord turned a *mighty* strong west wind, which took away the locusts."—*Exodus* x. 19.
7. Very great, exceedingly great; excessive.
"There arose a *mighty* famine in the land."—*Luke* xv. 14.
8. Forcible, efficacious.
9. Strong; powerful in intellect; great in acquirements.
10. Brave, undaunted, fearless, heroic.
"Beneath a turret, on his shield reclined,
He stood, and questioned thus his *mighty* mind."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 137.
* 11. Well versed, well read.
"An eloquent man, and *mighty* in the scriptures."—*Acts* xviii. 24.
12. Very great, excellent, or fine; capital. (*Colloquial, and generally ironical.*)
13. Very large, huge, immense.
"A *mighty* rock." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 2.
14. Used as an epithet of honour, applied to persons of high rank.
"Most *mighty* duke, vouchsafe me speak a word."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.
B. *As adv.:* In or to a great degree; very much; exceedingly, mightily. (*Colloquial.*)
"He reigns: How long? Till some usurper rise,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise:
Stndies new lines." *Prior.*

***mĭgn'-ar-īze** (**gn** as **ny**), *v.t.* [Prob. for *mignardise* (q.v.).] To soothe; to treat or handle gently.
"When they are *mignarized* and stroked gently."—*Hacket: Life of Williams,* i. 95.

***mĭgn'-ĭard,** ***mĭ'-gnard** (**gn** as **ny**), *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft, dainty, delicate, effeminate. [MINION.]
"Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings."—*Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass,* i. 2.

***mĭgn'-ĭard-īse** (**gn** as **ny**), ***mĭn'-ĭard-īse** (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Fr. *mignardise,* from *mignard.*] Daintiness, delicacy, soft usage, pampering caresses.
"With all the *migniardise* and quaint caresses
You can put on them."
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, iii. 1.

***mĭgn'-ĭard-īse,** ***mĭ'-gniard-īze** (**gn** as **ny**), ***mĭn'-ĭard-īse** (**i** as **y**), *v.t.* [MIGNIARDISE, *s.* Cf. Fr. *mignarder* = to affect soft manners or delicacy.] To render delicate, soft, or effeminate.
"That did *miniardise,* and make the language more dainty and feminine."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. iv., let. 12.

***mĭgn'-ĭon** (**gn** as **ny**), *s.* [MINION.]

mĭgn-ôn-ĕtte' (**gn** as **ny**), *s.* [Fr. *mignonnette* = (1) a young girl; (2) various plants;

dimin. of *mignonne*, fem. of *mignon* = a darling.]

Botany & Horticulture:

1. *Reseda odorata.* It is a well-known and highly fragraut flower, indigenous in northern and north-eastern Africa. There is a variety called *B. frutescens*, Tree-Mignonette, brought originally from Egypt, now cultivated in the United States.

2. The genus Reseda (q.v.).

mĭg'-nu-mīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. from Gr. *μίγνυμι* (*mignumi*) = to mix, in allusion to the composition.]

Min.: The same as MAONETITE (q.v.).

mī'-grant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *migrans*, pr. par. of *migro* = to migrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Migrating, migratory.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which migrates; specif., a migratory bird or other animal.

"These are true *migrants;* but a number of other birds visit us, and can only be classed as stragglers."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 19.

mī'-grāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *migratus*, pa. par. of *migro* = to wander; Ital. *migrare.*] To pass or remove from one place of residence to another; to change one's residence or place of abode, especially from one country to another; specif., of birds, &c., to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning in the spring.

"The people of Cavan *migrated* in one body to Enniskillen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

mī-grā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *migrationem*, accus. of *migratio*, from *migratus*, pa. par. of *migro* = to migrate (q.v.); Ital. *migrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of migrating, or removing from one place of residence to another, especially from one country or state to another; change of abode or residence.

"Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their grave *migration.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* 2. Change of place or position; removal.

"Such alterations, transitions, *migrations*, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* 3. Residence in a foreign country; banishment.

"Wo is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual *migration.*"—*Up. Hall: Invisible World.* (The Epistle.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool., Ornith., &c.:* A term applied to the periodical or irregular movements of all animals, especially to those of birds and fishes, for although the movements of some mammals correspond in some degree to those of birds, they are rather incursions than true migrations. In all the temperate parts of the globe there are many genera and species of birds which reside only a part of the year, arriving and leaving at tolerably fixed epochs. The fieldfare, red-wing, snow-bunting, and numerous ducks and waders visit England in the winter; and in the summer the cuckoo, the swifts and swallows, and numerous warblers appear, build their nests and rear their young, and then depart. Most of the birds that spend their spring and summer in our Northern States, pass the winter in the Gulf States, or still further south, while our winter visitants pass the summer in Canada or the Arctic region. It is the same with the birds of Europe and Asia. It is probable that what (for want of a better term) may be called "the instinct of migration" in such birds has arisen from the habit of wandering in search of food, greatly exaggerated by the powers of flight, and by the necessity for procuring a large amount of soft insect food for their unfledged young. Many sea-fishes migrate to a limited extent for the purpose of depositing their spawn in favourable situations. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 10–34.)

2. *Bot.:* Many seeds have downy or feathery appendages which when wind blows influence their motion through the air; others are floated down rivers to alluvial sands near their mouths; the ocean may cast them on distant shores, or regions, now disconnected, may at a former geological period have been united. Their seeds may have been transported say from the Arctic circle to the tops of British highland hills, or they may have been eaten by birds, and, remaining undigested, have been voided at a distance from their original locality.

mī'-grą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *migratorius*, from *migratus*, pa. par. of *migro* = to migrate (q.v.); Fr. *migratoire;* Ital. & Sp. *migratorio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Removing or passing from one place of residence or resort to another; changing one's abode.

2. Wandering in habits; roving, nomadic, unsettled: as, To lead a *migratory* life.

3. Pertaining or disposed to migration.

"This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Zool., Ornith., &c.:* A term applied to animals, and more especially to birds, which reside in their ordinary habitat only during a period of the year, migrating at certain seasons to other countries where the temperature and surroundings are more in consonance with their general habits.

"The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and *migratory* in another."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 20.

migratory-cells, *s. pl.* A term applied under certain circumstances to the colourless corpuscles of the blood.

"By means of the amœboid movement of their protoplasm, the pale corpuscles under some circumstances possess the power of wandering or emigrating from the blood-vessels, penetrating between the elements of their coats, and in this manner they find their way into the interstices of the tissues, and hence into the commencements of the lymphatics. Cells like these, which appear to be wandering independently in the tissues, and particularly in the connective tissue, are known as *migratory* cells."—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii., p. 30.

migratory-locust, *s.*

Entom.: *Œdipoda migratoria.* [LOCUST.]

migratory-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Columba* (*Ectopistes*) *migratoria*, the Passenger-pigeon (q.v.).

Mĭ'-guĕl-ītes, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Hist.: A Portuguese faction which supported Don Miguel, the third son of John III., who from 1826 to 1834 made abortive efforts to exclude his sister Donna Maria from the throne.

mĭh'-răb, *s.* [Arab. = a praying-place.] An ornamental recess or alcove in the centre of the exterior wall of a mosque, having the mimbar or pulpit to the right. It always marks the direction of Mecca, and the people pray in front of it. In it a copy of the Koran is kept. A similar place is found in Jewish synagogues, pointing towards Jerusalem, and containing a copy of the Law.

mĭ-kā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Willdenow, after Professor Mikan of Prague.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Eupatoriaceæ, sub-tribe Adenostyleæ. The head has four flowers, there are four involucral leaves, with a bractlet at their base; the pappus in one row, rough and hairy. *Mikania officinalis* is a handsome plant growing in Brazil. An extract or decoction of the leaves, which contain a bitter principle and an aromatic oil, are given in remittent fevers and atonic dyspepsia. *M. Guaco* is the Guaco plant (q.v.). *M. opifera*, a smooth climbing plant found in Brazil. It is given in cases of snake bite.

* **mīl'-age** (age as ĭj), *s.* [MILEAGE.]

Mĭl'-an, *s.* [Ital. *Milano*, from Lat. *Mediolanum.*]

Geog.: A city in what once was Austrian Italy, and is now part of the Italian kingdom.

Milan-decree, *s.*

Hist.: A decree issued by Napoleon I. from Milan, Feb. 18, 1801, for cutting off Britain from all connection with the continent. [CONTINENTAL-SYSTEM.]

Milan-edict, *s.*

Hist.: An edict issued by Constantine the Great from Milan, A.D. 313, granting toleration to Christianity and all other religions in the Roman empire.

Mĭl-ąn-ēşe, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Milan; -ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Milan, a city in the north of Italy, or to its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Milan; as a plural, the inhabitants of Milan.

* 2. *Geog.:* A division of Italy, roughly corresponding to the old Duchy of Milan.

"Seizing by surprise, or force, several places in the *Milanese.*"—*Robertson: Charles V.*, bk. ii.

mĭl'-an-īte, *s.* [Named after Prince Milan.; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of halloysite (q.v.), said to contain 29·50 per cent. of water. Found at Maidanpek, Servia.

mĭl'-ar-īte, *s.* [Named after the Valley of Milar; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms, which De Cloizeaux and others show to be due to a twinning similar to that of aragonite; the crystallization is, therefore, orthorhombic. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; lustre, vitreous; colourless to greenish; brittle. Compos.: silica, 72·66; alumina, 10·39; lime, 11·30; potash, 4·74; water, 0·91 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $HKCa_2Al_2Si_{12}O_{30}$. Found, with adularia, &c., in Val Giuf, Grawbündten, Switzerland. Named milarite because stated to have been found in Val Milar, which was incorrect. The name Giufite in lieu thereof is suggested.

mĭlch, * **mylche,** *a.* [A softened form of *milk* (q.v.); Icel. *mjólkr* = milk; *milkr, mjólkr* = milk-giving; Ger. *melk* = milch.]

1. *Lit.:* Giving milk; kept for milking; applied only to beasts.

"Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come no yoke."—1 *Sam.* vi. 7.

* 2. *Fig.:* Weeping; shedding tears.

"The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heav'n."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

¶ In this instance Halliwell and others prefer to explain the word as *white*, while Douce, with some probability, refers it to Mid. Eng. *milce, milse* (A.S. *milds, milts*) = gentle.

* **mĭlch'-ў,** *a* [Eng. *milch; -y.*] Milk-giving.

"There *milchy* goats come freely to the pail."
Heath: Odes of Horace, Epode 16.

mīld, * **milde,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *milde;* cogn. with Dut. *mild;* Icel. *mildr;* Dan. & Sw. *mild;* Ger. *mild;* O. H. Ger. *milti;* Goth. *milds*, in composition.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Tender and gentle in manners, temper, or disposition; kind, compassionate, merciful, indulgent; not easily provoked or offended.

"So *mild* a master never shall I find;
Less dear the parents whom I left behind."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 160.

2. Gentle, calm; not fierce or angry; kind.

"Ah! dearest friend! in whom the gods had join'd
The *mildest* manners with the bravest mind."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 963.

3. Characterized by gentleness or kindness; placid, bland, pleasant; as, a *mild* look.

4. Affecting the senses gently and pleasantly; pleasant, soft; not rough or violent: as, a *mild* air, a *mild* climate.

5. Not severe or sharp: as, a *mild* winter.

* 6. Gentle; not arduous or difficult.

"Upon a *mild* declivity of hill."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 67.

7. Not sharp, acid, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet.

"The Irish were transplanted . . . that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

8. Not acrid, pungent, or corrosive; demulcent, lenitive.

"Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

9. Operating gently; not violent or strong in its effects: as, a *mild* aperient.

10. Nor vigorous or strong; weak, feeble: as, *mild* efforts.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Pity, compassion, tenderness.

"The cruel crabbed heart
Which was not movde with *milde.*"
Gascoigne: Complaint of Philomene.

Obvious compounds: *mild-hearted, mild-spirited, mild-spoken, mild-tempered*, &c.

***mĭld'-ĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *mild; -en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make mild or less harsh, severe, rigorous, or stringent.

B. *Intrans.:* To become mild; to grow less harsh, severe, rigorous, or stringent.

***mĭl'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [Moulder, *v.*]

mĭl'-dew, * mĕl-dew (ew as ū), *s.* [A.S. *meledeáw* = honey-dew, from the sticky, honey-like appearance of some kinds of blight, *e.g.*, on lime trees. Cf. O. H. Ger. *militow* = mildew; Goth. *milithis* = honey; Ir. *mel* = honey; *milceog* = mildew; Lat. *mel;* Gr. μέλι (*meli*) = honey.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The dark spots appearing on linen kept in damp places. Berkeley believes that they are due to a fungus, *Cladosporium Leabaceum.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Vegetable Pathol.:* Morbid appearances produced upon plants by the ravages of parasitical fungi or other cause, or the parasitical fungus itself which produces the morbid appearance. Such fungi are always minute, and sometimes microscopic. Different genera and species attack different plants. Thus, wheat mildew is *Puccinia graminis; P. coronata* also attacks cereals. Another species injuring wheat is the Bunt or Pepperbrand, *Tilletia caries. Ræstelia coronata* attacks the ash, *R. lacerata* the hawthorn, and R. *cancellata* the pear. These three are sometimes placed in the genus Æcidium. *Oidium Tuckeri* constitutes the true mildew. *Oidium fructigenum* forms little concentric tufts on pears, apples, &c. These may be only early stages of some other fungus. Erineum, a pseudo-genus of Fungals is now kuown to be only a diseased state of the plants on which it appears; *Erineum aureum* or *Taphria aurea* occurs on poplar leaves. All the foregoing are parasites which attack the plants internally, and then force their way to the surface. Other mildews are produced by fungi which grow on the surface of plants, as *Cylindrosporum concentricum* on the cabbage. *Erysiphe* (*Sphærotheca*) *pannosa* is the Rose mildew; *E. pannosa* the Hop mildew. These fungi, growing on the surface of leaves, fruits, &c., do uot establish themselves till the plant on which they grow has become unhealthy from other causes. [Bunt, Eroot, Rust, Smut.]

"One talks of *mildew* and of frost."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Erycibe and various Rubigos. (*Loudon.*)

3. *Script.:* Mildew, Heb. יֵרָקוֹן (*yeraqon*), seems correctly rendered in the Authorised Version. It is always combined with blasting, and implies that plants are so blighted that they tend to assume the same pallid colour which a man does under the influence of fright (Deut. xxviii. 22, 1 Kings viii. 37, 2 Chron. vi. 28, Amos iv. 9, Hag. ii. 17).

mĭl'-dew (ew as ū), *v.t. & i.* [Mildew, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To taint with mildew.

"It detains valuable packages of books at the Custom House till the pages are *mildewed.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To be attacked or tainted with mildew.

mĭl'-dew-ў (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *mildew; -y.*] Attacked or tainted with mildew; covered with mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew.

"The damp *mildewy* smell which pervades the place."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Private Theatres.*

mīld'-lў, * milde-liche, * milde-ly, * myld-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *mild; -ly.*] In a mild manner; gently, kindly, tenderly; not roughly or fiercely: as, To speak *mildly*, to operate *mildly.*

mīld'-nĕss, * milde-nesse, * mylde-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *mild; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mild, gentle, kindly or tender; kindness, gentleness, meekness.

"She, far behind him in the race of years,
Yet keeping her first *mildness.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Freedom from harshness, acidity, pungency, or acrimony.

3. Freedom from severity, harshness, or inclemency: as, the *mildness* of a climate.

mīle, *s.* [A.S. *mil* (pl. *mila, mile*), from Lat. *milia, millia* (prop. = *thousands*) = a mile, from *mille* (*passus*), *mille* (*passuum*) = a thousand (paces); Ger. *meile;* O. H. Ger. *mila;* Dut. *mijl.*] A measure of length or distance in use in almost all civilized countries. The statute mile of the United States and Britain contains 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet; in surveying it measures 80 chains. A geographical mile is 6,075 feet (nearly), or 1·15 statute miles. A square mile is 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The English statute mile = 1609·3149 French mètres. [Metre.] A league is 3 miles. The nautical mile is 2,028 yards, or 1,014 fathoms. The Roman mile was 1,000 paces of 5 feet each, and the Roman foot being 11·62 English inches, the Roman mile was therefore = 1,614 English yards, or (about) $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{0}$ of an English statute mile. The old Scottish mile was = 1,984 yards, or 1·127 English mile. The Irish mile is = 2,240 yards, or 1·273 English mile. The German short mile is = 3·897 English miles. The Germau long mile = 5·753 Euglish mile.

*** mile-mark, * mile-marke,** *s.* A milestone or mile-post.

"London-stone which I take to have been a milliary, or *mile-marke.*"—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 423.

mile-post, *s.* A post set up to mark the miles along the road.

mīle'-age, * mīl'-age (age as ĭğ), *s. & a.* [Eng. *mile; -age.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The total or aggregate number of miles in a railway, canal, or other system of communication measured by miles.

"Interesting details as to the *mileage* completed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1885.

2. The aggregate number of miles traversed by vehicles, as on a railway, tramway, &c.

3. A fee or allowance by the mile paid to meet the expenses of travelling, as the travelling expenses allowed to witnesses, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c., for attendance in a court of law, and also the allowance paid to members to meet the expenses of travelling to and from Congress.

B. *As adj.:* Charged on or by the mileage travelled.

"But it would have been . . . far fairer had a *mileage* duty been charged on the coach or waggon."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 197.

Mī-lē'-sĭ-an (s as zh) (1), *a. & s.* [From Milesius, a legendary king of Spain, whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B.C.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ireland or the ancient Irish people.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Ireland; an Irishman.

Mī-lē'-sĭ-an (s as zh) (2), *a. & s.* [Lat. *Milesius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Miletus, a city of Asia Minor.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

mīle'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *mile,* and *stone.*] A stone set up to mark the miles on a road, railway, &c.

"The second *milestone* fronts the garden gate."
Cowper: Retirement, 460.

mī-lē'-tŭs, *s.* [From Miletus, the capital of ancient Jonia.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Lycænidæ. *Miletus symethis* is a small brown butterfly, with a white spot on the forewings. Common in the East Indies, where it is said to inhabit ants' uests.

mĭl'-fōĭl, mĭl'-lē-fōĭl, *s.* [Fr. *mille* = a thousand, and O. Fr. *foil, fuil* = a leaf; Fr. *millefeuille;* Sp. *millefolio;* Port. *milfolhas;* Ital. *millefoglie;* Lat. *millefolium, millefolia: mille* = a thousand, and *folium* = a leaf or *folia* = leaves. There are not a thousand, or many leaves. The reference is to the number of segments into which each single leaf is divided.]

Botany:

1. *Achillea Millefolium,* so called because the leaves are thrice pinnatifid. They are linear oblong, and have linear axile segments. The flowers are white, pink, or purple. It possesses an ethereal oil, and a bitter, resinous matter in its leaves. It is considered to be highly astringent. The Scotch Highlanders make it iuto an ointment, used for healing wounds. [Achillea; Yarrow.]

2. The genus Achillea. (*Loudon.*)

¶ *Hooded Milfoil* is the genus Utricularia; *Water Milfoil,* (1) the genus Myreophyllum; (2) *Hottonia palustris.*

mĭl-ĭ-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. and neut. pl. of Lat. *miliarius* = of or belonging to millet, from *milium* = millet.]

1. *Ornith.:* According to Swainson, a sub-genus of Plectrophanes. He includes in it *Miliaria europæa,* generally called *Emberiza miliaria,* the Common Bunting, and *M. citrinella,* generally called *Emberiza citrinella,* the Yellow Ammer or Yellow Bunting.

2. *Pathol.:* Au eruption of miliary vesicles, appearing towards the favourable termination of many acute and chronic diseases. They are found upon the trunk and extremities, and are akin to Sudamina (q.v.).

mĭl'-ĭ-ar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *miliarius,* from *milium* = a millet-seed; Fr. *miliaire.*]

1. *Bot.:* Granulate, resembling an aggregation of many seeds.

2. *Pathology:*

(1) Resembling millet-seeds: as, a *miliary* eruption.

(2) Attended by an eruptiou like millet-seeds: as, a *miliary* fever.

miliary-glands, *s. pl.*

1. *Anat.:* The same as Sebaceous-glands (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The same as Stomates (q.v.).

miliary-tubercle, *s.*

Path.: A grayish-white, translucent, non-vascular body of firm consistence and well-defined spherical outline, usually about the size of a millet-seed, common in the lungs and the membranes of the brain. When it softens, it is usually called Yellow or Crude Tubercle. Within the last few years a special bacillus has been demonstrated in tubercle.

***mĭl'-ĭçe,** *s.* [Fr.] A militia.

"The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice.*"—*Temple: War in the Low Countries.*

† mĭ-lĭ-ō-bā'-tĭs, *s.* [Myliobatis.]

mĭl-ĭ-ō'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *milium* = millet, from the small size of the species.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Miliolida (q.v.). The shell is extremely variable in form, but consists typically of a series of chambers wound round an axis, so that each embraces half the entire circumference.

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time, from the Lias till now. [Miliolite-limestone.]

mĭl-ĭ-ŏl'-ĭ-da, mĭl-ĭ-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *miliol(a);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida,* or fem. *idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Imperforate Foraminifera. The test is opaque, porcellanous, unilocular or multilocular, and extremely variable in shape, the oval aperture simple and undivided, or formed by numerous pores. Chief genera: Coruuspira, Nubecularia, Miliola (with its sub-geueric form Quinqueloculina), Peneroplis, Alveolina, Orbitolites, and the sub-family Dactyloporidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The family ranges from the Lias to the recent period inclusive.

mĭl'-ĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *miliol(a);* Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil miliola (q.v.).

miliolite-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A rock consisting chiefly of microscopic shells of miliola. It is found in the Middle Eocene of France, and is used as a building stone.

mĭl-ĭ-ō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *miliolit(e); -ic.*] Relating to or composed of foraminiferous shells, especially of the genus Miliola (q.v.).

"This *miliolitic* stone never occurs in the Faluns or Upper Miocene strata of Brittany and Touraine."—*Lyell: Elements* (1865), p. 301.

mĭl'-ĭ-tan-çў, *s.* [Eng. *militant; -cy.*]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Warfare, militarism.

"Constituted in a state of continual *militancy.*"—*Mountague: Devoute Essays*, pt. i., tr. x., § 7.

2. *Sociol.:* That social conditiou of a nation or tribe ideally organized for war. In such a state of society the tendency is for the body of warriors to bear the largest practicable ratio to the body of workers; individuality becomes merged in the community; despotism

and centralization ensue, and a process of regimentation goes on even in civil life; freedom of movement from place to place is restricted; state organizations take the place of private combinations; and such a society usually evolves, or endeavors to evolve, a self-sufficient sustaining organization, drawing as much as possible all supplies from its own resources, this course of action leading to a protectionist policy.

"The several traits which of necessity *militancy* tends to produce."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Sociology*, § 547.

mĭl'-ĭ-tant, *a.* [Lat. *militans*, pr. par. of *milito* = to fight; *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militant;* Ital. & Sp. *militante.*]

1. Fighting; engaged in war; serving as a soldier; warlike, military.

"He had neither inclination nor any kind of inducement to adopt a *militant* policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1885.

2. An epithet employed by Herbert Spencer to denote a type of society distinguished by militancy (q.v.).

"Under the *militant* type the individual is owned by the State."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Sociology*, § 552.

¶ *Church militant:* The Church of Christ on earth, regarded as engaged in constant warfare against its enemies. It is opposed to the Church triumphant, or in heaven.

"I thinke hee can not prooue but that S. Paules saying is verified of the *Church*, that is here *militant*, and not of the Church triumphant."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 253.

***mĭl'-ĭ-tar,** *a.* [Lat. *militaris*, from *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militaire.*] Military.

"Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approued, jealous of the honour of the English nation, and likewise a good law-maker, for the ease and solace of the common people."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

† mĭl'-ĭ-tar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *militar(y); -ly.*]

1. In a military manner; like a soldier.

2. With reference to matters of war.

mĭl'-ĭ-tar-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *militar(y); -ism;* Fr. *militarisme.*] That system or policy which causes nations to keep up great armies, and to pay excessive attention to military affairs.

"Ah! this *militarism* is a terrible master!"—*Daily News*, May 29, 1871.

mĭl'-ĭ-tar-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *militar(y); -ist.*]

* 1. A military man, a soldier; a proficient in the art of war.

2. One who advocates militarism, or a warlike policy.

mĭl'-ĭ-tar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *militaris*, from *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militaire;* Ital. *militare;* Sp. *militar.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to soldiers, or the profession of a soldier; pertaining or relating to the science of war; becoming or suitable to a soldier; soldierly, warlike, martial.

"Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of *military* duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Engaged in war; serving as a soldier.

"He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

B. *As subst.:* Soldiers generally; the army, soldiery, troops: as, The *military* were called out.

military-courts, *s. pl.* The court of chivalry and courts-martial.

*** military-feuds,** *s. pl.* The original feuds, which were in the hands of military men, who held them under Military-tenure (q.v.).

military-law, *s.* The same as MARTIAL LAW.

military-mast, *s.* An armored, tower-like structure on a warship, having a military top (q.v.) and containing ammunition hoists, speaking tubes, observation ports, &c.

military-offences, *s. pl.* Offences which are cognizable by the military courts; offences which come within the Mutiny Act.

*** military-tenure,** *s.* A tenure of land on condition of performing military service.

*** military-testament,** *s.*

Roman Law: A nuncupative will by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities required by the law in other cases. [NUNCUPATIVE.]

military-top, *s.* A turret-like structure on a military mast (q.v.) in which rapid-fire guns are carried.

mĭl'-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *militatus*, pa. par. of *milito* = to serve as a soldier, to fight; *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militer;* Sp. *militar;* Ital. *militare.*] To be or stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side; to weigh. (Said of arguments or considerations.)

mĭ-lĭ'-tĭa (ti as sh), *s.* [Lat. = (1) warfare, (2) troops, from *miles* (gen. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *milice;* Sp. *milicia;* Ital. *milizia.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Military service; warfare.

2. The constitutional force of England, first formed A.D. 1285. Raised originally by the Lords-lieutenants of counties, and considered a counterpoise to the standing army. Recruited by compulsory service by ballot, a law which is still in existence though not put in force. It was permanently embodied from 1792 to 1803, during the threat of French invasion; but it was afterwards considerably reduced, until 1852, when 80,000 men were raised by voluntary enlistment. In the United States the Militia is not a national force, as in England, but a state organization, and is regulated by State laws. Yet the militia is, to a certain extent, subject to Congressional regulation, and under stress of circumstances is required to do duty for the general government. The experience of the Civil War taught the authorities of this country the value of a well-organized militia, and since then much more attention has been paid than formerly to organization and drilling of state volunteer forces. By the laws of the United States all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as are exempted by state laws, are held as subject to military duty. The total number of citizens belonging to militia organizations is limited by law. In the large state of New York the legal limit is 20,000, and in the whole country the militia numbers but a little over 100,000 men, less than one-fifth of one per cent. of the population. The militia has proved very useful on several occasions in recent years in suppressing violence arising from strikes.

II. *Fig.:* A troop, a body, a number.

"Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 42.

militia-man, *s.* A man belonging to the militia.

*** mĭl-ĭ'-tĭ-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.i.* [MILITIA, *s.*]

1. To raise militia.

"We continue to *militiate*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 346.

2. To serve as a soldier; to be warlike.

mĭl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = millet.]

Bot.: Millet-grass. A genus of grasses, tribe Paniceæ. The flowers are in a spreading panicle. Two empty glumes, the flower glumes shortly pedicelled, both awnless; ovary glabrous, styles short, stigmas feathery, fruit terete. Known species eight. One species, *Milium effusum*, the Spreading Millet-grass, is British.

mĭl-ĭ-ū'-şa, mĭl-ĭ-ū'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Milius, a botanist of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Bocageæ. *Miliusa velutina* is a tree growing in Burmah and India. The wood is used for carts and agricultural implements, spear shafts, and oars.

milk, * melk, * melke, * milche, * mylche, * mylek, * mylk, *s.* [A.S. **meolc, meolc, meoluc;* cogn. with Dut. *melk;* Icel. *mjölk;* Dan. *melk;* Sw. *mjölk;* Goth. *miluks;* Ger. *milch* = milk; *melken* (pa. t. *molk*) = to milk; O. H. Ger. *melchan* = to milk; cf. Lat. *mulgeo* = to milk; Gr. ἀμέλγω (*amelgō*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. & 2. In the same sense as **II. 1, 2.**

3. The white juice of certain plants.

4. An emulsion, made by bruising seeds: as, the *milk* of almonds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Food, &c.:* The fluid secreted by all female mammals for the nourishment of their young. As an alimentary substance, it may be regarded as a perfect food. It consists essentially of a solution of sugar, albuminous and saline matter, and holds in suspension a certain proportion of fat in the form of very minute globules. The same constituents are found in the milk of all the mammals, but they differ considerably in the proportion in which they are present in each kind. Mare's milk contains a larger proportion of sugar, while that of the ewe is very much richer in albuminous and fatty constituents, the milk of the cow having its composition more evenly adjusted. The non-fatty solids of cow's milk, which consist of casein, albumin, sugar, and mineral salts, vary from about 8 to 11 per cent., and the fat from 2 to 7 per cent.; 9 parts of the non-fatty solids consist on the average of 3 parts of casein, 1 of albumin, 4·2 of milk sugar, and ·8 of mineral salts. The mineral matter consists chiefly of phosphates of lime and potash, with a little chloride of sodium. Milk spontaneously ferments, the sugar being converted into lactic acid, alcohol, and carbonic acid gas. When an artificial ferment has been used, a larger proportion of alcohol is generated, and the milk is converted into a product to which the name of koumiss has been given. The chief adulterant added to milk is water; but sugar, carbonate of soda, salt, salicylic acid, and borax are also occasionally used. These latter are obviously added, not to increase the quantity of the milk, but to cover the addition of water or in order to prevent the milk turning sour.

¶ Condensed milk consists of cow's or goat's milk which has been evaporated by the aid of steam pipes or a vacuum pan to one-fourth of its volume, refined sugar being added during the boiling in the proportion of 1¼ lb. in the quart of condensed milk produced. It is also prepared without sugar, but its keeping properties are much less than the sweetened article. Both kinds form a wholesome article of food.

2. *Human Physiol.:* Milk is the secretion of the mammary glands, whose activity begins at delivery, and continues for a period of nine months as a rule, but, if encouraged, may persist for a longer time. The fluid secreted contains all that is requisite for the nourishment and the development of the child. It contains 90 per cent. of water and 10 per cent. of solids (casein, fat, sugar, and a trace of salts). The first milk secreted is colostrum; it acts as a natural purgative to the child. That the mind exerts an influence both on the quantity and quality of secretion is certain. Violent emotions, as fear, rage, &c., render it unwholesome.

¶ (1) *Milk-and-water:* Tasteless, insipid, without character or distinguishing feature, wishy-washy. (*Colloquial.*)

"A *milk-and-water* bourgeois."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxvi.

(2) *Milk of sulphur:*

Chem. & Pharm.: Precipitated sulphur. Five ounces of sublimed sulphur and three ounces of slaked lime are put into a pint and a half of water, and by adding hydrochloric acid, a precipitate is thrown down. Used as a stimulant, as a laxative, and as a confection.

milk-abscess, *s.*

Pathol.: An abscess which sometimes forms on the female breast after childbirth. It is produced by reduundancy of milk.

milk-bush, *s.*

Bot: The genus Synadenium (q.v.).

*** milk-dame,** *s.* A foster-nurse, a wet-nurse.

milk-dentition, *s.*

Anat.: The system of temporary teeth in man or in any of the lower animals.

"It is obvious that the *milk-dentition* has generally been suppressed in the more modified forms."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 665.

milk-drinker, *s.* [MOLOKAN.]

milk-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever which sometimes arises in females when first milk is secreted after childbirth.

milk-glass, *s.* [CRYOLITE-GLASS.]

milk-hedge, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia Tirucalli (q.v.), commonly used in India for hedges. The plant, being full of acrid milk, tends to blister the skin of any one breaking through the hedges.

milk-leg, *s.*

Pathol.: White-swelling, *Phlegmasia dolens.* [PHLEGMASIA.]

*** milk-livered, * milke-livered,** *a.* Cowardly, timid, timorous.

"*Milk-liver'd* man,
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wronga."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

*** milk-madge,** *s.* A milkmaid.

*** milk-meats,** *s. pl.* Butter, cheese, &c.

"Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 24.

milk-molar, *s.* One of the first set of molars. They are shed by mammals when very young.

*** milk-pap,** *s.* The teat or nipple of a woman. (*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens,* iv. 3.)

milk-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: Peucedanum palustre. The popular name refers to its milky juice. (*Hooker.*)

milk-porridge, * milk-pottage, *s.* Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

milk-punch, *s.* A drink made of spirits mixed with milk and sweetened.

"It smells, I think, like *milk-punch.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. 1.

milk-quartz, *s.* [QUARTZ.]

milk-rack, *s.* A series of shelves in a dairy to hold milk-pans.

milk-sickness, *s.*

Vet. Med.: A fatal spasmodic disease, peculiar to the western States of America, said to be owing to astringent salts contained in the soil and waters of these regions. It attacks cattle, but is often communicated to those who drink the milk or eat the beef of animals affected with it. (*Bartlett.*)

milk-shake, *s.* An iced beverage composed chiefly of sweetened and flavored milk, the ingredients being violently shaken together by means of a small apparatus constructed for that purpose. (*U. S.*)

milk-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Ophibolus eximius, a harmless snake of a grayish ash colour, with three rows of dark spots along the back and sides. It is found in the northern and middle United States

"Gliding like a lovely and innocent *milk-snake* out of his grasp."—*Bret Harte: Mrs. Skeggs's Husbands.*

milk-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Lactin. An important and characteristic constituent of milk. It is obtained from the whey by evaporation, and, after having been purified by animal charcoal and recrystallized, it finally appears as hard, semi-transparent, trimetric crystals, having the same composition as cane-sugar, and nearly the same specific gravity, 1·52. It is soluble in water, but insolnble in absolute alcohol and ether. Milk-sugar has a rotatory angle of 59·5° [a]$_D$, and a copper-reducing power seven-tenths that of dextrose. By boiling with sulphuric acid it is converted into a mixture of dextrose and galactose.

milk-teeth, *s. pl.* [MILK-TOOTH.]

milk-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: Silbyum marianum, called also *Carduus marianus.* So named from the milky whiteness of the veins.

milk-thrush, *s.*

Pathol.: The same as THRUSH (q.v.).

milk-tie, *s.*

Anthrop.: Relationship based on fosterage. So real is this relationship considered among some races that marriage between foster-children is forbidden.

milk-tooth, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of the first set of teeth in mammals.

¶ The milk-teeth in man are twenty in number, ten in each jaw. They are called also temporary or deciduous teeth.

2. *Farriery:* The fore-tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years.

milk-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Galactodendron utile;* (2) *Tunghinia lactaria.*

milk-vat, *s.* A deep pan for setting milk to raise cream or curdle for cheese.

milk-vessel, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A vessel for holding milk.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*)*:* Vessels or tubes containing the milky fluids in plants. [CINENCHYMA, LATICIFEROUS.]

milk-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Astragalus (q.v.).

milk-walk, *s.* The district or streets of a town supplied by one milkman.

milk-warm, *a.* Warm as milk in its natural state, as it comes from the breast or udder.

"The water is but just *milk-warm.*"—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain,* iii. 80.

milk-white, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* White as milk; of a pure white colour.

"Meek as that emblem of her lowly heart
The *milk-white* lamb which in a line she led."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Introd.)

2. *Bot., &c.:* Dull white, verging to blue.

milk, *v.t.* & *i.* [MILK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To draw milk from the breasts or udder by the hand.

"Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds, but *milking* the kine."—*Gay: Shepherd's Week.* (Proeme.)

* 2. To suck.

"I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

3. To supply with milk; to add milk to.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To plunder, to rob, to extract money from.

"And to ayd the kynge in hys right must the commons be *milked* till they bleede agayne."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 365.

2. In horse-racing slang, to lay or bet against a horse which is one's own property, and which is not intended to win.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To draw milk, to suck.

"That ye may *milk* out, and be delighted."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 11.

2. To give milk, to suckle.

"For lich a mother she can cherish,
And *milken* as doth a norice."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** milk'-en,** *a.* [Eng. *milk; -en.*] Consisting of milk; milky.

*** milken-way,** *s.* The Milky-way (q.v.).

milk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which milks: specif., an apparatus for milking cows mechanically.

"His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,
And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 764.

2. A cow or other animal which gives milk.

"A cow that is a poor *milker* fails to give her owner that larger portion of profit."—*Sheldon: Dairy-farming,* p. 17

*** milk'-fŭl, * milk'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *milk,* and *full.*] Flowing with milk; fruitful, fertile.

"O *milkfull* vales with hundred brooks indented."
Sylvester: The Decay, 1,053.

*** milk'-ĭ-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *milky; -ly.*] After the manner of milk; like milk; lacteally.

milk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *milky; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being milky or having a colour or consistence like milk.

2. Softness, gentleness, mildness.

"Would I could share the balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood." *Dryden: Cleomenes,* i. 1.

milk'-maid, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *maid.*] A woman employed to milk cows; a dairy-maid.

milk'-man, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *man.*] A man who sells milk or carries milk about for sale.

milk'-pāil, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *pail.*] A pail or vessel into which cows are milked.

"That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milk-pail,* or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

milk'-pān, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *pan.*] A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

"For when the maids spilt the *milkpans,* or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

milk'-roŏm, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *room.*] A room in a dairy where milk is kept in the milkpans.

milk'-sŏp, * milk-soppe, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *sop.*]

1. A piece of bread soaked in milk.

2. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded person; one who is devoid of all manliness.

"Boys, apes, braggarts, Jacks, *milksops.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

milk'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *weed.*]

Bot.: The genus Asclepias (q.v.).

¶ Greeu Milkweed is the genus Acerates.

milk'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *woman.*] A woman who carries about milk for sale.

"Even your *milkwoman* and your nursery-maids have a fellow-feeling."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

milk'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *wood.*]

Botany:

1. *Pseudolmedia,* formerly *Brosimumspurium,* an evergreen shrub growing in Jamaica; but Jamaica Milkwood is *Sapium laurifolium.*

2. *Sideroxylon inerme.*

milk'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Polygala (q.v.). Common Milkwort is *Polygala vulgaris;* Austrian Milkwort, *P. uliginosa* or *austriaca,* both these are British; Sea Milkwort is the genus Glaux, and specially *Glaux maritima.*

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Polygalaceæ (q.v.).

milk'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *milk; -y.*]

1. Made of milk; consisting or composed of milk.

"The pails high foaming with a *milky* flood."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 780.

2. Resembling milk; of the nature of milk.

"Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a *milky* juice."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 3. Yielding milk.

"Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains."
Roscommon.

4. White, milk-white.

"Whose *milky* features please them more
Than ours of jet thus burnish'd bright."
Crabbe: Woman.

* 5. Soft, mild, tender, gentle, timid.

"This *milky* gentleness and course of yours."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

milky-juices, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Juices, resembling milk in appearance, in the laticiferous vessels of plants. Found in many Euphorbiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, &c.

milky-quartz, *s.* [QUARTZ.]

milky-way, *s.* [GALAXY.]

mĭll (1), *s.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand.] A money of account in the United States, being the thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth part of a cent., and therefore equal to about ½ of an English farthing.

mill (2), *** melle, * miln, * mulle, * mulne, * myln, * myine,** *s.* [A.S. *mylen, mylen* from Lat. *molina* = a mill, from *molu* = a mill, from *molo* = to grind; Icel. *mylna* = a mill; Wel. *melin;* Fr. *moulin;* Dut. *molen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A machine for grinding grain, fruit, or other substances, and reducing them to a fine powder.

"The berries crackle, and the *mill* turns round."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 106

(2) A lapidary's grinding-wheel, known as a roughing-*mill,* cloth-*mill,* &c.

(3) A machine, or complication of engines or machinery, for working up raw material, and preparing it for immediate use or for employment in a further stage of manufacture: as, a cotton-*mill,* a spinning-*mill,* a saw-*mill,* an oil-*mill,* &c.

(4) The buildings or factory containing such machinery.

(5) A stamping-press for coin.

"His new invention for coining gold and silver with the *mill* and press."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. ii., ch. iii.

(6) A treadmill (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A pugilistic encounter; a prize fight. (*Slang.*)

"He had treated her ill,
Because she refused to go down to a *mill.*"
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

II. *Die-sinking:* The hardened steel roller having the design in cameo, and used for impressing in intaglio a plate, as in the bank-note system of engraving; or a copper cylinder, as in the process of engraving cylinders for calico-printing.

¶ (1) *Barker's mill:*

Mach.: A glass vessel containing water, and capable of moving about on its vertical axis. In the lower part is a tube bent horizontally at the two ends in opposite directions. The water issuing makes it revolve on its axis. Called also the Hydraulic Tourniquet.

(2) *Light mill:* [RADIOMETER].

mill-bar, *s.*

Iron-works: The rough bar, as drawn out by the puddler's rolls, as distinguished from merchant-bar.

mill-board, *s.* A stout pasteboard made of strong materials, such as refuse flax, cotton, and hemp, rope, or bagging; and used for the stiff portion of book-covers, and for other purposes. It is also used for packing between the flanges of pipes, being previously soaked in oil.

Mill-board cutter: A machine for cutting heavy board, for book-covers and pasteboard boxes.

mill-cake, *s.*

1. The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in the cake form, previous to granulating.

2. The mass of hulls and parenchyma remaining after the expression of linseed-oil.

* **mill-doll,** *v.i.* To do work on the treadmill.

"I am sent hither to *mill-doll.*"—*Fielding: Amelia,* bk. i., ch. x.

* **mill-dolly,** *s.* Work on the treadmill.

Punisht at hard labour in Bridewel, which beating of hemp, the thieves call *Mill-dolly.*"—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen,* i. 108.

mill-eye, *s.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill at which the meal is let out.

mill-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A reheating furnace; a furnace where the puddled metal is reheated, preparatory to again passing through the rolls.

mill-gang, *s.* In warping, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill.

mill-gearing, *s.* The shafts, wheels, &c., by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to the manufacturing machine.

mill-hand, *s.* A person, male or female, engaged in a mill.

mill-head, *s.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

mill-holm, *s.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill; a watery place about a milldam.

mill-hopper, *s.* The hopper of a mill. [HOPPER.]

mill-leat, * **milleat,** *s.* A trench that conveys water to a mill.

mill-mountain, *s.*

Bot.: Mountain-flax (*Linum catharticum*).

mill pick, *s.* A miller's tool for dressing millstones, giving to the burrs the slightly-serrated surface, an operation known as cracking.

mill-pool, *s.* A millpond.

mill-rind, mill-rynd, *s.*

Her.: A molinc (q.v.).

* **mill-sixpence,** * **milled-sixpence,** *s.* An old English coin, first issued in 1561.

"Ay, by these gloves, did he (or I would I might never come in mine own great chamber again else), of seven groats in *mill-sixpences.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

mill-spindle, *s.* The vertical spindle of a grinding-mill, on which the runner is supported.

mill-tail, *s.* The tail-race of a mill which conducts the water away from the wheel.

mill tooth, *s.* A grinder or molar-tooth.

"The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* **mill-ward,** *s.* The keeper of a mill.

mill-wheel, *s.* The water-wheel which impels the machinery of a mill.

"Thou did'st vent thy groans,
As fast as *mill-wheels* strike."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

mill-work, *s.*

1. The machinery of a mill.

2. The art or operation of constructing mills.

mill-wright, *s.* A wright or mechanic whose occupation is to construct and repair the machinery of mills.

mĭll (1), *v.t.* [MILL (2), *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To grind, as in a mill; to comminute; to reduce to power.

"'Tis here; this oval box well fill'd
With best tobacco, finely *mill'd.*"
Cowper: To the Rev. William Bull.

2. To pass through a machine; to shape or finish in a machine, as metal-work.

3. To stamp, as coin in a mint, so as to raise the edge slightly, afterwards serrating or denting the edges.

"Wood's half-pence are not *milled,* and therefore more easily counterfeited."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

4. To throw, as undyed silk.

5. To full, as cloth.

* 6. To beat up and froth.

"Having breakfasted on a cup of *milled* chocolate."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality,* i. 235.

II. *Fig.:* To beat severely with the fists; to thrash, to pummel.

"He had *milled* a policeman."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story,* ch. viii.

mĭll (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To swim under water. A term used of whales among whalefishers.

mĭll'-cŏg, *s.* [Eng. *mill* (2), *s.*, and *cog.*] The cog of a mill-wheel.

"The timber is useful for *millcogs.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

mĭll'-dăm, * **mill-damb,** *s.* [Eng. *mill* (2), and *dam.*]

1. A wall or bank across the course of a stream to raise the level of the water and divert it into a millrace.

"Not so where, scornful of a check, it leaps
The *milldam.*" *Cowper: Task,* v. 102.

2. A millpond.

mĭlled, *a.* [MILL (1), *v.*] Having passed through a mill; having the edges serrated, or transversely grooved, as a shilling, a sovereign, &c.; fulled, as cloth.

"That sum in good *milled* silver."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

milled-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: Woollen cloth which has been fulled or felted by beating, to thicken it. It is called double-milled when the operation has been repeated to increase its density.

milled-lead, *s.* Lead which has been spread into a sheet in the rolling-mill, in contradistinction to lead which is levelled while in a melted condition.

milled-money, *s.* Coined money. (*Wharton.*)

milled-slate, *s.* Slates sawn out of blocks by machinery, instead of being split into lamine.

mĭl-lĕ-fī-ōr'-ē, *a.* [Ital., from *mille* = a thousand, and *fiore* = flowers.] (See the compound.)

millefiore-glass, *s.* A species of mosaic enveloped in a transparent bulb. A number of pieces of filigree, or tubes of glass enamel, are fused together, their sections representing stars, flowers, and other ornaments. Sections of these tubes are imbedded in white transparent flint-glass, forming paper-weights.

mĭl-lĕ-nār'-ĭ-ăn, mĭl-lĕn-nār'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *millenarius,* from *mille* = a thousand; Fr. *millénaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of a thousand; espec., consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

"Daniel, in the construction of the favourers of the *millenarian* opinion, is pretended to speak particularly of the tyrannical reign of antichrist."—*Bp. Hall: The Revelation Unrevealed.*

B. *As subst.:* One who believes in the millennium, or reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand years. [MILLENNIUM.]

"The hearts of gamins as well as *millenarians* answer 'True.'"—*C. Kingsley: Yeast,* ch. xvii.

mĭl-lĕ-nār'-ĭ-ăn-ĭşm, * **mil-len-ar-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *millenarian; -ism.*] The doctrine or tenets of the Millenarians. Called also Chiliasm.

"The long-since condemned conceits of an old, and hitherto forgotten *millenarism.*"—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Unrevealed.*

* **mĭl'-lĕn-ar-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *millenarius;* Fr. *millénaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of a thousand; lasting for a thousand years.

"We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a *millenary* kingdom."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 12.

2. Pertaining to the millennium.

"For I foretell the *millenary* year."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite. (Dedic.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. The space of a thousand years; a millennium.

"Where to fix the beginning of that marvellous *millenary,* and where the end."—*Bp. Hall: Breathings of the Devout Soul,* § 15.

2. One who looks for the millennium; a millenarian.

millenary-petition, *s.*

Church Hist.: A petition named from the number of signatures appended to it (though they actually fell short of a thousand), presented by the Puritans to James I. in 1603. The petitioners desired to be relieved from the use of the sign of the cross in baptism, the ring in the marriage service, confirmation, and bowing at the name of Jesus. The petition also treated of (1) objections to the Church service; (2) pluralities, non-residence, and clergy who did not preach, though they were resident; (3) the better maintenance of the parochial clergy; and (4) redress of Church discipline. The Hampton Court Conference was the outcome of this petition. [CONFERENCE, ¶.]

mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *annus* = a year, on analogy of *biennial,* &c.] Lasting for a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

"To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those who are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness."—*Burnet.*

† **mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *millenial; -ist.*] A millenarian

* **mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ăn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *millenium.*] Millenarianism; the doctrine or tenets of the millenarians.

"'Tis said that he [Sir W. Ralegh] wrote a tract of *millenianism.*"—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. ii.

* **mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ar-ĭşm,** *s.* [MILLENNIUM.] Millenarianism.

* **mĭl'-lĕn-nĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *millenn(ium);* Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A millenarian.

mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a period of a thousand years, from *mille* = a thousand, and *annus* = a year.]

1. *Script.:* A period of a thousand years, during which Satan shall be confined to the bottomless pit, having first been bound by an angel with a great chain (Rev. xx. 1-3), whilst the souls of those who have been "beheaded for the witness of Jesus," and have not worshipped the beast or his image, or received his mark upon their foreheads or their hands, shall live and reign with Christ for a thousand years (Rev. xx. 1-6).

2. *Church Hist.:* During the first three centuries, when Christians were at intervals in danger of martyrdom, and many actually suffered death, the millennium loomed largely before their minds: the second advent of Christ, interpreted literally, was considered to be pre-millennial, and the millennium to be a literal reign of him and the martyrs. The Christian fathers, Papias, Justin Martyr, and Irenæus, with the heretical Cerinthians, Marcionites, Montanists, and Melitians, held these views, as did Papias and Irenæus with rather extravagant accompaniments. Towards the end of the second century, Caius, a presbyter of Rome, led the way in opposing their millennial conceptions, and, in the third, Origen considered the millennium as consisting of spiritual delights to be enjoyed by souls raised to perfection in the world to come. Jerome also gave a spiritual interpretation to the passage in Revelation. On the triumph of Christianity over Paganism, in the fourth century, the view gradually arose that mil-

lennial glory had already begun. The persecuted Christians had risen, and were spiritually reigning with Jesus unseen. His visible reappearance would not be till the consummation of all things, when he would come to judge the world. From about the year 950 yet another opinion arose and gained extensive credence. The millennium, to be heralded by the coming of Jesus, began with his first advent, and was now about closing. Many landed proprietors, therefore, believed they should no longer require their estates, and might atone for their sins by giving them over to the church, the deed of bequest commencing with the words *Appropinquante mundi termino* (As the end of the world is approaching), and the estates were not returned when it was found that the world outlasted the year 1000. Two opinions are now held: one, that the advent of Christ will be pre-millennial, and that a literal reign of martyrs and saints shall take place with him on earth; the other is, that the millennium will be brought on by the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the means employed for the conversion of the world, and that during the continuance of the promised years Jesus shall reign in the hearts of nearly all mankind, and shall not return visibly till he comes as Judge. Many interpreters, holding that in prophecy a day stands for a year, consider that the 1,260 days mentioned in Rev. xii. 6, &c., mean 1,260 years; yet they deem the 1,000 years to be literal years. The reason probably is that they are influenced by the Jewish tradition that the seventh thousand years from the creation of man shall be a Sabbatic thousand. Hugh Miller, who accepted the view that a prophetic day means a year, and, being a geologist, was not startled by very large numbers, considered the millennium to be 360,000 years.

"We must give a full account of that state called the *millennium*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

mĭl'-lē-pĕd, mĭl'-lĭ-pēde, *s.* [Lat. *millepeda* = the woodlouse, or directly from *mille* = a thousand, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. The genus Iulus, or the family Iulidæ (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) The order Chilognatha (q.v.). So called from the numerous feet.

mĭl-lĕp'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *porus* = a passage, a channel.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Milleporidæ (q.v.). It consists of a calcareous skeleton with a foliaceous or laminar expansion, studded with minute apertures of two sizes. The colony consists of two kinds of zooids, the one with four to six knobbed tentacles, inhabiting the larger, and the second with five to twenty-five tentacles, the smaller ones.

mĭl'-lē-pōre, *s.* [Millepora.] An individual of the genus Millepora (q.v.).

mĭl-lē-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *millepor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Hydrocoralliua, type Millepora (q.v.). They help to constitute coral reefs in the West Indies.

mĭl'-lĕr, * mel-lere, * mul-nere, * myl-lere, * myl-nere, *s.* [Eng. *mill*; *-er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who keeps or attends to a mill, especially a flour mill.

"What man, more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A moth of the family Bombycidæ. It is all dusted over like a miller with flour, whence the name.

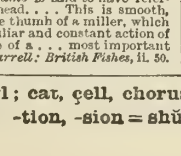
The Eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*. [Myliobatis.]

miller's-dog, *s.*

Ichthy.: Galeus canis, the Penny Dog or Common Tope. [Tope.]

miller's-thumb, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cottus gobio, the River Bullhead.



Miller's thumb.

"The name of *Miller's-thumb* is said to have reference to the form of the head. . . . This is smooth, broad, and rounded, like the thumb of a miller, which has been modelled by a peculiar and constant action of the muscles in the exercise of a . . . most important part of his occupation."—*Farrell: British Fishes*, ii. 50.

mĭl-lĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Philip Miller (1691–1771), a botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Millerieæ (q.v.).

mĭl-lĕr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *milleri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

Mĭl'-lĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The pre-millennial doctrines of the Millerites (q.v.). (*Bartlett.*)

mĭl'-lĕr-īte (1), *s.* [Named after the eminent crystallographer, W. H. Miller; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, mostly occurring in small tufts and groups of interlacing capillary crystals, also in fibrous and radiating crusts. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 4·6 to 5·65; lustre, metallic; colour, brass- to bronze-yellow, sometimes tarnished; streak, bright; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 35·1; nickel, 64·9 = 100; corresponding to the formula, NiS. Found in crevices in the clay-ironstone of Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, and in crusts at the Sterling mine, Antwerp, New York; also in small amount at a few other localities.

Mĭl'-lĕr-īte (2), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A follower of William Miller, an American pre-millennialist, who expected the immediate return of Jesus to reign upon the earth. Believing in the literal fulfilment of the prophecies, the Millerites asserted that the first judgment would take place in 1843. Subsequently other periods were named; and so firm was the faith of many that they disposed of all their worldly goods, provided themselves with "ascension robes," and waited with anxiety for the sounding of the last trumpet—the signal for their elevation. Many became insane through excitement and fear; others, finding that they were repeatedly disappointed, gave up their expectations, and the sect is nearly, if not quite, extinct." (*Bartlett*, ed. 1877.)

mĭl-lĕs'-ĭm-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *millesimus*, from *mille* = a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

mĭl'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *mil* = mill, millet, from Lat. *milium*; A.S. *mil* = millet; Gr. μελίνη (*melinē*).]

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., Agric., &c.: Panicum miliaceum* and *P. miliare*, with some other species of small-seed corn. They are extensively grown in India, in parts of which the former is called wassee and the latter bhadlee.

"Little living creatures, in a quantity of water no bigger than a grain of *millet*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

¶ German millet is a variety of *Setaria italica*; Indian millet is *Sorghum vulgare*; Italian millet, *Setaria italica*; and Texas millet, *Sorghum cernuum*.

2. Millet-grass.

millet-beer, *s.* A fermented liquor made in Roumania, and the neighbouring districts, from millet-seed.

millet-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Milium (q.v.).

mĭl'-horse, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *horse*.] A horse employed to turn a mill.

"But al is one to you, a horse mill & a *millhorse*, drinke ere ye goe, & goe ere you drinke."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 238.

mĭl-lĭ-, *in comp.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousaud.] A thousand; a thousand fold.

mĭl'-lĭ-ard, *s.* [Fr.] A thousand millions: as, a *milliard* of francs = nearly equivalent to $200,000,000.

*** mĭl'-lĭ-ar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *milliarius* = pertaining to a thousand, comprising a thousand paces, or a Roman mile; *mille* = a thousand.] [Mile.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the Roman mile of 1,000 paces, or 5,000 Roman feet: as, a *milliary* column.

B. *As subst.:* [Lat. *milliarium*.] A milestone. (See the example under Mile-mark.)

*** mĭl'-lĭ-fōld,** *a.* [Pref. *milli-*, and Eng. *fold*.] Thousandfold.

"His kisses *millifold*
Bewray his loue and louing diligence."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 27.

mĭl'-lĭ-grăm, mĭl'-lĭ-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *milligramme*, from Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and Fr. *gramme* = a gram (q.v.).] In the French system of weights and measures, the thousandth part of a grain, equal to ·0154 of an English grain, or a cubic millimetre of water.

mĭl'-lĭ-lĭ-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and Fr. *litre* = a litre.] A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a litre, equal ·06103 of a cubic inch.

mĭl'-lĭ-mē-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mille* = a thousand; Fr. *mètre* = metre (q.v.).] A French lineal measure equal to the thousandth part of a metre, or ·03937 of an English inch.

mĭl'-lĭn-ĕr, * mĭl'-ląn-ĕr, * mil-len-er, * mil-len-i-er, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *Milaner* from Milan in Italy.]

* 1. A haberdasher; a dealer in small wares. (Originally of the male sex.)

"He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes; no *milliner* can so fit his customers with gloves."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A person whose occupation is to make and sell head-dresses, hats, bonnets, &c., for females. (Now generally a woman.)

"The thousands of clerks and *milliners* who are now thrown into raptures by the sight of Loch Katrine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

mĭl'-lĭn-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *milliner*; *-y*.]

† 1. The occupation or business of a milliner.

2. The articles made and sold by a milliner, such as head-dresses, hats, bonnets, laces, ribbons, &c.

mĭll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mill (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of grinding or passing through a mill.

2. A thrashing.

"One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coining:* The term is applied:

(1) To an action such as that which upsets the edge of a coin, making the raised flanges which protect the ornaments in relief on the obverse and reverse sides of the coin. Milling in this sense is performed upon an object in a lathe by the pressure of a burnisher or wheel, which turns over or upsets an edge, as in the case of the feather-edge on a tube or bezel which holds a lens or a jewel in its seat or setting.

(2) To an action such as that which gives a fluting or creuation to the edge of the coin.

(3) The indented or milled edge on coins.

2. *Cloth:* A fulling process which condenses and thickens cloth.

3. *Porcelain:* The mastication and grinding of slip for porcelain, giving it the final working to develop plasticity.

¶ *Milling in the darkmans:* Murder by night. (*Scotch.*)

"Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae *milling in the darkmans*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxviii.

milling-machine, *s.*

Mach.: A machine for dressing metal-work to shape by passing it on a travelling-bed beneath a rotating serrated cylindrical cutter.

milling-tool, *s.* A small indented roller mounted in a stock and used to nurl objects, such as the edges of screw heads, by pressure against the latter when they are rotating in a lathe; a nurling tool.

mĭl'-lĭng-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir T. Millington, professor of botany at Oxford.]

Botany:

1. The typical genus of the order Millingtoniaceæ (q.v.). It is synonymous with Meliosma.

2. A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Millingtonia hortensis*, called also *Bignonia tuberosa*, is the cork tree of India.

mĭl'-lĭng-tō-nĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *millingtoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, established by Wight and Arnott. The species are now referred to Sabiaceæ

mĭl'-lĭŏn (i as y), *mil-lioun, *s.* [Fr. *million*, from Low Lat. *millionem*, accus. of *millio*, from Lat. *mille* = a thousand.]

I. *Lit.:* The number of a thousand thousands.

"O pardon! since a crooked figure may
Attest, in little place, a *million*."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Introd.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An indefinitely great number.

2. With the definite article, the multitude, the public; the great body of the people; the masses.

"Arrived, a night like noon she sees,
And hears the *million* hum."
Cowper: Queen's Visit to London.

mĭl'-lĭon-āire, * mĭl'-lĭon-nāire (ion as yŏn), *s.* [Fr. *millionnaire;* Ital. *milionario;* Sp. *milonario.*] A person of very great wealth. In the United States the term is applied to a person worth a million dollars; in England to one worth a million pounds.

mĭl'-lĭŏn-ăr-ў (i as y), *a.* [Fr. *millionaire.*] Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions.

*** mĭl'-lĭoned (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *million; -ed.*]

1. Possessing millions; millionaire; exceedingly wealthy.

"The *millioned* merchant seeks her [Honour] in his gold." *P. Whitehead: Honour.* (1747).

2. Multiplied a million-fold; innumerable, infinite.

"Time, whose *millioned* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 115.

*** mĭl'-lĭŏn-ĭst (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *million; -ist.*] A millionaire.

"A commercial *millionist.*"—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxxxiii.

mĭl'-lĭonth (i as y), *a. & s.* [Eng. *million; -th.*]

A. *As adj.:* Constituting one of a million; a thousand thousandth.

B. *As subst.:* One of a million parts; the quotient of one divided by a million.

"The scene seemed always the same, yet every *millionth* of a minute different."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, ch. viii.

mĭl'-lĭ-pēde, s. [Millepeda.]

*** mĭl'-lō-crăt,** *s.* [From *mill*, on analogy of *aristocrat*, &c.] A wealthy mill-owner.

"The true blood-suckers, the venomous *millocrats.*"—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*** mĭll'-ŏ-crăt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *millocrat; -ism.*] Government by millocrats.

"The misery which accompanies the reign of *millocratism.*"—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xiii., ch. iv.

Millon (as **Mĭ'-yŏn**), *s.* [From Millon, a Frenchman, its discoverer.] (See the compound.)

Millon's-test, Millon's test-liquid, *s.*

Chem.: A nitric and nitrous solution of protonitrate and pernitrate of mercury. It detects the presence of proteine or its allied compounds by the production of a more or less deep rose colour. The test liquid is made by dissolving metallic mercury in an equal weight of strong nitric acid. The substance to be tested is plunged in the liquid and heat applied. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mĭll'-pŏnd, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *pond.*] A pond or reservoir of water employed to drive a mill.

mĭll'-rāçe, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *race.*] The canal or leat by which water is conveyed to a mill-wheel. Below the wheel the water is conducted away by the mill-tail or tail-race.

mĭll'-rēa, mĭll'-reē, *s.* [Milreis.] A pseudo singular form of milreis (q.v.).

mĭll'-sāil, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *sail.*] The sail of a windmill.

† millsail-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Having many wings projecting from a convex surface, as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants and of moringa. (*Lindley.*)

mĭll'-stōne, * myln-stone, * myl-stone, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *stone.*] One of a pair of cylindrical stones for crushing grain in grinding mills. The stone is peculiar, and comes mostly from France and from Georgia. [Buhr-stone.] The stones are the bed and runner, the upper being usually the moving stone, the lower being stationary. The relation of bed and runner is, however, sometimes reversed.

"They had demolished houses, cut down fruit trees, burned fishing boats, broken *millstones.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

millstone-balance, *s.* A weight so placed as to balance other inequalities of weight in a stone, so that it may run true.

millstone-bosom, *s.* The sunken space in the centre of a millstone, round the eye.

millstone-bridge, *s.* The bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported on the head of the spindle.

millstone-draft, *s.* The degree of deflection of the furrows of a millstone from a radial direction. Thus in a 7-inch draft the track-edges are tangential to a 7-inch circle.

millstone-dress, *s.*

Grinding:

1. The arrangement and disposition of the furrows in the face of a millstone. The furrows lead from the bosom, around the eye, to the skirt of the millstone—that is to say, to its periphery.

2. The draft given to the furrows on a millstone.

millstone-dresser, *s.* A machine for cutting grooves in the grinding-face of a millstone.

millstone-grit, *s.*

Geol.: A coarse quartzose sandstone used for millstones. It underlies the coal measures, and overlies the Carboniferous Limestone, constituting the second of the three divisions of the Carboniferous formations. It is well developed in South Wales; in many other places it is feebly represented. Its Scotch equivalent is the Moor rock. A bed of shale 400 feet thick, ranked with the Millstone-grit, is called by miners Farewell rock.

millstone-hammer, millstone-pick, *s.* A tool for furrowing millstones.

millstone-lava, *s.*

Petrol. & Geol.: A very vesicular kind of nepheline basalt, found on the Eifel, &c.

millstone-maker, *s.* A maker of millstones.

Millstone-makers' phthisis:

Pathol.: Phthisis produced in the makers of millstone, in masons, &c., by the inhalation of minute fragments of stone.

millstone-ventilator, *s.* An arrangement for conducting a blast through the eye of the runner and out at the skirt, to cool the floor and facilitate delivery.

mĭ-lord', *s.* [See def.]

1. A foreign corruption of the address "my lord."

2. A lord or notability: as, an English *milord.* (*Continental English.*)

mĭl'-ŏsch-īne, mĭl'-ŏsch-īte, *s.* [Named after Prince Miloschi; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A compact mineral, having an indigo-blue to a celandine-green colour. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 2·131. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of chromium. Found at Rudniak, Servia. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Allophane (q.v.), and Dana calls it a chromiferous allophane, containing only half as much water.

mĭl'-rēis, *s.* [Port. *mil* = a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small coin.]

1. The unit of value in Portugal, gold, weight 1·7735 grammes, value 4s. 5¼d.

2. The unit of value in Brazil, value 2e. 3d. (nearly).

mĭl'-seў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *milk*, and *sieve.*] A sieve for straining milk. (*Scotch.*)

mĭlt (1), * milte, *s.* [A.S. *milte;* cogn. with Dut. *milt;* Icel. *milti;* Dan. *milt;* Sw. *mjälte;* Ger. *milz.*]

Anat.: The spleen (q.v.).

mĭlt (2), * melt, *s.* [A corrupt of *milk* (q.v.), from the *milky* appearance of the soft roe of fishes; Sw. *mjölk* = milk, *mjölke* = milt of fishes; Dan. *fiske-melk* = soft roe, lit. = fish-milk; Ger. *milch* = (1) milk, (2) milt of fishes.] The soft roe of fishes; the spermatic organ of the male fish.

"You shall scarce, or never, take a male carp without a *melt.*"—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. ix.

mĭlt, *v.t.* [Milt (2), *s.*] To impregnate or fertilize the roe or spawn of the female fish.

"A female gave 146 eggs, which were *milted* from a male of the same hybrid race."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

mĭlt'-ĕr, * mĕlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Dan. *milter* = a male fish; Ger. *milcher.*] A male fish; a fish having a milt.

"That they might do so [by breeding] he had, as the rule is, put in three *melters* for one spawner."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. ix.

Mĭl-tŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Milton; -ic.*] Pertaining to Milton or his writings.

mĭlt'-wāste, *s.* [Eng. *milt* (1), and *waste.* From being formerly supposed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen.]

Bot.: A name for a fern, *Ceterach officinarum.* [Ceterach.]

mĭl-vā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a flying-fish.]

Ornith.: A genus of Polyborinæ. *Milvago chimango* is a small hawk-like bird which frequents slaughterhouses in La Plata, feeding on carrion.

mĭl-vī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *milvus;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Kites; a sub-family of Falconidæ, with bills not so curved as in the Hawks. The wings, which are pointed, and the tail, which is forked, are both very long.

mĭl'-vīne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *milvinus*, from *milvus* = a kite.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or resembling birds of the Kite family.

B. *As subst.:* A bird belonging to the Kite family.

mĭl'-vų-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *milvus* = a kite, a glede.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidæ, or, according to Baird of Tyrannidæ, *Milvulus tyrannus*, the Fork-tailed Fly-catcher, is whitish-ash above, with black rump; tail-feathers rose-white, tipped with black; shoulders and belly light vermillion. *M. forficatus*, the Scissor-tail or Swallow-tail Fly-catcher, has the head and tail black, the latter edged with white; back ashy; under surface pure white. Both species are natives of Central America.

mĭl'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kite.]

I. *Ornith.:* A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Aquilinæ. Beak straight at base, curved from cere to point; nostrils oval, oblique; wings long, tail long, forked. Legs short; toes short and strong, the outer united at its base with the middle toe. Claws moderately long and curved. Habitat, the Old World and Australia. Six species are known. *Milvus ictinus* is the Common Kite. [Kite (1), *s.*]

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of this genus have been found in the Miocene beds of France and Central Europe.

mĭm, *a.* [Prob. a variant of *mum* = silent.] Prim; affectedly meek and modest; demure. (*Scotch.*)

"See, up he's got the word o' God,
An' meek an' *mim* has view'd it."
Burns: Holy Fair.

mim-moued, *a.*

1. Affectedly modest or demure in conversation.

2. Affectedly moderate in eating.

Mĭ'-măs, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. = a Trojan born on the same night as Paris.]

Astron.: The first satellite of Saturn.

mĭm'-bar, *s.* [Arab.] A pulpit in a mosque. [Mihrab.]

*** mīme,** *s.* [Lat. *mimus;* Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*), Fr. *mime.*]

1. A kind of farce or dramatic representation among the Greeks and Romans, in which incidents of real life were represented in a ludicrous or farcical fashion. They resembled the modern farce or vaudeville, but were often of a coarse and even indecent character.

"And this we know in Laertius, that the *mimes* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on, and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *mime* to be a poem, imitating any action to stir up laughter."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. An actor in such a performance; a buffoon.

*** mīme,** *v.t.* [Mime, *s.*] To act the mime or buffoon; to mimic.

mĭm'-ē-ō-ō-grăph, *s.* An apparatus invented by Edison in which a paraffin-coated paper is used as a stencil for the indefinite reproduction of hand-written, printed or type-written matter.

***mīm'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *mim(e); -er.*] A mime, a mimic, a buffoon.

"Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, *mimers.*" —*Milton.* (*Todd.*)

mī-mē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = imitation.]

1. *Rhet.:* Imitation of the voice or gestures of another.

2. *Zool.:* The same as MIMICRY (q.v.).

mĭ'-mĕt-ēne, *s.* [MIMETITE.]

mĭ'-mĕt-ēṣe, *s.* [MIMETITE.]

mī-mĕt'-ĕṣ-īte, *s.* [MIMETITE.]

mi-mĕt'-ĭc, mī-mĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. μιμητικός (*mimētikos*), from μιμητής (*mimētēs*) = an imitator, from μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mimic.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Apt to imitate or mimic; given to imitation; imitative.

"If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetical*, or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation." —*Hurd: On Foreign Travel*, Dial. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A term applied to animals which resemble others not so liable to fall a prey to enemies, or which resemble their natural surroundings so closely as scarcely to be distinguished therefrom, as is the case with the Phasmidæ. [MIMICRY.]

2. *Bot.:* A term sometimes used of a plant belonging to one order when it has a certain superficial resemblance to a plant of another order. [MIMICRY.]

mĭ'-mĕt-ĭṣm, *s.* [MIMETIC.] The act or habit of imitating; mimicry. [MIMICRY, II.]

mĭ'-mĕt-īte, *s.* [Gr. μιμητής (*mimētēs*) = an imitator; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral closely resembling pyromorphite (q.v.), and graduating into it. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 7·0 to 7·25; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of yellow and brown, also white to colourless; streak, white. Compos.: arsenate of lead, 90·66; chloride of lead, 9·34; the arsenic acid is frequently partly replaced by phosphoric acid. Dana recognises three varieties:—1. Ordinary: (*a*) in crystals; (*b*) capillary; (*c*) concretionary. 2. Calciferous: the same as HEDYPHANE (q.v.). 3. Campylite (q.v.), containing much phosphoric acid. Crystallization hitherto regarded as hexagonal, but according to Bertrand it is optically biaxial when pure, the angle diminishing as the amount of phosphoric acid increases, the pure phosphate of lead being uniaxial. Formerly found in exceedingly fine crystals at Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony, also in Cornwall, Cumberland, and in Pennsylvania, &c.

mĭm'-ĭc, * **mĭm'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mimicus* = farcical, from Gr. μιμικός (*mimikos*) = pertaining to or like a mimic; μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mime; Fr. *mimique;* Ital. & Sp. *mimico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Inclined or given to imitation; imitative; inclined to imitate or ape.

"Oft in her absence *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 110.

2. Consisting of imitation; done or made in imitation; imitating; counterfeit. (Generally applied to some insignificant or diminutive imitation.)

"Down the wet streets
Sail their *mimic* fleets."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who imitates, apes, or mimics; espec., one who imitates or apes the manner, gesture, or voice of another so as to excite laughter.

"It [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional *mimick* of them all."—*Burke: To a Member of the Nat. Assembly.*

* 2. An actor, a mime.

"Anon this Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *mimic* comes."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* 3. A mean or servile imitator.

* 4. Anything made or done in imitation of something else.

"The mole which Hadrian rear'd on high,
Imperial *mimic* of old Egypt's piles."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 162.

II. *Nat. Hist.:* A plant or animal that mimics.

mimic-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: Beetles of the sub-tribe Helocera, which, when alarmed, counterfeit death, as do some of the Byrrhidæ and Histeridæ.

mĭm'-ĭc, *v.t.* [MIMIC, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To imitate, to ape; to copy the manner, gesture, or voice of another in order to excite laughter; to caricature.

"Next her the buffoon ape, as atheists use,
Mimick'd all sects, and had his own to choose."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 40.

2. *Zool.:* To assume as certain animals do the dress of other species or a close resemblance to natural objects. It is to be borne in mind that there is no evidence that such action is voluntary. [MIMICRY.]

† **mĭm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mimic; -al.*] The same as MIMIC, *a.* (q.v.).

"Man is of all creatures the most *mimical.*"—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 83.

† **mĭm'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mimical; -ly.*] In a mimic or imitative manner; by imitation or mimicking.

"True it is, indeed, which a great writer hath long before taught us, that *mimically* to imitate their neighbours' fooleries."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 9.

* **mĭm'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mimical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mimical.

mĭm'-ĭck-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mimic*, v., *-er.*] One who mimics; a mimic.

† **mĭm'-ĭc-rў,** * **mĭm'-ĭck-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *mimic; -ry.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or habit of mimicking or imitating; imitating or aping for sport or ridicule; burlesque imitation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A term introduced by Mr. H. W. Bates to denote that "close external likeness which causes things really quite unlike to be mistaken for each other," which exists in the animal kingdom; but it should be borne in mind that there is no evidence that such mimicry is in the slightest degree voluntary. It may be regarded as the highest form of protective imitation or resemblance, or as that imitation or resemblance carried to its extreme limits. Mr. A. R. Wallace, who has brought together probably the largest collection of facts on this subject in the language (*Westminster Review*, July, 1867, pp. 1-43), says, that the phenomena of mimicry "have been shown to follow certain definite laws, which again all indicate their dependence on the more general law of the Survival of the Fittest." These laws are:—

(1) That in an overwhelming majority of cases of mimicry, the animals (or the groups) which resemble each other inhabit the same country, the same district, and in most cases are to be found together on the same spot.

(2) That these resemblances are not indiscriminate, but are limited to certain groups, which in every case are abundant in species and individuals, and can be often ascertained to have some special protection.

(3) That the species which resemble or mimic these dominant groups are comparatively less abundant in individuals, and are often very rare.

† 2. *Bot.:* The term is sometimes used of plants belonging to one order when in their general features they resemble species belonging to another order; as, for instance, certain foreign Euphorbiaceæ which bear a close superficial resemblance, though no affinity, to Cactaceæ. Professor Thiselton Dyer considers that there is no genuine mimicry in the Vegetable Kingdom, and terms the phenomenon now described Homoplasmy.

mĭ-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mim(us)*, from Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*) = an actor, a mimic; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: American Babblers, a family of Timelidæ. The bill is sleuder or long and arched, the feet strong, tail rounded and slightly graduated.

mĭm-mā'-tion, *s.* [See def.] An excessive or too frequent use of the letter *m.*

* **mī-mŏg'-ra-phẽr,** *s.* [Gr. μιμογράφος (*mimographos*), from μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mime, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

"For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer*, we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifteenth idyl of Theocritus." —*Twining: Aristotle; Treatise on Poetry*, vol. i. (Note 6.)

mī'-mŏn, *s.* [MIMUS.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostomidæ, sub-family Phyllostominæ, akin to the typical genus Phyllostoma (q.v.), from which it is mainly distinguished by the different form of the chin-warts. Two species are known from tropical America, *Mimon Bennettii* and *M. megalotis.*

mī-mō'-sa, *s.* [From Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*) = an imitator, an actor, so named because some of the sensitive species mimic animal sensibility.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Mimoseæ and the tribe Eumimoseæ. As constituted by Linnæus, it included the Acacia and nearly all the other genera of the modern sub-order Mimosæ (q.v.). The stameus, which are definite, are not more than twice the number of the petals; the anthers are not tipped by a gland, aud the valves of the legume, breaking into transverse joints or remaining entire, leave the rim persistent on the peduncle. About 200 are known, the majority from America, the rest from India and Africa. They are prickly herbs or shrubs, sometimes climbing; the leaves are bipinnate, and in some species sensitive. *Mimosa pudica* and *M. sensitiva* are the sensitive plants. The former is naturalized over India; the leaves are prescribed in piles and fistula. The bruised leaves of *M. rubicaulis* are applied to burns. Its root is charred for guupowder charcoal. The legumes of *M. saponaria*, or *Acacia concinna*, are saponaceous and are an article of commerce in India.

"For not *Mimosa's* tender tree
Shrinks sooner from the touch than he."
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

mī-mō'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mimos(a); -eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Leguminosæ, equivalent in rank to Papilionaceæ and Cæsalpinieæ. The corolla is valvate in æstivation. The corolla is regular and often gamopetalous; the stamens, which are either coherent or free, are sometimes very numerous; the leaves are often replaced by phyllodes. Chiefly from Australia, the East Indies, Africa, and America. None are European. The genus Acacia is well represented in Australia, Mimosa not at all; its metropolis is America.

mī-mō-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. Gr. μιμο (*mimo*) = imitating, resembling, and Eng. *tannic.*] Resembling tannic-acid.

mimotannic-acid, *s.* [*Catechu-tannic Acid.*]

mĭm'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. dim. of *mimus* (q.v.); so named from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: Monkey-flower, a species of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-tribe Eugratioleæ. It consists of herbaceous plants, with opposite leaves, solitary axillary flowers; calyx, tubular, five-angled, five-toothed; corolla, two-lipped, the upper two-lobed the lower three-lobed, the throat with two swellings; capsule, two-celled; seeds, minute. *Mimulus luteus* is naturalized in parts of Britain. The leaves of *M. guttatus* are eaten as salad.

mī'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mime actor, a mime.]

Ornith.: A genus of Turdidæ. There are short bristles at the base of the bill; nostrils oval. Tarsi with broad scales in front. Habitat, America, from Canada to Patagonia, the West Indies, and the Galapagos. Wallace says "twenty species are known." The most noteworthy is *Mimus polyglottus*, the mocking-bird (q.v.).

mī-mū'-sŏps, *s.* [Gr. μιμώ (*mimō*) = an ape, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eyes, face, countenance; so named because the flowers were supposed to resemble an ape's face.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Sapotaceæ. Calyx, six to eight-parted; corolla with an outer row of six to sixteen and the inner of six to eight petals; ovary, six to eight-celled. *Mimusops Kaki* has an astringent bark, yields a gum, and bears a sweet fruit eaten by the natives of India. *M. Elengi* is a large evergreen tree largely cultivated in India. During the hot season it produces many small, fragrant flowers, which fall plentifully. The small, oval berries are eaten by the poorer Hindoos. The sap-wood is large, whitish, and very hard, the heart-wood red. It is used for house-building, carts, and cabinet-work. That of *M. indica*, which grows only above sandstone, is used for sugar-mill beams, oil-presses, house-posts, and turnery. *M. littoralis*, which grows in the Andaman Islands, is used for bridges and house-posts. The berries of *M. hexandra* are eaten in India. Most species of the genus yield gums and their seeds oils. *M. Elengi* yields the Pagoda gum of India, *M. globosa* the American gum Batata. The bark of *M. Elengi* is used in India for tanning; boiled, it yields a brown dye used with myra-

bolans; that of *M. littoralis*, a red dye nsed in the Andamans. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, &c.)

2. *Pharm.:* The barks of *Mimusops Elengi* and of *M. hexandra* are astringent tonics; the decoction of the former is a gargle which produces salivation. Water distilled from the flowers is a stimulant medicine and a perfume. The powdered seeds of *M. Kaki* are used in ophthalmia, the milk in inflammation of the ear and conjunctivitis.

mī-nạ (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μνᾶ* (*mna*).] A Greek coin and weight. As a weight it was equal to 100 drachmæ, or 15 oz. 83¾ grains. As a piece of money, the Attic mina was also equal to 100 drachmæ, or £4 1s. 3d. sterling; the Æginetan mina, to £5 14s. 7d. Sixty minæ went to the talent.

mī-na (2), **mī-nō, mȳ-nạh,** *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: Gracula religiosa. [GRACULA.]

mina-bird, *s.* [MINA (2).]

***mĭn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mine*, v., *-able.*] Capable of being mined; fit or suitable for mining.

"He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very *minable*)."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 115.

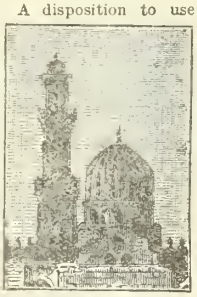
mī-na-cciō-ō (cci as **ch), *adv.*** [Ital.]

Music: In a menacing, threatening manner.

***mĭ-nā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *minax* (genit. *minacis*), from *minor* = to threaten; *minæ* = threats.] Threatening, menacing.

"A mysterious and *minacious* announcement."—*Church Times*, Feb. 24, 1882.

***mĭ-năç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *minax* (genit. *minacis*) = threatening.] A disposition to use threats or menaces.



MINARET.

mĭn'-ạ-rĕt, *s.* [Sp. *minarete*, from Arab. *manârat*, *manâr* = a lighthouse, a minaret, from *mâr* = to shine; Fr. *minaret.*]

Arch.: A lofty slender turret on a mosque. It rises by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the muezzin (q.v.) summons the people to prayers at certain hours of the day.

"Quick as the word—they seized him each a torch, And fire the dome from *minaret* to porch."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 5.

mĭn ar'-ġent, *s.* [Eng. (*alu*)*min*(*ium*); Lat. *argent*(*um*) = silver.] A kind of aluminium bronze, consisting of copper, 1,000; nickel, 700; tungsten, 50; aluminium, 10.

***mĭn-ạ-tōr'-ĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *minatorius* = minatory (q.v.).] Minatory, threatening.

***mĭn-ạ-tōr'-ĭ-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *minatorial*; *-ly.*] In a minatory or threatening manner; threateningly.

***mĭn'-ạ-tōr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *minatory*; *-ly.*] In a minatory manner; with threats or menaces.

† mĭn'-ạ-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *minatorius*, from *minatus*, pa. par. of *minor* = to threaten; Ital. *minatorio.*] Threatening, menacing.

"The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 75.

mĭ-nâul', *s.* [MONAUL.]

mĭnçe, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *mincer*, from *mince* = small; cf. A.S. *minsian* = to become small, to fail, from *min* = small; O. S., O. H. Ger., & O. Fris. *mini*; Icel. *minin.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To cut into pieces; to cut or chop off.

"A bastard, whom the oracle
Hath doubtfully pronounced thy throat shall cut,
And *mince* it sans remorse."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cut short in speaking; to cut ont or omit a portion or part of for the purpose of suppressing the truth or extenuating a matter; to extenuate; to state imperfectly; to palliate; to gloss over.

"Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 2.

*(2) To pronounce affectedly; hence, to affect, to make a parade of on the slightest occasion.

"Behold yond simpering dame,
Whose face between her forks presages snow;
That *minces* virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

II. *Cookery:*

1. To chop or cut up into very fine pieces: as, To *mince* meat.

*2. To carve. (Used only of certain birds.)

"Break that goose, frust that chicken, spoil that hen, sauce that capon, *mince* that plover."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To talk with affected elegance; to speak with affectation.

"[His] *mincing* dialect abounds
In hums and hahs and half-formed sounds."
Lloyd: Epistle to J. B., Esq.

* 2. To make short, small steps; to walk in a prim and affected manner; to affect delicacy in walking.

"Walking and *mincing* as they go."—*Isaiah* iii. 16.

mince-meat, minced meat, *s.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Meat chopped fine.

2. A sweetmeat compound of suet, beef, raisins, currants, peel, and apples, chopped up fine.

II. *Fig.:* Very fine or small pieces: as, He was cut into *mince-meat.*

mince-pie, minced pie, *s.* A pie made of mince-meat.

mĭnçe, *s.* [MINCE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Minced meat.

* 2. *Fig.:* Affected manner.

"To see thee youg yet manage so thine armes,
Have a mercuriall *mince*, and martiall hands."
Daniel: A Paraeneis to Prince Henry.

mĭnçed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [MINCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Chopped or cut up into very fine pieces.

* 2. *Fig.:* Affected.

"A *minced* man."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

minced-collops, *s.* Minced beef, minced meat.

mĭnç'-ĭng, *mync-ynge, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [MINCE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Chopping or cutting into very fine pieces.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Speaking or walking affectedly; affected.

"With the *mincing* Dryades."
Milton: Comus, 964.

2. Affected affectedly elegant.

"I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The act of chopping or cutting into very fine pieces.

"*Mincing* of meat, as in pies . . . saveth the grinding of the teeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 54.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of extenuating, palliating, or glossing over a matter; the suppression of part of anything.

"And therfore shall the commen people take no harme, though themselfe concerning treason or heresye, fall not by suche hookes to the *myncynge* of suche matters."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 964.

* 2. The act or habit of speaking or acting affectedly; affectation.

"Which gifts
(Saving your *mincing*) the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

mincing-knife, *s.* A knife with a curved blade or blades for mincing meat and fruit in a wooden bowl.

mincing-machine, *s.* A machine for chopping food into small fragments; a sansage-machine.

***mĭnç'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mincing*; *-ly.*]

1. In little parts; imperfectly, not fully.

"Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. In an affected manner; with affectation; daintily.

"To her dear mother's breast, as *mincingly* she traces."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, § 27.

mīnd, *mynd, *mynde, *s.* [A.S. *gemynd* = memory, mind, thought, from *munan* = to think, *gemunan* = to remember; cogn. with Icel. *minni* = memory, from *muna* = to remember; Dan. *minde* = memory; Goth. *gamunds*, *gaminthi* = remembrance, from *gamunan* = to remember; Lat. *mens* (gen. *mentis*) = mind, *memini* = to remember; Lith. *mintis* (in comp. *isz-mintis* = intelligence, from *mineti* = to think; Russ. *pa-miate* = memory, *po-mnite* = to remember; Gr. *μῆτις* (*mētis*) = wisdom, *μένος* (*menos*) = the mind; Sansc. *manas* = the mind, *man* = to think.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The intelligent power in man; that power by which he conceives, judges, reasons, wills, imagines, remembers, or performs any other intellectual operation; the understanding, the intellect, the soul.

"I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

2. Intellectual capacity.

"Were strance in ruder rank to find
Such looks, such manners, and such *mind.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 30.

3. A disposition; a cast of thought or feeling; sentiments.

"O that you bore the *mind* that I do."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

4. Reflection, thoughts, contemplation.

"Your *mind* is tossing on the ocean."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. Recollection, memory, remembrance.

"Live in the awe-struck *minds* of men."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

6. That which a person thinks; thoughts, opinion.

"He tells you flatly what his *mind* is."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

7. Will, desire, intention, purpose.

"To you our *minds* we will unfold."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

8. Inclination, disposition.

"For the people had a *mind* to work."—*Nehemiah* iv. 6.

9. Courage, spirit.

¶ (1) *To be in two minds:* To be in doubt, to hesitate.

(2) *To have half a mind:* To be halfinclined to; to be pretty well disposed to.

(3) *To put in mind:* To recall to one's recollection; to remind.

"It were well the general were *put in mind* of it."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* (4) *To make mind:* To record, to make mention.

"As the bokes *maken mynde.*"
Gower: C. A., vii.

II. *Psychol.:* In popular language mind is sometimes used as opposed to heart. Metaphysicians of the normal type, as a rule, contradistinguish it not from heart, but only from matter or body. They regard it as possessing emotions as well as intellectual powers; the former manifesting themselves in feeling, the latter in thought. Its existence is supposed to be established by the consciousness of the thinking individual, one notable school of psychology considering that it is not mind but external nature, the existence of which can be doubted. Till about the middle of the present century, mind was almost universally held to be possessed by none of the inferior animals; any apparent intelligence on their part was attributed to instinct. Herbert Spencer led the way in introducing new views on the subject. Availing himself not merely of the metaphysicians' chief mode of inquiry, his own consciousness, but of the facts accumulated by physicists and physiologists, he considered that in the case of each animal organism on earth, from the humble monad to man, there is an incessant interaction between the organism and its environment; a continuous adjustment of its internal to its external relations, the magnificent human understanding itself having resulted from their interaction or adjustment carried on through limitless ages. Following in the same direction, Mr. Darwin declared that the intellect and even the moral powers of man did not differ in kind, though very greatly in degree, from the rudiments of them exhibited by the lower animals. Not denying the latter instincts, he sought to establish that they had reason too, and that the superiority was the result chiefly of natural selection carried on

through cosmic periods of time. Both of these antagonistic schools of thought have their warm advocates.

mind-reader, *s.* One who professes to practice mind-reading (q.v.).

mind-reading, *s.* The alleged act of ascertaining the thoughts and purposes of another person by occult methods quite independent of the ordinary means of communication through the senses.

mīnd, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gemyndgian* = to remember.] [MIND, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fix the thoughts on; to attend to; to regard with attention; to heed.

"Let us *mind* the same thing."—*Philippians* iii. 16.

2. To remind; to put in mind.

3. To attend to; to heed; to take notice of, to care for.

"You do not *mind* the play."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. To have in the mind; to think of; to remember. (*Provincial.*)

* 5. To intend; to design; to purpose; to mean.

6. To take care of; to look after: as, To *mind* a house. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To heed; to care: as, He does not *mind.*

*2. To intend; to design; to purpose; to have in mind.

"I shortly *mind* to leave you."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI. iv., 1.

3. To remember; to recollect. (*Scotch.*)

mīnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mind,* s.; *-ed.*]

1. Disposed, inclined; having a desire or inclination.

"Joseph . . . was *minded* to put her away privily."—*Matthew* i. 19.

2. Having a disposition or mind; now only in composition.

"If all were *minded* so, the times should cease."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 11.

***mīnd'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *minded; -ness.*] The quality or state of being minded or disposed; disposition, inclination; ouly in composition.

mīnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mind; -er.*]

1. One who minds or looks after any person or thing.

*2. An orphan entrusted by a poor-law board to the care of a private person.

mĭn-dĕr-ĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Minderer, who first exhibited it. (*Mayne.*)] (See etym.)

mindereri-spiritus, *s.*

Pharm.: Acetate of ammonia solution.

mīnd'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *mind,* s.; *-ful*(1).] Attentive, heedful; having memory; remembering.

¶ *Mindful* respects that which we wish from others; *regardful* respects that which in itself demands regard or serious thought; *observant* respects both that which is communicated, or that which carries its own obligations with itself.

***mīnd'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mindful; -ly.*] In a mindful manner; attentively, heedfully.

***mīnd'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mindful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mindful; attention, heed, regard.

"There was no *mindfulness* amongst them of running awaie."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1010.)

mīnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [MIND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of heeding or paying attention; heed, care, regard.

"The busi *minding* of thy ilil. last things."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 76.

* **minding-school,** *s.* A house in which minders are kept. [MINDER, *s.*, 2.]

mīnd'-lĕss, ***mind-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *mind,* s.; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of a mind; not endowed with a mind.

* 2. Stupid, dull, unthinking, silly.

"A gross lout, a *mindless* slave."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* 3. Careless, heedless, regardless, forgetful, unmindful, inatteutive.

* **mīnd'-sĭck,** * **mind-sicke,** *a.* [Eng. *mind,* and *sick.*] Disordered in the intellect.

"Manie curious *mindsicke* persons utterlie condemne it."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.,* bk. ii., ch. i.

mīne, * **min,** *a.* or *poss. pron.* [A.S. *mín,* from *mín,* genit. case of the 1st pers. pron.; cogn. with Goth. *meins* = mine, from *meina,* genit. of 1st pers. pron.; O. Sax., O. Fris., & O. H. Ger. *mín;* Dan. & Sw. *min;* Icel. *minn;* Dut. *mijn;* Ger. *mein. My* is a shortened form of *mine.*] Belonging to me; my. [MY.]

"Wherefore kicke ye at my sacrifice and at *mine* offering, which I have commanded?"—1 *Sam.* ii. 29.

¶ *Mine* was formerly used regularly before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h, my* before words beginning with a consonant. *Mine* is, however, not now used adjectively with nouns except in poetry, its place being taken by *my. Mine* is used absolutely or independently, like *thine, his, yours,* &c., and may serve either as a nominative or an objective: as, This is *mine;* look at *mine.*

mīne, * **myne,** *s.* [Fr. *mine,* from Low Lat. *mina;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *mina.*] [MINE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A subterraneous passage from which coal, metals, and metallic ores are obtained.

"Whose virtue shines
On hills, when brightest planets are abroad:
Thine privately, like miners' lamps in *mines.*"
Davenant: Gondibert, iii. 5.

(2) Crude ironstone, known as raw-*mine,* green-*mine,* burnt-*mine,* &c.

2. *Fig.:* A source or store of wealth or anything precious.

"They are a rich *mine,* which the greatest wit and diligence may dig in for ever."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 6.

II. *Fort.:* An excavation toward or under the rampart of a fortress to contain an explosive charge, to destroy or effect a breach in an enemy's works. The place of deposit is the chamber, and the passage leading thereto the gallery. Military mines are known as, common; double; triple; defensive, or countermines; offensive; conjunct (several acting simultaneously); suffocating, or camouflet; undercharged (producing a crater whose radius is less than the line of least resistance); and overcharged or surcharged (producing a crater whose radius is greater than the line of least resistance).

"He called to hym his myners, to thyntent that they shuld make a *myne* vnder all the walles."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol i., ch. cix.

mine-captain, *s.* The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber, *s.* The place of deposit of the charge.

mine-dial, *s.* A kind of magnetic compass used by miners.

* **mine-digger,** *s.* A miner.

* **mine-man,** *s.* A miner.

"The *mine-men* do not find any thing of that metal."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 99.

mīne, * **myne,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *miner,* from Low Lat. *mino* = to conduct, to lead along a lode or vein of metal; Ital. *minare;* Sp. & Port. *minar.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, for the purpose either of obtaining minerals or of depositing gunpowder or other explosive material to blow up anything.

"The enemy *mined,* and they countermined."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. v., ch. iii., § 19.

2. To form a burrow or hole in the earth by scratching; to form a subterraneous tunnel, gallery, or hole; to burrow.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To practise secret or underhand means of doing injury.

"The rival batters and the lover *mines.*"
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes, 332.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To dig away or remove the substratum or foundation from; to undermine.

"Rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To sap; to destroy by underhand or slow degrees; to ruin by secret or insidious means; to undermine.

* **mīne'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mine,* v.; *-able.*] The same as MINABLE (q.v.).

"Generall Norris having . . . . found one place thereof *mineable* did presently set workmen in hand withall."—*Huckluyt: Voyages,* ii. 140.

* **mīne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mine; -less.*] Destitute of a mine or mines; without a mine.

"*Mineless* make their tumbling wals to yield."
Sylvester: Little Bartas, 366.

* **min-e-on,** *s.* [MINION.]

mīn'-ẽr, * **mīn'-oûr,** *s.* [Fr. *mineur.*]

I. *Literally;*

1. One who digs or mines for minerals or metals.

"The *miners* are out of danger of damps when they come to water."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

2. One who forms mines under the walls of a fort, town, &c.

* **II.** *Fig.:* One who tries to injure by underhand or secret means.

"As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses."—*Tatler.*

miner's-asthma, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of phthisis produced among miners by inhaling lamp smoke, and coal dust in the pit. Called also Carbonaceous Bronchitis and Black Phthisis.

mĭn'-ẽr-ąl, * **mĭn'-ẽr-ąll,** * **myn-er-al,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *minéral,* from *miner* = to mine; Sp. *mineral;* Ital. *minerale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

* 2. A mine.

"Like some ore
Among a *mineral* of metals base."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 1.

II. *Mineralogy, Geology, Petrology, &c.:*

* 1. *Gen.:* Any stony substance, homogeneous or the reverse, constituting part of the earth's crust. The term was applied both to minerals in sense 2 and to rocks.

"All stones, metals, and *minerals* are real vegetables; that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants."—*Locke: Elements Nat. Hist.,* ch. viii.

2. *Spec.:* An inorganic body, homogeneous in structure, and having a definite chemical composition. It is sometimes called a simple mineral, and is distinguished from a rock, which in most cases is an aggregate of more simple minerals than one.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or consisting of minerals.

"The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of *mineral* treasure." *Blackmore: Creation,* iii.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter: as, *mineral* waters.

¶ Mineral-adipocire, Mineral-tallow = *Hatchettine;* Mineral-caoutchouc = *Elaterite;* Mineral-oil = *Naphtha* and *Petroleum;* Mineral-pitch = *Pittasphalt* and *Asphaltum;* Mineral-resin = *Amber, Ambrite, Anthracoxenite, Bucaramangite, Copalite, Dopplerite, Dysodile, Hircite, Krantzite, Middletonite, Pyroretinite, Reussinite, Rochlederite, Schlanite, Scleretinite, Stanekite, Tasmanite,* and *Walchowite;* Mineral-tar = *Pittasphalt.*

mineral-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids of inorganic origin. The term is chiefly applied to the stronger acids, sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, &c.

mineral-alkali, *s.*

Chem.: An old name for soda.

mineral-black, *s.* A native oxide of carbon.

mineral-blue, *s.*

Chem.: A term sometimes applied to a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum. It possesses a light-blue colour.

mineral-candles, *s. pl* Candles made of paraffin obtained from the native bitumens.

mineral-caoutchouc, *s* (ELATERITE.)

mineral-carbon, *s.*

Min.: The same as MINERAL-CHARCOAL (q.v.).

mineral-chameleon, *s*

Chem.: Potassium manganate. When it is dissolved in water, its solution, at first green, passes gradually through all the coloured rays to the red. These changes of colour are very remarkable, and have procured for the manganate its popular name.

mineral-charcoal, *s.*

Min.: A soft, fibrous, charcoal-like variety of coal found in layers in mineral-coal, and usually known as mother-coal.

mineral-coal, *s.*

Min.: A name adopted by Dana for the whole of the true coals; by others regarded as a synonym of anthracite (q.v.).

mineral-cotton, *s.* A fibre formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which it is blown into fine white threads, sometimes two or three feet in length. These threads readily break up into smaller ones, and, the colour of the substance being white, the appearance is that of a mass of cotton. Being a poor conductor of heat, owing to the retention of air in its interstices, it is used as a covering for steam-boilers and pipes.

mineral-green, *s.* [SCHEELE'S GREEN.]

mineral-indigo, *s.*

Chem.: A term applied by Keller to the blue oxide of molybdenum, formed by the reducing action of tin or stannous chloride on recently-precipitated molybdic acid. (*Watts.*)

mineral-kermes, *s.*

Chem.: Amorphous trisulphide of antimony.

mineral-kingdom, *s.*

Nat. Science: The rendering of the Latin words *Regnum Lapideum*, used by Linnæus in his *Systema Naturæ* for the "stony" or inorganic kingdom of Nature. He included under it simple minerals, as mica; rocks, as granite; and fossils, as Millepora.

mineral-oils, *s. pl.* [PETROLEUM.]

mineral-pitch, *s.* [BITUMEN.]

mineral-purple, *s.* A preparation of gold and tin used for colouring glass and porcelain. Called also the Purple of Cassius.

mineral-salt, *s.*

Chem.: The salt of a mineral acid.

mineral-solution, *s.* Arseuical liquor (*Liquor potassæ arsenitis*).

mineral-surveyor, *s.* A surveyor of mines; one who is versed in the nature, value, and working of lodes.

mineral-tar, *s.* Bitumen of a tarry consistence.

mineral-veins, *s. pl.* [VEINS.]

mineral-waters, *s. pl.*

1. *Chem.:* Waters so far impregnated with mineral matter as to give them a peculiar taste or smell, and specific medicinal properties. They are usually divided into four classes—carbonetted, or those contaiuing free carbonic acid gas; chalybeate, or those impregnated with iron; saline, such as contain considerable quantities of neutral salts, as sulphate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, &c.; and sulphurous, or waters containing sulphuretted hydrogen. The sulphurous waters are readily recognised by their disagreeable smell, and their property of tarnishing silver. Artificial mineral waters are frequently prepared in the laboratory, in imitation of the natural waters. The term mineral waters is also applied to artificial aërated waters, containing minute quantities of the salts of soda, potash, or lithia.

2. *Geol.:* Natural mineral waters are generally connected with recent or extinct volcanoes, and they are most common in volcanic regions. Some are thermal.

mineral-wax, *s.*

Min.: A name applied to Scheererite and to the wax-like minerals of the Paraffin group. [PARAFFIN, 2.]

mineral-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: A term sometimes applied to the yellow oxychlorides of lead, used as pigments. Sometimes called Patent yellow.

* **mĭn'-ĕr-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mineral*; *-ist.*] One skilled in miucrals; a mincralogist.

mĭn-ĕr-ăl-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *mineraliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of mineralizing; the process or state of being converted into a mineral.

mĭn'-ĕr-ăl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *mineral*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into a mineral; to give mineral qualities or properties to; to impregnate with mineral substances or matter. Water containing calcareous or siliceous matter in solution can replace decaying animal or vegetable matter lying at the bottom or floating, by substituting for them calcareous or siliceous matter, the latter especially retaining not merely the external and internal cast of a shell, but even the medullary rays of exogenous wood.

B. *Intrans.:* To make excursions for the purpose of collecting specimens of minerals; to go on mineralogical excursions.

mĭn-ĕr-ăl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mineraliz(e)*; *-er.*] A substance which has the power or property of mineralizing; a substance which combines with a metal to form an ore.

mĭn-ĕr-ă-lŏg'-ĭc, mĭn-ĕr-ă-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *mineralog(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to mineralogy, or the science of minerals.

"Mischief done to a beautiful object near this place by some *mineralogical* tourists."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 134.

mĭn-ĕr-ă-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mineralogical*; *-ly.*] According to the principles of mincralogy; with reference to mineralogy.

mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mineralog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *minéralogiste*; Sp. & Ital. *mineralogiste.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is versed in mineralogy; one who treats or discourses on the nature and properties of minerals.

"There [are] also many authors that deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Zool.:* A name given by collectors to the gasteropodous molluscs of the genus Phorus (q.v.), which attach stones to the margin of their shells. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ō-ġīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *mineralog(y)*; *-ize.*] To collect or study minerals.

"He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. xi.

mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Eng. *mineral*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise; Fr. *minéralogie*; Ital. & Sp. *mineralogia.*]

Nat. Hist.: A science treating of those natural inorganic products of the earth which possess definite physical and chemical characters. Its objects are to point out the various means to be adopted to ascertain the chemical composition and physical characters of inorganic substances, to determine their specific relations, to examine into their modes of occurrence, and their associations, with a view to establishing a systematic classification.

Simple minerals appear to have been known from very early times; but little or no progress, however, seems to have been made towards establishing any well-defined characters by which they could be recognised, till in 1669 Nicolaus Steno, a Dane, made the discovery that in crystals of quartz the angles of inclination of adjoining faces were constant, and that the number of faces and their grouping, notwithstanding variations in size, were always the same. In this year also the doubly-refracting property of Iceland Spar was observed. In 1672, quartz, which had been already designated by the Arabians crystal (clear ice), was shown by Robert Boyle to be heavier than an equal bulk of water by more than two to one, ice being bulk for bulk lighter than water. In 1772 Romé de l'Isle announced that the various shapes of crystals of the same product were intimately related. He showed that all the forms then known could be derived from one of six, which he called primitive forms. The Abbé Haüy in 1784 discovered that ten forms, including the six of de l'Isle, could be produced from various minerals by cleavage, and that these must be the true primitive forms. Haüy also propounded a theory of the structure of crystals, as to the relations of the secondary planes to those of the primitive form. Prof. Weiss, of Berlin (1809-1815), established fundamental lines, which he called axes, and to which he showed how all the primitive forms and secondary planes were related. Subsequently, though independently, Mohs (1820-1825) arrived at a division of crystals into four systems of crystallization which coincided with the four axial groups of Weiss. He also announced two other systems of crystallization, in consequence of more precise measurements being obtainable by the use of the reflective goniometer. The discovery by Malus in 1808 that a ray of ordinary light reflected at a certain angle from a glass plate possessed the same properties as that which emerged from Iceland Spar, enabled Brewster in 1819 to point out the intimate relation which existed between the cleavage form of a mineral and its action upon light. Brewster's classification of crystals on optical grounds agreed with that of Weiss and Mohs on geometrical ones, with the exception of two of the systems. The existence of the two additional systems of crystallization formerly announced by Mohs was, however, now established through their difference in optical characters from the other systems. Thus, six natural systems of crystallization are shown to include all possible crystal forms. The early attempts at classification were very vague, and were founded on supposed external differences, being divided into Earths, Stones, and Metals. Cronstedt's *Essay* (1758) was the first foreshadowing of a principle in a system of classification. The earths he classed as Calcareous, Siliceous, Argillaceous, and so on. Werner's last system, published in 1817, after his death, divided fossils (as minerals were then called) into four classes: viz., Earthy, Saline, Combustible, and Metallic. The system of Haüy (1801), like that of Werner, was a mixed one, but it was the first to direct attention to the importance of crystallographic form to a system of classification. In 1816 Berzelius published a system founded on the view that all chemical compounds consisted of an electro-positive and an electro-negative part, the former being the metal and the latter the acid. The discovery of isomorphism by Mitscherlich eventually rendered this system unworkable. In 1820 Mohs published his *Natural History System of Mineralogy*, in which the chemical composition was ignored, and the arrangement based on crystalline form (together with cleavage), hardness, and specific gravity. Mohs selected a suite of ten minerals, which he numbered in their order of increasing hardness, and called it the Scale of Hardness, so that that quality in a mineral could be designated by 3, 4·5, &c. This scale is still employed. [HARDNESS, II. 3.] The most perfect but mixed system is that published by Gustav Rose in 1852. It combines a chemical with a crystallographic arrangement. In this system natural groups of minerals, also the isomorphous, dimorphous, and trimorphous series, are brought together. It forms the basis of the systems of arrangement adopted in many large collections at the present time.

Mī-nĕr'-vạ, *s.* [Lat., from the same root as *mens* = mind, *memini* = to remember, &c.]

Rom. Mythol.: The Latin goddess corresponding to, and frequently confounded with, the Grecian Pallas or Athenē (q.v.). At Rome she had three temples: one on the Capitol, which she shared with Jupiter and Juno; a second on the Aventine; and a third on the Cœlian mount. She was represented as a young woman, with a grave and noble countenance, clothed in armour, and having on her breast the ægis with a border of serpents, and the Medusa's head in the centre.

Minerva-press, *s.*

Bibliog.: The name of a printing-press formerly existing in Leadenhall Street, London; also the name given to a series of ultra-sentimental novels issued from this press at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of this century.

* **mĭ-nĕr'-vạl,** *s.* [MINERVA.] A gift from a scholar to a master.

"The chief *minerval* which he bestowed upon that society."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 96.

* **mĭn'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *mine*; *-ry.*] A collection or number of mines; a mining district.

"But churches, houses, and gardens are free from this custom of the *minery*."—*Fuller: Worthies: Derbyshire.*

mī-nĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Petrol.: One of the mica traps. It contains magnesium, mica, some free quartz, and some hornblende or agate. It occurs in dykes. The term minette is applied especially to the more crystalline kinds. Others may be felstones. (*Lyell.*) A felsitic matrix, containing much mica, and sometimes distinct crystals of hornblende. (*Cotta.*)

mĭn'-ĕ-vĕr, *s.* [MINIVER.]

* **mĭng,** * **myng,** *v.t.* [A.S. *mengan.*]

1. To mix, to mingle (q.v.).

"The busy bee, her honye now she *minges*."
Surrey: Descript. of Spring.

2. To mention.

"To *minge* thy father's odious name."
Hall: Satires, IV. ii. 80.

mĭn'-gle, * myn-gell, *v.t.* & *i.* [A freq. from Mid. Eug. *ming, meng* = to mingle, to mix; A.S. *mengan, mencgan, mængan* = to mix, to become mixed; cogn. with Dut. *mengelen* = to mingle; *mengen* = to mix; O. Fris. *mengia* = to mix; Icel. *menga;* Ger. *mengen.* From the same root as *among, monger, mongrel.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unix up together, so as to unite in one whole; to combine, to compound, to blend.

"We take white, and *mingling* it with red, make a third distinct colour."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vii., ser. i.

*** 2.** To mix up; to confuse.

"Come on, let vs descende, and *myngell* theyr tonge euen."—*Genesis* xi (1551.)

*** 3.** To join in society; to associate.

"The skipping king . . .
Mingled his royalty with capering fools."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

*** 4.** To debase by mixture; to contaminate.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become mixed, united, joined, or associated.

"But, oh, imagine Fate t' have waited long
An hour like this, and *mingled* in the throng."
Otway: Windsor Castle.

*** mĭn'-gle,** *s.* [MINGLE, *v.*] A mixture; a confused mass or body; a medley.

"Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 8.

*** mingle-mangle, * myngle-mangle,** *s.* A medley, a hotch-potch; a confused mass.

"Let the matters that haue in times past bene made a *mingle-mangle,* be called agayne to the true square of God's worde."—*Gardner: Of True Obedience,* p. 39.

*** mingle-mangle,** *v.t.* To confuse; to make a medley of.

"He either condemneth the lawe, in that it correcteth not fylthines, or backbiteth it as though it were to muche *mungle-mangled,* and walowyshe."—*Udal: James* iv.

*** mingle-mangleness,** *s.* Confusion.

"I wish you could see what is done, which for oddity, *mingle-mangleness,* and out-of-the-wayness may vie with anything that has ever preceded it."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 56.

*** mĭn'-gle-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mingle,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being mixed.

"Quicksilver may, in convenient vessels, be reduced (at least in great part) into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 529.

mĭn'-gled (gled as gĕld), *pa. par.* or *a.* [MINGLE, *v.*]

mĭn'-gled-lў (gled as **gĕld),** *adv.* [Eng. *mingled; -ly.*] In a mixed or confused manner; confusedly.

*** mĭn'-gle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *mingle,* v.; *-ment.*] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled or mixed.

mĭn'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mingl(e); -er.*] One who mingles or mixes.

"Such brewers and *minglers* of wine."—*Harmar: Beza,* p. 230.

mĭn'-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MINGLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mixing together; the state of being mingled or mixed.

"Sound is likewise meliorated by the *mingling* of open air with pent air."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 232.

*** mĭn'-glĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mingling; -ly.*] In a mingling or confusing manner.

Mĭn-grē'-lĭ-ąn, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Mingrelia.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*)*:* Greek Christians, natives of Mingrelia, a part of Old Georgia, and followers of Cyrillus and Methodius. They do not baptize their children till the eighth year, and observe other peculiarities of ritual and discipline. (*Shipley.*)

*** mĭn'-ĭąrd (i as y),** *a.* [MIGNIARD.]

*** mĭn'-ĭąrd-ĭze (i as y),** *v.t.* [MIGNIARDISE, *v.*]

*** mĭn'-ĭąrd-īze (i as y),** *s.* [MIGNIARDISE, *s.*]

*** mĭn'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *miniatus,* pa. par. of *minio,* from *minium* = red lead or vermilion.] To paint or tinge with red or vermilion.

"The capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry,* vol. iii.

*** mĭn'-ĭ-ąte,** *a.* [MINIATE, *v.*] Painted or tinged with red or vermilion; illuminated.

*** mĭn-ĭ-ą-tör'-ĕ,** *s.* [Ital.] An illuminator, a miniaturist. [MINIATURE, *s.*, A. 2.]

"The *minitore* Ethelwold."
T. B. Aldrich: Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book.

mĭn'-ĭa-tūre, *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *miniatura* = a miniature, from *miniato,* pa. par. of *miniare* = to dye or paint with red lead or vermilion; Lat. *minium* = red lead; Fr. *miniature.*]

A. *As substantive:*

*** 1.** Red lead, cinnabar, vermilion.

*** 2.** Lettering in red lead or vermilion for distinctness; red letter; rubrical distinction.

"If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature,* her's [the blessed Virgin's] ought to shine in gold."—*Hickes: Sermons,* ii. 72.

*** 3.** The art of drawing pictures in little, being done with red lead. (*Blount.*)

4. A painting, generally a portrait, of small dimensions, executed for the most part on ivory, vellum, or paper, of a thick and fine quality; a minute picture, whether delineating landscape or figures, or a copy of a larger picture.

5. Anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

"Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epick poem is the draught at length."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Ded.)

6. A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

"We may reasonably presume it [the garden of Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature.*"—*Horne: Works,* vol. iv., dis. 2.

*** 7.** Distinctive or particular trait of features.

B. *As adj.:* In miniature; on a very small scale; greatly reduced in size.

"Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow."
Gay: The Fan, i.

*** mĭn'-ĭa-tūre,** *v.t.* [MINIATURE, *s.*] To represent or depict in miniature or on a small scale.

*** mĭn'-ĭa-tūr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *miniatur(e); -ist.*] One who paints miniatures.

*** mĭn'-ĭ-bŭs,** *s.* [From Lat. *minor* = less, with suff. *-bus,* in imitation of *omnibus.*] A light sort of vehicle or carriage to accommodate four persons, and drawn by one horse.

mĭn'-ĭe, *s.* [From Captain Minié, an instructor of the French School of Musketry at Vincennes.] (See the compounds.)

minie-bullet, minie-ball, *s.* A form of bullet invented by Capt. Minié, in 1847. It was cylindrical, with an ogival point, with an iron cup placed in a cavity at its base, and was slightly smaller than the bore of the existing rifle; but by the explosion of the charge the cup was forced up into the hollow and thus expanded the lower part of the projectile, which pressed into the grooves of the rifling. It was afterwards applied to any rifle.

minie-rifle, *s.* A rifled musket with a minie-bullet, cylindro-conoidal in form, was introduced into the British army in 1851. It weighed 10 lbs. 8¾ oz., had a bore of ·702 inches, and was sighted up to 1,000 yards. [RIFLE.]

*** mĭn'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *minus* = less; Eng. suff. *-fy.*] To make little or less.

"Is man magnified or *minified?*"—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cxcvii.

*** mĭn'-ĭ-kĭn,** *a.* & *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *minion* (q.v.); Dut. *minnekyn* = a cupid.]

A. *As adj.:* Small, diminutive, dainty.

"And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A darling, a favourite, a minion, a pet.

2. A small sort of pin.

II. *Mus.:* A small sort of gut string formerly used in the lute, viol, and other stringed instruments.

mĭn'-ĭm, * min-ime, * min-um, * min-ume, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *minime,* from Lat. *minimum, minumum,* accus. of *minimus, minumus* = very small.]

A. *As substantive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little man or being; a dwarf, a pigmy.

"*Minims* of nature." *Milton: P. L.,* vii. 482.

2. A minnow (q.v.).

*** 3.** A short poem.

"To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 28.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.* (*Pl.*)*:* The popular name of the Minim-Hermits founded by St. Francis of Paola (1416-1507). The rule and dress closely resemble those of the Franciscans, but the life led by the members is in great measure contemplative. They were called Minims by their founder to humble them below the Franciscans, who call themselves Friars Minor. The order consists of monks, nuns, and tertiaries (q.v.). (*Addis & Arnold.*)

2. *Med.:* The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as equal to one drop. Sixty minims make one fluid drachm.

3. *Mus.:* A time character of the value of two crotchets. In modern music it is second in value to the semibreve now held to be the time standard, but in ancient music it was, as its name implies, of the shortest duration. Morley (*Introd. to Practicall Musicke,* 1601) ascribes the first use, if not the invention, of the minim to Philippo de Vitriaco, a musician of the fourteenth century, who is also credited with the invention of the crotchet.

*** 4.** *Print.:* A small kind of type; minion.

B. *As adj.:* Very little.

"Turned round each *minim* prettiness of face."
Tennant: Anster Fair, vi. 60.

*** min-ime,** *s.* [MINIM.]

*** mĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt** (1), *s.* [MUNIMENT.]

*** mĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt** (2), *s.* [Lat. *minimum* = the least.] A jewel, a trinket, a trifle, a toy.

"Upon a day as she him sate beside,
By chance he certaine *minuments* forth drew."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 6.

*** mĭn-ĭm-ĭf'-ĭ-çençe,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *minimus* = least, in imitation of *magnificence.*] Little doings.

"When all your magnificences and my *minimificences* are finished."—*Walpole: Letters,* ii. 122.

*** mĭn'-ĭ-mĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Lat. *minimus* = least; Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Extreme smallness.

"The very *minuminess,* as I may say, of it."—*Andrewes: Works,* i. 160.

mĭn'-ĭ-mīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *minim(um); -ize.*] To reduce to a minimum; to make as little as possible in size, degree, or importance.

"It was a bold experiment, but every means was taken to *minimize* the experimental features in the designs."—*Brit. Quart. Review,* lvii. 91.

mĭn'-ĭ-mŭm, *s.* [Lat.] The smallest amount or degree; the least assignable quantity in a given case; onposed to *maximum* (q.v.).

minimum-thermometer, *s.* A thermometer constructed to register the lowest point reached between observations. [THERMOMETER.]

*** mĭn'-ĭ-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = least.] A being of the smallest size; anything very small.

"Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus,* of hindering knot-grass made."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

mĭn'-ĭng, * myn-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MINE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Burrowing in the earth; forming mines.

2. Used in the construction of mines; used by miners: as, *mining* tools.

3. Occupied in the construction and carrying on of mines: as, a *mining* company.

4. Full of mines: as, a *mining* district.

*** II.** *Fig.:* Working by underhand or secret means; insidious.

"Hate, whose *mining* depths so intervene,
That they can meet no more."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 94.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of constructing mines; the act or habit of burrowing in the earth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* Dr. Birch places the discovery by the Egyptians of a mine of "mafka" (turquoise?) at Wady Magara, in the Peninsula of Sinai, in the fourth Memphite dynasty, between 3,000 and 2,000 B.C. Tubal Cain was an instructor of every artificer in brass (copper) and iron. It was said of Canaan, "out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass" (copper) (Deut. viii. 9), and Job refers to mining and metallurgy (xxviii. 1, 2, &c.). Herodotus says

that the Phœnicians had quite bored through a mountain in the Island of Thasos (vi. 46, 47). As early as the fourth century B.C. the silver mines of Laurium, in Attica, were worked by the Athenians. The Romans, when they held Spain, worked the quicksilver mines of Almaden. The Phœnicians of Gades (Cadiz), according to Strabo, traded with the Cassiterides (Scilly Islands) for tin and lead. During the Roman occupation of Britain, mining was carried on; it afterwards declined, and, when revived, it was chiefly in the hands of the Jews. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, German miners were encouraged to settle in Britain, but soon native skill and industry rendered foreign aid unnecessary. About 1620, blasting rock by gunpowder commenced; in the next century the steam engine was introduced, and in 1815 there followed, for coal mines, the Davy lamp.

2. *Art & Operations:* Mining is prosecuted with the view of obtaining metallic ores for smelting, or other mineral deposits—as coal, rock-salt, diamonds, or other precious stones. Sometimes these are found on the surface, especially where cliffs are exposed; diamonds, gold-dust, &c., are sometimes obtainable from gravels overlying the more solid rocks, but, as a rule, mining operations cannot be prosecuted successfully except by sinking shafts and carrying on subterranean operations. Coal seams, which were originally horizontal, and even now may dip at only a low angle, are more easily reached than metallic lodes occurring in veins and fissures which, as a rule, descend at a high angle, or even vertically to the interior of the earth. [VEIN.] In both cases a shaft or shafts must be sunk, the roof, when undermined supported, and galleries run to reach or follow the course of the vein or seam.

3. *Law:* Mines belong to the owner in fee simple of the land, except gold and silver mines, which are the sovereign's by virtue of the royal prerogative. A tenant for life may work old mines on the land he occupies, but not open new ones. If a man follows a lode from his own land under that of his neighbour, he commits a trespass.

mining-companies, *s. pl.* The name given to the companies formed in Britain in 1825 for working mines in Mexico and South America, many of which came to a disastrous end. Afterwards it was extended to all companies of a similar kind.

mĭn'-ĭŏn (i as y) (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *mignon*; Ital. *mignone*, from M. H. Ger. *minne*; O. H. Ger. *minna, minni* = memory, remembrance, love.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A darling, a favourite (in a good sense).

"Immortall *minions* in their Maker's sight."
Stirling: Domes-day, Twelfth Houre.

2. An unworthy favourite; a creature; a servile dependant.

"The *minion* of Jeffreys was, as might have been expected, preferred by James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **3.** A favourite fancy, liking, or disposition.

"The particular *minion* of his affections was worldliness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* A size of type between nonpareil and brevier.

This line is printed in Minion type.

* **2.** *Ordn.:* An old 4-pounder gun, about seven feet long. (*Marlowe:* 2 *Tamburlaine*, iii. 3.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Dainty, small, delicate, fine, trim.

"On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can."
Pleasaunte Pathwaie, &c., C. iiij.

¶ *Minions of the moon:* Highwaymen, footpads. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.)

mĭn'-ĭŏn (i as y) (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron furnaces. (*Weale.*)

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn (i as y)** (3), *s.* [Lat. *minium.*] Red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

"Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 473.

mĭn-ĭŏn-ĕtte' (i as y), *s. & a.* [Eng. *minion*; dimin. suff. *-ette.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Print.: A small fancy type. (*American.*)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Delicate, effeminate.

"His *minionette* face."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 205.

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn-ĭng (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ing.*] Kind treatment.

"With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*."
Marston: Malcontent, iv. 3.

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn-īze (i as y),** *v.t.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ize.*] To favour.

"Whom . . . His grace did *minionize*."—*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 26.

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn-līke,** * **mĭn'-ĭŏn-lў (i as y),** *adv.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-like; -ly.*]

1. Like a minion.

2. Daintily, finely, affectedly.

"Hitherto will our sparkfull youth laugh at their great-grandfathers' English, who had more care to do wel than to speak *minionlike*."—*Camden: Remaines*, fo. 25.

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn-shĭp (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ship.*] The quality or state of being a minion.

"The favourite Luines strengthneth himself more in his *minionship*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. i.

mĭn-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭ, *s. pl.* [MINIOPTERUS.]

Zool.: A group of bats, of the Vespertilionine alliance, family Vespertilionidæ (q.v.). It contains two genera, Miniopterus and Natalus, characterized by the great elevation of the crown of the head above the face-line, and by the separation of the upper incisors from the canines and from each other.

mĭn-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. μινύς (*minuos*), assumed by grammarians as the root of μινύθω (*minuthō*) = to lessen, to curtail, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group Miniopteri (q.v.). The crown of the head is abruptly raised from the face, the upper incisors in pairs, separated from the canines; ears separate, the outer margin extending forward nearly to the mouth; nostrils simple; tail as long as the head and body, and entirely enclosed within the interfemoral membrane. It has a wide geographical range, through the Eastern Archipelago to Australia, westward through Burmah and Ceylon, to Madagascar, Africa, Asia Minor, and Southern Europe, as far north as Switzerland and Austria. Brown, grayish or black to reddish-gray or reddish-brown. *Miniopterus Schreibersii* is Schreiber's Bat, an inhabitant of caves; *M. tristis* is from the Philippine, *M. australis* from the Loyalty Islands, and *M. blepotis* is an eastern species.

* **mĭn'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *minium* = red-lead, vermilion.] Red.

"They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. ix.

* **mĭn'-ĭsh,** * **men-us-en,** * **myn-ysshe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *menuiser* = to diminish, to extenuate, from Low Lat. * *minutio, minuto* = to reduce to fragments; Lat. *minutiæ* = fragments, from *minutus* = small, minute; Ital. *minuzzare.*] To lessen, to diminish, to cut off, to reduce.

"Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task."—*Exodus* v. 19.

* **mĭn'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *minish; -ment.*] The act of diminishing; diminution, lessening.

"By him reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawal of the honor dewe to himself."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 145.

* **mĭn-ĭs-tĕl'-lō,** *s.* [MINISTER, *s.*] A petty minister.

"What pitiful *Ministellos*, what pigmy Presbyters!"—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 194.

mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr, * **min-is-tre,** * **myn-ys-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *ministre*, from Lat. *ministrum*, accus. of *minister* = a servant, from the same root as *minor, minimus, minim;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *ministro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A servant, an attendant; one who acts under the orders and authority of another.

"He closed the book, and he gave it again to the *minister*, and sat down."—*Luke* iv. 20.

2. A servaut or messenger from God.

"Angels and *ministers* of grace, defend us."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

3. One who is employed to a certain end; an agent, a medium, an instrumcnt.

"Demons accurs'd, dire *ministers* of woe."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xi. 76.

4. Anything employed or used as a means to an end; a medium, a means, an instrument; one who or that which supplies anything; a source.

"Much conversant with Heaven, she often holds,
With those fair *ministers* of light to man . . . .
Sweet conference." *Cowper: Task*, v. 806.

5. One to whom is entrusted the administration or direction of affairs of state; one employed in the administratiou of a branch of the government.

"Very different training was necessary to form a great *minister* for foreign affairs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. A delegate, an ambassador, the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court.

7. The pastor of a church, duly authorized or licensed to preach and administer the sacraments.

II. *Eccles. & Church Hist. (Pl.):* Five assistants to the General of the Jesuits, elected by the general congregation, and empowered to represent to the head of the Order anything irregular which they may have observed in his government.

¶ *Ministers of the Sick:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A congregation of priests and lay-brothers, founded by St. Camillus of Lellis in 1586, and raised to the rank of a religious order in 1591 by Pope Gregory XIV. Their special work is the care of the sick in hospitals. The dress is that of secular priests, with a large brown cross on the soutane and on the cloak. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

minister-general, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The title given to the head of the Order by the Franciscans and Capuchins.

minister-provincial, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The head of a province among the Franciscans aud Capuchins.

mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr, * **min-is-tre,** * **myn-is-tre,** * **myn-ys-tre,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *ministrer*, from Lat. *ministro*, from *minister* = a servant, a miuister; Sp. & Port. *ministrar*; Ital. *ministrare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To afford, to supply, to give, to present, to suggest.

"If you tbree will but *minister* such assistance."
Shakesp: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

2. To perform, to execute, to render.

* **3.** To administer, to direct.

"One alone *ministreth* all things."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

4. To administer medicinally.

"A poison which the friar subtly hath *ministered*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the duties of a servant or attendant; to perform service; to act as an attendant.

"And immediately she arose and *ministered* unto them."—*Luke* iv. 39.

2. To perform the duties of a priest.

"There they shall lay their garments wherein they *minister*."—*Ezekiel* xliii. 14.

3. To supply things needful; to furnish or provide things necessary.

4. To supply remedies.

"Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

mĭn-ĭs-tēr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Fr. *ministériel*, from *ministre* = a minister (q.v.); Sp. *ministerial*; Ital. *ministeriale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to ministering or the performance of services; attendant for service; acting at command.

2. Pertaining to a minister of state, acting as a minister; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.

"It was his part to direct and order well, but the part of others to perform the *ministerial* offices."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1628).

* **3.** Pertaiuing to ministers of the gospel; sacerdotal; used in divine worship as, *ministerial* dress.

4. Occupied by ministers of state.

"Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

* **5.** Tending to promote, aid, or advance a result or end; aiding, promoting.

"Enlight'ning spirits, and *ministerial* flames."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 642.

mĭn-ĭs-tēr'-ĭ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ministerial; -ist.*] In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office.

mĭn-ĭs-tēr'-ĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ministerial; -ly.*] In a ministerial manner or character.

mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [MINISTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Acting or serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; helping, tending.

"Are they not all *ministering* spirits?"—*Heb.* i. 14.

* **mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr-ў,** *s.* [MINISTRY.]

* **mĭn'-ĭs-trā-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *ministratio* = ministration (q.v.).] Ministration.

* **mĭn'-ĭs-tral,** *a.* [Eng. *minister*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a minister; ministerial.

* **mĭn'-ĭs-trant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ministrans*, pa. par. of *ministro* = to serve, to minister (q.v.); Ital. *ministrante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Performing the duties or part of an attendant or minister; ministering; acting under command; attendant.

"Swift flights of angels *ministrant*
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend."
Milton: P. R., ii. 385.

B. *As subst.:* One who ministers; a servant, a minister.

* **mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tion,** * **min-is-tra-ci-oun,** * **min-is-tra-cy-oun,** * **min-is-tra-cy-on,** * **myn-ys-tra-ci-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *ministratio*, from *ministro* = to minister (q.v.).]

1. The act of performing services as a servant or a subordinate agent; agency or intervention for aid or service.

"I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Administration, rule.

"If the *ministration* of death . . . . was glorious . . . . how shall not the *ministration* of the Spirit be rather glorious."—*2 Corinth.* iii. 7, 8.

3. Service as a priest; ecclesiastical or sacerdotal service or function.

"As soon as the days of his *ministration* were accomplished, he departed to his own house."—*Luke* i. 23.

* **mĭn'-ĭs-trā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *ministratus*, pa. par. of *ministro* = to minister (q.v.).] Affording service, help, or assistance; helping.

* **mĭn'-ĭs-trā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *ministratus*, pa. par. of *ministro* = to minister (q.v.).] An administrator.

"The law and the *ministrators* of it."—*North: Examen*, p. 74.

* **min-is-tre,** *s.* [MINISTER, *s.*]

* **min-is-tre,** *v.* [MINISTER, *v.*]

* **mĭn'-ĭs-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *minister*; *-ess.*] A female that ministers.

"Thus was beauty sent from Heaven
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good."
Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, bk. i.

mĭn'-ĭs-trў, * **mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr-ў,** * **myn-ys-ter-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *ministerium*, from *minister* = a minister (q.v.); Fr. *ministère*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ministerio.*]

* **1.** The act of ministering; service, attendance.

"To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender *ministry*, from place to place."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 73.

* **2.** Instrumentality, means, mediumship, agency.

"To all but thee in fits he seemed to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow."
Parnell: The Hermit.

* **3.** Administration, rule.

"If the mynystracioun of dampnacioun was in glorie, mych more the *mynysterie* of rightwysnesse is plenteous in glorie."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinth.* iii.

4. Service in sacred things; ecclesiastical functions; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of the Gospel.

"Every one that came to do the service of the *ministry*, and the service of the burden in the tabernacle of the congregation."—*Numbers* iv. 47.

5. The officers of state who compose the executive government; the ministers of state collectively.

"The first English *ministry* was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist. But, on the whole, the date from which the era of *ministries* may most properly be reckoned is the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1695."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

6. The period during which the First Minister of Great Britain holds office: as, The Act was passed during the *Ministry* of Pitt.

* **7.** Business, employment, profession, occupation.

* **ministry-ship,** *s.* The office of a minister; ministry.

mĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = vermilion.]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) The same as CINNABAR (q.v.).

(2) A pulverulent mineral of a bright red colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 4·6; lustre dull; streak, orange-yellow; opaque. Compos.: oxygen, 9·34; lead, 90·66 = 100, yielding the formula Pb_3O_4. Occurs mostly associated with galena. Known in Germany under the name of Mennige.

2. *Chem.:* [LEAD-OXIDE].

mĭn'-ĭ-vĕr, * **men-e-ver,** * **men-y-ver,** * **min-e-vere,** * **min-i-vere,** * **myn-i-ver,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *menuver*, *menuveir*, *menuvair*, from *menu* (Lat. *minutus*) = small, and *vair* = fur.]

A. *As subst.:* The Siberian squirrel, noted for its fine fur; also the fur itself.

"On his right and left those suffragans of Canterbury who had taken the oaths were ranged in gorgeous vestments of scarlet and *miniver*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the fur of the Siberian squirrel.

mĭn'-ĭ-vĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith. (Pl.): A name for the Cuckoo Shrikes. [PERICROCOTUS, SHRIKE.]

minjae-tankawan, *s.* [Native name.]

Chem.: A vegetable fat, obtained from the fruit of a tree growing in Borneo and Sumatra.

mĭnk, † **mĭnx,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; possibly North American Indian, or a corruption of Eng. *minx.*]

Zool.: A popular name for several species of the genus Putorius (q.v.), which are found in the northern parts of both hemispheres, and are valuable as fur-producing animals. *Putorius lutreola* is the European, and *P. vison* the American Mink. The body is stouter than that of a stoat or weasel, and from fifteen to

MINK.

eighteen inches long. The colour varies from dull yellowish-brown to dark chocolate brown; the upper lip is usually white in the European, dark in the American species. The scent-glands are well-developed, and their secretion is only second in offensiveness to that of the skunk. It is aquatic in its habits, and feeds chiefly upon fish and amphibious animals, preying largely also on smaller mammals. In America the Mink is domesticated and trained as a ratcatcher. [MINX.]

mĭn'-nĕ-sĭng-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Ger., from O. Ger. *minne* = love, remembrance, and *singer* = a singer.] The German name for poets of the troubadour character, who devoted their talents to the production of love songs. They enjoyed a certain amount of popularity in the higher grades of society for more than two hundred years (1138–1347), when they fell out of popular estimation, and were succeeded by the meistersingers (q.v.). [TROUBADOURS.]

Mĭn-nĕ-sō'-tan, *s.* A native or resident of Minnesota, one of the northern United States.

mĭn-nĭĕ, *s.* [See def.] An infantine word for mamma or mother. (*Scotch.*)

"But my *minnie* said, I maun be sure to get twenty shillings."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

mĭn'-nōw, mĭn'-ĭm, * **men-awe,** * **men-ow,** * **men-oun,** *s.* [A.S. *myne*, from *min* = small.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Leuciscus phoxinus*, common all over Europe. Dr. Günther says that it grows to a length of seven inches in favourable localities; its average size in the British Isles is about three inches. It is generally found in the same streams with trout, preferring gravelly bottoms, and swimming in schools. The top of the head and the back are dusky olive, mottled, and lighter in colour on the sides; belly white, rosy in summer, whence it is sometimes called the Piuk. Known also as the Minim.

2. A popular name in America for the small fishes of many genera of Cypriuidæ.

mī'-nô, *s.* [MINA (2).]

mīn'-ŏr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. = less, smaller; a word having no positive, but serving as the comparative of *minimus.*] [MINIM.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Less, smaller; used absolutely, in opposition to *major.*

2. Small; of little, or comparatively little, importance; petty, unimportant.

* **3.** Under age; in a state of pupillarity.

"At which time the king was *minor*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 145.

II. *Music:*

1. Intervals are said to be minor when they contain one semitone less than major.

2. A scale is said to be in the minor mode when its third and sixth are minor. Formerly a minor scale was described as "with the lesser third."

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person who is under age; one of either sex who is under a certain age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts.

2. A Minorite; a Franciscan (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* The minor term, or the minor premiss.

2. *Music:* The minor key.

3. *Scots Law:* A term used to express a person above the age of pupillarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, of twenty-one.

4. *Roman Church (Pl.):* [MINOR-ORDERS].

¶ *Flute minor:* Klein flute, a small flute-stop on the organ, of 4 ft. or 2 ft. pitch.

minor-axis, *s.* [AXIS II., 1.]

minor-canon, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: An official of a cathedral or collegiate church in priest's orders, ranking next to the prebendaries or canons. In the "old foundation" cathedrals, with the name of priest vicars, or vicars choral, they have been corporations, and have held their own property; in the "new foundation" Cathedrals, they have been and still are stipendaries of the chapters, their incomes in both cases varying from £150 to £300 a year. The recently-created cathedrals of St. Albans, Truro, Liverpool, and Newcastle-on-Tyne have no such officials. Southwell has one, the last remnant of the old collegiate foundation. Originally they were equal in number with the canons, and in the old foundations every prebendary had his own vicar. For more than two centuries, however, they were in all, throughout England and Wales, about 152 in number, till the Cathedral Act (3 & 4 Vict., c. 113) reduced them still further to 117. Their duty is to chant the daily services, and to preach occasionally; and as the precentor or succentor is chosen from them, they must also have an adequate knowledge of cathedral music. The office is much sought after, not only for the connection with a cathedral, but as certain to lead to preferment.

minor-chord, *s.*

Music: A minor triad, or common chord, consisting of a note, its minor third, and perfect fifth.

minor-key, *s.*

Music: The minor mode of any scale. It is called a relative minor when it commences on the sixth degree of the corresponding relative major. A minor scale commencing on the same note as a major scale is called its tonic minor. There are three forms of the minor scale in use.

minor-orders, *s. pl.*

Roman Church: Orders beneath Holy Orders in dignity. They are four in number: acolyte,

exorcist, lector, and ostiarius. They are usually conferred at the same time.

minor-planet, *s.*
Astron.: An asteroid (q.v.). [PLANET.]

minor-premiss, *s.*
Logic: That which contains the minor term.

minor-term, *s.*
Logic: The subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

* **mīn'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *minoratus*, pa. par. of *minoro* = to make less; *minor* = less; Ital. *minorare*; Sp. *minorar.*] To make less, to lessen, to diminish.

"Distance *minorates* the object."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. viii.

* **mīn-ŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [MINORATE.] The act of lessening or diminishing; diminution, decrease.

"We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* **mīn'-ŏr-ā-tīve,** *s.* [Eng. *minorat(e)*; *-ive.*] (See extract.)

"For a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophoniac scammony."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.

* **mīn'-ŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *minor*; *-ess.*]

1. A female under age.

2. A nun of the Order of St. Clare. [POOR CLARES.]

mīn'-ŏr-īte, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A Franciscan friar. [FRANCISCAN.]

* 2. An inferior, a subordinate.

"Some *minorite* among the clergy."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 202.

mĭn-ŏr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *minorité*, from Lat. *minus* = less.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The quality or state of being less or smaller.

"From this narrow time of gestation may ensue *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. The smaller number out of a whole divided into two parts.

"That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. The state of being a minor or under age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts.

* 4. A state of immaturity,

"If there be evidence that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Law.:*

1. *English Law:* The period or interval before a person attains his or her majority or comes to full age, that is, generally, to the age of twenty-one years.

2. *Scots Law:* The interval or period between pupillarity and majority. [MINOR, B. II. 3.]

* **mī-nŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *minor*; *-ship.*] The state of being a minor; minority.

Mĭn'-ō-tâur, *s.* [Lat. *Minotaurus.*]

Class. Mythol.: A monster having the head of a bull and the rest of the body human. He was killed by Theseus.

* **mīn'-oŭr,** * **myn-our,** *s.* [MINER.]

* **mĭns'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mince*; *-ical.*] Delicate.

"A woman of a *minsical* countenance."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

mĭns'-tẽr, * **myns-ter,** * **myns-tere,** * **myns-tre,** *s.* [A.S. *mynster*, from Lat. *monasterium* = a monastery; Ger. *münster*; Dut. *monster.*] A monastery; the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. The name is given to several cathedral churches in England, as York *minster*, Beverley *minster*, and also occurs in the name of several places where there were originally monasteries and minsters, as Westminster, Lcominster, &c.

"Some old *minster's* venerable pile."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

* **min-stral-cie,** *s.* [MINSTRELSY.]

mĭn' strel, * **min-stral,** * **min-is-tral,** * **myn-stral,** *s.* [O. Fr. *menestrel*, *menestral*, from Low Lat. *ministralis*, *ministerialis* = an artizan, a servant, a retainer, from Lat. *ministerium* = service; *minister* = a servant; Port. *menestrel*, *menistrel*; Sp. *menestral*, *menestril.*] A singer and performer on musical instruments. Minstrels in the middle ages were a class of men who lived by the arts of poetry and music. The minstrels or jongleurs only recited or chanted poems, but did not write or invent them; or perhaps accompanied on some instrument the troubadour who sang his own compositions. It was not an unusual thing for a troubadour to have several minstrels or jongleurs in his service. The minstrels in later times formed a separate guild, uniting for the purposes of mutual protection and support. They became exceedingly popular in England; their persons were sacred; their profession alone was a sufficient passport, and they were on all occasious welcome guests at the houses of the rich. With the decline of chivalry, the profession of the minstrel also declined, and eventually sank so low that they are classed amongst vagabonds and beggars in statutes of the reign of Elizabeth.

"Wake ys from yonr sleep of death,
Minstrels and bards of other days!"
Scott: Bard's Incantation.

¶ Obvious compounds: *minstrel-boy*, *minstrel-hire*, *minstrel-lay*, *minstrel-strain*, *minstrel-tale*, &c.

mĭn'-strel-sў, * **min-stral-cie,** * **myn-strel-sy,** *s.* [Eng. *minstrel*; *-sy.*]

1. The art, occupation, or profession of minstrels; music and singing.

"When golden Midas judg'd their *minstrelsy*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

2. A number or body of minstrels; minstrels collectively.

"Ministering spirits, trained up in feast and song—
Such hast thou arm'd, the *minstrelsy* of heaven."
Milton: P. L., vi. 168.

* 3. Musical instruments used by minstrels.

"For sorwe of which he brake his *minstralcie*,
Both harp and lute, giterne, and sautrie."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,214.

4. A body or collection of ballad poetry suitable for singing, as the *minstrelsy* of the Scottish border.

mĭnt (1), * **mynt** (2), * **menet,** *s.* [A.S. *mynet*, *mynyt*, *menet* = a coin, from Lat. *moneta* = (1) a mint, (2) money, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; *Moneta*, lit. = the Warning One, from *moneo* = to warn: Dut. *munt*; Ger. *münze*; Dan. *mynt* = coin. *Mint* and *money* are thus doublets.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A place where money is coined by public authority. The principal mint of the United States is at Philadelphia. There are others at New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City, and Denver. Only the first three are in active operation. The English mint is on Tower Hill, London.

* 2. A place of privilege in Southwark, near the Queen's prison, where persons took refuge from justice, under the pretence that it had formerly been a royal palace. (*English.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A source of invention or fabrication.

2. A great quantity, supply, or amount: as, a *mint* of money, a *mint* of trouble.

¶ * *Master of the Mint:* A public official who formerly presided over the Mint. The office is now abolished, the Mint being under the direct authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (*English.*)

mint-mark, *s.* A mark put upon coins to identify the place of coining.

* **mint-master,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One who manages the coinage; the Master of the Miut.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who invents, forges, or fabricates.

* **mint-warden,** *s.* The same as MINT-MASTER (q.v.).

mĭnt (2), * **mynt** (2), * **mynte,** * **minth,** *s.* [A.S. *minte*, from Lat. *menta*, *mentha*, from Gr. μένθα, μίνθος (*mentha*, *minthos*); Ger. *münze.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Mentha (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* A name for the order Menthaceæ.

¶ Of British Menthas, Corn Miut is *Mentha arvensis*; Flea Mint, *M. Pulegium* [PENNYROYAL]; the Horse or Brook Mint, *M. sylvestris*; the Marsh Whorled Mint, *M. sativa*; the Round-leaved Mint, *M. rotundifolia*; the Pepper Mint, *M. piperita*; the Water-capitate Miut, *M. aquatica*; and the Bergamot Miut is *M. citrata*, a variety of the sub-species *M. hirsuta*, and the species *M. aquatica*. The Spear Mint or Garden Miut, *M. viridis*, is a denizen. The Cat Mint is *Nepeta Cataria*, also British.

mint-julep, *s.* A drink made of spirits, sugar, and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint.

mint-sauce, *s.* Mint chopped up fine and mixed with vinegar and sugar, and used as a flavouring for lamb.

mint-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Prostanthera violacea (or *lasianthos*).

mĭnt (1), *v.t.* [MINT (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To coin, to stamp, as money.

"Had all the money in King Charles II. and King James II.'s time been *minted* according to this new proposal, this rais'd money would have been gons."—*Locke: Of the Lowering of Interest*

* 2. *Fig.:* To invent, to forge, to fabricate, to fashion, to produce.

"Look into the title whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **mĭnt** (2), * **mynt,** *v.i.* [A.S. *myntan* = to resolve, to propose, to intend.]

1. To aim, to purpose, to intend, to endeavour.

2. To hint, to suggest, to insinuate. (*Scotch.*)

mĭnt'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *mint* (1), *s.*, *-age.*]

1. That which is minted, coined, or stamped.

2. The duty or fee paid for minting or coining.

3. The act of coining.

"By this *mintage* they are something worth."
Donne: A Valediction of Weeping.

Mĭn-ta'-ka, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, δ Orionis, the most westerly star in the belt of Orion.

mĭnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mint* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who mints or coins; a coiner.

"The *minter* must adde of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing, if the siluer be so pure."—*Camden: Remaines*, p. 204.

* **mĭnth,** *s.* [MINT (2), *s.*]

* **mĭnt'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *mint* (1), and *man.*] One who is engaged in a mint; a coiner.

"Let such, as are to informe counsels out of their professions (as lawyers, sea-men, *mintmen*, and the like) be first heard before committees."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Counsel.*

* **mĭn'-ụ-ĕnd,** *s.* [Lat. *minuendus*, fut. part. of *minuo* = to lessen, to diminish.]

Math.: The quantity from which another is to be subtracted.

mĭn'-ụ-ĕt, * **mĕn'-ụ-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *menüet* = small, prctty; dimin. of *menu* (Lat. *minutus*) = small; Ital. *minuetto.*]

1. The name of a graceful dance said to have been invented in Poitou about the middle of the seventeenth century, and performed in ¾ or ⅜ time. It contiuued to be fashionable until the reign of George III.

"Her authority was supreme in all matters of good breeding, from a duel to a *minuet*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A time or air suited for the dance so called, or composed to the same time.

* **mĭn'-ŭm,** *s.* [MINIM.]

mĭn'-ŭs, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *minor* = less.]

A. *As subst.:* Less. A term applied to the sign of subtraction −, which, when placed between two quantities signifies that the latter is to be subtracted or taken from the former; thus, *a* − *b* (read *a* miuus *b*) means that *b* is to be subtracted from *a*.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to quantities which have the sign −, or minus, before them, as, −*a*, −3*b*, &c. Also called negative quantities.

mĭ-nŭs'-cu-la, *s.* [Lat. *minusculus.*] The same as MINUSCULE, *s.* (q.v.).

mĭ-nŭs'-cule, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *minusculus* = very small, from *minus* = less.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Very small; minute; applied to letters so called.

B. *As subst.:* A minute kind of letter or character used in the mediæval MSS.

"Written in more or less regular pointed *minuscules*."—*H. Sweet: Old English Charters*, p. 123.

***mĭn'-u-tar-ў (u as ĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *minutus.*] Consisting of minutes.

"Gathering up the least crum of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; Berkshire.*

minute (as *a.* & *adv.* **mĭ-nūte'**, as *s.* **mĭn'-ĭt**), ***mynute,** *a., adv.* & *s.* [Lat. *minutus* = small, minute (Low Lat. *minuta* = a small portion, a mite of money), prop. pa. par. of *minuo* = to lessen, to make small, from the same root as *minor, minus;* A.S. *min,* &c.; Ital. *minudo;* Sp. *menudo;* Port. *mindo;* Fr. *menu* = small, minute; Ital. & Sp. *minuto;* Fr. *minute* = a very small portion, a minute.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Very small; of a very small size or bulk; diminutive.

"We have also glasses and means to see small and *minute* bodies perfectly and distinctly."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. Of very little consequence or importance; petty: as, *minute* details.

3. Characterized by attention to very small matters; very precise and accurate; circumstantial, detailed; entering into the smallest details. (Said of things.)

"[The] private instructions with which he furnished those persons could not be *minute,* but were highly judicious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

* 4. Attentive to the smallest details; precise, particular, exact. (Said of persons.)

"These *minute* philosophers (since that is their true name) are a sort of pirates, who plunder all that come in their way."—*Berkeley: The Minute Philosopher,* dial. i.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Minutely; in great detail.

"Ah, muse! forbear to speak
Minute the horrors that ensued."
Cowper: Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A minute portion of anything, as, for instance, of money; a mite.

"But whanne a pore widewe was come, sche cast two *mynutis,* that is a farthing."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii. 42.

* 2. A thing of slight importance; a trifle; a petty detail.

"These are but *minutes,* in respect of the ruin prepared for the living temples."—*J. Taylor: Sermon on the Gunpowder Treason.*

3. Specif., the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; hence, used loosely and indefinitely for a very short period of time.

4. (*Pl.*): A short sketch of an agreement, meeting, &c., taken in writing; notes to record and preserve the memory of anything.

5. A memorandum; an official note.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The sixtieth part of the lower diameter of the shaft of a column.

2. *Geog.:* The sixtieth part of a degree.

3. *Geom.:* The sixtieth part of a degree of a circle: it is denoted by the sign ′.

minute-bell, *s.* A bell tolled regularly at intervals of one minute, usually to give notice of a death or a funeral. [Passing-bell.]

minute-book, *s.* A book in which the minutes of meetings are recorded.

minute-glass, *s.* The sand-glass running sixty seconds.

minute-gun, *s.* A gun fired regularly at intervals of one minute from a ship at sea as a signal of distress.

minute-hand, *s.* The hand pointing to minutes on the dial of a clock or watch, and traversing the circle in one hour.

minute-jack, *s.*

1. *Horol.:* A fanciful little figure which strikes the gong in some clocks at the prescribed times.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who changes his mind every minute; a fickle person.

"Cap-and-knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks.*"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

minute-men, *s. pl.* Soldiers enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to start at a moment's notice. (*American.*)

"Called *minute-men,* as they are to be ready at a minute's warning."—*Walpole: Letters,* iv. 2.

minute-tithes, *s. pl.*

Law: Small tithes such as usually belong to a vicar, as of wool, lambs, pigs, butter, cheese, honey, &c. (*Wharton.*)

minute-tringa, *s.*

Ornith.: Selby's name for the Little Stint, *Tringa minuta.*

*** minute-watch,** *s.* A watch on which the minutes are marked.

minute-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: One of the wheels placed between the pillar-plate of a watch and the dial. Also called a dial-wheel.

*** minute-while,** *s.* A minute.

"They walk'd about me every *minute-while.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

† **minute** (as **mĭn'-ĭt**), *v.t.* [Minute, *a.*] To set down in a short sketch or note; to write minutes of; to make a note of.

minutely, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *minute,* a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.* (as *mĭn'-ĭt-lў*): Happening every minute; constant, unceasing.

"Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence for the sustaining of them."—*Hammond: Works,* i. 472.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a minute manner; with close attention to details; nicely, exactly; with minuteness. (Pron. *mī-nūt'-lў.*)

"He rather taxes Homer with painting them too *minutely.*"—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

* 2. Every minute; with little time intervening; constantly. (Pron. *mĭn'-ĭt-lў.*)

"As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven."—*Hammond: Works,* i. 471.

mĭ-nūte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *minute; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being minute, or of very small size or bulk; extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; insignificance, diminutiveness.

2. Close attention to minutiæ or details; critical exactness; precision.

mĭ-nū'-tĭ-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., from *minutus* = minute (q.v.).] Small, minor, or unimportant details or particulars.

"The Omnipotent . . .
From mere *minutiæ* can educe
Events of a most important use."
Cowper: To Lady Austen.

*** mĭ-nū'-tĭ-ōse (t as sh),** *a.* [Minutiæ.] Attending closely to minutiæ or minor details; minute, precise, exact.

"An expression like *minutiose* investigations."—*Fitz-Edward Hall: Modern English,* p. 168.

mĭnx, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of O. Dut. *minneken* = my love, or Eng. *minion.*] [Minnikin, Minion.]

1. A pert girl, a wanton woman, a baggage, a quean, a jade.

"Damn her, lewd *minx!* O, damn her."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 2. A she puppy, a lap-dog.

"Little *minxes* or pupees."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus,* p. 143.

3. A mink (q.v.).

minx-otter, *s.* The mink (q.v.).

*** mĭn'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *min(e),* s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with mines.

2. Of the nature of a mine or hollow in the earth.

"The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day."
Thomson: Autumn, 799.

mĭn-ў-a-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *minyas,* genit. *minyad(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Actinidæ. They do not fix themselves by their base, or foot, but by contracting it, form a hollow space, into which they take air, enabling them to float, which they do with their mouth and tentacles downward.

mĭn'-ў-ăs, *s.* [Lat. = a fabulous herb with magical properties.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Minyadinæ (q.v.). *Minyas cœrulea* is found at the Cape of Good Hope.

mī-ō-ba-sĭl'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μείων (*meiōn*) = less, and βασιλεύς (*basileus*) = a king.]

Palæont.: A genus of perissodactyle mammals, from the Miocene of North America. It is more or less synonymous with Brontotherium. [Brontotheridæ.]

mī'-ō-çēne, * meī'-ō-çēne, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. μείων (*meiōn*) = less, and καινός (*kainos*) = new, recent.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geology: A term introduced in 1835 by Sir Charles Lyell to designate the beds formerly called Middle Tertiary. The term Miocene denotes that only a minority of the shells belong to recent species. [Etym.] He founded it on the Faluns of France, which, according to M. Deshayes, have seventeen per cent. of their shell species recent. Subsequent discovery has slightly modified the number, especially as other beds than the Faluns have their own proportions of recent and fossil shells. Beyrich separated from it its lower portion, and, combining this with the Upper Eocene, founded a new division, the Oligocene (q.v.). The representatives of the Miocene are the Faluns of Touraine, those of Bordeaux, the freshwater strata of Gers, the Œningen beds, and the Marine Molasse of Switzerland, the Vienna and Mayence basins, the beds of the Superga, near Turin, the Miocene of the Western Territories in the United States, the Marine Miocene of India, Egypt, the West Indies, and Australia. The strata of the Siwalik Hills in India, formerly deemed Miocene, are now considered to be older Pliocene. Marine Miocene strata are sparingly displayed in the Atlantic States, but in the western parts of the United States freshwater deposits belonging to this geological age are abundant and widely distributed, and have yielded fossils of the most interesting character. They occupy the basis of great ancient lakes, which have gradually become silted up, and in which the remains of many animals were deposited by streams or otherwise. The shells of the Miocene show a somewhat warmer climate than that of the same localities now. Of vertebrates there are in the Eastern Hemisphere, *Dinotherium giganteum, Mastodon angustidens, Rhinoceros Schleiermacheri, Machairodus cultridens,* &c. Of quadrumana there are two genera, Pliopithecus, allied to the Gibbon, and Dryopithecus, allied to the Gorilla, to the Chimpanzee, and to Man. Among the American mammals are Mesohippus, Miohippus, akin to the Horse, Perchœrus and Elotherium (Pigs), and Hyænodon (a Carnivore). Abundant plants and insect remains have been found at Œningen, many of the former resembling modern North American plants more than those of Europe. Volcanic rocks of Mioceue age exist in Madeira, the Azores, and Australia. (*Lyell.*)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the strata described under A.

"*Miocene* strata of **Italy.**"—*Lyell: Student's Elem. of Geol.* (1885), p. 198.

mī-ō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *mio-,* and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, from the Upper Miocene of the United States. The species are rather larger than a sheep. All the feet have three toes, nearly equal in size. As in Mesohippus the little finger is represented by a splint-bone.

mī-ō-stĕm'-ŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Meiostemonous.]

mīr, *s.* [Russ.] A communal division in Russia.

*** Mïr'-a,** *s.* [Lat. fem. of *mirus* = wonderful (supply *stella* = star).]

Astron.: A fixed star, o Ceti, or *Mira Ceti,* situated in the neck of Cetus. It is variable or periodic, sometimes reaching the second magnitude and then again diminishing to the twelfth. Its periodic time is 331·336 days, about two months of which it is invisible to the naked eye. Its variability was first discovered by Fabricius in 1576.

*** mĭ-răb'-ĭl-ar-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *mirabil(is);* = wonderful; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] One who relates wonderful stories; a work on wonders.

"To give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain wit, as the manner of *mirabilaries* is to do."—*Bacon: On Learning,* bk. ii.

mĭ-răb'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Lat. *sal mirabile* = a strange or wonderful salt, an expression said to have been used by Glauber, because of the unexpected result of an experiment with sulphuric acid and common salt.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, rarely observed in crystals (except artificially), but usually in efflorescent crusts. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 1·481; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; taste, cool, feebly saline, and bitter. Compos.: soda, 19·3; sulphuric acid, 24·8; water, 55·9 = 100. Occurs abundantly at Carlsbad, Bohemia, in the water of the hot springs, at the salt mines of Ischl and Hallstadt, Austria, and as efflorescences at several places in the United States.

***mĭr'-ą-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *mirabilis* = wonderful, from *miror* = to wonder, to admire; Ital. *mirabile.*] Wonderful, admirable.

"Not Neoptolemus so *mirable.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

Mĭr'-ăch, *s.* [Corrupt. Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star, β Andromedæ.

mĭr'-ą-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *miraculum* = something wonderful, from *miror* = to wonder at; *mirus* = wonderful; O. Sp. *miracle;* Ital. *miracolo.*]

1. A wonder, a wonderful thing; anything which excites wonder, surprise, or astonishment; a marvel.

"I have beheld the Ephesian's *miracle*—
Its columns strew the wilderness."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 153.

*2. A miracle-play; a dramatic performance based on events in the life of Our Lord, or of the saints.

3. An act or effect sensibly deviating from the known laws of nature, wrought or supposed to be wrought by the direct interposition, aid, or permission of a supernatural being; a supernatural event or act.

"A *miracle* I take to be a sensible operation, which, being above the comprehension of the spectator, and in his opinion contrary to the established course of nature, is taken by him to be divine."—*Locke: A Discourse of Miracles.*

¶ *The Controversy regarding miracles:*

Mental Phil., Theol., Church Hist., &c.: This was commenced by David Hume, who, in 1750, published, as the tenth section of his *Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding,* an essay headed, "Of Miracles," and asserted that:—

"A miracle is a violation of the laws of nature, and, as a firm and unalterable experience has established these laws, the proof against a miracle from the very nature of the fact is as entire as any argument from experience can possibly be imagined." Again, "That no testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle, unless the testimony be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavours to establish, and, even in that case, there is a mutual destruction of arguments, and the superior only gives us an assurance suitable to that degree of force which remains after deducting the inferior." (*Works* (ed. 1809), pp. 120-126.)

Many replies were given on the Christian side to Hume's argument, one of the most noted being *A Dissertation on Miracles,* by George Campbell, D.D., F.R.S., Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. His contention (*Works* (ed. 1840), i. 29-39), in which he was supported long afterwards by Archbishop Whately, was, that there was a want of precision in Hume's use of the word experience. Whately showed that the word may have three meanings: personal experience, which would not be important for Hume's purpose; universal experience, regarding which it would be a *petitio principii* to assert that it was against the occurrence at any period of the world's history of miracles; or something intermediate between the two, viz., the experience of the generality, which is not enough to establish Hume's proposition. (*Whately: Logic* (Appendix I. viii.), *Experience.*) Some now hold the view that a miracle is not a violation of the laws of nature, but the operation of a higher law overriding that of a lower, as what may be termed the law of life suspends the chemical action of the gastric juices on the stomach itself during life, leaving them free to act at death.

*** miracle-monger,** *s.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles.

"These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 11.

miracle-play, *s.* [Miracle, s., 2.]

*** miracle-proof,** *a.* Not to be persuaded even by miracles.

"He is *miracle-proof,* and beyond the reach of persuasion; and not like to be convinced till it is too late."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 8.

mĭr'-ą-clc, *** myr-a-clc,** *v.t.* [Miracle, s.] To make into a miracle; to render miraculous.

"I'm not their father, yet who this should be
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*** mĭ-răc'-ụ-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *miracle; -ize.*] To represent as a miracle; to attribute any event to supernatural intervention.

mĭ-răc'-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *miraculeux;* Sp. & Port. *miraculoso;* Ital. *miracoloso.*]

I. Of the nature of a miracle; exhibiting, involving, or performed by a power more than natural; effected by the direct intervention or agency of God.

"Again, there is nothing in the world, but what is indeed doubly *miraculous.*"—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, exceedingly surprising, almost incredible: as, a *miraculous* feat, a *miraculous* escape.

miraculous-gifts, *s. pl.* [Gift.]

mĭ-răc'-ụ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *miraculous; -ly.*]

1. By means of a miracle; by power above that of nature.

"Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously.*"—*Porteus: Works,* vol. ii., lect. 14.

2. In a miraculous manner or degree; wonderfully, extraordinarily.

"Muscle and nerve *miraculously* spun."
Cowper: Retirement, 59.

mĭ-răc'-ụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *miraculous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being miraculous; the state of being effected by miracle.

"The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer used as an argument against their possibility."—*West: On the Resurrection,* § 13.

mĭr-ą-dor', *s.* [Sp., from *mirar* = to look.] A balcony; a belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view.

"Mean time your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador.*"
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

mĭ-rage' (ge as zh), *s.* [Fr., from *mirer* = to look at, from Low Lat. *miro* = to behold, from Lat. *miror* = to wonder at.] An optical illusion by which images of distant objects are seen as if inverted, below the ground or raised in the atmosphere. The phenomenon is best observed in the Egyptian or other deserts, though occasionally seen elsewhere, and the inverted images so much resemble those made in water as to create the illusion that a lake is really near. The soldiers of Napoleon I., when in Egypt, were much tantalised by the mirage; and Monge, who accompanied the expedition, was the first to explain the illusion. The layers of air in contact with the heated soil are rarefied and expanded more than those immediately above them; a ray of light from an elevated object has to traverse strata of air less and less refracting, and the angle of incidence continually increases in amount till refraction gives place to internal reflection. According to the varying density of the several strata of air the mirage varies its character. In 1822, Captain Scoresby, sailing in the Polar regions, saw the mirage of a ship inverted in the air. He recognised it as his father's vessel, the *Fame,* and found afterwards that she was at the time thirty miles off. The mirage is sometimes reflected sideways. By this means the French coast has at times been made to appear in comparative proximity to our own. The mirage was known in ancient Jewish times; it is mentioned in Isaiah xxxv. 7, "And the parched ground shall become a pool and the thirsty land (Heb. שָׁרָב (*sharabh*) = the mirage) springs of water." The Fata Morgana, what sailors call the "loomings," the Flying Dutchman, the Enchanted Island, Cape Flyaway, &c., are all produced by the mirage.

mĭr-bāne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Nitrobenzol.]

mĭr-bĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after C. F. Brisseau Mirbel, a botanical physiologist, director of the Jardin de Roi, at Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Mirbelieæ (q.v.).

mĭr-bĕl-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mirbeli(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Podalyricæ.

mīre (1), *** myre,** *s.* [Icel. *mýrr, mýre* = a bog, a swamp; cogn. with Sw. *myra* = a bog; Dan. *myr, myre;* O. Dut. *moer* = mud, mire; O. H. Ger. *mios,* M. H. Ger. *mies* = moss, swamp.] Wet, clayey soil; mud, dirt.

"Thy feet are sunk in the *mire,* and they are turned away back."—*Jeremiah* xxxviii. 22.

mire-crow, *s.* The sea-crow, laughing-gull, or peewit-gull, *Larus ridibundus.*

mire-drum, * mire-drombylle, * myre-drommylle, * myre-dromble, *s.* The bittern, from its note, and habit of frequenting miry places.

mīre (1), *v.t. & i.* [Mire, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plunge, set, or stick fast in mire: as, A horse or cart is *mired* when it has sunk so deep in the mud that it cannot be moved.

*2. To stain or soil with any foul matter. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Her palfrey's flanks were *mired* and bathed in sweat."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, iii.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To sink in mud; to sink so deep as to be unable to move.

"Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face.
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

*** mīre** (2), *s.* [A.S. *mire;* Da. *myre;* Icel. *maur;* Ger. *miere* = an ant.] An aut; a pismire (q.v.).

*** mīre** (2), *** myre,** *v.i.* [Lat. *miror.*] To wonder.

"He *myred* what course may he warelye taken."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 292.

Mĭr'-făck, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, α Persei.

*** mĭ-rĭf'-ĭc,** *** mĭ-rĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *mirificus,* from *mirus* = wonderful, and *facio* = to do.] Performing or working wonders; wonderful.

"More numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

*** mĭ-rĭf'-ĭ-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *mirus* = wonderful, and *faciens,* pr. par. of *facio* = to do, to make.] Wonder-working; causing wonder; wonderful.

"Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the conveyance of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing enchanted."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity,* bk. i., ch. xviii., § 8.

mĭr'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *miry; -ness.*] The quality or state of being miry; dirtiness, muddiness.

mĭ-rĭ'-quĭd-īte, *s.* [Named after the old Miriquidi Forest, Saxon Erzgebirge; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *miriquidit.*]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, occurring in very minute crystals, and sometimes massive. Colour of crystals, blackish-brown; of massive varieties, yellowish to reddish-brown; streak, ochre-yellow; lustre, vitreous; brittle; hardness, 4·0. Contains arsenic and phosphoric acids, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of lead, and water. Found at Schneeberg, Saxony, associated with various other minerals.

mĭrk, mŭrk, * merke, * mirke, *a. & s.* [A.S. *murc, mirce, myrce;* Icel. *myrkr;* Dan. & Sw. *mork* = murky (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Dark, murky, gloomy.

¶ *Pit-mirk:* A corruption of *pitch-mirk* = as dark as pitch.

"It's *pit-mirk;* but there's no an ill turn on the road."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* xi.

B. *As subst.:* Darkness, gloom.

"A werreour that were wys, desceyt suld euer drede,
Well more ou the nyght, than opon the day.
In *mirke* withouten sight withe eumys make affray."
Robert de Brunne, p. 176.

*** mĭrk'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mirky; -ness.*] Darkness, gloominess, gloom.

*** mĭrk'-sŏme, * mĭrke'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *mirk; -some.*] Dark, gloomy, darksome, murky.

"Through *mirkesome* aire hir ready way she makes."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 28.

*** mĭrk'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mirksome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mirksome; gloominess, gloom, darkness.

"Clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomeness* therein."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar,* ch. viii.

mĭrk'-ў, * merk-ie, *a.* [Eng. *mirk; -y.*] Dark, gloomy, murky.

"Upturned
His nostril wide into the *merkie* air."
Milton: P. L., x. 280.

mĭr'-lĭ-gōes, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dizziness, megrims in the head.

"My head's nae dizzy wi' the *mirligoes.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xxviii.

*** mir-oir,** *s.* [Mirror.]

mĭr'-rŏr, * mir-oir, * mir-our, * mir-rour, * myr-our, * myr-oure, * myr-ror, * myr-rour, *s.* [O. Fr. *mireor* (Fr.

miroir), from a Lat. **miratorium*, from Low Lat. *miro* = to behold; Lat. *miror* = to wonder at; Ital. *miratore, miradore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* A looking-glass, a speculum; any glass or polished substance which forms images by the reflection of the rays of light. Amongst the ancients, mirrors were made of various metals, as bronze, steel, silver, &c. Mirrors of polished metal are now called speculа. [SPECULUM.] The date of the invention of glass mirrors is not certainly known. From the account of Pliny, it would seem that they had been formerly made at the celebrated glass-houses of Sidon. The method of coating with tinfoil was known as early as the sixteenth century, at Murano, where it was first practised. Mirrors are either plane, concave, or convex. Plane mirrors represent objects of their natural size; concave mirrors, or those having a hollow surface, collect the rays, reflecting them to a focus in front of the mirror, and consequently enlarge the image of the object; convex mirrors disperse the rays, and therefore diminish the size of the image of the object.

2. *Fig. :* That on which we ought to fix our eyes; that which presents a true image or representation; a pattern, an example, an exemplar, a model.

"*Mirror* of faith, rever'd and mourn'd !"
Pope : Homer; Odyssey iv. 229.

II. *Arch. :* A small oval ornament cut into deep mouldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers.

mirror-script, *s.* Writing reversed, as if seen in a mirror; characteristic of one form of aphasia.

***mirror-stone,** *s.* A stone which reflects as a mirror; a kind of transparent stone.

mirror-writer, *s.* One who writes mirror-script.

mĭr'-rŏr, *v.t.* [MIRROR, *s.*]

*1. *Lit. :* To furnish or provide with a mirror or mirrors.

2. *Fig. :* To reflect, as in a mirror.

mĭrth, * **merthe,** * **mirthe,** * **murthe,** *s.* [A.S. *myrgdh, myrdh, mirhdh, mirigdh,* allied to *merg* = merry. From a Celtic source; cf. Gael. *mireadh* = play, mirth, *miread* = mirth; Ir. *mireog;* Gael. *mireag* = a frolic.] [MERRY.]

1. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, hilarity, social merriment.

"Go to now, I will prove thee with *mirth*, therefore enjoy pleasure."—*Eccles.* ii. 1.

*2. A subject of merriment.

"I'll use you for my *mirth*."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

***mirthe-less,** *a.* [MIRTHLESS.]

mĭrth'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *mirth; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of mirth; merry, gay, jovial, festive.

"When round the *mirthful* hoard the harp is borne."
West : Olympic Odes of Pindar, ode 1.

2. Exciting or causing mirth or merriment.

"The rest . . .
Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room
With laughter."
Beaum. & Fletch. : Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

mĭrth'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mirthful; -ly.*] In a mirthful manner; merrily, jovially, jollily; in mirth or joke.

mĭrth'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mirthful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mirthful; mirth, merriment, festivity.

*** mĭrth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mirth; -less.*] Devoid of mirth or merriment; joyless, cheerless.

"Whilst his gamesome cut-tail'd cur
With his *mirthless* master plays."
Drayton : Shepherd's Sirena.

***mĭrth'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mirthless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mirthless; cheerlessness, joylessness.

mĭr'-ў, *mier-ie, * myr-ie, *a.* [Eng. *mire* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Full of mud or mire; muddy; deep in mud.

2. Consisting of mire or mud.

"They are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

3. Covered with mire or mud; muddy.

mĭr'-zą, *s.* [Pers., from *mirzadah,* from *mir* (*emir*) = prince, and *zadeh* = son.] The common title of honour in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual; when it is appended to the name it is equivalent to prince.

mĭs-, *pref.* [See def.] A common prefix to English words, and having the force of wrong, defect, negation, failure, &c. It has two origins :—

1. English and Scandinavian = A.S. *mis-;* Dut., Dan. & Icel. *mis-;* Sw. *miss-;* Ger. *miss-;* Goth. *missa- :* as in misdeed, mistake.

2. French, from Latin; the proper old spelling was *mes-*, as in O. Fr. *meschief* = mischief, from Lat. *minus* = less.

*** mĭs,** *v.i.* [MISS, *v.*]

*** mĭs,** *adv.* & *s.* [MISS, *adv.*]

A. *As adv. :* Amiss, wrong, ill.

B. *As subst. :* A wrong.

"O rakel hond, to do so foule a *mis*."
Chaucer : C. T., 17,226.

mĭs-ăc-çĕp-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *acceptation* (q.v.).] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

*** mĭs-ăc-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *acception* (q.v.).] The same as MISACCEPTATION (q.v.).

"The apostle . . . contemning all impotent *misacceptions* calls them what he finds them, a forward generation."—*Bp. Hall : Sermon preacht to the Lords,* Feb. 18, 1634.

*** mis-ac-compt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *accompt* (q.v.).] To miscalculate, to miscount, to misreckon.

"He thought he *misaccompted* had his day."
Chaucer : Troïlus & Cressida, bk. v.

***mĭs-ą-çhiēve'-mĕnt, *mĭs-ąt-çhiēve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *achievement* (q.v.).] Wrong doing.

"Hope to swim in credit by such *misatchievements*."
—*Fuller : Worthies,* i. 209.

*** mĭs'-ăct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *act* (q.v.).] To act badly.

"The player that *misacts* an inferior part."—*Adams : Works,* i. 391.

*** mĭs-ąd-jŭst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *adjust* (q.v.).] To adjust, arrange, or dispose badly or wrongly; to put out of adjustment.

***mĭs-ąd-mĕaş'-ŭre-mĕnt (ş as zh),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *admeasurement* (q.v.).] Wrong measurement.

"Through mere *misadmeasurement* of its propinquity."—*E. A. Poe : Sphinx.*

mĭs-ąd-vĕn'-ture, * mess-a-ven-ture, * mis-a-ven-ture, * mis-a-ven-toure, *s.* [O. Fr. *mesaventure;* Fr. *misaventure,* from O. Fr. *mes-* = Lat. *minus,* and *aventure* = adventure.] Mischance; ill luck; bad fortune; an unlucky chance or accident.

"What *misadventure* is so early up,
That calls our person from our morning's rest ?"
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

¶ *Homicide by misadventure :* Also called excusable homicide, is when a person, while doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. [HOMICIDE.]

*** mĭs-ąd-vĕn'-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *misadventur(e); -ed.*] Unfortunate.

"A pair of starcrost lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parent's strife."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet. (Prol.)

*** mĭs-ąd-vĕn'-tu-roŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *adventurous* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unlucky.

"The tidings of our *misadventurous* synod."
Taylor : Edwin the Fair, iv. 1.

*** mĭs-ąd-vĕr'-tençe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advertence* (q.v.).] Inadvertence, carelessness; heedlessness.

"Once by *misadvertence* Merlin sat
In his own chair." *Tennyson : Holy Grail.*

*** mĭs-ąd-vīçe',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advice* (q.v.).] Ill advice; bad advice or counsel.

*** mĭs-ąd-vīse', * mĭs-ą-vīse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] To advise wrongly; to give bad advice to.

"If it be whan they hem *misavise*."
Chaucer : C. T., 5,812.

*** mĭs-ąd-vīsed',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advised* (q.v.).] Ill-advised, ill-directed.

*** mĭs-ąd-vīs'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *misadvised; -ly.*] Inconsiderately; not advisedly.

"He indiscretely, *misadvisedly* shewe forth the same."
—*Udal : Luke* ix.

*** mĭs-ąf-fĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affect* (q.v.).] To dislike.

"That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*."—*Milton : Remonst. Defence.*

*** mĭs-ąf-fĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affected* (q.v.).] Ill-affected, ill-disposed.

"Though he sit at ease, he is so *misaffected*."—*Burton : Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 181.

*** mĭs-ąf-fĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affection* (q.v.).] A wrong affection, liking, or disposition.

"Earthly and grosse with *misaffections*, it ushers the flesh of sinfull courses."—*Bp. Hall : Character of Man.*

*** mĭs-ąf-fīrm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affirm* (q.v.).] To affirm, assert, or declare wrongly or incorrectly.

"The truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirm'd*."—*Milton : Eikonoklastes.* (Pref.)

*** mĭs-ăl-lē-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allegation* (q.v.).] A false, erroneous, or incorrect allegation or statement.

"I had objected to them, *misallegations*, misinterpretations, misinferences."—*Bp. Hall : Ans. to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.* (Pref.)

*** mĭs-ąl-lĕge', * mĭs-ąl-lĕdge',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege, state, or cite erroneously.

"Those two *misalledged* authors."—*Bp. Hall : Honour of Married Clergy,* § 10.

mĭs-ąl-lī'-ąnçe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *alliance* (q.v.).] An improper alliance or associatiou; specif., an improper alliance by marriage. (In the latter sense generally written in the French form *mésalliance.*)

"The effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic."—*Hurd : On Chivalry & Romance,* let. 8.

† **mĭs-ąl-līed',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allied* (q.v.).] Improperly or wrongly allied or connected.

"They are a *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod."—*Burke : Letter to a Noble Lord.*

*** mĭs-ąl-lŏt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allotment* (q.v.).] A wrong allotment.

*** mĭs-ăl'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *alter* (q.v.).] To alter or change for the worse.

"These are all which have so *misaltered* the liturgy."—*Bp. Hall : Ans. to Vindic. of Smectymnuus,* § 2.

mĭs'-ąn-thrōpe, *s.* [Gr. μισάνθρωπος (*misanthrōpos*) = hating mankind : μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate; μῖσος (*misos*) = hate, and ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] A hater of mankind.

"Alas, poor dean ! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*."
On the Death of Dr. Swift.

mĭs-ąn-thrŏp'-ĭc, mĭs-ąn-thrŏp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *misanthrop(e); -ic, -ical.*] Hating mankind; having a dislike to mankind.

"What can be more gloomy and *misanthropic* ?"—*Observer,* No. 150.

mĭs-ăn'-thrō-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *misanthrop(e); -ist.*] A misanthrope.

"He speaks in the character of a *misanthropist*."—*Observer,* No. 150.

*** mĭs-ăn'-thrō-pīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *misanthrop(e); -ize.*] To render misanthropic.

mĭs-ăn'-thrō-pў, *s.* [Gr. μισανθρωπία (*misanthrōpia*), from μισάνθρωπος (*misanthrōpos*).] Hatred of or dislike to mankind.

"*Misanthropy* issues more from the morbid consciousness of self than from the sorrowful opinion formed of others."—*Lewes : Hist. of Philosophy,* i. 67.

mĭs-ăp-plī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *application* (q.v.).] A wrong application; application to a wrong purpose.

"We should . . . perish, not for want, but for *misapplication* of the means of life."—*South : Sermons,* vol. xi., ser. 3.

mĭs-ąp-plў', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apply* (q.v.).] To apply wrongly; to apply to a wroug purpose.

mĭs-ąp-prē'-ci-āte (ci as shĭ), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *appreciate* (q.v.).] To appreciate imperfectly; not to appreciate rightly or fully.

mĭs-ăp-prĕ-hĕnd', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apprehend* (q.v.).] To understand wrongly; to misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.

"He protested that he had been *misapprehended*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

mĭs-ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apprehension* (q.v.).] A mistaking, a mistake; wrong apprehension of a person's meaning; misconception, misunderstanding.

"Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God."—*Stillingfleet: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

* **mĭs-ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apprehensively* (q.v.).] By misapprehension or mistake.

mĭs-ap-prō-prĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).] To appropriate wrongly or wrongfully; to turn or put to a wrong purpose.

mĭs-ap-prō-prĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *appropriation* (q.v.).] The act of misappropriating or turning to a wrong purpose.

mĭs-ar-rānġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *arrange* (q.v.).] To disarrange; to put out of order or arrangement.

mĭs-ar-rānġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *arrangement* (q.v.).] A wrong or disorderly arrangement; want of order.

* **mĭs-ar-rāy',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *array* (q.v.).] Disorder, confusion.

"Then uproar wild and *misarray*
Marr'd the fair form of festal day."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 27.

* **mĭs-a-scrībe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ascribe* (q.v.).] To ascribe falsely or wrongly.

* **mĭs-as-sāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *assay* (q.v.).] To try wrongly or unsuccessfully.

"Hast thou any sheep-cure *misassaied*?"
Browne: Willie & Old Wennock.

* **mĭs-as-sīgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *assign* (q.v.).] To assign wrongly or erroneously.

* **mĭs-at-tĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *attend* (q.v.).] To disregard, to neglect.

"They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

* **mĭs-a-vĕn'-ture,** *s.* [MISADVENTURE.]

* **mĭs-a-vĕr',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *aver* (q.v.).] To assert wrongly.

"Job hath *misaverred*."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iv. 215.

* **mĭs-a-vīse',** *v.t.* [MISADVISE.]

* **mĭs-bēar',** * **mis-bere,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *bear*, v. (q.v.).] To bear or behave wrongly or improperly; to misbehave.

"Ye have *misborn* you, and trespassed unto me."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

mĭs-bĕ-cŏme', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *become* (q.v.).] Not to become; not to suit; to suit or become ill.

"Provided only that it were such drudgery as did not *misbecome* an honest man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

mĭs-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *becoming* (q.v.).] Not becoming; unbecoming, improper, indecorous.

"Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts
And put them into *misbecoming* plight."
Milton: Comus, 372.

mĭs-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *misbecoming*; *-ly.*] In a misbecoming manner; not becomingly.

"Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others."
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

* **mĭs-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *misbecoming*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being misbecoming; unbecomingness.

"These mere moral failings, whose unfitness or *misbecomingness* makes all the guilt."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 24.

* **mis-bedc,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *misbeódan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wrong by word or deed; to injure, to insult.

"Or who hath you *misboden* or offended?
Do tell me if that it may be amended."
Chaucer: C. T., 911.

B. *Intrans.:* To act wrongly or insultingly

"Whan Lowys herd that sawe, that Robert was so dede,
Agcyn right & lawe, tille Henry he *misbede*."
Robert of Brunne, p. 104.

* **mĭs-bĕ-fâll',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *befall* (q.v.).] To turn out badly or unfortunately.

"For elles but a man do so
Him male full ofte *misbefall*."
Gower: C. A., i.

mĭs-bĕ-fĭt'-tĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *befitting* (q.v.).] Ill befitting; unbecoming, misbecoming.

* **mĭs-bĕ-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beget* (q.v.).] To beget wrongly.

mĭs-bĕ-gŏt'-ten, * **mĭs-bĕ-gŏt',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *begot, begotten* (q.v.).] Begotten wrongly or unlawfully; of a bad origin.

"Which, indeed,
Ie valour *misbegot*." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 5.

mĭs-bĕ-hāve', *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *behave* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To behave ill or improperly.

B. *Trans.:* To behave or conduct ill. (Followed by a reflexive pronoun.)

"If anie one doo offende or *misbehave* himselfe, he is to be corrected and punished."—*Hooker: Supplie of the Irish Chronicles* (an. 1568).

mĭs-bĕ-hāved', *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *behaved* (q.v.).] Behaving ill or improperly; ill-conducted, ill-bred; guilty of misbehaviour.

"Like a *misbehaved* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

mĭs-bĕ-hā'-vioŭr (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *behaviour* (q.v.).] Bad behaviour; ill-conduct, misconduct.

"The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 4.

mĭs-bĕ-hōld'-en, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beholden* (q.v.).] Offensive, unkind. (*Prov.*)

mĭs-bĕ-lēf', * **mis-be-leefe,** * **mis-be-lieve,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *belief* (q.v.).] False or erroneous belief; unbelief; false religion.

mĭs-bĕ-lēve', *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *believe* (q.v.).] To believe falsely or erroneously.

"[She] chyde at him that made her *misbelieve*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 26.

* **mĭs-bĕ-lēved',** * **mys-by-lyved,** *a.* [Eng. *misbelief*; *-ed.*] Holding a false or erroneous belief or faith; unbelieving.

"And wythout peryl sykerore, then to byleue there
Among *myshyl'yuede* men."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 239.

mĭs-bĕ-lēv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *misbeliev(e)*; *-er.*] One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

"Men have been so curious to signifie *misbelievers*."
—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

mĭs-bĕ-lēv'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *believing* (q.v.).] Believing wrongly or falsely; holding a false faith; unbelieving.

"Meuiale to their *misbelieving* foes,"
Scott: Don Roderick, xxiii.

* **mĭs-bĕ-seēm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beseem* (q.v.).] To misbecome; to suit ill; not to befit or beseem.

"Too much *misbeseeming* a generous nature."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 4.

* **mĭs-bĕ-seēm'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beseeming* (q.v.).] Misbecoming, unbecoming, unfit, improper.

"Neither in discoursing thus do we lay any *misbeseeming* imputation upon God."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

* **mĭs-bĕ-stōw',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *bestow* (q.v.).] To bestow improperly or wrongly; to misapply.

"To take the *misbestowed* wealth which they were cheated of from those our prelates."—*Milton: Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.*

* **mĭs-bĭrth,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *birth* (q.v.).] An abortion.

"A scandalous *misbirth* of nature."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 232.

* **mis-bod-en,** *pa. par.* [MISBEDE.]

* **mĭs-born',** * **mĭs-bore,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *born* (q.v.).] Born to evil.

"A poore childe, and in the name
Of thilke, whiche is so *misborne*,
We toke."
Gower: C. A., iii.

* **mĭs-börne',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *borne* (q.v.).] Misbehaved.

mĭs-căl'-cu-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *calculate* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To calculate wrongly; to reckon wrong; to make a wrong calculation or guess regarding.

"After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted . . . and *miscalculated*."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

B. *Intrans.:* To calculate or reckon wrongly.

mĭs-căl-cu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *calculation* (q.v.).] An erroneous calculation, reckoning, or guessing.

mĭs-câll', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *call* (q.v.).]

1. To call by a wrong name; to name wrongly or improperly.

"That great sea *miscalled* the Pacific."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. xviii.

* 2. To give a bad name or character to; to defame.

3. To abuse.

"Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 24.

* **mĭs-cāpe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *scape*, for *escape* (q.v.).] To escape through inadvertence.

"Thoughtes *miscaped* me in my lyfe."—*Fisher: Sermons*, i. 359.

mĭs-căr'-rĭaġe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *carriage* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure, non-success.

"The delays and *miscarriages* which had been all but fatal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Ill-success, bad fortune, misfortune.

3. Ill-conduct; evil or improper behaviour; misbehaviour.

"Reflecting on our past *miscarriages*, and inquiring into their causes."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. 4.

II. *Med.:* The act of bringing forth before the time; spec., the expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus within six months after conception. [ABORTION.]

* **mĭs-căr'-rĭaġe-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *miscarriage*; *-able.*] Liable to miscarry.

"Why should we be more *miscarriageable* by such possibilities or hopes than others."—*Bp. Hall: A Short Answer.*

mĭs-căr'-rў, * **mis-car-i-en,** * **mys-car-ye,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eug. *carry* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be carried to the wrong place; to fail to reach its destination.

"A letter which hath accidentally *miscarried*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. To be driven or forced to the wrong place.

"My ships have all *miscarried*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

* 3. To fail; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful. (Said of persons.)

"Up once again; put spirit in the French;
If they *miscarry*, we *miscarry* too."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

4. To fail of the intended effect or result; not to succeed; to prove unsuccessful. (Said of things.)

"For what *miscarries*
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' utmost." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

II. *Med.:* To bring forth before the time; to expel the fœtus within six months after conception.

* **mĭs-cast',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cast* (q.v.).]

1. To turn or cast wrongly. (*Gower: C. A.*, iii.)

2. To cast up or calculate wrongly; to misreckon.

"The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 8.

* **mĭs-cast',** *s.* [MISCAST, *v.*] An erroneous reckoning or calculation.

* **mĭs-căs'-u-al-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *casualty* (q.v.).] An incident which turns out unluckily or unfortunately.

"Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties*, unquietnesse."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

* **mĭs-căth'-ō-lĭc,** * **mis-cath-o-like,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *catholic* (q.v.).] Heterodox. (*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. iii., § 3.)

mis-cee, *s.* [MISSI.]

* **mĭs-çĕ-ġĕn-ā'-tion, mĭs-çĕ-ġĕn-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *misceo* = to mix, and *genus* = a race.] A mingling or amalgamation of races.

"A type produced by a fusion of different races produced after a period of *miscegenition* and climacteric (? climatic) influences."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, p. 11.

* **mĭs-çĕl-la-nār'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *miscellan(y)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to miscellanies; miscellaneous.

B. *As subst.:* A writer of miscellanies.

* **mĭs'-çĕl-lāne,** *s.* [A corrupt of *mestlin* or *miscellin.*] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; mestlin.

"It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

mĭs-çel-lā'-nĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *miscellaneus* = miscellaneous (q.v.).] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

mĭs-çel-lā'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *miscellaneus* = mixed, miscellaneous.]

Bot.: A temporary order established by Linnæus for those genera which he could not properly classify.

mĭs-çel-lā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *miscellaneus*, from *miscellus* = mixed, from *misceo* = to mix.]

1. Mixed, mingled; consisting of several kinds; diversified.

"The *miscellaneous* matter I propose to give in these sheets."—*Observer*, No. 1.

2. Producing things of various kinds.

"An elegant and *miscellaneous* writer."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

mĭs-çel-lā'-nĕ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *miscellaneous; -ly.*] In a miscellaneous manner; promiscuously; with variety.

mĭs-çĕl-lā'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *miscellaneous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being miscellaneous; variety, diversity.

* **mĭs-çĕl'-lą-nĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *miscellan(y); -ist.*] A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

mĭs-çĕl'-lą-nў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *miscellanée, miscellanées*, from Lat. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus* = miscellaneous (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A mixture or mass composed of various things.

2. *Specif.:* A book or magazine containing a number of compositions on miscellaneous subjects; a collection of various kinds of treatises, essays, &c.

"Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more,
Like twinkling stars the *miscellanies* o'er.
Pope: Satires, v. 110.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Miscellaneous, various, diverse.

* **miscellany-madame,** *s.* A female dealer in miscellaneous articles, as of female attire, ornaments, &c.

"As a *miscellany-madame*, I would invent new tyres."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

* **mĭs-çĕn'-sure (s as sh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *censure* (q.v.).] To misjudge.

"If we *miscensure* your actions."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 101.

* **mĭs-çĕn'-tre (tre as tẽr),** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *centre* (q.v.).] To centre or concentrate on a wrong object; to direct or fix wrongly.

"They had misplaced, *miscentred* their hopes."—*Donne: Devotion*, p. 134.

* **mĭs-çhăl'-lenġe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *challenge* (q.v.).] A false challenge.

"The meede of thy *mischallenge* and abet."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 11.

† **mĭs-çhançe',** * **mes-chance,** * **mis-chaunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *meschance.*] That which chances ill; ill-luck, misfortune, mishap, misadventure, disaster.

"Make yourself ready in your cabin for the *mischance* of the hour."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

mĭs-çhançe', * **mis-chaunce,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *chance* (q.v.).] To happen or turn out wrongly or unfortunately.

"Still it hath *mischaunced*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

* **mĭs-çhançe'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *mischance; -ful.*] Unlucky.

* **mĭs-çhan'-çў,** *a.* [Eng. *mischanc(e); -y.*] Unlucky.

"If ever I should be so *mischancy*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xix.

* **mĭs-chăr'-ąc-tẽr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *characterize* (q.v.).] To characterize wrongly or erroneously; to give or attribute a false or erroneous character to.

mĭs-çharġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *charge* (q.v.).] To charge wrongly; to make a mistake in charging: as, To *mischarge* an account.

mĭs-çharġe', *s.* [Mischarge, *v.*] A mistake in charging; a wrong or erroneous charge: as, To make a *mischarge* in an account.

* **mis-chefe,** *s.* [Mischief.]

* **mĭs-çhēv'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Mischief.]

1. Unfortunate.

2. Mischievous, hurtful.

mĭs'-çhĭef, * **mes-chief,** * **mis-chefe,** * **mis-cheve,** * **mis-chiefe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *meschief*, from *mes* (Lat. *minus*), and *chef* (Lat. *caput*) = a head; cf. Sp. & Port. *menoscato*, from *menos* = Lat. *minus*, and *cuto* = Lat. *caput.*]

1. Harm, hurt, injury, damage, whether intentional or unintentional.

"And both these kings' hearts shall be to do *mischief*."—*Dan.* xi. 27.

2. Misfortune, calamity, mishap.

"I will heap *mischiefs* upon them; I will spend mine arrows upon them."—*Deut.* xxxii. 23.

3. That which causes harm, hurt, injury, or evil.

4. A source of trouble, vexation, or annoyance; a vexatious or annoying affair or matter.

5. The doing of harm; the causing of annoyance or slight injury; wrong doing: as, He is always in *mischief.*

* 6. A worker of mischief; a mischief-maker.

¶ *To play the mischief:* To cause great damage, hurt, or injury.

"These move slowly through the camp, their centrifugal force *playing the mischief*, blowing everything to pieces, knocking down tents, carrying them off 100 yards, and generally causing a good deal of bad language."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

mischief-maker, *s.* One who makes mischief; specif., one who stirs up ill-will, ill-feeling, or quarrels.

"Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischief-makers* of no common dexterity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mischief-making, *a.* Making mischief; specif., stirring up ill-will, ill-feelings, or quarrels.

* **mĭs'-çhĭef,** * **mes-cheve,** * **mis-chieve,** *v.t.* [Mischief, *s.*] To cause mischief to; to hurt, to harm, to injure, to annoy.

"Grant, I may ever love, and rather woo
Those that would *mischief* me, than those that do."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

* **mĭs'-çhĭef-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *mischief; -ful.*] Mischievous.

"For *mischiefful* matters there wasn't a more ingenious lad in the school."—*Foote: The Nabob*, iii.

mĭs'-çhĭev-oŭs, * **mis-cheev-ous,** * **mis-chev-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *mischief; -ous.* Formerly pronounced *mis-chiēv'-oŭs*, a pronunciation which, as well as *mĭs-chiēv'-ĭ-oŭs*, still lingers among the uneducated.]

1. Hurtful, harmful; causing harm, hurt, or injury; noxious, pernicious.

"The deplored and *mischievous* effect."
Cowper: Task, iv. 616.

2. Having the power to do harm, hurt, or injury.

"But he was . . . so *mischievous* an enemy, that he was frequently courted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Inclined to mischief; fond of mischief: as, He is a very *mischievous* boy.

mĭs'-çhĭev-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mischievous; -ness.*]

1. In a mischievous manner; so as to cause mischief, hurt, or injury; hurtfully.

"Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

2. With intent to do mischief, hurt, or injury: as, He did it *mischievously.*

mĭs'-çhĭev-oŭs-nĕss, * **mis-chev-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *mischievous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mischievous; hurtfulness, harmfulness.

"The *mischievousness*, . . . the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner."—*South: Sermons.*

2. Disposition to do mischief, harm, or injury.

mĭsçh'-ną, *s.* [Mishna.]

mĭs-çhoôse', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *choose* (q.v.).]

† **A.** *Trans.:* To choose wrongly; to make a wrong choice in.

"We *mischoose* the dale."—*Stowe: Elizabeth* (an. 1596).

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make a wrong choice.

* **mĭs-chrĭs'-ten** (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *christen* (q.v.).] To christen wrongly or imperfectly.

* **mĭs-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *miscibilité*, from *miscible* = miscible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being miscible; capability of being mixed.

* **mĭs'-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *misceo* = to mix; Sp. *miscible*; Ital. *miscibile.*] Capable of being mixed or united by mixture.

* **mĭs-çĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *citation* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous citation; misquotation.

"What a *miscitation* is this!"—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

* **mĭs-çīte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cite* (q.v.).] To cite or quote falsely or erroneously; to misquote.

"If Satan have *miscited* the Psalms."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., ser. 1.

* **mĭs-clāim',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *claim* (q.v.).] A false or mistaken claim.

* **mĭs-cŏg'-nĭ-zant** (or *g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cognizant* (q.v.).] Not cognizant; ignorant of; unacquainted with.

* **mĭs-cŏg-nize',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cognize* (q.v.).] To misunderstand.

"The good never intervert, nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 893.

* **mĭs-cŏl-lĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collect* (q.v.).] To collect wrongly.

* **mĭs-cŏl-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collection* (q.v.).] A wrong, faulty, or imperfect collection or gathering.

"I find both a *miscollection* and a wrong charge."—*Bp. Hall: Apol. against Brownists.*

* **mĭs-cŏl-lŏ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collocation* (q.v.).] Wrong collocation.

* **mĭs-cŏl'-oŭr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *colour*, v. (q.v.).] To give a wrong colour or meaning to.

* **mĭs-cŏm'-fŏrt,** * **mys-com-forte,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comfort* (q.v.).] Discomfort, disheartening.

"To heavy for *myscomforte* of my chere."
Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. i.

* **mĭs-cŏm'-fŏrt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comfort* (q.v.).] To cause discomfort to.

* **mĭs-cŏm-mĭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *commit* (q.v.).] To do amiss.

* **mĭs-cŏm-plāin',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-* and Eng. *complain* (q.v.).] To complain wrongly.

"Voyd of knowledge yet, yet *miscomplain*."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iv. 256.

* **mĭs-cŏm-prē-hĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comprehend* (q.v.).] To understand wrongly or erroneously; to misunderstand.

* **mĭs-cŏm-pūte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *compute* (q.v.).] To compute wrongly; to miscalculate.

* **mĭs'-cŏm-pūte,** *s.* [Miscompute, *v.*] A miscalculation, a misreckoning, a miscomputation.

"Buddeus de Asse correcting their *miscompute* of Valla."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

* **mĭs-cŏn-çēit',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceit*, v. (q.v.).] To misconceive.

"If you would not *misconceit* that I studiously intended your defamation."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **mĭs'-cŏn-çēit,** * **mis-con-ceipt,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceit*, s. (q.v.).] Misconception.

"That general *misconceit* of the Jews, about the kingdom of the Messiah."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 2.

mĭs-cŏn-çēive', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To misjudge; to have a false notion or conception of.

B. *Intrans.:* To have or entertain false or erroneous notions or ideas; to misjudge, to misapprehend.

"He which that *misconceiveth* oft misdemeth."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,284.

* **mĭs-cŏn-çēived',** * **mis-con-ceyved,** *a.* [Misconceive.] Mistaken, erring; having a wrong or erroneous conception.

"No, *misconceived!* Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

***mĭs-cŏn-çēiv'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *misconceiv(e); -er.*] One who misconceives, misjudges, or mistakes.

"What a *misconceiver* 'tis!"
Beaum. & Flet.: Passionate Madman, iii. 1.

mĭs-cŏn-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous conception, idea, or notion; misapprehension, misunderstanding.

"It cannot be, that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and error."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. viii.

***mĭs-cŏn-clū'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conclusion* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous conclusion or inference.

"Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*."—*Bp. Hall: Fashions of the World.*

mĭs-cŏn'-dŭct, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conduct*, s. (q.v.).]

1. Wrong or improper conduct; misbehaviour.

"Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* learned."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 70.

2. Mismanagement.

mĭs-cŏn-dŭct', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conduct* (q.v.).]

1. To conduct or manage wrongly or badly; to mismanage.

2. To misbehave (used reflexively): as, He *misconducted* himself.

***mĭs-cŏn'-fī-dent,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *confident* (q.v.).] Wrongly confident; confident without reason or grounds.

"My eyes are so lyncean, as to see you so proudly *misconfident*."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.*

***mĭs-cŏn-jĕc'-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conjecture*, s. (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous conjecture or guess.

"I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures*." — *Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***mĭs-cŏn-jĕc'-ture,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conjecture*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To make a wrong guess as to; to miscalculate, to misconceive.

B. *Intrans.*: To guess wrongly, to misconceive.

"Persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority."—*Bacon: On Church Controversies.*

***mĭs-cŏn'-sĕ-crāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To consecrate wrongly or improperly.

"The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles"—*Bp. Hall: Defeat of Cruelties.*

***mĭs-cŏn'-sĕ-quençe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *consequence* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous consequence or conclusion.

"Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it."—*Leighton: Com. on Peter* iii. 8.

***mĭs-cŏn'-stẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conster* (q.v.).] To misconstrue, to misjudge, to misapprehend.

"He *misconsters* all that you have done."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

***mĭs-cŏn'-strû-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *misconstru(e); -able.*] Capable of or liable to misconstruction. (*North: Examen*, p. 118.)

***mis-cŏn-strŭct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *construct* (q.v.).]

1. To construct wrongly.

2. To misconstrue, to misapprehend.

mĭs-cŏn strŭc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *construction* (q.v.).] The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation of words or things; a misconception, a misunderstanding, a misapprehension.

"The *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable."—*Paley: Sermons*, 20.

mĭs-cŏn'-strûe, mĭs-cŏn-strûe', * **misse-con-strewe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *construe* (q.v.).] To construe or interpret wrongly; to mistake the meaniug of; to misconceive, to misapprehend.

"From its harmless glee,
The wretch *misconstrued* villany."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 21.

mĭs-cŏn'-strû-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *misconstru(e); -er.*] One who misconstrues, misconceives, or interprets wrongly.

"Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, ch. x.

***mĭs-cŏn-tĕnt',** * **mis-con-tente,** *a.* [O. Fr. *mescontent*; Fr. *mécontent.*] Discontented, displeased, dissatisfied.

"She was not *miscontente* that he semed litel to regarde Jacob's welle."—*Udal: John* iv.

***mĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *contented* (q.v.).] Discontented, dissatisfied.

"Thinking that he would be *miscontented* therewith."—*Udal: John* iii.

***mĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *contentment* (q.v.).] Discontent.

"I have no specialte of the klnges majestes *myscontentment*."—*Gardner: To Paget*, 1546.

mĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-u-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cessation, discoutinuance.

2. *Law*: Continuance by an improper process.

***mĭs-cŏp'-ỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *copy* (q.v.).] An incorrect copy.

"It might be a misprint or *miscopy*."—*Atlantic Monthly* (1881), p. 477.

***mĭs-cŏp'-ỹ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *copy* (2) (q.v.).] To copy wrougly.

"Words *miscopied*."—*Atlantic Monthly* (1881), p. 478.

***mĭs-cord',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cord* (q.v.).] To disagree; to be discordant.

"He was a man right experte in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the werkes *miscorden*."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

***mĭs-cŏr-rĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *correct*, v. (q.v.).] To correct wrongly; to mistake in correcting another.

***mĭs-cŏun'-sĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *counsel* (q.v.).] To advise ill.

"Things *miscounselled* must needs miswend."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

mĭs-cŏunt', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *mesconter.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To count wrongly or incorrectly; to make a mistake in counting.

* 2. To misconstrue, to misjudge, to misconceive.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To count or reckon wrongly; to make a false count or calculation.

"In their computacion they had mistaken and *miscounted* in their nomber an hundreth yeres."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 15).

* 2. To misjudge, to mistake.

"And if so be, that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answere a faile."
Gower: C. A., i.

mĭs-cŏunt', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *count*, s. (q.v.).] A mistake in counting or reckoning.

***mĭs-cŏv'-ĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *coveting* (q.v.).] Covetiug or desiring wrongfully.

"Through rohberie or *miscoveting*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** mĭs'-crĕ-ançe,** * **mĭs'-crĕ-an-çỹ,** * **mis-crc-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mescreance.*] False bebelief, false religion, infidclity, heresy. [MISCREANT.]

"But through this and other their *miscreaunce*,
Tbey makeu many a wrong chevisaunce
Heaping up waves of wealth and woe."
Spenser: Shepheardes Calender; May.

mĭs'-crĕ-ant, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *mescreant*, from *mes-* = *mis-*, and *creant* = believing; Lat. *credo*; Fr. *mécréant*; Ital. *miscredente.*]

A. *As substantive*:

* 1. Originally, one believing wrongly; an infidel, a misbeliever.

"The consort and the principal servants of Soliman had been honourably restored without ransom; and the emperor's generosity to the *miscreant* was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. lviii.

2. A vile wretch, a scoundrel, a detestable villain.

B. *As adjective*:

* 1. Misbelieving, infidel.

"Al *miscreant* painyms, al false Jewes, al false heretikes, and al sedicious scismatikes."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 774.

2. Abandoned, vile.

"For men like these on earth he shall not find
In all the *miscreant* race of human kind."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 667.

***mĭs-crĕ-āte',** * **mĭs-crĕ-āt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *created* (q.v.).]

1. Created or formed unnaturally, or improperly; deformed, shapeless.

"What art thou, execrable shape!
That darest, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front?" *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 683.

2. Illegitimate.

"With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***mĭs-crĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *creation* (q.v.).] Wrong making.

"Imps of our own *miscreation*."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 277.

***mĭs-crĕ-ā'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *creative* (q.v.).] Creating or forming wrongly or amiss.

***mĭs-crē'-dent,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Lat. *credens*, pr. par. of *credo* = to believe.] A misbeliever, an infidel, a miscreant.

"Your sermon to us of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

***mĭs-crĕd'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *credit*, v. (q.v.).] To disbelieve.

"The *miscredited* twelve hasten back."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. viii., ch. vii.

***mĭs-crĕ-dū'-lĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *credulity* (q.v.).] Erroneous or wrongly directed credulity or belief; misbelief.

"We cannot hut justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the Church thau to the scripture."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 6.

***mĭs-crēēd',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *creed* (q.v.).] A false creed or religion.

"Spoil his creation for a fierce *miscreed*."
Keats. (*Annandale.*)

***mĭs-dāin',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *dain* = deign.] To misdeem, to misrepreseut.

mĭs-dāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *date*, s. (q.v.).] To date wrongly; to affix a wrong date to.

"In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!"
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 777.

mĭs-dāte', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *date*, s. (q.v.).] A wrong date.

***mĭs-dâub',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *daub*, v. (q.v.).] To daub unskilfully; to spoil by daubing.

"*Misdaubed* with some untempered and lately-laid mortar."—*Bp. Hall: Letter to a Worthy Knight.*

mĭs-dēal', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *deal*, v. (q.v.).]

Cards:

A. *Trans.*: To divide wrongly; not to divide properly amongst the players.

B. *Intrans.*: To make a misdeal.

mĭs-dēal', *s.* [MISDEAL, *v.*]

Cards: A wrong or false deal; a deal in which the cards are not divided properly amongst the players.

mĭs-dĕ-çĭ'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *decision* (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous decision.

mĭs-dēēd', * **mis-dede,** *s.* [A.S. *misdæd*; cogn. with Dut. *misdaad*; Goth. *missadeds*; Ger. *missethat*; O.H.Ger. *missitaat.*] A wrong or evil action, an evil deed, a wicked action, a crime.

"I am clear from this *misdeed* of Edward's."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

mĭs-dēēm', * **mis-deme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *deem* (q.v.); Icel. *misdæma.*]

A. *Trans.*: To judge wrongly; to misjudge.

"[He] saw his friends *misdeem'd* in crowds resort,
To bask beneath the sunshine of the Court."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid ii.

B. *Intrans.*: To misjudge, to mistake, to misconceive.

"*Misdeem* not, then,
If such affront I labour to avert
From thee alone." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 301.

*** mĭs-dĕ-mēan',** * **mis-de-meane,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *demean* (q.v.).] To misconduct. (*Used reflexively.*)

"From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

mĭs-dĕ-mēan'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *misdemean*, -*ant.*] One who commits a misdemeanor.

mĭs-dĕ-mēan'-ŏr, mĭs-dĕ-mēan'-oŭr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *demeanor* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. Misbehavior, misconduct; an offence or crime; a misdeed.

"God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdemeanors*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 12.

2. Mismanagement, mistreatment.

II. *Law*: An offence against the laws of a

less heinous nature than a crime Smaller faults are comprised under the gentler name of "misdemeanours" only, and are so designated in contradistinction to felonies, the former class comprehending all indictable offences which do not fall within the other, snch as assaults, nuisances, non-repair of a highway, and the like. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.)

***mĭs-dē-part'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *depart* (q.v.).] To share or divide wrongly or unfairly.

"Thon blamest Crist and sayst ful bitterly
He *misdeparteth* richesse temporal."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,527.

***mĭs-dē-rīve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *derive* (q.v.).]

1. To derive wrongly: as, To *misderive* a word.

2. To divert into a wrong channel; to misdirect.

"*Misderiving* the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel."—*Bishop Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 7.

‖ mĭs-dē-scrībe', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *describe* (q.v.).] To describe wrongly or falsely.

***mĭs-dē-şĕrt'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *desert*, s. (q.v.).] Ill-desert.

"My haplesse case
Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 12.

***mĭs-dē-vō'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *devotion* (q.v.).] Mistaken piety; misplaced devotion.

"We cry ont sacrilege and *misdevotion* against those who in zeal have demolish'd the dens and cages of her unclean wallowings."—*An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

***mĭs-dī'-ęt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *diet*, v. (q.v.).] To diet improperly or irregularly; to supply with improper food.

"Certainly this great body, by *misdietng* and willfull disorder, contracted these spirituall diseases."—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

***mĭs-dī'-ęt**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *diet* (q.v.).] Improper diet or food.

"And a drie dropsie through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 23.

***mĭs-dīght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *dight* (q.v.).] Badly dressed, prepared, or provided.

"Despis'd nature snit them once aright,
Their bodie to tbeir coate, both now *misdight*."
Bishop Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

mĭs-dĭ-rĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *direct* (q.v.).]

1. To give a wrong direction to; to send or turn in a wrong direction.

2. To direct or address to a wrong person or place: as, To *misdirect* a letter.

3. To turn to a wrong nse or purpose; to misapply.

"An energy and intelligence which, even when *misdirected*, have justly entitled them to be called a great people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To give wrong directions or instructions to: as, A judge *misdirects* a jury.

mĭs-dĭ-rĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *direction* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wrong or false direction.

2. *Law:* The act of a judge in directing a jury wrongly as to points of law.

***mĭs-dĭs-pō-şĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *disposition* (q.v.).] A bad disposition, direction, or inclination.

"Through the *misdisposition* of the medicine."—*Bishop Hall: Deceit of Appearance.*

***mĭs-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh** (**u as w**), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *distinguish* (q.v.).] To distinguish wrongly; to make false or erroneous distinctions.

"If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iii., § 8.

***mĭs-dĭ-vīde'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *divide* (q.v.).] To divide wrongly or improperly.

‖ mĭs-dō', *** mis-don**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.); Dut. *misdoen*; Ger. *missthun.*]

A. *Trans.:* To do wrongly or amiss.

B. *Intrans.:* To act amiss; to commit a crime or offence.

"Not wilfully *misdoing*, bnt unaware
Misled." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 225.

*** mĭs-dō'-ĕr, * mis-doo-er, * mys-do-ere**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doer* (q.v.).] One who does wrong; one who acts amiss; a wrongdoer, an offender.

"Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

mĭs-dō'-ĭng, *** mis-doo-ing**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doing* (q.v.).]

1. The act or habit of doing wrong; wrongdoing.

2. A wrong done; a crime, an offence, a misdeed.

"To reforme his *misdoings*."—*Holinshed: King John* (an. 1211).

***mĭs-doôm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doom* (q.v.).] To misjudge.

"To doom them right who others (rash) *misdoom*."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, ii. 287.

*** mĭs-doûbt'** (*b* silent), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doubt*, s. (q.v.).]

1. Doubt, hesitation, irresolution.

"York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. Suspicion of crime or danger.

"He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdoubts* present occasion."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

*** mĭs-doûbt'** (*b* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doubt*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To mistrust, to doubt; to suspect of deceit or danger.

"Much I *misdoubt* this wayward hoy
Will one day work me more annoy."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To be suspicious or mistrustful.

"*Misdoubting* much, and fearful of th' event."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 116.

*** mĭs-doûbt'-fûl** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *misdoubt*; *-ful.*] Mistrustful, suspicious, misgiving.

"She gan to cast so her *misdoubtful* mind."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 8.

*** mĭs-drâw'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *draw* (q.v.).] To draw or drag the wrong way.

"A yoke of *misdrawynges* in divers partes."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

*** mĭs-drĕad'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *dread*, s. (q.v.).] Dread of evil; mistrust.

"The passions of the mind,
That have their first conception by *misdread*,
Have after-nourishment and life by care."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

*** mĭse**, *s.* [Norm. Fr., Fr. *mis-* pa. par. of *mettre* = to place, from Lat. *mitto* = to send.]

1. *In Law:* The issue in real actions, especially in a writ of right.

"A court which may try the *mise* joined upon a writ of right."—*W. Nelson: Lex Maneriorum*, p. 36. (1726.)

2. A tax or tallage.

3. Cost, expense, outlay.

4. A mease or messuage.

5. In Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldom.

6. A treaty, an agreement: as, the *Mise* of Lewes, 1264.

mise-money, *s.*

Law: Money paid by way of contract or composition to purchase any liberty, &c.

*** mĭs-ēaşe'**, *** mis-ese**, *** myeise**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ease*, s. (q.v.).] Uneasiness, discomfort, pain.

"So that be moste for *mysese* awei at the ende."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 34.

*** mĭs-ēaş'-ў**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *easy* (q.v.).] Uneasy, uncomfortable.

"Vnneath male I ligge for pure *miseasie* sorowe."
Chaucer: Test. of Love, bk. i.

*** mĭs-ēat'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *eating.*] Wrongful eating.

"The *miseating* of a certain fruit."
Sylvester: The Imposture, 497.

*** mĭs-ĕ-dĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *edition* (q.v.).] A spurious or incorrect edition.

"Following a *misedition* of the vulgat, which perverts the sense."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iii., case 10.

*** mĭs-ĕd'-ų-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *educate* (q.v.).] To educate wrongly or imperfectly.

mĭs-ĕm-plŏy', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *employ*, v. (q.v.).] To use or employ wrongly; to turn to wrong purposes; to misapply, to misuse.

"Twere wild profusion all, and bootless waste
Power *misemploy'd*." *Cowper: Tirocinium*, 50.

mĭs-ĕm-plŏy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *employment* (q.v.).] Wrong employment, use, or application; misuse; application to a wrong or useless purpose.

"An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

mī'-sē-nīte, *s.* [Named from Miseno, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral with an acid and bitter taste, occurring in white silky fibres. Soluble in water. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 56·93; potash, 36·57; alumina, 0·38; water, 6·12 = 100. Found in the Grotta di Miseno, near Naples.

*** mĭs-ĕn-rōll'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *enroll* (q.v.).] To enroll wrongly.

"I should thee *misenroll*
In booke of life." *Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 64.

mĭs-ĕn'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *enter* (q.v.).] To enter wrongly, incorrectly, or erroneously: as, To *misenter* an item in an account.

*** mĭs-ĕn-trēat'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *entreat* (q.v.).] To treat wrongly or wrongfully.

mĭs-ĕn'-trў, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *entry* (q.v.).] An erroneous or incorrect entry or charge.

*** mĭs-ĕ-pĭs'-cŏ-pĭst**, *s.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and ἐπίσκοπος (*episkopos*) = a bishop.] A hater of bishops or episcopacy.

"These *misepiscopists* envied and denyed that honour."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 640.

mī'-şēr, *** mys-er**, *s.* [Lat. *miser* = wretched: cf. Sp. & Ital. *misero* = wretched, avaricious.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A wretched man, a miserable person.

"Because thou sayest, that I am rich and enriched and lack nothing, and knowest not that thou art a *miser* and miserable and poor and blind and naked."—*Revelation* iii. 17. (Rheims.)

*** 2.** A wretch, a mean fellow.

3. A person extremely covetous; a sordid, niggardly person; a niggard; a mean, penurious person.

"The *miser* will forego the comforts, the conveniencies, and almost the necessaries, of existence."—*Horne: Works*, vol. v., dis. 1.

II. *Well-sinking, &c.:* A large auger for excavating earth in wet situations, as in sinking holes for pier foundations. It is of cylindrical form, has a protruding lip, to enable it to scrape up the soil as it is rotated, and is lifted to the surface to discharge its load.

mī'-şēr, *v.t.* [Miser, *s.*] To collect in the interior of a miser or boring-tool.

mĭş'-ēr-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *miserabilis* = pitiable, from *miscror* = to pity; Port. *miseravel*; Ital. *miserabile*; Sp. *miserable.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Very wretched or unhappy; suffering misery; abject.

"On me exercise not
Thy hatred . . . . me than thyself
More *miserable*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 930.

2. Filled with misery; causing wretchedness or extreme discomfort: as, a *miserable* night.

*** 3.** Niggardly, miserly.

"The liberal-hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, *miserable*, and, by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., ch. lxv.

4. Very poor or mean; pitiable, wretched, worthless.

"A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their *miserable* meal." *Cowper: Task*, i. 560.

5. Poor, mean, despicable, petty.

"It was *miserable* economy indeed to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A wretch.

"'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; Montreuil.*

*** mĭş'-ēr-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *miserable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being miserable; misery.

"*Miserableness*
Hath brought in distress."
Skelton: Why Come Ye Not to Courte?

mĭş'-ēr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *miserab(le)*; *-ly.*]

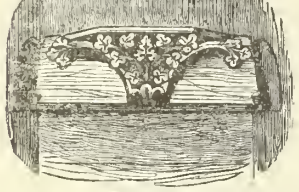
1. In a miserable manner; wretchedly, pitiably.

2. Calamitously.
"He will *miserably* destroy those wicked men."—*Matthew* xxi. 41.
3. Wretchedly, meanly, poorly.
* 4. Covetously; like a miser.

***mĭs-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *miseratio*, from *miseratus*, pa. par. of *miseror* = to pity.] Commiseration, pity.
"God of his *miseration*
Send better reformacion."
Skelton: Why Come Ye Not To Courte?

mĭs-ẽ-rĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *erect*, v. (q.v.).] To erect wrongly or for a wrong purpose.
"Cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Amos* iii. 15.

mĭs-ẽr-ẽr'-ẽ, *s.* [Lat. = pity, have pity; imper. sing. of *misereor* = to have pity.]
1. A name given to a psalm in the Roman Catholic service, taken from the 51st Psalm in the Vulgate, beginning *Miserere mei, Deus* (Have mercy on me, O God). It was frequently given as a test by the ordinary to malefactors sentenced to death who had benefit of clergy allowed them. [NECKVERSE.]
2. A lamentation.
"What loud lament and dismal *Miserere*
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!"
Longfellow: Arsenal at Springfield.
3. A piece of music composed to the *Miserere*, or 51st Psalm.
4. A small bracketed projection in the under-side of the seat of a stall in churches, designed to afford some degree of rest to the



MISERERE.
(From Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey.)

person, making a compromise between sitting and standing. They were frequently elaborately decorated with wood-carving, occasionally of a grotesque character.

***mĭş'-ẽr-ĭ-corde,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *misericordia* = pity, mercy.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Mercy, pity, commiseration.
"The vertue of *misericorde*." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.
2. *Old Arm.:* A small, straight dagger, originally without guard, which, with its sheath, was usually richly ornamented. It obtained its name from its use, which was that of inflicting the "mercy-stroke" upon a wounded antagonist which deprived him of life, for which purpose it had a thin, sharp blade capable of penetrating the junctures of a suit of armour. It was worn on the right side, secured by a short chain to the hip-belt. The handle being much heavier than the blade, it hung generally in an inverted position.

mĭş-ẽr-ĭ-cor'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat.]
1. *Arch.:* The same as MISERERE, 4.
2. *Law:* An arbitrary fine imposed on any person for an offence; so called because the amercement ought to be but small, and less than that required by Magna Charta.
3. *Old Arm.:* The same as MISERICORDE, 2.

mĭ'-şẽr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *miser*; *-ly.*] Of or pertaining to a miser; like a miser in habits; penurious, niggardly, parsimonious; characteristic of a miser; as, a *miserly* person, *miserly* habits.

mĭş'-ẽr-ў, *mis-er-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *miserie*, from Lat. *miseria*, from *miser* = wretched; Sp., Port., & Ital. *miseria*; Fr. *misère.*]
* 1. Niggardliness, penuriousness, parsimony, miserliness, covetousness.
"But Brutus, scorning his (Octavius Cæsar's) *misery* and niggardliness, gave unto every band a number of wethers to sacrifice."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 215.
2. Great unhappiness or wretchedness; extreme pain of mind or body; great distress.
"*Misery* marks him of our kind."
Crabbe: Woman.
3. Calamity, misfortune, distress.
"I will not wish ye half my *miseries*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

*** mis-ese,** *s.* [MISEASE.]

*** mĭs-ĕs-teĕm',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *esteem*, s. (q.v.).] Want of esteem; disregard, slight, disrespect.

*** mĭs-ĕs'-tĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *estimate*, v. (q.v.).] To estimate falsely or erroneously; to misjudge; to misconceive.

*** mĭs-ĕx-pŏŭnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *expound* (q.v.).] To expound wrongly or erroneously.

*** mĭs-ĕx-prĕss'-ĭŏn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *expression* (q.v.).] Wrong or improper expression.

*** mĭs-fāĭth',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *faith.*] Want of faith or trust; distrust, mistrust.
"Some sudden turn of anger, born
Of your *misfaith*."
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien, 382.

*** mĭs-fâll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fall*, v. (q.v.).] To befall unluckily.
"To upbrayd that chaunce which him *misfell*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 10.

*** mĭs-fāre',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fare*, v. (q.v.).] To fare ill or badly; to be unfortunate; to go wrong.
"Sigh this thynge howe it *misferde*."
Gower: C. A., v.

*** mĭs-fāre',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fare*, s. (q.v.).] Ill-fare; ill-fortune; misfortune.
"The whole occasion of his late *misfare*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 48.

*** mĭs-fâr'-ĭng,** *s.* [MISFARE, *v.*]
1. Misfortune.
2. Evil-doing.
"Yet their own *misfaring* will not see."
Spenser: Colin Clout.

*** mĭs-fâsh'-ĭon,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fashion*, v. (q.v.).] To form or fashion wrongly.
"A thing in reason impossible, through their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

*** mĭs-fāte',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng *fate*, s. (q.v.).] Misfortune.
"Throw their own *misfate*."
Sylvester: Panaretus, 1495.

mĭs-fēaş'-ąnce, * mis-feaz-ance, *s.* [Fr. *mis-* = O. Fr. *mes*, and Fr. *faisance*, from *faire* = to do.]
Law: A trespass; a wrong done; the improper performance of some lawful act.

mĭs-fēaş'-ąnt, mĭs-fēaz'-ąnt, *s.* [MISFEASANCE.]
Law: A trespasser, a misfeazor.

mĭs-fēaş'-şŏr, mĭs-fēaz'-ŏr, *s.* [MISFEASANCE.]
Law: A trespasser.

*** mĭs-fēaz'-ąnce,** *s.* [MISFEASANCE.]

*** mĭs-feign' (eign as ān),** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *feign* (q.v.).] To feign or pretend with evil designs; to pretend wrongfully.
"So *misfeigning* her true knight to hee."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 40.

mĭs-fĭt', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fit*, s. (q.v.).] A bad fit; a bad match.

*** mĭs-fŏnd',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fond* (q.v.).] Foolishly fond.

*** mĭs-fŏr-gĭve',** *** mis-for-yeve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *forgive* (q.v.).] To misgive.

*** mĭs-form',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q.v.).] To form or fashion wrongly or improperly.
"With that *misformed* spright he backe returned againe."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 55.

mĭs-for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *formation* (q.v.).] An irregular or unnatural formation; a malformation.

mĭs-for'-tu-nate, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortunate* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unlucky. (*Vulgar.*)
"That *misfortunate* wasting of his strength."
Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, iv. 4.

*** mĭs-for'-tune,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortune* (q.v.).] To turn out or result unfortunate; to fail.
"The Queene, after mariage, was conceived with childe, but it *misfortuned*."—*Stow: Annals.* (Pref.)

mĭs-for'-tune, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortune*, s. (q.v.).] Bad or ill fortune; ill luck; a calamity; an unlucky or unfortunate accident or event; a mishap; a disaster.
"Whenso her father deare
Should of his dearest daughter's hard *misfortune* heare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 5.
¶ *To have a misfortune:* To become the mother of an illegitimate child.
"'If you please, ma'am, *I had a misfortune*, ma'am,' replied the girl, casting down her eyes."—*Marryat: Midshipman Easy*, ch. iii.

*** mĭs-for'-tuned,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortuned* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unlucky.

*** mĭs-frāme', * misse-frame,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *frame*, v. (q.v.).] To frame or fashion wrongly or improperly.
"The *misseframing* of hys matter more towarde diuision than vuitye."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 874.

*** mĭs-gĕs'-tured,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *gesture* (q.v.).] Awkward in outward bearing.
"To be *misgestured* in our prayers."—*Hall: Contempl.*; *Foyle of Amalek.*

*** mĭs-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *get* (q.v.).] To get wrongfully or improperly; to gain by unlawful means.
"Of that thei were first *misget*."
Gower: C. A., viii.

*** mĭs-glē',** *v.t.* [MISGIVE.]

mĭs-gĭve', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *give* (q.v.).]
* 1. To give amiss; to bestow wrongly or improperly.
2. To fill with doubt or suspicion; to deprive of confidence; to raise doubt or mistrust in.
"But the minds of the questioners *misgave* them that the guide was not the rude clown that he seemed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

mĭs-gĭv'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *misgiv(e)*; *-ing.*] A doubt; a failing of confidence or trust; mistrust, distrust; a feeling of doubt or distrust.
"It was not without many *misgivings* that James had determined to call the Estates of his realm together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*** mĭs-gō',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *go* (q.v.).]
1. To go wrong; to go astray; to go out of the way.
"I wot wel hy the cradel I have *misgo*
Here lith the miller and his wif also."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,253.
2. To miscarry.
"Some whole fleets of cargoes . . . had ruinously *misgone*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 169.

*** mĭs-gŏt'-ten,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *gotten* (q.v.).] Got or gained by improper, unlawful, or unjust means.
"Leave, faytor, quickely that *misgotten* weft
To him that hath it better justifyde."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 18.

mĭs-gŏv'-ẽrn, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *govern* (q.v.).] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.
"Now if any (*misgoverning* their own wittes) do fortune to use that for a spurre, which I had heere appointed for a bridle, I can none otherwise lament it."—*Gascoigne: To the Readers generally.*

*** mĭs-gŏv'-ẽr-nąnce,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and *governance* (q.v.).] Ill-government, misgovernment, disorder, misconduct, misbehaviour.
"Had never worldly man eo high degree
As Adam, til he for *misgovernance*
Was driven out of his prosperitee."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,018.

mĭs-gŏv'-ẽrned, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *governed* (q.v.).]
1. Badly governed or administered: ill-governed.
* 2. Ill-behaved, rude, rough.
"Rude *misgoverned* hands, from window's tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

mĭs-gŏv'-ẽrn-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *government* (q.v.).]
1. Bad government; ill administration or management of public or private affairs.
"To such a temper had eighteen years of *misgovernment* brought the most loyal parliament that had ever met in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.
* 2. Want of self-constraint; loose conduct, misconduct, misbehaviour.
"Eschew hetimes the whirlpoole of *misgovernments*."—*Gascoigne: To the Youth of England.*

*** mĭs-grā'-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *gracious* (q.v.).] Not gracious; disagreeable, ungrateful.
"His [Vulcanus] figure
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly, and *misgracious*." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

***mĭs-graff'**, ***mĭs-grafft'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *graff*, *graft* (q.v.).] To graft amiss or on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

"*Misgrafted* in respect of years."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

***mĭs-grŏ̄und'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *grounded* (q.v.).] Ill or badly grounded; badly founded or based.

"From me, no pulpit, nor *misgrounded* law,
Nor scandall takeu shall this cross withdraw."
Donne: The Cross.

mĭs-grŏ̄wth', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *growth* (q.v.).] A bad growth; a distortion of something good in itself.

"Mediæval charity and chastity are manifestly *misgrowths* . . . of the ideas of kindness and pureness."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays.* (Pref.)

***mĭs-guĕss'**, ***mysse-gesse**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guess* (q.v.).] To guess wrongly or erroneously.

"Some false shrewes there he hee *mysegesseth* amonge."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 976.

mĭs-gŭg'-gle, **mĭs-gŏg'-gle**, **mĭs-grŭ'-gle**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To mangle, to disfigure, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Donald had been *misguggled* by ane of these doctors about Paris."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

mĭs-guīd'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guidance* (q.v.).] Wrong or false guidance; guidance into error.

"By causing an errour in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, to cause an errour in his choice too, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

***mĭs-guīde'**, *s.* [Misguide, *v.*] Misguidance, sin, offence.

"Make amends for man's *misguide*."
Spenser: Hymne of Heavenly Love.

mĭs-guīde', ***mis-guyde**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guide*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To guide or direct wrongly; to lead wrong or astray; to direct to a wrong purpose or end.

"Vanity is more apt to *misguide* men than false reasoning."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

2. Ill-use, to ill-treat. (*Scotch.*)

***B.** *Intrans.:* To go wrong, to trespass.

"Misdoubting hut he should *misguide*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 47.

mĭs-guīd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guided* (q.v.).] Led astray by evil counsels or wrong directions.

"Ken wrote to implore mercy for the *misguided* people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***mĭs-guīd'-ĕd-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *misguided*; *-ly.*] In a misguided manner; under the influence of wrong counsels.

"The controllers have to resist any effort the country may *misguidedly* make for premature emancipation."
—*Times*, August 22, 1881.

mĭs-guīd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Misguide, *v.*]

mĭs-guīd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *misguiding*; *-ly.*] In a way to misguide or mislead; so as to mislead.

mĭs'-gŭrn, *s.* [Fr. *misgurne*; Germ. *fischguren*; see Grimm, s.v. Beiszker.]

Ichthy.: Lacépède's name for *Misgurnus fossilis*. (*D'Orbigny.*)

mĭs-gŭr'-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *misgurn* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cobitidina (Loaches). The body is elongate and compressed; no sub-orbital spine. Ten or twelve barbels, four on the mandible; dorsal fin opposite the ventrals, caudal rounded. Four species, from Europe and Asia. *Misgurnus fossilis* is the largest of European loaches; it occurs in stagnant waters of eastern and southern Germany and northern Asia. *M. anguillicaudata*, an equally large species, is from Japan.

***mĭs-gўe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Mid. Eng. *gye* (q.v.).] To misguide.

mĭs-hăl'-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hallowed* (q.v.).] Devoted to evil uses with magic rites; unhallowed.

"His *mishallowed* and anointed steel."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

mĭs-hăn'-dle, ***mysse-han-del**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *handle*, v. (q.v.).] To ill-treat, to maltreat.

"Verye fewe he ouer manye to be so wrongefullye *myssehandeled* and punyshed."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 899.

mĭ-shănt'-ĕr, **mĭs-chănt'-ĕr**, *s.* [Fr. *misaunter*, from pref. *mis-*, and Mid. Eng. *aunter* = adventure.] A misadventure, a misfortune, an unlucky chance. (*Scotch.*)

mĭs-hăp', *** mis-happe**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hap*, s. (q.v.).] A mischance, a misfortune; an unlucky chance; ill-luck.

"If on life's uncertain main
Mishap shall mar my sail."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 3.

*** mĭs'-hăppe**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hap* (q.v.).] To be unlucky; to fare unluckily.

"For many a vice, as saith the clerke,
There hongen vpon slouthes lappe,
Of suche as make a man *mishappe*."
Gower: C. A., iv.

*** mĭs-hăp'-pen**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *happen* (q.v.).]

1. To happen unluckily; to turn out ill.

2. To fare ill; to be unlucky.

"Boste aud deignouse pride and ille avisement
Mishapnes oftentide." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 289.

*** mĭs-hăp'-pĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *happiness* (q.v.).] Misery, wretchedness.

"What wit haue wordes so prest and forceable,
That may contaiue my great *mishappiness*?"
Wyatt: Complaint vpon Loue, &c.

*** mĭs-hăp'-pў**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *happy* (q.v.).] Unhappy, miserable, wretched, sad.

"Sorweful and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beggar."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** mĭs-hēar'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.).] To hear wrongly; to mistake in hearing.

"Thou hast misspoke, *misheard*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

*** mĭs-hēēd'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *heed* (q.v.).] Carelessness.

"By *misheed* or by misbap."
Sylvester: Map of Man, 312.

mĭsh'-măsh, *s.* [A reduplication of *mash* (q.v.).] A mingle-mangle, a hotch-potch, a mess.

Mĭsh'-mē, Mĭsh'-mî, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A chain of mountains east of Assam.

mishmee-bitter, *s.*

Pharm.: The dried root of *Coptes Teeta*, the Mishmi Tita, called in Assam Tita, and in Sind, Mahmira. It is a pure bitter tonic, useful in general debility, convalescence after fevers, nervous diseases, atonic dyspepsia, and mild forms of intermittent fever. The plant itself, discovered by Griffith in the Mishmee mountains, is imperfectly known.

mĭsh'-nạ, mĭsh'-nah, *s.* [Heb. מִשְׁנָה (*mishnah*), from שָׁנָה (*shanah sheni*), prop. the second Law.]

Jewish Literature:

1. The second, or oral Law (δευτέρωσις), supposed to have been given to Moses to be transmitted to the doctors of the written Law in all ages.

2. The collection of the traditional laws, each one of which is likewise called Mishna, or Halacha. The name Mishna is especially given to the canonical work edited by R. Jehudah, the Prince, also called the Holy (born circa A.D. 150). It contains an abstract of the more ancient Halacha collections made by his predecessors. It cousists of six orders or books, divided into sixty treatises and 525 chapters: Order 1 treats on seeds; 2, on festivals; 3, on women; 4, on damages; 5, on holy things, and 6 on purifications. The Mishna has been translated into Latin and into almost all European languages. [Talmud.]

mĭsh'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mishn(a)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Mishna.

*** mĭs-ĭ-măġ-ĭ-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *imagination* (q.v.).] Wrong or false imagination or conception; misconception.

"Prodigies which this *misimagination* produces in that other sex."—*Bp. Hall: Righteous Mammon.*

*** mĭs-ĭm-prôve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *improve* (q.v.).] To fail to improve or make good use of: to fail to turn to good account; to misapply, to misemploy,

"If a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken away."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 12.

*** mĭs-ĭm-prôve'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *improvement* (q.v.).] Ill use or employment; misuse, misapplication; application to a bad purpose.

"Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 12.

*** mĭs-ĭn-clīne'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *incline*, v. (q.v.).] To incline, dispose, or turn wrongly; to give a bad inclination to.

"Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections *misinclined*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 1.

mĭs-ĭn-fĕr', ***mis-in-ferre**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *infer* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To infer wrongly or erroneously; to draw a wrong inference from.

"Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 52.

B. *Intrans.:* To draw a wrong inference; to infer wrongly.

mĭs-ĭn-form', *** mis-en-forme * mis-informe**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *inform* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To inform wrongly: to give false or erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to.

"That he might not through any mistake *misinform* me."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 681.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To give wrong information; to make an incorrect statemeut.

"You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the papists."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxii.

*** mĭs-ĭn-form'-ant**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *informant* (q.v.).] One who misinforms, or gives false information.

mĭs-ĭn-fôr-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *information* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect information; an erroneous statement of facts.

"Let not such he discouraged as deserve well, by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

mĭs-ĭn-form'-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *informer* (q.v.).] One who misinforms; one who gives false or ineorrect information.

*** mĭs-ĭn-strŭct'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct badly or incorrectly; to teach amiss.

"Let us not thiuk that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 49.

*** mĭs-ĭn-strŭc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *instruction* (q.v.).] Wrong or improper instruction.

"Correcting . . . the errors of their *misinstruction*."
—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii.; *Disc. of the Conscience.*

mĭs-ĭn-tĕl'-lĭ-ġençe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *intelligence* (q.v.).]

1. False or erroneous information; misinformation.

2. Disagreement, misunderstanding.

*** mĭs-ĭn-tĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *intend* (q.v.).] To misdirect; to aim ill.

"The damzell broke his *misintended* dart."
Spenser: Sonnet 16.

mĭs-ĭn-tĕr'-prĕt, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *interpret* (q.v.).] To interpret wrongly; to put a wrong or erroneous interpretation on; to misunderstand, to misconstrue, to misconceive.

"You did make him *misinterpret* me."
Shakesp.: King Richard II., iii. 1.

*** mĭs-ĭn-tĕr'-prĕt-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *interpretable* (q.v.).] Capable of or liable to misinterpretatiou.

mĭs-ĭn-tĕr-prĕ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *interpretation* (q.v.).] The act of misinterpreting; an erroneous interpretation or idea; misconception, misconstruction.

"In a manner less liable to *interpretation*."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ess. i., ch. iii.

mĭs-ĭn-tĕr'-prĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *misinterpret*; *-er.*] One who misinterprets; one who interprets erroneously.

"Whom as a *misinterpreter* of Christ I openly protest against."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce; To Parliament.*

*** mĭs-ĭn-trēat'**, *v.t.* [Misentreat.]

mĭs-jōĭn', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *join*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To join badly or improperly

"Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 142.

2. *Law:* To join in or make a party to a suit improperly.

"For in actions of tort the plaintiff may always remedy a misjoinder of defendants, by entering a *nolle prosequi*, as to the party *misjoined*, otherwise at the trial he will be acquitted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

mĭs-jŏĭn'-dĕr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *joinder* (q.v.).]

Law: The joining of parties in a suit or action who ought not to be so joined.

"The nonjoinder or *misjoinder* of a plaintiff may be amended."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

mĭs-jŭdġe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To judge ill or wrongly of; to judge erroneously; to misconstrue, to misinterpret.

"Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets: Waller.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make a mistake in judging; to err in judgment.

"The *misjudging* friends of liberty might long have regretted . . . the golden opportunity which had been suffered to escape."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

mĭs-jŭdġ'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *judgment* (q.v.).] The act of misjudging; a wrong or erroneous judgment, opinion, or determination; misinterpretation, misconstruction.

"*Misjudgment* in cases of a pecuniary damage."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. ii., case 6.

***mĭs-kēēp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *keep* (q.v.).] To keep wrongly.

***mĭs-kēēp'-ĭng, *mis-kep-ing,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *keeping* (q.v.).] Bad or careless keeping.

"To lese his love by *miskeping*."
Chaucer: Test. of Love, iii.

mĭs-kĕn', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ken*, v. (q.v.).] To be ignorant of; not to know.

*** mĭs'-kęn,** *s.* [O. Eng. metathesis for *mixen* = *miksen*.] A mixen, a dunghill.

***mĭs-kĕn'-nĭng,** *s.* [Misken, *v.*]

Law: Wrongful citation. (*Wharton.*)

***mĭs'-kĭn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *muse* = a pipe, and Eng. dim. suff. *-kin*.] A little bagpipe. [Musette.]

***mĭs-kĭn'-dle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *kindle* (q.v.).] To kindle, heat, or excite wrongly or erroneously.

"Such is the *miskindled* heat of some vehement spirits."—*Bp. Hall: Mischief of Faction.*

***mĭs-knōw'** (*k* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* Not to know; to misapprehend, to misunderstand.

"There is nothing in the world that they more *misknow* than themselves."—*Bp. Hall: Wickedness of Making a Fruitful Land Barren.*

B. *Intrans.:* To know wrongly; to be misinformed; to misapprehend.

"It is often worse to *misknow* or to misjudge than to be wholly ignorant."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, Oct., 1861, p. 281.

***mĭs-knōwl'-ĕdġe** (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Want of knowledge; imperfect knowledge; ignorance.

"This sham of knowledge had been flat *misknowledge*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 77.

mĭs-lāid', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mislay.]

mĭs-lāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lay*, v. (q.v.).]

*** 1.** To lay or set in a wrong place.

"If the butler be a tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

2. To lay or deposit in some place not remembered.

mĭs-lāy'-ĕr, *mis-lai-er, *s.* [Eng. *mislay*; *-er.*] One who mislays; one who sets in a wrong place.

"The *mislayer* of a mere stone is to blame: but the unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarke, when he defineth amiss of lande."—*Bacon: Essays.*

mĭz'-le (le as **ęl),** *s.* [Misle, *v.*] Fine, close rain; a drizzle.

mĭz'-le (le as **ęl),** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *mist* (q.v.).] To rain in fine drops, to mizzle.

"As *misling* drops hard flints in time doe pearse."
Gascoigne: A Remembrance.

mĭs-lēad', ***mis-lede,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lead*, v. (q.v.).] To lead in a wrong direction or path; to lead astray, to cause to err, to guide into error.

"To excite their feelings and to *mislead* their judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

mĭs-lēad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mislead*; *-er.*] One who misleads; one who leads another astray. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

mĭs-lēad'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *leading* (q.v.).] Leading into error; leading astray; deceptive.

mĭs'-lĕared, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *leared* = taught.] Ill taught, ill bred, mistaught. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye are but a *mislear'd* person to speer for her in sic a manner."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxix.

***mĭs-lĕarn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *learn* (q.v.).] To learn wrongly or amiss.

*** mĭs - lĕarned', * mĭs - lĕarn' - ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *learned* (q.v.).] Not really learned; imperfectly learned.

"Whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would faine hear up."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience; Add. Case*, 1.

mĭs-lĕd', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mislead.]

*** mis-lede,** *v.t.* [Mislead.]

*** mis-len,** *s.* [Meslin.]

mĭs'-tle (tle as **ęl),** *s.* [Mistletoe.]

"If enowe do coutinue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare."
Tusser: Husbandry.

*** mĭs'-le-tōe (le** as **ęl), * mĭs'-sęl-tō, * mĭs'-tle-tō (tle** as **ęl),** *s.* [Mistletoe.]

mĭs-lie', *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), v. (q.v.).] To lie wrong; to be placed in a wrong position.

"Oft he ronteth, for his hed *mislay*."
Chaucer; C. T., 8,648.

*** mĭs-līght'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *light* v. (q.v.).] To light amiss; to mislead by a false light.

"No will o' the wispe *mislight* thee."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 232.

mĭs-līke', *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *mislícan.*]

A. *Trans.:* Not to like, to dislike; to have an aversion to; to disapprove.

"*Mislike* me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To entertain dislike, aversion, or disapprobation.

*** mĭs-līke',** *s.* [Mislike, *v.*] A dislike, a distaste, an aversion; a feeling of dislike, aversion, or disapprobation.

"Settiug your scorns and your *mislikes* aside."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

*** mĭs-līke'-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *likeness* (q.v.).] A bad likeness.

"So oft hy rascally *mislikeness* wrong'd."
Southey: To A. Cunningham.

*** mĭs-līk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mislik(e)*; *-er.*] One who dislikes or disapproves.

mĭs-līk'-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *liking* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A dislike, a mislike.

2. Indignation, displeasure. (*Palsgrave.*)

B. *As adj.:* Displeasing, unpleasant.

mis-lin, *s.* [Meslin.]

mĭz'-lĭng, *mys-el-yng, *s.* [Misle, *v.*] Fine, close rain; a drizzle.

"As the *myselyng* upon the herbes."—*Deuteronomy* xxxii. (1551.)

mĭs-lĭp'-pen, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lippen* (q.v.).]

1. To disappoint.

2. To deceive, to delude.

3. To suspect, to distrust.

4. To neglect, to omit to perform.

*** mĭs-līve',** *** mis-leve,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *live*, v. (q.v.).] To live ill; to spend one's life wrongly or wickedly.

"If he *mislive* in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

*** mĭs-līved',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lived*, a. (q.v.).] Living wickedly or wrongly.

"O old, unwholsome and *mislived* man."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iv.

*** mĭs-lĭv'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *liver* (q.v.).] An evil liver.

"As *mislyvers* obstinate."
Rede Me and be nott Wrothe, p. 121.

*** mĭs-lŏdġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lodge*, v. (q.v.).] To lodge amiss.

*** mĭs'-loǫk, * mis-loke,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *look*, s. (q.v.).] A looking wrongly or improperly.

"Ovide telleth in his boke
Ensample touchend of *misloke*."
Gower: C. A., i.

*** mĭs-lŭck',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *luck* (q.v.).] Ill-luck, bad-luck, misfortune.

*** mĭs-lŭck',** *v.i.* [Misluck, *s.*] To miscarry; to be unlucky.

"If one *misluck* there may still be another to make terms."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 343.

*** mĭz'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *misl(e)*; *-y.*] Mizzling; raining in fine drops.

*** mĭs-māke',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *make* (q.v.).] To make amiss or wrongly.

mĭs-măn'-age (age as **ĭġ),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *manage* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To manage ill; to administer improperly; to spoil by bad management.

"The debates of princes' councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xvii., § 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To manage ill or badly.

mĭs-măn'-age-mĕnt (ağe as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *management* (q.v.).] Bad management; improper administration or conduct.

mĭs-măn'-ag-ĕr (ag as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *mismanag(e)*; *-er.*] One who mismanages.

*** mĭs-măn'-nĕrs,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *manners* (q.v.).] Bad manners, ill-breeding; want of manners.

"I hope your honour will excuse my *mismanners* to whisper before you; it was only to give some orders."—*Vanbrugh: The Relapse*, iv. 1.

*** mĭs-mark',** *** misse-mark,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *mark* (q.v.).] To mark with the wrong token; to mark wrongly.

"In a side after *missemarked* with the noumber of .249, which should haue been marked the uoumber of .259."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,135.

mĭs-măţch', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *match*, v. (q.v.).] To match badly or unsuitably.

*** mĭs-măţch'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *mismatch*; *-ment.*] A bad or unsuitable match; a misalliance.

*** mĭs-māte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *mate* (q.v.).] To mate or match unsuitably; to mismatch.

"Not quite *mismated* with a yawning clown."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,275.

*** mĭs-mĕaş'-ūre (ş** as **zh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *measure*, v. (q.v.).] To measure wrongly or incorrectly; to form an erroneous estimate of; to miscalculate.

"With aim *mismeasured* and impetuous speed."
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 784.

*** mĭs-mĕaş'-ūre-mĕnt (ş** as **zh),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *measurement* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect measurement.

***mĭs-mē'-tre (tre** as **tĕr), *misse-me-tre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *metre* (q.v.).] To spoil the metre or rhythm of.

"So I pray to God that noue miswrite thee,
Ne the *missemetre*, for defaut of tong."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, v.

mĭs-nāme', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *name*, v. (q.v.).] To name wrongly; to call by the wrong name; to miscall.

"And that thing made of eound and show
Which mortale have *misnamed* a beau."
Beattie: Wolf & Shepherds.

mĭs-nōm'-ĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *misnommer*, from *mes* (Lat. *minus*) = badly, and *nommer* = to name (Lat. *nomino*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mistaken or misapplied name or designation; an incorrect term; an inapplicable or unsuitable denomination.

"But, male for female is a trope,
A rather bold *misnomer*."
Cowper: Mistake in Transl. of Homer.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"A plea in abatement may be for a *misnomer*, or a false addition to the prisoner. As, if James Allen, gentleman, is indicted by the name of John Allen, esquire, he may plead that he has the name of James, and not of John; and that he is a gentleman, and not an esquire. Formerly, if either fact was found by the jury, the indictment abated; but, in the end, there was little advantage accruing to the prisoner; because a new indictment might be framed. And such pleas are in practice unknown; as the court may now amend all such defects."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 26.

*** mĭs-nōm'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Misnomer, *s.*] To designate by a wrong name or description; to misname.

mĭs-nŭm'-bĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *number*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To number or reckon wrongly; to calculate wrougly.

"Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. i., § 8.

2. To affix wrong numbers to: as, The houses were *misnumbered*.

***mĭs-nŭr'-ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *nurture* (q.v.).] To nurture or briug up amiss.

"He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children with the death of those children."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Elisha cursing the Children.*

***mĭs-ŏ-bē'-dĭ-ĕnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *obedience* (q.v.).] Erroneous or faulty obedience; disobedience.

***mĭs-ŏb-şĕrve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *observe* (q.v.).] To observe wrongly, inaccurately, or imperfectly.

"If I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 81.

***mĭs-ŏb-şĕrv'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *misobserv(e); -er.*] One who observes wrongly, inaccurately, or imperfectly.

***mĭs-ŏ-clĕre',** *a.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and κληροι (*klēroi*) = the clergy.] Hating the clergy.

"Some *misoclere* courtiers."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. iii. 11.

mĭs-ŏg'-ą-mĭst, *s.* [Gr. μισόγαμος (*misogamos*), from μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage; Fr. *misogame.*] One who hates marriage.

mĭs-ŏg'-ą-mỹ, *s.* [Fr. *misogamie.*] A hatred of marriage. [Misogamist.]

***mĭs-ŏ-grăm'-mą-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and γράμμα (*gramma*), genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter.] A hater of letters or learning.

"Wat Tyler... being a *misogrammatist*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 341.

mĭs-ŏg'-y-nĭst, *s.* [Gr. μισογύνης (*misogunēs*), from μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; Fr. *misogyne.*] A woman-hater.

mĭs-ŏg'-y-nỹ, *s.* [Gr. μισογυνία (*misogunia*); Fr. *misogynie.*] Hatred of women. [Misogynist.]

†mĭs-ŏl'-ŏ-ğỹ, *s.* [Gr. μισολογία (*misologia*) = hatred of argument: μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and λόγος (*logos*) = a proposition.] A contempt for logic.

"That Bruno's scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philos.*, ii. 108.

***mĭs-ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn (i as y),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous opinion.

"But where the heart is forestalled with *misopinion*, ahlative directions are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (Sept. 1662).

***mĭs-or'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q.v.).] To order, regulate, or manage amiss.

"If the child miss either in forgetting a word or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown."—*Ascham: Scholemaster.*

***mĭs-or'-dĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *order*, **s.** (q.v.).] Disorder, irregularity; want of order.

"Calphurnius being thus at quiet on that side intended wholie to reforme all *misorders* amongst the Britains."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Ethodius.*

***mĭs-or'-dĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ordered.*] Out of order; irregular, disorderly.

"He [David] purged his court also in such wise of all vicious rule and *misordered* customes, that his whole familie was giuen onelie to the exercise of virtue."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; David.*

***mĭs-or'-dĕr-lỹ,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *orderly* (q.v.).] Disorderly, irregular.

"His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. i.

***mĭs-or-dĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] Wrong, faulty, or imperfect ordination.

***mĭs-ŏ-thē'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and θέος (*theos*) = God.] Hatred of God.

***mĭs-ōwn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *own*, v. (q.v.).] To own, acknowledge, or avow wrongly or falsely.

"He abiured all articles belonging to the crafte of negromancie or *misowning* to the faith."—*Stow: Henry VI.* (an. 1440).

***mĭs-pāint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *paint*, v. (q.v.).] To paint wrongly or in wrong colours.

***mĭs-pāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pay* (q.v.).] To displease, to dissatisfy, to discontent.

"I can not of enuie finde,
That I mispoke haue, ought behynde,
Whereof loue ought be *mispaide*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

***mĭs-păss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] Wrong passion or feeling.

"The inward *mispassion* of the heart."—*Bishop Hall: Hard Texts; Matt.* v. 22.

***mĭs-păţçhed',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *patched* (q.v.).] Having patches in the wrong places.

"*Mispatched*, yawning, stretching."—*Richardson's Clarissa*, viii. 158.

***mĭs-pĕll',** *v.t.* [Misspell.]

***mis-pend,** *v.t.* [Mispend.]

***mis-pense,** *s.* [Misspence.]

mĭs-pĕr-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous perception.

***mĭs-pĕr-suāde' (u as w), *mĭs-pĕr-swāde,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *persuade* (q.v.).] To persuade wrongly or amiss; to mislead.

"Poor seduced souls... were *misperswaded* to hate and condemn us."—*Bishop Hall: Free Prisoner.*

***mĭs-pĕr-suās'-ĭ-ble-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *persuasibleness* (q.v.).] The quality of not being persuadable.

"Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God."—*Leighton: Commentary; Peter* i. 14, 16.

***mĭs-pĕr-suā'-şion (u as w),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *persuasion* (q.v.).] A wrong or false persuasion; a false notiou.

"Whether the man that is thus mispersuaded is to be blamed, or not blamed, for his *mispersuasion*."—*Sharp: Works; Disc. of Conscience.*

mĭs'-pĭck-el, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; a miner's term, which formerly included several kinds of pyrites; O. Ger. *mistpuckel.*]

Min.: The same as Arsenopyrite (q.v.).

mĭs-plāçe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *place*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To put in a wrong place; to mislay; to set or confer upon an improper, unsuitable, or undeserving object.

"See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 815.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To misapply terms.

"Do you hear how he *misplaces*?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

mĭs-plāçed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Misplaced, *v.*]

misplaced-gout, *s.*

Pathol.: Anomalous or atonic gout, characterized by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, irritability of temper, grinding of the teeth, &c., and often terminating in death.

mĭs-plāçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *misplace*; *-ment.*] The act of misplacing; the state of being misplaced.

***mĭs-plēad',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *plead*, v. (q.v.).]

Law: To plead wrongly; to err in pleading.

mĭs-plēad'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eug. *pleading* (q.v.).]

Law: An error in pleading.

"The *misplead*ing of a word shall forfeit all."—*Adam: Works*, ii. 482.

***mĭs-pŏint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *point*, v. (q.v.).] To point or punctuate improperly.

***mĭs-pŏl'-ĭ-çỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *policy* (q.v.).] Wrong or injudicious policy; impolicy.

"In the schools of irreligion and *mispolicy*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xcvi.

mĭs-prăc'-tĭçe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *practice* (q.v.).] Wrong practice; misdeed, misconduct.

mĭs-prĭnt', **mysse-prynt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *print*, v. (q.v.).] To print wrongly or incorrectly.

"By *mysseprynt*yng those figures of algorisme."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 772.

mĭs-prĭnt', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *print*, **s.** (q.v.).] A mistake in priuting; a deviation from the copy.

mĭs-prĭnt'-ĭng, *s.* [Misprint, *v.*] The same as Misprint, *s.* (q.v.).

"The books... have, I believe, many errata, or *misprintings* in them."—*Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 282.

***mĭs-prĭşe'** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mespriser* (Fr. *mépriser*); from *mes* = Lat. *minus* = badly; Low Lat. *pretio* = to prize, to value; Lat. *pretium* = a price.] To undervalue, to slight, to despise, to scorn.

"Your reputation shall not therefore be *misprised*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

***mĭs-prĭşe'** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mes* = Lat. *minus* = badly; *prensio*, *prehensio* = a taking, from *prensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take.] To mistake; to take wrongly; to misconceive.

"You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

***mĭs-prĭ'-şion** (1), *s.* [Misprise (1), *v.*] The act of undervaluing, slighting, or despising; scorn, contempt.

"Thou dost in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 3.

mĭs-prĭ'-şion (2), *s.* [Misprise (2), *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A mistaking one thing for another; mistake, misconception, misunderstanding.

"There is some *misprision* in the princes."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

II. Neglect; oversight; lack of fulfilment of duty: as, "The *misprision* of a clerk in writing or keeping a record." Criminal neglect in regard to a crime of another; passive complicity by concealment; a guilt short of that of a principal or accessory.

III. *Law:* Misprisions are all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; and it is said that a misprision is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever: and that, if the court so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the misprision only. Misprisions are either negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; or positive, which consist in the commission of something which ought uot to be doue. Of the first or negative kiud, is what is called *misprision of treason*, consisting in the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent thereto, for any assent makes the party a traitor. *Misprision of felony* is also the concealment of a felony which a man knows, but never assented to, for if he assented, this makes him either principal or accessory. Misprisions, which are positive, are generally denominated contempts or high misdemeanors, of which the principal is the mal-administration of such high officers as are in public trust and employment.

***mĭs-prŏ-çēēd'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proceeding* (q.v.).] A wrong or faulty proceeding.

"Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench."—*Bacon: Church Controversies.*

***mĭs-prŏ-fĕss',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *profess* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To profess wrongly or falsely.

"Who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 86.

B. *Intrans.:* To make false professions.

mĭs-prŏ-nōunçe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pronounce* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To pronounce wrongly or incorrectly.

B. *Intrans.:* To pronounce incorrectly.

"They *mispronounced* and I misliked."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

mĭs-prŏ-nŭn-çi-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pronunciation* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect pronunciation.

mĭs-prŏ-pŏr'-tion, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proportion*, v. (q.v.).] To proportion wrongly; to make a mistake in the proportioning of things.

mĭs-prŏ-pŏr'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proportioned* (q.v.).] Not in proportion; not properly proportioned.

***mĭs-prŏŭd',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proud* (q.v.).] Viciously proud; over-proud.

"Thy *misproud* ambitious clan."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 26.

***mĭs-pŭñc'-tu-āte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *punctuate* (q.v.).] To punctuate wrongly.

"The writer who neglects punctuation, or *mispunctuates*, is liable to be misunderstood."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, v.

***mĭs-pūr-sūit',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pursuit* (q.v.).] A wrong or mistaken pursuit.

"Full of mers sordid misbeliefs, *mispursuits*, and misresults."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

***mĭs-quēme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *queme* (q.v.).] To displease.

"If any man thers *misqueme*."
The Plowman's Tale, pt. iii.

mĭs-quō-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *quotation* (q.v.).] An incorrect or false quotation.

mĭs-quōte', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *quote* (q.v.).]

1. To quote falsely or incorrectly; to cite incorrectly.

"Take hackneyed jokes from Miller, got by rote,
And just enough of learning to *misquote*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* 2. To misinterpret; to misconstrue.

"Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

***mĭs-rāīse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *raise* (q.v.).] To raise, rouse, or excite wrongly or without due cause.

"Hers we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury."
—*Bp. Hall: The Free Prisoner*, § 5.

***mĭs-rāte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rate*, v. (q.v.).] To rate, value, or estimate wrongly or insufficiently.

"Assuming false, or *misrating* true advantages."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 20.

mĭs-rēad', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To read incorrectly; to mistake the meaning of.

***mĭs-rē-ēīve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *receive* (q.v.).] To receive amiss.

***mĭs-rē-ēīt'-al,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *recital* (q.v.).] An incorrect or faulty recital.

"Reject the *misrecital* as surplusage."—*Hale: Pleas. of the Crown*, ch. xxiv.

***mĭs-rē-ēīte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *recite* (q.v.).] To recite wrongly or incorrectly.

"[They] *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 477.

***mĭs-rĕck'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *reckon* (q.v.).]

1. To count or compute wrong, to miscalculate.

"It is a familiar error in Josephus to *misreckon* times."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. ii. ch. xvii., § 10.

2. To lead astray in reckoning or calculation.

"His heart *misreckons* him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

***mĭs-rĕc-ŏl-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *recollection* (q.v.).] Erroneous or imperfect recollection.

***mĭs-rē-fĕr', miss-re-ferre,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *refer* (q.v.).] To refer or report wrongly.

"Which often misapprehend and *misereferre*."—*Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 12.

***mĭs-rē-flect',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *reflect* (q.v.).] To reflect wrongly, to misrepresent.

"*Misreflect* the object."—*Tuke: Adventures of Five Hours*, iv.

***mĭs-rē-form',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *reform* (q.v.).] To reform wrongly or imperfectly.

***mĭs-rē-gard',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *regard* (q.v.).] Misconstruction, misconception; want of attention or care.

"When as these rimes be read
With *misregard*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 29.

***mĭs-rĕg'-u-lāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *regulate* (q.v.).] To regulate amiss or imperfectly.

***mĭs-rē-hēarse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rehearse* (q.v.).] To rehearse, recite, or quote wrongly or erroneously.

"I both *misrehearse* and misconstrue."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,009.

***mĭs-rē-lāte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *relate* (q.v.).] To relate falsely or inaccurately.

***mĭs-rē-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *relation* (q.v.).] The act of relating wrongly; a false or incorrect relation or narrative.

***mĭs-rē-lĭg'-ĭon,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *religion* (q.v.).] False religion.

"The infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; The Ten Lepers.*

†mĭs-rē-mĕm'-bĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *remember* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: Not to remember; to remember imperfectly; to forget.

"*Misremembering* one words of his."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,139.

B. *Intrans.*: To remember imperfectly; to mistake in remembering.

"Having enquired how long he had kept the wood in seasoning before I had the mortar, he answered me (if I much *misremember* not) twenty years."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 449.

mĭs-rĕn'-dĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *render* (q.v.).] To render, construe, or translate incorrectly.

"Polished and fashionable expressions in their own languags, how coarsely soever they have been *misrendered* in ours."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 207.

mĭs-rē-pōrt', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *report*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To report wrongly or falsely, to give a false or incorrect account of.

"That nons should *misreport* or dispute the actions of the Duks of York."—*Baker: Henry VI.* (an. 1459).

* 2. To speak ill of, to slander.

"A man that never yet
Did, as he vouchsafes, *misreport* your grace."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

mĭs-rē-pōrt', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *report*, s. (q.v.).] A false report or misrepresentation.

"By ths *misreports* of some ancients."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

***mĭs-rē-pōrt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *misreport*; *-er.*] One who misreports.

"We find you shameful liars and *misreporters*."—*Philpott: Workes*, p. 115.

mĭs-rĕp'-rē-sĕnt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *represent* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false, incorrect, or imperfect representation or account of, either intentionally or from carelessness.

"A writer lies under no very pressing temptation to *misrepresent* transactions of ancient date."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To present false or incorrect representation or images.

"Do my eyes *misrepresent*?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 124.

mĭs-rĕp-rē-sĕnt-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *representation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of misrepresenting or misreporting; the giving a false or incorrect representation.

"By how much the worse, and more scandalous the *misrepresentation* is, by so much the grosser and more intolerable must be the idolatry."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

2. A false or incorrect representation or account, made either intentionally or through carelessness or ignorance.

***mĭs-rĕp-rē-sĕnt'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *representative* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to misrepresent or convey a false representation or impression; misrepresenting.

B. *As subst.*: One who should represent, but who really misrepresents his constituents.

"A better reply from that *misrepresentative* of Indiana."—*New York Tribune*, Jan. 26, 1862.

mĭs-rĕp-rē-sĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *misrepresent*; *-er.*] One who misrepreseuts.

***mĭs-rē-pūte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *repute*, v. (q.v.).] To repute or estimate wrongly; to hold in wrong estimation.

"Vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

***mĭs-rē-sĕm'-blançe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *resemblance* (q.v.).] A bad likeness.

"Ths Dutch poet's *misresemblances*."—*Southey: To A. Cunningham.*

***mĭs-rē-sŭlt',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *result* (q.v.).] A wrong or unlucky result. (See extract under MISPURSUIT.)

mĭs-rûle', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rule*, s. (q.v.).] Bad rule, disorder, confusion, tumult, riot.

"Loud *misrule*
Of chaos far removed." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 271.

¶ *Lord of Misrule:* [LORD, *s.*, ¶ (3)].

***mĭs-rûle',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rule*, v. (q.v.).] To rule badly or amiss; to misgovern.

"The state of Ireland at the accession of the Tudors was that of a *misruled* dependency."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, p. 500.

***mĭs-rûl'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ruly* (q.v.).] Unruly, ungovernable.

"Curb the raunge of his *misruly* tongue."
Bp. Hall: Satires, vi. 1.

mĭss (1), misse, *s.* [A contract. of *mistress* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An unmarried female, a girl, a young woman or girl.

"And how does *miss* and madam do?"
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

2. A title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female; a form of address to an unmarried female.

"Fie, *miss*, how you bawl!"
Congreve: Love for Love. iii.

* 3. A kept mistress, a concubine.

"She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *misse*."—*Evelyn: Diary*, 9th Jan., 1662.

* 4. A strumpet, a prostitute.

"A *miss* is a new name which the civility of this age bestows on one that our unmannerly ancestors called whore and strumpet."—*The Character of a Town Miss* (1675), p. 3.

II. *Cards:* An extra hand dealt aside on the table in three-card loo, for which a player is at liberty to exchauge his hand.

mĭss, * misse, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *missan*, *missian*; cogn. with Dut. *missen* = to miss, from *mis* = an error, a mistake; Icel. *missa* = to miss, lose; *mis* = amiss: Dan. *miste* = to lose; Sw. *mista* = to lose; *miste* = wrongly, amiss; Goth. *missa* = wrongly; M. H. Ger. *missen*; O. H. Ger. *missan* = to miss; M. H. Ger. *misse* = an error.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fail to reach, gain, obtain, or find.

"Felicity no soul shall *misse*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 594.

2. To fail to hit.

"He could not *miss* it." *Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. To fail to understand or catch mentally.

"You *miss* my sense."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

4. To fail to keep or observe; to omit, to neglect; to pass by or over; to go without.

"So much as to *miss* a meal by way of punishment for his faults."—*Duty of Man.*

* 5. To be without; to do without; to dispense with.

"We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire
Tasks in our wood, and serves in offices
That profit us." *Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 2.

6. To feel or perceive the want of; to discover or notice the absence, want, or omission of; to desiderate.

"Every month his native land remembers and *misses* him less."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To go astray; to err.

"What wonder then, if one of women all did *miss*?"
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 2.

2. To fail to hit, reach, or attain the mark; to miscarry.

"Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor *miss'd*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 499.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of*.

"Grittus *missing of* ths Moldavian fsll upon May. iat."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

¶ (1) *To be missing:* To be lost or wanting; not to be found.

(2) *To miss stays:*

Naut.: [STAY, *s.*].

mĭss (2), * mis, * mys, * misse (2), *s.* [Miss, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A fault, an offence; a failure of duty.

"To mend my *misse*." *William of Palerne*, 532.

* 2. A mistake, an error.

"He did without any very great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* 3. Harm or hurt from mistake.

And though one fall through beedless haste,
Yet is his *misse* not mickle."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender.

4. A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c.: as, To make a *miss* in firing at a target.

* 5. A feeling of the loss, absence, or want of something.

"I should have a heavy *miss* of thee."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.

* 6. Loss, absence.

"Those that mourn for the *miss* of others."—*Sutton: Learn to Die* (ed. 1848), p. 184.

II. *Billiards:* A stroke in which the player's

ball does not hit another ball, or, in pool, hits the wrong ball.

mĭs-said' (**ai** as **ĕ**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSAY.]

mĭs'-sal, *s.* & *a.* [Low Lat. *missale*, from *missa* = a mass; O. Fr. *missel, messel;* Fr. *missel;* Sp. *misal;* Ital. *messale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The book containing the whole service of the mass throughout the year. In its present arrangement it dates from about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Roman missal is used generally throughout the Roman Church, though the Ambrosian obtains in the diocese of Milan, and many religious orders have their own missals, differing only in unimportant particulars from the Roman. Eastern Christians of the Communion with Rome have missals peculiar to their own rite. [RITE, II.] Missals from which mass is said are, of course, in the ecclesiastical languages; those for the use of the laity have a translation in the vernacular, side by side with the Latin or other ecclesiastical language.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to the mass. (*Bp. Hall: Old Religion*, ch. v.)

* **mĭss-an'-swĕr,** * **misse-an-swer** (*w* silent), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *answer*, s. (q.v.).] A failure.

"After the *misseanswer* of the one talent."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl., Vayle of Moses.*

* **mĭs-săt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *missa* = mass.] Of or pertaining to the mass.

"The *missatical* corruption of their priesthood."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 101.

* **mĭs-sāy',** * **mis-saie,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *say*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To say or speak wrongly or amiss.

2. To speak ill of; to slander.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To say wrong; to make a mistake in what one says.

"Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I *missay.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; September.

2. To speak ill or abusively.

"Nathless her tongue not to her will obey'd,
But brought forth speeches myld when she would have *missayd.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vi. 27.

* **mĭs-sāy'-ĕr,** * **mis-say-ere,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sayer* (q.v.).] One who missays; an evil-speaker.

"And if that any *missayere*
Despise women, that thou maist here,
Blame him, and bid him hold him still."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **mĭs-scrĭpt',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Lat. *scriptum* = a thing written; *scribo* = to write.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written.

"These *misscripts* look as if descendants of ἀναλύζω and παραλύζω."—*Fitz-Edward Hall: Modern English*, p. 175.

* **mĭsse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [MISS, *v.*]

mĭs-seē', *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *see* (q.v.).] To take a wrong view.

"Herein he fundamentally mistook, *missaw*, and misw ent."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 236.

* **mĭs-seēk',** * **mis-seke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *seek* (q.v.).] To seek or search for wrongly, or in a wrong direction.

"And yet the thing, that most is your desire,
You do *misseke.*"
Wyatt: Of the meane and sure Estate.

* **mĭs-seēm',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *seem* (q.v.).]

1. To make a false appearance.

2. To be unbecoming; to misbecome.

* **mĭs-seēm'-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *misseem; -ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Unbecoming, misbecoming.

"For never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 23.

B. *As subst.:* Deceit; false show or appearance.

"With her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweete."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 50.

mĭs'-sel, *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

Ornith.: The same as MISSEL-THRUSH.

* **missel-bird,** *s.* [MISSEL-THRUSH.]

missel-thrush, * **missel-bird,** *s.*

Ornith: Turdus viscivorus; called also the Holm-thrush, from its partiality to the holm-oak (*Quercus Ilex*), or from its feeding on the berries of the Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), known as holm-berries; and the Storm-cock from its singing both before and during wind and rain. The name Missel-thrush is derived from the fact that the bird feeds on the berries of the mistletoe. Upper surface, nearly uniform clove-brown; under, yellowish-white with black spots; tail slightly forked. Length of adult bird about eleven inches; the males and females exhibit little difference in size or plumage. The missel-thrush is common in England and in Central Europe. (*Yarrell.*) [THRUSH.]

* **mĭs'-sel-dīne,** *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

* **mĭs'-sel-tō,** *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

* **mĭs-sĕm'-blançe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *semblance* (q.v.).] A false semblance or resemblance.

* **misse-me-tre,** *v.t.* [MISMETRE.]

mĭs-sĕnd', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send wrongly or amiss: as, To *missend* a parcel.

* **mĭs-sĕnse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sense* (q.v.).] To confuse, to confound, to misunderstand.

"*Missensing* his lines."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 107.

mĭs-sĕnt', *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSEND.]

* **mĭs-sĕn'-tençe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sentence* (q.v.).] A wrong sentence.

"That *missentence* which . . . would appear most gross and palpable."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 72.

* **mĭs-sĕrve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *serve* (q.v.).] To serve wrongly or unfaithfully; to fail in serving.

"You shall inquire whether the good statute be observed, whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

* **mĭs-sĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *set*, v. (q.v.).] To set in the wrong place or position; to misplace.

"If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, or *misset*, where shall he the end."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

mĭs-sĕt', *a.* [MISSET, *v.*] Put out of sorts. (*Scotch.*)

"Our minnie's sair *misset*, after her ordinair."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xviii.

mĭs-shāpe', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *shape*, v. (q.v.).] To shape ill; to give an ill-shape or form to; to deform.

"Our meddling intellect
Misshapes the beauteous forms of things."
Wordsworth: The Tables Turned.

mĭs-shāpe', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *shape*, s. (q.v.).] An ill or incorrect shape or form; deformity.

"The one of them . . . did seem to looke askew
That her *misshape* much helpt."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 29.

mĭs-shāp'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSHAPE.] Ill-shaped, ill-formed, deformed.

"Crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 1.

* **mĭs-shāp'-ĕn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *misshapen; -ly.*] In a misshapen manner.

* **mĭs-shāp'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *misshapen; -ness.*] The quality or state of being misshapen; deformity.

* **mĭs-shēathe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sheathe* (q.v.).] To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

"This dagger hath mista'en . . .
And is *missheathed* in my daughter's bosom."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

* **mĭs-sĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Low Lat. *missa* = mass, and Lat. *facio* = to do.] To celebrate mass.

"Conceive him, readers, he [Bp. Andrews] would *missificate.*"—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

mĭs'-sĭle, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *missilis* = that can be thrown; neut. *missile* (*telum*) = (a weapon) that can be throwu, from *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of being thrown or hurled; fit for being hurled or projected from the hand, or an instrument, or engine.

"To raise the mast, the *missile* dart to wing,
And send swift arrows from the bounding string."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 261.

* **2.** Having the power of projecting. (An incorrect use of the word.)

"It took the regular musketeer two or three minutes to alter his *missile* weapon [a musket] into a weapon with which he could encounter an enemy hand to hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* A weapon or projectile thrown or intended to be thrown or hurled from the hand, or an instrumeut, or engine; as, a dart, an arrow, a bullet.

mĭss'-ĭng, *a.* [Miss, *v.*] Lost, missed, wanting; not to be found in the place where it was expected to be found.

"If by any means he be *missing*, then shall thy life be for his life."—1 *Kings* xx. 39.

* **mĭss'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *missing; -ly.*] With regret; with a feeling of regret.

"I have, *missingly*, noted, he is of late much retired from court."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

mĭss'-iōn (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *missio* = a sending, from *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sending; a sending, a despatching.

* **2.** Dismissal, dismission, discharge.

3. The state of being sent or delegated by authority.

4. Persons sent or delegated by authority to perform any service or commission; spec., persons sent on political business, or to propagate religion.

"There should be a *mission* of three of the fellows, or brethren of Salomon's House."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

5. The business on which a person or agent is sent; that duty with which the persons sent are charged; a commission; a charge or duty entrusted.

"Pronounce—what is thy *mission?*"
Byron: Manfred, iii. 4.

6. The duty or object which one has to fulfil in life; the object of a person's or thing's existence.

"How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end or being on earth, and *mission* high."
Milton: P. R., ii. 114.

7. A station or residence of missionaries; the missionaries connected with such station.

II. *Eccles. & Church History:*

1. *Singular:*

(1) The act of appointing to the cure of souls by a lawful superior. In the Roman Church the mission of a priest is derived from his bishop, who receives his mission from the Pope. There are two views as to mission in the Anglican Church: (1) that mission is conferred with consecratiou; and (2) that it is derived from the Crown. The former view is the one more geuerally held; though the supporters of the latter might effectively quote the words in which an Anglican bishop does homage to the sovereign for his see. Among non-episcopal denominations, mission is generally the act of a governing body.

(2) A quasi-parish. In countries not in communion with the Romau Church, priests are appointed to missions, and are removable at the will of the bishop. Since the establishment of the Roman hierarchy in England in 1850—known at that time as the "Papal Aggression"—the charge of certain important missions has conferred quasi-parochial rights. [MISSIONARY-RECTOR.]

(3) The holding of special services in any particular district with the view of stirring up the inhabitants to a more active spiritual life.

2. *Plural:*

(1) *Foreign Missions:* The injunction of Jesus which renders the duty of instituting missions imperative on the Christian Church is found in Matt. xxviii. 18–20 and Mark xvi. 15–18. The latter version of the command belongs to that portion of the last chapter of Mark which is of douhtful authenticity [MARK]. The Acts of the Apostles narrate the Pentecostal descent of the Holy Spirit accompanied by the gift of tongues, this miraculous endowment being evidently designed for missionary purposes (Acts ii.). They tell also how Peter and John (ii. 14, v. &c.), and subsequeutly Saul, or Paul, fulfilled the final command of Jesus (xiii.–xxviii). The revelation made to Peter that no man, Gentile or Jew, was commou or unclean, having removed the prejudice against the propagation of the gospel among the Gentiles (x.), St. Paul became their special apostle, while St. Peter

had for his chief charge the Jews. Tradition is probably correct in making every apostle a missionary, though details as to their several spheres are not trustworthy. In ante-Nicene times a series of zealous missiouaries laboured to spread the gospel. A certain tacit compromise with the prior faiths took place in various respects. The pagan festivals in particular showed intense tenacity of life, and as a rule it was found ueedful to give them a Christian varnish, and adopt them into the new religion. On the establishment of Christianity under Constantine in the fourth century, the civil power concerned itself about the spread of Christianity, and early in the ninth Charlemagne effected the conversion of the Saxous by a series of bloody wars. But genuine missionaries appeared. Thus, St. Patrick, who laboured in the fifth century, is called the "Apostle of Ireland;" Winifred, or Boniface, in the eighth century, the "Apostle of Germany." Christianity had reached Britain in Roman times, but the early British churches having been trampled out by the pagan Anglo-Saxons, Augustine and forty monks were sent to Canterbury. He became the "Apostle of England," and the first English primate. In the East, the Nestorians, from the eighth to the fourteenth centuries, prosecuted missions in Tartary and other parts of Asia, their zeal and devotion eliciting the admiration of Gibbon. The first Spaniards in America and the Portuguese in India made it a prominent object to spread Christianity, using, however, force for the purpose. In the sixteenth century, the order of Jesuits was established, to spread the Roman Catholic faith abroad as well as defend it at home. This order established missions in India, China, Japan, and South America. The greatest name was Francis Xavier (1506–1522), the "Apostle of the Indies." The zeal of the Jesuits stirred up the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and other orders. The Society de Propaganda Fide was instituted in 1622. The Protestant churches, whilst in conflict with Rome during the sixteenth and seventeeuth ceuturies, had little energy to spare for missions. In 1701 there arose the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; about 1732 the Moravian brethren were very zealous for missions; in 1786 the Methodist Missionary Society, in 1792 the Baptist Missionary Society, in 1795 the Loudon Missionary Society, in 1796 the Glasgow, and in 1796 the Scottish Missionary Society; in 1799 the Church Missionary Society, in 1816 the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and in 1830 the Church of Scotland mission, and in 1843 that of the Free Church came into being, with several others. In the United States the missionary spirit has been equally active, and numerous Missionary Societies established, including the American Board of Missions (1810), the Burmese Mission, of the Baptists (1813), Missions of the Metbodist and Presbyterian Churches, &c. Iu 1889 the United States had 2127 missionaries in the field, Great Britain 2658. The success of this missionary work has not been very great, but there is some reason for encouragement and the work goes actively on.

(2) *Home Missions:* The taunt, "Why send so much money abroad when there are practically so many heathen at home?" helped to create home missions, which are now vigorously prosecuted in nearly every city of the United States, Great Britain, and elsewhere.

(3) *Jewish Missions:* The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews was founded in 1809; the Church of Scotland Mission to the Jews began in 1837; the Free Church mission iu 1843.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to missions or missionaries.

"They had erected a church and school, and had made some progress with *mission* work."—*Echo*, Jan. 5, 1882.

***mĭss'-ĭôn (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [Mission, *s.*] To send on a mission; to commission, to delegate.

"Me Allah and the Prophet *mission* here."
Southey: Thalaba, v.

***mĭss'-ĭôn-ạr-ĭ-nĕss (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *missionary; -ness.*] The quality or state of a missionary; fitness or aptitude for the position or office of a missionary.

"Their rapid insight and fine aptitude,
Particular worth and general *missionariness*
As long as they keep quiet by the fire."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, i.

mĭss'-ĭôn-ạ-rў (ss as sh), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *mission; -ary;* Fr. *missionaire.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who is sent upon a religious missiou; one who is sent to propagate religion.

"His friends said that he had been a *missionary;* his enemies that he had been a buccaneer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to religious missions or missionaries.

missionary-rector, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The title given to certain Roman priests in each diocese in England, from their having charge of missions more than ordinarily important, either on account of their having been long established or from the size of the congregation. Missionary rectors were instituted by a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda of April 21, 1852, which decree was promulgated in the First Provincial Council of Westminster (July, 1852).

missionary-religions, *s. pl.* A term employed by Prof. Max Müller, in his lecture on Missions in Westminster Abbey (Dec. 3, 1873), to distinguish Buddhism, Muhammadanism, and Christianity, from Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrianism, which he called non-missionary.

"By *missionary-religions* I meant these in which the spreading of the truth and the conversion of unbelievers are raised to the rank of a sacred duty by the founder or his immediate successors."—*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, iv. 318.

mĭss'-ĭôn-āte (ss as sh), *v.i.* [Eng. *mission; -ate.*] To act or go on a missiou.

mĭss'-ĭôn-ēr (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *mission; -er.*] One who is sent on a mission; a missiouary.

"This extraordinary conduct was due, as the priests allege, to the action of certain German *missioners*."—*Echo*, Jan. 5, 1882.

***mĭss'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *miss* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Like a miss; prim, affected, lackadaisical.

"You are not going to be *missish*, I hope."—*Miss Austin: Pride & Prejudice*, ch. lvii.

***mĭss'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *missish; -ness.*] The airs or affectation of a young miss; primness, affectation.

"I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers, in order to teaze them."—*T. Hook: All in the Wrong*, ch. ii.

Mĭs-sĭs-sĭp'-pĭ, *s.* [Native name = the great water.]

Geog.: The large river traversing the centre of the United States. Also a State of the same uame.

Mississippi-alligator, *s.*

Zool.: Alligator lucius, sometimes called the Pike-headed Alligator. Length, from fourteen to fifteen feet; deep greenish-brown above, yellow below, with the sides more or less striped. Fish forms their staple food, but it is said that they sometimes attack large quadrupeds, and even human beings.

Mĭs-sĭs-sĭp'-pĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaiuing to Mississippi State or River.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Mississippi.

***mĭs-sĭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sit* (q.v.).] To sit ill upon; to misbecome.

mĭss'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *missus*, pa par. of *mitto* = to seud.]

***A.** *As adjective:*

1. Sent or proceeding from an authoritative source.

"The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a conge d'eslire, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. Fitted or intended to be thrown, hurled, or projected; missile.

"Atrides first discharg'd the *missive* spear."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 299.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is sent or despatched; an announcement or injunction seut by a messenger; a message, a letter.

* 2. A person sent; a messenger.

II. *Scots Law:* A letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to buy or sell, or enter into any contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer completing the contract.

***miss-maze,** *s.* [Mizmaze.]

***mĭs-sound',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sound* (q.v.).] To sound or pronounce wrongly or amiss.

Mĭs-sôu'-rĭ, *s.* [Native Indian name.]

Geog.: The name of a central State of the American Union, also of a river passing through that State.

Missouri Compromise, *s.*

Hist.: A name popularly given to an Act of the American Congress, passed in 1820, and intended to reconcile the Pro- and Anti-slavery parties. By this Act, it was determined that Missouri should be admitted into the Union as a slaveholding State, but that slavery should never be established in any State, to be formed in the future, lying north of latitude 36° 30′.

Missouri-rattlesnake, *s.*

Zool.: Crotalus confluentus (Say). A slender snake, from two to three feet long. It is found from California to Utah, but the Yellowstone is its favourite locality.

Mĭs-sôu'-rĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Missouri.

B. *As subst.:* A native or resident of Missouri.

mĭs-soў', *s.* [Massoy.]

***mĭs-spēak', *mis-speake, *mis-peak,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *speak* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak wrongly or amiss; to err in speaking.

"It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

2. To speak ill of anybody.

"Who but *misspeaks* of Thee, he spets at Heaven."
Sylvester: The Decay, 606.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak or utter wrongly or incorrectly.

"A mother which delights to heare
Her early child *misspeake* half utter'd words."
Donne: Poems, p. 177.

2. To speak amiss.

"I cannot of enule finde,
That I *mispoke* haue ought behynde,
Whereof loue ought he mispaid."
Gower: C. A., ii.

***mĭs-speēçh', *mis-peche,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *speech* (q.v.).] Speaking wrongly or amiss.

"And otherwise of no *mispeche*
My conscience for to seche." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

mĭs-spĕll', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *spell*, v. (q.v.).] To spell wrongly or incorrectly.

mĭs-spĕll'-ĭng, *s.* [Misspell.] A wrong spelliug of a word.

mĭs-spĕnd', † **mĭs-pĕnd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *spend* (q.v.).] To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to spend uselessly or wastefully.

"The genial moisture, due
To apples, otherwise *mispends* itself."
J. Philips: Cider.

***mĭs-spĕnd'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *misspend; -er.*] One who misspends or wastes prodigally or improvidently.

***mĭs-spĕnse', *mĭs-spĕnçe', *mĭs-pĕnçe',** *s.* [Misspend.] A misspending; a spending uselessly; waste.

***mĭs-spōke', *mĭs-spōk'-ẹn,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Misspeak.]

mĭs-stāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *state* (q.v.).] To state wrongly or incorrectly; to misrepresent.

mĭs-stāte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *statement* (q.v.).] A false or incorrect statement; an incorrect representation of the facts; a misrepresentation.

mĭs-stāy', *v.i.* [Eng. *miss*, v., and *stay*, s. (q.v.).]

Naut.: To miss stays; to fail of going about from one tack to another when tacking, but not used of wearing. [Stay, *s.*]

mĭs-stāyed', *a.* [Eng. *misstay; -ed.*]

Naut.: Having missed stays.

***mĭs-stĕp',** * **mis-steppe,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and *step* (q.v.).] To step, to move, to go wrongly or astray.

"Whereso as ener his loue go,
She shall not with her litell to
Missteppe." *Gower: C. A.*, v

***mĭs-stĕp',** *s.* [Misstep, *v.*] A wrong or false step.

***mĭs-sŭc-çeēd'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *succeed* (q.v.).] To turn out ill.

"By the *missucceeding* of matters."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 7.

***mĭs-sŭc-çĕss'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *success* (q.v.).] Ill-success.

"Some shifting alchemist that casts all the fault of his *missuccess* upon his glasse or his furnace."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon at Court, Aug.* 8.

***mĭs-sŭg-ĝĕst'-iŏn (i as y)**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *suggestion* (q.v.).] A wrong or evil suggestion.

"These cheaters . . . . that would fain win yon from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*."—*Bp. Hall: A Letter Paræneticall.*

***mĭs-sŭm-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *summation* (q.v.).] A wrong summation.

"A *missumation* in a fitted account."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

***mĭs-sūit'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *suit*, v. (q.v.).] To suit ill.

"*Missuiting* a great man most."
Mrs Browning: Napoleon III. in Italy.

***mĭs'-sure (sure as shŭr)**, *s.* [Lat. *missurus*, fut. par. of *mitto* = to send.] A mission.

"The *missure* I send you."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 110.

***mĭs-swāy'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sway* (q.v.).] To misrule.

"Through *misswaying* it seem'd to decline."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 60.

***mĭs-sweär'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *swear* (q.v.).] To swear falsely; to forswear one's self.

***mĭs'-swŏrn**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSWEAR.]

***mĭs'-sў**, *a.* [Eng. *miss* (1) s.; *-y.*] Missish, affected, sentimental.

"The common namby-pamby little *missy* phrase."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxviii.

mĭst, ***myist**, ***myst**, ***myste**, *s.* [A.S. *mist* = gloom, darkness; cogn. with Icel. *mistr* = mist; Sw. *mist* = foggy weather; Dut. *mist* = fog; Ger. *mist* = dung.]

I. *Lit.:* Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; the fall of rain or water in almost imperceptibly fine drops.

"The *mist* and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ A dense mist is called a fog (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Anything which dims, obscures, or darkens.

"All *mist* from thence
Purge and disperse." *Milton: P.L.*, iii. 53.

mĭst-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Conoclinium, a genus of Composites. One species, *Conoclinium cœlestinum*, is a weed with fragrant blue or purple flowers, growing in the United States.

mĭst, *v.t.* & *i.* [MIST, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cover as with mist; to cloud, to dim.

"Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be misty; to drizzle.

mĭs-tā'en, *a.* [MISTAKEN.]

mĭs-tāk'-a-ble, mĭs-tāke'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *mistak(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being mistaken; liable to be mistaken; liable to misconception.

"They are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. i.

mĭs-tāke', *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *mistaka* = to take by mistake.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To take away wrongly or improperly.

"*Mistake* them away,
And ask a fee for coming." *Donne: Satires*, v.

***2.** To take in error.

"But your true trick, rascal, must he, to he ever busy, and *mistake* away the bottles and cans, in haste, before they be half drunk off."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 2.

3. To take or understand wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misapprehend, to misunderstand; to misconceive.

"My father's purposes have been *mistook*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. To take one person or thing for another; to imagine erroneously one person or thing to be another.

"Men . . . are apt to *mistake* a want of vigour in their imaginations for a delicacy in their judgments."—*Young: On Lyric Poetry.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a mistake in judgment; to misjudge, to be in error; to be under a misapprehension.

"Why, sir, who hade you call her?
Your worship, sir; or else I *mistook*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

***2.** To transgress; to commit a fault.

"Ye that ayenst your love *mistaketh*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

mĭs-tāke', *s.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]

1. An error of judgment or opinion; a misconception; a misapprehension, a misunderstanding, a blunder.

"Rectify the *mistakes* of historians."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. A fault, an error, a blunder; a wrong act done unintentionally.

"A sentiment, in itself amiable and respectable, led him to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ *No mistake:* Beyond all doubt or question; unquestionably, certainly, without fail.

mĭs-tāk'-en, *a.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]

1. Erroneous, incorrect.

"The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. Labouring under a mistake or misconception; wrong.

"She, *mistaken*, seems to dote on me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

¶ *To be mistaken:*

1. To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misjudged.

2. To be in error; to make a mistake; to be under a misapprehension.

"*You are* too much *mistaken* in this king."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

mĭs-tāk'-en-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mistaken*; *-ly.*] By mistake; mistakingly.

mĭs-tāk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mistak(e)*; *-er.*] One who makes a mistake; one who misunderstands.

"The well-meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*."—*Bp. Hall: Apol. Advt. to the Reader.*

mĭs-tāk'-ĭng, *s.* [MISTAKE, *v.*] A mistake, an error, a blunder.

"Now, I perceive, thou art a reverend father;
Pardon, I pray thee, for my mad *mistaking*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

mĭs-tāk'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mistaking*; *-ly.*] By mistake; mistakenly, erroneously.

"That we may not *mistakingly* rear up the walls of Babel while we intend Jerusalem."—*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godlinesse.* (Epistle prefixed.)

mĭs-taught' (aught as ât), *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISTEACH.]

***mĭs-tēaçh'**, ***mis-teche**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *teach* (q.v.).] To teach wrongly; to give wrong instruction to.

"More shame for those who have *mistaught* them."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

***mĭs-tĕll'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).]

1. To tell wrongly or incorrectly; to misreport.

2. To miscount.

"Their prayers are by the dozen, when if they *mistell* one, they thinke all the rest lost."—*Breton: Strange Newes*, p. 5.

***mĭs-tĕm'-pĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *temper*, v. (q.v.).] To disorder, to disturb, to disease.

"Nor husband'e weale nor children's woe *mistempered* my head."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vii., ch. xxiv.

***mĭs-tĕm'-pĕred**, *a.* [MISTEMPER, *v.*]

1. Disordered, diseased, irritated, ill-tempered.

"This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rests by you only to be qualified."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

2. Badly tempered; tempered to a bad purpose or end.

"Throw your *mistempered* weapons to the ground."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

mĭs'-tĕr (1), *s.* [The same word as *master* (q.v.).] Master, sir; the common form of address to an adult male. It is now always abbreviated in writing to the form Mr.

***mĭs'-tĕr** (2), ***mis-tere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mastier* (Fr. *métier*), from Lat. *ministerium* = a service; *minister* = a servant. *Mister* and *ministry* are thus doublets.] [MINISTER.]

1. A trade, an art, an occupation, an employment.

"In youth he lerned hadde a good *mistere*,
He was a wel good wright, a carpentere."
Chaucer: C. T., 615.

2. Manner, kind, sort.

"The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 2.

mĭs'-tĕr (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Need, necessity. (*Scotch.*)

"World's gear was henceforward the least of her care, . . . nor was it likely to be muckle her *mister*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xliv.

***mĭs'-tĕr, *mis-tre**, *v.t.* & *i.* [MISTER (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To occasion loss to.

B. *Intrans.:* To need, to be necessary, to boot.

"As for my name it *mistreth* not to tell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 51.

*** mis-tere**, *s.* [MISTER (2), *s.*]

mĭs-tĕrm', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *term* (q.v.).] To term or designate erroneously; to miscall, to misname.

"World's exile is death: then banished
Is death *mistermed*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

*** mĭs'-tĕr-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *mister* (1); *-ship.*] The state or quality of being a mister (q.v.). (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.)

*** mĭs'-tĕr-ў, *mўs'-tĕr-ў, * mys-ter-ie**, *s.* [Lat. *ministerium.*] A trade, an occupation, a business. [MISTER (2), *s.*]

"That which is the noblest *mysterie*
Brings to reproach and common infamy."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

*** mĭst'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *mist*; *ful(l).*] Clouded or dimmed with tears, as with mist.

"Here they are hut felt, and seen with *mistful* eyes."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

*** mĭs-thĭnk', * mis-thinke**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *think* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To think wrongly.

"Whan they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

B. *Trans.:* To misjudge, to think ill of.

"How will the country for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

*** mĭs-thought' (ought as ât)**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISTHINK.]

***mĭs-thought' (ought as ât)**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *thought*, s. (q.v.).] Wrong thoughts or ideas; an erroneous notion; mistake.

"Through error and *misthought*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 58.

*** mĭs-thrīve'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *thrive* (q.v.).] Not to thrive; to fare or succeed ill.

***mĭs-thrōw'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *throw*, v. (q.v.).] To throw or cast wrongly.

"Hast thon thyn eie ought *misthrowe*?"
Gower: C. A., bk. i.

mĭs'-tĭ-cō, *s.* [Turk. *mistigo.* (*Littré.*)]

Naut.: A small Mediterranean vessel, between a zebeca aud a felucca.

*** mĭs-tīde'**, *v.i.* [A.S. *mistidan.*]

1. To betide ill or amiss; to turn out ill or unfortunately.

2. To fare ill, to be unfortunate.

"Atte laste he shal mishappe and *mistide*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** mĭst'-ĭ-hĕad, *mist-i-heed**, *s.* [Eng. *misty*; *-head.*] The state of being misty; mistiness.

"What meaneth this, what is this *mistiheed*?"
Chaucer: Complaint of Mars & Venus.

mĭst'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *misty*; *-ly.*] In a misty manner; dimly, darkly, obscurely.

"Thise philosopheres speke so *mistily*
In this craft, that man cannot come thereby,
For any wit that men have now adayes."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,862.

mĭs-tīme', *v.i* & *t.* [A.S. *mistiman.*]

***A.** *Intrans.:* To turn out ill, to happen amiss; to mistide.

B. *Trans.:* To time wrongly; not to adapt or adjust the time to.

mĭs-tīmed', *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *timed* (q.v.).] Out of time or place; inappropriate; not suited to the time or occasion: as, a *mistimed* boast.

mĭst'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *misty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being misty; darkness, dimness, obscurity.

"The very *mistiness* of the Prime Minister's own words."—*Standard*, June 21, 1881.

***mĭst'-iŏn (i as y)**, *s.* [Lat. *mixtio* = a mixing, a mixture, from *mixtus*, pa. par. of *misceo*

= to mix.] A mixture, a mixing, a blending together.

"Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

mĭs-tī′-tle, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *title*, v. (q.v.).] To call or designate by the wrong title or name.

"That man's *mistitled* sorrow's heir."
Combe: Dr. Syntax; Tour, i. 21.

mĭs′-tle (tle as ĕl), *v.i.* [A frequent. from *mist*, v. (q.v.).] To mist, to mizzle, to drizzle. [MISLE, MIZZLE.]

mĭst′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mist*, and *less.*] Free from mist.

"*Mistless* as noon, and fresh as morning."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiv.

mĭs′-tle-tōe (tle as ĕl), *s.* [A.S. *misteltán*; Icel. *misteltein*; Dut. *mistelboom*; Dan., Sw., Ger. *mistel*, from Ger. *mist* = manure, dirt, mist, fog; the element *toe* is believed by Skeat to be A.S. *tan* = a twig.]

Bot.: *Viscum album*, a plant parasitic on the apple and other fruit trees, on the thorn, the oak, the poplar, the lime, the ash, the Scotch fir, &c. It sometimes kills the branch or even the tree on which it is a parasite. It occurs as a yellow-green glabrous pendent bush, one to four feet long, with the fibres of the roots insinuated into the wood of the tree on which it preys; its branches dichotomous, knotted; its leaves, one to three, glabrous; its flowers in threes, inconspicuous, green; its berries globose or ovoid, yellow, viscid. Found in Europe and the north of Asia. There are several species in the United States, similar in appearance and habit to those of Europe, but placed in a different genus, *Phoradendron*. *P. flavescens* is found from New Jersey southward. The mistletoe was deemed sacred by the Druids, and is still frequently employed in Christmas festivities and sports (¶).

¶ *Kissing under the mistletoe:*

Scandinavian Mythol.: The wicked spirit, Loki, hated Balder, the favourite of the gods, and, making an arrow of mistletoe, gave it to Hader, the god of darkness and himself blind, to test. He shot the arrow and killed Balder. He was restored to life, and the mistletoe given to the goddess of love to keep, every one passing under it receiving a kiss as a proof that it was the emblem of love, and not of death. (*Brewer.*)

mĭst′-līke, *a.* [Eng. *mist*, and *like.*] Resembling a mist, like a mist.

"The breath of heart-sick groans
Mistlike infold me from the search of eyes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

mĭs-tōld′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISTELL.]

mĭs-took′, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]

***mĭs-trą-dĭ′-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tradition* (q.v.).] Wrong tradition.

"Monsters of *mistradition*."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iv. 2.

***mĭs-trāin′**, ***mys-trayn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *train*, v. (q.v.).] To train wrongly or badly.

"With corruptfull bribes is to untruth *mystrayned*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 54.

mĭs′-trąl, *s.* [Prov. Fr. for *mastral*, from *maistre* = a master.] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France, destroying fruit, blossoms, crops, &c. It blows most fiercely in the autumn, winter, and early spring.

mĭs-trănns-lāte′, ***misse-trans-late**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *translate* (q.v.).] To translate wrongly, to misrender.

"Eusebius by them *missetranslated*."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 25.

mĭs-trănns-lā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *translation* (q.v.).] A false or incorrect translatiou; a misrendering.

***mĭs-trănns-pŏrt′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *transported* (q.v.).] Carried or borne away from one's self wrongly; misled by passion or strong feeling.

"So farre *mistransported* as to condemn a good prayer because as it is in his heart, so it is in his book too."—*Bp. Hall: An Humble Remonstrance.*

***mĭs-trĕad′-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *treading* (q.v.).] A wrong or false step, a sin, a fault, a misgoing; misbehaviour.

"For the hot vengeance and the rod of Heaven,
To punish my *mistreadings*."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

***mĭs-trēat′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *treat* (q.v.).] To treat wrongly or ill; to ill-treat, to maltreat.

"O poor *mistreated* democratic beast."
Southey: Nondescripts, iv.

mĭs-trēat′-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *treatment* (q.v.).] Wrong, improper, or unkind treatment; ill-treatment.

mĭs′-trĕss, ***mais-tress**, ***mais-tresse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *maistresse*; Fr. *maitresse*, from *maistre*; Fr. *maître* = a master; Lat. *magister*; Sp. & Ital. *maestro*; Port. *mestre.*] [MASTER, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A woman who governs; a woman who has power, authority, or command; the female head of an establishment, as a school, a family, &c. The correlative of *servant* or *subject.*

"The maids officious round their *mistress* wait."
Pope: Homer; Iliad bk. 526.

2. A female owner.

"I'll use thee kindly for thy *mistress'* sake."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

3. A woman skilled in anything.

4. A woman courted and beloved; a sweetheart; a woman who has command over one's heart.

"My *mistress'* brows are raven black."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 127.

5. A concubine; a woman who fills the place but has not the rights of a wife.

"But soon his wrath being o'er, he took
Another *mistress*, or new book."
Byron: Mazeppa, iv.

6. A title of address applied to a married lady, nearly equivalent to madam. Formerly it was applied to married or unmarried women indiscriminately. It is now written in the abbreviated form Mrs. (pronounced *mĭs′-ĭz*).

"*Mistress*, 'tis well, your choice agrees with mine."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 5.

*7. A lady.

"To meet some *mistress* fine
When *mistresses* from common sense are hid."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The proper style of the wife of an esquire or of a gentleman. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Bowls:* The small ball used in the game of bowls, now called the Jack.

"So, so, rub on and kiss the *mistress*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

***mistress-piece**, *s.* A chief performance of a woman. Formed on analogy of master-piece (q.v.).

mistress-ship, *s.*

1. The position of a mistress; rule or dominion.

"If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them."—*Bp. Hall: Resolutions for Religion.*

*2. A style of address to ladies; ladyship.

***mĭs′-trĕss**, *v.i.* [MISTRESS, *s.*] To wait or attend upon a mistress; to court.

"Thy idleness; which yet thou canst not fly
By dressing, *mistressing*, and compliment."
Herbert: Church Porch.

***mĭs′-trĕss-ĭng**, *a.* [Eng. *mistress*; *-ly.*] Pertaining to the mistress of a household.

"Will he take from me the *mistressly* management?"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 208.

***mĭs-trī′-ąl**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trial* (q.v.).]

Law: A trial which from some defect in the process or the triers is erroneous or abortive; a false trial.

***mĭs-trĭst′**, *v.t.* [MISTRUST, *v.*]

***mĭs-trōw′-ĭng**, †**mis-trow-yng**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trowing* (q.v.).] Mistrusting, distrust.

"For espyall and *mistrowynges*
Thei did than suche thynges,
That every man might other know."
Gower: C. A., vi.

mĭs-trŭst′, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trust*, s. (q.v.).] Distrust, suspicion, want of confidence or trust.

"Yet your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

mĭs′-trŭst′, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trust*, v. (q.v.).] To feel distrust, suspicion, or doubt regarding; to doubt, to suspect, to distrust.

"I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 4.

mĭs-trŭst′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-er.*] One who mistrusts or distrusts.

"You infidelles and *mistrusters* of God."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 354.

mĭs-trŭst′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-ful(l).*] Full of doubt, suspicion, or mistrust; diffident, suspicious, doubtful.

"He, who most excels in fact of arms, . . .
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair."
Milton: P. L., ii. 126.

mĭs-trŭst′-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mistrustful*; *-ly.*] In a distrustful, doubting, or suspicious manner; with mistrust.

"*Mistrustfully* he trusteth, and he dreadingly did dare."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vi., ch. xxxiii.

mĭs-trŭst′-fŭl-nĕss, ***mis-trust-ful-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *mistrustful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mistrustful; doubt, suspicion, mistrust.

"A punishemente for thy *mistrustfulnesse* at this present declared."—*Udal: Luke* i.

***mĭs-trŭst′-ĭng**, *a.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-ing.*] Mistrustful, suspicious.

***mĭs-trŭst′-ĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *mistrusting*; *-ly.*] In a doubting or mistrustful manner; mistrustfully, suspiciously.

mĭs-trŭst′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-less.*] Free from mistrust, suspicion, or doubt; unsuspicious, unsuspecting, trustful.

"The swain *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter tittered round the place."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

mĭs-trўst′, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tryst* (q.v.).] To disappoint by breaking an engagement; to deceive, to use ill.

"They are sair *mistrysted* yonder in their Parliament House."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

***mĭs-tūne′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tune*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To tune wrongly or incorrectly; to put, play, or sing out of tune.

"Hymn *mistuned* and muttered prayer
The victim for his fate prepare."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 28.

2. *Fig.:* To disorder; to put out of order.

"From the body, by long ails *mistuned*,
These evils sprung."
Armstrong: The Art of Preserving Health.

mĭs-tūr′-ą (pl. **mĭs-tūr′-æ**), *s.* [Lat.]

Pharm.: A mixture. There are a *Mistura Ammoniaci*, a *Mistura Camphoræ*, and about ten others in the modern pharmacopœia.

***mĭs-tŭrn′**, ***mis-tourne**, ***mys-turne**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *turn*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To turn wrongly; to prevent, to upset.

"Ther been summe that troublen you, and wolen *mysturne* [*invertere*] the evangelie of Crist."—*Wyclife: Galatians* i.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn or go wrong; to be prevented.

"And whan this littel worlde *mistourneth*,
The great worlde all overtorneth."
Gower: C. A (Prol.)

***mĭs-tū′-tŏr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tutor* (q.v.).] To teach or instruct amiss.

"*Mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of Virtue hear, nor wait at Wisdom's door."
Edwards: Sonnet 28.

mĭst′-ў (1), *a.* [A.S. *mistig*, from *mist* = gloom.]

1. *Lit.:* Covered, obscured or hidden with mist; characterized or accompanied by mist; overspread with mist.

"The dripping rock, the mountain's *misty* top
Swell on the sight." *Thomson: Summer*, 54.

2. *Fig.:* Obscure, clouded; difficult to understand: as, A *misty* writer.

¶ In the figurative use of this word there is no doubt a confusion with *misty* (2).

***mĭst′-ў** (2), ***mўst′-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *mysticus* = mystic (q.v.).] Mystic, dark.

"*Mysty* or prevey to mannys wytte. *Misticus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

mĭs-ŭn-dēr-stănd′, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *understand* (q.v.).] Not to understaud; to misconceive, to mistake, to misjudge, to misinterpret.

"There is one part, however, of these papers, in which I conceive I have been *misunderstood*."—*Observer*, No. 132.

***mĭs-ŭn-dēr-stănd′-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *misunderstand*; *-er.*] One who misunderstands.

"But divers and many texts as farre semed unto the *misunderstanders* to speake against purgatory."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 324.

mĭs-ŭn-dēr-stănd′-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *understanding* (q.v.).]

1. A misconception, a misapprehension; a mistake of the meaning or intent.

"Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been in possession of victory."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. A falling out, a disagreement, a difference: as, a *misunderstanding* among friends.

mĭs-ŭn-dẽr-stoo̍d', *pret. & pa. par.* [MIS-UNDERSTAND.]

mĭs-u̍-ra'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]
Music: In measured or strict time.

mĭs-ū̍s'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *usage* (q.v.).]
1. Bad or improper use; bad conduct.
"The fame of their *misusage* so prevented them, that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no wares."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, ii. 21.
2. Ill-treatment, ill-usage.

***mĭs-ū̍s'-ạnce**, *s.* [Eng. *misus(e); -ance.*] Misusage, misuse.
"He had chafed at their *misusance*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 202

mĭs-ū̍se', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *use*, v. (q.v.).]
1. To use or treat improperly; to apply to a bad or wrong use.
"He fell from good, *misusing* his free will."
Byrom: Life & Death.
2. To ill-treat, to maltreat, to abuse.
"He that did wear this head was one
That pilgrims did *misuse*."
Banyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

mĭs-ū̍se', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *use*, s. (q.v.).]
1. Improper use; misapplication; employment for a bad or improper purpose; abuse.
"How much names taken for things are apt to mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would abundantly discover; and that, perhaps, in words little suspected for any such *misuse*."—*Locke: Of Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. x., § 15.
* 2. Ill-treatment, cruel treatment, abuse.
"Upon whose dead corpses there was such *misuse* . . .
By those Welsh women done, as may not be
(Without much shame) retold or spoken of."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

***mĭs-ū̍se'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eug. *misuse; -ment.*] Misuse, misusage.
"And Darius coulde not hee otherwise persuaded but that shee was slayn, because she would not consent to her *misusement*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 82.

mĭs-ū̍s'-ẽr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *user* (q.v.).]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who misuses.
2. *Law:* Abuse of any liberty or benefit which works a forfeiture of it.
"An office either public or private, may be perfected by *misuser* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

***mĭs-văl'-ue**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *value*, v. (q.v.).] To value wrongly or insufficiently; to underrate; to estimate at too low a value.
"Ent, for I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wol be *misvalued* both of old and yong."
Browne: Young Willie & Old Wernock.

***mĭs-vo̍u̍ch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *vouch* (q.v.).] To vouch or allege falsely.
"And that very text or saying of Mutianus, which was the origiual of this opinion is *misvouched*."—*Bacon: True Greatness of Britain.*

***mĭs-wăn'-dẽr**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wander* (q.v.).] To wander or stray from the way; to go astray.
"The *miswandrynge* errour, misledeth him into false goodes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

***mĭs-wāy'**, ***mis-waie**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *way* (q.v.).] A wrong way.
"Who so seeketh sothe by a deepe thought and conciteth to been deceiued, by no *miswaies*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

***mĭs-wēar'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wear* (q.v.).] To wear badly or ill.
"That which is miswrought will *miswear*."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

***mĭs-wĕd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wed* (q.v.).] To wed wrongly or improperly.

***mĭs-wēēn'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ween* (q.v.).] To mistrust, to misjudge; to be mistaken; to fall into error.
"Full happie man (*misweening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see."
Spenser: Doleful Lay of Clorinda.

***mĭs-wĕnd'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wend* (q.v.).] To go wrong; to go astray.
"And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is *miswent*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***mĭs-wĕnt'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISWEND.]

***mĭs-wo̍m'-ạn**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *woman* (q.v.).] A bad, wicked woman.
"Fly the *miswoman*, least she thee deceiue."
Chaucer: Remedy of Love.

***mĭs-wōnt'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wont; -ing.*] Want of use, habit, or custom; disuse.
"For these feeble beginnings of lukewarme grace . . . by *miswonting*, perish."—*Bishop Hall: Divine Meditation*, ch. vii.

***mĭs-wŏrd'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *word* (q.v.).] A cross, wrong, or awkward word.

***mĭs-wŏr'-shĭp**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *worship*, s. (q.v.).] Worship of a wrong object; false worship; idolatry.
"In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jereboham, who made Israel to sin."—*Bishop Hall: Contempt.; Joash with Elisha Dying.*

***mĭs-wŏr'-shĭp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *worship*, v. (q.v.).] To worship wrongly, falsely, or corruptly.
"There have not wanted nations (and those not of the savagest) which have *misworshipped* it [the heaven] for their God."—*Bishop Hall: The Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 3.

***mĭs-wŏr'-shĭp-pẽr**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *worshipper* (q.v.).] One who misworships; one who worships false gods.
"God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon at Whitehall*, Whitsunday, 1640.

***mĭs-wrĕnch**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wrench*, v. (q.v.).] To wrench, twist, or turn out of the right line or course.
"The wardes of the church keie
Through mishandling hen *miswreint*."
Gower: C. A., v.

***mĭs-wrīte'**, ***mysse-write**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *write* (q.v.).] To write or set down incorrectly or improperly.
"He did *miswrite* some number of years."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xxii., § 6.

†mĭs-wrĭt'-ĭng, *s.* [MISWRITE.] A mistake in writing; a clerical error.
"The text of the Chronicle has three years, but it seems clear that this must be a *miswriting* for thirteen."—*E. A. Freeman: Old English History*, ch. viii., p. 93. (Note.)

***mĭs-wrought' (ought as ât)**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wrought* (q.v.).] Badly wrought, made, or fashioned.

mī'-şў, *s.* [Ger. *misy*, from Gr. μίσυ (*misu*) = vitriolic earth.]
Min.: The same as COPIAPITE and JAROSITE (q.v.).

***mĭs-yōke'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *yoke*, v. (q.v.).] To yoke or join improperly.
"By *misyoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

***mĭs-zē̆al'-oŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *zealous* (q.v.).] Actuated by false or mistaken zeal.
"Go on now, ye *miszealous* spirits."—*Bishop Hall: Noah's Dove.*

***mĭt'-ạine**, *s.* [Fr.] A mitten, a glove.

***mĭtch̆e**, *s.* [Fr. *miche.*] A loaf of fine bread; a manchet.
"He that hath *mitches* tweine."
Romaunt of the Rose.

mĭtch̆'-ẹll, *s.* [Prob. from some proper name.]
Build.: A piece of hewn Purbeck stone, from fifteen to twenty-four inches square, used in building.

mĭt-ch̆ĕl'-la, *s.* [Named after John Mitchell, an Englishman, who wrote on Virginian plants.]
Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardideæ. It has a funnel-shaped corolla with a four-lobed limb and a four-lobed ovary, and succulent fruit with four or eight stones. Humboldt says that *Mitchella repens* is the plant most extensively spread in North America, covering the surface from lat. 28° to lat. 69° N.

mīte (1), *s.* [A.S. *mite; cogn.* with Low Ger. *mite* = a mite; O. H. Ger. *mîza* = a mite, a midge.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. In the same sense as II. 1 or 2.
2. The name is improperly given to Dustlice of the insect genus Psocus (q.v.).
II. *Zoology:*
1. *Sing.:* The genus Acarus (q.v.).
2. *Plural:*
(1) The family Acaridæ (q.v.).
(2) The order Acarina (q.v.). The abdomen, in which segments are indiscernible, is united with the cephalothorax, so as to form a single mass. Respiration is by tracheæ. When perfect, mites have eight legs. They are generally very small. Many are parasites upon animals; some occur in old cheese, in flour, under the bark of trees, &c.
"That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots. I deny."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

mīte (2), ***myte**, *s.* [O. Dut. *mijt, mite, myte* a small coin; from the same root as *minute*, a. (q.v.).]
1. The smallest coin; a coin formerly current, and equal to about one-third of a farthing.
"I'll show you those in troubles reign!
Losing a *mite*, a mountain gain."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. (*Gower.*)
2. A small weight, equal to about the twentieth of a grain.
3. Anything very small or minute; a very small particle or quantity.
"The ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

mĭ-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a head-band, a kind of turban; dimin. of *mitra*. Named from the form of its capsule.] [MITRE.]
Bot.: False Sanicle; Bishop's Cap. A genus of Saxifragaceæ, consisting of low, slender plants with whitish or greenish flowers. Found in North America.

mĭth'-ẽr, *s.* [MOTHER.]

***mĭth'-ĭc**, *a.* [MYTHIC.]

Mĭth'-răs, Mĭth'-ra, *s.* [Zend.]
Compar. Relig.: The principal god of the Parsees or Persians, the god of the Sun; the Sun itself as an object of worship.
¶ Manes, the founder of the Manichæan sect, wished to identify Christ with Mithras.

***mĭth'-rĭ-dāte**, *s.* [Named after Mithridates, king of Pontus, who was supposed to have made himself poison-proof.]
Pharm.: An antidote against poison; a composition used either as a remedy for or a preservative against poison.
"In *mithridate* or just perfumes,
Where all good things being met, no one presumes
To govern, or to triumph on the rest."
Donne: Progress of the Soul; Second Anniversary.

mithridate-mustard, *s.*
Bot.: The same as PENNY-CRESS (q.v.).

mĭth-rĭ-dăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mithridaticus*, from Mithridates, king of Poutus.] Of or pertaining to mithridates or a mithridate (q.v.).

***mĭth-rĭ-dā'-tĭ-ŏn**, *s.* [See extract.] An unidentified plant.
"Cratevas hath ascribed the invention of one hearbe to King Mithridates himselfe called after his name *Mithridation*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. vi.

***mĭt'-ĭg-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *mitigabilis*, from *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).] Capable of being mitigated.
"The rigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***mĭt'-ĭ-gạnt**, *a.* [Lat. *mitigans*, pr. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).] Softening, mitigating, soothing, lenitive.

mĭt'-ĭ-gāte, ***mit-i-gat**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to make gentle: *mitis* = soft, gentle, and *ago* = to make; Fr. *mitiger;* Sp. *mitigar;* Ital. *mitigare.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To make less rigorous, severe, or harsh; to relax.
"How cometh it then that the pope for so many hundred thousands that miscary, will neither breake the ordinaunce or *mitigat* it."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 316.
2. To make less severe, painful, or hard.
"I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me derived." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 76.
3. To assuage, to lessen, to abate, to soften.
"Grief which is rather to be *mitigated* by comfort than encreased and exasperated by blame."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 21.
* 4. To cool, to temper, to moderate.
"A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party."—*Addison: Spectator.*
* 5. To soften; to mollify; to make mild or accessible.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To relax or soften the rigour, harshness, or severity of anything.

"A *mitigating* clause was added by way of rider."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. To become softened, cooled, assuaged, or lessened.

"As his years increase, his fires assuage,
Allay with time, and *mitigate* with age."
Brookes: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. i.

mĭt-ĭ-gā'-tion, * **mit-i-ga-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *mitigation*, from Lat. *mitigationem*, accus. of *mitigatio*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.); Sp. *mitigacion*; Ital. *mitigazione*.] The act of mitigating, abating, relaxing, or moderating; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, or afflictive.

"These share man's general lot
With little *mitigation*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* **mĭt'-ĭ-gā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *mitigatif*, from Lat. *mitigativus*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Mitigating, alleviating, or abating; lenitive.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which alleviates, abates, or moderates; a lenitive.

"Which may the feruence of loue aslake
To the loues, as a *mitigative*."
Chaucer: Remedie of Loue. (Prol.)

mĭt'-ĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *mitigat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which mitigates, alleviates, or moderates.

* **mĭt'-ĭ-gā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mitigatorius*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to mitigate; mitigative.

B. *As subst.:* A mitigation.

"In cases of life and such *mitigatories*."—*North: Examen*, p. 316.

* **mĭt'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mit(e)* (2); *-ing.*] A little one; a term of endearment.

mĭt'-kŭl, *s.* [Native word.] A money of account in Morocco, value about 3s. 1d. sterling.

mī'-trą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μίτρα* (*mitra*) = an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, a turban.]

1. *Zool.:* Mitre-shell, Bishop's Mitre, Tiara; a genus of prosobranchiate holostomatous gasteropods, family Muricidæ. The spire is elevated, the apex acute; the shell thick, with small aperture, and notched in front; the columella obliquely plaited, and the operculum very small. The animal has a long proboscis; and when irritated emits a purple liquid of nauseous odour. The popular names have reference to the shape of the shell and its ornamentation. Known species 420, mostly from tropical seas, ranging from low-water to eighty fathoms. *Mitra episcopalis* is one of the commonest species; *M. regina* is the most beautiful; the most valuable is *M. stamforthii*, an example of which is valued at £10; and there is only one specimen in England of *M. zonata*, brought up from deep water off Nice, and described by Marryatt in the *Linnæan Transactions* of 1817.

MITRA.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus appears for the first time in the Cretaceous period, but the fossil species are mainly distributed through the Tertiary formations. (*Nicholson.*)

mī'-trą-form, *a.* [MITRIFORM.]

† **mĭt'-rāil,** * **mĭt'-rāille,** *s.* [Fr. = small pieces of iron, copper, &c., grape-shot, from O. Fr. *mitaille*, from *mite* = a small piece, a mite.] An old name for grape or case shot, or for charges of fragments of metal that were sometimes fired from guns. [MITE, 2.]

mitrailleur, *s.* [MITRAILLEUSE.]

mitrailleuse (as **mĭ-trā-yĕz'**), * **mitrail-leur** (as **mĭ-trā-yĕr'**), *s.* [Fr.] [MITRAILLE, *s.*]

Ord.: A weapon designed to fire a large number of cartridges in a short time. The name is given chiefly to those which are intended for use against men, firing, therefore, ordinary rifle bullets; but weapons of higher calibre, designed to discharge heavier projectiles against "material," are usually called "machine guns." In each instance, however, the weapon is a breechloader, and the shot is carried in a metal cartridge. The earliest forms were the French mitrailleuse and the Belgian Montigny mitrailleuse, both being composed of a number of barrels fastened in a group surrounded by a metal casing, the cartridges being contained in steel blocks, which are dropped successively into a "slot" or opening in the breech, and replaced, when discharged, by a fresh plate. The rate of firing of the Montigny was about 444 shots per minute, of the French piece 300 per minute. Those at present mostly in use are the Gatling (calibre, ·45-inch), with ten revolving barrels, and the light Nordenfeldt and Gardner patterns, with fixed barrels. These are fed from a drum containing cartridges, which is placed over a slot on the upper surface of the case covering the barrels. A scattering arrangement is usually fitted to the mitrailleuse, which causes the barrels to move from side to side while the piece is being discharged. The machine guns firing shot large enough to penetrate even thin iron plates are the Gatling (calibre, ·65-inch), the Nordenfeldt (calibre, 1-inch), and the Hotchkiss (calibre, 1·46-inch), and all these have fixed barrels without any scattering machinery. The first-mentioned fires 200 rounds a minute; the Nordenfeldt, 100 rounds in the same time. A six-pounder quick-firing shell gun of the Hotchkiss pattern is also under trial. The Nordenfeldt pattern consists of four barrels fastened side by side horizontally in a frame. It is fed from a carrier on top of the breech of the machine, which is filled by hand as it becomes empty. In the Hotchkiss gun the barrels, five in number, revolve, and in addition to solid cast-iron and steel shots, it fires explosive shells and canister, at the rate of 25 per minute. This weapon will penetrate ½-inch steel plates up to 2,000 yards range. The Maxim gun is of the same nature, but is not so liable to jam as the others.

* **mī'-trąl,** * **mī'-trąil,** *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre.

"Wholly omitted in the *mitrall* crown."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

mitral-valve, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* A valve situated at the left auricular opening of the heart. Called also the Bicuspid valve.

2. *Pathol.:* The chief diseases of the mitral valve are mitral-obstruction, mitral-regurgitant disease, and mitral-valvular disease.

mī'-tre (tre as **tĕr**), * **mi-ter,** * **mi-tere,** * **my-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *mitre*, from Lat. *mitra* = a cap, from Gr. *μίτρα* (*mitra*) = a belt, a girdle, a head-band, a fillet, a turban; Ital. & Sp. *mitra*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A form of head-dress worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor; a head-band.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In this opinion many politicians concurred, who had no dislike to rochets and *mitres*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The office, rank, or position of a bishop.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A mitre-joint (q.v.).

2. *Religions:*

(1) *Jewish:* The divinely-appointed head-dress of the Jewish High Priest. It had on it a golden plate, inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." (*Exod.* xxxix. 28-30.)

(2) *Christian:* The head-dress of a bishop. Mitres are supposed to have been first worn between the seventh century and the tenth. Cardinals at first wore them too, till the Council of Lyons, in 1245, enjoined them to use hats. The episcopal mitre was doubtless suggested by that of the Jewish High Priest. It is, however, considered to symbolize the "cloven tongues as of fire" which descended on the early church on the day of Pentecost.

* 3. *Numis.:* A counterfeit coin, made abroad and imported into England in the reign of Edward I. It was worth about a halfpenny.

4. *Zool.:* [MITRE-SHELL].

mitre-block, *s.*

Joinery: A block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°.

mitre-box, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A box in which rules are placed while the ends are cut obliquely, so as to make a mitre-joint with another rule.

2. *Carp.:* A trough with vertical kerfs, which intersect the sides at an angle of 45°, to form guides for a saw in sawing the ends of pieces to make mitre-joints.

mitre-dovetail, *s.*

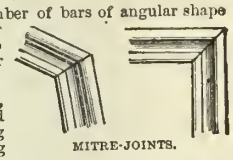
Joinery: A form of concealed dovetail which presents only a single joint line, and that on the angle. [DOVETAIL.]

mitre-drain, *s.* The transverse drain in the metalling of a road.

mitre-gauge, *s.* A gauge to determine the angle of a mitre-joint in picture-frames, mouldings, &c.

mitre-iron, *s.*

Forg.: A number of bars of angular shape wedged together inside a hoop to form a faggot for a large forging.



MITRE-JOINTS.

mitre-joint, *s.* A joint formed by the meeting of matching pieces in a frame, the parts uniting on a line bisecting the angle, which is usually but not necessarily 90°.

mitre-mushroom, *s.*

Bot.: *Morchella esculenta.* [MOREL.]

mitre-plane, *s.*

Joinery:

1. A plane the bit of which is set obliquely across the face of the stock, so as to make a draw-cut.

2. A plane running in a race bearing a certain angular relation to the fences or gauges which hold and present the stuff.

mitre-post, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The outer vertical edge of a canal-lock gate, obliquely chamfered to fit against a similar surface on the companion-gate.

mitre-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The popular name of any species of the genus Mitra (q.v.).

mitre-sill, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A raised step on the floor of a lock-bay against which the feet of the lock-gates shut.

mitre-square, *s.* A bevel-square whose blades are set immovably at an angle of 45° with each other. The term is used somewhat loosely to denote a square whose blade is adjustable to any angle; a bevel.

mitre-valve, *s.* A valve whose rim forms a mitre-joint, with the face of the seat at an angle of 45° with the axis of the valve-disc. [PUPPET-VALVE.]

mitre-wheel, *s.* One of two bevel-wheels of equal diameter, and whose working-faces have an equal obliquity to their axes, usually 45°.

mī'-tre (tre as **tĕr**), * **my-tre,** *v.t.* [MITRE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a position or rank entitling the person raised to wear a mitre.

2. *Carp.:* To join with a mitre-joint.

mī'-tred (tred as **tĕrd**), *a.* [Eng. *mitr(e)*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Adorned with or wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre; of episcopal rank.

"From such apostles, O ye *mitred* heads,
Preserve the church!" *Cowper: Task*, ii. 392.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A term applied to fillet ornamentation when the lines unite exactly at their junction without overrunning.

2. *Carp.:* United with a mitre-joint.

mitred-border, *s.* The edging around the slabstone of a hearth.

mī'-tre-ĭng (tre as **tĕr**), *pr. par.* or *a.* [MITRE, *v.*]

mitreing-machine, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A machine for mitreing printers' rules, so that their ends may meet at a mitre-joint.

2. *Joinery:* A machine for mitreing or slanting the ends of pieces which are to be united by a mitre-joint.

mī'-trē-wŏrt (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Eng. *mitre*, and suff. *-wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Mitella (q.v.).

¶ False Mitrewort is the genus Tiarella.

mī'-trĭ-form, † mī'-træ-form, *a.* [Lat. *mitra* = a mitre, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Formed like a mitre, conical. Used of the calyptra of a moss when it is torn away equally from the base, so as to hang equally over the sporangium.

† mĭ-trī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mitra*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Volutidæ, type Mitra (q.v.).

MITRY.

mī'-trў, *a.* [Eng. *mitr(e)*; *-y.*]

Her.: Charged with eight mitres. (Said of a bordure.)

mĭtt, *s.* [An abbreviation of *mitten* (q.v.).] A mitten; a covering for the hand and the wrist only, but not for the fingers.

mĭt'-tĕn, * mit-aine, * mit-tain, *s.* [Fr. *mitaine*, a word of disputed origin: perhaps from M. H. Ger. *mittemo*, *mittamo* = the middle; Gael. *miotag*; Ir. *miotog* = a mitten; Gael. & Ir. *mutan* = a muff, a thick glove.]

1. A hand-covering, generally of worsted, worn as a protection against cold or other injury. It differs from a glove in not having separate and distinct cells for each finger, the thumb alone being separate.

"With his mighty war-club broken,
And his *mittens* torn and tattered."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

2. A covering for the forearm only.

¶ (1) *To get the mitten*: To be jilted or discarded, as a lover.

(2) *To give one the mitten*: To jilt, to discard, as a lover.

(3) *To handle without mittens*: To handle roughly.

*** mĭt'-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *mittens*, pr. par. of *mitto* = to send.] Sending out or forth; emitting.

"The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

mĭt'-tĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = we send; 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *mitto* = to send.]

Law:

1. A precept or command in writing given by a justice of the peace, or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe keeping an offender charged with any crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison.

2. A writ for removing records from one court to another.

mī'-tų, *s.* [Brazilian, *mitu poranga.*]

Ornith.: *Ourax mitu*, one of the Cracidæ (Curassows). It is found in South America. [OURAX.]

mīt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *mit(e)* (1); *-y.*] Full of or abounding with mites: as, *mity* cheese.

mĭx, *v.t. & i.* [By metathesis for *misk*, from A.S. *miscan* = to mix; cogn. with Ger. *mischen* = to mix; O. H. Ger. *miskan*; Wel. *mysgu*; Gael. *measg*; Ir. *measgaim*; Russ. *mieshate*; Lith. *maiszyti*; Lat. *misceo*; Gr. *μίσγω* (*misgō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite or blend into one mass or compound; to mingle promiscuously; to blend, to compound.

"There drinckes the nectar with ambrosia *mixt*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; November.

2. To form or produce by mingling or blending two or more ingredients.

"Hadst thou no poison *mixed*?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

3. To join, to unite, to mingle, to intersperse.

"That hath been thy craft,
By *mixing* somewhat true to vent more lies."
Milton: P. R., i. 433.

* 4. To join, to associate, to unite.

"Ephraim hath *mixed* himself among the people."—*Hosea* vii. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become united, blended, or mingled in one compound: as, Oil and water will not *mix*.

2. To join, to associate, to mingle, to intermeddle.

"Nobly di tinguished above all the six
By deeds in which the world must never *mix*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 162.

*** mĭx'-a-ble, * mĭx'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mix*; *-able.*] Capable of being mixed or compounded; mixable, miscible.

"Mixion unites things *mixible* by change."
Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 9.

mĭxed, * mĭxt, *pa. par. & a.* [MIX.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. United, or blended into one compound or mass.

2. Consisting of various kinds, qualities, or varieties; promiscuous.

"The company is '*mixed*' (the phrase I quote is As much as saying, they're below your notice)."
Byron: Beppo, lviii.

¶ (1) *Mixed ratio* or *proportion*:

Math.: A ratio or proportion in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent: thus, if $a : b :: c : d$, then $a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d$ is the *mixed ratio* or *proportion*.

(2) *Mixed subjects of property*: Such as fall within the definition of things real, but which, nevertheless, are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, or *vice versa*.

mixed-action, *s.*

Law: [ACTION].

mixed-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The name given by Dallaway to the Saxo-Norman style of Gothic architecture prevalent from A.D. 1170 to 1220.

mixed-cadence, *s.*

Music: An old name for a cadence, consisting of a subdominant followed by a dominant and tonic chord; so called because the characteristic chords of the plagal and authentic cadences succeed each other.

mixed-choir, *s.* A choir consisting of male and female voices. [MIXED-VOICES.]

mixed-contract, *s.*

Civil Law: A contract in which one party confers a benefit on another, but requires a lesser benefit from him, as when he leaves him a legacy, burdened with the obligation of paying from it a lesser one.

mixed-fabrics, *s. pl.* Those in which two or more fibres are combined. The varieties are numerous, as tweeds, poplins, cassinets, &c.

mixed-government, *s.*

Politics: A government not solely monarchical, aristocratical, or democratical, but a mixture of all the three. Typical example, the British Government.

mixed-larceny, *s.*

Law: Larceny of an aggravated type, as when it is attended by violence to the person or theft from a house.

mixed-laws, *s. pl.* Laws which concern both person and property.

mixed-marriages, *s. pl.*

Roman Theol.: Marriages between persons of different religions. A marriage between a baptised and an unbaptised person is ecclesiastically invalid. One between a member of the Roman Church and of any other Christian communion is valid, but illicit, unless a dispensation is first obtained. In the last century mixed marriages led to serious dissensions on the Continent; and opposition to them, in obedience to Papal briefs, to the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Cologne in 1837, and of the Archbishop of Posen in 1839. If a Roman Catholic and a Protestant desire to marry in England, they must promise that the children shall be brought up in the Roman communion; the bishop may then grant a dispensation, and the marriage, without the nuptial benediction, must take place in a Roman Catholic church, without any repetition of the ceremony in any church of the Establishment, as the Anglican clergy are not now obligatory registrars. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

mixed-number, *s.* A number consisting of a whole number and a fraction, as $2\frac{1}{2}$.

mixed-property, *s.*

Law: A compound of realty and personalty.

mixed-questions, *s. pl.* Questions arising from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.

¶ There are also mixed questions of law and fact, in which the jury establish the facts and the Court declares the law.

mixed-tithes, *s. pl.* Tithes consisting of animals or material products, but in part nurtured or preserved by the care of man. Example, pigs, wool, milk.

mixed-train, *s.* A railroad train composed of both passenger-cars and freight-cars.

mĭx'-ĕd-lў, * mĭxt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mixed*, ** mixt*; *-ly.*] In a mixed manner.

"With a commission not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixtly*."—*Bacon: Union of England & Scotland.*

mĭx'-en, * myx-en, * myx-ene, *s.* [A.S. *mixen*, from *mix*, *meox* = dung, filth.] A dung-hill, a dung-heap.

"The sonne that shineth on the *myxene*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

mĭx'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mix*; *-er.*] One who or that which mixes.

"To the sewers and sinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the *mixer*."
Longfellow: Catawba Wine.

*** mĭx'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [MIXABLE.]

mĭx'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MIX.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of mingling or compounding two or more ingredients into one body, mass, or compound; mixture.

2. *Cloth*: The uniting of wool of different colours for mixed cloth, called medleys.

mixing-sieve, *s.* A sieve by which ingredients are intimately combined by sifting together.

*** mĭx'-iŏn (x as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *mixtus*, pa. par. of *misceo* = to mix.] A mixing; mixture. [See example under Mixable.]

mĭx'-ite, *s.* [Named by Schrauf after **A.** Mixa; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *mixit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring as an encrustation on bismite (q.v.), sometimes spherical, with concentric, fibrous structure; also crystalline to cryptocrystalline. Crystallization, monoclinic or triclinic. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·66; colour, shades of emerald-green; translucent to transparent. Analysis yielded: phosphoric and arsenic acids, 30·45; sesquioxide of bismuth, 13·07; protoxide of copper, 43·21; water, 11·07; protoxide of iron, 1·52; lime, 0·83 = 100·15. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

mĭx-ŏg'-a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μίξις* (*mixis*), in comp. *μιξο-* (*mixo-*) = a mingling, communion, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.] (For def. see extract.)

"The majority of Teleostei are *mixogamous*; that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning-beds, and the number of the former being in excess, several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another. The same habit has been observed in Lepidosteus."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 177.

mĭx-ŏ-lўd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. *μίξις* (*mixis*), in comp. *μιξο-* (*mixo-*) = a mingling, and Eng. *Lydian* (q.v.).]

Music: The epithet applied to the seventh ecclesiastical mode (q.v.).

*** mĭxt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MIX.]

mĭx'-tĭe, mĭx'-tў, *a.* (See tho compound.)

mixtie-maxtie, mixty-maxty, *a.* Confusedly mixed or mingled together. (*Scotch.*)

"Yon *mixtie-maxtie*, queer hotch-potch
The Coalition."
Burns: Ory & Prayer.

*** mĭx'-tĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *mixtus* = mixed, and *forma* = form.] Of mixed shapes.

"That so *mixtiform* National Assembly."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. ix.

mĭx-tĭ-lĭn′-ĕ-al, mĭx-tĭ-lĭn′-ĕ-ar, *a.* [Lat. *mixtus*, pa. par. of *misceo* = to mix, and *linea* = a line.] Consisting of a mixture or combination of lines, right, curved, &c.

mĭx′-tion (x as c), *s.* [Lat. *mixtio*, from *mixtus*, pa. par. of *misceo* = to mix; Fr. *mixtion*; Sp. *mixtion*; Ital. *mistione.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of mixing; a mixture; a promiscuous assemblage.

"The next matter of all *mixtions* or composition."—*Hall: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 229.

2. *Art:* A term used by French artists to designate the medium or mordant used for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures, and formed by a mixture of one pound of amber with four ounces of pure mastic and one of Jew's pitch or asphaltum.

* **mĭxt′-lў,** *adv.* [Mixedly.]

mĭx′-ture, *s.* [Lat. *mixtura*, from *mixturus*, fut. par. of *misceo* = to mix; Fr. *mixture*; Ital. & Sp. *mistura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of mixing or blending together; the state of being mixed or blended together; commixture.

"The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without *mixture* into the cup of his indignation."—*Revelation* xiv. 10.

2. That which is mixed or blended with other things; the ingredient added and mixed.

"Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

3. The result of the act of mixing; a mixed body, mess, or compound.

"What if this *mixture* do not work at all?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A composition of different chemical substances which remain unaltered in their character even when thoroughly commingled.

2. *Music:* An organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes to each note. It is only used in combination with the foundation and compound stops, as it consists of high harmonics of the ground tone.

3. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Misturæ. Insoluble principles suspended in water by means of gummy or similar substances contained in the medicines, or added to them by mixture. More rarely, soluble substances dissolved in the water or other liquid.

Mĭ-zā′ar, *s.* [Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, ζ Ursæ Majoris.

mĭz′-ĕn, *s.* & *a.* [Mizzen.]

* **mĭz′-māze, * mizz-mazz,** *s.* [A redup. of *maze* (q.v.).] A maze, a labyrinth.

"The clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 20.

mĭz′-zen, mĭz′-en, * mis-en, * mys-son, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *misaine*, from Ital. *mezzana*, from Low Lat. *medianus* = middle, of middle size, from Lat. *medius* = middle. The name was probably taken from its mid-position between the bowsprit and main-mast, for it was once a foresail. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship: called also the spanker or spencer.

"The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ch. ii., note 6.

2. The aftermost mast in a three-masted ship, or in those two-masted ships in which the forward mast is the larger, such as the ketch and yawl. The main is always the

MIZZEN.

larger mast. When the larger mast in a two-masted vessel is forward, the one abaft is the mizzen; when the larger mast is abaft, the one nearer the bows is the fore-mast. The word *mizzen* indicates the relation of many parts, as *mizzen*-top, *mizzen*-shrouds, *mizzen*-rigging, &c. The bonaventure *mizzen* is a second or additional mizzen-mast employed in some ships with four masts.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the mizzen: as, *mizzen*-yards, &c.

mizzen-mast, *s.* [Mizzen, A. 2.]

mĭz′-zle, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *mist* (q.v.).] [Misle.]

1. *Lit.:* To rain in very fine drops; to misle, to drizzle.

2. *Fig.:* To disappear suddenly; to decamp. (*Slang.*)

"Eh! what? he has *mizzled*, has he?"—*Allingham: Fortune's Frolic*, i. 1.

mĭz′-zle, *s.* [Mizzle, *v.*] Very small, fine rain.

mĭz′-zled (zled as **zeld),** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Spotted; of different colours. (*Scotch.*)

mĭzz′-ŏn-īte (zz as **tz),** *s.* [Gr. *μείζων* (*meizōn*) = greater; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral belonging to the scapolite group of unisilicates of Dana, and closely resembling meionite (q.v.). Crystals very small. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·623; lustre, vitreous; colourless; transparent. An analysis yielded: silica, 54·70; alumina, 23·80; magnesia, 0·22; lime, 8·77; soda, 9·83; potash, 2·14; loss by ignition, 0·13 = 99·59. Occurs on Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

mĭz′-zў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bog, a quagmire. (*Prov.*)

mnē-mŏn′-ĭc, mnē-mŏn′-ĭc-al (initial *m* mute), *a.* [Mnemonics.] Of or pertaining to mnemonics; tending or intended to assist the memory.

"That would engage and fix the memory of those characters alone, and thereby hinder the further use of the *mnemonical* table."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 326.

* **mnē-mŏn-ĭ′-cian** (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Eng. *mnemonic*; *-ian.*] One skilled in mnemonics; a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

mnē-mŏn′-ĭcs (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Gr. *μνημονικά* (*mnēmonika*), neut. pl. of *μνημονικός* (*mnēmonikos*) = pertaining to memory; *μνήμων* (*mnēmōn*), genit. *μνήμονος* (*mnēmonos*) = mindful; *μνάομαι* (*mnaomai*) = to remember; Fr. *mnémonique.*] The art of memory; the principles and rules of some method to assist the memory.

† **mnē′-mō-tĕch-nĭcs** (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Mnemotechny.] Mnemonics (q.v.).

"On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colour we are very much in the dark."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

* **mnē′-mō-tĕch-ny** (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Gr. *μνήμη* (*mnēmē*) = memory, and *τέχνη* (*technē*) = art.] The same as Mnemonics (q.v.).

Mnē-mŏs′-ў-nē (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Gr. = memory, from *μνήμων* (*mnēmōn*) = mindful.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of the nine Muses.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 57].

mnī-ā′-ceæ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mn(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Mnioideæ. They have the habit of Bryum, but with firm, rigid, and usually undulated leaves, generally increasing in size towards the summit of the stem. British genera, Cinelidium, Mnium, Georgia, and Timmia.

mnī-a-dĕl′-phā′-çŏ-æ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mnium*; Gr. *ἀδελφός* (*adelphos*) = a brother, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurocarpous Mosses having the leaves in four or more series, with the smaller cells pellucid, the larger dark-tinged. One British genus, Daltonia.

mnī-ŏī′-dĕ-æ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Gr. *μνίον* (*mnion*); *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A family of Operculate Mosses, generally apocarpous, rarely pleurocarpous. Leaves broadly oval, spathulate, oval, or lanceolate, flattish, with a thick, very prominent, dorsal nerve. It is divided into two tribes, Mniaceæ and Polytrichaceæ.

mnī-ŏ-tĭl′-ta (*m* mute), *s.* [Gr. *μνίον* (*mnion*) = moss, and *τιλτός* (*tiltos*) = plucked; *τίλτω* (*tiltō*) = to pluck.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Mniotiltidæ (q.v.). But one species is known, *Mniotilta varia*, the *Motacilla varia* of Linnæus. General colour black, broadly edged with white. It is popularly known in America as the Black-and-white Creeper. It builds on the ground, and its nest is a favourite receptacle for the parasitic eggs of the Cow-bird, *Molothrus pecoris.* [Molothrus.]

mnī-ŏ-tĭl′-tĭ-dæ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mniotilt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Wood-warblers, a passerine family, allied to the Cœrebidæ, or Sugar-birds, the Greenlets, and probably to the Warblers and Tits of Europe. They range over all North America, from Panama to the Arctic regions, but do not extend far beyond the tropics in South America. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals.*)

mnī′-ŭm (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *μνιον* (*mnion*) = moss, sea-weed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mniaceæ, and the family Mnioideæ. It resembles Bryum, but differs in habit. *Mnium hornum* (*Bryum hornum*) and *M. undulatum* are common.

* **mō,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *má.*] More.

mō′-a, *s.* [Maori.] The name given by the natives of New Zealand to any member of the extinct genus Dinornis (q.v.).

mōan, * mene, * mone, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *mænan*, from *mán* = wicked, wickedness.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a low, dull, and prolonged sound, under the influence of pain, grief, or sorrow; to make lamentation; to grieve, to groan.

"And through the ancient oaks o'erhead
Mysterious voices *moaned* and fled."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

2. To produce or give out a low dull sound like a moan.

"[She] listens to a heavy sound,
That *moans* the mossy turrets round."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 12.

* 3. To murmur.

"Than they of the towne began to *mone*, and sayd, this dede ought nat to be suffred."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxviii.

B. *Transitive:*

† 1. To lament, to deplore; to moan or groan over.

"*Moan* the expense of many a vanished sight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 30.

* 2. To cause to lament or grieve; to afflict, to distress.

mōan, * mone, *s.* [Moan, *v.*]

1. A low, dull and prolonged sound, as from one in pain or grief; a low or suppressed groan; lamentation.

"Ye walls, that echo'd to his frantic *moan*,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone."
Hayley: Inscription on Monument to Collins.

* 2. Grief, sorrow.

"Thine being but a moiety of my *moan*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

3. A low, dull sound like that made by a person moaning: as, the *moan* of the wind.

* **mōan′-fŭl, * mone-fule,** *a.* [Eng. *moan*; *ful(l).*] Full of moaning or grief; sorrowing, grieving.

"He saw a *monefule* sort
Of people, clustering round about their yet unconquered port."
Warner: Albions England, bk. i., ch. iv.

* **mōan′-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *moanful*; *-ly.*] In a moanful, sad manner; with moans or lamentations.

"This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing, this our philosophers do gravely inculcate."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

Mō-ăr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Maori *moa* (q.v.).]

Geol.: A name sometimes given to a southern continent assumed by Dr. Mantell to have been submerged, leaving as the culminating points Philip and Norfolk Islands, Chatham and Auckland Islands, and New Zealand. Over this continent Dr. Mantell believes that the Moa roamed. (*Mantell: Petrifactions & their Teachings*, p. 132.)

mōat, * moate, * mote, *s.* [O. Fr. *mote* (Fr. *motte*); Low Lat. *mota* = a mound consisting of the earth dug from a trench for water. "Just as in the case of *dike* and *ditch*, the word *moat* originally meant either the trench dug out or the embankment thrown up." (*Skeat.*)]

Fort.: A deep ditch or trench round a fort, &c., generally filled with water.

"The wall to scale, the *moat* to cross."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 27.

mōat, *v.t.* [Fr. *motter.*] To surround or protect with a moat. [MOAT, *s.*]

"A great castle near Valladolid,
Moated and high, and by fair woodlands hid."
Longfellow: Theologian's Tale.

* **mōate,** *v.t.* [MUTE, *v.*] To void excrement, as birds; to mute.

mōat'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *moat; -ed.*] Furnished or surrounded with a moat.

"There, at the *moated* grange, resides this dejected Mariana."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

Mō-ăt'-ą-līte, *s.* [MUTAZILITE.]

mŏb (1), * **mobb,** *s.* [A contr. for *mobile* in the Lat. phrase *mobile vulgus* = the fickle common people. [MOBILE.] Introduced into the English language during the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Speaking of the Green Ribbon Club, North, in 1740, says: "'It was their beast of burden, and called first *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the contraction of one syllable, and ever since is become proper English." (*Examen*, p. 574.)] A disorderly crowd; a promiscuous assemblage of rough, riotous persons; a rabble.

"Nane were keener against it than the Glasgow folk, wi' their rahhlings and their risings, and their *mobs*, as they ca' them now-a-days."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

* **mob-driver,** *s.* A demagogue, an agitator.

"Colonel Mildmay, an old Rumper, and late *mob-driver* in Essex."—*North: Examen*, p. 126.

mob-law, *s.* The rule of the mob; rough and ready administration of justice by the mob; lynch-law.

* **mob-master,** *s.* A demagogue.

* **mob-reader,** *s.* An ignorant or illiterate reader.

* **mob-story,** *s.* A vulgar story or tale current among the common people.

mŏb (2), *s.* [Dut. *mop-muts* = a woman's nigbt-cap; *mop* = a woman's coif.] A mob-cap (q.v.).

MOB-CAP.

"She could harangue with wondrous grace,
On gowns, and *mobs*, and caps, and lace."
Lloyd: Spirit of Contradiction.

mob-cap, *s.* A cap or head-dress for women.

"The moon is charming; so perhaps
Are pretty maidens in *mob-caps.*"
Praed: County Ball.

mŏb (1), *v.t.* [MOB (1), *s.*] To attack in a mob; to crowd roughly round and annoy.

* **mŏb** (2), *v.t.* [MOB (2), *s.*] To wrap up or cover in a cowl or veil; to muffle up.

"Having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats."—*More: On the Seven Churches.* (Pref.)

* **mŏb'-bĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mob; -fy.*] To mob; to crowd round.

"*Mobbify* out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men."—*North: Examen*, p. 345.

* **mŏb'-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mob; -ish.*] Like or consisting of a mob; characteristic of a mob; rough, tumultuous, vulgar, mean, low.

"These commonwealths, formerly so warlike and ambitious, maintained . . . a small city guard, to prevent *mobbish* disorders."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. xi.

mŏb'-bȳ, măb'-bȳ, *s.* [Prob. of native origin.]

1. A sort of drink prepared in America from potatoes.

2. The juice of apples and peaches, distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

mō'-bĕd, *s.* [Zend & Pers. *moubed.*] A priest of the Zoroastrian faith.

mō-beē', *s.* [MOBBY.] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mō'-bĭle, * **mō'-bĭl,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mobilis* (for *movibilis*) = easy to be moved; *moveo* = to move; Ital. *mobile;* Sp. *moble, meuble.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Capable of being moved; movable; not fixed.

"To treate of any star
Fyxt or els *mobil.*"
Skelton: Why come ye not to Court?

2. Easily moved, changed, or altered: as, *mobile* features.

* 3. Fickle, changeable.

"The vnder hydde malice and rancoure of purposinge enuie fornecast and ymagined, in distruction of *mobil* people, shewed openly."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The mob, the common people, the populace. [MOB (1), *s.*]

"*Muf.* (making up to the *mobile*). Good people, here you are met together."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

¶ (1) *Mobile equilibrium:* [EQUILIBRIUM].

(2) *Primum mobile:* [PRIMUM].

mŏb-ĭ-lī-ză'-tion, *s.,* **mŏb'-ĭ-līze,** *v.* [MOBILIZATION, MOBILIZE.]

mō-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *mobilité*, from Lat. *mobilitatem*, accus. of *mobilitas*, from *mobilis* = mobile (q.v.); Ital. *mobilità;* Ital. *mobilidad.*]

1. Capability of being moved; susceptibility of motion. (In Bot. sometimes used for the susceptibility of motion possessed by sensitive plants.)

"That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 386.

2. Aptitude for motion; readiness to move or change: as, *mobility* of features.

* 3. Activity, fleetness.

* 4. Fickleness, changeability, inconstancy.

* 5. The mob, the populace. (A use suggested by *nobility.*)

"She singled you out with her eye, as commander-in-chief of the *mobility.*"—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

mŏb-ĭ-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *mobilisation*, from *mobiliser* = to mobilize (q.v.).]

Mil.: The act of mobilizing; the state of being mobilized; the calling of troops into active service; the placing of an army on a war-footing or readiness for active service. It includes the calling out of the reserve and men on furlough, the organizing of the artillery, medical, commissariat, and transport services, the accumulation of provisions, munitions, &c.

mŏb'-ĭ-līze, *v.t.* [Fr. *mobiliser*, from *mobile* = movable.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To put in a state of readiness for service.

"To equalize, *mobilize*, and drill into a sort of uniformity the whole class of agricultural labourers."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

2. *Mil.:* To put in a state of readiness for active service, as troops; to call out for active service.

* **mō'-ble,** *v.t.* [A freq. from *mob* (2), v. (q.v.).] To wrap or muffle up, as in a hood; to mob.

"But who, oh! who hath seen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

mō'-bleș, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Law: A corruption of movables (q.v.).

mŏb-ŏc'-ra-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *mob* (1), s.; *o* connective, and Gr. κράτος (*kratos*) = strength, might.] The rule or authority of the mob; the tyranny of the mob; mob-law.

"Who asserted it was rather a *mobocracy.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 76.

* **mŏb-ō-crăt'-ĭc,** *a.* [MOBOCRACY.] Of or pertaining to mobocracy.

mŏbș'-man, *s.* [Eng. *mob* (1), s., and *man.*] A member of the swell mob; a pickpocket, a thief, a swindler.

MOCCASIN.

mŏc'-ą-sĭn, mŏc'-ą-sŏn, mŏc'-ąs-sĭn, mŏc'-ąs-sĭn, *s.* [A North-American Indian word; Algonquin *makissin.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deer-skin sandal, the sole and upper of which are formed of one piece of leather. It is the ordinary foot-covering worn by the North-American Indians.

"He had *moccasins* enchanted,
Magic *moccasins* of deer-skin."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, iv.

2. *Zool.:* [MOCASSIN-SNAKE].

moccasin-snake, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Cenchris piscivorus*, of the family Crotalidæ, sometimes called the Water-viper, from its frequenting marshy places. It is a fish-eating snake, as its specific name denotes. Habitat, North Carolina, the country to the south, and across to the Rocky Mountains.

2. The name is sometimes, but improperly, applied to *Trigonocephalus contortrix*, the Copper-head Snake. Both these reptiles are extremely poisonous, but neither possesses a rattle.

Mō'-chą, *s.* [Arab.]

1. *Geog.:* A fortified sea-port town of Arabia.

2. *Entom.:* *Ephyra omicronarca*, a whitish straw-coloured moth, the larva of which is found in June and September on the maple.

Mocha-stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of chalcedony enclosing dendritic forms of binoxide of manganese and peroxide of iron. These frequently present a remarkable resemblance to organic forms, especially to those of confervoid plants, but their mineral origin has now been placed beyond doubt. [AGATE.]

mŏch'-ą-dō, *s.* [MOCKADO.]

moçhe, *s.* [Fr.] A bale of raw silk, as imported.

* **moch-el,** * **moche,** * **moch-il,** *a.* & *adv.* [MICKLE.]

A. *As adj.:* Great in quantity, number, or degree; much.

B. *As adv.:* Much, greatly.

"And over al this yit selde he *mochil* more."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,852.

mō'-chrăs, *s.* [Arab. *Mocha-ras* = the sap of Mocha.] Three dye-stuffs: (1) a mahogany-coloured gum of rounded, convoluted, hollow pieces, obtained from *Bombax malabaricum;* (2) a heavy, light mahogany-coloured gum in large, solid bars, pale-coloured interiorly, obtained from *Moringa pterygosperma;* (3) curiously convoluted, yellowish, opaque pieces of resinous substance, obtained from *Areca Catechu.*

mŏck, * **mokke,** * **mocke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *mocquer* (Fr. *moquer*), from the same root as Ger. *mucken* = to mumble, to mutter; Sw. *mucka;* Ital. *mocca* = a grimace; *moccare* = to mock; Gael. *mag* = to scoff, to deride; Wel. *morcio* = to mimic; late Gr. μῶκος (*mōkos*) = mockery; Lat. *maccus* = a buffoon.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To deride, to laugh at; to treat with scorn, ridicule, or contempt.

"Elijah *mocked* them and said, Cry aloud."—1 *Kings* xviii. 27.

2. To set at nought; to defy, to ignore.

"Fill our howls once more,
Let's *mock* the midnight hell."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

3. To imitate or mimic, especially in contempt, ridicule, or derision; to deride by mimicry, to ridicule.

"Pray, do not *mock* me:
I am a very foolish fond old man."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

4. To illude, to deceive, to disappoint; to fool, to beguile.

"False Jacobites who had *mocked* their banished sovereign year after year with professions of attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 5. To imitate, to mimic, to resemble.

"To see the life as lively *mocked*, as ever
Still sleep *mocked* death."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 6. To pretend, to feign.

"He *mocks* the pauses that he makes."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of ridicule or derision; to make sport, to jeer, to ridicule, to speak jestingly. (Generally followed by *at.*)

"The adversaries saw her, and did *mock at* her sabbaths."—*Lamentations* i. 7.

mŏck, *s.* & *a.* [MOCK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of mocking; ridicule, derision, sneer, gibe, jeer.

"The loud world's random *mock.*"
Tennyson: Will, 4.

2. Imitation, mimicry, mockery.

B. *As adj.:* False, counterfeit, assumed, sham; not genuine or real.

"This *mock* royalty was of short duration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

mock-apple, *s.*

Bot.: A Canadian name for *Echinocystis lobata.*

mock-disease, *s.* A quasi-disease, caused or exaggerated by morbid fancy, as hysteria, &c.

* **mock-God,** *s.* A derider of God.

"'You monsters, scorners, and *mock-Gods.*"—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 100.

mock-heroic, *a.* Burlesquing the heroic in character, action, &c.

mock-lead, mock-ore, *s.* [BLENDE.]

mock-orange, *s.*

Bot.: Philadelphus coronarius. It is so called because its large, creamy-white flowers have a powerful odour somewhat resembling that of orange-blossoms. The flavour of the leaves is like that of cucumbers. It is cultivated in shrubberies and cottage gardens.

mock-plane, *s.*

Bot.: Acer Pseudo-Platanus.

mock-privet, *s.*

Bot.: Phillyrea virgata, more commonly called by the hook-name of Privet-leaved Phillyrea.

mock-sun, *s.* A parhelion (q.v.).

mock-turtle, *s.* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of turtle-soup.

mock-velvet, *s.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet.

* **mŏck'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mock; -able.*] Exposed to derision; ridiculous.

"The behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at court."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

mŏck'-ą-dō, *s.* [MOCK, *v.*]

1. A fabric made in imitation of velvet; mock-velvet. It was made specially in Queen Elizabeth's time.

2. Mockery.

"What *mockado* is this?"—*Richardson: Pamela,* ii. 37.

* **mŏck'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *mock; -age.*] Mockery.

"Thus speaketh the Prophete by an ironye, that is, in derision, or *mockage.*"—*2 Cronicles* xviii. (Note.) (1551.)

* **mŏck'-bĭrd,** *s.* [Eng. *mock,* and *bird.*] The Mocking-bird (q.v.).

mŏck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mock; -er.*]

1. One who mocks; a scoffer, a ridiculer, a jeerer.

"There should be *mockers* in the last time, who should walk after their own ungodly lusts."—*Jude* 18.

2. One who mocks, illudes, or disappoints.

"If thou diest before I come, thou art a *mocker* of my labour."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 6.

mocker-nut, *s.*

Bot.: Juglans tomentosa, called also White-hearted Hickory, or Common Hickory (q.v.).

mŏck'-ĕr-y, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *moquerie,* from *moquer* = to mock.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of mocking or ridiculing.

"*Mockery* and ridicule, when exercised upon the Scriptures, . . . fall within the mischief of the law which forbids the profanation of God's name."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy,* bk. v., ch. ix.

2. Ridicule, gibing, jeering.

3. The subject of ridicule, laughter, or derision; a butt.

"Of the holy place they made a *mockery.*"—*2 Maccabees* viii. 17.

4. Mimicry; counterfeit appearance; delusive imitation.

"Unreal *mockery,* hence!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

5. A vain effort; a fruitless effort or attempt.

* **B.** *As adj:* Mock, counterfeit.

"As if we were a *mockery* king in state."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

mŏck'-ĕs-ŏn, *s.* [MOCCASIN.]

mŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MOCK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of ridiculing, deriding, or jeering; mockery.

2. An imitation, a counterfeit.

"It is a pretty *mocking* of the life."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

mocking-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The popular name of *Mimus polyglottus.* Ashy brown above, white beneath; wings black, varied with white, tail black. Its range in America, of which it is native, is from 40° north to Mexico. It is also said to occur in Cuba.

"The vocal powers of the *mocking-bird* exceed both in their imitative notes and in their natural song, those of any other species. The wild scream of the eagle and the soft notes of the blue-bird are repeated with exactness, and with apparently equal facility, while in both force and sweetness the *mocking-bird* will often improve upon the original. The natural notes are bold, rich, and full, and are varied almost without limitation."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds.*

* **mocking-stock,** *s.* A butt for merriment; a laughing-stock.

"Philip . . . was taken by the consul; made a *mocking-stock;* and sent away prisoner to Rome."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. v., ch. v., § 7.

mŏck'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mocking; -ly.*] In a mocking, jeering manner; with mockery; jeeringly, derisively.

"'Let's meete,' quoth Eccho, *mockingly.*"
Warner: Albions England, bk. ix., ch. xlv.

* **mŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mock; -ish.*] Mock, sham, counterfeit.

"After this *mockishe* election, then was he crowned."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 67.

mō'-cō, *s.* [A South American name (?); Fr. *moco;* cf. Sp. *moco* = mouldiness.]

Zool.: Cavia (Kerodon) rupestris, or *Kerodon Moco,* the Rock Cavy, a South American rodent, akin to the guinea pig, but larger. It lives in rocky places in Brazil.

mōd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *mod(e); -al;* Fr. *modale.*] Of or pertaining to a mode or mood; relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

modal-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation.

mōd'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *modal; -ist.*]

Eccles.: One who regards the three Persons of the Trinity as different modes of being, not as distinct Persons.

mō-dăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *modal; -ity.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being modal; accidental difference.

"By their *modalities,* suppositalities . . . and twenty other such chimeras."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 7.

2. *Philos.:* One of the four divisions of the Kantian Categories. It embraces Possibility, Existence, and Necessity, with their opposites Impossibility, Non-existence, and Contingency. [KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY.]

mōde (1), * **mood,** * **moode,** *s.* [Fr. *mode,* from Lat. *modus* = a measure, manner, way; cogn. with Gr. μῆδος (*mēdos*) = a plan; μήδομαι (*mēdomai*) = to plan.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A manner, method, way, or style of doing anything.

"The several *modes* in which we may weaken or even destroy the moral and religious principles of every sincere Christian."—*Porteus: Works,* vol. ii., lect. 16.

* **2.** Gradation, degree, measure.

"In ample *mode,*
A robe of military purple flow'd
O'er all his frame."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 262.

* **3.** Fashion, custom; prevailing style.

* **4.** A kind of silk.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Gram.:* The same as MOOD (1), II. 1 (q.v.).

* **2.** *Logic:* The same as MOOD (1), II. 2 (q.v.).

"Tindall would be fayne wit in what figure it ie made; he shal finde in the first figure and in the third *mode.*"—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 504.

3. *Philos.:* The first of the three heads (with two divisions, Simple and Mixed) to which Locke reduced his Complex Ideas.

"*Modes* I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words Triangle, Gratitude, Murther, &c. . . . Of these *Modes* there are two sorts. First, there are some which are only variations, or different combinations of the same simple idea, without the mixture of any other, as a Dozen, a Score, which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together; and these I call simple *Modes,* as being contained within the bounds of one simple idea. There are others compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, put together, to make one complex one; *v.g.* Beauty, consisting of certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder; and these I call mixed *Modes.*"—*Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. xii., §§ 4, 5.

4. *Music:* A name given to the ancient Greek scales, and also to the old Church-scales founded on them, as Dorian *mode,* Phrygian *mode,* &c. In modern music a species of scale, of which two kinds are now recognized, viz., the major-mode and the minor-mode. A major-mode is that division of the octave by which the intervals between the third and fourth and between the seventh and eighth are half-tones, all the other intervals being whole tones. The minor-mode is that division by which the intervals between the second and third and the fifth and sixth are half-tones. [MAJOR, MINOR.]

* **mode-book,** *s.* A fashion-book.

"Her head-dress cannot be described; it was like nothing in the *mode-book* or out of it."—*Mrs. Wood: East Lynne,* ch. vii.

* **mōde** (2), *s.* [MOOD (2), A.]

* **mōde,** *v.i.* [MODE (1), *s.*] To follow the mode or fashion; to be fashionable.

"He could not *mode* it with the Italians."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 388.

mŏ-dĕc'-ą, *s.* [Latinised from the East Indian name.]

Bot.: A genus of Papayaceæ, according to Lindley; by others considered a genus of Passifloraceæ. *Modecca palmata,* a plant like bryony, grows in tropical Asia. The root, rubbed down with oils, is a corrohorant, and, mixed with the milk of the cocoa-nut, is used in pains of the chest. The leaves of *M. integrifolia* boiled with butter are used for piles; the juice is thought to assist labour. (*Endlicher.*)

mŏ-dĕc'-ę-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *modecca;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Passifloraceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mŏd'-ęl, * **mod-ell,** *s* [O. Fr. *modelle* (Fr. *modèle*), from Ital. *modello,* from Lat. * *modellus,* a dimin. of *modulus* = a standard, itself a dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Sp. *modelo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Originally, as the etymology suggests, a little exemplar; a small sample.

"That small *model* of the barren earth
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. An imitation; a copy in miniature of something already made or existing.

"In cartes, in mappes, and eke in *models* made."
Gascoigne: Voyage into Hollande. (1572.)

3. A form or pattern in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; a copy of a particular form, shape, or construction intended to be imitated.

4. An image, a copy, a counterfeit.

"My father's signet
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

5. A standard; that by which a thing is measured.

6. A pattern; an example to be imitated.

"This mother is your *model.*"
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 315.

7. Anything serving or deserving to serve as a pattern; an example, an exemplar.

"Tyrconnel, once admired by maids of honour as the *model* of manly vigour and beauty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

8. A system, a plan.

"He preferred the episcopal to the synodical *model.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

II. *Art:* Every object which the artist proposes to imitate. The term is used in an absolute sense by the sculptor or painter to express the living model, male or female, from which he studies and executes a figure. The sculptor also applies the term to the original of a work modelled in clay, which he intends afterwards to execute in marble, and also the plaster model from this first figure. The clay model is the work directly from the hand of the sculptor, and, properly speaking, is the original work, of which the marble work is the copy.

model-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Nauclea cordifolia.

mŏd'-ęl, *v.t. & i.* [MODEL, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To plan, form, construct or carry out after some model or pattern; to form or construct to serve as a model or pattern to mould, to shape.

"Many a ship that sailed the main
Was *modelled* o'er and o'er again."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a model or models; to construct representations of things in clay, or to take casts therefrom as moulds for reproductions.

* **mŏd'-ẹl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *model; -ize.*] To form or model after a pattern; to give shape to; to mould.

"Which some silly saints and devout hunglers will undertake to manage and *modelize.*"—*Gauden: Teare of the Church*, p. 426.

mŏd'-ẹl-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *model; -er.*] One who models; especially one who moulds in clay, plaster, or wax.

"A great proposal-maker and *modeller* of state."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon; Lilbourne.*

mŏd'-ẹl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MODEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of making models; the act of forming or carrying out after a model; the art of constructing representations of things in clay, or of taking casts therefrom, as moulds for reproductions.

modelling-board, *s.* A board used in loam-moulding to give shape to the mould.

modelling-loft, *s.* The same as MOULD-LOFT (q.v.).

modelling-plane, *s.* A short plane used in planing rounding surfaces. It has a length of from 1 inch to 5 inches, a width of from ¼ inch to 2 inches. The irons are from $\frac{3}{16}$ inch to 1½ inches wide.

Mō-dĕn-ēse, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Modena, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Modena; as a plural, the inhabitants of Modena.

* **mo-der, *mo-dre,** *s.* [MOTHER.]

* **mod-er,** *a.* [Lat. *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.).] To moderate, to calm, to quiet.

"These tydynges somewhat *modered* dyuers mennes harts."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxxxvii.

* **mŏd'-ĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *moderabilis*, from *modero* = to moderate (q.v.).] Temperate, moderate.

* **mŏd'-ĕr'-ạnce,** *s.* [Lat. *moderantia*, from *moderans*, pr. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.).] Moderation.

* **mŏd'-ĕr-ạnt'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *moderans*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Moderation in opiuion or measures, especially political.

mŏd'-ĕr-ąte, * mod-er-at, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *moderatus*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to fix a measure, to regulate, to control; *modus* = a measure; Fr. *modéré*; Ital. *moderato*; Sp. *moderado.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:* Not going to extremes; keeping within bounds; temperate; not extreme in practice, sentiments, or opinion: as, a *moderate* eater, a *moderate* politician, &c.

2. *Of things:*

(1) Not carried or pushed to excess; not extreme, violent, or rigorous.

"He was himself inclined to a mild and *moderate* policy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) Of medium or mediocre quantity; not excessive, medium.

"A *moderate* and beseeming share."
Milton: Comus, 769.

(3) Fair, not excessively high.

"What was then considered as the *moderate* interest of eight per cent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(4) Not too luxurious or expensive: as, a *moderate* table.

(5) Not too severe, tolerably mild.

"The milde ayre with season *moderate*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 51.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A party in the Established Church of Scotland, which was dominant in its councils during the greater part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth. It claimed to avoid extremes of doctrine, discipline, &c. The germ of moderatism began to develop soon after the Revolution Settlement of 1689; it was strengthened by the Act of Parliament, passed in 1712, reintroducing patronage, of which the moderate party ultimately became the warm defenders, and which they carried out so rigidly as sometimes to welcome the aid of military force to settle a presentee on a recalcitrant congregation. Some of them were men of literary culture, Principal Robertson, author of Charles V., the History of America, &c., being their leader from about 1751 to 1781. In 1796 the General Assembly, under moderate guidance, declined to take any steps in favour of Foreign Missions. From the time of the French Reign of Terror in 1793, the evangelical party, with which the moderates had long been in conflict, gained yearly an accession of strength, till, on May 27, 1834, the moderate party was defeated by 184 to 138 votes, on a motion giving a certain veto on the settlement of an unacceptable minister [VETO], and the moderate ascendency was temporarily overthrown. During the ten years' conflict, which ended in the disruption of 1843, the moderate party, in large measure, approved of the action of the law courts, and when the evangelical party seceded from the Church, they regained their old ascendency in the Scottish establishment. Since then their views have become considerably modified, and at their earnest request patronage (q.v.) has been abolished.

mŏd'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *modérer*; Ital. *moderare*; Sp. *moderar.*] [MODERATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence, excess, or intensity; to repress, to quiet, to temper, to still.

"To *moderate* stiff minds disposed to strive."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

2. To temper, to qualify, to abate, to mitigate.

"By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 3. To decide as a moderator.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become less violent, intense, fierce, harsh, or severe; to abate; to quiet or settle down.

"When his profit *moderated*
The fury of his heart abated."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

2. To preside as a moderator

¶ *To moderate in a call:*

Presbyterianism: To be moderator, that is, to preside, at a meeting of a Presbyterian congregration, summoned by direction of the Presbytery to call a minister.

mŏd'-ĕr-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *moderate; -ly.*] In a moderate manner, degree, extent, or amount; not excessively.

"Therefore, love *moderately*; long love doth so."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

† **mŏd'-ĕr-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *moderate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being moderate; moderation, temperateness; a middle state between extremes.

mŏd-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *moderationem*, accus. of *moderatio*, from *moderatus*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.); Ital. *moderazione*; Sp. *moderacion.*]

1. The act of moderating, tempering, restraining, or repressing.

2. The quality or state of being moderate; a medium state between extremes; freedom from excess; temperateness, temperance, self-restraint.

"Let your *moderation* be known unto all men."—*Philippians* iv. 5.

* 3. Equanimity, calmness of mind.

"Equally inured
By *moderation* either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse."
Milton: P. L., xi. 363.

4. Frugality, economy.

5. The act of presiding over, as a moderator.

6. (*Pl.*) *At Oxford University:* The first public examination for degrees. (Generally contracted to *Mods.*)

¶ *Moderation in a call:* The act of moderating in a call. [MODERATE, *v.* ¶.]

mŏd'-ĕr-ąt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *moderat(e); -ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moderation in opinions or doctrines.

2. *Eccles.:* The principles of the party in the Church of Scotland known as Moderates.

mŏ-dĕ-ra'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In moderate time; neither too quickly nor too slowly.

mŏd'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *moderatus*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which moderates, calms, restrains, or represses.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness."—*Walton: Angler.*

* 2. A judge.

"Let Moses be the *moderator* and judge of this dispute."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. x., § 2.

3. One who presides at a meeting or disputation; specif., the presiding officer at meetings or courts of the Presbyterian Church.

"The President, whom all addressed by his venerable title of *moderator*."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, 1857, p. 443.

¶ This sense was borrowed from the French Huguenots.

4. A moderator-lamp (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* A device, known as Rainey's, consisting of an opal glass or ground glass to moderate and diffuse the light passing from a lamp to an object on the staud of the microscope.

2. *Universities:*

(1) *At Oxford:* An examiner for moderations (q.v.).

(2) *At Cambridge:* A public officer appointed to superintend the examinations for degrees and honours; so called because formerly they presided in the exercises publicly prescribed in the schools between undergraduate candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(3) *At Dublin:* The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who pass out first and second in honours, the first being called the Senior, and the second the Junior moderator.

3. *Presbyterianism:* One who moderates in a call. [MODERATE, *v.* ¶.]

moderator-lamp, *s.* A lamp for burning oil, paraffin, &c., in which the oil is forced through a tube up to the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The flow of the oil is moderated, or made uniform, by an arrangement inside the tube.

mŏd'-ĕr-ā-tŏr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *moderator; -ship.*] The office, position, or rank of a moderator.

* **mŏd'-ĕr-ā-trĕss, * mŏd'-ĕr-ā-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *moderator; -ess*; Lat. *moderatrix.*] A woman who moderates or governs.

"The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as *moderatrix*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 387.

mŏd'-ĕrn, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *moderne*, from Lat. *modernus* = of the present mode or fashion, modern; from *modus* = a measure; cf. *modo* = just now; Ital. & Sp. *moderno.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging or pertaining to the present time or time not long passed; late, recent, not ancient; not remote in point of time.

"For faults which *modern* times not strange have thought." *Stirling: Domesday: Sixth Hour.*

* 2. Common, commonplace, trite.

"The justice,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and *modern* instances."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 3. Trivial, slight.

"Alas! that were no *modern* consequence."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 3.

B. *As subst.:* A person of modern times, as opposed to ancient.

"Shall he among the ancients rise to fame,
Or sink with *moderns* to contempt and shame?"
Francis: Horace, bk. ii., ep. 1.

mŏd'-ĕrn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ism.*]

1. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner or practice; anything recently made or introduced; espec., a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression.

"Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*."—*Swift: The Battle of the Books.*

* 2. Modern character; modern method or way of thinking or regarding matters.

* **mŏd'-ĕrn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ist.*] A supporter or admirer of modern ways or fashions.

"Which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

* **mŏ-dĕrn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ity.*] The quality or state of being modern; modern character. (*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 297.)

mŏd-ĕrn-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *moderniz(e); -ation.*] The act of modernizing; that which is modernized; a modernism.

mŏd′-ĕrn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *modern; -ize.*] To make moderu; to give a modern cast, character, or appearance to; to conform to modern style, ideas, fashions, or ways; to adapt to moderu persons or times.

"A jumble . . . with Latin words *modernized.*"—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad,* bk. ii.

mŏd′-ĕrn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *moderniz(e); -er.*] One who modernizes.

"No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists."—*Wakefield: Memoirs,* p. 75.

* **mŏd′-ĕrn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *modern; -ly.*] In modern times.

mŏd′-ĕrn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ness.*] The quality or state of being modern; receutness, novelty.

mŏd′-ĕst, *a.* [Fr. *modeste,* from Lat. *modestus* = keeping within bounds, modest, from *modus* = a measure; Ital. & Sp. *modesto.*]

1. Not presumptuous, bold, or arrogant; restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or boastful; unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, retiring.

"Is she not a *modest* young lady?"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

2. Indicative of or characterized by modesty in the author or actor; not marked by presumption or boldness; not extreme; moderate.

"Further to boast were neither true nor *modest.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Free from indecency or lewdness; marked by chastity; chaste, decent.

"Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the virtuous creature."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

4. Moderate in amount; not excessive; medium.

¶ *Diffidence* is much the same as shyness, and both arise from timidity. *Modesty,* apart from its special application to women, may arise from a proper respect for the rights of others or from a proud reserve.

* **mŏd′-ĕst-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *modest; -less.*] Wanting in modesty.

"How faithless and how *modestless.*"
Sylvester: First Day, First Weeke, 410.

mŏd′-ĕst-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *modest; -ly.*]

1. In a modest manner; not boldly, arrogantly, or obtrusively; with due respect.

"Know then, and *modestly* let fall your eyes."
Cowper: Conversation, l. 485.

2. Quietly; without show or ostentation.

"These like a deluge with impetuous force,
Those winding *modestly* a silent course."
Cowper: Retirement, 78.

3. Not excessively or extravagantly; moderately.

4. Not loosely or wantonly; chastely, decently; with modest, becoming words.

"She *modestly* prepares to let them know."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,607.

mŏd′-ĕs-tў, * **mod-es-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *modestie,* from Lat. *modestia,* from *modestus* = modest; Ital. & Sp. *modestia.*]

1. The quality or state of being modest; a sense of propriety; freedom from arrogance, boldness, or presumption; unobtrusiveness, bashfulness, diffidence; bashful reserve.

"True *modesty* proceeds from a just discernment of propriety, and is frequently connected with exalted ideas of genuine merit."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatise,* dis. i., ch. iv.

2. Moderation; freedom from excess, extravagance, or exaggeration.

3. Chastity; purity of manners; decency; freedom from lewdness or unchastity.

"Her sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly *modesty.*"
Spenser: Epithalamion.

* **modesty-bit,** *s.* The same as MODESTY-PIECE (q.v.).

"Your great-grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty-bits.*"—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. lvi.

* **modesty-piece,** *s.* A part of a woman's dress (q.v.).

"A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece.*"—*Addison.*

mŏ-dĭç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *modicité,* from Lat. *modicus* = moderate.] Moderation, moderateness, smallness, meanness.

mŏd′-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *modicus* = moderate, from *modus* = measure.] A small portion or quantity; a little; a scanty allowance; a pittance.

"But this is sure—the hand of might . . .
Gives him a *modicum* of light."
Cowper: The Glowworm.

mŏd′-ĭ-fī-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *modifiable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being modifiable; susceptibility or capability of modification.

"Plasticity of thought, and *modifiability* of opinion."
—*Grant Allen: Fortnightly Review,* Jan., 1882, p. 85.

mŏd′-ĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *modify; -able.*] Capable of being modified or diversified by various forms and differences; susceptible of or liable to modification.

"It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter."—*Locke: Exam. of Malebranche.*

* **mŏd-ĭ-fĭc-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *modificable; -ity.*] Modifiability; capability of being modified.

* **mŏd′-ĭ-fĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [MODIFICATE.] Capable of being modified; modifiable.

* **mŏd′-ĭf-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *modificatus,* pa. par. of *modifico* = to modify, to qualify, from *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make.] To qualify.

"The *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship."—*Pearson: On the Creed,* art. 6.

mŏd-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *modificationem,* acc. of *modificatio,* from *modificatus,* pa. par. of *modifico* = to modify, to qualify: *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *modificacion;* Ital. *modificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of modifying or of giving a new form, appearance, or character to; the state of being modified; change, alteration.

"Episcopacy could, under any *modification,* have been maintained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. A change; an alteration made; as, To introduce *modifications* into anything.

3. A particular form or manner of being; a mode.

"Neither matter, nor any *modification* of matter."
Clarke: Lett. to Mr. Dodswell.

II. *Scots Law:* A decree of the teind court awarding a suitable stipend to the minister of a parish.

* **mŏd′-ĭ-fĭ-cāt-ĭve,** *s.* [Eng. *modificat(e); -ive.*] That which modifies, or tends to modify or qualify.

"The aforesaid *modificatives* [almost and very nigh]."
—*Fuller: Worthies: England,* vol. i., ch. xxi.

* **mŏd′-ĭ-fĭ-cāt-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *modificat(e); -ory.*] Modifying or tending to modify or qualify.

"We are bound to account for the *modificatory* letters."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays,* i. 91.

mŏd′-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *modify; -er.*] One who or that which modifies.

"Sovereign maker and *modifier* of the nniverse."—*Hume: Nat. Hist. of Religion,* § 7.

mŏd′-ĭ-fў, * **mod-i-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *modifier,* from Lat. *modifico,* from *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *modificar;* Ital. *modificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To change or alter the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to vary, to alter; to give a new form, character, force, or appearance to.

"The xvi. statute doth me great greuaunce,
But ye must that releasse or *modifie.*"
Chaucer: Court of Love.

2. To qualify, to moderate; to reduce in degree or quality.

"The *modified* submission which they had consented to make."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To extenuate, to qualify.

"After all this discanting and *modifying* upon the matter."—*L'Estrange.*

mŏ-dĭl′-lĭon (ll as y), * **mŏ-diglion (diglion as dĭl′-yŭn),** * **mo-dil-lon,** *s.* [Fr. *modillon,* from Lat. *modulus,* dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Ital. *modiglione.*]

Architecture:

1. An ornamental console beneath the corona in some orders.

2. One of the large flowers in a soffit or coved ceiling.

"Architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyphs, metopes, *modiglions,* and the rest, have each a use or appearance of use, in giving firmness and union to the building."—*G. Berkeley: Alciphron,* Dial. iii., § 9.

mŏ-dī′-ô-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *modiolus,* dimin. of *modius* = the Roman corn measure, a peck.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Malveæ.

2. *Zool.:* Horse-mussel; a genus of Mytilidæ; it is distinguished from the edible mussel by its habit of burrowing. It occurs from low water to a depth of 100 fathoms. The shell is oblong and inflated, but the umbones are not situated at the extremities, as they are in Mytilus (q.v.). Seventy species are known, from tropical seas.

3. *Palæont.:* One hundred and fifty fossil species have been described from the Lias onward.

mŏ-dī′-ô-lar, *a.* [Lat. *modiolus;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Shaped like a bushel measure.

mŏ-dī-ŏl′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *modiolus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Shaped like the nave of a wheel; hollow, round, depressed, with a very narrow orifice, as the fruit of Gualtheria. Called also nave-shaped.

mŏ-dī-ŏl-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *modiol(a),* and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = outward appearance, look.]

Palæont.: A Silurian genus of Mytilidæ (q.v.). Shell inequivalve, very inequilateral, the beaks anterior, the surface smooth, or marked by fine concentric lines of growth. The shell is thin; the posterior end considerably broader than the anterior. Hinge edentulous; a ligamental groove, beginning in front of the beak, extends to the posterior extremity.

mŏ-dī′-ô-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *modius* = a measure.]

Anat.: The central column or axis around which the cochlea of the ear winds.

* **mōd′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mode* (1); *-ish.*] In accordance with the mode or fashion; fashionable.

"The sarcasms which *modish* vice loves to dart at obsolete virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

* **mōd′-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *modish; -ly.*] In a modish or fashionable manner.

"Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly.*"—*Locke: On Education.*

* **mōd′-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *modish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being modish; affectation of the mode or fashion.

* **mōd′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mod(e)* (1); *-ist.*] A follower of the mode or fashion.

mō-dīste′, *s.* [Fr.] A woman who makes and deals in articles of ladies' dress; a milliner, a dressmaker.

mō′-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A dry measure, containing one-third of the amphora, or nearly two English gallons.

mŏd′-ū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *modul(e); -ar.*] Pertaining to modulation, or to a module or modulus.

modular-proportion, *s.*

Arch.: That which is regulated by a module.

modular-ratio, *s.*

Math.: A term applied to that ratio or number whose logarithm is called the modulus (q.v.). This ratio is that of 1 to 0·367879441171, &c.

mŏd′-ū-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *modulatus,* pa. par. of *modulor* = to measure according to a standard; *modulus* = a standard, dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Fr. *moduler;* Sp. *modular;* Ital. *modulare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To proportion, to adjust, to adapt, as to a standard.

2. To regulate.

"May the nightly power
Which whispers on my slumbers, cease to breathe
Her *modulating* impulse through my soul."
Thompson: Sickness, v.

3. To vary or inflect the sound of, so as to give expression to that which is uttered; to vary in tone.

"In all vocal musick [the tongue] helpeth the windpipe to *modulate* the sounds."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. i., ch. v., § 16.

II. *Music:* To change the key of; to transpose from one key to another.

B. *Intransitive:*

Music: To pass from one key to another, or from the major into the minor mode.

mŏd-ụ-lā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *modulationem*, accus. of *modulatio*, from *modulatus*, pa. par. of *modulor* = to measure, to modulate (q.v.); Sp. *modulacion;* Ital. *modulazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of modulating, adjusting, or adapting.

"The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten." —*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

2. The act of varying or inflecting the sound of, so as to give expression to what is uttered.

"For the various *modulations* of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* **3.** Modulated sound; melody.

"Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade . . . Of new-sprung leaves, their *modulations* mix, Mellifluous." *Thomson: Spring*, 609.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The proportion of the different parts of an order according to modules.

2. *Music:*

(1) Movement or graduation of sound.

(2) A change of key.

¶ Modulation is of three kinds:—(1) Diatonic, (2) Chromatic, and (3) Enharmonic. The first of these is sometimes called natural; the last two, artificial.

mŏd′-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *modulatus*, pa. par. of *modulor* = to modulate (q.v.); Fr. *modulateur;* Ital. *modulatore.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which modulates.

"The artful *modulator* of our voice, the necessary servant of mastication, swallowing, eucking, and a great deal beeides."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. v.

2. *Music:* In the tonic sol-fa system, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales.

mŏd′-ụle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *modulus* = a standard; dimin. of *modus* = a measure.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little measure; a small quantity.

2. A model, a pattern, a mould, a counterfeit.

"Shall we have this dialogue between the fool and the soldier? Come, bring forth this counterfeit *module.*"—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

II. *Arch.:* A measure of proportion by which the parts of an order or of a building are regulated in classical architecture; considered generally as the diameter or semi-diameter of the lower end of the shaft of the column; in other words, semi-diameter of the column, or thirty minutes.

* **mŏd′-ụle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *moduler.*] [Module, *s.*]

1. To model, to shape.

"O would I could my father's cunning use!
And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. To modulate, to regulate, to adapt, to adjust.

"That charmer of the night
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

* **mŏd′-ụ-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *module* (q.v.).] A little model or pattern.

"The little world's admired *modulet.*"
Sylvester: Seventh Day, First Weeke, 747.

* **mŏd′-ụ-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *model; -ize.*] To model.

"To his inward eight did *modulize*
His Tabernacle's admirable form."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 1,115.

mŏd′-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *modus* = a measure.]

Math. & Physics.: A term denoting some constant multiplier, co-efficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base.

¶ (1) *Modulus of a system of logarithms:* A number by which all the logarithms in one system of notation must be multiplied to adapt them to the same number in another system.

(2) *Modulus of elasticity:* The measure of the elastic form of any substance, expressed by the ratio of a pressure on a given unit of the substance to the accompanying compression. Or an expression of the force which would be necessary to elongate a prismatic body of a transverse section equal to a given unit, or to compress it within the limits of its elasticity.

(3) *Modulus of a machine:* A formula expressing the work which a given machine can perform under the conditions involved in its construction.

(4) *Modulus of rupture:* The measure of the force necessary to break a given substance. (*Rankine.*)

mŏ-dŭm′-īte, *s.* [Named after Modum, Norway; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Skutterudite (q.v.).

* **mō′d-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = a measure.]

1. *Law:*

(1) The arrangement or expression of the terms of a covenant or contract.

(2) A modification; a variation or departure from a general form or rule in the way of either restriction or enlargement, as in an agreement between parties, the will of a donor, &c.

(3) An abbreviation of *modus decimandi*, a peculiar custom by which lauds become exempted from payment of tithes on paying some composition or equivalent.

2. *Music:*

(1) A scale, as Dorian mode, &c.

(2) One of the three divisions of mensurable music. Modus major was the division of a maxim (*notula maxima*) into longs; modus minor the division of a long into breves. The modus major was perfect when the maxim contained three longs, imperfect when it contained two. The modus minor was perfect when the long contained three breves, imperfect when it contained two.

modus operandi, *phr.* The plan or method of working or operating.

modus vivendi, *phr.* Literally, a mode of living. In diplomacy, a temporary arrangement between two powers pending a final agreement by formal treaty and providing for the conduct of each, in the interim, as to the matters in question.

mŏd′-wâll, mŭd′-wâll, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *wall* (?).]

Ornith.: The bee-eater.

* **mō′d-ў,** *a.* [Eug. *mod(e)* (1), s.; *-y.*] Fashionable, modish.

"You make me too rich and too *mody.*"—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 128.

* **mōe,** *a.* [Mo, More.]

* **mōe,** *s.* [Mow, *s.*] A grimace.

* **mōe,** *v.i.* [Mow (2), *v.*] To make faces or grimaces.

moęh-rĭn′-ġĭ-ą, moh-rĭn′-ġĭ-ą (o as ę), *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Paul Henry Gerard Moehring, a physician, author of *Hortus Proprius*, A.D. 1736.]

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. Now the British species *Moehringia trinervis* is called *Arenaria trinervis.*

mō′-ĕl-lŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Build.: Rubble stone filled in between the facing walls of a structure, or between the spandrels of a bridge. It consists of clean, broken stone, and where it holds an important position, as in the latter-mentioned case, it is laid in mortar, and by hardening becomes equal to a solid mass of stone.

moĕn′-chĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Conrad Moench, Professor of botany at Marburg.]

Botany:

* **1.** A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Alsinaceæ. It has four sepals and petals, and four or eight stamens, while Cerastium has five sepals, five petals, and ten stamens. One British species, *Moenchia erecta.* (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

2. A sub-genus or section of Cerastium. The sepals are acuminate, longer than the entire petals. There is one British species, *Cerastium quaternellum*, a small plant two to six inches high, dichotomously branched. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

Mœ-sō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Mœsicus* = of or belonging to *Mœsia* or *Mysia*, a region of ancient Europe, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Euxine, and on the west by Paunonia.] (See etym.)

Mœso-goth, *a.* [Goth.]

Mœso-gothic, *a. & s.* [Gothic.]

mŏff, *s.* [Native name.] A silk stuff manufactured in Caucasia.

mō-fŭs′-sĭl, mōf-fŭs′-sĭl, *s.* [Hiud. *mufassal* = the country, as distinguished from the towu.] An Anglo-Indian term for any part of India, except the three capitals, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

mo-gar, *s.* [Native West Indian.] The dried stick of the sugar-cane.

mŏg′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. μογερός (*mogeros*) = wretched, distressed; or a corruption of the native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ, established by Pomel for the Woogura Mole, *Talpa woogura*, from Japan. It resembles the European Mole in form and habits, but the fur is of a dingy tawny hue, the nose prolonged, and it has two incisors less in the lower jaw than *T. europœa.*

mŏg′-gạn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *mogan.*] A stocking without the foot, worn over a boot. (*Scotch.*)

Mŏ-grā′-bĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Arab. & Turk. *moghreb* = the west, North-west Africa.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to North or North-west Africa.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of North or North-west Africa.

Mō-gŭl′, *s.* [Pers. *Moghól* = a Mongolian.] A Mongolian.

¶ *The Great Mogul:* The popular name for the sovereign of the empire which was founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babir in 1525, and lasted till 1806. Also, the largest diamond now in existence. In the possession of Russia. [See Diamond.]

mō′-hą, *s.* [Fr. *moha;* remoter etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Setaria italica.

mō′-häir, * mo-haire, *s.* [O. Fr. *moüaire* (Fr. *moire*), *mohère, mouhaire*, from Arab. *mukhayyar.*]

1. The hair of the Angora goat.

2. A fabric made from the fine, white, silky hair of the Angora goat and allied species. Sometimes called camlet. The hair is said to be produced in perfect quality in no place excepting Angora in Asia Minor, and has long been a valuable article of export from that place.

3. A wool and cotton fabric made in imitation of the above, in mixed colours or plain.

mohair-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A species of Voluta, with a finely reticulated surface like mohair.

Mŏ-hăm′-mĕ-dạn, *a. & s.*

¶ For this word and derivatives, see Muhammadan, &c., to which we give preference from its agreement with Arabic usage, though *Mohammedan* is at present the most commonly adopted spelling by American and English writers. *Mahometan* (q.v.) was formerly used.

Mō′-hâwk, Mō′-hŏck, *s.* [North-American Indian.]

1. The name of a tribe of North-American Indians.

* **2.** A name given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London towards the end of the seventeenth century.

mō′-hōe, mŏ′-hâut, *s.* [The West Indian name.]

Bot.: Hibiscus arboreus, called also *Paritium tiliaceum.* In the days of slavery the negroes were flogged with whips made of its fibres.

möhr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mohr, a botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Polypodiacæ. The sori, which are few, are situated near the revolute margins of the pinnules. Only known species *Mohria thurifera.* It smells of benzoin. It is found in South Africa and the Mascaren Islands.

mōhs'-în̆e, *s.* [Named after the German mineralogist, F. Mohs; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LOLLINGITE and LEUCOPYRITE (q.v.).

mōhs'-īte, *s.* [Named after the German mineralogist, F. Mohs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of menaccanite occurring in thin plates more or less hexagonal, associated with albite and quartz, at St. Christophe, Isère, France.

mō'-hŭr, *s.* [Pers. *muhur, muhr.*] A gold coin of British India, value fifteen rupees, or £1 9s. 2¼d. sterling.

mō-hŭr'-rŭm, *s.* [Arab.]

1. The first month of the Muhammadan year.

2. One of the greatest of the Muhammadan festivals. It is held in commemoration of the so-called martyrdom of Hussun and Hosein, sons of Ali, and nephews of Muhammad, which occurred in the forty-sixth year of the Hegira. It commences the evening on which the new moon becomes visible in the month Mohurrum, and continues fully ten days. While the festival continues, the people light fires every evening in pits, fencing across them with sticks or swords and leaping across or even through them, crying out Ya Ali, Ya Ali (Oh Ali, Oh Ali), Shah Hussun, Shah Hosein (Noble Hussun, Noble Hosein), &c. They form ullums or facsimiles of Hosein's banner of copper, brass, steel, or even silver or gold, and finally carry past in procession beautiful taboots or tombs, which, in India at least, are ultimately thrown into some river. There are many other ceremonies.

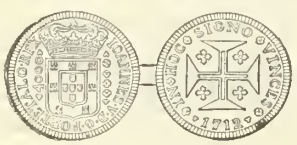
mohurrum-fakir, *s.* Fakirs or religious mendicants, dressed up in peculiar ways to take part in the Mohurrum. Jaffur Shurreef enumerates forty-seven kinds of them, all with distinctive names, among which figure paddy birds, pilgrim fool and pilgrim idiot, tiger, king chasing-dish, king blanket, king tent-peg, dig and bury, tatterdamalion or king clout.

mŏi'-dĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [MOITHER.]

A. *Intrans.:* To work or labour hard; to toil.

B. *Trans.:* To spend in toil or hard work.

moi'-dore, *s.* [Port. *moeda d'ouro, moeda de ouro,* from Lat. *moneta* = moucy; *de* = of, and



MOIDORE.

aurum = gold.] A Portuguese gold coin, worth 4,000 reis, or about £1 1s. 3d. sterling.

moi'-ę-tў, ***moitie,** *s.* [Fr. *moitié* = a half, from Lat. *medietatem,* accus. of *medietas* = a middle course, a half; *medius* = middle.]

1. A half; the half part or share; one of two equal parts.

"He shall ebare
The *mottie* of my state."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, v. 2.

* 2. A portion; a part in general.

"The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end: whereof this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous *moiety.*"—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Dedic.)

moil, ***moile,** ***moyle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *moiller, moiler, moillier* (Fr. *mouiller*) = to wet, to moisten, from Low Lat. * *mollio* = to soften, from Lat. *mollis* = soft.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To moisten, to wet, to sprinkle.

"A monk . . . *moillid* al his partis."
Tale of Beryn. (Introd., p. 6.)

2. To daub, to soil, to foul, to make dirty.

"Hee pitied the centinels so too *moyled* and wette."—*Hacklayt: Voyages,* iii. 354.

* 3. To weary; to wear out.

"No more tug one another thus nor *moyle* yourselves."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To wallow.

"A simple soule much like myselfe dyd once a serpent find,
Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moyling* in the myre." *Gascoigne: Constancie of a Lover*

2. To labour, to toil, to work hard.

"Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night."
Gay: Shepheards Week; Tuesday.

moil (1), *s.* [MOIL, *v.*] A spot, a defilement.

* **moil** (2), * **moyle,** *s.* [MULE.]

* **moile** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dish of marrow and grated bread.

* **moile** (2), *s.* [Fr. *mule;* Ital. *mula* = a slipper, from Lat. *mulleus* (*calceus*) = a red (slipper), from *mullus* = a red mullet.] A kind of high shoe formerly worn by high personages.

moiles, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The metallic oxide adhering to the glass which is knocked from the end of the blow-pipe.

* **moil-lere,** *s.* [Lat. *mulier.*] A woman.

moi'-neau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A small, flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it against attack by small-arms.

moiré (as **mwar'-ē**), * **moyre,** *s.* [Fr.] [MOHAIR.] Watered or clouded silk. The silk is damped, folded in a peculiar manner, and subjected to a pressure of from 60 to 100 tons.

"Green watered *moyre.*"—*Pepys: Diary,* 1660.

moiré-antique, *s.*

Fabric: A heavy, watered silk.

moiré-métallique, *s.* Tin plate acted on by an acid, so as to display by reflected light the crystalline texture of the tin.

* **moi-son,** *s.* [Fr. *moisson,* from Lat. *messionem,* accus. of *messio* = a reaping, from *messus,* pa. par. of *meto* = to reap.] Harvest, growth.

"And some ther been of other *moison.*"
That drowe nigh to hir season."
Romaunt of the Rose.

moist, * **moiste,** *a.* [O. Fr. *moiste* (Fr. *moite*) = moist, liquid, wet, from Lat. *mustus* = of or pertaining to new wine, or *musteus* = new, fresh, from *mustum* = new wine, nent, sing. of *mustus* = young, fresh, new.]

* 1. New, fresh.

"By *corpus domini* but I have triacle
Or else a draught of *moist* and coruie ale."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,249.

2. Moderately wet, damp, not dry, humid.

"Why were the *moist* in number so outdone
That to a thousand dry, they are but one?"
Blackmore: Creation, i.

* 3. Juicy, succulent.

moist-eyed, *a.* Having eyes wet with tears.

* **moist-star,** *s.* The moon.

"The *moist-star,*
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

* **moist,** * **moiste,** *v.t.* [MOIST, *a.*] To moisten, to make moist or wet.

"Sche stood behynde besides bise feet: and bigan to *moiste* bise feet with teeris."—*Wyclife: Luke* vii.

moist'-ęn (*t* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *moist; -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make moist, damp, or humid; to damp.

"One paste of flesh on all degrees bestowed,
And kneaded up alike with *moist'ning* blood."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 502.

* 2. To soften; to make soft or tender

3. To fill with tears.

"The *moistened* eye, the trembling lip,
Are not the signs of doubt or fear."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

B. *Intrans.:* To become moist or wet.

moist'-ęn-ĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *moisten; -er.*] One who or that which moistens.

* **moist'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *moist; -ful(l).*] Moist, wet.

"Her *moistful* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* e. 18.

* **moist'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *moist; i* connective, and suff. *-fy.*] To moisten.

"Scotland, my auld, respected Mither;
Tho' whyles ye *moistify* your leather."
Burns: Postscript to Earnest Cry.

* **moist'-lĕss,** * **moyst-les,** *a.* [Eng. *moist; -less.*] Free from moisture, dampness, or wet; dry.

"Some clouds give snow, that lights and lies
A moisture *moystice.*"
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii., ch. xxix.

moist'-nĕss, * **moyst-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *moist; -ness.*] The quality or state of being moist, damp, or humid; dampness, humidity.

"Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* **moist'-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *moist; -ry.*] Moisture.

"Generally fruitful, though little *moistry* be used thereon."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 278.

moist'-ure, * **moyst-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *moisteur, moistour;* Fr. *moiteur.*]

1. That which gives the quality or property of being moist or damp; damp, wetness, humidity, moistness.

"What comes from yon is but a *moisture* drawne from the earth, which gathers into a cloud, and falls backe upon the earth."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 60.

* 2. A liquid.

"Did he not dash the untasted *moisture* from him?"
Addison: Cato. (*Todd.*)

* **moist'-ure,** * **moyst-ure,** *v.t.* [MOISTURE, *s.*] To moisten, to wet.

"It watereth and *moystureth* the drye and baren ground."—*Job* xxxviii., notes. (1551.)

moist'-ure-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *moisture; -less.*] Free from moisture, moistness, or damp; dry

* **moist'-ў,** * **moist-ie,** * **moyst-ye,** *a.* [Eng. *moist; -y.*]

1. New, fresh.

"For were it wiu or old or *moisty* ale,
That he hath dronke he speketh in his nose."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,009.

2. Moist, wet, full of moisture.

"The wynde sometime *moystye* and thicke, sometime drye and smoothe."—*Ascham: Toxophilus,* bk. ii.

moi'-thĕr, mŏy'-thĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intrans.:* To labour or toil hard.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To spend in labour.

2. To muddle, to confuse, to distract.

* **mŏk'-a-dor,** * **mock-a-dour,** *s.* [Sp. *mocador,* from Lat. *mucus* = mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*] A handkerchief, a bib.

mō'-kąh, *s.* [Turk.] The title of a doctor of law in Turkey.

mōke (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mesh of a net.

mōke (2), *s.* [Perhaps connected with Icel. *mōka* = to doze; *mōk* = doziug.] A donkey. (*Slang.*)

"The one who rides from market on a *moke.*"—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. xxx.

* **mōk'-ў,** *a.* [Cf. Icel. *mökkr* = a dense cloud; *mökkri* = a cloud or mist.] Muggy, dark, murky: as, *moky* weather.

mō'-lar (1), * **mo-lare,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *molaris* = pertaining to a mill; *mola* = a mill; *molo* = to grind.]

A. *As adj.:* Having power to grind; intended for grinding.

"Persons, who wanting their *molare* teeth must make use of their gums for grinders."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cheshire.*

B. *As substantive:*

Anatomy (*Pl.*)*:*

(1) *Human:* The grinding teeth or grinders. They are twelve in number, and arranged behind the bicuspid teeth, three on each side above and below. They have a large crown, and the grinding surface is very wide. There is a gradation in their size, the first being the largest and the third the smallest.

(2) *Compar.:* The teeth in mammals which are not preceded by a milk set.

molar-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two or three glands between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and opening by separate ducts near the last molar tooth.

mō'-lar (2), *a.* [Lat. *moles* = a mass; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a mass or body as a whole.

mō-lär'-ēş, *s. pl.* [MOLAR.]

mŏ-lăsse', *s.* [Fr., from *mol* = soft.]

Geol.: A soft, coherent, greenish sandstone, occupying the country between the Alps and the Jura. Part of it is Miocene, and part Oligocene. It has been divided into:

(1) An Upper Miocene freshwater Molasse, found at Œningen, and consisting of a series of sandstones, marls, and limestones, some of

them thickly laminated. The strata seem to have been deposited in a freshwater lake holding carbonate of lime in solution. The great salamander, at first mistaken for human remains, and described in sober seriousness by Scheuchzer as "Homo diluvii testis," was found in one bed. Camper discovered its reptilian character, and Cuvier recognised it as a salamander. Other fossils are the fossil-fox of Œningen (*Galecynus œningensis*), *Mastodon tapiroides*, a fish of the genus Leuciscus, 844 species of insects with, many plant remains, including Liquidambar, Cinnamomum, and various Proteaceæ (?), &c.

(2) The Middle or Marine Miocene Molasse, corresponding in age to the Faluns of Touraine. It contains a Dryopithecus.

(3) The Lower Molasse of Switzerland (Aquitanian). Most of the beds are freshwater. More than 500 species of plants have been found, including *Ficus populina*, the palm genera, *Flabellaria* and *Phœnicites*, the the pine genus Sequoia, &c. The flora has an American facies.

mŏ-lăs'-sēş, * **mŏ-lŏs'-sēş,** *s.* [Port. *melaço* = molasses, from Lat. *mellaceus* = made with honey, from *mel* = honey; Sp. *melaza*.]

Food: Treacle. The brown uncrystallizable syrup obtained in the refining of sugar. This term is now more generally applied to the syrup imported from sugar-producing countries, whilst that produced by the home manufacturer is called treacle. Molasses consists, on the average, of 20 per cent. water, 36 per cent. crystallizable sugar, 36 per ceut. inverted sugar, 5 per cent. organic acids and extractive, and 3 per cent. mineral matter.

mōld, *v.t.* [Mould, *v.*]

* **mōld** (I), * **molde,** *s.* [Mouln (1), *s.*]

mōld (2), *s.* [Moun (2), *s.*]

* **mōld** (3), *s.* [Mole (1), *s.*] A mark, a spot.

"A little purple *mold*,
That like a rose her silken leaves did faire unfold."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 7.

mŏl'-da-vīte, *s.* [From Moldawa, Hungary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to the bottle-green mineral formerly referred to obsidian (q.v.). It is now shown to be an artificial glass.

mōld'-wârp, * **mōld'-wĕrp,** * **mould-warp,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mold*, *molde* = mould, earth, and *werpen* = to throw, to cast; hence, the animal that casts up mould or earth; O. Dut. *molworp*; Dut. *mol* = a mole; Icel. *moldvarpa* = a mole.] A mole. [Mole (5), *s.*, 1.]

"Telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

mōle (1), * **mold,** *s.* [A.S. *mál*, *maal* = a spot; cogn. with Dut. *maal*; Sw. *mål*; O. H. Ger. *meil*; Ger. *maal*; Goth. *mail*; Lat. *macula*.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the body; spec., a dark-coloured patch on the skin, covered with hair.

"The random pencil haply hit the *mole*."
Whitehead: On Ridicule.

* **mōle** (2), *s.* [Lat. *mola* (*salsa*) = the (salt) cake used in sacrifices.] A cake used in sacrifices.

"She with the *mole* all in her handes devoute
Stode neare the aulter."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneid iv.

mōle (3), *s.* [Lat. *mola* = a false conception.]

Med. Juris., Physiol., &c.: A shapeless mass of fleshy substance in the uterus. Moles are of two kinds: (1) True, enveloped in a membrane, generally filled with blood, though occasionally dry. On cutting into the true mole, parts resembling an imperfect fœtus will be observed. It is always the result of conception. (2) False, a term applied to the coagula which sometimes accompany menstruation. They are not the products of conception, nor have the enveloping membrane or the fleshy texture of the true mole.

mōle (4), *s.* [Fr. *mole* = a pier, a breakwater, from Lat. *molem*, accus. of *moles* = a great heap.]

1. *Maritime Engin.:* (1) A jetty or structure erected before a port so as to partially enclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the violence of the waves in the offing. (2) A pier of masonry; one is described by Herodotus as extending around the harbour of Samos.

"With asphaltick slime the gather'd heach
They fasten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought on."
Milton: P. L., x. 300.

2. *Roman Antiq.:* A mausoleum of peculiar

MOLE.
(St. Angelo, Rome.)

form, as the Mole of Hadrian, now known as the Castle of St. Angelo, Rome.

mōle (5), * **moule,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *moldwarp* (q.v.).]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The genus Talpa, and specially *Talpa europæa*, the Common Mole, though the name is sometimes loosely applied to any underground burrowing mammal. The Common Mole is about six inches in length (including the tail, rather more than an inch); the body cylindrical, muzzle long and pointed, eyes minute; no ear-conches; the fore-feet broad and fossorial, hind-feet long and narrow. Fur, black, soft, and velvety, with grayish tinge; but lighter shades often occur, and pure white individuals have been observed. The normal food of the mole is the earthworm. It is very voracious, and no kind of flesh seems to come amiss to it, but it will not touch vegetables. It takes readily to the water. The most common American moles belong to the genus *Sculops*, the shrew mole. The star-nosed mole, *Condylura*, is also common in the United States. [Golden-mole, Talpa, Water-mole.]

(2) *Pl.:* The family Talpidæ (q.v.).

2. *Husbandry:* A cylindrical plug of iron, three or four inches in diameter, and with a sharp point, drawn or driven through the subsoil to make a drain.

mole-amblystoma, *s.*

Zool.: A tailed amphibian (*Amblystoma talpoidea*), family Amblystomidæ, from the islands on the coast of South Carolina.

mole-but, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Orthagoriscus mola*, the Short Sun-fish. Common round the British coasts. They generally appear floating on one side, presenting the broad surface of the other to view. (*Yarrell.*)

mole-cast, *s.* The mould thrown up by a mole; a mole-hill.

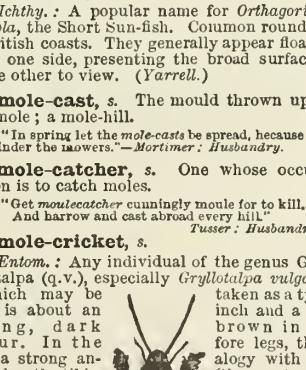
"In spring let the *mole-casts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

mole-catcher, *s.* One whose occupation is to catch moles.

"Get *moulecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill.
And harrow and cast abroad every hill."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

mole-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the genus Gryllotalpa (q.v.), especially *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, which may be taken as a type. It is about an inch and a half long, dark brown in colour. In the fore legs, there is a strong analogy with the moles, the tibiæ (the parts employed in digging) being flattened transversely to the axis of the body, and terminated by four finger-like processes. Lauds infested by the mole-cricket are recognizable by the colour of the vegetation, which is yellow and withered, from the roots being eaten off by the insect in its burrowing operations—not for food, as its diet is chiefly underground insects and worms. It flies occasionally in the evening, and its stridulation produces a note somewhat like that of the Goat-sucker. The larvæ, when first hatched, are white, and they are said to be three years in arriving at maturity.



MOLE-CRICKET.

mole-eyed, *a.* Having very small eyes; having imperfect vision.

mole-hill, *s.* A little hill or hillock of mould thrown up by a mole when burrowing underground; hence, figuratively used for any very small hill, or anything of very slight importance as compared with something larger or more important.

¶ *To make a mountain out of a mole-hill:* To exaggerate some very trifling matter.

mole-hole, *s.* The burrow of a mole.

mole-plough, *s.* The mole-plough has a pointed iron shoe, which is attached to the end of a standard and drawn along underground, making a track like that of a mole, establishing a duct to lead water from the subsoil, pressing the earth away without disturbing the surface.

mole-rat, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.: Spalax typhlus*, a mouse-like rodent, found in the south-east of Europe, ranging eastward into Asia. The eyes are rudimentary and covered with skin, so that the animal is quite blind; the tail is also rudimentary. The toes are furnished with powerful claws, which the animals use in excavating their burrows. Colour, yellowish-brown, tinged with ashy-gray, the lower surface with white streaks and spots.

2. *Pl.:* The family Spalacidæ (q.v.).

mole-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Urotrichus, a genus of Desmans (Myogalidæ). The Hairy-tailed Mole-shrew (*Urotrichus talpoides*) is found in Japan, and Gibbs' Mole-shrew (*U. Gibbsii*) in North America.

mole-track, *s.* The course of a mole underground.

"The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *mole-tracks*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

mole-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the Caper-spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), an escape in Britain.

mole-warp, *s.* [Moldwarp.]

* **mōle,** *v.t.* [Mole (5), *s.*]

I. To clear of moles or mole-hills.

2. To burrow in; to form holes in, as a mole.

* **mō'-lĕch,** *s.* [Moloch.]

mō-lĕc'-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Eng. *molecul(e)*; *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to molecules; consisting of molecules.

"The spectra of these variously constituted molecules are very definite, and, for the same degree of *molecular* complexity, have a strange family likeness to each other."—*Times*, April 20, 1875.

¶ The solid, the liquid, and the gaseous states are considered to be molecular states of bodies.

molecular-attraction, *s.*

Physics: An attraction tending to draw together molecules of the same body. It is exerted only at infinitely small distances, and produces cohesion, affinity, or adhesion.

molecular-combination, *s.*

Chem.: The combination of molecules without the alteration of the active atomicity of any of their constituents. Water of crystallization contained in any salt is a combination of this nature.

molecular-forces, *s. pl.*

Physics: Certain attractions and repulsions which keep molecules of matter together without touching each other.

molecular-formula, *s.*

Chem.: A formula in which the atomic composition of a molecule is expressed, without reference to the manner in which the elements are combined with each other: thus the molecular-formula of ferric hydrate is $Fe_2H_6O_6$. [Formula.]

molecular-motion, *s.*

Physics: Motion seen to take place when

extremely small particles of any substance immersed in water, or other liquid, are examined under the microscope. It is on account of molecular motion in small particles of mud in a turbid pond that the water is so long in becoming clear.

molecular-quantities, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Quantities taken in the proportion of their molecular weights.

molecular-volume, *s.*

Chem.: The relative volume which molecular quantities occupy. It is found by dividing the molecular weight by the specific gravity.

molecular-weight, *s.*

Chem.: The weight of the smallest particle of a compound which can exist. It is found by adding together the weights of all the atoms of the several elements which have united to form the molecules of the compound body. The molecular weight of acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2 = 60$.

mŏ-lĕc-ū-lăr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *molecular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being molecular or consisting of molecules.

mŏl′-ē-cūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *moles* = a mass.]

Chem.: The smallest quantity of an element or compound which is capable of separate existence, or which can exist in the free or uncombined state.

"I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms and Buffon's organic *molecules.*"—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

mŏ-lĕn-dĭ-nā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), mŏl-ĕn-dĭ-năr′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *molendinarius*, from *molendinum* = a mill-house, from *mola* = a mill.]

Bot.: Having many wings projecting from a convex surface, as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants, and of moringa. Called also Mill-sail shaped.

mōle′-skĭn, *s.* & *a.* [From its being soft, like the skin of a mole.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A strong cotton twilled goods for men's wear. A kind of fustiau, cropped or shorn before dyeing; beaverteen.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.

mŏ-lĕst′, *v.t.* [Fr. *molester*, from Lat. *molesto* = to annoy, from *molestus* = troublesome; Sp. *molestar*; Ital. *molestare.*] To trouble, to disturb, to vex, to annoy, to incommode, to interfere with.

"Clarendon was informed that, while he led a quiet rural life, he should not be *molested.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*** mŏ-lĕst′,** *s.* [Molest, *v.*] Trouble.

"The country life had least *molest.*"
Greene: (From the Morning Garment), p. 309.

mŏl-ĕs-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *molester* = to molest.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of molesting or disturbing; disturbance, annoyance, interference; the state of being molested or disturbed.

"From outward *molestation* free."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. *Scots Law:* The troubling or interfering with one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of commonty or of controverted marches or boundaries.

mŏ-lĕst′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *molest; -er.*] One who or that which molests, disturbs, or annoys; a disturber.

"The displeaser and *molester* of thousands."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii. (Pref.)

*** mŏ-lĕst′-fûl, * mŏ-lĕst′-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *molest; -ful(l).*] Causing molestation; troublesome, annoying, harassing.

"Pride . . . is hated as *molestfull* and mischievous."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 22.

*** mŏ-lĕst′-ĭĕ,** *s.* [Lat. *molestia*, from *molestus* = troublesome.] Molestation, trouble.

"Power forteleth and *molestie* priketh."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

*** mŏ-lĕst′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *molestus.*] Troublesome, annoying. (*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 42.)

mŏl-gu-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μολγός (*molgos*) = a hide, a skin; probably from * μέλγω (*melgō*) = to strip off.]

Zool.: A genus of Ascidiadæ (q.v.). The body is attached or free, and more or less globular. The orifices are very contractile, the oral has six and the atrial four lobes. They occur between tide-marks and down to a depth of twenty-five fathoms. Surface membranous, usually covered with extraneous substances. Five species are recorded.

† mŏ-lĭ′-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat. & Physiol.: Great effort. (Use spec. of menstruation.)

"The effect of the menstrual *molimen* is felt by the whole system."—*Tanner: Prac. of Medicine*, ii. 859.

*** mŏ-lĭm′-ĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *molimen* (genit. *moliminis*) = great exertion, from *molior* = to toil, to exert one's self, from *moles* = a heap.] Massive, weighty, important, grave.

"Prophecies of so vast and *molliminous* concernment to the world."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness.*

mō′-lĭne, *s.* [Lat. *molinus* = pertaining to a mill; *mola* = a mill.] The crossed iron sunk in the centre of the upper millstone for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone; a millsyud.

moline-cross, *s.*

Her.: A cross so called from its resembling a mill-rynd in shape. It is borne both inverted and rebated, and sometime saltire-wise or in saltire.

mō-lĭn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Molina who wrote in 1782 on Chilian plants.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. The spikelets are nearly terete, in a slender panicle, with one to four flowers, the uppermost imperfect. The flower glumes awnless, with three very strong nerves; fruit nearly tetragonous. Known species four, from the North Temperate Zone. One, *Molina cærulea*, is British. There are two varieties: *M. cærulea proper*, and *M. depauperata:* the latter is sometimes made a distinct species. *M. varia* is said by Endlicher to be deleterious to cattle.

Mō′-lĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The tenets of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught in the Portuguese monastery of Evora, and in 1588 published a book on the union of grace and free will. It gave offence to the Dominicans and others, and a Congregation in Rome was appointed to examine the work. In their third Session they, on Jan. 16, 1598, thus stated its teaching.

"(1) A reason or ground of God's predestination is to be found in man's right use of his free will. (2) That the grace which God bestows to enable men to persevere in religion may become the gift of perseverance, it is necessary that they be foreseen as consenting and co-operating with the divine assurance offered them, which is a thing within their power. (3) There is a mediate prescience which is neither the free nor the natural knowledge of God, and by which He knows future contingent events before He forms His decree."

Frequent conferences subsequently took place between the Jesuits and the Dominicans on the disputed points. These meetings were called Congregations on the Aids, *i.e.*, on the aids of divine grace.

Mō′-lĭn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Lewis Molina. [Molinism.]

*** mŏl′-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Multure.]

mŏll, *s.* [Molle.]

mŏl′-lah, *s.* [Turk.] An honorary title given to any Muhammadan who has acquired consideration by the purity of his life, or who holds some post relating to worship or the application of the principles of the Koran.

mŏl′-lĕ, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *mollis* = soft.]

Music: A term applied in mediæval music to B flat as opposed to B natural, which was called B durum. Hence, the term came to signify major and minor mode, as in the German, *e.g.*, A dur, the key of A major; A moll, the key of A minor. Hence, too, the French formed the word bémol, a flat.

mŏl′-lĕ-bart, *s.* [Flem. *mollbaert.*]

Agric.: A Flemish implement consisting of a large shovel drawn by a horse and guided by a man.

*** mŏl′-lĕ-mōke,** *s.* [Mallemock.]

mŏlle′-toŋ, *s.* [Fr.] Swan-skin; a kind of woollen blanketing used by printers.

*** mŏl′-lĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *mollis* = soft.] To make soft or easy.

"Soon will you *mollíate* your way."
The Poet Bantered (1702), p. 23.

mŏl-lĭ-ĕn-ē′-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod Lat., from Gr. μολεῖν (*molein*) = to go, and νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island.]

Ichthy.: A genus of mud-eating Cyprinodonts from tropical America, closely allied to Pœcilia (q.v.), but with a larger dorsal fin, of twelve or more rays. Five species are known. The males are beautifully coloured, and their dorsal fin much enlarged. In *Mollienesia hellerii*, the lower caudal rays of the mature male are prolonged into a sword-shaped, generally black and yellow, appendage.

*** mŏl′-lĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *molliens*, pr. par. of *mollio* = to soften; *mollis* = soft.] Softening, easing, assuaging.

*** mŏl′-lĭ-ent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mollient; -ly.*] In an assuaging or easing manner; so as to assuage or ease.

mŏl′-lĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *mollify; -able.*] Capable of being mollified or softened.

*** mŏl-lĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mollificatus*, pa. par. of *mollifico* = to mollify (q.v.); Sp. *mollificacion*; Ital. *mollificazione.*]

1. The act of mollifying or softening.

"For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

2. Pacification, mitigation, appeasing.

"I am to bull here a little longer. Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady."—*Shakesp. . Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

mŏl′-lĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mollify; -er.*]

1. One who or that which mollifies.

"The root hath a tender, dainty beat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is a great *mollifier.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 863.

2. One who pacifies, mitigates, or appeases.

mŏl′-lĭ-fў, * mol-e-fy, * mol-i-fy, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *mollifier*, from Lat. *mollifico*, from *mollis* = soft, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *molificar*; Ital. *mollificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To soften; to make soft or tender.

2. To soften, ease, or assuage, as pain.

"They have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment."—*Isaiah*, i. 6.

3. To pacify, to appease, to soothe, to quiet.

"Chiron *mollified* his cruel mind
With art." *Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love*, i.

4. To qualify, to temper; to lessen anything harsh or burdensome; to tone down; to moderate.

"The erle of Flaunders *molefyed* the mater as moche as he migbt."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxxiv.

*** 5.** To make pleasant.

"The vocal flute. . . .
Crowns his delight, and *mollifies* the scene."
Shenstone: The Ruined Abbey.

*** B.** *Intrans:* To become soft.

"I thynke his herte wyll nat be so indurate . . ., but that his hert wyll *molify.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxcviii.

mŏl′-lĭ-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *moulinet.*] A mill of small size.

mŏll′-īte, *s.* [Named after C. E. von Moll; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Lazulite (q.v.).

mŏl-lĭt′-ĭ-ĕş (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. = moveableness, flexibility, pliability, softness; from *mollis* = tender, pliable, soft.]

Path.: Softening: as *Mollities ossium* = softening of the bones. [Softening.]

† mŏl-lĭ′-tious, *a.* [Lat. *molli(s)* = luxurious, with Eng. suff. *-tious.*] Luxurious, inviting to repose.

"*Mollitious* alcoves gilt
Superb as Byzant domes that devils built."
Browning: Sordello, iii.

*** mŏl′-lĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *mollitudo*, from *mollis* = soft.] Softness, weakness, effeminacy.

mŏl-lu-gĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mollugo*, genit. *mollugin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caryophyllaceæ. The sepals, which are nearly or quite distinct, alternate with the stamens when both are the same in number.

mŏl-lū′-gŏ, *s.* [Lat. = *Galium Mollugo.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mollu-

gineæ (q.v.). It consists of inconspicuous plants with dichotomous stems, verticillate leaves, and cymes of small flowers. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. According to Dr. Dymok, the species are bitter and expel bile. The dried plant of *Mollugo hirta* is prescribed in Sind in cases of diarrhœa.

mŏl'-lŭsc, * mŏl'-lŭsk, *s.* [Mollusca.]

Zool.: An animal of the class Mollusca.

mŏl-lŭs'-cą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *molluscus* = soft, from *mollis* = soft.]

1. *Zool.:* According to Linnæus, an order of Vermes, distinct from Testacea, which immediately follows it. He placed under it a miscellaneous assemblage of genera which he described as naked, not included in a shell, furnished with limbs. They were: Actinia, Ascidia, Limax, Holothuria, Sepia, Aphrodita, Nereis, &c. (*Systema Naturæ* (ed. 1767), i. 1,072.) Cuvier made the Mollusca one of the four great "divisions" or sub-kingdoms of the Animal Kingdom, of equal rank with the Vertebrata, the Articulata, and the Radiata. He subdivides it into six classes: Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, and Cirrhopoda. (*Animal Kingdom* (ed. Griffith), i. 61, xii. 4-5.) Except that the last class has now been merged in Crustacea, and placed with the Articulata or Annulosa, the essential features of Cuvier's arrangement have still been preserved. In 1843 Prof. Owen arranged the Mollusca in an Acephalous division, containing the orders Tunicata, Brachiopoda, and Lamellibranchia, and an Encephalous division, with the orders Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, and Cephalopoda. (*Compar. Anat. Invert. Animals* (ed. 1843), p. 269.) Mr. S. P. Woodward recognised six classes: Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, Brachiopoda, Conchifera, and Tunicata. (*Manual of the Mollusca* (ed. 1851, 6-8.) Prof. Huxley separates from the already limited class Mollusca a class Molluscoida (q.v.). (*Introd. to Classif. of Animals* (ed. 1869), p. 82.) Dr. Henry Woodward defines the Mollusca as animals with a soft body, without segments, naked or covered with a shell of one or two valves composed of carbonate of lime secreted by a fold of the skin—the mantle. They have a brain-mass, and foot and mantle ganglia. Some have an internal hard shell or cartilage. The symmetry of the body is bilateral. Example, the cuttle-fish, the snail, the oyster, &c. He makes Tunicata and the Molluscoida an "intermediate group," and divides the sub-kingdom into four classes: Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Conchifera. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 153-4.) Many thousand recent Mollusca are known, distributed throughout every climate and nearly every part of the world.

2. *Palæont.:* The shells of the Mollusca being all but indestructible, and easy of identification, afford us a reliable means for ascertaining the relative age of strata. As some, moreover, inhabit fresh water, others the land, besides the large numbers which find their home in salt water, they often settle the fresh-water or marine origin of a stratum. The marine ones being distributed also in certain zones of salt water, they frequently afford materials for sounding a sea which passed away ages ago. Next to the Protozoa, the oldest fossils known are Mollusca. They have abounded from Cambrian times till now. The longevity of molluscous species (not individuals) is much greater than that of the Mammalia. Hence, Lyell's arrangement of the tertiary formations in accordance with the relative percentage of recent and fossil species must not be extended beyond the Mollusca.

mŏl-lŭs'-cąn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mollusc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the class Mollusca.

B. *As subst.:* A mollusc.

mŏl-lŭs'-cŏĭd, *s.* & *a.* [Molluscoida.]

A. *As substantive:*

Zool.: A member of the group Molluscoida.

"The connecting link between the molluscs proper and the *molluscoids*."—*Wood: Nat. Hist.*, p. 663.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Molluscous.

"*Molluscoid* animals feel the jar of those rapid undulations."—*H. Spencer: Psychology*, ch. iv., p. 311.

2. Belonging to the molluscoida.

mŏl-lŭs-cŏĭd'-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mollusc(a)* (q.v.)., and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *Zool.:* A primary division of Mollusca instituted by Milne Edwards, and in Professor Huxley's classification, one of the eight primary groups into which he divides the animal kingdom. He places it between the Mollusca and the Cœlentcrata. The mouth is provided with ciliated tentacula, disposed in a circle or in a horseshoe shape, or fringing long arms; it leads into a large or sometimes exceedingly large pharynx, and in two or three the atrial system is greatly developed. Dr. Henry Woodward says that the Molluscoida have the body, with shells placed differently to those of the Mollusca, or have a tubular or shell-like covering. The gills are more or less free or fringed with cilia, without the usual lamellæ of the Mollusca, and they serve for the capture of food as well as for respiration; or there may be a crown of ciliated tentacles. It includes the Bryozoa and the Brachiopoda. These in their structures, embryonic and adult, show resemblance to those of Vermes, Mollusca, and Tunicata. Prof. Huxley divides the Molluscoida into three classes: Ascidoida, Brachiopoda, and Polyzoa. (*Introd. to Class. Animals*, 115, 116.)

2. *Palæont.:* Range from Cambrian times till now.

"He, however, thinks it not improbable that the *molluscoida* may ultimately require to be merged in the mollusca."—*Huxley: Introd. Class. Animals*, 86.

mŏl-lŭs-cŏĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Molluscoida.] Molluscoid.

"The highest and lowest *molluscoidal* animals . . . swarmed in numbers."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xi.

mŏl-lŭs'-coŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mollusc*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to the mollusca; having the qualities or characteristics of the mollusca.

"Among the *molluscous* or soft-bodied animals."—*Patterson: Zoology*, p. 27.

molluscous-animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Mollusca (q.v.).

mŏl-lŭs'-cŭm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of Lat. *molluscus* = soft.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mollusc (q.v.).

"May prove that man is only the evolution of a *molluscum*."—*Hamilton: Lectures on Metaphysics*, i. 72.

2. *Pathol.:* A skin disease, consisting of one or more small tumours, from the size of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. There is a true molluscum, which is contagious, and a false, which is non-contagious.

*** mŏl'-lŭsk,** *s.* [Mollusc.]

mŏl-lŭs-kĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mollusk*; *i* connective, and Lat. *gero* = to bear.] Producing molluscs.

"The cavity of the *molluskigerous* sac."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, ch. viii.

† mŏl-lŭsk'-ite, *s.* [Lat. *mollusc(us)*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: Black carbonaceous animal matter, occurring in contrast with other colours in some kinds of marble.

Mŏl'-lў, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A familiar form of the name Mary, formerly in general use.

2. *Ornith.:* A popular name for the Fulmar (q.v.).

Molly Maguires, *s. pl.*

History, &c.:

1. A secret society formed in Ireland, in 1843, to intimidate bailiffs or process-servers distraining for rent, or others impounding the cattle of those who were unable or unwilling to pay rent. The members of the association were young men dressed up in female attire, and having their faces blackened.

"These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised; sometimes they wore crape over their countenances, sometimes they smeared themselves in the most fantastic manner with burnt cork about their eyes, mouth, and cheeks. In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process-servers, and either duck them in bog-holes, or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. vi.

2. A similar society formed in 1877 in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. The members sought to effect their purpose by intimidation, carried in some cases to murder. Several were brought to justice and executed.

mŏl'-lў-cŏd-dle, *s.* [From *Molly*, a female name, and *coddle* (q.v.).] An effeminate person. (*Slang.*)

"Such a thin-legged silly fellow as his uncle Pellet—a *mollycoddle*, in fact."—*George Eliot: Mill on the Floss*, ch. ix.

Mō'-lŏch, * Mō'-lĕch, Mĭl'-cŏm, Măl-cham, *s.* [Gr. Μολόχ (*moloch*), from Heb. מֹלֶךְ (*Molech*), in the Old Testament, except in 1 Kings xi. 7, with הַ (*ha*) = "the" prefixed = the king; cf. מֶלֶךְ (*melek*) = king.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Some dread or irresistible influence or passion, at the shrine of which everything would be sacrificed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Relig.:* The distinctive idol of the Ammonites (1 Kings xi. 7). The commonest spelling of the word is Molech (Lev. xx. 2, 3, Jer. xxxii. 35.) Amos has Moloch (v. 26). To show that Moloch and Milcom are the same, cf. 1 Kings xi. 5, 7. The Malcham of Zeph. 1, 5 much resembles Milcom: in Hebrew it means "their king." Perhaps it means Molech in 2 Sam. xii. 30, and Jer. xlix. 1, 3. Molech was the Ammonite fire-god. He had a connection with the planet Saturn (the Chiun (?) of Amos v. 26). Though the offering of children to Moloch was forbidden in the Mosaic law (Lev. xx. 2, 3), it was introduced not later than the reign of Solomon. Its special seat during the Hebrew monarchy was in the Valley of Hinnom. [Gehenna, Tophet.] Probably at first the children were placed in the fire, and left there till they were consumed (Lev. xx. 2, 3; Jer. vii. 21); then after humanity, perhaps at the instance of the mothers, began to assert itself over cruel superstition, the children were passed hastily through the fire, so as to give them at least some hope of life (Lev. xviii. 21; Jer. xxxiii. 35). [Needfire.]

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Lizards, family Agamidæ. It contains but one species, *Moloch horridus*, from Australia. It is about six inches in length, armed on the head, body, limbs, and tail, with spines of large size, whence its popular name, Thorn-devil.

Mō-lō'-kăn (pl. **Mō-lō-kă'-nĭ**), *s.* [Russ. *moloko* = milk.] Milk-drinker; one of a sect in Russia who observe the laws of Moses regarding meat, forbid the use of images or the sign of the cross, and consider all wars unlawful. They derive their name from the quantity of milk-food eaten by them.

mō-lō'-pēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. μώλωψ (*mōlōps*), genit. μώλωπος (*mōlōpos*) = the mark of a stripe, a weal.]

Pathol.: Petechiæ (q.v.).

*** mō-lŏs'-sĕş,** *s.* [Molasses.]

mō-lŏs'-sī, *s. pl.* [Molossus.]

Zool.: A group formed by Dr. Dobson, "for the reception of three genera of Emballonuridæ; Molossus, Nyctinomus, and Cheiromeles." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, pp. 702-735.)

mō-lŏs-sī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moloss(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Emballonuridæ. It contains two groups: Molossi and Mystaciuæ.

mō-lŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. Μολοσσός (*Molossos*) = belonging to Molossia, a district of Epirus, celebrated for producing a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds.]

1. *Gr. & Lat. Prosody:* A foot of three long syllables.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the group Molossi. Ears close, or united at base of inner margin; tragus very short; extremity of muzzle broad, obtuse or obliquely truncated; lips smooth, or with very indistinct vertical wrinkles; back of toes covered with long curved hair. Range: tropical and sub-tropical regions of America. Dr. Dobson enumerates nine species.

mŏl'-ŏ-thrŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz gives Gr. μῶλος (*mōlos*) = toil, and θροῦς (*throus*) = a confused noise; McNicoll gives μολεῖν (*molein*) = to transplant. Cabanis suggests that *molothrus* is a mistake; and that Gr. μολοβρός (*molobros*) = a glutton, was intended by Swainson.]

Ornith.: A genus of Icteridæ, with species

ranging from La Plata to the Northern United States. Bill short and stout, lateral toes nearly equal, claws rather small; tail nearly even; wings long, pointed. As far as is known, they make no nest, but deposit their eggs in the nests of other (usually smaller) birds. The best known species is *Molothrus pecoris*, popularly known as the Cow-bird or Cow Blackbird, "from their keeping about that animal, and finding, either from her parasitic insects or her droppings, opportunities for food." The male has the neck, head, and anterior half of the breast light chocolate brown; rest of the body black, with metallic lustre. The female is light olivaceous brown all over. Bill and feet black in both sexes. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway.*)

***mŏ-lŏt'-tō,** *s.* [MULATTO.]

***molt, *molte,** *pret. & pa. par.* of *v.* [MELT.]

***mōlt,** *v.i.* [MOULT.]

***mōlt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *molt; -able.*] Capable of being melted; meltable.

†mōlt'-en, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MELT.] Melted; made of melted metal.

"And he made a *molten* sea, ten cubits from the one brim to the other."—*1 Kings* vii. 23.

mŏl'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Much, very: as, *molto adagio*, very slow; *molto allegro*, very quick; *molto sostenuto*, much sustained.

Mŏ-lŭc'-cą, *s.* [See def.]

Geog. (Pl.): An alternative name for the Spice Islands in the Asiatic Archipelago.

Molucca-balm, *s.*

Bot.: Molucella, a genus of Labiatæ.

Molucca-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Harpyia cephalotes, the Harpy Bat. It was called the Molucca bat by Pennant and Shaw. It is found in the islands of Celebes and Amboyna.

mŏl'-vą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, erected for the reception of the Ling, *Molva vulgaris*, otherwise *Lota molva*. It differs from Lota in having several teeth in the lower jaw and on the vomer.

mō'-lў, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μῶλυ (*mōlu*), from μωλύω (*mōluō*) = to mitigate.]

1. A fabulous plant, to which were ascribed magic properties. It had a black root and a white blossom, and was given by Hermes to Ulysses to counteract the spells of Circe.

"Black was the root, but milky white the flower; *Moly* the name, to mortals hard to find."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 365.

2. Wild Garlic, *Allium Moly*.

¶ Dwarf Moly is *Allium Chamæmoly*; Homer's Moly is *A. magicum*.

mŏ-lўb'-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *molybd(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of molybdic acid.

molybdate of iron, *s.*

Min.: A mixture of molybdite with limonite (q.v.).

molybdate of lead, *s.*

Min.: The same as WULFENITE (q.v.).

mŏ-lўb'-dĕn-ą, *s.* [MOLYBDENUM.]

mŏ-lўb'-dĕn-īte, *s.* [Eng. Molybdenum; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral occurring mostly in foliated masses, or as aggregates of minute scales, rarely in tabular, hexagonal crystals. Crystallization, yet uncertain; hardness, 1 to 1·5 sp. gr. 4·4 to 4·8; lustre, metallic; colour, lead-gray, opaque; laminæ, flexible, sectile; leaves a gray trace on paper. Compos.: sulphur, 41·0; molybdenum, 59·0 = 100, corresponding with the formula MoS_2. Found distributed through crystalline rocks, sometimes in considerable amount. Called also Molybdenum-sulphide.

mŏ-lўb'-dĕ-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *molybdæna*; Gr. μολύβδαινα (*molubdaina*) = galena (q.v.), from Lat. *molybdus*; Gr. μόλυβδος (*molubdos*), and μολυβδίς (*molubdis*) = lead.

Chem.: A metallic, hexad element, discovered by Hjelm in 1782; symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 95·5; molecular weight unknown; sp. gr. 8·6. It is of rare occurrence, but is found in combination, with sulphur as molybdenite, MoS''_2; with oxygen in molybdenum ochre, MoO_3; and as lead molybdate, MoO_2PbO, in wulfenite. The metal is obtained by heating molybdic anhydride, or one of the chlorides, to redness in a current of hydrogen. It is a silver-white, brittle, almost infusible metal, permanent in air at ordinary temperatures, but when heated it oxidizes, and is ultimately converted into molybdic anhydride. It is not attacked by dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acids, but is readily dissolved in aqua-regia, or in hot concentrated sulphuric-acid. Molybdenum forms with oxygen the following oxides: hypomolybdous oxide, MoO; dimolybdous trioxide, Mo_2O_3; molybdous oxide, MoO_2, and molybdic anhydride, MoO_3, all of relatively slight importance. It forms four chlorides, $MoCl_2$, Mo_2Cl_6, $MoCl_4$, and $MoCl_5$; and three sulphides, MoS_2, MoS_3, and MoS_4, the last two being acid sulphides, and forming sulphur salts.

molybdenum-oxide, *s.* [MOLYBDITE.]

molybdenum-sulphide, *s.* [MOLYBDENITE.]

mŏ-lўb'-dĭc, mŏ-lўb'-dŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *molybd(enum); -ic, -ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from molybdenum.

molybdic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: MoO_2OH_2. It separates as a white crystalline powder, when hydrochloric or nitric acid is added to a solution of a molybdate. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in an excess of an acid, and is used, in combination with ammonia and nitric acid in testing for minute quantities of phosphoric acid.

molybdic-ochre, *s.* [MOLYBDITE.]

molybdic-silver, *s.*

Min.: The same as WEHRLITE (q.v.).

mŏ-lўb'-dīne, *s.* [MOLYBDITE.]

mŏ-lўb'-dīte, mŏ-lўb'-dine, *s.* [Eng. *molybd(enum)*; suff. *-ite, -ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *molybdit.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in groups of capillary crystals, or as an earthy encrustation. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 4·49 to 4·50; colour, straw-yellow. Compos.: oxygen, 34·29; molybdenum, 65·71 = 100, corresponding with the formula MoO_3. Also formed in crystals artificially. Called also Molybdenuu-oxide and Molybdic-ochre.

mŏ-lўb-dŏ-mē'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. μόλυβδος = lead; μήνη (*mēnē*) = the moon, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in very thin and fragile lamellæ. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Compos.: a selenate of lead. Found with chalcomenite and cobaltomenite in the Cerro de Cacheuta, south-east of Mendoza, Argeutine Republic.

mō'-lў-sīte, *s.* [Gr. μόλυσις (*molusis*) = a stain; Ger. *molysit.*]

Min.: A mineral forming brownish-red to yellow encrustations on the lavas of Vesuvius. Compos.: chlorine, 65·5; iron, 34·5 = 100, corresponding with the formula Fe_2Cl_3.

***mōme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mome, momme*, from Lat. *momus*; Gr. Μῶμος (*Mōmos*) = the god of raillery or mockery.]

1. A clown, a buffoon.

2. A stupid, dull fellow; a blockhead.

"*Mome*, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

mō'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *momentum* (for *movimentum*) = a movement, an instant, moving force, weight, from *moveo* = to move; Ital. & Sp. *momento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Momentum; impulsive power or weight.

"Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse
His free-will." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 45.

2. Consequence, importance, weight, value, influence, consideration.

"Matters of great *moment*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* 3. An essential element; an important factor.

4. The smallest portion of time; an instant.

"So soon swift Æthe her lost ground regain'd,
One length, one *moment*, had the race obtain'd."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 606.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Math.:* An increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a variable quantity.

2. *Mechanics:*

The movement of a force is:—

(1) *With respect to a point:* The product of the force into the distance of its point from its line of action.

(2) *With respect to a line:* The product of the component of the force which is perpendicular to the line, into the shortest distance between the line and the direction of this component.

(3) *With respect to a plane:* The product of the force into the perpendicular distance of its point of application from the plane.

¶ (1) *Moment of a couple:* The product of either of the forces into the perpendicular between them.

(2) *Moment of inertia:* The sum of the products of the mass of each particle of a rotating body into the square of its distance from the axis of rotation.

(3) *Statical moment:* The moment of equilibrium between opposite forces.

(4) *Virtual moment of a force:* The product of the intensity of the force into the virtual velocity of its point of application.

(5) *Moment of a magnet:* The product of the strength of either of its poles by the distance between them. Or more rigorously, a quantity which, when multiplied by the intensity of a uniform field, gives the couple which the magnet experiences when held with its axis perpendicular to the line of force in this field. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 58.)

(6) *Moment of momentum:* [MOMENTUM, ¶].

*** mō'-ment,** *v.t.* [MOMENT, *s.*] To arrange to a moment.

"All accidents are minuted and *momented* by Divine Providence."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 334.

*** mō-mĕnt'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *moment; -al.*]

1. Lasting only for a moment; momentary; very brief.

"Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve."
Breton: Sir P. Sidney's Ourania. (1606.)

2. Momentous.

*** mō-mĕnt'-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *momental; -ly.*] For a moment; momentarily.

"Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** mō-mĕn-tā'-nĕ-ŭs, * mō-mĕn'-tāne, * mo'-men-tan-y,** *a.* [Lat. *momentaneus*, from *momentum* = a moment; Fr. *momentanée.*] Lasting but a moment; momentary.

"Howe short and *momentane* the pleasure of this filthie flesh is."—*Stow: The Mercians* (an. 749).

*** mō'-ment-ąn-ĭ-nĕss, * mō'-ment-ąn-ĭ-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *momentany; -ness.*] Momentariness.

"Howe doth the *momentaninesse* of this misery add to the misery."—*Bishop Hall: Character of Man.*

*** mō'-men-tan-y,** *a.* [MOMENTANEOUS.]

mō'-ment-ąr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *momentary; -ly.*]

1. For a moment; so as to last only a moment.

2. Every moment; from moment to moment.

mō'-ment-ąr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *momentary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being momentary; brief duration.

mō'-ment-ąr-y, *a.* [Lat. *momentarius*, from *momentum* = a moment (q.v.).] Lasting only for a moment; done or past in a moment.

"The fit is *momentary*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

*** mō'-ment-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *moment; -ly.*] From moment to moment; every moment; momentarily.

"I hear ye *momently* above, beneath,
Crash with a frequent conflict."
Byron: Manfred, i. 2.

mō-mĕnt'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *momentosus*, from *momentum* = a moment (q.v.).] Of moment; of weight or consequence; weighty, important.

"A *momentous* question which admitted of no delay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

mō-mĕnt'-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *momentous; -ly.*] In a momentous degree; weightily; with great weight, consequence, or importance.

mō-mĕnt'-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *momentous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being momentous; importance, weight, moment.

mō-mĕnt'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. for *movimentum,* from *moveo* = to move.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An impulse, an impetus.

"That *momentum* of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. A constituent or essential element.

II. *Mech.:* The force possessed by matter in motion; the product of the mass by the velocity of a body. Thus a ball of four pounds weight moving uniformly at the rate of eighteen feet in a second would have double the momentum that one of three pounds weight moving at the rate of twelve feet per second would possess, for 4×18 is 72, and $3 \times 12 = 36$, or half as much. The force of percussion, that is, the force with which a moving body strikes an object, is the same in amount as the momentum of the former.

"If L stands for length, T for time, and M for mass, then *momentum* is $\frac{ML^2}{T}$."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. i., p. 5.

¶ *Angular momentum:* The product of moment of inertia by angular velocity, or the product of momentum by length. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then angular momentum is $\frac{ML^2}{T}$. Called also Moment of Momentum. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. i., p. 6.)

mō'-mĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *momer* = to mumm, to mask oneself.] A name given in contempt or ridicule by the French and Swiss Calvinists, in 1818, to certain persons, chiefly Swiss, who seceded from their communion.

***mōm'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mom(e); -ish.*] Foolish.

"Discovered lyes to *momish* monthes."
Verses prefixed to Googe's Eglogs.

***mŏm'-mĕr-ў,** *s.* [Mummery.]

mŏ-mor'-dĭ-cą, *s.* [From Lat. *mordeo* (perf. *momordi*) = to bite, because the seeds look as if bitten.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Cucurbiteæ. The leaves are lobed or compound, the flowers white or yellow, monœcious or dioecious. Males with three stamens and zigzag anthers, two of them two-celled, the third one-celled. Fruit fleshy, prickly, or warty. Found in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. *Momordica Charantia* has a bright orange-yellow fruit, one to six inches long. It is cultivated throughout India. Two varieties of it are known in Bengal. After being washed in hot water to diminish its bitterness, it is eaten by the Hindoos in their curries. It is used in India internally as a laxative, and as an ointment for sores; the juice as a mild purgative for children; the astringent root in hæmorrhoids. The fruit and leaves are used as an anthelmintic, also in piles, leprosy, and jaundice. The former is tonic, stomachic, and given in diseases of the spleen and liver. *M. dioica* grows wild in India, where the young and tender fruit is eaten by the natives with the tuberous roots of the female plant. The root is used also to stop bleeding from piles, and in bowel complaints. Ainslie says that when mixed with cocoanut, pepper, and red sandal-wood and applied in the form of a liniment it relieves headache. *M. cochinchinensis* is eaten. The fruit of *M. Balsamina* has a smooth orange or yellow fruit, one to four inches long. Pickled or steeped in oil, it is a vulnerary. *M. Elaterum,* called also *Ecbalium agreste,* is the Squirting Cucumber (q.v.). *M. operculata* is a drastic purgative. The fruit of *M. monadelpha,* called also *Coccinia indica,* is eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

mŏ-mor'-dĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *momordic(a);* suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The same as Elaterin (q.v.). (*Garrod.*)

mō'-mŏt, *s.* [Motmot.]

mō-mŏt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *momot(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Motmots; a family of fissirostral picarian birds, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay, and to the west coast of Ecuador, but having their head-quarters in Central America. Six genera are known.

mō-mō'-tŭs, *s.* [Latinised from *motmot* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Motmot, the typical genus of the family Momotidæ (q.v.). Ten species are known, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, one species extending to Tobago, and one to Western Ecuador. The general plumage is green, and most of the species have the strange habit of denuding the central rectrices of the web with their beaks. [Spatule, 2.]

mō'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. μῶμος (*mōmos*) = (1) ridicule, (2) see def.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* Ridicule personified; the critic god, the son of Night. (*Hesiod: Theog.,* 21.) He blamed Vulcan for not having placed a window in the human breast.

* 2. *Ord. Lang.:* One who carps at everything; a querulous person.

¶ *Momus' lattice:* An imaginary window in the human breast that the thoughts might be seen.

"Were *Momus' lattice* in our breasts,
My soul might brook to open it more widely
Than thine."
Byron: Werner, iii. 1.

mŏn-, mŏn-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, sole.] A common prefix in words derived from the Greek, and signifying unity or singleness.

mō'-ną, *s.* [Sp. & Ital. = an old woman.]

Zool.: Cercopithecus mona, a monkey from Senegal. It is remarkable for its brilliant coloration; the head being olive-yellow, with a black stripe on the forehead; yellowish whiskers and a purple face. The back is chestnut-brown, and there is a white spot on each side near the root of the tail, which is black. (*Mivart.*)

mŏn-ą-cănth'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *mon-,* and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: A genus of plectognathous fishes, family Sclerodermati, group Balistina. There is only one dental spine, and the rough scales are so small as to give the skin a velvety appearance. Adult males of some species have minute spines arranged in rows on each side of the tail, or the spines of the scales developed into bristles. Common in the Atlantic, sometimes wandering to the British coasts. Fifty species are known.

mŏn-ą-ăç'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mon-,* and Eng. *acetin.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5(OH)_2(O{\cdot}C_2H_3O)$. Glyceryl dihydrate acetate. A colourless oily liquid obtained by heating glycerine with glacial acetic acid for some time, to a temperature of 100°. It is miscible with a small quantity of water, but is decomposed by a large quantity.

***mŏn'-ą-chal,** *a.* [Eccles. Lat. *monachalis,* from *monachus* = a monk (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *monacal;* Ital. *monacale.*] Pertaining or relating to monks or monastic life; monastic.

mŏn'-ą-chĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *monachisme,* from Eccles. Lat. *monachus* = a monk.] The system of monastic life; monkery, monkishness.

"What labour is to be endured turning over volumes of rubbish in the rest, Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms,* is a penuance to think."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. iv.

¶ The ultimate fact on which monachism rests is that many people are born with a tendency to contemplation rather than to active exertion, and, if pious, consider that they will be more free from temptation to sin by retiring from the ordinary world. Hot climates tend to strengthen these feelings, and monachism has flourished more luxuriantly in Asia, Africa, and Southern Europe, than in the colder north.

(1) *Ethnic Monachism:* The most gigantic development of monachism the world has ever seen was that of Booddhism (q.v.), and it was the earliest in point of date. The Jain system is also monastic. Brahmanism possessed it to a less, but still to a considerable extent. Of the Hindoo Triad the worship of Brahma scarcely exists; connected with that of Vishnu and Siva there are many monastic orders or sects. Of the former, Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson enumerates nineteen, and of the latter eleven, with fourteen others, some sub-divided (*Works* (1862), i. 12). Curiously enough, most of them arose about the same dates as the leading religious orders of Christendom were instituted, as if Oriental and Western minds advanced equally, or some cause had operated simultaneously both in the East and the West.

(2) *Jewish Monachism:* The Nazarites were an ascetic sect temporarily under vows, but not bound to celibacy, which is nowhere enjoined even on priests under the Mosaic law. Elijah and John the Baptist had monastic tendencies (1 Kings xvii. 3, 4, xix. 1-9; 2 Kings i. 8; Matt. iii. 4). But genuine Jewish monasticism, with its celibacy as well as its asceticism and seclusion from society, seems to have begun with the Essenes (q.v.), and to have been continued by the Therapeutæ (q.v.).

(3) *Christian Monachism:* In the second century certain persons who aimed at stricter piety than their neighbours, often held converse together without quite separating from society. They were called ascetics, and were the successors of the Therapeutæ, who prepared the way for the rise of monachism. In the third century Paul ranged through the desert of Thebais in Upper Egypt during the Decian persecutions. He and others who acted similarly were called Anachorets or Anchorites, or persons who retire from society, recluses, solitaries [Anchorite], also eremites or hermits, that is, persons who live in the desert. [Eremite.] They frequently resided in caves. In 305 Anthony, an Egyptian monk, collected many of the eremites into communities. These were called cœnobites from their living in common. In this he was largely assisted by his disciple Pachomius. The same discipline spread through Western Asia and Europe. From among the Eremites who lived apart from each other sprung the Sarabaites and Gyrovagi (Vagabond monks), disreputable races, the Stylites, or Pillar Saints, associated for ever with the name of Simeon, who died in 451, with other ramifications. At first all the monastic establishments followed the rule of Pachomius, but in the early part of the sixth century St. Benedict introduced new regulations, and all the monastic orders for some centuries were Benedictine. Many ordinary monks becoming corrupt, the new Order of Canons was instituted in the twelfth century, and, as the great wealth which their communities had acquired was believed to be one of the main causes of that corruption, there arose, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, different mendicant orders, the members of which vowed poverty. [Mendicant-orders.] At first all the monks were laymen; now they consist of three classes: (1) priests; (2) choir monks, in minor orders; and (3) lay-brothers, who act as servants and labourers. Originally they were under the jurisdiction of the bishop, but ultimately they were exempt from all authority except that of the Holy See. The influence of the mendicant orders was on the wane at the Reformation, and the Jesuits took their place. At that date many monasteries in England and elsewhere were deprived of their endowments and suppressed. Those of France were swept away in the first Revolution. Though since restored, they have not attained their former importance. [Monastery, Monk, Nun.]

mŏn'-ą-chŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μοναχός (*monachos*) = a monk.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, called by F. Cuvier Pelagius. *Monachus albiventer* is the Monk-seal (q.v.). *M. tropicalis,* a Jamaican species, is probably distinct.

mŏn-ăc-tĭn-ĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-;* Mod. Lat. *actinella* = a little ray, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A name usually given to a sub-order of Silicispongiæ, more properly called Monaxonidæ (q.v.), since they are characterized by being uni-axial, not by being one-rayed.

mŏn'-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *monas* (genit. *monadis*) = a unit, from Gr. μονάς (*monas*) = a unit, from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single; Sp. *monada;* Ital. *monade.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An ultimate atom or molecule; a simple substance without parts; a primary constituent of matter.

"But that which is of more moment yet; we have the authority of Ecphantus a famous Pythagorean for this, that Pythagoras his *monads,* so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms."—*Cudworth: Intel. System,* p. 13.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Univalent element. A name given to those elements which can directly unite with, or replace, one atom of hydrogen in a compound. The monad elements are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, lithium, sodium, potassium, ruthenium, cæsium, and silver.

2. *Philol.:* A monosyllabic word or root; specif., a monosyllabic root of the isolating class of languages.

3. *Philos.:* A term first used by Giordano Bruno (circ. 1548–1600), and adopted in a slightly different sense and brought into prominence by Leibnitz (1648–1716). To avoid the Atomism of Gassendi, he conceived a number of true unities, without extension, but endowed with the depth of an internal life, thus distinguishing them from atoms. (*Merz.*)

"*Monad* is the term given by Leibnitz to simple unextended substance; that is a substance which has the power of action . . . All *monads* have ideas, but the ideas of the different *monads* are of different degrees of clearness. God is the primitive *monad*, the primary substance; all other *monads* are its fulgurations. God has none but adequate ideas. Every soul is a *monad*. Plants and minerals are, as it were, sleeping *monads* with unconscious ideas. In plants these ideas are formative vital forces; in animals they take the form of sensation and memory; in human souls they disclose themselves in consciousness, reason; they approach, though they do not attain, the clearness of the adequate ideas possessed by God."—*Hist. Pantheism*, ii. 207, 208.

4. *Zool.:* (See extract).

"No better illustration of the impossibility of drawing any sharply defined distinction between animals and plants can be found, than that which is supplied by the history of what are termed *Monads*. The name of *Monad* has been commonly applied to minute free or fixed, rounded or oval bodies, provided with one or more long cilia, and usually provided with a nucleus and a contractile vacuole. . . . Some are locomotive conditions of indubitable plants; others are embryonic conditions of as indubitable animals. Yet others are embryonic forms of organisms which appear to be as much animals as plants; and of others it is impossible to say whether they should be regarded as animals or as plants."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, pp. 44, 45.

monad-radical, *s.*

Chem.: A compound radical which can replace one atom of hydrogen, or which requires only one equivalent of a monad element to satisfy its active atomicity.

***mŏn-ą-dăr'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *monas*, genit. *monad(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Infusoria.

mŏn-ą-dĕl'-phĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-* (q.v.); Gr. ἀδελφός (*adelphos*) = a brother, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The sixteenth class in Linnæus's system. The stamens constitute a single "brotherhood" or bundle, being united with a single tube. There are seven orders, Triandria, Pentandria, Heptandria, Octandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, and Polyandria (q.v.).

† mŏn-ă-dĕl'-phĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monadelphi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* The same as MONADELPHOUS (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A plant of the Linnæan class Monadelphia (q.v.).

mŏn-ą-dĕl'-phŏn, *s.* [MONADELPHIA.]

Bot.: A column of stamens united into a tube.

mŏn-ą-dĕl'-phoŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *monadelph(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Combined into one "brotherhood," or bundle; having all the stameus united into a single tube, as in the Malvaceæ.

***mŏn-ăd'-ĭc, *mŏn-ăd'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *monad*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Having the nature or character of a monad.

"The *monadical* consistency of the matter being lost in the production of the æther."—*More: Defence of Phil. Cabbala* (App.), ch. ix.

mŏn-ăd'-ĭ-dæ, mŏn-ą-dī'-nąe, *s. pl.* [Lat. *monas* (genit. *monad(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopods, order Flagellata. They were classed, under the name Monadina, by Ehrenberg, as Infusoria. There is a nucleated corpuscle, with a vacuole and an external thread-like appendage or tail-like lash. They are developed in organic infusions. Some are only $\frac{1}{10000}$ inch long.

† mŏn-ăd'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *monas* (genit. *monadis*) = a monad, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a monad. (*Owen.*)

mŏn-ą-dī'-nąe, *s. pl.* [MONADIDÆ.]

mŏn-ăd-ŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Fr. *La Monadologie*, the title of a sketch written by Leibnitz in 1714, and intended for Prince Eugene of Savoy. It was not published till 1720 (in a German translation), and the original French did not appear till 1839. Gr. μονάς (*monas*), genit. μόναδος (*monados*) = a unit, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Philos.: The name given to that portion of the philosophical system of Leibnitz which considers physical bodies as aggregates of particles or atoms.

"Modern biology presents us with an illustration of the *monadology*, in its conception of the organism as constituted by an infinite number of cells, each cell having an independent life of its own—origin, development, and death. The compound result of all these separate lives is the life of the organism."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), p. 287.

mŏ-nâl', *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: [IMPEYAN-PHEASANT.]

mŏn-ăm'-ĭde, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: A name given to organic nitrogenous bodies, derived from one molecule of ammouia, the hydrogen being replaced wholly or partly by acid radicals.

mŏn-ăm'-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *amine.*]

Chem.: A term applied to certain organic bases, derived from ammonia by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen by monad positive radicals.

† mŏn-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [MONANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the Linnæan class Monandria (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mon-*, aud Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: The first class in Linnæus's system. It consists of plants with only one stamen. There are two orders, Monogynia and Digynia (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monandria* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* The same as MONANDROUS (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A plant of the Linnæan class Monandria (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monandr(y)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with the practice of monandry; practising monandry (q.v.).

"Such customs as prevailed in ancient Britain, and their perpetuation after marriage had become *monandric*."—*J. F. MacLennan: Studies in Ancient Hist.*, p. 272. (Note.)

mŏn-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *monandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having only one stamen; of or belonging to the class Monaudria (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drў, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρος (*andros*) = a man, a husband.]

Anthrop.: That form of marriage in which one man espouses one woman. [MARRIAGE, POLYANDRY.]

"We thus see exhibited in Sparta, at one and the same time, promiscuity in its highest polyandric form, and lingering round a growing practice of *monandry*."—*J. F. MacLennan: Studies in Ancient History*, p. 273.

mŏn-ăn'-thoŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Producing but one flower; applied to a plant or peduncle.

mŏn'-ąrch, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *monarque*, from Lat. *monarcha*, from Gr. μονάρχης (*monarchēs*) = a monarch: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern; Ital. & Sp. *monarca.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sole ruler, a supreme governor; one invested with supreme authority, as an emperor, a king or queen, a prince, &c.; a sovereign.

"The prince whom I now call (as I have often before) the *monarch* of England, King or Queene."—*Smith: Common-wealth*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. One who or that which is superior to all others of the same kind.

"Mont Blanc is the *monarch* of mountains:
They crown'd him long ago."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

3. One who presides; the president, patron, or presiding genius.

"Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

B. *As adj.:* Supreme, ruling.

mŏ-nar'-cha, *s.* [Gr. μοναρχή (*monarchē*) = a governess, a female ruler.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidæ; twenty-eight species are known, from Australia, Tasmania, the Moluccas, Caroline, and Marquesas Islands. The plumage is brilliant; *Monarcha loricata* is black and white, the throat scaled with metallic blue; *M. chrysomela*, brilliant black and bright orange; *M. telescophthalmata*, the Spectacled Flycatcher, is pure white and velvety black, with a broad azure fleshy ring round the eye. The last two were found in New Guinea by the naturalists of the "Coquille."

***mŏ-nar'-chąl,** *a.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-al.*] Befitting a monarch; princely, sovereign, regal.

"Satan . . . with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake."
Milton: P. L., ii. 428.

*** mŏn'-ar-chĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ess.*] A female monarch.

*** mŏ-nar'-chĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ial.*] Monarchical.

mŏ-nar'-chĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *monarchia*; Gr. μοναρχία (*monarchia*) = monarchy; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or belonging to monarchy.

2. *Church Hist.:* Of or belonging to the sect described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Praxeas, a celebrated man and confessor who lived at Rome in the second century. He rejected the distinction of three Persons in the Divine Essence, and according to Tertullian (*Liber contra Praxeam*) contended for the monarchy of God. Christ was regarded as the Son of God, to whom the Father so joined himself as to be crucified along with the Son, whence the Monarchians were called also Patripassians (q.v.). (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent ii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 20, &c.)

mŏ-nar'-chĭc, mŏ-nar'-chĭc-ąl, * mŏ-nar'-chĭck, *a.* [Fr. *monarchique*, from Gr μοναρχικός (*monarchikos*), from μόναρχος (*monarchos*) = ruling alone.]

1. Vested in a single ruler; presided over by a single governor.

"*Monarchical* their State,
But prudeutly confined, and mingled wise
Of each harmonious power."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 694.

2. Of or pertaining to monarchy.

mŏ-nar'-chĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monarchical*; *-ly.*] In a monarchical manner; after the manner of a monarchy.

*** mŏn'-ąrch-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ism.*] The principles of monarchy; love of or perference for monarchy.

*** mŏn'-ąrch-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ist.*] An advocate or supporter of monarchism.

"I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

*** mŏn'-ąrch-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *monarch*, *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rule over as a monarch.

"Britain-founding Brute first *monarchiz'd* the land."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To act the monarch; to play the king.

"A humor of *monarchizing* and nothing else it is."—*T. Nashe: Terrors of the Night.*

*** mŏn'-ąrch-īz-ĕr, † mŏn'-ąrch-īş-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *monarchiz(e)*; *-er.*] An advocate of monarchical government; a monarchist.

*** mŏn'-ar-chō,** *s.* [MONARCH.] A crack-brained Englishman affecting the airs of an Italian.

"A phautasm, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

mŏn'-ar-chў, * monarche, * monarchie *s.* [Fr. *monarchie*, from Lat. *monarchia*; Gr. μοναρχία (*monarchia*) = a kingdom; μόναρχος (*monarchos*) = ruling alone: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule; Sp. *monarquia*; Ital. *monarchia.*] A state or government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person, whether such monarch or ruler be elected or come into power through inheritance or force; also, such a system of government.

¶ *Limited Monarchy:* [See LIMITED, ¶ (3).]

mŏn-ar'-da, *s.* [Named after Nicolas Monardæz, a physician of Seville, in the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the menthaceous tribe Monardeæ. The leaves of *Monarda didyma*, an American species, are used for tea. [OSWEGO-TEA.] Its flowers are a brilliant scarlet. *Monarda fistulosa*, an American herb with a sweet scent, is a febrifuge; *M. punctata* yields a kind of camphor.

monarda-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O$. The camphor or stearoptene of *Monarda punctata*. It forms shining crystals, which melt at 43°, and resolidify at 38°.

monarda-oil, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_{14})_3O$. The essential oil of *Monarda punctata*. It is a yellowish-red liquid, having an odonr of thyme, boiling at 224°, and easily acquiring the consistency of resin by oxidation.

mŏn-ar'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monard(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ. It is divided into three families: Salvidæ, Rosmarinidæ, and Horminidæ.

mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *μονάς* (*monas*) = a unit.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellata, sub-order Pantostomata. *Monas Dallingeri*, $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch in length, has one flagellum, flexible at first, and becoming rigid towards the base in old specimens.

mŏn-ąs-tĕr' ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *monasterialis*, from *monasterium* = a monastery (q.v.); Ital. *monasteriale.*] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

* **mŏn-ąs-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *monasterial*; *-ly.*] Monastically.

"Many being *monasterially* accoutred."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i. (Prol.)

mŏn'-ąs-tĕr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *monasterium*, from Gr. *μοναστήριον* (*monastērion*) = a minster, or monastery, from *μοναστής* (*monastēs*) = dwelling alone, from *μονάζω* (*monazō*) = to be alone; *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single; Fr. *monastère*; Ital. *monastero*, *monasterio*; Sp. *monasterio.*]

Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnic:* For details as to the Booddhist and Jain monasteries, see the articles BOODDHIST-ARCHITECTURE, JAIN-ARCHITECTURE, also BOODDHIST and JAINISM.

2. *Christian.:* The ecclesiastical Latin *monasterium* = the home of a religious community of men, was in general use in the Church for several centuries, when it was displaced by *conventus* = a community (of men or women), bound by rule, and practising the counsels of perfection. By Roman ecclesiastical writers the word monastery is usually restricted to Benedictine houses, and houses of Orders practising some modification of the Benedictine rule: as, a Carthusian *monastery*, a Cistercian *monastery*; but a Franciscan or a Dominican convent. One of the effects of the Oxford movement in England has been the attempt of Father Ignatius (the Rev. J. L. Lyne) to found a Benedictine monastery at Llanthony, near Abergavenny.

"There is a *monastery* two miles off,
And there we will abide."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

mŏ-năs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *μοναστικός* (*monastikos*) = living in solitude, from *μοναστής* (*monastēs*) = dwelling alone; Fr. *monastique*; Low Lat. *monasticus*; Ital. & Sp. *monastico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to monasteries, their rules, life, or occupants; pertaining to monks or religious seclusion.

"Where he at Maynard led
A strict *monastic* life, a saint alive and dead."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A monk, a recluse.

mŏ-năs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *monastic*; *-al.*] The same as MONASTIC, A (q.v.).

mŏ-năs'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monastical*; *-ly.*] In a monastic manner; like a monk or recluse; in seclusion.

mŏ-năs'-tĭ-çĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *monastic*; *-ism.*] Monachism (q.v.).

mŏ-năs'-tĭc-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μοναστικός* (*monastikos*) = living in solitude.] A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, and other religious houses: as, Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum.*

mŏn-ą-tŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *atomic.*] Containing one atom.

monatomic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol containing only one atom of replaceable hydrogen, in the oxatylic portion of the radical.

monatomic-element, *s.*

Chem.: An element containing one monatomic molecule. The monatomic elements are mercury, cadmium, and zinc.

mŏ-nâul', *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: [IMPEYAN-PHEASANT].

mŏn-ăx-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-*; Gr. *ἄξων* (*axōn*), genit. *ἄξονος* (*axonos*) = an axis, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Silicispongiæ, distinguished by the presence of uni-axial, and the absence of tetractinellid and hexactinellid spicules. Schmidt divides the sub-order into five families: Renierinæ, Desmacidinæ, Suberitidinæ, Chalinopsidinæ, and Chalineæ.

mō'-nąz-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μονάζω* (*monazō*) = to be solitary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral, occurring only in isolated crystals. Crystallization, monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 4·9 to 5·26: lustre, somewhat resinous; colour, various shades of brown to brownish-yellow; transparent to opaque; brittle. Compos.: a phosphate of cerium and lanthanum; with sometimes thorium and didymium. Occurs in the Ilmen Mountains, Orenburg, in granite; and at various localities in the United States. Also in some gold washings.

mō-năz'-ĭt-ōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *monazite*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Min.: A mineral resembling monazite in crystallization and external characters. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 5·281; colour, brown. Compos. (according to Hermann): phosphoric acid, 17·94; protoxide of cerium, 49·35; protoxide of lanthanum, 21·30; lime, 1·50; water, 1·36; tantalum (?), 6·27; and traces of magnesia and sesquioxide of iron. Found in the Ilmen Mountains, Orenburg.

* **monche,** *v.* [MUNCH.]

Mŏn'-daў, * **Mon-en-day,** * **Mone-day,** *s.* [A.S. *mónan dæg* = the day of the moon: *mónan*, genit. of *móna* = the moon, and *dæg* = day.] The second day of the week.

monde, *s.* [Fr. = world, from Lat. *mundus.*] A globe used as an ensign of royalty; a mound.

¶ *The beau monde:* [BEAU-MONDE].

* **mōne** (1), *s.* [MOON.]

* **mōne** (2), *s.* [MOAN, *s.*]

* **mōne,** *v.i.* [MOAN, *v.*]

mō-nē'-cian, mō-nē'-cious, *a.* [MONŒCIAN, MONŒCIOUS.]

mŏn-ĕm'-brў-ăr-ў, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ἔμβρυον* (*embruon*) = an embryo (q.v.).] Having a single embryo.

mŏn'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [MONERON.]

mŏn'-ĕr-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *moner(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of Monera. [MONERON.]

"To give a kind of general stability to the little *moneral* organisms."—*Prof. T. R. Jones*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 347.

mŏn'-ĕr-ŏn (pl. **mŏn'-ĕr-ą**), *s.* [MONAS.]

Biology & Zoology:

1. Any individual of Haeckel's Protistic class Monera. [2.]

"This wonderful *moneron* lives in the deepest parts of the sea."—*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, ii. 49.

2. (*Pl.*): The first class of Haeckel's subkingdom Protista (q.v.). It is divided into three orders, Lobomonera, Rhizomonera, and Tachymonera, and he describes the individuals as "organisms without organs" (*Organismen ohne Organe*). The entire body, in its fully-developed condition, consists merely of a small piece of structureless plasma or primitive slime (*Urschleim*), not differentiated into protoplasm and nucleus. Movement is effected by means of lobed, filiform, or flagellate pseudopods. Reproduction asexual. Marine and also parasitic. (*E. Haeckel: Das Protistenreich*, p. 86.)

mŏn-ĕr'-ų-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *moneron* (q.v.).]

Biol.: A simple protoplasmic body in which no true nucleus is to be found.

"We shall call this simplest (non-nucleated) stage the *Monerula*."—*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, i. 179.

mŏ-nē'-sēz, *s.* [From Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone. So named from the solitary flowers and combined petals. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)]

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of Ericaceæ. Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a sub-genus of Pyrola, thus defined: "Flower solitary, petals slightly adherent at the base, spreading anther cells with tubular tips, stigmatic lobes long, valves of capsule free." *Moneses grandiflora* is now called *Pyrola uniflora*. It is found in Europe in fir woods in northerly situations.

mō-nē'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [A Spanish American word.] (See the compound.)

monesia-bark, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of astringent bark said to belong to one of the Sapotaceæ. It comes from South America.

mŏn'-ĕs-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mones(ia)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A compound resembling saponin, extracted from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphœum.*

* **mŏn'-ĕşte,** *v.t.* [MONISH.] To warn, to admonish.

"Therfore we usen message for Crist as if God *monestide* bi us, we biseechen for Crist be ghe reconceiled to God."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinthians* v.

mŏn'-ę-tar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *moneta* = money (q.v.); Fr. *monétaire.*] Of or pertaining to money; consisting of money.

monetary-convention, *s.* There are two groups of European nations, between whose members an agreement has been entered into for the regulation of their coinage. They are called the "Latin Monetary Convention," and the "Scandinavian Monetary Convention." The former includes France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, the agreement having been made in December, 1865, in virtue of which the coinages of those countries are of the same weight and fineness. Greece subsequently joined the convention, and assimilated her drachma to the franc. Spain, Austria and Hungary, Finland, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Monaco have also coined large amounts of either or both gold and silver into money, of weight, fineness, and value, exactly proportionate to, or identical with, that of the countries included in the convention. The "Scandinavian Monetary Convention" dates from 1873, and includes Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

monetary-unit, *s.* The standard of currency: as, pounds in England, dollars in America, francs in France, &c.

* **moneth,** *s.* [MONTH.]

mŏn-ē'-thўl, *a.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *ethyl.*]

Chem.: A term applied to any organic compound in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one molecule of ethyl.

monethyl glycol-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}CH_2{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5\\ \\ CH_2{\cdot}OH\end{matrix}\right\}$ One of the ethylene ethyl ethers formed by the direct combination of ethylene oxide and ethylic alcohol. It is an agreeable-smelling liquid, boiling at 127°.

mŏ-nē'-tīte, *s.* [After the Island of Moncta, Greater Antilles, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral origiuating in a deposit of bird-guano. Crystallization, triclinic. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·75; lustre, vitreous; colour, pale yellowish-white; fracture, uneven; semi-transparent. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 52·20; lime, 41·18; water, 6·62, yielding the formula $2CaO,H_2O,P_2O_5$. Occurs in isolated patches and irregular seams in gypsum.

mŏn-ĕt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *monetiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of monetizing; the act of giving a standard value to in the coinage of a country.

mŏn'-ĕt-īze, *v.t.* [Lat. *moneta* = money; *-ize.*] To give a standard value to in the coinage of a country; to form into coin.

mŏn'-eў, * mon-eie, * mon-y (pl. **môn'-eўs, môn'-ĭeş**), *s.* [O. Fr. *moneie* (Fr. *monnaie*), from Lat. *moneta* = a mint, money; Sp. *moneda;* Port. *moeda;* Ital. *moneta.*] [Mint, *s.*]

1. Any substance or device which, by law or custom, serves as a common medium of commercial exchange; specifically, coins and paper currency so employed.

2. A conventional system, with suitable nomenclature, in terms of which values [prices] are expressed and debits and credits computed; as the dollar, franc, pound, &c. In this sense known as *money of account*, being, from the nature of things, an ideal or immaterial device and thus distinguished from monetary tokens, or currency.

3. *Fig.:* Property, exchangeable wealth.

¶ In all civilized countries money is a creation of law, and therefore has no legal existence, as money, outside of the jurisdiction under which it is created. [See Fiat Money.] By legislative convention a nation or people may endow any substance whatsoever with the monetary function, and even with the legal tender quality; its usefulness as a medium of exchange will then depend upon the degree of exchangeability it may possess, and this will be determined by the amount of confidence it may command amongst its users. Confidence may be inspired (1) by the use of valuable material in the substance of the currency; or (2) by implicit belief of the good faith and wealth (resources) of the issuing power. There seems to be no good reason for the employment of a costly material for the substance of a currency, except to create a degree of confidence that the government stamp cannot inspire. Savage tribes and nomadic races are obliged to use a bartering or commodity system in their exchanges, but a higher civilization performs more than nine-tenths of its monetary operations by means of paper currency. With us, therefore, credit has practically supplanted commodity in currency, although we still employ metal as a so-called standard of value in pursuance of a plan which is, in effect, an effort to force our money of account into conformity, in the exchanges, with a given weight of a selected commodity. The purpose of this is professedly to secure a stable monetary unit, but the effect is actually the reverse. Stability in the price of the selected commodity is thus generally secured, as a matter of course, since such price is expressed in the terms of the commodity itself: but this gives no assurance of stability in the purchasing power of the unit so maintained.

Metal in the shape of coined money will circulate as currency so long as the bullion contained therein is not greater in exchange value (as expressed in the current money of account) than the amount indicated on the face of the coins; when it exceeds this, the coins circulate no longer and cease to be money—*i. e.*, a common medium of exchange. The metal is then said to be at a premium, which really means that it has increased in price beyond its legal limit as a money metal. Or, the metal may fall below the coinage price, as silver has done: it will then remain in circulation, although said to be at a discount. The terms premium and discount in this connection are hardly correct, for the operation is clearly that of a mere rise, or fall, in the price of the metal as expressed in the terms of the current money of account, such rise or fall being due to the action of the natural law of commodity. Commodity money—*i. e.*, currency made of, or specifically redeemable in, gold or silver, or both—is essentially a system of hartering these commodities for all others, and is therefore practically equivalent to similar transactions employing sheep, oxen, tobacco and coonskins, as in the older days; with, however, this important difference: that we now inflate the currency by issuing large quantities of credit paper, which is nominally sound because of its convertibility into coin, but which really owes its integrity and utility to our known possession of vast general wealth.

For the purpose of fine economic distinction, the term money is often applied only to the function of money—the office it performs—the word currency being used to designate the various substances and devices that have been endowed with that function.

¶ *Redemption of Money:* Money (currency) is essentially a ticket or order entitling the holder to receive a quantity of goods or other service equal in price to the amount indicated on the face of the order. Redemption actually occurs when such money is received in exchange for other things; but technically the operation is performed when other money is exchanged for it, as gold coin for "greenbacks," at our subtreasuries.

¶ *Money of the World:* In the international exchanges there are no transactions in money, as such, and cannot be. The unit of international exchange is almost universally the grain of gold—a weight and not a monetary unit. [See Par (1), *s.*, II. (6).]

¶ Obvious compounds: *Money-box, money-dealer, money-lending,* &c.

money-bag, *s.* A bag of money; a large purse.

money-bill, *s.*

Law: A bill in Congress or Parliament for granting supplies to the Government. Money bills must originate in the Lower House, and be accepted by the Upper House before they can become laws. In the United States the approval of the President is needed.

money-bound, *a.* A term applied to passengers detained on board a vessel till a remittance arrives to enable them to pay their passage-money. (*Hamersley.*)

money-broker, *s.* A dealer in money; a money-changer.

money-changer, *s.* One who deals in money.

money-counts, *s. pl.*

Law: Certain concise forms of counts to be used in suing for a money debt arising from a simple contract.

money-cowry, *s.*

Zool., &c.: Cyprœa moneta. It is a native of the Asiatic Archipelago and the Pacific Islands, specially of the Philippine and Maldive Islands, constituting the chief article of export from the latter group. They are used as currency throughout India and other parts of Southern Asia, and in Africa, spreading probably from the former to the latter continent at a remote period of antiquity.

† **money-dropper,** *s.* A sharper who scrapes acquaintance with a dupe by asking him about a piece of money which he pretends to have just picked up, and thus gains his confidence and companionship.

money-grubber, *s.* An avaricious or rapacious person.

money-land, *s.*

Law:

1. Land articled or devised to be sold and turned into money, which in equity is reputed as money.

2. Money articled or bequeathed to be invested in land, which in equity has many of the qualities of real estate.

money-lender, *s.* One who lends money on interest.

money-making, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act or process of making or accumulating money or wealth.

B. *As adj.:* Profitable, lucrative: as, a *money-making* business.

money-market, *s.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money.

money-matter, *s.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; a matter or affair in which money is concerned; finances. (Generally in plural.)

"What if you and I, Nick, should enquire how *money-matters* stand between us?"—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

* **money-monger,** *s.* A dealer in money; a usurer.

* **money-mongering,** *s.* Usury.

money-order, *s.* An order for a sum of money, granted at one post-office upon payment of the sum and a small commission, and payable at another on sight.

* **money-scrivener,** *s.* A money-broker, a money-lender, a usurer.

money-spider, money-spinner, *s.*

Zool.: A small spider, *Aranea scenica,* popularly supposed to prognosticate good-fortune, especially in money matters, to the person over whom it crawls.

money-taker, *s.* A person deputed to receive payments of money; as a door-keeper at a place of entertainment, &c., who receives the money for admission; a cash-clerk in a retail establishment.

money's-worth, *s.*

1. Something valuable; something which will bring money.

2. The worth of a thing in money; full value.

* **mŏn'-eў,** *v.t.* [Money, *s.*] To furnish with money.

* **mŏn'-eў-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *money; -age.*]

1. A general land-tax levied by the first two Norman kings, to induce the king not to use his prerogative in debasing the coin.

2. The right of minting or coining money; mintage.

mŏn'-eўed, mŏn'-ĭed, *a.* [Eng. *money; -ed.*]

1. Rich in money; having money; rich, wealthy.

"The *moneyed* interest was almost entirely Whig."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

2. Consisting of money; in the form of money: as, *moneyed* capital.

mŏn'-eў-ĕr, * **mon-i-our,** *s.* [Eng. *money; -er;* Fr. *monnayeur;* Sp. *monedero;* Port. *moedeiro;* Ital. *monetiere.*]

1. A banker; one who deals in money.

2. A duly authorized coiner of money.

mŏn'-eў-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *money; -less.*] Destitute of money; having no money; penniless.

"Paltring the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

mŏn'-eў-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *money,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Lysimachia nummularia,* a prostrate plant, with opposite, ovate, cordate, or orbicular leaves; found occasionally in England in moist, shady places; rare, and perhaps not wild, in Scotland and Ireland. Called also Creeping Jenny and Herb Twopence; (2) *Dioscorea nummularia;* (3) *Taviernia nummularia.*

¶ Cornish Moneywort is *Sibthorpia europœa.*

* **mŏn'-gal,** *s.* [Mullion.]

* **mŏng'-corn,** * **mong-corne,** *s.* [Mang-corn.] Mixed corn or grain, as wheat and rye; maslin.

* **mŏn'-gĕr,** *v.i.* [Monger, *s.*] To traffic, to deal in: used generally in composition with its object, and often in a bad sense.

mŏn'-gĕr, *s.* [A.S. *mangere* = a dealer, a merchant, from *mangian* = to deal, to traffic, from *mang* = a crowd, an assembly; Icel. *mangari* = a monger, from *manga* = to trade; *mang* = barter; Dut. *manghere;* O. H. Ger. *mangeri;* Lat. *mango* = a dealer in slaves.]

1. A trader, a dealer. It is now seldom or never used alone, but only in composition: as, fish*monger,* iron*monger.*

* 2. A small kind of trading vessel.

* **mon-gi-bell,** *s.* [Ital. *Mongibello, Montegibello* = Mount Etna.] A volcano.

Mŏn'-gŏl, Mŏn'-gŏle, *a.* & *s.* [Native Tartar name.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geog., &c.:* Of or belonging to Mongolia, a wide region between 37° and 50° N. lat. and 88° and 25° E. long., constituting the western part of the Chinese empire. The great Mongol race divides into three nations, the Kalmucs, Buriats, and the Proper Mongols. (*Pritchard: Physical Hist. of Mankind* (ed. 1813), p. 539.)

† 2. *Ethnol.:* Of or belonging to the Mongolian race or Mongolidæ (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of Mongolia.

† 2. The Mongolian race. [Monoolian.]

Mŏn-gōl'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Mongolia,* from *Mongol* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Monool, A. 1.

2. *Philol.:* An epithet sometimes applied to the whole class of Turanian tongues; sometimes specifically applied to that group spoken

by the Kalmucks and other tribes from Thibet to Chiua.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.* (*Sing.*): The same as MONGOL, B. 1.

2. *Ethnol.* (*Pl.*): One of the five great races of the world discriminated and named by Blumenbach, and adopted by Cuvier when he reduced Blumenbach's five to three. The head is square; the face flattish, nearly as broad as long, the parts not well distinguished from each other; the eyelids narrow, obliquely turned up at their outer angle; the space between the eyes flat aud broad, the nose flat, the cheeks projecting, the chiu somewhat prominent. The hair is straight, the colour black, that of the face and body yellowish (sometimes inaccurately called olive, which implies an admixture of green). It includes not merely the natives of Mongolia properly so called, but the Tartars, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Samoeides, the Cochin Chinese, the Burmese, the Tamuls, the Turks, the Hungarians, and the Finns. Called also Mongolidæ, Mongoloids, and Turauians (q.v.).

Mŏn-gŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *Mongol(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ethnol.: The name given by Dr. Latham to what Blumenbach, Cuvier, &c., had called the Mongolian race. It is one of his three great divisions of mankind. [For its physical characteristics see MONGOLIAN.] Its languages Latham describes as aptotic and agglutinate, rarely with a truly amalgamate inflexion. Distribution: Asia, Polynesia. Influence upon mankind material rather than moral. He divides it into:

1. The Altaic Mongolidæ. (1) Seriform etock, including the Chinese, the Tibetans, the Anamese, the Siamese, the Kambojians, the Burmese, &c., and (2) the Turanian stock, with the Mongolian, Tungusian, the Turk and Ugriau branches.
2. The Dioscurian Mongolidæ, iucludlng the Georgians, the Lesgiane, the Mizjeji, the Iron, and the Circassians.
3. The Oceanic Mongolidæ, with the Malay and the Negrito divisions.
4. The Hyperborean Mongolidæ, including the Samoeides, the Yeniseians, and the Yukuhiri.
5. The Peninsular Mongolidæ, iucluding the Japanese, the Kamtcbatdales, &c.
6. The American Mongolidæ, including the North American Indiaus.
7. The Indian Mongolidæ, including the Tamuls, the Cingalese, the Indo-Gangetic aborigines, the Brahuis of Beloochistan, &c.

Mŏn'-gō-lōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Mongol*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or having the characteristics of the people described under B.

"The *Mongoloid* families of the Old and New World."—*Oscar Peschel: Races of Man* (Eng. ed.), p. 98.

B. *As substantive:*

Anthrop. (*Pl.*): The races constituting one of the principal types of mankind distinguished by Huxley, characterized by a short, squat build, a yellowish-brown complexion, black eyes, and straight, black hair; skull, brachycephalic, usually without prominent brow-ridges; flat nose and oblique eyes.

"Of the three great stocks of mankind which extend from the western coast of the great Eurasiatic continent to its southern and eastern shores, the *Mongoloids* occupy a vast triangle, the base of which is the whole of eastern Asia, while its apex lies in Lapland."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 173.

mŏn-goōs', **mŏn-goōz',** *s.* [MUNGOOS.]

mŏn'-grĕl, * **mŏn-grĕll,** *a.* & *s.* [Prob. for *monger -el*, a dimin. from A.S. * *mangian*, *mengan* = to mix, to mingle; *mang* = a mixture.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of a mixed breed; not pure; derived from various and not the best sources.

"Traducing all religious, conscientious observers of them [rules and rites of the best church] as *mongrell* protestants and papists in masquerade."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

2. *Biol.*: Arising from the crossing of two varieties.

"Fertility of varieties, when crossed, and of their *mongrel* offspring, not universal."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 255.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything of a mixed breed.

"And with them they bring
Mastiffs, *mongrels*, all that in a string
Could he got at." *Drayton: Moon Calf.*

2. *Biol.*: A cross between two varieties of the same species, as distinguished from a hybrid (q.v.), which is a cross between two distinct species.

"This greater variability in *mongrels* than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 259.

* **mŏn'-grĕl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mongrel*; *-ize*.] To make a mougrel of; to give a mongrel character to.

"A vast nnmber of the seeds are *mongrelized*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1869), p. 114.

Mŏn-heĭm'-īte, *s.* [From Monheim, Bavaria; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as KAPNITE (q.v.).

mō'-nĭ-ăl, *s.* [MULLION.]

mŏn'-ĭed, *a.* [MONEYED.]

* **mŏn'-ĭ-ẽr,** *s.* [MONEYER.]

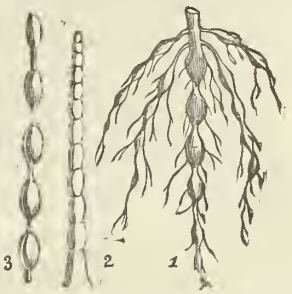
mŏ-nĭl-ĭ-cor'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *monile* (genit. *monilis*) = a necklace, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: The fourth or most aberrant of the five tribes into which Swainson divided the Coleoptera. The antennæ are moniliform, the body short, oval, the wings often wanting. He divided it into Cassidæ, Chrysomelidæ, Clythridæ, Erotylidæ, and Hispidæ. (*Swainson & Shuckard: Insects* (1840), pp. 115, 311.)

mŏ-nĭl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *monile* = a necklace, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *moniliforme*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Like a necklace in form or shape.

2. *Bot.*: Formed like a necklace; having alternate bead-like swellings and contractions,



MONILIFORM.

1. Monliform root of Pelargonium. 2. & 3. Moniliform hairs (Tradescantia and Mirabilis).

as the legumes of *Sophora japonica*, *Ornithopus perpusillus*, &c. Called also Necklace-shaped.

* **mŏn'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *monimentum*, from *moneo* = to warn, to advise.] [MONUMENT.]

1. A memorial, a record; anything to preserve the memory of a thing; a monument, a memorial.

"Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
That famous *moniment* hath quite defaste."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

2. An inscription, a mark, an image.

"Some others were driven and distent
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 5.

3. A record.

"An auncient hooke, hight Briton *moniments*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 59.

mŏ-nĭm'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μόνιμος (*monimos*) = staying in one place, abiding, lasting; μονή (*monē*) = staying; μένω (*menō*) = to stay, to remain.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Monimiaceæ. The carpels have each one pendulous ovule, enclosed by the tube of the calyx, which becomes berry-like. It consists of two or three trees or shrubs from the Mauritius.

mŏ-nĭm-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monimi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Monimiads; an order of Diclinous Exogens, tribe Menispermales. It consists of aromatic trees or shrubs, with opposite exstipulate leaves and axillary, unisexual, apetalous flowers. Calyx somewhat globose, the segments sometimes in more rows than one and petaloid; stamens, indefinite, covering the inside of the calyx-tube; ovules, several, superior, each one-celled; fruit, several one-seeded nuts, enclosed within the enlarged calyx. Found chiefly in South America and the southern hemisphere. Known genera, eight; species, forty (?). (*Lindley.*)

mŏ-nĭm'-ĭ-ădș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monimia*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Monimiaceæ (q.v.).

mō-nĭm'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. μόνιμος (*monimos*) = constant, permanent, and λιθός (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, occurring in octahedrons, also massive. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 5·94; lustre, submetallic to greasy; colour, yellow. Compos.: antimonic acid, 40·29; protoxide of lead, 42·40; protoxides of iron and manganese, 6·20; lime, 7·59; magnesia, 3·25 = 99·73, yielding the formula, $(PbO, FeO, MnO, CaO, MgO)_4, SbO_5$. Found at Pajsberg and Longban, Wermland, Sweden.

mŏn'-ĭng, *s.* [Chin.] A kind of fine black tea.

* **mon-ĭ-our,** *s.* [MONEYER.]

mŏn'-ĭ-plīeș, *s.* [Scot. *mony* = many, and Eng. *ply* = a fold.] The third division of the complex stomach of ruminants; the omasum.

* **mŏn'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [ADMONISH.] To admonish, to warn.

"*Monish* him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend and glad to go forward in love."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* **mŏn'-ĭsh-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *monish*; *-er*.] One who monishes or admonishes.

* **mŏn'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *monish*; *-ment*.] Admonition.

† **mŏn'-ĭșm,** *s.* [Ger. *monismus*; Fr. *monisme*.] [MONAD.]

1. *Philosophy*:

(1) The doctrine of the Unity of Substance; in this respect, it may be considered a form of Pantheism. (*Hist. Pantheism*, ii. 5.)

(2) See extract:

"Scieutific materialism, which is identical with our *monism*, affirms in reality no more than that everything in the world goes on naturally—that every effect has its cause and every cause its effect. It therefore assigns to causal law—that is, the law of a necessary connection between cause and effect—its place over the entire eerie of phenomena that can be known. At the same time, it positively rejects every hellef in the miraculous, and every conception, in whatever form it appears, of supernatural processes. Accordingly, nowhere in the whole domain of human knowledge does it recognize metaphysics, but throughout only physics; through it the inseparable connection between matter, form, and force becomes self-evident."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, i. 35.

2. *Biol.*: The same as MONOGENESIS (q.v.).

† **mŏn'-ĭst,** *s.* [MONISM.] A supporter or advocate of any form of monism.

mŏn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [MONISM.] Of or pertaining to monism; pertaining to or involving oneness or unity; pertaining to or derived from a single source.

mō'-nīte, *s.* [After the island of Mona, Greater Antilles, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive and slightly coherent mineral. Hardness, below 2; sp. gr. 2·1; snow-white; fracture, earthy, dull. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 38·86; lime, 48·64; water, 6·59. Formula, $Ca_3P_2O_8 + H_2O$. It occurs with monetite (q.v.) in gypsum.

mŏ-nĭ'-tion, * **mo-nĭ-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *monition*, from Lat. *monitionem*, accus. of *monitio* = a reminding, from *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish, to warn; Sp. *monicion*; Ital. *monizione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An admonition, a warning, a caution; instruction by way of caution or admonition.

"He mistook the impulsee of his pride and resentment for the *monitions* of conscience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Information, indication.

"We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periode, euch as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness."—*Holder: On Time.*

II. *Law*: A summons or citation.

mŏn'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish.] Admonitory, monitory, warning; containing or giving admonition.

"Considering the needfulness and usefulness of them [evils] in respect to public benefit (as they are exemplary and *monitive*) and their wholesomeness for particular correction and cure."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ii. 12.

mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish; Fr. *moniteur*; Sp. *monitor*; Ital. *monitore*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who admonishes; an admonisher;

one who instructs by way of caution or admonition.

"To be more serious, new fashions, follies, and vices make new *monitors* necessary in every age."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

2. A senior pupil in a school, selected to look after the junior pupils in the absence of the principal: a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils; a pupil-teacher.

"The first regular *monitors* in the service of the Board were those in the Model Schools, Dublin, so far back as March, 1833."—*Robinson: Method & Organisation*, p. 411.

* 3. A back-board. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 585.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* An iron-clad railway-truck carrying a cannon.

"My right flank swept the railroad *monitor*."—*Century Magazine*, July, 1885, p. 460.

2. *Naval:* The name given by Mr. John Ericsson, of New York, in 1861 to a vessel designed to meet the requirements of the United States Navy Department, which called

MONITOR.

for "an ironclad vessel of small dimensions, capable of navigating the Southern rivers, and absolutely impregnable against the ordnance possessed by the Southern States." The whole structure was like a raft on the water, with a revolving turret for the armament of 11-inch Dahlgrens. The term is now applied to a class of war vessels of somewhat similar construction, but very heavily armed and armored; many of them have two turrets. These vessels are not well adapted for sea-going, but are designed chiefly for harbor defence.

3. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Monitoridæ. The teeth are sharp and conical. Found only in the Old World. *Monitor* or *Varanus niloticus*, the Monitor of the Nile, is five or six feet long. It is said to devour the eggs of the crocodile. It is often represented on the Egyptian monuments. The old genus Monitor is now often sub-divided, *M. niloticus*, *M. albogularis*, *M. dracœna* being transferred to Varanus (q.v.), *M. bivittatus* being named *Varanus* or *Hydrosaurus salvator*, and *M. arenarius*, *Psammosaurus arenarius*.

monitor-car, *s.*

Rail.: A car having a central longitudinal raised portion in the roof, on the sides of which portion are openings for ventilation and panes for light.

mŏn-ĭ-tōr′-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *monitor*; *-ial.*]

* 1. Monitory, admonitory.

2. Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors.

"These objections are against the *monitorial* system, and not against the occasional use of monitors."—*Robinson: Method & Organisation* (1863), p. 405.

3. Performed by monitors.

"The Commissioners of National Education have always encouraged *monitorial* teaching."—*Robinson: Method & Organisation*, p. 411.

4. Conducted or taught by monitors: as, a *monitorial* school. [LANCASTERIAN-SYSTEM.]

mŏn-ĭ-tōr′-ĭ-ăl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *monitorial*; *-ly.*] In a monitorial manner; by means of monitors; like a monitor.

mŏn-ĭ-tōr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c., *monitor*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A lacertine family of the sub-order Cionocrania. The scales of the belly are quadrangular, in cross bands; on back and tail rhombic. Tongue long, exsertile, ending in two long filaments, sheathed at the base. The head has small polygonal shields. The family includes the largest lizards known, from the African, Indian, and Australian regions. Genera: Monitor (q.v.), sometimes called Varanus; Psammosaurus, Odatria, and Hydrosaurus.

mŏn′-ĭ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *monitor*; *-ship.*] The post or position of a monitor.

"One of the greatest prizes and highest distinctions in the school was to attain to a *monitorship*."—*Robinson: Method & Organisation*, p. 411.

mŏn′-ĭ-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *monitorius*, from *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish; Fr. *mohitoire*; Sp. & Ital. *monitorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Warning; giving warning or admonition; admonitory.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A warning, an admonition, a monition.

"The Pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church, and taken his son."—*Bacon: Apothegms.*

monitory-letters, *s. pl.*

Eccles. Law: Letters of warning and admonition sent from an ecclesiastical judge upon information of scandal and abuses within the cognizance of his court.

mŏn′-ĭ-trĕss, * **mŏn′-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *monitor*; *-ess.*] A female monitor or admonisher.

"And she, whose veil receives the shower,
Is altered too, and knows her power:
Assumes a *monitress's* pride."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 12.

mŏ-nĭz′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Mr. Lowe after M. Monitz, a botanist of Madeira.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Thapsidæ. *Monizia edulis*, the carrot-tree of Madeira, has a gnarled woody stem, and triangular decompound leaves. It grows on precipices in Deserta Grande, an uninhabited island near Madeira. The root is eaten raw or boiled.

mŏnk, *s.* [A.S. *munec*, *munuc*, from Lat. *monachus* = a monk, from Gr. μοναχός (*monachos* = (*a.*) living alone, solitary; (*s.*) a monk, from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single; Dut. & Sw. *munk*; Icel. *munkr*; O. H. Ger. *munich*; M. H. Ger. *munich*, *münech*; Ger. *monch*; Ital. *monaco*; Sp. & Port. *monge*; O. Fr. *moigne*; Fr. *moine.*]

1. *Church Hist.:* A male religious living in community (except the Chartreux and Camaldoli, who are strictly solitary), bound by rule and practising the counsels of perfection. The name was in universal use till the rise of the friars in the thirteenth century, and belongs properly to none but members of the Benedictine Order and its offshoots, though it is often loosely applied to any male religious, as in the line—

"The solitary *monk* that shook the world."
Montgomery: Luther.

2. *Print.:* A blacker portion in a printed sheet; a dark patch. A blackened, wasted impression.

monk-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Molossus nasutus*, the Smoky Mastiff-bat. The name Monk-bat was given to this species by Mr. Gosse, from a curious habit of segregation on the part of the males.

monk-bird, *s.* [FRIAR-BIRD.]

monk-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Squatina angelus.* The name of Monk-fish is given from the fancied resemblance of the head to a monk's cowl. Called also Angel-fish, Shark-ray, and Kingston. (*Yarrell.*)

monk-flower, monk's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Monacanthus.

monk-seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Monachus albiventer*, the sole species of the genus Monachus (q.v.). Their mild disposition and their teachableness have led to their frequent exhibition; the "talking fish" of showmen generally belong to this species.

monk-seam, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A double seam of a sail made by overlapping selvages, and sewing both edges.

2. The mark left on a ball or bullet at the junction of its two halves by the mould.

monk's-cowl, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Pterygodium.

monk's-head, *s.*

Bot.: A plant of the genus Leontodon.

monk's-hood, *s.* [MONKSHOOD.]

monk's-rhubarb, *s.*

Bot.: A species of dock (*Rumex alpinus*); a perennial plant, two to four feet high, with a stout rootstock. Naturalized in parts of Britain. Its roots are used in medicine.

mŏnk′-ĕr-ў, * **monk-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *monk*; *-ery.*]

* 1. Monastic life; monasticism; monastic practices.

"Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*."—*Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 13.

* 2. A monastery; the inhabitants of a monastery.

3. The country; rural districts. (*Slang.*)

4. Tramps, vagrants. (*Slang.*)

mŏnk′-ĕў, * **monk-ie,** * **munk-ey, munk-ie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Ital. *monicchio* = a monkey; dimin. of *mona* = an ape, a monkey; Ital. *monna*; Sp. *mona*; Port. *mona* = a she-monkey; Sp. & Port. *mono* = a monkey; Ital. *monna* is a contraction of *madonna* = lady, mistress.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A term applied to a child or young person in real or pretended disapproval.

"This is the *monkey's* own giving out: she is persuaded that I will marry her."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

(2) A sum of five hundred pounds. (*Racing slang.*)

"The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a 'monkey.'"—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 3, 1885.

(3) A hod. (*Bricklayer's slang.*)

(4) A padlock. (*Prison slang.*)

(5) The instrument which drives a rocket. (*Military slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:* A vertical hammer, consisting of a long bar of iron, running loosely through an eye, several feet above the anvil, and terminating at the foot in a mass of iron, called the ram. The shaft is raised by a chain and drum driven by the engine, and has an automatic releasing apparatus, which is regulated to drop the monkey at the required height, say with a range of from two to five feet. The monkey has a horizontal range of about twenty inches, and is made to drop upon the spot required by means of guy-rods in the hands of two workmen.

2. *Pile-driving:* The weight of a pile or post driver, which is raised by a grapple and chain, and, being detached, is allowed to fall in its guides on to the head of the pile. The weight is attached to the chain by a dog, which is caused to relax its grip by a trigger, or by coming in contact with a stop placed at the required height.

3. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* A popular name for any one of the quadrumanous mammals having a well developed tail, those wanting tails being called apes.

(2) A quadrumanous mammal having a tail and callosities, but no cheek pouches, as distinguished from a baboon, which has both, and an ape, which, besides being tailless, has neither. The Capucbin Monkey is the genus Cebus; the Diana Monkey, *Cercopithecus. Diana*; the Howling Monkey is the genus Mycetes; the Proboscis Monkey is *Semnopithecus larvatus*; the Sacred Monkey, *S. entellus* [HUNOOMAN]; the Silver-haired Monkey, *Lagothrix Humboldtii*; and the Spider Monkeys the genus Ateles.

(3) *Pl.:* The mammalian order Quadrumana (q.v.). The Strepsirhine Moukeys are the Lemurs, the Platyrhine Monkeys are confined to America, and the Catarhine Monkeys are found only in the Old World.

¶ (1) *Monkey's allowance:* Blows instead of alms; more kicks than halfpence.

(2) *To get or have one's monkey up:* To get or be in a bad temper; to fly into a passion.

(3) *To suck the monkey:* A term used among seamen for drinking rum out of cocoanuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted. Also, to suck liquor out of a cask by means of a straw introduced through a hole made with a gimlet.

"I didn't peach at Barbadoes when the men *sucked the monkey*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lvii.

monkey-block, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A single block strapped to a bridge-piece, which is bolted to the deck or other object.

2. A block nailed on the topsail-yards of some merchantmen, to lead the buntlines through.

monkey-board, *s.* The step at the rear of an omnibus on which the conductor stands.

monkey-boat, *s.*

1. A small boat used in the docks.

2. A long, narrow boat, used on canals. [FLY-BOAT.]

monkey-cup, *s.* [MONKEY'S CUP.]

monkey-engine, *s.* A form of pile-driver, having a monkey or ram weighing about 400 pounds, moving in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs, and is drawn up 10 or 15 feet, or higher if necessary, by means of a winch. At the top of the lift the handles of the tongs come into contact with two inclined planes, which cause the tongs to open and drop the monkey. The tongs, being then lowered, become self-engaged with the staple, and so the work proceeds. The pile-heads are hardened by fire to withstand concussion. [PILE-DRIVER.]

monkey-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Mimulus (q.v.).

¶ The Gaping Monkey-flower is *Mimulus ringens;* the Orange Monkey-flower or Orange-flower is *M. glutinosa;* the Yellow-flowered Monkey-flower is *M. luteus;* the Scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. cardinalis;* the Rosy-scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. rosea-cardinalis.*

monkey-hammer, *s.* A drop-press in which the hammer is a falling weight; called by the same name as the hammer of a pile-driving machine. [OLIVER.]

monkey-jacket, *s.* A short close-fitting jacket of stout material, worn by sailors, &c.

monkey-pot, *s.*

Bot.: The woody pericarp of Lecythis, especially of *Lecythis Ollaria.*

monkey-press, *s.* A hammer in which the driver consists of a monkey which is alternately raised and dropped, sliding in guides. One form of power-hammer.

monkey-pump, *s.* The sailor's name for the sucking straw introduced at a gimlet-hole in a wine or spirit cask.

monkey-puzzle, *s.*

Bot.: *Araucaria imbricata.*

monkey-rail, *s.*

Naut.: A supplementary rail, above and lighter than the quarter-rail.

monkey-stove, *s.* A small domestic stove.

monkey-tail, *s.* A small crow-bar used by naval gunners.

monkey-wrench, *s.* A spanner with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw in the handle to the size of the nut to be turned.

monkey's bread, *s.*

Bot.: The Baobab-tree, *Adansonia digitata.* [ADANSONIA.]

monkey's cup, monkey-cup, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Nepenthes; specially *Nepenthes distillatoria.*

monkey's dinner-bell, *s.*

Bot.: *Hura crepitans,* the Sacred box-tree (q.v.).

monkey's porridge-pot, *s.*

Bot.: *Lecythis Ollaria* and *L. minor.*

***mŏn-key,** *v.t.* [MONKEY, *s.*] To imitate as as a monkey; to ape.

"*Monkeying* the Lord."
Mrs. Browning: Tale of Villafranca.

mŏn'-key-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *monkey; -ism.*] Resemblance to a monkey in habits, disposition, or actions.

mŏnk'-hood, *s.* [Eng. *monk; -hood.*] The character or condition of a monk.

***mŏnk'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *monk-; -ing.*] Monkish.

"Monasteries and other *monking* receptacles."—*Coleridge.* (*Annandale.*)

mŏnk'-ĭsh, *monk-ysh, *a.* [Eng. *monk; -ish.*] Pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic.

"Nought interrupts the riot, though in lieu
Of true devotion *monkish* incense burns."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 67.

mŏnk'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *monkish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being monkish.

***mŏnk'-lỹ, *munke-lye,** *a.* [Eng. *monk; -ly.*] Monkish.

"The chastysyng of his *munkelye* membres."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 397.

mŏnks'-hood, *s.* [Eng. *monk's,* and *hood;* so called from the hooded sepals.]

Botany:

1. The genus Aconitum, called also Wolfsbane; spec., *Aconitum Napellus.*

2. *Dielytra Cucullaria.*

mŏn-nī'-na, *s.* [Named after Monnino, Count of Flora Blanca.]

Bot.: The bark of the root of *Monnina polystachya* and *M. salicifolia,* when pounded and moulded in a fresh state into balls, or when kept till dry, is detergent.

mō'-nō, *s.* [Native name in Guatemala.]

Zool.: Mycetes villosus, the Black Howler, a black monkey with a voice which may be heard two miles off. The Indians eat its flesh. It is found in forests from East Guatemala to Paraguay. [HOWLER.]

mŏn-ō-, *pref.* [MON-, *pref.*]

mono-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A term applied to compounds containing one atom of the element specified, *e.g.*, $C_2H_3ClO_2$, mono-chloracetic acid; $C_6H_5H_2N$, mono-phenylamine.

mŏn-ō-bās'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *basic.*] (See the compound.)

monobasic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid in which one atom of hydrogen only is capable of displacement by one equivalent of a monad metal, when presented to it in the form of a hydrate.

mŏn-ō-brŏm-, *in comp.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *brom(ine).*] Containing one atom of bromine.

monobrom-butylene, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_3CH_2{\cdot}CBr{\cdot}CH_2$. A colourless oil formed from butylene dibromide by the action of alcoholic potassic hydrate. It boils at 150°, and unites with two atoms of bromine to form butenyl tribromide.

† mŏn'-ō-carp, † mŏn-ō-carp'-ŏus, *s.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; Fr. *monocarpe.*]

Bot.: A plant which bears fruit but once. [MONOCARPOUS.]

mŏn-ō-car-pĕl'-lar-ỹ, *a.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *carpellary.*]

Bot.: Having a pistil consisting of a single carpel, as in Leguminosæ and Primulaceæ.

mŏn-ō-car'-pĭ-a (pl. **mŏn-ō-car'-pĭ-æ,** *s.* [MONOCARP.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to plants capable of flowering only once.

mŏn-ō-carp'-oŭs, mŏn-ō-carp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-;* Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous, -ic.*]

Bot.: Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification. Some are annuals, some biennials, a few, like the *Agave americana,* live many years before flowering, and then, after blooming once, die. (*De Candolle, Lindley,* &c.)

mŏn-ō-çĕn'-trĭs, *s.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Gr. κεντρίς (*kentris*) = a prickle.]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Berycidæ. Snout obtuse, convex, short; eye of moderate size; villiform teeth on palatine bone, none on vomer. Scales very large, bony, forming a rigid carapace. Ventrals reduced to a single strong spine, and a few rudimentary rays. One species known, *Monocentris japonicus,* from the seas off Japan and the Mauritius. It is not common, nor does it attain any size. (*Günther.*)

mŏn-ō-çĕph'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μονοκέφαλος (*monokephalos*).]

1. *Science:* Having one head, but two distinct, or sometimes blended, bodies.

2. *Bot.:* Having a single head of flowers.

mŏn-ō-çĕph'-a-lŭs (pl. **mŏn-ō-çĕph'-a-lī**), *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = single, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] A compound monster, having one head and two bodies united more or less intimately.

mō-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏs, *mō-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏt, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μονοκέρως (*monokerōs*), from μόνος (*monos*) = single, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A one-horned creature; a unicorn.

"Mighty *monoceroses* with unmeasured tayles."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 23.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Unicorn, one of the constellations introduced by Hevelius. It is surrounded by Hydra, Canis Major, Orion, and Canis Minor. All the stars in it are small.

2. *Zool.:* Unicorn-shell; a genus of prosobranchiate gasteropods, division Siphonostomata, family Buccinidæ. The genus is peculiar to the west coast of America, whence eighteen species have been brought. The shell resembles that of Purpura (q.v.), but with a spiral groove on the whorls, ending in a prominent spine, or tooth, at the lower or anterior end of the outer lip.

***mŏ-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏt,** *s.* [MONOCEROS.]

mŏn-ō-chla-mỹd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-;* Lat. *chlamys,* (genit. *chlamydos*) = a cloak or mantle; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The name introduced by Professor Perleb in 1838 for a class of Exogens having the perianth simple, incomplete, or wanting. Hooker and Arnott adopt the name, making the dicotyledonous or exogenous plants a class and Monochlamydeæ a sub-class.

mŏn-ō-chla-mỹd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *monochlamyde(æ);* Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having but one floral envelope; having a calyx but no corolla.

mŏn-ō-chlör-a-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *chloracetic.*] Derived from chlorine and acetic acid.

monochloracetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_3ClO_2 = CH_2Cl{\cdot}COOH$. Produced by the action of chlorine on boiling glacial acetic acid in sunlight. It boils at 186°, but solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass which melts at 64°, and dissolves easily in water.

mŏn-ō-chlör-hỹ'-drĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *chlorhydrin.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5(OH)_2Cl = \begin{cases} CH_2.Cl \\ | \\ CH.OH \\ | \\ CH_2.OH \end{cases}$. Obtained by heating glycerin saturated with hydrochloric acid to 100° for 40 or 50 hours. It is a thick, sweet, and sharp-tasting liquid; sp. gr. 1·4, and boiling at 230°–235°.

mŏn'-ō-chord, *s.* [Gr. μονόχορδον (*monochordon*), from μονόχορδος (*monochordos*) = having only one string: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a string, a cord; Fr. *monachorde.*]

Music:

1. An ancient instrument with one string which was played as a guitar. It grew into a manichord, in which numerous strings were played by quills.

2. A single string stretched across a board or soundboard, under which a moveable bridge can be moved at pleasure. By placing under the string a diagram of the proportionate lengths of string required for the production of just intervals, the ear can be trained and experiments can be made. It was also called, or rather the results obtained from it were called, the harmonical canon. It is said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

mŏn-ō-chör'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, and χορός (*chorós*) = a dancer.]

Bot.: A genus of Contederaceæ. *Monochoria vaginalis* is given by the native Indian doctors in liver complaints and disorders of the stomach.

mŏn-ō-chrŏ-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and χρωμα (*chrōma*) = colour; Fr. *monochromatique.*] Consisting of one colour only; presenting rays of light of one colour only.

monochromatic-lamp, *s.* A lamp fed with a mixture of a solution of common salt and alcohol. It gives a yellow light and a ghastly appearance to the human face, objects appearing yellow or black.

monochromatic-light, *s.*

Optics: The same as HOMOGENEOUS-LIGHT (q.v.).

mŏn′-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōmo*) = a colour.]

Art: A painting executed in imitation of bas-reliefs, in tints of one colour only, relieved by light and shade.

mŏn′-ō-chrō-mȳ, *s.* [Eng. *monochrom(e)*; *-y.*] The art of painting in monochrome.

mŏn-ō-chrŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to one and the same time; existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

† 2. *Geol.* (*Of strata, &c.*): Contemporaneous; deposited at or about the same time.

mŏn′-ō-çĭl′-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *ciliated* (q.v.).] Furnished with one cilium.

mŏn′-ō-çĭr′-rhŭs, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, a teudril.]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Polycentridæ (q.v.). One (possibly two) species known, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. They are small fishes, and feed upon aquatic insects.

mŏn′-ō-cle, *s.* A rimless eye-glass for one eye.

mŏn-ō-clĭn′-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to make to bend.]

Geol.: Having one single dip, persistent for a considerable distance.

mŏn-ō-clĭn′-ĭc, mŏn-ŏc′-lĭn-ate, *a.* [Monoclinal.]

Min. & Crystal.: Inclining in one direction.

monoclinic-system, *s.*

Min. & Crystal.: Having two of the axial intersections rectangular and one oblique; having the lateral axes at right angles to one another, one of them, moreover, being oblique to the vertical axis and the other at right angles to it.

mŏn-ō-clī-nō-hē′-drĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to bend, and *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] The same as Monoclinic (q.v.).

† **mōn-ŏc′-lĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [Monoclinal.]

Bot.: Having the two sexes in the same flower; hermaphrodite.

mŏn′-ŏc′-ō-tȳle, *a.* [Monocotyledon.]

Bot.: The same as Monocotyledonous (q.v.).

mŏn′-ō-cŏt-ȳ-lē′-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng., &c. *cotyledon* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A plant having a single cotyledon, or seed leaf; a plant belonging to the Monocotyledones (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The English name of the Monocotyledones (q.v.).

mŏn′-ō-cŏt-ȳ-lē′-dŏn-ēs, † **mŏn-ō-cŏt-ȳ-lē-dō′-nē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*; Lat. *cotyledon* (q.v.), and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-es*, or fem. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The first form was used by Jussieu, and the second by De Candolle to designate the vegetable sub-kingdom called also Endogens. [Endogen.]

mŏn′-ō-cŏt-ȳ-lē′-dŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monocotyledon*; *-ous.*] Having a single cotyledon.

monocotyledonous-plants, *s. pl.* The sub-kingdom or class Endogens.

mŏ-nŏc′-rą-çy, *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *κρατέω* (*krateō*) = to rule.] Government by a single person; autocracy.

***mŏn′-ō-crăt,** *s.* [Monocracy.] One who governs alone; an autocrat.

mŏn ŏc′-ų-lar, *mŏn-ŏc′-ų-late, *mŏn-ŏc′-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and Lat. *oculus* = an eye.]

1. Having one eye only; one-eyed.

2. Adapted for use with one eye only: as, a *monocular* microscope.

3. The act, capacity, or result of seeing with an instrument adapted for one eye only.

"On the relative apparent brightness of objects in binocular and *monocular* vision."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1877), ii. 32.

mŏn′-ō-cŭle, *s.* [Monocular.]

* **mŏn-ŏc′-ų-lŭs,** *s.* [Monocular.]

Zool.: According to Linnæus, a genus of Apterous Insects. He included under it various Entomostraca, such as Daphnia.

mŏn-ō-çȳs-tĭd′-ē-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Latinised dimin. of Gr. *κύστις* (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: A doubtful order of Gregarinida, consisting of those which have but a single cavity. Perhaps all the Gregarinida may answer to the description, in which case the order lapses. (*Nicholson*, &c.)

mŏn-ō-dăc′-tȳl-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος* (*monodaktulos*) = one-fingered: pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: Having one finger or one toe.

mŏn′-ō-dĕlph, *s.* [Monodelphia.]

Zool.: A mammal of the division or sub-class Monodelphia.

mŏn-ō-dĕlph′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δελφύς* (*delphus*) = the womb.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a division of Mammalia, in which the uterus is single, but still shows a tendency to duality by being divided above. It opens into a single vagina, which is distinct from the rectum. The young are nourished within the uterus until they are able to suck. This division contains all Mammals, except Marsupialia and Monotremata. It was divided by Prof. Huxley into Deciduata and Non-deciduata, but now forms his class Eutheria. [Prototheria.]

mŏn-ō-dĕlph′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *monodelphi(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the Monodelphia; destitute of a marsupium or pouch.

"The *monodelphian* fœtus is supplied with nourishment."—*Huxley: Introd. to Classif. of Animals*, p. 90.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: The same as Monodelph (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-dĕlph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *monodelph(ia)*; *-ic.*] The same as Monodelphian, A. (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-dĕlph′-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *monodelph(ia)*; *-ous.*]

1. *Bot.:* The same as Monadelphous (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* The same as Monodelphian, A.

"The type of a distinct order of *monodelphous* mammals."—*Huxley: Introd. to Class. Anim.*, p. 38.

mŏn-ō-dī-ą-mĕt′-rąl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *diametral.*]

Geom.: A term used of quartan curves with a single diameter as opposed to doubly diametral quartan curves. Mr. F. W. Newman digests the former into four groups, twenty-one classes. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1872), ii. 23.)

* **mŏ-nŏd′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *monod(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a monody.

mŏn-ō-dī-chlą-mȳd′-ē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *δι* (*dĭ*) = twice; *χλαμύς* (*chlamus*), genit. *χλαμύδος* (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and Eng. suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: Having indifferently either a calyx only or both calyx and corolla.

***mŏn-ō-dī-mĕt′-rĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *δι* (*dĭ*) = twice, and Eng. *metric.*]

Crystall.: Having the vertical axis unequal to the lateral one, as the square prism and the square octahedron.

* **mŏn′-ō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monod(y)*; *-ist.*] One who writes or sings a monody.

mŏn′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Narwhal; a genus of Delphinidæ, from the Arctic Seas. It contains but one species, *Monodon monoceros*, remarkable for its dentition. The lower jaw in both sexes is edentulous; in the male, the upper jaw has two molars concealed in the gum, and two canines; the right is usually rudimentary, though sometimes abnormally developed, the left grows to an enormous size, forming a trunk from eight to ten feet in length, spirally twisted. It is probably an offensive weapon. In the female there are two rudimentary canines in the upper jaw, the left sometimes developing into a tusk.

mŏn-ō-dŏn′-tą, *s.* [Monodon.]

Zool.: Rosary-shell; a genus of holostomatous prosobranchiate gasteropods, family Turbinidæ. Top-shaped, resembling the periwinkle in form; the whorls are grooved and granulated spirally; lip thickened and grooved, columella irregularly toothed; operculum whorled and horny. Ten recent species are known from West Africa, the Red Sea, India, and Australia. Mangrove-swamps form their favourite habitat.

mŏn′-ō-dōr′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δῶρον* (*dōron*) = a gift.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Anoncæ. There are numerous carpels. Five are known, natives of Africa. *Monodora Myristica* has the qualities of the nutmeg. It has been introduced into the West Indies.

* **mŏn′-ō-dra-mą, * mŏn′-ō-drame,** *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *δρᾶμα* (*drama*) = a doing, a drama.] A dramatic piece for one performer only.

* **mŏn-ō-drą-măt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dramatic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a monodrama.

mŏn′-ō-dȳ, *s.* [Gr. *μονῳδία* (*monōdia*), from *μονῳδός* (*monōdos*) = singing alone: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ᾠδή* (*ōdē*) = a song; Fr. *monodie*; Ital. *monodia.*] A song for a single voice, generally of a plaintive character. The term was originally applied to vocal solos in the church service.

"Let *monodies* on Fox regale your crew."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

† **mŏn-ō-dȳ-năm′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).] Having only one power, capacity, or talent. (*De Quincey.*)

† **mŏn-ō-dȳ′-nąm-ĭşm,** *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dynamism.*]

Philos.: The teaching that all the powers of nature proceed from one principle. Such were the speculations of Thales, Anaximenes, and Diogenes of Apollonia.

"Side by side with this tentative and growing monotheism, there is a bold and unhesitating *monodynamism.*"—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), i. 3.

mŏn-œ′-cĭ-a (c as sh), *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-*, and *οἰκία* (*oikia*), *οἰκίον* (*oikion*), *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: The twenty-first class in the artificial system of Linnæus. The male and female flowers are separate, but on the same plant. [Monœcious]. It contains eight orders, Monandria, Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Polyandria, and Monadelphia.

* **mŏn-œ′-cian,** *a.* & *s.* [Monœcia.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Monœcious (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A monœcious plant.

mŏn-œ′-cious, *a.* [Monœcia.]

I. *Zool.:* The term is sometimes used of animals in which the two sexes are not distinct. Examples: some mollusca, as land-snails, pteropods, opisthobranchs, and certain cuchifers. The monœcious land-snails require reciprocal union. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 40.

2. *Bot.:* Having stamens in one flower and the pistils in another, both flowers being on the same plant. [Diœcious.]

mŏn-œ′-çĭşm, *s.* [Monœcious.] The state of being monœcious.

mŏn-ō-form′-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *form(ic)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_3H_5(OH)_2(O{\cdot}CHO)$. The formic ether of glycerin. Obtained by heating glycerin with oxalic acid to 190°, and extracting by means of ether. It is a colourless liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether, miscible with water, and distilling unchanged in a vacuum. On heating to 200°, it decomposes into carbonic acid gas, water, and allyl alcohol.

mŏn′-ō-găm, *s.* [Monogamy.]

Bot.: A plant which has a simple flower.

***mŏn-ō-gā′-mĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Monogamy.]

Bot.: Plants having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected into a capitulum. It is not now recognised in any system as an order.

***mŏn-ō-gā′-mĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *monogami(a)* (q.v.); suff. *-an.*] A plant belonging to the Monogamia (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-găm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monogam(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as MONOGAMOUS (q.v.).

* **mō-nŏg'-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monogam(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who disallows or disapproves of second marriages; an advocate of marrying only once.

"I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist.*"—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

2. One who has only one wife; as opposed to a higamist or polygamist.

mō-nŏg'-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monogam(y)*; *-ous.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Advocating monogamy or the practice of marrying only once.

2. Marrying only one at a time; opposed to bigamous or polygamous.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having flowers distinct from each other. [MONOGAMIA.]

2. *Zool.:* Pairing with a single mate, and living in couples.

mō-nŏg'-ą-mȳ, ***mō-nŏg'-ą-mĭē,** *s.* [Lat. *monogamia*, from Gr. μονογαμία (*monogamia*), from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The practice of marrying only once; the principle which forbids the second marriage of a widow or widower.

2. The marrying of only one at a time; as opposed to bigamy or polygamy.

II. *Zool.:* The habit of pairing with a single mate.

mŏn-ō-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γάστηρ (*gastēr*) = the stomach.] Having only one stomach.

mŏn-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin.]

Biology:

1. A term used by Van Beneden to denote direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself. (*Brande & Cox.*)

2. Prof. A. Thomson applies the term to the descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell; monogony. (It is used also by Haeckel in this sense.)

mŏn-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-sȳ, *s.* [MONOGENESIS.] The doctrine that the human race has sprung from a single species.

mŏn-ō-gĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [MONOGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to monogenesis; monophyletic.

"There are indeed two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and the *monogenetic*, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell, as the source of all being."—*Max Müller: Fraser's Magazine, July*, 1873.

mō-nŏg'-ĕn-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *monogénisme.*] [MONOGENESIS.]

Anthrop.: The system which assumes that all men belong to a single race, or that all men are descended from a single pair. [MONOGENIST, B.]

"Five-sixths of the public are taught this Adamitic *monogenism*, as if it were an established truth."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 159.

mō-nŏg'-ĕn-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *monogéniste.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with monogenism.

"The *monogenist* hypotheses."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 159.

B. *As substantive:*

Anthrop.: A supporter of monogenism. Huxley divides them into three classes:—(1) "Adamites," who accept the Mosaic account of the creation literally; (2) those who occupy a middle position between the "Adamites" and the "Rational Monogenists"; and (3) "Rational Monogenists," including Linnæus, Buffon, Blumenhach, Cuvier, and Pritchard. Their views are: (1) That the present condition of the earth has existed for untold ages; (2) that at an extremely remote period man was created somewhere between the Caucasus and the Hindoo Koosh; (3) that as men multiplied they migrated; and (4) that climatic influences and other conditions are sufficient to account for all the diversities of mankind.

"According to the *monogenists* all mankind have sprung from a single pair."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 159.

mŏn-ō-gĕ'-nĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monogenist*; *-ic.*] The same as MONOGENIST, A. (q.v.).

"Combining all that is good in the *Monogenistic* and Polygenistic schools."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 163.

mŏn'-ō-ĕ'-ĕns, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied by Erlenmeyer to those elements which combine with one another in one proportion only: thus hydrogen and chlorine unite in the proportion of one part by weight of the former to 35·5 parts of the latter, and in no other.

mō-nŏg'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. μονογένεια (*monogeneia*), from μονογενής (*monogenēs*) = of one and the same blood: pref. *mono-*, and γένος (*genos*) = race, stock, family.]

Anthrop.: The opinion or tenet that mankind sprang from a single pair.

† **mŏn-ō-gŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *monogon(y)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with monogony (q.v.).

"The phenomenon of non-sexual or *monogonic* propagation."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, i. 183.

† **mō-nŏg'-ō-nȳ,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monogonia*: pref. *mono-*, and Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = birth, descent.]

Biol.: Propagation by fission or gemmation; non-sexual propagation.

"This kind of *monogony* is exceedingly widely spread."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, i. 191.

mŏn'-ō-grăm, *s.* [Lat. *monogramma*, from Gr. μονογράμματον (*monogrammaton*) = a mark formed of one letter; μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter; Fr. *monogramme.*]

* 1. A single character in writing.

"The Doctor is of opinion that, before the writing of words was so simplified as to be divided into syllables, words were expressed . . . by some arbitrary sign, figure or character, destined to express complete words, and which he therefore calls *monograms.*"—*Gent. Mag.*, Jan., 1802, p. 43.

* 2. A picture drawn in lines without colour; a sketch.

3. A cipher composed of two or more letters arranged or interwoven in such a manner as to form a single object, and used on seals, letter-paper, &c., and by artists as the signature on their paintings, engravings, &c.

***mŏn'-ō-grăm-mal,** *a.* [Eng. *monogram*; *-al.*]

I. In the style or fashion of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

2. In manner of a sketch.

"Though it be but as it were a *monogrammal* description, and a kind of rude draught as it were with a cole."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 355.

* **mŏn-ō-grăm'-mĭc,** * **mŏn-ō-gram-măt'-ĭc,** * **mŏn'-ō-grăm-moŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *monogram*; *-ic*, *-atic*, *-ous.*] The same as MONOGRAMMAL (q.v.).

mŏn'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; an essay on a single object.

"The pamphlet still remains the best *monograph* on the subject in point of method."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 19, 1832, p. 245.

mŏn'-ō-grăph, *v.t.* [MONOGRAPH, *s.*] To write or compose a monograph of; to describe in a monograph.

"The British species of Lumbricus have never been carefully *monographed.*"—*Darwin: Formation of Vegetable Mould*, ch. i.

mō-nŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-er.*] One who writes or composes a monograph.

mŏn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, mŏn-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

2. Drawn in lines without colour.

mŏn-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *monographical*; *-ly.*] In the manner of a monograph; in a monograph.

mō-nŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-ist.*] A writer of a monograph.

* **mō-nŏg'-rą-phoŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-ous.*] The same as MONOGRAPHIC (q.v.).

mō-nŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [MONOGRAPH, *s.*]

* 1. A monograph.

2. Delineation in lines without colours; an outline sketch.

† **mŏn'-ō-gȳn,** *s.* [MONOGYNIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the Linnæan order Monogynia (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-gȳn'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus's artificial system. It consists of those with one stamen. Various classes have an order Monogynia.

mŏn-ō-gȳn'-ĭ-ąn, mō-nŏg'-ȳn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monogyn*; *-ian*, *-ous.*] Pertaining to the order Monogynia; having only one style or pistil.

mŏn-ō-gȳn-noe'-çĭ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, a pistil, and οἰκία (*oikia*) = a house.]

Bot. (*Of a fruit*): Formed of one pistil from a single flower.

* **mō-nŏg'-ȳn-ȳ,** *s.* [MONOGYNIA.] Marriage to one wife only; the state of having only one wife at a time.

mŏn-ō-hĕm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day.]

Med.: Existing or continuing only for a single day.

mŏn-ōĭ'-coŭs, *a.* [MONŒCIOUS.]

mŏn-ŏl'-ą-try, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = service, worship.] The worship of one God.

"The religion of the Old Testament is no mere natural variety of Semetic *monolatry.*"—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. x.

mŏn-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Zool.: A genus of Macrourous Crustaceans, akin to Porcellana.

mŏn'-ō-lĭth, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A column or block formed of a single stone. The term is applied to such erections as the obelisks of Egypt.

mŏn'-ō-lĭth-ąl, mŏn-ō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monolith*; *-al*, *-ic.*] Formed of a single stone or block.

"The remarkable *monolithic* group called the Stones of Stennis."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. v.

¶ The term *monolithic* is also applied to structures in which the blocks are immense, in some cases reaching from the foundation to the entablature.

* **mō-nŏl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

mŏn'-ō-lŏgue, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μονόλογος (*monologos*) = speaking alone: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, speech.]

1. A dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

"I can show in Shakespear many scenes of rhyme together, and the like in Ben Jonson's tragedies; in Catiline and Sejanus sometimes thirty or forty lines; I mean besides the chorus or *monologues.*"—*Dryden: Essay of Dramatic Poesie.*

2. A long speech or dissertation uttered by one person in company.

* **mō-nŏl'-ō-gȳ,** *s.* [MONOLOGUE.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long dissertations; a habit of soliloquizing.

* **mō-nŏm'-ą-chĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monomach(y)*; *-ist.*] One who fights in single combat; a duellist.

* **mō-nŏm'-ą-chȳ,** * **mŏn-ō-mā'-chĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. μονομαχία (*monomachia*), from μονομάχος (*monomachos*) = fighting in single combat: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μάχομαι (*machomai*) = to fight; Ital. & Lat. *monomachia*; Fr. *monomachie.*] A duel; a single combat.

"The morning came—and man to man,
The grand *monomachy* began."
Smart: The Duellist.

* **mŏn'-ō-māne,** *s.* [MONOMANIA.] One suffering from monomania; a monomaniac.

mŏn-ō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μανία (*mania*) = madness; Ital. & Sp. *monomania*; Fr. *monomanie.*] Madness or derangement of the mind with regard to one subject only. The monomaniac often takes up a wrong principle, but reasons

logically from it. Thus, believing himself to be made of glass, he takes every prudent precaution against falling and being broken.

"Each of them had his *monomania*; and the two *monomanias* suited each other perfectly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

mŏn-ō-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *maniac* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* One who suffers from monomania.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to monomania; produced by monomania.

2. Suffering from monomania or partial derangement of the mind.

* **mŏn'-ōme,** *s.* [Monomial, *s.*]

mō-nŏm'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. μηρός (*mēros*) = the ham.]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera, in which the tarsi have only one joint.

mŏn-ō-mĕr-ō-sō'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mono-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and σωμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to the order Acarina (q.v.), because the segments of the body are fused into a single mass.

mŏn-ō-mĕ-tăl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *metallic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to monometallism (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-mĕt'-al-lĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *metal*; *-ism.*] The fact or principle of having only one metal as a standard for coinage; belief in the advantages of a single metallic standard.

mŏn-ō-mĕt'-al-lĭst, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *metal*; *-ist.*] One who supports or advocates monometallism.

mō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μέτρον (*metron*) = measure.] A rhythmical series, consisting of a single metre.

mŏn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *metric.*]

Min. & Crystallog.: Having one measure or proportion; having the three axes equal and intersecting at right angles.

mŏn-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containiug only one metre.

mō-nō'-mĭ-al, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Algebra:

A. *As subst.:* An expression or quantity cousisting of a single term, unconnected with any other by signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of only one term.

mŏn-ō-mor'-phoŭs, mŏn-ō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μόρφη (*morphē*) = form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of a single form.

2. *Entom.:* Having one form both in the larval and mature state, though in the former it may be wingless, and in the latter winged.

mŏn-ŏm'-pha-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = aloue, single, and ὀμφαλος (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Physiol.: A single umbilicus connecting two distinct individuals, such as the Siamese twins, making the monstrosity of one compound individual.

mŏn-ō-mȳ-ār'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mono-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle.]

1. *Zool.:* A name for that section of bivalves in which there is only one adductor muscle. It was first given by Lamarck. The Monomyaria are the Ostreidæ, part of the Aviculidæ, and the genera Tridacna and Mulleria.

2. *Palæont.:* As none of the monomyaria are fresh-water, it may be assumed that any stratum in which they occur fossil was of marine origin.

mŏn-ō-mȳ-ār'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Monomvaria.] Any bivalve possessing but one adductor muscle.

"We may also notice in the valve of the *monomyarian* a simple unbroken line just within the margin of the shell."—*Dr H. Woodward*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 232.

mŏn-ō-mȳ'-a-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Monomvaria.]

A. *As adj.:* Possessing but one adductor muscle.

"In the *monomyary* bivalves the posterior adductor is the one which remains."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 385.

B. *As subst.:* A bivalve mollusc possessing only one adductor muscle, and consequently having only one muscular impression on the shell.

"Bivalves with one adductor muscle are termed *monomyaries*."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 281.

mŏn-ŏn'-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Entom.: A South American genus of Hydrocores, family Galgulidæ. The fore tarsi are represented only by a sort of claw.

mŏn-ō-ōŭ'-sĭ-oŭs, mŏn-ō-ōŭ'-sĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. μονοούσιος (*monoousios*) = of a single essence: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and οὐσία (*ousia*) = esseuce, nature.] Consisting or composed of identically the same nature or essence.

mŏ-nŏp'-ath-ў, *s.* [Gr. μονοπάθεια (*monopatheia*), from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Solitary suffering or sensibility.

2. *Pathol.:* Disease affecting only one organ or function of the body or the mind on a siugle point.

* **mŏn-ō-pĕr'-sŏn-al,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *personal* (q.v.).]

Theol.: Having but one person.

mŏn-ō-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the petals coherent into a single piece; gamopetalous, sympetalous.

mō'-nō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. μονοφανής (*monophanēs*) = appearing to shine in one direction.]

Min.: The same as Epistilbite (q.v.).

mŏ-nŏph'-an-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.] Similar in appearance to something else; resembling each other.

mŏn-ō-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*), alone, single, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Mus.: A term applied to a composition having but one part; single-voiced.

mŏ-nŏph'-thŏng, *s.* [Gr. μονόφθογγος (*monophthonggos*); from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φθογγός (*phthonggos*) = sound.]

1. A simple vowel sound.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

"That ᾱι, ηι, ωι soon became *monophthongs* is evident."—*Peile: Introd. to Greek & Latin Etym.* (ed. 1875), p. 255.

mŏn-ŏph-thŏng'-al, *a.* [Eng. *monophthong*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

"The true *monophthongal* Roman sound of the Tuscan *e*."—*A. J. Ellis*, in *Academy*, April 15, 1871.

mŏn-ō-phў-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φυλή (*phulē*) = a tribe, a family.] Of or pertaining to a single family.

"He also constructs a *monophyletic* genealogical tree."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403 (1881), p. 374.

monophyletic hypothesis, *s.*

Biol.: The hypothesis of descent which endeavours to trace the origin of all individual groups of organisms to a single common species of Moneron, which originated by spontaneous generation. It is opposed to Polyphyletic (q.v.).

"I consider it best in the meantime to adopt the *monophyletic hypothesis* of descent both for the animal and vegetable kingdom."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, ii. 46.

mŏ-nŏph'-ўl-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μονόφυλλος (*monophullos*); from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having only one leaf; formed of one leaf; gamophyllous, symphyllous. (Used especially of the sepals when coherent.)

mŏ-nŏph'-ўl-lŭs, *s.* [Monophvllous.]

Zool.: Redman's Bat; a genus with a siugle speciies belonging to the sub-family Phyllostominæ, group Glossophagæ. The wing-expanse is about twelve inches; the fur grayish-brown above, with the tips of the hair slightly hoary; dusky gray, tipped with white, on the lower surface; wing-membranes dark-brown. Habitat, Jamaica and Cuba.

mŏn-ō-phў'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = once; φύω (*phuō*) = to geuerate, and ὀδούς, genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth. (*Owen.*)]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to the dentition described under B., or to a mammal having such a dentition.

"Such a dentition . . . is also *monophyodont*."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 352.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: One of the two classes into which Professor Owen divided the Mammalia, "in regard to the times of formatiou and the succession of teetb." It includes those which have no milk-dentition, as the true Cetacea.

"*Monophyodonts*, or those that generate a single set of teeth."—*Owen: Class. of Mammalia*, p. 16.

Mŏ-nŏph'-ў-sīte, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φύσις (*phusis*) = nature.]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Those who with Eutyches believed that there was only one naturc in Christ, namely, that of the Word, who became incarnate, and that the divine and human elements in that one nature were blended as the body and soul in man. [For the early history of the Monophysites, see Eutychian.] In the sixth century, when the Monophysites were in considerable adversity, tbeir prosperity was restored by the eloquence and zeal of a certain monk, Jacobus or James, surnamed Baradæus or Zanzalus. He died at Edessa in A.D. 578. From him the Monophysites are often called Jacobites. They established two bishops or patriarchs, one at Alexandria, with jurisdiction over Egypt and Abyssinia; and the other at Antioch, with jurisdiction over Syria and Armenia. When the Muhammadans were struggling for power, it was their policy to protect all heretical sects with the view of making them thorns in the sides of tbe Church. They did so at first to the Monophysites, butafterwards oppressed them. In the seventh century the Monophysite originated the Monothelite coutroversy. [Monothelite.] The Egyptians and the Abyssinians are still Monophysites.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Monophysites; Eutychian.

mŏn-ō-phў-sĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *monophysit(e)*; *-ical.*]

Church Hist.: Of or pertaining to the Monophysites, or their doctrines.

mŏn'-ō-plast, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form.]

Anat. & Biol.: An animal cell, an elementary organism.

mŏn-ō-pleür-ō-brăn'-chĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Monopleurobranchiata.] The English name of the Monopleurobranchiata (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-pleür-ō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib, and βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a gill.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the section of gasteropodous uolluscs, now called, after Cuvier, Tectibranchiata (q.v.). Named also Pomatobranchia (q.v.).

mō-nŏp'-nō-a, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. πνοή (*pnoē*) = wind, breathing.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Professor Owen's name for a sub-division of reptiles containiug all those which do not live in the water.

* **mō-nŏp'-ō-dў,** *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Pros.: A measure consisting of only a single foot.

* **mō-nŏp'-ō-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-er.*] A monopolist.

* **mō-nŏp'-ō-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-ism.*] Monopolizing, monopoly.

"A land of *monopolism* and conservatism."—*Nature*, vol. xxiv. (1881), p. 602.

mō-nŏp'-ō-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who monopolizes; one who has a monopoly or exclusive command over any branch of trade, or article of production; one

who is licensed for the exclusive manufacture, sale, or purchase of any article; one who buys up the whole available stock of any commodity in order to resell at an advanced price.

2. One who assumes or claims the right to anything to the exclusion of others.

"Some green heads, as void of wit as thought,
Suppose themselves *monopolists* of sense."
Cowper: Conversation, 625.

***mŏn-ō-pŏl'-ĭ-tạn,** *s.* [Eng. *monopoly*; *t* connective; suff. *-an.*] A monopolist or monopolizer.

"*Monopolitans* of starch, tin, fish, cloth, &c."—*Oldys: Life of Sir W. Raleigh.*

***mō-nŏp'-ō-līte,** *s.* [MONOPOLY.] A monopolist.

"You marchant mercers, and *monopolites*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; day 3, wk. 1, 522.

mō-nŏp'-ō-līze, mō-nŏp'-ō-līse, *v.t.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-ize*; Fr. *monopoliser.*]

1. To obtain or possess a monopoly of; to have exclusive command over for production, sale, or purchase.

2. To obtain or hold exclusive possession of; to engross.

"It is natural that they should demand a division of the common property among all the citizens rather than allow it to be *monopolised* by a few unscrupulous men."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 131.

mō-nŏp'-ō-līz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *monopoliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who monopolizes; one who holds a monopoly; a monopolist.

"Patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of bookselling."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

mō-nŏp'-ō-lỹ, *mon-o-po-le, *s.* [Lat. *monopolium*; from Gr. μονοπώλιον (*monopōlion*) = the right of monopoly; μονοπωλία (*monopōlia*) = monopoly: μόνος (*monos*) = single, and πωλέω (*pōleō*) = to sell, to traffic; Fr. *monopole.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An exclusive trading right over; the exclusive right or privilege of production, sale, or purchase of any commodity; the sole right or power of selling any commodity; the exclusive right or privilege of trading in any community, or with any country; licence from the proper authority to any person or company to make, sell, export, import, buy, or otherwise deal in any commodity or number of commodities. Thus, a patent for an invention gives the patentee the exclusive right of making or dealing in the article patented.

"He thinks he can never trade to his advantage, unless he can have the *monopoly* of every thing he values."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 10.

2. That which is the subject of a monopoly; as, Opium is a government *monopoly* in India.

3. The assuming or claiming right to or possession of anything to the exclusion of others; as, He claims a *monopoly* of the conversation.

II. *Law:* Some of the early sovereigns of Europe assumed the right of granting to certain favored subjects the *monopoly*, or sole right of selling and dealing in particular commodities. This pretended prerogative was carried to a most injurious length in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and led to the passing of the Statute of Monopolies, 21 Jac. I., c. 3; which, while declaring the illegality of such grants of exclusive trading in general, contained an exception in favor of new and original inventions in manufacture. Upon this exception, which, to a certain extent, recognizes the royal prerogative, the modern law of patents for inventions in manufactures may be considered to rest. In the United States the monopolies in patents and copyrights are the only ones that legally exist, but the trust or trade syndicate—a combination of those engaged in the same business—usually becomes a monopoly on a large scale, competition being prevented by various means. Certain governments retain monopolies, as in tobacco, salt, &c., purely for revenue purposes.

• mŏn-ō-pŏl'-ỹ-lŏgue, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single; πολύς (*polus*) = many, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains several characters.

mŏn-ō-prī-ō-nĭd'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and dimin. of Gr. πρίων (*prīōn*) = a saw.]

Zool. (*Of graptolites*): Having only a single row of hydrothecæ or cellules in the simple or branched polypary.

mō-nŏp'-tẽr-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [MONOPTERON.]

A. *As adj.:* Shaped or formed like a monopteron.

B. *As subst.:* A monopteron.

mō-nŏp'-tẽr-ŏn, mō-nŏp'-tẽr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. μονόπτερος (*monopteros*), from μόνος (*monos*) = single, and πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing, a row.]

Arch.: A species of temple without walls, and composed of columns arranged in a circle, and supporting a cupola, or a conical roof. Called also a Mouepteral.

mŏn-ŏp'-tẽr-ŭs, *s.* [MONOPTERON.]

Ichthy.: A genus of physostomous fishes, family Symbranchidæ (q.v.). *Monopterus javanicus* is extremely common in the East Indian Archipelago. It is upwards of three feet long.

***mō-nŏp'-tōte,** *s.* [Gr. μονόπτωτος (*monoptōtos*) = having but one case: μόνος (*monos*) = single, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling, a case.]

Gram.: A noun which has but one oblique case-euding.

mŏn-ŏp-tỹg'-mạ, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. πτύγμα (*ptugma*) = anything folded, a fold; πτύσσω (*ptussō*) = to fold, to douhle up.]

Zool.: A genus of holostomatous prosobranchiate gasteropods, family Pyramidellidæ (q.v.). The shells are beautiful and delicate. The animal has short tentacles, with the eyes at their inner hases, rudimentary tongue, and elongated, narrow foot. Twelve species are known.

† mŏn-ō-pỹ-rē'-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. πυρήν (*purēn*) = a stone or kernel, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having hut a single stone or kernel.

mŏn-or-găn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *organic* (q.v.).] Belonging to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

***mŏn'-ō-rhỹme,** *s.* [Gr. μονόρρυθμος (*monorrhuthmos*); from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ῥύθμος (*rhuthmos*) = rhythm.] A composition or verse, in which all the lines end in the same rhyme.

mŏn-or'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. ὁρμιά (*ormia*) = a fishing-line.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostochaceæ (Confervoid Algæ) founded hy Berkeley. One is British, *Monormia intricata*, which occurs in ditches, in reddish-hrown gelatinous masses, about the size of a walnut.

mŏn-ō-sĕp'-ạl-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having one sepal, *i.e.*, the sepals united into a single piece; gamosepalous.

mō-nō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μόνωσις (*monōsis*) = solitariness, singleness.]

Bot.: The isolation of one organ from the rest.

mŏn-ō-sō'-mạ-tạ, mŏn-ō-sō-mā'-tĭ-ạ (**tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*), genit. σώματος (*sōmatos*) = the body.]

Zool.: An order of Rhizopoda, established by Siebold, comprising those which consist of only a single animal. They are naked or enclosed in a capsule, with one opening for the extrusion of the motor filaments. Families, Proteidæ and Arcellidæ. (*Dallas.*)

mŏn'-ō-spẽrm, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A plant haviug one seed.

mŏn'-ō-spẽrm-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monosperm*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having but one seed.

mŏn-ō-sphĕr'-ĭ-cạl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *spherical* (q.v.).] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

† mō-nŏs'-tạ-choŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Having a single spike.

mŏn-ō-stē'-ạr-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *stearin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)'''(OH_2)(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)$. Prepared by heating a mixture of stearic acid and glycerin to 200° in a sealed tuhe for forty hours. It crystallizes in small white needles, which melt at 61° and resolidify at 60°.

mŏn'-ō-stĭch, *s.* [Gr. μονόστιχος (*monostichos*) = consisting of only one verse: μόνος (*monos*) = single, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a verse.] A poem consisting of but a single verse.

mō-nŏs'-tō-mạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Hydrozoa or Hydromedusæ, order Discophora or Acalephæ.

† mŏn-ō-strŏph'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μονόστροφος (*monostrophos*) = consisting of a single strain: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning, a strophe.] Having only one strophe; written in one uuvaried measure; not varying in measure.

"The dithyramb of Lasus eventually became *monostrophic*."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 37.

mŏn'-ō-stỹle, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a style.]

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the pillars of mediæval architecture when they consist of a single shaft, in distinction to Polystyle.

2. Applied to a building which is of the same style of architecture throughout.

mŏn-ō-sỹl-lăb'-ĭc, mŏn-ō-sỹl-lăb'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting of a single syllable: as, a *monosyllabic* word.

2. Consisting of monosyllables: as, *monosyllabic* verse.

II. *Philol.:* Applied to those languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root. Such are the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Thihetan, &c.

"If we met with *monosyllabic* tongues in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their connection."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

monosyllabic-echo, *s.*

Acoustics: An echo of which only the last syllable can he heard. It arises when one stands 112·5 feet from the reflector.

† mŏn-ō-sỹl'-lạ-bĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *monosyllab(le)*; *-ism.*] A predouiuance of monosyllables.

"Recent doubts on *Monosyllabism* in Philolological Classification, by Hyde Clarke."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1880), p. 621.

mŏn'-ō-sỹl-lạ-ble, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *monosyllabe*, from Lat. *monosyllabos*, from Gr. μονοσύλλαβος (*monosullabos*) = of one syllable: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, aud συλλαβή (*sullabē*) = a syllahle (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A word of only one syllable.

"In *monosyllables* his thunders roll."
Churchill: Rosciad.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of only oue syllahle; monosyllabic. (*Cowper: Works*, xv. 320.)

mŏn'-ō-sỹl-lạ-bled (bled as bĕld), *a.* [Eng. *monosyllabl(e)*; *-ed.*] Reduced to a monosyllahle.

"Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*." *Cleveland.*

mŏn-ō-sỹm-mĕt'-rĭ-cạl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *symmetrical.*]

Bot.: A term used of flowers which can be divided into two exactly equal parts.

mŏn-ō-tĕs'-sạ-rŏn, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and τέσσαρες (*tessares*) = four.] A harmony of the four gospels; a single uarrative compiled from a collection of the four gospels.

mŏn-ō-thăl'-ạ-mạn, *s.* [MONOTHALAMIA.] One of the Monothalamia (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-thạ-lā'-mĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner room or chamber.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Foraminifera, embracing those which have only a single chamber. The animals consist of sarcode, with a calcareous integument. The division in an unnatural one, for the Polythalamia, from which the Monothalamia are discriminated, are monothalamous in the early stage of their existence.

mŏn-ō-thăl'-ạ-moŭs, *a.* [MONOTHALAMIA.]

Zool.: Possessing only a single chamber; unilocular. Used of the chambered shells of the Foraminifera and the gasteropodous mollusca.

mŏn-ō-thăl'-mĭc, *a.* [MONTHALAMIA.]

Bot. (*Of fruits*): Formed from one pistil.

mŏn-ō-thē'-cạl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Having only one theca or loculament.

mŏn'-ō-thē-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.); Fr. *monothéisme.*] The doctrine or belief of the existence of only one God. [HENOTHEISM.]

"[The Jews] have continued firm in their abhorrence of idolatry, and in their adherence to pure *monotheism* under every persecution."—*Cogan: Jewish Dispensation*, ch. ii., § 7.

mŏn'-ō-thē-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.); Fr. *monothéiste.*] A supporter or advocate of monotheism (q.v.).

"The general propensity to the worship of idols was totally subdued; and they became *monotheists* in the strictest sense of the term."—*Cogan: Jewish Dispensation*, ch. ii., § 7.

mŏn'-ō-thē-ĭs-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *theistic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to monotheism (q.v.).

"Not only did Abraham introduce the Aryan *monotheistic* conception of Jehovah, but in after ages fresh accessions were constantly received from the original Chaldee source."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, 1873, p. 354.

Mŏ-nŏth'-ę-lĭṣm, *s.* [MONOTHELITISM.]

Mŏ-nŏth'-ę-līte, *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *θέλησις* (*thelēsis*) = will.] A supporter of the doctrine of Monothelitism (q.v.).

mŏ-nŏth-ĕ-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monothelit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Monothelites or Monothelitism.

Mŏ-nŏth'-ĕ-lĭt-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *monothelit(e)*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine of the Monothelites, that Christ had but one will in His two natures.

¶ The Greek emperor Heraclius, having consulted Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, a Syrian, descended from Monophysite parents, as to how that sect could be reconciled to the Church, the prelate gave it as his opinion that it might be held, without prejudice to the truth or to the authority of the Council of Chalcedon, which had condemned the Monophysites, that, after the union of the two natures in Christ, there was but one will and one operation of will. In 630 Heraclius issued an edict, requiring the acceptance of this tenet, and for a while he seemed successful; but in 633 Sophronius, a monk of Palestine, opposed Monothelitism at the Council of Alexandria, and the following year, being made Patriarch of Jerusalem, he assembled a council and condemned it. Sergius of Constantinople still maintained his old opinion, and in 639 drew up, in the name of the emperor, an Ecthesis, or formula of faith. The same year Pope John IV., in a council held at Rome, rejected the Ecthesis and condemned the Monothelites. They were again condemned in the sixth Œcumenical Council (Constantinople), 680–681. The Maronites of Lebanon embraced Monothelitism, but were reconciled to the Church in 1182.

mŏ'-nŏt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Entom.: A genus of Lathridiidæ, having the knob of the antennæ (the teuth joint) solid, being of one piece; the body is long. Eleven are British.

mŏ'-nŏt'-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cuttiug; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: Having a cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

mŏn'-ō-tōne, *s.* [Fr.] [MONOTONY.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Monotony; sameness of style in writing or speaking.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A single note or key; the reciting of words on a single note without inflections.

"A kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*."—*Mason: Church Musick*, p. 95.

2. *Rhet.:* A sameness of sound; the utterance of words in one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence.

mŏn'-ō-tōne, *v.t.* or *i.* [MONOTONE, *s.*]

Music: To recite words on a single note without inflections.

° mŏn-ō-tŏn'-ĭc, * mŏn-ō-tŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *monoton(e)*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Monotonous.

*** mŏ-nŏt'-ō-nĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monoton(e)*; *-ist.*] One who keeps harping upon one subject.

"If I ruin such a virtue, sayest thou! Eternal *monotonist!*"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 136.

mŏ-nŏt'-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μονότονος* (*monotonos*) = consisting of a single sound: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *τόνος* (*tonos*) = a tone; Fr. *monotone*; Ital. & Sp. *monotono.*]

1. Characterized by or full of monotony or sameness of sound; continued in the same note without inflection or cadence.

"As a voice that chants alone . . .
In *monotonous* undertone."
Longfellow: Golden Legend.

2. Tiresome, wearying; destitute of change or variety: as, a *monotonous* occupation, a *monotonous* life.

mŏ-nŏt'-ō-noŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monotonous*; *-ly.*] In a monotonous manner or tone; without change or variety.

† mŏ-nŏt'-ō-noŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *monotonous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being monotonous; monotony, sameness.

mŏ-nŏt'-ō-nў, *s.* [Gr. *μονοτονία* (*monotonia*) = sameness of sound: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, *τόνος* (*tonos*) = a tone; Fr. *monotonie*; Ital., & Sp. *monotonia.*]

I. The quality or state of being monotonous; uniformity of sound.

"Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 21.

2. Unchanging and unvarying sameness; want of variety; irksomeness.

"*Monotony* is the great fault into which writers are apt to fall, who are fond of harmonious arrangement."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 13.

mŏn-ō-trēm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *τρῆμα* (*trēma*) = a hole, from *τετραινω* (*tetrainō*) = to bore through, to pierce.]

Zool.: An order or sub-class of mammals called by Prof. Huxley Prototheria (q.v.). They have only one aperture for the urinary, genital, and intestinal canals. The nictitating membrane, or third eyelid, is well developed as are the mammary glands; there are no nipples. Teeth, if present, consisting of four horny plates. There is an outer clavicular bone, and the coracoid bones are extended to the anterior end of the sternum. In various respects they approach birds. They to a certain extent connect mammals with reptiles. Darwin believes that the earliest mammals in some respects resembled Monotremata. It contains two genera, Ornithorhynchus (Duckmole), and Echidna (Porcupine Ant-eater) both Australian forms. On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1884, a telegram was received from Sydney, from Prof. Liversidge, by the British Association, then at Montreal, intimating that Mr. Caldwell, the Balfour student sent out to Australia, had discovered the Monotremes to be oviparous: The development of these eggs bore a close resemblance to that of the Reptilia, proving, as Prof. Moseley said, that the Monotremes were more closely connected with the Sauropsida than with the Amphibia. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1884, p. 777.)

mŏn'-ō-trēm-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *monotremat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Monotremata (q.v.).

mŏn'-ō-trēme, *s.* [MONOTREMATA.] An individual belonging to the Monotremata (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-trĭg'-lўph, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *triglyph* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The interval observed between the columns of a Doric portico, where a space is left sufficient for the insertion of one triglyph only between those immediately over two contiguous columns.

mŏ-nŏt'-rō-pą, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *τρόπος* (*tropos*) = a turn. So named from the curved raceme.]

Bot.: The Bird's Nest; the typical genus of the order Monotropaceæ (q.v.). Flowers campanulate, the upper in four or five, the lower in four divisions; sepals and petals erect, coloured, membranous, saccate at the base; stamens eight to ten; ovary four or five-celled, eight to ten furrowed capsule, loculicidally five-valved. Known species three or four. One, *Monotropa Hypopitys*, is commonly found in woods near the roots of firs and beech. Its powder is given in Germany to sheep affected with cough.

mŏn-ō-trō-pā'-çē-æ, mŏn-ō-trō'-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monotrop(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ* or *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Fir-rapes; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of parasites growing on the roots of firs or other trees. The stems are covered with scales instead of true leaves; the flowers are in terminal spikes or racemes; sepals four or five; petals four or five, saccate at the base or cohering into a gamopetalous corolla; stamens eight to ten, some lined with as many recurved glands; ovary round, four or five-furrowed, one-celled with five parietal placentæ at the apex. Found in Europe, Asia, and North America. Known genera, six; species, ten. (*Lindley.*)

mŏn'-ō-tўpe, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of a single type or representative.

B. *As subst.:* The sole or only type; espec., a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, &c.

mŏn-ō-tўp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monotyp(e)*; *-ic.*] The same as MONOTYPE, A. (q.v.).

mŏ-nŏv'-ą-lent, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Lat. *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pa. par. of *valeo* = to have strength or power.] (See the compound.)

monovalent-element, *s.*

Chem.: Monad. Univalent element. A term applied to those elements whose atom-fixing power is equal to that of one atom of hydrogen.

*** mŏ-nŏx'-ў-lŏn** (pl. **mŏ-nŏx'-ў-lą**), *s.* [Gr. *μονόξυλος* (*monoxulos*) = made from a single piece of wood: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.] A boat or canoe made of a single piece of timber.

"The rude British *monoxyla*, shaped and hollowed out by stone axes, with the help of fire."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. ii.

*** mŏ-nŏx-ў-loŭs,** *a.* [MONOXYLON.] Formed of a single piece of timber.

"The hollowing of the *monoxylous* canoe."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. vi.

mŏn'-răd-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Monrad; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered form of Pyroxene (q.v.). Occurs granular, massive. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 3·267; colour, yellowish; lustre, vitreous. Formula, $(MgO, FeO)SiO_2 + \frac{1}{2}HO$. Found at Bergen, Norway.

Mŏn-rōe', *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

Monroe-doctrine, *s.*

Hist.: A term applied to the declarations made by the United States during the second presidency of James Monroe (1821–1825). The first had John Quincy Adams for its author; it assumed that every spot of the Old World was covered by the flag of some civilized power, and so would be free from American encroachment, and asserted

"That the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

The second declaration related to the apprehended attempt of the Holy Alliance (q.v.) to subjugate the Spanish American States which had revolted. In his annual Message of 1823 President Monroe declared that the United States would consider any

"attempt of the Allied Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

mŏn'-rō-līte, *s.* [From Monroe, New York, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A radiated columnar variety of Fibrolite included by Dana in his second variety of that species. Its sp. gr., 3·075, is somewhat lower than that of other members of the same mineral.

mŏnṣ, *s.* [Lat.] A mountain.

*** Mons Mænalus,** *s.*

Astron.: A northern constellation introduced by Hevelius. None of the stars are large. It is not now retained.

mons veneris, *s.*

Anat.: The integument in the fore-part of the female pubic symphysis.

monseigneur (as **moṅ-sĕn'-yęr**) (pl. **messeigneurs**) (**mĕ-sĕn'-yęr**), *s.* [Fr. = my lord: *mon* = my, and *seigneur*, lord.] A title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries: spec., the title of the Dauphin.

Mon-sieur (as **m'-sieu**), pl. **Messieurs** (as **mĕs'-sieu**), *s.* [Fr.]

* I. The title given to the eldest brother of the king of France.

2. The ordinary title of address or courtesy in France, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir. It is abbreviated in writing to M. or Mons., and in the plural to MM. or Messrs.

3. A term applied in coutempt by Englishmen to Frenchmen.

"A Frenchman his companion:
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 7.

mŏn-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Lady Ann Monson, who assisted Lee in his *Introduction to Botany.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cape Geraniaceæ, having five equal sepals, five equal petals, and fifteen stamens in five bundles or in a single one. The stem of *Monsonia spinosa* burns like a torch, and emits an agreeable odour.

mŏn-soŏn', * **mon-son,** * **mon-zoon,** *s.* [Ital. *monsone*, from Malay *músim* = a season, a monsoon, from Arab. *mawsim* = a time, a season; Fr. *monson, monçon, mousson;* Port. *monsão;* Sp. *monzon.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same seuse as II. 1, 2.

2. A breed of race-horses, descended from a horse so named.

II. *Meteorology:*

1. (*Pl.*): A modification of the trade winds, operative from the Tropic of Cancer to Lat. 7° S., and from the coast of Africa through the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal to Japan and the Western Pacific. There are two monsoons, the South-western and the North-eastern. The latter prevails from October to April, and the former from April to October. The bursting of the monsoon commences the rainy season in India, the south-western bringing that of Bombay and Central India, and the north-eastern that of Madras and other parts of the east coast. [Rainy-season.] The monsoons are caused by the unequal heating of the land and water and of the several land masses themselves in the regions which they affect. Independently of their great use in bringing rain to countries which otherwise would degenerate into deserts, they are useful for navigation. As in the case of the trade winds, navigators can so plan their voyages as to take advantage of the monsoons, though powerful steamships can now achieve the feat of running in the teeth of the monsoon, but not without some discomfort to those on board.

2. Any similar wind blowing half the year in one direction and half in the other.

mŏn'-stĕr, * **mon-stre,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *monstre*, from Lat. *monstrum* = a divine omen, a monster, from *moneo* = to warn, to admonish; Sp. *monstro, monstruo;* Port. *mostre;* Ital. *mostro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything extraordinary or out of the common order of nature; a prodigy, a marvel, a portent; a creature marvellous to see on account of size, form, or shape.

"Swift Scamander roll thee to the deep,
Whose every wave some watry *monster* brings."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 139.

2. Anything horrible from deformity, ugliness, wickedness, cruelty, or the commission of extraordinary or horrible crimes; a vile creature.

"We hear the world wonder every day at *monsters* of ingratitude."—*Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. lxxix.

3. A fanciful or chimerical creature, compounded in various ways of human and bestial forms, such as the wyvern, the cockatrice, the mermaid, &c. Many of these creatures are borne on coats of arms.

II. *Physiol.:* A being presenting some characteristics rarely met with in the species to which it belongs; a being having some monstrosity (q.v.). (Used both of animals and plants.)

B. *As adj.:* Of enormous or extraordinary size or numbers.

"The *monster* cluh within the cave I spied."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 380.

* **mŏn'-stĕr,** *v.t.* [Monster, *s.*] To make monstrous; to put out of the common or ordinary course of nature or things.

"Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

mŏn'-stĕr-ą, *s.* [Name unexplained (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ, tribe Calleæ. It consists of climbing plants from the warmer parts of America. *Monstera Adansonii* or *Dracontium pertusum* is a caustic. The Indians of Demarara use the fresh leaves of *M. pertusa* as rubefacients and vesicatories in dropsy.

* **mŏn'-stĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *monster; -er.*] An exaggerator.

* **mŏn'-stĕr-fŭl,** * **mon-stre-full,** *a.* [Eng. *monster; -full.*] Wonderful, extraordinary.

"These *monstrefull* thingis I devise to thee
Because thou shuldist nat of them abasshid be."
Chaucer (T): Marchantes Second Tale.

mŏn'-strąnçe, *s.* [Low Lat. *monstrantia*, from *monstro* = to show; O. Fr. *monstrance* = demonstration; O. Sp. & Ital. *monstranza.*]

Roman Ritual: A vessel in which the Host is exposed to the adoration of the people during the Forty Hours' Adoration, or in which it is euclosed for Benediction. Prior to the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi (A.D. 1264), the Host was exposed for adoratiou in a pyx (q.v.). The chief part of the monstrance is formed by two discs of crystal, set vertically, between which the Host is placed. These discs are surrounded by rays of metal, emblematic of glory, and the whole is mounted on a stand.

* **mŏn-strā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *monstratio*, from *monstratus*, pa. par. of *monstro* = to show.] A demonstration, a showing, a proof.

"Geuing thereby as a certaine *monstracion*, howe he was the author of his death."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 33).

* **mŏn-strā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A demonstrator; an exhibitor.

* **mon-stre,** *s.* [Monster, *s.*]

* **mŏn'-strĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.] The slaughter of a monster.

"He would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. xxv.

* **mŏn-strĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing monsters.

"This *monstriferous* empire of women."—*Knox: First Blast.*

mŏn-strŏs'-ĭ-tў, * **mŏn-strŏç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Monstruosity.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being monstrous or out of the ordinary or common course of nature.

"We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They omit of *monstrosity* as they fall from their rarity; for men count it venial to erre with their forefathers, and foolishly conceive they divide a sin in its society."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

2. That which is monstrous; a monster; a monstrous or unnatural production.

"We shall tolerate flying horses, black swans, hydras, centaurs, harpies, and satyrs; for these are *monstrocities*, rarities, or else poetical fancies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

II. *Animal & Veget. Physiol.:* A character appearing in an individual animal or plant, which is very rare in the species to which it belongs. It is abnormal in the sense of being exceptional, but not in the sense of being produced as a mere sport of nature iudependent of law. "By a monstrosity," says Mr. Darwin, "I presume is meant some considerable deviation of structure, generally injurious or not useful to the species." (*Orig. of Spec.* (ed. 6th), p. 33.) They arise in mau, in the inferior animals, and in plants. Idiocy, hermaphroditism, albinoism, the possession of an unusual number of fingers or toes, more teats than two, two heads, or no head at all, physical union by flesh, cartilage, or bone to any other individual, &c., are cases of human monstrosity. Monstrosities which graduate into slight variations are so similar in man and the lower animals, that the same classifications and the same terms, as has been shown by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, can be used for both. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 30.) Among some of the many monstrosities of the lower animals may be mentioned that discoidal shells occasionally become spiral, and fossil periwinkles from the Norwich Crag are often distorted. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 37.) All cases of monstrosity are to be accounted for by law. In most cases they are caused by arrest of development, in some by reversion to the character of a remote ancestor, in others by hypertrophy of a particular part.

mŏn'-stroŭs, * **mŏn'-strų-oŭs,** *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *monstrüeux*, from Lat. *monstruosus, monstrosus*, from *monstrum* = a monster (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *monstruoso;* Ital. *mostroso, mostruoso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Unnatural in form or appearance; deviating from the natural order of things.

"We sometimes read and hear of *monstrous* birthe"—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

2. Enormous, huge, extraordinary.

"The sheriff with a most *monstrous* watch is at the door."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

3. Shocking, horrible, hateful.

"Give your *monstrous* project all its force."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 239.

4. Out of reason; horrible, extravagant.

"His slanders were *monstrous;* but they were well timed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 5. Containing or full of monsters.

"Where thou perhaps under the whalming tide
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world."
Milton: Lycidas, 158.

* B. *As adv.:* Enormously, extraordinarily, exceedingly.

"Skill infinite or *monstrous* desperate."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

mŏn'-stroŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monstrous; -ly.*]

1. In a monstrous manner; against the common order of nature; unnaturally.

2. Shockingly, unreasonably, enormously, extravagantly.

"The value of that grant was so *monstrously* exaggerated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

mŏn'-stroŭs-nĕss, * **mŏn'-strû-oŭs-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *monstrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being monstrous; moustrosity.

"Whose *monstrouenese* doth so perplex,
Of reason and deprives me."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 4.

* **mŏn-strû-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *monstruous; -ity.*] Monstrosity.

"This is the *monstruosity* in love, lady, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd."—*Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

* **mŏn'-strû-oŭs,** *a.* [Monstrous.]

* **mŏn'-strû-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Monstrousness.]

mŏnt, *s.* [Fr. = mountain.] (See compound.)

mont-de-piété, *s.*

Banking, &c.: One of the money-lending establishments founded in Italy in the fifteenth century, with the view of lending money to the poor at a smaller rate of interest than was exacted by ordinary pawnbrokers. The institution spread to France, Spain, aud some other countries.

mŏn-tą-cū'-tą, *s.* [Named after Col. George Montagu, an early English malacologist.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Lucinidæ. It has a thin minute shell, and a large broad-grooved foot. Recent species three, from Britain, the United States, &c. Fossil two, from the Pliocene onward.

montagnard (as **moń-tan-yăr'**), *s.* [Fr., from *montagne* = a mountain.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mountaineer.

2. *Fr. Hist.:* A name given at various times to any member of the extreme democratic party in France. [Mountain, ¶.]

* **mŏn'-tāne,** *a.* [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, genit. *montis* = a mountain.] Mountainous, hilly.

"A single species restricted to elevated *montane* localities in Tasmania."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 407 (1881), p. 503.

* **mŏn-tăn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, genit. *montis* = a mountain.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

mŏn'-tą-nĭne, *s.* [Lat. *montan(a)*, fem. sing. of *montanus;* Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid said by Van Mons to exist in *China montana*, the bark of *Exostemma floribundum.* (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

Mŏn'-tąn-ĭsm, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The religious system of Montanus, an inhabitant of a Phrygian village, called Pepuza, who, about 171 A.D., proclaimed himself the Paraclete or Comforter promised by Jesus [Paraclete], and professed

to utter prophecies. Amongst others he was supported by two ladies, Prisca, or Priscilla, and Maximilla, who also claimed the gift of prophecy. He multiplied fasts, forbade second marriages, did not permit churches to give absolution to those who had fallen into great sin, forbade all female ornaments, required virgins to be veiled, and would not sanction flight in persecution. He was ultimately expelled from the church. Tertullian, in the year 204, joined the Montanists, but did not forfeit the respect of the church catholic, as the Montanists held the fundamental doctrine of Christianity, and differed from others more in their rigid practice than in their faith. Jerome wrote against the Montanists, who continued till about the sixth century.

Mŏn'-tạn-ĭst, *s.* [Montanism.]

Church Hist.: A follower of or believer in Montanus or his tenets. The Montanists were called also from the birthplace of their leader Cataphrygians.

Mŏn-tạn-ĭst'-ĭc, Mŏn-tạn-ĭst'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *montanist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Montanus or Montanism.

mŏn-tā'-nīte, *s.* [From Montana, U.S.A., where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, earthy mineral found as an encrustation on tetradymite (q.v.). Lustre, dull to waxy; colour, yellowish to white. Compos.: telluric acid, 26·1; oxide of bismuth, 68·6; water, 5·3 = 100, yielding the formula $BiO_3TeO_3 + 2HO$. Found at Highland, Montana.

***mŏn'-tạn-īze,** *v.t.* [Montanism.] To follow the teachings of Montanus.

mŏn'-tạnt, mŏn-tănt'-tō, *s.* [Fr., from *monter* = to mount.]

* 1. *Fencing:* An upright cut or thrust.

"To see thee fight, to see thee foin, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

2. *Joinery:* The intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails.

mŏn'-tê, *s.* [Sp. = the stock of cards which remains after each player has received his share; Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain.] A gambling game played with cards or dice.

monte-bank, *s.* A gambling-house where monte is played.

mŏn-tē-brā'-sīte, *s.* [From Montebras, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a miueral, which, on analysis, appeared to have a distinct composition, but subsequent investigation has shown that it is identical with amblygonite (q.v.).

mŏn-tĕ-fĭ-ăs'-cō, *s.* [See def.] A rich wiue made at Montefiascone, in Italy.

*** Mŏn-tēith', * Mŏn-tĕth',** *s.* [After the inventor.] A vessel for cooling or washing wine-glasses. (*Nares.*)

"New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth* Has by one vessel saved his name from death."
King: Art of Cookery.

monte-jus, *s.* [Fr.] A force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on the storey above.

mŏn'-tĕm, *s.* [See def.] A custom which prevailed amongst the scholars of Eton College up to 1847, and which consisted in their going in procession on Whit-Tuesday of every third year to a mound (Lat. *ad montem*), near the Bath Road, and exacting a gratuity from all present or passing by. The amount collected was given to the captain or senior scholar, and was intended to help to defray the expenses of his residence at the University.

MONTERO.

Mŏn-tē-pŭl-cia'-nō (ci as ch), *s.* [See def.] A celebrated wine made from grapes grown near Montepulciano, in Tuscany.

mŏn-tē'-ro, *s.* [Sp. *montera*, from *montero* = a huntsman, from *monte* = a mountain.] A kind of cap, properly a huntsman's cap, having a spherical crown, and a flap which could be drawn down over the ears.

"His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montera*."—*Bacon.*

*** mŏn-tĕth',** *s.* [Monteith.]

mŏn-tĕ-zû'-ma, *s.* [Named by Mocino and Sessé, two Mexican botanists, after Montezuma, a sovereign of Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ, tribe Bombacaceæ. *Montezuma speciosissima* is a large ornamental tree, with red flowers, growing in Mexico.

mŏnt-gŏl'-fĭ-ĕr (or **fier** as **fyā**), *s.* [See def.] A balloon filled with atmospheric air heated, so called from the name of the inventors, the brothers Mongolfier, of Annonay, where the first experiment was made in June, 1783.

Montgolfier's-ram, *s.* An hydraulic ram, by which the fall of a column of water is caused to raise a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

mŏnth, * moneth, *s.* [A.S. *mónath, mónðh*, from *móna* = the moon; Ger. *monat;* O. H. Ger. *máno;* Dut *maand;* Sw. *månad;* Dan. *maaned;* Goth. *menoths*, from *mona* = the moon; Fr. *mois;* Prov. *mes;* Ital. *mese;* Lat. *mensis;* Gr. *μην* (*mēn*), from *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = the moon; Lith. *menesis;* Pers. *mâh;* Sansc. *mâs, mâsas*, from *mâ* = to measure.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) Properly the time in which the moon makes one complete revolution round the earth, or appears to return to precisely the same point in the heavens from which it started. This may be from change to change, from full moon to full moon, or in an indefinite number of other ways. The time of the revolution now described is properly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds. Twelve periods, called lunar months, fall short of a year by about 11 days. Lunar months were used by the ancient Jews, as they still are by their modern successors and by the Muhammadans.

(2) A solar month; the period required for the passage of the sun through one of the signs of the zodiac. Twelve of these periods constitute a year.

2. *Calendar:* Any one of the calendar months, called also usual, natural, civil, or political, though the first is by far the most common term. As an aid to memory with respect to the number of days in each month, the following rude rhymes have been employed at least from A.D. 1606.

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one,
But February twenty-eight alone,
Except in leap year once in four,
When February has one day more."

3. *Law:* Formerly, the word month in a statute meant a lunar month, but by 13 Vict., c. 21 it was made to signify caleudar month, unless otherwise expressly designated. It does so also in ecclesiastical law, but by common law and equity it is 28 days.

4. *Comm.:* A calendar month, except in coutracts for stock in which it is lunar. [Twelvemonth.]

¶ (1) *Anomalistic month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from one perigee to the next, viz., 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 37·4 seconds.

(2) *Nodical month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in revolving from one nodc to the same node again, viz., 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds.

(3) *Sacred month:* (See extract).

"Among the other expedients that had been suggested in this convention [of Chartist Delegates held in London in August, 1838], was that of observing what was called a *sacred month*, during which the working classes throughout the whole kingdom were to abstain from every kind of labour, in the hope of compelling the governing classes to concede the Charter."—*Molesworth: Hist. Eng.*, ii. 231.

(4) *Sidereal month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from one star to the same star again, viz., 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11·5 seconds.

(5) *Synodical,* or *proper lunar month:* [Month, 1].

(6) *Tropical* or *periodic month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from any point of the ecliptic to the same point again, viz., 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4·7 seconds.

*** month's-mind,** *s.*

1. A commemoration of a person's memory one month after his decease.

"At whiche tyme of burying and also the *monethis-mynde*."—*Fabyan: His Will.*

2. An earnest, longing desire; probably from the longing of a woman in pregnancy, usually commencing in the first month of gestation.

"You have a *month's-mind* to them."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

*** mŏnth'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *month;* suff. *-ling.*] That which is a month old; that which lasts for a month.

"Yet hail to thee,
Frail, feeble *monthling!*"
Wordsworth: Address to my Infant Daughter.

mŏnth'-lў, *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *month; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Performed in a month; continuing for a month.

"Her *monthly* round.
Still ending, still renewing." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 728.

2. Done or occurring every month, or once a month.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Once a month; in every month.

"The moon that *monthly* changes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

* 2. As if under the influence of the moon; like a lunatic.

C. *As subst.:* A magazine or other periodical published every month.

"The ordinary '*monthly*' is more and more drawing our popular writers of fiction to itself."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

monthly-nurse, *s.* A midwife.

mŏn'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Joseph de Monti, professor of botany and natural history, at Bologna, in the early part of the seventeenth century.]

Bot.: Bliuks; a genus of Portulacaceæ. Flowers, cymose, white; corolla, of five irregular petals, united at the base. Stamens, three; stigmas, three, nearly sessile; capsule, three-valved, three-celled. *Montia fontana* is the Water Blinks or Water Chickweed. It has small, opposite, spathulate leaves, and is found in mills, springs, and wet places.

mŏn-tĭ-cĕll'-īte (c as ch), *s.* [Named after the Italian mineralogist, Monticelli; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, isomorphous with olivine (q.v.). Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·03 to 3·25; lustre, vitreous; colourless, and various shades of gray; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal; compos.: silica, 38·5; lime, 35·9; magnesia, 25·6 = 100, corresponding to the formula $(\frac{1}{2}\ CaO + \frac{1}{2}\ MgO)_2\ SiO_2$. Found in crystals, with granular calcite in the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

*** mŏn'-tĭ-cle, * mŏn'-tĭ-cule,** *s.* [Lat. *monticulus*, dimin. of *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain.] A little mount, a hillock.

*** mŏn-tĭc'-ụ-lāte, * mŏn-tĭc'-ụ-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *monticul(e); -ate, -ous.*] Having little projections or hills.

*** mŏn-tĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] Produced on a mountain.

mŏn-tĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *montin(ia)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ.

mŏn-tĭn'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Lawrence Montin, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Montineæ (q.v.). Only one species is known, a dioecious Cape shrub.

mŏn-tĭp'-ŏr-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain, and *porus* = passage.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Monteporinæ (q.v.).

mŏn-tĭ-pŏr-ĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *montipor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Madrepores, family Poritidæ. They have a spongy tissue between the coralites.

mŏnt-lĭ-văl'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [From a proper name Moutlivault. (*Agassiz.*)]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil corals, family Astræidæ, sub-family Astreinæ. The polypidom is simple, of a sub-conical or pyriform figure, wrinkled below. Range from the Trias to the Tertiary.

mŏnt-mart'-rīte, *s.* [From Montmartre, Paris, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Gypsum or Selenite (q.v.), occurring mostly in arrowhead-shaped twin crystals, which contain some carbonate of lime. Found in the gypseous beds of the Paris Basin.

mŏnt-mō-rĭll'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [From Montmorillon, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, clay-like mineral. Lustre, feeble; colour, white, grayish, rose-red, bluish, green; unctuous. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina.

***mon-toir'** (**oi** as **wâ**), **s.* [Fr.] A horse-block; a stone or step used to help in mounting a horse.

mŏn'-tŏn, *s.* [Sp.]

Min.: A heap of ore; a batch under process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different mining districts.

mŏntre, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: Mounted diapason. An organ stop whose pipes form part of the case or are placed away from the soundboard. One of the foundation stops is generally used for this purpose.

*** mŏn'-trŏss,** *s.* [Matross.] An under-gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master; a matross.

*** mŏn'-tụre,** *s.* [Fr. = a saddle-horse, a mounting, from *monter* = to mount.]

1. A saddle-horse.

2. A setting, mounting frame, &c.

mŏn'-ụ-mĕnt, *mon-ĭ-ment, *s.* [Fr. *monument*, from Lat. *monumentum*, from *moneo* = to remind, to admonish; Ital. & Sp. *monumento.*]

1. Anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

"In vain their bones unburied lie,
All earth becomes their *monument.*"
Byron: Elegiac Stanzas.

2. Something built or erected in memory of some event, person, or action; especially a memorial erected over a grave.

"Let their fathers lie without a *monument.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*3. A tomb, a grave, a family vault.

"On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

4. An enduring evidence or example; a notable instance.

"The *monuments* of human strength."
Cowper: Poetical Epistle.

mŏn-ụ-mĕn'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *monument*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a monument or memorial: as, a *monumental* inscription.

2. Serving as a monument or memorial.

3. Of or pertaining to a tomb.

"By plate of *monumental* brass."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

4. Having the character or appearance of a monument.

"Shadows brown that Sylvan loves
Of pine or *monumental* oak."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 135.

***B.** *As subst.:* A monument.

"When raised Messala's *monumentals* must
Lie with Sicinus' lofty tomb in dust."
Cotton: Martial, viii. 3.

mŏn-ụ-mĕn'-tal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *monumental*; *-ly.*]

1. By way of a monument or memorial.

2. By means of monuments.

"Thy memory
Shall *monumentally* be registered."
Beaum. & Fl.: Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

mŏn'-ỹ, *a.* [Many.] (*Scotch.*)

mŏn-zō'-nīte, *s.* [From Mount Monzoni, in the Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A light, grayish-green compact mineral, resembling hornstone. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 3; translucent, in thin fragments; fracture, splintery. Compos.: silica, 52·60; alumina, 17·10; protoxide of iron, 9·0; magnesia, 2·10; lime, 9·65; soda, 6·60; potash, 1·90; water, 1·50 = 100·45.

moô, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a noise like a cow; to low.

"Hear the pretty sweet cows *a-mooing.*"—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxiv.

moô, *s.* [Moo, *v.*] The noise of a cow; a lowing.

moo-cow, *s.* A child's name for a cow.

"The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, I. i. 16.

moôd (1), *** mōde, * moode,** *s.* [A.S. *mód* = mind, feeling, heart; cogn. with Dut. *moed* = courage, heart, spirit; Icel. *módhr* = wrath, moodiness; Dan. & Sw. *mod* = courage, mettle; Goth. *mods* = wrath; Ger. *muth* = courage.]

* 1. Mind, temper, anger, wrath; heat of temper.

"At the last aslaked was his *mood.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 1,762.

2. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion or feeling; disposition, humour.

"The mob was not in a *mood* to make nice distinctions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. A morbid, moody state of mind, as a fit of bad temper or passion; sullenness, moroseness, &c.

"His *moods*
Of pain were keen as those of better men,
Nay, keener." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

moôd (2), *** mode, * moode,** *s.* [Mode.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A manner, a mode, a fashion.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, &c. There are five moods in the English verb, the indicative, the imperative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

2. *Logic:* The form of an argument; the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, or their quality, as affirmative or negative.

"A *moode* is a lawful placing of propositions, in their dewe qualitie or quantitie."—*Wilson: The Arte of Logike*, fo. 26.

3. *Music:* [Mode].

¶ *Mood of a categorical syllogism:*

Logic: The designation of its three propositions in the order in which they stand according to their quantity and quality.

*** mooder,** *s.* [Mother.]

moôd'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *moody*; *-ly.*] In a moody manner; sullenly, peevishly, sadly.

moôd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *moody*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being moody; sullenness, peevishness, moroseness.

moô'-dĭr, *s.* [Mudir.]

moô-dĭ-rĭ'-ĕh, *s.* [Turk.] The district under the jurisdiction of a moodir.

*** moôd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mood* (1); *-ish.*] Sulky, moody.

*** moôd'-ĭsh-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *moodish*; *-ly.*] Sulkily, moodily.

"To behave *moodishly.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 166.

moôd'-ỹ, *a.* [A.S. *módig*, from *mód* = mood.]

1. Pertaining to one's mood, whatever that may be. It at first did not imply that the *moody* person was sullen.

2. Indulging in or subject to moods or humours.

* 3. Suited to a particular mood or humour.

"Give me some music; music, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

4. Peevish, discontented, sullen; out of temper.

"As soon moved to be *moody*, and as soon *moody* to be moved."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 1.

5. Melancholy, sad, solitary.

"Cleave not so fondly to your *moody* cell."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*** moody-mad,** *a.* Mad with anger or passion. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.)

moôl'-ąh, moôl'-ląh, *s.* [Mollah.]

moôlș, môuls, *s.* [A form of *mould* (1), s.] The earth, the soil, the grave.

"That head let it rest, it is now in the *mools.*"
Tannahill: Rab Roryson's Bonnet.

moôn, * mone, * moone, *s.* [A.S. *mónd*; cogn. with Dan. *maane*; Sw. *måne*; Dut. *maan*; O. H. Ger. *mano*; Ger. *mond*; Goth. *mena*; Gr. μήνη (*mēnē*).] [Month.]

1. *Astron.:* The single satellite attendant on the earth. Its diameter is 2,160 miles, that of the earth (which is 7,918 miles) being nearly four times as great. Its superficial extent is about a thirteenth part of the earth's surface; its bulk is $\frac{1}{49}$ that of the earth, but as the earth is relatively heavier, its weight is about eighty times that of the moon. As the moon revolves round the earth it manifests phases. After absence for a few nights it reappears as a delicate crescent of white light in the western sky after sunset. Night after night it moves farther to the east, the illuminated portion of its disc continually increasing till the moon becomes full and rises about sunset. When the light of the moon has again so diminished that it is in its last quarter, it is seen high in the heavens in the morning. When it becomes full, the sun and the earth are so nearly in a straight line that the moon narrowly escapes being eclipsed; when new moon is again reached, the sun is nearly undergoing similar obscuration. [Eclipse.] The moon shines only by the light of the sun reflected from its surface. To equal the brilliance of the sun 600,000 full moons would be required. The moon appears at all times nearly of the same size, showing that its orbit cannot be far from circular. Its average distance is 240,000 miles, varying at times between 220,000 and 260,000, but the ordinary fluctuations do not exceed 13,000 miles on either side of the mean value. The moon performs a complete revolution around the earth in 27 days, 7 hrs., 43 min., and 11·461 secs. This is called its sidereal period. The lunar month is longer than the sidereal period by 2 days, 5 hrs., 51·41 secs., because of the advance of the earth in the orbit between two successive conjunctions of the moon. As the moon revolves on its own axis nearly in the same time as it completes its orbit round the earth, it presents to us at all times nearly the same side of its surface. No clouds appear on it; apparently there is no water to send them forth nor an atmosphere in which they may float. The whole surface is studded with volcanoes, apparently extinct. Their craters are broad, beyond anything existent on the earth. Tycho is 50 miles across, so is Aristotle, Theophilus is 64, and Petavius 78. Some are 16,000 or 17,000 feet deep. From the absence of an atmosphere the moon must be uninhabitable by any life analogous to that with which we are acquainted.

2. A satellite of any planet.

"Jupiter is attended by four *moons* or satellites."—*Brewster: More Worlds*, ch. ii.

† 3. A month; the period of a revolution of the moon round the earth.

"Thirteen *moons* saw smoothly run
The Nen's barge-laden wave."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, 1787.

4. Anything resembling the moon in shape; a crescent; specif., in fortification, a crescent-shaped outwork; a half moon.

¶ (1) *A blue-moon:* An expression equivalent to the Greek kalends, never.

* (2) *Beyond the moon:* Beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

(3) *Moon in distance:*

Naut.: A phrase denoting that the angle between the moon and the sun, or a star, admits of measurement for lunar observation.

moon-blasted, *a.* Blasted by the supposed influence of the moon.

*** moon-blind,** *a.* Purblind, dim-sighted; affected with moon-blink (q.v.).

moon-blink, *s.* A temporary blindness caused by sleeping in the moonlight in tropical countries. (Cf. Ps. cxxi. 6.)

*** moon-calf,** *s.*

1. A deformed creature; a monster.

"How now, *moon-calf*! how does thine ague?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. A false conception; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. [Mole (3), *s.*]

3. A dolt, a blockhead, a stupid fellow.

moon-culminating, *a.*

Astron.: Culminating at or near the same time as the moon.

moon-dial, *s.* A dial to show the time by the moon.

moon-eye, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr:* A disease in a horse's eye.

2. *Ichthy.: Hyodon tergisus;* it is covered with silvery cycloid scales, but the head is naked. The stomach is crescent-shaped.

moon-eyed, *a.*

1. Having eyes affected by the moon; suffering from moon-eye.

2. Moon-blind, purblind, dim-eyed.

moon-face, *s.* An Oriental term for a beautiful woman.

"Surveyed the *moon-faces* of his harem."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes,* ch. liii.

moon-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The same as MOONWORT (q.v.).

moon-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Ephippus gigas, a fish of the family Squamipennes. It has a great club-shaped enlargement of the first interspinal of the dorsal and anal fins, and a similar inflation of the crest of the cranium.

moon-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum;* (2) *Ipomœa bona-nox.*

moon-knife, *s.* A crescent-shaped knife, employed by skinners.

* **moon-like,** *a.* Capricious, changeable, fickle. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iv. 3.)

moon-lit, *a.* Lit up or illuminated by the moon.

* **moon-madness,** *s.* Lunacy.

moon-man, *s.* A thief or highwayman, who follows his vocation chiefly by moonlight. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* i. 2.)

moon-milk, *s.* [LAC LUNÆ.]

moon-month, *s.* A lunar month. [MONTH.]

moon-penny, *s.*

Bot.: Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.

moon-raker, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A sail sometimes carried above the sky-scraper; a moon-sail.

2. A silly fellow.

¶ The people of Wiltshire are called Moon-rakers, from a legend that a farmer's wife once tried to rake the moon from a river, under the delusion that it was a cream cheese. (*Brewer.*) Another version is, that some countrymen, raking for kegs of smuggled spirits which had been sunk in a pond, on being questioned by a revenue-officer, told him they were trying to rake that great cheese (the reflection of the moon) out of the water.

moon-raking, *s.* Wool-gathering.

"My wits were gone *moon-raking.*"—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. xvii.

moon-sail, *s.* [MOON-RAKER.]

moon-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Menispermum (q.v.).

moon-shaped, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

moon-sheered, *a.*

Naut.: An epithet applied to a ship, whose upper works rise very high fore and aft.

moon-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: Medicago arborea, introduced into Britain in 1596. [MEDICAGO.]

moon-year, *s.* A lunar year. [YEAR.]

moon, *v.t.* & *i.* [MOON, *s.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To adorn with a moon; to mark with crescents or moons.

2. To expose to the rays of the moon.

"The whole population will be in the streets . . . *mooning* themselves."—*Kingsley: Life,* ii. 175.

B. *Intrans.:* To wander or loaf idly about as if moonstruck.

"Spend their time in *mooning* up in that island of theirs."—*Black: Princess of Thule,* ch. xxvii.

moon'-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *beam.*] A beam of light reflected from and by the moon.

"That night, upon the rocks and bay,
The midnight *moonbeam* slumbering lay."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 11.

moon'-down, *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *down.*] The setting, or time of setting, of the moon.

* **moon'ed,** *a.* [Eng. *moon; -ed.*]

1. Resembling the moon, especially in being horned. (*Milton: P. L.,* iv. 978.)

2. Bearing a moon or crescent as a symbol.

3. Identified with the moon.

"*Mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both."
Milton: Ode to the Nativity, 200.

* **moon'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *moon,* v.; *-er.*] One who moons or loafs idly about.

* **moon'-ēr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *moon; -ery.*] Madness.

"A hodge-podge of the grossest materialism, and the most fantastic yet maudlin *moonery.*"—*S. T. Coleridge: Marginalia.*

* **moon'-ĕt',** *s.* [Eng. *moon;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little moon; a satellite.

"The *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter."—*Bp. Hall: Free Prisoner,* § 2.

moon'-ey, *a.* & *s.* [MOONY.]

* **moon'-fall,** *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *fall.*] The same as MOONSET (q.v.).

"They sailed between the *moonfall* and the sun
Under the spent stars eastward."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

môong, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.]

Bot.: Phaseolus Mungo. [PHASEOLUS.]

moon'-glāde, *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *glade.*] The reflection of moonlight on the water.

* **moon'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *moon; -ish.*] Fickle, changeable, capricious.

"A *moonish* youth."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

moon'-ja, moon'-jah, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Saccharum Munja. [SACCHARUM, I.]

moon'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *moon; -less.*] Without the moon, or without a moon. (*Shelley: Revolt of Islam,* i. 46.)

moon'-līght (*gh* silent), **a. & s.** [Eng. *moon,* and *light.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The light reflected by the moon.

2. *Fig.:* The same as MOONSHINE, *s.*, II. 3.

"You cask holds *moonlight* run when moon was none."
Scott: Poacher.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Illuminated by the light of the moon; pertaining to moonlight; done by moonlight. (*Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.*)

2. Of or pertaining to moonlighting (q.v.).

"The range of the *Moonlight* terror seems to be wider and wider."—*Saturday Review,* April 1, 1882, p. 381.

moon'-līght-ēr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *moonlight; -er.*]

Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to a body of men in Ireland, who commenced about 1880 to enforce the decrees of secret societies by deeds of violence. Their action was chiefly confined to the western counties, and their raids were made at night, whence their name. Their threatening notices were signed "Captain Moonlight."

"Taking *moonlighters* under his direct protection."—*Saturday Review,* Sept. 30, 1882, p. 424.

moon'-līght-ĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *moonlight; -ing.*] The acts or practices of moonlighters. [MOONLIGHTER.]

"The prisoners, with two other men, were arrested on a charge of *moonlighting* in county Clare."—*Daily Chronicle,* Jan. 17, 1888.

* **moon'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *moon;* suff. *-ling.*] A simpleton, a fool, an idiot.

"I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling!*"
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

* **moon'-lŏved,** *a.* [Eng. *moon,* and *loved.*] Beloved by the moon. (*Milton: Nativity,* 236.)

† **moon'-rīse,** *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *rise.*] The rising of the moon. (Formed on the analogy of sunrise.)

"So dawned the *moonrise* of their marriage night."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, iii.

* **moon'-sĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *set.*] The setting of the moon.

moon'-shē, mûn'-shī, *s.* [Hind. & Arab.] A teacher of Hindustani or other language, especially of a Mussulman. [PUNDIT.]

moon'-shīne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *moon,* and *shine.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The light of the moon; moonlight.

"Till candles, and starlight, and *moonshine* be out."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Show without substance or reality, that which is illusory or not likely to come to anything; unsubstantial. (Applied to expeditions, plans, projects, and opinions.)

* 2. A month.

"I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother." *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

3. Smuggled spirits.

"*Moonshine* signifies smuggled spirits, which were placed in holes or pits and removed at night."—*Notes & Queries,* May 24, 1884, p. 401.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Illuminated by the shining of the moon.

"It was a fair *moonshine* night."—*Clarendon.*

moon'-shīn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *moonshin(e); -er.*] A term applied in the Western States of the American Union to makers of illicit whisky, and to smugglers of whisky that has been legitimately manufactured. (*Bartlett.*)

moon'-shī-nў, *a.* [Eng. *moonshin(e); -y.*] Illuminated by the light of the moon; moonlight.

moon'-shŏw-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *shower.*] A term applied in New England to a shower from a cloud which does not obscure the moon's rays.

moon'-sĭff, mûn'-sĭff, *s.* [Hind. *munsif.*] A native Indian judge.

moon'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *stone.*]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase (q.v.), yielding moon-like white reflections. The best specimens, which are used in jewellery, are found in Ceylon.

"Its own curved prow of wrought *moonstone.*"
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 23.

moon'-strŭck, moon'-strĭck-ĕn, *a.* [Eng. *moon,* and *struck, stricken.*] Struck by the moon, which by some has been fancifully supposed to be capable of inspiring madness or frenzy; fanciful, sentimental.

"As *moonstruck* bards complain."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 72.

moon'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *moon,* and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (1) *Rumex Lunaria;* (2) *Botrychium Lunaria,* and the genus Botrychium (q.v.).

moon'-ў, * **moon'-eў,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *moon; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to the moon.

2. Having a moon or a crescent-shaped body for a standard.

"Her *moony* horns were on her forehead placed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses ix.

3. Shaped like a moon.

"O'er his broad back his *moony* shield he threw."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 672.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Intoxicated, tipsy.

2. Bewildered, silly.

"Violent and capricious, or *moony* and insipid."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. xxii.

B. *As subst.:* A noodle, a simpleton.

moôp, *v.i.* [Prob. the same as MUMP (q.v.).] To nibble as a sheep. (*Scotch.*)

"But aye keep mind to *moop* an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel'!"
Burns: Death of Poor Maillie.

Moôr (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *more;* Dut. *moor;* Ger. *mohr;* Fr. *maure,* from Gr. μαῦρος (*mauros*) = dark.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, the Mauretania of the Romans, including Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.

"How the *Moors* and Christian slaves were joined
You have not yet unfolded."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, v. 1.

Moor-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Macacus maurus, from Borneo. It is about eighteen inches in length, and of an oily black colour, whence its specific name, of which the popular name is a translation.

moôr (2), *s.* [Manx.] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or spreadiugs. (*Wharton.*)

moôr (3), * **more,** *s.* [A.S. *mór* = a moor; cogn. with Icel. *mór;* O. Dut. *maer* = mire, dirt; Dan. *mor;* O. H. Ger. *muor;* Ger. *moor.*]

1. A tract of land consisting of light soil, marshy or peaty, and overgrown with heath.

"On the moist *moors* their jarring voices hent."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

2. A tract of land on which the game is strictly preserved.

moor-ball, *s.*

Bot. (Pl.): *Conferva ægagropila*, found in a compact ball like a sponge at the bottom of fresh-water lakes. It is sometimes used as a pen-wiper.

moor-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Oxycoccus palustris.*

moor-bred, *a.* Produced or bred on moors.

"Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

moor-buzzard, *s.* The same as MARSH-HARRIER (q.v.).

moor-coal, *s.*

Geol.: A friable variety of lignite.

moor-game, *s.* Grouse, red-game.

moor-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Sesleria cærulea*, a grass with an oblong sub-secund silvery-gray panicle, found in Britain in hilly pastures, especially in limestone districts. It is six to eighteen inches high.

moor-heath, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Gypsocallis.

moor-ill, muir-ill, *s.* A disease to which cattle are subject.

moor-titling, *s.* The Stonechat (q.v.).

moôr, *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *marren*; O. Dut. *marren, maren* = to bind, to tie knots; cogn. with A.S. *merran*, whence *amerran* = to mar, to hinder.] [MAR.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To secure or fasten (a ship) in any station by means of cables and anchors or chains.

"The squadron was *moored* close to the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To fasten, to fix firmly.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be confined or secured (as a ship) by cables and anchors or chains.

"Seek the harbour where the vessels *moor*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 536.

moôr'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *moor*, v.; *-age.*] A place for mooring.

moôr'-băn̆d, *s.* [MOORPAN.]

moôr'-cŏck, moôr'-fŏwl, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *cock*, *fowl.*] The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus.* The female is called a moorhen.

* **Moôr'-ĕr-y̆,** *s.* [Eng. *Moor* (1), s.; *-ery.*] A Moorish quarter or district.

"They arose and entered the *Moorery*."—*Southey: Chronicle of the Cid*, p. 386.

* **Moôr'-ĕss,** *s.* [*Moor* (1), s.; *-ess.*] A female Moor; a Moorish woman (*Campbell: Epistle, from Algiers, to Horace Smith.*)

moôr'-grēave, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and * *greave* = a steward.] An overseer of moors or moorlands. (*Ogilvie.*)

moôr'-hĕn, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *hen.*]

1. The female of the moorcock (q.v.).

2. The gallinule or water hen, *Fulica chloropus.*

moôr'-ĭn̆g, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MOOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of securing or confining a ship by cables and anchors, chains, &c.

"There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring* of vessels."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. A sailor's bend for a cable or hawser to a bollard, post, or ring, for a ship or a flying bridge.

3. A submarine holdfast in the ground.

4. (*Pl.*): The place where a ship is moored.

"Swinging wide at her *moorings* lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

5. (*Pl.*): That by which a ship is moored or secured, as anchors, chains, &c.

mooring-block, *s.*

Naut.: A sort of cast-iron anchor, used for mooring ships to.

mooring-place, *s.*

Naut.: A place where a boat is or may be moored; a place for mooring boats.

"Ere the boat attained
Her *mooring-place*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, ix.

mooring-swivel, *s.*

Naut.: A chain over the bow, having the strength of the two cables to which it is swiveled. It enables a ship to ride from two anchors and swing without fouling.

* **moôr'-ĭsh** (1), *a.* [Eng. *moor* (3), s.; *-ish.*] Fenny, boggy, marshy; of the nature of a moor.

"*Moorish* fumes and marshes ever greene."
Spenser: Ruins of Time.

Moôr'-ĭsh (2), *a.* [Eng. *Moor* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.

¶ *Moorish Architecture:* [MUHAMMADAN ARCHITECTURE].

moôr'-land, *s.* [Eng. *moor* (3), s., and *land.*] Waste, barren land; moor.

"Autumn bade the imperial *moorlands* change
Their purples."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, viii.

moôr'-păn, moôr'-băn̆d, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *pan*, *band.*]

Geol., &c.: A band of bog-clay and iron ore at some depth beneath the surface, and constituting a stratum impervious to water.

moôr'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *stone.*]

Petrol.: A kind of Cornish granite used as a building stone.

"The third stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and sandy earth."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

moôr'-ŭk, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: *Casuarius bennettii*, found in the island of New Britain.

moôr'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Andromeda polifolia.*

* **moôr'-y̆,** *a.* [Eng. *moor* (3), s.; *-y.*] Marshy, boggy, fenny, moorish.

"A small town defended only by a *moory* situation."
—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

moôr'-y̆, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A brown cloth made in India.

moôse, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: The Abenaki Indian name of *Alces*

MOOSE.

palmatus. Called also Moose-deer. [ELK.]

moose-bird, *s.* [WHISKEY-JACK.]

moose-deer, *s.* The same as MOOSE (q.v.).

moose-wood, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Dirca palustris*; called also Leather-wood. [DIRCA.]

2. *Acer striatum*, found in America.

moose-yard, *s.* A name given to spaces in the American forests, occupied in the winter by herds of from fifteen to twenty moose-deer, which subsist upon the mosses on the trees, or by browsing the tender branches of moose-wood. [DIRCA.]

moôt, *moote, *mote, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *mótian* = to cite or summon to an assembly, from *mót* = an assembly; cogn. with Icel. *mót*; M. H. Ger. *muoz, móz.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To debate, to argue, to discuss.

2. To raise for discussion.

"Many of the questions which had been *mooted* in connection with the tenure of land."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1885.

* **II.** *Law:* To argue or plead, by way of exercise, on a supposed case. (*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiv.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To argue or plead; specif., to argue or plead by way of exercise upon a supposed case.

"The kyng com to London with lawe to *mote* in beuke."
Robert de Brunne, p. 53.

moôt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuilding:

1. A gauge ring for determining the size of treenails.

2. A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at both ends, used in block-making.

moôt (2), *s. & a.* [MOOT, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A discussion, a debate; specif., in law, a debate or discussion by way of exercise upon a supposed case.

"A *moot* was held last night in the hall of Gray's Inn on the following question."—*Times*, Nov. 8, 1876.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a debatable question; open to discussion or argument; not certain: as, a *moot* point, a *moot* case.

* **moot-book,** *s.* A book of hypothetical cases for mooting.

"Plowden's queries, or a *moot-book* of choice cases, useful for young students of the common law . . . was several times printed."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

* **moot-man,** *s.* A man who argued a supposed case in the inns of court.

* **moôt** (3), * **moote,** *s.* [MOTE (1), *s.*]

* **moot-hall, * moot-house, * moot-halle, * mote-halle, * moot-halle,** *s.* A hall of meeting; a judgment-hall.

"Thei leden Jhesu to Cayfas, in to the *moot-halle*."—*Wycliffe: John* xviii. 28.

* **moot-hill,** *s.* A hill on which public meetings were held.

* **moot-horn,** *s.* The horn or blast which summoned to a moot or court.

* **moot-house,** *s.* The same as MOOT-HALL (q.v.).

* **moôt'-a-ble, * mot-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *moot*, v.; *-able.*] Able to be mooted; fit to be mooted or discussed; debatable.

"Much after the manner of a *motable* case."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 914.

moôt'-chĭĕ, *s.* [Native name.] (See etym. & compound.)

mootchie-wood, *s.* A soft wood obtained from *Erythrina indica.*

moôt'-ĕd, *a.* [MOULTED.]

Her.: Torn up by the roots; eradicated.

moôt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *moot*, v.; *-er.*] One who moots; one who argues a moot case; a moot-man.

mŏp (1). * **map,** *s.* [Either from O. Fr. *mappe* (Lat. *mappa*) = a napkin, or Wel. *mop, mopa* = a mop; Gael. *moibeal* = a besom, a mop; Ir. *moipal* = a mop.]

1. A bundle of rags, coarse yarn, thrum, &c., secured to a long handle, and used for scrubbing.

"The water, that was employed to wash them, being thinly spread with a *mop*, would presently congeal."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 654.

2. A young girl; a moppet. (*Prov.*)

3. A fair for hiring servants. (*Prov.*)

"Many a rustic went to a statute fair or *mop*."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. i.

4. The young of any animal. (*Prov.*)

mop-board, *s.*

Carp.: A wall-board next to the floor of a room; a skirting-board.

mop-head, *s.*

1. The head of a mop.

2. A clamp for a mop-rag on the end of a handle. (*American.*)

mop-nail, *s.* A flat-headed nail, used in securing a bunch of junk or rope-ends to a handle in making a mop such as sailors use.

mop-stick, *s.*

Music: A vertical damper-rod at the end of the key in the old piano-forte movement, single action. When the key was depressed, the mop-stick was raised and the damper therewith. As the key rose, the damper fell back on to the string.

* **mŏp** (2), *s.* [Dut.] A grimace, a wry face.

"What *mops* and mows it makes! hich! how it frisketh!" *Beaum. & Fl.: Pilgrim*, iv. 2.

mŏp (I), *v.t.* [Mop (1), *s.*]

I. To rub or dry with a mop.

2. To rub roughly for the purpose of drying.

***mŏp** (2), *v.i.* [A variant of *mock* (q.v.).] [Mop (2), *s.*] To make wry faces or grimaces. [Mope, *v.*]

"Flibbertigibbet, [prince] of *mopping* and mowing."
—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 1.

mōpe, *moope, *v.i.* [Dut. *moppen* = to pout; hence the same word as *mop* (2).] To be stupid, dull, or dispirited; to be spiritless or gloomy; to be without life or animation.

"It directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister, alone, there to *mope* and moan away his life."—*Horne: Works*, vol. v., dis. 23.

mōpe, *s.* [Mope, *v.*] A stupid, spiritless person; a drone.

"They will be scoffing, insulting over their inferiours, till they have made by their humoring or gulling, *ex stulto insanum*: a *mope*, or a noddy."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 149.

***mope-eyed, *mop-eyed,** *a.* Blind of one eye; purblind, short-sighted.

"What a *mope-eyed* ass was I, I could not know her."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iii. 3.

mōped, *a.* [Mope, *v.*] Stupid, dull, mopish.

"He is bewitched, or *moped*, or his braine melted."
Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 6.

***mōpe'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *mope*; *-ful*(*l*).] Stupid, mopish.

mōp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Mope, *v.*]

mōp'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *moping*; *-ly.*] In a moping manner.

"She sits drearily stitching, absently reading, *mopingly* thinking."—*Rhoda Broughton: Second Thoughts*, ch. viii.

mōp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *mop*(*e*); *-ish.*] Moping, dull, spiritless, stupid.

"[They are] generally traduced as a sort of *mopish* and unsociable creatures." — *Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 348.

mōp'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mopish*; *-ly.*] In a mopish manner; mopingly.

"Here one *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue."—*Bp. Hall: Spirituale Bedleem*, sol. 29.

mōp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mopish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being mopish.

Mŏp'-lahs, *s. pl.* [Native name given to the sect or tribe in Malabar.] (See extract.)

"The Moplah fanatics, mentioned in the Indian telegram published in the *Times* of to-day, are Mussulmans of Arab origin, and have proved themselves troublesome fanatics for centuries. They were always hostile to the Portuguese, and have on several occasions proved themselves inimical to the English. The rising has probably occurred at Pandany, where the high priest of the *Moplahs* still resides. He claims descent from Ali and Fatima. The *Moplahs* are consequently a sect of Shiahs."—*Times*, Sept. 16, 1873.

mŏp'-pĕt, *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A rag-doll or puppet made of rags.

2. A fond term for a girl.

"A globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet!*"
Dryden: Spanish Friar, i. 1.

3. A woolly variety of dog.

4. A grimace.

"Never did old ape make pretty *moppet.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii. (Prol.)

mŏp'-sĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *Mopsus*, the name of a shepherd mentioned in the fifth eclogue of Virgil.]

Zool.: A deep-sea genus of Alcyonaria, family Gorgonidæ. The sclerobasis cousists of alternate calcareous and horny segments, from the latter of which the branching takes place. Fossil in the Eocene.

***mŏp'-sey,** *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), s.; *-sey.*]

I. The same as Moppet (q.v.).

2. An untidy woman.

***mŏp'-sī-cal,** *a.* [Prob. from *mope.*] Purblind, mope-eyed, stupid.

mō'-pŭs (1), *s.* [Mope, *s.*] A mope, a drone, a dreamer.

"I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants." *Swift: Miscellanies.*

mō-pŭs (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Money. (*Slang.*) Used in the plural form *mopusses.*

mō-quĕtte' (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A fine tapestry or Brussels carpet.

2. A species of Wilton carpet.

-mör, -möre, *suff.* [Gael.] A Celtic adjective signifying great, occurring often as a compound in the names of persons and places: as, Strath*more* = great Strath.

mör'-a (1), *s.* [Lat. = delay.]

Scots Law: A general term applicable to all undue delays in the prosecution or completion of an inchoate bargain, diligence, or the like; the legal effect of which may be to liberate the contracting parties, or to frustrate the object of the diligence. In England and Ireland the corresponding word is Lache (q.v.).

mŏr'-a (2), *s.* [Ital.] A game, still played in Italy, between two persons, one of whom raises the right hand, and suddenly throws it down with all or some of the fingers extended, the object of his oppouent being to guess the number of these extended fingers.

mör'-a (3), *s.* [Native name in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpiniеæ, tribe Dimorphandreæ. The calyx is campanulate, the petals five or six, the legumes hard and woody, with a single large seed. *Mora excelsa*, the only known species, discovered by Sir R. Schomburgk, is a majestic tree, from 130 to 150 feet high. It grows in dense forests iu Guiana and Trinidad. The wood, which is equal to the finest oak, and is used for shipbuilding, is imported into Britain.

mŏ-rā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mor*(*us*) = a mulberry; fem. pl. ad. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Morads. An order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Urticales. It consists of milky trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. Leaves often with large stipules rolled up; deciduous flowers inconspicuous, unisexual, in heads, spikes, or catkins; male flowers with calyx three to four-parted, imbricated; stamens three or four, females with three, four, or five sepals, sometimes in two rows. Ovary one-celled, with one ovule; seed with a brittle integument. It contains the Mulberries, the Figs, &c. Found in the warmer parts of the world; none are European. Some yield caoutchouc. Kuown genera eight, species 184. (*Lindley.*)

mör'-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *mor*(*us*); Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to tbe order Moraceæ.

mŏ-ræ'-a, *s.* [Named after R. Moore, a botanist of Shrewsbury.]

Bot.: A large genus of Iridaceæ. They constitute fine bulbous-rooted plants, with yellow, blue, purple, or lilac flowers. About twenty are cultivated in Britain.

mŏ-rāine', *s.* [Swiss *moraine*; Low Lat. *morena*; Ital. *mora* = a thicket, a bush, a heap of stones.]

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: The debris of rocks brought into valleys by glaciers. There is always one line of blocks on each edge of the icy stream, and often several in the middle, where they are arranged in long ridges or mounds sometimes many yards high. Tbe former are called lateral, and the latter, which are considered by Agassiz to have arisen from the confluence of tributary glaciers, medial moraines. A large portion of these rocky fragments at length reaches the end of the glacier, and here the melting ice leaves it as a huge mound, which is known as a terminal moraine.

mŏr'-al, *mor-ale, *mor-all, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *moral*, from Lat. *moralis* = relating to couduct, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = a manner, a custom; Sp. *moral*; Ital. *morale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to morality or morals; relating to right and wrong as determiued by duty: as, *moral* law, *moral* courage.

2. Acting in accordance with or governed and guided by the laws of right and wrong; virtuous.

"A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a *moral* quality."—*Edwards: On the Freedom of the Will*, pt. i., § 5.

3. Done or carried out in accordance with the laws of right and wrong.

"The song was *moral*, and so far was right."
Cowper: Table Talk, 599.

4. Sufficient for all practical purposes; such as is admitted as sufficient iu the general business of life.

"We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosaical abyss."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 5. Containing a moral; symholical, allegorical.

"A thousand *moral* paintings I can show."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

* 6. Hidden; symbolical.

"I have no *moral* meaning: I meant plain holy-thistle."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

* 7. Moralizing.

"Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

8. Not practical, but by exercise of influence or persuasion.

"Italy will on all occasions afford *moral* support to England in her Egyptiau policy."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1885.

9. Acting on the mind or feelings.

"To remain would have been to lose all the *moral* effect of victory."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. (*Prior: An Epitaph.*)

2. (*Pl.*): Conduct, bebaviour; mode of life as regards right and wrong: as, a man of very loose *morals.*

3. (*Pl.*): Moral philosophy; ethics.

4. The practical lesson inculcated or intended to be taught by anything; the doctrine inculcated in a fiction; a truth proposed.

"The *moral* ie the first husiness of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

* 5. A moralist.

"That experienst *morall* [*Socrates*]."
Breton: Fantastiques.

6. Intent, meaning.

"Benedictus! why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

* 7. A morality. [Morality, 4.]

8. A moral certainty. (*Slang.*)

9. An exact counterpart or likeness. (Prob. in this case a corruption of *model.*) (*Slang.*)

"I have seen the *moral* of my own behaviour very frequent in Englaud."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*, ch. v.

moral-evidence, *s.* Evidence sufficient to satisfy the mind, although not susceptible of rigid aud iucontrovertible demonstration.

"There was abundant *moral evidence* against these enemies of their country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

moral-insanity, *s.*

Mental Pathol.: A perversion of the natural feelings, affections, temper, habits, and moral dispositions, at first without any considerable disorder of the intellect. It may take various forms, as Andrephonomania, Pyromania, Kleptomania, Erotomania, Nymphomania, or Theomania (q.v.). It is often difficult or impossible to draw the distinction between moral insauity and ordinary criminal impulse or wickedness.

moral-law, *s.* The divinely prescribed law regarding man's moral conduct; spec., the Ten Commandments and other moral precepts of the Mosaic code, as distinguisbed from its ceremonial and judicial enactments.

moral-philosophy, *s.* The investigation of the principles of right and wrong and tbeir application to human conduct, so far as they can be discovered by the ligbt of reason. [Ethics.]

moral-sense, moral-faculty, *s.* The capacity to distinguish between what is good and bad in conduct, and to approve of the one and disapprove of the other.

¶ The term *moral sense* was first used by Shaftesbury in his *Inquiry Concerning Virtue.*

moral-theology, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: "The science of priests sitting in the confessional; the science which enables them to distinguish right from wrong, mortal sin from venial sin, counsels of perfection from strict obligations, and so to administer the Sacrament of Penance." (*Addis & Arnold.*) [Penance, Penitential-Books.] The literature of moral theology took its rise in the thirteenth century, and the science may be said to have received its definite form in the *Theologia Moralis* and the *Homo Apostolicus* of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published about the middle of the last century, for nearly all the works on the subject since theu follow the teachings of that Doctor of the Roman Church. [For the different schools of Moral Theology see Laxist, Probabilism, Probabiliorism, Rigorism, Tutiorism.]

***mŏr'-al,** *v.i.* [Moral, *a.*] To moralize.

"I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

mŏ-rale′, *s.* [Fr. *moral.*] State of the mind as regards courage, zeal, confidence, and such like: espec. of a body of men engaged in some dangerous enterprise or pursuit, as soldiers in war.

***mŏr′-ăl-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *moral; -er.*] One who moralizes.

"Come, yon are too severe a *moraler.*"—*Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.

***mŏr′-ăl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *moral; -ism.*] A moral maxim, saying, lesson, or advice; inculcation of morality.

mŏr′-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *moraliste.*]

1. One who moralizes; one who teaches or inculcates morality or moral duties; a writer on ethics.

"Pointing, the lovely *moralist* said . . .
See yonder, what a change is made."
Prior: Garland.

* 2. One who practises moral duties; a moral as distinguished from a religious person.

mŏ-răl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *moralité,* from Lat. *moralitas,* from *moralis* = moral (q.v.); Sp. *moralidad;* Ital. *moralità.*]

1. The doctrine of the moral duties of life or of men in their social character; morals, ethics.

"Moral philosophy, *morality,* ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy,* bk. i., ch. i.

2. The practice of moral duties; course of life as regards moral duties; observance of right and wrong.

"That very low standard of *morality* which was generally attained by politicians of his age and nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

3. The quality or character of an action, principle, &c., as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; the conformity of an action, principle, &c., to the true moral standard or law.

"The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle."—*South: Sermons.*

4. A kind of dramatic representation, which succeeded the mysteries or miracle plays, and in which the characters were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, mental faculties, &c., such as Charity, Sin, Death, Hope, Faith, or the like. They formed the transition between the mysteries and the masques. [Mystery (1), 4.]

mŏr-ăl-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *moraliz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act of moralizing; moral reflections.

"A book of *moralizations* upon Ovid's Metamorphoses."—*Baker: Henry V.* (an. 1422).

* 2. Explanation in a moral sense; a moral.

"It is more commendable, and also commodious, if the players haue red the *moralization* of the cheese."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour,* bk. i., ch. xxvi.

mŏr′-ăl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *moraliser,* from *moral* = moral (q.v.); Sp. *moralizar.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain or interpret in a moral sense; to deduce a moral from.

"I pray thee, *moralize* them."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 4.

2. To furnish with morals or examples; to provide with moral lessons.

"Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. i. (Introd.)

3. To render moral; to correct or improve the morals of.

4. To exemplify or illustrate the moral of.

"That which is said of the elephant, that being guiltie of his deformitie, he cannot abide to looke on his owne face in the water (but seekes for troubled and mnddy channels), we see well *moralized* in men of evill conscience."—*Bp. Hall: Med. & Vowes,* ch. ii., § 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To write or speak upon moral subjects; to make moral reflections; to philosophize.

"Here quaff'd, encircled with the joyous strain,
Oft *moralizing* sage."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 68.

mŏr′-ăl-ī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *moraliz(e); -er.*] One who moralizes; a moralist.

mŏr′-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *moral; -ly.*]

1. In a moral point of view; according to morality.

"Far superior *morally* and intellectually to Hume."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. In character, in nature, in disposition.

"The individual Celt was *morally* and physically well qualified for war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

3. According to the rules of morality; virtuously, uprightly: as, To live *morally.*

4. To all intents and purposes; virtually, practically: as, This is *morally* certain.

mŏr′-ăls, *s. pl.* [Moral, *s.*, B. 2.]

mŏ-răss′, *s.* [Dut. *moeras* = a marsh, a fen, from *moer* = mire, dirt, moor; Sw. *maras;* Ger. *morast;* Fr. *marais.*] A bog, a fen, a marsh; a tract of wet land insufficiently drained; a swamp. [Moor (1), *s.*]

"The graves of thousands of English soldiers had been dug in the pestilential *morass* of Dundalk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

morass-ore, *s.* Bog iron-ore.

* **mŏ-răss′-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *morass; -y.*] Boggy, fenny, marshy; like a morass or marsh.

"The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth."—*Pennant.*

mŏr′-ăt, *s.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.] A drink composed of honey flavoured with mulberry-juice.

"With *morat* and spiced ale."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, iii. 7.

* **mor-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *moratus,* from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = manner, habit.] Mannered, disposed, constituted.

"To see a man well *morate* so seldome applauded."—*Gaule: Mag-astro-mancer,* p. 138.

* **mŏ-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *moratio,* from *moratus,* pa. par. of *moror* = to delay.] The act of delaying, staying, or lingering; delay.

"For therein [the Northern Hemisphere, and in the apogeum] his *moration* is slower."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. x.

mŏr-ą-tōr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *moratorius* = causing delay; *moror* = to delay.] Legal title to delay making a payment which has become due.

"The merchants of Belgrade, taking advantage of the warlike rumours, have asked for a *moratorium*"—*Times,* Sept. 28, 1875.

Mŏ-rā′-vĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to Moravia.

2. Pertaining to the church of the Moravians.

"Now in the tents of grace of the meek *Moravian* Missions." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* ii. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Moravia.

2. *Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A religious sect, called at first Bohemians, and constituting a branch of the Hussites, who, when the Calixtines came to terms with the Council of Basle, in 1433, refused to subscribe the articles of agreement, and constituted themselves into a distinct body. Their tenets were evangelical. In 1522 they made advances to Luther, who partially recognized them, but they ultimately adopted Calvinistic views as to the Lord's Supper. Their discipline was very strict. They supervised the conduct of their members in their private or secular affairs, as well as in their ecclesiastical relations. They refused to bear arms. Driven by persecution, they scattered abroad, and for a time their chief settlement was at Fulnek in Moravia, whence they were called Moravian Brethren, or Moravians. On May 26, 1700, was born Nicolaus Ludwig, Count von Zinzendorf, son of the chamberlain and state minister of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. From early life the son was devoted to religion, his piety being of the mystic type. Having met with a Moravian refugee, who told him of the persecutions to which his sect was exposed in Austria, Count Zinzendorf offered him and his co-religionists an asylum on his estate. The man, whose name was David, accepted the offer, and in 1722 settled, with three other men, at a place called by Zinzendorf Herrnhut (= the Lord's guard). Under his fostering care, the sect greatly increased in strength, and were often called, from their place of settlement, Herrnhutters. Till his death, on May 9, 1760, he travelled, largely spreading their views. Small Moravian churches arose on the Continent, in England, in Ireland, and in America. Though they have never been numerous, yet in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of this, they acquired great reputation from having a larger proportion of their membership engaged in foreign missions than any Christian denomination since apostolic times. Cowper, Dr. Chalmers, and others wrote of them with high admiration. Called also the United Brethren.

Mŏ-rā′-vĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Moravian; -ism.*] The tenets or practice of the Moravian Brethren.

mor′-bĭd, *a.* [Fr. *morbide,* from Lat. *morbidus* = sickly, from *morbus* = disease; Ital. & Sp. *morbido.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Diseased; not healthy, not sound; sickly, unhealthy.

"Of *morbid* hue his features, eunk and sad."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 79.

2. Pertaining or relating to disease: as, *morbid* anatomy.

* **II.** *Paint.:* A term used of corpulence very strongly expressed. (*Bailey.*)

mor-bĭd-ĕzz′-ą (zz as ts), *s.* [Ital.]

Paint.: A term applied to the colouring of the flesh, to express the peculiar delicacy and softness seen in nature.

mor-bĭd′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *morbid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being morbid; disease, unhealthiness.

mor′-bĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *morbid; -ly.*] In a morbid manner; in a way to indicate the existence of physical or mental disease.

"As *morbidly* jealous of all superior authority, and as fond of haranguing, as he had been four years before."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

mor′-bĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *morbid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being morbid; morbidity.

† **mor-bĭf′-ĭc,** * **mŏr-bĭf′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Fr. *morbifique,* from Lat. *morbus* = disease, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] Causing disease; producing a diseased or sickly state.

"The vessels whereby the *morbifical* matter is derived unto this membrane."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

mor-bĭl′-lĭ-form, mor-bĭl′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *morbilli* = measles, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Pathol.: Resembling measles; an epithet descriptive of (1) the mulberry-typhus rash [Typhus]; (2) a similar eruption in smallpox. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.,* i. 247, ii. 662.)

* **mor-bĭl′-loŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *morbilleux,* from Low Lat. *morbilli* = the measles; dimin. from Lat. *morbus* = disease.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of or resembling the measles; measly.

* **mor′-bōse,** *a.* [Lat. *morbosus,* from *morbus* = disease.] Proceeding from disease; morbid, diseased, unhealthy.

"Malpighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumours and excrescences of plants."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

* **mor-bŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Morbose.] The quality or state of being morbose or diseased.

"Some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xviii.

mor′-bŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Disease; as, *Morbus Brightii,* Bright's disease; *Morbus cæruleus,* the same as Cyanosis; *Cholera morbus,* the cholera (q.v.).

mor′-ċeau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr.] A small piece, a morsel, a bit; specif., in music, applied to a short piece or composition of an unpretending character.

mor-ċhĕl′-ą, *s.* [From Ger. *morchel* = the morel.]

Bot.: Morel; a genus of ascomycetous Fungi, sub-order Elvellacei. They have a pilciform receptacle, with a ribbed and lacunose hymenium on the upper side, bearing asci. *Morchella esculenta* is the Morel (q.v.). *M. semilibera,* found in Cashmere and elsewhere, is eaten in India.

mor-dā′-ċĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting; *mordeo* = to bite.]

Ichthy.: A genus of cyclostomatous fishes, family Petromyzontidæ (q.v.). Dorsal fins two, the posterior continuous with the caudal. Maxillary dentition in two triangular groups, each with three conical acute cusps; two pairs of serrated lingual teeth. One species known, *Mordacia mordax,* from the coasts of Chili and Tasmania. It is sometimes provided with a gular sac, the physiological function of which is unknown. (*Günther.*)

* **mor-dā′-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting; *mordeo* = to bite.]

1. Biting, sharp, acrid.

"Not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning."—*Evelyn: Terra,* p. 80.

2. Sarcastic.

***mor-dā'-cious-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mordacious; -ly.*]

1. In a biting or burning manner; acridly, bitingly.

2. Sarcastically

***mor-dăç'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *mordacité*; from Lat. *mordacitātem*; accus. of *mordacitas*, from *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = bitiug.] The quality of being sharp, biting, or acrid; acridity.

"The young seedling leaves and roots, raised on the monthly hot-bed, almost the whole year round, affording a very grateful *mordacity*."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

mor'-dant, * mor-daunt, * mour-dant, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mordeo* = to bite.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Biting, gnawing.

"As if in apprehension of *mordant* pain."—*G. Meredith. Beauchamp's Career*, vol. iii., ch. xii.

*2. Sarcastic, biting, sharp.

3. Having the quality of fixing colours.

B. *As substantive:*

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* The tongue of a buckle.

The *mourdant* wrought in noble gise."
Romaunt of the Rose.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): A term applied in dyeing to certain metallic oxides and salts used for fixiug colours on fabrics such as cotton and linen, for which they have little or no affinity. Mordants are usually applied to, or printed on the fabric before the colour is added, but they are sometimes combined with it, in which case the colour is termed a lake. Salts of tin and alumina are commonly employed for bright, and oxide of iron for dark colours.

2. *Gilding:* A sticky substance to cause gold-leaf to adhere to an object.

mor'-dant, *v.t.* [Mordant, *a.*] To fix the colour in by means of a mordant; to supply or imbue with a mordant.

mor'-dant-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *mordant; -ly.*] In a mordant manner; after the manner of a mordant.

***mor-daunt,** *s.* [Mordant.]

mor-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *mordeo* = to bite. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mordellidæ. Antennæ of the same thickness throughout, slightly serrated in the males. The extremity ends in an ovipositor. The species are very active, flying with great velocity. Two species, *Mordella fasciata*, and *M. aculeata* are British.

mor-dĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mordell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, tribe Heteromera. The species are generally small, gibbous, or humped, their longitudinal section exhibiting the segment of a circle. In some the elytra are attenuated and abbreviated. Numerous in Europe.

mor'-dĕn-ite, *s.* [From Morden, Nova Scotia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of the Zeolite group, occurring in more or less hemispherical groups of diverging fibres. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·08; lustre, silky; colour, white, sometimes pinkish. Compos.: silica, 66·92; alumina, 12·66; lime, 4·59; soda, 2·54; water, 13·29 = 100.

mor-dĕn'-tê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A beat, a tnrn, a passing shake.

***mor'-dĭ-can-çỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *mordican(t); -cy.*] The quality of being mordicant; a biting quality or nature.

"The *mordicancy* thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar very clean."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*, p. 135.

***mor'-dĭ-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *mordicans*; pr. par. of *mordico* = to bite, to sting; *mordeo* = to bite; Fr. *mordicant.*] Biting, sharp, acrid.

"Mustard, exceedingly hot and *mordicant*, not only in the seed but leaf also."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*, p. 133.

***mor-dĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mordicatio*, from *mordicatus*, pa. par. of *mordico* = to bite.] The act of corroding; corrosion.

"Without any *mordication* or acrimony."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 692.

*** mor'-dĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *mordicatus*, pa. par. of *mordico* = to bite.] Biting, sharp.

"Carrying with them a *mordicative* quality which doth bite."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 774.

*** mordre,** *s.* [Murder.]

-more, *suff.* [-Mor.]

more, * mo, * moe, * moo, * moore, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *má* = more, *mára* = greater, larger; cogu. with Ger. *mehr* = more; Goth. *mais*; Lat. *magis* = more; Gr. μέγας (*megas*) = great; Icel. *meiri* = greater; Goth. *maiza.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Greater in quantity, extent, degree, &c.; in greater quantity; in greater degree. (Used with singular nouns.)

"And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the *more* part advised to depart thence also."—*Acts* xxvii. 12.

2. Greater in number; in greater numbers. (Used with plural nouns.)

3. Additional; in addition to a former number or quantity.

"Two or three lords and ladies *more*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In or to a greater degree, extent, or quantity.

"None that I *more* love than myself."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

¶ *More* is used with adjectives and adverbs to form the comparative degree, and is equivalent in force and meaning to the comparative suffix *-er*. *More* is generally used with all adjectives and adverbs of more than two syllables, but it is also sometimes used with those of one or two syllables. Double comparatives, such as *more mightier*, *more braver*, &c., occur in writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

2. In addition, further, besides, again. (Qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *once*, *twice*, *never*, &c.)

"And, to the desert led,
Was to be seen no *more*."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xx.

¶ (1) *To be no more:* To be dead.

"Cassius *is no more*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

(2) *More and more:* With continued increase.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A greater quantity, amount, number, or degree.

"[They] gathered some *more*, some less."—*Exodus* xvi. 17.

2. Something further or in addition; an additional quantity.

* 3. Persons of rank, position, or importance; the great.

"The *more* and less came in with cap and knee."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 3.

*** more (1),** *v.t.* [More, *a.*] To make more or greater.

"What he will make more, he *moreth*."
Gower: C. A., viii.

*** more (2),** *v.t.* [More (2), *s.*] To root up.

"They morede echone vp, that there ne beleuede non That ech tre were vp *mored* that it ne sprongе namore there."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 499.

more (1), *s.* [Moor (1), *s.*]

1. A moor.

2. A hill.

more (2), *s.* [O. Dut.] A root.

"Bi *moren* and bi roten."
Layamon, 31,385.

mŏ-reën', *s.* [Mohair, Moire.]

Fabric: A stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

"The gaudy, buff-coloured trumpery *moreen*."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers*, ch. v.

mŏr'-el, (1), *s.* [Morello.]

mŏ-rĕl' (2), **mŏ-rĕlle',** *s.* [Fr. *morel* = nightshade.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* morel): *Morchella esculenta*, an edible fungus. It has a pale-brown pileus, deeply pitted all over, with raised anastomosing lines between the depressions. It grows in orchards, woods, and forests, especially, according to the common German belief, where fires have taken place. It has an agreeable smell and taste. It is used when fresh stewed or stuffed with forcemeat, or when dry as an ingredient in some sauces.

2. (*Of the two forms*): *Solanum nigrum.* Called also Petty Morel, the Great Morel being *Atropa Belladonna.*

more'-land, *s.* [Moorland.]

mŏ-rē'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Pythonidæ. *Morelia argus*, and *M. variegata* are the Diamond and Carpet snakes of Australia, perhaps only varieties of the same species.

mŏ-rĕlle', *s.* [Morel, (2).]

mŏ-rĕl'-lō, mŏr'-el, *s.* [Ital. = dark-coloured.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red or black skin; the flesh is a deep purplish red, tender, juicy, and acid. It is commonly cultivated in Great Britain.

mŏr-ĕn'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Dying away. A direction that the sounds of voices or instruments are to be gradually softened, and the pace slackened.

*** more'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *more*, a.; *-ness.*] Greatness.

"*Moreness* of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*."—*Wycliffe: Letter* (in *Life by Lewis*, p. 284).

mŏ-rē'-nŏ-site, *s.* [Named after Señor Moreno; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A greenish-white to apple-green mineral, occurring as an efflorescence, but sometimes fibrous or in acicular crystals. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·004; lustre, vitreous; soluble, with a metallic, astringent taste. Compos.; sulphuric acid, 28·5; oxide of nickel, 26·7; water, 44·8 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $NiOSO_3 + 7$ HO. Occurs in association with nickel ores, of which it is an alteration product.

more-ō'-vĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *more*, a., and *over.*] Besides, in addition, furthermore, over and above, also, likewise.

"*Moreover* David and the captains of the host separated to the service of the sons of Asaph."—*1 Chron.* xxv. 1.

more'-pŏrk, *s.* [See def.] A popular name for *Podargus strigoides.*

"A *morepork* was chanting his monotonous cry."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxi.

*** mŏ-rĕsk',** *a.* [Moresque.]

moreş'-nĕt-ite, *s.* [Named after Moresnet, Belgium, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of various shades of green, occurring associated with calamine. Characters of the purest variety: hardness, 2·5; fracture, conchoidal; streak, white. Compos.: silica, 30·31; alumina, 13·68; protoxide of iron, 0·27; protoxide of nickel, 1·14; protoxide of zinc, 43·41; water, 11·37 = 100·18.

mŏ-rĕsque' (que as k), *a. & s.* [Fr., from Ital. *moresco*, from *moro*; Lat. *maurus* = a moor.] [Moor (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* In the manner or style of the Moors; Moorish.

B. *As subst.:* A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces. Though named after the Moors it really was the invention of Byzantine Greeks.

*** moresque-dance,** *s.* A morris-dance (q.v.).

*** mor-foun-der, * mor-foun-dre,** *v.t.* [O. Fr.] To affect with a cold.

"They and theyr horses, after theyr trauayle all the daye in the hote sone, shall be *morfoundred* or they be ware."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ch. lxxx.

Morgagni (as Mor-găn'-yĭ), *s.* [Named from Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682–1771), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Padua.] (See compound.)

Morgagni's-humour, *s.*

Anat.: The outermost layers of the anterior face of the crystalline lens.

mor-gan-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *morganatica*, from Ger. *morgen* = morning, an abbreviation from M. H. Ger. *morgengabe* = morning-gift, the gift which, according to the old usage, a husband used to make to his wife on the morning after the marriage-night.] A term used with reference to a matrimonial alliance between a man of the blood royal (or in Germany of high nobility) and a woman of inferior rank. Such marriages are also called Left-handed Marriages, from the fact that in the marriage ceremony the left hand is given instead of the right. The children of such a marriage are legitimate, but do not inherit the rank or possessions of their father.

"A *morganatic* marriage is a marriage between a member of a reigning or mediatised family and one not of a reigning or mediatised family."—*Notes & Queries* (2nd ser.), vi. 237.

*** mor-gan-ăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *morganatic; -al.*] The same as Morganatic (q.v.).

mor-gan-ăt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *morganatical*; *-ly.*] In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

mŏr'-gāy, *s.* [Wel. *morgi* = a dog-fish; from *môr* = the sea, and *ci* = a dog.]

Ichthy.: According to Yarrell, the name given in Scotland to a small spotted shark or dog-fish, *Scyllium canicula* (Cuv.); Couch considers it the same as *Squalus canicula* (Linn.), *Catulus major* (Willoughby & Ray.), *S. catulus* (Flem.), *S. stellaris* (Yarrell), and calls it the Nurse-hound, Bounce, or Cat-fish. It is four or five feet long, the head depressed, blunt, and rounded; the body lengthened behind, with the tail in the same straight line; colour dusky red with numerous dark spots, the lower parts white. It seeks its prey, consisting chiefly of crustaceans, at the bottom of the water on rough and rocky ground. (*Couch: British Fishes*, i. 11, &c.)

mŏr'-glāy, *s.* [Celt. *mor* = great, and Eng. *glaive* (q.v.).] A two-handed sword; a claymore (q.v.).

morgue, *s.* [Fr.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order that they may be recognized and claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

mōr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μῶρος (*mōros*) = foolish.]

Med.: Foolishness, fatuity.

mŏr'-ĭ-bŭnd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *moribundus*, from *morior* = to die.]

A. *As adj.:* In a dying state; doomed to a very speedy death or dissolution.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is apparently doomed to a very speedy death; one in a dying condition.

mōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mor(us)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Morus tinctoria.*

moric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{14}O_9{\cdot}H_2O$. An acid found in the aqueous extract of old fustic, *Morus tinctoria.* It crystallizes in needles mostly grouped in tufts, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions having a deep yellow colour. The barium salt, $3C_{18}H_{13}BaO_9{\cdot}C_{18}H_{14}O_9{\cdot}H_2O$, is a reddish-brown powder, produced by boiling moric acid with recently precipitated baric carbonate. Morate of calcium exists ready-formed in fustic. It is deposited from its alcoholic solution in yellowish crystals, which lose their water at 100°.

* **mor-ice,** *s.* [Morris.]

* **mŏ-rĭğ'-ĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *morigeratus*, pa. par. of *morigeror* = to comply: *mos* (genit. *moris*) = the temper, disposition, and *gero* = to manage; Ital. *morigerare*; Sp. *morigerar.*] Compliant, obedient.

"Than the armies that went fro Rome, were as well disciplined and *morigerate*, as the schooles of the philosophiers, that were in Grece."—*Golden Boke*, let. 2.

* **mŏ-rĭğ-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *a.* [Morigerate.] Compliance, obedience.

"Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, bk. i.

* **mŏ-rĭğ'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *morigerus*, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = temper, manners, and *gero* = to manage.] Obedient, obsequious.

mŏr'-il, *s.* [Morel, (2).]

mŏ-rĭl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *morille* = a mushroom, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a moril; resembling a moril.

Mŏr'-ĭn, *s.* [General Arthur Jules, Director of the Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers of Paris.] (See compound and etym.)

Morin's apparatus, Morin's machine, *s.*

Mech.: An apparatus or a machine to demonstrate experimentally the laws of falling bodies. A descending weight causes a cylinder to revolve around its axis with a velocity proportioned to that of the descending weight. A pencil attached to the cylinder records the result, showing that a falling body descends with velocity proportioned to the squares of the time.

mō-rĭn'-dą, *s.* [Altered from Lat. *Morus indica* = Indian mulberry, because of its country and the shape of its fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardidæ. The bark of *Morinda Royoc* is a febrifuge. *M. citrifolia* is sometimes called the Indian mulberry; it is wild or cultivated in India and Ceylon. The typical variety, supposed to be wild in Malacca, furnishes various dyes, from reddish yellow to dark brown; the variety *M. elliptica* yields a scarlet dye, and *M. angustifolia* a good yellow. *M. tinctoria* is also a dye plant, and the green fruits are eaten by the Hindoos in their curries.

mō-rĭn'-dĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *morind(a)*; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{30}O_{15}$. A yellow colouring matter, extracted from the root of *Morinda citrifolia* by boiling alcohol. It forms crystals having a fine yellow colour and satin lustre, very soluble in boiling alcohol and water, but insoluble in ether. It is used in the East Indies as a dyeing material. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, morindin is converted into an impure alizarin.

mō-rĭn'-dōne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *morind(in)*; suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: A name given by Anderson to the yellowish-red crystals formed when morindin is heated in a close vessel. These crystals are now proved to be alizarin.

mōr'-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *mor(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_8$. A crystalline body obtained from the boiling aqueous extract of fustic. It forms yellow needle-shaped crystals, difficultly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ammonia. Sodium amalgam converts it into phloroglucin.

mŏr'-ĭ-nĕl, *s.* [Gr. μῶρος (*mōros*) = stupid, foolish.] The dotterel, *Charadrius morinellus*, from its supposed stupidity.

mŏ-rĭn'-gą, *s.* [From *muringo*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Moringaceæ (q.v.). The fruits are long, whip-like beans. The root of *Moringa pterygosperma* tastes like horse-radish, and has a pungent odour. The leaves, flowers, and young seed-vessels are eaten by the natives of India in their curries. The seeds are the Ben nuts which furnish the Oil of Ben (q.v.). The plant is used by the Hindoos as a stimulant and as a rubefacient. It is used by Indian calico-printers. The bark yields a coarse fibre from which mats, paper, or cordage may be prepared. *M. aptera*, a native of India, long naturalised in the West Indies, also yields ben-oil. The unripe fruits of *M. concanensis* are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

mō-rĭn-gā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moring(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Moringads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of trees with doubly or triply pinnate leaves, the leaflets of which easily drop off. The stipules are thin, deciduous and curled. The flowers, which are white, are irregular, in loose panicles. Sepals five, petaloid, the petals five, unequal, the uppermost ascending. Stamens, eight or ten, arising from the top of a fleshy disc inside the calyx, four sometimes sterile; ovary stalked, superior, one-celled, with three parietal placentæ, ultimately becoming a pod-like capsule with many seeds; sometimes winged, buried in the fungous substance of the valves. Found in the East Indies and Arabia. One known genus with four species.

mō-rĭn'-gă, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *moring(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The name given by Lindley to the order Moringaceæ (q.v.).

mō-rĭn'-ğĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *moring(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

moringic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{28}O_2$. A colourless oily acid, homologous with oleic-acid, obtained by the saponification of the oil of ben. It has a mawkish taste, a faint odour, and a density of ·908. It is very soluble in alcohol, solidifies at 0°, and is decomposed by heating with sulphuric acid. [Morinoa.]

mŏ-rĭn'-gu-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Latinised from native name (?).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Murænidæ (q.v.). Body cylindrical and scaleless; trunk much longer than tail. Pectorals none, or small; vertical fins little developed, limited to tail. Gill-openings narrow, inferior. Six species, from fresh water, brackish water, and the coasts of India to Fiji. (*Günther.*)

mōr-ĭn-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mor(us)*; suff. *-in*, and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from *Morus tinctoria.* [Fustic.]

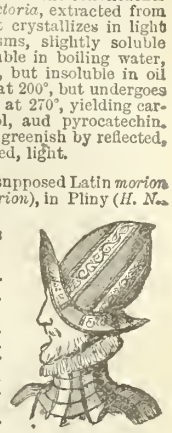
morintannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}O_6$. One of the constituents of old fustic, *Morus tinctoria*, extracted from it by boiling water. It crystallizes in light yellow microscopic prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether, but insoluble in oil of turpentine. It melts at 200°, but undergoes complete decomposition at 270°, yielding carbonic anhydride, phenol, and pyrocatechin. Its ethereal solution is greenish by reflected, and brown by transmitted, light.

mŏr'-ĭ-ŏn (1), *s.* [From a supposed Latin *morion* (a misreading of *mormorion*), in Pliny (*H. N.*, xxxvii. 10, 63).

Min.: The same as Smoky-quartz (q.v.).

* **mŏr'-ĭ-ŏn** (2), * **mŏr'-ĭ-an,** * **mŭr'-rĭ-ōn,** *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *morrion*, from *morra* = the crown of the head, *moron* = a hillock; Ital. *morione*; *Port. morrillo.*] A kind of helmet or steel head-piece, shaped like a hat, and having no beaver or visor. It was introduced into England about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is often surmounted with a crest or comb.



MORION.

"With musquet, pike, and *morion*,
To welcome noble Marmion."
Scott: Marmion, i. 9.

* **Mŏ-rĭs'-cō, Mŏ-rĭsk',** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *Morisco* = Moorish, from *Moro* = a Moor.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An old name for the Moorish population of Spain.
2. The language of the Moors of Spain.
3. The Morris-dance (q.v.).
4. A dancer of a Morris-dance.

"I have seen him
Caper upright like a wild *Morisco*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

5. The style of architecture or ornamentation known also as Moresque or Arabesque.

B. *As adj.:* Moresque.

Mŏr-ĭ-sō'-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the sect founded by the Rev. James Morison.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of the Rev. James Morison, founder of the Evangelical Union (q.v.).

Mŏr-ĭ-sō'-nĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Morisonian*; *-ism.*]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The tenets of the Morisonians or members of the Evangelical Union (q.v.).

* **mor'-kĭn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Icel. *morkina* = putrid, *morkna* = to be putrid; cf. *morling*, *mortling.*] An animal that has died from disease or accident.

"Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?"
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 6.

* **mor-land,** * **more-land,** *s.* [Moorland.]

mŏr'-lĭng, mŏrt'-lĭng, *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead; Eng. dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

1. A morkin (q.v.).
2. Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

mor'-maer (ae as a), *s.* [Gael. *mor* = great, and *maer* = a steward.] A steward of the royal lands under the great or high steward. [Steward, *s.*, ¶.]

* **mor'-mal,** * **mar-mole,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *mortmal*, from Low Lat. *malum mortuum* = an old or deadly sore.]

A. *As subst.:* A cancer, a gangrene, a bad sore.

"On his shinne a *mormal* hadde he."
Chaucer: C. T., 338.

B. *As adj.:* Dangerous, bad, grievous.

***mor'-mō,** *s.* [Gr. *μορμώ* (*mormō*), *μορμών* (*mormōn*) = a bugbear, a monster used by nurses to frighten children.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bugbear.

"To have lavished our constancy, courage, conscience and all, in Indian sacrifice to a sprite or *mormo*."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 577.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Moths, tribe Noctuina. *Mormo maura* is a dark gray moth with blackish bands, which often flies into houses on summer evenings.

mor-mŏl'-ŷ-çĕ, *s.* [Gr. *μορμολύκειον* (*mormolukeion*) = a bugbear, a hobgoblin.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ (q.v.), from the Malayan peninsula and the adjacent islands, with three, or perhaps four, species. The best known is *Mormolyce phyllodes*, which has the side borders of the wing-cases greatly expanded and abnormally prolonged in a curve. It probably preys on larvæ and pupæ of insects infesting the boleti with which damp bark is generally covered.

mor'-mŏn (1), *s.* [Mormo.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcidæ, sub-family Alcinæ. The bill is short and very high, the culmen strongly arched, the lip hooked, the wings and tail very short, the former fitted for flight. *Mormon fratercula* is the Common Puffin.

Mor'-mŏn (2), *s.* [Named from a mythic personage, Mormon, who, according to Joseph Smith, led a Jewish immigration into America in early times.]

Ecclesiol., Church & Civil Hist. (*Pl.*):

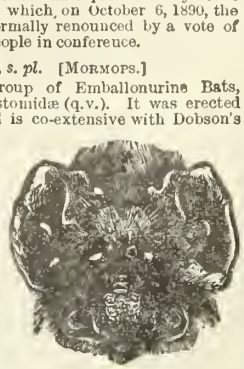
The popular name for the members of a religious body calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-day Saints," or more briefly, the Latter-day Saints. Their founder was Joseph Smith, a farmer's son, born in Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, Dec. 25, 1805. He asserted that on Sept. 21, 1823, as he was praying, a supernatural light shone in his room, and an angel appearing made revelations to him, and next day gave him certain engraved plates, with an instrument called the Urim and Thummim (cf. Exod. xxviii., 30; Lev. viii. 8), by the aid of which he translated them, publishing the result in 1830 as the Book of Mormon. On this, the Rev. Mr. Spalding, a Presbyterian preacher, declared that, having some time before written a work of fiction which no publisher could be induced to print, his rejected "copy" had been lost or stolen, and had reappeared as the angelically revealed Book of Mormon. To silence Spalding, both the faithful and the unbelievers clamoured for a sight of the plates. After eight of the former had obtained a look at them, Smith asserted that he had handed them over to the custody of an angel, and they were seen no more. On April 6, 1830, the first Mormon church was founded in the town of Manchester, in Ontario County, New York State. Others followed in quick succession. Persecution driving the Mormons from place to place, in 1839 they commenced to build a city. This was called Nauvoo, and was adorned with a fine temple. On June 24, 1844, Smith was arrested and imprisoned in Carthage State jail on a charge of treason and sedition; and on the 27th, he and his brother Hyram were shot dead by a brutal mob which broke into the jail. Brigham Young was appointed to succeed him as prophet and revelator. In 1847 he removed with many Mormons to a secluded valley called that of the Salt Lake, then Mexican Territory, but afterwards ceded to the United States. The industry of the Mormons soon made it like a garden; but when it was found to be exactly on the route to the Californian gold-diggings it ceased to be secluded. On Oct. 17, 1874, Brigham Young was convicted by the United States' Divorce Court of polygamy and imprisoned; and on Jan. 26, 1877, John O. Lee, a Mormon bishop, was executed for participation in a cold-blooded massacre of a caravan of immigrants nineteen years before.

Mor'-mŏn ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Mormon; -ism.*]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The tenets or practice of the Mormons (q.v.). They believe in the Bible and the Book of Mormon. They hold the doctrine of the Trinity, the atonement, baptism by immersion, the Second Advent, and the restoration of Israel; they deny original sin. They recognise Joseph Smith and his successors as prophets and revelators; they claim for some of their number miraculous gifts. Polygamy was considered lawful and largely practiced until prohibited by act of Congress, after which, on October 6, 1890, the practice was formally renounced by a vote of the Mormon people in conference.

mor'-mō-pēş, *s. pl.* [Mormops.]

Zool.: A group of Emballonurine Bats, family Phyllostomidæ (q.v.). It was erected by Peters, and is co-extensive with Dobson's sub-family Lobostominæ.



MORMOPS.

mor'-mŏps, *s.* [Gr. *μορμώ* (*mormō*) = a bugbear, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the face, the countenance. [Mormo.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group Mormopes (q.v.), from South America and the West Indies. It is most grotesque in appearance, and was never rivalled by the most ingenious inventor of pantomime masks. There are two species; the best known is *Mormops Blainvillii* (Blainville's Bat). Nothing is recorded as to its habits, but it is probably nocturnal.

mor-mȳr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mormyr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes characteristic of the freshwater fauna of tropical Africa. Body and tail scaly, head scaleless; no barbels. No adipose fin or pseudobranchiæ; gill-openings reduced to a small slit. Two genera, Mormyrus and Gymnarchus.

mor'-mȳr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μορμύρος* (*mormuros*) = a kind of sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Mormyridæ (q.v.). There are two sub-genera, Mormyrops and Hyperopisus; and fifty-one species are known of which eleven occur in the Nile. Some attain a length of from three or four feet; others remain small. The flesh is said to be excellent eating. *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus* was venerated by the ancient Egyptians (*Juvenal*, xv. 7), and frequently occurs in emblematic inscriptions. On each side the tail in this genus there is an oblong capsule, with numerous compartments, and containing a gelatinous substance. It has no electric functions, but evidently represents a transitional condition from muscular substance to an electric organ. The extent of the dorsal and anal fins varies greatly; in some species the snout is short and obtuse, in others long and decurved, with or without appendage.

morn (1), ***morne** (1), *s.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *morwen* = morning, from A.S. *morgen.*] The first or early part of the day; the morning. (It is only used in poetry.) [Morning.]

*** morne** (2), *s.* [Fr. *morne* = dull, because a lance so treated has a dull appearance as compared with one bright and sharpened for actual service.] The head of a tilting-lance, having its point rebated or turned back, so as not to cause injury to the opponent.

morne, mor-ine, *a.* [Morne (2).]

Her.: A term applied to a lion rampant when depicted on coat-armour with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

morn'-ĭng, *morn-yng, *mor-wen-ing, *s.* & *a.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *morwening* = morning, from A.S. *morgen* = morning: cogn. with Dut. *morgen*; Icel. *morginn, morgunn*; Dan. *morgen*; Sw. *morgon*; Ger. *morgen*; Goth. *maurgins.* "*Morning* means properly a dawning or a becoming morn; formed with the substantival (not participial) suffix *-ing* (A.S. *-ung*), from Mid. Eng. *morwen*; A.S. *morgen.*" (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve noon. Thus we speak of one, two, three, &c., o'clock in the morning. In a more limited sense, morning is used for the time extending from sunrise to breakfast, and amongst people of fashion and business men for the whole time up to the hour of dining.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The early part; the first part: as, *the morning of life.*

2. A morning dram or draught. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the morning or the early part of the day: as, *morning* dew, *morning* service, &c.

*** morning-gift,** *s.* A translation of the Ger. *morgengabe* = the gift given by a husband to his wife on the morning after the marriage-day.

morning-glory, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Ipomæa and Pharbitis, convolvulaceous genera.

morning-gown, *s.* A gown worn in the morning.

"Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early."—*Addison.*

*** morning-land,** *s.* The East, as the point where the sun rises. (Cf. Ger. *morgenland.*)

"Where through the sands of *morning-land*
The camel bears his spice."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys, xxxi.

morning-star, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* The planet Venus when it is visible in the morning.

"The *morning-star* that guides
The starry flock." *Milton: P. L.*, v.

2. *Old Arm.:* A weapon used in ancient times, and as late as by the train-bands of London in the time of Henry VIII. It consists of a ball with spikes, united by a chain to a staff. Called also Holy-water Sprinkler.

¶ *Morning Star of the Reformation:* John Wycliffe (A.D. 1324 (?) to 1384.).

*** morning-stead, * morning-sted,** *s.* Morning. (*Sylvester: Maiden's Blush*, 1,176.)

morning-tide, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Morning-time; the morning; the early part of the day.

2. *Fig.:* The morning; the early or first part.

morn'-īte, mourn'-īte (**u** silent), *s.* [Named after Morne or Mourne, co. Antrim; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Labradorite (q.v.).

*** morn'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *morn; -ly.*] In the morning. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 327.)

mŏr'-ō, *s.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.]

Med.: A small abscess resembling a mulberry.

Mŏ-rŏc'-cạn, *a.* [Eng. *Morocc(o); -an.*] Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants.

mŏ-rŏc'-cō, *s.* [Named from Morocco in North Africa, whither the Saracens, on their expulsion from Spain, carried with them their art of preparing leather; Fr. *maroquin.*] A fancy leather tanned with sumach and dyed. Used for bookbinding, ladies' shoes, upholstering furniture, cushions, &c. True morocco leather is prepared from goat-skins, but sheep-skins are extensively used in the preparation of an inferior quality. The coast of Barbary yet yields a large supply of goat-skins for the manufacturers of France and England. For some centuries the principal supply was from the Levant, which still yields a large quantity of goat-skins and morocco leather.

*** mŏr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ạl-lȳ,** *adv.* [As if from an Eng. *morological*, with suff. *-ly.*] In the way of morology.

"*Morologically* speaking, the production is no richer or sillier."—*Lord Strangford: Letters & Papers*, p. 164.

*** mŏ-rŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *μωρολογία* (*mōrologia*), from *μῶρος* (*mōros*) = foolish, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = speech.] Foolish talk; folly, nonsense.

mō-rōne', *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.]

A. *As subst.:* The colour of the unripe mulberry; a deep crimson colour.

B. *As adj.:* Of a deep crimson colour.

mor-ŏn-ō'-bĕ-ạ, *s.* [From *moronobo*, the native name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Moronobeæ (q.v.). *Moronobea coccinea* is said by some to furnish Hog gum (q.v.).

mor-ŏn-ō'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moronob(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Clusiaceæ.

mŏr-ō-nō'-līte, *s.* [Gr. *μῶρον* (*mōron*) = the mulberry, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of the mineral species Jarosite (q.v.), occurring in concretionary or mulberry-like forms, and containing somewhat less alkali. Found at Monroe, Orange Co., New York.

mŏr-ō-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moropus*, genit. *moropod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Edentata, found in the Miocene of the North American Pacific coast.

mŏr'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μωρός* (*mōros*) = dull, sluggish, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Moropodidæ (q.v.), with two species.

mŏr-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μωρός* (*mōros*) = dull, sluggish, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*), *σαῦρα* (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Deinosauria, suborder Sauropoda. Found in the Jurassic rocks of North America.

mō-rōse', *a.* [Lat. *morosus* = self-willed, obstinate, peevish, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = habit, manner, self-will, moroseness; Fr. *morose;* Ital. & Sp. *moroso.*]

1. Peevish, sullen, austere; sour in temper; surly, ill-humoured.

"The forementioned cattle . . . . will not fail to proclaim him a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. Characterized by peevishness or sullenness.

"His learning produced not a *morose* self-complacency, but a lovely affability."—*Horne: Works*, vol. iv., dis. 26.

* 3. Morbidly brooding over and indulging in evil, and especially in impure thoughts.

morose-delectation, *s.*

Moral Theol.: A term used by Roman theologians to denote pleasure taken in the remembrance of sins committed against purity.

mō-rōse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *morose; -ly.*] In a morose manner; sullenly, gruffly, peevishly.

"Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age."—*Government of the Tongue.*

mō-rōse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *morose; -ness.*] The quality or state of being morose; peevishness, sullenness.

"Many . . . . have . . . . chosen retirement, not out of any *moroseness* of temper or misanthropy."—*Horne: Works; On St. John the Baptist*, vol. vi.

mō-rō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μῶρος* (*mōros*) = foolish.]

Med.: Foolishness, folly, fatuity, idiocy.

* **mō-rŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *morosité*, from Lat. *morositas.*] Moroseness, peevishness, sullenness.

"With silent *morosity* he hands her into her victoria."—*Rhoda Broughton: Second Thoughts*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

* **mŏr'-ō-sŏph,** *s.* [Gr. *μῶρος* (*mōros*) = foolish, and *σοφός* (*sophos*) = wise. Cf. Sophomore.] A learned or philosophical fool.

* **mō-rō'-sŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *morosus* = morose (q.v.).] Morose, peevish, sullen.

"Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosus* desires."—*Selden: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 201.

* **morowe,** * **morwe,** *s.* [Morrow.]

* **morowe-tide,** * **morwe-tide,** *s.* Morning, morrow.

"Whanne the *morowetide* was come, alle the princis and prestis and the eldere men of the puple token counseil agens Jhesus."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii.

mō-rŏx'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *morochites* = a precious stone of the colour of a leek. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xxxvii. 10, 63.)]

Min.: A name given by Abildgaard to a green Apatite (q.v.), from Arendal, Norway.

mŏr-ŏx-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *mor(us); Eng. ox(at)yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from the mulberry-tree.

moroxylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile crystalline acid, said by Klaproth to exist as a calcium salt in the stems of the mulberry tree (*Morus alba*). Landerer found the same calcium salt in the gum which exudes from mulberry stems.

mŏr-phē'-ăn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Morpheus, the god of sleep.

* **mŏr-phĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Morpheus.] Pertaining to sleep, sleepy. (*Miss Burney: Camilla*, bk. ii., ch. iv.)

mor'-phē-tîne, *s.* [Morphia.]

Chem.: A body produced by boiling morphine with dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead. It is a brown, amorphous, slightly bitter substance, and is soluble in water, but sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Mor'-phĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Morpheus*, from Gr. Μορφεύς (*Morpheus*) = the son of Sleep, and the god of dreams; lit. = the fashioner or former, from Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = shape, form; from the shapes or forms which appear to persons in their sleep; *μορφόω* (*morphoō*) = to fashion, to shape.]

Gr. Myth.: The god of sleep and of dreams.

mor'-phew (ew as ū), *s.* [Fr. *morphée:* Ital. *morfea* = leprosy.] A scurf on the face; any scaly eruption.

"In taking away the *morphew* in the neck."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **mor'-phew, (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Morphew, *s.*] To cover with morphew.

"Whose band-leese honuet valles his o'ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin?"
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 5.

mor'-phĭ-ą, *s.* [Morphine.]

mor-phĭ-ą-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Eng. *morphia*, and *mania.*] An uncontrollable passion for taking morphia or opium as an anodyne.

"The extent to which *morphiamania* prevails in our midst."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mor-phĭ-ą-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *s.* [Eng. *morphia*, and *maniac.*] One addicted to taking morphia or opium.

"A habitual drunkard is less under the thraldom of alcohol than the *morphiamaniac* under that of morphia."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mor'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *morph(o);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Butterflies, characteristic of the Malayan and Moluccan districts, and of tropical America, with a few species extending to the Himalayas on the west and to Polynesia on the east. Ten genera, with 106 species. (*Wallace.*)

mor-phī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *morph(o);* Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: In some classifications a sub-family of Nymphalidæ (q.v.), but sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. [Morphidæ.]

mor'-phĭne, mor'-phĭ-ą, *s.* [Morpheus.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. Morphinum. The most important of the opium bases, discovered by Sertürner in 1816. It is obtained by decomposing an aqueous extract of opium by chloride of barium, and allowing the chloride of morphia to crystallize out. The crystals, which contain codeine, are dissolved, and the morphine is then precipitated by ammonia, and finally purified by recrystallization. It crystallizes from alcohol in colourless, lustrous, trimetric prisms, soluble in 500 parts of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Morphine is also soluble in caustic alkalis, but scarcely at all in ammonia. Solutions of morphia are coloured blue with ferric chloride; and iodic acid is reduced by morphine and its salts, free iodine being liberated. By the aid of starch solution this reaction affords a highly delicate test for its detection. Morphine forms well-defined salts with mineral and orgauic acids. The most characteristic and best defined salt is the hydrochloride, which crystallizes in slender, colourless needles arranged in stellated groups, soluble in 20 parts of cold water, and in its own weight at the boiling heat.

mor'-phō, *s.* [Gr. Μορφώ (*Morphō*), an epithet of Venus, as the bestower of beauty.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Morphidæ or the sub-family Morphinæ. Forty species are described from the Neotropical region and the Brazilian and Central American sub-regions. The male of *Morpho cypris* is probably the most brilliant butterfly known; it is of dazzling sky-blue, with a white band across the centre of the wings, which have an expanse of five inches; the female is often orange or tawny. Some of the species fly near the ground, but the largest and most gaily-coloured fly at a great height. The scales from the wings of *Morpho Menelaus* are sometimes used as test-objects for the microscope.

mŏr-phŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, mŏr-phŏ-lŏj'-ĭc, a. [Eng. *morphology(y); -ical, -ic.*] Of or pertaining to morphology.

mŏr-phŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *morphological; -ly.*] In a morphological manner; with reference to the principles, rules, or facts of morphology.

"In classifying languages *morphologically*."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, i. 33.

mŏr-phŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *morphology; -ist.*] One who is versed in morphology; one who writes upon morphology.

mŏr-phŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *morphologie.*]

1. *Nat. Science:* That branch of science which treats of the laws, form, and arrangement of the structures of animals and plants, treating of their varieties, homologies and metamorphoses; the science of form.

¶ Darwin defined it as "The law of form or structure, independent of function," and considered it to be one of the most interesting departments of natural history, and, indeed, almost its very soul. Morphology teaches that most organs of a plant, including the bracts, sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils, are modifications of leaves. With regard to animals, it investigates the tissues of which their structures are composed [Histology], the states through which each animal has to pass before reaching maturity [Embryology], and the modifications of form which the same organ undergoes in different animals. For instance, the hand of a man, the forefoot of a mole, adapted for digging, the leg of the horse, the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of the bat are all only modifications of one type. [Comparative anatomy.] Darwin accounts for this by the hypothesis of selection by successive slight modifications. Morphology treats also of serial homologies in the same animal, and of what Ray Lancaster calls homogenous and homoplastic homologies of orgaus. (*Darwin: Orig. Species*, 6th ed., pp. 382-86.)

2. *Philol.:* (See extract).

"Hence it is evident in what sense alone there can be a science of *morphology* or of the adaptations and re-adaptations of articulate signs to the uses and changes of thought."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 144.

mŏr-phŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law.]

Biol.: The law or laws regulating morphological development.

mor-phō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Biol.: The order or mode of development of any organ.

* **mor'-pĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr., from *mordre* (Lat. *mordeo*) = to bite, and *pion* (Low Lat. *pedionem*, acc. of *pedio;* Lat. *pedis;* Ital. *pedione*) = a louse.] A crab-louse.

mŏr'-rhû-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *morrhua*, Low Lat. *morua;* Fr. *morue.* Said by Belon and Littré to be from *melwel, melwal*, an English word of the twelfth century = a stock-fish, a cod. Not in Stratmann's Dictionary.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes, family Gadidæ. *Morrhua æglefinus* is the Haddock (q.v.), and *M. vulgaris* is the Common Cod. They are more freqnently called *Gadus æglefinus*, and *G. morrhua.* [Gadus.]

* **morrhua-oil,** *s.* Cod-liver oil (q.v.). (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, v. 186.)

mŏr'-rĭçe, *s.* [Morris.]

* **mŏr'-rĭç-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *morric(e); -er.*] A morris-dancer.

"There *morricers*, with bell at heel,
And blade in hand, their mazes wheel."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

* **mŏr'-rĭm-ąl,** *a.* [Mormal.]

* **mŏr'-rĭs (1),** * **mŏr'-rĭçe,** *s.* [Spelled *morrishe* dance by Holland and his contemporaries, as having been introduced into England from the Morriscoes, or Moors of Spain; Sp. *morisco* = Moorish.] [Morisco.]

1. A dance borrowed or imitated from the Moors, usually performed by a single person, with castanets or rattles in the hands; a morisco.

2. A rustic dance performed in spring and summer time. There are many records extant to prove the universal popularity of this dance, both in the parish accounts of several

dates and in the writings of poets of various periods. Douce, in his illustrations to Shakespeare, supposes that the morris-dance derives its name from the Moors, among whom it originated, and that it is the same that gave rise to the fandango. It was probably brought to England in the time of Edward III., when John of Gaunt returned from Spain. Few vestiges can be traced of it beyond the time of Henry VII.

"As a pancake for Shrove-Tuesday, a *morris* for May-day."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 2.

3. The same as *Nine men's morris* [¶].

* ¶ *Nine men's morris, Nine men's merils:* A kind of game in which a figure of squares, one within the other, was made on the ground by cutting out the turf, and two persons took nine stones, which they placed by turns in the angles and then moved alternately, as in draughts. The player who succeeded in placing three of his stones, or men, in a straight line, removed any of his adversary's from any point he pleased, and the game ended by one of the players losing all his men. It was also played on a table with counters.

"The *nine men's morris* is filled up with mud."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

*** morris-dance, * morrice-dance, * morris-daunce,** *s.* [Morris (1), 2.]

*** morris-dancer, * morrice-dancer,** *s.* One who dances a morris-dance.

"[The] merry *morrice-dancers* come."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 20.

morris-pike, *s.* (properly *Moorish-pike*). A simple weapon borrowed from the Moors, carried by infantry, and consisting of a spear-head at the summit of a pole.

"The guards their *morrice-pikes* advanced."
Scott: Marmion, i. 10.

mŏr'-rĭs (2), *s.* [Anglesey morris].

*** mŏr'-rĭs, * mŏr'-rĭçe,** *v.t. & i.* [Morris, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To dance.

"Since the demon-dance was *morriced*."
Hood: The Forge.

B. *Intrans.:* To decamp, to make off. (*Slang.*)

"Here they are! *Morrice!* Prance!"—*Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer*, iii.

mŏr'-rōw, * morwe, * morewe, * morow, * morowe, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *morwe* = *morwen*, from A.S. *morgen* = morning. *Morrow* and *morn* are thus doublets. For the change of final *we* to *ow*, cf. *arrow* (Mid. Eng. *arwe*), *sparrow* (Mid. Eng. *sparwe*), *sorrow* (Mid. Eng. *sorwe*), &c.]

1. Morning, morn.

"She looks for night, and then she longs for *morrow*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,571.

2. The day next after the present, or next after any specified day.

"He should warne the wronger to appeare
The *morrow* next at court, it to defend."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

¶ (1) *Good-morrow:* Good morning.

"Give you *good-morrow*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

(2) *To-morrow* (A.S. *tó-morgene*): The morrow; next day.

"The coward, and the fool, condemned to lose
A useless life in waiting for *to-morrow*."
Johnson: Irene, iii. 2.

*** mŏr'-rōw-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *morrow; -ing.*] Procrastination.

"Put thee off with *morrowing*."
Breton: Mother's Blessing, 66.

morse (1), *** morsse,** *s.* [From Russ. *morj* = a walrus; Norw. *rosmar.*] The walrus (q.v.).

"High-cheeked, lank-haired, toothed whiter than the *morse*."
Browning: Sordello, iii.

morse (2), *s.* [Lat. *morsus* = a bite; *mordeo* = to bite.] The clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of the precious metals, enamelled and set with jewels, and sometimes containing representations of the sacred mysteries.

morse, *a.* [See def.]

Teleg.: A term applied to the telegraphic alphabet, invented by Professor Morse, of Massachusetts. It is composed of a series of dots and dashes, and is intended to be used in combination with the indicator (q.v.); but though adapted for being instrumentally recorded on paper, it is usually read by sound, the receiving telegraphist writing down the words as they are transmitted. The letters are indicated by various combinations of the dots and dashes; thus, a dot and a dash (. —) represent A; a single dot (.), E; a dot and three dashes (. — — —), J; a dash and three dots (— . . .), B, &c.

mor'-sel, * mor-cell, * mor-sell, * mor-selle, * mos-sel, *s.* [O. Fr. *morsel, morcel* (Fr. *morçeau*), a dimin. from Lat. *morsum* = a bit; neut. sing. of *morsus*, pa. par. of *mordeo* = to bite; Ital. *morsello.*]

1. A mouthful, a bite; a small piece of food.

"The *morsel* which thou hast eaten shalt thou vomit up, and lose thy sweet words."—*Proverbs* xxiii. 8.

* 2. A small meal.

"On these herbs, and fruits, and flowers,
Feed first; on each beast next, and fish, and fowl,
No homely *morsels*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 605.

3. A small quantity; a fragment, a piece.

"Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds."—*Boyle.*

* 4. Applied to a person.

"How doth my dear *morsel*, thy mistress?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

mor'-sĭng, *a.* [Perhaps from Fr. *mors* = a bit, a bite; Lat. *morsus.*] (See the compound.)

morsing-horn, *s.* A flask for holding powder for priming.

*** mor-sĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *morsus*, pa. par. of *mordeo* = to bite.] The act of biting or gnawing.

*** mor'-sūre,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *morsurus*, fut. part. of *mordeo* = to bite; Sp. & Ital. *morsure.*] The act of biting.

"All invention is formed by the *morsure* of two or more of these animals [bees] upon certain capillary nerves."—*Swift: Mechanical Operation of the Spirit.*

mort (1), *s.* [Fr. = death, from Lat. *mortem*, accus. of *mors* = death.]

1. A note sounded on the horn at the death of the deer.

"And then to sigh as 'twere
The *mort* o' the deer."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died from disease or accident. [Morling.]

"Makes the leather of them of *morts* or tan'd sheeps skins."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

*** mort-cloth,** *s.* The pall carried at a funeral; funeral hangings.

"The vast Champ-de-Mars wholly hung round with black *mort-cloth*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. vi.

mort-d'ancestor, *s.* [Fr. = death of an ancestor.]

Law: A writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor.

mort-de-chien, *s.* [Fr. = dog's death.]

Med.: A name for spasmodic cholera. It is supposed to be a corruption of *mordezym*, the Indian name for the disease.

mort (2), *s.* [Icel. *mor, mordh* = a swarm.] A great quantity or number. (*Colloquial.*)

*** mort** (3), *s.* [A gipsy word.] A woman, a female.

mort (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A salmon in his third year. (*Provincial.*)

mor'-tal, * mor-teil, *a., s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *mortal* (Fr. *mortel*), from Lat. *mortalis*, from *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death; Sp. *mortal;* Ital. *mortale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deadly; producing or causing death; fatal.

"The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 2.

2. Bringing death; final.

"Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 238.

3. Subject to death; destined to die; not immortal.

"The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, inevitably thou shalt die;
From that day *mortal*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 331.

* 4. Causing death if injured; vital; essential to life: as, a *mortal* place in the body.

5. Incurring or liable to the penalty of death; not venial. [Mortal-sin.]

6. Human; pertaining to mortals or men; within the compass of human capacity.

"I have learned by the perfected report they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

7. Extreme, violent, very strong, excessive, immoderate. (*Vulgar.*)

"The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the beetles."—*L'Estrange.*

8. Applied to long, wearisome, or tiresome periods of time. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *As subst.:* Man; a human being; a being subject to death.

"Think, *mortal*, what it is to die."
Parnell: Night Piece; On Death.

C. *As adv.:* Exceedingly, extremely, mortally, perfectly. (*Colloquial.*)

mortal-sin, *s.*

Roman Theol.: A sin defined by Gury (*Comp. Theol. Mor.*, i. 106) as a "serious transgression of the divine law, dissolving the bond of union between God and the soul, and incurring the punishment of eternal death." To render a sin mortal three conditions are required: (1) That the matter should be weighty, either in itself or on account of the circumstances attending it; (2) full advertence to the malice of the act; and (3) full consent of the will.

mor-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *mortalité*, from Lat. *mortalitas*, from *mortalis* = mortal (q.v.); Sp. *mortalidad;* Ital. *mortalità.*]

1. The quality of being mortal; subjection to the necessity of dying.

"Bodies are fed with things of mortal kind,
And so are subject to *mortality*."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 81.

2. Human beings; mortals, man, humanity; the human race.

"Thy scales, *Mortality!* are just
To all that pass away."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

* 3. Death.

"I beg *mortality*,
Rather than life preserved with infamy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 5.

* 4. Human life; life.

"There's nothing serious in *mortality*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. The number of deaths in proportion to the population; the frequency of death; loss of human life.

"The mean rate of *mortality* prevailing in the preceding decade."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

* 6. Deadliness.

"Killing in relapse of *mortality*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 8.

¶ (1) *Bills of mortality:* [Bill (3), s., V.].

(2) *Law of mortality:* That law, founded upon averages based upon the returns of mortality for a number of years, which determines the proportion of the number of persons who die in any assigned period of life or interval of age, out of the number who enter upon life in the same interval.

(3) *Tables of mortality:* Tables showing the average relative number of persons who survive, or who have died, at the end of each year of life, out of a given number supposed to have been born at the same time.

*** mor'-tăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mortal; -ize.*] To render mortal.

"We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And when we will can *mortalize* and make you so again." *Brome: Plain Dealing.*

mor'-tăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mortal; -ly.*]

1. In a mortal manner; so as to cause death; fatally; to death.

"Some *mortally*, some lightly touched."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

* 2. In the manner of mortal men; like a mortal.

"I was *mortally* brought forth."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

3. Completely, wholly; in the highest possible degree; extremely. (*Colloquial.*)

"Adrian the Emperour *mortally* envied poets and painters."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Envy.*

*** mor'-tăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mortal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mortal; mortality.

"The *mortalnesse* . . . of their wounds wasted them all."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 46.

mor'-tar, mor'-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *mortere*, from Lat. *mortarium* = a mortar; Fr. *mortier.*]

1. A vessel, generally in the form of a bell or conical frustum, in which substances are pounderd by a pestle. When large, they are made of cast-iron; a smaller size is made of bronze, and those for more delicate pharmaceutical operations are of marble, pottery, porphyry, or agate. They are used in connection with a pestle, which in the larger mortars is of iron, and in the smaller is of porcelain or agate. A mortar should be able to resist scratching by steel, quartz, or flint, should not be stained if sulphate of copper or muriate of iron be left in it for twenty-four hours, and should not be abraded by the rubbing down of an ounce of sharp sand to a fine

powder. The pestle should possess the same character.

"In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in *morters*, the mortar made of lime and sand."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxiii.

2. A calcareous cement. It differs in its characteristics according to the nature, proportions, or treatment of its constituents. The proportions vary from 1½ to 4 or 5 of sand to 1 of lime. Hydraulic mortar is made from certain limestones which include in their composition so large a proportion of iron and clay as to enable them to form cements which have the property of hardening under water, and are called hydraulic limestones. The proportions of clay vary in different quarries, and often in the same from eight to twenty-five per cent.

"They had brick for stone, and slime for *mortar*."—*Genesis* xi. 3.

3. Short pieces of ordnance used to force shells at high angles, generally 45°, the charge varying with the range required. They are distinguished by the diameter of the bore, such as 13in., 10in., and 8in., which are the commonest forms of smooth-bore mortars. They are made of cast iron or bronze; but, recently, rifled mortars, resembling short howitzers, have been tried, and these are of wrought iron or steel. The bronze mortars are usually of small calibre, and are called "Royals" or "Coehorns," with 5⅔ in. and 4⅖ in. calibre. They are employed in the advanced trenches because of their portability. All mortars have the trunnions at the breech of the piece, and are mounted in a rigid bed of wood or iron so that they always fire at the same angle of elevation, and have little or no recoil. They are extensively employed in the bombardment of towns or forts, as the projectiles reach the interior of such places well, have great penetrative power because of the height to which they are thrown, and hold large bursting charges which afford a great volume of flame. Smooth-bore mortars are very inaccurate in their fire, as the projectile travels somewhat slowly, and is much affected by wind. The German rifled mortars give excellent results at 2,200 yards range.

MORTAR.

* **4.** A kind of small chamber lamp.

"By that *morter*, which that I see brenne."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iv.

5. A short, thick candle.

6. The same as MORTAR-BOARD (q.v.).

mortar-bed, *s.* The frame on which a mortar rests for firing.

mortar-board, *s.* A slang term for the treucher or square academic cap worn at the universities and at certain schools.

mortar-boat, *s.* A war vessel carrying one or more mortars.

mortar-engine, *s.* A machine for grinding and combining materials into mortar.

* **mortar-man,** *s.* A mason.

mortar-mill, *s.*

1. A mill in which the saud, lime, and mortar are compounded by rakes attached to the arms of a revolving wheel that moves rounnd in a circular bed.

2. A mill consisting of two heavy drums running in a circular trough that turns on a vertical axis. The materials for the mortar are placed in the trough, and ground to fineness under the edges of the drums, as under the runners of a Chilian mill.

* **mortar-piece,** *s.* The same as MORTAR, 3 (q.v.).

mortar-vessel, *s.* A small vessel having a relatively wide beam for carrying a heavy mortar amidships. Formerly the vessel used was a ketch; hence, bomb-ketch.

mortar-wagon, *s.* A vehicle to transport a mortar and its bed.

* **mor'-tar,** *v.t.* [MORTAR, *s.*] To fasten or close with mortar.

"Electricity cannot be . . . *mortared*, ended like London monument."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. xiii.

* **mor'-tĕr,** *s.* [MORTAR, *s.*]

mort-gāġe (*t* silent), * **mor-gage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mortgage, mortgaige*, from *mort* = dead (Lat. *mortuus*), and *gage* = a pledge.]

Law: The grant of an estate or other immovable property in fee in security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money be duly paid the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall reconvey the property to the mortgager. The term is applied: (1) To the act of making such grant; (2) To the deed by which such grant is made; (3) To the rights thereby conferred on the mortgagee. Formerly a bill of foreclosure of a mortgage gave the mortgagee absolute ownership of the estate, unless the mortgager paid the debt, with interest and costs, by a certain date. By the present law a power of sale is implied, the proceeds of the sale, after enough has been retained to satisfy the debt, belonging to the mortgager. The laws governing mortgages differ in different parts of the United States. In some states the mortgage creates an estate in the premises, with power of ejectment; in others the mortgagee's rights can only be enforced by a suit at law; in a third class, no estate in the property is created, and the debt can only be collected by a sale of the premises. The third class embraces New York, Georgia, California, and Oregon. In some states chattel (personal property) mortgages are legal.

"But mortuum vadium, a dead pledge, *mortgage* (which is much more common than the other), it is when a man borrows of another a specific sum (*e.g.* £200) and grants him an estate in fee, on condition that if he, the mortgagor, shall repay the mortgagee the said sum of £200 on a certain day mentioned in the deed, that then the mortgagor may re-enter on the estate so granted in pledge."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

mortgage-deed, *s.* The deed by which a mortgage is effected on property.

mort'-gāġe (*t* silent), *v.t.* [MORTOAGE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To grant (as land or other immovable property) as security for the payment of money lent, or contracted to be lent, on condition that if the money so lent be repaid according to the conditions of the mortgage, then the grant shall be void.

2. To pledge, to give as security; to make liable.

"Sometimes it has made this assignment or *mortgage* for a short period of time only, a year, or a few years, for example."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

II. *Fig.:* To put to pledge, to bind, to make liable or subject.

mort-gą-ġēē' (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mortgag(e); -ee.*] A person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

"An act may pass for public registries of land, by which all purchasers or *mortgagees* may be secured of all monies they lay out."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

* **mort'-gą-ġĕor,** * **mort'-gą-ġŏr** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mortgag(e); -or.*]

Law: A mortgager (q.v.).

mort'-gą-ġĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mortgag(e); -er.*] One who mortgages; one who grants an estate as security for debt under a mortgage.

mor'-ţhĕr, *s.* [MAUTHER.]

* **mor'-tĭçe,** *s.* [MORTISE.]

* **mor-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mortifer*, from *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death; *fero* = to bring, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bringing or producing death; fatal, mortal, deadly.

"But whatever it is in any other country, 'tis certainly *mortiferous* in ours."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

mor-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *mortifier* = to mortify (q.v.); Sp. *mortificacion;* Ital. *mortificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of mortifying; the condition or state of becoming mortified. [II. 2.]

"My griefs ferment and rage, . . .
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,
To black *mortification.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 622.

2. The act or practice of subduing the passions and appetites by abstinence, penance, or self-inflicted pain.

3. An act of austerity; abstinence, penance.

"Whatever *mortifications* John practised himself, it does not appear that he prescribed anything to others."—*Porteus: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 3.

4. Humiliation, disappointment, vexation, chagrin; the state of being mortified or vexed by disappointments or vexation.

"Her brain had been turned by success and flattery, when her heart had been ulcerated by disasters and *mortifications.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. That which mortifies or causes disappointment, chagrin, or vexation.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Chem. & Metall.:* The destruction of active properties.

"Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification;* as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine."—*Bacon.*

2. *Pathol. & Physiol.:* The complete death part of the body. It is generally the result of of acute inflammation, but may be also an idiopathic disease. When the process of decay commences, if slight it may terminate (1) by resolution; (2) by adhesion; (3) by ulceration; or (4), as it most commonly does, by the death of the part. To this process the names of mortification, gangrene, and sphacelus have been indifferently applied, but Dr. Thomson proposed to apply the term gangrene to that stage of mortification which precedes the death of a part, and sphacelus to the death itself. [GANGRENE, SPHACELUS.]

3. *Scots Law:*

(1) The disposition of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

(2) A term applied to lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or, since the Reformation, for charitable or public purposes. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose they are usually disposed to trustees, to be held either in blanch or feu. [MORTMAIN.]

(3) A charitable fund or institution obtained from the yearly revenue of such lands.

"There is another vacancy (for a male) on this *mortification.*"—*Aberdeen Free Press*, Mar. 9, 1885.

* **mor-ti-fie,** *v.t.* [MORTIFY.]

mor'-tĭ-fied, * **mor-ti-fyed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MORTIFY.]

* **mor'-tĭ-fied-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mortified; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mortified; subjection of the passions and appetites; mortification.

"No way suitable to that Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness* . . . which those times required."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 114.

mor'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mortify; -er.*] One who or that which mortifies.

mor'-tĭ-fy, * **mor-ti-fie,** *v.t. & i* [Fr. *mortifier*, from Lat. *mortifico* = to cause death: *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death, and *facio* = to make, to cause.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To destroy the vital functions of. [II. 2.]

* **2.** To destroy the active powers of; to dull, to deaden.

"Sothly the good werkes that he did before that he fell in dedly sinne, ben all *mortified.*"—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **3.** To render apathetic or insensible.

"Strike in their numbed and *mortified* bare arms
Pins."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

4. To subdue, restrain, or bring into subjection by abstinence, penance, or austere living; to subdue by ascetic discipline, and regimen.

"Neither pride nor lust . . . nor any other vice, was ever *mortified* by corporal disciplines."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

5. To humiliate, to vex, to disappoint, to chagrin.

"Compton, cruelly *mortified*, refused to hear any part in the ceremony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Chem. & Metall.:* To destroy the active powers or qualities of.

"This quicksilver I wol *mortifie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,594.

2. *Scots Law:* To dispose of by way of mortification. [MORTIFICATION, II. 3.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To become mortified; to gangrene.

* **2.** To be subdued; to die away. (Said of inordinate appetites.)

* **3.** To practise abstinence, penance, and other acts of discipline, such as flagellation, &c., from religious motives. (In this sense the verb is more usually reflexive.)

II. *Pathol. & Physiol.* (*Of a portion of the body*): To lose vitality; to decay, and, unless the morbid process can be arrested, to die. [MORTIFICATION, II. 2.]

"Like the application of remedies to an insensible or *mortified* part."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

mor'-tĭ-fy-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mortify.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming mortified or gangrened.

2. Humiliating, vexing; causing chagrin and vexation.

"It is indeed a reflection somewhat *mortifying* to the author."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

C. *As subst.:* The same as Mortification (q.v.).

"This sacrifyce is the *mortifyinge* of the fleshe."—*Bible* (1551), *Psalm* li. (Note.)

mor'-tĭ-fy-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mortifying; -ly.*] In a mortifying manner; so as to cause mortification.

mor'-tĭs cău'-sa, *phr.* [Lat. = for the reason or cause of death.]

Scots Law: A phrase applied to a deed granted in contemplation of death, and which is not to take effect until after the grantor's death.

mor'-tise, *mor-taise, *mor-tice, *mor-tesse, *mor-teys, *mor-ties, *s.* [Fr. *mortaise*, a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *mortaja* = a mortise; Arab. *murtazz* = fixed in the mark (said of an arrow).]

Joinery: A cavity bored and cut in timber or other material to receive a tenon. It is the usual mode of joining the timbers of a frame, whether of a house or a machine. Mortises in a hub are said to be dodging when they dodge in and out alternately, in order to stiffen the wheel, which by spreading the bases of the spokes are then said to be staggered, and the wheel is a staggered wheel.

"What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise?*" *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

mortise-bolt, *s.* A bolt let into a mortise in a door, instead of being placed thereon.

mortise-chisel, *s.* A stout chisel driven by a mallet, and used to make mortises in framing. The smaller varieties have tangs, and the larger, sockets.

mortise-gauge, *s.* A scribing-gauge with two sharp adjustable points, which may be set to the distance for the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, and also the width of the mortise and size of tenon.

mortise-joint, *s.* A joint made by a mortise and tenon.

mortise-lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock adapted to be inserted into a mortise in the edge of the door, so as only to expose the selvage or edge-plate.

Mortise-lock chisel: A joiner's chisel for making the holes in door-stiles to hide the locks. It has a peculiar shape, in order to pull out the wood.

mortise-wheel, *s.* A wheel having holes to receive wooden teeth, either on the edge or face, as the case may be. Such a tooth is specifically known as a cog.

mor'-tĭse, *mor-tize, *v.t.* [Mortise, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut a mortise in.

2. To join with a mortise or tenon.

II. *Fig.:* To join or unite firmly.

"A massy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortised.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

mor'-tĭs-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Mortise, *v.*] (See the compound.)

mortising-machine, *s.* A hand or power machine for cutting mortises in wood.

*** mort'-lĭng,** *s.* [Morling.]

mort'-măin, *mort-mayn, *s.* [Fr. *mort-main*, from Lat. (*in*) *mortuâ manu.*]

Law: Such a state of possession of lands or tenements as makes it incapable of being alienated when it is vested in dead hands, that is, in persons who cannot alienate, as a corporation; an unalienable possession.

"All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in *mortuâ manu*; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us, viz., that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, land therefore, holden by them, might with great propriety be said to be held in *mortuâ manu.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 18.

¶ *Alienation in mortmain:* [Alienation].

*** mort'-măl,** *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead, and *mal* = evil.] A bad sore; a mormal (q.v.).

† mortne, *a.* [Morne.]

*** mort'-pāy,** *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead, and Eng. *pay* (q.v.).] Dead pay; the taking or receiving pay or wages for more soldiers than were actually serving, some being dead or discharged, or for more days than they had really served.

"The severe punishing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of soldiers' wages."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 101.

*** mort'-rĕss,** *s.* [Mortar, *s.*] A dish composed of meat or fish of various kinds beaten together.

"A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*** mort-rewes, * mort-reux,** *s.* [Mortress.]

*** mort'-stōne,** *s.* [Eng. *mort*, and *stone.*] A stone by the wayside, between a distant village and the parish church, on which the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

"What is this?
Oh me! the *mortstone.*"
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, v. 7.

mor'-tu-a-rў, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *mortuarium*, from Lat. *mortuarius* = pertaining to the dead, from *mortuus* = dead; Fr. *mortuaire.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A fee paid to a parson of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It is a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, and recoverable, when due, in the ecclesiastical courts.

"A *mortuary* was thus paid; the lord of the fee had the best beast of the defunct, by way of an heriot, for the support of his body against secular enemies, and the parson of the parish had the second as a *mortuary* for defending his soul against his spiritual adversaries."—*Spelman: De Sepultura.*

* 2. A burial place.

3. A dead-house; a place of temporary reception for the dead; a morgue.

B. *As adj.* [Lat. *mortuarius*]: Of or pertaining to a mortuary, or to the burial of the dead.

† mortuary-guinea, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *mortuary-guinea* is the parson's due at burials, for reading the service, church-yard fees, &c."—*Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 100.

mŏr'-u-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *morum* = a mulberry, a blackberry.]

Biol.: The globular mass of cleavage cells resulting from the repeated bisection of the parent-cell (q.v.). The cells lie as close together as the drupes of a mulberry or blackberry, so that the entire surface of the round mass appears rugged. (*Hæckel: Evolution of Man*, i. 189.)

mŏr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μορέα* (*morea*) = the mulberry-tree: from *μόρον* (*moron*) = the black mulberry.]

Bot.: Mulberry; the typical genus of the order Moraceæ (Morads). The fruits of the several species are eatable, but cause diarrhœa if taken in excess. *Morus alba*, the White Mulberry, is the one most frequently used in Europe for feeding silkworms. It has a sub-acid succulent fruit; *M. nigra*, the Black Mulberry, is also used for silkworms. The juice is a remedy for sore throat, and a good refrigerant in fever. The bark is purgative and a vermifuge. Nine kinds of mulberry tree—some of them species, others only varieties—occur in India. *M. serrata* is valued by the Simla wood-carvers. *M. indica*, wild in the sub-Himalayas, is cultivated through India. The Black and White Mulberries are widely cultivated in the United States, where they have become very common trees. The Red Mulberry, *M. rubra*, is a native of this country. It forms a large tree, 60 to 70 feet high, and 2 feet diameter, and is abundant on the lower Missouri. Its fruit is deep red, and almost as pleasant as the Black Mulberry.

mor'-vant, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of sheep.

mor'-vĕn-ite, *s.* [Named after Morven, Argyleshire; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Harmotome (q.v.).

*** mŏrwe,** *s.* [Morrow.]

*** morwening,** [Morning.]

mōs-æ-saur'-ŭs, *s.* [Mosasaurus.]

Mō-sā'-ĭc (1), *Mō-sā'-ĭc-al (1), *a.* [Lat. *Mosaicus.*] Pertaining or relating to Moses, the Jewish leader and lawgiver.

"The *Mosaic* law, as it was planned by unerring wisdom, and unquestionably admirably well contrived for the great purposes for which it was intended."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

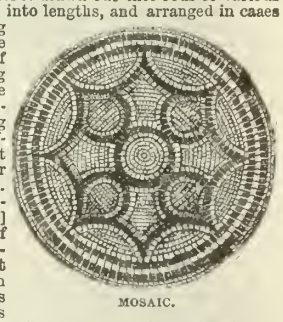
Mosaic-law, *s.*

Script.: The law as given by or through Moses. It consisted of three portions, the Moral, the Ceremonial, and the Judicial law, the last constituting the civil and criminal code of the Jews.

mō-sā'-ĭc (2) *mō-sā'-ĭck, *mō-sā'-ĭc-al (2), *a. & s.* [Fr. *mosaïque* = mosaic work, from Low Lat. **musaicus*; Gr. *μουσαϊκός* (*mousaïkos*), from *μουσεῖον* (*mouseion*) = mosaic work; neut. sing. of *μουσεῖος* (*mouseios*) = pertaining to the Muses; hence, artistic, ornamental; Lat. *musæum* or *musivum opus* = mosaic work; Ital. *mosaico* = mosaic; Sp. *mosaica obra* = mosaic work; Port. *mosaico* = mosaic.] (Muse, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied in its widest sense to any work which exhibits a representation on a plane surface by the joining together of minute pieces of hard, coloured substances, such as marble, glass, or natural stones united by cement (mastic), and which served as floors, walls, and the ornamental coverings of columns. Roman mosaic consists of pieces of artificial enamel, in place of natural stone. The enamel is drawn out into rods of various sizes, cut into lengths, and arranged in cases something after the manner of printing type, the boxes containing each a different shade or colour. [Mosaic-Glass.] Some of the ancient Egyptian beads were thus made. The Tunbridge wood-mosaic of England is made of coloured parallelopipeds of wood glued together so as to show a pattern at their ends or sections. The oldest and simplest form of mosaic work is the dice-shaped pavement, or *musivum opus*, of the Romans. The *opus tesselatum* was a tesselated geometrical pavement. The *opus sectile* was formed of slices of marble. The mosaics which we may term modern were commenced in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and are attributed to the two brothers Zuccati, of Treviza, who executed them by means of cartoons drawn by the best artists of the day, and from copies furnished by Titian and Tintoretto, and in Italy the copying of celebrated pictures by Raphael, Domenichino, and others is continued to the present day. A finer kind is applied to the production of brooches, &c.



MOSAIC.

2. Variegated like mosaic work.

"The tonsile hox
Wove, in *mosaic* mode of many a curl,
Around the figured carpet of the lawn."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Mosaic work. [A 1.]

"The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in *mosaic* shine."
Savage: Wanderer, v.

2. *Pyro.:* A pyrotechnic device consisting of a surface with diamond-shaped compartments, formed by two series of parallel lines crossing each other. The effect is produced by placing at each intersection four jets of fire which run into the adjoining ones. The intervals between the jets must be associated with the discharge of others, so as to keep up a succession of fires in the spaces.

mosaic-floor, *s.* A floor laid in coloured woods, tiles, or marbles, systematically arranged, either symmetrically or pictorially.

mosaic-glass, *s.* Mosaic glass is formed by the association of various coloured opaque or transparent rods of glass, so arranged that the ends may form patterns. Sections being removed, the pieces are arranged for the pro-

duction of a recurring pattern, or a general combination is formed by the association of a variety of separate ornaments.

mosaic-gold, *s.*

Chem.: SnS_2. Bisulphide of tin. Prepared by exposing a mixture of 12 parts of tin, 6 of mercury, 6 of sal-ammoniac, and 7 of flowers of sulphur, to a low red heat. It forms brilliant gold-coloured scales, and is used as a substitute for gold powder.

Mosaic Ministry, *s.* The name given by Burke to the mongrel coalition which took office in July, 1766.

"Pitt undertook the formation of that *Mosaic Ministry* which Edmund Burke has so graphically described."—*Collier: British Empire*, ch. iv., p. 399.

mosaic-tile, *s.* A tile moulded with different coloured clays, arranged in patterns in imitation of the associated pieces of coloured stones in a true mosaic.

mosaic-wool, *s.* A form of rug or mat made from coloured wool, arranged so that the ends of the wool present a definite pattern. Threads of wool of equal length are placed horizontally in a frame, close together, to form a compact mass. They are of different colours, and the colours are arranged in conformity with a pattern. The threads, being held firmly in the frame, are then cut across to form cubical masses, all the threads in each cube being kept rigidly in their places. The cube is then placed in a frame with the threads vertical, and a clean cut made across the top. The smooth surface is then wetted with a solution of rubber, and a piece of canvas firmly attached. When dry, a machine cuts off a slice of such thickness as is desired for the length of the pile. A rug or mat of a velvety finish is thus produced. Other slices can be cut off in the same way until the wool is exhausted.

• **Mō-şā'-ĭc-ăl** (1), *a.* [Eng. *Mosaic* (1); *-al.*] The same as Mosaic (1).

• **mō-şā'-ĭc-ăl** (2), *a.* [Eng. *mosaic* (2); *-al.*] The same as Mosaic (2), A.

"The trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* flower."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i., p. 15.

• **mō-şā'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mosaical* (2); *-ly.*] After the manner of mosaic work.

"They (mixed in workes) *mosaically* grow."
Stirling: Domesday; Twelfth Houre.

Mō̤ş'-ā-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Mos(es); -ism.*] The Mosaic system; adherence to Mosaic system or doctrines.

"Christianity, being the offspring of *Mosaism*, was rejected by the Jews."—*Max Muller: Science of Religion.*

mō-şăn'-drīte, *s.* [After the Swedish chemist, Mosander; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in long prisms in syenite, sometimes massive and fibrous. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2·93 to 3·03; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, reddish-brown when fresh; thin splinters translucent; compos.: a hydrated silico-titanate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, and calcium, with some soda and sesquioxide of iron. Found, associated with various other minerals, at Brevig, Norway.

mō̤ş-ą-sâu'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mosasaur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: Mosasauroids; a family of Reptiles, believed by Sir Richard Owen to be Lacertilian, but arranged by Prof. Cope in a new order Pythouomorpha, and placed near the Ophidia. The teeth are rootless and solid throughout; they are joined to the jaw by a broad bony base, and not inserted in sockets, as in the crocodiles. The palate has also teeth. There were paddles instead of feet.

mō̤ş-ą-sâu'-rŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mosasaur(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Mosasauridæ (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Palæont. (*Pl.*): The Mosasauridæ.

"It was early conjectured that the *mosasauroids* were marine and aquatic in their habits."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 206.

mō̤ş-ą-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Mosa* = the river Maas or Meuse, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαύρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: The name given by Conybeare to a gigantic marine Saurian, called by Wagler Saurochampsa (q.v.). It is now made the type of a family, Mosasauridæ (q.v.). *Mosasaurus Camperi* was discovered in the Maestricht chalk in 1780, and was named by Sommering *Lacerta gigantea*. It came into possession of the French at the fall of Maestricht (1794). Another species, *M. princeps*, is believed to have been seventy feet long.

mŏs-chär'-ĭ-a *s.* [Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-order Labiatifloræ, sub-tribe Trixideæ. *Moscharia pinnatifida* has a smell like musk.

mŏs'-chą-tĕl, *s.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from Low Lat. *muscatus* = having the smell of musk (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Adoxa (q.v.). *Adoxa Moschatellina* is the Tuberous Moschatel. It is a small plant, with broadly triangular-ovate leaves and yellowish-green flowers; found in Britain.

mŏs'-chą-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *moschat(a)*, fem. sing. of *moschatus* = musky; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$. An aromatic nitrogenous substance contained in the iva plant, *Achillea moschata*. It has a bitter taste, is insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in absolute alcohol. It melts under water at the heat of the water-bath, and separates in the pulverulent form on cooling.

† **mŏs'-chą-tŏŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *moschat(us)* = musky; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the smell of musk. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **mŏs'-chĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mosch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ruminantia, including the Chevrotains and the Musk-deer. The former now coustitute the family; the latter either forms a separate genus, Moschus (q.v.), or is, as Prof Garrod suggests, considered as an aberraut member of the Bovidæ.

mŏs'-chĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *mosch(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertainiug to the Moschidæ (q.v.).

mŏsch-ŏş'-mą, *s.* [Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk, aud ὀσμή (*osmē*) = a smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Moschosmidæ.

mŏs-chŏş'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moschosm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiatæ, tribe Ocimeæ.

mŏs'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ, with a single species, *Moschus moschiferus*, the Musk-deer (q.v.). It differs in many important structural characters from the cervine type; there are no horns in either sex, and the canines are prolonged three inches below the chin. The presence of a gall-bladder would seem to indicate relationship with the Antilopidæ. It is an alpine animal, inhabiting the mountains of Central Asia to China and Siberia.

* **mōşe,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *measles.*] A word only occurring in the phrase, *to mose in the chine*, where it refers to a disorder in horses, by some called mouning in the chiue. (*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.)

* **mosel,** *s.* [Muzzle, *s.*]

mō-şĕlle', *s.* [See def.] A kind of white French wine, so named from Moselle, formerly a frontier departmeut of Frauce.

* **mŏs'-kĕred,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Decayed, rotten.

Mŏş'-lĕm, *s.* & *a.* [Arab. *muslim* = a Mussulmān, from *salama* = to submit.] [Salaam.]

A. *As subst.:* A Mussulman, a Muhammadan.

"Another had marched, with Godfrey and Tancred, over heaps of slaughterd *Moslem*, to the sepulchre of Christ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Muhammadans; Muhammadan.

"Of *Moslem* faith I am." *Byron: Giaour.*

mŏş'-lĭngş, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The thin shreds or scrapings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used in wiping off metals while griuding and polishing.

mō̤ş-ô-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Mosasaurus.]

mŏsque (que as k), * **moskhe,** * **mosk,** *s.* [Fr. *mosquée*, from Sp. *mezquita*, from Arab. *masjad*, *masjid* = a mosque, a temple, from *sajada* = to adore, to prostrate one's self; Ital. *moschea*; Port. *mesquita.*] A Muhammadan temple or place of worship. The design is not normal, and consequently the main form is not a settled one. But they have three essential parts, which must never be wanting. These are the Mihrab, or Hall of Prayer, which marks the direction of Mecca [Kiblah], and which must consequently have had a different position in different countries; then a place for the ablutions, which precede prayer; and, finally a large space for the entry and departure of the faithful, for the reading of the Koran and prayers. In this space are the Maksura, or seat of the Caliph, when one was required; as also a place for the preservation of the Koran, and finally the Mimbar, or kind of pulpit. A further requirement is the Minaret, a kind of tower, from which the Iman calls the hour of prayer, and of which the larger mosques generally possess four or six. [Mihrab, Mimbar, Minaret.]

"The female's feeble sex, and silver'd sage,
With trembling infants to the *mosques* repair."
Brookes: Tasso; Jerusalem Delivered, bk. iii.

mŏs-quī'-tō, mŭs-quī'-tō (qu as k), * mus-kit-to, *s.* [Sp. *mosquito* = a little gnat; dimin. of *mosca*; Lat. *musca* = a fly; Port. *mosquito*; Fr. *moustique.*]

Entom.: The popular name of various two-winged insects, having a long proboscis, with which they attack man, sucking his blood. They belong chiefly to the genus Culex, or at least the family Culicidæ; though Humboldt says that those of South America are species of Simulium (q.v.). The mosquito of the West Indies and parts of America is *Culex Mosquito*. Mosquitos abound also in the tropical parts of the Eastern World, and are troublesome too in the Polar Regions. They so much resemble each other in appearance and coloring that the number of species and their geographical distribution have not been perfectly determined. It is the female mosquito which attacks man. In hot weather mosquitoes often appear in great swarms, particularly in places where standing water affords them convenient breeding places, and their bite becomes an intolerable nuisance, the poisonous effects often continuing for several days. "Mosquito curtains" of fine gauze are the only effectual safeguard against them. In some countries the natives smear themselves with oil or grease, or sit in the smoke of smouldering fires, as a protection against them. Scarcely any part of the earth is free from these pests. [Culex.]

Mosquito.

mosquito-bar, *s.* A net to ward off mosquitoes, gnats, and other flying insects. It is usually a canopy, surrounding the bed, but is sometimes applied to the windows and doors to exclude outdoor insects from a room.

mosquito-canopy, mosquito-curtain, mosquito-net, *s.* Nets or curtains of gauze to keep off mosquitoes.

mosquito-fleet, *s.* An assemblage of small vessels.

mŏss, * **mos,** * **mosse,** *s.* [A.S. *meòs*; cog. with Dut. *mos*; Icel. *mosi*; Dan. *mos*; Sw. *mossa*; Ger. *moos*; M. H. Ger. *mos, mies*; O. H. Ger. *mios*; Russ. *mokh*; Lat. *muscus*; Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = a young shoot.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"A grot there was, with hoary *moss* o'ercrown."
Garth: Claremont.

2. A bog, a soft moorland: as, Chat *Moss.*

II. *Botany:*

1. *Gen.:* A popular name for any plant of the orders Bryaceæ (Urn-mosses), Andreaceæ (Split-mosses), Jungermanniaceæ (Scale-mosses) or Lycopodiaccæ (Club-mosses) (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* Any member of the order Bryaccæ (q.v.).

"*Mosses* and Andræaceæ."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (ed. 3rd), p. 265.

3. (*Pl.*): The alliance Muscales (q.v.).

¶ Black or Spanish moss is *Tillandsia*

usnoides (a bromel-wort); Canary-moss *Parmelia perlata*, a lichen; Ceylon-moss, *Flocaria candida*, an algal; * Idle-moss, various foliaceous tree lichens; and Reindeer-moss, *Cenomyce rangiferina*, a lichen. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

moss-agate, *s.*

Min.: A variety of chalcedony (q.v.), enclosing dendritic and moss-like forms of chlorite and "green-earth," which are sometimes mixed with sesquioxide of iron.

moss-animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular but perfectly correct name for the Bryozoa. It is a literal rendering of their scientific name.

moss-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Oxycoccus palustris.*

moss-bunker, *s.* [MENHADEN.]

moss-campion, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene acaulis*, a British alpino plant.

***moss-capped,** *a.* Capped with moss.

moss-clad, *a.* Clad with moss; covered with moss, as with clothing.

moss-crops, *s.*

Bot.: *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

moss-grown, *a.* Grown over with moss.

"One old *moss-grown* wall."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

moss-hag, *s.* A pit and slough in a mire or bog. (*Scotch.*)

"A sour fit o' the batts wi' setting amang the wat *moss-hags*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

moss-land, *s.* Land overgrown with peat-moss, but not so wet as to be a bog or morass.

moss-pink, *s.*

Bot.: *Phlox subulata*, a dark purple flower introduced into England from North America in 1766.

moss-rose, *s.*

Bot.: A garden variety of *Rosa centifolia*, the Cabbage or Provence Rose. It owes its popular name to its moss-like calyx.

moss-rush, *s.*

Bot.: *Juncus squarrosus*, a British rush, with a rigid stem, four to six inches high.

moss-trooper, *s.* A common name for the marauders who infested the mosses or borderland of England and Scotland previous to the union of the two kingdoms.

"There was still a large class of *moss-troopers*, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***moss-troopery,** *s.* The practices of the moss-troopers.

"Much *moss-troopery* and horse-stealing."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 162.

mŏssed, *a.* [Eng. *moss; -ed.*] Covered or overgrown with moss.

"An oak, whose boughs were *mossed* with age."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

mŏss'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mossy; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being mossy or overgrown with moss.

2. A mossy substance or growth.

"Their down or *mossiness* healeth carbuncles."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. vi.

mŏss-ŏt'-tīte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Mossotti; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A light-green, radiated variety of aragonite (q.v.), containing about seven per cent. of carbonate of strontia; the green colour is due to the presence of copper. Found in the Lias of Gerfalco, Tuscany.

mŏs'-sy, ***mos-sie,** *a.* [Eng. *moss; -y.*]

1. Covered or overgrown with moss.

"A violet by a *mossy* stone."
Wordsworth: Poems on the Affections.

2. Resembling moss.

mōst, ***maste,** ***measte,** ***meste,** ***moost,** ***mooste,** ***moste,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *mæst*; cogn. with Icel. *mestr*; Ger. *meist*; Goth. *maists*; Dut. & Dan. *meest.*]

A. *As adj.:* Greatest in any way.

***1.** In size or bulk.

"Which is the leeste of all sedis, but whanne it hath woxen it is the *meeste* of all wortis."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii.

***2.** In extent.

3. In number; most numerous.

"Æmylius' triumph was referred to the *most* number of voices of the people."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 218.

***4.** In quality, degree, or intensity.

"He [this duk] was comen almost to the toun,
In all his wele and in his *moste* pride."
Chaucer: C. T., 896.

***5.** In rank, position, dignity, power, &c.; highest.

"To which they all repayred . . . both *most* and least."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 3.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In the greatest or highest degree; in a very great or high degree; to the greatest extent; mostly, chiefly, principally.

"He hadde a *mooste* derworthe soue."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii.

2. *Most* is used with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* for the comparative: as, *most* like, *most* glorious, *most* fully. Double superlatives were formerly used; as in Shakespeare, *most* boldest, *most* dearest, *most* stillest, &c.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The greatest or greater number; the majority. (In this sense used with a plural verb.)

2. The greatest value, quantity, amount, degree, extent, or effect. (Often with *the.*)

"To you I owe the *most*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

***3.** Highest in rank; the greatest, the chief.

¶ (1) *At most:* At the farthest, at the latest, at the outside.

"Within this hour *at most*,
I will advise you." *Shakesp.: Macbeth* iii. 1.

(2) *The Most High:* The Almighty.

-mōst, *suff.* [A double superlative: A.S. superlatives, *-ma, -st*, as in ut*most*, in*most*, fore*most.*] [For def. see etym.]

***moste,** *v.i.* [MUST, *v.*]

***mos-tic,** ***mos-tick,** *s.* [MAHLSTICK.]

mōst'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *most; -ly.*] For the most part; for the greatest part; chiefly, principally, mainly.

"Many of them, *mostly* young apprentices, were apprehended."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

mŏs'-trą, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A direct (⩗). A sign, suggested by Avison, for pointing out to a performer the entry of a particular point or subject.

***mōst'-whăt,** *adv.* [Eng. *most*, and *what.*] For the most part; principally.

***mŏt** (1), *s.* [MOTE.]

mŏt (2), ***mott,** *s.* [Fr.] [MOTTO.]

1. A witty, clever, or pithy saying; a bon-mot.

***2.** A motto.

"Reproach is stamp'd in Collatinus' face,
And Tarquin's eye may read the *mot* afar."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 630.

† **mŏt'-ą-çĭl,** *s.* [Lat. *motacilla.*] A bird belonging to the genus Motacilla (q.v.).

mŏt-ą-çĭl'-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a water wagtail.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Motacillidæ (q.v.). *Motacilla lugubris* (or *Yarrellii*) is the Pied Wagtail, common in Britain, rarer on the Continent; *M. alba* the White, *M. boarula* the Grey, *M. flava* the Grayheaded, and *M. Rayi*, Ray's Wagtail. These all are British. Sometimes the last two are transferred to the genus Budytes.

mŏt-ą-çĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *motacill(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of passeriform birds, sub-order Fringilliformes, or of the order Insessores and the sub-order Dentisostres. The innermost secondaries of the wing are of extreme length, nearly equalling the primaries. In this there is an affinity to the Larks. The Motacillidæ include the Wagtails and the Pipits (q.v.).

mŏt-ą-çĭl'-lĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *motacill(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: In some classifications a sub-family of Sylvidæ, co-extensive with the family Motacillidæ (q.v.).

***mō-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *motatio*, from *moto*, frequent. of *moveo* = to move.] The act of moving.

mō-tăz'-ĭ-lītc, *s.* [MUTAZILITE.]

***mōte** (1), ***moot,** ***mootc,** *s.* [Fr. *mot.*] The note or blast blown on the horn at the death of the deer.

"Wind three *motes* upon the horn."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxii.

***mōte** (2), *s.* [A.S. *mót, gemót* = a meeting.] [MOOT, *s.*]

1. A meeting; an assembly, especially one for deliberation: often in composition, as ward*mote*, folk*mote*, &c.

2. The place where such a meeting was held; a moot-hill.

***mote-bell,** *s.* The bell rung to summon people to a mote or meeting.

mōte (3), ***mot,** ***moote,** *s.* [A.S. *mót.*] A particle of dust, a speck, a spot; anything proverbially small.

"These endless numbers, swarming round,
As thick as idle *motes* in sunny ray."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 29.

***mōte,** *v.i.* [MIGHT, *v.*]

mōt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng *mote* (3), *s.*; *-ed.*] Containing motes; filled with motes. (Used principally in composition.)

"The thick-*moted* sunbeam lay
Athwart the chambers, and the day
Was sloping toward his western bower."
Tennyson: Mariana, 78.

***mōte'-lĭng,** ***mōat'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mote* (3), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little mote.

"A crowd of *moatlings* hums
Above our heads." *Sylvester: Vocation*, 338.

mō-tĕl'-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Genevan *montaile*, or *moutelle*, prob. from Lat. *mustela.* (*Littré.*)]

Ichthy.: Rockling; a genus of Gadidæ. The body is elongate, covered with minute scales. Two dorsal fins, one anal, and caudal separate. A band of teeth in the jaws and on the vomer. Eight species are known, from the coasts of Europe, Iceland, Greenland, Japan, the Cape of Good Hope, and New Zealand. They are of small size, and chiefly distinguished by the number of their barbels. The Five-bearded Rockling (*Motella mustela*), the Four-bearded Rockling (*M. cimbria*), and the Three-bearded Rocklings (*M. tricirrhata, macrophthalma*, and *maculata*), are British. Günther considers *M. glauca*, the Mackerel Midge, to be the young of *M. macrophthalmata.* Yarrell makes it a separate species, and it is sometimes placed in a separate genus.

mō-tĕt', mō-tĕtt', *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *mottetto* = a ditty, a verse; dimin. of *motto* = a motto (q.v.), from Lat. *muttum* = a mutter, a grunt.]

Music: A vocal composition in harmony, set to words generally selected from the Scriptures, or to paraphrases of the sacred writings. The motett was, at one time, a varied treatment of a given theme similar to the poem called in Spanish a "moto." Like the madrigal, the motett was at first set to words of a profane character, and there are ecclesiastical decrees extant forbidding its use in church. Metrical psalms and hymns, in which the several verses are sung to a varied setting, are called *motetts* in the Roman Catholic Church, and many sacred cantatas of unconnected movements are also similarly named.

mŏth, ***mothe,** ***moththe,** ***mouthe,** ***moughte,** *s.* [A.S. *modhdhe, mohdhe*; cogn. with Dut. *mot*; Icel. *motti*; Sw. *mätt* = a mite; Ger. *motte* = a moth.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"Neglected heaps we in by-corners lay,
Where they become to worms and *moths* a prey."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

***2.** *Fig.:* Anything which gradually eats, consumes, or wears away anything.

"If I be left behind, a *moth* of peace."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): Formerly a distinction was drawn between Moths called Phalænides, or Lepidoptera Nocturna, &c., and Hawk-moths, Sphingides, or Lepidoptera Crepuscularia, &c. Now both are united under the head Heterocera (q.v.). The antennæ taper to a point. The insects fly during the night or during twilight. They are, as a rule, less brightly coloured than butterflies. Stainton divides them into nine groups: Sphingiua, with four families; Bombycina, with twelve; Nocturna, with twenty-six; Geometrina, with seventeen; Pyralldina, with sixteen or seventeen; Tortricina, with nine or ten; Tineina, with fifteen; and Pterophorina and Alucitina, each with one. He estimates the known British species at 1910. They may be captured in nets, or by attracting them to sugar dissolved in water or beer and spread upon trees, or to a light, or they may be reared from the caterpillar state.

moth-blight, *s.*

Entom.: Various species of the genus Aleurodes, which, though homopterous, is so much akin to the Lepidoptera, that both Linnæus and Réaumur placed it in that order. They blight plants by attacking them.

moth-cicada, *s.*

Entom. (*Pl.*): The homopterous family Flatidæ, which have the wings generally covered with a white farinaceous powder, like the scales on the wings of moths.

moth-gnat, *s.*

Entom.: A dipterous insect of the genus Bychoda. They have curiously ciliated wings.

moth-hunter, *s.* One who hunts moths; an entomologist.

† **moth-mullein,** *s.*

Bot.: Verbascum Blattaria, a pink-flowered plant, with the hairs of the filaments purple. Naturalized in Kent, Devon, and Cornwall.

moth-patch, *s.* A dark-colored spot on the skin; a liver-spot.

moth-trap, *s.* An attachment to a beehive to catch the moth—miller, as it is familiarly called—whose larva builds its web in the hive and destroys the colony.

* **mŏth'-ēat,** *v.t.* [Eng. *moth,* and *eat.*] To eat or consume, as a moth does a garment.

mŏth'-ēat-ĕn, * **mothe-eat-en,** *a.* [Eng. *moth,* and *eaten.*] Eaten by moths.

"Your garments are *motheaten.*"—*James* v. 2.

† **mŏthed,** *a.* [Eng. *moth; -ed.*] Moth-eaten.

"With *mothed* and dropping arras hung."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv. 204.

* **mŏth'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *moth; -en.*] Full of moths: moth-eaten.

"We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes."—*Fulke: Against Allen* (1580), p. 125.

mŏth'-ĕr (1), * **mod-er,** * **mod-ir,** * **mood-er,** * **mod-re,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *móder, módor, módur:* cogn. with Dut. *moeder;* Icel. *módhir;* Dan. & Sw. *moder;* Ger. *mutter;* O. H. Ger. *mustar;* Irish & Gael. *mathair;* Russ. *mate;* Lith. *motė;* Lat. *mater;* Gr. μήτηρ (*mētēr*); Sansc. *mata, matri;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *madre;* Fr. *mère.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A female parent, espec. of the human race; a woman who has borne a child: correlative of *son* or *daughter.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That which has produced anything; the source or origin; generatrix.

"*Mother* of Arts! as once of arms."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 47.

2. One who assumes the place of a mother.

3. The feelings of a mother; maternal instinct or feelings.

"Straight all the *mother* in her soul awakes."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xi. 188.

4. A familiar term of address to an old or elderly woman.

5. A term frequently applied to an abbess, or female head of a religious or semi-religious institution.

"To give the *mother*
Notice of my affair."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

* **6.** The hysterical passion.

"How this *mother* swells up toward my heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Acting or holding the place of a mother; giving birth or origin.

"The king with joy confessed his place of birth,
And on his knees salutes his *mother* earth."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 404.

2. Native, natural, inborn.

"As we call our first language our *mother* tongue, so we may as justly call our first tempers our *mother* tempers."—*Horne: Works,* vol. iii., dis. 5.

¶ Obvious compounds: *mother-bird, mother-goddess.*

¶ (1) *Mother Carey's chickens:* A name given by sailors to the various species of Stormy-petrel.

(2) *Mother Carey's goose:* The Great Black Fulmar, found in the Pacific Ocean.

mother-cell, *s.*

Physiol.: A cell in which other cells are generated.

mother-church, *s.*

1. The oldest or original church of a country.

2. The church to which one belongs.

3. The metropolitan church of a diocese.

mother-cloves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The flower buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

mother-coal, *s.* [Mineral-charcoal.]

mother-country, *s.*

1. One's native country.

2. A country which has planted colonies in other lands. (Used in speaking of its relation to its colonies.)

3. A country, as the producer of anything.

mother-gate, *s.* A lateral passage where a shaft intersects a seam of coal.

mother-in-law, * **mothere-law,** *s.*

1. The mother of one's wife or of one's husband.

2. A stepmother.

"The name of a *mother-in-law* sounded dreadful in my ears."—*Fielding: Amelia,* bk. vii., ch. ii.

mother-land, *s.* One's mother or native country.

† **Mother-maid,** *s.* The Virgin Mary.

"Our hands to life's hard work are laid,
But our hearts are thine, sweet *Mother-maid.*"
Faber: Oratory Hymns.

* **mother-naked,** *a.* Naked as at birth; stark naked.

"Through this the *mother-naked* trooper introduces his head and neck."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resarius,* bk. i., ch. vii.

mother-of-pearl, *s.*

1. *Zool. & Comm.:* The internal layer of oyster and other nacreous or pearly shells. It is of silvery brilliance and iridescent. This is due to the alternate layers of carbonate of lime and membrane.

2. *Entom.:* A moth of the family Botydæ.

Mother-of-pearl micrometer: The micrometer of Cavallo. A thin, semi-transparent slip of mother-of-pearl, one-twentieth of an inch wide, is ruled with fine graduations, and mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object is formed. The divided edge is brought into convenient proximity to the image.

mother-of-thousands, *s.*

Bot.: Linaria Cymbalaria.

mother-of-thyme, mother-of-time, *s.*

Bot.: Thymus Serpyllum.

mother-queen, *s.* The mother of a reigning sovereign; a queen-mother.

mother-spots, *s. pl.* Congenital spots and discolorations on the skin.

mother-tongue, *s.* The tongue or language which was learned from one's mother, or in infancy.

mother-wit, *s.* Natural sagacity, wit, or genius, owing little to instruction, but which was born with one, and probably was inherited from one's mother.

mother's-mark, *s.* A mole upon the skin. [Nævus.]

* **mŏth'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Mauther.]

mŏth'-ĕr (3), *s.* [An extension of *mud* (q.v.); cf. O. Dan. *modder* = (1) mud, mire; (2) lees, dregs; Dut *moer;* Ger. *moder* = mud, mould; *mutter* = dregs, sediment.] A thick slimy substance coucreting in liquors; the lees or scum of liquors concreted, particularly in vinegar.

"As touching the *mother* or lees of olle-ollue."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxiii., ch. iii.

mother-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: Mother-water. The portion of a mixed solution which remains after the less soluble salts or other bodies have crystallized out. By concentration the mother-liquor may be made to furnish either a further yield of the same substance or a deposit of another and more soluble body, according to the character of the solution.

mother-lye, *s.* The liquid remaining after all the salts that will readily crystallize have been removed from a solution.

mother-of-vinegar, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A popular name for various monlds, consisting of fungals, such as Mucor, Penicillium, found in vinegar.

2. *Spec.: Mycoderma aceti,* a fungal which causes acetous fermentation.

mother-water, *s.* [Mother-liquor.]

* **mŏth'-ĕr** (1), *v.t.* [Mother (1), *s.*] To take or assume the place of a mother to; to adopt as a son or daughter. (Said of a woman.)

"The queen . . . would have *mothered* another body's child."—*Howell: Letters.*

mŏth'-ĕr (2), *v.i.* [Mother (3), *s.*] To become mothery; to become concreted, as the sediment of liquors.

"They oint their naked limbs with *mothered* oil."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 683.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-age** (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-age.*] (See extract.)

"For this cause marriage is called matrimony, which signifieth *motherage,* because it makes them mothers, which were virgins before."—*H. Smith: Sermons,* p. 13. (1622.)

mŏth'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a mother.

"So fathered and so *mothered.*"—*Observer,* No. 67.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *mother; -hood.*] The state of being a mother.

"What human thought can apprehend
That mystery of *motherhood?*"
D. G. Rossetti: Ave.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*] A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Mid-lent Sunday. Called also Mid-lentiug.

"I'll to thee a simnell bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering.*"
Herrick: Hesperides.

mŏth'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Without a mother; having been deprived, by death or by desertion, of one's mother.

"At both these times were they *motherless* and helpless."—*Ezechiel,* ch. xxvi. (Notes.) (1551.)

mŏth'-ĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *motherly; -ness.*] The quality of being like a mother; kindness, love; tender consideration for the wants of those connected with one.

mŏth'-ĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a mother; becoming or befitting a mother.

"All beneath us by the wings are cover'd
Of *motherly* humanity."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Of or pertaining to a mother; maternal: as, *motherly* authority.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In the way that a mother would do.

"Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth."
Donne: Anat. of World; First Anniversary.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-some.*] Maternally anxious.

"Excuse me if I seem over *mothersome* and foolish about him."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong,* ch. xv.

mŏth'-ĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *mother; -wort.*]

Botany:

1. The menthaceous genus Leonurus (q.v.); spec., *Leonurus Cardiaca.*

2. *Artemisia vulgaris.* [Mugwort.]

* **mŏth'-ĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *mother* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Consisting of mother; concreated like mother; partaking of the nature of mother.

"Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery?*"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* vol. ii., ch. xix.

mŏth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *moth; -y.*] Full of moths; infested by moths.

"His horse hip'd with an olde *mothy* saddle."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

* **mō'-tĭf,** *s.* [Motive, *s.*]

1. A short group of notes. [Figure, *s.* II. 6 (1).]

2. A subject proposed for development; a theme.

¶ *Leit-motif:*

Music: Guiding theme; a short passage of melody of marked character, illustrating certain personages, situations, or abstract ideas, in a story or drama, of which the music is the counterpart. When the situations recur, or the personage appears, or the personage or idea is referred to, the leit-motif is heard.

* **mō-tĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *motus* = motion; *facio* = to make.] Producing or causing motion.

***mō'-tīle,** *a.* [Lat. *motus* = motion.] Having an inherent power of motion; applied to unconscious objects, as certain organs of plants.

†mō-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *motil(e); -ity.*] The quality of being motile; inherent capability of motion.

"Its *motility* or power of motion."—*Thomé: Botany* (ed. 1879), p. 10.

mō'-tion, ***mo-ey-on,** *s.* [Fr. *motion*, from Lat. *motionem*, acc. of *motio* = a movement, from *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; Sp. *mocion*; Ital. *mozione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, state, or process of moving or changing place; a change of position; a passing of a body from one place or position to another; movement. The opposite to rest.

"Soon after four both armies were in *motion.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The power of moving.

"The vital spirits, which, born in arteries,
Continual *motion* to all parts do bring."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 23.

3. A single movement or act of motion.

"Commanded by the *motion* of thine eyes."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 149.

4. A manner of moving; gait.

"Would give an excellent *motion* to thy gait."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

* 5. Internal movements or workings.

"Long I sat not, till my womb
Prodigious *motion* felt." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 780.

* 6. Impulse communicated; motive power.

"Carnality . . . is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.*"—*Decay of Piety.*

* 7. A movement of the mind, heart, or soul; an internal impulse; a tendency of the mind; an inclination.

"I am always full of good *motions*, that come into my mind."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 8. Sense; mental sight.

"I see it in my *motion.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 3.

9. A proposal made or offered; a proposition: espec. a proposition moved in a deliberative assembly: as, a *motion* for the adjournment, a *motion* for a committee.

10. The act of making a proposal or proposition.

* 11. The tuning of a musical instrument.

* 12. A puppet; a puppet-show.

"He looks like . . . one of these *motions* in a great antique clock."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The change of place or position which from certain attitudes a figure seems to be making.

2. *Law:* An application made to a court of justice by the parties to an action or their counsel, to obtain some rule or order of court necessary to the progress of the action.

3. *Med. & Physiol.:* Evacuation of the contents of the bowels.

4. *Music:*

(1) The movement of a single part with reference to intervals taken by it. Conjunct motion takes place when the sounds move by single degrees of the scale, *e.g.*, C, D, E, F; disjunct motion is when they move by skips, *e.g.*, C, F, D, G.

(2) The movement of two or more parts with relation to each other. Similar or direct motion is when parts move in the same direction either by single degrees or by skips; contrary motion is when parts move in opposite directions; oblique motion is when one part remains stationary while another moves.

5. *Horol.:* The train of wheels in a watch immediately concerned in the moving of the hands. [Movement.]

6. *Steam-engine:*

(1) The cross-head in a locomotive.

(2) The slide, slide-rod, and link of a locomotive-engine.

¶ 1. *Laws of motion:* Three principles or axioms laid down by Sir Isaac Newton:

(1) If a body be started in motion, and if no force act upon it, that body will continue in motion in the same direction, and with the same velocity. Of course this cannot be directly proved by observation, no one being able to start a body in a portion of the universe free from other bodies which will attract it, and if he could start it on in a vacant space, he could not watch its subsequent progress through infinite space and eternity. But the length of time during which tops will spin or finely mounted pendulums will go in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, can be accounted for in no other way than by supposing the truth of the first law of motion. (*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, pp. 218–220.)

(2) Change of motion is proportional to the acting force, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts.

(3) To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed in the same straight line.

2. *Organic molecular motion:* A kind of motion occurring in nearly all the internal processes in organic bodies. It must exist to produce absorption, secretion, &c. (See *Todd & Bowman: Physiol Anat.*, i. 60.)

3. *Paralysis of motion:* [Acinesia].

motion-bars, *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: Guide bars or rods. (*American.*)

*** motion-man,** *s.* One who travelled with a puppet-show.

"And travel with young Goose, the *motion-man.*"
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

mō'-tion, *v.t. & i.* [Motion, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a motion or significant gesture, or movement of the hand or head to, for guidance: as, To *motion* a person to a seat.

* 2. To propose, to counsel, to advise.

"Here's Gloster too, a foe to citizens;
One that still *motions* war."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

* 3. To design, to purpose, to intend, to meditate.

"What I *motion'd* was of God."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 222.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make significant motions or gestures with the hand or head.

* 2. To make proposals; to propose; to offer plans.

***mō'-tion-ēr,** ***mo-ci-on-er,** *s.* [Eng. *motion; -er.*] One who makes a motion; a mover, an instigator.

"God the *mocioner*, the autour, and the woorker of all goodness."—*Udal: To Queen Catherine.*

*** mō'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *motion; -ist.*] One who makes a motion.

mō'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *motion; -less.*] Without motion, at rest.

"How *motionless!*—not frozen seas
More *motionless.*" *Wordsworth: To A Butterfly.*

mō'-tĭve, *** mō-tĭf,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *motif*, from Low Lat. *motivus* = moving, animating, from Lat. *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; Ital., Sp. & Port. *motivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Causing motion; having power to cause motion; moving or tending to move.

"Every *motive* argument used in each kind of conferences."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Having the power to move or change place; capable of motion.

* 3. Changeable, turning; not fixed.

"Nature is *motive* in the quest of ill, stated in mischief."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 45.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which moves; a motive part.

"Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint and *motive* of her body."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. That which moves or incites to action; that which determines the choice or will; reason, inducement, cause, ground, incentive.

"Now I have *motive* to be brave;
The son of his neglected slave."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 12.

* 3. A person who is the cause of anything; an author.

"Am I the *motive* of these tears?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

4. The intent, design, or purpose with which a thing is done or made.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* That which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind of the artist when undertaking a subject; the prevailing idea to which he endeavours to give expression in his work.

2. *Music:* [Motif].

*** mō'-tĭve,** *v.t.* [Motive, *s.*] To give or supply a motive to; to prompt, to move, to instigate.

† mō'-tĭve-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *motive; -less.*] Having no motive, reason, object, or aim.

"The motive-hunting of a *motiveless* malignity."—*Coleridge* in *A. Swinburne: Study of Shakspere*, ch. iii., p. 177.

*** mō'-tĭve-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *motiveless; -ness.*] Aimlessness; absence of motive.

"That calm . . . had changed into sick *motivelessness.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxiv.

mō-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *motiv(e); -ity.*] The power of producing motion.

"Thinking and *motivity* the primary ideas of spirit."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii., § 15.

mō-tī'-vō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as Motif.

mŏt'-leў, *** mot-ly,** *** motte-lee,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *mattelé* = clotted, knotted, curdled, or curd-like.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Composed or consisting of various colours; variegated in colour; parti-coloured.

"They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceived." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.* (Prol.)

2. Dressed in motley or parti-coloured clothes.

"A fool, a fool!—I met a fool i' the forest,
A *motley* fool." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

3. Composed or consisting of various discordant elements; diversified, various, heterogeneous.

"Where yon proud palace, fashion's hallow'd fane,
Spreads wide her portals for the *motley* train."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A dress of various colours; the parti-coloured dress of domestic fools or jesters.

"That's as much as to say, I wear not *motley* in my brain."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

* 2. A fool, a jester.

"Will you be married, *motley?*"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

*** motley-minded,** *a.* Having the habits though not the dress of a fool or jester.

"This is the *motley-minded* gentleman."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

*** mŏt'-leў,** *v.t.* [Motley, *a.*] To variegate.

"With thousand dies Hee *motleys* all the meads."
Sylvester: Eden, 89.

mŏt'-mŏt, *s.* [The Mexican name of a bird described by Hernandez (*Hist. Avium Novæ Hisp.*, p. 52, pub. at Rome, 1651. This was misprinted *momot*, and gave rise to the Latin *momotus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Momotus (Brisson), Prionites (Illiger). The best known species is *Momotus brasiliensis*, (*Rhamphastos momota*, Linn.), described by Waterton under its native name, Houtou. From its geographical range this cannot be the original Motmot of Hernandez. The Motmots resemble the Bee-eaters, but the plumage, in which shades of green and blue predominate, is not so brilliant. They are said to be solitary birds, or at most living in pairs among the gloomy forests of the neotropical region, where they sit on the underwood nearly motionless, or jerking their long tails as they utter the cry "houtou," or something resembling it. Their ordinary food is small reptiles, insects, and fruits. (*Prof. A. Newton* in *Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xvii. 3.)

mō'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: Motion, movement, as *con moto*, with spirited movement, keeping up the interest of the music. Hence *con moto* has become a time-sign, signifying rather fast. *Moto continuo* = continuous motion, the constant repetition of a particular musical figure or group of figures. *Moto contrario* = contrary motion. *Moto obbliquo* = oblique motion. *Moto retto* = direct or similar motion. [Motion.] *Moto precedente* = at the preceding pace. *Moto primo*, at the first pace.

mō'-tō-grăph, *s.* A telegraph- or telephone-receiver invented by Edison, which depends on the periodical diminution caused in the friction between two conductors in relative motion by the passing of an electric current through their point of contact.

mō'-tōr, *s. & a.* [Lat., from *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; Fr. *moteur.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who or that which moves; a moving or motive power, as water, steam, &c.; that which is a source or generator of mechanical power; a prime-mover.

"These bodies, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Giving, imparting, or producing motion.

motor-car, *s.* Any car that carries its own propelling mechanism.

motor-man, *s.* The man who operates the motor, as of an electric car.

motor nerve, *s.* Any nerve which, by exciting muscular contraction, effects movement.

mō-tōr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *motor*; *-ial.*] Giving motion, motory.

mō-tor-păth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *motorpath(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to motorpathy, or the movement cure.

mō'-tor-păth-ў, *s.* [Lat. *motor* = a mover, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Med.: A system of attempted cure by exercising and regulating the motions of the body; kinesipathy (q.v.).

mō'-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *motorius*, from *motor* = a mover, a motor (q.v.).] Giving motion; motive: as, *motory* muscles.

motory-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The nerves which control motion. (*Owen.*)

mŏtt, *s.* [Mot.]

mot-tel-eye, *a.* & *s.* [Motley.]

mot-tett, *s.* [Motett.]

mŏt'-tle, *v.t.* [Motley.] To mark with spots or blotches of different colours; to blotch; to variegate.

"*Mottling* the sea, their landward barges rowed."
Scott: Don Roderick, lv.

mŏt'-tle, *s.* [Mottle, *v.*] A term applied to mahogany and other woods employed in cabinet-making which have a mottled appearance when polished, and to the characteristic coloration of the surface.

mottle-faced, mottled-faced, *a.* Having a mottled face.

"The *mottled-faced* gentleman spoke with great energy and determination."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xliii.

mŏt'-tled (tled as **tęld),** *a.* [Mottle, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Spotted, blotched, or variegated with different colours or shades of colour.

2. *Bot.:* Marked with blotches of equal intensity, passing insensibly into each other. (*Loudon.*)

mottled-beauty, *s.*

Entom.: Boarmia repandata; a pale gray moth varied with brownish and dusky yellow. Found in Britain.

mottled-umbre, *s.*

Entom.: A moth of the family Hyhernidæ.

mŏt'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *muttum* = a mutter, a grunt, a murmur, from *mutio*, *muttio* = to mutter, to mumble.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A word or short pithy sentence or phrase, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached, or as expressive of some guiding principle or idea; a maxim.

"It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the Second's reign, *Inservi Deo et lætare*. Serve God and be cheerful."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

II. *Technically:*

1 *Art:* The word or sentence used to mark the work of a particular artist.

2. *Her.:* A word or sentence carried on the scroll, and used in allusion to the name of the bearer, the deeds of his ancestor, or as expressing some guiding principle or idea. Many family mottoes contain a punning allusion to their names, as *Ver non semper viret*, the motto of the Vernons; *Cavendo tutus*, of the Cavendishes, &c.

motto-kisses, *s. pl.* Bonbons or sweetmeats wrapped up in fancy paper bearing mottoes, love verses, &c., used at juvenile parties.

***mŏt'-tōed,** *a.* [Eng. *motto*; *-ed.*] Having a motto.

mŏt'-trąm-īte, *s.* [After Mottram St. Andrews, Cheshire, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin, crystalline encrustations. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5·894; lustre, resinous; colour, black: when thin and seen by transmitted light, yellow; streak, yellow. Compos.: vanadic acid, 18·74; protoxide of lead, 57·18; protoxide of copper, 20·39; water, 3·60 = 100. Found on Keuper Sandstone.

***mŏt'-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *mot(e)*; *-y.*] Full of motes; consisting of motes.

môųch, *v.i.* [A variant of *mich* (q.v.).] To live a wandering life; to live as a tramp or vagrant.

môu-çhar'-ą-bў, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A balcony with a parapet, embattled or otherwise, and machicolations projected over a gate. It was originally intended to protect the entrance.

môu-çhard' (*d* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A police spy. (Used as a term of contempt in France.)

môu'-çhĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mouch*; *-er.*] One who mouches; one who leads a semi-vagahond life, having no fixed home, and living by selling water-cresses, wild flowers, birds' nests and eggs, and other things which may be obtained for the gathering.

môu-çhĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A hollow or canal sunk in the soffit of a corona to form the larmier or drip.

môu'-dĭ-wărp, môu'-dīe-wărt, *s.* [Mouldwarp.] A mole.

môuf'-loň, môuf'-floň, mûf'-floň, *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *muifle*, *muifleron*, prob. from Ger. *muffel* = a kind of dog with large pendulous chaps. (*Littré.*)]

Zool.: Ovis musimon, a wild species of sheep, formerly common in Spain, now restricted to Corsica and Sardinia. It is about the size of a common sheep, brownish-gray in colour, with a dark dorsal streak, and a varying amount of white on the face and legs. Horns are present in the males only, and the tail is very short. The mouflon frequents the summits of hills, in small herds, headed by an old ram, and is not easily approached by the hunter. It breeds freely with the domestic species (*Ovis aries*). [Ovis, Sheep.]

***mought,** *pret. of v.* [May, *v.*]

mōuld (1), ***molde** (1), *s.* [A.S. *molde* = dust, earth, country; cogn. with Dut. *mul* = dust, dirt; Icel. *mold* = mould, earth; Dan. *muld*; Sw. *mull* (for *muld*); Goth. *mulda* = dust; Ger. *mull*; Prov. Ger. *molt.* From the same root as Meal (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Earth, clay.

"At length their time was come, they were not loath
To give their bodies to the family *mould*."
Wordsworth: Michael.

*2. The earth.

"So riche a chambre... ne saw thay nevere on *molde*."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,323.

3. Fine soft earth, easily pulverized.

4. The matter or material of which anything is formed; component substance; composition.

"Rather shun than seek the fellowship
Of kindred *mould*." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

5. Iron mould.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The name given to any thread-like fungal, whether belonging to the Hyphomycetes or the Physomycetes, which are found on bread, ink, gum, &c.

"The malt made in summer is apt to contract *mould*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ Brown, blue, or green mould is *Penicillium glaucum*; another green mould is *Mucor Mucedo.*

2. *Geol.:* Vegetable soil consisting of the surface stratum, whether of clay, gravel, sand, or rock, disintegrated by atmospheric influences and modified by the plants, first of lower, and then of higher organisation, and by the animals which reside upon or pass over its surface. Of all these animals the most potent in action is the earthworm, which effects changes on the surface of the earth second only to those produced by polypes on that of the deep. [Earthworm.] (See also *Darwin: Vegetable Mould & Earthworms.*)

mould-board, *s.* A curved plate extending behind the share, for overturning the furrow-slice. Ploughs are called right or left, according to the direction in which the furrow-slice is laid. Double mould-board ploughs are those in which the breast is formed by two mould-boards meeting at an acute angle in front of the sheth, and turning the soil equally in each direction.

mōuld (2), ***molde** (2), *s.* [The *d* is excrescent, from O. Fr. *modle*, *molle*, *mole* (Fr. *moule*), from Lat. *modulum*, acc. of *modulus* = a measure, a standard.] [Model, Module.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The matrix in which anything is cast.

"The liquor ore he drained
Into fit *moulds* prepared." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 571.

(2) A general term for patterns to work by, where the outline of the thing to be made has to be adapted to that of the pattern; also applied to various torts containing cavities either for casting in, as a bullet *mould*, or for producing various forms by beating or pressure.

(3) A mould candle (q.v.).

(4) A thing moulded.

"Think you this *mould* of hopes and fears
Could find no statelier than his peers?"
Tennyson: Two Voices.

2. *Fig.:* Cast, form, shape, character.

"What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Or substance, how endued, and what their power."
Milton: P. L., ii. 353.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A fontanel or space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane situated at the angles of the bones which form the skull in a human fœtus and a new born child.

2. *Building:* A frame to give shape to a structure, as in the building of houses in concrete, béton, clay, cement, &c.

3. *Founding:* Moulds for casting are of several kinds: (1) Open moulds into which the metal is poured, the upper surface of the fluid metal assuming the horizontal position. Such are ingots and some other objects. (2) Close moulds of metal or plaster of Paris, with ingates by which the molten metal enters. Such are the moulds for inkstands, cannon-balls, bullets, type, and various other articles made of lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys, which fuse at a moderate heat. (3) Close moulds of sand, in which articles of iron, brass, bronze, &c., are cast. This is the ordinary foundry work, and includes machinery, stoves, ordnance, and the multitude of articles of domestic and agricultural hardware.

4. *Gold-beating:* The package of goldbeater's skin in which gold-leaf is placed for the third heating. It is first enveloped in vellum, 150 leaves, with interposed ribbons of gold, one inch square, forming a kutch. The pieces, spreading to the size of the vellum, are cut into four pieces and interleaved with goldbeater's skin; 600 pieces and their skin form a shoder, for the second beating. Being again divided into four pieces, they are again interleaved with goldbeater's skin; making 2,400. These are divided into three packages of 800 each, called *moulds*, and receive the third beating.

5. *Paper-making:* Hand-made paper is made by a mould and deckle (q.v.). The mould is an open, square frame with a wire-cloth bottom, and a little larger all round than the required sheet of paper.

6. *Plastering:* A thin board cut to a pattern and used in forming cornices, &c.

7. *Shipbuild.:* A full-sized pattern of the same figure and dimensions as the moulding side of the piece which it represents. The mould may be of skeleton form, and may serve for several frames. It is usually a thin plank cut to the form of a ship-timber, and serving as a templet for scribing the timbers for the workmen who saw, hew, and adze them into shape.

mould-blacking machine, *s.* A machine by which a loam-mould is blacked to give it a thin carbonaceous surface; the solution is known as black-wash, and is usually put on by a hand-brush.

mould-board, *s.*

Founding: A board on which the pattern lies while being rammed; a follow-board (q.v.).

mould-candle, *s.* A candle formed in a mould.

mould-cistern, *s.*

Sugar-making:

1. The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-loaves.

2. A tank in which the moulds are soaked after being used.

mould-facing, *s.*

Casting: A fine powder showered upon a pattern before covering the latter with loam, and intended to increase the smoothness of the face of the casting.

mould-loft, *s.* A large room in a ship-building yard, in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings.

mould-stone, *s.*

Arch.: The jamb-stone of a door or window.

mould-turner, *s.* A maker of metal frames or shapes.

mōuld (1), *v.t. & i.* [Mould (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with mould.

2. To cause to become mouldy: as, Damp *moulds* cheese.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To contract mould; to become mouldy.

mōuld (2), *v.t.* [Mould (2), *s.*]

1. To make or form into a particular shape; to fashion.

"*Moulded* they seemed for kings of giant race."
Scott: Don Roderick, xiv.

2. To knead, as bread.

***mōuld'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mould* (2), v.; *-able.*] Able to be moulded; capable of being moulded.

"The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable,* are plebeian notions."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 846.

moulde-baert, *s.* [Mollebart.]

mōuld'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mould* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who moulds; spec., one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

"The making of the mould from the model . . . is simply the work of any *moulder* or skilled plasterer."—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. x., p. 205.

moulder's-clamp, *s.*

Founding: A frame by which the parts of a flask are tightly secured together, ready for the pouring of the metal into the mould.

moulder's-flask, *s.*

Founding: The frame containing the mould in which metal is poured in casting.

moulder's-table, *s.*

Founding: A bench at which a workman stands in moulding small objects.

mōuld'-ẽr, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *mould* (1), *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To be turned to dust by natural decay; to perish in dust; to crumble.

"Thou shalt not *moulder* undeplored."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To perish; to waste away gradually.

"When this fiery mass . . . shall *moulder* cold and low."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 27.

*2. To diminish gradually.

"Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 22.

B. *Trans.:* To turn to dust.

"The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age."—*Addison: On Italy.*

***mōuld'-ẽr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *moulder,* v.; *-y.*] Of the nature of or resembling mould.

mōuld'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mouldy; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being mouldy; mould; mouldy growth.

"His few Greek booke a rotten cheet contain'd;
Whose covere much of *mouldiness* complain'd."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

2. *Bot.:* Aspergillus, a genus of Fungals.

mōuld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mould (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

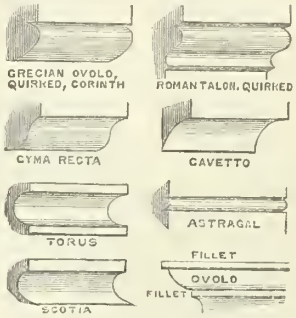
I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of forming or casting in a mould.

2. Anything cast or formed in or as in a mould.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Arch.:* A term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, door or window jambs and heads, &c. There are eight sorts of regular mouldings: viz., the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet. These mouldings are not to be used at hazard, each having certain situations adapted to its reception, to which it must always be applied.



MOULDINGS.

Thus, the ovolo and talon, from their peculiar form, seem intended to support other important mouldings or members; the cyma and cavetto, being of weaker contour, should only be used for the cover or shelter of other parts; the torus and astragal, bearing a resemblance to a rope, appear calculated to bind and fortify the parts to which they are applied; the use of the fillet and scotia is to separate one moulding from another, and to give a variety to the general profile. The ovolo and talon are mostly placed in situations above the level of the eye; when below it, they should only be applied as crowning members. The place for the scotia is universally below the level of the eye. When the fillet is very wide, and used under the cyma of a cornice, it is termed a corona; if under a corona it is called a band. The curved contours of mouldings are portions of either circles or ellipses. In Norman architecture the mouldings were almost universally rounds and hollows variously combined, and frequently broken up into zigzag lines. In English architecture of the Middle Ages the mouldings are bolder.

2. *Joinery:* A mode of ornamentation by grooved or swelling bands, or forms following the line of the object. There are numerous varieties, as the bead, the astragal, the cavetto, the echinus, the fillet, the fascia, the ovolo, the ogee, the cyma, the recta or reversa, the quirk, the bolection, &c. A moulding is said to be stuck on or laid on, according to whether it is made on the edge of the frame or on a detached slip.

3. *Min.:* The ore found on the top of veins near the surface of the ground.

4. *Shipbuild.:* Giving the correct outline and depth to ship's timbers, &c. It is one part of the operation of forming (q.v.).

moulding-board, *s.* [Mould-board.]

moulding-box, *s.*

Found.: A flask in which the sand is rammed.

moulding-crane, *s.* A crane for handling moulds and flasks in a foundry.

moulding-edge, *s.*

Shipbuild.: That edge of a ship's frame which comes in contact with the skin, and is represented in the draft. The other edge is the beveling-edge.

moulding-file, *s.* A file with a concavity adapted to dress and finish moulded surfaces. It is made by a swage, and afterwards cut.

moulding-frame, *s.*

Founding: The templet by which an object is shaped in loam-moulding.

moulding-hole, *s.*

Founding: The cavity in the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

moulding-loam, *s.*

Founding: The mixture of sand and clay used in loam-moulding.

moulding-machine, *s.*

1. *Plastic-work:* A machine for the manufacture of composition-moulding.

2. *Sheet-metal Working:* A kind of rolling-machine for moulding sheet-metal to shape for cornices, balusters, and other purposes. It consists of a pair of rollers of counterpart form, between which the sheet of metal is passed to give it the required outline.

moulding-mill, *s.* A planing-mill for shaping timber.

moulding-planes, *s. pl.* Joiners' planes for making mouldings, and having various patterns, or concave and convex soles to form parts of mouldings; such as hollows and rounds. Match-planes.

moulding-plough, *s.* A plough with two mould-boards to throw the soil right and left; a ridging-plough.

moulding-sand, *s.* A mixture of sand and loam for making moulds for casting.

moulding-saw, *s.* One or a number of circular saws for blocking out strips for ornamental mouldings. The strips are fed repeatedly to the saw at different angles, and the general outline of the desired moulding approximated. The work is generally completed by revolving planes.

mōuld'-wārp, *s.* [Moldwarp.]

mōuld'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *mould* (1) s.; *-y.*] Covered, overgrown, or filled with mould; musty, mildewed; of the nature of or resembling mould.

"A dungeon wide and horrible, the walls
Ou all sides furr'd with *mouldy* damps."
Addison: Milton's Style imitated out of Æneid iii.

***moule,** *v.i.* [Fr. *mouler.*] To grow mouldy; to mould; to waste away.

"This white top writeth min olde yeres;
Min herte is also *mouled* as min heres."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,867.

môu'-lĭn, *s.* [Fr., = a mill (q.v.).]

Geol.: A waterfall which hollows out for itself a chasm or channel in a glacier, ultimately breaking through it and carrying with it fragments of rock, gravel, &c., to lower levels.

môu-lĭn-age (age as **ĭǧ),** *s.* [Fr.]

Silk-man.: The operation or process of twisting and doubling raw silk; the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

môu'-lĭne, môu'-lĭn-ĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The rope-winding drum of a hoisting machine.

* 2. A portable apparatus carried by cross-bow-men for winding up their bows.

3. A kind of turnstile.

môuls, *s.* [Mools.]

mōult, * mout, * mout-en, * mout-yn, * mowt, * molt, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *muto* = to change; Fr. *muer* = to moult.]

A. *Intrans.:* To cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals; to mew. (Seldom used except in reference to the shedding of feathers by birds. Prof. Owen, however, employs it of the Arachnida, the Crustacea, the Epizoa, and the Insecta.) (*Invert. Animals* (1843), p. 390.)

"Robin-redbreasts, after their *moulting,* grow to be red again by degrees."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 851.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shed or cast, as birds.

"So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen *moult* no feather."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

2. To change, to get rid of.

"We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch lxxx.

* **mōult, * molt,** *s.* [Moult, *v.*] The act or process of moulting or casting the feathers, hair, &c.

***mōult'-en,** *a.* [Eng. *moult; -en.*] Being in the state of moulting or casting the feathers; having moulted.

"A clip-winged griffin, and a *moulten* raven."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 1.

***moul-ture,** *s.* [Multure.]

***moun,** *v.i.* [Mowe.]

***mounch, * maunch,** *v.t. & i.* [Munch.]

mŏund (1), *s.* [A.S. *mund* = a protection; cogn. with O. Fris. *mund, mond* = a protector, a guardian; O. H. Ger. *munt* = a protection, a

protector; Ger. *vormund* = a guardian. The form and meaning of the word have been influenced by *mount*, with which, however, it is not nearly connected.]

*1. A protection, as a body of men.

"He wende . . . with swithe gret *mounde*."
Polit. Songs, p. 189.

2. Something raised as a protection or defence; as a bank of earth or stone, an artificial elevation of earth; a rampart, a fence.

"Now all the sons of warlike Greece surround
Thy destined tomb, and cast a mighty *mound*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 102.

3. A natural elevation, resembling an artificial heap of earth; a hillock, a knoll.

*4. A barrier, a curb, a limit.

"Such as broke through all *mounds* of law."—*South: Sermons.*

mound-birds, *s.pl.*

Ornith.: The same as MOUND-BUILDERS, 2.

mound-builders, *s. pl.*

1. *Anthrop.:* The name given to a prehistoric race, formerly inhabiting the Mississippi Valley, who have left some very remarkable earthworks as their only memorials, for even tradition is silent on the subject. The best known group of mounds is near Newark, Ohio, and consists of "elaborate earthworks, in the form of a circle, octagon, and square, and enclose an area of about four square miles, on the upper terrace, between two branches of the Licking River. Scattered over the same plain, and crowning the neighbouring hills, are numerous tumuli or mounds, evidently erected by the same people that built the larger works." The human remains found in these mounds are usually so much decayed as to preclude the recovery of a single bone entire. This fact Squier and Davis regard as evidence of the great antiquity of the mounds, since in England, where the moist climate is much less favourable for the preservation of such remains, perfect skeletons have been found after being buried eighteen hundred years. (*Marsh*, in *Amer. Journ. Science*, July, 1866.) Wilson does not attribute to them so high an antiquity:

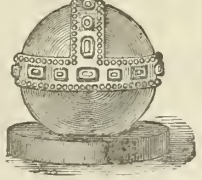
"But while the *mound-builders* are essentially prehistoric, according to all New World chronology, there is nothing in the disclosures hitherto made calculated to suggest for them an extremely remote era. . . . The probability rather is that the ruins of Clark's Work on Fort Ancient may match in antiquity with those of England's Norman keeps, and even that their builders may have lingered on into centuries nearer the age of Columbus."—*Prehistoric Man*, 321, 322.

2. *Ornith.:* (See extract).

"The Megapodiidæ (or *mound-builders*) are another most remarkable and anomalous group of birds."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 393.

mound (2), *s.* [Fr. *monde;* from Lat. *mundus* = the world.]

Her: A ball or globe, the sign of sovereign authority and majesty, and forming part of the regalia of an emperor or king. It is surmounted by a cross and encircled with a horizontal band, from the upper edge of which springs a semicircular band, both enriched with precious stones.



MOUND.

***mound**, *v.t.* [MOUND (1), *s.*] To fortify with a mound; to fence in.

"Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys."
Drayton: Muse's Elysium, Nymphal 3.

***mound'-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *mound* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Shaped like a mound; possessing a mound.

***mound'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *mound; -less.*] Without a mound.

moun'-seër, *s.* [A corruption of *monsieur* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

mount, *s.* [A.S. *munt*, from Lat. *montem*, accns. of *mons* = a mountain.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A high hill; a mountain. (Now only used in poetry, or as an attributive to a name: as, *Mount* Vesuvius, *Mount* Sinai.)

2. A mound, a fence; a bulwark for defence or attack; an embankment.

"He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers."—*Knollys: Hist. of Turkes.*

3. A means of mounting on horseback; an aid to mounting.

4. That which one mounts; a horse, with the appurtenances necessary for riding.

5. A sheet of paper, cardboard, &c., upon which a drawing is placed. It is generally of larger size than the object placed on it, and of a tint that will aid its general effect.

*6. A bank. (Cf. *Mont-de-piété.*)

"These examples confirmed me in a resolution to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A cavalier (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* The representation of a mound or hill covered with grass and occupying the bottom or base of the shield. It is usually represented as bearing a tree. When depicted green it is called a mount-vert.

MOUNT.

¶ (1) *Mount-grèced, mount in degrees:*

Her.: Mounts cut in the form of steps.

(2) *Mount-mounted:*

Her.: A mount with a hill upon it.

mount, ***mont-en**, ***mount-en**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *monter* = to mount; from *mont* = a hill, a mount (q.v.); Sp. *montar;* Ital. *montare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To rise up; to rise on high; to ascend.

"Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high?"—*Job* xxxix. 27.

2. To climb up.

"Here will Talbot *mount*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

3. To rise; to tower; to be raised or built to a great height.

"Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish."—*Job* xx. 6.

4. To be mounted upon anything; specif., to get or be on horseback.

"*Mounted* upon a hot and fiery steed."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

5. To amount; to rise in value or amount: as, The expenses *mounted* to a large sum.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To raise aloft or on high; to lift up.

"The fiend looked up and knew
His *mounted* scale aloft." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 1,014.

2. To climb; to ascend; to go up to, or on.

"*Mount* thou my horse, and hide thy spurs in him,
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

*3. To form a path up.

"The stairs that *mount* the Capitol."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

†4. To copulate with; to cover.

5. To put, or place on; specif., to furnish with a horse or horses for riding.

"Unless the adage must be verified,—
That beggars, *mounted*, run their horse to death."
Shakesp: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

6. To raise into position, or place in readiness for service; to prepare for use or service; to make ready.

"Let France and England *mount*
Their battering cannon charged to the mouths."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

7. To cover, or set round with a mount or setting of something necessary, useful or ornamental: as, To *mount* a drawing—that is, to set it in a frame or on a sheet of paper, cardboard, &c.; To *mount* a diamond—that is, to put it in a setting.

8. To carry as an equipment; to be furnished or equipped with: as, A fort *mounts* twenty guns.

*9. To raise in rank, degree, or position.

"He was dubbed and *mounted* from his owne meane ranke to the title of a king."—*Speed: Hist. Great Brit.*, bk. ix., ch. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Micros.:* To arrange microscopic objects for permanent preservation. In the dry and uncovered state they are sometimes mounted on discs of cork, leather, or pasteboard, with a coating of lamp-black. They may be affixed by marine glue or Canada balsam. Some must be mounted in liquid placed in glass cells. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

2. *Theat.:* To prepare for representation on a stage: as, To *mount* a play.

¶ To *mount guard:* [GUARD, *s.*, ¶ (3)].

moun'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *mount*, v.; *-able.*] Able to be mounted; capable of being mounted or ascended.

moun'-ăin, ***mont-aine**, ***mont-ayn**, * **mont-ayne**, * **mount-eyne**, * **mount-aine**, ***mount-ayn**, ***mount-ayne**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *montaigne, montaine* (Fr. *montagne*), from Low Lat. *montanea, montana* = a mountain; from Lat. *montanus* = mountainous; from *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain; Sp. *montaña;* Ital. *montagna.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large or very high hill; a large mass of earth rising to a great height above the level of the adjacent land; a high elevation or prominence upon the earth's surface: a high mount.

"It seemed some *mountain* rent and riven,
A channel for the stream had given."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 7.

2. Something of very great bulk; something very large.

"I should have been a *mountain* of mummy."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

3. A kind of wine.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* Mountains usually exist in chains, the highest being the Himalayas. Kinchingunga (28,176 feet) was considered the highest till the discovery, in Dec. 1843, of Mount Everest (29,002 feet). The Andes come next. Their highest peak is Sorata (25,267 feet). The highest peak in North America is Mount Logan, in British America, near Alaska (19,500 feet). The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe, Mount Blanc (15,744 feet) being the loftiest peak. Parallel to a leading mountain chain there are in some cases two others of inferior elevation, one on each side. Thus, parallel to part of the Himalayas are the Siwalik Hills, or Sub-Himalayas, of inferior elevation to the central chain. In studying the geography of a country, the mountains or hills claim attention first, for from them flow the rivers, and the direction of these regulates the position of the towns, the most powerful factors in political geography.

2. *Geol.:* In 1833 M. Elie de Beaumont published the hypothesis that a variety of independent mountain-chains have been thrown up suddenly at particular periods, and that all such chains which have risen contemporaneously are parallel to each other, though widely apart. Sir Chas. Lyell controverted these views, and proved that every great mountain is the result, not of one upheaval, but of many. (*Lyell: Prin. of Geol.*, ch. xi.) The composition of the different parts of a mountain regulate its form; trappean rocks, for instance, tending to make one or more table-lands with precipitous sides, and granite a rounded top. [VOLCANO.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of, or pertaining to, a mountain; existing, growing, or living on mountains; natural to mountains: as *mountain* goats, *mountain* air, &c.

2. Full of or covered with mountains: as, *mountain* districts.

3. Like a mountain in size or bulk; of extraordinary size or bulk; very large.

¶ (1) *The Old Man of the Mountain:* (1) The Imaum Hassan ben Sabbah el Homairi. (2) Sheik Al Jebal, Prince of the Assassins.

(2) *The Mountain:*

Fr. Hist.: A name originally applied to the extreme democratic party in the first French Revolution, from the circumstance of their occupying the highest seats in the hall of the National Convention. The term is still applied to the more advanced section of the democratic party.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Mountain-cave, mountain-cliff, mountain-eagle, mountain-flood, mountain-maid, mountain-mist, mountain-pass, mountain-path, mountain-side, mountain-top, mountain-torrent*, &c.

mountain-ash, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus Aucuparia*, a tree, ten to thirty feet high, with pinnate leaves, corymbose compound cymes of cream-white flowers, and scarlet berries with yellow flesh. Wild in mountainous districts of Europe. Called also the Rowan-tree. *P. americana*, a nearly allied species, has purple fruit.

mountain-avens, *s.* [DRYAS.]

mountain-barometer, *s.* A portable barometer designed for measuring vertical heights above the sea. It is, consequently, more carefully made and accurately adjusted than the common barometer.

mountain-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Emballonura monticola*, a social bat from Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands. It is about an inch and a half in length, with a tail half an inch long. General colour, chocolate-brown, lighter beneath.

***mountain-billow,** *s.* A wave of extraordinary or unusual size.

"Thus, when a *mountain-billow* foams and raves."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 310.

mountain-blue, *s.* A native carbonate of copper, which is liable to change its tint to green if mixed with oil.

mountain-bramble, *s.*

Bot.: The Cloudberry (q.v.).

mountain-bunting, *s.*

Ornith.: The Snow-bunting. [PLECTROPHANES.]

mountain-cat, *s.* The wild cat.

"Like *mountain-cat* who guards her young,
Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 16.

mountain-chain, *s.* A chain or range of mountains.

"To the east are wild *mountain-chains*."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

mountain-cock, *s.* [CAPERCAILZIE.]

mountain-cork, *s.*

Min.: A variety of asbestos (q.v.), sufficiently light to float on water. Called also Mountain-leather.

mountain-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Gecarcinus (q.v.).

mountain-curassows, *s.pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Oreophasinæ (q.v.).

mountain-damson, *s.* [DAMSON, *s.* ¶ (1), (2).]

mountain-deer, *s.* The chamois.

"It is a task of doubt and fear
To aught but goat or *mountain-deer*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 8.

mountain-dew, *s.* A name sometimes given to Scotch whiskey, as having in former times often been secretly distilled in the mountains, away from the prying eyes of the excise officers.

"Bread, cheese, and *mountain-dew* were liberally provided."—*Edinburgh Even. Courant*, Jan. 22, 1821.

mountain-dulse, *s.* [DULSE, ¶ (2).]

mountain-ebony, *s.* [BAUHINIA.]

mountain-eyrie, *s.* A nest on the top of a mountain.

"The bird of Jove
Fierce from his *mountain-eyrie* downward drove."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 630.

mountain-finch, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bramble or Brambling-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla.*

mountain-flax, *s.*

Min.: One of the popular names for amianthus (q.v.).

mountain-foot, *s.* The foot or bottom of a mountain.

"Upon the rising of the *mountain-foot*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

mountain-goat, *s.* [MAZAMA.]

mountain-green, *s.*

1. *Min.:* [MALACHITE].
2. *Bot.:* [MOUNTAIN-PRIDE].

mountain-hare, *s.*

Zool.: *Lepus variabilis*, an inhabitant of the northern parts of both hemispheres; it replaces the Common Hare (*Lepus europæus*) in Ireland and parts of Scotland. Ears and tail short, the summer-coat fulvous-gray, becoming white in cold climates in the winter. Absent from Central Europe, reappearing on the Alps. Called also the Northern Hare.

mountain-head, *s.* The top of a mountain. (*Wordsworth: Thorn.*)

mountain-high, *adv.* [MOUNTAINS-HIGH.]

mountain-holly, *s.* [HOLLY, *s.* ¶.]

mountain-howitzer, *s.*

Ordn.: A short, light piece of ordnance of large calibre, to fire shells and case-shot, but not solid shot, with small charges of powder. Once constructed of cast-iron, bronze, or wrought iron, but now superseded by small steel or "screw" guns, which are in two parts, and screw together.

"The *mountain-howitzer*, the broken road . . .
Portend the deeds to come."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 51.

mountain-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: *Kalmia latifolia*, one of the Rhododendreæ.

mountain-laver, *s.*

Bot.: A gelatinous Alga of the genus Palmella.

mountain-leather, *s.* [MOUNTAIN-CORK.]

mountain-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A term introduced by Mr. Wm. Smith, "the father of English geology," to designate a series of calcareous rocks called by Conybeare carboniferous limestone. The term mountain implies that, in England where, in one place, according to Prof. Hull, it is 4,000 feet thick, it rises high above the surface, constituting precipices, &c. It is often cavernous; it is well developed in Derbyshire, South Wales, and Somerset. Typically it is massive, well-bedded, light bluish gray, reddish, or black in colour, in some parts homogeneous, in others crystalline. In Scotland it separates into thin calcareous strata, alternating with yellow and white sandstone, dark shale, and seams of coal and limestone. In some places the mountain limestone is composed mainly of broken encrinites, in others of foraminifera, corals, bryozoa, &c. Of mollusca: 334 lamellibranchs, 206 gasteropods, with various pteropoda and cephalopoda, have been found in it; and more than seventy species of fossil fish. It was deposited in an ocean which extended as far as the United States, Canada, and Arctic America. In addition to the value of mountain limestone for turning into lime, it contains valuable ores of lead, zinc, &c. It also receives a good polish, and makes a fine marble. [CARBONIFEROUS-SYSTEM.]

mountain-linnet, *s.*

Ornith.: *Linota montium*, distinguished from the Common Linnet and the Redpoles by the greater length of its tail, and by its reddish tawny throat. A winter visitor to the southern parts of England; but it breeds in the north, in Scotland, and in the Scottish islands every season. (*Yarrell.*)

mountain-liquorice, *s.*

Bot.: *Trifolium alpinum*, the roots of which have the sugary flavour of liquorice.

mountain-mahogany, *s.*

Bot.: *Betula lenta.*

mountain-meal, *s.* The same as BERGMEHL (q.v.).

mountain-milk, *s.*

Min.: An amorphous, soft variety of carbonate of lime, resembling chalk, but lighter, more pulverulent, and harsher to the touch.

mountain-mint, *s.*

Bot.: *Pycnanthemum montanum*, and the genus Pycnanthemum. The species are American.

mountain-moss, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Selago.

mountain-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: *Selinum oreoselinum.*

mountain-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of *Capsicum sinatca.*

mountain-pride, mountain-green, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Spathelia simplex.*

mountain-rice, *s.*

Botany:

1. A variety of the rice plant; grown in various mountainous parts of Europe and Asia.
2. The genus Oryzopsis.

mountain-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Rosa alpina.*

mountain-soap, *s.*

Min.: The same as OROPION (q.v.).

mountain-sorrel, *s.*

Bot.: Oxyria, a genus of Polygonaceæ.

mountain-sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Passer montanus*, the Tree-sparrow (q.v.).

mountain-spiderwort, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthericum serotinum.*

mountain-spinach, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Atriplex hortensis*, cultivated near Paris, as it formerly was in Britain, for the leaves which are used as spinach.

mountain stone-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: *Athamanta libanotis.*

mountain-sweet, *s.*

Bot.: A Canadian name for *Ceanothus americanus.*

mountain-tallow, *s.*

Min.: The same as HATCHETTINE (q.v.).

mountain-tobacco, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Arnica montana*, a composite plant, a native of Switzerland. [ARNICA.]

mountain-wood, *s.*

Min.: A brown, wood-like mineral formerly referred to asbestos, but most of this is now included under pilolite (q.v.).

mountains-high, *adv.* To an exceeding height: as, The waves were running *mountains-high.*

mount'-ain-eer, *s.* [Eng. *mountain*; *-eer.*]

1. One who dwells among mountains.

"The knowledge that he could bring into the field the claymores of five thousand half heathen *mountaineers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who climbs mountains; one who practises or is fond of mountaineering.

mount'-ain-eer, *v. i.* [MOUNTAINEER, *s.*] To climb mountains for amusement or for scientific purposes. (Generally found in the present participle or participial noun.)

*** mount'-ain-er,** *s.* [Eng. *mountain*; *-er.*] A mountaineer.

*** mount'-ain-et,** *s.* [Eng. *mountain*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little mountain, a mount, a hillock.

"Two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

mount'-ain-ous, *** mount-an-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *montaigneux*, from *montaigne* = a mountain (q.v.).]

1. Full of mountains; hilly.

"And now the vessel skirts the strand
Of *mountainous* Northumberland."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 16.

***** 2. Inhabiting mountains.

"The remnant . . . are ignorant and *mountainous* people."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude of Things.*

3. Like mountains; exceedingly large; huge.

"The *mountainous* billows and capricious gales of the Antarctic seas."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv

***** 4. Exceedingly great.

"*Mountainous* error too highly heaped."
Shakesp. Coriolanus, ii. 2.

*** mount'-ain-ous-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *mountainous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mountainous.

"Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it."—*Brerewood.*

*** mount'-ance,** *s.* [MOUNT, *v.*] Amount, quality, degree, extent.

"Of al the remenant of al myn other care
Ne sette I nought the *mountaunce* of a tare."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,572.

*** mount'-ant,** *a.* [Fr. *montant*, pr. par. of *monter* = to mount.] Raised on high; lifted up.

"Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

mount'-ĕ-bănk, *** mount-i-banke,** *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *montambanco*, from O. Ital. *monta in banco* = a mountebank, from *montare* = to mount, and *banco* = a bench.] [MOUNT, BANK.]

A. *As substantive:*

***** 1. A quack doctor; one who mounted on a bank or bench at a fair, or on some other occasion of public concourse, to proclaim the virtues of the drugs which he had for sale.

"To hear *mountebanks* harangue, to see bears dance, and to set dogs at oxen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A boastful and false pretender; a quack a charlatan.

"Ours parcell'd out, as thine have ever been,
God's worship and the *mountebank* between."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 154.

***B.** *As adj.:* Quack, false, sham.

"Much like to these *mountebank* chirurgians."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 139.

***mŏunt'-ĕ-bănk,** *v.t. & i.* [MOUNTEBANK, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

"I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them."
Shakesp: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To play the fool.

"This paltry *mountebanking* quack."
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 221.

***mŏunt'-ĕ-bănk-ēr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *mountebank*; *-ery.*] The principles, practices, or habits of mountebanks; charlatanry, quackery.

"The only true expedient [is] yet untried (whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery*)."—*Hammond: Works*, iv., 509.

***mŏunt'-ĕ-bănk-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mountebank*; *-ish.*] Like or befitting a mountebank; juggling.

"Some hocus-pocus and *mountebankish* tricks."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 87.

***mŏunt'-ĕ-bănk-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *mountebank*; *-ism.*] The same as MOUNTEBANKERY (q.v.).

mŏunt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [MOUNT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Raised up or placed on anything high; specif., on horseback, riding.

2. Secured or placed upon a mount, as a picture.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to a horse bearing a rider, and also to the placing of a cross, &c., upon steps: as, a cross *mounted* upon greces or degrees.

*** mounted-andrew,** *s.* A merry-andrew; a mountebank. (*Davies.*)

mounted-patrol, *s.* A body of armed men patrolling on horseback.

mounted-police, *s.* Police who serve on horseback.

***mount-en-aunce,** *s.* [MOUNTANCE.] Amount in value, quantity, or extent.

"She had not rid the *mountenaunce* of a flight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 36.

mŏunt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mount*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who mounts or ascends.

"Such nimbleness was never shown:
They were two gallant *mounters*."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

2. One who mounts ornaments or sets; as, a *mounter* of drawings.

*3. An animal mounted; a monture.

***mŏunt'-ĭe,** *s.* [MOUNTY.]

mŏunt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MOUNT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of ascending or rising on high; ascent.

2. The act of getting on horseback.

3. The act of furnishing or setting with a mount; the setting of a gem, drawing, &c.

4. A setting, as of a gem; a frame, as of a picture; a back stiffening or support, as of a print, map, &c.

5. The harness tackle of a loom.

6. The carriage and tackle of a piece of ordnance.

7. The ornamentation of the stock of a fowling-piece.

8. The fastening of a piece to be turned on the mandrel of a lathe.

9. The preparing an object of natural science for microscopic observation.

10. The angle which the slot in the stock of a plane makes with the sole, whereby the angle which the "bit," or iron of the plane, makes with the stuff to be planed is regulated.

11. (*Pl.*) Harness furniture.

mounting-board, mounting-paper, *s.* The same as MOUNT, *s.*, I. 5.

***mŏunt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mounting*; *-ly.*] So as to mount; by rising or mounting.

"[I] leaped for joy,
So *mountingly*, I touch'd the stars, methought."
Massinger: Old Law, ii. 1.

***mŏunt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *mount*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little mount or mountain; a hill.

"Those snowy *mountlets* through which do creep
The milky rivers, that are inly bred."
P. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.

***mŏunt'-ў, *mŏunt'-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *montée*, from *monter* = to mount.]

Hawk.: The rise of a hawk in the air after its prey.

"The sport which Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the *mounty* of a heron."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

môu-rĭr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From *mouriri*, the native name of *Mouriria guianensis.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mouririaceæ (q.v.). It resembles Melastoma, but has not its conspicuous ribs.

môu-rĭr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mouriri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Melastomaceæ.

mörn, * morne, * mourne, * murn, * murne, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *murnan, meornan* = to grieve; cogn. with Icel. *morna*; Goth. *maurnan*; O. H. Ger. *mornân.* From the same root as MURMUR (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grieve, to sorrow, to lament; to express or feel sorrow or grief; to be sorrowful.

"And when the wife of Uriah heard that Uriah her husband was dead, she *mourned* for her husband."—*2 Samuel* xi. 26.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow; to wear mourning.

"We *mourn* in black, why *mourn* we not in blood?"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lament, to grieve for, to bewail, to deplore.

*2. To utter in a mournful manner or voice.

"The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well."
Milton: Comus, 235.

***mörn,** *s.* [MOURN, *v.*] Mourning, sorrow.

"A pretty feat to drive your *mourn* away."
Greene: Looking-glass for London, p. 124.

***mourne,** *s.* [Fr. *morne.*] [MORNE.]

1. The head of a tilting lance.

"His lances were coloured with hooks near the *mourne*."—*Sidney.*

2. The end of a staff.

mörn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mourn*; *-er.*]

1. One who mourns, grieves, or laments at any loss or misfortune.

"While Trojan captives here thy *mourners* stay,
Weep all the night, and murmur all the day."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 399.

2. One who follows a funeral.

"Like to *mourners* carrying forth their dead."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

*3. Anything suited for or used at funerals.

*** mörn'-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mourner*; *-ess.*] A female mourner.

"The principal *mourneress* apparalled as an esquiresse."—*Fosbrooke: Smith; Lives of the Berkeleys*, p. 211.

mörn'-fûl, * mourne-full, *a.* [Eng. *mourn*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of sorrow or grief; sorrowful, grieving.

2. Sad, doleful; causing sorrow or grief.

"In mingled throngs the Greek and Trojan train
Through heaps of carnage search'd the *mournful* plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 503.

3. Expressive of mourning or sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief.

"A lenten face . . . a *mournful* ditty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 8.

mournful-widow, *s.* [MOURNING-WIDOW (2).]

mörn'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mournful*; *-ly.*] In a mournful manner; with mourning or sorrow.

"Beat thou the drum that it speak *mournfully*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

mörn'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mournful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mournful.

"Sing of Eliza's fixed *mournfulness*."
P. Fletcher: To my Cousin, W. R., Esq.

2. An appearance of sorrow; a show of grief.

mörn'-ĭng, * mourn-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MOURN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Grieving, sorrowing; expressive of or intended to express grief or sorrow: as, *mourning* garments.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of grieving or lamenting; grief, sorrow, lamentation.

"So the days of weeping and *mourning* for Moses were ended."—*Deuteronomy* xxxiv. 8.

2. The customary dress worn by mourners.

"No Athenian, through my means, ever put on *mourning*."—*Langhorne: Plutarch; Pericles.*

mourning-coach, *s.* A coach draped in black, and drawn by black horses, used at funerals.

mourning-dove, *s.*

Ornith.: *Columba carolinensis.* Named from the plaintiveness of its note. Called also the Caroline Turtle-dove. (*Peabody.*)

mourning-ring, *s.* A ring worn in memory of a deceased relative or friend.

mourning-widow, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Geranium phæum*; (2) *Scabiosa atropurpurea.*

mörn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mourning*; *-ly.*] After the manner of one mourning; sadly.

"The king spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*."—*Shaksp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

mourn'-īte (*u* silent), *s.* [MORNITE.]

mörn'-ĭ-văl, *s.* [Fr. *morniſle* = a trick at cards.] In the game of gleek, four cards of the same sort, as four aces; hence, four things of the same kind.

*** mörn'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *mourn*; *-some.*] Sad, mournful.

"A mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*."—*Beckmore: Lornu Doone*, ch. iii.

mŏūse, * **mous** (pl. **mīce,** * **myes**), *s.* [A.S. *mûs* (pl. *mys*); cogn. with Dut. *muis*; Icel. *mûs* (pl. *myss*); Da. *muus*; Serv. *mus*; Ger. *maus*; Russ. *muish*; Lat. *mus*; Gr. μῦς (*mus*); Pers. *mûsh*; Sanse. *mûsha* = a rat, a mouse.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

"What maie the *mous* ageu the cat?"
Gower: C. A., iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A familiar term of endearment.

"What's your dark meaning, *mouse?*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

(2) A swelling arising from a blow, and of a mouse colour; a black eye. (*Slang.*)

(3) A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee joint. (Called also mouse-piece, or mouse-buttock.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Blasting:* A match used in firing guns or mines.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A ball, knob, or puddening, worked on a rope.

(2) A turn or two of spun-yarn uniting the point of a hook to the shank to prevent its unhooking.

3. *Zoology:*

(1) A popular name for the smaller species of the genus Mus, the larger ones being called rats. Three are European: the Common or domestic mouse, *Mus musculus*; the Long-tailed Field-mouse, *M. sylvaticus*; and the Harvest-mouse, *M. minutus* or *messorius.* The Common Mouse is dusky-gray above, ashy underneath: the tail about as long as the body. The Field-mouse, which is reddish-gray above, white underneath, is larger; has the tail shorter than the body. The White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*), is very common in the United States. The Harvest Mice are represented in this country by species of Ochetodon.

(2) Various animals more or less resembling the Common Mouse [1]. Thus, by Shrew Mouse is meant the Common Shrew, *Sorex vulgaris*; the Short-tailed Field-mouse, is *Arvicola agrestis.*

4. *Entom.:* A moth of the family Amphipyridæ.

¶ * *A man or a mouse:* Something or nothing.

mouse-bane, *s.*

Bot.: *Aconitum myoctonum.*

mouse-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The literal translation of the Dutch *Muisvogel*, the name given by the settlers in Natal and Cape Colony to the members of Brisson's genus Colius. The popular name may have reference either to the generally

dun or slate-coloured plumage of the birds, or to their mouse-like habit of creeping along the boughs of trees, with the whole tarsus applied to the branch.

mouse-buttock, *s.* The same as MOUSE, *s.*, I. 2 (3).

mouse-chop, *s.*

Bot.: *Mesembryanthemum murinum.*

mouse-colour, *s.* The colour of a mouse.

mouse-coloured, *a.* Coloured like a mouse.

mouse-ear, s.

Bot.: (1) *Hieracium Pilosella;* (2) *Cerastium vulgatum.*

¶ Bastard Mouse-ear is *Hieracium Pseudo-Pilosella.*

Mouse-ear chickweed:

Bot.: The genus Cerastium.

*** mouse-fall, * mowse-felle,** *s.* [Ger. *mäusefalle.*] A mouse-trap.

mouse-hole, *s.* A hole inhabited by a mouse; a hole where mice enter or pass; hence, any very small hole or passage.

"He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*, but he soon grows too big ever to get out again."—*Stillingfleet.*

mouse-hunt, *s.* A hunt after mice.

mouse-like, *a.*

Zool.: Resembling a mouse; having some of the characteristics of a mouse; an epithet applied to the section Myomorpha (q.v.)

mouse-piece, *s.* The same as MOUSE, *s.*, I. 2. (3).

mouse-sight, *s.* Myopia; short-sightedness, near-sightedness.

mouse-skin, s. The skin of a mouse.

Mouse-skin rag-leather:

Bot.: *Racodium cellare.*

mouse-tail, *s.*

Botany:

1. The ranunculaceous genus Myosurus (q.v.). The Common Mouse-tail is *Myosurus minimus.* It is from two to six inches high, with linear spathulate fleshy leaves, and a single small greenish flower. Found in cornfields and waste places in England.

2. The genus Mygalurus.

3. *Dendobrium Myosurus.*

mouse-thorn, s.

Bot.: *Centaurea myacantha.*

mouse-trap, *s.* A trap designed to catch mice.

*** mouse-trap,** *v.t.* To catch as mice in a trap; to ensuare.

mŏūse, *v.i.* & *t.* [MOUSE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To catch mice; to hunt for mice.

"A falcon, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at, and kill'd."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

* 2. To watch craftily or slyly, as a cat for mice.

"A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To tear to pieces, as a cat a mouse.

"*Mousing* the flesh of men."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

2. *Naut.:* To fasten a small line across the upper part of a hook to prevent unhooking: as, To *mouse* a hook.

mŏūse'-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *mouse,* s.; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little mouse.

"Frisk about, pretty little *mousekin.*"—*Thackeray: Virginians,* ch. xxxviii.

mŏūs' ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mous(e),* v.; *-er.*] A cat eager and successful in capturing mice.

"When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouser.*"—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

mŏūs'-ĭĕ, *s.* [Eng. *mouse;* dimin. suff. *-ie, -y.*] A diminutive of mouse.

"But, *Mousie,* thou are no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain."
Burns: To a Mouse.

mŏūs'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [MOUSE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Catching mice; good at mousing.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of catching mice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Loom:* A ratchet movement in a loom.

2. *Naut.:* A lashing or latch connecting the hill with the shank of a hook.

mousing-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A hook secured by a mousing passing around its two branches and closing its mouth, in order to prevent it from straightening out when supporting a heavy weight or to obviate the danger of unshipping.

môusse-lîne', *s.* [Fr.] Muslin.

mousseline-de-laine. *s.* [MUSLIN-DE-LAINE.]

môust, *v.t.* [MUST, s.] To powder, as hair.

"And then *moust* it like the auld minister's wig?"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch x., p. 376.

mŏūs-tăçhe', mŭs-tăçhe', * mus-tach-eo, * mus-tach-io, s. [Fr. *moustache* = a moustache, from Ital. *mostaccio* = a face, a moustache, from Gr. *μύστᾰξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μυστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip, a moustache; Sp. *mostacho* = a whisker, a moustache.]

1. *Lit.:* The hair on the upper lip of men. (Frequently used in the plural form, though having a singular meaning. Formerly applied to the whiskers.)

"To dally with my *mustachio.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A veteran soldier. (*Longfellow: Children's Hour.*)

moustache-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Cercopithecus cephas.* It is mottled greenish, the throat white, the nose and lips blue, and the whiskers orange; the end of the tail in the male, chestnut.

moustache-tern, *s.*

Ornith.: Gould's name for *Sterna leucoparèia,* the Whiskered Tern (q.v.).

môust'-ĕd, *a.* [MOUST.] Powdered as a head of hair.

"Can ye say wha the earle was wi' the black cout and the *mousted* head, that was wi' the Laird of Cairnvreckan?"—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xxxvi.

*** mŏūs'-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *mous(e); -y.*] Like a mouse; full of mice.

môu'-tăn, *s.* [Chinese *Meu-tang* = King of flowers.]

Bot.: *Pæonia Moutan,* the Chinese Tree Pæony, a shrubby plant said to be ten feet high in the north of China, though only three to five in English gardens.

mŏūth, * mouthe, * mowth, * muth, *s.* [A.S. *mûdh;* cogn. with Dut. *mond;* Sw. *mun;* Icel. *munnr;* Dan. *mund;* Goth. *munths.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything resembling a mouth in any respect; as—

(*a*) That part of a river, stream, creek, &c., by which its waters are discharged into a sea, ocean, lake, &c.

"He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(*b*) The opening of anything hollow; the opening through which any vessel is charged or emptied.

"Turn the *mouth* of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(*c*) The opening by which a place is entered; an entrance or passage: as, the *mouth* of a cave.

"This is the *mouth* of the cell."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

(2) A wry face; a grimace.

* (3) A principal speaker; a mouthpiece; one who speaks for another.

"Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives."—*Addison.*

* (4) A cry, a voice. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 4.)

* (5) Way of speaking; speech.

"There are many of this man's mind, that have not this man's *mouth.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The cavity containing the organs of taste, mastication, and insalivation. It is bounded in front by the lips, on the sides by the internal surfaces of the cheeks, above by the hard palate and teeth in the upper jaw, below by the tongue and mucous membrane between it and the lower jaw, with the lower row of teeth, and behind by the soft palate and fauces.

2. *Fortification:*

(1) The outer or widest part of an embrasure. The narrow part is the neck.

(2) The part of a trench most remote from the besieged place.

3. *Joinery:* The slot in a plane to receive the bit, and discharge the shaving.

4. *Mach.:* The opening of a vice between its chops, chaps, cheeks, or jaws, as they are indifferently termed.

5. *Metallurgy:*

(1) The charging opening of a furnace.

(2) The hole in a furnace out of which melted metal flows.

6. *Music:*

(1) The opening in an organ pipe whence the wind emerges. Being directed against the lip or wind-cutter, it acquires a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical sound. The principle of the flageolet is similar.

(2) In a flute, the edge of the opening against which the air from the mouth of the performer is cut, the vibration thereby imparted being communicated to the column of air in the tube. The pitch depends upon the length of the tube beyond the mouth, and the holes allow the length to be varied so as to produce varying notes. [PIPE.]

7. *Physiol.:* The mouth assists in mastication, salivation, taste, and speech. The practice of eating too rapidly is the chief cause of dyspepsia and its consequent ailments, by the non-mechanical reduction of the food.

8. *Saddlery:* The cross-bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings. The mouth gives character to the bit as the straight mouth-piece, or arched, severe, jointed, wired, clothed, or with rollers.

¶ (1) *Bullet in Mouth:* An expression the origin of which is not clear. The following explanations have been given (*Illus. Lond. News* (*Echoes*), June 7, 1884):

(1) In the seventeenth century, when matchlocks were in use, the soldier carried the gun in one hand, the match lighted at both ends in the other, and the bullet in his mouth.

(2) From the shot fitted in the months of field-pieces when a garrison that has capitulated marches out with the honours of war. In both these cases it would be in readiness for service.

(3) From the practice of swallowing musket-bullets to remove iliac or colic pains. In rural districts small shot are held to be a sovereign remedy for what is popularly known as "rising of the lights."

Or it may be from the practice formerly common in both services for a man whilst being flogged to hold a bullet between his teeth. If this explanation be correct, the phrase is expressive of determination.

(2) *To make a mouth, to make mouths:* To make grimaces; to make a wry face; to deride, to mock. [MOUTH, s., I. 2 (2).]

"*Make mouths* upon me when I turn my back."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

mouth-footed, *a.* Having certain feet altered into masticatory organs.

Mouth-footed Crustacea: [STOMAPODA].

*** mouth-friend,** *s.* One who professes friendship without really feeling it; a false or pretended friend. (*Shakesp: Timon,* iii. 6.)

mouth-gauge, *s.*

Saddlery: A device for measuring a horse's mouth, consisting of a gauge which answers as the mouth-piece, a stationary cheek-piece on one end, and a sliding cheek on the other, with a set screw to hold it in any desired position. On the lower arm of the sliding cheek there is another slide held to its place by a set screw. The first slide is used to obtain the exact width of the horse's mouth; the slide on the lower arm of the sliding cheek is used to measure the height of the bar of the mouth, each of the bars being gauged in inches and fractions.

mouth-glass, *s.*

Dentistry: A small mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums.

*** mouth-honour,** *s.* Civility or respect outwardly expressed without sincerity.

"Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour,* breath."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

*** mouth-made,** *a.* Expressed without sincerity; insincere.

"These *mouth-made* vows,
Which break themselves in swearing!"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

mouth-organ, *s.* Pan-pipes.

"A set of pan-pipes better known to the many as a *mouth-organ*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; First of May.*

mouth-pipe, *s.*

Music:

1. The part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied.

2. An organ pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. [FLUTE-ONGAN.]

mouth-speculum, *s.*

Surgery:

1. An instrument for depressing the tongue and raising the soft palate to expose the posterior fauces.

2. A frame to keep the jaws apart while operating in the mouth.

mouth, *v.t.* & *i.* [MOUTH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To speak, to utter.

"Theue mercy ful myldeliche *mouthed* these wordes."
Piers Plowman, p. 347.

† 2. To utter pompously, or with a mouth affectedly big.

"If you *mouth* it as many of your players do."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 3. To seize in the mouth or with the teeth; to take into the mouth.

"She found the veil, and *mouthing* it all o'er
With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore."
Eusden: Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

* 4. To chew, to eat, to devour; to tear with the teeth.

"Corne carried, let such as he poore go aud glean,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up clean."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

* 5. To form by the mouth; to lick into shape.

"The beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* 6. To reproach, to insult.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak with a big or affected voice; to talk pompously or affectedly.

"Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*,
I'll rant."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

* 2. To make mouths or grimaces; to mock, to grimace.

"Well I know when I am gone,
How she *mouths* behind my back."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 110.

* 3. To join mouths; to kiss; to bill and coo.

"He would *mouth* with a beggar."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

mouth'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mouth; -ed.*]

1. Furnished with or having a mouth; in composition, as hard-*mouthed*, foul-*mouthed*.

* 2. Open, gaping.

"Those *mouthed* wounds, which valiantly he took."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

† 3. Uttered with a big or pompous voice.

* 4. Taken into the mouth; chewed.

"First *mouthed* to be last swallowed."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 2.

* 5. Having speech; speaking.

"I am slowe *mouthed* and slowe tongued."—*Exod.* iv. (1551.)

*** mouth'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mouth*, v.; *-er.*] One who mouths; a pompous or affected declaimer.

mouth'-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *mouth*, and *full.*]

1. As much as is requisite to fill the mouth.

"At last devours them all at a *mouthful*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 1.

2. Any small quantity.

"A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

mouth'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mouth; -less.*] Destitute of a mouth; having no mouth.

mouth'-piēçe, *s.* [Eng. *mouth*, and *piece.*]

1. That part of a musical wind instrument which is put into the mouth of the performer. In the case of brass instruments the end of the instrument is placed on the exterior of the lips, and in the case of reed instruments the reed itself is inserted in the mouth.

2. A tube by which a cigar or cigarette is held in the mouth while being smoked.

3. One who acts as spokesman for another; one who speaks for or on behalf of others.

"I come the *mouthpiece* of our King to Doorm."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,644.

*** mouth'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *mouth; -y.*] Full of talk.

"Another said to a *mouthy* advocate."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

môv-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, * mov-a-bil-i-tie, *s.* [Eng. *movabl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being movable.

"And tho heen thilke that stablie been fixed nigh to the first godhed, thei surmounten the order of destinable *mouabilitie*."—*Chaucer: Boecias*, bk. iv.

môv'-a-ble, môve'-a-ble, * moe-ble, * me-ble, * mev-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *meuble, mouvable*, from Lat. *mobilis*, from *moveo* = to move (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of being moved; that may or can be moved, lifted, carried, conveyed, or otherwise shifted from one place to another; susceptible of motion; not fixed; portable.

"William . . . even in the neighbourhood of cities and palaces, slept in his small *moveable* hut of wood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Changing from one time to another; recurring at varying times or dates; not fixed: as, a *movable* feast.

* 3. Changing, inconstant, varying.

"Lest thou shouldest ponder the path of life, her ways are *moveable*, that thou canst not know them."—*Proverbs* v. 6.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything capable of being moved. [II.]

"The motion of the first *moveables*."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-mancer*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law* (generally in the plural): Any part of a man's goods which are capable of being moved from place to place; goods, wares, furniture, &c., as distinguished from houses and lands.

"Already he had entrusted his most valuable *movables* to the care of several foreign Ambassadors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. *Scots Law:* Every species of property corporeal or incorporeal, which does not descend to the heir in heritage, as distinguished from heritage.

*** môv-a-bled (le as ęl),** *a.* [Eng. *movabl(e); -ed.*] Furnished; provided with movables.

môv'-a-ble-nĕss, môve'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *movable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being movable; possibility to be moved; movability.

"It seems Du Moulin tooke his errour at leastwise touching the *moueableness* of the poles of the equator from Joseph Scaliger."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 1.

môv'-a-bleş, *s. pl.* [MOVABLE, II.]

môv'-a-blỹ, môve'-a-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *movable; -ly.*] In a movable manner or state; so as to be moved.

"His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate skins."—*Grew: Museum.*

môve, * moeve, * meve, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *movoir* (Fr. *mouvoir*), from Lat. *moveo* = to move; Sp. & Port. *mover*; Ital. *movere, muovere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To change the position, posture, or place of; to cause to change from one position to another; to carry, lift, draw, push, or otherwise shift from one place to another.

2. Specif., in chess, draughts, &c., to change the position of a man or piece in the course of the game: as, To *move* a pawn.

3. To incite, to call upon, to advise.

"The chief priests *moved* the people, that he should rather release Barabbas unto them."—*Mark* xv. 11.

4. To stir; to excite or rouse the feelings of; to affect.

(1) Absolutely.

(*a*) To excite to feelings of anger, to exasperate, to annoy.

"The letter *moved* him." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

(*b*) To affect with feelings of tenderness, kindness, or compassion; to touch.

"The king was much *moved*, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept."—2 *Samuel* xviii. 33.

(*c*) To inspire.

"Holy men of God spake as they were *moved* by the Holy Ghost."—2 *Peter* i. 21.

(*d*) To affect with feelings of wonder, surprise, or bewilderment; to agitate.

"And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was *moved*, saying, Who is this?"—*Matt.* xxi. 10.

(2) With a clause or phrase indicating the nature of the feelings aroused.

"Then the lord of that servant was *moved* with compassion."—*Matt.* xviii. 27.

5. To excite; to stir up; to rouse; to cause.

"Impotent to a degree which *moved* at once pity and laughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

6. To propose; to bring forward as a motion for consideration by an assembly; to submit, or offer formally for discussion: as, To *move* the adjournment of a meeting.

* 7. To address one's self to; to apply to.

"The Florentine will *move* us
For speedy aid."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To change position, place, or posture; to pass or go from one place to another; to stir; to be moved.

"The shadow of the linden-trees
Lay *moving* on the grass."
Longfellow: A Gleam of Sunshine.

2. To change the position of a piece or man in the games of chess, draughts, &c.: as, Have you *moved?*

3. To walk, to march.

"Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood."
Milton: P. L., i. 550.

4. To be moved from one position to another in the games of chess, draughts, &c.; as, the king can only *move* one square.

5. To change residence.

6. To propose; to make a proposition; to bring forward a motion.

7. To take action; to begin to act.

8. To stir or affect the feelings.

"How then might your prayers *move?*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

* 9. To have vital action.

"In him we live, and *move*, and have our being."—*Acts* xvii. 28.

môve, *s.* [MOVE, *s.*]

1. The act of moving; a movement; a change of position.

"The British square was not on the *move*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1885.

2. Specif., in chess and draughts.

(1) The act of moving a piece or man in the course of play.

"An unseen hand makes all their *moves*."
Cowley: Destiny.

(2) The right to move one's piece: as, It is your *move*.

3. A proceeding; an action taken; a line of conduct.

¶ (1) *To be up to a move or two, to know a move or two:* To be sharp or clever; to have one's wits about one.

(2) *To be on the move:* To be stirring about.

(3) *To make a move:*

(*a*) To take one's departure.

(*b*) To initiate a course of action.

*** môve'-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [MOVABLE.]

† môve'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *move; -less.*] Without movement, at rest, motionless, immovable.

"The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tower."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 144.

môve'-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *movement* (Fr. *mouvement*), from O. Fr. *movoir* (Fr. *mouvoir*) = to move (q.v.); Sp. *movimiento*; Ital. & Port. *movimento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of moving; the course or process of changing position, place, or posture.

"To watch the *movements* of the Daunian host."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

2. A change in temper, disposition, feeling, opinion, views, &c.; motion of the mind or feelings.

3. Manner or style of moving: as, a slow, quick, or sudden *movement*.

4. An agitation in favour of some object.

5. That which moves or produces motion.

II *Technically:*

1 *Horol.:* The going mechanism of a watch or clock; the motor, train, regulator, and indicator of time.

2. *Music:* (1) Motion of melody, or of parts. [MOTION.] (2) A division, or definite portion of a work, as first movement, slow movement.

&c., of a sonata or symphony, or other extended composition. (3) A portion of a musical piece separated from the rest by a complete change of time or key.

movement-cure, *s.* Kinesipathy (q.v.).

mov'-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *movens*, pr. par. of *moveo* = to move; Ital. *movente*; Fr. *mouvant.*]

A. *As adj.:* Moving; uot at rest; not quiescent.

"If it he in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve liue, aud eo no radius."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

B. *As subst.:* That which moves or causes motion; a motor.

"Motion is considered sometimes from the effect only which the *movent* works in the moved body, which is usually called momeut."—*Hobbes: Elements of Philosophy*, p. 214.

mōv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *mov(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which moves or causes motion; a motor.

"O thou eternal *mover* of the heavens."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 3.

2. One who or that which moves or is in motion.

"See here these *movers*, that do prize their hours."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 5.

* **3.** A cause, source, or origiu.

"The *movers* of a languishing death."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

4. One who proposes; one who brings forward a proposition or motion for consideration or debate; a proposer.

5. One who stirs up or excites.

"We haue found this man a pestilent felowe, and a *mover* of debate vnto all y^e^ Jewes throwout y^e^ worlde."—*Actes* xxiv. (1551.)

* **mōv'-ēr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mover*; *-ess.*] A female mover.

mōv'-ĭng, * **move-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Move, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Causing or producing motion.

2. In motion; not quiescent; not at rest.

3. Impelling, instigating, persuading.

4. Affecting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetic, affecting.

"The *moving* words Telemachus attends."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 393.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of putting in motion, or of changing from one place to another; the state of being in motion; a movement, a motion.

moving-filaments, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name given by Needham to the spermatophores of the Cephalopoda.

moving-force, *s.*

Mech.: A force considered with reference to the momentum which it produces.

moving-plant, *s.* [Desmodium.]

moving-powers, *s. pl.*

Mech.: The powers applied to impart motion to machinery. They are the strength of men or animals, wind, running water, steam, electricity, &c.

mōv'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *moving*; *-ly.*] In a moving manner; so as to excite the feelings.

"I would have had them writ more *movingly*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

* **mōv'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *moving*; *-ness.*] The power or state of moving; the quality of exciting emotion.

"There is a strange *movingness* to be found in some passages of the scripture."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 319.

mōw (1), * **mowe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *múga*; cogn. with Icel. *múga*, *múgi* = a swathe in mowing.]

1. A heap or pile of hay or corn; a stack.

"Each muck-worme will be rich with lawlesse gaine,
Altho' he emother up *mowes* of seven years' graine."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 6.

2. A loft or chamber in which hay or corn is stored up.

mōw (2), * **moe,** * **mowe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *moue*, from Dut. *mouwe.*] A wry face; a grimace.

"Yea tho very lame come together agaynst me vnawares, makinge *mowes* at me."—*Ps.* xxxv. (1551.)

* **mōw** (1), *v.t.* [Mow (1), *s.*] To put in a mow; to lay or place (as sheaves) in a mow or heap.

mōw (2), * **mow-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *máwan*; cogn. with Dut. *maaijen*; Dan. *meie*; Ger. *mähen*; O. H. Ger. *májan*, *mán*; Lat. *meto*; Gr. ἀμάω (*amaō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut down with a scythe or mowing machine.

"To *mow* down thorne that would annoy our foot,
Ie worthy praise." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

2. To cut the grass off with a scythe or mowing machine: as, To *mow* a meadow.

II. *Fig.:* To cut down quickly, indiscriminately, and in great numbers. (Usually followed by *down.*)

"Tis not in me, though favour'd hy the sky,
To *mow* whole troops, and make whole armies fly."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 406.

B. *Intrans.:* To cut grass by mowing; to use a scythe or mowing machine.

"I do not meane alonely husbandmen,
Which till the ground, which dig, delve, *mow*, and sowe." *Gascoigne: Steele Glas.*

* **mōw** (3), *v.i.* [Mow (2), *s.*] To make grimaces; to grimace.

"Apes that *mow* and chatter at me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

† **mōw'-bŭrn,** *v.i.* [Eng. *mow* (1), *s.*, and *burn* (q.v.).] To ferment and heat in the mow, as hay when stacked too green.

"House it not green, lest it *mowburn*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **mōwe,** * **mow-en,** * **moun,** *v.i.* [A.S. *magan.*] To be able. [May, *v.*]

"I seye to you, many seken to entre: and thei schulen not *mowe*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xiii.

* **mōw'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *mow* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who makes mows or grimaces.

mōw'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *mow* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who mows; one who cuts (grass, &c.) with a scythe.

"With sweeping stroke the *mowers* strew the lands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 641.

2. A mowing-machine.

mōwh'-rą, mōh'-wą, mōh'-rą, *s.* [Mahratta.] [Bassia.]

mōw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mow (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cutting with a scythe or mowing-machine.

2. Land from which the grass is cut.

mowing-machine, *s.*

Agric.: A machine used to cut grass, clover, or fodder plauts.

mōwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mow (2), v.]

* **mōw'-yĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mow* (2), v.; *-yer.*] One who mows grass, &c.; a mower.

mŏx'-ą, *s.* [Fr. & Sp.; probably from Chinese or Japanese.]

Surg.: Any substance burnt on a diseased part, so as to produce a sore upon it. Formerly cotton-wool or the pith of the sunflower was employed for the purpose in England; now moxas are rarely used. *Artemisia chinensis* and other species furnish the Chinese moxa. It is used as a cautery in gout and rheumatism. *Polyporus fomentarius*, a fungal, is used by the Laplanders as moxa.

mŏx-ĭ-bŭs'-tion (tion as tyŭn), *s.* [Eng. *moxa*, aud (*com*)*bustion.*]

Surg.: Cauterizatiou by means of moxa.

mōȳ'-ą, *s.* [Sp.]

Geol.: The name given in South America to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions. In 1797 it descended from the sides of Tunguragua in Quito, filling valleys 1,000 feet wide to the depth of 600 feet, and bringing with it thousands of small fish, which, according to Humboldt, had lived in subterranean caverns.

* **mōȳle** (1), *s.* [Mule.]

* **mōȳle** (2), *s.* [Moil, *s.*]

* **mōȳle,** *v.t.* [Moil, *v.*] To defile, to soil, to dirty.

* **mōȳ'-ţhĕr,** *s.* [Moither.]

mō-zăm-bîque' (que as k), *s.* [From the country.]

Fabric: An open material for ladies' dresses, having a chain in which the cotton threads are associated in pairs, and the woollen filling is soft and fleecy. It is dyed in the wool, self-coloured, or striped in the warp.

mōz'-ĭng, *s.* [Etymu. doubtful.] The gigging of cloth.

Mr., *s.* [Monsieur, Mister.] A contraction for Mister, the common form of address used to every untitled man of any position.

M-roof, *s.* [Named from the shape.]

Carpentry: A double roof, consisting of two ordiuary gable-roofs aud a valley between them.

Mrs., *s.* [Mistress.] A contraction for Mistress, the appellation given to every married woman except those who possess a higher title, as Lady, Countess, Duchess, &c.

MS., *s.* [See def.] A contraction for Manuscript.

MSS., *s.* [See def.] The contraction for manuscripts.

M-tēeth, *s.* [See def.]

Saw: Teeth in groups of two, like the projecting angles of the letter M: thus, _M_M_.

* **mŭb'-ble-fŭb-bleş,** *s.* [A word of no etym.] Depression of spirits without adequate cause; the blues.

"Bring ou his *mubblefubbles*."—*Lyly: Euphues.*

mųc-ăm'-ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *muc(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6 = C_4H_4(OH)_4\begin{matrix}CO(NH_2)\\CO(NH_2)\end{matrix}$.

Produced by the action of ammonia on mucic ether. It separates in microscopic crystals having the form of an octahedron, slightly soluble iu boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It is tasteless; sp. gr. 1·589 at 13·5. Heated with water to 140°, it is converted into mucate of ammonia.

mū'-cāte, *s.* [Eng. *muc(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of mucic acid.

mucate of ammonia, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4(HO)_4\begin{matrix}CONH_4O.\\CONH_4O.\end{matrix}\}$ The neutral salt is obtained by supersaturating a hot aqueous solution of the acid with ammonia. It crystallizes in colourless flat four-sided prisms, which dissolve sparingly in cold, but more freely in hot water. The acid salt, $C_6H_8(NH_4)O_6$, forms colourless needles or thin (HO) prisms, and is more soluble in water than the neutral compound.

mucate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_8(C_2H_5)_2O_8$. Commonly called mucic ether. It is prepared by the action of mucic and sulphuric acids on alcohol of sp. gr. ·814. On being left for some hours, the mixture solidifies into a mass which is shaken up and washed with alcohol. It is afterwards purified by recrystallization from boiling alcohol. It is obtained in transparent four-sided prisms, which melt at 150°. Insoluble in ether, but very soluble in boiling alcohol and in water.

mū'-çĕ-dĭn, *s.* [Mucin.]

mū'-çĕ-dīne, *s.* [Mucedines.] A fungus belonging to the sub-order Mucedines.

mų-çĕ-dī'-nēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *mucedo* = mucus (q.v.).

Bot.: A sub-order of Hyphomycetous Fungi. They have a flocculent mycelium, bearing erect, continuous, or separate, simple or branched, tubular pellucid filaments, ending in single spores or strings of them, which, separating, lie among the filaments of the mycelium. It contains moulds and mildews. Example, the genera Aspergillus aud Penecillium, the yeast-plant, &c.

mū-çĕd'-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *mucedinosus*, from *mucedo* (geuit. *mucedinis*) = mould.]

Bot.: Having the nature, character, or appearance of mould or mildew.

mŭçh, * **moche,** * **miche,** * **mych,** *a., adv., s., & interj.* [The same as *michel* (= *mickle*), or *muckle*, with a different suffix; Icel. *mjök* = much (*adv.*).] [Mickle, Muckle.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Great in quantity or amount; plenty, abundant. (*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 38.)

*2. Great in size; large, bulky, big.

"A *moche* man." *Piers Plowman*, viii. 70.

*3. Many in number, numerous. (*Numbers* xx. 20.)

B. *As adverb:*

1. In or to a great degree or extent; greatly. It is commonly used with adjectives and adverbs, especially in the comparative: as, *much* loved, *much* regretted, *much* later, *much* sooner, *much* wiser, &c.; and also with verbs, as, To boast *much*, to talk *much*, &c.

2. Nearly, almost.

"*Much* like a press of people at a door.'
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,301.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A great deal or quantity.

"You want *much* of meat." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

¶ *Much*, in this sense, is really the adjective used without a noun, which may be supplied or understood from the context. It is thus qualified by *as*, *so*, *too*, *very*: too *much*, very *much*, &c.

2. Something uncommon or unusual; an extraordinary or unusual occurrence.

"It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

D. *As interj.:* An exclamation of contempt or derision.

¶ (1) *Much about it:* Pretty nearly equal.

* (2) *Much as one:* Nearly of equal value or influence.

(3) *Much of a muchness:* So-so; very moderate; much the same.

"Gentle or simple, they're *much of a muchness*."—*George Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxi.

(4) *To make much of:* To treat as of great consideration or importance; to think highly of.

"When thou camest first,
Thou strok'dst, and *mad'st much of* me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

¶ *Much* is largely used in composition: as, *much-enduring*, *much-loved*, *much-praised*, &c., the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious.

***much-ell, *much-el,** *a.* [Muckle.]

mŭch'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eug. *much*; *-ly.*] Much, exceedingly. (*Slang.*)

***mŭch'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *much*; *-ness.*] The state of being much; quantity.

***mŭch'-whăt,** *adv.* [Eng. *much*, and *what.*] Nearly, almost.

mū'-cĭc, *a.* [Eng. *muc(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from gums.

mucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4(OH)_4\begin{cases}COOH.\\COOH.\end{cases}$ A dibasic acid isomeric with saccharic acid, discovered by Scheele in 1780. It is formed by the oxidation of milk, sugar, melitose, and various kinds of gum, by nitric acid, and is purified by recrystallization, or by decomposing the ammonia salt with nitric acid. It crystallizes in colourless tables with square base. Insoluble in alcohol, sparingly soluble in cold water, but soluble in five parts of boiling water. Sulphuric acid dissolves it, producing a crimson colour. Mucic acid forms numerous definite salts, of which the ammonia compound is the most important.

mucic-ether, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds of mucic acid with an alcohol radical.

***mū'-cĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *mucidus*, from *muceo* = to be mouldy.] Mouldy, musty.

***mū'-cĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mucid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucid; mustiness, mouldiness.

mū-cĭd-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mucidus*]

Bot.: Musty: smelling of mouldiness. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mu-cĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *facio* = to make.]

Med.: Generating mucus.

mū'-cĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *forma* = form.]

Med.: Having the character, form, or nature of mucus.

mū'-cĭ-lage (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mucilago* = mould, moisture, from *mucilus* = mouldy, from *mucus* = slime, mucus.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A solution of gummy matter of any kind in water.

"Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do not commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

2. *Chem.:* The gum of seeds and roots. It is present in large quantities in the root of the marsh-mallow and in linseed. To some extent it appears to be an almost universal constituent of plants, and is obtained by steeping the seeds or roots in hot water, when it assumes the character of a thick jelly. The soluble mucilage may be extracted by the action of acidulated water on linseed, and precipitating the mucilage from a concentrated solution by alcohol. It is less transparent and less brittle than gum, and is precipitated from its aqueous solution by tincture of galls. The name is also given to commercial adhesive gum made from gum arabic or dextrin.

3. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Watery preparations of substances dissolved in water, used to suspend insoluble ingredients or to bind them together in a mass. They also sheath irritated surfaces. (*Garrod.*)

¶ *Animal mucilage:* The same as Mucus (q.v.).

mū-cĭ-lăg'-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Fr. *mucilagineux*, from *mucilage* = mucilage, from Lat. *mucilago* (genit. *mucilaginis*).]

1. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage: as *mucilaginous* glands.

2. Of the nature of mucilage; resembling mucilage; slimy, moist, and slightly viscid.

"There is a sort of magnetism in gumm anime, gumm elemy, and in all other, not *mucilaginous*, but resinous gumms."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. ii.

mucilaginous-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Dr. Clopton Havers, in 1691, to the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane.

***mū-cĭ-lăg'-ĭ-noŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mucilaginous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucilaginous; slimiuess, viscosity.

mū'-cĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *muc(us)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: Vegetable Casein, Mucedin. Found in wheat, and forming one of the constituents of crude gluten. It is obtained from it by digestion with alcohol of 85 per cent., and the solution evaporated to one half, when a flocculent precipitate of mucin is formed. It is purified by solution in boiling alcohol, the mucin being precipitated on cooling the liquid. When treated with absolute alcohol, it dries up into a granular grayish-white substance. It has nearly the same percentage composition as albumen. Mucin is also a constituent of animal mucus.

mu-cĭp'-ą-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *pario* = to produce, to bring forth.]

Med.: Producing or generating mucus.

† mu-cĭv'-ŏr-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *voro* = to devour.]

Entom.: Dipterous insects feeding on the mucus or juices of plants. (*Brande.*)

mū'-cĭ-vŏre, *s.* [Mucivora.] An insect belonging to the family Mucivora.

mŭck (1), ***muc, *mueke, *mukke,** *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *myki* = dung; *myki-reka* = a muck-rake; Dan. *mög* = dung; Sw. *mecka* = to throw dung out of a stable; Icel. *moka* = to shovel dung out of a stable.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* Dung in a moist state; a mass or heap of rotten vegetable matter.

"Money is like *muck*, not good except it be spread."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Seditions.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything low, mean, contemptible, filthy, or vile.

2. A contemptuous term for money.

"For to pinche, and for to spare,
Of worlds *mucke* to gette encres."
Gower: C. A., v.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Resembling muck; mucky, damp.

muck-bar, *s.* Bar-iron which has passed once through the rolls. It is usually cut into lengths, piled, and re-rolled.

muck-fork, *s.* A dung-fork.

muck-midden, *s.* A dunghill.

muck-rake, *s.* A rake for scraping together muck or filth; a drag or rake for removing or unloading manure.

"A room, where was a man that could look no way but downwards, with a *muck-rake* in his hand."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

muck-roll, *s.* The roughing or first roll of a rolling-mill train.

*** muck-thrift,** *s.* A miser.

mŭck (2), *s.* [See def.] A blundering corruption of "amuck" (q.v.); malicious or infuriate rage. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 1,188.)

¶ *To run a muck:*

(1) [Amuck.]

(2) To go in for reckless extravagance.

mŭck, *v.t.* [Muck (1), *s.*]

1. To manure; to dress with muck or manure.

"Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *mucked* would now be twifallowed."—*Tusser: Husbandrie.*

2. To remove muck or filth from.

*** mŭck'-ĕn-dĕr, * mŭck'-ĭn-dĕr,** *s.* [A corrupt., under the influence of muck (1), of Sp. *mocador* = a handkerchief, from *moco* = mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*] A pocket-handkerchief.

"You knew her little, and when her
Apron was but a *muckender*."
On Dr. Corbett's Marriage, 1658.

Mŭck'-ĕr, *a.* & *s.* [Ger.]

A. *As adj:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or connected with the sect described under B.

"The similarity of the *Mucker* movement with that of the Princeites."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyc. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*, vi. 716.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: A sect of German mystics, belonging chiefly to the aristocracy, founded at Königsberg, about 1830, by two Lutheran clergymen, Diestel and Ebel. They professed great purity of life, but grave charges of immorality were brought against them, and in 1839 the founders were degraded from their office and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On appeal, in 1842, they were reinstated and the sentence quashed. [Princeite, Perfectionist.]

"Friedrich Wilhelm IV. . . . is said to have died a *Mucker*."—*Dixon: Spiritual Wives* (ed. 1868), i. 224.

*** mŭck'-ĕr, *mok-er-en, *muck-re,** *v.t.* [Muck (1), *s.* (?).] To scrape together, as money, by mean shifts or arts.

"Of the pens that he can *muckre* and fleten.
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iii.

mŭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Muck (2), *s.*] A heavy fall. (*Prov.*)

¶ (1) *To go a mucker:* [Muck (2), *s.*, ¶ (2).]

(2) *To come a mucker:* To meet with a heavy fall.

*** mŭck'-ĕr-ĕr, * mok-er-er,** *s.* [Eng. *mucker*, s.; *-er.*] One who scrapes money together; a miser, a niggard.

"Auarice maketh alwaie *muckerers* to ben hated."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. ii.

Mŭck'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Mucker*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The principle of the Muckers. [Mucker, *a.* & *s.*, B.]

"Archdeacon Ebel, the man who had been silenced and disgraced as the founder of *Muckerism*."—*Dixon: Spiritual Wives* (ed. 1868), i. 65.

mŭck'-hēap, mŭck'-hĭll, *muk-hille, *s.* [Eng. *muck* (1), *s.*, and *heap* or *hill.*] A dung-heap, a dung-hill.

"Like the precious gem
Found in the *muckhill* by the ignorant cock."
Beaum. & Flet.: Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

mŭck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mucky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucky; filthiness, filth.

mŭck'-īte, *s.* [After Herr Muck, the discoverer; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin, found distributed in small particles through the coal beds at Neudorf, Moravia. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 1·0025; colour, opaque-yellow to light brownish-yellow. Compos.: carbon, 79·22; hydrogen, 9·57; oxygen, 11·21; corresponding to the empirical formula, $C_{20}H_{28}O_2$.

mŭc'-kle, *much-el, *much-ell, *a.* [Muckle.] Much, large, great. (*Scotch.*)

*** muc-kre,** *v.t.* [Mucker, *v.*]

mŭck'-swĕat, *s.* [Eng. *muck* (1), s., and *sweat* (q.v.).] A state of profuse perspiration; profuse sweat.

mŭck'-ĕȳ, *a.* [Muxy.]

mŭck'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *muck* (1), s., and *worm* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* A worm found in dung-heaps.

2. *Fig.:* A miser, a curmudgeon, a niggard, a muckerer.

"Here you a *muckworm* of the town might see."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

* **mŭck'-ȳ,** *v.t.* [Mucky, *a.*] To dirty to soil. (*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.)

mŭck'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *muck* (1), s., *-y.*]

1. Full of muck or filth; filthy.

"*Mucky* filth his branching arms annoys."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 15.

* 2. Sordid, vile.

"All his mind is set on *mucky* pelfe."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 4.

[b] **mū'-cō-çēle,** *s.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathology:

1. An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passage.

2. Dropsy of the lachrymal duct. (*Dunglison.*)

mu-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *muc(ic)*, and *(ac)onic.*] (See the compound.)

muconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_4$. A monobasic acid formed by the decomposition of dibrom-adipic acid by argentic oxide. It forms large crystals with numerous faces, which dissolve easily in water, alcohol, and ether, and melt at about 160°. By boiling with solution of hydrate of barium, it is decomposed into acetic, succinic, and carbonic acids.

mū-cō-pūr'-ū-lĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and Eng. *purulent* (q.v.).] Having the character and appearance of mucus and pus.

mū'-cor, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Mouldiness, mustiness, mould.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the sub-order Mucorini. The sporangium is globose, with many spores. It contains the common moulds on paste, decaying fruits, &c. The typical species is *Mucor mucedo*, which has the spores, &c., first whitish, but afterwards blackish. It is very common.

2. *Med.:* The same as Mucus (q.v.).

mū-cor-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mucor* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A name for the fungaceous order Physomycetes (q.v.).

mū-cŏr-ī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mucor* (q.v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Physomycetous Fungals. Mycelium filamentous, forming flocks or clouds in or on decaying animal and vegetable substances, spore-bearing vesicles rupturing so as to discharge their spores. Allied to Mucedines, but in the latter sub-order the spores are free.

mū'-cōse, *a.* [Mucous.]

mu-cŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *mucos(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being mucous; mucousness.

2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

mu-cō-sō-sŭc'-char-īne, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus* = mucous, and Eng. *saccharine.*] Partaking of the qualities or character of mucilage and sugar.

mū'-coŭs, mū'-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus*, from *mucus* (q.v.); Fr. *muqueux*; Sp. *mucoso, mocoso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to mucus; resembling mucus; sliny, ropy, viscid.

"It hath in the tongue a *mucous* and slimy extremity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

2. Secreting mucus; as, the *mucous* membrane.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with a slimy secretion or with a coat that is readily soluble in water and becomes slimy, as the fruit of *Salvia Verbenaca.* (*Lindley.*)

mucous-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Very transparent corpuscles with a cell-wall, a nucleus, and a number of minute moving molecules, in the mucous liquid of the mouth. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mucous-membranes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Membranes consisting of prolongations of the skin, having their surface coated over and protected by mucus. Their chief divisions are the gastro-pneumonic and genito-urinary mucus membranes, the former covering the inside of the alimentary canal, the air-passages, &c.; the latter the inside of the bladder and the urinary passage. (*Quain.*)

mucous-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The jelly-like connective tissue containing mucus. (*Quain.*)

mū'-coŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mucous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucous; mucosity.

mū-cō-vĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *muc(ic)*; *o(xatyl)*, and *vinic.*] Derived from or containing mucic acid and vinylic alcohol.

mucovinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3(HO)_4CO(C_2H_5)O$. Ethylmucic COOH acid. A crystalline substance formed as a secondary product in the preparation of mucate of ethyl. It is white, and of asbestos-like aspect, the crystals having the form of a prism with rhombic base. They are moderately soluble in water, but only slightly in alcohol. It forms definite salts with the alkalis and the metals.

mū'-crō, *s.* [Lat. = a sharp point.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A point.

"The *mucro* or point of the heart inclineth unto the left."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* A hard, sharp point. [Mucronate.]

mū'-crō-nāte, mū'-crō-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *mucronatus*, from *mucro* (genit. *mucronis*) = a sharp point.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See extract).

"Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Bot.:* Abruptly terminated by a mucro (q.v.).

MUCRONATE-LEAF.

mū'-crō-nāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mucronate*; *-ly.*] In a mucronate manner.

mu-crŏn'-ū-lāte, mu-crŏn'-ū-lā-toŭs, *a.* [Dimin. of *mucronate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having small hard points, as *Banksia integrifolia.*

mū'-cu-lent, *a.* [Lat. *muculentus*, from *mucus* = slime, mucus.] Sliny, ropy, and somewhat viscid.

mu-cū'-na, *s.* [From *Mucuna guaca*, the Brazilian name of *Mucuna urens.*]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Erythrineæ. The legumes are covered with stinging hairs, which, if touched, come off upon the hand. *Mucuna pruriens* is the Cowitch or Cowage (q.v.). *M. monosperma* and *M. nivea* are used in India as vegetables.

mū'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the viscous substance within the nose.]

1. *Anat & Pathol.:* Under this name various substances are included, consisting chiefly of horny-like substance, epithelium, detached from the mucous surfaces, and floating in a peculiar viscid, clear fluid; in some cases these secretions are altered, becoming albuminoid, &c. Mucous affections are, mucin, an inflammatory product; mucous cysts; mucous laryngitis, polypi, softening, tumours.

2. *Bot.:* Gummy matter, soluble in water. It also contains mucin (q.v.).

mū'-cŭs-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *mucus*; suff. *-ine.*]

Physiol.: The characteristic organic matter of animal mucus.

mŭd, *s.* [O. L. Ger. *mudde*; O. Sw. *modd* = mud; *modder* = mother, lees; Dut. *modder* = mud; Dan. *mudder* = mud; Ger. *mutter* = mother, lees; Icel. *modha* = (1) a large river, (2) mud; *modh* = refuse of hay; *móthr* = muddy snowbanks, heaps of snow and ice.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moist, soft earth; mire, slime; clay or earthy matter mixed with water.

"But between them and the enemy lay three broad rhines filled with water and soft *mud*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Geol.:* The finer particles left when rocks, stones, pebbles, &c., are ground against each other or disintegrated by other agencies. Sometimes, where sand, gravel, and mud or silt are brought down a river to the sea, the gravel, sand and mud are separated, the mud remaining mechanically suspended in the water, after the coarser gravels and then the finer sands, have sunk to the bottom. According to the composition of the rocks from which it was derived will be its chemical composition. Shale is hardened and compressed mud; slate is mud having undergone metamorphic action. [Shale, Slate.] Mud contains diatoms and other minute algæ. When the surface of the fresh-water mud is red, that colour arises from the presence of a small worm, *Tubifex rivulorum.*

mud-bath, *s.*

Therap.: A bath in which the body is immersed in mud, often with chemical ingredients. At Eger, in Bohemia, boggy earth is artificially converted into black mud, heated to 100° of temperature. It contains sulphate of soda, iron, lime, alumina, and ulmic acid. The body is immersed for fifteen minutes, after which the patient goes into water to remove the mud. Such a bath may be of use in chronic skin-diseases, chronic rheumatism, gout, &c., though fresh air, temperance, regularity of life, and relaxation from business may have great influence in effecting the cure.

mud-boat, *s.* A kind of barge for carrying off mud dredged from a river-channel or bar, and having convenient provision for discharge.

mud-burrower, *s.*

Zool.: Callianassa, a genus of crustaceans which burrows in mud.

mud-devil, *s.* [Menopome.]

mud-drag, *s.* A machine for raking up the mud of a river, in order that it may be carried off by the current.

mud-dredger, *s.* A dredging-machine.

mud-eel, *s.*

Zool.: *Siren lacertina*, a perennibranchiate amphibian, family Sirenidæ (q.v.). It abounds in the rice-swamps of South Carolina, and attains a length of three feet. The hinder limbs are wanting. [Siren.]

mud-eruption, *s.* [Moya.]

mud-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.:* *Amia calva*, the sole species of the family Amiidæ (q.v.). The colour is dull, often dark-greenish, with black spots and bands, and there is frequently a round black spot on the tail. It attains a length of about two feet; it feeds on fluviatile crustacea, and is sometimes eaten by the Indians. It is limited to rivers and lakes of the United States abundant between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies. Sometimes called the North American Mud-fish.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Dipnoi (q.v.).

¶ (1) *African mud-fish:* [Protopterus].

(2) *North American mud-fish:* [Mud-fish].

(3) *Australian mud-fish:* [Ceratodus].

mud-hen, *s.*

1. The American coot, *Fulica americana*, a bluish-black wading bird common in the United States.

2. [Marsh-hen.]

mud-hole, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A covered opening in the bottom of a boiler for discharging the dirt and sediment.

mud-lamprey, *s.*

Ichthy.: The young of the Sand-pride, *Petromyzon branchialis.* [Lamprey, Petromyzon.]

mud-lark, *s.* A man or boy who cleans out sewers, or fishes up pieces of coal, metal, &c., from the mud of tidal rivers.

mud-pattens, *s. pl.* Broad wooden soleboards for travelling on mud. [MUD, *s.*, 1.]

mud-plug, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A tapered stopper, removed from a boiler to allow the mud to escape.

mud-sill, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The lowest sill of a structure, which may be in the mud or on the surface of the earth; specifically, longitudinal runners under the sleepers or ties in American railways.

2. *Fig.:* One of the dregs of society; the lowest of the low.

mud-sucker, *s.* Any bird which sucks or sifts the mud for the animals or organic matter on which it feeds.

"In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to the way of life; and in *mud-suckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink." —*Derham.*

mud-tortoises, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Trionycides (q.v.). Called also Soft Tortoises, because the carapace is incompletely ossified, and covered with a leathery skin instead of with tortoiseshell.

mud-turtle, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* *Chrysemys picta*, a small turtle, the male of which has claws on its forefeet twice as long as those of the female. It is found in the United States.

2. *Pl.:* [MUD-TORTOISES].

mud-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve by which mud is discharged from a steam-boiler.

mud-wall, *s.* A wall built of earth or clay; one of materials laid in clay as a substitute for mortar.

"The country about was thick set with trees, and otherwise full of gardens and *mud-walls*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch., iv. § 14.

mud-walled, *a.* Having the walls built of mud.

"As folks from *mud-wall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent."
Prior: Another Epistle to F. Shephard, Esq.

mŭd, *v. t.* [MUD, *s.*]

* 1. To cover, or bnry in with mud or mire; to bedaub with mud.

"I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed
Where my son lies." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. To make turbid or foul; to stir up the sediment or mud in.

"*Mud* not the fountain that gave drink to thee,
Mar not the thing that cannot be amended."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 577.

mŭ'-dar, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: The name given in parts of India to an asclepiadaceous plant, *Calotropis gigantea*, the inspissated milk of which is a powerful alterative and purgative, and has been found useful in cases of leprosy, elephantiasis, intestinal worms, and venereal complaints. It is called also the akund or yercum. [CALOTROPIS, AKUND, YERCUM.]

mŭ'-dăr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mudar*; *-in.*]

Chem.: An extractive matter obtained from the root of the mndar (*Calotropis gigantea*).

mŭd'-dĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MUDDY, *v.*]

* **mŭd'-dĭ-fў,** *v. t.* [Eng. *mud*; suff. *-fy.*] To make muddy; to dirty; to soil; to make confused or obscure.

"Don't *muddify* your charming simplicity."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 491.

mŭd'-dĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *muddy*; *-ly.*]

1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with muddy or turbid mixture.

"Being so deeply and *muddily* immersed."
More: Immort. of Soul, bk. iii., c. i.

* 2. Obscurely, darkly, confusedly, indistinctly.

"Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

mŭd'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *muddy*; *-ness.*]

1. Turbidness or foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

"The season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Obscurity, confusion, indistinctness; want of perspicuity.

mŭd'-dle, *v. t.* & *i.* [A freq. from *mud* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make muddy, turbid, or foul; as water by stirring up the sediment.

"The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and spoil the drink."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. To make a mess of; to spoil; to bring into a state of confusion: as, He has *muddled* the whole affair.

3. To make half drunk; to clond or stupefy the senses of, as with drink; to confuse.

"I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To waste; to squander; to spend wastefully and nselessly (followed by *away*): as, He has *muddled away* all his money.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become muddy; to become confused.

"He never *muddles* in the dirt."
Swift: Dick's Variety.

mŭd'-dle, *s.* [MUDDLE, *v.*] A mess; a state of confusion or bewilderment; mental confusion.

"There is no management in our house; there is nothing but *muddle*."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xxv.

muddle-head, *s.* A muddle-headed person.

"They are *muddle-heads*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. vi.

muddle-headed, *a.* Having muddled brains; stupid, dull, muddled.

mŭd'-dled (dled as **dęld),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [MUDDLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Made muddy or foul; turbid.

2. Confused; stupefied, especially with drink.

* 3. Mulled.

"Beer at noon, and *muddled* port at night."
Pitt: Dial. between a Poet & his Servant.

mŭd'-dў, * **mud-die,** *a.* [Eng. *mud*; *-y.*]

1. Covered with mud; abounding in mud or mire; foul with mud; turbid, as water with mud; miry.

"Liquors which never ferment, and consequently continue always *muddy*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

* 2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross.

"This *muddy* vesture of decay."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

3. Of the colour of mud; resembling mud.

* 4. Foul, filthy, disreputable.

"Yon *muddy* knave."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* 5. Clouded or confused in mind or intellect; stupid, dull, muddled.

"Dost think, I am so *muddy*, so nnsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* 6. Obscure, confused; wanting in perspicuity: as, a *muddy* style of writing.

* **muddy-brained,** *a.* Dull, stupid, or confused in mind; muddle-headed.

* **muddy-headed,** *a.* The same as MUDDY-BRAINED (q.v.).

* **muddy-mettled,** *a.* Dnll-spirited, heavy, irresolute.

"A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

mŭd'-dў, *v. t.* [MUDDY, *a.*]

1. To make muddy or foul; to soil or bedaub with mud or filth.

* 2. To muddle; to confuse; to make dull or heavy.

"*Muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flntter and froth high."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

mū-dē'-sĭc, *a.* [MUD.] (See the compound.)

mudesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$. A product of the oxidation of mudesous acid by the aid of nitric acid. It is a brownish-yellow substance, said to contain two atoms more oxygen than mudesous acid.

mū-dē'-soŭs, *a.* [MUD.] (See the compound.)

mudesous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_8$. An organic acid obtained from Pigotite, a mineral coating some of the granite caverns in Cornwall. It is supposed to have been formed from the remains of plants, the aqueous solution dissolving the alumina of the granite. The acid is dark brown, permanent in the air, and soluble in water.

mû'-dîr, *s.* [Arab. = one who goes or drives round, a governor.] A governor: as, the *Mudir* of Dongola.

mû-dîr'-ĭ-ęh, *s.* [MOODIRIEH.]

mŭd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mud.*; *-less.*] Free from mud; clean.

"To-day it was clean and *mudless*, and hoots and breeches escaped their usual bedanbment."—*Field:* Dec. 6, 1884.

mŭd'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *stone.*]

Geology:

1. A series of beds of the Upper Ludlow formation (Upper Silurian) near Cader Idris, &c. The name was a local one adopted by Sir Roderick Murchison. The Lamellibranchs found in it outnumber the Brachiopods. *Rhynchonella navicula* is a characteristic shell.

2. Indurated clay.

mŭd'-wâll, *s.* [MODWALL.]

mŭd'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: *Heliosciadium inundatum.*

mŭd'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *worm.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Limicolæ, annelids constituting a group or sub-order of Oligochæta (q.v.).

mŭd'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Limosella (q.v.).

* **mūe,** *s.* [MUE, *v.*] A mew (q.v.).

"The first that devised a harton & *mue* to keepe fonle, was M. Leneus Strabo, a gentleman of Rome." —*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. i.

* **mūe,** *v. t.* [Fr. *muer.*] To moult; to cast the feathers; to change.

Mūel'-lĕr, *s.* [See compound.]

Mueller's-glass, *s.*

Min.: The same as HYALITE (q.v.). It was probably called Mueller's glass in honour of the well-known Frankfort physician Jean Valentine Mueller, who was living at the time of the discovery.

Mūell'-ĕr-îne, Mūell'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Mueller von Reichenstein, the discoverer of the metal tellurium; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Sylvanite (q.v.) containing much lead.

Mūes'-ęn-īte, *s.* [From Muesen, Siegen, Prussia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Linnæite (q.v.) in which nickel replaces part of the cobalt. Occurs in octahedrons.

muet, *a.* [MUTE.]

mû-ęz'-zĭn (ez as ĕdz), * **mu-ez-in,** *s.* [Arab. *muzin*, *muazzin* = a public crier of a mosque; *azan* = a call to prayers, and *uzu* = the ear.] A Muhammadan crier of the hour of prayer. This he does from the minaret of the mosque five times a day; namely, at dawn, noon, 4 P.M., sunset, and nightfall.

"Blest as the *Muezzin's* strain from Mecca's wall
To pilgrims." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

mŭff (I), * **mŭffe,** *s.* [O. Sw. *muff*; Dan. *muffe*; Dut. *mof.*; Ger. *muff* = a muff. O. Dut. *mouwe* = a sleeve; O. Fries. *mowe* = a hanging sleeve; L. Ger. *moue* = a sleeve.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fur pocket of a cylindrical shape in which the hands are thrust to keep them warm.

"The ribbon, fan, or *muff* that she
Would should be kept by thee or me."
Suckling: To his Rival.

¶ Muffs were first made in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and introduced into England in the reign of Charles II. Gentlemen sometimes used them.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass:* A roller or cylinder of glass for flattening out into a glass plate.

2. *Plumb.:* A joining tube driven into the ends of two adjoining pipes.

mŭff (2), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *muffen* = to dote; *mof* = a clown; from Ger. *muffen* = to be silly.] A silly, soft, spiritless fellow. [MUFFLE, (2), *v.*]

"Another called me a *muff*."—*Thackeray: Hist. Samuel Titmarsh*, ch. xi.

mŭff (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the Whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

mŭff, *v.t.* [MUFF (2), *s.*] To muddle; to make a mess of.

mŭf-fĕt-tēe′, *s.* [A dimin. from *muff* (1), *s.*] A small muff worn over the wrist; a wrist-band of fur or worsted.

mŭf′-fĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *muff* (1), *s.*] A round cake, light and spongy, eaten toasted or buttered at breakfast or tea.

muffin-cap, *s.* A flat woollen cap worn by charity schoolboys, &c.

"In his *muffin-cap* and leathers."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. vi.

mŭf′-fĭn-eĕr, *s.* [Eng. *muffin; -eer.*] A dish for keeping toasted muffins hot.

mŭf′-fle (1), ***môf′-fle**, ***muf-fyll**, *v.t.* [Muffle (1), *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To wrap or fold up as in a cloth, cloak, &c., so as to conceal from view, or protect from the weather; to wrap up closely and warmly; to envelop, to enwrap.

"In his mantle *muffling* up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statua."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. To wrap or envelop in some material to deaden the sound.

"Then he said good-night, and with *muffled* oar,
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

3. To cover the head of so as to prevent speaking; to stifle.

"I wish you could *muffle* that 'ere Stiggins."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

4. To blindfold.

"We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him
Till we do hear from them." [*muffled*
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 1.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To envelop; to surround so as to hide from sight.

"What, with a torch! *muffle* me, night, awhile."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

2. To conceal; to masque; to disguise.

"*Muffle* your false love with some show of blindness."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

3. To darken; to blind; to dull.

"Alas, that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

4. To involve, so as to make obscure, dark, or doubtful.

"The king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it that it hath left it almost as a mystery."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

mŭf′-fle, (2), ***măf′-fle**, *v. i.* [A word of imitative origin.] To mumble.

"The closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

mŭf′-fle, (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *mofle, moufle, mouffle* (Fr. *moufle*); from O. Dut. *moffel*; Norw. *muffel* = a mitten; Sw. *mufla*; Low. Lat. *muffula.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That with which anything is muffled or wrapped up; a muffler, a wrapper.

* 2. A muff.

"This day I did first wear a *muffle*, being my wife's last year's *muffle*."—*Pepys: Diary*, Nov. 30, 1662.

* 3. A boxing-glove.

"For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*."
Byron: Don Juan, ii. 92.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A pulley-block containing several sheaves.

2. *Metall.:* An oven-shaped vessel of baked fire-clay, used in assaying for containing the cupels or cups in which the alloy under investigation is fused. It is opened at one end and closed at the other, and has slits in the sides to permit a draught of air through it. Its use is to protect the cupels from impurities of fuel while permitting access of air.

muffle-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace with a chamber which is surrounded by incandescent fuel, and in which cupellation or fusion of metals is performed. [Cupellation.]

mŭf′-fle (2), *s.* [Fr. *mufle*, from Ger. *muffel* = a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.]

Zool.: The bare end of the nose between the nostrils when covered with a mucous membrane. (Used chiefly of ruminants.)

mŭf′-fled (**fled** as **feld**), ***mof-feld**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Muffle (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; concealed by wrappers.

2. Dulled or deadened. (Applied to sound.)

"'Tis not a mourner's *muffled* tread."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 17.

* 3. Blind; blinded.

"*Muffled* pagans know there is a god."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 160.

muffled-drum, *s.* A drum having the cord by which it is carried over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, so as to deaden the sound, or make it grave and solemn. Used especially at military funerals.

muffled-oar, *s.* An oar round the loom of which a piece of mat or canvas is wrapped, so as to prevent it making a noise against the tholes or rowlock.

muffled-peal, *s.* A peal rung on bells, round the clappers of which cloths have been wrapped, so as to deaden the sound.

mŭf′-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *muffl(e)* (1); *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wrapper for muffling the neck and chest, and sometimes a part of the face.

"The chains, and the bracelets, and the *mufflers*."—*Isaiah* iii. 19.

* 2. A kind of mask or veil; part of a woman's dress by which the face was wholly or partly concealed.

"A partlet, a *muffler*, a cup, and other things."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 1539).

3. A kind of glove or mitten with a separate compartment for the thumb only; a boxing-glove; a kind of stuffed glove put on the hands of lunatics to prevent them from injuring themselves or others.

II. *Music:* A soft cushion employed to terminate or soften a note.

mŭf′-flŏn, *s.* [Mouflon.]

mŭf′-tĭ, **mŭf′-teĕ**, *s.* [Arab. *mufti* = a magistrate.]

1. The high-priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Muhammadans; a doctor or expounder of the law; a magistrate.

"He laid it down as a rule that *Muftis* and Augurs ought always to be mentioned with respect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Civilian dress, as distinguished from uniform or military dress; plain dress worn by officers when off duty.

"Who was that person on deck in *mufti*?"—*Marryat: Midshipman Easy* (ed. 1863), p. 181.

mŭg (1), ***mugge**, *s.* [Prob. from Ir. *mugan* = a mug; Sw. *mugg.*] A cup or vessel of earthenware or metal, used for drinking from.

"The clamorous crowd is hush'd with *mugs* of mum."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 385.

mŭg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The face or mouth. (*Slang.*)

"Clive has just inherited the paternal *mug*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lvi.

2. A simpleton, a gull. (*Slang.*)

mŭg, *v.i.* [Mug (2), *s.*] To make grimaces; to distort the face. (*Slang.*)

¶ *To mug up:* To paint one's face; to cram for an examination. (*Slang.*)

***mŭg′-gard**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *mucker* = a sulky person; *mucken* = to grumble.] Sullen, sulky, displeased.

mŭg′-gĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The small entrails.

2. A ruffled shirt.

II. *Bot.: Convallaria majalis.* Petty muget is *Galium verum.*

***mŭg′-gĭsh**, *a.* [Muggy.] The same as Muggy (q.v.).

mŭg′-gled (**gled** as **geld**), *a.* [Prob. an abbreviation of *smuggled.*] A term applied to cheap, trashy goods offered for sale as smuggled goods.

Mŭg-gle-tō′-nĭ-an, *s.* [For etym., see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect founded by Lodowick Muggleton (1610–1698), the son of a farrier in Bishopsgate Street, London. He was a tailor, and when about forty years old began to have visions and to hear "voices," and asserted that he and John Reeve, another tailor, were the two witnesses mentioned in the Revelation (xi. 3). Their chief doctrines were that the distinction of Persons in the Trinity is merely nominal; that God has a real human body, and that when he suffered on the cross he left Elijah as his vicegerent in heaven. *The Divine Looking-glass* was published in 1656 as an exposition of their teachings, and in 1846 some members of the sect, which is now nearly, if not quite, extinct, subscribed to republish it.

mŭg′-gy, *a.* [Icel. *mugga* = soft, drizzling mist; *muggu veðr* = muggy weather; *mygla* = to grow musty; Sw. *mögel* = mould, mouldiness. Perhaps allied to *muck* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. Damp and close; warm and moist. (Applied to the air or weather.)

"Get a ride as soon as weather serves. Deuced *muggy* still."—*Byron: Diary*, Jan. 6, 1831.

2. Moist, damp, mouldy.

***mŭg′-hŏuse**, *s.* [Eng. *mug* (1), *s.*, and *house.*] An alehouse, a pothouse.

"There is a *mug-house* near Long Acre."—*Tatler*, No. 180.

***mū-gĭ-ĕn-çy**, *s.* [Mugient.] The act of bellowing.

"This *mugiency* or hoarlon."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

***mū′-gĭ-ĕnt**, *a.* [Lat. *mugiens*, pr. par. of *mugio* = to bellow.] Bellowing, lowing.

"That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or humping by putting its bill into a reed . . . is not easily made out."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

mū′-gĭl, *s.* [Lat. = a sea-fish, according to some, the mullet. Pliny attributes to the *mugil* the foolish trick of hiding its head and believing its whole body to be concealed (*H. N.*, ix. 17, 26); it was used in punishing adulterers (*Juvenal* x. 317).]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Mugilidæ (q.v.). They frequent brackish waters, feeding on organic substances mixed with mud and sand. The organs of the pharynx are modified into a filtering-apparatus, preventing the passage of large substances into the stomach. About seventy species are known; the majority attain a weight of four, but some grow to ten or twelve pounds. All are eaten; some are highly valued, especially when taken in fresh water. Several species occur in the waters of Europe and North Africa. *M. proboscideus*, a fresh-water species from Central America, has the snout pointed and fleshy, thus resembling the genus Agonostoma. (*Günther.*)

2. *Palæont.:* The genus dates from Tertiary times, remains of a species having been found in the gypsum of Aix.

mu-gĭl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mugil*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Gray Mullets; a family of acanthopterygian fishes, division Mugiliformes. The body is more or less oblong and compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; no lateral line. Teeth feeble or absent. Three genera: Mugil, Agonostoma, and Myxus. From the coasts of the temperate and tropical zones.

mu-gĭl′-ĭ-for′-mēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *mugil*, genit. *mugilis*, and *forma* = shape.]

Ichthy.: A division of acanthopterygian fishes. There are two dorsal fins, more or less remote from each other; the anterior short, like the posterior, or composed of feeble rays. Ventrals with one spine and five rays, abdominal. It embraces three families: Mugilidæ, Sphyrænidæ, and Atherinidæ (q.v.).

mū′-gĭl-ŏĭd, *s.* [Mugil.] A fish belonging to the family Mugilidæ (q.v.).

mŭg′-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *mug*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: Galium cruciatum, called more fully the Goldeu Mugweed.

mŭg′-wŏrt, ***mog-worte**, *s.* [A.S. *mucg-wort.*]

Bot.: Artemisia vulgaris, a woolly British plant, two to four feet high, formerly used to flavor drinks.

mug′-wump, *s.* [Algonquin, *mugquomp* = a great man; a chief.] Formerly in New England a person of importance; a leader. Hence, in contempt, a self-important man. Recent usage—an independent in politics; one who votes for the most suitable candidate, regardless of party. Occasionally used as an adjective, and (as slang) as a verb.

Mŭ-hăm'-ma-dan, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕ-dan, Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan, *a. & s.* [Arab. *Muhammad;* Eng. suff. *-an.*] (See MOHAMMEDAN.)

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Muhammad or his system of belief or polity.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Muhammad. [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Muhammadan-architecture, *s.* The style of architecture adopted by Muhammadan nations, as the Moors of Spain, the Arabs, &c. It was gradually developed out of the forms which were found ready to hand in the various countries over which they spread, and which belonged for the most part to early Christian art of the later Roman period, together with an admixture of Asiatic elements. In the earliest times Christian churches were utilized for the practice of the new religion; afterwards mosques were erected. [MOSQUE.] In accordance with the Oriental manner of life, this style is internal rather than external, especially in palaces and dwelling-houses. Whilst the tasteless exterior of the buildings only displays to the eye high walls which are irregularly pierced by small windows, and those few in number, every thing in the interior is richly decorated. The richest ornamentation is lavished on the most essential part of these buildings, namely, on the porticos which surround the open court. There are no fixed orders or proportions for the pillars, sometimes they are squat and heavy; at others slender and graceful, especially in the later period. Three different forms of arches are found, besides the circular arch, which is of rare occurrence. In Egypt and Sicily the pointed arch, resembling that afterwards adopted in the Gothic style, was used; in Persia and India the keel-arch (the ends of the curves are bent slightly upwards like the keel of a vessel); and in Spain the horseshoe arch, which consists of a larger segment of a circle than a semicircle. The walls over these arches, as all flat surfaces, were covered with embellishments in the shape of arabesques consisting of flat relief in stucco, or painted in brilliant colours. They are formed of the most multifarious entwinings of straight or curved lines or belts. Domes are introduced freely, and are, for the most part, flat or plain externally, or ornamented with stripes like a gourd. Dwelling-houses are tasteless externally, but the interiors display wealth and luxury. Overhanging balconies are used in the upper stories, and the windows are small and elevated. The Arabian system of ornamentation is not so pure as the Moorish, and the Turkish style kept more closely to the Byzantine. The finest specimen of Muhammadan architecture and ornamentation is the Alhambra, at Granada.

Mŭ-hăm'-ma-dan-ĭşm, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕ-dan-ĭşm, Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Arab. *Muhammad;* Eng. suff. *-an; -ism.* Muhammad is from the Arabic root *hamd* = the Praised.]

Compar. Religions: The religion founded by Muhammad, the so-called Prophet of Arabia. He was born at Mecca, of good family, Aug. 20, 570, but, while an infant, lost his father, Abdallah, and, at the age of six, his mother, Amina. When a child he had a fit, probably epileptic. At the age of twenty-five he married Khadijah, a widow of forty, the first of his many wives, and was faithful to her while she lived. At the age of forty he often retired to a cave at the foot of Mount Hira for religious meditation. Three years later he began to proclaim his views, and, after a time, claimed to be a prophet. Among his early converts were his wife, Khadijah, Ali, his cousin, then a boy of fourteen, afterwards his adopted son and his son-in-law, and Abu Bakr, or Abubeker, his friend. On June 20, 622, he had to flee from Mecca to Medina. This date is the Moslem era of the Hejira (q.v.). At Mecca he had been an enthusiast, at Medina he became a fanatic. On Jan. 13, 624, at the head of 300 followers he defeated 950 of the Meccans. The victory was considered miraculous, and encouraged him in future to propagate his faith by the sword, and he was so successful that at his death (June 8, 632) he was virtual sovereign of Arabia. During the Caliphates of his immediate successors Abubeker (632–634) and Omar (634–646), the Arabs, or Saracens, conquered Syria, Persia, and Egypt, and established the new faith. Othman reigned next (644–655). Then the Arabs elected Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law, strangely passed over till now; the Syrians chose Moaviah, son of Abu Sofian, an old enemy of the prophet. Civil war resulted, and the sects of the Sunnis and Shiahs arose. Ali was assassinated in 661, Hassan and Hossein, his sons, soon after perishing. In 710 Tarik landed in Spain, the straits where he had passed and the adjacent rock being ever afterwards called Gibraltar (q.v.). In 732 Charles Martel (= the Hammer) defeated the Arab Abderrahman at Poictiers, saving Western Europe. The Saracen capitals had been successively at Medina, at Cafa, at Damascus, and at Bagdad, their dynasties were the Ommeyades, Abbasides, &c. About the middle of the eighth century, the Saracen empire in the East began to be broken down by the Turks, then a savage Tartar tribe, who afterwards embraced Muhammadanism, and in 1453 took Constantinople, terminating the Greek or Eastern empire. Since the sixteenth century their power has been less dreaded. The Muhammadans of the world have been estimated at 250 millions, of whom 50 millions are in India, 40 millions directly under British rule, and 10 millions in allied or tributary states. The Koran (= that which is read or recited) is their sacred book and their code of law. Their faith is called Islam (= surrender of the will to God). Five duties are incumbent on the faithful Muhammadan: a confession of faith that there is but one God, and that Muhammad is his prophet, prayer, fasting, almsgiving, and a pilgrimage to Mecca. Friday is their sabbath and day of special worship. Raising the nations which have embraced it to a higher creed than their old idolatry, Islam has so stereotyped them as to render all further changes intensely difficult. No other faith offers so stubborn a resistance to the spread of Christianity.

Mŭ-hăm'-ma-dan-ize, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕd-an-ize, Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *Muhammadan; -ize.*]

1. *Of things:* To render conformable to Muhammadan law or usage.

2. *Of persons:* To convert to or coerce into Muhammadanism.

Mŭ-hăm'-mad-ĭşm, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕd-ĭşm, Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Mŭ-hăm'-mad-ize, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕd-ize, Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-ize, *v.t.* [MUHAMMADANISM.]

mŭhl-ĕn-bĕck'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after a botanist, Muhlenbeck (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ, tribe Polygoneæ. *Muhlenbeckia adpressa,* an Australian plant, has sweetish currant-like fruits, used for pastry.

müils, *s. pl.* [MOOLS.] Moulds; cloth or list shoes for gout. (*Scotch.*)

"He seldom wore shoon, unless it were *muils* when he had the gout."—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* lett. xi.

müir, *s.* [MOOR, *s.*] A moor. (*Scotch.*)

muir-burn, *s.* The act of burning moors or heath.

muir-ill, *s.* A disease to which black cattle are subject.

muir-land, *s.* [MOORLAND.]

muir-poot, *s.* Young grouse.

"As a Scotch laird does about his maukins and his *muir-poots.*"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian,* ch. xxx.

* **mu-lăt'-rĕss,** *s.* [MULATTRESS.]

mu-lăt'-tō, *s.* [Sp. *mulato,* from *mulo* = a mule (q.v.); Fr. *mulâtre;* Port. *mulato.*] The child of parents, one of which is white and the other a negro. The skin is of a yellow colour, the hair frizzly or woolly.

* **mu-lăt'-trĕss,** * **mu-lăt'-rĕss,** *s.* [MULATTO.] A female mulatto.

mŭl'-bĕr-rў, * **mool-ber-ry,** *s.* [A corrupt. of A. S. *mor* (Lat. *morus*) = a mulberry-tree, and *beám* = a tree, a beam; Ger. *maulbeere;* Gr. *μῶρον, μόρον* (*mōron, moron*) = a mulberry; *μορέα* (*morea*) = a mulberry tree.]

Bot.: The genus Morus (q.v.).

mulberry-calculus, *s.*

Chem. & Pathol.: A calculus somewhat resembling a mulberry in shape. It consists of oxalate of lime.

mulberry-cloth, mulberry paper cloth, *s.* Paper prepared from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera.* The Japanese make their paper and the Burmese their papier-maché trays from it. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

mulberry-faced, *a.* Having the face spotted or blotched as if with mulberry stains.

mulberry-germ, *s.* [MORULA.]

mulberry-rash, *s.*

Pathol.: The distinctive maculæ or spots appearing in cases of typhus fever, and peculiar to that disease.

mulberry-silkworm, *s.*

Entom.: Bombyx mori.

mulberry-tree, *s.* [MULBERRY, MORUS.]

mŭlch, mŭlsh, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *mulsch, molsch* = rotten, soft.] A surface layer of dead vegetable matter, as cocoa-nut fibre, spent hops, &c., used to keep the soil moist and prevent weeds growing.

"In keeping down the weeds through the long summer, a *mulch* of leaves, straw, or any coarse litter, is often far less costly than would be the labour required."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1880, p. 757.

mŭlch, mŭlsh, *v.t.* [MULCH, *s.*] To cover with a mulch.

"On Staten Island I have seen large patches *mulched* with salt hay."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1880, p. 757.

mŭlct, *s.* [Lat. *mulcta, multa* = a fine; O. Fr. *multe.*]

1. A fine; a penalty inflicted for an offence or misdemeanour; generally a pecuniary fine.

"It is probable that the decline in the prosperity and population of Stockport is due to this enormous and utterly indefensible *mulct.*"—*Brit. Quart. Review,* lvii. 213.

* 2. A blemish, a defect.

mŭlct, *v.t.* [MULCT, *v.*]

1. To punish with a fine, forfeiture, or deprivation of some possession, or property; to deprive. (Followed by *in* or *of*: as, To *mulct* a person *in* £100; or, to *mulct* him *of* something.)

* 2. To punish generally.

"How many poore creatures hast thou *mulcted* with death."—*Bp. Hall: Meditation on Death.*

mŭlc'-tu-a-rў, *a.* [MULCT.] Of the nature of a mulct or fine; consisting of or imposed as a mulct.

"Some known *mulctuary* punishments upon other crimes."—*Sir W. Temple: Introd. to Hist. of England.*

mŭl'-dăn, *s.* [From Mulda, Saxony.]

Min.: An orthoclase (q.v.), found at Mulda.

mūle, *s.* [A.S. *mul,* from Lat. *mulus;* Fr. *mule.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A stubborn, sullen person.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Zool.:* A term loosely used as synonymous with hybrid (q.v.), more usually applied to the produce of a male ass with a mare, the Mule proper (*Equus asinus,* var. γ), and to the Hinny (*E. asinus,* var. δ), the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. The mule does not attain maturity so soon as the horse, but is useful for a much longer period. As a beast of burden it is in some respects preferable to the horse; it is easily fed, is equally good for carrying and drawing, its less sensitive skin enables it to support exposure to the weather; like the ass, it enjoys comparative immunity from disease, and it is as surefooted as a goat. Mules have been known from the earliest ages; there are frequent references to them in Scripture, and in Greek (*Od.* viii.) and Latin (*Plautus, Aul.,* iii. 5, 21) literature. France is the most important mule-raising country in Europe; then come, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, where they are used for pack and draught. Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas take the lead in the United States, and the Mexican mule (by a male ass from a mustang mare) is a very useful animal. Mules are seldom used, and seldomer bred, in England. They are largely employed as draught animals in warfare, probably for the first time in the English service in the Peninsular War, but they have since been used in the Crimea, India, Abyssinia, South Africa, and Egypt. Breeding between mules and either parent is not very rare, but has long been deemed impossible between mules *inter se* (*Suetonius: Galba,* iv.),

but it has been stated to have occurred within recent years between mules at the Jardin des Plantes and (on doubtful authority) between hybrids of birds. In the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* (1884) is a paper by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, the superintendent, describing a remarkable hybrid boru in the Gardens. On Oct. 29, 1868, a female hybrid was born from a Gayal cow (*Bibos frontalis*) and a Zebu bull (*Bos indicus*); from this female hybrid and a Bison bull (*Bison americanus*) a second female hybrid was born on May 21, 1881, from which and a Bison bull a third female hybrid was born, March 12, 1884—the offspring of certainly three well-marked species, and, accordiug to preseut definition, of three distinct genera.

"The belief, so general, that all hybrids or *mules* are barren and useless for breeding purposes is simply a stupid and ignorant prejudice."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1884, p. 401.

2. *Bot.:* A hybrid; a cross between two distinct species. They are produced by the application of the pollen of one to the stigma of the other. Mules between two different genera are called bigeners. They are rarely obtained.

3. *Farr.:* A disease in horses.

4. *Spinning:* A spinning-machine in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing rollers to spindles placed on a carriage, which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns toward the rollers while the thread is being wound. It was inveuted by Samuel Crompton, and perfected in 1779. The combination which gave rise to the term mule was the junction of the drawing rollers of Arkwright with the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves. The object of the machine is to deliver the roving with the required degree of attenuation and twist it as delivered. For this purpose, the spindles, instead of being stationary, are placed on a movable carriage, which is wheeled out to twist the threads and wheeled in again to wiud on the spindles.

mule-armadillo, *s.*

Zool.: *Dasypus hybridus*, common on the Pampas. It is uot nocturnal, nor does it burrow easily.

mule-canary, *s.* The offspring of a canary and auy other of the finches.

mule-deer, *s.*

Zool.: *Cariacus macrotis*, a North American species, slightly larger thau the Virginian deer (q.v.). Dark gray in winter, dull yellow in summer. It owes its popular and its scientific name to the length of its ears.

mule-driver, *s.* One who drives mules; a muleteer.

mule-jenny, *s.* The same as MULE, II. 4.

mule-spinner, *s.*

1. One who spins with a mule.

2. The same as MULE, II. 4.

mule-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The fern genus *Hemionitis*.

mū'-lĕt, mū'-lĕtte, *s.* [Port.] A Portuguese vessel with three lateen sails.

mu-lĕt-eēr', ***muleter,** ***muletor,** *s.* [Fr. *muletier*, from O. F. *mulet* = a mule.] A mule-driver.

"How carols now the lusty *muleteer*?
Of love, romance, devotion, is his lay."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 48.

mū'-leў, *s.* [Ger. *mühl* = a mill, *mühlsäge* = a mill-saw.] The same as MULEY-SAW (q.v.).

muley-head, *s.* The sliding carriage to which the muley-saw is attached, and which moves in guides. The saw is attached to a muley-head at each end.

muley-saw, *s.* A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a more rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. [MULEY-HEAD.]

mŭl'-ġē'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *mulgeo* = to milk.]

Bot.: Blue Sow-thistle; a genus of liguliflorous Composites, tribe Hieracieæ. Involucre double, containing many flowers; pappus stiff and brittle; beak very short; achenes much compressed. *Mulgedium alpinum*, Alpine Blue Sow-thistle is found in the Lochnagar and Clova Mountains. *M. floridanum*, an American species, is called from its bitterness Gall of the Earth.

Mŭl'-hŏuse, *s.* [Fr., from Ger. *Mühlhausen: mühl* = a mill, and *haus* = a house.]

Geog.: A commercial and manufacturing German town, in the district of Ober-Elsass.

Mulhouse-blue, *s.*

Chem.: A blue colouring matter, produced by boiliug aq alkaline solutiou of shellac with auiline red.

* **mu-lĭ-ĕb'-rĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *muliebritas*, from *muliebris* = womanly; *mulier* = a woman.]

1. The state of being a womau; womanhood. (*Soliman & Perseda.*)

2. Womanishness; the character or nature of a womau; effeminacy.

mū'-lĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a woman, a wife.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A woman.

II. *Law:*

1. A woman, a wife.

2. A legitimate sou; a son born in wedlock.

* **mū'-lĭ-ĕr-lў,** * **mu-li-er-lie,** *adv.* [Lat. *mulier*; Eug. suff. *-ly*, *-lie.*] In wedlock; legitimately.

"It ought to descend to him, as next heire being *mulierlie* borne."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland* (an. 1558).

* **mū'-lĭ-ĕr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *mulierosus.*] Fond of women.

"*Mulierose*—that means, wrapped up body and soul in women."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxiii.

* **mu-lĭ-ĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *mulierositas*, from *mulierosus* = fond of women; *mulier* = a woman.] Addiction to women.

"Did you ever detect the noodle's *mulierosity*?"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxiii.

¶ An obsolete word, worthy of being introduced as expressing what no other word in our language does. (*Trench: On some Deficiencies in our Dictionaries*, p. 6.)

mū'-lĭ-ĕr-tў, *s.* [Lat. *mulier*; Eng. suff. *-ty.*]

Law:

1. Lawful issue.

2. The quality or state of being legitimately born.

mu-lĭ'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mulin(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ (Umbellifers).

mu-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of Lat. *mulinus* = pertaining to a mule (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Mulinidæ (q.v.).

mūl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *mul(e)*; *-ish.*] Like a mule; obstinate, stubborn, sullen.

"That *mulish* folly, not to be reclaimed
By softer methods, must be made ashamed."
Cowper: Charity, 497.

mūl'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mulish*; *-ly.*] In a mulish or stubborn manuer; stubbornly, obstinately. (*Truth*, July 9, 1885, p. 42.)

mūl'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mulish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mulish; obstinacy, stubbornness.

mŭll, *v.t.* [Formed from the adj. *mulled*, erroneously taken as a pa. participle. *Mulled* ale = *mould* ale = funeral ale. (*Wedgwood.*)]

* 1. To soften, to dispirit, to deaden, to dull.

2. To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as wine.

3. To make a mess of, to spoil, to muddle. (*Colloquial.*)

mŭll (1), *s.* [A variant of mould (q.v.); Dut. *mul* = dust; Sw. *mull.*]

1. Dust, rubbish.

"That other coffre of strawe and *mull*,
With stones meued [mixed] he filde also."
Gower: C. A., v.

2. A muddle, a mess caused by mismanagement.

"The whole thing is a *mull*."—*Binney: Church Life in Australia*, Appendix No. viii., p. 69.

mŭll (2), *s.* [Hind. *mul-mul* = muslin; Fr. *molle.*] A thin, soft kind of cotton goods. Varieties are knowu as Swiss, India, starched mull, &c.

mŭll (3), *s.* [Icel. *múli* = a promontory or jutting crag between two fiords, or the like; Gael. *maol*; Orkney & Shetland *mulle*, *mull.*]

1. A cape, a projecting headland: as, the *Mull* of Cantyre.

2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; a snuff-box generally.

"He plucked forth a huge horn snuff-box, or *mull*, as he called it, and proffered me."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

mŭl'-ą, *s.* [MOLLAH.]

mŭl-ą-gą-tâw'-nў, mŭl-lĭ-gą-tâw'-nў, *s.* [Tamil *milagu-tunni* = (lit.) pepper-water.] An Indian curry-soup.

mŭl'-ąr, *s.* [O. Fr. *moulleur*, from *moire*, *moudre*, *mouldre* = to grind; Lat. *molo.*] A stamp with an intaglio ornament, for giving a salient impression to metal upon which it is struck.

mŭl'-lĕin, mŭl'-lĕn, *s.* [A.S. *molegn*, perhaps from Goth. *malo*; Dan. *möl* = a moth.]

Bot.: The genus Verbascum (q.v.). The Great Mullein is *Verbascum Thapsus*, the White, *V. Lychnitis*; the Yellow Hoary, *V. pulverulentum*; the **Dark,** *V. nigrum*; and the Moth Mullein, *V. Blattaria.* These are natives of Europe, and have been naturalized in the United States.

mullein-shark, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Cucullia verbasci*, the caterpillar of which feeds on mullein.

mŭl'-lĕr (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *moulleur.*] A grinding apparatus consisting of a stone or slab with a flat surface, which is moved upon a stone table or slab to grind and mix pigments, &c. The action is sometimes called porphyrization.

mŭl'-lĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *mull*, v.; *-er.*] A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

mūl-lĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Otto Fred. Muller, author of *Zoologica Danica*, &c.]

Zool.: A genus of Unionidæ (q.v.), from New Granada. It is fixed and irregular when adult, and for this reason has been sometimes referred to the Ostreidæ and sometimes to the Chamidæ; but D'Orbiguy has established the fact that it is locomotive and dimyary when young, like any other of the Unionidæ.

Mūl-lĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Named after John Müller, the anatomist who discovered the ducts called after him.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Mullerian-ducts, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Ducts developing in the female into the vagina, uterus, and Fallopian tubes. They exist also in mammals and birds.

Mullerian-fibres, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain fibres in the retina of the eye. Called also Radial fibres.

mŭl'-lĕt (1), * **mol-et,** * **mul-et,** *s.* [Fr. *mulet*, from Low Lat. *mulus*; Lat. *mullus* = a mullet.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of the genus Mullus and of the family Mugilidæ. The former are distinguished as Red, and the latter as Gray Mullets. Red Mullets are ground-feeders, using their barbels in discovering their food; it was believed that they fed on putrid flesh, but probably they are attracted to decomposing bodies by the small crustaceans which feed thereon. Little is known of their habits; in winter they retire into deep water, in summer they approach the coasts, and are sometimes found in brackish waters. They are brilliantly coloured, and as food-fish should claim the attention of pisciculturists. The Gray Mullet is plainly coloured, greenish on the upper parts, and more or less silvery on the sides. The flesh is well-flavoured, and it is largely cultivated in the fish-farms of Western Italy.

mullet-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name on the south coast of England for *Pandion* (*Falco*) *haliaëtus*, the Osprey (q.v.).

mŭl'-lĕt (2), *s.* [Fr. *molette*, *mollette* = the rowel of a spur; O. Ital. *mollette* = a mullet, from *molla* = a wheel, from Lat. *mola* = a mill.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Pl.*): Small pincers used for curling the hair.

"Here's a hair too much; take it off: where are thy *mullets*?"—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

2. *Her.:* A figure resembling the rowel of a spur, having five points in English heraldry and six in French. It is the filial distinction of a third son.

"And in the chief three *mullets* stood."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 2

mŭl'-leў, *s.* [Provinc. Eng. *mull* = a cow; dimin. suff. *-ey*; cf. Gael. *maol* = bare, polled; without horns.] A cow.

"Leave milking and dry up old *mulley* thy cow."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 135.

mŭl'-lĭ-çīte, *s.* [From Mullica Hill, New Jersey; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Vivianite (q.v.), occurring in cylindrical aggregations of fibro-lamellar crystals in a friable ferruginous sand. These are mostly replacements of fossil belemnites. It is also pseudomorphous after other fossils.

mŭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mull(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Red Mullets, a family of teleostean fishes. Body low, rather compressed, covered with large thin scales, sometimes with a fine serrature; two long erectile barbels. Lateral line continuous. Mouth in front of the snout; teeth very feeble. Two short dorsals, remote from each other; anal similar to second dorsal; ventrals with one spine and five rays; pectorals short; branchiostegals four; stomach siphonal. Mullus, the sole genus of the family, is divided into several sub-genera, on account of slight differences of dentition. They are marine, but many species enter brackish water to feed on the animalcula abounding in the flora. About forty species are known; all esteemed for food, but none attain a large size. (*Günther.*)

mŭl-lĭ-gą-tâw'-nў, *s.* [Mullaoatawny.]

mŭl'-lĭ-grŭbs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A pain in the stomach; colic.

"Whose dog lies sick o' th' *mulligrubs*?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

2. Ill-temper, sulkiness.

mŭl-lĭñ'-gŏng, *s.* [Native Australian name.]

Zool.: Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

mŭl'-lĭon, mŭn'-nĭon (i as y), ***mon-y-cale, *mo-ni-al,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *munnion*, from Fr. *moignon* = a stump, a blunt end of a thing, from O. Fr. *moing* = maimed; Ital. *monco*; Lat. *mancus*; O. Ital. *mugnone* = a mullion; Sp. *muñon* = the stump of an arm or leg cut off. "The *munnion* or *mullion* of a window is the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window." (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. *Arch.:* A vertical bar separating the compartments of a window, especially used in Gothic and double-casement windows. The horizontal bars are called transoms.

2. *Join.:* A style or upright division between the panels in wainscoting.

mŭl'-lĭon (i as y), *v.t.* [Mullion, *s.*] To divide or form into compartments by mullions.

mŭl'-lock, *mul-lok, *s.* [Eng. *mule* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ock*, *-ok.*]

* 1. Rubbish, dirt; refuse of all kiuds.

"The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,408.

2. A mull, a muddle through mismanagement; a mess, a dilemma. (*Provincial.*)

mŭl-lō'-dēş, *s.* [Lat. *mullus* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy.: A sub-genns of the family Mullidæ, closely resembling the sole genus Mullus, as the name denotes.

mŭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Ichthy.: The typical and only genns of the family Mullidæ. *Mullus barbatus* is, according to Dr. Günther, the sole species, of which he considers *M. surmuletus* to be the female. It was highly prized by the Romans, who paid extravagant prices for it, especially when it attained a considerable size, a circumstance often noticed by the satirists, especially by Martial (x. 31) and Juvenal (v. 92). It was the custom to bring the fish into the banqueting-room that it might die in the presence of the guests, its red colour becoming exceedingly brilliant in its death-struggles. Fishermen deepen the natural tint of the fish by scaling it immediately after capture, causing a permanent contraction of the chromatophores containing the red pigment. [Mullet (1), *s.*]

mŭl'-mŭl, *s.* [Mull (2), *s.*]

Fabric: A thin, soft, transparent muslin of the finest quality.

mŭl'-qŭf (q as k), *s.* [Arab. = a wind-conductor.] (See extract.)

"Perhaps the most ancient device for ventilating, specially constructed for that purpose, is the *mulquf*, which has been in use in Egypt for at least 3,000 years, and is still to be seen attached to the modern houses of Cairo and other towns. It is open in the direction of the prevailing wind, which is conducted down the descending chute and thence disseminated through the house. It consists of a long wooden framework, to which planks are nailed, according to the length and breadth desired. If cheaper materials be required, the framework is covered with reeds or mats, plastered. They are common features in Cairene architecture, where their presentation is usually N.W., being towards the prevailing wind."—*Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics.*

mŭlse, *s.* [Lat. *mulsum* (*vinum*) = sweetened (wine); *mulsus*, pa. par. of *mulceo* = to sweeten.] Wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mŭlsh, *v.* & *s.* [Mulch.]

*** mŭl'-sŭm,** *s.* [Mulse.]

mŭlt-, mŭl-tĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *multus* = many.] A frequent prefix in English, meaning many, manifold, frequent.

mŭlt-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *mult-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having many angles or corners; polygonal.

mŭlt-ăn'-gu-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mult-angular*; *-ly.*] In a multangular manner; with many angles or corners.

mŭlt-ăn'-gu-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mult-angular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multangular.

*** mŭlt-ăn'-ĭ-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *animus* = a mind.] Exhibiting many and varied phases of mental or moral character; many-sided.

mŭlt-ar-tĭc'-u-ląte, *a.* [Multiarticulate.]

*** mŭl-tē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *multeitas*, from *multus* = many.] The quality or state of being great in bulk or continuous (not numerical) quantity. (*Coleridge.*)

mŭl-tĭ-, *pref.* [Mult-.]

mŭl-tĭ-ar-tĭc'-u-ląte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *articulate* (q.v.).] Consisting or composed of many joints or articulations; many-jointed, as the antennæ of insects.

mŭl-tĭ-căp'-su-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).] Having many capsules or cells.

mŭl-tĭ-căr'-ĭ-nąte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *carinate* (q.v.).] Having many keel-like ridges.

*** mŭl-ti-cā'-voŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Lat. *cavus* = hollow.] Having many holes or hollows; full of holes.

mŭl-tĭ-çĕl'-lu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *cellular* (q.v.).] Having many cells or cellules.

mŭl-tĭ-çĭp'-ĭt-al, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = a head.]

Bot.: Having many heads.

mŭl'-tĭ-cŏl-oŭr, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *colour* (q.v.).] Having many colours; many-coloured.

mŭl-tĭ-cŏs'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A leaf having two or more primary ribs instead of a single costa or midrib.

mŭl-tĭ-cŭs'-pĭ-dāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *cuspidate* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Having many points. Used of the molar teeth which have four or five trihedral tubercles or cusps. (*Quain.*)

mŭl'-tĭ-cў-cle, *s.* A velocipede or cycle having four wheels or more and, specifically, designed for military use.

mŭl-tĭ-dĕn'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *dentate* (q.v.).] Having many teeth or teeth-like processes.

mŭl-tĭ-dĕn-tĭc'-u-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *denticulate* (q.v.).] Having the margin very finely toothed.

mŭl-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *digitate* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Zool.: Having many fingers or finger-like processes.

† mŭl-tĭ-dĭg-ĭ-tā-tō-, *pref.* [Multidigitate.]

† multidigitato-pinnate, *s.*

Bot.: Pinnate with many finger-like segments.

*** mŭl'-tĭ-fāçed,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *faced.*] Having many faces; many-faced; presenting many different appearances. (See example under *multo-scribbling.*)

mŭl-tĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multifarius* = manifold: *multus* = many, and *for* = to speak.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Manifold, diversified; having great multiplicity, variety, or diversity.

"The *multifarious* objects of human knowledge."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* (1) Very numerous; (2) arranged in many rows. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Law:* Improperly joining in one bill in equity distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them: as, a *multifarious* bill.

mŭl-tĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *multifarious*; *-ly.*] In a multifarious manner; with great variety, diversity, or multiplicity.

"Twenty-four parts may be so *multifariously* placed, as to make many millions of millions of different rows."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

mŭl-tĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *multifarious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multifarious; multiplied diversity or variety.

mŭl-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *fero* = to bear.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bearing or producing much or many.

2. *Bot.:* Bearing fruit several times in one season.

mŭl'-tĭ-fĭd, mŭl-tĭf'-ĭd-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multifidus*, from *multus* = many, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.] Having many divisions; cleft or divided into many parts; many-cleft. (Used chiefly in botany, as a *multifid* leaf, that is one in which the divisions are numerous, and extend down to the middle of its blade.)

mŭl'-tĭ-fĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *multifid*; *-ly.*] So as to be multifid.

multifidly-pinnate, *s.*

Bot.: Pinnately lobed with the pinnules multifid. (*Paxton.*)

mŭl-tĭ-flŏr'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Having many flowers; many-flowered.

*** mŭl'-tĭ-flûe,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *flue* (q.v.).] Having many flues, as a locomotive boiler.

mŭl'-tĭ-fŏĭl, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *foil* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A term applied to an arch or opening, having more than five foils or arcuate divisions.

*** mŭl'-tĭ-fōld,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).] Many times doubled; manifold, numerous.

† mŭl'-tĭ-form, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *multiformus*; *multus* = many, and *forma* = form, shape.]

A. *As adj.:* Having many and various forms, shapes, or appearances.

"Crowned with garlands *multiform* and manifold."
A. C. Swinburne: Statue of Victor Hugo.

B. *As subst.:* That which is multiform; that which presents a varied representation or repetition of anything.

"The word suits many different martyrdoms,
And signifies a *multiform* of death."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh.

† mŭl-tĭ-form'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *multiform*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being multiform; diversity or variety of form, shape, or appearance.

"From that most one God flowes *multiformity* of effects, and from that eternall God temporall effects."—*Bishop Hall: Noah's Dove.*

*** mŭl-tĭ-form'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *multiform*; *-ous.*] Having many forms; multiform.

"His *multiformous* places compelled such a swarm of suitors to hum about him."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 204.

***mŭl-tĭ-ĝĕn'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multigeneris*, from *multus* = many, and *genus* (genit. *generis*) = kind, nature.] Having many kinds.

***mŭl-tĭ-grăn'-ụ-lạte,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *granulate* (q.v.).] Consisting of numerous grains.

mŭl-tĭ-jû'-goŭs, *mŭl-tĭ-jû'-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *multijugus*, *multijugis*, from *multus* = many, and *jugum* = a yoke, a pair.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of numerous pairs.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a compound leaf*): Having very numerous pairs of leaflets.

mŭl-tĭ-lăt'-ẽr-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lateral* (q.v.).] Having many sides; many-sided, polygonal.

mŭl-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ạl, mŭl-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ạr, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lineal*, *linear* (q.v.).] Having many lines.

mŭl-tĭ-lō'-bāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lobate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having many lobes.

mŭl-tĭ-lŏc'-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *loculus* = a cell, dimin. of *locus* = a place.]

Zool., Bot., &c.: Divided into many chambers, as the shell of the ammonites or a many-celled fruit.

***mŭl-tĭl'-ô-quençe,** *s.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Much speaking; talkativeness; use of many words.

***mŭl-tĭl'-ô-quoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multiloquus*: *multus* = many, and *loquor* = to speak.] Given to much speaking; talkative, loquacious.

mŭl-tĭ-nō'-dạl, *a.* [MULTINODATE.]

Bot. (*Of a perianth*): Bearing a variable number of nodes.

***mŭl-tĭ-nō'-dāte, *mŭl-tĭ-nō'-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multinodus*: *multus* = many, and *nodus* = a knot.] Having many knots; many-knotted.

mŭl-tĭ-nō'-mĭ-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name.]

A. *As adjective:*

Alg.: Having many terms: as, a *multinomial* expression.

B. *As subst.:* A quantity consisting of several terms, as distinguished from a binomial or trinomial (q.v.).

multinomial-theorem, *s.*

Alg.: A theorem discovered by Demorvie for forming the numerical coefficients which are produced by raising any multinomial to any given power, without the trouble of actual involution. It may be expressed by the following rule:

"The square of any multinomial expression consists of the square of each term, together with twice the product of every pair of terms;" or, "The square of any multinomial expression consists of the square of each term, together with twice the product of each term, by the sum of all the terms which follow it."

***mŭl-tĭ-nŏm'-ĭn-ạl, *mŭl-tĭ-nŏm'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multinominis*.] Having many names or terms. [MULTINOMIAL.]

***mŭl-tĭp'-ạr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Bringing forth many at a birth.

"Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

***mŭl'-tĭ-part-ite,** *a.* [Lat. *multipartitus*: *multus* = many, and *partitus* = divided; *pars* (gen. *partis*) = a part.] Divided into many parts; having many parts.

***mŭl'-tĭ-pēde, *mŭl'-tĭ-pĕd,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *multipeda*: *multus* = many, and *pes* (gen. *pedis*) = a foot.]

A. *As subst.:* An animal having many feet, as, a centipede.

B. *As adj.:* Having many feet.

mŭl'-tĭ-ple, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multus* = many, and *plico* = to fold; cf. quadruple, triple, &c.]

***A.** *As adj.:* Manifold; having many parts or relations.

B. *As substantive:*

Arith. & Alg.: A number which contains another number an exact number of times without any remainder: Thus, 20 is a *multiple* of 5.

¶ (1) *Common multiple of two or more numbers:*

Arith.: Any number which contains each of these numbers an exact number of times without any remainder: as, 30 is a common multiple of 2, 5, and 6. The *least common multiple* is the smallest number which will do this: thus, 24 is a *common multiple* of 3 and 4, but 12 is their *least common multiple*.

(2) *Multiple point of a curve:*

Geom.: A point in which two or more branches of a curve intersect each other. The analytical characteristic of a multiple point of a curve is, that at it the first differential coefficient of the ordinate must have two or more values.

multiple-bolt, *s.* An arrangement by which a number of bolts are simultaneously moved. It was a common feature on the strong-boxes of other days, and has been revived upon safe-doors.

multiple-echo, *s.* [ECHO.]

multiple-fruit, *s.* A fruit resulting from the union of more flowers than one. (*Gray.*)

multiple-images, *s. pl.*

Optics: A series of images produced when the image of a candle is looked at obliquely in a glass mirror. They do not arise when a metallic mirror is used. The latter consequently is more suitable for optical instruments.

multiple-poinding, *s.*

Scots Law: A process by which a person holding money or other property, which is claimed by two or more persons, obtains an authoritative arrangement for the equitable division of it among the several claimants. It corresponds to an interpleader in English law.

multiple-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Stars in close proximity to each other and revolving round a common centre.

multiple-values, *s. pl.*

Alg.: Symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem, when several different values are assigned to them, as the roots of an equation.

mŭl'-tĭ-plĕx, *a.* [Lat., from *multus* = many, and *plica* = a fold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Manifold, multiple.

† **2.** *Bot.:* In many folds or plaits. (Used of the petals of some plants in æstivation.)

***mŭl'-tĭ-plī-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *multiplier* = to multiply.] Capable of being multiplied; multiplicable.

"Good deeds are very fruitful; and not so much of their nature, as of God's blessing *multipliable*."—*Bp. Hall: Meditations & Vows*, cent. 3.

***mŭl'-tĭ-plī-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *multipliable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multipliable.

***mŭl'-tĭ-plĭc'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *multiplicabilis*, from *multiplico* = to multiply.] Capable of being multiplied arithmetically; multipliable.

"Those substances which are whole in the whole are by his own doctrine neither divisible nor *multiplicable*."—*Bp. Taylor: Of the Real Presence*, § 11.

mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cănd, *s.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, fut. pass. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply (q.v.).]

Arith.: The quantity which is to be multiplied by another called the multiplier.

"Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two."—*Cocker: Arithmetick.*

mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of more than one; multiple.

"In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* The same as MULTIPLEX (2) (q.v.).

mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cā'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multiplicatio* = the act or process of multiplying; from *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Sp. *multiplicacion*; Ital. *moltiplicazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of multiplying or increasing in number by addition or production of the same kind; the state of being multiplied.

II. *Technically:*

***1.** *Alchemy:* An old name for the making of gold or silver by means of alchemy.

"Item, you commaunded *multiplication* and alcumistrie to bee practised, thereby to abait the king's coine."—*Stow: Edward VI.* (an. 1549).

2. *Arith.:* A rule or process by which the sum of a given number added to itself any number of times may be found; the operation or process of finding the product of two quantities. The product is the result obtained by taking one of the quantities as many times as there are units in the other. The quantity to be multiplied or taken is called the multiplicand, the quantity by which it is to be multiplied is called the multiplier, and the result of the operation is called the product. Both multiplicand and multipliers are called factors of the product. Multiplication is a simple and compendious process of addition. Thus, $5 \times 5 = 25$ is the same as $5+5+5+5+5$. Simple multiplication is when the terms are abstract numbers, and compound multiplication when the multiplicand is a concrete number, as pounds, shillings, and pence, miles, yards, and feet, &c.

multiplication-table, *s.* A table showing the product of factors taken in pairs up to some assumed limit.

***mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *multiplicat(us)*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending or having the power to multiply or increase in number.

***mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Fr. *multiplicateur.*] That number by which another is multiplied; a multiplier.

***mŭl-tĭ-plĭ'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *multiplex* (genit. *multiplicis*) = multiplex (q.v.).] Multiplex, manifold.

"For properly the animal [Ampbisbæna] is not one, but *multiplicious* or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

***mŭl-tĭ-plĭ'-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *multiplicious*; *-ly.*] In a manifold or multiplex manner.

"Sometimes it [the seed] *multiplyciously* delineates the same [idea of every part] as in twins, in mixed and numerous generations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

mŭl'-tĭ-plĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from Lat. *multiplex* (genit. *multiplicis*) = multiplex (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being multiplex or manifold; the state of being numerous or various.

"Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part is very wonderful."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. Many of the same kind; number and variety.

"Now it hath so happened, through the *multiplicity* of business, that I have been much hindered."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***mŭl'-tĭ-plīe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [MULTIPLY.]

mŭl'-tĭ-plī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *multiply*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which multiplies or increases the number of anything.

"Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries."—*Decay of Piety.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arithmetic, &c.:*

(1) The factor or number by which another is multiplied; a multiplicator.

(2) An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. [ARITHMOMETER.]

2. *Teleg.:* A frame with a number of repetitive windings of the same wire, in order to obtain their cumulative effect in deflecting a magnetized needle, when the wire is traversed by a current. An invention of Schweiger. Unless the current is sensibly diminished by the resistance of the wire, each convolution exerts an equal force on the needle, thus multiplying the deflective force as many times as there are turns in the wire. Owing to the resistance, however, it frequently occurs in practice that a few turns of stout wire exert a greater influence on the needle than many convolutions of much finer wire.

mŭl'-tĭ-plў, *mŭl'-tĭ-plīe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *multiplier*, from Lat. *multiplico* = to make manifold, from *multiplex* (genit. *multiplicis*) = manifold; Sp. *multiplicar*; Ital. *multiplicare.* [MULTIPLEX.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To increase in number; to make more in number by generation, reproduction, addition, or accumulation.

"And I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and *multiply* my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt."—*Exodus* vii. 3.

2. To increase in general; to enlarge, to add to.

"All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest, *multiplies* my fear."
Milton: P. L., i. 69.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Alchemy:* To increase gold or silver by alchemy.

2. *Arith.:* To add any given number to itself as many times as there are units in another given number, as to multiply 12 by 13, that is, to add 12 to itself 13 times.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To grow or increase in number.

"Matin bells (a melancholy cry)
Are tuned to merrier notes. Increase and *multiply*."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 869.

2. To increase in any way; to spread.

"The world of God grew and *multiplied*."—*Acts* xii. 24.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Alchemy:* To make gold or silver by alchemy.

"Who so that listeth uttren his folie,
Let him come forth and learnen *multiplie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,303.

2. *Arith.:* To perform the operation or process of multiplication.

mŭl'-tĭ-plȳ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MULTIPLY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as MULTIPLICATION (q.v.).

multiplying-gearing, *s.*

Mach.: An arrangement of cog-wheels by which motion is imparted from wheels of relatively larger diameter to those of smaller, so as to increase the rate of rotation.

multiplying-glass, *s.*

* 1. A magnifying-glass.

"Poring through a *multiplying glass*
Upon a captived . . . cheesemite."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

2. A piece of glass with a number of facets repeating the object.

multiplying-lens, *s.* A plano-convex lens whose curved surface is divided up into a number of plain facets which give separate images.

multiplying-machine, *s.* One form of calculating-machine (q.v.).

multiplying-wheel, *s.* A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery. [MULTIPLYING-GEARING.]

* **mŭl-tĭp'-ō-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *multipotens* (genit. *multipotentis*): *multus* = many, and *potens* = powerful, potent (q.v.).] Having manifold power; having power to do many things.

"By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

* **mŭl'-tĭ-prĕs-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *presence* (q.v.).] The act or power of being present in more than one place at the same time; ubiquity.

"That other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body."—*Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 25.

* **mŭl'-tĭ-prĕs-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *present* (q.v.).] Having the quality or power of multipresence.

† **mŭl-tĭ-rā'-dĭ-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *radiate* (q.v.).] Having many rays.

* **mŭl-tĭ-răm'-ĭ-fied,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *ramified* (q.v.).] Divided into many branches.

"Any of the last named *multiramified* families."—*Peacock: Headlong Hall*, ch. i.

* **mŭl-tĭ-rā'-mōse,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *ramose* (q.v.).] Having many branches.

* **mŭl-tĭ'-scioŭs (sci as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *multiscius: multum* = much, and *scius* = knowing; *scio* = to know.] Knowing much; having much and varied knowledge.

mŭl'-tĭ-sĕct, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Entom.: A term applied to the body of an articulated animal, when it is divided into a great number of segments, as in Scolopendra.

mŭl-tĭ-sĕp'-tate, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *septate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Divided into many chambers, as the pith of the walnut.

mŭl-tĭ-sĕr'-ĭ-al, mŭl-tĭ-sĕr'-ĭ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *serial, seriate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Arranged in many series or rows.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sĭl'-ĭ-quæ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *multi-*, and pl. of Lat. *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The twenty-third order of Linnæus's natural system. It contained the Crowfoots. [RANUNCULACEÆ.]

mŭl-tĭ-sĭl'-ĭ-quoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *siliquous* (q.v.).] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sō'-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multisonus: multus* = many, and *sonus* = a sound.] Having many sounds; sounding much.

mŭl-tĭ-spĭr'-al, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *spiral* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Having many spiral coils or convolutions. (Said of an operculum.) (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. 3rd, p. 208.)

mŭl-tĭ-strī'-ate, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *striate* (q.v.).] Marked with numerous striæ or streaks.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sŭl'-cate,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *sulcate* (q.v.).] Having many furrows.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sȳl'-la-blc,** *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

* **mŭl-tĭ-tĭt'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *titular* (q.v.).] Having many titles.

mŭl-tĭ-tūb'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *tubular* (q.v.).] Having numerous tubes: as, a *multitubular* boiler.

mŭl'-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multitudo* = a multitude; *multus* = many, much; Ital. *multitudine*; Sp. *multitud.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being many in number; a large or great number collectively; numerousness, number.

"And they came as grasshoppers for *multitude*."—*Judges* vi. 5.

2. A great number indefinitely.

"In the *multitude* of counsellors there is safety."—*Proverbs* xi. 14.

3. A crowd or throng of people; an assembly.

"And some cried one thing, some another, among the *multitude*."—*Acts* xxi. 34.

4. The common people, the vulgar, the mob, the populace.

"Which the rude *multitude* call the afternoon."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

II. *Law:* An assemblage of ten or more persons.

* **mŭl-tĭ-tūd'-ĭn-a-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *multitudo* (genit. *multitudinis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] Multitudinous, manifold.

mŭl-tĭ-tūd'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multitudo* (genit. *multitudinis*) = a multitude; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

* 1. Of or belonging to a multitude.

"At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or composing a multitude: as, a *multitudinous* assembly.

3. Innumerable; very numerous.

"*Multitudinous* echoes awoke and died in the distance." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

* 4. Immense, boundless, illimitable.

"This my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* sea incarnadine."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

mŭl-tĭ-tūd'-ĭn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *multitudinous*; *-ly.*] In a multitudinous manner.

mŭl-tĭ-tūd'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *multitudinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multitudinous.

* **mŭl-tĭv'-a-gant,** * **mŭl-tĭv'-a-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multivagus: multus* = many, and *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering much abroad.

mŭl-tĭv'-a-lençe, *s.* [Eng. *multivalen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being multivalent.

mŭl-tĭv'-a-lent, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: A term applied to those elements whose atom-fixing power is equal to two or more atoms of hydrogen: *e.g.*, oxygen, carbon, boron, &c.

mŭl'-tĭ-vălve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *valve.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having many valves: as, a *multivalve* shell.

¶ The older naturalists had a group of multivalve shells, including the Cirripeda and other genuine Molluscs. It is now broken up.

B. *As subst.:* An animal having a shell of many valves or pieces.

mŭl-tĭ-văl'-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *valvular* (q.v.).] Having many valves; multivalve.

* **mŭl-tĭ-vĕr'-sant,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *versans*, pr. par. of *versor*, frequent. of *verto* = to turn.] Turning into or assuming many shapes or forms; protean.

* **mŭl-tĭv'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multivius: multus* = many, and *via* = a way.] Having many ways.

mŭl-tĭ-vō'-cal, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *vocal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Equivocal, ambiguous; applied to a word susceptible of several meanings.

B. *As subst.:* An ambiguous or equivocal term or word.

"Among the various blemishes which may disfigure a language, none . . . is more unphilosophical than *multivocals*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 169.

mŭl-tĭ-vō'-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *multivocal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multivocal; ambiguity.

"A word comparable for its *multivocalness* with the Latin *ratio*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 96.

mŭl-tō'-ca, *s.* [Turk. *multeka*, from Arab. *multaka* = a place of meeting, a meeting of waters, &c.] The Turkish code of law.

* **mŭlt-ŏc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *oculus* = an eye.] Having many eyes; having more eyes than two.

"Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ."—*Derham.*

mŭl-tō-, *pref.* [MULTI-.]

* **multo-scribbling,** *a.* Scribbling much.

"Thus spoke the Demon (late called 'multifaced'
By *multo-scribbling* Southey)."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, 65.

mŭl'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *multus* = many, much.]

Brewing: A compound, consisting of an extract of quassia and liquorice, used for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

¶ *Hard multum:* The same as BLACK-EXTRACT (q.v.).

multum in parvo, *phr.* [Lat. = much in little.] A useful or valuable article in a small space or size.

* **mŭlt-ŭng'-ŭ-la,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *ungula* = a hoof.]

Zool.: The name given by Blumenbach, Illiger, &c., to an order of Mammals having the hoof divided into more than two parts, instead of being solid. Illiger divided it into six families: Lamnunguia (Hyrax), Proboscidea (Elephants), Nasicornia (Rhinoceroses), Obesa (Hippopotami), Nasuta (Tapirs), and Setigera (Hogs).

mŭlt-ŭng'-ŭ-late, *a.* & *s.* [MULTUNGULA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the hoof divided into more than two portions.

B. *As subst.:* A mammal belonging to the order Multungula.

* **mŭl'-tu-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *plica* = a fold.] Manifold.

"It introduced . . . *multuple* attendances."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 78.

mŭl'-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *mouture*), from Lat. *molitura* = a grinding; *molo* = to grind.]

1. The act or process of grinding grain in a mill.

2. Grain ground at one time; grist.

3. The toll or fee paid to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain therein. Multures are of two kinds: (1) those paid from lands astricted to a particular mill, termed insucken multures; and (2) multures paid by those who voluntarily use the mill, termed outsucken multures. [Multurer.]

mŭl'-tū-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *multur(e); -er.*] One who has his grain ground at a particular mill. There are two classes of multurers: (1) those who are astricted by the terms on which they hold their lands, to a certain mill, and known as insucken multurers; and (2) those who are not bound to use any particular mill, and known as outsucken multurers.

mŭm, *mom, *a., interj., & s.* [An imitative word.]

A. *As adj.:* Silent, not speaking.

"I pity them greatly, but I must be *mum*,
For how could we do without sugar and rum?"
Cowper: Pity for Poor Africans.

B. *As interj.:* An interjection impressing silence.

"*Mum!* then, and no more."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

* **C.** *As subst.:* Silence.

*** mum-budget,** *s.* An expression impressing silence and secrecy.

"Nor did I ever winch or grudge it
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum-budget.*"
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

*** mum-chance,** *s.*

1. One who stands, as though dumb, and without a word to say for himself.

2. Silence.

3. A game of hazard with cards or dice.

mŭm, *s.* [Ger. *mumme*, said to be so called after Christian Mumme, by whom it was first brewed at Brunswick in 1492; Dut. *momme.*] A kind of malt liquor much used in Germany, and brewed of the malt of wheat with a little oat and bean meal added.

"The clamorous crowd is hushed with mugs of *mum*."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 385.

mŭm'-ble, *mam-e-len, *mom-e-len, *v.i. & t.* [Formed from *mom* or *mum* with the frequent. suff. *-le*, the *b* being excrescent; cf. Dut. *mommelen*; Ger. *mummeln* = to mumble, to mutter; Dan. *mumle.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak indistinctly; to utter an indistinct, inarticulate sound, as with the mouth half closed; to mutter.

"Muttering and *mumbling*, idiot-like it seemed,
With inarticulate rage, and making signs."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 640.

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips closed.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter indistinctly or inarticulately; to mutter.

"*Mumbling* hellish charms." *Drayton: Moon-Calf.*

2. To chew or mouth gently; to eat with a mumbling noise.

"As they lazily *mumbled* the bones of the dead."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 16.

* 3. To suppress; to utter imperfectly.

*** mumble-matins,** *s.* A contemptuous name for an ignorant monk or friar.

*** mumble-news,** *s.* A tale-bearer.

"Some *mumble-news*, some trencher-knight, some Dick." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

mŭm'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *mumble; -ment.*] A mumble; mumbling.

"Lasource answered with some vague painful *mumblement.*"—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. viii.

mŭm'-blĕr, * mom-bler, *s.* [Eng. *mumbl(e); -er.*] One who mumbles; a mutterer.

"Mass *momblers*, holy-water swingers."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, fo. 98.

mŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mumble.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of muttering or speaking indistinctly.

"The careless *mumbling* over of some short prayers."
—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 12.

mŭm'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *mumbling; -ly.*] In a mumbling manner; inarticulately.

Mŭm'-bō Jŭm'-bo, *s.* [A West African name.]

* 1. *Lit.:* A bogie or malignant being with which the negroes of Western Africa threaten unmanageable wives and children.

2. *Fig.:* Anything in the last degree unenlightened.

mŭmm, * mom, *v.i.* [O. Dut. *mommen* = to go mumming, from *mom* = a mummer; Low Ger. *mummeln, bemummeln* = to mask, *mumme* = a mask; Ger. *vermummen* = to mask. According to Wedgwood a word of imitative origin, from the sound *mum* or *mom*, used by nurses to frighten children. Cf. Ger. *mummel* = a bugbear.] To mask; to make sport or frolic in disguises.

"No God that goeth a *mummynge*."—*Tyndal: Workes*, p. 13.

* **mŭm'-măn-īze,** *v.t.* [Mummy.] To mummify; to embalm as a mummy.

"*Mummanize* his corse."
Davies: Muses' Teares, p. 9.

mŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *mommeur*, from O. Dut. *mommen* = to go a mumming.] [Mumm.]

1. One who goes mumming; one who makes sport in disguise; specif., one of a number of persons in fantastic disguises who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play; a masker, a buffoon.

"If you chance to be pinched with the cholick, you make faces like *mummers*."—*Shakesp. : Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. An actor. (*Theatrical Slang.*)

mŭm'-mĕr-y, * mom-mer-y, *s.* [Fr. *momerie.*] [Mumm.]

1. The act of mumming; masking, sport, diversion, frolic.

"This good man playeth as though he came in in a *mummery*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 975.

2. Farcical or hypocritical show or parade to delude the vulgar and simple.

"Theologians of eminent learning, ability, and virtue gave the sanction of their authority to this *mummery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **mŭm'-mĭ-ą,** *s.* [Mummy.]

* **mŭm-mĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *mummify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of mummifying or making into a mummy.

"Allowance for the contraction produced in *mummification*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 137.

mŭm'-mĭ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mummify.]

mŭm'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *mummy*, and *form.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form or appearance of a mummy.

2. *Entom.:* An epithet sometimes applied to the chrysalides of certain Lepidoptera.

* **mŭm'-mĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mummy*; suff. *-fy* (q.v.).] To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.

"Thou . . . shalt more long remain
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men."
J. Hall: Poems, p. 50.

mŭm'-mĭng, * mum-myng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mumm.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The acts or diversions of mummers; masking, mummery.

mŭm'-mȳ, * mŭm'-mĭ-ą, * mum-y, *s.* [Fr. *momie*, from Ital. *mummia*, from Pers. *múmáyin* = a mummy, from *mûm, môm* = wax; Sp. *momia*; Arab. *mûmia*, from *mûm* = wax.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

* 2. A carcase, dried flesh.

"I would have been a mountain of *mummy*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

3. A liquor which distils from mummies; a liquor prepared from dead bodies, and formerly believed to have medicinal qualities.

"*Mummy* is one of the most useful medicines commended and given by our physicians for falls and bruises."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 451.

4. A preparation for magical purposes prepared from dead bodies.

"The worms were hallowd that did breed the silk;
And it was dyed in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

5. A medicinal liquor generally.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Archæol.:* The name given to animal remains chemically preserved from decay by various processes of embalming. By far the larger number of mummies that have been brought to light are human, for, according to the religious law of ancient Egypt, some process of mummification was universally obligatory; but it was also the custom to embalm cats, crocodiles, ichneumons, and other sacred animals. Recent researches have established the fact that the practice was due to the belief in the necessity of preserving the body inviolate in readiness for the resurrection. The living man was supposed to consist of a body, soul, intelligence, and a shadowy *ka*—the mere aspect of the man. At death the intelligence was free to wander through space; the soul had to pass a probationary period in the under-world; the *ka* dwelt in the tomb with the mummied body, and, if this were destroyed or damaged, the *ka* suffered in like manner. Hence it was customary to deposit portrait statues of the wealthier Egyptians in their tombs to provide against the *ka* being left without a body. The British Museum has two statues of this description, from the tomb of Seti I., of the Nineteenth Dynasty. The Egyptian practice of mummification had a wide range in time. Miss A. B. Edwards (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th) xvii. 21) fixes its commencement at from 3800 to 4000 B.C., and Dr. Birch considers it to have continued till about A.D. 700. The ancient Peruvians practised a kind of mummification; and the Guanches, the aborigines of the Canaries, employed a method of embalming similar to that of the Egyptians, filling the hollow caused by the removal of the viscera with salt and an absorbent vegetable powder.

2. *Hort.:* A sort of wax used in grafting trees.

3. *Paint.:* A sort of brown bituminous pigment.

¶ *To beat to a mummy:* To thrash severely; to pound.

mummy-case, *s.* The case in which a mummy was deposited. They were of various kinds: some being rudely-shaped coffins, others hewn from the trunk of a tree; in some cases they were left entirely plain, in others they were adorned with paintings and hieroglyphio inscriptions. Occasionally, nests of three or four were used. Sarcophagi of granite, basalt, and limestone were also employed.

"The styles of sarcophagi and *mummy-cases* vary according to periods and places."—*Encyc. Brit.*: (ed. 9th), xvii. 21.

mummy-cloth, *s.* The cloth in which a mummy has been swathed.

mummy-wheat, *s.*

Agric.: A variety of wheat said to have been produced from grains found in an Egyptian mummy. It has long been in general cultivation in Egypt and neighbouring countries, and is occasionally grown in Britain. The spike is compound. (*Chambers.*)

"The statements relative to *mummy-wheat* have not been confirmed, and there are many sources of fallacy."
—*Balfour: Manual of Botany* (ed. 1863), p. 308.

† **mŭm'-mȳ,** *v.t.* [Mummy, *s.*] To make into a mummy; to mummify; to embalm.

"Recent explorations . . . have brought to light the *mummied* corpse of King Merenra, and part of the mummy of King Pepi, his father, both of Dynasty VI."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 21.

mŭm'-mȳ-çhŏg, *s.* [North Amer. Indian *mumma-chog.*] A small fish of the carp kind found in North America.

* **mŭmp,** *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *mompen* = to mump, to cheat; O. Dut. *mompelen* = to mumble. *Mump* is merely a strengthened form of the imitative word *mum.* (*Skeat.*)] [Mum, Mumble, and Mummer.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To mumble; to mutter as one in a sulk.

"How he *mumps* and bridles."
Beaum & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

2. To chew quickly or with rapid motions; to nibble.

"Let him not . . . frisk about the house
Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on."
Otway. (*Todd.*)

3. To chatter; to talk rapidly like an ape.

"Leave your *mumping*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iv. 1.

4. To beg or ask for alms in a whining tone; to beg; to act as an impostor; to tell pitiful stories.

"One prince came *mumping* to them annually with a lamentable story about his distresses."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To mutter; to mumble; to utter unintelligibly.

2. To chew with short, quick action; to nibble.

3. To overreach; to cheat; to deceive; to impose upon.

"I'm resolv'd to *mump* your proud players."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, p. 23.

4. To beat; to bruise.

***mŭmp'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *mump*; *-er.*] A beggar.

"A Lincoln's Inn *mumper* was a proverb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***mŭmp'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *mump*; *-ish.*] Sullen, sulky, dull.

***mŭmp'-ĭsh-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *mumpish*; *-ly.*] In a mumpish, sullen, or sulky manner; sullenly, dully.

***mŭmp'-ĭsh-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *mumpish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mumpish; sullenness, sulkiness, dulness.

mŭmps, *s.* [Mump, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sullenness; a sulky temper; the sulks.

"Sick of the *mumps*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, I. 2.

2. *Pathol.:* A contagious disease communicated by the saliva, sometimes epidemic, and characterised by a specific swelling and inflammation in the parotid and salivary glands, commonest in children, and in boys rather than girls. It occurs mostly in spring and autumn, in cold and damp weather.

mŭmp'-sĭ-mŭs, *s.* [See def.] An error or prejudice obstinately clung to. The term is taken from the story of an illiterate priest, who, in his devotions, had for thirty years used *mumpsimus* for the proper Latin word *sumpsimus*, and who, on his mistake being pointed out to him, replied, "I will not change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*."

"Somehow it cannot but he that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new sumpsimus."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 137.

***mŭn** (1), *s.* [Named after Lord Mohun, the mohock.] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who infested the streets of London, breaking windows, insulting ladies, and beating inoffensive men; a mohock.

mŭn (2), *s.* [Month, *s.*] The month. (*Vulgar.*)

mŭnch, * monche, * maunch, *v.t.* & *i.* [An imitative word, parallel to *mumble* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To chew audibly; to eat with a noise; to mump.

"I could *munch* you good dry oats."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To chew noisily; to eat with a noise; to nibble.

"It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 3.

mŭnch'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *munch*; *-er.*] One who munches.

mŭn'-dāne, * mon-dain, * mon-dayne, *a.* [Fr. *mondain*, from Lat. *mundanus* = worldly; *mundus* = the world.] Of or belonging to this world; earthly, worldly, terrestrial.

"The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

mundane-egg, *s.*

Myth.: An egg said by the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, and the Japanese to have been produced by the Creator. From this egg the world and all its inhabitants were produced.

mundane-era, *s.*

Chronol.: The era of the Creation.

***mŭn'-dāne-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *mundane*; *-ly.*] In a mundane or worldly manner; with reference to worldly things.

***mŭn-dăn'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *mundan(e)*; *-ity.*] Worldliness; worldly affection.

"All our *mundanities* are not to be assaulted at once."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, tr. vi., § 3.

***mŭn-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *mundatio*, from *mundatus*, pa. par. of *mundo* = to make clean; *mundus* = clean.] The act of making clean; cleansing.

***mŭn'-dą-tŏr-ў**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mundatorius*, from *mundatus*, pa. par. of *mundo* = to make clean.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of cleansing; cleausing.

B. *As substantive:*

Ritual & Ecclesiol.: A purificatory; a cloth of linen or hemp, marked with a small cross, and used for cleansing the chalice in the Roman rite. Its use is of recent date, and it is not blessed. A mundatory is employed by some of the more advanced Anglicans. The Greeks use a sponge for the same purpose.

mŭn'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *mundus* = neat, elegant. Named from the appearance of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygalaceæ. The drupes of *Mundia spinosa*, a Cape shrub, are eatable.

mŭn'-dĭc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name used by the miners of Cornwall for Pyrites and Chalcopyrite. (See these words.)

"The sale of a large quantity of the *mundica*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1882.

***mŭn-dĭf'-ĭ-cant**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mundificans*, pr. par. of *mundifico* = to make clean: *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of cleansing; mundatory.

B. *As subst.:* A substance having the quality or power of cleansing; a cleansing and healing ointment and plaster.

***mŭn-dĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *mondification.*] The act or process of cleansing or clearing any body, as from dross or other extraneous matter.

"All things els which have need of clensing and *mundification*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiv., ch. vi.

***mŭn-dĭf'-ĭc-āt-ĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mondificatif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of cleansing; mundatory, cleansing.

"By nature it is astringent, emollitive, incarnative, and *mundificative*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. ix.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of cleansing; a mundificant.

"The powder of this stone [the calamine] is commeuded principally in medicines for the eyes, for a geutle *mundificative* it is."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxi.

***mŭn'-dĭ-fī-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *mundify*; *-er.*] One who or that which cleanses; a mundificative.

***mŭn'-dĭ-fў, * mun-dĭ-fie**, *v.t.* [Lat. *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *mondifier*; Sp. *mundificar*; Ital. *mondificare.*] To cleanse; to make clean.

"[Fire] refines those bodies which will never be *mundified* by water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

mŭn'-dĭl, mŭn'-dŭl, *s.* [Hind.] An embroidered turban richly ornamented in imitation of gold and silver.

***mŭn-dĭv'-ą-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *mundus* = the world, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering over or through the world.

mŭn'-dŭl, *s.* [Mundil.]

***mŭn-dŭn'-gŭs**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Sp. *mondongo* = pauneh, black-pudding.] Ill-smelling or stinking tobacco. (*Slang.*)

"Exhale *mundungus*, ill perfuming scent."
Philips. (*Todd.*)

***mūn'-ẽr-ąr-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *munerarius*, from *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift.] Having the nature of a gift.

***mūn'-ẽr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *muneratus*, pa. par. of *munero* = to reward; *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift.] To remunerate, to reward, to recompense.

***mūn-ẽr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *muneratio*, from *muneratus.*] [Munerate.] A remuneration, a reward, a recompense.

mŭn'-gą, *s.* [Assamese.] (See compound.)

munga-silk, *s.* Silk from *Anthercea assama.*

mŭn'-corn, *s.* [Mangcorn.]

mŭn'-gō (1), *s.* [Malay.]

Bot.: The root of *Ophiorhiza Mungos.* [Mungoos, Ophiorhiza.]

mŭn'-gō (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Woollen cloth made of second-hand material. Old cloth and woollen goods are torn to pieces by cylindrical machines, and, being mixed with various proportions of pure wool, are re-spun and woven. Druggets and low-priced goods of but little strength are the result. [Shoddy.]

"It occurred many years ago to an intelligent inhabitant of Yorkshire that it would be possible to restore old rags to the condition of wool. He communicated his idea to a capitalist, who said, 'That will not go.' The inventor replied, in the Yorkshire dialect, 'That mun go,' *anglicé*, that must go. 'Very well,' said the capitalist, 'we will make trial of your scheme, and the produce of our industry shall be called *mungo*.'"—*Echo*, Nov. 14, 1873.

mŭn'-goōs, mŏn'-goōse, *s.* [Mahratta *moongoos, mungus*; Fr. *mangouste.*]

Zool.: *Herpestes griseus*, an ichneumon, common in many parts of India, and closely akin to the Egyptian species, *H. Ichneumon.* The mungoos is a weasel-like animal, tawny yellowish-gray, the head with reddish and yellow rings, the colours so disposed as to produce an iron-gray hue. Length of body sixteen or seventeen inches, of tail fourteen. It kills numerous birds, sucking their blood and leaving the body uneaten. It also with great adroitness seizes and kills many snakes, the formidable cobra included. Anglo-Indians have the notion that, when wounded by a venomous snake, it can heal itself by eating some remedial plant, [Ophiorhiza, Ophioxylon], but the alleged fact is very doubtful.

¶ The Crab Mungoos, *Urva cancrivora*, is a long snake-like mammal inhabiting the Himalayas, feeding on crabs, and squirting a fetid fluid at any one who approaches it too near. (*Prof. Parker*, &c.)

mŭn'-grĕl, *s.* & *a.* [Mongrel.]

mų-nĭç'-ĭ-pąl, * mų-nĭç'-ĭ-pąll, *a.* [Fr. *municipal*, from Lat. *municipalis* = pertaining to a municipium or township which enjoyed the rights of Roman citizenship, while retaining its own laws; from *municeps* (genit. *municipitis*) = a free citizen, one who undertakes office or duties: *munus* = a duty, and *capio* = to take; Sp. & Port. *municipal.*]

1. Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining or belonging to a corporation; civic.

"His influence among the common people was such that the government would willingly have bestowed on him some *municipal* office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation: as, *municipal* law.

municipal-corporation, *s.* The corporation of a town. [Corporation.]

Municipal Corporation Act:

Law: The Act 5 & 6 Wm. IV., c. 76. It placed nearly all the towns in England and Wales, London and a few small places excepted, under a uniform system of government. It constituted burgesses, from whom were periodically elected councillors, aldermen, and a mayor, constituting the council of the borough.

municipal-law, *s.*

1. The law which pertains solely to the citizens and inhabitants of a state; as distinguished from commercial, political, or international law.

"*Municipal-law* is the rule by which particular districts, communities, or nations are governed; and which is usually defined to be 'a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong.' *Municipal-law* is also 'a rule of civil conduct.' The law of nature is the rule of our moral conduct. *Municipal-law* regards man as a citizen, and bound to other duties towards his neighbour than those prescribed by the law of nature; duties, which he has engaged in by enjoying the benefits of the common union; and which amount to no more than that he do contribute, on his part, to the subsistence and peace of the society."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd., § 1.)

2. Sometimes used in a narrower sense to denote the bye-laws passed by a municipal corporation.

mų-nĭç'-ĭ-pąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *municipal*; *-ism.*] Municipal state or condition.

mų-nĭç-ĭ-păl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *municipalité.*] A town or borough having certain privileges of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.

"No outrage was committed; the privileges of the *municipality* were respected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*** mų-nĭf'-ĭc**, *a.* [Lat. *munificus*: *munus* = a gift, and *facio* = to make.] Munificent, bounteous. (*Blacklock: Hymn to Divine Love.*)

*** mų-nĭf'-ĭc-ąl-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *munific*; *-ally.*] In a munificent manner.

mu-nĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *munificatus*, pa. par. of *munifico* = to present with, from *munificus* = munific (q.v.).] To enrich.

mu-nĭf'-ĭ-çençe (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *munificentia* = bounty, bountifulness; formed as if from a Lat. **munificens*, pr. par. of **munifico*, from *munus* = a gift, bounty, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *munificencia*; Ital. *munificenza.*] The quality or state of being munificent; liberality or freedom in giving; bounty, bountifulness, generosity.

"The public *munificence* had placed in his hands a large sum for the relief of those unhappy men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

mu-nĭf'-ĭ-çençe (2), *s.* [Lat. *munio* = to fortify, and *facio* = to make.] Fortification, strength.

"Locrine, for his realm's defence,
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 15.

mu-nĭf'-ĭ-çent, *a.* [Fr. *munificent*; Ital. *munificente*; Sp. *munificente, munificiente*, from Lat. *munificus* = bountiful: *munus* = a gift, and *facio* = to make.] [MUNIFICENCE (1).]

1. Liberal, generous, bountiful; liberal in giving or bestowing; open-handed.

"Who [King Edward the Sixth] is not to be mentioned, without particular honour, in this house, which acknowledges him for her pious and *munificent* founder."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Characterized by munificence or liberality; liberal: as, a *munificent* gift.

mu-nĭf'-ĭ-çent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *munificent*; *-ly.*] In a munificent manner; with munificence; liberally, generously.

"God doth graciously accept, and *munificently* recompence our good works even with an incomprehensible glory."—*Bp. Hall: Old Religion*, ch. v., § 2.

* **mūn'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *munio* = to fortify, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To fortify; to prepare for defence.

mūn'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *munimentum* = a defence, a safeguard, from *munio* = to fortify.]

* 1. A fortification, a stronghold.

* 2. A help, a support, an instrument, an expedient.

"With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabric." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

3. A deed, charter, or record, espec. those belonging to public bodies, or in which manorial, ecclesiastical, or national rights and privileges are concerned; a written document by which rights and claims are maintained or defended; a title-deed.

muniment-house, muniment-room, *s.* A room or building in public buildings, such as cathedrals, colleges, castles, &c., in which deeds, charters, writings, &c., are kept for safety.

"The most important papers of the Company were kept, not in the *muniment-room* of the office in Leaden-hall Street, but in his desk at Waustead."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

mŭn'-ĭon (i as y), *s.* [MULLION.]

* **mūn'-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *munitus*, pa. par. of *munio* = to fortify.] To fortify, to strengthen, to defend.

"By protractyng of tyme and longe space Kyng Henry might fortefie and *munite* all daungerous places and passages."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 11).

mu-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *munitio* = a defence, a fortifying, from *munitus*, pa. par. of *munio* = to fortify.]

* 1. A fortification, a stronghold.

"His place of defence shall be the *munitions* of rocks."—*Isaiah* xxxiii. 16.

2. Materials used in war, either for defence or offence; military stores of all kinds. (Now usually in plural.)

"What ponny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* sent?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2

* 3. A fortifying, a strengthening.

"No defence or *munition* can keep out a judgment, when commissioned by God to enter."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 5.

* 4. Materials or instruments for the carrying out of any enterprise.

* **mūn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [IMMUNITY.] Immunity, freedom, exemption.

mŭn'-jąh, *s.* [MOONJAH.]

mŭn-jeōt', mŭn-jeōth', *s.* [Native Bengalee name.]

Bot. & Chem.: Rubia Munjista, also called East India Madder, which is extensively cultivated in India. Its root furnishes a dye-stuff yielding colours somewhat similar to those of madder, the most important colour, alizarin, being absent. The principal colouring matters, purpurin and munjistin, are comparatively feeble, which renders munjeet inferior to madder as a dye-stuff.

mŭn'-jĭs-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Rubia*) *munjist(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_3$. An orange colouring matter found in munjeet. It is associated with purpurin ($C_9H_6O_3$) in the root, and is nearly related to it in composition. It is prepared by boiling the root with a solution of sulphate of alumina, decomposing the extract with hydrochloric acid and digesting the precipitated colouring matter with carbonic disulphide. It is obtained in the form of brilliant golden-yellow plates, which are moderately soluble in cold, but readily so in boiling, water and hot alcohol. Boiled with alumina, it forms a beautiful lake of a bright orange colour, which is soluble in soda. The colours obtained are rendered moderately permanent by the use of mordants.

mŭn'-niŏn (i as y), *s.* [MULLION.]

1. A mullion.

2. A piece of carved work which divides the lights in a window of a stern or quarter gallery.

mŭnş, mŭndş, *s.* [MUN (2), *s.*]

mŭn'-sĭff, *s.* [MOONSIFF.]

mŭnt, *v.t.* [MOUNT, *v.*]

mŭnt'-ĭn, mŭnt'-ĭńg, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *munnion* (q.v.).]

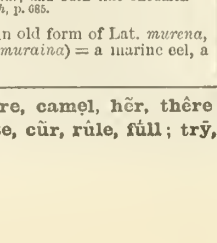
Carp.: A vertical piece between the panels of a double-panel door.

mŭn-tĭńg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Abraham Munting, professor of botany, at Gröniugen, who died in 1682.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ, tribe Tileæ (q.v.). The flowers somewhat resemble those of the bramble, and the fruit that of the cherry. It grows in San Domingo, where the bark is made into ropes.

mŭnt'-jăc, mŭnt'-jăck, *s.* [The Javanese name.]

1. *Zool.:* Cervulus, a genus of deer, indigenous in the southern and eastern parts of Asia and the adjacent islands. They are diminutive animals, with small and simple antlers in the males, which have the upper canines strongly developed and sharp, curving downwards, and capable of inflicting deep and dangerous wounds. Four species are known. *Cervulus muntjac, C. lacrymans, C. Reevesi*, and *C. crinifrons*, the Hairy-fronted Muntjac, the latter species founded on a specimen deposited in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, in December, 1884. (See also *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1878, p. 893.)


HEAD OF C. CRINIFRONS.

2. *Palæont.:* (See extract).

"Although the limbs of the modern genus Cervulus have attained a considerable degree of specialization, the characters of the cranium, antlers, and teeth are primitive, and almost exactly reproduce those of an extinct deer of the Miocene period, the remains of which are found abundantly at Sansan in the south of France, and Steinheim in Würtemberg."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xvii. 32.

Mŭntz, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

Muntz-metal, *s.*

Chem.: An alloy of six parts of copper and four parts of zinc. It is rolled into sheets, and is used for sheathing ships and for other purposes.

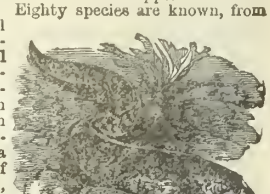
* **mur** (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *murus.*] A wall.

* **mur** (2), * **murre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *murr* (2), and *murrain.*] A catarrh.

"With the pose, *mur*, and such like rheumes."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 685.

mu-ræ'-na, *s.* [An old form of Lat. *murena*, from Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a marine eel, a sea-serpent.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Muræuidæ (q.v.). Scaleless; the teeth well developed. Gill openings and clefts between the branchial arches narrow. No pectorals; dorsal and anal fins well developed. Two nostrils on each side of the upper surface of the snout. Eighty species are known, from the tropical and sub-tropical zones. *Muræna macrurus*, from the Indian seas, attains a length of ten feet, and has the tail twice as long as the body. *M. Richardsonii* has the skin folded, so as to form pouches, and *M. undulata* is remarkable as not being able to close its mouth completely. The majority are armed with formidable pointed teeth; in a few species they are molar-like, and fitted for crushing crustaceans. Most of the Muræuas are beautifully coloured. The species known to the Romans is *M. helena*, of a rich brown, marked with yellowish spots.


MURÆNA HELENA.

mu-ræn'-ĕ-sŏx, *s.* [Lat. * *muræn(a)*, and *esox* = a pike.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræuidæ (q.v.). Four species are known, from tropical seas. *Muræuesox cinereus* is very common in the Indian Ocean, and often attains a length of six feet. The jaws are furnished with canine teeth.

mu-ræn-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a marine eel, and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræuidæ, from the Indian Archipelago. The body is long and worm-like; there are no pectoral fins.

mu-ræn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. * *muræn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes, with a very wide range in space. The body is elongate, cylindrical or band-shaped; naked or with rudimentary scales. There are no ventrals, and the vertical fins, if present, are confluent, or separated by the projecting tip of the tail. The family has two groups: (1) those with wide and (2) those with narrow branchial openings. Dr. Güuther enumerates twenty-seven genera.

mu-ræn'-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a kind of eel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Muræna or the Muræuidæ (q.v.).

mu-ræn-ŏ-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a sea-serpent, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, with one species, *Murænolepis marmoratus*, from Kergnelen's Land. The body is covered with lanceolate, epidermoid productions. Vertical fins confluent; no caudal discernible; an anterior dorsal fin is represented by a single filamentous ray; ventrals narrow, composed of several rays; a barbel; band of villiform teeth on jaws; palate toothless.

mu-ræn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a sea-serpent, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Zool.: Another name for the genus Amphimna (q.v.).

* **mür'-age** (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Fr., from *murer* = to fortify with a wall.] Money paid to keep walls in repair. [MURE.]

mu-rāil'-lé, *s.* [Fr. *muraille* = a wall.]

Her.: Walled, that is masoned and embattled.

mür'-ąl, * **mür'-all,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *mural*, from Lat. *muralis* = pertaining to a wall; *murus* = a wall; Sp. *mural*; Ital. *murale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

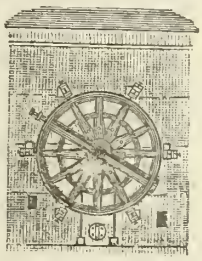
"Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her *mural* breach." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 879.

* 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular, steep.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A wall.

"Now is the *mural* down between the two neighbours."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

mural-arch, *s.* A wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian line, for fixing a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c., of the heavenly bodies.



GREENWICH MURAL CIRCLE.

mural-circle, *s.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a graduated circle, furnished with a telescope and firmly affixed to a wall, in the plane of the meridian. It is used for determining with great accuracy altitudes and zenith distances, from which may be found declinations and polar distances, and has a graduated circle secured at right angles to its horizontal axis. [TRANSIT.]

mural-crown, *s.* The *Corona Muralis* of the Romans; a wreath, chaplet, or crown of gold, indented and embattled, given by the Romans to the soldier who first mounted a breach in storming a town.

mural-painting, *s.* A painting in distemper upon the walls of a building.

mural-quadrant, *s.* A large quadrant attached to a wall for the same purposes as a mural circle, from which it differs only in the quadrantal character of the graduated arc.

mŭr-chĭ-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the geologist (1792–1871).]

Palæont.: A genus of Haliotidæ. The shell is elongated, many-whorled, sculptured, and zoned, with the outer lip deeply notched. Fifty species are known; from the Silurian to the Permian. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

mŭr'-chĭ-sŏn-īte, *s.* [After Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the eminent English geologist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase (q.v.) occurring in large crystals, having a peculiar reflection like that of moon-stone, in a large-grained quartz-felsite, from near Dawlish and Exeter, Devonshire.

mŭr'-dĕr, * **mor-der,** * **mor-dre,** * **mor-thre,** * **mŭr-thĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *mordhor, mordhur;* cogn. with Goth. *maurthr;* O. Sax. & A.S. *mordh* = death; O. Fries. *morth, mord;* Ger. *mord;* Icel. *mordh* = death, murder; Lat. *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death; Welsh *marw;* Lith *smertis.*] Homicide with malice aforethought; the unlawful killing by a person of sound mind of a human being with premeditated malice.

"*Murder* is when a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

¶ *The murder is out:* The secret is disclosed.

mŭr'-dĕr, * **mor-ther-en,** * **mur-dre,** *v.t.* [A.S. *myrdhrian;* Goth. *maurthrjan.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To kill (a human being) with malice aforethought; to kill unlawfully or criminally.

"Though I did wish him dead,
I hate the murderer, love him *murdered.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

2. To kill cruelly; to put to death in an unskilful or barbarous manner: as, He not only killed the dog, he positively *murdered* it.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To destroy; to put an end to; to cut short.

"To *murder* our solemnity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

2. To abuse grossly; to mangle; to ruin or mar by false pronunciation, execution, representation, &c.: as, To *murder* the Queen's English; The actor *murdered* the part.

mŭr'-dĕr-ĕr, * **mor-drer,** * **mŭr'-thĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *murder;* *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who commits murder: one who, being of sound mind, unlawfully, and of malice aforethought kills a human being; a manslayer.

"But ye denied the Holy One and the Just, and desired a *murderer* to be granted unto you."—*Acts* iii. 14.

* 2. *Ordn.:* A small piece of ordnance, either of brass or of iron. They had chambers in the breeches, and were used in ships at the bulkheads of the forecastle, half-deck, or steerage, in order to clear the decks of boarders. Called also Murdering-piece.

MURDERER.

mŭr'-dĕr-ĕss, * **mŭr'-thĕr-ĕss,** * **mor-drice,** *s.* [Eng. *murder;* *-ess.*] A woman who commits murder; a female murderer.

"Was I ordain'd to be a common *murd'ress,*
And of the best men too?"
Beaum. & Flet.: A Wife for a Month, v. 1.

mŭr'-dĕr-ĭng, * **mŭr'-thĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [MURDER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of unlawfully killing a human being; murder.

murdering-piece, *s.* [MURDERER, 2.]

* **mŭr'-dĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *murder;* *-ment.*] The act of murdering; murder.

"With the slaughter and *murderment* of howe manye persons, is the seigniourie of some one citie now and then gotten into mennes handes."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

mŭr'-dĕr-oŭs, * **mŭr'-thĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *murder;* *-ous.*]

1. Guilty of murder; indulging in murder or the taking of life; bloody, sanguinary, bloodthirsty.

"He which finds him shall deserve our thanks,
Bringing the *murderous* coward to the stake."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

2. Consisting in murder; done or attended with murder or slaughter; sanguinary.

"To authorise the *murderous* ambuscade of Turnham Green."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. Deadly; causing death: as, a *murderous* fire of artillery.

mŭr-dĕr-oŭs-lў, * **mŭr'-thĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *murderous;* *-ly.*] In a murderous manner; with murder.

* **mŭr'-drĕss,** *s.* [Prob. the same as MURDERESS (q.v.).]

Fort.: A battlement with loop-holes for firing through.

* **mūre,** *s.* [Fr. *mur,* from Lat. *murus;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *muro.*]

1. A wall.

"The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure,* that should confine it in."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. Murage (q.v.).

* **mūre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *murer,* from *mur* = a wall.] To enclose within walls; to shut up, to immure.

"He caused the doors of the temple to be *mured* up with brick, and so famished him to death."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 714.

* **mūr'-ĕn-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *murager,* from *murage* = a tax for repairing the walls of a town; *mur* = a wall. For the insertion of the *n* compare *passenger, scavenger,* &c.] An officer appointed to take charge of the walls of a town, to see that they were kept in proper repair, and to receive the fixed tax or toll for that purpose. [MURAGE.]

mūr'-ĕş, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Lat. *mus* = a mouse.]

Zool.: A group of Murinæ, having three series of cusps across each molar. It is composed of the following genera: Mus (typical), Nesokia, Golunda, Uromys, Hapalotis, Mastacomys, Acanthomys, and Echinothrix.

mūr'-ĕx (pl. **mūr'-ĭ-çēş**), *s.* [Lat.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Muricidæ (q.v.). It is of world-wide distribution, and 180 species are known. *Murex tenuispina* is popularly known as Venus's Comb. The canal is produced to twice the length of the body of the shell, and fringed with three rows of long, slender spines, curved like the teeth of a harrow. In *M. adustus,* the spines somewhat resemble the branches of a fir-tree. *M. erinaceus,* common on the coasts of Great Britain and the Channel Islands, is called Sting-winkle by the fishermen, who say that it bores holes in other shell fish with its beak. The celebrated Tyrian purple was obtained from a species of Murex. Heaps of broken shells of *M. trunculus,* and hollow places in the rocks in which they were pounded, as in a mortar, may yet be seen on the Tyrian coast. *M. brandaris* was used for a similar purpose in the Morea.

2. Any individual of the genus; specially the species yielding the dye known as Tyrian purple. (*Prior: Solomon*, ii. 44.)

mų-rĕx'-ăn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *murex;* *-an* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_8H_7N_5O_6$. A substance formed by the decomposition of a boiling solution of murexide by the stronger acids. The crystalline precipitate produced is purified by solution in cold sulphuric acid and precipitated by water. It is obtained as a white, heavy, lustrous powder, which is tasteless, infusible, and does not redden litmus. It requires more than 10,000 parts of water to dissolve it. It is insoluble in alcohol, ether, dilute mineral and organic acids, but is soluble in aqueous alkalis. Its solution in ammonia turns purple by exposure to the air, murexide being formed. With nitric acid, it forms nitrate of murexan.

mų-rĕx'-īde, *s.* [Lat., &c. *murex;* *-ide* (*Chem.*).] [PURPURATES.]

mų-rĕx'-ōin, *s.* [Lat., &c. *murex;* *-oin* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A product formed from amalic acid by the joint action of air and ammonia. It crystallizes from alcohol in four-sided prisms, having a vermilion colour. It resembles murexide, but is decolorised by potash instead of being turned blue.

mŭr'-ġeŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Fr. *morgue* = a wry face, a grimace.]

1. A grimace; a wry mouth. (*Scotch.*)

"Neither shall Cuddy Headrigg . . . make *murgeons* or Jenny-flections."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

2. A muttering, a grumbling.

mŭr'-ĭ-ą-çīte, *s.* [From Eng. *muriatic* (*acid*), under the supposition that the substance was a muriate (chloride).]

Min.: The same as ANHYDRITE (q.v.).

mŭr'-ĭ-ąte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *muri(atic);* *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of muriatic acid.

muriate of soda, *s.* Common salt.

muriate of tin, *s.* [TIN.]

* **mŭr'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [MURIATE, *s.*] To put in brine; to pickle.

mų-rĭ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *muriaticus* (?) = pickled; *muriaticum* = a pickled fish; *muria* = brine.] Derived from sea-water or brine.

muriatic-acid, *s.* [HYDROCHLORIC-ACID.]

mŭr-ĭ-ą-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *muriaticus* = muriatic, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

* **mŭr-ĭ-cā'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *muricatus.*] [MURICATE.]

Bot.: The eleventh order of Linnæus's natural system. It contained Bromelia, &c.

† **mŭr'-ĭ-cāte,** *a.* [MURICATED.]

mŭr'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *muricatus* = pointed; *murex* (genit. *muricis*) = the point of a rock.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having sharp points or prickles; full of sharp points.

2. *Bot.:* Furnished with numerous short hard excrescences, as the fruit of *Arbutus Unedo.* (*Lindley.*)

mŭr-ĭ-cā-tō-, *pref.* [MURICATED.] (See compound.)

muricato-hispid, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with short sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles, as *Bryonia scabrella.*

mų-rĭç'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *muriceus* = like a purple-fish or *murex* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Gorgonidæ, allied to Gorgonia, from the western seas of America. It has a softer stem than the typical genus, and the polypes are bilobed.

mu-rĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *murex*, genit. *muric(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of prosobranchiate Gasteropods, division Siphonostomata. They are extremely varied in form, with three rows of many-coloured spinous fringes at nearly coincident intervals on each whorl, becoming longer with age. Chief genera: Murex, Columbella, Fasciolaria, Mitra, Turbinella, Fusus, and Hemi-fusus.

2. *Palæont.:* About 700 fossil species are known, ranging from the Oolitic to the Miocene and recent formations. (*Wallace.*)

mūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mus*, genit. *mur(is)* = a mouse; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of simple-toothed Rodents, section Myomorpha. They are divided into two groups: (1) Having the molars rooted, including the sub-families Smithinæ, Hydromyinæ, Platacanthomyinæ, Gerbillinæ, Phlæomyinæ, Dendromyinæ, Cricetinæ, and Murinæ, (2) Having the molars rootless or semi-rooted, with the sub-families Arvicolinæ and Siphncinæ. The Muridæ are of various habits, but ordinarily terrestrial.

mūr'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *mur(iatic)*; *-ide*.]

Chem.: The name originally given to bromine by M. Balard.

mūr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *murus* = a wall, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: (*Of cellular tissue*): Square and regularly arranged like courses of bricks in a wall.

mu-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mus*, genit. *mur(is)* = a mouse; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ (q.v.). It contains two groups: Mures, with eight genera, and Sigmodontes, with ten.

mūr'-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *murinus* = belonging to mice.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Muridæ or the sub-family Murinæ.

"South America possesses numerous *Murine* animals."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 112.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Muridæ or the sub-family Murinæ.

"These, although true *Murines*, have a very rabbit-like character."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 112.

mūr-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [MURIATE, s.]

murio-carbonate of lead, *s.* [CROMFORDITE.]

mŭrk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed.

mŭrk, *s.* & *a.* [MIRK.]

* **A.** *As subst.:* Darkness.

"Ere twice in *murk*, and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Dark, murky.

"In the sunny field, or the forest *murk*."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, vi.

mŭrk'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *murky*; *-ly*.] In a murky manner; darkly, gloomily.

mŭrk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *murkin*; *-ness*.] The state or quality of being murkin.

mŭrk'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *murk*; *-in*.] The refuse of tallow.

mŭrk'-ŷ, *a.* [A.S. *murc*, *myrce*, *mirce* = dark; Icel *myrkr*; Dan. & Sw. *mörk*; Gael. *murcach*.] Dull, gloomy, obscure. [MIRKY.]

"*Murky* vapour, herald of the storm,"
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

mŭr'-lan, mŭr'-lĭn, *s.* [Gael. *murluinn*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A round, narrow-mouthed basket or hamper. (*Scotch.*)

2. (*Pl.*, *Of the form* murlins): An algal, *Alaria esculenta*. [BADDERLOCKS.]

mŭr-mŭr, * **mur-mure**, *s.* [Fr. *murmure*, from Lat *murmur*, a reduplication of the sound *mar* or *mur*, expressive of a rustling noise, as in Icel. *murra*; Ger. *murren* = to murmur; Ital. *mormorio* = a murmur; Sp. & Port. *murmurio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A low continued or continually repeated sound, as of a stream running in a stony channel; a low, confused, and indistinct sound

"At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft *murmur* on the uninjured ear."
Cowper: Task, iv. 93.

2. A complaint half-suppressed or uttered in a grumbling, muttering tone; a grumble.

"The tax on chimneys, though less productive, raised far louder *murmurs*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Pathol.* (*Pl.*): Sounds generally associated with anæmia, and divided into cardiac, arterial, and venous murmurs.

mŭr'-mŭr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *murmurer*, from Lat. *murmuro*, from *murmur* = a murmur (q.v.); Gr. μορμύρω (*mormurō*); Sansc. *marmara* = the rustle of the wind; Sp. *murmurar*; Ital. *murmurare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To give out or make a low continued noise, like that of a stream of water, waves, the hum of bees, &c.

"The fleecy pile obeys the whispering gales,
Ends in a stream, and *murmurs* through the vales."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 241.

2. To complain in a low, half-suppressed voice or tone; to grumble; to mutter in discontent. (Followed by *at* or *against* before the cause of complaint.)

"Behold Ascalaphus! behold him die,
But dare not *murmur*, dare not vent a sigh."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 123.

3. To be discontented or dissatisfied; to find fault.

"Vain thought! but wherefore *murmur* or repine?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. To utter words indistinctly; to mutter.

B. *Trans.:* To utter in a low, indistinct tone or voice; to mutter.

"I heard thee *murmur* tales of iron wars."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

* **mŭr-mŭr-ā-tion**, * **mur-mur-a-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *murmuratio*, from *murmuratus*, pa. par. of *murmuror* = to murmur.] The act of murmuring; a murmur.

"Make ye no *murmuracion*."
Skelton: Boke of Colin Clout.

mŭr'-mŭr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *murmur*; *-er*.] One who murmurs; one who grumbles; a grumbler, a complainer.

"For living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MURMUR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Uttering or making a low, continued sound or murmur like running water.

"The *murmuring* surge." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

2. Complaining, grumbling; giving to grumbling or complaining; as, a *murmuring* disposition.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of making a low, continued sound, like running water; the act of grumbling or complaining; a complaint.

"But it is certain that, if there was *murmuring* among the Jacobites, it was disregarded by James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *murmuring*; *-ly*.] In a murmuring manner; with murmurs, with complaints.

† **mŭr'-mŭr-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *murmur*; *-ous*.]

1. Causing or exciting murmur or complaint.

"Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 19.

2. Attended with murmurs; murmuring.

"The lime, a summer home of *murmurous* wings."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 47.

* **mŭr'-mŭr-ŏŭs-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *murmurous*; *-ly*.] In a murmurous manner; murmuringly; in a low sound.

* **mŭr-nĭ-vąl**, *s.* [MOURNIVAL.]

mūr-ō-mŏnt'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *murus* = a wall, and *mons* = a mount or mountain, the Latin rendering of the locality, Mauersberg, Saxony; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in loose grains. Hardness, 7; sp. gr. 4·263; lustre, vitreous; colour, black. Appears from its composition to be allanite (q.v.), but it contains much yttrium and little cerium or aluminium. Under this species Dana includes the bodenite of Breithaupt and michaelsonite as sub-species.

mŭr'-phў, *s.* [From the vegetable being a favourite with the Irish, amongst whom the name of Murphy is very common.] A potato.

"Roaring to the pot
Which bubbles with the *murphies*."
Thackeray: Peg of Limavaddy.

mŭrr, *s.* [Prob. an abbreviation of *murrain* (q.v.).] A disease in cattle, somewhat resembling small-pox. (*Scotch.*)

mŭrr, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To purr as a cat. (*Scotch.*)

mŭr'-rain, * **mor-eine**, * **mor-ayne**, * **mor-eyne**, * **mur-rein**, * **mur-ren**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *moreine* (allied to *morine* = a carcase of a beast, a murrain; Sp. *morriña*; Port. *morrhina* = murrain), from O. Fr. *morir* (Fr. *mourir*) = to die, from Lat. *morior* = to die; *mors* = death.]

A. *As subst.:* An infectious disease among domestic animals, especially cattle; an epizootic disease or cattle-plague of any kind, especially the foot-and-mouth disease (q.v.).

"A fatal *murrain* that formerly raged among the Alps."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iii. (Argument.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Suffering from murrain; affected with murrain.

"Crows are fattel with the *murrain* flock."
Shakesp.: Midsummer's Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ * *A murrain on* (or *to*) *you*, * *Murrain take you:* A plague on you.

Mŭr'-raў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A river of South Australia, named after Lieut. Murray, R.N., the discoverer, Port Phillip, in 1802.

Murray-cod, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Oligorus macquariensis*. Its popular name among Australian colonists has reference to its habitat. It attains a length of more than three feet, and a weight of nearly a hundred pounds. It is an excellent food-fish.

mŭr'-rāy-a, *s.* [Named after John Andrew Murray, formerly professor of medicine and botany at Göttingen.]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ, with which Professor Oliver combines Bergera. *Murraya Kœnigii*, a small tree growing in the outer Himalayas, in Burmah, &c., is largely cultivated for the leaves, which are used to flavour curries. They are given in dysentery, and, with the bark and roots, are used in Hindoo medicine as tonic and stomachic. The wood of *M. exotica*, another Indian species, is like box-wood, and has been used for wood engraving. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

mŭr-rāy'-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Altered from *murrayin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{24}O_{10}$. Obtained from murrayin by the action of dilute mineral acids, glucose being formed at the same time. It crystallizes in light silky needles, which are slightly soluble in cold water, but easily in boiling water and alcohol. Ferric chloride produces a blue-green colour in the aqueous solution.

mŭr'-rāy-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *murray(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{36}H_{40}O_{20}$. A glucoside separated by de Vrij from *Murraya exotica*. The extract of the petals is exhausted with absolute alcohol, and precipitated by acetate of lead. The lead compound is decomposed with hydric sulphide, and the murrayin allowed to crystallize from absolute alcohol. It is a white powder, consisting of small needles, slightly bitter, but without odour. It is insoluble in ether, but easily soluble in boiling alcohol and water. Its alkaline solutions are fluorescent.

* **mŭrre** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of bird, perhaps the razor-bill.

"Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creysers, and curlews."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **mŭrre** (2), *s.* [MUR (2), *s.*; MURR, *s.*] A catarrh.

"Horsly, as he had the *murre*."
Skelton: Philip Sparrow.

* **mŭr'-rĕn**, *s.* [MURRAIN.]

mŭr'-reў, * **mŭr'-raў**, *a.* [O. Fr. *morée* = a dark-red colour, from Low Lat. *moratum* = a kind of drink made of thin wine, coloured with mulberries, from Lat. *morus* = a mulberry; cf. Ital. *morato* = mulberry-coloured, from *mora* = a mulberry; Sp. *morado* = mulberry-coloured, from *mora* = a mulberry.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of a dark-red colour.

"The leaves of some trees turn a little *murray* or reddish."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 512.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to one of the colours or tinctures used in blazonry; the same as SANGUINE (q.v.).

mŭr'-rhĭne, *a.* [Lat. *murrhinus*, from *murrha* = fluor-spar.] A term applied to a delicate kind of ware, brought from the East, and made of fluor-spar or fluoride of calcium. The term was also applied to vases of great beauty and value, used by the luxurious Romans as wine-cups, and believed to have the faculty

of breaking if poison was mixed with the beverage. They appear to have been made of variegated glass, perhaps of onyx, but some writers assert that they were of colonred earths of fine quality like modern porcelain. They were greatly valued by the Romans. Pliny speaks of one which cost 300 talents.

*** mŭr'-rĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [MORION.]

*** mŭr'-rĭ-ŏn,** *a.* [MURRAIN.] Affected with murrain.

mŭr'-rў, *s.* [See def.] A popnlar name for *Muræna helena*. It is a corruption or shortened form of Muræna.

*** mŭr'-ṭhĕr, * mŭr'-ṭhĕr-ĕr,** &c. (See MURDER, MURDERER, &c.)

mû-rû-cû'-ja, *s.* [The Brazilian name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ. *Murucuja ocellata*, a West Indian climbing plant with fine scarlet flowers, is considered anthelmintic, diaphoretic, antihysteric, and narcotic.

mŭr'-zą, *s.* [MIRZA.] The hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a mouse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the gronp Mures and the family Muridæ. It is the largest genus of the class Mammalia, with 120 species spread over the Old World, with the exception of Madagascar. Thirty species belong to the Palæarctic, forty to the Oriental, thirty to the Ethiopian, and twenty to the Australian region, the species being more numerous in warm climates, where the hair is more or less mixed with flattened spines, which are shed in the winter. *Mus decumanus* is the Common Brown or Norway Rat; *M. rattus*, the old English Black Rat; *M. musculus*, the Common Mouse; *M. sylvaticus*, the Wood or Long-tailed Field-mouse, and *M. minutus*, the Harvest Monse. These may be taken as types of the whole 120 species. *M. decumanus* and *M. minutus* may be taken broadly as the extremes of size. In habit they are generally similar to one or other of the English species, thongh some are arboreal, and others aquatic, like *M. fuscipes*, the Brown-footed Rat of Western and Southern Australia. Rats have become common in the United States.

mū'-şą, *s.* [Altered from the Egyptian *mauz*, in honour of Antonius Musa, a freedman of the Emperor Augustus, whose physician he became.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Musaceæ (q.v.). It consists of five palm-like plants. Of the six stamens one is abortive. The fruit is a large elongated berry with the seeds imbedded in pnlp. Natives of tropical Africa, Asia, &c. *Musa sapientum* is the banana (q.v.), *M. paradisiaca* the plantain (q.v.). The fibres of *M. textilis* are made into the finest Indian muslins. [MANILLA-HEMP.] The rind of the nnripe fruit of most species yields a black dye often used in the East to colour leather.

2. *Chem.:* The ripe fruit of the *Musa paradisiaca*. According to Corinwinder, it contains 74 per cent. water, 19 per cent. cane and inverted sugar, 4·8 per cent. albumen, together with a small proportion of fat, organic acids, pectose, traces of starch, and nearly 1 per cent. of mineral matter.

mu-şā'-çeŏŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *musace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Musaceæ.

mū'-şăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mus(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The name given by Lindley to the order Musaceæ (q.v.).

*** mūş'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *mus(e)*, s.; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the muses or poetry.

mŭs-ăl-çheē', *s.* [Hind.] A torch-bearer.

† Mŭ'-sąl-mąn, *s.* [MUSSULMAN.]

¶ The spelling which has obtained most currency in England is Mussulman (q.v.); the form *Mŭ'-sąl-mąn* correctly represents the pronunciation, and is in accordance with Sir William Jones's system of transliteration. In Dr. Gilchrist's system the word is written Moosulman, and the vowels have their ordinary English force.

mŭs-ăph', *s.* [Turk.] The name given by the Turks to the book containing their law.

*** mŭş'-ăr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *muse* = a pipe.] A wandering musician who played on the musette.

*** mŭş'-ard,** *s.* [Fr.] A dreamer; an absent-minded person. [MUSE, *v.*]

"Of Jon Baliol *musard* sulk was his courteysie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 266.

mŭs'-cą, *s.* [Lat. = a fly.]

1. *Astron.:* The Bee; one of Lacaille's revised southern constellations, called by Bayer Apis. It is situated between Crux and the South Pole, No star in it is above the fourth magnitnde.

2. *Entom.:* Fly; the typical genus of the family Muscidæ. *Musca domestica* is the Common House-fly; *M. carnaria*, the Flesh-fly; *M. vomitoria* and *erythrocephala*, Blue-bottle or Blow-flies; *M. cæsar* and *M. cornicina*, Green-bottle flies, &c.

mŭs'-cą-dĕl, mŭs'-cą-dīne, mŭs'-cąt, mŭs'-cą-tĕl, *s.* [O. Fr. *muscadel*, from O. Ital. *moscadello*, *moscatello* = the wine muscadine; *moscatini* = pears, grapes, &c., so-called, from O. Ital. *moscato* = perfumed with musk, from *muschio*, *musco* = musk, from Lat. *muscus* = musk (q.v.).]

1. A name given to several kinds of sweet and strong Italian and French wiues.

2. The grapes from which these wines are made.

"The beautiful town that gives us wine
With the fragrant odour of *Muscadine!*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

3. A fragrant and delicious pear.

mŭs'-çæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *musca* = a fly.] (See the compound.)

muscæ volitantes, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Black spots, apparently moving before the eyes, due to some slight opacity in the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humour.

mŭs'-cąl, *a.* [Lat. *musci* = mosses, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Mosses: as, the *Muscal* alliance = Muscales (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

mŭs-cā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *muscalis* = of or akin to a moss; *muscus* = moss.]

Bot.: The Muscal alliance Acrogens, consisting of cellular or vascular geuera with the spore-cases either plunged in the snbstance of the frond or enclosed in a cap-like hood. It coutains six orders: Ricciaceæ, Marchantiacæ, Jungermanniaceæ, Equisetaceæ, Andræaceæ, and Bryaceæ (q.v.). Sometimes the alliance is divided into (1) Hepaticæ, containing the first four of these orders, and (2) Musci, comprehending the other two.

mŭs'-cąr-dīne, *s.* [Fr., from *muscadin* = a small musk lozenge, which silkworms suffering from this malady somewhat resemble.] A disease very fatal to silkworms. It arises from the attacks of a fungus, *Botrytis Bassiana*, which commences in the intestines of the caterpillars and gradually spreads till it destroys them.

mŭs-cā'-rī, *s.* [From Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk, from the smell of the flowers.]

Bot.: Grape-hyacinth, a genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ. *Muscari racemosum*, Starch Grape-hyacinth, a liliaceous plant with deep blue flowers, smelling like starch, is a denizen in Suffolk and Cambridge. The bulb of *M. moschatum* is emetic.

mŭs-cār'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *muscarius* = pertaining to flies.] [MUSCA.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Flies, containing the most typical Muscidæ.

mŭs-cār'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *muscari(um)* = a fly-flap, a fly-brush, and *form(a)* = form.]

Bot.: Formed like a brush or broom; having long hairs at the end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of some Composites.

*** mŭs-cār'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. = a fly-flap.]

Bot.: The name given by Tournefort to a collection of corymbose branches, as in some Asters.

mŭs'-cąt, mŭs'-cą-tĕl, *s.* [MUSCADEL.]

mŭsch'-ęl-kalk, *s.* [Ger. *muschel* = a muscle, a shell, and *kalk(stein)* = limestone, shell-limestone.]

Geol.: A series of German beds of Middle Triassic age, absent in Britain. It consists of a compact, grayish limestone, with dolomite, gypsum, rock-salt, and clays. It abounds in the heads and stems of lily encrinites, specially *Encrinites liliiformis*, Estheria and fossil shells, including Ceratites. There are no belemnites, and the ammonites lack completely foliated sutures. (*Lyell.*)

mŭs'-chĕ-tor, mŭs'-chĕ-tôur, *s.* [O. Fr. *mouscheture* (Fr. *moucheture*), from *mouscheter* = to spot, from *mousche* (Fr. *mouche*) = a fly, a spot, from Lat. *musca* = a fly.]

Her.: One of the arrow-headed marks nsed in depicting ermine, but without the three round dots also employed in blazoning that fur. [ERMINE.]

mŭs'-çī, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Lat. *muscus* = moss.]

I. *Botany:*

1. A natural order of plants in the systems of Linnæus, Jussieu, Endlicher, &c.

2. A division of the Muscal alliance, comprehending the true Mosses, divided into the two orders of Andræaceæ and Bryaceæ. They have a distinct axis of growth, symmetrical leaves, and a reproductive apparatus, consisting of antheridia, with spermatozooids (male) and archegonia (female organs). The fruit is capsular, generally with teeth and a lid. Mosses may be acrocarpous, *i.e.*, have terminal fruit, or pleurocarpous, *i.e.*, have lateral fruit, or cladocarpous, *i.e.*, have the fruit on small branchlets. Mosses are widely diffused over the world; they rise high on mountain sides. About forty-six genera, and 1,100 species are known.

II. *Palæobot.:* [MUSCITE].

mŭs-çĭ'-ą-pą, *s.* [Lat. *musca* = a fly, and *capio* = to take, to catch.]

Ornith.: Flycatcher (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Muscicapidæ (q.v.). Bill short; nostrils partly hidden by plumes. Wings, third and fourth quills longest, first very short. Tail even; front toes short, hind toe long. Twelve species, from Europe and Africa.

mŭs-çĭ-căp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *muscicap(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Flycatchers; a family of usually small-sized and bright-coloured birds, very abundant in the warmer parts of the Old World and Australia, becoming scarcer in the colder portions, and absent from America. Wallace estimates the genera at forty-four and the species at 283.

mŭs'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *musc(a)* = a fly; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Flesh-flies; a family of Dipterous Insects, tribe Athericera. Antennæ short, three-jointed, the third joint usually the longest, and with a bristle from its back; the proboscis has fleshy terminal lobes, and encloses only a single bristle with the labrum; the palpi generally project; the wings have no false vein; the abdomen has five segments, and the tarsi two pulvilli. The larvæ constitute maggots. It is an extensive family, containing the sub-families Conopariæ, Pachinariæ, Muscariæ, and Acalyptera.

mŭs-çĭ-for'-mēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *musca* = a fly, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Entom.: A section of the family Tipulidæ, containing species which but for the more highly-developed antennæ would somewhat resemble flies.

mŭs-çĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *musci* = mosses; *n* connective, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The same as MUSCALES (q.v.).

mŭs'-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *muscus* = moss; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Palæobot.: A fossil moss. Found only, or chiefly, in amber.

muscle (as **mŭs'l**), * **mus-culo,** *s.* [Fr. *muscle*, from Lat. *musculum*, accus. of *musculus* = (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, from its creeping appearance; diuin. of *mus* = a mouse; Sp. & Port. *musculo*; Ital. *muscolo*; Ger., Dan., Dut., & Sw. *muskel.*]

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* The two chief forms of muscular tissue are the involuntary, consisting of smooth, simple filaments, and the voluntary muscles, with the heart, consisting of compound or striped fibres or tubes containing fibres. There is a sheath, or sarcolemma, enclosing the filaments or fibrils. The chief peculiar property of muscle is its contractility. There are various muscular affections, *e.g.*, in cases of paralysis; spasm in tetanus and poisoning by strychnia, muscular progressive atrophy, perversion of muscular sense, muscular rheumatism, &c.

* 2. *Zool.:* The same as MUSSEL (q.v.).

¶ *Hollow muscles:* The heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

muscle-band, muscle-bind, *s.* [MUSSEL-BAND.]

muscle-columns, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name given by Kölliker to the structures previously known as fibrils, because they were really made up of finer elements.

muscle-plates, *s. pl.*

Anat.: (See extract).

"Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm which are early set aside for this purpose in the embryo, and are termed the *muscle-plates.*"—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii. 132.

muscle-prisms, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The dark discs, composed of muscle-rods, seen in muscular structure under a high magnifying power.

muscle-rods, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Rod-like bodies with knobbed ends, the existence of which is assumed to account for the appearance presented by living fibre under high magnifying power.

mŭs'-cled (cled as **eld),** *a.* [Eng. *muscl(e); -ed.*] Furnished with muscles; having muscles.

* **mŭs'-çlĭng, * mŭs'-çel-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *muscl(e); -ing.*]

Art: Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

"He is apt to make the *muscelling* too strong and prominent."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

mŭs'-cōid, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *muscus* = moss; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* Resembling moss; moss-like.

B. *As subst.:* A moss-like plant; one of the mosses.

mŭs-cŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Lat. *muscus* = moss, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

Bot.: That branch of botany which deals with the history of mosses; a treatise on mosses.

* **mŭs-cŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *muscosus* = full of mosses; *muscus* = moss.] Mossiness.

mŭs-cō-vā'-dō, *s.* [Sp. *mascabado*, from *mas* = more, and *acabado* = finished, completed, from *acabar* = to finish, from *a* = to, and *cabo* (Lat. *caput*) = the head (cf. Fr. *achever*). So called from being further advanced in the process than when in syrup.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are prepared by refining. It is obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar-cane, and draining off the liquid portion, or molasses (q.v.).

Mŭs'-cō-vītc, *s.* [From Muscovy, an old name for Russia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Muscovy (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* A variety of mica (q.v.) in which the optic axial plane is perpendicular to the plane of symmetry. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·75 to 3·1; lustre somewhat pearly; colour, white, gray, shade of brown, pale-green, violet, yellow, sometimes rose-red; transparent to translucent; thin laminæ very flexible, tough. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and potash, with some water and frequently fluorine. It includes Lepidolite (in which the potash is partly replaced by lithia) and paragonite. It is the most abundant of the micas, and is a constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, and mica schist. Called also Muscovy-glass.

Mŭs'-cō-vў, *s.* [Fr. *Muscovie.*] An old name of Russia.

Muscovy-duck, *s.* [MUSK-DUCK.]

Muscovy-glass, *s.* [MUSCOVITE.]

mŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Fr. *musculaire*, from *muscle* = muscle; Sp. *muscular.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the muscles; constituting or consisting of muscles; as, *muscular* fibre.

2. Performed by the muscles; dependent on the muscles.

"Upon these the far greater stress of the *muscular* action doth depend."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 14.

3. Having strong or well-developed muscles; strong, brawny.

"I view the *muscular*, proportion'd limb
Transform'd to a lean shank."
Cowper: Task, iv. 15.

† 4. Characterized by strength or vigour; vigorous, strong: as, a *muscular* mind.

muscular-atrophy, *s.*

Pathol.: The name proposed by the Royal College of Physicians for a disease first recognised as distinct in 1853. It is a progressive degeneration, and consequent loss of volume and power, affecting the voluntary muscles. It commences with pain in the ball of the thumb, then affects one or both of the upper limbs, and sometimes the whole body. Called also Wasting-palsy, Peripheric-paralysis, or Lead-palsy without lead. (*Tanner.*)

muscular-Christian, *s.* [MUSCULAR-CHRISTIANITY.]

muscular-Christianity, *s.* A term introduced by Charles Kingsley to denote that robust, healthy, religious feeling which encourages and takes an active part in the harmless and healthy amusements of life, as opposed to a puritanical, ascetic, or contemplative form of religion. Hence a muscular Christian is one who does not think it inconsistent with his religious feelings and duties to take an active part in the ordinary occupations of life, and to share its harmless and health-giving amusements.

muscular-fibre, *s.*

Anat.: The fibrous portion of muscle. The fibres may be cylindrical or prismatic. They consist of a soft contractile substance in a tubular sheath.

muscular-impressions, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The impressions left on the inferior bivalve shells by the muscles of the animal's body. They are those of the adductors, the foot and byssus, the syphons, and the mantle. (*P. S. Woodward: Mollusca* (3rd ed.), p. 401.)

muscular-motion, *s.*

Anat.: Motion produced by the action of the voluntary and involuntary muscles, or of both combined.

muscular-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The tissue consisting of fine fibres, generally collected into muscles (q.v.), by means of which the active movements of the body are produced.

muscular-tumour, *s.*

Pathol.: A tumour in the abdomen, arising from various causes, and simulating disease, &c. Called also a phantom tumour.

* **mŭs-cu-lăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *muscular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being muscular.

"The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity.*"—*Grew: Museum.*

* **mŭs'-cu-lar-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *muscular; -ize.*] To render muscular, strong, or robust; to develop the muscles or strength of.

* **mŭs'-cu-lar-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *muscular; -ly.*] In a muscular manner; strongly.

mŭs'-cu-lā-ture, *s.* [Lat. *muscul(us); -ature.*] The whole muscular system.

"A detailed account of the *musculature* of the Nautilus."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi. 675.

mŭs'-cu-līne, *s.* [Lat. *musculus* = muscle; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Physiol.: (See extract).

"A semi-solid organic principle peculiar to the muscular tissue. . . . It is always united with a considerable quantity of inorganic salts, in which the phosphates predominate. *Musculine*, in combination with inorganic substances, goes to form the muscles. . . . It is the great source of the fibrin and albumen of the blood of man and of the carnivorous animals."—*Flint: Physiol. of Man*, i. 90.

mŭs'-cu-līte, *s.* [Lat. *musculus* = a muscle or mussel; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] ▲ petrified muscle or shell.

mŭs-cu-lō-, *pref.* [Lat. *musculus* = muscle.] Pertaining to the muscles.

musculo-cutaneous, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the cutis, or true skin, and to the muscles. There is a *musculo-cutaneous* nerve of the arm, and another of the leg.

musculo-phrenic, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the diaphragm and with the muscles. There is a *musculo-phrenic* artery.

musculo-spiral, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the muscles and spiral in its winding. There is a *musculo-spiral* nerve.

* **mŭs-cu-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *musculous; -ity.*] The quality of being musculous or muscular; muscularity.

* **mŭs'-cu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *musculosus*, from *musculus* = muscle; Fr. *musculeux*; Ital. & Sp. *musculoso.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a muscle or the muscles; muscular.

"The secret lassitudes of the *musculous* members."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 509.

2. Having strong muscles; muscular, brawny.

mūse (I), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *musa*; Gr. μοῦσα (*mousa*) = a muse; Sp., Port., & Ital. *musa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"O lady mine, that called art Cleo,
Thou be my spede fro this forth, and my *Muse.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. ii.

2. The inspiring goddess, deity, or divinity of poetry.

"Why weeps the *Muse* for England?"
Cowper: Expostulation, 1.

3. A particular power and practice of poetry.

* 4. A poet, a bard.

"So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destined urn."
Milton: Lycidas, 19.

II. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.:* One of nine nymphs or inferior divinities, distinguished as the peculiar protectresses of poetry, painting, rhetoric, music, and generally of the *belles lettres* and liberal arts. They were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory). Originally there appear to have been only three of these divinities, and their names—Mneme, Melete, and Aœde, or Memory, Reflection, and Song—sufficiently show the nature of the faculties over which they were supposed to preside. According as the fine and liberal arts were cultivated and expanded, the province of each muse seems to have been more restricted; and additions were made to their number, which ultimately was fixed at nine, their names and respective functions being: Clio, the muse of History; Euterpe, of Lyric Poetry; Thalia, of Comedy and Idyllic Poetry; Melpomeue, of Tragedy; Terpsichore, of Music and Dancing; Erato, of Erotic Poetry; Calliope, of Epic Poetry; Urania, of Astronomy; and Polyhymnia (or Polymnia) of singing and harmony. Helicon and the region round Parnassus was the favourite seat of the muses, where they were supposed, under the presidency of Apollo, to be perpetually engaged in song and dance, and in elevating the style and conceptions of their favoured votaries. Apollo, as patron and conductor of the muses, was named Musagetes, "Leader of the Muses;" the same surname was also given to Hercules. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, usually apparelled in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided, and sometimes as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indissoluble connection between the liberal arts and sciences. Their worship was universally established, particularly in Greece, Thessaly, and Italy. No sacrifices were offered

to them; but the poets invariably prefaced their compositions with a solemn invocation for the aid and inspiration of the muses.

***muse-rid,** *a.* Possessed or influenced by poetic inspiration. (*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 37.)

***mūse** (2), *s.* [Muse, *v.*]

1. The act or state of musing; abstraction of mind, deep thought, a brown study.

"Phocion walked all alone upon the scaffold where the players played, and was in great *muse* with himself."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 624.

2. Surprise, bewilderment, wonder.

"At this Mr. Standfast was put into a *muse*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***mūse** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *musse* = a little hole or corner, in which to hide things; *musser* = to hide.]

1. An opening in a fence or thicket through which hares, rabbits, or other game are accustomed to pass; also called Muset or Musit, and in Yorkshire a Smuce.

2. A loophole; a means of escape.

mūse, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *muser* = to muse, to dream, from O. Fr. * *muse* = the mouth, the snout of an animal; *musel* = a little snout (Fr. *museau*, Eng. *muzzle*). "The image is that of a dog snuffing idly about, and *musing* which direction to take, and may have arisen as a hunting term." (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ponder, to meditate; to study or think on a matter in silence.

"Why *muse* you, sir? 'tis dinner-time."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

2. To give one's self up to thought; to be absent-minded; to have the thoughts abstracted from things passing around.

"*Musing* and sighing with your arms across."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. To wonder; to be surprised or amazed.

"Do not *muse* at me." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

4. To gaze in thought or meditation. (*Romaunt of the Rose* (ed. Harris), 1,527.)

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To muse or think on; to ponder, to meditate on.

"Man superior walks
Amid the glad creation, *musing* praise."
Thomson: Spring, 171.

2. To wonder at.

"I cannot too much *muse*
Such shapes." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

*** mūse'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *muse*, v.; *-ful(l).*] Musing, pondering; thinking deeply; absorbed in thought.

"Meauwhile, in *museful* mood
Absorbed in thought, on vengeance fix'd he stood."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xviii. 393.

***mūse'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *museful*; *-ly.*] In a museful manner; with deep thought; thoughtfully.

***mūse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *muse* (1), s.; *-less.*] Without a muse; disregarding the power of poetry or literature.

"It is to be wondered how *museless* and unbookish they were, minding nought but the feats of war."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

mu-sē'-na, mus-sa-na, mus-sen-na, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Albizzia anthelmintica, a tree growing in Abyssiuia.

musena-bark, *s.*

Chem.: A bark used in Abyssinia as an anthelmintic.

mū'-sĕ-nĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *musen(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A colloid substance obtained from musena bark. It has a sharp taste, is soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

mu-sē'-ŏg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Gr. μουσεῖον (*mouseion*) = a museum, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] One who writes on or classifies objects in a museum.

mūs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *muse*, v.; *-er.*] One who muses; one given to musing; one who is absent-minded.

"Some words of woe the *muser* finds."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 23.

***mū'-sĕt, * mū'-sĭt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *musette* = a little hole or corner in which to hide things, dimin. of *musse* = a hole or corner, from *musser* = to hide.] A small hole or gap in a hedge or fence; a muse. [Muse (3), *s.*]

"The many *musits* through the which he goes."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 683.

mu-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. of O. Fr. *muse* = a pipe.]

Music:

1. A small bagpipe formerly much used by the various people of Europe.

2. The name of a melody, of a soft and sweet character, written in imitation of the bagpipe tunes.

3. (*Pl.*): Dance tunes and dances in the measure of those melodies.

4. A reed stop on the organ.

mu-sē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μουσεῖον (*mouseion*) = a temple of the muses; μοῦσα (*mousa*) = a muse.] A room or building used as a repository for works of art or science; a collection or repository of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities; a collection of objects illustrating the arts, sciences, manufactures, or natural history of the world, or some particular part.

"Of *museums*, galleries of paintings and statues, public libraries, &c. I need only say that they exist in almost every town in Italy."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i. (Prel. Dis.)

¶ Of the museums in Great Britain the Ashmolean at Oxford, founded in 1679, is the oldest; the British Museum is the largest. The Museum of the Vatican in Rome, of the Louvre in Paris, the National Museum at Washington, and those of Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Dresden, and St. Petersburg are among the largest of the world. Of natural history museums, those of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia are the largest in this country. Museums of art, antiquities, &c., are also numerously distributed.

mŭsh, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To nick or notch dress fabrics round the edge with a stamp, for ornament.

mŭsh, *s.* [Ger. *mus* = pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water. (*American.*)

mŭshed, *a.* [Prob. provincial for *mused.*] Depressed.

"You're a young man, eh, for all you look so *mushed*."—*G. Eliot: Silas Marner*, ch. x.

mŭsh'-room, * musch-er-on, * mush-rome, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *mouscheron* (Fr. *mousseron*), from *mousse* = moss; O. H. Ger. *mos* (Ger. *moos*) = moss (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* An upstart; one who rises suddenly from a low condition of life.

"*Mushrooms* come up in a night, and yet they are unsown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Botany:*

1. Properly *Agaricus campestris*, a fragrant mushroom, which is extensively cultivated in horse-droppings and other material for stimulating growth. At first it appears as a small round ball popularly called a buttou; then it develops a thick, white, fleshy, conical pileus with liver-coloured gills, and is at its best. Finally the pileus becomes conical and gray and the gills black; it is then called a Flap.

"The *mushrooms* have two strange properties; the one that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, as in a night, and yet they are unsown."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 546.

2. Any Agaricus or similar fungus, wholesome or poisonous. (There are no precise characters by which the latter can be discriminated from the edible fungi.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to mushrooms; made or prepared from mushrooms.

2. *Fig.:* Resembling a mushroom in rapidity and suddenness of growth; ephemeral upstart.

"But as for such *mushroom* divines, who start up of a sudden, we do not usually find their success so good as to recommend their practice."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

mushroom-anchor, *s.* An anchor with a central shank and a head like a mushroom, so that it can grasp the soil however it may happen to fall. Invented by Hemman of Chatham in 1809.

mushroom-catsup, mushroom-ketchup, *s.* A sauce for meats, &c., prepared from the juice of mushrooms, salted and flavoured with spices.

mushroom-headed, *a.* Having a head shaped like a mushroom.

mushroom-spawn, *s.* [Mycelium.]

mushroom-stone, *s.* A fossil or stone resembling a mushroom.

mushroom sugar, *s.* [Mannite.]

***mŭsh'-roomed,** *a.* [Eng. *mushroom*; *-ed.*] Promoted suddenly from low rank or origin.

mŭsh'-ў, *a.* Mush-like; soft in consistence; hence, *fig.*, effeminate.

mū'-sĭc, * mū'-sĭck, * mū'-sĭcke, mū'-zĭk, mu-syk, * mu-sike, *s.* [Fr. *musique*, from Lat. *musica*, from Gr. μουσική (*τέχνη*), *mousikē* (*technē*) = any art over which the muses presided, espec. music; from μουσικός (*mousikos*) = pertaining to the muses; μοῦσα (*mousa*) = a muse; Sp., Port., & Ital. *musica.*]

1. Originally, any art over which the muses presided; afterwards, that science and art which deals with sounds as produced by the human singing-voice, and by musical instruments. The science of music includes several branches:—1. The physics, that is, the analysis of the cause and constitution of sound, the number of atmospheric vibrations which produce given sounds, and the arrangement of series of sounds standing in a definite relationship to each other as regards their vibration-number (scales); also, the form and construction of instruments with reference to the character and nature of the sounds they produce; and also, the apparatus of experimental acoustics, such as sound-measurers (tonometers, sirens, tuning-forks, &c.). These branches, of course, involve problems of pure mathematics. 2. The physiology of music. This deals with the construction and functions of the sound-producing organs of the human body, the vocal chords, larynx, &c., and also, with the receptive organ of sound, the ear. 3. The mental philosophy of music—the effect of music on the emotions and intellect. The art of music includes the formation of melody (sounds in succession), and harmony, and counterpoint (sounds in combination); also, the "technique" of voice-production and singing, and of performing on musical instruments. The earliest efforts of mankind in music consisted of the elevation and depression of the voice in reading sacred writings and lyrical poetry, and in the construction of pipe-instruments, tubes pierced with holes (flutes), tubes containing a vibrating tongue (reed-instruments), and collections of pipes in which the sound was produced by making the breath or other column of air impinge on a sharp edge (the syrinx and the organ), in using the lips as a cause of vibrations in open tubes (the trumpet family), in the stretching of strings in a frame (the lyre and harp family), in placing stretched strings over a resonance-box (the lute and guitar family), in the use of the "bow" to excite vibrations (the viol family), and in the striking of strings over a resonance-box by means of hammers (the dulcimer and harpsichord and pianoforte family).

The ancient signs for the elevation and depression of the voice in reading were called accents (not stress, but the raising and dropping of the voice without adding to its force). These led to a system called neumes; these again led to signs called notes (*cantus mensurabilis*), the position of which on lines showed their pitch, and the shape of which determined their duration. The use of letters in various positions to represent definite sounds was an essential element of ancient Greek music, which, however, was discarded at the revival of music in the early Christian church; but the system has, in an improved form, been revived in the modern tonic sol-fa system. The earliest crude attempts at the combination of vocal sounds were called organum or diaphony; these were succeeded by an arbitrary system of harmonization called descant, which in its turn was superseded by counterpoint, the laws of which to this day govern vocal part-music, and are exhibited in their highest form in the vocal or instrumental fugue. The germ of the romantic style of music is to be found in the love-songs of the troubadours and their collateral brethren; the use of music as a language of emotion in the present day has been gradually developed from this source. The highest form of unaccompanied music is to be found in madrigals and pure vocal masses; the constant improvement of musical instruments led

to an independent branch of pure instrumental music, which, passing through fantasias and concerti, has culminated in the modern symphony. The wedding of vocal and instrumental music has led to the production of the opera and oratorio.

"*Music* has charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend the knotted oak."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, i. 1.

2. A taste for harmony or melody.

"The man that hath no *music* in himself . . .
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. The score, written or printed, of a musical composition.

*** 4.** A band of musicians.

"Play, *music*, then."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

¶ *Magic music:* A game in which one of the company endeavours to find some article hidden during his absence from the room, being guided in his search by the music of some instrument, which is played fast as he approaches the place where the article is concealed, and slowly as he recedes from it.

music-book, *s.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or instruments.

music-box, *s.* [MUSICAL-BOX.]

music-clamp, *s.* A temporary binder or file for holding sheet music in convenient form for use and preservation.

music-hall, *s.* A hall commonly used for entertainments consisting chiefly of songs, step-dancing, and slight sketches of a pantomimic and farcical nature, without the aid of scenery.

music-master, *s.* One who teaches music.

music of the spheres, *s.* [HARMONY OF THE SPHERES.]

music-paper, *s.* Paper ruled with lines for writing music.

music-pen, *s.* A pen made for ruling at once the five lines which, with the intervening spaces, form the staff of music.

music-recorder, music-recording-instrument, *s.* A machine to record the notes played upon a keyed instrument.

music-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Oliva musica, a shell with markings upon it somewhat resembling musical notes.

music-smith, *s.* A mechanic who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, &c.

music-stand, *s.* A light frame for supporting music while being played.

music-stool, *s.* A stool with a pillar leg, and a revolving seat adjustable as to height by means of its screw-stem.

music-type, *s.* Movable types for setting up music to be printed by the ordinary printing-press.

music-wire, *s.*

1. A steel wire employed for instruments of wire.

2. Wire drawn of various patterns and used in some kinds of music-printing.

mū'-zĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *music; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to music; as, a *musical* instrument.

2. Producing music or melody; harmonious, melodious, agreeable in sound.

"The sound so *musical* to modern ears, of the river brawling round the mossy rocks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

musical-box, *s.*

Music: A portable instrument, the sounds of which are produced by a steel comb having teeth of graduated length. Projecting pegs or stops, in a metal barrel which is turned by clockwork, set the teeth in vibration. They are chiefly made in Switzerland. Small specimens were formerly called musical snuff-boxes. A set of free reeds is now sometimes inserted.

musical-clock, *s.*

Music: A clock which plays tunes at the hours. It may consist of a musical-box attachment set in motion by the clock-work at the expiration of the hours.

musical-glasses, *s. pl.*

Music: A musical instrument consisting of a number of goblets, tuned by filling them more or less with water, and played by touching their rims with the wetted finger. The size of the glasses being equal, the smaller quantity of water produces the lower note in the scale. The instrument was revived and improved by Benjamin Franklin in 1760.

"The whole conversation ran upon . . . Shakespeare and the *musical-glasses*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

musical-interval, *s.* [INTERVAL.]

musical-scale, *s.* [SCALE.]

mū'-zĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *musical; -ly.*] In a musical manner; with melody or harmony; harmoniously, melodiously.

"Thine too those *musically* falling founts,
To slake the clammy lip." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

mū'-zĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *musical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being musical; harmony, melodiousness.

"The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of iambic feet."—*Warton: Essay on Pope.*

mu-zĭ'-cian, *** mu-zĭ'-tian,** *s.* [Fr. *musicien*, from Lat. *musicus*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *musico.*] One who is skilled in or understands the science of music; one who sings or plays upon a musical instrument according to the rules of the art.

† mu-zĭ'-cian-lў, *a.* [Eng. *musician; -ly.*] Exhibiting musical skill.

"Full of *musicianly* contrivance."—*Athenæum*, May 26, 1883, p. 673.

† mu-zĭ'-cian-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *musician; -ship.*] Musical skill.

"Little *musicianship* is shown in the concerted pieces."—*Athenæum*, April 28, 1883, p. 553.

*** mū'-zĭc-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *music; -less.*] Destitute of music; unmusical, inharmonious.

mu-zĭ-cō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μουσική (*mousikē*) = music, and μανία (*mania*) = madness; Fr. *musicomanie.*]

Mental Pathol.: A species of monomania, in which the desire for music becomes so strong as to derange the intellect.

mū'-zĭe, *s.* [Eng. *mus(e)* (1), s.; dim. suff. *-ie* = *y.*] A muse.

"My *music*, tir'd wi' mony a sonnet
On gowu, and han', and douse black bonnet."
Burns: To the Rev. John McMath.

mŭs'-ĭ-mŏn, *s.* [MOUFFLON.]

mūz'-ĭng, *** mus-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MUSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Meditative, thoughtful, pondering.

"Yet lags the chief in *musing* mind."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 27.

C. *As subst.:* Meditation, thoughtfulness, absent-mindedness, abstraction of mind.

"Busied as they went,
In *musings* worthy of the great event."
Couper: Conversation, 510.

mūz'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *musing; -ly.*] In a musing manner; like one musing.

*** mū'-zĭt,** *s.* [MUSET.]

mū'-zĭve, *s.* [Etym.] Mosaic work.

mŭsk, *s.* [Fr. *musc*, from Lat. *muscum*, accus. of *muscus* = musk; from Pers. *musk, misk* = musk; Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk; from Sansc. *muskha* = a testicle, because obtained from a bag behind the deer's navel: Sp. *musco*; Ital. *musco, muschio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Later discoveries add divers sorts of monkeys, the civit cat and gazela, from which our *musk* proceedeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. x.

2. A smell like musk; an aromatic smell, a perfume.

"The *musk* of the roses blown."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xxii. 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Mimulus moschatus*, a garden-plant of musky odour from the region of the Columbia river.

(2) *Erodium moschatum*, Musky Stork's-bill, a rare British plant, with pinnate leaves smelling of musk.

"Roses, moss or *musk*,
To grace my city-rooms."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 228.

2. *Chem.:* An odoriferous, resinous substance obtained from the male Musk-deer (q.v.). It is imported in the natural pods or bags from Bengal, China, and Russia, but the Tonquin musk is the most esteemed for its odour. It occurs in commerce in brownish clots, often mixed with hairs, fat, and sand. Its taste is slightly bitter, and it is the most powerful, penetrating, and lasting of perfumes. Pure musk should contain from 5 to 6 per cent. of ash, and on being digested with boiling water, should lose about 75 per cent. of its weight. It is frequently adulterated with dried bullock's blood, chocolate, sand, &c. One sample lately imported in the pod or bag from Yunan, was, on examination at Somerset House, found to contain 60 per cent. of sago flour. As a medicine musk is a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic.

3. *Zool.:* The Musk-deer (q.v.).

musk-bag, *s.* A bag or vessel containing musk; specif., the cyst containing musk in a musk-deer.

*** musk-ball, * muske-balle,** *s.* A ball for the toilet, scented with musk.

"Their vessels of yuory comprehendeth al their combes, their *muske-balles*, their pomaunder pottes, &c. *Bale: Image of bothe Churches*, pt. iii.

musk-beaver, *s.* The same as MUSK-RAT (q.v.).

musk-beetle, *s.*

Bot.: Callichroma moschata. [CALLICHROMA.]

*** musk-cake,** *s.* Musk, rose-leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake.

*** musk-cat,** *s.* The musk-rat (q.v.).

"Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a *musk-cat*) that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

musk-cherry, *s.* A sort of cherry, so-called from the smell.

*** musk-cod,** *s.* A contemptuous or abusive term applied to a scented courtier.

"It's a sweet *musk-cod*, a pure spic'd gull."
Dekker: Satiromastix.

musk-deer, *s.*

Zool.: A name formerly applied to the family Tragulidæ, but improperly, as they possess no musk-gland. The term is now restricted to *Moschus moschiferus*, from which the musk of commerce is obtained. [MOSCHUS.]

musk-duck, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Cairina moschata*, a duck wild in Guiana, &c., where the males fight savagely with each other. It is often reared in poultry-yards. Corrupted into Muscovy Duck; called also Barbary Duck.

2. *Biziura lobata*, an Australian Duck. According to Mr. Ramsay the musky odour, which is very powerful, is confined to the male. It is twice as large as the female. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.)

musk-gland, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: An abdominal gland in *Moschus moschiferus*, communicating with a pouch or sac, and secreting the substance known as musk.

"The males have a *musk-gland*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1876), p. 681.

musk-hyacinth, *a.*

Bot.: Muscari racemosum. [MUSCARI.]

musk-mallow, *s.*

Bot.: Malva moschata. [MALVA.]

musk-melon, *s.*

Bot.: Cucumis Melo. [MELON.]

musk-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: Herminium monorchis.

musk-ox, *s.*

Zool.: Ovibos moschatus, considered by some naturalists to be a connecting link between the sheep and the ox, whence its generic name. It is found in herds of from ten to thirty, in Arctic America north of latitude 60°. It is covered with brown hair, nearly a yard in length, and a thick woolly under fur. When fat, its flesh is well-flavoured, but lean animals smell strongly of musk. The horns are similar in form to those of the Cape buffalo, and in the bulls they meet in the middle line of the forehead. It is heavily built, with short legs, and weighs about three hundred pounds, but climbs rocks and precipices with ease. It was a denizen of Britain in prehistoric times. [OVIBOS.]

musk-pear, *s.* A kind of pear, so called from its smell.

musk-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The same as MUSK, *s.*, II. 1.

musk-plum, *s.*

Bot.: A fragrant variety of plum.

musk-rat, *s.*

Zoology:

1. A name common to several rodents having little in common except the secretion of a musky substance, or the diffusion of a musky odor; specif., *Fiber zibethicus*, a beaver-like water-rat. The toes are webbed, and the tail is flattened laterally. They inhabit the banks of lakes and rivers in the United States, and form dwellings somewhat resembling small haycocks. Their coloring is so much like that of the muddy banks on which they dwell, that they have been often mistaken for lumps of mud till their movements betrayed them. They are hunted for their fur, which is much valued. Called also Musquash and Ondatra.

2. A name sometimes given to *Crocidura myosura*, a common Indian insectivorous rodent. Its musky odour is exceedingly strong, and it is said to affect everything over which it passes. Called also the Rat-tailed Shrew and Musk-shrew.

3. The Musk-rat of Ceylon is *Sorex kandianus* or *serpentarius*. It is smaller than *Crocidura myosura*, but emits an equally strong musky odour.

musk-root, *s.*

1. *Pharm.:* The root of *Euryangium Sumbul*, a native of Bokhara. It has a strong scent of musk, stimulates the nerves, and has been used in Russia, &c., in cholera, low fevers, delirium tremens, epilepsy, and chorea. Called also Sumbul-root. (*Garrod.*)

2. *Nardostachys Jatamansi.* [SPIKENARD.]

3. *Adoxa Moschatellina.*

musk-rose, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of rose, so called from its smell.

"With sweet *musk-roses*, and with eglantine."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

musk-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, or that plant itself. [ABELMOSCHUS.]

musk-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: [MUSK-RAT, 2].

musk-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus nutans.*

musk-tree, musk-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Eurybia argophylla*, one of the Astereæ growing in Australia and Tasmania.

musk-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Moschoxylum Swartzii* growing in Jamaica; (2) [MUSK-TREE].

*** mŭsk,** *v.t.* [MUSK, *s.*] To perfume with musk.

mŭs'-kąl-lŏnġe, *s.* [MASKINONGE.]

mŭs'-kąt, *s.* [Fr. *muscat*, from Low Lat. *muscatus* = smelling like musk.] A kind of grape, or the wine made from it. [MUSCANEL.]

mŭs'-kĕg, *s.* [Indian.] A peaty stratum, formed on the surface of a lake by the interlacing of vegetable drift with aquatic plants, on which, in process of time, shrubs and even trees grow, and capable sometimes of supporting the weight of a railway.

"Nothing but experience in each individual case can tell whether the *muskeg* is strong enough to carry a railway embankment."—*Engineering*, June 13, 1884, p. 520.

mŭs'-kęl-ŭn-jĕh, *s.* [MASKINONGE.]

mŭs'-kĕt, * mus-kytte, * mŭs'-quĕt (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *mousquet* (O. Fr. *mousket*, *moschet*) = (1) a small hawk, (2) a gun, from Ital. *mosquetto* = a musket, a musket-hawk, from O. Fr. *mouche*, *mousche*; Ital. *mosca* = a fly, from Lat. *musca*. Guns in olden times were frequently called by fanciful names derived from monsters, dragons, serpents, birds of prey, &c. Cf. *falconet*, from *falcon*; *basilisk*, *culverin*, *saker*, &c.]

* 1. The male of the sparrow-hawk.

2. Formerly the fire-arm of the infantry soldier. It supplanted the arquebus, on which it was an improvement. Originally it was a firearm discharged by means of a lighted match, and so heavy that it was necessary to lay it across a staff or rest before firing it. In modern warfare it is superseded by the rifle.

musket-ball, *s.* The same as MUSKET-SHOT, 1 (q.v.).

"Pierced by a British *musket-ball*."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

musket-proof, *a.* Able to resist the force of a musket-ball.

"Like the Indian's skull so tough,
That, authors say, 'twas *musket-proof*."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 1.

musket-rest, *s.* A staff with a forked top on which the musket was rested before firing.

musket-shot, *s.*

1. A ball or discharge from a musket.

"He had narrowly escaped with life from a *musket-shot* fired at him in the street."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. The distance to which a musket would project the ball.

mŭs-kĕt-eĕr', * mus-ket-ier, * mus-quet-eer, *s.* [Fr. *mousquetaire*.] A soldier armed with a musket.

"Since the beginning of the seventeenth century, a great change had taken place in the arms of the infantry. The pike had been gradually giving place to the musket: and at the close of the reign of Charles II. most of his foot were *musketeers*. Still, however, there was a large intermixture of pikemen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** mus-ke-toe,** *s.* [MOSQUITO.]

*** mŭs-kĕt-oôn',** *s.* [Fr. *mousqueton*; Ital. *moschettone*; Sp. *mosqueton*.]

I. A short musket or carbine with a wide bore, used by cavalry and artillery previous to the introduction of breechloaders.

"With burnished brand and *musketoon*,
So gallantly you come."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 17.

2. A soldier armed with a musketoon.

mŭs'-kĕt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *musket*; *-ry*.]

* 1. Muskets collectively.

* 2. A body of troops armed with muskets.

3. The fire of musketry.

4. The art or science of firing small-arms.

musketry-instructor, *s.* A subaltern appointed for the instruction of the men in the theory and practice of musketry, judging distance, aiming and position drills, &c. He retained the appointment until he became a captain and received extra 2s. 6d. per day and forage for a horse. Recruits received one month's, the old soldiers fourteen days' instruction annually. The work is now done by captains of companies.

mŭsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *musky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk.

*** mŭsk'-mĭl-iôn (i as y),** *s.* [MUSKMELON.]

mŭsk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *musk*; *-y*.] Smelling like musk; resembling musk; fragrant.

"West winds with *musky* wing."
Milton: Comus, 989.

musky-mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Scaptochirus moschatus.* It closely resembles the European mole, *Talpa europæa*, but the fur is softer, and of a light grayish-brown, with a tawny tinge. It was discovered in Chinese Mongolia by the Abbé David.

Mŭs'-lĭm, *s.* [MOSLEM.]

mŭs-lĭn, * mus-se-lin, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *mousseline*, from Ital. *mussolnio*, *mussolo* = muslin, from Syriac *Mosul*, the name of a city in Kurdistan, in the east of Turkey in Asia, where, according to Marco Polo, it was first manufactured.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Fabric:* A bleached or unbleached thin white cotton cloth, unprinted and undyed, finer than calico. Varieties are known as Swiss, buke, mull, jaconet, lawn, saccharilla, harness, leno, nainsook, seerhand, foundation, cambric, cord, check, figured, long-cloth, tamboured, muslinet, organdie. Some of the hand-made muslins of Decca, India, are of remarkable fineness. Other very different styles of fabric are now indifferently called muslins, and the term is used differently on the respective sides of the Atlantic.

2. *Entom.:* "The Muslin" is *Nudaria mundana*, a moth with semi-transparent wings. It is of the family Lithosiidæ. (*Newman.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made of muslin: as, a *muslin* curtain.

muslin-de-laine, *s.* [Fr. *mousseline-de-laine*.]

Fabric: A cotton and woollen, or all-wool material used for ladies' dresses. It is printed like calicoes.

muslin-kail, *s.* Broth, composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. (*Scotch.*)

"I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't water-brose, or *muslin-kail*."
Burns: To James Smith.

muslin-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Arctia mendica*; the female has semi-transparent wings. (*Newman.*)

mŭs'-lĭn-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *muslin*; dimin. suff. *-et*.]

Fabric: A kind of muslin of which there are several varieties, as single-cord, fancy satin stripes, and figured.

mŭs'-mōn, mŭs'-ĭ-mōn, *s.* [MOUFLON.]

mŭs'-nŭd, *s.* [Pers.] A throne of state.

mū-ṣō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [MUSICOMANIA.]

mų-sŏph'-ą-ġą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *musa* = the plantain, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Musophagidæ (q.v.). The base of the bill is enormously dilated, forming a semi-circular helmet over the crown of the head.

mu-sō-phăġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *musophag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Plantain-eaters: a family of Zygodactyle Picarian birds. The bill is short, the upper mandible high, the culmen arched, the margin serrate or entire, the under mandible very thin. Feet short, formed for climbing. They have fine erectile crests. Most of them have six primaries. They are African, and somewhat resemble game birds. There are two sub-families, Musophaginæ (True Plantain-eaters), and Coliinæ (Colies).

mų-sō-phą-ġĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *musophaga*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: True Plantain-eaters. The typical sub-family of the family Musophagidæ (q.v.). Three toes are directed forward, and one backward, the outermost placed obliquely. The most common species is *Corythaix musophaga*, the White-crested Plantain-eater, found in south-eastern Africa, where it is called Louri, or Lory. Another species, with a more northerly habitat, is *Schizorhis concolor*, the Gray Plaintain-eater.

mŭs'-pĕl-heĭm, *s.* [See def.]

Scand. Myth.: The abode of fire, situated on the south, sparks from which formed the stars.

mŭs'-quąsh, *s.* [A North American word.]

Zool.: [MUSK-RAT, 1.]

musquash-root, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cicuta maculata*, (2) *Claytonia acutiflora.*

*** mŭs'-quĕt (qu as k),** *s.* [MUSKET.]

*** mŭs-quĕt-oôn' (qu as k),** *s.* [MUSKETOON.]

*** mŭs-quĭ'-tō (qu as k),** *s.* [MOSQUITO.]

mŭs'-rōl, mŭs'-rōll, * mus-role, *s.* [Fr. *muserolle*.] The noseband of a horse's bridle.

"Their bridles have not bits, but a kind of *musroll* of two pieces of wood."—*Account of Scotland* (1670).

mŭss, *v.t.* [MESS (2), *v.*] To put or throw into a state of confusion or disorder; to rumple. (*American.*)

mŭss (I), *s.* [MESS (2), *s.*] A state of confusion or disorder. (*American.*)

*** mŭss (2),** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *mouse* (q.v.).] A term of endearment.

*** mŭss (3), * musse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mousche* = (1) a fly (Lat. *musca*), (2) the game called *muss*.] A scramble, as when any small objects are thrown down to be taken by any one who can seize them. (*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 2.)

mŭs-sæn'-dą, *s.* [Latinised from the Cingalese name of some species.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ. *Mussænda frondosa* has a white calycine leaf and a yellow corolla. Some species are known in Mauritius as Wild Cinchona, and are used as tonics and febrifuges. In India the leaves and fruit are used as an eyewash.

mŭs'-sąl, *s.* [Mahratta & Hind. *mushal, mashal* = a torch.] Torches made of long strips of cotton bound tightly together and dipped in oil.

mŭs-săl'-çheē, *s.* [MUSALCHEE.]

mŭs'-sęl, * **mus-cle,** *s.* [The same word as *muscle*, but borrowed at an earlier period, and directly from the Latin. A.S. *muscle* (by metathesis for *muscle*), from Lat. *musculus* = (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, (3) a mussel.]

1. *Sing.:* Any individual of the genus Mytilus (q.v.). The fry are found in water a few fathoms deep, and grow to maturity in about a year. Dr. Knapp states that forty millions of *Mytilus edulis* are annually dredged in the Frith of Forth, to be used for bait in the deep sea fishery. Edinburgh and Leith are said to consume four hundred bushels annually. What London requires is not known. This species abounds in the United States, and is sometimes used for bait. In Europe, it is, as above indicated, used for human food.

2. *Pl.:* The family Mytilidæ.

mussel-band, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of shale, full of bivalve shells, in the Carboniferous system of central Scotland and other places.

mussel-bed, *s.* A bed or depository of mussels.

mussel-bind, *s.*

Geol.: The same as MUSSEL-BAND (q.v.).

mŭs-sĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *mussitatio*, from *mussito* = to mutter.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mumbling, a muttering, a murmur.

2. *Pathol.:* The movement of the lips in disease producing only a low sound or no sonnd at all.

mŭss'-īte, *s.* [From Mussa Alp, Piedmont; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene (q.v.) occurring in masses of aggregated crystals of a white, or grayish-white to pale-green colour.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn (pl. **Mŭs'-sŭl-mąns**), *s.* [Pers.] A Muhammadan, a Moslem. [MUSALMAN.]

"Thus says the prophet of the Turk,
Good *Mussulman*, abstain from pork."
Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.

Mŭs-sŭl-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Mussulmans or their customs; Muhammadan.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to the Mussulmans; Muhammadan.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ism.*] The religious system of the Muhammadans; Muhammadanism.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ly.*] After the manner of the Mussulmans.

mŭst (1), *v.i.* [A defective verb used as an anxiliary. The infinitive *mote* is obsolete, and the Mid. Eng. *moste, moot, mot*, are also lost. The A.S. infinitive *motan* is not found; the pr. t. is *ic mót* = I am able, I may, I can, pt. t. *ic móste*; cogn. with O. S. *mótan*, pr. t. *ik mót, ik muot*, pt. t. *ik mósta*; O. Fris. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik moste*; Dut. *moeten* = to be obliged, pr. t. *ik moet*, pt. t. *ik moest*; Sw. *måste* = I must; Ger. *müssen*, pr. t. *ich muss*, pa. t. *ich musste*; M. H. Ger. *muezen*; O. H. Ger. *mózan*; Goth. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik mosta.*]

1. To be bound; to be obliged; to be under a necessity either physically or morally to do or suffer something.

"We *must* be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake."
Wordsworth: Sonnet to Liberty.

2. To be under a logical necessity.

"Then *must* the love be great 'twixt thee and me,
Because thou lovest the one and I the other."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 105.

3. Used colloquially to express the firm belief or conviction of the speaker: as, He *must* have lost his way, otherwise he would be here.

*4. Formerly *must* was used absolutely with such verbs as *go, get*, omitted.

"I *must* to bed." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

* **mŭst** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from *must* (1), s., or *musty.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make mouldy, sour, or musty: as, To *must* corn.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become mouldy, sour, or musty.

mŭst (1), *s.* [A.S. *must*, from Lat. *mustum* = new wine, properly neut. sing. of *mustus* = young, fresh, new.]

1. The unfermented juice of the grape, expressed for making wine. The same term is applied to the freshly-expressed juice of the apple or pear previous to its conversion into cider or perry.

"These men ben ful of *must*."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* ii.

* 2. Mustiness, mould, fustiness.

mŭst (2), **mąst,** *s.* [Mahratta, Hind. &c. = drunk.] Excitement which afflicts the elephant for a certain period annually.

"An elephant in *must*, as this frenzied condition is termed, is regarded as the most dangerous of animals."
Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), viii. 124.

mŭs-tąche', *s.* In this country, the preferred spelling of moustache or moustachio (q.v.).

* **mŭs-tąch'-lō,** *s.* [MOUSTACHE.]

* **mŭs-tąch'-lōed,** *a.* [Eng. *mustachio*; *-ed.*] The same as MOUSTACHED (q.v.).

mŭs-ta'-îb, mŭs-ta-î'-ba, *s.* [Native name.] A close heavy Brazil wood. It is used for the handles of knives and tools.

mŭs'-tăng, *s.* [Sp. *mesteño* = belonging to the *mesta* or graziers.]

1. *Zool.:* The wild horse of the prairies, descended from the stock introduced into America by the first Spanish colonists. Mustangs are of various colours, cream-colour and piebalds being very common. They are found in the greatest numbers in south-western Texas; few are seen west of the Rio Grande.

"The *mustang* is not subject to the ordinary evils of horse-flesh. Sparing in diet, a stranger to grain, easily satisfied, whether on growing or dead grass, . . . it does an amount of work with ease that would turn all other horses, if they lived through it, into broken-down drudges."—*T. B. Thorpe: Mysteries of the Backwoods*, p. 12.

2. *Bot.:* A kind of grape.

"Nor the red *Mustang*,
Whose clusters hang
O'er the waves of the Colorado."
Longfellow: Catawba Wine.

mŭs'-tăng-ĕr, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mustang*; *-er.*] (See extract.)

"The business of entrapping mustangs has given rise to a class of men called *mustangers*, composed of runaway vagabonds and outlaws of all nations."—*F. L. Olmsted: Texas*, p. 443.

mŭs'-tąrd, * **mos-tard,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mostarde, moustarde* (Fr. *moutarde*). So called from the condiment being made by mixing the pounded leaves of the plant with must or vinegar. Afterwards the name was applied to the plant itself. Ital. & Port. *mostarda*; Sp. *mostaza.*] [MUST (1), s.]

1. *Bot.:* Various species of the cruciferous genus or sub-genus Sinapis (q.v.).

2. *Food:* A condiment obtained by grinding and sifting the seeds of black and white mustard. The flour produced forms the genuine mustard of commerce. The seeds yield by pressure from 18 to 36 per cent. of a fixed oil, and, after macerating with water and distilling, a small quantity of a highly pungent and volatile oil. The latter has been shown to result from the decomposition of myronic acid in presence of water. The principal adulterants of mustard are starch and ground turmeric, but cayenne pepper is sometimes added.

3. *Pharm.:* Mustard in small doses assists digestion; in large ones it causes vomiting. Both as seeds and flour it is a powerful stimulant. Externally, it is a powerful rubefacient and vesicant. It is sometimes added to local baths.

¶ (1) *Oil of mustard:* [MUSTARD-OIL].

(2) *Wild mustard:* [CHARLOCK].

mustard-cataplasm, *s.* [MUSTARD-PLASTER.]

mustard-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: White mustard seed yields a yellow nearly inodorous fixed oil, of sp. gr. ·9145, at 15°, which boils at 167°, and does not solidify with cold; and black mustard-seed an oil of sp. gr. ·917, which solidifies below 0°. Both oils give on saponification a solid crystalline fat, called erucic acid, together with stearic and an oil resembling oleic acid. The volatile oil of black mustard-seed possesses the properties and composition of sulpho-cyanate of allyl, $\frac{C\,N}{C_3H_5}\!>\!S$. It unites with ammonia, forming the crystalline sulpho-cyanate of allyl-ammonium.

mustard-paper, mustard-leaf, *s.*

Pharm.: Paper having one side coated with a semifluid mixture of gutta percha and mustard seeds. It is applied to the skin.

mustard-plaster, mustard-cataplasm, *s.*

Pharm.: A plaster composed of 10 oz. of boiling water, 2½ oz. of linseed meal, and 2½ oz. of powdered mustard.

mustard-pot, *s.* A small glass or silver vessel to hold mustard when prepared for the table.

mustard-seed, *s.* The seed of the mustard plant.

mustard-tree, *s.*

Scrip.: Gr. σίναπι (*sinapi*), Matt. xiii. 31, xvii. 20; Mark iv. 31; Luke xiii. 19, xvii. 6; by some held to be a sinapis, is believed by Dr. Royle to be *Salvadora persica*, a tree the fruit of which has an aromatic smell and tastes like garden cress. The bark of the root is used by the Hindoos as a vesicant.

mŭs'-teē, *s.* [MESTEE.]

mŭs-tē'-lą, *s.* [Lat. *mustela* or *mustella* = a weasel, a fish, the turbot, from Lat. *mus*; Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Mustelinæ, and the family Mustelidæ. Prof. Flower enumerates five species from the Old World. *Mustela foina*, the Beech, Stone, or White-breasted Marten; *M. martes* (Linn.), *M. abietum* (Fleming), the Pine Marten; *M. zibellina*, the Sable; *M. flavigula*, the Indian Marten; and *M. melampus*, from Japan; and two species from the New: *M. americana*, the North American Sable or Marten, and *M. Pennanti*, the Pekan or Pennant's Marten. [MARTEN, MARTES.]

mŭs-tĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Lat. *mustel(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A genus of caruivorous Mammals, section Arctoidea, forming a large group, widely diffused in the northern temperate regions. They have broad flattened skulls, low vermiform bodies, short legs, and feet fitted either for running, digging, or swimming. According to Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, art. Mammalia) the family may be naturally divided into three sub-families: Mustelinæ, Lutrinæ, and Melinæ.

mŭs-tĕl-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mustel(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the family Mustelidæ (q.v.). The toes are short, partially webbed, claws short, often semi-retractile. Genera: Mustela, Galictis, Putorius, and Gulo.

mŭs'-tĕ-līne, *a.* [Lat. *mustelinus*, from *mustela* = a weasel.] Of or pertaining to a weasel, or to the animals of the genus Mustela (q.v.).

mŭs-tē'-lŭs, *s.* [MUSTELA.]

Ichthy.: Hound; a genus of Carcharidæ. They are small sharks, abundant on the coasts of all the temperate and tropical seas. Five species are known; two, *Mustelus lævis* and *M. vulgaris*, occur on the coasts of Europe. In the former a placenta is developed for the attachment of the embryo. They are ground fish, feeding principally on crustaceans and decomposing animal substances.

mŭs'-tẽr, * **mous-tre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mostre, monstre* (Fr. *montre*) = a pattern, a muster, from Low Lat. *monstra* = a review of troops, a show, a sample, from Lat. *monstro* = to show; Port. *mostra* = a pattern, a muster, a review; Ital. *mostra.*]

1. A pattern, an example, a specimen.

* 2. A show.

"Meddled my merchaundise and made a good *moustre*."
Piers Plowman, B. xiii. 362.

3. The assembling of troops for service or review; a review of troops under arms.

"Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Stewart of Appin were at the *muster* with their little clans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. A register or roll of forces mustered.

"Our present *musters* grow upon the file
To five and twenty thousand men."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

5. A meeting, an assembly, a collection, a gathering; a number assembled or met together.

6. A body of men mustered for service.

7. A company of peacocks.

"According to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting I must say a *muster* of peacocks."—*Irving: Sketch Book; Christmas Day.*

¶ (1) *To pass muster:* To be allowed to pass inspection without censure, as one of a number at an inspection.

mŭs'-tẽr, * **mous-tre,** * **mus-tre,** *v.t. & i.* [MUSTER, *s.* Ger. *mustern*; Dan. *monstere*; Dan. *mynstre* = to muster; Port. *mostrar*; Ital. *mostrare* = to show, from Lat. *monstro.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To collect or assemble together as troops for service, review, or exercise; to review and inspect troops under arms, to take an account of their number, condition, efficiency, state of their arms, outfit, &c.

"And the principal scribe of the host, which *mustered* the people of the land."—2 *Kings* xxv. 19.

2. To collect generally; to bring together; to assemble; to gather for use or exhibition.

"A procession of twenty coaches belonging to public functionaries was *mustered.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. To summon up; to collect, to assume.

"A father, whose authority, in show
When most severe, and *mustering* all its force,
Was but the graver countenance of love."
Cowper: Task, vi. 31.

B. *Intrans.:* To assemble; to meet or collect together; to gather.

"At every conventicle they *mustered* in arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ (1) *To muster troops into service:* To inspect men and enter them on the muster-roll of an army.

(2) *To muster troops out of service:* To inspect and enter soldiers on a muster-roll, for payment and discharge from service.

(3) *To muster up:* To collect together; to gather. (Commonly used figuratively in the phrase, *To muster up courage*, that is, to summon up one's courage for some enterprise.)

muster-book, *s.* A book in which the names of men on service are registered.

"Shadow will serve for summer; prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-book.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

* **muster-file,** *s.* A muster-roll (q.v.).

* **muster-master,** *s.* One who takes account of the number of troops, their arms, outfit, &c. The chief officer of this kind was called the Muster-master-general.

"Though thou wert *muster-master* of the land."
Ben Jonson: Underwoods, xxxii.

muster-place, *s.* The place where troops meet or muster for service or review; a meeting place, a rendezvous.

"The *muster-place* is Lanrick mead."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 17.

muster-roll, *s.*

1. *Mil.:* A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment.

"The genealogies and *muster-rolls* which made up a large part of the Chronicles of the Jewish Kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Naut.:* A roll or register in which the master of each vessel sets down the names of himself and the whole ship's company, together with particulars as to their places of birth, age, &c.

mŭst'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *musty*; *-ly.*] In a musty or mouldy manner; mouldily.

mŭst'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *musty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being musty; mouldiness, fustinesss.

"Keep them dry and free from *mustiness.*"—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

* **mŭs-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *muster*; *-ation.*] Mustering, enrolment.

"With power to call out the whole population for *mustration*, not for military service."—*Sir Chas. Dilke*, in *Times*, March 1, 1876.

mŭst'-ў, * **must-ie,** * **moist-y,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; Skeat derives it from *must* = new wine, with some confusion with O. Fr. *moisi* = mouldy, musty.]

* 1. Damp, wet.

2. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; sour and fetid.

"He could not stay to pick them in a pile
Of noisome *musty* chaff."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

3. Vapid; having an ill smell.

* 4. Dull, heavy, spiritless; out of practice.

"To spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation."—*Addison: Spectator.*

5. Stale from age.

"The proverb is somewhat *musty.*"
Shakesp: Hamlet, iii. 2.

6. Antiquated, forgotten.

"He thinks of Parnassus and Helicon streams,
Of old *musty* bards mumbles over their names."
Byrom: The Poetaster.

* **mu-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [MUTABILITY.] To change.

"Twill *mutabilitate* poor Nature's light."
T. Brown: Works, iv. 248.

mu-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *mutabilité*, from Lat. *mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis* = changeable; *muto* = to change; Sp. *mutabilidad*; Ital. *mutabilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being mutable or changeable; liability to change or alteration in form, condition, or essential qualities; mutableness.

"The disorder and *mutability* of this state."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

2. Changeableness, fickleness; inconstancy of mind, disposition, or will; irresolution.

"Now sith her whele by no way may sojourn,
What wost thou of her *mutabilitie?*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. i.

mūt'-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *mutabilis*, from *muto* = to change; Ital. *mutabile*; Sp. *mudable*; Fr. *muable.*]

1. Capable of being changed or altered in form, shape, or essential qualities; subject or liable to change or alteration; changeable, alterable.

"Institutions and the form of things,
As they exist in *mutable* array."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Changeable or inconstant in mind, will, or disposition; inconstant, fickle, unstable.

"The *mutable* rank-scented many."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

mūt'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *mutable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mutable; mutability.

mūt'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *mutab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a mutable or changeable manner; changeably.

mūt'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from *muter* = to change.] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.

mu-tăn'-dŭm (pl. **mu-tăn'-da),** *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *mutandus*, fut. pass. par. of *muto* = to change.] A thing to be changed or altered.

¶ *Mutatis mutandis:* [Lat., lit., = things that have to be changed being changed.] Making the changes or alterations required by altered circumstances; allowing for the difference of circumstances.

mū'-tāte, † **mu-tāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *mutatus*, pa. par. of *muto* = to change.] Changed; specif., in philol., changed by the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable.

"It is extremely probable that all subjunctives originally had *mutated* vowels."—*H. Sweet: Dial. & Prehistoric Forms of Old English*, p. 549.

¶ The first form is that preferred by botanists.

mu-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *mutatio*, from *mutatus* pa. par. of *muto* = to change.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of changing; change, alteration, whether in form, qualities, or nature.

"The bowers are overthrown,
Or have given way to slow *mutation.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

* 2. A post-house for changing horses.

II. *Philol.:* Umlaut; the change of a vowel through the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable.

* **mūt'-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *mutatorius*, from *mutatus*, pa. par. of *muto* = to change.] Changing, changeable, mutable.

mu-tăz'-ĭ-līte, mō-tăz'-ĭ-līte, *s.* & *a.* [Arab. *mutazalah* =deadly.]

A. *Muhammadanism (Pl.):* A rationalistic Muhammadan sect, founded in the first century of the Hegira by Wásil ben Atá. They rejected certain opinions held by the ordinary Musalmans regarding God, which they considered to be inconsistent with his justice and holiness, &c., rejected predestination, and admitted a purgatory. The Koran was allegorized to prevent its coming into collision with science or cramping the development of society. The Caliph Al Mamun, son of Harun al Raschid (A.D. 813 to 833) embraced the Mutazilite faith. He encouraged learned men of all persuasions at his court at Bagdad, and gave an impulse, felt powerfully even in Christendom, to science. This brilliant rationalistic period of Muhammadanism lasted about fifty years, when the old orthodoxy came back with its accompanying stagnation of thought. (*Sir Wm. Muir: The Early Caliphate* (1883), p. 458, &c.) [KADARITE.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the sect described under A. or their tenets.

mŭtch, *s.* [Ger. *mütze* = a cap, a bonnet.] A woman's linen or muslin cap.

"If ae ksil wife pou'd aff her neighbour's *mutch*, they would hae the twasome."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

mŭtch'-kĭn, *s.* [A dimin. from *mutch*, prob. from the shape of the vessel.] A Scotch liquid measure containing four gills, or the fourth part of a Scotch pint; an English pint.

"A drihble in comparison of our gawsie Scots pint, and hardly a *mutchkin.*"—*Scott: Heart of Mullothian*, ch. xxviii.

mūte, * **muet,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *muet* (O. Fr. *mut*, *mu*); from Lat. *mutum*, accus. of *mutus* = dumb, mute; Ital. *muto*, Span. *mudo*; prob. from the same root as Gr. μυῶ (*muō*) = to close, μῦδος (*mudos*) = dumb; Sans. *mūka* = dumb; Lat. *mu*, Gr. μῦ (*mu*) = a muttered sound.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Silent, not speaking, not uttering a word or sound.

"Our sensibilities are so acute,
The fear of being silent makes us *mute.*"
Cowper: Conversation, 852.

(2) Incapable of speaking or utterance; dumb; not having the power of speech.

"More safe I sing with mortal voice unchanged,
To hoarse or *mute*, though fall'n on evil days."
Milton: P. L., vii. 25.

2. *Fig.:* Unaccompanied by words.

"A dance is a *mute* poesie, and poesie a speaking dance."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 656.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Philology:*

(1) Silent, not prouounced: as, The *b* in *climb* is mute.

(2) Applied to certain consonants which have their sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs. [B. II. 1 (2).]

2. *Law:* Applied to a person who, ou being arraigned, is unable to speak, or wilfully and obstinately refuses to answer or plead.

"Regularly a prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either (1) makes no answer at all; or (2) answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not allowable, and will not answer otherwise; or (3) upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

3. *Metall.:* Applied to metals which do not ring when struck.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is silent or speechless; one who does not or will not speak.

2. One who is deprived of the power of speech, either from congenital or long-continued deafness; one who is dumb, a deaf mute.

* 3. A silent spectator.

"[You] are but *mutes* or audience to this act."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

4. A hired attendant at a funeral.

5. In Turkey, a dumb officer acting as executioner.

"Be you his eunuch, and your *mute* I'll be."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Philology:*

(1) A letter which is not pronounced; as the *b* in *climb.*

(2) A consonant formed by such a position of the vocal organs as stops the sound entirely. *Mutes* are of two kinds; *voiced*—*b*, *d*, *g* (as in *get*); and *unvoiced*—*p*, *k*, *t.*

"The narrowing of the organs may be pushed even to the point of complete closure, the element of form, of oral modification, coming thus to prevail completely over that of material, of tone: the product, in that case, is made distinctly audible only as the contact is broken; and we call it a *mute.*"—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. iv., p. 61.

2. *Law:* One who remains speechless, and is either unable or refuses to answer or plead.

"To the indictment here upon, he [John Biddle] prays council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it; which being denied him by the judges, and the sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into court his exceptions engrossed in parchment."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

3. *Music:* (1) A small instrument of brass, wood, or ivory, so made that it can be readily fixed upon the bridge of a violin or violoncello to damp or deaden the sound. The direction for its use is written *con sordini* or *muta*, its discontinuance by *senza sordini*. (2) A leather pad of a pear shape employed as a mute for brass instruments, which, inserted in the bell, produces the effect of sound at a distance.

4. *Theat.:* One whose part consists merely of dumb show.

mute-swan, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cygnus olor*, the Domestic or Tame Swan.

mūte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *mutir*, from O. Fr. *esmeutir, esmeltir*, from O. Du. *smelten, smilten* = to smelt, to make water.]

A. *Intrans.:* To dung as birds, to void excrement. (Said of birds.)

B. *Trans.:* To void, as excrement.

"Mine eyee being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes."—*Tobias* ii. 10.

***mūte** (1), *s.* [Moot, *s.*]

***mūte** (2), *s.* [Mute, *v.*] The dung or excrement of birds. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

†mūt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mute; -ed.*] Having the sound damped or deadened.

"A beautiful effect being obtained from the *muted* harp chords on the unaccented parts of the bar."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1884.

mūte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mute*, a.; *-ly.*] In a mute manner, silently, without word or sound.

"Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two boure before."
Milton: At a Vacation Exercise.

mūte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mute*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mute; silence, dumbness, speechlessness.

"The bashful *muteness* of a virgin."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***mūt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *muticus* for *mutilus.*] Mutilated, cut short, abrupt, without a point.

"Anterior tibiæ usually serrulate, and rarely nearly *mutic.*"—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, 1878, p. 287.

mūt'-ĭ-cous, *a.* [Lat. *muticus*, a variant of *mutilus* = mutilated, docked.]

Bot.: Destitute of a terminal point.

mu-tĭ-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *mutilatus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate (q.v.).]

Zool.: According to Cuvier, a mammalian sub-class containing the order Cetacea, now divided into True Cetacea and Sirenia.

"The *Mutilata* . . . are so called because their hind limbs seem, as it were, to have been amputated."—*Owen: Class. of Mammalia*, p. 35.

mūt'-ĭ-lāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mutilatus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate; from *mutilus* = maimed; Gr. *μίτυλος, μύτιλος* (*mitulos, mutilos* = curtailed, docked.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Mutilated, maimed.

"Cripples *mutilate* in their own persons do come out perfect in their generations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* Deprived of, or in process of being deprived of, an important part.

† B. *As subst:* An individual of the order Mutilata (q.v.).

mūt'-ĭ-lāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *mutiler*; Sp. *mutilar*; Ital. *mutilare.*] [Mutilate, *a.*]

1. To cut or hack off a limb or an essential part of; to maim; to deprive of an essential or important part.

2. To destroy, remove, or alter any important or essential feature or part of, so as to render imperfect; to destroy the integrity of; to mangle.

"It was so much *mutilated* that it retained little more than its name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mūt'-ĭ-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Mutilate, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Maimed, mangled; deprived of some important or essential part or feature.

"Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,
A *mutilated* structure."—*Cowper: Task*, b. 774.

2. *Bot.:* [Mutilate].

mutilated-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel, from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed. It is usually adapted to rotate constantly in one direction, and impart an intermittent motion to other cog-wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar, by alternate connections to one or the other of said wheels, or the respective racks of the bar.

mu-tĭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mutilationem*, accus. of *mutilatio*, from *mutilatus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate (q.v.); Sp. *mutilacion*; Ital. *mutilazione.*] The act of mutilating or depriving of a limb, or other essential or important part; maiming.

"Many of their works have reached our times entire, while Tacitus himself has suffered *mutilation*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

mūt'-ĭ-lāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *mutilat(e)*; *-or*; Fr. *mutilateur.*] One who mutilates.

***mūt'-ĭle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *mutiler.*] To mutilate.

"Maimed, *mutil'd*, murdered by years wastefull teen."
Sylvester: Spectacles, st. 32.

mu-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Etym. douhtful; Lat. *mutilo* = to mutilate (*Agassiz*); Mod. Lat. diminu. of Gr. *μυῖα* (*muia*) = a fly (*McNicoll*).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mutillidæ. About 500 species are known, widely distributed. One of these, *Mutilla europœa*, frequents the nests of humble bees, on the larvæ of which its larvæ are parasitic.

mu-tĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mutill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, sub-tribe Fossores, akin to the sand wasps and auts. The males only are winged. They have powerful stings. The legs are short and hairy. From 1,200 to 1,300 species are known, scattered over the world, but most numerous in hot climates.

***mūt'-ĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mutilus*, from Gr. *μίτυλος, μύτιλος* (*mitulos, mutilos*) = maimed.] Mutilated, maimed, imperfect, defective.

***mūt'-ĭne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *mutiner* = to mutiny (q.v.).] To mutiny.

"He staieth the legion at Bebriacum being hardly withholden from *mutining*, because he would not lead them to fight."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 65.

***mūt'-ĭne,** *s.* [Fr. *mutin* = mutinous.] [Mutiny.] A mutineer.

"Worse than the *mutines* in the bilhoes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

mu-tĭn-eĕr', ***mu-ti-ner,** *s.* [Eng. *mutin(e)*, v.; *-eer.*] One who mutinies; one who is guilty of mutiny; one in military or naval service who attempts to destroy discipline and subordination by rising in opposition to the authority of the officers, or by openly resisting the government.

"The very scrupulosity which made Notthingham a *mutineer* was a security that he would never he a traitor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***mu-tĭn-eĕr',** *v.i.* [Mutineer, *s.*] To mutiny.

"'But what's the good of *mutineering*?' continued the second mate, addressing the man in the fur cap."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

***mūt'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mut(e)*, v.; *-ing.*] The mute or dung of birds.

"From her inconverted *muting* ariseth the plant of the berries where of birdlime is made."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

*** mū'-tĭn-ĭze, * mū'-tĭn-ĭse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *mutin(y)*; *-ize.*] To mutiny.

"They had not presumed unto so hold approachee as to *mutinize* against me within my heart."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 281.

mū'-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mutin(e)*; *-ous.*]

1. Disposed to or guilty of mutiny; resisting the military or naval authorities; as, a *mutinous* crew.

2. Seditious, turhulent.

"The prelates were utterly unable to curh the *mutinous* democracy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***3.** Turbulent, wild, hoisterous.

"The noontide sun called forth the *mutinous* winds."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

mū'-tĭn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mutinous*; *-ly.*] In a mutinous manner; seditiously, turbulently.

"A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governors."—*Sidney.*

***mū'-tĭn-ŏus-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mutinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mutinous; seditiousness, sedition.

mū'-tĭn-ў, *s.* [Eng. *mutin(e)*; *-y*; Fr. *mutin* (for O.Fr. *meutin*, from *meute*); Fr. *émeute* = a sedition; from Low Lat. *mota* = a pack of houuds, from *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; O. Ital. *mutino* = a mutiny; Sp. & Port. *motin.*]

1. Forcible resistance to or revolt against constituted authority; specif., a rising of sailors or soldiers against the authority of their officers; open resistance to officers or their authority. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, any disobedience of commands, or any act of contempt towards a superior officer, or any concealment of mutinous acts, or refusal or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is by military and naval law declared to be mutiny.

"On the 14th April, 1797, Lord Bridport, the admiral, unsuspicious of the *mutiny*, making a signal to prepare for sea, the seamen of his own ship, instead of weighing anchor, ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers."—*Belsham: Great Britain* (an. 1797).

2. Any rebellion or opposition to legally-constituted authority; sedition.

***3.** Discord, strife.

"Disturbing Jealousy . . . suggesteth *mutiny*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 651.

¶ *Indian mutiny, Indian mutinies:* The mutiny of regiment after regiment of the native Bengal army in 1857 and 1858.

Mutiny Act, *s.* An act passed every year by the British Legislature for the maintenance of discipline among the naval and military forces of the kingdom.

"A *Mutiny Act*, which had been passed in 1697, expired in the spring of 1698."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

mū'-tĭn-ў, *mu-tin-ie, *v.i.* [Mutiny, *s.*]

1. To excite or be guilty of mutiny; to rise or rebel against legally-constituted authority, especially in the naval or military service.

"The same soldiers, who in hard service and in the battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

***2.** To be at odds, to fall out, to quarrel.

"My very hairs do *mutiny*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

mu-tĭş'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the discoverer, Celestin Mutis, a South American botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mutisiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of South American plants.

mu-tĭş-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mutisi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Labiatifloræ. It has three sub-tribes: Barnadesieæ, Lerieæ, and Facelideæ.

***mūt'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *mut(e)*, a.; *-ism.*] The state of being mute or dumb.

"With deplorable frequency the artificial tongue fails him, and he subsides into inarticulate babble or inglorious *mutism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 20, 1882.

mŭt'-tĕr, *mut-tre, *mot-ere, *v.i.* & *t.* [From an imitative root *mot*, or *mut*, with the verbal frequent. suff. *-er.* Cf. Prov. Ger. *mustern* = to whisper; Lat. *mutio, mutti*o, *musso* = to mutter; *muttum* = a muttered sound, &c.; cf. Eng. *mute*, a.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak in a low, indistinct voice; to utter words in a low voice and with compressed lips.

"The head, yet speaking, *muttered* as it fell."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 527.

2. To grumble, to murmur.

"They *muttered* extremely that it was a thing not to be suffered."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 163.

3. To sound with a low rumbling noise; to murmur.

"Whose leaves still *mutt'ring* as the air doth
Doth rock the senses." [breathe, . . .
Drayton: Henry Howard to Lady Geraldine.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with imperfect articulation or with compressed lips; to grumble out.

"And much, 'twas said, of heathen lore
Mixed in the charms he *muttered* o'er."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 4.

***mŭt'-tĕr,** *s.* [Mutter, *v.*] An indistinct, obscure utterance; a murmur, a grumble, a muttering.

"Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady." *Milton: Comus*, 817.

***mŭt-tĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *mutter*; *-ation.*] The act of muttering or grumbling; a grumble.

"With prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 282.

mŭt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mutter; -er.*] One who mutters; a grumbler, a murmurer.

"The words of a *mutterer*, saith the Wise man, are as wounds, going into the innermost parts."—*Barrow: On the Decalogue (Ninth Command.).*

mŭt'-tĕr-ĭng, *mot-er-inge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MUTTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The sound made by one who mutters; a grumble, a murmur, a complaint.

"He promptly silenced them; but his interference caused much angry *muttering*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

mŭt'-tĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *muttering; -ly.*] In a muttering manner, indistinctly; without distinct articulation. (*Poe: Tale of the Ragged Mountains.*)

*** mŭt'-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *mutter; -ous.*] Muttering, buzzing.

"Toyle with *mutterous* humbling."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 414.

mŭt'-tŏn, *mol-ton, *mot-en, *mot-on, *mot-one, *mot-oun, *mut-ten, *s.* [O. Fr. *moton, molton* (Fr. *mouton*), from Low Lat. *moltonem*, accus. of *multo* = a sheep, a gold coin; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. Ir. & Manx *molt*; Gael. *mult*; Wel. *mollt*; Bret. *maout* = a wether, a sheep (*Skeat*); Low Lat. *multo* is by others derived from Lat. *mutilus* = maimed, mutilated.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A sheep. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

2. The flesh of sheep, raw or cooked for food.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A gold coin of the reign of Henry V., value 15s. It was so called from its bearing the impression of a lamb, with the legend, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis* (Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us).

"A French *mutton* for every hide I have spoiled."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 112.

2. A prostitute; a woman of easy virtue. [LACED-MUTTON.]

mutton-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Œstralata* (*Procellaria*) *Lessoni.* Called also White Night-Hawk. (*Challenger Report (Zool.)*, ii. 144.)

mutton-chop, *s.* A rib-piece of mutton, having the bone cut or chopped off at the small end. The term is also applied to other small pieces of mutton cut for broiling from other parts of the animal, as the leg.

mutton-ham, *s.* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

*** mutton-monger,** *s.* A whoremonger; a debauched man. [MUTTON, II. 2.]

mutton-pie, *s.* A pie made with mutton.

*** mŭt-tŏn'-fĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mutton*, and *fist.*] A large, coarse, red fist or hand.

"He who saw the soldier's *muttonfist*."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. xvi.

*** mŭt'-tŏn-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *mutton; -y.*] Resembling mutton in any of its qualities; like mutton; consisting of mutton.

mū'-tu-al, * mū'-tu-all, *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*, from Lat. *mutuus* = mutual, lit. exchanged, from *muto* = to exchange; Sp. *mutual*; Ital. *mutuo.*]

1. Reciprocal, reciprocated; reciprocally given and received; interchanged; pertaining alike to both sides.

"Evils arising from the *mutual* animosity of sects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Relating to or affecting two or more together equally; proceeding from or used by two or more together; common to two or more combined.

"Ben yet our *mutual* arms we might employ."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 177.

¶ *Mutual* is frequently, but incorrectly, used in the phrase, a *mutual* friend, where *common* should properly be used; *mutual* expressing strictly a reciprocity or community of feeling or action. This use, however, is sanctioned by high authority.

"It afforded him an opportunity of acknowledging, before their *mutual* friends, that he loved Mr. Wardle's daughter."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. liv.

mutual-contract, *s.*

Scots Law: An engagement entered into by two or more persons by which a reciprocal obligation is raised; the one party being to give or do, or abstain from doing something, in exchange for something given or done, or abstained from by the other party.

mutual-debts, *s. pl.*

Law: Money due on both sides between two persons. (*Blackstone.*) [SET-OFF.]

mutual-promises, *s. pl.* Concurrent considerations which will support each other, unless one or the other be void: as, when one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, &c. Mutual promises, to be obligatory, must be simultaneous. (*Wharton.*)

*** mutual-system,** *s.* The monitorial system. [MONITORIAL.]

mutual-testament, *s.*

Law: Wills made by two persons who leave their effects reciprocally to the survivor. (*Wharton.*)

mū-tu-ăl'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mutual; -ist.*]

Zool.: A name given by Van Beneden to "animals which live on each other without being either parasites or messmates." (*Animal Parasites*, ch. iv.)

mu-tu-ăl'-ĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *mutualité.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being mutual; reciprocation, interchange.

"The complete *mutuality* of adaptation."—*Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 197.

* 2. Interchange of courtesies or familiarities; intimacy.

"Interesting reciprocities and *mutualities*."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 171.

II. *Law:* The state of things in which one person being bound to perform some duty or service for another, that other, on his side, is bound to do something for the former.

mū'-tu-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mutual; -ly.*]

1. In a mutual manner, reciprocally; by giving and receiving.

"Under the auspicious influence of genius, arts and sciences grew up together, and *mutually* illustrated each other."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

* 2. In return.

"Who *mutually* hath answered my affection."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

* 3. In common; conjointly, equally, alike.

"Pinch him, fairies, *mutually*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

mū'-tu-ar-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *mutuarius*, from *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual.]

Law: One who borrows personal chattels, to be consumed by him, and returned to the owner in kind.

*** mu-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mutuatio*, from *mutuatus*, pa. par of *mutuo* = to borrow; *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual (q.v.).]

1. The act of exchanging; exchange.

"O blessed mutation, blessed *mutuation*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 396.

2. The act of borrowing.

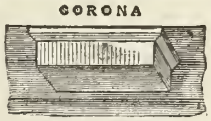
*** mu-tu-a-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *mutuaticius*, from *mutuatus*, pa. par. of *mutuo* = to borrow.] Borrowed.

"The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men."—*More: Ant. against Idolatry*, ch. x.

mū'-tūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mutulus* = a modillion.]

Arch.: A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and Composite orders. It is often made to slope downward toward the most prominent part, and has usually a number of small guttæ or drops worked on the under side.

CORONA



MUTULE.

mū'-tu-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a loan, neut. sing. of *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual (q.v.).]

Scots Law: That contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, as corn, wine, money, &c.

mŭx, *s.* [A.S. *meox, mix,* = dung, dirt.] [MIXEN.] Dirt, filth. (*Prov.*)

mŭx, *v.t.* [MUX, *s.*] To make a mess of.

"My mother and Nicholas Snowe . . . had thoroughly *muxed* up everything."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxii.

mŭx'-ȳ, mŭck'-sȳ, *a.* [Eng. *mux; -y.*] Dirty, gloomy, mucky. (*Prov.*)

"It was all soaked and sodden, and, as we call it, *mucksy*."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xlvi.

mŭz'-a-răb, *s.* [Arab.] A Christian formerly living under the rule of the Moors in Spain.

mŭz-a-răb'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *muzarab; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Muzarabs, or to their liturgy.

mŭz'-zĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *muzzy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being muzzy.

*** mŭzz'-ĭng,** *s.* [MUZZY.] Bemused, muzzy; passing time stupidly.

"You would not dare keep me *muzzing* here."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 158.

mŭz'-zle, * mos-el, * mos-ell, *s.* [O. Fr. * *mosel, musel* (Fr. *museau*), from a hypothetical O. Fr. *morsel*, a dimin. fr. Low Lat. *morsus* = (1) a morsel, (2) a buckle, (3) remorse, (4) a beak, a snout, from Lat. *morsus* = a bite, a tooth; *mordeo* = to bite; Ital. *muso* = a muzzle.]

1. The mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.; the snout. Sometimes applied in contempt to the mouth of a human being.

"And like a greyhound the *mosell* and the head."
Lidgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

2. The mouth of anything; the opening for entrance or discharge; spec., the mouth of a gun or cannon, the open end of the pipe of a bellows, &c.

"Every man took his gun to pieces, hid the lock in his clothes, stuck a cork in the *muzzle*, stopped the touch hole with a quill, and threw the weapon into the next pond."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. A gag or mask, of various materials, placed over the head of a dog, or the muzzle of a calf or vicious horse. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,135.)

4. The piece at the forward end of the plough-beam by which the traces are attached. Also called the bridle, clevis, or plough-head.

muzzle-cap, *s.*

Ordn.: The cover over the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle-lashings, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes, 2½ inch, about 4 to 5 fathoms in length, used to lash the muzzles of guns to the upper part of a port.

muzzle-loader, *s.* A gun which is loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breechloader.

muzzle-ring, *s.*

Ordn.: The ring or circle surrounding the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle-sight, *s.*

Ordn.: The front sight, screwed into the swell of the muzzle of a gun or the muzzle band of a howitzer. It is of iron or steel, equal in height to the dispart or difference between the semi-diameters of the base-ring and muzzle.

muzzle-stopper, *s.*

Ordn.: A tompion, to close the mouth of a gun.

muzzle-strap, *s.*

Manège: A broad strap, which is buckled around a horse's mouth to stop his biting.

mŭz'-zle, * mos-el, *v.t. & i.* [MUZZLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To bind the mouth with a muzzle, so as to prevent from biting or eating.

"Thou ehalt not *muzzle* the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn."—1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To restrain from hurt.

"My dagger *muzzled*
Lest it ehould bite its master."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To keep under restraint; to prevent from giving vent to complaints.

* 3. To fondle with the mouth close.

"The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child."—*L'Estrange.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To bring the muzzle or mouth near; to fondle.

"The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears."—*L'Estrange.*

mŭz'-zȳ, *a.* [Eng. *muse* (2); *-y.*] Absent in

mind; bewildered, muddled, tipsy, stupid, confused.

"His wife a dull, *muzzy* old creature."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 305.

my, ***mi**, *poss. pron.* or *a.* [From Mid. Eng. *min* = mine, by dropping the final *n*.] Mine; belonging to me.

¶ *My* is only used attributively, and *mine* as a predicate; thus we say, This is *my* book, this book is *mine*.

my'-ă, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μῦα* (*mua*) = a kind of mussel found on the shores of the Thracian Bosphorus.]

Zool.: Gaper. The typical genus of the family Myacidæ (q.v.). The shell is gaping at the ends; the left valve smaller than the right, with a large process for the cartilage; siphonal fold large; epidermis inclosing siphons, which are partially retractile. Ten recent species known. *Mya arenaria* and *M. truncata* are found throughout the Arctic Seas, and furnish excellent food.

my-ăc'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [MYADÆ.]

my-ą-çĭ'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *μύαξ* (*muax*), genit. *μύακος* (*muakos*) = the sea-mussel; suff. *-ιτης* (*ites*).]

Palæont.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluses, family Anatinidæ. The shell is oblong, ventricose, gaping, thin, often concentrically furrowed and granulated. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk. From the United States, Europe, and South Africa. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

my'-ą-dæ, my-ăç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μύαξ* (*muax*) genit. *μύακος* (*muakos*) = the sea-mussel; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Conchiferous Molluscs. The valves of the shell are gaping behind, opaque, and strong, covered with wrinkled epidermis; foot small, siphons united and retractile. Chief genera: Mya, Corbula, Thetis, Panopæa, and Tellina.

my-ăl'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a muscle, and *ἄλγος* (*algos*) = pain.]

Path.: Muscular pain; cramp. Soreness and stiffness produced by over-exertion are forms of Myalgia. There is also a thoracic and a diaphragmatic Myalgia. (*Dunglison.*)

my'-ąll, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

myall-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Acacia homalophylla*, and some other species.

my-çē'-lĭ-ŭm (pl. **my-çē'-lĭ-ą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μυκης* (*mukēs*) = a mushroom, a fungus.]

Bot.: The spawn or vegetative part of a fungus. It consists of inconspicuous white down and striugs traversing the soil, and may be filamentous or cellular.

my'-çē-lōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Resembling a mushroom.

my-çē'-tā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*), genit. *μύκητος* (*mukētos*) = a fungus; Lat. masc. and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliauce of Cryptogamic plants, containing Lichens and Fungi, both of which have mycelia, and derive nourishment from the matrix on which they grow, and from the atmosphere. (*Berkeley.*)

my-çō'-tēş, *s.* [Named by Illiger, from Gr. *μυκητίας σεισμός* (*mukētias seismos*) = an earthquake, accompanied by a bellowing noise.]

Zool.: Howler. A genus of Platyrhine or New World Monkeys, family Cebidæ (q.v.). They are the largest Amcrican monkeys, some being nearly three feet in length exclusive of the prehensile tail. The thumb is not opposable, but is in a line with the other fingers. The voice is extraordinarily resonant, owing to a bony drum, formed by a convexity of tho *os hyoides*, and communicating with the larynx. Ten speeies are known, from the forests of tropical America betwecn East Guatemala aud Paraguay.

my-çōt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Pathol.: A disease in which the bones and other structures of the foot become infested and ultimately destroyed by a microscopic fungus.

my-çē-tō-phăğ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., *mycetophag(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Necrophaga. The antennæ are clavate, the body oblong, oblong ovate, or convex, pubescent, abdomen of five nearly equal segments. Tarsi with four distinct joints, except in the anterior feet of the males, which have only three. They live in boleti aud other fungi, or under the bark of trees.

my-çē-tŏph'-ą-ğŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*), genit. *μύκητος* (*mukētos*) = a fungus, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mycetophagidæ (q.v.). Seven are British.

my-çē-tŏph'-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*), genit. *μύκητος* (*mukētos*) = fungus, and *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mycetophilidæ (q.v.). There are but two very small ocelli.

my-çē-tō-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mycetophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Fungus-midges; a family of dipterous insects, tribe Nemocera. They are very active; found in damp situations upon herbage or on leaves. They can spring by means of their hind legs. The larvæ feed upon fungi.

my-çē-tō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr *μύκης* (*mukēs*) genit. *μύκητος* (*mukētos*) = a fungus, and *ζῷα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to certain abnormal Rhizopods of low organization.

my-çĭ'-ną, *s.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus; Lat. suff. *-ina*.]

Bot.: A kind of shield occurring in Bæmyces, and lichens akin to it.

my'-cō-dĕrm, my-cō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fuugus, and *δερμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Bot., &c.: A spurious genus founded on the appearance presented by certain fungi and algals when developed in liquids. Example: yeast (q.v.). If they float or grow ou the surface, they are popularly called flowers, as, flowers of wiue; but if they sink, mother, as, mother of vinegar. When mycoderms find free oxygen, they absorb it rapidly; wheu they have to take it from the liquid in which they are growing, its withdrawal hastens decomposition.

my-cō'-dĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mycoderm*; *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or consistiug of mycoderms.

my-cō-lŏğ'-ĭc, my-cō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *mycolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to mycology, or fungi.

my-cŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mycolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in mycology.

my-cŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Bot.: That branch of botany which investigates the nature and history of fungi; a treatise on fungi.

my-cŏm'-ĕl-āte, *s.* [Eng. *mycomel(ic)*; *-ate*.] A salt of mycomelic acid.

my-cō-mĕl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus; Lat. *mel* = honey, aud Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See the compound.)

mycomelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4N_4O_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$. Alloxanamide. A monobasic acid obtained by heating aqueous alloxan with ammonia, and decomposing the resulting salt with sulphuric acid. When freshly precipitated, it is transparent and gelatinous, but when dried it forms a loose yellow powder. It is insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether, but soluble in boiling water and in the alkalis. The only mycomelates known are the ammoniuin salt and the silver salt, the latter of which is precipitated in yellow flakes, when ammonium mycomelate is added to a solution of silver nitrate.

my'-cōse, *s.* [Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus; Eng. suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A peculiar kind of sugar very like trehalose, obtained from the ergot of rye. It forms shining rhombic crystals, soluble in water aud in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Its aqueous solution is dextro-rotatory, but it does not reduce cuprous oxide from alkaline cupric solutions. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, mycose is converted into dextro-glucose; with strong nitric acid it forms a detonating compound. Heated with acetic acid, it yields saccharides which are undistinguishable from those formed in like manuer from dextro-glucose.

myc-tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *μυκτήρ* (*muktēr*) = the nose, a snout.]

Ornith.: Jabiru; a genus of Ardeidæ, subfamily Ciconinæ. The bill is turned up at the tip. [JABIRU.]

myd'-ā-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μυδός* (*mudos*) = decay, in allusion to the fetid smell of the animal.]

Zool.: Stinking Badger; a genus erected for the reception of the Teledu (q.v.), sometimes known as *Ictonyx zorilla*.

* **myd-del-este**, *a.* [MIDDLE.] The most middle (a double superlative). (*Chaucer.*)

my-drī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Pathol.: A disease of the iris, in which the pupil is excessively dilated, and the sight becomes impaired, or even entirely lost.

my-drĭ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *mydri(asis)* (q.v.); *-atic*.]

A. *As adj.*: Dilating the pupil of the eye.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or agent which dilates the pupil of the eye. The chief are belladonna, atropine, stramonium, henbane, all derived from the nightshade order of plants.

my-ĕl-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lą, *s. pl.* [MYELENCEPHALON.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The sub-kingdom Vertebrata, or *Myelencephala*, is characterized by the disposition of the principal mass of the nervous system in a median axis, consisting of the brain and spinal cord, situated along the dorsal aspect of the body, behind the heart and digestive system, and enclosed in a body or cartilaginous case, constituting a spinal column."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Invertebrata*, p. 12.

my-ĕl-ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *myelencephal(on)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with the myelencephalon.

"The *myelencephalic* columns."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrates*, iii. 79.

my-ĕl-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μυελός*, *μυελόν* (*muelos*, *muelon*) = marrow, and *ἐγκέφαλον* (*engkephalon*) = the brain.]

Comp. Anat.: The cerebro-spinal system; the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves viewed as a whole. (*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrata*, i., ch. iv.)

my-ĕl-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *myelencephal(on)*; *-ous*.] Cerebro-spinal.

"The myelon, the encephalon, and their nerves, constitute the *myelencephalous* or cerebro-spinal system."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrates*, i. 266.

my'-ĕl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mycl(on)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: A name applied by Kirchow and Beneke to a peculiar fatty substance extracted from the yolk of hard-boiled eggs by means of alcohol. It is also said to be present in young chlorophyll, in flower stalks, and in certain seeds, especially in peas, and always accompanied by cholesterin. It is characterized by shooting out into spiral threads or loops when immersed in water or in a solution of sugar.

my'-ĕl-îne, *s.* [Gr. *μυέλινος* (*muelinos*) = marrow-like; Ger. *myelin*.]

Min.: A soft amorphous mineral, of a yellowish white to reddish-white colour. Sp. gr. 2·45 to 2·53; feel somewhat greasy. Compos.: a silicate of alumina; formula, $Al_2O_3SiO_2$. Dana places it with Audalusite.

my-ĕl-ĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μυελός*, *μυελόν* (*muelos*, *muelon*) = marrow; Eng. suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the spinal cord; (1) acute, (2) by ramollissement, (3) by uudefined suppuration, (4) by abscess

my'-ĕl-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *μυελός*, *μυελόν* (*muelos*, *muelon*) = marrow, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling marrow: as, a *myeloid* tumour.

my'-ĕl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μυελός*, *μυελόν* (*muelos*, *muelon*) = marrow.] A name sometimes given to the spinal cord.

my-ĕl'-ŏn-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *myelon*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with the myelon (q.v.).

"A contiguous portion of the anterior *myelonal* columns."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrates*, ii. 82.

my-ğ-a-lē, *s.* [Gr. = a shrew or field mouse.]

Zoology:

* **1.** An old genus of Soricidæ (Shrews) containing the Desmans. [MYOGALE.]

2. The typical genus of the family Mygalidæ. The species are large, with a rough hairy coat and stout hairy legs. They chiefly inhabit tropical America, though some extend to the East. They reside in fissures in trees, in the crevices between stones, &c., spinning a tubular, silken dwelling. The best-known species, *Mygale avicularia*, was alleged by Madame Merian and others to catch birds, then the notion was abandoned; but Mr. Bates recently revived it, having found a dead and a living bird in these spiders' webs.

my-găl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mygal(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida, the typical and only one of the tribe Tetrapneumones (Four-lunged Spiders). There are four stigmatic openings towards the base of the abdomen, and the spinnerets are only four, two of them very small. There are many species, some large, inhabiting warm countries. Most construct silken habitations. *Atypus Sulzeri*, about half an inch long, is British; it makes a burrow in the ground which it lines with silk.

my-lā'-brĭs, *s.* [Gr. μυλαβρίς (*mulabris*) in Photius for μυλακρίς (*mulakris*) = a kind of cockroach found in mills and bakehouses.]

Entom.: A genus of Cantharidæ. *Mylabris cichorii*, a common Indian species, *M. indica*, *M. melanura*, *M. humeralis*, *M. proxima*, and *M. orientalis* have been recommended as substitutes for cantharides. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

* **mylde,** *a.* [MILD.]

* **mylde-ly,** *adv.* [MILDLY.]

my-lĭ-ō-bā'-tēş, *s.* [MYLIOBATIS.]

my-lĭ-ō-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myliobat(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Devil-fishes, Sea-devils, or Eagle-rays, a family of plagiostomous fishes, of the group Batoidei (Rays). The disc is very broad, owing to the great development of the pectoral fins, which, however, leave the sides of the head free, and reappear at the extremity of the snout as a pair of detached (cephalic) fins. Viviparous, producing only one at a birth. The species are generally of large size, from tropical and temperate seas. The dentition consists of flat molars, like a mosaic pavement, in both jaws. Dr. Günther enumerates five genera: Myliobatis, Aëtobatis, Rhinoptera, Dicerobatis, and Ceratoptera.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been found in Tertiary formations, from the Eocene of Sheppey to the Norwich Crag.

my-lĭ-ō-bā'-tĭs, my-lĭ-ō-bā'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. μυλή (*mulē*) = (in pl.), the molars, and Lat., &c. *batis* (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Myliobatidæ (q.v.). Teeth, sexangular, large, flat, tessellated, those in the middle broader than long, several narrower ones on each side; tail, very long and thin, with a dorsal fin near its root. There is generally a serrated spine behind the fin. Seven species are known, two of which are European, one, *Myliobatis aquila*, being almost cosmopolitan, and found on many coasts.

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth of species very closely allied to, or perhaps even identical with, existing species are found in Tertiary formations. (*Günther.*) *Myliobates toliapicus* is from the Eocene of Sheppey. (*Owen.*)

* **myl-i-oun,** *s.* [MILLION.]

My-lĭt'-ta, my-lĭt'-ta, *s.* [Gr. Μύλιττα (*Mulitta*) (*Herod.* i. 131); see also *Rawlinson: Herodotus*, ess. x., in App. to bk. i.]

1. *Babylonian & Assyr. Myth.:* A female divinity corresponding to the Roman Venus. Dr. Oppert considers Mylitta a corruption of Baaltis. Max Müller considers this identification probable. In that case she is the wife of Baal and the same as Astarte (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, suborder Tuberacei. *Mylitta australis* is a large truffle, weighing more than two pounds, found in Australia, where it is called Native bread.

* **mylle,** *s.* [MILL.]

my-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. μύλη (*mulē*) = a mill.] Connected with or resembling molar teeth.

mylo-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid bone (q.v.), and the molar teeth. There is a mylo-hyoid groove, a muscle, a nerve, and a ridge.

my-lō-căr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *mylo-*, and Gr. κάριον (*karion*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyrillads. [BUCKWHEAT-TREE.]

my-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mylo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of edentate mammals, the best-known species being *Mylodon robustus*, which reached a length of eleven feet, slightly less than that of the Megatherium, which it much resembled. The dental formula of the two is the same, M $\frac{5-5}{4-4}$. The fore feet have five and the hinder four toes, the two external digits being nailless. From the Pliocene deposits of Central Brazil.

my'-nah, *s.* [MINA.]

* **mŷn'-ĉhĕn,** *s.* [A.S. *munecen*, *mynecen*, fem. of *munec* = a monk (q.v.).] A nun.

* **mŷn'-ĉhĕr-ў,** *s.* [MYNCHEN.] A nunnery.

mŷn-heër', *s.* [Dut.] The ordinary form of address among the Dutch, equivalent to our sir or Mr.; hence, a Dutchman.

"And wish myself a Dutch *mynheer*."
Cowper: Flood at Olney.

mŷ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle, a mouse.]

1. Pertaining to or connected with the muscles.

2. Resembling a mouse; myomorphic.

mŷ-ō-ba-trā'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myobatrach(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Amphibia, order Anoura, tribe Aglossa. They are Australian toads, about which little is known.

mŷ-ō-băt'-ra-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. βάτραχος (*batrachos*) = a frog.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Myobatrachidæ.

mŷ-ō-car-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *carditis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. It is rarely idiopathic, being generally combined with pericarditis, endocarditis, or both.

mŷ-ŏc'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*)=a bivalve, and κάρις (*karis*)=a shrimp.]

Palæont.: A Silurian crustacean, perhaps akin to Leia and Estheria.

mŷ-ō'-dēş, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = likeness.]

1. *Zool.:* Lemming; a genus of rodents, family Muridæ, sub-family Arvicolinæ. Two, or perhaps three, species are known. *Myodes lemmus*, the Lemming (q.v.), and *M. lagurus* and *M. obensis*, from Siberia. *M. torquatus*, with the same habitat, is sometimes placed in a distinct genus, Cuniculus.

2. *Palæont.:* [LEMMING].

mŷ-ō-dў-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *dynamics* (q.v.).] That branch of science which investigates the principles of muscular contraction; the exercise of muscular contraction.

mŷ-ō-dў-na-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, mŷ-ō-dў-năm-ĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the strength of the muscles.

mŷ-ō-gā'-lē, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.]

1. *Zool.:* Desman; the natatorial genus of the sub-family Myogalinæ (q.v.). Two species are known, *Myogale moschata* and *M. pyrenaica*. The former species is from the south-east of Russia. Its total length is about sixteen inches; snout long and proboscis-like; toes webbed to the bases of the claws; tail, long, scaly, and laterally flattened. *M. pyrenaica* is much smaller, with a round tail and longer snout. Both species feed on aquatic insects.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus first appears in the Miocene deposits of Germany and the south of France.

mŷ-ō-găl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myogal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Desmans; a family of insectivorous mammals co-extensive with Myogalinæ (q.v.).

mŷ-ō-ga-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myogal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: Desmans; a sub-family of Talpidæ (q.v.). It contains three genera: Myogale, natatorial; Uropsilus, terrestrial; and Urotrichus, fossorial.

mŷ-ō-gā'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. μυγάλη (*mugalē*) = shrew mouse.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ. *Myogalum nutans*, a rare British plant, is better known as *Ornithogalum nutans*.

mŷ-ō-ĝĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

Pathol.: Produced by the muscles.

myogenic-paralysis, *s.*

Pathol.: Infantile paralysis; the essential paralysis of infants. It is much less dangerous than paralysis in the adult.

mŷ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, mŷ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *myograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to myography or a description of the muscles.

mŷ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [MYOGRAPHY.] An apparatus for ascertaining the velocity of the nervous current. It was invented in 1850 by A. Helmholtz.

mŷ-ŏg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *myograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in myography; one who describes the muscles of animals.

mŷ-ŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the muscles of the body.

mŷ-ō-lĕm'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. λέμμα (*lemma*) = peel, skin.]

Physiol.: The delicate membranons covering of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre; sarcolemma. (*Mayne.*)

mŷ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, mŷ-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *myolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to myology or the knowledge of the muscles.

mŷ-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *myolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in myology; one who writes or treats on the muscles.

mŷ-ŏl'-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, a discourse.] A scientific description or knowledge of the muscles of the human body.

"To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of *myology*."—*Cheyne: Phil. Principles.*

* **mŷ'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination or fortune-telling by the movements of mice.

mŷ-ō-mor'-phą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *myo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphe*) = form.]

Zool.: A section of simple-toothed rodents. It includes six families: Myoxidæ, Lophiomyidæ, Muridæ, Spalacidæ, Geomyidæ, and Dipopidæ.

mŷ-ō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *myomorph(a)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to the section Myomorpha (q.v.).

mŷ-ŏ-mor'-phŭs, *s.* [MYOMORPHA.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of South American Chinchillidæ found in Pliocene deposits in the island of Anquilla, one of the Antilles. It is allied to Megalonyx, and is of "special interest, proving the connection of the larger West Indian Islands with the continent some time in the later Tertiary period." (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 148.)

mŷ-ō-nĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle.] [NEURICITY.]

Physiol.: (See extract).

"Neuricity is convertible into *myonicity* and into other forms of polar force, just as *myonicity* or the muscular force may be disposed of by conversion into heat."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, i. 318.

mŷ-ō-nō'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. νόσος (*nosos*) = a disease.]

Pathol.: A disease of the muscles.

mŷ-ŏ-păth'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Pathol.: The same as MYONOSUS (q.v.).

mȳ-ō-pathʹ-ic, *a.* [Eng. *myopath(ia)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to myopathia (q.v.).

mȳ-ōpe, mȳ-ōps, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *μυώψ* (*muōps*), genit. *μυώπος* (*muōpos*), from *μύω* (*muō*) = to shut, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*), genit. *ὠπός* (*ōpos*) = the eye.] A short-sigbted person.

mȳ-ōʹ-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Myopy.]

mȳ-ŏpʹ-ic, † **mȳ-ŏpʹ-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *myop(e)*; *-ic.*] Relating to myopy; short-sigbted.

"Persons who see only at a very short distance are called *myoptic*."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), p. 499.

mȳ-ō-pō-rāʹ-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myopor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Myoporads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of shrubs with simple exstipulate leaves, axillary flowers, a five-parted persistent calyx, a monopetalous hypogynous corolla, with the limbs nearly equal or two-lipped; stamens four, didynamous, sometimes with the rudiments of a fifth; ovary two- or four-celled; fruit a drupe; the putamens with two or four cells each, one- or two-seeded. Chiefly from the Southern hemisphere. Known genera nine, species 42. (*Lindley.*)

mȳ-ŏpʹ-ōr-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *myopor(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The name given by Lindley to the order Myoporaceæ (q.v.).

mȳ-ŏpʹ-ōr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μύω* (*muō*) = to shut, and *πόρος* (*poros*) = a pore, referring to the leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myoporaceæ (q.v.). About thirteen species are known, chiefly from Australia.

mȳ-ō-pŏtʹ-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*), genit. *μυός* (*muos*) = a mouse, and *πόταμος* (*potamos*) = a river.]

MYOPOTAMUS.

1. *Zool.:* Coypu (q.v.); a genus of Octodontidæ, containing a single species, *Myopotamus Coypus.* Habitat, South America, ranging from the Tropic of Capricorn to about 15° north latitude.

2. *Palæont.: Myopotamus antiquus,* described by Lund, is from the bone-caves of Brazil.

mȳ-ōps, *s.* [Myope.]

mȳ-ŏpʹ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μυῖα* (*muia*) = a fly, and *ὤψις* (*ōpsis*) = sigbt.]

Pathol.: A disease of the eyes in which black spots are seen passing like flies before them. [Muscæ-volitantes.]

mȳ-ō-pȳ, mȳ-ōʹ-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *μυωπία* (*muōpia*), from *μυώψ* (*muōps*) = short-sighted.

Optics, &c.: Near or short sight, a defect of the eye, produced generally by too great convexity of the cornea or crystalline lense, causing the focus to be placed not on the cornea, but in front of it. It occurs in early life from too great use of the eyes on minute objects, as the print in a book, especially by imperfect light. It is corrected by doubly-concave spectacles. As a rule the defect diminishes with the advance of age.

mȳ-ŏs-chīʹ-lŏs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. *χεῖλος* (*cheilos*) = a lip (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. An infusion of *Myoschilos oblongus,* called by the Chilenos Senna, is purgative.

mȳ-ō-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*), genit. *μυός* (*muos*) = a musele.]

Chem.: The chief constituent of the musele plasma enclosed in the sarcolemma tubes of muscular fibre. In the living muscle it exists in the liquid state, but when the *rigor mortis* sets in, it curdles completely. Myosin is insoluble in water, but soluble in very dilute acids and alkalis, and in a dilute solution of sodium chloride. It is coagulated by heating with water, and by the addition of alcohol.

mȳ-ō-ʹsĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μύω* (*muō*) = to close the eyes or lips.]

Pathol.: Permanent contraction of the pupil, usually caused by iritis. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil it is called Synizesis.

mȳ-ō-sĭtʹ-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Myosis.]

A. *As adj.:* Contracting the pupil of the eye.

B. *As subst.:* A medium or agent which contracts the pupil of the eye. The chief are the Calabar bean, opium, and the salts of morphia. (*Garrod.*)

mȳ-ō-sītʹ-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*), genit. *μυός* (*muos*) = a muscle; Eng. suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of a musele.

mȳ-ō-sōʹ-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*), genit. *μυός* (*muos*) = a mouse, and *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Lithospermeæ. The tube of the corolla is straight; the lobes convolute in æstivation; calyx terete in fruit; nuts ovate, compressed, smooth; racemes leafless. Eight are British: *Myosotis palustris,* Creeping Water Scorpion Grass or Forget-me-not; *M. lingulata* or *cæspitosa* the Tufted, *M. repens* the Creeping Water, *M. sylvatica* the Upright Wood, *M. alpestris* the Rock, *M. arvensis* the Field, *M. collina* the Early Field, and *M. versicolor* the Yellow and Blue Scorpion-grass. The majority of them are common in their respective situations.

mȳ-ō-sūrʹ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*), genit. *μυός* (*muos*) = a mouse, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Bot.: Mouse-tail; a genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Anemoneæ. The sepals, petals, and stamens are all five; the petals nectariferous. Two known species. One, *Myosurus minimus,* is British. [Mouse-tail.]

mȳ-ō-tĭlʹ-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*), genit. *μυός* (*muos*) = a musele.]

Pathol.: Muscular contractility.

mȳʹ-ō-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"In fishes especially, and partly in amphibia, the muscles present a remarkable degree of vertebrate segmentation, the greater part of the muscles of the trunk being subdivided into zones or *myotomes* by partitions or sclerotomes, partly bony and partly cartilaginous or membranous, which extend transversely through the walls of the trunk, and correspond in number and position with the vertebral and costal segments."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 1882), i. 185.

mȳ-ŏtʹ-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Myotome.]

1. *Anat.:* The science which treats of the dissection of the museles.

2. *Surg.:* The division of the museles to remove deformity.

mȳ-ŏxʹ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myox(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Myomorpha (q.v.), from the Palæarctie and Ethiopian regions. There are four genera: Myoxus, Muscardinus, Eliomys, and Graphiurus.

mȳ-ŏxʹ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μυοξός* (*muoxos*) = a dormouse: *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse, and *ὀξῦς* (*oxus*) = sharp snout.]

1. *Zool.:* Dormouse; a genus of myomorphic rodents, typical of the family Myoxidæ (q.v.). Three species are known: *Myoxus avellenarius,* the Common Dormouse; *M. glis,* the Loir; and *M. nitela,* the Lerot.

2. *Palæont.:* (See extract).

"Two species have been detected in the Upper Eocene (Gypseous series of Montmartre), and a third from beds of Miocene age. Several have been detected in Post-Tertiary deposits, of which the most remarkable is *M. melitensis,* from the Maltese Post-Pliocene. This form is described by Falconer as being 'as big in comparison to a living dormouse as the bandicoot-rat is to a mouse.'"—*Nicholson: Palæont.,* ii. 410.

mȳrʹ-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Murcia* = an epithet of Venus, said to be taken from the myrtle (q.v.), which was sacred to her. (*Varr. de Ling. Lat.* (ed. Müll.), v. § 154.)]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Myrteæ. From 300 to 500 are known, from tropical and sub-tropical America. Many have edible fruits. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mȳr-ĭ-ą-, *pref.* [Gr. *μυρίας* (*murias*) = ten thousand.] Many, possessing many or much.

mȳr-ĭ-ą-cănʹ-thŭs, *a.* [Myriacanthus.] Of or belonging to the genus Myriacanthus.

mȳr-ĭ-ą-cănʹ-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myria-,* and Gr. *ἄκανθα* (*akantha*) = a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Raiidæ founded by Agassiz in 1837. Morris enumerates three species from the Lias of Lyme Regis.

mȳrʹ-ĭ-ąd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *μυριάς* (*murias*), genit. *μυριάδος* (*muriados*), from *μυρίος* (*murios*) = numberless.]

A. *As adj.:* Innumerable, countless, numberless, infinite, manifold.

"The forests, with their *myriad* tongues,
Shouted of liberty." *Longfellow: Slave's Dream.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. Used proverbially of any very great number; multitudes.

"In the orchards fed
Myriads of caterpillars." *Longfellow: Poet's Tale.*

myriad-minded, *a.* Of vast and extremely versatile intellect. (*Coleridge.*)

mȳrʹ-ĭ-ą-grăm, mȳrʹ-ĭ-ą-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *myriagramme,* from pref. *myria-,* and Fr. *gramme.*] A French measure of weight, containing 10,000 grammes, and equal to 22·0485 lbs. avoirdupois.

mȳrʹ-ĭ-ą-lî-tre (tre as tēr), *s.* [Fr., from pref. *myria-,* and Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity, containing 10,000 litres, and equal to 610,280 cubic inches.

mȳrʹ-ĭ-ą-mē-tre (tre as tēr), *s.* [Fr., from pref. *myria-,* and Fr. *mètre.*] A French measure of length, containing 10,000 metres, and equal to 10 kilomètres, or 6·2138257 English miles.

mȳr-ĭ-ą-nīʹ-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *μυρίας* (*murias*) = ten thousand; *ἴτης* conneet., and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: Formerly considered a genus of Annelids, from the Lower Silurian Roeks of Llampeter in Soutb Wales. *Myrianites McLeayi* resembles worm tracks with marks like those of setæ or rudimentary limbs. (*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. viii.) When, however, the stone is broken up, and the rest of the fossil displayed, it is seen to be a leaf-like expansion, perhaps a fucoid.

mȳrʹ-ĭ-ą-pŏd, *s.* [Myriapoda.] One of the Myriapoda (q.v.).

mȳr-ĭ-ăpʹ-ō-dą, mȳr-ĭ-ŏpʹ-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *myria-,* and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A class of annulose animals, division Arthropoda. The body is generally long, cylindrical, or flattened, and consists of more than twenty somites. There is no distinction between the thorax and the abdomen; there are antennæ, and the mandibles are often large and powerful; one or two pairs of legs are attached to each segment of the body. The sexes are separate; the internal anatomy like that of insects. The Myriapoda live under stones, dead leaves, the bark of trees, and other dark places. Some are luminous. The class is divided into four orders—Chilopoda (Centipedes), Chilognatha (Millepedes), Pauropoda, and Onychophora.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest known Myriapods are from the Coal Measures.

* **mȳrʹ-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *μυριάρχης* (*muriarchēs*), from *μυρίοι* (*murioi*) = ten thousand, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule, to lead.] A commander of ten thousand men.

mȳrʹ-ĭ-āre, *s.* [Fr., from pref. *myria-,* and Fr. *are.*] A French measure of land, containing 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square metres, and equal to 247·1143 English acres.

mȳ-rīʹ-cą, *s.* [Lat. *myrice, myrica,* from Gr. *μυρίκη* (*murikē*) = the tamarisk; not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Sweet Gale; Bog-myrtle; the typical and only genus of the order Myricaceæ. *Myrica Gale,* the Sweet Gale or Dutch Myrtle, has a shrubby stem and lanceolate leaves, broader upwards. It is found in bogs and moory ground in Scotland and elsewhere. Its leaves have a pleasant smell, and the inhabitants of Islay and Jura seent their clothes with them, and in parts of Scotland a tea is made from them; the twigs are used for beds. The plant yields a yellow ethereal oil, which after a time becomes slightly warm. Formerly its leaves were used against the itch, and by Swedish brewers as a substitute for hops. The root of *M. cerifera,* the Wax Myrtle or

Bay-tree of North America, if eaten in quantities, is emetic. The Nepaulese eat the fruit of *M. sapida*, which is about the size of a cherry.

myrica-tallow, *s.*

Chem.: Myrtle-wax. A solid fat extracted from the berries of *Myrica cerifera*. It is pale-green, translucent, brittle, and has an aromatic taste and smell. It is soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether; has a sp. gr. 1·005, and melts at 48°. This tree is a native of the South Atlantic States. The wax is obtained by boiling the berries, of which a bushel will yield 4 or 5 pounds. It is chiefly used for candles, which yield an aromatic odor, but give little light. An excellent scented soap is also made from the wax.

mȳr-ĭ-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *myric(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Galeworts; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Amentales. It consists of leafy shrubs or small trees covered with resinous glands and dots; alternate leaves, and amentaceous flowers; stamens two to eight, generally in the axil of a scale-like bract; anthers two to four-celled; ovary one-celled; fruit drupaceous; seed solitary, erect. Found in America, Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and India. Known genus, one; species, thirty.

mȳr-ĭ-cār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *myric(a)*; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: A genus of Tamaricaceæ. *Myricaria germanica*, a common garden plant with pink flowers, has a balsamic, bitter bark, formerly used as an astringent. The leaves of *M. elegans*, a West Himalayan species, are applied in India to bruises. *M. herbacea* is used by the Mongols for tea, and the woody tissue is considered tonic.

mȳr'-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *myric(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: That portion of common beeswax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol. It consists chiefly of myricyl palmitate, $C_{16}H_{31}(C_{30}H_{61})O_2$, and when heated with potash, is decomposed in the same manner as spermaceti, yielding potassium palmitate and myricyl alcohol.

mȳr'-ĭ-çȳl, *s.* [Eng. *myric(in)*; *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of myricyl-alcohol (q.v.).

myricyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{62}O = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{30}H_{61}\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Myricyl-hydrate. Melissic-alcohol. Melissin. The highest known alcohol of the series $CnH_{2n+2}O$, obtained by heating a mixture of myricin and potash, dissolving the product in water, precipitating with baric chloride, and exhausting the precipitate with ether. It is a crystalline body with a silky lustre, soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether, and melting at 85°. When strongly heated, it partly sublimes, and is partly resolved into water and melene, $C_{30}H_{60}$.

myricyl-hydrate, *s.* [Myricyl-alcohol.]

mȳr-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Myria.]

mȳr-ĭ-ō-lī-tre (tre as tēr), *s.* [Myria-litre.]

***mȳr-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *myriolog(ue)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to a myriologue.

*** mȳr-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *myriolog(ue)*; *-ist*.] A composer or singer of a myriologue, usually, if not always, a female.

*** mȳr'-ĭ-ō-lŏgue,** *s.* [Fr. *myriologue, myriologie*, from Mod. Gr. *μυριολόγι, μοιρολόγι* (*muriologi, moirologi*), from Gr. *μοῖρα* (*moira*) = fate, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An extempore funeral-song, sung by females in Modern Greece on the death of some person.

mȳr-ĭ-ō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nema*) = yarn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or tribe Myrionemaceæ. The frond is parasitical, forming a flat base, bearing cushion-like tufts of decumbent filaments. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mȳr-ĭ-ō-nĕ-mā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrionem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order or family of Fucaceæ. They are minute epiphytes, consisting of jointed filaments springing from a layer of decumbent, cohering filaments. They bear oblong spores, or probably oosporanges producing zoospores. British genera, four.

mȳr-ĭ-ŏph'-ȳl-lĭ'-tēş, *s.* [Myriophyllum.]

Palæobot.: A fossil from the English Coal Measures, resembling Myriophyllum (q.v.).

mȳr-ĭ-ŏph'-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Myriophyllum.] Having very numerous leaves.

mȳr-ĭ-ŏph'-ȳl-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μυρίος* (*murios*) = innumerable, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Water-milfoil; a genus of Haloragaceæ, tribe Haloragieæ. The flowers are monœcious, the males having an inferior calyx of four leaves, with four petals, and four to eight stamens; the females a four-lobed calyx with four sessile stigmas; fruit consisting of four sessile, sub-globose, one-celled carpels, at last separating. Found in most countries. Known species, fifteen. Three are British, *Myriophyllum verticillatum* is the Whorled, *M. alterniflolium* the Alternate-flowered, and *M. spicatum* the Spiked Water-milfoil.

mȳr-ĭ-ŏ-ra'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. *ορᾶμα* (*horama*) = a view.] A sort of landscape picture made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being associated in various ways so as to form distinct scenes.

mȳr'-ĭ-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] A variation of the kaleidoscope, and, like the latter, depending upon the multiplication of images which coalesce in such manner as to form a geometrical pattern. A square box has a sight-hole in front, and at the rear are two plane mirrors which are arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rollers is a piece of embroidered silk or other ornate fabric, which is moved by means of a crank-handle on one of the rollers. This causes a pretty display when the ornamental figures are multiplied and thrown into geometrical apposition. The top of the box is of oiled muslin or other translucent material which admits sufficient light.

mȳr-ĭ-prĭs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μυρίος* (*murios*) = numberless, and *πριστός* (*pristos*) = toothed like a saw.]

1. *Ichthy:* An acanthopterygian genus of the family Berycidæ. Snout short; eye large; villiform teeth on vomer and palatine bones. Scales large, ctenoid. Two dorsals, the first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; caudal forked; ventrals with seven soft rays. Eighteen species, from the tropical seas of both hemispheres, the majority living near the coast, at the surface. Coloration principally red or pink on the back, silvery on the sides. They attain a length of about fifteen inches, and are esteemed as food.

2. *Palæont.:* There is a species from the Eocene of Sheppey.

mȳ-rĭs'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *myris(tic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of myristic acid.

myristate of benzoyl, *s.* [Myristo-benzoic anhydride].

myristate of ethyl, *s.* [Myristic-ether].

myristate of glyceryl, *s*

Chem.: $C_{45}H_{86}O_6 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_3H_5)'''\\(C_{14}H_{27}O)_3\end{matrix}\right\}O_3$. Myristin. A solid crystallizable fat, obtained from nutmegs by pressure between hot iron plates. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in boiling ether. By dry distillation it yields acrolein and a fatty acid.

mȳ-rĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *myrist(ica)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from nutmeg.

myristic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{28}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{14}H_{27}O\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. A monobasic acid occurring as a glyceride in nutmeg butter, in otoba fat, in dika bread, and in small quantity in cocoanut oil and spermaceti. It may also be produced artificially by heating ethal with potash lime. It is most easily obtained by the saponification of otoba fat. Pure myristic acid crystallizes from alcohol in silky needles, which melt at 54°, and solidify on cooling in crystalline scales. It is insoluble in water and in ether, but very soluble in hot alcohol. The myristates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, and not decomposed like the stearates. The other myristates are insoluble or sparingly soluble, and are obtained by precipitation. Myristate of copper, $C_{28}H_{54}Cu''O_4$, is a bluish-green powder consisting of microscopic needles. Myristate of lead, $C_{28}H_{54}Pb''O_4$, is a white amorphous powder which melts at 110°. Myristate of potash, $C_{14}H_{27}KO_2$, forms a white crystalline soap, soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether

myristic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{30}O = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{14}H_{29}\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Methal. An alcohol supposed to exist, together with ethal and others of the same series, in commercial spermaceti. It has never been isolated.

myristic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{27}CHO$. Obtained from myristic acid by oxidation. It melts at 52·5°, and boils at 214° under 100 mm. pressure.

myristic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{54}O_3 = (C_{11}H_{27}O)_2O$. A fatty substance, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on potassium myristate. It melts at 50°, giving off vapour having a disagreeable odour, and is but slowly saponified by boiling caustic potash.

myristic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{27}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Myristate of ethyl. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a hot solution of myristic acid in absolute alcohol. It forms large, hard, easily fusible crystals, soluble in hot alcohol and in ether. Its specific gravity is 0·864.

mȳ-rĭs'-tĭ-ca, *s.* [From Gr. *μυρίζω* (*murizō*) = to be fragrant with ointment, referring to the odour of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myristicaceæ. It consists of lofty trees or shrubs, generally aromatic, with entire leaves and dicœcious flowers. The albumen of *Myristica moschata* is the Nutmeg (q.v.), its aril the Mace (q.v.). *M. Otoba* constitutes the coarse, strong smelling nutmegs of Santa Fé. Those of Brazil come from *Myristica Bicuiba* or *officinalis*; it is a tonic. Those of Madagascar from *M. acuminata* and *madagascariensis*, and those of the Indian Archipelago from *M. spuria*. Another is *M. tomentosa*. *M. fatica* has but slight and evanescent fragrance. *M. corticosa* and *M. longifolia*, evergreen trees, natives of Burmah, exude a red resin. The bruised and boiled seeds of *M. malabarica* yield a yellowish concrete oil applied to ulcers.

mȳ-rĭs-tĭ-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myristic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Nutmegs; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Menispermales. It consists of tropical trees, often with a red juice, alternate, entire, coriaceous, stalked leaves, and axillary or terminal racemes, glomerules, or panicles of minute flowers, each, as a rule, having a cucullate bract. Flowers, unisexual; calyx, trifid or rarely quadrifid; filaments, separate or united; anthers, three to twelve or more. Carpels solitary, or many, with a single, erect ovule; fruit, baccate. Common in the tropics of India and America. Known genera five, species thirty-five. (*Lindley.*)

mȳ-rĭs'-tĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myristic*; *-in*.]

Chem.: The camphor or stearopteue of volatile oil of nutmeg. (*Watts.*)

mȳ-rĭs'-tĭc-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *myristic*, and (*alcoh*)*ol*.]

Chem.: A camphor said to exist, together with absinthol, in the oil of wormwood. It boils at 212°-218°, and yields cymene on distillation with zincic chloride or phosphoric sulphide.

mȳ-rĭs'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrist(ic)*; *-in*.] [Myristate of glyceryl.]

mȳ-rĭs-tō-, *pref.* [Myristic &c.]

myristo-benzoic anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{32}O_3 = C_{11}H_{27}O{\cdot}C_7H_5O{\cdot}O$. Myristate of benzoyl. Produced by the action of benzoyl-chloride on potassium-myristate. It crystallizes in laminæ, having a silky lustre; insoluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. It has an agreeable odour, and melts at 38°.

mȳ-rĭs'-tōne, *s.* [Eng. *myrist(ic)*; *-one*.]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{54}O = C_{14}H_{27}O{\cdot}C_{13}H_{27}$. A crys-

talline substance obtained by distilling calcium-myristate. It forms colourless nacreous scales, soluble in boiling alcohol, inodorous and tasteless. It melts at 75°, and solidifies on cooling in a radiated mass.

mȳr-mĕ-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*murmēx*), genit. *μύρμηκος* (*murmēkos*) = an ant.] Feeding on ants.

mȳr-mĕ-cō-bĭ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmecobi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dasyuridæ, erected for the reception of the aberrant genus Myrmecobius (q.v.).

mȳr-mĕ-cō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myrmeco-*, and Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = life.]

Zool.: The typical and sole genus of the family Myrmecobiinæ. The head elongate, broad behind; muzzle, long and pointed; ears, ovate and of moderate size; five toes on fore, hallux wanting externally on hind feet, but

MYRMECOBIUS.

the metatarsal bone is present; no trace of pouch in female, the young, when attached to the nipples, being concealed only by the long hair of the abdomen. *Myrmecobius fasciatus*, from western and southern Australia, is the only species known. It is about the size of an English squirrel, and, like that animal, has a long, bushy tail. It lives on the ground, and feeds on ants. Colour, chestnut-red; the hinder part of the back is marked with broad white transverse bands.

mȳr'-mĕ-cō-lĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Myrmeleon.]

mȳr-mĕ-cŏph'-a-ga, * *s.* [Pref. *myrmeco-*, and Gr. *φαγειν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: Ant-eater. The typical genus of the family Myrmecophagidæ (q.v.). Body rather compressed, covered with long, coarse hair; tail, non-prehensile, covered with very long hair; ears, small, oval, erect; eyes, very small. There is but one species, the Great Ant-eater (q.v.).

mȳr-mĕ-cō-phăg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmecophag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Ant-eaters. A family of edentate mammals from the Neotropical region. Myrmecophaga (q.v.), terrestrial; and Tamandua and Cycloturus, arboreal.

mȳr-mĕ-cŏph'-a-goŭs, *a.* [Eng. *myrmecophag(a)*; *-ous.*] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the genus Myrmecophaga.

"The cervical vertebræ do actually differ in two *myrmecophagous* species."—*Owen*, in *Zool. of Voyage of Beagle*, i. 87.

mȳr-mē'-lĕ-ŏn, † **mȳr'-mĕ-cō-lĕ-ŏn**, *s.* [Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*murmex*) = an ant, and *λέων* (*leōn*) = a lion.]

Entom.: Ant-lion (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Myrmeleontidæ (q.v.). *Myrmeleon europœus* and *M. formicarius* live in the south of Europe, and there is a species in India.

mȳr-mē-lĕ-ŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmeleon*, genit. *myrmeleont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of neuropterous insects, sub-order Planipennia, tribe Megaloptera. The head is large, the antennæ clavate, the upper edge of the mandibles toothed.

mȳr'-mī-ca, *s.* [Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*murmēx*)=an ant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Myrmicinæ (q.v.). Under the designation Red-ant, *Myrmica rubra*, it is now known that three species have been confounded: viz., *M. ruginodis*, *M. scabrinodis*, and *M. lævinodis*. They are common in Europe, making their nests under ground, in the stumps of trees, &c. A house ant, *M. molesta*, was introduced into England from Brazil in or before 1828. It is found near fireplaces in some houses in great numbers.

mȳr-mī-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Formicidæ, containing ants in which the abdominal petiole has two knots.

mȳr'-mī-çīne, *a.* [Myrmicinæ.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the sub-family Myrmicinæ (q.v.).

"Another *Myrmicine* ant (*Myrmica scabrinodis*)."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 381.

mȳr'-mĭ-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *Myrmidones*, from Gr. Μυρμιδόνες (*Murmidones*). See def.]

* 1. *Gr. Antiq.:* One of a warlike people of Thrace, ruled over by Achilles, and taken by him as his followers to the siege of Troy.

"Come here about me, you my *Myrmidons*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

2. A soldier of a rough character; a ruffian, a brutal fellow; one who executes the orders of his superiors ruthlessly and pitilessly; an unscrupulous follower.

¶ (1) *Myrmidons of the law:* A term applied to policemen, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, or such officers of the law.

(2) *Bow Street myrmidons:* Bow Street runners. [Runners.]

"When Little's leadless pistol met his eye
And *Bow Street myrmidons* stood laughing by."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **mȳr-mĭ-dō'-nĭ-an**, *a.* [Eng. *myrmidon*; *-ian.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling myrmidons.

"Some beam of comfort yet on Greece may shine,
If I but lead thy *Myrmidonian* line."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xvi. 57.

mȳ-rŏb'-a-lăn, **mȳ-rŏb'-ō-lăn**, *s.* [Lat. *myrobalanum*, from Gr. *μυροβάλανος* (*murobalanos*), from *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet juice distilled from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil, and *βάλανος* (*balanos*) = an acorn, a nut; Fr. *myrobalan*, *myrobolan:* Sp. *mirobalano*, *mirobolano;* Ital. *mirobolano.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* *Terminalia Chebula*, and others of the genus. [Terminalia.]

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Combretaceæ (q.v.).

¶ The Beleric myrobalan is *Terminalia belerica;* Emblic myrobalans are the fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica*, called also *Emblica officinalis.* [Phyllanthus.]

myrobalan-plum, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunus cerasifera* or *P. domestica Myrobalana*, a North American deciduous shrub, introduced into Britain in 1629.

mȳ-rō'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = fragrant oil, and *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ, tribe Helictereæ. *Myrodia angustifolia* is used in Brazil in venereal disorders.

mȳ'-rō-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *myron(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of myronic acid.

mȳ-rŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet-smelling ointment; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

myronic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$. An acid occurring as potassium-myronate in the seeds of the black mustard. Its properties are unknown in the free state, as it decomposes quickly. The myronates are inodorous, soluble in water, and yield sulpho-cyanate of allyl with aqueous myrosin. Potassium-myronate, $C_{10}H_{18}NKS_2O_{10}$, is obtained by digesting ground mustard-seed with boiling alcohol, and treating the residue with cold water. It crystallizes in silky needles, insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether, but very soluble in water. It is quickly converted by myrosin into grape-sugar, oil of mustard, and hydric potassic-sulphate.

* **mȳ-rŏp'-ō-lĭst**, *s.* [Gr. *μυροπώλης* (*muropōlēs*), from *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet oil, and *πωλέω* (*pōleō*) = to sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery.

mȳ'-rō-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet-smelling ointment; *s* connect., and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: The ferment of mustard-seed, prepared by exhausting the pulverised seeds of black and white mustard with cold water, and precipitating by means of alcohol. Its aqueous solution is transparent, colourless, and gummy, and froths when agitated.

mȳ-rō-spŏr'-mĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrosperm(um)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The name given by Richter to the portion of the oil of Balsam of Peru which is soluble in alcohol. (*Cooley.*)

mȳ-rō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet oil, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreæ. *Myrospermum peruiferum*, the Quinquino, furnishes the Balsam of Peru (q.v.); and *M. toluiferum* the Balsam of Tolu (q.v.).

mȳ-rŏx-ō-car'-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrox(ylon)*; o connective; *carp(ene)*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{38}H_{35}O_6$. A substance extracted from white Peru balsam by alcohol. It crystallizes in large, thin, colourless prisms, often an inch long, tasteless, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 115° to a transparent glass, which does not crystallize on cooling. It does not unite with acids or alkalis.

mȳ-rŏx-ȳl'-ĭc, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *myroxyl(on)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from myroxylin.

myroxylic-acid, *s.* [Myroxylin.]

mȳ-rŏx'-yl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myroxyl(on)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The name given by Richter to the portion of the oil of Balsam of Peru which is insoluble in alcohol. By oxygenation it forms myroxylic acid. (*Cooley.*)

mȳ-rŏx'-ȳl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = sweet oil, distilled from a plant, and *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A synonym of Myrospermum (q.v.).

mȳrrh, * **mirre**, * **myrrhe**, * **myrre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mirre* (Fr. *myrrhe*), from Lat. *myrrha*; Gr. *μύῤῥα* (*murrha*) = the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, from Arab. *murr* = (1) bitter, (2) myrrh; cogn. with Heb. *mar* = bitter; Ital. & Sp. *mirra.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Balsamodendron Myrrha.* [2.]

(2) The genus Myrrhis (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* A gum resin which exudes from *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, a shrub growing in Arabia and Abyssinia. It occurs in irregular, roundish masses, called "tears," varying in size from small grains to pieces as large as an egg, semi-transparent, and possessing a reddish-brown colour. It has a peculiar and agreeable fragrance, with an aromatic, bitter, and acrid taste; slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but very soluble in chloroform.

3. *Pharm.:* There is a tincture of myrrh and a pill of aloes and myrrh. Myrrh is a stimulant, an antispasmodic, and an emmenagogue. It is given internally in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic bronchitis, and phthisis. Externally it is applied to aphthous sore mouth, spongy gums, &c. (*Garrod.*)

myrrh-seed, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrospermum pubescens.*

mȳrrh'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *myrrh*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from myrrh.

mȳrrh'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrrh*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The portion of myrrh soluble in alcohol. It has the odour of myrrh, melts at 93°, and is soluble in ether. Heated to 168° it swells up and is decomposed, leaving a reddish-brown mass, without taste or smell, soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in boiling potash.

mȳrrh'-ĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *myrrhinus.*] [Murrhine.]

A. *As adj.:* Made of the myrrhine stone.

"Crystal and *myrrhine* cups embossed with gems."
Milton: P. R., iv. 118.

B. *As subst.:* Murrhine; myrrhite (q.v.).

mȳrrh'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. = Sweet Cicely.]

Bot.: Cicely; a family of umbelliferous plants, family Caucaliidæ. The umbels are compound, many-rayed; the bracts few or none; the bracteolæ many, membranous; the fruit very elongate, with the commissure broad; the carpels very convex at the back. Two species are known. One, *Myrrhis odorata*, is half wild in Britain. It has deltoid, thrice-pinnate leaves, is aromatic and stimulant. Formerly it was cultivated as a pot herb, and is still used in Italy in salads. (*Sir J. D. Hooker.*)

mȳrrh'-īte, *s.* [MYRRHINE.]

mȳrrh'-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *myrrh*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: The essential oil of myrrh, obtained by distilling an alcoholic solution of myrrhin with water. It is a viscid, brownish-green oil; sp. gr. 1·0189 at 15·5°, boiling at 266°.

mȳrrh'-ŏ-phŏre, *s.* [Lit. = myrrh-bearer, from Gr. *μύρρα* (*murrha*) = myrrh, and *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Art: The myrrhophores are the three Maries, who, "as it began to dawn, came to see the sepulchre." They are represented as bearing vases of myrrh in their hands.

***mȳrrh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *myrrh*; *-y.*] Redolent of myrrh.

"Ae pours some pigeon from the *myrrhy* land."
Browning: Waring.

mȳr-sĭ-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrsin(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ardisiads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. It consists of trees or handsome shrubs, with smooth, coriaceous, exstipulate leaves, sometimes ternate. Inflorescence, generally axillary, in umbels, corymbs, or panicles; flowers small, white or red, often with sunken dots or lines; calyx, four- to five-cleft, persistent; corolla four- or five-cleft; stamens four or five, with anthers, opposite the segments of the corolla, there also in some cases being five sterile petaloid ones; ovary superior or half inferior, one-celled, with a free central placenta and a definite or indefinite number of ovules; fruit fleshy, generally one-seeded. Found in tropical islands, also in Asia, Africa, and America. Known genera, thirty; species, 320. (*Lindley.*)

mȳr'-sĭ-nē, *s.* [Gr. *μύρσινος* (*mursinos*) = of myrtle, from *μύρτος* (*murtos*) = myrtle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myrsinaceæ. The fruit of *Myrsine africana* is anthelmintic. In dropsy and colic it is a laxative. The gum is a remedy for dysmenorrhœa. The berries of *M. bifaria* are cathartic.

mȳr-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *myrtaceus* = of myrtle, from *myrtus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Myrtle-blooms; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate entire leaves, usually with transparent dots and a vein running parallel to the margin. Inflorescence generally axillary; flowers red, white, or yellow, never blue; calyx valvate, four- or five-cleft, sometimes falling off in one piece; petals four or five, or wanting; stamens generally twice as many as the petals, rarely the same in number, sometimes indefinite; ovary inferior, one-, two-, four-, five-, or six-celled, with a simple style; placenta central or axile. Fruit dry or fleshy; seeds generally indefinite. Natives of South America, the East Indies, Australia, the South Sea Islands, with a few in Africa, &c. It is divided into two tribes—Leptospermeæ, with capsular, and Myrteæ, with baccate fruit. Known genera, forty-five; species, 1,300. (*Lindley.*)

mȳr-tā'-çē-ŭs (or **çĕ** as **sh**), *a.* [MYRTACEÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Myrtaceæ (q.v.).

mȳr'-tăl, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *myrtales.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the genus Myrtus (q.v.): as, the *Myrtal* Alliance. (*Lindley.*)

B. *As subst.:* A plant of the alliance Myrtales. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3rd), p. 716.)

mȳr-tā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *myrt(us)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Epigynous Exogens with polypetalous dichlamydeous flowers; axils, placentæ, and the embryo with little or no albumen. It contains ten orders: Combretaceæ, Alangiaceæ, Chamælauciaceæ, Haloragaceæ, Onagraceæ, Rhizophoraceæ, Belvisiaceæ, Melastomaceæ, Myrtaceæ, and Lecythidaceæ.

mȳr'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *myrt(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Myrtaceæ (q.v.).

mȳr'-tī-form, *a.* [Lat. *myrtus* = myrtle, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the appearance of myrtle or myrtle-berries.

myrtiform-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A slight depression in the upper maxillary bone. Called also the incisor-fossa.

mȳr'-tle, *mir-tle, *myr-til, *s.* [O. Fr. *myrtil*, dimin. of *myrte, meurte* = the myrtle, from Lat. *murtus, myrtus, myrta*, from Gr. *μύρτος* (*murtos*), from Pers. *mird* = the myrtle.]

1. *Bot.: Myrtus communis*, a native of Persia, but naturalised in the south of Europe and grown in greenhouses and sheltered places in the north. By distillation it yields an essential oil, used in perfumery. About a hundredweight of the leaves yield only 5 oz. of the perfume called in France *eau d'ange.* The leaves are used in cerebral affections, &c. The fruit, which is carminative and emetic, is given in dysentery, diarrhœa, internal ulcers, and rheumatism. Dr. Emerson says that a gargle of the leaves is used in aphthæ, and a paste of the seeds in scorpion bites. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*) In the Greek archipelago the berries, especially those of a variety with white fruit, are eaten, as were the buds and berries by the ancients. In Tuscany they are used for pepper, and also made into a kind of wine, there called myrtidamnum. The powdered leaves have been used in Sicily as a substitute for sumac.

2. *Script.:* The word rendered *myrtle* in Scripture is correctly translated.

myrtle-berry, *s.* The fruit of the myrtle.

myrtle-bilberry, *s.*

Bot.: Vaccinium Myrtillus.

myrtle-bloom, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley to the order Myrtaceæ (q.v.).

myrtle-wax, *s.* [MYRICA-TALLOW.]

mȳr'-tŭs (pl. **mȳr'-tī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μύρτος* (*murtos*).] [MYRTLE.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the order Myrtaceæ (q.v.). The flowers, which are yellow or white, are axillary; the petals five; the fruit succulent, crowned by the calyx lobes, divided into two or three cells, their seeds kidney- or horseshoe-shaped, with a bony shell; leaves opposite, entire, dotted. About twelve species are knowu, from South America, Central Asia, and New Zealaud. *Myrtus communis* is the Myrtle (q.v.). All are not trees, *M. Nummularia* of the Falkland Islands being an undershrub.

2. *Pl.:* Jussien's name, given in 1789, to the order now called Myrtaceæ, of which he was the founder.

myr'-ŭs (**yr** as **ir**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μῦρος* (*muros*) = a kind of sea-eel, the male of the Muræna.]

Ichthy.: A hypothetical genus of Muræniдæ; possibly it may be only a larval form of some other species.

mȳ-sĕlf', *my-selve, * my-silf (pl. **ôûr-sĕlveş'**), *pron.* [Eng. *my*, and *self.*]

1. Used in the nomiuative, after I, to add emphasis, or to point out more emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person. The I is sometimes omitted in poetry.

"*Myself* hath often overheard them say."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

2. Used in the objective as a reflexive pronoun.

***my-selve, *my-selv-en,** *pron.* [MYSELF.]

mȳ'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mys(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Opossum-shrimps; a family of Crustaceans, order Stomapoda. The form of the body closely approaches that of the shrimps; the resemblance to an opossum is in the pouch, formed of plates attached to the abdominal legs, in which the female keeps first the eggs and then the immature young. They form a great part of the food of the whale.

mȳ'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μύσις* (*musis*) = a closing the lips or eyes; *μῦω* (*muō*) = to close, to shut.]

Zool.: Opossum-shrimp; the typical genus of the family Mysidæ (q.v.). *Mysis chamæleon*, or *vulgaris*, the Common Opossum-shrimp, is a native of the northern European seas, &c. *M. relicta*, from the great lakes of Sweden and North America, is the only known freshwater Stomapod.

mysis-stage, *s.*

Zool.: A stage in the development of certain Crustaceans (Prawns), in which they closely resemble the adults of Mysis, a genus belonging to a slightly lower group.

mȳs'-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse, and *ὤψ* (*ops*), *ὦψ* (*ōps*) = the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Muridæ found in the Eocene of North America.

Mȳ-sōre', *s.* & *a.* [Hind. *Maheshasura.*]

Geog.: A state of Southern Iudia protected by the British.

Mysore-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Cæsalpinia sepiaria, a scandent, strongly-armed shrub, formiug an almost impenetrable fence. Hyder Ali planted it around fortified places. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay.*)

mȳ'-sŏr-ĭn, *s.* [From *Mysor(e)*, in Hindostan; Eng. suff. (Min.); *-ine.*]

Min.: An impure malachite (q.v.) containing 9·02 per cent. of water.

mȳs-tą-çī'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μύσταξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μύστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip.]

Zool.: Mystacina tuberculata, the sole species of the group Mystacinæ, a peculiar form restricted to New Zealand, where, with *Chalinolobus tuberculatus*, it represents the indigenous mammalian fauna. It has the peculiar property of folding its wings and rolling up the posterior half of the interfemoral membrane, thus becoming quadrupedal. The claws of the thumbs and toes have each a small talon projecting from the base. The soles of the feet and the inferior surface of the legs are manifestly adhesive, and their structure leads to the belief that this species hunts for its insect food, not only in the air, but also on the branches and leaves of trees, among which its peculiarities of structure probably enable it to walk about with security and ease. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 488.)

mȳs-tą-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *mystacina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Emballonuridæ, subfamily Molossinæ. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane, and appears on its upper surface. Mystacina is the sole genus.

mȳs'-tą-cō-çē'-tes, *s. pl.* [MYSTACOCETI.] The English form of the scientific name Mystacoceti (q.v.).

"The *Mystacocetes* appear at first sight to be the most specialized and aberrant of the existent Cetacea."
—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

mȳs-tą-cō-çē'-tī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μύσταξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μύστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip, and *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea-monster, a huge fish.]

1. *Zool.:* The Balænoidea (Whalebone or Baleen Whales), a sub-order of Cetacea. Genera, Balæna, Neobalæna, Rachianectes, Megaptera, and Balænoptera.

2. *Palæont.:* The sub-order is represented in the early Pliocene, but the species were generally smaller than those now existing.

mȳs-tą-cŏ-leū'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μύσταξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μύστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip, the moustache, and *λευκός* (*leukos*) = white.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Xenocypridina, from Sumatra.

*** mȳs-tą-gŏg'-ĭc, * mȳs-tą-gŏg'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *mystagog(ue)*; *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy; having the character of a mystagogue; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

"The *mystagogical* illuminations of the Great Areopagite."—*Digby: On the Soul; Conclusion.*

*** mȳs'-tą-gŏgue,** *s.* [Lat. *mystagogus*, from Gr. *μυσταγωγός* (*mustagōgos*), from *μύστης* (*mustēs*) = initiated in mysteries, and *ἀγωγός* (*agōgos*) = a leader; *ἄγω* (*agō*) = to lead; Fr. *mystagogue*; Ital. *mistagogo.*]

1. One who interprets divine mysteries.

"The Egyptian *mystagogues* taught it amongst their greatest secrets."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

2. One who keeps church relics and exhibits them to strangers.

***mȳs'-tą-gŏg-ȳ,** *s.* [MYSTAGOGUE.] The interpretation of mysteries; the principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue.

***mȳs'-tẽr,** *s.* [MISTER.]

***mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mystery; -al.*] Containing a mystery or puzzle; not easily understood or solved; enigmatical.

"Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysterial!*"
Ben Jonson: Love's Triumph.

***mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *μυστηριάρχης* (*mustēriarchēs*), from *μυστήριον* (*mustērion*) = a mystery, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule, to direct.] One who presides over mysteries. [MYSTERY (1), 6.]

mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *mystérieux;* from Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *misterioso.*] Containing or of the nature of a mystery; not plain to the understanding; obscure; beyond human comprehension; mystic, occult, incomprehensible.

"*Mysterious* are His ways, whose power
Brings forth that unexpected hour."
Cowper: Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen.

mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mysterious; -ly.*] In a mysterious manner; in a manner beyond human comprehension; mystically, allegorically.

"Each stair *mysteriously* was meant, nor stood
There always." *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 516.

mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mysterious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mysterious; obscureness; mysticalness, incomprehensibleness.

"The unavoidable *mysteriousness* of the chief articles of the Christian religion."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 6.

* 2. That which is mysterious or obscure; a mystery.

***mȳs'-tẽr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *myster(y); -ize.*] To express in enigmas.

"*Mysterizing* their ensigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiac."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. x.

mȳs'-tẽr-ȳ (1), ***mȳs'-tẽr-ĭẽ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *mysterium,* from Gr. *μυστήριον* (*mustērion*) = a mystery, from *μύστης* (*mustēs*) = one initiated into mysteries; *μύω* (*muō*) = (1) to close the mouth or eyes, (2) to initiate into mysteries; Fr. *mystère;* Ital. *misterio, mistero;* Sp. *misterio.*]

1. Something above human comprehension, and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; something hidden from human knowledge.

"I will tell thee the *mystery* of the woman and of the beast that carrieth her."—*Revelation* xvii. 7.

2. A secret; something carefully and intentionally hidden from the knowledge of others.

"You would pluck out the heart of my *mystery.*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 3.

3. An enigma, a puzzle; a riddle; something puzzling or hard to understand.

"There is a *mystery* in the soul of state."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

4. The Holy Communion.

"My duty is to exhort you in the mean season to consider the dignity of that holy *mystery.*"—*Common Prayer; Communion Service.*

5. (*Pl.*): The consecrated elements in the Eucharist.

"We most heartily thank thee for that thou dost vouchsafe to feed us, who have duly received these holy *mysteries,* with the spiritual food of the most precious Body and Blood of thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ."—*Common Prayer; Communion Service.*

6. (*Pl.*): A term applied amongst the Greeks and Romans to contain secret rites and ceremonies, only known to and practised by the initiated: as, the Eleusinian *mysteries.*

***mȳs'-tẽr-ȳ** (2), ***mȳs'-tẽr-ĭẽ** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *mistere* = a trade, a craft; from O. Fr. *mestier* (Fr. *métier*); from Lat. *ministerium* = service, employment; *minister* = a servant. The proper spelling should be *mistery,* or *mistere,* the *y* being due to confusion with *mystery* (1).] [MISTER.]

1. A trade, an occupation, an employment, a profession.

2. A kind of mediæval drama, or dramatic composition, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history. They were totally devoid of invention or plot, following the sacred narrative or the legends tamely and literally. They were also called miracle-plays. [MIRACLE.] The Mysteries were succeeded in the sixteenth century by Moralities, in which we find the first attempts at dramatic art, as they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempted to delineate character and to paint manners. Many of these Mysteries still exist. They were played by members of the different crafts or trading companies. Thus the collection known as the Chester Mysteries were acted in that city in the year 1327, and contains "The Fall of Lucifer," acted by the Tanners; "The Creation," by the Drapers; "The Last Supper," by the Bakers; "The Resurrection," by the Skinners, &c. [MORALITY, 4.]

mystery-play, *s.* [MYSTERY (2), 2.]

mȳs'-tĭc, * mȳs'-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mystique* from Lat. *mysticus,* from Gr. *μυστικός* (*mustikos*) = mystic, from *μύστης* (*mustēs*) = one initiated into mysteries; Ital. & Sp. *mistico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hidden from or incomprehensible to human knowledge or comprehension; mysterious, dark, occult, obscure, secret.

"Cared not the Ladye to betray
Her *mystic* arts in view of day.'
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 27.

2. Allegorical, emblematical.

"Ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites . . . to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 278.

* 3. Pertaining to the ancient mysteries. [MYSTERY (1), 6.]

4. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

B. *As subst.:* One who is addicted to mysticism; a supporter of the doctrine of mysticism; specif., one of a religious party which arose towards the close of the third century, distinguished by their professing pure, sublime, and perfect devotion.

"But why before us Protestants produce
An Indian *mystic* or a French recluse?"
Cowper: Truth, 128.

mȳs'-tĭc-al, * mĭs'-tĭc-all, * mȳs'-tĭc-all, *a.* [Eng. *mystic; -al.*] The same as MYSTIC, *a.* (q.v.).

"These things are *mystical* and not to bee vnderstoode but by Thaucthour himselfe."—*Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomewe of Bathe.* (Note.)

mystical-theology, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: That branch of theology which deals with personal spiritual experience, and lays down rules for the attainment of a high state of contemplation.

mȳs'-tĭc-al-lȳ, * mĭs'-tĭc-al-lĭe, *adv.* [Eng. *mystical; -ly.*] In a mystical manner; allegorically.

"All charactered *mystically* there."
Stirling: Domes-day; The Fifth Houre.

mȳs'-tĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mystical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mystical.

mȳs'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *mystic; -ism;* Fr. *mysticisme.*]

Theol. & Church Hist.: The views of the mystics; specially, that they possessed more direct communion with God than did other Christians. Individuals have more or less held this view in every age of the Church. The creed of modern mysticism may be found in the universally popular *Imitation,* attributed to à Kempis; somewhat less known are the poems of Madame Guyon, translated by Cowper. The piety breathed in her verse is most ardent, though at times the language used is more familiar than is usually addressed to God.

mȳs-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of mystifying, puzzling, or perplexing.

2. The state of being mystified, puzzled, or perplexed.

3. That which mystifies, puzzles, or perplexes; a puzzle, a mystery.

mȳs'-tĭ-fī-cāt-ŏr, *s.* [MYSTIFY.] One who mystifies, puzzles, or perplexes.

mȳs'-tĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *mysterium,* and *fio,* pass. of *faceo* = to make.] To involve or shroud in mystery; to perplex. [MYSTERY (1).]

mȳs-trŏ-pĕt-ą-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mystropetal(on);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Rhizanths parasitic on roots. The stem is sheathing, covered by imbricated scales; the flowers in dense heads or spikes. They are monœcious, the male flowers being on the upper and the female on the lower part of the spike. The males are one- to three-valved; stamens two (?); the females a three-lobed stigma. Fruit a rounded acheno. Akin to Balanophoraceæ. Known species two, both from South Africa. (*Sir Joseph Hooker & Prof. Balfour.*)

mȳs-trŏ-pĕt'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μύστρον* (*mustron*) = a spoon, and *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, a petal.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Mystropetalinæ (q.v.).

***mȳ-tą-çĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. *μυτακισμός* (*mutakismos*) = fondness for the letter *μ.*]

Rhet.: Too frequent use of the letter *m.* (*Encyc. Londin.*)

mȳth, *mythe, *s.* [Lat. *mythos* = a fable, a myth; Gr. *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = anything delivered by word of mouth.]

I. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A fiction framed unconsciously, not a wilful falsehood. Such myths arose most copiously in the infancy of nations, but they do so yet, especially among young people or the uneducated, there being the closest analogy between the mind of early man and that of a child or of an untaught person. Every observation of nature, every event in human history, every attempt to understand language tended to the multiplication of myths. They have been divided into philosophical and historical myths, myths of observation, nature-myths, &c.

(2) *Spec.:* A philosophical myth. According to George it is the evolving of an imaginary fact from an idea, and is to be distinguished from legend, which is the evolving of an idea from a fact. When the Romans of the Augustan times, out of the idea how their polity arose, created the narrative of Æneas, his misfortunes, his wanderings, and his settlement in Italy, they framed a myth; when real historic facts become embellished by fiction, they are legendary.

"Most of the Hottentot *myths* are solar or celestial."—*Max Müller: Science of Religion* (1882), p. 280.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any statement partly or wholly fabulous.

(2) A euphemism for a falsehood.

(3) A person or thing which does not exist: as, He is a *myth.*

mȳth'-ĭc, mȳth'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *myth; -ic, -ical;* Fr. *mythique.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to myths in the literal sense.

2. *Fig.:* Of or belonging to fabulous narrations or falsehoods.

mȳth'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mythical; -ly.*] In a mytbical manner; by means of myths or mythical fables.

mȳth-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [MYTHIC.] (For definition see compound.)

mythico-historical, *a.* Partly mythical and partly historical; partaking of the nature both of myth and of history.

"This expedition is properly an example of *mythico-historical* narrative."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 508.

mȳ-thŏg'-rą-phẽr, *s.* [Gr. *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = a fable, a myth, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] One who writes myths; one who narrates myths, fables, or legends.

"The statues of Mars and Venus had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccacio's favourite *mythographer.*"—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* vol. i. (Addenda.)

*** mȳth-ŏ-clăs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = a fable, and *κλάστης* (*klastēs*) = a breaker; *κλάω* (*klaō*) = to break.] Destroying faith in myths and legends.

"In this *mythoclastic* age."—*Spectator,* Oct. 15, 1881.

mȳ-thŏl'-ŏ-ġẽr, *s.* [Gr. *μυθολόγος* (*mythologos*) = dealing in fables.] [MYTHOLOGY.] The same as MYTHOLOGIST (q.v.).

*** mȳth-ŏ-lō'-ġĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *mythology; -an.*] A mythologist.

mȳth-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc-al, * mȳth-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μυθολογικός* (*mythologikos*), from *μυθολογία* (*mythologia*) = mythology (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to mythology; containing or of the nature of a myth; fabulous, mythical, legendary.

"And taught at schools much *mythologic* stuff,
But sound religion sparingly enough."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 197.

mȳth-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mythological; -ly.*] In a mythological manner; according to mythology; by the use of myths.

"An essay . . . philosophically, *mythologically,* and emblematically offered."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. ii.; *Basset Jones.*

mȳ-thŏl′-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mythology*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in mythology; one who writes or discourses on mythology.

† **mȳ-thŏl′-ō-ġīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *mythology*; *-ize.*] To relate or discourse on mythology or fabulous history. (*Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 607.)

* **mȳth′-ō-lŏgue,** *s.* [Mythology.] A myth or fable inveuted for a purpose.

"May we not consider his history of the Fall as an excellent *mythologue*?"—*Oedides: Trans. Bible.* (Pref.)

mȳ-thŏl′-ō-ġy, *s.* [Fr. *mythologie*, from Lat. *mythologia*; Gr. *μυθολογία* (*mythologia*), from *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = a fable, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; *λέγω* (*legō*) = to tell.]

1. *Gen.:* The science of myths or legends; that branch of science which investigates the meaning of myths, and the relationship between the myths of different couutries or peoples; a treatise on myths.

"Parts of *mythology* are religious, parts of *mythology* are historical, parts of *mythology* are poetical, but *mythology* as a whole is neither religion nor history, nor philosophy, nor poetry. It comprehends all these together under that peculiar form of expression which is natural and intelligible at a certain stage, or at certain recurring stages in the development of thought and speech, but which, after becoming traditional, becomes frequently unnatural and unintelligible."—*Max Müller: Science of Religion*, pp. 252, 253.

2. *Spec.:* A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the beliefs of a people concerning their origin, deities, heroes, &c.

"What we call a religion differs from *mythology* in the same way as a civilized state does from a savage tribe."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology* (1874), p. 290.

¶ *Comparative mythology:* The comparison of the mythologies of all nations. Professor Sayce considers that it is but a branch of the science of language. Mythology, he says, is founded on words, and the history, therefore, of words must explain its external side, which is its most important one. The religious instinct will explain the internal one.

* **mȳth′-ō-plăsm,** *s.* [Gr. *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = a fable, and *πλάσμα* (*plasma*) = anything moulded, a fiction; *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to mould.] A narration of mere fable.

* **mȳth-ō-pœ′-ĭc,** * **mȳth-ō-pō-ĕt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *μυθοποιός* (*muthopoios*) = making legends or fables: *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = a fable, and *ποιέω* (*poiesō*) = to make.] Myth-making; suggesting or giving rise to myths.

"These mythical genealogies . . . do not belong to the earliest *mythopœic* ages."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 37.

† **mȳth-ō-pō-ē′-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = a myth, and *ποίησις* (*poiēsis*) = a making.] The growth of myths.

"It is in keeping with the principles of *Mythopœsis* that Calypso's land . . . should be in the midst of the sea."—*Keary: Outlines of Primitive Belief*, p. 320. (Note 3.)

mȳ-tĭl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mytil(us)* = a seamussel; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Mussels; a family of Conchiferous Molluscs, division Asiphonida; shell, oval and equivalve; edges closely fitting, ligament internal, hinge edentulous. The Mytilidæ are mostly marine, and attached by a byssus. Chief genera, Mytilus, Modiolus, Lithodomus, and Dreissena.

2. *Paleont.:* The family is Palæozoic, some members being from the Lower Silurian, others from the Coal Measures and the Permian.

mȳ′-tĭl-īte, *s.* [Lat. *mytil(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Geol.: A fossil shell of the genus Mytilus.

mȳ-tĭ-lŏid, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *mytilus* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, resemblance.]

A. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An individual of the family Mytilidæ.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Mytilidæ.

"A *mytiloid* shell."—*Geol. Mag.*, 1880, p. 415.

mȳ′-tĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μύτυλος* (*mutulos*) = *Mytilus edulis.* (See def.).]

1. *Zool.:* True Mussel; the typical genus of the family Mytilidæ (q.v.). Shell, wedge-shaped, umbones at end; it moors itself to piles and stones by a strong and coarse byssus. World-wide in distribution; seventy recent species have been described. *Mytilus edulis* is the Common Sea Mussel (q.v.). Horace (*Sat.*, ii. 4, 27) (if *mytilus* be not a misreading for *mugilus*), attributes purgative qualities to it, and it is mentioned by Martial (iii. 60) as far inferior to the oyster.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently came into existence in Permian times.

mȳx-a-mœ′-bæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = mucus, and Mod. Lat. *amœbæ.*]

Zool.: A name given to Myxomycetæ in a certain stage of development.

mȳx′-ĭ-nĕ, *s.* [Gr. *μυξῖνος* (*muxinos*) = a smooth sea-fish, a slime-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Myxinidæ (q.v.). There is one external branchial aperture on each side of the abdomen, leading by six ducts to six brauchial sacs. Three species are known, from the North Atlantic, Japan, and the Straits of Magellan. Myxine descends to a depth of 345 fathoms, and is generally met with in the Norwegian fjords at 70 fathoms, sometimes in great abundance. (*Günther.*)

mȳx-ĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myxin(e)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of cyclostomatous fishes, with two genera, Myxine and Bdellostoma. The fishes of this family are popularly known as Hag-fish, Glutinous Hags, or Borers; they are marine, and their distribution is similar to that of the Gadidæ, in the abdominal cavity of which they are frequeutly found buried. They secrete an immense quantity of glutinous slime, and are considered by the fishermen as a great nuisance, as they seriously damage the fisheries where they abouud.

mȳx′-ĭn-ŏĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *myxine*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy. (*Pl.*): The family Myxinidæ (q.v.). (*Huxley: Introd. to Class. Anim.*, p. 64.)

mȳx-ō-găs′-trēș, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = mucus, slime, and *γάστηρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fungals, order Gasteromycetes. There is a mucilaginous matrix, from which arise sac-like dehiscent peridia, emitting an often reticulated, filamentous structure, bearing spores. They grow on the bark of trees, on leaves, or on the ground. There are four sections: Trichiacei, Stemonitei, Physarei, and Æthalinei.

mȳx-ō-găs′-trŭs, *a.* [Myxogastres.] Of or pertaiuing to the Myxogastres (q.v.).

mȳx-ō-mȳ-çē′-tæ, mȳx-ō-mȳ-çē′-tēș, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = mucus, and *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Fungals. Alone among plants they have three cells, without a cell wall, in their vegetative period, and not combined into a tissue. They live on decaying aumal and vegetable substauces. (*Thomé.*)

mȳx-ō-mȳ-çē′-toŭs, *a.* [Myxomycetæ.] Of or pertaining to the Myxomycetæ (q.v.).

mȳx′-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *μύξων* (*muxōn*) = a fish. Supposed by Cuvier to be either *Mustela tricirrhatus* or *Gadus lota*, the turbot.]

Ichthy.: (For def. see etym.).

mȳx′-ō-pŏd, *s.* [Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = mucus, slime, and *πούς* (*pous*), geuit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): According to Huxley, a division of the Protozoa (q.v.). [Rhizopoda.]

"It will be convenient to distinguish those Protozoa which possess pseudopodia as *Myxopods*."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 76.

mȳx-ŏp′-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Myxopod.]

mȳx-ō-spŏn′-ġĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = mucus, and *σπογγία* (*spongĝia*) = a spouge.]

Zool.: An order of Spongiæ (q.v.), containing soft sponge in which the skeleton is absent. According to Huxley, it only contains the family Halisarcidæ, with the single genus Halisarca. Other authorities make it include also the family Chondrosiadæ.

mȳx-ō-stō-mŭm, mȳ-zōs′-tō-mŭm, mȳ-zōs′-tō-mą, *s.* [Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = slime, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of parasites infesting the Comatulæ. [Myzostome.]

"Metschnikoff regards *Myzostomum* as a parasitic form of a polychætous annelid."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 628.

mȳx′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μύξα* = mucus, slime.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Mugilidæ, differing only from the typical genus in having the teeth more distinct.

mȳ-zŏm′-ĕ-lą, *s.* [Gr. *μύξω* (*muxō*) = to suck, and *μέλι* (*meli*) = honey.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Myzomelinæ.

mȳ-zō-mĕ-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myzomel(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Honey-creepers; a sub-family of Meliphagidæ (Honey-eaters). (*Dallas.*)

mȳ′-zō-stōme, *s.* [Myxostomum.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Myxostomum.

"The *myzostomes* resemble trematode worms, but they have symmetrical appendages, and are covered with vibratory cilia."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 42

N.

N, The fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant in the English alphabet. It is a dental nasal, and is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against or close to the root of the upper teeth, and emitting a voiced sound through the nose. Its ordinary sound is that heard in *not*, *ton*, *done*, &c., but before gutturals, as *g* or *k*, it has a guttural nasal sound, almost equivalent to *ng*, as in *sink*, *link*, *finger*, *sing*, *song*, &c. When, however, the gutturals belong to a different syllable the *n* generally retains its ordinary sound, as in *congratulate*, *engage*, *engine*, &c. *N* final after *m* is sileut, as in *autumn*, *hymn*, *condemn*, &c. When preceded by *g*, *k*, *m*, aud *p* at the begining of a word, the *n* alone is sounded, as in *gnaw*, *know*, *mnemonics*, *pneumatic*, &c. *S* is always sounded before fuitial *n*, as in *snow*. At the end of a word or syllable *n* may be followed by *d*, *t*, *k* (with *g* it forms a single souud, as stated above), *s*, *sh*, *z*, or their equivalents, all of which are sounded distiuctly. In the oldest English *n* was lost before *f*, *th*, and *s*, the vowel being lengthened in consequence, as *goose* (= *gons*), Ger. *gans* [Gander], *tooth* (= *tonth*), Goth. *tunthus*. From many adverbs aud prepositions *n* has disappeared, as *beside* = A.S. *bisidan*; *before* = A.S. *beforan*; *within* = A.S. *withinnan*. It has also been lost in other words, as *ell* = A.S. *eln*; *eve* = A.S. *æfen*; *eleven* = A.S. *endleof*; *mill* = A.S. *mylen* (*miln*). *N* is found intrusive in several words, as in *nightingale* = A.S. *nichtegale*; *messenger* = Mid. Eng. *messager* (O. Fr. *messagier*); *passenger* = Mid. Eng. *passager* (O. Fr. *passagier*); *scavenger*, originally *scavager*. A final *n* has been added in a few cases, as *bittern* = Mid. Eng. *butore*, Fr. *butor*; *marten* = Mid. Eng. *mearth*. As a final, *n* has in many cases been strengthened by *d* or *t*, as in *tyrant*, *sound*, *thunder*, &c. *N* has been replaced by *m* in *smack* = A.S. *snace* (boat); *hemp* = A.S. *hanep*; *tempt* = Fr. *tenter*; *vellum* = Fr. *velin*; *comfort* = O. Fr. *confort*, Lat. *conforto*, &c. It has become *l* in *flannel*, formerly *flannen*. An initial *n* is in several cases found prefixed to a word which properly begins with a vowel; this is probably due to the final *n* of *mine* (*min*) or *an*: thus *an ewt*, *an ekename*, *mine uncle*, became respectively, *a newt*, *a nickname*, *my nuncle*. On the other hand an initial *n* has in many cases been dropped from the word, and become attached to the article *a* preceding: as, *an adder*, *an apron*, *an auger*, *an umpire*, *an orange*, for *a nadder*, *a napron*, *a nauger*, *a numpire*, *a norange*, &c.

N. *As a symbol is used:*

1. As a numeral for 900, and with a dash over it (N) for 9,000.

2. In chemistry for the element nitrogen.

N. *As an initial* is used for North as in charts N. by E. = North by East; N.B. = North Britain; for Latin *nota*, as N.B. = *nota bene* = mark or note carefully; for notary, as N.P. = Notary Public.

¶ *N.* or *M.:* Tho most probable explanation of these is that N = *Nomen*, and that *Nomen* for one person, or *Nomina* for several persons, was expressed by ℳ, *vel* ℳℕ; the double ℳ being afterwards corrupted into ℳℳ. (*Blunt: Annotated Common Prayer.*)

na, nāe, *adv.* [Scotch & Prov. Eng. for *no* (q.v.).] No, not.

năb, *s.* [Icel. *nabbi* = a knot; cf. *knap*, *knob*, *knop*, *nob.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The top or summit of a rock or mountain; a rising ground.

"Just turn this *nab* of heath."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxi.

* 2. A hat.

"I'll keep on my *nab*."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fire-arms:* The cock of a gun-lock.

2. *Locksmith.:* The keeper of a door-lock.

* **nab-cheat,** *s.* A cap, a hat.

"Thus we throw up our *nab-cheats*, first for joy."
Beaum. & Fl.: Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

năb, *v.t.* [Sw. *nappa;* Dut. *nappe* = to catch.] To catch suddenly or unexpectedly; to seize with a sudden grasp.

năb′-ā-lŭs, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: A genus of composites, sometimes made a synonym of Prenanthes. The roots of *Nabalus albus, N. altissimus, N. virgatus*, &c., are popularly called rattlesnake roots. The leaves are applied externally to the wound made by a rattlesnake's fangs, while the juice, boiled in milk, is administered by the mouth. The remedy is by no means infallible.

* **năbbe,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction for *ne abbe* = have not.

năb′-bȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fisherman's boat, a yawl. (*Ogilvie.*)

na-beē′, *s.* [Native name.] The same as Bik (q.v.).

nā′-bĭt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Pulverized sugar-candy.

năb′-lŏck, *s.* [Niblick.]

nā′-bŏb, * **no-bobb,** *s.* [Hind. *nawwáb*, pl. of *náib* = a vicegerent, a deputy, a nabob.] A popular name formerly much used, with a touch of contempt, for an Englishman, especially an English merchant, who had made a fortune in India, and returned to spend it in his own country.

"A cry much resembling the cry which, seventy or eighty years later, was raised against the English *nabobs*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **nā′-bŏb-bĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *nabob; -ery.*] The class of nabobs.

"He reminds me of a naboh. *Nabobbery* itself."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. x.

* **nā′-bŏb-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nabob; -ess.*] A female nabob; the wife of a nabob.

"There are few nabobs and *nabobesses* in this country."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 375.

năc′-ą-răt, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *nacarada*, from *nacar* = mother-of-pearl.] [Nacre.]

1. A pale red colour with an orange tint.

2. Fine linen or crape dyed of a pale red colour.

nach′-laut (ch guttural, **au** as **ów),** *s.* [Ger. = after-souud: *nach* = after, and *laut* = sound.]

Philol.: The second element in a diphthong, or in a diphthongal sound, as in that which *a* often has.

nacht′-horn (ch guttural), *s.* [Ger. = night-horn.]

Music: An organ stop consisting of stopped wood pipes of a moderately large scale, the tone of which is somewhat like that of a horn.

* **năc′-kĕr** (1), *s.* [Nacre.]

* **năc′-kĕr** (2), *s.* [Knacker.]

na-cŏ-dar′, *s.* [Arab.] The captain of an Arab vessel.

nā′-cre (cre as **kĕr),** *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *nakar;* Sp. *nacar.*] Mother-of-pearl (q.v.).

"The valuable pearls of commerce are a more compact and finer kind of *nacre*."—*Owen: Anat. Invertebrates*, p. 287.

nā′-crĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nacre; -ous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of mother-of-pearl; resembling mother-of-pearl.

2. *Zool.:* A term applied to one of the three principal varieties of shells. Nacreous shells have a peculiar lustre, which is due to the minute undulations of the edges of alternate layers of carbonato of lime and membrane. (*Nicholson.*)

nā′-crīte, *s.* [Fr. *nacre* = mother-of-pearl; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A talc-like mineral, occurring in small mammillary groups of folia, at Brand, near Freiberg, Saxony. Crystallization orthorhombic; soft; colour, cream-white; lustre, pearly; compos., a hydrated silicate of alumina; closely related to, if not identical with, Kaolinite (q.v.).

2. A green muscovite (q.v.), found at Unity, Maine.

* 3. A name formerly used by mineralogists to designate the minute mica-like scales (of which the true nature was then uncertain) found distributed through many rocks. These are now shown to belong mostly to the mica group.

nā′-dăb, *s.* [Pers.] The high-priest of the Persians.

* **nadde,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction for *ne hadde* = had not.

"He *nadde* no wounde, war thoru he ssedde an drop blod."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 363.

nā′-dīr, * **na-dire,** *s.* [Arab. *naziru's 'samt* (or simply *nazir*) = the point of the sky opposite the zenith: *nazír* = alike, corresponding to; *as' samt* = the azimuth.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under where we stand.

* 2. The point of the zodiac opposite to that in which the sun is situate.

"The *nadire* of the sun is thilke degre yt is opposyte to the degree of the son in the xxiii. signe."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabie.*

II. *Fig.:* The lowest point or stage; the point or time of greatest depression.

nā′-dŏr-ite, *s.* [From Djebel-Nador, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral, occurring in flattened tabular, or somewhat lenticular, crystals. Crystallization, orthorhombic; hardness, 3; sp. gr. 7·02; lustre, resinous to adamantine; colour, smoky-brown to brownish-yellow; streak, yellow; translucent. Compos.: an oxychloride of lead and antimony, the analyses of which appear to correspond to the formula $Sb_2O_3PbO + PbCl$. From Constantine, Algiers.

næs-ŭm′-īte, *s.* [From Næsum, Sweden, where fouud; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A chalk-white amorphous substance, consisting essentially of a silicate of alumina and lime, with 4·39 per cent. of water. Near Fahlunite (q.v.) in composition.

nāe′-thĭng, *s.* [Nothing.]

* **næve,** * **nēve,** *s.* [Lat. *nævus* = a spot.; Fr. *neve.*] A nævus; a spot or blemish on the skin. [Nævus.]

"So many spots, like *nævi*, our Venus soil?"
Dryden: Upon the Death of Lord Hastings.

* **næ′-vōse,** *a.* [Eng. *nævi(e); -ose.*] Spotted, freckled.

næ′-vŭs (pl. **næ′-vī),** *s.* [Lat. = a spot.]

Physiol.: A vascular tumour of connective tissue, containing blood in its sponge-like meshes. Nævi are occasionally malignant—*e.g.*, as in the orbital region; but are found mostly in the adipose tissue.

nævus-maternus, *s.*

Physiol.: A mother's mark; a mark on the skin from birth, the effect, as is said, of the mother's longing for or aversion to particular objects, or of some accidental occurrence affecting her own person during pregnancy.

năfe, naff, naft, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of tufted seabird.

năg, * **nagge,** *s.* [O. Dut. *negghe, negge*, from O. Dan. *neyen, ncgen* = to neigh.]

1. A small horse; a horse of any kind.

"'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling *nag*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* 2. A term of contempt for a woman of loose character.

"Yon ribaudred *nag* of Egypt . . .
Hoists sails and flies."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 10.

năg, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *nagga* = to nibble, to peck; Dan. *nage;* Icel. *naga* = to gnaw (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To find fault with constantly; to scold continually; to be continually pestering with complaints or fault-finding.

"Which describes Agnes as having '*nagged*' the painter to death."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

B. *Intrans.:* To be continually finding fault or scolding.

"Forgive me for *nagging;* I am but a woman."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xcvii.

na′-ga, nag, *a. & s.* [Mahratta, &c. *naga;* Hind. *nag.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to an ancient race who invaded India about the sixth century B.C.

2. A term applied to a number of tribes living on the borders of Assam, Munnipoor, and Burmah.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A member of one of the Naga tribes.

2. A class of mendicants in Hindustan, going naked and carrying arms.

3. In Hindu mythology, a deified serpent, spec., the cobra (q.v.).

na′-gĕl-flûe, na′-gĕl-flûh, *s.* [Ger. *nagel* = a nail, and O. Ger. *fluh* = a rock.]

Geol.: The conglomerate of the molasse in Switzerland. It has pebbles derived from the granite, studding it like nail-heads. It is sometimes six thousand, if not even eight thousand, feet thick. It is very conspicuous on the Righi, and in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, as well as in the Speer, near Wesen. The lower part of it, containing terrestrial plants, fluviatile shells, and the bones of extinct land quadrupeds is considered by Escher as a fresh-water formation; the upper part contains marine shells. Sir Charles Lyell considered the lower part at least Miocene, and the upper part perhaps Pliocene. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, v. 228; vi. p. li.)

* **năg′-gŏn,** *s.* [Nag, s.] A familiar term for a horse.

năg′-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *nag*, v.; *-y.*] Inclined to nag or scold.

nā′-gor, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Antilope redunca. (*Buffon* (ed. Wood), viii. 186.)

năg-yăg′-īte, *s.* [From Nagyag, Transylvania, where first fouud; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral, occurring as crystals, granular, or foliated. Crystallization, probably orthorhombic; hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 6·85 to 7·2; lustre, metallic, splendent, but becoming dull on exposure; streak and colour blackish lead-gray; opaque, sectile, flexible; Compos.: somewhat variable, but it appears to be essentially a sulpho-telluride of lead and gold, with occasionally small amounts of antimony and copper. Found, associated with gold, in Transylvania, and subsequently in the United States.

nāh′-lĕh, *s.* [Arab.]

Bot.: The date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera.*

Nā′-hŭm, *s.* [Heb. נַחוּם (*Nachhūm*) = comfort, consolation; from נָחַם (*nichham*) = to be comforted; Gr. Ναούμ (*Naoum*).]

1. *Script. Biog.:* A prophet called the Elkoshite, from Elkosh where he was born or where he laboured; but whether it was in Galilee or in Assyria has not been determined: the time when he flourished is also uncertain. The most probable opinion is that his prophecies were spoken in the reign of Hezekiah a short time after Sennacherib's invasion. In ii. 2 there seems to be an allusion to the captivity of the Ten Tribes which took place in that reign.

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The seventh of the Minor Prophets: *i.e.*, of the minor books of prophecy. The theme is "The burden of Nineveh," the utter destruction of which is predicted, the reference probably being to its capture by the combined forces of the Medes and Chaldeans about 625 B.C. Nahum i. 15 closely resembles Isa. lii. 7. The style of the book has been highly commended, and its canonical authority has never been doubted.

nā′-ią (i as **y),** *s.* [Naja.]

naī′-ăd, nā′-ĭd, *s.* [Lat. *naias* (genit. *naiadis*), from Gr. ναΐας (*naïas*), genit. ναΐαδος (*naïados*) = a water-nymph, from ναω (*naō*) = to flow; Fr. *naïade;* Ital. *najade* Sp. *nayade.*]

1. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.:* A water-nymph; one of a number of female deities who presided over fountains, rivers, brooks, &c. The number of these goddesses was indefinite. In his

Georgics (iv.) Virgil enumerates sixteen ; and Ovid, in his Elegies (iii. 64), speaks of at least one hundred in the river Anio. The most beautiful of the naiads is said to bave been Ægle ; and, according to Homer, many of the old Greek heroes were tbe offspring of tbese deities, who are represented as beautiful women, having their heads crowned with rushes, and reclining against urns from which water is flowing.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley to the order Naiadaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* One of the Unionidæ.

naī-ăd-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *naias*, genit. *naiad(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff.-*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, alliance Hydrales. It consists of plants living in fresh or salt water, the leaves, which are very cellular, bave parallel veins and membranous interpetiolar stipules. Flowers small, often in terminal spikes; the perianth generally of two or four pieces, deciduous or wanting; stamens definite, hypogynous; stigma simple; ovaries, one or more, superior; ovule oblong, erect, or pendulous; fruit dry, one-celled, one-seeded. The Naiadaceæ are of low organization. Found in temperate and tropical countries. There are nine known genera, and sixteen species.

naī'-ăd-ēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *naias* = a naiad (q.v.).]

1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.:* [Naiad, 1].

2. *Bot.:* Jussieu's name for the order now called Naiadaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* Lamarck's name for tbe Unionidæ (q.v.).

nā'-ĭant (**i** as **y**), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as Nayant (q.v.).

naī'-ăs, na-jas, *s.* [Naiad.]

Bot.: The typical genus of tbe order Naiadaceæ. It has submerged linear leaves, unisexual flowers, males membranous in spathes with one stamen and a four-celled anther; females naked. Fruit a small drupe, with one seed. Eight are known: one, *Naias flexilis*, British, is found at the bottom of lakes in Galway.

na'-ĭck, *s.* [Naik.]

nā'-ĭ-dæ, nā-ĭd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *na(is)*, or genit. *naid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A genus of Oligochæta, division Oligochæta Limicola. Chief genera: Nais, Aulophorus, Chætogaster, and Lumbriculus. Before they attain maturity reproduction is asexual.

nā-ĭd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nais*, genit *naid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] [Naidæ.]

na'-îf, *a.* [Fr.] [Naive.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Frank, ingenuous, artless, naive.

2. *Jewell.:* Applied to jewels wbich have a natural lustre without being cut.

nāig, *s.* [Nag, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

na'-ĭk, na'-ĭck, na'-ĭque (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Hind.] A sepoy corporal, ranking next to the havildar or sergeant.

nāil, * **nayl,** * **nayle,** *s.* [A.S. *nægel*; cogn. with Dut. *nagel*; Icel. *nagl* = the human nail; *nagli* = a spike, a peg; Dan. *nagle*; Sw. *nagel*; Goth. * *nagls*; Ger. *nagel*; Lith. *nagas* = a claw, a nail; Russ. *nogote* = a nail; Sansc. *nakha* = a nail of the finger or toe; Lat. *unguis*; Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*); Gael. & Ir. *ionga*; Wel. *ewin*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A sharp, narrow piece of metal for attaching objects by driving it into or through them. It differs from a spike or a tack in being smaller than one and larger than the other; from a screw in that the latter is not driven but twisted into the wood; from a brad in having a head, while the brad has but a spur. Nails are assorted as to:

(1) *Purpose:* as hurdle, pail, fencing, slating, &c.

(2) *Form of the heads:* as rose, clasp, diamond, countersunk, &c.

(3) *Form of points:* as flat, sharp, spear, clinch.

(4) *Thickness:* as fine, bastard, strong.

(5) *Size:* from 1½-lb to 40-lbs.: that is, 1,000 nails of a given size will weigh so many pounds, as ten-pound nails, whence, by reversion to the original meaning of the word penny, ten-penny nails.

(6) *Material:* as copper, galvanized, &c.

(7) *Mode of manufacture:* as wrought, cut, cast.

* 3. A spike. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,351.)

4. A stud or boss. (*Pope: Sandys's Ghost.*)

5. A measure of length, equal to 2¼ inches or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a yard.

6. A stamping instrument.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.:* The terminal horny appendage of the human fingers and toes. The extremity is the apex, the opposite end the root or base, and the white part near the base tbe lunula or half. The term is also used of similar appendages in the modern Primates (q.v.). Nails are a special form of the epidermis, and are homologous with the hoofs and claws of the lower animals.

2. *Blasting:* A taper copper rod used in tamping, to make a hole by which the fuse or train may reach the charge.

¶ (1) *On the nail:* On the spot; at once; without delay: as, To pay money *on the nail*.

(2) *To hit the nail on the head:* To bit upon the true facts of a case; to discover the true remedy for or cause of anything.

nail-ball, *s.*

Ordn.: An iron ball with a tail-pin projecting from it, to keep it from turning in the bore of the piece.

nail-brush, *s.* A small brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

nail-clincher, *s.* A blacksmith's tool for clinching the point end of a nail, or what remains of it, against the hoof.

nail-file, *s.* A small, flat, single-cut file for trimming the finger-nails.

nail-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The head of a nail.

2. *Arch.:* Nail-headed moulding (q.v.).

Nail-head tool:

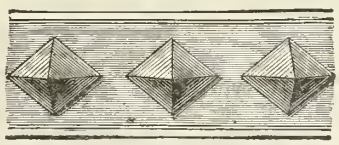
Iron-turning: A latbe-tool having a circular expansion witb a sharp edge, causing it to resemble in some degree a nail-head. One edge is supported on the rest, and the otber is applied to the work to be turned.

nail-headed, *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.

Nail-headed Characters: Tbe same as *Arrow-headed characters* (q.v.).

Nail-headed Moulding:

Arch.: A species of moulding common in Norman architecture, and so named from the



NAIL-HEADED MOULDING.

resemblance of the series of projections of which it is composed to the heads of nails.

nail-plate, *s.* Sheet-iron in strips for cutting nails from.

Nail-plate Shears: A machine for cutting nail-plates into suitable lengths to form nails.

nail-scissors, *s.* Small scissors having files on the sides, and used for trimming the finger-nails.

nāil, * **nayl,** * **nayle,** *v.t.* [A.S. *nægłian*, from *nægel* = a nail; Goth. *ganagljan*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To fasten with nails.

"[They] seized fast his hand, held out to set them free
From a worse yoke, and *nailed* it to tbe tree."
Cowper: Expostulation, 220.

2. To shut or close up by nailing.

"He is now ded, and *nailed* in his cheste,
I pray to God to yeve his soule reste."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,905.

3. To drive nails or studs into; to stud with nails.

* 4. To spike (a cannon).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To hold or fix down tigbtly, as to an argument.

2. To catch, to trap, to steal. (*Slang.*)

* **nāile,** *s.* [Nail, *s.*]

nāil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nail*; *-er.*]

1. One who nails or fastens with nails.

2. One whose trade it is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

* **nāil'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nailer*; *-ess.*] A female maker of nails.

nāil'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *nail*; *-ery.*] A place where nails are made; a nail factory.

nāil'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *nail*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Draba verna*; (2) *Saxifraga tridactylites*.

nāin, *a.* [Formed from *mine ain*, the final *n* of *mine* being incorrectly tacked on to *ain* = own.] Own. (*Scotch.*)

nāin'-sĕll, *s.* [Scotch *nain* = own, and *sell* = self.] Own self. (*Scotch.*)

nāin'-soọk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India.

na'-ĭque (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Naik.]

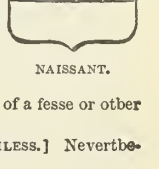
nā'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Naiad.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Naidæ (q.v.). *Nais proboscidea*, may be taken as the type of the genus. They are about half an inch long, and are found round the roots of aquatic plants in ponds and streams.

2. Any individual of the genus Nais.

"Tbe *naïs* tbrows out a bud between two rings at a point generally near the middle of the body. Not only is this bud developed into a fresh individual, but tbe two portions of the parent marked out by the budding point likewise become developed into separate individuals. The portion in front of tbe bud develops a tail, while the portion behind the bud develops a bead."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 247.



NAISSANT.

nāis'-sant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *naître* = to be born (Lat. *nascor*, pa. par. *natus*).]

Her.: A term employed to signify rising or coming forth, and applied to any living creature represented as issuing out of the middle of a fesse or otber ordinary.

* **nāiṭh'-lĕss,** *adv.* [Nathless.] Nevertbeless.

nā-îve', *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve* = lively, natural, from Lat. *nativus* = native, natural.] Frank, ingenuous, artless, simple; candid and open at times when it is not expected. [Native.]

nā-îve'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *naive*; *-ly.*] With artless or simple candour; with natural or unaffected simplicity; with naivete.

"Sbe cried very *naively*, I'll be content with my own tail."—*Pope: To Several Ladies*, Letter 4.

nā-îve'-tĕ, * **nā-îve'-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *naïveté*, from *naïve*, fem. of *naïf* = lively, natural.] Natural or unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness; a natural and artless disposition to express the sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventionalities, or without weighing the construction that might be put upon them. [Naive.]

"His apologies and the like . . . were full of *naivety*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

na'-jạ, na'-iạ (**i** as **y**), *s.* [The native Indian name.]

Zool.: A genus of Thanatophidia (q.v.), family Elapidæ, formerly referred to the Viperidæ. They have the power of stretching out some of the anterior ribs and the skin of the neck, so as to produce a long hood when irritated. The head is somewhat quadrangular, and there are one or two small teeth behind the poison-fangs. *Naja tripudians* is the Cobra (q.v.), the only Indian species; *N. Haje*, tbe Asp of the ancients, is the Egyptian Cobra. [Asp (2), 1.] It is found also in South Africa, as is *N.* (or *Sepedon*) *hæmachates*, the Ring Hals Snake.

na-jas, *s.* [NAIAS.]

***nāke, *nāk'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [NAKED.]

1. To make naked; to strip, to expose.

"Whi *nake* ye youre bakkes?"—*Chaucer: Boethius,* iv.

2. To strip, to pillage.

"He *nakide* the hous of the pore man."—*Wycliffe: Job* xx. 19.

3. To draw from the sheath.

"Come, be ready, *nake* your swords."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy, v.

nā'-kĕd, *nak-id, *nak-ide, *nak-yd, *a.* [A.S. *nacod;* cogn. with O. Fris. *nakad, naken;* Dut. *naakt;* Icel. *naktr, nakinn;* Dan. *nögen;* Sw. *naken;* Ger. *nackt;* M. H. Ger. *nacket;* O. H. Ger. *nachot, nakot;* Goth. *nakwalks;* Lith. *nägas;* Russ. *nagoi;* Sausc. *nagna;* Lat. *nudus;* Ir. & Gael. *nochd* = naked, bare, exposed; Wel. *noeth.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having no clothes or covering on; destitute of clothing.

"And they were both *naked,* the man and his wife, and were not ashamed."—*Genesis* ii. 25.

(2) Deprived of the usual covering; not sheathed.

"His swerde all *naked* out he braide
In his fool hæst."
Gower: C. A., iii.

(3) Bare, exposed, unsheltered.

"Who fled to caves, and woods, and *naked* rocks,
In deadly scorn of superstitious rites."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Open to view; not covered or concealed; plain, evident.

"All things are *naked* and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do."—*Hebrews* iv. 13.

(2) Unprovided, destitute, unfurnished, stripped.

"The bumour of his prince, or patron, may divest him of all his glories, and send him stripped and *naked* to his long rest."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 2.

*(3) Unprotected, unarmed, defenceless, exposed; without means of defence or protection against the attacks of an enemy.

"Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*(4) Mere, bare, simple, plain.

"The very *naked* name of love."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) Applied to the surface of the shaft of a column or pilaster where the mouldings are supposed to project.

(2) Used of the remote face of a wall whence the projectures take their rise. It is generally a plain surface, and when the plan is circular, the naked is the surface of a cylinder, with its axis perpendicular to the horizon.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* Unclothed; the opposite of hairy, downy, &c.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) *Of seeds:* Not inclosed in a pericarp. At first used erroneously of the Labiatæ and Borageworts. Now employed accurately of Coniferæ and Cycadaceæ.

(*b*) *Of a receptacle:* Without paleæ. (Used of some composite plants).

3. *Music:* Not having the full complement of tones. [NAKED-FOURTH.]

4. *Zool.:* Not protected by a shell or any other strong covering. (Used chiefly of some mollusca.)

naked-barley, *s.*

Bot.: Hordeum cœleste. Called also Wheat-barley. The variety trifurcatum is called Nepaul barley.

***naked-bed,** *s.* A bed the occupant of which is naked.

"Who sees his true love in her *naked bed,*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 397.

naked-bees, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The genus Nomada (q.v.). Called also Wasp-bees and Cuckoo-bees (q.v.).

naked-eye, *s.* The eye unassisted by any instrument, such as a telescope, a magnifying-glass, spectacles, &c.

naked-eyed, *a.* A literal translation of the scientific name Gymnophthalmata (q.v.). (Only used as in the example.)

"The great majority of . . . the *naked-eyed* Medusæ are merely the free-swimming gonophores of the Hydrophora."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.,* p. 129.

naked-fifth, *s.*

Music: The interval of a fifth without a third.

naked-flooring, *s.*

Carp.: The whole assemblage of timber-work for supporting the boarding of a floor on which to walk. Naked flooring consists of a row of parallel joists, called floor-joists.

naked-fourth, *s.*

Music: The interval of a fourth without the addition of any other interval.

naked-lady, *s.*

Bot.: Colchicum autumnale.

naked mole-rat, *s.*

Zool.: Heterocephalus glaber, a mouse-like rodent of the family Spalacidæ (q.v.). There are no external ears, the tail is extremely short, and the body is almost entirely naked. It is a native of Shoa.

naked-oat, *s.* [AVENA.]

†**nā'-kĕd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *naked; -ish.*]

Bot.: Nearly destitute of hairs, leaves, &c.

nā'-kĕd-lĭ, *na-ked-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *naked; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In a naked manner; without clothing or covering.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Plainly, openly, evidently.

They see not how *nakedly* they lie."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

2. Simply, merely, barely; in the abstract.

"Hard is it (cosin) in many maner thinges, to bid or forbyd, affirme or denye, reprone or allow, a mater *nakedlye* proponed & put furth."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 1,205.

nā'-kĕd-nĕss, *na-ked-nes, *na-kid-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *naked; -ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being naked; nudity; want of clothing or covering.

"Their *nakedness* [was]as farre from dishonesty & al cause of shame as theyr bodies wer far from all filthie tokens of sin."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 1,171.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Want of provision for defence; state of being unfurnished with means of defence; weakness.

"Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land ye are come."—*Genesis* xlii. 9.

(2) Plainness, evidence; openness to view.

"Why seek'st thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper *nakedness?*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

II. *Scrip.:* The privy parts.

"And Ham . . . saw the *nakedness* of his father."—*Genesis* ix. 22.

*¶ *To uncover nakedness:*

Scrip.: To have sexual intercourse with a woman.

***nak-en,** *v.t.* [NAKE.]

nā'-kẽr (1), *s.* [NACRE.]

***nā'-kẽr** (2), ***na-kere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nacaire;* Low Lat. *nacara,* from Arab, *nagârah* = a drum.]

Music: A kind of kettledrum.

"& ay the *nakeryn* noyse, notes of pipes,
Tymbres & taborns, tuilet among,
Symbales & sonetez swared the noyse."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1 413.

nā'-kir, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wandering pain, passing from one limb to another.

na'-kôô, *s.* [Native name.] The gavial or Gangetic crocodile.

***nāle,** *s.* [See def.] Nale occurs in the phrase, *at the nale, atte nale = at then ale* = at the ale-house; the *n* of the dat. of the article being tacked on to the substantive.

"And they were inly glad to fille his purse,
And maken him gret festes at the *nale.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,934.

nâll, *s.* [From *a nall,* for *an all* = an awl.] (*Provincial.*)

"Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather and *nall,*
With collars and harness."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

¶ See remarks under N.

***năm,** *v.i.* [For *ne am.*] Am not.

"In swiche estat as God hath cleped us,
I wol persever, I *nam* not precious."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,730.

***năm,** *prct. of v.* [NIM.]

***nām'-ą-ble,** *a.* [NAMEABLE.]

na-ma'-qua-līte, *s.* [From Namaqua(land), South Africa, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in silky fibres and thin layers. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·49; lustre, silky; colour, pale-blue; translucent. Analysis gave: alumina, 15·29; protoxide of copper, 41·74; magnesia, 3·42; lime, 2·01; silica, 2·25; water, 32·38 = 100·09. Related in composition to hydrotalcite (q.v.).

***na-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *namatio,* from *namo* = to distrain, to take, from A.S. *niman* = to take.]

Law: The act of distraining or levying a distress.

***năm'-ăy-cŭsh,** *s.* [North American Indian name.]

Ichthy.: Salmo namaycush, the Great Lake Trout of North America. [SALMO, TROUT.]

ną-măz', *s.* [Turk.] The ordinary prayer of a Turk.

năm-by-păm'-by, *a.* & *s.* [Said to be derived by reduplication from Ambrose Philips, a poet (died 1749).]

A. *As adj.:* Silly, affected, weakly sentimeutal, insipid.

B. *As subst.:* Silly, affected, or insipid talk or writing.

***năm-by-păm'-by,** *v.t.* [NAMBYPAMBY, *a.*] To talk affectedly to; to flatter, to wheedle.

"A lady sends . . . her waiting-woman to *namby-pamby* me."—*Miss Edgeworth: Absentee,* ch. xvi.

nāme, *s.* [A.S. *nama, noma;* cogn. with Dut. *naam;* Icel. *nafn, namn;* Dan. *navn;* Sw. *namn;* Goth. *namo;* Ger. *name;* O. H. Ger. *namo;* Lat. *nomen;* Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*); Sansc. *nâman.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That by which a person or thing is called; the word or words by which a particular person or thing is designated in distinction from others; an appellation, a designation, an epithet. [CHRISTIAN-NAME, SURNAME.]

"What's in a *name?* That which we call a rose,
By any other *name* would smell as sweet."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

2. Common or generic appellation; title.

"Thou dost usurp the *name* [of king]."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. The mere word by which anything is known or called, as distinguished from the real thing itself; sound or appearance only in opposition to reality.

"Abhorrence and contempt are things
He only knows by *name.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*4. A person or individual.

*5. Persons having a particular name; a family, connections.

*6. Descent, lineage, family.

"I am from humble, he from honoured *name.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 3.

7. That which is said or thought of a person; current estimation, reputation, character.

"He hath an excellent good *name.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

8. Renown, glory, fame, reputation, honour, celebrity, distinction.

"What men of *name* resort to him?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

9. Authority, behalf, part.

"I did, in your *name,* receive it."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

10. An opprobrious appellation; abuse. [¶2].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A noun (q.v.).

2. *Philos. & Logic.:* A word taken at pleasure to serve for a mark, which may raise in our mind a thought like to some thought we had before, and which being pronounced to others may be to them a sign of what thought the speaker had, or had not, before in his mind. (*Hobbes: Commentary.*) On this, John Stuart Mill says: This simple definition of a name as a word (or set of words) serving the double purpose of a mark to recall to ourselves the likeness of a former thought, and as a sign to make it known to others, appears unexceptionable. (*Logic,* ch. ii.) Some philosophers, including Hobbes, consider names as appellations of our ideas of things, rather than of the things themselves; others, and John Stuart Mill among the rest, consider names as appellations of things themselves. Names may be primarily divided into General and Individual, or Singular, names. A second general division is into Concrete and Abstract

names; a third into Connotative and Non-connotative; the latter sometimes, but improperly, called Absolute; a fourth into Positive and Negative; a fifth into Relative and Absolute, and a sixth, and last, into Univocal and Equivocal.

¶ 1. *Name of God:*

(1) *Old Test.:* That by which God makes himself known; whether literally his name or names (Dan. ii. 20), specially Jehovah (Psalm lxxxiii. 18), any of his titles (Psalm xx. 1, Isa. xlvii. 4), his attributes (Exod. xxxiv. 14, Amos v. 27), or his worship (1 Chron. xxii. 8, Neh. i. 9).

(2) *New Test.:* The actual names of the Trinity or any person of it (Matt. xxviii. 19).

2. *To call names:* To apply opprobrious epithets to; to abuse.

3. *To take a name in vain:* To use a name lightly and profanely; to swear by a name unnecessarily or profanely.

***name-son,** *s.* A godson, a namesake.

"I am your *name-son*, sure enough."—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xii.

nāme, *nemne, *nempne, *v.t.* [A.S. *nemnan*; Icel. *nefna*; Sw. *nämma*; Dan. *nævne*; Dut. *noemen*; Goth. *namnjan*; Lat. *nomino*; Fr. *nommer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give a distinctive name, appellation, or epithet to; to designate by a particular name; to entitle, to denominate.

"Teach me how to *name* the higher light."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To mention by name; to mention, utter, or record the name of.

"I guess the sequel,
And yet I will not *name* it."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

3. To nominate; to designate or appoint by name.

"The high spirited and accomplished Devonshire was *named* Lord Steward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*4. To speak of, to entitle, to designate.

"Whether among the thrones, or *named*
Of them the highest." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 296.

¶ *To name a* (or *the*) *day:* To appoint or fix a certain day for something; specif., said of a lady fixing her wedding-day.

II. *Parl.:* To mention by name any member who has been disorderly, has interrupted the proceedings of the House, or who has refused to obey the orders of the chair. The power is vested in the Speaker and in the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House. Formerly the act of naming was held a sufficient mark of the disapprobation of the House; latterly, owing to the growth of obstruction, after a motion made by the leader of the House and carried, a member who has been named is on the first occasion suspended from the service of the House for one week, on the second for a fortnight, and on the third for a month.

***nāme'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *name*; *-able.*] Capable of being named.

"A rational and logical classification of *nameable* things."—*Dr. J. A. H. Murray: Eighth Address to Philological Society*, p. 4.

nāme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *name*; *-less.*]

1. Not distinguished by any distinctive name; not having a name.

"Are all the *nameless* sweets of friendship fled?"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 244.

2. Not known to fame; unknown; without family or pedigree.

"Thy issue blurred with *nameless* bastardy."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 522.

*3. Inexpressible; that cannot be named or described.

"What I cannot name: 'tis *nameless* woe."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

4. Not to be named: unfit to be named: as, *nameless* crimes.

nāme'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nameless*; *-ly.*] In a nameless manner.

nāme'-lĕss-ness, *s.* [Eng. *nameless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nameless.

nāme'-lў, * name-liche, * name-lyche, * nome-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *name*; *-ly.*]

*1. Especially; singled out by name in virtue of pre-eminence; chiefly, expressly.

"There are many disobedient, and talkers of vanity, and deceivers of minds, *namely* [μάλιστα (*malista*)], they of the circumcision."—*Tyndale: Titus*, i. 10.

2. To mention by name; to particularize; to wit; videlicet; that is to say.

"The certainty of these principles; *namely*, that there is a supreme Governor of the world."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

nāme'-plāte, *s.* [Eng. *name*, and *plate.*] A metal plate having the owner's name (and sometimes his profession) engraved on it, and affixed to the door of a dwelling-house or place of business.

nām'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nam(e)*; *-er.*] One who names or calls a person or thing by name; one who gives a name to.

"Skilful Merlin, *namer* of that town."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

nāme'-sāke, *s.* [For *name's sake*; one whose name is given to him for the *sake* of the *name* or fame of another.] One who has the same name as another; one who is named or called after another.

"Judas, that well deserves his *namesake's* tree."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 323.

năn, *interj.* [See def.] The same as ANAN (q.v.).

nă'-ną, nă'-nŏn, *s.* [South American.] The pine-apple.

năn-çē'-ĭc, *a.* [From Nancy, where Braconnot, the discoverer, lived.] (See the compound.)

nanceic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Braconnot's name for the acid which he found in the wash-liquor of the preparation of wheat-starch, &c., afterwards shown to be lactic acid. (*Watts.*)

năn'-çў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *none so.*] (See the compound.)

nancy-pretty, *s.*

Bot.: A corruption of None-so-pretty (q.v.).

năn'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nand(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of acanthopterygian fishes. Body oblong, compressed, covered with scales; lateral line interrupted. Dentition more or less complete, but feeble. It consists of two groups, Plesiopina and Nandina (q.v.).

năn-dī'-ną (1), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nand(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of freshwater Fishes, family Nandidæ. They have five ventral rays; no pseudobranchiæ. All of small size, from the East Indies. Three genera, Badis, Nandus, and Catoptra.

năn-dī'-ną (2), *s.* [From *nandin*, the Japanese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Nandineæ (q.v.). *Nandina domestica* is an evergreen garden shrub, with panicles of flowers. It was originally from China and Japan.

năn'-dīne, *s.* [NANDINIA.] The popular name of *Nandinia binotata.*

năn-dĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nandin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Berberidaceæ.

năn-dĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from a French proper name Nandin.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverrinæ, with one species, *Nandinia binotata*, sometimes referred to Paradoxurus. It is smaller than the true Paradoxures, has smaller and more pointed molars, and no cæcum. Fur, rich dark brown, lighter on sides, tail obscurely ringed with black. The specific name has reference to two yellow spots on the shoulders. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1864, p. 530.)

năn'-dû, *s.* [Braz. *nhandu.*] [RHEA, STRUTHIO.]

năn'-dŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Nandina (q.v.).

nāne, *a.* [NONE.] (*Scotch.*)

năn-keēn', năn-kĭn', *s.* [So called from Nankin in China.]

1. Originally a fabric made from cotton of a yellow colour (*Gossypium religiosum*), and exported from Nankin. It is now made of white cotton, dyed by oak bark, arnotto, alum, &c., and sent from England to China. A part is, no doubt, reshipped in curious packages with the name of Li upon it, as if it were of Chinese manufacture.

2. (*Pl.*): Trousers or breeches made of this material.

năn-nō-chăr-ą-çĭ'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. &c. *nannocharax*, genit. *nannocharac(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Characinidæ. They have a short dorsal, and an adipose fin: teeth in both jaws well-developed; notched incisors; gill-membranes grown to the isthmus; nostrils close together. (*Günther.*)

năn-nŏch'-ą-răx, *s.* [Gr. *νάννος* (*nannos*) = a dwarf, and *χάραξ* (*charax*) = a sea-fish, perhaps the rudd.]

Ichthy.: The single genus forming the group Nannocharacina (q.v.). There are only two species, very small, from the Nile and the Gaboon.

Năntes, Năntz, *s.* [See def.] A kind of brandy, so called from Nantes, in France, whence it is shipped.

"What a leer the villain gave me as he started the good *Nantz* into the salt-water!"—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xxix.

năn-tō'-kīte, *s.* [From Nantoko, Chili, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An interesting mineral, occurring granular or massive, but yielding a cubic cleavage, showing its isometric crystallization. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 3·930; colour, white to colourless; lustre, adamantine. Analysis showed a composition which corresponded to Cu_2Cl; or, copper, 64·11; chlorine, 35·89. Rapidly oxidizes on exposure to the air, being converted into atacamite (q.v.). Its oxidation in the mine causes a strong odour of chlorine, which inconveniences the miners. Some mineralogists are of opinion that the whole of the South American atacamite is the result of the oxidation of nantokite.

***nā-ŏm'-ĕ-trў,** *s.* [Gr. *ναός* (*naos*) = a temple, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A word coined by Jonson to ridicule the wild interpretations put upon Scripture prophecies by some of the sectaries of his day. The allusions seem to be to Rev. xii. 14, xi. 1.

"To calculate a time and half a time,
And the whole time, according to *nametry*."
Staple of News, ii. 1.

nā'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. = a temple.]

Arch.: The chamber or enclosed apartments of a Greek temple. The part of the temple which stood before the naos, comprehended between the wall and the columns of the portico, was called the pronaos; while the corresponding part behind was called the posticum. (*Weale.*)

năp (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of Napoleon.] A game of cards played for stakes, usually by three, four, or five players, with an ordinary pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, and each, beginning with the eldest hand, is entitled to call as many tricks as he believes he can win with the cards in his hand, making whichever suit he wishes trumps. Should he win the number of tricks he has called, he receives payment for that number from each of the other players; should he fail, he pays each for that number. To *go nap* is to declare to win the whole five tricks. *Nap* is also applied to the taking of the pool by winning all the five tricks after declaration.

năp (2), ***nappe,** *s.* [NAP (1), *v.*] A short sleep or slumber; a doze.

"Sweet refreshment, ease without annoy,
Or luscious noon-day *nap*." *Shenstone: Economy.*

năp (3), *** nop, *noppe,** *s.* [A.S. *knoppa* = nap of cloth: a variant of *cnœp* = a top, a knob, a knop: allied to Du. *knoop* = a knot, a knob, *knop* = a knob; Da. *noppe* = frizzed nap of cloth, *knop* = a knob; O. Sw. *nopp* = nap; Sw. *knop* = a knot.]

*1. One of those little knots which, after cloth has been passed through the fulling-mill, are removed by women with little nippers, a process termed burling.

"When the *noppe* is nighe, it wolde be shorne."
Skelton: Magnificence, 458.

2. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric; the pile of cloth or of a hat.

"His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled stain.
Swift: Description of a City Shower.

3. (*Pl.*): The loops of velvet which are cut to make the pile.

4. Any soft downy or hairy substance, as the down on some plants.

"There be also plants that . . . have a kinde of downey or velvet rine upon their leaves; which downe or *nap* commeth of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 560.

nap-at-noon, *s.*

Bot.: *Tragopogon parvifolius.*

nap-warp, *s.*

Weaving: Pile-warp. In fustian-weaving, the upper warp covering the main warp or nap.

năp (1), ***nappe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hnæppian* = to nap; originally = to nod, and allied to A.S. *hnipian* = to bend one's self, and Icel. *hnipna* = to droop, to despoud; cf. Bavarian *knappen* = to nod with the head.]

*1. To slumber; to take a short sleep; to doze.

"So he shall not *nappe*, neither slepe, that helpeth Israel."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* cxxi. 4.

2. To be off one's guard; to be careless or unprepared. (Only in the pr. par.)

"I took thee *napping*, unprepar'd."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

năp (2), *v.t.* [Nap (3), *s.*] To raise or put a nap on.

nāpe, *s.* [Prop. = knob or projection, and a variant of *knappe* = a knob, a button; cf. Icel. *knappr*, *knaffer*; Wel. *cnap* = a knob, a stud, a buttou.] [Nap (3), *s.*] The back part of the neck; the promineut part of the neck behind.

"Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves."
—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

na'-pĕll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, the Bitter Vetch (q.v.).

"Hot *napell* making lips and tongue to swell."
Sylvester: The Furies, 179.

năp'-ĕl-līne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *napell(us)* in *Aconitum Napellus*, the scientific name of the Aconite; *-ine.*] [Napus.]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained by Hübschmann from crude aconitine. It is a white, electric powder, having a bitter, burning taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is more soluble in water and weak spirit than aconitine, but less soluble in ether, and is not precipitated from dilute solutions by ammonia.

năp'-ĕr-y, *** năp'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *naperie* (Fr. *napperie*), orig. = the office in a household for providing table-linen, from Low Lat. *naparia*, from *napa*, a corrupt. of Lat. *mappa* = a cloth.] [Map, Napkin.]

1. Table-linen collectively; linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; as table-cloths, napkins, &c.

"Manie farmers . . . have learned also to garnish their cupbords with plate . . . and their tables with fine *naperie*."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

*2. Linen underclothing; linen for the person.

***nap-et,** *s.* [Fr. *nappe* = a table-cloth; Eng. dimin. suff. *-et.*] A napkin.

"*Napet* or napekyn. *Napella, manuptarium, mapella.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

năph'-a, *s.* [Fr. *naphe*, *naffe*; Ital. *nanfa*, from Arab. *nafah* = an agreeable odour.] (For def. see etym. and compouud.)

napha-water, *s.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orauge blossoms.

***nā'-phew** (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [O. Fr. *naveau*, from Low Lat. *napellus*, from Lat. *napus.*] The same as Navew (q.v.).

năph'-tha (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νάφθα (*naphtha*), from Arab. *naft*, *nift* = naphtha, bitumen.]

Chem.: A term applied to the liquid hydrocarbons which issue from the earth in certain localities, and to the inflammable liquids produced by the dry distillatiou of organic substances. [Petroleum, Paraffin, Wood-naphtha.]

năph'-tha-dīl (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha*, second element doubtful; cf. *dill* (1), v.]

Chem.: A substance derived from petroleum; it is black, with a weak, greasy lustre; copper-brown in fracture; does not change in the light, melts at the same temperature as wax, and burns with a clear flame. (*Watts.*)

năph-thăl'-ą-mīde (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*, and *amide.*] [Phthalamide.]

năph-thăl'-ą-mĭne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Naphthylamine.]

năph'-tha-lāse (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*; -suff. *-ase.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_7O$(?). Obtained by heating with great care, in a retort, a mixture of nitro-naphthalene with ten times its weight of baric hydrate. Ammonia-naphthalene passes over, whilst naphthalase condenses in the neck of the retort as a thick yellowish oil, which solidifies on cooling. It sublimes without fusing at 250°; is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its most characteristic reaction is its power of colouring sulphuric acid a beautiful violet tint.

năph'-tha-lāte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthal(ic)*; suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthalic acid.

năph'-tha-lēne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha*; *l* counect., and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8 = C_{10}H_7H$. Naphthalin, naphthaline. A frequeut product of the dry distillation of organic substances, and occurring to a considerable extent in that portion of coal-tar distilling between 180° and 220°, from which it crystallizes on cooling. It forms colourless shining, leafy crystals of peculiar odour and burning taste; melts at 79° to a liquid as clear as water; boils at 216° to 220°, and burns, when inflamed, with a highly luminous but smoky flame. Its sp. gr. is ·977 at the fusing point, and its vapour density = 4·53. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, benzene, aud fixed and volatile oils. Naphthalene unites directly with chlorine and bromine, forming a large number of substitution products. On passing dry chlorine gas into naphthalene, a heavy pale yellow oil is formed (naphthalene dichloride, $C_{10}H_8Cl_2$), and this, uniting with more chlorine, is converted into a crystalline substaunce (naphthalene tetrachloride, $C_{10}H_8Cl_4$), which melts at 182°. Monochlor-naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, obtained by heating naphthalene dichloride with alcoholic potash, is a colourless oil, boiling at 263°. Dichlor-naphthalene, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, is prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with alcoholic potash. It is a crystalline mass, melting at 35°-36°, aud boiling at 280°. The snbstitution products with bromine are far less stable than those of chlorine.

naphthalene-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_{10}H_8 \\ H_4 \end{matrix}\right\} O_4$. A tetratomic alcohol, produced by heating an alcoholic solution of naphthalene chlorhydrin with potassium hydrate. It crystallizes in prisms, which rapidly turn brown, melts at a gentle heat, aud decomposes when distilled. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Glacial acetic acid decomposes it, forming a black resin and a red body soluble in ether.

naphthalene carboxylic-acid, *s.* [Naphthoic-acid.]

naphthalene sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7SO_2{\cdot}OH$. Formed by heating naphthalene with concentrated sulphuric acid. If the temperature is kept low, α-naphthalene sulphonic acid is produced, melting at 85° to 90°; but if raised to 160°, the isomeric β-naphthalene sulphonic acid is obtained.

năph-thăl'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from naphthalene.

naphthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_4 = C_{10}H_6(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. Obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene by chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It crystallizes in colourless needles or plates, which decompose at 140°. Calcic naphthalate yields naphthalene on heating with calcic hydrate, $C_{10}H_6{}^{CO{\cdot}O}_{CO{\cdot}O}Ca + Ca(OH)_2 = 2(CaCO_3) + C_{10}H_8$.

naphthalic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_6O_3 = C_{10}H_6{}^{\cdot CO\cdot}_{\cdot CO\cdot}O$. Prepared by heating naphthalic acid to 140°. It melts at 266°.

năph-thăl'-ĭ-dăm (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [**Eng.** *naphtha*; *d* connect., and *am(monia).*]

Chem.: [Naphthylamine].

năph-thăl'-ĭ-dĭne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha*; *d* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: [Naphthylamine].

năph'-tha-līne, năph'-tha-lĭn (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* & *a.* [Naphthalene.]

A. *As subst.:* [Naphthalene].

† **B.** *As adj.:* Composed of naphtha.

"The *naphthaline* river of Passion."
E. A. Poe: For Annie.

naphthaline-blue, *s.*

Chem.: Naphthyl blue. A blue dye obtained by treating naphthylamine with mercuric nitrate.

naphthaline-red, *s.* [Magdala-red.]

naphthaline-violet, *s.*

Chem.: A dye produced by Blumer-Zwelfel on cotton and linen fabrics by treating naphthylamiue while present on the woven tissue with chloride of copper.

năph'-thal-īze (or **ph** as **p**), *v.t.* [Eng. *naphtha*; *l* connect., and suff. *-ize.*] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

năph'-tha-mĭne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Oxy-naphthylamine.]

năph-thăz'-ar-ĭne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha(lene)*, and (*ali*)*zarine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_4(OH)_2O_2$. Dihydroxy-naphthoquinone. A colouring matter resembling alizarine, obtained by heating dinitro-naphthalene with Nordhausen sulphuric acid to 200°, and then adding fragmeuts of zinc, the temperatnre being kept between 200° and 205°. It crystallizes in long red needles, of golden-green lustre, soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in alkalis, with a blue or violet colour.

năph-thēs'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Formed from naphthalene with the omission of certain letters (?); *s* euphonic, and *-ic.*)

naphthesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_6O_8$. According to Laurent this acid is obtained by treating naphthalene with acid chromate of potassium, water, and sulphuric acid. It forms rhombic needles, melting below 100°, and subliming at a higher temperature. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

năph'-thĭ-ŏn-āte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthion(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthionic acid.

năph-thĭ-ŏn'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naph(thyl)*; *thion*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from naphthaline and sulphur.

naphthionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N{\cdot}SO_3$. Sulpho-naphthalidamic acid. Obtained by treating au alcoholic solution of nitro-naphthalene with ammonium sulphite, and decomposing the ammonium naphthionate formed with hydrochloric acid. It forms small colourless crystals, resembling asbestos, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It completely saturates alkalis, but its salts with the heavy metals have an acid reaction. The naphthionates are all soluble, and their solutions are opalescent, transmitting, when viewed at different angles, beautiful red, blue, and violet colours. Naphthionate of potassium, $C_{10}H_8KN{\cdot}SO_3$, crystallizes in small micaceous laminæ, very soluble in water and alcohol. Naphthionate of calcium, $C_{10}H_8CaN_2{\cdot}SO_3{\cdot}4H_2O$, prepared by boiling naphthionic acid with milk of lime, crystallizes in white semi-transparent laminæ, having a fatty appearance, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. Naphthionate of lead is prepared by double decomposition of a solution of sodium naphthionate with lead nitrate. It crystallizes in reddish needles, slightly soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

năph-thō- (or **ph** as **p**), *pref.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*, and *o(xygen).*] Coutaining naphthalene and oxygen.

naphtho-hydroquinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$. A crystalline body prepared by heating naphtho-quinone with hydriodic acid and amorphous phosphorus. It is soluble in water, melts at 176°, and is re-

transformed into naphtho-quinone by oxidizing agents.

naphtho-quinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_2$. Obtained by heating naphthalene dissolved in glacial acetic acid, with chromic acid, and distilling the product with water. It is soluble in ether and hot alcohol, crystallizes in large yellow tables, and melts at 125°. Heated with nitric acid, it is converted into phthalic acid.

năph'-thō-āte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtho(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthoic acid.

năph-thō-çȳ-ą-māte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthocyam(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthocyamic acid.

năph-thō-çȳ-ăm'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naphth(alene); o(xygen); cy(anogen); am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing naphthalene, cyanogen, and ammonia.

naphthocyamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{18}N_8O_9$. Produced by the action of potassium-cyanide on dinitro-naphthalene, and decomposing the resulting potassium naphthocyamate with the smallest quantity of any free acid. It forms a black, shining mass, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in alcohol, but more so in amylic alcohol, forming a dark brown, reddish liquid.

năph-thō'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naphth(yl); o* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or contained in, naphthol.

naphthoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7CO{\cdot}OH$. Menaphthoxylic acid, naphthaleue carboxylic acid, naphthyl carbonic acid. Prepared by fusing naphthalene sulphonic acid with sodic formate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in hot alcohol, and melts at 160°. It forms salts, chlorides, amides, &c., in the usual way, and yields naphthalene on distillation with lime.

naphthoic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_8O$. Prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium naphthoate and calcium formate at a high temperature. It forms dazzling white crystals, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 59·5°, and is converted by nascent hydrogen into uncrystallizable compounds difficult to purify.

năph'-thŏl (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphth(alene)*, and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_{10}H_7OH$. Prepared by fusing the respective naphthalene sulphonic acids with potassic hydrate, and extracting by means of ether: *α*-naphthol crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, melting at 94°, and boiling at 278°–280°; *β*-naphthol, or isonaphthol, forms colourless rhombic tables, melting at 122°, and boiling at 290°.

năph-thŭl'-mĭn (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *napth(alene)*, and *ulmin.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_2$. A black bulky substance produced by the action of aqueous potassium nitrite on hydrochlorate of naphthylamiue. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the alkalis, but dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming an indigo-coloured solution, from which it is precipitated by water.

năph'-thȳl (or **ph** as **p**), s. [Eng. *naphth(a);* suff. *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7$. The monatomic radical of naphthylamine.

naphthyl-blue, *s.* [Naphthaline-blue.]

naphthyl-carbamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}N_2O = N_2(CO'')\cdot C_{10}H_7\cdot H_3$. Obtained by saturating an ethereal solution of naphthylamine with cyanic acid gas, and recrystallizing from hot alcohol. It forms flat, shining, flexible needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. From its ethereal solution oxalic acid throws down a crystalline precipitate.

naphthyl carbonic-acid, *s.* [Naphthoic-acid.]

naphthyl-cyanate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_7NO = \left.\begin{matrix}CN\\C_{10}H_7\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Produced by heating dinaphthyl-carbamide with phosphoric anhydride. It forms easily fusible crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

naphthyl-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{15}N_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{10}H_7)_2\\N'\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. Azodinaphthyl-diamine. A base produced by passing nitrous anhydride into a warm alcoholic naphthalidine solution. It crystallizes in orange-red needles, having a light green metallic lustre, insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, ether, and benzene. It melts at 136° to a blood-red liquid, and yields salts with two equivalents of acid.

năph-thȳl-ą-çĕt'-ą-mīde (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthyl; acet(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7NH(C_2H_3O)$. Acetonaphthylamine. Obtained by heating a mixture of naphthylamine and glacial acetic acid for several days. It crystallizes in white silky needles, slightly soluble in boiling water, soluble in alcohol and dilute acids, melts at 152°, and sublimes at 160°.

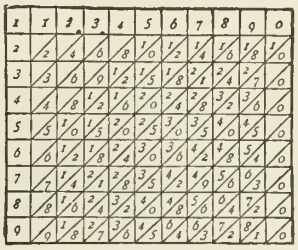
năph-thȳl'-ą-mĭne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N = C_{10}H_7(NH_2)$. Naphthalidam, Naphthalamine, Naphthalidine. A compound discovered by Zinin, in 1842, during his researches on the nitro-compounds. It is produced by the action of ammonium sulphide, on an alcoholic solution of nitronaphthalene. It crystallizes in colourless silky needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 50°, and distils at 300° without decomposition. It forms numerous crystalline salts. Naphthylamine sulphate, $2(C_{10}H_9N)\cdot H_2SO_4$, prepared by dissolving the base in hot sulphuric acid, crystallizes in white silvery scales, having a disagreeable odour, and an acid reaction. It is slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

Na-pĭer', s. [John Napier, of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, known also as the inventor of logarithms.] (See the compounds.)

Napier's bones, Napier's rods, *s. pl.*

Math.: A set of rods contrived by Baron Napier, and first described by him in 1617, for the purpose of facilitating the numerical operations of multiplication and division. They consist of pieces of bone, or ivory, in the shape of a parallelopipedon, about three inches long and three-tenths of an inch in width, the faces of each being divided into



NAPIER'S RODS.

squares, which are again subdivided on ten of the rods by diagonals into triangles, except the squares at the upper ends of the rods. These spaces are numbered as shown in the diagram. To show the manner of performing multiplication by means of the rods, let it be required to multiply 5978 by 937. Select the proper rods, and dispose them in such a manner that the numbers at the top shall exhibit the multiplicand, and on the left of these rods place the rod of units. In the rod of units seek the right hand figure of the multiplier, which, in this case, is 7, and the numbers corresponding to it on the other rods. Beginning on the left add the digits in each parallelogram, formed by triangles of adjacent rods, and write them down as in ordinary multiplication; then take the sum of the several products as in ordinary multiplication, and it will be the product required. From the outermost triangle on the line with 7, write out the number there found, 6; in the next parallelogram on the left add 9 and 5 there found; their sum being 14, set down the 4 and carry the one to be added to 3, and 4 found in the next parallelogram on the left; this sum being 8, set it down; in the next parallelogram on the left occur the numbers 5 and 6, their sum being 11, set down 1, and carry 1 to the next number on the left; the number 3 found in the triangle on the left of the row, increased by 1, gives 4, which set down; proceed in like manner, till all of the partial products are found, and take their sum as in the example.

	41846
	17934
	53802
	5601386

Napier's compass, *s.* A draughtsman's compass, to one leg of which is pivoted a plain point and pencil-holder, and to the other a plain point and pen. These fold in between the legs, so that the instrument may be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.

nā'-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *napus* = a turnip, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the shape or form of a turnip, bulging out at the top, and becoming more slender below: as, a *napiform* root.

* **năp'-kĭn,** *v.t.* [Napkin, *s.*] To wrap up in a napkin.

"Let every man beware of *napkining* up the talent which was delivered him to trade withal."—*Sanderson: Works*, iii. 97.

năp'-kĭn, * **nape-kin,** * **nape-kyn,** * **nap-kyn,** *s.* [Fr. *nappe* = a table-cloth; Eng. dimin. suff. *-kin*; Low Lat. *nappa, napa*, corrupt. of Lat. *mappa* = a cloth.] [Map, *s.*]

1. A small cloth; specif., one used at table to wipe the hands.

* 2. A handkerchief.

"I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her first remembrance from the Moor."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

napkin-ring, s. A ring of wood, ivory, metal, &c., used to enclose a napkin.

Nā'-ples (**ples** as **pelș**), *s.* [Lat. *Neapolis*, from Gr. = new city.]

Geog.: A city on the south-west coast of Italy, formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Naples-yellow, *s.*

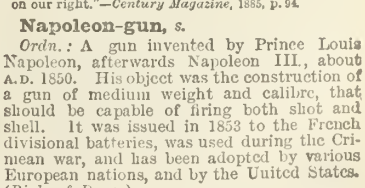
Chem.: Neapolitan yellow. A very permanent orange-yellow pigment, much used in oil-painting, and in glass and porcelain staining. It is prepared by fusing, at a moderate heat, for two hours, a mixture of chemically pure antimonio-tartrate of potash, lead nitrate, and sodium-chloride. After cooling, the fused mass is placed in water, when the common salt dissolves out, leaving the pigment in the form of a fine yellow powder.

năp'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *nap* (3), s.; *-less.*] Without nap; having uo nap; threadbare.

"Nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

nạ-pō'-lĕ-ŏn, *s.* [After the Emperor Napoleon I.]

1. A French gold coin of 20 francs, weighing 6·45161 grammes, and worth £·79286, or 15s. 10¾d. sterling.



NAPOLEON. (*Exact size.*)

2. A game at cards, commonly abbreviated into nap. [Nap (1), *s.*]

3. The same as Napoleon-oun (q.v.).

"Two brass twelve-pounder *Napoleons* unlimbered on our right."—*Century Magazine*, 1885, p. 94.

Napoleon-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A gun invented by Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., about A.D. 1850. His object was the construction of a gun of medium weight and calibre, that should be capable of firing both shot and shell. It was issued in 1853 to the French divisional batteries, was used during the Crimean war, and has been adopted by various European nations, and by the United States. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

na-pō-lē-ō'-na, *s.* [After the Emperor Napoleon I.]

Bot.: A synonym of Belvisia, the typical genus of the order Belvisiaceæ (Napoleonworts), called by Endlicher Napoleoneæ.

Na-pō-lē-ŏn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *Napoleon; -ic.*] Pertaining to or founded by the Emperor Napoleon I.: as, the *Napoleonic* dynasty.

Na-pō'-lē-ŏn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Napoleon; -ism.*] The rule of the Napoleons; support of the Napoleonic dynasty.

"His glorification of *Napoleonism* in his history has done more to delude and demoralize the moral sense of his countrymen . . . than any other cause whatever."—*Brit. Quart. Review,* 1873, p. 221.

Na-pō'-lē-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Napoleon; -ist.*] A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons; a Bonapartist.

na-pō'-lē-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Napoleon;* suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Petrol.: A variety of diorite (q.v.), consisting of anorthite, hornblende, and a little quartz. These minerals constitute an aggregate of spheres of varying dimensions, having concentric bands consisting of one or of both of the above minerals. Structure radial fibrous. Known also under the name of corsite, from Corsica, where found, and globular diorite = the kugeldiorit of the Germans.

na-pō'-lē-ŏn-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Napoleon,* and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): [Belvisiaceæ].

năp'-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *nopal* = any cactus on which the cochineal insect feeds; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Nopalin, a new colour recently introduced into the market. It is of uncertain composition: some samples are said to consist of eosin, and others of a cochineal compound. (*Ure.*)

năppe (1), *s.* [Fr. = a sheet, a surface.] [Napkin.]

Math.: One of the two parts of a conic surface, which meet at the vertex. The nappe on which the directrix lies is called the lower, and the other the upper nappe of the cone.

¶ *Nappe of an hyperboloid:*

Math.: One of the branches of which the surface is composed. Hyperboloids are of one or two nappes. Those of one nappe are warped surfaces; those of two nappes are double curved surfaces.

* **năppe** (2), *s.* [Nap (2), *s.*]

* **năppe,** *v.t.* [Nap (1), *v.*]

năp'-pĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nappy; -ness.*] The quality or state of having a nap on the surface.

năp'-pĭng (1), *pr. par.* or *a.* [Nap (1), *v.*] Sleepy, drowsy; hence, off one's guard, unprepared.

¶ *To catch one napping:* To take one unawares.

năp'-pĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Nap (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of raising a nap or pile on.

2. *Hat-making:* A sheet of partially felted fur in a stage between the operation of the bow, which first distributes the fur in a light layer, and the battery at which it is united to the hat-body. It becomes the nap of the hat, which is raised by carding and shorn to a length.

napping-machine, *s.* A machine for raising the nap or pile on woollen and cotton fabrics.

năp'-pȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *nap* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Having a nap or pile on the surface; downy.

năp'-pȳ (2), *a. & s.* [Eng. *nap* (1), *v.*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Strong, heady; causing to sleep or to become drowsy. (Said of ale or beer.)

"When I my thresher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday.

B. *As subst.:* Strong ale. (*Scotch.*)

năp'-pȳ, *s.* [A.S. *nappe, hnæp* = a cup or bowl.] A round earthen dish with sloping sides and a flat bottom.

* **nā'-prŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *naperon.* The initial *n* has been dropped, being mistaken for the final *n* of the article *an.*] An apron.

"*Napron* foir and white i-wassh."
Tale of Beryn, 33.

năp'-tāk-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *nap* (2), *s.*, and *taking.*]

A. *As adj.:* Taking a nap or short sleep; dozing, sleeping; hence, off one's guard.

B. *As subst.:* The act of taking a nap or short sleep; hence, a taking by surprise, or when one is off his guard; an unexpected attack or onset.

"*Naptakings,* assaults, spoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

na-pû', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Tragulus javanicus,* the Javan Deerlet; rust-brown above, white beneath. It is gentle in disposition, and is frequently seen in menageries.

nā'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A kind of turnip; the navew (q.v.).

* **nar,** *a. & adv.* [Nearer.]

nar'-a-ka, nŭr'-ŭk, *s.* [Mahratta & Sansc.]

Hind. Myth.: A term equivalent to the English hell; it consists of twenty-eight divisions, in which sinners of as many different classes are confined and subjected to tortures corresponding to the gravity of their offences.

nar-căph'-thŏn, *s.* [Gr.] The bark of an aromatic tree, used in fumigation, and formerly imported from India.

nar'-çē-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = a numbness, a deadness; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_{23}NO_9$. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier in opium in 1835. It crystallizes in white interlaced needles, slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether, and melts at 145°. Its crystallizable salts are decomposed by water into acid and base.

nar'-çē-tīne, *s.* [Altered from *narcotine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Narcoteine. An alkaloid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead on narcotine. It is soluble in sulphurie acid with a fine red colour, and in nitric acid with a yellow colour.

nar-çī'-nē, *s.* [Gr. *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = stiffness, numbness.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Torpedinidæ (q.v.). The tail is longer than the disc, and the spiracles are immediately behind the eyes. Four species are known. *Narcine brasiliensis* ascends the rivers of tropical America.

nar-cĭs'-sal, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *narcissales* (q.v.).

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Narcissus: as, the *Narcissal* alliance. (*Lindley.*)

nar-çĭs-sā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *narciss(us);* masc. & fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Endogens. It consists of endogenous petaloid plants with symmetrical flowers, three or six stamens, and albuminous seeds; and contains four orders, Bromeliaceæ, Taccaceæ, Hæmadoraceæ, Hypoxidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, and Iridaceæ.

nar-çĭs'-sē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *narciss(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Amaryllidaceæ, containing bulbous plants with a coronet in the flower.

nar-çĭs'-sīne, *a.* [Eng. *narciss(us); -ine.*] Pertaining to or resembling the Narcissus.

nar-çĭs'-sŭs, Nar-çĭs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νάρκισσος* (*narkissos*) = (1) the plant narcissus, so named from its narcotic properties, (2) the youth Narcissus; *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor; Fr. *narcisse.*]

1. *Bot.* (*Of the form* narcissus): Narcissus, Daffodil; the typical genus of the tribe Narcisseæ. The perianth, which is coloured, has a tubular limb with a crown. Fruit a coriaceous capsule, with globose seeds, smooth till they become dry. About thirty are known, from Europe and Asia. One, *Pseudo-Narcissus,* is British. It has a solitary yellow flower. *N. biflorus* is naturalised in Britain in copses and woods. Its flowers are poisonous. *N. poeticus, N. conspicuus, N. incomparabilis, N. minor,* and *N. lobularis* are also occasional escapes. *N. Tazzetta, N. odorus,* and *N. poeticus* are emetic. *N. Tazzetta* is also absorbent. Its perfume is used in India in headache.

¶ The Narcissus of Japan is *Nerina sarnensis.*

2. *Gr. Mythol.* (*Of the form* Narcissus): The beautiful son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. Though beloved by all the Grecian nymphs, he treated them with contemptuous indifference; but, having accidentally seen his own image reflected in a fountain, he became so enamoured of it that he languished till he died, and thus realised the prophecy of Tiresias, that he should live until he saw himself. After his death the gods, moved with compassion for his fate, changed him into the flower which bears his name.

narcissus-flowered, *a.* Having flowers like those of a narcissus.

¶ *Narcissus-flowered Anemone·*

Bot.: Anemone narcissiflora.

nar'-çĭ-tīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *narci(ssus); t* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: A substance possessing emetic properties, contained in the white narcissus.

nar-cō'-ĕn-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: An alkaloid, supposed by Blyth to be present in all samples of narcotine. Now said to be merely a double salt of narcotine and cotarnine.

nar-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor, and suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: A state of benumbing stupor, in which death may ultimately ensue from paralysis of the respiratory muscles. The pupils are contracted, breathing slow and stertorous, and an insensible condition like apoplexy or alcoholic intoxication is produced; best seen in the effects of opium.

nar'-cō-tēine, *s.* [Narcetine.]

nar-cŏt'-ĭc,* nar-cŏt'-ĭck,* nar-cot-ĭke, *a. & s.* [Fr. *narcotique* = stupefying, from Gr. *ναρκωτικός* (*narkōtikos*) = benumbing, from *ναρκόω* (*narkoō*) = to benumb; *ναρκάω* (*narkaō*) = to become numb, from *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor; Ital. & Sp. *narcotico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Having the properties or qualities of a narcotic; producing torpor or coma.

"*Narcotick* medicines bee those that benum and etupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and the like."—*P. Holland: Plinie; Expl. of Words of Art.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Dull and stupid, so that a reader is apt to fall asleep over it.

"Who reads in vain
Narcotic volumes o'er." *Shenstone: Economy.*

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm. (*Pl.*): Medicines which act upon the nervous system, producing sleep or torpor. They are of two kinds, anodynes and soporifics (q.v.). Soporifics generally act also as anodynes, and various anodynes are antispasmodic.

"Like dull *narcotics,* numbing pain."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, v. 6.

narcotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to be formed by boiling narcotine with potash. It appears to differ from narcotine only by the elements of water.

† **nar-cŏt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *narcotic; -al.*] The same as Narcotic (q.v.).

"Medicines which they call *narcotical,* that is to say, such as benowme and dead the disease."—*Harmar: Trans. of Beza* (1587), p. 421.

* **nar-cŏt'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *narcotical; -ly.*] In a narcotic manner; after the manner of a narcotic.

"As those things do, that pass for *narcotically* cold."
—*Whitelock: Manners of England,* p. 222.

nar-cŏt'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *narcotical; -ness.*] The quality of being narcotic; narcotic qualities or properties.

* **nar-cŏt'-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *narcotic; -ness.*] The same as Narcoticalness (q.v.).

nar-cot-ike, *a. & s.* [Narcotic.]

nar'-cō-tīne, *s.* [Eng. *narcotic; -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. One of the alkaloids of opium, and the first base extracted from that substance, discovered by Derosne in

1803. It forms lustrous rhombic prisms, which melt at 170°, and decompose at 220°. Insoluble in water and alkalis, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is less poisonous than morphine, and its salts are very unstable.

nar-cŏ-tĭn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *narcotin(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from narcotine.

nar'-cŏt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *narcot(ic); -ism.*]

Med.: The same as NARCOSIS (q.v.).

"Dr. Anstie, in his 'Stimulants and Narcotics,' recognising 'a kind of chronic *narcotism*, the very existence of which is usually denied.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1882.

nar'-cŏt-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *narcot(ic); -ize.*] To bring or place under the influence of a narcotic; to put in a condition of stupor.

nard, nard'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nardus*, from Gr. ναρδός (*nardos*), from Pers. *nard*, from Sansc. *nalada* = the Indian Spikenard, from *nal* = to smell; Fr. *nard.*]

1. A plant; the same as SPIKENARD (q.v.).

"About the cedarn alleys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells."
Milton: Comus, 991.

2. An ointment or unguent prepared from spikenard.

"The good, syncere, and true *nard* is known by the lightnes, red colour, sweet smell, and the taste especially."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xii., ch. xii.

¶ Common Nard, *Nardus stricta.*

† nard, *v.t.* [NARD, *s.*] To anoint with nard.

"She took the body of my past delight
Narded and swathed and balmed it for herself."
Tennyson: Lover's Tale, i.

nar'-dine, *a.* [Lat. *nardinus;* Ital. & Sp. *nardino.*] Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of or resembling nard.

nar-doo', *s.* [Native Australian name.]

Bot.: Marsilea macropus, hirsuta, or *salvatrix*, the spores and spore-cases of which are made into bread by the Australian aborigines.

nar-dŏs'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. νάρδος (*nardos*) = nard, and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Petasitæ. *Nardosmia fragrans* is sometimes found as an escape in shrubberies.

nar-dŏs'-tą-chўs, *s.* [Gr. νάρδος (*nardos*) = nard, and στάχυς (*stachus*) = a spike.]

Bot.: A genus of Valerianaceæ, natives of Nepaul. [SPIKENARD.]

nar'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νάρδος (*nardos*) = nard (q.v.).]

Bot.: Mat-weed; a genus of grasses, tribe Rotboellеæ. One known species, *Nardus stricta*, is British. It has harsh coarse leaves, and grows on moors and heaths to 3,300 feet high. The cattle do not care for it, but it serves a useful purpose in affording a secure foothold to the alpine herborizer.

*** nāre** (1), *s.* [Lat. *naris* = the nostril.] A nose, a nostril.

"There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

nă-rēs'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Capt. (afterwards Sir) George Nares, R.N., Commander of the *Challenger* Expedition.]

Zool.: A genus of Bryozoa, sub-order Cheilostomata. *Naresia cyathus* was dredged in 1,500 fathoms off the Island of St. Vincent in the *Challenger* Expedition.

nar'-ghĭ-lĕ, nar'-gĭ-lĕ, nar'-gĭ-lĕh, nar'-gĭ-lī, *s.* [Pers. & Turk.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking-apparatus used in Turkey, Persia, &c., having a long stem which passes through water.

nar'-gĭl, *s.* [Native name.] The name given to the cocoa-nut tree in southern India.

nār'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *naris* = a nostril.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils.

"The entry to the *narial* passage, or respiratory mouth as it may he called."—*Prof. Owen* in *Nature*, vol xxiv., p. 499.

*** nār'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *naris* = the nostril, and *forma* = form, shape.] Nose-shaped; shaped like the nose.

*** nār'-īne,** *a.* [Lat. *naris* = the nostril.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils.

*** năr'-rą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *narrabilis*, from *narro* = to narrate (q.v.).] Capable of being told or narrated.

năr-rāte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to relate, to tell; from *narus, gnarus* = knowing, acquainted; Ital. *narrare;* Sp. *narrar;* Fr. *narrer.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tell, to relate; to recite or rehearse as a story; to describe or relate in speech or writing.

"When I have least to *narrate*—to speak in the Scottish phrase—I am most diverting."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 223.

B. *Intrans.:* To relate, to tell, to recite.

¶ Though, as implied in the quotation from Richardson given above, this word was for a long time considered a Scotticism, Dr. Fitzedward Hall (*Modern English*, p. 121) has shown that it was recognised as English at least as early as 1668 by Bp. Lloyd.

năr-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *narrationem*, accus. of *narratio* = a telling, a tale; from *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to narrate (q.v.); Sp. *narracion;* Ital. *narrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of narrating; reciting or relating the particulars or incidents of an event in speech or writing.

"In the *narration* of the poet, it is not material whether he relate the whole story in his own character."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. xlii.

2. That which is narrated; a narrative; a relation or description in speech or writing of the particulars or incidents of an event; story, history, account.

"Grounded upon vain and fabulous *narrations*."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britaine*, ch. v.

II. *Rhet.:* That part of a discourse which simply narrates or recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action or event, or simply states the facts connected with the subject from which the conclusions are to be drawn.

năr'-rą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *narratif*, from Lat. *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to narrate (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *narrativo.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to narration; as, *narrative* skill.

2. Of the nature of a narration, account, or relation.

"Mr. Stanley has given to his work a *narrative* form which renders it easy and pleasant reading."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 237.

* **3.** Inclined or given to the relation of stories; fond of story-telling, garrulous.

"Wise through time, and *narrative* with age."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iii. 200.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A relation, account, description, or narration of an event or series of events; a tale, a story, a history.

"Mr. Froude's regular *narrative* begins only at the close of the seventeenth century."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 508.

2. A particular kind of composition suited for the narration of events: as, He is very clever in *narrative.*

¶ *Narrative of a deed:*

Scots Law: That part of a deed which describes the granter and the grantee, and recites the cause of granting.

† năr'-rą-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *narrative; -ly.*] By way of relation; in manner of a narrative.

"The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of." *Ayliffe: Parergon.*

năr-rā'-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to narrate (q.v.); Fr. *narrateur;* Ital. *narratore;* Sp. *narrador.*] One who narrates or relates an event or series of events or transactions; a teller, a relater.

"In the very words
With which the young *narrator* was inspired."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

năr'-rą-tōr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *narrat(e); -ory.*] Of the nature of character or a narrative; consisting of narrative; narrating or relating events.

"Letters . . . are either *narratory*, objurgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., lett. 1.

*** narre,** *adv.* [NEAR.]

năr'-rōw, * nar-ewe, * nar-ow, * nar-owe, * nar-rowe, * narwe, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *nearu, nearo* = narrow; *nearwe* = narrowly; cogn. with O.S. *naru* = narrow; *narawo* = narrowly; Dut. *naauw;* O. Dut. *nauw* = narrow, close. There is no connection with *near.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of little breadth; not wide; not broad; having little width from side to side.

"Hou streit is the gate and the wey *narrowe* that ledith to lyf, and there ben fewe that fyndeu it."—*Wyclyffe: Matthew* vii.

2. Of small or little extent; circumscribed, limited.

"The Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world."—*Wilkins.*

* **3.** Limited in duration; short.

"From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no infirmity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (*Todd.*)

4. Limited as to means; straiteued: as, He is in very *narrow* circumstances.

5. Near, close; within a small distance: hence, barely sufficient to avoid danger, defeat, evil, or harm.

"Having a very *narrow* escape for his life."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

6. Contracted in views or intellect; of confined or contracted views or sentiments; not liberal.

"His courage was of the truest temper; his understanding strong, but *narrow*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **7.** Contracted; not liberal; bigoted.

* **8.** Covetous, niggardly, close; not liberal, free, or generous.

"To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire."
Sidney.

* **9.** Close, near; very precise, exact, or careful; vigilant.

"The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* search." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 83.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Narrowly, closely; within a very short distance.

"[He] miss'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting bird."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 675.

2. Closely, strictly, vigilantly.

"Jalous he was, and held hire *narwe* in cage,
For she was wild and yonge, and he was old."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,225.

C. *As subst.* (generally in the plural): A narrow passage between one sea and another, or between one lake and another; a narrow pass through a mountain; a strait; a contracted or narrowed part of a river or navigable channel.

"Near this island there lay on one side the jaws of a dangerous *narrow*."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, iii. 295.

narrow-billed, *a.* Having a narrow bill.

Narrow-billed Plant-cutter:

Ornith.: Phytotoma angustirostris. [PHYTOTOMA.]

narrow-bordered, *a.* Having a narrow border.

Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth:

Entom: Sesia bombyliformis. It has transparent wings, their margins with dense opaque scales. The wings with black or green, yellowish-gray, or browu markings, the body greenish and yellowish, with two black belts. Expansion of wings, 1½ to 1¾ inch. Found in parts of Britain.

narrow-cloth, *s.* Woollen cloth under 52 inches in width.

narrow-fabric loom, *s.* A loom adapted specifically for weaviug ribbons, tapes, bindings, &c.

narrow-gauge, *s.* & *a.*

Railway Engineering:

A. *As subst.:* A gauge of or less than 4 feet 8½ inches in width between the rails, which is the usual distance between the wheels of locomotives and railway-carriages, as well as those of ordinary vehicles. The narrowest in actual operation, only two feet, is the Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway in North Wales, through a very difficult country. Many narrow gauge railroads have been built in the United States, where economy was necessary or the locality difficult, but they are rarely built at the present day.

B. *As adj.:* Laid down with a narrow-gauge.

"A railway carriage travelling at the rate of 30 miles an hour on a *narrow-gauge* line."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi.

narrow-minded, *a.* Having narrow or confined views or sentiments; illiberal, bigoted.

"An honest and pious, though *narrow-minded* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

narrow-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being narrow-minded.

narrow-muzzled, *a.* Having a narrow muzzle.

Narrow-muzzled Seal:

Zool.: Stenorhyncus leptonyx.

narrow-sea, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A sea running between coasts not far apart.

* 2. *Spec.:* The English Channel. (*Wharton.*)

* **narrow-sighted,** *a.* Short-sighted, close-sighted.

narrow-souled, *a.* Having a close, niggardly disposition; illiberal; devoid of generosity; narrow-minded.

năr'-rōw, *v.t.* & *i.* [Narrow, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make narrow or narrower; to diminish with respect to breadth or width.

"Without in the wall of the house, he made *narrowed* rests rouud about."—1 *Kings* vi. 6. (1551.)

2. To contract in sentiment or views.

"Who, born for the universe, *narrow'd* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

3. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

"Society in despotic governments is *narrowed* according to the degree of rigour which the ruling tyrant exercises over his subjects."—*Observer*, No. 21.

¶ Sometimes nsed reflexively: as, The enquiry *narrowed* itself to one point.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To become narrow or narrower; to be contracted, confined, or limited.

* 2. *Manège:* A horse is said to narrow when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough ont to the one hand or to the other.

năr'-rōw-ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Narrow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Tapering.

năr'-rōw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *narrow*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which narrows or contracts.

năr'-rōw-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Narrow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making narrow or contracting; the state of becoming narrow or contracted.

II. *Knitting:* That part of a stocking which is narrowed in knitting.

năr'-rōw-lў, * **nar-ow-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *narrow*; *-ly.*]

1. In a narrow manner; with little breadth or width; with small distanec from side to side.

* 2. Contractedly; without extent or width.

"The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government."—*Swift.*

3. Closely, accurately, carefnlly, vigilantly, attentively.

"So in our streets sly beggars *narrowly*
Watch motions of the giver's hand or eye."
Donne: Letters To Mr. T. W.

* 4. Avariciously, sparingly, covetonsly.

5. Within a little; nearly; by a little; only just.

"All on board *narrowly* escaped death by drowning."—*Grant*, in *Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. xi., p. 326.

năr'-rōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *narrow*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of beiug narrow; want of breadth or wideness: smallness of distance from side to side.

"In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Smallness or limitation of extent or scope; confined state or extent.

"Pride is humbled, virtue rewarded, and vice punished; and those more amply treated than the *narrowness* of the drama can admit."—*Dryden: Æneis.* (Ded.)

3. Contraction or limitation of views or sentiments; want of breadth of views; illiberality, bigotry; want of enlarged views or sentiments.

"[Men] should not reduce the world to the *narrowness* of their minds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 290.

* 4. Poverty; straightened or narrow circumstances.

* 5. Covetousness, avarice, niggardliness, penuriousness.

6. Closeness, nearness: as, the *narrowness* of an escape.

năr-thē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νᾰρθήκιον* (*narthēkion*) = (1) a small case or casket for unguents, made out of the hollow stalk of the plant Narthex (q.v.); (2) any ointment-box.]

Bot.: Bog-Asphodel: a genns of plants belonging to the order Juncaceæ (Rushes). It has a coloured perianth, hairy filaments, one stigma, and a many seeded capsule, three-celled at the base. *N. ossifragum* bears small yellow star-like flowers, and is found on mountain sides in north temperate regions.

nar'-thĕx, *s.* [Lat. *narthex*, from Gr. *νάρθηξ* (*narthēx*) = a genus of umbelliferous plants, Ferula, and specially *F. communis* and *F. tmoides.*]

1. *Bot.:* The umbelliferous genns mentioned above. *Narthex asafœtida* produces asafœtida. [Ferula.]

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A division in the early Christian churches in which the catechisms were said, and to which penitents were admitted; it was near the entrance, and separated from the rest of the church by a railing or screen.

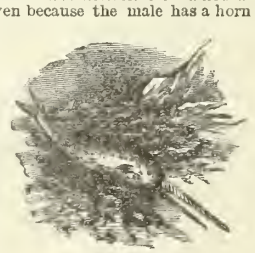
(2) An ante-temple or vestibule without the church.

(3) A porch with a lean-to roof attached to modern churches, and either extending the whole breadth of the church or along the breadth of the nave.

* **narwe,** *a.* & *adv.* [Narrow, *a.*]

nar'-whal, nar'-wal, nar-whale, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *narhval*; Icel. *nâhvalr* = a narwhal; Ger. *narwall*; Fr. *narval* or *narwohl.*]

Zool.: A Cetacean, called also the Sea-unicorn, the *Monodon monoceros.* The name sea-unicorn is given because the male has a horn six, seven, or even ten feet long, one of the teeth in the upper jaw extraordinarily prolonged. It is the left tusk which makes the horn, the right being rarely developed. The tusk is spirally furrowed, and is of ivory, like the tusk of an elephant. When preserved in the cabinets of our forefathers, it was supposed to come from the mythic unicorn of antiquity. [Unicorn.] The length of the Narwhal varies from fifteen to twenty or twenty-two feet, the head being one-fourth of the whole, and the horn one-half. It is in its element amid the snow and ice of the eightieth parallel of north latitnde. It feeds on molluscs, and yields an oil more valnable than that of the common whale.



NARWHAL.

* **nās.** [See definitions.]

1. A contraction for *ne has* = has not.

"For pittied is mishap that *nas* remedie,
For scorned hene deedes of fond foolerie."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

2. A contraction for *ne was* = was not.

"Ther *nas* no man that Theseus hath derre."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,450.

nā'-şal, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nasal*, from Low Lat. *nasalis*, from *nasus* = the nose; Ital. *nasale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the nose.

"When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is drest, in order to dilate it a little."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

2. Pronounced or uttered through the nose, or through the nose and mouth simultaneously: as, a *nasal* sonnd, a *nasal* accent.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An elementary sonnd pronounced or uttered through the nose, or through the nose and mouth simultaneonsly.

"By dropping the veil of the palate, which in ordinary utterance closes the passage from the pharynx into the nose, the intonated current of *b*, *d*, *g*, is allowed entrance to the nose and exit there: and the result is the class of *nasals* (or 'resonants'), *m*, *n*, and *ng* (as in singing)."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. vi., p. 63.

* II. *Technically:*

1. *Ancient Arm.:* A defence for the upper part of the face, or more properly for the nose; a nose-guard.

"The helmets are mostly of a conical shape, in addition to which several have *nasals* projecting in front."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals*, ii. 344.

2. *Med.:* A medicine operating through the nose; an errhine.

"Sneezing, masticatories, and *nasals* are generally received."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 834.

nasal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The bone or bones forming the bridge of the nose.

nasal-cavities, nasal-fossæ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The cavities of the nostrils, placed one on each side of a median vertical septum. They open in front and behind by the anterior and posterior nostrils, and communicate by foramina with the sinnses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones.

nasal-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A duct about six or seven lines in length, constituting a groove in the npper maxillary bone, and descending to the lower part of the lower meatns of the nose.

nasal-fossæ, *s. pl.* [Nasal-cavities.]

nasal-irrigator, *s.*

Surg.: A syringe for nasal douches

nasal-speculum, *s.*

Surg.: An instrnment for distending the nostrils to expose the mncous membrane, and to facilitate explorations and operations in cases of polypus, &c. [Speculum.]

† **nā-şā'-lis,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *naso* = a nose.]

Zool.: Long-nosed or Proboscis Monkey, sometimes made a separate genus (*Nasalis larvatus*), but more usually known as *Semnopithecus* (or *Presbytis*) *nasalis.* [Kahau.]

nā-şăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *nasalité*, from *nasal* = nasal (q.v.).] The quality of being nasal.

"The Indian sound differs only in the greater *nasality* of the first letter."—*Sir W. Jones: Orthog. of Asiatick Words.*

nā-şal-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nasaliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. The act, process, or habit of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sonnd.

2. The act of nasalizing by the insertion of a nasal.

"The *nasalization* of a root by the insertion of *m* or *n* before the last letter of the same is common in Aryan languages."—*Notes & Queries*, July 9, 1881, p. 31.

nā-şal-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *nasal*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make nasal, to render nasal, as the sonnd of a letter.

2. To insert a nasal letter (especially *n*) in.

"Schmidt thinks it may mark only a *nasalising* of the root-vowel."—*Peile: Introd. to Greek & Latin Etym.* (ed. 1875), p. 217.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To speak or pronounce with a nasal accent; to speak throngh the nose.

nā'-şal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nasal*; *-ly.*] In a nasal manner, throngh the uose.

năs'-cal, nas-cale, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *nascale*; Ital. *nascale.*]

Surg.: A pessary of wool or cotton impregnated with a medicament for introduction into the vagina.

* **năs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *nascentia*, from *nascens*, pr. par. of *nascor* = to be born.] The beginning, origin, rise, or prodnction.

"The *nascency* or generation of things."—*H. More.*

* **năs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *nascens*, pr. par. of *nascor* = to be born, to arise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Beginning to exist or to grow; springing up, coming into being, growing.

"Therefore the asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 86.

2. *Chem.:* The term applied to the state of an element at the moment of its liberation from a compound, and which is characterised by abnormal chemical activity.

nascent-organs, *s. pl.*

Biol.: Organs not yet fully developed, and which in their present state are usefui to their possessor, and will become more so. Nascent-organs differ from rudimentary organs, which are useless.

nāṣe'-bĕr-rў, neēṣ'-bĕr-rў, nĭṣ'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *mespilus* = a medlar, through Sp. *nispero.*]

Bot. : Achras Sapota. [ACHRAS, SAPODILLA.]

naseberry-bat, *s.*

Zool. : The Jamaican stenoderm, *Stenoderma jamaicense*, and the Spectacled stenoderm, *S. perspicillatum*, frugivorous bats, showing great partiality for the fruit of the naseberry.

naseberry bully-tree, *s.*

Bot. : Achras Sideroxylon.

nāṣ'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nasus* = the nose.]

I. *Ichthy. :* A genus of Acronuridæ. Twelve species are known from the tropical Indo-Pacific, none of them extending to the eastward of the Sandwich Islands. In their mode of life these fishes resemble the Acanthuri (q.v.). One of the most common species is *Naseus unicornis*, which, when adult, attains a length of about twenty-two inches, and has a horn about two inches long. (*Günther.*)

2. *Palæont. :* Extinct species have been discovered in the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

năsh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Chilly, hard, firm. (*Provincial.*)

nash-gab, *s.* Insolent language, impertinence.

nāṣ-ĭ-cor'-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nasus* = a nose, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Zool. : A name occasionally given to the section of the Perissodactyle Mammals containing the Rhinocerotidæ.

***nāṣ-ĭ-cor'-noŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *nasicorn(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having a horn on the nose.

"Those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Muffetus."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

***nāṣ'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *nasus* = the nose, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a nose ; nose-shaped, nariform.

nāṣ-ĭ-tĕr'-na, *s.* [Lat. = a watering-pot with a large spout.]

Ornith. : Pigmy Parrot, a genus of Camptolophinæ from New Guinea and the adjacent islands, with seven species, all of small size. Prevailing colour, green. (*R. B. Sharpe.*) Wallace reduces the species to three.

nā-ṣō-, *pref.* [Lat. *nasus* = the nose.] Connected with the nose.

naso-labial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the nose and lip : as, the *naso-labial* line.

naso-malar, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the nose and malar bone.

¶ (1) *Naso-malar angle :*

Anthrop. : An angle proposed by Prof. Flower as a means of skull-measurement. It is formed by two horizontal lines meeting at the most depressed point of the nasal bones in the middle line, and resting on the middle of the outer margin of the orbits. In Europeans the average angle thus formed is 131° ; in African Negroes, 134° ; in Australians, 135°. In all the true Mongolian races the average exceeds 140°.

(2) *Naso-malar index :*

Anthrop. : A numerical index proposed by Mr. Oldfield Thomas, to supersede the naso-malar angle described above. The index is formed by the relative lengths of (*a*) a line passing over the lowest part of the nasal bones, from a point on the anterior surface of one of the outer walls of the orbit to the corresponding point on the other side ; and (*b*) a line between the same two points measured directly, and not over the nasals. The second line is taken as 100, and the index is formed by the first. [MESOPIC, PLATYOPIC, PROOPIC.]

naso-palatal, naso-palatine, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the nose and palate : as, the *naso-palatal* aperture.

năs'-sa, *s.* [Lat. = a basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish.]

Zool. : A genus of Buccinidæ (q.v.). The shell resembles that of Buccinum, but is smaller. The genus is chiefly distinguished from the Whelks by having the columellar lip expanded and callous, with a tooth near the anterior canal. *Nassa reticulata* is common on English shores at low water, and is popularly known as the Dog-whelk. Known species 210, extending from low water to a depth of fifty fathoms. World-wide in distribution.

2. *Palæont. :* From the Eocene onward.

Năs'-sac, *Năs'-sack, *s.* A large historical diamond brought from India by the Marquis of Hastings as part of the Deccan booty. Now in England.

năs-sā'-vĭ-a, năs-sâu'-vĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Prince John Maurice of Nassau-Siegen.]

Bot. : A genus of Nassavieæ (q.v.).

năs-sā-vĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, năs-sâu-vĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nassavi(a)*, *nassauvi(a)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot. : A tribe of Composites, sub-order Labiatifloræ. The style is never tumid, the branches long, linear, truncate, fringed only at the point. It has three sub-tribes, Polyachyrideæ, Nassavieæ, and Trixideæ.

năs-sā-vĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nassavi(a)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : The typical sub-tribe of the tribe Nassavieaceæ (q.v.).

nas'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nasty* ; *-ly.*] In a nasty manner ; dirtily, filthily, foully, obscenely, grossly.

nas'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nasty* ; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being nasty, filthy, or dirty ; filth, dirt, foulness.

"To sweep the streets their task from sun to sun,
And seek the *nastiness* which others shun."
Jago : The Scavenger.

2. Nauseousness ; disagreeableuess to the taste or smell.

3. Filthiness, obscenity ; grossuess of ideas ; ribaldry.

"A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

năs'-tu-ran, *s.* [Gr. *ναστός* (*nastos*) = dense, compact, and Ger. *uran* = uranium.]

Min. : The same as URANINITE (q.v.).

nas-tŭr'-tĭ-ŭm (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Lat., from *nasi tortium*, and this from *nasus* and *torqueo*, alluding to the effect produced on the muscles of the nose by the acridity of the genus.]

Botany :

MARSH-NASTURTIUM.

I. A genus of Cruciferæ, family Arabideæ. Water Cress (*N. officinale*), is an aquatic species, cultivated as a salad in brooks in the United States and Europe. *Lepidium virginicum*, the Virginian Cress, and several other species of this country and Europe, are cultivated for the same purpose.

2. The genus Tropæolum (q.v.).

nas'-tў, *nas-ky, *nas-kie, *a.* [Of Scandinavian origin ; cf. Sw. dial. *naskug* = nasty, dirty (said of weather) ; *'nasket* = dirty, sullied ; *snaskig* = nasty, swinelike ; *snuskig* = slovenly, nasty, from *snaska* = to eat like a pig ; Low Ger. *nask* = nasty ; Norw. *nask* = greedy ; *naska* = to eat noisily.]

1. Dirty, filthy, foul.

2. Nauseous, disgusting ; unpleasant to the taste or smell.

3. Obscene, filthy, gross, indecent, ribald.

4. Disagreeable, troublesome, annoying.

5. Dangerous, serious.

nasty-man, *s.* [GAROTTE.]

năs'-ụ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nasus* = a nose.]

1. *Zool. :* Coati, Coati-Mundi. A genus of Procyonidæ (q.v.). Dentition as in Procyon (q.v.). Body elongated, somewhat compressed ; nose prolonged into a mobile snout. Tail long, non-prehensile, tapering, annulated. Wallace says, "species 5 (?)," but Prof. Flower reduces them to two, *Nasua narica*, from Mexico and Central America, and *N. rufa*, of South America, from Surinam to Paraguay.

2. *Palæont. :* Two species from the bone-caves of Brazil.

nā'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a nose.] [CLYPEUS, *s.* 2.]

***nā'-sute,** *a.* [Lat. *nasutus* = having a large nose, keen-scented, critical ; *nasus* = a nose.]

I. Having a quick or keen smell or scent ; keen-scented.

"They are commonly discovered by a *nasute* swine purposely brought up."—*Evelyn : Acetaria*, § 39.

2. Critical, nice, censorious, particular ; nice in discernment.

"The *nasuter* criticks of their age scent something of pride in the ecclesiasticks."—*Gauden : Hieraspistes*, p. 308.

***nā'-sute-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nasute* ; *-ness.*] The quality of being nasute ; quickness or keenness of scent ; nice discernment.

"All which to any man that has but a moderate *nasuteness* cannot but import."—*H. More : Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. ii., § 2.

năt, *adv.* [NOT.]

nā'-tal, *nā'-tall, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *natal*, from Lat. *natalis* = natal, presiding over birth, from *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born ; Sp. *natal* ; Ital. *natale.*]

A. *As adjective :*

I. Pertaining to or connected with one's birth ; dating from one's birth.

"Or in the *natal* or the mortal hour."
Pope : Essay on Man, i. 253.

2. Presiding over birth or nativity.

"Now nece mine, by *Natall* Jove's feest,
Were I a God, ye should sterve."
Chaucer : Troilus & Cressida, iii.

***B.** *As subst. :* [NATALS].

***nā-tā-lĭ'-tĭal, *nā-tā-lĭ'-tious, *nā-tā-lĭ'-ciąl (tĭ, cĭ as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *natalitius*, from *natalis* = natal (q.v.).]

I. Pertaining to one's birth or birthday ; consecrated to one's nativity.

"His *natalitial* poplar had outstrip'd the rest of its contemporaries."—*Evelyn : Sylva*, bk. iv., § 13.

2. Occurring or happening at one's birth.

"No hurtless *natalitious* fire
Playing about him made the nurse admire."
Cartwright : Birth of the Duke of York.

nā-tăl'-ō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *Natal(al)*, and *aloine.*]

Chem. : $C_{34}H_{38}O_{15}$. The aloin of Natal aloes. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in thin, bright yellow scales, sparingly soluble in water, benzol, chloroform, and ether, and melts between 212° and 222°.

***nā'-tals,** *s. pl.* [NATAL.] The circumstances of a person's birth ; one's nativity.

"The blessed *natals* of our heavenly king."
Fitzgeffroy : Blessed Birthday, p. 1.

nā'-tal-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *natalis* = natal (?).]

Zool. : A genus of Vespertilionidæ (True Bats), from South and Central America. Three species have been described, *Natalus stramineus*, popularly known as the Straw-coloured Bat, *N. micropus*, and *N. lepidus.* (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 443, 444.)

nā'-tant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *natans*, pr. par. of *nato*, frequent of *no* = to swim ; Ital. *natante* ; Sp. *nadante.*]

1. *Bot. :* Floating. (Used spec. of the leaves of some aquatic plants.)

2. *Her. :* A term applied to all kinds of fish (except flying-fish and shell-fish), when represented horizontally on the field, or as if in the act of swimming. Also called naiant.

nā-tăn'-tēṣ, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *natans.*] [NATANT.]

Zool. : The name given by Walcknaër to a section of the Araneidæ, which swim in water, and there spread their filaments or nets to entrap their prey. The typical genus is Argyroneta (q.v.), popularly known as the Diving Spider.

nā-tăn'-tĭ-a, (tĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut pl. of *natans.*] [NATANT.]

Zoology :

* 1. The name given by Illiger to an order of mammals which live in water. It included the whales, the dolphins, &c.

2. An order of Rotifera, consisting of swimming species. It is divided into two families, Polytrocha and Zygotrocha.

***nā'-tant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *natant* ; *-ly.*] In a swimming manner ; like one swimming ; swimmingly.

nā-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *natatio*, from *nato* = to swim.] The act or art of swimming.

"Other animals . . . need no other way of motion for *natation* in the water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

nā-tā-tōr′-ēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *natator* = a swimmer; *nato* = to swim.]

1. *Ornith.:* Swimmers; an order of Birds, founded by Illiger, corresponding to the Palmipedes of Cuvier. It contains four families: Brevipennatæ, Longipennatæ, Totipalmatæ, and Lamellirostres. The order is a natural one, and founded on characteristics all can appreciate. They are aquatic, with webbed feet, and the majority are fitted for swimming rather than for flight. In Huxley's classification, founded on anatomical distinctions, the Natatores are distributed among the orders Herodiones, Anseres, Steganopodes, Gaviæ, Pygopodes, and Impennes, of the subclass Carinatæ.

2. *Palæont.:* First found in the Cretaceous series.

nā-tā-tōr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *natator* = a swimmer; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Pertaining or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as live habitually upon the water; of or pertaining to the Natatores (q.v.).

natatorial-isopoda, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A division of Isopoda, containing two families, Cymothoidæ and Sphæromidæ.

* **natatorial-type,** *s.*

Ornith.: In Swainson's methodic arrangement, the fifth order, family, &c., of birds, to which analogies were sought in other classes.

nā′-tā-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *natatorius*, from *natator* = a swimmer.] Used or adapted for swimming; enabling to swim. (*Owen.*)

nătch (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *nache*, from Lat. *natis* = the rump; Ital. *natica.*] The part of an ox between the loins; the rump.

natch-bone, *s.* An aitch-bone, or rump-bone.

nătch (2), *s.* [Nautch.]

nătch′-neĕ, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Eleusine coracana, a cereal growing on the coast of Coromandel.

nā′-tēş, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The buttocks.

* **nā′-thĕ-lĕss,** * **nāth′-lĕss,** *adv.* [A.S. *náthèles*, from *ná thy* (or *thé*) *læs* = not by that less, not the less.] Nevertheless; none the less; notwithstanding.

"*Nathless* he so endured." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 299.

***nā′-the-möre,** ***nāth′-möre,** *adv.* [A.S. *ná thy* (or *thé*) *mara* = not by that more, not the more.] Not or none the more; never the more. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 25.)

nā′-tĭ-cą, *s.* [Lat. *natis* = the rump. (*Agassiz.*)]

1. *Zool:* The typical genus of the family Naticidæ (q.v.). The shell is smooth and thick, the inner lip callous, umbilicus large, with a spiral callus. The animal frequents sandy and gravelly bottoms, from low water to ninety fathoms. Widely distributed, most abundant in the tropics. More than ninety species have been described.

2. *Palæont.:* Said to commence in the Silurian; abundant in all Secondary and Tertiary formations.

na-tĭç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *natic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of marine holostomatous Gasteropods. Shell globular, of few whorls, with a small spire; outer lip acute; inner lip often callous; foot very large; mantle-lobes hiding more or less of the shell. Five genera and 270 species known. (*Wallace.*)

2. *Palæont.:* Stated to commence in the Upper Silurian. (*Nicholson.*) About 300 extinct species, ranging from the Devonian to the Pliocene. (*Wallace.*)

nā′-tion, * **na-ci on,** * **na-ci-oun,** * **na-tioun,** *s.* [Fr. *nation*, from Lat. *nationem*, acc. of *natio* = a nation, a race, from *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Sp. *nacion*; Ital. *nazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A people inhabiting a certain district and united together by common political institutions.

2. An aggregation of persons belonging to the same ethnological family, and speaking the same language.

* 3. A family. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,650.)

II. *Univ.:* A division of students for purposes of voting according to their place of birth. This system still obtains in the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow.

¶ *Law of Nations:* [International-law].

nā′-tion, *a., s., & adv.* [An abbreviation of *damnation.*]

A. *As adj.:* Immense, enormous. (*Prov. & American.*)

B. *As subst.:* A great number; a great deal. (*Vulgar.*)

"What a *nation* of herbs he had procured to mollify her humour."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xxi.

C. *As adv.:* Immensely, extremely, exceedingly. (*Provincial & American.*)

nă′-tion-al, *a.* [Fr., from *nation* = nation (q.v.); Sp. *nacional*; Ital. *nazionale.* First used at the Westminster Assembly. (*Collect. Scarce Tracts* (ed. Sir W. Scott), vii. 91.)]

1. Of or pertaining to a nation, as distinguished from private or individual; public, general.

2. Attached to one's country; devoted to the interests of one's own nation.

national-air, *s.*

Music: An air or tune characteristic of or peculiar to a particular nation or people; specifically applied to an air or tune which is adopted as that to be played on state or public occasions: as, in England, "God save the Queen (or King);" in America, "Hail Columbia;" in France, the "Marseillaise," &c. Also called a national anthem.

national-anthem, *s.* [National-air.]

¶ The composition of the English national anthem has been attributed to John Bull in 1606, and to Henry Carey in 1743. It has been claimed also by the French.

National Assembly, *s.* The Legislative Assembly in France. When the nobility and clergy summoned with the Tiers Etat to the States-General declined to sit with the commons, these, declaring, on June 17, 1789, that they represented $\frac{96}{100}$ parts of the nation, assumed the name of the National Assembly, though the name Constituent Assembly is more frequently employed. It guided the destiny of France during the stormy period between 1789 and Sept. 21, 1792, when it dissolved itself and was succeeded by the National Convention (q.v.). The name of National Assembly was resumed in 1848, and is still in use.

National Bank, *s.* One of the banks organized under an act of Congress in 1864, whose circulating notes must be secured by a deposit of United States bonds in the National Treasury.

National Church, *s.* A church which is that of the nation. Applied specially to the Churches of England and Scotland.

National Convention, *s.* [Convention.]

national covenant, *s.* [Covenant, ¶ (3).]

national debt, *s.* [Debt, *s.*, § 4.]

National Gallery, *s.* A gallery for exhibiting the pictures belonging to the British nation. It commenced in 1824 with the purchase by the Government of the Angerstein collection of thirty-eight pictures. The present building in Trafalgar Square was opened April 9, 1838.

National Guard, *s.* The State militia; the military organizations in the service of the several States, under command of their respective Governors. Enlistment is entirely voluntary. The number now in service in this country is about 125,000 men enlisted and equipped. The total military reserve of the nation is estimated at 10,000,000, but the term National Guard is applied only to those actually under enlistment.

national-schools, *s. pl.* Schools conducted and supported to a greater or less extent by government. (*English.*)

national-workshops, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ. & Hist.: The English name of "Ateliers nationaux," established by the French provisional government in February, 1848, and which were abolished in three months, after a sanguinary contest.

nă′-tion-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *national*; *-ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being national; nationality.

2. An idiom, phrase, or manner of speech peculiar to a nation; a national trait or character.

3. The political programme of the Irish Nationalists.

4. Adherence to or support of the objects of the Nationalists.

"His strong *nationalism*, however, made that seat of learning too hot to hold him."—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 5, 1885.

nă′-tion-ăl-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *national*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One devoted to his country; a patriot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Politics:* One of that party in Ireland which desires separation, more or less complete, from Great Britain.

"When a returned *Nationalist* makes himself remarkable for his denunciations of dynamite."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. *Theol.:* One who holds that God's election is that of nations, not of individuals.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to the party known as Nationalists.

"The most extreme section of the Irish *Nationalist* party."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1885.

nă-tion-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *nationalité*, from *national* = national (q.v.).]

1. National character; those traits or qualities collectively which distinguish a nation.

"That *nationality* of British love."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 2, let. xviii.

2. The people or persons collectively constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people.

"When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed *nationalities* were heard of everywhere."—*H. S. Edwards: Polish Captivity.*

3. The quality of being strongly attached to one's own country and one's own countrymen; patriotism.

4. The state of belonging to a particular nation or country.

"In the case of one of the medical officers who happened to be of the same *nationality*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

5. Existence as a distinct nation; national unity and integrity.

"Institutions calculated to ensure the preservation of their *nationality*."—*H. S. Edwards: Polish Captivity.*

nă′-tion-ăl-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nationalize*; *-ation.*] The act or process of nationalizing; the act of giving in possession to the nation, as distinct from individuals; the state of being naturalized.

"The *nationalization* of land."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 31, 1885.

nă′-tion-ăl-īze, *v.t.* [Fr. *nationaliser.*]

1. To make national; to fit or adapt for a nation.

2. To make the property of the nation, as opposed to individuals; to transfer the ownership of to the nation.

3. To give the character, habits, customs, and institutions of a particular nation to: as, To *nationalize* a foreign colony.

nă′-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *national*; *-ly.*] In a national manner; with regard to the nation as a whole.

"Who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

* **nă′-tion-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *national*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being national; nationality.

nā′-tĭve, * **na-tyve,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *natif*, fem. *native*, from Lat. *nativus* = natural, native, from *natus* = born, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Ital. & Sp. *nativo. Native* and *naive* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Having existence by birth; having an origin; born.

"Anaximander's opinion is that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 129.

*** 2.** Original; giving origin.

"Have I now seen death? is this the way
I must return to *native* dust."
Milton: P. L., xi. 464.

3. Pertaining or relating to one's birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth.

"O *native* land, Ilion, and of the Goddes
The mansion place!" *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

*** 4.** Produced by nature; natural, iuborn, innate, genuine; not artificial.

"The *native* voice of undissemhled joy."
Thomson: Summer, 61.

5. Constituting or being the uatural home.

"The soul ascends
Towards her *native* firmament of heaven."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*** 6.** Hereditary; resulting from birth.

"Did I put Henry from his *native* right?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

7. Connected by birth; belouging to by birth. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 1.)

*** 8.** Cognate, congenial, kindred.

"To join like likes
And kiss like *native* things."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1.

9. A term applied to oysters raised in an artificial bed.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person born in a particular place or country; a person or thing deriving its origin from a particular place or country.

"Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

*** 2.** Source, origin.

"Th' accusation,
All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our so frank donation."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 1.

¶ Some editions read *motive.*

3. An oyster raised in an artificial bed and considered superior to those dredged from the natural beds.

II. *Min.:* The same as ULEXITE (q.v.).

¶ Native-alum = *Tschermigite* and *Kalinite*; Native-amalgam = *Amalgam*; Native-antimony = *Antimony*; Native-arsenic = *Arsenic*; Native-bismuth = *Bismuth*; Native-copper = *Copper*; Native-gold = *Gold*; Native-iridium = *Iridosmine*; Native-iron = *Iron*; Native-lead = *Lead*; Native-magnesia = *Brucite*; Native-mercury = *Mercury*; Native-minium = *Cinnabar*; Native-platinum = *Platinum*; Native Prussian-blue = *Vivianite*; Native-quicksilver = *Mercury*; Native-silver = *Silver*; Native-sulphur = *Sulphur*; Native-telluriuin = *Tellurium*; Native-tin = *Tin*; Native-zinc = *Zinc.*

native-bear, *s.*

Zool.: A popular Australian name for *Phascolarctos cinereus*, the koala (q.v.).

native-carrot, *s.*

Bot.: The Tasmanian name of *Geranium parviflorum*, the tubers of which were eaten by the natives, now an extinct race.

native-currant, *s.*

Bot.: The Australian name of *Leucopogon Richii*, a shrub growing on the sea coasts of the island. The berries are small, white, and eatable.

native-devil, *s.*

Zool.: The popular Tasmanian name for *Dasyurus ursinus*, the Ursine Dasyure, on account of the great havoc it commits among sheep and poultry.

native-gum, *s.* The name given in Guiana to the gum of *Guaiacum officinale.*

native-potato, *s.*

Bot.: Gastrodia Sesamoides, the root of which resembles a strong kidney potato, but is insipid. It is sometimes eaten in Tasmania.

*** nā'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *native*; *-ly.*]

1. In a native manner; by birth or nature; naturally.

"We wear hair which is not *natively* our own."—*Jeremy Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness.*

2. Originally.

"This goodness of God *natively* proceeded from His will."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses*, p. 184.

*** nā'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nativ(e)*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being native or produced by nature.

*** nā'-tĭv-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *nativ(e)*; *-ism.*] A dispositiou or tendency to favour those of native birth in prcference to those of foreign origin. (*American.*)

nă-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, * na-tyv-y-te, *s.* [Fr. *nativité*, from Lat. *nativitatem*, accus. of *nativitas* = birth; from *nativus* = uatural, native (q.v.); Sp. *natividad*; cal. *natività.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A coming into life; a being born; birth.

"The *natyuyte* of Crist bi fleisch."—*Wyclife: Mark.* (Prol.)

*** 2.** The tiine, place, manner, or other circumstances attending birth.

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or deatb."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

*** 3.** The state or place of being produced.

"These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 482.

4. A picture representing the Nativity of the Saviour.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.:* A horoscope; a scheme or figure of the heavens, especially of the twelve houses at the moment when a person is born.

2. *Nat. Hist.:* The indigenousness of a zoological or botanical species in any place.

"A difference of opinion exists between us on the question of the *nativity* of *Polygonum aviculare* (L.), in the colony."—*Trans. New Zealand Inst.*, 1871, p. 238.

¶ (1) *The Nativity:* Spec., the birth of Christ, Dec. 25. But there are two other festivals of the Nativity:

(*a*) That of the Virgin Mary, kept by the Roman Catholic Church on Sept. 8; it is said to have been instituted by Pope Sergius I., about 690, and adopted by the Eastern Christians in the twelfth century.

(*b*) That of John the Baptist, June 24. It is believed that it was instituted A.D. 488.

*** (2)** *To cast a nativity:*

Astrol.: To draw a horoscope or scheme of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, and to calculate, according to the rules of astrology, the future influence of the predominaut stars.

nā-trĭ-çĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *natrix*, genit. *natric(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Colubrine Snakes, widely distributed, with seven genera and fifty species. (*Wallace.*)

nā'-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [NATRON, SODIUM.]

† nā'-trĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a water-snake, from *nato* = to swim.]

Zool.: The typieal genus of the sub-family Natricinæ. (For characters and species see Tropidonotus.)

nā-trō-bör-ō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *natro(n)*; *boro(n)*, and *calcite.*]

Min.: The same as ULEXITE (q.v.).

nā-trō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *natro(n)*, and *calcite.*]

Min.: A pseudomorph of calcite after crystals of gaylussite (q.v.); so named because the substance was supposed to contain soda. Found at Sangerhausen, Merseburg, Prussia.

năt'-rō-līte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *natro(n)*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *natrolith.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A member of the Zeolite group of minerals, usually regarded as orthorhombic, but, because of its optical properties, referred by some mineralogists to the monoclinic system of crystallization. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 2·17 to 2·25; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, white, yellowish, sometimes red; transparent to translucent. Compos.: silica, 47·2; alumina, 27·0; soda, 16·3; water, 9·5 = 100, corresponding to the formula $3SiO_2,Al_2O_3, NaO2HO$. Dana makes two varieties: (1) Ordinary, consisting of, (*a*) groups of slender, eolourless prisms, often acicular; (*b*) fibrous divergent or radiated masses, whieh frequently resemble thomsonite and pectolite (q.v.); (c) solid amygdules; and (*d*) compact massive: (2) Iron-natrolite, a dark-green opaque variety, in which one-fourth of the alumina is replaced by scsqnioxide of iron. Bergmannite, breviеite, crocalite, fargite, galactite, lehuntite, palæo-natrolite, radiolite, and savite are referable to this speeies.

2. A variety of Scapolite (q.v.), found at Hessekulla, Sweden.

nā'-trŏn, *s.* [Gr. *νίτρον* (*nitron*) = potash or soda; Lat. *nitrum* = nitre or saltpetre.]

Min.: A monoclinic soluble salt, occurring in nature only in solution or mingled with other sodium carbonates. Hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 1·423; lustre, vitreous; colour, white when pure; taste, alkaline. Compos.: carbonic acid, 26·7; soda, 18·8; water, 54·5 = 100. Formula, $NaOCO_2 + 10HO$.

natron-spodumene, *s.*

Min.: The same as SODA-SPODUMENE (q.v.).

nā-trō-sī-dēr'-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *natro(n)*; Gr. σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron, and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: The same as ACHMITE (q.v.).

năt'te, * natt, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *natta*, from Lat. *matta* = a mat (q.v.).]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A mat.

"Item: paid for *natts* for the Rayles at ye Communion table, 1s. 2d."—*Ecclesfield Church-wardens' Accounts*, 1640.

2. *Arch.* (*Pl.*)*:* A kind of ornamentation used iu the decoratiou of surfaces in the architecture of the twelfth century. So termed from the resemblance of its interlacemeut to that of matting.

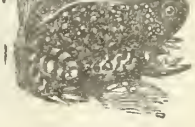
năt'-tĕr, *v.i.* [Cf. Icel. *knetta* = to grumble.] To chatter peevishly; to nag; to find fault.

"Got the better of her *nattering* habit."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. iv.

năt'-tĕr, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of A.S. *nædre*; Icel. *nadhr* = an adder (q.v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

natter-jack, natter-jack toad, *s.*

Zool.: Bufo calamita, the Rush Toad. Light yellowish-brown, clouded with dull olive, a bright yellow line running down the back. The warts of the skin are larger and the eyes more prominent than in the Common Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*), but the glandular swellings on the head are less. The male has a cry, "glouk, glouk." The eggs are laid in the water. The tadpoles are extremely small; the metamorphosis lasts about six weeks. Rare in England; found in many parts of Europe and in Tibet.



NATTER-JACK.

năt'-tĕred, *a.* [Eng. *natter*, v.; *-ed.*] Qnerulous, impatient.

"She believed she grew more *nattered* as she grew older; but that she was conscious of her natteredness was a new thing."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xxix.

năt'-tĕred-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nattered*; *-ness.*] Querulousness, impatience.

Năt'-tĕr-ēr, *s.* [A German naturalist who for seventeen years made collections for the Emperor of Austria in Brazil, returning about 1840 with 1,070 species of birds which he had collected. (*Swainson: Birds*, p. 460.)]

Natterer's bat, *s,*

Zool.: Vespertilio Nattereri, a social bat. Found in the Midlands, and in Central and Southern Europe. Fur reddish-gray, white beneath. Called also the Reddish-gray bat.

năt'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *natty*; *-ly.*] In a natty or neat manner; neatly, tidily, sprucely.

năt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *natty*; *-ness.*] The qnality or state of being natty; neatness, tidiness, spruceness.

*** năt'-tĭng,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *natt(e)*; *-ing.*] Matting; a covering with mats.

"For covering the seates witb *natting* in the Dean's closet, 1s."—*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 348.

năt'-tў, *a.* [Prob. connected with *neat* (2), *a.*] Neat, tidy, spruee.

"A higher promise for maturity than Lucy's *natty* completeness."—*G. Eliot: Mill on the Floss*, ch. vii.

năt'-ū-ral, * năt'-ū-rall, * nat-u-rel, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *naturel*, from Lat. *naturalis*, from *natura* = nature (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *natural*; Ital. *naturale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature; not artificial, aequired, or assumed; given or conferred by nature.

"The *natural* bravery of your Isle."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. Forming part of nature.

"Nothing *natural* I ever saw so noble."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. Connected or dealing with nature or the existing system of things; treating of the world of matter and mind: as, *natural* philosophy, *natural* history, *natural* laws.

4. In conformity with the laws of nature; regulated by or in accordance with the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c.; following or coming naturally, or in the ordinary course of things.

"There is something in this more than *natural*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. In accordance with what would naturally happen; reasonable; consonant with what might be expected in the ordinary course of things: as, It was only *natural* that he should think so.

6. By nature; by natural disposition.

"A *natural* coward without instinct."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

7. According to life and reality; not strained or affected; not artificial; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; true to life.

"Thou art even *natural* in thine art."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

*8. Obedient to the impulses of nature; kind, tender.

"In his love to her, even most kind and *natural*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*9. Connected by the ties of consanguinity or nature.

"Divorce 'twixt *natural* son and sire.
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

10. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock: as, a *natural* son.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A term used in mathematics to indicate that a function is taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1. Natural numbers are those commencing at 1; each being equal to the preceding, plus 1. Natural sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., are the sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., taken in arcs, whose radii are 1. Natural, or Napierian, logarithms are those taken in a system whose modulus is 1.

Music:

(1) A term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C. [SCALE.]

(2) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony, which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly-related keys.

(3) Applied to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music.

(4) Applied to the harmonics or over-tones given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound.

3. *Theol.:* In a state of nature; unregenerate.

"The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God."—1 *Corinthians* iii. 14.

*B. *As adv.:* Naturally.

"I do it more *natural*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language*

*1. A native; one of the original inhabitants of a place.

*2. A natural quality, state, or gift; a gift of nature; a gift.

"It is with depraved man in his impure *naturalls*, that we must maintaine this quarrell."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot, a fool.

"That a monster should be such a *natural*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

II. A sign (♮) which restores a note to its place in the normal scale of C. It has the effect of sharpening a note previously flattened, or of flattening a note previously sharpened. It is an accidental; that is, it does not occur in the signature of a piece of music, unless at the sudden change of key. Its power does not extend beyond the bar in which it appears. The earliest known use of the sign is found in Bonaffino's *Madrigali Concertati* (1623), a work in which also bars are employed as marking the correct divisions of time.

natural-affection, *s.* The love which one has for his or her kindred.

natural-allegiance, *s.* [ALLEGIANCE, *s.*, II. 1.]

natural-barriers, *s. pl.*

Physical Geog.: The name given by Buffon to mountains, deserts, seas, or climates, separating natural history provinces from each other.

natural-born, *a.* Born in a country; native.

"*Natural-born* subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.

natural-child, *s.*

Law: The child in fact; the child of one's body. Used specially for one born out of wedlock.

natural-harmonics, *s. pl.*

Music: The sounds given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound; overtones.

natural-history, *s.*

Science: In the widest sense, and as used by the ancients, Natural History included all natural science, and had the Cosmos for its subject. In more recent times its range was limited to zoology; now again, its bounds are extended, and it may be defined as the science which deals with the earth's crust and its productions. Thus it includes Geology and Mineralogy, Palæobotany and Palæontology, treating respectively of the inorganic world and organic remains of past ages. To these succeed Biology, or the Science of Life, in its widest science. [BIOLOGY.] Popularly, Natural History is synonymous with zoology (q.v.), and some writers of authority use it in that sense.

Natural History Provinces: [PROVINCE].

natural-infancy, *s.*

Law: The period of life under seven years of age. It is held to be one destitute of all legal responsibility.

natural-key, *s.*

Music: The key of C.

natural-liberty, *s.* [LIBERTY.]

natural-marmalade, *s.*

Bot.: The American name for the pulp of *Achras Sapota*. [ACHRAS.]

natural-modulation, *s.*

Music: Diatonic, as opposed to chromatic modulation.

natural-obligation, *s.* [OBLIGATION.]

natural-order, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The orders established under the natural system of botany. [ORDER.]

natural-persons, *s. pl.*

Law: Such as are formed by God, in opposition to artificial persons, or those formed into corporations by human laws for purposes of government or society.

natural-philosophy, *s.*

1. [PHYSICS.]

2. [MORAL-PHILOSOPHY.]

natural-pitch, *s.*

Music: The pitch of a pipe before it is overblown.

natural-religion, *s.*

Compar. Religions:

1. A theological system devised by human reason without supernatural aid or revelation.

2. (See extract.)

"The term *natural-religion* is used in various and even incompatible senses. Thus Butler, in his *Analogy*, signifies by *natural-religion* a primæval system which he expressly argues to have been not reasoned out, but taught first by revelation."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 356. (Note.)

natural-rights, *s. pl.*

Law: Those relating to life and liberty.

natural-science, *s.*

Science: A term formerly used as the equivalent of Physics (q.v.), now employed as a synonym for Natural History (q.v.) in its most comprehensive signification.

natural-selection, *s.* (See extract.)

"[The] preservation of favourable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious I have called *natural selection*. . . . *Natural selection* will modify the structure of the young in relation to the parent, and of the parent in relation to the young. In social animals it will adapt the structure of each individual for the benefit of the whole community, if the community profits by the selected change. What *natural selection* cannot do, is to modify the structure of one species, without giving it any advantage, for the good of another species."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv.

natural-steel, *s.* A steel obtained directly from the richer and purer kinds of ore by reducing them with charcoal and refining the cast-iron thus produced, so as to deprive it of part of its carbon. It is principally used for making files and other tools. It is frequently termed German steel, being largely produced in Germany.

natural-system, *s.*

Bot.: The system of botany which attempts to arrange plants according to their natural affinities. [BOTANY.]

natural-theology, *s.*

Theol. & Phil.: The science which deals with the evidences for the being of God, drawn from purely natural sources, without reference to revelation. Paley's *Natural Theology* is the standard English work on the subject, and the *Bridgewater* and *Burnett* Treatises have a similar object. Hume, Kant, and Dean Mansel may be quoted as to the impossibility of such logical demonstration.

***natural-writer,** *s.* A naturalist; a writer on natural history.

"A lapwing, which bird our *natural-writers* name Vannellus."—*Browne: Miscell. Tracts*, iv.

***năt'-ū-răl-ĕsque (que as k),** *s.* [Eng. *natural*; *-esque.*] Keeping pretty closely to the characteristics of nature: as, a *naturalesque* style of ornamentation.

năt'-ū-răl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A state of nature; a natural state.

2. *Theol.:* The name given to all forms of belief or speculation which deny or ignore the doctrine of a personal God as the author and governor of the universe. It is opposed to Theism (q.v.).

"He [Lord Bolingbroke] was of that sect which, to avoid a more odious name, chuses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism*."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

năt'-ū-răl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. One versed or learned in natural science in its widest sense.

"*Naturalists* observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

2. One versed or learned in natural history.

II. *Theol:* An adherent of any form of Naturalism. The word was used (1) by German writers as an equivalent of Pantheist; (2) by English writers for (*a*) one who rejects revelation, and (*b*) for one who, while admitting that the Scriptures contain some truths, maintains that these truths are only a republication of natural religion, and so unnecessary. (*Blunt.*)

"[I] have appeared in the plain shape of a mere *naturalist* myself, that I might, if it were possible, turn him off from downright atheism."—*H. More: An Antidote against Atheism.* (Pref., p. 7.)

B. *As adj.:* The same as NATURALISTIC, 1 (q.v.).

"Sketches from Mr. Trollope's South African tour of a somewhat *naturalist* kind."—*Saturday Review*, March 29, 1884, p. 415.

năt-ū-răl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *natural*; *-istic.*]

1. In accordance with nature; natural; following or based on nature; realistic.

"The rendering is of a *naturalistic* rather than of a prophetic character."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18, 1882.

2. Natural, plain.

"Such vivacious and *naturalistic* expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

3. Pertaining to the doctrines of naturalism (q.v.).

"He was apt to resolve . . . the whole work of Christ into a fulfilment of a merely *naturalistic* order."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, 1873, p. 86.

***năt-ū-răl'-ĭ-tȳ, *nat-u-ral-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *naturalité*, from Lat. *naturalitatem*, accus. of *naturalitas*, from *naturalis* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being natural; nature.

"The goddis by their *naturalitie* and power, close up the furies, and governe the steares."—*Golden Boke*, let. x.

năt-ū-răl-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *naturaliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of naturalizing; the state of being naturalized.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The act of placing an alien in the position, or investing him with the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject.

¶ In the United States a foreigner who desires to become naturalized and claim the privileges of citizenship, must declare his in-

tention on oath, taken before any district or circuit court, and at the same time must renounce any title of nobility he may possess. After two years have elapsed from this declaration, if he has resided five years in the United States, he becomes a citizen, and a certificate of naturalization is issued to him. It was formerly held by the British government that none of its citizens could thus renounce their allegiance, but this claim has been given up, and British subjects naturalized in the United States are now recognized as American citizens. In Britain a foreigner can be naturalized after a residence of five years.

2. *Biol.:* The introduction of plants through human agency into new lands or regions. They are of a diversified nature. In Dr. Asa Gray's *Manual of the United States*, 260 naturalized plants are enumerated belonging to 162 genera. The sturdy plants of Europe introduced into New Zealand cause the native plants to die out, as the Maori vanishes before the colonizing European. (*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), pp. 89, 163.)

năt'-ụ-ral-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *natural; -ize;* Fr. *naturaliser.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To make natural or accustomed; to accustom, to render natural, easy, and familiar; to make a second nature.

"He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil: custom has *naturalized* his labour to him."—*South: Sermons.*

2. To receive or adopt as native or natural: as, To *naturalize* foreign words.

* **3.** To make familiar or well-known.

"*Naturalizing* to any degree authors, whose names only float amongst us."—*Observer*, No. 2.

4. To accustom or habituate to a climate or country; to acclimatize.

II. *Law:* To adopt into a nation or state; to confer the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject upon.

"Any alien woman who marries a British subject is *de facto naturalized.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become naturalized; to become like a native.

2. To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

"We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency."—*Bushnell.* (*Annandale.*)

năt'-ụ-ral-lỹ, * **nat-u-ral-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *natural; -ly.*]

1. In a natural way; according to nature; by the powers or impulses of unassisted nature; by nature, not by art or training.

"Though I am not *naturally* honest, I am sometimes so by chance."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. Spontaneously; without art or artificial treatment: as, A plant grows *naturally* in some places.

3. According to nature; in a natural way, without affectation or artificiality; according to life.

"That part
Was aptly fitted and *naturally* perform'd."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. i.)

4. According to the usual course of things: as, This might *naturally* have been expected.

năt'-ụ-ral-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *natural; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being natural; the state of being given or produced by nature.

"To show the *naturalness* of monarchy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. Conformity to nature; freedom from affectation or artificiality.

"Mrs. —— has the gift of *naturalness*, with something more and better of her own to boot."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

* **năt'-ụ-ral̤s,** *s. pl.* [NATURAL, C. 2.]

nā'-ture, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *natura*, orig. fem. sing. of *naturus*, fut. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Sp., Port., & Ital. *natura.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The universe, as distinguished from the Creator; all that exists or is produced without artificial means; the world of matter and of mind; the system of which we ourselves form a part; creation; all created things, by which man is more immediately surrounded, as land, oceans, plants, animals, &c.

2. By metonymy, the agent, producer, or creator of things; the powers which carry on the processes of creation; the powers concerned to produce existing phenomena, whether in sum or in detail; the personified sum and order of cause and effect.

"'Twas *nature's* will."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. The inherent or natural qualities of anything; those peculiar characteristics and attributes which serve to distinguish one thing from another.

"Happy is he who lives to understand
Not human *nature* only, but explores
All *natures.*" *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

4. The natural disposition of mind of any person; temper; personal character; individual constitution.

"It may be in your power; but it is not in your *nature.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. Quality, sort, kind, species.

"Your capacity is of that *nature.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* **6.** Human life; vitality; natural existence.

"I would repent out the remainder of *nature.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

7. Natural affection; the innate and involuntary affection of the heart and mind.

"Fond *nature* bids us all lament."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

8. That which is in conformity with nature, truth, or reality; sentiments or images adapted to nature, as distinguished from that which is affected, artificial, or false.

9. The natural course of things.

"My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Natural; growing naturally or spontaneously: as, a *nature* grass. (*Scotch.*)

¶ **1.** *To go* (or *walk*) *the way of nature, To pay the debt of nature:* To die.

"He's *walked the way of nature.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

2. *In a state of nature:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* Naked, as when born; stark-naked.

(2) *Theol.:* In a state of sin; unregenerate.

(3) *Good* (or *ill*) *nature:* A natural good (or bad) temper or disposition.

(4) *Laws of Nature, Natural laws:* That instinctive sense of justice, and of right and wrong, felt by every human being.

nature-gods, nature-deities, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The powers of nature personified and considered as deities.

"The great *nature-gods* are huge in strength, and far-reaching in influence."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 255.

nature-myth, *s.*

Anthrop.: A myth in which some natural phenomenon is poetically expressed as the result of the action of conscious agents.

"The explanation of the Rape of Proserpine, as a *nature-myth* of summer and winter, does not depend alone on analogy of incident."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 318.

nature-mythology, *s.*

Anthrop.: The mythology which represents natural phenomena as the result of the action of conscious agents. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 318.)

nature-printing, *s.* A process in which impressions which may be printed from are obtained from objects, such as leaves, fibres, lace, &c. In one method the object, such as a fern frond, is placed between a steel plate and one of heated lead and subjected to a strong pressure, forming an exact intaglio copy in the lead from which impressions are taken.

nature-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religions: A generic term to denote a stage of religious thought in which the powers of nature are personified and worshipped. It found its highest and most beautiful expression in the mythology of ancient Greece. Classifying religions with regard to the estimation in which the deity is held, Lubbock (*Orig. of Civilisation*, 1882, p. 206) makes nature-worship the second stage, atheism (the absence of definite ideas on the subject) being the first.

"The third and last stage in early religious development is the anthropomorphic stage, which links *nature-worship* on to monotheism."—*Keary: Outlines of Primitive Belief*, p. 46.

* **nā'-ture,** *v.t.* [NATURE, *s.*] To endow with natural qualities.

"He which *natureth* every kynde,
The mighty God." *Gower: C. A.*, viii.

* **nā'-ture-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *nature; -less.*] Not in accordance with nature; unnatural.

* **na-tür'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *nature; -ian.*] A naturalist. (*Watson: A Decacordon*, p. 341.)

* **nā'-tur-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *natur(e); -ism.*]

Med.: A view which ascribes everything to nature.

* **nā'-tur-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *natur(e); -ist.*] One who ascribes everything to nature.

"Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of *nature*, . . . I shall hereafter many times call *naturists.*"—*Boyle: Works*, v. 168.

* **na-tür'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *natur(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being produced by nature.

"This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (*Richardson.*)

* **nā'-tur-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *natur(e); -ize.*]

1. To endow with a nature or with special qualities.

2. To refer to nature.

"*Naturizing* all
That was, or is, or shall in Nature be."
Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 6.

nauck'-īte (au as ow), *s.* [Named after Director Nauck; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin, found in small bright crystals lining the interior of a lump of pitch occurring with some articles in a much decomposed copper case dug up out of boggy ground near Crefeld, Germany. Experiments showed that it belonged to the hydrocarbons. Crystals, though minute, were measurable. Crystallization, orthorhombic.

nâu'-clĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *κλείω* (*kleiō*) = to enclose, from the half capsule being of the shape of a hull.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. It consists of unarmed trees or shrubs, with a funnel-shaped corolla, a two-celled fruit with many seeds and leaves opposite, or three in a whorl. About thirty-seven are known—natives of India or Africa. *Nauclea* (*Anthocephalus*) *Cadamba*, an Indian tree, affords good shade. The wood of *N. cordifolia* is used for furniture. *N. Gambir* is said to yield gamboge gum.

nâu-clĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ναύκληρος* (*nauklēros*) = a shipmaster.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus erected for the reception of what has since proved to be the young of the Pilot-fish. [NAUCRATES.]

* **2.** *Ornith.:* An old genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Milvinæ. *Nauclerus furcatus* is now *Elanoides furcatus*, placed under the Aquilinæ (q.v.). [SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.]

nâu'-cŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *κόρις* (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: A genus of Nepidæ (Water-scorpions). The body is almost circular, and slightly convex. *Naucoris cimicoides* is found in Britain. It is about half-an-inch long, and, when touched, can inflict a painful wound.

nâu'-cra-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *ναυκράτης* (*naukratēs*) = having the mastery at sea.]

Ichthy.: Pilot-fish (q.v.); a genus of Carangidæ. The body is oblong, sub-cylindrical, covered with small scales; a keel on each side of the tail. The spinous dorsal consists of a few short, free spines. Villiform teeth in jaws, and on vomer and palatine bones.

* **nâu'-frā-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *naufragatus*, pa. par. of *naufrago* = to suffer shipwreck.] To wreck; to shipwreck; to bring to ruin. [NAUFRAGE.]

* **nâu'-frage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *naufragium*, from *navis* = a ship, and *frango* (root *frag-*) = to break.] Shipwreck, ruin.

"Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage*, and perishing of infinite subjects."—*Bacon: Speech on Taking his Place in Chancery.*

* **nâu-frā'-gĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *naufragium* = a shipwreck.] To shipwreck. (*Lithgow: Pilgrimes Farewell.*)

* **nâu'-fra-gŏŭs,** * **nâu-frā'-ge-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *naufragus* = causing shipwreck.] Causing shipwreck. [NAUFRAGE.]

"That tempestuous and oft *naufragous* sea."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 33.

naught, nought (as nât), * **nawiht,** * **nogt,** * **nouht,** *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *náwiht, náht*, from *ná* = no, not, and *wiht* = whit, thing; *not* is thus a doublet of *naught.*]

A. *As subst.:* Nothing, naught.

"Of manhood him lacked righte *naught*."
Chaucer: C. T., 758.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Worthless; of no value or account.

"His title was corrupt and *naught*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* **2.** Naughty, bad, wicked, vile.

"No man can be stark *naught* at once."—*Fuller.* (*Webster.*)

* **3.** Ruined, lost.

"Begone! away!
All will be *naught* else."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

C. *As adv.:* In no degree; not at all; nothing.

"And whom he bits *nought* knows, and whom he hurts *nought* cares." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 7.

¶ * (1) *To be naught of:* To disregard, to be regardless of.

"*Being of naught* of their bodies."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 143.

(2) *To set at naught:* To defy, to despise, to disregard.

nâught'-ĭ-lȳ, * **nâught'-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *naughty; -ly.*]

* **1.** In a naughty manner; wickedly, corruptly.

"Mock at me, as if I meant *naughtily*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 2.

2. Perversely, mischievously. (Said of children.)

nâught'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), **naught-i-nesse**, * **nought-i-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *naughty; -ness.*]

* **1.** The quality or state of being naughty or wicked; wickedness.

"I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thine heart."—*1 Samuel* xvii. 28.

* **2.** A wicked act; wicked or evil conduct; wickedness.

"As dogs licked up their filthie vomit of corruption and *naughtiness*."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1382).

3. Perverseness, mischievousness, misbehaviour. (Said of children.)

* **naught-ly**, *adv.* [NAUGHTILY.]

nâught'-ȳ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *naught; -y.*]

* **1.** Worthless; of no account; good for nothing, bad.

"The other basket had very *naughty* figs."—*Jeremiah* xxiv. 2.

* **2.** Wicked, evil, corrupt.

"So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* **3.** Dangerous, unfavourable, unfit.

"'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

4. Perverse, mischievous, misbehaving; not obedient or good. (Applied to children or their conduct, or used in mock censure.)

* **naughty-pack**, *s.* A term of abuse or reproach.

nâul'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Lat. *naulum*, from Gr. *ναῦλον* (*naulon*), from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship.] The freight or passage money for passengers or goods by sea, or over a river. (*Bailey.*)

nâu'-mą-chȳ, nâu-mā'-chĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ναυμαχία* (*naumachia*) = a sea-fight, from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *μάχη* (*machē*) = a battle.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A naval combat; a fight at sea.

II. *Roman Antiquities:*

1. A representation of a naval combat.

"Now the *naumachia* begins."
Lovelace: Lucasta; Posthuma, p. 43.

2. A place constructed for exhibiting sham sea-fights.

"Among the Roman antiquities still remaining at Lyons are four aqueducts . . . and a *naumachia*."—*Webster*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 334.

nau mąn-nīte (**au** as **ow**), *s.* [Named after the celebrated German mineralogist, C. F. Naumann; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in cubes, massive, granular, and in thin plates. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 8·0; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, iron-black. Compos.: selenium, 26·8; silver, 73·2; yielding the formula AgSe. Found with other selenides in calcite at Tilkerode, Harz, Germany.

nâum bŭrg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Willdenow, it is believed, after John Samuel Naumburg, who published a botanical work at Erfurt, in 1792.]

Bot.: A section of the genus Lysimachia, containing *Lysimachia thyrsiflora.*

nâu'-plĭ-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *nauplius* (q.v.), genit. *nauplii*, and *forma* = shape, appearance.] Having the shape of a nauplius; resembling a nauplius (q.v.).

"The larvæ of the Copepods are *nauplii*form."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 278.

nâu'-plĭ-ŭs (pl. **nâu'-plĭ-ī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ναύπλιος* (*nauplios*) = a kind of mollusc which sails in its shell as in a ship. (*Pliny: H. N.*, ix. 30, 49.)]

Zool.: A term applied by O. F. Müller to the unsegmented ovate larvæ of the lower Crustacea, with a median frontal eye, but without a bone carapace. The name is now employed to designate all the larval forms having this character.

"The embryo almost always leaves the egg in the condition of a *nauplius*."—*Huxley: Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 268.

nauplius-form, *s.*

Zool.: The earliest stage in the development of many Crustacea, especially those belonging to the lower groups. (*Darwin: Origin of Species.*) [NAUPLIIFORM.]

nâu-rō-pŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; *ῥοπή* (*rhopē*) = an inclination, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea.

* **nâu'-scō-pȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *nauscopie*, from Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the vicinity of land, from a distance.

nâu'-sē-ą, *s.* [Lat. *nausea, nausia*, from Gr. *ναυσία* (*nausia*) = sea-sickness, from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship.]

Pathol.: A sick feeling which may go on to vomiting, caused by the digestive system or the brain being in an abnormal state. In hysteria and pregnancy, irritation or tumours of the abdominal or the pelvic viscera may produce it, as may also the early stage of zymotic disease, or epilepsy, and diseases of the brain.

* **nâu'-sē-ant**, *s.* [Lat. *nauseans*, pr. par. of *nauseo* = to be sea-sick, to be sick.] A substance or preparation which causes nausea.

nâu'-sē-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *nauseatus*, pa. par. of *nauseo* = to be sick.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To feel nausea; to be inclined to vomit; to become squeamish; to conceive an aversion.

"Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

"Hunger and thirst with patience will we meet,
And what offended nature *nauseates*, eat."
Rowe: Lucan, iii. 521.

2. To cause to feel nausea; to affect or fill with loathing or disgust.

"He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

nâu-sē-ā'-tion, *s.* [NAUSEATE.] The act of causing nausea; the state or condition of being nauseated.

"It causeth a *nauseation* in the people of England."—*Fuller: Church History*, II. vi. 10.

* **nâu'-sē-ā-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *nauseat(e); -ive.*] Causing nausea or loathing; nauseating.

nâu'-seoŭs (**se** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *nauseosus*, from *nausea* = sea-sickness, sickness; Fr. *nauséeux*; Ital. & Sp. *nauscoso.*] Loathsome, disgusting; exciting or tending to excite nausea; regarded with abhorrence; distasteful.

"His very food is *nauseous* to him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 3.

nâu'-seoŭs-lȳ (**se** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *nauseous; -ly.*] In a nauseous manner; in a manner tending to excite nausea, disgust, or loathing; loathsomely, disgustingly.

"So *nauseously*, and so unlike, they paint."
Garth: Claremont.

nâu'-seous-nĕss (**se** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *nauseous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nauseous; loathsomeness, disgustingness.

"Riches and honours, then, are useless things,
To the ill-judging palate sweet,
But turn at last to *nauseousness* and gall."
Pomfret: A Prospect of Death.

* **nâus'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *naus(ea); -ity.*] Nausea, aversion.

"It has given me a kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. lxxvi.

nâutch, *s.* [Hind. *nách* = a dance.] An entertainment consisting in watching dancing by professional dancing-girls, called nautch-girls. (*East Indies.*)

nautch-girl, *s.* In the East Indies a native dancing-girl; one who dances at a nautch.

nâu'-tĭc-ąl, * **nâu'-tĭc-ąll**, * **nâu'-tĭc**, * **nâu'-tĭck**, *a.* [Lat. *nauticus* = nautical, from Gr. *ναυτικός* (*nautikos*) = pertaining to ships; *ναύτης* (*nautēs*) = a sailor; *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; Fr. *nautique*; Ital. & Sp. *nautico.*] Pertaining to seamen, ships, or navigation.

"He elegantly shewed by whom hee was drawne, which depainted the *nauticall* compasse."—*Camden: Remaines: Impreses.*

nautical-almanack, *s.* [ALMANACK.]

nautical-day, *s.* [DAY.]

nautical-distance, *s.* The arc of a rhumb line intercepted between any two places.

nautical-mile, *s.* [MILE.]

nâu'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *nautical; -ly.*] In a nautical manner; in matters pertaining to navigation.

* **nâu'-tĭ-form**, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like the hull of a ship.

nâu-tĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nautil(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods. Sutures of the shell simple; the siphuncle central, sub-central, or near the concavity of the curved shells; simple. By some naturalists it is divided into two subfamilies, but the only recent genus is Nautilus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The Nautilidæ proper have gradually decreased from the Palæozoic, through the Secondary and Tertiary periods, to the present day. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 59.)

nâu'-tĭ-lŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ναυτίλος* (*nautilos*) = the nautilus, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a nautilus.

"The *nautiloid* shell so common among the Foraminifera."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 68.

B. *As subst.:* That which has the form or appearance of a nautilus.

nâu'-tĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ναυτίλος* (*nautilos*) = a seaman, a nautilus; *ναύτης* (*nautēs*) = a sailor; *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; Fr. *nautile*; Ital. & Sp. *nautilo.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A name popularly applied to two very different animals: the Paper Nautilus—the Nautilus of poets, which belongs to the genus Argonauta (q.v.), and not to Nautilus [II. 1, 2]; and to the Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*), for a long period the only known species. The quotation refers to the Paper Nautilus.

"Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 177.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The typical and only recent genus of the family Nautilidæ (q.v.). The shell is involute, with an outer porcellanous and an inner nacreous layer. The soft structures of the animal were first described by Owen in 1832, and its anatomy is elaborately discussed by E. Ray Lankester in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th, art. Mollusca). Three species are known: *Nautilus pompilius* (the Pearly Nautilus), *N. macromphilus*, and *N. umbilicatus*, all from the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time from the Upper Silurian to the present day, with a maximum development in the Carboniferous period.

3. *Hydraul. Engin.:* A form of diving-bell requiring no suspension. Water admitted through the cock into pipes flows into the exterior chambers, causing the apparatus to sink. The workmen enter through an aperture at the top, closed by an air-tight cover, and can in still water move the machine in any required direction by stepping on the ground and pushing. Air is condensed in a reservoir at the surface to a degree somewhat

greater than the condensation due to the depth, and passes through a pipe into the chambers rendering the machine specifically lighter than water, and enabling it to lift stones or other objects below. A gauge indicates the amount of lifting power attained as the air is admitted, so that the supply may be cut off when the requisite power is reached.

nautilus-propeller, *s.* A water-jet propeller on the reaction principle. Water is forced, by a turbine driven from the engine, through two nozzles, one on each side of the vessel, and directed fore or aft. It has proved practicable, but wasteful.

***na-vā'-ğĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *nāvis* = a ship.] A form of feudal tenure, being a duty on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship.

nā'-val, *nā'-vall, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *naval*, from Lat. *navalis*, from *navis* = a ship; Sp. *naval*; Ital. *navale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting or composed of ships: as, a *naval* armament.

2. Pertaining to ships or to a navy.

***B.** *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Naval affairs.

"In Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age."—*Clarendon: Life*, ii. 507.

naval-crown, *s.*

1. *Roman Antiq.:* [Crown, s., A. I. 1 (1)].

2. *Her.:* The naval crown is formed with the stern and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.

naval-officer, *s.*

1. *In England:* An officer of the Royal Navy.

2. *In America:* An officer who assists in collecting the customs on importations.

Naval Reserves, *s. pl.* A branch of onr militia which is enlisted and equipped for service in the navy.

***nā'-vals,** *s. pl.* [Naval, B.]

***nāv'-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *ναύαρχος* (*nauarchos*), from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to command.]

Greek Antiq.: The commander of a fleet; an admiral.

***nāv'-ar-chy,** *s.* [Gr. *ναυαρχία* (*nauarchia*), from *ναύαρχος* (*nauarchos*) = a navarch (q.v.).] Skill in navigating vessels; nautical skill.

"*Navarchy*, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships."—*Petty: Advice to Hartlib*, p. 6.

nāve (1), *s.* [A.S. *nafu*, *nafa*; cogn. with Dut. *naaf*; Icel. *nöf*; Dan. *nav*; Sw. *naf*; Ger. *nabe*; Sansc. *nábhi* = the navel, the nave of a wheel, the centre.] [Navel.]

1. The central portion of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; the hub.

"'Twas twisted betwixt *nave* and spoke."
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

***2.** The navel. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.)

nave-hole, *s.* The hole in the centre of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree.

nave-shaped, *a.* [Modioliform.]

nāve (2), ***nef,** *s.* [Fr. *nef* = a ship, a body of a church; from Lat. *navem*, accus. of *navis* = a ship, a body of a church; Ital. & Sp. *nave*; cf. Ger. *schiff* = a ship, a nave.] That part of an ecclesiastical edifice to the west of the choir, and in which the congregation assemble; the part of a church between the aisles. [Navy.]

"Double rows of lustres lighted up the *nave*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. v.

nā'-vel, ***nā'-vell,** *s.* [A.S. *nafela*; cogn. with Dut. *navel*, from *naaf* = a nave; Icel. *nafli*, from *nöf* = a nave; Dan. *navle*, from *nav*; Sw. *nafle*, from *naf*; Ger. *nabel*, from *nabe*; Sansc. *nábhi.*] [Nave (1).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Evelyn objects to the absurdity of representing Adam and Eve with *navels*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iii.

***2.** The central part or point of anything; the middle. (Cf. the use of the Gr. *ὀμφαλος* (*omphalos*) = (1) a navel, (2) the central point.)

"It describing this river, this one thing (right honourable) is come unto my mind touching the center and *navell* as it were of England."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of Britaine*, ch. xi.

***3.** The nave of a wheel.

"And the axle-trees, the *navelles*, spokes and shaftes were all molten."—3 *Kynges* vii. (1551.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The cicatrix of the umbilicus which causes a narrow and deep impression on the surface of the abdomen. It marks where the fœtus was attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord.

2. *Ordn.:* A perforated lug on the under side of a carronade which is engaged by a through bolt and thereby secured to the carriage.

navel-bolt, *s.*

Ordn.: The bolt which secures a carronade to its slide.

navel-gall, *s.* (See extract).

"*Navel gall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

navel-hood, *s.*

Shipwright.: A hood wrought above the exterior opening of a hawse-hole.

NAVEL-POINT.

navel-point, *s.*

Her.: The point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse point; the nombril.

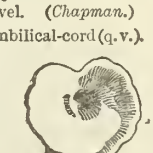
Navel-souls, *s. pl.* [Omphalopsuchoi.]

***navel-stead,** *s.* The place of the navel, the navel. (*Chapman.*)

navel-string, *s.* The umbilical-cord (q.v.).

navel-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cotyledon (q.v.). The popular name has reference to the depression in the centre of the leaf.


LEAF OF NAVEL-WORT.

***nā'-velled,** *a.* [Eng. *navel*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Furnished with a navel.

2. *Fig.:* Situated in the centre. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 173.)

nā'-vew (ew as **ū),** *s.* [O. Fr. *naveau*, *navel*; from Low Lat. *napellus*, dimin. of Lat. *napus* = a turnip.]

Bot.: The wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*). It has lyrate, dentate, somewhat hispid leaves. It is found as a weed in cultivated ground, and is, according to Mr. Watson, a colonist. Sir Joseph Hooker thinks it now nowhere wild, and divides it into three sub-species—*B. campestris* proper, the probable origin of the Swedish turnip; *B. Napus*, the rape or coleseed; and *B. Rapa*, the origin of the turnip.

nā-vĭc'-ĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *navis* = a ship.]

Zool.: A genus of Neritidæ, from fresh and brackish waters of countries bordering the Indian Ocean and the islands of the Pacific. The shell is oblong, smooth, and patelliform, with a small columella-shelf beneath; operculum very small and shelly; shell covered with a dark olive epidermis. Twenty-four species have been described.

na-vĭc'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = a small vessel, a boat.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, shaped like an elongated case or flatteued cylinder, open at both extremities.

na-vĭc'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *navicularis*, from *navicula* = a little ship; dimin. from *navis* = a ship; Fr. *naviculaire.*]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the navicular bone (q.v.). (*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.)

2. *Bot.:* [Boat-shaped].

navicular-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The scaphoid bone of the hand or foot.

navicular-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A slight depression at the base of the internal pterygoid process; it gives attachment to the *tensor palati* muscle. (*Quain.*)

nāv-ĭ-ga-bĭl'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Fr. *navigabilité*, from *navigable* = navigable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being navigable; capability of being navigated.

nāv'-ĭ-ga-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *navigabilis*, from *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navegable*; Ital. *navigabile.*]

1. That may or can be navigated; capable of being navigated by a ship; affording passage to ships.

"The valleys of the Forth and Carron were *navigable* arms of the sea."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

***2.** Fit for navigation or sailing; sailing; engaged in navigation.

"The better supporting of *navigable* vessells."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. viii., § 1.

***nāv'-ĭ-ga-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *navigable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

nāv'-ĭ-ga-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *navigable*; *-ly.*] In a navigable manner; so as to be navigable.

***nāv'-ĭ-gant,** *s.* [Lat. *navigans*, pr. par. of *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.).] A navigator, a sailor.

"Under whose [God's] merciful hands *navigants* above all other creatures naturally be most nigh and vicine."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 229.

nāv'-ĭ-gāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigo* = to sail, to manage a ship; *navis* = a ship, and *ago* = to drive; Fr. *naviguer*; Sp. *navegar*; Ital. *navigare.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sail; to pass from place to place by water; to manage a ship at sea.

"The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To pass over in a ship; to sail on or over; to traverse in ships.

"Drusus, the father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. To direct or manage in sailing, as a ship: as, To *navigate* a vessel.

nāv-ĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *navigationem*, acc. of *navigatio* = a sailing; from *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navegacion*, *navigacion*; Ital. *navigazione.*]

1. The act of navigating; passing from place to place in ships; sailing.

2. The art or science of navigating or conducting vessels from one port to another, on the ocean, by the best routes. Navigation more especially means the art of directing and measuring the course of ships, and of determining the position of the ship at any moment, and the direction and distance of her destination. The management of the sails, steering, and the general working of the vessel belong rather to seamanship (q.v.). There are two methods of determining the position of a ship at sea: the first is by means of the reckoning; that is, from a record which is kept of the courses sailed and distances made on each course [Dead-reckoning]; the second is by means of observations made on the heavenly bodies, and the aid of spherical trigonometry. The first method gives only approximate results; the second admits of great accuracy. The position of the vessel being known at any moment, the direction and distance of any other point may be determined either by the aid of a chart, or by the application of the principles of trigonometry. To the approximate methods of determining a ship's position it is necessary to add frequent checks by astronomical observations. The principal objects to be attained by astronomical observations are, to ascertain the latitude, the longitude, and the variation of the needle, for correcting the dead reckoning.

"I have greatly wished there were a lecture of *navigation* read in this citie."—*Hackluyt: Voyage.* (Epis. Ded. *3.)

***3.** Shipping; ships in general.

"Tho' the yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

¶ (1) *Aërial navigation:* The act, art, or science of sailing or floating in the air in balloons.

(2) *Inland navigation:* The navigating or passing of boats, vessels, &c., on canals, lakes, or rivers in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats in the interior of a country.

navigation-laws, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ. & Hist.: The branch of maritime law which comprises the various Acts

which have been passed in relation to ships and the way in which they are to be manned, the peculiar privileges which they enjoy or enjoyed, and the conditions on which foreign vessels may be allowed to import or export home produce, or engage in the coasting-trade. The first maritime code in England seems to have been that of Oléron [OLERON]. Other enactments followed in the reign of Richard II. Those in the reign of Henry VII. to a considerable extent anticipated the Legislation as to Foreign Trade of the Long Parliament. By 5 Eliz., c. 5, foreign ships were excluded from English fisheries and the coasting-trade. By the Act of Navigation, passed by the Republican Parliament on Oct. 9, 1651, no goods of any kind were to be imported into England or the Colonies except in ships owned and manned by Englishmen. These restrictive laws have since been gradually abrogated, and the special protection of British ships against foreign competition no longer exists. In the United States the coasting-trade is reserved exclusively to American vessels. After the establishment of independence in the United States, a retaliatory policy was instituted against Great Britain, whose navigation laws were still protective, and acts were passed discriminating so greatly in favor of American shipping that it gained a monopoly of the foreign carrying trade. In 1815 a treaty was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain by which this policy was relaxed, and the restriction greatly reduced. At present, as above stated, it is confined to the coasting-trade.

năv'-ĭ-gā-tŏr, * **nav-i-ga-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *navigator*, from *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigo* = to sail; Fr. *navigateur*; Sp. *navegador*; Ital. *navigatore.*]

1. A sailor, a seaman; one who navigates or sails; one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

"By means of it [the mariner's compass] *navigators* found that at all seasons, and in every place, they could discover the North and South with so much ease and accuracy."—*Robertson: America*, vol. i., bk. i.

* 2. A navvy (q.v.).

"There's enough of me to make a good *navigator* if all trades fail."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. xi.

na-vĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *navis* = a ship, and *gero* = to bear, to carry.] Capable of bearing or floating ships.

năv'-vy, *s.* [An abbreviation of *navigator*, the name having been originally applied to labourers employed on canals for inland navigation.] A common labourer employed in the construction of such works as canals, railways, &c. [STEAM-NAVVY.]

"It was proved that one English *navvy* would do as much work as two French labourers."—*Fawcett: Manual of Polit. Economy*, bk. ii., ch. v.

nā'-vy, * **nā'-vie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *navie* = a ship, a navy, from Lat. *navia* = a ship, a vessel; *navis* = a ship; Gr. ναῦς (*naus*); Sansc. *nau* = a ship, a boat; A.S. *nacu* = a boat; Icel. *nökkvi*; Ger. *nachen.* From the same root as Lat. *no* = to swim; Gr. νάω (*naō*) = to flow.]

* 1. A fleet.

2. The shipping of a country collectively.

"None but wood ships were built, either for the war *navies* or the merchant *navies* of the world."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 89.

2. The war-ships belonging to a country collectively; the naval establishment of a country, including the ships, officers, men, armaments, stores, &c., intended for use in war. Previously to 1840 the ships of the line of the British navy were all sailing vessels; in 1841 steam began to be substituted for sails. As early as 1840 the building of ironclad vessels had been suggested to the United States Government by Mr. Stephens, of New York, and it was in that country that the earliest seagoing ironclad cruisers were built. [IRONCLAD, A.] The first of these to be used in a naval conflict were the Monitor and Merrimac, whose memorable battle in Hampton Roads, during the Civil War, attracted the attention of the world, and set all the nations of Europe busily at work building iron-clad war vessels. Since that period numerous great war ships, heavily coated with iron or steel, have been built in the navy-yards of the various nations of Europe. In the United States, however, the iron-clad vessels of the war were laid away in useless retirement, and nothing was done to replace the wooden vessels in commission until about ten years ago, when the building of a fleet of iron-clads begun, and has been pushed diligently from that time to the present. To-day this country possesses a strong fleet of armored vessels, cruisers, coast defense war-ships, and others, armed with the most effective guns yet devised, and the latest of them plated with a specially hardened steel that is almost or quite impenetrable to any projectile yet invented. The speed of the cruisers is equal to that of the fastest passenger steamers, and in case of war no mercantile vessel could escape them. The work of building is still actively pursued, and by the end of the century this country will probably have a fleet of iron-clads equal in effectiveness to that of any nation in Europe. In 1892 the armored ships possessed by the various nations was as follows: Great Britain, 80; France, 59; Russia, 38; Netherlands, 24; Italy, 20; Germany, 19; Spain, 13; Austria, 12; Turkey, 14; Sweden and Norway, 9; Denmark, 7; China, 7. The United States had at that time 14 partly or fully completed. The numbers of these vessels, however, does not indicate their force as engines of war, there being a great difference in their size and armament. Thus France has 694 guns to Great Britain's 616, Italy's 288, and Russia's 142, the calibre of these guns differing as greatly as does the size and strength of the vessels upon which they are mounted. The Harveyized nickel-steel plate, above alluded to, is being used on all our new armor-plated vessels, and may in the future be used in gun construction. Experiments with armor-piercing projectiles are still being prosecuted, and the American dynamite gun promises to be a highly destructive weapon in future wars.

navy-bill, *s.*

1. A bill drawn by an officer of the navy for his pay, &c.

2. A bill issued by the admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards.

Navy Department, Department of the Navy, *s.* A branch of the U. S. Government established in 1798. Its head is a cabinet officer styled the Secretary of the Navy, in whom is vested the control of the navy and its various connections.

navy-yard, *s.* A dockyard used for the building, repairing, &c. of government ships, and the storing and distributing of naval materials, &c. (*U. S.*)

na-wâb', *s.* [Hind.] A viceroy, a deputy, a nabob (q.v.).

* **nâwl,** *s.* [From an *awl*, the *n* of the article being tacked on to the noun.] An awl.

nāy, * **næi,** * **nai,** *adv.* & *s.* [Icel. *nei* = no; Dan. *nei*; Sw. *nej.*] There was originally a distinction in the use of *nay* and *no*; the former was used to answer simple questions, the latter was used in answer to questions framed in the negative.

A. *As adverb:*

1. A word expressing negation or refusal; no.

"Therfore Iesus seith to hem, children wer yhe han ony soupyng thing? thei answeriden to him, *nai.*"—*Wycliffe: John* xxi.

2. Not only so; not this or that only; implying something intensive or amplifying to be added.

"*Nay*, curs'd be thou! since against his thy will,
Chose freely what it now so justly rues."
Milton: P. L., lv. 72.

B. *As subst.:* A denial, a refusal. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,693.)

* ¶ *To say nay:* To deny, or refuse.

"The stork would not be *said nay*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* **nay-saying,** * **naye-sayinge,** *s.* Denying, contradiction.

* **nāy,** *v.i.* & *t.* [NAY, *adv.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To deny, to refuse, to say nay.

"Death cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and *naieth* for to close wepyng iyen."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

B. *Trans.:* To deny, to refuse.

"No he shal not *nay*, ne deny his sinne."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **nāy'-ward,** *s.* [Eng. *nay*; *-ward.*] A tendency to denial.

* **nāy'-wŏrd,** *s.* [Eng. *nay*, and *word.*]

1. A byword; a proverbial term of reproach.

"Gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. A watchword.

"And we have a *nayword* how to know one another."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.

Năz-ą-rē'-ąn, *s.* [Heb. נְצֶר (*netser*) = a branch.]

Church. Hist.: A Jewish sect mentioned by Epiphanius (*Hær.* xviii.). They aimed at a patriarchal religion in place of a Mosaic Judaism, and rejected the history of Genesis and the Mosaic Law. They were found in Galaaditis, Basanitis, and other parts beyond Jordan. (*Blunt.*)

Năz'-ą-rēne, *s.* [Gr. Ναζαρηνός (*Nazarēnos*) = an inhabitant of Nazareth, from Gr. Ναζαρέτ (*Nazaret*); Eng. suff. *-ene.*]

1. *Scripture & Church History:*

(1) A native of Nazareth (Matt. ii. 23).

(2) (*Pl.*): A name applied reproachfully to the early Christians by the Jews (Acts xxiv. 5). [(1)].

(3) (*Pl.*): A heretical sect from among the Judaising Christians of Hebrew descent, so frequently in conflict with St. Paul, which arose about the end of the first century, contemporaneously with the Ebionites and at first holding similar tenets. Jerome (*Ep.* 79) says: "Desiring to be both Jews and Christians, they are neither the one nor the other." They made use of the Gospel to the Hebrews, observed the Mosaic ceremonial law, and to the last retained belief in the divinity of Christ, while the Ebionites ultimately rejected it.

2. *Ornith.: Didus Nazarenus*, a species of Dodo, said to have existed in the island of Rodriguez, near Mauritius.

Năz'-ąr-īte, *s.* [The word, which should have been Nazirite, is from Heb. נָזִיר (*nazir*) = separation, abstinence, consecration (?); or = crowned one (?).]

Jewish Church: A man or woman set apart by a vow for the service of God, either for a definite period or for life. The hair was allowed to grow, the fruit of the vine in any shape was forbidden, and no Nazarite might approach a corpse. The "law of the Nazarite" is given at length in Numbers (vi. 1-21). Samson (Judges xiii. 5), Samuel (1 Sam. i. 11), and John the Baptist (Luke i. 15) were Nazarites. From Amos (ii. 11, 12) it may be gathered that persons so dedicated to God had an organization like that of the prophets, and among the later Jews the vow was developed (1 Mac. iii. 49; Acts xviii. 18, xxi. 23, 24). [RECHABITE.]

"To vowe a vowe of a *Nazarite* to separate [himselfe] unto the Lorde."—*Numbers* vi. 5. (*Geneva Bible*, 1561.)

Năz'-ąr-īte-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *Nazarite*; *-ship.*] The condition or state of a Nazarite.

Năz-ąr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Nazarit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Nazarites or Nazaritism.

Năz'-ąr-īt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Nazarit(e)*; *-ism.*] The vows or practice of a Nazarite.

nāze, *s.* [A.S. *næs*, *nes* = (1) the ground, (2) a promontory; Icel. *nes*; Dan. *næs*; Sw. *näs.*] A promontory, a headland; specif. applied to: (1) the southern extremity of Norway, near the entrance to the Skager-rack; (2) the eastern extremity of Essex, five miles southeast of Harwich; (3) a headland of Senegambia, to the south-east of Cape Verd. [NESS.]

N.B. [See defs.]

1. A contraction for North Britain—that is, Scotland.

2. A contraction for Latin *nota bene* = mark or note well or carefully.

* **nē,** *adv.* [A.S. *ne* = not; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ni*; M. H. Ger. *ne*; Goth. *ni*; Russ. *ne*; Ir., Gael., & Wel. *ni*; Sansc. *na* = not; Lat. *ne* (in non*ne*). In Mod. Eng. we find this particle represented in *nor*, *nay*, *neither*, *none*, *naught*, *never*, &c.] Not, never.

¶ In Middle English *ne* is frequently found coalescing with the verbs *have*, *be*, and *will*: as, *nam* = *ne am* = am not, *nis* = is not, *nill* = *ne will* = will not, *nadde* = *ne hadde* = had not, &c.

* **nē,** *conj.* [Fr.] Nor.

"Ye erren, not knowynge the Scripturis *ne* the vertue of God."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxii.

nĕ-æ'-rą, *s.* [Gr. Νέαιρα (*Neaira*), the name of a girl mentioned by Horace (*Od.* iii. 14, 21; *Ep.* 15, 11), Virgil (*Ecl.* iii. 3), and Tibullus (iii. cl. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6); used in modern poetry = a sweetheart, as in Milton (*Lycidas*, 69).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Myacidæ (q.v.), with twenty-two species, three of which are British. It commences in the Jurassic period.

nēaf, * neif, * neve, * nelve, * nievc, * neffe, * neefe, *s.* [Icel. *hnefi, nefi*; Dan. *næve*; Sw. *nafve.*] The fist, the hand.

"To Percevelle a dynt he yefe
In the nekk with his *nefe.*"
Syr Percyvelle, 2,087.

*** nēal, * neale, * ncle,** *v.t. & i.* [A contract. of *anneal* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To anneal; to temper by heat.

"Swords and glaives, in furneis *neale* they tough."
Phaer.: Virgill; Æneidos vii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be tempered by heat.

"Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *nele*, the imperfect metals vapour away."—*Bacon: Dr. Meverel; Touching Metals.*

nē-ą-lō'-tŭs, *a.* [Gr. *νεάλωτος* (*nealōtos*) = newly caught.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ. Body incompletely clothed with delicate scales. Two dorsals, the first extending to the second; each ventral represented by a small spine; dagger-shaped spine behind the vent. One specimen only (*Nealotus tripes*), ten inches long, has been obtained off Madeira; it lives at a great depth, and comes to the surface by accident.

nēap, * neēp, *a. & s.* [A.S. *nép*, in the comp. *nép-flód* = low tide, as opposed to *heáh-flód* = high tide. Originally = scanty, from the verb to *nip* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *neppr, hneppr* = scanty; Dan. *knap* = scanty, strait, narrow; *knap, neppe* = scarcely.]

A. *As adj.:* Low. (A term applied to those tides which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, taking place about four or five days before the new and full moons. They occur when the attractious of the sun and moon act on the waters of the ocean at right angles to each other.)

"The waters . . . have their *neap* and spring tides."
—*Bishop Hall: Sermons; Lent.* (1641.)

B. *As subst.:* A neap-tide; the time of neap-tide.

"High springs and dead *neapes.*"—*Hakewill: Apologie,* bk. ii., ch. viii., § 1.

neap-tide, *s.* A low tide. [NEAP, *a.*]

nēaped, *a.* [Eng. *neap*; *-ed.*] Left aground. (Applied to a ship when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float off till the next spring-tide.)

Nē-ą-pŏl'-ĭ-tąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Neapolis*, from Gr. Νεάπολις (*Neapolis*) = the New City: *νεά* (*nea*) = new, and *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of the city or of the former kingdom of Naples.

Neapolitan-sixth, *s.*

Music: A name given, apparently without much reason, to a chord occurring on the subdominant of a minor key, and consisting of a minor third and minor sixth.

Neapolitan-violet, *s.*

Hort., &c.: Viola odorata, pallida-plena.

Neapolitan-yellow, *s.* [NAPLES-YELLOW.]

nēar, * neare, * neer, * ner, * nere, *a., adv., & prep.* [A.S. *neár*, comp. adv. from *neáh* = nigh; Icel. *nær* (adv.) = near; Dan. *nær.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Nigh, close; not far distant, not far off; not far removed in place or position; adjacent, at hand.

"Thue Satan talking to his *nearest* mate."
Milton: P. L., i. 192.

2. Not far removed in point of time; close at hand.

"When their deaths be *near.*" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 140.

3. Closely related or allied by blood.

"A *near* kineman unto Charles."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

4. Touching or affecting one's interests or feelings; closely; coming home to one.

5. Intimate, familiar; closely united by ties of affection, confidence, or intimacy.

"You are very *near* my brother in his love."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

6. Keeping closely to the original or model; not deviating from an original; literal; not free or loose; not rambling.

"Hannibal Caro'a, in the Italian, is the *nearest* . . . of any translation of the Æneid."—*Dryden.*

7. So as barely to escape danger, hurt, or loss; close, narrow: as, a *near* escape.

8. Serving to lead to a place or object by the shortest way; short, direct, straight.

"To catch the *nearest* way."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

9. On the left; left. (Opposed to *off* in riding or driving.)

"The motion will draw up the off leg into the same position as the *near* leg, and the horse will go down on his knees."—*Art of Taming Horses* (1859), p. 77.

10. Close, niggardly, parsimonious; not liberal.

"Mr. Barkis was something of a miser, or, as Peggotty dutifully expressed it, was a little *near.*"—*Dickens: David Copperfield,* ch. x.

11. Characterized by parsimony or niggardliness.

"I always thought he lived in a *near* way."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 402.

¶ According to Mr. Smythe Palmer (*Folk-Etymology*), *near* in the last two senses is a corruption of A.S. *hneáw* = sparing, niggardly; Icel. *hnöggr*; but cf. Close, *a.*, I. 2. (22).

B. *As adverb:*

1. Close, not far, nigh, at hand.

"Beetles black, approach not *near.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Close in point of time; at haud.

3. Closely; in a manner affecting one's interests or feelings.

"Ely, with Richmond, troubles me more *near.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

4. Within a little; almost.

"The comeliness of whose person was very *near* raising him to the throne."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. vii.

5. By close ties of relationship, intimacy, or confidence.

"*Near* allied unto the duke."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

C. *As preposition:*

1. Close to, nigh, not far from.

*** 2.** At.

"At the brink of chaos, *near* the foot
Of this new wondrous pontifice."
Milton: P. L., x. 347.

*** near-dweller,** *s.* A neighbour. (*Keats: Endymion,* i.)

near-hand, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Close, near at hand, not distant, not far off.

B. *As adv.:* Close at hand; nearly, almost, intimately.

*** near-legged,** *a.* Knock-kneed, bandy.

¶ This, according to Mr. R. Grant-White, is "the reading of the original." The spelling in the folio is "neere leg'd before"—*i.e.*, foundered in his forefeet; having, as the jockeys term it, "never a fore-leg to stand on." (*Malone, followed by Dyce.*)

near-side, *s.* The left side. [NEAR, *a.*, 9.]

near-sighted, *a.* Short-sighted; not able to distinguish objects at a distance. [MYOPIC.]

near-sightedness, *s.* The quality or state of being near-sighted; short-sightedness. [MYOPY.]

nëar, * neare, *v.t. & i.* [NEAR, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To come near; to approach.

"On *nearing* the bridge they slightly quickened up."—*Morning Post,* Feb. 5, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To come near or nearer; to approach.

"And still it *neared* and *neared.*"
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, iii.

nē-arc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ne(o-)*, and Eng. *arctic* (q.v.).] Belonging to the northern portion of the New World.

nearctic-region, *s.*

Zool.: A region comprising all temperate North America and Greenland. The arctic lands and islands beyond the limit of trees form a transitional territory to the Palæarctic region. The southern limit between this region and the Neotropical may be drawn at about the Rio Grande del Norte on the east coast, and a little north of Mazatlan on the west. In the central plateau it should perhaps include all the open highlands of Mexico and Guatemala. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals,* i. 79.)

nëar'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *near*; *-ly.*]

1. Closely; at a short distance; not far; not remotely.

"Now more *nearly* to the walls he drew."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. vi.

2. Closely; by close ties of relationship or connection: as, They are *nearly* related.

*** 3.** Closely, intimately, pressingly.

"What most *nearly* appertains to us both."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

*** 4.** In a near, parsimonious, or niggardly manner.

5. In a manner approaching to, or not falling short of, what is proposed.

"As *nearly* as I may,
I'll play the penitent to you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

6. Closely; with close adherence to or following of the original model: as, He copied it as *nearly as* possible.

7. Within a little; almost.

nëar'-nĕss, * neare-ness, *s.* [Eng. *near*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being near or close at hand; closeness in time, position, or place; near approach.

2. Close relationship or conuection; close alliance by blood or affection.

"Our *nearness* to the king in love."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

*** 3.** Parsimony, niggardliness, closeness in expenditure.

"Now for *neareness* Galba was noted extremelie."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie,* pt. i., p. 11.

nēat, * neēt, *s. & a.* [A.S. *neát* = neat cattle; cogn. with Icel. *naut* = cattle, oxen; M. H. Ger. *nôz, nôss*; from A.S. *neótan, niótan* = to use, to employ; Icel. *njóta*; M. H. Ger. *niezen*; O. H. Ger. *niozan*; Ger. *geniessen*; Goth. *niutan* = to enjoy.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Cattle collectively; as bulls, oxen, and cows.

"*Neat* or huffles, called *uri* or *bisontes.*"—*P. Holland: Pliny,* pt. ii., p. 323.

*** 2.** A single head of cattle; a cow, an ox, &c.

"Who both h7 his calf and his lamb will he known,
May well kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to animals of the neat kind: as, *neat* cattle.

neat-cattle, *s.* The same as NEAT, A.

neat-house, *s.* A house or shed for neat cattle; a cowhouse.

neat-land, *s.*

Law: Land let out to yeomanry.

neat's-foot, *s.* The foot of an ox, a cow, &c.

Neat's-foot oil: An oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle.

nēat, * nett, *a.* [Fr. *net* (m.), *nette* (f.); from Lat. *nitidum*, accus. of *nitidus* = shining, clean, neat; *niteo* = to shine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Keeping things in perfect order; tidy, orderly, not slovenly.

2. Characterized by or indicating neatness; in perfect order; tidy.

"Is all ready, and all things *neat?*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

3. Complete in character, skill, &c.; adroit, finished, clever, sharp.

"Is not this a *neat* design?"—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 7.

4. Pure, unadulterated, unmixed.

"The hogsheade of *neat* port came safe."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 264.

*** 5.** Free or clear of deduction; net. [II.]

"It is this surplus which is *neat* or clear profit."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix.

6. Simple and elegant; free from bombast or tawdriness; expressed in few and well-chosen words; chaste. (Said of style or language.)

"The expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

*** 7.** Spruce, finical, foppish.

"A certain lord, *neat*, and trimly dressed."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

II. *Commerce:* [NET, *a.*].

*** neat-handed,** *a.* Clever and tidy; deft, dexterous, neat. (*Milton: L'Allegro,* 86.)

nēath, *prep.* [A contracted form of *beneath* (q.v.).] Beneath, under. (*Poetical.*)

nēat'-hĕrd, * neat-heard, * nete-herd, *s.* [Eng. *neat*, s., and *herd* (q.v.).] One who has the care of neat cattle; a cowkeeper, a herd.

"So hee departed very angerly, and went to the kinges *netcherdes* house."—*Barnes: Workes,* p. 190.

***nēat'-hĕrd-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *neatherd*; *-ess.*] A female neatherd; a neatress. (*Herrick: A Bucolic; or, A Discourse of Neatherds.*)

***nēat'-ĭ-fȳ, *net-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Eng. *neat*, a.; suff. *-fy.*] To make neat.

"The worke of a woman to *netifie* and polish."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ii. (Comment.)

nēat'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *neat*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a neat manner; tidily, cleanly.

"Wearing his apparel *neatly*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

2. In a neat or tasteful manner; with good taste.

3. With neatness and skill; skilfully, deftly.

"His poem so exactly limn'd
And *neatly* jointed."
Drayton: To H. Reynolds, Esq.

4. In neat, simple, appropriate, and elegant style or language: as, an idea *neatly* expressed.

nēat'-nĕss, *neat-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *neat*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being neat; tidiness.

2. Taste, tastefulness; simple elegance: as, the *neatness* of a design.

3. Skilfulness, dexterity, cleverness, adroitness: as, the *neatness* of a repartee.

***nēat'-rĕss, *neat-resse,** *s.* [Eng. *neat*, s.; *-ress.*] A woman who has charge of neat cattle.

***nĕb, *nĕbb, * nebbe, * nib,** *s.* [A.S. *nebb* = the face; cogn. with Dut. *neb* = the bill, beak, mouth; Icel. *nef* = the nose; Dan. *næb* = the beak, the bill; Sw. *näbb*. An initial *s* has been lost: cf. Dut. *sneb* = a bill, beak; Ger. *schnabel* = a bill, a beak.]

* 1. A face, a countenance.

"Scheau thi leoue *neb* to me."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 90.

2. The bill or beak of a bird; the nose.

"Beholde she had broken of a leaf of an olyue tre and bare it on hir *nebb*."—*Coverdale: Genesis* viii. 11.

* 3. A neck.

"Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 27.

nē-bā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [From a proper name. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: The only marine genus of Phyllopoda (q.v.) The carapace is large, with a movable rostrum; eyes large and pedunculated. There are well-developed antennules, antennæ, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ, the anterior of which ends in a long palp. (*Huxley.*)

Nę brăs'-kan, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Nebraska, one of our northern central states.

B. *As subst.*: A native or resident of Nebraska.

nĕb'-rĭ-ą, *s.* [NEBRIS.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ from arctic and temperate regions. The species, of small size, are numerous. *Nebria arenaria*, bright yellow with black lines, is from the northern coast of Africa.

nĕb'-rĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

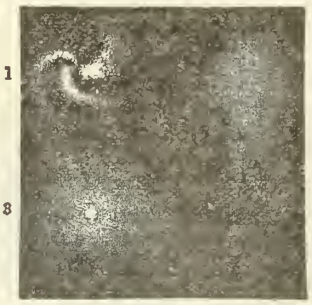
Art: The skin of a fawn, worn by hunters and others. In art it appears as the characteristic apparel of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, and satyrs.

nĕb'-ų-la (pl. **nĕb'-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a mist, a little cloud, allied to *nubes* = a cloud; Gr. νεφελη (*nephelē*), dimin. from νέφος (*nephos*) = a cloud, mist; Ger. *nebel* = mist, fog.]

1. *Astron.*: A slight cloudy patch of light, retaining its form unchanged except under keen and long-continued observation. More than five thousand nebulæ, or star-clusters closely resembling them, have been found in both hemispheres, and in nearly every constellation. A few, as the great nebulæ of Orion, Argo Navis, and Andromeda, are visible on very clear nights to the naked eye; the rest are telescopic. When greatly magnified some are found to be composed of many thousand remote stars, others remain only as diffused masses of light. Sir William Herschel divided them into six classes:

(1) Clusters of stars, globular or irregular in form.
(2) Resolvable nebulæ, which look as if they might be resolved into stars under powerful telescopes.
(3) Nebulæ which look quite irresolvable.
(4) Planetary nebulæ, circular or slightly oval, like a planetary disk, and often coloured.
(5) Stellar nebulæ, *i.e.*, those having in their middle a condensation of light.
(6) Nebulous stars (q.v.).

The great nebula of Orion surrounds a multiple star, θ Orionis, consisting of six, apparently revolving round their common centre of gravity. It has been found to alter its form very slightly. The late Earl of Rosse



NEBULÆ.
1. Spiral Nebula; 2. Crab Nebula; 3. Hercules.

and his assistant, Mr. Storey, detected in its densest part multitudes of minute stars, but the bluish light of parts of it has remained irresolvable, and Dr. Huggins has ascertained by means of spectrum analysis that this portion of it is a gaseous body, containing hydrogen, nitrogen, and an unidentified substance. The nebula in Andromeda is different, and may perhaps be wholly resolved into stars.

2. *Pathology*:

(1) A slight speck on the cornea. [CALIGO.]

(2) A mist or cloud suspended in the urine.

nĕb'-ų-lar, *a.* [NEBULA.] Of or pertaining to nebulæ.

nebular-hypothesis, *s.*

Astron.: An hypothesis first suggested by Sir William Herschel in a paper read before the Royal Society, on June 20, 1811, though the germs of it may be found in Kant's *General Natural History and Theory of the Heavens*, printed in 1755. It was developed by La Place, with whose name it came to be associated. The hypothesis assumes that originally all suns were in a nebulous or ultra-gaseous state. The nebulous matter from which they were originally formed was at first scattered pretty uniformly through all space, but ultimately began to gravitate towards certain centres. The particles moving towards these centres not doing so with equal velocities or in the same direction, rotation would be established in the entire nebulous mass, and the spherical form produced. If, by radiation of heat, the condensed body still further contracted, its velocity would increase. If the centrifugal force overcame that of gravity, a ring would be thrown off, which would gradually become globular, in fact it would be a planet with an orbit almost or quite circular, moving in a plane nearly that of the central body's equator and revolving in its orbit in the same direction in which the central globe rotated. Further contraction producing increased velocity, ring after ring would be cast off, till the central body or sun generated a whole system of planets revolving around it. They, in turn, might in the same way produce satellites. Laplace believed that the sun thus produced our earth and the other attendant planets. On this hypothesis, the rings of Saturn were produced by Saturn himself, and have remained in the annular form instead of condensing into nearly spherical satellites. Many people supposed that the resolution of various nebulæ into stars [NEBULA] was necessarily fatal to the nebular-hypothesis, but the discovery that some are not only irresolvable, but can be actually proved by spectrum analysis to consist of glowing gas, has re-established it upon a firmer basis than ever, though the original theory may need revision in points of detail.

*** nĕb'-ųle,** *s.* [Lat. *nebula.*] A cloud, dimness.

"O light without *nebule*, shining in thy sphere."
Chaucer: Ballade in Commend. of Our Lady.

nebulo-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: An ornament of the zigzag form, but without angles; it is chiefly found in the remains of Saxon architecture, in the archivolts of doors and windows.

nĕb'-ų-list, *s.* [Eng. *nebul(a)*; *-ist.*] One who holds or supports the nebular hypothesis.

*** nĕb'-ų-līze,** *v.t.* [NEBULA.] To reduce [a liquid] into spray for cooling, perfuming, disinfecting, or other purposes.

*** nĕb'-ų-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *nebulosus*, from *nebula* = a cloud, mist.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Misty, cloudy, foggy, nebulous.

2. *Bot.*: Clouded (q.v.).

nĕb-ų-lōs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *nebulositas*, from *nebulosus* = nebulose (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being nebulous; cloudiness.

"Matter diffused in a state of heterogeneous *nebulosity*."—*E. A. Poe: Eureka*, p. 162.

2. *Astron.*: The state of being nebulous; the state of apparently consisting of diffused light. (Used of a luminous appearance around certain stars, of the tails of comets, &c.)

nĕb'-ų-lŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nebulosus*, from *nebula* = cloud, mist; Fr. *nébuleux* = Ital. & Sp. *nebuloso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Cloudy, misty, foggy, dimmed, hazy.

2. *Fig.*: Foggy, hazy, bewildered, puzzled, befogged.

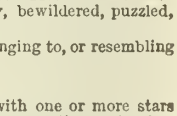
II. *Astron.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling a nebula.

nebulous-star, *s.*

Astron.: A nebula with one or more stars through it. They are sometimes circular, sometimes oval or annular, or of other regular forms. When the nebula is circular, the star is generally in its centre, when it is elliptical, the two stars often constitute the foci of the ellipse.

nĕb'-ų-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nebulous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nebulous; cloudiness, fogginess.

nĕb'-ų-lȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *nebula* = a cloud.]



NEBULY.

A. *As adjective*:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered or ornamented with wavy lines.

2. *Her.*: Applied to a line drawn with undulations like the wavy edges of clouds, or to a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it.

B. *As substantive*:

Her.: A line of partition of a wavy form.

nebuly-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: [NEBULE-MOULDING].

*** nĕ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *necatio*, from *necatus*, pa. par. of *neco* = to kill.] The act of killing; murder.

*** nēçe,** *s.* [NIECE.]

*** nĕç'-ĕs-săr'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *necessary*; *-an.*] The same as NECESSITARIAN (q.v.).

"The only question in dispute between the advocates for philosophical liberty and the *necessarians*, is this: whether volition can take place independently of motive?"—*Belsham: Philosophy of the Mind*, ch. ii., § 1.

***nĕç'-ĕs-săr'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *necessarian*, *-ism.*] The same as NECESSITARIANISM (q.v.).

nĕç'-ĕs-są-rĭeş, *s. pl.* [NECESSARY, B. II.]

nĕç'-ĕs-sąr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *necessary*; *-ly.*]

1. Indispensably; of necessity.

"The other officers which are *necessarily* required in the commonwealth of Christ."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 88.

2. By inevitable consequence; as a necessary consequence or result.

"It *necessarily* followeth that . . . the churche of Christ hath alway and neuer fayleth yᵗ right understanding of scripture."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 148.

3. By fate or necessity; not of free will.

nĕç'-ĕs-sąr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *necessary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being necessary.

nĕç'-ĕs-sąr-ȳ, * nec-es-sar-ie, *a. & s.* [Fr. *necessaire*, from Lat. *necessarius* = needful, from *necesse* = unavoidable, necessary; Sp. *necessario.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Inevitable, such as cannot be avoided; such as must come or be.

"Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

2. Following as an unavoidable consequence or result; conclusive.

"No man can shew by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false."—*Tillotson: Works.* (Pref.)

3. Indispensably requisite or needful; essential; such as cannot be done without or dispensed with.

"'Tis *necessary* he should die."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

4. Acting from necessity or fate; not free: as, a *necessary* agent.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything necessary or indispensably requisite; a thing which cannot be done without. (Generally used in the plural.)

"I must unto the road, to disembark
Some *necessaries*, that I needs must use."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

2. A privy, a water-closet.

II. *Law:* Such things as, though not absolutely necessary for the preservation or support of life, are or may be considered necessary to the station in life of any particular person. (*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. xi.)

necessary-truths, *s. pl.* Such truths as from their very nature cannot but be true.

***nĕç'-ĕss-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *necesse* = necessary; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as NECESSARIANISM (q.v.).

nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tär'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *necessit(y)*; *arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Doctrine of Necessity.

"The *necessitarian* doctrines of Professor Clifford."
—*Modern Review*, 1880, p. 820.

B. *As substantive:*

Hist. & Philos.: One who holds any of the forms of the Doctrine of Necessity (q.v.). Hobbes may be considered the founder of the English Necessitarians (*Leviathan*, § 108), and on the continent it was developed by his contemporary Spinoza, and later by Leibnitz, who was opposed by Dr. Clarke, Dean of Salisbury, in his turn opposed by Anthony Collins, the author of a *Philosophical Inquiry into Human Liberty*, which Dr. Clarke's *Boyle Lectures* (1720, 1721) were designed to answer. Jonathan Edwards (1703–1758), President of Princeton College, towards the close of his life published *An Enquiry into the Freedom of the Will;* and Priestley (1733–1804) published his *Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity Illustrated* in 1777.

nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tär'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *necessitarian*; *-ism.*]

Philos.: The Doctrine of Necessity. [NECESSITY, ¶ (1).]

"Philosophical *necessitarianism*, on the other hand, merely asserts that certain causes, under certain conditions, must give rise to certain effects."—*Modern Review*, 1880, p. 823.

nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *necessitas* (genit. *necessitatis*) = necessity.]

1. To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

"This consequently *necessitates* the frequent use of a lower style."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

2. To compel, to force, to constrain, to oblige.

"The contrary to liberty . . . is a person's being hindered or unable to conduct as he will, or being *necessitated* to do otherwise."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. i., § 3.

***nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [NECESSITATE.] The act of making necessary or indispensable; compulsion; the state of being necessary.

"Free from *necessitation*, I say, no man can be."—*Hobbes: Of Liberty & Necessity.*

***nĕ-çĕs'-sĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *necessit(y)*; *-ed.*] Compulsory. (*Nabbes: Hannibal & Scipio*, p. 2.)

***nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-tĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *necessity*; *-ed.*] Driven by want to; wanting; in want of; necessitous.

"If her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *necessit(y)*; *-ous.*]

1. In a state of need or want; pressed with poverty.

"They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous.*"
—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

2. Narrow, pinched: as, *necessitous* circumstances.

***nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-toŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *necessitous*; *-ly.*] In a necessitous manner; in ueed.

***nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-toŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *necessitous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being necessitous or in need; need, want, poverty, necessity, necessitude.

"Where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarreling."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *necessitudo*, from *necesse* = necessary.]

1. Necessitousness, need, want, poverty.

"The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices betweeu them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 68.

***2.** Intimacy, close connection, alliance or relatiou.

"Between kings and their people . . . there is so great a *necessitude*."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-tў, ***ne-ces-si-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *nécessité*, from Lat. *necessitatem*, acc. of *necessitas* = necessity, from *necesse* = necessary; Ital. *necessità*; Sp. *necesidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The qnality or state of being necessary or unavoidable; unavoidableness, inevitableness.

"I will show you such a *necessity* in his death."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

2. The quality or state of being necessary or indispensable; absolute need, indispensableness.

"One of his men . . . showed what *necessity* belonged to it."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 2.

3. Irresistible power or force applied; compulsion, whether physical or moral.

"So spake the fiend, and with *necessity*,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds."
Milton: P. L., iv. 392.

4. In the same sense as II.

"Making a virtue of *necessity*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

5. The absolute determination of the will by motives.

6. That which is necessary for a purpose; a necessary; something essential or indispensable.

"These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

7. Extreme want or indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need, distress.

"God comfort him in this *necessity*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

II. *Law:* Constraint exercised upon the will, by which a person is impelled or compelled to do an act of which his judgment disapproves, and which (it is presumed) his will, if left to itself, would reject or refuse to do. Of this nature is the obligation of civil subjection, whereby the inferior is constrained by the superior to act contrary to what his own reason would suggest, as when a legislature establishes iniquity by a law, and commands the subject to do an act contrary to morality.

"Another species of compulsion or *necessity* is what our law calls *duress per minas*; or threats and menaces, which induce a fear of death or other bodily harm, and which take away, for that reasou, the guilt of many crimes and misdemeanors. There is a third species of *necessity*, viz., when a man has his choice of two evils, and being under a *necessity* of choosing one, he chooses the least pernicious of the two. Where, for instance, a man, by the commandment of the law, is hound to arrest another for auy capital offence, or to disperse a riot, and resistance is made to his authority: it is here justifiable and even uecessary to wound or perhaps to kill the offenders, rather than permit the murderer to escape, or the riot to continue."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ (1) *Doctrine of necessity:*

Philosophy:

1. Fatalism, taken in a wide sense, either with or without reference to a Creator and Governor of the universe; the doctrine that everything happens according to fixed laws which cannot be changed.

"Since Priestley there has been no writer of distinction among those who have maintained the *Doctrine of necessity*, but it has been extensively held by the Unitarians and the Rationalists."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 365.

2. The doctrine that man's will is not free to control his actions, but that these proceed necessarily and inevitably from the direction given to them by the Creator.

3. (See extract under Necessitarianism.)

(2) *Logical necessity:* That necessity which consists in the circumstance, that something cannot be conceived different from what it is.

(3) *Moral necessity:* The same as NECESSITY, A. 5.

(4) *Physical necessity:* That necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe.

nĕck, *necke, *nekke, *s.* [A.S. *hnecca*; cogn. with Dut. *nek* = the nape of the neck; Icel. *hnakki*; Dan. *nakke*; Sw. *nacke*; Ger. *nacken*; O. H. Ger. *hnack*; Norw. *nakke* = nape, neck; *nakk* = a knoll; Fr. *nuque* = the nape of the neck.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same seuse as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Life; referring to death by hanging or beheading.

"The conspirators became sensible that their *neck* were in imminent danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) Anything corresponding to or more or less resembling the neck of an animal: as,

(*a*) A long narrow piece of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus.

(*b*) The slender part of a bottle.

(*c*) An intervening aud connecting portion: as, the *neck* of a bayonet connecting the blade and socket.

(*d*) The instep.

(3) The tapering part of the trunk of a tree.

"And sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff *necks*." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 418.

***** (4) The turning up, or plait, of a cap.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Of a bone:* The narrow part toward the extremity, supporting the head.

(2) *Of the body:* The narrowed portion of the body connecting the trunk with the head. It has seven cervical vertebræ, nerves, veins, arteries, fasciæ, and anterior, lateral, and prevertebral muscles.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) The narrow part between the astragal of the columu and the annulet of the capital.

(2) A short shaft.

3. *Botany:*

(1) The upper tapering end of a bulb.

(2) A name sometimes used for the caulich of a seed. [CAULICLE, 2.]

4. *Chem.:* The beak or rostrum of a retort.

5. *Fort.:* The narrower part of an embrasure. The mouth is the outer or wider part.

6. *Machinery:*

(1) The jib of a crane.

(2) A tubular projection to receive a collar, as that on a stove which receives a pipe.

(3) A short shaft.

(4) A diminished portion of a shaft where it rests in the bearing.

7. *Metall.:* The contracted portion of a furnace between the heating or melting chamber and the stack, passing over the bridge.

8. *Music:* That part of instruments, of the violin and guitar class, which lies between the peg-box and the belly. To its upper surface is attached the finger-board or fret-board. The strings are pressed upon the neck by the fingers in playing. Some necks have frets; the guitar, for instance.

9. *Naut.:* [GOOSENECK].

10. *Ordnance:*

(1) The part joining the knob of the cascabel to the base of the breech, called the neck of the cascabel.

(2) The small part of a gun where the chase meets the swell of the muzzle.

¶ (1) *Neck and crop:* Completely. [CROP, *s.*]

(2) *Neck or nothing:* At all or any risks.

(3) *To tie neck and heels:* To forcibly bring the chin and knees of a person together, aud keep them in that state for a longer or shorter time.

(4) *Neck and neck:* Running very close together; very close. (A metaphor taken from racing.)

"After two other *neck and neck* votes the same eveuing, the final numbers were 54 against 54."—*Earl Stanhope: Life of Pitt*, ch. xxii.

***** (5) *A stiff neck:*

Script.: Obstinacy in sin.

***** (6) *On* (or *in*) *the neck of:* Immediately after; on the heels of; following closely on or after.

"And *in the neck of* that tasked the whole state."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

(7) *To break the neck of anything:* [BREAK, *v.*, II. 42].

* (8) *To lay on the neck of:* To impute to.
"Men must *lay* their murders *on your neck.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

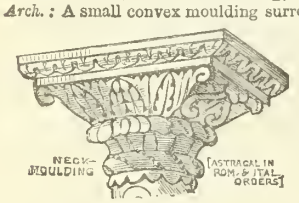
* (9) *To harden the neck:* To grow obstinate, perverse, or rebellious.
"They *hardened their necks*, and in their rebellion appointed a captain."—*Nehemiah* ix. 17.

* (10) *To tread on the neck of:* To subdue or put down completely; to crush utterly; to oppress.

neck-band, *s.* The part of a shirt which goes round the neck, and to which the collar is attached.

* **neck-collar,** *s.* A gorget. (*Palgrave.*)

neck-mould, neck-moulding, *s.*
Arch.: A small convex moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.



NECK-MOULDING.

* **neck-piece,** *s.* An ornament or a defence for the neck.

* **neck-question,** *s.* A question or matter of life and death; a vital question.

neck-rope, *s.* A wooden bow to come round the neck of a bullock, and fastened above to a small transverse beam by which bullocks are fastened with a cord.

neck-strap, *s.*
Harness:
1. A strap round the neck of a draft horse; a temporary expedient.
2. A halter strap around the neck; a part of a martingale.

neck-tie, *s.* A band of cloth, silk, or satin, worn round the neck and tied in front.

neck-twines, *s. pl.*
Weaving: In fancy weaving, small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board.

neck-yoke, *s.* A bar, usually of wood, by which the end of the tongue of a waggon or carriage is supported. The breast-straps or chains pass through the rings on the hames, or, in the case of carriages, the straps pass around the lower part of the collar.

* **nĕck,** *v.t.* [Neck, *s.*] To behead, to decapitate.
"The next [hour] after that shall see him *necked.*"
Keats: Cap & Bells, xx.

nĕck'-ą-teē, *s.* [Neck.] A neckerchief.

nĕck'-beēf, *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *beef.*] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low rate. (*Swift: Will Wood's Petition.*)

nĕck'-cloth, neck-cloath, *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *cloth.*] A band of cloth or linen worn by men round the neck.
"Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry Sunday morn thy *neckcloath* plait?"
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday.

nĕcked, *a.* [Eng. *neck*; *-ed.*]
1. Having a neck. Only in composition, as stiff-*necked.*
2. Applied to ears of corn bent down and broken off by the wind. (*Prov.*)

nĕc'-kĕr-ą, *s.* [Named after N. J. Necker, a German botanist.]
Bot.: A genus of Bryaceæ. It consists of beautiful mosses found in woods, upon trees and rocks, in Britain and elsewhere.

nĕck'-ĕr-chĭef, *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *kerchief* (q.v.).] A kerchief for the neck; a neck-tie or neckcloth.

nĕck'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *neck*; *-ing.*]
Arch.: The annulet, or series of horizontal mouldings which separates the capital of a column from the plain part or shaft.

nĕck'-laçe (a as ĕ), *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *lace* (q.v.).]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn by women round the neck.
"This singular tree [Papaws] whose fruits surround its summit immediately under the branches and leaves like a *necklace.*"—*Grainger: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iii. (Note.)
* 2. *Fig.:* A halter.
"What's the crime committed,
That they wear *necklaces.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, iv. 1.

II. *Nautical:*
1. A strap round a mast carrying leading-blocks.
2. A chain to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured.

necklace-shaped, *a.* [Moniliform.]

necklace-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Ormosia, a genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreæ. The seeds, which are red with a black eye, are well adapted for making necklaces.

nĕck'-laçed (a as ĕ), *a.* [Eng. *necklac(e)*; *-ed.*] Having or wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

* **nĕck'-lạnd,** *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *land.*] A neck or narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts.
"The promontories and *necklands* which butt into the sea, what are they but solide creeks?"—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 2.

* **nĕck'-vẽrse,** * **necke-verse,** *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *verse.*]
1. The verse formerly given to an accused or condemned person, the reading of which entitled him to benefit of clergy, said to have been the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm. [Benefit, B.]
"Within forty-foot of the gallows conning his *neck-verse.*"—*Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, iv. 4.
2. A means of escape.
"Yea set foorth a *neckeuerse* to saue all maner of trespassers fro the feare of the sword."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 112.
3. A verse or saying on the correct utterance of which one's fate depended; a shibboleth.
"These words, 'bread and cheese,' were their *neck-verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*

* **nĕck'-weēd,** *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *weed.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slang or sportive term for hemp, as furnishing material for halters.
2. *Bot.:* *Cannabis sativa.*

nĕc-ræ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *necr(o-)*, and Gr. *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.]
Pathol.: Death of the blood from mortification.

nĕc-rō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νέκρος* = dead.] (See etym.)

nĕ-crō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *νεκρός* (*nekros*) = death, and *βίος* (*bios*) = life. Named by Latreille, as the species *Necrobia ruficollis*, which he discovered when a prisoner in the Grand Séminaire at Bordeaux awaiting transportation to Guiana, was the means of interesting Bory de St. Vincent on his behalf, and obtaining the revocation of his sentence of exile. The whole story will be found in Latreille's *Histoire des Insectes*, ix. 154.]
Entom.: A genus of Cleridæ (q.v.). The best-known species, widely distributed, are *Necrobia ruficollis* and *N. rufipes*, metallic-blue or green, hairy insects, with red thorax or legs. They feed on dried animal substances.

nĕc-rō-bĭ-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Necrobia.]
Physiol.: Molecular death of a tissue without loss of continuity, especially seen in the various forms of atrophy and degeneration. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*)

nĕc-rō-bĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *necrobio(sis)*; *t* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of Necrobiosis (q.v.).

nĕ-crō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *νεκρώδης* (*necrōdēs*) = corpse-like.]
Entom.: A genus of Silphidæ, closely allied to the typical Silpha (q.v.), but with the hind legs larger. One species, *Necrodes littoralis*, is common in Britain. It feeds and breeds in the interior of the carcases of dead animals, but is not a burying beetle. *N. lacrymosa* is from Australia.

nĕc-rō-găm'-mą-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Lat., &c. *gammarus* (q.v.).]
Palæont.: A doubtful form from the Upper Silurian, described by Dr. Woodward. If it is an Amphipod, it is the oldest representative of the order.

nĕ-crŏl'-ą-trў, *s.* [Gr. *οἱ νεκροι* (*hoi nekroi*) = the dead, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of the dead; manes-worship (q.v.).
"Were it true that *necrolatry* was not rooted in the primitive Aryan mind . . . it would be strange that, though superficial, it was so difficult to extirpate."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. (App. i.)

nĕc-rō-lē'-mŭr, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Lat. *lemur* (q.v.).]
Palæont.: A fossil genus of Lemuridæ, from the Miocene of France.

nĕc'-rō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *necrolith.*]
Min.: The same as Ryacolite (q.v.).

nĕc-rō-lŏg'-ĭc, nĕc-rō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *necrolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a necrology; of the nature of a necrology.

* **nĕ-crŏl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *necrolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who writes a necrology or obituary notices; one who gives an account of the dead.

nĕ-crŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *nécrologie.*] A register of the names of members of societies, &c., deceased within a certain time; an account of deaths; an obituary or collection of obituary notices.

nĕc'-rō-măn-çĕr, * nĭg'-rō-măn-çĕr, * nyg-ro-mauñ-cer, *s.* [Eng. *necromanc(y)*; *-er.*] One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer, a wizard.
"A consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer.*"—*Deut.* xviii. 11.

* **nĕc'-rō-măn-çĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *necromanc(y)*; *-ing.*]
A. *As adj.:* Practising necromancy.
B. *As subst.:* The art or practices of a necromancer; necromancy.

nĕc'-rō-măn-çў, * nig-ro-man-cie, nig-ro-man-cy, * nig-ro-maunce, * nyg-re-maunce, * nyg-ro-man-cye, *s.* [O. Fr. *nigromance*, from Low Lat. *nigromantia*, a corrupt. of *necromantia*, from Gr. *νεκρομαντεία* (*nekromanteia*) = necromancy; from *νεκρός* (*nekros*), and *μαντέια* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; *μάντις* (*mantis*) = a prophet, a seer; Fr. *nécromancie.* The word was spelled by the Latin mediæval writers whose Greek was little or none, *nigromantia*, from an erroneous idea that it came from Lat. *niger* = black. By the "black," however, they meant the dead. In a vocabulary published A.D. 1475, this definition is given: "Nigromantia dicitur divinatio facta per nigros." (*Trench: English Past & Present*, p. 190.) From this confusion with Lat. *niger* = black, necromancy came to be called the "black art" (q.v.).]
1. The art of revealing the future by means of a pretended communication with the dead; sorcery; the black art.
"This man [Baldud] was well seene in the sciences of astronomie and *nigromancie.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. v.
2. Enchantment, magic.
"This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there."
Drayton: Nymphida.

nĕc-rō-măn'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *νεκρός* (*nekros*) = dead, and *μαντικός* (*mantikos*) = prophetic.]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.
"And let her bring her *necromantic* book."
Drayton: Duke of Suffolk to Queen Margaret.
* **B.** *As subst.:* Conjuration, magic, tricks.
"With all the *necromantics* of their art."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 346.

* **nĕc-rō-măn'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *necromantic*; *-al.*] The same as Necromantic (q.v.).

* **nĕc-rō-măn'-tĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *necromantical*; *-ly.*] By means of necromancy or the black art; by magic or sorcery.
"Some diaholical exorcisms *necromantically* performed."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 199.

nĕc'-rŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *νεκρός* (*nekros*) = a corpse; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A whitish or bluish cleavable ortho-

clase (q.v.), which gives out a fetid odour when struck. Found in granular limestone in Maryland.

nĕ-crŏph′-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A name adopted by many modern entomologists for Latreille's Clavicornes. It contains a number of families, which have scarcely anything in common, except the practice of feeding on decaying animal or vegetable matter.

nĕ-crŏph′-ą-gąn, *s.* [Necrophaga.]

Entom.: A beetle belonging to the group Necrophaga (q.v.).

nĕ-crŏph′-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *necrophag(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Eating or feeding on the dead.

2. *Zool. & Entom.:* Belonging to or characteristic of insects or other animals which feed on decaying carcases.

"These insects are the most *necrophagous* of the stirps."—*Westwood: Modern Class. of Insects*, i. 137.

***nĕ-crŏph′-ĭl-ĭzm,** *s.* [Pref. *necro-*; Gr. *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love, and Eng. *-ism.*] An unnatural love of or appetite for the dead, manifesting itself in various ways, as exhuming corpses to look at, kiss, or mutilate them. It has a tendency to develop itself into a species of cannibalism.

†**nĕ-crŏph′-ĭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving.]

Entom.: An insect described by Roux under the name of *Necrophilus arenarius*, and by him made a genus of the family Hemerobiidæ. It is now supposed to be the larva of *Nemoptera coa.* [Nemoptera.]

***nĕc′-rō-phō-bȳ,** ***nĕc-rō-phō′-bĭ-ą,** *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φοβέω* (*phobeō*) = to fear, *φόβος* (*phobos*) = fear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A horror of dead bodies.

2. *Med.:* An exaggerated fear of death, a symptom accompanying certain diseases.

nĕ-crŏph′-ŏr-ŭs (pl. **nĕ-crŏph′-ŏr-ī**), *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = a bearer, *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Entom.: Burying-beetles (q.v.), sometimes called Gravediggers. The elytra are shortened and truncated at the tip, leaving the abdomen exposed. The species are numerous, chiefly confined to the north temperate zone; four or five, including *Necrophorus vespillo*, are British.

nĕ-crŏp′-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *nécropole.*] A city of the dead; a name often given by the ancients to their cemeteries, which in many cases were very extensive. The term is now frequently applied to any cemetery.

nĕc′-rŏp-sȳ, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = sight, view.] A viewing or examination of a dead body.

nĕ-cror′-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *necr(o)-*, and Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of scansorial birds, probably related to the Musophagidæ, from the Miocene beds of France. (*Wallace.*)

nĕc-rō-scŏp′-ĭc, nĕc-rō-scŏp′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to observe, to view.] Pertaining or relating to post-mortem examinations.

nĕ-crōsed′, *a.* [Necrosis.] Affected with or suffering from necrosis: as, a *necrosed* bone.

nĕ-crō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = deadness, from *νεκρόω* (*nekroō*) = to make dead; *νεκρός* (*nekros*) = dead.]

Pathology:

1. *Animal:* Dry gangrene, slow mortification of a part without previous softness; spec., the mortification or death of a bone. [Gangrene, *Lucifer-match disease.*]

2. *Veget.:* The drying-up of a branch of a tree, commencing with the bark and then extending to the wood; canker.

***nĕ-crŏt′-ō-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *νεκρός* (*nekros*) = a corpse, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Morbid Anat.: The dissection of bodies for the purpose of studying the arrangement and structure of the different parts.

nĕc-tăr′-drą, *s.* [Gr. *νήκτος* (*nēktos*) = swimming, floating (?), and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ, from South America and the West Indies. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and corymbs or panicles of perfect flowers. *Nectandra Rodiæi* is the Bibiri, Bebeeru, or Beebeeru (q.v.); *N. cymbarum* is Brazilian Sassafras. The cotyledons of *N. Puchury* constitute the Pichurim beans of commerce; *N. cinnamomoides* produces the cinnamon of Santa Fé.

nĕc′-tąr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νέκταρ* (*nektar*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"More sweet than *nectar*, or ambrosiall meat."
Spenser: Sonnet 39.

2. *Fig.:* Any very sweet or delicious drink, as a beverage made of sweet wine and honey, or of sweet wine and half-dried grapes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The drink of the gods. It had the power of conferring immortality, beauty, and vigour on all who partook of it.

2. *Bot. & Chem.:* The sweet juice which collects in the nectaries of various flowers. It consists of a mixture of cane sugar and uncrystallizable sugar. It is the remainder of the saccharine matter left after the stamens and pistils have taken up all they need. It attracts bees and other insects which are often dusted with pollen, and thus renders important aid in fertilizing the seed.

* **nectar-birds,** *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the genus Nectarinia (q.v.).

***nĕc-tăr′-ĕ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-eal.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to nectar; nectarean.

"Thy *nectareal* fragrancy."
Crashaw: To the Name above every Name.

2. *Bot.:* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant; nectarial.

***nĕc-tăr′-ĕ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ean.*] Pertaining to or resembling nectar; very sweet and delicious.

"Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls."
Gay: Wine.

***nĕc′-tared,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ed.*]

1. Imbued or mixed with nectar; sweet as nectar.

"The vine tree great with grapes,
With *nectar'd* liquor strives to kisse
Embracing elms."
Stirling: Tragedy of Crœsus, ch. v.

2. Filled with nectar.

"*Nectared* lavers strow'd with asphodel."
Milton: Comus, 838.

***nĕc-tăr′-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nectareus*, from *nectar.*] Pertaining to or resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

"Then, in the nostrils of the slain she pour'd
Nectareous drops." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xix. 40.

***nĕc-tăr′-ĕ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *nectareous*; *-ly.*] In a nectareous manner.

***nĕc-tăr′-ĕ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nectareous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nectareous.

nĕc-tăr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *nectary*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

nĕc-tąr-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nectar* = nectar, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

1. Producing nectar: as, a *nectariferous* glandule.

2. Having a nectary.

nectariferous-tube, *s.*

Bot.: The swelled part at the tip of the pedicel in Pelargonium.

nĕc-tąr-ĭ-lȳ′-mą, *s.* [Gr. *νέκταρ* (*nektar*) = nectar, and *λύμη* (*lumē*) = impurity (?).]

Bot.: The name given by Sprengel to the filaments found on the inner surface of some flowers, as Menyanthes.

nĕc′-tąr-ĭne, *a. & s.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ine.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Sweet as nectar; nectareous.

"*Nectarine* fruits." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 332.

B. *As substantive:*

Hort.: A smooth-skinned variety of Peach (*Amygdalus persica*). It has a delicious fruit.

nĕc-tąr-īn′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *νέκταρ* (*nektar*) = nectar (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Honey-sucker, Sun-bird, a genus of Passerine birds founded by Illiger. There are sixty species ranging over the whole Ethiopian region; *Nectarinia ignicauda* is the Fiery-tailed, *N. Chalybeia* the Collared, *N. afra* the Greater Collared, *N. javanica* the Javan, and *N. famosa* the Malachite Sun-bird. *N. cyanocephala* is the Blue-headed Honey-sucker.

nĕc-tąr-ĭn-ī′-ĭ-dæ, nĕc-tąr-ĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nectarinia(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Honey-suckers, Sun-birds (q.v.), a family of Insectivorous Honey-suckers, often adorned with brilliant metallic plumage, and bearing a superficial resemblance to the American humming-birds. They abound in the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions as far east as New Ireland, and south to Queensland. There are sixteen genera and 122 species. (*Wallace.*)

***nĕc-tăr′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Nectary.]

***nĕc′-tąr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ize.*] To mix or imbue with nectar; to sweeten. (*Cockeram.*)

nĕc-tąr-ō-stĭg′-mą, *s.* [Gr. *νέκταρ* (*nektar*), genit. *νέκταρος* (*nektaros*), and *στίγμα* (*stigma*).] [Stigma.]

Bot.: The name given by Sprengel to what Linnæus called a nectarium.

nĕc-tąr-ō-thē′-cą, *s.* [Gr. *νέκταρ* (*nektar*), genit. *νέκταρος* (*nektaros*), and *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a box.]

Bot.: A spur, calcar, or hollow tube at the base of a petal secreting honey, as in some orchids.

***nĕc′-tąr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ous.*] Sweet as nectar, nectareous; resembling nectar.

"A stream of *nectarous* humour issuing flowed
Sanguine." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 332.

nĕc′-tąr-ў, nĕc-tăr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nectarium*, from *nectar*; Fr. *nectaire*; cf. also Gr. *νεκτάριον* (*nektarion*) = an unidentified plant.]

Bot.: A term used by Linnæus, at first for any part of a flower which secreted nectar, *i.e.*, honey, but afterwards extended by him to any accessory portion of the flower, even though it had no honey.

nĕc-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νηκτός* (*nēktos*) = swimming.]

Nat. Science: Aquatic; used for swimming.

nĕc-tō-căl′-ў-çīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nectocalyx* (genit. *nectocalycis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to a nectocalyx (q.v.).

nĕc-tō-cā′-lўx (pl. **nĕc-tō-căl′-ў-çēş**), *s.* [Pref. *necto-*, and Eng., &c. *calyx* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The swimming-bell or disc of a Medusa, or Jelly-fish. The margin is produced inwards to form a species of shelf running round the margin of the mouth of the bell; this distinguishes the nectocalyx from the somewhat similar umbrella of the Lucernarida.

nĕc-tō-gā′-lē, *s.* [Pref. *necto-*, and Gr. *γαλῆ* (*galē*) = a weazel.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidæ, from Tibet, containing a single species, *Nectogale elegans.* The toes are webbed, and there are adhesive pads on the under surface of the feet, which enable the animal to preserve its hold on smooth stones at the bottom of rushing torrents.

nĕc′-tō-săc, *s.* [Pref. *necto-*, and Eng. *sac* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term proposed for the interior of the nectocalyx (q.v.).

nĕc′-trĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *νηκτρίς* (*nēktris*), fem. of *νήκτης* (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi, suborder Sphæriaceï. They have naked bright-coloured perithecia. *Nectria cinnaberina* is common on the dead twigs of currant bushes.

nĕ-çўd-ą-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *necydal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: According to Swainson, a subfamily of Lepturidæ.

nĕ-çўd′-ą-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *necydalus*; Gr. *νεκύδαλος* (*nekudalos*) = the larva of the silkworm.]

Entom.: A genus of longicorn beetles, founded by Linnæus and modified by Fabricius, &c. The abdomen is long, narrow, and

contracted. They feed on flowers. *Necydalis major* is the typical species; it has very short and abruptly-terminated elytra. It is found in continental Europe.

***nĕd'-dĕr,** ***ned-dyr,** *s.* [A.S. *nǽddre.*] An adder. (*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 868.)

nĕd'-dy, *s.* [A dimin. from *Ned*, the familiar abbreviation of Edward.] An ass, a donkey.

***nēde,** *v.t.* [NEED, *v.*]

***nēde,** *s.* [NEED, *s.*]

***nēde'-fūl,** *a.* [NEEDFUL.]

***nēde'-lȳ,** ***ned-ly,** *adv.* [NEEDLY.]

***nēdes,** *adv.* [NEEDS.]

née (pron. **nā**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fr., fem. of the pa. par. of *naître* = to be born.] Born, by birth; a word sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name, to show the family to which she belongs.

***nee-bor,** *s.* & *a.* [NEIGHBOUR.]

nēed, ***nede,** ***neod,** *s.* [A.S. *nȳd, niéd, neád, néd*; cogn. with Dut. *nood*; Icel. *naudh*; Dan. & Sw. *nöd*; Goth. *nauths*; Ger. *noth*; C. H. Ger. *nôt*; Russ. *nujda.*]

1. A state requiring supply or relief; a state in which something is urgently needed; pressing occasion for something; urgent want, necessity.

"I spake with vehemence; and promptly seized
Whate'er abstraction furnish'd for my needs
Or purposes." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; indigence, necessity, poverty, destitution.

"*Need* and oppression starveth in thine eyes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

3. An emergency, an exigency, a strait; a position of difficulty, distress, or danger.

"Which in his greatest *need* will shrink from him."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

4. Urgent necessity, compulsion.

"I have no *need* to beg." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv.

***need-be,** *s.* Something indispensable or absolutely necessary.

"There is a *need-be* for removing."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. iv.

***need-not,** *s.* Something unnecessary or superfluous.

nēed, ***nede,** *v.t.* & *i.* [NEED, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To want; to be in need or want of; to require.

"They that are whole *need* not a physician."—*Matthew* ix. 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be wanting; to be necessary. (Never used with a personal subject.)

"Besides true will, there *need* heroic gifts."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 1.

2. To be bound; to be under necessity or obligation.

"As virtuously given as a gentleman *need* to be."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

¶ *Need* is commonly used as an auxiliary with other verbs, especially in interrogative and negative sentences, with the force of obligation, or necessity: as, You *need* not come; *Need* he go?

***nēed'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *need*; *-dom.*] A state of want or need.

***nēed'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *need*; *-er.*] One who needs or wants. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.)

nēed'-fīre, *s.* [Lit. friction fire, from *need* = to knead; A.S. *gnidan* = to rub; Dan. *gnide*; Sw. *gnida.*]

Anthrop.: A quasi-sacrificial rite, probably a survival of some form of sun-worship, having for its object the protection of cattle from murrain. The *Mirror* (June 24, 1826) records the performance of this rite by a farmer near Perth.

"When a murrain has broken out and the herds have suffered much harm, the farmers determine to make a *needfire*. On an appointed day there must be no single flame of fire in any house or any hearth. From each house straw, and water, and brushwood must be fetched, and a stout oak-post driven fast into the ground, and a hole bored through it; in this a wooden windlass is stuck, well smeared with cart-pitch and tar, and turned round so long that, with the fierce heat and force, it gives forth fire. This . . . is increased with straw, heath, and brushwood, and the cattle and horses hunted with whips and sticks two or three times through it."—*E. B. Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 256.

nēed'-fūl, ***neede-ful,** ***neod-ful,** ***ned-fol,** *a.* [Eng. *need*; *ful*(*l*).]

***1.** Full of need or necessity; in want, or distress; needy, distressful.

"Thou art the poor man's help and strength, for the *needful* in his necessity."—*Coverdale: Isiah* xxv. 3.

2. Necessary; absolutely or urgently requisite.

¶ *The needful:* That which is wanted; specif., ready money, cash. (*Slang.*)

nēed'-fūl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *needful*; *-ly.*] Necessarily; of necessity.

"He more *needfully* and nobly prove
The nation's terror."
Crashaw: Hymn in Epiphany.

nēed'-fūl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *needful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being needful; necessity.

nēed'-ī-lȳ, ***nede-ly,** ***ned-ly,** ***need-i-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *needy*; *-ly.*]

1. In need; in poverty; in distress.

***2.** Of necessity; necessarily; needs.

"*Needilie* great inconuenience must fall to that people."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1393).

nēed'-ī-nĕss, ***ned-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *needy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being needy or in need; poverty, distress.

"Their *nedinesse* and pouertie is such." — *Stow: Henry VIII.*, an. 1527.

nee-dle (as **nēdl**), ***ned-el,** ***ned-le,** ***neelde,** ***nelde,** *s.* [A.S. *nǽdl*; cogn. with Dut. *naald*; Icel. *nál*; Dan. *naal*; Sw. *nål*; Ger. *nadel*; O. H. Ger. *nádela*; Goth. *nathla.* From the same root as O. H. Ger. *nähen*; Ger. *nähen* = to sew; Lat. *neo*; Gr. *νέω* (*neō*) = to spin.]

I. *Ord. Lang:* A pointed instrument of steel for carrying a thread through any material. It usually passes through the fabric and drags the thread after it, but it is otherwise with eye-pointed needles. In a wider sense the term is applied to instruments of iron, steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing thread or twine in embroidery, knitting, netting, &c. The earliest needles were of bone; those of ancient Egypt were of bronze. Needles are known as sharps, betweens, and blunts, according to the relative fineness of their points.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a *needle* than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."—*Mark* x. 25.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A piece of timber laid horizontally, and supported on props or shores under some superincumbent mass to serve to sustain it temporarily, while the part underneath is undergoing repair.

2. *Blasting:* A tool for pricking the cartridge to make connection between the charge and the priming.

3. *Geog.* (*Pl.*): Cliffs which rise to a great height, tapering upwards from a narrow base. Applied specially to the Needles, off the Isle of Wight.

4. *Hoisting:* A beam projecting from a building, with a pulley at its outer end, the fall worked by a crab inside the building.

5. *Hydr.:* One of a set of vertical square bars of wood in a timber frame in a weir. These stand close together, and close the sluice-way. They may be removed separately to open a way for the water.

6. *Min.:* A needle-shaped crystal.

7. *Nautical:*

(1) The seaman's and sailmaker's needles are seaming, bolt-rope, and roping needles; they are three-sided.

(2) The polarized steel of a mariner's compass. [ASTATIC, DIPPING-NEEDLE.]

8. *Sewing-mach.:* The eye-pointed instrument for carrying thread through the cloth.

9. *Surg.:* A name given to sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments used for sewing up wounds, couching for cataracts, acupuncturing, &c.

10. *Telegr.:* A magnetised needle used in the needle-telegraph (q.v.). In the telegraph of Cooke and Wheatstone it is rendered astatic and enclosed in a coil, which increases the power of the magnetic current.

11. *Weaving:* A horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive a lifting-wire in a Jacquard loom.

¶ *To get the needle:* To become irritated or annoyed.

¶ Needle-ironstone, Needle iron-ore = *Göthite*; Needle-ore = *Aikinite*; Needle-stone = *Aragonite, Natrolite*; Needle-spar = *Aragonite*; Needle-zeolite = *Natrolite.*

needle-bar, *s.*

1. *Knitting:* In a stocking-frame, a bar in which the needles are fitted with their leads.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* The reciprocating bar to the end of which the needle is attached.

needle-beam, *s.*

Civil Engin.: A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting on the chord or girders, according to the construction of the bridge.

needle-bearer, needle-carrier, *s.*

Surg.: A porte-aiguille forming a handle for a needle.

needle-book, *s.* Pieces of cloth or flannel, like the leaves of a book, protected by book-like covers, used for sticking needles into.

needle-carrier, *s.* [NEEDLE-BEARER.]

needle-case, *s.*

1. A needle-book (q.v.).

2. A case in which to keep needles.

needle-chervil, *s.*

Bot.: Scandix Pecten-Veneris.

needle-file, *s.* A long, round, narrow file used by jewellers.

needle-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Syngnathus acus, known also as the Great Pipe-fish, Sea-adder, and Tangle-fish. [PIPE-FISH, SYNGNATHINÆ.]

needle-forceps, *s.* An instrument to hold a needle to sew up wounds that cannot be reached by the hand, or to hold very minute needles in operations about the eye or in staphyloraphy.

needle-furze, *s.*

Bot.: Genista anglica.

needle-guard, *s.*

Sewing-mach.: A sliding piece which moves with the needle and keeps it in line during rapid movement, so that it shall not strike wide of the hole in the cloth-plate.

needle-gun, *s.*

Fire-arms: A fire-arm which is loaded at the breech with a cartridge carrying its own fulminate, and which is ignited by a needle or pin traversing the breech-block driven by a spiral spring, or struck by the hammer.

needle-holder, *s.*

1. A draftsman's instrument for holding a pricking-through needle.

2. [NEEDLE-FORCEPS].

*** needle-house,** *** nedylhows,** *s.* A needle-case.

needle-instrument, *s.*

Surv.: An instrument which owes its accuracy and value to the magnetic needle only, such as the plain or the Vernier compass or the Vernier transit.

needle-ironstone, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle-loom, *s.* A form of loom in which the weft is carried by a needle instead of a shuttle. The usual form of loom for the manufacture of narrow wares, such as ribbons, tapes, bindings, &c.

*** needle-money,** *s.* (See extract.)

"I could wish, for the honour of my countrywomen, that they had rather called it [Pin-money] *needle-money*, which might have implied something of good housewifery."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 295.

needle-ore, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s*, ¶.]

*** needle-point,** *s.* A sharper.

needle-pointed, *a.* Pointed like a needle.

needle-setter, *s.*

Sewing-mach.: An attachment allowing the needle to be set in its bar, so that the eye shall be at the proper distance from the end of the bar, in order that the loop may be properly formed and at the right place for the hook or shuttle beneath the fabric.

needle-shaped, *a.*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Linear, rigid; tapering to a very fine point from a narrow base, as the leaves of *Juniperus communis.*

needle-shell, *s.* The sea-urchin.

needle-spar, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle-stone, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflec-

tions of a magnetic needle, whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator.

needle-threader, *s.* A device to assist in passing the thread through the eye of a needle. There are various forms.

needle-woman, *s.* A woman who earns her living by sewing; a seamstress.

needle-work, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery.

"No nice arts
Of *needle-work;* no bustle at the fire."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. The business of a needle-woman or seamstress.

II. *Arch.:* The mixed work of timber and plaster of which many old houses are constructed.

needle-worker, *s.* One who works with a needle; a needle-woman.

needle-wrapper, *s.* A needle-book (q.v.).

needle-zeolite, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle (as **nē'dl**), * **ne-dle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [NEEDLE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To work with a needle; to sew; to embroider.

2. To shoot (in crystallization) into the form of needles.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To form (crystals) like needles.

2. To vex, to annoy. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

* **nēēd'-led (led** as **ẹld),** *a.* [Eng. *needl(e); -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Worked or executed with a needle.

"The trickling ornament and *needled* arta."
Brookes: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. ii.

2. *Fig.:* Vexed, annoyed.

needleful (as nē'dl-fûl), *s.* [Eng. *needle; -ful(l).*] As much thread as is usually put into a needle at one time.

* **nēēd'-lẽr,** * **neldere,** *s.* [Eng. *needl(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who works with a needle; a sewer; an embroiderer.

"Hike Hakeneyman, and Houwe the *neldere.*"
P. Plowman, p. 106.

2. *Fig.:* A sharper, a niggard.

nēēd'-lẽss, * **nede-les,** *a.* [Eng. *need; -less.*]

* 1. Not in want; having no need; in want of nothing.

"Weeping in the *needless* stream."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

2. Not necessary; not requisite; unnecessary.

"The attempt was made; 'tis *needless* to report
How hopelessly."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

nēēd'-lẽss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *needless; -ly.*] In a needless manner; without need or necessity; unnecessarily.

nēēd'-lẽss-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *needless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being needless; unnecessariness.

"The *needlessness* of their endeavours."—*Bp. Hall: Christian's Assurance of Heaven.*

* **nēēd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *need; -ling.*] One in want or need.

"A gift to *needlings* is not given but lent."
Sylvester: The Schisme, 467.

* **nēēd'-lў,** * **nede-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *need; -ly.*] Needs, of necessity, necessarily.

"*Nedely* som word hire must asterte."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,550.

* **nēēd'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *needl(e); -y.*] Pertaining to or resembling a needle; prickly, bristling.

"His black *needly* beard."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. xxiii.

* **nēēd'-mẽnt,** *s.* [Eng. *need; -ment.*] Something needed or wanted; a necessary, a requisite.

"His little bag of *needments,* the linen . . . and a few other indispensable things."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Harry Jocelyn,* ii. 3.

nēēd'-nạ, *v.* [See def.] Need not. (*Scotch.*)

nēēds, nedes, * **needes,** * **nedys,** *adv.* [A.S. *nédes, neádes,* genit. of *néad, néd* = need, the *es* being an adverbial ending.] Of necessity, necessarily, indispensably, inevitably. (Generally with *must.*)

* **nēēds'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *needs; -ly.*] Necessarily, of necessity.

"And *needsly* to the southern fields wilt gad."
Drayton: Pastorals, Ecl. vi.

nēēd'-ў, * **ned-i,** * **ned-y,** *a.* [Eng. *need; -y.*]

1. In need or necessity; necessitous, distressed, poor, indigent.

"The bread of the *needy* is the life of the poor."—*Fryth: Works,* p. 81.

* 2. Necessary, needful, requisite.

"Stored with corn to make your *needy* bread."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

* **nēēd'-ў-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *needy; -hood.*] A state of want, need.

"Flour of furze-balls, that's too good,
For a man in *needyhood.*"
Herrick: The Beggar to Mab.

* **nēēld,** *s.* [NEEDLE.]

* **neele,** *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.*]

neēl'-ghâu, *s.* [NYLGAU.]

neēm, * **nim,** *s.* [Bengalee, Hind., &c.] (See compound.)

neem-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Melia Azadirachta, or *Azadirachta indica,* an Indian tree having unequally pinnate leaves with oblique leaflets, the flowers in panicles, the ovary three-celled. Neem trees planted around bungalows are said to be favourable to health. Being considered sacred, the wood is made into idols in India; it is also used for ship-building, furniture, &c. The young trees, when tapped, yield a saccharine sap or toddy which is an excellent stomachic. An oil from the pericarp is burned in lamps and used in soap-making; it is antiseptic and anthelmintic, and is used also in leprosy. Dr. Maxwell has found it as efficacious as cod-liver oil in consumption and scrofula. The gum is stimulant, the bark is astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic; it is useful in intermittent and other fevers. The Hindoos eat the leaves, when parched, in curries, and make them into poultices for glandular tumours, or apply them as a pulp in small-pox. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) Called also Margosa tree.

neēp, *s.* [A.S. *næp;* Icel. *næpa;* Lat. *napus.*] A turnip.

neēr, *s.* [NEIR.]

ne'êr, *adv.* [NEVER.]

ne'er-be-lickit, *s.* Nothing which could be licked by a dog or cat; nothing whatever. (*Scotch.*)

ne'er-do-well, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Never likely to do well or reform; past mending or reformation.

B. *As subst.:* One who is never likely to do well; one past all hopes of reformation or mending.

neēş'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [NASEBERRY.]

* **neēşe,** * **nese,** * **neeze,** *v.i.* [Dut. *niezen;* Ger. *niesen;* O. Icel. *hnjósa;* Icel. *hnerra;* Dan. *nyse;* Sw. *nysa.*] To sneeze (q.v.).

"He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes."—*2 Kings* iv. 35. (1611.)

* **neēşe,** *s.* [NEESE, *v.*] A sneeze (q.v.).

neēşe'-wŏrt, *s.* [SNEEZEWORT.]

* **neēş'-ĭng,** * **nes-ing,** * **nes-inge,** *s.* [NEESE, *v.*] A sneezing.

"By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning."—*Job* xli. 18. (1611.)

* **neēve,** *s.* [NEAF.]

nē ĕx'-ĕ-ăt rĕg'-nō, *phr.* [Lat. = let him not go out of the kingdom.]

Law: A writ to restrain a person from leaving the country, originally applicable to purposes of state; now an ordinary process of courts of equity, resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bail or security to abide a decree.

* **nēf,** *s.* [Fr.] [NAVE (2).]

* **nē'-făn'd,** * **nē-făn'-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nefandus* = not to be spoken or uttered: *ne* = not, and *fandus* = fut. part. of *for* = to speak.] Not to be spoken, uttered, or mentioned; abominable.

"The most *nefandous* high-treason against the Majesty on high."—*Cotton Muther: A Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 9.

nē-fâr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nefarius,* from *nefas* = that which is contrary to divine law, impiety.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable, infamous, atrocious.

"For their own nefarious ends,
Tread upon Freedom and her friends."
Cunningham: Witch.

nē-fâr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nefarious; -ly.*] In a nefarious manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably, atrociously.

"Thus *nefariously* rob'd and despoiled of his honour."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* p. 891.

nē-fâr'-ĭ-oŭs-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *nefarious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nefarious; extreme wickedness; atrociousness.

* **nē'-fâst,** *a.* [Lat. *nefastus.*] Wicked, unlawful, detestable, vile.

"Monsters so *nefast* and so flagitious."—*Lytton: Caxtons,* pt. x., ch. i.

nĕf'-ĭe-dĭef-fīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resembling lithomarge. Hardness, 1·15; sp. gr. 2·335; fracture, conchoidal; colour, white to red-rose; opaque; feel, greasy. Analyses discordant, but the mean of several agrees with the formula $H_6MgAl_2Si_5O_{17}$. Belongs to the group of clays.

nĕft, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

neft-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A mineral oil extracted from shale found in Hungary and the Caspian Sea. It contains forty per cent. of crude paraffin.

* **nē'-gant,** *s.* [Lat. *negans,* pr. par. of *nego* = to deny.] One who denies.

"The affirmants . . . were almost treble so many as were the *negants.*"—*Strype: Cranmer,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

nĕ-gā'-tion, * **ne-ga-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *negationem,* acc. of *negatio* = a denying, a refusal, from *negatus,* pa. par. of *nego* = to deny, from *ne* = not, and *aio* = to say.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be. (The opposite to *affirmation.*)

"But I founds therin no answere appoynted to be made to them whyche receyved that ordre, neyther by affyrmacion nor yet *negation.*"—*Bale: Apologie,* p. 23.

2. *Logic:* (See extract).

"*Negation* is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf, that is, has no life, nor sight, nor hearing; or when we say a carpenter or a fisherman is unlearned, these are mere *negations.*"—*Watts: Logic,* pt. i., ch. ii., § 6.

¶ *Conversion by Negation:*

Logic: [CONTRAPOSITION].

nĕ-gā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *negation; -ist.*] One who denies the truth and, by implication, the beneficent effects of Christianity, or of any other religion named.

"In everything characteristic of the creed of Christendom he was a thoroughgoing *negationist.* He admitted neither its truth nor its utility."—*Literary World,* Feb. 3, 1882.

nĕg'-ạ-tĭve, * **neg-a-tif,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *négatif;* from Lat. *negativus;* from *negatus,* pa. par. of *nego* = to deny; Ital. & Sp. *negativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Containing, declaring, or implying denial or negation; negatory. (The opposite to *affirmative.*)

"I see no inconvenience that may insue either of the affirmative or *negative* opinion."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland,* ch. ii.

2. Implying or expressing refusal; refusing assent; expressing the answer *no* to a request: as, He gave me a *negative* answer.

* 3. Denying, refusing.

"If thou wilt confess,
Or else he impudently *negative.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

4. Containing assertions or marked by omissions which involve denial or tend in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting; indirect; the opposite to *positive:* as, a *negative* argument.

"We have *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as insipid, silence, nihil, &c."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. viii.

5. Having the power of restraining or withholding by refusing consent; having the power or right of veto.

"Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

II. *Phot.:* Applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are exactly the opposite of those in nature. [B. II. 2.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A proposition by which something is denied; a negative proposition; an opposite or contradictory term or conception.

"The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chuses the *negative*."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. i., § 1.

2. A word expressing or implying denial or refusal: as, *no*, *not*.

3. The right or power of restraining or withholding by refusing consent; the right or power of veto; a veto.

4. That side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressing or declaring negation or refusal.

"It is generally held in the *negative*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* The metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery. The negative may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper, and forms the cathode (q.v.).

2. *Phot.:* A picture upon glass, in which the lights and shades of the model are exactly reversed; the actual shades being represented by the transparent glass, the lights of the object appearing dark. The negative is used to obtain positives by being laid upon a sensitive surface, which is acted upon by the rays of light passing through the glass. The rays, being but little impeded by the transparent portions, affect the preparation underneath; while under the opaque portions (the high lights of the original), the sensitive material remains unaltered.

negative-bath, *s.*

Phot.: A solution of silver nitrate in distilled water, averaging thirty grains to the ounce, with a trace of silver iodide, used to excite collodion plates for taking negatives. It may be acid, neutral or alkaline, according to circumstances. [Bath, B. I. 4.]

negative-crystal, *s.*

Crystall.: An enclosure of glass in another crystal, and assuming the form of the latter. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks* (ed. 2nd), p. 163.)

negative-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: The electricity developed when a stick of sealing-wax is rubbed with flannel or skin; resinous electricity. It is denoted by the sign minus (−).

negative-element, *s.*

Chem.: The element which is disengaged at the positive pole, when one of its compounds is decomposed by an electric current.

negative-eyepiece, *s.*

Optics: The Huygenian, or negative eyepiece, is the usual combination of lenses at the eye-end of a telescope or microscope. It was designed by its inventor to diminish the spherical aberration by producing the refractions at two glances instead of one, and also to increase the field of view. It consists of two plano-convex lenses, the eye-glass, and the field-glass, each of which present its convex side towards the object-glass.

negative-exponent, *s.* The same as Negative-power (q.v.). [Exponent, II.]

negative-index, *s.*

Math.: In logarithms an index affected with a negative sign, as are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.

negative-pole, *s.*

Elect.: [Negative, *a.*, B. II. I.].

negative-power, *s.* [Power].

negative-pregnant, *s.*

Law: A negation implying also an affirmation, as if a man, being impleaded to have done a thing, denies that he did it in the manner and form alleged, thus implying that he did it in some form or other.

negative-prescription, *s.* [Prescription].

negative-quantity, *s.*

Math.: Any quantity preceded by the negative sign (−).

negative-radical, *s.*

Chem.: A term which may be applied to any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a negative element in a chemical compound.

negative-result, *s.*

Math.: The result of any analytical operation which is preceded by the negative sign.

negative-sign, *s.*

Math.: The algebraic sign (−). Also called minus (q.v.).

negative-well, *s.* The same as Drain-well (q.v.).

nĕg′-ą-tĭve, *v.t.* [Negative, *a.*]

1. To disprove; to prove the contrary.

"The want of a corresponding experience *negatives* the history."—*Paley: Evidences.* (Prep. consid.)

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to sanction or enact.

"The amendment was *negatived* and the original resolution adopted."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885

* 3. To render harmless or ineffective; to neutralize.

"The wash that might have damaged the start of the Thames crew was happily *negatived* by the inert hull of the lumbering barge."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1882.

nĕg′-ą-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *negative; -ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a negative manner; with denial or refusal.

"For the words speak *negatively*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

2. In a manner implying the absence of something; indirectly; not positively.

"We will not . . . argue from Scriptures *negatively*."—*Bishop Hall: Apologie against Brownists*, § 20.

II. *Elect.:* With negative electricity: as, a body *negatively* electrified.

* **nĕg′-ą-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *negative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being negative; negation.

* **nĕg′-ą-tĭv-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *negativ(e); -ist.*] A sportive coinage symmetrical with and opposed to Positivists.

"There are among us, for example, scientific gentlemen who style themselves Positivists, but who are actually *Negativists*."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, ii. 46.

* **nĕg-ą-tĭv′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *negativ(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being negative; negativeness.

* **nĕg′-ą-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *negatorius*, from *negatus*, pa. par. of *nego* = to deny; Ital. & Sp. *negatorio*; Fr. *négatoire.*] Expressing denial or refusal; denying.

"With *negatory* response from all quarters."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 230.

nĕg-lĕct′, * **neg-lecte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *négliger*; Ital. *negligere.*] [Neglect, *a.*]

1. To treat without regard or attention; to treat carelessly or heedlessly; to slight, to despise; to take no notice of; to disregard; to pass over.

"*Neglect* me, lose me."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. To leave undone; to pass over or by; to omit. (Generally followed by an infinitive.)

"Honour due and reverence none *neglects*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 738.

* 3. To cause to be neglected, omitted, or deferred.

"My absence doth *neglect* no great design."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

* **nĕg-lĕct′,** *a.* [Lat. *neglectus*, pa. par. of *negligo* = to neglect: *nec* = nor, not, and *lego* = to gather, to collect, to select.] Neglected, omitted, overlooked.

"Because it should not be *neglect* or left undone."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 257.

nĕg-lĕct′, *s.* [Neglect, *v.*]

1. Disregard, slight, omission; want or failure of due regard, attention, or heed.

"To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came."
Milton: Comus, 510.

2. Omission to do anything which should be done; carelessness.

"Which out of my *neglect* was never done."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

3. Carelessness, negligence; neglectful habits.

"Age breeds *neglect* in all."
Denham: Sophy, ii. 1.

4. The state of being neglected or disregarded.

"Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

* **nĕg-lĕct′-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Neglect, *v.*]

* **nĕg-lĕct′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *neglected; -ness.*] The quality or state of being neglected.

* **nĕg-lĕct′-ĕr,** * **nĕg-lĕct′-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *neglect; -er.*] One who neglects.

"Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal life and eternal death to the performers or *neglectors* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

nĕg-lĕct′-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *neglect; -ful(l).*]

I. Heedless, careless, inattentive; apt to neglect or disregard; negligent; not careful or heedful. (Followed by *of* before the object of neglect.)

"The fond companion of his helpless years,
Silent went next, *neglectful of* her charms."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

2. Indicating or expressive of neglect or indifference.

"Shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill."—*Locke: On Education.*

nĕg-lĕct′-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *neglectful; -ly.*] In a neglectful manner; with neglect, indifference, or slighting.

nĕg-lĕct′-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *neglectful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being neglectful; negligence.

nĕg-lĕct′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Neglect, *v.*]

* **nĕg-lĕct′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *neglecting; -ly.*] With neglect or indifference; neglectfully, carelessly, heedlessly. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

* **nĕg-lĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *neglectio*, from *neglectus*, pa. par. of *negligo* = to neglect (q.v.).] The quality or state of being negligent or neglectful; want of care; negligence; neglectfulness.

"Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 3.

* **nĕg-lĕct′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *neglect; -ive.*] Negligent, neglectful, heedless, regardless.

"Not wholly stupid and *neglective* of the public peace."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

nĕg′-lĭ-gee (gee as zhā), *s.* [Fr. *negligé*, pa. par. of *négliger* = to neglect (q.v.).]

1. An easy or unceremonious dress; undress; specif., a kind of loose gown formerly worn by ladies.

2. A long necklace usually made of coral (*Simmonds.*)

nĕg′-lĭ-ġençe, * **nĕg′-lĭ-ġen-çў,** * **nec-cly-gence,** *s.* [Fr. *négligence*, from Lat. *negligentia*, from *negligens* = negligent (q.v.); Sp. *negligencia*; Ital. *negligenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being negligent; neglectfulness; neglect or omission to do that which ought to be done; a habit of neglecting or omitting to do things through carelessness or design.

2. An act of neglect, carelessness, or negligence.

"O *negligence*
Fit for a fool." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

* 3. Disregard, slight, contempt, neglect.

"Both the worlds I give to *negligence*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

nĕg′-lĭ-ġent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *negligens* (genit. *negligentis*), pr. par. of *negligo* = to neglect (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *negligente.*]

1. Careless, heedless, neglectful; apt to neglect or omit that which ought to be done or attended to; inattentive. (Followed by *of* before the object of neglect when expressed.)

"My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him."—2 *Chron.* xxix. 11.

2. Characterized by carelessness or negligence; careless.

"O *negligent* and heedless discipline,
How are we park'd and bounded in a pale."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

3. Scorufully regardless or heedless; despising.

"And be thou *negligent* of fame." *Swift: Miscel.*

negligent-escape, *s.*

Law: The escape from the custody of the sheriff or other officer.

nĕg′-lĭ-ġent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *negligent; -ly.*]

1. In a negligent, careless, or heedless manner; without care or heed; without exactness; heedlessly.

"Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd."
Waller: Upon the Earl of Roscommon.

2. In a manner indicating or expressing

slight, disrespect, or disregard of anything; slightingly.

***nĕg'-lĭġ-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *negligo* = to neglect.] Capable of being neglected or disregarded; applied to anything which may be neglected or left out of consideration, as an infinitely small quantity in mathematics.

***nĕ-gō'ce,** *s.* [Lat. *negotium* = business.] Business, occupation, employment. [NEGOTIATE.]

"Why may we not say *negoce* from negotium, as well as commerce from commercium, and palace from palatium?"—*Bentley: Dissertation upon Phalaris.* (Pref. p. 54.)

nĕ-gō'-çĭ-āte (or **ç** as **sh**), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [NEGOTIATE.]

nĕ-gō-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [NEGOTIATION.]

nĕ-gō'-çĭ-ā-tŏr (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [NEGOTIATOR.]

***nĕ-gō-ti-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Eng. *negotiable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being negotiable or transferable by assignment.

nĕ-gō'-ti-ą-ble (**ti** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Fr., Ital. *negoziabile*; Sp. *negociable.*] Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee: as, a *negotiable* bill of exchange.

negotiable paper, negotiable instrument, *s.* An instrument, the right of action upon which is, by exception from the common rule, freely assignable from one to another; such as bills of exchange and promissory notes.

***nĕ-gō'-ti-ąnt** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *negotians*, pr. par. of *negotior* = to transact business.] One who negotiates; a negotiator. [NEGOTIATE.]

"Ambassadors, *negotiants*, . . . must use great respect."—*Raleigh: Arts of Empire*, ch. xxv.

nĕ-gō'-ti-āte (**ti** as **shĭ**), **nĕ-gō'-çĭ-āte** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *negotiatus*, pa. par. of *negotior* = to transact business; *negotium* = business, occupation: *neg-* for *nec* = not, nor, and *otium* = leisure; Fr. *négocier*; Sp. *negociar*; Ital. *negoziare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To carry on business or trade; to traffic; to deal.

"They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them."—*Hammond.*

2. To treat with another or others respecting the purchase and sale of anything; to bargain; to enter into or carry on negotiations or matters of business.

3. To carry on diplomatic negotiations or intercourse with another, as respecting a treaty, a league, a peace, &c.; to treat diplomatically.

"The interests of those with whom he *negotiated.*"—*Mickle: Portuguese Empire in Asia.*

4. To carry on communications generally; to act as a go-between.

***5.** To intrigue, to be busy.

"She was a busy *negotiating* woman."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 24.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To enter into or carry on negotiations concerning; to procure or bring about by negotiation.

"That weighty business to *negotiate.*"
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. iii.

2. To pass in the way of business; to put into circulation.

3. To pass over; to accomplish in jumping. (*Racing Slang.*)

nĕ-gō-ti-ā'-tion (**ti** as **shĭ**), **nĕ-gō-çĭ-ā'-tion** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Fr. *négociation*, from Lat. *negotiationem*, accus. of *negotiatio* = a transaction of business; Sp. *negociacion*; Ital. *negoziazione.*]

***1.** Business, trading, affair.

"In all *negociations* of difficultie, a man may not look to sowe and reape at once."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Negotiating.*

2. The act of negotiating, or treating with another respecting the purchase and sale of anything; bargaining, treaty.

3. The treating of governments by their agents, respecting international questions: as, the making of treaties, the entering into a league, the making of peace, &c.; the transaction of business between nations by their agents.

4. The course of procedure to be adopted or followed by the holder of a bill to procure acceptance of it, and payment when it falls due.

nĕ-gō'-ti-ā-tŏr (**ti** as **shĭ**), **nĕ-gō'-çĭ-ā-tor** (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *negotiator*; Fr. *négotiateur.*] One who negotiates; one who treats with others, either as principal or agent for another; one who conducts negotiations. [NEGOTIATE, A. 3.]

"The language of Rome, indeed, . . . was still, in many parts of Europe, almost indispensable to a traveller or *negotiator.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

nĕ-gō'-ti-ā-tŏr-ў (**ti** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *negotiatorius.*] Pertaining or relating to negotiation.

***nĕ-gō'-ti-ā-trĭx** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat.] A woman who negotiates.

***nĕ-gō-ti-ŏs'-ĭ-tў** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *negotiositas*, from *negotiosus* = busy.] The state of being engaged in business; active employment in business; negotiousness. [NEGOTIOUS.]

"And were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiosity* be very uneasy and distractious to it."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 884.

***nĕ-gō'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *negotiosus*, from *negotium* = business.] Busy; engrossed or absorbed in business; fully employed, active in business.

"Some servants . . . are very nimble and *negotious.*"—*Rogers.*

***nĕ-gō'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *negotious*; *-ness.*] Active employment; activity, negotiosity.

"God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 606.

nē'-grĕss, *s.* [NEGRO.] A female negro.

nĕ-grĭl'-lō, *s.* [Sp., a dimin. from *negro* (q.v.).]

Anthrop: Lit., a small or young negro. Pickering uses it almost, if not exactly, as a synonym of Negrito (q.v.).

"The *Negrillo* race has much the same complexion as the Papuan, but differs in the diminutive stature, the general absence of a beard, the projecting of the lower part of the inclined profile, and the exaggerated negro features."—*C. Pickering: Races of Man*, p. 175.

nĕ-grĭ'-tō, *s.* [Sp., dimin. from *negro* (q.v.).]

Anthrop.: One of the divisions of Huxley's Negroid race.

nē'-grō, **ne-gcr,** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *negro* = a black man, from Lat. *nigrum*, accus. of *niger* = black; Ital., Sp., & Port. *negro*; Fr. *nègre.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Anthrop.: The distiuctly dark, as opposed to the fair, yellow, and brown varieties of mankind. Their original home was probably all Africa south of the Sahara, India south of the Indo-Gangetic plains, Malaysia, and the greater part of Australasia. In early and middle Tertiary times this tract was probably broken up by the sea, and the disappearaucc of the region named by Sclater Lemuria. Negroes fall naturally into two great divisions: (1) African Negroes, (2) Papuans or Melanesians. Prof. A. H. Keane (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xvii. 316–320) makes four sub-divisions of African Negroes, according to locality: (1) West Soudan and Guinea; (2) Ceutral Soudan and Chad Basin; (3) East Soudan and Upper Nile; (4) South Africa. Ile estimates their number at 130,000,000, with probably 20,000,000 full-blood or half-caste negroes, either slaves or descendants of slaves, chiefly in tropical or sub-tropical America, and enumerates the following as the chief anatomical and physiological points in which the Negro differs most from his own congeners:

1. The abnormal length of the arm, sometimes reaching to the knee-pan.
2. Prognathism (Facial angle 70°, in Caucasian 82°).
3. Weight of brain, 35 oz. (in gorilla 20 oz., average European, 45 oz.).
4. Full black eye, black iris, and yellowish sclerotic coat.
5. Short, flat, snub nose, broad at extremity, with dilated uostrils and concave ridge.
6. Thick, protruding lips, showing inner surface.
7. Very large zygomatic arches.
8. Exceedingly thick cranium, enabling him to use the head as a weapon of attack.
9. Weak lower limbs, terminating in a broad, flat foot, with low instep, projecting and somewhat prehensile great toe, and "lark heel."
10. Complexiou deep brown, blackish, or eveu black, not due to any special pigment, but to the greater abundance of colouring matter in the Malpighian mucous membrane.
11. Short, black hair, distinctly woolly, not frizzly.
12. Thick epidermis, cool, soft, and velvety, mostly hairless, and emitting a peculiar odour, described by Pruner Bey as hircine.
13. Frame of medium height, thrown somewhat out of the perpendicular by the shape of the pelvis, the spine, the backward projection of the head, and the whole anatomical structure.
14. The cranial sutures, which close much earlier in the Negro than in other races.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to negroes; black: as, a *negro* race.

negro-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Vesperugo maurus, a vespertilionine bat, with an extremely wide geographical range, being found along the axis of elevation in the Old World, from the Pyrenees to China, extendiug southwards into India, Cochin China, and Java. The fur is sooty-brown or deep black, tipped with gray.

negro-cachexy, *s.* [DIRT-EATING.]

negro-coffee, *s.*

Chem.: The seeds of *Cassia occidentalis.* They have a purgative action, but lose this property in the roastiug. [CASSIA.]

negro-corn, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Turkish millet.

negro-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A black dipterous insect, *Psila Rosæ.* Called also Carrot-fly.

negro guinea-corn, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Indian Millet, *Sorghum vulgare.*

negro-head, *s.* A name given to a kind of tobacco, prepared by softening with molasses, and then pressing it into cakes.

Negro-head maul: A maul hewn from a single block of wood. (*American.*)

negro-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Semnopithecus maurus; the specific name has reference to its colour, an intense black; habitat, the Javauese forests. It is hunted for its fur.

negro-tamarin, *s.*

Zool.: Midas ursulus, from the region of the Amazon. It is about nine inches in length, with a tail nearly twice as long. The fur is black, with a reddish-brown streak down the middle of the back. It is of a low type of intelligence, but some becomes tame and familiar. [MIDAS.]

negro's-head, *s.*

Bot.: The Ivory Palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, from the appearance of the fruit.

Negro's-head palm: [NEGRO'S-HEAD].

nē'-groid, nē'-grō-ĭd, *a.* Resembling negroes; having the characteristics of the negro type.

Negroid-race, *s.*

Anthrop.: A term used in the same sense as the "Negro" of other anthropologists. The Negroid type is primarily represented by the Negro of Africa between the Sahara and the Cape district, including Madagascar. Two important families are classed in this system.

(1) The Bushmen of South Africa, diminutive in stature, and of yellowish-brown complexion. (The Hottentot is supposed to be the result of crossing between the Bushman and the ordinary Negroid.)

(2) Negritoes of the Andaman Islands, the Peninsula of Malacca, the Philippine, and other islands to New California and Tasmania. They are mostly dolichocephalic, with dark skins and woolly hair. In various districts they tend towards other types, and show traces of mixture. (*Journ. Ethnol. Soc.*, 1870, 405, 406.)

nē-grŏi'-dąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the negro.

nē'-grō-ĭsm, *s.* A peculiarity, as in pronunciation, grammar, diction or behavior, characteristic of the negro, especially in the southern United States.

Nē'-grō-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *negro*, and *land.*]

Geog. & Anthrop.: That part of the continent of Africa south of Sahara.

"Architecture has no existence, nor are there any monumental ruins or stone structures of any sort in the whole of *Negroland*, except those erected in Soudan under Hametic and Semitic influences."—*Prof. A. H. Keane*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 318.

nē'-grō-lŏid, *a.* [Eng. *negro*; *l* connect., and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] The same as NEGROID (q.v.).

***ne-gro-man-cer,** *s.* [Necromancer.]

***ne-gro-man-cy,** *s.* [Neromancy.]

nĕ-gŭn'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. unknown. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: Box-elder; a genus of Aceraceæ, distinguished from Acer by its apetalous dicœcious flowers and its pinnate leaves. *Negundium americanum*, the Black Ash of America, has been introduced into Britain.

nē'-gŭs (1), *s.* [Called after Colonel Francis Negus, who lived in the time of Queen Anne, and is reported to have been the first to mingle the beverage now named after him.] A beverage composed of wine, water, sugar, and spice.

nē'-gŭs (2), *s.* [Abyssinian.] The sovereign of Abyssinia.

Nē-hĕ-mī'-ah, *s.* [Heb. נְחֶמְיָה (*Nechhemiah*) = comforted of Jehovah; Gr. Νεεμίας (*Neemias*).]

Scrip. Biography: Three persons of this name are mentioned in Scripture: one who came with Zerubbabel from Babylon (Ezra ii. 2; Neh. vii. 7); another, the son of Azbuk (Neh. iii. 16); and lastly the celebrated Jewish leader, the son of Hachaliah (Neh. i. 1), and brother of Hanani (i. 2, vii. 2). In the twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king or emperor of Persia (B.C. 445), he was cupbearer to the monarch. Questioned as to why he looked sad, he replied that his sorrow arose from the reflection that the city (Jerusalem), the place of his ancestors' sepulchres, lay waste, with its gates burnt (Neh. ii. 3). He requested permission to rebuild the city, and was allowed temporary leave of absence to carry out the project. Carrying with him letters from the king designed to secure co-operation from various quarters, he proceeded to Jerusalem, obtained zealous assistance from his countrymen, and, notwithstanding Samaritan and other opposition, rebuilt the wall. An inscription in the earliest Hebrew, discovered in 1880 in the tunnel cut through the rocks which conducts the water of the Virgin's Spring, the Gihon of Scripture, into the modern pool of Siloam, has, in Prof. Sayce's opinion, become the starting point for comprehending the topography of Jerusalem in the times of the Kings and in that of Nehemiah. Mount Zion is now fixed as the hill on the south-western slope of which is the Pool of Siloam. The valley of the Tyropœon of the Græco-Roman age, was the Valley of Hinnom. The size of Jerusalem was only fifty acres, but it had crowded into it a population of 15,000 Jews and 5,000 slaves. In 433 B.C. Nehemiah returned to Persia, but that year or the next was a second time appointed Governor of Judæa. The date of his death is unknown. (*Sayce: Introd. to Ezra, Nehemiah, & Esther.*)

¶ *The Book of Nehemiah:*

Old Test. Canon: In modern Hebrew Bibles, as that of Van der Hooght, the Book of Nehemiah is distinct from that of Ezra, immediately following it as one of the Hagiographia. In the Jewish Canon, however, the two were treated as a single work. Origen was the first to separate them, calling them the first and second books of Esdras. Jerome applied to the second the name of Nehemiah. The style of the two is so different that they must have had different authors. The latter work is naturally divided into four portions: ch. i.–vii., a continuous narrative written by Nehemiah; ch. viii.–x., apparently from another author; ch. xi.–xii. 26, from Nehemiah's pen, as was the fourth section, xii. 27 to end of the book, excepting some verses of later date. Nehemiah's portions of the book were of date 433–2 B.C.; the later verses, which refer to Jaddua, high priest in the time of Alexander the Great and Darius Codomannus, B.C. 336–331, were penned later than this date (ch. xii. 11-22). The language used is Hebrew with some Aramæisms. Persian words also occur, some of which, however, are now found to have been originally Babylonian. No quotation from the book occurs in the New Testament. The Septuagint translation of the book is badly executed. (*Sayce: Introd. to Ezra, Nehemiah, & Esther.*)

nĕ-hŭsh'-tan, *s.* [Heb. נְחֻשְׁתָּן (*nechhushtan*) = brass, a brazen thing.] [Brass.]

Scrip.: A contemptuous appellation given by Hezekiah to the brazen serpent long before erected by Moses in the wilderness, but which now had become an object of worship, incense being offered to it (2 Kings xviii. 4).

nēif (1), **nief,** *s.* [Neaf.] The fist, the hand.

"Give me your *nief*, mounsieur Mustard-seed."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

***nēif** (2), ***nēife,** *s.* [O. Fr. *neïf, naïf*, from Lat. *nativus* = native (q.v.).] A woman born in villeinage.

"The female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

***nēif'-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *neif* (2); *-ty.*] The servitude, boudage, or villeinage of women.

neigh (as **nā**), ***negh,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hnǽgan*; cogn. with Icel. *gneggja, hneggja*; Sw. *gnägga*; Dan. *gnegge*; M. H. Ger. *negen.*]

1. *Lit.:* To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.

"Youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bouuds bellowing and *neighing* loud."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

*2. *Fig.:* To scoff, to sneer, to jeer.

neigh (as **nā**), *s.* [Neigh, *v.*] The cry of a horse; a whinny.

"It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

neigh'-bŏr (eigh as **ā**), ***neigh-bore, *neighe-bore, *neighe-boure, *neygh-bour, *neygh-boure,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *neáhgebúr*, from *neáh* = nigh; *gebúr* = a husbandman; M. H. Ger. *nâchgebûr, nâchbûr*; Ger. *nachbar.*] [Boor.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who lives in the same neighborhood, or near to another.

2. One who stands or sits near or close to another.

"Cheer your *neighbours*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

3. One who lives on terms of friendship or familiarity with another. (Frequently used as a familiar term of address.)

"Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourselves?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

*4. An intimate, a confidant.

"The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

*5. A fellow-countryman.

"We will home to Rome,
And die among our *neighbours*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

6. A fellow-being; one who is near in nature, and therefore bound to perform, or entitled to receive good offices; one endowed with fellow-feeling.

"My duty to my *neighbour* is to love him as myself."—*Church Catechism.*

*** B.** *As adj.:* Near, adjoining, adjacent; in the neighborhood.

"I long'd the *neighbour* towne to see."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; January.

***neigh'-bŏr** (eigh as **ā**), *v.t. & i.* [Neighbor, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To be neighboring to; to adjoin; to border on or near to; to lie near or adjacent to.

"That which *neighboureth* Emesa."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 7.

2. To make acquainted or familiar; to familiarize.

"Being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be near or adjacent; to adjoin.

"A copse that *neighbours* by."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 259.

2. To live in the vicinity or neighborhood.

"Divers princes who do *neighbour* near."
Sir J. Davies.

***neigh'-bŏr-ĕss** (eigh as **ā**), ***neygh-bour-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *neighbor; -ess.*] A woman who is a neighbor.

"That ye maye lerne your doughters to mourne, and that euery one may teache her *neighbouresse* to make lamentacion."—*Jeremye*, ch. ix. (1551).

neigh'-bŏr-hood (eigh as **ā**), *** neigh-bour-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *neighbor; -hood.*]

1. The quality or state of being neighboring; the state of living or being situated near; vicinity.

"Then the prison and the palace were in awful *neighbourhood*."—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. x., ch. ix.

2. A place or locality near or adjacent; an adjoining district or locality; a vicinity.

3. Those who live in vicinity to each other; neighbors.

"A stumbling-block before all the *neighbourhood*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

* 4. Friendly terms; amicableness; neighborly terms or offices.

"There is a law of *neighbourhood* which does not leave a man perfectly master on his own ground."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 1.

5. A district or locality generally.

neigh'-bŏr-ĭng (eigh as **ā**), *a.* [Eng. *neighbor; -ing.*] Situated or living near; adjacent, near, close.

"The *neighbouring* city of London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

neigh'-bŏr-ĭ-nĕss (eigh as **ā**), *s.* [Eng. *neighborly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being neighborly.

neigh'-bŏr-lў (eigh as **ā**), *** neigh-bour-like,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *neighbor; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming a neighbor; kind, civil.

"The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him."—*Shakesp: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Acting as becomes neighbors; social, sociable, civil: as, the inhabitants are very *neighborly.*

B. *As adv.:* As becomes neighbors; in a neighborly or friendly manner.

"Being *neighbourly* admitted by the courtesy of England to hold possessions in our province."—*Milton: Obs. on the Articles of Peace.*

neigh'-bŏr-shĭp (eigh as **ā**), *s.* [Eng. *neighbor; -ship.*] The quality or state of being neighbors.

*** neighe,** *a. & adv.* [Nigh, *a. & adv.*]

*** neighe,** *v.t. & i.* [Nigh, *v.*]

neigh'-ĭng (eigh as **ā**), *** ney-enge,** *s.* [A.S. *hnǽgung* from *hnǽgan* = to neigh.] The act of crying like a horse; the cry of a horse; a whinnying.

nēir, nēer, * neyre, * nere, *s.* [Dut. *nier*; Icel. *nyra*; Dan. *nyre*; Ger. *niere.*] A kidney.

"Mi *neres* are torned for unquert."—*Early Eng. Psalter: Ps.* lxxii. 21.

nēist, *a., adv., & prep.* [Next.]

A. *As adj.:* Next, nearest, highest.

B. *As adv.:* Next, nearest.

C. *As prep.:* Next to, nearest to, close to.

nēi'-thĕr (or **nī'-thĕr**), ***nau-ther, *nau-ther, * ne-ther, * ney-ther, * nei-ther, * no-ther, * nou-ther, * now-ther,** *pron., pronom. adj., & conj.* [A.S. *náwðer*, a contracted form of *ná-hwæðer* = neither, from *ná* = no, and *hwæðer* = whether. The correct form is *nother*, the form *neither* being due to the influence of *either* (q.v.).]

A. *As pron.:* Not either; not one of two; not the one nor the other.

"Thus they in mutual accusation spent
The fruitless hours, but *neither* self-condemning."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,188.

B. *As pronom. adj.:* Not either.

"Where *neither* is nor true nor kind."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 186.

C. *As conj.:* Not either. It is generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative prepositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor.*

"When she put it on, she made me vow
That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ (1) It is used sometimes for *nor* or *nor yet* in the second of two clauses, the first of which contains the negative.

"Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it."—*Genesis* iii. 3.

(2) Sometimes it is used adverbially with the last of two or more negative clauses or propositions.

"I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown: yet 'twas not a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

nēive, *s.* [Neaf.] The fist, the hand.

"Whose wife's twa *nieves* scarce were well bred."
Burns: Death & Dr. Hornbook.

neive-nick-nack, neivie-nick-nack, neevie-neevie-nick-nack, *s.* A children's game, consisting of whirling the closed fists round each other, the one containing something, the other empty, the object being for some one else to guess as to which hand holds the article.

"I played it awa at *neevie-neevie-nick-nack*."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

nēive'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *neive; -ful(l).*] A handful.

***nēld, *nelde,** *s.* [Needle, *s.*]

nĕl-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after D. Nelson, who accompanied the circumnavigator, Capt. Cook.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Nelsonieæ. The species are found in the warmer regions.

nĕl-sō-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nelsoni(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

nĕ-lŭm-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nelumbi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Water-beans; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Nymphales. It consists of water-plants, with peltate, fleshy, floating leaves, four or five sepals, numerous petals, in many rows, arising from outside the base of the torus; stamens numerous, in several rows. First carpels and then nuts many, buried in the hollows of the enlarged torus; seeds solitary, rarely two in each nut. Only one known genus, species three or more.

nĕ-lŭm'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Nelumbo.]

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the order Nelumbiaceæ. The species are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. *Nelumbium speciosum* has magnificent flowers, magenta or white. It is believed to be the Egyptian lotus and the Pythagorean Egyptian bean. It does not now grow in Egypt, but is found in India. The filaments are there deemed astringent and cooling; they are prescribed in burns, piles, and menorrhagia; the seeds are given to prevent vomiting, and to children as diuretics and refrigerants. The large leaves are made into bed sheets for fever patients; a sherbet made from the plant is given as a refrigerant in smallpox, &c. The rhizome, stalks, and seeds are eaten by the Hindoos. A fibre derived from the stalk is used as a wick for lamps in Hindoo temples, the plant being considered sacred. The North American Indians eat the rhizomes of *N. luteum.*

nĕ-lŭm'-bō, *s.* [Cingalese.]

Bot.: The Hindu and Chinese lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum.* [Nelumbium.]

nĕm-, nĕm-a-, *pref.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread.] Resembling a thread.

nĕm-ą-eăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nem-*, and Gr. *ἄκανθα* (*acantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Plagiostomes from the Trias. (*Günther.*)

nĕm-ą-chī'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nem-*, and Gr. *χείλος* (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cobitidina. No erectile sub-orbital spine; six barbels, none at the mandible; dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals. Fifty species are known from Europe and temperate Asia; the species which extend into tropical parts inhabit streams of high altitude. The British species *N. barbatulus* is found all over Europe, except in Denmark and Scandinavia.

Nĕ-mæ'-ąn, *a.* [Nemean.]

†nĕm'-ą-lĭne, *a.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread; *l* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: Having the form of threads; fibrous.

nĕm'-ą-līte, *s.* [Pref. *nema-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *nemalith.*]

Min.: A fibrous variety of Brucite (q.v.).

nĕ-măs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *nema-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A synonym of Iridæa.

nē-ma-stŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemastom(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptouemeæ.

nĕm-ą-thē'-çĭ-ŭm (pl. **nĕm-ą-thē'-çĭ-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *nema-*, and Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a sac.]

Bot. (*Pl*): Warty excrescences on the fronds of certain rose-spored algæ, producing tetraspores, as in Phyllophora.

nem-ą-thĕl-mĭn'-thą, *s. pl.* [Nemathelminthes.]

nĕm-ą-thĕl-mĭn'-thēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemat(o)-*, and Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*helmins*), genit. *ἕλμινθος* (*helminthos*) = a worm.]

Zool.: Round and Thread-worms; a class of the type Vermes (q.v.). Nearly all are parasitic. They have cylindrical unjointed bodies marked, with rings, or are filiform, narrowed at each end, with papillæ or stylets on the anterior extremity. The sexes are separate. The class is divided into two orders, Acanthocephala and Nematoidea (q.v.).

nĕm-ą-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*), genit. *νήματος* (*nēmatos*) = a thread.] [Nema-.]

nĕm-ą-tŏç'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Nemocera.]

nĕ-măt'-ō-çyst, *s.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Eng. *cyst.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): The same as Cnidæ (q.v.).

nĕm-ą-tō'-dą, *s.* [Nematoidea.]

nĕm'-ą-tōde, *a.* & *s.* [Nematoid.]

nĕm'-ą-tŏîd, nĕm'-ą-tōde, *a.* & *s.* [Nematoidea.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling the Nematoidea; threadlike.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Nematoidea.

nĕm-ą-tŏîd'-ĕ-ą, nĕm-ą-tō'-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemat(o)-*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Zool.: Thread-worms. An order of Nemathelminthes (q.v.), mostly parasitic. They have elongated rounded bodies, usually tapering at one end, sometimes at both; non-segmented, occasionally provided with setiform spines or papillæ. Organs of sense are not known to exist, though the pigmented spots on some free Nematoids may have this character. They are for the most part dicœcious. Schneider divides them into three groups according to their muscular system; but Prof. Hubrecht classes them as (1) Free-living, separated by Bastian into a distinct family Anguillulidæ (q.v.); (2) Parasitic; (*a*) undergoing development in a single host, as is the case with *Tricocephalus affinis;* (*b*) in the bodies of two distinct hosts, as is the case with *Ollulanus tricuspis* and *Trichina spiralis:* (3) Transitional; (*a*) parasitic in the larval state, free when adult, as are Gordius and Mermis; (*b*) free in the larval state, parasitic when adult, as are Strongylus and many species of Ascaris.

†nĕm-ą-tō-nēur'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Zool.: Owen's name for animals in which the nervous system is filamental, as in the star-fish. The group includes the Echinodermata, Rotifera, Cœlelmintha, and Bryozoa. (*Anat. Invert.* (ed. 2nd), p. 15.)

nĕ-măt'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; *φέρω* (*phĕrō*) = to bear.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Busk's name for the cup-shaped appendages on the polypary of certain of the Plumularidæ, filled with protoplasmic matter having the power of emitting amœboid prolongations. Huxley described them as "clavate organs" (*Phil. Trans.*, 1849, p. 427), and compared them with the tentacles of Diphues (q.v.).

nĕm-ą-tŏp-tўch'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *πτύξ* (*ptux*), genit. *πτυχός* (*ptuchos*) = a fold.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ from the Upper Palæozic rocks.

Nĕ-mâu'-są, *s.* [A female name, from Nemausus, the ancient name of Nismes.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 51].

Nĕ-mē'-ąn, Nĕ-mæ'-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a city in Argolis, Greece.

Nemean-games, *s. pl.*

Gr. Antiq.: Public games or festivals celebrated at Nemea, most probably triennially, in the Athenian month Boedromion (the modern August). The Argives were the judges at these games, which comprised boxing and athletic contests, as well as chariot-races; and the conquerors were crowned with olive.

Nemean-lion, *s.* A lion which committed great ravages in Greece, and was killed by Hercules.

nĕm-ĕ-ō-bĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemeobi(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Butterflies, formerly made a sub-family of Erycinidæ. The subcostal nervure of the fore-wings divides into four branches instead of three. There are twelve genera and 145 species.

† nĕm-ĕ-ō-bĭ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemeobi(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Nemeobiidæ.]

nĕm-ĕ-ō'-bĭ-us, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *βιος* (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nemeobiidæ (q.v.). It has but one species, *Nemeobius lucina,* the Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, local in the South of England. The wings (an inch across) brown, with rows of dull orange spots, under surface reddish-brown with black marginal dots, and two rows of whitish spots on hind wings.

nĕm-ĕ-ŏph'-ĭl-ą, *s.* [Nemophila.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Chelonidæ. *Nemeophila plantaginis* is the Wood Tiger-moth. The fore wings are black with white streaks and spots and a yellow margin; the hind ones dull yellow with four or five black spots. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva brown, feeding on the plantain. Flies over woods and heaths in the afternoon.

nĕ-mĕr'-tē-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *nemert(es);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: A sub-division of worms, mostly marine, with ciliated skin, a retractile proboscis, and simple generative organs. They are ribbon-shaped animals, more or less cylindrical in section. There are no exterior appendages of any kind, and their colours are often bright and varied. Formerly arranged among Platelminthes, in the order Turbellaria, and made a sub-order Nemertida, Nemertina, or Rhynchocœla. They are now made a phylum of Platelminthes with three sub-orders, Hoplo-, Schizo-, and Palæonemertea. (*Prof. Hubrecht,* in *Encyc. Brit.*, xvii. 326.)

nĕ-mĕr'-tē-ąn, nĕ-mĕr'-tĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Nemertea.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the phylum Nemertea or the genus Nemertes.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the phylum Nemertea, or the genus Nemertes.

"Even the *Nemertians,* though so lowly organized."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed 2nd), p. 204.

nĕ-mĕr'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. Νημερτής (*Nēmertēs*) = the Unerring, a nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. (Hom.: *Il.* xviii. 46.)]

Zool.: The typical genus of the phylum Nemertea, and the sub-order Hoplonemertea. The body is more or less elongated, proboscis much diminished. MacIntosh (*Monograph of Brit. Annelids,* Ray Society, 1873-74), enumerates three species, *Nemertes gracilis, N. neesii,* and *N. carcinophila.*

† nĕ-mĕr'-tĭd, *s.* [Nemertida.] Any individual of the division Nemertida.

† nĕ-mĕr'-tĭd-ą, † nĕm-ĕr-tī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nemert(es);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida, -ina.*] [Nemertea.]

† nĕ-mĕr'-tīne, *a.* & *s.* [Nemertida.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the sub-order Nemertina. [Nemertea.]

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the sub-order Nemertina.

Nĕm'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Νέμεσις* (*Nemesis*) = distribution, retribution, from *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to distribute.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* A Greek divinity, worshipped as the goddess of vengeance. According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Night, and pursued the proud and insolent with inflexible hatred. Temples were erected to her honour, not only in Greece, but throughout the Roman Empire.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 128].

3. Retributive justice.

nĕm-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Pref. *nem-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Murænidæ (q.v.); exceedingly elongate, band-shaped; tail tapering to a point. Jaws produced into a long slender bill, the upper part formed by the vomer and intermaxillaries. Two species only known, both from the Atlantic, occurring at depths of from 500 to 2,500 fathoms.

nĕm′-ĭ-nĕ cŏn-trā-dĭ-çĕn′-tĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] No one saying No, or opposing. Usually abbreviated to *nem. con.*

nĕm′-ĭ-nĕ dĭs-sĕn-tĭ-ĕn′-tĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] No one dissenting.

nĕ-mō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *βίος* (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: A genus of crickets. *Nemobius sylvestris*, the Wood-cricket, a small species with the hind wings rudimentary, is rare and local in England, but more common in France.

nĕ-mŏç′-ĕr-ą, nĕm-ą-tŏç′-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of dipterous insects, having the antennæ usually of from ten to seventeen joints, but sometimes only of six; thread-like or beaded, the palpi of four or five joints; the cross-veins in the wings usually few or wanting, and the halteres uncovered. The larva is furnished with a more or less distinct head, and gives origiu to a free pupa. Their classificatiou is not fixed. Some authors treat them as a single family, others divide them into from two to twelve families. Mr. Dallas makes seven families: Culicidæ, Chironomidæ, Tipulidæ, Mycetophilidæ, Cecidomyidæ, Psychodidæ, and Bibionidæ. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 74–83.)

†nĕm′-ō-glŏs-sā′-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread, aud *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Entom.: The name sometimes given to the hymenopterous sub-tribe of Apiariæ, or Bees.

nĕ-mŏph′-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrophyllaceæ, with pinnatifid leaves and conspicuous flowers. Several North American species, chiefly from California, have been introduced into European gardens. The best known is *Nemophila insignis*, which has brilliant blue flowers with a white centre. It is prized in gardens as a border plant.

***nĕ-mŏph′-ĭ-lĭst,** *s.* [Nemophila.] One who is fond of forests or forest scenery.

***nĕ-mŏph′-ĭl-ĭ,** *s.* [Nemophila.] Fondness for forests or forest scenery; a love of the woods.

nĕ-mŏp′-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Megaloptera (q.v.). The hind wings are very long, each forming a kind of strap, growing broader at the extremity; the fore wings are abnormally broad. The species live in the warmer parts of the Old World, from Southern Europe to Australia. *Nemoptera coa* is from Turkey and the neighbouring parts of Asia and Africa. [Necrophilus.]

***nĕm′-ōr-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *nemoralis*, from *nemus* (genit. *nemŏris*) = a grove.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove.

nĕm′-ōr-ōse, *a.* [Nemorous.]

Bot.: Growing in groves. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***nĕm′-ōr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nemorosus*, from *nemus* (genit. *nemoris*) = a grove.] Of or pertaining to a wood; woody.

"Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iv., § 4.

***nĕmp′-nĕ,** *v.t.* [A.S. *nemnan* = to name (q.v.).] To name, to call.

"As much disdaining to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 29.

nĕms, *s.* [Arab.] The Ichneumon (q.v.).

nĕ-mūr′-ą, *s.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Perlidæ (q.v.). The larvæ are naked, and live in the water. They go through the winter, and become pupæ in the spring. The adult lives only a few days, for its mouth is not suited for receiving food. The larva has two long caudal hairs which it loses on arriving at the adult state.

***nē′-nĭ-ą, *nœ′-nĭ-ą,** *s.* [Lat.] A funeral song; an elegy.

nĕn′-ų-phăr, *s.* [Pers. *noûfer, nîloûfer.*]

Bot.: *Nymphæa alba.* [Nymphæa.]

nē-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νέος* (*neos*) = new.] A prefix much used in scientific terms, with the force or meaning of new, recent, or fresh.

nē-ō-arc′-tic, *a.* [Nearctic.]

nē-ō-bą-læ′-ną, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Lat. *balæna* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Mystacoceti, with a single rare species, *Neobalæna marginata*, the smallest of the Whalebone Whales, from the Australian and New Zealand seas. It is not more than twenty feet in length. The baleen is very long, slender, elastic, and white.

nē-ō-chăn′-ną, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *χάννη* (*channē*) = a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Galaxiidæ. Dr. Günther considers it a degraded form of the typical genus Galaxias, from which it differs by the absence of ventral fins. It has been found only in burrows, which it excavates in clay or dried mud at a distance from the water.

†Nē-ō-chrĭs′-tĭ-ąn (or tian as tyąn), *a. & s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng., &c. *Christian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to new Christianity or rationalism.

B. *As subst.:* One who seeks to reconstruct Christianity on a rationalistic basis; a rationalist.

† Nē-ō-chrĭs-tĭ-ăn′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Christianity.*] New Christianity, rationalism, or its results when applied to the Bible and to Christian doctrine.

nē-ō-chrўs′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng., &c. *chrysolite.*]

Min.: A variety of chrysolite (q.v.), occurring in small, black, crystalline plates. It contains a considerable amount of manganese. Found at Vesuvius in cavities of the lava of the year 1631.

Nē-ō-cō′-mĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *Neocomium* = Neufchâtel.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Neufchâtel, or the rocks there typically represented. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: A continental name for the Lower Greensand formation, the inferior part of the Cretaceous system. Lyell divides it into Upper, Middle, and Lower Neocomian; the Upper contains the Folkestone and Hythe beds of the south-east of England with the Kentish rag intercalated, the whole less than three hundred feet thick. Beneath this is the Atherfield clay, gray in colour, of great thickness at Atherfield, in the Isle of Wight. Part of the Speeton clay, several hundred feet thick, is also Neocomian. Under the Middle divisiou are ranked the Weald clay, the Middle Speeton, and Tealby beds. Tealby is a village in Lincolnshire. The Lower Neocomian contains the Hastings sand, passing into Purbeck beds of the Jurassic series, and the lower Speeton clay, the latter two hundred feet thick. Remains of Plesiosaurus and Teleosaurus have been found in the Upper Speeton clay and *Pecten cinctus*, various Ammonites, &c., in other beds. The lower Neocomian is homotaxic with the yellow sandstone of Neufchâtel.

nē-ō-cŏs′-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *cosmic.*] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe; specif., applied to the races of historic man. (*Annandale.*)

***nē-ŏc′-rą-çў,** *s.* [Gr. *νέος* (*neos*) = new, and *κρατέω* (*kratĕō*) = to govern.] Government by new or unused hands; upstart authority.

nē-ō-crĭ-nŏĭ′-dē-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Mod. Lat. *crinoidea* (q.v.).]

Zool.: In some recent classifications an order of Crinoidea, which is then made a class.

nē-ŏc′-tē-sē, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *κτῆσις* (*ktēsis*) = acquisition; Ger. *neoktes.*]

Min.: The same as Scorodite (q.v.).

nē-ō-çў′-ąn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng., &c. *cyanite*; Ital. *neociano.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in extremely minute tabular crystals, as a sublimation product, in the fumaroles of Vesuvius. Crystallization, monoclinic. Colour, blue. Supposed, from preliminary experiments, to be au anhydrous silicate of copper.

*** nē-ŏd′-ą-mōdc,** *s.* [Gr. *νεωδαμώδης* (*neodamōdēs*), from *νέος* (*neos*) = new, and *δημώδης* (*dēmōdēs*) = pertaining to the people, popular: *δῆμος* (*dēmos*) = the people, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance; Fr. *néodamode.*]

Gr. Antiq.: A person recently admitted to the rights of citizenship.

nē-ō-ġæ′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *γαία* (*gaia*), poet. for *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geog.: A division of the earth for zoological purposes by Mr. Sclater; it includes his Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 66.)

***nē-ŏg′-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *νεόγαμος* (*neogamos*) = newly married: pref. *neo-*, and *γαμῶ* (*gamō*) = to marry; Fr. *néogame.*] A person recently married.

nē′-ō-ō′-ĕn, *s.* [Neogene.]

Chem.: A name given to an alloy resembling silver. It consists of copper, zinc, nickel, and tin.

nē′-ō-ġēne, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Geol.: A term used by some continental geologists to denote the Pliocene aud Miocene Tertiaries, in contradistinction to the older strata of the Eocene. (*Page.*)

***nē-ŏg′-rą-phў,** *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A new system of writing.

nē-ō-lăt′-ĭn, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Latin.*]

1. New Latin. A term applied to the Romance languages, as having sprung directly from the Latin.

2. Latin, as written by modern authors.

nē-ō-lĭm′-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Lat. *limulus* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Xiphosura, from the Upper Silurian. The head shield resembles that of the recent Limulus, and the divisional line crossing the head apparently corresponds with the facial suture of the Trilobites. There was probably a long spiniform telson. The sole species, *Neolimulus falcatus*, has been described by Dr. H. Woodward.

nē′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *neolith.*]

Min.: A green mineral occurring in stellate groups of silky fibres, and massive. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·77. Appears to be a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, with some protoxide of iron. Found in cavities in basalt, at Eisenach, Germany, at Arendal, Norway, and other places.

nē-ō-lĭth′-ĭc, *a.* [Neolite.]

Anthrop.: A term applied by Sir John Lubbock to the second of the four epochs into which he divided Prehistoric Archæology.

"The later or polished Stone Age; a period characterised by beautiful weapons and instruments made of flint and other kinds of stone, in which, however, we find no trace of the knowledge of any metal excepting gold, which seems to have been sometimes used for ornaments. This we may call the *Neolithic* period."—*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times* (1878), p. 3.

nē-ŏ-lō′-ġĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *neolog(y)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to neology; neological.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Neologist (q.v.).

"We must take heed not to do as the *neologians* have done."—*Tregelles: Heads of Hebrew Grammar*, p. 7.

nē-ō-lō′-ġĭ-ąn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *neologian*; *-ism.*] The same as Neologism (q.v.).

*** nē-ō-lŏġ′-ĭc, * nē-ō-lŏġ′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *neolog(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words.

"A genteel *neological* dictionary containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde."—*Chesterfield: The World*, No. 32.

† nē-ō-lŏġ′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *neological*; *-ly.*] In a neological manner.

nē-ŏl′-ō-ġĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *neolog(y)*; *-ism.*]

1. A new word or phrase; a new use of a word or phrase.

2. The use of new words, or of old words in new senses.

"Kept pure of Balzac and *neologism*."
E. B. Browning.

3. New doctrines. [Rationalism.]

nē-ŏl′-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *neolog(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who coins or introduces new words

or phrases, or who uses old words in new senses.

2. One who introduces innovations in doctrine, especially in theology. [RATIONALIST.]

* **nē-ŏl-ō-ĝĭst'-ĭc**, * **nē-ŏl-ō-ĝĭst'-ĭc-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *neologist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to neology; neological.

* **nē-ŏl-ō-ĝī-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *neologiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or habit of neologizing; neologism.

nē-ŏl'-ō-ĝīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *neolog(y)*; *-ize*.]

1. To introduce new words or phrases; to use old words in new senses.

2. To introdnce new theological doctrines; to introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology.

nē-ŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word; Fr. *néologie*.]

1. The introduction or use of new words or phrases, or of old words in new senses; neologism.

"*Neology* ought not to be pursued for its own sake, bnt only when the extant terms of the language are defective."—*Taylor: Monthly Review*, vol.c., p. 23.

2. Rationalistic views in theology.

* **nē-ō-mē'-nĭ-a**, *s.* [Gr. νεομηνία (*neomēnia*), from νέος (*neos*) = new, and μήν (*mēn*) = a month.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The time of new moon; the beginning of the month.

2. *Gr. Antiq.:* A festival observed by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month in honour of all the gods, especially of Apollo, thence called Νεόμηνος, as the author of light, and the luminary from which all time receives its distinctions and divisions.

nē-ō-mor'-pha, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: Huia, the New Zealand Wood-crow, the Heterolocha of Cabanis. According to Buller, a genus of Upupidæ, placed by some authors with the Corvidæ. First described by Gould, who mistook the male and female for distinct species, owing to their differently-shaped bills, and named the former *Neomorpha acutirostris* and the latter *N. regirostris*. It is now known as *N. Gouldii*. Plumage black, with green metallic gloss, broad terminal band of white on tail; bill ivory-white to dark-gray at base; wattles large, rounded, and rich orange-colour; tarsi and toes bluish-gray; claws light horn-colour. (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand.*)

* **nē'-ō-nĭsm**, *s.* [Gr. νέος (*neos*) = new; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A new word, phrase, or idiom; a neologism.

* **nē-ō-nō'-mĭ-an**, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law; Fr. *néonomien*.]

A. *As subst.:* One who advocates or supports new laws; specif. (see extract).

"One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a superlative Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of it, and therefore is a *neonomian*."—*J. Chauncy: Neonomianism Unmasked* (1692). (Pp. Ded.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Neonomians.

nē-ō-nō'-mĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *neonomian*; *-ism*.] The doctrines or tenets of the Neonomians.

* **nē-ō-phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phẽr**, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *philosopher* (q.v.).] A new philosopher; one who holds or advances new principles of philosophy.

nē'-ō-phrŏn, *s.* [Gr. νεόφρων (*neophrōn*), as adj. = childish in spirit; as subst., often as a proper name.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturidae, sub-family Vulturinæ. *Neophron percnopterus* is the Egyptian Vulture (q.v.), Pharaoh's Hen, or Pharaoh's Chicken; *N. ginginianus* is the Indian Scavenger Vulture, and *N. pileatus*, widely distributed in Africa, the Pileated Vulture.

nē'-ō-phȳte, * **nē'-ō-phīte**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *neophytus*, from Gr. νεόφυτος (*neophutos*) = newly planted: νέος (*neos*) = new, and φυτός (*phutos*) = grown; φύω (*phuō*) = to grow; Fr. *néophyte*; Ital. & Sp. *neofito*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of the priesthood.

2. A tyro, a beginner, a novice.

"There stands a *neophyte* glazing of his face,
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

II. *Church Hist.:* A term applied in the primitive Church to the newly-baptised. They wore white garments at their baptism, and for eight days after. The Council of Nice (A.D. 325) ordered that neophytes should not be admitted to holy orders till their constancy had been in some measure proved. The term is still used by Roman missionaries for their converts from the heathen. A special use of the word was to denote one who, not having passed through the inferior grades, was, in view of 1 Tim. iii. 6, considered canonically unfit to be consecrated bishop.

"Those whom he calls *neophytes*, that is, newly grafted into Christianity."—*Bacon: Union of Laws.*

B. *As adj.:* Newly entered upon or admitted into some state; novice.

"It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 4.

nē'-ō-plāse, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. πλάσις (*plasis*) = formation.]

Min.: The same as BOTRYOGEN (q.v.).

nē-ō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Newly formed; specif., applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

nē-ō-pla-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *platonic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

"The *Neoplatonic* conception of the action of the Deity on the world, and of the essence and origin of matter, can only be explained by reference to the dynamic pantheism of the Stoa."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 333.

Nē-ō-plā-tō-nĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *neoplatonic*; *-ian*.] The same as NEOPLATONIST (q.v.).

Nē-ō-plā'-tŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Platonism*.]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to an important movement in the Alexandrian school. G. H. Lewes says that their originality consisted in having employed the Platonic Dialectics as a guide to Mysticism and Pantheism; in having connected the doctrine of the East with the dialectics of the Greeks; in having made Reason the justification of faith; and he concludes that "by their Dialectics they were Platonists; by their theory of the Trinity they were Mystics; by their principle of Emanation they were Pantheists." Neoplatonism passed through three periods: (1) that of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus, in the third century [AMMONIAN, (2)]; (2) that of Porphyry and Iamblichus, in the fourth century; and (3) that of Proclus (412–485). Under Justinian (483–565) the Alexandrian school became extinct.

"With the exception of Epicureanism, which was always treated as the mortal enemy of *Neoplatonism*, there is no outstanding earlier system which did not contribute something to the new philosophy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 333.

Nē-ō-plā'-tŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Platonist* (q.v.).] A member of the Alexandrian school, holding Neoplatonic views.

"The ancient religions of the East had a peculiar interest for the *Neoplatonist*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 333.

nē'-ō-pŏd, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: Kite-Eagle, an aberrant genus of Aquilinæ, with a single species, *Neopus malayensis*. Geographical range, India and Ceylon to Burmah, Java, Celeles, and Ternate. The talons are longer and slenderer in proportion than in any known eagle. It is about thirty inches long, plumage black, with indistinct bars of ashy-gray on the tail.

* **nē-ō-ra'-ma**, *s.* [Ionic Gr. νηός (*nēos*) = a dwelling, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed.

nē-ō-rĭn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [First element doubtful; Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Butterflies. *Neorinopsis sepulta*, of the family Satyridæ, is from the Sandstones of Aix-la-Chapelle.

nē-ō-tĕr'-ĭc, * **nē-ō-tĕr'-ĭck**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *neotericus*, from Gr. νεωτερικός (*neōterikos*) = novel, from νεώτερος (*neōteros*), comp. of νέος (*neos*) = new; Fr. *néotérique*.]

A. *As adj.:* New, modern; of recent origin.

"Among our *neoteric* verbs, those in *-ize* are exceedingly numerous."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 294.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One belonging to modern times; a modern.

"Symptomes which all the *neotericks* repeat of Diocles."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 299.

* **nē-ō-tĕr'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *neoteric*; *-al*.] The same as NEOTERIC, A. (q.v.).

† **nē-ŏt'-ĕr-ĭsm**, *s.* [Gr. νεώτερος (*neōteros*), comp. of νέος (*neos*) = new; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

1. The introduction or use of a new word or phrase; neology.

"*Neoterism*, whether in words or style, may easily become nauseating."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 150.

2. A new word or phrase introduced into a language; a neologisiu.

"As contributory to the production of *neoterisms*, some expressions lay down their old senses altogether, and acquire new ones."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 166.

† **nē-ŏt'-ĕr-ĭst**, *s.* [NEOTERISM.] One who neoterizes; one who uses or introduces new words or phrases; a neologist.

"Among writers of the first class, none are wild *neoterists*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 192.

† **nē-ŏt-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc**, *a.* [Eng. *neoterist*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neoterizing or neoterisms.

† **nē-ŏt'-ĕr-īze**, *v.i.* [NEOTERISM.] To use or introduce new words or phrases; to neologize; to coin new words or phrases.

"Popularity . . . is no guarantee of skill in *neoterizing*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 193.

nē-ō-tĭn'-ē-a, *s.* [Originally Lat. *tinea*; but as there was a moth genus of that name, *neo-* was prefixed for distinction's sake.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ. The flowers are small, the lateral sepals and petals forming a hood; lip three-lobed, spur minute, the pollen masses four; generally with spotted leaves. *Neotinea intacta* has a pink or purplish corolla, the sepals darker, and is found on limestone pastures in Galloway. Called also *Aceras secundiflora*.

nē-ŏt'-ō-kīte, *s.* [Gr. νεότοκος (*neotokos*) = new-born, or of recent origin; Ger. *neotokit*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resulting from the alteration of rhodonite (q.v.). Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·64 to 2·8; lustre, dull, or feebly submetallic; colour and streak, black, to various shades of dark-brown; opaque. Dana includes under this name Stratopeite and Wittingite (q.v.), as being likewise alteration products, to neither of which can chemical formulæ be assigned. They appear to consist of hydrated silicates of proto- and sesquioxides of manganese, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, magnesia, some alumina, and impurities. Found associated with rhodonite at various localities in Finland and Sweden.

nē-ŏt'-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. νέω (*neō*) = to swim, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Zool.: A North American genus of Murinæ, group Sigmodontes. The teeth resemble those of the Voles. Four species are known, about the size of *Mus decumanus*. *Neotoma cinerea* has a bushy, squirrel-like tail; the tails of the other species rat-like.

nē-ŏt'-ra-ĝŭs, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat.]

Zool.: An African genus of Antilopidæ. Three specimens are known: *Neotragus Saltianus*, *N. Kirkii*, and *N. damarensis*. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 17–22.)

nē-ō-trŏp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Belonging to or characteristic of the zoological region so called.

neotropical-region, *s.*

Zool.: Dr. Sclater's name for a zoological region, embracing South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America. It possesses more peculiar families of vertebrates and genera of birds than any other regiou. Neither Prof. Huxley's suggested alteration Austro-Columbia, nor Dr. Sclater's new term Dendrogæa, appears to be an improvement. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 79.)

nē-ŏt'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neott(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-cæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids, having one anther, which is dorsal, the pollen powdery, granular, or sectile.

nē-ŏt'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Attic Gr. νεοττιά (*neottia*) = a bird's nest: so called from the interwoven fibres of the roots.]

Botany:

* 1. Lady's tresses; the same as SPIRANTHES (q.v.). (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

2. Bird's Nest, a genus of Orchids, family Listeridæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-genus of Listera. The species *Listera* (*Neottia*) *Nidus-avis*, the Bird's Nest Orchis, is a brown, leafless root parasite; the stem has sheathing scales, the raceme is lax-flowered, the corolla grayish-brown, the lip concave at the base, the terminal lobes divaricate. Found in dark woods, especially of beech, in Britain, also in continental Europe and Western Siberia.

†nē-ŏt'-tĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *neottii(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Resembling Neottia; having a root like a bird's nest.

"That [genus] which contains the Nidus-avis, the only one having the *neottious* root."—*Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flora* (ed. 7th), p. 429.

nē'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *type*; Ger. *neotyp.*]

Min.: A variety of calcite containing some carbonate of baryta. Found in rhombohedrons in Cumberland.

†nē-ō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*; Gr. ζωή (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Geol. & Palvont.: One of two divisions proposed by the late Prof. E. Forbes for past geological time and fossiliferous strata; it ranges from the commencement of the Trias up to the existing order of things, embracing the Mesozoic and Cainozoic epochs. He contended that, while there was a wide difference between Palæozoic and Mesozoic fossils, there was no essential difference between Mesozoic and Cainozoic fossils, and that it would be more philosophical to divide the whole lapse of geological time into two great epochs. [PALÆOZOIC.]

"Both the palæozoic and the after—I must coin a word—*neozoic* mollusca."—*Prof. E. Forbes*, in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., p. lxxix.

nēp, *s.* [A contract. of *nepeta.*] A plant of the genus Nepeta (q.v.); catmint.

"The cat to her *nep*, the goat to his hemlock."—*Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 51.

¶ Wild Nep is *Bryonia dioica.*

nē'-pa, *s.* [Lat. = a scorpion.]

Entom.: Water-scorpion; the typical genus of the family Nepidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Nepa cinerea*, the Common Water-scorpion, abundant in the fresh waters of Europe. It is about an inch long, elliptical, yellowish-gray, with red on the abdomen. It preys on aquatic insects, and its bite is painful to man.

Nĕp-âul', *s.* [See def.] The name of a district in Northern Hindustan.

Nepaul-barley, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: Hordeum cæleste, var. *trifurcatum.* It comes to maturity earlier than common barley.

Nepaul-paper, *s.* A strong, unsized paper made in Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne papyracea.* Made many yards square.

Nĕp-âul-ēse', *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Nepaul*; *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Nepaul or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants of Nepaul.

nēpe, *s.* [North American Indian.] A square piece of blanket wrapped by the American Indians about the foot and ankle before putting on the moccasin.

nē'-pĕnth, *s.* [NEPENTHES.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Nepenthaceæ (q.v.).

nĕ-pĕn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *nepenth(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Nepenths; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales (?). It consists of herbs or half-shrubby plants, with leaves slightly sheathing at the base, dilated into a pitcher at the end, articulated with a lid-like lamina. Wood without concentric zones, but with abundant spiral vessels. Racemes dense, terminal, many-flowered. Flowers dicœcious. Sepals four, inferior. Stamens cohering into a column, with about fifteen anthers. Fruit capsular, four-celled, four-valved, the dissepiments from the middle of the valves, and having the minute seeds, which are numerous, adherent. Known genus one; species six (?), from swamps, in India and China. (*Lindley.*)

***nĕ-pĕn'-thē,** ***nĕ-pĕn'-thēs,** *s.* [Gr. νηπενθές (*nēpenthes*); neut. sing. of νηπενθής (*nēpenthēs*) = free from sorrow: νη (*nē*), negative prefix, and πένθος (*penthos*) = grief, suffering.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A kind of drug or potion supposed to have the property or quality of driving away all sorrow and misfortunes.

"Not that *nepenthes* which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power." *Milton: Comus*, 675.

2. Any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Anything which removes pain or care, or renders one insensible to them.

"Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court."
Pope: Epil. to Satires, i. 98.

nĕ-pĕn'-thēs, *s.* [NEPENTHE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as NEPENTHE (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The only known genus of the order Nepenthaceæ. Character, that of the order. *Nepenthes distillatoria* is the Pitcher-plant (q.v.).

nĕ-pē'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = the wild mint (*Mentha silvestris*), or the balm, *Melissa altissima.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the menthaceous tribe Nepeteæ. The calyx is fifteen-ribbed; the two posterior, *i.e.*, upper, stamens the longer; the upper lip of the corolla straight, emarginate, or bifid. About 110 species are known, from North Africa and the temperate parts of Europe. Two are British: *Nepeta cataria* (Catmint) and *N. Glechoma* or *Glechoma hederacea* (Ground Ivy) (q.v.). *N. ciliaris* is given in India in sherbet for fever and cough. *N. ruderalis* is supposed to be a cardiac tonic.

nĕ-pē'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nepet(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ, type Nepeta.

nĕ-pē'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nepet(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiate plants, tribe Ocimeæ. Type Lavendula (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

nē'-phal-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. νηφαλισμός (*nēphalismos*) = soberness, discretion; νηφαλίζω (*nēphalizō*) = to purify by a libation without wine; νηφάλιος (*nēphalios*) = sober, temperate, abstinent (lit. & fig.), 1 Tim. iii. 2; Tit. ii. 2; νήφω (*nēphō*) = to be sober.] The name given by Prof. James Miller of Edinburgh to total abstinence.

†nē'-phal-ĭst, *s.* [NEPHALISM.] One who advocates or practises nephalism.

nĕph'-ĕ-lĭne, nĕph'-ĕ-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. νεφελή (*nephelē*) = a cloud; suff. *-ine*, *-ite*; Ital. *nefelina.* The name has reference to the fact that the mineral becomes cloudy when immersed in strong acids.]

Min.: A mineral species included by Dana in his unisilicate sub-division of anhydrous silicates. Crystallization, hexagonal, usually occurring in six- or twelve-sided prisms, with plane or modified summits. Principal cleavage, parallel to the planes of the hexagonal prism. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·65; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colour, white to yellowish; when massive, frequently bluish-gray, dark-green, brownish to brick-red; transparent to opaque. Compos.: silica, 44·52; alumina, 33·7; soda, 16·9; potash, 5·2 = 100, represented by the formula $2(3NaO,3KO)3SiO_2 + 3(2Al_2O_3,3SiO_2) + 3SiO_2$. Occurs in very fine crystals in cavities of the volcanic bombs in the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and as a constituent of many dolerites, syenites, &c.

nepheline-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A crystalline granular admixture of nepheline, augite, and magnetite, with more or less of olivine, and, as accessory minerals, apatite, sphene, hauyne, melilite, and garnet. Found at Katzenbuckel in the Odenwald, &c. Called also Nephelinite (q.v.).

nĕ-phĕ-lĭn'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *nepheline(e)* (q.v.); and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [NEPHELINE-BASALT.]

nĕph'-ĕ-lĭte, *s.* [NEPHELINE.]

nĕ-phē'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = hurdock; from Gr. νεφέλιον (*nephelion*) = a cloud-like spot; from νεφέλη (*nephelē*) = a cloud.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindeæ. They have generally pinnate leaves, flowers in panicles, and round or ovate warted or prickly fruit. *Nephelium Litchi* is the Litchi, *N. Longanum*, the Longan, and *N. lappaceum* the Rambutan or Ramboostan (q.v.).

nĕph'-ĕ-lōid, *a.* [Gr. νεφέλη (*nephelē*) = a cloud, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.]

Med.: Clouded; a term applied to cloudy wine.

nephew (as **nĕv'-ụ**), ***nev-eu,** ***nev-ew,** ***neph-ewe,** ***nev-ewe,** *s.* [Fr. *neveu*; from Lat. *nepotem*, acc. of *nepos* = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; A.S. *nefa* = a nephew; Sansc. *napát* = a grandson; O. H. Ger. *nefo, nevo*; Ger. *neffe.*]

* **1.** A grandson, a grandchild.

"Their *nephews*, to wit, the children of their sons and daughters."—*P. Holland: Plutarch; Morals*, p. 555.

¶ See also 1 Tim. v. 4 (R.V.).

2. The son of a brother or sister.

"The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock by one degree than the *nephew*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

¶ By the civil law a nephew is in the third degree of consanguinity, but by the canon law he is in the second.

* **3.** A cousin.

"Henry the Fourth deposed his *nephew* Richard."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI. ii. 5.

nĕph'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. νέφος (*nephos*) = a cloud, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.]

Physics: An instrument for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, and made public in 1868.

nĕ-phrăl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. νεφρός (*nephros*) = the kidney, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *néphralgie.*]

Med.: Pain or disease in the kidneys.

nē'-phrīte, *s.* [Gr. νεφρός (*nephros*) = a kidney; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as JADE, JADEITE, and SAUSSURITE (q.v.).

nĕ-phrĭt'-ĭc, ***nĕ-phrĭt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. νεφριτικός (*nephritikos*) = pertaining to the kidneys; νεφρός (*nephros*) = a kidney; Fr. *néphrétique*; Ital. & Sp. *nefritico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine.

"*Nephritic* pains, nervous colics and obstructions."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 62.

2. Suffering from disease of the kidneys.

"The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys: as, *nephritic* medicines.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine intended or having the power to relieve or remove diseases of the kidneys, particularly gravel or stone in the bladder.

nephritic-colic, *s.* The severe pain accompanying the passage of a calculus from the kidney to the bladder.

nephritic-retinitis, *s.*

Pathol.: Inflammation of the retina of the eye attendant on nephritis.

nephritic-stone, *s.* [NEPHRITE.]

nephritic-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: The wood of *Moringa pterygosperma*, a decoction of which has been given in diseases of the kidneys.

***nĕ-phrĭt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *nephritic*; *-al.*] The same as NEPHRITIC, A. (q.v.).

"Troubled with certain *nephritical* fits."—*Relig. Wottoniance*, p. 48.

nĕ-phrī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νεφρῖτις (*νόσος*) *nephritis* (*nosos*) = (disease) of the kidneys; from νεφρός (*nephros*) = a kidney.]

Pathol.: Intense congestion of the kidney, with great fever, exudation and hæmorrhage into the tubes, and shedding of epithelium; Bright's disease (q.v.). The various forms of nephritis are: acute desquamative, desquamative, interstitial, parenchymatous, and suppurative.

nĕ-phrō-dĭ-ē'-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nephrodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ, having a cordate of reniform indusium. Genera, Nephrodium and Faydenia.

nĕ-phrō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *νέφρος* (*nephros*) = the kidney, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form. Named from the shape of the involucre.]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, tribe Polypodeæ. The sori sub-globose, dorsal or terminal on the venules; the involucre reniform, superior, attached by the sinus. Extensively spread over the globe. Known species 224, of which we may name seven belonging to the sub-genus Lastrea, in which the veins are free. They are *Nephrodium Felix-Mas*, the Male Fern; *N. cristatum*, the Crested; *N. rigidum*, the Rigid; *N. spinulosum*, the Prickly Toothed; *N. œmulum*, the Dwarf; *N. Thelypteris*, the Marsh; and *N. Oreopteris*, the Heath Shield Fern. The rhizomes of *N. esculentum* are eaten in Nepaul. That of *N. Felix-Mas* is considered in India to be anthelmintic, and is given specially for tapeworm.

***nĕ-phrŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Anat.: A description of or treatise on the kidneys.

nĕph'-rŏid, *a.* [NEPHRODIUM.]

Bot.: Kidney-shaped.

† nĕ-phrŏid'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *nephroid*; *-eous.*]

Bot.: Nephroid (q.v.).

nĕph-rō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *λίθος* = a stone.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to the stone, or calculi, in the bladder.

nĕ-phrŏl'-ō-jy, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney; suff. *-ology.*] A treatise or discourse on the kidneys.

nĕ-phrŏl'-y-māte, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney; *λῦμα* (*luma*) = filth (?), and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: This name is applied by Béchamp to soluble ferment existing in the urine of man, the dog, and the rabbit, and capable of converting starch into sugar. (*Watts.*)

nĕph'-rŏps, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = an eye.]

Zool.: Norway Lobster; it occurs also on the English and French coasts, and as far south as the Mediterranean. Body long, segments cylindrical, cephalothorax compressed at sides; the great claws are long, slender, spiny, and ridged in the centre; rostrum long and slender. The scale at the outer base of the antennæ is large, and the eyes are large and prominent. Colour paler than in the Common Lobster, with bands of darker colour on the body rings. Only one species known, *Nephrops norvegicus.* Some authors make it a separate genus of decapodous long-tailed Crustaceans; others make it a sub-genus of Homarus (q.v.). [LOBSTER.]

nĕ-phrŏs'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney.]

Bot.: The spore-case of lycopods.

nĕ-phrŏt'-ŏ-my, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation of extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting.

nĕph'-thy-a, *s.* [NEPHTHYS.]

Zool.: A genus of Alcyonidæ. The derm is a leathery skin, bristling with spicules; it forms branching lobes ending in projecting tubercules, in which are the polypi. The only known species is from the Red Sea.

nĕph'-thys, *s.* [An Egyptian goddess, the wife of Typhon.]

Zool.: Hairy-bait; a genus of Nereidæ (q.v.). A common species on the British coasts is *Nephthys cæca*, the Lurg (q.v.).

nĕp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nep(a)*; fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Water-scorpions; a family of Hydrocores (q.v.). Ocelli wanting, antennæ three- or four-jointed; body flat above, elliptical; hemelytra with a distinct membrane; rostrum three-jointed. The fore-legs raptorial, the rest simple, fringed, or flattened, used as swimming organs. All are aquatic and insectivorous. Chief genera, Nepa, Ranatra, Naucoris, Belostoma, and Diplonychus.

nē plŭs ŭl'-tra, *phr.* [Lat. = no further.] The furthest point in anything possible to be reached.

*** nē'-pō-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews.

*** nĕ-pŏt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to nepotism; characterized by or pertaining to nepotism.

*** nĕ-pō'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew.] Addicted to nepotism; nepotic.

nē'-pŏt-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. suff. *-ism.* In Ger. *nepotismus*; Fr. *népotisme*; Ital. *nepotismo*, in special sense 1, see below.]

* 1. Fondness for nephews.

2. Proneness on the part of the popes and other high ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome to heap wealth upon their nephews, not having children of their own to inherit any property they may have acquired.

"To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. The vice common among public men holding patronage, of appointing their own relatives to situations of emolument in disregard of the claims of others better fitted for the offices; favouritism towards one's relations.

nē'-pŏ-tĭst, *s.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who practises nepotism.

nĕp-tĭc'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little granddaughter, from *neptis* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nepticulidæ. *Nepticula aurella* is a golden-brown moth, a quarter of an inch in extension of wing. The larva makes galleries in bramble leaves. *N. splendidissima* is closely allied, but has a black head. *N. microtheriella*, the larva of which feeds on nut leaves, is the smallest known moth, being only an eighth of an inch across the extended wings.

nĕp-tĭ-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nepticul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

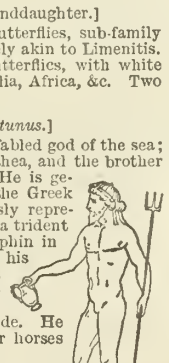
Entom.: A family of Tincina. The head is rough, the antennæ short and thick, the anterior wings rather broad and short, often with coarse scales, the posterior wings lanceolate. Larva with no true legs, but with nine prolegs. The smallest size moths known. Some are highly beautiful.

nĕp'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a granddaughter.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, sub-family Nymphalinæ. It is closely akin to Limenitis. They are dark brown butterflies, with white markings. Found in India, Africa, &c. Two are European.

Nĕp'-tune, *s.* [Lat. *Neptunus.*]

1. *Roman Myth.:* The fabled god of the sea; the son of Saturn and Rhea, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. He is generally identified with the Greek Poseidon, and is variously represented; sometimes with a trident in his right hand, a dolphin in his left, and with one of his feet resting on part of a ship; at others in a chariot drawn by sea-horses, with a triton on each side. He was said to preside over horses and the manger.



NEPTUNE.

2. *Astron.:* A planet, the most remote of any yet discovered. Irregularities having been remarked in the movements of the planet Uranus, not to be accounted for by the attraction of any known heavenly body, two astronomers, M. Leverrier in France, and Mr. Adams in England, correctly reasoning that the perturbations must proceed from a yet undiscovered planet, independently calculated the probable place in the sky which such a planet would occupy. On September 20, 1846, Leverrier's calculations were communicated to Dr. Galle of Berlin, who promptly looked on the heavens, and the very same evening discovered the planet afterwards named Neptune within a single degree of its calculated position. Adams's computations had been placed in the hands of the Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy, in October, 1845. Not, however, till July 29, 1846, did Prof. Challis, of Cambridge, at the Astronomer Royal's suggestion, commence a search of the heavens for the planet, but not having the same fine star-chart which Dr. Galle possessed at Berlin, he found the planet without recognising it as one on July 30, as Lalande had done on May 10, 1795, and Dr. Lamont in 1845 and 1846. The diameter of Neptune is nearly 35,000 miles. Its density is only a fifth that of the earth, its mean distance from the sun 2,780,000,000 miles, and its year 155 times as long as one of ours. Mr. Lassell discovered that it has one satellite.

Neptune's drinking-cup, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Poterion (q.v.).

Neptune's-horse, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the Hippocampus (q.v.).

Nĕp-tūn'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Neptunius* = pertaining to Neptune.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the god Neptune.

2. Pertaining to the ocean over which he was represented as ruling; also deposited from the sea.

† **B.** *As subst.:* The same as NEPTUNIST (q.v.).

Neptunian Theory or *Hypothesis:*

Geol.: An hypothesis devised by Werner (1750–1817) to account for the aspect of geological strata. He assumed that the globe had at first been invested by a universal chaotic ocean, holding in solution the materials of all rocks. From these the crystalline rocks were first precipitated, somewhat clearing the waters, after which the so-called transition rocks went down next. The secondary rocks then followed. All igneous agency was ignored in this scheme. The Neptunian hypothesis has been long since disproved. [AQUEOUS ROCKS, GEOLOGY.]

† **Nĕp'-tu-nĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Neptun(e)*; *-ist.*] One who held the Neptunian theory (q.v.).

Nĕp-tū'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [NEPTUNE.]

Chem.: The name given to what Rose considers a mixture of impure niobium and tantalum, discovered in tantalite by Hermann in 1877.

nĕ quĭd nĭm'-ĭs, *phr.* [Lat.] Let nothing be done to excess.

*** ner, * nere,** *a.* & *adv.* [NEAR.]

*** nēre** (1), *s.* [NEIR.] A kidney.

"The hert of schepe, the *nere* thou take."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 52.

*** nēre** (2), *s.* [See def.] An ear, the *n* of the article being tacked on to the noun.

"Helde thi *nere* to me, and lithe."—*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xxx. 3.

*** nere,** *v.i.* [For *ne were.*] Were not.

nēr'-ē-ĭd (pl. **nēr'-ē-ĭds,* nĕ-rē'-ĭ-dēs**), *s.* [Lat. *Nereis* (genit. *Nereidis*), from Gr. Νηρεύς (*Nēreis*) = a sea-nymph, a daughter of Nereus an ancient sea-god, from *νηρός* (*nēros*) = wet; Fr. *néréide.*]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They are said by most ancient writers to have been fifty in number, but Propertius makes them a hundred. The most celebrated of them were Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune; Thetis, the mother of Achilles; Galatæa, Doto, &c. They were originally represented as beautiful nymphs; afterwards described as beings with green hair, and the lower part of their body fish-like.

2. *Zool.:* Any individual of the family Nereidæ, or the genus Nereis (q.v.).

"Resembling . . . the jaws of the living *Nereids.*"—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 316.

† **nĕ-rē'-ĭ-da, nĕ-rē-ĭd'-ĕ-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *nerei(s)*; ncut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*, or *-idea.*]

Zool.: A synonym of the order Errantia or Chætopoda.

nĕ-rē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nerei(s)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Sea-centipedes; a family of Errantia (q.v.). The body is greatly elongated, and consists of a number of similar segments with rudimentary branchiæ. The head is distinct, and carries eyes and feelers; the mouth has a proboscis, and sometimes two horny jaws.

nēr-ē-ĭd'-ă-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nereis*, genit. *nereid(os)*, and *avus* = an ancestor.]

Palæont.: Grinnell's name for fossil jaws, resembling those of living nereids, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations.

nĕ-rĕ-ĭd'-ē-ą, *s. pl.* [NEREIDA.]

nēr'-ē-ĭs, *s.* [NEREID.]

Zool.: Sea-centipede; the typical genus of the family Nereidæ. The species are numerous and widely distributed. Many of them are what Van Beneden calls "free messmates." *Nereis bilineata* and *N. succinea* inhabit the tubes of a species of Teredo, and *N. costæ* is found in the cavities of *Euspongia officinalis*, and was regarded by Peyssonel as "the essential animal and sole fabricant of the sponge." *N. margaritacea*, the Pearly Nereis, is very common on the European coasts.

nēr-ē-ī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. Νηρεὶς (*Nēreis*); suff. -ιτης (*-ītēs*).]

Palæont.: A hypothetical genus erected for what were supposed to be fossil remains of an annelid from the Silurian rocks. As there is no resistant exoskeleton in the Annelida, these fossils are now believed to be tracks or trails.

nēr-ē-ō-çÿs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. Νηρέυς (*Nereus*) = a god of the sea, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bag, a sac.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, family Laminaridæ. The stem, which is filiform, is many fathoms long. It is fixed below by root-like processes, whilst above it ends in a siphon about a fathom in length, full of fluid, with a bunch of leaf-like processes extending some feet from its centre. It makes floating islands on the north-east coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, on which the sea otter finds a home.

***nerfe,** *s.* [NERVE, s.]

nēr-ĭ-næ'-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *nerinea(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Abounding in a species of Nerinea.

nerinæan-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone full of Nerineas found in the Jura, and probably homotaxic with the English Coral Rag, *i.e.*, Middle Oblite. (*Lyell: Students' Elem. of Geol.*, ed. 1885.)

nē-rī'-nē, *s.* [One of the Nereids (*Virg.: Ecl.* vii. 37).]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. *Nerine sarniensis* is the Guernsey Lily. It is not indigenous there, but was, according to Loudon, introduced through the shipwreck of a vessel from the Cape, which had bulbs of it on board, but Paxton says it was introduced in 1659 from Japan. It is cultivated in England, but requires the protection of a frame. It is a beautiful plant, with red flowers.

nē-rĭn'-ē-ą, *s.* [NERINE.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cerithiadæ (q.v.). Shell turreted, many-whorled, and nearly cylindrical. The species are very numerous, and exclusively Jurassic and Cretaceous.

nĕ-rī'-tą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νηρίτης, νηρείτης (*nēritēs, nēreitēs*) = a kind of shell; νηρός (*nēros*) = wet; Fr. *nérite.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Neritidæ (q.v.). The shell has a horny epidermis, a thick outer lip, toothed within, and a broad and flat columella, the inner side straight and toothed. They are found in the littoral zone of all warm seas. One hundred and sixteen species have been described.

2. *Palæont.:* Commences in the Lias.

nēr'-īte, *s.* [NERITA.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Nerita.

"The true *Nerites* are inhabitants of warm seas."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 25.

nĕ-rĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl* [Lat. *nerit(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of holostomatous prosobranchiate gasteropods. Shell thick, globular, with very small spire; aperture semilunate; operculum shelly, sub-spiral, articulated to the shell by a hinge-like process. Chief recent genera, Nerita, Neritina, and Navicella.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Jurassic period onward, attaining its maximum in the present day.

nēr-ĭ-tī'-ną, *s.* [Dim. of Lat. *nerita* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* Freshwater Nerita; the living species, a hundred in number, have small globular shells, ornamented with black or purple bands and spots, and covered with a polished horny epidermis. *Neritina fluviatilis* is found in British rivers, and in the blackish waters of the Baltic, *N. corona*, the Crowned Nerite, from Madagascar, has a series of long tubercular spines. "*N. sulcata* is found on the foliage of tall trees, many hundreds of yards from the river's bank in the Celebes." (*Adams: In Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 218.)

2. *Palæont.:* Twenty fossil species, commencing in the Eocene Tertiary.

nēr'-ĭ-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *nerit(a)*, Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] A fossil shell of the genus Nerita.

nēr-ĭ-tŏp'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neritops(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of gasteropodous molluscs, section Holostomata, recognised by Tate. He placed under it the genera Narica, ranked by S. P. Woodward with the Naticidæ, and Neritopsis, regarded by Woodward as a sub-genus of Nerita.

nēr-ĭ-tŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nerit(a)*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = aspect, appearance.

Zool.: According to Tate, the typical genus of the family Neritopsidæ (q.v.).

nēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nerion*; Gr. νήριον (*nērion*) = the oleander, from Gr. νηρός (*nēros*) = wet, humid.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Wrighteæ. Corolla, hypocrateriform, with lacerated, multifid processes around its mouth; ovaries, two; style, filiform, dilated at the apex; stigma, obtuse. The species are poisonous. *Nerium Oleander* is the Common, and *N. odorum* the Sweet-scented Oleander. [OLEANDER.]

nēr'-ô-lĭ, *s.* [Said to be named after an Italian princess, to whom the discovery of the perfume is attributed.] (See compound.)

neroli-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: The camphor of orange-flowers, obtained by adding alcohol of 90 per cent. to neroli-oil. It is insoluble in water and absolute alcohol, soluble in ether, melting at 50°.

neroli-oil, *s.*

Chem.: Oil of orange-flowers. A volatile oil obtained by distilling orange-flowers with water. It is colourless when fresh, but changes to red on exposure to light. Nitric acid colours it dark brown.

nēr'-ŏph-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. νῆρος (*nēros*) = a swimmer, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ (q.v.). Body smooth, rounded, few of the ridges distinct, no pectoral fin, caudal absent or rudimentary, tail tapering. The ova are attached to the soft integument of the abdomen of the male. Known species seven, from the European seas and the Atlantic. *Nerophis æquoreus*, the Ocean, *N. ophidion*, the Straight-nosed, and *N. lumbriciformis*, the Little Pipe-fish, are common on the European coasts.

nērt'-sçhĭńsk-īte, *s.* [From Nertschinsk, Transbaikal, Asiatic Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A bluish-white clay, probably the same as LENZINITE or SEVERITE (q.v.).

† nēr'-vāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *nervatus.*]

Bot.: Having nerves; nerved (q.v.).

nēr-vā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nerv(e)*; *-ation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The arrangement or distribution of the nerves.

2. *Bot.:* The arrangement of nerves in a leaf or other structure.

"The most striking part of the whole imitation, that of the *nervation* of the leaf."—*Duke of Argyll: Reign of Law*, ch. iv., p. 105.

nēr'-vą-ture, *s.* [NERVE.]

Bot.: The same as NERVATION (q.v.).

"This tracery . . . is drawn in imitation of the *nervature* of a leaf."—*Duke of Argyll: Reign of Law*, ch. iv., p. 105.

nērve, * nerfe, *s.* [Fr. *nerf* = a sinew, might; from Lat. *nervum*, accus. of *nervus* = (1) a sinew, a tendon, (2) in the modern sense (this was introduced by Galen); Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, a string; Sp. *nervio*; Ital. & Port. *nervo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"That thirled had both horn, *nerfe*, and rind."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 642.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sinew, a tendon.

* (2) Strength, power, might, muscular power.

"He led me on to mightier deeds,
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 689.

* (3) Force, vigour, spirit, energy.

"It cuts the *nerves* of all endeavour, by rating glory at a bare desire."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

(4) Self-command; steadiness or fortitude displayed under dangerous or critical circumstances.

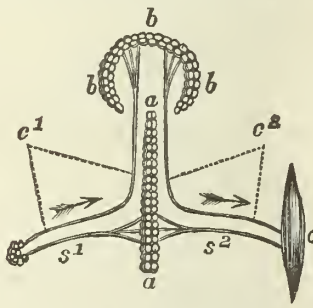
"A stock of good intentions is a very poor set-off for a want of *nerve*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1884.

(5) (*Pl.*) The general tone of one's system; constitutional vigour: as, My *nerves* are quite shattered.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* A structure composed in some cases, as in the greater portion of the brain, of white fibres, in lesser proportion gray fibre, nerve-cell, and granules. Each fibre is from $\frac{1}{3000}$ to $\frac{1}{14000}$ of an inch in diameter. The fascicull are connected and held together by a delicate



ORIGINS AND TERMINATIONS OF NERVOUS FIBRES.

a, a, Vesicular substance of the spinal cord; *b, b, b*, vesicular substance of the brain; *c*, vesicular substance at the commencement of afferent nerve, which consists of *c1*, the cerebral division, or sensory nerve passing on to the brain, and *c2*, the spinal division, or excitor nerve, which terminates in the vesicular substance of the spinal cord; on the other side, we have the efferent or motor nerve proceeding to the muscle *d*, likewise consisting of two divisions —*c2*, the cerebral portion, proceeding from the brain, and conveying the influence of the will or of instinct; and *s2*, the spinal division, conveying the reflex power of the spinal cord. (*Carpenter.*)

areolar web. They are also connected with ganglia, which are of a pearly-gray tint, and which form the sympathetic system. The capillary vessels of nerves are very minute, and by their transverse communications form an oblong mesh similar to that of the muscular system.

(2) *Compar.:* In the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom no distinct nerve-system has been traced, but in Radiata, Star-fish, *e.g.* we find nerves arranged in a circle round the mouth, communicating with the ganglia, one of which is found at the base of each ray. The simplest form, however, is found in the Mollusca. Coming to insects, we find they possess nerve-structure producing sensory, reflex, and motor action, and as we rise in the scale, the resemblance to that of man increases. [BRAIN.] There is a strong analogy between nervous action and electricity (q.v.).

2. *Arch.:* The same as NERVURE, 1.

3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): (1) The strong veins upon leaves or flowers. (2) The ribs or principal veins of a leaf. A term used when other veins similar to the midrib pass from the base to the apex of a leaf.

4. *Physiol.:* The principal functions of nerves are those of sensation and volition, motor and reflex action. The sensory and reflex actions are produced by the afferent or centripetal nerves, the motor by the efferent or centrifugal.

nerve-cell, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): One of the two structural elements entering into the composition of nervous substance (q.v.). They are spheroidal, oval, pyriform, angular, or irregular, and sometimes send out finely-branched processes

from their circumference. They contain a round nucleus, and within it a nucleolus. They exist in the gray matter of the cerebro-spinal centre and ganglions, &c., and are often named ganglionic corpuscles, ganglion cells, or ganglion globules.

nerve-corpuscle, *s.*
Anat. (Pl.): The same as NERVE-CELL (q.v.).

nerve-eminence, *s.*
Anat.: The name given by Kuhne to the sarcolemma over the seat of the end-plate and the plate itself.

nerve-ending, *s.*
Anat.: The expansion in which most voluntary muscles end; a motorial end-plate.

nerve-fibre, *s.*
Anat. (Pl.): Bundles of fibres of nervous substance in voluntary muscles ultimately ramifying so as to act as muscular fibre.

nerve-gland, *s.*
Anat. (Pl.): Remak's name for the Suprarenal Bodies (q.v.).

nerve-instruments, *s. pl.* Dentists' instruments for obliterating or extracting the nerve in a tooth.

nerve-needle, *s.*
1. *Dent.:* A tool used for broaching out the nerve-canal.
2. *Surg.:* The same as ESTHESIOMETER (q.v.).

nerve-tubes, *s. pl.* The same as NERVE-FIBRE (q.v.).

nĕrve, *v.t.* [NERVE, *s.*] To give nerve, firmness, or steadiness to; to strengthen the nerves of; to arm with force.
"It *nerves* my heart, it steels my sword."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 14.

nĕrved, *a.* [Eng. *nerv(e); -ed.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* In comp. having nerves of a certain character: as, strong-*nerved*, weak-*nerved*.
2. *Bot.:* Having so-called nerves. Often in comp.: as, three-*nerved*, five-*nerved*, &c.

nĕrve'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *nerve; -less.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Destitute of nerves or strength; weak. (*Lit. & Fig.*)
"There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 41.
2. *Bot.* (*Of leaves, &c.*): Destitute of nerves.

***nĕrve'-shāk-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *nerve*, and *shaken* (q.v.).] Having the nerves shaken, weakened, or enfeebled.

nĕr-vĭ-, *pref.* [NERVE.]

nervi-motion, *s.*
1. *Bot.:* The power of motion in leaves, as in the Sensitive Plant.
2. *Physiol.:* A term introduced by Dutrochet to designate the motion excited in the nerves by external agents and subsequently transmitted by the nerves to the muscles.

nervi-motor, *s.* An agent capable of causing nervi-motion (q.v.).

nĕrv'-īne, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *nervinus*, from Lat. *nervus* = a sinew.]
A. *As adj.:* Capable of calming or quieting nervous excitement, or of otherwise acting upon the nerves.
B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation for acting on the nerves.

nervine-tonics, *s. pl.*
Pharm.: Medicines which restore the tone of the nervous system. They are divided into two classes, those which are simply nervine tonics and those which are also anti-periodics. Of the former are the salts of iron, nitrate of silver, oxide of silver, nux vomica, strychnia, &c.; of the latter, cinchona bark, the salts of quinine, &c.

nĕrv'-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *nervosus* = full of sinew; *nervus* = a sinew.]
Bot.: The same as NERVED (q.v.).

ner-vōs'-ĭt-y, *s.* [Lat. *nervositas*, from *nervosus.*]
*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being nervous; nervousness.
2. *Bot.:* The state of being nervose or nerved.

nĕrv'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *nerveux*, from Lat. *nervosus* = full of nerve; *nervus* = a sinew, nerve; Sp. *nervioso, nervoso*; Ital. & Port. *nervoso.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
*1. Full of nerves.
"The piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible."—*Barrow: Sermons,* i. 32.
2. Pertaining to or situated in the nerves: as, a *nervous* disease.
3. Consisting or composed of nerves: as, the *nervous* system.
4. Having strong nerves; strong, muscular, sinewy, vigorous.
"Spur-clad his *nervous* feet, and firm his tread."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.
5. Having the nerves affected or shaken; having weak or enfeebled nerves; timid, easily agitated or excited.
"Short . . . seems to have been a *nervous* and fanciful man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.
6. Characterized by or exhibiting vigour of mind; characterized by force, vigour, or strength in sentiment or style: as, The book is written in *nervous* language.
*7. Strung with a sinew or gut.
"From *nervous* cross-bow whistling arrows fly."
Rowe: Lucan, iii. 686.
II. *Bot.:* The same as NERVED (q.v.).

nervous-centre, *s.*
Anat. (Pl.): The brain, and the spinal cord.

nervous-current, *s.* [NEURICITY.]

nervous-fluid, *s.* [NEURICITY.]

nervous-substance, *s.*
Anat., &c.: The substance of which nerves are composed. It consists of two structural elements, nerve-fibres and nerve-cells (q.v.).

nervous-system, *s.*
Anat. & Physiol.: The whole machinery of the nerves taken collectively. It consists of a series of connected central organs, called the cerebro-spinal axis and the cerebro-spinal centre, and of the nerves which extend from it through the body.

nervous-temperament, *s.*
Physiol.: A fifth temperament superadded by Dr. Gregory to the four recognised by the ancients. [TEMPERAMENT.] Prichard rejected it as having no external characteristics of hair, colour of eyes, &c., like the rest. It is a modification which may affect any temperament, rather than a new one distinct from the rest. It is characterized by extreme mobility of the nervous system, and is the organization of genius and refinement. Poets, painters, musicians, literary men, orators, all more or less possess it, and, if it has been born with them, their method of life tends to develop it in a marked degree. One possessing it has, as a rule, the intellect of man with the sensitiveness of woman.

nĕrv'-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nervous; -ly.*]
1. In a nervous, strong, vigorous, or forcible manner; with force, vigour, or strength of language, sentiment, or style; forcibly.
"He [Marston] thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* vol. iv., § 47.
2. In a nervous, timid, or agitated manner.
3. *Bot.:* With respect to the nerves.

nervously-furrowed, nervously-streaked, *a.*
Bot.: Having nerves like furrows or streaks.

nĕrv'-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nervous; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being nervous, or composed of nerves.
2. Force, vigour, strength of language, sentiment, or style.
"If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence."—*Warton: Essay on Pope.*
3. The quality or state of being nervous or timid; weakness or agitation of the nerves or the nervous system; timidity.

nĕrv'-ŭre, *s.* [Fr.]
1. *Arch.:* One of the ribs of a vaulted roof which bound the sides of any groined compartment.
2. *Bot.:* The ramification of the veins of a leaf.
3. *Entom. (Pl.):* The ribs which support the membranous wings of insects.
"Each *nervure* consists of a central trachea or air-tube, running in the centre of a larger blood-tube: so that the wings not only act as organs of flight, but at the same time assist in the process of respiration."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1873), p. 318.

***nĕr'-vў,** *a.* [Eng. *nerv(e); -y.*] Strong, muscular, sinewy.
"Death, that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

nĕ-sæ'-ą, *s.* [From Nesæa, a sea-nymph.]
Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. Cows with calf eating the herbage of *Nesæa depressa* are said to have their young killed.

nē'-sci-ĕnce (sci as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *nescientia*, from *nesciens*, pr. par. of *nescio* = not to know, to be ignorant: *ne* = nor, not, and *scio* = to know.] Agnosticism (q.v.).
"Religion . . . died down in his breast . . . with suspicious rapidity, into *nescience* and negation."—*Literary World,* Feb. 3, 1882.

nes-cock, *s.* [NESTCOCK.]

nĕsh, *nessh, *nĕsçh, *nesshe, *a.* [A.S. *hnæsc, hnesc*; cogn. with Goth. *hnashwus* = soft, delicate.]
1. Soft, tender, gentle.
"He was to *nesshe* and she to harde."
Gower: C. A., v.
2. Soft through moisture or wet.
"No step of hym was seen in the *nesshe* fen or moor."—*Fabyan: Cronycle,* ch. clxxii.
3. Delicate, weak, poor-spirited.
¶ Obsolete, except as a provincialism in the Midland counties. (See *Notes & Queries,* 2nd ser., vii. 66, 117.)

***nĕsh, *nĕshe, *nĕsçh,** *v.t.* [NESH, *a.*] To soften; to make soft or delicate.
"*Nesh* not your womb by drinking immoderately."
—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum,* p. 113.

nē-sĭ-ar'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. νησίαρχος (*nēsiarchos*) = the ruler of an island.]
Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Nesiarchus nasutus*, a rare deep-sea fish, from three to four feet in length, from the coast of Madeira. Several strong fangs in jaws; no detached finlets, ventrals small, thoracic, caudal fin present, and dagger-shaped spine behind vent.

nēs'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]
Palæont.: A fossil genus of doubtful affinity, founded on skulls more or less perfect discovered by Darwin during the *Beagle* expedition on the banks of the Sarondis, a tributary of Rio Negro. Owen makes it, with Toxodon, constitute an order, Toxodontia (q.v.) Burmeister wished to give it ordinal distinction; Murray makes it a family of Multungula. According to Owen there are four species. In size, *Nesodon imbricatus* seems to have resembled a lama, *N. Sullivani* a zebra, *N. ovinus* a sheep, and *N. magnus* a rhinoceros. Dental formula, C $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, I $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, M $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$.

† **nē-sō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nesodon*, genit. *nesodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ.*] [NESODON.]

nĕ-sō'-kĭ-ą, *s.* [A word of no etym. (*Agassiz.*)]
Zool.: A murine genus closely allied to Mus. It contains five or six species of clumsily-built rats spread over Southern Asia, from Palestine to Formosa, and from Cashmere to Ceylon. *Nesokia bandicota* is the Great Bandicoot, or Pig-rat, often exceeding a foot in length. *N. bengalensis* is the commou Field-rat of India.

nēs'-ō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]
Zool.: A genus of Sigmodont Murinæ from Madagascar. It contains two species, with long hair more or less rufous in colour, about the size of a common Rat.

nĕss, *s.* [A.S. *næs, nes, nœssa* = (1) the ground (2) a promontory; cogn. with Icel. *nes*; Dan *næs*; Sw. *näs.*] [NAZE.] A promontory, a headland, a cape.
"He weighed anker and bare cleere of the *ness.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 310.
¶ *Ness* is now only found as an element in English place-names, as, Tot*ness*, Sheer*ness*, Dunge*ness*, &c.

-nĕss, *suff.* [A.S. *-nes, -ness, -nis, -nys.*] A common English suffix appended to adjectives and past participles of Teutonic or Romance origin, to form abstract nouns, denoting the prominent characteristic or distinctive quality or state; immense, immense*ness*; false, false*ness*; white, white*ness*.

Nĕss'-lĕr, *s.* [The name of the inventor. (See compound.)

Nessler's test, *s.*

Chem.: A very delicate test for ammonia, consisting of iodide of mercury dissolved in iodide of potassium, and made alkaline with solution of soda. It gives a brown precipitate or colour according to the quantity of ammonia present, and is capable of detecting one part of that substance in ten million parts of water.

nĕst, * **neest,** *s.* [A.S. *nest;* cogn. with Dut. *nest;* Sw. *näste;* Ger. *nest;* Gael. & Ir. *nead;* Bret. *neiz;* Lat. *nidus* (for *nisdus*); Lith. *lizdas* (for *nizdas*); Sansc. *nida.* According to Skeat, from a root *nas* = to go to, to visit; and hence, a place to go to, a home.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A place of residence; a snug abode or situation. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. v. 32.)

* (2) A home, an abode.

"Come from that *nest* of death."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

(3) A place of resort, a haunt; a number of persons living together or frequenting the same haunt; a pack. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"A *nest* of traitors." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

(4) A set of articles of diminishing sizes, each enveloping the one next smaller in size: as, a *nest* of crucibles, tubs, or the like.

(5) A set of small drawers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gearing, &c.:* A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys.

2. *Geol.:* An isolated mass of any ore or other mineral within a rock. (*Dana.*)

3. *Natural History.:*

(1) Properly, the place chosen or constructed by a bird for incubation and rearing its young. These are extremely diversified in situation and character. Some auks lay their eggs on the bare rock, the stone-curlew and the goat-sucker on the ground; the apteryx chooses the root of a tree-fern; the peculiar nidification of the ostrich was noticed by the author of the Book of Job (xxxix. 13, 14); the sheld-duck and martin line their habitations with down; the kingfisher makes a couch of undigested fish-bones ejected from the stomach in its tunnel; the woodpecker selects a hole in a tree; the megapodes, and in a less degree, the grebes and rails, utilize the heat of decaying vegetable matter; the edible nests of *Collocalia esculenta* are the product of salivary secretion; the tailor-bird spins a thread and stitches its habitation together; golden-wrens and orioles have hammock-like constructions; the grosbeaks and humming-birds build a chamber depending from a single thread; the flamingo raises a high mound to receive the eggs, and the hen sits astride on the top; the hornbills are incarcerated during incubation, the males bringing them food; and the sociable grosbeaks form colonies so large that the weight of the nests has been known to break down the limbs of trees. (The subject has an extremely limited literature, but an excellent paper will be found in Wallace's *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection.*)

(2) Any place chosen or constructed by other animals for similar purposes. It is usual to speak of a wasp's *nest*, an ant's *nest*. Many species of the Muridæ construct nests closely resembling those of birds, as do some fishes.

"The *nest* of this stickleback . . . has been compared to the *nest* of a wren."—*Prof. Seeley*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 103.

¶ *Cock-nest:* (See extract).

"The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds *cock-nests* to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1885), p. 234.

nest-builder, *s.* Any animal constructing a habitation resembling the nest of a bird.

"Among the cat-fishes are many *nest-builders*."—*Harper's New Monthly*, Dec. 1883, p. 107.

nĕst, *v.i. & t.* [NEST, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To build a nest; to nestle.

"The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* 2. To relieve nature.

"To *nest* upon the stairs."—*Modern Account of Scotland.* (1670).

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To place in a nest; to form a nest for.

2. *Fig.:* To settle down in any situation or position.

"A doctrine fit only to come from him, who *nested* himself into the chief power of Geneva."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 5.

***nĕst'-cŏck, *nĕs'-cŏck, *nes-sle-cock,** *s.* [Eng. *nest*, and *cock.*]

1. *Lit.:* An unfledged bird.

2. *Fig.:* A delicate, spiritless, or timid person. (*Bride* 1640).

nĕst'-ĕgg, *s.* [Eng. *nest*, and *egg.*]

1. *Lit.:* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

"Books and money laid for show,
Like *nesteggs*, to make clients lay."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Something laid up as a start or beginning.

nestle (as **nĕs'l**), *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *nest* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To build a nest; to nest; to occupy a nest.

"The king's fisher wonts commonly by the water-side, and *nestles* in hollow banks."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To make a home or abode.

"The floor is strewed with several plants, amongst which the snails *nestle* all the winter."—*Addison.*

* (2) To take shelter; to settle down in safety and comfort; to lie close.

"Their purpose was to fortify some strong place . . . and there *nestle* till succours came."—*Bacon.*

(3) To move about uneasily; to fidget.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To provide with a nest; to shelter, as in a nest.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To settle down snugly and comfortably.

"They have seen perjury and murder *nestle* themselves into a throne."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

(2) To cherish, as a bird her young.

"She, like his mother, *nestles* him."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad.

*** nestle-cock,** *s.* The same as NEST-COCK (q.v.).

"One . . . made a wanton or a *nestle-cock* of."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 55.

nĕst'-lĭng (*t* silent), *s. & a.* [A double dimin. from *nest* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

"What the *nestling* is not thoroughly master of, he hurries over."—*Barrington: Experiments on Singing Birds.*

* 2. A nest, a receptacle, a retreat.

B. *As adj.:* Recently hatched; in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

"I have educated *nestling* linnets under the three best singing larks."—*Barrington: Experiments on Singing Birds.*

nĕs'-tor, *s.* [See def. I. 1.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. & Gr. Myth.:* A son of Nereus and Chloris, nephew of Pelias, and grandson of Neptune.

2. *Fig.:* An adviser, a counsellor.

II. *Ornith.:* A genus of Parrots of doubtful affinities, from New Zealand, the kaka of the natives and colonists. It was named by Latham *Psittacus nestor*, the specific name having reference to the hoary head of the bird. Feathers olive-brown, with darker tips, which give the body the appearance of being covered with scales; crown light-gray; ear coverts and nape purplish-bronze; rump and abdomen crimson, often varying to orange or bright yellow. Many supposed species have been described, but Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*) admits but one—*Nestor meridionalis*, with several varieties, one of which, the kea (sometimes known as *N. notabilis*) feeds on raw flesh. *N. productus*, the Nestor of Philip Island, is extinct. [NESTORIDÆ.]

Nĕs-tŏr'-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Nestorius or his followers. [NESTORIANISM.]

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Nestorius; a supporter of the views or opinions of Nestorius.

Nĕs-tŏr'-ĭ-ăn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Nestorian; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine taught by Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, and one of the school of Theodore of Mopsuestia, that there were two persons as well as two natures in Jesus Christ and that the Virgin Mary was in no sense Theotokos, or Mother of God, as she was the mother of the man Jesus and not of the Word. This doctrine was condemned by the Council of Ephesus, convened by Pope Celestine I., in A.D. 431. Nestorius was deposed, and the use of the Nicene Creed made obligatory. Nestorianism made rapid strides in the east, and Cardinal Newman (*Arians*, p. 425) says that in the eleventh century "its numbers, with those of the Monophysites, are said to have surpassed those of the Greek and Latin Churches together." Since 1553 a portion of the Nestorians have been in communion with Rome, and are known as Chaldeans. Blunt was of opinion that Nestorius did not hold the doctrine of a dual nature, but that his chief offence in the eyes of the orthodox was opposition to the growing devotion to the Virgin Mary.

nĕs-tŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nestor;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: (See extract).

"Like so many other New Zealand forms, Nestor seeme to be isolated, and may fairly be deemed to represent a separate family—*Nestoridæ*—a view which is fully justified by a cursory examination of its osteology."—*Prof. A. Newton* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 355.

nĕt, * **nett,** * **nette,** *s.* [A.S. *net, nett;* cogn. with Dut. *net;* Icel. & Dan. *net;* Sw. *nät;* Goth. *nati;* Ger. *netz;* root uncertain; cf. Goth. *natjan* = to wet; *netzen* = to wet, to steep; Sansc. *nada* = a river.]

1. An instrument for catching fish, birds, or other animals. It is made from a texture woven or knotted with large interstices or meshes. The fabric is also used for securing or containing articles of various kinds.

"And *nets* of various sorts, and various snares."
Fawkes: Theocritus; Idyl. xxi.

¶ Various kinds of nets are employed in dredging and fishing; these will be found under their distinctive name: as, Stake-net, Seine, Trawl-net, &c. For nets used by entomologists in collecting, see Ring-net, Sweep-net, Umbrella-net.

2. A kind of lace made by machinery. In the last century various kinds of these fabrics were made; called Whip-net, Mail-net, Patent-net, Drop-net, Spider-net, Balloon-net. The present varieties, deriving their name from the kind of mesh, are Point-net, Warp-net, and Bobbinet (q.v.). Several kinds of machine-made net are named from some peculiarity in their manufacture.

3. A covering for horses in harness, to prevent their being annoyed by flies.

4. Anything made with interstices or meshes like a net.

"*Nets* of checker work, and wreaths of chain work, for the chapiters."—*1 Kings* vii. 17.

5. A trap, a snare.

"Amorous *nets*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 162.

net-loom, *s.* A machine for making nets.

net-masonry, *s.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net.

net-veined, *a.* [NETTED (2).]

net-work, * **net-worke,** *s.* Work formed in the same manner as a net; reticulated work; an interlaced or interwoven arrangement. (*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.)

nĕt, nĕtt, *a.* [The same word as *neat* (q.v.).]

* 1. Neat, pure, unadulterated.

* 2. Free from spot or blemish; spotless, pure. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vi. 20.)

* 3. Bare, uncovered.

"The Priest with naked armes full *net*
Approaching nigh." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 46.

4. Free from all deductions; clear: as, *net* profit.

net-measure, *s.*

Arch.: That in which no allowance is made for finishing; and in the work of artificers, that in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.

net-proceeds, *s. pl.* The amount or sum received for goods after all charges and expenses have been paid.

net-weight, *s.* The weight of goods after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or other inclosing material.

nĕt (1), *v.t. & i.* [NET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make or work up into a net or net-work.

2. To take or catch in a net: hence, to trap, to snare; to capture by stratagem or wile.

3. To inclose in a net or net-work.

"Netting it [a tree] to keep off the birds."—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To form net-work; to make nets or netted work.

nĕt (2), *v.t.* [NET, *a.*] To gain or realize as clear profit.

* **nēte,** *s.* [NEAT, *s.*]

* **nethelesse,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *ne* = not; *the*, and *less.*] Nevertheless; none the less.

nĕṯh'-ĕr, * **neth-ere,** * **neath-er,** *a.* [A.S. *neodhera*, *neodhra* = lower; *nidhe* = below; *niodhor* = downward; *neodhan* = below; cogn. with Icel. *nedhri* = nether, lower; *nedharr* = lower (*adv.*); Dan. *neder* (in comp. *nederdeel* = the lower part of a thing); *neden* = below; *nede*, *ned* = down; Sw. *nedre* = (*a.*) nether, (*adv.*) below; *neder*, *ned* = down; Ger. *nieder* = nether.] Lower; having a lower situation or position; being in a lower place; belonging to the region or parts below.

"Oh! dwellers in the *nether* gloom, avengers of the slain." *Macaulay: Virginius.*

* ¶ *Nether House of Parliament:* A name given to the House of Commons during the reign of Henry VIII.

* **nether-stocks,** *s. pl.* Stockings. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

* **nether-vert,** *s.* (See extract.)

"*Nether-vert*, which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, &c."—*W. Nelson: Laws Conc. Game*, p. 231.

Nĕṯh'-ĕr-lănd-ĕr, *s.* A native or resident of the old Netherlands, now Holland and Belgium.

Nĕṯh'-ĕr-lănd-ĭsh, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Netherlands or the Netherlanders.

* **nĕṯh'-ĕr-lĭn̆gs,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *nether*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] Stockings.

* **nĕṯh'-ĕr-mōre,** *a.* [Eng. *nether*, and *more.*] Lower.

nĕṯh'-ĕr-mōst, *a.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *nidhemesta.*] Lowest.

"Spirit of the *nethermost* abyss." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 956.

* **nĕṯh'-ĕr-wards,** *adv.* [Eng. *nether*; *-wards.*] In a downward direction.

Nĕth'-ĭ-nĭm, *s. pl.* [Heb. נְתִינִים (*Nethinim*), from נָתַן (*nathan*) = to give, to dedicate.]

Jewish Antiq.: An order of hereditary attendants on the Levites in the services of the second Temple. They were to do the more menial part of the work. It is supposed that the Gibeonites originally held a similar office (Joshua, ix. 21-27.) At the return from Babylon, 392 accompanied Zerubbabel (Ezra ii. 58, Neh. vii. 60), and 220 came with Ezra (Ezra viii. 17, 20); 612 in all.

* **nĕt'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *net*, a.; *-fy.*] To make neat; to set or put in order. [NEATIFY.]

nĕtt, *a.* [NET, *a.*]

nĕt'-ṭa-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. νῆττα (*nētta*) = a duck, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, with four species, ranging from tropical Africa Madagascar, India and Ceylon, to the Malayan peninsula and Australia. *Nettapus coromandelianus* is the Pigmy-goose.

nĕt-tăs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. νῆττα (*nētta*) = a duck, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A deep-sea genus of Muræniдæ (q.v.). Scaleless, snout much-produced; bands of card-like teeth on jaws and vomer; nostrils on upper surface of head, valvular.

nĕt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *net*, s.; *-ed*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Made or worked into a net or net-work; reticulated.

2. *Botany* (*of leaves, &c.*):

(1) *Gen.:* Having the veins reticulated. All those requisite to constitute a completely developed leaf are present, but with no peculiar combination. It is the common arrangement in an exogenous leaf.

(2) *Spec.:* Covered with reticulated lines which project a little.

netted-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Cidaria reticulata.*

netted mountain-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Fidonia carbonaria.*

netted-pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Eupithecia venosata*, one of the Larentidæ.

netted-work, *s.* The same as NETWORK (q.v.).

nĕt'-tĭn̆g, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NET (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making nets or net-work.

2. A piece of net-work; open-work fabric; net-work.

II. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): Nets of small rope used on board ship for various purposes, such as holding the hammocks when on deck, or for stowing sails; also for hanging between the bulwarks and the rigging to repel boarders, and for defence against splinters and falling spars.

netting-needle, *s.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.

nĕt'-tle, * **net-tel,** * **net-tille,** * **ne-tle,** *s.* [A.S. *netele*, *nettle*; cogn. with Dut. *netel*; Dan. *nelde* (for *nedle*); Sw. *nässla* (for *nätla*); Ger. *nessel*; O. H. Ger. *nezzilá*, *nezilá.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Urtica (q.v.), containing various stinging plants. Two species, the Great Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and the Small Nettle (*U. urens*), are indigenous in Britain. The Roman Nettle, *U. pilulifera*, is an alien. The Great Nettle has ovate acuminate leaves or ovate lanceolate leaves, and spikes of generally dicœcious flowers lower than the petioles; the Small Nettle has elliptical serrate leaves, with five nearly parallel ribs, the spikes of flowers shorter than the petiole. They follow man. In parts of Scotland the young tips in spring are made into a soup, or "kail," by the common people, and are considered as a cooling medicine. [URTICA.]

2. Various plants more or less resembling the nettle in leaf, as the Dead-nettle (q.v.).

* ¶ *Nettle in, dock out:* A proverbial expression, expressive of inconstancy or fickleness; the trying of one thing after another, in allusion to the common practice when persons are stung with a nettle, of rubbing the place with a dock-leaf.

"*Nettle in, dock out*, now this, now that, Pandare?" *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, bk. iv.

nettle-blight, *s.*

Bot.: *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

nettle-broth, *s.* A dish made with nettles, gathered in March or April, before they show any flowers.

nettle-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Vanessa urticæ.*

nettle-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather.

nettle-creeper, *s.* A popular name for the Whitethroat (q.v.).

nettle-rash, *s.*

Pathol.: An eruption upon the skin, resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle. It is frequently produced by eating shell-fish, mackerel, &c. [URTICARIA.]

nettle-tap, *s.*

Entom.: A British Moth, *Simaëthis Fabriciana*, one of the Choreutidæ. The larva feeds on nettles and pellitory.

nettle-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Celtis occidentalis.* [CELTIS.]

nĕt'-tle, *v.t.* [NETTLE, *s.*] To sting, to provoke, to irritate, to rouse feelings of displeasure or irritation in.

"I've *nettled* somebody full sore." *Fawkes: Theocritus*, Idyl. 5.

* **nĕt'-tlĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nettl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who nettles, provokes, or irritates another.

"But these are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell."—*Milton: Animad. upon the Remonstrant's Defence, &c.*

nĕt'-tle-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *nettle*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Urticaceæ (q.v.).

nĕt'-tlĭn̆g, *s.* [NETTLE, *v.*]

Rope-making:

1. A process whereby two ropes are joined end to end, so as to appear as one, the ends being scutched or beaten out, and spun or twisted together.

2. The tying of the yarns in pairs to prevent their becoming entangled when laid upon the posts in the ropewalk.

* **nĕt'-tȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *net*, s.; *-y.*] Like a net; netted.

neu'-dorf-īte (eu as ōĭ), *s.* [From Neudorf, Moravia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale yellow resin found in a bed of coal. Lustre, wax-like; fracture, conchoidal; sp. gr. 1·045 to 1·060. An analysis yielded carbon, 78·04; hydrogen, 9·84; oxygen, 11·98; nitrogen, 0·14; the resulting formula being, $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$, which would require, carbon, 78·26; hydrogen, 10·14; oxygen, 11·60 = 100. Fuses at 280°. Soluble in ether, leaving a pale yellow residue.

neŭk, *s.* [NOOK.] (*Scotch.*)

neŭmes, *s. pl.* [Properly *pneumes*, from Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*) = a breath. When applied to the system of notation, the word is spelt without the letter *p* (*neuma*); when applied to a series of notes to be sung to one syllable, the word seems generally to have retained its *p* (*pneuma*).]

Music: The notations employed from the eighth or ninth century to the twelfth. Kiesewetter considers them to be the ancient *nota Romana*; others believe them to have been of Asiatic origin.

neŭr-, *pref.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.] Pertaining to or connected with a nerve or the nervous system.

neŭr'-a-da, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = an acorn, a gland.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the rosaceous tribe Neuradeæ (q.v.).

neu-răd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neurad(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. The calyx adheres to a ring of ten carpels; the seeds are pendulous.

neu-ræ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Dr. Laycock's name for purely functional diseases of the nerves. (*Dunglison.*)

neu-ræ'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *neuræm(ia)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to neuræmia.

neŭr'-al, *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system.

neural-arch, *s.*

Comp. Anat. (*Pl.*): The posterior rings of the vertebræ enclosing the spinal cord.

neural-axis, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: Owen's name for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the canal formed by the chain of the vertebræ.

† **neural-canal,** *s.*

Anat.: The canal containing the spinal cord.

neural-septum, *s.*

Anat.: A median fascia running from the surface of the body to the transverse processes of the vertebræ. (*Quain.*)

neural-spine, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: Owen's name for the autogenous part in the vertebræ above the neurapophysis or parts lodging the neural axis; the homologue of the spinous process of a vertebra.

neu-răl'-ĝĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *neuralgie.*]

Pathol.: Severe pain produced by irritation

of a nerve, or by sympathetic action with inflammation of surrounding parts; a disease chiefly of debility, overwork, and general depression. When it occurs in the head it is called tic-doloreux, in the breast *angina pectoris*, and in the chest-wall intercostal neuralgia. Bromide of potassium, strychnine, arsenic, quinine, and tonic treatment generally are indicated in this disease.

neu-răl'-jĭc, *a.* [Eng. *neuralg(ia)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to neuralgia; of the nature of neuralgia.

***neu-răl'-jy**, *s.* [NEURALGIA.]

neür-ą-pŏph'-y-sis, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Eng. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The spinous process of a vertebra; the process formed at the junction of the neural arches.

neu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.] The same as NERVATION (q.v.).

"The structure of the important parts, such as alar *neuration*, palpi, generative organs, &c."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1892.

neu-rĕc'-tŏm-y, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.] The operation of cutting out a nerve or part of a nerve.

neu-rĭç'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Formed on analogy with electricity, from Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Physiol. A scientific name for what was formerly known as nervous force or nervous fluid.

"*Neuricity* is not electricity any more than is myonicity; both are peculiar modes of polar force."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, i. 318.

neür-ĭ-lĕm'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*; *i* connect., and Gr. *λεμμα* (*lemma*) = a coat.]

Anat. & Physiol.: The membranous sheath or covering which encases each nerve or filament of a nerve.

***neu-rĭl'-ĭ-ty**, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.] The functious or properties of the nerves or nerve-fibres.

"We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurility* which expresses its common properties."—*W. K. Clifford.* (*Annandale*).

neür'-ĭn, neür'-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Physiol.: The matter of which nerves are composed, and which is enveloped in neurilemma.

neu-rī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of a nerve.

neür-ō-, *pref.* [NEUR.]

neuro-hypnologist, *s.* A mesmerist; one who induces a hypnotic state by animal magnetism.

neuro-hypnology, *s.* [NEURO-HYPNOTISM.]

neuro-hypnotism, *s.*

1. Animal magnetism; mesmerism (q.v.).

2. The state induced by means of mesmerism.

neür-ō-çĕn'-trąl, *a.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *central.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the nervous system, and to the centres of ossification in a vertebra.

neurocentral-suture, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow cartilaginous interval existing till the third year in a dorsal vertebra.

neu-rŏg'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *γλία* (*glia*) = glue.]

Anat.: The name proposed by Virchow, and generally adopted, for the supporting substance met with in the brain and spinal-cord between the nerve-fibres. Kölliker supposed it to be retiform tissue, and named it Reticulum. Called also Sustentacular tissue.

neuroglia-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small cells occurring in the neuroglia (q.v.).

"The presence of the *neuroglia-cells* is in favour of Kölliker's view."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 1882), ii. 271.

neu-rŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the nerves; a description of the nerves.

neür-ō-lăe'-ną, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Lat. *læna* = a cloak, which the calyx resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Neurolænæ (q.v.). *Neurolæna lobata* is the Common Halberd-weed, an erect South American shrub, with compound corymbs of yellow flowers.

neür-ō-lae'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neurolæn(a)*; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

neür'-ō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *neurolith.*]

Min.: Dana places this mineral as a subspecies of Pinite. Hardness, 4·25; sp. gr. 2·476; colour, wax or amber-yellow; lustre, satin-like; feel, unctuous. Thompson's analysie yielded silica, 73·0; alumina, 17·35; sesquioxide of iron, ·40; magnesia, 1·50; lime, 3·25; water, 4·30 = 99·8. A subsequent analysis by T. S. Hunt entirely differs from this, so that the true nature of the mineral is yet uncertain. It forms a belt 150 feet wide at Staustead, Lower Canada.

neür-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *neurolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to neurology.

neu-rŏl'-ō-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *neurolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in neurology.

neu-rŏl'-ō-jy, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves. (*Quain: Anat.* (ed. 8th), 519.)

neu-rō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: A knotty swelling or tumour occurring in a nerve; nervous tumour.

neür-ō-păth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *neuropath(y)*; *-ic.*] Relating to, characteristic of, or suffering from a nervous disease.

neu-rŏp'-a-thy, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, pain.]

Pathol.: Nervous disease in general, or of any particular nerve.

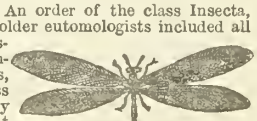
neür-ō-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The ventral or inferior division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid; often called the ventral oar. (*Nicholson.*)

neu-rŏp'-tĕr, *s.* [NEUROPTERA.] An individual of the order Neuroptera (q.v.).

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of the class Insecta, in which the older entomologists included all insects possessing four membranous wings, more or less elaborately veined, but without the peculiar arrangement of cells which occurs in the Hymenoptera. This arrangement included insects with a complete and others with an incomplete metamorphosis. The latter are now more generally called Pseudoneuroptera, and made a sub-order of Orthoptera. The order Neuroptera of modern authors includes insects with a perfect metamorphosis, a mandibulate mouth, a free prothorax, and four more or less veined membranous wings, and has two sub-orders, Planipennia and Trichoptera. The insect figured is *Myrmeleon formicarius*, belonging to the sub-order Planipenuia, and the group Megaloptera.



2. *Palæont.:* (See extract).

"The Palæozoic types which have been described as *Neuroptera* seem all to be either Pseudoneuroptera, or most nearly allied to that tribe. In the Trias, forms which appear to be related to the existent North American genus Chauliodes have been met with, and in the Lias and Oolites a few species of different families occur. In Tertiary deposits they are more plentiful."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 10.

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *neuropter*; *-al.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Neuroptera (q.v.).

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-an, *s.* [Eng. *neuropter*; *-an.*] The same as NEUROPTER (q.v.).

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Prof. *neuro-*, and Gr. *πτερις* (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns ranging from the Devonian to the Triassic period, universally abundant in the Coal Measures. The midrib of the leaflets is evanescent, either not distinct, or disappearing towards the apex.

A. *Neuropteris heterophylla*; B. Leaflet enlarged.

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *neuropter*; *-ous.*] The same as NEUROPTERAL (q.v.).

neür-ō-pŭr-pū'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *purpuric.*] (See the etym. and compound.)

neuropurpuric-fever, *s.* A malignant epidemic fever attended with leeione of the brain and spinal cord, usually with purpuric or other eruptions. Mortality from 25 to 80 per cent. of those attacked. Tanuer prefers to call it cerebro-spinal fever, and givee as synonyms malignant purpuric-fever, malignant purple-fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, cerebro-spinal typhus, and spotted fever.

neu-rō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: Nervous disease or affection; neuropathy.

neür-ō-skĕl'-ĕ-tąl, *s.* [Eng. *neuroskelet(on)*; adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton (q.v.).

neür-ō-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The endoskeleton (q.v.) of vertebrates; on it the general shape of the body and of its various parts greatly depends. Its parts are arranged in a series of segments following and articulating with each other in the direction of the axis of the body.

"The deep-seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion, form the *neuroskeleton*."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, i. 27.

***neür'-ō-spăst**, *s.* [Lat. *neurospaston*, from Gr. *νευρόσπαστον* (*neurospaston*), neut. of *νευρόσπαστος* (*neurospastos*) = drawn by strings: *νευρά* (*neura*) = a string, and *σπάω* (*spaō*) = to draw.] A puppet; a figure put in motion by a string.

"That outward form is but a *neurospast*."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. i., ch. ii., s. 34.

neür-ŏs-thĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *σθένος* (*sthenos*) = strength, force.]

Pathol.: Excessive nervous power or excitement.

neu-rŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the nerves; situated in the nerves: as, a *neurotic* disease.

2. Having the quality or power of acting on the nerves; nervine.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A disease which has its seat in the nerves.

2. A medicine which acts upon the nerves; a nervine.

neür'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A long, narrow scalpel, used by anatomists to dissect the nerves.

neür-ō-tŏm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *neurotom(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to neurotomy, or the dissection of the nerves.

neu-rŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *neurotom(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in neurotomy; one who dissects the nerves.

neu-rŏt'-ō-my, *s.* [NEUROTOME.]

1. The act or practice of dissection of the nerves.

2. An incised wound of a nerve.

neür-ō-tŏn'-ĭc, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *tonic.*] A medicine employed to strengthen or brace the nerves.

neür-ŷp-nŏl'-ō-jĭst, *s.* [NEURO-HYPNOLOGIST.]

neür-ŷp-nŏl'-ō-jy, *s.* [NEURO-HYPNOLOGY.]

neū'-tĕr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. = neither: *ne* = not, and *uter* = whether of the two; Fr. *neutre.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Not belonging to one side or the other; indifferent, impartial, neutral.

"The duke and all his countrey abode as *neuter* and held with none of both parties."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Neither male nor female.

2. *Grammar:*

(1) Of neither gender; a term applied to nouns and those forms of adjectives, participles, &c., which are neither masculine nor feminine. In English grammar applied to the names of inanimate things.

(2) Applied to verbs, the same as INTRANSITIVE (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* Having no fully developed sex. [B. II. 3.]

"Few *neuter* insects out of Europe have been carefully examined."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1885), p. 231.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who does not attach himself to or support either side in a dispute or contest between two or more persons or nations; one who is neutral; a neutral; a trimmer.

"You must be as it were a *neuter*, and not wedded to your selfe, but as one standing in douht."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,470.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A flower having neither stamens nor pistils; as in those occupying the outermost flowers of the head of *Centaurea Cyanus*, the margin of the cymes in garden plants of Viburnum, Hydrangea, or in the whole cyme of *Viburnum opulus.*

2. *Gram.:* A noun of the neuter gender.

"Even in Greek and Latin there is no outward distinction between the nominative and accusative of *neuters*."—*Max Müller: Science of Language*, § iii.

3. *Entom.:* A sterile female, a worker. Neuters are found in social insect-communities, such as those of bees and ants. They have no sex, and, consequently, no reproductive power. According to Huber aud Latreille the non-development of sexual organs is due to the kind of nourishment to which such insects have been limited in the larval state. Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. viii.) considers the different castes of neuters to have arisen from natural selection among males and fertile females, and considers that the existence of these sterile forms furnishes an argument against Lamarck's doctrine of inherited habit.

"The annual or periodical massacre of the *neuters* by wasps."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 151.

neū'-trăl, * **neu-trall,** * **new-trall,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *neutralis*, from *neuter* = neither; Fr., Sp., & Port. *neutral*; Ital. *neutrale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not engaged or acting on either side; not taking an active part with any one of two or more contesting parties; indifferent, impartial.

"I have a letter guessingly set down
That came from one that's of a *neutral* heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

2. Neither very good nor very bad; mediocre, indifferent, middling.

"Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some in her fantastick eye."
Davies. (*Todd.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as NEUTER (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* Neither acid nor alkaline. The term refers chiefly to compounds of an acid and a base in which the one has been fully saturated with an equivalent of the other, a condition usually indicated by the substance having no action on the colour of litmus paper or solution.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who takes no active part or side in a contest between others; one who is neutral; one who does not attach himself to any one side or party.

"All the internall remedy is to come from the whole sound parts thereof, that is to say, such as are *neutralls*."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having neither stamens nor pistils.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl*): A term applied to certain Zwinglians who taught that communion in one or both kinds was indifferent, as nothing but the material elements was received in either case. (*Shipley.*)

neutral-axis, *s.*

Mech.: The plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing.

neutral-colours, *s. pl.* Colours in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them.

neutral-line, *s.*

Magnetism: That part of the surface of a magnetic bar in which there is no magnetic force.

neutral-point, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *neutral-point* of two metals is the temperature at which their thermo-electric values are equal."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 76.

neutral-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties.

neutral-tint, *s.*

1. A dull grayish hue, having the character of noue of the brilliant colours, such as red, yellow, blue, &c.

2. A factitious gray pigment used in water-colours. It is composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions.

neutral-vowel, *s.* A term applied to the vowel heard in such words as *her, firm, church*, &c., from its indefinite character, which is often due to the influence of a following liquid.

* **neū'-trăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *neutral*; *-ist.*] One who professes neutrality; a neutral.

"Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists*."—*Petition of City of London to House of Commons* (1648), p. 6.

neu-trăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *neutralité*, from *neutral* = neutral (q.v.); Ital. *neutralità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being neutral in the disputes or coutests of others.

"Purchase but their *neutrality*."
Glover: Athenaid, ix.

* **2.** The state of being of the neuter gender.

"The plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

* **3.** Indifference or mediocrity in quality; a state of being neither very good nor very bad.

"There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*."
Donne: Anatomy of the World.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Possessing the neutral condition. [NEUTRAL, A. II. 2.]

2. *Law:* That condition or attitude of a country or state in which it does not take part, directly or iudirectly, in a war between other countries. A neutral state is allowed to supply to either of the belligerents any supplies or stores which are not coutraband of war. It may also enter into treatics or engagements with either side, provided such treaties or engagements are unconnected with the subject of the war.

¶ *Armed neutrality:* The state of a country or nation which holds itself armed in readiness to resist any aggression of either of the belligerents between whom it is neutral.

neu-trăl-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *neutraliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of neutralizing or making neutral; the state of being neutralized.

2. The act of declaring free to all parties, as not belonging to any one state in particular, and therefore not to be attacked or injured by any belligerent in time of war; the act of declaring or making neutral territory.

II. *Chem.:* The act of making neutral. [NEUTRAL, A. II. 2.]

neū'-trăl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *neutral*; *-ize.*]

1. To render neutral; to bring to a state of neutrality.

2. To declare free and open to all parties; to declare or make neutral territory.

3. To destroy the peculiar or distinctive properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative or null; to counteract.

neū'-trăl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *neutraliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who, or that which neutralizes counteracts, or renders inoperative and ineffective the peculiar properties or powers of anything.

neū'-trăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *neutral*; *-ly.*] In a neutral manner; without incliuation or favour to any one side; impartially.

neū'-trī-ą, *s.* [NUTRIA.]

nē-vē' (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nivem*, accus. of *nix* = snow.] Snow converted into glacier ice.

"An indefinite thickness [of snow] would accumulate, if it were not prevented by the formation of *nevé*."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.* (ed. 4th), p. 138.

nēve (2), *s.* [NÆVE.]

* **nev-en,** *v.t.* [Icel. *nefna*; Da. *nævne.*] To name, to call, to mention.

"Ne never hire doughters name
Ne *nevened* she." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,485.

nĕv'-ĕr, *adv.* [A.S. *næfre*, from *ne* = not, and *æfre* = ever.]

1. Not ever; at no time, whether past, preseut, or future.

"Where rest can *never* dwell, hope *never* comes
That comes to all." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 86.

2. In no degree; not at all; none.

"He may be ransomed and we *never* the wiser."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

3. It is sometimes followed by the indefinite article when it is equivalent to an emphatic *not* or *none.*

"He auswered him to *never* a word."—*Matt.* xxvii. 14.

¶ *Never so:* To any extent or degree; to whatever extent or degree.

"Creep time *never* so slow, yet it shall come."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

¶ *Never* is largely used in compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious: as, *never-ceasing, never-ending, never-failing, never-dying, never-sated, never-tiring*, &c.

never-indebted, *phr.*

Law: An answer traversing an action for alleged debt arising from simple contract.

* **never-the-later,** * **never-the-latter,** *adv.* Nevertheless. (*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 162.)

nĕv'-ĕr-thę-lĕss, * **nev-er-the-les,** *conj.* [Eng. *never the less*, where *the less* = A.S. *thy læs* = by that less; a substitution for the older *natheless* or *nathless* (q.v.).] Notwithstanding, yet, still, none the less; in spite of or without regarding that; for all that.

* **nĕv'-ew (ew as ū),** *s.* [NEPHEW.]

new (ew as ū), * **newe,** *a.* [A.S. *niwe, neowe, niowe*; cogn. with Dut. *nieuw*; Icel. *nýr*; Dan. & Sw. *ny*; Goth. *niujis*; Ger. *neu*; O. H. G. *niuwi*; Wel. *newydd*; Ir. *nua, nuadh*; Gael. *nuadh*; Lith. *naujas*; Russ. *novuĭ*; Lat. *novus*; Gr. νέος (*neos*); Sansc. *nava* = Eng. *new.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having existed only a short time; lately or recently made, produced, or brought into existence; recent, novel, not old: as, a *new* coat; a *new* fashion. (Said of things.)

2. Recent; lately come: as, a *new* arrival.

3. Recently or lately discovered or brought to notice; not before known: as, a *new* metal.

4. Different from a former; newly or recently entered upon: as, To lead a *new* life.

* **5.** Renovated or repaired, so as to be in the original state; reinvigorated.

"Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

6. Recently started or begun: as, a *new* year, a *new* moon.

7. Never before used; opposed to second-hand: as, *new* furniture.

* **8.** Retaining the original freshness.

"These ever *new*, nor subject to decays."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 51.

9. Fresh after any event.

"*New* from her sickness to that northern air."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormonde, 102.

* **10.** Not of ancient extraction; not belonging to a family of ancient lineage. (A latinism.)

"A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

11. Not habituated, accustomed, or familiar; unaccustomed, unused.

"Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* iv. 863.

B. *As adverb:* (Obsolete, except in composition).

1. In a new, fresh, or different manner.

"You shall be *new* christened in the Tower."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. Anew, afresh, again.

"By *new* unfolding his imprisoned pride."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 51.

3. Lately, recently, newly, freshly.

"Ye ride as stille and coy, as doth a maid,
Were *newe* spoused, sitting at the bord."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,879.

¶ *New* is largely used in composition, with the force of lately, recently, newly: as, *new-coined, new-found, new-planned, new-built, new-fallen, new-hatched*, &c.

new-assignment, *s.*

Law.: A fresh and more precise statement of a charge when it has been vaguely or even inaccurately drawn out at first.

new-blown, *a.* Recently come into bloom. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.)

new-born, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Recently born; newly come into existence.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): An American sect of Antinomiaus, which had a short existence in the early part of the eighteenth century. Its founder was a German immigrant, named Mathias Bowman (died 1727). They held the doctrine of the deification of humanity, with its consequence of denying that any act could be sinful in persons so deified.

New Christians, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: Certain Jews in Portugal in the fifteenth century who, being intimidated into receiving baptism, continued secretly to practise the rites of Judaism.

New Church, *s.* [Swedenborgian.]

***new-come,** *a.* Lately come or arrived.

new-comer, *a.* One who has lately come; a recent arrival.

New Connexion, *s.*

Ecclesiology & Church History:

1. A branch of the Methodists (q.v.).

2. A branch of the General Baptists.

* **new-create,** *v.t.* To create anew. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.)

new-dropped, *a.* Recently born. (Used only of the lower animals.)

"He had gone forth among the *new-dropp'd* lambs."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

***new-fashion,** *a.* Recently come into fashion, new fashioned.

new-fashioned, *a.* Made in a new fashion or style; recently come into fashion.

new-fledged, *a.* Wearing its first feathers; recently fledged.

† **New Holland,** *s.*

Geog.: The old name of Australia.

New Holland Cedar:

Bot.: A species of Cedrela.

New Holland Gum-arabic:

Bot.: *Angophora costata.*

† **New Independents,** *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.)

New Jersey, *s.*

Geog.: One of the United States.

New Jersey Tea: [Ceanothus].

new-laid, *a.* Recently or freshly laid: as, a *new-laid* egg.

new-land, *s.* Land newly brought under cultivation.

new-man, *s.*

Script. & Theol.: A regenerated man. [Regeneration.]

new-model, *v.t.* To give a new or fresh form to a model.

new-moon, *s.*

Astron.: Properly the moon when she appears after having been invisible from having her dark side to us, sometimes used of the time when the moon is thus invisible; as opposed to full moon.

New Pelagians, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A Dutch sect, holding Pelagian views on grace and free-will. Sometimes times called Comaristæ, from Theodore Comartius, secretary to the States-General. He died about 1595. (*Blunt.*)

***New Platonist,** *s.* [Neoplatonist.]

New Red Conglomerate, *s.* [Dolomitic conglomerate.]

New Red Sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: A name formerly given to a certain series of sandstones to distinguish them from others called Old Red Sandstones. The New Red Sandstone Group consisted chiefly of sandy and argillaceous strata, usually brick-red, though sometimes spots and stripes of it are greenish-gray, so that it has been called the Variegated Sandstone. It was divided into Upper and Lower. The upper strata are now called Triassic, and the lower, Permian. Sometimes the term New Red Sandstone is confined to the former, Sir Charles Lyell, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, heading a chapter, Trias, or New Red Sandstone Group (ed. 4th, p. 325).

***new-sad,** *s.* Recently made sad. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

new-sand, *s.*

Founding: Facing-sand.

new-style, *s.*

Chronol.: The name given to that change in our chronology which resulted from the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. [Calendar, s., III. 3.]

New Testament, *s.* [Testament].

new-trial, *s.* [Trial.]

New World, *s.* A name commonly given to the continent of North and South America, as having become known to the inhabitants of the Eastern Hemisphere only at a comparatively recent date.

New-World Monkeys: [Platyrhine, Monkey.]

new-year, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the beginning of a new year: as, *new-year* congratulations.

New-year's Day: The first day of a new year; the first day of January.

New-year's gift: A present made on New-year's day.

"If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog as a *new-year's gift.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

New Zealand, *s.*

Geog.: A British colonial territory in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, two large and one small, besides others adjacent. It was originally called Tasmania, from Abel Tasman, who discovered it in 1642.

New Zealand Bat:

Zool.: *Chalinolobus tuberculatus.*

New Zealand Berardius:

Zool.: *Berardius Arnouxi*, a ziphioid whale, of which only four specimens are known to science. One was taken near Canterbury, N.Z., in 1868. It was about thirty feet long, velvety black, with grayish belly. In its stomach were found half a bushel of the horny beaks of a species of octopus.

New Zealand Flax. [Flax, ¶ (3).]

New Zealand Fur-seal:

Zool.: *Otaria Forsteri* (*Gypsophoca tropicalis*, Gray). A full-grown specimen is from six to seven feet long, and weighs about 220 lbs. The hair is soft, black, with reddish-gray tips, a delicate reddish under-fur. They are fast becoming extinct, or retiring southward.

New Zealand Goose: [Cnemiornis].

New Zealand Hump-back Whale:

Zool.: *Megaptera Novæ Zelandiæ.*

New Zealand Parrot:

Ornith.: *Strigops habroptilus.* [Kakapo.]

New Zealand Short-tailed Bat:

Zool.: *Mystacina tuberculata.* [Mystacina.]

New Zealand Smelt:

Ichthy.: *Retropinna Richardsoni*, one of the Salmonidæ, found only in the rivers of New Zealand.

New Zealand Spinach:

Bot. & Hort.: *Tetragonia expansa*, a native of New Zealand, cultivated in Europe as a substitute for spinach.

New Zealand Spruce-tree:

Bot.: *Dacrydium cupressinum.*

New Zealand Sub-region:

Zool.: A sub-division of the Australian region, consisting of New Zealand, with the Auckland, Chatham, and Norfolk Islands.

New Zealand Tea:

Bot.: *Leptospermum scoparium.*

New Zealand Wood-crow:

Ornith.: *Neomorpha* (*Heterolocha*) *acutirostris*, a curious and aberrant form, rapidly becoming extinct. By the Maories it is known as Huia.

* **new,** * **newe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [New, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make new; to renew.

B. *Intrans.:* To become new; to be renewed. (*Chaucer: Dreame.*)

new'-bĕr-ў-ite (ew as ū), *s.* [Named by Vom Rath after J. C. Newbery, of Melbourne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in large tabular crystals in the guano of the Skipton Caves, Victoria. Easily soluble in acids. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 40·80; magnesia, 22·09; water, 36·21 = 100; corresponding to the formula $Mg_2H_2P_2O_8 + 6aq$. Loses its water about 110°. Found also at Mejillones, Chili.

***newe,** *a.* & *adv.* [New, *a.*]

***newe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [New, *v.*]

new'-ĕl, * **new'-ĕll** (1) * **nu-ell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nual* (Fr. *noyau*), from Lat. *nucale*, neut. sing. of *nucalis* = pertaining to a nut; hence, applied to the kernel of a nut or the stone of a plum; *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.]

NEWEL.

1. *Arch.:* The central column round which the steps of a circular staircase wind. Winding stairs around a central well are said to have an open newel or hollow newel. The newel is sometimes carried through to the roof, to serve as a vaulting-shaft, from which the ribs branch off in all directions.

2. *Carp.:* The post at the head or foot of a stair, supporting a hand-rail.

3. *Civil Engin.:* A cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.

4. *Shipwright.:* An upright piece of timber to receive the tenons of the rails that lead from the breastwork of the gangway.

***new'-ell** (2), *s.* [New, *a.* The form was probably suggested either by O. Fr. *novel, nouvel*, or Eng. *novel* (q.v.).] Something new or novel; a novelty.

"He was so enamored with the *newell*
That nought he deemed deare for the jewell."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender; May.

new'-ĕr, *compar. of a.* [New, *a.*]

Newer Pliocene *s.*

Geol.: The more recent of two series of strata into which the Pliocene formation is divided. [Pliocene.]

* **new'-făn-gĕl,** * **new'-făn-gle,** * **newe-fan-gel,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *newe* = new, and *fangel* = ready to seize or snatch at; from A.S. *fangan* = to take.] Fond of taking up or adopting what is new; newfangled. (*Gower: C. A.*, iii. 273.)

* **new'-făn-gĕl-nĕs,** * **newe-fan-gel-nes,** * **new-fan-gle-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *newfangel; -ness.*] Fondness of that which is novel or new; foolish desire or love of novelty.

"Hedefull without wavering, constant without *newfanglenesse.*"—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. i.

* **new'-făn-gle,** *v.t.* [Newfangel.] To change by the introduction of novelties.

"To control and *newfangle* the Scriptures."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

new'-făn-gled (gled as gĕld), *a.* [Mid. Eng. *newfangl(e); -ed.*]

* 1. Fond of taking up or adopting that which is new; fond or desirous of novelties.

"Not to have fellowship with *newfangled* teachers."
—1 *Timothy* vi. (Heading.)

2. Newly made, new-fashioned, novel; formed with the affectation of novelty. (Used in contempt or depreciation.)

"Let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 21.

new-făn'-gled-lў (le as **el)**, *adv.* [Eng. *newfangled; -ly.*] In a newfangled manner; with affectation of novelty.

new-făn'-gled-nĕss (le as **el)**, *s.* [Eng. *newfangled; -ness.*] The quality or state of being newfangled; the state of affecting newness of style or novelty.

***new-făn'-glĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *newfangl(e); -ist.*] One who is foud of novelties or change.

"Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these *newfanglists*."—*Tooker: Fabric of the Church*, p. 90.

***new-făn'-glў**, *adv.* [Eng. *newfangl(e); -ly.*] In a newfangled manner; newfangledly.

"Feately learned, and *newfangly* minded."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 213.

New-found'-land, *s.* [Eng. *new; found*, and *land.*]

1. The name of an island off the coast of North America, discovered by John Cabot in 1427.

2. A Newfoundland dog.

Newfoundland-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A well-kuown variety of *Canis familiaris;* according to Youatt it is simply a large spaniel. It is supposed to have come originally from Newfoundland, where it is employed by the natives as a beast of burden. It is the largest, the most courageous, and by far the most intelligent of the water-dogs, and has considerable webs between the toes. The hair, usually black or black-and-white, is thick and curly, more flowing but not so thick as in the spaniel and retriever. Many well-attested stories of its sagacity and courage in the rescue of persons in danger of drowning are on record.

New'-gate, *s.* [Eng. *new*, and *gate.*] The prison for the City of London.

Newgate-calendar, *s.* A list of the prisoners in Newgate, with a statement of their crimes, &c.

***New'-gate**, *v.t.* [Newgate, *s.*] To imprison.

"Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated*."—*North: Examen.*, p. 258.

new'-ĭng, *s.* [New.] Yeast or barm. (*Provincial.*)

new'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *new*, a.; *-ish.*] Nearly new; somewhat or rather new; as if newly made.

"It drinketh not *newish* at all."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

new'-jănsk-īte, *s.* [From Newjansk, Siberia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of iridosmine (q.v.), containing over 40 per cent. of iridium. Some analyses show a percentage varying from 46·77 to 77·20 of iridium. Hardness, 7·0; sp. gr. 18·8 to 19·5. Found in flat scales, sometimes with crystal planes; colour, tin-white.

New'-kĭrk-īte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after Neukirchen, Elsass, where found; Ger. *Neukirchit.*]

Min.: The same as Manganite (q.v.).

new'-lў, ***neu-ly**, *adv.* [A.S. *newlice.*]

1. In a new manner; in a manner different from the former.

"By deed-achieving honour *newly* named."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. Anew, afresh, again.

"She was new lodged, and *newly* deified."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 84.

3. Freshly, lately, recently; since a very short time.

"I have wandered home but *newly*."
E. A. Poe: Dreamland.

new'-nĕss, ***newe-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *new*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being new; the state of being newly or recently invented, made, or brought into existence; recentness, recent origin.

"What else was performed in that *newness* of the world."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

2. Novelty; the quality or state of being newly discovered, made known, or introduced.

"*Newness*, especially in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a searching mind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

* 3. Something newly produced or introduced; an innovation.

"There are some *newenesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

4. A different state induced by change.

"Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life."—*Romans* vi. 4.

5. Want of use or practice; unacquaintance.

"His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new that his *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise."—*Sidney.*

new'-pŏrt-īte, *s.* [After Newport, Rhode Island, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Phyllite (q.v.).

newş, ***newes**, *s.* [A plural formed from *new*, a., but always treated as a singular noun; it is a translation of Fr. *nouvelles* = news, properly plur. of *nouvelle* = new.]

1. Recent or fresh intelligence or information concerning any matter or event; tidings.

"Expect from me no other *news* to have."
Drayton: Q. Margaret to D. of Suffolk.

2. Something new or unheard and unknown before.

"It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 3. A newspaper (q.v.).

* 4. A messenger with news.

"In the meantime there cometh a *news* thither with his horse to go over."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 31, 1665.

news-agent, *s.* A person who deals in newspapers; a newsvender.

***news-book**, *s.* A newspaper.

news-agency, *s.*

1. An association or bureau for supplying telegraphic information to newspapers.

2. An agency for the sale of newspapers, magazines, &c. The news-agencies of this country do an immense business in the distribution of periodical publications, &c.

newş'-bŏў, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *boy.*] One who delivers or hawks about newspapers.

***newş'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *news; -less.*] Without news or information.

"We are in such a *newsless* situation."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 91.

newş'-lĕt-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *letter.*] The name given to the little printed sheets or letters, issued weekly in the early part of the seventeenth century, the news for which was collected by the newswriters in the coffee-houses. Originally they were literally letters of news written by professional newswriters, and sent by them to their employers weekly.

"The first *newsletter* from London was laid on the table of the only coffee-room in Cambridge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ The name is still retained in a few instances as the title of a newspaper.

newş'-mŏn-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *monger.*] One who deals in news; one who occupies himself in hearing and relating news; a gossip.

"Smiling pick-thanks and base *newsmongers*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

newş'-pā-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *paper.*] A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print which circulates news, advertisements, reports of the proceedings of legislative bodies and other meetings, public announcements, and the like.

¶ The newspaper, like many other useful inventions, seems to have originated in Chiua. The Pekin *Gazette*, the oldest daily in the world, was first issued about A.D. 1350. This is still in existence, and is an official journal, forming a pamphlet of 20 to 40 pages of coarse paper, printed from wooden types on one side only, and having a paper cover. Towards the close of the first half of the seventeenth century various journals made their appearance in England. The earliest of these was *The Certaine News of the Present Week.* The first printed newspaper, properly so called, and duly numbered like those of the present day, was the *Weekly News*, which appeared in 1622. The first London daily was the *Courant* published by Samuel Buckley in 1703. The first newspaper in the United States was *Publick Occurrences*, in 1690, which was quickly suppressed, and of which only one copy exists. The *Boston News Letter* was issued in 1704. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* was established by Benjamin Franklin, at Philadelphia, in 1729. [Advertisement, III. 2; Paper-duty, Stamp, *s.*]

newş'-roôm, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *room.*] A room in which newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals are kept for reading.

newş'-vĕn-dĕr, newş'-vĕn-dŏr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *vendor.*] A persou who sells newspapers; a news-agent.

***newş'-wrī-tĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *writer.*] One who collected and wrote out the ucws for newsletters. The uewswriters were the prototype of the modern reporter.

***newş'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *news*, s.; *-y.*] Full of news; gossipy.

"The good, old-fashioned long and *newsy* letter of bygone days."—*British Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1871, p. 392.

newt, eft, ef-fet, ***ewte**, ***ev-ete**, ***newte**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *an ewt*, the *n* of the article being tacked on to the noun (see remarks under N); A.S. *efeta.*] [Eft, *s.*]

Zool.: A popular name for members of the genus Triton (q.v.) found in Britain. Of these *T. cristatus*, the Great Water Newt, is the largest; *T. Bibronii*, is the Straight-lipped Water Newt, and *T. palmipes*, the Palmated Smooth Newt. Bell places the Common Smooth Newt (*T. punctatus*), in a separate genus Lissotriton, but it has few essential differences.

New'-tŏn, *s.* [Isaac Newton, born Dec. 25, 1642 (o.s.), at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, published his *Principia* in 1687, was knighted in 1705 by Queen Aune, and died at Keusington, March 27, 1727.] (See etym.)

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,
God said let *Newton* be, and all was light."
Pope: Epitaph on Newton.

¶ *Newton's theory of the composition of light:*

Optics: The theory that light is not homogeneous, but is produced by the blending of seven simple or primitive lights of unequal refrangibility.

Newton's disc, *s.*

Optics: A cardboard disc, about a foot in diameter, its centre and edges covered with black paper, like spokes of a wheel; arranged around the centre are strips of paper of such dimensions aud tints as to constitute five spectra. When the disc is rapidly rotated, the prismatic colours all blend together, the resultant being white, or grayish-white.

Newton's rings, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rings of colour concentrically arranged, when a very thin lamina of anything transparent is subjected to the action of light. The iridescence of a soap-bubble is a familiar instance. Newton produced rings by enclosing a lamina of atmospheric air between two glasses, one plane the other couvex. With homogeneous light, as, for instance, red, the rings are successively black and red; with white light they present the colours of the spectrum.

New-tō'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, discovered or propounded by Sir Isaac Newtou.

A. *As subst.:* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

Newtonian-system, *s.*

Astron.: The system which explains the movements of the planets in their orbits mainly by the law of gravitation.

Newtonian-telescope, *s.* A form of the reflecting-telescope, in which the rays are reflected from the surface of the object-mirror and intercepted by a small oval mirror placed in the axis of the tube at an angle of 45°. The image which would have been formed in the axis is thereby deflected and is viewed by an eye-piece attached at a right angle to the side of the tube. The small mirror is fixed on the end of a slender arm connected to a slide, by which it is made to approach or recede from the large speculum, as may be required.

***nĕx'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *nexibilis*, from pa. par. of *necto* = to tie, to bind.] Capable of being knit together.

nĕxt, ***nest**, ***nexte**, *a.*, *adv.*, & *prep.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *nehest* = nighest; A.S. *neáhst, nehst, nýhst, níhst, niehst.*] [Nigh.]

A. *As adj.:* Nighest or nearest in place, time, rank, or degree.

"Let us go into the *next* towns, that I may preach there also."—*Mark* i. 38.

B. *As adv.:* In the next place or position; at the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

"Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace; His country *next*, and *next* all human race."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 368.

C. *As prep.:* Nearest or highest to; in immediate proximity to.

"One *next* himself in power, and *next* in crime."
Milton: P. L., i. 79.

¶ (1) *Next door to:* Closely allied or akin; not far removed from.

(2) *Next to:* Almost: as, That is *next to* impossible.

(3) *Next of kin:* One's nearest relative. [Consanguinity, Kindred.]

* **next-door**, *s.* Approach, nearness.

"The *next-doore* of death sads him not."—*Earle: Microcosmographie; The Good Old Man.*

next-friend, *s.*

1. *Eng. Law:* A person by whom an infant sues in courts of law and equity, and who is responsible for costs.

2. *Scots Law:* A tutor or curate.

* **nĕxt'-ĕr**, *a.* [Eng. *next*; *-er.*] Next, nearest.

"In the *nexter* night."
Gascoigne: Compl. of Philomene, p. 111.

* **nĕxt'-ĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *next*; *i* connective, and suff. *-ness.*] The quality or state of being next.

"The mind which has once been fascinated with the charm of indefinite *nextiness*."—*M. Arnold*, in *Argosy*, Jan., 1866, p. 126.

* **nĕxt'-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *next*; *-ly.*] In the next place; next.

"Other things ultimately and terminatively, but man immediately and *nextly*."—*Manton: Workes*, vii. 273. (1681.)

nĕx'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Gram.: A tie, a connection; interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series.

"For the purpose of expressing the combination of two consonants without the interruption of a vowel, as in kt, pl, sn, the term *nexus* is employed."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 281.

nhăn-dĭ-rō'-bą, năn-dhĭ-rō'-bą, *s.* [From *nhandiroba*, or *ghandirhoba*, the South American name of one species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Nhandirobeæ. Now made a synonym of Feuillæa.

nhăn-dĭ-rō'-bĕ-æ, năn-dhĭ-rō'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nhandirob(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cucurbitaceæ. The anthers are not sinuous; the placentæ adhere to the axis of the fruit; seeds many.

nĭ-äre', *s.* [See def.] The native name of the wild ox or buffalo of Western Africa.

* **nī'-ąs**, * **ni-aise**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *niaise.*]

A. *As adj.:* Simple, silly, foolish.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A simpleton, a ninny.

"Thou art a *niaise*."
Ben Jonson: The Devil's an Ass, i. 6.

2. A young hawk; an eyas (q.v.).

"A *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself; and hence nisey, a silly person."—*Bailey.*

nĭb, *s.* [Neb.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The bill or beak of a bird.

2. One of the points of a pen.

3. A small pen adapted to be placed in a holder for use. The usual form of steel pens. Quill nibs are also made and similarly held for writing.

4. The point of a crow-bar.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Husbandry:* The handle of a scythe-snath. It has a ring slipping on the snath and tightened by a bolt or wedge. [Scythe.]

2. *Locksmith.:* A separate adjustable limb of a permutation key.

nĭb, *v.t.* [Nib, *s.*]

1. To furnish or provide with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.

"We never do anything more than *nib* our pens till the Bishop of London comes."—*A. Blomfield: Memoirs of C. J. Blomfield*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

* 2. To nibble.

"When the fish begins to *nib* and bite."
Dennis: Secrets of Angling.

nĭb'-blе, *v.t. & i.* [A freq., from *nip* (q.v.); Low Ger. *niffeln*, *knibbeln* = to nibble; Dut. *knibbelen* = to cavil, to haggle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To eat in small bits; to bite little by little.

"*Nibbling* the water-lilies as they pass."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. To bite without swallowing, as a fish does the bait.

"[It] tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat."
Gay: Rural Sports, i. 154.

3. To catch, to nab. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To bite gently; to eat in small bits.

"Where now the shepherd to his *nibbling* sheep Sits pipeing." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To carp, to cavil.

"Ours at home can *nibble* at these ill-placed honours."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 8.

nĭb'-blе, *s.* [Nibble, *v.*] A little bite, as of a fish at the bait; the act of seizing gently with the mouth, without actually swallowing.

nĭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nibbl(e)*; *-er.*] One who nibbles.

"The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 53.

nĭb'-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Nibble, *v.*]

nĭb'-blĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *nibbling*; *-ly.*] In a nibbling manner; by nibbles.

nĭb'-lĭck, năb'-lĕck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A peculiar kind of club used in the game of golf, having a thin, flat iron head, and used to lift the ball out of holes, ruts, or rough ground.

nĭb'-nĭb, *s.* [Nebneb.]

Nĭ-cą-ra'-guą (u as w), *s.* [Named by Gil Gonzales de Arila, who, in 1521, penetrated as far as Granada. He found, on the borders of the great lake, a cacique named Nicarao, and called the lake *Nicarao aqua*, afterwards applied to the whole region. (*Ripley & Dana.*)]

Geog.: A republican state of Central America between Honduras and Costa Rica.

nicaragua-wood, *s.* The wood of a South American tree; it is used in dyeing and is called Peach wood; it is not sound enough for turning. The trees yielding this wood have not been ascertained with any certainty. The *Treas. of Bot.* considers it derived from *Cæsalpinia echinata.*

nĭc-cŏ-chrō'-mīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nicco(lum)* = nickel, and Eng. *chromite.*]

Min.: A mineral substance, occurring as a coating on texasite, and sometimes on chromite (q.v.). Colour, canary-yellow. From the result of a blow-pipe examination, Shepard, who named it, concludes it to be a dichromate of nickel. Found at Texas, Pennsylvania.

nĭc'-cŏ-līte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *niccolum* = nickel.]

Min.: The same as Nickeline (q.v.).

nīçe, * **nyce**, *a.* [O. Fr. *nice* = lazy, dull, simple, from Lat. *nescius* = ignorant: *ne* = not, and *scio* = to know; Sp. *necio.* The changes in the sense may have been due to confusion with Eng. *nesh*, which sometimes meant delicate, as well as soft.] [Nesh.]

* 1. Simple, silly, foolish.

"He was *nyce* and knowthe no wisdome."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 106.

* 2. Trivial, unimportant.

"Bethink how *nice* the quarrel was."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

3. Fastidious; hard to please or satisfy; over particular; punctilious, squeamish.

"Think not I shall be *nice*."
Milton: P. L., v. 433.

* 4. Scrupulously cautious or particular; careful.

"Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste." *Donne.*

* 5. Coy, prudish; delicate or modest to a fault.

"She is *nice* and coy."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

6. Distinguishing accurately and minutely; discerning minute differences or distinctions; scrupulous.

"If you grow so *nice*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

7. Formed or made with scrupulous exactness; minute, exact, delicate, subtle.

"The public, which seldom makes *nice* distinctions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 8. Precarious, slender, risky.

"The *nice* hazard of one doubtful hour."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* 9. Luxurious, wanton.

"Shore's wife was my *nice* cheat."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 412.

* 10. Weak, effeminate.

"Men wax *nice* and effeminate."—*Baret: Alvearie.*

* 11. Easily injured; delicate, tender, fragile.

"How *nice* the reputation of the maid."
Roscommon.

12. Delicious, dainty; pleasant or agreeable to the senses; tender, sweet: as, a *nice* dish, a *nice* colour.

13. Pleasing or agreeable in general; likeable, pleasant: as, a *nice* book, a *nice* companion.

* ¶ *To make nice of:* To be scrupulous about.

"He that stands upon a slippery place, *Makes nice of* no vile hold to stay him up."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

* **nīçe'-lĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *nice*; diminu. suff. *-ling.*] An over-nice person; one who is fastidious or punctilious to excess.

"But I would ask these *nicelings* one question."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses* (1585), p. 42.

nīçe'-lȳ, * **nyce-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *nice*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a nice manner; foolishly, simply, sillily.

"He did *nycely* and mys."
Robert de Brunne, p. 297.

* 2. Tenderly, carefully, gently.

"Nettles, which if they be *nicely* handled, sting and prick."—*Bp. Hall: Meditations & Vows*, cent. 2, § 12.

* 3. Delicately.

"Twenty silly ducking observants
That stretch their duties *nicely*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* 4. Subtlely, minutely.

"When articles too *nicely* urged be stood upon."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

5. Accurately, exactly; with exact order or proportion.

"But human frailty *nicely* to unfold,
Distinguishes a satyr from a scold."
Buckinghamshire: Essay on Poetry.

6. Pleasantly, agreeably; so as to please.

Nĭ'-çēne, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Nicæa, or Nice, a town in Asia Minor.

Nicene-councils, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: Two councils held at Nicæa; the first in 325 under Pope Silvester I. on account of the Arian heresy. It drew up the Nicene Creed, and settled the controversy as to the keeping of Easter. [Quartodeciman.] The second in 787, under Pope Adrian I., was convened to put an end to the Iconoclastic controversy. Both are considered œcumenical by the Roman Church. The Anglican Church only admits the authority of the first.

Nicene-creed, *s.*

Ritual & Church Hist.: Properly the Constantinopolitan-Nicene Creed. It was formulated by the first council of Nice, and the "Filioque" clause, to which the Greeks objected, was added at the First Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381, under Pope Damasus I. The Creed is recited daily in the Roman Mass—all present genuflecting at the words "Et homo factus est"—and in the Communion office of the Anglican Church.

nīçe'-nĕss, * **nice-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *nice*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Foolishness, folly, simplicity.

* 2. Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, extreme delicacy.

"Marcus Cato, that never made ceremony or *niceness* to praise himself openly."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 295.

* 3. Effeminacy, luxury, delicacy.

"And eke that Age despysed *nicenesse* vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

4. Delicacy of perception: as, the *niceness* of taste.

5. Minute or scrupulous exactness; punctiliousness.

"The scribes of the law, with much anxiety and *niceness*, confine themselves to the letter of Moses."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

* 6. Coyness, modesty.

"Fear and *niceness* the handmaids of all women."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

7. Agreeableness, pleasantness; the quality of affording pleasure.

* **nīç'-ĕr-ȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *nic(e)*; *-ery.*] Daintiness; affectation of delicacy.

nīç'-ĕ-tȳ, * **nic-e-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *nicete*, from *nice.*]

* 1. Foolishness, simplicity, simpleness.
"The miller smiled at hir *nicetee*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,044.

* 2. Fastidiousness; excess of delicacy; squeamishness.
"Lay by all *nicety* and prolixious blushes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. Delicacy of perception; minuteness.
"His own *nicety* of observation."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

4. Exactness; extreme accuracy.
"The ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. That which is minutely accurate or exact; a subtility; a minute difference or distinction.
"It being well known that they were never bred to the *niceties* of logic, either in making syllogisms or dilemmas."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 11.

* 6. Delicate management or treatment.
"Love such *nicety* requires." *Swift.*

* 7. Effeminacy; effeminate softness.

* 8. *Pl.*: Dainties or delicacies of the table.

¶ *To a nicety*: Exactly; with extreme accuracy.
"To take this horse's measure *to a nicety*."—*Weekly Echo*, Jan. 10, 1885.

nĭch'-ar, *s.* [NICKAR.]

nĭche, nice, *s.* [Fr. *niche*, from Ital. *nicchia* = a niche, *nicchio* = a shell, a nook, a corner, from Lat. *mitulum, mytilum*, accus. of *mitulus, mytilus* = a sea-muscle; Gr. μυτίλος (*mutilos*) = a muscle.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: A cavity or hollow place in the thickness of a wall, in which to place a figure, a statue, a vase, or an ornament. Niches are made to partake of all the segments under a semicircle. They are sometimes at an equal distance from the front, and parallel or square on the back with the front line, in which case they are called square recesses or square niches. Occasionally small pediments were formed over them, supported on consoles, or small columns or pilasters placed at the sides of the niches. Anciently they were used in ecclesiastical buildings for statues and shallow square recesses. Semicircular niches for the reception of statues were of frequent occurrence in the walls; and there was generally a large niche, with a vault above it, facing the entrance of the temple, and forming the termination of the buildiug, which contained the image of a god. In the Early English architecture niches became more deeply recessed. In the Decorated style greater variation was introduced; in plan, they cousisted of a half-octagon or half-hexagon, the heads were formed into groiued vaults, with ribs, bosses, pendants, and canopies elaborately carved and ornamented. They were projected on corbels and ornamented with pillars, buttresses, and mouldings of various kinds.
"Gothic tombs owed their chief grandeur to rich canopies, fretwork, and abundance of small *niches* and trifling figures."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. v.

* 2. *Fig.*: A place, a position.
"Just in the *niche* he was ordained to fill."
Cowper: Task, iv. 792.

¶ 1. *Angular niche*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: A niche formed in the corner of a building.

(2) *Carpentry*: The woodwork to be lathed over for plastering. The usual construction of niches in carpentry are those with cylindrical backs and spherical heads, called cylindro-spheric niches.

2. *Ground niche*: A niche which, instead of bearing on a massive base or dado, has its rise from the ground, as the niches of the Pantheon at Rome. Their ordiuary proportion is two diameters in height and one in width. Rouud or square niches are also formed.

nĭched, *a.* [Eng. *nich(e); -ed.*] Placed in a niche.
"Those *niched* shapes of noble mould."
Tennyson: Daisy, 38.

nĭch'-ĕr, *s.* [NICKER.]

nĭch'-ĕr, nĭck'-ĕr, *v. i.* [Allied to *neigh* (q.v.).] To ncigh; to laugh in a short, broken manner; to snigger.
"The old crone *nichered* a laugh under her bonnet and bandage."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

nĭcht (*ch* guttural), *s.* [NIGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

nĭck (1), *s.* [A.S. *nicor* = a water-sprite; cogn. with Icel. *nyhr* = a water-goblin; Dan. *nök, nisse*; Sw. *näcken* = a sea-god; O. H. Ger. *nichus* (fem. *nichessa*) = a water-sprite; Ger. *nix* (fem. *nixe*).] A water-sprite or goblin. Now only applied to the Devil, usually with "old" prefixed. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

nĭck (2), *s.* [A modified form of *nock*, the older form of *notch* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small notch.
"Though but a stick with a *nick*."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 23.

2. The slit in the head of a screw at which the screw-driver is applied.

3. A notch or incision at a measured distance on an object; a cut to form a starting-point for a kerf.

* 4. A score on a tally, from the old practice of keeping reckoning by notches on sticks; a reckoning.

* 5. A false mark in a measure, for fraudulent purposes; a raised or indented bottom iu a beer-can, wine-bottle, &c.
"From the *nick* and froth of a penny pothouse."
Fletcher: Poems, p. 133.

6. The exact moment required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.
"God delivered them at the very *nick* of time."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 4.

7. A winning throw at dice.
"The usual trick,
Seven, slur a six, eleven a *nick*."
Prior: Cupid & Ganymede.

* 8. The exact point or matter.
"Now ye have hit the *nick*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

II. *Print.*: The notch on the front of a piece of type. It enables the compositor to arrange the letters iu his stick without looking at the face.

¶ *Out of all nick*: Past all counting.
"I tell you what Launce, his man, told me, he lov'd her *out of all nick*."—*Shakesp.: For Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

nick-nack, *s.*

1. [KNICKKNACK.]

2. A feast or entertainment to which all contribute their share.

nick-nackery, *s.* [KNICKKNACKERY.]

nick-stick, *s.* A notched stick used as a tally. (*Bloomfield: Travelled Monkey.*)

nĭck (1), * **nicke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [NICK, (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To cut nicks or notches in; to notch.

II. *Figuratively*:

* 1. To fit or correspond with; as, lattices cut in nicks; to tally.
"Words *nicking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations."—*Camden: Remains.*

* 2. To hit; to touch luckily; to come upon at the lucky moment.
"The just season of doing things must he *nicked*."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To steal, to thieve. (*Slang.*)

4. To take, to lead.
"*Nick* him home, thou knowest she dotes on thee."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Little Thief*, i. 1.

* 5. To break, to smash.
"Break watchmen's heads and chairmen's glasses,
And thence proceed to *nicking* sashes."
Prior: Alma, iii. 235.

* 6. To defeat, as at dice; to cheat, to cozen.
"His man with scissors *nicks* him like a fool."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To slip or move quickly.
"The white [greyhound] *nicked* up on the inside for two or three wrenches."—*Field*, Jan. 22, 1883.

* ¶ 1. *To nick with nay*: To deny; to refuse; to disappoint by a refusal.

2. *To nick a horse's tail*: To make an incision at its root to make him carry it higher.

* **nick-eared,** *a.* Crop-eared.

* **nĭck** (2), *v.t.* [A contract. of *nickname* (q.v.).] To nickname.
"Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck.

nĭck'-ar, *s.* [NICKER, (2).]

nĭcked, *a.* [Eng. *nick; -ed.*] Having nicks or notches cut in it; notched.

nĭck'-el, *s.* [Ger. = worthless.]

1. *Chem.*: Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58·7. A tetrad-metallic element, discovered by Cronstedt in 1751, in conbination with arsenic, in the copper-coloured mineral arsenide of nickel; called by the miners kupfernickel. Its preparation is effected in various ways, the methods involving first the separation of the arsenic, copper, &c., with hydric-sulphide, and that of cobalt by chloride of lime or nitrite of potash. The solution of pure nickel is precipitated by potash, and the dry oxide mixed with oil or charcoal and exposed in a crucible to the heat of a blast-furnace, whereby the metal is obtained as a fused mass. Nickel is silver-white, malleable and ductile, and as infusible as iron. Specific gravity, 8·28 to 8·66. It is magnetic at ordinary temperatures and dissolves iu dilute-sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. Nickel forms several alloys, the most important being known as German-silver. It forms two oxides: Nickel protoxide, NiO, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to continued ignition; it is a grayish-green non-magnetic powder, which does not absorb oxygeu from the air; Nickel sesquioxide, Ni_2O_3, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to a moderate heat; it is a black powder, which dissolves in acids with evolution of oxygen and formation of nickel salts. These are mostly emerald-green in the hydrated state, turning yellow when heated.

2. Iu the United States a popular name for a small coin consisting of nickel, value five cents.

¶ Nickel-arsenate = *Annabergite* and *Xanthiosite*; Nickel-arseuide = *Chloanthite, Nickeline*, and *Rammelsbergite*; Nickel-bismuth = *Grünauite*; Nickel-carbonate and Nickel-hydrate = *Texasite*; Nickel-glance = *Gersdorffite*; Nickel-green = *Annabergite*; Nickel-gymnite = *Genthite*; Nickel-ochre, Nickel-bloom = *Annabergite*; Nickel-oxide = *Bunsenite*; Nickel-pyrites = *Millerite*; Nickel-silicate = *Alipite, Genthite, Noumeite*, and *Pimelite*; Nickel-sulphate = *Morenosite*; Nickel-sulphide = *Millerite*; Nickel-stibine = *Ullmannite*; Nickel-vitriol = *Morenosite.*

nickel-plating, *s.*

Chem.: The art of coating copper, brass, or other metal with nickel. To a dilute solution of pure ziuc chloride a solution of nickel sulphate is added, until the liquid is distinctly green, and the whole raised to the boiling-poiut. The article to be plated, after being thoroughly cleaned, is placed in the liquid, and the boiling continued for thirty minutes, when the nickel will be found deposited in a brilliant white layer. After being washed and dried it takes a fiue yellowish-toned polish. A moderate battery power and nickel anodes are sometimes employed. Nickel electrotypes stand wear and tear much better than the ordiuary copper ones.

nickel-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $NiSO_4 + 7OH_2$. One of the most important salts of nickel, formed by dissolviug the carbonate in sulphuric acid. It forms green, prismatic crystals, which require three parts of water for solution. Used for nickel electro-plating.

nĭc-kĕl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nickel; -ic.*] Pertaining to nickel; containing nickel.

nĭc-kĕl-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nickel*; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Coutaining nickel.
"The nickel in the bronzes from Western Switzerland is considered to have been derived from the *nickeliferous* copper ores of the Valais."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

nickeliferous gray-antimony, *s.* [ULLMANNITE.]

nĭc'-kĕl-îne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *nickel*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the hexagonal system, and isomorphous with Breithauptite (q.v.). Occnrs mostly massive, crystals being rare and small. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 7·32 to 7·67; lustre, metallic; colour, pale copper-red; streak, brownish-black; opaque; brittle; fracture, uneven. Compos.: arsenic, 55·9; nickel, 44·1 = 100, corresponding to the formula, NiAs. Found associated with cobalt, silver, and copper ores in Saxony and other parts of Germany, occasionally in Cornwall, &c.

nĭck'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *nick*, v.; *-er.*]

* 1. Onc of a set of wild, dissolute night-brawlers in the reign of Queen Anne, who amused themselves by breaking windows with halfpence.
"His scattered pence the flying *nicker* flings."
Gay: Trivia, iii. 313.

2. The cutting-lip at the circumference of a centre-bit, which cuts in the wood the circle of the hole to be bored.

nĭck'-ĕr (2), †**nĭck'-ạr, nĭch'-ĕr,** *s.* [NICKAR.]

nicker-nuts, *s. pl.* [GUILANDINA.]

nicker-tree, *s.* [GUILANDINA.]

nĭck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [NICK, *v.*]

nicking-buddle, *s.*

Metall.: A form of buddle used in washing lead ore.

nicking-file, *s.* A thin file for making nicks in heads of screws.

nicking-trunk, *s.*

Metall.: A tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. At the upper end is a trough which discharges a gentle sheet of water over a nicking board, which divides the water into rills and gradually washes off the slimes, settling them on the flat surface of the table in the order of their respective gravities.

nĭck'-nāme, * **neke-name,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *an ekenamc*, the *n* of the indefinite article being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under N.) Cogn. with Icel. *auknafn* = a nickname, from *auka* = to eke, and *nafn* = a name; Sw. *öknamn*, from *öka* = to eke, and *namn* = a name; Dan. *ögenavn*, from *öge* = to eke.] [EKENAME.]

1. A surname or name given in derision, contempt, or reproach, or with reference to some act, habit, or peculiarity of the person; a sobriquet. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.)

* 2. A familiar or diminutive name.

"A very good name it [Job] is: only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

nĭck'-nāme, *v.t.* [NICKNAME.] To call by a nickname; to give a nickname to.

nĭck'-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *nick* (1), *s.*] A mischievous fellow, a practical joker, a wag.

ni-co-, *pref.* [NICOTINE.] Derived from or contained in tobacco.

nico-tannic, *a.* Having some of the properties of tobacco and tannin.

Nico-tannic acid: [NICO-TANNIN].

nico-tannin, *s.*

Chem.: Nico-tannic acid; a substance observed in tobacco leaves some years ago by the chemists at Somerset House, and more recently investigated by Dr. James Bell. It is obtained as a friable mass, slightly soluble in ether, easily soluble in alcohol and water, strikes a green colour with ferric salts, and yields canary yellow precipitates with oxide of lead, lime, and baryta. It instantly reduces oxide of silver and permanganates like ordinary tannin, but does not precipitate gelatin or the alkaloids.

Nĭc'-ŏl, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.]

Optics: Nicol's prism (q.v.).

"Eye-pieces filled with divided circles and *nicols*."—*Cat. Loan Coll. at South Kensington* (1877), p. 210.

Nicol's prism, *s.*

Optics: An instrument for polarising light. It is formed from a rhombohedron of Iceland spar, thrice as long as its diameter, which is bisected in the plane which passes through the obtuse angle. The new faces being polished, the two halves are again united by Canada balsam. When a luminous ray enters the prism the ordinary ray undergoes total reflection at the layer of balsam, and is reflected out of the crystal, while the extraordinary one is alone polarised. It is thus a most valuable polariscr. Modifications of this prism have been made by Foucault, who substitutes for the balsam a layer of air; by Prazmowski, who cuts the spar differently, and cements the two halves together with linseed-oil; by Dr. Steeg, Mr. Glazebrook, Professor Thompson, Dr. Feussner, and others.

Nĭc-ŏ-lā'-ĭ-tạne, Nĭc-ŏ-lā'-ĭ-tạn, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. Νικολαΐται (*Nikolaïtai*); Lat. *Nicolaïtæ*; remote etym. doubtful. (See def. B.)]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Nicolaitanes. [B.]

"It may be concluded that the *Nicolaitane* doctrine was a doctrine of general libertinism in religious rites, passing quickly into a doctrine of general libertinism, defending itself under a show of fanaticism, and attaching itself to other heresies."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies*, p. 373.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): An heretical sect mentioned in the Revelation (ii. 6, 14), and there charged with disregarding the injunction laid by Peter, James, and Paul upon the Gentile converts (Acts xv. 20). In all probability the impurity forbidden was looked upon as an act of religious worship, such as in early Jewish times had been borrowed from pagan nations (2 Kings xxiii. 6, 7; 2 Chron. xxi. 11; cf. Baruch iv. 43), notably from the Babylonians, whose worship of Mylitta is described by Herodotus (i. 199). Hosea (iv. 12–14) trenchantly denounces such practices. The Nicolaïtanes are said to have been founded by Nicolas the Deacon, but the evidence is not convincing.

nĭc'-ŏ-lō, *s.* [ONICOLO.]

nĭc'-ŏ-pyr-īte (yr as **ïr),** *s.* [Lat. *niccolum* = nickel, and Eng. *pyrite.*]

Min.: The same as PENTLANDITE (q.v.).

nī-cō-thō'-ĕ, *s.* [The name of one of the Harpies.]

Zool.: A genus of fixed parasitic Copepods. *Nicothoë astaci*, a very small species, of a rosy colour, attaches itself to the gills of the Common Lobster.

* **nĭ-cō'-tĭ-ạn (tĭ** as **shĭ),** * **ne-co-ti-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nicotiane* = tobacco.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

"This gourmand . . . whiffes himselfe away in *nicotian* incense to the idol of his vaine intemperance."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

B. *As subst.:* Tobacco. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 5.)

nĭ-cō-tĭ-ā'-nạ (t as **sh),** *s.* [Named after John Nicot of Nismes, French ambassador to Portugal, who first introduced the tobacco plant into France, having obtained its seeds from a Dutchman, who had them from Florida.]

Bot.: Tobacco; the typical genus of the solanaceous tribe Nicotianeæ. Calyx, five-cleft, permanent; corolla, funuel or salver-shaped, the limb five-lobed; stamens, five, as long as the tube of the corolla; stigma, capitate; capsule, two-celled, with many minute seeds. Viscous-leaved herbs, uatives of Tropical America and Asia. [TOBACCO.]

nĭ-cō-tĭ-ā'-nĕ-æ (t as **sh),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nicotian(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ, sub-order Atropaceæ; made by Myers an order.

nĭc'-ŏ-tĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *nicot(iana)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. An acrid poisonous alkaloid found in tobacco leaves to the extent of from 1 to 5 per cent. It may be prepared by passing a current of steam through a mixture of lime and powdered tobacco, neutralising the liquid which comes over with sulphuric acid, adding ammonia to liberate the nicotine, and dissolving the latter in ether. The etherial solution yields almost pure nicotine. It is a colourless transparent oil, which boils at 250°, and does not freeze at—10°. Specific gravity, 1·027 at 15°. It has a strongly alkaline re-action, and turns the plane of polarisation to the left. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the fat oils, and its characteristic re-action is the formation of a kermes-brown precipitate with tincture of iodine. Nicotine forms numerous salts. The sulphate $(C_{10}H_{14}N_2)_2H_2SO_4$, is uncrystallizable, but the chloride, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2HCl$, may be obtained in crystals by passiug hydrochloric acid gas into nicotine under vacuo.

* **nĭc-ŏ-tĭn'-ĕ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *nicotine*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to nicotine or tobacco.

"Lapped in *nicotinean* elysium, the incantious worshippers of the weed recline in faucied security."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. xxiv.

* **nĭ-cŏt'-ĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *nicotin(e)*; *-ize.*] To impregnate with tobacco.

"Lanky, cadaverous, *nicotinized* young men."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. vi.

nī-cō-tўl'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [NICOTINE.]

* **nĭc'-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *nicto.*] To wink.

"The *nictating* membrane."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

* **nĭc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nictatio*, from *nicto* = to wink.] The act of winking.

"Our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 161.

* **nĭc-tĭ'-tate,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from **Lat.** *nicto.*] To wink.

"The *nictitating* membrane."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii. (Note 34.)

nĭc'-tĭ-tāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [NICTITATE, *v.*]

nictitating-membrane, *s.* [MEMBRANA-NICTITANS.]

* **nĭc-tĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [NICTITATE.] The act of winking.

nĭd-ạ-mĕn'-tạl, *a.* [Lat. *nidament(um)* = a nest, from *nidus* = a nest.; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

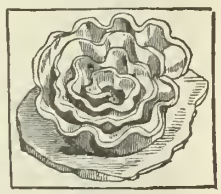
Physiol.: Relating to the protection of the egg and young, especially applied to the organs that secrete the material of which many animals construct their nest. (*Owen.*)

nidamental capsules, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: Tough, albuminous capsules, in which many of the Mollusca deposit their eggs. Those of the whelk are common objects on the sea-shore.

nidamental-gland, *s.*

Physiol.: An organ largely developed in female gasteropods and cephalopods, for secreting the material with which their eggs are enveloped or cemented together.



NIDAMENTAL RIBBON OF DORIS JOHNSTONI.

nidamental-ribbon, *s.* (See extract.)

"The spawn of sea-snails consists of a large number of eggs, adhering together in masses, or spread out in the shape of a strap or ribbon, in which the eggs are arranged in rows; this *nidamental-ribbon* is sometimes coiled up spirally like a watch-spring, and attached by one of its edges."—*S. P. Woodward: Manual of the Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 40.

* **nī'-dạr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *nidus* = a nest.] A collection of nests.

"In this rupellary *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed."—*Evelyn.*

nĭd'-dī-cŏck, *s.* [Cf. *ninny.*] A foolish fellow; a ninny.

* **nĭd'-dĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [NIDING.]

* **nĭd'-dī-pŏl,** *a.* [Cf. *niddicock.*] Foolish, silly.

"What *niddipol* hare hrayne."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 110.

nĭd'-dle-nŏd-dle, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *noddle*, v. (q.v.] To nod, to shake backwards and forwards.

"Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* **nĭd-dle-nŏd-dle,** *a.* [NIDDLE-NODDLE, *v.*] Vacillating.

"*Niddle-noddle* politicians"
Combe: Dr. Syntax; Tour, iii., ch. i.

nīde, *s.* [Lat. *nidus* = a nest.] A brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants.

* **nī'-dĕr-ĭng,** *a.* [A.S. *niding*; Icel. *nidhingr.*] Infamous, faithless. [NIDING.]

nĭdge, *v.t.* [NIG (1).]

nidged-ashlar, *s.* [NIGGED-ASHLAR].

* **nĭdg'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nigerie.*] A trifle; a piece of foolery.

* **nĭdg'-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *niger* = "to trifle; to play the fop or nidget." (*Cotgrave*).]

1. An idiot, a fool.

2. A coward; a mean or poor-spirited fellow. (See example s.v. NIDING.)

* **nĭdg'-ĭng,** *a.* [NIDGET.] Trifling, insignificant.

* **nĭd'-ĭ-fĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico*; *nidus* = a nest, and *facio* = to make.] To make or build a nest; to nestle.

nĭd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *nidificatio*, from *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico.*]

1. The act of making or building nests.

"The variation of instinct in the *nidification* of birds was long ago shown by Audubon."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 133.

* 2. A nest.

"A great affinity betwixt the *nidifications* of birds and these conglomerations of the thread of the silk-worm."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

†nĭd'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.i.* [Lat. *nidus* (genit. *nidi*); Eng. suff. *-fy.*] (See extract.)

"Most birds *nidify, i.e.*, prepare a receptacle for the eggs, to aggregate them in a space that may be covered by the incubating body (sand-hole of ostrich), or superadd materials to keep in the warmth."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Vert.*, ii. 257.

***niding,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nidhing*; Icel. *nidhingr.*]

A. *As adj.:* Infamous, dastardly, cowardly.

"In signification it signifieth as it seemeth, no more than abiecth, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. Yet it hath levied armies, and subdued rebellious enemies; and that I may holde you no longer, it is *niding.*"—*Camden: Remaines; Languages.*

B. *As subst.:* A dastard, a coward, a mean-spirited fellow.

¶ The most opprobrious term that could be applied to a man amongst the Anglo-Saxons.

***nĭd'-nŏd,** *v.t.* [A redupl. of nod (q.v.).] To shake, to wag, to nod.

"Lady K. *nidnod-ded* her head."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

***nī'-dor, *ni-door,** *s.* [Lat.] Scent, savour, smell, as of cooked food.

"The uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

***nī'-dŏr-ōse,** *a.* [NIDOROUS.]

***nī-dŏr-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *nidorous; -ity.*] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

"The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

***nī'-dŏr-oŭs, *nī-dor-ōse, *ni-drous,** *a.* [Lat. *nidorosus*, from *nidor* = scent, smell; Fr. *nidoreux.*] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.

"Incense and *nidorous* smele (such as were of sacrifices) were thought to intoxicate the brain."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 952.

nĭ'-dōse, *a.* [From Lat. *nidus* = a nest.]

Bot.: Smelling partly like decaying meat, partly like rotten eggs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***ni-drous,** *a.* [NIDOROUS.]

***nĭd'-ŭ-lant,** *a.* [Lat. *nidulans*, pr. par. of *nidulor* = to nestle; *nidus* = a nest.]

Bot.: Nestling. Used (1) of anything lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body; (2) lying loose in pulp, as the seeds of true berries.

nĭd-ŭ-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *nidulus* = a little nest, dimin. from *nidus*, because the plants consist of cups containing egg-like seeds.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Nidulariacei. It has a simple peridium bursting irregularly or opening by a circular mouth. *Nidularia pisiformis* is British.

nĭd-ŭ-lär-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nidularia(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungals. The peridium has one or many sporangia, with sporophores and naked spores. They are small and inconspicuous fungi, living on the ground among decaying sticks, &c.

nĭd-ŭ-lär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nidulus*, dimin. of *nidus* = a nest.]

Botany:

1. The mycelium of certain fungals.
2. A genus of Bromeliaceæ.

nĭd'-ŭ-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *nidulatus*, pa. par. of *nidulor* = to nestle; *nidus* = a nest.]

Bot.: The same as NIDULANT (q.v.).

***nĭd'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.i.* [NIDULATE, *a.*] To build a nest; to nidificate.

***nĭd-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nidulatus*, pa. par. of *nidulor* = to nestle.] The time of remaining in a nest.

"In the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. x.

nĭd-ŭ-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *nidus* = a nest, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. (*McNicoll.*)]

Palæont.: A genus of fossils, of doubtful affinity, from the Silurian rocks, probably large, aberrant Rhizopods. They are ovate, globular, or pear-shaped hollow bodies, probably attached by a peduncle, and having an integument composed of closely approximating hexagonal plates.

nī'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a nest.]

Pathol., Bot., Zool., &c.: A spot where any animal, plant, or morbid matter establishes and propagates itself.

niēçe, *nece, *neece, *s.* [O. F. *niece, nièce*, from Low Lat. *neptia*, from Lat. *neptis* = a grand-daughter, a niece; Fr. *niece;* Prov. *nepta;* Sp. *nieta;* Port. *neta.*]

*1. Originally not so limited in meaning as now, but used for a grand-daughter, and even a grandson, as well as the children of a brother or sister.

(1) For grandsons and grand-daughters; lineal descendants generally.

"My sons and my *neces* (A. V., My daughters, or unto *those children which they have born*").—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxi. 43.

(2) A grand-daughter.

"He lost by death, first his mother, then his daughter Juba, and, not long after, his *niece* by the said daughter."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 11.

*2. A cousin; any relation. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,050.)

3. The daughter of a brother or sister, or of a brother- or sister-in-law.

"And heir and *niece* allied unto the duke."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

***niēçe'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *niece; -ship.*] The position or relationship of a niece.

"She was allied to Ham in another way besidee this *nieceship.*"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxii.

niēf, *s.* [NEAF.] A fist.

nĭ-ĕl'-lo, *s.* [Ital., from Low Lat. *nigellum* = a blackish enamel, from Lat. *nigellus*, dimin. of *niger* = black.] An art much practised in the Middle Ages, to which may be traced the origin of engraving. The lines of a design are cut in a piece of gold or silver; it is then covered with a black composition consisting of copper, silver, lead, and sulphur, and a little borax is sprinkled over it; by subjecting it to heat over a fire, the composition becomes liquid and runs into the lines of the design: the whole is then allowed to cool, when the surface of the metal is scraped and burnished, leaving the drawing in black upon the metal. The art is still practised as a mode of ornamenting ware, but its principal use is for door-plates, plates for shop fronts, &c., in which the brass or zinc plates are engraved and the depressions filled with wax. The term is also applied to impressions in a viscid water-ink on paper from metal-plate engravings taken by the early fathers of copperplate printing for testing the state of their work.

nĭ-ê'-pą, *s.* [An Indian word.] (See etym. and compound.)

niepa-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: A bark derived from *Samadera indica.* It is a febrifuge.

niēst, *a.* [NEXT.]

niēve, *s.* [NEAF.] A fist, a hand.

niēve'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *nieve*, and *full.*] A handful.

nĭf'-fĕr, *v.i.* [Eng. *nieve* = the fist.] To bargain, to barter.

"Weel, so we sat *niffering* about some brandy that I said I wanted."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii.

nĭf'-fĕr, *s.* [NIFFER, *v.*] An exchange, a bartering, a bargain.

nĭf'-fȳ-năf-fȳ, nĭff'-năf-fȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fastidious, troublesome about trifles; conceited, nice.

***ni-fle,** *s.* [Norm. Fr.] A trifle.

"He cerved hem with *nifles* and with fables."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,342.

nĭfl'-heĭm, *s.* [Icel. *nifl* = mist, and *heim* = home.]

Scand. Mythol.: The region of everlasting cold and night, ruled over by Hæla.

***nĭf'-lĭng,** *a.* [NIFLE.] Trifling; of little or no value.

nĭg (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason.: To dress the face of a stone with a sharp-pointed hammer, instead of hewing it with a chisel and mallet; also called *nidge.*

***nĭg** (2), *v.i.* [NIGGARD.] To be stingy or niggardly.

***nĭg'-ard,** *s.* & *a.* [NIGGARD.]

***nĭg'-ard-lĕ,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *nigard; -le* = *-ly.*] Niggardliness.

"But yet me greveth most his *nigardie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,102.

nĭ-ġĕl'-la, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *nigellus* = rather black, dark; so named from the black seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Helleboreæ. Sepals five, deciduous, sometimes surrounded by an involucre; petals five to ten; stamens many; ovaries five to ten, each with one cell and one seed. *Nigella sativa*, Black cummin-seed, is extensively cultivated in India. Its seeds yield an oil. They are used as a spice in Indian curries. The natives of India place them among woollen cloths to keep away insects. They are said to be carminative, stomachic, galactagogue, detergent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. Mixed with sesamum oil they constitute an external application in skin eruptions. [FITCH.]

nĭ-ġĕl'-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *nigell(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A viscous substance obtained from *Nigella sativa.* (*Watts.*)

*** nĭg'-eŏt,** *s.* [NIDGET.]

nī'-gĕr, *s.* [Lat. = black.] (See etym. and compound.)

niger-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The small black seed of *Guizotia oleifera.* [GUIZOTIA.]

*** nī'-gĕr-ness,** *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black; Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Blackness.

"Their *nigernesse* and coleblack hue."
Golding: Ovid; Metam., bk. vii.

nĭg'-gard, * nĭg'-ard, *s.* & *a.* [Formed with suff. *-ard*, as in drunk*ard*, &c., from Icel. *hnöggr* = niggardly, stingy; Sw. *njugg* = niggardly, scanty; *noga* = exact, strict, precise; Dan. *nöie* = exact; Ger. *genau* = close, strict, precise; A.S. *hnéaw* = sparing.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A miserly, stingy fellow; a miser; one who stints or supplies stingily and meanly; a mean, parsimonious fellow.

"But these couetous *nigardes* passe on with pain."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 88.

2. A false bottom for a grate; a nigger. (*Mayhew.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Miserly, stingy; meanly parsimonious; niggardly.

2. Given or supplied in a miserly or stingy manner; characterized by stinginess.

"The careless bard . . . like honest Gay,
Contemns the *niggard* boon ye time so ill."
Shenstone: Economy.

*** nĭg'-gard,** *v.t.* & *i.* [NIGGARD, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To stint, to begrudge; to supply stingily or sparingly.

"Nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be niggardly, stingy, or miserly.

"Thou . . . makest waste in *niggarding.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 1.

*** nĭg'-gard-ĭse, * nig-ard-ise,** *s.* [NIGGARD, *s.*] Niggardliness, stinginess.

"That will not use his gifts for thankless *nigardise.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 15.

*** nĭg'-gard-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *niggard; -ish.*] Having a disposition or tendency to be niggardly.

nĭg'-gard-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *niggardly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being niggardly; meanness, covetousness, stinginess, parsimony.

"Good thrift is counterfeited by *niggardliness.*"—*Bp. Hall: Medit. & Vows*, cent. i., § 82.

nĭg'-gard-lȳ, * nig-ard-ly, * nyg-erd-ly, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *niggard; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Meanly sparing or parsimonious; stingy, miserly.

"*Niggardly* in all that regarded the safety and honour of the state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Sparing, wary.

"I do like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounde of the question."—*Sidney.*

B. *As adv.:* In a niggardly manner; like a niggard.

"Every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

*** nĭg'-gard-nĕss, * nig-ard-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *niggard; -ness.*] Niggardliness, parsimony, stinginess.

"The testimonies of his *nigardnes* shall be sure."—*Ecclus.* xxxi. 24. (1561.)

*** nĭg'-gard-oŭs, * nĭg'-ard-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *niggard; -ous.*] Niggardly, stiugy, mean, parsimonious.

"This covetous gathering and *nigardous* keping."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 94.

*** nĭg'-gard-ship, * nyg-ard-shyp,** *s.* [Eng. *niggard; -ship.*] Niggardliuess, stinginess, parsimony.

"Moch pinchyng and *nygardshyp* of meate and drynke."—*Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

*** nĭg'-gard-ў,** *s.* [NIGARDIE.]

nĭgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [NIG.]

nigged-ashlar, *s.*

Masonry: Stone hewn with a pick or pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet. Called also Nidged-ashlar.

nĭg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [NIGGARD, A. 2.]

nĭg'-gĕr (2), *** neger,** *s.* [A corruption of *negro* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A contemptuous or derisive appellation for a negro.

2. A person of colour; espec., a native of the East Indies.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A local name for the larva of a saw-fly, *Athalia spinarum*, very destructive to the turnip-crop.

2. *Steam-eng.:* A steam-engine employed in hoistiug, especially on shipboard and on the western and southern rivers; a donkey-engine. (*American.*)

*** nĭg-gĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [NIGGARD.] Niggardliness, stinginess.

"In poore men not to give is *niggerality*."—*Sir J. Harington: Epigrams*, i. 11.

*** nĭg'-gĕr-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *nigger; -dom.*] Niggers collectively.

"Swarming with infant *niggerdom*."—*W. H. Russell: My Diary*, i. 125.

*** nĭg'-gĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *nigger; -ling.*] A little nigger.

"All the little *niggerlings* emerge
As lily-white as mussels." *Hood: A Black Job.*

*** nĭg-gĕr-ly,** *a.* [NIGGARDLY.]

nĭg'-gĕt, *s.* [NIDGET.]

*** nĭg'-gĭsh, * nig-geshe, * nygysh,** *a.* [NIGGARD.] Niggardly, stiugy, mean, parsimonious.

"Clings not his gutts with *niggeshe* fare
To heape his chest with-all."
Surrey: Ecclesiastes v.

nĭg'-gle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A dimin. or freq. from *nig* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To trifle; to waste or spend time in trifling or play.

"Take heed
You *niggle* not with your conscience."
Massinger: Emperor of the East, v. 3.

2. To fret or complain of trifles. (*Prov.*)

3. To walk or act in a mincing manner. (*Prov.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make sport or game of; to mock; to play games on.

"I shall so *niggle* ye,
And juggle ye." *Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim.*

2. To draw from the pocket aud give away stingily.

"I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out."—*Dekker: 2 Honest Whore.*

nĭg'-gle, *s.* [NIGGLE, *v.*] Small, fine, or cramped handwriting; a scribble, a scrawl.

nĭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *niggl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who niggles or trifles at any handiwork.

2. One who is dexterous. (*Prov.*)

nĭgh (*gh* silent), *** negh, * neh, * neih, * neigh, * nei, * neige, * neighe, * ney, * nie, * nye, * nyg, * nygh, * nyghe,** *a., adv.* & *prep.* [A.S. *nēah, nēh*, used as adj., adv. & prep.; cogn. with Dut. *na* = nigh (adv.); Icel. *nā* = nigh (adv.), in compos. as *nā-búi* = a neighbour; Goth. *nēhw, nehwa* = nigh (adv.); *nehwjan* = to draw nigh; Ger. *nahe* = nigh (adj.), *nach* = nigh (prep.). Allied to Goth. *ganohs*, A.S. *genōh*, Eng. *enough.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Near, close; not far off or distant in time or place.

"Come forth
To town or village *nigh* (*nighest* is far)."
Milton: P. R., i. 332.

* 2. Nearly allied by blood; closely related.

"His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him . . . may redeem him."—*Lev.* xxv. 49.

* 3. Ready to aid.

"The Lord is *nigh* unto them that are of a broken heart."—*Psalm* xxxiv. 18.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Near; close at hand; at a short or small distance in place or time.

"Ah! gentle pair, ye little think how *nigh*
Your change approaches." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 366.

* 2. In a manner touchiug nearly, or coming home to the heart.

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so *nigh*,
As benefits forgot."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

3. Almost, nearly; within a little.

"Well *nigh* worn to pieces with age."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

C. *As prep.:* Near to, close to; at a short or little distance from.

"*Nigh* your person." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

*** nīgh** (*gh* silent), *** negh, * nehe, * neige, * neigh, * nighe, * nighen, * nygnen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *nēhwan*; Goth. *nehwjan*; O. H. Ger. *nāhen.*] [NIGH, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To come near or close to; to approach.

B. *Intrans.:* To come near or close; to approach.

"It were better wortuy truly,
A worm to *nighen* nere my flonre than thou."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

*** nīgh'-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *nigh; -ly.*] Nearly, nigh, almost; within a little.

"A cube and sphere . . . *nighly* of the same higness."—*Molyneux: To Locke*, March 2, 169⅝.

nīgh'-nĕss, (*gh* silent), *** nigh-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *nigh; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being nigh or near; nearness, closeness, proximity.

* 2. Closeness of alliance or connection.

"*Nighnesse* of blond . . . had bound you."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1513).

nīght (*gh* silent), *** nicht, * nigt, * niht,** *s.* [A.S. *niht, neht, neaht*; cogn. with Dut. *nacht*; Icel. *nátt, nótt*; Dan. *nat*; Sw. *natt*; Goth. *nahts*; Ger. *nacht*; Wel. *nos*; Ir. *nochd*; Lith. *naktis*; Russ. *noche*; Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*); Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nuktos*); Sansc. *nakta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* That portion of the natural day during which the sun is below the horizon; the hours from sunset to sunrise. [DAY, *s.*]

"In the fourth watch of the *night* Jesus came unto them, walking on the sea."—*Matthew* xiv. 25.

2. *Fig.:* A state or time of darkness, depression, sadness, misfortune, or obscurity: as,

† (1) A state or time of ignoraunce; intellectual darkness.

(2) A state of obscurity; unintelligibility.

"Nature and Nature's law lay hid in *night*,
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light."
Pope: Epitaph on Sir I. Newton.

† (3) Death; the grave.

"She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

† (4) A state or time of sorrow, depression, or sadness.

"In the *night* of fear."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxxvi. 2.

II. *Law:* Night legally begins an hour after sunset, and ends an hour before suurise. [BURGLARY.]

¶ *Night* is largely used iu composition, the meanings of the compouuds beiug geuerally obvious.

night-angling, *s.* Angliug for or catching fish by night.

night-apes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Nyctipithecus.

"The little *night-apes* also have non-prehensile tails."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1873), p. 731.

night-bell, *s.* A door-bell, in the houses of doctors, chemists, &c., to be used at night, communicating with the sleeping apartments of some of the occupants of the house.

*** night-bird,** *s.*

1. A bird which flies only by night.

2. The nightingale.

"She hath made the *night-bird* mute."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. (Prol.)

3. A thief, a burglar.

night-blindness, *s.* [HEMERALOPIA, NYCTALOPIA.]

night-bolt, *s.* The bolt of a night-latch (q.v.). (*American.*)

*** night-brawler,** *s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

"[You] spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

night-breeze, *s.* A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly, *s.* A moth.

night-cap, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A cap or head-dress worn in bed.

2. *Fig.:* A cant or slang term for a glass of spirits or other drink taken just before going to bed.

"Mr. Jorrocks celebrated the event with . . . a *night-cap* of his usual beverage."—*Handley Cross*, ch. xxiv.

night-cart, *s.* A cart employed to remove night-soil (q.v.).

*** night-cat,** *s.* (See extract.)

"The prisoners were charged with having instruments called *night-cats*, for impeding the action of cavalry in the streets."—*Massey: Hist. Eng.*, iii. 381.

night-chair, *s.* [NIGHT-STOOL.]

night-charm, *s.* The same as NIGHT-SPELL (q.v.).

night-churr, *s.* The same as NIGHT-JAR (q.v.).

night-clothes, *s.* Clothes or dress worn in bed.

*** night-crow,** *s.* A bird which cries in the night; accordiug to some an owl, according to others a night-heron (q.v.).

"The *night-crow* cry'd a boding luckless time."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

night-dew, *s.* Dew which falls in the night.

"The sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

night-dog, *s.*

1. A dog used by poachers for hunting in the night.

2. A watchdog.

"When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

night-dress, *s.* The dress worn at night.

"When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 38.

*** night-eater,** *s.* A flea. (*Davies.*)

*** night-eyed,** *a.* Having eyes capable of seeing well at night.

*** night-faring,** *a.* Travelling by night.

"Will-o'-wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns
O'er hills." *Gay: Shepherd's Week; Friday.*

*** night-fire,** *s.*

1. A fire burning in the night.

2. Ignis fatuus; the will-o'-the-wisp.

night-flier, night-flyer, *s.* A bird or insect which flies by night.

night-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Nyctanthes Arbor tristis, and the genus Nyctanthes itself.

night-fly, *s.* An insect that flies by night; a moth.

"Hush'd with huzzing *night-flies*, to thy slumber."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

night-fossicker, *s.* Amongst gold-diggers, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking, *s.* The act or practice of robbing diggings by night.

night-foundered, *a.* Lost or distressed in the night; benighted.

"Some one, like us, *night-foundered* here."
Milton: Comus, 483.

night-gown, *s.* A night-dress.

"I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her *night-gown* from her."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

*** night-hag,** *s.* A witch who flew or prowled about at night.

"Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In secret." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 662.

night-hawk, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Night-jar (q.v.).

2. The Virginian Goatsucker, *Chordeiles virginianus.*

night-heron, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Nycticorax (q.v.), and especially *Nycticorax griseus.*

night-house, *s.*

1. A tavern or public-house licensed to be open during the night when other licensed houses are closed.

2. A brothel.

night-jar, *s.* A popular name given to the goatsnucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*, from the sound of its cry. Also called Night-churr, Churn-owl, Fern-owl, &c.

night-latch, *s.* A form of door-lock in which the spring-latch may be opened by a key from the outside, or it may be fastened so as to be immovable from the exterior of the door.

night-light, *s.* A short thick candle with a small wick so proportioned as to burn without consuming its paper envelope. When made of spermaceti or stearine it has no envelope, and the wick is made to bend over in burning, being totally consumed so as not to drop ashes.

* **night-long,** *a.* Lasting for or during a night.

* **night-magistrate,** *s.* A constable on duty at night; the head of a watch-house.

night-man, *s.* A man employed to remove night-soil.

night-monkeys, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Nyctipithecus (q.v.). Called also Owl-monkeys.

night-moths, *s. pl.*

Entomology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Noctua (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The family Noctuidæ, or the group Noctuina.

night-owl, *s.* An owl hunting by night.

night-piece, *s.*

1. A picture representing some night-scene, or coloured so as to be seen best by artificial light.

"He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselvee by the candles which were lighted up."—*Addison.*

2. A literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

night-porter, *s.* A porter who sits up all night at an hotel, a railway-station, hospital, &c., to attend to arrivals or departures.

night-primrose, *s.*

Bot.: *Œnothera nocturna.* [EVENING-PRIMROSE; ŒNOTHERA].

* **night-rail,** *s.* A loose gown worn over the dress at night. (*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvii.)

night-raven, *s.* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night.

"I had as lief have heard the *night-raven.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3.

night-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: *Hesperis tristis.*

* **night-rule,** *s.* A tumult or disturbance in the night.

"What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **night-season,** *s.* The time or hours of night.

night-shirt, *s.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

night-shoot, *s.* A place for shooting night-soil.

* **night-side,** *s.* The dark or gloomy side: as, the *night-side* of Nature.

night-sight, *s.* [DAY-BLINDNESS.]

* **night-snap,** *s.* A night thief.

"Sure these fellows
Were *night-snaps.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: The Chances, ii. 1.

night-soil, *s.* The contents of privies, &c., utilized as manure.

Night-soil fever: [ENTERIC-FEVER].

* **night-spell,** *s.* A charm or spell against hurt or danger by night; a charm against the nightmare.

"Therewith the *night-spell* said he anon rightes."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,480.

night-stool, night-chair, *s.* A commode or earth-closet for the sick-room.

night-taper, *s.* A night-light.

* **night-trader,** *s.* A prostitute, a harlot.

"All kinds of females, from the *night-trader*, in the street."—*Massinger: Picture*, i. 2.

* **night-waking,** *a.* Watching in the night. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 554.)

* **night-walk,** *s.* A walk in the night.

"If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear unsent for next morning."—*Walton: Life of Sanderson.*

night-walker, *s.*

1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

2. One who prowls about at night for evil purposes; a thief, a pilferer.

"Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-walkers.*"—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

night-walking, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Walking or prowling about at night.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act or habit of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.

2. Prowling about at night for evil purposes.

* **night-wanderer,** *s.* One who wanders or travels at night; a nocturnal traveller.

"Mislead *night-wanderers.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

* **night-wandering,** *a.* Roaming or prowling by night.

"*Night-wandering* weasels."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 307.

* **night-warbling,** *a.* Singing in the night. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 40.)

night-watch, *s.*

1. A guard or watch on duty in the night.

* 2. A period of time in the night; the hours of the night.

"I remember thee on my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches.*"—*Psalm* lxiii. 6.

night-watcher, *s.* One who watches in the night, especially one who watches with evil designs.

night-watchman, *s.* A man employed to act as a watchman during the night.

night-witch, *s.* A night-hag.

night-yard, *s.* A place where night-soil is shot or deposited; a night-shoot.

* **nĭght'-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night*; *-ed.*]

1. Darkened, clouded, dark.

"Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

2. Overtaken by night; benighted.

"Now to horse! I shall be *nighted.*"
Ben Jonson: The Widow, ii.

* **nĭght'-ĕr-tāle** (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *nihte*, genit. of *niht* = night, and *talu* = tale, reckoning; Icel. *nattar-thel.*] The night-time; night.

"By *nightertale*
He slepte no more than doth a nightingale."
Chaucer: C. T., 97.

nĭght'-fâll (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *night*, and *fall.*] The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.

nĭght'-ĭn-gāle (1) (*gh* silent), * **night-e-gale,** *s.* [A.S. *nihtegale* = a nightingale, lit.= a singer of the night, from *nihte*, genit. of *niht*, *neaht* = night, and *gale* = a singer, from *galan* = to sing; cogn. with Dut. *nachtegaal*; Dan. *nattergal*; Sw. *näktergal*; Ger. *nachtigall*; O. H. Ger. *nahtagala*, *nahtegala*, *nahtigala.* For the excrescent *n* before *g*, coupare *passenger* and *messenger.*]

1. *Lit. & Ornith.: Motacilla luscinia* (Linn.), *Daulias luscinia* of modern ornithologists. It is the most highly esteemed of song-birds, and is a summer visitant to England (see extract). The plumage is alike in both sexes, reddish-brown above, grayish-white beneath, breast darker-hued, tail rufous. It builds either on or close to the ground, and lays from four to six deep olive-coloured eggs. *Sylvia* (*Daulias*) *philomela*, with a continental range westward as far as the Rhine, is called the Thrush Nightingale; its song is louder than, but not so sweet as that of the true Nightingale; the Virginian Nightingale is a species of Grosbeak, and the Redwing is often spoken of as the Swedish Nightingale.

"It is dangerous to introduce a *nightingale* as singing in England before the 15th of April or after the 15th of June."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 493. (Note.)

* 2. *Fig.:* A term of endearment.

¶ The Indian nightingale, *Kittacincla macroura*, inhabits the recesses of some Eastern forests, singing during the night. Numbers are caught by the Bengalees, and, enclosed in darkened cages, are carried through the streets of Calcutta singing sweetly.

nĭght'-ĭn-gāle (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after Florence Nightingale.] A sort of flannel scarf with sleeves, for persons confined to bed.

* **nĭght'-ĭn-gāl-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *nightingal(e)*; *-ize.*] To sing like a nightingale. (*Southey.*)

* **nĭght'-ĭsh** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night*; *-ish.*] Pertainiug to night.

nĭght'-lĕss (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night*; *-less.*] Having no night.

nĭght'-lў (*gh* silent), * **niht-liche,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *night*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Done by night; happening or appearing in the night.

"As those *nightly* tapers disappear."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 6.

2. Done or happening every night.

"To give thee *nightly* visitation."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

* 3. Used in or appropriate for the night.

"Give me my *nightly* wearing."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. By night; at night.

"I *nightly* lodge her in an upper tower."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. Every night.

"He's drunk *nightly* in your company."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

nĭght'-mâre (*gh* silent), * **nighte-mare,** * **nyghte-mare,** *s.* [A.S. *niht*, *neaht* = night, and *mara* = a nightmare; cogn. with Dut. *nacht-merrie* = a nightmare; Icel. *mara* = a nightmare; Sw. *mara*; Dan *mare*; Low Ger. *moor*, *nagt-moor*; O. H. Ger. *mara.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fiend or spectre of the night, popularly supposed to cause the nightmare; an incubus.

"Blesse this hous from every wicked whit,
Fro the *nightemare.*" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,481.

2. *Pathol.:* The disease technically called incubus (q.v.), which comes on during sleep, and is characterized by a sense of weight upon the chest, oppressed breathing, inability to move or even to speak, palpitation of the heart, &c., while the mind is troubled by a frightful dream. After a longer or shorter period of helplessness, the patient breaks through the state of lethargy, and awakes with a start. He finds the morbid physical symptoms are gone, but unpleasant memory of the dream remains. The proximate cause of nightmare may be contraction of the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles. The remoter causes are lying on the back, or in a constrained positiou, indigestible food in the stomach or pressure upon it, from flatulence with acid secretions, or other causes. Speedy relief is obtained if the arms are so moved that the pectoral muscles elevate the ribs, or by an antacid draught.

II. *Fig.:* Any overpowering, stupefying, or oppressive influence.

* **nĭght'-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *night*; *-ness.*] Darkness.

"He strained his eyes to work the *nightness* which remained."
Bailey: Festus, p. 122.

nĭght'-shāde (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *nihtscada*, *nihtscada*, from *niht*=night, and *scadu*=shade.]

1. *Sing.:* The genus Solanum (q.v.). [ATROPA, BASELLA, CIRCÆA, TRILLIUM.]

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the order Solanaceæ (q.v.).

* **nĭght'-ward** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night*; *-ward.*] Approaching towards night.

"Their *nightward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work."—*Milton: On Education.*

* **nī-grĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *nigrescens*, pr par. of *nigresco* = to grow or become black; *niger* = black.] Becoming or growing black; approaching blackness in colour.

nĭg'-rĕs-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *nigresco* = to turn black; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral with an uneven and splintery fracture. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 2·845; colour, apple-green, changing by exposure to gray, and then to black. Hygroscopic water, 16 per cent. Analysis showed it to consist essentially of silica, alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, with some lime. Found in basalt at Dictesheim, Hesse-Darmstadt.

nī'-grĭc, *a.* [Lat. *nigr(um)* = something black; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Black.

nigric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_4$. Löwig and Weidmann's name for a black humus-like substance found among the products of the action of potassium or sodium on oxalic ether.

***nĭg-rĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making black.

nĭg'-rĭne, *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black.]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of rutile (q.v.), containing from 2 to 3 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron.

***nig-rĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *nigritudo*, from *niger* = black.] Blackness; the quality or state of being black.

"Crows have long ago ceased to be constant in their *nigritude*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 17, 1881.

nĭg'-uą (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Sp.] The chigoe, chigre, or jigger.

***nī'-hĭl,** *s.* [Lat. = nothing.]

Law:

1. *Sing.:* A return by the sheriff of *nulla bona*, or no effects, to a writ of distraint.

"Or as the Clerk of the *Nihils* (*Clericus Nihilorum*) in the Exchequer, who made a return of all such sums."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

2. *Pl.:* Debts to the revenue which a sheriff said were worth nothing, owing to the insufficient resources of those liable for them.

*** nihil album,** *s.*

Chem.: A name formerly given to the flowers or white oxide of zinc.

nihil capiat per breve, *phr.* [Lat. = that he take nothing by his writ.]

Law: The judgment given against the plaintiff in an action, either in bar thereof, or in abatement of the writ.

nihil (or nil) debet, *phr.* [Lat. = he owes nothing.]

Law: A plea denying a debt.

nihil (or nil) dicit, *phr.* [Lat. = he says nothing.]

Law: A judgment by *nihil dicit* is when the defendant makes no answer.

nihil habuit in tenementis, *phr.* [Lat. = he had nothing in the tenement or holding.]

Law: A plea to be made in an action of debt only, brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

***nī'-hĭl-hoǫd,** *s.* [Eng. *nihil; -hood.*] Nullity.

nī'-hĭl-ĭşm, Nī'-hĭl-ĭşm, *s.* [Lat. *nihil* (from *ne* = not, and *hilum* = a little thing, a straw, a trifle) = nothing; Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the form* Nihilism): Nothingness; the state or condition of being nothing; nihility.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist. & Polit.:* A term used in Western Europe to designate the Russian Socialist movement, which began about 1870, and may be divided into two distinct periods: (1) "The going among the peasants." A number of young men and young women of the upper classes voluntarily went to work in the fields and the factories so as personally to carry on a Socialist propaganda and distribute Socialist literature. Their organs were the *Yperiod* (*Forward!*) of Loudou and the *Workman* of Geneva. This lasted about six years, during which time there were twenty-three political trials of 417 persons, half of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia or to hard labour in the mines. (2) In 1878 the struggle with the government commenced. At a congress held at Lipezk, shortly after Solovieff's attempt on the life of Alexander II., the acquisition of political freedom was declared to be the first necessity. It was hoped to gain this by the formation of a legislative body, elected by the people, with guarantees for electoral independence, and liberty to agitate for reforms. This was demanded from Alexander III. shortly after the assassination of the late Emperor as the price of cessation from violence. The Nihilist programme is an agrarian socialism based on communal property. The discoveries of the police show that Nihilism is widely spread in Russia, not only among the working, but among the well-to-do classes, and even in the army, especially in Petersburg, and in many of the principal cities and towns.

2. *Metaph.:* The doctrine that refuses a substantial reality to the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious.

"Of positive or dogmatic *Nihilism* there is no example in modern philosophy."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mausel), i. 294.

Nī'-hĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *nihil* = nothing; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

1. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A school of theologians who taught that God did not become anything through His Incarnation which He was not before. This opinion is traceable in the writings of Peter Lombard and Abelard, and even to the early school of Antioch, which maintained that God clothed Himself with humanity as with a garment. It was condemned at the Council of Lateran in 1179.

2. *Hist. & Polit.* (*Pl.*): A name given in western Europe to the adherents of the Russian Socialist movement. In this sense the name is unknown in Russia. It was first applied by Ivan Tourgeneff to the hero of his novel *Fathers and Sons*, who was intended to be the personification of a movement in Russia, about 1860, for the emancipation of women, the independence of children, and the spread of natural religion.

"Since 1876 the number of *Nihilists* of both sexes has greatly increased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

3. *Metaph.:* One who holds that the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious has no substantial reality.

nī-hĭl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nihilist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Nihilism; characterized by Nihilism.

* **nī-hĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *nihilité*, from Lat. *nihil* = nothing.] The state of being nothing; nothingness.

"Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call *nihility*, or mere nothing."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 6.

nĭ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ni(in); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from niin (q.v.).

niic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A pungent-smelling acid obtained from niin by saponification.

nĭ'-ĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; native name (?).]

Chem.: A yellowish-brown fatty product obtained from an insect found in Yucatan. It melts at 48·9°, is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, benzene, and chloroform.

nĭl, *s.* [Lat., a contracted form of *nihil.*] Nothing: as, His liabilities were £2,000 against assets *nil.*

nĭl'-ghâu, *s.* [Nylghau.]

nĭl'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. *nilios*; Gr. *νείλιος* (*neilios*) = a precious stone, the Egyptian jasper (?).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nilionidæ (q.v.).

nĭl-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nilio*, genit. *nilion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Entom.: A family of heteromerous beetles, sub-tribe Trachelia. The family consists of convex soft-bodied beetles, found in boleti in tropical America. They resemble Nitidulidæ.

***nĭll,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *nillan*, from *ne* = not, and *willan* = to will, to wish.]

A. *Trans.:* Not to will or wish; to refuse, to reject.

"Whether willed or *nilled*, friend or foe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 16.

B. *Intrans.:* Not to will or wish; to be unwilling.

"I'll wed thee to this man, will he, *nill* he."
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid in the Mill, v. 1.

***nĭll** (1), *s.* [Nill, *v.*] Unwillingness, aversion.

"A will never satisfied, a *nill* never gratified."—*Adams' Works*, i. 239.

nĭll (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

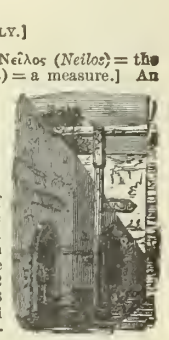
* 1. The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. (*Bailey.*)

2. Scales of hot iron from the forge.

nĭl'-leē, *a.* [Nullee.]

nĭl'-lў, *adv.* [Willy-nilly.]

nī-lŏm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. Νεῖλος (*Neilos*) = the Nile, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument similar to a tide-gauge for measuring the rise of the Nile during its periodical floods. One is situated on the island of Er-Ródah, and consists of a graduated pillar, upon which the height of the water is read off. The pillar stands in a well which communicates with the river. In the time of Pliny, a height of 12 cubits meant famine, 13 scarcity, 15 safety, and 16 plenty. At the present day, the canals are cut and distribution commences when the river reaches 18 cubits; 19 cubits is tolerable, 20 adequate, 21 excellent, 22 abundant, and 24 ruinous, as invading the houses and stores of the country.



NILOMETER.

nī'-lō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. Νεῖλος (*Neilos*) = the Nile, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The same as Nilometer (q.v.).

nī-lŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Niloticus*, from *Nilus*; Gr. Νεῖλος (*Neilos*) = the Nile; Fr. *nilotique.*] Pertaining to the river Nile; as, *Nilotic* mud.

* **nĭm,** * **nimme** (pa. t. * *nam*, * *nome*), *v.t.* [A.S. *niman*; cogn. with Icel. *nema*; Dan. *nemme*, Ger. *nehmen*; Goth. *niman.*] To take, to seize, to steal.

"For looking in their plate
He *nimmes* away their coyne."
Corbet: Answer to the former Song. By —— Lakes.

nî'-mą, *s.* [Nepaulese.] [Picrasma.]

* **nĭm-bĭf'-ēr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nimbifer*, from *nimbus* = a rain-cloud and *fero* = to bring; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nĭm'-ble, * **nem-ylle,** * **nem-el,** * **nem-il,** * **nim-el,** * **nim-il,** * **nym-ble,** * **nym-yl,** *a.* [Formed from A.S. *niman* = to take, to catch [Nim], with suff. *-ol*; A.S. *numol, numul, numel*, occurring in compounds. The *b* is excrescent, as in *number.*] Agile, quick, active; light and quick in motion; moving with lightness, ease, and celerity; brisk, lively.

"Her *nimble* hands each fatal sister plies."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, iii. 28.

¶ Obvious compounds: *nimble-footed, nimble-pinioned.*

nimble-fingered, *a.* Dexterous with the fingers or hands; generally in a bad sense.

nimble-will, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Muhlenbergia diffusa.*

* **nimble-witted,** *a.* Quick-witted, sharp, ready.

"A certain *nimble-witted* counsellor at the bar."—*Bacon: Apothegms*, § 124.

nĭm'-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nimble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nimble; lightness or agility of motion; quickness, activity, celerity.

* **nĭm'-blĕss,** * **nim-blesse,** *s.* [Eng. *nimbl(e); -ess.*] Nimbleness.

"He could his weapon shift from side to side,
From hand to hand, and with such *nimblesse* sly
Could wield about." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 6.

nĭm'-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *nimb(le); -ly.*] In a nimble manner; with nimbleness, activity, or agility.

"He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

* **nĭm'-bōse,** *s.* [Lat. *nimbosus*, from *nimbus* = a rain-cloud.] Cloudy, stormy, tempestuous.

nĭm'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a cloud.]

1. *Art:* A term applied, especially in sacred art, to a halo or glory surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages. The nimbus is of pagan origin, and was probably derived from the Romans, who

ornamented the statues of their divinities and emperors with radiated crowns. The aureola, with which the nimbus is frequently confounded, envelopes the whole body, while the nimbus is limited to the head. Nimbi are properly depicted in gold, but sometimes in stained windows they appear of various colours. The nimbus of God the Father is generally represented of a triangular shape, with rays diverging from it in all directions; that of Christ contains a cross, more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary a circlet of small stars; those of angels, a circle of small rays, surrounded by another circle of quatrefoils, like roses, interspersed with pearls. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it indicates that the person was living when delineated, and is affixed as a mark of honour and respect. As an attribute of power, the nimbus is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirits. In many illuminated books of the ninth and following centuries, Satan wears a crown.

NIMBUS.

2. *Meteor.:* A rain cloud; sometimes classed as if forming a primary or fundamental variety of cloud; it is really a mixture of the stratus, the cumulus, and the cirrus. It has a uniform gray tint and fringed edges.

***nĭ-mĭ'-ĕ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *nimietas*, from *nimium* = too much.] The state of being too much or in excess; excess, redundancy.

***nĭm'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nimius.*] Inordinate, extravagant, excessive.

"Divine and *nimious* adoration."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 8.

***nimme,** *v.t.* [Nim.]

***nĭm'-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nim; -er.*] One who takes; a thief, a pilferer. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

nī-năph'-tāse, nī-năph'-tēse, nī-năph'-tīse, *s.* [Eng. *ni(tro)naphth(alene); -ase, -ese, -ise.*]

Chem.: Laurent's name for mono-, di-, and tri-nitronaphthalene. (*Watts.*)

nī-năph-thăl'-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Ninaphthylamine.]

nī-năph-thȳl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *ni(tric)*, and *naphthylamine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N_2O$. Ninaphthalidine; an organic base produced by passing sulphydric acid gas, through a boiling alcoholic solution of dinitronaphthalene, and precipitating with ammonia. It crystallizes in carmine red needles, which decompose at 100°. Insoluble in water, but soluble in a mixture of alcohol and ether, from which the chloroplatinate is precipitated on adding platinic chloride.

nĭn'-cŏm-poŏp, *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *non compos* = not of sound mind.] A blockhead, a simpleton, a ninny, a fool.

nine, *nyne, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigon, nigen;* cogn. with Dut. *negen;* Icel. *nin;* Dan. *ni;* Sw. *nio;* Ger. *neun;* Goth. *niun;* Wel. *naw;* Ir. & Gael. *naoi;* Lat. *novem;* Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*); Sansc. *navan.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or comprising a number, one more than eight or less than ten.

B. *As subst.:* The number composed of eight and one; three times three; a symbol representing nine units.

¶ (1) *Nine days' wonder:* A subject of wonder and gossip for a short time, generally a piece of scandal.

(2) *The nine:* The Muses, so called from their number.

(3) *To the nines, to the nine, up to the nines:* To perfection; generally applied to dress.

"Brand new, polished *to the nine*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. lxv.

* (4) *To look nine ways:* To squint.

(5) *The nine worthies:*

(*a*) A term applied to nine famous personages: three Jews—Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; three Gentiles—Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; and three Christians—Arthur of Britain, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

(*b*) A mock title given to a person, as though he was worthy to be classed amongst the nine worthies. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

nine-bark, *s.*

Bot.: *Spiræa opulifolia.*

nine-fold, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *nine; -fold.*]

A. *As adj.:* Nine times repeated.

B. *As adv.:* To a nine-fold extent or number.

"In Lancashire the number of inhabitants appears to have increased *nine-fold*, while in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northamptonshire it has hardly doubled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***nine-holes,** *s.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a small ball or pellet is to be thrown.

"At *nine-holes* on the heath whilst they together play."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

nine-killer, *s.*

Ornith.: A name given in the United States to a butcher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*), from the popular belief that it daily impales nine grasshoppers.

***nine-men's morris,** *s.* [Morris.]

***nine-pegs,** *s.* Nine-pins.

nine-pence, *s.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence, now obsolete.

"Three silver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent."
Gay. (*Todd.*)

nine-pins, *s.* A game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up, to be bowled at with a bowl or ball.

"His *nine-pins* made of myrtle-wood."
Prior: Cupid & Ganymede.

Nine-pin block:

Naut.: A block whose shell is spindle-shaped, resembling one of a set of nine-pins. Its ends are swiveled in an upper and lower bar, so that the plane of the sheave may be presented in any direction. It acts as a fair-leader under the cross-pieces of the bitts.

nīne'-teēn, *nine-tene, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigontyne.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or comprising nine more than ten, or one less than twenty.

B. *As subst.:* The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty; a symbol representing nineteen units.

nīne'-teēnth, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigonteóđha.*]

A. *As adj.:* The ordinal of nineteen; following the eighteenth, and preceding the twentieth.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighteenth.

2. The quotient of unity divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

II. *Music:* An interval consisting of two octaves and a fifth.

nīne'-tĭ-ĕth, *a.* & *s.* [Ninety.]

A. *As adj.:* The ordinal of ninety, next in order after the eighty-ninth.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighty-ninth.

2. The quotient of unity divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

nīne'-tȳ, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigontig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or consisting of nine times ten.

"Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan."—*Genesis* v. 9.

B. *As subst:* The number or sum of nine times ten, a symbol representing the sum of nine times ten.

ninety-knot, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for *Polygonum aviculare.*

nĭn'-nȳ, *s.* [Ital. *ninno;* Sp. *niño* = a child: cf. Ital. *ninna* = a lullaby; *ninuare* = to lull to sleep.] A fool, a simpleton, a nincompoop.

"What a pied *ninny's* this!"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

***ninny-whoop,** *s.* A fool, a ninny.

***nĭn'-nȳ-hăm-mĕr,** *s.* [Ninny.] A simpleton, a nincompoop, a blockhead, a fool.

"Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, numskull'd, *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull*, ch. xii.

nĭn'-sĭn, nĭn'-zĕn, *s.* [Chin.] [Ginseng.]

nīnth, *nynthe, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigódha, nigedha.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of nine, coming next after the eighth and preceding the tenth.

2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quotient of unity divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.

2. *Mus.:* A compound interval, equal to a second in the superior octave. It may be major, minor, or augmented.

¶ (1) *Chord of the major ninth:*

Mus.: A chord formed by a combination of thirds starting with the dominant or fifth of the scale; called by some writers the "added ninth," because it consists of a chord of the dominant seventh, with the addition of the ninth; by others the "dominant ninth," because it occurs on a dominant bass.

(2) *Chord of the minor ninth:*

Mus.: One of the most important ingredients of modern music, consisting of a dominant, its major third, major (perfect) fifth, minor seventh, and minor ninth.

(3) *Chord of the suspended ninth:*

Mus.: A name given to the chord of the ninth on the tonic, as opposed to that of the ninth of the dominant, owing to the fact that the former is more often used as a prepared discord than the latter.

nīnth'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ninth; -ly.*] In the ninth place.

nī'-ō-bāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *niob(ium); -ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of niobic oxide with basylous radicles, *e.g.*, sodic niobate, Na_2NbO_7.

Nī'-ō-bē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythol.:* The daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous and flourishing offspring, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. She was herself changed by Jupiter into a rock in Phrygia, from which a rivulet, fed by her tears, continually pours.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 72].

3. A genus of Trilobites, family Asaphidæ, from the Upper Cambrian. It is an early form of the family, and intermediate between Asaphus and Ogygia (q.v.).

¶ *The Niobe of Nations:* Rome. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 79.)

Nī-ō-bē'-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *Niobe; -an.*] Of or pertaining to Niobe.

nī-ō'-bĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *niob(ium); -ic.*] Derived from or contained in Niobium (q.v.).

niobic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: NbO_2. Occurs naturally as euxenite, and is formed artificially by decomposing the chloride with water.

nī'-ō-bīte (1), *s.* [Eng. *niob(ium); -ite* (*Chem.* or *Min.*).]

1. *Chem.:* A compound of niobous oxide with a basylous radical, *e.g.*, sodic niobite, $NaNbO_2$.

2. *Min.:* The same as Columnite (q.v.).

Nī'-ō-bīte (2), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A party of Alexandrian Monophysites, founded in the sixth century by Stephen Niobes, who maintained that the qualities belonging to humanity could not continue in the human nature of Christ after its amalgamation with or absorption into the divine nature. (*Blunt.*)

nī-ō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Niobe.]

Chem.: Symbol, Nb. Atomic weight, 98. Columbium. A pentad metallic element discovered by Hatchett in 1801, but more fully investigated by Rose, who named it. Present in columbite, euxenite, pyrochlore, and in other minerals. The metal may be prepared from the fluoride of niobium by heating it in a covered crucible with sodium, and dissolving out the soluble salts with water. Obtained as a black powder; sp. gr. 6·27. Insoluble in nitric acid, difficultly soluble in hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in hot hydrofluoric acid. It forms two oxides of a chlorous character, uniting with basylous oxides to form salts.

nī-ō'-boŭs, *a.* [Eng. *niob(ium); -ous.*] (See compound.)

niobous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Nb_2O_3. Obtained by fusing columbite with acid sulphate of potassium, and treating the fused mass with water. It is a white powder, which after ignition becomes insoluble in acids. It forms definite compounds with sodium and potassium.

nī-ō'-pō, *a.* [Brazilian name.] (See etym. and compound.)

nio-po-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Piptadenia peregrina.* A kind of snuff is made in Brazil from its powdered seed-vessels.

nĭp, * **nip-pen,** * **nyp-pen,** *v.t.* [For *knip;* cogn. with Dut. *knijpen* = to pinch; *knippen* = to crack, to snap, to entrap; Dan. *knibe* = to pinch, to nip; Sw. *knipa* = to pinch, to squeeze; Ger. *kneifen* = to pinch, to nip; *kneipen* = to pinch, to twitch.] [KNIFE.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pinch; to catch and squeeze sharply and tightly between two points or surfaces, as the ends of the fingers.

"He that *nyppeth* a mannes eye bryngeth forth teares."—*Jesus Sirach* xxii. (1551.)

2. To cut or pinch off the end or point of, as with the ends of the fingers, the nails, a pair of pincers, &c.

"The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches must be *nipt* off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To bite, to vex, to annoy.

"Sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip.*"
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

2. To check the growth of, as by frost; to blast.

"A killing frost . . . *nips* his root,
And then he falls, as I do."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. To destroy; to check the growth or spread of.

"*Nip* sin when it begins to bud in the thoughts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

4. To benumb, to chill, to bite: as, The cold *nips* one up.

* 5. To satirize sharply or bitterly; to slander.

"To heare the Javell so good men to *nip.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 712.

6. To steal. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *To nip a cable:*

Naut: To tie or secure it with a seizing.

(2) *To nip in the bud;* * *To nip in the blossom:* To destroy prematurely or in the first stage of growth; to destroy before development.

"I can frown and *nip* a passion.
Even *in the bud.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater, iii. 1.

nĭp (1), * **nippe,** *s.* [NIP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A pinch or squeeze with the points of anything, as of the fingers.

"I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* (2) A cutting, biting, or pinching off; a cut.

"Here's snip, and *nip*, and cut, and slish, and slash."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A blasting or nipping, as by frost; a check of the growth or development by frost.

"So hasty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs . . .
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth."
Stepney.

* (2) A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

"He addeth a pretty clause, and giveth them a good privie *nippe*, saying, And blessed is he that is not offended by me."—*Latimer: Third Sermon in Advent.*

* (3) A thief. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The gradual approach of the strata above and below a seam and terminating it.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A short turn in a rope.

(2) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or caught by jamming.

nĭp (2), *s.* [Dut. and Low Ger. *nippen*; Dan. *nippe;* Ger. *nippen* = to sip.] A sip; a small draught or drink, especially of spirituous liquor; a dram.

"Young Eyre took a *nip* of whiskey."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxiii.

nĭ'-pa, *s.* [The name of the plant in the Moluccas Islands.]

Bot.: A genus of Endogens, with some affinity to the palms, which they resemble in habit, but placed doubtfully in the order Pandanaceæ, tribe Cyclantheæ. Only known species *Nipa fruticans.* The trunk is creeping and furcated; the leaves feathery, often twenty feet long; the flowers in a spathe; the fruit in large, round bunches, the size of the human head, and consisting of one-seeded drupes. It grows in the river estuaries and tidal forests of the Sunderbunds, Chittagong, Burmah, and the Andaman Islands. Sir Joseph Hooker found the fruit floating in the mouth of the Ganges in numbers sufficient to obstruct the paddles of a steamboat. Gamble says that the inside of the large fruit is eatable when young, and that a toddy is obtainable from the spathe. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*, &c.)

nĭp-a-dī'-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nipa*, genit. *nipad(is);* suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits, believed by Brongniart to approach those of Pandanus, but which Bowerbank considers yet more akin to those of Nipa (q.v.). They have four, five, or six irregular surfaces, and the base torn. They are so abundant on the beach at Sheppey that the women and children have given them a name, calling them "figs." They were washed from the London Clay. They were believed by Bowerbank to have floated in the estuary of a great river which probably flowed, in Eocene times, from near the Equator and fell into the sea near Sheppey. He described and figured thirteen species: *Nipadites umbonatus, N. ellipticus, N. crassus, N. cordiformis, N. pruniformis, N. acutus, N. clavatus, N. lanceolatus, N. Parkinsonis, N. turgidus, N. giganteus, N. semiteres,* and *N. pyramidalis.* (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*, pp. 1-25.) Sir Joseph Hooker combines *N. turgidus* and *N. giganteus* into a single species, which he calls *N. Burtini.* Brongniart's specimens were from Belgium. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, viii. 344-6.

* **nĭp'-ċhēēşe,** *s.* [Eng. *nip*, v., and *cheese.*] A very miserly or parsimonious person; a skinflint.

* **nĭp'-far-thĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *nip*, v., and *farthing.*] A niggardly person; a skinflint.

"I would thee not a *nipfarthing*
Nor yet a niggard have."
Drant: Horace; Sat. 1.

nĭ-phæ'-a, *s.* [From Gr. *νίφα* (*nipha*) = snow; so called from the snow-white flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceæ, tribe Gesnereæ. It consists of a few beautiful plants introduced into Britain.

nĭph'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *νίφας* (*niphas*) = suowy, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as CHODNEFFITE (q.v.).

* **nĭp'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *nip(ple);* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little nipple. (*Herrick: How Lilies came White.*)

nĭpped, nĭpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [NIP, *v.*]

nĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nip*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which nips.

(2) A foretooth of a horse; they are four in number, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw.

(3) A young thief; a pickpocket.

(4) [NIPPERS, I. 1.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A boy who waits on a gang of navvies to fetch water, carry tools, &c.; a serving-lad generally.

* (2) A satirist.

"Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters, privily of good men."—*Ascham.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings.

(2) (*Pl.*): [NIPPERS, II. 2].

2. *Rope-making:* A machine formed of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, which enlarges or contracts, as the tarring of the yarn requires.

nipper-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Polybius Henslowii.

nipper-gauge, *s.*

Printing: A ledge adjustable on the tongue of the feed-board of a printing-machine, used in keeping the required margin uniform.

nipper-men, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Men employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

nĭp'-pĕr, *v.t.* [NIPPER, *s.*]

Naut.: To fasten two parts of a rope together, in order to prevent it from rendering.

¶ *Nippering the cable:*

Naut.: The act of fastening the nippers to the cable. [NIPPERS, II. 2.]

nĭp'-pĕr-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *nip* (2), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little cup.

nĭp'-pĕrş, *s. pl.* [NIPPER, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A grasping tool with cutting jaws; small pincers.

2. Handcuffs or foot-shackles for prisoners.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dentistry:* The mechanical forceps used by dentists for operating on the plates.

2. *Naut.:* Strong seizings for binding the messenger to the cable, to form slings, &c. They are made from clean unchafed yarns drawn from unlaid rope.

3. *Hydr. Eng.:* Nippers for cutting off the heads of piles under water consist of two serrated jaws, one attached to a small, and the other to a large sector. On each sector is a cogged arc engaged by two pinions on an axis which is perpendicular to the plane of oscillation of the nippers. A rotary reciprocation is imparted to the nippers, which cuts off the pile, the jaws being gradually brought together by rotation of the axis and pinions as the teeth bury themselves in the wood.

4. *Print.:* The clasps in a machine which catch the sheet and conduct it to the forme.

5. *Wire-drawing:* The tool for pulling the wire through the plate.

nĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NIP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Pinching, squeezing.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Pinching or biting, as with cold.

"A shelter from the *nipping* wind."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iii.

*2. Biting, sarcastic, sharp.

"It was a *nipping* sermon, a rough sermon, and a sharpe biting sermon."—*Latimer: A Faithful Sermon before King Edward.*

C. *As subst.:* The biting or blasting, as of plants, fruit, &c., by the wind or frost.

"Large and juicy offspring that defies
The vernal *nippings* and cold Sydereal blasts."
Philips: Cyder, i.

* **nĭp'-pĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *nipping; -ly.*] In a nipping manner; with sharp or bitter sarcasm; bitingly.

"For in skorne what could haue been spoken more *nippingly.*"—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,374.

* **nĭp'-pĭ-tāte,** *a.* [NIP, *v.*] A term applied to ale or other liquor which is particularly strong or good.

"Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate.*"
Chapman: Alphonsus, F. 1.

* **nĭp-pĭ-tā'-tō,** * **nĭp-ĭ-tā'-tō,** *s.* [NIPPITATE.] Strong liquor, especially ale.

"You need not lay your lips
To better *nippitato* than there is."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

nĭp'-ple, * **neb-le,** *s.* [A dimin. of *nib*, *s.* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The teat, the dug, a pap; the protuberance on the breasts of females, from which milk is drawn by the infant.

"I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my *nipple* from his boneless gums."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

2. The corresponding part on the breast of a man.

"Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* iv.

* 3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

"Two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

4. The teat of a nursing bottle.

* 5. The cock or faucet of a pipe. (*Baret.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* In the same sense as I. 1. Nipples are absent in the Monotremata, though they have the proper milk-secreting glands, with orifices.

2. *Ordn.:* A small, rounded, perforated protuberance, as the nipple of a gun, on which the percussion-cap is placed.

¶ *Artificial Nipple:*

1. A nipple-shield (q.v.).

2. A nipple attached to a milk-bottle for the infant.

nipple-seat, *s.*

Firearms: The hump on the side of a barrel on which the nipple is screwed and through which the fire of the percussion cap reaches the charge.

nipple-shield, *s.* A shield for the protection of the mother's nipple, that it may not be bitten by the nursing infant. It has a cap of horn or vulcanite, and the shield itself is a fine, elastic, perforated membrane of india-rubber.

nipple-wrench, *s.*

Firearms: The spanner with sides which fit the square of the nipple, used for screwing it to and unscrewing it from the barrel.

nĭp'-ple-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *nipple*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Lapsana (q.v.), and specially the Common Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). Dwarf Nipplewort, formerly *L. pusilla*, is now *Arnoseris pusilla.*

***nĭp'-pў,** *a.* [Eng. *nip*, v.; *-y.*] Nipping, keen, biting, as frost. A free translation of Ventose (Windy), the sixth month of the French republican year.

nĭrles, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name for the *Herpes phlyctænodes*, or miliary herpes of Bateman.

nĭr-va'-nạ, *s.* [Pali.]

Booddhism: The exact meaning of this word has been disputed. It seems to be used for (1) the goal to which Booddhists aspire; (2) the state of mind which is a condition for attaining that goal. Spence Hardy considers it to mean simply the cessation of existence. It is only attained by those who have released themselves from cleaving to existing objects. (*Eastern Monachism* (1850), pp. 280, 292.)

"The believer who has gone thus far has reached the last stage; he has cut the meshes of ignorance, passion, and sin, and has thus escaped from the net of transmigration; *Nirvana* is already within his grasp; he has risen above the laws of material existence; and when this one short life is over, he will be free for ever from birth, with its inevitable consequences, decay and death."—*Rhys Davids*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, iv. 428.

***nĭs,** *v.* [A contract. of *ne is*]. Is not.

"Leave me those hilles where harbrough *nis* to see."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

nĭs-ạ-ē'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. Νῖσυς (*Nisus*) = a king of Megara, fabled to have been changed into a sparrowhawk, and ἀετός (*aëtos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: Hawk-eagle, a genus of Aquilinæ. Four species are known, from southern Europe and Africa, India, Ceylon, and Australia.

Nĭ'-sạn, *s.* [Heb. נִיסָן (*Nisan*), from the Assyrian or Babylonian *Nisan* = opening.]

Calendar: The same as Abib, the first sacred and seventh civil month of the Jewish year. It contained thirty days, and corresponded chiefly to March and part of April (Nehemiah ii. 1; Esther iii. 7).

nĭs'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Naseberry.]

***nĭs'-ĕў,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *nice* (q.v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

nī'-sī, *conj.* [Lat.] Unless; if not.

nisi prius, *s.*

Law: [Lit. = Unless before.] A law phrase originally occurring in a writ directed to the sheriff of a county, and commanding him to cause the men empanelled as jurors in a civil action to attend at the courts at Westminster, "unless before" that day the justices attended at that place (*i.e.* in the county in question), to hold the assize, which always happened. Hence, the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius.* Judges of assize are said to sit at *nisi prius* in their several circuits, and their courts are called *nisi prius* courts or courts of *nisi prius.*

Nisi prius record:

Law: A document containing the pleadings in a civil action for the use of the judge who tries the case.

Decree nisi: [Decree, *s.* ¶ 6].

nislee, *a.* [Nyllee.]

***nĭst,** * **nĭste,** * **nyte,** *s.* [A.S. *hnitu*; cogn. with Dut. *neet*; Icel. *nit*; O. Icel. *gnit*; Dan. *gnid*; Sw. *gnet*; Ger. *niss*; M. H. Ger. *niz*; Russ. *gnida*; Gr. κόνις (*konis*), genit. κόνιδος (*konidos*).] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

"The head many times is pestered with *nits*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

nit-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Gastridium lendigerum. [Gastridium.]

nī-tĕl'-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *nitela* = splendour, or Mod. Lat. dimin. subst. from *niteo* = to shine.]

Bot.: A genus of Characeæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Chara, from which it differs in having the stem composed of a single tube, and not spirally striated. The component cells are not coated with secondary cells; hence under the microscope the Nitella exhibits the circulation of the sap better than Chara proper.

***nī'-tẹn-çў** (1), *s.* [Lat. *nitens*, pr. par. of *niteo* = to shine.] The quality or state of being bright or shining; brightness, lustre.

***nī'-tẹn-çў** (2), *s.* [Lat. *nitens*, pr. par. of *nitor* = to strive.] A striving, an endeavour, a struggle, an effort, a tendency.

"Those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 179.

nĭth'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Nidng.]

nī'-tĭd, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*, from *niteo* = to shine; Ital. & Sp. *nitido.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bright, shining, lustrous.

"We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 685.

2. Gay, spruce, fine.

II. *Bot.:* Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many seeds.

nī'-tĭ-dŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus.*]

Bot.: The same as Nitid (q.v.).

nĭ-tĭd'-u-lạ, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *nitidulus* = somewhat spruce or trim.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nitidulidæ (q.v.). The basal joint of the antennæ is enlarged. The species feed on carrion.

nĭt-ĭ-dū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nitidul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A large family of Beetles, tribe Neerophaga or Clavicornia. They have a short, oblong, generally depressed, body, with the head usually retracted within the thorax; no exterior lobe to the maxillæ. Tarsi five-jointed, the fourth joint very small. Found in all climates, the majority feeding on decaying animal and vegetable matter, but many found only on flowers. Eight hundred are known. Sharp enumerated seventeen genera, and ninety-one species as British, including Nitidula, Cercus, Meligethes, and Ips.

nī'-trạ-crŏl, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*, and *acrol(ein).*]

Chem.: A heavy, colourless, pungent liquid, formed, together with others, by the action of strong nitric acid on œnanthol. (*Watts.*)

nī-trăm'-ĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*, and *amidin.*]

Chem.: An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch, also called xyloidin. (*Watts.*)

nī'-trạn, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*; *-an.*]

Chem.: Graham's name for the radicle NO_3, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides, *e.g.*, nitric acid, NO_3H.

nī'-trạn-īde, *s.* [Nitrate.]

nī-trăn'-ĭ-lĭne, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6(NO_2)N = C_6H_4(NO_2)NH_2$. Three modifications of this compound are known; distinguished as ortho-, meta-, and para-. Ortho-nitraniline is obtained by heating a mixture of orthobrom-nitrobenzene and alcoholic ammonia to 180°. It forms yellow crystals, melting at 117·9°. The meta-compound, which crystallizes in long needles, melting at 109·9°, is obtained by passing sulphuretted hydrogen into an ammoniacal alcoholic solution of metadinitro-benzene. Para-nitraniline, formed by the action of nitric acid on acetanilide, crystallizes in yellow needles or plates, melting at 145·9°.

nī-trär'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. = a place where natron was dug or prepared. So called because first found near some Siberian nitre-works.]

Bot.: A genus at first considered by Lindley the type of an order Nitrariaceæ, but ultimately placed by him under Malpighiaceæ, tribe Malpigheæ, and by the *Treas. of Bot.* transferred to Zygophyllaceæ. It consists of shrubs with deciduous, succulent, alternate leaves, sometimes fascicled; flowers in cymes or solitary; calyx five-toothed, fleshy; petals, five; stamens, fifteen; ovary, superior, three- or more celled, with a fleshy style; ovules, pendulous by a long funiculus. Fruit drupaceous; seed solitary. It consists of a few salt plants, from the West of Asia, the North of Africa, and Australia. The fruit is eaten near the Caspian Sea and in Australia. *Nitraria tridentata* has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients. [Lotus, Lotophagi.]

† **nī-trär-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nitrari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Character the same as that of Nitraria (q.v.). Now abandoned by most botanists.

nī'-trạte, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitric acid.

¶ Nitrate of magnesia = *Nitromagnesite*; Nitrate of lime = *Nitrocalcite*; Nitrate of soda = *Nitratine*; Nitrate of potash = *Nitre.*

nitrate of potassium, *s.* [Saltpetre.]

nitrate of silver, *s.*

Chem.: $AgNO_3$. Lunar caustic; prepared by dissolving silver in nitric acid. It crystallizes in colourless trimetric crystals, which dissolve in one part of cold water, and melt at 219°. [Caustic.]

nitrate of sodium, *s.*

Chem.: $NaNO_3$. Cubic nitre. Chili saltpetre. Occurs abundantly as a natural product in Chili, in beds several feet thick and many miles in extent. It crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons; soluble in 1½ parts of water at 0°.

nī'-tra-tĭne, *s.* [Eng. *nitrat(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An hexagonal mineral with rhombohedral cleavage. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 2·09 to 2·29; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, brown, blue, lemon-yellow; transparent. Compos.: nitric acid, 63·5; soda, 36·5 = 100; yielding the formula. $NaONO_5$. Occurs massive granular in beds of enormous extent, at a height of 3,300 feet above the sea, in Tarapaca, Northern Chili.

nī'-tre (re as **ẽr),** * **nī'-tẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *nitre*, from Lat. *nitrum*, from Gr. νίτρον (*nitron*) = natron, potassa, or soda, from Arab. *nitrún*, *natrún* = natron.]

1. *Chem.:* [Saltpetre].

2. *Min.:* An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crusts, silky fibres, acicular crystals, or diffused through certain soils. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 1·937; lustre, vitreous; brittle; colour and streak, white; taste, saline. Compos.: nitric acid, 53·4; potash, 46·6 = 100, corresponding to the formula, KO,NO_5.

3. *Pharm.:* It is exhibited in small doses as a refrigerant and diuretic, and in large doses as a vascular sedative in fever, especially in that of acute rheumatism. It has been found useful also in dropsy.

nī'-trĭ-ar-ў, *s.* [Nitre.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of nitre; a place where nitre is refined.

nī'-trĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from nitrogen (q.v.).

nitric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* HNO_3. Azotic acid. Aqnafortis prepared by heating equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphuric acid. It is colourless as water, and of a sp. gr. of 1·517. It consists of 54 parts of real acid and 9 parts of water, and boils at 184°. It is very corrosive, staining the skin yellow, and when more dilute attacking many of the metals with great energy.

2. *Pharm.:* Used externally to destroy warts, hæmorrhoids, &c. Much diluted it has acted on phosphatic calculi in the bladder.

nitric-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}NO_2\\NO_2\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Nitrate of nitrile. Obtained by decomposing nitrate of silver with dry chlorine gas. It forms brilliant, colourless crystals, having the form of a prism with six faces; melts a little above 30°, and boils about 45°.

nitric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: N_2O_2. Binoxide of nitrogen. Prepared by placing clippings of copper in a flask, pouring in nitric acid through a funnel, and collecting the gas over water. Specific gravity compared with air = 1·039.

nitric-peroxide, *s.*

Chem.: NO_2. Hyponitric acid. Formed by heating nitrate of lead in a retort connected with a receiver surrounded with a freezing mixture.

nī'-trĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nitrum.*] [Nitre.]

Chem.: A synonym of nitrogen.

nī'-trīde, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ide.*]

Chem.: A compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, and the metals, *e.g.*, boron nitride, BN.

nī-trĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre; *fero* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing nitre.

nī-trĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Nitrify.] The act or process of forming or converting into nitre.

nī'-trĭ-fў, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To form or convert into nitre.

B. *Intrans.:* To become formed or converted into nitre.

nī'-trīle, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ile* = *-yl.*]

Chem.: A term applied to the cyanides of the alcohol radicals regarded as compounds of nitrogen with acid radicals.

nī'-trĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Chem.: A kind of nitro-glycerine, patented by Nobel in 1866. (*Annandale.*)

nī'-trīte, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitrous acid.

nitrite of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: KNO_2.

nī-trō- (1), *pref.* [Nitre.] Containing nitre, or a nitrate.

nitro-aërial, *a.* Composed of nitre and air.

nī-trō- (2), *pref.* [Nitrogen.] Containing nitrogen or any of its derivatives.

nitro-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5NO_2$. Nitro-benzol. Nitro-benzid. An oily body prepared by gradually adding benzene to cold fuming nitric acid, so long as it dissolves, and precipitating with water. It is a yellowish liquid with a sweet taste, and an odour of oil of bitter almonds; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether: sp. gr. 1·2 at 0°. Much used by perfumers under the name of oil of mirbane, and manufactured in large quantities for the preparation of aniline and its derivatives.

nitro-benzid, nitro-benzol, *s.* [Nitro-benzene.]

nitro-cellulose, *s.* [Gun-cotton.]

nitro-coccic, *a.* [Nitro-coccusic.]

nitro-coccusic, *a.* Derived from nitric and coccusic acids.

Nitro-coccusic acid:

Chem.: $C_8H_5(NO_2)_3O_3$. Nitro-coccic acid. An acid obtained by treating carminic acid with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow rhombic plates; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It explodes when heated.

nitro-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nitryl (NO_2); thus, lactic acid, $C_3H_6O_3$, becomes nitro-lactic acid $C_3H_5(NO_2)O_3$. The nitro-compounds are nitramarin, nitro-tartaric acid, nitro-saccharose, benzoic acid, nitro-carbolic acid, nitro-coumarin, &c.

nitro-glycerine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5(O.NO_2)_3$. Glyceric trinitrate. A heavy, colourless, poisonous oil obtained by dissolving glycerine in a mixture of fuming nitric and sulphuric acids, and precipitating with a large volume of water. It has a sp. gr. of 1·6, crystallizes at −20°, is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves readily in ether. By percussion, nitro-glycerine explodes with fearful violence. [Dynamite, Glycerine.]

nitro-hæmatic, *s.* [Picramic.]

nitro-methide, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Certain compounds derivable from marsh gas (hydric methide) by the substitution of one or more molecules of nitryl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen.

nitro-muriatic, *a.* Derived from nitric and muriatic acids.

Nitro-muriatic acid: [Aqua-regia].

nitro-naphthalene, *s.*

Chem.: With strong nitric acid, naphthalene yields three substitution products—nitro-naphthaleue $C_{10}H_7(NO_2)$, which crystallizes in sulphur-yellow prisms, melting at 61°; dinitro-naphthalene $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$, crystallizing in colourless prisms, melting at 186°; and trinitro-naphthalene $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_3$, crystallizing in pale yellow rhombic tablets, melting at 210°.

nitro-prussides, *s. pl.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): $M_2(NO)Fe''Cy_5$. Salts produced by the action of nitric acid upon ferro-cyanides and ferri-cyanides. The best known of the series is the nitro-prusside of sodium, $Na_2(NO)Fe''Cy_5 + 2H_2O$, obtained by treating potassium ferro-cyanide with dilute nitric acid. It forms rhombic crystals of a splendid ruby colour, the aqueous solution of which strikes a beautiful violet tint with soluble sulphides, thus affording a very delicate test for alkaline sulphides.

nī'-trō-băr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *barite.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons, which on examination prove to consist of the + and − tetrahedrons; twins like those of spinel. Colourless. Fouud in Chili.

nī-trō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *calcite.*]

Min.: An efflorescent silky mineral occurring in limestone caverns, and on covered calcareous soils. Colour, white; taste, bitter. Compos.: nitric acid, 59·4; lime, 30·7; water, 9·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $CaONO_5 + HO$.

nī'-trō-form, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and Eng. *form(yl).*]

Chem.: $CH(NO_2)_3$. Trinitro-methane. A nitro-methide prepared by boiling triaceto-nitrile with water or alcohol, evaporating the solution to dryness, and decomposing with concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless cubes, which melt at 15° to a colourless oil of powerful odour. It cannot be distilled, as it explodes with violeuce when heated.

nī'-trō-ġen, *s.* [Fr. *nitrogène;* from Gr. *νίτρον* (*nitron*), and *γεν-* (*gen-*), the base of *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to producc.] [Nitre.]

Chem.: Symbol N. Atomic weight = 14. A pentad non-metallic element forming four-fifths of the atmosphere and entering into a great variety of combinations. It may be obtained by burning phosphorus under an inverted bell-jar placed over water. The residual gas, when freed from phosphoric pentoxide, P_2O_5, is nitrogen. Very pure nitrogen may be obtained by passing chlorine into a solution of ammonia. It is destitute of colour, taste, and odour, and is incapable of sustaining combustion or animal existence, though containing no positively poisonous properties. It is best characterized by its negative properties. Nitrogen acts in the atmosphere chiefly as a diluent to moderate the activity of the oxygen. It has recently been liquefied with the aid of cold and a high pressure. It combines with oxygen, though indirectly, forming well-known compounds. [Azote.]

nitrogen-monoxide, *s.* The same as Nitrous-oxide (q.v.).

nī-trō-ġē'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Nitrogenous.]

nī-trŏġ'-ĕn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *nitrogen; -ize.*] To imbue or impregnate with nitrogen.

nī-trŏġ'-ĕn-īzed, *a.* [Nitrogenize.] Containing nitrogen.

nitrogenized-foods, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Foods containing nitrogen in combination. [Food, II. 1.]

nī-trŏġ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nitrogen; -ous.*] Pertaining to nitrogen; containing nitrogen.

nī-trō-glâu'-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *glauberite.*]

Min.: A mineral found in fibrous translucent masses, consisting of imperfect crystals. An analysis yielded: sodium sulphate, 33·90; sodium nitrate, 60·35; water, 5·75; suggested formula, $4NaOSO_3 + 6NaONO_5 + 5HO$.

nī-trō-măg-nē'-şīte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *magnesite.*]

Min.: A white, bitter, efflorescent mineral, found associated with Nitrocalcite (q.v.), in limestone caves. Compos.: when pure, nitric acid, 72·3; magnesia, 27·7 = 100.

nī-trŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for determining the quality or value of nitre.

nī-trō-phĕn'-ą-māte, *s.* [Eng. *nitrophenam(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitrophenamic-acid.

nī-trō-phĕ-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *phen(ic); am(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing nitro-phenic acid and ammonia.

nitrophenamic-acid, *s*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_6 = C_{12}H_{12}(NO_2)_2N_2O_2$. Produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrophenic acid. It crystallizes in brown hexagonal needles, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves in ammonia, forming a dark-red solution, which soon decomposes. With potash it yields the salt, $C_{12}H_{11}K(NO_2)_2N_2O_2$, which crystallizes in red nodules soluble in water and alcohol.

nī-trŏph'-thą-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and *(na)phthalene.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_7(NO_2)$. A crystalline body produced by the action of potash on nitro-naphthalene. It forms long yellowish needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, in ether, and in coal oil. It melts at 48°, begins to boil at 280°, and distils over between 300° and 320°.

nī'-trōse, *a.* [Lat. *nitrosus,* from *nitrum* = nitre.] Containing nitre; pertaining to nitre; nitrous.

nī-trŏs-ō-, *pref.* [Nitrosyl.]

nitroso-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nitrosyl (NO); thus malonic acid, $C_3H_4O_4$, becomes nitroso-malonic acid, $C_3H_3(NO)O_4$. The nitroso-compounds are, nitros-ethylin, nitroso-naphthalene, nitroso-sulphates, &c.

nī-trō-stĭl'-bĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *stilb(ene),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing nitrous acid and stilbene.

nitrostilbic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9(NO_2)O_4$. An acid formed by the action of boiling nitric acid on stilbene. It is a yellowish powder, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

nī-trō-sŭl-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *sulph(ur); (cryst)al,* and suff. *-ic.*] Containing nitrous and sulphuric acids.

nitrosulphalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Laurent's name for the compound $SO_3(NO_2)H$, which he supposed to constitute the crystals of the sulphuric-acid chamber.

nī-trō-sŭl-phūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric.*] (See etym. and compound.)

nitrosulphuric-acid, s.

Chem.: $H_2SO_3(NO)_2$. Does not exist in the free state, but known in combination in nitro-sulphate of potash = $K_2SO_3(NO)_2$, which is formed by the action of dry nitric oxide and sulphurous anhydride on caustic potash.

nī-trŏs'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *nitro(u)s; -yl.*]

Chem.: (NO). Azotyl; the name of nitric oxide in combination.

nī-trō-thē'-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-*, and Eng. *theine.*] [Cholestrophane.]

nī'-troŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nitrosus,* from *nitrum* = nitre; Fr. *nitreux;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *nitroso.*]

nitrous-acid, *s.* [Nitrous-anhydride.]

nitrous-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: N_2O_3; Nitrous acid. Prepared by mixing four volumes of nitric oxide with one volume of oxygen, and exposing to a temperature of −17°. It condenses to a thin green liquid, its vapour being orange-red. It is decomposed by water into nitric acid and nitric oxide, hence it cannot combine directly with metallic oxides.

nitrous-ether, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $C_2H_5NO_2$ Obtained by passing the vapour of nitrous acid into alcohol mixed with water. It is a pale yellow volatile product, possessing an agreeable odour of apples. Boils at 16°, and has a gravity of ·947. It is the active agent in the sweet spirit of nitre of pharmacy.

2. *Pharm.:* Nitrous ether, popularly known as sweet spirits of nitre, is used as a diaphoretic in dropsy and slight fevers. It is also refrigerant.

nitrous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: N_2O. Protoxide of nitrogen; laughing gas. Prepared by heating solid nitrate of ammonia in a flask and collecting the gas evolved over warm water. It is a colourless gas, without smell, of a distinctly sweet taste, and is remarkable for its intoxicating power upon the animal system. The effect is transient. It is used in dental surgery.

nī-trŏx'-ĭn, nī-trŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [Nitryl.]

nī-trŏx-ȳ-năph'-thą-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *nitroxynaphthal(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitroxynaphthalic acid.

nī-trŏx-ȳ-năph-thăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitr(o-)*; Eng. *oxy(gen); naphthal(ene),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing nitro-napthalene and oxygen.

nitroxynaphthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9NO_3 = C_{10}H_9(NO_2)O$. An acid produced by the oxidation of nitro-naphthalene. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals of a golden yellow colour, soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, melts at 100°, and is not volatile. It is a weak acid, but forms very soluble crystalline salts with the alkalis.

nī'-trȳ, *a.* [Eng. *nitr(e); -y.*] Pertaining to nitre; producing nitre; nitrous.

"Winter my theme confines, whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire." *Gay: Trivia,* ii.

nī'-trȳl, s. [Eng. *nitr(ic); -yl.*]

Chem.: (NO_2). Nitroxin, nitroxyl. The name of nitric peroxide in combination.

nĭt'-tą, nŭt'-tą, *s.* [A West African word.] (See etym and compound.)

nitta-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Parkia africana.*

nĭt'-tĕr, s. [Eng. *nit; -er.*] An insect that deposits nits on horses.

***nĭt'-tĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *nitty* (1); *-ly.*] Lousily.

"He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventrous."—*Hayward.*

***nĭt'-tȳ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *nit; -y.*] Abounding with nits; lousy. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster,* iii. 1.)

*** nĭt'-tȳ** (2), *** nit-tie,** *a.* [Lat. *nitidus* = shining; *niteo* = to shine.] Shining, spruce, elegant, neat.

"O dapper, rare, complete, sweet *nittie* youth."
Marston: Satires, iii. (1593).

nĭtzsch'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Prof. Nitzsch of Halle, who studied the Anoplura, &c.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Diatomaceæ.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Anoplura. *Nitzschia Burmeisteri* is the Louse of the Common Swift.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Annulata.

*** nī'-vąl,** *a.* [Lat. *nivalis,* from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Abounding with snow; covered with snow; snowy.

2. *Bot.:* Growing near snow, or appearing while suow is ou the ground.

*** nĭv'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *niveus,* from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of snow; snowy.

"Cinabar ... otherways presents a pure and *niveous* white."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xii.

nî-vōse', *s.* [Fr. = snowy, from Lat. *nivosus,* from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fourth month of the republican year. It commenced on December 21, and was the first winter month.

nĭx, nĭx'-ĭe, *s.* [Nick (1), *s.*] A water-spirit, good or bad.

nĭ-zăm', *s.* [Hind. & Arab., from Arab. *nazama* = to govern.] More fully *Nizam-al-mulk* = the governor of the state, the title assumed by Azof Jah, ruler of Hyderabad in the Deccan, in 1710, and since that time adopted by his successors.

*** nī'-zȳ,** *s.* [Nisey.]

nō, *adv.* & *s.* [A.S. *nā, nó* = never, no, from *ne* = not and *á* = ever. A.S. *ne* is cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ni;* M. H. Ger. *ne;* Goth. *ni;* Russ. *ne;* Ir., Gael., & Wel. *ni;* Lat. *ne* (in nonne); Sansc. *na* = not, and appears in English in the initial letter; of never, naught, none, neither, nay, nor, &c.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. A word of denial, contradiction, or refusal expressing a negative; the negative particle, equivalent to *nay,* and opposed to *yes* or *yea.* In Mid. English there was a clear distinction between *no* and *nay,* the former being the stronger and more emphatic form. [Nay.] *No* was used in answer to questions involving a negative expression, *nay* in answer to simple questions. Thus, Will he come? would be properly answered by *nay;* but, Will he not come? by *no.*

2. *No* is used to strengthen or emphasize a negation or refusal: as,

(1) With another negative.

"There is none righteous, *no,* not one."—*Romans* iii. 10.

(2) When it follows an affirmative proposition: as,

"To whom we gave place by subjection, *no,* not for an hour."—*Galatians* ii. 5.

(3) When it introduces an amplification of a previous negation.

"'The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.'
'*No,* nor more fearful.'" *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 7.

(4) To strengthen a following negative.

"*No,* not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes."
Waller: On a Brede of Divers Colours.

3. *No* is used as equivalent for *not,* when standing as the correlative of *whether* or *if.*

"Is she wedded or *no*?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* ii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The word of denial or refusal; a denial, a refusal.

"In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. A person who votes in the negative; a negative vote: as, The *noes* have it.

nō, *a.* & *adv.* [A shortened form of *none* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* None, not any, not one.

"Let there be *no* strife between thee and me."—*Genesis* xiii. 8.

B. *As adv.:* Not at all; not in any degree; in no respect; not. (With comparatives, as *no* more, *no* longer, *no* less, &c., or with *other.*)

¶ *No end:* An indefinitely great number or quantity: as, He has *no end* of money.

Nō-ā'-chĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eccles. Lat. *Noachus,* from Heb. נֹחַ (*Noach*) = Noah.] Pertaining or relating to the patriarch Noah, or his times: as, the *Noachian* Deluge.

Nō-ăch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Eccles. Lat. *Noach(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] The immediate tribes or families descended from Shem, Ham, or Japhet.

Nō'-ąh, *s.* [Heb. נֹחַ (*Noach*); Gr. Νῶε (*Nōe*).]

Script. Biog.: The tenth male in descent from Adam, in the line of Seth; he was the son of Lamech, and the grandson of Methuselah. He received the divine command to build an ark, in which he and his family escaped the Deluge (Gen. v. 29–ix. 29.)

Noah's ark, *s.*

1. A child's toy, in shape like the conventional ark of Noah, and containing wooden figures of animals and men.

"Wooden soldiers, for instance, or the beasts in a *Noah's ark* have a real resemblance ... to soldiers and beasts."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind,* ch. vi.

2. A long, closely-buttoned overcoat. So named by *Punch,* from the similarity it exhibits to the wooden figures in a child's toy ark. (*Slang Dict.*)

nŏb (1), *s.* [A shortened form of *knob* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A knob.

2. A head. (*Slang.*)

"Who got a bloody *nob* for playing spy."—*Lytton: My Novel,* bk. iii., ch. viii.

II. *Ordn.:* The plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating screw.

¶ *One for his nob:*

1. A blow on the head in a fight or boxing-match.

2. In cribbage a point scored for holding the knave of the suit turned up.

nŏb (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *nobleman* (q.v.).] A member of the aristocracy; a swell.

"The high principle that Nature's *nobs* felt with Nature's *nobs.*"—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. viii.

nŏb (3), *s.* [Knobstick.]

nŏb'-bĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *nobby; -ly.*] In a nobby manner; showily, grandly. (*Slang.*)

nŏb'-ble (1), *v.t.* [Nob (1), *s.*]

1. To hit on the head, to stun.

2. To lame or otherwise injure a horse, so that it may be unable to run for a race. (*Racing Slang.*)

nŏb'-ble (2), *v.t.* [Perhaps connected with *nab.*] To steal; to get possession of dishonestly.

"*Nobbling* her money for the beauty of the family."—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. lxxvii.

nŏb'-blĕr (1), **nŏb'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nobbl(e)* (1); *-er.*]

1. A blow on the head; a finishing stroke.

2. A dram of spirits. (*Australian.*)

nŏb'-blĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *nobbl(e)* (2); *-er.*] A thimble-rigger's confederate. (*Slang.*)

nŏb'-bȳ, *a.* [Eng. *nob* (2); *-y.*] Grand, swell, showy, smart, elegant. (*Slang.*)

"The *nobbiest* way of keeping it quiet."—*Dickens: Bleak House,* ch. liv.

nŏb'-ĭ-lē ŏf-fĭc'-ĭ-ŭm (c as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: The power of the Court of Session in questions of equity whereby it interposes to modify or abate the rigour of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no remedy could be had in a court confined to strict law.

Nŏb'-ĭ-lĭ, *s.* [See def.] Leopold Nobili, an Italian physicist (1784–1835.) (See compounds.)

Nobili's coloured-rings, s. *pl.*

Optics & Elect.: A series of copper rings alternately dark and light, produced by placing a drop of acetate of copper on a silver plate and touching the middle of the drop with a piece of zinc. They somewhat resemble Newton's rings (q.v.).

Nobili's thermopile or **thermo-electric battery,** *s.*

Elect.: A thermo-electric battery having a large number of elements in a very small space. They are formed by a series of couples of bismuth and antimony. [Thermo-electric.]

nō-bĭl'-ĭ-a-rў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *nobiliaire.*] [Noble, *a.*]

A. *As subst.:* A history of noble families.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the nobility: as, a *nobiliary* roll. (*Fitzedward Hall.*)

***nō-bĭl'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nobilis* = noble; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make noble; to nobilitate.

***nō-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nobilitatus*, pa. par. of *nobilito* = to make noble; *nobilis* = noble (q.v.).] To make noble; to ennoble.

"To *nobilitate* and make it more honourable."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britaine*, cb. xi.

***nō-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Nobilitate.] The act of ennobling or making noble; the state of being ennobled.

"The perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

nō-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *nobilité, nobilitet*; from Lat. *nobilitatem*, accus. of *nobilitas*; from *nobilis* = noble; Ital. *nobilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being noble; that elevation of soul which comprehends courage, generosity, magnanimity, and contempt of all that is mean or dishonourable; nobleness of mind; high principles.

"He had found, on the other hand, in the huts of the poorest, true *nobility* of soul."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The quality or state of being of noble birth or rank; that dignity or distinction of rank in civil society which a person derives by descent from noble ancestors, antiquity of family, or from a title conferred upon him by the sovereign; distinction by rank, station, or title; nobleness of birth or family.

"Know this, my lord, *nobility* of blood
Is but a glittering and fallacious good."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 382.

3. Those persons collectively who are of noble rank; the collective body of noble or titled persons in a state; the peerage: as, the English *nobility*, the French *nobility*, &c. In Great Britain there are five ranks or degrees of nobility, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Titles, or patents of nobility, can only be conferred by the sovereign, and are hereditary except in isolated cases where life peerages are created. Members of the peerage of England, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, have an hereditary seat in the House of Lords. [Lord (1), ¶ (1).]

"Exclusive of their capacity as hereditary councillors of the crown, a nobleman, in cases of treason or felony, shall be tried by his peers. This privilege does not extend to bishops. Peeresses, either in their own right or by marriage, are by statute entitled to be tried before the same judicature as peers of the realm. A peer or peeress cannot be arrested in civil cases. A peer sitting in judgment gives not his verdict upon oath, but upon his honour: he answers also to bills in chancery upon his honour, and not upon his oath; but when he is examined as a witness either in civil or criminal cases he must be sworn. A peer cannot lose his *nobility* but by death or attainder, and he cannot be degraded but by act of parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

***nō'-ble,** *v.t.* [Noble, *a.*] To make noble; to ennoble. (*Surrey: Virgil; Æneid* ii.)

nō'-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nobilis* (for *gnobilis*) = well-known, notable, noble; from *gno-* the base of *nosco* (for *gnosco*) = to know (q.v.); Ital. *nobile*; Sp. *noble*; Port. *nobre.*]

A. *As adjective:*

¶. *Ordinary Language:*

1. High in excellence or worth; applied to persons or things; characterized by nobility of mind or sentiment; magnanimous, honourable, worthy, dignified; above all that is mean or dishonourable.

"The sentiments of the Irish Jacobite . . . were of a *nobler* character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Choice, excellent; of a choice class or kind.

"I had planted thee a *noble* vine."—*Jeremiah* ii. 21.

3. Of high rank, station, or dignity; of ancient or eminent lineage; pertaining to the nobility: as, *noble* birth, a *noble* family.

4. Magnificent, stately, splendid, grand: as, a *noble* mansion.

5. Free, generous, liberal, ingenuous.

"These were more *noble* than those in Thessalonica."—*Acts* xvii. 11.

*6. Great, prodigious.

"A very *noble* and impudent lye."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xii.

II. *Mln.:* Excellent; pure in the highest degree: as, a *noble* opal; *noble* tourmaline, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One of noble birth or family; one of rank above a commoner; a nobleman, a peer. Frequently in the plural, the nobility.

"The *nobles* hath he fined
For ancient quarrels." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Entom.:* Linnæus placed the Swallow-tailed Papilionidæ at the head of the order Lepidoptera, and called them Nobiles (Nobles), naming them after the heroes of Greece and Troy.

2. *Numis.:* A gold coin struck by Edward III., and originally of the value of 6s. 8d. In the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., the value of the noble having risen to 10s., another gold coin of the same value as the original noble was issued called an angel (q.v.) Half-nobles and quarter-nobles were also current.

"In a poke *nobles* all untold."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,778.

* ¶ *Noble parts of the body:* A name given by some anatomists to the vital parts: as, the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c.

noble-liverwort, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Hepatica triloba:* [Hepatica]; (2) [Liverwort, ¶ (2).]

noble-metals, *s. pl.* A term applied to the metals gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury, which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone.

noble-minded, *a.* Having a noble mind; magnanimous, high-souled.

noble-opal, *s.* [Precious-opal.]

noble-spirited, *a.* Noble-minded, magnanimous.

nō'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name of *Aspidophorus europæus*, a British fish; called also Armed Bullhead, Lyrie, Sea-poacher, Pluck, Pogge.

nō'-ble-man, *s.* [Eng. *noble*, and *man.*] One of the nobility; a noble, a peer.

"If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

nō'-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noble*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being noble; high excellence or worth; nobility of character; elevation of mind; magnanimity.

"True *nobleness* would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

2. Nobility of birth or family; distinction by birth; distinguished rank.

"Methought thy very gait did prophesy
A royal *nobleness.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, v., 3.

3. Magnificence, stateliness, grandeur.

nŏb'-lĕr, *s.* [Nobbler, (1).]

***nō-blĕsse',** ***no-bil-esse,** ***no-bless,** *s.* [Fr. *noblesse.*]

1. Nobility; high excellence or worth; magnanimity.

"Fair branch of *nobless*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 26.

2. Dignity, greatness; nobility of rank or family.

"Thou whose *noblesse* keeps one stature still
And one true posture." *Ben Jonson: Epigram* 102.

3. Noblemen collectively; the nobility, the nobles.

"Brave actions, which the *nobless* of France would never suffer in their peasants."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

nō'-ble-wo-man, *s.* [Eng. *noble*, and *woman.*] A female of noble rank; a peeress.

***nō'-blĕy,** ***no-blay,** ***no-blye,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. Nobleness, honour, dignity, high distinction.

"And with grete *noblay* tille London him led."
Robert de Brunne, p. 88.

2. The nobles, the nobility.

3. Noble actions.

"Vorto telle al the *noblye* that ther was y-do.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 191.

nō'-blў, ***no-bil-ly,** ***no-blyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *nob(le)*; *-ly.*]

I. In a noble manner; with greatness or nobility of soul or character; magnanimously, heroically.

"Robert of Thornham hars him *nobilly.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 164.

2. Of noble or illustrious extraction or descent; illustriously.

3. Magnificently, grandly, splendidly.

"Whereon the Ægean shore a city stands
Built *nobly.*" *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 239.

4. With honour and distinction; honourably.

"Gadery out and burye *noblyche* yuon there."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 213.

nō'-bŏd-ў, *s.* [Eng. *no*, *a.*, and *body.*]

1. *Lit.:* No one, no person, not any one.

2. *Fig.:* A person of no importance, worth, or consideration.

"His wife was the daughter of a *nobody.*"—*Forsyth's Life of Cicero*, ii. 22.

nŏb'-stĭck, *s.* [Knobstick.]

nō'-cāke, *s.* [A corrupt. of Indian *nookik* = meal.] A North American Indian dish made by mixing pounded parched maize with water into a paste.

* **nō'-çençe,** *s.* [Nocent.] Guilt.

"Innocens might speed no worse than *nocence.*"—*Adams: Works*, i. 212.

***nō'-çent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nocens*, pr. par of *noceo* = to hurt.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hurtful, harmful, noxious; causing hurt or harm; mischievous.

2. Guilty, criminal.

"*Nocent*, not innocent he is that seeketh to deface,
By word the thing, that he by deed had taught men to imbrace." *Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 231, col. 2.

B. *As subst.:* One who is guilty or criminal; a criminal.

"If the advantage to the Catholic Church were greater by taking away some innocents together with many *nocents.*"—*State Trials*, 1606; *Gunpowder Plot.*

***nō'-çent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nocent*; *-ly.*] In a hurtful or injurious manner; hurtfully, injuriously.

nō'-çĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by Scacchi from Nocera, Italy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ital. *nocerina.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in white acicular crystals in volcanic bombs, distributed through a tuff. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Compos.: a double fluoride of calcium and magnesium. Found associated with fluorspar, hornblende (?), and microsomnite (?).

***nocht,** *s.* [Nought.] Nothing. (*Scotch.*)

***nō'-çĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *nocivus*; from *noceo* = to hurt.] Hurtful, harmful, injurious.

"Because a trope or figurative speech is *nocive* somewhere, but not everywhere."—*Fox: Martyrs; Disput. about Sacraments.*

nŏck, *nocke, *nokke, *s.* [The older form of *notch* (q.v.); O.Dut. *nock* = a notch; O.Sw. *nocka*; Sw. dial. *nokke, nokk*; cf. Dan. *nok* = a pin, a peg; Icel. *knokki* = a small metal hook on a distaff; O. Ital. *nocca* = the nock or notch of a bow.]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A notch, a slit, a nick; specif., the notch of an arrow, or of a bow where the string is fastened.

"The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

2. The fundament. [Nockandro.]

"But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

II. *Naut.:* The upper front corner of a four cornered fore-and-aft sail; such as a spanker, a trysail. Also called the throat.

nock-earing, *s.*

Naut.: The rope which fastens the nock of the sail.

nŏck, *nocke, *v.t.* [Nock, *s.*]

I. To cut or mark with a notch or nock; to notch.

"*Nocked* and feathered aright"
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. To place or fit into the nock or notch of; to string, as a bow.

"Then tooke he up his bow
And *nocked* his shaft."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iv.

***nŏck-ăn'-drō,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Nock, I. 2.] The seat, the body. (*Ozell: Rabelais*, p. 194.)

nŏcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Nock, *v.*] Notched.

***nŏc-tăm-bu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *ambulatio* = a walking; *ambulo* = to walk.] The act of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism, sleep-walking.

***nŏc-tăm'-bu-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *noctambul(o)*; *-ism.*] Noctambulation, somnambulism.

***nŏc-tăm′-bu-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *noctambul(o); -ist.*] One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

***nŏc-tăm′-bu-lō,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *ambulo* = to walk.] A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep by night.

"Our *noctambulones*, men that walk in their sleep, will wake if they be called by their names."—*Donne: Sermon* 46.

¶ The plural *noctambuli* is also found, but the word became naturalised before Arbuthnot's time, for he uses *noctambulos* or *noctambuloes* as the plural.

***nŏc-tăm′-bu-lŏn,** *s.* [Noctambulo.] A noctambulist, a somnambulist.

***nŏc′-thŏr-a,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; aud Gr. θοῦρος (*thouros*) = leaping.]

Zool.: F. Cuvier's name for the genus Nyctipithecus. [Douroucouli.]

***nŏc-tĭd′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *dies* = a day.] Comprising a night and a day.

"The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled."—*Holder.*

***nŏc-tĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *noctifer*, from *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *fero* = to bring; Fr. *noctifere.*] Bringing night.

***nŏc-tĭf′-lŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, or *floreo* = to blossom, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Flowering during the night, as the Night-blowiug Cereus. Called also Nocturnal.

nŏc-tĭl′-ĭ-ō (pl. **nŏc-tĭl-ĭ-ō′-nēş**), *s.* [Late Lat. *noctilis* = nocturnal. (*Larousse.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Emballonurine Bats, group Noctiliones (q.v.), with two species: *Noctilio leporinus*, the Great Hare-lipped Bat, from the Antillean aud Brazilian sub-regions, is about four inches long, with bright reddish-yellow fur, slightly paler beneath; Var. α, described by Gosse (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1847, p. 105), has a spinal line of pale yellow: *N. albiventer*, the White-bellied Hare-lipped Bat, from South America, is much smaller. Fur bright reddish-yellow above, with or without a spinal line; pale yellowish-white beneath; darker on sides. It haunts the banks of rivers, and is probably piscivorous. (*Dobson.*)

nŏc-tĭl-ĭ-ō′-nēş, *s. pl.* [Noctilio.]

Zool.: A group of Bats, family Emballonuridæ, sub-family Emballonurinæ. It contains the single genus Noctilio (q.v.).

nŏc-tĭ-lū′-ca, *s.* [Lat. = a thing shining by night: *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *luceo* = to shine.] [Lucent.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellate Infusoria, sub-order Eustomata. The spheroidal body of *Noctiluca miliaris* is about $\frac{1}{60}$-inch in diameter, and, like a peach, presents a meridional groove, at one end of which is the mouth.

"*Noctiluca* is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 99.

nŏc-tĭ-lū′-căn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *noctiluc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the genus Noctiluca (q.v.).

***nŏc-tĭ-lū′-çent, *nŏc-tĭ-lū′-coŭs,** *a.* [Noctiluca.] Shining by night.

"This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilucous* uereides that inhabit the ocean."—*Pennant: Zoology.*

nŏc-tĭ-lū′-çĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *noctiluc(a); -in.*]

Chem.: Dr. Phipson's name for the organic substance supposed to produce the phosphorescence of fish, &c.

***nŏc-tĭv′-a-gant,** *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering or prowling about by night.

"The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirping"—*Adams: Works*, i. 347.

***nŏc-tĭ-va-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagatio* = a wanderiug; *vago* = to wander.] The act or habit of wandering or prowling about by night.

"The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for *noctivagation*."—*A. Wood: Life of Himself*, p. 274.

***nŏc-tĭv′-a-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *noctivagus*: *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering or prowling about in the night.

nŏc′-tō-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. A writing-frame for the blind.

2. A nightly account or report. The converse of the diary. [Diary, A.]

3. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beat.

nŏc′-tu-a, *s.* [Lat. = the short-eared owl, which, like these moths, is nocturnal.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Noctuidæ. *Noctua plecta* is the Flame-shoulder.

***nŏc-tu-a-rў,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *noctuarium*, from *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night.] A record or account of what passes in the night. The converse of a diary.

"I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 586.

nŏc-tū′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *noctu(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of the group Noctuina (q.v.). The anteunæ in the male ciliated, pectinated, or pubescent; anterior wings narrow, overlapping each other in repose, so as to give these moths an elongated appearance. Larva thick, smooth, shining. They mostly bury their pupæ deep in the ground.

nŏc-tu-ĭ′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *noctu(a)*; Lat. neut pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: Night-moths; a group of moths, flying by night. Antennæ setaceous, ciliated, or, more rarely, pectinated; anterior wings rather long, often with typical markings; posterior wings rather broad, of dull colours. Larvæ generally with sixteen, rarely with twelve, legs. There are 316 British species in the group, which contains twenty-six families:

Noctuo-bombycidæ, Bryophilidæ, Bombycoidæ, Leucanidæ, Apamidæ, Caradrinidæ, Noctuidæ, Orthosidæ, Cosmidæ, Hadenidæ, Xylinidæ, Heliothidæ, Acontidæ, Erastridæ, Anthophilidæ, Phalænoidæ, Plusidæ, Gonopteridæ, Amphipyridæ, Toxocampidæ, Stilbidæ, Catephidæ, Catocalidæ, Ophiusidæ, Euclidiidæ, and Poaphilidæ.

nŏc′-tule, *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *noctulus* = nocturnal. (*Larousse.*)]

Zool.: *Vesperugo noctula*, described by Gilbert White as *V. altivolans*, "from its manner of feeding high in the air" (*Selborne*, lett. xxxvi), sometimes called the Great Bat, is British, common in all parts of the Eastern hemisphere, inhabiting high ground in tropical regions. About three inches iu length, wing expanse fourteen inches; fur rufous-browu. Usually found iu the hollows of old trees.

nŏc-tu-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *noctu* = by night; *o* connect.] Nocturual.

noctuo-bombycidæ, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A family of Noctuina, containing moths of moderate size, and generally with smooth bodies. There are niue known British species.

nŏc-tŭr-lā′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Nocturnal, B.]

nŏc′-tŭrn, *noc′-tŭrne (1), *s.* [Fr. *nocturne*, from Lat. *nocturnus* = of or belonging to night.]

Eccles.: One of the divisions of Matins (q.v.). It consists of psalms with lections from the Scriptures, the Fathers, or the Lives of the Saints.

nŏc-tŭr′-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *nocturnus* = nocturnal.]

Entom.: The great division of the Lepidoptera, containing the moths, which, as a rule, fly by night. [Lepidoptera].

† nŏc-tŭr′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *nocturnus* = nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A section of Raptores, containing those which are active by night. It contains the Owls (q.v.).

nŏc-tŭr′-nal, *a. & s.* [Lat. *nocturnalis*, from *nocturnus* = nocturnal; *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; Sp. *nocturnal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining or relating to the night; happening or occurring by night; done in the night.

"Convenience for the making of *nocturnal* and other celestial observations."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.* (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: [Noctiflorous].

2. *Zool.*: Sleeping during the day, aud active by night; as, *nocturnal* auimals.

B. *As substantive:*

Naut.: An instrument to take the altitude or depression of some of the stars above the pole, in order to find the latitude and the hour of the night. Also called Nocturlabium.

"The instrument called a *nocturnal*, wherein the most remarkable stars are fixed in their proper degrees of declination and right ascension."—*Watts: Geography & Astronomy*, § 20.

nocturnal-arc, *s.*

Astron.: The arc described by any of the celestial bodies during the night.

nocturnal-lepidoptera, *s.* [Lepidoptera.]

nocturnal-sight, *s.* Day-blindness.

nŏc-tŭr′-nal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nocturnal*; *-ly.*] By night; in or during the night.

nŏc′-tŭrne (2), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Art*: A night-piece; a painting exhibiting the characteristic effects of night light.

2. *Mus.*: [Notturno].

***nŏc′-u-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *nocumentum*, from *noceo* = to hurt.] Harm, hurt, injury.

"All these ioyful *nocumentes* are the holy frutes of the whoredome of that whorish church."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

***nŏc′-u-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nocuus*, from *noceo* = to hurt.] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, p. 487.

***nŏc′-u-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nocuous*; *-ly.*] In a nocuous manner; hurtfully; so as to hurt or injure.

nŏd, nodde, *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Prov. Ger. *notteln* = to shake, to wag, to jog; allied to M. H. Ger. *nuotón*; O. H. Ger. *hnotón* = to shake.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sideways.

"Till, as I *nodding* sate, and took no heed.
I have at last falue fast asleep indeed."
Beaumont: Remedie of Love.

2. To incline the head slightly forward in token of assent, or by way of salutation or direction.

"Feathers, which how the head and *nod* at every man."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

3. To bend the head or top with a quick motiou; to be bent or inclined forward or sideways with a quick iuotion.

"Where oxlips and the *nodding* violet grows."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To be drowsy; to doze; to be guilty of oversights through carelessness; to be careless. (A meaning founded on the use of the word *dormitat* iu Horace (*De Arte Poetica*, 359), "Quandoque bonus *dormitat* Homerus.")

"Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, i. 180.

2. To be shaken.

"Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 672.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bend or iucline, as the head.

"The giddy multitude do . . . *nod* their heads."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

***2.** To call to or summon with a nod; to beckon.

"Cleopatra
Hath *nodded* him to her."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

3. To signify or deuote with a nod; as, To *nod* asseut.

nŏd, *s.* [Nod, *v.*]

1. A quick bend or declination of the head, made as a sign of assent, approbation, direction, coiumand, or salutation.

"A look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. A quick declination or motion downwards of anything.

"Like a druuken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

3. The motion of the head of one asleep or drowsy.

¶ *The land of nod:* Sleep.

nōd′-al, *a.* [Eng. *nod(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a node or uodes; nodated.

nodal-lincs, *s. pl.* Lines on the surface

of an elastic body, as, for instance, a plate, which remain at rest when the body itself is made to vibrate.

nodal-points, *s. pl.* The points in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, or in a column of air confined at one or each extremity, which remains at rest when the string, or column of air, is made to vibrate.

nō'-dāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *nodatus,* from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotted.

nodated-hyperbola, *s.*

Geom.: A certain curve having two branches intersecting each other.

* **nō-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nodatio,* from *nodatus* = knotted; *nodus* = a knot.] The act of making knots; the state of being knotted.

nŏd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nod,* v.; *-er.*] One who nods; a drowsy persou.

"Those drowsie *nodders* over the letters of the scripture."—*More: Conject. Cabbal.* (Epis. Ded.)

nŏd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Nod, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bendiug or inclining the head or top; moving the head or top with short, quick motions.

2. Pertaining to a nod, as a token of salutation or familiarity; carried on by means of nods: as, a *nodding* acquaintance. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Bot.:* Inclining very much from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed dowuwards.

C. *As subst.:* The act or motion of one who or that which nods or is nodded; a nod.

"Such fluid matter as these spirits are, upon the *noddings* of the conarion forward, may easily recede back."—*More: Immortality of the Soul,* bk. ii., ch. v.

nŏd'-dĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nodding; -ly.*] In a nodding manner; by means of nods; with a nod or nods.

nŏd'-dle, * nod-el, * nod-il, * nod-le, * nod-yl, *s.* [For *knoddle,* a dimin. from * *knod;* cf. O. Dut. *knodde* = a knob; Icel. *knúdr* = a knob, a ball. *Knod* is a variant of *knot* (q.v.).]

1. The head. (Used in contempt or derisiou.)

"You say very right, Sir Oliver, very right: I have't in my *noddle,* i' faith."—*Barry: Ram-Alley,* iv. 1.

* 2. The back part of the head or neck; the cerebellum. [Nodule.]

"After that fasten cupping-glasses to the *nodulle* of the neck."—*Burroughs: Method of Physic.* (1624.)

* **noddle-case,** *s.* A wig.

* **nŏd'-dle,** *v.t. & i.* [A freq. or dimin. form from *nod,* v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To nod lightly and frequently.

"She *noddled* her head."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote,* i. 222.

B. *Intrans.:* To nod frequently.

"Upholsted arms and *noddling* head."
J. Baillie: Fugitive Pieces, p. 14.

nŏd'-dў, *s. & a.* [Prob. = one who is drowsy or dull, from *nod,* v.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A simpleton, a fool, a noodle.

"The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies,* by what title so ever dignified, are akin to the ass in this fable."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 2. A game at cards, supposed to be cribbage.

3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse.

II. *Ornith.:* A popular name for *Anŏus stolida,* so called from its being easily captured.

"At last they caught two boobies and a *noddy.*"
Byron: Don Juan, ii. 82.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Foolish, silly.

nōde, *s.* [Lat. *nodus* = a knot (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *nodo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A knot; a swelling or protuberance resembling a knot; a knob.

* 2. *Fig.:* The knot, intrigue, or plot of a play or poem.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The point in which one orbit cuts a second one. Specif., the point of the orbit of a planet or a comet in which it cuts the ecliptic, or in which the orbit of a satellite cuts that of the primary body around which it revolves.

"Whilst the orbit of each planet constitutes a plane passing through the sun, those planes do not coincide but intersect each other at various angles. Each in consequence cuts that of the earth at two points. When any planet is at such a point she is said to have reached one of her *nodes.*"—*Airy: Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 151.

2. *Acoustics:* The same as Nodal-point or Nodal-line (q.v.).

3. *Botany:*

(1) The point of the stem from which leaves arise.

(2) One of the articulations of a plant; the place where one joint is articulated with another.

4. *Dialling:* A small hole in the gnomon of a dial to indicate the hour by its light, as the gnomon itself does by its shadow.

5. *Geom.:* The oval figure or knot formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.

6. *Pathology:*

(1) A partial enlargement of the bone, produced by syphilis.

(2) Induration of a limited portion of muscle, also produced by syphilis.

7. *Music:* One of the fixed points of a sonorous chord at which it divides itself when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds.

¶ (1) *Ascending Node:*

Astron.: The node at which a body is passing towards the north.

(2) *Descending Node:*

Astron.: The node at which a body is passing towards the south.

(3) *Line of Nodes:*

Astron.: A straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit.

(4) *Lunar Nodes:*

Astron.: The points at which the moon's orbit cuts the ecliptic. There are ascending and descending nodes (¶ 1, 2.)

(5) *Nodes of Ranvier:*

Anat. (Pl.): Certain breaks or nodes placed at iutervals along the course of peripheral medullated nerve-fibres.

* **nōd'-ĕ-ăl,** *a.* [Nodal.]

nōd'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Node.] Pertaining or relating to the nodes; applied to a revolution from a node back to the same node again.

nō-dō-sär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Nodose.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Polythalamia or Multilocular Foraminifera. The additional segments, each of which is essentially similar to a Lagena (q.v.), are added to the primordial chamber in a straight line. The ornamentation is various, chiefly thin ribs and delicate points. Range in time from the Permian to the present day.

nō-dōse', *a.* [Lat. *nodosus,* from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotty, knotted; having knots or nodes.

Bot.: Having many hard knots; a modification of necklace-shaped (q.v.). Used chiefly of roots.

nō-dō-sĭ-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *nodosus* = knotty.]

Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, from the Coal Measures. It closely resembles Nodosaria (q.v.), but has a sub-arenaceous imperforate test.

nō-dŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *nodosité,* from Lat. *nodositatem,* accus. of *nodositas,* from *nodosus* = knotty.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being knotty or knotted; knottiuess.

2. A knot; a knotty protuberance or swelling; a node.

"That tortuosity or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. v.

* II. *Fig.:* Knottiness, hardness, firmness.

"This *nodosity* of temper somewhat more common among us."—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson,* i. 113.

* **nōd'-ŏŭs, * nō-dō'-soŭs,** *a.* [Nodose.] Knotty, knotted; full of knots; nodose.

"This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous,* men continue not long after."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. iv.

nŏd'-ū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *nodul(e); -ar.*] Pertaining or relating to a nodule or nodules; in the form of a nodule or knot.

nodular iron-ore, *s.* [Aëtites.]

nŏd'-ule, *s.* [Lat. *nodulus,* dimin. of *nodus* = a knot; Fr. *nodule;* Ital. *nodulo.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small lump or knot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. (Pl.):* Tumours, also small hard knots on the bark, ultimately affecting the wood of some trees like the beech. Dutrochet considered them embryo-buds.

2. *Geol.:* A rounded, irregular-shaped lump or mass. It often has a shell or other foreign body in the centre. Around this the different kinds of finely comminuted calcarcous or other matter have been precipitated.

"The presence of phosphatic *nodules* and bituminous matter, even in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 287.

3. *Zool.:* A little knot-like eminence. (*Owen.*)

¶ *Nodule of the Cerebellum:*

Anat.: The anterior pointed termination of the vermiform process in the vallecula of the the cerebellum.

nŏd'-ūled, *a.* [Eng. *nodul(e); -ed.*] Having small lumps or nodules.

nŏd'-ū-lōse, *a.* [Eng. *nodule,* and suff. *-ose.*]

Bot. (*Of the fibrils of roots*): Having dilatations at short intervals.

nŏd'-ū-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The small eminence in front of the uvula.

nō'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a knot.]

Music: A canon. (So called because compositions of this class were sometimes given as enigmas, the meaning of which had to be unravelled.) [Canon.]

noĕg-gĕr-ā'-thĭ-ą (th as t), *s.* [Named after Dr. Noeggerath, a German physicist.]

Palæont.: According to Brongniart, a genus of fossil Cycads, though other authorities refer it to the Ferns. It occurs first in the Coal Measures. *Noeggerathia expansa,* from the Permian, has pinnate leaves, with cuneiform leaflets, the venation of which resembles that of some Cycads; so has the Permian *N. cuneifolia.* The genus has also been called Cordaites, Poacites, and Flabellaria.

nō'-ĕl, * now-ell, *s.* [Fr. *noël,* from Lat. *natalis* = natal, from *natus,* pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.]

1. A word used as a burden to carols at Christmas. Hence, carols are sometimes called noels or nowells. [Carol.]

* 2. The feast of Christmas.

* **nō-ē-măt'-ĭc, nō-ē-măt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. νοῆμα (*noēma*), genit. νοήματος (*noēmatos*) = the understanding; νοέω (*noeō*) = to perceive, to understand.] Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental, intellectual.

"No active *noematical* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself."—*Cudworth: Morality,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **nō-ē-măt'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *noematical; -ly.*] In the understanding or mind; mentally, intellectually.

"By common notions I understand whatever is *noematically* true."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul,* bk. i., ch. ii.

* **nō-ē'-mĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. νοῆμα (*noēma*) = the understanding.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

Nō-ē'-tian, *a. & s.* [See def. B.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B.

"The establishment of the *Noëtian* school may well be placed at A.D. 205—210."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies,* p. 374.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): An heretical sect, founded by Noëtus, in the beginning of the third century. They were a branch of the Monarchians (q.v.), and it is probable that they held that the Father suffered on the cross from a passibility in the divine nature.

Nō-ē'-tian-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Noëtian; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrines taught by Noëtus; extreme Patripassianism.

"The derivation of *Noëtianism* from the doctrine of Heracleitus."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies,* p. 374.

nō-ĕt'-ĭc, nō-ĕt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Gr. *νοητικός* (*noētikos*), from *νοέω* (*noeō*) = to perceive, to understand; *νόος, νοῦς* (*noos, nous*) = the understanding.] Pertaining or relating to the intellect; performed by or originating in the intellect.

"These supposed and *noetic* truths did not lie on the surface of Scripture."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, p. 32.

*** nŏg** (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *noggin* (q.v.).]

1. A noggin, a mug, a little pot.

2. A kind of strong ale.

"Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't."
Swift: Upon the Horrid Plot.

nŏg (2), *s.* [Dan. *knag, knage* = a peg of wood, a cog of a wheel; Dut. *knog* = a yard-arm.]

1. *Mining:* One of the square blocks of wood which are piled on one another to support the roof of a mine.

2. *Build.:* A wooden block of the size of a brick, built into a wall as a hold for the nails of the finishing work which is nailed thereto.

3. *Shipbuild.:* A treenail driven through the heel of a shore which supports a ship on the slip.

nŏg, *v.t.* [Noo (2), *s.*]

1. *Build.:* To fill with brickwork. [Nogging.]

2. *Shipbuild.:* To secure with a nog or treenail.

*** nŏg'-gẹn,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Prov. Eng. *nogs* = hemp.] Made of hemp; hence, hard, coarse, rough.

"He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendreles."—*Escape of King Charles.*

nŏg'-gĭn (1), *** knog-gin,** *s.* [Ir. *noigin*; Gael. *noigean*, from Gael. & Ir. *cnag* = a knob, a peg; Ir. *cnaig* = a knob in wood.]

1. A small mug; a wooden cup made with staves and hooped; a nog. [Noo (1), *s.*]

"Arranging new *noggins* and plates."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 65.

2. A measure equivalent to a gill.

3. The contents of such a vessel.

"His worship gave *noggins* of ale."
Lloyd: Song in the Capricious Lovers.

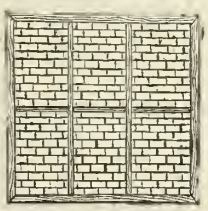
¶ *To go to noggin-staves:* To go to pieces as small as noggin-staves; to be all in confusion.

"Silence, or my allegory will *go to noggin-staves*."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho*, ch. v.

nŏg'-gĭn (2), *s.* [Noooing.]

nŏg'-gĭng, nŏg'-gĭn, *s.* [Noo (2), *v.*]

1. *Build.:* A wall or partition of scantling, with the interstices filled in with brick. Brickwork carried up in panels between quarters.



NOGGING.

2. *Shipbuild.:* The act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails.

nogging-piece, *s.*

Build.: A horizontal scantling laid between courses occasionally.

nŏgş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Hemp. (*Prov.*)

nōhl'-īte, *s.* [From Nohl, near Kongelf, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral appearing to be related to Samarskite (q.v.). Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 5·04; lustre, vitreous; colour, blackish-brown; streak, brown; fracture, splintery; opaque; brittle. An analysis yielded columbic acid, 50·43; protoxide of uranium, 14·43; zirconia, 2·96; protoxide of iron, 8·09; protoxide of copper, 0·11; protoxide of cerium, 0·25; yttria, 14·36; magnesia and protoxide of manganese, 0·28; lime, 4·67; water, 4·62 = 100·20. This corresponds approximately to the formula, $(RO)_3CbO_5 + 1\frac{1}{2}HO$, where RO = UO, FeO, YO, CaO, &c.

nō'-hŏw, *adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *how.*] In no way; by no means; out of sorts. (*Vulgar.*)

* ¶ *To look nohow:* To be put out of countenance; to be abashed or embarrassed.

*** nŏĭ'-ạnçe, * nŏy'-ạnçe,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Hurt, harm, mischief, annoyance.

"To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is."
Tusser: Husbandry, xvi. 8.

*** nŏĭe, * nŏy,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Annoy.]

A. *Trans.:* To vex, to damage, to annoy.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause trouble or annoyance; to be troublesome.

"Such shruhs as *noie*
In summer destroy."
Tusser: Husbandry, lii. 15.

2. To suffer hurt or harm.

"It *noieth* or perisheth, spight of thy hart."
Tusser: Husbandry, lvii. 13.

*** nŏĭe,** *s.* [Noie, *v.*] Annoyance, trouble, hurt.

*** nŏĭ'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *noi(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which hurts or annoys.

nŏĭls, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed by the comb.

*** nŏĭnt,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *anoint* (q.v.).] To anoint.

"They did *noint* themselves with sweet oyles."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 43.

*** nŏĭnt'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *noint*; *-er.*] One who anoints; an anointer.

*** nŏĭ'-sạnçe,** *s.* [Nuisance.]

nŏĭse, * noyse, *s.* [Fr. *noise.* A word of doubtful etymology; referred by some to Lat. *nausea*, as being that which is nauseous [Nausea], by others to Lat. *noxia* = harm, hurt.] [Noxious.]

1. A sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause (generally applied to a loud or confused sound); a din, a clamour.

"Whither, as to a little private cell,
He had withdrawn from bustle, care, and *noise*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Oratory; clamour; loud or continuous talk.

"Lest peraventur *noyse* were maad in the puple."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xxvi.

3. Frequent talk; public conversation.

"The great plague which has made so much *noise* through all ages."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* 4. A report, a rumour.

"The *noise* goes." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 2.

* 5. Music.

"God is gone up with a merry *noise*."—*Psalms* xlvii. 5. (*Prayer Book.*)

* 6. A company or band of musicians.

"See if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ Noise and musical sound differ, the latter producing a continuous sensation, the musical value of which can be determined; while the former is either a sound (for instance, the report of a cannon) of too short a duration to be determined, or it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds; as, a leugthened peal of thuuder. (*Ganot.*)

noise-maker, *s.* A clamourer; a noisy person.

"The issue of all this noise is, the making of the *noise-makers* still more ridiculous."—*L'Estrange.*

nŏĭse, *v.i.* & *t.* [Noise, *s.*]

*** A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise; to sound.

"*Noising* loud and threat'ning."
Milton: P. L., iv. 488.

2. To talk noisily or loudly: to bluster, to brag.

"Why *noisen* ye, or bosten of your elders?"—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

3. To play on a musical instrument.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To spread abroad by rumour; to talk about publicly.

"All these sayings were *noised* abroad throughout all the hill country."—*Luke* i. 65.

* 2. To disturb by noise.

* 3. To accompany on a musical instrument.

*** nŏĭse'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *noise*; *-ful(l).*] Noisy, loud, clamorous; causing or making much noise.

"The diligence of trades, and *noiseful* gain."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxvi.

nŏĭse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *noise*; *-less.*] Making no noise or souud; silent; unaccompauied by noise or sound.

"Th' inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

nŏĭse'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *noiseless*; *-ly.*] In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

"Proceeding *noiselessly*, hut rapidly and steadily."—*Macauluy: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

nŏĭse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noiseless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noiseless; absence of noise or sound; silence.

noi-sĕtte' (oi as wâ), *s.* [Fr.]

Hort.: A kind of yellow rose, named after Louis Noisette.

nŏĭş'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *noise*; *-ly.*] In a noisy manner; with noise; clamorously, loudly.

nŏĭş'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noisy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noisy; loudness of sound; noise, clamour.

nŏĭ'-sŏme, * noy-some, *a.* [Eng. *noie, noy*; *-some.*]

* 1. Morally hurtful or noxious. (This is its uniform meaning in A.V.)

2. Hurtful or noxious to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

"Poisoned by their *noisome* atmosphere."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. Offensive to the senses; disgusting, unpleasaut.

"Foul hreath is *noisome*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

nŏĭ'-sŏme-lў, * **noy-some-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *noisome*; *-ly.*] In a noisome manner; with noxious or unwholesome vapour; offensively.

"Now that it is stuffed thus *noysomely*."—*Bp. Hall: Occas. Meditations*, 86.

nŏĭ'-sŏme-nĕss, * noi-som-ness, * noy-some-ness, *s.* [Eng. *noisome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noisome; noxiousness, unwholesomeness, offensiveness.

"The inside is full of all kind of filth and *noisomness*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 12.

nŏĭ'-şў, *a.* [Eng. *nois(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Causing or making a loud noise or sound; sounding loudly.

"But soon, day after day, the *noisy* drum
Beat round." *Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.*

2. Clamorous, turbulent.

"The king's demand produced one of those *noisy* speeches."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

3. Full of noise: as, a *noisy* street.

nŏĭt, nўte, knŏĭt, knўte, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Eng. *knock.*]

1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap.

2. To hobble in walking. (*Jamieson.*)

nō-lạ, *s.* [Lat. = a little bell, from Nola in Campania, where bells are said to have been first made; cf. Lat. *campana* = bell; Ital. *campanile* = a bell-tower, and Ital. *Campagna* = the country round Rome.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nolidæ. Five British species are knowu.

nŏ-lā'-nạ, *s.* [Dim. of Lat. *nola* = a bell, which the little corolla resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Nolanaceæ (q.v.). In France poultry are fed upon *Nolana prostrata.*

nō-lạ-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nolan(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Nolanads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, aud showy flowers; calyx four-parted; valvate in æstivation; stamens five, equal; pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a siugle style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style; stigma somewhat capitate. Fruit enclosed in the permanent calyx; pericarp woody, occasionally a little succulent; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in Chili and some other parts of South America. Known genera five, species 35.

nō'-lạn-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nolan(a)*; Eng. *ad.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Nolanaceæ.

*** nolde,** *v.* [A cont. for *ne wolde.*] Would not.

*** nole,** *s.* [Noll.] The head.

nō'-lĕnṣ vō'-lĕnṣ, *phr.* [Lat. = not willing, willing.] Whether one wills or not. [Willy-nilly.]

nō'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male ciliated. Costal margin of the anterior wings somewhat rounded, with three tufts of raised scales, the posterior one rounded without markings, the former in repose covering the latter, so as to give the insects a triangular aspect. Larva short, thick, rather hairy, with fourteen legs. The species are numerous.

nō'-lī mē tăn'-ġĕr-ē, *s.* [Lat. = touch me not.]

1. *Bot.:* [NOLI-TANGERE].

2. *Pathol.: Lupus exedens.* It generally commences with tubercles on the nose, and ends by destruction of the nose, lips, eyes, &c. It should be treated in the early stage with the actual cautery or powerful caustics.

nō'-lī tăn'-ġĕr-ē, nō'-lī mē tăn'-ġĕr-ē, *s.* [Lat. = do not touch, or do not touch me. So called from the elastic force with which the capsules burst when ripe.]

Bot.: Impatiens Nolitangere, the Yellow Balsam. [IMPATIENS.]

***nō-lī'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nolo* = to be unwilling.] Unwillingness; the opposite of volition (q.v.).

"Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition,* choice, resolution, and command."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 28.

***nōll,** ***noul,** ***nowl,** *s.* [A.S. *hnol, cnoll* = top; O. H. Ger. *hnol.*] The head, the noddle.

"An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

***nŏl-lē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *nolo* = to be unwilling.] Unwillingness, nolition.

nŏl-lē prŏs'-ĕ-quī, *phr.* [Lat. = to be unwilling to prosecute.]

Law: A term used where a plaintiff, or the Attorney-General for the public, discontinues a suit, either wholly or as to some count, or as to some defendants.

nō'-lō cŏn-tĕn'-dĕr-ē, *phr.* [Lat. = I do not wish to contend.]

Law: A plea equivalent for all purposes of the prosecution to that of "Guilty."

nōlt, nŏwt, *s.* [NEAT, *s.*] Neat oxen, cattle; as distinguished from horses. (*Scotch.*)

nōlt'-hĕrd, *s.* [Eng. *nolt,* and *herd.*] A neatherd.

nom, *s.* [Fr.] A name.

Nom de guerre: [Lit. = a war-name.] A name assumed temporarily; an incognito.

Nom de plume: [Lit. = a pen-name.] An expression formed on the supposed analogy of *nom de guerre,* and used in England to signify a fictitious name or signature assumed by a writer. The French phrase is *nom littéraire.* (See *Notes & Queries,* 7th ser., iii. 348, &c.)

nō'-ma, †nō'-mē, *s.* [Lat. *nome* = a corroding ulcer; Gr. *νομή* (*nomē*) = a pasture, an eating sore: *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to distribute, to pasture.]

Pathol.: Water canker; it attacks the gums, making them swolleu, and red or violet in colour, after which they are destroyed, the teeth becoming exposed and loosened till they fall out. The cheeks and the tongue are next attacked. The disease occurs chiefly among badly fed children.

nŏm'-ad, *nŏm'-ade, *a. & s.* [Gr. *νομάς* (*nomás*), genit. *νομάδος* (*nomados*) = roaming, wandering, espec. in search of pasture; *νομος* (*nomos*) = a pasture; *νέμω* (*nemo*) = to assign by lot; Lat. *nomas,* genit. *nomadis*; Fr., Ital., & Sp. *nomade.*]

A. *As adj.:* Wandering about for the sake of pasturage; having no fixed abode or country; roving, nomadic.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of a race or tribe who have no fixed abode, but whose chief occupation is the tending of flocks, and who wander about, shifting their residence according to the state of pasturage.

"The Numidian *nomades,* so named of changing their pasture."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. v., ch. iii.

* 2. A wandering party or tribe.

"Fierce Idumæans, who in *nomads* stray."
Sandys: Psalms, p. 136.

nō'-ma-da, *s.* [NOMAD.]

Entom.: Cuckoo-bee; a genus of Bees, placed by Shuckard under the Andrenidæ, but now often ranked with the Apidæ. There are six articulations to the maxillary palpi. They are elegant and gaily coloured insects, which live in the nests and deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees.

***nŏm'-ade,** *a. & s.* [NOMAD.]

***nō-mā'-dĭ-ạn,** *s.* [NOMAD.] A nomad.

nō-măd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nomad; -ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling nomads; a term applied to those tribes whose chief occupation is the tending of cattle, and who have no fixed abode, but wander about in search of pasturage; pastoral, nomad.

nŏ-măd'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nomadic; -al, -ly.*] In a nomadic manner; after the manner of nomadic tribes.

***nŏm'-ad-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *nomad; -ism.*] The state of being a nomad.

***nŏm'-ad-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *nomad; -ize.*] To live a nomadic life; to wander about with flocks in search of pasturage.

"Its inhabitants, moreover, are now *nomadizing* savages."—*Times,* Dec. 17, 1873.

***nō'-măn-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *nomancie,* an abbreviation of *onomancie* = onomancy (q.v.).] The art or act of divining the fortunes of persons by the letters which form their names.

nō măn's lănd, *phr.* [Eng. *no; man,* and *land.*] A district or tract to which no person can assert a distinct or valid claim; a district or region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land.

***nŏm'-ạrch,** *s.* [Gr. *νομάρχης* (*nomarchēs*), from *νομός* (*nomos*) = a district, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.] The governor or ruler of a nome or province.

***nŏm'-ạr-chў,** *s.* [NOMARCH.] A nome or province under the rule or jurisdiction of a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

***nŏm'-blęs,** *s.* [Fr.] [NUMBLES.]

***nombre,** *s.* [NUMBER.]

nŏm'-brĭl, *s.* [Fr. (for *l'ombril*) = the navel; from Lat. *umbiliculus,* dimin. of *umbilicus* = the navel.]

Her.: The centre of an escutcheon. It is the next below the fesse-point, and is also called the navel-point.

nōme (1), *s.* [Gr. *νομός* (*nomos*) = a district, from *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to assign by lot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A province or political district of a country, espec. in modern Greece and Egypt.

"The capital of the Antinoite *nome."—Blackwood's Magazine,* Nov. 1881, p. 572.

* 2. *Mus.:* Any melody determined by inviolable rules.

nō'-mē (2), *s.* [NOMA.]

nōme (3), *s.* [Lat. *nomen* = a name.]

Alg.: A term: in the binomials $a + b$, $a - b$, a and b are uomes.

***nōme,** ***nom-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [NIM.] Taken.

nō-mē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nome(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of acanthopterygian fishes. Body oblong, compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. The genera are marine; pelagic when young.

nō'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.] A name; one of the three names given to an ancient Roman, and denoting the gens to which he belonged.

***nō'-mĕn-clā-tĭve,** *a.* [NOMENCLATOR.] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature; nomenclatory.

nō'-mĕn-clā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *nomen* = a name, and *calo* = to call; Fr. *nomenclateur;* Ital. *nomenclatore.*]

* 1. A person who calls persons or things by their names.

2. *Specif. in Roman Antiq.:* (See extract).

"When the population had increased to such an extent that it was impossible for a candidate to know all the voters even by sight, he was accompanied by a slave termed a *nomenclator,* whose sole business it was to become acquainted with the persons and circumstances of the whole constituency, and to whisper such information into his master's ear, when he passed from one to another in the crowd, as might enable him to salute each individual correctly by name, and to greet him as an acquaintance."—*Ramsay: Roman Antiq.*

3. A person who gives names to things, or who settles or determines the nomenclature of things in any branch of science or art.

"Adam (God's *nomenclator*) could not frame
One that enough could signify."
Cowley: Her Name.

* 4. A dictionary, lexicon, or vocabulary, espec. one dealing with scientific nomenclature.

* 5. (See extract.)

"In the old ages they [princes] were euer wount to haue about them such men as were of a speciall memorie; to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclatores."—Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland,* bk. i., ch. xliv.

***nō'-mĕn-clā-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *nomenclator; -y.*] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature.

***nō'-mĕn-clā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nomenclator; -ess.*] A female nomenclator.

"I have a wife who is a *nomenclatress,* and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies."—*Guardian,* No. 109.

***nō'-mĕn-clā-tu-ral,** *a.* [Eng. *nomenclatur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to nomenclature; according to a nomenclature.

nō'-mĕn-clā-ture, *s.* [Lat. *nomenclatura* = a calling by name.] [NOMENCLATOR.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name, a title, a designation.

"There wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A vocabulary, a dictionary, a glossary.

II. *Science:* The names taken collectively of the objects of study in any branch of science. Sometimes it includes, but more generally it is distinguished from, terminology. In botany, for example, the names assigned to the several classes, orders, tribes, genera, species, &c., are its nomenclature; the definition of the various words, whether substantives or adjectives, used in describing a plant, belong to terminology. The designation, *Rosa canina* (Dog-rose), falls under the department of nomenclature; nectary, diœcious, &c., under that of terminology. The subject of scientific nomenclature has been investigated and reported on by committees of several scientific bodies.

1. *Biol.:* The practice of using two names—one generic, the other specific; it originated with Linnæus. [2, 6.]

2. *Bot.:* Linuæus laid down thirty-one rules for the guidance of botanists in nomenclature; some of these have fallen into disuse. [¶ 1.] Orders generally end in -aceæ, tribes in -eæ, and their sub-divisions in -idæ. Botanical assemblages with the last-named ending are called, in this work, families; though family in botany is sometimes made synonymous with order. This brings them into harmony with zoological families in -idæ, to which they are apparently equivalent.

3. *Chem.:* The spoken language of chemistry, which at every period of its history reflects the stage of its development. The early belief that the heavenly bodies determined the character of terrestrial matter led to the use of such names as sol = gold, luna = silver, and mercury, the name by which the metal is still known. Later, the physical character of the substance gave rise to the name of the compound, as in milk of lime, sugar of lead. But the present system is, with some minor variations, the work of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Morveau, and appeared in 1787. The leading principle is that the names of compound bodies should express the simple substances they contain, and their relative proportions. Generally the root-word is employed, together with certain terminations and prefixes to indicate the degree of oxidation and the number of atoms of the elements contained in it—*e.g.,* KNO_3 = potassic nitrate, KNO_2 = potassic nitrite, HNO_3 = nitric acid, HNO_2 = nitrous acid. The following compound shows the manner in which the numeral prefixes are employed: $Hg_4 \left\{ \begin{matrix} Cl_2 \\ O_2 \\ N_2 \end{matrix} \right.$ = tetra-mercuro-tetra-hydric-dioxi-dichloro-dinitride. The above rule does not apply strictly to organic substances, where regard is had to the history of the groups forming the compound.

4. *Geol.:* For the names given to the geological formations, as Silurian, Devonian, Oolite, &c. (see Geology). The system adopted has many merits, but in one direction it tends to generate error. When a stratum is called chalk, one naturally expects it to be white and calcareous; it may be neither the one nor the other. When another is called greensand, the mind expects it to be characterized by grains of sand of green colour, it may be quite different. Such words, used of the spots where the several strata were first identified, are appropriate; but, being founded on local peculiarities, become quite inaccurate when applied to other, and speci-

ally to distant regions. Used of the world at large, they are simply chronological, and have no reference to the appearance of particular rocks.

5. *Min., Petrol., & Palæont.:* Linnæus carried his system of two Latin names through the mineral no less than the animal kingdom. Thus, he had his *Schistus tabularis, S. atratus,* &c. These are now exchanged for the vernacular terms. Minerals are now generally made to end in -ite, which Dana alters for rocks to -yte. Genera of fossils often end in -ites, as Belemnites, anglicised Belemnite.

6. *Zool.:* In the days of Swainson and the other adherents of the quinary system, conformity of system in the nomenclature was greatly insisted upon. Every tribe ended in -es, every family in -idæ, and every sub-family in -inæ. Of late, the system has been departed from, and the great aid which it rendered to the memory in consequence sacrificed. With regard to vernacular names, they vary in different parts of the country, and often suggest error. Thus the goat-sucker does not suck goats, and the titmouse is not one of the Muridæ, but a bird. They are regarded as unscientific, and used only for popular convenience in scientific works. [1.]

"The new *nomenclature* which has been introduced into chymistry."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind,* ch. iv., § 4.

***nō'-mĕn-clā-tụ-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *nomenclatur(e); -ist.*] One who arranges, or is versed in, nomenclature.

nŏm'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. νομεύς (*nomeus*) = a shepherd.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Nomeidæ (q.v.). Cleft of mouth narrow. No finlets; ventral long and broad, attached to abdomen by a membrane. *Nomeus gronovii* is a pelagic fish, of small size, common in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. (*Günther.*)

nō'-mĭ-ăl, *s.* [Lat. *nomen* = a name.]

Alg.: A single name or term. [Nome, *s.*, 3.]

nŏm'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = custom.]

A. *As adj.:* Customary, usual, ordinary, conventional. (Applied to the present ordinary mode of spelling English.)

B. *As subst.:* The customary or ordinary spelling of English.

nŏm'-ĭn-ăl, * **nŏm'-ĭn-ăll,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nominalis,* from *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Pertaining to names or terms; verbal.

"The *nominal* definition or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

2. Existing in name only; not real; titular; merely so called.

"The party of which he had been the *nominal* head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

3. Containing names: as, a *nominal* roll.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A nominalist (q.v.).

"William Ockam, the father of the *nominalles.*"—*Camden: Remains; Surnames.*

2. A verb formed from a noun.

nominal-partner, *s.*

Law: A person who, by permitting his name to be used, allows himself to appear to the world as a partner, and having an interest in a trade, business, or firm, although really having no actual interest in it, and who thus becomes responsible for the actions of the real partners.

Nŏm'-ĭn-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *nominalismus.*]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to one of two rival schools of philosophy which flourished in the Middle Ages, though the origin of the dispute dates from the days of Plato. It turned on the real nature of genera and species, and the motto of nominalism was "Universalia post rem." Roscellinus, canon of Compiègne, in the latter part of the eleventh century, was the first advocate of Nominalism, and maintained, in opposition to the advocates of Realism, that general ideas have no separate entity. He was charged with holding heretical opinions concerning the Trinity, for which he was cited before the Council of Soissons, and condemned A.D. 1092. His first great opponent was Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and later Abelard, who had been a pupil of Roscellinus, modified his master's system into what is known as Conceptualism (q.v.). [Realism.]

"If *nominalism* led to heretical views of the Trinity, Realism necessarily led to Pantheism."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 30.

Nŏm'-ĭn-ăl-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *nominal(ism); -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Nominalistic (q.v.).

"The three chief positions in the *nominalist* solution."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 718.

B. *As subst.:* One who holds that general ideas have no separate entity.

"A closer examination of the arguments, however, shows that Abelard was a *Nominalist* under a new name."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 28.

nŏm-ĭn-ăl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nominalist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Nominalism or the Nominalists.

* **nŏm'-ĭn-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *nominal; -ize.*] To convert into a noun.

nŏm'-ĭn-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nominal; -ly.*] By name; in name only; not in reality.

"Base metal, *nominally* worth near a million sterling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

nŏm'-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *nominatus,* pa. par. of *nomino* = to name; *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name; Ital. *nominare;* Sp. *nominar;* Fr. *nommer.*]

* **1.** To name; to call or mention by name.

"Sight may distinguish of colours but suddenly to *nominate* them all, it is impossible."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.,* ii. 1.

* **2.** To call, to entitle, to designate; to describe by a name.

"The young days which we may *nominate* tender."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

* **3.** To set down; to appoint, to fix, to arrange.

"If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

4. To designate for an office, place, or duty by name; to appoint by name.

5. To name, or propose by name as a candidate for election, choice, or appointment; to propose or offer the name of as a candidate.

nŏm'-ĭn-ąte, *a.* [Nominate, *v.*] Named.

nominate-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract distinguished by a particular name. (*Wharton.*)

nominate-right, *s.*

Scots Law: A right that is known or recognised in law, or possesses what is termed a *nomen juris,* the use of which determines its boundaries, and settles the consequences to all concerned. Of this sort are those contracts termed loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, &c. Nominate rights are opposed to innominate, or those in which no obligation is created, beyond the express agreement of the parties concerned.

* **nŏm'-ĭn-ąte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nominate; -ly.*] By name; particularly.

"Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some office of religion, and *nominately* where the body of a dead person hath been buried."—*Spelman: De Sepultura,* ch. vii.

nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *nom-in-a-ei-on, *nom-y-na-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *nomination,* from Lat. *nominationem,* accus. of *nominatio* = a naming, from *nominatus* [Nominate, *v.*]; Sp. *nominación;* Ital. *nominazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The act of naming or mentioning by name; mention by name.

"What imports the *nomination* of this gentleman?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.

2. The act of naming or nominating; the act of proposing by name as a candidate for an office or place.

* **3.** A denomination, a name, a designation.

"Because of these two effectes . . . hath it the *nomination* of kayes."—*Frith: Workes,* p. 58.

4. The act of nominating or appointing to an office or place.

"And after *nomination,* he sends a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

5. The document embodying or declaring such nomination.

6. The power, right, or privilege of nominating or appointing to an office or place.

"The council of admiralty has the same power with regard to the navy, together with the *nomination* of the captains."—*Hume,* pt. ii., ess. 16.

7. The state of being named or nominated for an office or place; as, He is in *nomination* for president.

II. *Law:* The power of nominating a clerk to the patron of a benefice, to be by him presented to the ordinary.

nŏm-ĭn-ą-tī'-val, *a.* [Eng. *nominativ(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nŏm'-ĭn-ą-tĭve (or as **nŏm'-ną-tĭve),** * **nom-in-a-tif,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nominatif,* from Lat. *nominativus,* from *nominatus,* pa. par. of *nomino* = to name; Ital. & Sp. *nominativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Naming; specif., in grammar, a term applied to that case of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun forms the subject of a sentence, or to the noun or pronoun itself when standing in that relation.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The nominative case; a nominative word; the case or form of a noun which simply names or designates the person, thing, or idea; that case in which a noun or pronoun stands when it forms the subject of a verb.

* **nŏm'-ĭn-ą-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nominative; -ly.*] In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

nŏm'-ĭ-nā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *nominatus,* pa. par. of *nomino* = to name.] One who nominates.

"One of the *nominators* suddenly fell down dead."—*Bentley: On Free Thinking,* § 52.

nŏm-ĭ-nēē', *s.* [Formed as if from a Fr. * *nominé,* pa. par. of a verb * *nominer* from Lat. *nomino.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is named, nominated, or designated by another for a certain purpose, duty, or position.

2. A person upon whose life an annuity depends.

II. *Law:* A person nominated or designated to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the *cestui que* use, sometimes called the surrenderee.

* **nŏm-ĭ-nor',** *s.* [Lat. *nomino* = to name.] One who nominates, a nominator; the correlative of nominee.

"About the terms of connection in such a case between a *nominor* and a nominee."—*Bentham: Works,* x. 329.

* **nŏm'-ŏ-căn-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and κάνων (*kanōn*) = a canon, a rule.] A collection of canons and of imperial laws relative or conformable thereto; also a collection of the canons of the ancient church and fathers without regard to imperial constitutions.

* **nŏ-mŏc'-rą-çў,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = law; κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] A system of government in accordance with a code of laws: as, the *nomocracy* of the Hebrew Commonwealth. (*Annandale.*)

nŏ-mŏg'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *nomogen(y); -ist.*] One who accepts the doctrine of spontaneous generation.

"The *nomogenist* is reduced to enumerate the simplest elements into which the simplest living jelly is resolvable."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates,* iii. 817.

nŏ-mŏg'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = law, and γεν (*gen*), root of γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to become.]

Biol.: Spontaneous generation.

"Pasteur . . . failed to detect *nomogeny* under conditions as decisive as can be hoped in an attempt to prove a negative."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates,* iii. 815.

* **nŏ-mŏg'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Nomography.] One who is versed in or writes upon nomography.

* **nŏ-mŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *nomographie.*] An exposition in proper legal form and manner of the matter of a law or legal enactment; an exposition of the art of drawing up laws in proper form and matter.

nŏ-mŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = law, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

1. *Law:* The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.

2. *Ment. Science:* The science of the laws of the mind.

3. *Bot.:* The department of botany which treats of the laws which regulate the variations of organs.

nŏm'-ō-thē-sy, *s.* [Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place, to lay.] The instituting or enacting of laws; the publication of laws.

nŏm'-ō-thēte, *s.* [Fr. *nomothète*, from Gr. *νομοθέτης* (*nomothetēs*), from *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place, to lay.] One who enacts laws; a lawgiver.

nŏm-ō-thĕt'-ĭc, *nŏm-ō-thĕt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετικός* (*nomothetikos*).] [NOMOTHETE.] Pertaining to the enactment of laws; legislative.

nom-pere, *s.* [O Fr. *nompair* (q.v.) = an umpire.] An umpire, an arbitrator.

nŏn, *adv.* [Lat. = not.] Not. It is not used separately, but is largely used in compositiou as a prefix with a negative force, as in *non*-existing, *non*-contagious, *non*-payment, and very many other expressions, the meaning of which is obvious.

non-ability, *s.* A want of ability or power; specif., in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

non-acceptance, *s.* A refusal or failure to accept.

non-access, *s.*

Law: Impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea, or on foreign service. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard.

*** non-act,** *s.* A forbearance, omission, or refusal to act.

"It is not a *non-act* which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

non-admission, *s.* A refusal or failure to admit.

"The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

non-adult, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not having arrived at an adult age; in a state of pupillage.

B. *As subst.:* One who has not arrived at an adult age; a youth, a minor.

non-alienation, *s.*

1. A failure or refusal to alienate.

2. The state of not being alienated.

non-appearance, *s.* A failure, neglect, or omission to appear; default in entering an appearance, as in a court to prosecute or defend.

non-arrival, *s.* A failure or neglect to arrive.

non-assumpsit, *phr.* [Lat. = he did not undertake.]

Law: A general plea in a general action, by which a defendant traverses the whole declaration, and denies that he made auy promise or engagement.

non-attendance, *s.* A failure or neglect to attend; non-appearence.

*** non-attention,** *s.* Want of attention; inattention.

non-bituminous, *a.* Not containing bitumen; free from bitumen.

*** non cepit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not take.]

Law: An obsolete plea, by way of traverse, which occurs in the action of replevin.

non-claim, *s.*

Law: A failure or omission to make a claim during the time limited by law.

non-cohesion, *s.* Want of cohesion.

non-coincidence, *s.* Want of coincidence.

non-coincident, *a.* Not coincident; not coinciding.

non-com., *s.* An abbreviation for non-commissioned (officer).

non-combatant, *s.* A person connected with a military or naval force, but whose duties are civil, as chaplains, surgeons, members of the commissariat, &c., in connection with an army; pursers, chaplains, clerks, &c., on board a man-of-war; a civilian in a place occupied by troops.

non-commissioned, *a.* Not holding a governmental commission; a term applied to subordinate officers of the army and navy below the rank of lieutenant, as sergeants and corporals, in the army, quartermasters, boatswains, &c., in the navy.

"Long lists of *non-commissioned* officers and privates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*** non-committal,** *s.* Forbearance or refusal to commit or pledge one's self; the state of not being committed or pledged.

non-communicant, *s.*

1. One who habitually neglects the sacrament of the Eucharist.

2. Applied, loosely, to a regular communicant who on any given occasion does not communicate.

non-communion, *s.*

Eccles.: Properly, neglect of the sacrament of the Eucharist. In a less restricted sense, it is employed of presence at the Roman Mass or the Anglican Communion Service, without communicating.

non-communistic, *a.* Not partaking of the characteristic doctrines of communism.

non-completion, *s.* Failure or neglect to complete; the state of not being completed.

non-compliance, *s.* Failure or neglect to comply with any request or order.

non compos mentis, *phr.* [Lat.] Not of sound mind; not having the full use of reason. (Frequently abbreviated to *non compos* or *non comp.*)

non-con., *a.* or *s.* An abbreviation of Nonconformist or Nonconteut. (See these words.)

non-condensing, *a.* Not condensing.

Non-condensing steam-engine: A steam-engine in which the steam is allowed to escape into the open air after use. [HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.]

non-conducting, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting; not acting as a conductor of heat or electricity.

*** non-conduction,** *s.* The quality or state of being non-conducting; failure or inability to conduct: as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

non-conductor, *s.* A substance which has not the power or property of conducting or transmitting such a force as heat or electricity: as, Glass is a *non-conductor* of electricity.

¶ With regard to heat, the expression more generally used is a bad conductor. The non-conductors of electricity are the oxides, lime, caoutchouc, air and dry gases, dry paper, silk, the diamond and other precious stones, glass, wax, sulphur, resins, amber, &c.

*** non-conformitancy,** *s.* Nonconformity.

"Presentments against *non-conformitancy* of ministers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 44.

*** non-conformitant,** *s.* A nonconformist.

"An upholder of *non-conformitants*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 39.

non constat, *phr.* [Lat.] It is not clear or plain; it does not appear.

non-contagion, *s.* The doctrine that disease is not propagated by contagion.

non-contagionist, *s.* A supporter of the doctrine of non-contagion.

non-contagious, *a.* Not contagious.

non-contagiousness, *s.* The quality or state of being non-contagious, or not communicable by contagion.

non-content, *s.* In the House of Lords a member who votes in the negative, as opposed to a content; a No. [CONTENT, *s.*, B. 3.]

non-contributing, non-contributory, *a.* Not contributing.

non-deciduate, *a.* Indeciduate.

non decimando, *phr.* [Lat. = not for tithing or tithes.]

Law: A custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, &c.

non-delivery, *s.* A failure or neglect to deliver; omission or neglect of delivery.

*** non demisit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not demise.]

Law: A plea resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise, without stating the indenture, in an action of debt for rent. Also a plea in bar, in replevin to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not devise. (*Wharton.*)

non-deposition, *s.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

*** non-descript,** *a.* & *s.* [NONDESCRIPT.]

non-desquamative, *a.*

Pathol.: Absence of any peeling off of scales. Non-desquamative disease of the kidney is a form of Bright's disease. (*Tanner.*)

*** non detinet,** *phr.* [Lat. = he does not detain.]

Law: A plea by way of traverse, which occurred in the action of detinue. (*Wharton.*)

non-development, *s.* A failure of development.

non-direction, *s.*

Law: Omission on the part of a judge to enforce a necessary point of law upon a jury.

non-discovery, *s.* A failure or neglect to discover.

non distringendo, *phr.*

Law: A writ granted not to distrain.

non-effective, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not effective; not capable of producing an effect; producing no effect.

2. *Milit.:* A term applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or navy which is not fit for or capable of active service, as half-pay officers, pensioners, &c.; pertaining to this portion of the personnel of an army.

non-efficient, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not efficient, not effective, not effectual, non-effective; spec., a term applied to a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient soldier by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

B. *As subst.:* One who is not efficient; specif., a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

non-ego, *s.* [Lat. = not I.]

Metaph.: (See extracts).

"The Ego and *non-Ego*—mind and matter—are not only given together, but in absolute co-equality. The one does not precede, the other does not follow; and, in their mutual relation, each is equally dependent, equally independent. Such is the fact as given in and by consciousness."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 292.

"Kant postulated the existence of a *non-Ego*, but declared that we know nothing of it."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 558.

non-elastic, *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity.

non-elect, *s.* or *s. pl.* One who is not, or those who are not elected; specif., one who is not, or those who are not elected for salvation. [ELECT.]

non-election, *s.* Failure of election.

*** non-electric,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not electric; conducting electricity.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which is not electric; a substance which transmits electricity.

*** non-electrical,** *a.* [NON-ELECTRIC, A. (q.v.).]

non-entity, *s.* [NONENTITY.]

non-entry, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Failure or neglect to enter.

2. *Scots Law:* The casualty which formerly fell to the superior where the heir of a deceased vassal neglected to obtain himself entered with the superior or, as otherwise expressed, who failed to renew the investiture. In virtue of the casualty the superior was entitled to the rents of the feu.

non-episcopal, *a.* Not belonging to the Episcopaliau church or denomination.

non-episcopalian, *s.* One who does not belong to the Episcopalian church or denomination.

non-essential, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not essential, not absolutely necessary or indispensable; spec., applied to matters of faith or practice not considered necessary to salvation.

B. *As subst.:* A thing which is not absolutely necessary or indispensable.

non est, *phr.* [Lat. = he (or it) is not.] A contraction of the Latin *non est inventus* = he was not found, he (or it) was not to be found, he (or it) was gone.

***non est factum,** *phr.* [Lat. = it is not the fact or deed.]

Law: The general issue in an action on bond, or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. (*Wharton.*)

non est inventus, *phr.* [Lat. = he was not found.]

Law: The answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be fouud in his bailiwick.

non-execution, *s.* Failure or neglect of execution; ueglect or omission of performance.

non-existence, *s.*

1. The state of not existing; the negation of being.

2. A thing which is non-existeut; a thing which has no existence.

"A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles, is, to salve not only real verities, but also *non-existences.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

non-existent, *a.* Not existing, not having existence.

non-expansion, *s.*

Pathol.: The state of having failed to expand. There is a congenital non-expansion of the air-cells in the lungs of some weakly infants. (*Tanner.*)

non-extensile, *a.* Not extensile; incapable of being extended or stretched.

non-feasance, *s.*

Law: An offence consisting in an omission or neglect of doing that which ought to be done.

non-fossiliferous, *a.* Not containing fossils.

non-fulfilment, *s.* Failure or neglect to fulfil.

non-ganglionic, *a.*

Anat.: (See the compound).

¶ *Non-ganglionic Chords:*

Anat.: Chords destitute of ganglia; chords not having ganglionic enlargements.

***non-gremial,** *a.* Not connected, not affiliated; outside.

"At Bristol last week there was a public meeting in support of the Cambridge *non-gremial* examinations."—*The Guardian,* Dec. 29, 1858, p. 1,042.

***non-hearer,** *s.*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): (See extract).

"The Presbyterian nonjurors have scarcely been heard of out of Scotland. . . . So late as 1806, a few persons were still bearing their public testimony against the sin of owning an Antichristian government by paying taxes, by taking out excise licences, or by labouring on public works. The number of these zealots went on diminishing till at length they were so thinly scattered over Scotland that they were nowhere numerous enough to have a meeting house, and were known by the name of the *Non-hearers.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

non-importing, *a.* Not importing goods or commodities: as, a *non-importing* state.

non-indurated, *a.*

Anat.: Not having become indurated when normally induration should have taken place. There is a non-indurated chancre. (*Tanner.*)

***non-inhabitant,** *s.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger, a foreigner.

non-intervention, *s.* The act or state of not intervening or interfering; specif., the system of policy of not interferiug in the affairs or policies of other states, except where the interests of one's own country are directly or indirectly concerned.

non-interventionist, *s.* A supporter or advocate of non-intervention.

"Would the *non-interventionist* be prepared to justify intervention, say, in Zanzibar, to stop the slave trade; or in Bulgaria to stop the massacre of Bulgarians by the Turks?"—*Spectator,* Nov. 5, 1881, p. 1,402.

non-intrusion, *s.* The principles of the Non-intrusionists.

non-intrusionist, *s.*

Church Hist.: A member of a party who, whilst patronage was the law of the Scottish Established Church, contended for the principle that no minister should be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the congregation. It was to meet these views that the General Assembly, in 1834, passed the Veto Act (q.v.), which brought the Church into conflict with the law courts, and produced the Disruption (q.v.).

non-issuable, *a.* Not capable of being issued; not admitting of an issue being taken npon it; applied to a plea which does not raise an issue upon the merits of the case. (*Wharton.*)

non-joindcr, *s.*

Law: A plea in abatement for the non-joining of a person as co-defendant.

***non-jurable,** *a.* Incapable of being sworn; not capable of taking an oath.

***non-jurant,** *a.* The same as NONJURINO (q.v.).

non-juring, *a.* [NONJURINO.]

non-juror, *s.* [NONJUROR.]

***non-limitation,** *s.* Absence of limit or limitation; failure or neglect to limit.

***non liquet,** *phr.* [Lat. = it is not clear.]

Law: A verdict formerly returued by a jury when a matter did not appear clear, and was to be deferred to another day of trial.

non-luminous, *a.* Not luminous, not incandescent.

non-manufacturing, *a.* Not carrying on or engaged iu maunfactures: as, a *non-manufacturing* state.

non-marrying, *a.* Not disposed to marry: as, a *non-marrying* man.

non-member, *s.* One who is not a member.

non-membership, *s.* The quality or state of not being a member.

non-metallic, *a.* Not metallic; not consisting of metal.

†**non-moral,** *a.* Having no standard of morality; wanting in moral seuse.

"It is more correct to say of the negro that he is *non-moral* than immoral."—*Prof. A. Keane,* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 317.

non-natural, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not natural, unnatural, forced, strained.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A thing which is not natural; something unnatural.

2. *Med.* (*Pl.*): In the medical philosophy of the ancients things necessary to human existence, but which do not enter into the composition of man or coustitute his nature; functions or accidents not strictly belonging to mau. They were air, food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and finally the affections of the mind. Most of these enter into the nature of man, and are not in any sense "non-naturals."

***non-necessity,** *s.* Absence of necessity; the quality or state of being unnecessary.

non-nitrogenized, *a.* Not containing nitrogen.

non-obedience, *s.* Failure or neglect of obedience; failure to obey.

non-observance, *s.* Failure or neglect to observe or fulfil.

non obstante, *phr.* [Lat.] Notwithstanding; in spite of or in opposition to what has been or is to be stated or admitted. In law a phrase nsed in statutes and letters patent, implying a licence from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but, being restrained by Act of Parliament, could not be done without such licence. Such a licence is not now legal.

Non obstante veredicto:

Law: A judgment entered by the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict being given for the defendant, or *vice versa.*

"When the plea of the defendant is bad in law, and when, of course, its being true in point of fact is of no consequence whatever, the plaintiff may, after a verdict for the defendant, move for judgment *non obstante veredicto,* that is, that he have judgment to recover notwithstanding the verdict, which being given on a bad plea, ought to be of no avail. In this case the judgment can only be on the confession of the defendant, for judgment *non obstante veredicto* can obviously only be given when the plea is in confession and avoidance; a judgment which is always awarded on the merits, and never granted but in a very clear case, and where it is apparent that in any way of putting the case the defendant can have no merits."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 14.

non-parishioner, *s.* One who is not an inhabitant of a particular parish.

non-payment, *s.* Failure or neglect to pay; the state of not being paid.

non-performance, *s.* Failure or neglect to perform or fulfil; the state of not being performed or fulfilled.

non-placental, *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental.

non-plus, *v.t.* & *i.* [NONPLUS.]

non-polarisable, *a.*

Elec.: (*Of an electrode*): Not capable of being polarised. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 58.)

non-possumus, *phr.* [Lat. = we are unable; we cannot.] An expression signifying inability.

non-preparation, *s.* Failure or neglect of preparation; the state of not being prepared.

non-presentation, *s.* Failure or neglect to present; the state of not being presented.

non-production, *s.* Failure or neglect to produce; the state of uot being produced.

non-professional, *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by a professional man.

non-proficiency, *s.* Want of proficiency; failure to make progress.

non-proficient, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not proficient; not having attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

B. *As subst.:* One who has uot attained proficiency iu any study or pursuit.

"No marvel if we be whipped for dull *non-proficients* in God's school."—*Bp. Hall: Ser. at Exeter, Sept.* 1641.

non-pros, *phr.* & *v.* [Abbreviation of Lat. *non prosequitur* = he does not prosecute.]

A. *As phrase:*

In Law: A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he fails to appear to prosecute.

B. *As verb:* To fail to prosecute; to enter a judgment of *non-pros.* against.

"If, however, the plaintiff neglects to deliver a declaration by the end of the term next after the defendant appears, or is guilty of other delays or defaults against the rules of law in any subsequent stage of the action, he is adjudged not to follow or pursue his remedy as he ought to do, and therepon a *nonsuit* or *non prosequitur* is entered; and he is said to be *nonpros'd.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 11.

non-prosequitur, *phr.* [NON-PROS.]

***non-recurrent, *non-recurring,** *a.* Not recurriug; not occurring again.

***non-regardance,** *s.* Failure or neglect to regard or observe; want of due regard; slight, disregard.

"Since you to *non-regardance* cast my faith."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

non-regent, *s.* At the English Universities, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased. [REGENT.]

***non-rendition,** *s.* Failure or neglect of rendition; failure or neglect to render what is due.

non-resemblance, *s.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness, dissimilarity.

non-residence, *none-residence, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Failure or neglect to reside where official duties require one to reside; the state of being non-resident; residence away from one's property. (Used specif. of a clergyman residing out of his parish.)

"The leases of beneficed clergymen are further restrained, in case of their *non-residence,* by statutes, 13 Eliz. c. 20, &c."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 20.

*2. *Fig.:* A digression.

"Without any *non-residence* from the text."—*Adams: Works,* i. 398.

non-resident, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Not residing where official duties require one to reside; residence away from one's proper place or home.

"Licensed pluralists are allowed to demise the living, on which they are *non-resident,* to their curates only."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 20.

*2. *Fig.:* Digressing, departing, diverging.

"He is more *non-resident* from his theme."—*Adams: Works*, i. 473.

B. *As subst.:* One who is non-resident; one who does not reside where official duties require him to reside, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

"There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who, properly speaking, can be termed *non-residents*."—*Swift: Arguments against the Power of Bishops.*

non-resistance, *s.* Failure or omission of resistance; passive obedience or submission to authority, power, or force without resistance.

"Lochiel would undoubtedly have laughed the doctrine of *non-resistance* to scorn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

Non-resistance Oath: An oath, or more properly, a declaration, constituting part of an oath, required by 13 Chas. II., c. 1, from all officers of corporations. It ran thus:

"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatever, to take arms against the king, and I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commissioned by him."

It was repealed, in 1719, by 5 Geo. I., c. 6, § 2.

¶ The doctrine of non-resistance was advocated in a homily in 1569, and embodied in the canons of convocation in 1606.

***non-resistant,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Passively obedient to authority, power, or force; offering no resistance to authority, power, or force.

"Teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who holds that no resistance should ever be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.

2. One who holds that force should never be used to resist violence.

non-resisting, *a.* Offering no resistance, opposition, or obstruction: as, a *non-resisting* medium.

non-return, *s.* Failure or neglect to return.

non-ruminant, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not chewing the cud.

"*Non-ruminant* hoofed animals."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 349.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The same as NON-RUMINANTIA (q.v.).

non-ruminantia, *s. pl.*

Zool.: (See extract).

"The *Non-Ruminantia*, or Artiodactyls, which do not chew the cud . . . are divisible into three families: Suidæ (Hogs), Hippopotamidæ (Hippopotamuses), and Anoplotheridæ."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 336.

***non-sane,** *a.* Not sane; not sound: as, a persou of *non-sane* mind.

***non-science,** *s.* Nonsense.

"The doctor talked mere science or *non-science* about humours, complexions, and animal spirits."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxi.

†**non-sensitive,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not sensitive; not easily impressed by external objects.

2. Wanting in sense or perception.

"No precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her *non-sensitive*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. xiv.

B. *As subst.:* One who is wanting in sense or perception.

non-sequitur, *s.* [Lat. = it does not follow.]

Logic: An inference which does not follow from the premises.

non-sexual, *a.* Devoid of sex; sexless; neuter.

Non-sexual reproduction:

Physiol.: [MONOGONY, PARTHENOGENESIS].

non society, *a.* Not connected with any society; spec., applied to a workman who does not belong to a trade-society or trades-union.

***non-solution,** *s.* Failure of solution or explanation.

"Athenæus instances enigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *non-solution*."—*Broome.*

***non-solvency,** *s.* Failure or inability to pay debts; insolvency. (*Swift: Prop. for paying the National Debt.*)

***non-solvent,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Unable to pay debts; insolvent, bankrupt.

B. *As subst.:* One who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent.

non-striated, *a.* Not striated.

Non-striated fibre:

Anat.: Muscular fibre not having any fine parallel stripes or bands running obliquely across it. It is found only in the involuntary muscles, and not universal even among them.

non-submission, *s.* Want or failure of submission.

non-submissive, *a.* Failing, neglecting, or refusing to submit.

non-summons, *s.*

Law: Failure to serve a summons within the assigned time. There was a wager of law of non-summons.

***non-surety,** *s.* Want of surety or safety; insecurity.

***non-tenuit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not hold.]

Law: A plea in bar to replevin, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. (*Wharton.*)

***non-tenure,** *s.*

Law: A plea in bar to a real action by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land in the plaintiff's count, or declaration, or at least some part thereof. (*Wharton.*)

non-term, *s.*

Law: A vacation between two terms of a court.

***non-uniformitarian, non-uniformist,** *s.*

Geol.: One who does not assent to the uniformitarian views of Hutton and Lyell and their school of thought; one who does not assent to the view that the present state of the earth was brought about by the operation of existing causes continued through vast intervals of time.

non-usance, *s.* Failure or neglect to use.

non-user, *s.*

Law:

1. Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.

2. Neglect or failure to perform official duties or services.

***nŏn'-age (age** as **ĭj)** (1), *s.* [Low Lat. *nonagium*, from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *novem* = nine.] A ninth part of movables, formerly paid to the clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretence of being applied to pious uses.

nŏn'-age (age as **ĭj)** (2), *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and Eng. *-age.*]

1. The time of life before a person attains the age when, according to the laws of his country, he is considered competent to manage his own affairs; minority.

"King Henrie died during the *nonage* of this Alexander."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britain*, ch. xxii.

*2. A period of immaturity generally.

"That folded in its tender *nonage* lies,
A beauteous bud, nor yet adults the skies."
Hughes: Claudianus.

***nŏn'-aged (aged** as **ĭj'ĕd),** *a.* [Eng. *nonag(e)* (2); *-ed.*] Being still in nouage; not having attained maturity.

"Tell the world the Muse's love appeares
In *nonaged* youth, as in the length of years."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. 1. § 5.

nŏn-ą-ğĕn-ăr'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Lat. *nonagenarius* = containing or consisting of ninety; *nonageni* = ninety each; distrib. from *nonaginta* = ninety; *novem* = nine.] A persou between the age of ninety and a hundred years.

nŏn-ą-ğĕs'-ĭ-mąl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *nonagesimus*, from *nonaginta* = ninety.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the number ninety; pertaining to a nonagesimal. (Used specially of the arc measurements, in which 90° stand for a right angle.)

B. *As substantive:*

Astron.: The nonagesimal degree of the ecliptic; the point of the ecliptic which at the moment is highest above the horizon. Every point in the ecliptic is in succession the nonagesimal.

nŏn'-ą-gŏn, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = ninth; Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

nŏn'-ane, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = nine; *-ane.*]

Chem.: C_9H_{20}. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing nine atoms of carbon. Three isomeric nonanes are at present known, viz., normal nonane which exists in petroleum, and is also obtained by the action of heat on solid paraffin, boils at 147°-148°; isobutyl-isoamyl, prepared from the iodides of the respective alcohol radicals, boils at 132°; and propylene diisopropyl, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on isopropylic iodide, boils at 130°.

nŏn-ą-tĕl'-lĭ-ą, nŏn-ą-tĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Latinized from the Guiana name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardidæ. The species are American. *Nonatelia officinalis* is the Asthma bush of Guiana, which is said to be useful in asthma.

nŏnçe, *nonęs, *nonnes, *s.* [Properly *for the once.* The older spelling is *for then anes, for then ones*, the initial *n* really belonging to the dative case of the article (A.S. *dhám, dhan*), and *ones* or *anes* = once. (See remarks under N.).] Occasion, purpose, intent. (Only found in the phrase *for the nonce*).

nonce-word, *s.* A word coined and used for an occasion.

nŏn'-çha-lançe (or as **nŏñ'-cha-lâñs),** *s.* [Fr.] The quality or state of being nonchalant; want or absence of earnestness of feeling or interest; carelessness, recklessness, coolness, indifference.

nŏn'-çha-lant (or as **nŏñ'-cha-lâñ),** *a.* [Fr., from *non* = not, and *chaloir* = to care, to interest one's self, from Lat. *caleo* = to be warm or ardent.] Careless, reckless, cool, indifferent.

nŏn'-çha-lant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nonchalant; -ly.*] In a nonchalaut mauner; coolly, with careless indifference.

***nŏn-cŏm-pŏund'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and [Eng. *compounder.*]

Eng. Hist. (*Pl.*): Jacobites who wished to bring back James II. without compounding or covenanting with him respecting the character of his future government.

"The *Noncompounders* thought it downright Whiggery, downright rebellion, to take advantage of His Majesty's unfortunate situation for the purpose of imposing on him any condition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

nŏn-cŏn-form'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conforming.*] Not conforming; acting as a nonconformist (q.v.); dissenting from the established religion of a country.

"Nothing has contributed more to make the dissenting *nonconforming* party considerable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

nŏn-cŏn-form'-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who refuses to join or agree with others.

"A *nonconformist* either in public sorrow or joy."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Hist.* (*Pl.*): Those who declined to conform their worship to that by law established. They were of two kinds: first, those who, being religious, worshipped nowhere; second, those who attended the services of some other religious denominatiou than the established church. It was more frequently used of the latter class. The name was first applied to those who declined to conform to the enactments of the Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edward VI., c. 1, passed in 1549. It was revived and applied to the two thousand clergymeu, who had to surrender the livings on account of their inability to conform to the more celebrated Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II., c. 4, first enforced on Aug. 24, 1662. Etymologically viewed, a Dissenter and a Nonconformist somewhat differ. The former word denotes that he feels differently from Churchmen, that his sympathies go in a different direction; the latter word refers, not to his feelings, but to his action with respect to public worship. The laws formerly existing required him to conform to that of the Established Church by attending the services and partaking of the

Communion. The two words, Dissenter and Nonconformist, as generally referring to the same individual, became interchangeable. (For the history of Nonconformist, see therefore Dissenter.)

2. *Entom.: Xylina Zinckenii*, one of the Noctuas, rare in Britain.

B. *As adj.:* Refusing to conform to the established religion of a country; belonging or pertaining to the nonconformists; dissenting.

nŏn-cŏn-form′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformity.*]

* 1. Refusal or neglect of conformity or compliance.

"The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it: a conformity *or nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. *Specif.:* Refusal to unite with the Established Church of a country in its mode of worship and rites; the principles of nonconformists.

"He (Stedman) . . . two years after, was ejected for *nonconformity*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, ii.

nŏn′-dĕ-scrĭpt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo* = to describe (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Not before described; novel, new.

2. Not easily described; abnormal, odd, indescribable.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Something not before described or classed; something abnormal.

2. A person or thing not easily described or classed; something belonging to no distinct kind or class.

nŏne, ***nane**, ***non**, ***noon**, *a.* & *pron.* or *s.* [A.S. *nán*, from *ne* = not, and *án* = one.]

A. *As adj.:* Not one, not any, no.

"Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou . . . shalt have *none* assurance of thy life."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

¶ *None* is not now used attributively.

B. *As pronoun or substantive:*

1. No one, not one, not any one (Said of persons or things.)

"*None* so poor to do him reverence."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. Not any, not a part, not the least portion.

"Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabhath there shall be *none*."—*Exodus* xvi. 26.

3. Nothing.

"Hard food for Midas, I will *none* of thee."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

¶ *None the less* (or *more*): Not any the less (or more) on that account; just the same.

none-so-pretty, nancy-pretty, *s.*
Bot.: Saxifraga umbrosa. [London-pride.]

***none** (1), *s.* [Noon.]

nōne (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *novem* = nine.] The ninth hour of the day after sunrise at the equinoxes; about three o'clock in the afternoon.

nŏn′-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *-ene.*]
Chem.: C_9H_{18}. Nonylene, Pelargonenc. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing nine atoms of carbon. It is one of the products of the dry distillation of hydroleic or metoleic acid, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 120°, and burns with a bright white flame.

nŏn-ĕn′-tĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *entity* (q.v.).]

* I. Non-existence; the negation of being.

"Nothing can bring its no-self ont of *nonentity* into something."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. A thing which does not exist.

"There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and nowhere to be found."—*South: Sermons.*

* 3. Nothingness, insignificance.

4. A person or thing of no importance or consideration; a nobody; a mere nothing.

***nones**, *s.* [Nonce.]

nōnes, *s pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *nonæ*, from *nonus* (for *novenus*) = ninth, from *novem* = nine.]

* 1. *Roman Antiq.:* The fifth day, according to the Roman Calendar, of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were so called from their falling on the ninth day before the Ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman system of computation.

2. *Roman Liturgy:* The office for the ninth hour.

nŏne-sŭch, nŏn′-sŭch, *s.* [Eng. *none*, and *such.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which for excellence or other quality is without an equal.

"A *nonsuch* of a woman."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 166.

2. *Botany & Horticulture:*

(1) A variety of apple of a greenish-brown colour, ripening in September.

(2) *Medicago sativa*, a species of trefoil or lucerne.

(3) *Lychnis chalcedonica.*

nonesuch-medick, *s.* The English name of a plant called in Norfolk Black Nonesuch. It is sometimes cultivated for fodder, like yellow clover, which it resembles, but it is now falling into disrepute.

nō-nĕt′, *s.* [Ital. *nonetto*; Lat. *nonus* = ninth.]

Music: A composition, written for nine voices or instruments.

***nŏn′-ĕtte**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The titmouse.

nō-nĭl′-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = ninth, and Eng. *million.*] The number produced by the raising of a thousand to the tenth power; a number consisting of a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. According to the English system of numeration, a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed.

nŏn-ĭ-ō-nī′-na, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]
Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Polystomellidea. Range from Upper Cretaceous times till now.

nō′-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [See def.] A name sometimes applied to a vernier (q.v.), from Nonnius, the Latin form of Nonnez, a Portuguese mathematician of Alcazar (born 1497), who is said to have invented it.

Nŏn-jür′-ĭng, *a.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *juro* = to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; belonging or pertaining to the party of Nonjurors (q.v.).

Nŏn-jür′-ŏr, *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *juro* = to swear.]
Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A term applied to those of the clergy and laity of the Establishment, who, holding that James II. was sovereign *de jure* after the throne had been declared vacant, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. and his successors. Among these were Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops—Turner (Ely), Lloyd (Norwich), Frampton (Gloucester), Lake (Chichester), White (Peterborough), and Ken (Bath and Wells). Sancroft sanctioned the consecration of a bishop, and thus a schism arose. The Nonjurors themselves divided on the question of Nonjurors' usages (q.v.), and each party consecrated bishops. Gordon, the last prelate of the regular body, died in 1799, and so the Nonjurors proper came to an end. Boothe, the last of the irregularly constituted bishops, died in Ireland some twenty years later. (*Lathbury*; see also *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.)

Nonjurors' usages, *s. pl.*
Church Hist. & Ritual: Certain ceremonies adopted by the Nonjurors in the Communion office: viz., mixing water with the wine, prayers for the dead, prayer for the descent of the Holy Ghost on the elements, the prayer of oblation, trine immersion at baptism, the use of chrism at confirmation, and unction of the sick. Hence the Nonjurors were sometimes called Usagers.

***nŏn-jür′-ŏr-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *nonjuror*; *-ism.*] The principles or practices of the Nonjurors.

***nonne**, *s.* [Nun.]

nŏn′-nў, *s.* [Ninny.] A ninny, a simpleton.

nonny-nonny, *phr.* The burden of a song, frequent in Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

nŏn′-par-ĕil, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *non* = not, and *pareil* = equal, from Low Lat. *pariculus*, a double dimin. from Lat. *par* = equal.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Having no equal; unequalled, peerless.

"The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.* (1654.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A persou or thing of such excellence in any quality as to have no equal or peer; a nonesuch.

"The *nonpareil* of beauty."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, I. 5.

2. A kind of apple.

3. A kind of biscuit.

II. *Print.:* A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

nŏn′-plŭs, *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *plus* = more.] A state of perplexity in which one is unable to decide on further steps; inability to say or do more; a puzzle, a quandary. (Now only used in the phrase *at a nonplus.*)

"The *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

nŏn′-plŭs, *v.t.* [Nonplus, *s.*] To make at a nonplus; to puzzle, to perplex, to confound, to bewilder; to stop by embarrassment.

"*Nonplust* and confounded."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 636.

nŏn′-sĕnse, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *sense.*]

I. No sense; that which conveys no sense or ideas; unmeaniug or nonsensical language or words.

"This *nonsense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors."—*Pope: On Shakespeare.*

2. An absurdity; an absurd idea or proposition: as, It is *nonsense* to think of taking such a step.

* 3. Things of no importance; trifles.

"What's the world to him,
'Tis *nonsense* all." *Thomson.*

nonsense-verses, *s. pl.* Verses formed by taking any words which will suit the rhythm without reference to forming any connected sense or idea.

nŏn-sĕn′-sĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *nonsens(e)*; *-ical.*] Having or conveying no sense or meaning; unmeaning, senseless, absurd.

"So *nonsensical*, that we shall not here trouble the reader with them."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 292.

nŏn-sĕn′-sĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nonsensical*; *-ly.*] In a nonsensical manner; without sense or meaning; absurdly.

"Never was any thing more *nonsensically* pleasant."—*Estrange: Translation of Quevedo.*

nŏn-sĕn′-sĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nonsensical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nonsensical; absurdity, nousense.

nŏn′-sŭch, *s.* [Nonesuch.]

nŏn′-sūit, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *suit* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: The stoppage of a suit during trial. This is done by the judge when, in his opinion, the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action, or to support his pleadings by any evidence.

"It is usual for a plaintiff, when he or his counsel perceives that he has not given evidence sufficient to maintain his issue, to be voluntarily *nonsuited*, or withdraw himself: whereupon the crier is ordered to call the plaintiff; and if neither he, nor anybody for him, appears, he is *nonsuited*, the jurors are discharged, the action is at an end, and the defendant shall recover his costs. The reason of this practice is, that a *nonsuit* is more eligible for the plaintiff, than a verdict against him; for after a *nonsuit*, which is only a default, he may commence the same suit again for the same cause of action; but after a verdict had, and judgment consequent thereupon, he is for ever barred from attacking the defendant upon the same ground of complaint. But in case the plaintiff appears, the jury by their foreman deliver in their verdict."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

B. *As adj.:* Nonsuited.

"If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 21.

nŏn′-sūit, *v.t.* [Nonsuit, *s.*]

Law: To subject to a nonsuit. (See the noun.)

"Formerly they [common pledges] were of use to answer to the king for the amercement of the plaintiff, in case he were *nonsuited*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20.

nŏn'-trŏn-īte, *s.* [From Noutron, Dordogne, France; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Dana includes this mineral among the members of the Margarophyllite section of the hydrous silicates, and makes it a variety of Chloropal (q.v.). Colour, pale straw or canary-yellow; feel, unctuous.

nŏn'-yl, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = nine; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_9H_{19}. The ninth term of the series of alcohol radicals C_nH_{2n+1}. It is unknown in the free state, but occurs together with nonylene, as nonyl hydride, C_9H_{20}, among the products obtained by distilling amylic alcohol with anhydrous chloride of zinc. It has the odour of lemons and boils at 136°.

nonyl-alcohol, *s.* [NONYLIC ALCOHOL.]

nonyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{19}Cl$. Pelargyl chloride. A colourless aromatic liquid obtained by the action of chlorine on nonyl hydride. It boils at 196°.

nonyl-hydrate, *s.* [NONYLIC ALCOHOL.]

nŏn-ŷl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *nonyl; am(monia)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{21}N$. A colourless aromatic liquid, obtained by the action of ammonia on nonyl chloride. It boils at 190°, and is slightly soluble in water.

nŏn'-ŷ-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *nonyl; -ene.* [NONENE.]

nŏn-ŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nonyl; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from nonyl (q.v.).

nonylic-acid, *s.* [PELARGONIC-ACID.]

nonylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{20}O$, Nonyl alcohol. Nonyl hydrate. Octyl carbinol. An oily liquid prepared by heating nonyl chloride with alcoholic potash. It boils at 200°.

noo'-dle, *s.* [Prob. connected with *noddy* (q.v.).]

1. A simpleton, a ninny, a fool.

"He was such a *noodle* he did not know the value of what he had bought."—*Forsyth: Life of Cicero*, ch. xi.

2. A strip of rolled dough, used in soup.

noo'-dle-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *noodle; -dom.*] Noodles or simpletons collectively; the region of noodles.

nook (1), *nok, *noke, *neuk, *s.* [Irish & Gaul. *niuc.*] A corner, a recess; a narrow place formed by an angle in or between bodies; a secluded retreat.

"That *nook* where, on paternal ground,
A habitation she had found."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, viii.

*** nook-shotten,** *a.* Having many nooks or corners; indented with bays, creeks, &c.

"That *nook-shotten* Isle of Albion."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

*** nook** (2), *s.* [Lat. *nocata.*] (See ¶.)

* ¶ *A nook of land:*

Law: Twelve and a half acres.

nōol'-bĕn-gĕr, *s.* [Native Australian (?).]

Zool.: Tarsipes rostratus, a little Marsupial animal, family Phalangistidæ. It resembles a long-snouted mouse, and is found in western Australia. Called also the Tait.

*** nō-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *noolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to noology.

*** nō-ŏl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *noolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in noology.

*** nō-ŏl'-ō-gy,** *s.* [Gr. *νοός* (*noos*) = the mind, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

noon, * **noen,** * **non,** * **none,** * **noone,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *nón-tíd* = noon-tide; Lat. *nona* (*hora*) = the ninth (hour), from *nonus* = ninth, *novem* = nine; Dut. *noen.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The ninth hour of the day, or three o'clock p.m., at which the church service of nones was celebrated; afterwards the time of this service was altered, and the term came to be applied to midday.

2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian.

"Thou find'st him from the heat of noon retir'd."
Milton: P. L., v. 231.

II. *Fig.:* The middle or culminating point of anything; the prime; the time of greatest brilliancy, power, or fame.

B. *As adj.:* Meridional; pertaining to noon or midday.

"How oft the *noon*, how oft the midnight bell, . . .
Knocks at our hearts."
Young.

¶ (1) *Noon of night:* Midnight.

"Full before him at the *noon of night*."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 218.

(2) *Apparent noon:*

Astron. & Horol.: The moment when the centre of the actual sun is on the meridian.

(3) *Mean-noon:* [MEAN-NOON].

(4) *Real noon:*

Astron. & Horol.: The moment when the centre of the mean sun is on the meridian.

*** noon,** *v.i.* [NOON, *s.*] To rest at noon or during the heat of the day, as travellers.

noon'-day, * **noone-day,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *noon*, and *day.*]

A. *As subst.:* Noon; the middle of the day; midday.

"Then shuld thy lyfe be as cleare as the *noone-day* and sprynge forth as the mornynge."—*Job* xi. (1551.)

B. *As adj.:* Meridional; pertaining to the middle of the day or noon.

"The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its lustre to the *noonday* sky."
Addison: Ovid.

*** noon'-fall,** * **noone-fall,** *s.* [Eng. *noon*, and *fall*, s.] The time about noon; noontide.

"After *noonefall* slightly Pandarus
Gan draw him to the window nye the strete."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. ii.

noon'-flŏwer, *s.* [Eng. *noon*, and *flower.*]

Bot.: Tragopogon pratensis or *pratense.* So named because the flowers close at noon. Called also Noontide.

noon'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *noon; -ing.*] A repose or repast at noon; a luncheon.

"If he be disposed to take a whet, a *nooning*, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the Club."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 72.

*** noon-shun,** *s.* [NUNCHEON.]

noon'-stĕad, * **noon'-stĕd,** *s.* [Eng. *noon*, and *stead.*] The position of the sun at noontide.

"It would turn the *noonsted* into night."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

noon'-tīde, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *nón-tíd*, from *nón* = noon, and *tíd* = tide, time.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The time about noon; midday; the middle of the day.

"Makes the night morning and the *noontide* night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

2. *Bot.:* [NOON-FLOWER].

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to noon or midday; happening at noon; meridional.

"He is retired as *noontide* dew."
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

*** noontide-prick,** *s.* The point of noon. (*Shakesp.:* 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.)

noōps, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name for *Rubus chamæmorus*, or cloudberry.

*** noōr'-ŷ,** *s.* [Fr. *nourri*, pa. par. of *nourrir* = to nourish.] A boy, a stripling, a lad.

"In her arms the naked *noory* strained."
Turberville.

noōse, * **noōze,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests O. Fr. *nous*, pl. of *nou* or *neu*; Fr. *nœud* = a knot, from Lat. *nodus.* Mahn suggests Wel. *nais* = a band, a tie; Gael. & Ir. *nasg* = a tie, a collar.] A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

"Caught in mine own *noose*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

noōse, *v.t.* [NOOSE, *s.*] To catch or tie in a noose; to entrap, to ensnare, to catch.

"You're fairly *noosed*, and must consent
To bear, what nothing can prevent."
Wilkie: Ape, Parrot, & Jackdaw.

Noōth, *s.* [The inventor of the apparatus.] (See etym. and compound).

Nooth's-apparatus, *s.* Three glasses placed vertically to impregnate water with carbonic acid. (*Ogilvie.*)

Noōt'-ka, *s.* [See def.] The native name of an inlet in Vancouver's Island.

Nootka-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, formerly made a separate species, *Canis laniger nobis* (Hamilton Smith). These dogs have been domesticated by the natives, and Vancouver (*Voyage*, i. 226) says of them:

"The dogs . . . were all shorn as close to the skin as sheep are in England, and so compact were their fleeces that large portions could be lifted up by a corner without causing any separation. They were composed of a mixture of a coarse kind of wool, with very fine long hair, capable of being spun into yarn."

nō'-pal, *s.* [Fr.]

Botany:

1. *Opuntia vulgaris.*

2. The genus Nopalea (q.v.)

nō-pā'-lē-a, *s.* [Latinized from Fr. *nopal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ, akin to Opuntia, but with the flowers less expanded and a general absence of spines. It contains three species, from Mexico and the West Indies. *Nopalea coccinellifera* is the cochineal plant. It is eight or ten feet high, and is a native of Mexico.

nō-păl'-ĕr-ў, nō'-pal-rў, *s.* [Fr. *nopalière.*] A plantation or nursery of nopals for rearing cochineal insects. There are three crops in the year. Nopaleries exist in the Canary Islands, New Grenada, and Mexico.

nōpe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A provincial name for the bullfinch.

"The redsparrow, the *nope*, the redbreast, and the wren."
Druyton: Poly-Olbion, s. xiii.

nŏps, *s.* [Gr. *νώψ* (*nōps*) = purblind.]

Entom.: A genus of spiders, family Tegenariidæ or Tubitelæ, group Dysderides, chiefly from the West Indies. There is a single pair of eyes. The species are large and active, and reside in tubes and cells of silk, from which they rush out on passing insects.

*** nŏp'-stĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *knoppa*; Dut. *noppe* = the nap or flock of cloth; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A woman employed to nip off the knots, flock, pile, or nap of woven fabrics in readiness for the market.

nor, *conj.* [A contr. of *nother*, another spelling of *neither* (q.v.).]

I. A word or particle used to mark the second or subsequent branch of a negative disjunctive proposition; correlative to *neither* or some other negative.

"I could not see, *nor* hear, *nor* touch."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 440.

* 2. Formerly a second negative was used with *nor.*

"I know not love, *nor* will *not* know it."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 409.

¶ We even find three negatives used together.

"*Nor never none* shall mistress be of it."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

3. Occasionally in poetry *neither* is omitted, the negation which would be expressed by it being understood in the *nor.*

"Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wauting there."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 135.

4. Occasionally in poetry *nor* is used for *neither.*

"*Nor* Mars his sword, nor war's quick fire."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 55.

5. *Nor* is used as equivalent to *and not*, in which sense it need not always correspond to a foregoing negative.

"Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard."—1 *Corinth.* ii. 9.

nor'-a-līte, *s.* [From Nora, Westmannland, Sweden, where found, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.

Min.: A name given by Dana to a group of black aluminous iron-lime hornblendes.

Nor'-bĕrt-īne, *s.* [From St. Norbert, the founder of the order.] [PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN.]

nord'-ĕn-skĭ-öld-īte (sk as sh), *s.* [Named after A. E. Nordenskiöld; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A Tremolite (q.v.), occurring at Ruscula, Lake Onega, Russia. Named by Kenngott, in the belief that it was a distinct species.

Nord-haus'-ĕn (au as ow), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified town of Germany on the Zorge.

Nordhausen-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Fuming sulphuric acid.

nord'-mark-īte, *s.* [From Nordmark, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Staurolite (q.v.), in

which a part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese, to the amount of above 11 per cent. Colour, chocolate-brown; hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·54. More easily fusible than the normal Staurolite.

Nŏr'-fôlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *nor(th)*, and *folk.*]

Geog.: The name of a county on the eastern coast of England. The East Anglian kingdom was divided into two parts, the one inhabited by the North folk (now Norfolk), and the other by the South folk (now Suffolk).

Norfolk-crag, *s.* [Norwich-crag.]

† Norfolk-groat, *s.* A farthing.

Norfolk Island, *s.*

Geol.: An island in the South Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia.

¶ *Norfolk Island pine:*

Bot.: *Eutassa* (*Araucaria*) *excelsa*, a giant tree two hundred feet high. [Araucaria.]

nŏr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Sp., from Arab. *na' ura.*] A water-raising machine which has travelling pots or buckets, submerged below and discharging at their point of greatest elevation. The term noria, having been applied generally to travelling water-raising buckets, has included the chain-pump, sometimes called the Spanish noria. A new feature, however, is found in this, namely, a tube up which the pistons, no longer buckets, ascend. The true Spanish noria has earthen pitchers secured between two ropes which pass over a wheel above and are submerged below. [Chain-pump.]

Nŏr'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Norite.]

Geol.: The Upper Laurentian or Labrador series of rocks. (*Lyell.*) [Laurentian.] But Dr. Selwyn, F.R.S. and Director of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, writing in 1884, says: "As regards the so-called Norian, or Upper Laurentian formation, I have no hesitation in asserting that it has, as such, no existence in Canada, its theoretical birthplace." (*Selwyn & Dawson: Phys. Geog. & Geol. of Canada.*)

***nor-ice,** *s.* [Nurse.]

***nor-ie,** *s.* [Noory.]

nor'-ĭ-mŏn, *s.* [Japanese.] A Japanese palanquin.

nŏr'-īte, *s.* [From the Skander Norga in Norway, where the rock was first discovered (?).]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of plagioclase and hypersthene, with some orthoclase and diallage. (*Lyell.*) Rutley places it in the Plagioclase-enslatite sub-group of his Gabbro group.

***nor-i-ture,** *s.* [Nurture, *s.*]

nor'-land, nor'-lạn, *a.* & *s.* [A corrupt. of *Northland.*]

A. *As adj.:* Northland; belonging to the north.

"*Norland* winds pipe down the sea."
Tennyson: Oriana, 91.

B. *As subst.:* The north country; the northland.

norm, *s.* [Norma.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A rule, a pattern, a model, a standard.

"That will which is the *norm* or rule for all men."—*G. Eliot: Feliz Holt*, ch. xiii.

2. *Biol. & Physiol.:* A type of structure.

nor'-mạ, *s.* [Lat. = a carpenter's square, a rule, a pattern.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A rule, a pattern, a standard, a norm.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Rule; one of Lacaille's Southern constellations, situated between Scorpio and Lupus. None of its stars are above the fifth magnitude.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) A square used by carpenters, masons, and others to lay off and test their work.

(2) A pattern, a templet, gauge, or model.

nor'-mal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *normalis* = made according to a square or rule; *norma* = a carpenter's square or rule; Fr. & Sp. *normal*; Ital. *normale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* According to a rule, principle, or standard; conforming to a certain standard, type, or established law; regular, not abnormal.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Not in any way departing from the ordinary structure peculiar to the family or genus, &c. of a plant.

2. *Geom.:* Perpendicular; a term applied to a perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface at the point of contact.

"The resultant of centrifugal force and gravity must be *normal* to the surface."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 16.

3. *Zool., &c.:* Conforming to the ordinary standard according to rule; ordinary, natural

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: A normal to a plane curve, is a straight line in the plane of the curve, perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. The name normal is also given to that portion of the normal lying between the point of contact and the point in which the normal cuts the axis. The term normal is sometimes used to denote the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory circle, at the point of contact.

¶ The normal to a curve of double curvature, is a straight line lying in the osculatory plane, and perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal plane to a curve is a plane through the normal line, perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal line to a surface is a straight line perpendicular to the tangent plane at the point of contact. The length of the normal is the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory sphere at the point. A normal plane to a surface is any plane passed through a normal line to the surface.

normal-groups, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Groups of certain rocks taken as a rule or standard. (*Lyell.*)

normal-school, *s.* [Fr. *école normale.*] A training college; a school or college in which teachers are trained for their profession.

***nor'-mal-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *normal*; *-cy.*]

Geom.: The quality, state, or fact of being normal.

"The co-ordinates of the point of contact and *normalcy.*"—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

nor-măl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being normal; normalcy.

"In a condition of positive *normality* or rightfulness."—*Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 153.

***nor-mal-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *normaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of normalizing; reduction to a standard or type.

nor'-mal-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ize.*] To make normal; to reduce to a standard or type.

nor'-mal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ly.*] In a normal manner; according to a rule, standard, or type.

nor'-mạn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A bar or pin in a hole of a windlass or capstan, or on the cross-piece of the bitts, whereon to fasten or veer a rope or cable.

Nor'-mạn, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *Normand* = a Norman, from Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Nordhmadhr* (= *Nordhmannr*), pl. *Nordhmenn* = a Northman, a Norwegian.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.

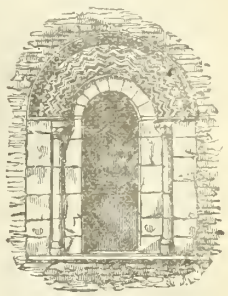
B. *As subst.:* A Northman; originally applied to a Scandinavian, but now to a native or inhabitant of Normandy.

Norman architecture, *s.*

Architecture:

1. *In France:* The Normans brought the Romanesque style to a high state of perfection in this country. Whilst the simplicity of the entire structure and the general effect bear witness to the Roman origin of the style, yet there is displayed a rich treatment of details. Both piers and arches are moulded, and the ornamentation, especially that which serves as a rich setting to the arches, consists of the most simple line patterns; as, for instance, the meander, or the zigzag, or of bands or fillets occurring in regular succession; frequently, also, it is composed of various enrichments resembling the squares of a chessboard, lozenges, or nail-heads. Norman workmanship was, at first, remarkable only for its solidity. The walls were of great thickness, and often built of rubble, faced with small squared stones—a manner of building which had been copied from the works which the Romans had left behind them in France.

2. *In England:* English Romanesque (more commonly called Norman) architecture is to be considered as a branch and offshoot of that of Normandy; for, while many peculiarities of detail crop up, the main features of the original style are distinctly observed. The earliest work of the Normans which exists in this country was conducted by Gundulph, who, after rebuilding his cathedral at Rochester, was employed by William to superintend the construction of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, which contains within its walls perhaps the only ecclesiastical remnant of the Conqueror's time at present in existence. Simplicity of design and detail is not met with in the same degree as in Normandy itself. Very richly moulded features are introduced into heavy masses of building, and more ornamentation is employed, which is introduced in an arbitrary manner. The plan of the churches was the same as in Normandy. All were built with the semicircular chancel, but the arches of the nave usually rested on heavy cylindrical piers, hardly ever to be found in French churches, except in crypts. The windows and the doors were the same as in Normandy, and the Norman mouldings were introduced with little alteration. The walls were remarkably thick, and without prominent buttresses. Specimens of the time of Rufus are to be seen in the west end and nave of Rochester cathedral; the choir, side aisles, and middle transept at Durham; in the walls of the lower part of the western façade of Lincoln; the tower and transept



NORMAN MOULDING.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
(*Norman Transept and Tower.*)

of St. Alban's; and the oldest remaining parts of Winchester. A strongly-marked mode of enrichment, resembling scales or diamonds in its design, was generally employed on the surface of the walls; the arches were ornamented for the most part with the usual zigzag. The character of the exterior of buildings in the Norman style may be described as heavy and massive. The windows were generally small. Blind, narrow arcades often occur in the façades and towers, sometimes interlacing, and sometimes not so, in several ranges, one above the other. The Norman style is of frequent occurrence in the case of the castles of the feudal lords of the epoch. The nucleus of these buildings, which were in reality fortresses, consisted of a high and massive tower, which served at the same time for the residence of the lord and for purposes of defence. This tower was only accessible by a flight of steps leading along the wall to an upper storey of the building, and was only lighted by very small windows. In the last

quarter of the twelfth century the transition from the Norman to the Pointed style began. The earliest examples of this transition are the round part of the Temple Church, London, consecrated in 1185; the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, rebuilt after the fire, in 1175; and the great tower at the west end of Ely Cathedral, built by Bishop Ridel, who died in 1189. (*Rosengarten*, &c.)

Norman French, *s.* The language spoken by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. It continued to be the legal language of England till the reign of Edward III., and is still employed on certain state occasions. It exercised a considerable influence on the Anglo-Saxon. [ENGLISH-LANGUAGE.]

Nor'-man-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Norman*; *-ize.*] To make Norman, or like Norman.

Nor'-na, Norn, *s.* [See def.]

Scand. Myth.: One of the Fates, Past, Present, and Future. The principal Norns were three in number, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld, and were represented as young women. Besides these three, each individual born had a norn who determined his fate.

nŏr'-roy, *s.* [Eng. *north*, and O. Fr. *roy* = king.]

Her.: The third English King-at-Arms, having jurisdiction north of the Trent.

Norse, *a.* & *s.* [A shortened form of *Norsk* (= *northisk*; Eng. *northish*), the Norw. & Dan. form of Icel. *Norskr* = Norse.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its inhabitants; Norwegian.

B. *As. subst.:* The language of Norway. The Old Norse was the language of ancient Scandinavia, and is represented by the old and modern Icelandic.

Norse'-man, *s.* [Eng. *Norse*, and *man.*] A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

nor'-tē, *s.* [Sp. = the north or north wind.] The same as NORTHER (q.v.).

***nor-tel-rie,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Nurture, education.

north, *nerthe, *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *nordh*; cogn. with Dut. *noord*; Icel. *nordhr*; Dan. & Sw. *nord*; Ger. *nord*; Fr. *nord*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *norte.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north is the direction of the true meridian from the equator to the north pole. Magnetic north is the direction of the magnetic meridian towards the north magnetic pole.

2. A country, region, or district, or a part of a country or region situated nearer to the north than another; a country or district lying opposite to the south.

> "More uneven and unwelcome news
> Came from the *north.*"
> *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

*3. The north-wind.

> "The tyrannous breathing of the *north*
> Shakes all our buds from blowing."
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or situated in the north; northern.

> "This shall be your *north* border."—*Numbers* xxiv. 7.

C. *As adv.:* Towards the north; in a northerly direction: as, To go, or sail, due *north.*

¶ (1) *North following:*

Astron.: In or towards the quadrant of the heavens between the north and east points. Used of one of a pair of stars, &c.

(2) *North preceding:*

Astron.: In or towards the quadrant between the north and the west points. Used similarly to No. 1.

¶ (3) *North polar distance:*

Astron.: The distance of a heaveuly body from the north celestial pole.

north-east, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The point of the compass between the north and the east, equally distant from both.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the north-east, proceeding from the north-east; north-easterly; north-eastern: as, a *north-east* wind.

¶ *North-east Passage:* A passage for navigation along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. After vain attempts had been made to pass from the Atlantic to to the Pacific by this route for more than three centuries, the passage was successfully effected by the Swedish explorer, Nordeuskiöld, in 1878–79.

north-easter, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wind blowing from the north-east; a north-easterly gale.

2. *Numis.:* A name given to the silver shillings and sixpences coined in New England in the reign of Charles I., from the letters N. E. (New England) stamped on one side.

north-easterly, *a.* Towards the north-east; proceeding from the north-east: as, a *north-easterly* wind, a *north-easterly* course.

north-eastern, *a.* Pertaining to, or situated in or towards the north-east; north-easterly.

north-eastward, *adv.* Towards the north-east.

north-polar, *a.* Pertaining to the north pole, or the regions near the north pole.

north-pole, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* The point in the northern sky around which the heavens seem to revolve.

2. *Geog.:* The northern extremity of the earth's axis, around which the planet revolves. Its latitude is 90°, *i.e.*, it is 90° (a quadraut) distant from the equator.

north-star, *s.*

Astron.: The pole star, the polar star, the north polar star, Polaris. [POLE-STAR.]

north-west, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The point of the compass between the north and the west, equally distant from both.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north-west; north-westerly.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-west* wind.

¶ *North-west Passage:* A passage for navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, by the northern coasts of the American continent. It was first successfully traversed by Sir R. McClure in 1850–1.

north-wester, nor'-wester, *s.* A wind or gale blowing from the north-west.

north-westerly, *a.*

1. Towards the north-west: as, a *north-westerly* course.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-westerly* wind.

north-western, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the north-west; situated in or towards the north-west: as, a *north-western* county.

2. Proceeding from the north-west: as, a *north-western* wind.

north-westward, *adv.* Towards the north-west.

north-wind, *s.* A wind which blows from the north.

north, *v.i.* [NORTH, *s.*]

Naut.: To move or veer towards the north: as, The wind *norths.*

North Carolinian, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to North Carolina, one of the South Atlantic States.

B. *As subst.:* A native or resident of North Carolina.

nor'-thĕr, *s.* [Eng. *north*; *-er.*] A name given to certain violent gales from the north, prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also Norte (q.v.).

nor'-thĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *northerly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being northerly.

nor'-thĕr-lў, *a. & adv.* [A contracted form for *northernly* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or situated in or towards the north; northernly.

> "Among those *northerly* nations."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion; Illustrations.* (Note 7.)

2. Proceeding from the north.

3. In a direction towards the north: as, a *northerly* course.

B. *As adv.:* In a northerly direction; towards the north.

nor'-thĕrn, *a. & s.* [A.S. *nordhern*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *norda-roni* = north-running, *i.e.*, coming from the north.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north; nearer to the north than some other point of reckoning or observation.

2. Living in the north.

> "The *northeren* men held him no leaute."
> *Robert de Brunne*, p. 33.

3. In a direction towards the north, or a point near it; northerly; as, a *northern* course.

4. Proceeding from the north; northerly: as, a *northern* wind.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of northern countries, or of the northern parts of a country; a northerner; opposed to southerner.

northern-arches, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Hadena assimilis.*

northern-cirratule, *s.*

Zool.: Cirratulus borealis, an annelid common on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. It varies from three to six, or more inches in length. The body is rather less than a goose-quill in calibre, and of a brown or yellowish colour.

Northern-crown, *s.*

Astron.: Corona Borealis, a small, bright constellation near Hercules.

northern-diver, *s.*

Ornith.: Colymbus glacialis.

northern-drab, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Tæniocampa opima.*

northern-drift, *s.*

Geology:

* 1. The same as Drift, all of that formation then known being found in high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.

2. *Now:* That portion of the drift which is found in the northern hemisphere, as distinguished from a similar formation in high southern latitudes. [DRIFT, DRIFT-PERIOD.]

northern fur-seal, *s.*

Zool.: Otaria (or *Callorhinus*) *ursinus*, from the North Pacific, and especially from the Prybiloff Islands. An adult male is from six to seven, and a female about four feet long. The colour of the former varies from reddish-gray to black; the latter is considerably lighter in hue. The male does not attain its full size till the sixth year. The females bear their first young when three years of age, and never but one at a birth. It is estimated that 100,000 young males are annually killed to provide the seal-skins of commerce, but no females are designedly slaughtered.

northern-hare, *s.* [MOUNTAIN-HARE.]

northern-hemisphere, *s.* That half of the earth lying north of the equator.

northern-leopard, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for a variety of the leopard (*Felis pardus*) found in Japan. It resembles the Cheetah (q.v.), but the legs are short in comparison with its size.

northern-lights, *s. pl.* [AURORA-BOREALIS.]

northern pocket-gopher, *s.*

Zool.: Thomomys talpoides, a mouse-like rodent of the family Geomyidæ (q.v.). It ranges over nearly the whole of North America.

northern-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis lucernea.*

northern sea-cow, *s.*

Zool.: The extinct genus Rhytina (q.v.).

northern-signs, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Those signs of the zodiac which are on the north side of the equator. They are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

northern spinach-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cidaria populata, a British geometer-moth.

northern-swift, *s.*
Entom.: Hepialus Velleda, a moth occurring in the north of Britain.

northern-waggoner, *s.*
Astron.: One of the popular names for Ursa Major.

northern-wasp, *s.*
Entom.: Vespa borealis. Called also *V. arborea.*

northern winter-moth, *s.*
Entom.: An English geometer-moth, *Chimatobia boreata.*

nor'-thĕrn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *northern; -er.*] A native or inhabitant of the northern parts of any country: as, the *northerners* and *southerners* of the United States.

* **nor'-thĕrn-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *northern; -ly.*] Towards the north; in a northern direction; northerly.
"The sonne cannot goe more southernely from us, nor come more *northernly* toward us."—*Hakewill: Apologie,* bk. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

nor'-thĕrn-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *northern; -most.*] Situated at a point furthest north.

north'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *north; -ing.*]
1. *Astron.:* The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.
2. *Navig.:* The difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning; opposed to southing.
3. *Surv.:* The distance beween two east and west lines, one through each extremity of the course.

north'-man (*pl.* **north'-mĕn**), *s.* [Eng. *north* and *man;* Icel. *nordhmadhr* (= *nordhmannr*), pl. *nordhmenu* = a northman, a Norwegian.] A name given to the inhabitants of the northern countries of Europe, and especially to those of ancient Scandinavia. [NORMAN.]

* **north'-mŏst,** *a.* [Eng. *north; -most.*] Situated nearest to the north; northernmost.

north'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *north; -ness.*] The tendency in the end of the maguetic needle to poiut to the north.

Nor-thŭm'-brĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *north; Humber,* suff. *-ian.*]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Northumberland or its inhabitants.
B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

north'-ward, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Eng. *north; -ward.*]
A. *As adj.:* Situated or being towards the north; lying nearer to the north than the east and west points.
B. *As adv.:* In a northerly direction; towards the north.
"From Hamath *northward* to the desert south."
Milton: P. L., xii. 139.
* **C.** *As subst.:* The northern part, the northern end, the north.

north'-ward-lĭ, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *northward; -ly.*]
A. *As adj.:* Having a northern direction.
B. *As adv.:* In a northward direction; towards the north.

north'-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *north; -wards.*] [NORTHWARD, B.]

Nor'-wāy, *s.* [Icel. *Norvegr.*]
Geog.: A kingdom in the north of Europe, now united with Sweden.

Norway-deal, *s.* Deal cut from the trunk of the Norway spruce (q.v.). Called also white deal.

Norway-fir, *s.* [NORWAY-SPRUCE.]

Norway jer-falcon, *s.*
Ornith.: Hierofalco gyrfalco, one of the Falconinæ. It is peculiar to Europe and Northern Asia.

Norway-lobster, *s.* [NEPHROPS].

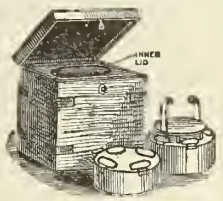
Norway-maple, *s.*
Bot.: Acer Platanoides. The leaves are heart-shaped, five-lobed, glossy, deep green. It grows in the northern and midland parts of continental Europe. The wood is valued for turning, and coarse sugar has been prepared from the sap.

Norway-spruce, Norway-fir, *s.*
Bot.: Abies excelsa. [SPRUCE.]

Nor-wē'-jĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [NORWAY.]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertainiug to Norway or its inhabitants.
B. *As substantive:*
1. A native or inhabitant of Norway.
2. The language spoken by the Norwegians.

Norwegian-scabies, *s.* An abnormally severe form of scabies (itch), occurring in Norway and some other parts of Europe.

Norwegian-stove, *s.* An apparatus which may be used either to retain heat derived from other sources or serve as a refrigerator. It consists of a square wooden box lined with a soft, non-conducing substance; cows' hair is the substance actually employed. The lid is similarly lined. The interior is arranged for one or more saucepans, which, when inserted in the stove, are completely surrounded by the material The meat or other substance in the saucepan being brought to the boiling-point in the ordinary manner, the pan is inserted in place in the stove, where, the radiation of heat being prevented by the lining, the contents remain at a boiling heat a sufficient time to insure their being thoroughly cooked. When used as a refrigerator, the lining prevents the access of warm air to the cooler object within. No heat is ever applied to the apparatus, which is designed merely to maintain the temperature of an object already heated. It is only adapted for articles cooked by water or steam.



NORWEGIAN STOVE.

Norwegian-wasp, *s.*
Entom.: Vespa norvegica.

* **Nor'-wēy-ăn,** *a.* [Eng. *Norway; -an.*] Norwegian.
"In the stout *Norweyan* ranks."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

Nor'-wich (**wich** as **ĭj**), *s.* [A.S. *north-wic* = northern station or towu.]
Geog.: The county-town of Norfolk.

Norwich-crag, *s.*
Geol.: The Fluvio-marine or Mammaliferous Crag. [CRAG.]

nōse, * **nase,** *s.* [A. S. *nósu;* cogn. with Dut. *neus;* Icel. *nös;* Dan. *næse;* Sw. *näsa;* Ger. *nase;* Russ. *nos';* Lith. *nosis;* Lat. *nasus;* Sansc. *násá;* Fr. *nez.;* Ital. *naso.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 1.**
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) Anything resembling, or supposed to resemble, a nose in shape; as a poiuted or tapering projection; the nozzle of a bellows, pipe, tuyere, &c.; the beak or rostrum of a still.
"The aspera arteria is the *nose* of the bellows."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*
(2) The power of smelling.
(3) Scent, sagacity.
"We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master."—*Collier: On Envy.*
* (4) An informer. (*Thieves' slang.*)
"A regular trump, did not like to turn *nose.*"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legend; The Drummer.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Anat.:* The organ of smell, consisting of two parts, one external, the nose, the other internal, the nasal fossæ. The nose is a triangular pyramid projecting from the céutre of the face, above the upper lip, divided internally by the septum or columna into two, forming the nostrils. The sense of smell is produced by the action of the olfactory nerve on the meatuses of the nasal fossæ.
2. *Pathol.:* There may be hæmorrhage from the nose, polypus of the nose, abscess and perforation of the septum, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane, &c.
3. *Lathe:* The end of a mandrel on which the chuck is secured.

¶ (1) *A nose of wax:* One who is pliable or yielding, and easily persuaded to any purpose; a person of a compliant or accommodating disposition.
"Too easy, like *a nose of wax,* to be turned on that side."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.,* vol. ii.
(2) *The length of one's nose:* As far as one can see at the first look.
(3) *To lead by the nose:* To lead blindly.
(4) *To put one's nose out of joint:* To mortify, supersede, or supplant a person by excelling him.
"To find their *noses put out of joint* by that little mischief-making interloper!"—*Lytton: Godolphin,* bk. ii., ch. iii.
* (5) *To take pepper in the nose:* To take offence.
(6) *To thrust* (or *put*) *one's nose into the affairs of others:* To meddle officiously in other persons' affairs; to be a busybody.
(7) *To turn up the nose:* To show contempt. (Followed by *at.*)
* (8) *To wipe a person's nose:* To cheat, to cozen.
"I've *wiped the old men's noses* of their money."—*Bernard: Terence in English.* (1614.)
* (9) *To cast in the nose:* To twit; to cast in the teeth.
* (10) *To hold one's nose to the grindstone:* To be hard upon one.
* (11) *To be bored through the nose:* To be cheated.
* (12) *To tell* (or *count*) *noses:* To count the number of persons present; to count how many sit on a particular side in Parliament or elsewhere. Brewer considers it a term borrowed from horse dealers, who, in couuting horses in a stable, do so by ascertaining how many noses are visible.
(13) *Under one's nose:* Under the immediate range of observation.
"Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes *under my nose.*"—*Pope's Letters.*

nose-bag, *s.* A bag of stout canvas with a leather bottom, and having straps at its upper end, by which it may be fastened to a horse's head while he is eating the coutained provender.

nose-band, *s.*
Saddlery: The lower band of the military bridle, passing over in front and attached to the cheek-straps.

nose-bit, *s.* Another name for the pump-bit or shell-auger used in boring out timbers for pump-stocks or wooden pipes. A slit-nose bit.

* **nose-cloth,** *s.* A pocket-handkerchief.

* **nose-herb,** *s.* A herb fit for a nosegay; a flower.
"They are not herbs; they are *nose-herbs.*"—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well,* iv. v.

nose-hole, *s.*
Glass-making: The open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture, in order to soften the thick portion at the neck, which has just beeu dctached from the blowing-tube.

nose-key, *s.*
Carp.: A fox-wedge.

* **nose-painting,** *s.* Colouring the nose; making the nose red with driuk. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* ii. 3.)

nose-piece, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The nozzle of a hose or pipe.
2. *Optics:* That which holds the object-glass of a microscope. Double, triple, or quadruple nose-pieces are sometimes attached to the nose of a microscope, and hold as many object-glasses of varying power, which are brought into requisition as desired.
3. *Harness:* A nose-band (q.v.).
4. *Old Arm.:* The same as NASAL, *s.* (q.v.)

nose-pipe, *s.* The section of pipe containing the contracted orifice attached to the end of the blast-pipe, aud placed withiu the tuyere of a blast-furnace

nose-ring, *s.*
1. A ring of gold, silver, or other material worn as an ornament by various savage tribes, and especially by the South Sea Islanders.
2. A ring put through the nose of an animal; as a bull, a pig, &c.

† **nose-smart,** *s.*
Botany:
(1) *Lepidium sativum* (Cress), and others of the genus.
(2) The genus Nasturtium.

***nōse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Nose, *s.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To smell, to scent.
"You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs into the lobby."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 3.
2. To oppose to the face; to face, to beard.
3. To utter through the nose; to utter in a nasal manner.
4. To touch with the nose.
"Lambs are glad,
Nosing the mother's udder."
Tennyson: Lucretius, 100.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To smell, to sniff.
2. To thrust one's nose into what does not concern one; to meddle.

nōṣ'-ĕ-ạn, *s.* [Nosite.]

nōṣe'-blēēd, *s.* [Eng. *nose,* and *bleed.*]
Bot.: The Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium.*

nōṣe'-bŭrn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *nose,* and *burn.*] (See the compound.)

noseburn-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Daphnopsis tenuifolia, one of the Brazilian Thymelaceæ.

nōṣed, *a.* [Eng. *nos(e); -ed.*] Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind. Generally used in compounds, as long-*nosed,* short-*nosed,* &c.
"The slaves are *nosed* like vultures."
Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage, v. 1.

nōṣe'-gāy, *s.* [Eng. *nose,* and *gay.*] A bunch of odorous flowers; a bouquet, a posie.
"Forty girls dressed in white and carrying *nose-gays.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

nōṣe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *nose; -less.*] Having no nose; deprived of the nose.
"Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

***nōṣe'-thĭrl, * nose-thrill,** *s.* [Nostril.]

nōṣ'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *nos(e); -ing.*]
Carpentry:
1. The rounded front edge of a tread which projects over the riser of a stair.
2. The prominent edge of a moulding or drip.

nōs'-īte, *s.* [Named after K. W. Nose; suff. *-ite (Min.);* Ger. *nosean, nosian, nosin.*]
Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring mostly in rhombic dodecahedra, but sometimes granular massive. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·25 to 2·4; colour, bluish, grayish-brown to black. Compos.: silica, 36·1; sulphuric acid, 8·0; alumina, 31·0; soda, 24·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $2(3NaO)2SiO_2 + 3(2Al_2O_3, 3SiO_2) + 2NaOSO_3$. Found associated with sanidine and mica, in the district of the Laacher See, also as a constituent of certain doleritic lavas. Regarded by some mineralogists as a variety of Hauyne (q.v.), rich in soda.

***nōṣ'-le (le as ḍl),** *s.* [Nozzle.]

nŏs-o-, *pref.* [Gr. *νόσος (nosos)* = a disease.] Pertaining to diseases.

***nŏs'-o-cōme,** *s.* [Gr. *νοσοκομεῖον (nosokomeion).*] [Nosocomial.] An hospital.
"The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or *nosocome.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. i., ch. li.

***nŏs-o-cō'-mĭ-al,** *a.* [Gr. *νοσοκομεῖον (nosokomeion)* = a hospital: *νόσος (nosos)* = disease, and *κομέω (komeō)* = to take care of.] Pertaining or relating to a hospital.

nŏ-sŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *noso-,* and Gr. *γράφω (graphō)* = to describe; Fr. *nosographie.*] The science of the description of diseases.

nŏs-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *nosolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to nosology.

nŏ-sŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *nosolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in nosology.

nŏ sŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *noso-,* and Gr. *λόγος (logos)* = a word, discourse.]
1. A systematic classification and arrangement of diseases, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.
2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nŏ-sŏn'-ō-my, *s.* [Pref. *noso-,* and Gr. *ὄνομα (onoma)* = a name.] The nomenclature of diseases.

***nŏs-o-pō-ĕt'-ĭc, * nŏs-ō-pŏi-ĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *noso-,* and Gr. *ποιητικός (poiētikos)* = producing; *ποιέω (poieō)* = to make.] Producing or causing diseases.
"The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick*; that is, have a power of producing diseases."—*Arbuthnot.*

nŏs'-ō-tăx-y, *s.* [Pref. *noso-,* and Gr. *τάξις (taxis)* = an arrangement.] The distribution and classification of diseases.

nŏss, *s.* [A variant of *ness* (q.v.).] A promontory.

***nŏs'-sŏck,** *s.* [Etym. donbtful.] A dram.
"I'll gie ye a *nossock* to heat your waime."—*Coalman's Courtship to the Creel-wife's Daughter,* p. 9.

nŏs-tăl'-ĝĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *νόστος (nostos)* = return, and *ἄλγος (algos)* = pain; Fr. *nostalgie.*] Home-sickness (q.v.).

nŏs-tăl'-ĝĭc, *a.* [Fr. *nostalgique.*] [Nostalgia.] Pertaining or relating to nostalgia; home-sick.
"The mysterious *nostalgic* ailment termed 'la maladie du pays.'"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 14, 1882.

nŏs-tăl'-ĝy, *s.* [Nostalgia.]

nŏs'-tŏc, nŏs'-tŏck, *s.* [Ger. *nostok, nostoch* = uostoc.] (See def.)
Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or order Nostochineæ or Nostocheæ, or Nostochaceæ. The definitely-formed hard pellicle of the rind enclosing the frond is composed of a gelatinous substance, globose, lobed or forked, embedded in which are numerous more or less beaded filaments, or necklace-like lines of globules, some of which are larger than the rest. Reproduction is by cell division of the endochrome of these larger cells, or by zoospores. The species are generally green, though sometimes blue. They are found on damp ground, wet rocks, mosses, &c., and in fresh-water, either free or attached to stones. *N. edule* is employed in China as a food. *N. commune* is a common European species, which springs up suddenly in gravel walks and pasture grounds after rain, the people regarding it as having fallen from the skies, from the suddenness of its appearance. It is a trembling, gelatinous mass, often called Star Jelly.
"He published [a memoir] concerning fossil shells, another upon the *nostock,* a curious fungus, which appears only after heavy summer rain."—*J. Grant,* in *Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. xii., p. 362.

nŏs-tō-chĭn'-ĕ-æ, nŏs-tŏch'-ĕ-æ, nŏs-tō-chā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nostoc,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ, -eæ, -aceæ.*]
Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ, or order of Algales, green-spored Algæ, consisting of plants having minute unbranched, usually moniliform, microscopic filaments, at rest or oscillating, imbedded in a mass of more or less firm gelatinous matter. The species are found on damp ground or floating at the bottom of water.

nŏs-tō-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *νόστος (nostos)* = return, and *μανία (manía)* = madness.]
Mental Pathol.: An aggravated form of nostalgia, amounting to madness.

nŏs'-trĭl **nose-thirl, *nose-thril, *nose-thrill, *nose-thurle, *nos-trelle,** *s.* [A.S. *nósdhyrl,* from *nósu* = the nose, and *dhyrel, thyrel* = a perforation; *thyrlian* = to bore, to drill.] [Drill, *v.,* Thrill.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* The same as II. 1 (1).
*2. *Fig.:* Acuteness, sharpness, perception. (*Ben Jonson.*)
II. *Technically:*
1. *Anatomy:*
(1) *Human:* One of the two apertures or cavities in the nose, which give passage to the air and to the secretions of the nose; used in the plural for the nose.
(2) *Compar.:* The nostrils of birds are generally placed at the base of the side of the bill; in some cases they are behind the basal margin, in others towards the centre of the bill.
2. *Pathol.:* There may be a plugging of a nostril, chronic inflammation of the nostrils, or they may be eaten away by syphilitic ulcers.

nŏs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *noster* = ours, *i.e.,* a special drug or remedy known only to the maker or seller.]
1. A medicine, the composition and mode of preparation of which is kept secret by the inventor or proprietor, in order to secure a monopoly; a quack medicine.
"Here drivelled the physician,
Whose most infallible *nostrum* was at fault."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.
2. A remedy, scheme or device proposed by a quack or crotchetmonger in any department.
"Payment of members of Parliament, scheme for confiscation of land, and all sorts of *nostrums* on social questions."—*Morning Post,* Feb. 5, 1885.

nōṣ'-y, nōṣ'-ey, *a.* [Eng. *nose; -y.*] Having a large and prominent nose.
"Who the knight and his *nosy* squire were."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. xiv.

nōt-, *pref.* [Noto-.]

nŏt, *nat, *nought, *adv.* [The same word as Naught (q.v.).]
1. A particle used to express negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition: as, He must *not* go; Will you go? I will *not.*
*¶ (1) *Not the less:* None the less; not less on that account; nevertheless. [Nathless.]
(2) *Not the more:* None the more; not more on that account.

***not-self,** *s.*
Metaph.: The same as Non-ego (q.v.).

***nŏt, *noot, *note,** *v. i.* [A.S. *nát* = I know not, he knows not; for *ne wát,* from *ne* = not, and *wát* = I know, he knows.]
1. Know or knows not; knew not.
"Soth to sayn, I *not* how men him calle."
Chaucer: C. T., 286.
2. Know or knew not how to; could not.
"Secretly he saw, yet *note* discoure."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 50.

***nŏt,** *a.* [Nott, *a.*]

***not-head, *nott-head,** *s.* A head having the hair cut short.

***not-wheat,** *s.* Smooth, unbearded wheat. (*Carew.*)

nō'-tạ bē'-nĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] Mark or note well; generally contracted into N.B.

nō-tạ-bĭl'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *notabilis* = notable (q.v.).] Notable things; things most worthy of notice.

nō-tạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *no-ta-bil-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *notabilité.*]
1. The quality or state of being notable; notableness.
2. A notable or remarkable person or thing; a person of note.

nōt'-ạ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *notabilis* = remarkable, from *noto* = to mark; *nota* = a mark, a note; Sp. *notable;* Ital. *notabile.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Worthy of notice; noted, noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, memorable.
"And slewe and bete downe a great nombre of the moost *notablest* of the cyte."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronicle,* vol. i., ch. ccexliv.
2. Notorious, egregious; well or commonly known.
"A *notable* leading sinner, indeed, to wit, the rebel."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. i.
3. Excellent; clever in any sphere.
"My master is become a *notable* lover."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* ii. 5.
4. Conspicuous; easily seen or observed; manifest, observable.
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person or thing worthy of note or distinction.
"Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables,* which foreign nations record."—*Addison: On Italy.*
2. *French Hist.:* A number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king prior to the Revolution of 1789, to constitute a representative body (the Assembly of the Notables) of the kingdom.

nōt'-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *notable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being notable or noteworthy; notability.
"Neither could the *notablenesse* of the place . . . make us to marke it."—*Homilies; Against Perils of Idolatry,* pt. i.

nōt'-a-blў, *not-a-blye, *adv.* [Eng. *notab(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a notable, noteworthy, or remarkable manner; remarkably.

"He sheweth before, and that *notablye*, of the ieopardous times towarde the end of the worlde."—*Prol. vpon 2 Timothy.* (Bible, 155L.)

2. Egregiously, plainly.

"Once or twice *notably* deceived."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

*3. With consequence; with show of importance.

"Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*."—*Addison.*

nōt-a-căn'-tha, *s. pl.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akanthâ*) = a spine.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera, with a single family, Stratiomyidæ (q.v.). Its chief character is the presence of spines upon the posterior margin of the scutellum.

nōt-ă-căn'-thĭ-dæ, nōt-a-căn'-thī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notacanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. *-i.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii. Only known genus, Notacanthus (q.v.).

nōt-a-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*acantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of Acanthopterygians. The development of spines in the vertical fins is the only characteristic of the order which these fishes possess. Body elongate, covered with very small scales; the snout protrudes beyond the mouth. Dentition feeble. Five species known, from the Mediterranean, the Arctic, Atlantic, and Southern Pacific Oceans. During the *Challenger* expedition specimens were obtained from an alleged depth of 1,875 fathoms.

nōt'-al, *a.* [Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.] Belonging or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

nō-tăl'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

nō-tăn'-dŭm (pl. **nō-tăn'-da**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *notandus*, fut. pass. par. of *noto* = to mark, to note.] Something to be marked or noted; a notable fact or occurrence.

nō'-tăr, *s.* [O. Fr. *notaire.*] A notary (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

nō-tar'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = the vent.]

Zool.: A genus of tectibranchiate gasteropods, family Aplysiadæ. Animal shell-less. Seven species known, from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

nō-tär'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *notary*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a notary: as, a *notarial* seal.

2. Done, executed, or taken by a notary.

"Witnesses to *notarial* or civil deeds."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

notarial-acts, *s. pl.*

Law: Such acts in civil law as require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in foreign courts.

notarial-instruments, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition, of protest, and drawn up by a notary.

nō-tär'-ĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *notarial*; *-ly.*] In a notarial manner; by a notary.

nōt'-ar-ў, *s.* [O. Fr. *notaire*, from Lat. *notarius* = a shorthand writer, one who makes notes; *nota* = a mark, a note; Sp. & Port. *notario*; Ital. *notaro*, *notajo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Originally, amongst the ancient Romans, a person employed to take notes of trials, proceedings in courts, contracts, &c.; a shorthand writer. This kind of work was at first usually performed by slaves, but the notarii, as they increased in ability and raised themselves above the servile ranks, gradually assumed the duties and functions of the tabelliones, writers who, under the Roman law, were employed in drawing up contracts, wills and commercial documents, and the work which fell to them in this capacity corresponded very closely to some of the business now undertaken by the modern notary public, the solicitor, attorney, and conveyancer.

2. A public official authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, affidavits, declarations, and especially such as are to be sent to foreign countries. They note and protest bills of exchange, draw up protests after receiving the affidavits of mariners and masters of ships, and administer oaths. Frequently called a Notary Public.

"Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there
Your bond." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

¶ From a document dated 1574, it appears that the Company of Notaries in London at that time numbered sixteen, and that they got their living by the "Making of Policies, Intimations, and Renunciations, and other writings," for the doing of which a monopoly had just been granted to one Richard Candler. (*Bithell.*)

II. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): One of the names given by the Paulicians to their ministers or teachers. (*Mosheim: Church History* (ed. 1861), p. 321.)

† ¶ (1) *Ecclesiastical Notary:*

Church Hist.: An officer appointed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs.

*(2) *Apostolic & Imperial Notary:* A notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor to exercise his functions in a foreign country.

†nō'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *notatus*, pa. par. of *noto* = to mark, to note.]

Bot.: Marked, variegated; having variegated spots or lines.

nō-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *notatio* = a marking, a noting, from *notatus* = pa. par. of *noto* = to mark, to note; *nota* = a mark.]

1. The act of marking or noting; the act or practice of recording anything by means of marks, characters, or figures.

2. A system of marks, notes, signs, or characters employed in any art or science, to express in a brief and compendious form certain facts connected with that art or science. [¶.]

*3. Etymology; etymological signification.

"The *notation* of a word is, when the originall thereof is sought out; and consisteth in two things, the kind and the figure."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. viii.

¶ (1) *Architectural Notation:* A system of signs, marks, or characters, appended to figures, when used to denote dimensions on drawings, as ′ for feet, ″ for inches, ‴ for parts: as, 10′ 6″ = ten feet six inches.

(2) *Arithmetical Notation:* A system of figures or characters used to represent numbers. Two methods of expressing numbers are at present in use, the Roman and the Arabic.

In the Roman method seven characters are employed, called numeral letters. These, standing separately, represent the following numbers, viz., I. for one, V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for one hundred, D. for five hundred, and M. for one thousand. By combinations of these characters, in accordance with the following principles, every number may be expressed: (*a*) when a letter stands alone, it represents the number given above, as V. for five; (*b*) when a letter is repeated, the combination stands for the product of the number denoted by the letter by the number of times which it is taken: thus, III. stands for three; XXX. for thirty, &c.; (*c*) when a letter precedes another, taken in the order given above, the combination stands for the number deuoted by the greater diminished by that denoted by the less: thus, IV. stands for five less one, *i.e.*, four; XC. for one hundred less ten, *i.e.*, ninety, &c.; (*d*) when a letter, taken in the order giveu above, follows another, the combination stands for the sum of the numbers denoted by the letters taken separately: thus, XI. stands for ten plus one, *i.e.*, eleven: LV. for fifty plus five, *i.e.*, fifty-five: C1V. for one hundred plus four [1V = five less one, *i.e.*, four as in (*c*)], *i.e.*, one hundred and four: MDCCCLXXXV. for eighteen hundred and eighty-five. This method of notation is now little used except for dates, headings of chapters, &c.

In the Arabic, or rather the Hindoo, method, introduced by the Arabs into Europe at the close of the tenth century, numbers are represented by the symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and their combinations, according to conventional rules. The characters are called figures or digits, and, taken in their order, stand for naught, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine: the value of the unit depends upon the place which the figure occupies in the scale adopted. The value of each figure or digit increases in a tenfold ratio from the right to the left; the number of places of the digit from the right to the left indicating the power of 10, and the digit itself the number of such powers inteuded to be expressed; thus, 10 = ten taken once = ten; 200 = ten squared taken twice = 2×10^2; $7656 = 7 + 10^3 + (6 \times 10^2) + (5 \times 10) + 6$ = seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six, the values of the places being thus: 7 (thousands), 6 (hundreds), 5 (tens), 6 (uuits).

(3) *Chemical notation:* The written language of chemistry. The system now in use belongs exclusively to modern times, but in all ages signs of some kiud or other seem to have been employed to represent the various kiuds of matter. In 1815 Berzelius proposed the use of the initial letter of the element, and the employment of coefficients to express the number of the same atoms in the compound, bringing chemical notation almost into its present state. Thus, sulphate of soda = Na_2SO_4, indicating that the compound is formed of two atoms of sodium (natrium), one of sulphur, and four of oxygen. In organic compouuds, the constitution of which is kuown, the symbols are so arranged as to show the various groups of radicals. $\frac{CH_3}{CO(C_2H_5)O}$ = ethylic acetate, but butyric acid, with the same number of atoms, is expressed by $\frac{CH_3(CH_2)_2}{COHO}$.

(4) *Mathematical notation:* The conventional method of representing mathematical quantities and operatious by means of symbols. [Symbol.]

(5) *Musical notation:* The system or method of expressing musical sounds in writing, by means of signs, characters, figures, or marks. [Note, *s.*]

(6) *Numerical notation:*

Music: A method of expressing musical sounds by numerals.

(7) *Tonic sol-fa notation:* [Tonic sol-fa].

***nō-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who makes or writes notes; an annotator.

"The *notator* Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, *Totum opus*, &c."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

nŏtch, *s.* [A weakened and later form of *nock* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A nick, a slit; a small cut or indentation in anything.

* 2. Anything resembling a notch, as a narrow cutting or pass in a mountain.

II. *Anat.:* An incisure; a part cut into or cut out of a margin, as the interclavicular uotch, the notches of vertebræ, &c.

notch-flowered, *a.*

Bot.: Having the flowers notched at the margin.

nŏtch, *v.t.* & *i.* [Notch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut notches or nicks in; to nick, to indent.

"The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched*."—*Grew: Museum.*

* 2. To place in a notch, as an arrow; to fit to the string.

* 3. To mark or keep count of, by cutting notches in a stick or piece of wood; to score.

"All-Muggleton had *notched* some fifty-four."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. vii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To keep a count or score by cutting notches in a stick; to score.

nŏtch'-bŏard, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *board.*]

Carp.: The board which receives the ends of the steps and risers in a staircase.

nŏtched, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Notch, *v.*]

notched-eared, *s.* Having the margins of the ears irregular in contour, as if notched.

Notched-eared Bat:

Zool.: Vespertilio emarginatus; it is found in central and southern Europe, and extends eastwards into Persia.

nŏtçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NOTCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting notches or nicks in anything.

2. The act of scoring or counting as by notches.

3. A notch, a nick.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A mode of joining timbers or scantling in a frame. It is either square or dovetailed, and is used for connecting the ends of wall-plates and bond-timbers at the angles, letting joists down on girders, binders, sills, plates, or purlins. Halving, searfing, and caulking are forms of notching, and form a lap-joint.

2. *Rail. -eng.:* [GULLETING].

notching-adze, *s.*

Carp.: A light adze with a bit of large curvature or nearly straight for notching into timbers in making gains, &c. [GAIN (1), *s.*]

nŏtçh'-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: *Chenopodium Vulvaria.*

nŏtçh-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *wing.*]

Entom.: A moth, *Teras caudana.*

* **nōte,** *v.* [For *ne wote.*] Knew not, could not. [NOT, *v.*]

nōte (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nota* = a mark, a sign, a note, allied to *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco* (*gnosco*) = to know; Ital. & Sp. *nota.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A mark or token by which anything may be known; a visible sign or mark.

"Some natural *notes* about her body."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

* 2. A stigma, a brand; reproach, shame.

"My posterity shamed with the *note*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 208.

3. Notice, heed, care, observation.

"Some precepts worthy the *note*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 5.

4. The state of being under observation.

"Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note*."—*Bacon.*

5. Reputation, mark, renown, consequence, distinction.

"To make them men of *note*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii.

* 6. Distinction or fame, in a bad sense; notoriety.

"A deed of dreadful *note*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

* 7. Account, notice, information, intelligence, intimation.

"Give him *note* of our approach."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 1.

8. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory, or to be used for reference at a future time.

9. In the same sense as II. 2.

10. An explanatory or critical comment; an annotation.

"The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

11. (*Pl.*): The verbatim report of a speech, discourse, &c., taken by a reporter or shorthand writer.

* 12. A remark.

"A good *note*; that keepe you from the blow of the law."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* 13. A bill, an account, a memorandum, a list, a catalogue.

"Here's the *note* how much your chain weighs."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

14. A short letter; a billet.

"She sent a *note*, the seal au 'Elle vous suit.'"
Tennyson: Ed. Morris, 105.

15. A small size of letter paper, used for writing notes or short letters; note-paper.

16. An official or diplomatic communication in writing; an official memorandum or communication from the minister of one country to the minister of another.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) In general, any musical sound.

(2) In particular, the signs placed upon the stave which show by their shape and position the duration and pitch of sound. They constitute the essence of mensurable music as opposed to mere "signs of intonation," such as were the neumes. The first division of notes was, as might be expected, into long and short (breve or brief). The long was a four-sided note with a tail (𝅜); tho breve a four-sided note without a tail (𝅝); the semibreve a diamond note (𝅝). There are now six notes in ordinary use: viz., the semibreve (𝅝); the minim (𝅗𝅥); the crotchet (♩); the quaver (♪); the semiquaver (𝅘𝅥𝅯); and the demisemiquaver (𝅘𝅥𝅰). The half-demisemiquaver (𝅘𝅥𝅱) is also occasionally used. One semibreve is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers, or sixty-four half-demisemiquavers.

(3) The term is used generally for the sounds of which notes are signs, as when we say of a singer that his high notes are good, or that a player plays wrong notes.

"To find out many crafty *notes*,
They ne spared nat hir throtes."
Chaucer: Dreame.

2. *Print.:* A mark on the margin of a book, to call attention to something in the text. These are of three kinds:

(1) Shoulder-notes, at the top of the page, giving book, chapter, and date, as in reference Bibles.

(2) Side notes, marginal or set-in notes, containing abstracts of the text, as in law-books, or reference notes to parallel passages.

(3) Foot-notes, containing commentaries and annotations.

3. *Comm.:* A written or printed promise to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person, on a specific date: as, a promissory *note*, a bank-*note*, &c.

¶ *Note of hand:* A promissory note.

note-book, *s.* A book in which notes or memoranda are set down.

"Cassius all his faulte observ'd;
Set in a *note-book*." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

note-paper, *s.* The same as NOTE, *s.*, I. 15.

* **nōte** (2), *s.* [A.S.] Business, occupation, need.

* **nōte** (3), *s.* [NUT.]

nōte (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *noter*; Sp. *notar*; Ital. *notare*, all from Lat. *noto* = to mark.] [NOTE, *s.*]

1. To mark; to distinguish with a mark.

* 2. To stigmatize; to brand with a crime.

"You have condemned and *noted* Lucius Pella."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

3. To observe, to remark, to heed; to take note or notice of.

"I wil be bold by hye licence to *note* in them [theee wordes] a little lacke of wyt."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,077.

* 4. To show respect to; to treat with respect.

"Whose worth and honesty is richly *noted*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 5. To pay attention to; to listen to; to heed.

"But *note* me, signior."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 6. To set down; to commit to memory.

"I'll *note* you in my book of memory."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

7. To make a note or memorandum of; to set down in writing.

"*Note* it in a book that it may be for ever and ever."—*Isaiah* xxx. 8.

8. To set down in musical characters.

* 9. To furnish or provide with notes; to annotate.

* 10. To denote, to mark.

* 11. To charge with a crime. (Followed by *of*). (*Dryden.*)

¶ *To note a bill:*

Comm.: To record the non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill when it becomes due. It is done officially by a notary.

* **nōte** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *hnitan*; pa. t. *hnát.*] To butt; to push with the horns.

nōt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [NOTE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of note; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy, celebrated.

"We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 23.

* **nōt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *noted*; *-ly.*] With good perception and remembrance; exactly.

"Do you remember what you said of the duke?—Most *notedly* sir."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

nōt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noted; eminence, celebrity, remarkableness, notableness.

"So lucky . . . as to attain the so crimiually courted *notedness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 306.

* **nōte'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; *-full.*] Worthy of note; notable.

"My muses, that is to say, by my *notefull* sciences."
—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

nŏt-ĕ-læ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = the south, and *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = the olive. So named because these olive-like plants are confined to Australia and Tasmania.]

Bot.: A genus of Oleaceæ, having opposite entire leathery leaves, axillary racemes of yellowish-green flowers, and small fleshy one-sided drupes. There are seven or eight species, which furnish good timber. *Notelæa ligustrina* is the Tasmanian Ironwood-tree, and *N. ovata* the Dunga-runga of New South Wales.

* **nōte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; *-less.*]

1. Not of note; not notable, remarkable, or conspicuous. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca*, ii. 1.)

2. Unmusical, discordant.

"Parish-clerk with *noteless* tone."
D'Urfey: Two Queens of Brentford, i.

* **nōte'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *noteless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noteless.

nōte'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; dim. suff. *-let.*]

* 1. A little note; a billet.

† 2. A small notice; a short criticism.

"Some brightly written *notelets* on books and reading."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 2, 1884, p. 144.

* **note-muge,** *s.* [NUTMEG.]

nōt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

† 1. One who notes or takes notice.

* 2. An annotator, a commentator.

"Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner."—*Gregory: Post.*, p. 308.

nō'-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νωτεύς* (*nōteus*) = one who carries on the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, family Branchionidæ. There are no eyes, the foot is forked, the body spinous in front and behind. Size, from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{70}$ inch.

nōte'-wŏr-thў, * **note-woor-thie,** *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; and *worthy.*] Worthy of or deserving note; calling for notice or remark; notable, remarkable.

"This hy way is *notewoorthie*, that the Danes had an vnperfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vii., ch. 1.

* **nŏth'-ĕr,** *a. & conj.* [NEITHER.]

nŏth'-ĭng, * **noth-yng, nae-thing, na-thing,** *s. & adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *thing.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Not anything; the opposite to *something* and *anything.*

"The idea therefore either of a finite or infinite *nothing*, is a contradiction in terms."—*Clarke: Answer to the Seventh Letter.* (Note.)

2. Non-existence; nothingness.

"Mighty states characterless are grated
To *nothing*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, iii. 2.

3. A state or condition of insignificance or comparative worthlessness or unimportance.

"A man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

4. A thing of no importance or moment; a trifle.

"A race of empty friends, loud *nothings*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

5. A cipher.

B. *As adv.:* In no degree; not in any degree; nŏt at all.

"Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,010.

* **nothing-doer,** *s.* An idler.

"Swarms of *nothing-doers*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 182.

* **nothing-gift,** *s.* A gift of no worth; a worthless gift.

"That *nothing-gift* of differing multitudes."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

nothing-worth, *a.* Worth nothing; worthless. (*Tennyson: The Epic*, 39.)

nŏth-ĭng-ăr'-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [Eng. *nothing*; *-arian.*] One of no particular belief or religious denomination.

* **nŏth-ĭng-ăr'-ĭ-ăn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *nothingarian*; *-ism.*] The principles or teachings of the nothingarians.

"A reation from the *nothingarianism* of the last century."—*Church Times*, Sept. 9, 1881, p. 594.

***nŏth'-ĭng-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *nothing; -ism.*] Nothingness; nihility.

nŏth'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nothing; -ness.*]

I. The state of being nothing; nihility; non-existence.

"His art did express
A quintessence even from *nothingness.*"
Donne.

† 2. Insignificance, worthlessness.

"My undecernable *nothingness* may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts,* § 22.

* 3. A thing of no value or worth; a nothing.

"A *nothingness* in deed and name."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

nŏ-thŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = spurious, counterfeit, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn, a projection.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthoceratidæ (q.v.), with a single species, from the Upper Silurian. Shell nautiloid, sub-involute; septa slightly arched, without lobes; dorsal siphuncle.

nŏth-ŏ-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = counterfeit, and *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidæ (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminæ, with three species, ranging from Costa Rica to Venezuela and Ecuador.

nŏth-ŏ-chlæ'-na, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = bastard, counterfeit, and *χλαῖνα* (*chlaina*) = a cloak.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Polypodeæ. The stem of *Nothochlæna pilosellοides* has been given in India in sponginess of the gums.

nō-thō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [NOTONIA.]

nŏth-ŏ-prŏc'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = counterfeit, and *πρωκτός* (*prōktos*) = the anus, the back, the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidæ (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminæ, with four species, ranging from Ecuador to Bolivia and Chili.

nŏth-ŏ-sâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nothosaur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Triassic Sauropterygia, type Nothosaurus (q.v.).

nŏth-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, nŏt-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = spurious, counterfeit, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sauropterygia, specially characteristic of the Muschelkalk. The neck is long, and has at least twenty vertebræ. Teeth numerous and conical, in distinct sockets. Several species known, all Triassic.

nŏth-ür'-a, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = counterfeit, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidæ (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminæ, with four species, quail-like in their habit, ranging from Brazil and Bolivia to Patagonia.

nō'-tĭçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *notitia* = a being known, knowledge, acquaintance, from *notus* = known, pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Sp. & Port. *noticia;* Ital. *notizia.*]

I. The act of noting or observing with the mind or any of the senses; heed, regard, note, cognizance.

"To count them things worth *notice.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 250.

2. Attention, regard, respectful address.

"To no more
Will I give place or *notice.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

3. Information; intelligence communicated by any means; intimation.

"Bring me just *notice* of the numbers dead."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

4. Instruction, direction, order.

"To give *notice,* that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

5. Warning, premonition, notification, intimation beforehand, caution: as, He left without giving me any *notice.*

6. A paper or document giving intimation or information of something to be done or to happen; an official intimation or notification.

7. A commentary or review; an article or note on a particular subject: as, There was a *notice* of the book in the papers.

¶ *Notice to quit:*

Law: Notice to leave a house or apartments of which one is tenant. If the tenancy be annual, an advance notice on the part of the landlord or the tenant is needful, if either wish the tenancy to cease at the expiry of any particular year.

notice-board, *s.* A board on which public notices are displayed.

notice of dishonour, *s.* [DISHONOUR, *s.* ¶.]

nō'-tĭçe, *v.t.* [NOTICE, *s.*]

I. To take notice or note of; to note, to observe, to take cognizance of; to heed, to pay attention to, to remark.

2. To make comments or remarks upon; to remark upon, to mention, to refer to.

"It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's."—*Bp. Horne: Letter to Dr. Priestley,* p. 41.

3. To treat with civility or respect; to pay respect to.

* 4. To serve with a notice or intimation; to give notice to.

nō'-tĭçe-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *notice; -able.*] Capable of being noticed, noted, or remarked; deserving of notice or note; noteworthy, notable, observable.

nō'-tĭçe-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *noticeab(le); -ly.*] In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or remarked.

nō'-tĭç-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *notic(e); -er.*] One who notices.

nō-tĭ-dăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notidan(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Selachoidei (Sharks), with a single genus, Notidanus (q.v.).

nō-tĭd'-a-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *ἰδανός* (*idanos*) = fair, comely.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical and only genus of the family Notidanidæ. It is divided into two sections: Hexanchus, with six gill-openings, and Heptanchus, with seven. Each section has three species. Of the former the best known is *Notidanus griseus,* the Gray Shark, from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the British coasts. The seven-gilled sharks are *N. platycephalus,* from the Mediterranean; *N. cinereus,* ranging from the Mediterraneau to the adjacent coasts of the Atlantic; and *N. indicus,* from the Cape of Good Hope to California.

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth have been met with in the Oolites.

nō-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *no-ti-fi-ca-ci-on, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *notificatio,* from *notificatus,* pa. par. of *notifico* = to notify (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *notificacion;* Ital. *notificazione.*]

1. The act of notifying or making known; especially the act of notifying or calling attention to officially.

* 2. The act of noticing or taking notice of anything; observance, notice.

"Well wortby of a publick *notification.*"—*Bp. Hall: Life a Sojourning; A Sermon.*

* 3. A mark, a sign.

"Thilke *notificacions* that been ihid under the couertures of sothe."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. v.

4. Notice, especially official, given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation, sign.

"Four or five torches elevated or depressed ont of their order may give great variety of *notifications.*"—*Holder: On Speech.*

5. A document, written or printed, giving notice of anything done or to be done; a notice, an advertisement, an intimation.

nō'-tĭ-fў, *no-ti-fie, *v.t.* [Fr. *notifier;* from Lat. *notifico* = to make known: *notus* = known, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *notificar;* Ital. *notificare.*]

1. To make known, to declare.

"His [Duke Robert] worthie acts vallentlie and fortunately atchieved against the infidels, are *notified* to the world."—*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1107).

* 2. To give evidence or signs of; to manifest, to display.

"Yet *notifien* they, in hir array of attire, licourousness and pride."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

3. To give notice or notification to; to inform by notice, either written or verbal.

* 3. To mark, to distinguish, to characterize.

nō'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *notionem,* acc. of *notio* = a notion, an idea, from *notus,* pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Sp. *nocion;* Ital. *nozione.*]

* 1. Intellectual power, sense, intellect, mind, understanding.

"His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied." *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 4.

2. An idea, a conception, a mental apprehension or conception of anything possible to be known or imagined.

"Hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions.*"—*Locke: Human Underst.,* bk. ii., ch. xxii.

3. A sentiment, an opinion.

"It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves."—*Addison.*

4. An inclination, a disposition, an intention: as, He has no *notion* of going away.

5. A fancy article, a trifle, a knick-knack; smallware. (Now only American, and generally in the plural.)

nō'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *notion; -al.*]

I. Of or pertaining to a notion, idea, or conception.

* 2. Existing in idea or imagination only; imaginary, not real; ideal, visionary.

"It is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

* 3. Dealing in idea uot realities; fanciful, whimsical.

"The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance."—*Glanville: Scepsis Scientifica.*

notional-words, *s. pl.* Words which express notions or objects of the understanding; as, *sweet, bright, slow,* &c., as distinguished from *relational* words, or such as are indicative of position (relating to time, space, &c.), as *here, there, then, I, he.*

***nō-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *notional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being notional, ideal, or imaginary; empty, groundless opinions.

"I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xvii.

***nō'-tion-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *notional; -ly.*] In a notional manner; in idea, in conception, not in reality; ideally.

"The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute."—*Norris: Miscellanies.*

***nō'-tion-ate,** *a.* [Eng. *notion; -ate.*] Notional, fanciful, ideal.

***nō'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), s.; *-ist.*] One who holds ungrounded or unfounded notions or ideas.

"You read the gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some flush *notionist.*"—*Bp. Hopkins: Expos. Lord's Prayer.*

nō'-tionş, *s. pl.* [NOTION, *s.*, 5.]

nŏt-ĭ-ŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νότιος* (*notios*) = wet, moist, and *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ, sub-family Elaphrinæ. They have prominent eyes, and are found in damp places.

***nō'-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), s.; *-ist.*] An annotator, a commentator.

nōt'-īte, *s.* [From Val di Noto, Sicily; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Sartorius von Waltershausen to a mineral substance, which is referred by Dana to Palagonite (q.v.). The compound is probably a hypothetical one. After correction for impurities the analysis shows: silica, 36·96; alumina, 6·36; sesquioxide of iron, 21·66; magnesia, 11·64: lime, 3·26; soda, 0·97; potash, 0·99; water, 18·16; which is equivalent to the formula, $2(RO)SiO_2 + {}_2RO_3SiO_3 + 5HO$.

***nō-tĭ'-tion, *no-ty-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *notitia* = knowledge.] Notice, knowledge, information, intelligence.

"The Archebysshop of Cauntorbury hauynge *notycion* of the lordys myndes, stode up."—*Fabyan* (an. 1399).

nō-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νῶτος* (*notos*) = the back.] Pertaining to or situated in or on the dorsal region.

nō-tō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as DORSIBRANCHIATA and ERRANTIA, an order of Annelids. [ERRANTIA.]

nō-tō-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* [NOTOBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: A term proposed by Nicholson instead of Dorsibranchiate, which transgresses one of Linnæus's rules for nomenclature, as it has the first element Latin, and the other Greek.

"From the position of the branchiæ, the members of this order [ERRANTIA] are often spoken of as the Dorsibranchiate (or, more properly, *Notobranchiate*) Annelides."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 253.

nō-tō-chord, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Eng. *chord.*]

Anim. Physiol.: [CHORDA-DORSALIS].

nō-tō-chor'-dal, *a.* [Eng. *notochord*; *-al.*] Possessing a notochord.

nō-tō-dŏn'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. ὀδόντς (*odonts*) = a tooth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Notodontidæ (q.v.). *Notodonta ziczac* is the Pebble Prominent, a large moth, having the fore-wings pale reddish-brown, dusted with whitish in the middle; large, oblique, rusty-brown, central lunule behind; hinder wings whitish, dusted with pale brown. The larva has humps on the sixth, seventh, and twelfth segments. It feeds on willows and poplars. Not uncommon in the south and west of Britain.

nō-tō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notodont(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Antennæ longer than the thorax; pectinated in the male, abdomen thick; the upper wings often with a projecting tuft of feathers on the inner margin, on which account some of them are called Prominent Moths. Larvæ often with a projection on the back of the twelfth segment. Twenty-seven British species are known, including the Puss Moth, the Buff Tip, &c. (*Stainton.*)

Nŏt-ō-ġæ'-a, *s.* [Gr. νότος (*notos*) = the south or south-west wind, and γαῖα (*gaia*), poet. for γῆ (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geol.: That part of the earth's surface lying to the south of a line crossing the American continent on the northern frontier of Mexico, passing round the Cape of Good Hope to the south of India and Indo-Malaisia, north of the Nicobar Islands, dividing the Indian from the Papuan portion of the Malay archipelago, then running northward as far as the Philippines, passing between them and Formosa, trending southward and eastward to the Samoan archipelago. It corresponds with the Neotropical and Australian regions of Sclater. (*Huxley*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868, p. 313.)

nōt-ŏm'-ma-ta, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ὄμματα (*ommata*), pl. of ὄμμα (*omma*) = an eye.]

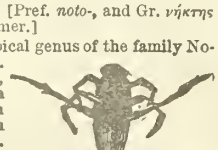
Zool.: A genus of Rotifers, family Hydatinea. They are sometimes parasitic, and undergo degradation of form. *Notommata tardigrada* has the rotary organ greatly diminished. *N. longiseta* has two bristles several times longer than the body in the position of the tail.

nōt-ŏm-ma-tĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notommat(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: The same as HYDATINÆA (q.v.).

nō-tō-nĕc'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Notonectidæ (q.v.). *Notonecta glauca*, about half an inch long, yellowish above, scutellum black, is British. It is predaceous, and bites severely.



NOTONECTA GLAUCA.

nō-tō-nĕc'-tĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notonect(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Water-boatmen; a family of Hydrocores. Body convex above, flat below; antennæ four-jointed, ocelli wanting; hinder tibia and tarsi compressed and fringed on both sides. The popular name is an allusion to the appearance they present when taking air on the surface of the water—their long hinder legs are thrown out at right angles to the body, and they somewhat resemble a waterman resting on his sculls.

nō-tō'-nĭ-a, nō-thō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Noton, an Indian botonist.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Senecioneæ. *Notonia grandiflora* is found in India on hills. Dr. Gibson proposed it in 1860 as a preventive to hydrophobia.

nō-tō-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The dorsal division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid; often called the dorsal oar. [PARAPODIUM.]

nō-tŏp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notopter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes. Head and body scaly; no barbels; air-bladder divided in the interior. The ova fall into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion.

nō-tŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [NOTOPTERUS.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, family Pteropodidæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Notopteris Macdonaldii*, from the Fiji Islands, Anciteum Island, and New Guinea. The index-finger has no claw; the wings spring from the spine, and the animal may be easily discriminated from the rest of the family by the length of the tail, which is nearly as long as the forearm.

nō-tŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. πτέρον (*pteron*) = a fin.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The single genus of the family Notopteridæ (q.v.), with five species, from the fresh waters of the East Indies and Western Africa.

2. *Palæont.:* Well-preserved specimens occur in the marl slates of Padang in Sumatra.

nō-tō-rhĭ'-zal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *notorhiz(eæ)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons; of or belonging to the Notorhizeæ (q.v.).

nō-tō-rhĭz'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A tribe of Brassicaceæ (Cruciferæ), having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons, the cross section appearing thus: O ll. It contains five families: Sisymbridæ, Camelinidæ, Lepididæ, Isatidæ, and Anchonidæ. (*Lindley.*)

nō-tŏr-ĭ'-e-tў, *s.* [Fr. *notoriété*, from Low Lat. *notorietas*, from Lat. * *notorius* = well-known.] [NOTORIOUS.] The quality or state of being notorious; the state of being commonly or publicly known, especially to disadvantage.

"Men whose names have justly acquired an unenviable *notoriety*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *Proof by notoriety:*

Scots Law: The fact of the judge being aware that the point to be proved is commonly known or acknowledged to be true, whether it be known to a whole country or to a whole vicinity.

nō-tōr'-ĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. * *notorius*, from *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Ital., Sp., & Port. *notorio*; Fr. *notoire.*]

I. Publicly, generally, or commonly known, acknowledged, or spoken of; known to everybody, manifest.

"It is *notorious* that a horse-soldier requires a longer training than a foot-soldier."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ Now only used in the sense of known to disadvantage; as, a *notorious* liar, a *notorious* crime, &c.

* 2. Of note or notoriety; notable, egregious.

"Bring in here two *notorious* benefactors."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

nō-tōr'-ĭ-ŭs-lў, ***no-tor-i-ous-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *notorious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a notorious manner or degree; to the knowledge of everybody; plainly, manifestly.

"Both princes, whose shames and dishonours were daily divulged more *notoriously* abroad."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 72.

* 2. Egregiously, enormously.

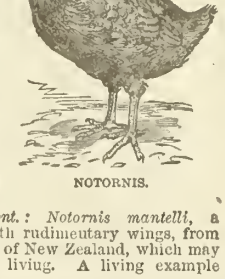
"Never man so *notoriously* abused."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

nō-tōr'-ĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *notorious*; *-ness.*]

I. The quality or state of being notorious, or known by everybody; notoriety.

"The presumption of their secresy makes them exult upon his *notoriousness*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Zaccheus.*

* 2. Egregiousness, enormity.



NOTORNIS.

nō-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. νότος (*notos*) = the south, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.

Zool. & Palæont.: *Notornis mantelli*, a gigantic Coot, with rudimentary wings, from the Post-Tertiary of New Zealand, which may possibly be still living. A living example was taken by some sealers in Dusky Bay in 1859, and described by Mr. Walter Mantell. The head, throat, and under-surface dark-blue; rump, upper tail coverts, less wing coverts, and scapulars brownish-green; wing-feathers, blue, with broad terminal bands of verditer-green; bill bright red, tarsi and toes lighter, claws horn-color. According to Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*, p. 193) a specimen was seen in 1866. One was taken in 1881, and there may still be a few survivors in the unexplored parts of the island.

* **not-or-y**, *a.* [Fr. *notoire*=notorious (q.v.).] Notorious.

"He did some faulte gretly *notory*."
Rede Me and be nott Wrothe, p. 104.

nŏt-ō-thē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. νοτόθεν (*notothen*) = from the south.]

Ichthy: The typical genus of the group Notothenianæ (q.v.). The body is covered with ctenoid scales, and the bones of the head are unarmed. About twenty species are known, from the southern extremity of America, New Zealand, and Kerguelen's Land.

nŏt-ō-thĕ-nĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notothenia(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ (q.v.), with two genera, Notothenia and Harpagifer. The lateral line is interrupted, and the dorsal fin consists of two portions.

nŏt-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. νότος (*notos*) = south, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, from the Post-Tertiary of Australia. It resembles Diprotodon (q.v.), but the lower incisors are diminutive, and the front teeth are rooted.

nō-tō-trē'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: A Mexican genus of Hylidæ, with a single species, *Nototrema marsupiatum*. There is a pouch on the back of the female just above the lower part of the spine. The male, with his hind feet, places the eggs in this cavity, where they are hatched, and undergo their transformation, the young coming forth as perfect frogs. The branchiæ of the tadpole are terminated by a bell-shaped disc.

nō-tôur', nŏt-tôur', *a.* [Fr. *notoire* = notorious (q.v.).] Notorious, well-known: as, a *notour* adulterer; a *notour* bankrupt, *i.e.*, one legally declared bankrupt. (*Scotch.*)

* **nŏtt**, *v.t.* [NOTT, *a.*] To shear, to crop close.

"He caused . . his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 27).

* **nŏtt**, *a.* [A. S. *hnot* = shorn.] Shorn, cropped close, smooth.

* **nott-head**, * **not-hed**, *s.* A head with the hair cut close. (*Chaucer, C. T.*, 109.)

* **nott-headed**, *a.* Having the hair cut close. (*Chapman: Widow's Tears.*)

* **nott-pated**, * **not-pated**, *a.* The same as NOTT-HEADED (q.v.).

"This leatherne-jerkin, crystal-button, *not-pated* . . ."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

nŏt-tûr'-nō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *nocturnus* = pertaining to night; *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night.]

Music: Originally a kind of serenade; now a piece of music of a gentle and quiet character.

* **Nō'-tŭs**, *s.* [Lat.] The south wind.

"*Notus* and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Serraliona." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 702.

nŏt-with-stănd'-ĭng, nought-with-stond-ing, *prep.* & *conj.* [Eng. *nought* = naught, and *withstanding*, pr. par. of *withstand* (q.v.).]

A. *As prep.:* In spite of, despite, without hindrance or obstruction from.

"Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them."—*Decay of Piety.*

¶ *Notwithstanding* answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*, used with a noun as an ablative absolute. Thus, in the extract given above, we might also read "His prohibitions *notwithstanding*," that is, his prohibitions not causing any obstacle or hindrance; and so we sometimes find *notwithstanding* placed at the end of the sentence or clause.

"He hath not money for these Irish wars,
His murderous taxations *notwithstanding*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1

B. *As conj.:* Nevertheless, however, yet.

¶ The use of *notwithstanding* as a conjunction is only apparent, the word being still in its nature and use really a preposition, the object being omitted.

nō-tȳl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. τύλος (*tulos*) = a knot, a callus, from a singular callosity on the stigma.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Notylidæ. The species are epiphytes, from tropical America.

nō-tȳl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notyl(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ.

*** nôuçhe,** *s.* [O. Fr. = a buckle, a bracelet.] A jewel; an ornament of gold and precious stones. [OUCH.]

nôue, *s.* [Fr.]

Surg.: A bandage with knots to press upon the parotid region after extirpation of the parotid gland.

nôuf, *s.* [NEPH.]

nôu'-gat (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.] A kind of confectionery made of pistachio nuts, almonds, and pounded loaf sugar.

nought (as **nât**), *s., a., & adv.* [NAUGHT.]

A. *Assubst.:* Nothing, not anything, naught.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Of no use or value; worthless.

"The sie and hyere have pailed and were *nought*."—*Arnold: Chronicle*, p. 85.

C. *As adv.:* In no degree, not at all.

*** noul, * noule,** *s.* [NOLL.] The crown of the head; the head.

*** nould,** *v.* [For *ne wold* or *would*.] Would not.

*** noule,** *s.* [NOUL.]

noū'-mĕ-ą-īte, noū'-mĕ-īte, nū'-mĕ-īte, *s.* [From Noumea, New Caledonia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral substance, found in veins traversing a serpentinous rock. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·27; colour, apple-green. An analysis by Liversidge yielded: silica, 47·24; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 1·67; protoxide of nickel, 24·01; magnesia, 21·66; water, 5·27; with a trace of lime = 99·85; from which the formula, $10(MgONiO)$, $8SiO_2 + 3HO$, is suggested. Subsequent analyses by various mineralogists show that this is not a definite mineral species, but that it consists of a hydrous silicate of magnesia, more or less impregnated with protoxide of nickel, the proportions of magnesia and nickel being very variable.

nōū'-mĕ-nal, *a.* [NOUMENON.] Of or pertaining to the noumenon; real, as opposed to phenomenal.

"He would draw the distinction between phenomenal and *noumenal* perception."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 99.

nōū'-mĕ-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. = a thing perceived; neut. sing. of νόυμενος (*noumenos*), perf. pass. par. of νοέω (*noeō*) = to perceive.]

Philos: (See extracts).

"*Noumenon* is the antithesis to phenomenon. . . . *Noumenon* means the substratum, or, to use the Scholastic word, the Substance. Thus, as matter is recognised by us only in its manifestations (phenomena), we may logically distinguish those manifestations from the thing manifested; and the former will be the *materia circa quam*, the latter the *materia in qua*. *Noumenon* is, therefore, equivalent to the Essence; phenomenon to the manifestation."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1850), i. 76. (Note.)

"The notion of a *noumenon* is therefore no concept of an object, but the problem unavoidably connected with the limitation of our sensibility, viz., whether there may not exist objects quite independent of its intuition—a question which can only be vaguely answered by saying that as our sensuous intuition does not apply to all things indiscriminately, there is room for more and for other objects, so that they cannot be absolutely denied, but neither, in the absence of any definite notion, can they be affirmed as objects for our understanding."—*Kant: Critick* (ed. Mahaffy), p. 206.

nôun, * **noune,** *s.* [O. Fr. *non, noun, nun* (Fr. *nom*), from Lat. *nomen* = a name, a noun; Sp., Port., & Ital. *nome.*]

Gram.: A name; a word used to denote any object of which we speak, whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial. Nouns include:

(1) Abstract substantives, like *virtue*, which denote the qualities of things simply, significative only of mental conceptions.

(2) Concrete substantives, in which a single attribute stands synecdochically for many. Concrete nouns are subdivided into Proper, Common, Collective, and Material. Proper nouns, are such as are the names of individual persons or things: as, Thomas, Rome. Common nouns are the names of a class of things: as, book, house, horse. Collective nouns are the names of aggregates: as, army, fleet, flock. Material nouns are the names of materials or substances: as, gold, iron, water. Some grammarians class adjectives as well as substantives as nouns, distinguishing the former as nouns-adjective and the latter as nouns-substantive.

*** nôun'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *noun*; *-al.*] Pertaining to a noun; having the character or qualities of a noun.

*** noû'-rĭçe, * no-rice, * nource,** *s.* [O. Fr. *norice*; Fr. *nourrice*, from Lat. *nutricem*, accus. of *nutrix* = a nurse (q.v.).] A nurse.

"Flatterers ben the devil's *nourices* that nourish his children with milke of losengrie."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

*** nourse-son,** *s.* A foster-son.

noŭr'-ĭsh, * nor-ische, * nor-ise, * nor-issche, * nor-yse, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *norisse* (Fr. *nourriss*), base of parts of the verb *norir* (Fr. *nourrir*) = to nourish, from Lat. *nutrio*; Sp. & Port. *nutrir*; Ital. *nutrire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To support the life of and cause to grow by supplying with aliment or nutriment; to supply to any living or organized body, animal or vegetable, that matter which increases its bulk and supports its life.

"He plantetb an ash, and the rain dotb *nourish* it."—*Isaiah* xliv. 14.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To support, to maintain; to keep up.

"Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty hand."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. To promote the growth of in learning or attainments; to educate; to train up.

"Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith."—1 *Tim.* iv. 6.

3. To foster, to encourage, to support.

"In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

*** 4.** To cherish, to comfort.

"Ye have *nourished* your hearts."—*James* v. 7.

*** 5.** To keep, to wear.

"If a woman *norissche* long heer, it is glorie to hir, for heer is hen ybouun to hir for keueryng."—*Wyclife*: 1 *Corinth.* xi. 15.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To afford nourishment; to promote growth or strength as food.

"Grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves."—*Bacon.*

*** 2.** To gain nourishment; to grow.

"Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less."—*Bacon.*

*** noŭr'-ĭsh,** *s.* [NOURICE.] A nurse.

"Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *nourish*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being nourished; susceptible of nourishment.

"The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

*** 2.** Capable of affording nourishment; nutritious.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nourish*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which nourishes.

"Our *Nourisher* from whom
All perfect good, unmeasured out, descends."
Milton: P. L., v. 398.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NOURISH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Affording nourishment; nutritious: as, *nourishing* food.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of supplying nourishment or aliment to; nutrition, nourishment.

"Euery hraunche seuered fro ye tre loseth his iyueiy *nourishing*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 186.

2. *Fig.:* The act of fostering, cherishing, or supporting; the state of being fostered or cherished.

"By deliberate *nourishing*, the flame
Revived."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, ii.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nourishing*; *-ly.*] In a nourishing manner; so as to nourish; nutritiously.

noŭr'-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *nourish*, v.; *-ment.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of nourishing; the state of being nourished; nutrition.

2. That which nourishes; food, nutriment, aliment.

"The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New breathings, whence new *nourishment* she takes."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 13.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of fostering or cherishing; support, promotion.

2. That which supports or promotes the growth or development of anything.

"So they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*** noŭr'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Fr. *nourriture.*] Nurture, education, training.

"He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors' *nourriture* to oversee."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 5.

*** noûrs'-le (le** as **ęl), * nou-sle** (1), *** nou-sel,** *v.t. & i.* [A dimin. or frequeut. form from *nurse*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To nurse, to nourish, to rear, to bring up.

"Those mothers who, to *nousle* up their babes,
Thought nought too curious."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To nestle; to cliug closely or fondly to.

*** noûrs'-lĭng,** [Eng. *noursl(e)*; *-ing.*] A nurs-liug.

"A little *noursling* of the humid air."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

nôus, *s.* [Gr.] Mind, intellect, understanding, wits, sense, sharpness.

"Because a man *nous* seems to lack."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Medard.

*** noû'-sle** (1), * **nous-el,** *v.t. & i.* [NOURSLE.]

*** noŭş'-le (2) (le** as **ęl),** *v.i.* [NUZZLE (2).] To burrow; to make a way with the nose.

"And Mole, that like a *nousling* mole doth make
His way still under ground till Thames he overtake."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 32.

nôut (1), **nowt, nolt,** *s.* [NEAT, *s.*, NOLT.] Black cattle; bullocks.

nôut (2), **nouht,** *s.* [NAUGHT.]

*** nôuth, * nouthe,** *adv.* [NOW.

*** nou-ther,** *conj.* [NEITHER.]

nō-văc'-u-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a razor, from the knife-shaped body of the fish.]

Ichthy.: A family of Labridæ (Wrasses). Body strongly compressed, oblong, covered with scales of moderate size; head compressed, nearly naked. Lateral line interrupted. Twenty-six species, from the tropical and the warmer parts of the temperate zone. Length about twelve inches.

nō-văc'-u-līte, *s.* [Lat. *novacula* = a razor, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An exceedingly compact form of hornstoue (q.v.), used as a hone or whetstone for sharpening cutlery. A remarkably dense variety is found in the Lake Superior district and also in Arkansas.

nō-vā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *novalis* = newly-ploughed.]

Scots Law: Lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, had beeu brought into cultivation by the mouks.

nōv-ar'-ĝent, *s.* [Lat. *novus* = new, and *argentum* = silver.] A preparation used chiefly for restoring old plated goods. It consists of recently precipitated chloride of silver dissolved in hyposulphite of sodium or cyanide of potassium. (*Cooley.*)

Nō-vā'-tĭ-an (t as sh), *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaiuing to or characteristic of Novatianism (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Novatian; one holding the doctrines of Novatianism.

Nō-vā'-tĭ-an-ĭsm (t as sh), *s.* [Eng. *Novatian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine taught by Novatian, a Stoic of the third century, who, it is said, was delivered from demoniacal posses-

sion, became a catechumen, and was ordained priest. In A.D. 251, he persuaded three country bishops to consecrate him, and, according to Fleury, became the first anti-Pope. He consecrated other bishops, and sent them to various parts to propagate his views—that it was wrong to receive again into the Church those who had sinned gravely after baptism; that the Church had no power to absolve the lapsed (q.v.), and that second marriages were sinful. Novatianism lasted about two hundred years, and then dwindled away.

nō-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *novatio*, from *novatus*, pa. par. of *novo* = to make new; *novus* = new.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The introduction of anything new; an innovation.

"*Novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths."—*Laud: Hist. of his Troubles*, ch. iii.

2. *Law*: The substitution of a new obligation or debt for an old one.

* **nō-vā'-tōr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who introduces new things; an innovator.

nŏv'-ĕl, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *novel*, *nouvel* (Fr. *nouveau*, fem. *nouvelle*), from Lat. *novellus* = new, a dimin. from *novus* = new; Sp. & Port. *novel*; Ital. *novello*.]

A. *As adj.*: New; of recent origin or introduction; not known before, and hence striking; unusual, strange.

"I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Something new or fresh; a novelty.

"Who loving *novels* full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

* 2. Something not heard before; news.

"Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels*."—*Latimer.*

3. A work of fiction in prose, based on a plot of greater or less intricacy, and exhibiting more or less perfectly pictures of real life, representing the passions, and especially that of love, in a state of great activity. A novel differs from a romance in that it professes to represent only events of real life, while the romance deals with the supernatural, mysterious, and heroic.

* II. *Law*: A new or supplementary decree or constitution; one of the novel constitutions (q.v.).

"The *novels* or new constitutions, posterior in time to the other books, and amounting to a supplement to the code."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd. § 3.)

* **novel-assignment,** *s.*

Law: A form of pleading which sometimes arose from the generality of the declaration, when, the complaint not having been set out with sufficient precision it became necessary from the evasiveness of the plea, to reassign the cause of action with fresh particulars.

novel-constitutions, *s. pl.*

Civil Law. The supplementary constitutions of some Roman emperors, and especially those of Justinian, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by such emperors. The Novel Constitutions (also called Novels), together with the Institute, Digest, and Code, constitute the whole body of law which passes under the name of Justinian.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A small new book.

2. A novelette.

nŏv-ĕl-ĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] A short novel.

"The gift which made Scott spin *novelettes* out of the flimsiest and most casual incidents."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 17, 1884.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-ĭsm,** * **nŏv'-ĕl-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ism.*] Innovation.

"The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism*."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 44.

nŏv'-ĕl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ist.*]

* 1. An innovator; one who introduces novelties into Church and State.

"Every *novelist* with a whirligig in his brain must broach new opiuions."—*Adams: Devil's Banquet*, p. 52.

* 2. A novice.

"There is not any thing so easie that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but *novelists* therein."—*Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. ii., ch. vii., § 18.

* 3. A writer of news.

4. A writer of a novel or novels; a writer of fiction.

"The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists*."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 487.

* **nŏv-ĕl-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *novelist*; *-ic.*] Such as a novelist would describe; romantic.

"A romantic, *novelistic*, and Midshipman Easy affair."—*Daily Chronicle*, July 8, 1885.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ize.*] To introduce novelties or innovations; to innovate.

"The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § 25.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-er.*]

1. One who introduces novelties or innovations; an innovator.

"They ought to keep that day which these *novellers* teach us to condemn."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 303.

2. A novelist, a novel-writer.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-rў,** * **nov-el-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ry.*] Novelty.

nŏv'-ĕl-tў, * **nov-el-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *novelliteit*, from Lat. *novellitatem*, accns. of *novellitas* = newness; *novellus* = new; Fr. *nouveauté*.]

1. The quality or state of being novel, new, or strange; newness, freshness.

"Scenes . . . whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge." *Cowper: Task*, i. 178.

2. Something novel, new, or strange; that which is new or fresh.

"First to surprising *novelties* inclined."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, iii.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-wright** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *novel*, and *wright*.] A novelist. (*Carlyle*, quoted in *Fraser's Mag.*, Oct., 1882, p. 516.)

* **nō'-vĕm,** * **nō'-vŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *novem* = nine.] A game at dice, properly called *novem quinque* (nine-five), played by five or six persons, and in which the principal throws were nine and five.

"A cate a throw at *novum*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Nō-vĕm'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat., from *novem* = nine, from its having been originally the ninth month of the year.] The eleventh month of the year, following October, and containing thirty days.

November-meteors, *s. pl.* [Meteor.]

November-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Oporabia dilutata*, common in November.

nō-vē'-nạ, *s.* [Novenary.]

Eccles.: A devotion in the Roman Church, practised for nine days, for a special object, usually to obtain some blessing or as a preparation for one of the greater feasts or that of one's patron saint.

* **nō'-vē-nar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *novenarius*, from *novem* = nine.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the number nine.

B. *As subst.*: The number of nine; an aggregate of nine collectively.

"Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

† **nō-vĕn'-dĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *novendialis*.] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day.

novendial-ashes, *s. pl.*

Roman Antiq.: Ashes of the dead just consigned or about to be consigned to the grave. The body was kept seven days, burnt on the eighth, and the ashes buried on the ninth. (*Brewer.*)

novendial-holidays, *s. pl.*

Roman Antiq.: Nine days set apart in expiation of a shower of stones. (*Brewer.*)

* **nō'-vēne,** *a.* [Lat. *novenus*, from *novem* = nine.] Pertaining to or dependent on the number nine; proceeding by nines.

* **nō-vĕn'-nĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *novennis*, from *novem* = nine, and *annus* = a year.] Happening or recurring every ninth year.

"A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Bœotians in honour of Apollo."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

* **nō-vĕr'-cal,** *a.* [Lat. *novercalis*, from *noverca* = a stepmother.] Of or pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to, becoming, or characteristic of a stepmother.

"It is a wonderful deviation that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. iv.

nŏv'-ĭce, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *novicius*, *novitius* = new, fresh, a novice, from *novus* = new; Sp. *novicio*; Ital. *novizio*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who is new to any business, profession, or art; one who is unskilled; a beginner, a tyro; one in the rudiments.

"Many meetings were held at which the leaders instructed the *novices*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. One newly converted to the Christian faith.

"[A bishop must be] not a *novice*."—1 *Timothy* iii. 6.

II. *Eccles.*: A title given to men or women, without regard to age, who have entered a religious house and desire to embrace its rule. They assume the habit of the order or congregation, and live the daily life of the community. [Postulant.]

* **B.** *As adj.*: Inexperienced.

"With *novice* modesty." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 241.

nŏv'-ĭce-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *novice*; *-ship.*] The state or condition of a novice; novitiate.

* **nō-vĭ-lū'-nar,** *s.* [Lat. *novus* = new, and *luna* = the moon.] Of or pertaining to the new moon.

nō-vĭ'-tĭ-ạte, nō-vĭ-cĭ-ạte (tĭ, cĭ, as **shĭ),** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *novitiat*, from Low Lat. *novitiatus*, from Lat. *novus* = new; Sp. *noviciado*; Ital. *noviziato*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state or condition of a novice; apprenticeship.

2. The time during which one is a novice; the time occupied in being initiated into any knowledge or art.

"He must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning before he can come to this."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

* 3. A novice; one who is going through a period of probation.

"The abbess had been informed of all that had passed between her *novitiate* and Father Francis."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 164.

II. *Ecclesiastically*:

1. The term of probation passed by a novice previous to profession in a religious order or congregation. It is never less than a year, and sometimes it extends to two or three years.

2. (See extract.)

"The name *novitiate* is also sometimes given to the house or separate building in which novices pass their time of probation."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*

* **B.** *As adj.*: Inexperienced. (*Coleridge*: *Religious Musings.*)

* **nō-vĭ'-tĭous,** *a.* [Lat. *novitius*, from *novus* = new.] New, novel; newly invented.

"What is now taught by the church of Rome is as an unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ix.

* **nŏv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *novitas*, from *novus* = new.] Newness, novelty.

"It was not from eternity, but from a *novity* or beginning."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 244.

nō-vō-dā'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *de novo damus* = we grant anew.]

Scots Law: A charter of *novodamus* is one which contains a clause of *novodamus*. This clause is subjoined to the dispositive clause, and by it the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants anew (*de novo*) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective; but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant.

nō'-vŭs, *a.* [Lat. = *new.*] (See compound.)

novus homo (pl. **nō'-vī hŏm'-ĭ-nēs),** *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A man who was the first of his family: that is, had raised himself from obscurity to distinction by his own acts or merits, without the aid of family connections.

nŏw, * **nowe,** * **nou,** *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A.S. *nu*; cogn. with Dut. *nu*; Icel. *nú*; Dan. & Sw. *nu*; O. H. Ger. *nu*; Goth. *nu*; Sansc. *nu*, *nú*; Ger. *nun*; Gr. νῦν (*nun*); Lat. *nunc*, and of the same root as New, Novel, &c.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. At the present time; at this time.

"This lond higbt Bretayn, that *now* has other name,
Inglond *now* is cald." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 6.

2. A short time ago; a little while past; not long ago.

"*Now* was she just before him."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 349.

3. At a particular time; at the time spoken of.

"The ship was *now* in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves."—*Matthew* xiv. 24.

4. After this; this being so.

"How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour?"—*L'Estrange.*

5. It being so that; since; considering that.

"Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 67.

6. *Now* is frequently used to form a connection between a preceding and a subsequent proposition, or to introduce an inference or an explanation of that which precedes.

"Thou swearest to me thou art honest. *Now*, if thou wert a poet, I might have some hope thou didst feign."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

7. *Now* is added by way of emphasis to wishes, prayers, observations, and asseverations.

"*Now*, good angels preserve the king."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Present, existing.

"Defects seem as necessary to our *now* happiness as to their opposites."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiv.

* **C.** *As subst.:* The present time or moment; the present.

"Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last." *Cowley.*

¶ (1) *Now and then:* At one time and another; at odd times; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

"Talk with respect, and swear but *now and then*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

* (2) *Now . . . now:* At one time . . . at another time

"*Now* he vows a league, and *now* invasion."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 287.

* (3) *Now . . . then:* At oue time . . . at another time.

"*Now* weep for him, *then* spit at him."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

* (4) *Now and now:* Once and again.

nŏw'-ą-dāys, * **now-a-daies,** *adv.* [Eng. *now on days.*] In the present days; at the present time; now.

nō'-wāy, * **nō'-wāys,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *nanes weis* = in no way; A.S. *nánes weges*, from *nánes*, genit. of *nán* = none, and *weges*, genit. of *weg* = a way.] In no way, manner, or degree; not at all.

* **nowe,** *adv.* [Now.]

* **nôwe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nou*, from Lat. *nodum*, acous. of *nodus* = a knot.] A knot; the marriage knot or tie.

"Sons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin births with which thy spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul."
Crashaw: Hymn to St. Teresa.

* **nôw'-ĕd,** *a.* [Nowe, *s.*]

Her.: Knotted; tied in a knot. (Applied to the tails of lions and other animals which are very long and borne as if tied up in a knot.)

NOWED.

"Ruben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Juda a lyon rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. x.

nŏw'-ęl (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Found.: The inner portion of the mould for casting large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the core of smaller castings.

* **no-wel** (2), *s.* [Noel.]

nō'-whêre, *adv.* [A.S. *náhwær*, from *ná* = no, and *hwær* = where.] Not in any place or state; in no place; not anywhere.

"Anarchy *nowhere* lasted longer than forty-eight hours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **nō'-whĭ-thĕr,** *adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *whither.*] Not in any direction; to no place.

"Thy servant went *nowhither*."—*2 Kings* v. 25.

nō'-wīse, *adv.* [Short for *in no wise;* Mid. Eng. *on none wise*, from *on* = in; *none* = none, no, and *wise*, dat. sing. of A.S. *wise* = a way.] Not in any way or manner; in no way; noways.

* **nŏwl,** *s.* [Noll.] The head.

nŏwt, *s.* [Nolt.]

nŏw'-ў, *a.* [Fr. *noué* = knotted.]

Her.: A term applied to a projection in the middle of a cross or other ordinary.

nŏw'-ўed, *a.* [Eng. *nowy; -ed.*]

Her.: A term applied to a projection not in the centre of a cross, but in one of its branches.

NOWYED.

nŏx'-ĭoŭs (**x** as **ksh**), *a.* [Lat. *noxius* = hurtful, from *noxa* = hurt, harm, from the same root as *noceo* = to hurt.]

1. Hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, unwholesome, pernicious, destructive, mischievous; causing or liable to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

"The huntsman ever gay, robust and bold,
Defies the *noxious* vapour."
Somervile: The Chase, i.

2. Morally hurtful, harmful, or pernicious; injurious, unfavourable.

* 3. Guilty, criminal, not innocent.

"Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

nŏx'-ĭoŭs-lў (**x** as **ksh**), *adv.* [Eng. *noxious; -ly.*] In a noxious manner or degree; hurtfully, perniciously, injuriously.

nŏx'-ĭoŭs-nĕss (**x** as **ksh**), *s.* [Eng. *noxious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being noxious; hurtfulness, perniciousness, injuriousness, harmfulness.

"The *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lord's house."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.; *William Thomas.*

* **noy,** * **noye,** *v.t.* [Noie, *v.*]

* **noy,** * **noye,** *s.* [Noie, *s.*]

* **noy-ade** (as **nwâ-yad'**), *s.* [Fr., from *noyer* = to drown.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specif., a mode of execution adopted during the Reign of Terror by Carrier at Nantes, in 1789. The condemned persons were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was opened when the boat had reached the middle of the Loire, thus throwing the prisoners into the river.

* **noy-ąnçe,** *s.* [Noiance.]

noyau (as **nwâ-yō'**), *s.* [Fr. = a stone of a fruit, from Lat. *nucalis* = like a nut; *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.] A cordial, generally prepared from white brandy, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg and mace, and sometimes flavoured with the kernels of apricots, peaches, the peel of oranges, &c.

* **noy'-ĕr,** *s.* [Noier.]

* **noy'-fŭl,** * **noi'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *noy; -ful(l).*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

"Eschewe it, yf it be *noyful*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiii.

* **noy'-oŭs,** * **noy-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *noy; -ous.*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"Preie yhe for us, that . . . we be delyvered fro *noyouse* and yuele men."—*Wycliffe: 2 Thess.* iii.

* **noys-aunce,** *s.* [Nuisance.]

nŏz'-zle, * **noz-le,** *s.* [Eng. *nose;* dim. suff. *-le.*]

1. *Hydraul., &c.:* A spout or projecting mouthpiece, as of: (1) the fireman's pipe at the end of the hose; (2) the snout of a pair of bellows or a tuyere; (3) the projecting ventage of a faucet, of rain-water spouting, or of any discharge-pipe.

nozzle-block, *s.* A block in which two bellows-nozzles unite.

nozzle-mouth, *s.* The aperture; a tuyere.

nu-ânçe', *s.* [Fr., from *nue* = a cloud.]

1. The different gradations by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade. Also used of delicate gradations of tone in music.

2. A delicate degree of difference perceived by the intellect or any of the senses.

"When the two surfaces are plaited with close regularity, an artistic *nuance* is the result."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1885.

nŭb, *s.* [Nob.] A protuberance or projection; a knob.

nŭb, *v.t.* [Nob.] To hang. (*Slang.*)

nŭb'-bĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. (*American.*)

nŭb'-ble, *v.t.* [For *knubble* (q.v.).] To beat or bruise with the fist.

nŭb'-blў, *a.* [Eng. *nub; -ly.*] Full of knobs or protuberances.

"Ungainly, *nubbly* fruit it was."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxvi.

nu-bē'-cu-lą, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *nubes* = a cloud.]

1. *Astron.:* Anything nebulous; specif., two nebulæ, *Nubecula major* and *N. minor* together constituting the Magellanic clouds (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* (1) A speck in the eye; (2) A cloudy object or appearance in urine. (*Dunglison.*)

nu-bĕ-cu-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *nubecula* = a little cloud; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, beginning in the Trias. The test is very variable in shape, and is found parasitic on shells and other foreign bodies.

Nū'-bĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Nubi(a); -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with Nubia, a country of Eastern Africa, bordering on the Red Sea.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of Nubia.

2. The language spoken by the Nubians.

Nubian-vulture, *s.* [Otogyps.]

* **nu-bĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nubifer*, from *nubes* = a cloud; *fero* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bringing clouds

* **nu-bĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nubes* = a cloud and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to beget, to produce.] Produced by clouds.

* **nū'-bĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nubilatus*, pa. par. of *nubilo* = to make cloudy; *nubes* = a cloud.] To make cloudy; to cloud.

* **nū'-bĭle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nubilis*, from *nubo* = to marry.] Of an age fit for marriage; marriageable.

"That which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast."
Prior: Solomon, i. 97.

* **nu-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *nubil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being nubile or marriageable.

* **nū'-bĭ-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *nubilosus*, from *nubes* = a cloud.] Full of or abounding with clouds; cloudy.

* **nū'-bĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nubilus*, from *nubes* = a cloud.] Cloudy.

nū'-cą-mĕnt, nu-cą-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nucamentum* = a fir-cone.]

Bot.: An ament; a catkin.

nū cą-mĕn-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nucament(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Botany:

* 1. The seventeenth order of Linnæus's Natural System, Genera, Xanthium, Iva, &c.

2. A tribe of Proteaceæ containing the families Proteidæ, Conospermidæ, Franklandidæ, and Persoonidæ.

nu-cą-mĕn-tā'-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Nucamentaceæ.]

Bot.: (1) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin; (2) Having the hardness of a nut; (3) Producing nuts.

nu-cą-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Nucament.]

nū'-chą, *s.* [Low Lat., from Arab.] The hind part or nape of the neck.

nū'-chąl, *a.* [Eng. *nuch(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the nape or hind part of the neck.

* **nu-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing nuts; nut-bearing.

nū'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Shaped or formed like a nut; nut-shaped.

nu-çĭf'-rą-gą, *s.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut, and *frag-*, root of *frango* = to break.]

Ornith.: Nutcracker (q.v.); a genus of Corvidæ, sub-family Corvinæ. Four species are known, from the Palæarctic region to the Himalayas and North China. (*Wallace.*)

nū'-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A yellow crystalline substance extracted from green walnut-shells by means of ether. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, and sublimes at a little over 100° in reddish-yellow needles.

nū-clĕ-al, nū-clĕ-ar, *a.* [Nucleus.] Of or pertaining to a nucleus; constituting a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus.

nū-clĕ-ate, nū-clĕ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *nucleatus*, from *nucleo* = to become keruelly.]

Anat. & Physiol. (*Of cells*): Having a nucleus or central particle.

***nū-clĕ-āte,** *v.i.* [Nucleate, *a.*] To gather as about a nucleus or ceutre.

nu-clē-ĭ-form, *a* [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.] Formed like a nucleus or centre.

nū-clĕ-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *nucle(us)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A name applied sometimes to tbe albuminuous constituent of tbe crystalline lens, sometimes to the substance forming tbe nucleus of the blood-cells. (*Watts.*)

nū-clĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus.] Possessing a nucleus, or central particle of any kind.

†nū-clĕ-ō-brănch, *s.* [Nucleobranchiata.]

Zool.: An individual mollusc of the order Nucleobranchiata (q.v.).

† nu-clĕ-ō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nucleo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.)]

Zool.: The same as Heteropoda (q.v.).

nu-clĕ-ō-crĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nucleo-* and Gr. κρινον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: A characteristically Devonian genus of Blastoidea (q.v.), extending into the Carboniferous. It closely resembles the typical Pentremites (q.v.).

nū-clĕ-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a nucleus; nucleate.

nū-clĕ-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *nucleol(us)*; *-ated.*] Possessing a nucleolus.

nū-clĕ-ōle, *s.* [Fr.]. A nucleolus (q.v.).

nu-clĕ-ō-lī-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nucleol(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinida, family Cassidulidæ. Morris enumerates sixteen species, chiefly from the Oolite.

nu-clĕ-ō'-lŭs (pl. **nu-clĕ-ō'-lī**), *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel.]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): One or two strongly refracting particles within the nucleus of a cell. They are probably of a fatty nature.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A minute, granular, bright corpuscle contained within the nucleus of the cells of plants. According to Schleideu, eacb nucleolus is a rudimeutary cell.

(2) A group of nuclei in algals.

3. *Zool.:* The minute spherical particle attached to the exterior of tbe nucleus, or ovary, of some Infusoria.

nū'-clĕ-ŭs (pl. **nū'-clĕ-ī**), *s.* [Lat. = a small nut, a kernel, from *nux* (geuit. *nucis*) = a uut; Ital. & Sp. *nucleo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A kernel; a central mass about which matter is collected.

"The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Fig.:* A central or material point or portion about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is or can be made.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* The granular spot in a parent cell from which new cells originate.

2. *Astron.:* The head of a comet.

3. *Botany:*

(1) A new bulb developed in the axil of an old one, what gardeners call a "clove."

(2) The central part of an ovule. It is a fleshy, pointed, pulpy mass, enclosed, or often covered, by the primine and secundine, but sometimes protruding beyond the tbc latter. It consists of the embryo, or of the embryo and the albumen both. (*Lindley.*)

(3) A cytoblast; a peculiar structure, in minute cells, of plants in a dead state. The nucleus is spherical or lenticular, often with a pellicle, and generally containing one or more nuclei. Nageli thinks it a vesicle; Griffith, Henfrey, and otbers consider it solid.

(4) A kernel. (*Loudon.*)

(5) The disc of the shield which contains the sporules and their cases in a lichen.

(6) The central part of a perithecium in a fungal.

(7) The fructifying mass of the rbodosperms in an algal.

4. *Geol.:* A solid central piece around which other matter is collected.

5. *Zoology:*

(1) A speck of germinal matter found normally in cells. (*Huxley.*) Called also Germinal vesicle.

(2) A solid body, shaped like a band or rod, found in the interior of many Protozoa, and, in some cases, discharging the functions of an ovary.

(3) The madreporiform tubercle of the Echinodermata.

(4) The embryonic shell which remains and is transformed into the apex of the adult shell in some mollusca.

"The apex of the shell presents important characters, as it was the *nucleus* or part formed in the egg."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 205.

¶ *Proligerous nucleus:*

Bot.: A distinct cartilaginous body coming out entire from the apothecia of a lichen and containing the sporules. (*Greville.*)

nucleus-theory, *s.*

Chem.: A theory devised by Laurent, and adopted by Gmelin, but practically rejected by chemists, as a basis for the arrangement of organic compounds. It supposes them to be formed from hydrocarbons, having an even number of carbon and hydrogen atoms, such as ethylene = C_4H_4, amylene = $C_{10}H_{10}$; these again forming secondary nuclei by substitution of other elements for an equivalent of hydrogen, as $C_4H_2O_2$ = dioxethylene. The theory is, however, very inadequate and imperfect.

nū'-cu-la, *s.* [Lat., dimiu. of *nux* (geuit. *nucis*) = a nut.]

1. *Bot.:* (1) According to Lonk, an externally hard, small, and one-seeded fruit; (2) According to Desvaux, what is now called a glans (q.v.); (3) A small stone or seed.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Arcadæ. Valves trigonal, the interior pearly, beak turned backwards; hinge with large cartilage pit, and numerous sharp teeth on each side. Tbe animal uses its foot for burrowing. Seventy recent species, rangiug from Norway to Japan, on coarse bottoms, from five to 100 fathoms.

3. *Palæont.:* Many species from the Secondary and Tertiary rocks. The palæozoic shells referred to Nucula probably belong to other genera.

nu-cu-lā'-na, *s.* [Lat. *nucul(a)* (q.v.); suff. *-ana.*]

Zool.: Tbe typical genus of tbe family Nuculanidæ (q.v.).

nu-cu-lăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nuculan(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, somewhat resembling Nuculidæ, but having the shell produced posteriorly and the pallial line sinuated.

nu-cu-lā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nucul(æ)*; suff. *-anium.*]

Bot.: A fruit like the berry; a two or more celled, few or many-seeded, superior fruit; indehiscent, fleshy. Example, the grape.

nū'-cule, *s.* [Nucula, 1.]

***nu-cū'-lĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nucul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, generally merged in Arcadæ (q.v.).

nū-cu-mĕn-tā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [(?) Altered from *nucamentaceæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-order of Cruciferæ, in which the septum is absent, thus leaving a one-celled, indehiscent silicule, often with a single seed. Example, Isatis.

***nu-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nudatio*, from *nudatus*, pa. par. of *nudo* = to make naked; *nudus* = naked.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

***nŭd'-dle,** *v.i.* [Perhaps connected with *noddle* (q.v.).] To walk quickly with the head bent forward. (Used with *along.*) (*Ainsworth.*)

nūde, *a. & s.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked; O. Fr. *nud*; Fr. *nu*; Ital. & O. Sp. *nudo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bare, naked; not covered with clothing; specif., in art, not covered with drapery.

2. *Law:* Made without any consideration; said of a contract or agreement. An action will not lie upon such a contract or agreement. [Nudum Pactum.]

B. *As substantive:*

Art: Anything nude or undraped; a nude or naked figure; specif., with the definite article prefixed, the undraped human body.

"Among the causes at work in our time to deteriorate the influence of art, is the abuse of the *nude*."—*Fairholt; Dict. of Terms in Art.*

nūde'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nude*; *-ly.*] In a nude manner; nakedly.

nūde'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nude*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nude or naked; nudity.

nŭdge, *v.t.* [Cf. Lowland Scotch *nodge* = to strike with the knuckles; Icel. *knúi* = a knuckle; Sw. *knoge* = a knuckle; Dan. *knuge* = to press.] To touch or press gently, as with the elbow; to give a signal or hint to by a pressure or touch with tbe elbow, baud, or foot.

"*Nudging* the professor's elbow, to call home his wits."—*T. A. Trollope: Giulio Malatesta*, bk. v., ch. v.

nŭdge, *s.* [Nudge, *v.*] A touch, pressure, or jog with the elbow.

***nū-dĭ-brăch'-ĭ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *brachium* = an arm.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having naked arms.

† 2. *Zool.:* Having arms without vibriatile cilia. Used of some polyps. (*Carpenter.*)

nū'-dĭ-brănch, *s. & a.* [Nudibranchiata.]

A. *As subst.:* An individual mollusc of tbe order Nudibranchiata.

"The only *nudibranch* with a solid upper jaw is *Ægirus punctilucens*."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 327.

B. *As adj.:* Having naked branchia; of or belonging to the Nudibranchiata.

"Many of the *nudibranch* molluscs, or sea-slugs, are brightly coloured."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 264.

nu-dĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of Opisthobranchiata (q.v.). Animal destitute of a shell, except in tbe embryo state; branchiæ always on back or sides; sexes united. It comprises five families: Doridæ, Tritoniadæ, Æolidæ, Phyllirhoidæ, and Elysiadæ. (See extract under Nudibranchiate, A.)

nū-dĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a. & s.* [Nudibranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the section Nudibranchiata (q.v.).

"The *nudibranchiate* sea-slugs are found on all coasts where the bottom is firm or rocky, from between tide-marks to the depth of fifty fathoms; a few species are pelagic."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 325.

B. *As subst.:* An individual mollusc belonging to the order Nudibranchiata.

nū'-dĭ-cāul, *a.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *caulis* = a stem.]

Bot.: Having tbe stems leafless.

***nu-dĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *facio* = to make.] The act of stripping or making naked; nudation.

nū'-dĭ-tў, ***nu-dĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *nudité*, from Lat. *nuditas* = nakedness; *nudus* = naked, nude; Ital. *nudità.*]

1. The quality or state of being nude or naked; nakedness.

*2. That which is naked or exposed; specif., a picture representing a nude figure or figures; a nude statue.

"I am inclined to bestow the *nudities* on Roland (Le Fevre)."—*Walpole: Anec. of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

* **3.** That which is made pnblic or open.

"The man who shows his heart,
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 335.

nū'-dŭm păc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a nude pact or agreement.]

Law: An agreement or contract entered into without any consideration on one side; a nude pact. [NUDE, A. 2.]

* **nu-gā'-cious,** * **nu-gā-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *nugax* (genit. *nugacis*.)] Trifling; futile.

"These *nagacious* disputations."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvii.

* **nu-găç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *nugacitas*, from *nugax* (genit. *nugacis*) = trifling; *nugæ* = trifles.] Trifling talk or behaviour; futility; a trifle.

"Such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his."—*More: Def. Philos. Cabbala*, ch. i.

* **nū'-gæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat.] Trifles; thiugs of little or no value.

* **nu-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor* = to trifle; *nugæ* = trifles.] The act or practice of trifling.

"The opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 835.

* **nu-gā'-tious,** *a.* [NUGACIOUS.]

nū'-gą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *nugatorius*, from *nugator* = a trifler, from *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor* = to trifle; *nugæ* = trifles.]

1. Trifling, worthless, valueless, futile, insignificant.

"The protection, imperfect indeed, bnt by no means *nugatory*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Of no force; iueffectual, vain, inoperative.

"A trite or a *nugatory* proposition."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. iv., § 2.

nŭg'-gąr, *s.* [Native word.] (See extract.)

"The expedition started to-day to drag some *nuggars* or native boats up the river."—*Edinburgh Review*, Oct., 1881, p. 554.

nŭg'-gĕt, * **nig-got,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *ningot*, for *ingot*, the *n* of the indefinite article being tacked on to the noun, as in nickname, &c. (See remarks under N.)] A lump, a mass: specif., a lnmp of native gold found in the gold-diggings.

"In these days of rushing emigration and incalculable *nuggets*."—*Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 11, 1852.

* **nū'-gĭ-fў,** *v. t.* [Lat. *nugæ* = trifles, and *facio* = to make.] To make or render trifling, silly, futile, or vain.

* **nū'-gĭ-lŏgue,** *s.* [Lat. *nugæ* = trifles; Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a word.] Nonsense, trifling.

"To the Sweet *Nugilogues* of Jacke, and Hall."
S. Daniel: Trinachordia (Works, 1878, p. 186).

nūi'-sąnce, * **nuis-sance,** * **noi-sance,** * **noy-sance,** *s.* [Fr. *nuisance* = a nuisance, a hurt, from *nuisant*, pr. par. of *nuire* = to hurt; Lat. *noceo* = to hurt.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which annoys, vexes, or troubles; that which is offensive or irritating; a bore, a plague, a trouble, an annoyance. (Applied to persons or things.)

"The fox, whose life is now, in many counties, held almost as sacred as that of a human being, was considered as a mere *nuisance*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Law:* Anything which unlawfully annoys or incommodes, or causes damage or inconvenience. Nuisances are of two kinds, private and public (or common): private when they affect the lands, tenements, hereditaments, or comfort of particular individuals; public when they affect the whole community.

"Whatsoever unlawfully annoys or does damage to another, is a *nuisance*, and may be abated, that is, removed by the party aggrieved, so as he commits no riot in doing so. If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my ancient light, which is a *private nuisance*, I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down; or, if a new gate be erected across a public highway, which is a *common nuisance*, any private individual passing that way may remove it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* **nūi'-sąnç-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nuisanc(e)*; *-er.*] One who causes a nuisance.

nŭl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nullus* = none, not any.]

Law: None; no; not any: as, *nul disseisin*, *nul tort*, &c.

* **nŭll,** *v.t.* [NULL, *a.*] To make null or void; to annul; to deprive of force or efficacy. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 935.)

nŭll, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nullus* = not any, none: *ne* = not, and *ullus* = any.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Void; of no force or efficacy: invalid; having no legal or biuding force or validity. (Generally used in the phrase *null and void.*)

"Pronouncing it *null* from the beginning."—*Barnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1533).

* **2.** Devoid of character or expression; vacant.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Somethiug that has no force, efficacy, or meaning.

2. Something that has no value; a cipher.

"The kinds of ciphers, besides the simple ciphers, with changes, and iutermixtures of *nulls* and uonsignificants, are many."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii.

nŭll, *s.* [Cf. *noll* = the head.] Oue of a serics of bead-like ornaments used for spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, and other articles of furniture. [NULLED-WORK.]

nŭl'-ląh, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *nala* = a sewer, a ravine.] A bed of a small river; a ravine; a gorge.

nŭlled, *a.* [Eng. *null*, s.; *-ed.*] Ornamented or formed with uulls.

nulled-work, *s.* Turned work resembling a series of beads strung on a rod. Much nsed in spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, cribs, aud other articles of furniture.

* **nŭl'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *null*, v.; *-er.*] One who annuls or nullifies; a nullifier.

"Bold *nullers* or abrogatours of the indispensable laws of Christ."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, cb. lii.

* **nŭl-lĭ-bĭ'-ĕ-tў,** *s.* [Lat *nullibi* = nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere.

nŭl-lĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nullify*; *c* connect., and suff. *-ation.*] The act of nullifying or making null and void; a rendering void and of none effect: specif., in the United States, the act of an individual State by which it declared null and void an enactmeut of the general government as unconstitutional or illegal.

* **nŭl-lĭ-fĭd'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nullus* = noue, and *fides* = faith.]

A. *As adj.:* Having no faith or religion; belonging to no religion.

"A solifidian Christian is a *nullifidian* pagan."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 47.

B. *As subst.:* A person who belongs to no religion; an nnbeliever.

"I am a *nullifidian*, if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of sanipsuchine in this confectiou."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

nŭl'-lĭ-fĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eug. *nullify*; *-er.*]

1. One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties; specif., in the United States, an advocate of the political doctrine of nullification (q.v.).

nŭl'-lĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *nullifico* = to make null or void: *nullus* = none, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *nullifier.*] To make or render null and void; to annul; to make invalid; to invalidate.

"In a word, to *nullify* and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 14.

nŭl-lĭp'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *nullus*=not any, none, and *porus* = a passage, a channel. The name was giveu to distinguish them when they were believed to be compound auimals from genuine zoophytes, which had pores or cavities.]

Bot.: Nullipore: a synonym of Melobesia, a genns of Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Rhodomeleæ. [NULLIPORE.]

nŭl'-lĭ-pöre, *s.* [NULLIPORA.]

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The same as CORALLINES. [CORALLINACEÆ.]

2. *Palæobot.:* The Nullipores can form extensive accumulations of lime, as in the Leitha Kalk, a Tertiary stratum in Austria, largely made np of calcareous concretions. Mr. Carter thinks that coccoliths are nullipores. If so, they came into existence in early palæozoic times; if not, they do not certainly appear before the Tertiary. Wood mentions one British fossil nullipore from the Coralline Crag of Suffolk.

nŭl-lĭ-pör'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nullipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Corallinaceæ. Corallines having the frond crustaceous or foliaceous, opaque, not articulated. Type Melobesia.

nŭl'-lĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *nullité*, from Low Lat. *nullitatem*, accus. of *nullitas*, from Lat. *nullus* = none; Sp. *nulidad:* Ital. *nullità.*]

1. The quality or state of being null and void; want of validity, force, or efficacy.

"Having thus shown the *nullity* of this argument."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 1.

2. That which is null and void; an invalid act.

"The sentence . . . was treated by the majority of the Convention as a *nullity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **3.** Want of existence; non-existence.

"It is that menacing intimation of *nullity* or not being."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 497.

* **nŭl'-lĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *null*; *-ize.*] To make nothing; to waste or do away with.

"A lowly Fortune is of all despised,
A lofty one, of itself, *nullized*."
Sylvester: Honour's Farewell, 82.

nŭmb (*b* silent), * **numme,** *a.* [The *b* is excrescent, the word literally meaning *taken*, *seized*, and hence *overpowered*, from A.S. *numen*, pa. par. of *niman* = to take. Cf. Icel. *numinn* (pa. par. of *nema* = to take) = taken, benumbed.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensatiou; benumbed, deadened, or insensible as from cold.

"Like a stony statue cold and *numb*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Producing cold, chillness, or numbuess; benumbing.

"[He] did give himself
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night."
Shakesp.: Richard III, ii. 1.

numb-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name on the British coast for *Torpedo marmorata*. Known also as the Cramp-fish and Electric-ray.

nŭmb (*b* silent), * **numme,** *v.t.* [NUMB, *a.*] To make numb or torpid; to deprive of the power of motion and seusatiou; to dcadeu, to benumb.

"To fill the band
That *numbs* the soul with icy haud."
Gray: On a Prospect of Eton College.

nŭmbed (*b* silent), * **nummed,** *a.* [Eng. *numb*; *-ed.*] Numb, benumbed.

"Now *numbed* with bitterness of weather."
Cotton: To John Bradshaw, Esq.

nŭmb'-ĕd-nĕss (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *numbed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uumbed; numbness.

"If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

nŭm'-bĕr, * **nom-bre,** * **noum-bre,** * **num-bere,** *s.* [Fr. *nombre* (Norm. Fr. *numbre*), from Lat. *numerum*, accus. of *numerus* = nnmber. The *b* is excrescent. Sp., Port., & Ital. *numero.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That quality by which it is computed how many uuits or individuals there are of any thing.

2. That which may be counted; an aggregate of units.

"They say there is divinity in odd *numbers*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

3. The aggregate of several units or individuals.

"The *noumbre* of men that eaten was fyve thousynd of meu, wymmen, and litel children."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv. 21.

4. A multitude; many.

"Among a *number* one is reckoned none,
Then in the *number* let me pass untold."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 136.

5. Multitude, numerousness.

"*Number* itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage."—*Bacon.*

6. Possibility to be countcd.

"Of him came nations and tribes out of *number*."—2 *Esdras* iii. 7.

7. One of a numbered series of things, as a division of a book published in sections.

† **8.** (*Pl.*): A succession or aggregate of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry, versc.

"Loose *numbers* wildly sweet."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* That distinctive form given to a word according as it is intended to express or is spoken of one iudividual or several individuals. In English there are two numbers: the singular, which denotes one, or a single individual; the plural, which is used when two or more individuals are spoken of. In Greek, Sanscrit, and a few other languages, a third number was used, called the dual, wheu only

two individuals were spoken of. In the oldest English a dual uumber existed in the case of pronouns.

"How many *numbers* in uouns?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

2. *Phrenol.:* The name given by Combe to one of the perceptive faculties, the seat of which is placed by Spurzheim just above the external angle of each eye. It is supposed to give facility in arithmetical operations, and is called the organ of calculatiou.

¶ *The Fourth Book of Moses, called Numbers:*

Old Test. Canon: The fourth book of the Pentateuch. In the Hebrew Bible it is called בְּמִדְבַּר (*Be-midhbar*) = in the desert, the fifth word of the first chapter. It has been sometimes quoted also as וַיְדַבֵּר (*Vaiedabber*) = And he spake—this being the first word of the book. The Septuagint translators uamed it Ἀριθμοί (*Arithmoi*) = Numbers. The reference is to two numberings of the Israelites. Chaps. i.–iv. give the details of the first census, and prescribe the order in which the tribes were to eucamp, and the arrangement and duties of the Levites; v. and vi. contain laws, including those relating to the Nazarites; vii. contains the offerings at the dedication of the tabernacle; viii.–x. 28, other laws and arrangements; x. 29–xiv., the historic narrative, including the sending out of the spies; xv. other laws; xvi. and xvii. the rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, with the budding of Aaron's rod; xviii. and xix. Levitical laws, xx. and xxi. the striking of the rock, followed by a miraculous flow of water, the making of the brazen serpent [NEHUSHTAN]; xxii.–xxiv. Balaam's prophecies; xxv. sin with the Midianites; xxvi. the second census; xxvii.–xxxi. other laws and incidents, including the conquest of the Midianites; xxxii.–xxxv. the distribntion of the land east of the Jordan; an itinerary of the journey out of Egypt; the establishmeut of Levitical cities, and provision in cases of homicide by misadventure. The last chapter (xxxvi.) contains some provisions for the marriage of heiresses, so as to retain their inheritance in their own tribes.

The book spans a period of nearly thirty-nine years, commencing with the second year of the wanderings, the second month, and the first day, and terminating in the fortieth year. The Jews and the Christians of early and mediæval times implicitly believed in the Mosaic authorship of Numbers. Modern rationalists resolve the book into different portions, assigniug each to a separate writer. One eminent critic of this school considered that 274 verses of Numbers constituted the original narrative; that six verses, appearing to beloug to writings of some older time, were inserted by the Deuteronomist (q.v.), and the remaining 1,008 verses—more than three-fourths of the book—belonged to the Later Legislation. The 274 verses of the original narrative are thus given:—

"Ch. x. 29—36; xi., xii., xiii. 1—3, 17—20, 22—24, 28 (except to Kadesh), 27—31, 33; xiv. 11—25, 39—45; xvi. 1, 2, 12—15, 23—34 (except Korah, &c., in vers. 1, 24, 27, 32); xx. 1, 14—22; xxi. 1, 13, 16—20, 31—35; xxii. 2—41; xxiii., xxiv., xxv. 1—5; xxxii. 1, 16—24, 33—42."

The six verses from old sources assigned to the Deuteronomist are xxi. 14, 15, 27–30. (*Colenso: On the Pentateuch*, vi. 88.) These views created some excitement wheu first published, but they have failed to makc any considerable impression on the Christian public.

nŭm'-bĕr, * **nom-bre,** * **noum-bre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *nombrer*, from *nombre* = nuinber; Sp. & Port. *numerar;* Ital. *numerare;* all from Lat. *numero* = to number.]

1. To count, to tell, to reckon; to ascertain the number of units or individuals in.

"If a man cau *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy eeed also be numbered."—*Genesis* xiii. 16.

2. To give a number to; to affix or put a nuinber or series of numbers on; to denote the place of in a nnmbered serics: as, to *number* the houses in a street.

3. To amount to in number; to reach to the nnmber of: as, The army *numbered* 50,000 men.

4. To reckon, set down, or class, as one of a nuinber, collection, or aggregate.

"He was *numbered* with the transgressors."—*Isaiah* liii. 12.

* 5. To equal in number.

* 6. To possess to the number of.

nŭm'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *number; -er.*] One who nnmbers.

* **nŭm'-bĕr-fŭl,** * **num-ber-full,** *a.* [Eng. *number; -full.*] Many in number; numerous.

"About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race; yea, so *numberfull*, that they upon the point excelled all natioue, in learning, piety, and zeal."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 50.

nŭm'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NUMBER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of counting; the act of affixing numbers to.

numbering-machine, *s.* A machine for impressing consecutive numbers on account or record books (a paging-machine), coupons, railway certificates, bank-notes, railway tickets, &c. The foundation idea is that of Blaise Pascal (1650), and consists of discs or wheels decimally numbered on their peripheries, the whole mounted on one axle, upon which they turn freely, acting upon each other in serial order. The first wheel of the series containing the units is moved one figure between each impact, and when the units are exhausted the tens come into action, and act in coincideuce with the units, which continue their action.

nŭm'-bĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *number; -less.*] That cannot be numbered or counted; innumerable.

"Though things sensible be *numberless*
But only five the senses' organs be."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul, s. 12.

Nŭm'-bĕrs, *s. pl.* [NUMBER, *s.*, ¶.]

* **nŭm'-bĕr-ŷ,** *a.* [Eng. *number; -y.*]

1. Numerous.

"So many and eo *numbery* armies."
Sylvester: Battle of Yvry, 25.

2. Melodious.

"His sweet *numbery* soule."
Sylvester: Handie-Crafts, 1,320.

nŭm'-blẹs (**le** as **ẹl**), *s.* [Fr. *nombles*, from Lat. *lumbulus*, dimin. of *lumbus* = a loin.] The entrails of a deer; the nombles.

"As it were *numbles* chopped in pieces."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

nŭmb'-nĕss (*b* silent), * **num-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *numb; -ness.*] The quality or state of being numb or numbed; numbedness, torpor, torpidity.

"Which shows a *numbness* of the skull."
Byron: Verses Spoken at the Meeting of a Club.

* **nŭm'-broŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *number; -ous.*] Capable of scansion; rhythmical.

"That *numbrous* kind of writing which is called Verse."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesie*, p. 548.

nū-mĕn-ĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *numeni(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Curlews, a sub-family of Scolopacidæ. Bill arched, the nasal groove reaching to its tip.

nụ-mē'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. νουμήνιος (*noumēnios*) *a.* = used at the new moon; *s.* = a kind of curlew.]

Ornith.: Curlew; the typical genus of the sub-family Numeniinæ (q.v.). The bill is long, considerably arched, the upper mandible broader than high, the nasal groove extending the whole length; the tarsus lengthened, the anterior toes margined and semipalmated, the hinder one raised. There are several species in the United States, and the genus is cosmopolitan in distribution. Some of the species in summer seek the most northerly regions. *N. arquatus* is the Common Curlew.

* **nū'-mĕr-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *numerabilis*, from *numero* = to count; *numerus* = number.] Capable of beiug numbered or counted.

"In regard of God they are *numerable*."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. iv., § 3.

nū'-mĕr-ạl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *numeralis* = belonging to number (q.v.); Fr. *numéral;* Sp. & Port. *numeral;* Ital. *numerale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to number; consisting of number.

"So long a tralu of *numeral* progreesions."—*Locke.*

2. Expressing uumber; representing number.

"Substituting letters for the *numeral* cyphers."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii., ch. v., § 6.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A figure, character, or symbol employed to represent or express a number: as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.; the Roman *numerals*, I., V., X., L., C., D., and M.

2. A word expressing a number: as, two, three, four, &c.

* **nu-mĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *numeral; -ity.*] Number, numeration.

"Yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality*, nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of *numbers*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

* **nū'-mĕr-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *numeral; -ly.*] In a numeral manner; according to number; numerically.

"The blasts . . . thereof, maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xxii.

* **nū'-mĕr-ạr-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *numerarius*, from Lat. *numerus* = uumber; Ital. & Sp. *numerario;* Fr. *numéraire.*] Belonging to, or included in, a certain number.

"A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* **nū'-mĕr-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number; *numerus* = number.]

A. *Trans.:* To number, to count, to reckon to tell in numbers.

B. *Intrans.:* To reckon, to calculate, to count.

nū-mĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *numerationem*, accus. of *numeratio* = a counting, from *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number; Sp. *numeracion;* Ital. *numerazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or art of numbering.

"That star is the term of *numeration*, or point from whence we commence the account."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

* 2. A number, an amount.

"We may . . . observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. v.

II. *Arith.:* The art of reading numbers, when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers, written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method. For the convenience of reading numbers, they are separated into periods of three figures each, as, 126,845,921. [NOTATION.]

* **nū'-mĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *numerativus*, from *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number, to count.] Of or pertaining to numeratiou or counting.

"Our present *numerative* system."—*Eng. Cyclopædia.* (*Webster.*)

nū'-mĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number; Fr. *numérateur.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who numbers.

2. *Arith.:* That term of a fraction which indicates the number of fractional uuits that are taken. It is the term written ahove the horizontal line. In the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$, *a* is the numerator. In a decimal fraction, the numerator is the number following the decimal point, the denomiuator not being written: thus, $\cdot 5 = \frac{5}{10}$. [DENOMINATOR.]

nụ-mĕr'-ĭe-ạl, * **nụ-mĕr'-ĭe,** *a.* [Fr. *numérique;* Ital. & Sp. *numerico*, from Lat. *numerus* = uumber.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to number or numbers; denoting number; consisting of uumbers not letters: as, *numerical* value.

* 2. The same in number: hence, identically the same.

"Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same *numerical* body."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

II. *Alg. & Arith.:* A term which stands opposed to literal, and implies that the numbers composing a given expression are denoting by figures, and not by letters. A numerical equation is an equation in which all the quantities, except the unknown or variable quantities, are numbers. Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, is applied to the values of quantities; thus we say, that -5 is uumerically greater than -3, although its algebraical value is less. The numerical value of an expression, in algebra, is the number obtained by attributiug numerical values to all the quantities which enter the expression, and performing all the operations indicated. Thus, the numerical value of $a^2b - c^2d$, where $a = 2$, $b = 3$, $c = 1$, and $d = 2$, is 10.

"The *numerical* value of a concrete quantity is its ratio to a selected magnitude of the same kind, called the unit. It varies directly as the coucrete quantity itself, and inversely as the unit, in terme of which it is expressed."—*Everett: C. G. S. Syst. of Units* (1875), p. 1.

numerical-aperture, *s.*

Optics: The formula by which the illuminating and resolving power of high-power microscopic objectives is now calculated. Since it became customary to interpose water, oil, or other fluid between the object and the lens, it is found that a water-immersion lens of 97½°, and an oil-immersion of 82°, give equal results to a dry or air lens of 180°. This obviously depends on the diameter of the *back* lens of the objective, and this upon the refractive index of the medium between lens and object. It is expressed by the formula, $n \sin u$, where n is the refractive index of the medium—air or fluid—and u the semi-angle of aperture. It is thus found that an oil-lens of 180° (oil of ref. index 1·52) has an N.A. of 1·52 against 1·00 for 180° in air. This only represents the comparative diameters of the effective pencils, and the relative *illumination* is, of course, obtained by squaring the N.A.'s to get the comparative areas of the pencils. We thus find that an oil-lens of 180° gives 2·310 the illumination of a dry objective of 180°.

nu-mĕr'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *numerical; -ly.*]

1. In a numerical manner; with respect to number or numerical quantity; in numbers: as, a quantity *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another, &c.

* 2. Individually: as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

* **nū'-mĕr-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *numer(us)* = number; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who deals with numbers.

"We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerists.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

nū'-mĕr-ō, *s.* [Ital. & Fr., from Lat. *numerus* = number.] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished. (Abbreviated into No.)

* **nu-mĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *numérosité*, from Lat. *numerositatem*, accus. of *numerositas*, from *numerosus* = numerous (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being numerous; numerousness.

"If *numerosity* of assertors were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. Harmony, rhythm; harmonious flow.

nū'-mĕr-ō-tage (age as āzh), *s.* [Fr. *numérotage.*] The numbers or system of numbering yarns, according to fineness.

nū'-mĕr-oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *numereux*, from Lat. *numerosus*, from *numerus* = number; Ital. & Sp. *numeroso.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this among the words of recent introduction into the language.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Many in number; consisting of a great number of individuals or units; not few.

"Drawing after it a *numerous* train of homogeneous consequences."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

* 2. Containing many; largely attended.

"In any *numerous* school."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Milton.*

* 3. Consisting of poetic numbers; harmonious, rhythmical, musical, melodious.

"Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips in prose or *numerous* verse."
Milton: P. L., v. 150.

II. *Bot.:* (1) So many that they cannot be counted with accuracy; (2) a small, but indefinite number.

nū'-mĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *numerous; -ly.*]

1. In great numbers: as, a meeting *numerously* attended.

* 2. In poetic numbers; harmoniously, rhythmically.

nū'-mĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *numerous; -ness.*]

† 1. The quality or state of being numerous; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals or units; numerosity.

* 2. The quality of being harmonious or rhythmical; rhythm, harmony, musicalness, melodiousness.

"That which will distinguish his style is, the *numerousness* of his verse."—*Dryden.*

nū'-mĭ-dą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νομάς* = a nomad.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Numidinæ. Bill shorter than head; lateral nostrils in cere at base of bill; head and upper part of neck denuded; wings short; tail short, deflected. Nine species are known, from the Ethiopian region, east to Madagascar, south to Natal and Great Fish River. *Numida meleagris* is the Common Guinea-fowl, domesticated in the United States. [Guinea-fowl.]

Nu-mĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Numidia, a country in the central part of Northern Africa, and forming the greater portion of that now called Algeria.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Numidia.

Numidian-crane, *s.* [Demoiselle, *s.*, II. 1.]

nū-mĭ-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *numid(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Phasianidæ (q.v.), with two genera, Acryllium and Numida.

nū-mĭs-măt'-ĭc, nū-mĭs-măt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*) = current coin, from Gr. *νόμισμα* (*nomisma*) = a custom, current coin, from *νομίζω* (*nomizō*) = to use as current coin, from *νόμος* (*nomos*) = custom, usage; *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to distribute.] Pertaining or relating to coins or medals.

"In the hands of but very few *numismatick* antiquaries."—*Ruding: Annals of Coinage*, vol. i. (Pref.)

† **nu-mĭs-mą-tĭ'-cian,** *s.* [Eng. *numismatic; -ian.*] One who studies or is skilled in numismatics; a collector of coins and medals.

"The 'find' of old gold coins lately made in Paris . . . will afford *numismaticians* an exceptional opportunity of adding some choice pieces to their collections."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 9, 1882.

nū-mĭs-măt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Numismatic.] The science and study of coins and medals. Properly the term coin is applied to such pieces of metal as were struck for circulation as money, and the term medal to such as were struck in commemoration of some person or event, but ancient coins are frequently called medals. The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or front, on which is usually stamped the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign by whom it is issued, or of the person in whose honour it has been struck, or some emblematical figure referring to him; and the reverse, or back, on which is stamped various figures or words. The words in the middle of the field form the inscription, those round the edge the legend. The lower part of the coin, separated by a line from the rest of the field, is the exergue or basis, on which are stamped the place where the coin was struck, the date, &c.

nu-mĭs'-mą-tĭst, *s.* [Numismatic.] One skilled in numismatics; a numismatologist.

nu-mĭs-mą-tŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Lat. *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*) = a coin, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history; numismatics.

nu-mĭs-mą-tŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *numismatolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in numismatology.

nu-mĭs-mą-tŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Lat. *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*) = a coin, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The same as Numismatography (q.v.).

* **nŭm'-mar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nummus* = money.] Pertaining or relating to money.

"They borrowed their *nummary* language from the Romans."—*Ruding: Annals of Coinage*, p. 309 (Note z.)

* **nŭm'-męt,** *s.* [Noonmeat.]

nŭm-mō-păl'-ą-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nummus* = a coin, and *palatum* = the palate.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labridæ, allied to Labrus, from the German Chalk. (*Günther.*)

* **nŭm'-mu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *nummularius*, from *nummus* = money.]

1. Pertaining or relating to coin or money.

2. Having the form or character of a coin.

* **nŭm'-mu-lar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nummularius.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or relating to coin or money; resembling a coin.

"This is instanced in the *nummulary* talent, which was in common use by the Greeks."—*Ruding: Annals of Coinage*, p. 278.

† 2. *Pathol.:* Resembling money in its form. Used specially of the matter expectorated in phthisis, when it is rounded laterally while compressed.

nŭm-mu-lī'-nąa, *s.* [Lat. *nummul(us)*, dim. from *nummus* = money; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The same as Nummulites (q.v.).

¶ This name was given by D'Orbigny to a recent form of the genus.

nŭm'-mu-līne, *a.* [Nummulina.] Resembling a nummulite in structure.

nŭm-mu-lĭn'-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nummulin(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*] [Nummulitidæ.]

nŭm'-mu-līte, *s.* [Nummulites.] A popular name for any member of the genus Nummulites.

nŭm-mu-lī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *nummul(us)* = money; suff. *ites* = *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Nummulitidæ, from Australian and other seas. The shell is thin, lenticular, and like a coin. If a transverse section of it be made, numerous spiral convolutions are seen, each divided into small chambers, the transverse septa collectively looking like broken radii from the centre of the nummulite.

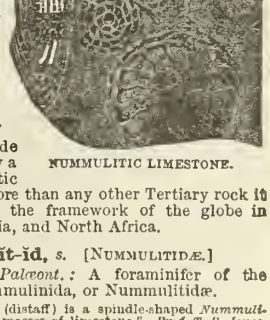
nŭm-mu-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nummulit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to nummulites; containing or consisting of nummulites.

nummulitic-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A formation of Middle and Upper Eocene age, only a very few extending upwards into the Oligocene or downwards into the Lower Eocene. There are distinct species of nummulites in the several portions of the formation, *Nummulites variolarius* being found in its upper, *N. lævigatus* in its middle, and *N. planulatus* in its lower part. Various nummulites occur in the English Bracklesham beds. As nummulites, whose remains were originally deposited at the bottom of the beds of the ocean, are now 10,000 feet high in the Alps, and 16,500 in Western Thibet, it is evident that these regions must have been upheaved to their present elevation since the deposition of the nummulites in Eocene times.

nummulitic-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone studded with nummulites, occurring in the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, and Balkans; in the Crimea, Morocco, Algiers, Egypt (where it was largely quarried in very ancient times for the building of the Pyramids), on the Turkish frontier near Bagdad, Persia, Afghanistau, Eastern Bengal, and on the frontiers of China. Scinde is especially a nummulitic region. More than any other Tertiary rock it enters into the framework of the globe in Europe, Asia, and North Africa.



NUMMULITIC LIMESTONE.

nŭm'-mu-lĭt-ĭd, *s.* [Nummulitidæ.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A foraminifer of the family Nummulinida, or Nummulitidæ.

"Fusulina (distaff) is a spindle-shaped *Nummulitid*, forming masses of limestone."—*Prof. T. R. Jones*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 350.

nŭm-mu-lĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nummulit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Foraminifera, sub-order Perforata. They have various chambers, connected by a system of vessels or canals, which are continued in a spiral manner along the upper and lower edges of the chambers. The complexity of the test or shell varies in different genera. Called also Nummulinida and Nummulitidea.

† **nŭm-mu-lĭ-tĭd'-ĕ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nummulit(es)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*] [Nummulitidæ.]

***nŭmps, *nŭmp,** *s.* [For *nums*, contract. of *numskull* (q.v.).] A dolt, a uumskull, a blockhead.

"Take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the etocks."—*Parker: Rep. of Rehears. Transp.* (1673), p. 85.

nŭm'-skŭll, *s.* [Eng. *num* = numb, and *skull.*] A dolt, a blockhead, a dunce, a stupid fellow.

nŭm'-skŭlled, *a.* [Eng. *numskull*; *-ed.*] Dull, stupid, doltish.

"Hocus has saved that cold-pated, *numskulled* ninny-hammer of yours from ruiu, and all his family."—*Arbuthnot.*

nŭn, *nonne, *nunne, *s.* [A.S. *nunna*, from Low Lat. *nunna, nonna* = a uuu, originally a title of respect, especially used iu addressing an old maiden lady, or widow, who had devoted herself to religious duties; properly = mother; cf. Lat. *nonnus* = father, a monk; Gr. *νάννη, νέννα* (*nannē, nenna*) = an aunt; *νάννας, νέννος* (*nannas, nennos*) = an uncle; Sansc. *naná*, a child's name for mother; Fr. *nonne*; Dan. *nunne*; Sw. *nunna*; Ger. *nonne*; O. H. Ger. *nunnâ*; M. H. Ger. *nunne.*]

1. A virgin or widow who has consecrated herself to the service of God by the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and bound herself to live in a religious house under a certain rule. The first authentic uotice of nuns is that by St. Antony, who, when retiring from the world, placed his sister in a house of virgins. St. Augustin, of Hippo, and St. Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, both founded nunneries, and all the great orders of men have orders of women affiliated to them or following their rule as closely as difference of sex will permit. Communities founded since the Council of Trent mostly follow the rule of St. Augustin, with certain modifications. Nearly all nuns are bound to the recitation of the divine office in choir, and take their meals in common, but each has a separate cell. Their occupations vary. Some devote themselves to the work of education, to nursing the sick, or the care of the poor. Others are contemplative. Excommunication is denounced against any one attempting to force a woman to become a nun against her will, or to prevent her from becoming a nun without just cause. Since the Oxford movement several communities of religious women have been established in England. [Deaconess, Profession, Veil.]

2. A name giveu to a variety of pigeon, having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.

3. A name sometimes given to the Smew (q.v.).

4. The blue titmouse.

nun-buoy, *s.* A buoy of a spindle shape, or formed of two coues joined at their bases.

***nŭn,** *v.t.* [Nun, *s.*] To shut up as a nun.

"I will . . . *nun* you up with Aunt Nell."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, v. 50.

nŭnc dĭ-mĭt'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. = now thou sendest away.] The name given to the canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32), from the first two words of the Latin version. The expression is used = dismissal.

nŭn'-çheŏn, nun-chion, *nun-tion, *noon-shun, *noon-chion, *none-chenche, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *none* = noou, and *schenche* = a pouring out or distribution of drink, from *schenchen* = to pour out drink; A.S. *scencan*; cogn. with Dut. *schenken* = to pour out, to give, to present; Dan. *skienke*; Ger. *schenken.* The A.S. *scencan* is a causal verb from *scanc, sceanc* = a shank a hollow bone, and hence a pipe, as a pipe thrust iuto a cask to draw off liquor. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A meal taken about noon; a luncheon, a lunch.

"They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons.*"
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

¶ Still used by the Hampshire peasauts where others would say luncheon.

2. A piece or share of food such as might serve for a luncheon.

***nŭn-çĭ-ate** (or **ç as sh**), *s.* [Lat. *nunciatus, nuntiatus*, pa. par. of *nuncio, nuntio* = to announce.] One who anuounces; a messenger, a nuncio (q.v.).

"All the *nunciates* of th' ethereal reign,
Who testified the glorious death to man."
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. xi.

***nŭn'-çĭ-a ture** (or **ç as sh**), *s.* [Fr. *nonciature*; Sp. *nunciatura*; Ital. *nunziatura*, from Lat. *nunciaturus, nuntiaturus*, fut. part. of *nuncio, nuntio* = to announce.] The office of a nuncio.

"The princes of Germany, who had known him during his *nunciature.*"—*Clarendon: On Papal Usurpation*, ch. ix.

nŭn'-çĭ-ō (or **ç as sh**), *s.* [Ital. *nuncio, nuntio*; from Lat. *nuntium*, acc. of *nuntius* = a messenger; *nuntio, nuncio* = to announce.]

* 1. *Gen.:* A messenger; one who announces; one who brings tidings.

"A *nuncio* of more grave aspect."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

2. *Specif.:* A papal ambassador of the second rank, not being a cardinal, who represents the pope at a foreign court. An ambassador who is also a cardinal is styled a legate. [Legate.] Previously to the Council of Trent the papal nuncios acted as judges in the first instance of matters which lay within ecclesiastical jurisdiction; since that time they have been formed into a kind of court of appeal from the decisions of the respective bishops. This jurisdiction, however, holds good only in those countries which are themselves subject to the decretals and discipline of the Council of Trent.

"No *nuncio* had been received here during the hundred and twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the death of Mary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*** nŭn'-cle,** *s.* [See def.] Uncle; from *mine uncle*, the *n* of the pers. pron. being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under N.)

"Prythee, *nuncle*, tell me whether a madman be a gentleman or a yeoman."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 6.

*** nŭn'-cu-pāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to call by name, to vow in public: *nomen* = a name, and *capio* = to take.]

1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

"The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them."—*Westfield.*

2. To dedicate.

"You ehould have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill to some great one."—*Evelyn.*

3. To declare orally, as a will; to dictate.

"In whose presence did he *nuncupate* it?"—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

*** nŭn-cu-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nuncupatio*, from *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to nuncupate (q.v.).] The act of nuncupating, naming, or dedicating.

"But images heen goddes by *nuncupation.*"—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

nŭn'-cu-pā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *nuncupatif*, from Low Lat. *nuncupativus*, from Lat. *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to call by name, to nuncupate (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *nuncupativo.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to naming, vowing, or dedicating.

2. Nominal, nominated.

"To tary the *nuncupative* duke's unsure and uncertain victory."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 11).

II. *Law:* Oral, verbal, not written. A term applied to a will or legacy made verbally by the testator, and depending upon oral testimony for proof, though subsequently reduced to writiug. (See the extract.) A *nuncupative legacy*, by the Scots Law, is valid to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling; if it exceed that amount it is still good to that extent, if the executor chooses so to limit it, but invalid as to the rest. A nuncupative nomination of an executor is invalid.

"But as *nuncupative* wills are liable to great impositions, and may occasion many perjuries, the Statute of Frauds laid them under many restrictions; and the statute 1 Vict. c. 26, finally did away with all *nuncupative* wills, except in the case of soldiers in actual service and mariners or seamen at sea; who may still dispose of their persoual estate in this manner."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 23.

*** nŭn'-cu-pā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nuncupator* = one who names, from *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to nuncupate (q.v.).] Nuncupative, oral, verbal.

"By his [Griffith Powell] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

*** nŭn'-dĭn-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ* (for *novendinæ*) = a market, a fair, properly one held every nine days, from *novem* = nine, and *dies* = a day; Fr. *nundinal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining, relating, or belonging to fairs or markets.

B. *As subst.:* A nundinal letter.

nundinal-letter, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: One of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year, and one of which always expressed the market-day, which returned every nine days.

*** nŭn'-dĭn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nundinarius*, from *nundinæ* = a fair or market.] The same as Nundinal (q.v.).

*** nŭn'-dĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *nundinatus*, pa. par. of *nundinor*, from *nundinæ* = a fair, a market.] To buy and sell at fairs or markets.

*** nŭn-dĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nundinatio*, from *nundinatus*, pa. par. of *nundinor* = to traffic at markets; Fr. *nundination.*] The act or practice of buying and selling at fairs or markets; trafficking, bargaining; buying and selling.

"Their common *nundination* of pardone."—*Bishop Bramhall: Schism Guarded*, p. 149.

*** nŭn-nā'-tion,** *s.* [From the sound of the letter *n.*]

Arab. Gram.: The pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

nŭn'-nĕr-ў, * non-ner-ie, * non-ner-y, *s.* [Fr. *nonnerie*, from *nonne* = a uun (q.v.).]

1. A house for nuns; a cloister in which women under a vow of perpetual chastity, and devoted to religious duties, reside during life. Previous to the Reformation, there existed in England 127 such edifices, 2 in Wales, and 20 in Scotland.

"Manie there were which sent their daughters over to be professed nune within the *nunneries* there."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v., ch. xxix.

† 2. The term sometimes applied to the triforium or gallery between the aisles of a church and the clerestory; so called from the situation of the nuns' choir in some convents. At the present time, the roomy galleries over the aisles in Westminster Abbey are called nunneries, probably from having been used by the nuns of Kilburne, when they visited the abbey, to which they were subordinate. (*Weale.*)

*** nŭn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *nun*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to nuns; characteristic of or becoming nuns.

"All three daughters of Merwaldus king of Westmercians, entred the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginitie."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs*, p. 120.

*** nŭn'-nĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nunnish*; *-ness.*] The habits or manners of nuns.

nŭp, *s.* [Nupson.]

nū'-phar, *s.* [Arab. *nufar* = a water-lily.]

Bot.: Yellow Water-lily; Brandy-bottle; the typical genus of the tribe or family Nupharidæ. Sepals four, five, or six; petals many, yellow; stamens many, inserted beneath the disk; filaments short, flattened; fruit an ovoid berry of separable carpels, with many seeds. Known species three or four. Two are European, *Nuphar luteum*, or *lutea*, the Common Yellow Water-lily, and *N. pumilum*, or *pumila*, the Least Yellow Water-lily. The former is frequent in lakes and ditches, the latter is rare, occurring in small lakes. All have heart-shaped leaves. The Turks prepare a cooling drink from the flowers of *N. luteum.* The seeds well washed are eaten in times of scarcity; the bitter and astringent stems have been given in dysentery, and the leaves are said to be styptic.

nu-phăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nuphar*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Nymphæaceæ, having the calyx and petals both distinct.

*** nŭp'-sŏn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fool, a numskull. (*Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.)

nŭp'-tial (ti as sh), * nup-tiall, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nuptial*, from Lat. *nuptialis* = pertaining to marriage, from *nuptiæ* = a wedding, from *nupta* (properly the fem. sing. of *nuptus*, pa. par. of *nubo* = to veil, to marry) = a bride.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to marriage; used or done at a wedding.

"Espoused Eve decked first her *nuptial* bed."
Milton: P. L., iv. 710.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A wedding, a marriage; nuptials. (Now only used in the plural.)

"She should this Angelo have married; wae affianced to her oath, and the *nuptial* appointed."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

nŭp'-tials (ti as sh), *s. pl.* [Nuptial.] A marriage, a wedding; the marriage ceremony. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,023.)

nŭr, nŭrr, *s.* [Prob. for *gnur* or *knur;* cf. *knur, gnarl,* &c.) A hard knot in wood; a knob; specif., a wooden ball used in the games of hockey and nurr-and-spell (q.v.).

nurr-and-spell, *s.* A game somewhat resembling trap-ball, played with a nurr, which is projected into the air from a tongue of steel, called the spell or spill, by means of a spring.

nû-ra′-ghê, *s. pl.* [Of unknown origin. (*Littré.*)]

Arch.: (See extract.)

"The *Nuraghe* still exist in great numbers in Sardinia. They rise thirty or forty feet above grouud, have sometimes two or three stories, each with a domed chamber, connected by spiral passages left in the masonry: sometimes several chambers are on the same floor, communicating by corridors. . . . None are found in so complete a state of preservation that it can be decided whether they terminated above in a perfect or a truncated cone. They are, in general, of regular though rude masonry, but a few are of polygonal construction. They are evidently of high antiquity. . . . To what race to ascribe them is still in dispute."—*G. Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria,* ii. 154. (Note 8.)

Nür′-ĕm-bêrg, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in Bavaria.

Nuremberg-egg, *s.* A peculiar oval-shaped watch or pocket-clock, so called from having been invented at Nuremberg.

nŭrl, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *nur* (q.v.).] To indent or flute the edges of, as of coins; to mill.

nŭrl′-ĭng, *s.* [NURL.] The indentations or fluting on the edges of coins, the heads of tempe and set screws, and similar objects. It is sometimes called milling, aud in the mint is called reeding. The crenated edge on coin is intended to prevent clipping or filing the edges of the coin, which might otherwise be done to some extent without discovery, except by carcfnl weighing. Nurling applied to the edges of temper screws is to make them more easy to grasp by the fingers and thumb.

nurling-tool, *s.*

Turning: A milling-tool. One for indenting the heads of temper and tangent screws, &e. A nurling-tool has a roller whose periphery has a sunken groove, indented so as to form the counterpart of the bead which is to be nurled on the head of the temper screw. It is held against the portion of the object to be nurled, while the object is rotated in a lathe.

nŭrse, *nor-ice, *norse, *nourse, *nurce, *nur-ice, *nour-rice, *nourse, *s.* [O. Fr. *norrice, nurrice* (Fr. *nourrice*), from Lat. *nutricem,* accus. of *nutrix* = a nurse, from *nutrio* = to feed, to nourish.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who nurses, tends, or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm: as,

(1) A woman who suckles or tends the child or children of another.

"As a bad *nurse* which fayning to receive
In her owne mouth the food ment for her chyld,
Withholds it." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. v. 53.

(2) A woman who tends the sick or infirm, especially in an infirmary or hospital.

2. One who or that which nurtures, fosters, cherishes, trains, protects, or promotes; a fosterer, a cherisher, a promoter.

"Dear *nurse* of arts." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* v. 2.

3. The state or condition of being nursed.

"Can wedlock know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to *nurse?*"
Cleveland: A Young Man to an Old Woman.

II. *Hort.:* A plant, shrub, or tree which protects a young plant.

nurse-child, *s.* A child that is nursed; a nurseling.

† **nurse-forms,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: Intermediate forms of development in Acalephæ, Entozoa, &c.

nurse-hound, *s.* [MORGAY.]

nurse-maid, *s.* A maid-servant employed to look after young children.

* **nurse-name,** *s.* A pet or nickname.

* **nurse-pond,** *s.* A pond for rearing young fish.

nŭrse, *nurce, *norysy, *v.t.* [NURSE, *s.*]

1. To feed and tend as an infant; to feed or nourish at the breast; to suckle.

"Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may *nurse* the child?"—*Exodus* ii. 7.

2. To bring up from infancy; to rear, to nurture.

"To the king of Hongari thys sely chyldren tueye
He sende hem vor to *norysy.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 315.

3. To supply with nourishment; to feed, to support.

"Then the Niseans in their dark abode
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god."
Addison: Birth of Bacchus.

4. To tend in sickness or infirmity; to act as a nurse to: as, To *nurse* an invalid.

* 5. To promote growth or vigour in.

6. To foment, to foster, to encourage, to cherish, to maintain.

"Why should such spight be *nursed* then by thought?"
Wyatt: To his Ladie.

7. To manage with care and economy; to economize, to husband: as, To *nurse* one's resources.

8. To caress, to fondle.

9. To delay or drive slowly one's own vehicle, so as to dog or wait for auother man's omnibus, &c., and thus pick up its passengers.

"—— was summoned for delaying his carriage . . . the cause of the delay was that defendaut was waiting to *nurse* one of their omnibuses."—*Morning Chronicle,* March 8, 1858.

nŭrs′-ĕr, *nŭrs′-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nurs(e); -er.*]

1. One who nurses; a nurse.

* 2. One who promotes, foments, fosters, or encourages.

"The most bloody *nurser* of his harms."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

nŭrs′-ĕr-y, *nours-er-y, *s.* [Eng. *nurse; -ry.*]

* 1. The act of nursing.

"I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery.* *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

* 2. That which is nursed; a nursling.

"A jolly dame, no doubt, as appears by the well-bathing of the plump boy, her *nursery.*"—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight,* pt. i., bk. ii., ch. viii.

* 3. That which is the object of one's care or attention.

"To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom,
Her *nursery.* *Milton: P. L.,* viii. 46.

* 4. That which promotes, fosters, educates, or rears; a school.

"It well may serve
A *nursery* to our gentry."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

5. A place or room in a house set apart for young children.

"This border-blacksmith marriage—one they knew—
Raw from the *nursery*—who could trust a child?"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 264.

* 6. A school or public institution where children are taught and trained.

"Public *nurseries,* where all parents are obliged to send their infants."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

7. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise, to be afterwards transplanted; a garden or place where flowers, vegetables, or trees are grown for sale.

"Some peasants, not t' omit the nicest care,
Of the same soil their *nursery* prepare."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic ii. 359.

8. A place or country which promotes, fosters, or encourages; a promoter, a fosterer.

"To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

9. A race for two-year-old horses.

"Winning three *nurseries* off the reel."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 26, 1883.

nursery-governess, *s.* A governess for very young children.

nursery-man, *s.* One who keeps a nursery; one who raises flowering plants, vegetables, or trees for sale.

nŭrs′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NURSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of tending children, the sick, or infirm.

nursing-bottle, *s.* A feeding-bottle (q.v.).

nŭrs′-lĭng, *nurce-ling, *nours-ling, *nurs-lynge, *s.* [Eng. *nurse;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a nurse-child; a fondling.

"This soile which with great spirits abounds,
Can hardly nurce her *nurselings* all in peace."
Stirling: To Prince Henry.

nŭrs′-tle (tle as ęl), *v.t.* [NOURSLE.]

nŭr-ture, *nour-ter, *v.t.* [NURTURE, *s.*]

1. To feed, to nourish.

"They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness."—*Bentley.*

* 2. To train, to educate, to discipline.

"As a man *nourtereth* his sonne, euen so the Lord thy God *nourtereth* the."—*Deuteronomium,* viii. (1551.)

nŭr′-ŭk, *s.* [NARAKA.]

* **nŭ′-sançe,** *s.* [NUISANCE.]

nŭs-sĭ-ĕr′-ite, *s.* [From Nussière, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure form of Pyromorphite (q.v.), containing in addition to the impurities over 20 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

* **nŭs′-tle (tle as ęl),** *v.t.* [NOURSLE.]

nŭt (1), *note, *nute, *nutte, *s.* [A.S. *hnutu;* cogn. with Dut. *noot;* Icel. *hnot;* Sw. *nöt;* Dan. *nöd;* Ger. *nuss;* Gael. *cnuth.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Nuts* are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Small round coal.

"In *nuts* an advance of 5d. per ton."—*Colliery Guardian,* Nov. 5, 1880.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) A hard one-celled, one-seed indehiscent fruit. As a rule, it is produced by the abortion of two cells and two seeds in a three-celled, three-seeded ovary. The hard shell is the epicarp lignified. Sometimes it is used in a wide enough sense to include both a glans (acorn) and an acheue; at others it is distinguished from the first or from both of these.

† (2) A tuber, as in the name Earth-nut (q.v.).

¶ There are many compound names, as *Brazil-nut, earth-nut,* &c., in which nut is the second word. (For these see the first element in the compound.)

2. *Fire-arms:* The tumbler of a gun-lock.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel.

"Clocks . . . though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(2) A piece of metal tapped, and adapted to be screwed on the end of a butt. It is used for many purposes, but especially on the end of a screw-bolt, in order to keep it firmly in its place.

(3) The screwed sleeve which operates the movable jaw of a monkey-wrench.

(4) One of the rollers or crushing-cylinders of a cider-mill.

4. *Naut.:* A projection on the shank of an anchor to hold the stock in place.

5. *Vehicles:* An axle-nut.

¶ (1) *A nut to crack:* A problem to solve; a puzzle to explain.

"No wonder that to others the *nut* of such a character was hard *to crack.*"—*Lytton: The Caxtons,* pt. i., ch. i.

(2) *Spurious-nut:*

Bot.: A nut, the hardness of which is not produced by the induration of the pericarp. Example, Mirabilis.

(3) *To be nuts to:* To please greatly.

"*Were nuts* alike *to* the civilian and the planter."—*Trevelyan: The Competition-Wallah,* lett. ix.

(4) *To be nuts on:* To be very fond of.

"My aunt *is* awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius."—*Black: Princess of Thule,* ch. xi.

(5) *Axle-nut:* A nut screwed to the ends of the spindles or arms of carriage-axles, to hold the wheels on the spindles.

nut-bone, *s.*

Farr.: A sesamoid bone at the posterior side of the pastern joint.

nut-breaker, *s.* A popular name given to the Nutcracker and Nuthatch.

nut-brown, *a.* Browu as a nut long kept and dried.

"King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in *nut-brown* ale." *King: On Cookery.*

nut-fastening, *s.* A nut-lock (q.v.).

nut-grass, *s.* [CYPERUS.]

nut-hook, *s.*

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs, that the nuts may be gathered.

* 2. A uame of contempt for a catchpole or bailiff.

"If you run the *nut-hook's* humour on me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

nut-jobber, *s.* The Nuthatch (q.v.).

nut-lock, *s.*

Mach.: A means for fastening a bolt-nut in place, preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of the machinery. Such are used upon fish-plates of railways, upon harvesters, &c

nut-oil, *s.*

Chem.; A commercial name for oil expressed from the ground nut. It is also applied to oils obtained from many species of nuts, strictly so called. Thus, hazel nuts yield 60 per cent. of a pale yellow oil, having a sweetish taste; walnuts yield 50 per cent. of a greenish oil, which becomes pale yellow by keeping.

nut-pecker, *s.* The Nut-hatch (q.v.).

nut-pine, *s.*

Bot.: Pinus Fremontiana, a Californian pine. The kernels of the seeds are eaten by the Indians of the region.

nut-shell, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The hard substance or shell enclosing the kernel of a nut.

2. *Fig.:* A thing of little or no value.

¶ *To be* (or *lie*) *in a nut-shell:* To be in a small compass; to be easily or briefly explained or determined.

nut-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Corylus Avellana and the genus Corylus (q.v.). [HAZEL.]

nut-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: Balaninus nucula. It has a very long rostrum, and its white, grub-like larvæ are common in filberts and other nuts.

nut-wrench, *s.*

Mach.: A spanner for removing or fixing the nuts on screws.

nŭt (2), *s.* The head. (*Slang.*) [NUTTY, 2.]

nŭt, *v.i.* [NUT (1), *s.*] To gather nuts.

nū'-tant, *a.* [Lat. *nutans,* pr. par. of *nuto* = to nod.]

Bot.: Nodding (q.v.).

nu-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *nutatio* = a nodding, from *nuto* = to uod.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of nodding.

"So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 409.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* As the attraction of the sun, tending to drag the equator down to the ecliptic which causes the precession of equinoxes [PRECESSION], is greatest at the solstices and ceases at the equinoxes, the precession of the equinoxes cannot be uniform, but varies from time to time. Similarly the moon produces a slight variation in different parts of her monthly revolution. But besides this, the moon, which does not move in the ecliptic but in an orbit inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, has a movement like that of the precession of the earth's equinoxes, which causes the place of the intersection of her orbit with that of the sun to revolve every nineteen years. During half of this time the moon's path is little inclined to the earth's equator, while during the remaining portion of the time it is much inclined. Hence her influence over the time of the earth's equinoxes is unequal. The irregularities in the movement of the earth's equinoxes and her axis caused in the three ways are called nutation. (*Airy: Pop. Astron.* (ed. 6th), p. 187).

2. *Bot.:* The curvatures of the stem which make growing portions of plants successively assume different directions without obvious cause. It is well seen in climbing plants.

3. *Pathol.:* A morbid nodding or oscillation of the head.

nŭt'-crăck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nut,* and *cracker.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An implement with jaws for cracking hard-shell nuts, such as hazel nuts, walnuts, Brazil uuts, &c. The short arm of the lever is pivoted to the moving jaw, and it has fulcrum bearing in shackles which are pivoted to the fixed jaw and curved backward to give access to the jaws.

2. *Ornith.:* The genus Nucifraga, and espec. *N. caryocatactes,* common in southern Europe, a visitor to the northern portions of the continent; flocks have been seen in Switzerland. They feed on the seeds of pine and beech, and on nuts, which they fix in some convenient crevice, and hammer with the beak till the kernel is exposed. The plumage is of different shades of brown, studded with long white spots. Clark's Nutcracker is *N. columbiana.*

nŭt'-gâll, * **nut-gal,** *s.* [Eng. *nut,* and *gall.*] An excrescence of the oak; spec. of *Quercus infectoria.* [GALL, *s.*]

nŭt'-hătch, * **nŭt'-hāke,** *s.* [Eng. *nut,* and and Mid. Eng. *hake* = to hack; the bird that hacks or pecks nuts. (*Skeat.*)]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.: Sitta europæa.* The upper parts delicate bluish-gray, throat white, under parts reddish-brown, rich chestnut on flanks. Common in England, but rarely seeu as it is extremely shy. The bill is wedge-shaped; in habits it resembles the Creeper, but has the power of descending the trunk of a tree head downwards, which the latter bird never does. The Nuthatch is insectivorous, using its bill to prise off the bark to get at the insects underneath.

NUTHATCH.

"The *nuthatch* plasters up the gaping mouth of its nest-hole, till only a postern large enough for entrance and exit but easy of defence, is left."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 222.

2. *Pl.:* The genus Sitta, the sub-family Sittinæ, or the family Sittidæ.

nu-thē'-tēs, *s.* [Abbrev. from Gr. νουθετητής (*nouthetētēs*) = one who warns; a monitor.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilians from the freshwater strata of the Purbeck series.

nŭt'-mĕg, * **nut-megge,** * **note-muge,** *s.* [Eng. *nut* (q.v.), and O. Fr. *muge* = musk, from Lat. *muscus* = musk: cf. Fr. *noix muscade;* Sp. *nuez moscado:* Port. *noz moscado;* Ital. *noce moscada.*]

1. *Bot. & Comm.:* The albumen of *Myristica moschata.* It is of a spheroidal form, like a small bird's-egg. Externally, it is marked with reticulated furrows; internally, it is a greyish red with dark-brown veins. It has a peculiar odour, a bitter, aromatic taste, and is used for flavouring various articles of food.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Myristicaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Pharm.:* It is an aromatic and gentle stimulant and carminative; in large doses it is narcotic.

nutmeg-butter,

Chem.: A solid oil extracted from nutmegs by expression.

nutmeg-liver, *s.*

Pathol.: An appearance presented by the liver when fatty degeneration of its structure has taken place to a great extent. It looks reticulated with reddish-brown patches corresponding to the hepatic veins, aud around them light-yellow rings.

nutmeg-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A transparent, nearly colourless oil, obtained from nutmegs by distillation with water. It has the odour of nutmegs, an aromatic burning taste, sp. gr. 0·948, aud is soluble in alcohol.

nutmeg-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Myristica moschata, officinalis, fragrans, or *aromatica.* It is a tree twenty or twenty-five feet in height, with oblong, aromatic leaves, and fruits like a peach, the fleshy part of which, when ripe, separates into two halves, exposing the aril, called "mace," and the kernel, named "nutmeg" (q.v.). It is a native of Banda and the other Molucca Islands, but is cultivated in Sumatra, Java, Cayenne, and the West Indies. The fruits are generally gathered in July and August, in December, and in April. [NUTMEG.]

nutmeg-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the wood of the Palmyra palm.

nŭt'-mĕgged, nŭt'-mĕged, *a.* [Eng. *nutmeg; -ed.*] Seasoned or flavoured with nutmeg.

"Old October, *nutmeg'd* nice,
Send us a tankard, and a slice."
Warton: Oxford Newsman's Verses, 1770.

* **nŭt'-mĕg-gy,** *a.* [Eng. *nutmeg; -y.*] Having the appearance, character, or qualities of a nutmeg; resembling a nutmeg.

nū'-trĭ-a, neū'-trĭ-a, *s.* [Spanish *nutria* = an otter.]

1. *Zool.: Myopotamus coypus.*

"At Buenos Ayres an extensive trade is carried on in the skins of the Coypus, there called *nutrias* or otter."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), iii. 190.

2. *Comm.:* The skin of the Coypu, formerly much used, like that of the beaver, in hat-makiug.

* **nu-trĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nutricatio,* from *nutricatus,* pa. par. of *nutrico* = to nourish, *nutrix* (genit. *nutricis*) = a nurse.] The act or manner of feeding or being fed.

"The tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **nū'-trĭ-ĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nutriens,* pr. par of *nutrio* = to nourish.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

2. *Anat.:* Conveying nourishment to. Used of various arteries, as that of the femur, that of the humerus, &c.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which nourishes; a nutritious substance.

nū'-trĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *nutrimentum,* from *nutrio* = to nourish.]

1. *Lit.:* That which feeds or nourishes; that which affords nourishment or promotes the growth of bodies; aliment, nourishment, food.

"The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 10.

* 2. *Fig.:* That which promotes growth or development.

"And is not virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind?"
Swift: Miscellanies.

nu-trĭ-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *nutriment; -al.*] Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing, uutritious, nutritive.

"The stomach, urg'd beyond its active tone,
Hardly to *nutrimental* chyle subdues
The softest food."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, ii.

* **nu-trĭ'-tial,** * **nu-trĭ'-tiall (ti as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *nutritius* = nutritious (q.v.).] Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

"Diana . . . had *nutritiall* rights
With her horne-brother, the far-shooting sunn."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Diana

nu-trĭ'-tion, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *nutritio,* from *nutritius* = nutritious (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished.

3. That which nourishes; aliment, nutrition, uourishment.

"Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition,* propagate, and rot."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 64.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Animal:* The function exercised in the growth and development of the body. The blood in the capillaries is the source from which all the tissues derive their nutrition, the materials for it being prepared in the blood; then, each individual part by a process of cell-growth carries on the work.

"How the aliment is so prepared for *nutritia*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed."—*Glanville: Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. *Vegetable:* It consists of seven processes: absorptiou, circulation, respiration, transpiration, excretion, assimilation, and growth. The nutrient substances—some of them essential and all of them useful—are carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, iron, calcium, potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, sodium, and chlorine. The organs of nutrition are the root, stem, and leaf.

nu-trĭ'-tioŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nutritius, nutricius,* from *nutrix* (genit. *nutricis*) = a nurse; *nutrio* = to nourish.] Having the quality or power of nourishing; containing or furnishing nourishment or alimeut; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing, nutritive.

nu-trĭ'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nutritious; -ly.*] In a nutritious manner; nourishiugly.

nu-trĭ'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nutritious; -ness.*] The quality or state of beiug nutritious.

nū'-trĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *nutritif,* from Lat. *nutritus,* pa. par. of *nutrio* = to nourish; Sp. & Port. *nutritivo.*]

1. Having the quality or power of nourishing; nutritious.

"The hidden *nutritive* power of the divine benediction."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 2.

2. Pertaining or relating to nutrition; concerued in nutrition.

nū'-trĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nutritive; -ly.*] In a nutritive manner; nutritiously, nourishingly.

nū'-trĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nutritive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nutritive; nutritiousness.

nū'-trĭ-ture, *s.* [Lat. *nutritura,* fem. sing. of *nutriturus,* fut. part. of *nutrio* = to nourish.] The power or quality of nourishing; nutrition. [Nurture, *s.*]

nŭt'-tal-lite, *s.* [Named after T. Nuttall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Scapolite (q.v.), occurring in crystals in crystalline calcite at Bolton, in Massachusetts. Color, white to smoky-brown; varies much in composition, being frequently much altered. Dana includes it in his species wernerite of the Scapolite group.

nŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nut,* v.; *-er.*] One who nuts; a nut-gatherer.

nŭt'-tў, *a.*

1. Having the flavor or character of nuts.

2. Crack-brained. (*Slang.*) [Nut (2), *s.*]

nŭx, *s.* [Lat. = a nut.]

Bot., Pharm., &c.: A nut (q.v.).

nux-baccata, *s.*

Bot.: A nut enclosed in a pulpy covering formed by some external organ. Example, the Yew.

nux-vomica, *s.*

Pharm.: The seeds of *Strychnos Nux vomica.* [Strychnos.] They contain two alkaloids, strychnia and brucia, with a peculiar acid. Nux vomica has been used in dyspepsia, in some kinds of paralysis, in debility after rheumatic fever, &c. In overdoses the strychnia which it contains produces tetauus. [Strychnia.]

nŭyt'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Robert Brown, after Peter Nuyts, a Dutch navigator.]

Bot.: A genus of Loranthaceæ, but not, like the rest, a parasite. *Nuytsia floribunda* is the Fire-tree of Australia.

nŭz'-zĕr, † **nŭz-zĕr-a'-na,** *s.* [Hind. *nuzur, nuzar* = a present, an offering; Mahratta *nujur, najar* = a sight, a present, an interview.] In the East Indies, a present or offer made to a superior.

* **nŭz'-zle** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Noursle (1).]

A. *Trans.:* To nurse, to foster.

B. *Intrans.:* To nestle; to cling closely or fondly.

* **nŭz'-zle** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *nose;* frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

2. To root up with the nose.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To burrow or root with the nose, as a hog; to rub closely against anything with the nose.

2. To go with the nose near or towards the ground.

"*Nuzzling* like an eel in the mud."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. To loiter, to idle,

nў'-a-ya, *s.* [Sansc., from *ni* = iuto, and *aya* = going.]

Philos.: One of the six schools of Brahmanic philosophy, and regarded as eminently orthodox. It was founded by Gotama, who must not be confounded with the Gotama or Gautama generally looked on as the founder of Booddhism, though the tenets of both were much akin. The Nyaya philosophy begins with the assertion that supreme felicity is derivable from trne knowledge. Ignorance, by producing faults and activity, became the cause of birth. The world is a compound of good and evil, pleasnre and pain; but it must be renounced, effort and activity abandoned, and the soul separated from body and mind. The world is held to be in a state of suffering, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls accepted, and men are uiged to look forward to final emancipation from pain, birth, activity, fault, and false notions, in which case they shall attain supreme felicity. (*Banerjea: Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy.*)

nўct-, nўc-tĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nuktos*) = night.] Nocturnal.

nўc-ta-ğĭn-ā'-çē-æ, nўc-ta-ğĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyctago,* genit. *nyctagin(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Nyctagos, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. It consists of herbs, shrnbs, or trees generally articulated, with tumid nodes. Leaves, generally opposite, unequal; flowers axillary or terminal, with a common or proper iuvolucre, often coloured; calyx, tubular with an entire or toothed limb; stameus definite; ovary snperior, one-celled, with one erect seed; style one, stigma one; fruit a thin utricle, surrounded by the enlarged persistent base of the calyx. Found chiefly within the tropics. Known genera, fourteen; species, about 100.

nўc-tā'-gō, *s.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nuktos*) = night; Fr. *nyctage.*]

Botany:

* 1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the order Nyctaginaceæ. It is uow made a synonym of Mirabilis (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The English name given by Lindley to the order Nyctaginaceæ.

nўc'-ta-la, *s.* [Gr. *νυκταλός* (*nuctalos*) = nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bubonidæ, sub-family Syrniinæ, with four species, from the North Temperate zone. *Nyctala Tengmalmi* (Tengmalm's Owl) is remarkable from the fact that the ear-openings are of different shape in the skull itself.

nўc-ta-lō'-pĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr, *νυκταλωπία* (*nuktalōpia*), from *νυκτάλωψ* (*nuktalōps*) = able to see by night only: *νύξ* = night, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Pathol.: Night-blindness. Etymologically, this should mean that one sees comparatively well at night but badly during the day, and hemeralopia, that he sees well by day but badly by night. The two have, however, become hopelessly confused, and the preponderauce of authority is in favour of employing them with a meaning opposite to their etymological one. Hippocrates used the word correctly; the erroneous meaning began with Galen. Both are forms of partial amaurosis, produced perhaps by imperfect nutrition of the retina. They sometimes arise in connection with scurvy.

† **nўc'-ta-lōps,** *s.* [Nyctalopia.]

Pathol.: One affected with nyctalopia (q.v.).

nўc'-ta-lō-pў, *s.* [Nyctalopia.]

nўc-tăn'-thēs, *s.* [Pref. *nyct-,* and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Jasminaceæ. *Nyctanthes Arbor tristis* is wild in Central India, Bengal, and Burmah, and is cultivated in gardens in the East. It has very fragrant, orange-coloured flowers, which come out in the night and fall before morning. They are collected by the natives and strung as necklaces or entwined in women's hair. They yield a purple dye and contain an essential oil. The tube of the corolla furnishes a yellow dye, beautiful but fleeting. The leaves are used for polishing wood, and are given in fever and rheumatism.

nўc'-tē-a, *s.* [Gr. *νύκτιος* (*nuktios*) = nightly, a singularly inappropriate name, since the bird is not nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bubonidæ, sub-family Bubouinæ, with one species, *Nyctea scandiaca,* the Snowy Owl (q.v.), ranging from South Carolina to Greenland aud Northern Europe.

nўc-tĕr-eū'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερευτής* (*nuktereutēs*) = one who hunts or fishes by night; *νυκτερεύω* (*nuktereuō*) = to hunt or fish by night.]

Zool.: Racoon-dog; an aberrant genus of Canidæ, with a single species, *Nyctereutes procyonoides,* from North China, Japan, and the Amoor valley. Long dark-brown fur; ears short and rounded; back arched like that of a weasel; legs short and slender; dentition normal. Length about thirty inches, of which the tail is four.

nўc-tĕr-ĭb'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερίς* (*nukteris*) = a bat, aud *βιόω* (*bioō*) = to live.]

Entom.: The sole genus of the family Nycteribiidæ. (*Westwood: Class. of Insects,* ii. 584.)

nўc-tĕr-ĭ-bĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycteribi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Bat-lice; a family of Pupipara, parasitic on bats. They are wingless, hut have a pair of halteres on the dorsal surface between the articulatious of the posterior limbs.

nўc-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *nycter(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family belonging to Vespertilionine alliance of Microchiroptera, from the warmer parts of the Old World. Ears enormously developed, membranous, and united, tragus greatly developed; the middle finger has two phalanges. It contains two genera, Megaderma and Nycteris (q.v.).

nўc'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερίς* (*nukteris*) = a bat, a night-bird.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nycteridæ. Dobson enumerates seven species: *Nycteris hispida* (var. *α N. villosa*), *N. grandis, N. æthiopica, N. macrotis, N. capensis, N. thebaica* (the Desert Bat), and *N. javanica* (the Javancse Desert Bat). The latter is the only species found out of Africa.

* **nўct-hēm'-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nuktos*) = night and *ἡμέρα* (*hēmera*) = day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consistiug of twenty-four hours.

nўc'-tĭb-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-,* and Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = life.]

Ornith.: An American genus of Caprimulgidæ, sub-family Podarginæ. The tarsi are very short and feathered, and there is a strong tooth on the margin of the upper mandible. Sclater adults six species. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1866, pp. 127–130, 585.)

nўc-tĭ-çē'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycticeb(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: In some classifications a family of Lemuroidea, co-exteusive with Dr. Mivart's sub-family Nycticebinæ (q.v.).

nўc-tĭ-çē'-bĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycticeb(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Lemuridæ (q.v.). It contains two African genera (Perodicticns and Arctocebus), aud two from Asia (Loris and Nycticebus).

nўc-tĭ-çē'-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-,* and Gr. *κῆβυς* (*kēbus*) = an ape.]

Zool.: Slow Loris (*Nycticebus tardigradus*), ranging from Hindostan to China, and from Burmah to the great islands. The body and limbs are short; head globular; index finger short, with a nail. The animal is tailless.

nўc-tĭ-çē'-jŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-;* second element doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of Microchiroptera, family

Vespertilionidæ. There is but one species, *Nycticejus crepuscularis*, ranging from New York to the Rocky Mountains, southwards to New Orleans and to the West Indian Islands.

nȳc-tĭc'-ŏr-ăx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νυκτικόραξ* (*nuktikorax*) = the night-raven (?): Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *κόραξ* (*korax*) = a raven.]

Ornith.: A genus of Herodiones, family Ardeidæ. Bill very strong, compressed, rather longer than the head; nostrils basal, lores and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind; claws short, falcated. Nine species are known, cosmopolitan. *Nycticorax europæus* is the Common Night Heron. (*Ardea nycticorax*, Linn.) [Night-heron.]

nȳc-tĭ-lēs'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *λῃστής* (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

nȳc-tĭn'-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *νομός* (*nomos*) = an abode allotted to any one.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Molossinæ, group Molossi (q.v.). Twenty-one species are known, from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. The lips are more expansible than in Molossus. *Nyctinomus cestonii* is the sole European species, and has been taken as far north as Switzerland. *N. johorensis*, from the Malay peninsula, is remarkable from the extraordinary form of its ears. *N. brasiliensis* (the Pale-chestnut Mastiff Bat) is very common in tropical America.

nȳc-tĭ-pĭth-ĕ-çĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyctipithec(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cebidæ, with three genera; Nyctipithecus (typical), Chrysothrix (the Saimiris), and Callithrix. They are small, elegant monkeys, with long, hairy, non-prehensile tails.

nȳc-tĭ-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Zool.: Douroucouli, Night-monkey, Owl-monkey; a genus of Platyrhine Monkeys, with five species, ranging from Nicaragua to the Amazon and eastern Peru. They have large eyes, are nocturnal, and somewhat lemurine in appearance.

nȳc-tĭ-sâu'-rą, *s.* [Nyctisaurus.]

nȳc-tĭ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A gigantic genus of Pterosauria (the Ornithosauria of Seeley), from the Chalk of North America. Marsh refers this genus and Pteranodon to a distinct section. [Pteranodontia.]

nȳc-tĭ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *θηριον* (*thērion*), dimin. from *θήρ* (*thēr*) = a beast, an animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

nȳc-tĭ-trŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nuktos*) = night, and *τρόπος* (*tropos*), or *τροπή* (*tropē*) = a turn, a turning.]

Bot.: (For def. see extract).

"Nyctitropism and *nyctitropic*, i.e., night-turning, may be applied both to leaves and flowers, and will be occasionally used by us, but it would be best to confine the term to leaves."—*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 281.

nȳc-tĭt-rŏ'-pĭşm, *s.* [Nyctitropic.]

Bot.: The sleep of plants, the folding of the leaves, and the closing of the flowers at night; used specially of the former. It is well seen in the compound leaves of the Mimoseæ and the Cæsalpinieæ.

"We may conclude that *nyctitropism*, or the sleep of leaves and cotyledons is merely a modification of their ordinary circumnutating movement, regulated in its period and amplitude by the alternations of light and darkness."—*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 412.

nȳc'-tō-phĭle, *s.* [Nyctophilus.] Any individual of the genus Nyctophilus (q.v.).

nȳc-tŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *φιλος* (*philos*) = loving; *φιλέω* (*philĕō*) = to love.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionine Bats from the Australian region, allied to Plecotus (q.v.). The nasal appendages are very simple. *Nyctophilus Geoffroyi* (Geoffroy's Nyctophile), the sole species, a small bat, brown above and brownish-white beneath, is common in Western Australia. It is the *Nyctophilus timoriensis* of Dobson.

***nȳe,** *s.* [See def.] A contract. of *nide* (q.v.).

*** nȳe,** *a.* & *adv.* [Nigh, *a.*]

*** nȳe,** *v.i.* [Nigh, *v.*]

nȳl'-ghâu, nȳl'-gâu, neēl'-ghâu, *s.* [Pers. = blue ox.]

Zool.: Portax picta, the largest of the few true Antelopes found in India, where it is confined to the central parts. It frequents forests and low jungles, associating in small herds. The male, which has short, straight, erect horns pointing slightly forward, stands about four feet high at the shoulders, with short stiff mane, tuft of hair on chest and throat. Colour, dark iron-gray or slate, darker on head and legs. The female is about one-third smaller than the male, and, like her young, is fawn-coloured. The tongue is prehensile. Its skin makes excellent leather; but its flesh, from religious scruples, is not eaten. The first specimens were brought to England by Lord Clive in 1767.

HEAD OF NYLGHAU.

*** nȳm,** *v.t.* [Nim.]

nȳmph, * nimphe, *s.* [Fr. *nymphe*, from Lat. *nympha* = (1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, from Gr. *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A young and handsome woman; a maiden, a damsel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* One of certain female deities with which the imagination of the Greeks peopled all the regions of earth and water, and divided them into various orders, according to the place of their abode.

"Ye *nymphs* and nayades with golden heare."
Spenser: Upon the Death of Sir P. Sydney.

2. *Entomology:*

(1) *Gen.:* A pupa, or chrysalis. The third stage of an insect's existence, the first being the egg, the second the larva, and the fourth the imago, or perfect state.

(2) *Spec.:* The third stage, when the insect entering it does not cease to be active.

nȳm'-phą (pl. **nȳm'-phæ),** *s.* [Lat. = a nymph.]

1. *Entom.:* The same as Nymph, II. 2.

2. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Two small folds at the sides of the vagina, called also the *labia minora*.

nȳm-phæ'-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νυμφαία* (*numphaia*), fem. of *νυμφαῖος* (*numphaios*) = sacred to the Nymphs. So called because dedicated by the Greeks to the Nymphs.]

1. *Bot.:* White Water-lily; a genus of Nymphæaceæ, family or tribe Nupharidæ. Sepals four; petals expanded, white, blue, or red, in many series, the inner ones passing into stamens, adnate to the disk; ovary many-celled, with the styles radiating on the top; fruit a berry with the numerous seeds buried in the pulp. Known species about twenty, from various regions. One, *Nymphæa alba*, the Great White Water-lily, is European. It has orbicular, entire floating leaves, and large white flowers, which are beautiful and very fragrant. It is frequent in lakes and still waters. The Sweet-scented Water-lily of the United States (*N. odorata*) bears a large white flower of great beauty and exquisite perfume. *N. lotus*, the Water-lily of the Nile, is common in India, and held sacred by the Hindus. It is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, cholera, and diseases of the liver, the root as a demulcent in piles, and the seeds as a cooling medicine in cutaneous diseases, and as an antidote for poisons. The roots are made into curries; the seeds also are eaten, as are those of *N. stellata* another Indian species, in times of scarcity.

2. *Palæobot.:* Heer recognises several species as fossil; one, *Nymphæa Doris*, in the Oligocene at Bovey Tracey. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 374.)

nȳm-phæ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nymphæ(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The typical order of the alliance Nymphales (q.v.). It consists of water plants with a prostrate trunk, great peltate or cordate fleshy leaves, and large, showy, often sweet-scented flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals many, the inner often passing into stamens; stamens numerous, inserted above the petals into the disk; ovary many-celled, many-seeded, with radiating stigmas alternate with the dissepiments; fruit many-seeded, indehiscent. Found in the northern hemisphere, also in South America, at the Cape, &c. Tribes or families two, Enryalidæ and Nupharidæ (q.v.). Known genera five, species sixty. (*Lindley*, &c.)

nȳm'-phal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nymph(a)* = a nymph; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphean.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A short poem relating to nymphs; specif., one of the divisions of Drayton's *Muses' Elysium*.

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to the Nymphales. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3rd), p. 407.)

nȳm-phā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *nymphalis* = of or belonging to a fountain; by botanists derived from *nymphæa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, containing the three orders, Nymphæaceæ, Cabombaceæ, and Nelumbiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

nȳm-phăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nymphal(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Brush-footed Butterflies; a family of Butterflies having only the two last pairs of legs fitted for walking, the first pair being short, destitute of claws, and rudimentary. The caterpillar is more or less spinous, or hairy, or with horns, or with a forked tail, some foreign species have also stinging hairs. The pupa, whether angulated or smooth, is often of richly-metallic colour. It is suspended with the head downwards, and has no silken belt around the body. The family is divided into eight sub-families—Danainæ, Satyrinæ, Elymniinæ, Morphiuæ, Brassolinæ, Acræinæ, Heliconiinæ, and Nymphaliuæ. Twenty-nine species are found in Britain, including the Purple Emperor, the Red Admiral, the Tortoise-shell, and the Fritillary Butterflies.

nȳm-phą-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nymphal(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical sub-family of Nymphalidæ. The discoidal cell is open or imperfectly closed, either in both wings or in the hinder pair. About 130 genera are known, some of them British, as Argynnis, Vanessa, Apatura, Limenitis, &c.

nȳm-phā'-lĭş, *s.* [Lat. = of or pertaining to a fountain.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Nymphalinæ (q.v.). It resembles the Vanessa, but has the club of the antennæ more lengthened. The larvæ are thin towards the posterior extremity, which is forked. Natives of Continental Europe, &c.

*** nȳm-phē'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *nympha* = a nymph.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; inhabited or frequented by nymphs.

*** nȳm'-phĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *nymph*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little nymph.

"Of the *nymphets* sporting there."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

*** nȳm'-phĭc, * nȳm'-phĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *nymph*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphean.

nȳm-phĭp'-ar-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nympha* = (1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing nymphs or pupæ.

*** nȳmph'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *nymph*; *-ish.*] Pertaining or relatiug to nymphs; nymph-like.

"Thus having sung the *nymphish* crew
Thrust in among them througing."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymphal ix.

nȳmph'-lĭke, * nȳmph'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *nymph*; *like*, *-ly.*] Like a nymph; resembling a nymph or nymphs.

† nȳm-phō-lĕp'-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a nymph, and *λῆψις* (*lēpsis*) = a seizing; *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*), fut. *λήψομαι* (*lēpsomai*) = to take, to seize.] A species of madness, ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked upon a nymph in a stream or spring.

"The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 118.

†nym-phō-lĕp'-tĭc, *a.* [Nympholepsy.] Frenzied.

"Though my soul were *nympholeptic*
As I heard that virelay."
E. B. Browning: The Lost Bower.

nym-phō-mā'-nĭ-ạ, nym'-phō-mā-nў, *s.* [Gr. *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride, a nymph, and *μανία* (*manía*) = madness.]

Mental Pathol.: An erotic form of insanity occasionally found in females.

nymph'-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νυμφών* (*numphōn*) = a bridal chamber, from *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nymphonidæ (q.v.). *Nymphon gracilis*, about a quarter of an inch long, is the most common European species.

nym-phŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nymphon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida of the aberrant order Pantopoda, or Podosomata. They have pincer-like cheliceræ and palpi, and long legs. They are akin to the Pycnogonidæ, and, like them, frequent sandy sea-coasts at low water, crawling among marine plants or hiding under stones. They have certain affinities with the Crustacea.

nym-phŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride, a nymph, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: The circumcision of the female; the excision of the nymphæ.

***nyȝ,** *v.i.* [For *ne ys.*] Is not.

"Thou findest fault, where *nyȝ* to be found."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

Nў'-sạ, *s.* [From a girl of that name brought up by Bacchus, who was himself called Dionysus from Nysa, an Indian mountain sacred to him.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 44].

nўs'-sạ, *s.* [Linnæus calls Nyssa the name of a nymph; it is better known as a mountain in Thrace producing excellent vines.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Alangiaceæ, or of Cornaceæ, or the type of a distinct order Nyssaceæ. *Nyssa villosa* is the tupelo, sour gum, black gum, or pepper ridge tree, of the United States. The wood is difficult to split. The subacid fruit of *Nyssa capitata*, or *candicans*, is sometimes called the Ogechee Lime, and used as a substitute for the common lime.

2. *Palæobot.:* Fossil in the Pliocene of Europe, though now a North American genus.

†nўs-sā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyss(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order doubtfully established for the reception of the genus Nyssa (q.v.).

nўs'-sŏn, *s.* [Gr. *νύσσων* (*nussōn*) = pricking, pr. par. of *νύσσω* (*nussō*) = to prick.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nyssonidæ (q.v.). Five are British.

nўs-sŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nysson*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hymenoptera, subtribe Fossores. The antennæ are filiform, with the first joint elongated, the labium is nearly or quite hidden, the maxillæ and labium do not form a proboscis, and the mandibles have no notch on the inner side. (*Latreille.*)

nўs-tăg'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νυσταγμός* (*nustagmos*) = a winking, from *νυστάζω* (*nustazō*) = to nod, especially in sleep.]

Pathol.: A morbid winking of the eyes, sometimes observable in highly nervous persons.

O.

O, The fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel of the English alphabet. The shape of the written letter was probably suggested by the circular formation of the lips in uttering the sound. *O* is called the labial vowel, *i* being the palatal vowel, and *a* the guttural. In English *o* has six distinct sounds or shades of sound: (1) The sound of *o* in *not*, as in *pot* (marked in this book ŏ). (2) The same sound lengthened by a following *r*, as in *or*; and in the digraph *ou*, as in *fought, sought* (unmarked, **o**). (3) The sound of *o* in *go*; and in the digraphs *oe*, as in *foe, toe*; *oa*, as in *groan, moan, boat*; and *ou* in *though* (marked **ō**). This sound is modified by *r* following the vowel, as in *more* (marked **ō**). (4) The sound of *o* in *who, move, tomb*; and in the digraphs *oo*, as in *room, soon*; and *ou*, as in *through, wound* (marked **ô**). (5) The sound of *u* in *bull* or *full*, as in *wolf, woman* (marked **o͝**). (6) The sound of *u* in *tub*, as in *son, love, come*; and in the digraphs *oe*, as in *does*; *oo*, as in *blood*; *ou*, as in *enough, tough* (marked **o͞**). The long *o* in modern English, as iu *go*, represents an A. S. *á*, as in *bone* = A. S. *bán*, *loaf* = A. S. *láf*, *stone* = A. S. *stán*.

O. *As a symbol is used:*

1. As a numeral.

* (1) Amongst the ancients for 11, and with a stroke over Ō for 11,000.

(2) Now as the symbol of nothing, or a cypher.

2. In chemistry for the element oxygen.

* 3. In old music as the sign of *tempus perfectum*, or triple time; as the incomplete circle ⊂ was of *tempus imperfectum*. [Tempus.]

O (pl. **ōeȝ**), *s.* & *interj.* [From the letter.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Anything circular, or resembling the letter O; a circle, a sphere; a round spot.

"May we cram
Within this wooden *O*, the very casks
That did affright the air at Agincourt."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prol.)

* 2. The arithmetical cipher; nought, nothing.

"Now thou art an *O* without a figure."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

3. The letter O, or its sound.

"Mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes,
Deep-chested music, and to this result."
Tennyson: The Epic, 50.

4. An exclamation, indicating various emotions. [B.]

"Why should you fall into so deep an *O!*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

* 5. A cry to call attention, or to command a cessation of noise, &c.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, entreaty, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address. Attempts have been made to distinguish between O and Oh by some writers: namely that O should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while Oh should be used in mere exclamations, where no direct address or appeal is made to the object, and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. This distinction is, however, merely arbitrary, and is not regarded by most writers, even the best, the two forms being generally used indiscriminately.

"*O*, be not proud." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 113.

ō-, *pref.* [Ir. *o* = a descendant; Gael. *ogha*; Scotch *oe* = a graudson.] A common prefix in Irish surnames, and meaning son of; equivalent to Mac in Gaelic, Fitz in Norman French, and the suffix -son in English surnames.

o', *prep.* [Of.] A contracted form of *of*.

*** ō,** *a.* [One.] One.

*** ōad,** *s.* [Woad.]

ōaf, * auph, * aulf, * awf, * oulphe, *s.* [Icel. *álfr* = an elf (q.v.). *Oaf* and *elf* are thus douplets.]

1. A changeling; a silly or simple child left by the fairies in the place of another taken away by them.

"The fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other."
Drayton: Nymphidia, 79.

2. A simpleton; a simple fellow; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

"This guiltless *oaf* his vacancy of sense
Supplied, and amply too, by innocence."
Byron: Verses Found in a Summer House.

ōaf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *oaf*; *-ish*.] Like an oaf; simple, silly, stupid, dull, doltish.

ōaf'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oafish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being oafish; silliness, doltishness, stupidity.

ōak, * ok, * oke, * ook, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ác*; cogn. with Dut. *eik*; Icel. *eik*; Dau. *eeg, eg*; Sw. *ek*; Ger. *eiche*.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ordinary Language and Botany:

I. Any species of the genus Quercus. The oaks are numerous in species, and are found in all parts of the Northern Hemisphere, except the extreme north. They are more numerous in America than in Europe, while a few only are found in Asia. They are highly regarded from the strength and durability of their wood, long used in ship building, and from the value of their nuts, or *mast*, in feeding swine. These are usually bitter, but *Q. æsculus*, of Italy, bears a sweet and edible nut, and the same is the case with the Dwarf Chestnut Oak of the United States and some others. *Q. robur*, the English Oak, has for centuries been used in that country for ship building. In the United States the best oak for this purpose is *Q. virens*, the Live Oak, of the Southern States. The White Oak (*Q. alba*) is also highly esteemed for this purpose. The Red Oak (*Q. rubra*) also yields valuable timber. The two last named species are both widely distributed.

2. The genus Quercus (q.v.).

3. Species or genera more or less resembling the oak: as, the Australian Casuarina.

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of oak; oaken: as, an *oak* table.

¶ (1) *The Oaks:* The name given to a race for three-year old fillies, carrying 8st. 10lbs. each, run on the last day of the Epsom Summer Meeting; the distance being about one and a half miles. It is one of the three great races of the year, the other two being the Derby and the St. Leger. It was originated in 1779 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and was named after a hunting-box of his in the neighbourhood.

(2) *To sport one's oak:* To be "not at home" to visitors, notified by the closing of the outer or oak door of one's rooms. (*Univ. slang.*)

oak-apple, *s.* An oak-gall (q.v.).

oak-bark, *s.* The bark of the oak-tree. It is used for tanning.

¶ A decoction of it is employed as an external astringent, gargle, or injection in relaxed sore throat, leucorrhœa, &c.

oak-beauty, *s.*

Entom.: Amphidasis prodromaria, a handsome moth, variegated with white, brown, black, &c.; expansion of wings about two inches. The larva feeds on the oak.

oak-currant, *s.*

Bot.: A gall produced on the oak-leaf by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, *Cynips quercus pedunculi*. (*Curtis.*)

oak-egger, *s.* [Egger.]

oak-evergreen, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Ilex.

oak-feeding, *a.* Feeding on the leaves of the oak.

Oak-feeding silkworm:

Entom.: A name given to two silkworms, *Antheræa yamamai*, from Japan, and *A. pernyi*, from the North of China. They both yield large cocoons of excellent quality, but rapidly degenerate in Europe.

oak-frog, *s.*

Zool.: Bufo quercus, a small batrachian, from North America. It is of light colour, with a yellowish line on the back, and is found in sandy districts where dwarf oaks replace pine forests.

oak-gall, *s.*

Bot.: A gall produced upon different kinds of oak by the punctures of various species of Cynips. [Gall (2), *s.*]

oak hook-tip, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Platypteryx Hamula*.

oak-lappet, *s.* [Lappet.]

oak-leather, *s.*

Bot.: A spawn-like white kid leather, running over the fissures of old oak. Sowerby described it as *Xylostroma giganteum*. It may be the immature form of *Dædalea quercina*, or a species of Polyporus. It is common in the United States, and is used as material for receiving plaister. (*Berkeley.*)

oak-lungs, *s.*

Bot.: Sticta pulmonacea. [Sticta.]

oak-paper, *s.* Paper hangings stained or grained to resemble oak.

oak-spangle, *s.* A kind of gall produced on the leaves of the oak by the puncture of *Diplolepis peduncularis.* (*Curtis.*)

oak-tree, *s.* An oak.

"Beneath the brown shade of the *oak-trees.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

Oak-tree Pug:

Entom.: A moth, *Eupithecia abbreviata.*

ōak'-ęn, * **ōk'-ęn,** *a.* [A.S. *ácen.*] Made of oak; consisting of oak, or of oak-trees; made of the leaves, branches, &c., of oak.

"But never peep beyond the thorny bound,
Or *oaken* fence." *Cowper: Table Talk,* 588.

ōak'-ęn-pĭn, *s.* [OAKEN.]

Hort.: A kind of apple.

"*Oakenpin,* so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **ōak'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *oak;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young or small oak.

"Planted with young *oaklings.*"—*Evelyn: Sylva,* bk. i., ch. ix., § 3.

ōak'-ŭm, * **ōak'-am,** * **ock-am,** *s.* [A.S. *ácumba* = tow; lit. = that which is combed out, from A.S. prefix *á-,* and *cemban* = to comb; *camb* = a comb; O. H. Ger. *ácambi.*] [COMB, *v.*]

1. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in hackliug.

2. Untwisted rope; used for caulking the seams of a ship's plaak, being forced in by chisel and mallet. White oakuu is that made from untarred ropes.

"They make their *oakum,* wherewith they calk the seams of the ships, of old seer and weather-beaten ropes."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

¶ *To pick oakum:* To make oakum by untwisting old ropes. It is a common employment in workhouses and prisons.

* **ōak'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *oak; -y.*] Resembling oak; having some of the properties or characteristics of oak.

"I tell yon of the *oaky,* rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh."—*Bp. Hall: Estate of a Christian.*

ōar, * **ar,** * **oor,** * **ore,** * **oare,** *s.* [A.S. *ár;* cogn. with Icel. *ár;* Dan. *aare;* Sw. *åra;* Sause. *aritra* = a rudder, originally a paddle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Spread all your canvass, all your *oars* employ."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 37.

2. Au oarsman; one skilled in rowing.

3. Au oar-like appendage or swimming organ of an animal.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brewing:* A blade or paddle with which mash is stirred in the tun.

2. *Naut.:* An instrument for rowing; a long paddle or piece of timber, rouud at one end, to suit the hand, and flatteued at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, &c., through the water. Au oar is frequently used for steering; in which case it is sometimes an ordinary oar shipped in a swivelled fork at the stern, as in whale-boats; or it may be a broad paddle attached to a long arm, working on a swivel near its centre, as is often the case in keel-boats, scows, &c.

¶ A long oar, used occasionally to assist a vessel in a calm, is a sweep, and is operated by two or more men. Small oars are sculls; one rower using one on each side, sitting midlength of the thwart. A rigged oar is one in which the oar is pivoted to the gunwale and moved by a rod, or by a rower sitting abaft it, so that he may face forward.

¶ 1. *To boat oars:* To cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.

2. *To lie on the oars:*

(1) *Lit.:* To raise them from the water and hold them horizontally.

(2) *Fig.:* To cease from work; to rest.

3. *To put one's oar in:* To interfere in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously.

4. *To ship oars:* To place them in the rowlocks or between the thole-pins, ready for use.

5. *To toss the oars:* To raise them vertically, resting on the handles. It is a form of salute.

6. *To unship the oars:* To take them out of the rowlocks.

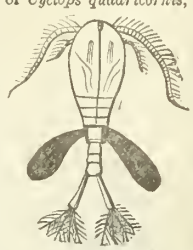
oar-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Regalecus banksii; known also as the Ribbon-fish. [REGALECUS.]

oar-footed, *a.* Having feet like oars.

Oar-footed Crustaceans:

Zool.: The Copepoda (q.v.). The animal figured is the female of *Cyclops quadricornis,* the water-flea, highly magnified.



OAR-FOOTED CRUSTACEAN.

"The Copepoda, or *Oar-footed Crustaceans,* are all of small size."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1879), p. 278.

oar-lock, *s.* A rowlock (q.v.).

oar-propeller, *s.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

oar-swivel, *s.* A pivot for an oar on the gunwale; a rowlock.

oar-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The largest form of a fucoid, *Laminaria digitata* or *Cloustoni.*

* **ōar,** *v.i.* & *t.* [OAR, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To row.

"[I] *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 526.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. To propel by rowing.

"Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. To stir with oars; to work an oar in; to row on.

"Forsook the Orc, and *oar'd* with nervous limbs
The billowy brine."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xi.

ōared, *a.* [Eng. *oar; -ed.*] Furnished or provided with oars. (Generally in composition: as, a four-*oared* or eight-*oared* boat.)

oared-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Sorex ciliatus (or *remifer*), a name given by some naturalists to what Bell considers to be the Common Water Shrew, the difference of coloration depending on the seasou and on the age of the specimen.

ō-ą-rĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠάριον* (*ōarion*) = a small egg; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the ovarium.

* **ōar'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *oar; -less.*] Destitute of oars; not provided with oars.

"A broken torch, an *oarless* boat."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 26.

ōarş'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *oars,* and *man.*] One who rows with au oar; a rower; one skilled in rowing.

"At the prow of the boat rose one of the *oarsmen.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 2.

* **ōarş'-mąn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *oarsman; -ship.*] Skill in rowiug.

"Professional *oarsmanship* generally is at a very low ebb in England."—*Daily News,* Sept. 12, 1881.

ōar'-ў, * **ōar'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *oar; -y.*] Resembling an oar or oars; having the form or use of au oar.

"Here all the feather'd troops retreat,
Securely ply their *oary* feet."
Somervile: Fable 12.

oary-footed, *a.* Web-footed.

"Who never finds the living stream in fellowship with its own *oary-footed* kind."—*Brit. Quart. Review,* lvii. 410.

* **ōaşe,** *s.* [OSIER.] Osiers.

"With *oase,* with boughs and bushes."
Sylvester: Handicrafts, 867.

ō-ā'-sĭs (pl. **ō-ā'-sēş**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὄασις, αὔασις* (*oasis, auasis*), the term applied to fertile islets in the Libyan desert. Of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe* = a dwelling-place, an oasis; *ouih* = to dwell.] Originally a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; now applied to any fertile spot in the middle of a waste or desert. (Often used figuratively.)

OAST.

"Even where Arabia's arid waste entombs
Whole caravans, the green *oasis* blooms."
Holland: Hopes of Matrimony. (1822.)

ōast, oust, * **ost,** * **oste,** *s.* [A.S. *ást* = a kiln; cogn. with Dut. *eest;* O. Dut. *ast,* and allied to A.S. *ád* = a funeral pile.] A kiln for drying hops. The kiln has an upward draught, the floor being perforated and the hops lying upon hair-cloth.

oast-house, *s.* An oast.

ōat, oote, * **ote,** *s.* [A.S. *áta.*]

1. *Lit. & Bot.:* The genus Avena (q.v.), and specially *Avena sativa.* It has been developed by cultivation from *A. fatua.* It thrives on almost any soil, even in cold mountain valleys and on marshy ground, and has run into many varieties. It is one of the two grains (the other being barley) which extend furthest north in Europe. It is largely cultivated in the United States as food for horses, and to a considerable extent as human food. In Scotland it forms a staple food. [OATMEAL.]

*2. A pipe.

"But now my *oat* proceeds." *Milton: Lycidas,* 88.

¶ *Wild oats:* Originally a term for a rakish, dissipated, or extravagant person.

"Well, go to, *wild oats,* spendthrift, prodigal."—*How a Man may Choose a Good Wife.* (1602.)

Now obsolete except in the phrase, *To sow one's wild oats, i.e.,* to indulge in youthful dissipation or excesses; hence, *To have sown one's wild oats* = to have given up the dissipations or excesses of youth; to have reformed.

"Poole had picked up some *wild oats*—he had sown them now."—*Lytton: What will he Do with It?* bk. viii., ch. v.

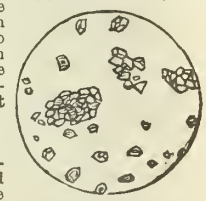
oat-fowl, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Snow Bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

oat-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Avena (q.v.).

oat-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of the oat (q.v.). The granules are polygonal in form, and smaller than those of maize, varying in size from ·0001 to ·0004 of an inch in diameter. Only the larger granules exhibit a distinct hilum.



OAT-STARCH.

oat-stone, *s.*

Pathol.: An enterolith composed of the indigestible fragments of oatmeal. They are said to be of common occurrence in Scotland, and in other places where much coarse oatmeal is eaten. (*Path. Soc. Trans.,* ix. 87.)

ōat'-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *oat,* and *cake.*] A cake made of oaten meal.

"Take a blue stone they make baver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron."—*Peacham.*

ōat'-ęn, * **ot-en,** *a.* [Eng. *oat;* adj. suff. *-en.*] Pertaining to or made of oats, oat-straw, or oatmeal.

"Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,
Tempered to the *oaten* flute."
Milton: Lycidas, 33.

¶ Gradually becoming obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive *oat* used adjectively, as, *oat* cake, rather than *oaten* cake.

ōath, * **ooth,** * **oth,** * **othe,** *s.* [A.S. *áth;* cogn. with Dut. *eed;* Icel. *eidhr;* Dan. & Sw. *ed;* Goth. *aiths;* Ger. *eid;* O. H. Ger. *eit;* O. Ir. *oeth.*]

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. By the appeal to the Supreme Being, the person making oath is understood to invoke His vengeance if that which is affirmed or declared is false; or, in case of a promissory oath, if the promise or obligation is wilfully broken. Oaths are of two kinds: (1) Assertory oaths, or those oaths by which the truth of a statement is affirmed: as an oath sworn to the truth of an affidavit; (2) Promissory oaths, or those oaths by which something is promised, or an obligation is assumed: as, the oaths of witnesses; the oath of allegiance, by which the person taking the oath promises allegiance (q.v.) to the government. Modern legislation has also provided particular forms of oaths for Jews; has permitted affirmations to be made by persons who have conscientious objections to take an oath; and has otherwise greatly relieved those required to swear from the penalties and disabilities consequent on the neglect or refusal to take the oaths. Witnesses are allowed to swear to the truth of

their evidence in any way which is binding upon their consciences.

"But whatever be the form of an *oath*, the signification is the same."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything divine or sacred, either by way of appeal or imprecation, or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation.

"With *othes* gret he was so sworne adoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,843.

* ¶ *Ex officio oath:*

Law: An oath whereby any person was obliged to make any presentment of any crime or offence, or to confess or accuse himself or herself of any criminal matter or thing, whereby he or she might be liable to any censure, penalty, or punishment whatsoever. (*Shipley.*)

* **ōath'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *oath*; *-able.*] Capable of having an oath administered; qualified to take an oath.

"You're not *oathable.*" *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

ŏath'-breāk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *oath*, and *breaking.*] The breaking or violation of an oath; perjury.

"His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

* **ōath'-rīte,** *s.* [Eng. *oath*, and *rite.*] The ceremony or form used in the taking of an oath.

ōat'-mâlt, *s.* [Eng. *oat*, and *malt.*] Malt made of oats.

"In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ōat'-mēal, * **oote-mele,** *s.* [Eng. *oat*, and *meal.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Meal or flour made by grinding oats.

"A bag of *oatmeal* was with great difficulty, and as a matter of favour, procured for the French legation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 2. One of a band of dissipated, riotous profligates, who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century.

"Roaring boys and *oatmeals.*"
Ford: Sun's Darling, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Panic-grass; a plant of the genus Panicum.

2. *Chem.:* The meal of the oat deprived of its husk. It is one of the most important and valuable articles of food, containing a greater proportion of protein compounds than the finest wheaten flour. An analysis of a sample of Scotch oatmeal gave 13 per cent. of nitrogenous material, 60–70 per cent. of heat givers, and 3 per cent. of mineral matter. It is a strong food, and requires much cooking in order to burst its starch cells; the longer it is cooked the more digestible it becomes. Oatmeal is frequently adulterated with barley meal; this is readily detected by the microscope, the granules of the barley being round, and very much larger than those of the oat.

ōats, *s. pl.* [Oat.]

ōaze, *s.* [Ooze, *s.*]

ŏb-, *pref.* [Lat.] A common prefix, used to denote such meanings as, about, against, at, towards, before, upon, over, near, over-against, &c. It sometimes has only an intensive force, and occasionally is used to denote inversion, or position at the back, as *obovate* = inversely ovate; *occiput* = the back of the head. *Ob-* becomes *oc-* before words beginning with *c*, as *occur*; *of-* before *f*, as *offer*; and *op-* before *p*, as *oppose.*

¶ * (1) *Ob-and-sol:* An abbreviation of Objection and Solution, used in the margins of books.

"A vast ocean of *obs and sols.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy* (*To the Reader*), p. 70.

* (2) *Ob-and-soler*, * *Ob-and-soller:* A scholastic disputant; a controversialist, a polemic.

Ŏ-ba-dī'-ah, *s.* [Heb. עֹבַדְיָהוּ (*Obhadhyahu*), and עֹבַדְיָה (*Obadhyah*) = servant of God; עֶבֶד (*ebed*) = a servant, and יָהּ (*yah*) = Jehovah; Gr. Ἀβδίας (*Abdias*), Ὀβδίας (*Obdias*).]

1. *Script. Biog.:* The names of various persons mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Kings xviii. 3; 1 Chron. iii. 21, vii. 3, viii. 38, ix. 16, 44, xii. 9, xxvii. 19; 2 Chron. xvii. 7; xxxiv. 12; Ezra viii. 9; Neh. x. 5; Obadiah i. 1). Nothing is known of the history of the last-named prophet. He is not the same as the Obadiah of 1 Kings xviii. 3–7. or of 2 Chron. xvii. 7.

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The fourth of the minor prophetic books. It contains only one chapter of twenty-one verses, denouncing vengeance against the Edomites for their unbrotherly conduct, when, on the occasion of the capture of Jerusalem by a heathen foe, they helped to plunder that capital, besides cutting off fugitive Jews and surrendering refugees (10–14). Prophecy is then made of the future glory in store for the Jews (17–21). If, as is probable, the capture of Jerusalem referred to was that by Nebuchadnezzar, then the book was written after the year B.C. 588. It is related to Jeremiah xlix. 7–22. (Cf. specially Obadiah 1–6, 8, 16, with Jer. xlix. 14, 15, 16, 9, 10, 7, 12. Which is the original has not been decided: Obadiah 1, 19, 21, is the same in theme as Amos ix. 11, which may possibly explain why Obadiah immediately follows Amos in the Bible.

* **ŏb-ām'-bu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *obambulatum*, supine of *obambulo*, from *ob-* = about, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk about.

"They do not *obambulate* and wander up and down."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 148.

* **ŏb-ām-bu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obambulatio*, from *obambulo* = to walk about.] A walking about; a continued or repeated walking.

"Impute all these *obambulations* and night walks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don."—*Gayton: Don Quixote*, p. 217.

ō'-băn, *s.* [Japanese.] The principal gold coin of Japan, value about £4 2s. sterling.

* **ŏ-bar'-nĕ,** * **ŏ-bar'-nĭ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of drink (?).

"Strong waters, mum,
Meath and *obarni.*"
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

ŏb-blĭ-ga'-tō, ŏb-lĭ-ga'-tō, *s.* [Ital. = bound.]

Music: An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

* **ŏb-brāid',** *s.* [Upbraid.]

ŏb-elā'-vāte, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *clavate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely clavate.

ŏb-com-prĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *compressed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: So compressed that the two sutures of a fruit are brought into contact; flattened back and front.

ŏb-cŏn'-ĭc, ŏb-cŏn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *conic, conical* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Conical, with the apex downwards.

ŏb-cor'-date, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *cordate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely cordate; shaped like a heart, with the apex downwards.

* **ŏb-dor-mĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obdormio* = to sleep, from *ob-*, and *dormio* = to sleep.] A sleeping soundly; a sound sleep.

"A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

* **ŏb-dūçe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obduco*, from *ob-*, and *duco* = to lead.] To draw over as a covering.

"A cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 65.

* **ŏb-dŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obductus*, pa. par. of *obduco* = to obduce (q.v.).] To draw over; to obduce. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.)

* **ŏb-dŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obductio*, from *obductus*, pa. par. of *obduco* = to draw over, to obduce (q.v.).] The act of covering, or drawing over as a covering.

ŏb'-du-ra-çy, *s.* [Eng. *obdura(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being obdurate or hardened against moral influences; hardness of heart; stubbornness; obstinate persistence in sin or wickedness.

"Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persisteucy."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

ŏb'-du-rate, * **ŏb-dūr'-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *obduratus*, pa. par. of *obduro* = to make hard.] [Obdure, *v.*]

1. Hardened in heart, especially against moral influences; persisting obstinately in sin or wickedness; impenitent.

"To convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move the *obdurate* to relent?"
Milton: P. L., vi. 790.

2. Hard-hearted; unfeeling, stubborn, hard, inflexible.

"There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart."
Cowper: Task, ii. 8.

* 3. Harsh, rugged.

"They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

* **ŏb'-du-rāte,** *v.t.* [Obdurate, *a.*] To make or render obdurate; to harden.

"The Holy Ghost sayth, I will *obdurate* the hart of Pharao."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 279.

ŏb-du-rate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obdurate*; *-ly.*] In an obdurate, hard-hearted, or obstinate manner; with obduracy.

ŏb-du-rate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obdurate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy, stubbornness.

"This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 687.

* **ŏb-du-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obduratio*, from *obduratus* = obdurate (q.v.).] Obduracy; hardness of heart; stubbornness.

"To what an height of *obduration* will sinne lead a man."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.*; *Plagues of Egypt.*

* **ŏb-dūre',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obduro* = to harden; *ob-*, and *duro* = to make hard; *durus* = hard.]

A. *Trans.:* To make hard or hardened; to render obdurate; to harden. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 568.)

B. *Intrans.:* To become hard or obdurate.

"Senseless of good, as stones they soon *obdure.*"
Heywood: Troia Britannica, 1,602.

* **ŏb-dūre',** *a.* [Obdure, *v.*] Hard, hardened, obdurate.

* **ŏb-dūred',** *a.* [Obdure, *v.*] Hard, obdurate.

* **ŏb-dūred'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obdured*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy.

"Through *obduredness* and infidelity it will needs perish."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Acts* ii. 37, 38, 40.

* **ŏb-dūre'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obdure*; *-ness.*] The quality of being obdurate; obduracy.

"Oh the sottishness and *obdureness* of this sonne of perdition."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Christ Betrayed.*

Ŏ-bē'-ah, *a.* [A West African word.] [Obi.] (For def. see extract.)

"The term *Obeah*, *Obiah*, or *Obia* (for it is variously written) we conceive to be the adjective, and Obe, or Obi, the noun substantive."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 107.

obeah-man, obeah-woman, *s.* A man or woman who practises Obi (q.v.).

"A negro, when he is taken ill, inquires of the *Obeah-man* the cause of his sickness."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111.

* **ŏ-bē'-dĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *obedio* = to obey.] Obedient, compliant.

"By the *obedible* submission of their created nature."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.*; *Christ among the Gergesenes.*

ŏ-bē'-dĭ-ençe, * **o-be-dy-ence,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *obedientia*, from *obediens*, pr. par. of *obedio* = to obey; Sp. & Port. *obediencia*; Ital. *obedienza*, *obbedienza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being obedient; dutiful submission to authority or restraint; compliance with command, prohibition, or direction; readiness to obey that which is required or directed by authority.

"Myself, and all the Angelic Host . . . our happy state,
Hold, as you yours, while our *obedience* holds."
Milton: P. L., v. 537.

2. Words or actions exhibiting respect or reverence; dutifulness.

"I am your wife in all *obedience.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Ind. 2).

II. *Eccles. & Church History:*

1. The duty which the clergy owe to their immediate superiors in all things consistent with the law of God and of the Church.

2. The submission, in all things lawful, which members of religious orders and congregations vow, at profession, to their superiors and to the rules and constitutions.

3. The written command by which a superior in a religious order or congregation communicates any special order to a subject, *e.g.*, to leave one house and go to another, or to undertake or relinquish a certain office.

4. A party, a following. This use of the

term arose in the fourteenth century, when the seat of the papacy was transferred to Avignon by Clement V. It has now a wider signification: thus, the Roman *obedience* includes all who acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Roman Pontiff; the expression the Anglican *obedience* is only employed by those who claim to constitute the Catholic section of the Establishment.

¶ (1) *To give obedience:* To be obedient; to obey.

"To give *obedience* where 'tis truly owed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

(2) *Passive obedience:* Unqualified obedience or submission to the commands of another, whether such commands be lawful or unlawful, just or unjust. Passive obedience and non-resistance to authority have been at times taught as a political doctrine.

*** ō-bē-dĭ-ĕn′-cĭ-ăr-ў (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *obedience(e); -iary.*] One who obeys; one who is obedient.

"Faithfull Catholickes and *obedienciaries* to their church."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 870.

ō-bē′-dĭ-ĕnt, * o-be-dy-ent, *a.* [Fr. *obédient*, from Lat. *obediens*, pr. par. of *obedio* = to obey, from *ob* = towards, and *audio* = to listen, to hear; Sp. *obediente;* Ital. *obbediente.*] Submissive to authority, restraint, or control; ready to obey the commands or directions of a superior; dutiful, compliant.

"What meant that caution join'd, If ye be found *Obedient?*" *Milton: P. L.*, v. 514.

*** ō-bē-dĭ-ĕn′-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Fr. *obédientiel.*] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with command.

"By an *obediential* practice of those duties and commands."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 11.

obediential-obligations, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children. (Opposed to Conventional obligations.)

ō-bē′-dĭ-ent-lў, * o-be-di-ente-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *obedient; -ly.*] In an obedient manner; with obedience and dutiful submission to authority; submissively.

"To whate'er above was fated
Obediently he how'd his soul."
Cooper: Father's Advice to his Son.

ō-bē′-sąnce, *s.* [Fr. *obéissance*, from *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obéir* = to obey (q.v.).]

* 1. Obedience.

"The people stood in *obeisance.*"
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

2. An act of respect or reverence; a bow, a courtesy.

"Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king."—1 *Kings* i. 16.

3. Submission, deference.

"Offering no *obeisance* to the world."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*** ō-bēĭ′-sąn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *obeisance(e); -y.*] The same as Obeisance (q.v.).

*** ō-bēĭ′-sąnt, * o-bey-sant,** *a.* [Fr. *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obéir* = to obey (q.v.).] Obedient, submissive.

"Lo thus he wanne a lustie wife,
Which *obeisant* was at his will."
Gower: C. A., lv.¶

*** obeisch,** *v.i.* [Obeisant.] To obey; to be obedient.

"Alle that *obeischen* to hym."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews* v.

*** o-beis-sant, * o-bey-sant,** *a.* [Obeisant.]

*** ŏb-ĕ-lĭs′-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *obelisk; -al.*] Having the form of an obelisk; like or resembling an obelisk; tall and tapering like an obelisk.

ŏb′-ĕ-lĭsk, * ob-e-liske, *s.* [Fr. *obélisque*, from Lat. *obeliscum* accus. of *obeliscus;* Gr. ὀβελίσκος (*obeliskos*), dimin. of ὀβελός (*obelos*) = a spit, a pointed pillar; Ital. & Sp. *obelisco.*]

1. *Print. & Writing:* In its Latin sense, a sign like a sharp-pointed spear (†) with which doubtful passages were marked, or references made to notes in the margin, or at the foot of a page; a dagger.

"I have set my mark upon them [*i.e.*, pedantic words]; and if any of them have chanced to escape the *obelisk*, there can arise no other inconvenience from it but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgment of the reader."—*Phillips: New World of Words.* (Pref.)

2. *Arch.:* A quadrangular, slender stone shaft, with a pyramidal apex. The width of the base is usually about one-tenth of the height, and the pyramidal apex has about one-tenth of the whole length. Obelisks were commonly formed from a single stone, mostly of granite. There are, however, two small obelisks in the British Museum formed of basalt, and one at Philæ of sandstone. Obelisks were erected in pairs, and many still exist on the ancient sites, while others have been removed and set up elsewhere. The first obelisk is said to have been erected by Rameses, King of Egypt, in the time of the Trojan war; it was 40 cubits high, and employed 20,000 men in building. There are about a dozen Egyptian obelisks erected in Rome. The largest is that from Heliopolis. It is of granite, and now stands before the north portico of the Church of St. John Lateran, where it was erected in 1588. Its whole height is about 149 feet; without the base, 105 feet. It was removed to Alexandria by Constantine, and to Rome by his son Constantius, and placed in the Circus Maximus. The obelisk at Luxor was presented to the French nation, in 1820, by Mehemet Ali, and was re-erected in Paris in 1833. Its height is 73 feet. The obelisk at Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needle, and presented to the English nation at the same time, was allowed to lie prostrate and half buried by the sand, until removed to England and set up on the Embankment in London. The second Cleopatra's Needle was presented to the United States by the Khedive, and brought to this country in 1881. It stands in Central Park, New York. Far the largest obelisk in the world is the Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C.

*** ŏb′-ĕ-lĭsk,** *v.t.* [Obelisk, *s.*] To mark with an obelisk, as in printing or writing.

*** ŏb′-ĕ-lĭze,** *v.t.* [Gr. ὀβελίζω (*obelizō*), from ὀβελός (*obelos*) = a spit, an obelisk (q.v.).] To mark with an obelisk; to mark as spurious or doubtful.

ŏb′-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀβελός (*obelos*) = a spit.] [Obelisk.]

Print. & Writing: A mark (thus — or ÷), so called from its resemblance to a needle, and used in old MSS., or old editions of the classics, to point out a spurious or doubtful passage or reading.

*** ŏb-equi-tāte (equi as ĕk′-kwĭ),** *v.t.* [Lat. *obequito*, from *ob-*, and *equito* = to ride.] [Equitation.] To ride about. (*Cockeram.*)

*** ŏb-equi-tā′-tion (equi as ĕk′-kwĭ),** *s.* [Obequitate.] The act of riding about. (*Cockeram.*)

O′-bĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Cf. O. Ger. *alb*, Icel. *álfr* = an elf (q.v.).]

1. *Mediæval Mythol.:* The king of the fairies (*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*), and husband of Titania or Mab.

2. *Astron.:* A satellite of Uranus.

*** ŏb-ĕr-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oberratum*, sup. of *oberro* = to wander about, from *ob-*, and *erro* = to wander.] The act of wandering about. (*Bailey.*)

ō-bēse′, *a.* [Lat. *obesus* = (1) eaten away, (2) fat, pa. par. of *obedo* = to eat away: *ob-* = away, and *edo* = to eat.] Very fat or corpulent; fleshy; loaded with fat.

"One said of an over-*obese* priest that he was an Arminian."—*Gayton: On Don Quixote*, p. 8.

ō-bēse′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obese; -ness.*] The quality or state of being obese; excessive corpulence or fatness; obesity.

ō-bēs′-ĭ-tў, ō-bĕs′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *obésité*, from Lat. *obesitas* = corpulence, fatness, from *obesus* = obese (q.v.); Sp. *obesidad;* Ital. *obesità.*] The quality or state of being obese; obeseness.

"On these many diseases depend . . . on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

¶ This is a stronger term than *corpulency* (q.v.), and denotes a morbid accumulation of fat under the integuments to such an extent as to constitute a disease. Obesity may be hereditary, may arise from over-feeding, or from taking too much fluid. It diminishes mental as well as bodily activity, and is modified by the diminution of non-nitrogenous food, which produces fat.

ŏ-bēy′, * o-beie, * o-beye, * o-bey-en, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *obéir*, from Lat. *obedio* = to obey; Ital. *obedire, obbedire;* Sp. *obedecer.*] [Obedience.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To be obedient or submissive to; to comply with the commands, directions, or injunctions of.

"Love and obedience to her lord she bore:
She much *obeyed* him, but she lov'd him more."
Dryden: Eleonora, 177.

2. To be under the rule or government of; to be ruled or governed by; to be subject to.

3. To follow the impulse, movement, power, or influence of; to be moved by; to submit to the direction or control of: as, A ship *obeys* the helm.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be obedient or submissive to authority; to do as one is bid.

"'Stand, Bayard, stand!' the steed *obeyed.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 18.

* 2. Formerly it was followed by *to*, in accordance with the French idiom.

"Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 337.

ŏ-bēy′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *obey; -er.*] One who obeys, submits, or complies.

"The force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers.*"—*Holland: Camden; Elizabeth* (an. 1565), bk. 2.

ŏ-bēy′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Obey.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of submitting or complying with commands or injunctions; obedience, submission.

*** ŏ-bēy′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *obeying; -ly.*] In an obedient manner; obediently, submissively.

*** o-bey-saunce,** *s.* [Obeisance.]

*** o-bey-sing, * o-bei-sing,** *s. & a.* [Obeisch.]

A. *As subst.:* The act of obeying; obedience.

B. *As adj.:* Obedient.

"That falneth him so true and *obeising.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

*** ŏb-fĭrm′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obfirmo* = to make firm: *ob-*, and *firmus* = strong, firm.] To make firm or strong; to obfirmate.

"The *obfirmed* soul will hold out."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophaneness*, bk. ii., § 11.

*** ŏb-fĭr′-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obfirmatus*, pa. par. of *obfirmo.*] To make firm; to harden in resolution. [Obfirm.]

"They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 16. (1616.)

*** ŏb-fĭr-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Obfirmate.] Hardness of heart; obstinacy, obduracy.

"All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they shut their eyes against that light."—*Bp. Taylor: Repentance*, ch. ii., § 2.

ŏb-fŭs′-cāte, ***ŏf-fŭs′-cāte,** *v.t.* [Obfuscate, *a.*]

* I. *Lit.:* To make dark or gloomy; to darken, to obscure.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To bewilder, to puzzle, to confuse, to muddle.

"If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 93.

* (2) To darken, to obscure, to cloud.

"The fame of our estimacion shall now be *obfuscate*, utterly extinguished, and nothing let by."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 7).

* (3) To disgrace, to shame.

"All vice and laziness, which *offuscate* and diffame the children of good houses."—*Woodrœphe: French Grammar*, p. 364. (1623.)

*** ŏb-fŭs′-cąte,** *a.* [Lat. *obfuscatus, offuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco, offusco* = to darken over, to obscure, from *ob* = over, and *fusco* = to darken; *fuscus* = dark, swarthy.] Dark, obscured, clouded.

"A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

ŏb-fŭs-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obfuscatio, offuscatio*, from *obfuscatus, offuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco, offusco* = to darken, to obscure.] [Obfuscate, *a.*] The act of obfuscating, obscuring or bewildering; the state of being obfuscated or bewildered.

"From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 202.

*** ŏb-fŭsque′, * ŏf-fŭsque (que as k),** *v.t.* [Fr. *offusquer*, from Lat. *obfusco, offusco* = to

darken; Sp. *ofuscar;* Port. *offuscar.*] [OBFUSCATE, *a.*] To obfuscate, to darken, to obscure, to confuse.

"A superfluous glare not only trles, but *offusques* the intellectual sight."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays*, § 5.

ō′-bĭ (1), *s.* [OBEAH.]

Anthropology:

1. A system of sorcery prevalent, though not to so great an extent as formerly, among the negro population of the West Indian colonies. It appears to have been brought from Africa by negroes who had been enslaved, and to these obeah-men (or women) the blacks used to resort for the cure of disorders, obtaining revenge, conciliating favor, the discovery of a thief or an adulterer, and the prediction of future events. The practice of obi had become general towards the close of the last century, both in the West Indies and the United States, and there is little doubt that the obeah-men exercised vast influence, and that they carried on a system of secret slow poisoning, the effects of which were attributed by their more ignorant fellows to obi. The system resembles other superstitions of savage peoples. It may have originated in ancient religious practices, in which sorcery bore a large part.

2. The magical power or influence by which the purposes enumerated in def. 1 were supposed to be obtained.

"The multitude of occasions which may provoke the negroes to exercise the powers of *Obi* against each other."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111.

3. A kind of fetish in which the power known as obi was supposed to reside.

"The *obi* is usually composed of a farrago of materials, most of which are enumerated in Jamaica law, viz., blood, feathers, parrots' beaks, dogs' teeth, alligators' teeth, broken bottles, grave-dirt, rum, and eggshells."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111, 112.

¶ *To put obi on:* To bewitch by means of obi. When this was done for purposes of revenge, the person on whom obi was put usually fell into a morbid state of body and mind, terminating only by death. This was either the effect of a disordered imagination, or, more probably, of poison.

ō′-bĭ (2) *s.* A broad silken sash of gay colors worn by Japanese women.

Ob-ĭm′-brĭ-cāte, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and *imbricate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having the imbrication directed downwards. (*Henslow.*)

Ob-ĭ-ō′-nĕ, *s.* [Probably from Obi, a river in Siberia, whence the original species came.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Atriplex, containing the British species *Atriplex portulacoides* and *A. pedunculata.*

* **ŏb′-ĭt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *obit*, from Lat. *obitus* = a going to . . . death, from *obitum*, sup. of *obeo* = to go near: *ob-* = near, and *eo* = to go.]

1. A death, a decease.

2. The date of a person's death.

"A little inscription thereon, containing his [Durel] name, title, and *obit*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

3. Funeral ceremonies; obsequies.

4. The anniversary of a person's death; a service for the soul of a person deceased, celebrated on the anniversary of his death.

"At thy hallowed tomb they yearly *obits* show."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

¶ *Post-obit:* [POST, *pref.*].

* **obit-song,** *s.* A funeral song, a dirge.

Ŏb′-ĭ-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat. = by the way, from *ob-* = by, along, and *iter* = a way.] By the way, in passing along, incidentally: as, An opinion given *obiter.*

obiter-dictum, *s.*

Law: An incidental opinion, as distinguished from a judicial dictum.

* **ŏ-bĭt′-ū-al,** *a.* [Lat. *obitu(s)* = death; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to obits, or the days on which funeral solemnities are celebrated.

* **obitual-day,** *s.* The anniversary of death.

"His *obitual-day*."—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1694.

* **ŏ-bĭt′-ū-ar-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *obituary*; *-ly.*] In the manner of an obituary.

* **ŏ-bĭt′-ū-ar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *obituary(y)*; *-ist.*] The recorder of a death. (*Southey.*)

ŏ-bĭt′-ū-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *obitu(s)* = death; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*; Fr. *obituaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the death of a person or persons: as, an *obituary* notice.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A list of deceased persons, or of the obitual days on which the anniversary service is performed for the dead.

2. An account or notice of the decease of a person or persons, frequently accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

ŏb′-jĕct, *s.* [OBJECT, *v.*; Fr. *objet*; O. Sp. *objecto*; Sp. *objeto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed; that towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities.

"Marlborough was, not without reason, the *object* of their bitterest hatred."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. That to the attainment of which efforts are directed; that which is aimed at or desired; aim, ultimate purpose, end, desire.

"The main *object* is to make an impression on the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. That on which any action is or may be exercised.

"Titus had, like every other human being, a right to justice, but he was not a proper *object* of mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Anything visible and tangible; a material product or substance.

5. Sight, appearance; the aspect in which anything is presented to notice.

"Extended or contracted all proportions
To a most hideous *object*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

6. One who is rendered more or less helpless by disease or accident. (*Scotch.*)

7. A person whose appearance is ludicrously ugly, or disfigured; a guy, a sight: as, She has made quite an *object* of herself.

* 8. An obstacle. (*Becon: Works*, iii. 380.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Logic:* The word, sentence, or member of a sentence or clause, denoting the person or thing on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised; a word or member of a sentence or clause governed by a preposition: as in the sentence, "He wrote the letter," *letter* is the object of *wrote*; and in the sentence, "He disputed the fact of her death," the *fact of her death* is the object of *disputed.*

2. *Philos.:* The correlative of subject. [NOUMENON, SUBJECT, *s.*, II. 5.]

object-finder, *s.*

Optics: A means of registering the position of a microscopic object in a slide, so that it may be readily found in future.

object-glass, *s.*

Optics: The objective. The glass at that end of a telescope or microscope which is presented toward the object. By it an image of the object is formed, to be viewed by the eye-glass. In good instruments of either kind the object-glass is achromatic, and composed of two or more lenses, one or more being of flint-glass and the other or others of crown-glass. In practice the term object-glass is applied to telescopes, objective being reserved for microscopes.

object-lesson, *s.* A lesson for the young given with the object to be described, or a representation of it, exposed to the view of the pupils.

"No *object-lesson* should ever be given without the accompaniment of a little story or anecdote."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 16.

object-staff, *s.*

Survey.: A staff the same height as the level, forming a sight to be viewed from thence in determining levels. [LEVELLING-STAFF.]

object-teaching, *s.* Teaching by means of object-lessons.

ŏb-jĕct′, * **ob-jecte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *objecter*, from Lat. *objecto* = to throw against, to oppose, frequent. from *objicio* = to throw against or towards: *ob-* = towards, against, and *jacio* = to throw; Sp. *objetar*; Ital. *obiettare, obbiettare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To put, throw, or place in the way; to oppose.

"Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* vii. 54.

* 2. To put forward, to venture, to expose.

"To *objecte* their owns hodyes and lyves for their defence."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

* 3. To set clearly in view; to expose.

"Amaze poor mortals and *object* their crimes."
Herbert. (*Annandale.*)

* 4. To propose, to suggest; to bring forward as a proposal.

"Good Master Vernon, it is well *objected*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

5. To bring forward as a charge, matter of reproach, or censure, or in any way adverse or unfavourable; to state or urge as an objection; to offer in opposition; frequently followed by *to* or *against.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make objection in words or argument; to raise objections; to argue against anything.

"Ye kinges mother *obiected* openly against his marriage."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 60.

* **ŏb-jĕct′,** *a.* [Lat. *objectus*, pa. par. of *objicio* = to throw against or towards.] [OBJECT, *v.*]

1. Set or placed before; exposed.

"Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *object* to view at once."—*Bacon.*

2. Opposed, objected; presented or put for ward in opposition.

* **ŏb-jĕct′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *object*; *-able.*] Capable of being made or urged as an objection.

"It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 145.

† **ŏb-jĕct′-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *object*; suff. *-fy.*] To form into an object; to cause to assume the character of an object.

ŏb-jĕc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *objectionem*, accus. of *objectio*, from *objectus*, pa. par. of *objicio* = to throw towards or against; Sp. *objecion*; Ital. *obbiezione.*] [OBJECT, *v.*]

1. The act of objecting, urging, or bringing forward anything in opposition.

2. That which is or may be urged or brought forward in opposition; an adverse argument, reason, or charge; a ground or reason for objecting or opposing; a fault found or capable of being urged against anything.

"Their scholastical all divinitie must make *objections* against every truth."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 471.

* 3. A charge, an accusation.

"Your spiteful false *objections*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* 4. A cause of trouble or sorrow; care, anxiety.

ŏb-jĕc′-tion-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *objection*; *-able.*] Capable of being objected to; open or liable to objection; calling for disapproval: as, *objectionable* language.

ŏb-jĕc′-tion-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *objectionable*; *-ly.*] In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to call for or deserve disapproval or censure.

* **ŏb-jĕc′-tist,** *s.* [Eng. *object*; *-ist.*] One who supports the objective philosophy or doctrine.

* **ŏb-jĕc′-tĭ-vāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ate.*] To objectify.

* **ŏb-jĕc-tĭ-vā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of objectifying.

ŏb-jĕc′-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *object*; *-ive*; Fr. *objectif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or belonging to the object; contained in or proposed as an object.

"Search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 156.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Pertaining or belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition; as, the *objective* case, an *objective* clause.

2. *Metaph.:* (See extracts).

"The terms subjective and *objective* denote the primary distinction in consciousness of self and not-self, and this distinction involves the whole science of mind, for this science is nothing more than a determination of the subjective and *objective* in themselves and in their mutual relations."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 160, 161.

= "*Objective* means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 159, 160.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gram.:* The objective case; the case in

which the object of a transitive verb or a preposition stands in a sentence.

2. *Mil.:* The same as OBJECTIVE-POINT (q.v.).

"No army could march upon its *objective* . . . and leave on one flank so powerful a position."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

3. *Optics:* [OBJECT-GLASS].

objective-line, *s.*

Perspective: A line drawn on the geometrical plane, the representation of which is sought in the draught or picture.

objective-method, *s.*

Philos.: A method of inquiry which moulds its conceptions on realities by closely following the movements of the objects as they severally present themselves to sense, so that the movements of thought may synchronize with the movements of things. (*G. H. Lewes.*)

objective-philosophy, *s.* The same as TRANSCENDENTAL-PHILOSOPHY (q.v.).

objective-plane, *s.*

Perspective: Any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.

objective-point, *s.*

Mil.: The point or position by the securing of which a general obtains either some decisive result or the furtherance of a decisive result.

ŏb-jĕc′-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *objective; -ly.*] In an objective manner.

"Aristotle's immovable mover being understood by him not to move the Heavens efficiently, but only *objectively* and finally."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 412.

* **ŏb-jĕc′-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *objective; -ness.*] The quality or state of being objective; objectivity.

"The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 1.

* **ŏb-jĕc-tĭv′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *objectiv(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being objective; objectiveness.

"There are numerous expressions in Hamilton which indicate this *objectivity*."—*J. Veitch: Hamilton*, p. 144.

* **ŏb-jĕc′-tĭv-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *objectiv(e); -ize.*] To philosophize according to the objective philosophy.

* **ŏb′-jĕct-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *object*, s.; *-ize.*] To make an object of; to place in the position of an object; to look upon as an object.

ŏb′-jĕct-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *object*, s.; *-less.*] Without an object or purpose; aimless, purposeless.

"*Objectless* as those strange scrawlings on the bare mountain side."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 411.

ŏb-jĕc′-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *object*, v.; *-or.*] One who objects; one who raises or urges objections to a proposition, scheme, or measure.

"Let the *objector* but honestly and impartially examine and observe himself."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 32.

* **ŏb-jĕc′-tu-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *object; -ual.*] Visible.

"Concerning . . . external or *objectual* idols."—*Adams. Works*, ii. 296.

* **ŏb-jĭç′-ĭ-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *objiciens*, pr. par. of *objicio* = to object (q.v.).] One who objects; an objector, an opponent.

* **ŏb-jū-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *objuratus*, pa. par. of *objuro* = to bind by oath: *ob-* and *juro* = to swear.] The act of binding by oath.

* **ŏb-jūre′,** *v.i.* [Lat. *objuro.*] To swear.

"The people . . . began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating."—*Curzyte: Miscell.*, i. 393.

* **ŏb-jŭr′-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *objurgatus*, pa. par. of *objurgo* = to chide: *ob-* and *jurgo* = to chide.] To chide, to blame, to reprove.

* **ŏb-jŭr-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *objurgatio*, from *objurgatus.*] [OBJURGATE.] The act of chiding or reproving; reproof, blame, censure, reprehension.

"While the good lady was bestowing this *objurgation* on Mr. Ben Allen, Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Pickwick had retired."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlviii.

* **ŏb-jŭr′-ga-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *objurgatorius*, from *objurgatus*, pa. par. of *objurgo* = to chide.] Chiding, reproving, reprehensory; containing reproof or censure.

"The *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

ŏb-lançe′-ō-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *lanceolate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely lanceolate; lanceolate narrowing towards the point of attachment instead of towards the apex. (*Gray.*)

* **ŏb′-lăt,** *s.* [OBLATE, *s.*]

ŏb′-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *oblatus*, from *ob-* = towards, and *latus*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear, to carry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flattened or shortened.

2. *Geom.:* A term applied to a spheroid, produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its shorter diameter. The earth is an oblate spheroid, that is, a figure, broadly speaking, like a sphere or globe, but which is really flattened a little at the poles. The measurement of meridional arc has shown that the equatorial diameter of the earth is about 7,926 miles, and the polar one 7,899, that is, the equatorial is to the polar diameter nearly as 300 to 299.

ŏb′-lāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *oblatus*, pa. par. of *offero* (for *obfero*) = to offer (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Offered up, dedicated, devoted, consecrated.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church History (*Pl.*):

1. A congregation of secular priests (and, in one instance, of women), who place themselves unreservedly at the disposal of their superiors.

(1) The Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo were founded by the Archbishop of Milan of that name in 1578. They were introduced into England by Cardinal (then Dr.) Manning in 1857.

(2) The Oblates of Italy, founded at Turin in 1816, have a mission in Eastern Burmah.

(3) The Oblates of Mary Immaculate were founded at Marseilles in 1815 by Charles de Mazenod, afterwards bishop of the diocese. They are employed on the Roman mission in Canada, British India, and the United States, and have eight houses in Britain and three in Ireland.

(4) The Oblates of St. Frances of Rome are a community of women, with simple vows, established in 1433. Called also Collatines.

2. Children dedicated by their parents to the religious life.

3. Lay brothers.

* 4. Invalided soldiers placed in Crown abbeys in France, who swept the church and rang the bells in return for shelter and support.

* **ŏb′-lāte,** *v.t.* [OBLATE, *a.* & *s.*]

1. To offer.

"To render the cytie vpon reasonable conditions to them by the Frenche Kyng sent and *oblated*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 31).

2. To offer as an oblation; to dedicate or devote to the service of God or of the Church.

* **ŏb′-lāte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *oblate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being oblate.

ŏb-lā′-tī, *s. pl.* [OBLATE, *a.* & *s.*, B.]

ŏb-lā′-tion, * **ob-la-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *oblation*, from Lat. *oblationem*, accus. of *oblatio* = an offering, from *oblatus*, pa. par. of *offero* (for *obfero*) = to offer (q.v.); Sp. *oblacion*; Ital. *oblazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of offering.

"This *oblation* of an heart . . . is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity.*

2. An offering; anything offered as an act of worship or reverence.

"A pin was the usual *oblation*."—*Scott: Don Roderick.* (Introd.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law:* Anything offered or dedicated to God or the Church, whether movables or immovables.

* 2. *Church Hist.:* A gift or offering for the expenses of the eucharist, or the support of the clergy and poor.

* **ŏb-lā′-tion-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *oblation; -er.*] One who makes an oblation or offering, as an act of worship or reverence.

* **ŏb-lā′-trāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *oblatratus*, pa. par. of *oblatro* = to bark at; *ob-* = towards, against, and *latro* = to bark.] To bark, to snarl, to rail. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ŏb-la-trā′-tion,** *s.* [OBLATRATE.] A barking, a snarling; quarrelsome or snappish objection; cavilling.

"The apostle feares none of these currish *oblatrations*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon preached to the Lords.*

* **ŏb-lĕc′-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oblectatus*, pa. par. of *oblecto* = to please.] To please, to delight, to rejoice.

* **ŏb-lĕc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oblectatio*, from *oblectatus*, pa. par. of *oblecto* = to please.] To please, to delight, to rejoice.

1. The act of pleasing highly; the state of being pleased; delight.

2. That which pleases or delights; pleasure, delight.

"Such *oblectations* that can be bid in godliness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., rec. 66.

* **ŏb′-lĭck,** * **ob-līke,** *a.* [OBLIQUE, *a.*]

ŏb′-lĭ-gant, *s.* [Lat. *obligans*, pr. par. of *obligo* = to bind down.] [OBLIGATION, II. 2.]

ŏb′-lĭ-gāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo* = to bind down: *ob* = down, and *ligo* = to bind.]

A. *Trans.:* To bind down; to place under an obligation; to oblige or constrain morally or legally.

"That's your true plan—to *obligate*
The present ministers of state."
Churchill: Ghost, iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To be binding or constraining; to bind.

"This oath be himself explains as *obligating*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Annandale.*)

¶ This word is still common in Scotland, Ireland, and America, but its use is almost entirely confined to the vulgar and illiterate.

ŏb-lĭ-gā′-tion, * **ob-li-ga-ci-on,** * **ob-ly-ga-ci-on,** * **ob-li-ga-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *obligation*, from Lat. *obligationem*, accus. of *obligatio* = a binding, from *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo* = to bind down; Sp. *obligacion*; Ital. *obligazione.*] [OBLIGATE, OBLIGE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of binding or constraining.

2. That which binds, constrains or obliges to any act; that which constitutes a legal or moral duty.

"The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act."—*Taylor: Rule of Holy Living.*

3. A binding agreement or contract; a treaty, a compact.

"Made hym *oblygacion*, & hostage hym gan eende."
Robert of Gloucester.

4. A duty imposed by the relations of society; a duty towards one's fellow-men, a claim upon one.

"Both of them had learned by experience how soon James forgot *obligations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. A liability arising from contracts entered into.

"The beggared, the bankrupt, society . . . while meeting those *obligations*, grew richer and richer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

6. A position or state of being bound or indebted to another for a benefit, favour, or kindness received; a state calling for gratitude: as, He is under great *obligations* to you.

7. An act which binds another to feelings of gratitude.

"Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself?"—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law:* (See extract).

"An *obligation* or bond is a deed whereby the obligor obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed. If this be all, the bond is called a single one, *simplex obligatio:* but there is generally a condition added, that, if the obligor does some particular act, the *obligation* shall be void, or else shall remain in full force: for instance, repayment of a principal sum of money borrowed of the obligee, with interest. In case this condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, or absolute, at law, and charges the obligor, while living; and after his death the obligation descends upon his heir, who, on defect of personal assets, is bound to discharge it, provided he has real assets by descent as a recompense. So that it may be called, though not a *direct*, yet a *collateral*, charge upon the lands."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

2. *Scots Law:* A legal tie by which one is bound to pay or perform something to another. The debtor (in England the *obligor*) is the *obligant* or granter, and the creditor in the obligation (in England the *obligee*) is the receiver or grantee.

¶ *Day of Obligation; Holiday of Obligation: Roman Church:* A day other than Sunday

on which the faithful are bound to hear mass and abstain from servile works. The days of obligation in England are: Christmas Day, the Circumcision (Jan. 1), the Epiphany (Jan. 6), Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, Feast of SS. Peter and Paul (June 29), the Assumption (Aug. 25), and All Saints (Nov. 1).

ŏb-lĭ-gā'-tō, *s.* [Obbligato.]

* **ŏb'-lĭ-gā-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** * **ob-li-ga-tor-i-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *obligatory(y)*; *-ly.*] In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

"Being bound *obligatorilie*, both for himselfe and his successors."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 230.

* **ŏb'-lĭ-gā-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obligatory*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obligatory or binding.

ŏb'-lĭ-gą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *obligatorius*, from *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo* = to bind; Fr. *obligatoire.*] Imposing an obligation; binding or constraining legally or morally; requiring the performance of or forbearance from some act. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the person bound; formerly by *to.*)

"Either now unlawfull, or, at least, neither *obligatory* nor convenient."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

ŏ-blīġe', * **o-bligg,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *obliger* = to oblige, to bind, from Lat. *obligo* = to bind down, to oblige: *ob-* = to, down, and *ligo* = to bind; Sp. *obligar*; Ital. *obbligare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bind, to attach firmly.

"He had *obliged* all the senators and magistrates firmly to himself."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To bind by agreement to do something, to bind down.

"Thei *obliged* them to gyue Forti thousand pound." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 83.

* 3. To bind by treaty or compact; to ally, to make subject.

"Ych *obligi* me to the." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 12.

4. To constrain or compel by any force, legal, moral, or physical; to impose obligation upon; to compel to something.

"A man is said to be *obliged* when he is urged by a violent motive resulting from the command of another."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

5. To place under an obligation of gratitude by a favour or kindness; to bind by some favour done or kindness shown; to please, to gratify.

6. (*In the passive*): To be indebted, to owe.

"To those mills we are *obliged* for all our metals."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To impose obligations; to be binding, to bind.

"No power can *oblige* any further than it can take cognizance of the offence and inflict penalties."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 5.

2. To gratify, to please, to be obliging.

"Sneer'd at by fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so *obliging* that he ne'er *obliged*."
Pope: Epistle to Arbuthnot, 208.

¶ The example shows that the pronunciation was formerly *obleeged.*

ŏb-lĭ-ġeē', *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*; *-ee.*]

Law: The person to whom another is bound, or to whom a bond is given.

"If the condition becomes impossible by the act of God, the act of law, or the act of the *obligee* himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* **ŏ-blīġe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. Obligation; binding or constraining power or quality.

"I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*."—*Milton: Of Education.*

2. A favour or kindness done, an obligation.

"Interest or *obligement* made the tie."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 437.

ŏ-blīġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who obliges.

"It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 453.

2. *Law.:* The same as Obligor (q.v.).

ŏ-blīġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Oblige.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Binding; imposing obligation.

2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant.

"To all *obliging*, yet reserv'd to all."
Walsh: Pastorals, ecl. 4.

3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others.

"Keppel had a sweet and *obliging* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of doing kindness or favours to others.

ŏ-blīġ'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obliging*; *-ly.*] In an obliging manner; with civility, complaisance, or kindness; kindly.

"[He] then for mine *obligingly* mistakes
The first lampoon Sir Will or Bubo makes."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 279.

ŏ-blīġ'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obliging*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being binding or obligatory; binding power or force; obligation.

"Christ coming . . . did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 252.

† 2. The quality or state of being obliging; complaisance, civility; readiness or willingness to do kindness or favours.

"*Obligingness* and doing good in one's generation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

ŏb-lĭ-gor', *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*; *-or.*]

Law: One who binds himself by a bond, or who gives a bond to another.

* **ŏb-lĭġ'-ų-lą̈te,** *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *ligulate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head. Used of the corolla of some ligulate Composites or other flowers. (*Henslow.*)

* **ŏb-lĭ-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obliquatio*, from *obliquus* = oblique (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* Declination from a straight line or course; the quality or state of being oblique; obliquity.

"The right and transverse fibres . . . must frame a reticulated and quincuncial figure by their *obliquations*."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.:* Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

ŏb-līque' (**que** as **k**), * **ob-lick,** * **ob-like,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *obliquus*, *oblicus* = slanting, awry: *ob* = away, and **liquis* = oblique; Ital. *obliquo*; Sp. *oblicuo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Having a direction not perpendicular nor parallel to some line taken as a standard of reference; not direct, slanting.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not direct; indirect; not straightforward.

"The love we bear our friends, . . .
Hath in it certain *oblique* ends."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, iii.

* (2) Malignant, envious, unpropitious, ill-omened.

* (3) Not direct in descent; collateral.

"His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak."—*Baker: Henry I.* (an. 1135).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* [Oblique-muscle].

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Of the veins of a leaf:* Making an angle with the midrib of 90° to 120°.

(2) *Of a leaf:* Having a slight inequality in the opposite sides.

(3) *Of direction:* Having the margin pointing to the sky, the apex to the horizon; as the leaves of Protea and Fritillaria.

3. *Gram.:* A term applied to any case except the nominative.

¶ *Oblique System of Coordinates:*

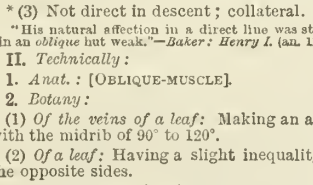
Analysis: A system in which the coordinate axes are oblique to each other.

oblique-angle, *s.*

Geom.: Any angle which is greater or less than a right-angle.

oblique-angled, *a.* Having no right-angles: as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

oblique-arch, oblique-bridge, *s.* An arch or bridge carrying high-roads or railroads



OBLIQUE ARCH.

across a river, canal, &c., in an oblique direction. They are also called skew-arches.

oblique-circle, *s.*

Spher. projection: A circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.

oblique-cone, *s.* A cone whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

oblique-crystal, *s.*

Min.: A crystal with one axis perpendicular to each of the others.

oblique-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

oblique-leaf, *s.* [Oblique, II. 2. (2).]

oblique-motion, *s.*

Music: [Motion, *s.* II. 4].

oblique-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle diagonal either as to the main axis of the body or to its transverse planes.

oblique-narration, *s.* [Oblique-speech.]

oblique-plane, *s.*

Diall.: A plane which is oblique to the horizon.

oblique-projection, *s.* A projection made by a line oblique to the plane of projection.

oblique-sailing, *s.*

Naut.: The movement of a ship when, being in some intermediate rhomb between the four cardinal points, it makes an oblique angle with the meridian, and continually changes both its latitude and longitude.

oblique-speech, oblique-narration, *s.*

Rhet.: That which is quoted indirectly or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker. Thus, the words, "I will come," when reported by another person, become "He said that he would come."

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astron. & Geog.: The celestial or the terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or, did any exist, at the poles.

* **ŏb-līque'** (**que** as **k**), *v.i.* [Oblique, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To form an oblique line; to deviate from a straight or perpendicular line; to slope, to slant.

"A line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. *Mil.:* To move forward obliquely by stepping sideways.

ŏb-līque'-lў (**que** as **k**), *adv.* [Eng. *oblique*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In an oblique manner or direction; not directly; not in a direct line; to or on one side.

"Till on his course *obliquely* shone
The narrow Valley of Saint John."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 12.

* 2. *Fig.:* Not directly; indirectly; not in direct words.

"Mr. Hogarth . . . *obliquely* gave the first offence."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iv.

ŏb-līque'-nĕss (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Eng. *oblique*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a straight line or course; obliquity.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Indirectness.

* 2. Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

* **ŏb-lĭ'-quĭd,** *a.* [Oblique, *a.*] Oblique.

"Each is . . . changed from his nature trew
By others' opposition, or *obliquid* view."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 54.

ŏb-lĭ'-quĭ-tў, * **ob-lĭ'-qui-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *obliquité*, from Lat. *obliquitas* = obliqueness, from *obliquus* = oblique (q.v.); Sp. *oblicuidad*; Ital. *obliquità.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a state of parallelism or perpendicularity.

"Moved contrary with thwart *obliquities*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 132.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Deviation from moral rectitude.

"That prize belongs to none but the sincere;
The least *obliquity* is fatal here."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 579.

(2) Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

¶ *Obliquity of the ecliptic:*

Astron.: The inclination of the ecliptic to the celestial equator. It is about 23° 27′.

ŏb-līte, *a.* [Lat. *oblitus*, pa. par. of *oblino* = to smear over.] Smeared over, dim.

"Obscure and *oblite* mention."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, II. v. 21.

ŏb-lĭt'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *oblitero* = to efface, to smear out: *ob* = over, and *litera* = a letter; Fr. *oblitérer*; Sp. *obliterar*; Ital. *obliterare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To efface, to rub out, to erase, to blot out; to render impossible to be deciphered: as, To *obliterate* writing or an inscription.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To efface, to blot out; to erase from memory by time or other means; to cause to be forgotten.

"Discourse on other themes
Ensuing seem'd to *obliterate* the past."
Cowper: Task, vi. 540.

(2) To wear out; to destroy by any means; to put an end to.

"As if their memory of, and affection to, it could scarce be *obliterated*."—*Dr. Whitby: On the Five Points*, dis. iii., ch. iii., § 5.

*(3) To reduce to a very low or almost imperceptible state: as, To *obliterate* the pulse.

II. *Pathol.:* To cause to disappear. Used specially of any duct or passage, as a vein, an artery, when the two opposite sides have contracted adhesion and the cavity disappeared.

¶ For the distinction between *obliterate*, *expunge*, *blot out*, *rase* or *erase*, *efface*, and *cancel*, see to BLOT.

ŏb-lĭt'-ĕr-ate, *a.* [OBLITERATE, *v.*]

Entom.: A term applied to marks, impressions, or elevations nearly effaced or obliterated.

ŏb-lĭt-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obliteratio*, from *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *oblitero* = to obliterate (q.v.); Fr. *oblitération*; Sp. *obliteracion*; Ital. *obliterazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of obliterating, erasing, or blotting out; the state of being obliterated or rendered undecipherable.

"There might, probably, be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 138.

2. *Fig.:* The act of effacing or erasing from memory; the state of being forgotten or blotted out from memory.

"The *obliteration* of that original signification."—*Beddoes: Nature of Mathem. Evidence*, p. 96.

II. *Pathol.:* The closure of a duct or any cavity by the adhesion of its parietes.

ŏb-lĭt'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *obliterat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to obliterate or efface; effacing, erasing.

ŏb-lĭv'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *oblivi(o)* = oblivion (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-al.*] Oblivious, forgetful.

ŏb-lĭv'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oblivionem*, accus. of *oblivio* = forgetfulness, from *obliviscor* = to forget: probably from *ob-* and *livesco* = to become livid or dark; Ital. *oblivione*, *obblivione.*]

1. Forgetfulness; the act of forgetting.

2. The state of being effaced from the memory; the being forgotten.

"This doctrine has sunk into complete *oblivion*."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ess. iii.

* 3. An amnesty; a forgetting or blotting out of offences; a general pardon.

¶ *Acts of oblivion* were passed in England in 1660 and 1690.

"By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished."—*Davies: State of Ireland.*

ŏb-lĭv'-ĭ-ŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *oblivion*; *-ize.*] To sink in oblivion.

ŏb-lĭv'-ĭ-ŏŭs, **ob-lyv-y-ouse**, *a.* [Fr. *oblivieux*, from Lat. *obliviosus*, from *oblivio* = oblivion (q.v.).]

* 1. Causing forgetfulness.

"Th' associates and co-partners of our loss
Lie thus astonished on th' *oblivious* pool."
Milton: P. L., i. 226.

2. Forgetful; accompanied by forgetfulness.

"Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

ŏb-lĭv'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *oblivious*; *-ly.*] In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

ŏb-lĭv'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, **ob-liv-i-ous-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *oblivious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oblivious; oblivion.

"I dwell here nowe in a schoole of *obliviousnesse*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,565.

ŏb-lŏc'-u-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *ob-* = against, and *locutor* = a speaker, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] A gainsayer.

"There he dyverse *oblocutors* which . . . saye that he would never have set forth such thinges as he promysed."—*Bale: Pref. to Leland's Itinerary.*

ŏb'-lŏng, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oblongus* = long, long across, from *ob-* = over, across, and *longus* = long.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Longer than broad; rectangular, but having the length greater than the breadth.

"Compared in shape to an *oblong* shield."—*Gordon: Tacitus; Life of Agricola.*

2. *Bot.:* Elliptical, with the two ends blunted.

B. *As subst.:* A figure whose length is greater than its breadth; specif., in geometry, a name given to a rectangle whose adjacent sides are unequal. In common language, any figure approximating to this form is called an oblong; in fact, any body which is longer than it is wide is often called an oblong.

"The best figure of a garden is either a square or an *oblong*."—*Sir W. Temple: On Gardening.*

oblong-chelodine, *s.*

Zool.: Chelodina oblonga, a river-tortoise from West Australia.

oblong-obovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between oblong and obovate, but more nearly approaching the latter.

oblong-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between oblong and ovate.

oblong sun-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Orthagoriscus truncatus.

* **ŏb'-lŏng-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *oblong*; *-ish.*] Somewhat oblong in shape.

* **ŏb'-lŏng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *oblong*; *-ly.*] In an oblong form or manner.

"Had the globe of our earth, or of the planets, been either spherical or *oblongly* spheroidical."—*Cheyne: Philos. Treatises.*

* **ŏb'-lŏng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *oblong*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oblong.

* **ŏb-lō'-quĭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *obloquy*; *-ous.*] Containing or of the nature of obloquy; reproachful.

"Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony."—*Sir R. Naunton: Fragmenta Regalia.*

ŏb'-lō-quў, *s.* [Lat. *obloquium* = contradiction, from *obloquor* = to speak against: *ob-* = against, and *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; reproach, blame, slander; language which brings, or is intended to bring, men into odium or reproach.

"Even his own sect looked coldly on him, and requited his services with *obloquy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 2. A cause of reproach or disgrace; a reproach, a disgrace.

"My chastity's the jewel of our house . . .
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' th' world in me
to lose." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.

* **ŏb-lŭc-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *obluctatio*, from *obluctatus*, pa. par. of *obluctor* = to struggle against: *ob-* = against, and *luctor* = to struggle, to strive.] A striving or struggling against.

"He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial *obluctation*."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 125.

* **ŏb-mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *ob-* = against, and Eng. *murmuring.*] Murmur, objection. (*H. More: Immort. Soul*, II. ii. 10.)

* **ŏb-mu-tĕs'-çençe**, *s.* [Lat. *obmutescens*, pr. par. of *obmutesco* = to be silent; *mutus* = mute, dumb.] Loss of speech; dumbness.

"A vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

* **ŏb-nĭxe'-lў**, *adv.* [Lat. *obnixe.*] Earnestly.

"Most *obnixely* I must beseech both them and you."
—*E. Codrington: To Sir E. Dering*, May 24, 1641.

ŏb-nŏx'-ĭoŭs (x as ksh), *a.* [Lat. *obnoxius* = liable to hurt, hurtful: *ob-*, and *noxius* = hurtful, noxious (q.v.).]

* 1. Liable to punishment, harm, or injury: hence, exposed generally.

"Who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last
To basest things." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. x. 170.

* 2. Answerable, bound, subject, responsible.

"Examine thyself in the particulars of thy relations, especially where thou governest and takest accounts of others, and are not so *obnoxious* to them as they are to thee."—*J. Taylor: Worthy Communicant*, ch. vi., § 2.

3. Offensive, hateful, odious, unpopular.

"They envy Christ, but they turn upon the man, who was more *obnoxious* to them."—*Donne: Sermons*, ser. 20.

* 4. Reprehensible, censurable; deserving censure or disapproval.

"The singular placidity with which Fadladeen had listened during the latter part of this *obnoxious* story."
—*Moore: Fire-worshippers.*

ŏb-nŏx'-ĭoŭs-lў (x as ksh), *adv.* [Eng. *obnoxious*; *-ly.*] In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly, offensively, odiously, hatefully.

ŏb-nŏx'-ĭoŭs-nĕss (x as ksh), *s.* [Eng. *obnoxious*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being obnoxious or liable to punishment, harm, or injury; liability.

"Our *obnoxiousness* to the curse of the law for sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 6.

2. Offensiveness, odiousness, hatefulness, reprehensibleness.

* **ŏb-nū'-bĭ-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *obnubilatus*, pa. par. of *obnubilo* = to make cloudy, from *ob-* and *nubilus* = cloudy; *nubes* a = cloud.] To make cloudy; to cloud, to obscure.

"Something yet so foul as did *obnubilate* even the brightest glory."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt i., res. 50.

* **ŏb-nu-bĭ-lā'-tion**, *s.* [OBNUBILATE.] The act or process of making cloudy, dark, or obscure.

"Let others glory in their . . . *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 175.

ō'-boe (oe as ōi), *s.* [Ital. *oboè*, from Fr. *haut-bois.*]

Music: A hautboy (q.v.).

† **oboe d'amore**, *s.*

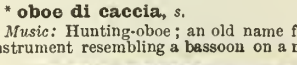
Music: An instrument of the same construction as the ordinary oboe, but standing a minor third lower, being in the key of **A**.

OBOE D'AMORE.

This instrument has been again brought into use for the special purpose of playing Bach's scores correctly, and was so employed in Westminster Abbey, Jan. 15, 1880.

* **oboe di caccia**, *s.*

Music: Hunting-oboe; an old name for an instrument resembling a bassoon on a miniature scale. They are in the key of **F** or **Eb**, and are played with a small bassoon reed.



OBOE DI CACCIA.

* **ō'-bō-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *obo(e)*; *-ist.*] A player on the oboe; a hautboyist.

* **ŏb'-ō-lar-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *obol(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] Pertaining to or consisting of small coin; possessing only small coins; poor, reduced. (*Lamb.*)

ŏb'-ōle, **ŏb'-ŏl**, *s.* [OBOLUS.]

Pharm.: A weight of ten (or, according to some, twelve) grains, or half a scruple.

ŏb-ō-lĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. of *obolus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Lingulidæ, from the Cambrian and Lower Silurian, differing from Obolus in the arrangement of the muscular impressions.

ŏb'-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *obol(us)*, and suff. *-ite.*] Any fossil shell of the genus Obolus (q.v.).

obolite-grit, *s.*

Geol.: A green-grained calcareous grit of Lower Silurian age, containing the Obolus Molluscs, found in Russia under the castle of Narva and elsewhere. Called originally, by Sir Roderick Murchison and others, Ungulitegrit, Ungula being Pander's synonym for Obolus.

***ŏb'-ŏl-īze,** *v.t.* [OBELIZE.]

ŏb'-ō-lō, *s.* [OBOLUS.] A copper coin current in the Ionian Islands, value about one half-penny.

ŏb'-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀβολός* (*obolos*).]

1. *Greek Antiquities:*

(1) A small coin of ancient Greece, originally of copper, afterwards of silver, the sixth part of an Attic drachma, and equal to 1½d. Multiples and submultiples of the obolus were also used, as 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½ oboli, and ⅓, ¼, and ½ of an obolus.

OBOLUS.

(2) A small weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachma.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Lingulidæ, confined to the Silurian period; characteristic of the Lower Silurian. Valves orbicular, sub-equal, smooth, unarticulated, kept in apposition by muscular action; the ventral valve has a longitudinal furrow for the fibres of attachment, which pass out between the beaks.

ŏb-ō'-vạl, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *oval* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as OBOVATE (q.v.).

ŏb-ō'-vāte, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *ovate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely ovate. Used of a leaf, &c., shaped like a hen's egg, with the broader end at the part most remote from the petiole.

OBOVATE LEAF.

ŏb-ō'-vāte-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *obovate*; *-ly.*]

Bot., &c.: In an obovate manner.

ŏb-ō'-vôid, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *ovoid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Somewhat obovate.

ŏb-rĕp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obreptio*, from *obreptus*, pa. par. of *obrepo* = to creep up to; *ob-* = up, and *repo* = to creep.]

* 1. *Ord Lang.:* The act of creeping upon so as to surprise.

"Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 81.

2. *Scots Law:* The obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by telling falsehoods. The obtaining such gifts by the suppression of the truth is termed subreption.

***ŏb-rĕp-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *obreptitius*, from *obreptus*, pa. par. of *obrepo* = to creep upon; Fr. *obreptice*; Sp. *obrepticio.*] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, falsehood, or by concealment of the truth.

***ŏb'-rō-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obrogatus*, pa. par. of *obrogo*: *ob-* = against, and *rogo* = to ask.] To proclaim or propose a contrary law for the purpose of abrogating or annulling a former; to abrogate.

ŏb-rō-tŭnd', *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *rotund* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Approaching to roundness; imperfectly round.

***ŏb-rûte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obrutus*, pa. par. of *obruo.*] To throw down, to overthrow.

"The misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed."—*Bacon.*

ŏb-sçēne', *ob-scœne, *a.* [Lat. *obscenus*, *obscœnus*, a word of doubtful etymology, but possibly connected with *scævus* = left-handed, unlucky.]

1. Immodest or impure in language or action; indecent, lewd, unchaste.

"Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly."—*Watts: Logick.*

*2. Abominable, odious, vile.

"That, in a Christian climate, souls refined
Should show so heinous, black, *obscene* a deed!"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

*3. Foul, filthy, disgusting, offensive.

"The boar's *obscener* shag, the god helies."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 618.

*4. Inauspicious, ill-omened, unlucky.

"The guilty serpents and *obscener* beasts."
Cowley: Hymn to Light.

ŏb-sçēne'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *obscene*; *-ly.*] In an obscene manner; indecently, lewdly.

"Then, on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd
The noose dishonest, and *obscenely* dy'd."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid xii.

ŏb-sçēne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obscene*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity, immodesty, lewdness.

"Wee avoid losse by it, and escape *obsceneness.*"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

ŏb-sçĕn'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *obscénité.*]

1. The quality or state of being obscene; impurity or immodesty in word or action; ribaldry, lewdness.

"I wish, at least, our sacred rites were free
From those pollutions of *obscenity.*"
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

2. Obscene or impure words or actions; that which is obscene, indecent, or unchaste; lewdness, ribaldry, indecency.

"Wit employed in dressing up *obscenity* is like the art used in painting a corpse."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

***ŏb-sçēn'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *obscœnus*, *obscenus.*] Obscene, immodest, unchaste, lewd.

"*Obscenous* in recital and hurtful in example."—*Sir J. Harrington: Apol. of Poetry*, pt. x.

***ŏb-sçēn'-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obscenous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity.

***ŏb-scür'-ạnt,** *s.* [Lat. *obscurans*, pr. par. of *obscuro* = to obscure (q.v.).] One who or that which obscures; specif. one who opposes the progress of knowledge, inquiry, information, or enlightenment.

† ŏb-scür'-ạnt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *obscurant*; *-ism.*] The principles or system of an obscurant.

"The dim *obscurantism* of Wordsworth's politics."—*Nonconformist and Independent*, July 21, 1881, p. 690.

† ŏb-scür'-ạnt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *obscurant*; *-ist.*] The same as OBSCURANT (q.v.).

"No voice, save from a clique of French and English *obscurantists.*"—*Edinburgh Review*, July, 1862, p. 292.

ŏb-scụ-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obscuratio*, from *obscuratus*, pa. par. of *obscuro* = to make dark or obscure (q.v.).]

1. The act of making dark or obscure; a darkening.

2. The state of being obscured or darkened.

"It is not possible to assign the precise moment of incipient *obscuration*, or of total extinction."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 538.

ŏb-scüre', *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *obscur*, from Lat. *obscurus* = dark, covered over, from *ob-* = over, and *scurus* = covered, from the same root as Sansc. *sku* = to cover.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Darkened; imperfectly illuminated, shadowed, gloomy, murky.

2. Bringing on or causing darkness or obscurity.

"*Obscurest* night involved the sky,
The Atlantic billows roared."
Cowper: The Castaway.

*3. Living in or fond of darkness or night.

"The *obscure* bird clamour'd the livelong night."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

*4. Hidden, concealed.

"*Obscure*, but safe, we rest us here."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 9.

*5. Retired; away from observation; secluded, remote: as, an *obscure* corner.

6. Not noted, humble, mean, unknown.

"[He], doomed to an *obscure* but tranquil state,
Is pleased with it." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 908.

7. Not easily understood; abstruse; not obvious; difficult to understand.

"He euer so laboured to set his wordes in such *obscure* and doubtful fashion."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 554.

8. Not clear or full; imperfect, defective, indistinct: as, an *obscure* view of distant objects.

*** B.** *As subst.:* Darkness, night.

"That clear *obscure*,
So softly dark." *Byron: Parisina*, i.

obscure-rays, *s. pl.*

Heat: Invisible rays both above and below those of the visible spectrum.

ŏb-scüre', *v.t.* & *i.* [OBSCURE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make dark; to darken; to deprive of light; to make dim or gloomy.

"They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

*2. To keep in the dark; to hide from view; to conceal.

"And you may marvel why I *obscured* myself,
Labouring to save his life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

*3. To prevent from becoming known; to hide; to keep back.

"Much more his absence now
Thus long to some great purpose He *obscures.*"
Milton: P. R., ii. 101.

4. To make less intelligible, visible, or legible.

"But the dark mantle of involving time
Has veil'd their beauties, and *obscur'd* their rhyme."
Langhorne: Genius & Valour.

5. To make less glorious, illustrious, or beautiful; to make mean; to degrade.

"Your high self . . . you have *obscured*
With a swain's wearing."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To hide, or to conceal one's self.

"There's bad tidings; I must *obscure* and hear it."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

ŏb-scüre'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *obscure*; *-ly.*]

1. In an obscure manner; darkly, dimly.

"Not, as in northern climes, *obscurely* bright."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

2. In an obscure, mean, or low state or degree; meanly, unnoticed.

"A line so long beloved and feared
May soon *obscurely* end." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 23.

3. Not clearly or distinctly; abstrusely, darkly; not plainly.

***ŏb-scüre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *obscure*, a.; *-ment.*] The act of obscuring; the state of being obscured; obscuration, darkness.

"Now bolder fires appear,
And o'er the palpable *obscurement* sport."
Pomfret: Dies Novissima.

ŏb-scüre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obscure*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloominess, dimness.

2. A state, position, or condition of obscurity; privacy, meanness.

"These shall entomb those eyes, that have redeem'd
Me from the vulgar, thee from all *obscureness.*"
Daniel: Sonnet 41.

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness, indistiuctness.

"These questions being perplexed, thorny, and troublesome through their *obscureness.*"—*Bp. Hall: Via Media; The Way of Peace.*

ŏb-scür'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *obscur(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which obscures.

ŏb-scür'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *obscurité*, from Lat. *obscuritatem*, accus. of *obscuritas* = darkness, obscurity; from *obscurus* = obscure (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloom.

"A day of darkness and *obscurity.*"—*Esther* xi. 8.

2. An obscure, mean, lowly, or humble position or condition.

"Her early years had been passed in poverty and *obscurity.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Darkness of meaning; want of plainness of meaning or expression.

"When all the instruments of knowledge are forbid to do their office, ignorance and *obscurity* must needs be upon the whole soul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

* 4. A person little known.

"Those illustrious *obscurities*, Vardy and Kent."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

*** ŏb'-sĕ-crāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obsecratus*, pa. par. of *obsecro* = to entreat: *ob-* and *sacer* = sacred.] To entreat, to beg, to implore, to supplicate.

*** ŏb-sĕ-crā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obsecratio*, from *obsecratus*, pa. par. of *obsecro* = to obsecrate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of entreating, imploring, or supplicating; entreaty, supplication.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

*** ŏb'-sĕ-crā-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *obsecrat(e)*; *-ory.*] Expressing or containing entreaty or supplication; supplicatory.

"That gracious and *obsecratory* charge."—*Bp. Hall: Peace Maker*, § 26.

*** ŏb'-sĕ-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *obsequens*, pr. par. of *obsequor* = to follow.] Obedient, submissive, obsequious.

"Pliant and *obsequent* to his pleasure."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 181.

*** ŏb-sē'-quĭ-ençe,** *s.* [OBSEQUIOUS.] Obsequiousness.

ŏb'-sĕ-quĭes, *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *obseques*, from Lat. *obsequiæ* = funeral rites, from *obsequor* = to follow.] [OBSEQUY (1), *s.*] Funeral rites or ceremonies.

"Lo! at this tomb my tributary tears
I render, for my brethren's *obsequies.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

ŏb-sē′-quĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *obséquieux*, from Lat. *obsequiosus* = compliant, from *obsequium* = compliance, from *obsequor* = to follow; Sp. *obsequioso;* Ital. *ossequioso.* Puttenham, in 1589, classed this among words then of quite recent introduction into the language. Another writer, a little earlier, ranks it among "inkhorn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." (*Trench: English Past & Present* p. 37.)]

* 1. Originally, in a good sense; compliant; submissive or obedient to the words or wishes of others; zealous, devoted.

"Besides many other fishes in divers places, which are very obeisant and *obsequious* when they be called by their names."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 970.

2. Compliant in excess; servilely obedient or submissive; cringing, fawning; over ready to comply with the desires of others.

"Judges, who, while the popular frenzy was at the height, had been its most *obsequious* instruments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 3. Following.

"Light issues forth, and at the other door *Obsequious* darkness enters." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 10.

* 4. Of or pertaining to funerals or mourning; funereal.

"The survivor bound . . .
To do *obsequious* sorrow."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* 5. Mourning; grieving as for one dead.

"So *obsequious* will thy father be."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

ŏb-sē′-quĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obsequious; -ly.*]

1. In an obsequious manner; obediently; with ready compliance.

"When theatres for you the scenes forego,
And the box hows *obsequiously* low."
Shenstone: To a Lady.

* 2. In the character of a mourner; with mourning.

"Whilst I a while *obsequiously* lament."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

ŏb-sē′-quĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eug. *obsequious; -ness.*]

* 1. In a good sense; ready and willing compliance with the desires of others; prompt obedience; zeal.

"His assertions are so far from compelling men to come to heaven, as they put many men further out of their way, and work an obduration rather than an *obsequiousness.*"—*Donne: Sermon* 45.

2. Servile submission; excessive or mean compliance.

"[Let not] *obsequiousness* teach them insolency."
Shirley: Merchant's Wife, i. 2.

• **ŏb′-sĕ-quў** (1), *s.* [Lat. *obsequiæ*, from *obsequor* = to follow.] A funeral rite; solemnity or ceremony.

"The corps . . . after a solemn *obsequy*, was had to Langly."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. iii. [Note 7.]

¶ Obsolete in the singular. [OBSEQUIES.]

• **ŏb′-sĕ-quў** (2), *s.* [Lat. *obsequium.*] Obsequiousness.

"Ceusured by some for too much *obsequy*."
Mussinger: Bashful Lover. (Prol.)

• **ŏb′-sĕ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obseratus*, pa. par. of *obsero*, from *ob-*, aud *sera* = a bar.] To lock up; to bar. (*Cockeram.*)

ŏb-şĕrv′-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *observ(e); -able.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being observed or noticed; worthy of observation or notice; noticeable, notable, remarkable.

"In whom it is *observable*, that loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles."—*Baker: King John* (an. 1216).

* **B.** *As subst.:* A notable or noteworthy thing.

"Some memorable *observables* therein."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. vii. 1.

ŏb-şĕrv′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *observable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being observable, noticeable, or notable.

ŏb-şĕrv′-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *observab(le); -ly.*] In an observable, noticeable, or notable manner; notably, remarkably.

"It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some historiee."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

ŏb-şĕrv′-al, *s.* [Eng. *observ(e); -al.*] Observation.

"A previous *observal* of what has been said of them."—*North: Examen*, p. 659.

ŏb′-şĕrv′-ance, * **ob-serv-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *observance*, from Lat. *observantia*, from *observans*, pr. par. of *observo* = to observe (q.v.); Sp. *observancia;* Ital. *osservanza.*]

1. The act, practice, or habit of observing or keeping; the act of practising; performance.

"The religious *observance* of Sunday."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., ch. viii.

2. Observation, attention; regard paid; notice taken.

"He voluntarily declined a strict *observance* of any astronomical system."—*Garth: Ovid; Metam.* (Pref.)

3. The act of observing, perceiving, or noting a thing; observation.

"The strict and vigilant *observance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 4. The act of watching, taking care of, or attending to.

"Are there no other tokens
Between you 'greed, concerning her *observance?*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

* 5. Reverential or respectful attention; homage, obedient regard.

"Rouse up fear and trembling, and do *observance* to my mercy."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* 6. A thing to be observed; a rule of practice.

"There are other strict *observances.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

7. A rite, form, or ceremony; an act of respect, token, or worship.

"Good formes and orders corrupt into a number of petty *observances.*"—*Bacon: Essays; Of Superstition.*

* **ŏb-şĕrv′-an-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *observanc(e); -y.*] Homage, respect, obedient regard.

"Nor of them look for such *observancy.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* **ŏb-şĕr-văn′-dŭm** (pl. **ŏb-şĕr-văn′-da),** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *observandus*, fut. pass. par. of *observo* = to observe (q.v.).] A thing to be observed or noted.

"The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too large for the receipts."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub.* (Conclusion.)

ŏb-şĕrv′-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *observer* = to observe (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Characterized by observation; taking notice, attentive; having good power of observation.

"[The man] from clime to clime *observant* strayed."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 5.

2. Characterized by attention; watchful, careful, attentive.

"This same strict and most *observant* watch."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

3. Attentive or diligent in the observance or practice of duties or commands; careful and diligent in performing or practising. (Followed by *of.*)

* 4. Respectful, carefully attentive, obsequious, obedient. (Followed by *of.*)

"We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master, Aristotle."—*Digby: On the Soul.* (Dedic.)

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who observes or notes; a careful observer or noter; one who practises or follows carefully. (*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk i., § 4.]

2. An obsequious attendant. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.)

II. *Eccles. Hist.:* [OBSERVANTINE].

ŏb-şĕr-văn′-tĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *observantin.*]

A. *As. adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of, the branch of the Franciscan Order described under B.

"It was *Observantine* friars who were welcomed to Mexico by Cortes in 1523."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: A branch of the Franciscan order, which separated from the Conventuals in the thirteenth century, whilst Elias of Cortona, who succeeded St. Francis, was Minister-General. They adhere to the original rigour of the institute. [FRANCISCAN.]

"The *Observantines* received in France the name of Cordeliers."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

ŏb-şĕr-văn′-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *observant; -ist.*] *Church Hist.:* An Observantiue (q.v.).

ŏb-şĕr′-vant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *observant; -ly.*] In an observant manner; carefully, attentively.

ŏb-şĕr-vā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *observatio*, from *observatus*, pa. par. of *observo* = to observe (q.v.); Fr. *observation;* Sp. *observacion;* Ital. *osservazione.*]

1. The act, habit, or faculty of observing, noting, or marking; the act of seeing or noting in the mind.

"In my small *observations* of mankind."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Dedic.)

2. *Specif.:* The act or practice of observing or taking notice of natural phenomena for scientific or practical purposes.

"The difference between experiment and *observation*, consists merely in the comparative rapidity with which they accomplish their discoveries."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays.* (Prelim. Diss., ch. ii.)

* 3. Observance; careful and habitual practice or performance; diligent adherence to.

"The true *observation* of the sabbath consisteth not onely in abstaining from bodely labours."—*Burnes: Epitome of his Workes*, p. 367.

4. That which is observed or noted; specif., the information gained by the systematic noting of natural phenomena: as, nautical or meteorological *observations.*

* 5. Knowledge gained by observing; experience, information.

"If my *observation* . . . deceive me not now."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

6. A remark made or expressed, and based, or professing to be based, upon knowledge or experience gained by carefully observing things; a comment, a note.

"That's a foolish *observation.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

* **ŏb-şĕr-vā′-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *observation; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to observation; containing or consistiug of observations.

"The commencement of this *observational* process."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. ii., p. 334.

* **ŏb-şĕrv′-a-tĭve,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *observativus.*] Observant, attentive, watchful.

* **ŏb-şĕr-vā′-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *observateur.*]

1. One who observes, notes, or marks; an observer.

"The *observator* of the bills of mortality . . . hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 213.

2. One who makes an observation or remark.

"She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say.
Good *observator*, not so fast away."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

ŏb-şĕr′-va-tŏr-ў, * **ob-ser-va-tor-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *observatoire;* Sp. *observatorio;* Ital. *osservatorio.*]

1. A building or place arranged and fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of natural phenomena; espec., a building provided with instruments for making astronomical observations.

"Mr. Flamstead, the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his majy had estahlish'd in the new *Observatorie* in Greenewich Park."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

2. A chamber or place of observation at such an altitude as to look over adjacent objects and afford an extensive view. Used as a look-out station for the fire-alarm service, for signalling, &c.

¶ Ptolemy Soter erected an observatory at Alexandria about 300 B.C.. In 1561 one was reared at Cassel. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built in 1675. There are observatories at Berlin (1711), Petersburg (1725), Oxford (1772), Edinburgh (1776), Dublin (1783), and Washington (1842), &c. There are now more than 60 in the United States.

ŏb-şĕrve′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *observer*, from Lat. *observo* = to mark, to take notice of: *ob-*, and *servo* = to keep, to heed.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To look upon attentively and carefully; to regard attentively for the purpose of discovering, noting, or watching anything.

2. To turn the attention to, to note; to take note or notice of; to notice.

"Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk; *observe*
His capital city!" *Wordsworth: Excur.*, bk. vii.

3. To detect, to discover.

4. To watch.

"Checked like a bondman: all his faults *observed.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

5. To keep or adhere to, to fulfil; to be observant of.

"Ceremonies
Which I have seen thee carefully to *observe.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

6. To keep with due and proper ceremony.

"Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread."—*Exodus* xii. 17.

7. To practise ritually.

"In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision."—*White.* (*Todd.*)

* **8.** To show respect to, to reverence; to treat with due respect, to humour.

"He is gracious if he be *observed*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

9. To remark in words; to mention; to make an observation on.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To note, to notice; to take notice.

"*Observe*, he's moody."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To be observant or attentive.

"I do love
To note, and to *observe*."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, ii. 1.

3. To make observations or remarks; to comment, to remark. (Followed by *on* or *upon*, or by *that* preceding a clause.)

"I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it."—*Pope: Letters.*

ŏb-şĕrv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *observ(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who observes; one who takes notice of persons or things; espec. one who makes observations of natural pheuomeua for scientific or practical purposes; an observant person.

"There is a kind of character in thy life,
That, to the *observer*, doth thy history
Fully unfold." *Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, i. 1.

2. One who looks ou; a spectator, a beholder.

"The observed of all *observers*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

3. One who observes, keeps, or adheres to any rule, custom, institution, rite, or regulatiou; a careful performer of duty.

"Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **4.** An obsequious or sycophantic follower; a sycophant.

"Servile *observers* and polluted tongues."
Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois, iv.

ŏb-şĕrv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [OBSERVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Observant, attentive, watchful.

C. *As subst.:* The act of noting or noticing; observation.

ŏb-şĕrv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *observing*; *-ly.*] In an observant manuer; observantly, attentively. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.)

ŏb-sĕss', *v.t.* [Lat. *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo* = to besiege: *ob-* = against, and *sideo* = to sit.] To besiege, to beset, to encompass.

"The mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glorie."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **ŏb-sĕss'-iŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *obsessio*, from *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo* = to besiege.] The act of besieging; the state of being besieged or beset, as by an evil spirit, previously to possession.

"These cases belong theoretically rather to *obsession* than possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but hanging or hovering about them, and affecting them from the outside."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 113.

ŏb-sĭd'-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [After Obsidius, a Roman, who first brought it from Ethiopia.]

Min.: A vitreous lava, having sometimes the chemical composition of orthoclase (q.v.), or of a mixture of other minerals of volcanic origin. Sp. gr. 2·25 to 2·8. Forms important lava streams in the Lipari Islands, Iceland, Mexico, &c.

ŏb-sĭd-ĭ-ŏn-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio* = a siege, from *obsideo* = to besiege.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

obsidional-coin, *s.* Coin of base metal struck in besieged places as a substitute for current money.

obsidional-crown, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A crown of grass bestowed upon him who held out a siege, or who caused a siege to be raised.

* **ŏb-sĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *obsidio* = a siege.] Besetting.

* **ŏb-sĭg-ĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ob-*, and *sigillum* = a seal.] The act of sealing up.

* **ŏb-sīgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *obsigno.*] To seal, to confirm.

"God doth *obsign* unto us Himself wholly."—*Bradford: Works*, p. 395.

* **ŏb-sĭg'-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno* = to seal up; *signum* = a sign, a seal.] To seal, to ratify.

"Keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel."—*Barrow: Exposition of the Decalogue.*

* **ŏb-sĭg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obsignatio*, from *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno* = to seal up.] The act of sealing or ratifying; ratification.

"It is called the spirit of *obsignation*, or the confirming spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

* **ŏb-sĭg'-nă-tòr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno.*] Confirming, ratifying.

* **ŏb-sō-lĕsçe',** *v.i.* [Lat. *obsolesco.*] To become obsolescent.

† **ŏb-sō-lĕsç'-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *obsolescens*, pr. par. of *obsolesco* = to become obsolete.] The state or process of becomiug obsolete.

ŏb-sō-lĕsç'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *obsolescens.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: Becoming obsolete; passing out of use; passing into desuetude.

"All the words compounded of 'here' and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*."—*Johnson: Dict.*, s. v. *Hereout.*

2. Pathol.: A term applied to miliary tubercle, when, instead of undergoing destructive changes, it becomes shrunken and hard, and thus remaius inert. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*)

ŏb'-sō-lēte, *a.* [Lat. *obsoletus*, pa. par. of *obsoleo* = to grow old; to decay.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Passed out of use; fallen into disuse; neglected, disused, out of fashion.

"Echo learns politely to repeat
The praise of names for ages *obsolete*."
Cowper: Conversation, 828.

2. Biol. (*Of an organ or part*): The state of being reduced to insignificant proportions by disuse; sometimes more loosely employed of imperfect development, whatever its origin.

3. Bot.: (1) The same as 2; (2) hardly evident.

* **ŏb-sō-lēte,** *v.i.* [OBSOLETE, *a.*] To become obsolete; to pass into disuse.

"Many of their fellows dropped out of use, in consequence partly of the *obsoleting* of their bases."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 166.

ŏb'-sō-lēte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obsolete*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: In an obsolete manner, scarcely: as, *obsoletely* toothed = scarcely toothed.

ŏb'-sō-lēte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obsolete*; *-ness.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being obsolete; disuse.

"The reader is therefore embarrassed . . . with *obsoleteness* and innovation."—*Johnson: Proposals for Printing Works of Shakspere.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The state of being reduced to small proportions through disuse, or stunted by imperfect development.

2. *Bot.:* The state of being barely evident.

* **ŏb'-sō-lēt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *obsolet(e)*; *-ism.*] An obsolete word, idiom, or phrase.

"In these, and perhaps half a dozen more *obsoletisms*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 276.

ŏb'-stą-cle, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *obstaculum* = a hindrance, from *obsto* to = stand in the way: *ob-* = against, and *sto* = to stand; Sp. *obstaculo*; Ital. *ostaculo.*]

A. *As subst.:* That which stands in the way or opposes; something opposed; anything which hinders progress; a hindrance, an impediment; au obstruction, physical or moral.

"William saw with stern delight his adversaries toiling to clear away *obstacle* after *obstacle* from his path."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Hindering, obstinate.

"Fie! Joan, that thou wilt be *so obstacle*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

* **ŏb'-stą-cle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obstacle*; *-ness.*] Hindering, opposition, perversity.

"How long shall I, living here in earth, strive with your unfaythful *obstacleness*?"—*Udal: Mark* ix.

* **ŏb'-stąn-çў,** * **ob-stan-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *obstantia*, from *obstans*, pr. par. of *obsto* = to stand in the way, to oppose.] Opposition, impediment, hindrance.

"After marriage it is of no *obstancie*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, v. 3.

ŏb-stĕt'-rĭc, * **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭck,** * **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *obstetricius*, from *obstetrix* (genit. *obstetricis*) = a midwife, from *obsto* = to stand near: *ob-* = over against, by, and *sto* = to stand.] Of or pertaining to a midwife, or midwifery.

"See him guard their pregnant hour,
Exert his soft *obstetric* power."
Shenstone: Progress of Taste, iv.

* **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭ-cāte,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *obstetricatus*, pa. par. of *obstetrico*, from *obstetrix* (genit. *obstetricis*) = a midwife.]

A. *Intrans.:* To act as a midwife; to perform the part or duties of a midwife.

"Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ii. 6.

B. *Trans.:* To assist by performing the part of a midwife.

* **ŏb-stĕt-rĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [OBSTETRICATE.]

1. The act of assisting by performing the duties of a midwife.

2. The office or duties of a midwife.

"There he must lie till . . . he shall be by an helpfull *obstetrication*, drawn forth into a larger prison of the world."—*Bp. Hall: Free Prisoner*, § 8.

ŏb-stĕt-rĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *obstetric*; *-ian.*] One who is skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur, a midwife.

* **ŏb-stĕt-rĭ'-cious,** *a.* [OBSTETRIC.] Of or pertaining to obstetrics; assisting childbirth; hence, fig., helping to produce or bring forth in any way.

"Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or *obstetricious*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ŏb-stĕt'-rĭcs, *s.* [OBSTETRIC.]

Med.: The art or science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth, and of treating the diseases incident to pregnancy and after delivery.

* **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭ-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *obstetric*; *-y.*] The same as OBSTETRICS (q.v.).

ŏb'-stĭ-nący, *s.* [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus* = obstinate (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obstinate; a fixedness of will, opinion, or resolution not to be shaken at all, or at least not without great difficulty; a firm and pertinacious adherence to one's opinion, purpose, or views, which will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other influence; pertinacity, persistence, stubbornness. (Generally used in a bad sense, as denoting an unreasonable fixedness of purpose or will.)

"They argue with an *obstinacy* worthy the cause of truth."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. v.

2. The quality or state of resisting remedies or remedial measures; the quality of being difficult or almost impossible to remedy, relieve or subdue: as, the *obstinacy* of a disease.

ŏb'-stĭ-nate, * **ob-sti-nat,** *a.* [Lat. *obstinatus* = resolute, stubborn, pa. par. of *obstino* = to set about, to be resolved on, from the same root as *sto* = to stand; Fr. *obstiné*; Sp. *obstinado*; Ital. *ostinato.*]

1. Pertinaciously adhering to one's opinions, purpose, or views; firmly fixed in resolution; not to be moved by persuasion, argument, or other means; inflexible, stubborn, pertinacious. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

2. Not yielding to remedies or remedial measures; not to be easily removed, remedied, or alleviated: as, an *obstinate* disease.

ŏb'-stĭ-nate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obstinate*; *-ly.*] In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose; inflexibly, stubbornly, pertinaciously.

"The Primate indeed and several of his suffragans stood *obstinately* aloof."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† **ŏb'-stĭ-nate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obstinate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obstinate; obstinacy, stubbornness.

"Beside a naturall *obstinateness* in them."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 133.

* **ŏb-stĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus* = obstinate (q.v.).] Obstinacy, resolution, stubbornness.

"The stone of *obstination* must be taken away from our hearts."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus Raised.*

* **ŏb-stĭ-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ob-* = against, and *stipatus*, pa. par. of *stipo* = to crowd.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of stopping up, as a passage.

2. *Med.:* Costiveness, constipation.

* **ŏb-strĕp'-ĕr-ate,** *v.i.* [OBSTREPEROUS.] To make a loud noise.

"Thump, thump, *obstreperated* the abbess."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 120.

ŏb-strĕp'-ĕr-ŏŭs, * **ŏb-strĕp'-ŏr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *obstreperus* = clamorous: from *ob-* = against, and *strepo* = to make a noise, to roar.] Making a loud or tumultuous noise; clamorous, tumultuous, noisy, turbulent, loud.

"These pure sensations, that can penetrate
The *obstreperous* city."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

ŏb-strĕp′-ĕr-oŭs-lȳ, *ŏb-strĕp-ŏr-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *obstreperous; -ly.*] In an obstreperous manner; clamorously, tumultuously; with noisy tumult.

ŏb-strĕp′-ĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *ŏb-strĕp′-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obstreperous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being obstreperous; clamour, noisiness, tumult, noisy turbulence.

"Hugely taken and enamoured with his [C. Fowler's] *obstreperousness* and indecent canta."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

***ŏb-strĭc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obstrictus*, pa. par. of *obstringo* = to bind closely: *ob-* = against, and *stringo* = to strain.] The state or condition of being bound; obligation, bond, constraint, compulsion. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 312.)

***ŏb-strĭnġe′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obstringo.*] To bind, to oblige, to constrain.

"How much he was and is *obstringed* and bound to your Grace."—*Gardiner*, in *Pocock: Records of Reformation*, i. 95.

ŏb-strŭct′, *v.t.* [Lat. *obstructus*, pa. par. of *obstruo* = to build in the way of anything: *ob-* = against, and *struo* = to build.]

1. To block up, to stop, to close, to bar, as a way or passage, by filling with obstacles or impediments to prevent passing.

"The route of genius is not less *obstructed* with disappointment than that of ambition."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

2. To hinder, to retard, to keep back; to prevent from making progress; to impede, to check.

"If e'er thy youth has known the pangs of abeence,
Or felt th' impatience of *obstructed* love."
Johnson: Irene, iii. 3.

3. To hinder from passing; to impede, to interrupt, to stop: as, A cloud *obstructs* the light of the sun.

"No cloud, or, to obstruct his sight,
Star interposed." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 257.

*4. To be built up against; to reach to. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 52.)

***ŏb-strŭc′-tĕr, *ŏb-strŭc′-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *obstruct; -er.*] One who or that which obstructs or hinders; an obstructive.

"One of the chief *obstructors* of the union."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1654).

ŏb-strŭc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obstructio*, from *obstructus*, pa. par. of *obstruo* = to build up against; Fr. *obstruction*; Sp. *obstrucion*; Ital. *ostruzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of obstructing, blocking up, or closing against passage, as a road, river, &c.

2. The act or practice of hindering, retarding or impeding the progress of anything: as, the *obstruction* of business; specif., in Parliamentary language, the taking advantage of forms or regulations, legitimate in themselves when properly used, as speaking against time, motions for adjournment, &c., to block or to hinder the transaction of business. Such practice, when deliberately adopted and persevered in, is an offence against the House, and is punishable by the suspension of the offender for the remainder of the sitting or some longer period.

3. That which obstructs; an obstacle, an impediment; anything which stops or blocks a way or passage.

"Agues come of *obstructions* and penning the humours."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 331.

4. That which impedes or checks progress; a hindrance, a check, an obstacle.

"There is no *obstruction* in this."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

* 5. A state of stagnation of the vital functions; death.

"To lie in cold *obstruction* and to rot."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

II. *Pathol.:* There may be aortic, mitral, and valvular obstruction, obstruction of the biliary passage of the bowels and of the portal veiu.

***ŏb-strŭc′-tion-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *obstruction; -ism.*] The act or habit of obstructing; obstruction.

"To counterbalance the dogged *obstructionism* of the State Church."—*Literary World*, Feb. 3, 1882.

ŏb-strŭc′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *obstruction; -ist.*] One who obstructs progress or the transaction of business; an obstructive.

ŏb-strŭc′-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *obstructif*; Sp. *obstructivo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing obstruction; presenting impediment, obstacle, or hindrance; hindering.

"Immoderately taken it is extremely *obstructive.*"—*Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. x.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which obstructs or causes obstruction; specif., one who opposes progress or reform; one who obstructs the transaction of business; an obstructionist.

"The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciare, that faith is the only instrument of his justification."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 480.

ŏb-strŭc′-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *obstructive; -ly.*] In an obstructive manner; so as to obstruct; by way of obstruction.

ŏb-strŭc′-tĭve-ness, *s.* [Eng. *obstructive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being obstructive; obstruction.

ŏb-strŭc′-tŏr, *s.* [Obstructer.]

* **ŏb′-strû-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *obstruens*, pr. par. of *obstruo* = to build up against.] [Obstruct.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing obstruction or impediment; obstructive; blocking up; hindering.

B. *As subst.:* That which obstructs; an obstruction; specif., anything which causes an obstruction in the passage of the body.

* **ŏb-stu-pĕ-făc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obstupefactus*, pa. par. of *obstupefacio* = to stupefy.] The same as Stupefaction (q.v.).

* **ŏb-stū′-pĕ-făc-tĭve,** *a.* [Obstupefaction.] Stupefying, stupefactive.

* **ŏb-stū′-pĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obstupefacio*, from *ob-*, and *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q.v.).] To stupefy.

ŏb-tāin′, * **ob-taine,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *obtenir*, from Lat. *obtineo* = to hold, to obtain: *ob-* = near, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *obtener*; Ital. *obtenere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To gain, to acquire, to get; to gain possession of; to win, to procure.

"All the conning that is possible for ve in this life to *obtaine.*"—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 7.

2. To win or gain by entreaty, or by the concession or gift of another.

"Having *obtained* eternal redemption for us."—*Hebrews* ix. 12.

* 3. To hold; to keep possession; to keep. (*Milton.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prevail; to be received in common use; to be established in practice; to be recognised or admitted as established or true; to hold.

"Our impious use no longer shall *obtain.*"
Dryden. (*Latham.*)

* 2. To prevail, to succeed.

"There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

ŏb-tāin′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *obtain; -able.*] That may be obtained, gained, or procured; procurable.

"Not otherwise but by it *obtainable.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i. 522.

* **ŏb-tāin′-al,** *s.* [Eng. *obtain; -al.*] Obtainment. (*W. Taylor.*)

ŏb-tāin′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *obtain; -er.*] One who obtains or gains.

ŏb-tāin′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *obtain; -ment.*] The act of obtaining, gaining, or procuring; attainment.

"Such as will avail to their benefit provided they do their parts towards the *obtainment.*"—*Dr. Whitby: Five Points*, ch. ii., § ii., dis. 2.

ŏb-tĕct′-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *obtectus*, pa. par. of *obtego* = to cover over: *ob-* = over, and *tego* = to cover.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Protected, encased.

II. *Entom.:* A term applied to a kind of insect metamorphosis, in which the growing wings, antlia, antennæ, and thoracic legs are only partially covered by the pupæ integument, being lodged in recesses on the inner surface, which make corresponding projections on the exterior, where their form and position may be recognised. It characterizes the Lepidoptera. (*Owen: Invert. Anim.* (ed. 1st), p. 238.)

ŏb-tĕc-tō-, *pref.* [Obtectus.] (See the compound.)

obtecto-venose, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Having the longitudinal veins connected by simple cross-veins.

ŏb-tĕm′-pĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *obtempérer*, from Lat. *obtempero* = to obey.]

A. *Transitive:*

Scots Law: To obey or comply with a judgment of court; to implement.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To obey.

"The fervent desire which I had to *obtemper* unto your Majestie's commandment."—*Hudson: Judith.* (Dedic.)

* **ŏb-tĕm′-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtemperatus*, pa. par. of *obtempero.*] To obey; to comply with; to yield obedience to.

* **ŏb-tĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtendo* = to stretch against or before: *ob-* = against, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition; to put forward.

"For a man *obtend* an empty cloud."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 126.

2. To pretend; to hold out or put forward as the reason of anything.

"Thou dost with liee the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* **ŏb-tĕn′-ĕ-brā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtenebratus*, pa. par. of *obtenebro* = to make dark: *ob-* = over, and *tenebro* = to make dark; *tenebræ* = darkness.] The act of making dark; the state of being darkened; darkness.

"In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 725.

* **ŏb-tĕn′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtentio*, from *obtentus*, pa. par. of *obtendo.*] [Obtend.] The act of obtending.

* **ŏb-tĕst′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obtestor* = to call as a witness, to beseech: *ob-*, and *testor* = to witness.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beseech, to supplicate, to conjure; to call upon.

"Nay, he *obtests* the justice of the skies."
Savage: Wanderer, v.

2. To beg for; to entreat.

B. *Intrans.:* To protest.

"We muet not hid them good speed, hnt *obtest* against tbem."—*Waterhouse.*

* **ŏb-tĕs-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtestatio*, from *obtestatus*, pa. par. of *obtestor* = to obtest (q.v.).]

1. The act of entreating or supplicating; supplication.

"We descend to his *obtestation* of their redresse."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon to the Lords of Parliament.*

2. The act of protesting; protestation.

* **ŏb-tor′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtortus*, pa. par. of *obtorqueo* = to twist.] A twisting.

"Those strange *obtortions* of some particular prophecies to private interests."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, viii. 509.

* **ŏb-trĕc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtrectatio*, from *obtrectatus*, pa. par. of *obtrecto* = to slander: *ob-* = against, and *tracto* = to handle; *traho* = to draw.] The act of slandering; slander, detraction, calumny.

"To use obloquy or *obtrectation.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

* **ŏb′-trĕc-tā-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *obtrectatus*, pa. par. of *obtrecto.*] A slanderer, a calumniator.

"The breath of *obtrectators* and talebearers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 19.

ŏb-trûde′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obtrudo* = to thrust against: *ob-* = against, and *trudo* = to thrust.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push prominently forward; to thrust in or upon; to introduce without warrant or solicitation, to force; used commonly with the reflexive pronoun: as, He *obtruded* himself into our company.

"Dry rules . . . were *obtruded* upon the public for their improvement."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. To thrust forward; to offer or press with unreasonable importunity.

"Why shouldst thou, then, *obtrude* this diligence?"
Milton: P. R., ii. 387.

B. *Intrans.:* To enter without right; to come forward without warrant or solicitation; to intrude.

ŏb-trû′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *obtrud(e); -er.*]

1. One who obtrudes; one who thrusts or pushes anything forward.

2. An intruder.

***ŏb-trŭn′-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtruncatus*, pa. par. of *obtrunco* = to cut or lop off: *ob-*, and *trunco* = to cut off.] To lop; to deprive of a limb or member. (*Cockeram.*)

***ŏb-trŭn′-cāte,** *a.* [OBTRUNCATE, *v.*] Lopped; deprived of a limb or member.

"Those props on which the knees *obtruncate* stand."
London Cries. (1805.)

***ŏb-trŭn-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtruncatio*, from *obtruncatus*.] [OBTRUNCATE, *v.*] The act of lopping off or depriving of a limb or member.

ŏb-trû′-şion, *s.* [Lat. *obtrusio*, from *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudo*.] [OBTRUDE.]

I. The act of obtruding or thrusting upon others by force.

"Savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 2. That which is obtruded; violence offered.

"He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions*."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

***ŏb-trû′-şion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *obtrusion*; *-ist.*] One who obtrudes; one who is of an obtrusive disposition.

ŏb-trû′-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudo*.] Inclined to thrust or push one's self forward without warrant or solicitation; intrudiug, intrusive, forward, pert.

"Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired."
Milton: P. L., viii. 504.

ŏb-trû′-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obtrusive*; *-ly.*] In an obtrusive manner; by way of intrusion.

ŏb-trû′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obtrusive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obtrusive or intrusive; forwardness.

***ŏb-tŭnd′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtundo* = to strike, to blunt: *ob-* = upon, and *tundo* = to beat.]

1. To blunt, to dull, to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of.

"Flattery is always at hand . . . to quiet conviction and *obtund* remorse."—*Rambler*, No. 172.

2. To deafen with noise.

"The *obtunding* story of their suits and trials."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

***ŏb-tŭn′-dent,** *s.* [Lat. *obtundens*, pr. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.] [OBTUND.]

Med.: A substance which sheathes a part or blunts irritation, usually some oily, bland, or mucilaginous matter; nearly the same as DEMULCENT (q.v.).

***ŏb-tu-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obturatus*, pa. par. of *obturo* = to stop up: prob. from *ob-* = against, and Gr. θύρα (*thura*) = a door.] The act of stopping up or closing.

"Some are deaf by an outward *obturation*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Deaf & Dumb.*

ŏb′-tu-rā-tŏr, *s.* [OBTURATION.]

I. *Anat.:* That which closes or stops up an entrance, passage, cavity, &c.

2. *Surg.:* An instrument for distending an opening.

obturator-artery, *s.*

Anat.: An artery arising from the anterior, or sometimes from the posterior, division of the internal iliac artery, and passing along the inside of the pelvis to reach the groove at the upper end of the thyroid foramen, through which it passes, leaviug the pelvis, and then dividing into branches.

obturator-fascia, *s.*

Anat.: A membrane stretched over the lower part of the *obturator internus* muscle within the pelvis.

obturator-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A foramen or opening through the inferior expansion of the pelvis.

obturator-membrane, obturator-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A fibrous septum attached to the border of the thyroid foramen, which it nearly closes, leaving only a small oval canal for the obturator vessels and nerve.

obturator-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles—(1) the *obturator internus*, arising from the deep surface of the obturator membrane, emerging from the pelvis, and inserted into the upper part of the digital fossa of the great trochanter; (2) the *obturator externus*, also arising from the obturator membrane, and inserted into the trochanteric fossa below the *obturator internus.*

obturator-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve distributed to the adductor muscles of the thigh and to the hip and knee-joints. It arises from the lumbar plexus by two roots, and has an anterior and a posterior branch.

***ŏb-tūs-ăn′-gu-lăr,** *a.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*, and *angular.*] Having angles obtuse, or greater than right angles; obtuse-angled.

ŏb-tūse′, *a.* [Fr. *obtus*, from Lat. *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt; Sp. *obtuso*; Ital. *ottuso.*] [OBTUND.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not having sharpness or acuteness of sensibility or intellect; dull, stupid; wanting in sharpness or acutencss.

"Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego."
Milton: P. L., xi. 541.

(2) Dull, deadened; not sharp or shrill: as, an *obtuse* sound.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Blunt at the end: as, an *obtuse* leaf or sepal. [BLUNT, II.]

2. *Geom.:* Bluut, opposed to sharp, or acute. An obtuse augle is an angle greater than a right angle; au obtuse polyhedral angle is one whose measure is greater than the trirectangular triangle. Au obtuse cone is a right cone, such that the angle formed by two elements cut from the cone by a plane passed through the axis, is greater than a right angle. An obtuse hyperbola is an hyperbola in which the asymptotes make with each other an obtuse angle, or it is one iu which the length of the conjugate axis is greater than that of the transverse axis. An obtuse ellipsoid is the same as a prolate spheroid.

"All salts are angular, with *obtuse*, right, or acute angles."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. v.

obtuse-angled, *a.* Having an obtuse angle or angles.

obtuse-angular, *a.* [OBTUSANGULAR.]

obtuse-mucronate, *a.*

Bot.: [BLUNT, II. (1) ¶].

ŏb-tūse′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obtuse*; *-ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly.

2. *Fig.:* Dully, stupidly.

ŏb-tūse′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obtuse*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being obtuse, or not acute: as, the *obtuseness* of an angle.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The quality or state of being obtuse in intellect; dulness, stupidity; waut of acuteness or sharpness.

* 2. Dulness of sound.

***ŏb-tū′-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtusio* = bluntness, from *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.]

1. The act or process of making obtuse or blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; dulness, dcadness.

"*Obtusion* of the senses, internal and external."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***ŏb-tūs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*; *-ity.*] The same as OBTUSENESS (q.v.).

ŏb-ŭm′-brant, *a.* [Lat. *obumbrans*, pr. par. of *obumbro.*]

Entom. (*Of a scutum*): Overlapping the metathorax.

***ŏb-ŭm′-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbro* = to darken: *ob-* = over, and *umbra* = a shadow.] To shade, to shadow, to darken, to cloud, to overshadow.

"Those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

***ŏb-ŭm-brā′-tion, *ob-um-bra-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *obumbratio*, from *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbro.*] The act of darkening, covering, or overshadowing.

"His body was in the blessed Virgin his mother by the heavenly *obumbracion* of the Holy Ghost."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,068.

***ob-um-bre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obumbro.*] [OBUMBRATE.] To overshadow.

"The Holy Ghost to thee was *obumbred*."
Chaucer: Balade in Commendation of our Lady.

***ŏb-ŭn′-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ob-*, intens., and *uncus* = hooked.] Very crooked, hooked.

ō′-bŭs, *s.* [Fr.] A small bomb, a shell.

***ŏb-vĕn′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obventio* = that which comes to a person's lot, from *obvenio* = to come in the way of: *ob-* = against, and *venio* = to come.] Anything which happens incidentally, not regularly; an occasional or incidental advantage; specif., an offering, tithe, or oblation.

"The tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

***ŏb-vĕr′-sant,** *a.* [Lat. *obversans*, pr. par. of *obversor* = to go about, to show one's self: *ob-* and *versor* = to turn.] Conversant, familiar.

"The similitude of that which is most *observant* and familiar towards it."—*Bacon: Works*, let. 109.

ŏb′-vĕrse, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *obversus*, pa. par. of *obverto* = to turn towards.] [OBVERT.]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to one of two possible sides or theories.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Inverted; turned upside-down.

2. *Numis.:* Applied to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face.

3. *Mech.:* Applied to a tool having the smaller end towards the haft or stock.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything necessarily involved in or answering to another; one of two possible sides or views.

2. *Numis.:* That side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face, as distinguished from the reverse (q.v.).

obverse-lunate, *a.*

Bot.: Inversely lunate; crescent-shaped, with the horns of the crescent projecting forwards.

OBVERSE-LUNATE LEAF.

ŏb′-vĕrse-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obverse*; *-ly.*] In an obverse manner or form.

***ŏb-vĕr′-sion,** *s.* [OBVERSE.] The act of obverting or turning toward.

***ŏb-vĕrt′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obverto*, from *ob-* = towards, and *verto* = to turn.] To turn towards.

"Held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 729.

ŏb′-vĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *obviatus*, pa. par. of *obvio* = to meet in the way: *ob-* = over, against, and *via* = a way.]

* I. *Lit.:* To meet on the road.

"A rurall person I *obviated*."
S. Rolands: Knave of Clubs (ed. 1844), p. 29.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To meet, to anticipate.

"Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

2. To meet half-way, as a difficulty, danger, or objectiou; to clear away, to remove; to avoid the necessity of.

"The following outlines will, I hope . . . *obviate* thie inconvenience."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy.* (Pref.)

***ŏb-vĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [OBVIATE.] The act of obviating; the state of being obviated.

ŏb′-vĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *obvius* = meeting, lying in the way, obvious (q.v.); Sp. *obvio*; Ital. *ovvio.*]

* 1. Meeting anything; standing or placed in front or in the way.

"I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 373.

* 2. Placed in front, aud so ready at hand.

"His wants indeed are many; but supply
Is *obvious*." *Cowper: Task*, i. 509.

* 3. Open; exposed to danger or accident; uncovered.

"Why was the eight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious*, and so easy to be quenched?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 95.

* 4. Open, admitting, exposed, liable. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 158.)

* 5. Liable to happen.

"Faults are as *obvious* to bookes in Presse as misconstruction after."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*, p. 312.

6. Easily discovered, seen, or understood;

plain, manifest, evident, apparent: as, His meaning is *obvious*.

ŏb'-vĭ-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obvious; -ly.*]

1. In an obvious manner; plainly, evidently, in a manner easy to be understood.

"*Obviously* unsatisfactory."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, s. 6, § 215.

* 2. Naturally.

ŏb'-vĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obvious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being obvious, plain, or evident.

ŏb'-vō-lūte, ŏb'-vō-lūt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *obvolutus*, pa. par. of *obvolvo* = to wrap round, from *ob-*, and *volvo* = to roll.]

1. *Science:* Rolled or turned in or into.

2. *Bot.* (*Of æstivation, &c.*): Having the margins of one organ, or part, overlapping those of the opposite one.

ŏb'-vō-lū-tĭve, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *obvolutivus.*] [OBVOLUTE.]

Bot.: The same as Obvolute (q.v.).

ō'-bў, *s.* [OBI.]

ŏc-, *pref.* [OB-.] The form assumed by the prefix *ob-* before words beginning with c, as *occasion, occur*, etc.

ŏc, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish arrow.

ō'-cą, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The name given in Peru to *Oxalis crenata*, and in Bolivia to *O. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which, however, are small, and not very valuable. Their acid leaf-stalks are also eaten.

oca-quina, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the Andes of Peru and Bolivia to *Melloca tuberosa*.

ŏc-ąr-î'-ną, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A series of seven musical instruments made of terra cotta piereed with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Mountaineers of the Apennines. With these instruments, which are of a soft and sweet, yet "travelling" quality of toue, operatic melodies with simply harmonised accompaniments were given.

Ŏc'-cąm-ĭte, *s.* [See def.]

Hist. & Philos. (*Pl.*): The revivers of Nominalism, who followed William of Occam (died 1347), and whose opposition to Realism brought about the decline of the scholastic philosophy. (*Blunt.*)

* **ŏc'-cą-mў,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *alchemy* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A kind of mixed or base metal.

"Pilchards, which are but counterfeits to herring, as copper to gold, or *occamy* to silver."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of base or mixed metal.

"The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon."—*Steele: Guardian*, No. 26.

ŏc-cā'-şion, * oc-ca-si-oun, * oc-ca-sy-on, *s.* [Fr. *occasion*, from Lat. *occasionem*, accus. of *occasio* = an opportunity: *oc-*, and *casus*, pa. par. of *cado* = to fall; Sp. *ocasion*; Ital. *occasione.*]

* 1. That which falls out or happens; an occurrence, an incident, a casualty.

2. An incident, event, or casualty which indirectly gives rise to something else; an incidental, but not efficient cause; an indirect or accidental cause or origin.

"Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom?"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. An incident, event, or casualty which acts as a cause upon the will; a motive, a reason, a ground.

"'Mad man,' said then the Palmer, 'that does seeke *Occasion* to wrath, and cause of strife.'"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 44.

4. An opportunity; favourable time, circumstance, or season.

"You embrace the *occasion* to depart."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. An excuse, a ground.

"He may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen."—*Genesis* xliii. 18.

6. An incidental need, requirement, or want; a casual exigency.

"A page so kind, so duteous, diligent
So tender over his *occasions*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

7. Circumstances, state or position of affairs; exigency, crisis, juncture: as, He was equal to the *occasion*.

8. The administration or celebration of the Holy Communion. (*Scotch.*)

9. A certain point of time: as, On this *occasion* he has done well.

¶ (1) *By occasion:* Incidentally.

(2) *On occasion:* As opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time.

ŏc-cā'-şion, *v.t.* [OCCASION, *v.*]

1. To cause directly or indirectly; to be the cause of; to produce; to give rise to.

"That which *occasioned* the reproof."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

2. To induce, to lead, to influence.

"Which *occasioned* William Douglasse the chancellor's great enimie to gather a power and spoil the lands of this William Creichton."—*Holinshed: Scotland, continued by Thin.*

* **ŏc-cā'-şion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *occasion; -able.*] Capable of being occasioned or caused.

"Immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men's hard opinions."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

ŏc-cā'-şion-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *occasionel*; Sp. *ocasional*; Ital. *occasionale.*]

1. Incidental, casual; occurring at times, but not regularly or systematically: as, an *occasional* visitor.

2. Made or doue as opportuuity serves or circumstances require.

"I therefore very willingly set myself to translate my *occasional* meditations into Latin."—*Bishop Hall: Enoch.* (Ded.)

3. Made or produced upon some special event or subject; special: as, an *occasional* sermon or discourse.

* 4. Produced or producing by accident.

"The ground or *occasional* original hereof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

¶ *Doctrine of occasional causes:* [OCCASIONALISM].

ŏc-cā'-şion-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *occasional; -ism.*]

Philos.: The name given to a development by Guelinx of the Cartesian doctrine that body and spirit form a dualism of perfectly heterogeneous entities. To account for their interaction, Guelinx propounded the doctrine that on the occasion of each psychical process God effects the corresponding motion in the body, and *vice versa*.

"Descartes left the common opinion, that the soul exerts a natural influence on the body, undisturbed; a part of his disciples perceived that that influence was impossible, and framed the doctrine of *Occasionalism*, which came into acceptance especially through Malebranche."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 110.

ŏc-cā'-şion-ąl-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *occasional; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way resembling the doctrine of Occasionalism (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One who adopts or defends the doctrine of Occasionalism (q.v.).

ŏc-cā-şion-ąl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *occasionalist; -ic.*] The same as OCCASIONALIST, *a.*

"He admits its advance on the . . . *occasionalistic* theory of Descartes."—*Merz: Leibniz*, p. 101.

* **ŏc-cā-şion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *occasional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being occasional.

ŏc-cā'-şion-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *occasional; -ly.*]

1. Upon occasions; at times; according to incidental exigence; as circumstances require or opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time; not regularly or systematically.

"The king *occasionally* found [even that House of Commons unmanageable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. Accidentally, casually, incidentally.

* **ŏc-cā'-şion-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *occasion; -ate.*] To occasion, to cause, to produce, to give rise to.

"The lowest may *occasionate* much ill."
More: Song of the Soul, II. iii. 1.

ŏc-cā'-şion-ĕr, * **oc-ca-cy-on-er,** *s.* [Eng. *occasion; -er.*] One who or that which occasions, causes, or gives rise to anything; a cause; an occasion.

* **ŏc-cā'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *occasus* = the sunset.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western.

* **ŏc-çē-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *occæcatio*, from *occæco* = to blind, from *oc-*, and *cæco* = to blind; *cæcus* = blind.] The act of blinding or making blind; the state of being blind.

oc'-çĭ-dĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *occidentem*, acc. of *occidens*, pr. par. of *occido* = to set; *oc-*, and *cado* = to fall.]

* 1. The western quarter of the hemisphere, where the sun sets; the west.

2. (O-) All countries west of Asia and the Turkish dominions; opposed to Orient.

ŏc-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *occidentalis*; Fr., Sp., and Port. *occidental*; Ital. *occidentale.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth lying west of the speaker or spectator; western. (Opposed to oriental.)

* 2. Setting after the sun: as, an *occidental* planet.

II. *Fig.:* Inferior in excellence, quality, or beauty; applied to gems, in opposition to orient or oriental, the term applied to the finest gems, which, with few exceptions, come from the East.

occidental-turquoise, *s.* [ODONTALITE.]

ŏc-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* The habits, spirit, &c., of western people. [OCCIDENT, *s.*, 2.]

ŏc-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl-ĭst, *s.*

1. One versed in or a student of occidentalism.

2. A native advocate of occidentalism: opposed to orientalist.

ŏc-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl-ĭze, *v.t.* To make occidental in customs, modes of thought, &c.

* **ŏc-çĭ-dĕnt'-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *occidental; -ly.*] In the occident or west; after the sun. Opposed to orientally (q.v.).

ŏc-çĭp'-ĭ-tąl, *a.* [Lat. *occiput* (genit. *occipitis*) = the back part of the head; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the occiput or back of the head. There are occipital fossæ and protuberances, an occipital crest, groove, nerve, ridge, sinus, vein, &c.

† **occipital-angle,** *s.*

Anat., &c.: An angle suggested by Daubenton for measurement, varying with the direction of the plane of the *foramen magnum*, which in man looks downwards and forwards, in the anthropoid apes downwards and backwards, and in most quadrupeds almost directly backwards.

occipital-artery, *s.*

Anat.: An artery arising from the posterior part of the external carotid artery, and ultimately dividing into numerous branches on the upper and back parts of the cranium.

occipital-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A rhomboidal boue situated at the lower and hinder part of the cranium. It is perforated by the occipital foramen (q.v.).

occipital-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A large oval foramen or opening in the occipital bone to afford connection between the cranium and the spinal canal.

ŏc-çĭp-ĭ-tō-, *pref.* [OCCIPUT.]

occipito-atlantal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the atlas and the occiput. There are occipito-atlantal ligaments.

occipito-axial, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the axis and the occiput. There are occipito-axial ligaments.

occipito-frontal, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the frontal bone and to the occiput. There is an occipito-frontal aponeurosis.

occipito-frontalis, *a.* & *s.* (See compound.)

Occipito-frontalis muscle:

Anat.: A name given to the occipital and frontal muscles, united by a thin apoueurosis, which extends over and covers the upper part of the cranium. (*Quain.*)

occipito-mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid process and to the occiput. There is an occipito-mastoid suture.

occipito-parietal, *a.*

Anat.: Of, belouging to, or connecting

the parietal bone and the occiput. There is an occipito-parietal suture.

ŏc'-çĭ-pŭt, *s.* [Lat., from *oc-* = over, against, and *caput* = the head.]

Anat.: The hinder or back part of the head; the part of the skull which forms the back part of the head.

"His broad brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly."
Butler: Hudibras.

***ŏc-çĭ'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *occisio*, from *occisus*, pa. par. of *occīdo* = to kill: *oc-*, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.] The act of killing; slaughter, execution.

"This kind of *occision* of a man . . . ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xlii.

ŏc-clûde', *v.t.* [Lat. *occludo: oc-*, and *claudo* (in comp. *cludo*) = to shut.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To shut or close up; to close.

"*Occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

2. *Chem.:* To absorb.

***ŏc-clû'-dent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *occludens*, pr. par. of *occludo* = to shut up.] [Occlude.]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to shut or close up.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which shuts or closes up.

***ŏc-clûse',** *a.* [Lat. *occlusus*, pa. par. of *occludo.*] [Occlude.] Shut up, closed.

"The appulse is . . . plenary and *occluse.*"—*Holder.*

***ŏc-clû'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *occlusio*, from *occlusus* = occluse (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of shutting up or closing.

"By constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice of the matrix."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § iii., lett. 20.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The act or state of absorbing.

2. *Pathol.:* The term is used almost exclusively with reference to the vagina.

occlusion of gases, *s.*

Chem.: The absorption of gases by metals, first observed by Deville and Troost. Palladium foil at a temperature of 90° to 97° absorbs or condenses 643 times its volume of hydrogen. Platinum wire at a low red heat takes up four volumes of hydrogen, whilst iron wire at the same temperature absorbs 4·15 volumes of carbonic oxide.

***ŏc-crŭs'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oc-*, and *crusto* = to encrust (q.v.).] To encrust; to enclose as in a crust; to harden, to encase.

"To arme and *occrustate* themselves in this devilish apostacy."—*More: Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

ŏc-cŭlt', *a.* [Fr. *occulte*, from Lat. *occultus* = hidden.] Secret or hidden from the eye or understanding; not seen or understood; mysterious, invisible, unknown, undetected.

"What kind of thing is this strange *occult* quality called ill-nature?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

occult-crime, *s.*

Scots Law: A crime committed in secret or privacy.

† occult-diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Diseases the nature, progress, and treatment of which remain hidden. Such a classification can be only temporary and provisional.

occult-lines, *s. pl.* Lines used in the construction of a drawing, but not appearing in the finished work; also dotted lines.

occult-qualities, *s. pl.* Those qualities of body or spirit, the effects of which the ancient philosophers perceived, but which they were unable to investigate or assign any reason for.

occult-sciences, *s. pl.* The imaginary sciences of the Middle Ages, such as alchemy, magic, necromancy, &c.

ŏc-cŭl-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *occultatio*, from *occultatus*, pa. par. of *occulto*, frequent. of *occulo* = to hide; Fr. *occultation*; Sp. *ocultacion*; Ital. *occultazione.*]

*1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of hiding or concealing; the state of being hidden.

2. *Fig.:* Disappearance from public view or notice.

II. *Astron.:*

1. *Gen.:* The temporary obscuration of a heavenly body by the passage of another over its face; as, for instance, the passage of a planet over a fixed star.

2. *Spec.:* The temporary obscuration of a fixed or other star by the passage of the moon over it.

ŏc-cŭlt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ed.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hidden, concealed, secret.

" If his *occulted* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech."
Shakesp: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. *Astron.* (*Of a star*): Temporarily hidden by the passage over its disk of another heavenly body, and specially of the moon.

ŏc-cŭlt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ing.*]

Astron.: The same as Occultation (q.v.).

ŏc-cŭlt'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ism.*] The name given to a system of theosophy practised in the East. Its adepts claim to be able to produce seemingly miraculous effects by purely natural means. [Occultist.]

"*Occultism* is not merely an isolated discovery, showing humanity to be possessed of certain powers over Nature, which the narrower study of Nature from the merely materialistic standpoint has failed to develop; it is an illumination cast over all previous spiritual speculation worth anything, of a kind which knits together some apparently divergent systems."—*A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 6.

ŏc-cŭlt'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ist.*] One who has studied and been initiated into the mysteries of occultism (q.v.).

"The *occultist* can satisfy himself at one *coup* that there is such a thing as a soul, and that it is material in its nature, by dissociating it from the body under some conditions, and restoring it again. The *occultist* can even do this sometimes with other souls; his primary achievement, however, is to do so with his own."—*A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 22.

ŏc-cŭlt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ly.*] In an occult or secret manner.

ŏc-cŭlt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being occult, hidden, or secret; secrecy.

ŏc'-cu-pan-çў, *s.* [Eng. *occupant*; *-cy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of occupying or taking possession.

2. The act of occupying or holding in possession; the time during which one occupies or has possession of anything; the time during which one is an occupant.

II. *Law:* The taking possession of those things which before belonged to nobody, and the right acquired by so taking possession. This, the original and only primitive method of acquiring any property, has been restrained and abridged by the laws of society, in order to maintain peace and harmony among mankind. For this purpose, gifts, contracts, wills, legacies, &c., have been introduced, in order to transfer and continue that property and possession in things personal which has once been acquired by the owner. In some few instances this original right of occupancy is still permitted and recognised. Thus the benefits of the elements, the light, the air, and water can only be appropriated by occupancy.

"*Occupancy* is the taking possession of those things, which before belonged to nobody; a right, however, which, so far as it concerns real property, has been confined by the laws of England within a very narrow compass. It extended only to a single instance; namely, where a man was tenant *pur auter vie*, or had an estate granted to himself only, without mentioning his heirs, for the life of another man, and died during the life of *cestuy que vie*, or him by whose life it was holden: in this case, he that could first enter on the land might lawfully retain the possession, so long as *cestuy que vie* lived, by right of *occupancy*. This seems to have been recurring to first principles, and calling in the law of nature to ascertain the property of the land, when left without any owner. For, had the estate *pur autre vie* been granted to a man and his heirs during the life of *cestuy que vie*, there the heir might enter and hold possession, being called in law a special occupant. But the title of common *occupancy* is now reduced almost to nothing by two statutes, directing that the estate *pur autre vie* after payment of debts shall go in a course of distribution like a chattel interest. That of special *occupancy*, by the heir-at-law, continues to this day; such heir being held to succeed to the ancestor's estate, not by descent, but as an occupant specially appointed by the original grant. If no special occupant be named, when the estate *pur auter vie* is of a freehold or any other tenure, it shall go to the personal representative of the person that had the estate thereof by virtue of the grant, and be distributed in the same manner as the personal estate of the testator or intestate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 13.

ŏc'-cu-pant, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *occuper* = to occupy (q.v.); Sp. *ocupante*; Ital. *occupante.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who occupies; one who holds in possession; an occupier: as, the *occupant* of a farm or house.

*2. *Fig.:* A prostitute.

" He with his *occupants*
Are clinged so close like dew-worms in the morne
That he'll not stir." *Marston: Satires.*

II. *Law:* One who takes possession of that which before belonged to nobody. [Occupancy.]

"Movables found upon the surface of the earth, or in the sea, and are unclaimed by any owner, are supposed to be abandoned by the last proprietor; and, as such, are returned into the common stock, and therefore belong, as in a state of nature, to the first *occupant*, unless they fall within the description of waifs, or estrays, or wreck, or hidden treasure; for these are vested by law in the sovereign."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 23.

***ŏc'-cu-pāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *occupatus*, pa. par. of *occupo* = to take possession of.] [Occupy.] To take possession of; to hold, to possess, to occupy.

" The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 724.

ŏc-cu-pā'-tion, *oc-cu-pa-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *occupation*, from Lat. *occupationem*, accus. of *occupatio* = a taking possession of, an occupation, from *occupatus*, pa. par. of *occupo* = to take possession of; Sp. *ocupacion*; Ital. *occupazione.*] [Occupy.]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession of and holding; a seizing and holding: as, the *occupation* of a town by an enemy.

2. The act or state of occupying or holding; the time during which one is an occupier; occupancy, tenure, holding: as, during his *occupation* of the farm.

3. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; that which engages one's time or attention; work, employment.

" No *occupation*, all men idle, all;
And women, too, but innocent and pure."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

4. The business of one's life; profession, business, trade, calling, vocation.

" The same their *occupation* and success."
Cowper: Table Talk, 46.

occupation-bridge, *s.* A bridge carried over or under a line of railway, canal, &c., to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by such railway or canal.

occupation-road, *s.* A private road for the use of the occupiers of a farm or farms.

***ŏc'-cu-pā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *occupat(e)*; *-ive.*] Occupying or tending to occupy.

ŏc'-cu-pīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Occupy.]

ŏc'-cu-pī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *occupy*; *-er.*]

1. One who occupies or takes possession of; one who holds or possesses; an occupant: as, the *occupier* of a house or farm.

*2. A trader; a retail dealer.

" Mercury the master of merchants and *occupiers.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 692.

ŏc'-cu-pў, *oc-cu-pie, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *occuper*, from Lat. *occupo* = to lay hold of, to take possession of, to occupy, from *oc-* = *ob-*, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *ocupar*; Ital. *occupare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize; to take possession of and hold.

" The military authorities will be consulted as to the positions which it may be considered necessary to *occupy* in that view."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 22, 1885.

2. To hold in possession; to possess, to fill.

" Palaces which ought to be *occupied* by better men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To fill, to cover; to take up the room or space of.

" It *occupied* a third of the hemisphere, or 60°."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1858), § 556.

*4. To possess, to enjoy. (With an obscene quibble.)

" These villains will make the word captain as odious as the word *occupy.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*5. To use in business; to make use of; to employ in traffic.

" He made as though he had occasion to *occupy* money, and so borrowed a great sum of them."—*North: Plutarch; Lives*, p. 505.

*6. To use; to make use of.

" If they bind me fast with new ropes that never were *occupied*, then shall I be weak."—*Judges* xvi. 11.

7. To employ, to engage, to busy. (Often used reflexively.)

" Be *occupied* in prophecies."—*Ecclus.* xxxix. 1.

*8. To give employment to; to employ, to maintain.

" An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six."—*Act of Henry VIII.* (*Todd.*)

* 9. To attend to; to follow, as a business, profession, or employment.

"Who *occupy* their business in deep waters."—*Psalm* cxvii. 23. (*Prayer Book.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To hold anything in possession; to be an occupant.

* 2 To engage in trade or traffic; to traffic.

"He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy* till I come."—*Luke* xix. 13.

ŏc-cŭr′, * oc-curr, * oc-curre, *v.i.* [Fr. *occurrer*, from Lat. *occurro* = to run to meet, to meet, to occur: *oc-* = against, and *curro* = to run; Sp. *ocurrir*; Ital. *occorrere.*]

* 1. To meet, to come together, to strike, to clash.

"Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. To be presented or come to the mind, memory, or imagination; to meet the mind; to be suggested; to arise before the mind.

"There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 401.

3. To happen, to befall, to fall out, to take place.

"As soon as any opportunity shall *occur* for the same."—*Cromwell: To Sir T. Wyatt*, Feb. 22, 1538.

4. To appear here and there; to be met with; to be found existing; to come under observation or notice: as, Gold *occurs* very rarely in Ireland.

* 5. To oppose, to obviate, to meet. (Followed by *to.*)

"Before I begin that, I must *occur to* one specious objection against this proposition."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 1.

ŏc-cŭr′-rençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *occurrens*, pr. par. of *occurro* = to occur (q.v.).]

1. The act or state of occurring or happening; accidental or incidental happening.

2. That which happens incidentally or unexpectedly; an incident, an accidental event, a casualty.

"Fear does not, in sudden or hazardous *occurrences*, discompose his mind."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 115.

* **ŏc-cŭr′-rent,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *occurrens*, pr. par. of *occurro* = to occur (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who meets or opposes; an adversary, an opponent. (*Holland.*)

2. An occurrence, an event.

"My five years absence hath kept me stranger
So much to all the *occurrents* of country."
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Incidental, accidental; coming in the way.

* **ŏc-cŭrse′,** *s.* [Lat. *occursus.*] A meeting or striking together; a clashing.

"The wonderful result of this mutual *occurse*."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 2.

* **ŏc-cŭr′-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *occursio*, from *occursum*, sup. of *occurro* = to meet, to occur (q.v.).] A meeting, striking, or clashing together.

"Ever and anon justled by the *occursion* of other bodies."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iv.

ō′-cean (ce as sh), * o-ceane, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *océan*, from Lat. *oceanum*, accus. of *oceanus* = the ocean, the main sea, from Gr. ὠκεανός (*ōkeanos*) = the great stream supposed to surrouud the earth; Sp. & Ital. *oceano.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Science:* The sea, using that term in its widest sense. Properly speaking, there is but one ocean or sea, all the salt water on the globe, with a few trifling exceptions, like the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Dead Sea, being more or less in complete communication with each other. Different portions of the ocean havo received distinctive names: the Arctic, the Atlantic, tho Indian, the Pacific, and the Antarctic oceans, five in all; or if the Atlantic and Pacific be separated into a northern and a southern portion by the Equator, then there are seven in all. The unequal heating of portions of the vast expanse of water on the globe, the rotation of the earth, and other causes tend to keep the water in constant circulation and preserve it from being stagnant and impure. [Current.] The winds also agitate the surface, producing waves. [Wave.] The attractions of the moon and sun cause tides. [Tide.] Tho area of the ocean is about 145,000,000 square miles, or nearly three-fourths of the whole surface of the earth. It largely modifies the temperature of the adjacent lands, tempering the heat of summer and the cold of winter. As far as observation has yet extended, the average depth of the ocean is not more than 2,000 fathoms, *i.e.*, somewhat above two miles. The *Challenger* expedition, which returned to Spithead on May 23, 1876, after three and a half years' absence, took in all four hundred soundings. Seven soundings gave less than a thousand fathoms, whilst north of Papua, in lat. 11° 23′ N., long. 143° 16′ E., the depth was 4,575 fathoms or 27,450 feet. Subsequent soundings have established that it is a trifle deeper off the Kurile Islands, being 4,655 fathoms. Ordiuarily the portion of the ocean fringing the shores is but a few hundred feet deep, but a little further from the land the depth suddenly becomes 2,000 fathoms or more. At 62° Fahr. the relative deusity of salt and freshwater is as 1·0275 to 1. The ocean has been salt tbrough all known geological periods. The origin of this saltness is a difficult geological problem. Whilst on land the temperature rises as mines or borings become deeper, the opposite occurs with the ocean. As a rule, the surface water is the warmest. The old views as to the absence of animal life in ocean depths have been proved erroneous by the recent expeditions. Abundant life has been brought up from the ocean depth. The level of the ocean remains permanent from age to age. It is the land that is upheaved or subsides, not the ocean which has risen to a higher or sunk to a lower level. The colour of the ocean varies in different places, being as a rule greenish near the shore and blue in the deeper parts. The saltness of the ocean, the nature of the bottom where it is shallow, and the colour of the clouds overhead, all modify the colour.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any immense space or expanse.

"Those uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and space."—*Locke.*

(2) (*Pl.*): An immense quantity: as, He has *oceans* of money. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the ocean or main sea.

"Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim th' *ocean* stream."
Milton: P. L., i. 202.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Ocean-bed, ocean-brim, ocean-cave, ocean-tide.*

ō-çĕ-ăn′-ĭc (ç as sh), *a.* [Eng. *ocean; -ic.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or near the ocean.

"Any other *oceanic* birds."—*Cook: Voyages*, voy. iii., bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Of or pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying between Asia and America) or its inhabitants.

oceanic-delta, *s.*

Physical Geog.: A delta formed on the margin of the ocean, as distiuguished from one in a lake, estuary, or large river.

oceanic-hydrozoa, *s. pl.* [Siphonophora.]

Ō-çĕ-ăn′-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr.]

Greek Mythol.: The Ocean-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys, and sisters of the rivers. Mythologists made them three thousand in number.

ō-çĕ-ą-nĭ′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὠκεανῖτις (*okeanitis*) = of or belonging to the ocean.]

Ornith: The typical genus of the family Oceanitidæ (q.v.). Coues (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia*, 1864, pp. 82-85) enumerates four species: *Oceanites oceanica* (*Procellaria pelagica*), *O.* (*Thalassidroma*) *lineata*, *O.* (*Thalassidroma*) *segethi*, and *O.* (*Thalassidroma*) *gracilis.* [Petrel.]

ō-çĕ-ą-nĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oceanit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Tubinares (q.v.). Four genera are known: Fregetta, Oceanites, Pelagodroma, and Garrodia.

ō-ceąn-ŏl′-ō-ġў (cc as sh), *s.* [Eng. *ocean;* o connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the ocean; a discourse on the ocean.

O-çē′-ăn-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Ὠκεανός (*Ōkeanos*).]

Greek & Roman Mythol.: Tho god of the stream Oceanus, and the offspring of Cœlus and Terra, or Heaven and Earth. He espoused his sister Tethys, and their children were the rivers of the earth, and the three thousand Oceanides or Nymphs of Ocean.

ō-çĕl′-lar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *ocell(us)* = a little eye; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to ocelli.

ō-çĕl′-lāte, ō-çĕl′-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ocellatus* = having little eyes.] [Ocellus.]

1. *Bot.:* Having a spot of one colour surrounded by a spot of a different colour.

2. *Zool.:* Marked with spots resembling eyes.

ocellated hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The Eyed Hawk-moth (q.v.).

ocellated-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: Lacerta ocellata, common in the South of Europe.

ocellated pond-tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: Emys ocellatus, from Marquin and the Tenasserim coast. It approaches land-tortoises in its habits. The shell is brownish, dotted with spots of chestnut-brown, with lighter edges; under parts yellow.

ocellated-turkey, *s.*

Ornith.: Meleagris ocellata, a brilliantly-coloured bird, with metallic plumage; from Honduras and Yucatan.

ocellated water-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: Hydrosaurus (*Varanus*) *salvator* (*Monitor bivittatus*). Habitat, China and Siam; said to occur also in Ceylon. Some individuals attain a length of nearly seven feet. Their flesh is eaten by the lowest castes of Hindoos.

ō-çĕl′-lŭs (pl. **ō-çĕl′-lī**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *oculus* = an eye.]

Entomology & Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* A spot within a ring of another colour, like the pupil within the iris, except that the central spot is often surrounded by additional concentric zones. Example, the ocelli on tbe tail-coverts of the peacock and those on the wings of tbe Peacock-butterfly (q.v.). [Vanessa.]

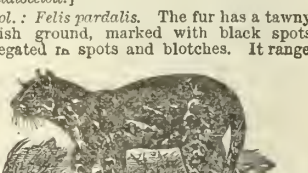
2. *Pl.:* The simple eyes or stemmata of insects, generally situated on the crown of the head between the great compound eyes. (*Darwin.*) Used also of the simple eyes of spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c.

ŏç′-ĕ-lōid, *a.* [Eng. *ocel(ot); -oid.*] Resembling an ocelot; having some of the characteristics of the ocelot (q.v.).

ocelоid-leopard, *s.* [*Long-tailed Tiger Cat.*]

ŏç′-ĕ-lŏt, *s.* [Formed by Buffon from Mexican *tlalocelotl.*]

Zool.: Felis pardalis. The fur has a tawny-reddish ground, marked with black spots, aggregated in spots and blotches. It ranges



OCELOT.

through the wooded parts of tropical America, from Arkansas to Paraguay. Length, about four feet, legs short. It is cowardly, but voracious, and destroys a vast number of animals for the sake of sucking the blood, which it prefers to the flesh. In captivity it is playful and gentle.

* **ō′-chĕr,** *s.* [Ochre.]

* **ō′-chĕr-ў,** *a.* [Ochry.]

ŏ-chĕt′-ō-don, *s.* [Gr. ὀχετός (*ochetos*) = a water pipe of leather; suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: A North American genus of Murinæ, group Sigmodontes. Three species are known, about the size and proportions of *Mus sylvaticus.* The upper incisors are grooved. *Ochetodon humilis* is the American Harvest Mouse.

ōch′-ĭ-dōre, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The shore-crab. (*Devon.*) (*Kingsley: Westward Ho*, ch. ii.)

* **ŏch'-ĭm-ỹ,** *s.* [OCCAMY.]

ŏch-lē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄχλησις (*ochlēsis*) = disturbance, annoyance.]

Med.: The overcrowding of dwelling-houses, producing unhealthiness and susceptibility to disease.

ŏch-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ochl(esis)* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-etic.*] Of or belonging to ochlesis (q.v.).

* **ŏch-lŏc'-ra-çỹ,** * **ŏch-lŏc'-ra-tỹ,** *s.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία (*ochlokratia*): ὄχλος (*ochlos*) = the multitude, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The rule or government of the multitude or mob; a mobocracy.

"The best or the worst forms of government, a Democracy or *Ochlocracy.*" — *Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii., § 1.

¶ Bishop Thirlwall (*Hist. Greece,* ch. x.), following Aristotle, considered democracy as being that in which every attribute of sovereignty might be shared by every freeman. Ochlocracy he described as a democracy corrupted, and exhibiting many features of a tyranny.

* **ŏch-lō-crăt'-ĭc,** * **ŏch-lō-crăt'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *ochlocra(cy)*; *-tic, -tical.*] Of or pertaining to an ochlocracy or government by the mob; having the characteristics of an ochlocracy.

* **ŏch-lō-crăt'-ĭc-ạl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ochlocratical*; *-ly.*] In an ochlocratic manner; in manner of an ochlocracy.

* **ŏch-lŏc'-ra-tỹ,** *s.* [OCHLOCRACY.]

ŏch'-na, *s.* [Gr. ὄχνη (*ochnē*), ὄγχνη (*ongchnē*) = a pear-tree, which the genus somewhat resembles in its foliage.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Ochnaceæ. It consists of trees or shrubs from Asia and tropical Africa, &c., with racemes of yellow flowers. The bark of *Ochna hexasperma,* from Brazil, is there applied to insect bites.

ŏch-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ochn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ochnads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. It consists of undershrubs, sometimes downy, or small trees with smooth bark. Leaves simple, alternate, with two stipules at their base or one on their axil. Flowers usually in racemes, with jointed pedicels. Petals definite, sometimes twice as many as the sepals; sepals five, ten, or indefinite; carpels as many as the petals, lying on an enlarged, tumid, fleshy disc or gynobase. Fruit indehiscent, consisting of as many somewhat drupaceous pieces as there were carpels, each one-seeded. Plants of bitter taste, found in India, Africa, and the warmer parts of America. (*Lindley.*) Known genera twelve, species about 140.

ŏch'-năd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ochn(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Ochnaceæ (q.v.).

ŏch'-ra, ŏk'-rō, *s.* [West Indian name.]

Bot.: Abelmoschus esculentus.

* **ŏch-rā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *ochra* = ochre (q.v.).] Like ochre; ochreous, ochrey.

ŏch'-răn, *s.* [Gr. ὠχρός (*ōchros*) = pale, sallow.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of bole (q.v.) occurring at Orawieza, Hungary. Colour, pale-yellow; feel, greasy; hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·4 to 2·5.

ŏ'-chre (chre as kĕr), * **oc-car,** * **o-ker,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ocre,* from Lat. *ochra*; Gr. ὤχρα (*ōchra*) = yellow ochre, from ὠχρός (*ōchros*) = pale, pale yellow; Sp. *ocra, ocre*; Ital. *ocra, ocria.*]

1. *Lit. & Chem.:* A term applied to many metallic oxides occurring in an earthy or pulverulent form, *e.g.,* iron or red ochre, &c.

* 2. *Fig.:* Money; especially gold coins, from the colour. (*Slang.*)

"Pay your *ochre* at the doors."—*Dickens: Hard Times,* ch. vi.

ochre-colour, *s.*

Bot.: Yellow, imperceptibly changing to brown.

ō'-chrĕ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *ocrea* = a greave.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Willdenow to stipules taking the form of a membraneous sheath, as in the Polygonaceæ.

ō'-chrĕ-ạte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ochre(a)*, Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot. (*Of a plant*): Possessed of ochreæ. [OCHREA.]

ō'-chrĕ-oŭs, ō'-chĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *ocreux,* from *ocre* = ochre; Sp. *ocroso.*]

1. Of or pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre.

"In the interstices of the flakes is a gray, chalky, or *ochreous* matter."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Resembling ochre.

† **ō'-chrĕ-oŭs-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ochreous*; *ly.*] As if with ochre.

"The beautifully-formed implement of *ochreously*-stained flint."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements,* p. 118.

ō'-chreў, ō'-chĕr-ў, ō'-chrў, *a.* [Eng. *ochre*; *-y.*] The same as OCHREOUS (q.v.).

"This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey* matter."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

ō-chrō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὠχρός (*ōchros*) = pale yellow, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ, tribe Clusieæ. The dried flower-buds of *Ochrocarpus longifolius,* a large deciduous tree growing in the Western Ghauts, are used for dying silk; they are called in India nagkesar. The fruit is said to be delicious.

ō'-chrō-īte, *s.* [Gr. ὠχρός (*ōchros*) = pale-yellow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CERITE (q.v.).

ō-chrō-leū'-coŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὠχρόλευκος (*ōchroleukos*) = of a pale countenance.]

Bot.: Of a pale ashy colour.

ō-chrō'-mạ, *s.* [Gr. ὤχρωμα (*ōchrōma*) = paleness, wanness; referring to the flowers, leaves, and wool of the seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Bombaceæ. *Ochroma Lagopus,* grows in the West Indies. The fruit has a woolly lining. The trunk, when wounded, produces a gum; the bark is antisyphilitic, and the light wood is used as a substitute for cork. The seeds in the capsule are enveloped in a very soft, fine, rufous down, said to be used in the manufacture of English beaver hats.

ō'-chrў, *a.* [OCHREY.]

ŏch-thē'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄχθη (*ochthē*) = a bank, and βιόω (*bioō*) = to live. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Hydrophilidæ. Eleven are British.

* **ŏch'-ў-mỹ,** *s.* [OCCAMY.]

ō-çĭm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocim(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ. It contains four families: Moschosmidæ, Plectranthidæ, Hyptidæ, and Nepetidæ.

ō'-çĭ-mŭm, ō'-çў-mŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ocimum*; Gr. ὤκιμον (*ōkimon*) = basil.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ocimeæ. It is of the family Moschosmidæ, and is called in India *túlsé. Ocimum basilicum, O. gratissimum,* and *O. sanctum* are cultivated in India, and otto is distilled from them. It is supposed that *O. basilicum* yields an Indian fibre used for rope-making. Its seeds are given in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and gonorrhœa, its juice for ringworm, and its bruised leaves for scorpion stings. *O. gratissimum* and *O. sanctum,* the last named being sacred to Vishnoo, are also used in India medicinally; the seeds of all are steeped in water and eaten. *O. febrifugum,* a native of Sierra Leone, is a febrifuge. *O. incanescens,* a Brazilian plant, is diuretic and diaphoretic.

OCREA.

* **ō-çĭv'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *ocium, otium* = leisure, idleness.] Sloth.

"The avoiding of idleness and *ocivity.*"—*Hooper: Works,* ii. 92.

ō'-crĕ-ạ, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A kind of greave or legging covering the foreleg from the knee to the ankle. It was made of tin, bronze, or other metal, modelled to the leg of the wearer, and fastened behind by straps and buckles, and generally richly ornamented by various designs embossed or chased upon it.

* **ō'-crĕ-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *ocreatus,* from *ocrea* = a greave or legging.] Wearing an ocrea or legging; hence, booted.

"A scholar undertook, for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to address himself *ocreated* unto the vice-chancellor."—*Fuller: Worthies; Norwich.*

ŏct-, ŏc-tạ-, ŏe-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *octo-,* from ὀκτώ (*oktō*) = eight.] Having eight, consisting of eight. (The meaning completed by the second portion of the word.)

ŏc'-tạ-chord, ŏc'-tō-chord, *s.* [Pref. *octa-, octo-,* and Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a string.

Music.:

1. A musical instrument with eight strings.

2. A system of eight sounds.

ŏc-tạ-ē'-drạl, *a.* [OCTAHEDRAL.]

ŏc-tạ-ē'-drīte, ŏc-tō-hē'-drīte, *s.* [OCTAHEDRITE.]

ŏc-tạ-ē'-drŏn, *s.* [OCTAHEDRON.]

ŏc-tạ-ĕt'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr.] A period or cycle of eight years, during which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to make the average length of the year 365¼ days.

ŏc'-tạ-gŏn, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *octa-,* and Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle, a corner.]

A. *As adj.:* Having eight sides and angles; octagonal.

"The *octagon* tower from which rose the city cross surmounted by the unicorn of Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A polygon of eight angles or sides. A regular octagon is an octagon all of whose sides and angles are respectively equal to each other. The angle at the centre of a regular octagon is 45°, and the angle at the vertex of any angle is 135°. The area of a regular octagon, whose side is 1, is equal to 4·8284271.

2. *Fort.:* A place having eight bastions.

ŏc-tăg'-ŏn-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *octagon*; *-al.*] Having eight sides and eight angles; of an octagon shape.

ŏc-tăg'-ў-noŭs, *a.* [OCTOGYNOUS.]

ŏc-tạ-hē'-drạl, ŏc-tạ-ē'-drạl, *a.* [OCTAHEDRON.] Pertaining to an octahedron; of the form of an octahedron; having eight equal surfaces.

octahedral iron-ore, *s.* [MAGNETITE.]

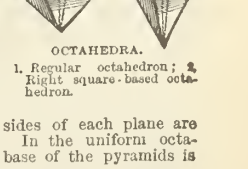
ŏc-tạ-hē'-drīte, *s.* [Eng. *octahedr(on)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in square octahedrons more or less modified. Crystallization, probably tetragonal, but Mallard, judging from the optical characters of some crystals from Brazil, is inclined to regard it as monoclinic. Cleavage, basal and octahedral, perfect. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·82 to 3·95, higher after heating; lustre, approaching adamantine; colour, shades of brown, indigo-blue, black; fracture, sub-conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: oxygen, 39; titanium, 61; being pure titanic acid. This is a trimorphous mineral, the two other species being rutile and brookite (q.v.). Found in several localities, especially at Bourg d'Oisans, Isère, France; and lately in splendent and highly modified crystals in the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

ŏc-tạ-hē'-drŏn, ŏc-tạ-ē'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *octa-,* and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base; Ger. *oktaedron*; Fr. *octaèdre*; Lat. *octaedros.*]

1. *Geom.:* A solid figure contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

2. *Min.:* Two four-sided pyramids united base to base. In the regular octahedron the three sides of each plane are of the same length; in the obtuse octahedron the base is longer, and in the acute octahedron, shorter than the two sides. In some obtuse and acute octahedrons the base is square, in others rectangular. In the rhomboidal octahedron the common base is a rhomb or rhombic, and the three sides of each plane are of different lengths. In the uniform octahedron the common base of the pyramids is



OCTAHEDRA.

1, Regular octahedron; 2, Right square-based octahedron.

not square, and the two planes are not all equal, but resemble each other two and two on opposite sides of the pyramid. (*Phillips: Min.* (1819), *Explan. of Terms.*)

* **ŏc-tăm'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *octa-*, and Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

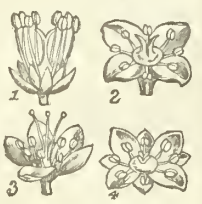
Bot.: Having the parts in eights.

* **ŏc-tăm'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *octa-*, and Eng. *meter.*] A verse of eight feet.

† **ŏc-tăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [OCTANDRIA.]

Bot.: One of the Octandria (q.v.).

ŏc-tăn'-drĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, as opposed to a woman or female.]



OCTANDRIA.

1. Acer (Monogynia); 2. Chrysosplenium (Digynia); 3. Polygonium (Trigynia); 4. Elatine (Tetragynia).

Bot.: Linnæus's eighth class of plants. They have eight stamens in the same flower with the pistil or pistils. They are divided into four orders, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, and Tetragynia, according to the number of pistils.

ŏc-tăn'-drĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [OCTANDRIA.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Having eight stamens; of or belonging to the class Octandria (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A plant of the class Octandria (q.v.).

ŏc-tăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *octandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] [OCTANDRIAN, A.]

ŏc'-tāne, *s.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: C_8H_{18}. The name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series containing eight atoms of carbon. Obtained in the pure state by heating octyl iodide with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a mobile liquid, boils at 125°, and has a sp. gr. of ·7032.

ŏct-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Eng. *angular.*]

Geom.: Having eight angles.

ŏct-ăn'-gu-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *octangular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being octangular, or of having eight angles.

Ŏc'-tăns, *s.* [Lat. *octans* = an eighth part, *octo* = eight.]

Astron.: The Octant; one of Lacaille's Southern constellations.

ŏc'-tant, *s.* [OCTANS.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An eighth part of a circle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) That position of a planet or heavenly body when it is half-way between conjunction and opposition, or quadrature, and so is distant from another body or point the eighth part of a circle or 45°.

(2) [OCTANS.]

2. *Optics, &c.:* An instrument for measuring angles, resembling a quadrant or sextant in principle, but having an arch of 45°, the eighth part of a circle.

ŏc'-ta-pla, *s.* [Gr. ὀκταπλόος (*oktaploos*).] A polyglot Bible printed in eight languages, usually in parallel columns, so as to present the different texts at one view.

† **ŏct'-arch,** *s.* [OCTARCHY.] A ruler of an octarchy. (*Haydn.*)

ŏc'-tar-chy, *s.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Gr. ἄρχη (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a body of eight persons.

ŏc-ta-roon', *s.* [OCTOROON.]

ŏc'-ta-stȳle, ŏc'-tō-stȳle, *s.* [Pref. *octa-*, *octo-*, and Gr. στύλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A building, as a temple having eight columns in front.

* **ŏc'-ta-teŭch,** * **ŏc'-tō-teŭch,** *s.* [Lat. *octateuchus*, from Gr. ὀκτάτευχος (*octateuchos*), ὀκτώ (*oktō*) = eight, and τεῦχος (*teuchos*) = a book, a composition; Fr. *octateuque*; Sp. *octateuco.*] A collection of eight books; specif., the first eight books of the Old Testament.

"Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch.*"—*Hanmer: View of Antiq.*, p. 37.

ŏc'-tave (a as ĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *octavus* = eighth, from *octo-* = eight; Sp. *octavo*; Ital. *ottavo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Denoting eight, consisting of eight.

"Boccace is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme or stanza of eight lines."—*Dryden: Preface to Fables.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small cask of wine; the eighth part of a pipe.

* 2. A verse or stanza of eight lines.

3. In the sonnet the first two stanzas of four lines each.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) The eighth day after a particular church festival, the day of the feast itself being counted.

"When his wondrous *octave* roll'd again,
He brought a royal infant in his train."
Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 21.

(2) The eight days following a particular church festival.

"To be holden in the *octaues* of the Epiphanie."—*Holinshed: Henry III.* (an. 1225).

2. *Music:*

(1) The interval of an eighth. It may be major, minor, or augmented. It was the diapason of the Greek system.

(2) The first note of the harmonic scale.

(3) An organ stop of four feet pitch on the manuals, or eight feet on the pedals.

octave-coupler, *s.* [ORGAN-COUPLER.]

octave-flute, *s.*

Music: A piccolo (q.v.).

ŏc-tā'-vō, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *octavus* = eighth.] [OCTAVE.]

A *As subst.:* The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper, which has been folded so as to make eight leaves; hence, applied to a book printed with eight leaves to the sheet. It is generally written 8vo, and varies in size according to the sizes of paper employed; as, foolscap *octavo* (or 8vo), imperial *octavo* (or 8vo), &c.

B. *As adj.:* Having eight leaves to the sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves.

"It was an *octavo* pocket-book."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

ŏc'-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; suff. *-ene.*] [OCTYLENE.]

* **ŏc-tĕn'-nĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *octennis* = eight years old; *octennium* = a period of eight years: *octo-* = eight, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Happening or recurring every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

* **ŏc-tĕn'-nĭ-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *octennial*; *-ly.*] Once in eight years.

* **ŏc'-tĕt,** *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight.]

Music: A musical composition for eight parts.

ŏc'-tile, *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight.]

Astron.: The same as OCTANT (q.v.).

ŏc-tĭl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [From Lat. *octo* = eight, on analogy of *million, billion*, &c.] The number produced by involving a thousand to the ninth power; a number represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers. In England, the number represented by 1 followed by 48 ciphers.

ŏc-tō-, *pref.* [OCT-.]

octo-bass, *s.*

Music: An instrument of the viol family, the low octave of the violoncello. It has three strings tuned in fifth and fourth. It has movable keys to press the strings upon frets of the neck. The keys are moved by levers governed by the left hand, and by pedal keys on which the foot of the player acts. Its compass is one octave and a fifth.

Ŏc-tō'-bĕr, * **Oc-to-bre,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *October*, from *octo-* = eight, it having been originally the eighth month of the Roman year; Fr. *octobre*; Ital. *ottobre*; Sp. *octubre.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The tenth month of the year; it contains thirty-one days.

"Green rye in September, when timely thou past,
October for wheat sowing calleth as fast."
Tusser: Points of Husbandry; October.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale.

B. *As adj.:* Made or produced in October: as, *October* ale.

October-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortalan, or *October-bird.* It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, or Rice-bird of South Carolina."—*B. Edwards: British West Indies* (ed 1819), 124.

ŏc-tō-brŏm-ē'-thȳl, *s.* [Pref. *octo-*; Eng. *brom(ine)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem.: A compound in which eight atoms of hydrogen in the two atoms of ethyl have been replaced by two atoms of bromine.

octobromethyl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2HBr_4)_2O$. A thickish liquid having an odour of perspiration, formed by heating ethylidene oxychloride with bromine for ten hours. It fumes in the air, and is insoluble in water.

ŏc-tō-dĕç'-ĭ-mal, *a.* [Lat. *octodecimus*, from *octodecim* = eighteen: *octo* = eight, and *decem* = ten.]

Crystallog.: Applied to a crystal whose prism has eight faces, and the two summits together, ten faces.

ŏc-tō-dĕç'-ĭ-mō, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. neut. abl. sing. of *octodecimus.*] [OCTODECIMAL.]

A. *As subst.:* The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves to the sheet; hence, a book printed on sheets folded into eighteen leaves. It is commonly abbreviated into 18mo.

B. *As adj.:* Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to the sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves.

ŏc-tō-dĕn'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *dentate.*] Having eight teeth.

ŏc'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Octodontidæ, and the sub-family Octodontinæ, with three species, from Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The best known is *Octodon Cumingii*, a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the water-vole. Brownish-yellow, pencilled with black on back; yellowish beneath; feet white.

ŏc-tō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *octodon*, genit. *octodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Hystricomorpha, with three sub-families, Ctenodactylinæ, Octodontinæ, and Echinomyinæ.

2. *Palæont.:* Four fossil genera; Ctenomys from the Pliocene, and Megamys from the Eocene of La Plata; and Palæomys and Archæomys from the Lower Miocene of France and Germany.

ŏc-tō-dŏn-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *octodon*, genit. *octodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Octodontidæ. Chief genera, Octodon and Petromys.

* **ŏc-tō-ē'-drĭc-al,** *s.* [OCTAHEDRON.] The same as OCTAHEDRAL (q.v.).

ŏc-tō-ē'-drīte, *s.* [OCTAHEDRITE.]

ŏc-tō-făr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Formed with pref. *octo-*, on analogy of *multifarious* (q.v.).]

Bot.: In eight directions.

ŏc'-tō-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *octo* = eight, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave, to cut.]

Bot.: Cleft or divided into eight segments, as a calyx.

* **ŏc-tŏg'-a-mȳ,** * **ŏc-tŏg'-a-mȳe,** *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.] The act of marrying eight times.

"But of no noumber mencioun made he,
Of bygamye or of *octogamye.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,615.

ŏc-tō-ğĕn-ăr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *octogenarius* = containing eighty; *octogeni* = eighty each, from *octoginta* = eighty; *octo* = eight.]

A. *As adj.:* Of eighty years of age; over eighty years old; between eighty and ninety years of age.

B. *As subst.:* A person of eighty years of age; one between eighty and ninety years of age.

* **ŏc-tŏg′-ĕn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *octogenarius.*] The same as OCTOGENARIAN (q.v.).

* **ŏc-tŏg′-ōn-al,** *a.* [OCTAGONAL.]

ŏc-tō-gўn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: Any Linnæan order which has eight styles or pistils in a hermaphrodite flower. Only one such exists, Dodecandria Octogynia.

ŏc-tŏg′-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [OCTOGYNIA.]

Bot.: Having eight pistils or styles.

* **ŏc-tō-hē′-drŏn,** *a.* [OCTAHEDRON.]

ŏc-tō′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Containing eight atoms of carbon.

octoic-acid, *s.* [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ŏc-tō-lŏc′-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *ocular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having eight cells for seeds.

* **ŏc′-tŏn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *octonarius*, from *octoni* = eight each; *octo* = eight; Fr. *octonaire.*] Belonging or pertaining to the number eight.

"The Pythagoreans call the *octonary* ασφαλεια." —*More: Def. of the Phil. Cabbala*, App. ch. ii.

* **ŏc-tŏn-ŏd′-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *octoni* = eight each, and *oculus* = an eye.] Having eight eyes.

"Spiders [are] for the most part *octonocular.*"—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

ŏc′-tō-pēde, *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] An eight-footed animal.

"Spiders, industrious, hardworking *octopedes.*" —*Lytton: Night & Morning*, bk. i., ch. vi.

ŏc-tō-pĕt′-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ (*oktō*) = eight, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal.]

Bot.: Having eight petals.

ŏc′-tō-pŏd, *a.* & *s.* [OCTOPODA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having eight feet.

"*Octopod* dibranchiates."—*Owen: Invert.* (Index.)

B. *As subst:* An animal having eight feet; specif., any individual of the Octopoda (q.v.).

ŏc-tŏp′-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. πόδα (*poda*), pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A section of Dibranchiate Cephalopods. Arms eight, suckers sessile, eyes fixed; body united to the head by a broad cervical band; branchial chamber divided; oviduct double; shell internal and rudimentary. It contains two families, Argonautidæ and Octopodidæ.

ŏc-tō-pŏd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *octopod(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the section Octopoda (q.v.). It contains seven genera and sixty-two species.

ŏc′-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. πόυς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Octopodidæ. The body is oval, warty, or cirrose, finless; arms long, unequal, suckers in two rows, mantle supported in front by the branchial septum. In the male the third right arm is hectocotylized (q.v.). Found on the coasts of the temperate and tropical zones. Forty-six species are known, varying in length from one inch to more than two feet. They are the "polypi" of Homer and Aristotle; they are solitary animals, frequenting rocky shores, and are very active and voracious; the females oviposit on seaweeds or in empty shells. They are regularly exposed for sale in the markets of Smyrna and Naples, and the bazaars of India.

OCTOPUS.

2. Any individual of the genus.

ŏc-tō-rā′-dĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *radiated* (q.v.).] Having eight rays.

ŏc-tō-roōn′, *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight.] The child of a quadroon and a white person.

ŏc-tō-spĕr′-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.] Containing eight seeds.

ŏc′-tō-stўle, *s.* [OCTASTYLE.]

ŏc-tō-sўl-lăb′-ĭc, ŏc-tō-sўl-lăb′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical* (q.v.).] Consisting of eight syllables.

ŏc′-tō-sўl-la-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of eight syllables; octosyllabic.

"I call this the *octosyllable* metre from what I apprehended to have been its original form."—*Tyrwhitt: Lang. & Vers. of Chaucer.*

B. *As subst.:* A word consisting of eight syllables.

* **ŏc′-tō-teŭch,** *s.* [OCTATEUCH.]

ŏc′-troi (roi as rwâ), oc-troy, *s.* [Fr., from *octroyer* = to grant, from Lat. * *auctorico* = to authorize, to grant; *auctor* = an authority, an author.]

1. A tax or duty payable at the gates of French cities on articles brought in there.

2. A grant or privilege, as an exclusive right of trading, granted by Government to a particular person or company; a concession.

3. The constitution of a state granted by a prince.

ŏc′-tu-or, *s.* [Lat. *octo-* = eight.]

Music: The same as OCTET (q.v.).

* **ŏc′-tu-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *octuplus*, from *octo* = eight.] Eightfold.

ŏc′-tu-plĕt, *s.* [OCTUPLE.]

Music: A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six.

ŏct′-ўl, *s.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_8H_{17}. Capryl; the eighth term of the series of alcohol-radicals. It may be separated from the chloride, $C_8H_{17}Cl$, by the action of acetate of sodium in the cold. In the free state it is represented by the formula $\left\{\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\C_8H_{17}\end{matrix}\right.$.

octyl-alcohol, *s.* [OCTYL-HYDRATE.]

octyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}Br$. Obtained as an oily liquid by treating octylic-alcohol with phosphorus and bromine. It is heavier than water, soluble in alcohol, and boils at 190°.

octyl-carbinol, *s.* [NONYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

octyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}Cl$. Produced by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on octylic-alcohol. It is colourless, lighter than water, and smells of oranges. It boils at 175°, and has a gravity of ·895 at 16°.

octyl-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}HO$. Octyl-alcohol, caprylic alcohol. Obtained by distilling ricinoleate of potassium, or acetate of octyl with caustic alkali. It is a transparent, colourless, oily liquid, having an aromatic odour. It boils at 180°; sp. gr. ·826 at 16°. Dissolves in ether, alcohol, and acetic acid; insoluble in water. It combines with chloride of calcium, forming deliquescent crystals, and with sodium it yields substitution products.

octyl-hydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}H$. Hydride of capryl. One of the constituents of American petroleum, and found in the portion coming over at 115°–120°. It is a colourless liquid with a faint odour of ether, boiling at 119°; sp. gr. 0·728 at 0°. Chlorine converts it into octyl-chloride.

octyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}I$. Obtained as an oil by the action of iodine and phosphorus on octylic alcohol. It has the odour of oranges; sp. gr. 1·31; boils at 211°. Heated with alcoholic ammonia it yields hydriodate of octylamine.

octyl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $\left\{\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\C_8H_{17}\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Obtained in rather an impure state by distilling iodide of octyl with octylate of sodium.

octyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: $\left\{\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\C_8H_{17}\end{matrix}\right\}S$. Separates as an oily liquid lighter than water when protosulphide of sodium is heated with octyl-iodide. It has an unpleasaut odour, aud is slightly soluble in alcohol.

ŏc-tўl′-a-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *octyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $\left\{\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. Caprylamine. Produced by heating alcoholic ammonia with iodide of octyl. It is a colourless inflammable liquid, having the odour of fish. Sp. gr. ·786; boils at 168°, precipitates metallic salts, and forms crystallizable compounds with acids. Insoluble in water.

ŏc′-tўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *octyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_8H_{16}. Octene. Caprylene. Obtained by heating chloride of octyl and alcoholic potash, and by distilling fatty acids with potash-lime. It is a mobile oil, lighter than water, boiling at 118–120°. Insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid acts on it with energy, forming nitro-octylene, $C_8H_{15}(NO_2)$.

octylene-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: $\left[\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O_2\\C_8H_{16}\\C_2H_3O_2\end{matrix}\right.$. Obtained by heating an etherial solution of the bromide with acetate of silver to 100°. Is a thick, oily liquid, boiling below 245°. (*Watts.*)

octylene-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}Br_2$. An amber-coloured liquid, produced by direct combination of bromine with octylene and octyl hydrate.

octylene-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}(HO)_2$. Octylic glycol. Obtained as an oily liquid by decomposing the acetate with potash aud redistilling. It is inodorous, colourless, and has a burning, aromatic taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether. Sp. gr. ·932 at 0°. Boils at 245–250°.

oc-tў-lĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *octylen(e)*; *-ic.*] Derived from octylene.

octylenic-chlorhydrin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}\left\{\begin{matrix}HO.\\Cl.\end{matrix}\right.$ Obtained as an aromatic liquid, boiling at 235–240°, by the action of hypochlorous acid on octyleue in presence of mercurous oxide suspended in water.

ŏc-tўl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eug. *octyl*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to octyl.

octylic-acid, *s.* [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ŏ-cū′-ba, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

ocuba-wax, *s.* A vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of *Myristica ocuba.* It is yellowish-white, of the consistence of beeswax, melts at 36°, and is soluble in boiling alcohol. Used in Brazil for the manufacture of candles.

ŏc′-u-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ocularis* = pertaining to the eye; *oculus* = an eye; Fr. *oculaire*; Sp. *ocular*; Ital. *oculare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received or known from actual sight.

"The heathens who had not *ocular* demonstration, . . . made their attack upon his miracles."—*Observer*, No. 11.

* 2. Visible to the eye; plain, evident, manifest.

"That still remaines a marke too *ocular*
To leave your heart yet blinded."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

* 3. Seeing; using or acting by the eye.

"Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

B. *As subst.:* The eye-piece of a telescope or microscope.

ocular-conc, *s.* The cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

ocular-spectra, *s. pl.*

Physiol. & Optics: Phantasms, the offspring of sensations arising without any light falling on the retina. They have no objective reality, and are caused perhaps by an intrinsic stimulation of some portion, probably a

cerebral one, of the visual apparatus. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

ŏc'-ū-lạr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ocular*; *-ly.*] In an ocular manner; by the eye or actual view or sight.

"Andrew Thevat in his Cosmography doth *ocularly* overthrow it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xv.

* **ŏc'-ū-lạr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *ocularis* = ocular (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular.

ŏc'-ū-lạte, ŏc'-ū-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *oculatus*, from *oculus* = an eye.]

1. *Lit.:* Furnished or provided with eyes; having eyes.

2. *Fig.:* Having spots resembling eyes.

ŏc'-ū-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *oculus* = an eye, and *forma* = form, shape.] Resembling an eye in form, shape, or appearance.

ŏc-ū-lī'-na *s.* [Lat. *ocul(us)* = an eye; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Oculinidæ (q.v.), from the Eocene Tertiary. The corallum is arborescent, and the cœnenchyma nearly smooth.

ŏc-ū-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oculin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont. & Zool.: A family of Aporose Zoantharia, with several extinct and some surviving genera. The corallum is compound, with an abundant and compact cœnenchyma, its surface smooth or striated. A few dissepiments are present, but no synapticulæ.

ŏc'-ū-lĭst, *s.* [Lat. *oculus* = an eye; Fr. *oculiste.*] One who is, or professes to be, skilled in the treatment of diseases of the eye.

ŏc-ū-lō-, *s.* [Oculus.] Of, or belonging to, or moving the eye.

oculo-motor, *a.*

Anat.: Moving the eye. Used of the oculomotor nerve; the third pair of nerves.

ŏc'-ū-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an eye.]

I. *Anat.:* The eye.

2. *Bot.:* A leaf-bud.

ō'-çў-drōme, *s.* [Ocydromus.] Any individual of the genus Ocydromus (q.v.).

"The chief interest attaching to the *Ocydromes* is their inability to use in flight the wings with which they are furnished, and hence an extreme probability of the form becoming wholly extinct in a short time."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 723.

ŏç-ў-drō'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Ocydromus.]

Entom.: A genus of Empidæ (q.v.) Antennæ apparently two-jointed, second joint short, seta long, proboscis slightly exserted, legs slender. Six species known.

ō-çўd'-rō-mīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ocydrom(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Ocydromus.

"So far the distribution of the *Ocydromine* form is wholly in accordance with that of most others characteristic of the New Zealand sub-region."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 723.

ō-çўd'-rō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠκυδρόμος* (*ōkudromos*) = swift running: *ὠκύς* (*ōkus*) = swift, and *δραμεῖν* (*dramein*), 2nd aor. inf. of *τρέχω* (*trechō*) = to run.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rallidæ, named by Wagler in 1830. [Ocydrome.] Wallace estimates the number of species at four. *Ocydroma Earli* is Earl's Weka Rail, *O. australis*, the Weka Rail, of which a white variety sometimes occurs. One specimen is at present (1885) in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park.

ō'-çў-mŭm, *s.* [Ocimum.]

ō-çўp'-ō-dạ *s.* [Gr. *ὠκυπόδης* (*ōkupodēs*) = swift-footed.]

Zool.: Sand-crab; the typical genus of Milne-Edwards' family Ocypodidæ (q.v.). Seven species are known, of which the most remarkable is *Ocypoda ceratophthalma*, the Racer, or Horseman Crab. [Ocypode.]

ō'-çў-pōde, *s.* [Ocypoda.] Any individual of the genus Ocypoda, especially the Racer, or Horseman Crab.

"The *ocypode* burrows in the dry soil, making deep excavations, bringing up literally armfuls of sand. . . . So inconvenient are the operations of these industrious pests that men are kept regularly employed at Colombo in filling up the holes formed by them."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 300.

ō-çў-pō'-dĭ-ạn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ocypod(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* Any member of the genus Ocypoda (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The family Ocypodidæ (q.v.).

ō-çў-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocypod(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Brachyurous Crustacea, founded by Milne-Edwards. It contains two genera, Ocypoda and Gelasimus.

ō'-çў-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠκύπους* (*ōkupous*) = swift-footed: *ὠκύς* (*ōkus*) = swift, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ (q.v.). *Ocypus olens*, the Devil's Coach-horse (q.v.), is common in Britain.

ŏd, ōd, ō-dў̆l, ō'-dўle, *s.* [Gr. *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way, a path, a road; and *ὕλη* (*hule*) = matter as a principle of being.] The name given, in 1845, by Baron von Reichenbach to a natural force, "imponderable" or "influence," which he believed himself to have discovered. He thought it was present in all bodies, but was developed especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and chemical and vital action. It was held to explain the phenomena of mesmerism, and has since been made to do duty anew for those of spirit-rapping, table-turning, &c. It has been credited with the ability to produce luminous appearances, visible, however, only to persons of peculiar sensitiveness.

"That *od* force of German Reichenbach
Which still from female finger-tips burnt blue."
E. B. Browning, in *Goodrich & Porter.*

* **ŏd,** * **ŏdd,** *interj.* [A corrupt. of God.] An oath.

ŏd-ạ-căn'-tha, *s.* [Pref. *od(on-)*, and Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Odacanthinæ (q.v.). Thorax nearly cylindrical, elytra truncated, articulations of the tarsi entire. *Odacantha melanura* is British.

ŏd-ạ-căn-thī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odacanth(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ (q.v.).

ō'-dạl, *a.* [Udal.]

ō'-dạ-lĭsk, ō'-dạ-lĭsque (que as k), *s.* [Fr. *odalisque*, from Turk. *odalik*, from *oda* = a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio or a Turkish harem; one of the ladies of the harem, of whom the Sultan has personal knowledge.

"The nominal authority of the Sultan, or Shah, is practically overshadowed by the veiled despotism of his mother, the Sultana Valide, or his favourite *odalisque*."—*Cooper: Heroines of the Past*, p. 9.

ō'-dạl-lĕr, *s.* [Udaller.]

ŏd'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. *ὀδάξ* (*odax*) = bitiug.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, with six species from the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. *Odax radiatus* is from Western Australia. All the species are of small size.

ŏdd, * **odde,** *a.* [Icel. *oddi* = a triangle, a point of land, an odd number; cf. *oddatala* = an odd number, *oddamadhr* = an odd man, a third man; *standask iodda* = to stand at odds, to be at odds; cogn. with A.S. *ord* = the point of a sword; Dan. *od* = a point; *odde* = a tongue of land; Sw. *udda* = odd, not even; *udde* = a point, a cape. (*Skeat*).]

I. Not even; not divisible by 2; not divisible into pairs; distinguished by numbers not divisible by 2.

"They say there is divinity in *odd* numbers."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

2. Remaining over after a number has been divided into pairs: as, There were twenty couples and one *odd* one.

3. Wanting a match or pair; one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set: as, an *odd* boot, three *odd* volumes of a set.

4. Expressing an indefinite number; exceeding a specified number or quantity.

"Nine score and *odd* posts."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

¶ The *and* is frequently omitted.

"Eighty *odd* years of sorrow have I seen."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

5. Not included or reckoned amongst others; not taken into account: hence, trifling, of little or no value or consequence; taken at random.

* 6. Occasional, casual, incidental.

"On some *odd* time." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

* 7. Out of the way, lonely, secluded, retired, deserted.

"Whom I left, cooling of the air with sighs.
In an *odd* angle of the isle."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 8. Unequalled, uncommon, matchless, unique.

"He in soueraine dignitie is *odde*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 23.

9. Singular, peculiar, strange, fantastical, whimsical, eccentric, droll.

"You're an *odd* man."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

* 10. At odds; on terms of enmity or contention.

"The general state, I fear,
Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

11. Strange, unlikely.

"Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* **odd-conceited,** *a.* Strangely devised, fantastical.

"I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty *odd-conceited* love-knots."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

odd-looking, *a.* Having an odd or singular look; singular or peculiar in appearance.

odd-side, *s.*

Founding: When many castings are required from one pattern, or from a number of patterns, moulded in the same flask, the false-part is prepared with care in an odd-flask, and is preserved indefinitely.

ŏdd'-fĕl-lōw, *s.* [Eng. *odd*, and *fellow.*] A member of an extensive friendly society known as the Order of Oddfellows. The order originated in England, and was introduced into the United States in or before 1745. It has since grown very strong in this country, where it is one of the numerous and popular Mutual Aid or Beneficial Societies. In England it has its head-quarters at Manchester. Its meetings are secret. See list of American societies in the appendix.

ŏdd'-lў, * **od-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *odd*; *-ly.*]

† 1. In an odd manner; not evenly.

2. In an odd, strange, peculiar, or singular manner; strangely, singularly.

"How *oddly* will it sound, that I
Must ask my child forgiveness."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

¶ *Oddly Odd Number:* A number which, when divided by 4, leaves 3 for a remainder, or which is of the form $4n + 3$. Thus, 3, 7, 11, 15, &c., are oddly odd numbers.

ŏdd'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; *-ment.*]

1. A trifle, a remnant.

"So many book *oddments* of accounts, &c."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 54.

2. (*Pl.*): The parts of a book such as index, title, &c., which are not portions of the actual text.

ŏdd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being odd or uneven.

2. The quality or state of being odd, strange, peculiar, or singular; oddity, strangeness, singularity, eccentricity.

"What in *oddness* can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost toyman of his time?"
Young: Love of Fame, iv.

ŏdds, * **oddes,** * **ods,** *s., sing. & pl.* [Odd.]

1. The state of being odd; inequality; excess of any number as compared with another; the difference in favour of one number against another.

"God's arm strike with us! 'tis a fearful *odds*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

2. Superiority, advantage.

"And with that *odds* he weighe King Richard down."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

3. Probability; that which justifies the attributing of superiority to one of two or more persons or events.

"The *odds* appeared visibly against him."—*Hart: Statius; Thebaid*, vi. (Note 32.)

4. Specif., in betting, the excess of the amount of the bet made by one party over that of another.

* 5. Quarrel, dispute, contention, discord. [Obsolete except in the phrase *at odds.*)

"I cannot speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds.*"
Shakesp. : Othello, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *At odds :* At variance, quarrelling.

"He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at *odds.*" *Shakesp. : Lear,* i. 3.

(2) *Odds and ends:* Miscellaneous trifles; odd articles.

ōde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oda, ode,* from Gr. ᾠδή (*ōdē*), a form of ἀοιδή (*aoidē*) = a song, from ἀείδω (*aeidō*) = to sing; Ital. *oda, ode;* Sp. *oda.*] A short poem or song; a lyric poem; a poetical composition fitted or intended to be set to music.

"The collection includes Alexander's Feast, the noblest *ode* in our language."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* **ode-factor,** *s.* A contemptuous epithet for a writer or dealer in odes.

ode-maker, *s.* A writer or composer of odes.

***ōde'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ode;* dim. suff. *-let.*] A little or short ode.

Ō'-dĕlş-thĭng (th as t), *s.* The lower and larger house of the Storthing, or Norwegian parliament. [See STORTHING.]

* **ōde'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *ode,* and *man.*] A writer of an ode or odes. (*Wolcot. : P. Pindar,* p. 18.)

ō-dē'-ŏn, * **ō-dē'-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *odeum,* from Gr ᾠδεῖον (*ōdeion*), from ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song.]

Greek Antiq.: A hall or theatre in which musical and poetical compositions were performed in competition for prizes. Hence, a hall or building for the performance of musical or dramatic works.

ō'-dĕr-īte, *s.* [ODITE.]

* **ō-dē'-ŭm,** *s.* [ODEON.]

* **ō'-dĭ-ble,** * **o-dy-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *odibilis,* from *odi* = to hate.] Hateful, odious.

" Mid of the feld befell a case sodeine,
Full vnhappy, lothsome, and *odible.*"
Lidgate : Story of Thebes, iii.

ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *od; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the force or influence termed *od.*

ŏd'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odic; -al -ly.*] In an odic manner; by means of odic force.

ō-dī'-nạ, *s.* [Latinised from the native name in the south of India.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. *Odina Wodier* is an Indian tree which furnishes a dark red gum, known in Europe as ging or kuni gum. It is used in calico printing, and as a varnish. The bark of the tree is employed in tanning, and its fibres for ropes. It is astringent, and a decoction of it is made into a lotion in eruptions and old ulcers.

Ō-dĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Odin; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Odin, or Woden.

ō'-dĭn-īte, *s.* [ODITE.]

ō'-dĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *odieux,* from Lat. *odiosus,* from *odium* = hate; *odi* = to hate; Sp. & Ital. *odioso.*]

1. Hateful: deserving to be hated. Odious is less forcible than abominable or detestable: as, an *odious* crime.

2. Causing hate.

" For daring single to be just
And utter *odious* truth." *Milton : P. L.,* xi. 704.

3. Causing disgust or repugnance; offensive, disagreeable, repulsive.

"They had formerly seen only the *odious* side of that polity."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

4. Exposed to hate; unpopular, offensive.

ō'-dĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odious; -ly.*]

1. In an odious or hateful manner; so as to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully.

"It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously.*"—*South : Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 3.

* 2. Invidiously; so as to excite hate, repugnance, or disgust.

ō'-dĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being odious or hateful; hatefulness; the quality of exciting hatred, disgust, or repugnance; offensiveness.

* 2. The state of being hated; hatred.

" An aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odiousness* for him."—*Sidney.*

* **ōd'-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *od(e); -ist.*] A writer of odes.

"The original *odist* thus parodied by his friend."—*Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin,* p. 24.

ō'-dīte, ō'-dĭn-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably after Odin of Scandinavian mythology.]

Min.: A name given by Berzelius to a somewhat altered mica, Muscovite (q.v.), in the belief that a new metal, odinium, had been found therein. Found in Norway.

ō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *odi* = to hate.]

* 1. A feeling of hatred; dislike or disgust.

2. That which provokes or excites hatred or disgust; offensiveness, unpopularity.

" Monsieur Blinville, the French ambassador, celebrated mass openly, that the *odium* might fall on the king."—*Walpole : Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. ii., ch. ii.

odium-theologicum, *s.* The hatred or bitterness of opposed theologians; theological hatred or bitterness.

ŏd'-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *od; -ize.*] To impregnate or charge with odic force.

* **od-ling,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A word, so far as is known, occurring only in the example quoted below. Giffard (Note *in loc.*) writes, "I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere. From the context, it evidently = some form of trickery.

" His profession is skeldring and *odling.*"—*Ben Jonson : Every Man out of his Humour.* (*Character of the Persons.*)

ŏd'-mўl, *s.* [Gr. ὀδμή (*odmē*) = a smell, a scent; *-yl.*]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of odmyl-sulphide.

odmyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: When fats or oils containing oleic acid are distilled with sulphur, a fetid oil passes over. This, on being dissolved in alcohol, yields precipitates with various metallic salts. An analysis by Anderson, of the precipitate thrown down by mercuric chloride, led him to regard it as a compound of mercuric chloride and mercurous sulphide, with the body $C_8H_8S_2$, which he calls sulphide of odmyl.

ŏ-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὀδόμετρον (*hodometron*), from ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, a road, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *odomètre.*] An instrument employed for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached. Two wheels of the same diameter, and turning freely on the same axis, are placed face to face; the edge of one is cut into 100 teeth, and that of the other into 99 teeth, and an endless screw works into the notches in each wheel. When the screw has turned 100 times around, the wheel having 99 teeth will have gained one notch on the other, which gain is shown by an index attached to one wheel, which passes over a graduated arc on the other. Every hundred turns are thus registered on the second wheel, and all turns less than a hundred are shown by a separate index. Now, instead of the screw turning on its axis, it is found more convenient to have the screw fast, and to allow the weight of the machine to be suspended freely, so that as the carriage wheel turns, the effect is the same as turning the screw on its axis.

ŏ-dŏ-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *odometr(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to an odometer, or to measurements made by it.

* **ŏ-dŏm'-ĕ-troŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *odometer; -ous.*] Serving to measure distances travelled on a road, &c.

ŏ-dŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *odometer; -y.*] The measurement of distances travelled by means of an odometer.

ŏ-dŏn-, ŏ-dŏnt-, ŏ-dŏn-to-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.] Having teeth, or processes resembling teeth; resembling teeth.

-ŏ-dŏn, -ŏ-dŏnt, *suff.* [ODON-.]

ŏd-ŏ-nĕs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, and νῆστις (*nēstis*) = fasting.

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Bombycidæ. *Odonestis potatoria* is the Drinker-moth (q.v.).

ŏ-dŏn-tăg'-rạ, *s.* [Pref. *odont-,* and Gr. ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.]

1. *Pathol.:* Toothache, as the result of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Dent.:* A form of dental forceps.

ŏ-dŏn-tăl'-ĝĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *odont-,* and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Toothache; pain in the teeth, arising from any cause.

ŏ-dŏn-tăl'-ĝĭc, *a. & s.* [ODONTALGIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the toothache.

B. *As subst.:* A remedy for the toothache.

ŏ-dŏn-tăl'-ĝў, *s.* [ODONTALGIA.]

ŏ-dŏn'-tạ-līte, ŏ-dŏn'-tō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-,* and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A name used to distinguish the false from the true turquoise used in jewellery. It is formed by the coloration of fossil or semi-fossil bones, by phosphate of iron (vivianite), which sometimes produces specimens of a fine turquoise-blue colour. When decomposed by hydrochloric acid, the true turquoise gives a rich blue colour on addition of ammonia, while the odontolite, with the same test, remains unaltered.

ŏ-dŏnt-, *pref.* [ODON-.]

ŏ-dŏnt-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *odont-,* and Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Selachoidei, with two species, large sharks from tropical and temperate seas. Teeth large, awl-shaped, with one or two small cusps at the base.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil teeth have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey.

ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Odontidæ.

ŏ-dŏn-tī'-ạ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ὀδοντιάω (*odontiaō*) = to cut the teeth.] [ODON-.] Dentition; the cutting of the teeth.

ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odont(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. The antennæ of the male are short and pubescent; the palpi short and projecting; the wings thick, the anterior ones oblong, with a tuft of scales on the inner margin. Larva short, feeding on stems. Only one known British species, *Odontia dentalis.*

ŏ-dŏn-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth; Eng. suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the teeth.

ŏ-dŏn'-tō, *s.* [ODON-.] A kind of powder prepared from certain herbs, and used for cleaning and whitening the teeth; a dentifrice.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-, *pref.* [ODON-.]

ŏ-dŏn'-tō-blăst, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-,* and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Physiol.: (See extract).

"The first formation of the dentine is effected by cells termed *odontoblasts,* which lie in the delicate connective tissue."—*Carpenter : Human Physiol.,* p. 56.

ŏ-dŏn'-tō-çētes, *s. pl.* [ODONTOCETI.]

Zool.: The English rendering of the scientific name Odontoceti (q.v.).

"The Mystacocetes have passed beyond the *Odontocetes* in specialization."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 392.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-çē'-tī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odonto-,* and Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

1. *Zool.:* Toothed whales; a sub-order of Cetacea with four families: Physeteridæ, Platanistidæ, Delphinidæ, and the extinct Squalodontidæ. The sub-order is sometimes divided into Delphinidæ, Catodontidæ, Rhynchoceti, and Zeuglodontidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* Members of the sub-order appear first in the Miocene.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-chī'-lạ, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-,* and Gr. χείλος (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Entom.: A genus of Cicindelidæ (q.v.). The species, fifty-seven in number, are slender, dark-bronzed forms, mostly from the tropical forests of South America, though some extend to Java and Celebes.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏg′-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] The generation or mode of development of the teeth.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-glŏs′-sŭm, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue, which the labellum resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ, family Brassidæ. The species, which are very beautiful, are indigenous in the hotter parts of America. About sixty species are cultivated in British greenhouses.

ŏ-dŏn′-tō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Gearing: An instrument for marking or laying off the teeth of gear-wheels.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏg′-ra-phў, *s.* [Eng. *odontograph*; *-y.*] A description of the teeth.

ŏ-dŏn′-tŏid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a tooth. Used specif. of the body of the atlas in the Vertebrata.

B. *As subst.:* [ODONTOID-PROCESS].

odontoid-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two thick and very strong bundles of fibres, extending upwards from the odontoid-process to the condyles of the occipital bones and the *foramen magnum.* There are lateral or alar and middle odontoid ligaments.

odontoid-process, *s.*

Anat.: A large blunt or tooth-like process on the body of the axis or second vertebra. It forms the pivot on which the head rotates.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏl′-cæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. ὀλκός (*holkos*) = a furrow.]

Palæont.: An order of Odontornithes (q.v.). The vertebræ resemble those of recent birds, the sternum is without a keel, wings rudimentary; teeth in a groove, not in separate sockets. The order was founded by Marsh for the reception of Hesperornis (q.v.).

ŏ-dŏn′-tō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: Any fossil tooth or a stone containing one.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-lŏg′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *odontolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to odoutology.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏl′-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *odontologie.*]

Anat.: That branch of anatomical science which deals with the teeth; a treatise on the teeth.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏph′-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. φόρος (*phoros*) = a bearer; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The term Mollusca may be used as a convenient denomination for the Lamellibranchiata and *Odontophora* (= Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephaloda, of Cuvier), which can be readily shown to be modifications of one fundamental plan of structure."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 470.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏph′-ŏr-an, *s.* [ODONTOPHORA.] Any individual belonging to the Odontophora (q.v.). (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 506.)

ŏ-dŏn′-tō-phŏre, *s.* [ODONTOPHORA.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The cavity of the mouth [in the Odontophora] is invariably provided with an organ which is usually, though not very properly, called the tongue, and which might more appropriately be denominated the *odontophore.* It consists essentially of a cartilaginous cushion, supporting, as on a pulley, an elastic strap, which bears a long series of transversely disposed teeth. The strap . . . acts after the fashion of a chain-saw. . . . Besides the chain-saw-like motion of the strap, the *odontophore* may be capable of a licking or scraping action as a whole."—*Huxley: Introd. to Class. of Animals*, pp. 38, 39.

ŏ-dŏn-tō phŏ-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odontophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ (Grouse), having two teeth on each side of the lower mandible, near the point. The species are natives of America, where they take the place of the Old World partridges and quails.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. πτερις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns. The frond is pinnate, the leaflets being attached by their entire bases; veins generally given off from the base. *Odontopteris Schlothemii* is common in the Coal Measures of Europe and North America; *O. cycadea* is from the Lower Lias.

ŏ-dŏn-tŏp′-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a winged creature, a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of birds, probably belonging to the Natatores, and allied to the Anatidæ, from the Eocene of Sheppey. The jaws are furnished with denticulations of a compressed conical form, and of two sizes, the larger resembling canine teeth. Owen says (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1873, p. 520) that the bird, which he named *Odontopteryx toliapicus*, was web-footed and a fish-eater, and that in the catching of its slippery prey, it was assisted by the pterosauroid character of its jaws.

ŏ-dŏnt-or′-nĭth-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. ὄρνιθες (*ornithes*), pl. of ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A sub-class of Birds having the jaws furnished with true teeth sunk in distinct sockets or in a continuous groove. Wings well-developed or rudimentary. It contains two orders, Odontotormæ and Odontolcæ.

* **ŏ-dŏn-tō-sâu′-rŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *odonto*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, founded by Von Meyer for his *Odontosaurus Voltzii*, from the Bunter sandstone of Salzbad. Now merged in Labyrinthodon (q.v.).

ŏ-dŏn-tō-stē′-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = a thread, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Odontostemoneæ. The only known species grows in California. It has loose panicled racemes of small white flowers. (*Baker.*)

ŏ-dŏn-tō-stĕ-mō′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odontostemon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-stŏm′-a-toŭs, *a.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*) = the mouth.]

Entom.: Having mouths furnished with mandibles.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-tor′-mæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. τόρμος (*tormos*) = a hole, a socket.]

Palæont.: An order of Toothed Birds, founded by Marsh for the reception of Ichthyornis and Apatornis. There are distinct teeth sunk in separate sockets; the sternum is carinate, the vertebræ are biconcave, and the wings well-developed.

ŏ-dŏn′-trў-pў, *s.* [Pref. *odon-*, and Gr. τρυπάω (*trupaō*) = to perforate.] The act or process of perforating a tooth in order to remove purulent matter contained in the cavity.

ō′-dŏr, ***ō′-doŭr,** *s.* [Fr. *odeur*, from Lat. *odorem*, accus. of *odor* = a scent; Sp. *odor*; Ital. *odore.*] Any scent or smell, whether fragrant or fetid; when used alone it generally means a sweet or pleasant smell; fragrance, perfume.

"So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow;
By the rich *odour* taught to steer."
Waller: To a fair Lady playing with a Snake.

¶ Odors in plants arise from the disengagement of volatile matter. They may be permanent, as in some woods; fugitive, as in the orange or the violet; or intermittent, the scent being perceived only in the evening, as in *Pelargonium triste, Hesperis tristis, Gladiolus tristis*, and some other species with *tristis* or *triste* for their specific name. They bear pale yellowish or brownish tinted flowers. A garden is more odoriferous in the morning than at noon, and after rain than in dry weather.

¶ (1) *In bad odor:* In bad repute, in disfavor.

(2) *Odor of sanctity:* An expression which originally expressed the belief that the corpse of a holy person emitted a sweet scent, and that of an unbaptised person the reverse. Now used only in a figurative sense of the reputation.

* **ō′-dŏr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *odor*; *-able.*] Capable of being smelt. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

* **ō′-dŏr-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *odoramentum*, from *odoro* = to scent.] [ODOR.] A perfume, a scent.

* **ō′-dŏr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *odorans*, pr. par. of *odoro* = to scent.] Odorous, fragrant, scented.

* **ō′-dŏr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *odoratus*, pa. par. of *odoro* = to scent.] [ODOR.] Having a strong smell or scent, whether fragrant or fetid; strong-smelling. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 114.)

* **ō′-dŏr-āt-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *odorat(e)*; *-ing.*] Fragrant, scented; diffusing scent or perfume

* **ō′-dŏred,** *a.* [Eng. *odor*; *-ed.*] Having an odor or smell.

ō-dŏr-ĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *odorifer*, from *odor* = odor; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *odorifere*; Ital. & Sp. *odorifero.*]

1. Having a sweet scent or odor; fragrant, perfumed, scented.

2. Producing scents or perfumes.

"Beautiful, as at first, ascends the star
From *odoriferous* Ind."
Cowper: Nature Unimpaired. (Trans.)

3. Bearing scents; fragrant, balmy.

"Gentle gales,
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense
Native perfumes." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 157.

ō-dŏr-ĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odoriferous*; *-ly.*] In an odoriferous manner; odorously, fragrantly.

ō-dŏr-ĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odoriferous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being odoriferous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, odorousness.

ō′-dŏr-īne, *s.* [Lat. *odor*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: A volatile base, obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have been impure picoline. (*Watts.*)

ō′-dŏr-lĕss, ō′-doŭr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *odour, odor*; *-less.*] Destitute of odor or smell; having no scent or smell.

ō′-dŏr-ō-scōpe, *s.* Same as odoroscope.

ō′-dŏr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odorus*, from *odor* = odor (q.v.); O. Fr. *odoreux*; Ital. *odoroso.*] Having or giving out a sweet odor or scent; fragrant, perfumed, sweet-scented.

"Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters the *odorous* banks." *Milton: Comus*, 998.

ō′-dŏr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odorous*; *-ly.*] In an odorous manner; fragrantly; with sweet odor or scent.

ō′-dŏr-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odorous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being odorous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, sweet odor.

ō′-dŏr-scōpe, *s.* An apparatus, devised by Edison, for determining an odor according to the changes it causes in the indications of a galvanoscope.

ŏ-dŏs-tŏm′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *odo(n)-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Pyramidellidæ (q.v.). Shell subulate or ovate, smooth; apex sinistral, aperture ovate, columella with a single tooth-like fold, lip thin, operculum horny. Range from low water to fifty fathoms. About thirty-five species have been described from British, Mediterranean, and Madeiran coasts.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus apparently commences in the Chalk Measures onward.

* **ŏds,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of God's, used in various oaths and exclamations. (See the compounds.)

* **ods-bobs,** *interj.* [For *God's body*] An exclamation of surprise, astonishment, or bewilderment.

* **ods-bodikins,** *interj.* [For *God's bodikin* (or little body).] A minced oath.

* **ods-body,** *interj.* [For *God's body.*] A minced oath.

* **ods-fish,** *interj.* [For *God's fish.*] An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

* **ods-pittikins,** *interj.* [For *God's pittikin* (or little pity).] An exclamation used as a form of minced oath.

"*Ods-pittikins*, can it be six miles yet?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

ō′-dўl, ō′-dўle, *s.* [OD, *s.*]

ō-dўl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *odyl*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the force termed od or odyl.

ō′-dўl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *odyl*; *-ism.*] The doctrine of odic or odylic force.

ŏd-ŷ-nĕr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀδυνήρος (*odunēros*) = painful; ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = pain, in refereuce to the sting.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, family Vespidæ. *Odynerus parietum* is the Wall-wasp, a solitary species which excavates its burrows three or four inches deep in walls and clay banks. The nest is stored with caterpillars or the larvæ of beetles slightly stung, so as to paralyze them. In the midst of these the female deposits her egg and then closes up the nest. The larva, on being hatched, feeds on the caterpillars or larvæ.

Ŏd′-ŷs-sey, *s.* [Gr. Ὀδυσσεία (*Ōdusseia*), from Ὀδυσσεύς (*Ōdusseus*), the Greek form of Ulysses; Fr. *Odyssée;* Ital. *Odissea;* Sp. *Odisea.*] A celebrated epic poem attributed to Homer, and descriptive of the adventures of Ulysses in his return home from the siege of Troy.

œ, oy, *s.* [Gael. *ogha.*] A grandchild. (*Scotch.*)

"Think whiles, my son, or else Steenie, my œ, was dead."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xl.

œ-cŏd′-ō-mą, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. οἰκοδόμος (*oikodomos*) = a house builder; οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house, and δέμω (*demō*) = to build.]

Entom.: A genus of Formicidæ. *Œcodoma cephalotes,* the Leaf-carrying or Sauba ant of Brazil, cuts pieces about the size of a shilling out of the leaves of trees, and stores them away in its nest; it also visits houses in quest of provisions.

œ-cŏl′-ō-ġy, *s.* [Ger. *œcologie;* Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a dwelling, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Biol.: The knowledge of the sum of the relatious of organisms to the surrounding outer world, to organic aud inorganic conditions of existence; the economy of Nature, the correlations between all orgauisms living together in one and the same locality, their adaptations to their surroundings, their modification in the struggle for existence, especially the circumstances of parasitism, &c. (*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii. 354.)

œ-cŏ-nŏm′-ĭc-ąl, œ-cŏn′-ō-mȳ, &c. [See Economical, Economy, &c.]

œ-cŏph′-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house, aud φορός (*phoros*) = beariug, carrying.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Œcophoridæ (q.v.).

œ-cŏ-phŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *œcophor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The lower palpi are recurved and pointed; the anterior wings are elongate, the posterior lanceolate or elongate, not indented. Larva with sixteen legs. Kuown British species, thirty-two.

œ-cu-mĕn′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Ecumenical.]

*** œ′-cŭs,** *s.* [Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Arch.: In ancient architecture, apartments near or connected with the dining-room.

œ-dē′-mą, *s.* [Gr. οἴδημα (*oidēma*), from οἰδέω (*oideō*) = to swell.]

1. *Bot.:* A swelling; used specif. of the tumid glands found on the woody tissue of Conifers.

2. *Pathol.:* Local, as distinguished from general dropsy.

œ-dē′-mą-toŭs, œ-dē′-mą-tōsc, œ-dĕ-măt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. οἴδημα (*oidēma*), genit. οἰδήματος (*oidēmatos*) = a tumour.] Pertaining or relatiug to œdema; containiug a serous humour.

"*Œdematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

œ-dĕm′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, a tumour, and μηρός (*mēros*) = the thigh.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, sub-tribe Stenelytra. *Œdemera cœrulea* is very common in Britain.

œ-dĭc-nē-mī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *œdicnem(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Thick-knees; a sub-family of Charadriidæ. The basal portion of the bill is depressed and weak, the apical strong and swollen. The nostrils are in a deep longitudinal groove on each side of the bill. The legs long; the hind toe small and raised from the ground. Found in the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

œ-dĭc-nē′-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, a tumour, and κνημις (*knēmis*) = a greave, a legging.]

Ornith.: Thick-knee; a genus of Charadriidæ. They have a strong bill with large membranaceous nostrils, not placed in a groove; the feet are three-toed, the tail longer than the wiugs, rounded and graduated. *Œdicnemus crepitans,* the Thick-knee, Stone Curlew, or Norfolk Plover, is a summer visitant to Britain. They frequent sands and downs, and run very quickly.

œ-dĭp′-ō-dą, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, a tumour, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Acridiidæ. *Œdipoda migratoria* is the Migratory Locust. [Locust.] *Œ. cinerescens* is a nearly allied species in the south-east of Europe.

œ-dō-gō-nĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *œdogoni(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A doubtful sub-order of green-spored Algæ, order Conjugatæ.

œ-dō-gō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, aud γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Œdogonieæ. They produce fruit by the division of cells. Many species exist.

œ-gŏph′-ō-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

Pathol.: A peculiar tremulons noise, like the bleating of a goat, accompaning bronchophony in cases of pleurisy.

œ′-ġȳ-rīte, *s.* [Ægirite.]

oē′-il, *s.* [Fr. = an eye.] (See compound.)

œil-de-bœuf, *s.* [Lit. = an ox-eye.]

Arch.: A name given to a round or oval opening in the frieze or roofs of large buildings for the purpose of admitting light to the interior.

Œil-de-bœuf.

***œ′-il-lāde, * ō-eil′-iād (i as y),** *s.* [Fr. *œillade,* from *œil* = an eye.] A glance, an ogle, a wink.

"She gave *oeilliads* and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 5.

œil′-lĕt (œi as ôi), *s.* [Fr.] [Oillet.]

œl-la′-chĕr-īte (œ as ę), *s.* [Named after J. Œllacher, who described it; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in micaceous lamellæ, associated with a variety of chlorite, at Kemmat, in the Pfitschthal, Tyrol. Sp. gr. 2·884 to 2·994; lustre, pearly; colour, grayish-white; the optic-axial angle being the same as in muscovite. It is regarded as a barium-holding mica.

*** oēl′-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *œil* = an eye.] An eye, bud, or shoot of a plaut.

œ-năn′-thāte, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of œnanthic acid.

œ-năn′-thē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. οἰνάνθη (*oinanthē*) = (1) the first shoot of the vine; (2) its flower; (3) *Œnanthe pimpinelloides;* οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, from the sweet scent.]

Bot.: Water Dropwort; a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Seselinidæ. The umbels are compound; the bracts or bracteoles many; the petals notched, their lips long and inflexed; the fruit subterete, with a broad commissure, five blunt convex ribs, and single vittæ iu the interstices. Flowers of the circumference on long stalks and sterile; those of the centre sessile, or nearly so, and fertile. Found in the Eastern Hemisphere. Known species about twenty; six are British, *Œnanthe fistulosa, Œ. pimpinelloides, Œ. Lachenalii, Œ. salvifolia, Œ. crocata,* and *Œ. Phellandrium.* Of these, *Œ. crocata,* the Hemlock Water Dropwort, a plant three to five feet high, has the root of large, fusiform, sessile knobs, and broad leaflets. It is a rank poison, and is sometimes gathered by mistake for celery, or the root for parsnips. It is the same with *Œ. Phellandrium. Œ. fistulosa,* the Common Water Dropwort, is common in England and Ireland, but is not found in Scotland. The tubers of *Œ. pimpinelloides,* the Callous-fruited Water Dropwort, are wholesome.

œ-năn′-thĭc, *a.* [Lat. *œnanth(e)* (q.v.); suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Bot.:* Belonging to the genus Œnanthe.

2. *Chem.:* Possessing a vinous odour.

œnanthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_3$ (?). Œnanthylous acid. A colourless, tasteless, inodorous oil, obtained by treating œnanthic ether with an alkali, and decomposing the product with sulphuric acid. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, and in alkalis and the alkaline carbonates. It requires further investigation, some chemists asserting that it is merely a mixture of capric and caprylic acids.

œnanthic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}O_3$ (?). The name given by Liebig and Pelouze to an ethereal liquid which exists in all wines, and is the source of their peculiar odour. It is a very mobile liquid, possessing a strong vinous odour and a disagreeable taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water, and having a vapour density of 9·8.

œ-năn′-thōne, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth(yl); -one.*] [Œnanthylone.]

œ-năn′-thŏl, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth(yl),* and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O = C_7H_{13}O{\cdot}H$. Œuanthyl hydride. Œuanthylic aldehyde. A transparent colourless oil, isomeric with butyrone, produced by the dry distillation of castor-oil. It has a peculiar disagreeable odour and a sweet taste, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boils at 152°. Its sp. gr. = 0·827.

œ-năn′-thŏne, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth(yl); -one.*] [Œnanthylone.]

œ-năn′-thȳl, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth(e); -yl.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{13}O$. The hypothetical radical of œnanthylic acid aud its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to heptyl (C_7H_{15}). (*Watts.*)

œnanthyl-acetone, *s.* [Œnanthylone.]

œnanthyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{13}OCl$. A strong-smelling liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of œnanthylic acid and phosphorus pentachloride. It is decomposed by water into œnanthylic and hydrochloric acids.

œnanthyl-hydride, *s.* [Œnanthol.]

œ-năn-thȳl′-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl,* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}NO = N{\cdot}H_2{\cdot}C_7H_{13}O$. A crystalline body produced by the action of ammonia on œnanthylic anhydride. It forms minute scales soluble in alcohol and ether.

œn-ăn′-thȳl-āte, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of œnanthylic acid.

œ-năn′-thȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl; -ene.*] [Heptene.]

œ-năn-thȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *œnanthyl; -ic.*] Containing œnanthyl,

œnanthylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_{13}O\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. A transparent, colourless oil, obtained by distilling carefully a mixture of castor-oil and dilute uitric acid, and washing the product with water. It has the odour of cod-fish, a pungent, exciting taste, and is soluble in nitric acid, in alcohol, and in ether. Its sp. gr. is 0·9167 at 24°, and it boils at 212°. The ammonium and potassium salts are very soluble in water. The barium salt, $C_{14}H_{26}Ba''O_4$ forms white, lauret-shaped tablets, soluble in hot water and in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. The silver salt, $C_7H_{13}AgO_2$, is obtained as a white precipitate on adding silver nitrate to a solution of ammonium œnanthylate. It is insoluble in water, and turns browu on exposure to the light.

œnanthylic-alcohol, *s.* [Heptylalcohol.]

œnanthylic-aldehyde, *s.* [Œnanthol.]

œnanthylic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{26}O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_{13}O\\C_7H_{13}O\end{matrix}\right\}O$. A colourless oil, produced by the action of phosphorus

pentachloride on potassium œnanthylate. When heated it emits an aromatic odour, and when kept in badly-closed bottles it smells rancid. Its sp. gr. = 0·91 at 14°

œnanthylic-ether, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): Two ethers of the series are known: œnanthylate of ethyl, $C_7H_{13}(C_2H_5)O_2$, obtained by passing hydrochloric-acid gas into an alcoholic solution of œnanthol; and œnanthylate of phenyl, $C_7H_{13}(C_6H_5)O_2$, produced by the action of chloride of œnanthyl on phenylic alcohol. Both are colourless oils, lighter than water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and solidifying in freezing mixtures.

æ-năn′-thȳl-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl*, and (*acet*)*one*.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{26}O = C_7H_{13}O{\cdot}C_6H_{13}$. Œnanthyl acetone. A crystalline substance produced by the dry distillation of calcium œnanthylate. It is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in large, colourless laminæ, melts at 30°, and has a sp. gr. of 0·825.

œ-năn′-thȳl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *œnanthyl*; *-ous*.] Containing œnanthyl.

œnanthylous-acid, *s.* [Œnanthic-acid.]

œ-nō-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and καρπος (*karpos*) = fruit; because wine is made from the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Arecæ. The fruit of *Œnocarpus Bacaba*, a fine Brazilian palm, about eighty feet high, contains oil.

œ-nō′k-rīne, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and κρινω (*krinō*) = to separate.]

Chem.: The name of a test-paper sold in Paris for the purpose of detecting the fraudulent coloration of wines. It is stated that $\frac{1}{1000000}$th of magenta in wine is sufficient to give the paper a violet shade.

œ′-nōl, *s.* [Mesitylene.]

œ′-nōl-īn, *s.* [Eng. *œnol*; *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}$. The colouring matter of red wine, obtained by precipitating with basic acetate of lead, and exhausting the dried precipitate with a mixture of ether and hydrochloric acid. It is a nearly black powder when dry, insoluble in pure water, but soluble in water containing a vegetable acid, and easily soluble in alcohol.

œ-nōl′-ō-ğȳ, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine; suff. *-ology*.] The science of wine; that branch of science which deals with the nature, qualities, and varieties of wines.

œ′-nō-măn-çȳ, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A form of divination amongst the Greeks, from the colour, sound, &c., of wine when poured out in libations.

œ-nō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania.

2. The same as Delirium tremens (q.v.).

*** œ′-nō-mĕl,** *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μέλι (*meli*) = honey.] Wine mixed with honey; mead.

"Those memories, to my thinking,
Make a better *œnomel*."
E. B. Browning: Wine of Cyprus.

œ-nŏm′-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A form of hydrometer adapted to determine the alcoholic strength of wines.

*** œ-nŏph′-ĭ-līst,** *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.] A lover of wine.

œ-nŏth′-ēr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *œnothera* and *œnotheris* = a fabulous herb said to render wild beasts gentle; Gr. οἰνοθήρας (*oinothēras*), οἰνοθηρις (*oinothēris*) = a kind of willow-herb (?), the root of which smells like wine.]

Bot.: Evening Primrose; a genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Epilobeæ. The calyx limb is deeply four-cleft, the petals four, the stamens eight, the capsule four-valved, the seeds many, naked. Known species about 100, all American. (*Œnothera biennis* is the Common Evening Primrose. [Evening-primrose.]

œ′-nȳl, *s.* [Mesityl.]

ŏ′er, *adv.* & *prep.* [See def.] A contracted form of over (q.v.), frequently used in poetry and composition.

*** o′er-raught,** *pa. par.* Over-reached.

*** o′er-strawed,** *pa. par.* Over-strewn.

ō′er-lāy, *s.* [Pref. *o'er*, and Eng. *lay*, v. (q.v.).] An upper garment, a cloak, an overall. (*Scotch.*)

oër-stĕd-īte, *s.* [Named after Oersted; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Zircon (q.v.), occurring in reddish-brown crystals, frequently disposed on crystals of augite. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 3·629; lustre, adamantine; colour, reddish-brown. Found at Arendal, Norway.

œ-sŏ-phăğ′-ĕ-ąl, œ-sŏ-phăğ′-ĕ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *œsophag(us)*; *-eal*, *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to the œsophagus (q.v.). There are *œsophageal* arteries, glands, and nerves, and an *œsophageal* plexus.

œ-sŏph′-ą-ğĭşm, *s.* [Lat. *œsophag(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ism*; Fr. *œsophagisme*.]

Pathol.: The erroneous feeling that one has swallowed a pin or a fish-bone. It is a nervous affection, and has sometimes been cured by a dose of opium at bed-time. (*Tanner: Pract. of Medicine*, ii. 97.)

œ-sŏph-ą-gŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος (*oisophagos*) = the œsophagus, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation recommended by Lisfranc for opening the œsophagus for the removal of foreign bodies too large to be otherwise extracted.

œ-sŏph′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος (*oisophagos*), from οἴσω (*oisō*), fut. of φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Anat.: A slightly flexed canal, between the pharynx and the stomach, inclining to the left in the neck, the right in the upper thorax, and the left again through the posterior mediastinum. It is narrow and flat in the neck, and rounded in the lower and longest part. It passes through the diaphragm, and terminates nearly opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra in the cardiac orifice of the stomach. The passage of the food is caused by muscular contraction through the action of the parvagum nerve. [Gullet.]

O. F. An abbreviation for the oxidizing flame of the blow-pipe.

œs′-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *œstr(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Bot-flies; a dipterous family founded by Leach, who included in it the genera Œstrus, Cephalemyia, and Gasterophilus. The family is co-extensive with the Linnæan genus Œstrus.

œs′-trŭ-ąl, *a.* [Gr. οἶστρος (*oistros*) = a vehement desire.]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to the period of sexual desire in animals.

œs-trŭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Œstrual.]

Physiol.: The state or condition of being œstrual, or of having sexual desire.

œs′-trŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. οἶστρος (*oistros*).

Entom.: Bot-fly, a genus founded by Linnæus, and modified by Leach and others. Several species are known, each parasitic on some particular herbivorous mammal. Three are British: Œstrus (*Gasterophilus*) *equi*, *Œ. bovis*, and *Œ. ovis*, which attack the horse, ox, and sheep, respectively. The hide of the rhinoceros is no defence against the attacks of these insects, and they have been found in man. [Bot-fly.]

ŏf (f as v), *prep.* [A.S. *of*; cogn. with Dut., Icel., Sw., Dan. & Goth, *af*; Ger. *ab*; O.H.Ger. *aba*; Lat. *ab*; Gr. ἀπό (*apo*); Sanse. *apa*=away. *Off* is merely another spelling of *of*.] [Off.] A preposition expressing such relations as out of, from, away, proceeding from, forming part of, as from a cause, agent, author, source, material, means, &c.

1. Expressing the relation of source, origin.

"It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed."—*Lamentations* iii. 22.

2. Expressing partition or reference to a whole or aggregate; out of; from amongst.

"Certain *of* his friends."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 588.

3. Expressing possession or ownership; belonging to: as, the palace *of* the king.

4. Expressing attributes, qualities, or conditions: as, a man *of* sense, false *of* heart, quick *of* apprehension, &c.

5. Expressing partitive and privative: as, deprived *of* fortune.

6. With a superlative: amongst, out of.

"York is most unmeet *of* any man."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

7. Expressing the relation of the object to a verbal notion.

"'Tis not in hate *of* you."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

8. Expressing reference to a thing; concerning, about, relating to.

"To hear thee speak *of* Naples."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

9. Expressing extraction or origin.

"'Of whence are you?' 'Not *of* this country.'"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

10. From.

"You took bribes *of* France."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

11. Expressing the matter, material, or constituents of anything.

"A ladder quaintly made *of* cords."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

12. Expressing the contents or material filling anything.

"A deep glass *of* rhenish wine."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

13. Expressing motive, reason, or ground.

"I must, *of* force." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

14. Expressing faculties or power granted.

"If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth."—*1 Peter* iv. 11.

15. Expressing reference to an agent or person by whom, or a thing by which, anything is done.

"When thou art bidden *of* any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room."—*Luke* xiv. 8.

16. Expressing apposition, identity, or equivalence; used with a name or appellation: as, the City *of* London, the Empire *of* Russia, &c.

* 17. Expressing passage or change from one state to another.

"O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world."
Milton: P. L., x. 720.

18. Expressing reference to time or distance: as, within a mile *of* the town, within an hour *of* his arrival.

19. During, in the course of.

"My custom always *of* the afternoon."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

20. In, on; with indefinite expressions of time: as, *of* late, *of* old.

* 21. Upon, on.

"God's blessing *of* your good heart."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 4.

* 22. With.

23. To, amongst: as, He was admitted *of* the council.

* 24. In consequence of; in virtue of; through.

"What shall become *of* this?"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

25. Used in adjurations.

"*Of* charity, what kin are you to me?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

¶ *Of* was formerly frequently used with verbs in phrases where it is now dropped, as pray *of*, beseech *of*, desire *of*.

"I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ *Of one's self:* By one's self; without aid or interference from others; alone.

"They [the gates] will open *of themselves*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

of′-bĭt-ęn, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *bitten*.]

Bot.: Scabiosa succisa.

*** of-cŏme,** *s.* [Eng. *of*, and *come*.] Produce, product, income.

off, * of, *adv.*, *a.*, *prep.*, *interj.*, & *s.* [Another spelling of *of* (q.v.).]

A. *As adverb:*

Expressing separation, disjunction, discussion, division, or partition.

1. Away from; denoting separation or distance.

"Six miles *off* from Ampthill."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

2. To a distance; away.

"I'll go farther *off*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

3. From, away; with verbs denoting removal or separation; as, to cut *off*, to tear *off*, to put *off*, &c. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.)

4. From, away; with verbs denoting departure, abatement, or cessation: as, a pain goes *off*.

5. From, away; with verbs denoting direction: as, to look *off*.

6. Added to verbs to denote ease, rapidity, readiness, or completeness.

"This distilled liquor drink thou *off*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

7. Denoting interruption, so as not to take place: as, the match is *off*.

* 8. Against; on the opposite or adverse side.

¶ *Off* as an adverb is largely used with verbs in special senses, which will be found under the several verbs: as, to *come off*, to *go off*, to *pass off*, to *take off*, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Most distant, farthest; as applied to horses the right side, as distinguished from the left or near side.

2. Proceeding from another: as, an *off* thoroughfare or street.

3. Free from occupation, business, work, or duty: as, an *off* day, *off* time.

II. *Cricket:* Applied to that part of the field which is on the right hand of the wicket-keeper. (Opposed to *on*.)

C. *As preposition:*

1. Away from; distant from.

"Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frascati."
—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. To seaward of: as, the ship was *off* the port.

3. Away from. (With verbs denoting separation, removal, or departure.)

"Come *off* the breach."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. Not on; away from; from.

"I was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day."—*Temple.*

5. Leading from: as, a street *off* Cheapside.

¶ Frequently used in combination with *from*.

"Take this *from off* the head."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

D. *As interj.:* Away, begone; a command to depart, and expressive of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

E. *As substantive:*

Cricket: The off side; the part of the field to the wicket-keeper's right hand.

¶ (1) *Off one's head:* Distracted; not in one's senses.

(2) *Off-side:*

Football: The position of being out of play—speaking generally, through being in front of the football.

"Every player is *on side*, but is put *off side* if he enters a scrimmage from his opponent's side, or, being in a scrimmage, gets in front of the ball, or when the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by any of his own side behind him (*i.e.*, between himself and his own goal-line). A player being *off side* is put *on side* when the ball has been run five yards with, or kicked by, or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him either with the ball, or having kicked it when behind him."—*Laws of the Rugby Union.*

(3) *Well* (or *badly*) *off:* In good (or bad) circumstances.

* **off-cap**, *v.i.* To take off the cap or hat in salute.

"Three great ones *off-capped* to him."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

off-chance, *s.* A degree of slight probability.

off-colour, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* An inferior or defective colour. (Used in reference to precious stones.)

B. *As adj.:* Out of sorts. (*Slang.*)

off-come, *s.* An excuse, an apology; an escape by subterfuge.

"A gude *off-come* prudently and creditably handled."
—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

off-corn, *s.* Inferior or waste corn thrown out during dressing.

"Such *off-corn* as cometh give wife for her share."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points.

off-cut, *s.* A piece cut off; spec., that part of a printed sheet which in some methods of imposition is cut off before folding, and then placed within the other previously folded portion.

off-day, *s.* A day on which the usual business or occupation is discontinued.

off-drive, *v.t.*

Cricket: To drive or hit to the off.

"*Off-driving* both bowlers for four."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

off-drive, *s.*

Cricket: A hit or drive to the off.

off-going, *s.* Going away; departing.

Off-going crops:

Law: Crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe till after its expiry. Law or custom enables the tenant to take these away. Called also Away-going crops.

off-hand, *adv.* & *a.*

A. *As adv.:* Readily, without hesitation, easily; in a free and easy manner.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Done without hesitation or study; free and easy.

2. Acting in a free and easy manner.

off-reckoning, *s.*

Mil.: A proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them in special cases, until the time of final settlement, to meet various expected charges.

* **off-season**, *s.* That season or period of the year when people of fashion go out of town.

off-side, *s.* The farthest side off; the right-hand side in driving.

off-street, *s.* A small street leading out of a main thoroughfare; a bye-street.

off-time, *s.* The time during which one's regular business or occupation is discontinued; leisure time.

ŏff, *v.i.* [Off, *adv.*]

Naut.: To steer from the land; to move off shore (Used only in the preseut participle.)

ŏf'-fal, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *off*, and *fal(l)*; Dut. *afval*; Dan. *affald*; Ger. *abfall* = the parts allowed to fall off, as not being worth retaining.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Refuse, waste; that which is thrown away as worthless.

"Poor Lazarus lies howling at his gates for a few crumbs; he only seeks chippings, *offals*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. iii., § 1.

2. Waste meat; those parts of an animal which are rejected by the butcher as unfit for use.

* 3. Carrion.

"I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

4. Rubbish, trash; anything of no use or value.

"What trash is Rome,
What rubbish, and what *offal*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Refuse, worthless.

"Glean not in barren soil these *offal* ears,
Sith reap thou mayst whole harvests of delight."
Southwell: Lewd Love is Lost.

ŏff'-cast, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *cast*.] That which is cast away or rejected; rubbish.

"The *offcasts* of all the professions."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

ŏf-fençe', **ŏf-fĕnse'**, *s.* [Fr. *offense*, from Lat. *offensa*; Sp. *ofensa*; Ital. &. Port. *offensa*.] [Offend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of striking; a striking against; assault. (Now only used in the phrase arms (or weapons) of *offence*.)

2. The act of offending; an affront, an insult; anything which hurts or wounds the feelings; an outrage.

"Reconcilement after deep *offence*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. A crime; an act of wickedness; the transgression of any law, human or divine; a misdeed, a trespass.

"Their wickednesses and abominable *offenses* dailie committed against his divine majestie."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v., ch. xvii.

¶ Although obsolete in England, the spelling *offense* is frequent in America.

4. A breach of any rule or custom: as, an *offence* against good manners.

* 5. Hurt, harm, injury.

"Worm nor snail do no *offence*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. The state of being offended; displeasure, annoyance, anger, wrath.

"I am now so far in *offence* with my niece."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

¶ Used especially in the phrase, *To take offence.*

II. *Law:* Generally any crime or misdemeanour; specif., a crime not indictable but punishable summarily.

* **ŏf-fençe'**, *v.t.* [Offence, *s.*] To offend.

"All the world by thee *offenced*."
Hudson: Judith, vi. 323.

* **ŏf-fençe'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *offence*; *-ful(l)*.] Giving or causing offence or displeasure; annoying, criminal, wrong.

"Your most *offenceful* act."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

* **ŏf-fençe'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *offence*; *-less*.] Free from offence; inoffensive; harmless; innocent, unoffending.

"As one who would beat his *offenceless* dog, to affright an imperious lion."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

ŏf-fĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *offendre*, from Lat. *offendo*, from *of-* (for *ob-*) = against, and *fendo* (used only in compounds) = to strike; Sp. *ofender*; Ital. *offender*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To attack, to assail, to strike.

"He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 2. To harm, to hurt, to injure, to damage.

"Thou *offendest* thy lungs to speak so loud."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. To make angry; to displease, to affront, to insult, to mortify.

"If any, speak; for him have I *offended*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

4. To annoy; to be offensive to; to molest.

"The rankest compound of villainous smell that ever *offended* nostril."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

* 5. To injure by tempting or drawing to evil, wickedness, or neglect of duty; to tempt to go astray.

"Whoso shall *offend* one of these little ones, which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."—*Matthew* xviii. 6.

* 6. To transgress, to violate; to sin against.

"He hath *offended* the law."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To transgress or violate any human or divine law; to commit a crime or offence. (Generally followed by *against*.)

"To *offend* originally signifies to impinge, that is to stumble, or hit dangerously upon somewhat lying cross our way."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. To commit a breach of any rule or custom: as, to *offend* against good manners.

3. To cause anger or dislike; to give offence.

* 4. To take offence; to be offended; to be scandalized; to be led into sin.

"If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."—1 *Corinth.* viii. 13.

* **ŏf-fĕnd'-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *offend*; *-ant*.] One who offends; an offender.

"If the *offendant* did consider the grief and shame of punishment."—*Breton: Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

ŏf-fĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *offend*; *-er*.] One who offends; one who commits a crime or offence; one who violates any law human or divine; a transgressor, a criminal.

"A gang of bullies was secretly sent to slit the nose of the *offender*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **ŏf-fĕn'-dĭ-cle**, *s.* [Lat. *offendiculum*.] A stumbling-block.

"To be *offendicle* to any man."—*Becon: Works*, iii. 610.

* **ŏf-fĕn'-drĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *offender*; *-ess*.] A female who offends; a female offender.

"A desperate *offendress* against nature."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

ŏf-fĕnse', *s.* [Offence.]

* **ŏf-fĕn'-sĭ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *offensibilis*, from *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo* = to offend (q.v.).] Causing or giving offence; causing hurt or injury.

* **ŏf-fĕn'-sion**, * **of-fen-ci-on**, * **of-fen-si-oun**, *s.* [Lat. *offensio*, from *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo* = to offend (q.v.).] Offence, damage, hurt, injury.

"My here that haugeth long adoun,
That never yet felt non *offensioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,413.

ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *offensif*, from Lat. *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo*; to offend (q.v.); Ital. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or used for offence or attack: as, an *offensive* weapon. Opposed to defensive (q.v.).

2. Consisting in or carried on by attacks; invasive, aggressive.

"To make warre *offensive*, not onely to stand vpon their defence."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 123.

* 3. Injurious, hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. Causing or giving offence; causing anger or irritation; irritating, vexing, annoying.

"Nothing is more *offensive* to free and proud nations than the sight of foreign uniforms and standards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

5. Disgusting, displeasing; causing disgust, pain, or unpleasant sensations.

"The rivers die into *offensive* pools."
Cowper: Task, ii. 96.

* 6. Taking offence; offended.

"Lest, she *offensive* at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts."—*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 53.

B. *As subst.* (*with the def. article*): The act of attacking; an offensive or aggressive attitude: as, To act on *the offensive*.

¶ *A league* (or *alliance*) *offensive and defensive*: A league or compact under which two or more nations bind themselves to make war together against any other nation or nations, and to defend each other in case of attack.

ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *offensive; -ly.*]

1. In an offensive manner; by way of attack or aggression.

2. So as to cause offence, irritation, or annoyance.

"He became *offensively* arrogant and vain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 3. Injuriously, mischievously; so as to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

"Done *offensively* against the good of men."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.

"The liquor was found to stink *offensively*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 613.

ŏf-fĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *offensive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being offensive; injuriousness, unpleasantness; cause of disgust.

"Cartesius was sensible of the *offensiveness* of this opinion."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 863.

ŏf'-fĕr, * **of-fre,** * **of-fren,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *offrian*, from Lat. *offero* = to offer, from *ob-* (for *ob-*) = towards, near, and *fero* = to bring; Fr. *offrir*; Ital. *offerire, offrire*; Sp. *ofrecer*; Port. *offrecer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tender; to present for acceptance or refusal; to proffer: as, To *offer* one's hand, To *offer* a book.

2. To present for competition: as, To *offer* a prize.

3. To present as an act of worship; to sacrifice, to immolate. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

"To the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding will we *offer* them."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

4. To present or put forward to notice; to proffer, to propose, to obtrude. (Frequently used reflexively.)

"Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings."—*Locke.*

5. To threaten, to menace; to set about, to attempt.

"*Offer* him no violence."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

6. To bid, as a price, payment, or reward.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be at hand; to present itself; to appear; to be ready.

"Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. To proffer; to declare one's willingness or readiness for any act: as, He *offered* to accompany me.

3. To attempt; to make as if.

"If he should *offer* to choose."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

¶ Sometimes followed by *at.*

* 4. To threaten.

"His power, like to a fangless lion,
May *offer*, but not hold."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

ŏf'-fĕr, *s.* [Fr. *offre*; Ital. & Port. *offerta*; Sp. *oferta.*] [Offer, *v.*]

1. The act of offering or presenting for acceptance or rejection a proposal to be accepted or refused; a proffer.

"A fire that will be sure to destroy the offering though mercy should spare the *offer*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

2. That which is offered; a proffer; a proposal made. (Frequently used in the sense of a proposal of marriage.)

"I assure you, she has refused several *offers* to my own knowledge."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

3. The act of bidding or offering a price, payment, or reward for anything.

4. A price or payment offered for anything; a price or sum bid.

5. An offering; anything offered or presented by way of acknowledgment or sacrifice.

6. An attempt, an endeavour; a threat.

"One sees in it a kind of *offer* at moderu architecture."—*Addison: On Italy.*

¶ (1) *On offer:* For sale.

(2) *Promise and offer:* [Promise, *s.*].

* **ŏf'-fĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *offer; -able.*] Capable of being offered; fit or suitable to be offered.

"Allowing all that hath Cesar's image onely on it, *offerable* to Cesar."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. x., § 7.

ŏf'-fĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *offer; -er.*] One who offers; one who makes an offering; one who offers or dedicates in worship.

"Nay, let's be *offerers* all."
Beaum. & Flet. (*1*): *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iv. 4.

ŏf'-fĕr-ĭng, * **of-fer-yng,** * **of-fring,** * **of-fryng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Offer, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presenting for acceptance or rejection; an offer, a proffer.

2. That which is offered; specif., that which is offered as an act of worship; a gift, sacrifice, or oblation made to a deity or divine being.

"*Offerings* consecrated to him who is the Lord of battle."—*Baker: Of the first Danish King in England.*

II. *Eng. Church:* Offerings are personal tithes, payable by custom to the parson or vicar of the parish, either at certain fixed times, as Easter, Christmas, &c., or on special occasions, as marriages, christenings, churchings of women, burials, &c.

ŏf'-fĕr-tŏr-ў, * **of-fer-tor-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *offertoire*, from Lat. *offertorium* = a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory, from *offertor* = an offerer; *offero* = to offer (q.v.); Ital. *offertorio*; Sp. *ofertorio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of offering; an offer.

"He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards."—*Bacon.*

2. That which is offered.

II. *Church Ritual:*

1. *Roman:* That part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration.

"When the *offertory* was hegon she discended doune and offred beyng crouned."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 25).

2. *Anglican:*

(1) The sentences in the Communion service read while the alms are being collected.

(2) The alms collected.

III. *Music:* The setting of the offertory sentences.

* **ŏf'-fĕr-ture,** *s.* [Offertory.] An offer; a proposal of kindness or peace; an overture.

"Bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

ŏf'-fĭce, * **of-fiz,** * **of-fis,** * **of-fyce,** *s.* [Fr. *office*, from Lat. *officium* (coutracted from *opificium*), from *opes* = wealth, aid, help, and *facio* = to do; Sp. *oficio*; Port. *officio*; Ital. *officio, offizio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Employment or business, public or private; duty or duties customarily performed or undertaken by any one, or to which one is appointed; a charge; a position of trust, whether of a sacred or secular character.

2. A particular duty, charge, or commission.

"Give me the *office*
To choose you a queen."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

3. The particular function, purpose, or end fulfilled, intended, or assigned to be done by any particular thing; that function or purpose which a particular thing is fitted or intended to fulfil.

"In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms."—*Newton: Optics.*

4. An act of worship.

5. An act, good or ill, voluntarily rendered; a service. (Generally in a good sense.)

"Wolves and bears . . . have done
Like *offices* of pity."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

6. A house, building, or apartment in which persons transact their customary business, or discharge their respective duties or employments; a place where business is carried on; a counting-house.

7. (*Pl.*): The rooms or places in which the domestic duties of a house are discharged, consisting of kitchens, sculleries, pantries, brewhouses, cellars, &c.; also detached or out-houses, as stables, coach-houses, barns, &c.; and in towns, underground and vaulted apartments under the same roof.

"As for *offices*, let them stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Building.*

8. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted to transact business in a particular office; those who are intrusted with official duties.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law:* A benefice which has no jurisdiction attached to it.

2. *Eccles.:* A formulary of devotions; a form of service appointed for a particular occasion; a prescribed form or act of worship.

"The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*."—*Taylor.*

¶ (1) *Arms of Office:*

Her.: Arms worn by the holders of certain offices, as, for instance, those borne by the kings of arms.

(2) *Divine Office:*

Roman Ritual: Divinum officium, a phrase which occurs in the decree of Pius V., imposing the Breviary, as it at present exists, upon the whole Roman Church, with certain specified exceptions. The Divine Office consists of Matins, with Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, None, and Vespers with Compline. The daily recitation of the Divine Office in the Roman Church is obligatory: (*a*) on all clerics who hold a beuefice; (*b*) on all persons in holy orders; and (*c*) on all religious of both sexes professed for service of the choir. A remnant of this custom is found in the Preface to the Prayer Book, where it is enjoined that "all Priests and Deacons are to say daily the Morning and Evening Prayer either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other urgent cause."

(3) *Holy Office:* [Inquisition, *s.*, II. 1.]

(4) *Inquest of Office:* [Inquest].

(5) *Little Office:*

Roman Ritual: An office modelled on the Divine Office, though not nearly so long, and recited in honour of the Virgin Mary. In many congregations the Little Office is substituted for that of the Breviary.

(6) *To give the office:* To forewarn; to give information. (*Slang.*)

(7) *To say one's Office:* To recite the Divine Office.

office-bearer, *s.* One who holds or discharges a particular office or duty.

† **office-book,** *s.* A book containing the more important offices of the Church.

"Employing its old *office-books* as the materials for the revised formularies."—*Church Times*, July 24, 1885.

office-copy, *s.*

Law: A copy or transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office.

office-found, *s.*

Law: The finding of a jury in an inquest of office, by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property.

office-holder, *s.* One in possession of a government office; any official.

office-hours, *s. pl.* The hours during which an office is open for the transaction of business.

* **ŏf'-fĭce,** *v.t.* [Office, *s.*] To perform, as a duty or function; to discharge the duties of.

"The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels *officed* all."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 2.

* **ŏf'-fĭced,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Office, *v.*] Having a particular place, duty, or function.

"So stands this squire
Officed with me."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

ŏf′-fĭ-çẽr, * **of-fi-cere,** *s.* [Fr. *officier*, from Low Lat. *officiarius* = one who performs a duty or office, from *officium* = duty, office.]

1. One who holds or discharges an office; an official; a person commissioned or authorized to perform a particular public duty, or to fill a particular public situation; a public functionary. [¶.]

"But, by your leave,
I am an *officer* of state." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, v. 2.

2. A constable, a police-officer.

* 3. One who performs an office or service for another.

"The gods can have no mortal *officer*
More like a god than you."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 3.

* 4. A retainer, a servant.

"Calling my *officers* about me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

¶ *Officer*, when used absolutely, means one who holds a commission in the army or navy. They are sometimes divided into combatant and non-combatant officers; the latter consisting of those discharging civil duties, as the medical, commissariat, or transport officers, paymasters, &c. In the army officers are divided into general officers, staff officers, field officers, commissioned officers, brevet officers, and non-commissioned officers. In the navy officers are divided into commissioned, warrant, and petty officers.

ŏf′-fĭ-çẽr, *v.t.* [Officer, *s.*] To furnish or provide with officers; to appoint officers over.

"His army was more numerous, better *officered*, and better disciplined than that of the allies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ŏf-fĭ′-çiạl (ci as sh), * **of-fi-ciall,** * **of-fy-cyall,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *official* (Fr. *officiel*), from Lat. *officialis* = pertaining to duty or office (q.v.); Sp. *oficial*; Port. *official*; Ital. *officiale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to an office or public duty or charge. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.)

2. Made by virtue of authority; derived from an authorized officer or officers: as, an *official* statement.

3. Duly authorized: as, information from an *official* source.

* 4. Performing or serving for the discharge of a particular duty, service, or function.

5. *Pharm.:* Recognized by and prepared according to the pharmacopœia. Formerly *officinal*, a term discarded in favor of *official* by the revision committee of the U. S. Pharmacopœia in 1890.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds a civil office; one appointed to discharge the duties of a public office or charge.

* 2. *Eccles.:* The person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. (*Ayliffe.*)

ŏf-fĭ′-çiạl-dŏm (ci as sh), *s.* [Eng. *official*; *-dom.*]

1. The whole body of officials. [Official, B. 1.]

2. Officialism (q.v.).

"[His] abilities were applied too often and too long to the duties of *officialdom*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 6, 1886.

ŏf-fĭ′-çiạl-ĭṣm (ci as sh), *s.* [Eng. *official*; *-ism.*] The management of public matters by officials; red-tapeism.

* **ŏf-fĭ-çĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў (c as sh),** *s.* [Officialty.]

ŏf-fĭ′-çiạl-lў (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *official*; *-ly.*] In an official manner; by virtue of proper authority; by the proper officer or official.

"The names . . . are never *officially* announced to the public."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **ŏf-fĭ′-çĭ-ạl-tў** * **ŏf-fĭ-çĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *official*; *-ty*, *-ity.*]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The office, duty, or post of an official.

2. The court or jurisdiction of an official.

"Proved immediately by witnesses before the *officiality*, or bishop's court, at Paris."—*Hume: On the Understanding.* (Note L.)

* **ŏf-fĭ′-çĭ-ạ-rў (c as sh),** *a.* [Low Lat. *officiarius*, from Lat. *officium* = duty, office.] Pertaining or relating to an office; official; subordinate. (*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 3.)

ŏf-fĭ′ çĭ-āte (c as sh), *v.i.* & *t.* [Low Lat. *officiatus*, pa. par. of *officio* = to discharge an office (q.v.); Ital. *officiare*; Sp. *oficiar.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To perform or discharge official duties; to perform the duties, services, or ceremonies pertaining to an office; espec. to conduct public worship.

"To obtain even a pittance by *officiating* at such places."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To give, provide, or supply in discharge of an office or duty.

"Merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot."
Milton: P. L., viii. 22.

ŏf-fĭ′-çĭ-ā-tŏr (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *officiat(e)*; *-or.*] One who officiates; spec., a priest.

"A little of the *officiators'* own blood."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (ed. 1873), ii. 289.

ŏf-fĭ-çĭ′-na, *s.* [Lat. a = workshop.] (See etym. & compound.)

officina sculptoris, *s.* [Apparatus, B. 3.]

ŏf-fĭ-çĭ′-nal, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *officina* = a workshop (for *opificina*, from *opifex* = a workman); Ital. & Sp. *officinale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Used in a shop; of or pertaining to a shop.

2. *Pharm.:* [See Official, A., 5.]

B. *As subst.:* A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop.

* **ŏf′-fĭ-çīne,** *s.* [Lat. *officina.*] A workshop; an office-room.

ŏf-fĭ′-cious, *a.* [Fr. *officieux*, from Lat. *officiosus* = obliging, from *officium* = duty, office; Sp. *oficioso*; Ital. *officioso.*]

* 1. Observant of all proper offices.

"With granted leave *officious* I return."
Milton: P. L., ii. 302.

* 2. Attentive, obliging; ready to do kind offices; kind.

"You valiant Cutts th' *officious* Muses crown."
Yalden: Conquest of Namur.

3. Forward in kindness; meddling, importunate, over zealous.

"Know, *officious* lords,
I dare, and must deny it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

ŏf-fĭ′-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *officious*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Kindly; with solicitude and kindness.

2. With importunateness; in an officious, meddlesome, or importunate manner; meddlingly.

"Flatt'ring crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, an happy year."
Dryden: To Lord Chancellor Hyde.

ŏf-fĭ′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *officious*; *-ness.*]

1. Solicitude, anxious care, attention; readiness to do kind offices.

"With familiar and affectionate *officiousness* and sumptuous cost."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiii.

* 2. Serviceableness, usefulness, utility, service, use.

"In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity, as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness*, as in the ox."—*Brown.*

3. Excessive forwardness in interfering in matters which do not concern one; meddlesomeness, interference.

ŏff′-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *off*; *-ing.*]

Nautical:

1. That portion of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon.

2. The position of a vessel, in that part of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon.

"The discrepancy in the estimate of the vessel's *offing*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 30, 1881.

off′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *off*; *-ish.*] Rather shy or distant in manner.

off′-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *let* (q.v.).] A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, &c., to let off the water.

off′-săd-dle, *v.t.* To unsaddle.

off′-scŏur-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *scouring.*] That which is rubbed or scoured off in cleaning anything; hence, refuse, rubbish, rejected matter; that which is rejected, thrown away, or despised.

"Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people."—*Lamentations* iii. 45.

off′-scŭm, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *off*, and *scum.*]

A. *As subst.:* Refuse, rubbish; that which is rejected or despised.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Refuse, low, vile.

"The *offscum* rascals of men."—*Trans. of Boccalini*, p. 207. (1626.)

off-sĕt, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *set.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A child, a scion, a descendant.

"His man-minded *offset*."
Tennyson: Talking Oak, 51.

2. A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A splay or narrow slanting course of stone or brick, serving to connect two portions of a wall, the uppermost of which recedes from the face of that beneath.

(2) A break or recess in a front, setting back from the general surface.

2. *Comm.:* A sum, quantity, or amount set off as an equivalent for another sum or account; hence, a set off; anything given or allowed as an equivalent or exchange.

3. *Hort.:* A young radical bulb or shoot, which being properly and carefully separated from the parent roots, and planted, serves to propagate the species. Closely allied to a Runner (q.v.). Example, Sempervivum.

"They produce such a number of *offsets*, that many times one single cluster has contained above a hundred roots."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

4. *Surv.:* A short course measured perpendicularly to a longer one, as from the main line to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure, field, &c. The method of offsets is employed in surveying fields bounded by irregular lines.

offset-staff, *s.*

Surv.: A rod used for measuring offsets; it is usually ten links in length, and is divided into ten equal parts.

* **off′-sĕt,** *v.t.* [Offset, *s.*] To set off; to balance by an equivalent; to cancel by an opposite and equal account, sum, or value.

off′-shoot, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *shoot*, s.] A branch or shoot from a main stem, as from a root, trunk, stream, street, &c.

off′-skĭp, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *skip* = *scape*, as in land*scape* (q.v.).]

Art: A term used to denote that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into the distance.

off′-sprĭng, * **of-spring,** * **of-spryng,** * **ox-spring,** *s.* [A.S. *ofspring*, from *of* = off, and *springan* = to spring.]

1. A scion, a child, a descendant or descendants, near or remote.

"Prove the share
His *offspring* bold in his paternal care."
Cowper: Hope, 140.

2. A production of any kind.

"Hail, holy light, *offspring* of Heaven first-born!"
Milton: P. L., iii. 1.

* 3. Propagation, generation.

"That which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 4. Origin, descent, lineage, family.

* **ŏf-fŭs′-cāte,** * **ŏf-fŭs-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Obfuscate, Obfuscation.]

off′-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *off*: *-ward.*] Leaving from the shore, as a ship when she is aground.

oft, * **of-te,** *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *oft*; cogn. with Icel. *oft*, *opt*; Dan. *ofte*; Sw. *ofta*; O. H. Ger. *ofto*; Ger. *oft*; Goth. *ufta.*] [Often.]

A. *As adv.:* Often, many times, frequently. (Used in poetry.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Frequent, repeated.

"By *oft* predict that I in heaven find."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 14.

* **of-te,** *adv.* [Oft.]

of′-ten (*t* silent), *adv.* & *a.* [An extended form of *oft*, which first was lengthened into *ofte* (two syllables), and then to *often* before a vowel or *h.*] [Oft.]

A. *As adv.:* Frequently, many times; oft, not rarely or seldom.

"In journeyings *often*."—2 *Corinthians* xi. 26.

* **B.** *As adj:* Frequent, repeated.

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities."—1 *Timothy* v. 23.

often-bearing, *a.*

Bot.: Bearing fruit more than twice in one season.

*** often-comer,** *s.* One who comes frequently.

*** of'-tĕn-lȳ** (*t* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *often; -ly.*] Often, frequently.

*** of'-tẹn-nĕss** (*t* silent), *** of-ten-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *often; -ness.*] Frequency.

"In the seldomnesse and *oftennesse* of doing well."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. i., § 8.

*** oft'-en-sĭth (oft** as **ŏf), * of-te-sithe, * of-ten-sithe, * of-te-sithes,** *adv.* [Eng. *oft, ofte,* or *often,* and Mid. Eng. *sith* = time.] Oftentimes, often, frequently.

"Upon Grisilde, this poure creature,
Full *oftensithe* this markis sette his eye."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,109.

oft'-en-tīmeş (oft as **of),** *adv.* [Eng. *often,* and *times.*] Often, many times, frequently, oft times.

"This song to myeelf did I *oftentimes* repeat."
Wordsworth: Pet Lamb.

oft'-tīmeş, *adv.* [Eng. *oft,* and *times.*] Often, oftentimes, many times, frequently.

"Such (we will hope the lowest in the scale)
Do I remember *ofttimes* to have seen."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

ŏ. g., *s.* [Ogee.]

ŏg'-ạm, *s.* [Ogham.]

ŏg'-eō-īte, *s.* [Gr. ὄγκος (*ongkos*) = a bend, a curve; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a chlorite which occurs in groups of crystals, having a bent or curved form, and a micaceous structure. Found at the St. Gothard, and at Rauris, Salzburg. Dana refers it to his Prochlorite, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* to the Ripidolite of Des Cloizcaux (see these words).

*** ŏg'-dŏ-ăd,** *s.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς (*ogdoas*), genit. ὀγδοάδος (*ogdoados*) = the number eigbt.] A thiug composed of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, &c.

*** ŏg-dŏ-ăs'-tĭch, * ŏg-dŏ-ăs'-tĭck,** *s.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς (*ogdoas*) = the number eight, aud στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, line, or verse.] A poem of eight lines.

"His request to Diana in a hexastick, and her answer in an *ogdoastick.*"—*Selden: Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-Olbion,* s. 1.

ō-ḡeē', ō'-ḡīve, *s.* [O. Fr. *augive,* from Sp. *auge* = the highest point; Fr. *ogive.*]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A wave-like moulding, haviug an inner and outer curve, like the letter S. [Mouldino.]

(2) A pointed arch, the sides of which are each formed of two contrasted curves, the one concave and the other convex.

OGEE.

2. *Ordn.:* An ornamental moulding, sbaped like the letter S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers.

ogee-plane, *s.* A joiner's plane for working ogee-mouldings.

o-gee-chee, *s.* [Native name.] [Nyssa.]

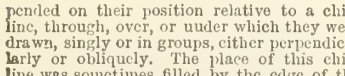
*** ŏg-gạ-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oggannio, obgannio* = to yelp or growl as a dog at auy one.] A growliug or snarling, as of a dog.

"Nor will I abstaine notwithstanding your *oggannition.*"—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar,* ch. xxix.

ŏg'-ham, ŏg'-ạm, *s.* [Ir. *ogham;* Gael. *ogham.*]

1. A peculiar kind of writing used by the ancient Irish and some other Celtic nations.

2. One of the characters used in this kind of writing. They consisted principally of straight lines, the significance of which de-



OGHAM CRAOBH, OR VIRGULAR GOHAM.

pended on their position relative to a chief line, through, over, or under which they were drawn, singly or in groups, either perpendicularly or obliquely. The place of this chief line was sometimes filled by the edge of the substance (usually stone) on which the oghams were incised.

3. A particular mode of speech.

o-ghi-gee, *s.* [Native name.] [Spondias.]

ō-ḡĭv'-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *ogiv(e); -al.*]

Arch.: Of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee; in shape of an ogee.

ō'-ḡīve, *s.* [Fr.] [Ogee, 1 (2).]

ō'-ḡle, *v.t. & i.* [Prob. from a Dut. * *oogelen,* a frequent. of *oogen* = to cast sheep's eyes upon one; cf. Low Ger. *oegeln* = to ogle; O. Dut. *oogheler* = a flatterer, from Dut. *ooge* = the eye.]

A. *Trans.:* To look at with side glances, as with a wish to attract attention, or in fondness.

B. *Intrans.:* To cast side glances with a view to attract attentiou, or in fondness.

"To patch, nay *ogle,* may become a saint."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 28.

ō'-gle, *s.* [Ogle, *v.*] A side glance or look.

"For glances beget *ogles, ogles* sighs."
Byron: Beppo, xvi.

ō'-glẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ogl(e); -er.*] One who ogles.

"A certain sect of professed enemies to the repose of the fair sex, called *oglers.*"—*Tatler,* No. 145.

ō'-glĭ-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [Olio.]

ŏg-mŏ-rhī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄγμος (*ogmos*) = a furrow, aud ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Peters for F. Cuvier's seal-genus Stenorhynchus, that name having been applied by Lamarck in 1819 to a genus of crabs.

ō'-gre (gre as **gẽr),** *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *ogro,* O. Sp. *huergo, uerco;* Ital. *orco* = a hobgoblin, from Lat. *orcus* = hell, the god of the infernal regions.] An imaginary monster, in fairy tales and popular legends, said to live upon human flesh; hence, generally, a monster, a frightful hideous creature.

ō'-gre-ĭsh (gre as **gẽr),** *a.* [Eng. *ogre; -ish.*] Resembling an ogre; characteristic of or befitting an ogre.

ō'-gre-ĭşm (gre as **gẽr), ō'-grĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *ogre; -ism.*] The character or habits of ogres.

ō'-grĕss (1), *s.* [Fr. *ogresse.*] A female ogre.

ō'-grĕss (2), *s.* [Fr. *ogresse.*]

Her.: A cauuon-ball or pellet of a black colour.

*** ō'-grĭl-lŏn,** *s.* [Fr.] A little ogre. (*Thackeray.*)

ŏ-ḡўḡ'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Ogygian.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, family Asaphidæ, from the Lower Silurian. It resembles the type genus Asaphus, but the tail is more couspicuously marked, the hypostome is rounded, the glabella distinctly furrowed, and the pleuræ of the thorax have only rudimentary fulcra.

Ŏ-ḡўḡ'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary king of Athens and of Thebes, son of Terra, or of Neptune, and husband of Thebe, daughter of Jupiter. In his reign, B.C. 1764, Attica is said to have been inundated with a deluge, which has been called the Ogygian Deluge.

2. *Fig.:* Of great and obscure antiquity.

ōh, *interj.* [A later spelling of O (q.v.).] An exclamation denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety; also used in addresses and invocations.

ōhm (1), *s.* [Fr. & Ger.] A liquid measure contaiuing forty imperial gallons.

"Cost some hundred florins the *ohm.*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

ōhm (2), **ōhm'-ăd,** *s.* [Named after Prof. Ohm.]

Electromagnetics: The unit of resistance. The *theoretical* or *absolute ohm* is equal to 10^9 C. G. S. (centimeter-gram-second) units; the *practical ohm* of the British Association of 1863 (hence called also the *B. A. unit of resistance*) is a little less (0·987) than thau absolute ohm; the *legal* or *Congress ohm* of 1884 is the resistance at 0°C of a column of pure mercury, one square millimeter in cross-section and 106 centimeters in length; the *international ohm* of the 1893 Electrical Congress is the resistance at 0°C of a column of mercury 1·063 meters in length and weighing 14·4521 grams.

ohm-ammeter, *s.* An electrical measurer, combining an ammeter and ohmmeter.

Ohm (3), *s.* [See the compound.]

Ohm's law, *s.*

Elect.: A law enunciated by Prof. Ohm, in 1827, for determining the quantity of electromotive force in a voltaic battery. It is that the intensity of the current in a voltaic current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance. [Intensity, II. 2.]

ōhm'-ạge, *s.* Electrical resistance expressed in ohms.

ōhm'-ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ohm or ohms.

ō-hōn', *interj.* [Gael.] Alas! woe is me!

-ōid, *suff.* [Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, shape.] A suffix used to denote resemblance.

ōĭ-dē'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. οἴδημα (*oidēma*) = a swelling.]

Ornith.: Surf-duck; a genus of Anatidæ, with five species from the Nearctic and Palæarctic regious. Bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth, gibbous above the nostrils, which are nearly mesial, large, and elevated. Prevailing colour, black in the male, brown in the female. *Oidemia perspicillata* is the Black Duck, and *O. fusca,* the Velvet Duck.

ō-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from a dimin. of Gr. ᾠόν (*ōon*) = an egg.]

Bot.: Link's name for a supposed genus of Mucedines (Hyphomycetous Fungi). It consists of delicate horizontal filaments, creeping over leaves, fruits, or decaying vegetable or animal substances, constituting an interlaced fleecy coat, with erect pedicels, bearing oval bodies called conidia, which, becoming detached and falling, germinate, producing new plants

ōĭl, * oile, * oyl, * oyle, *s.* [O. Fr. *oile* (Fr. *huile*), from Lat. *oleum,* from Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil; A.S. *ele;* Goth. *alew;* Dut. & Dan. *olie;* Icel. *olia;* Ger. *oel;* Gael. *uill;* Wel. *olew.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Art:*

(1) The fixed oils used in painting on canvas, &c., are linseed, walnut, and poppy, expressed from the seeds and purified in various ways, and rendered drying by the addition of the oxides of lead or zinc. Cold-drawn linseed oil is the best for use, especially after being boiled upon charcoal to separate the mucilage and other impurities. These oils are the vehicles or media in which the pigments are ground and diluted for use; they should be pale in colour, limpid, and transparent, and should dry quickly. The essential oils used in painting are those of turpentine for diluting the pigments ground in oil, and of spike or lavender for wax and enamel painting.

(2) An oil-colour (q.v.).

"On thy palette lie the blended *oils.*"
Tickell: To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2. *Bot.:* Oils of various kinds occur in the form of minute drops in the cells of many, if not of nearly all plants. They are of two kinds, essential and fixed oils, the former being special secretions in glands, glandular hairs, and hairs on parts exposed to light. Fixed oils are found chiefly in the cells of tissues, and have a relation to, or, at times, seem to occur as substitutes for starch.

3. *Chem.:* A term generally applied to all neutral fatty substances which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. The mineral oils, and many of the volatile oils of vegetable origin, are simply compounds of carbon and hydrogen, but the larger proportion of vegetable and animal oils contain oxygen in addition, whilst a few also contain nitrogen and sulphur, as in oil of mustard. The vegetable and animal oils containing oxygen are mostly glycerides of fatty acid, and are characterized by being insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether.

II. *Fig.:* Labour, toil.

¶ For many oils see the word with which oil is combined, as almond, lavender, &c.

¶ *To strike oil:*

(1) To discover a petroleum spring by boring.

(2) To discover some unexpected means of gaiuing great financial profit or advantage.

oil-bag, *s.* A sack of horsehair or cocoanut fibre, used in pressing oleine from the stearine in a press.

oil-beetle, *s.*
Entom.: The genus Meloe (q.v.).

oil-bird, *s.*
Ornithology:
1. *Steatornis caripensis,* the Guacharo (q.v.).
2. *Batrachostomus moniliger,* discovered by Mr. Layard among the precipices of Adam's Peak range. (*Tennent: Ceylon* (ed. 5th), i. 180.)

oil-box, *s.* A box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other contrivance; an oil-cup.

oil-cake, *s.* The marc or refuse after oil is pressed from flax, rape, mustard, cotton, or hemp-seed; or from cocoa-nut pulp. Used for cattle-feed or manure. Linseed-cake is principally used as a food for cattle in this country, and rape-cake for fattening sheep.

Oil-cake mill: A machine to crumble oil-cake as food for stock.

oil-can, *s.*
1. A can or vessel for storage of oil, from which it is withdrawn for sale or use, as the case may be.
2. A can for holding oil for supplying lamps, oil-cups, or journals.
3. An oiler for lubricated bearings.

oil-cellar, *s.* An oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box.

oil-cloth, *s.* A tarpaulin; painted canvas for floor-covering. The latter description is prepared from cloth especially woven for the purpose, frequently of great width, and covered on each side by a peculiar series of processes with paint. Figures or patterns in oil-colours are afterwards printed on one side by means of wooden blocks. [FLOOR-CLOTH.]

oil-cock, *s.* A faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to the journal.

oil-colour, *s.* A colour or pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

oil-cup, *s.* [OIL-BOX.]

oil-fuel, *s.* Refined or crude petroleum, naphthaline, shale-oil, creosote, grease, residuum tar, &c. (Used for the furnaces of steamships.)

*** oil-gas,** *s.*
Chem.: A gas of high illuminating power, obtained by dropping oil on iron plates heated to redness and collecting the gaseous product.

oil-gilding, *s.* A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a priming of whiting and size, several coats of clear cole or transparent size, and an upper surface of oil-gold size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ochre, laid on by a brush.

oil-gland, *s.*
Bot.: A gland producing oil, as in the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum.*

oil-hole, *s.* A passage for a lubricant.

oil-leather, *s.*
Leather: Leather prepared by currying hides in oil. The hides are somewhat moist, that the oily matters may be gradually and thoroughly absorbed.

oil-mill, *s.* A kind of mill for expressing vegetable oils.

oil-mineral, *s,* [PETROLEUM.]

oil-nut, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Hamiltonia. The best-known species is the Olive-bearing Oil-nut, *Hamiltonia oleifera,* a native of North America.

*** oil of angels,** *s.* A gift or bribe of money, in allusion to the coin angel.

> "His stripes wash'd off
> With *oil of angels.*"
> *Massinger: Duke of Milan,* iii. 2.

oil of brick, *s.* An empyreumatic oil used by lapidaries as a vehicle for emery, by which precious stones are sawn or cut. The brick is soaked in oil and subjected to distillation at a high temperature.

*** oil of holly,** *s.* A beating.

oil of male fern, *s.*
Chem. & Pharm.: An oil of a dark green colour, formed by dissolving the soluble matters contained in the rhizomes of the male fern. It is used as an anthelmintic.

*** oil of talc,** *s.* A cosmetic common in the seventeenth century, consisting of talc calcined.

> "She ne'er had or hath
> Any belief in Madam Baublee's bath
> Or Turner's *oil of talc.*" *Ben Jonson: Underwoods.*

oil of vitriol, *s.* [SULPHURIC-ACID.]

oil of wine, *s.* [ETHERIN.]

oil-painted, *a.* Painted in oil-colours. (*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*)

oil-painting, *s.*
1. The art of painting in oil-colours, the invention of which has been generally but erroneously attributed to Van Eyck, in the early part of the fifteenth century. The colours chiefly used are white lead, Cremnitz white, chrome, king's yellow, Naples yellow, ochre, Dutch pink, Terra da Sienna, yellow lake, vermilion, red-lead, Indian-red, Venetian red, lakes, browns, pinks, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt umber, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, ivory black, blue black, asphaltum, ultramarine.

> "The claim of Van Eyck to the invention of *oil-painting* in the fifteenth century has been shown to be untenable."—*Tennent: Ceylon,* i. 491.

2. A painting executed in oil-colours. Such pictures are painted on wood or metal, but most commonly on canvas, stretched upon a frame, and primed with a kind of size mixed with paint of drab or white colour.

oil-palm, *s.* [OILY-PALM.]

oil-passage, *s.*
Bot. (*Pl.*): Passages producing oil, as in Umbelliferæ and Compositæ.

oil-plant, *s.*
Bot.: Sesamum orientale.

oil-press, *s.* A press for extracting oil from the seeds of various plants.

oil-pump, *s.* A pump to raise oil from a can or reservoir and discharge it on to a journal.

oil-safe, *s.* A storage-vessel for oil, protected from access of fire, and measurably from the heat of the surrounding atmosphere.

oil-sardine, *s.*
Ichthy.: Clupea scombrina. [SARDINE.]

oil-seed, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Verbesina sativa;* (2) *Guizotia oleifera;* (3) *Ricinus communis.* [CASTOR-OIL.]

oil-shale, *s.* [OIL-COAL.]

oil-shop, *s.* A shop where oils, colours, &c., are sold.

oil-skin, *s.* Cloth treated with oil to make it water and perspiration proof; it is used for making waterproof clothing, &c.

oil-spring, *s.* A spring which yields mineral oils, such as petroleum, naphtha, &c. [OIL-WELL.]

oil-still, *s.* A still for hydrocarbons, notably petroleum.

oil-stone, *s.* A slab of fine-graiued stone, set in a wooden block and provided with a wooden cover, used for imparting a keen edge to tools; it is so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing surface.

oil-test, *s.* A test or standard for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapours of petroleum are liable to explode. That legally employed in Great Britain consists in heating the oil in a porcelain vessel surrounded by a hot-water bath. A wire is placed ¼ inch above the rim of the vessel, and when a thermometer, whose bulb is submerged 1½ inches below the surface of the oil, indicates the desired heat, say, 90°, a small flame is passed quickly along the wire over the surface of the oil; if no flash is produced, the heat is continued and the test applied at every 3° above this until the flashing-point is reached.

oil-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Bassia longifolia. [BASSIA.]

oil-way *s.* An oil-hole.

oil-well, *s.* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed, for the reception of the mineral oil or petroleum which filters or flows into it. Oil-wells vary in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet, but the mode of sinking them is substantially similar. [PETROLEUM.]

oil, * **oyl,** *v.t.* [OIL, *s.*]
1. *Lit.:* To rub or smear over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint.

> "Amber will attract straws thus *oiled.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To make smooth or pleasant; to smooth over.

> "Error, *oiled* with obsequiousness . . . has often the advantage of truth."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 9.

oiled, * **oyled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OIL, *v.*]

oiled-leather, *s.* Leather dressed with oil, as Chamois-leather.

oiled-paper, *s.* [TRACING-PAPER.]

oiled-silk, *s.*
Fabric: Silk which has been treated with a boiled oil, so as to render it water and perspiration proof.

oil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *oil; -er.*]
1. One who or that which oils.
2. A can for applying oil to a journal; an oil-can.
* 3. One who deals in oils; an oilman.

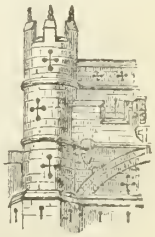
oil'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *oiler; -y.*]
1. The articles sold or dealt in by an oilman.
2. An oil-shop.

oil'-ĭ-nĕss, * **oyl-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *oily; -ness.*] The quality or state of being oily; greasiness, unctuousness.

> "Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which *oiliness,* if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change."—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 521.

oil'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [OIL, *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of smearing, covering, or lubricating with oil.
2. *Wool:* A stage in the manufacture of wool to prevent the fibres from becoming felted in the subsequent scribbling and carding.

oiling-out, *s.*
Fine Art: Preparing the surface of a picture which is to be retouched by spreading over it a very slight coating of oil, the better to receive the fresh pigments.



OILLET
(*Monk-bar, York.*)

oil'-lĕt, oil'-lĕtte, oy'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *œillet,* dimin. of *œil* = an eye.]
Arch.: Openings or loop-holes made in the battlements and walls of mediæval fortifications, through which arrows were discharged at the besiegers.

oil'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *oil,* and *man.*] One who deals in oils, colours, &c.

oil'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *oil; -y.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. Consisting of or containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil.

> "The instances we have wherein crude and watry substance turneth into fat and *oily,* are of four kinds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 355.

2. Covered or smeared with oil; greasy, unctuous, fatty.
3. Resembling oil: as, an *oily* appearance.
II. *Figuratively:*
1. Fat, greasy.

> "A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God."
> *Thomson: Castle of Indolence,* i. 69.

2. Unctuous, smooth, glib; smoothly sanctimonious; bland, wheedling.

> "Flattery's guile in *oily* words profuse."
> *Glover: Leonidas,* x.

oily-grain, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Sesamum (q.v.).

oily-palm, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Elæis (q.v.).

-oin, *suff.* [Eng. suffs. *-o(id),* and *-in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: Bearing a slight resemblance to; distantly connected with.

***oino-ment, *oyne-ment, *oigne-ment,** *s.* [O. Fr. *oignement* = an anointing, an unguent; *ongier* (Fr. *oindre*) = to anoint; Lat. *unguo.*] [OINTMENT.]

*** oint,** * **oynt,** *v.t.* [Fr. *oint*, pa. par. of *oindre* = to anoint (q.v.).] To anoint; to smear or rub over with any unctuous substance; to grease. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* x. 208.)

oint'-mĕnt, * **oynt-ment,** s. [Mid. Eng. *oinement*, the *t* being inserted from a confusion with the verb to *anoint* (q.v.).] A soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing or anointing, especially the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

"The spirit of humiliation should be like Aaron's precious *ointment*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 12.

¶ The composition of the ointments used in medicine is very various. Thus there are compound spermaceti, croton oil and lard, compound sulphur, tar and citrine, mercurial, and belladonna ointments, &c.

ois'-an-īte (ois as was), *s.* [From Oisan(s), L'Isère, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: (1) The same as OCTAHEDRITE (q.v.); (2) the same as EPIDOTE (q.v.).

O. K., *phr.* [See def.] A slang abbreviation of "Orl Korrect" = All Correct. (*Amer.*)

*** ōke** (1), s. [OAK.]

ōke (2), *s.* [Turk.]

1. A Turkish and Egyptian weight, equal to about 2¾ lbs.

2. A Hungarian and Wallachian measure of capacity, equal to about 2½ pints.

ō'-kĕn-īte, *s.* [After Oken, the German naturalist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in closely aggregated minute acicular crystals, sometimes fibrous, diverging, also compact. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 2·28 to 2·37; lustre, somewhat pearly, sometimes opalescent; colour, white when pure; tough. Compos.: silica, 56·6; lime, 26·4; water, 17·0 = 100. Found in old doleriles ("traps").

*** ō-kĕr,** *s.* [OCHRE.]

ŏk'-ra, ŏk'-rō, *s.* [OCHRA.]

ŏk-tĭb'-bĕ-hīte, *s.* [After Oktibbeh(a) Co., Missouri; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Shepard to a group of meteoric irons, in which the proportions of iron and nickel would correspond to the formula, FeNi.

-ol, *suff.* [Eng. (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: A suffix terminating compounds which are true alcohols. Thus, phenol-phenylic *alcohol.*

ōl-a-cā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *olax*, genit. *olac(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Olacads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of trees or shrubs, often spiny, with simple, rarely compound, alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves; the calyx small, entire, or slightly toothed, often becoming at last enlarged; petals definite, separate, or cohering in pairs by the intervention of stamens; three to ten of the stamens fertile; ovary one-celled, or occasionally imperfectly three or four-celled; ovules two, three, or one; style filiform; stigma simple. Fruit drupaceous, one-celled, one-seeded. Mostly from the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Known genera, twenty-three; species uncertain. (*Lindley.*)

ōl'-a-căd, *s.* [Lat. *olax*, genit. *olac(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Olacaceæ.

ŏl'-a-fīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name apparently given by Breithaupt to the "oligoclase-albite" of Scheerer, a felspar included by Dana under albite. It contains an excess of protoxides.

ōl'-ăx, s. [Lat. = odorous; *oleo* = to smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Olacaceæ (q.v.). The species, of which about twenty-four are known, are shrubs or small trees, often thorny, chiefly from Asia and Australia. The wood of *Olax zeylanica*, a small Ceylonese tree, is fetid and tastes salt. It is given in putrid fevers, and the leaves are eaten as a salad. The fruit of *O. scandens*, a sub-Himalayan species, is used for making sherbet.

*** ōld,** *s.* [WOLD.]

ōld, * **oldc,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *eald*; O. Northumb. *ald*; cogn. with Dut. *oud*; Goth. *altheis*; Ger. *alt.* From the same root as Lat. *alo* = to nourish; Goth. *alan.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Far advanced in years or life; having lived a long time; having passed a prolonged existence; aged. Applied to animals or plants.

"Jason, whiche sigh his fadir *olde*,
Upon Medea made hym bolde
Of art magike." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. Past the middle period of life or existence.

"Mistaken blessing which *old* age they call."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 10.

3. Not new; not fresh or recent; having existed for a long time.

"Would he discard all his dearest, his *oldest*, his most trusty friends?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. Made or produced long before; ancient, antiquated.

"Were they not of the same streine, as our *old* monuments doo expresse."—*Holinshed: Descrip. England*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

5. Decayed by process of time; worn.

"No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment."—*Matthew* ix. 16.

6. Having passed an existence of any specified duration: as, five years *old*; a month *old.*

7. Formerly existing; ancient.

"It was seide to *olde* men: thou shalt not sle."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* v.

8. Existing or subsisting before something else; former, previous: as, To build a house on the site of an *old* one.

9. Long past: as, *old* times.

10. Long-practised, experienced.

"Then said I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her?"—*Ezekiel* xviii. 43.

11. Long cultivated or worked: as, *old* land.

12. Having the thoughts, feelings, or experience of an old person; sagacious, sensible, thoughtful, far-seeing, sharp: as, To have an *old* head on young shoulders.

13. Crafty, cunning.

14. Used as a familiar term of affection or cordiality. (*Colloquial.*)

"Go thy ways, *old* Jack."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 4.

* 15. Plenty, copious, abundant; more than enough.

"News, *old* news."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

16. Antiquated, worn out; wanting in vigour, sense, or liveliness.

17. Customary, wonted.

"Your *old* vice still."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Of old; in old times; formerly.

"A song that *old* was sung."
Shakesp.: Pericles. (Prol.)

¶ *Of old:* In old times; long ago; from ancient times; formerly, anciently.

"As were the dregs of Romulus *of old*."
Thomson: Liberty, v. 292.

*** old-accustomed,** *a.* Customary from old times.

old-age, *s.* That period or portion of life past middle-age; advanced age or years.

¶ During youth the metabolic activity of the body is able, not merely to balance the daily waste, but to add new material. After the culmination of manhood, or of womanhood, the body is able only to meet its daily waste, and as old age creeps on not even that. The several organs do not decay simultaneously, but they are so correlated that the failure of one sooner or later affects the other. The power of resistance to detrimental change becomes less after the climacteric (q.v.), and prepares the way for the total failure of some essential organ with fatal results. [DEATH.]

Old Catholics, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The name assumed by a body of German priests and laymen who refused to accept the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and, in consequence of its definition, formed themselves into a separate body. It was essentially a University movement, for the German bishops who had left Rome to avoid voting—Hefele among the number—afterwards submitted. Von Schulte, a professor at Prague, published a formal protest; then came the Nuremberg protest of "Catholic professors" (Aug., 1870). Father Hyacinthe's "Appel aux Evêques" followed in *La Liberté* early in 1871, and (March 28) Dr. Döllinger set forth his reasons for withholding his assent "as a Christian, a theologian, an historical student, and a citizen." Döllinger and Friedrich were immediately excommunicated. In the September following a Congress was held at Munich, when it was resolved to seek re-union with the Greeks. In 1872 a second congress was held at Cologne, at which Dean Stanley was present, and sent an account to the *Times*, which aroused much interest in England. On Aug. 11, 1873, Dr. Reinkens was consecrated at Rotterdam by Dr. Hey de Kamp, Jansenist Bishop of Deventer, and, in 1876, Dr. Reinkens consecrated Dr. Herzog. The first synod (1874) made confession and fasting voluntary; the second (1875) reduced the number of feasts, and admitted only such impediments to marriage as were recognised by the State; the third (1876) permitted priests to marry, but forbade them to officiate after marriage. This prohibition was annulled by the fifth synod (1878), and, in consequence, Friedrich, Reusch, and some others withdrew. Congregations of Old Catholics exist in Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, and Mexico, but their numbers are small. In Germany they seem to be dwindling away, but the protest of Döllinger and his fellows will remain an important landmark in religious history.

old-clothesman, *s.* One who deals in old or cast-off clothes.

Old Continent, *s.*

1. The continent of Europe.

2. The Eastern Hemisphere, as distinguished from the New Continent of North and South America.

Old Country, *s.* A name given in the United States and the Colonies to Great Britain and Ireland, and generally by any colony to its mother country.

old-faced, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Looking old and venerable.

"Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an *old-faced* ancient."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

2. *Print.:* Applied to type with a face resembling that of the type used by the early printers who employed Roman characters.

This line is set in old-faced type.

old-fashioned, *a.*

1. Formed according to old or antiquated fashion or custom.

2. Quaint; partaking of the old style or fashion.

"Round this *old-fashioned*, quaint abode
Deep silence reigned."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

old gentleman, *s.* A euphemism for the devil.

old-gentlemanly, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or befitting an old gentleman. (*Byron: Don Juan*, i. 216.)

B. *As adv.:* Like an old gentleman.

old-gooseberry, *s.* The devil. [GOOSEBERRY, ¶ (2).]

old-lady, *s.*

Entom.: A name given by collectors to *Mormo maura.*

old maid, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An unmarried woman somewhat advanced in years.

2. *Bot.:* A West-Indian name for *Vinca rosea.*

old-maidish, *a.* Like or characteristic of an old maid; prim.

"Don't be so precise and *old-maidish*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. v., ch. viii.

*** old-maidism,** *s.* The state or condition of an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old man, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A man advanced in years.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Artemisia Abrotanum.*

2. *Mining:* Stuff which has been worked upon before; working left by the old men, meaning ancient miners.

¶ (1) *Old Man of the Mountain:* [MOUNTAIN, ¶ (1).]

(2) *Old Man of the Sea:* The old man, in the *Arabian Nights*, who leaped on and clung to the back of Sindbad the Sailor, refusing to let go or dismount: hence, any intolerable burden, bore, or nuisance which one cannot get rid of.

Old Man's Beard:

Bot.: (1) *Clematis Vitalba*; (2) Geropogon, an asteraceous genus; (3) *Tillandsia usneoides.*

Old Man's Eye-brow:
Bot.: *Drosera binata.*
Old Man's Head:
Bot.: *Pilocereus senilis.*

Old Nick, *s.* The devil.

old-oil, *s.* A name given by watchmakers to olive oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid.

Old Red Conglomerate, Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate, *s.*
Geol.: A conglomerate with pebbles and boulders occurring in Caithness, on the Don, north of Aberdeen, near Balgownie Bridge, and in other parts of Scotland. Prof. Ramsay considered it to be of glacial origin.

Old Red Sandstone, *s.*
1. *Geol.:* [DEVONIAN].
2. *Comm., &c.:* The formation yields both building and paving stones.

* **old-said,** *a.* Said long ago; said of old.

old-sand, *s.*
Founding: The sand forming the floor of the moulding-shop to the depth of two or three feet, and filling the deep pits under the cranes. It is generally quite black, weak, and friable, and unfit for the face of any mould. On the other hand, its porous character makes it well-suited for filling the flasks over the facing-sand.

old-school, *s.* A school or party belonging to old times, or having the opinions, manners, &c., of bygone days.

Old Scratch, *s.* The devil. So called, according to Brewer, from Schratz, or Skratts, a demon of Scandinavian mythology.

old-song, *s.* A mere trifle; a nominal sum or price: as, To buy anything for an *old song.*

old-sow, *s.*
Bot.: *Melilotus cæruleus,* called also *Trigonella cærulea.*

old-style, *s.* [STYLE.]

Old Testament, *s.* [TESTAMENT.]

old-time, *a.* Of or pertaining to the olden times; of long standing.

old-timer, *s.* One who belonged to, or who now clings to, the habits and views of the olden times; one who has been in a place for a long time.

Old Tom, *s.* A strong variety of gin.

old-wife, *s.*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A chattering old woman; a gossip.
2. A man having the habits or character of an old woman.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Domestic:* A chimney-cap or cowl; an apparatus for curing smoky chimneys.
2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name for *Cantharus lineatus,* common on the British coast.

old woman's bitter, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Picramnia Antidesma;* (2) *Citharexylum cæruleum.*

old woman's tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Quiina jamaicensis.*

Old World, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As subst.:* The Eastern Hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.
B. *As adjective:*
1. *Lit.* (*Of the form* Old World): Inhabiting the Eastern Hemispheres.
2. *Fig.* (*Of the form* old-world): Pertaining to a bygone age; old-fashioned, antiquated.
Old World Vultures: [VULTURINÆ].

ōld'-ęn, *a.* [Eng. *old: -en.*] Old, ancient, bygone. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 4.)

* **ōld'-ęn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [OLDEN, *a.*]
A. *Trans.:* To make old; to cause to appear old; to age.
B. *Intrans.:* To become old; to age.
"He looked very much *oldened.*"—*Thackeray: Pendennis,* ch. lxx.

ōl-dĕn-lănd'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after H. B. Oldenland, a Dane, who in 1695 collected plants at the Cape of Good Hope.]
Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Hedyotidæ. It is so closely akin to Hedyotis (q.v.), that some botanists make it a section of that genus. A decoction of *Oldenlandia corymbosa* is used in India in bilious fever.

ōld'-ĕr, *a.* [Comp. of *old,* a. (q.v.).]

Older Pliocene, *s.* [PLIOCENE.]

ōld'-ham, *s.* [See def.] A cloth of coarse construction, so called from the town where it was first made.

ŏld-hā'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Dr. Oldham.]
Palæont.: A fossil genus of Lower Cambrian age, from Bray Head, co. Wicklow, Ireland, of which the "true nature is altogether unknown." (*Nicholson: Palæont.,* i. 161.) *Oldhamia antiqua,* the commonest species, consists of a central thread-like axis, from which spring bundles of short, radiating branches at regular intervals. The genus has been referred to the Sertularian Zoophytes, to the Polyzoa, and, with most probability, by Salter, to the calcareous sea-weeds.

ōld'-ham-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Oldham; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A mineral occurring in small spherules in a part of the Busti Meteorite, and apparently sparsely distributed through that of Bishopville. Crystallization, determined by the cleavages and optical characters, isometric. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 2·58; colour, pale chestnut-brown. Compos.: apparently a sulphide of calcium, with a little over three per cent. of sulphide of magnesium. It is mostly encrusted with gypsum as an alteration product.

ōld'-hā-vęn, *s.* [See def.] A place in the London basin of the Eocene strata.

Oldhaven-beds, *s. pl.*
Geol.: A series of beds, twenty to thirty feet thick, formiug the base of the London clay. They consist almost entirely of rolled flint pebbles on a sandy base. About 150 species of fossils (marine and estuarine shells, and plant remains, including Ficus, Cinnamomum, and Coniferæ) have been found.

ōld'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *old; -ish.*] Rather old.

ōld'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *old; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being old or advanced in years; old age; existeuce for a long period.
"May their false lights . . . discover presses, holes, staines, and *oldness* in their stuffs."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster,* v. 1.
2. Antiquity; long existence or continuance: as, the *oldness* of a house.

* **ōld'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eug. *old; -ster*: cf. *youngster.*] An old or oldish person; one advanced in years.
"Leave all us *oldsters* to bore one another to death."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe,* ch. xlvi.

-ōle, *suff.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil.]
Chem.: A suffix occasionally used instead of *-ene,* to denote hydro-carbous. Thus, benzole = benzene.

ō'-lē-a (pl. **ō'-lē-æ**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐλαία* (*elaia*) = an olive-berry, an olive-tree (q.v.).]
Botany:
1. *Sing.:* Olive; the typical genus of the order Oleaceæ or Oleineæ (q.v.). The leaves are undivided; the flowers axillary, clustered, in colour greenish; the corolla four-cleft; the berry two-celled, each one-seeded, one of the two often abortive. *Olea europæa* is the Olive (q.v.). An oil is obtained also from *O. ferruginea,* and its wood is prized in India for turning, &c. *O. glandulifera,* another Indian tree, furnishes a wood which takes a fine polish, and is not attacked by insects. The oil of *O. cuspidata* is antiperiodic, as are the bark and leaves of *O. glandulifera.* The flowers of *O. fragrans* are used in China for flavouring tea.
2. *Pl.:* A tribe of Oleaceæ, having for its fruit a drupe or berry.

ō-lĕ-ā'-cē-æ, ō-lē-ī'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ole(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]
Bot.: Oliveworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of trees or shrubs, usually with dichotomous branches; opposite, generally simple, leaves; flowers in terminal or axillary racemes or panicles; a four-cleft, gamopetalous corolla: two, rarely four, stamens; a two-celled ovary, each cell with two pendulous seeds; style, one or none; stigma, bifid or undivided. Closely akin to Jasminaceæ. Natives chiefly of temperate climates. Divided into two tribes, Oleæ and Fraxineæ. Known genera, 24; species, 150. Two genera represented in Britain, viz., Ligustrum and Fraxinus (q.v.).

ō-lĕ-ăg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *oleaginus* = belonging to olive-oil, from *oleum* = oil (q.v.); Fr. *oleagineux;* Ital. & Sp. *oleaginoso.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, unctuous, greasy.
"The sap, when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarcely *oleaginous.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. iii.
2. *Fig.:* Smoothly and hypocritically sanctimonious; unctuous, fawning, oily.
II. *Bot.:* Fleshy in substance, but filled with oil.

ō-lĕ-ăg'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oleaginous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being oleaginous; oiliness, unctuousness.
"In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word 'most' rather than 'all.'"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 611.

ō-lē'-a-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil (q.v.).] A soft unguent or liniment prepared from oil.

ō-lē'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ole(ic),* and *amide.*]
Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}O.N.H_2$. An amide of a fatty acid, obtained from almond oil by the action of alcoholic ammonia. It is crystalline, insoluble in water, but soluble in warm alcohol. Melts at 81°.

ō-lĕ-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Fr. *oléandre;* Ital. *oleandro;* Sp. *eloendro;* Port. *eloendro, loendro;* Low Lat. *arodendrum, lorandrum;* by Mahn and Littré considered a corrupt. of *rhododendron* (q.v.), by Skeat a corrupt. of *laurodendron.*]
Bot.: *Nerium Oleander,* the Common, and *N. odorosum,* the Sweet-scented Oleander. They have lanceolate coriaceous leaves, with parallel veins and fine roseate flowers. The former is a native of India, now naturalised in many warm countries. A decoction of its leaves forms a wash used in the south of Europe to destroy cutaneous vermin; the powdered wood and bark are used at Nice as the basis of a rat-poison. Sweet-scented Oleander is wild in central India, Sind, Afghanistan, and the outer Himalayas to 5,500 feet. Often cultivated in India, &c. All parts of the plant, especially the root, are poisonous.
"A fairy bride from Italy
With smells of *oleanders* in her hair."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

oleander hawk-moth, *s.*
Entom.: *Chærocampa nerii.* Fore wings, pale rosy-gray, with blotches of dull green, and wavy whitish streaks. The larva feeds on the oleander. Found, though rarely, in the south of England.

ō-lĕ-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. = the oleaster, from *olea* (q.v.).]
Botany:
1. *Sing.:* The genus Elæagnus (q.v.).
2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the Elæagnaceæ.

ō'-lĕ-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *ole(ic); -ate.*]
Chem.: A salt of oleic acid.

oleate of lead, *s.*
Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}(C_{18}H_{33}O)_2\\PbO_2\end{matrix}\right\}$. Obtained by decomposing an alcoholic solution of oleate of sodium with acetate of lead, and washing the result. It dries in a vacuum to a white light powder, dissolves slowly in cold, but more quickly in boiling ether.

ō-lĕc'-ra-nal, *a.* [OLECRANON.] Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

ō-lĕc'-ra-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ὠλέκρανον* (*ōlekranon*), contr. from *ὠλενόκρανον* (*olenokranon*), *i.e., ὠλένης κρανίον* (*ōlenēs kranion*) = the point of the elbow.]
Anat.: The elhow; the larger of the two apophyses at the upper end of the ulna, ending in a rough tuberosity and an obtuse point.

ō'-lĕ-ēne, *s.* [NONYLENE.]

ō-lē'-fī-ant, *a.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Producing or forming oil.

oleflant-gas, *s.* [ETHENE.]

ŏ'-lĕ-fīnes, *s. pl.* [Olefiant.]

Chem.: Hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n}, and capable of forming oily liquids by combination with chlorine and bromine, as in Dutch liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$ = ethylene dichloride.

ŏ-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ole(um)* = oil; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from oil.

oleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. Obtained by the saponification of olive oil. The acid is separated by forming a lead soap, which is dissolved in ether, and afterwards decomposed by addition of hydrochloric acid. The oleic-acid dissolves in the ether, from which it is obtained by evaporation. It forms dazzling white needles, which melt at 14°, and volatilize without decomposition. Sp. gr. = ·898 at 19°. It is tasteless, inodorous, and insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

oleic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a solution of oleic acid in alcohol. It separates as a colourless liquid. Sp. gr. ·87 at 18°; soluble in alcohol.

ō-lē-ĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bearing oil.

ō'-lē-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ole(um)* = oil; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Oleic acid forms three glycerides: monolein, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)_2(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)$; diolein, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$; and triolein, the olein of natural fats, $(C_3H_5)'''(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$. These compounds can be produced by heating oleic acid and glycerin, in suitable proportions, in sealed tubes. They are all liquid, and solidify about 15°.

ō-lē-ī'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Oleaceæ.]

ō'-lēneş, *s. pl.* [Olefines.]

ō-lēn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *olen(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: [Paradoxidæ].

*** ō'-lĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *olens*, pr. par. of *oleo* = to smell.] Smelling, scented.

"Lay with olent breast."
E. Browning: King & Book, ix. 813.

ō-lēn'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὠλήν (*ōlēn*) = the arm from the elbow downwards.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, akin to Paradoxides (q.v.). The glabella is conical, there are only fourteen body-rings, and the pygidium is well-developed. Commences in the Upper Cambrian, and survives till the Upper Siluriau. [Parabolina.]

ō'-lē-o, *pref.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil.] Having oil in its composition; oily.

oleo-phosphoric, *a.*

Chem.: Containing oleic and phosphoric acids.

Oleo-phosphoric Acid:

Chem.: A phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain. It contains about 2 per cent. of phosphorus. Boiled for some time with water it is converted into oleic acid and phosphoric acid.

ō'-lē-ō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A picture in oil colours, produced by a process similar to that of lithographic printing.

ō-lē-o-mar'-gar-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *margarine.*]

Chem.: The more oily part of beef fat, prepared extensively in America by allowing the melted fat to cool slowly to 30°, when most of the stearin crystallizes out and is removed by pressure. An oleomargarine is prepared in England by adding nut oil to suet fat in such proportion as to reduce the melting-point to that of butter-fat. Both kinds are largely used in making up artificial butter and cheese. [Butterine.]

ō-lē-ŏm'-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *meter.*] A species of hydrometer adapted for determining the relative densities of oils.

ō'-lē-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *ole(ic)*, and *(acet)one.*]

Chem.: A term applied to the oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid with quicklime. It is supposed to be the acetone of oleic acid, but has not been obtained pure.

ō-lē-ŏp'-tēne, *s.* [Eleoptene.]

*** ō'-lē-ōse, * ō'-lē-ōŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *oleosus*, from *oleum* = oil.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, oleaginous.

"Rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, deriv'd from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

*** ō-lē-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *oleos(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being oily; oiliness, greasiness.

ō-lēr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Holeraceæ.]

ō-lēr-ā'-ceoŭs (ee as sh), *a.* [Lat. *olera-ceus*, from *olus*, genit. *oleris* = potherbs.]

Bot.: Edible, eatable, esculent.

Ō'-lē-roń, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the west coast of France, at the mouth of the river Charente, formerly in the possession of England.

¶ *Laws of Oleron:*

Law: A celebrated code of maritime law compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., about A.D. 1266. They derive their name from an unfounded notion that they were compiled by Richard I. of England while at anchor off Oléron. They were the foundation of most of the European maritime codes.

*** ŏl-făct',** *v. t.* [Lat. *olfacto*, freq. of *olfacio* = to smell: *oleo* = to smell, and *facio* = to make.] To smell.

*** ŏl-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *olfact*; *-ive.*] The same as Olfactory (q.v.).

ŏl-făc-tŏm'-ĕ-tēr, *s.* An instrument devised by Dr. Zwaardemaker, of Utrecht, for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

*** ŏl-făc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Olfact.] The nose; the organ of smell.

ŏl-făc'-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *olfactorius*, from *olfacto* = to smell; Fr. *olfactoire*; Sp. *olfactorio*; Ital. *olfattorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to smell, or the sense of smelling.

B. *As subst.:* An organ of smelling. (Usually in the plural.)

"Your gay lavender bag is placed across the arm of the sofa, to regale my *olfactories*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 545.

olfactory-lobe, *s.* A lobe constituting part of the olfactory apparatus. It is small in man, larger in the rabbit, and yet larger in the lamprey.

olfactory-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fifth pair of cerebral nerves ramifying on the Schneiderian membrane, producing the sense of smell, and also sensibility to the nose.

ŏ-lĭb'-ą-nŭm, ŏl'-ĭ-băn, *s.* [Low Lat. *olibanum*; probably from Lat. *oleum* = oil, and *libanus* = frankincense; from Arab. *lubân.*]

Chem.: Incense. A gum-resin, occurring in rounded, pale yellow grains, obtained from a Boswellia growing in Abyssinia. It contains 56 per cent. of resin soluble in alcohol, 30 per cent. of gum soluble in water, and from 4 to 8 per cent. of an aromatic oil.

ŏl'-ĭ-bēne, *s.* [Lat., &c. *olib(anum)*; Eng. suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A volatile oil obtained by distilling olibanum with water. Dry hydrochloric acid gas converts it into a crystalline hydrochloride, smelling like camphor, melting at 127°, and readily soluble in alcohol.

*** ŏl'-ĭd, * ŏl'-ĭ-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *olidus*, from *oleo* = to smell.] Stinking, fetid; having a strong and disagreeable smell.

"Of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance."—*Boyle: Works*, I., 688.

*** ol-ĭ-faunt, * ol-ĭ-phant, * ol-ĭ-vant, * ol-y-faunce,** *s.* [Elephant.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An elephant.

2. *Mus.:* The name of an obsolete species of horn, so called because it was made of ivory. Three specimens of this instrument are in South Kensington Museum, two of the eleventh century, one of the fifteenth.

ŏl-ĭg-, *pref.* [Oligo-.]

ŏl-ĭ-gæ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as Anæmia (q.v.).

† ŏl-ĭ-găn'-droŭs, *a.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: Having fewer than twenty stamens.

ŏl'-ĭ-garch, *s.* [Gr. ὀλιγάρχης (*oligarchēs*).] [Oligarchy.] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few in power.

ŏl-ĭ-gar'-chal, *a.* [Eng. *oligarch*; *-al.*] The same as Oligarchic (q.v.).

"The whole defence
Our *oligarchal* tyrants have to boast,
Are poor barbarians."
Glover: The Athenaid, xiii.

ŏl-ĭ-garch'-ĭc, ŏl-ĭ-garch'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχικός (*oligarchikos*), from ὀλιγαρχία (*oligarchia*) = an oligarchy (q.v.); Fr. *oligarchique.*] Of or pertaining to a oligarchy; of the nature of an oligarchy.

"Alcibiades cared as little for an *oligarchical* as a democratical government."—*Smith: Thucydides*, viii.

ŏl'-ĭ-garch-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oligarch(y)*; *-ist.*] One who advocates or supports oligarchical government.

ŏl'-ĭ-gar-chў, * ol-ĭ-gar-chie, *s.* [Fr. *oligarchie*, from Low Lat. *oligarchia*, from Gr. ὀλιγαρχία (*oligarchia*), from ὀλίγος (*oligos*) = few, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = government; Ital. *oligarchia.*] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class; the members of such a class or body.

"The government was in the hands of a close *oligarchy* of powerful burgbers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ŏl'-ĭ-gĭst, *s.* [Gr. ὀλίγιστος (*oligistos*), irreg. sup. of ὀλίγος (*oligos*) = few, little.]

Min.: The same as Oligist-iron (q.v.).

oligist-iron, *s.*

Min.: A name given to hematite (q.v.) because of its weak magnetic properties; but Haüy suggested that the name should signify the lesser amount of iron contained in hematite compared with that in magnetite.

ŏl-ĭ-ĝĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oligist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oligist (q.v.).

ŏl-ĭ-gō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀλίγος (*oligos*) = few, little.] A prefix denoting smallness of proportion, fewness, or littleness.

ŏl'-ĭ-gō-çēne, *a.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. καινός (*kainos*) = receut.]

Geol.: A term employed by Beyrich to designate certain Tertiary beds of Germany (Mayence, &c.). It includes the Lower Miocene and part of the Upper Eocene of the earlier works of Lyell, who adopts the name in the last edition of his *Student's Elements of Geology.* [Eocene, Miocene.]

ŏl-ĭ-gō-chæ'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = loose, flowing hair.]

Zool.: An order of Annelida, sub-class Chætopoda. The locomotive appeudages take the form of chitinous setæ in rows on the sides and ventral surface of the body. No branchiæ. All are monœcious, and there is no metamorphosis. There are two sub-orders, Oligochæta Terricola, the more extensive, containing the Earthworms (type Lumbricus), and Oligochæta Limicola, dwelling in water or mud (type *Naïs proboscidea*). Their range is cosmopolitan; a few are marine.

ŏl'-ĭ-gō-chæ'-toŭs, *a.* [Oligochæta.] The same as Olioochete (q.v.).

"The Lumbrici differ from other *Oligochætous* worms."—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 125.

ŏl'-ĭ-gō-chēte, *a.* [Oligochæta.] Belonging to or characteristic of the order Oligochæta (q.v.).

ŏl'-ĭ-gō-chrōme, *a.* Of few colors.

ŏl'-ĭ-gō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = a fracture.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the felspar group of unisilicates. Crystallization, triclinic, but rarely occurring in distinct crystals; twin-crystals resemble those of albite. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 2·56 to 2·72; lustre, vitreous, somewhat greasy; colour, various shades of gray, white; transparent to sub-translucent; fracture, conchoidal, sometimes uneven. Compos.: silica, 62·1; alumina, 23·7; soda (partly replaced by lime), 14·2 = 100. Dana recognises four varieties—(1) Cleavable, crystallized or massive; (2) Compact massive,

including much felsite; (3) Aventurine oligoclase, or Sunstone; (4) Moonstone; most of which, however, is referable to orthoclase. A frequent constituent of eruptive and metamorphic rocks.

oligoclase-albite, *s.* [OLAFITE.]

oligoclase-diorite, *s.*

Petrol.: A greenish-gray, greenish-black, or speckled rock, consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of oligoclase and hornblende. When very compact in structure it is classed as a Diorite-aphanite.

ŏl-ĭ-gō-çȳ-thæ′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a cell, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood; Fr. *oligocythémie.*]

Pathol.: That condition of the blood, in which the red corpuscles are fewer in number than is normal.

ŏ-lĭg′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oligodontidæ. Twelve species are known, from India, Ceylon, and the Philippines.

ŏl-ĭ-gō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oligodon*, genit. *oligodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ground Snakes, separated from the Calamariidæ. There are four genera, with forty species, mostly from the Oriental regions. (*Wallace.*)

ŏl′-ĭ-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀλίγον (*oligon*), neut. of ὀλίγος (*oligos*) = little.] (See the compound.)

oligon-spar, *s.* [OLIGONITE.]

ŏ-lĭg′-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. ὀλίγον (*oligon*), neut. of ὀλίγος (*oligos*) = little; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SIDERITE (q.v.).

ŏl-ĭ-gŏp′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. πόρος (*porus*) = a channel, a passage.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidea, from the Carboniferous rocks. There were only four rows of plates in each ambulacral area.

ŏl-ĭ-gör′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀλιγωρέω (*oligōreō*) = to esteem lightly. (*McNicoll.*)]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ (q.v.). *Oligorus macquariensis* is the Murray Cod (q.v.). *O. gigas*, from the coast of New Zealand, is the Hapuku of the natives and colonists. Dr. Hector considers it entitled to generic distinction, on account of anatomical differences.

ŏl-ĭ-gō-spĕr′-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having few seeds.

ŏl-ĭ-gŏt′-rō-phў, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. τρόφη (*trophē*) = nourishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.] Deficiency of nourishment.

ŏ′-lĭ-ō, * **ōg′-lĭ-ō** (*g* silent), * **ō′-lĭ-ą,** *s.* [Sp. *olla* = a dish, a mixed dish of meat and vegetables, from Lat. *olla* (O. Lat. *aula*) = a pot; Port. *olha.*]

* **1.** A dish of stewed meat.

2. A mixture, a medley.

"I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do."—*Congreve: Way of the World.*

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces or compositions, chiefly musical.

* **ŏl′-ĭ-tōr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *olitorius*, from *olitor* = a gardener, from *olus* (genit. *oleris*) = potherbs.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the kitchen garden or potherbs.

"Work to be done in the orchard and *olitory* garden."—*Evelyn: Kalend. Hort., January.*

B. *As subst.:* A potherb.

"To neglect timely cover to your tender *olitories*."—*Evelyn: Kalend. Hort., November.*

* **ol-ĭ-phant,** *s.* [OLIFANT.]

ŏ-lī′-vą, *s.* [OLIVE.]

1. *Zool.:* Olive; a genus of Buccinidæ (q.v.). Shell cylindrical, polished; spire very short, suture channelled; aperture long, narrow, notched in front; columella callous, striated obliquely; body-whorl furrowed near base. No operculum in the typical species, *Oliva porphyria.* Large foot and mantle lobes; eyes near tips of tentacles. Known species 120, from sub-tropical coasts of America, West Africa, India, China, and the Pacific.

2. *Palæont.:* Twenty fossil species, commencing in the Eocene Tertiary.

ŏl-ĭ-vā′-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *oliv(a)* = an olive; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] Having the qualities or characteristics of the olive; of the colour of the olive; olive-green (q.v.).

ŏl′-ĭ-vąr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *olivarius*, from *oliva* = an olive.] Resembling an olive.

olivary-bodies, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The second portion of the *medulla oblongata*, behind the anterior pyramids.

olivary-process, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow portion of bone on a level with the optic foramina and in front of the pituitary fossa, from which it is separated by a shallow transverse groove.

ŏl-ĭ-văs′-ter, *a.* [O. Fr. *olivastre* (Fr. *olivâtre*), from Lat *oliva* = an olive; Ital. *olivastro.*] Of the colour of an olive; olive-coloured; of a tawny colour. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 399.)

ŏl′-ĭve (I), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An escutcheon attached to the strap of a travelling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the swivelled stud or button.

ŏl′-ĭve (2), * **ol-yve,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *olive*, from Lat. *oliva*, from Gr. ἐλαία (*elaia*) = an olive-tree; Ital. and Sp. *oliva.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. The fruit or drupe of the olive, from which olive-oil is obtained. It is also used as a condiment.

3. The colour of the olive; a dark tawny colour, composed of violet and greeu in nearly equal proportions.

4. The same as OLIVA (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Olea europœa.* The leaves are oblong or lanceolate, smooth above but horny beneath; the small white flowers in axillary, erect racemes; the ellipsoidal fruits bluish-black, berry-like, and pendulous. It is rarely above twenty-five feet high, but is of slow growth, and reaches a great age. Two varieties are known, the Oleaster (q.v.), not to be confounded with any of the modern order Thymalaceæ, and the cultivated variety. The former is spiny, and has worthless fruit; the many sub-varieties of the latter are unarmed and have large, oily fruits. The specific name *europœa* implies that Europe was its native continent, which is doubtful. Its original seat was probably western Asia, and perhaps Europe as well. It was very early brought into cultivation, and in classic times was sacred to Minerva. It was very abundant in Palestine, and even yet there are fine olive plantations near Jerusalem, Nabulus (formerly Shechem), &c. It is often meutioned in the Old Testament by the Hebrew name זַיִת (*zaith*), and in the New by that of ἐλαία (*elaia*). Both are correctly translated olive. The Mount of Olives was named from it, and Gethsemane means an oil-press. The tree has been introduced into and is cultivated in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and in some mountaiuous parts of India and Australia. The unripe fruits are pickled, and the ripe olives used for the manufacture of olive-oil (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* When ripe, olives weigh about 30 grains each, and contain 25 per cent. of water, and 69 per cent. of fat. When scarcely formed they contain a considerable quantity of mannite, which disappears as the fruit ripens.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; tawny.

¶ *Olives of Beef, Beef olives:* Slices of beef rolled, seasoned, and fried.

olive-bark tree, *s.* [BUCIDA.]

olive-branch, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* A branch of the olive-tree. It has long been considered an emblem of peace.

2. *Fig.:* A child. (Generally used in the plural.) (Founded on Ps. cxxviii. 3.)

olive-green, *s.* A dark, brownish green, resembling the colour of the olive. It is in the proportion of ⅔ green and ⅓ purple.

olive-malachite, *s.* [OLIVENITE, LIBETHENITE, VAUQUELINITE.]

olive-oil, *s.*

I. *Chem.:* Florence oil. Salad oil. A non-drying oil, extracted from the fruit of the olive by pressure. It has a pale yellow colour with a tinge of green, a mild and agreeable taste, is almost free from odour, and solidifies between 0° and 10°. It consists of the triglycerides of oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids. Sp. gr. ·9144 –·9176 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with almond, nut, colza, and other oils.

2. *Pharm.:* It is used as a laxative; as an emollient ingredient in enemas; to envelope the poisonous particles in the stomach in cases of poisoning; to relieve pruritus in skin diseases; and to protect the surface from the air in scalds and burns.

olive-ore, *s.* [OLIVENITE.]

olive-tree, *s.* An olive.

olive-wood, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The wood of the olive-tree. It resembles box, but is softer and has darker veins, and is susceptible of a high polish. The roots are very much knotted, and are used for making ornamental boxes.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Elæodendron (q.v.).

olive-yard, *s.* An inclosure in which olives are cultivated.

* **ŏl′-ĭved,** *a.* [Eng. *oliv(e)*; *-ed.*] Decorated or covered with the branches or leaves of the olive.

"Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles."
Warton: The Triumph of Isis.

ŏl′-ĭ-vęn-ite, *s.* [Lat. *oliva* = an olive; Ger. *oliven* = olive; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring as crystals, in globular groups of divergent fibres, ligniform, and sometimes almost pulverulent. Hardness, 3·0; sp. gr. 4·1 to 4·4; lustre, when crystallized, adamantine to vitreous; colour, all shades of green, from olive-green to blackish-green, sometimes brown, straw-yellow, and in pulverulent varieties almost white; streak, in the denser forms, olive-green to brown. Compos.: arsenic acid, 35·7; phosphoric acid, 3·7; oxide of copper, 57·4; water, 3·2 = 100. Dana divides this species into (1) Crystallized, sp. gr. 4·135 to 4·378; (2) Fibrous, sp. gr. 3·913; (3) Earthy, massive, and often soiling the fingers. With the exception of a few inferior specimens found in other localities, this mineral has been hitherto confined to some old mines in Cornwall.

ŏl′-ĭ-vĕr, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.] A small lift-hammer, worked by the foot. The hammer-head is about 2½ inches square and 10 inches long, with a swage tool, having a conical crease, attached to it, and a corresponding swage is fixed in a square cast-iron anvil-block, about 12 inches square and 6 deep, with one or two round holes for punching, &c.

* **ol-ĭ-vere,** *s.* [Fr. *olivier*, from *olive* = an olive.] An olive-tree.

"And they brent all the cornes of that lond
And all hir *oliveres*, and vines eke."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,942.

ŏl′-ĭ-vĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of mock pearl, used as beads and in traffic with savage nations.

Ō-lĭv′-ĕt-ăn, *s.* [From Mount Olivet.]

Eccles. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Monks of the order of Mount Olivet, a reform of the Benedictines, founded (1313) by Bernard Tolomei, of Siena. They wore a cassock, scapular, cowl, and sleeved robe.

ŏl′-ĭve-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *olive*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Oleaceæ (q.v.).

ŏ-lĭv′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oliv(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs separated by Tate from Buccinidæ. Genera, Oliva and Ancillaria.

ŏl′-ĭv-ĭl, *s.* [Probably from *oliv(e oil.*]

Chem.: A neutral, crystalline substance, occurring in the gum of the olive-tree. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, from which it may be purified by recrystallization. The crystals are inodorous, colourless, and have a bitter-sweet taste. It is soluble in water, slightly in ether, and in all proportions in boiling alcohol. Strong sulphuric acid colours it blood-red.

ŏl′-ĭ-vine, *s.* [Eng. *oliv(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CHRYSOLITE (q.v.).

ŏl'-ĭ-vĭn-īte, *s.* [OLIVENITE.]

ŏl-ĭ-vĭ-rû'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *olivi(l)*, and *rutin.*]

Chem.: The red substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on olivil. It dissolves in the acid, but is precipitated by addition of water. With ammonia it forms a fine violet colour.

ŏl'-ĭv-īte, *s.* [Eng. *oliv(e); -ite* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter substance obtained from the unripe fruit and leaves of the olive. It separates from alcohol in neutral crystals, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in dilute acids.

ŏl'-la (1), *s.* [Sp. = a dish, an olio, from Lat. *olla* = a dish; Port. *olha.*] [OLIO.]

1. A kind of cinerary urn or jar.

2. A dish of stewed meat; an olio, an olla-podrida.

"He was in the habit of swallowing *ollas* and sweetmeats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

olla-podrida, *s.* [Sp., lit. = putrid or rotten pot or dish.]

1. *Lit.:* A dish much in favour amongst all classes in Spain. It is composed of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut up fine, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables.

2. *Fig.:* An incongruous mixture; a miscellaneous collection of any kind; a medley.

ŏl'-la (2), *s.* [Hind.] A palm-leaf used in the East Indies for writing on with a sharpened piece of wood or metal.

ŏl'-līte, *s.* [Lat. *oll(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] [LAPIS-OLLARIS.]

* **ŏl'-ŏ-grăph,** *s.* [HOLOGRAPH.]

-ŏl-ŏ-ġy, *suff.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A suffix denoting a particular branch of science, as, *geology*, physi*ology*, &c.

ŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [-OLOGY.] Any science or branch of knowledge. (Generally in a jocular sense.)

"She was supposed to understand chemistry, geology, philology, and a hundred other *ologies*."—*Nares: Thinks-I-to-myself*, i. 68.

ŏl'-pē, *s.* [Gr. = a leathern oil-flask.] A term applied to that description of jug which has no spout, but an even rim or lip.

Ŏ-lўm'-pĭ-ăd, *s.* [Gr. ὀλυμπιάς (*olumpias*), genit. ὀλυμπιάδος (*olumpiados*), from Olympia, a district in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated.] [OLYMPIC-GAMES.] A period of four years being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned their time. The first Olympiad corresponds with the 776th year before the birth of Christ. The last Olympiad was the 293rd, corresponding to the year 393 A.D.

Ŏ-lўm'-pĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [OLYMPIAD.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympic.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who contended at the Olympic games.

"A ring of Greeks have hemm'd thee in,
Like an *Olympian* wrestling."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

Ŏ-lўm'-pĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὀλυμπικός (*olumpikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympian.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The Olympic games.

Olympic-games, *s. pl.*

Greek Antiq.: The greatest of the national festivals of Greece, celebrated once every four years at Olympia, or Pisa, in Elis, in honour of Olympian Jupiter. In these games none were allowed to contend but those who could prove that they were freemen of genuine Hellenic origin, and unstained by crime or immorality. The contests consisted in athletic exercises, music, and poetry. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive. The place where these renowned games were celebrated is a plain, now called Anti-Lalla, opposite the town of Lalla. They commenced a little after the summer solstice, on the fourteenth of the Attic month Hecatombæon.

ŏ-lўm-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. ὀλυμπιονίκης (*olumpionikes*), from Ὄλυμπος (*Olumpos*) = Olympus, and νίκη (*nikē*) = victory.] An ode in honour of a victor in the Olympic games.

ōm, *s.* [Sansc.]

1. *Brahmanism:* A sacred and mystical syllable, of which the etymology is lost in antiquity. Its original meaning appears to have been solemn affirmation or assent. In the Upanishads it appears first as a mystic monosyllable, its letters (there are three in Sanscrit, *a, u, m*) standing each for one of the Hindoo Triad of gods, Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. It is said to have been "milked out" of the Vedas. (*Monier Williams.*)

"There was formerly only one Veda, the sacred monosyllable *om*, the essence of all speech."—*The Bhagavata Purana.*

2. *Booddhism:* It is almost always employed at the commencement of mystic formulæ. (*Monier Williams.*)

ōm-ą-căn'-tha, *s.* [Gr. ὦμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a prickle.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, sub-family Lamiinæ (q.v.). *Omacantha gigas* is a very large species from the African Gold Coast.

ŏm'-ą-grą, *s.* [Gr. ὦμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.]

Pathol.: Gout in the shoulder; pain in the shoulder.

ō-măn'-dĕr, *s.* [Corrup. from Calamander (?).] (See the compound.)

omander-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: A variety of Calamander-wood obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenaster.*

ŏ-mā'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Compar. Anat.: The third stomach of the Ruminantia. Called also the Psalteriuin and Manyplies.

ŏm'-bre (bre as bĕr), *s.* [Fr. *hombre*, from Sp. *juego del hombre* = (lit., the game of the man) the game of ombre, from Lat. *hominem*, accus. of *homo* = man.] A game of cards, played by two, three, or five players.

" Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of *ombre*, after death survive."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 56.

ŏm-brŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὄμβρος (*ombros*) = rain, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus or instrument to measure the depth of rain which falls; a rain-gauge (q.v.).

ŏm-brŏ-phў'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὄμβρος (*ombros*) = rain, and φυτόν (*pluton*) = a plant.] So called because they are said to spring up after rain.

Bot.: A genus of Balanophoraceæ. They are eaten in Peru like mushrooms.

ō-mĕġ'-ą, *s.* [Gr., lit. = the great or long *o*, from ὦ = ō, and μέγα (*mega*) = great.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet. [ALPHA.]

ŏm'-ę-lĕt, ŏm'-ę-lĕtte, * **ŏm'-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *omelette*; O. Fr. *aumelette*, supposed to be from O. Fr. *alemalle* = a thin plate.] A kind of pancake made chiefly with eggs.

ō'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from O. Lat. *osmen*, a word of doubtful origin.] A chance event or occurrence, considered as a sign of good or ill; anything thought to portend good or ill; a sign of a future event; a prognostic, an augury.

"With better *omen* dawned the day."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 23.

* **ō'-mĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [OMEN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To prognosticate, to portend; to foresee or foretell from omens; to presage, to divine, to predict.

"Vespasian, thus being bespattered with dirt,
Was *omened* to be Rome's emperor for it."
Swift: A Vindication of the Libel.

B. *Intrans.:* To give an omen or augury; to portend, to betoken.

ō'-mĕned, *a.* [Eng. *omen; -ed.*] Containing an omen or augury; presaging. (Generally used in the compound ill-*omened.*)

"Hints deep *omen'd* with unwieldy schemes,
And dark portents of state."
Akenside: Pleas. of Imagination, iii.

ō-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *oment(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the omentum; connected with the omentum.

ō-mĕn'-tum (pl. **ō-mĕn'-tą**), *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: One layer of the peritoneum passing over the liver, and another behind. These two layers meet at the under surface, pass to the stomach, and form the lesser omentum; then, surrounding the stomach, passing down in front of the intestines, and returning to the transverse colon, they form the greater omentum.

* **ō'-mĕr,** *s.* [Heb. עֹמֶר (*omer*).] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the tenth part of an ephah (q.v.). (*Exodus* xvi. 36.)

ŏ-mĭch'-mўl, *s.* [Gr. ὀμιχμα (*omichma*) = urine; *-yl.*]

Chem.: An oxidised substance of resinous consistence contained in the ethereal extract of urine. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis.

* **ŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [HOMILETICAL.]

* **ŏm'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ominatus*, pa. par. of *ominor* = to prophesy, to portend; *omen* (genit. *ominis*) = an omen (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To presage, to predict, to portend, to prognosticate.

"To *ominate* ill to my dear nation."—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 23. (1644.)

B. *Intrans.:* To presage, to omen, to portend.

"This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **ŏm-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [OMINATE.] The act of ominating or presaging; prognostication; a foreboding.

"A particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

ŏm'-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ominosus*, from *omen* (genit. *ominis*) = an omen (q.v.).]

1. Containing or exhibiting an omen of ill; inauspicious, unlucky, ill-omened.

"This day is *ominous*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

* 2. Containing an omen or augury of any kind; prophetic.

"Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Prophesying or presaging ill.

"The *ominous* raven often he doth hear."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v.

ŏm'-ĭn-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ominous; -ly.*]

* 1. In an ominous manner; with omens of good or ill.

2. With ill omens; in a manner portending evil.

ŏm'-ĭn-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ominous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ominous.

"Heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this embassy."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1687).

* **ō-mĭs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *omissibilis*, from *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto* = to omit (q.v.).] Capable of being omitted.

"The third person being *omissible* when the subject noun is expressed."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xi.

ō-mĭss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *omissionem*, accus. of *omissio* = a leaving out, from *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto* = to omit (q.v.); Sp. *omision*; Ital. *omissione.*]

1. The act of omitting; the act of failing or neglecting to fulfil some duty or do some thing which one ought or has power to do; neglect of duty.

"Too grievous for the trespass of *omission*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 691.

2. The act of passing over, leaving out, or neglecting to insert; as the omission of a word in a sentence.

3. That which is omitted or left out.

"The *omissions* in comparison are no where many. One or two copies omit the 80th verse of Matthew v."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. i.

* **ō-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto* = to omit (q.v.).] Omitting; neglecting.

"The *omissive* unthankfulness shall lead the way."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon to the Lords* (Feb. 19, 1629).

* **ō-mĭs'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *omissive; -ly.*] In an omissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

ō-mĭt', *v.t.* [Lat. *omitto* (for *ommitto*, from *om-* = *ob-* = away, and *mitto* = to send); Sp. *omitir*; Fr. *omettre*; Ital. *omettere.*]

* 1. To let go.

"What if we do *omit* this reprobate?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

2. To neglect; to pass by; to leave undone or unnoticed; to fail or neglect to do or fulfil; to disregard, to pretermit.

"This judgment generall all to trial brings
Both for committed and *omitted* things."
Stirling: Domesday: Seventh Houre.

*** 3.** To neglect; to fail to profit hy; to let slip. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.)

*** 4.** To neglect; not to attend to or care for.

"Therefore *omit* him not; blunt not his love."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

5. To leave out; not to mention or insert: as, To *omit* a word in a sentence.

ō-mĭt′-tançe, *s.* [Eng. *omit; -ance.*] The act of omitting; omission, forhearance, neglect.

"But that's all one; *omittance* is no quittance."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

ō-mĭt′-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *omit; -er.*] Oue wbo omits, neglects, or disregards.

ŏm-ma-strĕph′-ēş, *s.* [Gr. ὄμμα (*omma*) = the eye, and στρέφω (*strephō*) = to twist.]

1. *Zool.:* Sagittated Calamary; a genus of Teuthidæ (q.v.). Body cylindrical, terminal fins large and rhombic; arms with two rows of suckers, sometimes an internal membranous fringe, tentacles sbort and strong, with four rows of cups. Pen, a shaft, with tbree diverging ribs, and a hollow conical appendix; length from one inch to nearly four feet. Fourteen recent species, from open seas of all climates.

2. *Palæont.:* Similar pens of four species from the Oxford Clay, Solenhofen; one species from the Tertiary.

ŏm-ma-tō-phō′-ca, *s.* [Gr. ὄμμα (*omma*), genit. ὄμματος (*ommatos*) = an eye, and φώκη (*phōkē*) = a seal.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, suh-family Stenorhynchinæ, between whicb and Cystophorinæ, *Ommatophoca Rossii*, the sole species, is possihly a connecting link. It was discovered during Ross's expedition to the South Pole (1839–43), a fact which its specific name commemorates.

*** ŏm-nē′-ĭ-tў,** *** ōm-nī′-ĕ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; the Deity.

ŏm-nĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] A prefix giviug the widest possihle extension to the second element of the word of which it is a component part.

*** ŏm-nĭ-ăc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *active.*] Working in all places; universally active.

"He is everlastingly withln creation as its ntmost life, omnipresent and *omniactive*." — *Contemporary Review*, xxiii. 29.

*** ŏm-nĭ-bĕ-nĕv′-ō-lĕnce,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *benevolence.*] Benevolence or goodwill towards all.

"*Omnibenevolence* pardons."
Browning: Ring & Book, xi. 2002.

ŏm′-nĭ-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = for all; Lat. dat. pl. of *omnis* = all.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 2.**

2. The same as Omnibus-box (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass-making:* A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing-arch, in order to protect tbem from drafts of air.

2. *Vehicles:* A long four-wheeled vehicle to carry passengers; the seats heing arranged on each side, the passengers facing, and the door at the rear. Commonly ahbreviated to 'bus. Estahlished in Paris hy a decree of Louis XIV., 1662, and made to hold eight persons. Re-established, 1819. Introduced in London in 1829. Replaced in our cities by street cars.

omnibus bill, *s.* A legislative bill embracing several distinct objects. (*U. S.*)

*** omnibus-box,** *s.* A large hox in a theatre, being on the same level as, and having communication with, the stage.

*** ŏm-nĭ-cor-pŏr′-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *corporeal* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of anybody which he is not."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 347.

*** ŏm-nĭ-ĕr′-u-dīte,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *erudite.*] Learned in everything.

"That *omnierudite* man."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xcv.

*** ŏm-nĭ-făr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *omnifariam* = on all sides, everywhere.] Of all kinds, varieties, sorts, or modes.

*** ŏm-nĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *omnifer*, from *omnis* = all; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing all kinds; all-producing.

*** ŏm-nĭf′-ĭc,** *** ŏm-nĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *facio* = to make.] All-creating, all-forming.

"Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou, deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnifick* word; your discord end."
Milton: P. L., vii. 217.

*** ŏm-nĭf′-ĭ-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to do.] Omnipotence; doing of all or any things.

"Meekly dextrous *omnificence*."—*Literary World*, Feb 10, 1882.

*** ŏm′-nĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *omniformis: omnis* = all, and *forma* = form, shape.] Of all forms or shapes; having every shape.

"The living *omniform* seminary of the world."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 281.

*** ŏm-nĭ-form′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *omniform; -ity.*] The quality or state of heing omniform.

"Her self-essensial *omniformity*."
More: Song of the Soul, iii.

*** ŏm′-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To render universal; to make everytbing of.

"To magnify, or rather *omnify*, his Lord and Master."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 3.

*** ŏm-nĭg′-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *omnigenus: omnis* = all, and *genus* = a race, a kind.] Of all kinds; containing all kinds.

*** ŏm′-nĭ-graph,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all; suff. *-graph* (q.v.).] The same as Pantograph (q.v.).

ŏm-nĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A surveying apparatus made public in Septemher, 1869, hy Eckhold, a German, to supersede chain-measuring. It consisted of a theodolite and a level, a telescope and a microscope. (*Haydn.*)

*** ŏm-nĭp′-ar-ĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *parent.*] Parent of all. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 12.)

*** ŏm-nĭ-păr′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *omniparens*, from *omnis* = all, and *pario* = to bring forth, to produce.] Bearing, producing or hringing forth all things; all-producing.

*** ŏm-nĭ-păr′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).] General equality; equality in every point or way.

*** ŏm-nĭp′-ar-oŭs,** *a.* [Omniparient.] Producing all things; omniparient.

*** ŏm-nĭ-pā′-tient (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *patient.*] Capahle of bearing or enduring everything; having powers of unlimited endurance.

*** ŏm-nĭ-pĕr-çĭp′-ĭ-ençe,** *** ŏm-nĭ-pĕr-çĭp′-ĭ-en-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *percipience, percipiency.*] The quality or state of being omnipercipient; unlimited perception.

"This omnipresence or *omnipercipience* terrestrial."
—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

*** ŏm-nĭ-pĕr-çĭp′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *percipient* (q.v.).] Perceiving or ahle to perceive all thiugs; having unlimited perception.

"An *omnipercipient* omnipresence which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world."
—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

ŏm-nĭp′-ō-tençe, *** ŏm-nĭp-ō-ten-çy,** *** om-ni-po-ten-cye,** *s.* [Fr. *omnipotence*, from Late Lat. *omnipotentia: omnis* = all, and *potentia* = power; Sp. & Port. *omnipotencia:* Ital. *omnipotenza.*]

1. The quality or state of heing omnipotent; unlimited, infinite, and almighty power (An attrihute of God.)

"God uses not to proceed according to the rule of an absolute *omnipotency*."—*Bp. Hall: Serm. at Westminster* (April 5, 1628).

2. Unlimited power over a particular thing.

"[Love] hy his own *omnipotence* supplies."
Denham: Sophy.

ŏm-nĭp′-ō-tent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnipotens: omnis* = all, and *potens* = powerful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *omnipotente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Almighty; having unlimited or infinite power; all-powerful.

"He must needs have the power of all finite being: which is, to be *omnipotent*."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Having unlimited power over a particular thing.

"Oh, *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

*** 3.** Arrant, desperate.

"The most *omnipotent* villain that ever cried 'Stand' to a true man."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

B. *As subst.* (with the definite article): The Almighty, the Supreme Being.

"Boasting I could subdue
Th' *Omnipotent*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 86.

ŏm-nĭp′-ō-tent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *omnipotent; -ly.*] In an omnipotent manner; with infinite or unlimited power.

"The Lord, *omnipotently* great."
Stirling: Domesday; Eleventh Hours.

ŏm-nĭ-prĕş′-ençe, *** ŏm-nĭ-prĕş′-en-çy,** *s.* [Omnipresent.] The quality or state of heing omnipresent; presence in every place at the same time; universal preseuce, ubiquity. (An attribute of God.)

"He also went
Invisible, yet staid, such privilege
Hath *omnipresence*."
Milton: P. L., vii. 590.

ŏm-nĭ-prĕş′-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *præsens* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitary.

"Each be *omnipresent* to perceive
What endless links tbe blended fabric weave."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. ii.

*** ŏm-nĭ-prĕ-şĕn′-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *omnipresent; -ial.*] Implying universal presence.

"His *omnipresential* filling all thlngs belng an inseparable property of his diviue nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 1.

*** ŏm-nĭ-prĕv′-ą-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *prevalent* (q.v.).] Prevalent or prevailing everywhere, all-powerful.

"The Earl of Dunbar, then *omniprevalent* with King James."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 360.

*** ŏm-nĭ-rē′-gen-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *regency.*] Universal rule.

"The *omniregency* of Divine Providence."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 38.

ŏm-nĭsc′-ĭ-ençe, **ŏm-nĭsc′-ĭ-en-çy (sc as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *scientia* = knowledge; *scio* = to know; Fr. *omniscience;* Sp. *omnisciencia;* Ital. *omniscienza.*] The quality or state of being omniscient; boundless or unlimited knowledge; infinite knowledge or wisdom. (An attribute of God.)

"Men cannot persuade themselves that omnipotence, *omniscience*, and omnipresence should ever be wrapt in swadling clothes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

ŏm-nĭsc′-ĭ-ent (sc as sh), *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know; Fr. *omniscient;* Sp. *omnisciente.*] Having omniscience or knowledge of all things; infinitely wise.

"For what can scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient?"
Milton: P. L., x. 7.

ŏm-nĭsc′-ĭ-ent-lў (sc as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *omniscient; -ly.*] In an omniscient manner; with infinite or unlimited knowledge or wisdom.

*** ŏm-nĭsc′-ĭ-oŭs (sc as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *scio* = to know.] The same as Omniscient (q.v.).

"I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

*** ŏm-nĭ-spĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *specto* = to behold, to see.] Beholding or seeiug all things; ahle to see everything.

"Thee great omniscient, *omnispective* Power!"
Boyse: The Only With.

ŏm′-nĭ-um, *s.* [Lat. = of all; gen. pl. of *omnis* = all.] On the Stock Exchange a term used to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.

omnium-gatherum, *s.* A miscellaneous collection of persons or things; a medley.

"Our meeting . . . was merely an *omnium-gatherum* of all the party."—*D. of Buckingham: Court of William IV. & Victoria*, vol. ii., ch. v.

*** ŏm-nĭv′-ą-gant,** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering everywhere and anywhere.

*** ŏm-nĭv′-ą-lençe,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be able.] Omnipotence.

"Making auother one *omnivalence*."
Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 17.

* **ŏm-nĭv′-ą-lĕnt,** *a.* [OMNIVALENCE.] All-powerful, omnipotent.

ŏm-nĭv′-ŏr-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *voro* = to devour.]

1. *Zool.:* A division of Artiodactyle Ungulates, comprising two recent families (Hippopotamidæ, and Suidæ), and two fossil (Anoplotheridæ and Oreodontidæ).

2. *Ornith.:* In Temminck's classification an order of birds feeding on animal and vegetable substances: example, the starling.

ŏm-nĭv′-ŏr-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *omnivorus*; Fr. *omnivore.*] [OMNIVORA.] All devouring; eating all and everything.

"Under this head may be classed the indiscriminate or *omnivorous* appetite of the Patagonians."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals,* i. 40.

¶ Often used figuratively; chiefly in the expression, an *omnivorous* reader = one who devours all kinds of literature.

ō-mŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. ὦμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the shoulder.

omo-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Connecting the hyoid bone with the shoulder. There is an *omo-hyoid* muscle.

ō-mŏ-phăg′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὠμοφάγος (*ōmophagos*) = eating raw flesh: ὠμος (*omos*) = raw, undressed, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] Eating raw flesh; in any way connected with the use of raw flesh as food.

omophagic-rites, *s. pl.*

Compar. Mythol.: Rites in which human flesh was eaten. The term as an act of worship or devotion covers all religions ceremonies of which cannibalism forms or formed a part. It is specifically applied to the Orphic rites, in which the myth of the passion of Zagreus was commemorated by the sacrifice of a man, who was dismembered, and eaten. These rites were celebrated triennially at Chios and Tenedos, and from these terrible feasts Dionysos obtained the appellation of eater of raw flesh. Omophagic rites were introduced into Italy about the end of the third century B.C., and in B.C. 189 the Senate, warned of the nature by a freedman who had been initiated, and who was marked out as a victim, issued the decree "De Bacchanalibus," which banished the Orphic mysteries from Italy. The raw flesh of a ram or an ox was afterwards substituted for human flesh.

ō-mŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = the same, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A method of representing objects, intended to be a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting.

ō′-mō-plāte, *s.* [Gr. ὠμοπλάτη (*ōmoplatē*), from ὦμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder, and πλάτη (*platē*) = the flat surface of a body, from πλατυς (*platus*) = flat, broad; Fr. *omoplate.*]

Anat.: The shoulder-blade or scapula.

* **ō-mŏ-pla-tŏs′-cŏp-y,** *s.* [Eng. *omoplate*; and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to observe.] Divination by a shoulder-blade.

ō-mŏs′-tĕ-gīte, *s.* That part of the carapace of a crustacean which is behind the cervical groove and covers the thorax.

ŏmph′-ą-çīne, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφάκινος (*omphakinos*), from ὀμφαξ (*omphax*) = an unripe grape.] Pertaining to or derived from unripe fruit.

ŏmph′-ą-çīte, *s.* [Gr. ὄμφαξ (*omphax*) = an unripe grape; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *omphazit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, of a grass- to leek-green colour, forming an important constituent of the rock called Eclogite. Original analyses were probably made on impure material; subsequent investigation indicates a relationship with the minerals of the pyroxene or hornblende groups.

ŏm pha-lē′-ą, *s.* [A contract. of *omphalandria* (from Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man), under which name Dr. Patrick Browne first described it.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalypheæ. *Omphalea diandra* is the Cob-nut, or Hog-nut, of Jamaica. The seeds, after the embryo has been extracted to diminish their cathartic effect, are eaten. The white juice of *O. triandra*, which grows in Guiana, turns black in drying, and is used for ink.

ŏm-phăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικός (*omphalikos*), from ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel.

ŏmph-ą-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel.] Belonging to or connected with the navel.

omphalo-mesenteric, *a.* Connected with the navel and the mesentery; chiefly used to designate the first developed vessels in the embryo, which disappear before birth. From them the general circulation proceeds; but as soon as the placental circulation is established, they cease to carry blood, and dwindle away.

ŏm-pha-lō′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a legume.]

Bot.: A genus of Connaraceæ. [ZEBRAWOOD.]

ŏm′-pha-lō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour; Fr. *omphalocèle.*]

Pathol.: A rupture of the navel.

ŏm′-pha-lōde, ŏm-pha-lō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [OMPHALODES.]

* 1. *Anat.:* The umbilicus or navel.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by Turpin to the centre of the hilum of a seed through which the vessels pass into the raphe or chalaza.

ŏm-phal-ō′-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλώδης (*omphalōdēs*): pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, the fruit resembling the navel in form.]

Bot.: Venus's Navelwort; a genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Cynoglosseæ. The species are from southern Europe and western Asia. *Omphalodes linifolia*, a plant with bluish-white flowers, is valued for garden-borders. *O. verna* and other species are cultivated in shrubberies.

***ŏm-phăl′-ō-măn-çy, *ŏm-phăl-ō-măn′-tī-ą,** *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of an infant, to show how many more children its mother will have.

ŏm-pha-lŏp-sū′-chōi, *s. pl.* [OMPHALOPSYCHITE.]

* **ŏm-pha-lŏp′-sy-chīte,** *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. ψύχη (*psuchē*) = spirit, soul.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (Pl.): The same as HESYCHAST (q.v.). They retired to a corner, and fixed their eyes upon their navel for a long time, after which, they said, a divine light beamed forth from the mind itself, which diffused through their souls wonderful delight.

ŏm-pha-lŏp′-tĕr, ŏm-pha-lŏp′-tĭc, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel, and ὀπτήρ (*optēr*) = one who looks or views; ὀπτικος (*optikos*) = pertaining to sight.]

Optics: A optical glass which is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

ŏm-pha-lŏr-rhā′-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. ῥαγή (*rhagē*) = a bursting forth; ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to burst through.]

Pathol.: Umbilical hæmorrhagia.

ŏm′-pha-lŏs, *s.* [Gr.]

Anat.: The navel or umbilicus.

ŏm-pha-lŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλοτομία (*omphalotomia*), ὀμφαλητομία (*omphalētomia*), from ὀμφαλος (*omphalos*) = the navel, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: The operation of cutting the navel-string.

ŏmph′-ą-zīte, *s.* [OMPHACITE.]

ŏm-phȳ′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel (?), and φῦμα (*phuma*) = a swelling, a tumour.]

Palæont.: A genus of Zoantharia, formerly called Cyathophyllum (q.v.). *Omphyma turbinata* is common in the Wenlock Limestone.

ō′-mȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Scot. *oam* = steam, vapour.] Mellow, as land. (*Provincial.*)

ŏn, *prep., adv. & interj.* [A.S. *on*; cogn. with Dut. *aan*; Icel. *á*; Dan. *an*; Sw. *å*, (prep.) *an* (adv.); Goth. *ana*; Ger. *an*; Gr. ἀνά (*ana*); Russ. *na*; Sansc. *ana*. *In* is a weakened form of *on*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As preposition:*

1. Upon the surface or upper part of anything and supported by it; placed or lying upon the surface of.

"*On* the grass she lies."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 473.

2. Supported by.

"Leaning *on* their elbows."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 44.

3. Hence, after and in consequence of; as a result of and immediately after.

"*On* her frights and griefs
She is before her time delivered."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

4. Denoting reliance or dependence: as, To rely *on* a person for help.

5. Denoting the conditions or considerations in view of which anything is done, agreed, or arranged: as, Peace was settled *on* favourable terms.

"Find pardon *on* my true submission."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

6. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or that which is pledged.

"I charge thee *on* thy duty."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

7. At the peril of: as, *On* thy life, speak not.

8. Denoting invocation or imprecation: as, A curse *on* him.

9. To the account of.

"His blood he *on* us and *on* our children."—*Matthew* xxvii. 25.

10. Denoting performance or action upon the surface, upper part, or outside of anything: as, To play *on* a harp, or *on* a drum.

11. Denoting motion of anything moving, falling, or being thrown towards and to the surface or upper part of anything.

"Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone shall be broken; but *on* whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."—*Matthew* xxi. 44.

12. Toward; in the direction of.

"If Cæsar nod *on* him."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

13. Denoting direction of thought.

"I think *on* thee." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 19.

14. Toward, on, for; denoting the object of some feeling: as, To have pity *on* a person.

15. At or near; in proximity to; denoting situation, position, or place: as, an island *on* the coast of England.

16. In reference or relation to: as, *on* our part, *on* your side.

17. In support of; in favour of; on the side of: as, To bet *on* a horse, The chances are *on* our side.

18. At or in the time of.

"Ac *on* a May morwenyng *on* Malverne hulles
Me by fel for to slepe." *Piers Plouhman,* p. 1.

19. On the occasion of, with reference to a cause or motive: as, To wear official dress *on* state occasions.

20. Denoting a state, condition, occupation, or engagement.

"Hither sent *on* the debating of a marriage."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

21. On the staff of; among the contributors to, with names of journal: as, He was *on* the *Times.*

* 22. Confounded with *of.*

"Be not jealous *on* me."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 23. For; on account of.

"A thing to thank God *on*."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 3.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Forward; in progression: as, To move *on.*

2. Forward; in succession.

"These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so *on* perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing or intermission: as, To sleep *on*, To read *on*

4. Attached to, or arranged on the body.

"The Athenian garments he hath *on*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

5. On the stage or platform: as, An actor goes *on.*

6. Arranged; agreed to; coming off: as, A match is *on.*

C. *As adj:* Becoming intoxicated; tipsy (*Slang.*)

D. *As interj.:* Forward! advance! go on!

"Charge, Chester, charge! *On*, Stanley, *on*,
Were the last words of Marmion."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 32.

¶ (1) *To be on:*

(*a*) To have made a bet or bets.

(*b*) To be tipsy.

(2) *On fire:* [Fire, *s.*, III. 2].

(3) *On hand:* [Hand, *s.*, ¶ 13].

(4) *On high:* [High, ¶ (2)].

(5) *On side:* [Off, *adv.*, ¶ (2)].

(6) *On the way:* In a condition of travelling, moving, or making progress.

(7) *On the wing:* In flight, flying; hence, fig., departing.

(8) *On it, on't:* Used for *of it.* (*Now only vulgar.*)

on-come, *s.*

1. A fall of rain or snow.

2. The beginning of a business, especially of one requiring great exertion.

3. An attack, especially of a disease.

on-coming, *a.* Coming near, approaching, nearing. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.)

on-hanger, *s.* A hanger-on; one who hangs on or attaches himself to another.

***on,** *a.* [One.]

ŏn'-ą-gĕr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὄναγρος* (*onagros*).

* 1. *Ancient Ordn.:* An ancient military engine for hurling stones out of a cup-shaped receptacle, so called from the action of the wild ass in kicking out with his hind legs.

2. *Zool.: Equus onager*, the Wild Ass of the Asiatic deserts, of which there are several varieties. The Wild Ass of Assyria was considered specifically distinct by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and named *E. hemippus*, but the two forms "seem to be very nearly akin." (*Sclater.*)

ŏn'-ą-grą)l. **ŏn'-ą-græ),** *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *onager, onagrus.*] [Onager.]

1. *Bot. & Surg.:* The typical genus of the order Onagraceæ (q.v.); now reduced to a synonym of Œnothera (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): Jussieu's name for the order Onagraceæ.

ŏn-ą-grā'-çē-æ, ŏn-ą-grā-rĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *onagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ariæ.*]

Bot.: Onagrads; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of herbs or shrubs, with alternate or opposite, simple, entire, or toothed leaves; and red, purple, white, blue, or yellow axillary or terminal flowers. Calyx superior, tubular; the limb four-lobed; æstivation valvate; petals generally equal in number to the division of the calyx, inserted into the throat; stamens one, five, or eight, inserted into the calyx; ovary two to four cells, generally surrounded by a disk; fruit baccate or capsular, with two to four cells, many-seeded. Found in America, India, and Europe; rarer in Africa. Tribes six—Jussiæeæ, Epilobeæ, Montineæ, Circeæ, and Gaureæ. Known genera twenty-two, species 300. Many species are found in the United States.

ŏn'-ą-grăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *onagr(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Onagraceæ

ō'-nan-ĭşm, *s.* [From Onan (Gen. xxxviii. 9); suff. *-ism.*] Self-pollution, masturbation.

ŏ-năp'-pō, *s.* [Brazilian name.]

Zool.: Callithrix discolor, sometimes called the Ventriloquist Monkey. It is from Para and the Brazils, and is nocturnal.

*** onçe,** *s.* [Ounce.]

once (as **wŭns**), *** ones, * onis, * oones, * oonys,** *adv.* [A.S. *ánes*, originally the genit. sing. masc. and neut. of *án* = one.]

1. One time; on or at one time or occasion only.

"He died unto sin *once*."—*Romans* vi. 10.

2. On a certain occasion; at one time.

"The little Love-God lying *once* asleep."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 154.

3. At one time; formerly, in past time.

"I no more can see what *once* I was."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,764.

4. At some future time; some time or other.

"I hope to see London *once* ere I die."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

5. Used with the force of, as soon as; espec., with *if* and *when.*

"Having *once* this juice, I'll watch Titania."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ 1. *At once, * At ones:*

(1) At one and the same time; simultaneously. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 707.)

(2) Immediately, forthwith, without delay.

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go *at once*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(3) Suddenly, precipitately; not gradually or by degrees.

"Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,
But all *at once*."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 333.

2. *Once* is used substantively with *this* and *that:* as, *this once, that once* = this or that one occasion.

3. *Once and again:* Repeatedly; more than once.

4. *Once in a way* (properly, *once and away*): Once and no more; on rare occasions; only occasionally.

ŏn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*ongkos*) = a barb.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil placoid fishes, known only by its spines, unless some minute scales also belong to it. *Onchus tenuistriatus* occurs in the Bone-bed of the Ludlow rocks at the top of the Silurian.

ŏn'-çĭd, *s.* [Oncidium.] Any plant of the genus Oncidium (q.v.).

"The inflorescence of this *Oncid*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

ŏn-çĭ-dĕr'-ēş, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*ongkos*) = a hook, and *δηρός* (*dēros*) = long.]

Entom : A genus of Lamiinæ (q.v.). They have long bodies, and strong legs and claws. *Oncideres vomicosus*, from tropical America, gnaws branches of trees round till they fall to the ground. *O. cingulatus*, further north, is the Hickory-girdler which attacks the Hickory tree. (*Bates.*)

ŏn-çĭ-dī'-ą-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oncidi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods, section Inoperculata, with two genera, Oncidium (q.v.) and Vaginulus. Animal slug-like, covered by coriaceous mantle, broader than foot, no shell, eyes at tip of cylindrical retractile tentacles.

ŏn-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. *ὄγκος* (*ongkos*) = a bulk, a mass.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Orchidaceæ, tribe Vandeæ, family Brassidæ. It owes its generic name to the fact that there are excrescences at the base of the labellum. It resembles Odontoglossum (q.v.), but has the column shorter, and not narrowed at the base. More than two hundred species are known from the mountainous parts of tropical America. Many are cultivated in greenhouses. One of the best known is *Oncidium Papilio*, the Butterfly-plant (q.v.). *O. altissimum* sends up fifteen to twenty flower spikes, bearing in all about two thousand flowers.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Oncidiadæ (q.v.). They live on aquatic plants in the marshes and on the coasts of the warmer parts of the Old World. Sixteen species are known, from Britain, Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Mauritius, Australia, and the Pacific.

ŏn-çĭn-ō-lā'-bēş, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκινος* (*ongkinos*) = a hook, and *λαβή* (*labē*) = a handle.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oncinolabidæ (q.v.). They have very small suckers disposed in five bands.

ŏn-çĭn-ō-lăb'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oncinolab(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holothuroidea in which the skin has barbed spicules, and there is no respiratory tree; tube feet present.

ŏn'-cō-graph, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*ongkos*) = bulk; suff. *-graph.*] An instrument invented by Dr. C. S. Roy for recording the measurements made by his oncometer.

ŏn-cŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*ongkos*) = bulk, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Dr. C. S. Roy for measuring an internal organ. It consists of a membrane, with metal capsules applied to the outside of the organ; warm oil is inserted into one of the chambers of the instrument, a greater or less amount being required as the organ is large or small. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

ŏn-cō-rhŷn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγχος* (*ongchos*) = a barb, and *ῥυγχός* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ, differing only from Salmo in the increased number of anal rays more than fourteen. All the species are migratory, ascending American and Asiatic rivers flowing into the Pacific.

ŏn'-cō-sîne, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκωσις* (*onkōsis*) = swelling, intumescence; Ger. *onkosin.*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral; colour, apple-green to brownish or gray; translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and potash; related to pinite (q.v.). Occurs at Passecken, near Tamsweg, Salzburg.

ŏn'-cō-spĕr'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onkos*) = anything bent, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed; named from the hooked seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Areceæ. *Oncosperma filamentosa* is called by the Malays the Nibung, or Niboug, and grows in the Eastern Archipelago. The delicate white heart, when young, is eaten in Borneo like cabbage. The wood is used for building.

ŏn-cŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*ongkos*) = a tumour, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.

Surg.: The opening of a tumour with a lancet or other cutting instrument.

ŏn'-dą-trą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A genus found by Lacépède for the reception of the Musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*), to which he gave generic distinction.

*** onde,** *s.* [A.S. *anda, onda* = breath.]

1. Breath. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

2. Malice, rage, fury. (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

ŏn'-dĕ, ŏn'-dў, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Wavy; applied to charges, the edges of which are curved and recurved like waves.

ONDE.

ŏnd'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *ding.*] A fall of rain or snow. (*Scotch.*)

"'What sort of night is it?' ... 'Onding o' snaw, father.'"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. viii.

oń dit (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr., lit. = one says, they say.] They say, people say; it is said. As a noun it is used to signify a current rumour, a flying report.

one (as **wŭn**), *** ŏn, * o, * oo, * oon,** *a., pron., adv., & s.* [A.S. *án*; cogn. with Dut. *een*; Icel. *einn*; Dan. *een*; Sw. *en*; Goth. *eins*; Ger. *ein*; Ir. & Gael. *aon*; Wel. *un*; Lat. *unus*; O. Lat. *oinos*; Gr. *οἰνός* (*oinos*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being or consisting of a single thing or a unit; not two or more.

"*One* Lord, *one* faith, *one* baptism: *one* God and Father of all."—*Ephesians* iv. 5.

2. Forming a whole; undivided, single.

"And he seide, for this thing a man schal leve fadir and modir and he schal drawe to his wyf, and thei schal be tweyne in oo flesch."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xix.

3. Single in kind, common; the same.

"*One* plague was on you all."—1 *Samuel* vi. 4.

4. Denoting a contrast, or expressing one particular thing as opposed to another.

"Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto the other whether there hath been any such thing as this."—*Deuteronomy* iv. 32.

5. Some; said of a single person or thing indefinitely.

"I will marry *one* day."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

¶ Frequently used in combination with *any* or *some.*

"When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart."—*Matthew* xiii. 19.

B. *As pronoun:*

1. A single person.

2. Used, like the French *on* (from which, however, it is not derived), as a general or in definite nominative for any man; any person

"*One* would swear he saw them quake."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,393.

*** C.** *As adv.:* Only, alone.

D. *As substantive:*

1. A particular individual, whether a person or thing.

"*One*, mine ancient friend."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

¶ In this sense *one* can take a plural form.

"In this land the Shining *Ones* commonly walked."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. The first whole number, consisting of a unit.

3. The symbol representing the first whole number (1 or I.).

¶ (1) *At one:* In accord or agreement; reconciled. [Atone.]

(2) *All one:* Just the same; a matter of no consequence: as, It is *all one* to me what you do or say.

(3) *One day:*

(*a*) On a certain or particular day already past.

(*b*) On some future day; some day; at some future indefinite time.

"You shall *one day* find it."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

¶ *One* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally sufficiently obvious, as *one-arched, one-armed, one-eyed, one-handed, one-masted,* &c.

one-berry, *s.*
Bot.: Paris quadrifolia.

one-blade, *s.*
Bot.: Convallaria bifolia.

one-horse, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Drawn by a single horse.

"Severely humbled to her *one-horse* chair."
Jeuyns: Modern Fine Lady.

2. *Fig.:* Insignificant, poor, mean, small, petty. (*Amer. Slang.*)

one-ribbed, *a.*
Bot.: Having but one rib as in most leaves. [Midrib.]

one-sided, *a.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Having only one side.

2. *Fig.:* Supporting or in favour of one side or party; partial, unjust, unfair: as, a *one-sided* speech, a *one-sided* view, &c.

II. *Bot.:* Having all the parts turned one way, the stalk being twisted; unilateral, secund. Example: the flowers of Antholiza.

one-sidedly, *adv.* In a one-sided manner; unfairly; without regard to the rights or claims of both sides.

one-sidedness, *s.* The quality or state of being one-sided; partiality, bias.

* **one** (as **wŭn**), *v.t.* [One, *a.*] To make one; to cause to become one; to unite.

"Lo, eche thing that is *oned* in himselve
Is more strong than whan it is ysca tered."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,550.

-ōne, *suff.* [Eng. (*acet*)*one.*]
Chem.: A suffix used as an abbreviation of acetone or ketone: thus, benzone = benzoic ketone. This termination is sometimes employed without definite meaning, as in quinone.

ō-nē'-gīte, *s.* [From Lake Onega, on the shore of which it was found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: An acicular form of Göthite (q.v.) found enclosed (wholly or in part) in crystals of quartz.

* **one'-hēad** (**one** as **wŭn**), * **oon-hede, on-hed,** * **oon-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *one; -head.*] Oneness, individuality, unity.

"We reden, of the *oonhede* of the Tryntye."—*Wycliffe: James.* (Prol.)

* **ŏ-neïr'-ō-crīte,** *s.* [Oneirocritic.] An interpreter of dreams; an oneirocritic.

* **ŏ-neïr-ō-crĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικός (*oneirokritikos*), from ὄνειρος, ὄνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and κρίνω (*krinō*) = to judge, to discern.]

A. *As adj.:* Having or pretending to have the power of interpreting dreams, or of foretelling future events from dreams.

B. *As subst.:* One who interprets or pretends to interpret dreams.

"Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 505.

* **ŏ-neïr-ō-crĭt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Oneirocritic.] The same as Oneirocritic (q.v.).

"That new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 597.

* **ŏ-neïr-ō-crĭt'-ĭ-çĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *oneirocritic; -ism.*] The same as Oneirocritics (q.v.).

* **ŏ-neïr-ō-crĭt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Oneirocritic.] The art of interpreting dreams.

ŏ-neïr-ō-dўn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, ὄνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = pain.] Painful dreams; nightmare; disturbed sleep.

* **ŏn-eïr'-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *oneirolog(y); -ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in oneirology.

"The oneirocrites or *oneirologists.*"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxviii.

* **ŏn-eïr-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, ὄνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

* **ŏ-neïr'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, ὄνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination or foretelling of future events by dreams.

"*Oneiromancy*, thus symbolically interpreting the things seen in dreams, is not unknown to the lower races."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 110.

* **ŏn-eï-rŏs'-cō-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *oneiroscop(y); -ist.*] One who is skilled in oneiroscopy; an interpreter of dreams.

* **ŏn-eï-rŏs'-cō-pў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, ὄνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The art of interpreting dreams; oneirocritics.

* **one-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Only.]

* **one'-lў-nĕss** (**one** as **wŭn**), *s.* [Eng. *onely; -ness.*] The quality or state of being alone or single; singleness, oneness. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 633.)

* **one'-mĕnt** (**one** as **wŭn**), *s.* [Eng. *one; -ment.*] The quality or state of being one; accord, concord.

"Let such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which hence can be set at *onement* more."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 7.

* **one'-nĕss,** * **one-nesse** (**one** as **wŭn**), *s.* [Eng. *one; -ness.*] The quality or state of being one or single; unity, individuality.

"The like unity and *oneness* in any created beings."
—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 559.

on'-ēr (**on** as **wŭn**), *s.* [Eng. *on*(*e*); *-er.*] A person who excels or is A 1 at anything. (*Slang.*)

* **ŏn'-ĕr-ą-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *onerarius*, from *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load, a burden; Fr. *onéraire.*] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

* **ŏn'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oneratus*, pa. par. of *onero* = to load, to burden; *onus* (genit. *oneris*) = a load.] To load, to burden.

"I will not *onerate* and overcharge your stomachs."
—*Becon: Works*, i. 67.

* **ŏn-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oneratio*, from *oneratus*, pa. par. of *onero* = to load, to burden.] The act of loading or burdening.

ŏn'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *onéreux*, from Lat. *onerosus*, from *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load, a burden.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Burdensome, heavy, weighty: as, *onerous* duties, *onerous* cares.

2. *Scots Law:* Being or made for a consideration; being for the advantage of both sides; opposed to gratuitous: as, an *onerous* coutract.

onerous-cause, *s.*
Scots Law: A good and legal consideration.

* **ones,** * **oonys,** *adv.* [A.S. *ánes* = once (q.v.).]

1. At one; in accord or agreement.

2. Once.

* **ŏn'-ĕy-ĕr,** *s.* [Supposed to be from the mark *o ni*, an abbreviation of the Lat. *oneretur nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem* = let him be charged, unless he has a sufficient excuse.] The accountant of the exchequer.

ŏn'-fâll, *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *fall.*]

I. A falling on or upon; an attack, an onslaught, au onset.

"Are we to have military *onfall?*"—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iii.

2. A fall of rain or snow.

3. The fall of the evening,

ŏn'-gō-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *on*, and *going.*]

A. *As subst.:* Procedure, progress.

B. *As adj.:* Proceeding, progressing; not intermittent.

* **on-hed,** *s.* [Onehead.]

ŏ-nĭc'-ō-lō, nĭc'-ō-lō, *s.* [Ital.] A variety of onyx used for making cameo. (*Brande.*)

ŏn'-ĭŏn (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Fr. *oignon*, from Lat. *unionem*, accus. of *unio* = a single onion, from *unus* = one.]

Botany, Hort., &c.:

1. *Allium cepa*, and the genus Allium. The onion, which has a coated bulbous root, and large fistular leaves, has been cultivated from a very early age (Num. xi. 51). In England it is generally sown in rich, loamy, and rather moist soil in March; afterwards it is thinned and weeded, and the soil stirred. It is ready to be taken up in September. It may be kept through the winter. It is largely raised in this country, and onions of very large size are imported from the Bermudas.

2. Various plants of other genera, more or less resembling the common onion. [Osmunda.]

* **onion-eyed,** *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as through the use of an onion; ready to weep.

"I, an ass, am *onion-eyed.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.

onion-shell, *s.* A popular name for a species of oyster of roundish form; also for some species of Mya and Lutraria. (*Annandale.*)

* **ŏ-nĭr-ō-crĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Oneirocritic.]

ŏ-nĭs'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Oniscus.]
Zool.: A genus of Buccinidæ (q.v.). Shell with a short spire, long, narrow aperture, slightly truncated in front; outer lip thickened, denticulate; inner lip granulated. Recent species, nine, from the West Indies, China, Gallapagos, and the United States, in about twenty fathoms; fossil, three, from the Miocene of United States and St. Domingo.

ŏ-nĭs'-çĭ-dæ, *s.* [Lat. *onisc*(*us*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Zool.: A family of Isopoda and its cursorial section. Only the outer antennæ visible, inner minute; body generally oval, with very distiuct rings; branchial plates of the hinder abdominal legs rudimentary, those of the anterior well developed; the air enters them by small apertures at their base. Habits terrestrial. Found under stoues, in dead leaves, split wooden posts, moss, or cellars.

ŏ-nĭs'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *oniscus*, and *forma* = form.]
Entom.: Of the form of an oniscus. Swainson called the larva of the Lycæuidæ *oniscifórm*, or vermiform.

ŏ-nĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνίσκος (*oniskos*), dimin., from ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass.]
Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oniscidæ (q.v.). *Oniscus armadillo* is the woodlouse.

ŏn-kŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Oncotomy.]

* **on-less,** *conj.* [Unless.]

ōn'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *only; -ness.*] The quality or state of being alone.

ŏn'-lo̤o̤k-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *on*, prep., and *looker* (q.v.).] One who looks on; a looker-on; a spectator.

ŏn'-lo̤o̤k-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *on*, prep., and *looking.*] Looking on, onward or forward; foreboding.

ōn'-lў, * **one-ly,** * **on-liche,** * **oon-liche,** * **oon-li,** * **oon-ly,** *a., adv., prep.,* & *conj.* [A.S. *ánlic* = one-like, *i.e.*, unique, from *án* = one, and *lik* = like.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Single, aloue.

"He had taken that one for his *onely* studie."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 5.

* 2. Alone; by itself; without addition or aid; single, mere.

3. Alone in its class; without a fellow or mate; solitary: as, an *only* child.

* 4. Pre-eminent; distinguished above all others.

* 5. Principal, chief.

"His *onely* hart-sore, and his *onely* foe."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

I. In one manner; for one purpose alone; merely, simply, alone; to, of, or for one person or thing alone.

"That aperteineth and longeth *only* to the juges."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

2. Solely; no other than.

"Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually."—*Genesis* vi. 5.

3. Singly; without more: as, *only*-begotten.

C. *As prep.:* Except.

"Our whole office will be turned out, *only* me."—*Pepys: Diary*, Aug. 22, 1668.

D. *As conj.:* Excepting that; but: as, They are very alike, *only* one is darker than the other.

¶ (1) *Only not:* Almost; very nearly; all but. (Lat. *tantum non.*)

*(2) *Only not all:* Almost all; all but a very few.

ŏ-nŏb′-rў-chĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνόβρυχις (*onobrychis*): ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and βρύχω (*bruchō*) = to roar.]

Bot.: Sainfoin or Santfoin. A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe or sub-tribe Hedysareæ. It consists of herbs or shrubs, having pinnate leaves with a terminal leaflet; the flowers, which are purple, red, or white, in axillary spikes or racemes; the legume compressed, indehiscent, not jointed; often spiny-winged or crested; one to two seeded. Known species fifty; from the temperate parts of the Old World. Not found in the New World. [SAINFOIN.]

ŏn′-ô-çĕn-tâur, *s.* [Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and κένταυρος (*kentauros*) = a centaur (q.v.).]

Myth.: A fabulous monster, represented on ancient sculpture, with a body partly human and partly asinine.

ŏ-nŏç′-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ono(nis)*, and Eng. *cerin.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{20}O$ (?). Obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa* by extraction with boiling alcohol, from which it is recrystallized. It forms interlaced capillary crystals, sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol and warm oil of turpentine.

ŏn-ō′-frīte, *s.* [From San Onofré, Mexico, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fine granular ore, having a lead-gray colour. Compos.: selenium, 6·49; sulphur, 10·30; mercury, 81·63 = 98·12, which corresponds to the formula, HgSe + 4HgS. Related to Tiemannite (q.v.).

* **ŏ-nŏl′-ô-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A foolish way of speaking; foolish talk.

* **ŏn′-ô-măn-çў,** * **ŏn-ô-măn′-tĭ-ą** (or **t as sh**), * **ŏ-nŏm′-ô-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination or prediction by the letters of a name.

"Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names."—*Camden: Remains; Of Names.*

* **ŏn′-ô-măn′-tĭc,** * **ŏn-ô-măn′-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and μαντικός (*mantikos*) = pertaining to prophecy or divination; μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Pertaining to onomancy; predicting by the letters of a name.

"An *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew."—*Camden: Remains; Of Names.*

* **ŏn′-ô-măs-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικός (*onomastikos*) = pertaining to names, from ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] Pertaining to or consisting of a name; specif., in law, applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person. (*Burrill.*)

* **ŏn′-ô-măs′-tĭk-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (βιβλίον) (*onomastikon* (*biblion*)), from ὀνομαστικός (*onomastikos*) = pertaining to naming.] A collection of names and terms with their explanations, arranged alphabetically or in other order; a dictionary, a lexicon, a vocabulary.

* **ŏn-ô-mą-tĕch′-nў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and τέχνη (*technē*) = art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

* **ŏn-ô-mą-tôl′-ô-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *onomatolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in onomatology, or the history of names.

"What would our *onomatologist* have said?"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. clxvi.

* **ŏn-ô-mą-tŏl′-ô-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*), genit. ὀνόματος (*onomatos*) = a name; suff. *-ology*; Fr. *onomatologie.*]

1. A treatise or discourse on names; the history of names.

2. That branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms.

ŏn′-ŏm-ą-tōpe, *s.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.] A word formed to represent the sound of, or made by, the thing signified.

ŏn-ŏm-ą-tō-pœ′-ĭ-ą, ŏn-ŏm-ą-tō-pē′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὀνοματοποιία (*onomatopoiia*), from ὄνομα (*onoma*), genit. ὀνόματος (*onomatos*) = a name, and ποιέω (*poiieō*) = to make; Fr. *onomatopée.*] Name-making; the formation of words in imitation of the sounds made by the things signified: as, buzz, hiss, peewit, &c. It is held by some philologists that all language had its origin in onomatopœia, words formed by this principle being the most natural, and readily suggesting the actions or objects producing the sounds which the words are intended to represent.

"The office of *onomatopœia* was the provision, by the easiest attainable method, of the means of mutual intelligence; in proportion, then, as it became easier to make the same provision by another method, the differentiation and new application of signs already existing, the primitive method went into comparative disuse—as it has ever since continued, though never absolutely unused."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ŏn-ŏm-ą-tō-pœ′-ĭc, *a.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.] Formed by onomatopœia; imitative of the sounds produced by the actions or objects intended to be represented.

"Where the *onomatopœic* or imitative elements is most conspicuous—as in *cuckoo* and *peewit*, in *nack* and *whiz*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ŏn-ŏm-ą-tō-pō-ē′-sĭs, *s.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.]

ŏn-ŏm-ą-tō-pō-ĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὀνοματοποιητικός (*onomatopoiētikos*), from ὀνοματοποιία (*onomatopoiia*) = onomatopœia (q.v.).] The same as ONOMATOPŒIC (q.v.)

"We have regarded the reproduction, with intent to signify something of the natural tones and cries, as the positively earliest speech; but this would so immediately and certainly come to be combined with imitative or *onomatopoetic* utterances, that the distinction in time between the two is rather theoretical than actual. Indeed, the reproduction itself is in a certain way *onomatopoetic*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ŏn-ô-măt′-ô-poi-ē-sĭs, *s.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.]

ŏn-ô-măt′-ô-pў, *s.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.]

ŏ-nŏn′-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Altered from *ononin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{44}O_{13}$(?). Produced, together with glucose, by boiling onospin with dilute acids. It forms long, colourless prisms, soluble in alcohol, but less readily in ether and alkalis. It is coloured deep red with ferric chloride.

ŏ-nō′-nīde, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: Applied to a substance, of variable composition, obtained from an aqueous extract of *Ononis spinosa*. It is precipitated by sulphuric acid, like glycyrrhizin, and is believed to be that compound only gradually altered by oxidation.

ŏ-nō′-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{62}H_{68}O_{27}$. Prepared from a decoction of the root of *Ononis spinosa* by addition of acetate of lead, and treatment of the precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. It forms colourless needles or scales, without taste or smell, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but more soluble in boiling alcohol. It assumes a crimson colour with sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese.

ŏ-nō′-nĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνωνίς (*onōnis*) = rest-harrow.]

Bot.: Rest-harrow; a genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Trifolieæ. The leaves are pinnately trifoliate; the calyx campanulate, five-cleft, with linear segments; standard broad, serrate; keel rostrate; legumes long and few-seeded. About sixty species are known.

ŏn-ô-por′-dŏn, ŏn-ô-por′-dŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνόπορδον (*onoporduon*).]

Bot.: Cotton-thistle; a genus of Composites, sub-tribe Carduineæ. The achenes are four-ribbed and glabrous; the pappus pilose, rough, sessile, united into a ring at the base; deciduous; the authers with a terminal appendage; the involucre globose, spinescent. About twenty are known. One, *Onopordon Acanthium*, the Common Cotton-thistle, or St. Mary's thistle, is perhaps British, though Watson considers it an alien or denizen. It is from two to five feet high, with a winged stem and pale purple flowers.

ŏ-nŏş′-mą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄνοσμα (*onosma*) = a kind of anchusa.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ. It consists of plants with beautiful yellow, purple, or white flowers. *Onosma echioides*, *O. Emodi*, and *O. Hookeri* are Indian dye-plants. The twisted root of the first is applied to eruptions. The leaves are alterative, and the flowers cordial and stimulant; they are used in India in rheumatism and palpitation of the heart. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

ŏ-nō′-spĭn, *s.* [From *ono(nis)* *spin(osa).*] [ONONIS.]

Chem.: $C_{60}H_{68}O_{25}$. Produced, together with formic acid, by boiling ononin with baryta-water. On passing carbonic acid gas into the solution, and digesting the precipitate in boiling water, onospin deposits on cooling, as a white, interlaced, crystalline mass, insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol and the alkalis. It is coloured crimson-red by sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. Melts at 162°.

* **ŏn′-sāy,** *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *say.*] A beginning.

* ¶ *To give the onsay:* To commence, to begin; to take the initiative.

"First came Newe Custome, and hee *gave the onsay*,
And sithens thinges have gone worse every day."
New Custome, ii. 2.

ŏn′-sĕt, *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *set.*]

1. The act of setting or rushing on; an attack, an assault, an onslaught; espec. the attack of troops upon an enemy, fort, town, &c.

"Barbaric armies suddenly retire
After some furious *onset*."
Grainger: Sugar Cane, ii.

* 2. An attack of any kind.

"The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief."
Philips. (*Todd.*)

* 3. Anything set on or added by way of ornamental appendage.

4. A beginning; the setting about anything.

"There is surely no greator wisdome, than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things."—*Bacon: Essays; On Delayes.*

* **ŏn′-sĕt,** *v.t.* [ONSET, *s.*]

1. To set upon; to attack, to assault.

2. To set about, to begin.

"This for a while was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

ŏn′-slâught (*gh* sileut), *s.* [Eng. *on*; Mid. Eng. *slaght*, *slaht*, *slaught* = a blow, slaughter, from A.S. *sleaht* = a blow.]

1. A furious attack; an onset, an assault.

"A furious *onslaught* upon the company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1883.

2. An inroad, an incursion. (*Scotch.*)

"'Twas agreed
By etorm and *onslaught* to proceed."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

ŏn′-stĕad, on-sted, *s.* [Perhaps for *wonstead*; from Mid. Eng. *wone* = to dwell, and *stead* = a place; or simply Eng. *on*, and *stead.*] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm, a steading. (*Scotch & North of Eng.*)

"Speak to Lord Evandale to gie us a bit eik, or outshot o' some sort, to the *onstead*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

ŏn-tär′-ĭ-ô-līte, *s.* [From Ontario Co., Canada, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black to gray scapolite (q.v.), occurring in limestone at Galway, Ontario Co.

ŏn-thŏph′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄνθος (*onthos*) = slimy, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.

Entom.: A genus of Scarabeidæ (q.v.). They are somewhat flat and of small size. Seven, including *Onthophagus taurus* and *O. vacca*, are British.

ŏn′-tô, *prep.* [Eng. *on*, and *to.*] On the top of; upon, on, to. (*Chiefly American.*)

ŏn-tō-ğĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὤν (*ōn*), genit. ὄντος (*ontos*) = being, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: [ONTOGENY].

¶ This form is used by Haeckel himself; both forms are used indifferently by his translator.

ŏn-tō-ğĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [ONTOGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to Ontogenesis (q.v.).

ŏn-tō-ğĕ-nĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ontogenetic*; *-al*, *-ly.*] In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis (q.v.).

ŏn-tŏg′-ĕn-y, *s.* [Ontogenesis.]

Biol.: (See extract).

"The history of development . . . of organic individuals, usually called Embryology, but more correctly and comprehensively, *Ontogeny.*"—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation,* i. 10.

ŏn-tō-lŏg′-ĭc, ŏn-tō-lŏg′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Ontology; Fr. *ontologique;* Sp. *ontologico.*] Of or pertaining to ontology, or the science of being.

"The latest *ontological* systems being little distinguishable from the Alexandriau."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy,* ii. 2.

ontological argument, ontological proof, *s.*

Philos.: An argument for, or proof of the existence of God, derived from the very idea which man has of God—the greatest object or being that can be conceived. This conception exists in the intellect of all such as have the idea of God, and in the intellect of the atheist as well, for he understands what is expressed by "the absolntely greatest." Bnt the greatest cannot be in the intellect alone, for then it would be possible to conceive something still greater, which should exist not only in the intellect, but in external reality. Hence the greatest must exist at the same time in the intellect and in the sphere of objective reality. God, therefore, is not simply conceived by man; he also really exists. The ontological argument was thus formulated by Anselm (1033–1109), and was revived in the seventeenth century by Descartes. (*Ueberweg.*)

ŏn-tō-lŏg′-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ontological; -ly.*] In an ontological manner; by way of ontology.

ŏn-tŏl′-ō-ĝĭsm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *ontologismus;* Fr. *ontologisme.*]

Philos. & Church Hist.: A form of Platonic mysticism, the chief tenet of which is that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object, and the principle of all its cognitions. The writings of Prof. Ubaghs of Louvain, a prominent Ontologist, were censured by the Inquisition in 1866, and since then ontologism has ceased to have any practical influence on Roman metaphysical teaching. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

ŏn-tŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ontolog(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of ontology; an ontological philosopher or metaphysician.

"Reid who is in principle as much *ontologist* as Hegel."—*Edinburgh Review,* Oct. 1859, p. 290.

ŏn-tŏl′-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Gr. ὤν(ὄn), genit. ὄντος (*ontos*) = being, pr. par. of εἰμί (*eimi*) = to be; Fr. *ontologie.*]

Philosophy:

1. The doctrine of the theory of being. In this sense, ontology deals with the nature, essence, qualities, and attributes of all existances.

2. The same as Metaphysics (q.v.).

ō′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. A load, a burden.

2. The same as Onus probandi (q.v.).

3. Duty, obligation.

"On me be the *onus* of bringing it forward."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xvii.

onus probandi, *s.* [Lit. = the burden of proving.] The burden of proof; the obligation of furnishing evidence to prove a statement.

ŏn′-ward, * **on-warde,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eug. *on; -ward.*]

A. *As adv:* Towards a point in front; forward, on, in advance.

"*Onward* to Troy he goes."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,504.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Forward, advancing, moving forward or towards the front.

"The impetuous Earl no warning heeds,
But furious holds the *onward* way."
Scott: The Chase.

* 2. In a state of advanced progression; advanced, forward; advanced towards completion or perfection.

"Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour."—*Sydney: Arcadia.*

* 3. Leading forward towards perfection.

ŏn′-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *onward; -ness.*] The quality or state of being onward; an advance, a pushing forward.

"That *onwardness* to the wonted strength, ministereth that pleasure whereby we be so refreshed."—*Sir T. More: Utopia,* bk. ii., ch. viii.

ŏn′-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *on; -wards.*] Onward, forward, in advance.

ŏn-ў-, *pref.* [Onycho-.]

ŏn′-ў, *a.* [Any.] Any. (*Scotch.*)

"And if by *ony* queer mischance Donstercivil had got his claws on't."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xliv.

ŏn′-ў-chą, *s.* [Onyx.] Heb. שֹׁחֶלֶת (*Shechhelleth*), probably the operculum of a mollusc of the genus Strombns.

"Take sweet spices, *onycha,* and galbanum."—*Exodus* xxx. 34.

ŏ-nўch′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Onyx.]

Pathol.: A whitlow at the side of the fingernail; paronychia.

ŏn′-ў-chīte, *s.* [Onycho-.]

Petrol.: A kind of marble.

ŏn-ў-chō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*), genit. ὄνυχος (*onuchos*) = a finger-nail, a claw, a hoof.] A nail, a claw, the meaning completed by the second element of the word.

* **ŏ-nўch′-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *onycho-,* and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the nails of the fingers.

ŏn-ў-chō-mў-cō′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *onycho-,* and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Pathol.: Favus of the nails. [Favus.] When tinea is established on the scalp it produces itching; scratching follows, and some of the fungi are transferred to the parts beneath the nail, where they grow till they perforate the nail itself. The remedy is a lotion of corrosive sublimate.

ŏn-ў-chŏph′-ŏr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *onycho-,* and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, from φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: An order of Myriapoda, containing a single genus, Peripatus (q.v.). Nicholson suggests the name **Onychopoda** for the sake of uniformity.

ŏn-ў-chō-teū′-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *onycho-,* and Lat., &c. *teuthis* = a calamary.]

Zool.: Uncinated-Calamary; pen narrow, with hollow, conical apex; arms with two rows of suckers; tentacles long and powerful, with a double series of hooks. Length from four to twenty-four inches. Eight species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans.

ŏ-nўĝ′-ĕn-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ony-,* and Gr. γένος (*genos*) = family.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Onygenei (q.v.).

ŏn-ў-ĝĕn′-ē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *onygen(a);* Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A family of Ascomycetous Fungi. It consists of a flocculent spreading mycelium, sending up white stalk-like bodies crowned by a globular perithecium filled with interlacing and brauching filaments, bearing at their extremities globular cells with spores. Found on the feathers of dead birds, on cast-off horse-shoes, &c. The typical genus is Onygena (q.v.).

* **ŏn-ў-ĝŏph′-ą-ĝĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail, and φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat.] One who bites his nails.

"A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all *onygophagists.*"—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. ii., A. 1.

ō′-nўx, *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onyx*) = a nail, a precious stone streaked with veins, the ὀνύχιον (*onuchion* of Theophrastus.]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) A name given by the ancients to a striped variety of stalagmitic calcite, or "alabastrites," as it was then called.

(2) A variety of agate (q.v.), in which the variously-coloured layers are in straight parallel bands, adapted for and used in the carving of cameos.

2. *Pathol.:* [Keratitis].

onyx-marble, *s.*

Min.: A name given to a beautiful clear white stalagmitic carbonate of lime, found in Oran, Algeria. Used for vases, tazzas, &c.

ō-nўx′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail.] [Ingrowing, ¶.]

ō-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὠόν (*ōon*) = an egg.] An egg; the meaning completed by the second element.

ō′-ō-çўst, *s.* [Pref. *oo-,* and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Physiol. (Pl.): Ovicells; globular sacs, appended to the cells or chambers in which the polypides are contained in some of the Polyzoa. They serve as marsupial pouches for the ova.

ō-ō-gō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὠογονια (*ōogonia*) = the laying of eggs; ὠογονέω (*ōogonēō*) = to lay eggs; pref. *oo-,* and γονεύω (*goneuō*) = to beget.]

Bot.: A special female cell in Algæ which, contracting, produces the oosphere. In the Saprolegniæ and Peronosporeæ they are spherical, full of protoplasm, and usually terminal.

ō-ōĭd′-al, *a.* [Gr. ὠόν (*ōon*) = an egg; Eng. suff. *-oidal.*] Resembling an egg; egg-shaped.

ôokh, *s.* [East Ind.] The sugar-cane.

ō′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *oo-,* and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

1. *Petrol.:* A variety of limestone, composed of grains, like the roe of a fish, each of which has usually a small fragment of some organism or a grain of a mineral as a nucleus, around which concentric layers of calcareous matter have accumulated. [Pisolite.] (*Lyell.*)

2. *Geol. & Palæont.:* The term is not now generally petrological, but is chiefly chronological, being applied to a certain considerable portion of the Secondary period and to the strata then deposited. A band or belt of oolitic rocks, about thirty miles in breadth, crosses England obliquely from the coast of Yorkshire to that of Dorsetshire. The oolite is thus divided:—

I.—Upper Oolite.

1. *British:* (1) Purbeck beds; *a.* Upper, *b.* Middle, *c.* Lower; (2) Portland stone and sand; (3) Kelloway Rock.

2. *Foreign:* (1) Marnes and *Gryphæa virgula* of Argonne, (2) Lithographic Slate of Solenhofen.

II.—Middle Oolite.

1. *British:* (1) Coral Rag, (2) Oxford Clay, (3) Kelloway Rock.

2. *Foreign:* Nerinæan Limestone of the Jura.

III.—Lower Oolite.

1. *British:* (1) Cornbrash and Forest Marble, (2) Great or Bath Oolite, (3) Stonesfield Slate, (4) Fuller's Earth of Bath, (5) Inferior Oolite.

Foreign: Undetermined.

The oolitic rocks affect the physical geography of the parts of England which they traverse. The clays and shale, decaying rapidly, give rise to long valleys, and the calcareous strata of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Oolite make three parallel ridges, the chalk above constituting a fourth. A similar appearance is produced in the same way in France between Paris and Metz. During the Oolitic period England and Europe were largely covered by the sea, hot enough to be studded in places with coral reefs and contain certain cephalopods like Ammonites and Belemnites. At intervals muddy sediment so clouded the water as to kill the coral animals. This series of events was repeated more than once. Islands in the sea had a vegetation of Cycads, Ferns, Coniferæ, &c. Reptiles abounded, birds had apparently come into being [Archæopteryx], and mammals of the Marsupial type. Some trap rocks in the Morea, in the Apennines, &c., seem to have proceeded from volcanoes active at this time, and some granites in the Alps appear coutemporaneous. [Jurassic.]

3. *Comm., &c.:* Some of the oolitic limestones, as the Bath stone, are excellent for building.

ō′-ō-lĭthe, *s.* [Oolite.]

Palæont.: The fossil egg of any oviparous animal.

ō-ō-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oolit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to oolite; consisting of or resembling oolite.

¶ For Oolitic-formation, Oolitic-strata, Oolitic-rocks, Oolitic-series, &c., see Oolite, *Geol.* 2.

oolitic iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: A variety of limonite, and sometimes of turgite (q.v.), occurring in masses of closely aggregated roe-like grains, resembling the rock oolite (q.v.).

ō-ō-lĭ-tĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *oolit(e); i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing oolite.

ō-ō-lŏĝ′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *oolog(y); -ical.*] Belonging to or connected with oology (q.v.).

"If a storm-swept island . . . held out the hope of some *oological* novelty, there was the egg-collector."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 773.

ō-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oolog(y)* ; *-ist.*] A person devoted to the study of oology; one who collects birds' eggs, with a view to their systematic study.

"*Oologists* first saw the need of separating from the true Passeres several groups of birds that had for many years been unhesitatingly associated with that very uniform assemblage."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 773.

ō-ŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *ōologie.*]

Nat. Hist.: A branch of ornithology which seeks to found a scientific classification of birds on the character of their eggs. According to Evelyn (*Diary*, Oct. 18, 1671), Sir Thomas Browne made a collection of eggs "of all the birds and fowls he could procure." The *Oologie Ornithologique* of Des Murs (Paris, 1862) was the first work on the subject. In a popular sense, oology includes the subject of nidification.

"*Oology*, taken alone, proves to be a guide as misleading as any other arbitrary method of classification."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 773.

ôo'-lŏng, ôu'-lŏng, *s.* [Chinese = green dragon.] A variety of black tea, having the flavour of green tea.

ō-ŏl'-ŭ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = a loosing.]

Bot.: Monstrous ovular development.

oô'-mĭ-ăk, *s.* [Native name.] A long, broad boat, used by the Esquimaux for conveying women, children, and property during their excursions in the summer season. It is furnished with seats, and propelled by means of oars,

OOMIAK.
(*From a sketch by Capt. Lyon, R.N.*)

somewhat resembling a baker's peel. One, twenty-five feet by eight, and containing twenty-one women and children, visited the *Fury* and *Hecla* during Parry's expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage, 1821–23. (*Capt. G. F. Lyon: Private Journal*, ch. ii.)

* **oones,** *adv.* [A.S. *ánes.*] Once. (*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*)

ō'-ŏ-nĭn, *s.* [Albumin.]

ôop, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bind with thread; hence, to join, to unite. (*Scotch.*)

ôo'-păk, *s.* [Chinese.] A variety of black tea.

ō-ō-phō-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: The larger form of spore case in Selaginella.

ō-ō-phō-rī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*; Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, and suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The same as Ovaritis (q.v.).

oô'-rĭĕ, ôu'-rĭĕ, *a.* [Icel. *úrigr* = wet, from *úr* = drizzling rain.]

1. Chill, cold, shivering.

2. Sad-like; bleak, dismal, melancholy. (*Scotch.*)

ōos'-īte, *s.* [From the Oos Valley, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral having a composition related to those of the Pinite group (q.v.). It occurs in six or twelve-sided prisms, in a so-called pinite-porphyry (q.v.), and is probably a pseudomorph after dichroite (q.v.).

ō'-ō-sphĕre, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Eng. *sphere.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): In the Algæ and some Fungi and Hepaticæ a female cell; the mass of protoplasm requiring to be fertilized; a germ-cell (q.v.).

ō-ō-spō-răn'-ĝĭ-ŭm (*pl.* **ō-ō-spō-răn'-ĝĭ-a),** *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Mod. Lat. *sporangium.*]

Bot.: The name given by Thuret to the organs producing the smaller spores in certain dark-spored Algæ. Opposed to Trichosporangia (q.v.).

ō'-ō-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Eng. *spore.*]

Bot.: In Algæ, Fungi, &c., an embryo.

oôst, *s.* [Oast.]

ō-ŏs'-stĕ-ĝīte, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, Gr. στέγω (*stegō*) = to cover, and suff. *-ite.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Scales or other parts of Annulosa modified so as to protect the eggs while carried by the mother. (*Huxley.*)

ō-ō-thē'-ca, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Lat. *theca* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An egg-case. Example, that of the cockroach.

ō-ŏt'-ō-cōid, *a.* & *s.* [Oötocoidea.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of Dana's order or sub-class Oötocoidea (q.v.).

"The semi-oviparous method of reproduction in *Oötocoid* mammals."—*Amer. Journ. Science & Art*, xxxvi. 319.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Oötocoidea.

"The *Oötocoids*, or non-typical mammals."—*Amer. Journ. Science & Art*, xxx. 70.

ō-ŏt-ō-cō'-dĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. τὰ ᾠοτόκα (*ta ōotoka*) = oviparous animals, as opposed to τὰ ζωοτόκα (*ta zōotoka*) = viviparous animals (*Arist.: H. A.*, i. 5, 1); and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Zool.: Dana's fourth order of mammals, including the Marsupialia and Monotremata, which he terms Semi-oviparous. He refers his other orders to a sub-class including typical mammals; and the semi-oviparous to a second, including the non-typical species, intermediate in some important respects between mammals and oviparous vertebrates.

oô'-trŭm, *s.* [Otrum.]

oôze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Ooze, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To flow gently or in small quantities from the pores of a body; to percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or small openings.

"The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass."
Thomson: Spring, 496.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To come out; to come to light or public knowledge: as, A secret *oozes* out.

2. To flow away, to depart: as, His courage *oozed* out at his fingers' ends.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To emit or give out slowly and gently; to allow to flow.

oôze, * **oose,** * **wose,** *s.* [A.S. *wáse* = ooze; *wós* = juice; cogn. with Ital. *vás* = wetness; M. H. Ger. *wase*; O. H. Ger. *waso* = turf, sod. For the loss of the initial *w* cf. provinc. *ood* for *wood*, *ooman* for *woman*, &c.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Soft mud, slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure.

"Many dashed into the stream, and, up to their waists in ooze and water, cried to the holy fathers to bless them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* A stratum consisting of minute calcareous and siliceous tests derived from various foraminifers, &c., the wreckage of land, with volcanic ash here and there, found on ocean-beds. It was discovered in the Atlantic, where it exists between 5,000 and 15,000 feet in depth, whence it is often called Atlantic ooze; but it occurs also in the Pacific, and probably in the ocean everywhere. The chief foraminifer constituting the ooze is Globigerina (q.v.). The ooze is an appropriate habitation for sea-lilies, sponges, &c. It is identical with the material of which chalk is composed [Chalk], and its deposition has gone on uninterruptedly from cretaceous times till now.

2. *Tanning:* A solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan-vat.

† **ō-ō-zō'-a,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Zool.: The same as Protozoa (q.v.).

oôz'-y, *a.* [Eng. *ooz(e)*; *-y.*] Containing or consisting of ooze; resembling ooze; slimy, miry.

"Breed ehoals of fish in *oozy* dens."
King: Art of Love, pt. vi.

* **ŏ-pā'-cāte,** *v. t.* [Lat. *opacatus*, pa. par. of *opaco* = to make dark, from *opacus* = shady.] To shade, to cloud, to darken, to obscure.

ō'-pa-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *opac(us)* = dark; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name proposed for certain black opaque scales or grains found in many rocks, which are incapable of identification by means of the microscope.

ŏ-păç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *opacité*, from Lat. *opacitatem*, accus. of *opacitas*; *opacus* = shady.]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being opaque; darkness; want of transparency; the quality or state of being impervious to light.

"Some fools have been made sacred for their immense profundity and *opacity*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 510.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Obtuseness; dimness of intellect.

(2) Obscurity; want of clearness. (*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 1 John* i. 5.)

* **ŏ-pā'-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *opacus.*] Dark, obscure, opaque.

"These *opacous* clouds."
Brome: An Ode. (1648.)

* **ŏ-pā'-coŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *opacous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opacous; opacity, opaqueness; imperviousness to light.

"Mysteries, which . . . even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iv., §18.

* **ŏ-păc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *opacus.*] The same as Opaque (q.v.).

"Any little motes or specks of *opacular* matter."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 185.

ō'-paḥ, *s.* [Native name.] [Kingfish, 1.]

* **ō-pāke',** *s.* [Opaque.]

ō'-pal, *s.* [Gr. ὀπάλλιος (*opallios*) = a precious stone. (*Dioscorides.*)]

Min.: An amorphous form of silica combined with water, which varies in amount from 2·75 to 21, though mostly ranging from 3 to 9 per cent. Hardness, 5·5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 1·9 to 2·3, thus being below quartz-silica in both hardness and sp. gr. Lustre, vitreous to resinous; colours, very variable, in some kinds a rich play of colours. The varieties are numerous. Dana divides them as follows: (1) Precious or Noble Opal, exhibiting a play of delicate colours; the best, for jewellery purposes are found in the porphyritic rocks of Czerwenitza, Hungary. (2) Fire Opal, with fire-like reflections. (3) Girasol, transluceut and bluish-white. (4) Common Opal, (*a*) milk-white, greenish, yellowish, &c.; (*b*) Resin-opal or Wax-opal; (*c*) dull olive and mountain-green; (*d*) brick-red; (*e*) Hydrophane, which by absorption of water becomes transparent to translucent; (*f*) Forcherite, coloured by orpiment. To this division also belongs much of the semi-opal. (5) Cacholong, opaque, porcelain-white. (6) Opal Agate, opal of different shades of colour. (7) Menilite, or Liver-opal. (8) Jasp-opal, opaque from oxide of iron and other impurities. (9) Wood-opal, the substance of wood replaced by opal-silica. (10) Hyalite, a very pure form of opal occurring in glass-like concretions, mostly associated with modern volcanic rocks. (11) Fiorite or Siliceous Sinter, formed by the decomposition of siliceous minerals in the vicinity of fumaroles and hot springs; (*a*) Fiorite; (*b*) Michaelite; (*c*) Geyscrite. (12) Float-stone, spongy tuberose concretions from the "adbesive clay-slate" (slaty-clay) of the Paris Basin. (13) Tripolite or Infusorial Earth, consisting of the siliceous shells of Diatoms, &c.; (*a*) Infusorial Earth; (*b*) Randanite; (*c*) Tripoli-slate; (*d*) Alumocalcite.

"Thick through the whitening *opal* plays thy beams."
Thomson: Summer, 156.

opal-allophane, *s.* [Schrötterite.]

opal-glass, *s.* [Opaline.]

opal-jasper, *s.* [Opal.]

ŏ-pal-ĕsç', *v.i.* [Eng. *opal*; *-esce.*] To become or be opalescent; to give out a play of colours like au opal.

ŏ-pal-ĕsç'-ençe, *s.* [Eng. *opalescen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being opalescent; a play of colour like that of an opal; a reflection of a milky and iridescent light.

"A fine white powder . . . diffused through clear glass gives it the *opalescence* of a cloudy medium."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 235.

ŏ-pal-ĕsç'-ent, *a.* [Eng. *opalesc(e)*; *-ent.*] Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints

of opal; reflecting a coloured lustre from a single spot.

ŏ-pa-lī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *opalus* = an opal.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Opercuiiuidæ (q.v.). The species are mouthless, free-swimming, and ovate or clongate in sbape. Van Beneden (*Animal Parasites*, p. 78) says that "the rectum of frogs is always full of the species *Opalina ranarum*, which swarm in this cavity . . . and doubtless live on the contents of the intestine."

ŏ'-pal-ĭne, *a. & s.* [Eng. *opal*; *-ine.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling opal.

"Frequently mixed with a ruby or *opaline* redness." *Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* A semi-translucent glass, also known as fusible porcelain or milk-glass. It is a glass whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredients.

opaline-felspar, *s.* [Labradorite.]

ŏ-pal-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opalin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ciliata, sub-order Holotricba. The genera Opalina and Anoplophrya are parasitic within the intestines of Amphibia and Invertebrata.

ŏ'-pal-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *opal*; *-ize.*] To make to resemble opal.

ŏ'-pal-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Opalize.]

opalized-wood, *s.* Wood petrified by silica so as to acquire a structure resembling that of common opal.

ŏ-păl'-ŏ-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *opal*, o connect., and *type.*]

Photog.: A picture on milky glass.

ō-pāque' (**que as k**), *** ō-pāke',** *a. & s.* [Fr. *opaque*, from Lat. *opacus* = shady; Ital. & Sp. *opaco.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Physics:* Dark, shady, obscured; impervious to rays of light; uot transparent.

¶ The epithet is applied to wood, metals, &c. If, bowever, an opaque body be cut in sufficiently thin slices it will become transluceut.

2. *Bot.:* Dull, the reverse of shining, not the reverse of transparent.

***B.** *As subst.:* Opacity, obscurity.

"This *opaque* of nature and of soul." *Young: Night Thoughts*, i. 43.

ō-pāque'-lў (**que as k**), *adv.* [Eng. *opaque*; *-ly.*] In an opaque manner; darkly, obscurely, dimly.

ō-pāque'-nĕss (**que as k**), *** ō-pāke'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *opaque*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opaque; opacity; imperviousness to light.

*** ōpe,** *a.* [Ope, *v.*] Open.

"The gates are *ope*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

*** ōpe,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *open* (q.v.).] To open. (Used only in poetry.)

"That golden key,
That *opes* the palace of eternity."
Milton: Comus, 14.

ŏ-pĕg'-ra-pha, *s.* [Gr. ὀπή (*opē*) = a chink, and γραφή (*graphē*) = drawing. So called because the shields or apothecia are cracks upon the surface of the thallus resembling Hebrew or similar characters upon a pale ground.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, family Graphidæ, growing on the bark of trees, on stoues, &c.

ŏ pēi'-dŏ-scōpe, *s.* An instrument giving a visual illustration of sound by means of the movements of a ray of ligbt reflected from a mirror upon a screen.

ōp'-en, *opun, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *open* = open, lit. that which is lifted up, from *up* = up (q.v.).; cogn. with Dut. *open*, from *op* = up; Icel. *opinn* = open, from *upp* = up; Dan. *aaben* = open, from *op* = up; Sw. *öppen* = open, from *upp* = up; Ger. *offen* = open, from *auf*, O. H. Ger. *úf* = up. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Unclosed; not shut, not fastened up, not stopped; unsealed, unfastened.

(2) Not closed; expanded, spread: as, An *open* hand.

(3) Uncovered.

"In the *open* air." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(4) Not underground, sunk, or bored: as, An *open* cuttiug.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not closed; ready to hear, see, or receive anything; attentive.

"The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry."—*Psalm* xxxiv. 15.

(2) Having no obstacle or obstruction intervening; unobstructed, clear, free.

(3) Not concealed, hidden, or kept back; plain, evident, undisguised, exposed to view.

"They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame."—*Hebrews* vi. 6.

(4) Liable to attack, not protected, exposed to be attacked.

"The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

(5) Free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted.

"Let me have *open* means to come to them." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

(6) Free, generous, liberal, open-handed, bounteous.

"Having often of your *open* bounty tasted." *Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 1.

(7) Characterised by liberality, generosity, or open-handedness: as, To keep *open* house.

(8) Free from dissimulation; frank, artless, sincere, plain, not reserved.

"The Freuch are always *open*, familiar, and talkative."—*Addison.*

(9) Characterised by or expressive of frankness, sincerity, or artlessness: as, An *open* countenance.

"With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance." *Dryden: Sigismonda*, 389.

(10) Free to be debated, capable of being argued, not yet decided, debateable, moot: as, An *open* question.

(11) Not settled or adjusted, not balanced or closed: as, To keep an account *open*.

(12) Not already occupied; free, disengaged: as, To keep a day *open* for an appointment.

(13) Free to be accepted or rejected: as, He left his challenge *open*.

(14) Not frosty; mild, moderate.

"An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Applied to a letter enunciated without closing the mouth, or with full utterance: as, An *open* vowel.

2. *Music:* Applied to the strings of a stringed instrument when not compressed with the finger so as to alter the pitch; also to the note so produced. [Open-notes.]

*** B.** *As adv.:* Openly, without disguise or secrecy.

"Do not then walk too *open*." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

C. *As subst.:* An open, clear, or unobstructed space: espec. in the phrase, *the open.*

"The Egyptians . . . engaged the enemy in the *open*."—*Times*, March 30, 1876.

¶ * (1) *In open:* Openly, publicly, without disguise, in public.

"The lady Anne
This day was view'd *in open* as his queen."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) *Letters of open doors:*

Scots law: Letters passing the signet, which are requisite when goods are to be poinded which are deposited in lockfast places.

open-air, *s.* Air unconfined; a place where it is thus unconfined, viz., one outside houses.

Open-air Mission: A mission founded in 1853. Its agents preach in the open air, especially at races, fairs, aud other large gatheriugs of people.

Open-Baptist, *s.*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Baptists who admit to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Christians of other denominations who have not been baptised by immersion.

open-bill, open-beak, *s.*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Anastomus, a genus of Ciconiidæ, sub-family Ciconiinæ (True Storks).

open-breasted, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having the breast or bosom exposed; applied to a garment so made as to expose the breast.

2. *Fig.:* Free from dissimulation; frank, open, plain.

"Thou art his friend,
And therefore I'll be *open-breasted* to thee."
Beaum. & Fl.: Custom of the Country, v. 1.

open-bundle, *s.*

Bot.: A bundle of cells in which the cambium is continually forming new layers of permanent cells with the effect of increasing the thickness of that part of the stem. Examples, most Dicotyledons and Coniferæ.

open-cast, *a.*

Min.: A term signifying that the mineral, whatever it may be, is obtained by open working, and not by sinking shafts.

open-charter, *s.*

Scots Law: A charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.

open-cheque, *s.* [Check, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

open-credit, *s.*

Comm.: Credits given by bankers to their clients without personal guarantees or deposit of securities.

open-diapason, *s.*

Music: The name in England of the chief open foundation stop of an organ. On the manuals it is of metal, on the pedal organ of metal or wood. The metal pipes of this stop are cylindrical, and are usually made of spotted metal, or of an equal mixture of tin and lead. This stop is of eight feet length on the manuals, and sixteen feet on the pedals, unless stated to the contrary on the register.

*** open-doored,** *a.* Hospitable, ready to admit.

"The slender entertainment of a house
Once rich, now poor, but ever *open-doored*."
Tennyson: Gerait & Enid, 302.

*** open-eyed,** *a.* Watchful, vigilant.

"*Open-eyed* conspiracy his time doth take."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

open-flank, *s.*

Fort.: That part of the flank which is covered by the orillon.

open-harmony, *s.*

Music: Chords formed by as equidistant a disposition of the parts as possible.

*** open-headed, * open-heded,** *a.* Bare-headed, uncovered. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,228.)

open-link, open-ring, *s.* The same as Lap-ring (q.v.).

open-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Of stringed instruments, the notes of the open strings (q.v.). Of wind instruments, such as the horn, trumpet, &c., the series of natural harmonics which can be produced by the lip of the performer without the assistance of a slide, key, or piston.

open-pipe, *s.*

Music: A pipe open at the top, as opposed to one closed at the top. The pitch of a closed pipe is approximately one octave lower than that of an open pipe of the same length.

open-policy, *s.*

Comm.: A policy in which, at the time of effecting the insurance, it is stated that the interest is to be hereafter declared.

open-score, *s.*

Music: A score in which each part has a separate line assigned to it.

open-sesame, *s.* [Sesame.]

open-space, *s.* A place not built over or enclosed.

Open Space Act:

Eng.: An Act (40 & 41 Vict., c. 35) empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Corporation of London to acquire open spaces for the benefit of the London public and the people generally.

open-steek, *s.* An open-stitch; a particular kind of stitch in sewing. (*Scotch.*)

"*Open-steek* hems about it."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

open-strings, *s. pl.*

Music: Strings producing the sounds assigned to them according to the system of tuning belonging to the particular instrument.

open-tail, *s.* A popular name for the medlar.

open-tide, *s.*

1. Early spring; the time when flowers begin to open; the period between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday.

2. The time after corn is carried out of the field. (*Frov.*)

open-verdict, *s.* A verdict returned by the jury upon an inquest, by which it is found that a crime has been committed, without specifying the criminal; or that a sudden or violent death has occurred, without assigning any cause.

open-work, *s.* Work, especially of an ornamental nature, made so as to show openings through its substance.

ō'-pĕn, * **o-pen-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *openian*, from *open* = open; Dut. *openen*; Icel. *opna*; Dan. *aabne*; Sw. *öppna*; Ger. *öffnen*.] (OPEN, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make open; to unclose; to free from fastening.

"To *openen* and undo the hye gates of hevene."
Piers Ploughman, p. 124.

2. To expand; to spread open.

"Thou *openest* thy hand."—*Psalm* civ. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To free from obstruction; to render free of access; to make accessible an entrance, passage, or view into.

"He *opened* the rock, the waters gushed forth."—*Psalm* cv. 41.

2. To make ready to hear or receive anything.

"Thine ear was not *opened*."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 8.

3. To make open, evident, plain, or public; to bring to view or knowledge; to show, to declare, to manifest, to reveal, to disclose.

"To thee have I *opened* my cause."—*Jeremiah* xx. 12.

* 4. To expound, to explain, to interpret.

"He *opened* to us the Scriptures."—*Luke* xxiv. 32.

5. To make known; to make accessible to travellers or traders: as, To *open* up a country.

6. To make free to use or enjoyment: as, To *open* a park or public garden.

7. To begin, to commence; to make a start in.

"By this time Schomberg had *opened* the campaign auspiciously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 8. To affect with feeling; to touch, to impress.

"Whose heart the Lord *opened*, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul."—*Acts* xvi. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make a place, thing, &c., to open; to cause anything to be open, as a door.

"*Open* to me, my sister."—*Canticles* v. 2.

(2) To become open or unclosed; to unclose itself: to be opened or parted.

"The earth *opened* and swallowed up Korah."—*Numbers* xvi. 32.

(3) To begin, to commence: as, The story *opens* as follows; The debate *opened*.

(4) To begin to appear: as, The mountain *opened* on our view.

II. *Hunting:* To bark on view or scent of the game.

"As prompt and light as when the hound
Is *opening*." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 12.

¶ (1) *To open a case:*

Law: To speak first in it. The privilege rests with the advocate who takes the affirmative side.

(2) *To open pleadings:*

Law: To state briefly before a jury the substance of the pleadings. This is generally done by the junior counsel.

ō'-pĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *open*; *-er.*] One who or that which opens; specif., a machine for opening cotton taken from the bales in which it has been closely compacted.

"True *opener* of mine eyes, prime angel blest."
Milton: P. L., xi. 598.

ō'-pĕn-hănd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *open*, and *handed*.] Generous, liberal, bounteous, munificent, free, beneficent.

"The people readily forgave a courageous *openhanded* railer for being too fond of his bottle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ō'-pĕn-hănd-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *openhanded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being open-handed; generosity, liberality, munificence, bounty.

"Various motives urged Bulstrode to this *open-handedness*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxvii.

ō'-pĕn-heart-ĕd (ea as **a),** *a.* [Eng. *open*, and *hearted*.] Sincere, candid, frank, open, free from dissimulation; generous.

"Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady."—*Arbuthnot.*

ō'-pĕn-heart-ĕd-lў (ea as **a),** *adv.* [Eng. *openhearted*; *-ly.*] In an openhearted manner; sincerely, frankly, generously, openly.

ō'-pĕn-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as **a),** *s.* [Eng. *openhearted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being openhearted; sincerity, candour, generosity.

ō'-pĕn-ĭng, * **o-pen-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [OPEN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Beginning, first in order: as, an *opening* chapter.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of opening, the state of becoming opened.

"With *openings* fast the gaping earth gave way,
And in her inmost womb received the day."
Rowe: Lucan, i. 954.

* 2. A beginning, a commencement: as, the *opening* of a debate, the *opening* of a tale.

* 3. A first sign or appearance; the dawn.

"God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement."—*South: Sermons.*

4. An open place, a breach, a break, a chasm, a hole, a perforation, an aperture.

"Yst from an *opening* to the right appear'd
A beam of sunshine."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xiii.

5. A space cleared of underwood, or thinly wooded, as distinguished from a thick forest. (*American.*)

II. *Arch.:* A piercing or unfilled part in a wall, left for the admission of light, air, &c.

¶ *Opening the copper:*

Soap-making: An operation effected by putting in salt or brine till the ley runs freely ou the laver from the goods.

opening-bit, *s.* A tapering tool with angular sides for widening an aperture.

opening-knife, *s.* A blunt strong-bladed knife for opening oysters and tinned meats or fruit.

opening-machine, *s.* A machine for loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bale, so that the offal and dust may be removed and the fibres parted.

ō'-pĕn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *open*; *-ly.*]

1. In an open manner, publicly, without secrecy, disguise.

"That justice that sees in secret, and rewards *openly*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. In an open, candid, or frank manner; candidly, sincerely.

"And therefore I
Will write and shewe all *openly*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

3. Plainly, evidently.

"My love will show itself more *openly*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

ō'-pĕn-mōŭthed, *a.* [Eng. *open*, and *mouthed*.]

I. *Lit.:* Having the mouth wide open; gaping.

"Nor doth 't affect this fond gentility,
Whereon the fool world *openmouthed* gazes."
Drayton: Pastorals, ecl. 5.

2. *Fig.:* Greedy, ravenous, clamorous.

ō'-pĕn-nĕss, * **o-pen-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *open*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being open; freedom from obstruction; the state of being exposed.

"The *openness* thereof in manie places to the weather."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, ch. xiii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Plainness, clearness; freedom from ambiguity, doubt, or obscurity; manifestness.

"Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

2. Freedom from disguise or reserve; unreservedness, plainness.

3. Candour, frankness, sincerity.

"An *openness* and frankness of dealing."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulation.*

4. An expression or character of candour or frankness: as, the *openness* of a countenance.

5. Mildness; freedom from severity: as, the *openness* of the weather.

ŏp'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Ital. = work, performance, from Lat. *opera* = work, from *opus*, genit. *operis* = work; Fr. *opéra*; Sp. *opera*.]

1. A dramatic entertainment, in which music forms an essential and not merely an accessory part. The opera is composed of solos, recitatives, duets, trios, quartetts, or other pieces for single voices; choruses and finales; accompanied throughout with instruments variously combined to produce certain desired effects. Overtures or introductions precede the whole work or its several acts in nearly every case. The dramatic effect is heightened by the accessories of costumes and scenery, but they are not absolutely indispensable. The libretto or book of words rarely possesses any claim to literary merit, but serves as a mere framework for the composer. In many of the German and French operas of a lighter character spoken dialogue is introduced in the place of recitative, and the same practice is often observed in English opera, so called. There are many varieties of opera, but the chief are: the grand opera or *opera seria*, the romantic opera or *opera drammatica*, and the comic opera or *opera bouffa*, for which the French term *opera bouffe* has been adopted in England and America. The opera is of Italian origin, and of comparatively modern date, and is the immediate successor of the miracle-plays with music.

"The show and decoration of the Italian *opera*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. The score or libretto of a musical drama.

3. The theatre or building in which operas are performed.

opera-bouffe, *s.* [OPERA.]

opera-cloak, *s.* A kind of cloak worn by ladies at the opera, theatre, or evening reunions.

opera-dancer, *s.* One who dances in an opera; a ballet-dancer.

opera-girl, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ballet-girl.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Mantisia saltatoria.* [MANTISIA.]

opera-glass, *s.* A binocular telescope of the kind invented by Galileo. It has a plano-concave or double-concave eye-glass, so that the image is not inverted and little light is lost, thus securing great distinctness. [FIELD-GLASS.]

opera-hat, *s.* A folding hat of felt, silk, or fur.

opera-house, *s.* A theatre built especially for the performauce of musical dramas.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ą-blc,** *a.* [Ital. *operabile*, from Lat. *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] Possible to be done; practicable.

"Uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 9.

ŏp-ĕr-ăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *opera* = work, and Eng. *meter*.] An attachment to a machine to indicate the number of rotations of a shaft. It consists of a train of gear-wheels and pinions inclosed in a box and connected to or moved by the rotating shaft. A finger on the dial-plate indicates the number of rotations performed by the shafting.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ąnce,** * **ŏp'-ĕr-ąn-cў,** *s.* [Lat. *operans*, pr. par. of *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] The act or state of operating; operation.

"[They] do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*."
Beaum. & Fl.et. (?): Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ąnt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *operans*, pr. par. of *operor* = to work.]

A. *As adj.:* Operating, effective; having power to produce an effect.

"Faith, I must leave thee love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

B. *As subst.:* One who operates; an operator.

"They dare know of what may seem deform
The supreme fair sole *operant*."
Coleridge: Religious Musings.

ŏp'-ĕr-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *operatus*, pa. par of *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Fr. *opérer*; Ital. *operare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To act; to perform work; to exercise power or strength, physical or mechanical.

"Nature and grace must *operate* uniformly; even as gravitation *operates* uniformly upon matter."—*Jortin*, Diss. 1.

2. To have or produce a desired result or effect; to act. [II. 1.]

"The plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live."—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* To act or produce a certain effect on the human system.

2. *Surg.:* To perform an operation upon a human body.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To effect; to produce or accomplish as an agent; to cause.

2. To work; to set or keep in operation or activity.

ŏp-ĕr-ăt′-ĭc, * **ŏp-ĕr-ăt′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *opera; t* connect., and suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to opera; designed for or appropriate to opera; resembling opera.

ŏp-ĕr-ā′-tion, * **o-per-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *opération*, from Lat. *operationem*, accus. of *operatio* = work, from *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor* = to work, to operate (q.v.); Sp. *operacion*; Ital. *operazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of operating; the exertion of power or streugth, physical, mechanical, or moral; agency, action.

"In architecture, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the *operation*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 6.

2. Action; power or quality of producing a desired effect or result; mode or power of acting; active qualities: as, the *operation* of a medicine.

3. An effect or result produced; influence.

"That false fruit
Far other *operation* first display'd."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,012.

4. A series of acts or processes in experiments; process, manipulation: as, *operations* in chemistry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Something to be done; generally some transformation to be made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols.

"The very quantities which we ehonld otherwise have to calculate by long and tedious *operations*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 292.

2. *Mil. & Naval:* The carrying out of preconcerted plans by regular movements; a series of military or naval movements.

"In war every *operation*, from the greatest to the smallest, ought to be under the absolute direction of one mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. *Surg.:* An act performed by a properly qualified person upon a human body, either with the hand or by means of an instrument, for the purpose of healing the part operated on, or of restoring it to its normal condition.

"Charles II. had so much kindness for him as to send for a surgeon from Paris to perform the *operation*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

ŏp′-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *opératif*; Sp. & Ital. *operativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power of acting or of exciting force, physical, mechanical, or moral; having forcible agency; active in producing results or effects.

"The *operative* strength of a thing may continue the same."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

2. Efficacious, effective; producing effects; having influence.

"Your lordship may perceive how effectual and *operative* your lordship's last dealing with her Majesty was."—*Bacon: To the Lord Keeper*, Sept. 28, 1594.

* 3. Practical; worked or carried on by mechanical or manual power, as opposed to mental or intellectual: as, an *operative* art. (See example under OPERATION, I. 1.)

B. *As subst.:* A skilled workman; an artisan, a mechanic.

* **ŏp′-ĕr-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *operative; -ly.*] In an operative manner.

"If . . . the art of the shipwright were in the timber itself, *operatively* and effectually, it would there act just as nature doth."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 155.

ŏp′-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor* = to work, from *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Fr. *opérateur*; Sp. *operador*; Ital. *operatore.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which operates or produces an effect.

"Chymical and other accidental discoveries have been made, besides and beyond and without the intention of the *operator*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 154.

2. *Surg.:* One who performs an operation upon the humau body, either with the haud or by means of instruments.

* **ŏp′-ĕr-ą-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *operat(e); -ory.*] A laboratory. (*Cowley.*)

ŏ-pĕr′-cu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *opercul(um)*: Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Pertaining to or having an operculum; operculate.

ŏ-pĕr-cu-lär′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *operculum* = a cover, a lid, so uamed from the operculate calyx.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Opercularidæ (q.v.). They are pretty plants, several of which are cultivated in Britain.

ŏ-pĕr-cu-lăr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *opercular(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ.

ŏ-pĕr-cu-lā′-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *operculatus*, pa. par. of *operculo* = to furnish with a cover; *operculum* = a cover.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A section of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods; the shell is closed by an operculum. There are two families, Cyclostomidæ and Aviculidæ. Early fossil species from the Eocene Tertiary.

ŏ-pĕr′-cu-late, ŏ-pĕr′-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *operculatus*, from *operculo* = to furnish with a cover.] The same as OPERCULAR (q.v.). Specif., in botany, used to describe a calyx which is united into a kind of cap or lid, which falls off entire. Example, Eucalyptus.

ŏp-ĕr-cū′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *operculum* = a lid, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

ŏ-pĕr-cu-lī′-ną, *s.* [Lat. *opercul(um)*; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Nummulitidæ. The spiral convolutions are all visible. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous, but abouuds in the Eocene of southern Europe and of Africa.

ŏ-pĕr′-cu-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *operio* = to shut, to close.]

1. *Anat.:* The group of convolutions in the cerebrum between the two divisions of the fissure of Sylvius.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* A lid, as of the pitcher in Nepenthes.

(2) *Spec.:* The lid closing the urn, theca, or sporangium iu mosses.

3. *Ichthy.:* One of a chain of broad flat bones forming the gill-cover in osseous fishes.

4. *Zool.:* In many of the Gasteropoda, a calcareous, horuy, or fibrous plate, secreted by the metapodium, and serving to close the orifice of the shell when the animal is retracted. The Periwinkle is a familiar example. The term is also applied to a lid which closes the shell of the sessile cirripedes of Balanus and Verruca, and of the lids of certain eggs.

ŏp-ĕr-ĕt′-tą, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *opera.*]

Music: A short opera, or musical drama of a light character.

* **ŏp′-ĕr-ōse,** * **ŏp′-ĕr-ōŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *operosus*, from *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Ital. & Sp. *operoso.*] Laborious; full of or attained with labour, trouble, and tediousness.

"All these *operose* proceedings were adopted hy one of the most decided tyrants in the rolls of history."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* **ŏp′-ĕr-ōse-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *operose: -ly.*] In an operose manuer.

* **ŏp′-ĕr-ōse-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *operose; -ness.*] The quality or state of being operose; laboriousness.

"God and nature do things every where in the most frugal and compendious way, and with the least *operoseness*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 672.

* **ŏp-ĕr-ŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *operositas*, from *operosus* = operose (q.v.).] Laboriousness; great labour or trouble; operoseness.

"There is a kind of *operosity* in sin."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, 45.

* **ŏp′-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *operosus.*] Laborious, operose.

"Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested and is permanent."—*Holden: On Speech.*

* **ŏ-pĕr-tā′-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *opertaneus*, from *operio* = to shut, to close.] Secret, hidden, private.

* **ōpe′-tīde,** * **ope-tyde,** *s.* [Eng. *ope*, and *tide.*] Early spring; open-tide.

"God grndges not our moderate and seasonable jollities, there is an *opetide* by his allowance as well as a Lent."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon in Lent.* (1641.)

ŏph′-ĭ-, *pref.* [OPHIO-.]

ŏ-phī′-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀφίασις (*ophiasis*) = a bald place on the head of serpentine or winding form. (*Galen.*)]

Pathol.: (See etym.).

ŏ-phĭb′-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-* and Gr. βόλος (*bolos*) = a throw with a casting net.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Colubridæ. Coues (*U.S. Geog. Survey* (1875), vol. v.) enumerates three species. *Ophibolus getulus* is the King-snake of America, a deadly foe of the rattlesnake, which it overcomes and devours. An equal antipathy exists between it and the Mocassin-snake, on which account the King-snake is protected in the Southern states.

ŏph-ĭ-çĕph′-ą-lŭs, *s.* [OPHIOCEPHALUS.]

ŏph′-ĭ-cleīde, *s.* [Fr. *ophicléide* (lit. = key-serpent); pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. κλείς (*kleis*), genit. κλείδος (*kleidos*) = a key.]

Music: A wind instrument of metal, invented to supersede the serpent in the orchestra and in military bands. It consists of a wide conical tube, terminating in a bell like that of a horn, having ten ventages with keys, and a mouthpiece like that of the serpent. There are two sorts of ophicleides, alto and bass. The bass ophicleide is written on the F-clef, and its compass is three octaves and one note, from B on the third space below the bass staff, to C on the third space of the treble staff. They are in two keys, C and B♭. The alto ophicleide has a compass similar in extent to that of the bass instrument, but starting from a note one octave higher. This instrument is not so satisfactory as its bass fellow, and is therefore but rarely heard. The double-bass ophicleides are in F and E♭, a fifth below the bass ophicleides in C and B♭. The amount of breath required to play the double-bass ophicleide will probably prevent its general adoption.

OPHICLEIDE.

ŏph-ĭd-ĕr′-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀφίδιον (*ophidion*) = a little snake, and ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile.]

Palæont: A genus of Labyrinthodonts from the Coal Measures. Prof. Miall placed them in his group Aïstopoda.

ŏ-phĭd′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

1. *Zool.:* Snakes; an order of the class Reptilia, which is placed by Prof. Huxley in his division Sauropsida (q.v.). The body is always cylindrical and vermiform, covered with horny scales, but without a bony exoskeleton. Vertebræ procœlous, with rudimentary transverse processes. They have no steruum, pectoral arch, forelimbs, or sacrum; nor, as a rule, are traces of hinder limbs present, though they occasionally occur, *e.g.* in Python (q.v.). Hooked conical teeth are always present, anchylosed with the jaw. [POISON-FANG.] The order is pre-eminently tropical, the species rapidly diminishing as the distance from the Equator increases, and wholly ceasing before the Arctic or Antarctic Circle is reached. The classification is not fixed. According to Wallace, the order contains twenty-five families. There is another and natural division into three sub-orders: (1) Thanatophidia (Venomous Snakes), with two groups, Proteroglyphia and Solenoglyphia; (2) Colubriformes (Innocuous Colubriform Snakes); and (3) Typhlopidæ (Blind Snakes).

2. *Palæont.:* First found in the Eocene of Sheppey, others from Miocene of Germany,

and in some Tertiary beds in the United States. Most of these appear to have belonged to the Pythonidæ. Poison-fangs have been found in some of the later Tertiary deposits, and a colubrine snake from the Upper Miocene of the South of France. (*Wallace.*) The more important genera will be described under their names.

ŏ-phĭd′-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *ophidi(a);* Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characters of the order Ophidia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Ophidia.

"No remains of *ophidians* are known to occur in any Palæozoic or Mesozoic deposit."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 199.

ŏph-ĭ-dĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Anacanthani (q.v.). The body is more or less elongated, naked or scaly. Verticals generally united, dorsal occupying greater portion of the back; ventrals rudimentary, or absent. Mostly marine. Dr. Günther divides the family into five groups: Brotulina, Ophidiina, Fierasferina, Ammodytina, and Congrogadina.

ŏ-phĭd-ĭ-ĭ′-nȧ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Ophidiidæ (q.v.). The ventrals are replaced by a pair of barbels, inserted below the glosso-hyal. It contains two genera, Ophidium and Genypterus.

ŏ-phĭd′-ĭ-ōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um);* Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Ophidiidæ, or the genus Ophidium.

"The fifth group of *ophidioid* fishes includes two genera."—*Prof. Seeley* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 66.

ŏ-phĭd′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Ophidia.] Snake-like; belonging to the order Ophidia or Serpents.

ŏ-phĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφίδιον* (*ophidion*) = a fish resembling the conger, prob. *Ophidium barbatum.*]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Ophidiina. Body elongate, compressed, covered with minute scales; teeth small. Seventy species are known, from the Atlantic and Pacific; all differing in the structure of the air-bladder. *Ophidium barbatum*, about nine inches long, is a Mediterranean fish, occasionally straying to the British coast. The body is flesh-coloured, the dorsal and anal fins margined with black.

ŏph-ĭ-dō-bą-trā′-chĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophid(ia)*, o connect., and Eng., &c. *batrachia.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Owen's Ophiomorpha (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-mor′-phĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.] Having the form of a serpent.

"The god being an heavenly (*ophimorphic*) being, whose symbol was a serpent of five, seven, or nine heads."—*Fortnightly Review*, vi. (N.s.), p. 564.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. *ὄφις* (*ophis*), genit. *ὄφεως* (*opheōs*), *ὄφεος* (*opheos*) = a serpent.] Of, belonging to, or in any respect resembling a serpent or snake.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-căr′-ŷ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *κάρυον* (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of Sabiaceæ, placed by Lindley in the Dodoneæ (q.v.). The only species, *Ophiocaryon parodoxum*, grows in British Guiana. Its seeds are sometimes brought to England under the name of snake-nuts, their embryo being spirally twisted like a coiled-up snake.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-çĕ-phăl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiocephal(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian family of freshwater fishes, with elongate, sub-cylindrical bodies. They often leave the water for a considerable time. Habitat, the rivers of the Oriental region. There are two genera, Ophiocephalus and Channa, and twenty-six species.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-çĕph′-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: Walking-fish; the typical genus of the family Ophiocephalidæ (q.v.). *Ophiocephalus striatus* is universally distributed over India. The male constructs a nest, in which the ova are deposited.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏc′-ŏ-mą, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *κόμη* (*komē*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophiurida. The rays are simple, not squamose, and separated at their base by small pendagonal plates. The species are called Brittle stars, from their fragility. Forbes enumerates ten British species.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ′-dēş, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφιώδης* (*ophiōdēs*) = snaky.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) Wagner's name for a genus of Brazilian lizards, family Scincidæ, which have two rudimentary limbs close to the anus.

(2) A genus of Plumulariidæ, having many thread-like organs, ending in knobs with thread cells.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Ophiusidæ (q.v.). *Ophiodes lunaris* is a northern species.

ŏph′-ĭ-ŏ-ġōneş, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὀφιογενής* (*ophiogenēs*) = serpent-geudered.]

Anthrop.: The name of some Asiatic tribes mentioned by Strabo, Ælian, and Pliny.

"The *Ophiogenes*, or serpent-race of the Troad, kindred of the vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch, and descendants of an ancient hero transformed into a snake."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 218

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-glŏs-sā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophioglossa(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Adders' Tongues; an order of Acrogens, alliance Filicales. The vernation is straight, the capsules, which are in spikes or panicles, formed on the margin of a contracted leaf, are large, coriaceous, two-valved, without a ring, or areola. Distribution, the Asiatic islands, the West Indies, &c. Known genera three or four, two of which—Ophioglossum and Botrychium—are British. Number of species undetermined.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-glŏs′-sŭm, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = the tongue, which the frond of these ferns resembles in form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Ophioglossaceæ (q.v.). The frond is ovate and simple, the capsules spiked. Known species three or four. One, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, is called the Adder's Tongue. It has ovate, linear, or elliptic, oblong fronds, from six to nine inches long. Is found in damp pastures, on banks, in woods, &c., and is in fruit from May to July. There are two sub-species, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* proper, and *O. lusitanicum.*

* **ŏph-ĭ-ŏg′-rą-phў,** *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of serpents; ophiology.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏl′-ą-trў, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = service, worship.] Serpent-worship (q.v.).

"Thenceforth such direct examples of *ophiolatry* may be traced on into classic and barbaric Europe."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 117.

ŏph′-ĭ-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Petrol.: A rock composed of serpentine mixed with more or less dolomite, magnesite, or calcite. Hence Hunt divides it into (1) Dolomitic, (2) Magnesitic, and (3) Calcitic Ophiolite, according to the particular one of the three minerals present in each case. It is clouded green, veined with white or pale green. Called also Verd-antique. (*Dana.*)

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-lŏg′-ĭc, ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-lŏg′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ophiolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to ophiology.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ophiolog(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in ophiology, or the natural history of serpents.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of zoology which deals with the natural history, classification, and description of serpents.

* **ŏph′-ĭ-ŏ-măn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A mode of divination by the actions, appearance, or behaviour of serpents, as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-mor′-phą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: The family Cæciliadæ (q.v.), which was raised to ordinal rank by Owen. They are serpentiform or vermiform amphibians, without limbs, anus terminal, the skin generally with horny scales imbedded in it. Eyes rudimentary or absent.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-mor′-phoŭs, *a.* [Ophiomorpha.] Having the form of a serpent.

ŏ-phī′-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀφίων* (*ophiōn*) = a fabulous animal in Sardinia; a centaur.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ophionidæ (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-ŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ophion;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Ichneumons having the abdomen laterally compressed, and more or less shaped like a scimitar.

* **ŏph-ĭ-ŏph′-ą-goŭs,** *a.* [Ophiophagus.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

"All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiphagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏph′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: A genus of Elapidæ, with one species, *Ophiophagus elaps.* It is one of the largest and most deadly of the Indian snakes, and, though widely distributed, is not very common. It attains a maximum length of about fourteen feet, the head is beautifully shielded, and the neck dilatable, like that of a cobra. Its generic name has reference to its habit of feeding on snakes.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏp′-ŏ-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *πώγων* (*pōgōn*) = the beard.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ophiopogoneæ (q.v.). They are from eastern Asia.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏp-ŏ-gŏ′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiopogon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ.

ŏph′-ĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Lizards, family Lacertidæ. They have no eyelids. *Ophiops elegans* is found at Smyrna.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏr-rhī′-zą, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyotidæ (q.v.), from India, Burmah, and Assam. *Ophiorrhiza Mungos* is so called because it is said to be one of the plants which the Mungoose eats when bitten by a snake. It is popularly believed in India to be a remedy for bites of snakes, mad dogs, &c. The plant is so bitter that the Malays call it earth-gall.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Ophisaurus.]

ŏph′-ĭ-ŏ-thrĭx, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *θρίξ* (*thrix*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophiurida, *Ophiothrix fragilis* is the Common Brittle-star.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏx′-ŷ-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Carisseæ. The Telugu physicians give the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum* as a febrifuge and an alexipharmic. Called also *Rauwolfia serpentina.*

ŏph-ĭ-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: Glass-snake; an American genus of Zonuridæ, ranging from Virginia to Cape Florida. There is but one species, *Ophisaurus ventralis.* It is small, breakable, and limbless. Length, from twenty-eight to forty inches.

ŏph′-īte (1), *a. & s.* [Gr. *ὀφίτης* (*ophitēs*), from *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent; Fr. *ophite.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a serpent.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: The same as Serpentine (q.v.).

Ŏph′-īte (2), *s.* [Gr. *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent; suff. *-ite.*]

Church Hist. & Eccles. (*Pl.*): A sect of serpent-worshippers which seems to have arisen prior to the Christian Church, but which was little known till the second century, when Christian as well as Jewish Ophites arose. They mingled Gnosticism with their Christian belief. When they celebrated the Lord's Supper, they allowed a serpent to crawl around and over the bread. At the close of the ordinance, the worshippers kissed the serpent,

and then sung a hymn of adoration to the Supreme Being, whom the serpent in Paradise, whom they identified with Christ, had made known to men. Called also Serpentarians. (*Mosheim, Neander.*)

***ŏ-phī'-tēs,** *s.* [Gr.] [OPHITE (1), B.]

ō-phĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. OPHITE (1); suff. *-ic.*]

Petrol.: Of or belonging to the rocks called Ophites. (See extract.)

"For the first time I propose following M. Michel Lévy, to employ the term *ophitic* structure, from its first having been noticed in connection with those interesting rocks, the ophites of the Pyrenees."—*Prof. Judd,* in *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xlii. 360, 361.

Ŏph-ĭ-ū'-chŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀφιοῦχος* (*ophiouchos*): *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent, and *ἔχω* (*echō*) = to have.]

Astron.: Serpentarius, the Serpent-bearer, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. One of the ancient asterisms, having Hercules on the north, Scorpio on the south, and Serpens on the west. It has about eighty stars visible to the naked eye, the chief being Ras Alague (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-ūr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφίουρα* (*ophiura*), fem. of *ὀφίουρος* (*ophiouros*) = serpent-tailed: pref. *ophi-*, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail.]

1. *Zool.:* Sand-star; the typical genus of the family Ophiuridæ, and the order or class Ophiuroidea. The arms are very long, and adapted for creeping. When touched, it can cast off one or all of its rays, hence it is difficult to preserve specimens entire.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus occurs from the Carboniferous, or at least from the Lias, till now.

ŏph-ĭ-ūr'-ĭd, *a. & s.* [OPHIURIDA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Ophiurida (q.v.).

"An *ophiurid* arm."—*P. H. Carpenter,* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.,* vi. 269.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Ophiurida (q.v.).

"The mouth of an Echinopædium becomes that of the *Ophiurid*."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.,* p. 566.

ŏph-ĭ-ūr'-ĭ-dæ, ŏph-ĭ-ūr'-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ida.*]

Zool.: Ophiurids; the typical family of the order (or order of the class) Ophiuroidea. They have simple and undivided arms; the genital fissures are mostly five in number. Mr. P. H. Carpenter includes under it the genera Ophiura, Ophiocoma, and Ophiothrix (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-ū-rĭd-ē-a, ŏph-ĭ-ū-rōid'-ē-a, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiur(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea* or *-oidea.*]

1. *Zool.:* Prof. Huxley, who adopts the form Ophiuridea, and calls it an order of Echinodermata, thus defines it:

"The body is depressed, and gives off five arms of a different structure from itself. Each presents a central axis, formed by a chain of quadrate ossicles, and for each ossicle a row of four superficial plates; one ventral, one dorsal, and two lateral. The ambulacral vessel lies between the ventral plates and the quadrate ossicles, and only extends to the summit of each arm. The larvæ are pluteiform, and have a skeleton."—*Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 129.

Mr. P. H. Carpenter adopts the form Ophiuroidea, and calls it a class containing two orders, Ophiurida and Astrophytida.

2. *Palæont.:* Ophiurids have existed from Silurian times till now.

ŏph-ĭ-ūr'-ōid, *s.* [OPHIUROIDEA.] Any individual of the order Ophiuroidea (q.v.).

"The development of the *ophiuroids* is sometimes direct."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 197.

ŏph-ĭ-ū'-sa, *s.* [Lat. *ophiusa, ophiussa*; from Gr. *ὀφιοῦσα* (*ophiousa*), *ὀφιοῦσσα* (*ophioussa*) = (1) The name of Cyprus, and various other islands which abound in serpents. (2) A magical herb growing in the island of Elephantine.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ophiusidæ (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-ūs'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ophiusa*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. The thorax is robust, the abdomen smooth, the wings thick, the larva elongate, with the pro-legs long. One British species. [OPHIODES, 2.]

ŏph'-rĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ophr(ys)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchidaceæ, having the pollen powdery, granular, or sectile, and the anther terminal, erect. It contains the families Serapiadæ, Satyriadæ, Gymnadenidæ, Holotrichidæ, Disidæ, and Corycidæ.

ŏph-rў-dī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophryd(ium)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ. The animalcules excrete and inhabit a soft, mucilaginous, solitary sheath or compound zoocythium. Two genera, Ophionella and Ophrydium. (*Saville Kent.*)

ŏ-phrў'd-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφρύδιον* (*ophrudion*), dimin. from *ὀφρύς* (*ophrus*) = an eyebrow.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the sub-family Ophrydina (q.v.), from salt and freshwater. Saville Kent records three species, *Ophrydium versatile, O. Eichornii,* and *O. sessile.* He obtained luxuriant colonies of the last species from a pond in Epping Forest.

ŏph-rў-ō-dĕn'-drī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophryodendr(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tentaculifera Actinaria. The tentacles are apparently united so as to form one or more distinct proboscidiform appendages, the distal terminations of which are naked or cirrate. Two genera, Ophryodendron and Acinetopsis.

ŏph-rў-ō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophryo-*, and Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ophryodendridæ (q.v.). They are marine, and the animalcules are mostly associated in colonies. Parasitic on Hydrozoa and Crustaceans. Six species, one (*Ophryodendron pedicellatum*) British. (*Saville Kent.*)

ŏph-rў-ō-glē'-na, *s.* [Pref. *ophryo-*, and Gr. *γλήνη* (*glēnē*) = the pupil of the eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ophryoglenidæ (q.v.). There are three species, *Ophryoglena acuminata, O. atra,* and *O. oblonga,* inhabiting pond and bog waters.

ŏph-rў-ō-glē'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophryoglen(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Ciliata. The animalcules are free-swimming and ciliate throughout. Saville Kent enumerates nine genera.

ŏph'-rўs, *s.* [Lat. = *Listera ovata* (?); Gr. *ὀφρύς* (*ophrus*) = an eyebrow. Named from the markings of the lip.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ophreæ. It is of the family Serapiadæ. The tubers are ovoid, the perianth spreading, the petals small, no spur; glands of the stalks of the pollen-masses each in a distinct little pouch. The flowers are beautiful, and have all a curious resemblance to certain insects. The genus is from Europe, the north of Africa, and the west of Asia. About thirty species are known, including *Ophrys apifera* (the Bee-orchis), *O. aranifera* (the Spider-orchis), and *O. muscifera* (the Fly-orchis).

OPHRYS.

ŏph-thăl'-mĭc, * ŏph'-thăl-mў, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμία* (*ophthalmia*), from *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Pathol.: A term used to indicate the structural changes produced by proliferation and catarrhal inflammation, going on to the formation of pus in the mucous membrane of the eye, exhibiting various forms, catarrhal, pustular, purulent (in the new-born infant), gonorrhœal, strumous, or scrofulous, and chronic. The chief symptoms are redness of the eye, chemosis, or swelling, discharge of fluid and pus, intolerance of light, and frequently, in severe cases, spasmodic closure of the eyelids. When the cornea is involved, destruction of the eye and permanent loss of sight—as in diphtheria and small-pox, or from sand, &c., as amongst the troops and natives in Egypt especially—is a common result. Treatment of the discharge by caustics and astringents is imperatively called for.

ŏph-thăl'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμικός* (*ophthalmikos*), from *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = the eye. Pertaining or relating to the eye.

ophthalmic-barberry, *s.* [BERBERIS.]

ophthalmic-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: A ganglion formed by the short root of the third cerebral nerve. It supplies the motor filaments to the iris.

ŏph-thăl-mī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = the eye; *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Ophthalmia. (*Parr,* &c.)

ŏph-thăl-mo-, *pref.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.] Relating to the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mō-dўn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *ὀδύνη* (*odunē*) = pain.] Pain, especially a rheumatic pain of the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ophthalmolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in ophthalmology.

ŏph-thăl-mŏl'-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy, and its diseases.

"The ophthalmoscope has created a new and brilliant era for *ophthalmology.*"—*Times,* May 4, 1875.

ŏph-thăl-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument of the nature of compasses for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

2. *Optics:* An instrument invented by Helmholtz for ascertaining the true distance at which an object shall be viewed for the accommodation of each eye. It consists of two planes of glass at right angles to each other, and a sight-tube through which they and an object beyond them are viewed. By rotating the glasses on their common axis until the two images formed by reflection from their back surfaces coincide, the proper point of vision is ascertained.

ŏph-thăl-mō-plĕ̆ g'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *πληγή* (*plēgē*) = a stroke; *πλήσσω* (*plēssō*) = to strike.]

Pathol.: Paralysis of one or more of th muscles of the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mŏp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *πτῶσις* (*ptōsis*) = a falling.]

Pathol.: Prolapse of the globe of the eye.

ŏph-thăl'-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851. It is used for the examination of the inner structure of the eyeball, and is composed of a small round mirror with a central perforation, which reflects the light of a lamp placed at the side of the eye. When the mirror only is used, the method is known as direct; when a strong convex lens intervenes between the eye and the mirror it is termed indirect.

ŏph-thăl-mŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [OPHTHALMOSCOPE.]

1. The art or science of examining the interior of the eye, and of judging of it pathologically by means of an ophthalmoscope.

2. A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and character from the appearance of his eyes.

ŏph-thăl'-mō-stāte, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *στατός* (*statos*) = placed, fixed, from *ἵστημι* (*histēmi*) = to stand.] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations.

*** ŏph-thăl-mŏ-tŏl'-ō-ĝĭst,** *s.* [An incorrect formation for *ophthalmologist.*] The same as OPHTHALMOLOGIST (q.v.).

*** ŏph-thăl-mŏ-tŏl'-ō-ĝў,** *s.* [OPHTHALMOLOGY.]

ŏph-thăl-mŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

1. *Anat.:* The dissection of the eye.

2. *Surg., &c.:* The extirpation of the eye.

* **ŏph-thăl-mȳ** *s.* [Ophthalmia.]

ō-pĭ-ăm'-mōne, *s.* [Eng. *opi(anic)*, and *ammon(ia).*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_9O_4)_2\}$N. Diopianylamide.
$H\}$

An amide of opianic-acid, obtained by gently heating opianic acid with ammonia. It forms a pale yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, unaltered by dilute acids, but slowly decomposed by potash into potassic opianate and ammonia.

ō'-pĭ-ăn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *opian(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of opianic acid.

* **ō'-pĭ-āne**, *s.* Eng., &c. *opi(um); suff. -ane.*]

Chem.: The same as Narcotine (q.v.)

ō-pĭ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *opian(e); suff. -ic.*] Derived from narcotine.

opianic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$. Produced by the oxidation of narcotine by the action of sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. It crystallizes in thin colourless prisms, having a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. Dissolves easily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 140°, and by oxidation is converted into hemipinic acid. It forms crystallizable salts. The lead salt, $(C_{10}H_9O_4)_2PbO_2$, forms shining transparent crystals, which melt at 150°, and begiu to decompose at 180°.

opianic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9(C_2H_5)O_5$. Obtained by heating opianic acid with alcoholic hydrochloric acid to 100° in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from alcohol in inodorous, brilliant white needles, with a bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 92°.

ō'-pĭ-ăn-īne, *s.* [Eng. *opian(ic); -ine.*]

Chem.: A base resembling narcotine, found by Hinterberger in Egyptian opium. Its existence, distinct from narcotine, is doubtful.

ō-pĭ-ăn-ō, *pref.* [Opianic.] (See compound.)

opiano-sulphurous acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8SO_6$(?). A transparent crystalline mass, possessing acid properties, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in sulphurous acid. It forms crystalline salts with the carbonates of barium and lead.

ō'-pĭ-ăn-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *opian(ic); -yl.*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_9O_4)$. The hypothetical radical of opiauic acid.

ō'-pĭ-ate, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *opi(um); -ate.* Explained in the Glossary to Holland's translation of Pliny (1601), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A medicine, compounded with opium, and of a thicker consisteuce than syrup; a soft electuary.

2. A medicine compounded with opium, and having the quality of inducing sleep or rest; a narcotic.

"A pillow, which, like *opiates* ill-prepared,
Intoxicates." *Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 67.

II. *Fig.:* Anything which has the power or quality of inducing rest or inactivity; anything which dulls sensation, whether mental or physical, or which relieves uneasiness or irritation.

"The shade with kindly *opiate* blessed."
Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, ii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Causing or inducing sleep; soporific, narcotic, somniferous.

"An anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. *Fig.:* Causing rest or inactivity; soothing.

"Hermes, or his *opiate* rod." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 133.

* **ō'-pĭ-āte**, *v.t.* [Opiate, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To mix with opium.

2. *Fig.:* To lull to sleep.

"*Opiate* all her active powers to rest."
Fenton: Epist. to T. Lambard.

* **o-pie**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Opium.

"With narcotikes and *opie* of Thebes fine."
Chaucer: O. T., 1,474.

* **ō-pĭf'-ĕr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *opifer*, from *ops*, genit. *opis* = help, aid, and *fero* = to bring.] Briuging help or aid.

* **ŏp'-ĭ-fĭçe**, *s.* [Lat. *opificium*, from *opus* = work, aud *facio* = to do.] Workmanship, handiwork. (*Bailey.*)

* **ŏ-pĭf'-ĭ-çĕr**, *s.* [Lat. *opifex*, genit. *opificis*, from *opus* = work, and *facio* = to do.] One who executes any work; a workman, an artificer.

"There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist and the almighty *opificer*."—*Bentley.*

* **o-pime**, *d.* [Lat. *opimus.*] Plentiful, rich, excellent.

"Great and *opime* preferments and dignities."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 3.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *opinabilis*, from *opinor* = to opine, to thiuk; Sp. *opinable*; Ital. *opinabile.*]

1. That may or can be opined or thought.

"That which is sensible and *opinable*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 913.

2. Open to question or doubt; doubtful.

"The manner is doubtful and *opinable*."
Chaucer: Remedie of Loue.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *opin(e); -ant.*] One who forms an opinion.

"The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, iv.

* **ŏp-ĭ-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *opinatio*, from *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor* = to opine (q.v.).] The act of opiuing or thinking; opinion, notion.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ą-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor* = to opine (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *opinativo.*] Obstinate or stiff in opinion; opinionated.

"Be not *opinative*; mantaine no factions."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 355.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ą-tĭve-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *opinative; -ly.*] In an opinative or opinionated manner; conceitedly.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat., fr. *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor*; Fr. *opinateur.*] One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own opinions.

"Which sufficiently confuteth those heretical *opinators*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

ŏ-pīne', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *opiner*, from Lat. *opinor*, * *opino* = to suppose, from *opinus* = supposing; Sp. & Port. *opinar*; Ital. *opinare.*]

† **A.** *Intrans.:* To think, to suppose, to imagine, to judge.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To think of or about; to suppose.

"An angry man, ye may *opine*,
Was he." *Byron: Mazeppa*, viii.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *opin(e); -er.*] One who opines, thinks, or supposes; one who holds an opinion.

"Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators."
—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 157.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ăs'-tre** (**tre** as **tĕr**), * **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ăs'-tĕr**, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *opiniastre*; Fr. *opiniâtre.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Unduly attached to one's own opinion, and obstinate in adhering to it.

2. Obstinately adhered to.

"Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition."
—*Ralegh: Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Opinator (q.v.). (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 12.)

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ăs'-trĕ-tȳ** (**tre** as **tĕr**), *s.* [Opiniatrety.] Obstinacy.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ăs'-troŭs**, *a.* [Opiniastre.] The same as Opiniastre, A.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *opinio* = an opinion.] To maintain obstinately or dogmatically.

"They did *opiniate* two principles."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ąte**, * **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-āt-ĕd**, *a.* [Opiniate, *v.*] Opinionated; obstinate in adhering to one's opinion; dogmatical.

"The choler of a few *opiniate* men."—*Bp. Bedell: To Mr. Waddesworth*, p. 325.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ate-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *opinionate; -ly.*] In an opinionate manuer.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tĕr**, *a.* [Opiniatre.]

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭą-tĭve** (**i** as **y**), *a.* [Eng. *opiniat(e); -ive.*]

1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's opinion; opinionated.

2. Imagined; not proved.

"In a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. vii.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭą-tĭve-lȳ** (**i** as **y**), *adv.* [Eng. *opiniative; -ly.*] In an opiniative manner; conceitedly, dogmatically.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭą-tĭve-nĕss** (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Eng. *opiniative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being opiniative: obstinate adherence to one's opinion.

"The first obstacle to good counsell is pertinacy or *opiniativeness*."—*Ralegh: Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tŏr**, *s.* [Eng. *opiniat(e); -or.*] One who adheres obstinately or dogmatically to his opinion.

"Forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such politick *opiniators* should."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tre** (**tre** as **tĕr**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Opiniatre, *a.* & *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To oppose.

"The party still *opiniatred* his election for very many days."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow one's opiuiou obstinately.

"Dr. Short . . . must not *opiniatre*."—*North: Examen*, p. 649.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tre** (**tre** as **tĕr**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *opiniastre.*]

A. *As adj.:* Attached or adhering obstinately or dogmatically to one's opinion; dogmatical, opinionated.

"*Opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 189.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Opiniator (q.v.).

"A stiff *opiniatre*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ăt'-rĕ-tȳ**, * **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ą-trў**, *s.* [Fr. *opiniatreté.*] Obstinate attachment or adherence to one's own opiniou or notions.

"What in them was science is in us but *opiniatrety*."
—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ŏ-pĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Altered from *opianic* (q.v.).] Containing or derived from opiauic acid.

opinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_8{\cdot}3H_2O$. Obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on hemipinic acid. It crystallizes in prisms or tables, which turn yellow on exposure to the air; soluble iu water and alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether. Heated on platinum foil it gives off a vauilla odour.

ō-pĭ'-nĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her. An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having the head and wings of a griffin or eagle, a short tail like that of a camel, and the body of a lion. It is sometimes represented without wings.

ŏ-pĭn'-iŏn (**i** as **y**), * **o-pyn-y-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *opinion*, from Lat. *opinionem*, accus. of *opinio* = a supposition, from *opinor* = to suppose, to opine (q.v.); Sp. *opinion*; Ital. *opinione.*]

1. That which is opined; a mental conviction of the truth of something, founded on evidence which is not sufficient to produce absolute knowledge or certainty; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge.

"I cannot put off my *opinion* so easily."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or things, or of their qualities; estimation, esteem.

"The only *opinion* which he values is the *opinion* of his fellows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Settled judgment, convictions, or persuasions; belief, views.

"As far, however, as he could be said to have any *opinions*, his *opinions* were Whiggish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Favourable judgment; estimation, esteem.

* 5. Credit, reputation.

"Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 4.

* 6. Arrogance, conceitedness, conceit.

"Pride, haughtiness, *opinion*, and disdain."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* 7. Opinionativeness, dogmatism; obstinacy in adhering to one's owu opiuions or notions.

"Learned without *opinion* and strange without heresy."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

8. The formal judgment or statement of

views of a lawyer upon a case or point submitted to him.

¶ *Oath of opinion:*

Scots Law: A kind of oath allowed to be taken in certain cases by tradesmen and scientific men, whereby they swear not to a positive fact, but to what they believe to be a fact.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn (i as y),** *v.t.* [Opinion, *s.*] To think, to suppose; to hold as an opinion.

"That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-ą-ble (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *opinion; -able.*] Capable or admitting of being made a matter of opinion; admitting of various opinions; not positively or certainly settled or defined.

ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-āt-ĕd, * **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-ąte (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *opinion; -ate, -ated.*]

1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's own opinions or notions; stiff in opinion.

* 2. Fancied, imaginary. (*Feltham: Resolves,* p. 95.)

ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-ąte-lў (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *opinionate; -ly.*] In an opinionated manner; obstinately, dogmatically.

"Where either are only *opinionately* wise."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 85.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-āt-ĭst (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *opinionat(e); -ist.*] An opinionated person; one who adheres obstinately to his own opinions or notions; an opinionist.

† **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-āt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *opinionat(e); -ive.*]

1. Unduly and obstinately adhering to one's own opinions and notions; opinionated; fond of preconceived notions.

"Bold and *opinionative* enough to dare and to dictate."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iv., ch. vii.

2. Imaginary; not proved.

"We will deny ourselves of some things, both *opinionative* and practical, for your sake."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-āt-ĭve-lў (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *opinionative; -ly.*] In an opinionative manner; with undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions or notions.

† **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-āt-ĭve-nĕss (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *opinionative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being opinionative; undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions and notions.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-ā-tŏr (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *opinionat(e); -or.*] An opinionative person; one fond of preconceived notions, and stubbornly adhering to his own opinions.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏned (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *opinion; -ed.*] Having or holding an opinion; conceited.

"He's so *opinion'd* of his own abilities."
Dryden: Sir Martin Mar-all, i.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭŏn-ĭst (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *opinion; -ist;* Fr. *opinioniste.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is fond of preconceived notions; an opinionative person; an opinionator.

"Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain."—*Glanvill: To Albius.*

2. *Church Hist.:* A name applied in the sixteenth century to those who refused to acknowledge the Pope as Vicar of Christ, as he did not practise evangelical poverty. (*Littré.*)

* **ŏ-pĭp'-ąr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *opiparus,* from *opes* = riches, and *paro* = to furnish.] Sumptuous.

* **ŏ-pĭp'-ąr-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *opiparous; -ly.*] In a sumptuous manner: sumptuously, abundantly.

"Not men meanly bred but *opiparously* accomplished."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning,* p. 93.

ŏ'-pĭs, *s.* [A name of Artemis.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyprinidæ (q.v.). It is strong, ventricose, cordiform, obliquely-keeled, with prominent beaks and cardinal teeth 1-1. Forty-two species are known, from the Trias to the Chalk.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὄπισθεν (*opisthen*) = behind, at the back.] Situated on, pertaining to, or connected with the back or rear.

ŏ-pĭs'-thō brăñch, *s.* [Opisthobranchiata.] Any individual of the mollusean order Opisthobranchiata. (*Huxley: Anatomy of Invertebrate Animals,* p. 511.)

ŏ-pĭs-thō-brăñ'-chĭ-ą'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropoda. Shell rudimentary or wanting; branchiæ arborescent or fasciculated, more or less completely exposed on the back and sides towards the rear of the body. It contains two sections, Tectibranchiata and Nudibranchiata.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-brăñ'-chĭ-ąte, *a.* & *s.* [Opisthobranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Opisthobranchiata (q.v.).

"The animal is truly *opisthobranchiate.*"—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.,* p. 506.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Opisthobranchiata (q.v.).

ŏ-pĭs-thō-çœ'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Crocodilia, established by Owen, based "upon more or less of the anterior trunk vertebræ being united by ball-and-socket joints, but having the ball in front, instead of, as in modern crocodiles, behind." (*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 300.)

ŏ-pĭs-thō-çœ'-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [Opisthocœlia.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the sub-order Opisthocœlia (q.v.).

"*Opisthocœlian* vertebræ from the Great Oolite at Chipping Norton."—*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 300.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-çœ'-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *opisthocœl(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ous.*] The same as Opisthocœlian (q.v.) (*Huxley: Class. Anim.*)

ŏ-pĭs-thŏc'-ō-mī, *s. pl.* [Opisthocomus.]

Ornith.: In some classifications an order of Birds, erected for the reception of the Hoazin.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-cŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opisthocom(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Opisthocomi or of Gallinæ (Game-birds), with the single genus Opisthocomus (q.v.).

ŏ-pĭs-thŏc'-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

OPISTHOCOMUS CRISTATUS.

1. *Ornith.:* Hoazin (q.v.). There is but one species, *Opisthocomus cristatus.* It has such "anomalies of structure that it is impossible to class it along with any other family. It is one of those survivors which tell us of extinct groups, of whose past existence we should otherwise, perhaps, remain for ever ignorant." (*Wallace.*)

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

ŏ-pĭs'-thō-dōme, ŏ-pĭs-thŏd'-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *opisthodomus,* from Gr. ὀπισθόδομος (*opisthodomos*), from ὄπισθε (*opisthe*) = behind, and δομός (*domos*) = a house.]

Greek Arch.: The enclosed space behind a temple. The treasury at Athens was so called because it stood behind the temple of Minerva. The same as the Latin *posticum.*

ŏ-pĭs-thŏg'-ną-thoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"Welcker distinguishes the extremely orthognathous as *opisthognathous* (or with retreating teeth), a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable."—*Vogt: Lectures on Man* (ed. Hunt), p. 63.

* **ŏ-pĭs-thŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writing upon the back of anything: espec., the act of writing upon the back of a leaf or sheet which is already written upon on one side.

ŏ-pĭs-thŏp'-tĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Siluridæ established by Günther. They are small South American Siluroids, the majority of which inhabit water at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea-level. In the Andes the members of this sub-family replace the Loaches of the Northern hemisphere.

ŏ-pĭs-thŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Anat. (Human & Compar.): Of or belonging to the posterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding with the mastoid and part of the petrous bones in man. (*Huxley.*)

opisthotic-centre, *s.*

Anat.: A centre of formation in the development of the temporal bone in the cranium. It surrounds the *fenestra rotunda* and the cochlea.

ŏ-pĭs-thŏt'-ō-nŏs, *s.* [Pref. *opistho-,* and Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = stretching.]

Pathol.: A species of tetanus in which the body is bent backwards. [Lockjaw.]

ŏ-pĭs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὀπίσω (*opisō*) = behind, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Opistomidæ (q.v.).

ŏ-pĭs-tŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opistom(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rhabdocœla (q.v.). They have a proboscis, coloured eyes, and calcareous particles connected with hearing.

* **ŏ-pĭt-ų-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *opitulatio,* from *opitulatus,* pa. par. of *opitulor* = to bear help: *ops* (genit. *opis*) = help, and *latus,* pa. par. of *fero* = to bear.] The act of giving help or aid; aiding; help.

ō'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄπιον (*opion*), dimin. from ὀπός (*opos*) = the milky juice which flows from a plant or is drawn off by incision.]

1. *Chem.:* The dried juice obtained from *Papaver somniferum,* extensively cultivated in Asia Minor, Egypt, and India. An incision is made in the unripe capsules, the juice is left to dry overnight, and then removed with a blunt knife. Opium is a complex substance, containing morphine (3–15 per cent.), the most important alkaloid, narcotine, codeine, narceine, thebaine, papaverine, meconic acid, meconin, resin, and fat, together with other substances, the composition of which is not clearly established.

2. *Pharm.:* In small doses it produces brief excitement, and then acts as a soporific. In large doses the sleep becomes coma, and death ensues. It is given to allay pain and spasm.

¶ *Tincture of Opium:* [Laudanum].

opium-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The crystalline alkaloids extracted from the dried juice of the poppy. The best known are morphine, codeine, thebaïne, papaverine, narcotine, and narceïne.

opium-eater, *s.* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant. [Opium, 2.]

opium-fat, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O$ (?). Oily acid of opium; a soft, almost liquid, fat, obtained from opium marc by treatment with alcohol and then with ether. It has a sharp, burning taste and acid reaction, dissolves in ether, alcohol, and oils, and forms soap with alkalis.

opium-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: *Papaver somniferum.* It is a glaucous plant, with large white or bluish-purple flowers; the capsule ovoid or globose, stipulate, and the leaves amplexicaul, sinuate-lobed or toothed. It is wild in Europe, Asia, and West Africa; in Britain it is an escape from gardens, in which it is often cultivated [Opium.]

opium-resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{13}NO_3$ (?). A brown substance, destitute of taste and odour, which becomes fluid when warm. Soluble in alcohol and alkalis, insoluble in water.

opium-traffic, *s.*

Hist., &c.: In China, India, Turkey, and other parts of the East, and, to a small extent, in the West, opium is used as a narcotic drug. The great source whence China has always derived its opium has been India, where, since 1793, the drug has been a government monopoly, the cultivators in Behar, Benares, and Malwa being paid at a fixed rate for their crops for exportation to China. The trade, which was conducted in clippers, was contraband; the Chinese government having in 1796 prohibited the importation of opium,

and issued various subsequent proclamations on the subject, of the same tenor as the first. Nevertheless, by the connivance of the Chinese local officers, the importation about trebled in the twenty years between 1816–17 and 1836–37, in the two latter years being 20,049 chests, valued at more than £2,000,000. In March, 1839, the Chinese authorities, without warning given, enforced the law, forbade all foreigners to quit Canton, and ordered them to deliver up the opium in their possession, which was burnt. War with Britain resulted, which ended in the defeat of the Chinese, who were obliged to pay an indemnity for the opium. They have since been compelled to admit it, and the Indian revenue derivable from its growth has risen to about £9,000,000 annually. The religious community in general dislikes the opium traffic, and sections of it at times take active steps for its abolition.

† ō'-ple, *s.* [Lat. *opulus.*] [OPLE-TREE.]

ople-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The wild Guelder Rose, *Viburnum opulus.*

ŏp-ō-bâl'-sam, *s.* [Gr. *ὀπός* (*opos*) = juice, and Eng. *balsam* (q.v.).] [BALSAM OF MECCA.]

ŏp-ō-dĕl'-dŏc, *s.* [A word coined by Paracelsus; the first element is probably the Gr. *ὀπός* (*opos*) = juice.]

* 1. A kind of plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus, and used for external injuries.

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment, a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with camphor and essential oils, soap-liniment.

ŏ-pŏp'-a-năx, † ŏ-pŏp'-ō-năx, *s.* [Gr., from *ὀπός* (*opos*) = juice, and *πάναξ* (*panax*), a kind of plant, lit. = all-healing, from *πᾶς* (*pas*), neut. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *ἀκεῖσθαι* (*akeisthai*) = to heal; Fr. *opoponax.*]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Peucedanidæ. *Opopanax Chironum* is a plant six or seven feet high, resembling a parsnip, and inhabiting the Levant.

2. *Chem.:* The resinous juice obtained from the roots of the *Pastinaca opoponax.* It occurs in irregular lumps of a yellowish-red colour, with a bitter, acrid taste and peculiar odour. Pelletier found it to contain resin 42 per cent., gum 33·4, ligneous matter 9·8, starch 4·2, and malic acid 2·8. The resin melts at 100°.

3. *Pharm.* (*Of the form* opoponax): Used like the other gum resins in pharmacy. (*Garrod.*) It is a stimulant and antispasmodic.

ŏp-ŏr-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀπώρα* (*opōra*) = the end of summer, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. *Oporanthus luteus* is a small plant with pure yellow flowers from the south of Europe. It is a purgative.

* **ŏ-pŏr'-ĭ-çē,** *s.* [Gr. *ὀπωρικός* (*opōrikos*), from *ὀπωρική* (*opōrikē*), from *ὀπώρα* (*opōra*) = autumnal fruits.]

Med.: A medicine composed of autumnal fruits (especially quinces, pomegranates, &c.) and wine. Formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, and the like. (*Dunglison.*)

ŏp-ŏr-ĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ὀπωρινός* (*opōrinos*) = of or belonging to the end of summer, referring to the time of flowering.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Leontodon. The pappus of all the flowers is one-seriate, feathery, dilated at the base. The buds are erect. One British species, *Leontodon* (formerly *Apargia*) *autumnalis.* (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

* **ŏ-pō-rŏp'-ō-lĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *ὀπωροπώλης* (*opōropōlēs*) = a fruiterer: *ὀπώρα* (*opōra*) = autumnal fruit, and *πώλης* (*pōlēs*) = a seller; *πωλέω* (*pōleō*) = to sell.] A fruiterer. (*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 219.)

ŏ-pŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [From *opassum*, the native name of *Didelphys virginiana* among several of the tribes of North American Indians.]

Zool.: The popular name for the pouched mammals which have a geographical range from the United States to Patagonia. They vary from the size of a mouse to that of a large cat, and have long noses, ears, and (generally) naked prehensile tails. The Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), common over all temperate America, is the best-known of the family [DIDELPHIDÆ], and is found even in towns, where it acts as a scavenger by night. The Crab-eating Opossum (*D. cancrivora*) inhabits central and tropical South America. Lord Derby's Opossum (*D. derbiana*), like some others which have been placed in a separate group, has no pouches in which to carry its young; they commonly ride on their mother's back, twining their prehensile tails round hers. The Murine Opossum (*D. murinus*), no larger than a common mouse, is bright red, and ranges from central Mexico to the south of Brazil. The most remarkable of the group, the Three-striped Opossum (*D. tristriata*), from Brazil, is reddish-gray, with three deep-black bands down the back. [DIDELPHYS.]

opossum-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Petaurus pygmæus, sometimes classed as *Acrobata* (or *Petaurista*) *pygmæa.* [ACROBATA.]

opossum-shrimp, *s.* [MYSIS.]

ŏp'-pĭ-dan, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum* = a town.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. An inhabitant of a town; a townsman.

"Ths *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the baillives."—*A-Wood: Ann. Univ. Oxford in* 1528.

2. At Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards in the town, as distinguished from a King's Scholar.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a town; civic.

"Temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 38.

* **ŏp-pĭg'-nĕr-āte, * ŏp-pĭg'-nŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oppigneratus*, pa. par. of *oppignero* = to pledge, to pawn: *op* = *ob*, and *pignero* = to pledge; *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*) = a pledge.] To pledge, to pawn.

"He had sold and *oppignerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to othsr men."—*Bacon: Apophthegm* 175.

* **ŏp-pĭg-nŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [OPPIGNERATE.] A pledge. (*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 74.)

* **ŏp'-pĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oppilatus*, pa. par. of *oppilo* = to crowd together: *op* = *ob* = against, and *pilo* = to drive; Fr. *oppiler*; Ital. *oppilare.*] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions; to block up.

"It . . . consumeth the humours, *oppilating* the nerves."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 131.

* **ŏp-pĭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *oppiler* = to oppilate (q.v.).] The act of crowding, obstructing, or blocking up; an obstruction; a block; a stoppage, especially in the lower intestines.

"It . . . remooueth *oppilations* and stoppinge of the lluer."—*Holinshed: Descr. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

* **ŏp'-pĭ-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif.*] Causing obstruction; obstructive.

* **ŏp-plēte', * ŏp-plēt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *oppletus*, pa. par. of *oppleo* = to fill up: *op* = *ob*, and *pleo* = to fill.] Filled, crowded, full.

* **ŏp-plē'-tion,** *s.* [OPPLETE.] The act of filling up; the state of being filled up; fulness. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.)

* **ŏp-pōne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *oppono*, from *op* = *ob* = against, and *pono* = to place.] To oppose.

"What can you not do,
Against lords spirituall or temporall,
That shall *oppone* you?"
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, iii. 2.

* **ŏp-pō'-nen-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *opponent*; *-cy.*] The act of opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a thesis; an exercise for a degree.

ŏp-pō'-nent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *opponens*, pr. par. of *oppono* = to place opposite; Sp. *oponente*; Ital. *opponente.*] [OPPONE.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Opposite; situated or standing opposite or in front.

"Her sympathizing lover takes his stand
High on th' *opponent* bank."
Thomson: Spring, 666.

2. Opposed, antagonistic, adverse.

"It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd."
Prior: Knowledge, 28.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who opposes; one who supports the opposite side in a cause, controversy, or argument; an adversary, an antagonist.

"For, whils his *opponents* were united, his adherents were divided."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who attacks some thesis or proposition; one who opens a dispute or argument by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine; the correlative to defendant or respondent.

"How becomingly does Philopolls exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator."—*More.*

ŏp'-pŏr-tūne, * op-or-tune, *a.* [Fr. *opportun*, from Lat. *opportunus*, lit. = near the port, from *op* = *ob* = over against, and *portus* = a port; Sp. *oportuno*; Ital. *opportuno.*] Seasonable, convenient, timely, fit; well-timed.

"The most *opportune* place, the strongest suggestion."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

* **ŏp'-pŏr-tūne,** *v.t.* [OPPORTUNE, *a.*] To suit, to accommodate.

* **ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *opportune*; *-ful(l).*] The same as OPPORTUNE, *a.* (q.v.). (*Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough*, iv.)

ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *opportune*; *-ly.*] In an opportune manner; at au opportune or convenient time or place; seasonably, conveniently.

"Most *opportunely* comes
Some hero." *Buckinghamshire: Essay on Poetry.*

ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *opportune*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opportune; convenience, seasonableness, timeliness.

ŏp'-pŏr-tūn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *opportune*, a.; *-ism.*] The act or practice of making the most of opportunities; specif., in politics, the practice of turning circumstances to the advantages of one's party, even at the sacrifice of party principles. [OPPORTUNIST.]

ŏp'-pŏr-tūn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *opportune*, a.; *-ist.*] One who endeavours to turn circumstances to the advantage of his party; one who adopts the principles of Opportunism (q.v.).

"He disliked being called *Opportunist*; but Burke's notion of political mstbod is not a bad definition of Opportunism, and one which Garibetta would surely not have disclaimed."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 31, 1883.

ŏp-pŏr-tūn'-ĭ-tў, * op-por-tun-i-te, *s.* [Fr. *opportunité*, from Lat. *opportunitatem*, accus. of *opportunitas*, from *opportunus* = opportune (q.v.); Sp. *oportunidad*; Ital. *opportunità.*]

1. Fit, opportune, or convenient time or occasion; a time, occasion, or place attended with favourable circumstances; suitable or propitious occasion or chauce.

"They had had the *opportunity* which he had assured them that they should have."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 2. Convenience, fitness, suitability.

"Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunity*, both to sea and land affairs."—*Milton.* (*Webster.*)

* 3. Occurrence, occasion.

"The *opportunity* of temptations."—*Jeremy Taylor.* (*Webster.*)

* 4. Importunity, earnestness.

"Entreats us to be happy, with an *opportunity* so passionate."—*Jeremy Taylor.* (*Webster.*)

* 5. Character, habit. (*Halliwell.*)

¶ *To take an opportunity:* To avail one's self of a convenient or favourable time or occasion.

"I shall *take an* early *opportunity* of resigning my place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ŏp-pō-şą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *opposable*; *-ity.*] The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition.

"*Opposability* of the thumb."—*St. G. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 167.

ŏp-pōş'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *oppo(se)*; *-able.*]

1. That may or can be opposed; capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being opposed or set against something else.

"Their thumbs are never *opposable* like those of the Simiadæ and of Man."—*Mivart: Man & Apes*, p. 50.

* **ŏp-pōş'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *oppos(e)*; *-al.*] The act of opposing; opposition.

"The castle-gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 81.

ŏp-pōşe, * op-os-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *opposer*, *s'opposer*, from *op* (= Lat. *op* = *ob*) = against, and *poser* = to place.

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place or set in front or over against; to set opposite.

"*Oppose* thy steadfast-gazing eyes to mine."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 10.

*2. To expose or set in full view.

"*Opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

3. To set in opposition; to make an adversary; to confront.

"They were at first *opposed* to enemies as undisciplined as themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To set against; to set or put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to defeat, hinder, prevent, or destroy effects.

"He *opposes* the memorandum as a counterpoise against them all."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., § 7.

5. To resist by physical means, arguments, or otherwise; to act as an opponent to.

6. To withstand; to check; to resist effectually; to combat.

"A simple woman, much too weak
To *oppose* your cunning."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 4.

7. To contend or compete against; as, To *oppose* a rival for a prize.

*8. To examine; to search into.

"Thou might thyn owne couscience
Oppose, if thou hast be suche one."
Gower: C. A., v.

*9. To offer, to propose.

"*Opposing* great rewardes to him that finds him."
Chapman: Blinde Beggar of Alexandria, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To be set or placed opposite; to be opposite.

"The four *opposing* coigns
Which the world together joins."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

*2. To act adverscly or in opposition; to make oppositiou.

"*Oppose* against their wills."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 1.

3. To obstruct; to act obstructively; to make or raise objections.

ŏp-pōsed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [OPPOSE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Set opposite or over against; opposite.

"The *opposed* coutinent."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile; being or feeling against: as, He is *opposed* to the plan.

ŏp-pōse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *oppose; -less.*] Not to be opposed; irresistible.

"To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

ŏp-pōs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *oppos(e); -er.*]

1. One who opposes in party, principle, controversy, or otherwise; an opponent, an antagouist, an adversary, an enemy, a rival.

"And thou, my soul, of all snch men beware,
That unto holiness *opposers* are."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

*2. An officer formerly belonging to the Green Wax in the Exchequer.

ŏp'-pō-şīte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *opposite*, from Lat. *oppositus*, pa. par. of *oppono* = to set against; *op*, *ob* = over against, and *pono* = to place.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Standing, situated, or set over against or in front: as, the *opposite* house.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile, opposed.

"By free consent of all, none *opposite*."
Milton: P. R., iii. 358.

3. Different in nature or quality; opposed or antagonistic in nature or character; contrary, inconsistent, repugnaut.

4. Being the other of two; different.

"Advantages of dress would be too powerful an antagonist for the *opposite* sex."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

II. *Bot.:* Placed on the opposite sides of some other body or thing, and on the same horizontal plane. Used of leaves with respect to the stem, of branches with respect to the trunk, of the embryo with respect to the lateral endosperm, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who or that which opposes; an opponent, an adversary, an enemy.

"He is, indeed, sir, the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite*, that you could possibly have found."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. One who or that which is different in nature or quality from another or others; one of two or more coutrary or inconsistent things.

"*Opposites* complete while contraries exclude one another."—*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 169.

* ¶ *To be opposite with:* To differ from; to show aversion to. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.)

opposite-angles, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Angles formed by two straight lines crossing each other, which are not adjacent angles. [ADJACENT, INTERIOR.]

opposite-cones, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Cones to which a straight line can be everywhere applied on the surface of both.

opposite-sections, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Sections made by a plane cutting two opposite cones.

* **ŏp'-pō-şīte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *opposite; -ly.*]

1. In an opposite manner, place, or direction; in a position to face each other.

"The *oppositely* noted planet."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 11. (Note.)

2. Adversely.

oppositely-pinnate, *s.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having the pinnules opposite to each other.

* **ŏp'-pō-şīte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *opposite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being opposite; opposition.

ŏp-pō-şĭ'-tion, *op-po-si-ci-on, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *oppositionem*, accus. of *oppositio*, from *oppositus*, pa. par. of *oppono* = to place against; Sp. *oposicion*; Ital. *opposizione.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Situation or position so as to front something else; a standing over against or opposite.

"Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death."
Milton: P. L., ii. 803.

2. The act or state of opposing; attempt or effort to check, withstand, or resist.

"Harangues are heard, but soon
In factious *opposition*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 664.

*3. The act of opposing or offering for combat.

"The *opposition* of your person in trial."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

4. The state of being opposed, compared with, or set against something else; contrast, contrariety.

5. That which opposes; an obstacle, a hindrance, an impediment: as, The stream met with no *opposition* in its course.

6. The whole body of opposers collectively; specif., the party in the houses of parliament, or other legislative assembly, which is opposed to the administration in office for the time being, and which succeeds to power on a change of government.

"The *opposition* . . . sullenly assented to what the ministry proposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*7. A combat, an encounter.

"In single *opposition*, hand to hand."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The situation of two heavenly bodies when they are diametrically opposed to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus there is always au opposition of suu and moon at every full moou; also the moon, or a planet, is said to be in opposition to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. [CONJUNCTION.] Signified by the symbol ☍, as ☽ ☍ ☉ = the opposition of Jupiter to the Sun.

"That now next at this *opposition*
Which in the signe shal be of the Leon."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,369.

2. *Fine Art:* The same as CONTRAST (q.v.).

3. *Logic:* Opposition of judgments is the relation between auy two which have the same matter, but a different form, the same subjcct and predicate, but a different quantity, quality, or relation. There are five kinds of Opposition, viz., Contradictory, Contrary, Inconsistent, Subaltern, and Subcontrary.

4. *Rhet.:* A figure whereby two things are joined which seem incompatible.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the party opposed to an administration for the tiue beiug in office: as, the *opposition* benches.

* **ŏp-pō-şĭ'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *opposition; -ist.*] One of the opposition; an opponent; a member of the party opposed to an administration for the time being in office.

"In words of equal size
Some *oppositionist* replies."
Prued: County Ball.

* **ŏp-pō-sĭ'-tion-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *opposition; less.*] Without an opposition party.

"The parliament is met, but empty and totally *oppositionless*."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 82.

* **ŏp-pŏş'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *oppositif.*] Capable of being put in opposition.

"Not without some *oppositive* comparison."—*Bp. Hall: Prosecution of the Transfiguration.*

* **ŏp-pŏ'-şĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *oppos(e); -ive.*] Actuated by a spirit of opposition; contradictory.

"An obstinate, dissentious, and *oppositive* spirit."—*Harl. M.S.*, i. 610.

ŏp-prĕss', ***op-presse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *oppresser*, from Low Lat. *oppresso*, from Lat. *oppressus*, pa. par. of *opprimo* = to oppress, to press upon; *op* = *ob* = against, on, and *premo* = to press.]

*1. To press upon; to exert pressure on; to act upon by pressure.

"The weak *oppressed*, the impression of strange kinds
Is formed in them by force, by fraud, or skill."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,242.

2. To load, burden, or weigh down with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with cruelty, rigour, or severity; to crush with unreasonable severity.

"Israel is *oppressed* of the Madianites, because he returned agayne into Idolatrie."—*Judges* vi. (Note.) (1551.)

3. To overpower, to overwhelm, to subdue, to overburden, to depress.

"Nature, being *opprest*, commands the mind
To suffer."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

*4. To use violence to; to ravish.

"Ha a maiden hath *opprcssed*,
Which in hire ordre was professed."
Gower: C. A., v.

*5. To rob or deprive forcibly.

"To hen *oppressed* of hire maidenhede."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,697.

6. To sit or lie heavy upon: as, Excessive food *oppresses* the stomach.

*7. To afflict, to distress, to harass.

"You ne'er *oppressed* me with a mother's groan."
Shakesp.; All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

*8. To suppress, to crush.

"The mutiny there he hastes to *oppress*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

ŏp-prĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr. *oppression*, from Lat. *oppressionem*, accus. of *oppressio* = a pressing down or upon, from *oppressus*, pa. par. of *opprimo* = to oppress (q.v.); Sp. *opresion*; Ital. *oppressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of oppressing; the act of burdening or loading with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or exactions; excessive rigour in government, tyranny.

"Surely *oppression* maketh a wise man mad."—*Eccles.* vii. 7.

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

"And the Lord . . . saw the *oppression* of Israel because the King of Syria oppressed them."—2 *Kings* xiii. 4.

3. That which oppresses; hardship, calamity.

*4. An act of cruelty or violence; violence. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,471.)

5. Depression or dulness of spirits; lassitude of body; a feeling of weight or heaviness in the mind or body.

II. *Pathol.:* A sensation of weight or fulness in an organ or part, which in consequence fulfils its fuuctions with difficulty; as oppression of the chest, attended with difficulty of breathing.

ŏp-prĕs'-şĭve, *a.* [Fr. *oppressif*; Sp. *opresivo*; Ital. *oppressivo.*]

1. Unreasonably or unjustly severe, rigorous, burdensome, or harsh.

"However *oppressive* a gams law may be, the transitiou is but too easy from a poacher to a murderer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Using or given to oppression; tyrannical, cruel.

3. Overpowering, overwhelming, heavy, burdensome.

"To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 105.

ŏp-prĕs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *oppressive; -ly.*] In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigour, or harshness.

"Her [Francs] taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed."—*Burke: On a late State of the Nation.*

ŏp-prĕs'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oppressive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being oppressive.

ŏp-prĕs'-sŏr, *op-pres-sour, *s.* [Lat., from *oppressus*, pa. par. of *opprimo* = to oppress; Fr. *oppresseur.*] One who oppresses;

one who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigour, or harshness.

"Their freedom purchased for them at a cost
Of all their hard *oppressors* valued most."
Cowper: Expostulation, 172.

* **ŏp-prĕss′-ūre** (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* [From *oppress*, as *pressure* from *press*.] Oppression.

"The *oppressures* that exercis'd the defence and patience of one man."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 222.

ŏp-prō′-brĭ-ŭs, * **op-pro-bri-ouse**, *a.* [Lat. *opprobriosus; opprobrium* = reproach.]

1. Full of or containing reproach or opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; abusive, scurrilous, disgraceful.

"*Opprobrious* more
To France than all her losses and defeats."
Cowper: Task, v. 379.

* 2. Infamous; blasted with injury.

"This dark *opprobrious* den of shame."
Milton: P. L., ii. 58.

* 3. Using scurrilous, abusive, or contemptuous language; reviling.

"[He] inly groaning, thus *opprobrious* spoke."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 108.

ŏp-prō′-brĭ-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *opprobrious; -ly.*] In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; scurrilously.

"To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

ŏp-prō′-brĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *opprobrious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being opprobrious; scurrility, reproachfulness, abusiveness.

"A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free from *opprobriousnes*."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 344.

ŏp-prō′-brĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *op* = *ob* = on, upon, and *probrium* = disgrace, infamy.]

1. Scurrilous or abusive language; abuse, scurrility.

2. Disgrace, reproach, infamy.

* **ŏp-prō′-brў**, *s.* [Opprobrium.]

* **ŏp-pūgn′** (*g* silent), * **op-pugne**, *v.t.* [Fr. *oppugner*, from Lat. *oppugno* = to beat with the fists: *op* = *ob* = on, against, and *pugno* = to fight; *pugnus* = the fist.]

1. To fight against; to oppose, to resist.

"The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, *oppugned* and assaulted by the deuyll."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 571.

2. To combat with arguments; to oppose; to reason against.

* **ŏp-pŭg′-nan-çў**, *s.* [Eng. *oppugnant; -cy.*] The act of opposing or resisting; opposition, contention.

"What discord follows! each thing meets
In mere *oppugnancy*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

* **ŏp-pŭg′-nant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *oppugnans*, pr. par. of *oppugno* = to fight against.] [Oppugn.]

A. *As adj.:* Opposing, resisting, hostile, repugnant.

B. *As subst.:* One who oppugns or resists; an opponent.

* **ŏp-pŭg-nā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *oppugnatio*, from *oppugnatus*, pa. par. of *oppugno* = to fight against.] [Oppugn.] The act of oppugning; resistance, opposition.

"In spite of all the violence of tyrants, and *oppugnation* of rebellious nature."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 1, Temp. 1.

* **ŏp-pūgn′-ĕr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *oppugn; -er.*] One who oppugns, opposes, attacks, or resists; an opponent.

"Propagating the gospel against its *oppugners*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

† **ŏps-āis-thĕn′-ĭcs**, *s.* [Gr. ὄψ (*ōps*) = the eye, and αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis*) = perception, sensation.] Eye-sensation, sight. (*Rossiter.*)

* **ŏp′-sĭ-ma-thў**, *s.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθία (*opsimathia*), from ὀψε (*opse*) = late, and μαθεῖν (*mathein*), 2 aor. infin. of μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] Late education; education late in life.

ŏp′-sĭ-mōse, *s.* [Gr. ὄψιμος (*opsimos*) = tardy.] *Min.:* The same as Klipsteinite (q.v.).

ŏp-sĭ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὄψις (*opis*) = sight, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, for determining the focal length of lenses suited for remedying imperfect vision.

* **ŏp-sō-mā′-nĭ-ą**, *s.* [Gr. ὄψον (*opson*) = food, dainties, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.] A morbid love or fancy for some particular food or dish.

* **ŏp-sō-mā′-nĭ-ăc**, *s.* [Opsomania.] One who is affected with opsomania.

* **ŏp-sō-nā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *opsonatio*, from *opsonatus*, pa. par. of *opsono, obsono, obsonor* = to buy provisions, from Gr. ὀψώνιον (*opsōnion*) = provisions.] A buying of provisions; catering.

† **ŏpt**, *v. i.* [Fr. *opter*, from Lat. *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To choose, to decide.

"Alsatians who have not *opted* for French nationality."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 3, 1883.

* **ŏpt′-ą-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *optabilis*, from *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To be wished for; desirable.

* **ŏp′-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To wish for; to desire.

* **ŏp-tā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *optatio*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish, to desire.] A desiring; a wishing for anything; the expression of a wish.

"To this belong *optation*, obtestation, interrogation."—*Peacham.*

ŏp′-ta-tĭve, **ŏp-tā′-tĭve**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *optatif*, from Lat. *optativus*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish; Sp. & Port. *optativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Expressing a wish or desire.

"An *optative* blessing may properly proceed from an inferior."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. v.

2. *Gram.:* Pertaining to that mood of a verb which expresses desire. [Optative-mood.]

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something to be desired.

2. *Gram.:* The optative mood (q.v.).

optative-mood, *s.*

Gram.: That mood or form of a verb in which, in the Greek and some other languages, a wish or desire is expressed.

* **ŏp′-ta-tĭve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *optative; -ly.*] 1. *Ord. Lang.:* In an optative manner; by desire.

2. *Gram.:* By means of the optative mood.

ŏp′-tĭc, * **ŏp′-tĭck**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. ὀπτικός (*optikos*) = belonging to the sight; Sp. & Port. *optico;* Ital. *ottico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; pertaining to the organ of sight: as, an *optic* nerve, &c.

2. Used for vision; aiding or subservient to the sight.

"A spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb
Through his glazed *optic* tube yet never saw."
Milton: P. L., iii. 590.

* 3. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics; optical.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The organ of sight; an eye.

"From which our nicer *optics* turn away."
Cowper: Hope, 494.

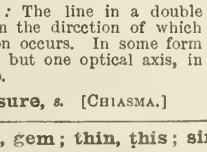
* 2. A glass used for vision; a magnifying glass; an eye-glass.

"Then an old prayer-book I did present,
And he an *optic* sent." *Herbert: Hope.*

3. [Optics.]

optic-angle, *s.*

1. The angle included between two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the centre of the pupil of the eye; the visual angle. (See illustration.)



OPTIC ANGLE.

2. The angle which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.

optic-axis, *s.*

1. *Optics:* The straight line joining the centre of the eye and that of any object immediately in front of it.

2. *Crystallog., &c.:* The line in a double refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. In some form of crystals there is but one optical axis, in others there are two.

optic-commissure, *s.* [Chiasma.]

optic-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A foramen in the back of the eye, affording a passage to the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery.

optic-lobes, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: The homologues in amphibia, fishes, and birds of the mammalian *corpora quadrigemina*, the principal nervous centres for the supply of sight. The destruction of one produces blindness on the opposite side. They are situated in the medulla oblongata, between the spinal cord and the cerebellum.

optic-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The nerve of sight, proceeding from the optic lobes or *corpora quadrigemina* to the eye, terminating in an expansion called the retina. The inner portion of the fibres of the two optic nerves decussates at the commissure, passing to the opposite eye, whilst the outer portion continues its course to the eye of the same side, which has been supposed to assist in the production of single vision, although it is more probable that the latter is the result of a mental act. The closest relations exist between the optic nerve, its disc, the retina, and the choroid, as regards the cerebral and intra-ocular circulation, particularly seen in the course of cerebro-spinal disease.

optic-neuritis, *s.*

Pathol.: A lesion of the optic disc, usually associated with meningitis of the base of the brain, tumours, and large hæmorrhages. It is marked by serous infiltration and papillary promiuence, commencing in the neurilemma, the pupils often dilated, but in simple atrophy contracted, going on in unfavourable cases to congestion, and ending in the most hopeless form of blindness, from primary or progressive atrophy. By the ophthalmoscope alone can any opinion be formed of the significance of the various appearances in optic-neuritis, which is of the gravest character.

optic-thalami, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two ganglia, situated between the *corpora striata* and the *corpora quadrigemina* on each side of the third ventricle, composed of gray matter. With the gray substance of the *pons* and the other centres of gray matter they constitute, as shown by Dr. Carpeuter, the real sensorium.

optic-tracts, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two flattened white cords crossing the peduncles or crura of the hemispheres of cerebrum.

optic-vesicle, *s.*

Anat. & Embryol. (*Pl.*)*:* Vesicles developed from the anterior primary encephalic vesicle. From them again the eyes ultimately develop.

ŏp′-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *optic; -al.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; optic.

2. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 673.)

optical-glass, *s.* Glass manufactured for optical purposes. It is of various densities, according to the purpose for which it is intended, but the cardinal requisite is perfect homogeneity.

optical-square, *s.* A reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a box containing two plane mirrors, set at an angle of 45° with each other, so that the image of an object reflected from one mirror to the other will form an angle of 90° with its true position, indicating the correct direction in which a perpendicular offset to the main line shall be measured.

optical-telegraph, *s.*

1. A semaphore.

2. An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class.

ŏp′-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *optical; -ly.*] By sight or optics.

ŏp-tĭ′-cian, *s.* [Fr. *opticien.*]

* 1. One who is versed in the science of optics.

2. One who makes or deals in optical glasses and instruments.

"The aid which these sciences have received from the *optician*."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, pt. ii., § 1. (Introd.)

ŏp′-tĭcs, *s.* [Optic.]

Physics: Optics was defined by Sir David Brewster as that branch of knowledge which treats of the properties of light and of vision as performed by the human eye. He divided his treatise on the subject into four parts. 1. On the Reflection and Refraction of Light: (1) Catoptrics (q.v.), (2) Dioptrics (q.v.). 2. Physical Optics. 3. On the application of optical principles to the explanation of Natural Phenomena. 4. Of Optical Instruments. The more modern division of the science is into: 1. Sources of Light; 2. Transmission, Velocity, and Intensity of Light; 3. Reflection of Light—Mirrors; 4. Single Refraction—Lenses; 5. Dispersion and Achromatism; 6. Optical Instruments; 7. The eye considered as an optical Instrument; 8. Phosphorescence and Fluorescence; and 9. Double Refraction, Interference, and Polarization.

ŏp′-tĭ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ὄπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see; suff. *-graph.*]

Optics: A form of camera used for the purpose of copying landscapes. The rays from the object to be drawn are reflected from a plane-mirror through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through an eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel faced glass with a small dot in its centre, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. By moving the pencil, the dot seen in the field of the telescope is passed over the outlines of the object, which are at the same time traced on the paper by the pencil.

* **ŏp′-tĭ-mą-çў,** *s.* [Optimate.]

1. The body of optimates or aristocrats collectively; the nobility, the aristocracy.

2. Government by an aristocracy.

3. Supremacy.

"An *optimacy* of a few [sins] all prime coequal in their power."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 529.

* **ŏp′-tĭ-mąte,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *optimas*, genit. *optimatis* = an aristocrat, from *optimus* = best.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the optimates or aristocracy; noble.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the optimates; a noble, an aristocrat; a chief man in a state.

2. (*Pl.*): The Roman aristocracy; hence, any aristocracy or nobility.

ŏp′-tĭ-mē, *s.* [Lat. = excellently, from *optimus* = best.] In the university of Cambridge one of those candidates for a degree who come out in the second rank of honours, immediately below the wranglers (q.v.). They are divided into Senior and Junior Optimes.

ŏp-tĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Optometer.]

ŏp′-tĭm-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *optim(us)* = best; Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

1. *Philos.:* The name given to the view propounded in the *Théodicée* of Leibnitz that this world, as the work of God, must be the best among all possible worlds; for, were a better world possible than that which actually exists, God's wisdom must have known, His goodness must have willed, and His omnipotence must have created it. Leibnitz maintained that, if there was to be a world, it must consist of finite beings; this is the justification of finiteness and liability to suffering, or metaphysical evil; that physical evil, or pain, is salutary as punishment, or means of tuition; and that God could not remove moral evil, or wrong, without removing the power of self-determination, and, therewith, the possibility of morality itself. J. S. Mill (*Three Essays upon Religion*, p. 40) points out that Leibnitz did not maintain that this is the best of all conceivable, but of all possible, worlds, so that his doctrine (though not that of his caricature, Pangloss) might be held by a "limited" Theist.

2. The tendency to take the most hopeful view of matters in general; the belief that the world is growing better.

ŏp′-tĭm ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *optim(ism)*; suff. *-ist.*] One who supports or advocates the doctrine of optimism.

ŏp-tĭm-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *optimist*; *-ic.*] Supporting or advocating optimism; characterized by optimism.

"There is nothing otherwise than moral in her cheerfully *optimistic* view of life."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

* **ŏp-tĭm′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *optimus* = best.] The state of being best. (*Bailey.*)

* **ŏp′-tĭm-īze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *optim(us)* = best; suff. *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To hold or advocate the doctrine of optimism.

B. *Trans.:* To consider or represent as super-excellent.

ŏp′-tō-grăm, *s.* [Gr. ὀπτός (*optos*) = seen, visible, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = that which is drawn or written; Fr. *optogramme.*]

Optics: The image on the retina described under optography (q.v.).

ŏp-tŏg′-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. ὀπτός (*optos*) = that which is seen, visible, and γραφή (*graphē*) = delineation; Fr. *optographie.*]

Optics: The temporary retention in certain cases of an image, that of the last person or thing seen, on the retina of the eye when a man or a beast dies. Kuhn found such an image in the eye of an ox an hour after its death. It has been thought that possibly the image of a murderer might be found on the retina of the victim's eye, which would be a great aid to justice.

ŏp′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *opticnem*, acc. of *optio* = choice; cogn. with *opto* = to wish, to choose; Sp. *opcion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Wish, choice, desire.

2. The right, power, or liberty of choosing; the right, power, or privilege of choice; the power of deciding on or choosing one's course of action.

3. The exercise of the right, power, or liberty of choosing; choice, preference.

"Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Church of Eng.:* The right of choice which an archbishop had of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of any of his suffragan bishops, after he had been consecrated by him.

2. *Stock Exchange:* A bargain in which a dealer has the right to buy, or sell, or both, a certain amount of stock at a given price, during a specified time.

¶ *Local Option:* [Local-option].

ŏp′-tion-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *option*; *-al.*]

1. Left to or depending on one's own choice; not compulsory or necessary.

"In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, *optional*."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, ch. iv., § 2.

2. Leaving anything to choice; involving a power of choice or option.

optional-writ, *s.*

Law: A writ commanding a defendant to do some act required, or to show cause why he has not done it. It is distinguished from a peremptory writ (q.v.).

ŏp′-tion-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *optional*; *-ly.*] In an optional manner; with the power or right of choosing.

ŏp-tŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὄπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for ascertaining the extent of vision in different individuals, for the purpose of choosing proper lenses to correct defects of sight.

ŏp-tŏm′-ĕ-trў, *s.* The measuring of the powers of vision.

ŏp′-tŏ-tўpe, *s.* A letter used for testing the eyesight.

ŏp′-ų-lęnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulentus* = rich, opulent (q.v.); Sp. *opulencia*; Ital. *opulenza.*] Wealth, riches, affluence.

"She had been restored to *opulence* and honour by libertines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **ŏp′-ų-lęn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulentus* = opulence (q.v.).] Riches, opulence.

ŏp′-ų-lęnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentus*, from *opes* = riches; Sp. & Ital. *opulento.*] Rich, wealthy, affluent; abounding in riches or wealth.

ŏp′-ų-lęnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *opulent*; *-ly.*] In an opulent manner; richly; with riches or affluence.

* **ŏp-ŭńct′-lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *op* = *ob* = on, **at**, and *punctum* = a point.] Opportunely, seasonably.

ō-pŭn′-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s.* [From Opus, a city of Locris, where some species abound.]

Bot.: Indian-fig; the typical genus of the family Opuntidæ (q.v.). The stem consists of flat joints broader above than below, at length becoming cylindrical and continuous. All the species were originally American. *Opuntia vulgaris* is indigenous in tropical America, Bermuda, &c., whence it has been introduced into southern Europe; its fruit imparts a red tinge to the urine of those who eat it. *O. Tuna* furnishes a rich carmine pigment, used in Naples as a water-colour. *O. Dillenii* is used in the Deccan as a hedge-plant about cantonments. Cochineal insects brought to India flourished on it, and it yields a coarse fibre used in paper-making.

ō-pŭn′-tĭ-ā′-çē-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Mod. **Lat.** *opuntia(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as Cactaceæ (q.v.).

ō-pŭn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opuntia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cactaceæ (q.v.).

ō′-pŭs (pl. **ŏp′-ĕr-ą**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. A work; specif., a musical composition numbered for convenience of reference and distinction. In this sense frequently abbreviated to *op.*

2. *Mason.:* [Opus-reticulatum].

opus alexandrinum, *s.* [Lit. = work of Alexandria.] A mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesseræ on a white ground.

opus incertum, *s.* A kind of masonry formed of small stones of irregular shape touching only at certain points, the interstices being filled with well-composed mortar.

opus operantis, *phr.*

Roman Theol.: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operantis*). The phrase (= the work of the worker) is used to signify that the effect of a particular rite or act of devotion is directly due, not to the rite (*opus*) itself, but to the dispositions of the person who is the subject of the rite or who practises the devotion. This is the Protestant view of the efficacy of the sacraments, as opposed to the Roman and High Anglican view. [Opus operatum.]

opus operatum, *phr.*

Roman Theol.: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operato*). The expression opus operatum (= the work done) was used by mediæval theologians to signify that grace was conferred by the sacrament itself, and adopted by the Council of Trent, which, in the eighth canon (*De Sacramentis in genere*) of the seventh session, anathematizes any one who shall say that the sacraments do not confer grace *ex opere operato.* The necessary dispositions on the part of the recipient are *conditiones sine qua non;* and, according to the Roman view, the grace conferred is due, not to these necessary dispositions, but to the sacrament as received with these necessary dispositions.

"When we say the sacrament confers grace *ex opere operato*, our meaning is that grace is conferred by virtue of the sacramental act itself instituted by God for this end, not by the merit of the minister or the recipient."—*Bellarmin: De Sacramentis*, lib. ii., 1.

opus-reticulatum, opus, *s.* A network arrangement of stones or bricks. The west front of Rochester Cathedral is so built.

* **ō-pŭs′-cūle,** * **ō-pŭs′-cų-lŭm,** * **ō-pŭs′-cle (cle as ęl),** *s.* [Lat. *opusculum*, dimin. of *opus* = a work; Fr. *opuscule*; Sp. *opusculo*; Ital. *opusculo, oposcolo.*] A little work.

-or, *suff.* [Lat.] A suffix used with Latin words and their English derivatives to express an agent, as *actor*; also in law terms, as *lessor, mortgagor.*

or, *conj.* [A contraction of *other, owther, outher, auther*, &c.] [Either.] A disjunctive particle marking, or seeming to mark, an alternative.

1. It answers:

(1) To a preceding *either.*

"At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land or water."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(2) To a preceding *whether.*

"Imagine concerning this world, *whether* it was to perish or no."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. It is used in poetry for *either*.

"Approach me as ye are,
Or one, or all, in your accustom'd forms."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

3. It is used in poetry for *whether*.

"*Or* in the ocean drenched, or in the fire."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 494.

4. It is used to connect a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them.

"Be it of werre *or* pees, *or* hate or love."
Chaucer: C. T., 1673.

5. It is used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words: as, a figure with four equal sides and angles, *or* a square.

6. *Or* sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the preceding sentence, or a transition to a fresh argument, illustration, or topic.

"*Or* what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?"—*Matthew* vii. 9.

7. Or is sometimes used redndndantly.

"*Or* whether his fall enraged him, or how 'twas."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

8. It is used in the sense of lest, or than. (*Scotch.*)

or, *adv.* [A.S. *ǽr* = ere.] Ere, before; sooner than.

"*Or* I could make a prologue to my hralns,
They had hegun." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

¶ *Or ere, or e'er, or ever:* Before that; ere ever.

"Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

¶ It is probable that *or ere* arose as a reduplicated expression, in which *ere* repeats and explains *or*; later this was confused with *or e'er*, whence *or ever*. (*Skeat.*)

or, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *aurum* = gold.]

Her.: Gold. In engraving it is denoted by small dots or points spread all over the bearing.

"Azure, an Eagle rising *or*, the Sun
In dexter chief." *Tennyson: Merlin*, 325.

* **ŏr'-ą,** *s.* [A.S.] A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons. It is valued in Domesday Book at 1s. 8d.

ŏr'-ăche, ar-rach, † **ŏr'-ăch,** * **ŏr'-răch,** *s.* [Fr. *arroche;* corrupted from Lat. *atriplex;* Ital. *atrepice.*]

Bot.: The genus Atriplex (q.v.); specially *Atriplex hortensis*, formerly used more than now as a potherb.

orache-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Hadena atriplicis.*

ŏr'-ą-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oraculum*, a double dimin. from *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. *oraculo;* Ital. *oracolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The answer of a god or inspired priest or agent of a god to an inquiry, nsually respecting the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise.

"Whatsoe'er she saith, for *oracles* must stand."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

2. The place where a god could be consulted, through his inspired or consecrated agent, relative to the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise: as, The *oracle* of Delphi.

3. A god or divinity by whom answers were given regarding future events.

4. The revelations, communications, or utterances of God through his prophets. In this sense rarely found except in the plural.

"The main principle whereupon our belief of all things thereln contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the *oracles* of God."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **5.** The sanctuary or most holy place in the Jewish Temple.

"The *oracle* he prepared in the house within, to set there the ark of the covenant."—1 *Kings* vi. 15.

6. The Temple itself.

"Siloa's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the *oracle* of God." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 12.

7. One who communicates a divine command or message; one who was the intermediary of the revelations, communications, or commands of God; a prophet.

"God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 460.

8. One who is reputed as uncommonly wise, skilled, or experienced; one whose opinion is looked upon as above question.

"Montague, so lately the *oracle* of the Committee of Supply, was now heard with malevolent distrust."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **9.** A wise sentence or decision of high authority; an oracular dictum.

* **10.** A cant name for a watch.

"Pray, my lord, what's a clock by your *oracle*?"—*Swift: Polite Conversation.*

II. *Anthrop.:* Oracles are of high antiquity. They existed among the Egyptians (Herod. v. 89, viii. 82), and the poetry of the Greeks and the Romans is full of allusion to them. The Hebrews might lawfully, by the high priest, consult the Urim and Thummim (Num. xxvii. 21), but they also illicitly sought responses from teraphim (Judges xvii. 5), and from the gods of surrounding nations (2 Kings, i. 2, 3, 6, 16). The responses were supposed to be given by a supernatural afflatus, either through a person, as at Delphi and Cumæ, or through some object, as in the rustling of the sacred grove at Dodona. But in every case there is present the idea of a power more than human taking possession of a person or thing, and making that person or thing the vehicle of the response. (Cf. Num. xxiii., xxiv., Acts xvi. 16; Homer, *Odys.* v. 396; Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 45–51). Tylor holds that the belief in oracles was a consequence of animism, and, after giving instances of the survival of the belief among races of low culture, says (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 138), "Could a South Sea Islander have gone to Delphi to watch the convulsive struggles of the Pythia, and listen to her raving, shrieking utterances, he would have needed no explanation whatever of a rite so absolutely in conformity with his own savage philosophy."

oracle-possession, *s.*

Anthrop.: The state or condition of being possessed by an oracle-spirit (q.v.).

"Real or simulated, the details of *oracle-possession* alike illustrate popular belief."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 133.

oracle-spirit, *s.*

Anthrop.: A spirit supposed to "possess" a human being, whose actions it influences, and through whom it speaks. (Cf. Acts xvi. 16–18.).

"The general doctrine of . . . *oracle-spirits* appears to have its earliest, broadest, and most consistent position within the limits of savagery."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 124.

* **ŏr'-ą-cle,** *v.i.* [ORACLE, *s.*] To utter oracles.

"No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles" *Milton: P. R.*, i. 455.

* **ŏr'-ą-clĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *oracl(e); -er.*] A giver of an oracle.

"The Delphian *oracler*."
Sylvester: Sixth Day, First Week, 823.

ŏ-răc'-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Lat. *oracularis*, from *oraculum* = an oracle (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles.

"Oh, couldst thou speak,
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

2. Resembling an oracle; having or partaking of the character or nature of an oracle: as

(1) Obscure, ambiguous, like the oracles of antiquity.

(2) Venerable, grave, reverend.

"Fables false as hell;
Yet deem'd *oracular*." *Cowper: Task*, v. 862.

(3) Dogmatic, positive, magisterial, authoritative.

"The maintenance of these *oracular* truths."—*Bp. Hall: The Reconciler.* (Ded.)

ŏ-răc'-ụ-lạr-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *oracular; -ly.*] In an oracular manner; like an oracle; magisterially, dogmatically.

"A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering *oracularly* the law."—*Burke: Powers of Juries.*

ŏ-răc'-ụ-lạr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oracular; -ness.*] The quality or state of being oracular.

* **ŏ-răc'-ụ-loŭs,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *oraculosus*, from *oraculum* = an oracle (q.v.).]

1. Uttering oracles; speaking oracularly.

"Let him *oraculous*, the end, the way
The turns of all thy future fate display."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 642.

2. Ambiguous, obscure, equivocal.

"As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulation.*

* **ŏ-răc'-ụ-loŭs-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *oraculous; -ly.*] In an oraculous or oracular manner; oracularly; as an oracle.

"The testimonies of antiquity and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vi.

* **ŏ-răc'-ụ-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *oraculous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being oraculous or oracular; oracularness.

ör'-ạd, *adv.*

Zool.: Toward the month.

* **ŏr'-ăge (a as ĭ),** *s.* [Fr.] A storm, a tempest.

"To stem that *orage* of faction."—*North: Examen*, p. 632.

* **ō'-rā'-ğioŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *orageux.*] Stormy.

"Whose early life may have been rather *orageous*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxi.

* **ŏr'-aĭ-şŏn,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *orationem*, accus. of *oratio* = a prayer, from *oro* = to speak, to pray.] A prayer; a verbal supplication; oral worship. (Now written *orison* (q.v.).)

"At dead of night, 'mid his *oraisons*."
Dyer: Ruins of Rome.

ör'-ạl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *os* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Uttered or delivered by the mouth; verbal, spoken, not written.

2. *Zool.:* Connected with the mouth; situated near the mouth.

"The *oral* cavity is usually ciliated."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 105.

* **oral-pleading,** *s.*

Law: Pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges. This practice was superseded by written pleadings in the reign of Edward III.

ör'-ạl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *oral; -ly.*]

1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, not by written communication; verbally.

"The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them *orally*."—*Tillotson: Rule of Faith*, pt. iii., § 9.

* **2.** With, in, or through the mouth; by means of the mouth.

"Not *orally* traducible to so great a distance ages."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

ō-răn', *s.* [ORANG-UTAN.]

orang-utan, orang-utang, ourang-outang, *s.*

Zool.: Simia satyrus, the Mias of the Dyaks. The name by which it is known in England is Malay, and signifies, "the wild man of the wood." It is a dull, slothful animal, but possessed of great strength. Wallace (*Malay Peninsula*, ch. iv.) says that he was told by a Dyak chief that "no animal dare attack it but the crocodile and the python. He always kills the crocodile by main strength, standing upon it, pulling open its jaws, and ripping up its throat. If a python attacks a mias, he seizes it with his hands, and then bites it, and soon kills it. The mias is very strong; there is no other animal in the jungle so strong as he." These animals are now confined to the swampy forests of Sumatra and Borneo. Their height has been variously stated, but, according to Wallace (*loc. cit.*), "we have not the least reliable evidence of the existence of Orangs in Borneo more than four feet two inches high." The legs are very short, the arms as disproportionately long, reaching to the ankle when the animal is placed in an erect position. The hair is long, ruddy-brown, with a decidedly red tinge, face dark, eyes and nose small, jaws prognathous, the hair falling over the forehead and backward over the neck; it is long on the limbs, with a downward direction on the upper, and an upward on the lower arm. There are neither cheek pouches nor natal callosities, nor a tail, and the hips are covered with hair. The males have a longish beard, and they sometimes develop warty protuberances on each side of the face. Hence some authorities have discriminated two species, but Dr. Mivart considers these to be merely varieties. [SIMIA.] The resemblance to man in appearance is greatest in the females and in young animals. The head of a baby Orang is not very different from that of an average European child; but in the adult the muzzle is as well-marked a feature as in the Carnivora. The Orang is arboreal, and forms a sort of nest or shelter among the trees. It never walks erect, unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead, or when attacked. Representations of its walking with a stick are entirely imaginary.

ŏr'-ạnge (a as ĭ), * **or-enge,** * **or-onge,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *orenge* (Fr. *orange*). The word should properly be *narenge*, from Pers. *náranj*,

nâring, nârang = an orange. The initial *n* was lost in French, and the *a* became *o* under the mistaken idea that the word had some connection with Lat. *aurum* = gold, from the colour; Sp. *naranja;* Port. *laranja.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. A secondary colour, produced by the mixture of the primaries red and yellow. It is contrasted by blue, and its type may be seen in the garden marigold.

"A scarf of *orange* round the stony helm."
Tennyson: Princess. (Prol., 102.)

II. *Botany, &c.:* Properly *Citrus Aurantium*, the sweet orange. The leaves are ovate, oblong, acute, slightly serrulated; petiole more or less winged; the pulp is sweet. It is a native of India, and by some botanists is believed to be only a variety of the citron (*Citrus medica*). It was introduced into the south of Europe about the twelfth century, having been brought into Arabia about three centuries earlier. It lives about six hundred years. Among the many varieties are the China orange, which is the common orange of the markets; the Blood, or Malta orange; the St. Michael's orange; the Noble, or Mandarin orange, &c. A single tree in St. Michael's has yielded 20,000 oranges fit for packing. The orange contains malic acid; the rind is bitter and aromatic. There are various allied species, specially the Bitter, or Seville orange, *C. Bigaradia*, largely imported for the manufacture of candied orange-peel, &c. It, too, has run into several varieties. Another species is the Bergamot (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker makes all these varieties of *C. Aurantium*. The orange is largely cultivated in the United States, particularly in California and Florida, both of which states have proved particularly adapted to its culture. There are 10,000 square miles of soil in Florida adapted to orange growth, and the fruit from that state is often of especial excellence. Louisiana is another important locality of orange culture.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an orange; having the colour of an orange.

"The whole High Street was gay with *orange* ribands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

orange-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Rhinonycteris aurantia, from northern Australia, about two inches long, the fur bright orange in the male, pale yellow in the female.

orange-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the orange-tree. It is commonly worn in wreaths by brides at their marriages as a symbol of purity.

orange-chrome, *s.* A sub-chromate of lead, which yields a beautiful orange pigment of a higher color than orange vermilion.

orange-color, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red. Akin to apricot color, but redder. (*Lindley.*)

orange-colored, *a.* Having the color of an orange.

orange-cowry, *s.*

Zool.: Cypræa aurora, called also the Morning-dawn Cowry. It is worn as a mark of chieftainship in the Friendly Islands.

orange-dove, *s.*

Ornith.; Chrysœna victor (Gould). The young birds and females are green, but the male has bright orange plumage. (*Ibis*, 1875, p. 435.)

orange-flower, *s.* The same as ORANGE-BLOSSOM (q.v.),

"Odours of *orange-flowers* and spice."
Longfellow: The Quadroon Girl.

Orange-flower water:

Chem.: In the preparation of neroli oil from the flowers of the bitter orange a certain proportion of water distils over, and this, on being separated from the oil which floats on the surface, constitutes the orange-flower water of commerce.

Orange-flower oil: [NEROLI-OIL].

orango-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Lithosia aureola.*

orange-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Lilium bulbiferum, a lily with large, handsome, red, or orange, scentless flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, &c.

orange-list, *s.*

Fabric: A kind of wide baize.

orange-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Angerona prunaria*, one of the Ennomidæ.

orange-musk, *s.* A species of pear.

orange-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The oil obtained from the rind of the sweet orange. It consists mainly of a dextro-rotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, closely resembling terebenthene, having a sp. gr. of ·85 at 15°.

orange-pea, *s.* A young unripe fruit of the curaçoa orange, used for flavouring wines.

orange-peel, *s.* The peel or rind of an orange separated from the fruit. It is dried and candied, and used as a stomachic, and in flavouring puddings, cakes, &c.

orange-pekoe, *s.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange-pippin, *s.* A species of apple.

orange-root, *s.* [HYDRASTIS.]

orange-sallow, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Xanthia citrago.*

orange-skin, *s.* An orange-coloured hue of the skin, chiefly observable in children.

orange-tailed clear-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British hawk-moth, *Sesia andreniformis.*

orange-tawny, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* A colour between yellow and brown.

2. *As adj.:* Of a brownish-yellow colour; of a colour between yellow and brown.

"Your *orange-tawny* beard."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

orange-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Citriobatus.

orange-tip, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Euchloe cardamines*, Called by Newman and Stainton *Anthocharis cardamines.* The wings in the female are nearly white, but in the male the apical half is deep orange. Expansion of the wings about 1¾ inch. Found in April and May. Larva found in July on *Cardamine Impatiens*, and other Cruciferæ.

2. The name is also given to some species of Teracolus.

orange-tree, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Citrus Aurantium. [ORANGE.]

orange under-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Brephos Parthenais.*

orange upper-wing, *s.*

Entom.: Hoporina croceago, a British moth of the family Orthosidæ.

orange-wife, orange-woman, *s.* A woman who sells oranges.

"Hearing a cause between an *orange-wife* and a fosset seller."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

ŏr-anġ-ēāde (a as ĭ), *s.* [Fr., from *orange.*] A kind of drink made from orange juice, with an infusion of orange-peel

ŏr'-an-ġeăt (ge as zh), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Candied orange-peel.

2. Orangeade.

ŏr-anġe-ĭsm (a as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *orange; -ism.*] The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.

Ŏr'-anġe-măn (a as ĭ), *s.* [Named after William III. of England, Prince of Orange.]

Hist. & Polit.: An association of Irish Protestants, chiefly in Ulster, but with affiliated lodges in various parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and America. They have passwords and grips, and there is an initiatory ceremony. They became an organised body in 1795, but the system existed much earlier. They claim to do honour to the memory of William III., but their action towards their Roman Catholic countrymen is greatly opposed to the tolerance shown by that monarch; for example, at the capitulation of Limerick (1691). In the third decade of this century, Brunswick Clubs, an offshoot from the original institution, were founded to oppose Catholic Emancipation. Orangemen in Ulster wear the flowers of the Orange-lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*), on July 1 and 12, the anniversaries of the Boyne (1690) and Aughrim (1691), and they also celebrate November 5, on which day the Prince of Orange landed in Torbay (1688).

* **ŏr'-anġ-ĕr** (a as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *orang(e); -er.*] A vessel employed in carrying oranges.

"Nothing afloat, from a St. Michael *oranger* to a fifty-gun frigate, could stand with her in a gale."—*Sir S. Lakeman: What I saw in Kaffir-land*, p. 149.

ŏr'-anġ-ĕr-y (a as ĭ), *s.* [Fr. *orangerie*, from *orange.*]

1. A place where oranges are cultivated; a gallery or place where orange-trees are preserved during the winter.

"The finest *orangery*, or artificial greenhouse."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 477.

* 2. A species of snuff.

"O Lord, sir, you must never sneeze; 'tis as unbecoming after *orangery* as grace after meat."—*Farquhar: Love & a Bottle*, ii. 2.

ŏr'-anġ-ĭte (a as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *orang(e); suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orange-yellow variety of thorite (q.v.). Named by Bergemann, who thought he had discovered a new element not existing in thorite, "donarium." Orangite yields a higher sp. gr. than thorite, and frequently envelopes it. Found at Brevig, Norway.

ŏ-răr'-ĭ-ŭm, * **ŏr'-ą-rў,** *s.* [Lat., from *oro* = to speak, to pray.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A napkin or scarf worn by the classic nations for the same use as a modern pocket-handkerchief, or to wave in the circus on triumphal occasions.

2. *Eccles.:* A scarf sometimes twined round the handle of the mediæval crozier. Also the scarf or stole of a priest, or the border or hemming of a robe.

* **ŏr'-ą-rў,** *s.* [ORARIUM.]

* **ŏr'-āte,** *v.i.* [ORATION.] To make an oration; to deliver a speech; to harangue. (Used in ridicule or contempt.)

"This continent, where every man naturally *orates.*"—*Scribner's Monthly*, Aug. 1880, p. 556.

ŏ-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *orationem*, acc. of *oratio* = a speech, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. *oracion;* Ital. *orazione.*] An elaborate speech or discourse, composed according to the rules of oratory, and delivered in public, and treating of some important subject in elevated and dignified language; an eloquent speech prepared beforehand and spoken in public. Especially applied to a speech or discourse delivered on some important or special occasion: as, a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on the anniversary of some important event, &c., and to academic declamations.

"The lord archbishop vpon the greece of the quire, made a loug *oration.*"—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 178.

ŏr'-ą-tŏr, * **or-a-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *orateur*, from Lat. *oratorem*, acc. of *orator* = a speaker, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. & Port. *orador;* Ital. *oratore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who delivers an oration; a public speaker; one who pronounces an oration in public on some special occasion.

"The *orator*, however, though he charmed his hearers, did not succeed in convincing them."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. xix.

2. An eloquent speaker; one who is distinguished for his skill as a public speaker.

"I am no *orator*, as Brutus is."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who prays for relief; a petitioner; the plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

2. *Universities:* A public officer who acts as the mouthpiece of the university. He reads, writes, and records all letters of a public character, introduces distinguished personages on whom honorary degrees are about to be conferred, &c. Called also Public Orator.

* **ŏr-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *orator; -ial.*] The same as ORATORICAL (q.v.).

"The *oratorial* part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred, or two thousand people."—*Swift: Considerations about Maintaining the Poor.*

* **ŏr-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oratorial; -ly.*] In an oratorial manner; oratorically.

***ŏr-ą-tōr′-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *oratory*; *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Rhetorical; like an orator.

"In an *oratorian* way."—*North: Examen*, p. 420.

2. Belonging to the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, to the French Oratory, or to any Congregation of a similar name.

B. *As subst.:* A member of any of the Congregations mentioned under A. 2., especially of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. [Oratory, ¶.]

"The great *Oratorian* has feelings as quick as his intellect is deep."—*Dublin Review*, July, 1879, p. 203.

ŏr-ą-tŏr′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *oratory*; *c* connect., and suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to an orator or oratory; befitting or necessary for an orator; rhetorical.

ŏr-ą-tŏr′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *oratorical*; *-ly.*] In an oratorical manner; like an orator.

***or-a-tor-ie,** *s.* [Oratory.]

ŏr-ą-tō′-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital. an oratory, an oratorio, from Lat. *oratorius* = belonging to prayer; Fr. *oratoire.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* An oratory, a place of worship, a chapel.

2. *Music:* A composition for voices and instruments illustrating some subject taken directly from scripture or paraphrased upon some theme in sacred history. The music consists of symphonies or overtures, airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., with accompaniments for orchestra or organ.

***ŏr-ą-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *oratorius*, from *orator.*] Oratorical, rhetorical.

***ŏr-ą-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oratorious*; *-ly.*] In an oratorical manner; rhetorically.

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

***ŏr′-ą-tŏr-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *orator*; *-ize.*] To act the orator, to harangue.

"Mr. Pickwick *oratorizing*, and the crowd shouting."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

ŏr′-ą-tŏr-ў, *or-a-tor-ie, *s.* [Fr. *oratoire*, from Lat. *oratorium*, neut. sing. of *oratorius* = belonging to prayer. In the 2nd and 3rd senses from Lat. *oratoria* (*ars*) = (the art) of speaking; Sp. & Ital. *oratoria*, *oratorio.*]

1. A place for prayer or worship; a chapel, espec. one for private devotions.

"Don make an auter and an *oratory*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,907.

2. The art of speaking in public in an eloquent and effective manner; the art of an orator; the art of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric.

"The former . . . laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments offered to their understanding and reason."—*Swift: Letter to a Young Clergyman.*

3. The exercise of eloquence in oral discourse; speeches made; eloquence; eloquent language.

"This enabled the promoters to declare that the *oratory* excited enthusiasm, and that the resolutions were passed by acclamation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1882.

*4. Orators collectively.

"Men divinely taught, and better teaching . . .
Than all the *oratory* of Greece and Rome."
Milton: P. R., iv. 360.

¶ (1) *Oratory of St. Philip Neri:*

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests, without vows, but agreeing to a rule of life, founded by St. Philip Neri, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and approved by Gregory XIII. in 1575. The objects of the institute are mission work and education. St. Philip took a deep interest in England, but the first house in this country was founded by Cardinal (then Dr.) Newman at Mary Vale (Old Oscott), in 1847, and he still (1885) retains his position as superior of the Oratory at Birmingham. The evening exercises of the Oratory consist of plain earnest sermons, with vernacular hymns. Many of the Oxford men who "went over" became members of this congregation.

(2) *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception:*

Church Hist.: A congregation founded at Paris in 1852 by M. Pétetot, curé of St. Roch, and M. Gratry. The members have the same aims as the defunct French Oratory, whose rule they follow. [¶ (3).]

(3) *The French Oratory:*

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests founded at Paris in 1611 by Cardinal de Bérulle. Their aims were to deepen devotion, to promote professional studies, and to spread an ecclesiastical spirit among the clergy. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

*** ŏr′-ą-trĕss, * ŏr′-ą-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat. *oratrix*, fem. of *orator.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A female orator.

"I see loue's *oratresse* pleads tediously to thee."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. *Law:* A female plaintiff or complainant in a hill in chancery.

ŏr-ą-vĭtz′-īte, *s.* [From Orawitz(a), Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in nodules. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·701; lustre, wax-like, unctuous. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, with some zinc. Found with calamine (q.v.).

orb (1), *s.* [Fr. *orbe*, from Lat. *orbem*, accus. of *orbis* = a circle, an orb; Ital. & Sp. *orbe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circle, a sphere, a globe, a ball, a spherical body.

"A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

*2. The eye-ball; the eye.

"A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 25.

3. A circular body, as a wheel.

"The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 830.

4. A circle, a circuit, a ring; the sphere in which a star moves; the orbit described by a heavenly body.

"Astronomers . . . framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no such things were."—*Bacon.*

*5. A celestial body.

"By all the operation of the *orbs*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

*6. The earth.

"The *orb* below as hush as death."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

*7. A sphere of action; a region.

"He gazed upon that mighty *orb* of song."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

*8. A period or revolution of time.

"Fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 860.

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Astron.:* One of the hollow and transparent globes or spheres, inclosed one within another and concentric, which were conceived by ancient astronomers to carry with them the planets in their revolutions. That in which the sun was placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

2. *Arch.:* A boss or knot of foliage, flowers, or other ornaments in cornices.

3. *Her.:* A globe encircled bearing a cross; a mound (q.v.).

"Presented with the Bible, the spurs, and the *orb*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

orb-fish, *s.* [Orbis.]

*** orb** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *orbe*, from Lat. *orbus* = bereaved, deprived.]

Arch.: A mediæval term for a blank or blind window or panel.

*** orb,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Orb (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form into a circle; to roll.

"That our happiness may *orb* itself into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. To encircle, to surround, to inclose.

"*Orbed* in a rainbow." *Milton: Nativity*, 141.

B. *Intrans.:* To be formed into an orb; to assume the appearance of an orb.

"*Orb* unto the perfect star."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xxiv. 15.

*** orb′-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbo* = to bereave.] Bereaved, childless, fatherless

*** or-bā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *orbatio*, from *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbo* = to bereave.] Privation of children or parents: privation generally.

"How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for this wofull *orbation*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Elijah cursing the Children.*

orbed, *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1); *-ed.*]

1. Having the form of an orb; circular, round, spherical.

"Let each . . .
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield,
Borne ev'n or high." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 842.

¶ Still used as the second element in the compound full-*orbed*, applied to the moon.

2. Encircled, surrounded.

"Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold."
Addison: Ovid: Metamorphoses ii.

*** orb′-ĭc, * orb′-ĭc-ąl, * orb′-ĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), *s.*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Spherical, circular.

"How the body of this *orbick* frame
From teuder infaucy so big became."
Bacon: Pan or Nature.

*** orb′-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb.] A little orb, globe, sphere, or ball.

"Such wat'ry *orbicles* young boys do blow."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.

or-bĭc′-ų-lą, *s.* [A fem. form of *orbiculus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: The name given by Sowerby to the molluscous genus called by Lamarck Discina (q.v.).

or-bĭc′-ų-ląr, *a.* [Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb; Fr. *orbiculaire.*] Having the form of an orb; spherical, circular.

"Farted by th' empyreal bouuds,
His quadrature, from thy *orbicular* world."
Milton: P. L., x. 381.

*** orbicular-bone,** *s.*

Anat.: A name formerly given to the orbicular process (q.v.), which in childhood is really a separate bone.

orbicular-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf perfectly circular, as the leaf of *Cotyledon orbiculare.*

orbicular-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A ligament connecting the head of the radius with the small sigmoid cavity of the ulna. Called also the annular ligament.

orbicular-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles: (1) *Orbicularis oris*, an orbicular muscle with concentric fibres around the orifice of the mouth; called also *sphincter oris.* (2) *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a thin elliptical muscle surrounding the fissure between the eyelids, covering their surface, and spreading some distance around.

orbicular-process, *s.*

Anat.: The orbicular bone of childhood, which in the adult becomes a flattened rounded tubercle at the end of the long process of the incus, and articulates with the stapes.

ŏr-bĭc′-ų-ląr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orbicular*; *-ly.*] In an orbicular, spherical, or circular manner; spherically, circularly.

*** or-bĭc′-ų-ląr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *orbicular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being orbicular; sphericity, circularity.

*** or-bĭc-ų-lā′-tą,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *orbiculatus* = rounded, circular.]

Zool.: A section of Brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace globular, rhomboidal, or oval, and always very solid.

or-bĭc′-ų-ląte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *orbiculatus*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb (q.v.); Fr. *orbiculé*; Ital. *orbicolato.*]

A. *As adj.:* Made into or having the form of an orh, sphere, or circle; orbicular.

*** B.** *As subst.:* That which is orbiculate; specif. a thing having a figure, the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.

or-bĭc′-ų-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *orbiculatus.*] The same as Orbiculate, A. (q.v.).

or-bĭc′-ų-ląte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orbiculate*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: So as to be nearly orbicular.

orbiculately-depressed, *a.*

Bot.: Spherical, except that it is depressed at the top.

*** or-bĭc-ų-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *orbiculatus* = orbiculate (q.v.).] The quality or state of being orbiculate.

"It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumfusion makes not only a circle, but fills a sphere."—*More: Song of the Soul.* (Introd.)

or-bĭc-ų-lĭ′-na, *s.* [Lat. *orbicul(us)*; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.* From the circular form of the shell.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera. *Orbiculina numismatis* is found in sea-sand.

or-bĭc'-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *orbis.*]

Botany:

1. An appendage of a flower, forming a thick solid mass, covering over the ovarium, and adhering to the stamens, as in Stapelia.

2. (*Pl.*): The circular bodies found in the cup of a Nidularia.

* **or-bie,** *a.* [Orby.]

or-bĭl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *orbis.*] [Orb (1).]

Bot.: The scutellum of the lichenaceous genus Usnea.

or'-bĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a circle.]

Ichthy.: *Chætodon orbis*, a fish without scales, but with a prickly skin. It inhabits the Indian seas, and is unfit for food.

or'-bĭt, *s.* [Lat. *orbita* = a track, a course, from *orbis* = an orb (q.v.); Fr. *orbite;* Ital. & Sp. *orbita.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In such a manner that the planets revolve in *orbits* almost circular."—*Maclaurin: Sir I. Newton*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* 2. A small orb.

"Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye."
Young: Satires, v. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The bony cavity in which the eye is situated.

2. *Astron.:* The path of a primary planet in its revolution round the sun, or of a secondary one in its revolution round the primary.

3. *Ornith.:* The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

orbit-sweeper, *s.*

Astron.: An instrument invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet. It resembles a German equatorial, the polar axis of which is of greater length than usual, and which works for some distance at its upper end in a tubular bearing.

or'-bĭt-al, * **or-bĭt'-ụ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -al, -ual.*] Pertaining to an orbit.

¶ There are *orbital* bones and foramina, also an orbital arch, nerve, plate of ethmoid bone, and process of palate bone.

* **or'-bĭt-ar,** *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -ar.*] The same as Orbital (q.v.).

or'-bĭt-ar-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -ary.*] Connected with or surrounding the orbit.

or-bĭ-tē'-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *orbis* = a circle, and *telæ*, pl. of *tela* = a web.]

Zool.: In the arrangement of Walcknaër a section of Araneidæ (True Spiders), spreading webs of a regular and open texture, either orbicular or spiral, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey. Type, Epeira (q.v.).

or-bĭ-tŏĭd'-ēş, *s.* [Lat. *orbita* = a wheel-track, an orbit, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, from the circularity of the shell.]

Palæont.: A genus of Nummulitidæ, found in the Nummulitic Limestone. The shell is of a complicated type. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous rocks, and becomes very abundant in the Eocene of the United States, the West Indies, &c.

or-bĭt-ŏ-lī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *orbita* = an orbit, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera akin to Orbiculina, but with larger chambers.

or-bĭt-ŏ-sphĕn'-ŏĭd, *a.* [Eng. *orbit;* o connect., and *sphenoid.*]

Compar. Anat: A term applied to the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; part of the third cranial segment, corresponding with the *alæ minores* or processes of Ingrassias in man, &c., always forming the back of the orbit. (*Huxley.*)

* **or-bĭt'-ụ-al,** *a.* [Orbital.]

* **or-bĭt'-ụ-ar-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -uary.*] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital.

* **orb'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *orbitudo*, from *orbus* = bereaved.] Privation of children or parents; orbation, orbity.

or-bĭt-ụ-lĭd'-ē-a, *s. pl.* [Dimin. of Lat. *orbita* = an orbit, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: A family of Non-perforated Foraminifera, with compact, porcellanous, calcareous tests.

* **orb'-ĭ-tў,** * **orb-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *orbité*, from Lat. *orbitatem*, accus. of *orbitas*, from *orbus* = bereaved.] The same as Orbitude (q.v.).

"Old age and *orbity*, as Cesellius professed, were those two things that emboldened him."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 3.

orb'-like, *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), s., and *like.*] Resembling an orb.

or-bụ-lī'-na, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *orbis* = a ring, a circle, from the globular test or shell.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, like a small perforated sphere. Found abundantly in the Globigerina ooze off the coast of Portugal, &c. Best known species, *Orbulina universa.*

* **orb'-ў,** * **orb'-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Resembling an orb; orblike, circular, round.

"It smote Atrides *orbie* targe."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iii.

2. Revolving.

"*Orbie* houres." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* x.

* **orc,** * **ork,** *s.* [Lat. *orca*, a marine animal, perhaps the grampus.] A marine animal, not clearly identified. It may be the grampus, or, as suggested by Nares, the narwhal.

"The haunts of seals and *orcs.*" *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 835.

or'-ca, *s.* [Lat.] [Orc.]

Zool.: Grampus, Killer-whale; a genus of Delphinidæ, with nine species, from the northern and southern oceans. The face is short and rounded, the dorsal long and falcate, pectorals very large, nearly as broad as long.

Or-cā'-dĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [From a promontory in Caithness, called by Ptolemy *Orcas.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Orcades or Orkney Islands.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of the Orkney Islands.

or'-ca-nĕtte, *s.* [Orchanet.]

or'-çē-ĭn, *s.* [Altered from *orcin.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_3$. Lichen red. Present in the orchil of commerce, and prepared from orcin by the action of oxygen and vapour of ammonia. Hydrochloric acid precipitates it in fine red flocks. It dissolves in alcohol to a deep scarlet solution, gives a violet-red colour with fixed alkalis, and is decolorised by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid.

or-çĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. Lat. from *orca* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidæ, with two species, from the Ganges and the Irrawaddy. The head resembles that of the Pilot Whale (*Globiocephalus melas*) and porpoise-like flippers are present.

or'-cha-nĕt, or'-ca-nĕtte, *s.* [Fr. *orcanette.*]

Bot.: The same as Alkanet (q.v.).

or'-çhard, * **or-chærd,** * **ort-chard,** *s.* [A.S. *orceard, orcerd, ortgeard, wyrtgeard* = a wort-yard, or yard of vegetables; cogn. with Icel. *jurtagardhr* = a garden of herbs, from *jurt* (later *urt*) = herbs, and *gardhr* = a yard or garden; Dan. *urtgaard* = a garden of herbs, from *urt* = herbs, and *gaard* = yard or garden; Sw. *örtegård*, from *ört*, and *gård*; Goth. *aurtigards.*] [Garden, Wort, Yard.]

* **1.** A garden of any kind, especially one for vegetables or herbs.

"Neither is that *orchard* vnfruitful, which vnder showe of sundrie weedes, hath medicinalle plaisters for all infirmities."—*Gascoigne: To the Youth of England.*

2. An inclosed plantation of fruit trees, especially of apples, pears, plums, and cherries; a garden for the cultivation of fruit-trees; a collection of fruit-trees.

"Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

orchard-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Dactylis glomerata.

orchard-house, *s.* A glass-roofed house, with sloping roof, in which fruit-trees, too delicate to be exposed to the open air, are cultivated by means of artificial heat.

orchard-oriole, *s.*

Ornith.: Emberiza oryzivora, the Bob-o'-link. [Oriole.]

or'-çhard-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *orchard; -ing.*] The cultivation of orchards. (*Evelyn: Sylva.*)

* **or'-çhard-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *orchard; -ist.*] A cultivator of orchards; a grower of fruit-trees.

"However expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil."—*Trans. Adelphi Society*, xiii. 24.

or'-çhard-man, *s.* [Eng. *orchard*, and *man.*] One who owns or rents orchards for the purpose of fruit-growing. (*Athenæum*, Oct. 24, 1885, p. 542.)

or-çhĕl'-la, *s.* [Archil.] (See compound.)

orchella-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Roccella used in dyeing. [Roccella.]

ŏr'-chĕ-ō-cēle, *s.* A tumor of the testicle.

ŏr-chĕ-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* The removal of a testicle by excision.

* **or-chĕ-sŏg'-ra-phў,** *s.* [Gr. ὄρχησις (*orchēsis*) = dancing, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe; Fr. *orchesographie.*] A treatise upon dances or dancing.

* **or-ches-ter,** *s.* [Orchestra.]

or'-chĕs'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ὀρχηστής (*orchēstēs*) = a dancer.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ (q.v.), founded by Illiger. Hind femora incrassated, saltatorial, antennæ eleven-jointed. They are leaf-miners, and the larvæ of *Orchestes pratensis* affect the leaves of *Centaurea scabiosa.*

or'-chĕs-tra, * **or-ches-ter,** * **or-ches-tre,** *s.* [Lat. *orchestra*, from Gr. ὀρχήστρα (*orchēstra*); ὀρχέομαι (*orcheomai*) = to dance; Fr. *orchestre;* Ital. *orchestra;* Sp. *orguestra.*]

1. In Greek and Roman theatres, the semicircular area, included by the straight line which bounded the stage in front and the first row of the ascending steps. In the Greek theatre this space was always occupied by the chorus. In Roman comedy there was no chorus; and in Roman tragedies, both the chorus and the musicians were placed upon the stage itself, the whole of the *orchestra* being reserved for the senators.

2. In modern theatres, &c.: (1) The place where the band, or band and chorus, are placed in modern concert-rooms, theatres, &c. (2) The collection of instruments of varied compass and quality of tone which constitutes a full band. There are no orchestral scores earlier than the latter part of the sixteenth century, so all statements as to concerted instrumental music before that time are wholly conjectural.

or-chĕs'-tral, *a.* [Eng. *orchestr(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to an orchestra; fitted or intended to be performed by an orchestra.

ŏr-chĕs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *orchestr(a); -ation.*] The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

* **or-ches-tre,** *s.* [Orchestra.]

or-chĕs'-trĭc, *a.* [Eng. *orchestr(a); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

* **or-chĕs-trī'-nō,** *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A mechanical musical instrument, in shape like a pianoforte, and with a similar key-board. The sounds were produced by the friction of a circular bow upon the strings.

or-chĕs'-trĭ-ŏn, *s.* A large musical instrument, constructed on the principle of a hand-organ, designed to imitate an orchestra in force and variety of tone.

or'-chĭd, *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. *orchidem*, accus. of *orchis.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A plant of the genus Orchis, the order Orchidaceæ, or the alliance Orchidales.

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the Orchidaceæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to an orchid: as, *orchid* flowers. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 824.)

or-chĭ-dā'-çē-æ, or-chĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *orchis*, genit. *orchid(is);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Orchids; the typical order of the alliance Orchidales. It consists of perennial herbs or shrubs, with fibrous, fasciculated,

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DECORATIONS OF HONOR AND SOCIETY EMBLEMS

1 Order of Christ (Pontifical).

2 Knights of Maccabees.

3 Order of St. Michael and St. George (Great Britain).

4 Master Mason.

5 Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain).

6 Order of the Seraphim (Sweden, Norway).

7 Thirty-second Degree of Freemasonry.

8 Independent Order of Foresters.

9 Knights of Pythias.

10 Improved Order of Red Men.

11 Order of the Rue Crown (Saxony).

12 Order of the Holy Ghost (France).

13 Order of the Garter—the George Badge, with collar attachment (Great Britain).

14 Order of the Garter, Principal King of Arms (Great Britain).

15 Loyal Legion (United States).

16 Ancient Order of United Workmen.

17 Knights of Malta.

18 The Iron Cross (Prussia).

19 Royal Arcanum.

20 Improved Order of Heptasophs.

21 Mystic Shrine.

22 Order of the Rose (Brazil).

23 Society of the Cincinnati (United States).

24 Order of Sparta.

25 Order of the Elephant (Denmark).

26 Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

27 Order of the Golden Fleece (Austria-Hungary).

DECORATIONS OF HONOR AND SOCIETY EMBLEMS

1 Order of St. Andrew (Russia).

2 Order of Leopold (Belgium).

3 Order of the Holy Sepulchre (Pontifical).

4 Order of St. Patrick, with collar attachment (Great Britain, Ireland).

5 Guelfic Order of Hanover.

6 Order of St. Gregory the Great (Pontifical)

7 Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg.

8 Christian Endeavor.

9 Royal Arch Mason.

10 Knights of the Golden Eagle.

11 Order of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).

12 Order of St. Olaf (Sweden).

13 Grand Army of the Republic (United States).

14 Legion of Honor (France).

15 Order of the Thistle, with collar attachment (Great Britain, Scotland).

16 Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

17 Order of the Sun and Lion (Persia).

18 Patriotic Order Sons of America.

19 Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

20 Order of the Star of India (England, India).

21 The "Nichan" Badge (Tunis).

22 Family Order of Loyalty of Baden (Germany).

23 Order of the Bath, Military class (Great Britain).

24 Knight-Templar.

25 League of American Wheelmen.

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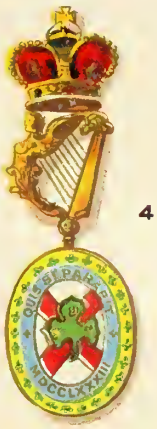
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fleshy, or tuber-like roots. Leaves flat, terete, or equitant, generally sheathing, membranous, coriaceous, or hard; flowers irregularly clustered, spiked, racemose, or panicled, with a solitary bract. Perianth adherent, in two or three rows, sometimes resupinate; sepals three, petals three, stameus and style consolidated into a central column, stamens three, only one perfect; ovary often twisted, one-celled, of six carpels, with three parietal placentæ. Fruit generally capsular; seeds very numerons, minute. All the species are terrestrial in temperate latitudes; in the tropics many are epiphytes, growing on trees. They are remarkable for their irregular flowers, often very beautiful, sometimes very fragrant. Found in nearly all climates. Known genera 400; species 3,000. Divided into seven tribes: Malaxeæ, Epideudreæ, Vandeæ, Ophreæ, Arethuscæ, Neotteæ, and Cypripedeæ.

or-chĭ-dā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orchidace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to orchids; belonging to the order Orchidaceæ.

or′-chĭ-dal, *a.* [Lat. *orchis*, genit. *orchid(is)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the alliance Orchidales. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 170.)

or-chĭ-dā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *orchidalis*, from Lat. *orchis* (q.v.)

Bot.: An alliance of Endogens, consisting of epigynous orders, with one to three stamens and exalbuminous seeds. There are three orders: Burmanniaceæ, Orchidaceæ, and Apostasiaceæ.

*** or-chĭd′-ĕ-an,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orchid(eæ)*; *-ean.*] Pertaining or belonging to the order Orchidaceæ (q.v.).

"The great *Orchidean* family."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

† or-chĭd′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orchid(eæ)*; *-eous.*] The same as ORCHIDACEOUS (q.v.).

or-chĭd-ŏl′-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *orchidology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in orchidology.

"The first inflorescence which the celebrated *orchidologist* received."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 380.

ŏr-chĭd-ŏl′-ō-ġy, *s.* [Eng. *orchid*; *o* connective, and suff. *-ology.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of botany which relates to orchids.

or′-chĭl, or′-chĭll, *s.* [ARCHILL.]

or′-chĭ-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*), genit. ὄρχιος (*orchios*) = a testicle, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A name given to various affections of the testicle.

or′-chĭs, *s.* [Lat. *orchis*; Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle; an orchid, so called from the form of its root.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Orchidaceæ. It is one of the tribe Ophreæ or Ophrydeæ, and the family Serapiadæ. The tubers are globose, ovoid, or palmate; the lip is spurred; the glands of the stalks of the pollen masses contained in a common little pouch. Chiefly from Europe, north Africa, and Asia. About seventy are known. The United States has few native species of orchids, but many of tropical origin are cultivated here in greenhouses, their beauty or singularity gaining for them high admiration. They are nearly always fertilized by insects, to which fact is believed to be due their singularity of form and their frequent great fragrance. Few of them are of any utility. The tubers of various orchids yield salep (q.v.).

ORCHIS MASCULA

or-chī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle; Eng. suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the testicles.

or-chŏt′-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation of cutting out a testicle; castration.

or′-çĭn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *orcus* = the infernal regions.]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_2$. Orcinol. Exists ready-formed in several lichens, and is prepared artificially from orsellic acid by boiling with water for thirty or forty minutes, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_7H_8O_2$ (orcin) + CO_2. On evaporation the orcin crystallizes in the form of colourless, six-sided, monoclinic prisms, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, have a nauseous sweet taste, and melt at 58°. Orcin gradually turns red on exposure to the air. It forms substitution products with chlorine, bromine, and iodine. It yields rhombic crystals.

or′-çĭn-ōl, *s.* [ORCIN.]

*** ord,** *** orde,** *s.* [A.S.] A point, a beginning, an edge.

or-dāin′, * or-deyne, * or-deine, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*), from Lat. *ordino* = to set in order; *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. *ordenar*; Ital. *ordinare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set in order, to arrange, to prepare.

"All things that we *ordained* festival
Turn from their office to black funeral."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

2. To institute, to establish, to found.

"The cause why music was *ordained.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

3. To set apart for an office or duty; to appoint. [II.]

"To do the work for which it was *ordained.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

4. To decree, to order; to give orders or directions for; to appoint. (Used espec. of the decrees of Providence or fate.)

"Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month."—*1 Kings* xii. 32.

II. *Eccles.:* To invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to give authority to, with established or customary rites or ceremonies, to exercise the office of a minister.

"He cannot be a true pope, unless he were rightly *ordained* priest."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii., pt. i., § 109.

or-dāin′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ordain*; *-able.*] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

"The nature of man is *ordainable* to life."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 377.

or-dāin′-ẽr, * or-dain-our, * or-dein-our, *s.* [Eng. *ordain*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who ordains, appoints, establishes, or decrees; one who invests with sacerdotal functions.

"That again depends upon the *ordainer's* secret intention."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii., pt. i., § 109.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* One of a junto of nobles in the reign of Edward II., whom the king was obliged to empower with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, &c. (*J. R. Green.*)

or-dāin′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ordain*; *-ment.*] The act of ordaining or appointing; ordination.

*** or-dal,** *s.* [ORDEAL.]

*** or-dā′-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *ordal*; *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to trial by ordeal.

"To revive the old *ordalian* triall used by our Heathen ancestors."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 2, case 2.

*** orde,** *s.* [ORD.]

or′-dē-al, * or-dal, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ordél*, *ordál* = a dealing out, discrimination, judgment, decision, from a pref. answering to O. H. Ger. *ur-*; Goth. *us-*; Dut. *oor-* = out, and *dál* = Eng. dole (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fries. *ordel*; O. Sax. *urdéli*; Dut. *ordeel*; Ger. *urtheil*; O. H. Ger. *urtéli*, *urteili.*] [DEAL, DOLE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Anthrop.:* The *judicium Dei* of mediæval writers; the practice of referring disputed questions (especially those touching the criminality of a suspected person) to supernatural decision, in the belief that the Deity would work a miracle rather than the innocent should suffer or the guilty escape punishment. Dr. E. B. Tylor (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xvii. 818) says of the practice, that "in principle, and often in the very forms used, it belongs to ancient culture, thence flourishing up to the mediæval European and modern Asiatic levels, but dying out before modern civilization." It existed among the Jews. A wife accused of adultery was required to drink "the bitter water that causeth a curse" (Numbers v. 12–31), and a strangely similar institution exists at the present day among the negroes of the Gold Coast; and ordeal in some form or other is still practised by races of low culture, and by individuals of low culture among races standing in the forefront of civilization. In the Middle Ages in Europe ordeal was sanctioned both by the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities, and was chiefly of three kinds: (1) By fire—a survival from the early classic times (cf. Sophocles, *Antigone*, 264; Æschylus, *Frag.* 284), in which the accused had to walk barefoot and blindfolded over red-hot ploughshares, or to take up and carry a piece of red-hot iron a certain distance. This method was allowed only to persons of high rank; (2) By water, for persons of the middle and lower classes. This was of two kinds. The accused had to take a stone out of boiling water, and if, after a certain time, his arm presented no marks of injury, he was adjudged innocent. In the second case—a common method when witchcraft was alleged—the accused, bound hand and foot, was thrown into a river or pond, and it was believed that a guilty person would float without effort, and that an innocent person would infallibly sink; (3) Wager of battle. [BATTLE, s., B. I.] Besides these three principal methods there were three others in less general use: A supposed murderer was required to touch the body of the murdered man, and was pronounced guilty if blood flowed from the wounds (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2); the Ordeal of the Eucharist, in which divine judgment was supposed to follow unworthy receptiou of the sacrament; and the Corsned (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A severe or strict trial through which one has to pass; trying circumstances.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with trial by ordeal: as, *ordeal* laws.

ordeal-bean, ordeal-nut, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The seeds of *Physostigma venenosum*, a leguminous plant used in Old Calabar, of which it is a native. Persons suspected of witchcraft, or more ordinary crime, are required to eat the beans till they vomit them or die. If they do the former, they are held to be innocent; if the latter, they are considered to be guilty. The Calabar Ordeal-bean contracts the pupil of the eye.

ordeal-root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of a species of Strychnos used by the native populatiou of western Africa.

ordeal-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Of Guinea: Erythrophlæum guineense.*

2. *Of Madagascar: Cerbera Tanguin.* The fruit, which is poisonous, is given in some kind of broth to the accused person. If he recover, he is deemed innocent; if he die, this is held to prove his guilt. On May 9, 1830, the then reigning Queen of Madagascar administered the ordeal to about thirty men, some noblemen and others of the common people, who were accused of sorcery. The former recovered, the latter died. Certain women, subjected to the same ordeal in April, all recovered.

or-dẽr, * or-dre, *s.* [Fr. *ordre* (O. Fr. *ordene*, *ordine*), from Lat. *ordinem*, accus. of *ordo* = order; Sp. *orden*; Ital. *ordine.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Regular or methodical disposition or arrangement; method; harmonious relation between the parts of anything; regular succession: as,

(1) Of material things arranged methodically.

(2) Of intellectual notions or ideas: as, the orderly arrangement of the matter of a discourse.

"To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

(3) Of recurring phenomena, periods of time: as, The *order* of the months.

2. Proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or proper condition: as, The organs of the body are in or out of *order*.

3. Established process; customary mode of procedure; established usage; specif., the established or customary mode of procedure in public debates or discussions.

4. Absence of confusion or disturbance; tranquillity; freedom from disorder or tumult; regular government: as, To keep *order* at a meeting.

¶ *Order* is used alone as an exclamation to call the attention of a speaker or member of an assembly or meeting to the fact that he is transgressing the rules of debate or otherwise out of order.

"Then there was a cry of *order*; and he was threatened with the serjeant and the Tower."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

5. A rule, a regulation: as, a standing *order*. [¶ (11).]

6. A precept, a mandate; a direction, whether verbal or written.

"They have already *order*
This night to play before him."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

7. Specifically:

(1) A direction, demand, or instruction to supply goods, to make purchases, &c.; a commission.

(2) A direction, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, to pay money: as, a post-office *order* for five pounds.

(3) A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, &c.; a free pass: as, an *order* for a theatre.

8. A class, a rank, a degree.

"The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the vessels."—2 *Kings* xxiii. 4.

9. A body of men of the same rank or profession, constituting a separate or distinct class of the community.

"Find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

10. A body of persons associated together by the possession of a common honorary distinction conferred upon by a prince or other authority; hence, the dignity, rank, or distinction itself: as, The *Order* of the Garter, the *Order* of St. Michael and St. George. The various orders have distinctive insignia, consisting generally of a collar, star, badge or jewel, and ribbon. [Bath, Garter, Knighthood, Star, Thistle, &c.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The different modes of architectural treatment adopted by the ancients in constructing their public edifices and buildings of the higher class. They are usually separated into five, principally distinguished from each other by the proportions of their columns and the kind of capitals employed, but also by the relative proportions and decorative parts of their entablatures, as well as other minor features. They are known as the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. (See these words.)

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) In the Roman Church, "a Sacrament of the New Law by which spiritual power is given, and grace conferred for the performance of sacred duties." The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii.) asserted, and anathematised those who denied (1) That there was a real priesthood in the New Law; (2) that, besides the priesthood, there were grades of orders; (3) that Order was a Sacrament instituted by Christ; (4) that the Holy Ghost was given and a character conferred at ordination; (5) that unction was properly used in ordination; (6) that there was a divinely appointed hierarchy in the Roman Church; (7) that bishops were superior in power to priests, and were the ministers of Confirmation and Order; and (8) that bishops appointed by the Roman Pontiffs were true and legitimate bishops. The doctrine of Apostolical Succession is a necessary deduction from the view that Order is a Sacrament.

(2) (*Pl.*): In the Roman Church Orders are divided into two classes: Sacred, or Major, and Minor Orders (see these words). Some theologians regard the episcopate as the completion and extension of the priesthood, while others consider it a separate order. In the East the number of orders has varied at different times, but in the Greek, Coptic, and Nestorian Churches the orders recognised are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, and reader. Anglicans acknowledge three: bishops, priests, and deacons. The validity of Anglican Orders is denied by the Roman Church. English clerics entering that church, and wishing to become priests, must be ordained by a Roman Bishop. The question assumed great practical importance in connection with the Oxford movement, and the arguments for and against their validity may be seen in Dr. Lee's *Validity of English Orders*, and the late Canon Estcourt's *Question of Anglican Ordinations Discussed*.

3. *Geom.:* Rank or class. In analysis, magnitudes are classed into orders, depending upon the degree of their equations. All algebraic magnitudes whose equations are of the first degree are of the first order; those whose equations are of the second, third, &c., degrees, are respectively of the second, third, &c., orders.

4. *Nat. Science:* The designation given to the division immediately below a class or subclass and next above a tribe or a family. [Natural-order.]

5. *Rhet.:* The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.

¶ (1) *Close order:*

Mil.: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of one pace between each other.

(2) *General orders:*

Mil.: The orders or notices issued by a commander-in-chief to the troops under his command.

(3) *In order:*

(*a*) In proper, fit, or normal state or condition.

(*b*) With a view; for the purpose; to the end.

(4) *Open order:*

Mil.: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of two paces between each other.

(5) *Order in Council:* An order issued by the sovereign with and by the advice of the privy council.

(6) *Order of battle:*

Mil.: The disposition of troops according to the nature of the ground, and other circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, either in attack or defence.

(7) *Order of curves:* [Order, *s.*, II. 3].

(8) *Order of the day:*

(*a*) *Parl.:* A parliamentary phrase expressing the business set down for debate on a particular day in the minutes or votes.

(*b*) *Mil.:* Specific commands or notices issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.

(9) *Religious Orders:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The name Order is popularly given to all associations of a monastic character. Strictly speaking, it is of far less extended application, and is confined to associations which have received the formal approbation of the Roman Pontiff and the members of which are bound by solemn vows. Thus Orders are sharply marked off from Congregations, in which the vows are simple, and for the erection of which the consent of the Ordinary alone is necessary. The term Order did not come into use till the tenth century, when offshoots from the Benedictines first appeared, and grew into such communities as those of Citeaux, Cluny, and La Chartreuse, where modifications of the Benedictine rule were practised. Next in importance come the Mendicant Orders and the Jesuits, the Hieronymites, the Minims, Theatines, Capuchins, and Barnabites. (See these words.)

(10) *Sailing orders:*

Naut.: The final instructions given to government vessels.

(11) *Standing orders:*

Parl.: Certain rules and regulations laid down for the transaction of business in parliament. They must always be followed unless suspended temporarily by a special vote.

(12) *To give order:*

(*a*) To direct, to command; to issue an order or command.

"*Give order* to my servants."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

(*b*) To give directions; to prescribe the arrangement, disposition, or management of.

"*Give order* for my funeral."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 5.

* (13) *To take order:* To make the necessary disposition or arrangements; to take steps or measures.

"I will *take order* for her keeping close."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

(14) *To take orders:* To become a cleric; to devote one's self to the work of the ministry in an Episcopal Church.

"Though he never could be persuaded *to take orders*, theology was his favourite study."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

order-book, *s.*

1. *Comm.:* A book in which orders for goods are entered; a book in which directions for purchases are entered.

2. *Parl.:* A book in which motions proposed to be brought before the house are entered previously.

or'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Order, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To put in order; to arrange or dispose in an orderly or methodical manner; to reduce to order.

"Thus my battle shall he *ordered*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

* 2. To conduct, to manage, to dispose, to regulate.

"How to *order* these affairs."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

* 3. To manage, to treat.

"How shall we *order* the child, and how shall we do unto him?"—*Judges* xiii. 12.

4. To give an order or command to; to command, to direct.

"His wife *ordered* all her nuns to their knees."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

5. To give an order or commission for; to direct or desire to be supplied: as, To *order* goods of a tradesman.

6. To prescribe; to arrange beforehand.

"Why was my breeding *ordered* and prescribed."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 80.

* 7. To admit to holy orders; to ordain.

"The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*."—*Whitgifte*.

B. *Intrans.:* To give orders; to issue orders or directions.

¶ (1) *Order arms:*

Mil.: A word of command at which the rifle is brought to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(2) *To order arms:* To bring the rifle to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(3) *To order about:* To give orders to, as to a servant; to treat as a servant or inferior.

"He would not be *ordered about* by Cannon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

*** or'-dĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *order; -able.*] Capable of being ordered; compliant with orders.

"Being very *orderable* in all his sickness."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. vii. 22.

or'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *order; -er.*]

1. One who sets in order, regulates, arranges, or methodizes.

"The supreme *orderer* of all things."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. iv., § 9.

2. One who gives orders or directions.

*** or'-dĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *order; -less.*] Without order; out of order or rule; disorderly.

"All form is formless, order *orderless*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

or'-dĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *orderly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being orderly; regularity, methodicalness.

or'-dĕr-lў, *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *order; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In order; arranged or disposed in order.

"The children *orderly*, and mothers, pale
For fright." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

2. Methodical, regular.

"The book requireth but *orderly* reading."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Observant of order or method; not disorderly; keeping order.

"Men are not good, but for necessity;
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred."
Drayton: Civil Wars, vii.

4. Well regulated; free from disorder or confusion; characterized by good order.

"Their *orderly* and not tumultuary arming."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 141.

5. According to established order or method.

"Till *orderly* judgment of decision is given against it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

II. *Mil.:* On duty: as, an *orderly* sergeant.

B. *As adv.:* According to due order or method; duly, regularly.

"But, *orderly* to end where I begun."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends upon a superior officer to carry orders, messages, &c.

"Two *orderlies* were appointed to watch the palace."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*2. A man employed to keep the public streets clean by sweeping.

"The *orderlies* keep the streets free from mud in winter and dust in summer."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 294.

orderly-book, *s.*

Mil.: A book in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. There is one for each company.

orderly-officer, *s.*

Mil.: The officer on duty for the day; the officer of a corps whose turn of duty it is to superintend its internal economy, cleanliness, food, &c.

orderly-room, *s.*

Mil.: A room set aside in a barrack in which the administrative work is carried on. It usually communicates with the adjutant's office, and in it the prisoners are settled with by the commanding officer, the regimental orders are issued to the sergeants, and other official business is conducted.

orderly-system, *s.* The system of keeping the streets of a town clean by means of orderlies; street-orderly system.

* **or-dĭn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ordinable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being ordinable; capability of being ordained or appointed.

"An *ordinability*, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, 367.

* **or'-dĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *ordinabilis*, from *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.).] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

"Yet it is not *ordinable* or applicable to the use or benefit of the man that knows them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 5.

or'-dĭn-ąl, * **or-din-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ordinal*, from Lat. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. *ordinal*; Ital. *ordinale.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Denoting order or succession: as, first, second, third, &c.

"Using the cardinal number, as such, and not for the *ordinal*."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. *Nat. Science:* Of or pertaining to an order; comprehending families and, usually, genera; though sometimes a genus is so abnormal that it constitutes a family, and even an order, of itself.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A number denoting order or succession.

2. A book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; an order, a ritual.

*3. A book containing forms, rules, or tables of any kind.

"He hath, after his *ordinall*,
Assigned oue in speciall."
Gower: C. A., vii.

* **or'-dĭn-ąl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *ordinal*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being ordinal.

or'-dĭn-ąnce, * **or-dyn-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ordenance* (Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*) = to ordain; Sp. *ordenanza*; Ital. *ordinanza.* Originally *ordinance* and *ordnance* were but different ways of spelling the same word.]

*1. Order, orderly disposition or arrangement. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 5.)

*2. Order, rank, degree.

"When one but of my *ordinance* stood up."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

*3. Ordnance, cannon.

"Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

4. An established rule, custom, rite, or ceremony; an observance commanded.

"By custom and the *ordinance* of times."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

¶ Often used among Presbyterians for the sacraments; as, To administer the *ordinance* of baptism.

5. A rule established or ordered by authority; a law, edict, or statute; a decree or dispensation of the Divine Being or of fate.

"The total *ordinance* and will of God."
Cowper: Task, i. 742.

* 6. The act of establishing, forming, or setting in order; foundation.

"The werkis weren maad perfyt at the *ordynaunce* [*a fundatione*] of the world."—*Wyclife: Ebruis* iv.

¶ (1) *Ordinance of the Forest:* A statute, 33 and 34 Edward I., made relative to matters and causes of the forest.

(2) *Ordinance of Parliament:* A temporary Act of Parliament.

(3) *Self-denying Ordinance:* [SELF-DENYING].

or'-dĭn-ănd, *s.* [Lat. *ordinandus*, fut. pass. part. of *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.).] A candidate for ordination; one who is about to be ordained or admitted to holy orders.

* **or'-dĭn-ąnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ordinans*, pr. par. of *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Ordaining, appointing, regulating. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.)

B. *As subst.:* One who ordains; a bishop who confers orders.

* **or-din-ar,** *a.* [Fr. *ordinaire.*] Ordinary.

or'-dĭn-ąr-ĭ-lў, * **or-din-ar-i-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *ordinary*; *-ly.*]

1. In an ordinary manner; according to established or settled rules or method.

2. Usually, generally, commonly; in most cases.

"A form and person more than *ordinarily* comely."
Observer, No. 8.

or'-dĭn-ąr-ў, * **or-din-ar-ie,** * **or-din-ar-ye,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ordinaire*, from Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. & Ital. *ordinario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Established, settled, regular, customary, according to established rule or order.

2. Usual, common, frequent, habitual.

"These fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

3. Such as may be found or met with at any time; not distinguishable from others by any special mark or feature; not out of the common; hence, often applied to something rather inferior or mediocre; commonplace.

"The most *ordinary* machine [clock or watch] is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds, and distinguish the smallest difference of time."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 1.

4. Plain, not handsome.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The mass, the general body, the generality.

"I see no more in you,
Than in the *ordinary* of nature's sale-work."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

2. Something ordinarily used; something in ordinary or common use.

3. A meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one especially ordered for a particular person or persons; a repast.

"[He] for his *ordinary* pays his heart,
For what his eyes eat only."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

4. An eating-house where meals are served to all comers; a place where there is a fixed price for each meal.

"On the market-day we dyned at an *ordinaire*."—*Autob. of Sir J. Bramston.* (1638.)

* 5. A settled order or use for public worship.

"Osmund . . . devised that *ordinary* or form of service."—*Fuller: Church History*, III. i. 28.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* An heraldic term indicating an addition to a coat-of-arms. The ordinaries proper are nine in number, viz., the chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross, and saltier. The name is also applied to the lesser ordinaries or sub-ordinaries, such as the gyron, pile, orle, tressure, &c.

2. *Law:*

(1) *Civil Law:* A judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation.

(2) *Common & Canon Law:* An ecclesiastical judge; one who has ordinary and immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters. In the Anglican Church the bishop is the ordinary of his own diocese, and the two archbishops are the ordinaries of their respective provinces.

"He had, as supreme *ordinary*, put forth directions, charging the clergy of the establishment to abstain from touching in their discourses on contr overted points of doctrine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. *Navy:*

* (1) The establishment of persons employed to take charge of government ships when laid up in harbour.

(2) The state of a ship, out of commission, and laid up in charge of officers. A ship in ordinary is one laid up under the charge of the master attendant.

¶ (1) *In ordinary:* In constant and actual service: as, a chaplain or physician *in ordinary* to the Queen.

(2) *Judge ordinary:*

Scots Law: The sheriff of a county.

(3) *Lord ordinary:*

Scots Law: In the Court of Session the title given to the judge before whom a cause depends in the outer house.

(4) *Lord ordinary on the bills:*

Scots Law: The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session.

* (5) *Ordinary of assizes and sessions:* A deputy of the bishop appointed to give criminals their neck-verses (q.v.).

(6) *Ordinary of Newgate:* The chaplain of the prison of Newgate, who attends on condemned prisoners to prepare them for death.

(7) *Ordinary of the Mass:*

Roman Liturgy: The part of the mass which precedes and that which follows the Canon.

ordinary-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law: Those deeds of transfer which are entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.

ordinary-seaman, *s.*

Naut.: A sailor competent to perform the ordinary or commoner duties, but who has not been sufficiently long at sea to be qualified to be rated as an able seaman.

* **or'-dĭn-ąr-ў-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *ordinary*; *-ship.*] The state, position, or office of an ordinary.

* **or-din-at,** *a.* [ORDINATE, *a.*]

* **or'-dĭn-ąte,** *v.t.* [ORDINATE, *a.*] To appoint, to ordain, to regulate.

"The Almighty, who *ordinates* all their [thy enemies] motions to his own holy purpose."—*Bp. Hall: The Balm of Gilead*, § 3.

or'-dĭn-ąte, * **or-din-at,** * **or-dyn-ate,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to set in order, to ordain (q.v.).]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Regular, well regulated, temperate. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,160.)

2. *Geom.:* (See extract).

"*Ordinate* figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

B. *As substantive:*

Analyt. Geom.: The ordinate of a point is one of the elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point is determined with respect to fixed straight lines, taken as coördinate axes. The ordinate of a point to a diameter of a conic section is the distance of the point from that diameter, measured on a line parallel to a tangent drawn at the vertex of the diameter. The ordinate to a diameter is equal to half the chord through the point which is bisected by the diameter. [CO-ORDINATE, *s.*]

* **or'-dĭn-ąte-lў,** * **or-dyn-ate-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *ordinate*; *-ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a regular or methodical manner; in due order.

"I wyl *ordynately* treate of the two partes of a publyke weale."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Temperately, properly, duly. (*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*)

II. *Geom.:* In the manner of an ordinate.

or-dĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ordinatio*, from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to set in order, to ordain; Fr. *ordination*; Sp. *ordinacion*; Ital. *ordinazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of disposing or arranging in

regular order; the state of being disposed in regular order; order, arrangement.

"Cyrus disposed his trees like his armies in regular *ordination*."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus.*

2. In the same sense as II.

"The French reform'd from preaching you restrain,
Because you judge their *ordination* vain."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 457.

3. The state of being ordained or appointed; settled or established order or tendency.

II. *Ritual:*

1. *Roman:* The act of conferring the sacrament of order. Women are incapable of being validly ordained (1 Cor. xiv. 34; 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12). Ordination is, in the normal course of things, conferred by bishops, but abbots may confer minor orders on their subjects. Dimissory letters are necessary if a man is to be ordained for a diocese other than that in which he was born, and he must have legitimate and sufficient title (q.v.). Ordination to sacred orders, according to the general law of the Church, can only take place on the Saturdays in the four Ember weeks, on the fifth Saturday in Lent, or on Holy Saturday, and always during mass. Minor orders (q.v.) can be conferred at general ordinations, and also on any Sunday or holiday, not necessarily during mass. The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii., can. 8, *de Ref.*) enjoins that sacred orders should be publicly conferred in the cathedral or in one of the principal churches of the diocese, in the presence of the canons, but custom has sanctioned a departure from the practice when a reasonable cause exists. Regulars are usually ordained in their monasteries. [ORDER, *s.* II.]

2. *Anglican:* Strictly speaking, the term ordination is used only of priests, deacons being "made," and no lower order being recognised. Order is not a sacrament in the Anglican Church, though there is more than a tendency on the part of High Churchmen to recognise it as such, and the Rev. Orby Shipley (*Gloss. Eccles. Terms*, s. v. *Ordination*) says, "The ordination of priests has generally been counted among the five lesser Sacraments of the Church." [ORDER, *s.* II. (2).] Ordinations are held on the Sundays following the four Ember seasons, and the canonical interstices are observed. [INTERSTICE, *s.* ¶.]

3. *Presbyterian:* Ordination by laying on the hands of the Presbytery is required before a probationer obtains the full status of a minister. It is not conferred unless he have received a call as pastor or an appointment as a missionary. Elders are ordained by the Session.

or'-dĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *ordinativus*, from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.); O. Fr. *ordinatif*; Ital. & Sp. *ordinativo*.] Tending to ordain; directing.

"In that *ordinative* and gubernative eminency."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 259.

or'-dĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*; Ital. *ordinatore*; Fr. *ordinateur*.] One who ordains, appoints, or establishes; a director; a ruler. (*Adams: Works*, i. 424.)

ord-nançe, * or-den-ance, * or-din-ance, * or-don-ance, *s.* [The same word as *ordinance* (q.v.).] The original meaning was the bore or size of the gun, and thence the word came to be applied to the gun itself, exactly as in the case of Caliver (*Skeat*).] [ORDINANCE.] Cannons, great guns, howitzers; fire arms too large and heavy to be fired from the person; artillery.

¶ There have been great developments in recent years in the making of Ordnance, the size and calibre of cannon having immensely increased. Rifled guns of 12 to 16 inches calibre are now made, capable of throwing a ball of from half a ton to a ton weight to a distance of a number of miles. Their penetrative power is immense.

ordnance datum, *s.*

Surv.: A fixed level to which all the levels taken in the ordnance survey are referred. It is a point or level twelve feet six inches below Trinity High-water mark, or four feet six inches above Trinity Low-water mark.

ordnance-survey, *s.* The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, carried out at the expense of the country by the Royal Engineers, assisted by civilians. This survey originated in the mutual desire on the part of English and French scientific men to determine the precise difference of longitude between the meridians of the Greenwich and Paris observatories. The maps or plans are plotted to various scales. The scale adopted in the case of towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants is $\frac{1}{500}$ of the linear measurement, or 126·72 inches to a mile, or one inch to 41⅔ feet; that for parishes is $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 25·344 inches to a mile, or one square inch to an acre; that for counties 6 inches to a mile, and that for the general map of the kingdom one inch to a mile. The maps exhibit in exact proportions property divisions, rivers, roads, houses, &c., and give at frequent intervals the heights above ordnance datum (q.v.).

or'-dŏn-nançe, *s.* [Fr.] [ORDINANCE.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disposing or arranging in proper order; the proper arrangement or disposition of the parts of a building or work of art, or of the figures in a picture, &c.

"The general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

II. *French History:*

* 1. The name given to a decree of the king or regent before the revolution of 1789.

2. The decision of a criminal court upon the motion of the procurator-general.

* **or'-dŏn-nant,** *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *ordonner* = to ordain.] Pertaining to or implying ordonnance.

or'-dure, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *ord* = filthy, from Lat. *horridus* = horrid (q.v.); Ital. *ordura*, from *ordo* = dirty, foul.]

1. Dung, excrement, fæces, filth.

"Gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots,
That shall first spring." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 4.

* 2. Defect, imperfection.

* 3. Crime, fault.

"Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge,
Whose *ordures* neither plague nor fire can purge?"
Dryden: The Medal, 188.

* **or'-dų-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ordur(e)*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ordure; filthy. (*Drayton: Pastorals*, Ecl. 11.)

* **or-dyn-aunce,** *s.* [ORDINANCE.]

öre (1), * **or,** *s.* [A.S. *ór* = ore, *ár* = brass; cogn. with Icel. *eir* = brass; O. H. Ger. *ér*; Ger. *erz*; Goth. *aiz, ais*; Lat. *æs* = ore, bronze; Sansc. *ayas* = iron.]

Min. (*Pl.*): Substances found in the earth from which metals are obtained by various processes, but chiefly by roasting and smelting. Ore consists of metals mineralized by chemical combination with one or more of the non-metallic elements. The principal ores are combinations of metals with sulphur, forming sulphides; with chlorine, forming chlorides; with oxygen, forming oxides; and with carbonic, silicic, sulphuric, arsenic, and phosphoric acids, forming carbonates, silicates, sulphates, arsenates, and phosphates. Generally speaking, however, all mineral substances containing metals, combined or free, are called ores. They are found in veins or lodes, in bedded masses, and also disseminated in rocks of all ages, both igneous and stratified sedimentary. In the latter, the ores of iron and manganese are the most abundant, and often occur in beds of large extent. Some ores, as well as native metals, are also found in alluvial deposits; gold, platinum, &c. in those known as placers; and the oxide of tin in those known as stream-works, from which much ore has been obtained in Cornwall and the Malay Peninsula, and of late years in New South Wales. These have been derived from the degradation and wearing away of older rocks, the minerals having been washed out and re-deposited by the agency of water.

ore-concentrator, ore-separator, *s.*

Mining: A contrivance to sort ores according to richness, or to separate the metallic portions of powdered ores from the gangue.

ore-crusher, *s.*

Mining: A mill for breaking ores into small pieces for further treatment.

ore-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace for operating upon ores. The term is general, but the actual furnaces have specific names and various constructions, according to the metal, its gangue, the condition, &c.

ore-separator, *s.* [ORE-CONCENTRATOR.]

ore-stamp, *s.* [STAMP-MILL.]

ore-washer, *s.*

Metall.: A means of separating metal from ore after the latter has been reduced to powder.

* **ore-wecd, ore-wood,** *s.* Sea-weed. (*Carew.*)

* **ore** (2), *s.* [A.S. *ár.*] Grace, favour, help, protection. (*Sowdon of Babylon*, 2,512.)

Ör'-ĕ-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *oreas* (genit. *oreados*), from Gr. 'Ορειάς (*Oreias*), genit. 'Ορειάδος (*Oreiados*), from ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain; Fr. *Oréade.*]

Class. Mythol.: One of the nymphs of the mountains, who generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting.

ör'-ĕ-ădş, *s.* [OREAS.]

Bot.: *Agaricus oreades.*

ŏ-rē'-ăs, *s.* [OREAD.]

Zool.: The more usual name for the genus Boselaphus (q.v.). [PALÆOREAS.]

ŏr-ĕ-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zool. & Palæont: The typical genus of the family Oreastridæ (q.v.). Found in the upper part of the Chalk, in the Tertiary, and recent.

ŏr-ĕ-ăs'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreaster*, genit. *oreastr(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Starfishes, order Asteroidea. There are two rows of ambulacral feet, the skin is granular, pierced by minute holes.

Ör'-ĕ-ŏ-gŏn, *s.* [Sp. *Orejones* = great-eared (people).] [*Great-eared tribes.*]

Geog.: One of the United States, forming the westernmost portion of the Union.

Oregon-mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Scapanus Townsendii.* It is larger than the Common Mole (*Talpa europæa*), and is found on the coast of the Pacific, from California to 47° 10′ N.

ŏr'-eĭde, *s.* [OROIDE.]

* **oreillet** (as **ō-rā'-yĕt**), *s.* [Fr. *oreille* = the ear.]

HELMET, WITH OREILLET.

Anc. Arm.: An earpiece; a round or oval plate to cover the ear, attached to the steel caps of the reign of Henry VI. They were fastened with hinges to enable them to be lifted up. They were frequently perforated to enable the wearer to hear better, and sometimes they had spikes projecting from their centres.

ŏr-ĕ-ĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρεινός (*oreinos*) = mountainous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cyprinina. The vent and anal fin in a sheath, covered with enlarged tiled scales. Three species, from the mountain streams of the Himalayas.

ŏ-rĕl'-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orell(ana)* = the specific name of the Arnotto-tree; *-in.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, occurring, together with bixin, in annatto. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain.] Pertaining to or connected with mountains; inhabiting mountains.

ŏr-ĕ-ŏ-dăph'-nē, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. δάφνη (*daphnē*) = a laurel.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Lauraceæ, chiefly from tropical America. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and panicles or racemes of umbel-like heads of flowers, with nine stamens. *Oreodaphne opifera* is a large tree found in the forests between the Orinoco and the Parana. When incision is made in the bark, there gushes out a volatile oil, which is a discutient. The fruit, when distilled, yields a yellow wine-coloured and scented volatile oil, used in Brazil in contractions of the joints, pains in the limbs, &c. *O. fœtens* furnishes the til of the Canarics, a kind of wood with a bad odour; *O. exaltata*, the Sweet Wood of Jamaica; and *O. cupularis*, the cinnamon of the Isle of France.

2. *Paiæobot.:* *Oreodaphne Heerii* is found in the Older Pliocene of Italy.

ŏ-rē′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Oreodontidæ (q.v.). It is from the Miocene of North America, and is intermediate between the Suida and the Cervidæ. Its size was about equal to that of a sheep.

ŏr-ē-ō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreodon*, genit. *oreodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: The Ruminating Hogs of Leidy. A transitional family of Artiodactyla, having affinities with the Suida and the Ruminantia. Though it is probable that they chewed the cud, there is no evidence on the point.

ŏr-ē-ō-dŏx′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. δόξα (*doxa*) = glory.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Arecæ; *Oreodoxa oleracea* is the same as *Areca oleracea*. [CABBAGE-TREE.]

* **ŏr-ē-ŏg′-rą-phy,** *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to draw, to write, to describe.] The scieuce of mountains; a description of mountains.

ŏr-ē-ō-nĕc′-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cobitidina, from hill streams near Hong-Kong.

ŏr-ē-ō-phă-şĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreophas(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Mountain Curassows; a sub-family of Cracidæ.

ŏr-ē-ō-phā′-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Lat. *phasis* (*volucris*) = the Phasian bird, the pheasant.]

Ornith.: Mountain Curassow; the sole genus of the sub-family Oreophasinæ (q.v.). There is but a single species, *Oreophasis Derbianus*, from the mountains of Guatemala. The first specimen brought to England was in the collection of the late Earl of Derby, after whom it was named.

ŏr-ē-ō-pĭ-thē′-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Palæont.: A genus of Catarhine Monkeys from the Italian Miocene, with dental affinities to some of the generalised types of the primitive Ungulates.

ŏr-ē-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, family Glyptosauridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of North America.

ŏr-ē-ō-ŏs′-ĕ-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *oreoselin(um)* = mountain parsley; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $(C_7H_6O_2)_2$. Isomeric with benzoic acid, obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on peucedanin. It forms fine silky needles, slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and also in potash with yellow colour.

ŏr-ē-ŏs′-ĕl-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *oreosel(in)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_5O\\C_7H_5O\end{matrix}\right\}O$. The anhydride of oreoselin, prepared by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas on athamanta, heating to expel the valerianic acid, and dissolving in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in masses of fine needles. It is without taste or smell, insoluble in water, and melts at 190°.

ŏr-ē-ŏt′-rą-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes, founded by Sundevall, with a single species, *Oreotragus saltator*, the *Antilope saltatrix* of Boddaert. [KLIPSPRINGER.]

ŏr-ĕx′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Med.: A desire or longing.

* **orf-gild,** *s.* [A.S. *orfegild*, *yrfegild*: *orfe*, *yrfe* = property, and *gild*, *geld* = payment.]

Old Law: The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence if the robbery was committed in the day-time.

* **or-fray,** *s.* [OSPREY.]

* **or′-frāys,** * **or′-frāies*,** * **or-phrese,** *s.* [O. Fr. *orfrais* (Fr. *orfroi*).] [ORPHREY.] Fringe of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments.

* **or′-gal,** *s.* [ARGAL.]

* **or′-gą-mĕnt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Gr. ὀρείγανον (*oreiganon*).] The same as ORIGAN (q.v.).

or′-gan, * **or-gane,** *s.* [Fr. *organe* = an organ or instrument wherewith anything may be made or done (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *organum* = an implement, from Gr. ὄργανον (*organon*), cogn. with ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Sp. & Ital. *organo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument; the means by which any office, duty, or function is performed; that by which some important action is performed or object attained; espec. one of those parts of an animal or vegetable body by which some particular action, duty, operation, or function is performed; a natural instrument: as, The eye is the *organ* of sight; the lungs are the *organs* of respiration; animals and plants have reproductive *organs*, &c.

2. A medium, means, or instrument of communication between persons; a medium or channel of conveying or expressing one's opinions. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 355.)

3. Hence, a newspaper, as the medium of expressiug public opinion.

"The *organs* of the extreme party." — *Evening Standard*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* 4. A musical instrument of any kind.

5. The vocal organs collectively; the voice.

* 6. Palate, taste. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 367.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Members of an organized being through which its functious are executed. Thus the root, stem, and leaves of a plant, the heart, &c., the brain and stomach of an animal are organs. They are composed of tissues.

2. *Music:* The most comprehensive and important of all wind instruments. Its history can be traced back to the earliest antiquity. Starting from a small collection of pipes, perhaps even from a syrinx, it has gradually grown in size and complexity until, at the present day, one performer has complete control over many thousands of pipes. The עוּגָב (*ugab*), translated "organ," in Genesis (iv. 21) and Job (xxi. 12), was probably one of the earliest and simplest forms of a collection of pipes placed over a wind-box or sound-board. In this rudimentary state, the wind was admitted to each pipe at the will of the player by means of a sliding strip of wood, which could be pulled in and out; this mechanism was the ancestor of our modern key-board. The next step was, to have more than one series of pipes; strips of wood passing lengthwise under the mouths of each set enabled the player, by pulling a stop, to exercise a choice as to which he used. Afterwards, as larger organs were constructed, the smaller were called "portative" because they could be carried about in processions, &c., and the large were called "positive" [POSIT], because they were fixtures. The essential principles of the construction of an organ were thus discovered, and it only remained to expand the instruments (1) by the placing of several organs under the control of one player, with a separate manual or clavier for each; (2) by the use of keys to be played by the feet, or pedals; (3) by the increase of the compass; (4) by the introduction of great variety of tone; (5) by perfecting the bellows and wind-supply, and placing the registers under the organist's control by means of mechanical appliances. It is probable that the use of water in ancient organs (hence called hydraulic organs) was merely for the purpose of graduating the exit of air from a chamber into the pipes. In modern instruments, four, or sometimes even five, rows of keys are found, each representing a distinct instrument; these are named after their use or characteristics; as, Great organ, that used for grand effects, the principal manual; Choir organ, that used for the accompaniment of voices; Solo organ, that containing stops for solo use; Swell organ, pipes placed in a distant box, with shutters opening and closing like venetian blinds, by means of which a *crescendo* can be made; Pedal organ, the pipes controlled by the pedals. Pipes range from 32 feet to ¾ inch in length; they are divided into two great classes: Fluc and Reed, names which need no explanation. The title of stops generally intimates their quality of tone, *e.g.*, Flute, Violin, Oboe, Clarinet, Trumpet, &c. The touch of a large organ is made "light" by levers filled with highly compressed air, hence called Pneumatic levers; the long array of stops is controlled by composition-pedals, combinatiou-pistons, or by ventils; and, lastly, mechanical means have superseded manual labour for blowing.

¶ By the old writers the instrument was called *the organs*, or *a pair of organs*.

¶ *Organ of Bojanus:*

Comp. Anat. & Physiol.: A double organ with two bilaterally symmetrical halves, one on each side of the body, just below the pericardium, communicating with it and with the mantle cavity, in the Lamellibranchiata. This organ performs the function of a kidney, is in some cases connected with reproductiou, aud probably corresponds to the pseudo-hearts of the Brachiopoda.

organ-blower, *s.* One who blows the bellows of an organ.

organ-builder, *s.* One whose busiuess is to construct musical organs.

organ-coupler, *s.*

Music: The mechanism in an organ which connects together two manuals, or a manual and the pedals, in such a manner that when one is played upon the other is simultaneously acted upon; *e.g.*, "Swell to great" means that when playing on the great organ the swell will also be acted upon; "Great to pedals" means that the pedals, when played, will draw down the keys of the great organ, &c. Octave couplers are those which act at the interval of an octave above or below.

organ-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as DRUM-FISH (q.v.).

organ-harmonicon, *s.*

Music: A large harmonium or cabinet-organ.

organ-ling, *s.* A large kind of ling.

organ-loft, *s.*

Building: That part of a church designed for receiving the organ and its appurtenances. Often an end gallery is chosen for this purpose. In ancient buildings it was customary to place it at one side of the choir, usually the north.

organ-pipe, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Music:* A tube in which air is vibrated to produce a musical sound. [ORGAN, PIPE.]

* 2. *Fig.:* A windpipe, a throat, a voice. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.)

Organ-pipe coral:

Zool.: Tubipora musica.

organ-point, *s.*

Music: A passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained contiuuously by one part, while the other parts move. Also called the pedal-point.

organ-rest, *s.*

Her.: A figure of uncertain origin borne by certain ancient families.

organ-screen, *s.*

Arch.: An ornamental stone wall or piece of timber framework, on which a church organ is placed, and which in English cathedrals and churches usually forms the western termination of the choir.

organ-stop, *s.* [STOP, *s.*]

* **or′-gan,** *v.t.* [ORGAN, *s.*] To furnish with an organ or organs; to organize; to form organically.

"Thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions."—*Mannyngham: Discourse*, p. 89.

or′-gan-dĭe, or′-gan-dy, *s.* [Fr. *organdi*.]

Fabric: A kind of muslin or cotton fabric remarkable for its extreme lightness and transparency.

or-găn′-ĭc, * **or-găn′-ĭck,** * **or-găn′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Fr. *organique*; Ital. & Sp. *organico*, from Lat. *organicus*, from *organum* = an organ (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining or relating to an organ or organs of animals or plants.

2. Pertaining to objects that have organs; pertaining to organized beings or objects; pertaining to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; pertaining to, exhibiting, or possessing characteristics peculiar to animal or vegetable

life and structure: as, *organic* bodies, *organic* remains.

* 3. Forming a whole composed of a systematic arrangement of parts; organized.

* 4. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

¶ *Organic description of curves:*

Geom.: The description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.

organic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Carbon acids. Derived from hydrocarbons by the substitution of one or more of the univalent group (COOH), called carboxyl, or oxatyl, for an equal number of hydrogen atoms in the hydrocarbon; the number of atoms replaced determining whether the acid is mono-, di-, or tri-basic. Most of these acids are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, by replacing H_2 in the oxatylic portion by O, *e.g.*, $\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_2\end{matrix}\right.HO + O_2 = \left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\COOH\end{matrix}\right.$ (acetic acid) $+ H_2O$; but there are several which cannot be regarded as derivatives of alcohols of any known series.

organic-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: The application of such processes as shall determine the relative proportion of the elements of which a compound is composed, and the number of atoms of the component elements contained in the molecule.

organic-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The alkaloids of vegetable and animal origin, and the derivatives of ammonia produced by the destructive distillation of complex organic matter, and those formed chemically by substituting the hydrogen of ammonia by organic radicals. They have a strongly alkaline reaction, saturate acids like ammonia, and form with them, in many instances, well-defined crystalline salts.

organic-chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: The chemistry of the carbon compounds in which the hydrogen or nitrogen of the substance is directly united with carbon. No distinction is drawn between compounds which are the products of animal and vegetable life and those obtained by direct combination of the elements. It is owing to the number and great complexity of the carbon compounds that they are dealt with under a separate division.

organic-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: The morbid state of an organ itself, as distinguished from a functional disease, *i.e.*, one affecting functions.

organic-laws, *s. pl.* Laws directly affecting the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

organic-matter, *s.* (See extract.)

"There is no elementary or self-subsistent *organic matter*, as Buffon taught; the inorganic elements into which the particles of organic matter pass by their final decomposition are organically recomposed, and fitted for the sustenance of animals, through the operations of the vegetable kingdom. No animal can subsist on inorganic matter."—*Owen: Anat. Invertebrates* (1843), p. 28.

organic-radical, *s.*

Chem.: A group of atoms containing one or more atoms of carbon, of which one or more bonds are unsatisfied. It may be a monad, dyad, or triad radical, according to the number of monad atoms required to complete its active atomicity.

organic-remains, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: The remains of organized bodies (animals and plants) found in a fossil state. [Fossil, B. I. 1, 2.]

organic-substance, organic-body, *s.* A substance or body having organs in action and consequently life. The category includes animals and plants.

or-găn′-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *organical; -ly.*]

1. In an organic manner; with or by means of organs.

"All stones, metals, and minerals are real vegetables, that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well as plants." *Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. viii.

2. With reference to organic structure or disposition of parts.

3. With reference to the essential working parts or system.

"Having a voice in what *organically* concerns the affairs of Egypt."—*W. E. Gladstone*, in *Times*, Feb. 8, 1882.

or-găn′-ĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *organical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being organic.

or-găn′-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *organic; -ism;* Fr. *organicisme.*]

Pathol.: The hypothesis that every disease springs from the lesion of some particular organ.

* **or′-gạn-ĭĕ,** *s.* [Oroany.]

* **or-gạ-nĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *organum* = an organ, and *facio* = to make.] Forming organs or organisms; producing an organized structure; acting through or resulting from organs.

or′-gạn-īse, *v.t.* [Organize.]

or′-gạn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *organ; -ism;* Fr. *organisme.*]

1. Organic structure or disposition of parts; organization.

"The advantageous *organism* of the eye."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, ch. iii.

2. An organized body; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

"A bucket dropped overboard catches only the water that is free of phosphoric *organisms*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1885.

or′-gạn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *organ; -ist;* Fr. *organiste;* Sp. & Ital. *organista.*]

1. One who plays upon an organ.

"*Organist* of Westminster, and one of his Majesty's private music."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* 2. A priest who organized or sang in parts.

organist-tanager, *s.* [Euphonia, II.]

* **or-găn′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *organ; -ity.*] Organism.

"Devoid of heterogeneall *organity*."
H. More: Immort. of Soul, I. ii. 24.

or-gạ-nīz-ạ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *organizable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

or′-gạn-īz-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *organiz(e); -able.*] Capable of being organized.

"In the midst of an *organizable* fluid or blastema." *Carpenter: Animal Physiology*, ch. i.

* **or-gạn-ī′-zāte,** *a.* [Eng. *organiz(e); -ate.*] Organized. (*H. More: Præexist. of Soul*, 21.)

or-gạn-ī-zā′-tion, or-gạn-ī-sā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *organiz(e); -ation;* Fr. *organisation.*]

1. The act of organizing; the act or process of arranging and getting into proper working order: as, the *organization* of an expedition.

2. The state of being organized; that which is organized; an organized body.

3. Organic structure; the disposition or arrangement of the organs for the performance of vital functions.

"His physical *organization* was unusually delicate." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. The arrangement of the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; systematic preparation for action.

"The kind of *organization* which will produce equality."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, 1873, p. 245.

or′-gạn-īze, or′-gạn-īse, *v.t.* [Fr. *organiser;* Sp. & Port. *organizar;* Ital. *organizare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form or furnish with suitable or necessary organs; to give an organic structure to. (Generally in the pa. par.)

2. To arrange or dispose systematically the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; to get into proper working order.

"The musical portion of the procession, which was remarkably well *organised*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

* II. *Music:* To sing in parts: as, To *organize* the Hallelujah.

or′-gạn-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Oroanize.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Charged or entrusted with the organizatiou of a body: as, The *organizing* secretary of a society.

organizing-force, *s.*

Physiol.: One of the names for that force or power which an organized body has of assimilating matter. Called also Plastic-force, &c.

or-gạn-ō-, *pref.* [Organ.] Relating to or connected with an organ or organs.

* **or-găn′-ō-ĝĕn,** *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender; Fr. *organogène.*]

Chem.: A name formerly given to oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are the essential elements in every animal and vegetable structure.

or-gạn-ō-ĝĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

Embryol. & Biol.: The branch of science which traces the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance.

or-găn-ō-ĝĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *organogen(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gạn-ŏĝ′-ẹn-ў, *s.* [Organoenesis.] The development or formation of organs in plants and animals.

or-găn-ō-grăph′-ĭc, or-găn-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *organograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to organography.

or-gạn-ŏg′-rạ-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *organograph(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in organography; one who describes the organs of plauts or animals.

or-gạn-ŏg′-rạ-phў, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of the organs of plants and animals.

or-găn-ō-lĕp′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. ληπτικός (*lēptikos*) = disposed to accept; λαμβάνω (*lambano*) = to take; Fr. *organoleptique.*]

1. Making an impression upon the senses of other organs.

2. Capable of receiving impressions.

or-găn-ō-lŏĝ′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *organolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to organology.

or-gạn-ŏl′-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. *Gen.:* The branch of physiology which treats of the organs of the body.

2. *Spec.:* A description of the special organs which phrenologists find in the brain; phrenology.

or-gạn-ō-mĕ-tăl′-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *metallic.*] (See compound.)

organometallic-bodies, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of hydrocarbon radicals with monad, dyad, and tetrad metals, *e.g.*, sodium ethide, NaC_2H_5; zinc methide, $Zn''(CH_3)_2$; stannic dimethyl di-iodide, $Sn^{iv}(CH_3)_2I_2$, &c.

* **or′-gạ-nŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] [Oroan, *s.*]

Philos.: A word formerly almost synonymous with method. It implied a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty generally, or with reference to some particular branch of inquiry.

"Physiology in a material point of view is the *organon* of medicine."—*Hamilton: Metaph. & Logic* (ed. Mansel), iii. 34.

¶ *Novum Organon:* The name given by Bacon to the book in which he developed the inductive system of philosophy.

or-găn-ō-nō′-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

or-găn-ō-plas′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Having the property of producing or evolving the tissues of the organs of animal or vegetable beings.

or-gạn-ŏs′-cō-pў, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] Phrenology.

* **or′-gạ-nŭm,** *s.* [Organ.]

1. The same as Organon (q.v.).

2. A name given to a machine or contrivance in aid of the exercise of human labour in architecture and other arts.

* **or′-gạn-ў** (1), *s.* [Origanum.]

Bot.: *Origanum vulgare.*

* **or′-gạn-ў** (2), *s.* [Oroan.] An instrument; a means.

"Th' unresisted *organies* to seduce you."
Chapman: All Fooles, ii. 1.

or′-gạn-zĭne, *s.* [Fr. *organsin;* Ital. *organzino.*]

1. Thrown silk (q.v.).

2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

or'-găsm, *s.* [Fr. *orgasme*, from Gr. ὀργασμός (*orgasmos*), from ὀργάω (*orgaō*) = to swell, espec. with lust.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sudden vehemence; immoderate excitement or action.

2. *Med.:* A state of excitement of an organ.

"By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

or'-geat (ge as zh), *s.* [Fr., from *orge* = barley.] A liquor or syrup extracted from barley and sweet almonds, and used as a flavour for beverages and edibles, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

or'-ġĕ-ĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The same as ORGAN-LING (q.v.).

***or-ġĭ-ăs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ὀργιαστικός (*orgiastikos*), from ὄργια (*orgia*) = orgies (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek Orgia, or festivals in honour of Dionysos.

"Women who worshipped a barbarous god with bloody and *orgiastic* rites."—*Elton: Origin of English History*, p. 25.

or'-ġĭes, *s. pl.* [Fr. *orgies*, from Lat. *orgia*, from Gr. ὄργια (*orgia*) = orgies, plural of ὄργιον (*orgion*) = a sacred act; connected with ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Ital. *orgie;* Sp. *orgia*, pl. *orgias.*]

1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, espec. applied to the revels at the Dionysia, or feasts in honour of Dionysos or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild aud frautic revelry.

2. A wild revel, a drunken carouse; drunken revelry.

"In Bacchus' *orgies* I can bear no part,
And scarcely know a Diamond from a Heart."
Whyte: Poems.

***or-gĭl'-loŭs, *or'-gu-loŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil* = pride.] Proud, haughty.

"From isles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Atheus sent their ships."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida. (Prol.)

orgues, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Fort.:* Timbers shod with iron so suspended as to be dropped upon an enemy passing through a breach or gateway.

2. *Ord.:* An arrangement of a number of parallel musket-barrels, so placed as to be fired simultaneously by a traiu of powder. Such was the weapon of Fieschi, who fired at Louis Philippe (1844), and it may be held to be the predecessor of the Mitrailleuse (q.v.).

***or'-gu-loŭs,** *a.* [ORGILLOUS.]

† **or'-ġў,** *s.* [ORGIES.] A revel, a carouse, druuken revelry.

"The midnight *orgy*, and the mazy dance."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

or-ġў'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ὄργυια, ὀργυιά (*orguia*) = the length of the outstretched arms, a measure of length.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Liparidæ. *Orgyia antiqua* is the Common Vapourer; *O. gonostigma* is the Scarce Vapourer; *O. cænosa*, the Reed Tussock, and *O. fuscelina*, the Dark Tussock. [VAPOURER.]

ŏr-ĭ-bā'-tą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὀρειβάτης (*oreibatēs*) = a mountain climber.]

Zool.: Wood-mite; the typical genus of the family Oribatidæ (q.v.).

ŏr-ĭ-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oribat(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Wood-mites; a family of Spiders, order Acarina. Eyes are present; there are cheliceræ, with nippers. The first joint of the palpi is very large, the mouth is adapted for biting; the skin is hard and brittle. According to Mr. Michael's Monograph (*Ray Society*, 1884), the British Oribatidæ fall naturally into two sub-families, Pterogasterinæ, which contains the type genus, and Apterogasterinæ, with nine genera.

***ŏr'-ĭ-chălc,** *ŏr'-ĭ-călche, ***ŏr-ĭ-chăl'-cŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum* = mountain brass, from ὀρειχαλκός (*oreichalkos*), from ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; Ital. *oricalco;* Sp. *auricalco;* Fr. *orichalque.*] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour; a mixed metal resembling brass; brass, bronze.

"Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 78.

ŏr-ĭ-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [AURICHALCITE.]

ŏr'-ĭ-ęl, *ŏr'-ĭ-ŏl, *o-ry-all,** *s.* [O. Fr. *oriol* = a porch, a gallery, a corridor, from Low Lat. *oriolum*, from Lat. *aureolum* = gilded, from *aurum* = gold.]

*1. A recess withiu a room; a small room; a portico.

2. A projecting window, mostly of a trigonal or pentagonal form, aud divided by mullions aud transoms into different bays and other proportions. Sometimes it is of two stories, and when it does not reach to the grouud it is supported on brackets or corbels.

***ŏr'-ĭ-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *orient; -cy.*] Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

ŏr'-ĭ-ęnt, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oriens*, genit. *orientis*, pr. par. of *orior* = to rise.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Rising, as the sun.

"Moou that now meet'st the *orient* eun, now fly'st
With the fixed stars." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 215.

2. Eastern, oriental.

"To shew how the *orient* part is joined with the occident."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 215.

3. Clear, bright, shining, pellucid, lustrous.

"And yet they [pearls] as *orient* as they be, wax yellow with age."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, pt. i. p. 255.

4. Of superior quality or excellence; perfect; without a flaw.

"Accumulated store of gold
And *orient* gems."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That part of the horizon in which the sun first appears; the east.

"Furrowing all the *orient* into gold."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 2.

*2. A pearl.

3. (O-) The Turkish dominions and the countries to the east thereof; opposed to Occideut.

ŏr'-ĭ-ęnt, *v.t.* [ORIENT, *a.*]

1. *Lit. & Surv.:* To define the position of in respect to the east; to ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass.

2. *Fig.:* To adjust or counect by reference to first principles.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tal, *ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tăll,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *oriental*, from Lat. *orientalis*, from *oriens*, genit. *orientis*, pr. par. of *orior* = to rise.] [ORIENT, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Eastern; situated or being in the east; pertaiuing to the east or easteru couutries.

"The false restriction of *oriental* reserve."—*Cooper: Heroines of the Past*, p. 69.

*2. Proceeding from the east.

"To receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendant and *oriental* radiations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. Derived or taken from the east or eastern nations.

"The idea was, like most others of his, *oriental*."—*Observer*, No. 9.

4. Excellent, from the belief that the mineral productions of the East far transcend those of the West.

"Set with great and *oriental* perles."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of an eastern country; an Asiatic.

"The Jews, and all the *Orientals*, took all those prophecies in a literal sense."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. i.

oriental-amethyst, *s.*

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.), of various shades of purple, resembling those of amethyst.

oriental-carnelian, *s.*

Min.: A carnelian (q.v.) of a very deep colour.

oriental-opal, *s.* [PRECIOUS-OPAL.]

oriental-region, *s.*

Zool & Geog.: A small, compact, but rich and varied region, consisting of all India and China from the limits of the Palæarctic region, all the Malay peninsula and islands as far east as Java, Borneo and the Philippines, and Formosa. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 75.)

oriental-ruby, *s.*

Min.: The true ruby, a red variety of sapphire (q.v.). [RUBY.]

oriental-sapphire, *s.*

Min.: The true sapphire (q.v.), which includes the transparent varieties of corundum.

oriental-topaz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.), of various shades of yellow.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tal-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *oriental; -ism.*]

1. An idiom, expression, or form of speech peculiar to the eastern languages; the idioms of the Asiatic nations.

2. The customs or manners of eastern nations.

"The separation of the sexes which disgraces modern *Orientalism*."—*Cooper: Heroines of the Past*, p. 6.

*3. Knowledge of oriental languages and literature.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oriental; -ist.*]

1. An inhabitant or native of eastern countries; an oriental.

2. One who is learned in the languages and literature of eastern nations; one who studies eastern languages, antiquities, or customs.

"Professor Bjom Sthal, a Swedish *orientalist*."—*Teignmouth: Life of Sir W. Jones.*

¶ The first International Congress of Orientalists was held in Paris, Sep. 1, 1873.

***ŏr-ĭ-ĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tў,** *ŏr-ĭ-ĕn-tăl'-lĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *oriental; -ity.*] The quality or state of being oriental or eastern.

"His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tal-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *oriental; -ize.*] To render oriental; to adapt or conform to orieutal manuers, customs, or character.

ŏr'-ĭ-ĕn-tāte, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *orient; -ate.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to assume an eastern direction; to turn towards the east.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To assume an eastern direction; to turn towards the east.

II. *Fig.:* To discover one's true position; to fiud out where one is.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [ORIENTATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of turning towards the east; the state of being turued towards the east; a determination of the position of the east.

2. *Fig.:* The act of findiug out one's true positiou.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anthrop.:* (See extract).

"In discussing sun-myth and eun-worship, it has come into view how deeply the association in men's minds of the east with light and warmth, life and happiness and glory, of the west with darkness and chill, death and decay, has from remote ages rooted itself into religious belief. It will illustrate and confirm this view to observe how the same symbolism of east aud west has takeu shape in actual ceremony, giviug rise to a series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientation*."—*E. B. Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), ii. 382.

2. *Arch.:* The placing or building of a church so that its chancel is towards the east, or that part of the east in which the sun rises on the day of the patron saint.

3. *Biol.:* A term applied to the means by which animals, when taken from home, are able to trace their way back.

4. *Surv.:* The act of determining the direction of the side of a triangle, or the direction of a chain of triangles.

ŏr'-ĭ-ĕn-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *orientat(e); -or.*]

Surv.: An instrument used in regulating the ground-plau of a church, so as to present the chancel to the east.

***ŏr'-ĭ-ęnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *orient; -ness.*] The quality or state of being orient, bright, or lustrous; brightness, lustre; specif. applied to gems.

"Pearls far short of the Indian in *orientness*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cumberland.*

ŏr'-ĭ-fĭçe, ***or-ĭ-fis,** ***or-ĭ-fex,** *s.* [Fr. *orifice*, from Lat. *orificium*; lit., the making of a mouth, from os (genit. *oris*) = a mouth, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Ital. *orificio.*] An opening or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, &c.; a perforation.

"And yet the spacious breadth of this division
Admits no *orifice*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, v. 2.

*** ŏr′-ĭ-flamb** (*b* silent), **or′-ĭ-flamme, or-y-flambe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *oriflamble*, from Low Lat. *auriflamma* = a golden flame, a golden banner: Lat. *aurum* = gold, and *flamma* = a flame.] The ancient royal banner of France; originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, which received many important grants from the early French kings. Its colour was purple with a tinge of azure, and gold. It became the banner of the monarchy in the reign of Philip I. The oriflamme borne at Agincourt was, according to Sir H. Nicolas, an oblong red flag, split into five points. It sometimes bore upon it a saltire wavy, from the centre of which golden rays diverged.

ORIFLAMME.
(From *Martin: Histoire de France.*)

ŏr-ĭ-găn, *s.* [ORIGANUM.] *Bot.:* Marjoram (q.v.).

ŏr-ĭ-găn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *origan(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of menthaceous plants, tribe Satureia.

ŏ-rĭg′-ą-nŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀρίγανον (*origanon*), ὀρίγανος (*oreganos*) = wild marjoram.]

Bot.: Marjoram; the typical genus of the family Origanidæ. Calyx five-toothed or two-lipped, with ten to thirteen nerves. Upper lip of the corolla erect, nearly plane; lower one patent, trifid. Stamens diverging, the connective sub-triangular. Small, often hoary, much-branched, aromatic shrubs. Known species twenty-one. *Origanum vulgare*, the Common Marjoram, is British. [MARJORAM.] *O. Dictamnus* is the Cretan Dittany (q.v.). In India *O. heracleoticum* and *O. normale* are used as pot-herbs. *O. Marjorana* is a seasoning herb. *O. sipyleum* is the Hop-plant, sometimes cultivated in cottage windows.

"*Origan* or orgament, which in tast (as wee have said) resembleth saverie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

Ŏr′-ĭ-ğĕn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Origen*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The name given to a corpus of religious opinions attributed to Origen (A.D. 185–253), a Father of the Church, and one of the most learned writers of his age. He was chief catechist at Alexandria, and was ordained priest, though he had rendered himself physically unfit from an erroneous conception of the teaching of Jesus in Matthew xix. 12. He was deposed from the priesthood in A.D. 229. The opinions attributed to him were: (1) That there is an inequality betweeu the Persons of the Trinity, the Father being the greatest; (2) the pre-existence of human souls, including that of Christ; (3) that mankind will not have material bodies at the Resurrection; (4) the limited duration of the punishment of the wicked and of the evil spirits; aud (5) the re-absorption of all intelligent beings into the Source of Being whence they sprang.

"To defend themselves against the charge of *Origenism*."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, vii. 435.

Ŏr′-ĭ-ğĕn-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *Origen*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of either of the sects described under B. (More usually of the former.)

"A very able defence of *Origenist* opinions was printed anonymously, in the year 1661, by Rust, Bishop of Dromore."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 398.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*):

1. Those who held all or any of the opinions attributed to Origen of Alexandria.

¶ In A.D. 544 Justinian I. issued an edict against them, and the Fifth General Council (the Second of Constautinople) coudemued them in 553.

2. A sect mentioned by Epiphanius, as the followers of an Origen of whom nothing is known. They are spoken of as addicted to shameful vices.

Ŏ-rĭğ-ĕn-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Origen*; *-istic.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the sect founded by Origen of Alexandria.

"The mysticism . . . of the *Origenistic* monks."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, vii. 434.

ŏr′-ĭğ-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *origine*, from Lat. *originem*, accus. of *origo* = a beginning, from *orior* = to rise, to begin; Ital. *origine.*]

1. The beginning or first existence of anything; the commencement; the rise.

"I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the source, fountain, cause, or occasion of anything; that from which anything derives its existence or beginning.

"The *origin* of forms . . . hath been found one of the most perplexed enquiries that belong to natural philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 37.

3. Descent, derivation.

¶ *Origin of a muscle:*

Anat.: The more fixed extremity of a muscle, when this can be ascertained. (*Quain.*)

*** ŏr′-ĭğ-ĭn,** *v.t.* [ORIGIN, *s.*] To originate; to give rise to.

"This proverb was *origined*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 573.

*** ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *origin*; *able.*] Capable of being originated.

ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭn-ąl, *** o-rig-in-all,** *** or-yg-yn-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *original*, from Lat. *originalis*, from *origo* (genit. *originis*) = an origin (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *original*; Ital. *originale.*]

I. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or early state of anything; first, primary, primitive.

"He was the *original* author of those sanguinary schemes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Having the power or talent to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

"He was one of the most *original*, profound, and accurate thinkers of the age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Not copied; made, done, or produced by the author: as, the *original* text of an author.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The origin, beginning, cause, or source.

O cause first of our confusion, O *original* of our damnation." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,434.

2. The first copy, the archetype; that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated; opposed to copy, duplicate, or replica.

"Compare this translation with the *original*."—*Addison.*

3. The primary or primitive stock, root, or type from which various species have originated or been developed.

"The *originals* of most of the provincial constitutions of Christendom."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

4. The language in which a work is written; as, To read a work in the *original.*

5. The sense, spirit, or character of that from which anything is copied, deduced, or derived.

"They have something more or less of the *original*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

6. A person of marked peculiarity or individuality of character; an eccentric person.

¶ (1) *Original bill in equity:*

Law: A bill relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the interests.

(2) *Original-line, plane,* or *point:*

Perspective: A line, plane, or point referred to the original object.

original-charter, *s.*

Scots Law: A charter granted first to the vassal by the superior.

original-position, *s.*

Music: A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground-note is in the bass; in other words, before it has undergone inversion, or when its upper notes are in the order 3, 5, 8.

original-sin, *s.*

Theology:

1. *Anglican:* Sin for which each individual is held to be responsible before he has committed any actual transgression. It arises from the first sin of Adam in Paradise; opinions, however, differing as to the precise connection between the two. The ninth Article of the Church of England considers it "the fault and corruption of the nature of every man that naturally is ingendered of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, aud is of his own uature inclined to evil."

2. *Roman:* In the Small Catechism (ed. 1883, p. 17), published by authority, original sin is defined to be "that guilt and stain of sin which we inherit from Adam, who was the origin and head of all mankind." The Council of Trent (sess. v., *Dec. de Peccato Originali*) defines that Adam lost original jnstice not only for himself but for his descendants, and that he poured (*transfudisse*) sin—the death of the soul—into the whole human race. This is supported by a reference to Romans v. 12. The Council declared that nothing in the decree as to original sin was to apply to the Virgin Mary.

3. *Presbyterian:* The Confession of Faith considers that our first parents "being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin [the eating the forbidden fruit] was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity descending from them by ordinary generation" (ch. vi.). [IMPUTATION, PELAGIANISM.]

original-writ, *s.*

Law: A mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and being the beginning or foundatiou of a real action at common law.

*** ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭn-ąl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *original*; *-ist.*] A person of origiual genius; an original.

ŏ-rĭğ-ĭ-năl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *original*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being original; the power or talent of producing uew thoughts or combinations of thought.

"He had little energy and no *originality*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭn-ąl-lў, *** o-rig-in-al-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *original*; *-ly.*]

1. Primarily; from the beginning or origin; from the first.

2. At first; at the beginning or origin.

"It was *originally* a half leugth; but has been very badly converted iuto a whole figure."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

3. In an original manner.

*** ŏr-ĭğ′-ĭn-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *original*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being origiual; originality.

*** ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭn-ąnt,** *a.* [Eng. *origin*; *-ant.*] Tendiug or serving to originate; origiual.

*** ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭn-ąr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *originaire*, from *origine* = origin (q.v.); Lat. *originarius*; Sp. & Ital. *originario.*]

1. Producing or causing existence; originating.

"The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth."—*Cheyne.*

2. Primitive, primary, origiual.

"Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust." *Sandys: On Job.*

ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *origin*; *-ate.*]

A. *Trans.:* To give origin, source, or beginning to; to cause to exist or be; to be the cause, origin, or beginning of; to bring into existeuce.

B. *Intrans.:* To take origin or beginning; to have origin; to rise, to begin.

"The least of our concerns (since from the least
The greatest oft *originate*)." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 168.

ŏ-rĭğ-ĭ-nā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *originatio.*]

1. The act of originatiug; the act of bringing into existence; the state of being originated or brought into existence; first production; origin.

2. Origin, source, rise.

" New streams . . .
Returu from whence they had *origination*."
Brome: Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, i.

3. Mode of production, originating, or bringing into existence.

"This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the commou *origination* of all caterpillars."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

*** ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭ-nā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *originat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the quality or power of originating or bringiug into existence.

*** ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭ-nā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *originative*; *-ly.*] In an originative manner; so as to originate.

ŏ-rĭğ′-ĭ-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *originat(e)*; *-or.*] One who originates or begins; a cause, an origin.

"The Normans themselves were not *originators*; but their power of adapting the ideas of others was wonderful."—*Gardener & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

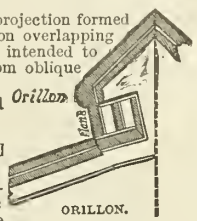
ō-rī′-leȳ-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. O'Riley, of Burmah; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral found in Burmah. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 7·34 to 7·42; colour, steel-gray; lustre, metallic; streak, dark-gray. Analysis yielded: arsenic, 38·45; antimony, 0·54; copper, 12·13; iron, 42·12; oxidised substances, 6·19; insol., 0·12 = 99·55.

ŏr-ĭl′-lŏn, *s.* [Fr. *orillon, orcillon*, from *oreille* = an ear, from Lat. *auricula*, dimin. of *auris* = au ear (q.v.).]

1. *Fort:* A curved projection formed by the face of a bastion overlapping the end of the flank, intended to protect the latter from oblique fire.

2. An earthen mound faced with brick.



ORILLON.

ŏr′-ĭ-ōle, *s.* [Oriolus.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.: Oriolus galbula*, the type-species of the family Oriolidæ (q.v.). It not unfrequently visits the British Islands in spring, and its conspicuous plumage, bright yellow contrasted with black, chiefly on wings and tail, often brings about its death. The nest is suspended under the horizontal fork of a bough, to both branches of which it is firmly attached; the eggs are of a shining white, sometimes tinged with pink, and sparsely dotted with purple. The bird known as the Oriole in the United States belongs to quite a different family (*Icteridæ*), which is strictly American. The splendid Baltimore Oriole (*I. galbula*) is magnificent in color, and marked by its peculiar nest, which is a long, purse-like structure, hanging from the end of some swaying branch. *I. spurius*, the Orchard Oriole, is a common species.

2. *Pl.:* The genus Oriolus, or the family Oriolidæ.

ŏr-ĭ-ŏl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oriol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Orioles, or Golden Thrushes; a family of Passeres or Passeriformes, characteristic of the Oriental and Ethiopian regions, migrating into the western Palæarctic region, with some of the less typical forms in Australia. There are five genera, and forty species. (*Wallace.*)

ŏr-ĭ-ŏ′-lŭs, *s.* [O. Fr. *oriol;* Fr. *loriot*, from Lat. *aureolus* = gold-coloured, splendid, in allusion to the brilliant plumage of *Oriolus galbula*.]

Ornith.: Oriole, or Golden Thrush; the typical genus of the family Oriolidæ (q.v.). Twenty-four species are known. Habitat, Central Europe, Africa, and the Oriental region, northward to Pekin, and eastward to Flores.

Ō-rī′-ŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* A celebrated giant and hunter, the son of Hyrieus, a peasant, or, according to some, a prince of Tanagra.

2. *Astron.:* One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations, visible at some season of the year in every land, and a very conspicuous object in the winter sky. A line through the Pole Star and Capella, if produced, will cut it. It is somewhat quadrilateral in form, but has been supposed also to resemble the human form of the mythic giant Orion. On his right shoulder, at an angle of the quadrilateral, is Betelgeuse, a star of the first magnitude; on the left shoulder, at another angle, is Bellatrix, of the second magnitude; on the left ankle, at a third angle, is Rigel; and at the right knee, the fourth angle, is the star κ Orionis. Around the waist, inside the quadrilateral, is a belt with three stars in a line, viz., δ, ϵ, and ζ Orionis, all of the second magnitude. Formerly they were popularly called Jacob's Staff, the Golden Yard of Seamen, the Three Rings of Soothsayers, &c.; now they are more frequently termed the Gold Grains or Spangles of the Belt. Nearly a hundred other stars are visible to the naked eye in Orion, besides thousands which are telescopic. There is also an irresolvable nebula like the head of a fish below the belt. Its appearances under the spectroscope are those presented when gaseous matter is rendered luminous by heat. The Romans considered Orion to bring with it stormy weather. Virgil (*Æn.* i. 535) calls it "nimbosus Orion," and in other passages he alludes to the belief that this constellation was the herald of coming tempest.

3. *Script.:* The כְּסִיל (*kesil*) of Job ix. 9, xxxviii. 31, and Amos v. 8, is generally believed to be correctly rendered Orion. *Kesil* means foolish, or a fool, implying that the giant constellation, trusting to its size, was foolish enough to defy Heaven.

Ō-rī′-ō-nĭd, *s.* [Eng. *Orion* (q.v.); suff. *-id*.]

Astron. (*Pl.*): A meteoric ring having its radiant point in Orion. The orbit of the earth intersects it in October.

Ō-rĭs′-kạn-ȳ, *s.* [A North American Indian name.]

Geog.: A post-village in Whitestown township, Oneida county, New York. (*Lippincott.*)

Oriskany-formation, *s.*

Geol.: An American formation well developed in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and more sparingly in New York. Mr. Hall, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. Daniel Sharpe, &c., considered it Devonian. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 153; *Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xvi.) It is now classed as Upper Silurian.

ŏ-rĭs-mō-lŏg′-ĭc, ŏ-rĭs-mō-lŏg′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *orismolog(y)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to orismology.

ŏr-ĭs-mŏl′-ō-ğȳ, *s.* [Fr. *orismologie*, from Gr. ὁρισμος (*horismos*) = a bounding, from ὁρίζω (*horizō*) = to bound, to define; ὅρος (*horos*) = a boundary.]

Nat. Science: That branch of natural history which relates to the explanation of technical terms.

† **ŏr′-ĭ-ṣŏn, * or-i-soun, * or-y-son, * ŏr′-aĭ-ṣŏn, * or-i-zon,** *s.* [O. Fr. *orison, oreson, oreison*, from Lat. *orationem*, accus. of *oratio* = a speech, a prayer, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro* = to speak, to pray; Fr. *oraison*; Sp. *oracion*; Ital. *orazione*.] A prayer, a supplication. (Used only in poetry.)

"Waste not thine *orison.*" *Byron: The Giaour.*

* **ŏr′-ĭ-zŏnt,** *s.* [Ital. *orizonte.*] The horizon. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,329.)

* **ork (1),** *s.* [Orc.]

* **ork (2),** *s.* [Lat. *orca.*] A drinking vessel.

Ork′-neȳ-ạn, *a.* [Eng. *Orkney; -an.*] Of or pertaining to the Orkney islands.

"The *Orkneyan* skerries." *Longfellow: Seaweed.*

* **or′-kȳn,** *s.* [Lat. *orca.*] A drinking vessel; a cup.

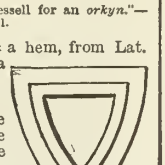
"Bye an yerthen potle or vessell call an *orkyn.*"—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 91.

orle, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *orlo* = a hem, from Lat. *ora* = a border, a margin, a coast.]

1. *Heraldry:*

(1) An ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from the border.

"His arms were augmented with an *orle* of Lions' paws."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 249.


ORLE.

(2) A wreath; a roll of cloth, silk or velvet, of two colours, sometimes jewelled, encircling a helmet, and supporting an heraldic crest.

2. *Arch.:* The same as Orlet (q.v.).

¶ *In orle:*

Her.: Said when the charges are placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else.

IN ORLE.

or′-lĕt, orle, or′-lō (1), *s.* [Fr. *ourlet;* Ital. *orlo.*] [Orle.]

Arch.: A fillet under the ovolo of a capital. It is called a cincture when it is at the top or bottom of a shaft.

or′-lō (2), *s.* [Sp.]

Music: A Spanish musical wind-instrument.

* **or-loge,** *s.* [Horologe.] A clock.

Or-lŏff′, *Or-low′, *s.* One of the largest diamonds now in existence. It was once the eye of an Indian idol and was bought by Catharine II. of Russia in 1775. Still possessed by Russia. [See Diamond.]

or′-lŏp, * ore-loop, * or-lope, *s.* [A contract. for *overlope*, from Dut. *overloop* = a running over; so called because it runs over or traverses the ship; from *over*=over, and *loopen* = to run.]

Naut.: The lowest deck of a vessel having three decks; also a temporary deck. The deck is below the water-line, and may be occupied by the magazine, cock-pit, and for stores.

or′-mĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps contracted from Fr. *oreille de mer: oreille* = an ear, and *mer* = the sea.]

Zool.: A popular name in the Channel Islands for the genus Haliotis, where it is used for food, after being well beaten to make it tender.

or-mō′-car′-pŭs, or-mō-car′-pŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὁρμος (*hormos*) = a cord, a chain, a necklace, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysareæ. *Ormocarpus*, or *Ormocarpum sennoides* is considered in India to be tonic and stimulant.

or′-mō-lū, *s.* [Fr. *ormoulu*, from *or* = gold, and *moulu*, pa. par. of *moudre* = to grind.] A brass used for cheap jewellery, and composed of zinc and copper, in various proportions, to imitate gold. Gold lacquer is used to heighten the colour. It is also called Mosaic Gold (q.v.). Bronze and copper-gilt also go by this name.

ormolu-varnish, *s.* An imitation gold varnish.

or-mō′-ṣĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ὅρμος (*hormos*) = a necklace.] [Necklace-tree.]

or-mŏx′-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὅρμος (*hormos*) = a necklace, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, found in the Devonian rocks of North America.

Or′-mŭzd, Or′-mŭṣd, *s.* [Hormuzd.]

* **orn, * ourn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *orner*, from Lat. *orno* = to adorn, to ornament.] To adorn, to ornament; to deck out.

"God stered vp prophetes and *orned* his chirche with great glory."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel.* (Arg., ch. ii.)

or′-nạ-mĕnt, * or-ne-ment, *s.* [Fr. *ornement*, from Lat. *ornamentum*, from *orno* = to adorn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ornamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which adorns, embellishes, or beautifies; an embellishment, a decoration.

"Other *ornamentes* all,
That into swiche a wedding shulde fall."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,134.

* 2. That which adorns or adds to the beauty and excellence of the mind or character.

"The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit."—1 *Peter* iii. 4.

3. Outward show; specious or fair outward appearance.

"The world is still deceiv'd with *ornament.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

4. One who adds lustre or honour to a class, sphere, or profession.

or′-nạ-mĕnt, *v.t.* [Ornament, *s.*] To adorn, to decorate, to embellish, to beautify; to deck out.

"The intervals between these compartments were richly *ornamented* with inlaid plates of glass and ivory."—*Observer*, No. 51.

or-nă-mĕn′-tạl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ornament; -al;* Fr. *ornemental.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of an ornament, embellishment, or decoration; serving to ornament or adorn.

* B. *As subst.:* An ornament, an adornment.

"Beautified in the *ornamentals* thereof."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. ii. 65.

or-nạ-mĕn′-tạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ornamental; -ly.*] In an ornamental manner; so as to adorn, embellish, or decorate.

or-na-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ornament; -ation.*] The act of ornamenting; that which ornaments; an ornament, a decoration; a scheme or plan of decoration.

"The panelled style of *ornamentation* recently discovered at Khorsabad and elsewhere."—*Fergusson: Illust. Handbook of Architecture.*

or'-na-mĕnt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ornament*, v.; *-er.*] One who ornaments, decorates, or embellishes.

* **or'-na-mĕnt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *ornament; -ist.*] One who is engaged in the preparation or production of ornaments; a decorator; a maker of ornamental articles.

* **or'-nāte,** *v.t.* [ORNATE, *a.*] To adorn, to embellish, to ornament, to beautify; to set off.

"To *ornate* our langage, with veinge wordes in their propre signification."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

or-nāte', *a.* [Lat. *ornatus*, pa. par. of *orno* = to adorn.]

1. Adorned, ornamented, bedecked, decorated, beautified.

"Bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 710.

2. Rich and fine in character; highly finished; stately.

"And if so be my lady it refuse
For lacke of *ornate* speech, I would be wo."
Chaucer: The Court of Love.

or-nāte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ornate; -ly.*] In an ornate manner; finely, nobly.

"He rehearsed them the same matter againe in other order and other wordes, so wel and *ornately*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 64.

* **or'-nāte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ornate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ornate.

* **or-na-tŭre,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *ornatura*, from *ornatus*, pa. par. of *orno* = to adorn.] Decoration, ornament, ornamentation.

"A mushroom for all your *ornatures*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, ii. 1.

* **or-nĭs-cŏp'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] [ORNITHOSCOPY.] The art of divination by the observation of birds; augury.

* **or-nĭs'-cō-pĭst,** *s.* [ORNISCOPICS.] One who divines or foretells future events by the observation of birds; an augur.

or-nĭth-, *pref.* [ORNITHO-.]

* **or-nĭth'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*), genit. *ὄρνιθος* (*ornithos*) = a bird.] Characteristic of or pertaining to birds.

"The pectoral arch is in many respects very *ornithic* in its character."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 225.

or-nĭth-ĭch'-nīte, *s.* [ORNITHICHNITES.]

Palæont.: The English name for any of the fossil footprints, supposed to be those of birds, found abundantly on the sandstone slabs of the Trias, especially in the sandstones of the Connecticut valley. [See extract.] It is, however, doubtful if the first element of the name is justified. Prof. Newton (*Encyc. Brit.*, iii. 728) says that "the best American palæontologists are now inclined to attribute them rather to Dinosaurian reptiles than to birds."

"Dr. Hitchcock, President of Amherst College, United States, first submitted these impressions to scientific comparison, and published the interpretation of their having been produced by the feet of living birds, and gave them the name of *ornithichnites*."—*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 325.

or-nĭth-ĭch-nī'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *ornith-*, and Gr. *ἴχνος* (*ichnos*) = a footstep.]

Palæont.: A genus erected by Prof. Hitchcock for the birds which he supposed to have made the fossil tracks in the sandstone of the Connecticut valley. He divided it into two groups: (1) Pachydactyli, with three species, and (2) Leptodactyli, with five species and three varieties; but remarks, "When I speak of species here I mean species in oryctology, not in ornithology."

"Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, I suppose I shall be justified in proposing some new terms. I include all the varieties of tracks under the term *Ornithichnites*; and if it be convenient to speak of the subject as a distinct branch of knowledge, I should call it Ornithichnology."—*Prof. Hitchcock*, in *Amer. Journ. Sci. & Art*, xxix. 315.

or-nĭth-ĭch-nŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *ornith-*; Gr. *ἴχνος* (*ichnos*) = a footstep, a trace, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Nat. Science: That branch of geological science which treats of Ornithichnites (q.v.).

or'-nĭ-thīne, *s.* [Eng. *ornith(uric); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$. A base obtained by boiling ornithuric acid with hydrochloric acid. It has not been obtained pure.

or'-nĭ-thīte, *s.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*), genit. *ὄρνιθος* (*ornithos*) = a bird; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in small crystals in the guano of Sombrero Island, Caribbean Sea. An analysis corresponded nearly to the formula (3CaO), P_2O_5 + 2 aq. Dana regards it as an altered metabrushite (q.v.).

or-nĭ-thō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*), genit. *ὄρνιθος* (*ornithos*) = a bird.] Bird-like, having some of the characteristics of the class Aves.

or-nĭ-thō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *βιόω* (*bioō*) = to live.]

Entom.: A form of *Lipoptena cervi*, which, when winged and parasitic on the grouse, has been described as *Ornithobia pallida*.

or-nĭth-ō-cŏp'-rŏs, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *κόπρος* (*kopros*) = dung.] The dung or droppings of birds; a term applied to guano (q.v.).

or-nĭth-ō-dĕl'-phĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *δελφύς* (*delphus*) = the womb.]

Zool.: A name proposed by De Blainville for the Monotremata (q.v.), because the uterine enlargements of the oviducts do not coalesce, even in their inferior portion, to form a common uterine cavity, but open separately, as in the Birds and the Reptiles. In Huxley's newer classification, they form his group Prototheria (q.v.). They are the Oötocoidea of Dana.

or-nĭth-ō-dĕl'-phĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithodelph(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Ornithodelphia (q.v.).

or-nĭ-thŏg'-ą-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον* (*ornithogalon*).]

Bot.: Star of Bethlehem; a genus of Scilleæ (q.v.) (*Lindley*), or Lilieæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). The bulb is coated; the leaves all radical and linear; the flowers racemose or corymbose, white, with the perianth segments free; ovary triquetrous, with three glands on the top. Known species fifty to sixty. One, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, the Spiked Star of Bethlehem, is British. Two, *O. umbellatum*, the Common, and *O. nutans*, the Drooping Star of Bethlehem, are naturalised.

or'-nĭth-ŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling birds; Having avian affinities.

"I attach the Typopus to the *ornithoid* Lizards."
—*E. Hitchcock: Ichnology of Massachusetts*, p. 105.

or-nĭth-ŏĭd-ĭch'-nīte, *s.* [Eng. *ornithoid*, and *ichnite* (q.v.).] A fossil track resembling that of a bird.

or-nĭth'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: Any fossil remains of a bird. It is sometimes used in the same sense as ornithichnite (q.v.). As yet ornitholites have only been found in the newer formations—the Oolite, Chalk, and the Tertiaries.

"The Pliocene epoch is far less rich than the preceding in *ornitholites*, and what have been found are far less well determined."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 781.

ŏr-nĭth-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc, *s.* [ORNITHOLOGICAL.]

or-nĭth-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ornitholog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to Ornithology (q.v.).

"Has given a very detailed description of it in his excellent *ornithological* dictionary."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology; The Wood Sand-piper.*

or-nĭ-thŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ornithology; -ist.*] One who is skilled or versed in ornithology; one who studies and describes the natural history of birds, their forms, habits, structure, and classification.

or-nĭ-thŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*; and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *ornithologie*; Sp. & Ital. *ornitologia.*]

Nat. Science: "The methodical study, and consequent knowledge of birds, with all that relates to them." (*Prof. Newton*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, xviii. 2). It embraces Caliology (which treats of nests), Oology, Pterylology, and Ornithotomy. Its earliest literature dates from Aristotle (B.C. 385–322), and every succeeding age has added its quota. To two Englishmen, however—Francis Willughby (1635–1672) and John Ray (1628–1705) is really due the credit of laying the foundation of scientific Ornithology. That part of the science which deals with the classification of birds is an unsettled state; but the fact that old classifications based on external characteristics are of little or no scientific value is now recognised. In the early part of this century Nitzsch made an attempt to introduce a better method. Sundevall followed, in the memoir he presented to the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, in 1835; and Prof. Huxley, in a paper read before the Zoological Society (*Proc.*, 1867, 415–72), in which he made his celebrated announcement that "Birds are greatly modified Reptiles," proposed a morphological classification.

or-nĭth'-ō-măn-çў, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by observation of the actions, flight, &c., of birds; augury.

or-nĭ-thō-mў'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *μυῖα* (*muia*) = a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of Pupipara, family Hippoboscidæ. The species are parasitic on birds. *Ornithomyia avicularia* infests many birds; *O. hirundinis*, which resembles a small spider, is usually peculiar to the martin, though Van Beneden (*Animal Parasites*, p. 122) relates a case in which these insects left their feathered hosts to attack the patients in the military hospital at Louvain.

* **or'-nĭ-thŏn,** *s.* [Gr., from *ὄρνις* (*ornis*), genit. *ὄρνιθος* (*ornithos*) = a bird.] A building in which birds and fowls are kept; an aviary, a poultry house.

or-nĭ-thŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [ORNITHOPTERUS.]

Entom.: Birds'-wing Butterflies; a genus of Papilionidæ. The wings, measuring fully seven inches in expanse, are velvety black, contrasted in *Ornithoptera brookeana* with spots of brilliant metallic green, replaced in *O. cræsus* by fiery orange, while the body of the latter is golden and its breast a vivid crimson. The species, which are numerous, are distributed over the islands of the Malay archipelago, reaching their maximum of size and beauty in the Moluccas. (*Wallace: Malay Archipelago.*)

or-nĭ-thŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Palæont.: An imperfectly-known genus of Pterosauria (q.v.). It comprises forms having a wing-finger, with only two phalanges. It is possibly a transition-form between the Reptilia and Aves, or it may be really referable to to the latter class.

ŏr-nĭth'-ō-pŏd, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Bot.: Bird's-foot; a genus of Coronilleæ (q.v.). [BIRD'S-FOOT.]

or-nĭ-thō-rhўn'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* Mod. Lat. *ornithorhynch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The first of the two families constituting Huxley's sub-class Prototheria (q.v.). It contains a single genus Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

or-nĭ-thō-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Ornithorhynchidæ, founded by Blumenbach (1800), the name Platypus, given by Shaw (1799), being previously taken for a genus of Coleoptera. Premaxillæ and mandible expanded anteriorly, and supporting a horny beak; teeth supplied functionally by horny structures; legs short, fitted for swimming; feet webbed, each with five well-developed toes, armed with large claws, and beyond which, in the fore-feet, the interdigital membrane is extended. On the heel of the male is a horny spur, with a basal gland, similar in structure to the poison-fang of a venomous snake. No evidence as to the function of this spur was obtainable till Mr. Spicer (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1876, p. 162) recorded a case in which an animal used this weapon to inflict a severe wound, which was followed by symptoms of local poisoning. Tongue not extensile; tail rather short, broad, and depressed; eyes very small; fur close and soft. A single species, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (Blum.), *O. anatinus* (Shaw), inhabits Australia and Tasmania. It is aquatic, and feeds on water-insects, small mollusca, and worms. For a long time a question existed as to the manner in which this animal propagated its species. The

"black fellows" asserted that it laid eggs; and that this fact was known to some Europeans, the following extract from a letter now lying before the writer of this paragraph will show:

"I remember —— being amused that —— should think the English people—the educated portion—should not know the Platypus laid eggs, for I recollect being told it when a child, and my mother pointing out the curious creature among the stuffed animals in the British Museum."

The question, however, was definitively set at rest by Mr. H. W. Caldwell (Sept. 1884), who has found that the Ornithorhynchus, though mammalian in its general structure, is beyond doubt oviparous, laying two eggs at a time. These are about ¾ in. in the longer, and ½ in. in the shorter diameter. The shell is white, strong, and flexible.

or-nĭth-ō-sâur, *s.* [Ornithosaurian.] The same as Ornithosaurian, B.

or-nĭth-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: Prof. Seeley's name for the Pterosauria (q.v.).

or-nĭth-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithosauri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Ornithosauria (q.v.)

"Its *ornithosaurian* character was provable."—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 78.

*** B.** *As subst.:* Any individual of Prof. Seeley's sub-class Ornithosauria.

"The proportions of the Cambridge *Ornithosaurians*."—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 4.

or-nĭ-thō-scĕl'-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *σκέλος* (*skelos*) = a leg.]

Palæont.: An extinct order of Reptiles, so named by Huxley because "they present a large series of modifications intermediate in structure between existing Reptilia and Aves." It has two sub-orders, Dinosauria and Compsognatha.

or-nĭth-ō-scĕl'-ĭ-dăn, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithoscelid(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Ornithoscelida (q.v.).

"This transitional character of the *ornithoscelidan* skeletou is most marked in the pelvis and hind limbs."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 261.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Ornithoscelida.

"No *Ornithoscelidan* is known to have possessed a clavicle."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 266.

*** or-nĭ-thŏs'-cō-pĭst** *s.* [Eng. *ornithoscop(y)*; *-ist.*] The same as Orniscopist (q.v.).

*** or-nĭ-thŏs'-cō-pў,** *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *ornithoscopie.*] The same as Orniscopics (q.v.). (*De Quincey.*)

or-nĭth-ō-tŏm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ornithotom(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to the knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

"The merest abstract of most of our present *ornithotomical* knowledge."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 728.

or-nĭ-thŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ornithotom(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practically studies the anatomy of birds.

"To harmonize the views of *ornithotomists* with those of ornithologists."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 41.

or-nĭ-thŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Nat. Science: The knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

or-nĭ-thür'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ornithur(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ornithuric acid.

or-nĭ-thür'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ornith-*, and Eng. *uric.*] (See compound.)

ornithuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$. An acid extracted by alcohol from the excrement of birds living on food mixed with benzoic acid. It crystallizes in colourless, anhydrous needles, melting at 182°; slightly soluble in water, very soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths, insoluble salts with the oxides of the heavy metals.

or'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Flowering Ash; a genus of Fraxineæ. Petals are present. About twelve species are known. *Ornus europæa* and *O. rotundifolia*, found in the south of Europe, are both called the Manna Ash.

ŏr-ō- (1), *pref.* [Oreo-.]

ōr-ō- (2), *pref.* [Lat. *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth.] Belonging to or connected with the mouth.

oro-anal, *a.* A term applied to an orifice in some extinct Crinoids and Cystideans, which is supposed by some authorities to have fulfilled the functions of a mouth and of an anus.

"The view advocated by Mr. Billings is that this aperture was the mouth, or rather that it was *oro-anal*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 204.

ŏr-ō-băn-chā'-çē-æ, ŏr-ō-băn'-chē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orobanch(ē)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Broomrapes; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Gentianales. It consists of herbaceous leafless plants growing parasitically on the roots of others. Stems covered with brown or colourless scales; calyx divided, persistent, inferior; corolla monopetalous, irregular, persisteut; stamens four, didynamous; ovary superior, one-celled, seated in a fleshy disk, with two or more parietal polyspermous placentæ; fruit capsular; seeds very minute, indefinite. Found in the four great continents. Known genera fourteen, species 125. More abundant in the Old than in the New World.

ŏr-ō-băn'-chē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀροβάγχη* (*orobanchē*) = a parasitic plant; that of Theophrastus, probably = dodder; that of Dioscorides = broomrape.]

Bot.: Broomrape; the typical genus of the order Orobanchaceæ (q.v.). Corolla surgent, four to five cleft, deciduous, with a persistent base. Known species about seventy. Formerly some species were credited with high medical powers, but are not so at present. *Orobanche major* is bitter and astringent. An infusion of it has been used as an application to foul ulcers, and internally to restrain alvine fluxes; *O. rubra* (or *epithymum*) was formerly used as a bitter tonic.

ŏr'-ō-bus, *s.* [Gr. *ὄροβος* (*orobos*) = the bitter-vetch.]

Bot.: Formerly a genus of Vicieæ, now a sub-genus of Lathyrus. Perenuial plants, without tendrils; calyx gibbous at the base. Two British species, *Lathyrus* (*Orobus*) *macrorrhizus*, and *L. niger*. There are two varieties of the first, *O. macrorrhizus* proper (formerly *Orobus tuberosus*), and *L. tenuifolius*.

*** ŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭc, * ŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *orograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to orography.

ŏ-rŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Nat. Science: That branch of science which treats of mountains and the mountain systems of the world; orology, oreography.

ŏr-ō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: An American genus of Equidæ, from the Eocene of Utah and Wyoming. They were about the size of a fox, and had four toes ou the fore, and three on the hind feet. The beds in which these remains were found are slightly later in date than those which yielded Eohippus (q.v.). Prof. Marsh has discriminated several species.

ō'-rŏĭde, ō'-reĭde, *s. & a.* [Fr. *or* = gold; Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As subst.:* An alloy resembling gold in appearance. One formula for its production is: copper, 100 parts; zinc or tin, 17; magnesia, 6; sal-ammonia, 3·6; quicklime, 0·12; and tartar of commerce, 9. Employed in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the alloy described under A: as, *oroïde* jewellery.

ŏr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *orolog(y)*; *-ical*; Fr. *orologique.*] Of or pertaining to orology, as a treatise on mountains.

ō-rŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *orolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in orology; one who describes or treats of mountains.

ō-rŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *orologie.*] The same as Orography (q.v.).

ō-rŏm'-ē-tēr, *s.* A mountain barometer.

ŏr-rŏn-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *oronti(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Orontiads; an order of Endogens, alliance Jnncales. Herbaceous plauts, stemless, or creeping over trees, or aquatic; flowers perfect, crowded on a single thick spadix, usually with a spathe; calyx and corolla none, or of four, five, six, or eight scales; stamens as many as the scales; ovary free, with one or more cells; fruit a berry. Knowu genera thirteen, species about seventy. (*Lindley.*) Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a snb-order of Aroideæ. [Acorus.]

ŏ-rŏn'-tĭ-ąd, [Mod. Lat. *oronti(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Orontiaceæ.

ŏ-rŏn-tĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oronti(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orontiaceæ. The flowers have a regular perianth, the leaves are plane, entire, paluate, or pinnated; ovulcs pendulous. (*Lindley.*)

ŏ-rŏn'-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from late Gr. *ὀρόντιον* (*orontion*), which, according to Hedericus = (Lat.) *herba* = an herb.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Orontiaceæ (q.v.). A North American plant cultivated in England. The root of *Orontium aquaticum* is acrid when fresh, but eatable when dry.

ŏ-rō'-pĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. *πίον* (*pion*) = fat; Ger. *bergseife* = mountain-soap.]

Min.: A variety of bole of a dark brown to black colour; feel, greasy. Found at Olkutsch, in Poland. Dana refers it to the species Halloysite (q.v.).

*** ōr'-ō-tŭnd,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth, and *rotundus* = rouud, smooth.]

A. *As adj.:* Characterized by fulness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; rich and musical. (Said of the voice or manner of utterance.)

B. *As subst.:* A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fulness, clearness, streugth, and smoothness, and having the rich and musical quality, which forms the highest perfection of the human voice.

*** or'-phą-lĭne,** *s.* [Fr. *orphalin*, from O. Fr. *orphenin.*] An orphan (q.v.).

or'-phąn, *s. & a.* [Lat. *orphanus*, from Gr. *ὀρφανός* (*orphanos*) = destitute.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A child who has been bereft of one or both parents, usually the latter.

"I was left a trampled *orphan*."
Tennyson: Locksley Hall, 156.

¶ The Lord Chancellor is the general guardian of all orphans in the United Kingdom.

II. *Church Hist.:* A party of Hussites who refused to follow Procopins or to elect any special leader after the death of Ziska, and called themselves Orphans because they had lost their spiritual father.

B. *As adj.:* Being an orphan; having lost one or both parents.

"An unknown artist's *orphan* child."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 2.

orphans'-court, *s.*

Amer. Law: A court in some States of the American Union, having jurisdiction over the persons and estates of orpbans.

or'-phąn, *v.t.* [Orphan, *s.*] To make an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends.

"The sobs of *orphaned* infancy."
Praed: Arminius.

or'-phąn-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Eng. *orphan*; *-age.*]

1. The state or condition of an orphan.

* 2. Orphans collectively.

"In London the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

3. A home or asylum for orphans.

¶ The first mention of Orphan-houses is in the laws of the emperor Justinian. In modern times one was founded by Angustus Francke, at Halle, in 1698 or 1699. The first in England seems to have been that commenced at Hoxton in 1758, and subsequently transferred to Haverstock Hill, its present seat. Many others now exist. One of the most valuable is that founded by George Müller, in 1836, and still flourishing.

*** or'-phan-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan; -cy.*] Orphanhood.

"Thy *orphancy* nor my widowhood."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 237.

*** or'-phan-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A young orphan; a little orphan.

"Calling her maids this *orphanet* to see."
Drayton: Moses, i.

*** or'-phan-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan; -hood.*] The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

*** or'-phan-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan; -ism.*] Orphanage, orphanhood.

*** or-pha-nŏt'-rō-phy,** *s.* [Gr. ὀρφανός (*orphanós*) = destitute, orphan, and τροφη (*trophē*)= nourishment, rearing; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish, to rear.]

1. The act of supporting or rearing orphans.

2. A home or asylum for orphans; an orphanage.

*** or'-phan-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan; -ry.*] A home for orphans; an orphanage.

*** or-phär'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Orpheus.]

Music: A kind of musical instrument akin to the guitar and lute.

or-phē'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Orpheus, a celebrated mythic bard and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious.

"By magic summons of the *Orphean* lyre."
Cowper: Task, iii. 587.

orphean-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: Curruca orphea, a song-bird; family Sylvidæ. Rare in England. (*Yarrell.*)

*** or-phe-line,** *s.* [Fr. *orphelin.*] An orphan. (*Chaucer.*)

or'-phĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Orpheus.]

Music: A musical instrument of the melodeon order.

Or'-pheŭs, *s.* [Gr.]

I. *Gr. Mythol.:* A celebrated mythic bard, said to have been a son of Apollo or Œagrus, king of Thrace, and the Muse Calliope. Together with his brother Linus he was regarded as having introduced the arts of civilized life among wild and untutored hordes, and by the power of song to have charmed savage beasts, and to have awakened even inanimate nature into life and raptnre.

2. *Ornith.:* Swainson's name for the genus Mimus (q.v.).

Or'-phĭc, *a.* [Orpheus.] Of or pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean; specif., belonging to or connected with Orphism (q.v.).

"Greek literature was always hostile to the *Orphic* religion."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 57.

Or'-phĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Orph(eus); -ism.*]

Compar. Relig.: The doctrines of a Greek school or sect, said to have been founded by the mythic Orpheus. It first comes into notice in the sixth century, B.C. It contained two elements: (1) the religion of Bacchus, and (2) speculation on the nature and relations of the gods. The literature formed a corpus, τὰ Ὀρφικα, now lost, except fragments of uncertain age. [Omophaoic-rites.]

"The close analogy between Pythagoreanism and *Orphism* has been recognised from Herodotus (ii. 81) to the latest modern writers. Both inculcated a peculiar kind of ascetic life; both had a mystical speculative theory of religion, with purificatory rites, abstinence from beans, &c.; but *Orphism* was more especially religious."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 51.

or'-phrey, *s.* [Orfrays.] A band or bands of gold and silver embroidery affixed to ecclesiastical vestments.

orphrey-work, *s.* The same as Orphrey.

or'-pĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *auri-pigmentum* = golden paint.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring sometimes in crystals, mostly as cleavable masses, earthy, or as encrustations. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 3·48; lustre, pearly on fresh cleavage faces, becoming dull on exposure; colour, lemon yellow of various shades. Thin laminæ, flexible. Compos.: sulphur, 39·0; arsenic, 61·0 = 100. Found in metalliferous veins with realgar (q.v.) at many localities.

or' pĭn, *s.* [Fr., from *or* = gold, and *peindre* = to paint.]

Paint.: A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

or'-pĭne, *s.* [Fr. *orpin*, from the yellow colour of the flowers of some varieties.]

Bot.: [Livelono, B.; Sedum.]

ŏr'-ra, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Odd, not matched, out of the way, occasional.

"What the waur were the wa's and the vault o' the auld castle for having a whin kegs o' brandy in them at an *orra* time?"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

2. Employed, as on a farm, to do odd jobs: as, an *orra* man.

3. Low, base, mean: as, *orra* company.

ŏr'-răch, *s.* [Orach.]

ŏr'-rels, *s.* [Orra.] That which is left over; residne, refuse. (*Scotch.*)

ŏr'-rĕr-y, *s.* [Named after the Earl of Orrery, who bore the expense of one constructed in 1715 by Rowley, after a pattern devised hy the clockmaker, George Graham.]

Astron.: A planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies. Its invention appears to have been coëval with the construction of the clepsydra and other horological automata.

¶ *Electrical orrery:* An orrery caused to revolve by electricity.

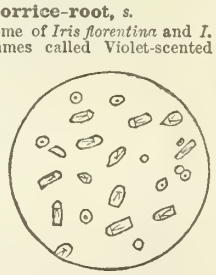
ŏr'-rĭs, * **ŏr'-rĭçe** (1), *a.* [Ital. *irios, ireos*, from Lat. *iris* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the Iris, or Flag.

orris-oil, *s.* A sweet-scented oil prepared from orris-root. Called also Otto of Orris.

orris-root, * orrice-root, *s.*

Bot.: The rhizome of *Iris florentina* and *I. germanica*, sometimes called Violet-scented Orris-root.

Orris-root starch: The starch or flour of the root of *Iris florentina*, used in the manufacture of violet powder, and for scenting snuffs. The granules are longer than broad, round at one end, truncate at the other. The hilnm is a short slit, from the centre of which run two straight lines forming an acute angle. It is frequently adulterated with wheat flour.



ORRIS-ROOT STARCH.

ŏr'-rĭs (2), *s.* [A corrupt. or contr. of *orfrays* (q.v.).]

1. A sort of gold or silver lace.

2. A particular pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances with spots between. (*Simmonds.*)

or'-sĕ-dew (ew as ū), or'-sĭ-dūe, *s.* [Fr. *or* = gold, and *séduire* = to beguile, to mislead.] Leaf metal of bronze; Dutch metal.

or-seille, *s.* [Archil.]

or-sĕl-lēş'-ĭc, *a.* [Orsellinic.]

or-sĕl'-lĭc, *a.* [Altered from Eng. *orcin*, and Mod. Lat. *Roccella* (*tinctoria*).] Derived from or containing orcin.

orsellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given by Stenhouse to the acid obtained from South American Roccella by maceration with milk of lime. It is probably identical with lecanoric acid.

or-sĕl'-lĭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *orsellin(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of orsellinic acid.

or-sĕl-lĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Orsellic.] Derived from or containing orcin.

orsellinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_2(CH_3)(OH)_2.CO.OH$. Orsellesic acid. A monobasic acid obtained by boiling lecanoric acid with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and decomposes at 176° into carbonic anhydride and orcin.

orsellinic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds produced by boiling lecanoric acid with the corresponding alcohols. Methylic alcohol gives methylic orsellinate, $C_8H_7(CH_3)O_4$, crystallizing from boiling water in silky needles; ethylic alcohol gives ethylic orsellinate $C_8H_7(C_2H_5)O_4$, crystallizing in snow-white scales.

ort, *s.* [O. Fries. *ort;* Low Ger. *ort*, contr. forms from O. Dut. *oorete, ooraete* = a piece left uneaten at a meal, also nausea due to overeating, from *oor-* (A.S. *or-*); O. H. Ger. *-ur;* Ger. *-er.;* Goth. *-us* = out, without, and *eten* = to eat.] A fragment, a scrap, a leaving, a remnant, a morsel left at a meal; refuse (Generally used in the plural.)

"Some slender *ort* of his remainder."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

ort, *v.t.* [Ort, *s.*] To turn away from in disgust; to refuse. (*Scotch.*)

or'-tạ-lạn, *s.* [Ortolan.]

orth-ạ-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Selachoidei, probably allied to the family Rhinidæ. It was armed with a spine immediately behind the head.

or-thăg-ô-rĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθαγορίσκος (*orthagoriskos*) = a sucking-pig.]

Ichthy.: Sun-fish; a genus of Plectognathous Fishes, family Gymnodontes. They are pelagic, and universally distributed in temperate and tropical seas. The jaws are undivided in the middle, and well adapted for crushing the crustaceans on which they feed. In development they undergo remarkable changes, the young being sparsely studded with spines. [Ostracion.] Two species are known, *Orthagoriscus mola*, the Common Sun-fish, with granulated, and *O. truncatus*, the Oblong Sun-fish, with a smooth tessellated skin. (*Günther.*)

or-thăn'-thēr-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*).] [AntheR.]

Bot.: A genus of Stapeliæ. *Orthanthera viminea* is about ten feet high. Its fibre is made into ropes, and the flower buds are eaten as a vegetable by the Hindoos.

or'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orth(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. The shell transversely oblong, depressed, rarely foraminated; hinge-line wide and straight; beaks inconspicuous; valves plano-convex, or concavo-convex, each with a hinge-area, notched in the centre; ventral valve with prominent teeth; muscular impressions in a saucer-shaped cavity with a raised margin. (*S. P. Woodward.*) Called also Strophomenidæ.

or'-thĭs, *s.* [Orthite.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Orthidæ (q.v.). The shell is transversely oblong, radiately striated or plaited. Known species fifty-four; from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous. (*Woodward.*)

orth'-ite, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight.]

Min.: A variety of Allanite (q.v.), occurring in slender prismatic crystals, frequently hydrated; sp. gr. usually somewhat lower than other forms of Allanite.

or-tho-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight, upright.] A prefix used with words derived from the Greek, and expressing straightness, uprightness, correctness, or regularity.

ortho carbonic-ether, *s.* [Ethylic carbonic-ether.]

ortho-compound, *s.*

Chem.: One of the forms of any compound capable of existing in several isomeric modifications. The name is applied generally to the one most regularly constructed, or in which the hydrogen is consecutively replaced hy radicals, and sometimes to the isomer first discovered.

ortho-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The prefixes *ortho-* and *meta-* were introduced by Odling to denote two classes of salts of the same acid, which differ from one another by one or more molecules of metallic oxide, M_2O, M''O, &c., the more basic salts being called ortho-, and the less basic, meta-salts, thus: ortho-carbonate of ethyl, $(C_2H_5)_4CO_4$; meta-carbonate of ethyl, $(C_2H_5)_2CO_3$.

or-thŏç'-ĕr-ạ, or-thŏç-ĕr-ā'-tạ, *s. pl.* [Orthoceras.]

Palæont.: The same as ORTHOCERATIDÆ (q.v.).

or-thŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn, the chambered shell resembling a straight horn.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Orthoceratidæ (q.v.). The shell straight, siphuncle central, aperture sometimes contracted. Known species 240; from the Silurian to the Lias. Distribution North America, Australia, and Europe.

ŏr-thō-çĕ-răt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthoceras*, genit. *orthocerat(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of tetrabranchiate Cephalopoda. The shell is straight, curved, or discoidal, with a small body-chamber, a contracted aperture, and a complicated siphuncle.

or-thō-çĕr'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orthoceras*, genit. *orthoceratis*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.). Any individual of the genus Orthoceras, or the family Orthoceratidæ. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.* p. 331.)

orth'-ō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *κλάσις* (*klasis*) = a fracture.]

Min.: A monoclinic species of the felspar group of unisilicates of Dana. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 2·44 to 2·62; lustre, vitreous when pure, cleavage-planes of altered kinds sometimes pearly; colour, white, gray, reddish; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal when obtained. Compos.: silica, 64·6; alumina, 18·5; potash, 16·9 = 100; soda sometimes replaces a part of the potash. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: 1. Ordinary, (1) Adularia, including moonstone and valencianite; (2) Sunstone, or aventurine felspar; (3) Necronite; (4) Amazon-stone, now referred to Microcline (q.v.); (5) Erythrite; (6) Sanidine, or glassy felspar; (7) Chesterlite, now referred to Microcline (q.v.); (8) Microcline of Breithaupt; (9) Loxoclase; (10) Paradoxite; (11) Cottaite; (12) Muldan; (13) Lazurfelspar; (14) Perthite; (15) Murchisonite. 2. Compact Orthoclase, or Orthoclase-Felsite, including massive kinds constituting rocks; it is an essential constituent of many rocks, granites, gneisses, syenites, &c.

orthoclase-diorite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of a crystalline granular mixture of triclinic oligoclase and hornblende. (*Lyell.*)

orthoclase-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock having a compact porphyritic ground-mass, with little or no free quartz, but with crystals of orthoclase, hornblende, biotite, and a little triclinic felspar. Called also Syenite-porphyry. (*Lyell.*)

or-thō-clăs'-tĭc, *a.* [ORTHOCLASE.] Pertaining to, or consisting of orthoclase.

orthoclastic-felspars, *s. pl.*

Petrol.: One of two divisions of felspar, containing that which has rectangular cleavage.

or'-thō-crē-sŏl, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *cresol.*] [CRESOL.]

or-thō-dī-ăg'-ō-nąl, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *diagonal* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: The inclined lateral axis in the monoclinic system. It is at right angles to the vertical axis. (*Dana: Min.* (ed. 5th), p. xxvi.)

or'-thō-dŏx, * **or-tho-doxe,** *a.* [Fr. *orthodoxe*, from Low Lat. *orthodoxus*; Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος* (*orthodoxos*) = of the right opinion, from *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = upright, right, true, and *δόξα* (*doxa*) = opinion; Sp. *ortodoxo.*]

1. Holding the right or true faith; sound in opinion or doctrine; espec. in religious opinions or doctrines; opposed to *heterodox* and *heretical.*

"Tillemont vainly endeavoured to shew that Crysostom (according to the notions of orthodoxy) was *orthodox* in this point."—*Jortin*, dis. 2.

2. In accordance with sound or true doctrine or that commonly held as true.

"I confess an *orthodox* faith can never bring us to heaven."—*Bp. Beveridge: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

Orthodox Eastern Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The Greek Church (q.v.).

* **or'-thō-dŏx-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-al.*] Orthodox.

"Down with the *orthodoxal* train,
All loyal subjects slay."
Brome: The Saints' Encouragement. (1643.)

* **or-thō-dŏx-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *orthodoxal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy, orthodoxness. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 599.)

* **or'-thō-dŏx-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *orthodoxal*; *-ly.*] In an orthodox manner; in accordance with orthodoxy.

* **or-thō-dŏx-ăs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = right, true, and *δοξαστικός* (*doxastikos*) = forming an opinion; *δόξα* (*doxa*) = an opinion.] Orthodox.

"More *orthodoxastical* Christians than they themselves."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 258.

* **or-thō-dŏx'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to or characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

* **or'-thō-dŏx-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ly.*] In an orthodox manner.

"So soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled."—*Bacon: Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

* **or'-thō-dŏx-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

or'-thō-dŏx-ў, *s.* [Gr. *ὀρθοδοξία* (*orthodoxia*), from *ὀρθόδοξος* (*orthodoxos*) = orthodox (q.v.); Fr. *orthodoxie*; Sp. *ortodoxia.*] The quality or state of being orthodox; soundness of faith, opinion, or doctrine, espec. in religious matters; conformity to orthodox opinions or views.

¶ *Feast of Orthodoxy:*

Church Hist.: A festival established by the Greeks in the ninth century to commemorate the firm support given by the Council of Constantinople, 879 A.D. (deemed by the Greeks the eighth Œcumenical), to the Second Council of Nice in the re-establishment of image-worship within the Eastern Church. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. ix., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 15.)

or-thō-drŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *orthodrom(y)*; *-ic.*]

Navig.: Of or pertaining to orthodromy (q.v.).

or-thō-drŏm'-ĭcs, *s.* [ORTHODROMIC.]

Navig.: The art or science of sailing in the arc of some great circle which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; orthodromy.

or-thŏd'-rō-mў, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = a running, a course, from *δραμεῖν* (*dramein*), 2nd aor. infin. of *τρέχω* (*trechō*) = to run; Fr. *orthodromie.*]

Navig.: The art of sailing in a straight course; orthodromics.

or-thō-ĕp'-ĭc, or-thō-ĕp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *orthoep(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to orthoepy.

"The fittest *orthoepical* representatives of words and ideas."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 371.

or-thō-ĕp'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orthoepical*; *-ly.*] In an orthoepic manner; with correct pronunciation.

or'-thō-ĕ-pĭst, or-thō'-ĕ-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *orthoep(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in orthoepy; one who writes on orthoepy.

or'-thō-ĕ-pў, or-thō'-ĕ-pў, *s.* [Gr. *ὀρθοέπεια* (*orthoepeia*), from *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = right, true, and *ἔπος* (*epos*) = a word; Fr. *orthoépie*; Sp. & Ital. *ortoepia.*] The art of uttering words correctly; correct speech or pronunciation.

"The expression of such names or words, whether by writing, orthography, or by speech, *orthoepy*."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

or-thŏg'-ą-mў, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: The fertilization of the ovule by the application to the stigma of pollen derived from the stamens of the particular flower to which it belongs, as distinguished from Heterogamy. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

or-thŏg'-ną-thĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *orthognath(ous)*; *-ism.*]

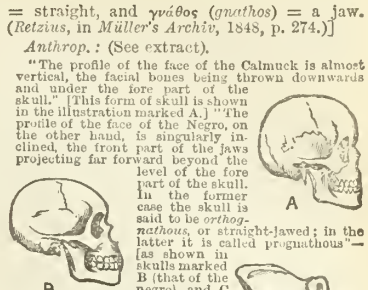
Anthrop.: The state or condition of being orthognathous (q.v.).

"The structural modifications involved in prognathism and *orthognathism*."—*Huxley: Man's Place in Nature*, p. 148.

or-thŏg'-ną-thoŭs, or-thŏg-năth'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orthognathus*: Gr. *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = straight, and *γνάθος* (*gnathos*) = a jaw. (*Retzius*, in *Müller's Archiv*, 1848, p. 274.)]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"The profile of the face of the Calmuck is almost vertical, the facial bones being thrown downwards and under the fore part of the skull." [This form of skull is shown in the illustration marked A.] "The profile of the face of the Negro, on the other hand, is singularly inclined, the front part of the jaws projecting far forward beyond the level of the fore part of the skull. In the former case the skull is said to be *orthognathous*, or straight-jawed; in the latter it is called prognathous"—[as shown in skulls marked B (that of the negro), and C (that of a gorilla)]—"a term which has been rendered, with more force than elegance, by the Saxon equivalent —snouty."—*Huxley: Man's Place in Nature*, pp. 146, 147.



* **or'-thō-gŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

"Your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

or-thŏg'-ō-nal, *a.* [Eng. *orthogon*; *-al.*] Rectangular; right angled. The orthogonal projection of a magnitude is that projection which is made by projecting lines drawn perpendicular to the plane of projection.

or-thŏg'-ŏn-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orthogonal*; *-ly.*] Perpendicularly; at right angles.

or'-thō-graph, *s.* [ORTHOGRAPHY, II.]

or-thŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

"He is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

or-thō-grăph'-ĭc, or-thō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *orthographique.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to the orthography or correct spelling of words.

"I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the publick."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. Rightly or correctly spelled.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch. & Draughtmanship:* Pertaining to the orthography of a plan.

"In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Geom.:* Pertaining to right lines or angles.

orthographic-projection, *s.*

Geom.: That projection in which points are projected by means of straight lines drawn through them, perpendicular to the plane of projection. All the projections of descriptive geometry are orthographic, also that particular kind of spherical projection called the orthographic projection. The name is almost exclusively applied in the latter case. The orthographic projection of the circles of the sphere may be regarded as the perspectives of the circles, the point of sight being at an infinite distance from the principal plane, or plane of projection, which is, in this case, the perspective plane. [PROJECTION.]

or-thō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orthographical*; *-ly.*]

1. According to the rules of correct spelling.

2. After the manner of orthographic projection.

* **or-thŏg'-rą-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

* **or-thŏg'-rą-phīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ize.*] To follow the rules of orthography; to spell correctly.

or-thŏg'-rą-phў, or'-thō-grăph, * **or-thog-ra-phie,** * **or-tog-ra-phie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ortographie*, from Lat. *orthographia*, from Gr. *ὀρθογραφία* (*orthographia*) = a writing correctly, from *ὀρθός* (*orthos*) = right, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write; Sp. & Ital. *ortografia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* (*of the form* orthography):

1. The art, practice, or habit of spelling words correctly according to the recognised usage; correct or proper spelling: as, the *orthography* of a word.

2. That part of grammar which deals with the nature and properties of letters, and with the proper representation by letters of the words of a spoken language.

† II. *Arch. & Draughtmanship (of both forms):* The elevation of a building showing all the parts thereof in their true proportions: the orthography is either external or internal. The external is the delineation of the outer face or front of a building; the internal is a section of the same.

*** or-thŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The true, right, or correct description of things.

"The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; *orthology* and orthography."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 346.

or-thō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *metric* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Pertaining to, or having axes of crystallization which are at right angles with each other.

or-thŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art of composing or constructing verses correctly; correct versification.

or-thō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = shape.]

Physiol.: That period in the development of organized beings in which their full perfection is attained, prior to the formation of spermatic and germinal elements. (*Brande.*)

ŏr-thō-nўç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthonyx*, genit. *orthonyc(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family proposed by Mr. Salvin for the reception of the genus Orthonyx (q.v.).

ŏr'-thō-nўx, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Ornith.: An Australian genus of Passeres, for a long time of undefined position, but which may, according to the late W. A. Forbes (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 545), "be safely placed in Mr. Sharpe's somewhat vaguely defined Timeliidæ." The type-species *Orthonyx spinicauda*, from south-eastern Australia, is rather larger than a skylark, and coloured somewhat like a hedge-sparrow above. The wings are barred with white; chin, throat, and breast pure white in male, bright reddish-orange in female. *O. Spaldingi*, from Queensland, is rather larger than the type, and has jet-black plumage; *O. Novæ-guineæ*, from New Guinea, closely resembles *O. spinicauda.*

or-thō-pæ'-dĭ-ą, or'-thō-pæ-dў, or'-thō-pē-dў, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a child.] The act or art of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally of persons of any age.

or-thō-pæ'-dĭc, or-thō-pæ'-dĭc-ąl, or-thō-pē'-dĭc, or-thō-pē'-dĭc-ąl, *a.* [ORTHOPÆDIA.] Relating or pertaining to orthopædia, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.

¶ An Orthopædic Hospital was founded in London in 1836.

or'-thō-pæ-dĭst, *s.* [Eng. *orthopæd(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in orthopædia, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.

or'-thō-pē-dў, or'-thō-pæ-dў, *s.* [ORTHOPÆDIA.]

*** or-thŏph'-ō-nў,** *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.] The art of speaking correctly; correct or proper articulation.

or-thō-plō'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and πλοκή (*plokē*) = a twining, a plaiting; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Umbelliferæ having the radicle in the hollow channel of the folded cotyledons, thus O>>. Families: Brassicidæ, Vellidæ, Psychidæ, Zillidæ, Raphanidæ, and Fortuyuidæ.

or-thŏp'-nœ-ą, or'-thŏp-nў, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθόπνοια (*orthopnoia*), from ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight, upright, and πνέω (*pneō*) = to breathe.]

1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

"His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Any difficulty of breathing.

or'-thō-prăx-ў, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. πρᾶξις (*praxis*) = a doing; πράττω (*prattō*) = to do.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

or-thŏp'-tĕr, or-thŏp'-tĕr-ąn, or-thŏp'-tĕr-ŏn, *s.* [ORTHOPTERA.] Any individual member of the order Orthoptera.

"The following remarkable *orthopteron* was obtained by Mr. Kingdon."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 152.

or-thŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of the class Insecta, having four densely reticulated wings, the anterior more or less coriaceous, the posterior folded under them, and membranous; sometimes apterous. In the most typical groups the wings are deflexed and closely applied to the body. Mouth mandibulate, metamorphosis incomplete. The order is now usually divided into two sub-orders, Pseudoneuroptera (q.v.), and Orthoptera Genuina. The true Orthoptera have been arranged in the following families: (1) Blattidæ = the order Dictyoptera of Leach; (2) Forficulidæ = the order Euplexoptera of Westwood and the group Dermatoptera of Burmeister; (3) Mantidæ; (4) Phasmidæ; (5) Gryllidæ; (6) Locustidæ; (7) Acrididæ. By some authors the Blattidæ are made a group, Cursoria; the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ forming the Gressoria, and the last three families the Saltatoria. By others the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ are placed in the Cursoria, but nearly all agree in adopting Westwood's classification for the Forficulidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The order came into existence in the Coal-measures.

orthoptera genuina, *s. pl.* [ORTHOPTERA.]

or-thŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orthopter(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the order Orthoptera; having wings that fold like a fan.

or-thō-rhŏm'-bĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *rhombic* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rectangular and rhombic.

2. *Crystallog.:* Having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles. Called also trimetric (q.v.).

or-thō-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidæ established by Cuvier, who enumerated five species.

or-thō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] (See compound.)

orthoscopic-lens, *s.*

Optics: An arrangement of two achromatic compound lenses, separated by an interval.

orth'-ōse, *s.* [ORTHOCLASE.]

or-thō'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. 'Ορθωσία (*Orthōsia*) = a name of Artemis.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Orthosidæ. Four are British, *Orthosia suspecta*, the Suspected; *O. Upsilon*, the Dismal; *O. lota*, the Restive, and *O. macilenta*, the Yellow-line Quaker.

ŏr-thŏs'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthos(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Chestnuts; a family of Nocturna. Antennæ of the male pubescent or ciliated; abdomen flattened and with no crest; anterior wings pointed at the tip. Larva, cylindrical, velvety, nocturnal. British species thirty-four. Many of them have grey, reddish, or yellowish fore, and white hinder wings. (*Stainton.*)

or-thō-spĕr'-mæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A section of Umbelliferæ, having the endosperm on the ventral side, and flat.

or-thō-spĕr'-moŭs, *s.* [ORTHOSPERMÆ.]

Bot.: Having straight seeds. Used of certain Umbelliferæ. (*Darwin.*)

*** or'-thō-stāde,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ὀρθοσταδιά (*orthostadias*), from ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight, and ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.]

Anc. Costume: A long and ample tunic with straight or upright folds.

or'-thō-stўle, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a column, a pillar.]

Arch.: A columnar arrangement, in which the columns are placed in a straight line.

or-thŏt'-ō-moŭs, *a.* [ORTHOTOMUS.]

Crystallog.: Having two cleavages at right angles to each other.

or-thŏt'-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Ornith.: Tailor-bird (q.v.), a genus of Malurinæ (q.v.). Thirteen species are known, ranging over the whole Oriental region; of these *Orthotomus longicaudus* is the type. Bill slightly flattened at base, nostrils with longitudinal opening; tail graduated, feathers narrow. Tarsi with single scale in front; outer toe the longest.

or'-thō-tōne, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone, au accent.]

Greek Gram.: Having the proper or correct accent. A term applied to certain Greek particles, when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic.

or-thō-trĭch'-ĕ-ĭ, or-thŏ-trĭ-chā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthotrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Pottiacci (q.v.).

ŏr-thŏt'-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθοτριχία (*orthotrichia*) = hair which stands on end: pref. *ortho-*, and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τρίχος (*trichos*) = hair. Named from the straight direction of the teeth of the peristome.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Orthotrichei, having the peristome double, the outer composed of thirty-two teeth, the veil campanulate, plaited, and sometimes hairy. It contains mosses occurring in tufts on trees and stones, never on the soil, and is widely diffused.

or-thŏt'-rō-pąl, or-thŏt'-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs.

2. *Spec.* (*Of an embryo*): Erect with respect to the seed, having the foramen next the hilum, the base at the apex of the ovule, the radicle at the end of the seed next the hilum, and a raphe and chalaza present.

or-thŏt'-ў-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τύπος (*tupos*) = figure, form, type.]

Min.: Having a perpendicular cleavage.

*** or'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, pa. par. of *orior* = to rise; Fr. *ortif*, fem. *ortive*; Ital. & Sp. *ortivo.*] Rising, eastern, orient; pertaining or relating to the rising of any star or planet.

"*Ortive*, or eastern amplitude in astronomy, is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises and the east point of the horizon."—*Falconer: Marine Dictionary.*

or'-tō-lan, *s.* [O. Fr. *hortolan* (Fr. *ortolan*), from O. Ital. *hortolano* = (1) a gardener, (2) an ortolan, from Lat. *hortulanus* = (a.) belonging to a garden, (s.) a gardener, from *hortulus* = a little garden, dimin. of *hortus* = a garden; Ital. *ortolano.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gardener.

"I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable *ortolan*."—*State Papers*, 1536.

2. *Ornith.:* *Emberiza hortulana* (Linn.), a native of continental Europe and Western Asia, migrating southward in winter, though it is unknown whither, returning about the end of April or the end of May. In appearance and habits it much resembles the Yellow-hammer, but the head is greenish-gray. Ortolans are netted in great number, and fed in a darkened room with oats and other grain. In a short time they become exceedingly fat, and are then killed for the table.

"Live, if his estates would bear it,
On turtle, *ortolans*, and claret."
Cawthorn: The Lottery.

¶ In French the word *ortolan* is used almost as = English Bunting; thus, *ortolan de neige* = Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*); *ortolan de riz* = Rice-bird, or Bob-o'-link, of North

America (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); and in some of the Antilles where French is spoken the name is applied to a little Ground Dove of the genus Chamæpelia. The Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*) is the English ortolan.

or'-tyx, *s.* [Gr. ὄρτυξ (*ortux*) = a quail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Perdicinæ. Bill short, very high, the tip hooked; lateral toes, unequal; hinder toe, none. Confined to America. *Ortyx virginianus* is the Virginian Quail.

or'-vąl, *s.* [Fr. *orvale*, from *or* = gold, and *valoir* = to be worth; hence, lit., worth (its weight in) gold.] The herb Clary (q.v.).

* **or-vĭ-ē'-tąn,** *s.* [Ital. *orvietano*; Fr. *orviétan*; Sp. *orvietan*, so called because invented by Girolano Ferrante, a celebrated charlatan at Orvieto, in Italy.] An antidote or counter-poison; an electuary believed to have the quality of counteracting poison. Also called Venice treacle.

"With these drugs will I, this very day, compound the true *orvietan*, that noble medicine, which is so seldom found genuine."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xiii.

* **or-y-al,** *s.* [Oriel.]

ŏ-rўc'-tĕr-ōpe, *s.* [Orycteropus.] Any individual of the genus Orycteropus.

"More nearly allied to the Armadillos and *Orycteropus*."—*Owen*, in *Zool. Voyage of Beagle*, i. 59.

ŏ-rўc-tĕr-ŏ-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orycteropus*, genit. *orycteropod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Edentata, with a single genus, Orycteropus (q.v.), limited to the Ethiopian regiou.

ŏ-rўc-tĕr'-ŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτήρ (*oruktēr*), genit. ὀρυκτῆρος (*oruktēros*) = a pickaxe, aud πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The single genus of the family Orycteropodidæ. Body scantily covered with stiff hairs; no pollex to fore-feet, hind feet with five sub-equal toes; mouth elongated and tubular, tongue sub-vermiform. Habits terrestrial and fossorial, feeding on animal substances, preferably ants. *Orycteropus capensis*, from South Africa, is the Aard-Vark of the Dutch colonists, sometimes called the Cape Ant-eater. *O. œthiopicus*, from North-eastern Africa, is a second species, or well-marked variety; *O. senegalensis* is doubtful.

ŏ-rўc'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρύκτης (*oruktēs*) = a digger.]

Entom.: A genus of Dynastinæ. *Oryctes nasicornis* is found on the continent of Europe in half-rotten tan-pits, &c. It feeds on decayed wood. *O. rhinoceros*, the Rhinoceros Beetle, is a native of Malacca, and feeds on the cocoanut-palm.

* **ŏr-ўc-tŏg-nŏs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *oryctognostique.*] Of or pertaining to oryctognosy (q.v.).

* **ŏr-ўc-tŏg-nŏs'-tĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oryctognostic*; *-al*, *-ally*.] According to oryctognosy.

* **ŏr-ўc-tŏg'-nō-sў,** *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (*oruktos*) = dug, fossil, from ὀρύσσω (*orussō*) = to dig, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge; Fr. *oryctognosie.*]

Nat. Science: Mineralogy.

ŏr-ўc-tŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (*oruktos*) = dug, fossil, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] [Orycology.]

ŏr-ўc-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *oryctolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to oryctology (q.v.).

ŏr-ўc-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oryctolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is skilled in oryctology.

ŏr-ўc-tŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (*oruktos*) = dug, fossil; suff. *-ology.*]

Nat. Science: The science of "fossils" in the primitive or generic sense. Now it is separated into Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Palæontology (q.v.).

ŏr-ў-ġĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oryx*, genit. *oryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: According to Sir Victor Brooke, a sub-family of Bovidæ, with two genera, Addax and Oryx (q.v.).

ŏr'-ўx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄρυξ (*orux*) = *Oryx leucoryx.* (See def.).]

Zool.: A genus of Bovidæ; according to Sir Victor Brooke, typical of the sub-family Oryginæ (q.v.). Four species are known: *Oryx leucoryx*, the Leucoryx, from North-eastern and Western Africa; *O. gazella*, the Gemsbok, from Southern Africa; *O. beisa*, the Beisa Antelope, from Eastern Africa aud the coasts of the Red Sea; and *O. beatrix*, from Arabia, named by Gray from a specimen living in the gardens of the Zoological Society, London, in 1857, in honour of the Princess Beatrice.

ŏ-rў'-zą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Oryzeæ (q.v.). Inflorescence in panicles, seeds in separate pedicels, each in general with an awn. Fourteen are known. *Oryza sativa* is the Rice-plant. [Rice.]

ŏ-rў'-zĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oryz(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ (q.v.).

ŏ-rў'-zīte, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oryza*) = rice.]

Min.: A triclinic mineral in rice-like crystals, found in a granitic vein in Elba. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 2·245; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour aud streak white. Compos., according to two analyses, a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime. Groth regards it as related to Heulandite (q.v.).

ŏ-rў'-zō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*) = rice, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Rice-field Mouse; an American genus of Sigmodont Murines, with a single species, *Oryzomys* (*Hesperomys*) *palustris.* In size it resembles a small rat. Habits, aquatic. It is abundant along the coast and in the rice-fields of the Southern States of the Union, and does considerable damage.

ŏ-rў-zŏr-ĭc'-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oryzoricti(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Centetidæ (q.v.), with two genera, Microgale and Oryzorictes, both confined to Madagascar.

ŏ-rў-zŏr-ĭc'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*) = rice, and ὀρύκτης (*oruktēs*) = a digger.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Oryzorictinæ. There is a single species, *Oryzorictes hova tetradactyla.* The general form of the head and body is that of a mole. They burrow in the rice-fields, and do much damage to the crops.

ŏs (1) (pl. **ŏs'-są**), *s.* [Lat.] A bone; used in anatomy: as, *os pisiforme.*

ŏs (2) (pl. **ō'-rą**), *s.* [Lat.] A mouth; an entrance or passage into any place; used in anatomy: as, *os* uteri.

ŏs (3), **ō'-sąr,** *s.* [Sw.] A hillock or mound of drift-gravel and sand. Called in Scotland a *kairn*, in Irelaud an *eskar.* (See these words.)

Ō'-saġe (a as ĭ), *s.* [Native Indian name (?).]

Geog.: A river and two counties of the United States, one in the east of Missouri, the other in Kansas.

Osage-orange, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Maclura aurantiaca.* [Maclura.]

ŏs-bĕck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Peter Osbeck, a Swedish clergyman and naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lasiandridæ (q.v.), natives of Asia, Africa, and the adjacent islands. They are mostly herbs, with racemes of purple or violet flowers. The fruit of *Osbeckia Princips* is used in Brazil for dyeing black; the leaves of *O. chinensis* are used for poultices.

* **o-sanne,** *s.* [Hosanna.]

Ŏs'-bŏrne, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a manor in the Isle of Wight, not far from Cowes.

Osborne-series, *s.*

Geol.: A series of beds of Oligocene age, found at or near Osborne, in the Isle of Wight. They were deposited in fresh and brackish water. There are, of animals, peculiar species of Paludina, Melania, Melanopsis, and Cypris, and of plants, Chara. One bed is the Nettlestone Grit, near Ryde, which is a freestone much used for building. Called also the St. Helen's Series. (*Lyell.*)

ŏs'-bŏrn-īte, *s.* [Named after G. Osborne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in exceedingly minute octahedrons, sparsely distributed in a small part of the meteoric stone of Bustee, India. Colour, gold-yellow; lustre, metallic. Supposed, from qualitative trials on a few crystals, to be an oxy-sulphide of titanium and calcium.

Ŏs'-cąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Osci, an ancient people of Italy, inhabiting the district between Campania and the country of the Volsci. They seem to have been identical with the Ausones and Aurunci, and to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the southern part of the Peninsula, whence sprang the Sabini, Apuli, Messapii, Campani, Aurunci, and Volsci. The Oscan language was the parent of the dialects of the native tribes from the Tiber to the extremity of the Peninsula. It continued to be understood at Rome down to the later period of the empire.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Osci. A few fragments still survive.

ŏs'-chĕ-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. ὄσχη (*oschē*), ὄσχος (*oschos*) = the scrotum, and κήλη (*kelē*) = tumour; Fr. *oschéocele.*]

Surg.: Scrotal heruia.

* **ŏs'-çĭl-ląn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *oscillans*, pr. par. of *oscillo* = to swing, to sway.] [Oscillate.] The state of oscillating, or swinging backwards and forwards.

ŏs'-çĭl-lāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo* = to swing, to sway, from *oscillum* = a swing.]

1. *Lit.:* To swing or sway backwards and forwards; to vibrate as a pendulum.

"It will continue to *oscillate* in an arch of the same circle."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 12.

2. *Fig.:* To vary; to fluctuate between limits; to act in a fickle or changeable manner.

"They will *oscillate* backward and forward between power and popularity."—*Burke: Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.*

ŏs'-çĭl-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Oscillate.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moving or swinging backwards and forwards; vibrating, as a pendulum.

2. *Bot.:* [Versatile].

oscillating-engine, oscillating-cylinder engine, *s.* A marine engine, with a vibrating cylinder, haviug the piston-rod connected to the crank, and the cylinder supported by the trunnions projecting from the sides at or near the centre, cast hollow, and connected to the steam and eduction pipes.

oscillating-piston steam-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.

oscillating-valve, *s.*

1. A valve which reciprocates on a pivot, as the disk and trunnion valves of oscillating-cylinder steam-engines.

2. A pump-valve which reciprocates on a pivot.

ŏs-çĭl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *oscillatio*, from *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo* = to oscillate (q.v.); Fr. *oscillation.*] The act or state of oscillating; the state of swinging or moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum; vibration.

"The perpetual *oscillations* of this elastic and restless element."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 138.

¶ (1) *Angular oscillation:* Gyration.

(2) *Axis of oscillation:* [Axis, II. 4].

(3) *Method of Oscillation:*

Magnetism: The act of causing a magnetic needle to oscillate, first under the influence of the earth's magnetism alone, and then successively under the combined influences of the earth's magnetism and of a magnet placed at unequal distances. (*Ganot.*)

* **ŏs'-çĭl-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-ive.*] Oscillating, vibrating; having a tendency to oscillate.

ŏs'-çĭl-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which oscillates.

2. *Bot.:* One of the Oscillatoria (q.v.).

ŏs-çĭl-la-tŏr-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo* = to swing one's self, named from the oscillating motion of the filaments.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Oscillatorieæ (q.v.). It has simple rigid elastic filaments, forming a stratum in a common gelatinous matrix. The species occur on damp ground, on stones, on mud, in fresh, running, or stagnant water, and in brackish, or more rarely in salt, water. Nine or more are British.

ŏs-çĭl-la-tŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oscillator(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Oscillatorieæ. The tubes are cylindrical, free or woven into a frond, with ringed or streaked colouring matter, which makes it look jointed, though it is not.

ŏs-çĭl-la-tŏr-ĭ-ē-æ, ŏs-çĭl-la-tŏr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oscillatori(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ, aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ. The cells are tubular, naked or furnished with a slimy or gelatinous layer; continuous, but owing to the interruptions of the colouring matter, seeming to be jointed. Found on damp ground, rocks, or stones, or in fresh or salt water. Families or tribes, Rivularidæ, Oscillatoridæ (*Lindley*), Oscillatorieæ, Lyngbyeæ, Scytonemeæ, Rivularieæ, and Leptothriceæ (*Griffith & Henfrey*). Genera and species numerous.

os'-çĭl-la-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-ory.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Oscillating, vibrating; swinging or moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. (*Arbuthnot: Aliments*, ch. v.)

2. *Bot.:* [Versatile].

ŏs'-çĭ-nēṣ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *oscen* = a singing bird; one from whose notes auguries were taken.]

Ornith.: A tribe of Müller's Insessores; they are emphatically "singing-birds," having the inferior larynx endowed with the full number of five pairs of song-muscles. They correspond to the Acromyodi Normales of Garrod and Forbes. [Pseudoscines.]

ŏs-çĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *oscin(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*] Belonging to or connected with the Oscines (q.v.).

"The other families . . . are not *Oscinian*, nor all even Passerine."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 41.

* **ŏs'-çĭ-tan-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *oscitans*, pr. par. of *oscito* = to yawn, to gape.] [Oscitate.]

1. The act or state of yawning or gaping.

2. Unusual sleepiness or drowsiness; carelessness, inattention.

"One man's want of leisure is no excuse for the *oscitancy* and ignorance of those who have time to spare."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 37.

* **ŏs'-çĭ-tant,** *a.* [Lat. *oscitans*, pr. par. of *oscito*; Sp. & Ital. *oscitante.*]

1. Yawning, gaping.

2. Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, dull.

"Sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by . . . *oscitant* and supine."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **ŏs'-çĭ-tant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oscitant*; *-ly.*] In a yawning, sleepy, or drowsy manner.

"Which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected."—*More: Literal Cabbala.* (Epis. Ded.)

* **ŏs'-çĭ-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *oscito*, from *os* = the mouth, and *cito* = to move quickly, frequent. from *cieo* = to move.] To yawn or gape with sleepiness.

* **ŏs-çĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oscitatio*, from *oscito* = to gape or yawn; Fr. *oscitation*; Sp. *oscitacion*; Ital. *oscitazione.*] The act or state of yawning or gaping. (*Tatler*, No. 63.)

ŏs'-cu-la, *s. pl.* [Osculum.]

ŏs'-cu-lant, *a.* [Lat. *osculans*, pr. par. of *osculor* = to kiss, from *osculum* = a little mouth, a kiss.] [Osculate.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Kissing.

2. *Nat. Science:* A term applied to forms or groups apparently intermediate between and connecting other groups. (*W. S. Dallas.*)

* **os'-cu-lar-ў,** *s.* [Osculate.] The same as Osculatory (q.v.).

"Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers."—*Latimer: Sermon.* (*Henry VIII.*, an. 28.)

ŏs'-cu-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss, from *osculum* = a little mouth, a kiss; dimin. from *os* = a mouth.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* To kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* To touch, as one curve touches another when they have the same curvature at the point of contact.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* To kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* To touch: as, Curves *osculate.*

ŏs'-cu-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Osculate.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* Kissing.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* Touching, as two curves.

osculating-circle, *s.* A circle, the radius of whose curve, at any particular point of another curve, is of the same length as that of the curve in question at that particular point.

osculating-elements, *s. pl.*

Astron.: The elements for calculating a planet's orbit, as these are modified at any given moment or time by the gravitation of other planets. [Perturbation, Variation.]

¶ (1) *Osculating helix of a non-plane curve:* The common helix which passes through three consecutive points, and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

(2) *Osculating right cone of a non-plane curve:* A right cone three consecutive tangent planes of which coincide with three consecutive osculating planes of the curve.

ŏs-cu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *osculatio*, from *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss.] [Osculate.]

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* The act of kissing; a kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* A contact of one curve with another, at a given point, of the highest order possible.

¶ *Point of osculation:*

Geom.: The point where two curves osculate, touching and having the same curvature.

ŏs'-cu-lāt-ŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *osculat(e)*; *-ory*; Fr. *osculatoire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* Kissing; pertaining to kissing.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles.: A tablet or board on which a sacred picture or emblem is painted, to be kissed by the priest and people. [Pax.]

ŏs'-cu-lā-trĭx, *s.* [Eng. *osculate*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix.*]

Geom.: A curve which has a higher order of contact with a given curve, at a given point, than any other curve of the same kind.

ŏs'-cule, *s.* [Osculum.] A small bilabiate opening.

ŏs'-cu-lŭm (pl. **ŏs'-cu-la**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *os* = a mouth.]

Zoology: (Usually in plural).

1. The large apertures by which a sponge is perforated, and through which the water taken in at the pores is expelled; exhalant apertures. In some of the Calcispongiæ there is but a single osculum.

2. The suckers of the Tæniada (q.v.), by means of which these worms attach themselves to the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal.

-ōse, *suff.* [Lat. *-osus* = full of; abounding in.]

Chem.: A termination used in saccharine compounds containing hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to form water. Thus, Glucose = $C_6H_{12}O_6 = C_6 + C(H_2O)$.

ô-sĕrsk'-ite, *s.* [After Major-Gen. Oserski; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A columnar form of Aragonite (q.v.), occurring at Nertschinsk, Transbaikal, Asiatic Russia.

Ō-sĭ-ăn'-drĭ-an, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: (*Pl.*): A section of German Protestants, who followed Andrew Hosemann (Latinised Osiander) in his opinion that the Atonement was wrought by the power of the divine, and not of the human nature of Christ. After the execution of Funch, the son-in-law of Osiander, in 1566, the sect dwindled away, and soon became extinct.

ō'-sĭ-ĕr (s as zh), * **o-sy-ere,** * **o-zi-er,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *osier*, ultimately from Gr. *οἶσος* (*oisos*) = an osier.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Salix viminalis, a willow with linear lanceolate acuminate leaves, reticulate above and silky beneath; golden yellow, sessile catkins opening before the leaves, &c., and tomentose capsules. A native of, and widely domesticated in, Europe. Cultivated in osier-beds, its long pliable shoots being used for wicker-work basket-making.

"The rank of *osiers* by the murmuring stream."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

¶ The Purple Osier is *Salix purpurea.* It has purple-black scales, and is wild on riverbanks and cultivated in osier-beds.

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of osiers or twigs; like osiers.

osier-ait, *s.* A small ait or island on which osiers are grown.

osier-bed, osier-holt, *s.* A place where willows are grown for basket-work.

osier-holt, *s.* [Osier-bed.]

* **ō'-sĭ-ĕred (s as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *osier*; *-ed.*] Covered or adorned with osiers.

"In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold."
Keats: Lamia, ii.

* **ō'-sĭ-ĕr-ў (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *osier*; *-y.*] A place where osiers are grown; an osier-bed.

Ŏ-sī'-rĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Egypt. Mythol.: One of the chief Egyptian divinities, the brother and husband of Isis, and, together with her, the greatest benefactor of Egypt, into which he introduced a knowledge of religion, laws, and the arts and sciences. His principal office, as an Egyptian deity, was to judge the dead, and to rule over that kingdom into which the souls of the good were admitted to eternal felicity. He was that attribute of the deity which signified the divine goodness; and as an *avatar*, or manifestation of the divinity on earth, he was superior to any even of the Egyptian gods. He was styled Manifester of Good, President of the West, Lord of the East, Lord of Lords, Eternal Ruler, King of the Gods, &c. These, with many others, are commonly found in the hieroglyphic legends accompanying his figure; and the Papyri frequently present a list of forty-nine names of Osiris in the funeral rituals. Osiris has been identified with many of the Grecian divinities; but more especially with Jupiter, Pluto, and with Bacchus, on account of his reputed conquest of India. He was venerated under the form of the sacred bulls Apis and Mnevis; or as a human figure with a bull's head, distinguished by the name Apis-Osiris, and is usually represented as clad in pure white. His general attributes are the high cap of Upper Egypt, a flagellum, and sometimes a spotted skin. Under the form of the sacred bull Apis he was supposed to be always present amongst men. [Apis (1).]

ŏs'-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *os* = bone; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name applied to the Sombrero Island guano, because of the presence of large quantities of bones of vertebrate animals and shells of mollusca.

ŏs'-lĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

osleon-iron, *s.* (See def.)

Metall.: Bars specially made for the manufacture of wire.

Ŏṣ'-măn-lĭ, *s.* [After Osman, or Othman, by whom the empire of the Turks in Asia was established in A.D. 1399.] [Ottoman.]

1. A Turkish official or functionary.

2. Used incorrectly in the plural for the Turkish nation.

ŏṣ-măn-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Oleæ, closely akin to the olive. According to Gamble, the flowers of *Osmanthus fragrans* are used in China to flavour tea.

ŏs-ma-zōme, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = odour, and *ζωμός* (*zōmos*) = broth.]

Chem.: A name applied by Thénard to that portion of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol, and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

ŏs'-mĕ-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, an odour, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.

Min.: The same as PECTOLITE (q.v.).

ŏs-mĕr-ōī'-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *osmer(us)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A genus of deep-sea Salmonoids, from the Chalk of Lewes.

ŏs'-mĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμήρος* (*osmēros*) = emitting an odour, from the cucumber-like smell of *Osmerus eperlanus.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Smelt; a genus of Salmonidæ (q.v.). Body covered with scales of moderate size; dentition strong, in jaws, ou vomer, and on tougue; pectoral fins moderately developed. Three species are known: *Osmerus thallichthys*, common near San Francisco; *O. viridescens*, ou the Atlautic coast of the United States, and *O. eperlanus*, the Common Smelt (q.v.), from the coasts and fresh waters of northern and central Europe.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Greensand of Ibbeubüren and in the schists of Glaris and Licata.

ŏs'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: Mason-bee; a genus of Dasygastreæ, or Dasygastres. *Osmia bicornis*, the Horned Bee, is the species most abundant in Britain. The female has two horns projecting from the front of her head. It makes its nest in sandy banks, cliffs, or decayed trees. *O. leucomelana* chooses the dead branches of the common bramble, *O. hirta*, &c., decaying wood, and *O. aurulenta* and *O. bicolor* deserted shells of *Helix hortensis* and *H. nemoralis.*

ŏs-mĭ-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *osmi(um)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from osmium and ammonia.

osmiamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2Os_2N_2O_5$. A dibasic acid produced by the action of ammonia on osmic tetroxide in presence of fixed bases.

ŏs-mĭ-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Eug. *osmi(um)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $N_3H_4(OsO_2)''$. A yellow compound, produced by digesting potassium osmite in a cold solutiou of ammonium chloride.

ŏs'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *osm(ium)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from osmium (q.v.).

osmic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: OsO_4. Tetroxide of osmium. Prepared by heating osmium in a current of oxygeu gas, and condensiug in the cool part of the apparatus. It forms colourless, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts to a colourless liquid, at 100°. Its vapour has a stroug smelling, puugeut odour, and is very poisonous.

ŏs'-mĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *osmi(c)*; *-ous.*] [OSMIC.]

osmious-sulphite, *s.*

Chem.: $OsSO_3$. A dull blue-black powder, obtained by mixing an aqueous solution of osmic acid with sulphurous acid, and evaporating to dryness. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in hydrochloric acid, with an indigo-blue colour.

ŏs-mĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *osm(ium)*, and *iridium.*] [IRIDOSMINE.]

ŏs-mĭ-tŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Helianieæ (q.v.).

osmitopsis-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A greenish-yellow essential oil, extracted from *Osmitopsis asteriscoïdes*, an aromatic plant from Cape Town. It has a pungent odour, burning taste, and is tonic and antispasmodic. Sp. gr. is 0·931; it boils at 176°.

ŏs'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = an odour.]

Chem.: A tetrad metallic element, discovered by Tennant in 1804. Symbol Os, atomic weight 199·2. Occurs combiued with iridium, forming the native alloy osmiridium, in platinum ore. To obtain the metal, osmium tetroxide is digested with hydrochloric acid, and metallic mercury, in a well-closed vessel, at 140°, the osmium being reduced and an amalgam formed. On distilling the amalgam in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, the mercury and calomel pass over, leaving uetallic osmium as a black powder. Its properties vary according to the mode of preparation. In the pulverulent state it is black, destitute of metallic lustre, and has a density of 7. By passing the vapour of the tetroxide, mixed with hydrogen, through a glass tube heated to redness, the metal is deposited as a compact metallic ring, density 10. When heated to the melting-point of rhodium, it acquires a density of 21·4. It is the most infusible of all metals. In the finely divided state it is highly combustible, continuing to burn, when set on fire, till it is all volatilised. Osmium forms three chlorides: osmious chloride, $OsCl_2$; osmioso-osmic chloride, $OsCl_3$; and osmic chloride, $OsCl_4$; all produced by the action of chlorine gas on osmium. Five oxides are known: osmious oxide, OsO; sesquioxide of osmium, Os_2O_3; osmic oxide, OsO_2; osmious anhydride, OsO_3; and osmic acid, OsO_4. The first three form salts with acids, the fourth is a weak acid, and the fifth is usually regarded as au acid, but its salts are very unstable.

ŏs-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ὠσμός* (*ōsmos*) = impulse, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus for exhibiting the force of osmotic action, by which liquids are impelled through a moist membrane, illustrating the phenomena of endosmose and exomose. The apparatus consists of a porous vessel or sac coutaining a saline solution and plunged in pure water.

ŏs-mŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [OSMOMETER.] The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.

ŏs-mō-nŏ-sŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, and Eng. *nosology.*] A doctrine of, or a treatise on the diseases of the sense of smell.

ŏs'-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *ὠσμός* (*ōsmos*) = impulse, from *ὠθεω* (*ōtheō*) = to push.]

1. *Chem.:* Osmosis. The mixing of dissimilar substances through a porous diaphragm—a phenomenon due to the attraction which the liquids have for each other. When liquids or gases are separated by a membrane, such as a bladder, it is generally found that the quantities passing in opposite directions are unequal. In the case of water and alcohol the water passes into the alcohol, but only a small quantity of alcohol is found in the water. When a colloidal substance is on one side of the diaphragm and water on the other, the latter only passes through.

2. *Bot.:* [DIOSMOSE].

ŏs-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [OSMOSE.]

ŏs-mŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *osmo(se)*; *-tic.*] Of or pertaining to osmose; characterized by osmose: as, *osmotic* action or force.

ŏs'-mŭnd (I), *s.* [Sw.]

Metall.: A term applied to a furnace formerly employed in Sweden, and still employed to some extent in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. A furnace of this kind yielded about 1¾ ton of iron weekly, of which from 33 to 50 per cent was lost in working it into an osmund or bloom.

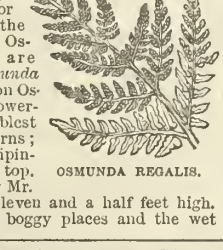
ŏs'-mŭnd, *s.* [OSMUNDA.]

osmund-royal, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Osmunda regalis.*

ŏs-mŭn'-dą, *s.* [According to Hooker and Arnott, *Osmunder*, one of the names of the god Thor.]

Bot.: Fern-royal, Osmund-royal, or Flowering-fern; the typical genus of Osmundeæ. Six are known. One, *Osmunda regalis*, the Common Osmund-royal, or Flowering-fern, is the noblest of the British ferns; the fronds are bipinnate, fertile at the top. One was found by Mr. Stewart Murray eleven and a half feet high. It is frequent in boggy places and the wet morasses of woods in the west of Scotland and the south of Ireland. Found also in England, continental Europe, Asia, and America. The powdered stem has been used successfully in rickets, the dose being three drachms. (*Sir J. Hooker*, &c.) Sometimes this fern has been called Bog-onion.



OSMUNDA REGALIS.

"Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly that tall fern
So stately, of the Queen *Osmunda* named."
Wordsworth: On the Naming of Places, No. 4.

† **ŏs-mŭn-dā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osmund(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of Filicales with two tribes, Osmundeæ and Aneimieæ. (*Lindley: Nat. Syst.*, ed. 2nd, 1836). Co-extensive with the modern tribe Osmundeæ (q.v.).

ŏs-mŭn'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osmund(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. The vernation is circinate, the frond coriaceous or membranous, involucre none, the capsules sessile or shortly stalked, vertically two valved, with a short lateral or subterminal striate areola.

ŏs'-na-bŭrg, *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse linen, made of flax and tow, originally imported from Osnaburg, Germany.

* **ŏs-phrăn'-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *ὀσφραντήριος* (*osphrantērios*) = able to smell.]

Zool.: A genus of Macropodidæ. *Osphranter rufus* (Gould), more usually known as *Macropus rufus*, is the Great Red Kangaroo.

* **ŏs-phrē-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. *ὄσφρησις* (*osphrēsis*) = a smelling, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on smells and odours.

ŏs-phrŏm'-ē-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσφρόμενος* (*osphromenos*) = tracking by smell; *ὀσφραίνομαι* (*osphrainomai*) = to smell, to scent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, family Labyrinthici. Body compressed, more or less elevated; dorsal and anal spines present, ventral fins with the outer ray very long and filiform. *Osphromenus olfax*, the Gourami, is reputed one of the best-flavoured freshwater fish in the East Indian Archipelago, and becomes readily acclimatised. It attains the size of a large turbot. *O. trichopterus* is frequently kept in globes on account of its iridescent metallic tints.

ŏs'-prēy, * **ŏs'-prāy,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *ossifrage*, from Lat. *ossifraga* = lit. the bone-breaking (bird): *os*, genit. *ossis* = a bone, and *frag-*, root of *frango* = to break.]

Ornith.: *Pandion haliaëtus*, the Fish-hawk, Bald Buzzard, or Fishing Eagle. A bird of prey, of almost world-wide distribution, subsisting on fish. The osprey is about two feet long, with a wing-expanse nearly three times as great. The plumage is dark brown, white on the under surface, with a few streaks of brown on the throat; crown light brown edged with white, and a streak of dark brown from the eye to the shoulders. Ospreys nest usually near the sea-shore, and, unlike rapacious birds generally, are in some measure gregarious. In North America large communities of ospreys are found, and the Purple Grakle often builds close by. The osprey lays three or four eggs of a rich red to buffy white, with large reddish and brown markings. [PANDION.]

* **ŏss,** * **osse,** *s.* [Gr. *ὀσσα* (*ossa*) = a voice, an omen.] A word uttered unawares or at random, and supposed to presage something; an omen, an augury. (*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 8.)

* **ŏss,** *v.i.* [Oss, *s.*] To prophesy, to presage.

ŏs'-są, *s. pl.* [Os (1).]

ŏs'-sē-ą,n, *s.* [Lat. *osseus* = bony, from *os* = a bone.] A bony fish; one of the osseous class of fishes.

ŏs'-sē-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ossa* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Anatomy:

1. Bone cartilage; a gelatinous tissue left when earthy matter is eliminated from the substance of a bone.

2. Bony tissue in general. [OSTEINE.]

ŏs'-sē-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. = a little bone, dimin. from Lat. *os* = a bone.]

1. A little hard substance arising on the

inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fasteus those bones together. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

2. The internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.

ŏs′-sĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *osseus*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; Fr. *osseux*; Sp. *oseo*; Ital. *osseo.*] Bony; of the nature of or resembling bone; consisting of bone.

osseous-breccia, *s.* [Bone-breccia, Cave-breccia.]

* **osseous-fishes,** *s. pl.* A sub-class of fishes established by Cuvier. It consists of those in which the skeleton is bony as opposed to cartilaginous. Now nearly co-extensive with Teleostei (q.v.).

osseous-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: An organized animal fibrous basis, one third gelatinous, the other two thirds partly earthy and partly saline matter. The gelatinous matter imparts tenacity, the earthy and saline matter give hardness and rigidity to the bone.

Ŏs-sĭ-ăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Sec def.] Pertaining or relating to Ossian, the Celtic poet, or to his poems; resembling the poems of Ossian.

ŏs′-sĭ-cle, ŏs′-sĭ-cŭle, ŏs-sĭc′-ŭ-lŭm (pl. **ŏs-sĭc′-ŭ-lą),** *s.* [Lat. *ossiculum*, dimin. of *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; Fr. *ossicule.*]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Small bones of the ear: the malleus, the incus, and the stapes. They collectively constitute a single-armed lever.

2. *Zool., &c.* (*Pl.*): Any hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates in the integuments of star-fishes.

ŏs-sĭe′-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *ossicule*; *-ated.*] Furnished with small bones.

ŏs-sĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Containing bones.

"Another *ossiferous* limestone cave was accidentally discovered at Brixham."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. ii.

ossiferous-breccia, *s.* [Bone-breccia.]

ossiferous-caves, *s. pl.*

Paleont.: Caves containing organic remains. [Cave-deposits.]

* **ŏs-sĭf′-ĭc,** * **ŏs-sĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *ossifique*; Sp. *osifico.*] Having the power or quality of ossifying or changing carneous or membranous substances to bone.

ŏs-sĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ossify*; *c* connective; suff. *-ation*; Fr. *ossification*; Sp. *osificacion*; Ital. *ossificazione.*]

I. The act or process of ossifying, or changing carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substances into bone.

2. The state of being ossified or changed into bone.

ŏs′-sĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Ossify.]

* **ŏs′-sĭ-frāġe,** *s.* [Lat. *ossifraga.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The osprey (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The rendering in the A. V. of the Heb. פֶּרֶס (*peres*), and the Sept. γρύψ (*grups*) (Lev. xi. 13). In the R. V. it is rendered "gier-eagle." [Griffon, 2.]

* **ŏs-sĭf′-rą-ġoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ossifragus.*] [Osprey.] Serving to break bones; fracturing the bones.

ŏs′-sĭ-fy, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *ossifier*; Sp. *osificar*; Ital. *ossificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To form or change into bone; to change from a carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substance to bone.

2. *Fig.:* To harden.

"Evils that . . . suck the blood, though they do not shed it, and *ossify* the heart, though they do not torture it."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To become bone; to be changed from a carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substance into bone.

* **ŏs-sĭv′-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Feeding on bones; devouring bones.

* **ŏs′-sŭ-ar-y,** * **ŏs′-sar-y,** *s.* [Lat. *ossuarium*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.]

1. A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead were deposited; a marble sarcophagus, in which was placed a glass vessel containing ashes of persons after cremation.

2. A name proposed for long barrows, on the supposition that they were charnel-houses rather than graves of individuals. [Ossuary-theory.]

ossuary-theory, *s.*

Anthrop.: A theory, in accordance with which the bodies found in non-cremation long-barrows were deposited in them at one time, and not successively, and consequently must have been stored or stacked away somewhere else till a sufficient number were available for such disposal of them. (*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 533.)

"The second of these theories may be called the *Ossuary-theory*; and this, though combated by Prof. Nillsou, is not incompatible with his own theory." [The Theory of Successive Interments]. "and, indeed, as regards chambered barrows, ought to have that theory combined with it. There is much evideuce in its favour, as regards every variety of long barrow."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, v. 134.

ōst (1), *s.* [Oast.]

* **ōst** (2), *s.* [Host.]

ŏs′-tĕ-al, *a.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; osseous.

ŏs′-tĕ-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.] The same as Ossein, 2 (q.v.).

* **os-tel-rie,** *s.* [Hostelry.]

* **ŏs-tĕnd′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ostendo.*] To show, to exhibit.

"Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend*."
J. Webster.

ŏs-tĕn-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *ostensible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being ostensible.

ŏs-tĕn′-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ostensus*, pa. par. of *ostendo* = to show; Sp. *ostensible*; Ital. *ostensibile.*]

* 1. Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown.

"The *ostensible* history of her life."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Put forward as having a certain character; apparent; hence, frequently, intended to appear in a certain light; professed, avowed, pretended; as opposed to *real*; colourable. It conveys the idea of a certain amount of sham or pretence, and of keeping back the real or true facts.

¶ For the difference between *ostensible* and *colourable*, see Colourable.

ostensible-partner, *s.*

Law: One whose name is publicly held out as a partner, and who is really such.

ŏs-tĕn′-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *ostensib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an ostensible manner; professedly, avowedly.

"*Ostensibly* acting only in the character of a painter."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

* **ŏs-tĕn′-sĭ-ō,** *s.* [Lat. = a showing.]

Old Law: A tax paid by merchants, &c., for leave to show or expose their goods for sale in markets, &c.

ŏs-tĕn′-sion, *s.* [Lat. *ostensio* = a showing.]

Eccles.: The exposition or exhibitiug of the sacrament of the Eucharist.

ŏs-tĕn′-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *ostensif*; Ital. & Sp. *ostensivo*, from Lat. *ostendo* = to show.] Showing, exhibiting.

ostensive-demonstration, *s.*

Math.: A demonstration which plainly and directly shows the truth of a proposition.

ŏs-tĕn′-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ostensive*; *-ly.*] In an ostensive manner; in appearance; apparently.

"*Ostensively* exceeding wise."
Lloyd: Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

ŏs-tĕn′-sŏr-ў, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *ostensorium*; Fr. *ostensoir*, *ostensoire*, from Lat. *ostensum*, sup. of *ostendo* = to show.]

Roman Ritual: The same as Monstrance (q.v.).

* **ŏs-tĕnt′,** *s.* [Lat. *ostentum*, from *ostendo* = to show.]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting; show, exhibition, manifestation.

"Courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

2. External appearance or show; air, manner, mien.

"Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

3. A prodigy, a portent, an omen.

"This dire *ostent* the fearful people view."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.

* **ŏs-tĕn′-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*, intens. of *ostendo* = to show.] To make an ostentatious show of; to show or display boastingly.

"They either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies."—*Bp. Taylor: Art. Handsomeness*, p. 169.

ŏs-tĕn-tā′-tion, * **os-ten-ta-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *ostentation*, from Lat. *ostentationem*, accus. of *ostentatio* = show, display, from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento* = to show; Sp. *ostentacion*; Ital. *ostentazione.*]

1. The act of showing, displaying, or exhibiting; display, show, exhibition.

"For *ostentation* of strength and valour at their public sights."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 7.

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain or boastful show or display, designed to attract attention, praise, envy, or flattery; parade, pomp.

"Comfortless and tasteless *ostentation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 3. External show or display; appearance.

"Maintain a mourning *ostentation*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* 4. A show, a pageant, a spectacle.

"Some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

ŏs-tĕn-tā′-tious, *a.* [Ostentation.]

1. Fond of show, parade, or pomp; boastful, vain; making a display from vanity.

"The *ostentatious* world—a swelling stage,
With empty actions and vain passions stuff'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Characterized by ostentation, show, or parade; showy, gaudy.

"Less *ostentatious*, and yet studded thick
With hopeful gems."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 420.

ŏs-tĕn-tā′-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ostentatious*; *-ly.*] In an ostentatious manner; with ostentation, show, or parade; boastfully.

"He now *ostentatiously* put himself in her way when she took her airing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ŏs-tĕn-tā′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ostentatious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ostentatious; vain show, display, or parade; vanity, osteutation.

* **ŏs′-tĕn-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*; Fr. *ostentateur.*] One given to ostentatious display; a boaster.

* **ŏs-tĕn′-tiąl,** * **ŏs-tĕn′-tiąll (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ial.*] Ostentatious.

"The breath of his divulg'd preteuce,
Suited with fit *ostentiall* instruments."
Tourneur: On Sir F. Vere, 562.

* **ŏs-tĕn′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ive.*] Ostentatious.

"Though once *ostentive*, curious to be seene,
Thou in some corner now would'st wish to lurke."
Stirling: Domesday; Sixth Houre.

* **ŏs-tĕn′-toŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ous.*] Ostentatious.

"He left this *ostentous* inscription upon a great marble pillar."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 29.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.] Formed of bone; bony; resembling bone.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-ar-thrī′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *arthritis* (q.v.).] [Rheumatic-gout.]

os′-tĕ-ō-blast, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Germs ultimately depositing concentric layers of boue inside the canals of that organic substance. (*Quain.*)

ŏs′-tĕ-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A tumour of the cousistency of cartilage or boue.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-cŏl′-la, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue; Fr. *ostéocolle.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inferior kind of glue obtained from boues; bone-glue.

2. *Min.:* The carbonate of lime deposited on reeds or marsh plants by mineral springs.

ŏs′-tĕ-ō-cōpe, *s.* [Gr. ὀστεοκόπος (*osteokopos*), from ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone; κόπος (*kopos*) = a striking, a pain, from κόπτω (*koptō*) = to strike; Fr. *ostéocope.*] Pain in the boues; bone-ache.

ŏs-tē-ō-dĕn'-tĭne, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *dentine.*]

Anat.: Owen's name for a hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine of a tooth, so that the central cavity becomes gradually diminished in size, while the pulp slowly shrinks or disappears.

ŏs'-tē-ō-jĕn, *s.* [OSTEOGENESY.]

Anat. & Physiol.: A soft, transparent substance developing into bone.

ŏs-tē-ō-jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Anat. & Embryol.: The genesis or production of bone.

ŏs-tē-ŏj'-ĕ-sy, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. γεν- (*gen-*), base of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget.]

Anat. & Embryol.: The same as OSTEOGENESIS (q.v.).

ŏs-tē-ō-jĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *osteogen*; *-ic.*] Producing bone; belonging to or connected with osteogenesis (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

ŏs-tē-ŏ-glŏs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osteogloss(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A freshwater family of physostomous fishes, with three genera, Osteoglossum, Arapaima, and Heterotis.

ŏs-tē-ō-glŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Osteoglossidæ. Three species are known: *Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*, from Brazil and Guiana, *O. formosum*, from Borneo and Sumatra, and *O. Leichardti*, from Queensland.

ŏs-tē-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *osteograph(y)*; *-er.*] One versed in osteography; one who describes the bony parts of the body, or the skeleton.

ŏs-tē-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Nat. Science: A description of the bones or of the skeleton; osteology.

ŏs-tē-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A Devonian genus of Saurodipterini (q.v.). The scales are smooth, and the tail extremely heterocercal.

ŏs'-tē-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *osteolith.*]

Min.: An impure variety of apatite, compact to earthy in texture. Occurs in fissures in doleritic rocks in Bohemia and Bavaria.

* **ŏs-tē-ŏl'-ō-jĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *osteolog(y)*; *-er.*] An osteologist.

ŏs-tē-ō-lŏj'-ĭc, ŏs-tē-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *osteology(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to osteology.

ŏs-tē-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-ąl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *osteological*; *-ly.*] According to osteology.

ŏs-tē-ŏl'-ō-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *osteology(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones or skeleton of animals.

ŏs-tē-ŏl'-ō-jy, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *ostéologie*; Sp. & Ital. *osteologia.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of anatomy which treats of the nature, structure, arrangement, and uses of the bones, the osseous tissue, &c.

ŏs-tē-ō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Pathol.: A bony tumour.

ŏs-tē-ō-mą-lā'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. μαλακός (*malákos*) = soft.]

Anat.: Softening of the bone. Osteomalacia in infants is popularly known as Ricketts (q.v.).

* **ŏs'-tē-ō-măn-tỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of bones.

ŏs'-tē-ō-phōne, *s.* An instrument for conveying sounds to the auditory nerves of a deaf person, through the teeth and the bones of the cranium, not through the tympanum.

ŏs'-tē-ō-plăs-tỹ, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form.]

Surg.: An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.

ŏs-tē-ŏp-tĕr-ỹg'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. πτερυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

Ichthy.: Having bony fins. The same as ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS (q.v.).

ŏs-tē-ō-sar-cō'-mą, ŏs-tē-ō-sar-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *sarcoma*, *sarcosis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Softness and flexibility of the bones, arising from the growth of a medullary or cartilaginous matter within them.

ŏs-tē-ō-spĕr'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osteosperm(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Cynareæ.

ŏs-tē-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed. Named from the hardness of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Osteospermeæ (q.v.).

ŏs'-tē-ō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and τομή (*tomē*)=a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument to cut a bone; specif., one to cut the bones of the fetal cranium to facilitate delivery.

ŏs-tē-ŏt'-ō-mỹ, *s.* [OSTEOTOME.] The dissection of bones.

* **ŏs-tē-ō-zō'-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: Osteozoaria (q.v.).

* **ŏs-tē-ō-zō-ār'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [OSTEOZOA.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Vertebrata.

ŏs'-tĕr-ĭck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Polygonum Bistorta.*

ŏs'-thĕx-y, ŏs-thĕx'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. ἕξις (*hexis*) = a having, possession; ἔχω (*echō*) = to have.]

Pathol.: The ossification of soft parts of the body

* **ŏs'-tĭ-ą-rỹ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *ostiarius*, *ostiarium*, from Lat. *ostium* = a door, a mouth, from *os* = a mouth.]

1. An ecclesiastical officer; a sexton or verger. [USHER.]

2. The mouth of a river.

"Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself into the sea."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

ŏs'-tĭ-ōle, ŏs-tĭ-ō'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *ostium* = a door, a mouth.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* ostiole): A mouth or longitudinal opening between two lips in the stomata of plants.

2. (*Of the form* ostiolum): The orifice of the peritheciuin of the fungoid genus Sphæria.

ŏs-tī'-tis, *s* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone: Eng suff. *-itis* (q v.)]

Pathol.: Inflammation of a bone.

ŏs'-tĭ-ŭm, *s* [Lat. = a door.]

Anat.: An aperture, as *ostium uteri.*

ŏst'-lĕr (*t* silent). * **os-til-er,** *s.* [HOSTLER.]

* 1. Originally, the "hosteller," that is, the innkeeper.

"And another dai he brought forth tweie pens and gaf to the *ostler*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 35.

2. A man who looks after horses at an inn.

"In whom we read how God and Time decree
To honour thrifty *ostlers*." *Corbet: Iter Boreale.*

* **ostler-wife,** *s.* An ostleress.

* **ŏst'-lĕr-ĕss** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ostler*; *-ess.*] A female ostler.

"A plump-armed *ostleress* and a stable wench
Came running." *Tennyson: Princess*, i. 223.

* **ŏst'-lĕr-ỹ** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *hostellerie.*] [HOSTELRY.]

* **ŏst'-mąn,** *s.* [Sw. *ost*, *osten*; Dan. *öst*, *östen* east, and *man.*] An east-man; a name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland.

ŏs'-tō-clast, *s.* [Gr. ὀστοκλάστης (*ostoklastēs*) = a bone-breaker.] [GIANT-CELLS.]

ŏs-tō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀστώδης (*osteodes*) = like bones, bony: ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Crotoneæ (q.v.). *Ostodes paniculata*, a native of Sikkun, in the Khasia Hills, yields a gum used as size in paper manufacture.

* **ŏs-trā'-çĕ-ą** (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *ostracium*; Gr. ὀστράκιον (*ostrakion*) = a bivalve.]

Zool.: The same as OSTREIDÆ (q.v.).

ŏs-trā'-çē-ąn (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [OSTRACEA.] Any mollusc belonging to the family Ostraeea.

ŏs-trā'-çĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀστράκιον (*ostrakion*), dimin. from ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Coffer-fish; the sole genus of the group Ostraciontina (q.v.). The carapaces of some species are three, of others four and five-ridged, and some are provided with long spines. Twenty-two species are known from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Lütken considers *Ostracion boops* to be the young of a sun-fish. Called also Trunk-fish.

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the Tertiary of Monte Bolca.

ŏs-trā-çĭ-ŏn-tī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ostracion*, genit. *ostracionti(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of plectognathous fishes, family Sclerodermi (q.v.). The integuments of the body form a hard continuous carapace, consisting of hexagonal scales disposed mosaically. A spinous dorsal and ventrals are absent, but sometimes indicated by protuberances. [OSTRACION.]

ŏs'-trą-çīze, ŏs'-trą-çīze, *v.t.* [Gr. ὀστρακίζω (*ostrakizō*).]

1. *Lit.* (*In Athens and some other ancient Greek cities*): To vote a person assumed to be dangerous into banishment for ten years by writing his name upon a potsherd or oyster-shell. [OSTRACISM.]

"Their attempts to get him *ostracised*."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, ch. xxxi.

2. *Fig.:* To banish from society; to place under a ban.

ŏs'-trą-çĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *ostracisme*, from Lat. *ostracismus*, from Gr. ὀστρακισμός (*ostrakismos*) = ostracism (see below); ὀστρακίζω (*ostrakisō*) = to ostracise, from ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a polished shell of a mollusc.]

1. *Lit.:* A practice introduced into Athens by Kleisthenes to preserve the democratic government which he had established, and which sooner or later existed also in Argos, Megara, Miletus, and Syracuse. If any citizen became so powerful that it was feared he would attempt to overthrow the government, an ostracism was asked from the Athenian senate and the public assembly. If granted, the citizens each deposited a shell or potsherd on which was written the name of any person of whom they entertained apprehensions, and if 6,000 concurred in voting against the same individual, he was required to go into honourable banishment for ten years, retaining, however, all his property.

2. *Fig:* Banishment from society, exclusion from society; expulsion.

ŏs'-trą-çīte, *s.* [Fr. *ostracite*; Lat. *ostracites*; Gr. ὀστρακίτης (*ostrakitēs*) = an unidentified precious stone, mentioned by Pliny; Lat. *ostracitis*; Gr. ὀστρακῖτις (*ostrakitis*) = hornstone, a kind of kadmia: ὄστρεον (*ostreon*) = an oyster, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil Ostrea (Oyster), or some closely allied genus.

ŏs-trăc'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of minute Crustaeea, sub-class Entomostraea, division Lophyropoda. The entire body is enclosed in a shell or carapaee, composed of two valves united along the back by a membrane. The branchiæ are attached to the posterior jaws, and there are only two or three pairs of feet, which subserve locomotion, but are not adapted for swimming. A distinct heart is present in Cypridina, but wanting in the freshwater Cypris and the marine Cythere.

2. *Palæont.:* (See extract under Ostracode).

ŏs'-trą-cōde, *a.* [OSTRACODA.] Belonging to the Ostracoda.

"Small *Ostracode* Crustacea are extremely abundant as fossils in many formations, and extend from the Cambrian up to the present day."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 297.

ŏs-trą-cŏs'-tĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.] [PLACODERMATA.]

Ŏs'-trą-gŏth, *s.* [OSTROGOTH.]

ŏs'-trą-nīte, *s.* [Named after the Scandinavian goddess of Spring, Ostra (Ostara); *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered form of zircon (q.v.).

ŏs'-trĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄστρεον (*ostreon*) = an oyster.]

1. *Zool.:* Oyster (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Ostreidæ (q.v.). Upper valve of shell flat or concave, lower convex; the animal has the mantle-margin double, gills nearly equal, united, and, with the mantle-lobes, forming a branchial chamber; sexes distinct. Seventy species are known, from tropical and temperate seas. *Ostrea edulis* is the Common Oyster.

2. *Palæont.:* Two hundred species, from the Carboniferous onward, in the United States, Europe, and India.

ŏs-trĕ-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [*Lat. ostrea* = an oyster.] Of or pertaining to the Ostracea.

ŏs'-trĕ-ą-cŭl-ture, *s.* [Lat. *ostrea* = an oyster, and *cultura* = cultivation.] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

ŏs-trē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ostre(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A marine family of Conchifera, section Asiphonidæ. Shell inequivalve, slightly inequilateral, free or attached; hinge usually toothless, ligament internal. Lobes of the mantle entirely separated; foot small and byssiferous, or wanting; a single adductor muscle. Woodward enumerates the following genera: Ostrea, Anomia, Placuna, Pecten, Lima, Spondylus, and Plicatula; to which Tate adds Pernostrea (q.v.), which links this family, which came into existence in Carboniferous times, to the Aviculidæ.

* **ŏs-trĕ-ŏph'-ą-gĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὄστρεον (*ostreon*) = an oyster, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] One who eats or feeds upon osyters; an oyster-eater.

ŏs'-trĭch, * os-trice, * os-truce, * oys-tryche, *s.* [O. Fr. *ostrusce, ostruche;* Fr. *autriche;* Ital. *struzzolo, struzzo,* from Lat. (*avis*) *struthio* = ostrich (bird); Gr. στρουθός (*strouthos*) = στρουθο-κάμηλος (*stroutho-kamēlos*). Called κάμηλος, or camel, from its camel-like neck.]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Struthio camelus,* from the deserts of Africa and Arabia. It is the largest of all living birds, standing from six to eight feet in height, and has been known from remote antiquity [2]; Xenophon mentions it in the Anabasis (i. 5), as occurring in the plains of Artemisia, and there are frequent references to it in later Roman literature. Heliogabalus is said to have had a dish served up composed of the brains of six hundred ostriches (*Æl. Lampridius*). Hunters report that the flesh is palatable, though Browne (*Miscellanies*) remarks, doubtfully, "perhaps boiled and well cooked, after the art of Apicius, with peppermint, dates, and other good things, young ostriches might go down with some stomachs." The ostrich is hunted and bred for the sake of the quill feathers of the wings and tail, now used only by ladies, though formerly ostrich plumes decked the helmets of knights, still later, the hats of the Cavaliers, and the fashion came in again for a time at the Restoration. The ostrich is a vegetable feeder, but swallows stones, bits of iron, and other hard substances to aid the gizzard in its functions. On ostrich farms newly-hatched birds have been observed to pick up little stones before taking any food. The head and neck are nearly naked, body black, quill feathers of wings and tail white. The wings are useless for flight, but of so much assistance in running that the bird can outstrip the fleetest horse.

OSTRICH.

Ostriches are polygamous, the hens lay their eggs in a common nest—a hole scratched in the sand, and the cock-bird relieves the hens in the task of incubation, which is aided by the heat of the sun. [STRUTHIO.]

(2) The name Ostrich is often given loosely to individuals of the genera Rhea (q.v.) and Dromaius (q.v.).

2. *Scrip.:* The רְנָנִים (*renanim*), of Job xxxix. 13, were obviously ostriches, as were the יְעֵנִים (*yeenim*) of Lam. iv. 3. The בַּת־הַיַּעֲנָה (*bath-haiyaanah*) of Lev. xi. 16, Deut. xiv. 15, Job xxx. 29, and Isa. xxxiv. 13, xliii. 20, rendered owl in the A.V., seems also to have been the ostrich, and is so translated in the R.V.

* **ostrich-board,** *s.*

Arch.: A wainscot.

ostrich-farm, *s.* A farm on which ostriches are domesticated and bred for the sake of their feathers.

"The formation in the Cape Colony . . . of numerous *ostrich-farms.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 63.

ostrich-farming, *s.* The occupation of breeding ostriches for the sake of their feathers. It is uncertain who was the first to commence the practice in South Africa; but between 1850 and 1860 Mr. Kinnear, of Beaufort West, had a flock of domesticated ostriches. It had been previously tried in Algeria, and is now being tried, with some success, in California.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago *ostrich-farming* was unknown at the Cape."—*Silver's Handbook to South Africa* (ed. 1880), p. 226.

* **ŏs'-trĭdge,** *s.* [OSTRICH.]

* **ŏs-trĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ostrea* = an oyster, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing oysters.

Ŏs'-trō-gŏth, *s.* [Fr. *ostrogoth;* Ital. *ostrogota;* from Ger. *ost* = east (q.v.), and Eng. *Goth* (q.v.).] An Eastern Goth; one of the nation of East Goths who established a kingdom in Italy which lasted A.D. 493-552.

Ŏs-trō-gŏth'-ĭc, *a.* [*Ostrogoth; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Ostrogoths.

ŏs'-trû-thĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Imperatoria*) *ostruth(ium);* Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{17}O_2$. A neutral body extracted from the root of the masterwort, *Imperatoria ostruthium,* by treatment with hot alcohol. It crystallizes in slender, colourless, silky needles, melting at 115°; soluble in alcohol, ether, and cold ammonia. Its dilute alcoholic solution possesses a sky-blue fluorescence.

ŏs'-trỹ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὀστρύα (*ostrua*), and ὄστρυς (*ostrus*) = a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam.]

Bot.: Hop-hornbeam (so called from the resemblance of the scaly catkins to hops), a genus of Corylaceæ. Two species are known. *Ostrya vulgaris,* the Common, and *O. virginica,* the American or Virginian Hop-hornbeam. [IRON-WOOD, LEVERWOOD.]

Ŏs-wē'-gō, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in the state of New York, U.S.A.

Oswego corn-flour, *s.* A fine flour made from Indian corn or maize.

Oswego-starch, *s.* A fine kind of starch made in the town of Oswego from maize.

Oswego-tea, *s.*

Bot.: *Monarda didyma,* a North American labiate.

ŏs'-ỹ-rĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄσυρις (*osuris*) = a plant, probably the broom-like goosefoot (*Osyris alba*).]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. The leaves of *Osyris nepalensis* are used for making a kind of tea.

ōt-, **ō-tō-,** *pref.* [Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.] Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the ear or the sense of hearing; resembling an ear.

* **ōt-ą-coŭs'-tĭc,** *a. & s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Eng. *acoustic* (q.v.); Fr. *otacoustique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Assisting or improving the sense of hearing.

B. *As subst.:* An instrument to facilitate or improve the sense of hearing; an ear-trumpet.

"A bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustick* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. i., ch. v.

* **ōt-ą-coŭs'-tĭc-ŏn,** *s.* [OTACOUSTIC.] The same as OTACOUSTIC (q.v.).

"'Sir, this is called an *otacousticon.*'
'A *cousticon!*'
'Why, 'tis a pair of ass's ears, and large ones.'"
Albumazar, i. 3.

* **ōt'-ą-cŭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὠτακουστής (*ōtakoustēs*): οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear, and ἀκούω (*akouō*) = to hear.] A scout, a spy. (*Holland.*)

Ō-tą-heī'-tĕ, *s.* [Native name.]

Geog.: The largest of the Society Islands. Called also Tahiti.

Otaheite-apple, *s.*

Bot., &c.: *Spondias dulcis,* a handsome tree; the fruit, which is of a golden colour, has a flavour like that of a pineapple, and hangs in little nodding bunches. It is cultivated in the Society and Friendly Islands, especially in Otaheite (Tahiti). [SPONDIAS.]

Otaheite-chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: *Inocarpus edulis,* or the genus Inocarpus (q.v.).

Otaheite-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: The euphorbiaccous genus Securinega.

ō-tăl'-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

ō-tăl'-gĭc, *s.* [OTALGIA.] A remedy for the ear-ache.

ō'-tăl-gỹ, *s.* [OTALGIA.]

ō-tär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὠτάριον (*ōtarion*) = a little ear, dimin. from οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

1. *Zool.:* Eared-seal, Sea-bear, Sea-lion; the single genus of the family Otariidæ. They are gregarious and polygamous, the males usually much larger than the females. Many of the species furnish the "sealskin" of commerce

SKELETON OF OTARIA IN ACT OF WALKING.

The number of species is variously stated. The following are the best known, *Otaria stelleri,* the Northern Sea-lion, the largest of the genus, about ten feet in length, from the North Pacific; *O. jubata,* the Southern or Patagonian Sea-lion, from the Falkland Islands and Patagonia; *O. californiana; O. ursina,* the Common Sea-bear, or Fur Seal, from the Prybiloff Islands; *O. pusilla,* from the Cape of Good Hope; *O. Fosteri,* and others, from the coast of Australia. These have been grouped by some zoologists into many genera, founded upon very trivial modifications of teeth and skull. (*Prof. Flower,* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 443.)

2. *Palæont.:* A form resembling the Antarctic Otaria has been found in the Upper Miocene of France. (*Wallace.*)

ō-tą-rī'-ĭ-dæ, † **ō-tą-rī'-ą-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *otari(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: Eared-seals, Sea-bears, Sea-lions; a family of Pinuipedia (q.v.), with a single genus Otaria (q.v.). Distribution wide, in temperate regions of both hemispheres, but absent from the coasts of the North Atlantic. When on land the hind feet are turned forwards under the body, and aid in supporting and moving the trunk, as in ordinary quadrupeds.

ō'-tar-īne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *otar(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Otariidæ.

"All those [fossil forms] of which the characters are best known belong to the completely developed Phocine or Trichechine, not to the *Otarine,* type."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 444.

ō'-tar-ỹ, *s.* [OTARIA.] Any individual of the genus Otaria.

ō-thæ-mą-tō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Mod. Lat. *hæmatoma* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: An effusion of blood under the perichondrium of the ear, which is stripped from the cartilage. According to some autho-

rities, the effusion is within the cartilage. It is considered to be an unfavourable sign in insanity.

ō′-thĕ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [OTHOSCOPE.]

ŏth′-ĕr, ***ooth-er,** *a.*, or *pron.* & *adv.* [A.S. *ōdher* (for *andher*); cogn. with Dut. *ander*; Icel. *annarr* (for *antharr*); Sw. *andra*; Dan. *anden* (neut. *andet*, pl. *andre*); Ger. *ander*; Goth. *anthar*; Lith. *antras*; Lat. *alter* (for *anter*); Sansc. *antara*. The suffix in Eng. *o-ther*, Goth. *an-thar*, and Sansc. *an-tara* is the usual comparative suffix, seen also in *whe-ther*, *ei-ther*, *hi-ther*, &c.]

A. *As adjective or adjective pronoun:*

1. Not the same; different from that which has been stated or specified.

"There is no *other* shelter."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Not this; contrary, opposite: as, the *other* side of the street.

3. Additional, extra.

"Many *other* of noble fame."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 5.

* 4. Second.

"Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy *other* self."
Milton: P. L., viii. 450.

* 5. Used as synonymous with *left*, as opposed to right.

"A distaff in her *other* hand she had."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 26.

6. Used as opposed to *some*.

"Some fell among thorns, but *other* fell into good ground."—*Matthew* xiii. 7, 8.

7. Used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

"They asked *each other* of their welfare."—*Exodus* xviii. 7, 8.

* 8. The other, another.

"Tilting one at *other's* breast."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Otherwise.

"If you think *other*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

¶ (1) *The other day:* Some day not long past; not long ago; lately, recently.

(2) *Every other:* Every second or alternate: as, *every other* day.

† other-world, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Belonging to another state of existence.

2. *Fig.:* Shadowy, unreal, unsubstantial.

"They may be friendly ghosts . . . but they all seem to have abandoned their *other-world* existence a very long time ago."—*G. A. Sala: Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

† other-worldliness, *s.* The practice or condition of postpouing the affairs of daily life to those of a future state.

"Its *other-worldliness*, while upholding an ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discrediting the real."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 5.

* **ŏth′-ĕr,** *conj.* [A form of *either* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

"*Other* myd boc, *other* ryche cloth, *other* other ryche thynge." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 271.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-gātes,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *gate* = way, manner.] In another way; otherwise.

"He would have tickled you *othergates* than he did."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-guĕss,** *a.* [The same word as *otherguise* (q.v.).] Of another kind; other.

"I have in reserve a body of *otherguess* arguments."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, Dial. i. § 15.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-guīse,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *guise* = way.]

A. *As adj.:* Of another kind or sort; other.

B. *As adv.:* In another way; otherwise.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *other*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of beiug other; alterity.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *other*, and *some.*] Some others; others.

"*Othersome*, whose parents and friends the king hadde banished."—*Stow: King John* (an. 1212).

* **ŏth′-ĕr-wards,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*; *-wards.*] In another direction.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-wāys,** * **oth-er-wayes,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *way.*] In another way; otherwise.

"If I . . had rather *otherwayes* lyue, then do I that office which God hath put in me, and yet please not God myself."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 85.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-whĕre,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *where.*] In or to another place; elsewhere.

"The king hath sent me *otherwhere*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VIII., ii. 2.

* **ŏth′-ĕr-whīle, ŏth′-ĕr-whīles,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *while.*] At another time; at other times.

"She wepte, and *otherwhile* song."
Gower: C. A., ii.

ŏth′-ĕr-wīse, *adv.* & *conj.* [Eng. *other*, and *wise* = manner.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a different manner; in another manner; differently; not so.

"If any man techith *otherwise* and accordith not to the hoolsum wordis of our Lorde."—*Wycliffe: Timothy*, vi.

2. In other respects.

"It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. By or from other causes.

"Sir John Norris . . . returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

B. *As conj.:* Else; but for this; such not being the case.

"Watch the door . . . *otherwise* you might slip away."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

ŏ-thŏn′-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὄθονvα* (*othonna*) = a Syrian plant, perhaps a marigold.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Othonneæ (q.v.). About sixty species are known, most of them Cape herbs or shrubs with yellow, rarely with blue, heads.

ŏ-thŏn′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *othonn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Cynareæ.

† ō′-thō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *ὠθέω* (*ōtheō*) = to push, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Surg.: An instrument invented in 1851 by Czermak, for holding water round the eye to enable the interior to be seen. It has been superseded by the ophthalmoscope (q.v.).

ō′-thўl, *s.* [Eng. *o(xygen)*, and *(e)thyl.*]

Chem.: Williamson's name for acetyl (q.v.).

ō′-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *otique.*] [OT-.]

A, *As adj.:* Pertaiuing or relating to the ear: as, the *otic* ganglion.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

† ō′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [OTIDIDÆ.]

ō-tĭd′-ĭ-dæ, † ō′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ot(is)*, or genit. *otid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Bustards; a family intermediate between the Gaiue Birds and the Plovers. The bill is always short, the wings convex, tail short, and hind toe wantiug. Chief genera: Otis, Œdicuemus, and Cursorius.

ō-tĭ-ō-rhўn′-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠτιόν* (*ōtion*) = a little ear, aud *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Entom.: A geuus of Curculionidæ. Seventeen species are British.

* **ō′-tĭ-ōse (t as sh), * ō′-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *otiosus*, from *otium* = leisure.] At leisure, at ease, uncmployed, idle, lazy.

"Such stories of supernatural events as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an *otiose* assent."—*Paley: Evidences*, vol. i. ch. i.

* **ō-tī′-ŏs′-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *otios(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being otiose; leisure, idleness.

ō′-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὠτίς* (*ōtis*) = *Otis tarda.*]

Ornith.: Bustard (q.v.). The typical genus of the family Otididæ.

ō-tī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = the ear; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the ear; ear-ache. It is attended by severe pain. In the worst cases it ends in otorrhœa (q.v.). Called also Otalgia.

ō-tō-, *pref.* [OT-.]

ŏ-tō′-ba, *s.* [From the specific name of *Myristica Otoba.*]

otoba-fat, *s.*

Chem.: A colourless fat obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba.* It melts at 35°, smells like nutmegs, and contains myristiu, olein, and otobite.

ŏ-tō′-bīte, *s.* [Eng. *otob(a)*; *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{28}O_5$. A crystalline substance obtained from otoba-fat by saponification. It forms large, colourless, glassy prisms, tasteless and inodorous, soluble in hot alcohol and ether, and melting at 133°.

ŏt-ō-cō′-nĭ-ŭm, ŏ-tŏc′-ō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *κόνις* (*konis*) = dust.]

Anat.: The ear-dust in man. [OTOLITH.]

ŏt′-ō-crāne, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *κρανίον* (*kranion*) = the upper part of the head, the skull.]

Compar. Anat.: The open, bony chamber of the ear in fishes.

ō-tŏç′-ў-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Zool.: A synonym of Megalotis (q.v.).

ō′-tō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of sharks founded on teeth from the Bracklesham beds (Middle Eocene).

ō-tŏg′-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of the ear.

ō′-tō-ĝўps, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Lat. *gyps* = a vulture.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturinæ (q.v.). *Otogyps auricularis* is the Eared Vulture of Africa; *O. calvus*, the Indian or Pondicherry Vulture, and *O. nubicus*, the Nubian Vulture. The first two species have folds of skin on their necks, which some have fancied resembled external ears.

ō′-tō-līte, ō′-tō-līth, *s.* [OTOLITHUS.]

Compar. Anat. (*Pl.*): Small bones suspended here and there in the ampullæ and semicircular canals in the internal ear of fishes; also small concretions in the auditory sacs of Crustacea and other invertebrate animals. They correspond to the human otoconium (q.v.). Foster thinks they may act as dampers.

ŏ-tŏl′-ĭ-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, aud Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ. Snout obtuse or somewhat pointed, the lower jaw projecting; canine teeth more or less distinct; scales of small or moderate size. About twenty species, from the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Atlantic aud Indian oceans.

ō-tō-līth′-ĭc, ō-tō-līth′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *otolit(e)*, *otolith*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an otolite; as, *otolithic* vesicles.

ō-tŏl′-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch of anatomy which deals with the ear; a treatise on the ear.

* **ŏt′-ō-mў,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *anatomy.*] **A** skeleton.

"She's grown a meer *otomy*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

ō-tō-nўc′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ, group Plecoti (q.v.). But one species is known, *Otonycteris hemprichii*, from the north-east of Africa aud the north-westeru Himalayas.

ō-tŏp′-a-thў, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, pain.] A diseased condition of the ear.

ō-tŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns. The leaves are pinuated, the leaflets rounded at the base and joining the rachis by a narrow stalk. The veins proceed directly from the base to the apex, without any midrib. Fouud iu the Lias and Oolite.

ō-tŏr-rhœ′-a, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Pathol.: A purulent discharge from the car, which often takes place for some months after scarlet fever of a severe type.

ō′-tō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Surgery:

1. An instrument for viewing the interior of the ear.

2. An instrument enabling the examiner to detect the sound of air passing through the tympanitic cavity in certain morbid conditions.

ō-tŏs'-tē-al, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Anat.: A bone of the ear.

ō-tŏz-a-mī' tēs, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Mod. Lat. *Zamites.*]

Paleobot.: A genus of Jurassic Cycads.

ō-tō-zō' ŭm, *s.* [Gr. °Ωτος (*Otos*) = a giant, and ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal; a giant animal, or an animal giant. (*Hitchcock, loc. cit.*).]

Palæont.: A genus of Lithichnozoa, group Batrachia; quadrupedal; four-toed behind, five-toed before; web-footed, caudate (?); toes thick, mostly terminated by pellets. Known only by fossil footprints from the Sandstone of the Connecticut Valley. (*E. Hitchcock: Ichnology of Massachusetts*, pp. 123-126.)

ō'-trŭm, ō'-ō-trum, *s.* [See def.] The Deccanese name for the fibre of *Dæmia extensa.*

ŏt'-tar, ŏt'-tō, *s.* [Attar (2).]

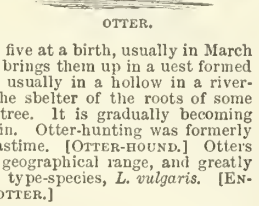
ŏt-ta'-va rī'-mą, *s.* [Ital. = eighth or octuple rhyme.] A form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately, and the last two form a couplet, the metre of the lines being eleven syllables.

ŏt-tĕl'-ī-ą, ŏt-tĭl'-ī-ą, *s.* [From *ottel-ambel*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Stratiotææ, growing at the mouth of the Nile, the Ganges, and some Australian rivers. The species are eaten in India as potherbs.

ŏt'-tĕr (1), * **ot-er,** *s.* [A. S. *otor;* cogn. with Dut. *otter;* Icel. *otr;* Dan. *odder;* Sw. *utter;* Ger. *otter;* Russ. *vuidra;* Lith. *udra;* Gr. ὕδρα (*hudra*) = a water-snake, a hydra.]

1. *Zool.:* The genus Lutra (q.v.), and especially *Lutra vulgaris*, the Common Otter. The animals vary greatly in size; but the total length averages about forty inches, of which the tail constitutes rather more than a third. The fur is of a soft, brown colour, lighter on throat and breast, and consists of long, coarse, shining hairs, with a short underfur of fine texture. The otter lives exclusively on fish, and is therefore rarely met with far from water. The female produces from three to five at a birth, usually in March or April, and brings them up in a nest formed of grass, and usually in a hollow in a river-bank or in the shelter of the roots of some overhanging tree. It is gradually becoming rare in Britain. Otter-hunting was formerly a common pastime. [Otter-hound.] Otters have a wide geographical range, and greatly resemble the type-species, *L. vulgaris.* [En-hydra, Sea-otter.]



Otter.

2. *Angling:* An instrument for fishing, so called from its destructive nature. It is now declared illegal. It is a float, from which lines run out with bait or flies, and which is either moored or trailed parallel to a boat.

3. *Entom.:* The larva of the Ghost-moth (q.v.).

otter-dog, otter-hound, *s.* A species of hound used to hunt otters.

ŏt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *arnotto* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

Ŏt-tō-man, *a. & s.* [Fr., from *Othman*, or *Osman*, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire, in A.D. 1299.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Turks: as, the *Ottoman* Empire.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A Turk.

2. A kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

"And o'er her silken *ottoman*
Are thrown the fragrant beads of amber."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii.

* **ŏt' tō-mīte,** *s.* [Ottoman.] An Ottoman, a Turk.

"Europe's bulwark 'gainst the *Ottomite*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 14.

ŏt'-trō-līte, *s.* [After Ottre(z), Belgium, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Phyllite (q.v.), occurring in small scales in a clay slate.

ôu'-bąt, ôu'-bĭt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from A.S. *wibba* = a worm; cf. Ger. *weben* = to weave.]

1. *Lit.:* A popular name in Scotland and the north of England for any hairy caterpillar, and specially for that of the Tiger-moth (q.v.). (*Notes & Queries*, March 14, 1885, p. 217.)

2. *Fig.:* Applied in contempt to any shabby hirsute person.

ôu'-bĭt, *s.* [Oubat.]

ôu-blĭ-ĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *oublier* (Lat. *obliviscor*) = to forget.] A dungeon constructed in some old castles and buildings, in which were confined persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to secret death. It was entered by a staircase or steps reaching to the top of a chamber, in the floor of which was an opening into the dungeon. This opening served also for the admission of light and air.

* **ôu̯ch, * ouche, * owche, * nouch, * nouche, * nowche,** *s.* [The true form is *nouch*, the initial *n* having been attached to the article. (See remarks under N.) O. Fr. *nouche, nosche, nusche*, from Low Lat. *nusca*, from O. H. Ger. *nusca, nuscha;* M. H. Ger. *nusche, nushe* = a buckle, a clasp, a brooch.]

1. The socket, collet, setting, or bezel of a gem.

"As a precious stoue in a riche *ouche*."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

2. A gem; an ornament, as a clasp, a brooch, a locket. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,258.)

3. A boil or tumour on the skin.

4. The blow given by a boar's tusk.

ôu-dĕn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. οὐδέν (*ouden*), neut. of οὐδείς (*oudeis*) = none; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (Sauropterygia, Owen), from strata of supposed Triassic age in South Africa. The mouth was beak-shaped, and probably toothless.

ọu-ġeĭ'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [From Ougein, or Oojeiu, a city of Hindoostan.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysareæ. *Ougeinia dalbergioides* is a deciduous Indian tree, growing chiefly in the Himalayas. Its leaves are given as fodder for cattle. Its wood is hard, durable, and takes a good polish. It yields an astringent red gum. The bark, which is also astringent, is used to poison fish.

* **oughne,** *a.* [Own, *a.*]

ought (as **ât**), * **ogt,** *s. & adv.* [Aught.]

A. *As subst.:* Anything, aught.

"He asked him if he saw *ought*."—*Mark* viii. 23.

B. *As adv.:* In any manner, way, or degree; aught, at all.

"Whoso grutcheth *ought* he doth folie."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,047.

ought (as **ât**), *v.t. & auxil.* [Properly the pa. t. of *owe* (q.v.)., but now used indifferently and without change of form as a preseut or past tense, and as a past participle.]

A. *As a transitive verb:*

* **I.** As the pa. t. of *owe:*

1. Owed; was or were bound to pay; was or were indebted in.

"There was a certaine leuder which had two detters, the one *ought* five hundred pence and the other fiftie." *Luke* vii. (1551.)

2. Owned; was or were master of.

"To use that sword so well as he it *ought*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 40.

3. Owed; was or were morally bound or under obligation of.

"She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, iii. 1.

* **II.** As the pa. par. of *owe:* Owed.

"Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute to the love and duty I long have *ought* you."—*Spelman.*

* **III.** *Used impersonally:* It is becoming or befitting to; it behoves.

"Hir *ought* of mercy for to slake
Hir daunger." *Gower: C.A.*, iv.

B. *As an auxiliary verb:*

1. To be bound in duty or by moral obligation. (*Romans* xv. 1.)

2. To be necessary; to behove.

"Well *ought* a man avised for to be."
Chaucer: C.T., 4,331.

3. To be fitting, becoming, or expedient morally.

"My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be."—*James* iii. 10.

ought (as **ât**), *s.* [A corrupt. of *nought* (q.v.).] A cipher.

ought-lins (as **ât'-lĭn̤s**), *adv.* [Eng. *ought;* Scotch suff. *-lins.*] In the least; in any degree.

* **ought-ness** (as **ât'-nŏss**), *s.* [Eng. *ought*, v.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being as a thing *ought* to be; rightness.

ôu-ĭs'-tĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Native name.] [Marmoset.]

ôu'-lŏn̤g, *s.* [Oblono.]

ôu-lōr'-rha-ğĭ, *s.* [Gr. οὖλον (*oulon*) = the gum, and ῥαγη (*rhagē*) = a bursting through.]

Pathol.: Bleeding from the gums.

ôu̯nçe (1), * **unce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *unce* (Fr. *once*), from Lat. *uncia* = (1) an ounce, (2) an inch.] [Inch.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A unit of weight. In Troy weight, the ounce is the twelfth part of a pound, and contains twenty pennyweights of tweuty-four grains each, and is, therefore, equivalent to 480 grains. In avoirdupois weight, the ounce is the sixteenth part of a pound, and is equivalent to 437½ grains Troy.

2. A money of account in Morocco, valued about 3$\frac{1}{2}$d. sterling.

II. *Fig.:* A very small quantity; the smallest quautity.

ôu̯nçe (2), *s.* [Fr. *once;* Port. *onça;* Sp. *onza;* Ital. *lonza* (prob. = *l'onza*). Most probably all the forms are nasalized from the Persian name of the animal; cf. Pers. *yúz* = a panther. (*Skeat.*)]

Zool.: *Felis uncia*, the Snow Leopard. Habitat, the Himalayas, at an elevation ranging from 9,000 to 18,000 feet. It is about the size of a leopard, of which it is probably an immature form; ground-colour pale yellowish-gray, dingy yellowish-white beneath. The fur is thick, and it has a well-marked short mane. It has never been known to attack man.

"Bears, tigers, *ounces*, pards,
Gambolled before them." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 344.

* **ôu̯nde,** *s.* [Fr. *onde*, from Lat. *unda* = a wave.] Work waving up and down; a kind of lace; a curl. (*Halliwell.*)

"The *ounde* is warke wauyng vp and doune."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 11).

* **ôu̯nd'-ĭĕ, * ôu̯nd'-ĕd, * ôu̯nd'-ĭng, ôu̯nd'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Ounde.] Waving; like a wave or waves. (*Chaucer: Hous of Fame*, iii.)

ôu̯n'-dy, *a.* [Onde, Ondy.]

Her.: The same as Ondé; wavy.

* **ôuphe, * ôuph,** *s.* [Oaf.] A goblin, an elf, a fairy.

"Strew good luck, *ouphes*, on every sacred room."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

* **ôuph'-ọn,** *a.* [Eng. *ouph; -en.*] Elfish, fairy.

¶ A conjectural reading proposed by Warburton in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 5. The Globe edition has, without obelizing the line:

"You orphan heirs of fixed destiny."

ôu̯r, * oure, * ure, *a.* or *poss. pron.* [A.S. *ûre* = of us; gen. pl. of the first personal pronoun. *Ûre* is a contracted form of *úsere*, which again is for *unsara*, the Gothic form of the genit. pl. of the first personal pronoun.] Of, pertaining, or belonging to us: as, *our* land, *our* books, *our* men, &c.

"Give us this day *our* daily bread."—*Matthew* vi. 11.

¶ *Ours* (Mid. Eng. *oures*, A.S. *ûres*, genit. sing. of *ûre*) is used when the substantive precedes, and thus corresponds in use to *mine* and *thine.*

¶ (1) *Of ours:* Our, ours; of us.

¶ (2) *Our Lady:* [Lady].

ôu-răn̤g', *s.* [Orang.]

ôu-rą-nŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Uranographist.]

ôu-rą-nŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Uranography.]

ôur-ăp-tĕr'-ŷ-dæ, ôur-ăp-tĕr-ŷġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ourapter(yx)*, or genit. *ourapteryg(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Geometer moths. Antennæ of the male simple; abdomen rather stout, smooth; hind margin of the posterior wings prolonged into a short tail. Only one British species, *Ourapteryx sambucaria*, the Swallow-tail Moth, a moth about two inches in expansion of wings, which are sulphur, with olive streaks and a red spot edged with dark gray. The larva feeds on various plants, as oak, elder, &c. (*Stainton.*)

our-ăp'-tĕr-yx, *s.* [Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ourapterydæ (q.v.).

ou-răr'-ĭ, *s.* [Curari.]

* **ou'-răx,** *s.* [Gr. οὖραξ (*ourax*), the Attic name of a gallinaceous bird; probably a kind of grouse.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cracinæ (True Curassows). The bill is shorter and thicker than that of Crax, the membrane at the base and the adjacent parts of the head, with short velvety feathers. *Ourax pauxi* (the *O. mitu* of Temminck), is the Galeated Curassow, a native of Mexico.

ou'-rĕ-bĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Scopophorus ourebi; from South Africa; about two feet high at the shoulder, length four feet; pale tawny above, white below. The horns of the adult male are five inches long, straight, pointed, and boldly ringed at the base. The female is hornless.

ou-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Uretic.]

our'-ĭĕ, *a.* [Oorie.]

ourn, *a.* [A vulgar corrupt. of *our* or *ours.*]

* **ourne, * ourne,** *v.t.* [Orn.]

ou-rŏl'-ō-ğy, ou-rŏs'-cō-py, *s.* [Gr. οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The diagnosis or determining of diseases by examinatiou of the urine.

ours, *a.* [Our, ¶.]

our-sĕl', **our-sĕlş',** *pron.* [Ourselves.] (*Scotch.*)

our-sĕlf', *pron.* [Eng. *our*, and *self.*] Myself; used in regal, official, or formal style, and generally with *we* or *us.*

"To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
Till supper-time alone." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 1.

our-sĕlveş', *pron.* [Pl. of *ourself* (q.v.).] We or us, not others; as a nominative it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; in the objective it is used as a reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us.*

"Rather seek
Our own good from *ourselves*, and from our own;
Live to *ourselves.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 253.

ous-āis-thĕn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. οὖς (*ous*) = ear, and αἰσθάνομαι (*aisthanomai*) = to perceive by the senses.] Ear sensations. (*Rossiter.*)

ouşe, *s.* [Oose.]

ouş'-el, ouz'-el, * os-el, * os-ul, *s.* [A.S. *ósle* (for * *ansle*, or * *amsle*); Mid. Eng. *osel;* O. H. Ger. *amsala;* cogn. with Ger. *amsel.* (*Skeat.*)]

Ornith.: Turdus merula, the Blackbird (q.v.). The word is rare, except in poetry.

"The *ousel* ehrilla, the ruddock warbles soft."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

¶ (1) *Ring-Ousel:*

Ornith.: Turdus torquatus. It differs from the blackbird (*T. merula*) in the dark colour of its bill, and in its conspicuous white gorget, whence its popular name. In most parts of England it is only known as a migrant in spring and autumn from and to its wiuter quarters, which have not as yet been definitely ascertained.

HEAD OF RING-OUSEL.

†(2) *Water-Ousel:*

Ornith: Cinclus aquaticus. [Dipper, *s.,* II. 3.]

"The *Water-Ousel*, or Water-Crow, now commonly named the Dipper, a term apparently invented and bestowed in the first edition of Bewick'e *British Birds* (ii. 16, 17) not, as is commonly supposed, from the bird's habit of entering the water in pursuit of its prey, but because it may be seen perched on the top of a stone in the midst of the torrent, in a continual dipping motion, or short courtesy often repeated."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 75.

ous'-ĕn, ows'-ĕn, *s. pl.* [See def.] A Scotch form for oxen. [Ox.]

oust, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *oster* (Fr. *ôter*), a word of doubtful etymology, but probably from a Lat. * *hausto*, from *haurio* = to draw water.]

* I. To vacate; to take away; to do away with.

"Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits.—*Hale.*

2. To eject; to put out of possessiou; to dispossess, to remove; to turn out.

"For this injury the leasee was entitled to his action of ejectment against the tenant, or his casual ejector, whichever it was that *ousted* him."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 11.

oust'-ĕr, *s.* [Oust.]

Law: A putting out of possession; dispossession, disseiziu, ejection.

"Formerly the *ouster*, or dispossession was treated in our law books as either of the freehold or of chattels real: a distinction of the utmost importance, not only because the remedies for an *ouster* of the freehold were confined in their use to that species of property, but because those which the law afforded for recovery of the possession of chattels real were totally inapplicable to all estates of freehold."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 11.

out, * oute, * ute, *adv., a., s., prep., & interj.* [A.S. *úte, útan* = out, without; cogn. with Dut. *uit;* Icel. *út;* Dan. *ud;* Sw. *ut;* Ger. *aus;* O. H. Ger. *úz;* Goth. *ut;* O. Fris *ut;* Sansc. *ud.*]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marking or denoting locality, position, or relation in space:

(1) Not in or within; on or at the outside or exterior; without; opposed to *in, within,* or *inside.*

"To eearch Windsor castle within and *out.*"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

(2) To or towards the outside or exterior; with verbs of motion.

"We must *out* and talk."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

(3) In a state of disclosure, opening, or unfolding.

"Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month."—*Bacon.*

(4) Not indoors; not at home; abroad.

"When we reached Albion Place they were *out.*"—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park,* ch. v.

(5) From home; out of doors.

"Whip him *out*, says the third."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* iv. 4.

(6) Abroad; in foreign countries.

"He hath beeu *out* nine years."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

(7) In the field; on military service.

(8) Specif.: Engaged iu a duel: as, He has been *out* many times.

(9) At a distance; away from; noting separation or absence.

"I cannot live *out* of her company."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

(10) Dislocated.

"My eboulder-blade is *out.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

(11) In or into society: as, to bring a young lady *out;* to come *out.*

2. Marking or denoting relations other than those of space.

(1) In a state of disclosure or publicity; public, open; not hidden, secret, or kept back.

"Trutb will *out.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

(2) Not in employment; not employed; not engaged or interested.

"Who loses, and who wins, who'e in, who'e *out.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

(3) Out of office: as, The government went *out* on the bill.

(4) In a state of destitution, want, or need; in need; deficient; out of poeket; at a loss.

(5) Finished, exhausted; used up.

"Large coale are properest for dressing meat; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

(6) Extinguished, extinct; no longer burning or shining.

"Thie caudle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,
Then *out* it goes." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iii. 2.

(7) Destroyed, so as no longer to have power or sight.

"It was great ign'rance, Gloeter's eyes being *out,*
To let him live." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 5.

(8) Not in the hands of the owner; let out.

"Land that is *out* at rack rent."—*Locke.*

(9) Loudly; without restraint: as, to cry *out,* to laugh *out,* to speak *out.*

(10) Plainly, openly; without reserve: as, To speak one's mind *out.*

(11) To the end: as, to hear a tale *out.*

(12) At an end; finished.

"Our hour is fully *out.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

* (13) Thoroughly, completely, fully.

"Thou wast not *out* three years old."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

(14) So as to consume; away.

"They dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotiou, and eleep *out* the care for their souls."—*Taylor.*

(15) At a loss; in a puzzle.

"I have forgot my part and I am *out.*"
Shakesp: Coriolanus, v. 3.

(16) Not in aecord with others; discordant: as, Oue instrument in an orchestra is *out.*

(17) In a state of error, fault, or incorrectness: as, He was *out* in his calculations.

(18) On the wrong scent; mistaken; under a misapprehension.

"If I cannot recover your niece, I am a foul way *out.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 3.

(19) At odds.

"Lancelot and I are *out.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

(20) Having torn clothes; ragged.

"If you be *out* I can mend you."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

II. *Sports & Games:* Applied to a player in cricket who has been bowled, caught, run out, &c., or otherwise lost his turn to bat, or in tennis, &c., to the player who has lost his turn to serve the ball.

"He was *out* leg before."—*Daily Telegraph,* July 1, 1885.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Far, distant, remote.

"The *outest* corner of the realme."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is out of office or employment; specif. in politics, one out of office. (Rarely in the singular.) [In, *s.*]

2. A nook, a corner; a projecting angle; hence, the *ins and outs* of a question = the full details.

3. An outing. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Print.:* One or more words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy.

* **D.** *As prep.:* Out of; without.

"When you have pushed *out* your gates the very defender of them."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* v. 2.

E. *As interjection:*

1. Expressing anger, grief, or abhorrence; begone! away!

"*Out*, idle words! servants to shallow fools!"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,016.

¶ It is frequently used with *on* or *upon.*

"*Out upon* you! how am I mistook in you!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.

2. Expressing impatience or petulance; come to an end! be extinguished.

"*Out, out,* brief candle!" *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 5.

¶ 1. *Out of:*

(1) Away from; denoting absence or separation.

"I cannot he *out of* the sight of Orlando."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 1.

(2) Proceeding from; denoting the source or origin whence an action or thing proceeds.

"When the king once heard it, *out of* anger
He sent command . . . to stop the rumour."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

(3) In consequence of; through.

"What your love will *out of* this advise you."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

(4) By means of.

"*Out of* thy honest truth to play the woman."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

(5) From, or proceeding from a place, or from the interior towards the exterior.

(6) Taken from; denoting extraction, derivation, quotation, or copying.

"Notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace."—*Stillingfleet.*

(7) From; away from; without regard to; not in accordance with; beyond; denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper.

"We publish it at this juncture; and eo, *out of* all method, apart and before the work."—*Swift.*

(8) Beyond; deprived of; away from; wanting; denoting deprivation or waut.

"I am *out of* friends."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

(9) Excluded from: as, *out of* favour, *out of* use.

(10) Deprived of; denoting loss or exhaustion: as, *out of* heart.

(11) In a state of being beyond or without the limits or reach of: as, *out of* reach, *out of* hearing.

(12) Beyond.

"That's because the one is painted, and the other *out of* all count."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

(13) From; denoting rescue, freeing, or liberation: as, *out of* danger.

(14) From; away from: as, He will not be frightened *out of* his duty.

* 2. *Out of frame:* Out of proper order; in confusion, disordered, irregular.

3. *Out of hand:* At once, immediately, without delay.

"Gather ws our forces *out of hand*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

4. *Out of joint:* [Joint, s., ¶].

5. *Out of print:* Not in the market; not to be purchased; said when all the copies printed of a book have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

6. *Out of sorts:* Indisposed, unwell; out of temper.

7. *Out of temper:* In a bad temper; irritated, vexed.

8. *Out of trim:* Not in good order; specif., said of a ship when not properly balanced for sailing.

9. *Out of a p's time:* Having served one's apprenticesbip.

10. *Out of tune:* Discordant; not in tune.

11. *Out of twist, out of throw:* The same as *Out of winding.* (*Scotch.*)

12. *Out of winding, out of wind:* Not having a wind or twist; brought to a plane, uneven; applied by artificers to surfaces.

13. *Out to out:* From outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness; applied to measurements.

* 14. *Out of cry, out of all cess, out of all whooping:* Excessively; out of measure.

"Wonderful, *out of all whooping*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

15. *Out of the way:*

(1) Away from populous districts; secluded, retired, unfrequented.

(2) Unusual, excessive: as, The price is not *out of the way.*

16. *Out-of-door:*

(1) *Lit.:* In the open air; out of the house: as, *out-of-door* exercise.

* (2) *Fig.:* Beyond one's reach; not to be meddled with.

"Nay, sirs, if Cæsar writ, I ask no more;
He's guilty, and the question's *out-of-door*."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

17. *Out-of-doors* Out of the house; abroad.

18. *Out of pocket:* Actually paid or expended: as, *out-of-pocket* expenses.

19. *To be out of court:*

(1) *Lit.:* To be unable to bring forward one's cause. Used specially of a plaintiff who does not bring his action within the period legally assigned him, which is the year after the serving of the summons on the defendant.

(2) *Fig.:* To be silenced in argument; hopelessly to lose one's case.

¶ *Out* is largely used in composition with verbs with the force of excess or superiority; and with nouns and adjectives with the force of distance, as, *outlying;* or excess in quantity or degree.

out-and-out, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Complete, thorough, perfect, thorough-paced, absolute: as, An *out-and-out* villain, an *out-and-out* swindle, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Completely, perfectly, thoroughly.

out curve, *s.*

Baseball: A ball so thrown by the pitcher that it deflects from the batsman when it comes within his reach.

* **out-edge,** *s.* The extremity; the border, the edge.

out-goer, *s.* One who goes out; one who leaves a country, place, or office.

* **out-isles,** *s. pl.* Circumjacent islands. (*Holland: Camden*, ii. 54.)

† **cut-judge,** *s.* The judge in a superior court who for the time is absent from bane.

out-ower, *adv.* At a distance. (*Scotch.*)

* **out-parter,** *s.*

Old Law: A cattle-stealer. (*Cowel.*)

out-patient, *s.* A patient who does not occupy a bed in an hospital, but who attends there to receive advice and medicine.

out-picket, *s.*

Mil.: An advanced picket.

out-settlement, *s.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

out-settler, *s.* One who settles away from the main settlement.

ŏût, *v.t.* & *i.* [Out, *adv.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To put or drive out; to eject, to expel, to oust; to deprive by expulsion.

"Tbs members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

B. *Intrans.:* To blurt out; to speak suddeuly. (*Academy*, Aug. 26, 1876.)

* **ŏût-ăct',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *act.*] To exceed or go beyond in action. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

* **ŏût-ăct'-ĭve,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *active.*] To excel in activity. (*Fuller: Worthies; London.*)

* **ŏût-ar'-gue,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *argue.*] To surpass or excel in argument; to argue better than.

* **out-as,** *s.* & *v.* [Uts.]

ŏût-asked', *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *asked.*] Having been asked in church, or having had the banns published three times. (*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Romwold.*)

* **ŏût-băb'-ble,** *v.t.* (Eng. *out*, and *babble.*] To surpass in babbling.

* **ŏût-băl'-ançe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *balance.*] To overweigh, to outweigh, to exceed.

"When all his days *outbalance* this one night."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

* **ŏût-bar',** * **out-barre,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bar.*] To bar out; to shut out by bars or fortifications; to keep out.

"Thess to *outbar* with painful pionings."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 63.

* **ŏût-bar'-gaĭn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bargain.*] To get the better of in a bargain.

"To outwit or *outbargain* each other."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xix.

* **ŏût-bĕar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bear*, v.] To bear one out; to support one in anything. (*Palsgrave.*)

* **ŏût-bĕg',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *beg.*] To surpass or exceed in begging; to beg more than.

"She *outbegg'd* the tardy begging thief."
Davenant: Gondibert, ii. 5.

* **ŏût-bĕl'-lōw,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bellow.*] To bellow louder than.

"The very beasts outbleat and *outbellow* him."—*Bp. Hall: Great Imposter.*

ŏût'-bĭd', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bid.*] To bid more than; to go beyond by offering a higher price. (*Donne: Lovers' Infiniteness*, xii.)

ŏût-bĭd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *bidder.*] One who outbids others.

* **ŏût-blāze',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *blaze.*] To blaze or burn more brightly than; to surpass in blazing or brightness.

"Like soft, smooth oil, *outblazing* other fires."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 585.

* **ŏût-blēat',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bleat*, v.] To bleat louder than. [Outbellow.]

* **ŏût-blōwn',** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *blown.*] Blown out, inflated; swollen with wind.

"At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, I. 2.

* **ŏût-blŭn'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *blunder.*] To surpass in blundering.

* **ŏût-blŭsh',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *blush.*] To surpass in blushing; to excel in rosiness of colour.

"With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn."
Gay: Elegies; Panthea.

* **ŏût-blŭs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bluster.*] To drive from one's purpose by bluster. (*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, ch. xxxii.)

ŏût'-bŏard, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *board.*]

Naut.: A term applied to anything outside a ship: as, *outboard* works, &c. [Inboard.]

* **ŏût-bōlt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bolt.*] To bolt out; to exclude.

"That they may . . . *outbolt* magistracy."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 557.

ŏût'-bŏnd, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *bond.*] [Inbond.]

* **ŏût'-born,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

* **ŏût'-bŏund,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *bound.*] An extreme bound, confine, or limit.

"The most *outbounds* and abandoned places in the English pale."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **ŏût'-bŏund,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *bound.*] Bound outward; outwards bound.

"Long since beyond the Southern Sea
Their *outbound* sails have sped."
Longfellow: The Good Part.

* **ŏût-bŏund',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bound*, v.] To bound or leap further than; to excel in bounding.

* **ŏût-bŏw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bow*, v.] To excel or surpass in bowing.

"He can *outbow* ths bowing dean."
Young: Satires.

* **ŏût-bōwed',** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *bowed.*] Bowed or bent outwards; curved outwards.

"The convex or *outbowed* sids of a vsssel will hold nothing."—*Bp. Hall: A Holy Panegyrite.*

ŏût-brăg', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *brag.*]

1. To brag more than; to excel in bragging or ostentatiou.

* 2. To surpass, to excel in pride or beauty.

"Whose hare *outbragg'd* the wsh it seem'd to wear."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

ŏût-brāve', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, aud *brave*, v.]

1. To surpass or excel in bravery, defying, or challenging.

"Outnumbsr'd, not *outbraved*, they still oppose
Dsspair to daring."
Byron: Lara, ii. 14.

2. To excel or surpass in beauty or worth.

"The hasest weed *outbraves* his dignity."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 94.

* **ŏût-brāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bray.*]

1. To surpass in braying; to bray more loudly than.

2. To emit largely.

* **ŏût-brāz'-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *brazen*, v.] To excel in brazeniug, impudence, or effrontery; to bear down with impudence.

"*Outbrazened* hy a cluh of mortal puritans."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 216.

ŏût'-brēak, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *break.*] A sudden or violent breaking or bursting out; an outburst.

"Thers was a violent *outbreak* of passion on both sides."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ŏût-brēak',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *break.*] To break or burst out suddenly.

ŏût'-brēak-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *breaker.*] A breaker or wave off the shore.

* **ŏût-brĕast',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *breast.*] To excel or surpass in power of voice; to outvoice. (*Beaum. & Fl.* (?): *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 3.)

* **ŏût-brēaṭhe',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *out*, and *breathe.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To breathe out; to emit.

2. To deprive of breath; to exhaust; to wear out.

"Thus at length, *outbreathed* and worn,
Corinth's sons were dswnward borne."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxiv.

B. *Intrans.:* To issue as breath; to be exhaled.

"No smoak nor steam *outbreathing* from the kitchen."
Beaum. & Fl.: Love's Pilgrimage, I. 1.

* **ŏût-brībe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bribe.*] To exceed or surpass in bribery; to give more bribes than.

* **ŏût-brĭng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bring.*] To bring out; to utter.

"He might o word *outbring*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iv.

* **ŏût'-brō-thĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, aud *brother.*] An outpensioner.

"A slender *outbrother's* annuity."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **ŏût-bŭd',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *bud.*] To bud or sprout out.

"Whose many heades, *outbudding* ever new,
Did breed him endlesse labour to subdew."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 17.

* **out-build'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *build.*] To build better or more strongly than; to excel in durability of building.

"Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 812.

out'-build-ing, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *building.*] An outhouse; a smaller building or shed away from the main building.

* **out-burn'**, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *out*, and *burn.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To burn wholly away; to be wholly or completely consumed.

"As soon as straw *outburneth.*"
Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love, 98.

B. *Trans.:* To excel or exceed in burning.

out'-burst, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *burst.*]

I. A bursting or breaking out; an outbreak.

2. A clamour; an outcry.

"How . . . could the *outburst* he justified which followed its publication?"—*Rev. W. J. Bennett: Church & the World* (1867), ess. 1.

outburst-bank, *s.* The middle portion, as to elevation, of a sea embankment.

out'-by, **out'-bye**, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *out*, and *by.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adv.:* Without; a little way out; at some distance.

"Solan geese *outby* yonder at the Bass."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

B. *As adj:* Away, distant, remote, sequestered, retired.

* **out-buzz'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *buzz.*] To drown with buzzing; to cry down; to outclamour.

"These *outbuzzed* me." *Tennyson: Columbus.*

* **out-cant'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cant.*] To exceed in canting. (*Pope: Donne*, ii. 37.)

* **out-ca'-per**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *caper*, v.] To excel or surpass in caperiug.

"The beau show'd his parts, *outcaper'd* 'em all."
Byrom: Desc. of a Beau's Head.

* **out-cast'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cast.*] To cast out; to eject. (*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 156.)

out'-cast, *a. & s.* [Eng. *out*, and *cast.*]

A. *As adj.:* Thrown out or away; rejected as worthless or useless; cast out.

"O horrible fate! *Outcast*, rejected."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is cast or driven out; an exile.

"Naked to rove, an *outcast* of mankind."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxxiv.

¶ Used specifically in India for one who is not recognised as possessing caste, and so ontside the pale of native society. [CASTE, PARIAH.]

2. A falling out; a quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. The refuse of corn. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **out'-cast-ing**, * **out-cast-ynge**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *casting.*] An outcast.

"We ben maad the *outcastynge* of alle thinges."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinthians* iv.

* **out-çept'**, *prep. & conj.* [Eng. *out;* Lat. *captus* (in comp. *ceptus*), pa. par. of *capio* = to take.]

A. *As prep.:* Except, excepting.

"*Outcept* Kent, for there they landed."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, i. 8.

B. *As conj.:* Unless, except.

* **out-çheat'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cheat.*] To excel in cheating.

out-classed', *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *class.*] Of an inferior class or quality; beaten in respect of quality.

"The Oxonians were *outclassed* in every point."—*Standard*, June 30, 1885.

* **out-clear'-ançe**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *clearance.*] Clearance out of a port.

* **out-climb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *climb.*] To climb beyond; to excel or surpass in climbing.

"They, planted near, *outclimb* their native height."
Davenant: Gondibert, iii. 1.

out'-come, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *come.*] A going out; that which comes or results from anything; a result, an issue, a consequence.

"The *outcome* of a happy, well-embodied nature."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. vi.

* **out-com'-pass**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *compass.*] To stretch or extend beyond; to exceed the compass or limits of.

"Make it swell or *outcompass* itself."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

* **out-com-ply'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *comply.*] To exceed in complying; to be excessively complaisant. [OUTFAWN.]

* **out'-cor-ner**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *corner.*] An out-of-the-way corner or place.

* **out-coun'-tĕn-ançe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *countenance.*] To outface; to outbrazen.

* **out-court'**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *court.*] An outer or exterior court; the precinct.

"The skirts and *outcourts* of Heaven."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 11.

* **out-craft'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *craft.*] To be more crafty than; to excel or overpower by cunning or craft.

"Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

out'-cri-ĕr, * **out-cry-er**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *crier.*] One who cries out; one who proclaims publicly; specif., a public crier; one who proclaims a sale.

"To be sold by the common *outcryer* appointed for that purpose."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1602).

out'-crŏp, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *crop.*]

Mining & Geol.: A term first used by miners, but now adopted by geologists, for the exposure of any portion of a stratum which comes out upon the surface, or for the part of the stratum thus exposed.

out'-crŏp', *v.i.* [OUTCROP, *s.*]

Geol.: To come or crop out at the surface of the ground; said of strata.

out'-cry, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *cry.*]

1. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; a clamour.

"So etrange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange."
Milton: P. L., ii. 787.

2. A tumult, a clamour.

"With mingled *outcry*, shrieks, and blows."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, 17.

3. A clamour of execration or detestation.

"There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude."—*South: Sermons.*

* 4. A public auction or sale.

"My lords the senators
Are sold for slaves, their wives for hond-women,
And all their goods, under the speare, at *outcry*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii.

* **out-cry'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cry*, v.] To cry louder than; to overpower by crying.

"When they cannot outreason the conscience, they will *outcry* it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

* **out-cŭrse'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *curse.*] To curse more than; to surpass in cursing.

"For if it he a she,
Nature before hand hath *outcursèd* me."
Donne: Curse.

out-dā'-cious, *a.* [AUDACIOUS.] (*Vulgar.*)

† **out-dăre'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dare.*]

1. To exceed or surpass in daring.

"Who sensibly *outdares* his senseless sword."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. To defy, to brave.

"That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

3. To overcome by daring.

"You will raise me,
And make me *outdare* all my miseries."
Beaum. & Flet.: False One, iv. 4.

* **out'-dāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *dated.*] Out of date; antiquated, obsolete.

"Legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like jndaical *outdated* ceremonies."—*Hammond.*

* **out-dăz'-zle**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dazzle.*] To exceed in dazzling or brightness.

"His brighter glories should *outdazzle* thine."
Fawkes: Apollonius Rhodius, i.

out-dĭs'-tançe, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *distance*, v.]

* 1. *Lit. & Horse-racing:* To distance (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* To outstrip; to excel and leave far behind in any competition or career.

out-dō', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *do.*]

1. To excel, to surpass; to perform better than another.

"And all those parts by his friendship far *outdone*."
Cowley: Davideis, iv.

* 2. To put out.

"He his foe not able to withetand,
Was ta'en in battle and his eyes *outdone*."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v.

out'-door, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *door.*] Out of doors; exterior; in or pertaining to the open air; specif. applied to out-patients, and to paupers to whom relief is given at their own homes, and who are not required to live in the union or workhouse; also to the relief given to paupers at their own homes.

"Medical and other *outdoor* relief would still remain in the hands of the primary authority."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

out'-doors, *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *doors.*] Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

* **out-drâw'**, **out-drawe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *draw.*] To draw out; to extract.

"Of whiche hs must the teeth *outdrawe*."
Gower: C. A., v.

* **out-drēam'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dream.*] To dream beyond or till a thing is past.

"To promise infinitely, and *outdream* dangers."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, iii. 1.

* **out-drĭnk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *drink.*] To exceed or surpass in drinking; to drink more than.

* **out-dūre'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dure.*] To last or endure longer than; to outlast.

"And I feel myself
With this refreshing, able once again
To *outdure* danger."
Beaum. & Flet. (?): Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

* **out-dwĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dwell.*] To stay beyond.

"And it is marvel he *outdwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

out'-dwĕll-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *dweller.*] A person occupying land in a parish but dwelling outside.

* **out-ē-quĭv'-ō-cāte**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *equivocate.*] To excel in equivocation.

"He *outequivocated* their equivocation."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 500.

out'-ĕr, *a.* [UTTER, *a.*]

1. Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner.

2. Situated or being farthest or farther from a person or point.

outer-bar, *s.*

English Law: Applied to junior barristers who plead outside the bar in courts, as distinguished from Queen's Counsel, who plead within the bar.

outer-forme, *s.*

Printing: The forme commencing with the first page of the sheet. It is usually worked off last.

outer-house, *s.*

Scots Law: The name given to the great hall of the parliament house in Edinburgh, in which the lords ordinary of the Court of Sessions sit as single judges to hear causes. [INNER-HOUSE.]

outer-plate, *s.*

Arch.: [INNER-PLATE].

out'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out; -er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who puts out or expels

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Ouster; dispossession.

2. *Rifle-shooting:*

(1) That part of a target outside the circles surrounding the bull's-eye.

(2) A shot which strikes the outer part of the target.

"Running through the scoring gamut with an *outer*, a magpie, and a miss."—*Times*, July 23, 1884.

¶ *An out-and-outer:* One who or that which is pre-eminent in any respect.

"Master Clive was pronounced *an out-and-outer*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xvii.

out'-ĕr-mŏst, *a.* [UTTERMOST.] Situate or being farthest from the middle; on the extreme external part; most distant of a series.

out-façe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *face*, v.] To brave or bear down with looks or effrontery; to stare down.

"But we'll *outface* them, and outswear them too."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

out'-fall, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fall.*]

1. The mouth of a river; the point of discharge of a river or stream.

2. The point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer.

3. Usually the same as Outcrop; strictly, it is a seam cropping out of a lower level.

4. A falling out; a quarrel. (*Provincial.*)

* **ŏût-făng'-thĕf,** *s.* [A.S. *útfangenthéof*, from *út* = out; *fangen*, pa. par. of *fón* = to take, and *théof* = a thief.] [Infangthef.]

1. *Feudal Law:* A thief from without or abroad taken within a lord's fee or liberty.

2. The right or privilege of the lord to try such thief in his own court.

* **ŏût-fâwn',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *fawn*, v.] To exceed or excel in fawning.

"*Outfawn* as such and outcomply."
Butler: Hudibras.

* **ŏût-fēast',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *feast.*] To exceed or excel in feasting; to feast more than.

"He hath knock'd down Damalis with the twenty-fifth bottle, and hath *outfeasted* Antony or Cleopatra's luxury."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., pt. ii., ser. 15.

* **ŏût-fēat',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *feat.*] To excel or surpass in the performance of a feat.

ŏût'-fīēld, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *field.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Arable land which is continually cropped without being manured, until it becomes worn out. [Infield.]

2. Uninclosed farm-lands at a distance from the farmstead.

II. *Cricket:* The part of the field at the greatest distance from the batsman. [Long-off, Long-on.]

ŏût'-fīēld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fielder.*]

Cricket: A player who is posted in the out-field.

* **ŏût-fīnd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *find.*] To find out, to discover.

ŏût'-fĭt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fit.*]

1. The act of equipping or fitting out of a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, or voyage.

2. The equipment of one going abroad or on a journey, expedition, voyage, &c.; the expense of fitting out for a journey, &c.

ŏût'-fĭt-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fitter.*] One who equips or fits out a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, voyage, &c.; one who supplies the necessary equipment for a journey or voyage.

ŏût-flăńk', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *flank.*]

Mil.: To go or make one's way beyond the flank, side, or wing of; hence, generally, to outmanœuvre, to get the better of.

* **ŏût-flăt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *flatter.*] To excel or exceed in flattery; to flatter more than.

"*Outflatter* favourites." *Donne: Satires*, iv.

* **ŏût'-flĭńg,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fling.*] A sally.

"Replying to Pash'e *outfling*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xlii.

* **ŏût-flōw',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *flow*, v.] To flow out.

ŏût'-flōw, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *flow*, s.] The act or state of flowing out; that which flows out; efflux.

"The influx of foreigners and the *outflow* of natives."—*Observer*, No. 13.

* **ŏût-flȳ',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *fly*, v.] To fly faster than; to escape by flying.

"His evasion, wiug'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

* **ŏût-foŏl',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *fool.*] To exceed or surpass in folly; to be a greater fool than.

"The second child *outfools* the first."
Young: Resignation, ii.

* **ŏût'-form,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *form.*] The external appearance.

"Cupid, who took vain delight
In mere *outforms*."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 114.

* **ŏût'-fôrth,** * **out-foorthe,** *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *forth.*] Externally, outwards; not inwardly or internally. (*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, ii.)

* **ŏût-frŏwn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *frown*, v.] To frown down; to overbear by frowning.

"Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

* **ŏût'-fūn-ĕr-ăl,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *funeral.*] A funeral without or at a distance from a town or city.

"The conveniences of *outfunerals*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon preached at Exeter*, Aug. 24, 1637.

* **ŏût'-gāte,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *gate.*] A passage out; an outlet or outwards.

"Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **ŏût-gāze',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *gaze*, v.]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight; to see farther or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance; to stare down.

ŏût-ĝĕn'-ĕr-ăl, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *general.*] To excel or surpass in generalship; to gain an advantage over by superior military skill; hence, generally, to outmanœuvre, to defeat by skill.

* **ŏût-gĭve',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *give.*] To surpass in giving; to give more than.

"The hounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* **ŏût-glāre',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *glare*, v.] To stand out more prominently than. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xiv. 178.)

* **ŏût-glĭt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *glitter*, v.] To exceed in radiance or brightness. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, ii. 218.)

* **ŏût-gō',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *out*, and *go.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go or pass beyond; to leave behind, to pass by.

"What, shall we talk further with him, or *outgo* him at present?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To surpass, to excel.

"Theron there and he alone,
Ev'n his own swift forefathers has *outgone*."
Cowley: Second Olympic Ode of Pindar.

3. To circumvent, to overreach.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go out, to remove.

2. To come to an end; to terminate; to cease.

* **ŏût'-gō,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *go.*] That which goes or is paid out; expenditure; the opposite to *income.*

ŏût'-gō-ĭńg, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *going.*]

A. *As adj.:* Going out, leaving, retiring from office, &c.: as, An *outgoing* tenant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of going out.

"Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to praise thee."—*Psalm* lxv. 8.

2. That which goes out; outgo, expenditure, outlay.

* 3. The extreme border or limit; the utmost or farthest border.

"The *outgoinges* of Paradyse."—*Esdras* iv. (1551.)

* **ŏût-grāin',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grain*, v.] To dye more deeply; to outhlush.

"Outpurpled and *outgrain'd* hy Her."
Beaumont: Psyche, iii. 51.

* **ŏût-grĭn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grin*, v.] To excel or surpass in grinning. (*Addison: Spectator*, No. 173.)

* **ŏût'-grŏund,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ground.*] Ground situate at a distance from one's house or the maiu ground; outlying land.

ŏût-grōw', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grow.*]

1. To surpass in growth; to grow more or taller than.

"The prince, my hrother, hath *outgrown* me far."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

2. To grow or become too much or too great for.

"Much their work *outgrew*
The hands' dispatch of two, gard'ning so wide."
Milton: P. L., ix. 202.

3. To grow out of, to exceed: as, To *outgrow* one's strength.

ŏût-grōwn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Outgrow.]

ŏût'-grōwth, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *growth.*]

1. *Lit.:* That which grows out of or upon anything; an excrescence.

2. *Fig.:* That which grows or proceeds from anything as a result of consequence; outcome.

"Note the natural *outgrowths* of a morhid luxury."—*J. W. Lea: Church & the World* (1867), ess. 3.

* **ŏût-grŭnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grunt.*] To excel in grunting. (*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 246.)

ŏût'-guard (*u* silent), * **out-gard,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *guard.*] A guard or sentry posted at a distance from the main body; hence, anything set as a defence at a distance from that which is to be defended.

"These *outgards* of the mind are sent abroad."
Blackmore: Creation, vi.

* **ŏût'-gŭsh,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *gush.*] A gush outwards; an outburst.

* **ŏût-gŭsh',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *gush*, v.] To gush out, to flow out.

"From repeated strokes *outgushed* a flood."
Eusden: Ovid; Metamorphoses v.

ŏût'-hâul, ŏût'-hâul-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *haul* or *hauler.*]

Naut.: A rope used to extend the clew of a boom-sail.

* **outhees,** * **outheys,** *s.* [Utis.]

ŏût-hĕr'-ôd, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *Herod.*] To excel or exceed in bombast, magniloquence, or violence; to go beyond in any kind of excess. (From the character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays, was always represented as a violent and arrogant one.)

"It *outherods* Herod."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* **ŏût-hĭre',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hire*, v.] To let out for hire.

* **ŏût-hĭss',** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *hiss*, v.] To exceed in hissing; to hiss down.

"Ye may . . . have a play,
And here, to *outhiss* this. Be patient then."
Beaum. & Fl.: Captain. (Prol.)

* **ŏût'-hörn,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *horn.*] An outlaw.

ŏût'-hôûse, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *house.*] A small house, building, or shed built away from the main building; an outbuilding.

"I lay where with his drowsy mates the cock
From the cross-timber of an *outhouse* hung."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

* **ŏût'-hȳmn'** (*n* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hymn.*] To excel in hymnody. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 132.)

* **ŏût-hȳ-pĕr'-bŏ-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hyperbolize.*] To exceed in the use of hyperbole or exaggeration.

ŏût'-ĭńg, *s.* [Out, *v.*]

1. The act of going out; an excursion into the country for pleasure; an airing.

"Yet they get their *outing*, which is a good deal."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A feast given by an apprentice to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. (*Prov.*)

* **ŏût-jĕst',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *jest*, v.]

1. To jest more than; to excel or surpass in jesting.

2. To make unfelt by jesting; to jest or laugh away.

"The fool labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

* **ŏût'-jĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *jet.*] That which jets or projects from anything.

* **ŏût-jŭg'-gle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *juggle*, v.] To excel or surpass in juggling.

"I could *outjuggle* a Jesuit."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 4.

ŏût'-kēēp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *keeper.*]

Surv.: A small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining.

* **ŏût-knāve'** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *knave.*] To exceed or surpass in knavery.

"The world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only *outknaved*."—*L'Estrange.*

* **ŏût-lā'-boŭr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *labour*, v.] To labour more than.

"I have *outlaboured* beasts."
Davenant; Goudibert, ii. 2.

* **ŏût-lāid',** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *laid.*] Laid out; exposed.

* **ŏût-la-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lament.*] To exceed in lamentation. (*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 175.)

* **ŏût-lançe',** * **out-launce,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lance.*] To make to stand out or project as a lance.

"Therein two deadly weapons fix'd he bore,
Strongly *outlaunced* towards either side."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

*** ôût'-land,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *land*.]

A. *As adj.:* Foreign. [OUTLANDISH.]

B. *As substantive* (*Pl.*)*:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Foreign lands or countries.

"That they may the better know the *outlands* on every side of them."—*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. *Old Law:* Lands lying beyond the demesne, and granted to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

*** ôût'-lănd-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *outland*; *-er*.] A foreigner; not a native.

"William Twisse, written and called by some *outlanders* and others, Twissius and Tuissins."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

ôût-lănd'-ĭsh, * out-land-es, *a.* [A.S. *útlendisc*, from *út* = out, and *land* = land.]

1. Foreign; not native; belonging to or characteristic of foreign manners, habits, or nature.

"Of such *outlandish* horses as are dailie brought ouer vnto vs I speake."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Strange, curious, bizarre, extraordinary.

*** ôût-lănd'-ĭsh-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-er*.] A foreigner. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

ôût-lănd'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ly*.] In an outlandish or strange manner.

ôût-lănd'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outlandish; strangeness.

*** ôût-lăsh',** *v.i.* [OUTLASH, *s.*] To exaggerate.

"Malice . . . loves to *outlash* in her relations."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. (pt. ii.), iii. 5.

*** ôût'-lăsh,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lash*, s.] A breaking out, a burst.

"An *outlash* of hatred."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxx.

ôût-last', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *last*, v.] To last or endure longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.

"The world in which we live and move
Outlasts aversion, *outlasts* love."
Matthew Arnold: Resignation.

ôût-laugh' (gh as f), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *laugh*.]

1. To laugh louder or longer than; to exceed in laughing.

"Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest."
Dryden: Prol. to Arviragus & Philicia.

* 2. To laugh down; to overpower by laughing.

ôût-lăv'-ĭsh-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *lavishing*, part. adj. from *lavish*, v.] Extravagant.

"Growne poore by his *outlavishing* humour."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 52.

ôût'-lâw, * out-lawe, *s.* [A.S. *útlaga*; *útlah*, from Icel. *útlagi* = an outlaw, from *út* = out, and *lagi* = law.] One who is put out of the benefit and protection of the law; one who is subjected to outlawry.

"From the *outlaw's* den,
A fugitive." *Byron: Corsair*, ii. 4.

ôût'-lâw, *v.t.* [OUTLAW, *s.*]

1. To make or declare an outlaw; to put out of the benefit and protection of the law.

"And since, though *outlawed*, hath his hand
Full sternly kept his mountain land."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 12.

* 2. To deprive of legal force; to remove from legal jurisdiction.

ôût'-lâw-rў, * out-law-rie, *s.* [Eng. *outlaw*; *-ry*.] The act of outlawing; the state of being outlawed; the putting a man out of the protection of the law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, as a punishment for contempt in refusing to appear when called into court. Formerly any one might kill an outlawed person without incurring any penalty, but now the wanton killing of an outlaw is considered as murder.

"After the several writs of *venire facias*, *distringas*, and *capias* have issued without any effect, the offender shall be put in the exigent in order to his *outlawry*; that is, he shall be exacted, proclaimed, or required to surrender, at five county courts; and if he be returned *quinto exactus*, and does not appear at the fifth exaction or requisition, then he is adjudged to be *outlawed*, or put out of the protection of the law; so that he is incapable of taking the benefit of it in any respect, either by bringing actions or otherwise. The punishment for *outlawries* upon indictments for misdemeanours is the same as for *outlawries* upon civil actions, viz., forfeiture of goods and chattels. But an *outlawry* in treason or felony amounts to a conviction and attainder of the offence, as if the offender had been found guilty. But such *outlawry* may be reversed by writ of error; the proceedings therein being, as it is fit they should be, exceedingly nice and circumstantial; and, if any single minute point be omitted or misconducted, the whole *outlawry* is illegal, and may be reversed; upon which reversal the party accused is admitted to plead to, and defend himself against, the indictment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 24.

*** ôût-lāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lay*, v.] To lay or spread out; to display.

"Their boggy breasts *outlay*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 27.

ôût'-lāy, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lay*.]

1. That which is laid out or spent; expenditure.

"The income of the state still fell short of the *outlay* by about a million."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. An outlying place or spot; a remote haunt.

"I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and *outlayes*, and will discover all."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii. 1.

*** ôût-lēap',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, v.] To leap further than; to excel or surpass in leaping.

*** ôût'-lēap,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, s.] A sally, an exit, an escape.

"Youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 97.

*** ôût-lẽarn', * out-learne,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *learn*.]

1. To surpass in learning or knowledge.

2. To learn from; to discover from.

"When as nought according to his mind
He could *outlearne*." *Spenser; F. Q.*, IV. viii. 22.

3. To get or grow beyond the study or learning of; to outlive the practice of; to forget.

"Men and gods have not *outlearned* it [love]."—*Emerson.* (*Annandale.*)

ôût'-lẽr, *a.* [Prob. for *outlier*.] Out of doors; applied to cattle not housed. (*Scotch.*)

"The deil, or else an *outler* quey."
Burns: Halloween.

ôût'-lĕt, * ut-lete, *s.* [A.S. *útlétan* = to let out: *út* = out, and *létan* = to let.]

1. A passage outwards; a place or opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or discharges; a vent; a means of egress.

"Fine harbours commanding all the great western *outlets* of the English trade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house with a walk or passage through it to the highway. (*Prov.*)

*** ôût-lĕt',** *v.t.* [OUTLET, *s.*] To let out; to emit.

ôût'-lĭck-ẽr, *s.* [For *outligger*=outlier (q.v.); Dut. *uitlegger*; Sw. *utleggare*; Dan. *udlægger*.]

Naut.: A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.

ôût-līe', ** ôût-lў', v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lie* (1), v.] To exceed or surpass in lying; to lie more than. (See example under *outjuggle*.)

ôût'-lī-ẽr, * ôût'-lў-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lie* (2), v.]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who does not reside within the district with which his office or duty connects him; one who is non-resident.

"The party sent messengers to all their *outliers* within twenty miles of Cambridge."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 59.

2. A piece or portion detached or lying away from the main body.

* 3. One who is outside the pale of the establishment; a nonconformist. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, Pref.)

II. *Geol.:* A detached portion of a stratum, lying at some distance from the rest, the intermediate part having been removed by water.

*** ôût'-lĭmb** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *limb*.] An extreme member; a limb as opposed to a vital part. (*Fuller: Holy War*, iii. 20.)

ôût'-līne, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *line*, s.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A line, real or apparent, which bounds a figure; a contour line.

2. In drawing, the representation of an imaginary line circumscribing the boundary of the visible superficies of objects, without indicating, by shade or light, the elevations and depressions, and without colour, the only indication of light or shade used being the greater lightness or darkness of the lines.

"Pen the contours and *outlines* with a more even and acute touch."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*, bk. i., ch. v.

II. *Fig.:* The first general sketch of a plan, scheme, &c.; the general features.

"How great soever the variety of municipal laws, it must be confessed that their chief *outlines* pretty regularly concur."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 3.

ôût'-līne, *v.t.* [OUTLINE, *s.*] To draw the outline of; to draw in outline; to sketch out.

"The Bulgaria *outlined* by the San Stefano Treaty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

*** ôût-lĭn'-ĕ-ar,** *a.* [Eng. *outline*; *-ar*.] Pertaining to or forming an outline.

*** ôût'-lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *out*; suff. *-ling*.] External.

*** ôût'-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *list* (1), *s.*] The extreme edge, the selvage. (*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. x. 22.)

ôût-līve', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *live*, v.]

1. To live beyond or longer than; to survive.

"She has resolved not to *outlive* her 'darling Molly.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

2. To last or endure longer than; to outlast.

"The record fair . . .
Still *outlives* many a storm."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture, 54.

*** ôût-lĭv'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *liver*.] One who lives longer than another; a survivor. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 126.)

*** ôût-loọk',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *look*, v.]

1. To stare down; to browbeat; to face down.

"To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To look out, to select.

"Away to the brook,
All your tackle *outlook*." *Cotton: Angler's Ballad.*

ôût'-loọk, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *look*, s.]

1. The act or state of looking out or watching carefully for anything; careful or vigilant watch.

2. A place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a look-out, a watch-tower.

3. A view, a prospect. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The dreamy *outlook* of chimney-tops."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

* 4. Foresight.

"Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 1,154.

*** ôût'-loọk-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *outlook*, v.; *-er*.] One who looks abroad; one who suffers his eyes to roam; hence, as in extract, an inconstant lover.

"Love loves no *outlookers*."—*Breton: Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

*** ôût'-loọse,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *loose*.] An outlet, an escape, an evasion.

"That 'whereas' gives me an *outloose*."—*Selden: Table Talk; Oaths.*

*** ôût'-lōpe,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and * *lope* = leap.] An excursion.

*** ôût-lŭs'-tre (tre as tẽr),** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lustre*.] To excel or exceed in lustre or brightness.

"That diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

ôût'-lў-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *lying* (2), a.]

1. Lying or situate away or at a distance from the main body or scheme; detached.

"The contiguous *outlying* parts came to be included in a kind of general design."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

2. Situate or being on the exterior, limit, boundary, or frontier.

3. Lying or remaining out in the open; not shut in; at liberty.

"The stag which was left *outlying* after a four hours' run."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

*** ôût-măn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *man*.] To excel or surpass as a man; to outdo.

ôût-ma-nœûv'-vre (vre as vẽr), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *manœuvre*.] To outdo or surpass in manœuvring.

*** ôût-măn'-tle,** *v.t.* Eng. *out*, and *mantle*.] To excel or surpass in dress or ornament.

"With poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse."
Cowper: Task, v. 680.

ôût-marçh', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *march*, v.] To march faster than; to leave behind in the march.

"The horse *outmarched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

† **out-măţch'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *match*, v.] To excel, to overcome.

"In subtlitie the fox will *outmatch* him."—*Breton: Ingnitie of Man*, p. 14.

out-māte', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *mate*.] To excel, to outmatch.

out-mĕas'-ūre (**s** as **zh**), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *measure*, v.] To measure more than; to exceed in measure or extent.

"Perpetuall motions and engines whose revolutions might *outmeasure* time itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

out'-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *most*.] Remotest from the middle or interior; farthest outwards; outermost. (Still used in poetry.)

"To retire,
As from her *outmost* works, a broken foe."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1,039.

out-mount', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *mount*.] To mount above or higher than; to excel, to surpass.

out-mōve', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *move*, v.] To outgo; to exceed in swiftness. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 40.)

out-nāme', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *name*.] To have a greater name than; to exceed or excel in name or degree.

"Why? thou hast rais'd mischief to this height,
And found out one to *outname* thy other faults."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, v.

out'-nĕss, *s.* [Eug. *out*; *-ness*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being out or beyond; separateness.

2. *Metaph.:* The state of the object as distinguished from that of the subject; objectivity, externality.

"A belief in the *outness* of the objects of sense."—*Hamilton.* (*Annandale.*)

out-nīght' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *night*.] To excel or surpass in speaking of memorable nights. (Special coinage.)

"I would *outnight* you, did nobody come."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

out-nōīse', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *noise*.] To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness.

out-nook, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *nook*, s.] A projecting corner or nook. (*Sylvester: Columnes*, 194.)

out-nŭm'-bĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *number*.] To exceed in number; to be more in number than.

"The foes whom he singly kept at bay,
Outnumbered his thin hairs of silver grey."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

out-pāçe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pace*.] To run or move faster than; to outstrip, to outrun.

"Crim Tartar was quite *outpaced* in the middle of the contest."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 29, 1885.

out-păr'-a-mōur, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *paramour*.] To exceed in the number of mistresses. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.)

out'-păr-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *parish*.] A parish lying without the walls of a town, or on the border of a country.

"In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

out'-part, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *part*, s.] A part lying away from the centre or main portion; the outer or extreme part. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, iv.)

out-pass', *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *pass*, v.] To pass or go beyond; to excel or exceed in progress.

out-păss'-ĭon (**ss** as **sh**), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *passion*.] To exceed in passion.

"Thy patriot passion . . .
Outpassioned his." *Tennyson: Harold*, iii. 1.

out-pēak', *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *peak*, s.] To rise on the peak or summit. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æn.* ii. 828.)

† **out-peër'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *peer*.] To surpass, to excel, to outmatch. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.)

out-plāy', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *play*, v.] To excel or beat in play.

"The borderers were *outplayed* in every respect."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

out-plēaşe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *please*, v.] To please to a greater degree than something has pleased before.

"A lapidary . . . *outpleaseth* him with a sapphire."
—*Adams: Works*, ii. 203.

out-pōīşe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *poise*.] To outweigh, to overbalance.

"I know the first would much *outpoise* the other."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, lett. 11.

out-pōī'-ŏn, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *poison*.] To exceed in venom.

"*Outpoisoning* all the bane of Thessaly."
Beaumont: Psyche, xl. 223.

out'-pörch, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *porch*.] An entrance, a portico.

"Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some *outporch* of the church."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

out'-pört, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *port*.] A seaport at a distance from the chief seat of trade.

"He had ordered the *outports* to be closed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

out'-pōst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *post*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A post or station outside the limits of a camp, or at some distance from the main body of the army.

"The French attacked an *outpost* defended by the English brigade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The men or troops stationed at such a post.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a post at a distance from the main body.

"Doing field-firing or *outpost* duty."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

out-pōur', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pour*.] To pour out, to discharge; to send out as in a stream.

"He looked, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *outpoured*." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 311.

out'-pōur, *s.* [Outpour, *v.*] An outflow, a discharge.

out'-pōur-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Outpour, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An outpour, an overflow; specif., applied in a depreciatory sense to a flow of fervid oratory.

"We are safe from the incalculable surprises and shocks of a speech or an *outpouring*."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 213.

out-pŏw'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *power*.] To excel or surpass in power; to overpower, to outmatch. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iii. 41.)

out-prāīşe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *praise*, v.] To exceed or vie with in praising. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 71.)

out-prāy', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pray*.] To exceed in earnestness and efficiency of entreaty.

"Our prayers do *outpray* his."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

out-prēach', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *preach*.] To excel or surpass in preaching; to be more effective in instilling a lesson or moral.

"A pilf'ry can *outpreach* a parson."
Judge Trumbull.

out-prīçe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *price*.] To excel in value. (*Davies: Muse's Sacrifice.*)

out-prīze', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *prize*, v.] To exceed in value or estimated worth.

"Your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's *outprized* by a trifle."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

out-pŭr'-ple, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *purple*.] To exceed in blushing. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, iii. 51.)

out'-pŭt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *put*.] The quantity of material or produce put out or produced in a certain time, as coal from a mine, or iron from a mill; the produce of a mill, mine, or other works.

"Twenty-five tons per week being the maximum *output* of each furnace."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

out'-pŭt-tĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Old Law: One who sets watch for the robbing of any manor-house. (*Cowel.*)

out'-quăr-tĕrş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *quarters*.]

Mil.: Quarters away from the headquarters.

out-quĕnch', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *quench*.] To quench, to extinguish.

"Whiles the candle light
Outquenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 16.

out-rāçe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *race*, v.] To race or fly faster than; to outstrip.

"It rests upon the air, subdues it, *outraces* it."—*Ruskin: Queen of the Air*, § 65.

out'-rāge (1), *** out-raie, * out-ray, * out-rag-en**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *outrager*.] [Outrage, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To commit an outrage on; to treat with violence and wrong; to do violence to; to act with violence and roughness towards.

"For in peace he continued to plunder and to *outrage* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Specif.:* To commit a rape or indecent assault upon.

3. To do violence to; to abuse: as, To *outrage* common decency.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To act outrageously; to be guilty of violence and rudeness.

"Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours."—*Ascham.*

2. To go wrong or astray; to go to excess.

"That they ne shulde nat *outragen* or forleauen fro the vertues of hir noble kyndred."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, iii.

*** out-rāge'** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rage*, v.] To excel or exceed in rage; to rage more than.

out'-rāge, *** oult-rage**, *s.* [Fr. *outrage* (O. Fr. *oultrage*), from O. Fr. *oltre*, *outre* = beyond, from Lat. *ultra*; Ital. *oltraggio* = outrage, from *oltra* = beyond.]

1. Rude violence shown or done to persons or things; wanton mischief; excessive violence or abuse.

"Laste the hye emperour for his *outrage*
Come and destruye all hys loud."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 47.

2. A gross, wanton, or audacious transgression of law or decency: as, An *outrage* on common decency.

* 3. An outbreak of rage or fury; furious language or actions.

"I fear some *outrage* and will follow her."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

out-rā'-eoŭs, *** out-ra-gi-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *outrageux* (O. Fr. *oltrageux*, *oultrageux*); Sp. *ultrajoso*; Ital. *oltraggioso*.]

1. Characterized by outrage or excessive violence; violent, fierce, furious.

"Therewith upon his crest
With rigor so *outrageous* he smitt,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 16.

2. Atrocious, unbearable.

"His *outrageous* violations of all law compelled the Privy Council to take decided steps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Excessive, exorbitant.

"Thy poor heart beats with *outrageous* beating."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

4. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; grossly exaggerated.

"My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyrick."—*Dryden.*

out-rā'-eoŭs-lў, *** out-ra-gi-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *outrageous*; *-ly*.] In an outrageous manner or degree; excessively, atrociously.

"When any thing *outrageously* unjust or cruel was to be done."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

out-rā'-eoŭs-nĕss, *** out-ra-gi-ous-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *outrageous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outrageous; violence, excess, enormity, atrocity.

"The *outragiousness* of blows."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

*** out-raie**, *** out-ray**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Outrage (1), *v.*]

*** out'-rāke**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rake* (2), v.]

1. An expedition, a foray, an outride.

2. A free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open and airy grounds. (*Percy.*)

ou-trânçe', *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *outre* (Lat. *ultra*) = beyond.] [Outrage, *s.*] The last extremity: as, a contest *à outrance*, that is one in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the contest ceases.

*** out-răñk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rank*.] To excel in rank.

*** out-ra-ous**, *a.* [Outrageous.] Furious, excessive, outrageous.

"His nephue was but an *outraous* fole."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxiv.

*** out-răp'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rap*.] To rap louder than; to excel in loudness of raps.

*** out-rāy'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *ray*.] To spread out, as in rays. (*Chapman: Iliad* v. 793.)

* **o͝ut-rāze'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *raze*.] To root out completely; to exterminate.

o͝u'-trê, *a.* [Fr.] Out of the common or ordinary course, limits, or style; extravagant, exaggerated.

* **o͝ut-rēach'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reach*.]

1. *Lit.:* To reach beyond or further than; to extend beyond; to exceed.

"Constant virtue, which you then *outreach'd*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, v. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To cheat, to overreach.

* **o͝ut-rēas'-o͝n**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reason*.] To excel or surpass in reasoning; to reason better than.

"To *outreason* the very Athenians."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 2.

* **o͝ut-rĕck'-o͝n**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reckon*.] To exceed in reckoning, counting, or number.

"Make the names of men *outreckon* ages."
Beaum. & Flet.: Valentinian, i. 1.

* **outrecuidance** (as **o͝tr-kwē-dâns'**), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *outre* = beyond, and *cuidir* = to think, from Lat. *cogito*; Sp. & Port. *cuidar*.] Overweening presumption; arrogance, insolence.

* **o͝ut-rĕd'-dĕn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *redden*.] To be or grow redder than; to exceed in redness.

"*Outredden*
All voluptuous garden roses."
Tennyson: Ode on Death of Wellington.

* **o͝ut-rēde'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and Mid. Eng. *rede* = counsel.] To exceed or excel in counsel or wisdom.

"Men may the old outrenne but nat *outrede*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,451.

* **o͝ut-reign'** (**eig** as **ā**), * **out-raign**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reign*.] To reign longer than; to reign during the whole extent of.

"They *outraigned* had their utmost date."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.

* **ou-tre-ly**, *adv.* [Utterly.]

* **out-renne**, *v.t.* [Outrun.]

* **o͝ut'-rĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rent*, s.] Rent paid out.

"A kinde acceptance shall your *outrent* be."
Davies: Sonnet to J. Davies.

o͝ut'-rĭck, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rick*.] A rick of hay in the open air.

* **o͝ut-rīde'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*.]

A. *Trans.:* To ride faster than; to pass by riding.

"Sir John Umfreville . . .
Outrode me." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.

* **o͝ut'-rīde**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*, s.]

1. A ride or riding out; an excursion.

2. A place or space for riding.

"Leave me a small *outride* in the country."—*Somerville: To Mr. Hogarth.*

3. An expedition, a foray, a raid.

o͝ut'-rīd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rider*.]

* 1. One who rides or travels about on horseback.

"An *outrider*, that loved venerie."
Chaucer: C. T., 166.

* 2. A snmmoning officer whose duty was to cite men before the sheriff.

3. A servant or attendant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

o͝ut'-rĭg-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rigger*.]

1. *Build.:* A beam projecting outwardly from a wall to support a hoisting tackle.

2. *Gearing:* A wheel or pulley ontside the frame to receive a belt or other driving connection.

3. *Mach.:* The jib of a crane.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A spar for extending a sail or rope beyond the points of attachment furnished by the hull.

"Carried into action on an *outrigger* stretching ahead of a ship."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, 1873, p. 121.

(2) A boom rigged out from a vessel to secure boats to when the vessel is at anchor.

(3) A floating timber attached by spars to the hull and floating parallel therewith. Used with crank or narrow boats to support them upright in the water under a press of canvas which would otherwise upset them. The outrigger consists generally of two spars fastened athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length, sometimes to windward, sometimes to leeward. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, on which additional weight may be carried if required. Principally used with the proas of the Malays and Ladrones.

"Mawai foretold that . . . a canoe with *outriggers* should in process of time come out of the ocean."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

(4) A spar projecting over the stern of a boat for assistance in hauling out the clew.

(5) An iron bracket fitted to the outside of a boat, and having a rowlock at the extremity, so as to increase the leverage of the oars. They are principally attached to light boats used for racing on rivers, and hence the term outrigger is applied to such boats.

5. *Shipbuild.:* A cat-head (q.v.).

o͝ut'-rīght (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *right*.]

1. Completely, entirely, wholly, altogether, utterly.

"The pere made the foole madde *outright*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 483.

* 2. Immediately, at once; without delay.

"When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to he pardoned, the last hanged *outright*."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **o͝ut-rĭng'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *ring*.] To ring louder than; to exceed in the noise of ringing.

"*Outring* a tinker and his kettle."
Corbett: Great Tom of Christ Church.

* **o͝ut-rī'-val**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rival*.] To surpass, to excel.

"Having tried to *outrival* one another on that subject."—*Guardian*, No. 138.

* **o͝ut-rīve'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rive*.] To tear apart or rive in pieces with force and violence. (*Hall: Satires*, IV. i. 11.)

* **o͝ut'-rōad**, * **o͝ut'-rōde**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *road*; cf. *inroad*.] An excursion. (1 *Maccabees* xv. 41.)

* **o͝ut-rōar'**, * **out-roare**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, v.] To roar louder than; to exceed in roaring.

"O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd!" *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 13.

* **o͝ut'-rōar**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, s.] The noise made by many people crying out at once; an outcry, a tumult.

* **o͝ut-rō-mănçe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *romance*.] To exceed in romantic character.

"Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventures."—*Fuller: Church History.*

* **o͝ut'-rōoms**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and pl. of *room*, s.] Outlying offices (*Lit.* & *fig.*). (*Fuller: Holy State*, III. ii. 23.)

* **o͝ut-rōot'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *root*, v.] To root out, to eradicate; to extirpate, to exterminate. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,918.)

"Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age."
Rowe: Ambitious Step-Mother.

* **o͝ut'-rōp**, * **o͝ut'-rōpe**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *roup* (q.v.).] A public auction.

o͝ut-rŭn', * **out-renne**, * **out-runne**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *run*.]

1. *Lit.:* To excel or surpass in running; to run faster than.

"For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to he outridden, though *outrun*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 388.

2. *Fig.:* To exceed; to go beyond.

"We *outrun* the present income."—*Addison.*

¶ *To outrun the constable:* [Constable].

* **o͝ut-rŭn'-nĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *outrun*; *-er*.] An offshoot, a branch. (*Lauson: Secrets of Angling*, in *Eng. Garner*, i. 194.)

* **o͝ut-rŭsh'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *rush*.] To rush out.

"Forthwith *outrushed* a gust."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

o͝ut-sāil', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sail*, v.] To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.

"The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships."—*Broome.*

* **o͝ut-sāint'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *saint*.] To excel in sanctity. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 63.)

* **o͝ut'-sāle**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sale*.] An auction. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 206.)

* **o͝ut'-scāpe**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *scape* = escape.] Power or means of escape.

"To lift aside a log so vast,
As barred all *outscape*."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey ix.

* **o͝ut-sçĕnt'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scent*.] To exceed or surpass in odour; to smell more strongly than.

* **o͝ut-scōld'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scold*, v.] To exceed in scolding.

"We grant, thou canst *outscold* us."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* **o͝ut-scorn'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scorn*, v.] To bear down or overpower by contempt; to despise; to exceed in contempt.

"He strives in his little world of man t' *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

o͝ut'-scŏur-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *scouring*.] Any substance scoured or washed out; refuse.

* **o͝ut-scŏu't'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scout*, v.] To drive out; to outface.

"*Outscout* the grim opposition." *Marston.*

* **o͝ut-sĕarçh'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *search*.] To search out, to explore.

"By our natural reason to he *outsearched*."—*Strype: Cranmer*, ii. 599.

* **o͝ut-sĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sell*.]

1. To sell more than; to exceed in the number of sales.

2. To exceed or surpass in the selling price; to fetch more than.

"It *outselleth* others some pence in the bushel."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridgeshire.*

3. To exceed in value.

"The best she hath, and she, of all compounded,
Outsells them all." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

* **o͝ut-sĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *send*.] To emit.

"Doth the sun his rayes that he *outsends*
Smother or choke?"
H. More: Immort. Soul, III. ii. 42.

o͝ut'-sĕn-trў, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sentry*.]

Mil.: A sentry posted some distance in advance of a place; an advanced sentry; an outpost.

o͝ut'-sĕt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *set*, v.] The setting out; the beginning, start, or first entrance on any business.

"Its aspiring *outset*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* **o͝ut'-sĕt-tĭng**, *s.* [Outset.] A beginning, a start. (*Richardson: Grandison*, iii. 18.)

* **o͝ut-shēathe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sheathe*.] To unsheathe; to draw, as a sword, from the sheath.

* **o͝ut'-shĭfts**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *shift*, v.] Outskirts.

"The *outshiftes* of the citie."—*Nashe: Pierce Pennilesse.*

o͝ut-shīne', *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shine*.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To shine; to emit lustre. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.)

B. *Trans.:* To shine more brightly than; to excel in lustre, excellence, fame, or renown; to surpass.

"The waters of heaven *outshine* them all."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

o͝ut-shŏne', *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [Outshine.]

* **o͝ut-shoo't'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shoot*, v.]

1. To shoot better than; to excel or surpass in shooting.

"*Outshooting* them if he can in their owne bowe."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Honour.*

2. To shoot beyond; to overstep.

"Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark."—*Norris.*

o͝ut'-shŏt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *shot*.] The projecting part of an old building; a projection. (*Scotch.*)

outshot-window, *s.* A projecting window.

* **o͝ut-shrĭll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shrill*.] To exceed in sound.

"The loud cornet of my long-breathed stile
Outshrills yee." *Sylvester: The Lawe*, 20.

* **o͝ut'-shŭt**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shut*, v.] To shut out; to exclude.

"When I cry out, he *outshuts* my prayer."
Donne: Lamentations of Jeremy, c. iii.

o͝ut'-sīde, *s.*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *prep.* [Eng. *out*, and *side*, s.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The external part of anything; that part of a thing which is exposed; the surface, the exterior, the superficies.

"Thousands, careless of the damning sin,
Kiss the hook's *outside*, who ne'er look within."
Cowper: Expostulation, 383.

2. The external appearance, features, or aspect; the exterior; the external or outward man.

"This impotent pride can do no more than regulate the *outside*."—*Hyne: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 15.

3. The part of a place which is beyond or without an enclosure.

"I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*."—*Spectator*.

4. The extreme, the utmost, the farthest limit or estimate; preceded by the definite article: as, There are fifty at the *outside*.

5. One who or that which is without; specif., a passenger travelling on the outside of a coach.

"The *outsides* did as *outsides* always do. They were very cheerful and talkative at the beginning of every stage."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

6. (*Pl.*) The exterior sheets of a parcel of writing or printing paper; spoiled sheets.

¶ Burton uses this word in two significations: (1) An empty, frivolous person (*Anat. Melan.* (ed. 1881), p. 25); and (2) a hypocrite (*ib.* 34). The latter meaning is fixed by a reference to the line of Juvenal (ii. 3), "Qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt."

B. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging to or situated on the outside or surface.

2. External, superficial; consisting in show.

3. Travelling or carried on the outside.

"The horses were emoking so, that the *outside* passengers were invisible."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

C. *As adv.:* To or on the outside: as, He went *outside*; to travel *outside*.

D. *As prep.:* On or to the outside of; without.

"Various telegraphic communications appeared to be passing between them and some persons *outside* the vehicle."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. 1.

outside-car, *s.* [Jaunting-car.]

ôût'-sī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *outsid(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is unconnected or unacquainted with a matter in question; one who does not belong to a particular party, profession, or set; a layman.

"So far as *outsiders* can see, there is always the same cheerfulness."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

2. A horse or other competitor which is not a favourite in the betting, or against whom long odds are offered. (*Racing slang.*)

II. *Locksmith.:* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws, adapted to enter a keyhole and grasp the pin of a key, so as to unlock the door from the outside.

ôût'-sīght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sight.*] Sight for that which is without, as opposed to insight (q.v.). (*Breton: Old Man's Lesson*, p. 11.)

outsight-plenishing, *s.*

Scots Law: A term applied to the movables without doors, as horses, carts, ploughs, oxen, and other implements of husbandry.

* **ôût-sĭn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sin*, v.] To exceed in sin; to go beyond in sinning.

* **ôût-sĭng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sing.*] To sing more sweetly than; to excel in singing.

"In sweetnesse the nightingale [will] *outsing* him."
Breton: Dignitie of Man, p. 14.

* **ôût-sĭt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sit.*] To sit longer than; to sit beyond the time of.

ôût'-skĭn, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *skin.*] The external skin.

"The barke and *outskin* of a commonwealth."
Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation, v. 1.

ôût-skĭp', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *skip*, v.] To skip out of the reach of; to avoid; to escape by flight.

"Thou could'st *outskip* my vengeance."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii.

ôût'-skĭrt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *skirt*, s.] The part away from the middle, and on or near the edge or border of an area; border, precinct. (Generally in the plural.)

"From the remotest *outskirts* of the grove."
Wordsworth: Naming of Places, No. 6.

* **ôût-slăng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *slang*, v.] To excel or exceed in the use of slang.

ôût-sleēp', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sleep*, v.] To sleep beyond.

"I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

* **ôût-slīde',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *slide*, v.] To slide out or forward.

* **ôût-slĭng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sling.*] To project, to cast forth. (*H. More: Immort. Soul*, II. iii. 5.)

* **ôût-snătch',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *snatch.*] To seize violently. (*H. More: Life of the Soul*, i. 60.)

* **ôût-sōar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *soar.*] To soar beyond.

* **ôût-sound',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sound*, v.] To sound louder than; to exceed or surpass in sound.

"Every tongue'e the clapper of a mill,
And can *outsound* Homer's Gradius."
Cowley: A Poetical Revenge.

ôût-spăn', *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and Dut. *spannen* = to yoke horses to; *span* = a team.] To unyoke a team of oxen from a waggon. (*South Africa.*)

"We turned off the velt on to the road—for no one is allowed to *outspan* on it."—*P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. viii.

ôût'-spăn, *s.* [Outspan, *v.*] The rest of travellers in South Africa, when they unyoke their oxen and suspend their journey.

"During our mid-day *outspan* the halt was taken advantage of to get our rifles unpacked."—*P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. xiii.

* **ôût'-spar'-kle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sparkle*, v.] To sparkle more than; to exceed in sparkling. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, i. 84.)

* **ôût-spēak',** *v i. & t.* [Eng. *out*, and *speak.*]

* 1. *Intrans.:* To speak out or aloud.

2. *Trans.:* To exceed in speaking; to say or express more than.

"His treasure . . . *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* **ôût-spēēd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *speed.*] To excel in speed; to outstrip.

* **ôût'-spĕnd,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, s.] An outlay, an expenditure.

* **ôût-spĕnd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, v.] To exceed in expenditure; to spend more than.

"His successful struggles to *outspend* them all."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. ii.

* **ôût-spĕnt',** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spent.*] Exhausted, spent.

"*Outspent* with this long course,
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse."
Byron: Mazeppa, iii.

* **ôût-spĭn',** *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spin.*] To spin out, to exhaust.

"His long-yarned life
Were quite *outspun*." *Ben Jonson: Epigram* 42.

* **ôût-spĭt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spit.*] To spit further than. (In allusion to the popular but erroneous idea that reptiles have the power of spitting poison.)

"Simon he *outspit* in heresy."
Beaumont: Psyche, xviii. 161.

ôût-spōk'-ẹn, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spoken.*] Plain, free, or bold in speech; given to speaking one's mind freely; open, candid, frank.

"A remarkably independent and *outspoken* man."—*Law Magazine & Review*, Nov., 1859, p. 2.

ôût-spōk'-ẹn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *outspoken*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being outspoken; plainness, boldness, or freedom of speech or expression.

"*Outspokenness* probably had much more to do . . . with his ill-success."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882, p. 278.

* **ôût-spōrt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sport*, v.] To sport beyond.

"Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop
Not to *outsport* discretion."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

ôût-sprĕad', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sprcad.*] To spread out, to extent. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"[He] kissed the little hands *outspread*."
Scott: Rokeby, 9.

* **ôût-sprĭng',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *spring*, v.] To spring or leap out.

"The fur *outsprong*
Of all the helmes al about."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 460.

* **ôût-sprŭng', * out sprong,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *sprung.*] Sprung, descended.

"Æneas, one *outsprong* of Trojan blood."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

* **ôût-spŭrn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spurn.*] To spurn away. (*Breton: Blessed Weeper*, p. 11.)

* **ôût-stănd',** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *stand*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand out against; to withstand; to resist; to sustain.

"Never to *outstand* the first attack."—*Woodward.*

2. To stay beyond or longer than; to outstay.

"I have *outstood* my time."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To stand out from the main body; to project.

ôût-stănd'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *standing*, a.] Remaining unpaid or uncollected; unsettled, not paid: as, *outstanding* debts.

outstanding-term, *s.*

Law: A term existing at law which might in equity be made attendant on an inheritance either by express declaration or by implication. (*Wharton.*)

† **ôût-stāre',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stare*, v.] To stare down; to outface; to stare out of countenance; to browbeat.

"I would *outstare* the sternest eyes."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

* **ôût-start'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *starting*, a.] Starting, leaping, or issuing out.

ôût-stāy', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stay*, v.]

1. To stay longer than; to continue a struggle longer than.

"Gerona *outstayed* the top-weight, and won cleverly."
Daily Telegraph, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. To stay beyond or longer than; to overstay.

"She had already *outstayed* her invitation."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Oct., 1881, p. 409.

* **ôût-stĕp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *step*, v.] To step or go beyond; to overstep; to exceed.

ôût'-stĕp, *a. & conj.* [Outstep, *v.*]

I. *As adj.:* Lonely, solitary, retired. (*Prov.*)

* II. *As conj.:* Unless.

"*Outstep* the king be miserable."—*Heywood: Edward IV.*, p. 73.

* **ôût-stoọd',** *pa. par.* [Outstand.]

* **ôût-storm',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *storm*, v.] To exceed in storming or raging.

* **ôût-strāin',** * **ôût-strêin',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strain*, v.]

1. To surpass in exertion.

"Vivid John
Quickly his fellow-traveller *outstreined*
In ardor's race." *Beaumont: Psyche*, xv. 144.

2. To stretch out. (*Southey: Thalaba*, iii.)

* **ôût-strâught'** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Outstretch.]

* **ôût'-streēt,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *street.*] A street in the extremities or outskirts of a town.

ôût-strĕtch', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stretch.*]

1. To stretch or spread out; to extend, to expand.

"Thy royal hand
Outstretched with benedictions o'er the land."
Longfellow: Autumn.

* 2. To stretch or measure to the end.

"Timon . . . hath *outstretched* his span."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 3.

3. To extend or open to the utmost.

† **ôût'-strĕtch,** *s.* [Outstretch, *v.*] Reach, expause, expansion.

"Its *outstretch* of beneficence
Shall have a speedy ending on the earth."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

* **ôût-strīde',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stride*, v.] To excel or surpass in striding.

* **ôût-strīke',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strike.*]

1. To strike out.

"This sentence serves and that my hand *outstrikes*."
Drayton: Matilda to King John.

2. To strike faster than.

"A swifter mean shall *outstrike* thought."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 6.

ôût-strĭp', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strip.*] To outrun, to advance beyond, to exceed, to surpass, to leave behind.

"What we have of feeling most intense
Outstrips our faint expression."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 158.

* **outsubtle,** * **outsubtile** (as **ôût-sŭt'-ẹl),**

out, *v.t.* [Eug. *out*, and *subtle*.] To exceed in craft or subtlety.

"The devil, I think,
Cannot *outsubtile* thee."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mons. Thomas, iv. 2.

out-sŭck-en, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *sucken*.] [Multure.]

* **out-sŭf-fer**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *suffer*.] To exceed in suffering; to surpass in endurance of suffering.

* **out-sŭm'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sum*.] To exceed in number.

"The prisoners of that shameful day *outsummed*
Their victors." *Southey: Joan of Arc*, ii.

* **out-sū-pĕr-stĭ'-tion**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *superstition*.] To be more superstitious than. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 8.)

* **out-sweär'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swear*.] To exceed in swearing; to bear down by swearing.

"We'll outface them, and *outswear* them too."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

* **out-swĕat'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sweat*.] To sweat out, to work out.

"Let the fool *outsweat* it, that thinks he has got a catch on't."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money*, i. 1.

* **out-sweĕt'-en**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sweeten*.] To exceed or excel in sweetness; to smell more sweetly than.

"The leaf of eglantine, which not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **out-swĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swell*, v.]

1. To exceed in swelling.

"The cheek
Outswell'd the colic of bold Aquilon."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. To overflow.

* **out-swĭft'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swift*.] To outstrip. (*Sylvester: Vocation*, 855.)

* **out-swĭm'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swim*.] To exceed in swimming or in any motion resembling swimming.

"Some on swift horseback to *outswim* the wind."
Sylvester: Maiden's Blush, 595.

* **out-sўl'-la-ble**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *syllable*.] To exceed in number of syllables. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 406.)

* **out-tāke'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *take*, cf. *except*.] To except, to omit, to pass over or by.

* **out'-tāke**, * **owt-take**, *prep.* [Outtake, *v.*] Except.

"Alle that y haue y graunt the *outtake* my wyfe."—*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38.

* **out'-tāk-en**, *prep.* [Prop. the pa. par. of *outtake* (q.v.); the construction agrees exactly with the Latin ablative absolute, as in *excepto* = (this or that) being taken out, *i.e.* except (this or that).] Except.

"It was fulle of cocadrilles *outtakene* in the forsaid monethes."—*MS. Linc.*, A. I. 17, fo. 31.

* **out-tăl'-ent**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *talent*.] To excel or surpass in talent.

"Now outargued, *outtulented*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 84.

out-tâlk' (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *talk*, v.] To exceed or overcome in talking; to talk down.

"This gentleman will *outtalk* us all."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

* **out-tĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tell*.] To tell or reckon more than; to exceed the reckoning of.

"This is the place. I have *outtold* the clock,
For haste." *Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, i. 1.

* **out'-tĕrm**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *term*, s.] Anything outward or superficial, as manner, or a slight remark.

* **out-thrōw'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *throw*.] To throw or cast out.

"Thence *outthrown*,
Into this world." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 1.

* **out-thŭn'-dĕr**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *thunder*.] To be louder than thunder; to exceed in noise. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 277.)

* **out-tŏil'**, * **out-toile**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *toil*.] To surpass in endurance of labour.

"The oxe will *outtoile* him."—*Breton: Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

* **out-tŏiled'**, *a.* [Eng. *out*; *toil*; *-ed*.] Overwearied; worn out.

"*Outtoiled* with travelling so far."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 150.

* **out-tŏngue'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tongue*.] To bear down by noise or clamorous talk.

"My services, which I have done the signory,
Shall *outtongue* his complaints."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

* **out-tŏp'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *top*.] To exceed by the top or head; to overtop.

"The treasurer hegan then to *outtop* me."—*Cabbala; Lord Keeper to the Duke*, May 24, 1624.

* **out-trăv'-el**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *travel*.] To exceed in travelling, either in distance or in speed. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. ii.)

* **out-tŭft'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tuft*.] To puff out.

"Her smocke *outtuft* to show her levitee."
Davies: An Extasie, p. 90.

out'-tŭrn, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *turn*.] The amount of goods or produce turned out of a mine, factory, &c.

"The gross *outturn* would be above the average."
Daily Telegraph, Feb. 14, 1885.

* **out-twīne'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *twine*.] To disentangle, to disengage, to extricate.

"He stopp'd,
And from the wound the reed *outtwined*."
Fairfax.

* **out-ū'-sure** (**s** as **zh**), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *usury*.] To exceed in usury or usurious exactious.

† **out-văl'-ue**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *value*.] To exceed in value.

"An earnest of expected joys, that *outvalues* and transcends all those momentary pleasures."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 281.

* **out-vĕn'-ŏm**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *venom*.] To exceed in venom or poison; to be more venomous than.

"Slander . . . whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

* **out-vīe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vie*.] To exceed, to excel, to surpass.

"Living, great Nature fear'd he might *outvie*
Her works; and, dying, fears herself may die."
Pope: On Sir Godfrey Kneller.

* **out-vĭg'-il**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vigil*.] To outwatch; to exceed in vigilance. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 490.)

* **out-vĭl'-lain**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *villain*.] To exceed or surpass in villainy.

"He hath *outvillained* villainy so far that the rarity redeems him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

* **out-vōice'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *voice*.] To exceed in noise or clamour; to sound louder than.

"Whose shouts . . . *outvoice* the deep-mouth'd sea."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Introd.)

out-vōte', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vote*, v.] To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by a majority of votes.

† **out-wâlk'** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *walk*, v.] To walk longer, faster, or more than; to excel in walking.

"Yea and out-watcht,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive."
Ben Jonson: Fortunate Isles, Masque.

* **out'-wâll**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *wall*.]

1. *Lit.:* The outside or external wall of a building or other structure.

2. *Fig.:* The outside, the exterior; to outward appearance.

"For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *outwall*; open this purse and take
What it contains." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

out'-ward, * **out-warde**, * **ut-ward**, *adv., a., & s.* [A.S. *ûteweard*, *ûteward*, from *ûte* = out, and *weard*, a suff. denoting direction.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. To or towards the outside or exterior; outwards.

"Ladde hyre *outward* of the chyrche."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 339.

2. On the outside or exterior; outwardly.

"Grace ynough *outward* had he."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,300.

3. To foreign parts or countries.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Forming or being situate on the outside or superficial part of anything; exterior, external; superficial, outside.

2. External; visible externally; showing, apparent.

"Her poor victim's *outward* throes
Bear witness to his mental woes."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 2.

3. Tending or directed towards the exterior or outside: as, an *outward* course.

* 4. Coming or derived from without; extrinsic, adventitious.

"An *outward* honour, for an inward toil."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

* 5. Foreign; not intestine; not domestic.

* 6. Public, civil; as opposed to religious.

"Chenaniah and his sons were for the *outward* business over Israel, for officers and judges."—*1 Chronicles* xxvi. 29.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Geom.:* The same as exterior: as, an *outward* angle.

2. *Fort.:* The same as Salient (q.v.).

3. *Theol.:* Carnal, corporeal, fleshly; opposed to spiritual: as, the *outward* man.

* **C.** *As subst.:* The external form; the exterior appearance.

"Outliving beauty's *outward*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

outward-bound, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country: as, an *outward-bound* ship.

out'-ward-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *outward*; *-ly*.]

1. Externally; on the outside, as opposed to inwardly.

"Chearful signes he shewed *outwardly*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 35.

2. In appearance; not in reality or sincerity.

"For what almost could be *outwardly* done which these men did not do?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

out'-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *outward*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outward.

out'-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *outward*, with adv. suff. *-s*.] Towards the outer parts; from the interior or inside; outward.

"The light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*."—*Newton: Opticks.*

* **out-wăsh'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wash*, v.] To wash out; to cleanse from.

* **out-wătch'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *watch*, v.] To watch longer than; to watch till the disappearance of.

"And many a restless hour *outwatch'd* each star,
And morning came, and still thou wert afar."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

* **out'-wāy**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *way*.] A way of passage out; an outlet.

"Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets and *outways* multiply'd."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, v.

* **out-wĕalth'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wealth*.] To exceed in wealth.

"They did so much outwit and *outwealth* us."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 253.

* **out-weär'**, * **out-weare**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wear*.]

1. To wear out.

"The Lord shall write it in a scroll
That ne'er shall be *outworn*."
Milton: Psalm lxxxvii.

2. To last longer than; to outlast.

"A calender for every yeare,
That . . . time in durance shall *outweare*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

3. To waste, to spend.

"The sun is high, and we *outwear* the day."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

* **out-wēar'-ў**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weary*, v.] To weary out; to wear out.

"T' *outweary* them through all their sins' variety."
Cowley: Davideis, iv.

* **out-wēēd'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weed*, v.] To weed out; to extirpate as a weed.

"Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *outweed*."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

* **out-wēēp'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weep*.] To weep more than; to exceed or surpass in weeping.

"Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps an hermit, and outprays a saint."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxi.

out-wēigh' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weigh*.]

1. *Lit.:* To exceed in weight or gravity; to weigh more than.

2. *Fig.:* To exceed or surpass in influence, importance, weight, or value.

"From you it comes, and this last grace *outweighs*."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

* **out-wĕll'**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *well*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To pour out.

"His fattio waves doe fertile slime *outwell*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To rise, spring, or issue out, as from a well.

"From virtue's fount the purest joys *outwell*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 36.

* **out-wĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wend*.] To wend or go beyond. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. viii. 4.)

* **out-whĭrl'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *whirl*.] To whirl faster than.

"Grieve to see thy wheel
Of ceaseless change *outwhirled* in human life."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 217.

* **out-whore'** (*w* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *whore*.] To exceed in lewdness.

* **out-wĭn'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *win*.] To win or find a way out of; to get out of.

"With thornes and barren brakes environed round,
That noue the same may easily *outwin*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 20.

* **out-wind'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wind*, v.] To disentangle; to extricate by winding; to unloose. (*More: Life of the Soul.*)

* **out'-wĭn-dōw**, * **out'-wĭn-dĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *window*.] A projecting window; a bay window.

* **out-wĭng'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wing*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To move faster on the wing than; to outstrip in flying.

"As she attempts at words, his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and even a wish *outwings*."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

2. *Mil.:* To outflank. (*Cromwell to Lenthall*, Aug. 20, 1648.)

out-wĭt', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wit*.]

1. To defeat by superior ingenuity or cunning; to overreach, to cheat; to be or prove too clever for. [OUTKNAVE.]

* 2. To excel in ability. [OUTWEALTH.]

out'-with, *prep.* [Eng. *out*, and *with*.] Outside of. (*Scotch.*)

out-wōe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *woe*.] To exceed in sorrow or woe.

out-wŏm'-an, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *woman*.] To excel in womanly qualities.

"She could not be unmanned, no, nor *outwomaned*."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iii. 1.

out'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*, s.]

1. *Lit. & Fort.* (*Pl.*): Works included in the defence of a place, but outside the parapet.

"Stormed the *outworks* of his fortress."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which acts as a guard or defence at a distance.

"The care of our *outworks*, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom."—*Bacon: Advice to Sir George Villers.*

* **out-wŏrk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*, v.] To work more or longer than; to surpass in work or labour.

* **out-wŏrn'**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *worn*.] Worn out, exhausted. (*Byron: Mazeppa*, ii.)

* **out-wŏrth'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *worth*.] To exceed in worth or value; to be of greater worth than. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.)

* **out-wrĕst'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrest*.] To wrest or take by violence; to extort.

"The truth thereof I did *outwrest*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 23.

* **out-write'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *write*.] To surpass or excel in writing.

* **out-wrought (ought** as **ât)**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrought*.] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy; surpassed.

"*Outwrought* by your transcendent furies."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii.

OUVIRANDRA.

ou-va'-rō-vīte, *s.* [URAROWITE.]

ou-vi-răn'-dra, *s.* [Abbreviated from *ouvirandrana* (= water-yam), the Madagascar name of these plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceæ. [LATTICE-LEAF.]

* **ôuze**, *s.* [OOZE.]

ôu'-zĕl, *s.* [OUSEL.]

ōv-, *pref.* [OVO-.]

ō'-va, *s. pl.* [OVUM.]

ō-val, * **o-vall**, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *oval*; Fr. *ovale*, from Lat. *ovum* = an egg; Sp. *oval*; Ital. *ovale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the shape or figure of the outline of an egg; egg-shaped; elliptical.

II. *Bot.:* Having the figure of an ellipse.

B. *As subst.:* An egg-shaped figure, or a figure resembling an ellipse, but differing from it in not being symmetrical, being broader at one end than at the other.

oval-chuck, *s.*

Lathe: A chuck invented by Sharp, for oval or elliptic turning.

oval-compass, *s.* A compass for describing ovals.

oval-file, *s.* A file having an elliptical or oval cross-section. Used sometimes as a gulleting file.

oval of Descartes, Cartesian-oval, *s.*

Math.: A curve such that the simultaneous increments of two lines drawn from the generating point of the curve to two fixed points, have always to each other a constant ratio. If the ratio is equal to −1, the oval becomes an ellipse; if it is equal to +1, it is an hyperbola.

ō-văl'-bu-mĕn, *s.* [Pref. *ov-*, and Eng. *albumen*.] The albumen or white of an egg.

* **ō-vā'-lĭ-a**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *ovalis* = belonging to an ovation, but used as if = oval.]

Zool.: The name given by Latreille, followed by Cuvier, &c., to those Læmodipoda which have the body oval with the segments transverse. Genus or sub-genus, Cyamus (q.v.).

ō-văl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *oval*; *i* connective, and *form*.] Oval, egg-shaped.

ō'-val-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *oval*; *-ly*.] In an oval manner or form, so as to be oval.

* **ō'-vănt**, *a.* [Lat. *ovans*, pr. par. of *ovo* = to triumph.] Enjoying an ovation (q.v.). (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 42.)

ō-vär'-ĭ-an, * **ō-vär'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *ovary*; *-an*, *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ovary.

ovarian-apoplexy, *s.* [PELVIC-HŒMATOCELE.]

ovarian-cysts, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: One of the three kinds of tumours occasionally arising in the ovary. It consists in the conversion of the gland, or of parts of it, into cysts. They may be, (1) simple or unilocular; (2) compouud, multilocular, or proliferous; or (3) dermoid. The second is the most common form. Ovarian cysts tend to grow to a great size. They are often fatal within four years unless healed by a snccessful operation.

ovarian-dropsy, *s*

Pathol.: Dropsy arising from the rupture of an ovarian cyst.

ovarian-tumour, *s.*

Pathol.: A tumour in the ovary, whether cystic, cancerous, fibrous, or solid, but especially a cystic tnmour.

ovarian-vesicles, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The generative buds of the Sertularida. The same as GONOPHORES (q.v.).

ō-vär-ĭ-ŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ovariotom(y)*; *-ist*.] One who practises or is skilled in ovariotomy.

ō-vär-ĭ-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Eng. *ovary*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The cutting an ovarian cyst ont of the body. The operation is now generally successful, when performed antiseptically.

ō-vär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ova*, pl. of *ovum* = an egg.] Cousisting of eggs.

"He, to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food."
Thomson: Autumn, 874.

ō-va-rī'-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ovar(ium)*; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The same as OARITIS and OOPHORITIS (q.v.).

ō-vär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ovum* (pl. *ova*) = an egg.] An ovary (q.v.).

ō'-var-ў, *s.* [Fr. *ovaire*; Sp. & Ital. *ovario*.]

I. *Bot.:* A hollow case placed at the base of the pistil, and containing one or more cells enclosing ovules. Called by Linnæus the Germen (q.v.). Its normal state is to be superior to the calyx; but in some cases it is adherent to the tube of the calyx, when it is called inferior. It may also be parietal (q.v.).

2. *Physiol.:* The organ in which the ova or germs of the future offspring are formed and temporarily contained. It consists of an outer fibrous coat and a parenchyma, or stroma. In the human female the right and left ovary are two oval compressed bodies, attached to the uterus by a narrow fibrous cord, and more slightly by the fimbriated ends of the Fallopian tubes, which admit of the passage of the ovum from the ovary to the uterus, and, if it becomes impregnated, it remains there until the embryo is fully developed.

* **ō'-var-ў**, *a.* [OVATION.] Pertaining to an ovation. (*Browne: Miscellany Tracts*, ii.)

ō'-vāte, **ō'-vāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *ovatus*, from *ovum* = an egg.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest.

2. *Bot.:* Egg-shaped, oblong, or elliptical; broader at the lower end, like the longitudinal section of an egg.

ovate-acuminate, *a.* [OVATO-ACUMINATE.]

ovate-cylindraceous, *a.* [OVATO-CYLINDRACEOUS.]

ovate-deltoid, *a.* [OVATO-DELTOID.]

ovate-lanceolate, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate (q.v.).

ovate-oblong, *a.* [OVATO-OBLONG.]

ovate-rotundate, *a.* [OVATO-ROTUNDATE.]

ovate-subulate, *a.* Between ovate and subulate (q.v.).

ō-vā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ovationem*, accus. of *ovatio* = shouting, exultation, from *ovatus*, pa. par. of *ovo* = to shout.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A lesser or minor triumph conceded to those who had gained an easy victory, or a victory over slaves. The general entered the city on foot, or, in later times, on horseback, attired in a simple *toga prætexta*, frequently unattended by troops, and the display terminated by the sacrifice of a sheep.

"The *ovation*, or minor triumph, is also stated to have had its origin in this war."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 22.

2. Any extraordinary and spontaneous exhibition of honour or respect paid to one who is a favourite of the public.

ō-vā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *ovatus*.] Ovate, egg-shaped.

ovato-acuminate, *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

ovato-cylindraceous, *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure; ovate but elongated so as to approach the form of a cylinder.

ovato-deltoid, *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

ovato-oblong, *a.* Egg-shaped, but drawn out in length, between ovate and oblong.

ovato-rotundate, *a.* Roundly ovate; having a figure between an oval and a sphere.

ō'-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [OVIDÆ.]

o-vel-ty, *s.* [OWELTY.]

ôv'-en, *s.* [A.S. *ofn*, *ofen*; cogn. with Dut. *oven*; Icel. *ofn*, *omn*; Sw. *ugn*; Ger. *ofen*; Goth. *auhns*.] A close chamber in which substances are baked, heated, or dried; a chamber in a stove or range in which food is baked. Ovens are used for various purposes, as the cooking of food, the baking of clay and ceramic ware, the annealing of glass, the roasting, annealing of iron, &c.

* ¶ *To be in the same oven:* To be in the same condition. (*C. Reade: Never too Late to Mend*, ch. xiv.)

oven-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Furnarius.

"The *oven-birds* derive their name from the peculiar form of their nests. . . . The edifice . . . is built in the shape of a dome, the entrance being on one side, so as to present a decided resemblance to an ordinary oven. —*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 259.

† oven-wood, *s.* Brush-wood, small wood, such as was formerly used for heating ovens. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

ō-vĕn'-chŷ-ma, *s.* [Lat. *ov(um)*, and Gr. ἔγ-χυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The name given by Prof. Morren to oval cellular tissue, *i.e.*, tissue with oval cells. He makes it a division of parenchyma.

*** ŏv'-ĕn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *oven*, and *less.*] Destitute of or wanting an oven.

*** o-ver, * ovre,** *s.* [A.S. *ófer;* O. Dut. *oever.*] The shore.

"On the eeie *ovre.*" *Havelock*, 321.

ō'-vĕr, *prep., adv., & a.* [A.S. *ofer;* cogn. with Dut. *over;* Icel. *yfir, ofr;* Dan. *over;* Sw. *öfver;* Ger. *über;* O. H. Ger. *ubar;* Goth. *ufar;* Gr. ὑπέρ (*huper*); Lat. *super;* Sansc. *upari. Over* is frequently in poetry contracted into *o'er*, whether it stands alone, or as the first elemeut of a compound.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. Above; in a higher position or place than; above the top or summit of; opposed to under or below.

"*Over* my altars hath he hung his lance." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 103.

2. Coming or reaching above the top of: as, The water is *over* my shoes.

3. Upon the surface of; upon or along the extent of.

4. During the whole time of; through: as, To keep corn *over* the winter.

5. Across; from one side to the other of; with verbs of motion or passage: as, To jump *over* a hedge.

6. Above in excellence, dignity, position, or value.

7. Above in authority, power, or influence.

"I will make thee ruler *over* many things."—*Matthew* xxv. 23.

8. Above; denoting superiority in a struggle or contest; upon.

"Angelic quires
Sung heav'nly antheme of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud."
Milton: P. R., iv. 595.

9. Used to denote a state of being engaged in, or attentive to something.

"As the grim lion fawneth *o'er* his prey." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 421.

10. Used to denote the cause or motive of an action,

"To weep *over* his country's wrongs." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

11. With care, oversight, or anxiety for; with concern for, upon: as, To watch *over* a person's interest.

* 12. In addition to; besides.

* 13. Above, before.

"But O, *o'er* all, forget not Kilda'e race. *Collins: On the Superstition of the Highlands.*

14. Upwards of, more than; in excess of: as, He lost *over* a hundred pounds.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In excess; more than the proper or necessary quantity.

"He that gathered much had nothing *over.*"—*Exodus* xvi. 18.

2. Excessively; too much; very, too, greatly: as, a task *over* difficult.

3. Above the top or brim.

"Good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *over.*"—*Luke* vi. 38.

4. From side to side; across, athwart; in width.

"A circular rim, about a foot *over.*"—*Grew.*

5. From one side to another; with verbs of motion or passage; especially from one coast or shore to another.

"I'll *over* then to England." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

6. From one side or person to another; by way of transfer.

"See him delivered *o'er.*". *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

7. From one side to the other: as, To turn *over;* To roll *over.*

8. On or upon the surface, so as to cover it.

"Strew me *over* with maiden flowers." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

9. Throughout; from beginning to end; fully, completely.

"I have heard it *over*, and it is nothing." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

10. At an end; past, finished.

"The feast was *over* in Branksome Tower." *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 1.

11. With repetition; again; another or a second time.

"I will have that enhject newly writ *o'er.*" *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

C. *As adjective:*

* 1. Upper, uppermost.

"His *overest* sloppe it is not worth a mite." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,101.

2. Covering, outer; especially in composition: as, *over*-shoes, &c.

3. Superior, higher; as, an *over*-lord.

D. *As substantive:*

Cricket: A certain number of balls (usually five) delivered in succession by a bowler from one end, after which the fielders pass over to other places in the field, and the ball is bowled by another bowler from the other eud.

"—— was out leg-before from the last ball of the first over."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

¶ 1. *Over and above:* Besides; in addition.

"Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above.*"—*Numbers* iii. 49.

2. *Over and over:*

(1) Repeatedly; with repetition.

"I have told them *over and over.*" *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

(2) Turning a complete summerset.

"Here *d'er and o'er* one falls." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

3. *Over again:* Once more; again.

4. *Over against:* Opposite; in front of.

"*Over against* this church staude a large hospital."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. *All over:*

(1) So as to affect the whole of a surface in every part; completely.

(2) At an end; finished: as, It is *all over* with him.

6. *Over the left:* [Left, ¶ (1)].

7. *To put one over the door:* To turn one out.

ō-vĕr-a-bŏŭnd', *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *abound.*] To be superabundant; to abound more than enough.

"The learned, never *overabounding* in transitory coin."—*Pope: Letters.*

ō-vĕr-ăct', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *act*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do, act, or perform to excess: as, To *overact* a part.

* 2. To influence too much or unduly; to over-influence.

B. *Intrans.:* To act more than is necessary; to overdo things.

ō-vĕr-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *action.*] Excessive or exaggerated action.

ŏ-vĕr-ăc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *active.*] Too active; active to excess.

*** ō-vĕr-af-fĕct',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *affect.*] To affect love or be disposed towards too much.

"Yet can I not so *overaffect* it."—*Bp. Hall: To Lord Bishop of Salisbury.*

*** ō-vĕr-ăg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *agitate.*] To discuss too much or too frequently.

"A business so *overagitated.*"—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 7.

*** ō'-vĕr-âl, * ō'-vĕr-âll,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *all.*] Everywhere; altogether.

ō'-vĕr-âlls, *s. pl.* [Overal.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Loose trousers of a light, stout material, worn over others by workmen, &c., to protect them from dirt, wet, &c.

2. Leggings. (*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxviii.)

II. *Mil.:* The pantaloons used by cavalry. The name was formerly applied to the boot pulled over the trousers, then to the trousers which were leathered at the foot, and up the inside of each leg to the knee, and lastly, when this was done away with, to the pantaloons only.

ō-vĕr-ănx'-ĭ-ĕt-ў, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *anxiety.*] The quality or state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety.

ō-vĕr-ănx'-loŭs (x as ksh), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *anxious.*] Too anxious; anxious to excess.

ō-vĕr-ănx'-loŭs-lў (x as ksh), *adv.* [Eng. *overanxious; -ly.*] In an overanxious manner; with excessive anxiety.

ō-vĕr-arch', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *arch*, v.] To hang over or cover like an arch; to form an arch over.

"Outspread branches *overarch* the glade." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 70.

ō-vĕr-âwe', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *awe*, v.] To keep in awe by superior influence; to restrain by awe.

"To *overawe* the malcontents within the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

ō-vĕr-âwed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overawe.]

1. Restrained by awe or superior influence.

"The nations *overawed*, surcease to fight." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* xii. 1,024.

* 2. Regarded as possessing an excessive power of producing awe.

*** ō-vĕr-âw'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *awful.*] Too full of awe; too much impressed with feelings of awe and reverence. (*Milton.*)

*** ō-vĕr-âwn',** *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *awn(ing).*] To overshadow.

"Above the depths four *overawning* wings
Bore up a little car." *Southey: Thalaba*, xii.

ō-vĕr-băl'-ançe, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *balance*, v.]

1. To more than balance; to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to prepouderate, to outweigh

"Deeds always *overbalance* words."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

2. To destroy or lose the balance or equilibrium of: as, To *overbalance* one's self.

ō'-vĕr-băl-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *balance*, s.] That which overbalances; anything which outweighs or exceeds other things in weight, value, or importance; something more than an equivalent.

"To give itself an *overbalance* from an equipoise."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. ii., § 7.

*** ō-vĕr-băr'-rĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *barren.*] Excessively barren or unproductive.

"A plaine, moderately dry but yet not *overbarren* or sandy."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death.*

*** ō-vĕr-băt'-tle, * o-ver-bat-tel,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *battle*, a.] Too fertile; too productive. (*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 3.)

ō-vĕr-beär', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bear*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bear down, to overpower, to overwhelm.

"[He] freshly looks, and *overbears* attaint." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. (Chorus.)

2. To overcome by argument, entreaty, effrontery, &c.

* 3. To overbalance, to outweigh.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear too much fruit; to be too fruitful or prolific.

*** ō-vĕr-beär'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *overbear; -ance.*] Annoyance. (*Davies.*) (The extract quoted might well bear the sense of imperiousness.)

"The same front of haughtiness, the same brow of *overbearance.*"—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 216.

ō-vĕr-beär'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Overbear.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bearing or pressing down by weight or number; overpowering.

2. Dogmatical, arrogant, haughty, imperious.

* **C.** *As subst.:* Overpowing weight or influence.

"The *overbearings* of passion."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

ō-vĕr-beär'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *overbearing; -ly.*] In an overbearing manner; haughtily, imperiously.

*** ō-vĕr-bĕnd',** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bend.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bend to excess; to apply too much in any direction. (*Bp. Hall: The Christian*, § 3.)

B. *Intrans.:* To bend over.

*** ō-vĕr-bī'-ąs,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bias.*] To influence unduly.

"*Overbiassed* by their own private interests."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 180.

ō-vĕr-bĭd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bid*.]

A. *Trans.:* To bid or offer too much for; to offer more than the value of.

"You have o'*erbid* all my past sufferings."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To bid too highly; to offer an excessive price.

"Take it, h'as *overbidden* by the sun: hind him to his bargain quickly."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, ii. 1.

***ō-vĕr-bīde'**, *v.i.* [A.S. *oferbidan*.] To remain or live after. (*Seven Sages*, 1,731.)

***ō-vĕr-blăck'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *black*.] To besmirch. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 6.)

ō-vĕr-blōw', *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *over*, and *blow*, v.]

***A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To blow too violently.

2. To blow over; to be past its violence.

"Untill the blustering storme is *overblowne*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. I. 10.

B. *Transitive:*

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To blow away; to dissipate by, or as by wind.

"When this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*."
Waller: Death of Lady Rich, 45.

2. *Music:* A pipe is said to be overblown when the pressure of air forces it to speak an overtone, instead of its fundamental note.

***ō-vĕr-blōwn'** (1), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *blown* (2).] Having blossomed too fully; more than fully blown.

"Thus *overblown* and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

***ō-vĕr-blōwn'** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERBLOW.]

ō'-vĕr-bōard, *over-boord, over-boorde, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *board*, s.] Over the side of a ship; out of a ship; away. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"All of us sacrifice our sins, cast them *overboard*."
—*Brinsley: A Groan for Israel*, p. 24.

¶ *To throw overboard:* To discard, to desert, to betray.

***ō-vĕr-bŏd'-ў**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *body*.] To give too much body to.

"The soul by this means of *overbodying* herself."—*Milton.* (*Annandale.*)

***ō-vĕr-bŏĭl'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *boil*.] To boil over or to excess. (*Byron: Childe Harold*: iii. 69.)

***ō-vĕr-bōld'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bold*.] Bold to excess, too bold; forward, impudent.

***ō-vĕr-bōld'-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *overbold*; *-ly*.] In an overbold manner.

"If *overboldly* we have borne ourselves."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***ō-vĕr-book'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *book-ish*.] Too much given to books or study.

"You must not forsake
This *overbookish* humour." *Ford.*

***ō-vĕr-börne'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERBEAR.]

ō-vĕr-bŏŭn'-tē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bounteous*.] Bounteous or liberal to excess; too bountiful.

"Not to be *overbounteous*."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

***ō-vĕr-bōw'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bow*, v.] To bend or bow over; to bend in a contrary direction.

"The best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it."—*Fuller.*

† ō'-vĕr-brĕd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bred* (q.v.).] Too polite, exceedingly complaisant. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, Pref., p. 6.)

ō-vĕr-brēd', *v.t.* or *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *breed*, v.] To breed to excess.

ō'-vĕr-brĭdge, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *bridge*.] A bridge over a line of railway at a station connecting the platforms, or over a canal.

ō-vĕr-brīght' (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bright*.] Too bright; bright to excess.

***ō-vĕr-brĭm'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *brim*.]

1. To flow or run over the brim or edge, as a liquid.

2. To be so full that the contents run or flow over the brim or edge; to overflow.

"Till the cup of rage *o'erbrim*." *Coleridge.*

*** ō-vĕr-brĭmmed'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *brimmed*.] Having too large or wide a brim.

*** ō-vĕr-brów'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *brow*.] To hang over; to overhang.

"Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the valleys deep."
Collins: Ode on the Poetical Character.

ō-vĕr-build', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *build*.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To build over. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 193.)

2. To build more on than there is room for, or than is required: as, The district is *overbuilt*.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To build more than is required, or than oue's means will allow.

*** ō-vĕr-bŭlk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bulk*.] To overpower or overwhelm by excess of bulk; to bear down.

"Breed a nursery of like evil,
To *overbulk* us all." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

ō-vĕr-bŭr'-dęn, ō-vĕr-bŭr'-thęn, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *burden*.] To load with too great a weight; to overload.

"The *overburdened* brain
Heavy with labour." *Longfellow: To a Child.*

ō-vĕr-bŭr'-dęn-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *burdensome*.] Too burdensome; too heavy to bear.

"Think all carriages to be *overburdensome*."—*Ralegh: Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 11.

*** ō-vĕr-bŭrn'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *burn*.]

A. *Trans.:* To burn to excess; to burn too much.

"Take care you *overburn* not the turf."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

B. *Intrans.:* To burn with too great zeal; to be overzealous.

ō-vĕr-bŭs'-ў (**u** as **ĭ**), **c.** [Eng. *over*, and *busy*.] Too busy.

*** ō-vĕr-bŭў'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *buy*.]

1. To buy to too great an extent.

2. To buy at too dear a price; to pay too dearly for. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 2.)

*** ō-vĕr-căn'-ŏ-pў**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *canopy*.] To cover with or as with a canopy.

"*Overcanopied* with lush woodbine."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

*** ō-vĕr-cā'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *capable*.] Over liable or prone to. (Followed by *of*.)

"*Overcapable* of such pleasing errours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*** ō'-vĕr-cāre**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *care*.] Excessive care.

"The very *overcare*
And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer."
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

ō-vĕr-cārc'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *careful*.] Too careful; careful to excess; overauxious.

"Foolish *overcareful* fathers."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

*** ō-vĕr-cārk'-ĭng**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *carking*.] Overcareful, overanxious.

*** ō-vĕr-căr'-rў**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eug. *over*, and *carry*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry too far or to excess.

"Less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition."—*Hayward.*

2. To go beyond; to overshoot.

"Playing the first hole homeward, he *overcarried* the green."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To go to excess.

"Their appetite *overcarries* to a misconceit of a particular good."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, p. 89.

*** ō-vĕr-carve', * o-ver-kerve**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *carve*.] To cut across or over.

"The zodiake, the whiche is partie of the eight sphere, *ouerkeruyth* the equinoctial."—*Chaucer: Conclusions of Astrolabie.*

ō-vĕr-cast', *** o-ver-kest**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cast*, v.]

1. To darken, to cloud; to cover with gloom.

"The sky is *overcast*
With a continuous cloud."
Wordsworth: Night Piece.

***** 2. To cover generally; to overspread.

***** 3. To reckon or estimate at too high a figure or rate.

"The King, in his accompt of peace, and calmes, did much *ouercast* his fortunes."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 17.

4. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge; to oversew.

ō-vĕr-cast', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERCAST, *v.*]

overcast-staff, *s.*

Shipwright.: A scale or measure employed to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth and those which are near the extremities of the keel.

ō-vĕr-cast'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *casting*.]

***** I. *Ord. Lang.:* A darkening, clouding, or obscuring; gloom.

"With the dark *overcasting* of superstitious copes and flaminical vestures."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The doubling of an edge of a single leaf or plate to be sewed in, so as to give a hold to the thread.

2. *Sewing:* Laying two edges of cloth together and whipping them by a thread which goes over and over. Used to prevent the ravelling of the edges.

*** ō-vĕr-cătch'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *catch*.]

1. To overtake.

"[It] is the very door him *overcaught*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. To deceive, to outwit.

"For feare the Ducke with some odde craft
The goose might *overcatch*."
Breton: Strange Newes, p. 13.

ō-vĕr-câu'-tious, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautious*.] Cautious or careful to excess.

ō-vĕr-câu'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautiously*.] Too cautiously; with excess of caution or care.

*** ō-vĕr-çhānge'**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *change*, s.] Excessive change; fickleness, versatility.

"Out of the *overchange* of nature."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, v.

ō-vĕr-çharge', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *charge*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To charge or load to excess; to overload, to overburden, to oppress.

"With no rich vlands *overcharged*."
Cowper: Elegy vi. (Trans.)

2. To load with too great or too heavy a charge, as a gun.

"Like an *overcharged* gun recoil."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

***** 3. To fill to excess; to saturate; to surcharge.

"*Overcharged* with never-ceasing rain."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 247.

***** 4. To crowd; to fill too much.

5. To exaggerate; to overcolour: as, To *overcharge* a statement.

6. To charge too highly; to demand an excessive price from; to rate too high.

B. *Intrans.:* To charge too highly; to make an overcharge.

ō'-vĕr-çharge, *s.* [OVERCHARGE, *v.*]

1. An excessive charge, load, or burden.

2. A charge beyoud what is proper, as of a gun.

3. A charge of more than is just or proper in an account.

ō'-vĕr-çhĕck, *a.* [Eug. *over*, and *check*, **v.**] (See compound.)

overcheck-bridle, *s.*

Harness: A driving-bridle having a rein (the overcheck-rein) passing over the head of the horse, so as to draw the bit upwards into the angle of the mouth.

overcheck-rein, *s.* [OVERCHECK-BRIDLE.]

ō'-vĕr-çĭv-ĭl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *civil*.] Unduly or excessively civil.

ō-vĕr-clēan', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *clean*, v.] To clean overmuch or to excess.

*** ō-vĕr-clĭmb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *climb*.] To climb over.

"This fatal gin thus *overclambe* our walles."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

ō-vĕr-clŏŭd', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloud*, v.] To cover or overspread with clouds; to overcast.

"The silver empress of the night,
O'erclouded, glimmers in a fainter light."
Tickel: The Phenix.

ō-vĕr-clŏў', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloy*.] To cloy; to fill to a surfeit.

"More than melodious are these words to me,
That *overcloy* my soul." *Marlowe: Dido*, iii. 2.

ō′-vĕr-cōat, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *coat*, s.] A coat worn over the rest of the dress; a great-coat, a top-coat.

* **ō′-vĕr-cōld,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *cold*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Cold to excess; too cold.

2. *Fig.:* Cold or frigid to excess; too much wanting in warmth.

"He strikes smoothly with an *overcold* praise."—*Bp. Hall: Characterisms of Vices*, hk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* Excessive cold.

"Save it from overheat and *overcold*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 411.

ō-vĕr-cōl′-ŏur, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *colour*, v.] To colour to excess or too highly; to exaggerate.

ō-vĕr-cŏme′, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ofercuman*, from *ofer* = over, and *cuman* = to come.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To come upon or over; to attack suddenly.

"Can such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's clond?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

* **2.** To spread over; to cover.

"The trees . . .
O'ercome with moss."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

3. To overpower, to vanquish, to conquer.

"With good
Still *overcoming* evil." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 566.

* **4.** To fill to overflowing.

"Th' unfallowed glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores."
Philips.

5. To have power, sway, or dominion over.

"He that *overcometh* his herte *overcometh* twies."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

6. To surmount; to get the better of.

B. *Intrans.:* To gain the victory; to be victorious.

"That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged."—*Rom.* iii. 4.

ō-vĕr-cŏm′-ĕr, ***o-ver-com-mer,** *s.* [Eng. *overcom(e)*; *-er.*] One who overcomes; one who is victorious; a victor.

"Compelling as well the *overcomers* as the overcome to be his tributaries."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, fol. 4.

ō-vĕr-cŏm′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Overcome.]

ō-vĕr-cŏm′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *overcoming*; *-ly.*] Like one who overcomes; like a victor; victoriously.

"Boldly and *overcomingly* dedicate to him such things as are not fit."—*More: Conf. Cabbala*, p. 73.

ō-vĕr-cŏn′-fĭ-dĕnce, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *confidence.*] The quality or state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

ō-vĕr-cŏn′-fĭ-dent, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *confident.*] Confident to excess; too confident.

ō-vĕr-cŏn′-fĭ-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *confidently.*] In an overconfident manner; with excess of confidence.

ō-vĕr-cost′-lў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *costly.*] Unduly or excessively costly.

"In *overcostly*, effeminate . . . apparell."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

ō-vĕr-cŏunt′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *count*, v.]

1. To rate or reckon above the true value.

"Thou know'st how much
We do *o'ercount* thee."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

2. To outnumber.

ō-vĕr-cŏv′-ĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cover*, v.] To cover completely over.

"*O'ercover'd* quite with dead men's rattling bones."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

ō-vĕr-crâw′, *v.t.* [Overcrow.]

ō-vĕr-crĕd′-ŭ-lŏus, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *credulous.*] Too credulous; trusting or believing too easily or readily.

"Wisdom plucks me
From *overcredulous* haste."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

ō-vĕr-crĭt′-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *critic.*] A hypercritic. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 295.)

ō-vĕr-crōw′, * **ō-vĕr-crâw′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *crow*, v.]

1. To crow over; to triumph over; to overpower.

"The potent poison quite *o'ercrows* my spirit."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. To insult.

"Then gan the villain him to *overcraw*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 50.

ō-vĕr-crōwd′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *crowd.*] Temporarily or permanently to crowd a number of persons into accommodation too small to admit of their health or comfort.

"The evil which confronts us is not merely that the existing houses are *overcrowded* or bad in quality."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 3, 1883, p. 137.

ō-vĕr-cŭn′-nĭng, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *cunning.*] Unduly or excessively cunning; cunning to excess.

ō-vĕr-cūr′-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *curious.*] Unduly or excessively curious; curious or nice to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-cŭr′-taĭn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over-*, and *curtain.*] To cover, to shade, to obscure.

"To see how sins *o'ercurtained* by night."
Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie.

* **ō-vĕr-dâre′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dare.*]

1. To dare rashly or to excess.

"And danger *ouerdares*."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. To daunt (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xx. 116.)

* **ō-vĕr-dark′,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *dark.*] Till after dark.

* **ō-vĕr-dāte′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *date*, v.] To date or reckon past the correct or proper time.

"He also redeemed his *overdated* minority."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

* **ō′-vĕr-dēal,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *deal.*] The amount over; the excess.

"The *overdeal* in the price will be double."—*Holland.*

ō-vĕr-dēar′, * **o-ver-dere,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *dear.*] Too dear, too costly, too highly prized.

"Dangerous in their *overdear* fruition."—*Bishop Hall: Contentation*, § 7.

* **ō′-vĕr-dēed,** * **ō′-vĕr-dēde,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *deed.*] Exaggeration. (*Owl & Nightingale*, 352.)

* **ō′-vĕr-deēp,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *deep.*] Too deep; hence, holding too much, too full.

"Health and reason are drowned in *overdeep* cups."
—*Bishop Hall: Christian Moderation*, hk. i., § 7.

ō′-vĕr-dĕl-ĭ-cāte, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *delicate.*] Too delicate or nice; overnice.

* **ō′-vĕr-dīght** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *dight.*] Covered over, decked over, overspread.

"To sinful men with darkness *overdight*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 34.

ō-vĕr-dō′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *do.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do to excess; to exaggerate; to overact; to carry to excess.

"I would have such a fellow whipped for *overdoing* Termagant."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* **2.** To excel or surpass in performance; to outdo.

"Should . . . almost *overdo* the deeds of Lancelot."
Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine, 468.

3. To do to excess in cooking; to boil, bake, or roast too much.

"When the meat is *overdone*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

4. To fatigue by overexertion or overwork.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To do too much; to labour too hard. (*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 8.)

* **ō-vĕr-dō′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *overdo*; *-er.*] One who does more than is necessary or expedient. (*Richardson: Grandison*, v. 50.)

ō-vĕr-dōse′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dose*, v.] To dose too much or to excess.

ō′-vĕr-dōse, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *dose*, s.] Too great a dose, an excessive dose.

ō′-vĕr-draft, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *draft* (q.v.).] An amount overdrawn on an account at a bank.

"The *overdraft* with the Standard Bank has been reduced to about £12,000."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1885.

ō-vĕr-drâw′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *draw.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To represent in an exaggerated manner in writing, action, speech, or a picture; to overdo, to exaggerate.

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or than is standing to one's credit: as, To *overdraw* one's account at a bank.

B. *Intrans.:* To draw upon one's account for a larger sum than is standing to its credit.

"She might have thought she could *overdraw*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

ō-vĕr-drâwn′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overdraw.]

* **ō-vĕr-drēēp′,** *v.t.* [Overdrip.] To overshadow.

"Th' aspiring nettles shall no longer *overdreep* the best hearbs."—*Nashe: Pierce Pennilesse.* (1592.)

ō-vĕr-drĕss′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *dress*, v.] To dress too much; to dress, adorn, or deck out to excess.

"Nor *overdress*, nor leave her wholly bare."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 52.

* **ō-vĕr-drĭnk′,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *drink*, v.] To drink to excess. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 479.)

* **ō-vĕr-drĭp′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drip*, v.] To overhang. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 132.)

ō-vĕr-drīve′, * **o-ver-dryve,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drive*, v.] To drive too hard or fast, or beyond strength.

"The flocks and herds with young, if men should *overdrive* one day, all will die."—*Genesis* xxxiii. 13.

* **ō-vĕr-drŏp′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drop*, v.] To overshadow. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 22.)

* **ō-vĕr-drŏwned′,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *drowned.*] Drowned, drenched, or wetted too much.

"Casting round her *overdrownèd* eyes."
Brown: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

ō′-vĕr-drў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, a.] Too dry.

* **ō-vĕr-drў′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, v.] To dry too much.

"Meats condite, powdered and *overdryed*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

ō′-vĕr-dūe, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *due.*]

1. Past or beyond the date on which it is due: as, an *overdue* bill.

"Other *overdue* obligations in the hands of German creditors."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

2. Past or behind the date assigned or expected: as, an *overdue* ship.

* **ō-vĕr-dўe′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dye*, v.] To dye too much or too deeply; to dye over.

"Were they false
As *o'erdyed* blacks." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

ō-vĕr-ēa′-gĕr, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *eager.*] Too eager.

"*Overeager* pursuits of these recreations."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, p. 1.

ō-vĕr-ēa′-gĕr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *eagerly.*] Too eagerly; with too great eagerness.

"Whiles we do *overeagerly* reach after what we have not."—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 2.

ō-vĕr-ēa′-gĕr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *over*, and *eagerness.*] The quality or state of being over-eager; excessive eagerness.

ō-vĕr-ĕar′-nĕst, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnest.*] Too earnest, ill-humoured, severe.

"You are *overearnest* with your Brutus."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

ō-vĕr-ĕar′-nĕst-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnestly.*] Too earnestly; with too great earnestness.

"The two captains did *overearnestly* seek each to get the upper hand."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. vi., § 3.

ō-vĕr-ĕar′-nĕst-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnestness.*] The quality or state of being overearnest; excessive earnestness or zeal.

ō-vĕr-ēat′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *eat.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To eat or gnaw all over.

2. To surfeit with eating. (With a reflexive pronoun: as, To *overeat* one's self.

B. *Intrans.:* To eat to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-ĕmp′-tў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *empty*, v.] To make too empty.

"Which might *overempty* their husbands' purses."
—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **ō-vĕr-ĕn-rĭch′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *enrich*, v.] To make wealthy to excess. (*J. S. Mill*, in *Annandale.*)

* **ō′-vĕr-ĕst,** *a.* [Over.] Topmost, highest.

*** ō-vĕr-ĕs'-tĭ-mate,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*, s.] An estimate which is too high; an excessive estimate or valuation.

ō-vĕr-ĕs'-tĭ-māte, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*, v.] To estimate or value too highly; to overvalue.

ō-vĕr-ĕx-çī'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *excited*.] Too much excited.

ō-vĕr-ĕx-çīte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *excitement*.] The quality or state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

ō-vĕr-ĕx-ĕr'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *exertion*.] Too great exertion.

*** ō-vĕr-ĕx'-quĭs-ĭte,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *exquisite*.] Too nice, curious, or exact; over-careful, overnice.

"Peace, brother, be not *overexquisite*."
Milton: Comus, 359.

*** ō-vĕr-eye',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *eye*.]

1. To superintend, to oversee, to overlook.

2. To see, to observe, to notice.

"Within this eight hours I took leave of him,
And *overeyed* him."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, i. 1.

*** ō-vĕr-fāçe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *face*, v.]

1. To outface, to abash. (*Bradford: Works*, i. 45.)

2. To cheat.

ō'-vĕr-fâll, * o-ver-fal, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fall*, s.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A cataract, a waterfall.

"Those that dwell near the *overfals* of Nilus."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 7.

II. *Nautical:*

1. A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea.

2. A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is impelled with immense force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. (*Smyth.*)

*** ō-vĕr-fāme',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fame*, v.] To exaggerate.

"Whose strength was much *overfamed*."—*Fuller: Profane State*, V. xviii. 14.

ō'-vĕr-far, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *far*.] Too far; to too great a length.

"I could not with such estimable wonder *overfar* believe that."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

ō-vĕr-fa-tĭgue', *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*, s.] Too great or excessive fatigue; exhaustion.

ō-vĕr-fa-tĭgue', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*, v.] To fatigue too much; to exhaust with fatigue.

*** ō-vĕr-fâwn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fawn*, v.] To flatter grossly. (*Breton: Mother's Blessing*, xliii.)

ō-vĕr-fĕd', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overfeed.]

ō-vĕr-feĕd', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *feed*, v.] To feed too much; to surfeit with food.]

"He spends his little span; and *overfeeds*
His crammed desires with more than nature needs."
Dryden: Lucretius, ii.

ō-vĕr-fĕrçe', * o-ver-ferce, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fierce*.] Too fierce.

"Nor overmeke nor *overferce* he was."
Vncertaine Auctors: Praise of Measure Keeping.

ō-vĕr-fĭll', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fill*.] To fill to excess or overflowing; to surcharge.

ō-vĕr-fĭne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fineness*.] Excessive fineness or nicety; affected refinement.

ō-vĕr fĭsh', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fish*, v.] To fish to excess; to fish so as unduly to diminish the stock of fish in.

"The *overfished* waters of his country."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ō-vĕr-flōat', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *float*, v.] To overflow, to deluge, to inundate.

"The town is filled with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid x. 34.

*** ō-vĕr-flou'-rĭsh,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *flourish*.]

1. To make an excessive or undue flourish or display of.

2. To varnish over; to adorn superficially.

"Empty trunke *o'erflourished* by the devil."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

ō-vĕr-flōw' (pa. par. *overflowed*, * *overflown*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *oferflówan*, from *ofer* = over, and *flówan* (pt. t. *fleów*, pa. par. *flówen*) = to flow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To flow or spread over; to overspread, to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.

"A narrow foord, to them well knowne . . .
And now by fortune it was *overflowne*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 17.

2. To overspread or cover, as with a liquid.

"Till the beauty of its stillness
Overflowed me like a tide."
Longfellow: River Charles.

3. To fill so as to run over; to fill beyond the brim.

"New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *overflows* the pails."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 28.

4. To overspread or overrun like a flood; to deluge, to swamp.

"The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea coast."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 5. To pour out; to overflow with.

"Such brooks are welcome to me, that *o'erflow* such liquor."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To flow over the brim, banks, sides, &c.

2. To be so filled that the contents run over the brim, banks, sides, &c.

"Good mesure and wel filled, and shakun togider and *overflowynge*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi.

3. To be so full as not to be able to contain itself; to swell over.

"Here cares redouble; loue doth rise and rage againe,
And *ouerflowes* with swellyng stormes of wrath."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis iv.

4. To be exuberant; to exuberate.

"We write in sand, our language grows,
And like the tide our work *o'erflows*."
Waller: Of English Verse.

* 5. To be overwet; to be drowned or deluged; to be saturated.

"When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth *o'erflow*?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

ō'-vĕr-flōw, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *flow*, s.]

1. A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation.

"After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. Such a quantity as runs over; an exuberance, a superabundance.

"This stream, through muddy passages . . .
Thy *overflow* of good converts to bad."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

overflow-service, overflow-meeting, *s.* A supplementary service or meeting held because the buildiug in which such service or meeting was to take place, is already full.

"The chapel not being able to hold this large number *overflow services* were held in various parts of the grounds."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 30, 1883.

ō-vĕr-flōw'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Overflow, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Flowing over, as water over the banks of a river.

2. Full to overflowing; completely full; exuberant.

"Oh, listen! for the vale profound
Is *overflowing* with the sound."
Wordsworth: Solitary Reaper.

C. *As substantive:*

1. An overflow, an inundation.

2. Superabundance, exuberance; more than fulness.

"The antechambers and galleries were soon filled to *overflowing*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ō-vĕr-flōw'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overflowing*; *-ly*.] In an overflowing manner or degree; to overflowing; exuberantly, superabundantly.

"His goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so *overflowingly* abounds with."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 270.

*** ō-vĕr-flōwn', * ō-vĕr-flōwne',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overflow, *v.*]

*** ō-vĕr-flŭsh',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *flush*, v.] To flush to excess.

*** ō-vĕr flŭt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *flutter*.] To flutter or hover over.

"Already this hot cock in bush and tree,
In field and tent, *o'erflutters* his next hen."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

*** ō'-vĕr-flŭx,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *flux*.] An overflow; excess, exuberance.

"An *overflux* of youth." *Ford.*

*** ō-vĕr-flȳ',** *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fly*, v.] To fly over or across; to cross or pass by flying.

"And made me wings wherewith to *overfly*
The narrow circus of my dungeon wall."
Byron; Lament of Tasso, i.

ō-vĕr-fŏnd', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fond*.] Fond to excess; too fond; doting.

"*Overfond* of the shepherd's daughter."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

ō-vĕr-fŏnd'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *fondly*.] In an overfond manner; too fondly; with excessive fondness.

"Lest Israel *overfondly* led
In rating worth when envy leaves the dead."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

*** ō'-vĕr-fôrçe,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *force*, s.] Excessive force; violence.

"His javelin seem'd to take,
But fail'd with *overforce* and whizz'd above his back."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

ō-vĕr-for'-ward, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *forward*, a.] Too forward; forward to excess.

ō-vĕr-for'-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *forwardness*.] The quality or state of being overforward; excessive forwardness; officiousness.

"An *overforwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

*** ō-vĕr-frâught'** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overfreight.]

ō-vĕr-frēe', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *free*, a.] Too free; free to excess.

ō-vĕr-frēe'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *freely*.] In an overfree manner; with too much freedom; too freely.

"Though we may easily play the prodigals in parting (*overfreely*) with our gifts."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 255.

ō-vĕr-frêight' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *freight*, v.] To freight or load too heavily; to overload; to overburden. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I saw, I had Love's pinnace *overfraught*."
Donne: Air & Angels.

*** ō-vĕr-frĕt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fret*.] To cover with fretwork.

*** ō-vĕr-frīeze',** *** o-ver-fryse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *frieze*, v.] To cover over or overlay with, or as with, a frieze.

"*Overfryzed* with flat gold of damaske."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 2).

*** ō-vĕr-frŏnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *front*, v.] To confront; to withstand.

ō-vĕr-frŭit'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fruitful*.] Too fruitful; fruitful to excess; too prolific or luxuriant.

"The labour of rhyme hounds and circumscribes an *overfruitful* fancy."—*Dryden: Of Dramatick Poetie.*

ō-vĕr-fŭll', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *full*.] Too full; filled to overflowing; surfeited.

"Being *overfull* of self-affairs,
My mind did lose it."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

*** ō-vĕr-găng'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *ganger*.] One who escapes. (*Hampole.*)

*** ō-vĕr-găr'-rĭ-sŏn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *garrison*, v.] To garrison to excess.

*** ō-vĕr-gāze',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gaze*, v.]

1. To look over; to overlook.

2. To look at excessively, so as to dazzle the eye. (*Breton: Melancholike Humours*, p. 13.)

*** ō-vĕr-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *get*.]

1. To reach; to overtake; to catch up with and pass.

2. To get over; to recover from the effects of.

"We want happiness, together, mother, to enable us to *overget* the past."—*Mrs. Henry Wood: East Lynne*, ch. xxii.

3. To get the better of; to overreach; to outwit.

*** ō-vĕr-gĭld',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gild*.] To gild over; to cover with gold or gilding.

"It was of laton *overgylte*."
Gower: C. A., viii.

*** ō-vĕr-gĭrd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gird*.] To gird, hind, or constrain too closely.

"The fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus *overgirded* by your imprisonment."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

* **ō-vĕr-gĭve'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *give*.] To give over; to surrender.

"To the Saxons *overgive* their government."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 41.

ō'-vĕr-glăd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *glad*.] Unduly or excessively glad.

* **ō-vĕr-glançe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *glance*, v.] To glance over; to look over hastily or cursorily.

"I will *overglance* the superscript."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-glāze'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *glaze*.] To hide inferior materials with something of a better quality. (*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*)

* **ō-vĕr-glīde'**, * **o-ver-glyde**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *glide*.] To glide over.

"[That sonne] whose glaunsing light the cordes dyd *ouerglyde*."—*Wyatt: Ps.* 32. *The Auctor.*

ō-vĕr-gloōm', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gloom*.]

1. To cover or overspread with gloom; to render gloomy.

2. To overshadow. (*Coleridge: To Cottle.*)

* **ō-vĕr-glŭt'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *glut*.] Overfed.

"While epicures are *overglut*, I ly and starve for food."
Breton: Melancholike Humours, p. 9.

* **ō-vĕr-gō'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *go*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go beyond; to exceed; to pass.

"The hounds once *overgone* that hold men in,
They never stay." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv.

2. To exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.

3. To pass over; to cover.

"A large cloude hem *ouerwent*." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

4. To pass or travel over.

"Many weary miles you have *o'ergone*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

5. To weigh down; to oppress.

"Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass by; to go by.

"The erle ansuerd nouht, he lete that word *ouergo*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 220.

* **ō-vĕr-gone'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overgo.]

* **ō-vĕr-gorge'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gorge*, v.] To gorge to excess; to stuff.

"Such as long power and *overgorged* success
Concentrates into all that's merciless."
Byron: Lara, ii. 7.

* **ō-vĕr-grāçe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *grace*, v.] To honour unduly or excessively.

"But that you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me."
Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King, i. 1.

* **o-ver-grasset**, * **o-ver-grast**, * **o-ver-graste**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *grass*.] Overgrown or covered with grass.

"For they hene like fowle wagmoires *overgrast*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

ō'-vĕr-greāt, * **o-ver-gret**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *great*.] Too great; great beyond measure.

"His *ouergreat* feare had certainly argued a guilty conscience."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 104.

ō-vĕr-greāt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *greatness*.] The quality or state of being overgreat; excessive or undue greatness.

"The *overgreatness* of Seleucus."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. v., § 5.

ō-vĕr-greĕd'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *greedy*.] Excessively or unduly greedy.

"The commonwealth is sick of their own choice,
Their *overgreedy* love hath surfeited."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

* **ō-vĕr-greēn'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *green*.]

1. *Lit.:* To cover with verdure.

2. *Fig.:* To embellish; to colour favourably.

"You *o'ergreen* my had, my good allow."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 112.

ō'-vĕr-grŏss, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *gross*.] Gross to excess; too gross.

"It must he such a fatness . . . as is not *overgross*."
Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 630.

ō-vĕr-grōw, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *grow*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with vegetation. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"Corn *overgrown* by weeds."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1281.

* 2. To grow or rise beyond or over.

"If the hinds he very strong and much *overgrow* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 3. To weigh down; to oppress. (*Cibber: Love Makes the Man.*)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To grow beyond the natural or proper size.

ō-vĕr-grōwn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overgrow.]

* **ō'-vĕr-grōwth**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *growth*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excessive or exuberant growth.

"A sequent king, who seeks
To stop their *overgrowth*." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 166.

† 2. *Bot.:* A tissue consisting of elevated cushion-shaped masses of cells formed over the surface of a wound in the stem of a plant, as, for instance, when a branch is cut off. (*Thomé.*)

* **ō-vĕr-hāil'**, * **o-ver-hale**, *v.t.* [Overhaul.]

1. To drag or draw over.

"The frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *overhale*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Jan.

2. To overhaul; to examine.

ō'-vĕr-hănd, *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hand*.]

A. *As adv.:* With the hand uppermost; with the knuckles upwards; with the arm above the shoulder: as, in cricket, To bowl *overhand*.

B. *As adj.:* Delivered with the arm above the shoulder: as, *overhand* bowling.

* **C.** *As subst.:* The upper hand; superiority, mastery.

"He had gotten thereby a great *overhand* on me."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 965.

* **ō-vĕr-hănd'-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *handed*.] Overhand.

* **ō-vĕr-hăn'-dle**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *handle*.] To handle, discuss, or mention too much or too frequently.

"Your idle *overhandled* theme."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 770.

ō-vĕr-hăng', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *hang*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hang, project, or impend over.

"Beside a poplar that *o'erhangs* the flood."
Fawkes: Statius, bk. ix.

* 2. To impend over.

"Look, to thy terrour, what *o'erhangs* thee."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Prophetess, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To hang, impend, or jut over.

"The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb."
Milton: P. L., iv. 547.

* **ō'-vĕr-hăng**, *s.* [Overhang, *v.*] A projecting portion; a projection.

"The tapering elliptical stern has a moderate *overhang*."—*Century Magazine*, Aug. 1882, p. 603.

ō-vĕr-hăp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *happy*.] Too happy.

"Happy, in that we are not *overhappy*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

ō-vĕr-hard'-ĕn, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *harden*.] To harden too much; to make too hard.

* **ō-vĕr-hard'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *hardy*.] Unduly hardy or daring; rash, over-confident.

"He was *overhardy*, the Danes he gan assaile."
Robert de Brunne, p. 23.

* **ō'-vĕr-hāste**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *haste*, s.] Too great haste; excess of haste.

"We would not have those that read this worke of Sylva Sylvarum account it strange, or thinke that it is an *overhaste*, that we have set down particulars untried."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

* **ō-vĕr-hāst'-ĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *hastily*.] Too hastily; with undue or excessive haste; precipitately.

"Not to march away *overhastily* from the place."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. i., § 3.

* **ō-vĕr-hāst'-ĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hastiness*.] The quality or state of being overhasty; undue or excessive haste.

"If the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage."—*Heresby: Memoirs*, p. 129.

* **ō-vĕr-hāst'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *hasty*.] Too hasty; precipitate, rash.

ō-vĕr-hâul', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *haul*.]

1. to turn over thoroughly for examination; to make a thorough examination of with a view to repairs, if necessary.

"The boiler is stated to have been thoroughly *overhauled* a comparatively short time ago."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

2. To go through or examine thoroughly, as accounts.

3. To gain upon; to come up with; to overtake.

¶ 1. *To overhaul a ship:*

Nautical:

(1) To gain ground upon or come up with a ship.

(2) To search or ransack a ship for contraband goods.

2. *To overhaul a tackle:*

Naut.: To extend the blocks of a tackle from each other and slacken the fall, that it may render through the blocks.

ō'-vĕr-hâul, ō'-vĕr-hâul-ĭng, *s.* [Overhaul, *v.*] A thorough examination or inspection with a view to repairs, if necessary.

"The 20-ton cutter Irene is getting a complete *overhaul*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ō'-vĕr-hĕad, *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *head*, s.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. A loft; above, in the zenith, ceiling, roof, &c.

"*Overhead* the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 212.

* 2. Per head.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to that which is above or aloft; applied or directed from above.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A cut given over the head in fencing. (*King Alisaunder*, 7,396.)

overhead-crane, *s.* A crane which travels on elevated beams in a foundry, machine-shop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

overhead-gear, *s.* Driving-gear above the object driven.

overhead-motion, *s.*

Turning: A frame attached to the bench of a lathe, and rising about a foot above the head of the workman. It supports a spindle on which is a pulley driven by a band from the fly-wheel; another pulley on the same spindle carries a band which passes down to the pulley on the spindle of the eccentric cutter. The latter spindle, on which the work is chucked, is stationary, while the cutter is made to revolve.

overhead steam-engine, *s.* A form of engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, and the thrust motion downward. Not uncommon with trunk and oscillating engines.

ō-vĕr-hĕar', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hear*.]

1. To hear persons whom or things which are not intended to be heard; to hear by accident or stratagem.

"I will *overhear* their conference."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

* 2. To hear from beginning to end; to hear told.

"I . . . *overhear* what you shall *overhear*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

ō-vĕr-hēat', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *heat*, v.] To heat too much or to excess.

"The false fire of an *overheated* mind."
Cowper: Conversation, 668.

* **ō'-vĕr-hēat**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *heat*.] Too great heat, excessive heat. [Overcold.]

ō-vĕr-hĕav'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *heavy*.] Too heavy; weighing too much; of too great a weight.

* **o-ver-hele**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hele*, v.] To cover over.

"Thy haire, . . . thy wings, *overhel'd* with snow."
Ben Jonson: Masques; Twelfth Night.

* **ō-vĕr-hĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hend*.] To overtake.

"His fair leman flying through a brook,
He *overhent*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 18.

* **ō-vĕr-hīgh'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *high*.] Too high.

ō-vĕr-hīgh'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *highly*.] Too highly.

"*Overhighly* commended of trustiness."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xxv., § 4.

* **ō-vĕr-hĭp'**, * **o-ver-hippe**, * **o-ver-hyp**, * **o-ver-hyppe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hip*, v.] To hop over; to skip; to pass over or by.

"Hee was very negligent to *ouerhyppe* it."—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 17.

* **ō-vĕr-hold'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hold*, v.] To hold or value too highly; to overvalue; to overestimate.

"If he *overhold* his price so much,
We'll none of him." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 3.

* **ō'-vĕr-hōpe,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hope.*] Sanguineness.

ō-vĕr-hŭng', *pa. par.* [OVERHANG.]

* **ō-vĕr-ĭn-form',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *inform.*] To fill too full; to overfill.

"Wit so exuberant that it *overinforms* its tenement."—*Johnson.* (*Annandale.*)

* **ō-vĕr-ĭn-trēat',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *intreat.*] To overpersuade. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 19.)

ō-vĕr-ĭss'-ue (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, v.] To issue in excess, as bank-notes, bonds, bills, &c., either beyond the amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock, or beyond the needs of the public or the power of the issuer to pay.

ō-vĕr-ĭss'-ue (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, s.] An issue in excess of that allowed by law or rule; an excessive issue.

"The notion that there could be an *overissue* of paper as long as there was, for every ten pound note, a piece of land in the country worth ten pounds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ō-vĕr-jōy', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, v.] To fill to excess with joy; to transport with joy; to ravish.

"O how these irksome labours now delight
And *overjoy* my thoughts with their escape."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, iii. 4.

* **ō'-vĕr-jōy,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, s.] Excessive joy, transport.

ō-vĕr-jŭmp', *v.t* [Eng. *over*, and *jump.*] To jump over; to pass over or by.

ō'-vĕr-jŭst, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *just.*] Just to excess; too scrupulously just.

* **ō-vĕr-kēēp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *keep.*] To observe too strictly. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 339.)

ō-vĕr-kīnd', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *kind.*] Kind to excess; too kind.

ō-vĕr-kīnd'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *kindly.*] Too kindly; with excessive kindness.

ō'-vĕr-kīnd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *kindness.*] The quality or state of being overkind; excessive kindness.

* **ō'-vĕr-kĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *king.*] A king who has several petty kings or princes under him.

ō-vĕr-knōw'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *knowing*, a.] Too knowing or cunning; used in contempt or disparagement.

* **ō-vĕr-lā'-boŭr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *labour*, v.]

1. To fatigue or exhaust with excess of labour; to overwork.

"Press'd by fresh forces, her o'*erlabour'd* train,
Shall quit the ships." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvi. 62.

2. To exccute or carry out with excessive care.

* **ō-vĕr-lāde',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lade.*] To overload, to overburden, to load too heavily.

"For men may *overlade* a ship or barge."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

ō-vĕr-lād'-ẹn, * **ō-vĕr-lāde',** * **o-ver-ladde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERLADE, *v.*]

ō-vĕr-lāid', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERLAY.]

ō-vĕr-lāin', * **o-ver-lein,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERLIE.]

ō'-vĕr-lănd, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *land.*]

A. *As adj.:* Passing by land; made or performed by land: as, an *overland* journey.

B. *As adv.:* Across the land, as opposed to sea.

"A conduct *overland* to Milford-Haven."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

† **overland-route,** *s.* A term which was first used for the route to India viâ Egypt, the desert, and Suez, commenced by Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., in 1831. It was in contradistinction to the Cape route (by the Cape of Good Hope), which was by water only. A similar term was used in the United States to designate the journey from the Eastern to the Pacific States by way of the plains and the Rocky Mountain passes, in distinction to the long water route *via* the isthmus. It is no longer used, the opening of the Pacific railroads in one case and of the Suez Canal in the other having almost superseded the longer water routes.

* **ō'-vĕr-lănd ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *overland*; *-er.*] One who travels overland.

ō-vĕr-lăp', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *lap*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

B. *Intrans.:* To lap over; to lie or rest upon or over another.

"The oars . . . *overlapping* for two or three strokes." *Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **ō'-vĕr-lăp,** *s.* [OVERLAP, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The lapping of one thing over another.

"The paths taken by this commerce . . . imply the *overlap* of history."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

2. *Geol.:* The extension of an upper above the limits of a lower bed. (*Lyell.*)

overlap-joint, *s.* A joint of which the parts lap upon each other, in contradistinction to a butting-joint, in which the edges are merely in contact.

ō-vĕr-lārge', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *large.*] Too large, too wide, too extensive.

ō-vĕr-lārge'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *largely.*] Too largely, too greatly.

* **ō-vĕr-lārge'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *largeness.*] The quality or state of being overlarge; excessive size.

"The *overlargeness* of their constituent particles."—*Cheyne: On Health*, ch. ii.

* **ō-vĕr-lāsh',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *lash*, v.]

1. To exaggerate, to brag, to boast, to vaunt. (*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*)

2. To proceed to excess; to go beyond proper limits.

"By these laws punishable, if they *overlash*."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to Vindication*, § 1.

* **ō-vĕr-lāsh'-ĭng,** *s.* [OVERLASH.] Exaggeration; excess.

"Wee shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*."—*Milton: Old Religion Advocated.* (To the Reader.)

* **ō-vĕr-lāsh'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *overlashing*; *-ly.*] With exaggeration; extravagantly.

"Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*."—*Brerewood: Enquiries touching Languages.*

ō-vĕr-lāte', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *late.*] Too late; delayed too long.

"Such an act as can scarce be expiated with floods of *overlatest* tears."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, § 1.

* **ō-vĕr-lāve',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lave.*] To lave, wash, or bathe.

ō-vĕr-lăv'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lavish.*] Too lavish; lavish to excess.

ō-vĕr-lāy', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lay*, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cover or spread over the surface; to coat.

"The folding gates a dazzling light displayed,
With pomp of various architrave *overlaid*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 46.

* 2. To obscure, to cover, to hide, to overcast, to cloud.

"Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 34.

* 3. To lay too much weight upon; to weigh down; to overwhelm.

"The horse-haire plume, with which he was so *overlaid*, Nodded." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vi.

* 4. To oppress, to push hard.

"The seuenth legion whyche stoode by him was likewise sore *overlaide* by the enemy."—*Goldings: Cæsar*, fol. 60.

* 5. To join by something laid or placed over; to span.

"*Overlay*
With bridges rivers proud, as with a yoke."
Milton: P. R., iii. 333.

II. *Print.:* To put an overlay on.

¶ *Overlay* is frequently confused with *overlie* (q.v.), especially in the pa. t. and pa. par. (See instance under OVERLIE, 2.)

ō'-vĕr-lāy, ō'cr'-lāy, o-wer-lay, *s.* [OVERLAY, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A covering.

"The captain saye a three-nookit hankercher is the maist fashionable *overlay*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvi.

2. *Print.:* A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan-sheet at a spot where the impression is desired to be dark and effective. This is used to bring out the darker parts of the engraving, while the lighter portions are partially relieved of pressure by cutting out the tympan-sheet over such places. Overlays are also used to obtain a proper impression of the low part of a forme.

ō'-vĕr-lāy-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *laying.*] A superficial covering, a coating. (*Exodus* xxxviii. 17.)

ō-vĕr-lēap', * **o-ver-leep,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leap*, v.]

I. *Lit.:* To leap or jump over; to pass over or cross by leaping.

"The arch felon . . . high *overleaped* all bound
Of hill." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 181.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To exceed, to pass, to go beyond.

"One among so many *overleaped*
The limits of control." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 718.

* 2. To pass over, to omit, to skip.

"Let me o'*erleap* that *custom*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

¶ *To overleap one's self:* To leap too far or too high; to exert one's self too much; to overdo things.

"Vaulting ambition, which o'*erleaps itself*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

ō-vĕr-lĕarn'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *learned.*] Too learned, pedantic.

ō-vĕr-lĕarn'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *learnedness.*] Excessive learning or knowledge.

"A man may wonder at these learned criticks' *overlearnednesse*."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xiii.

* **ō'-vĕr-lĕath-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *leather.*] The upper leather; the leather forming the upper part of a shoe; the part of the shoe which covers the foot.

"My toes look through the *overleather*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew.* (Induct., ii.)

* **ō-vĕr-lĕav'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leaven*, v.]

1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise or swell too much.

2. To intermix too much; to corrupt, to spoil.

"You are not *overleavened* with your fortune."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, v. 6.

ō-vĕr-lĭb'-ĕr-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberal.*] Too liberal, too free, too generous.

ō-vĕr-lĭb'-ĕr-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberally.*] Too liberally, too freely, too generously; with too great liberality.

* **ō-vĕr-lĭck',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lick.*] To lick over; to pass the tongue over.

"The worst [of his verses] he wild in couert scrols to lurke
Untill the beare were *overlickt* afresh."
Turbervile: Epiloge to his Bookes.

ō-vĕr-līe', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lie* (2), v.]

1. To lie over; to be laid or placed upon.

* 2. To smother by lying upon or by close covering.

"This woman's child died in the night, because she *overlaid* it."—1 *Kings* iii. 19.

* 3. To oppress.

¶ *Overlie* and *overlay* are frequently confused. (See OVERLAY, *v.*)

* **ō'-vĕr-līght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *light*, s.] An excessive light; too strong a light.

"An *overlight* maketh the eyes dazell."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 871.

* **ō-vĕr-līght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *light*, a.] Too light, too frivolous, too trifling; giddy.

"Ever *overlight* and merry."—*Ascham.*

* **ō'-vĕr-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *overly*; *-ness.*] Carelessness.

"Without insolence, without scornfull *overliness*."—*Bp. Hall: Epistle* vi., ded. 6.

* **ō-vĕr-lĭnk',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *link*, v.] To link together; to join.

"A bridge made of many barges, *overlinked* al to gether."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 77.

* **ō-vĕr-līve',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *live*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To live longer than; to outlive; to survive.

"The elders that *overlived* Josua."—*Joshua* xxiv. (1551.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live louger than another; to survive or outlive others.

"Why do I *overlive?*" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 773.

2. To live too fast.

* **ō-vĕr-lĭv'-ĕr,** * **o-ver-lyv-er,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *liver* (1).] One who lives longest; a survivor.

"Hereupon a peace was concluded . . . to continue for both the kings' lives, and the *overliver* of them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 191.

ō-vĕr-lōăd', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *load*, v.] To load too heavily; to put too heavy a load on; to overburden, to overlade.

"Lag with *overloaded* prore.'
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 18.

ō-vĕr-lŏĝ'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *logical*.] Too logical; keeping too closely to forms or rules of logic.

ō'-vĕr-lŏng, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *long*, a.]

A. *As adj.:* Too long.

B. *As adv.:* For too long a time.

"Both the parties wallowing *overlong* in the stinking puddle of adulterie."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. ii.

ō-vĕr-lo͝ok', * **o-ver-lok-en,** *v.t.* [Eug. *over*, and *look*, v.]

1. To look over; to view from a higher place or position.

"Titan, tired in the midday heat,
With burning eye did hotly *overlook* them."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 178.

* 2. To be or rise above, so as to command a view over.

"The langhing nectar *overlooked* the lid."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

3. To see or look at from behind or over the shoulder of another.

* 4. To inspect, to survey.

"Cateshy, o'*erlook* the walls."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

5. To superintend, to inspect, to oversee, to look after.

"In the greater out-parishes, many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *overlook* them."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

* 6. To view fully; to peruse; to go through.

"*Overlook* this pedigree." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

* 7. To review, to look over, to revise; to examine or go through a second time.

"When I had red this tale wele
And *overlooked* it every dele."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 232.

8. To pass over with indulgence; to forgive; to allow to pass without punishment or censure.

9. To pass over without notice; to disregard, to neglect, to let pass or slip, to slight, to omit, to miss.

"These considerations were altogether *overlooked* in 1692."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 10. To subdue by the look; to unsettle; to fascinate, to bewitch.

"Beshrew your eyes,
They have *o'erlooked* me and divided me."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

ō'-vĕr-lo͝ok-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *looker*.] One who overlooks others; an overseer; a superintendent.

* **ō'-vĕr-lo͞op,** *s.* [Dut.]

Naut.: The same as ORLOP (q.v.).

"Because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

ō-vĕr-lord', *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *lord*, s.] One who is lord over auother or others; a superior lord, a master.

* **ō-vĕr-lord'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *overlord*; *ship*.] The dignity, office, or position of an overlord.

* **ō-vĕr-lŏve',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *love*, v.] To love unduly or to excess; to prize or value too highly.

ō-vĕr-lŭsc'-ĭoŭs (sc as sh), * **ō-vĕr-lŭsh'-ĭoŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *luscious*.] Too luscious; sweet to excess.

"A taste *overlushious*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 624.

* **ō-vĕr-lŭs'-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lusty*.] Too lusty, lively, or merry; too licentious.

"The confident and *overlusty* French."
Shakesp.: Henry V., chorus iv.

* **ō'-vĕr-lў,** * **o-ver-lie,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *ofer-lic*, *ofer-lice*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Careless, inattentive, slight, casual.

"From everie wight iborne all *overly*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide.

2. Too much, too great, excessive.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Carelessly, inattentively, slightly.

"Thou doest this *overlie*, or onely for an outward showe."—*Barct: Alvearie.* (1580.)

2. Too much; excessively; above measure; extremely.

3. Oppressively. (*Stanihurst: Ireland*, p. 22.)

ō-vĕr-lў'-ĭng, *pa. par.* & *a.* [OVERLIE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Geol.:* A term used by Dr. MacCulloch and others for volcanic rocks, which often overtop other strata and spread over them. It is opposed to underlyiug (q.v.).

* **ō-vĕr-măĝ'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *magnify*.] To magnify too much or to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-măl'-ą-pĕrt,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *malapert*.] Excessively malapert or impudent.

"Others of them *overmalapert* and censorious."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix.* (Pref.)

* **ō'-vĕr-măn-nĕr,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *manner*.] Above measure; to excess; excessively.

"*Overmcnner* we weren greued overmyght."—*Wyclife: 2 Corinth.* i.

ō-vĕr-marçh', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *march*, v.] To cause to march too long or too far; to exhaust or overfatigue by too long marching.

"The Prince his horse were *overmarcht*."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1643).

* **ō-vĕr-mast'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *masted*.] Having masts too long or too heavy for the vessel.

"But his o'*ermasted* galley checked his haste."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 202.

* **ō-vĕr-mas'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *master*, v.]

1. To overcome, to subdue, to conquer, to master, to rule.

"They have slavish fears that do *overmaster* them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To hold or keep in one's power by superior force.

"The crown that thou o'*ermasteresť*.'
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

ō-vĕr-măţçh', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *match*, v.]

1. To be too much or two powerful for; to be more thau a match for; to conquer.

"The men of Essex, *overmatch'd* hy uone."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

* 2. To dispose of in wedlock to one of a higher station.

"If a yeoman have one sole danghter, he must *overmatch* her ahove her hirth."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 509.

* **ō'-vĕr-măţçh,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *match*, s.] One who is more than a match for another; a superior in powers. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 7.)

* **ō-vĕr-mĕas'-ūre (s as zh),** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, v.] To measure or estimate too largely; to overestimate.

"*Overmeasuring* their forces."—*Bacon: Essays; Kingdoms & Estates.*

* **ō'-vĕr-mĕas-ūre (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, s.]

1. Excess of measure; something given over the due measure; excess.

2. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.

* **ō-vĕr-mĕd'-dle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *meddle*.] To meddle unduly.

ō-vĕr-mĕl'-lōw, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *mellow*.] Too mellow, too ripe.

* **ō-vĕr-mĕr'-ĭt,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *merit*, s.] Excessive merit or desert.

"An *overmerit* made against him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 133.

ō'-vĕr-mĭc-kle, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *mickle*.] Overmuch.

* **ō'-vĕr-mīght,** * **ō'-vĕr-mȳght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *might*, s.] Above or beyond one's might or power. [OVERMANNER.]

* **ō-vĕr-mĭx',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *mix*.] To mix with too much.

"Those things . . . no joy shall know,
Or little measure *overmixt* with woe." *Creech.*

* **ō'-vĕr-mo͝ċhe,** *a.* & *adv.* [OVERMUCH.]

ō-vĕr-mŏd'-ĕst, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *modest*.] Modest to excess; too modest.

"*Overmodest* suitors seldom speed."—*Hale: Remains, ser. on* Luke xviii. 1.

ō-vĕr-mŏd'-ĕst-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *modestly*.] In an overmodest manner; too modestly; with excessive modesty.

"*Overmodestly* forbear the occasion of making themselves great."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. v., § 4.

ō'-vĕr-mo͝ist, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *moist*.] Too moist.

"An overdry heat or an *overmoist* heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

* **ō-vĕr-mo͝ist'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *moisture*.] An excess of moisture.

"*Overmoisture* doth somewhat extinguish the heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

* **ō-vĕr-mŏn'-eў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *money*.] To bribe. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 558.)

* **ō'-vĕr-mōre,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *more*.] Beyond, further, moreover.

* **ō-vĕr-mŏr'-rōw,** * **o-ver-mor-owe,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *morrow*.] The day after to-morrow.

"To daye, to morrowe, and *overmorowe*."—*Tobias* viii. (1551.)

* **ō'-vĕr-mŏst,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *most*.] Highest; over or above all others.

"This palle is worne upon this vestyment, *overmost* of all."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccxxi.

* **ō-vĕr-mo͞unt',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *mount*, v.] To rise above.

ō'-vĕr-mŭch, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *much*.]

A. *As adj.:* Too much; above what is necessary or proper.

"It occasions thirst and *overmuch* drinking."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 14.

B. *As adv.:* Too much; in or to too great a degree.

"I also err'd in *overmuch* admiring."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,178.

C. *As subst.:* Too much; more than is proper or sufficient.

"By attributing *overmuch* to things
Less excellent." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 565.

* **ō'-vĕr-mŭch-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *muchness*.] Excess, exuberance, superabundance.

"Superlation and *overmuchness* amplifies."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **ō-vĕr-mŭl'-tĭ-plў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *multiply*.]

A. *Trans.:* To multiply or repeat too often.

"In *overmultiplying* and in overmagnifying of it."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons; Philip.* iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To multiply or increase too rapidly or in too great numbers.

* **ō-vĕr-mŭl'-tĭ-tūde,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *multitude*.] To exceed or surpass in multitude or numbers; to outnumber.

"The herds would *overmultitude* their lords."
Milton: Comus, 731.

* **ō-vĕr-nāme',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *name*, v.] To name in a series or order; to go through the names of in order.

"I pray thee, *overname* them, and as thou namest them I will describe them."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

ō'-vĕr-nēat, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *neat*.] Neat to excess; too neat.

* **ō-vĕr-nĕt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *net*.] To cover, as with a net. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. iv.)

† **ō-vĕr-nīçe',** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *nice*.] Nice, delicate, or fastidious to an excess; too nice or delicate.

"Away with such *overnice* and curious companions."—*Bp. Hall: Noah's Dove.*

* **ō-vĕr-nīçe'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *nicely*.] In an overnice manner: too nice or fastidiously.

* **ō-vĕr-nīçe'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *overnice*; *ness*.] Excessive delicacy or fastidiousness. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 8.)

ō'-vĕr-nĭght (*gh* silent), *s.*, *a.*, *& adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *night*.]

* **A.** *as subst.:* Night before bedtime.

"If I had given you this at *overnight*,
She might have been o'ertaken."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Done or happening the night before.

C. *As adverb:*

1. In the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

2. During or throughout the night; as, He stayed *overnight.*

* **o-ver-nime,** *v.t.* [A.S. *ofer-niman,* from *ofer* = over, and *niman* = to take.] To overtake; to seize.

"The cold of deth, that had him *overnome.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,802.

* **ō-vĕr-nĭp'-pĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *nipping.*] Too nipping or sharp.

"Albeit their wether were bitter and *overnipping.*"
—*Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1543).

* **ō-vĕr-nōīse',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *noise.*] To overpower, quell, or drown with noise.

"No mirth of music *overnoise* your fears."
Cowley: Horace, bk. iii., ode 1.

* **o-ver-nome,** *pret.* or *pa. par.* of *v.* [OVERNIME.]

ō-vĕr-nū'-mĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *numerous.*] Too numerous; excessive in number.

"They are not *overnumerous.*"—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* ch. viii., § 43.

* **ō-vĕr-ŏf'-fĭce,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *office.*] To lord over by or in virtue of an office.

"This might be the fate of a politician which this ass *overoffices.*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

ō-vĕr-ŏf-fĭ'-cious, *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *officious.*] Officious to excess; too officious.

* **ō-vĕr-pāint',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *paint,* v.] To paint, colour, or describe too highly.

"To *overpaint* that which is garnished with better colours already."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. ii., ch. xvi., § 1.

ō-vĕr-păm'-pĕred, *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *pampered.*] Fed or clothed too luxuriantly.

"Great Ganges . . .
Gilds with his glistering sands the *overpamper'd* shore."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 15.

* **ō-vĕr-part',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *part.*] To assign too difficult a part to.

* **ō-vĕr-pass',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over,* and *pass,* v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pass over; to cross.

"This limit may be advantageously *overpassed.*"—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 261.

2. To pass through; to go through; to endure.

"The perils that he hath *overpassed.*"—*North: Plutarch; Amiot to the Readers.*

3. To pass over; to pass with disregard; to overlook.

4. To omit; not to include or comprise; to pass by.

"If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

5. To surpass, to exceed, to excel.

"It seems you have abjured the help which men
Who *overpass* their kind as you would do
Have humbly sought." *Browning: Paracelsus,* i.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass by; to cease by passing.

"Pause till this heat be somewhat *overpast.*"
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii.

ō-vĕr-passed', **ō-vĕr-past',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERPASS.]

* **ō-vĕr-păss'-ĭŏn-ate (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *passionate.*] Passionate to excess; too passionate.

* **ō-vĕr-păss'-ĭŏn-ate-lў (ss as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *over,* and *passionately.*] In an overpassionate manner; too passionately.

* **ō-vĕr-pāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *pay,* v.]

1. To pay in excess; to pay beyond what is necessary or right.

2. To pay more than sufficiently; to reward too highly.

"His march *o'erpaid* by such a promis'd fight."
Addison: The Campaign.

* **ō-vĕr-peĕr',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *peer,* v.] To look over or down on; to overlook; to rise above.

"Mountainous error . . . too highly heap'd
For truth to *o'erpeer.*"
Shakesp: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

ō-vĕr-pēo'-ple, *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *people,* v.] To people or populate too thickly; to overstock with inhabitants.

* **ō-vĕr-pĕrch',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *perch.*] To fly over.

"With love's light wings did I *o'erperch* these walls."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-pĕr-suāde' (u as w),** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *persuade.*] To persuade against one's inclination or convictions.

"*Overpersuaded* by his landlord to take physic."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Ded.)

* **ō-vĕr-pĕrt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *over; pert; -ed.*] Having too much pertness or sauciness; too pert.

"*Overperted* with so high authority."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. ii., ch. xxii., § 10.

* **ō-vĕr-pĕs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *pester.*] To pester to excess.

"The camp was *overpestered* with those who had been abroad."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. ii., ch. xiv., § 4.

* **ō-vĕr-pĭc'-turc,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *picture,* v.] To be a better picture than; to represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

"*O'erpicturing* that Venus, where we see
The fancy outwork nature."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-plant',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *plant,* v.]

1. To transplant; to remove and plant in another place.

"Be thou drawen up by the roote, and he *ouer-plantid* into the see."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvii.

2. To plant too much; to overstock with plants.

* **ō-vĕr-plēaṣe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *please.*] To please, delight, or gratify to excess.

"The senses love not to be *overpleased.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 835.

ō'-vĕr-plŭs, *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *plus.*] A surplus; that which remains over and above the quantity required or proposed; excess, balance.

"He duly went with what small *overplus*
His earnings might supply."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **ō-vĕr-plў',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *ply.*] To ply to excess; to employ in too great labour; to overwork.

"What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, Friend, t' have lost them *overplied*
In liberty's defence." *Milton: Sonnet* 22.

* **ō-vĕr-pōīse',** * **o-ver-poyse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *poise.*] To weigh more than; to outweigh, to overbalance.

"Abler to waft up their bodies, which are in others *overpoysed* by the hinder legs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors,* bk. iv., ch. vi.

* **ō'-vĕr-pōīse,** *s.* [OVERPOISE, *v.*] A weight which overbalances or weighs down another; a preponderant weight; a counter-balance.

"Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns, they share."
Dryden: Epistle to his Kinsman J. Dryden.

* **ō-vĕr-pŏl'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *polish,* v.] To polish too much or too highly.

* **ō-vĕr-pŏn'-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *ponderous.*] Too ponderous, too heavy, too weighty, too burdensome.

"An unfit and *overponderous* argument."—*Milton: Of Education.*

* **ō-vĕr-pōst',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *post,* v.] To get over quickly and easily; to get clear of cheaply.

"You may thank the unquiet time, for your quiet
overposting that action."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* i. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-pō'-tent,** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *potent.*] Too potent, too powerful; overpowering.

"Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or *overpotent* charms."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 427.

ō-vĕr-pŏw'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Eug. *over,* and *power.*]

1. To conquer or overcome by superior numbers or force; to defeat, to reduce to submission, to vanquish.

"The foe from numbers courage drew,
And *overpower'd* that gallant few."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

2. To overcome; to be too strong or powerful for.

"Inly distress'd, or *overpower'd* with awe."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* **ō'-vĕr-pŏw-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *power.*] An excessive power.

"When a state grows to an *overpower,* it is like a great flood."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude.*

ō-vĕr-pŏw'-ĕr-ĭng, *a.* [OVERPOWER.] Irresistible; vanquishing by superior strength or force; too strong, too powerful.

"Conquered with an *overpowering* force and evidence of the most concerning truths."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. ii.

ō-vĕr-pŏw'-ĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *overpowering; -ly.*] In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

* **ō-vĕr-prāīs'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *praising.*] Excessive praise; flattery.

"Serpent, thy *overpraising* leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit." *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 615.

* **ō-vĕr-prēach',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *preach.*] To preach in a style above the comprehension of the congregation. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 117.)

* **ō-vĕr-prĕss',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *press,* v.] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm, to crush, to overpower.

"The *overpressed* spirits."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-prĕss'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *overpress;* suff. *-or.*] An oppressor.

"Fitz Stephen calleth him 'Violentus Cantii incubator,' that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent."—*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 332.

ō-vĕr-prĕss'-ūre (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *pressure.*] Undue or excessive pressure; specif., enforced overwork in schools.

"It seems that this *overpressure* is a species of hogey, which shrinks into very small dimensions and loses most of its terror when fairly run down."—*Athenæum,* Aug. 29, 1885, p. 267.

* **ō-vĕr-prīze',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *prize,* v.]

1. To prize or value too highly; to over value.

"Nor life to *overprize,* nor death to fear."
Boyse: The Wish.

2. To exceed in value.

"That which . . . *o'erprized* all popular rate."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

ō'-vĕr-prō-dŭc-tion, *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *production.*] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

ō-vĕr-prŏmpt', *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *prompt,* a.] Too prompt, too ready, too eager.

* **ō-vĕr-prŏmpt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *promptness.*] The quality or state of being overprompt; too great eagerness or readiness.

"Out of this has sprung an *overpromptness* in many young men to raise a quarrel."—*Hales: Remaines; Of Duels.*

* **ō-vĕr-prō-por'-tion,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *proportion,* v.] To make of too great a proportion.

ō-vĕr-prŏŭd', *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *proud.*] Proud to excess: too proud.

"Being *overproud* with sap and blood."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

* **ō-vĕr-prŏv'-ĭ-dent,** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *provident.*] Too provident or sparing; niggardly.

* **ō-vĕr-prō-vōke',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *provoke.*] To provoke too much.

"It grieves him to be *overprovoked* to our punishment."—*Bp. Hall: Occas. Meditations,* 136.

* **ō-vĕr-pŭr'-çhase,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over,* and *purchase,* v.] To pay too much for. (*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 280.)

* **ō'-vĕr-pŭr-çhase,** *s.* [OVERPURCHASE, *v.*] A dear bargain; something for which too much has been paid. (*Collier: English Stage,* p. 161.)

* **ō-vĕr-quĕll',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *quell.*] To quell, to subdue, to overpower.]

"The unruly spirits *overquell.*"
Bp. Hall: Elegy on Dr. Witaker.

ō-vĕr-quī'-ĕt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *quietness.*] Too much quietness.

* **ō-vĕr-răck',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *rack,* v.] To torture excessively; to put too great a strain upon. (*Nashe: Introd.* to *Green's Menaphon,* p. 8.)

ō-vĕr-rāke', *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *rake.*]

Naut.: To break in upon, as a ship, when the waves break in upon her riding at anchor in a head sea.

ō-vĕr-răŋk', *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *rank,* a.] Too rank or luxuriant.

"Things *overrank* do never kindly bear."
Drayton: Legend of O. Cromwell.

ō-vĕr-rāte', *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *rate,* v.] To rate or value too highly; to overestimate.

"*Overrats* their happiness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

ō-vĕr-rēach', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over,* and *reach.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To reach beyond or above; to rise above; to extend beyond.

"Neither *overreach* nor fall short of this other end of the lower."—*Beddoes: On Mathematical Evidence.*

* **2.** To overtake; to catch up.

"So that at length, after long weary chace, . . .
He *overraught* him." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iii. 50.

3. To deceive by cunning; to cheat, to outwit, to get the better of.

"Their cupidity *overreached* itself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cheat, to deceive.

"Self-seeking, grasping, *overreaching* allies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Manège:* A horse is said to overreach when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

ō-vĕr-rēach'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overreach; -er*] One who overreaches, deceives, or tricks another; a cheat.

* **ō-vĕr-rēad',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *read*] To read over; to peruse.

"She oft and oft it *overred*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 50.

ō-vĕr-rĕad'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *readily.*] Too readily; with excessive readiness or willingness.

ō-vĕr-rĕad'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *readiness.*] The quality or state of being over-ready; excessive or undue readiness or willingness.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕad'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ready.*] Too ready or willing.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕc'-kŏn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *reckon.*] To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.

"If we will needs *overreckon* our condition we do but help to aggravate our own wretchedness."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 9.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *red.*] To smear or cover over with a red colour.

"Go, prick thy face, and *overred* thy fear."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

† **ō-vĕr-rĕ-fīne',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *refine.*] To refine too much.

ō-vĕr-rĕ-fīne'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *refinement.*] Excessive refinement; refinement with an affectation of nicety.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rent.*] To rent too highly; to rackrent.

ō-vĕr-rĭd', **ō-vĕr-rĭd'-dẹn,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERRIDE.]

ō-vĕr-rīde', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, v.]

1. To fatigue or exhaust by too much or too long riding.

* **2.** To overtake and pass in riding.

"My lord, I *overrode* him on the way."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

* **3.** To ride or drive over.

"The carter *overriden* with his carte."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,024.

4. To supersede, to annul; to do away with.

"The Democratic majority will not be strong enough to *override* his veto."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 9, 1882.

overrighteous (as **ō-vĕr-rī'-tyŭs**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *righteous.*] Affecting excessive righteousness.

* **ō-vĕr-rĭg'-ĭd,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigid.*] Too rigid, too severe.

* **ō-vĕr-rĭg'-ŏr-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigorous.*] Too rigorous.

"These perchance are *overrigorous*."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, v. 10.

ō-vĕr-rīpe', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripe.*] Too ripe; ripe to excess.

"Thy years are ripe and *overripe*."
Milton: P. R., iii. 31.

ō-vĕr-rīp'-ẹn, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripen.*] To make too ripe; to ripen too much.

"Why droops my lord, like *overripen'd* corn?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-rōast',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *roast*, v.] To roast too much; to cook overmuch; hence, to make completely ready. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.)

ō-vĕr-rûle', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *rule*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.

"As if predestination *overruled*
Their will." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 114.

2. To reject the arguments, pleas, or objections of.

"He was again *overruled*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Law:* To disallow, to reject; to rule against: as, The objection was *overruled*.

"The *overruling* of the veto of the other tribunes by Licinius and Sextius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 380.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To exercise rule or authority; to govern; to rule.

"Thus he that *overruled*, I overswayed."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 109.

ō-vĕr-rûl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overrul(e); -er.*] One who or that which overrules, directs, or governs.

"Proof, the *overruler* of opinions."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

ō-vĕr-rûl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [OVERRULE.]

* **ō-vĕr-rûl'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *overruling; -ly.*] In an overruling manner.

ō-vĕr-rŭn', * **o-ver-renne,** * **o-ver-rune,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *run.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To run over; to spread over; to grow over; to overspread.

"The chilling cold did *ouerrune* their bones."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

2. To invade and harass by hostile incursions.

"If he advances into Connaught, let us *overrun* Leinster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 3. To take possession of; to possess, to fill.

"He was *overrun* with melancholy humours,"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **4.** To subdue, to oppress.

"That none of them the feeble *ouerren*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 19.

5. To injure by treading or trampling down.

"That now is all trampled and *overrun*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 6. To outrun; to run faster than and leave behind; to outstrip in running.

"Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi."—*2 Samuel* xviii. 23.

II. *Print.:* To carry over parts of lines, columns, or pages in corrections, in the introduction of new matter, or in the contraction or expansion of columns.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To run or pass over or by.

"Dispis'd and troden downe of all that *overrann*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 32.

2. To be in excess or superabundance; to run over; to overflow.

"Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul o'*erruns* with fondness towards you."
Smith.

II. *Print.:* To extend beyond the proper or desired length.

* **ō-vĕr-rŭn'-nẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *runner.*] One who overruns; an invader.

"Vandal o'*errunners*, Goths in literature."
Lovelace: Lucasta, pt. ii.

ō-vĕr-sāil', *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *sail*, v.]

Arch.: To project beyond the general face.

* **ō-vĕr-săt'-ụ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *saturate.*] To saturate to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-sāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *say.*] To say over; to repeat.

* **ō-vĕr-scāpe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scape.*] To escape.

* **ō-vĕr-scōre',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *score*, v.] To score or draw a line or lines over; to erase by lines drawn over.

"The words 'and servaut' had been first written and then *overscored*."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 352.

* **ō'-vĕr-sea,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *sea.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foreign; from beyond sea; not native.

"Thei will pouder their talke with *ouersea* language."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 164.

B. *As adv.:* Over, beyond, or across the sea; abroad.

ō-vĕr-sēam'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *seaming.*]

Sewing: The same as OVERCASTING (q.v.).

* **ō'-vĕr-sēas,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *seas.*] The same as OVERSEA (q.v.).

"Sick of home, went *overseas* for change."
Tennyson: Walk to the Mail.

* **o-vĕr-sçĕnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scent*, v.]

1. To scent to excess.

2. To scent, so as to hide or disguise the original smell.

* **ō-vĕr-scrû-pụ-lŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulosity.*] The quality or state of being overscrupulous; overscrupulousness.

ō-vĕr-scrû'-pụ-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulous.*] Too scrupulous; scrupulous to excess.

ō-vĕr-scrû'-pụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulousness.*] The same as OVERSCRUPULOSITY (q.v.).

* **ō-vĕr-sẽarçh',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *search*, v.] To search over or through; to examine.

"I had *ouersearched* all my booke."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 423.

* **ō-vĕr-sēaș'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *season*, v.] To season too much; to give too high or strong a relish, flavour, or taste to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Overseason'd* with base anger."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iv. 2.

ō-vĕr-seē', * **o-ver-se,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ofer-seón*, from *ofer* = over, and *seón* = to see.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To look down upon; to despise.

* **2.** To overlook; to pass over or by; to omit, to neglect; not to notice.

"They would save or doo a thyng and cannot well come thereon, but misse and *oversee* themselfe in the assaye."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 145.

3. To overlook, to superintend; to look or see after.

"Thou, Collatine, shalt *oversee* this will."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,205.

* **4.** To deceive; to cause to err.

"Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so *overseen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger."—*Holyday.*

5. To look over or through; to peruse.

"And whan she wist how that it stood,
And had her billes *ouerseyne*,
Thei shulden haue answere ageyne."
Gower: C. A., viii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make an oversight; to miss; to neglect to see or notice.

ō-vĕr-seẽn', * **o-ver-seene,** * **o-ver-seyne,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [OVERSEE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Overlooked, unnoticed.

2. Superintended; looked after.

* **3.** Tipsy.

"Well nigh whittled, almost drunke, somewhat *overseene*."—*Cotgrave.*

ō-vĕr-seẽr', * **o-ver-sear,** *s.* [Eng. *overse(e); -er.*]

1. One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent, a superior, an inspector.

"Those *ouersears* which we now call hyshope after the Greke word."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 252.

2. *English:* A parochial officer, whose main duty is to make provision for the poor of the parish. They are appointed annually in each parish by the justices from a list of names submitted to them by the vestry of the parish. The office is compulsory and unpaid. The primary duty is to raise the funds necessary for the relief and support of the poor of their respective parishes, for which purpose they are empowered to make and levy rates upon the several inhabitants of the parish.

3. In this country, the term was formerly applied to the official on a Southern plantation who had control of the slaves.

Overseer of highways: In some of the States an officer who has charge of the building and repairing of the public roads.

ō-vĕr-seẽr'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *overseer; -ship.*] The office, position, or station of an overseer.

ŏ-vĕr-sĕll', *v.t.* To sell more of anything than is accessible or deliverable.

ō-vĕr-sĕt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *set*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To turn bottom upwards; to upset, to throw over, to overthrow.

"Lest storms should *overset* the leaning pile,
Deciduous." *Cowper: Task*, v. 39.

* **2.** To subvert, to destroy, to overthrow.

* **3.** To throw out of regularity.

* **4.** To crowd, to fill too full.

"In the common boat, which was *overset* with merchandise."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 161.

* **5.** To overcharge; to assess too highly.

"Thensurers and publicans . . . to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people."—*Tyndale: Workes*, ii. 71.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To turn, or be turned over; to be upset or overthrown.

"Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *oversetting*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ō'-vĕr-sĕt, *s.* [OVERSET, *v.*]

1. The act of oversettiug or overthrowing; the state of being overset or overturned; ruin.

2. An excess, a superfluity.

ō-vĕr-sew' (**ew** as **ō**), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sew.*] To embroider. [See example under OVERSOW, 2.]

ō-vĕr-shāde', *v.t.* [Eng. *over* and *shade*, v.] To cover with shade, to shade; to render dark or gloomy, to overshadow.

"A conspicuous tuft of ash trees which *overshades* the ruined church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ō-vĕr-shăd'-ōw, **over-schad-owe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *ofersceadian*; from *ofer* = over, and *sceadian* = to shade.]

1. To throw a shade or shadow over; to overshade.

"On the tree whose heavy branches
Overshadowed all the place."
Longfellow: Walter von der Vogelweid.

* **2.** To shelter, to protect; to cover with protecting or fostering influence.

"On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the highest
O'ershadow her." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 140.

ō-vĕr-shăd'-ōw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overshadow*; *-er.*] One who or that which overshadows, or throws a shade over anything.

"No oppressors of the people, no *overshadowers* of the crown."—*Bacon: Letter to the King* (Jan. 2, 1618).

ō-vĕr-shăd'-ōw-ĭ-ĭng, **o-ver-shad-ow-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *overshadow*; *-y.*] Overshadowing. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, xvi. 26.)

ō-vĕr-shāke', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shake.*]

1. To disperse.

"That hast this winter's weather *overshake*."
Chaucer: The Assembly of Fowles.

2. To shake excessively.

ō'-vĕr-shāve, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shave.*]

Coopering: A jointer having a concave-edged bit, on which the backs of staves are dressed.

ō-vĕr-shīne', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shine.*]

1. To shine upon, to illumine. (*Shakesp.: 3 King Henry VI.*, ii. 1.)

2. To outshine, to excel in lustre. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 646.)

ō'-vĕr-shōe, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoe*, s.]

1. An india-rubber shoe to protect the usual foot-covering while walking in muddy streets; a goloshe.

2. A shoe of buffalo-hide, hair inward, used in sleighing or winter travelling.

ō-vĕr-shōōt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoot.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To shoot over, as water on a wheel. [OVERSHOT-WHEEL.]

2. To shoot or go beyond the mark.

"Not to *overshoot* his game, but stand right and fair in case a wish'd for change should bring fanaticism again into fashion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

* **3.** To fly beyond; to pass swiftly over.

"High raised on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies."
Harte.

* **4.** To go beyond, to exceed.

"Prond of his speed to *overshoot* the truth."
Cowper: Conversation, 641.

* **5.** To defeat, to foil.

"'Tis not the first time you were *overshot*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 7.

* **6.** To intoxicate; to make drunk or intoxicated.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fly or go beyond the mark.

"Often it drops, or *overshoots* by the disproportions of distance or application."—*Collier: On Reason.*

¶ *To overshoot one's self:* To venture too far; to assert too much.

"I doubt me, you shall much *overshoot yourself*."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

ō-vĕr-shŏt', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERSHOOT.]

overshot-wheel, *s.* A form of water-wheel in which the water flows upon or near the top of the wheel. It acts principally by gravity, though some effect is of course due to the velocity with which the water arrives. Some overshot wheels have a circular rack or cogged rim near the periphery, so as to bring the body of water in close proximity to a pinion which communicates the motion to the machinery.

* **ō-vĕr-shrôûd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shroud*, v.] To overshadow, to darken. (*Breton: Countess of Pembroke's Love*, p. 23.)

ō'-vĕr-sīght (*gh* silent), * **o-vor-syght,** *s.* [Eng. *over* and *sight*).]

1. Superintendence, care, overlooking, supervision.

"They gave the money, being told unto them that had the *oversight* of the house."—2 *Kings* xii. 11.

2. A mistake, neglect, omission, inadvertence.

"That *oversight* of yours in not asking for one."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **3.** Escape.

"To joy at his foolhappie *oversight*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 1.

* **ō-vĕr-sīze'** (1), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (1).] To surpass in bulk.

"Those bred in a mountainous country *oversize* those that dwell on low levels."—*Sandys: Journey.*

* **ō-vĕr-sīze'** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (2).] To cover over with viscid matter; to smear over.

"Thus *o'ersized* with coagulate gore."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-skĭp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *skip*, v.]

1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.

2. To pass over; to skip; to neglect.

"Huge great blocks that I have *overskipped* in this whole book."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to the Vind. of Smectymnuus.*

3. To escape.

"But then the mind much sufferance doth *o'erskip*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

* **ō-vĕr-skĭp'-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *overskip*; *-er.*] One who overskips.

ō-vĕr-slâugh' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Dut. *overslaan* = to skip over.] To pass over in favour of something else; to obstruct: as, To *overslaugh* a bill in the legislature. (*American.*)

ō-vĕr-slēēp', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sleep*, v.] To sleep beyond: as, To *oversleep* the usual time of rising. Frequently used reflexively: as, I *overslept* myself.

* **ō-vĕr-slīde',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *slide*, v.] To slip, slide, or pass by.

* **ō-vĕr-slĭght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *slight*, a.] Too slight, too thin, too unsubstantial. (*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 8.)

* **ō-vĕr-slĭp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *slip*, v.] To let pass by unnoticed, undone, or neglected; to omit, to neglect.

"Some advantageous nick of time, which, if *overslipt* and let go, either the price fails or the thing fails."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser 10.

* **ō-vĕr-slōw'** *v.t.* [OVERSLOW, *a.*] To render slow, to check, to slacken, to retard.

"But . . . able to trash, or *overslow* this furious driver."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 563.

ō'-vĕr-slōw, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *slow.*] Too slow.

ō'-vĕrş-măn, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *man.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* An overseer.

2. *Scots Law:* An umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves under powers given to them by the submission.

* **ō-vĕr-smĭt'-ten,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *smitten.*] Excessively pleased.

"Many lines I'd written,
Though with their grace I was not *oversmitten*."
Keats: To C. Cowden Clarke.

* **ō-vĕr-snōw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *snow*, v.]

1. To cover with snow.

"Beauty *o'ersnowed*, and bareness every where."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 5.

2. To cover as with snow; to whiten.

"Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnowed* my head." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* v. 553.

* **ō-vĕr-sōld',** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sold.*] Sold for too much or at too great a rate; sold for more than its value.

"The thing call'd life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 265.

ō-vĕr-soôn', *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *soon.*] Too soon, too early.

"The lad may prove well enough, if he *oversoon* think not too well of himself."—*Sidney.*

* **ō-vĕr-sŏr'-rōw,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *sorrow.*] To grieve, sorrow, vex, or afflict to excess.

"The much-wronged and *oversorrowed* state of matrimony."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.* (Pref.)

* **ō-vĕr-sōw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sow*, v.]

1. *Lit.:* To sow a crop over one already existing. (Probably with reference to the *superseminavit* of Matt. xiii. 25 of the Vulgate.) [SUPERSEMINATION.]

"The enemy *oversowe* the field of his heart with tares."—*Adams: Works*, i. 48.

2. *Fig.:* To besprinkle.

"An azure scarf all *oversown*
With crowned swords."
Sylvester: Panaretus, 125.

¶ *Oversown* in this last example may perhaps be pa. par. of *oversew* = to embroider.

* **ō-vĕr-spăn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *span*, v.] To span, reach, or extend over.

* **ō-vĕr-spăn'-gled** (**le** as **ĕl**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *spangled.*] Studded with anything bright and sparkling.

"'Tis blue, and *overspangled* with a million
Of little eyes." *Keats: Endymion*, i. 679.

* **ō-vĕr-spēak',** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *over*, and *speak.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To speak too much; to use too many words.

B. *Trans.:* To speak more than; to use more words than.

* **ō-vĕr-spĕnt',** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *spent.*] Exhausted, wearied.

"*O'erspent* with heat his breath he faintly drew."
Eusden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

* **ō-vĕr-spĭn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *spin.*] To spin out to too great a length; to protract too long.

"Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done,
Not rashly broke, or vainly *overspun*."
Cartwright: Death of Sir Levill Glenvill.

* **o-ver-spradde,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [OVERSPREAD.]

ō-vĕr-sprĕad', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *spread.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To spread over; to cover.

"The carpet-ground shall be with leaves *o'erspread*,
And boughs shall weave a covering for your head."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 115.

2. To scatter over.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be spread over; to be scattered over.

* **ō-vĕr-sprĭng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *spring*, v.] To spring or leap over; to overtop; to surmount.

"As preyeth hire so gret a flood to bring
That five fadome at the least it *overspring*
The highest rock." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,372.

* **ō-vĕr-stănd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stand*, v.] To stand too much upon price or conditions; to lose by making extravagant demands.

"What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice?"
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyl. 3.

* **ō-vĕr-stāre',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *stare*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To outstare; to look more fiercely than.

"I would *o'erstare* the sternest eyes that look."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To stare wildly.

"Some warlike sign must be used: either a slovenly buskin, or an *overstaring* frounced head."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

ō-vĕr-stāte', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *state*, v.] To exaggerate in stating; to state in too strong terms.

* **ō-vĕr-stāte'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *stately.*] Overbearingly. (*Udal: Erasmus' Apoph.*, p. 306.

ō-vĕr-stāte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *statement.*] An exaggerated statement; an overcoloured account.

* **ō-vĕr-stāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stay*, v.] To wait or stay too long for; to wait or stay beyond the time or duration of.

"Nothing was so dangerous as to *overstay* the market."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ō-vĕr-stĕp′, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *step*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To step over or beyond; to pass, to exceed, to transgress.

"*O'erstep* not the modesty of nature."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To neglect; to omit.

"I *overstept* to mention somewhat of the sweet ringing of our tuneable bells."—*Church Bells*, Aug. 20, 1881, p. 607.

* **ō-vĕr-stĭnk′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stink*, v.] To stink more or worse than; to exceed in stench.

"The foul lake,
O'erstunk their feet." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

* **ō′-vĕr-stŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, s.] A superabundance, an excess; more than is sufficient.

ō-vĕr-stŏck′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, v.] To stock too much; to fill with too great a stock; to overcrowd; to supply or furnish with too great a stock or supply.

"The world's o'*erstock'd* with prudent men."
Dryden: The Medal, 102.

* **ō-vĕr-stōre′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *store*, v.] To store with too much; to fill with too much stores; to overstock.

"Even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 208.

ō′-vĕr-stōr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *story.*]

Arch.: The clerestory or upper story of a building.

† **ō-vĕr-strāin′,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strain*, v.]

A. *Intrans.:* To strain or exert one's self too much; to labour to excess.

"With *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*, § 54.

B. *Trans.:* To stretch or strain too far or too much.

"Lewis was sensible that the strength of France had been *overstrained* by the exertions of the last campaign."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ō′-vĕr-strāin, *s.* [Overstrain, *v.*] Excessive exertion. (*Richardson: Grandison*, vi. 144.)

* **ō-vĕr-strāit′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *straitly.*] Too straitly, too strictly, too rigorously.

"He found himself *overstraitly* tied up with hard conditions."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 1.

* **ō-vĕr-strâw,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *straw*, v.] To strew or scatter over; to overstrew.

"The bottom poison, and the top *o'erstraw'd*
With sweets." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,143.

* **ō-vĕr-strēam′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stream*, v.] To stream or flow over; to pass over as a stream.

"*O'erstreamed* and silver-streaked
With many a rivulet." *Tennyson: The Islet.*

ō-vĕr-strĕtch′, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *stretch.*]

A. *Trans.:* To stretch too far; to overstrain.

B. *Intrans.:* To be stretched or extended too far.

"The tumour was gangrened by reason of the *overstretching* of the skin."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

* **ō-vĕr′-strew′** (**ew** as **ô**), * **ō-vĕr-strō′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strew.*] To strew or scatter over.

"The clammy surface all *o'erstrown* with tribes
Of greedy insects." *Philips: Cider*, i.

ō′-vĕr-strĭct, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *strict.*] Too strict or sharp.

* **ō-vĕr-strīde′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stride*, v.] To stride or step over or beyond.

"Into the deep hut fall how can he chuse,
That *overstrides* whereon his foot to ground?"
Drayton: Legend of T. Cromwell.

* **ō-vĕr-strīke′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strike*, v.] To strike beyond.

"As he in his rage him *overstrooke*."
Spenzer: F. Q., V. xi. 13

ō′-vĕr-strŏng, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *strong.*] Too strong; strong to excess.

"*Overstrong* he was that way also."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 3.

ō-vĕr-strōwn′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overstrew.]

ō-vĕr-stū′-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *studious.*] Too studious; studious to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-stū′-dĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *studiousness.*] The quality or state of being overstudious; excessive study.

ō-vĕr-subtle (subtle as **sŭt′-el),** *a.* [Eng. *over* and *subtle.*] Too subtle, too cunning, too crafty, too deceitful.

"Son of Iapetus, *o'ersubtle*, go."
Cook: Hesiod; Works & Days, l.

* **ō′-vĕr-sŭm,** *s.* [Eng. *over* and *sum.*] A sum or quantity over; a surplus.

"Whatever *oversum* of the liquor did accrue to him."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britain*, ch. xviii.

* **ō-vĕr-sŭp-plў′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, v.] To supply to excess; to provide with too great a supply.

ō′-vĕr-sŭp-plў, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, s.] An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demands or needs.

ō-vĕr-sūre′ (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sure.*] Too sure or certain; too confident.

"Persuasion *oversure*
Of like succeeding." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 142.

* **ō-vĕr-swârm′-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *swarming.*] Swarming to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-swāy′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sway.*]

1. To overrule, to direct, to control, to govern. (*Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.)

2. To surpass in power. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 65.)

* **ō-vĕr-swĕll′,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *swell*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To swell or rise above.

"Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B *Intrans.:* To overflow the banks.

"Let floods *o'erswell*." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

ō-vĕr-swĭft′, * **o-ver-swifte,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *swift.*] Too quick; exceedingly swift or quick.

"The sterre unfoldeth his *overswifte* arysings."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

ō′-vĕrt, *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *ouvert*), pa. par. of *ovrir* (Fr. *ouvrir*) = to open.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Open, plain, public, apparent.

"The way thereto is so *ouert*."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Open, manifest, not covert.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the wings of birds, &c., when spread open on either side of the head, as if taking flight.

OVERT.

¶ (1) *Market overt:* A place where goods are publicly exposed for sale.

"Titles, places, commissions, pardons, were daily sold in *market overt* by the great dignitaries of the realm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(2) *Pound overt:* A pound open overhead, as distinguished from one covert or close.

overt-act, *s.*

Law: An open or manifest act from which criminality is implied.

overt-word, *s.* A plain, open word, not liable or likely to be misunderstood.

ō-vĕr-tāke′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *take.*]

1. To catch after pursuit; to come up with.

"If thou wilt *overtake* us hence, a mile or twain."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

2. To come or fall upon.

"If the trial of the law *o'ertake* ye."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

3. To take by surprise; to surprise; to catch.

"If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness."—*Galatians* vi. 1.

* 4. To keep up; to maintain.

"The demand was so great that he could scarcely *overtake* the supply."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 251.

¶ The pa. par. has a special meaning = Intoxicated. Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) gives three examples of its use.

* **ō-vĕr-tâlk′** (*l* silent), *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *over*, and *talk*, v.]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk too much; to be too talkative.

B. To talk over; to persuade by talking.

ō-vĕr-task′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *task*, v.] To burden with too heavy a task or duty; to impose too heavy a task or duty on; to overburden.

"To find that out, good shepherd, I suppose . . .
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art."
Milton: Comus, 309.

ō-vĕr-tăx′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *tax*, v.] To tax too heavily; to impose too heavy a tax upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They would first *overtax* the landowners."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

* **ō′-vĕrte,** *a.* [Overt.]

ō′-vĕr-tē-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *tedious.*] Too tedious; excessively tedious or tiresome.

* **ō-vĕr-tēemed′,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *teem.*] Worn out or exhausted by childbearing.

"About her lank and all *o'erteemed* loins."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-tĕmpt′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *tempt.*] To tempt too strongly; to tempt beyond the power of resistance.

* **ō-vĕr-thĭnk′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *think.*] To overestimate; to rate too highly. (*Sylvester: Job Triumphant*, iv. 147.)

ō-vĕr-thrōw′, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *throw*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw over; to turn upside down.

2. To demolish, to ruin.

3. To defeat, to conquer, to vanquish.

"Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. To defeat, to foil.

"Our devices still are *overthrown*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. To subvert, to destroy.

"Gloster, that seeks to *overthrow* religion.'
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fall over; to turn over.

"The which stroke greued him so sore, that he *ouerthrue* to the erthe."—*Berners: Froissart, Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccixx.

ō′-vĕr-thrōw, *s.* [Overthrow, *v.*]

1. The act of overthrowing or oversetting; the state of being overthrown or overset.

2. Defeat, discomfiture.

"Lancaster, I fear thy *overthrow*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

3. Ruin, destruction.

"The wrathful soldier drags the hostile plough,
That haughty mark of total *overthrow*."
Francis: Horace, Ode 16.

4. Confusion. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 19.)

5. *Cricket:* A faulty return of the ball by one of the field, whereby an additional run is gained by the striker.

ō′-vĕr-thrōw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overthrow*; *-er.*] One who overthrows, defeats, or ruins.

"*Overthrowers* of the kingdome, and enemies to religion."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1578).

ō-vĕr-thrōwn′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overthrow, *v.*]

* **ō-vĕr-thwârt′,** *v.t.* [Overthwart, *adv.*]

1. To oppose.

2. To cross.

"Many of the Turks galleys were drowned by *overthwarting* the seas."—*Ascham: Letter to the Fellows of St. John's.*

ō′-vĕr-thwârt, *prep., a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *over*, and *thwart.*]

† **A.** *As prep.:* Across, over; from side to side of. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 169.)

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Opposite; being or situate over or across the way.

"We whisper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us, and betray us to the government."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

2. Crossing anything not at right angles; transverse.

3. Perverse, peevish, contradictory.

"*Overthwart* [*protervi*] bollun with proud thoughtis."—*Wyclife: Titus* iii.

4. Contrary, adverse, awkward.

"Such *ouerthwart* effects in me they make."
Wyatt: The Louer to his Bed.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Over against; across.

"*Overthwart* to the checkstones in the mouth of Ex."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, ch. xii.

* **D.** *As substantive:*

1. A cross, adverse, or unfortunate circumstance or position. (*Surrey: Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.*)

2. Contradiction, opposition, quarrelling.

ō′-vĕr-thwârt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overthwart; -ly.*]

1. Across, transversely.

"The winde and water gan for to rise, and *overthwartlie* to tourne the welken."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love,* bk. i.

2. Perversely, crossly; against the grain.

"Rightlie smothed and wrought as it should, not *overthwartlie,* and against the wood."—*Ascham: Scholemaster,* bk. i.

ō′-vĕr-thwârt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *overthwart; -ness.*]

1. The state of being athwart or across.

2. Perverseness, crossness.

"The *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it."—*Herbert: Life,* p. 58.

ō-vĕr-tĭlt′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *tilt.*] To tilt or turn over; to overturn.

ō′-vĕr-tīme, *s.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over,* and *time.*]

A. *As subst.:* Time during which one works after or beyond the regular or usual time.

B. *As adv.:* After or beyond the regular or usual time of working.

"According to the hours they worked *overtime.*" *Standard,* Oct. 2, 1885.

ō-vĕr-tīme′-lȳ, * **o-ver-time-liche,** * **o-ver-time-lie,** * **our-time-liche,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *timely.*]

A. *As adv.:* Too early; oversoon, prematurely.

"Heeres hore aren ehad *ourtimeliche* vpon my head."—*Chaucer: Boccius,* bk. i.

B. *As adj.:* Premature; too early.

"The valne youthfull fantasie and *ouertimelie* death of fathers and thy brethren."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 546).

ō-vĕr-tĭp′-pled, * **ō-vĕr-tĭp′-led (led** as **eld),** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *tippled.*] Intoxicated. (*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 493.)

ō-vĕr-tīre′, * **o-ver-ty-er,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over,* and *tire,* v.]

A. *Trans.:* To tire to excess; to exhaust by fatigue; to tire out.

"Though he with dart the windy-footed hiude did *overtyer.*" *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* vi.

B. *Intrans.:* To become exhausted by fatigue; to be tired out.

"The next, and must be, for fear of your *overtiring,* the last of our discourse."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* 33.

ō-vĕr-tī′-tle, *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *title,* v.] To give too high a title to.

ō′-vĕrt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overt; -ly.*] In an overt manner; openly, plainly, publicly.

ō-vĕr-tŏĭl′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *toil,* v.]

1. To wear out or exhaust by too much labour; to overwork.

"Where, *overtoiled,* her heat to cool,
She bathes her in the pleasant pool."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

2. To cause to work to excess.

ō′-vĕr-tōne, *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *tone.*] The same as HARMONIC (q.v.).

ō-vĕr-tŏŏk′, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [OVERTAKE.]

ō-vĕr-tŏp′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *top,* v.]

1. To rise above the top of; to surmount.

"Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly *overtops* the spacious neighbouring plains."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

* 2. To excel, to surpass.

"O'ertopping woman's power."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

* 3. To obscure by superior excellence; to throw into the background.

ō-vĕr-tŏw′-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over,* and *tower.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tower or rise over or above.

B. *Intrans.:* To rise or soar too high.

ō-vĕr-trādc′, *v.i.* [Eng. *over,* and *trade,* v.] To trade beyond one's capital or means; to overstock a market.

"Any *ouertrading* of the forraiuer."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 60.

ō-vĕr-trăv′-ĕl, *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *travel* = travail.] To weary, to exhaust.

"*Ouertrauelling* oure men wyth continuall toyle."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fol. 203.

ō-vĕr-trĕad′, *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *tread,* v.] To tread down, to trample on.

"The treueth is *ouertroden,* puttynge no truste in any thynge that is in this worlde."—*Psalm* lx. (Note). (1551).

* **ō-vĕr-trēat′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *treat.*] To prevail upon by entreaty or persuasion; to overpersuade; to talk over.

"Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares
So hard to *ouertreate?*" *Surrey: Virgile; Æn.* lv.

* **ō-vĕr-trĭp′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *trip,* v.] To trip or skip over; to walk or move nimbly and lightly over.

"In euch a night
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 7.

* **ō-vĕr-trōw′,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over,* and *trow.*] To trust too much; to be too trustful.

"For I am no thing *ouertrowynge* to myself but not in this thing, I am lustified."—*Wyclife: 1 Cor.* iv.

ō′-vĕr-trûe, *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *true.*] Too true. (*Tennyson: Vivien,* 570.)

* **ō′-vĕr-trŭst,** *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *trust.* s.] Too much trust or confidence.

* **ō-vĕr-trŭst′,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over,* and *trust,* v.] To trust too much.

"Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in women *overtrusting*
Lets her will rule." *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 1,183.

ō′-vĕr-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *ouverture*), from *ovrir* (Fr. *ouvrir*) = to open.] [OVERT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An opening, an aperture.

"Diuers *overtures* and holes were made under the foundacyon by the pyoners."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an 5).

* 2. An opening, a disclosure, a discovery.

"For if the least imagined *overture*
But of conceived revolt men once espy."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

* 3. Opening, beginning.

"Plato had given the *overture* and beginning of such matter."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 1,085.

4. A proposal, an offer; something offered or submitted for consideration, acceptance or rejection.

"The Scotch Parliament made direct *overtures* to England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* An introductory symphony for instruments, chiefly used as an introduction to important compositions, as operas, oratorios, &c. Its principal themes are often taken from the work it precedes.

2. *Presbyterianism:* A petition or proposal from a Presbytery, or an individual, to the highest court, which is the General Assembly or the Synod, that a new law be created, an old one amended or repealed, or a measure carried into effect. The term was borrowed from the Huguenots.

ō′-vĕr-türe, *v.t.* [OVERTURE, *s.*]

Presbyterianism: To transmit an overture to the supreme court of the church: as, To *overture* the Assembly.

ō-vĕr-tŭrn′, * **o-ver-torne,** * **o-ver-tourne,** * **o-ver-turne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over,* and *turn,* v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To turn over, to upset, to overthrow.

"On a heap
Chariot and charioteer lay *overturned.*"
Milton: P. L., vi. 390.

* 2. To subvert, to destroy, to ruin, to overpower.

"But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and excessive, *overturns*
All patience." *Milton: P. L.* vi. 468.

* 3. To throw down, to abase, to humble.

"She can arcise that doeth mourne,
And whirle adoune, and *ouertourne*
Who eitteth highest." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To turn away, to depart, to turn aside.

"Ne he unordeynede us of sum veyn speche, feynynge that us *overturne* fro the eotbfastuesse of the Gospel."—*Wyclife: Laodicensis.*

2. To be ruined or destroyed; to fall.

"God made hir *ouertorne.*" *Gower: C. A.,* iii.

* **ō′-vĕr-tŭrn,** *s.* [OVERTURN, *v.*] The act of overturning or overthrowing; the state of being overturned, overthrown, or ruined; ruin, overthrow.

* **ō-vĕr-tŭrn′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *overturn; -able.*] Capable of being overturned; liable to be overturned.

"A commodious land carriage . . . not being *overturnable* by any height on which the wheels can possibly move."—*Hist. Royal Society,* iv. 323.

ō-vĕr-tŭrn′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overturn; -er.*] One who or that which overturns, overthrows, subverts, or destroys. (*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 2.)

* **ō-vĕr-twīne′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *twine,* **v.**] To twine over; to enwreathe. (*Shelley.*)

* **ō-vĕr-vāil′,** *v.t.* [OVERVEIL.]

* **ō-vĕr-văl-ū-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *valuation.*] The act of overvaluing; too high a valuation or estimate.

"But that which is guilty of the most general debate is the *overvaluation* of wisdom."—*Bishop Hall: Peacemaker,* § 8.

* **ō-vĕr-văl′-ūe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *value,* v.]

1. To valuc too highly; to prize overmuch; to value or rate at too high a price or value; to overestimate; to set too high a value on.

"A prudent care not to *overvalue* ourselves upon any account."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. To exceed in value.

"A look that *overvalued* the ransom of a monarch."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality,* ii. 239.

* **ō-vĕr-vâult′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *vault,* **v.**] To vault over. (*Southey: Thalaba,* ix.)

* **ō-vĕr-vêil′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *veil,* **v.**] To veil, to cover, to shroud, to obscure, to overshadow.

"The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *overveiled* the earth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* **ō′-vĕr-vĕrt,** *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *vert.*] (See extract.)

"*Oververt,* which is great woods and trees, as well those which bear no fruit as those which do."—*Nelson: Laws conc. Game,* p. 231.

* **ō′-vĕr-view (icw** as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *over,* and *view,* s.] An overlooking, an inspection.

"Are we betrayed thus to thy *overview?*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, lv. 3.

ō-vĕr-vī′-ō-lent, *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *violent.*] Too violent; violent to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-vōte′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *vote,* **v.**] To defeat by a majority of votes; to outnumber; to outvote.

"The lords and commone might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houses."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **ō-vĕr-wâlk′** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *walk,* v.] To walk over or upon.

"A place too wyde for a woman to *ouerwalke* well."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 770.

* **ō-vĕr-wăn′-tŏn,** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *wanton.*] Too wanton, too liceutious.

"Youthful tricks in *overwanton* verse."
Ben Jonson: Horace; Arte of Poetrie.

* **ō-vĕr-wâr′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *war,* **v.**] To war over; to defeat in war; to conquer.

"The . . . greatest of the peers did, *ouerwarred,* fly."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxv.

ō-vĕr-wär′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *wary.*] Too wary, too cautious; too guarded or circumspect.

"The one being so *overwary,* and the other so hasty."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. v., ch. ii., § 3.

* **ō-vĕr-wăsh′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *wash,* **v.**] To wash over; to overflow.

"They are left till three tides have *overwashed* them."—*Holinshed: Descript. England,* bk. ii., ch. ix.

* **ō-vĕr-wăst′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *wasted.*] Worn out, exhausted, spent.

"And none regarded to maintain the light,
Which being *overwasted,* was gone out."
Drayton: Barons Wars, iv.

* **ō-vĕr-wătch′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *watch,* **v.**]

1. To watch to excess.

2. To exhaust or wear out by long watching or want of rest.

* **ō-vĕr-wăx′,** * **o-ver-wex,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over,* and *wax,* v.] To grow too much or too large. (*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 482. Note.)

ō′-vĕr-wēak, *a.* [Eng. *over,* and *weak.*] Too weak, too feeble.

* **ō-vĕr-wĕär′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *wear.*] To wear too much; to wear out; to wear or waste away.

"Of all the rest that most resembles man,
Was an *o'erworn* ill-favour'd Babian."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

* **ō-vĕr-wĕar′-ȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *weary,* v.] To exhaust or wear out with fatigue.

"*Overwearied* with watching."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Ded.)

* **ō-vĕr-wĕath′-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over,* and *weather.*] To bruise, batter, or damage by violence of weather.

"With *overweather'd* ribs and ragged sails."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* **ō-vĕr-weēn'**, *v.i.* [A.S. *oferwénan* = to presume.] To think too highly; to entertain too high, arrogant, or presumptuous thoughts; to think conceitedly.

"They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen."
Milton: Sonnet 12.

* **ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *overween*; *-er.*] One who entertains too high an opinion, especially of himself; a conceited person.

"A flatterer of myself, an *overweener*."
Massinger: Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĭng, * **o-ver-wen-inde**, *pr. par.* or *a., & s.* [OVERWEEN.]

A. *As adj.:* Thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self; arrogant, conceited, presumptuous.

"That false fruit,
Which, to your *overweening* spirits, yields
Hope of a flight celestial."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. *As subst.:* Conceit; too high or conceited thoughts.

"He might have learnt
Less *overweening*, since he fail'd in Job."
Milton: P. R., i. 147.

ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overweening*; *-ly.*] In an overweening, conceited, or arrogant manner; with too high an opinion, especially of one's self.

"Like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

* **ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *overweening*; *-ness.*] Undue confidence; presumption. (*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. xvi.)

* **ō-vĕr-wēigh'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weigh.*]

1. To exceed in weight; to preponderate, to outweigh, to overbalance.

"My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusations *overweigh*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. To weigh down.

"The horse . . . *o'erweigh'd* with his own mass,
Lies wallowing." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 21.

ō'-vĕr-wēight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *weight.*]

1. Greater weight.

"Take so much the more silver as will countervaile the *overweight* of the lead."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 793.

2. Excess of weight, above what is required or necessary, or allowed.

3. Preponderance.

* **ō-vĕr-wĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *well*, v.] To overflow.

"The water *overwelled* the edge."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xix.

* **ō-vĕr-wĕnt'**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [OVERGO.]

* **ō'-vĕr-wĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wet.*] Excess of wet.

"Another ill accident is, *overwet* at sowing time."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 669.

ō-vĕr-whĕlm', * **o-ver-whelme**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *whelm.*]

1. To crush underneath an excessive weight or force; to destroy utterly; to swallow up.

2. To crush; to weigh down; to overcome, to overpower.

"A tremblynge cold of dread clene *overwhelmeth* my heart." *Surrey: Psalm* lv.

* 3. To overflow; to cover entirely; to overspread.

"Humming water must *o'erwhelm* thy corpse."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 1.

* 4. To put over; to wrap.

"Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first."—*Dr. Papin.*

* 5. To overhang in a threatening or gloomy manner.

"Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
So fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

ō'-vĕr-whĕlm, *s.* [OVERWHELM, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed; an excess.

"In such an *overwhelm*
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight,
Rushes Omnipotence."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 685.

ō-vĕr-whĕlm'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [OVERWHELM, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Overpowering, crushing, irresistible.

* 2. Overhanging, beetling.

"An apothecary late I noted,
In tatter'd weeds, with *overwhelming* brows."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

ō-vĕr-whĕlm'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overwhelming*; *-ly.*] In an overwhelming manner or degree; overpoweringly.

"*Overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

* **o-ver-whelve**, *v.t.* [A.S. *ofer* = over, and *hwelfan*, *hwylfan* = to cover.] To overwhelm.

"The horrible wind Aquilon moueth boiling tempeste, and *ouerwhelueth* the see."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, ii.

ō-vĕr-wīnd', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wind*, v.] To wind too much or too far: as, To *overwind* a watch.

* **ō-vĕr-wĭng'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wing*, v.] To outflank; to extend so as to cover the wing or flank.

"Agricola doubting to be *overwing'd*, streaches out his front."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, ii.

* **ō-vĕr-wīpe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wipe.*] To wipe or smear over.

"Those synnes whiche are with the pencell of daily prayer *overwyped*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 797.

ō'-vĕr-wīse, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wise*, a.] Wise to affectation; affectedly wise.

"Make not thyself *overwise*."—*Ecclesiastes* ii. 16.

ō-vĕr-wīse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *wisely.*] Too wisely, too cleverly; wisely to affectation.

ō-vĕr-wīse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wiseness.*] The quality or state of being overwise; affected wisdom.

* **ō-vĕr-wĭt'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wit.*] To outwit.

"Fortune, our foe, we cannot *overwit*."
Wycherley: Love in a Wood, v. 6.

ō-vĕr-wood'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *woody.*] Too woody; having too much wood.

"Fruit-trees, *overwoody*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 213.

* **ō-vĕr-wŏrd'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *word.*] To speak or say too much.

"Describing a small fly, he extremely *overworded* and overspake himself in his expression of it."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 229.

ō-vĕr-wŏrk', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *work*, v.] To work to excess; to work beyond one's strength; to weary, exhaust, or wear out with labour or work.

"It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind."—*South: Sermons.*

ō'-vĕr-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *work*, s.] Excessive work, toil, or labour; work beyond what is required or proper.

"The injustice and mischief of the exaction of *overwork*."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sep. 23, 1883.

* **ō-vĕr-wŏrn'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *worn.*]

1. Worn out or exhausted by labour or toil; tired out.

2. Worn out by use.

"In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'er-worn and soiled."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 123.

3. Trite; commonplace; spoilt by time or age.

"I might say, element; but the word is *overworn*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

4. Spent, advanced.

"Musing the morning is so much o'*erworn*."
Shake.p.: Venus & Adonis, 856.

* **ō-vĕr-wrĕst'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrest.*] To wrest, to strain.

"Such to be pitied, and *o'erwrested* seeming
He acts thy greatness in."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **ō-vĕr-wrĕs'-tle** (**tle** as **ĕl**), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrestle.*] To vanquish in wrestling; to struggle against successfully.

"Life recover'd had the raine,
And *overwrestled* his strong enimy."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 24.

* **ō-vĕr-wrīte'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *write*, v.] To superscribe. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 23.)

† **ō-vĕr-wrought'** (**ought** as **ât**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrought.*]

1. Worked or laboured to excess.

"Sometimes an author, fond of his own thought,
Pursues his object till it's *overwrought*."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

2. Worked all over: as, *Overwrought* with ornaments.

3. Excited or worked on to excess; overworked.

"Till *overwrought*, the general system feels,
Its motions stop." *Goldsmith: Traveller.*

* **ō-vĕr-yĕar'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *year.*] To make too old. (*Albumazar*, iv. 13.)

* **ō'-vĕr-zēal**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *zeal.*] Excess of zeal.

* **ō'-vĕr-zēaled**, *a.* [Eng. *over*; *-zeal*; *-ed.*] Full of excessive zeal; overzealous.

ō-vĕr-zĕal'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *zealous.*] Too zealous, too eager; zealous to excess.

"*Overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 6.

ō-vĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *ovum*, genit. *ovi* = an egg.] Resembling or pertaining to eggs, or the organs by which they are produced.

ō'-vĭ-bos, *s.* [Lat. *ovis* = a sheep, and *bos* = an ox, a bull, a cow.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Bovidæ, with a single species (*Ovibos moschatus*), the Musk-ox (q.v.), having affinities, as its generic name denotes, with both the sheep and the ox.

2. *Paleont.:* In Post-Tertiary times it extended over a great part of Europe, and its remains are abundant in the bone-caves of France of that age.

ō'-vĭ-çĕll, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *cell.*] The same as OOCYST (q.v.).

* **ō'-vĭ-çīde**, *s.* [Lat. *ovis* = a sheep, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.] The slaughter of sheep. (*Barham: Ing. Leg.*; *Jarvis's Wig.*)

ō-vĭc'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *ovum* = an egg.] Of or pertaining to an egg; resembling an egg.

† **ō'-vĭ-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ovi(s)* = a sheep; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: In some of the older classifications a family of Hollow-horned Ruminants, with two genera, Ovis and Capra, now often classed with the Bovidæ.

Ŏ-vĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Ovidius* = Ovid.] Of or pertaining to Ovid, a celebrated Roman poet, born B.C. 43, died A.D. 17; resembling Ovid or his style.

ō'-vĭ-dŭct, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *duct* (q.v.).] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.

ō-vĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Egg-bearing. Applied to certain ovisacs or receptacles for eggs after the latter have left the formative organs. Example: Cyclops (q.v.).

ō'-vĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *form.*] Having the form or shape of an egg.

"This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

ō-vĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*; Lat. *gero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing ova or ovules; oviferous.

"*Ovigerous* plates are attached to fourth, fifth, and sixth thoracic appendages in the female."—*Huxley & Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 357.

ovigerous-frena, *s. pl.*

Zool.: (See extract).

"Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the *ovigerous frenæ*, which serve, through means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched within the sack."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1855), p. 148.

ō'-vīne, *a.* [Lat. *ovinus* = pertaining to sheep; *ovis* = a sheep.] Belonging to or connected with sheep.

† **ō-vĭp'-ăr-ă**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *paro* = to produce.]

Zool.: Egg-producing animals; a name given to a division, embracing birds, reptiles, and fishes, as opposed to the Vivipara, which bring forth their young alive.

¶ The word *oviparis* in the ablative, agreeing with *avibus*, was used by Linnæus as the distinctive character separating Birds from Mammalia.

ō-vĭ-păr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [OVIPARA.] The state or condition of being oviparous.

"Strictly speaking, no distinction exists between *oviparity* and viviparity."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 350.

ō-vĭp'-ăr-ŏŭs, *a.* [OVIPARA.]

Zool.: A term applied to birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects, whose mode of reproduction is by the exclusion of a germ in the form and condition of an egg, the development of which takes place out of the body, either with or without incubation.

ō-vĭ-pŏs'-ĭt, *v.i.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *posit.*] To deposit eggs; specif., to deposit eggs with an ovipositor. (See extract under OVIPOSITION.)

ō-vĭ-pō-sĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *positio* = a placing, a depositing.] The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects.

ō-vĭ-pŏs'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *positor* = a placer, a depositor.]

Entom.: An organ situated at the extremity of the abdomen of females of some insects, and serving to deposit the eggs in a position suitable for their development. In the Terebrantia it is modified so as to form a saw (*serra*) or a boring organ (*terebra*). With the exception of some Ants, the ovipositor is converted into a sting (*aculeus*) in the Aculeata.

ŏv'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.; cogn. with Sans. *avi*; Gr. ὄϊς (*oïs*); Lith. *awi-s*; Slav. *ovjca.* (*Lewis & Short.*)]

1. *Zool.:* Sheep (q.v.); in modern taxonomy a genus of Bovidæ, containing the geuera Ovis and Capra of older authors, and so coextensive with Ovidæ (q.v.). The genera have been united, because, as intermediate forms were discovered, it was impossible to say where one genus ended and the other began. Horns in both sexes, or in males only; mammæ, two; hoofs compressed. The trne goats are bearded, and small, rounded, spurious hoofs are present. *Ovis aries* is the Domestic Sheep, of which there are many varieties. The chief of these, and of the Wild Sheep, will be fonnd described uuder their popnlar names. According to the views of receut natnralists, *O. aries* is descended from several distinct species; but *O. musimon* and *O. argali* have been considered, by writers of authority, as the origiual of the domesticated species.

2. *Palæont.:* Not known earlier than the Post-Pliocene age.

ō'-vĭ-săc, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *sac.*]

Zool.: The egg-bag or membrane which invests or connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe, of crustacea, spiders, insects, shell-fish, and other allied creatures. [PARKA.]

ō' vĭzm, *s.* The theory of the preëxistence of all the now existing forms of a species in the primordial egg of that species.

o'-vĭst, *s.* One who believes in ovism.

ō-vō-, *pref.* [OVI-.]

ō'-vōid, ō-vōid'-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *ovum* = an egg; suff. *-oid, -oidal.*] Having the shape or appearance of an egg. Used in botany, &c., of egg-shaped solids.

ō'-vō-lō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *ovum* = an egg.]

Arch.: A convex moulding, mostly used in classical architecture; in the Roman examples it is an exact quarter of a circle; in Grecian it is more flat and quirked at the top. It is frequently used in the decorated Gothic style.

ovolo-plane, *s.*

Join.: A joiner's plane for working ovolo mouldings.

ō-vŏl'-ō-jĭ, *s.* [Lat. *ov(um)* = an egg; suff. *-ology.*] The same as OOLOGY (q.v.).

ō-vō-vĭ-vĭp'-ă-roŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ovo-*, and Eng. *viviparous* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term applied to animals whose mode of generation is by the exclusion of a living fœtus more or less extricated from the egg-coverings, and which has been developed or hatched within the body of the parent as an egg—that is, without any placental attachment to the womb. Examples, the Marsupials, the Viper, the Blenny, the Scorpion, the Flesh-fly, and the Earth-worm.

ō'-vŭ-lă, *s. pl.* [OVULUM.]

ō'-vu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e); -ar.*] Of or belonging to an ovule.

ō'-vu-lar-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e); -ary.*] Of or pertaining to ovules.

ō-vu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ovul(um)* = a little egg; Eng. suff. *-ation.*] (For def. see extract.)

"*Ovulation*, or formation of ova, is always spontaneous."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 338.

ō'-vule, *s.* [OVULUM.]

Bot.: A small semi-pellucid, pulpy body, borne by the placenta, and gradually developing into a seed; the seed of a plant in the earliest condition.

ovule-tube, *s.*

Bot.: A thread-like extension of the apex of the nucleus or of the sac of the amnios, rising up beyond the foramen. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ō-vu-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e)*; *i* connective; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing ovules.

ō'-vu-līte, *s.* [Lat. *ovum* = an egg, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil egg.

ō-vu-lī'-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ovul(um)* (q.v.); suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Globigerinida, or possibly a detached segment of a calcareous alga.

ō-vu-lĭ-tĭd'-ĕ-ă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ovulit(es)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Palæont.: According to Reuss, a family of Perforated Foraminifers, with a glassy, finely porous, calcareous test.

ō'-vu-lŭm (pl. **ō'-vu-lą**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *ovum* = an egg.]

1. *Bot.:* An ovule (q.v.).

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* China-shell; a genus of Cypræidæ like the typical Cypræa (Cowry), but with the lip smooth. Known recent species thirty-six, from Britain, the Mediterranean, China, America, &c.; fossil eleven from the Eocene onward. Some of the species are quite attractive in appearance. The Weaver's Shuttle (*O. volva*) has a long canal at each end of the aperture.

ō'-vŭm (pl. **ō'-vą**), *s.* [Lat. = an egg.]

1. *Physiol.:* The germ produced within the ovary, and capable of developing iuto a new individual. It first appears as a very minute granule or globule, not surrounded by a cell wall. As it enlarges, a smaller spherical globule is formed in its interior. The external globule is called the germinal vesicle, the inner the germinal spot. Next a cell wall appears around the germinal vesicle, but separated from it by a certain interval, within which is a liquid containing globules of sarcode, the mass developing into the yolk. Then the vitelline membrane appears outside the yolk. There being little yolk in the human ovum, it is of smaller size than those of the inferior animals. It is a spherical body, about $\frac{1}{175}$ of an inch in diameter. It was first discovered by Von Baer in 1827. The germinal vesicle is $\frac{1}{1250}$, and the germinal spot $\frac{1}{3500}$ of an inch in diameter.

2. *Arch. (Pl.):* Ornaments in the form of eggs, curved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round, and separated from each other by anchors or arrow-heads.

* **ōwche,** *s.* [OUCHE.]

ōwe, * **agh-en,** * **aw-en,** * **ogh-en,** * **ow-en** (pa. t. * *ought, owed*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *ágan* = to have, to possess; cogn. with Icel. *eiga* = to possess, to be bound, to own; Dan. *eie* = to own; Sw. *äga*; O. H. Ger. *eigan*; Goth. *aigan.*] [OUGHT, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To own; to possess; to have a right to.

"Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To be indebted in; to be bound or obliged to pay.

"There was a certain creditor who had two debtors: the one *owed* five hundred pence and the other fifty." —*Luke* vii. 41.

3. To be obliged for; to have to thank for; to be indebted for.

"Montague *owed* everything to his own merit and to the public opinion of his merit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. To be due or owing.

"That which is not *owed* to you."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be obliged or bound; to be under an obligation or duty. [OUGHT, *v.*]

"Also ye *owen* to encline and bowe youre herte."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

2. To be owing or due.

"There is more *owing* her than is paid."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

* **ōwe,** *a.* [OWE, *v.*] Own.

"Thoru bete of hyre *owe* body, and of hyre clothes al so." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 380.

* **ōw'-ęl-tў,** *s.* [OWE] Equality; in law, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. (*Wharton.*)

* **owen,** * **owne,** *a.* [OWN, *a.*]

Ōw'-ĕn-īte (1), *s.* [After Dr. D. D. Owen, the geologist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as THURINGITE (q.v.).

Ōw'-ĕn-īte (2), *s.* [See def.]

Hist. (Pl.): A name sometimes applied to the followers of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a noted socialist and philanthropist, whose industrial community at New Lanark, on the Clyde, excited great attention in the early part of this century. Meeting with opposition from the clergy, he went to America, and in 1824 founded a similar colony in Indiana, where the co-operative system was introduced, and a modified communism adopted. The colony existed for about three years, but was abandoned about 1827. [SOCIALISM.]

ōwer, *adv. & prep.* [OVER.] (*Scotch.*)

ower-and-abune, *adv.* Over and above; in addition to.

"There will aye be some odd expenses *ower and abune.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv.

ōwer'-bў, ōwer'-bўe, *adv.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *by.*] Over the way.

"Jock was sorting him up as I came *owerbye.*"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

ōwer-lāy', *s.* [OVERLAY.]

ōwer'-lōup', *v.t.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *loup* = leap.] To leap or jump over, as a fence; to trespass.

ōwer'-lōup, *s.* [OWERLOUP, *v.*]

1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.

2. A trespass by cattle.

3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

ōwer'-wŏrd, *s.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *word.*] An oft-repeated word or phrase; the burden of a song; a refrain.

* **owfe,** *s.* [WOOF.]

* **owhere,** *adv.* [A.S. *áhwær.*] Anywhere.

ōw'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [OWE, *v.*]

1. Due as a debt; required by an obligation to be paid.

2. Ascribable, as to a cause; resulting from; caused by.

"The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was *owing* to the embezzlements of this person."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.

3. Imputable, as to an agent.

ōwl (1), *s.* [A.S. *úle*; Mid. Eng. *oule*; cogn. with Dut. *uil*; Icel. *ugla*; Dan. *ugle*; Sw. *ugla*; Ger. *eule*; allied to Lat. *ulula* = a cry, a howl.] [HOWL.]

1. *Ornith.:* A popular English name for any nocturnal raptorial bird, of which about 200 species are known. Their classification is in a very unsettled state. Willnghby's division into two sections—one having "ears" or "horns," as the tufts of feathers on their heads were called, the other destitnte of such appendages—was shown to be unnatural by Geoffroy St. Hilaire. They were formerly made a family of Accipitres, or Raptores, but are now more generally raised to an order (or at least a sub-order), Striges. Following Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a classification has been proposed, based on pterylological and osteological characters, broadly dividing the Owls into two sections: (1) The Screech-owl, and (2) the Tawny-owl section, with (the Linnæan) *Strix flammea* and *S. stridula* as the respective types. The former is known as the Alucine (from Fleming's name for the genus, Aluco), and the latter as the Strigine section. The prevailing colour of the plumage is brown, with a tinge of rusty-red, and it is exceedingly loose and soft, so that their flight (even in the larger species) is almost noiseless, enabling them to swoop upon their prey, which they hunt in the twilight. All owls cast up in the form of pellets the indigestible parts of the food swallowed. These castings may be seen under any owl-roost, and show plainly the great service these birds render to man in destroying rats and mice. They range over the whole globe, extending to the extreme polar regions and to the remotest oceanic islands.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) כּוֹס (*kos*), Lev. xi. 17; Deut. xiv. 16; probably some species of owl.

(2) יַנְשׁוּף (*yanshuph*), יַנְשׁוֹף (*yanshoph*), Lev. xi. 17; Deut. xiv. 16; Isa. xxxiv. 11; perhaps an owl, or if not so then the Ibis (q.v.).

(3) [OSTRICH].

(4) קִפּוֹד (*qippoz*), Isa. xxxiv. 15; unidentified.

owl-eyed, *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

owl-faced bat, *s.*

Zool.: Chilonycteris Macleayii, of the group Mormopes (q.v.), a small species originally obtained from Cuba, but since captured in Jamaica, and possibly occurring elsewhere in the West Indies.

* **owl-light,** *s.* An imperfect light; twilight.

"The benighted days of monkish *owl-light.*"—*Warburton: Works,* ix. 376.

owl-like, *a.* Resembling an owl in look or habits.

owl-monkeys, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Nyctipithecus (q.v.).

owl-parrot, *s.* [KAKAPAO.]

* **ŏwl** (2), *s.* [WOOL.]

* **ŏwl,** *v.i.* [OWL (2), *s.*]

1. To carry wool or sheep ont of the country. At one time this was illegal, but the Acts against "owling" were repealed by 3 Geo. IV., c. 107.

2. To carry on a contraband or illegal trade.

* **ŏwl'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *owl,* v.; *-er.*] One who carries contraband goods; one who is guilty of the offence of owling. (*T. Brown: Works,* i. 134.)

† **ŏwl'-ẽr** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *alder* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

ŏwl'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *owl; -ery.*]

1. A haunt or abode of owls.

* 2. The qualities of an owl.

ŏwl'-ĕt, * **hŏw'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *owl* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A young or small owl; an owl.

ŏwl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *owl; -ish.*] Like an owl; owl-like.

"It dazzles thy dull *owlish* sight."
Observer, No. 102.

* **ŏwl'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *owl,* s.; *-ism.*] Stupidity. (*Carlyle: Past & Present,* bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

* **ŏwl'-ў,** * **ŏwl'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *owl,* s.; *-y.*] Purblind.

"Reason's sin-bleared *owlie* sight."
Sylvester: The Imposture, 535.

* **owly-eyed,** *a.* Owl-eyed. (*Sidney: Arcadia,* p. 303.)

ŏwn, * **aghen,** * **awen,** * **awin,** * **awyn,** * **owen,** * **owne,** *a.* [A.S. *ágen* = own, orig. the pa. par. of *ágan* = to owe, to possess [OWE, *v.*]; cogn. with Icel. *eigin* = one's own, orig. the pa. par. of *eiga* = to own; Dan. & Sw. *egen* = one's own; Goth. *aigin* = property, orig. pa. par. of *aigan* = to possess; Ger. *eigen.*]

1. Belonging to; possessed; proper to; peculiar, domestic; not foreign; implying ownership, often with emphasis. It always follows a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive case: as, my *own,* his *own,* their *own,* John's *own,* &c.

"A prophet is not without honour, save in his *own* country and in his *own* house."—*Matt.* xiii. 57.

2. Fixed, settled, or determined by a person for himself: as, Name your *own* price.

3. Used to impart a certain amount of tenderness to the expression.

"Tell me, mine *own.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 4. Private, selfish.

"Other unworthy secular *own* ends."—*Sanderson: Works,* v. 55.

¶ *To hold one's own:* Not to lose ground; to maintain one's own against an adversary.

"*Hold your own* in any case."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

ŏwn (1), * **aghnien,** * **ahnien,** * **ahnen,** * **ohnen,** * **ohnien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *ágnian,* from *ágn,* a contracted form of *ágen* = one's own; cogn. with Icel. *eigna* = to claim as one's own, from *eigin* = own; Dan. *egne;* Ger. *eignen.*]

1. To possess by right; to have the right of property in; to have the legal right or rightful title to.

"The greedie carle came within a space
That *own'd* the good, and saw the pot behinde."
Turberville: Two Desperate Men.

2. To claim as one's own; to answer to.

"Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 270.

ōwn (2), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *unnan* = to grant; cogn. with O. Sax. *gi-unnan;* Ger. *gönnen;* M. H. Ger. *gunnen;* O. H. Ger. *gi-unnan;* Icel. *unna.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To concede, to grant, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess; not to deny; to admit to be true.

"We do, and must constantly deny, that the authority of such an extraordinary spirit was ever *owned* or admitted."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 8.

2. To recognise, to acknowledge.

"Two of those fellows you must know and *own.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

3. To acknowledge or admit the possession or ownership of.

B. *Intrans.:* To confess, to acknowledge. (Followed by *to.*)

* **own-die,** *a.* [OUNDY.]

ōwn'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *own* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who owns, possesses, or has a legal title to a property in anything; a proprietor.

"The *owners* sayd vnto them: why lowse ye the coolte?"—*Luke* xix. (1551.)

ōwn'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *own* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who owns, admits, confesses, or acknowledges anything.

ōwn'-ẽr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *owner* (1), and *less.*] Without an owner; having no owner; unowned.

"A few apparently *ownerless* goats roam about the hills."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

ōwn'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *owner; -ship.*] The quality or state of being an owner; the legal right or title to the possession of anything; proprietorship, possession.

"Which notorious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a feodal investiture by the lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 10.

* **ōwn'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *own,* a.; *-ness.*] Individuality. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies,* iv. 198.)

* **owre,** *s.* [URE.] An aurochs (q.v.).

owre-hip, *s.* [Scotch *owre* = over, and *hip.*] A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.

"The brawnie, hanie, ploughman chiel',
Brings hard *owrehip,* with sturdy wheel."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **ŏwse,** *s.* [OOZE.]

ŏwṣ'-ell, *s.* [OWSE.] A bog, a quagmire, a slough.

ŏwṣ'-en, *s. pl.* [OX.] Oxen. (*Scotch.*)

"May be pasture enough for plough-horses and *owsen,* and forty or fifty cows."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

ŏwṣ'-ẽr, *s.* [OWSE.] Tanner's ooze.

* **ow-ther,** *conj.* [EITHER.]

ŏx (pl. **ŏx'-ẹn**), *s.* [A.S. *oxa* (pl. *oxan*); cogn. with Dut. *os;* Icel. *uxi, oxi* (pl. *yxn, öxn*); Dan. *oxe* (pl. *oxer*); Sw. *oxe;* Ger. *ochse, ochs* (pl. *ochsen*); O. H. Ger. *ohso;* Goth. *auhsa, auhsus;* Wel. *ych* (pl. *ychen*); Sans. *ukshan* = an ox, a bull; from *uksh* = to sprinkle. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) The castrated male of *Bos taurus* when arrived at maturity. [BULL, STEER.]

(2) The popular English name for the genus Bos (q.v.). It has been known from remote antiquity, and in the East possessed, and in India still possesses, a sacred character. They have been broadly divided into two groups —the humped, with *Bos indicus,* and the straight-backed, with *B. taurus* as a type. The modern domestic oxen consist of a great number of different breeds, the principal of which are described under their respective names. The ox is not native to the New World, though largely introduced. Its progenitors were probably: (1) *Bos primigenius* [URUS]; (2) *B. longifrons,* "probably domesticated by the aborigines of Britain before the Roman invasion" (*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mammals,* p. 514); and (3) *B. frontosus,* which Nilsson regards as the progenitor of the mountain cattle of Norway. The English breeds may be conveniently grouped in three classes: (1) Polled cattle; (2) Short-horned cattle; and (3) Long-horned cattle, usually white and red and occupying the more fertile parts of the country. The Hungarian oxen are noted for their great size and enormous horns. The Friesland cattle were introduced into Spain, and so became the progenitors of the herds of wild cattle which roam over the South American continent, the desceudants, it is said, of seven cows and one bull brought from Andalusia to Paraguay in 1556. Oxen have been introduced into the United States, where they are raised in vast numbers; also into Australia and New Zealand. The Caffres train them to watch the flocks, to guard them against attacks of wild animals, and even to take part in intertribal battles. The peculiar home of hnmped oxen is India, where they appear to have been domesticated at an early period, as similar forms occur on sculptures of remote antiquity. They are also found in Japan and in Africa. [ZEBU, BRAHMAN-BULL.]

"It is impossible to overestimate the services rendered by the *ox* to the human race. Living, it ploughs its owner's land and reaps his harvest, carries his goods or himself, guards his property, and even fights his battles, while its udders, which under domestication have been enormously enlarged, yield him at all seasons a copious supply of milk. When dead, its flesh forms a chief source of animal food; its bones are ground into manure, or turned into numerous articles of use or ornament; its skin is made into leather, its ears and hoofs into glue; its hair is mixed with mortar; and its horns are cut and moulded into spoons and other useful articles."—*J. Gibson:* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 246.

2. *Script.:* בָּקָר (*baqar*) is the common ox; and as early as the times of Abraham (Gen. xii. 16), if not even those of Lamech (iv. 20), was a domestic animal. The wild ox רְאֵם (*theo*) of Deut. xiv. 6, the wild bull of Isa. li. 20, may have been the oryx, or a buffalo.

¶ *To have the black ox tread on one's foot:* To meet with sorrow or misfortune; to be unfortunate.

"The *black ox trod on* the fairy foot of my cousin Fan."—*Leigh Hunt: Autobiography,* ch. iv.

ox-bile, *s.*

Pharm.: The fresh bile of the ox purified is used when there is deficient bile in the patient, as shown by the pale colour of the alvine ejections. Of use also in some kinds of dyspepsia. Called also ox-gall.

ox-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Tringa variabilis. (*Newton.*)

ox-bow, *s.*

1. *Husbandry:* The bent piece of wood which passes under the neck of the ox, the upper ends passing through the yoke. [OX-YOKE.]

"With *ox-bowes* and ox-yokes and other thiugs mo."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 36.

2. *Arch.:* An oval dormer-window.

3. *Naut.:* The bend or reach of a river. (*Smyth.*)

ox-boy, *s.* A cow-boy: a boy employed in tending cattle. (*Tusser: Husbandrie,* p. 143.)

ox-brake, *s.* A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeiug. It consists of a stall where the neck is confined, straps to hold the animal suspended if he prove sullen and attempts to lie down, and posts and bars to which the feet are lashed.

ox-eye, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* (1) The genus Buphthalmum; (2) Ox-eye daisy (q.v.); (3) *Anthemis arvensis.*

2. *Ornith.: Parus major,* the Great Titmouse.

Ox-eye daisy:

Bot.: Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.

ox-eyed, *a.* Having large, full eyes. An epithet applied to Juno.

ox-fence, *s.* A fence to keep cattle from straying; specif., in hunting, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing.

ox-foot *s.*

Farr.: A term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hind foot cleaves just in the middle of the forepart of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe.

ox-gall, *s.* [OX-BILE, GALLSTONE.]

ox-gate, *s.* [OXGANG.]

ox-goad, *s.* A long rod or stick with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen.

ox-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The head of an ox.

* 2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow; a blockhead, a dolt.

ox-hide, *s.*

1. The hide or skin of an ox.

2. A hide of land

ox-hoof, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in Brazil to the leaves of *Caulotretus microstachyus* and various species of Bauhinia, used in that country as mucilaginous remedies.

ox-horn, *s.*

Bot.: *Bucida Buceras.*

* **ox-pith,** *s.* Marrow

ox-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as HORNED-RAY (q.v.).

ox-reim, *s.* A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in South Africa for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, &c.

* **ox-rung,** *s.* A staff used in driving oxen.

"Well if they do not give him strokes with their *ox-rungs*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. vii.

* **ox-skin,** *s.* A hide of land.

ox-team, * **ox-teem,** *s.* A team of oxen.

ox-yoke, *s.* The means whereby a steer is fastened to the tongue of the cart or waggon. It usually rests upon the neck, but the bar strapped to the forehead or poll goes by the same name.

ŏx-ą-bĕn′-zĭd-īde, *s.* [Eng. *oxa(mide); benzid(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_2{=}N_2\left\{\begin{matrix}(C_{12}H_8)''\\(C_2O_2)''\\H_2\end{matrix}\right.$. A pulverulent substance obtained by heating benzidine oxalate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. Strong potash resolves it into oxalic acid and benzidine.

ŏx-ą-căl′-çīte, *s.*

Min.: The same as WHEWELLITE (q.v.).

ŏx-ą-çĕt′-ĭc, ŏx-ў-ą-çĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *oxy-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] (See the compound.)

oxacetic-acid, *s.* [GLYCOLLIC-ACID.]

ŏx-ăç′-ĭd, *s.* An acid which contains oxygen.

ŏx′-ą-lăn, *s.* [Altered from *alloxan* (q.v.).] [OXALURAMIDE.]

ŏx-ą-lăn′-tĭn, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4N_4O_5{,}OH_2$. A substance produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on an aqueous solution of parabanic acid. It is slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in the alkalis and alkaline carbonates. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction.

ŏx′-ą-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *oxal(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of oxalic acid.

oxalate of calcium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2Ca''O_4 + 4H_2O$. Occurs in the juice of most plants, and in urinary deposits and calculi. It forms microscopic octohedral crystals, insoluble in acetic acid, but very soluble in nitric acid.

oxalate of iron, *s.* [OXALITE.]

oxalate of lime, *s.* [WHEWELLITE, CALCULUS.]

oxalate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2K_2O_4 + 2H_2O$. The neutral salt crystallizes in transparent rhombic prisms, which dissolve in three parts of water. The acid salt, $C_2KHO_4 + 2H_2O$, binoxalate of potassium, or salt of sorrel, crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, requiring forty parts of cold water for solution.

ŏx-ą-lāt′-ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to an oxalate or oxalates.

ŏx-ăl-ē′-mĭa, *s.* An excess of oxalic acid or oxalates in the blood.

ŏx-ăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *oxalis*, and suff. *-ic.*] Of, belonging to, or derived from Oxalis (q.v.).

oxalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\left\{\begin{matrix}CO.HO\\CO.HO\end{matrix}\right. + 2H_2O$. Oxatyl of oxatyl. A dibasic acid existing ready formed in plants, and produced by the simple oxidation of glycollic alcohol, or by acting on starch, sugar, or cellulose, with nitric acid, or fusion with caustic alkali. It is formed commercially by fusing sawdust with a mixture of soda and potash to 204°, decomposing the oxalate with lime, and the lime salt with sulphuric acid, and afterwards recrystallizing. It forms colourless, transparent prisms, soluble in eight parts of water at 15°, and in its own weight of boiling water. The solution has a strong acid reaction, and is highly poisonous. The antidote is chalk or magnesia. It forms neutral or normal and acid salts, all of which are crystalline.

oxalic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$. Neutral oxalate of ethyl. Produced by distilling a mixture of four parts of binoxalate of potash, five parts oil of vitriol, and four parts strong alcohol, and washing the distillate with water. It forms a colourless oily liquid, having an agreeable aromatic odour and a specific gravity of 1·09. It boils at 183°, and is only slightly soluble in water. When heated with sodium-amalgam, there is produced a fermentable sugar and the sodium salts of two or more acids. The acid oxalate of ethyl, $C_2O_4H(C_2H_5)$, is very unstable.

ŏx′-ą-lĭd, *s.* [OXALIDACEÆ.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Oxalidaceæ (q.v.).

ŏx-ăl-ĭ-dā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oxalis*, genit. *oxalid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Oxalids; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Geraniales. It consists of herbs, under-shrubs, or trees, generally with alternate leaves; five sepals; five unguiculate petals; ten usually more or less monadelphous stamens, the inner longer than the others; a three- to five-celled ovary; the seeds few, fixed to the axis; fruit capsular, membranous, or drupaceous. Some have sensitive leaves. Found in America, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. Known genera, ten; species, 325. (*Lindley*, &c.) [AVERRHOA, OXALIS.]

ŏx-ą-lĭd′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oxalis*, genit. *oxalid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: According to Sir Joseph Hooker, a tribe of Geraniaceæ, having regular flowers, imbricate sepals, no glands, a loculicidal capsule, and two or more seeded cells. Equivalent to the order Oxalidaceæ (q.v.).

ŏx′-ą-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀξαλίς (*oxalis*) = sorrel.]

Bot.: Wood-sorrel; the typical genus of the Oxalideæ or Oxalidaceæ. The calyx has no bracts, the filaments are slightly combined below, the capsule is angular, five-celled, the seeds with an elastic integument. Known species, 220; chiefly from South Africa and North America, also from South America. *Oxalis Acetosella* is the Common Wood-sorrel. The leaves are all radical and trifoliate; handsome white flowers, with purplish veins. Found in woods and other shady places, and in nooks on mountain sides. [SHAMROCK.] *O. corniculata* is the Yellow Prominent Wood-sorrel. The leaves and stems of nearly all the species are marked by a strong acidity, due to Oxalate of Potash. The leaves are usually sensitive. The stalks of *O. crenata*, a Columbian species, are very acid, and make a good preserve. *O. esculenta*, *O. Deppei*, *O. crassicaulis*, and *O. tetraphylla* have eatable tubers. *O. sensitiva*, *O. stricta*, and *O. Biophytum* have sensitive leaves. Those of *O. sensitiva* are tonic, and slightly stimulating. In India the leaves of *O. corniculata* are considered to be cooling, refrigerant, and stomachic; the fresh juice is used in dysentery, &c.

OXALIS LOBATA.

ŏx′-ą-līte, *s.* [Eng. *oxal(ic)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fibrous to compact mineral, sometimes capillary or earthy. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 2·13 to 2·489; colour, yellow. Compos.: protoxide of iron, 42·1; oxalic acid, 42·1; water, 15·8 = 100, corresponding with the formula $2FeOC_2O_3 + 3HO$. Found in brown coal and sometimes in shalcs.

ŏx-ą-lūr′-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *oxalur(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_3O_3 = \left\{\begin{matrix}C_3H_2N_2O_3\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}$ N. Oxalan. A white, crystalline powder, obtained by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, or by heating ethylic oxalurate with alcoholic ammonia to 100°. It is insoluble in cold water, and is decomposed by prolonged boiling in water. It dissolves readily in strong sulphuric acid, but is precipitated from the solution by water.

ŏx-ą-lūr-ăn′-ĭ-līde, *s.* [Eng. *oxalur(ic)*, *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_4(C_6H_5)N_3O_3$. Phenyl-oxaluramide. A white, nacreous, crystalline powder, obtained by heating parabanic acid with aniline. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at a high temperature. Heated with potash, it gives off aniline and ammonia.

ŏx-ą-lūr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὀξαλίς (*oxalis*), and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Oxalate of lime in the urine.

ŏx-ą-lūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *alloxan* altered, and *uric.*] Contained in or derived from alloxan and uric acid.

oxaluric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2O_4$. A monobasic acid, produced by heating a solution of parabanic acid with ammonia, and precipitating by a mineral acid. It is a white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its aqueous solution is decomposed, by boiling, into oxalic acid and urea. The ammonium salt, $C_3H_3(NH_4)N_2O_4$, forms silky needles, very soluble in hot water. The silver salt, argentic oxalurate, $C_3H_3(Ag)N_2O_4$, obtained by adding the ammonium salt to silver nitrate, separates in long silky needles, soluble in water.

ŏx′-ą-lўl, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *al(l)yl.*]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid.

oxalyl-urea, oxalyl-carbamide, *s.* [PARABANIC-ACID.]

ŏx-a-mĕth′-āne, *s.* [Eng. *oxam(ic); eth(yl)*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_7NO_3$. Ethylic oxamate. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas through ethylene oxalate till it solidifies. It forms unctuous, pearly crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 110°, and distils at 220°.

ŏx-ą-mĕth′-ўl-āne, *s.* [Eng. *oxa(mic); methyl*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5NO_3$. Methylic oxamate. Prepared by saturating methylic oxalate with dry ammoniacal gas till the whole solidifies to a crystalline mass. Soluble in boiling alcohol.

ŏx-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ox(atyl)*, and *amic.*] Derived from oxatyl and ammonia.

oxamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_3NO_3 = \left\{\begin{matrix}CO.NH_2\\|\\CO.OH.\end{matrix}\right.$ A monobasic acid, obtained by heating acid ammonic oxalate until carbonic anhydride is evolved, and extracting by water. It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 173°, decomposing at the same time into water, formic acid, and oxamide. The ammonium salt, $C_2H_2(NH_4)NO_3$, forms stellate groups of small anhydrous prisms. The silver salt, $C_2H_2(Ag)NO_3$, obtained by treating silver nitrate with barium oxamate, crystallizes in colourless, silky needles, which blacken on exposure to the light.

oxamic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Three ethers of oxamic acid are known, viz., oxamethylane, oxamethane, and oxamylane (q.v.).

ŏx-ăm′-ĭd, ŏx-ăm′-īde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4N_2O_2 = \begin{matrix}CO.NH_2\\|\\CO.NH_2.\end{matrix}$ A white, tasteless, odourless powder, obtained by the dry distillation of neutral ammonic oxalate. It is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble

in boiling water, from which it deposits on cooling in crystalline flocks; insoluble in alcohol. Heated in an open tube it volatilizes and forms a crystalline sublimate.

ŏx-ăm′-mīte, s. [Eng. *ox(alic)*; *amm(onia)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in the guano of Gnanape Island. Compos., as stated by Shepard, oxalate of ammonia. Raimondi had described a similar mineral under the name of Guanapite. Crystallization orthorhombic; colour yellowish-white; lustre silky; transparent; occurs with mascagnite (q.v.).

ŏx-ăm′-ȳ-lāne, s. [Eng. *ox(amic)*, *amyl(ic)*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{13}NO_3$. Amylic oxamate. A crystalline body produced by the action of gaseous ammonia on neutral amylic oxalate. It is soluble in alcohol, but decomposed by boiling water.

ŏx-ą-năph′-thal-īde, s. [Eng. *oxa(lic)*; *naphthal(ic)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{16}N_2O_2$. Naphthyl-oxamide. Produced by the action of heat on naphthylamine oxalate. It forms minute scales, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 200°.

ŏx-ą-nĭl′-ą-mīde, s. [Eng. *oxanil(ine)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_8N_2O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_2O_2)''\\ C_6H_5\\ H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. Phenyl-oxamide. A crystalline body found among the products of the decomposition of cyanilline by hydrochloric acid. It forms snow-white silky flakes, soluble in alcohol and ether, and crystallizes from boiling water.

ŏx-ą-nĭl′-ĭc, a. [Eng. *oxanil(ine)*; suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxaniline (q.v.).

oxanilic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_3$. Phenyloxamic acid. Prepared by fusing a mixture of aniline and oxalic acid, for ten minutes at a high temperature, and boiling the cooled mass with water. It crystallizes in beautiful laminæ, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, and in alcohol. With bases it forms oxanilates, which are isomeric with the isatates.

ŏx-ăn′-ĭ-lĭd, ŏx-ăn′-ĭ-līde, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}CO.N(C_6H_5)H.\\ |\\ CO.N(C_6H_5)H.\end{matrix}\right.$ Diphenyloxamide. Obtained by heating aniline oxalate to 160–180°. It crystallizes in white nacreous scales, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, very soluble in benzene, melts at 245°, and boils at 320°.

ŏx-ăn′-ĭ-līne, s. [Eng. *ox(alic)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: C_6H_7NO. Obtained by heating amido-salicylic acid with pumice-stone, and purifying with alcohol. It forms slightly colored crystals, soluble in hot water and hot alcohol. When mixed with a alkaline liquid it acquires an indigo-blue colour.

ŏx-ăn′-thrą-çēne, s. [Eng. *ox(alic)*, and *anthracene.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_2$. Paranaphthalese. A neutral resin, prepared by boiling anthracene with nitric acid. It forms reddish-yellow crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in benzene, and insoluble in boiling ether. It volatilizes without decomposition, and sublimes in long needles.

ŏx-ą-tŏ-lū′-ĭc, a. [Oxatolylic.]

ŏx-ą-tŏ-lȳl′-ĭc, a. [Eng. *oxa(lic)*; *tol(u)yl(ene)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxalic acid and toluylene.

oxatolylic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}O_3$. Oxaltoluic acid. Produced, with methyl alcohol, by boiling vulpic acid with potash-ley of sp. gr. 1·05–1·15. It crystallizes from alcohol in colourless, brittle, four-sided prisms, slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; and melts at 154°, decomposing at a higher temperature. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis, sparingly soluble with the alkaline earths.

ŏx′-bīt-ĕr, s. [Eng. *ox*, and *biter.*]

Ornith.: An American name for *Molothrus pecoris.* [Molothrus, Cow-bird.]

ŏx′-ęn, s. *pl.* [Ox.]

ŏx′-ĕr, s. [Eng. *ox*; *-er.*] The same as Oxfence (q.v.).

"Then we came to the nearest approach to an *oxer* we see in Cheshire."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ŏx′-ĕ-thēne, a. [Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and *ethene.*] Containing oxygen and ethene.

oxethene-bases, s. *pl.* [Hydramines.]

ŏx-ē′-thȳl, s. [Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem.: C_2H_5O. A name applied to peroxide of ethyl, entering into combination as a monatomic radical.

oxethyl chlorethylic-oxide, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}O_2.Cl. = \left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_4Cl.\\ C_2H_4(C_2H_5O)\end{matrix}\right\}O$. An oil heavier than water, obtained by treating dichlorethylic-oxide with an alcoholic solution of sodium. It has an agreeable, refreshing odour, and boils at 159°.

ŏx′-flȳ, s. [Eng. *ox*, and *fly.*]

Entom.: *Œstrus bovis.* [Botfly, Œstrus.]

Ŏx′-fŏrd, s. & a. [Usually given as A.S. *oxenford*, *oxnaford* = a ford for oxen; more probably the first element is from Celt. *uisge* = water.]

Geog.: An English parliamentary borough and county town, the seat of an ancient university.

Oxford-chrome, s. An oxide of iron used in painting. (*Weale.*)

Oxford-clay, s.

Geol.: A bed of Clay, sometimes 600 feet thick, underlying the Coral Rag and the accompanying sandy beds of the Middle Oolite. Corals are absent, but Ammonites and Belemnites abound. Remains of Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, &c., are also found.

Oxford-gray, s. [Oxford-mixture.]

Oxford-mixture, s.

Fabric: A woollen cloth of a very dark gray colour. Called also Oxford-gray, Pepper-and-Salt, Thunder-and-Lightning.

Oxford-movement, s. [Tractarianism.]

Oxford-school, s.

Church Hist.: A name sometimes given to those clerics of the English Establishment who adopted a theology which, according to the Evangelical party, was a dangerous approach to Roman teaching. This theology was indicated rather than formulated in *Tracts for the Times*, which commenced in 1832, and ended with No. xc. in 1841. [Tractarianism.]

* **ŏx′-găng,** s. [Eng. *ox*, and *gang.*] As much land as an ox could plough in a year, variously stated from six to ten acres, according to the quality of the land, but generally reckoned as about twenty acres.

ŏx′-hą-vĕr-īte, s. [From Oxhaver Springs, Iceland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale-green variety of apophyllite (q.v.), found in small green crystals on silicified wood.

ŏx′-hēel, ŏx′-hēal, s. [Eng. *ox*, and *heel*, or *heal.*]

Bot.: *Helleborus fœtidus.*

ŏx-ĭd-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, s. [Eng. *oxid(e)*, and *ability.*] Capability of being converted into an oxide. (*Philos. Trans.*, xci. 398.)

ŏx′-ĭd-ą-ble, a. [Eng. *oxide*, and *-able.*] Capable of being converted into an oxide.

ŏx′-ĭ-dāte, v.t. & i. [Eng. *oxid(e)*; *-ate.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into an oxide, as metals, &c., by combination with oxygen.

B. *Intrans.:* To become converted into an oxide; to become oxidized.

ŏx-ĭ-dā′-tion, s. [Oxidate.]

Chem.: The chemical change which gives rise to the formation of oxides, and which is brought about by the action of oxygen acids, water, or free oxygen.

ŏx′-ĭ-dā-tŏr, s. [Eng. *oxidat(e)*; *-or.*] A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of an Argand lamp. Called also oxygenator.

ŏx′-īde, s. [Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, acid.]

Chem. & Min.: The product of the combination of oxygen with a metal or metalloid. In the former case a base is formed, in the latter an acid radical. Sometimes the oxide acts as a quasi-acid radical and as a base.

¶ Oxide of antimony = *Senarmontite*, *Valentinite*, and *Cervantite*; Oxide of arsenic = *Arsenolite*; Oxide of bismuth = *Bismite*; Oxide of copper = *Cuprite* and *Melaconite*; Oxide of lead = *Massicot* and *Minium*; Oxide of manganese = *Braunite*, *Hausmannite*, *Manganite*, *Psilomelane*, and *Pyrolusite*; Oxide of molybdenum = *Molybdic-ochre* and *Molybdite*; Oxide of nickel = *Bunsenite*; Oxide of tin = *Cassiterite*; Oxide of titanium = *Anatase*, *Brookite*, and *Rutile*; Oxide of uranium = *Uraninite*; and Oxide of zinc = *Zincite.*

ŏx-ĭ-dīz′-ą-ble, a. [Eng. *oxidiz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being oxidized.

ŏx′-ĭ-dīze, v.t. [Eng. *oxid(e)*; *-ize.*] To oxidate.

ŏx′-ĭ-dīzed, pa. par. or a. [Oxidize.]

oxidized-silver, s. Silver on the surface of which a thin film of the black oxide has been formed.

ŏx′-ĭ-dīze-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *oxidize*; *-ment.*] The same as Oxidation (q.v.).

ŏx′-ĭ-dīz-ĕr, s. [Eng. *oxidiz(e)*; *-er.*] That which oxidizes.

ŏx′-ĭ-dīz′-ĭng, pr. par., a., & s. [Oxidize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Oxidation.

oxidizing-furnace, s.

Metall.: A furnace for treating ores or metallic substances, in which the material is exposed to an excess of air, the oxygen of which unites with the metal, forming an oxide. With ores, it may be said to be roasting with an excess of air. The term is somewhat general, and to speak of oxidizing-furnaces is a mode of stating chemically the action of certain furnaces under given conditions of access of air.

ŏx-ĭm-ĭ-dō-çȳ-ăn′-ĭc, a. [For etym. see def.] Containing oxygen, imidogen, and cyanic acid.

oximidocyanic-acid, s. [Parabanic-acid.]

ŏx-ĭn-dĭ-căn′-ĭn, s. [Eng. *ox(ygen)*; *indican*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{16}$. One of the products of the spontaneous decomposition of an aqueous solution of Indican (q.v.). When purified by re-precipitation from alcohol, it assumes the form of a brown, viscid, combustible gum, having a nauseous taste.

ŏx-ĭn-dĭ-cāṣ′-ĭn, s. [Eng. *ox(ygen)*; *indic(an)*, *isatis* (altered), and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{32}N_2O_{22}$. Produced when an aqueous solution of indican is evaporated. The first product is indicanin, which takes up oxygen and forms oxindicanin, whilst the latter by assumption of water forms oxindicasin and indiglucin. It is purified like oxindicanin, which it resembles.

ŏx-ĭn′-dŏl, s. [Eng. *ox(ygen)*; *ind(ine)*, and *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}CH_2\\ N\end{matrix}\right\rangle C(HO)$. Formed by reducing hydriudic acid with sodium amalgam in acid solution. It yields colourless needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 120°, sublimes without decomposition, and forms crystallizable salts with acids and bases.

ŏx′-ĭ-sâlt, s. [Oxysalt.]

ŏx′-leў-ą, s. [Named after Mr. Oxley, a former surveyor of New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedreleæ. [Yellow-wood.]

ŏx′-līke, a. [Eng. *ox*, and *like.*] Like or resembling an ox.

ŏx′-lĭp, s. [A.S. *oxanslyppe*, from *oxan* = of an ox, and *slyppe* = a slip = a piece of dung. Skeat, therefore, considers that it should be spelled *ox-slip.*]

Bot.: *Primula elatior.* It resembles the cowslip, but has the calyx teeth acuminate, the corolla pale yellow instead of buff, the limb concave, the throat without folds. Found in Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex.

Ŏx'-ŏn., *abbrev.* [Oxonian.] An abbreviation for Oxonia. Sometimes placed by a graduate after his degrees to indicate that they have been derived from the University of Oxford.

Ŏx-ō'-nĭ-ăn, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *Oxonia* = Oxford (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; specif., a member of the University of Oxford.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Oxford.

"The light in which it appeared to an *Oxonian* nonjuror."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ŏx ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Altered from *uraxonic* (q.v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

oxonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_5N_3O_4$. Obtained as a potassium salt when a stream of air is passed through a solution of uric acid in potash. The salt forms radiate groups of crystals.

ŏx'-pĕck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *pecker.*]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Buphaga (q.v.).
2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Buphaginæ (q.v.).

ŏx'-stâll, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *stall.*] A stall or stand for oxen.

ŏx'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *tail.*]

1. The tail of an ox.
2. A banner made of the tail of an ox.

"And the white *oxtails* stream'd behind."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

¶ Obvious compound: *Oxtail-soup.*

* **ŏx'-tĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *orta* = the armpit.] The armpit; an embrace of the arms.

"A Bible under their *oxter.*"—*Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1881, p. 437.

* **ŏx'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *oxter*, s.] To support under the arms.

ŏx'-tŏngue, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *tongue.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus Helminthia (q.v.), and specially *H. echioides;* (2) *Anchusa officinalis.*

ŏx'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *ox*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling an ox. (*Chapman: Iliad* iv. 139.)

ŏx-ў-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, acid.]

1. *Of a point or edge:* Sharp.
2. *Of taste:* Sharp, biting, acid.

ŏx-ў-ą-căn'-thĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *oxyacanth(a); -in.*] [See def.]

Chem.: A bitter neutral substance extracted by Leroy from the whitethorn, *Cratægus oxyacantha.*

ŏx-ў-ą-căn'-thĭne, *s.* [Oxyacanthin.]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{46}N_2O_{11}$. Vineline. An alkaloid existing together with berberine in the root of *Berberis vulgaris.* It is a yellowish-white powder, with a bitter taste, insolnble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It melts at 139°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. It crystallizes from ether in colourless prisms, which turn yellow on exposure to light. Its salts are all crystalline, and have a bitter taste.

ŏx-ў-ăç'-ĕt-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *acetal.*]

Chem.: $CH_2.(OH).CH(O.C_2H_5)_2$. An agreeable-smelling liquid obtained by heating bromacetal with potassic hydrate to 160°. It boils at 167°.

ŏx-ў-ăç'-ĭd, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *acid.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Acids containing oxygen, as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4.

ŏx-ў-ăl'-cō-hŏl, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *alcohol.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and alcohol.

oxyalcohol-blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe in which a stream of oxygen is blown through a flame of alcohol.

ŏx'-ў-ăl'-dĕ-hўde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $CH_2(OH).CHO$. A syrup possessing a persistent aldehyde-like odour, prepared by heating bichlor-ether with water. It has never been obtained in a pure state.

ŏx-ў-ar'-sĕn-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *arsenic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and arsenic.

oxyarsenic-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Di-acid bases obtained by the slow oxidation of the tertiary monarsines.

ŏx-ўb'-ĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀξυβελής (*oxybelēs*) = (1) sharp-pointed; (2) shooting swift bolts: pref. *oxy-* (1), and βέλος (*belos*) = a missile.]

Zool.: A genus of Snakes, family Dryiophidæ. *Oxybelis fulgidus,* from South America, has a long movable snout.

ŏx-ў-bĕn-zăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); benz(oic); am(monia);* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from oxygen, benzoic acid, and ammonia.

oxybenzamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2 = C_6H_4{\cdot}\underset{CO.}{OH}NH_2$. Prepared by dissolving nitrobenzoic acid in ammonia, saturating the boiling liquid with sulphuretted hydrogen and neutralising with acetic acid. It forms white crystalline nodules, sparingly soluble in cold water, readily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether. When heated it melts, giving off irritating vapours, and leaves a residue of carbon. Its solutions decompose on exposure to the air, yielding a brown resinous substance. With metals it forms oxybenzamates, having the formula $C_7H_6MNO_2$.

ŏx-ў-bĕn-zō-dī'-ąm-īde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy-(gen); benzo(ic);* and *diamide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8N_2O = \left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_4O)''\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. A crystalline body, isomeric with phenyl-carbamide, obtained by the action of ammonium-sulphide on an aqueous solution of nitrobenzamide. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but its alcoholic solution soon turns red and decomposes; melts at 72°.

ŏx-ў-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *benzoic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and benzoic acid.

oxybenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3 = (C_7H_4O)''\left.\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. A monobasic acid metameric with salicylic acid, obtained by boiling metadiazobenzoic acid nitrate with water. It forms a crystalline powder, consisting of small quadratic tables, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more soluble in the same liquids at boiling heat, melts at 200°, and can be distilled unchanged. It does not yield a violet colour with ferric chloride, but in other respects resembles salicylic acid.

ŏx-ў-căl'-çĭ-ŭm, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *calcium.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and lime.

oxycalcium-light, *s.* A light produced by a jet of oxygen gas forced through the flame of an alcohol lamp or gas-burner on to a piece of lime. This light will exhibit the usual paintings on a screeu 10 or 15 feet in diameter with very brilliant effect. It is not so brilliant as the oxyhydrogen light, but it is in some hands safer, and the apparatus less bulky and expensive.

ŏx'-ў-chlōr, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *chlorine.*] Containing oxygen and chlorine.

oxychlor-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2Cl.CH(OH)(O.C_2H_5)$. A liquid obtained by the action of water at high temperature on bichlor ether. It boils at 95-96°.

ŏx-ў-chlōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *chloric.*] [Perchloric.]

ŏx-ў-chlōr'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *chloride.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Basic chlorides. Compounds of metallic chlorides with the basic oxides of the same metals, produced by the action of water on certain metallic chlorides.

oxy-chloride of lead, *s.* [Matlockite.]

oxy-chloro-iodide of lead, *s.* [Schwartzemberoite.]

ŏx-ў-chō'-lĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *choline.*] [Betaine.]

ŏx-ў-çĭn'-çhŏn-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *cinchonine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A base, isomeric with quinine, obtained by boiling dibromo-cinchonine with potash. It crystallizes in colourless laminæ very soluble in acids. Its solutions are not fluorescent, nor do they become green on the addition of chlorine water and ammonia.

ŏx-ў-cŏc'-cŏs, ŏx-ў-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (2), and Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.] [Coccus.]

Bot.: Cranberry; a genus of Vacciniaceæ. Corolla, rotate; stamens, eight. Two species known. One, *Oxycoccos palustris,* is British; it is the Cranberry (q.v.). The other, *O. macrocarpus,* has been introduced into Flintshire.

* **ŏx'-ў-crāte,** *s.* [Gr. ὀξύκρατον (*oxukraton*), from ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and κεράννυμι (*keranuumi*) = to mix; Fr. *oxycrat.*] A mixture of six parts water and one vinegar.

ŏx-ў-cŭm-ĭn-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); cumin(ic), am(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*] Containing or derived from oxygen, cumiuic acid, and ammonia.

oxycuminamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_2(C_{10}H_{10}O)HO$. Obtained by treating nitrocuminic acid with iron filings and acetic acid, digesting with carbonate of soda, precipitating with acetate of lead, and decomposing with sulphydric gas. It forms colourless needles sparingly soluble in cold water, but easily in hot water, ether, and alcohol; forms crystalline compounds both with acids and bases.

ŏx-ў-cŭm-ĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *cuminic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and cuminic acid.

oxycuminic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. Produced by the action of nitric oxide on oxycuminamic acid. It separates in small brownish prisms, sparingly soluble in cold, but more so in hot water and in alcohol. It forms crystallizable salts with bases.

ŏx-ў-dăc'-tўl-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. δακτυλος (*dactulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: A group of the Batrachian sub-order Phaneroglossa (q.v.). It includes the families Ranidæ, Pelobatidæ, Bufonidæ, Engystomidæ, Rhinophrynidæ, and Rhinodermatidæ.

ŏx-ў-dĕr'-çēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀξυδερκής (*oxuderkēs*) = sharp or quick sighted: pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. δέρκομαι (*derkomai*) = to look, to see.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Oxydercidæ (q.v.). *Oxyderces dentatus,* a Chinese fish, has the ventral fins wanting.

ŏx-ў-dĕr'-çi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxyderc(es),* and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii. Some species have the eyes very prominent, with well-developed eyelids. In one division of the family the dorsal fins are united, in the other division they are separated. Most of the species are from the warmer parts of the ocean, but Callionymus (q.v.), formerly placed with the Gobiidæ, is British.

ŏx-ў-ē'-thĕr, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *ether.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and ether.

oxyether-light, *s.* A form of the oxyhydrogeu lime-light, invented by Mr. W. Broughton, in which a portion of oxygen gas is conveyed through, or over the surface of, a tauk of sulphuric ether, carrying off a quantity of ether vapour. This vapour is burnt in the jet in place of the hydrogen, whilst pure oxygen is burnt with it as usual. The light is nearly equal to the oxyhydrogen mixed jet, but requires great care in the management.

ŏx-ў-flū'-or-īde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *fluoride.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds analogous to the oxychlorides.

ŏx'-ў-ģen, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*), and γεν- (*gen-*), base of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: Symbol, O; at. wt. 16. A dyad element existing in the free state in the atmosphere, and in combination in the ocean. It forms about one-fifth of the former and eight-ninths of the latter. It is also present in the great majority of substances forming the earth's crust, and is the most abundant of all the elements. It was discovered in 1774 by Scheele in Sweden and Priestley in England

independently, but the name was given by Lavoisier some time after. It can be obtained pure by heating black oxide of manganese, or a mixture of this oxide with potassic chlorate in a retort, and collecting the gas over water. When pure it is without colour, taste, or smell. It is the sustaining principle of animal life and of the ordinary phenomena of combustion. Phosphorus and ignited charcoal burn in it with great brilliancy, and a piece of watch-spring, having at the end some lighted sulphur, exhibits in oxygen a beautiful phenomenon of combustion. It is a little heavier than atmospheric air, sp. gr. = 1·1. One hundred cubic inches of oxygen at mean temperature and pressure weigh 34·29 grains. Under the influence of cold and high pressure it has been reduced to the liquid state. It enters into combination in various ways, taking the place of hydrogen in the radicals of compounds formed on any of the types, HCl, H_2O, H_3N, &c., giving rise to oxychlorides, oxyiodides, oxynitrides, &c.

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *oxygen; -ate.*] To unite or combine with oxygen; to oxidate.

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Oxygenate.]

oxygenated-water, *s.*

Chem.: Water holding peroxide of hydrogen in solution.

ŏx-ĭ-ĝĕn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Oxygenate.]

Chem.: The same as Oxidation (q.v.).

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *oxygenat(e); -or.*] An oxidator (q.v.).

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *oxygeniz(e); -able.*] Capable of being oxygenized.

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *oxygen; -ize.*]

Chem.: The same as Oxygenate (q.v.).

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-īze-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *oxygenize; -ment.*] The act or process of oxygenizing; oxidation.

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *oxygeniz(e); -er.*] That which oxygenizes or converts into an oxide.

ŏx′-ĭ-ĝĕn-ŏid, *s.* [Eng. *oxygen;* suff. *-oid.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Duflos' name for those non-metallic elements, which, in their chemical relation, resemble oxygen—viz., bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, selenium, and sulphur.

ŏx-ĭ-ĝĕn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen; -ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from oxygen.

ŏx-ĭ-glŏs′-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. γλωσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Ranidæ, with no teeth on the vomer, from the Oriental region. Some fossil species of early Tertiary age have been found in the so-called Frog-beds of Bombay.

ŏx-ĭ-glĭ-cŏ-lĭl-ūr′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); glycolyl,* and *urea.*] [Allanturic-acid.]

*** ŏx′-ĭ-ĝŏn,** *** ox-y-gone,** *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A triangle having each of its angles less than a right angle; an acute-angled triangle.

*** ŏx-ĭ-ĝ′-ŏn-al,** *a.* [Eng. *oxygon; -al.*] Having the angles acute; acute-angled.

*** ŏx′-ĭ-gō′-nĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *oxygon; -ial.*] The same as Oxygonal (q.v.).

ŏx-ĭ-gua′-nĭne (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *guanine.*]

Chem.: A body produced by the action of potassium permanganate on guanine dissolved in caustic soda.

ŏx-ĭ-gŭm′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *gummic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and gummic acid.

oxygummic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_{10}O_{11}$. A tetrabasic acid obtained by the oxidation of gummic acid. It crystallizes in shining needles, soluble in water and alcohol, the solutions being strongly acid. Heated above 130° it decomposes, giving off pungent aromatic vapours.

ŏx-ĭ-ĝyr′-ŭs (yr as ir), *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. γυρός (*gyrus*) = round.]

Zool.: A genus of Firolidæ (q.v.). The small spiral shells of *Oxygyrus keraudrenii* were found by the *Challenger* expedition to be an important constituent in the formation of Globigerina ooze.

ŏx-ĭ-hæ′-mō-glō-bĭn, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *hæmoglobin.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Loose compounds of true hæmoglobins with oxygen, which latter they give off in vacuo, especially if heated. They are characterized by their absorption spectra, showing two distinct bands, one in the yellow and the other in the green, between Fraunhofer's D and E lines.

ŏx-ĭ-hĭp-pūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *hippuric.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and hippuric acid.

oxyhippuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_4$. A very soluble acid produced by boiling an aqueous solution of diazohippuric-acid.

ŏx-ĭ-hĭ′-drō-ĝĕn, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *hydrogen.*] Consisting of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

oxyhydrogen-blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe in which the flame is produced by the combustion of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases in the proportions which form water. The heat thus produced exceeds that of any other source except the electric arc.

oxyhydrogen-light, *s.* [Lime-light, Drummond-light.]

oxyhydrogen-microscope, *s.* A microscope in which the object is illuminated by the incandescence of a piece of lime or marble under the action of the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe, and its image, highly magnified, thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to any number of spectators at once. Recent improvements have enabled objects to be exhibited in this way magnified 1,500 diameters.

ŏx-ĭ-ĭ-sŏu-vĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *isouvitic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and isouvitic acid.

oxyisouvitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_6 = C_6H_2(OH)(O.CH_2)(CO.OH)_2$. Obtained as its ethylic salt, by the action of ethylic aceto-acetate upon chloroform. It crystallizes in needles.

ŏx-ĭ-lĭ-ĭ-zăr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); (a)lizar(ine),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from oxygen and alizarine.

oxylizaric-acid, *s.* [Purpurin.]

*** ŏx′-ĭ-mĕl,** *s.* [Gr. ὀξύμελι (*oxumeli*), from ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and μέλι (*meli*) = honey; Fr. *oxymel;* Sp. *oximel;* Ital. *ossimele;* Lat. *oxymeli.*] A mixture of vinegar and honey, sometimes made a vehicle for administering medicines: as, *oxymel* of squills.

"Ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables with *oxymel,* or the mixture of honey and vinegar."—*Arbuthnot.*

ŏx-ĭ-mĕ-sĭt-ylĭ-ēn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *mesitylenic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and mesitylene.

oxymesitylenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_2(OH)\begin{cases}(CH_3)_2\\CO.OH\end{cases}$. A monobasic aromatic acid prepared by heating mesitylene sulphonic acid with potassic hydrate at 250°. It crystallizes in silky needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melts at 176°. Its salts give a deep blue coloration with ferric chloride.

ŏx-ĭ-mŏr′-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύμωρον (*oxumōron*) a saying which at first sight appears foolish, from ὀξύμωρος (*oxumōros*) = pointedly foolish, from ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and μωρός (*mōros*) = foolish, dull.]

Rhet.: A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word: as, *cruel kindness.*

ŏx-ĭ-mor′-phĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *morphine.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$. A base obtained by treating morphine with nitrous acid. It forms a shining white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

ŏx-ĭ-năph-thō′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); naphthol,* and suff. *-ic.*] Containing oxygen and naphthol.

oxynaphthoic-acid, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_{10}H_6\begin{cases}OH\\CO_2H\end{cases}$. Formed from the two naphthols ($C_{10}H_7OH$), by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide. The *α*-acid melts at 185°, and its solutions are coloured blue with ferric chloride. The *β*-acid is difficult to prepare.

ŏx-ĭ-năph-thĭ′l-a-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *naphthylamine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9NO$. Oxynaphthylidine. Naphthameïne. A base resembling orceïn, produced by the action of oxidizing agents on naphthylamine. It is an amorphous, dark purple powder, with an iodine-like odour, especially if heated, insoluble in water, ammonia, and potash, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. It does not combine with acids or with bases.

ŏx-ĭ-năph-thĭ′l-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Oxynaphthylamine.]

ŏx-ĭ-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Ornith.: A genus of Campophagidæ, closely allied to the Laniidæ, peculiar to the islands of Mauritius and Reunion. They are remarkable for the fact that while the males of both species closely resemble each other, the females are wholly unlike. (*Ibis,* 1866, pp. 275–280.)

ŏx-ĭn′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὀξύνω (*oxuno*) = to sharpen.]

Compar. Anat.: A term applied to glands in the stomach of the frog which secrete an acid juice. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 278.)

*** ŏx′-ĭ-ŏ-pў,** *** ŏx-ĭ-ŏ′-pĭ-a,** *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = sight.] Acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

ŏx-ĭ-phĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. (*hydr*)*oxy*(*l*), and *phen*(*yl*)*ic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and phenylic acid.

oxyphenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_2 = C_6H_4.(OH)_2$. Pyrocatechin. Pyromorintannic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tanning materials. It crystallizes in quadratic prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 102°, volatilises below its melting point, and boils at 240–245°. It does not precipitate gelatin or the salts of quinine, but its aqueous solution forms a white precipitate with neutral acetate of lead, $C_6H_4.Pb''O_2$. Insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in acetic acid.

*** ŏx-ĭ-pўph′-ō-nў,** *** ŏx-ĭ-phō′-nĭ-a,** *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

ŏx-ĭ-pĭc′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *picric.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and picric acid.

oxypicric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_3N_3O_8 = C_6H(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$. Styphnic acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of cold nitric acid on resorcin and on many gum resins, also by boiling extract of logwood, brazil-wood, &c., with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow hexagonal plates or prisms, slightly soluble in water, readily in alcohol and ether, melts at 175°, and can be sublimed by careful heating. Its salts crystallize well, and are explosive.

ŏx-ĭp′-ŏ-da, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύποδα (*oxupoda*), neut. pl. of ὀξύπους (*oxupous*) = swift-footed: pref. *oxy-,* and ποῦς (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ. Nearly thirty species are British.

ŏx-ĭ-pō′-gōn, *s.* [Prcf. *oxy-,* and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Ornith.: Helmet-crests; a genus of Trochilidæ, distinguished by a crest and a long tuft of white or buff feathers hanging from the throat. There are two species: *Oxypogon lindeni,* from Venezuela, and *O. guerini,* from Colombia.

ŏx-ĭ-quĭn-īne′, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *quinine.*]

Chem.: A white crystallo-granular substance formed by boiling quinine sulphate with potassic nitrite. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 100°, and is less bitter than quinine.

ŏx-ȳ-rhī′-na, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύῤῥιν (*oxurrhin*), ὀξύῤῥις (*oxurrhis*), genit. ὀξυῤῥινος (*oxurrhinos*) = with sharp or fine nose: pref. *oxy-* (1), and ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil sharks founded on teeth from the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds.

ŏx-ȳ-rhȳn′-chą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὀξύῤῥυγχος (*oxurrhungchos*) = sharp-snouted: pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = the snout.]

Zool.: Sea-spiders. A family of Brachyourous Crustaceans established by Milne-Edwards. The same as MAIADÆ (q.v.).

ŏx-ȳ-rhȳn′-chŭs, *s.* [OXYRHYNCHA.]

Ornith.: A South American genus of Picidæ, akin to Yunx, which it resembles in the bill.

ŏx-yr′-ĭ-ą (yr as ïr), *s.* [Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp. Named from the acidity of the leaves.]

Bot.: Mountain-sorrel; a genus of Polygoneæ. Sepals four, stamens six, stigmas two, fruit broadly winged. Only known species, *Oxyria reniformis*, the Kidney-shaped Mountain-sorrel. Found in alpine elevations in Wales, the North of England, and Scotland. It is common in the Punjab Himalayas, where it is used as a cooling vegetable and as medicine.

ŏx-yr′-rhō-dīne (yr as ïr), *s.* Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = acid, and ῥοδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Pharm.: A composition of vinegar and roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. (*Dunglison.*)

ŏx-ȳ-săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *salicylic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and salicylic acid.

oxysalicylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$. Obtained by boiling a solution of iodosalicylic acid with potash. Crystallizes in shining needles, and acquires a deep blue colour with solution of ferric chloride. Is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 198°.

ŏx′-ȳ-sâlt, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *salt.*] [OXYACID.]

ŏx-ȳ-stĕl′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (2), and Gr. στέλμα (*stelma*) = a girdle, a belt.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadeæ. *Oxystelma esculenta*, is a twining Indian perennial. Despite its specific name, it is not often eaten. A decoction of it is used as a gargle in aphthous states of the mouth and fauces. In Sind the milky sap is used as a wash for ulcers, and, with turpentine, for itch.

ŏx-ȳ-stŏm′-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A family of Brachyourous Crustaceans, founded by Milne-Edwards. The carapace is orbicular and arched in front; the anterior claws are large and much compressed. He divided it into the Leucosians, the Calappians, the Corystians, and the Dorippians.

ŏx-ȳ-sŭl′-phīde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *sulphide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds of metallic oxides and sulphides, or of sulphides in which the sulphur is partly replaced by oxygen.

oxysulphide of antimony, *s.* [KERMESITE.]

oxysulphide of zinc, *s.* [VOLTZITE.]

ŏx-ȳ-sŭl-phō-bĕn′-zīde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, *sulpho-*, and *benzide.*]

Chem.: $(C_6H_4OH)_2SO_2$. Formed by treating two parts of pure phenol with one part of fuming sulphuric acid for from three to five hours at 190°. The crude product is boiled in water, the crystals from which are recrystallized first from alcohol and then from water. It forms white glistening orthorhombic crystal of sp. gr. = 1·366.

ŏx-ȳ-tĕl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxytel(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Brachelytra. It consists of small beetles found under moss or stones, or in dung. The males of some have two horns in front of the head.

ŏx-ȳt′-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-*, and Gr. τέλος (*telos*) = an end, a termination.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Oxytelidæ (q.v.).

ŏx-ȳ-tŏr-ĕph-thą-lăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy-(gen)*; *terephthal(ic)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen, terephthalic acid, and ammonia.

oxyterephthalamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_2 = (C_8H_5O)''\begin{cases}H_2\\H\end{cases}\Big\}N\atop O$. Obtained by the action of reducing agents on nitroterephthalic acid. It crystallizes in thin prisms, slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Its salts are crystalline and very soluble in water and alcohol, forming fluorescent solutions.

ŏx-ȳ-tĕr-ĕph-thăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *terephthalic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and terephthalic acid.

oxyterephthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_5$. Produced, with evolution of nitrogen, by the action of nitrous acid on oxyterephthalamic acid. The oxyterephthalates are crystalline, but less soluble than the terephthalates.

ŏx-ȳ-thȳ-mō-quĭ-nōne′, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *thymoquinone.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. Formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen on an alkaline solution of thymoquinone. It forms orange-coloured needles melting at 169–172°.

ŏx-ȳ-tŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *tol(uene)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and toluene.

oxytolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3$. A monobasic acid, isomeric with salicylic acid, produced by the oxidation of toluene. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol; melts at 180°, and at a higher temperature distils unchanged. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water and alcohol.

ŏx-ȳ-tol-ų-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *toluic*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen, toluic acid, and ammonia.

oxytoluamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_9NO_2 = (C_8H_6O)''\begin{cases}H_2\\H\end{cases}\Big\}N\atop O$. Obtained by reducing nitrotoluic acid with ammonium sulphide. It forms yellow microscopic prisms slightly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It unites both with bases and with acids.

ŏx-ȳ-tŏl-ū′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *toluic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and toluic acid..

oxytoluic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_3(OH).CO.OH.{}^{.CH_3}$. An aromatic hydroxy-acid, obtained by fusing sulpho-paratoluic acid with caustic potash. It crystallizes in needles grouped in star-like form, and melts at 202–203°.

ŏx′-ȳ-tōne, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος (*oxutonos*), from ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone.]

A. *As adj.:* Having an acute sound; in Gr. gram., having the accent on the last syllable.

"Saptan is undoubtedly *oxytone.*"—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 291.

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* An acute sound.

2. *Greek Gram.:* A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

ŏx-ȳ-tŏn′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *oxyton(e)*; *-ical.*] The same as OXYTONE, A. (q.v.).

ŏx′-ȳ-trĭ-chą, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τρίκος (*trikos*) = a hair.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oxytrichidæ (q.v.). It consists of free-swimming animalcula, from salt and fresh water. Nine species are known.

ŏx-ȳ-trĭch′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxytrich(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, order Hypotricha, inhabiting salt or fresh water. Saville Kent regards them as the most specialised group of Ciliata. (*Manual Infus.*, ii. 760.)

ŏx-ȳ-trī-mĕ′-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)* and *trimesic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and trimesic acid.

oxytrimesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_2OH(COOH)_3$. Obtained by heating disodic salicylate in a stream of carbon dioxide at 300°. It crystallizes from water in prisms freely soluble in alcohol, but sparingly in ether and water.

ŏx-ȳt′-rō-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. τρόπις (*tropis*) = a keel.]

Bot.: A genus of Astragaleæ. Leaves impari-pinnate; keel of the corolla with a narrow point; legume turned more or less perfectly; two-celled. Known species 100, of which two, *Oxytropis Uralensis* and *U. campestris*, are found in Scotland.

ŏx-ȳ-ūr′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: Small Thread-worm; a genus of Nematoids, parasitic in man. The male of *Oxyuris vermicularis* is about one-sixth of an inch, and the female about half an inch long. They are gregarious, and inhabit the rectum of children and old people, occasionally straying to the lower bowel, and setting up inflammation.

ō′-yĕr, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer*; Fr. *ouir* = to hear, from Lat. *audio.*]

Law:

1. A hearing or trial of causes.

2. The hearing as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing.

¶ *Oyer and terminer:* [Norm. Fr. = to hear and determine.]

Law: A commission issued to two of the judges of the circuit, and certain gentlemen of the county to which it is addressed, empowering them to hear and determine certain specified offences.

"The courts of *oyer and terminer*, and general gaol delivery, are held before the Queen's commissioners twice, and sometimes thrice, in every year in every county of the kingdom, except London and Middlesex, wherein they are now held twelve times. The words of the commission are, "to inquire, hear, and determine:" so that by virtue of this commission they can only proceed upon an indictment found at the same assizes; for they must first inquire by means of the grand jury or inquest, before they are empowered to hear and determine by the help of the petit jury."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

ō′-yĕs, ō′-yĕz, *phr.* [Fr. *oyez* = hear ye.] The introduction to any proclamation made by an officer of a court of law, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention. It is usually repeated three times.

¶ The word occurs twice in Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*, v. 5; *Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5) in the sense of proclamation.

* **ȯȳ′-lĕt,** *s.* [OILLET.]

1. An oillet (q.v.).

2. A scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

* **oylet-hole,** *s.* An eyelet-hole.

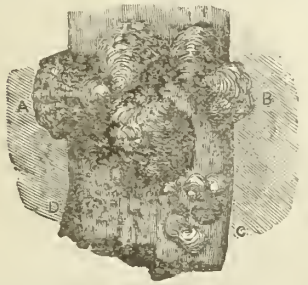
"As each excels in birth or state,
His *oylet-holes* are more and ampler."
Prior: Alma, ii. 447.

oys′-ąn-īte (oys as wāş), *s.* [OISANITE.]

ȯȳs′-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *ostre*; Mid. Eng. & O. Fr. *oistre*; Fr. *huître*, all from Lat. *ostrea*; Gr. ὄστρεον (*ostreon*) = an oyster, named from its shell, ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, a shell.]

1. *Zool.:* The genus Ostrea (q.v.), and especially *Ostrea virginica*, the common American oyster, and *O. edulis*, the edible European species. There are several other edible species, but these are the best known and most esteemed. The American oysters are often very large, and whether large or small are considered by epicures on this side of the Atlantic to be much superior in flavor to the European species, which have a peculiar taste not agreeable to the American palate. They are raised in vast numbers both in native and in transplanted beds along the coast, and are sent to many parts of the country. The most prolific beds are those of Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound, while in the Southern States they grow in such multitudes as to form bars off the coast and to narrow the channels of certain rivers. Oysters vary in length from 3 to 6 inches, but sometimes grow considerably larger. In the European oyster beds the supply is principally obtained from cultivated deposits, the cultivated oysters being called Natives, and being much more highly esteemed than the Sea Oysters, or those of wild growth.

Oysters have been a favorite article of human food for an unknown period, the kitchen-middens of the United States and Europe being large collections of oyster and other shells, indicative of epicurean feasts at a remote antiquity. The Romans esteemed them highly, and practiced artificial culture in ponds, some of which are still used for this purpose. Within late years efforts have been made to raise oysters from the eggs artificially fertilized and planted in enclosed ponds. The experiments



OYSTERS.

A. From five to six months. B. From three to four months. C. From one month to two months. D. Twenty days after birth.

have been successful, but no commercial application of them has been made. The oyster is exceedingly prolific, each female being said to produce millions of eggs. The young oysters are minute, swimming forms, very different in formation from the mature animal. After a short period of free life their shells develop, and they settle on stones, shells, or other material, where they spend the remainder of their lives in eating and growing, their food being microscopic plants and animals.

2. *Palæont.:* [OYSTER-BED, 2].

*¶ *A stopping oyster, a choking oyster:* A retort or proceeding which puts another to silence.

"[She] thereto deviseth to cast in my teeth checks and *choking oysters.*"—*Heywood: Proverbs*, ch. xi.

oyster-bank, *s.* An oyster-bed (q.v.).

"An *oyster-bank*, in the spawning season, is a most interesting place."—*Hart: World of the Sea*, p. 201.

oyster-bed, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bed or breeding-place for oysters.

2. *Palæont.:* Beds of *Ostrea bellovacina* are found in the lower part of the Woolwich and Reading series both in England and in France.

oyster-brood, *s.* The name given to young oysters, the size of a fourpenny-piece to that of a sixpence.

"Whoever steals oysters or *oyster-brood* from an oyster-bed which is private property, is guilty of felony."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 179.

oyster-catcher, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hæmatopus ostralegus*; a handsome British bird, about sixteen inches long, most common on the flat, sandy coasts of Lincolnshire. The head, neck, throat, scapularies, quill-feathers, and latter half of the tail-feathers are deep glossy black, the rest of the plumage pure white. The bill, about three inches long, is a rich ruddy colour, deepest at the base; very much compressed, with a wedge-like termination. Oyster-catcher is a misnomer, for the bird feeds mostly on mussels and limpets, though it frequently takes to the water in search of food. Sometimes called the Sea Pie. Mr. Harting informed Prof. Newton that "the bird seems to lay its head sideways on the ground, and then, grasping the limpet's shell close to the rock between the mandibles, use them as scissor-blades to cut off the mollusc from its sticking-place." (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 111.)

oyster-cracker, *s.* A small cracker served with oysters.

oyster-culture, *s.* The same as OYSTER-FARMING (q.v.).

"*Oyster-culture* has never ceased to be practised in Italy."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 178.

oyster-culturist, *s.* A person engaged in breeding oysters artificially.

oyster-dredge, *s.* A rake and drag-net for gathering oysters from the bed. A stout bag is fastened so as to trail behind the bow of the drag and catch the oysters upturned by the rake.

oyster-farm, *s.* A place where oysters are bred artificially.

oyster-farming, *s.* The act or practice of breeding oysters artificially.

oyster-fishery, *s.*

1. The same as OYSTER-FISHING (q.v.).

2. An oyster-bed; a place where oysters are taken.

"It is thus always by virtue of a grant from the Crown that *oyster-fisheries* are claimed as the property of an individual or of a corporation."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 179.

oyster-fishing, *s.* The act or practice of taking oysters.

"*Oyster-fishing* is carried on variously in different localities."—*Hart: World of the Sea*, p. 203.

¶ The taking of oysters in the United States is confined, as popular phraseology expresses it, to the months with an R, it being illegal in May, June, July, and August. The same close time is maintained by law in the oyster fisheries of England and France.

oyster-green, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulva Lactuca.* It is so-called because it is very green like the lactuce, or lettuce, and adheres to oyster-shells. Its taste is very bitter. It is given sometimes with lemon-juice for scrofula; the ancients prescribed it in gout and inflammation. [LAVER, *s.*, (2).]

oyster-knife, *s.* A strongly stocked and thick-bladed knife for opening oysters.

oyster-park, *s.* The English translation of *parc d'huitres*, the name given to the oyster-beds established by M. Coste on the French coast in 1858.

oyster-patty, *s.* A patty or pasty made with oysters.

* **oyster-pie,** *s.* A dish (according to the *Accomplished Female Instructor* in *Halliwell's Nares*) prepared with oysters, beaten pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt, currants, minced dates, barberries preserved or pickled, mace in blades, with slices of butter and lemons between the layers; about a dozen in halves, the bone, tail, and fins being taken away. When this mixture was baked, "butter, beaten up with white wine, sugar, and the juice of an orange," was poured in.

oyster-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Steenhammaria maritima;* (2) *Tragopogon porrifolius.*

oyster-rake, *s.* [OYSTER-DREDGE.]

oyster-shell, *s.* The shell of the oyster (q.v.).

oyster-tongs, *s.* An instrument having two rake-shaped jaws and a pair of long handles, to grasp oysters in their beds and lift them to the surface.

oyster-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Rhizophora. [MANGROVE.]

* **oyster-weneh,** * **oyster-wife, oyster-woman,** *s.* A woman who sells oysters. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 4.)

* **o͝ys'-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *oyster; -er.*] An oyster-seller. (*Sylvester: Tobacco Battered*, 267.)

ō-zæ'-nạ, ō-zē'-nạ, *s.* [Gr. ὄζαινα (*ozaina*), from ὄζω (*ozō*) = to smell; Lat. *ozæna;* Ital. & Sp. *ozena;* Fr. *ozène.*]

I. *Pathol.* (*Of both forms*): A fetid ulcer in the nostrils.

2. *Entom.* (*Of the form* ozæna): The typical genus of the sub-family Ozæninæ (q.v.).

ō-zæ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ozæn(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ, having a small fold in the outer margin of the elytra. Found in the hotter countries at the roots of plants or under the bark of trees.

ō-zark'-īte, *s* [After Ozark mountain, Arkansas; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous form of Thomsonite (q.v.), with sp. gr. 2·24. Derived from the alteration of nepheline.

ō-zē'-nạ, *s.* [OZÆNA.]

ō'-zī-ẽr (z as zh), *s.* [OSIER.]

ō-zō'-cẽr-īte, ō-zō-kẽr-īte, *s.* [Gr. ὄζω (*ozō*) = to smell, and κηρός (*kēros*) = wax.]

Min.: A mineral resembling spermaceti in appearance. Sp. gr. 0·85 to 0·90; colour when pure, white; but mostly brown. Compos.: carbon, 84·43; hydrogen 13·69 = 98·12. Seldom found pure, but mostly mixed with other paraffins. Found in various places in Galicia, Poland, but the purest forms occur at Slanik, Moldavia.

ō-zōn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ozon(e); -ation.*] The act or process of treating with ozone.

ō-zōne, *s.* [Gr. ὄζω (*ozō*) = to smell.]

Chem.: $\overset{O}{\underset{O-O}{\wedge}}$. Believed to be oxygen existing as a triatomic molecule. It is nearly always present in the atmosphere, apparently as the result of electrical action, and is formed by passing electric sparks into dry air. It possesses a peculiar, almost metallic, odour, and seems to have all the properties of oxygen, in an enhanced degree. It liberates iodine from iodide of potassium, and Schönbein, who named it, has used this reaction for its detection in the atmosphere.

ō-zōn-ĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ozon(e); i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or furnishing ozone.

ō-zōn-ĭ-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ozonify; c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of producing ozone.

ō-zōn'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *ozone; -fy.*] To convert into ozone.

ō'-zōn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *ozon(e); -ize.*] To charge with ozone; to convert into ozone.

ō-zōn-ŏm'-ẽ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ozone*, o connective, and *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ō-zōn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ozonometr(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to ozonometry.

ō-zōn-ŏm'-ẽ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *ozonometer; -y.*] The determination of the presence and properties of ozone in the atmosphere.

ō-zō'-nō-scōpe, *s.* A device for detecting the presence of ozone.

P.

P, The sixteenth letter and the twelfth consonant of the English alphabet is a labial sound, formed by a compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *pull, papa, ap.* As a sharp labial it is classed with *f*, and corresponds to the flat labial *b*. *P* has but one sound in English, except when in combination with *h* it forms the digraph *ph*, which is sounded as *f*, and occurs in words derived from the Greek. In the case of many words derived from the Greek, initial *p* is not sounded, as in *pneumatics, psalm, psalter, pterodactyl.* It is sometimes, but rarely, silent in the middle of a word, as in *receipt. P* represents an original *b* in *gossip* (Mid. Eng. *godsib*), *purse* (O. Fr. *borse*, Lat. *bursa*), *apricot* (Fr. *abricot*). An original *p* is represented by *b* in *lobster* (Mid. Eng. *loppestre*), *cobweb* (Mid. Eng. *copweb*), and by *v* in *knave* (Mid. Eng. *cnapa.*) *P* is often found inserted between *m* and *t*, as in *empty* (Mid. Eng. *emtig*), *tempt* (O. Fr. *tenter*, Lat. *tento*).

I. *As an initial: P* represents the Latin *post* = after: as, *p.m.* = *post meridiem* = after noon; *p.s.* = *postscript*, &c.; in music for *piano* = softly.

II. *As a symbol, P was formerly used:*

In numer.: To denote 100, and with a dash over it, P, to denote 100,000.

¶ (1) *To mind one's P's and Q's:* To be careful in one's behaviour.

* (2) *To be p and q:* To be of the first quality.

pa, *s.* [PAPA.] A child's form of Papa (q.v.).

* **pā'-age (age** as **ĭj), * pe-age, * ped-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *peage*), from Low Lat. *pedaticum*, from Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot; Ital. *pedaggio.*] A toll for passing over the ground of another person.

Paas (1), *s.* [PASCH.] The festival of Easter. (*United States.*)

*** Paas** (2), *s.* [PACE, *s.*]

*** Paasch,** *s.* [PASCH.]

pă-bouche', *s.* [Turk. *pauposh.*] A slipper. (Usually in plural.)

"I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches.*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well,* ch. xxx.

*** păb'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *pabulum* = food.] Of or pertaining to food; affording aliment or food; alimentary.

*** păb-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pabulatio,* from *pabulatus,* pa. par. of *pabulor* = to feed.]

1. The act of feeding or providing food.

2. Food, fodder.

*** păb'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pabulum* = food.] Of the nature of food; affording food or aliment; alimentary, nutritious. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.)

păb'-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = food, from the same root as *pasco* = to feed.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Food, fodder, aliment, nourishment.

2. That which feeds a fire; fuel.

II. *Fig.:* That which feeds or nourishes the intellectual faculties; food for the mind or intellect.

pac, pack, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.] A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed to the upper.

pa'-ca, *s.* [A Port. form of the native name.]

Zool.: Cœlogenys paca, a rodent of the family Dasyproctidæ. It is about two feet long, brown, or yellowish-brown above, with from three to five bands of white streaks or spots on each side; white beneath. Habitat, Central and South America, from Guatemala to Paraguay. It resembles the Agouti in habits. It lives singly, or in pairs, passing the day in a hole at the root of some tree, or in a burrow. It is a vegetable feeder, and occasionally does damage to cornfields and garden. The flesh is well flavoured, and is eaten by natives and Europeans.

PACA.

*** pā'-ca-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *pacabilis,* from *paco* = to appease, to pacify.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; placable, pacifiable. (*Thackeray: Virginians,* ch. x.)

*** pā'-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *pacatus,* pa. par. of *paco* = to appease, to pacify (q.v.); Ital. *pacato;* Sp. *pacado.*] Appeased, peaceful, tranquil, pacified.

*** pa-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pacatio,* from *pacatus,* pa. par. of *paco* = to pacify.] The act of pacifying, appeasing, or tranquillizing.

păc'-can, *s.* [PECAN.]

Păc-chĭ-ō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Pacchoni, an Italian anatomist.

Pacchionian-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands or corpuscles occurring in the external upper central portion of the gray convolutions of the hemispheres of the brain, beneath the *dura mater.*

pāce (1), *** paace, * paas, * pas, * pase, * pays,** *s.* [Fr. *pas,* from Lat. *passum,* accus. of *passus* = a step, a pace, lit. = a stretching, a stretch, from *passus,* pa. par. of *pando* = to stretch; Sp. *paso;* Port. & Ital. *passo.*]

1. A step; a single change of the foot in walking. (*Byron: Prisoner of Chillon,* iii.)

2. Manner of walking; gait, walk.

"The beggar sings, ev'n when he sees the place
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace.*"
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

3. A linear measure, representing the distance traversed by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down in walking; it is variously estimated at 4½ to 5 feet. The military pace of a single step is 2½ feet. The old Roman pace (*passus*) contained 5 Roman feet, each of about 11·64 English inches, and was, therefore, equal to about 58 English inches.

4. A particular movement or mode of stepping which horses are taught, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; an amble.

5. Degree of celerity; rate of progress.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

* 6. A step, a measure.

* 7. A dais; a portion of a floor raised above the general level; a platform. [FOOTPACE.]

8. A drove of asses.

¶ * (1) *To hold a person pace:* To keep pace with him; not to be left behind.

"*Hold me in pace* in deep experiments."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

(2) *To keep pace with:* To keep up with; not to be left behind by; to move or advance as far as. (*Lit. & fig.*)

pace-maker, *s.* One who or that which sets the pace, as in a race, a cycling club-run, &c.

*** paçe** (2), *s.* [PASCH.]

pāçe, *v.t. & t.* [PACE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To walk, to step, to go, to move; espec. with slow or measured steps.

"From that dire dungeon, place of doom . . .
Paced forth the judges three."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 32.

* 2. To proceed, to hasten; to make haste.

"With speed so *pace,*
To speak of Perdita now grown in grace."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 1.

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, said of horses; to amble.

B. *Transitive:*

I. To measure by steps or stepping: as, To *pace* a piece of land.

2. To walk over or traverse with slow and measured steps.

"*Pacing* to and fro the vessel's deck."
Wordsworth: Naming of Places, vi.

3. To perform in slow and measured steps.

"*Pacing* the sober round."
Scott: Marmion, i. 30.

* 4. To teach to move as the rider wishes; to break in. (*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.,* ii. 2.)

* 5. To direct, to regulate.

"If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish to go.
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv 3.

*** pāçed,** *a.* [PACE, *s.*]

1. Having a particular pace or gait; used in composition: as, slow-*paced,* heavy-*paced.*

2. Broken in; trained to pace.

3. Taught how to behave.

"She's not *paced* yet: you must take some pains to work her to your manage."—*Shakesp.: Pericles,* iv. 6.

¶ *Thorough-paced:* Perfectly or thoroughly trained; hence, perfect, thorough, out-and-out: as, a *thorough-paced* rascal.

pāç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pac(e),* (1), v.; *-er.*] One that paces; a horse trained in pacing.

"His horse, too, which was a *pacer,* was adorn'd after the same airy manner."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 104.

pa-çhâ', *s.* [PASHA.]

pa'-çha-lĭc, *a.* [PASHALIC.]

pa'-çha-na, *s.* [Hind.] A bitter tonic infusion, prepared in India from *Tinospora cordifolia.*

pa-chĭr'-a, *s.* [Name, probably a native one, given by Aublet.]

Bot.: A genus of Bombaceæ, akin to Adansonia. *Pachira* (*Carolinea*) *alba* is a South American tree, the inner bark of which furnishes excellent cordage. *P. macrantha* is a large tree, 100 feet high, with greenish flowers and blood-red filaments.

păch'-nō-lītc, *s.* [Gr. πάχνη (*pachnē*) = rime, hoarfrost, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring, associated with cryolite, at Evigtok, Arksut-Fiord, Greenland. Sp. gr., 2·923; lustre, vitreous; colourless to white; transparent. Compos.: fluorine, 51·12; aluminium, 12·29; calcium, 16·14; sodium, 12·38; water, 8·07 = 100; formula, 3(Ca, Na) F + Al_2F_3 + $_2$HO.

pa-chŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. παχύς (*pachus*) = thick, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors.

păch-ŷ-, *pref.* [Gr. παχύς (*pachus*) = thick, large, stout.] (See ctym.)

păch-ŷ-blĕph-a-rō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-;* Gr. βλέφαρον (*blepharon*) = the eyelid, and suff. *-osis;* Fr. *pachyblépharose.*]

Path.: The thickening of the tissue of the eyelids through chronic inflammation.

† **păch-ŷ-car'-dĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Zool.: A division of Vertebrata, proposed by Haeckel, including all those who have a distinct heart—*i.e.,* all except the Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus.*

păch-ŷ-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.] Having the pericarp thick.

păch-ŷ-çĕph'-a-lą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ornith.: Thick-head; thick-headed Shrike; a genus of Laniidæ, or the typical genus of the family Pachycephalidæ (q.v.). There are forty-four species, ranging from the Sula Islands to the Fiji Islands and Australia.

păch-ŷ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachycephal(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Thick-heads; thick-headed Shrikes; a family of Passerine birds almost confined to the Australian region, a single species extending to Java and Aracan, and another (?) to Madagascar. It contains five genera and sixty-two species. Often united with the Laniidæ, "but most modern ornithologists consider it to be distinct." (*Wallace.*)

păch-ŷ-chą-lī'-na, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. χαλινός (*chalinos*) = a bridle, a bit.]

Zool.: A genus of Silicispongiæ, family Chalinicæ. It approaches the Renierinæ by the preponderance of spicules.

păch-ŷc-nē'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παχύκνημος (*pachuknēmos*) = with stout calves: pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. κνήμη (*knēmē*) = the leg.]

Entom.: A genus of Ligidæ, of which *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria* is the only British representative.

păch-ŷ-cor'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. κορμός (*kormos*) = the trunk of a tree. Named in allusion to their thick bodies.]

Palæont.: A genus of sauroid fishes, founded by Agassiz chiefly on remains from the Lias of Lyme Regis and Whitby. He enumerates eight species. (*Poissons Fossiles,* ii. 110–114.)

păch-ŷ-dăc'-tŷl, *s.* [PACHYDACTYLUS.] An animal having thick toes.

păch-ŷ-dăc'-tŷl-ī, *s.pl.* [PACHYDACTYLUS, 2.]

păch-ŷ-dăc'-tŷl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pachydactyl; -ous.*] Having thick toes; thick-toed.

"I think we should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous,* than leptodactylous, animals to have made the tracks."—*Prof. Hitchcock: Ichnology of Massachusetts,* p. 81.

păch-ŷ-dăc'-tŷl-ŭs (*pl.* **păch-ŷ-dăc'-tŷl-ī**), *s.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Geckotidæ, with five species, from South and West Africa and Ascension.

2. *Palæont.* (*Pl.*): One of the groups into which Prof. Hitchcock divided his genus Ornithichnites (q.v.).

păch-ŷ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Aloe, consisting of arborescent species from the Cape of Good Hope.

păch'-ŷ-dĕrm, *s.* [PACHYDERMATA.] Any individual of the Pachyderinata (q.v.).

păch-ŷ-dĕr'-mal, *a.* [Eng. *pachyderm; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the Pachydermata.

† **păch-ŷ-dĕr'-ma-tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-,* and pl. Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Zool.: An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, for hoofed non-ruminant animals with

thick integuments. He divided it into three groups, Proboscidea. Ordinaria, and Solidungula. The first division is now raised to ordinal rank, and contains the Elephants; the others are grouped in one order, Ungulata (q.v.) To these two orders Prof. Huxley has provisioually added a third, Hyracoidea (q.v.).

păch-ȳ-dĕr'-mą-tŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermat(a)*; suff. *-oid.*] Resembling or relating to the Pachydermata, or thick-skinned mammals.

păch-ȳ-dĕr'-mą-tŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the order Pachydermata; resembling a pachyderm.

2. *Fig.:* Thick-skinned, not sensitive; hardened against ridicule, sarcasm, &c.

păch'-ȳ-găs-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Entom.: A genus of Stratiomyidæ (q.v.). The larvæ of *Pachygaster ater* live in rotten wood.

păch-ȳ-glŏs'-są, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Zool.: The same as Brevilinguia (q.v.).

păch-ȳ-mĕn-ĭn-gī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Eng. *meningitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the *dura mater.* It rarely occurs except through injury to or disease of the bones of the head.

păch-ȳg-nā'-thą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. γναθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Entom.: A genus of Spiders, family Theridiidæ (q.v.), remarkable for abnormal development of the falces. *Pachygnatha Clerckii*, found under stones, is widely distributed in Britain.

păch-ȳ-nŏl'-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. παχύνω (*pachunō*) = to thicken, and λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, a ridge.]

Palæont.: A Tapiroid genus from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

păch-ȳ-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. πτέρον (*pteron*) = a wing.] Thick winged.

***păch'-ȳ-ōte,** *a.* [Pachyotus.] Having thick ears, specially applied to the genus Pachyotus (q.v.).

***păch-ȳ-ō'-tŭs,** ***păch-ȳ-ō'-tis,** *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*otos*) = an ear.]

Zoology:

1. (*Of the form* pachyotus): A genus of bats erected by A. Gray. (*Agassiz; Mag. of Zool. & Bot.*, 1838.)

2. (*Of the form* pachyotis): A name applied by Gloger to bats having thick ears.

păch-ȳ-phȳl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachyphyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Vandeæ (q.v.).

păch-ȳ-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pachyphyllidæ (q.v.).

păch-ȳ-pleû'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachypleur(um)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Umbellifers.

păch-ȳ-pleû'-rŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. πλευρά (*pleura*), πλευρόν (*pleurón*) = a rib.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pachypleuridæ (q.v.).

păch-ȳp'-ōr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Lat. *porus* = a passage.]

Palæont.: A genus of Favositidæ, allied to Alveolites, from the Silurian and Devonian.

păch-ȳp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. πτέρις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns of Jurassic age.

păch-ȳ-reĭs'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy*, and Gr. ἔρεισμα (*ereisma*) = a prop, a support.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyprinidæ (q.v.), peculiar to the Great Oolite. Shell, very thick and ponderous, cordate; umbones, large, sub-spiral.

păch-ȳ-rhĭz'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A Cretaceous genus of physostomous fishes, probably allied to the Esocidæ (Pikes).

păch-ȳ-rhī'-zŭs *s.* [Gr. παχύριζος (*pachyrhizos*) = thick rooted: pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of typical Phaseoleæ, consisting of twining plants with violet-blue papilionaceous flowers. It is a native of the East and West Indies, Feejee, &c. It is cultivated in India for its tuberous roots, six or eight feet long, and as thick as a man's thigh. They are eaten, especially in time of scarcity, either raw or boiled. In the latter case they resemble turnips.

pą-chȳs'-tĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, an order.]

Bot. (*Of cells*): Thick-sided.

păch-ȳ-teĭ-chĭs'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. τείχισμα (*teichisma*) = a fortification; τείχος (*teichos*) = a wall.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hexactinellid Sponges, family Ventriculitidæ, from the Upper Jurassic series.

păch-ȳ-thē'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Eng., &c., *theca* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A hypothetical Lycopodiaceous genus, founded by Hooker, to which he referred certain sporangia occurring in the British Upper Silurian.

păch-ȳ-thër'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A gigantic genus of Edentata, from the bone-caves of Brazil, of Post-Pliocene age.

păch-ȳ-ür'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ, closely allied to the type-genus, but having the verticals closely covered with small scales.

păç-ĭ-fī'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *pacify*; *-able.*] Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

pą-çĭf'-ĭc, * **pą-çĭf'-ĭck,** * **pa-cif-fique,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *pacifique*, from Lat. *pacificus* = peace-making: *pax* (genit. *pacis*) = peace, and *facio* = to make; Ital. & Sp. *pacifico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Peace-making; restoring or tending to restore peace; pacifying, conciliatory, mild, appeasing.

"He paus'd, and these *pacific* words ensue."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 443.

2. Characterized by peace or calm; peaceful, calm, tranquil, quiet.

"In my long life and *pacifique* prosperitie."—*Hall: Edward III.* (an. 23).

3. Disposed to peace and quiet; peaceful, not warlike: as, a *pacific* disposition.

II. *Geog.:* The epithet applied to the ocean between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geog.: The great ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia, so called by Magellan from the fair weather and absence of storms which he experienced in his voyage over it.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pacific*; *-able.*] Capable of being pacified or appeased; pacifiable.

"The conscience is not *pacificable.*"—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 4.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pacific*; *-al.*] Pacific, peaceful, calm.

"*Pacifical* and Christian ends."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 497.

pą-çĭf'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pacifical*; *-ly.*] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably, quietly.

pą-çĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pacificationem*, accus. of *pacificatio*, from *pacificatus*, pa. par. of *pacifico*, *pacificor* = to pacify (q.v.); Sp. *pacificacion*; Ital. *pacificazione.*]

1. The act of making peace, appeasing, or pacifying; peace-making, reconciliation.

*2. A conciliatory or pacifying word or act.

"To deliver some present and gentle *pacification.*"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 192.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *pacificatus*, pa. par. of *pacifico*, *pacificor* = to pacify (q.v.); Fr. *pacificateur.*] One who makes or restores peace; a peacemaker.

"He had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator.*"—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 50.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭ-cā-tōr-ȳ,** * **pa-cif-i-ca-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *pacificatorius*, from *pacificator.*] Tending to pacify or make peace; conciliatory.

"A certayne agreement *pacificatorie* was concluded between them."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,949.

***păç-ĭ-fĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *pacificitas.*] Pacific influence or intentions.

"Confidence in Mr. Pitt's *pacificity.*"—*W. Taylor: Robberd's Memoir*, i. 369.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pacificus* = pacific (q.v.).] Pacific. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 63.)

păç'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, * **pac-i-fy-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pacify*; *-er.*] One who pacifies; a pacificator.

"This *pacifyer* of thys dyvision."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 872.

păç'-ĭ-fȳ, * **pac-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pacifier*, from Lat. *pacifico*, *pacificor*, from *pax* (genit. *pacis*) = peace, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *pacificar*; Ital. *pacificare.*]

1. To appease, to calm, to quiet, to still; to compose agitation, excitement, or resentment in.

"Pray you, *pacify* yourself, Sir John; there comes no swaggerers here."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. To restore peace to; to tranquillize, to quiet.

Pą-çĭn'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [After Pacini, an Italian anatomist.] Pertaining to, or discovered by Pacini.

Pacinian-bodies, Pacinian-corpuscles, *s.*

Anat.: Certain corpuscles appended to the nerves; first noticed by Pacini in 1830 and 1835, and described by him in 1840. In the human subject they are found in great numbers in connection with the nerves of the hand and foot, the nerves, as it may be presumed, of touch; but they also exist sparingly on other spinal nerves, and on the plexuses of the sympathetic, though never on the nerves of motion. They consist first of a series of membranous capsules, from thirty to sixty in number, enclosed one within the other, and secondly of a single nervous fibre of the tubular kind enclosed in the sheath, and advancing from the central capsule, which it traverses from end to end. (*Todd & Bowman.*)

pā'-çīte, *s.* [After La Paz, Bolivia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pazit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin crystalline plates, and massive, associated with bismuth and gold. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr., 6·297 to 6·303; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white to steel-gray; streak, black. Comp.: arsenic, 63·56; sulphur, 6·78; iron, 29·66 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $FeS_2 + 4FeAs_2$.

pack (1), *s.* [Pac.]

păck (2), * **packe,** * **pakke,** *s.* [Gael. *pac* = a pack, a mob; *pac* = to pack up; Irish *pac*, *pacadh* = a pack; Bret. *pak* = a pack; Welsh *baich* = a burden; Dan. *pak*, *pakke* = a pack; Ger. *pack* = a pack, a parcel, a rabble.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bundle of anything tied or bound up for carriage; a bale.

2. A burden, a load.

"But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

3. A collection, a stock, a store; a large number.

"Heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows that would press you down."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

4. A number of persons confederated or united for a bad purpose; a confederacy, a crew, a gang.

"You panderly rascal! there's a knot, a gang a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

5. A complete or due set or number of playing-cards; a deck of cards.

"It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 93.

6. A number of dogs or hounds hunting or kept together.

"Yelled on the view the opening *pack*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 3.

7. A large area or field of floating ice, composed of pieces packed closely together. [PACK-ICE.]

* 8. A prostitute, a strumpet.

¶ Though this was the more general meaning of the word, it was sometimes used as a term of reproach, without reference to sex. (*Davies.*)

* 9. A measure of coals, about three Winchester bushels.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coopering:* The staves and headings of a cask hooped up in a compact bundle for transportation; a shook.

2. *Iron-working:* A pile or bundle of sheet-iron plates, for heating or rolling simultaneously.

3. *Hydropathy:* A wet sheet for closely wrapping up a patient; the act or process of wrapping up in a wet sheet; the state of being so wrapped up.

4. *Wool:* A quantity of wool equal to about 240 lbs.

pack-duck, *s.* A kind of stout, coarse linen, for making packcloths.

pack-house, *s.* A warehouse for receiving goods.

pack-ice, *s.* The collection of broken floe, which, huddled together under pressure, is constantly varying in its position.

pack-load, *s.* The load which an animal can carry on its back.

Pack-Monday, *s.* The Monday after October 10.

pack-rag day, *s.* Old May day, being the day on which servants hired for the year prepare to leave.

pack-sheet, *s.* Stout, coarse cloth for packing goods in; packcloth.

pack-staff, *s.* A pedlar's staff.

pack-way, *s.* A narrow road or way by which goods can be carried by packhorses.

păck (3), * **păcke,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *pact* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* An agreement, a pact, a compact, a contract.

"This was a gross *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 459.

B. *As adj.:* Familiar, intimate, confidential. (*Scotch.*)

păck, * **păcke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *pakken*; Ger. *packen*; Dan. *pakke.*] [PACK (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form into a pack or package for transportation or storage; to make into a bundle or bale; to stow.

"So many packers to *pack* their packs."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 210.

2. To place or set close together; to crowd.

"And so two citizens, who take the air,
Close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a chaise and one."
Cowper: Task, i. 80.

3. To load, to burden, properly with goods tied up.

"And yet our horse not *packed!*"—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

4. To fill or stow regularly or neatly with goods: as, To *pack* a box or chest.

5. To put up in close vessels, so as to preserve from decay or decomposition: as, To *pack* meat in tins, &c.

6. To make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff as a joint. [PACKING.]

7. To put together, sort, or arrange, as cards, so as to secure an unfair advantage in the game.

"There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well."—*Bacon. Essays.*

8. To assemble or bring together unfairly or improperly, with a view to secure some advantage, or to favour some particular side or interest.

"It was by this *packed* and overawed Parliament annulled."—*Prynne. Treason & Disloyalty*, pt. i., ch. xii.

9. To dismiss without ceremony; to send off; to make to begone. (Generally with *off.*)

"He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

II. *Hydropathy:* To wrap or envelop in a wet sheet and other wrappers.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To tie or bind up goods in packs or bundles for transportation; to put up or stow goods for carriage.

"Thursday would be devoted to *packing* and farewell strolls on shore and cliffs."—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xvii.

2. To be capable of being packed or stowed in a small compass, for storage or carriage: as, Some goods *pack* well.

* 3. To depart in haste; to go off in a hurry; to bundle off.

"Well, the most courageous fiend bids me *pack*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

4. To gather or collect together into a compact mass: as, Wet snow *packs*.

5. To gather together into packs, flocks, or bodies.

"The frosty nights will cause the perch to *pack*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 6. To act in collusion for unfair or unlawful purposes.

"That this so profitable a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhauncement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not vending the same."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

¶ (1) *To pack cards:* To cheat; to act unfairly.

(2) *To send one packing* (or *a packing*): To send one off sharply about his business; to bundle a person off.

"Is none of my lads so clever as to *send* this judge *packing!*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

păck'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *pack*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The act of packing goods or wares.

2. A pack; a buudle or bale of goods packed or bound together.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

* 4. A duty charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens, the sons of aliens.

păck'-ag-ĭng (ag as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *pack*; *-ing.*] The act or process of packing goods.

packaging-machine, *s.* A bundling-press (q.v.).

păck'-âll, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, and *all* (?).] A kind of basket made of the outer rind of the ita palm, *Mauritia flexuosa.*

păck'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), s., and *cloth.*] Coarse baling material; hemp, jute, &c.; gunny.

păck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, v.; *-er.*] One who packs; specif., one who packs up goods or wares for transportation by sea or land; one whose business it is to pack provisions for preservation from decay or decomposition; one who packs herrings in barrels.

păck'-ĕt, * **păc'-quĕt (qu** as **k),** *s.* [O. Fr. *pacquet*; Fr. *paquet*, from Low Lat. *paccus*, from Low Ger. *pakh* = a pack (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *paquete*; Ital. *pacco.*]

1. A small pack, package, or bundle; a little parcel.

"The *packet*, Cromwell,
Gave 't you the king?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. A vessel employed to convey mails from country to country, or from port to port, or to carry goods and passengers at certain regular intervals; a mail-steamer, a dispatch-boat.

packet-boat, *s.* The same as PACKET, *s.*, 2.

packet-day, *s.* The day for posting letters to be conveyed by a packet; the day of departure of a packet.

packet-ship, packet-vessel, *s.* [PACKET, *s.*, 2.]

* **păck'-ĕt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PACKET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bind or tie up in a packet or parcel.

"My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted*."—*Swift: Letters.*

2. To send away or transport in a packet-vessel.

B. *Intrans.:* To ply with a packet or dispatch-boat.

păck'-fŏng, păk'-fŏng, *s.* [Chinese.]

Min.: A Chinese alloy known as white copper. Copper, 40·4; zinc, 25·4; nickel, 31·6.

păck'-horse, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), *s.*, and *horse.*] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying packs or bundles of goods.

"Goods were carried by long trains of *packhorses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

păck'-ĭng, * **pack-yng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [PACK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of binding in a pack or bundle.

2. The act of stuffing or closing a joint.

3. A material used for closing up an empty space, or for stuffing or closing a joint. In the atmospheric engines of Papin, Savary, and Newcomen, the piston was packed air-tight by means of flooding its upper surface with water. Watt obtained a patent in 1769 for packing pistons with lubricators. Air-tight joints for fruit or jam can-covers are made by screwing or clamping the covers upon a gasket of rubber; or wax or resin is run into a crevice.

* 4. A trick, a cheat, a falsehood, a deception.

"Through the craftie *packing* of the cardinall."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 902.

II. *Masonry:* The filling in of a hollow or double wall.

packing-awl, *s.* An awl for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper, in order to fasten the package by tying.

packing-bolt, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box.

packing-box, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A packing-case (q.v.).

2. *Steam-eng.:* A stuffing-box (q.v.).

packing-case, *s.* A deal or other box for transportation of goods.

packing-needle, *s.* A long curved needle, used for fastening bales, hampers, &c.

* **packing-officer,** *s.* An excise officer who superintends the packing of exciseable articles.

* **packing-penny,** *s.* A parting present.

¶ *To give a packing-penny:* To dismiss, as with a parting present.

"Will you *give*
A packing-penny to virginity?"
Ben Jonson: Case is Altered, iii. 3.

packing-press, *s.* A press for baling cotton, wool, hay, &c. The power, preferably hydraulic, is applied to the platen from beneath.

packing-sheet, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large sheet for packing or covering goods.

2. *Hydrop.:* A wet sheet used for packing patients. Thus enveloped, they have blankets rolled round them, and a down coverlet is placed over all. This is continued for from half an hour to an hour.

packing-stick, *s.* A woolder (q.v.).

păck'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *man.*] One who carries a pack; a pedlar.

* **păck'-pâunch,** *s.* [Eng. *pack*, and *paunch.*] A devourer. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æn.* iv.)

păck'-săd-dle, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *saddle.*] A saddle constructed for a pack or sumpter animal. It is provided with hooks, rings, and straps to support baggage, stores, or rations.

"Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *packsaddle*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

pack'-thrĕad, * **pack-thred,** *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *thread.*] Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

"Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

păck'-wăx, *s.* [PAXWAX.]

pa'-cō, *s.* [Peruv. *paco*, *alpaco.*]

Zool.: The Alpaca (q.v.).

* **păct,** *s.* [Lat. *pactum* = an agreement, from *pactus*, pa. par. of *pacisco* = to stipulate, to agree; Fr. *pacte*; Sp. *pacto*; Ital. *patto.*] A bargain, a compact, an agreement, a contract.

* **păc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pactio,* from *pactus,* pa. par. of *paciscor* = to stipulate; Fr. *paction.*] A compact, a bargain, an agreement. [PACT.]

"They cannot change the right of the Commonwealth by their *pactions.*"—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty.* (App. p. 170.)

* **păc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *paction; -al.*] Of the nature of a compact or agreement; by way of compact.

"The several duties . . . are not *pactional* and conditional."—*Sanderson: Cases of Conscience,* p. 126.

* **păc-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *pactitius, pacticius,* from *pactus,* pa. par. of *paciscor* = to stipulate, to agree.] Settled by compact or agreement. [PACT.]

Păc-tō'-lĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pactolus (now Bagouly), a celebrated river of Lydia, rising on Mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus after watering the city of Sardes. It was famous for its golden sands, which were fabled to have been produced by Midas having bathed in its waters.

păc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a pact (q.v.).]

Scots Law: An agreement or contract between two or more persons to do or give anything.

pactum-illicitum, *s.*

Scots Law: A term applied to all contracts opposed to law, as being either *contra legem* (= contrary to the law), or *contra bonos mores* (= opposed to or inconsistent with morality or sound policy).

* **păct'-ure,** *s.* [Lat. *pactus,* pa. par. of *pango* = to compose.] Composition.

"The stone of this country has naturally a slaty *pacture.*"—*Archæologia,* xxxiv. 92.

păc'-u, *s.* [S. American name.]

Ichthy.: Myletes Paco (Humboldt), a very large species of Salmonidæ. It is good eating.

pā'-cŭl, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A variety of plantain furnishing part of the Manilla hemp. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

păd (1), *s.* [Dut. *pad* = a path; Low Ger. *pad;* O. Dut. *padt,* cogn. with Eng. *path* (q.v.).]

* **1.** A path, a footpath, a road.

"The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post."
Prior: Thief & Cordelier.

* **2.** An easy-paced horse; an ambler.

"An abbot on an ambling *pad.*"
Tennyson: Lady of Shalott, ii. 20.

* **3.** A highway-robber who infests the road on foot; a footpad. (*Gay: Fable* 46, pt. i.)

4. The act of robbing; highway robbery.

* **pad-nag,** *s.* A horse of easy paces; one broken to amble.

"I was about buying a *pad-nag* for your sister."—*Cibber: Nonjuror,* i. 1.

* **pad-nag,** *v.i.* To amble. (*Richardson: Clarissa,* iii. 235.)

păd (2), * **padde,** *s.* [Another form of *pod* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A soft cushion; a bundle of the nature of a cushion; a piece of cloth, leather, &c., stuffed with straw, cotton, wool, hay, or other soft material.

"He was kept in the hands haning vndar him hut onely a *pad* of straw."—*Foxe: Martyrs,* p. 854.

2. A quantity of blotting-paper or other soft material used for writing upon or for blotting written matter; a writing-pad.

3. A bundle.

4. A pannier, a ped. [PEDLAR.]

5. Among fish-dealers a measure varying in quantity; a *pad* of mackerel is sixty fish.

6. A fox's foot. (*Prov.*) In America it is also applied to a hare's foot.

"Hares' tracks were numerous. Their great soft *pads* had left their imprint everywhere."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 293.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* A guard or protection for the leg, composed of soft leather stuffed with hair.

2. *Harness:*

(1) [HARNESS-PAD].

(2) [PAD-SADDLE].

(3) [KNEE-CAP, 2].

3. *Shipbuild.:* A piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber.

4. *Surg.:* A bag or cushion of any soft material for relieving pressure, supporting a part, or to prevent chafing.

pad-cloth, *s.* [HOUSING (1), 1.]

pad-plate, *s.*

Harness: An iron bow, either malleable or wrought, upon which the pad is made, answering the double purpose of giving stiffness to the pad and as a means of attaching the mountings.

pad-saddle, *s.*

Harness: A saddle made of leather and padding without any tree.

pad-screw, *s.*

Harness:

1. A screw-bolt having an ornamental head, used for securing the pad-sides to the pad-plate, and as an ornament.

2. A screw to hold the tug-strap and gig-flat together.

pad-side, *s.*

Harness: The strip of leather attached to the end of the pad, which furnishes a portion of the girth to hold the latter in its place.

pad-tree, *s.*

Harness: A piece of wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad.

păd (3), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *padde* = a toad.] [PADDE.] A reptile.

"*Latet anguis in herba,* there is a *pad* in the straw."
Fuller: Pisgah Sight, III. (pt. II.), viii. 3.

păd (4), *s.* [An abbrev. of *paddle* (?).] (See compound.)

* **pad-staff,** *s.* A paddle-staff (?). (*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 355.)

păd (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [PAD, (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To travel slowly.

¶ Davies (*Sup. Gloss.*) has the following example, in which the word seems to denote "quick movement."

"Mercy saw . . . as she thought, something most like a lion, and it came a great *padding* pace after."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

* **2.** To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level by walking. (*Prov.*)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To travel over on foot; to walk slowly or wearily along.

"Two toasts, with all their trinkets gone,
Padding the streets for half-a-crown."
Somervile: Fables, c. 1.

¶ *To pad the hoof:* To tramp; to travel on foot.

păd (2), *v.t.* [PAD (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding.

2. *Dyeing:* To impregnate with a mordant.

3. *Fig.:* (*a*) To expand by needless words; as, to *pad* a sentence or a story; (*b*) to add to unlawfully; as, to *pad* a registry list of voters.

păd'-a-lŏn, *s.* [Hind.] The Hindoo hell. (*Southey: Curse of Kehama,* xxii., xxiii.).

păd'-ar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Groats; coarse flour or meal. (*Prov.*)

"In the holting and sifting of near fourteen years of anch power and favour, all that came ont could not he expected to he pure and fine meal, hut must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility."—*Wotton.*

* **padde,** *s.* [Icel. *padda;* cogn. with Sw. *padda;* Dan. *padde;* Dut. *padde, pad.*] A toad.

păd'-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PAD (2), *v.*]

padded-room, *s.* A room in an asylum having the walls padded, so as to prevent violent patients who are confined in it from injuring themselves.

"In the Devon Asylum the *padded-room* is rarely nsed, except as a sleeping room for feeble patisnts who are liable to gst out of bed, and fall agaiust the walls at night. Its principal uss, therefore, is not for seclusion."—*Bucknill & Tuke: Psychological Medicine* (ed. 4th), p. 676.

păd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pad* (1), *v.; -er.*] A footpad; a highwayman; a robber on foot. [FOOTPAD.]

"He spurr'd, as jockies use to hreak,
Or *padders* to secure a neck."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

păd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PAD (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of stuffing or forming into a pad.

2. A substance or material used for stuffing a bolster, saddle, dress, &c.

3. A cloth worked out of rags for stuffing collars of coats, &c.

4. An article or matter inserted in a book, magazine, periodical, &c., in order to extend it to a greater length or size; vamp.

"[It] is one of those volumes which contain just matter enough to make a good pamphlet, swollen out by *padding.*"—*Saturday Review,* Nov. 10, 1883, p. 614.

II. *Calico-print.:* A method of calico-printing in which the whole surface of the cloth is uniformly imbued with a mordant.

padding-machine, *s.*

Calico-print.: An apparatus for uniformly imbuing cotton cloth with a mordant in the process of dyeing.

păd'-dle, * **paddyl,** *v.i.* & *t.* [For *pattle,* a frequent. form of *pat* (q.v.); cf. Prov. Ger. *padden, paddeln* = to walk with short steps, to patter along.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To play or trifle with the fingers; to pat.

"Didst thou not see her *paddle* with the palm of his hand?"—*Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 1.

2. To play or dabble in the water with the hands or feet.

"While *paddling* ducks the standing lake desire."
Gay: Shepherd's Week.

3. To use a paddle; to row with a paddle; to row slowly.

"He, *paddling* by the scuffling crowd,
See's unconcern'd life's wager row'd."
Green: The Spleen.

B. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To finger; to play or toy with.

"*Paddling* palms and pinching fingers."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To row or propel with a paddle or oar.

păd'-dle (1), *s.* [PADDLE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of paddling or dabbling in the water with the hands or feet.

2. The act of rowing or propelling a boat with an oar or paddle; a short easy row.

3. A small scull or oar for propelling a boat or canoe. A short oar, used without being shipped in a rowlock.

* **4.** The blade or broad part of an oar; anything resemblimg the blade of an oar.

"Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon."—*Deut.* xxiii. 13.

5. An iron bar or blade for stirring ore in a furnace.

6. A bat or pallet for working in plastic material.

7. A shovel or scoop to stir and mix materials, as sand with ashes in glass-making.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* The water-door in a lock-gate or sluice.

2. *Naut.:* A float or board of a paddle-wheel; a paddle-board.

3. *Zool.:* The swimming apparatus of chelonian reptiles, Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs, &c., and by Buckland (*Bridgewater Treatise,* ch. xiv., § 6) applied to that of the whale.

paddle-beam, *s.*

Naut.: One of the two large beams projecting over the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle-board, *s.* [PADDLE (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

paddle-box, *s.*

Naut.: The upper case of a steamboat's paddle-wheel.

Paddle-box boat: A boat which forms the upper section of the paddle-box, and is launched in case of emergency.

paddle-cock, *s.* [LUMP-FISH.]

paddle-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Polyodon (q.v.).

paddle-hole, *s.* [CLOUGH-ARCHES.]

paddle-shaft, *s.*

Naut.: The shaft or axis on which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle-wheel, *s.*

Naut.: A wheel used in propelling steamships. They are usually two in number, one on each side of the ship, and are driven by steam. They are provided with floats or boards on the circumference.

paddle-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Aspidosperma excelsum*, a native of Guiana. It is strong, light, and elastic.

păd'-dle (2), *s.* [A dimin. of *spade.*] A little spade, used to clear a ploughshare of stubble, earth, weeds, &c.; a plough-staff.

paddle-staff, *s.*

1. A staff tipped with a broad iron, used by mole-catchers.

2. A paddle; a spade with a long handle, used to clean the ploughshare of weeds, earth, stubble, &c.

păd'-dlĕr, * păd'-lĕr, s. [Eng. *paddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who paddles.

"Well, he may make a *padler* i' th' world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, i. 1.

păd'-dŏck (1), s. [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *parrock*, from A.S. *pearruc*, *pearroc* = a small enclosure, from *parren*, *sparren* = to confine, to shut.] A small field or enclosure; espec. an enclosure for pasture, attached or contiguous to a stable.

păd'-dŏck (2), *** pad-dŏk,** *s.* [A dimin. of Mid. Eng. *padde* = a toad.] A toad, a frog. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

"The grieslie todestoole growne there mought I see,
And loathed *paddockes* lording on the same."
Spenser: Shepheards Culender; *Dec.*

paddock-pipe, *s.*

Bot.: Equisetum limosum and the genus Equisetum itself.

*** paddock-stone,** *s.* A stone said to grow in the head of a toad, and to possess great magical and medical virtues. (Cf. *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 1.)

paddock-stool, *s.* A mushroom, a toadstool. Specially a Boletus or an uneatable Agaricus.

Păd'-dy (1), *s.* [Ir. *Padraic* = Patrick, the tutelary Saint of Ireland, and a common name in that country.] A cant name for an Irishman.

păd'-dy (2), *s.* [Malay, Hind., &c. *padi.*] Rice in the husk, whether gathered or in the field. (*East Indies.*)

paddy-bird, *s.* The rice-bird or Java sparrow.

*** păd'-dy,** *a.* [Eng. *pad* (1), v.; *-y.*] Low, mean, vagabond, contemptible.

pa-dē'-lĭ-ŏn, s. [Fr. *pas de lion* = lion's foot.]

Bot.: Lion's foot (q.v.).

pa-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *patella*, dimin. of *patera* = a cup.] [PATELLA.]

1. A small frying-pan; an oven.

2. A cup or saucer of metal or earthenware, containing oil or fatty matter, in which a wick is set for illuminations.

păd'-ĕ-sŏy, *s.* [PADUASOY.]

pa-dī'-na, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. (*Paxton.*).]

Bot.: A genus of dark-spored Algæ. *Padina pavonia*, the Turkey Feather-tuber or Peacock's-tail, has a fan-like frond. It exteuds from the tropics to the south coast of England.

păd'-ĭ-shah, păd'-ĭ-sha, *s.* [Pers. *pâdishâh* = great king, protector, from *pâd* (Sansc. *pati*) = protector, king, from *pâ* = to protect, and Pers. *shâh* = king.] The title of the Sultan of Turkey and of the Shah of Persia.

păd'-lŏck, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; perhaps = *pad* (2), *s.* = a pannier; Eng. *lock.*]

1. *Lit.:* A movable lock with a bow to pass through and fasten on to a staple.

"Here's *padlocks* and bolts, and screws for the thumbs."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

* 2. *Fig.:* A curb, a restraint.

"Clap your *padlock* on her mind."
Prior: An English Padlock.

păd'-lŏck, *v.t.* [PADLOCK, *s.*] To fasten with a padlock; to provide with a padlock or padlocks.

"Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlock'd* upon the neck of any Christian."
Milton: Colasterion.

pa-drō'-nē, s. [Ital. = a master, a patron.] A man, usually an Italian, who owns street-organs, and lets them out for hire.

păd'-ôu, *s.* [Fr.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. (*Simmonds.*)

pa-dôuk', *s.* [Burmese.]

Bot.: A kind of wood like rosewood obtained from *Pterocarpus indicus.*

pa'-dra, *s.* [Chinese (?).] A kind of black tea of superior quality.

Păd'-u-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Padua, a town in North Italy.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Padua.

Paduan-coins, *s. pl.* Coins forged by two Paduans, Cavino and Bassiano.

păd'-u-a-sŏy, păd'-ĕ-sŏy, *s.* [From *Padua*, and Fr. *soie* = silk.]

Fabric: A kind of silk stuff.

"Rather let him his active limbs display
In camblet thin, or glossy *paduasoy*."
Jevons: Art of Dancing, i.

pæ'-an, * pæ'-ŏn, * pē'-an, *s.* [Lat. *Pæan*, *pæan* = (1) a name of Apollo, (2) a hymn, espec. to Apollo, from Gr. Παιάν, Παιών (*Paian*, *Paiōn*) = (1) Pæan or Pæon, the physician of the gods, (2) Apollo, (3) a choral song, hymn, or song of triumph.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A name given to Apollo.

2. The ancient choral song addressed to Apollo, named after its burden, ἰώ παιάν (*iō paian*). It was sung sometimes before battle, and sometimes after a victory. Donaldson thinks it probable that it was at first accompanied on the phorminx, which, however, was afterwards superseded by the flute. From the ancient Pæau sprang the gymnopædic, pyrrhic, and hyporchematic dances.

3. A song of triumph or rejoicing.

4. The same as PÆON (q.v.).

pæ-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a boy, a child.] Relating to or connected with children.

pæ'-da-gŏġ'-ĭc, *a.* [PEDAGOGIC.]

pæ'-da-gŏġ'-ỹ, *s.* [PEDAGOGY.]

pæ-dĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παιδέρος (*paideros*) = a plant with rosy flowers, used for wreaths, an opal; so named from the transparent berries.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pæderidæ (q.v.). The Hindoos use the root of *Pæderia fœtida* as an emetic, and the leaves to medicate baths, and, in decoction, for retention of urine, rheumatism, and some fevers. The fibre is strong, flexible, and silky.

pæ-dĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pæder(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Coffeæ.

pæ-dĭ-ăt'-rics, *s.* [See PEDIATRICS.]

*** pæ-dō-băp'-tĭsm, pē-dō-băp'-tĭsm,** s. [Pref. *pædo-*, and Eng. *baptism.*]

Church Hist.: Infant, as opposed to adult baptism; a term used chiefly in the Baptist controversy.

"Where is there expresse charge for the Lord's day? Where for *pædobaptism*?"—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. i., § 10.

*** pæ-dō-băp'-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pædobapt(ism)*; *-ist.*] An advocate or supporter of the baptism of infants.

pæ-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pædo-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the length of children.

pæ-dō-nŏ-sŏl'-ō-ġỹ, *s.* [Pref. *pædo-*, and *nosology.*] The study of the diseases of children or infants.

pæ-dŏt'-rō-phỹ, pæ-dō-trŏph'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παιδοτροφία (*paidotrophia*), from παιδοτροφός (*paidotrophos*) = nourishing or rearing children: παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a boy, a girl, and τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish, to rear.] That branch of hygiene which deals with the nourishmcut of infants and children.

pæ'-ŏn, *s.* [PÆAN.]

Ancient Pros.: A foot consisting of one long syllable and three short. The position of the long syllable can be varied in four ways, hence the pæon is said to be primus, secundus, tertius, or quartus: as, *tēmpōrĭbŭs*, *pōtēntĭă*, *ănĭmātŭs*, *cĕlĕrĭtās.*

pæ-ō-nĭ-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. παιωνία (*paiōnia*) = the peony, from Παιάν, Παιών (*Paian*, *Paiōn*) = a physician of the gods, who first used it in medicine.]

Bot.: Pæony; a genus of Helleboreæ (q.v.). Sepals five; petals five to ten, concave; follicles two to five, with many seeds. *Pæonia festiva* or *officinalis* is the Common Pæony of gardens. It has generally double flowers, produced by transforming many of its stamens into petals, which greatly increases its beauty. It is a hardy plant, easily cultivated. *P. corallina*, the Entire-leaved Pæony, is an escape on Steep Holmes in the Severn. The Northern Asiatics boil and eat the roots of *P. albiflora*, grinding the seeds, and putting them into tea. They employ the tubers of the Common Pæony as a medicine for internal and bilious obstructions, colic, dropsy, epilepsy, convulsions, and hysteria. The infusion of the dried leaves is used in diarrhœa. The seeds are caustic and cathartic.

pæ'-ō-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pæon(ia)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: C_5H_4O. A red resinous colouring matter, obtained by heating phenylic alcohol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. It dissolves with a purple-red colour in ammonia and potash ley, and separates, on neutralisation, in orange-coloured flocks; melts at 80°, and at a higher temperature gives off phenylic alcohol.

pæ'-ō-nỹ, pē'-ō-nỹ, * piane, * pianie, * pione, * pioine, * pæonie, *s.* [O. Fr. *pione* (Fr. *pivoine*); Ital. *peonia*, from Lat. *pæonia*; Gr. παιωνία (*paiōnia*).] [PÆONIA.]

Bot.: The genus *Pæonia*, and spec. *P. festiva* or *officinalis.*

pa-găck', *s.* [Russ.] A Russian wine measure, containing ten gallons.

*** pa-ga-dōre',** *s.* [Sp. *pagador.*] A paymaster, a treasurer.

pā'-gan, * paien, * payen, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *paganus* = 1. adj., pertaining to a village; 2. subst., (1) a villager, a rustic, (2) a civilian as opposed to a military man, (3) a heathen or pagan; from *pagus* = a village. The last use of the word dates from the fourth century. Trench says that the first use of the word in this sense is in an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, A.D. 368. Christianity was first preached in the large towns, and partly on this account and partly from the greater proneness of the people of cities to adopt new opinions, it rooted itself at the great centres of population before greatly affecting the country parts, the cities were then Christian, while the country people were heathen, and the word *paganus* = a villager, consequently became synonymous with heathen (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A heathen, an idolater; one who worships idols or false gods. (Applied to one who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan.) (*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 80.)

* 2. A prostitute. (*Massinger: City Madam*, ii. 1.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Heathen; worshipping idols or false gods; idolatrous.

"I come now to the *Pagan* idolater, or heathen."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., lett. 11.

2. Pertaining to the worship of idols or false gods; heathenish, idolatrous.

"Of fierce Mars to don his sacrifice
With all the rites of his *payen* wise."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,371.

*** pā'-gan-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *pagan*; *-dom.*] Pagaus collectively; heathens; paganism.

"He has done scanty justice to the latter phases and supporters of *pagandom*."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan. 1864, p. 27.

*** pā-găn'-ĭc, * pā-găn'-ĭck, * pā-găn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *pagan*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to pagans or paganism; paganish, heathen.

"There was also in the *paganick* fables of the gods, a certain mixture of history."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 239.

*** pā-găn'-ĭc-al-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *paganical*; *-ly.*] In a paganic or paganish manner.

"The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks *paganically*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 279.

pā'-gan-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pagan*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to pagans or paganism; heathenish.

"A religion that will bring you back to the old *paganish* idolatry."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

pā'-gạn-ĭşm, *pa-gan-isme, *s.* [Eng. *pagan; -ism.*] The state or condition of a pagan; heathenism; the worship of idols or false gods.

"The ruin of *paganism*, in the age of Theodosius, is, perhaps, the only example of the total extirpation of any ancient and popular superstition."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. xxviii.

¶ Used specially of that of ancient Rome. Licinius having made war against Constantine, A.D. 314, and again in 324, after the conversion of the latter to Christianity, was supported by the good wishes and the power of the pagan priests. Constantine believed that paganism was a danger to the throne, and began to discourage it. In 331 he ordered the destruction of the pagan temples throughout the Roman empire. Julian, in 361, began to rebuild them, but the work ceased with his death. In 385 Theodosius I. issued an edict against pagan sacrifices, and soon afterwards closed the temples and the shrines. In 388 the Roman Senate renounced paganism, and in 391 it was legally abolished through the whole Roman empire, and afterwards gradually died away.

***pā-găn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pagan; -ity.*] The state or conditiou of a pagan; paganism.

"Something of *paganity* likewise necessarily consequent thereupon."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 561.

***pā'-gạn-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *pagan; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render pagau or heathenish; to convert to paganism.

B. *Intrans.:* To behave like pagans.

"The *paganizing* priests and monkes."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, viii. 3.

***pā'-gạn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pagan; -ly.*] Like a pagan.

"I am not so *paganly* superstitious."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

pāġe (1), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *pagium*, accus. of *pagius* = a servant; Sp. *page;* Port. *pagem;* Ital. *paggio.* The ultimate origin of the word is disputed; Diez referring the Ital. *paggio* to Gr. παιδίον (*paidion*), dimin. of παῖς (*pais*) = a boy; while Littré prefers the Low Lat. *pagius* = a rustic, from Lat. *pagus* = a village.] (Pagan.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A yonng male attendant upon sovereigns, princes, nobles, and others of high rank; a lad employed to go on errands, attend to the door, &c.

"Promptly as a *page*
Bound on some errand of delight."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

* 2. A youth, a lad, a boy, a child.

"In cradle it lay, and was a propre *page*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,971.

3. A male attendant upon Congress or a state legislature.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brickmak.:* The track carrying the pallets, which snpport the newly-moulded bricks.

2. *Dress:* A contrivance for holding up the skirts of a lady's dress, that they may not drag on the ground.

3. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The family Uraniidæ (q.v.).

pāġe (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pagina* = a page or leaf, so called because the leaves were originally made of strips of papyrus-leaves fastened together; *pango* (root *pag-*) = to fasten.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One side of a leaf.

"The book from whose *pages* she sang the old Puritan anthem." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A record, a writing: as, the *pages* of Holy Writ.

(2) An episode, an event.

"A bright *page* in her military history."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 24, 1885.

II. *Print.:* Type set up for one side of a leaf.

page-cord, *s.*

Print.: Strong, smooth cord, cut in suitable lengths to tie up a page of type. It is wound three or four times about the type, and the ends tucked under, not tied.

page-gauge, *s.* [Gauge, *s.*, II. 6.]

page-paper, *s.*

Print.: Smooth, stout paper, on which the pages of type in the progress of a work are placed safely until a sheet is ready to be imposed.

***pāġe** (1), *v.t.* [Page (1), *s.*] To atteud on or follow as a page.

"Will these moss'd trees,
That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels?"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

pāġe (2), *v.t.* [Page (2), *s.*] To mark or number the pages in a book or manuscript.

pāġ'-ẹant, *pag-en, *pāġ'-ẹnt, *pag-i-ant, *pag-in, *pag-yn, *pai-ande, *pay-ande, *s.* & *a.* [Low Lat. *pagina*, from Lat. *pango* = to fasten, to fix. For the excrescent *i* cf. *ancient, tyrant, pheasant,* &c.]

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A movable scaffold, on which a play was presented; a stage, a platform.

"*Eschaffaut*, a *pageant*, or scaffold."—*Junius: Nomenclator*, 1535.

* 2. A play performed upon a stage.

"The individual plays were usually called *pageants*, a name derived from the vehicle on which they were exhibited."—*Ward: Origin of the English Drama*, i. 32.

* 3. A triumphal car, chariot, statue, figure, or other object exhibited or carried in public shows or processions.

"*Pegmate*, a stage or frame whereon *pageants* be set or carried."—*Cotgrave.*

* 4. A part in a play.

"Alexander played a *payande* more worthy to be wondred upon."—*Horman: Vulgaria.*

5. An exhibition, a spectacle, a show, a theatrical exhibition.

"The Cæsar's *pageant*, shorn of Brutus' hust."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 59.

6. Anything showy, without stability or duration.

"We love the man, the paltry *pageant* you."
Cowper: Task, v. 848.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

"Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own,
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, v. 1.

***pāġ'-ẹant,** *v.t.* [Pageant, *v.*] To exhibit in a show; to mimic as in a theatre; to play.

"He *pageants* us."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

pāġ'-ẹant-rў, *s.* [Eng. *pageant; -ry.*] Pomp, show, pageants; ostentatious display or shows.

"If *pageantry* be of any use in politics, it is of use as a means of striking the imagination of the multitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***pāġe'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *page* (1), *s.*; *-hood.*] The condition, state, or position of a page.

pa-ġĕĭ'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from *pagrus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pagrina (q.v.). Seven species are known. *Pagellus erythrinus* is the Becker, and *P. centrodontus* the Common Sea-Bream of the English coasts; the young of the latter are called Chad by Cornish and Devon fishermen. *P. owenii* is the Spanish Sea Bream, and *P. lithognathus*, from the Cape of Good Hope, about four feet long, is dried for export and sale to whalers.

***pāġ'-ẹnt** (1), *s.* [Pageant, *s.*]

***pāġ'-ẹnt** (2), *s.* [Pagine.]

***pāġ'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *page* (1), *s.*; *-ry.*] The condition, rank, or position of a page; pagehood.

"Seven liberal deadly sciences of *pagery*,
Or rather paganism." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, i. 1.

***pāġ'-gle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. "The word seems formed out of reminiscences of *paddle* and *bag*; cf. *Spenser: Shepheards Cal.; Feb.*, 81." (*Prof. Ward: Old English Drama* (Clar. Press. Ser.), p. 255.)]

A. *Trans.:* To impregnate, to render pregnant (?). (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To dangle, to hang heavily.

"With strouting dnge that *paggle* to the ground."
Greene: Friar Bacon.

***pag-i-ant,** *s.* [Pageant, *s.*]

***pagil,** *s.* [Paigle.]

***pag-in, *pag-yn,** *s.* [Pageant, *s.*]

pā'-ġĭ-nạ, *s.* [Lat. = a leaf, a page.]

Bot.: The surface of a leaf.

***pāġ'-ĭn-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pagina* = a leaf, a page.] Consisting of pages.

pāġ'-ĭ-nāte', *v.t.* To page. [Page (2), *v.t.*]

pāġ'-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pagina* = a page.] The act of paging a book or manuscript; the system of marks or figures on pages.

***pag-ine,** *s.* [Lat. *pagina.*] A page of a book.

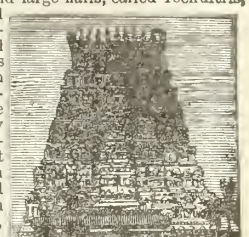
pāġ'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *page*, v.] The act of marking or numbering the pages of a book or manuscript; pagination.

paging-machine, *s.*

Print.: A machiue for giving the consecutive numbers to the pages of an account or blank book. [Numbering-machine.]

pa-gō'-da, *pā'-gŏd, *pa-gō'-thạ, *s.* [Port. *pagoda, pagode*, a corrupt. of Pers. *butkadah* = an idol-temple, from *but* = an idol, an image, and *kadah* = a habitation.]

1. The temple of an idol in India. They belong both to antiquity and modern times. Some are wonderfully large and magnificent. They consist of one or more quadrangular courts with towers at the corners, surrounded by a wall. Large pyramids rising in stages cover the entrance, behind which extend colonnades. Inside the courts are lustral pools, colonnades, and large halls, called Tschultris, which are used to lodge pilgrimsin. Small side-temples appear with cupolas surmounting the accessory buildings. Behind the first court is often a second and a third, in which, finally, the chief temple stands. Although the architecture of all these constructive designs has no pretensions to artistic or stylic importance, still a wonderfully fantastic effect is produced by a tasteless excess in peculiar ornamentation and architectural features. The most important pagodas are those of Madura, Tanjore, and Chillimbaram. The most celebrated is that of Juggernaut, in the island of Ramiseram, completed towards the end of the twelfth century. All these buildings are of a pyramidal shape, with vertical stages, which are separated by curved roofs and terminate above in the form of a cupola. Rows of small cupolas stand out from the roofs of the stages.



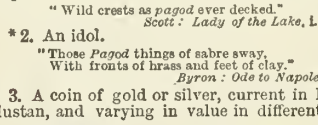
PAGODA.

"Wild crests as *pagod* ever decked."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

* 2. An idol.

"Those *Pagod* things of sabre sway,
With fronts of brass and feet of clay."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

3. A coin of gold or silver, current in Hindustan, and varying in value in different localities from 8s. to 9s. sterling. The coin is of the exact size of the illustration, and its value by weight in England is 7s. 6d.



PAGODA.

pagoda-stone, *s.* [Pagodite.]

pagoda-tree, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Plumieria acuminata*, a small, elegant tree, common about villages in India. The flowers are white and yellow, tinged with red.

2. A mythic India tree, snpposed to bear the coins called pagodas as its fruit.

¶ *To shake the pagoda-tree:* To obtain money in India by some short and easy process. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

pa-gō'-dīte, *s.* [Eng. *pagod(a)*, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A compact variety of pyrophyllite (q.v.), which is sometimes used for slate pencils.

2. The same as Agalmatolite (q.v.).

†pāg'-ō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. πάγος (*pagos*) = ice, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, founded by

Gray. There are two species, inhabiting the North Sea, the North Pacific, and the coasts of Japan. *Pagomys fœtidus* is the Floe-rat, or Ringed Seal, now generally classed with Phoca (q.v.).

† **pa-gŏph'-ĭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. πάγος (*pagos*) = ice, and φίλος (*philos*) = loving.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, founded by Gray. There are two species, from the North Pacific and North Atlantic. *Pagophilus* (*Phoca*) *grœnlandicus* is the Saddleback or Common Greenland Seal, with a host of other popular names.

pa-grī'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pagr(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Sparidæ (Sea-Breams). The jaws have conical teeth in front, and molars at the sides. They feed on molluscs and crustaceans; genera, Lethrinus, Sphærodon, Pagellus, Pagrus, and Chrysophrys.

păg'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάγρος* (*pagros*) = *Pagellus* (*Pagrus*, Cuv.) *erithrinus.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pagrina (q.v.). Thirteen species are known, chiefly from the warmer parts of the temperate zones. *Pagrus vulgaris, P. auriga,* and *P. bocagii* are from the Mediterranean; *P. aigyrops,* from the coasts of the United States, is the Scup, Porgy, or Mishcup, an important food-fish, about eighteen inches long, weight about four pounds. *P. unicolor,* the Snapper, is very common on the shores of Australia and New Zealand. It is excellent eating, and attains a length of three feet and a weight of about twenty pounds.

* **păg'-ụ-ma,** *s.* [A word of no signification.]

Zool.: Gray's name for *Gulo larvatus,* to which he gave generic distinction. (*D'Orbigny.*)

pa-gür'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *pagur(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the genus Pagurus.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Pagurus.

pa-gür'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pagur(us)*; Lat fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Hermit-Crabs, Soldier-Crabs; a family of Anomura (q.v.). There are three genera, Pagurus, Ceuobita, and Birgus.

pa-gür'-ŭs *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάγουρος* (*pagouros*) = from *πήγνυμι* (*pēgnumi*) = to be solid, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Hermit-crab, Soldier-crab; the typical genus of the family Paguridæ. The species, seven of which are British, are numerous ou almost every coast. They occnpy the cast-off shells of gasteropods, attaching themselves thereto by the hooked appendages of the abdomen. (*Bell.*) The genus is apparently represented in the Red Crag, which is of Pliocene age.

pah, *s.* [Native name.] In New Zealand a native fortified camp.

pah, *interj.* [An onomatopoetic word.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt.

pāid, * **paide,** * **payd,** * **payed,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [PAY (1), *v.*]

pāi-deū'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. *παιδευτική* (*τέχνη*) [*paideutikē* (*tekhnē*)] = (the art) of education; *παιδεύω* (*paideuō*) = to educate; *παῖς* (*pais*), genit. *παῖδος* (*paidos*) = a boy, a child.] The science or art of education or teaching.

pāi-dle, *s.* [PADDLE (2), *s.*] A hoe, a plough-staff, a paddle. (*Scotch.*)

paidle-cock, *s.* [PADDLE-COCK.]

pāi'-dle, *v.i.* [PADDLE, *v.*] To paddle, to dabble in water, &c.; to walk with short, quick steps.

pāi dŏl'-ŏ ġy, *s.* The scientific study of the life, the growth, the ideas, the very being of the child. (*The Forum,* Feb., 1894.)

* **paie,** *v.t.* [PAY (1), *v.*]

* **paie,** *s.* [PAY, *s.*

1. Satisfaction, liking.

2. Pay, remuneration, reward.

pāi'-gle, pā'-ġil, pā'-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A popular name for the Cowslip.

pāik, *v.t.* [PACK.] To beat, to thrash. (*Scotch.*)

pāiks, *s.* [PAIK.] Blows; a beating, a thrashing. (*Scotch.*)

"He deserved his *paiks* for't."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxvi.

pāil, * **payle,** * **paile,** * **peal,** *s.* [O. Fr. *paele, paelle*; from Lat. *patella,* dimin. of *patera* = a dish; Ir *padhal* = a pail, a ewer; Gael. *padhal* = a ewer.] A vessel of metal or wood, in which milk or water is carried.

pail-brush, *s.* A brush with hard, stiff bristles, used in dairies, kitchens, &c., for cleaning the angles of pails and other vessels.

pail-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which buckets are turned ou the outer and inner sides, the ends trued and dressed, and the croze made.

pail-machine, *s.* A bucket-making machine. [PAIL-LATHE.]

pail-nail, *s.* A nail used in making some kinds of buckets.

* **pāil'-ẽr,** *s.* [Lat. *palearis* = pertaining to chaff; *palea* = chaff.] A straw bed, a palliasse.

"At this day we uso still to call our *pailers* still by the name of *stramenta.*"—*P. Holland: Pliny,* xix. 1.

pāil'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *pail; -ful(l).*] The quantity that a pail will hold.

"You eame cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pailfuls.*"—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

* **paillasse** (as **păl-yăs'**), *s.* [PALLIASSE.]

* **pail-let,** *s.* [PALLET (2).]

* **pāil'-māil,** *s. & a.* [PALL-MALL.]

pāin, * **paine,** * **payne,** * **peine,** * **peyne,** *s.* [Fr. *peine,* from Lat. *pœna* = punishment, penalty, pain, from Gr. *ποινή* (*poinē*)=penalty; cogn. with Sp., Port., & Ital. *pena;* Dan. *pine;* Sw. *pina;* O. H. Ger. *pina;* M. H. Ger. *pine;* A.S. *pín;* Dut. *pijn;* Eng. *pine* (v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Penalty or punishment suffered; suffering or evil inflicted or following, as the penalty or punishment of a crime. Now only in the phrases, *on pain of, pains and penalties.*

"On the *pain* of death."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* iii. 2.

2. Bodily suffering; distress, torture, or suffering of the body arising from a derangement of the functions, or from a separation of parts, tension, or pressure; an afflicting sensatiou of the body; an ache, a smart, a throe.

"But whanne sche hath borne a sone now eche thenkith not on the *peyne* for ioie for a man is born into the world."—*Wyclife: John* xvi.

3. (*Pl.*) *Specif.:* The throes or travail of childbirth.

"She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her."—1 *Samuel* iv. 19.

* 4. Uneasiness or distress of mind; anxicty, solicitude.

* 5. Labour; task to be performed.

"To refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual *pain.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

* 6. Trouble, labour.

"So long was the trayne, or it wer brought to stalle,
It wer to me grete *payne* for to telle it alle."
Robert de Brunne, p. 327.

7. Careful application or labour; care; trouble taken about anything. (Generally used in the plural: as, To take *pains,* To be at *pains.*)

¶ In this sense, *pains* was formerly used as a singular noun.

¶ *Bill of pains and penalties:* [BILL (3), *s.,* B. I. 2 (10)].

II. *Physiol.:* The stimulation beyond a certain amount of any ordinary nerve of general feeling produces pain; so does almost any stimulation of an ordinary nerve trunk. (*Foster.*)

pāin, * **paine,** * **peine,** * **peyne,** *v.t. & i.* [PAIN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To punish; to inflict punishment or penalties on.

"I . . . wente to Damask to brynge from thenne men houndun unto Ierusalem that thei schulden be *peyned.*"—*Wyclife: Dedis* xxii.

2. To cause to endure bodily or physical suffering; to afflict or distress with bodily pain; to torture.

"Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter."—*Addison.*

3. To cause to suffer mentally; to afflict with mental pain; to distress, to agonize, to torture, to grieve.

"I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet."—*Jeremiah* iv. 19.

* 4. To trouble, to worry.

"It needeth not to *peine* you with the corde."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,748.

* 5. To exert; to put to pains or trouble. (With the reflexive pronoun.)

"Ever more these hags themselves did *paine*
To sharpen him."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 41.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To suffer.

"So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to *pain.*"
Daniel, in *English Garner,* i. 586.

* **pāin'-a-ble,** * **payn-a-ble,** * **pen-i-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pain; -able.*]

1. Causing pain; full of pain; painful.

"The manicles of Astyages were not the lesse weighty and *paynable* for being composed of gold or silver."—*Evelyn: Liberty & Servitude,* ch. ii.

2. Taking pains; careful, watchful, diligent, anxious.

"My body is ay so redy and so *penible*
To waken that my stomak is destroied."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,428.

* **pāinçh,** *s.* [PAUNCH.]

* **pain-de-main,** * **payn-de-mayne,** * **paine-maine,** *s.* [Fr.] A kiud of fine white bread.

"*Payndemaynes* prevaly
Scho fett fra the pantry."
MS. Lincoln, A. I. 17, fo. 185.

pāin'-fŭl, * **paine-full,** * **pein-full,** * **peyn-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *pain,* s.; *-ful(l).*]

† 1. Taking pains; careful, industrious; painstaking.

"Within fourteen generations the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plain Joseph, a *painful* carpenter."—*Fuller: Holy War,* bk. v., ch. xxix.

2. Full of or causing pain, uneasiuess, or distress of body; accompanied by pain or suffering.

"Plagued with cramps and gouts and *painful* fits."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 856.

3. Causing mental pain, suffering, or anxiety; distressing, grievous.

"Thy part is done—thy *painful* part."
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

* 4. Requiring labour, toil, or exertion; laborious, toilsome.

"Marching in the *painful* field."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

* 5. Difficult, hard.

"When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 16.

* 6. Done or executed with care and painstaking; exact, precise.

pāin'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *painful; -ly.*]

* 1. With care or painstaking; industriously, diligently.

"Whoever would be truly thankful, let him live in some honest vocation, and therein bestow himself faithfully and *painfully.*"—*Sanderson: Sermons,* i. 251.

2. With pain or suffering of body or mind; so as to cause pain.

pāin'-fŭl-nĕss, * **peyn-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *painful; -ness.*]

* 1. Painful or laborious effort; painstaking, carefulness, exactness, laboriousness.

"O the holiness of their living, and *painfulness* of their preaching."—*Fuller: Holy War,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. The quality of being painful, or of causing pain or suffering; pain or suffering, physical or mental.

"In the way that thou goest, wearieomeness, *painfulness,* hunger, perils."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

pāi'-nĭm, * **pay-nym,** *s. & a.* [PAYNIM.]

pāin'-lĕss, * **pain-les,** *a.* [Eng. *pain; -less.*] Free from pain; not attended with or causing pain.

"Stoop with their *painles* shafts, and strike them dead."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xv.

pāin'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *painless; -ly.*] In a painless manner; without pain.

pāin'-lĕss-nĕss, * **paine-less-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *painless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being painless; freedom from pain: as, The *painlessness* of a surgical operation.

"If not health, yet relaxation and *painlessness.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Bloody Issue healed.*

* **pāins,** *s.* [PAIN, *s.*, I. 7.]

pāins'-tāk-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pains,* and *taker.*] One who takes pains in the doing of anything; a painstaking person.

"I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night."
Gay. (*Todd.*)

pāins'-tāk-ĭng, * **paynes-tak-ynge,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *pains,* and *taking.*]

A. *As adj.:* Taking pains in the doing of anything; laborious, careful, diligent, industrious; characterized by care and attention.

B. *As subst.:* The taking of care or pains; careful attention.

"A poor gratuity for your *painstaking.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

pāins'-wŏr-thy, *a.* [Eng. *pains,* and *worthy.*] Deserving of pains, care or attention; repaying the taking of pains.

pāint, * **paynt,** * **peint,** * **peynt,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *peint, paint* (Fr. *peint*), pa. par. of *peindre, paindre* (Fr. *peindre*) = to paint, from Lat. *pingo* (pa. par. *pictus*) = to paint; allied to Sansc. *piñj* = to dye, to colour; *piñjara* = yellow, tawny.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cover or coat with paint; to lay colour or colouring substances on; to decorate or adorn with colour: as, To *paint* a house or a wall.

2. To colour, to dye, to tinge.

"*Painted* with the crimson spots of blood."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 2.

3. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

"Ther-on *y-peynt* was and y-wrot
The ymage of our Lady." *Robert of Glouc.,* p. 174.

4. To adorn or ornament with artificial colours; to lay artificial colours on.

"Jezebel *painted* her face, and tired her head."—*2 Kings* ix. 30.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To diversify with colours.

"Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do *paint* the meadows with delight."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe, to depict, to image.

"I *paint* him in the character."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise painting: as, He *paints* well.

2. To ornament the face with artificial colours, with a view to beautifying it.

"To patch, nay, ogle, might become a saint,
Nor would it sure be such a sin to *paint.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 24.

* 3. To drink. (Probably an allusion to *Macbeth,* ii. 3.)

"The muse is dry . . .
And fain would *paint*—imbibe the vulgar call."
Kingsley: Two Years Ago, ch. xxiv.

pāint, *s.* [Paint, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A colouring substance; colours used by the artist, and so prepared as to be applied with a brush; a colour; a pigment, white or coloured. Colours may be either simple or compound; they are principally derived from the mineral kingdom.

"His colours laid so thick on every place,
As only showed the *paint,* but hid the face."
Dryden: To Sir Robert Howard.

2. Colour laid on the face with a view to beautify it; rouge.

"Bid faith and beauty die, and taint
Her heart with fraud, her face with *paint.*"
Praed: To Julia.

II. *Rubber-manufacture:* Stuff mixed with caoutchouc in the process of manufacture, and intended to harden it. Sulphate of zinc, whiting, plaster-of-paris, lamp-black, pitch, and other materials are used.

paint-box, *s.* A small box with divisions in which paints, paint-brushes, and other necessaries for painting are kept.

paint-brush, *s.* A brush for laying on paint. Paint-brushes are generally made of hogs' bristles, but for artistic purposes the hair of other animals, as the fitch, badger, sable, and camel, is employed.

paint-strake, *s.*

Naut.: The uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. Also called the sheer-strake. [Strake.]

pāint'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Paint, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Coated or covered with paint; coloured; represented or drawn in colours.

* 2. *Fig.:* Artificial, counterfeit, unreal.

"I called thee then, poor shadow, *painted* queen."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

II. *Bot. (Of colours):* Disposed in streaks of unequal intensity.

painted-bat, *s.* [Kerivoula.]

* **painted-cloth,** *s.* Cloth or canvas painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry.

painted-cup, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for Castilleja.

painted-emys, *s.*

Zool.: Emys picta, common in the Eastern and Central States.

painted-lady, *s.*

Entom.: Pyrameis cardui. Wings pale orange-red, mottled with black, the forewings with five white spots. The caterpillar feeds on thistles, and in some years the butterfly is extremely common in waste places.

* **painted-mischief,** *s.* Playing cards.

painted-plectropus, *s.*

Zool.: Plectropus pictus, a frog from Manilla. The ground tint is brown, with black spots.

painted-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: Raja maculata, the Homelyn Ray.

painted-snipes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Rhynchæa (q.v.).

pāint'-ĕr (1), * **paint-our,** *s.* [Eng. *paint; -er.*]

1. One who paints; one whose occupation is to paint; a house-painter (q.v.).

2. An artist who represents scenes in nature, by the aid of colour, on flat surfaces. Painters may be divided into four principal grades: the historic painter, the laudscape painter, the portrait painter, and the marine painter; and subdivided into others, which comprehend the *genre* painters and those connected with the manufacturing arts.

"For if a *painter* would paint a pike
With asses feet, and beaded as an ape,
It cordeth not." *Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide,* ii.

painter and glazier, *s.* A tradesman who combines the business of a house-painter with that of a glazier (q.v.).

* **painter-stainer,** *s.*

1. A painter of coats-of-arms; an heraldic painter.

2. A member of the guild or livery in London so called.

painter's-colic, *s.* [Lead-poisoning.]

pāint'-ĕr (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *panter* = a noose, from O. Fr. *pantière* = a snare for birds; *panthière* = a great swoop-net (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *panthera* = a hunting-net for wild beasts, from Gr. *πάνθηρος* (*panthēros*) = catching all: *πᾶς* (*pas*), neut. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *θήρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast; Ital. *pantiera, panthera* = fowling-net; Ir. *painteir;* Gael. *painntear* = a snare.]

Nautical:

1. The bow rope which fastens a boat to a wharf or alongside a ship.

"The bemp is so poor that it breaks like the *painter* of a boat."—*G. Macdonald: Seaboard Parish,* p. 584.

2. A rope by which the shank of an anchor is secured to the gunwale; a shank-painter.

pāint'-ĕr (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of panther. (*American.*)

* **pāint'-ĕr-lĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *painter* (1); *-ly.*] Like a painter's work.

"It was a very white and red virtue, which you could pick out of a *painterly* glose of a visage."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

* **pāint'-ĕr-shĭp,** * **paint-our-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *painter* (1); *-ship.*] The state or condition of a painter.

"Let him strive also to continue still in his chiefe *paintourship.*"—*Bishop Gardner: Of True Obedience,* fol. 47.

pāint'-ĭng, * **paynt-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Paint, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, art, or occupation of laying on colours, or of producing upon a plane surface the form and colour of objects by means of a pencil or crayon, and of various coloured substances or pigments; the art or act of covering surfaces with pigments for decoration or protection. Painting consists of two principal parts: design, or the art of representing the contour of objects, and colour, which gives to the object not only the colour, but also the form and relief proper to each object. The different subjects with which painting is occupied are: historical, portrait, landscape, geure, sea-pieces, battle-pieces, fruit and flowers, miniature. The technical processes of painting are: fresco, distemper, with an aqueous medium, encaustic, with a wax medium. In glass and enamel painting the medium is an essential oil. The other medium is oil, with which the majority of paintings are executed. [Distemper, Enamel-painting, Fresco, Glass-painting.]

"True poetry the painter's power displays;
True *painting* emulates the poet's lays."
Mason: Fresnoy; Art of Painting.

2. A picture; the representation or likeness of anything executed in colours.

"The Lorde Guy of tremoyle garnyssbed his shyp richely: the *paintynges* yt were made cost more than ii. M. frankes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., cb. xlix.

* 3. Colour laid on; paint.

"You'll stain your lips with oily *painting.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* **pāint'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *painting; -ness.*] Picturesqueness.

"The expression and *paintingness* of the style."—*Robberds: Memoirs of W. Taylor,* i. 374.

* **pāint'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *paint; -less.*] That cannot be painted, depicted, or described.

"By woe in *paintless* patience it excels."
Savage: Wanderer, ii.

* **pāint'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *paint; -ress.*] A female painter.

* **pāint'-ure,** * **peint-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *peinture*).] The art of painting; painting.

"The show'ry arch . . . with thousand shows
Of *painture* varied." *J. Philips: Cider,* ii.

pāint'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *paint,* s.; *-y.*] A term applied to paintings of which the appearance is unnatural, and the method by which the effect is produced is obtruded on the spectator.

"Although the carnations are rather *painty,* his work is very pretty."—*Athenæum,* May 23, 1885, p. 666.

päir, * **paire,** * **payre,** * **peire,** * **peyre,** *s.* [Fr. *paire* = a pair or couple of, from *pair* = like, alike, equal, matching, from Lat. *parem,* accus. of *par* = equal, alike; Sp. *par;* Ital. *paro;* Ger. & Dut. *paar.*] [Par, Peer, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Two equal or like things; two things of a kind, similar in form, or applied to the same purpose or use; a couple.

"There lay three garters, half a *pair* of gloves."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 32.

2. Two of a sort; a couple, a brace; a set of two.

"In trembling *pairs* (alone they dared not) crawl
The astonish'd slaves." *Byron: Lara,* i. 18.

3. A married couple; man and wife.

"There Baucis and Philemon liv'd, and there
Had liv'd long married, and a happy *pair.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

4. Two horses harnessed to a carriage: as, To drive in a carriage and *pair.*

* 5. A set; any number of like or equal things: as, a *pair* of cards = a pack of cards; a *pair* of organs = a set of organ-pipes, *i.e.,* an organ; a *pair* of stairs = a flight of stairs; a *pair* of beads = a set of beads, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A gang, a party. [Pare, *s.*]

2. *Parliament:* Two members, belonging to opposite parties, who agree not to vote on some special occasion, or for a certain time. [Pairing, C. 2.]

"'We want a brace of *pairs,*' said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows pair?'"—*Disraeli: Sybil.*

¶ *Pair of values:*

Math.: Two values so related that neither can exist without the other. Thus, in an equation between two variables, if any value be assumed for one, and the corresponding value of the other be deduced, the assumed and deduced values are called a pair of values. Conversely, if either of the deduced values are substituted, the assumed value will result.

* **pair-royal,** *s.* Three similar things: specif., three cards of a sort in certain games, as three queens, three aces, &c. Also written Parial, and Prial.

¶ *Double pair-royal:* Four cards of a sort, as four kings, &c.

păir (1), * **payre**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pair, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To be joined in pairs or couples; to couple.

"Your hand, my Perdita: so turtles *pair*
That never mean to part."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

"Had our Prince
(Jewel of children) seen this hour, he had *paired*
Well with this lord." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

3. The same as *To pair off* (q.v.).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To unite in pairs or couples; to couple.

"Thus on they pass'd, inseparably *pair'd*."
Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. To unite as correspondent or suited to each other.

"Turtles and doves with diff'ring hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 44.

¶ *To pair off, To pair:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To come together in pairs or couples; to leave company in pairs.

2. *Parl.:* To abstain from voting by agreement with a member of the opposite party or opinion. [Pairing, C. 2.]

* **păir** (2), * **paire**, * **peire**, *v.t.* [Impair.] To hurt, to damage, to impair.

"Thei for do my croune, if thei granted be,
The whilk ye salle & ouh, to maynten with me
To mak it less no louh, ne *peired* salle it he."
Robert de Brunne, p. 313.

* **paire**, *s.* [Pair (2), *v.*] Injury, hurt, damage, harm.

"If I speake ought to *paire* or loos."
Romaunt of the Rose.

păired, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pair (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* [Conjugate].

păir'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pair* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who pairs.

* **păir'-ẽr** (2), * **peir-er**, *s.* [Eng. *pair* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who impairs, hurts, or damages.

"Envioue mennis eein that I am a *peirer* of hooli scripturis."—*Wyclife: James.* (Prol.)

păir'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pair (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of uniting, arranging, or forming in pairs or couples.

2. *Parl.:* The act or practice of two members of opposite sides or opinions who agree to abstain from voting on a particular question, or for a certain specified time, so that a vote on each side is neutralized.

pairing-off, *s.* The same as Pairing, C. 2.

pairing-time, *s.* The time when birds pair or couple.

* **păir'-ĭng** (2), * **peyr-inge**, * **peir-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pair (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Hurt, injury, damage.

"I have voluntarily departed from the hopes of pension, place, office; I only cleave to that which is so little, as that it will suffer no *pairing* or diminution."
—*Cabbala*, p. 3.

* **păir'-mẽnt**, * **peyr-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *pair* (2), v.; *-ment.*] Hurt, injury, damage.

"Nethelesse I gesse all thingis to be *peyrement* for science of Iesus Crist my Lord."—*Wycliffe: Filipensis* iii.

* **păir'-wīse**, *adv.* [Eng. *pair*, s.; *-wise.*] In pairs or couples.

"Such . . . he hung *pairwise* over poles."—*Carlyle: The Nibelungenlied.*

* **pais**, *s.* [Fr. *pays* = a country.]

Law: The people from among whom a jury is taken.

pāis'-bẽrg-ītc, pājs'-bẽrg-ītc (*j* silent), *s.* [After Pajsberg, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite Min.*).]

Min.: Crystallized rhodonite (q.v.). Named in the belief that it was a distinct species.

pāise, *s.* [Poise, *s.*] Weight.

"A stone of such a *paise*." *Chapman.*

pāise, *v.t.* [Poise, *v.*] To weigh, to balance, to poise.

"With just balance *paid*." *P. Fletcher.*

Pāix'-hạn, *s.* [The name of the inventor; see compound.]

Paixhan-gun, *s.*

Ord.: A gun invented by General Paixhan in 1822, and introduced into the French service, chiefly for naval use, as the *canon obusier* or shell-gun, in 1824. Previous to this, smoothbore cannon had only fired solid shot, and the objection first raised to Paixhan's system was that his guns could not fire red-hot shot or double shot. His guns were large-bore, chambered weapons, firing hollow shot or shells of large calibre, the latter being usually charged with powder and fired with a time fuze. They were used with great effect by the Russian ships at Sinope, and were afterwards largely used in the English naval service until the introduction of rifled weapons.

pă-jā'-mạs, *s. pl.* Loose trousers worn by both sexes in India, a modification of which is much used for chamber-wear in this country and in some parts of Europe.

păj-ạ-nĕl'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Native name of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Pojanelia multijuga* is a large evergreen tree, growing in Burma and the Andaman Islands. The natives of the latter place use its wood, which is orange-brown, hard, and very close-grained, in building canoes. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

păk'-fŏng, *s.* [Packfong.]

păl, păll, *s.* [Gipsy language.] A partner, a companion, a mate, a chum. (*Slang.*)

păl, *v.i.* [Pal, *s.*] To make friends with; to be a chum.

păl-, *pref.* [Palæ-.]

* **pa-la'-brạ**, *s.* [Sp. = a word.] Speech, palaver. (*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vi.)

¶ Shakspere makes Dogberry say *palabras* for *pocas palabras* = few words.

"Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour Vergee."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 5.

păl'-ạçe (a as ŏ), * **pal-ais**, * **pal-eis**, * **pal-eys**, * **pạl'-laçe**, *s.* [Fr. *palais* = a palace, from Lat. *palatium* = (1) a building on the Palatine hill at Rome, in which the Emperor Nero resided; (2) a palace; Sp. & Port. *palacio*; Ital. *palazzo.*]

I. The residence of an emperor, king, bishop, or other distinguished personage: as, a royal *palace;* a bishop's *palace;* a ducal *palace*, &c.

2. A splendid, stately, or magnificent building or mansion.

palace-car, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: A car fitted with first-class accommodation, sofas and chairs, instead of the ordinary seats; a Pullman car. The seats can usually be arranged as berths or couches for night travelling. [Sleeping-car.]

* **palace-court**, *s.*

Law: The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of twelve miles round the palace, excluding the City of London. It was established in 1664, and abolished in 1849.

† **pạ-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh)**, *a.* [Lat. *pal(a)* = a spade, a winnowing shovel, and Eng. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Having the footstalk of a leaf adhering to its margin. (*Willdenow.*)

* **pạ-lā'-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *palati(um)* = a palace; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Palatial, royal, grand, magnificent.

păl-ăch'-lў-ạ, *a.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *achlya.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of unicellular, filiform parasitic Algæ, founded by Prof. Martin Duncan on minute tubular borings in shells and coral of Silurian and Devonian age, and which he regards as their work. He considers the genus allied to the recent Achlya (q.v.).

păl-ăc-mæ'-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *acmæa.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Patellidæ, closely allied to Patella, from the Upper Cambrian.

* **pal-a-cy**, * **pal-a-sy**, *s.* [Lat. *palatium.*] A palace.

"Yonge men that were in the *palasyes*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i.

păl'-ạ-dĭn, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *paladino* = a warrior, from Lat. *palatinus* (q.v.).]

1. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; a douzepere.

2. A knight-errant; an heroic or eminent champion.

"Every *paladin* and peer,
On Roncesvalles died."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 33.

păl-æ-, **păl-æ-ŏ-**, *pref.* [Gr. παλαίος (*palaios*) = aucient.] Pertaining to the earliest times.

păl-æ-ā'-çĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ἀκίς (*akis*) = a point, a barb.]

Palæont.: A genus from the Coal Measures, often referred to the Perforate Corals, but probably a type of calcareous Sponges, with a vermiculate skeleton.

păl-æ-ăc'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*; Gr. ἀκή (*akē*) = a point, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Limnotheridæ (q.v.).

păl-æ-ar'-cạ, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Lat. *arca* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The name given by Hall, in 1858, to an ancient type of Arcadæ, of which forty-two species have been found in the Silurian and Devonian of North America and North Wales. Called also Megastomus, Cystodonta, and Cypricardites. (*Tate.*)

păl-æ-arc'-tĭc, păl-ĕ-arc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Eng. *arctic.*] Pertaining to or found in the region described in the compound.

"Our British butterflies can only be really understood when studied in their *Palearctic* distribution."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 563.

palæarctic-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A very extensive region, comprising all temperate Europe and Asia, from Iceland to Behring's Straits, and from the Azores to Japan. To the south it includes the extra-tropical part of the Sahara and Arabia, and all Persia, Cahul, and Beloochistan to the Indus. It comes down to a little below the upper limit of forests in the Himalayas, and includes the larger northern portion of China, not quite so far down the coast as Amoy. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 71.)

păl-æ-ăs'-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Star-fishes, consisting of species of considerable size, with five arms; ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Devonian. Nicholson places them in a provisional family Palasteriadæ (q.v.).

păl-æ-chĭ-nōĭ'-dē-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæchinus*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A family or order of Echinoidea, all the species of which are extinct. Genera: Palæchinus, Archæocidaris, and Melonites.

păl-æ-chī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Lat. *echinus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Perischoechinidæ, said to occur in the Silurian, but certainly of Carboniferous age. The test is spheroidal, and the plates join without overlapping. *Palæchinus gigas* is found in the Carboniferous Limestone of Ireland.

păl-æ-dăph'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ἔδαφος (*edaphos*) = bottom, foundation (?).]

Palæont.: A genus of Dipnoi, referred by Traquair to the section Ctenodipterines, from the Devonian formation.

păl-æ'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Gr. ἀιετός (*aietos*) = an eagle.]

Palæont.: A genus of Aquilinæ, from the European Miocene.

păl-æ'-gạ, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *æga* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Isopoda, ranging from the Chalk to the Tertiary.

păl-æ-gĭth'-ạ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Gr. αἰγίθαλλος (*aigithallos*) = the tit.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Passerine birds, from the Upper Eocene of Paris.

păl-æ-ĭch'-thў-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A sub-class of Fishes. The heart has a contractile *conus arteriosus*, intestine with a spiral valve; optic nerves non-decussating or only partly decussating. It embraces

two orders, Chondropterygii and Ganoidei. (*Günther.*)

păl-æ-ĭch'-thȳ-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palæichthy(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Palæichthyes (q.v.).

"Remnants of the *palæichthyic* fauna are the Sturgeons and the Lampreys."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, p. 245.

păl-æ-ĭn'-ą-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Mod. Lat. *inachus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of brachyurous decapods, with one species, *Palæinachus longipes*, founded on remains from the Lower Oolite.

păl-æ'-mŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Παλαίμων (*Palaimōn*) = a name of the sea-god Melicertes, who was friendly to shipwrecked mariners.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Palæmonidæ (q.v.). *Palæmon serratus* is the Common Prawn. [PRAWN.]

păl-æ-mō'-nĭ-ąn, *s.* [Lat. *palæmon*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): The family Palæmonidæ (q.v.).

păl-æ-mŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palæmon*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of macrourous crustaceans containing the Shrimps and Prawns. The beak or rostrum is serrated.

păl-æ-o-, *pref.* [PALÆ-.]

păl-æ-ō-ăl'-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *albite.*]

Min.: A name given to a mineral from Norway, but without description. Probably an altered albite.

păl-æ-ō-bŏt'-ą-nȳ, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *botany.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of Palæontology which deals with organic remains belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom.

"The difficulties which attend the study of *Palæobotany.*"—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 443. (Note.)

păl-æ-ŏc'-ąr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. καρίς (*caris*) = a shrimp, a prawn.]

Palæont.: A fossil Crustacean genus, with a single species, *Palæocaris typus*, from the Coal-measures of North America. Nicholson regards it as an "early and comprehensive type of the Podophthalmata, characterized by the persistent segmentation of the thorax, but in other respects presenting considerable resemblance to the macrurous decapods." The legs are undivided. It is usually referred to the Stomapoda.

păl-æ-ō-căs'-tor, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *castor* = a beaver.]

Palæont.: An extinct form of Beaver from the Miocene of New Mexico.

păl-æ-ō-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail, or κίρκος (*kirkos*) = a falcon.]

Palæont.: A fossil bird of raptorial type from the European Miocene.

păl-æ-ō-çē'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea monster.]

Palæont.: A doubtful genus of Balænidæ, founded on cervical vertebræ (supposed to belong to a baleen whale), discovered in glacial accumulations near Ely. They were probably washed out of the Kimmeridge Clay.

păl-æ-ō-chœ'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suida, from the European Miocene. It resembles Sus (q.v.) in most respects, but the tubercles of the molars are more distinctly circumscribed.

păl-æ-ō-chor'-dą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a string.] [PLANOLITES.]

păl-æ-ŏc'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *coma* = hair.]

Palæont.: A genus of Star-fishes, from the Upper Silurian. "Possibly an old form of the living Bird's-foot Star-fishes." (*Nicholson.*)

păl-æ-ō-cŏ-rȳ'-nē, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *coryne* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of doubtful affinity, consisting of minute organisms attached to margins of Lace-corals, from the Scotch Coal-measures. By some authorities they are referred to Corynida; according to others they are really peculiar processes belonging to Feuestella.

păl-æ-ō-cŏ-rȳs'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *corystes* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A Brachyourous Crustacean, akin to the modern Corystes (q.v.), and probably with the habits of that genus. Found in the Gault and Greensand of England.

păl-æ-ō-cŏs'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *cosmic.*] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

păl'-æ-ō-crĭ-nōid, *s.* [PALÆOCRINOIDEA.]

Palæont.: Any individual of the extinct family (or order) Palæocrinoidea (q.v.).

"As a rule, also, the *Palæocrinoids* have a calyx."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, i. 271.

păl-æ-ō-crĭ-nōī'-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *crinoidea.*]

Palæont.: An extinct family of the order (or order of the class) Crinoidea (q.v.). It contains three genera, Actinocrinus, Cyathocrinus, and Platycrinus.

păl-æ-ō-crȳs'-tĭc, *a.* [For etym. see PALÆOCRYSTIC-SEA.] Belonging to, connected with, or found in or near the Palæocrystic Sea.

"The *palæocrystic* floes in Robeson channel."—*A. H. Markham: Great Frozen Sea*, p. 79.

palæocrystic-sea, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: (See extract).

"We had long been aware that the ice of which this part of the polar sea was composed consisted of huge massive floes, not of a few seasons' formation, but the creation of ages, real thick-ribbed ice. Except along the west coasts of Banks and Prince Patrick Islands, no such ice had ever before been met with in the Arctic regions. It therefore became desirable to apply to it a special name by which it might be provisionally known. After some discussion, Captain Nares [Dec. 1875] decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the '*Palæocrystic Sea*,' the name being derived from the two Greek words παλαιος, ancient, and κρυσταλλος, ice. This term was used for the great frozen polar sea during the remaining period of our detention on its borders."—*A. H. Markham: Great Frozen Sea*, p. 228.

păl-æ-ŏç'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A somewhat doubtful genus from the Brazilian bone-caves, of Post Pliocene age. It probably belongs to the Canidæ.

păl-æ-ō-ĕth-nō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *palæoethnology(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the science of palæoethnology (q.v.).

păl-æ-ō-ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæoethnology(y)*; *-ist.*] One learned or versed in the science of palæoethnology.

păl-æ-ō-ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ethnology.*] The ethnology of the earliest times. (*Archæologia*, lxii. 103.)

păl-æ-ō-ġē'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. γαῖα (*gaia*), poet. for γή (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geol.: A division of the earth for zoological purposes proposed by Mr. Sclater. It includes the Palæarctic, Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

"Mr. Sclater had grouped his regions primarily into *Palæogæa* and Neogæa, the old and new worlds of geographers; a division which strikingly accords with the distribution of the passerine birds, but not so well with that of mammalia or reptiles."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 59.

păl-æ-ō-ġē'-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *palæogæa*; *-an.*]

1. Living in, pertaining to, or characteristic of the zoological region known as Palæogea (q.v.).

2. Pertaining to the former conditions of the earth's surface, as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terraqueous aspects as described by geography. (*Page.*)

păl'-æ-ō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An ancient manuscript.

păl-æ-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *palæograph*; *-er.*] One who is skilled in palæography (q.v.).

"This would supply a fair ground of complaint to the stricter school of *palæographers*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884, p. 801.

păl-æ-ō-grăph'-ĭc, păl-æ-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *palæograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to palæography.

"Followed by a detailed *palæographical* appendix."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884, p. 429.

păl-æ-ŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæograph*; *-ist.*] The same as PALÆOGRAPHER (q.v.).

păl-æ-ŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Eng. *palæograph*; *-y*]

1. An ancient mauner of writing; ancient manuscripts collectively.

"From the *palæography* this is indubitably the most ancient monument extant which teaches us the early Greek alphabet."—*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 272.

2. The art or science of deciphering ancient inscriptions, writings, manuscripts, documents, &c., by a knowledge of the characters, signs, and abbreviations used by the writers or sculptors of various nations at different times; the study of ancient writings and inscriptions, and modes of writing.

păl-æ-ō-hī'-ĕr-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ἱέραξ (*hierax*) = a hawk.]

Palæont.: A genus of Falconinæ, from the European Miocene.

† **păl-æ-ō-ĭch-thȳ-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ichthyology.*]

Nat. Science: The science or study of fossil fishes.

păl-æ-ō-jū'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *iulus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of millepedes of Permian age.

păl-æ-ō-lăg'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. λαγώς (*lagōs*) = a hare.]

Palæont.: A genus of Leporidæ, from the Miocene of North America.

păl-æ-ō-lā'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *lama.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Tylopoda, from the Pliocene of South America.

păl-æ-ō-lē'-mûr, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat., &c. *lemur.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Lemuridæ from the Miocene of France, presenting resemblances to the living Galago (q.v.).

păl'-æ-ō-lĭth, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] Any unpolished stone implement belonging to the earliest Stone Age. (*Fortnightly Rev.*, Jan., 1882, p. 87.)

păl-æ-ō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *lithic.*]

Archæol.: The term applied by Sir John Lubbock to the first of the four great epochs into which he divides Prehistoric Archæology. It is the more ancient portion of the Stone Age (q.v.).

"Man shared the possession of Europe with the mammoth, the cave-bear, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals. This we may call the *palæolithic* period."—*Prehistoric Times* (ed. 1878), p. 2.

păl-æ-ō-lī'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in palæology; one who studies or writes on palæology.

păl-æ-ō-lī'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; the study or knowledge of antiquity; archæology.

păl-æ-ō-mĕ-phī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *mephitis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Mustelidæ, from the Miocene Tertiary of Western Europe.

păl-æ-ō-mĕr'-ȳx, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. μῆρυξ (*mērux*) = "a ruminating fish, like the Scarus." (*Liddell & Scott.*)] [SCARUS.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cervidæ, from the Upper Miocene of Europe.

păl'-æ-ō-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Octodontidæ, from the Miocene of Europe. Probably related to the living West Indian genus Capromys.

păl-æ-ō-nā'-trō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *natrolite.*]

Min.: The same as BERGMANNITE (q.v.).

păl-æ-ō-nĕ-mĕr'-tē-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nemertea.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Nemertea (q.v.), containing, for the most part, primitive forms. Chief genera, Carinella, Cephalothrix, Polia, and Valencinia.

păl-æ-ō-nĭs'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæoniscus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Lepidoganoidei; scales rhomboid, tail heterocercal; jaws armed

with numerous close-set, minute, rather blunt teeth. Genera, Palæoniscus, Amblypterus, Elonichthys, and Plectrolepis. Range in time, through the Carboniferous and Permian.

păl-æ-ō-nĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ὀνίσκος (*oniscos*) = a marine fish resembling the cod.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of the family Palæouiscidæ (q.v.). Forty species are known. *Palæoniscus Freieslebeni* is the most common, and was the first recognised species. *P. superstes*, apparently the last representative of the genus, survives till the Secondary period, its remains being found in the Keuper beds at Rowington, Warwickshire.

păl-æ-ŏn-tī′-nạ, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ὄντα (*onta*) = existing things.]

Palæont.: A genus of Butterflies from the Stonesfield Slate (Lower Oolite). The sole species, *Palæontina oolitica*, is regarded as intermediate between the living groups, Nymphalinæ and Satyrinæ, and as allied to the Brassolinæ.

păl-æ-ŏn-tō-grăph′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *palæontograph(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to palæontography.

¶ *Palæontographical Society:* A society formed in London on March 23, 1847, for figuring and describing every known British fossil. It had been slightly preceded in date on the Continent by the publications of Durker and Von Meyer's *Palæontographia*. By June, 1847, it had 400 members, and eight months later, 601. It has rendered great service to geology.

păl-æ-ŏn-tŏg′-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*; Gr. ὄντα (*onta*), neut. pl. of ὤν (*ōn*), and suff. *-graph*; Fr. *paléontographie*; Ger. *palæontographia.*]

Nat. Science.: The department of palæontology which addresses itself to furnishing accurate figures and descriptions of fossils.

păl-æ-ŏn-tō-lŏg′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *palæontolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to palæontology.

păl-æ-ŏn-tō-lŏg′-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *palæontological*; *-ly.*] In a palæontological sense; according to palæontology.

păl-æ-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæontolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in or studies palæontology.

păl-æ-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ontology* (q.v.).]

Nat. Science: The science which treats of the structure, affinities, classification, and distribution in time of the forms of vegetable and animal life embedded in the rocks of the earth's crust. (*Prof. Geikie*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, x. 319.) It may be regarded as an independent science, with two divisions, Palæozoology and Palæobotany; or it may be looked upon as a branch of Geology, seeing that its assistauce is absolutely indispensable in many of the most familiar and fundamental problems of the latter science. (*Prof. Geikie, ubi sup.*) The number of species of animal and plant fossils discovered in the rocks has been enormous, from the simple forms of the earliest life to huge monsters exceeding in size any now existing, and often remarkable in form and structure. Many of these have been found in our Western States. [Fossil; Geology.]

păl-æ-ō-nўc′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, *n* connect., and Gr. ἰκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

păl-æ-ō-pĕr′-dĭx, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *perdix* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of small birds, allied to the Partridges, from the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

păl-æ-ŏph′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophidia of Eocene age. *Palæophis toliapicus*, from Sheppey, was about twelve feet long; and the vertebræ of *P. typhæus* and *P. porcatus*, from the Bracklesham beds, "indicate a boa-constrictor-like snake, of abont twenty feet in length." (*Owen.*)

păl-æ-ō-phrў′-nŏs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Palæont.: A genus of anourous Batrachia, with two species, from the Œningen beds of Miocene age.

păl-æ-ō-phў′-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. φῦκος (*phukos*) = sea-weed.] [Planolites.]

† **păl-æ-ō-phў-tŏl′-ō-ĝў,** *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *phytology* (q.v.).]

Nat. Science: The same as Palæobotany (q.v.). (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 565.)

păl-æ-ŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns from the Carboniferous beds and the Devonian. *Palæopteris hibernica* (called also *Cyclopteris hibernica*) is from the Upper Devonian of Kilkenny. Other species are from Nova Scotia, &c.

păl-æ-ŏr′-ĕ-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Mod. Lat. *oreas* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from the Upper Miocene of Greece. It was probably allied to Oreas. The horns were straight, with a spiral twist, as in the living genus.

păl-æ-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Palæornithidæ (q.v.). Eighteen species are known, seventeen from the Oriental region, Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelle Islands, and a species in tropical Africa (*Palæornis senegalus*), apparently identical with the Indian *P. torquatus*, and therefore, considering the very ancient intercourse between the two countries, and the improbability of the species remaining unchanged or originating by natural causes, most likely the progeny of domestic birds introduced from India. [Parrakeet.]

PALÆORNIS TORQUATUS.

păl-æ-or-nĭth′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæornis*, genit. *palæornith(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Psittaci (q.v.), with eight genera, and sixty-five species.

păl-æ-or′-tўx, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Lat. *ortyx* (q.v.).]

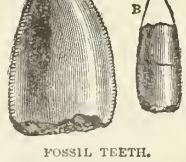
Palæont.: A genus of small birds allied to the American genus Ortyx, but with smaller wings.

păl-æ-ŏr′-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *oryx.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from Upper Miocene of Greece. They possessed long curved horns, and are supposed to be allied to the living Gemsboks. [Oryx.]

păl-æ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: According to Huxley, a genus of Deinosauria, but placed by Owen in his order Thecodontia (q.v.). The genus was founded on teeth found near Bristol, in a dolomitic conglomerate of Triassic age.



FOSSIL TEETH.
A. Of *Palæosaurus cylindrodon*: B. Of *P. platyodon.*

păl-æ-ō-sĭr′-ĕn, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *siren.*]

Palæont.: A possible genus of Urodela, founded by Geinitz, who believed it allied to *Siren lacertina*, on remains from the Lower Permian. It may really be a Labyrinthodont.

păl-æ-ō-spăl′-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. σπάλαξ (*spalax*) = a mole.]

Palæont.: A genus of Talpidæ, founded on a portion of the left ramus of a lower jaw, from a lacustrine deposit at Ostend, near Bacton, on the Norfolk coast. It "was as large as a hedgehog," whence its specific name (*magnus*). (*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 25.)

păl-æ-ō-spī′-zą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. σπίζα (*spiza*) = a small piping bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Insessorial Birds, probably belonging to the Fringillidæ, from the Tertiary of Colorado. *Palæospiza bella* is in an excellent state of preservation.

păl-æ-ŏs′-ў-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*; Gr. σῦς (*sus*) = a swine, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsh's Limnohyidæ, but often placed in the Tapiridæ. It is from the American Eocene. The teeth form an almost continuous series; the molars resemble those of the Palæotheridæ, but the canines were like those of the Carnivora.

păl-æ-ō-tĕch′-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. τέχνη (*technē*) = art, skill, craft in workmanship.] Belonging to, connected with, or practising ancient art.

"The old art traces of the *palæotechnic* men of Central France."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. ii.

păl-æ-ō-thĕre, *s.* [Palæotherium.] Any individual of the family Palæotheridæ (q.v.).

"The *palæothere* has three toes on both the fore and hind feet."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 317.

păl-æ-ō-thĕr′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palæotheri(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Pertaiuing or relating to the family Palæotheridæ.

"The *palæotherian* fossils that have been collected from the quarries of the hard freshwater marls of the Isle of Wight."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 319.

păl-æ-ō-thĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæotheri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of perissodactyle Ungulates, from the European Tertiary. The feet resembled those of tapirs, but had only three digits. The skull is tapiroid, and there was probably a short flexible proboscis, as the nasal bones are very prominent. The dental formula is, I $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, C $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, PM $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$, M $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, = 44; the lower molars were doubly crescentic. Through Anchitherium (q.v.), the Palæotheridæ approach the Equidæ so closely, that it is probable both families are descended from a common form.

păl-æ-ō-thĕr′-ĭ-um, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of the family Palæotheridæ (q.v.). It was founded on remains discovered by Cuvier in the quarries of Montmartre, and named by him *Palæotherium magnum*. His restoration of the animal has proved incorrect, the discovery of a complete specimen showing this species to have resembled an antelope in general figure. Several species are known, varying in size from that of a roedeer to that of a tapir.

PALÆOTHERIUM MAGNUM.
(*After Cuvier.*)

păl-æ-ō-thĕr′-ŏĭd, *a.* [Eng. *palæother(ium)*; suff. *-oid.*] Belonging or having some of the characteristics of the family Palæotheridæ (q.v.).

"The molars are of the *palæotheroid* type."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 332.

păl-æ-ŏt′-rą-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat.]

Palæont.: A genus (apparently) of True Antelopes, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

păl-æ-ō-trĭn′-gą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *tringa* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Grallatores, allied to the Sandpipers, from the Chalk of North America.

păl-æ-ŏx′-ў-lon, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil Conifers from the Carbouiferous formation.

păl-æ-ō-zā′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *zamia* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil Cycads, from the Oolitic and Liassic rocks of Yorkshire,

Oxfordshire, and Dorsetshire; and from the Uitenhage beds of South Africa. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xx. 77, xxiii. 144, 145.)

păl-æ-ō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ζωή (*zōē*) = life, existence.]

Geol.: The term generally applied to the series of strata commencing with the first rocks which have traces of life, and ending with the upper part of the Permian. As the uppermost strata of all are called by some Quaternary, those immediately beneath these Tertiary, and those a stage further down Secondary, one would expect the basal rocks of the series to be called Primary. But unhappily that term was misused in the infancy of geology, being applied to granite, gneiss, &c., in consequence of which, to avoid confusion, it was allowed to become, for a time at least, extinct,—the word palæozoic being substituted in its room. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, retained its use, dividing the "Primary or Palæozoic," from beneath upwards into Laurentian or Archæan, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian (q.v.). Judged by the thickness of the beds, the Palæozoic strata took a vastly longer time to deposit than all the strata which succeeded, from the close of the Permian to the present time. The palæontological break between the Palæozoic and the Secondary rocks is very considerable. (For details see the various divisions of the period.) [Geology, Fossil.]

păl-æ-ō-zō-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *zoology.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of science which deals with the fossil remains of animals.

pa-læs'-tra, *s.* [Palestra.]

păl-æ-tĭ-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al (t as sh), *a.* [Eng. *palætiology(y)*; *-ical.*] Of, pertaining, or relating to palætiology (q.v.).

păl-æ-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *palætiology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in palætiology.

păl-æ-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў (ti as sh), *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Eng. *œtiology.*] The science which explains the past changes of the globe by the long-continued action of the causes now in operation. [Geology.]

păl-a-gō'-nīte, *s.* [From Palagon(ia), Sicily, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in grains, and forming a large part of many volcanic tuffs. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 2·4 to 2·7; lustre, vitreous; colour, yellow, brownish-yellow, red, black; streak, yellow to brown. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, magnesia, and lime, with small but varying amounts of soda and potash. Penck, as the result of an exhaustive study of palagonite, declares, however, that no such mineral exists, but that it is a mixture of various mineral substances. (*Zeits. Geol. Ges.*, xxxi. (1879), 504.)

palagonite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting almost exclusively of palagonite (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

palagonite-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: A tuff consisting of fragments of palagonite and of eruptive rocks, with crystals of angite and olivine. (*Rutley.*)

păl-aĭ-ō-pē'-tre (tre as tẽr), *s.* [Pref. *palaio-* = palæo-, and Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a rock.]

Petrol.: De Sanssure's name for the alpine equivalent of the Cornish Cornubianite (Proteolite) (q.v.).

păl-āi-tĭ-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al (t as sh), *a.* [Palæotiological.]

păl-āi-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў (t as sh), *s.* [Palæotiology.]

păl-a-mē'-dē-a, *s.* [From Palamedes, the son of Nauplius and Clymene.]

Ornith.: Horned Screamer (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Palamediidæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Palamedea cornuta*, from Guiana.

păl-a-mē-dē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palamede(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Screamers; an American family of Anseres, with two genera, Palamedea and Chauna.

păl-ąm-pōre', păl-ĕm-pôur', *s.* [See def.]

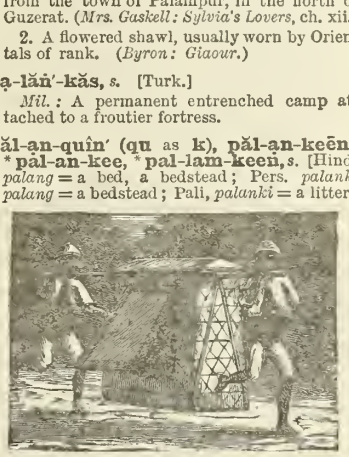
1. A flowered chintz or stuff, probably named from the town of Palampûr, in the north of Guzerat. (*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xii.)

2. A flowered shawl, usually worn by Orientals of rank. (*Byron: Giaour.*)

pa-lăn'-kăs, *s.* [Turk.]

Mil.: A permanent entrenched camp attached to a frontier fortress.

păl-an-quĭn' (qu as k), păl-an-keēn', *pal-an-kee, *pal-lam-keen, *s.* [Hind. *palang* = a bed, a bedstead; Pers. *palank*, *palang* = a bedstead; Pali, *palanki* = a litter; Javanese *pálangki*, *palangkan*; all from Sansc. *paryaṅka* = a couch-bed, a bed, from *pari* = about, round, and *aṅka* = a hook; Fr. *palanquin.*] A carriage borne by men on their shoulders who relieve each other at intervals. It is a sort of box about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, and is an ordinary mode of conveyance in India and China.



PALANQUIN.

"They ride on men's shoulders in a slight thing they call a *palankee*."—*Terry: Voyage to East Indies, &c.*, p. 165. (1655.)

păl-ăp-lō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, Gr. ἁπλόος (*haploos*) = simple, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæotheridæ, akin to Palæotherium, except that the præmolars have a simpler structure than the true molars, and the first molars are absent. Found in the Eocene.

păl-ăp-tẽr-ўġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palapteryx*, genit. *palapteryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Struthious Birds, founded by Dr. Haast, and co-extensive with Prof. Owen's Dinornithidæ, which consists of his single genus Dinornis (q.v.). Dr. Haast divides these sub-fossil remains into three families: Dinornithidæ, including Dinornis, with five, and Meiornis, with seven species; Palapterygidæ, including Palapteryx and Eurapteryx, each with two species; and Æpyornithidæ, one genus, Æpyornis (q.v.), with three species. (*Ibis*, 1874, p. 209.)

păl-ăp'-tẽr-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *apteryx* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of birds, akin to the modern Apteryx; founded on remains from New Zealand. It was of large size.

păl-a-rā'-nē-a, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Lat. *aranea* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of True Spiders. *Palaranea borassifolia* is from the Coal-measures of Bohemia.

păl-ăs-træ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *astræidæ* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A family of Aporose Corals, akin to the modern Astræidæ. Genera are found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

păl'-ąt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-able.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pleasing to the palate or taste; savoury.

"They . . . crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane." *J. Phillips: Cider*, i.

2. *Fig.:* Pleasing; agreeable in any way.

păl'-ąt-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *palatable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being palatable; savouriness.

păl'-ąt-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *palatab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a palatable manner; agreeably to the palate or taste.

păl'-ąt-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the palate: as, the *palatal* bones.

2. *Gram.:* Pronounced or uttered by the aid of the palate; said of certain sounds, as *ch* in *church*, the vowel *ē*, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): The palate bones. (*Quain.*)

2. *Gram.:* A sound pronounced or formed by the aid of the palate.

păl'-ate, * pal-at, * pal-et, * pal-lat, * pal-late, *s.* [O. Fr. *palat*, from Lat. *palatum* = the palate; Fr. *palais*; Sp. & Port. *paladar*; Ital. *palato.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"The still-born sounds upon the *palate* hung,
And died imperfect on the faltering tongue."
Dryden: Theodora & Honoria, 308.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Taste, relish, fancy, liking. (From the erroneous notion that the palate is the organ of taste.)

"The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests."
Pope: Satires, vi. 86.

(2) Intellectual taste; the power of relishing mentally.

"The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen."—*Baker: On Learning.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The roof of the mouth. The fore part is called the hard palate and the back part the soft palate, the former having an osseous framework and a membrane provided with many muciparous glands, the latter formed by a doubling of a membrane enclosing muscular fibres and numerous glands. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The prominent lower lip of a ringent corolla.

palate-bone, *s.*

Anatomy:

1. *Sing.:* A bone forming the back part of the hard palate and the lateral wall of the nose between the superior maxillary bone and the internal pterygoid process. (*Quain.*)

2. *Pl.:* Two vertical bones in the front of the skull, the lower ends of which turn in and meet over the roof of the mouth.

* **palate-man,** *s.* An epicure. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 134.)

* **păl'-ate,** *v.t.* [Palate, *s.*] To perceive by the taste; to taste, to relish.

"Not *palating* the taste of her dishonour."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 1.

pa-lā'-tĭal (ti as sh) (1), *a.* [Lat. *palatium* = a palace (q.v.).] Pertaining to, becoming, or resembling a palace; grand, magnificent.

"It is built in the *palatial* style of those days."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 217.

* **pa-lā'-tĭal (ti as sh)** (2), *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *palatium* = the palate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the palate; palatic.

B. *As subst.:* A palatal (q.v.).

"Dentals being changed for dentals, and *palatial* for *palatiala*."—*Sir W. Jones: Origin & Families of Nations.*

* **pa-lăt'-ĭc,** * **pa-lăt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the palate.

"The three labials, *p*, *b*, *m*, are parallel to the three gingival, *t*, *d*, *n*, and to the three *palatick*, *k*, *g*, *ŋ*."—*Holder.*

B. *As subst.:* A palatal (q.v.).

* **pa-lăt'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Palatinate, *s.*] To form or constitute into a palatinate or county palatine.

"It is much senior to Lancashire in that honour, being *palatinated* but by King Edward III."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cheshire.*

pa-lăt'-ĭ-nate, *s.* [Fr. *palatinat*, from *palatin* = palatine (q.v.); Sp. *palatinada*; Ital. *palatinato.*] The title or dignity of a palatine; the seignory or province of a palatine; a county palatine; specif., an old division of Germany now incorporated, part in Bavaria and part in the German Empire.

"Sir Arthur Chichester is come back from the *Palatinate*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 2, let. 12.

* **palatinaty,** *s.* [Eng. *palatinat(e)*; *-y.*] A palatinate. (*Cotgrave.*)

păl'-ą-tīne, *a.* [Eng. *palate*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the palate. There are palatine arteries, veins, foramina, &c.

păl-ą-tīne (1), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *palatin*, from Lat. *palatinus* = (1) the name of a hill in Rome, (2) belonging to the imperial abode, or to a palace or court; Sp., Port., & Ital. *palatino. Palatine* and *paladin* are doublets.] [PALACE.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with a palace; applied originally to persons holding office or employment in the king's palace; hence, possessing or conferring royal privileges.

"Counties *palatine* are so called *a palatio;* because the owners thereof (the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster) had in those counties *jura regalia.*"—*Blackstone: Commentaries.* (Introd. § 4.)

B. *As subst.:* One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.

¶ (1) *Count palatine:* [COUNT].

(2) *County palatine:* [COUNTY].

pą-lăt'-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Palatin(ate)*, the former name of a part of Rhenish Bavaria; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A rock formerly included under the term Melaphyre, and subsequently, because of its diallagic constituent, under the Gabbros. It is now recognised as belonging to the older and much metamorphosed dolerites.

***păl'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-ive.*] Pleasing to the palate or taste; palatable.

"Glut not thyself with *palative* delights."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

pą-la'-vĕr, *s.* [Port. *palavra* = a word; Sp. *palabra*, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.).]

1. A talking together, a discussion, a conference, a parley. (Usually applied in books of travel to parleys with chiefs of the West Coast of Africa, where Portuguese is the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.)

2. Talk, chatter; superfluous or idle talk.

3. Flattery wheedling, coaxing.

pą-la'-vĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [PALAVER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To chatter; to gabble.

"*Palavering* the little language for her benefit."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiii.

2. To talk over, to wheedle, to coax, to flatter, to humbug.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To coufer, to discuss, to talk.

2. To talk idly, to chatter.

pą-la'-vĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *palaver*; *-er.*] One who palavers; a flatterer, a humbug.

pą-lāy', *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, a climbing asclepiadaceous shrub, with large, showy, rose-coloured, bell-shaped flowers, and triangular follicles abounding in milky juice. It grows in the west of India. Its juice yields an inferior kind of caoutchouc.

pāle, * **paal,** * **pall,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *pale, palle; pasle* (Fr. *pâle*), from Lat. *pallidum*, acc. of *pallidus* = pale, from *palleo* = to be pale; Sp. *palido;* Ital. *pallido. Pale* and *pallid* are thus doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. White, whitish; wanting in colour; wan; not ruddy; not fresh of colour.

"Then was the kynges face *paal*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

"The day sterre wexeth *pale* and leseth her light."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, ii.

* 3. White.

"Hands as *pale* as milk."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

4. Not highly or darkly coloured; approaching colourless transparency.

B. *As subst.:* Paleness, pallor.

"A sudden *pale* . . .
Usurps her cheek." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 589.

pale-ale, *s.* A light-coloured bitter ale.

pale-buck, *s.*

Zool.: The Ourebi (q.v.).

pale-catechu, *s.* [GAMBIR, TERRA JAPONICA.]

pale-clouded yellow butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Colias Hyale.*

*** pale-dead,** *a.* Lacking lustre, as in death.

"The gum dowu-roping from their *pale-dead* eyes."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

pale-eyed, *a.* Having dim or pale eyes.

"No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest."
Milton: Nativity.

pale-face, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A name given by North American Indians to white persons.

"Red-skin tries to shoulder *pale-face* out of reach, but *pale-face* sticks to him like a leech."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 514.

B. *As adj.:* Pale-faced.

pale-faced, *a.*

1. Having a pale or pallid face.

"Affection faints not like a *pale-faced* coward."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 569.

2. White; not coloured. [PALE-FACE, *s.*]

*** pale-hearted,** *a.* Fearful, timid, cowardly; wanting in spirit or courage.

"That I may tell *pale-hearted* fear, it lies."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

pale oak-eggar, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Trichiura cratægi.*

pale-white, *s.* Paleness; want of colour.

"Fears by *pale-white* shewn."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

*** pāle** (1), *** pall,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PALE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make pale; to deprive of colour.

"I whom sorrow thus did *pale*."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid ix.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or turn pale; to lose colour.

"The wife, who watched his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 732.

pāle (1), * **paal,** *s.* [Fr. *pal*, from Lat. *palus* = a stake; A.S. *pal, pál;* Ger. *pfahl;* Dut. & Low Ger. *paal;* Dan. *pæl. Pale* and *pole* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pointed stake or narrow piece of wood, used in fencing by being fixed in the ground or joined above and below to a rail.

2. A kind of fencing consisting of vertical slats supported by posts and rails, or posts and wires; paling.

"So said, so done; a single hound
Clears the poor labourer's humble *pale*."
Scott: The Chase, xx.

* 3. Anything which incloses or fences in; a boundary, a limit.

"Oft breaking down the *pales* and forts of reason."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

4. A space inclosed; limits.

"Within the *pale* of the regicide dominions."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. ii.

5. A district, a territory; specif., that portion of Ireland in which English law and authority were recognised. The whole of the English pale was originally divided by King John into twelve counties palatine.

"There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

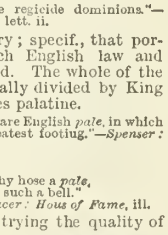
* 6. A stripe on cloth.

"Thou wearest on thy hose a *pale*,
And on thy tippet such a bell."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii.

7. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The first and simplest kind of ordinary. It incloses one-third of the escutcheon, and is bounded by two straight lines, running vertically at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon. It seldom contains more than three charges.



PALE.

2. *Shipbuild.:* One of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship while building.

¶ (1) *Party per pale:* [PARTY, *a.*].

* (2) *To leap the pale:* To be extravagant; to go beyond one's income.

pāle (2), *s.* [Sp., Ital., & Lat. *pala.*] [PEEL (2), *s.*] A baker's shovel; a peel.

"The *pale* is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven."—*Gentleman's Mag.*, Aug. 1857, p. 184.

pāle (3), *s.* [PALEA.]

pāle, * **payle,** *v.t.* [PALE (1), *s.*]

1. To inclose or fence in with pales or paling.

"They that been possessioners of the same shulde *payle* certeine of the Parke of Weverstou."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 337.

* 2. To inclose; to encompass.

"Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

* 3. To encircle.

"*Paled* his temples with the crown of Spain."
Scott: Don Roderick, 43.

pā'-lĕ-ą (pl. **pā'-lĕ-æ**), *s.* [Lat. = chaff.]

Botany (Pl.):

1. The generally membranous and colourless bracts situated upon the receptacle of a composite plant between the florets; the chaff of the receptacle.

2. The bracts immediately surrounding the fertilising organs in grasses. (*Lindley.*) The divisions of the glume and periauth in grasses. (*Richard.*)

pā-lĕ-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *paleaceus*, from Lat. *palea.*] Abounding with chaffy scales.

pā'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [PALEA.]

pā'-lĕ-æ-form, pā'-lĕ-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *paleæ* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Resembling paleæ or chaff. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

"The pappus is reduced to a very few short *paleiform* bristles."—*Journal of Botany*, No. 221, p. 150 (1881).

*** pāled** (1), *a.* [PALE, *a.*] Pale, pallid.

"We have spent
Our youthful days in *paled* languishment."
Returne from Parnassus, ii. 1.

pāled (2), *a.* [Eng. *pale* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

* 1. Surrounded with a paling; fenced in; inclosed.

"She is yhrouht iuto a *paled* greeue."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 5.

2. Striped, as in heraldry.

"Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinct upon golde, and *paled* part per part."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 6.

*** pāl'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *paled* (1); *-ness.*] Paleness, pallor.

"Where *paledness* and blushes mutually
Their timorous and graceful station took."
Beaumont: Psyche, vii. 7.

*** pal-eis,** *s.* [PALACE.]

pāle'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pale*, a.; *-ly.*] In a pale manner; wanly, dimly; not brilliantly.

păl-ĕm-pôur', păl-ĕm-pōre', *s.* [PALAMPORE.]

*** păl'-ęn-dar,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *bilander* (q.v.).] A kind of coasting vessel.

"Solyman sent over light-horsemen in great *palendars*, which, ruuuing all aloug the sea-coast, carried the people."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

pāle'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pale*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pale or wanting in colour; wanness, pallor; deficiency or want of colour or freshness; dimness; absence of lustre or brilliancy.

"To livid *paleness* turns the glowing red."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 467.

păl'-ĕ-ō-graph, păl-ĕ-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, păl-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-gў, &c. [See under PALÆOGRAPH, PALÆOGRAPHER, &c.]

păl-ĕ-ō'-lą (pl. **păl-ĕ-ō'-læ**), *s.* [Dimin. from *palea* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Richard's name for the scales in the inflorescence of grasses.

*** pāl'-ĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *palea* = chaff.] Like chaff; chaffy, husky.

"This attraction we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

Pą-lĕr'-mĭ-tąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Palermo or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Palermo.

Pă'-lēş, *s.* [The Roman goddess of shepherds and pasturage.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 49].

Păl'-ĕs-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *Palæstina;* Gr. Παλαιστίνη (*Palaistinē*), from Heb. פְּלֶשֶׁת (*peleseth*).]

Geography:

* 1. Philistia, the long, broad strip of mari-

time plain inhabited by the Philistines (q.v.), the Syria Palaistina of the Greeks. Milton uses the word in this sense (*P. L.*, i. 465; *Nativ.*, 199; *Sam. Agon.*, 144, 1,099), and it is so used in the A. V.

2. The whole country of Israel; the Holy-land.

Palestine bush-babbler, *s.*
Ornith. : Argya squamiceps.

Palestine-soup, *s.* A soup made from Jerusalem artichokes. The name is based on a misconception, for the word Jerusalem has no connection with the Holy City, but is a corruption of the Italian *girasole.* [ARTICHOKE, ¶.]

Palestine sun-bird, *s.*
Ornith. : Cinnyris osea. (*Tristram.*)

Păl-ĕs-tĭn′-ĕ-ăn, *a.* [Eng. *Palestine*; *-an.*] Of or belonging to Palestine.

pa-lĕs′-tra, pa-læs′-tra, *s.* [Lat. *palæstra*, from Gr. παλαίστρα (*palaistra*) = a wrestling-school; παλάω (*palaiō*) = to wrestle; πάλη (*palē*) = wrestling.]

1. A place devoted to athletic exercises; a wrestling-school; a gymnasium.

"Learn'd at the bar, in the *palæstra* bold."
Cowper : Conversation, 842.

2. A wrestling; wrestling exercises.

***pa-lĕs′-tral, *pa-lĕs′-trăll,** *a.* [PALESTRA.] Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling exercises; athletic.

"Of the fest and playis *palestrall*."
Chaucer : Troilus, v. 304.

***pa-lĕs′-trĭ-an, *pa-lĕs′-trĭc, *pa-lĕs′-trĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *palestr(a)*; *-ian*, *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling.

***pal-et,** *s.* [PALETTE (1).]

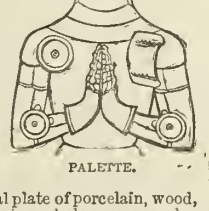
păl′-ĕ-tōt (final *t* silent), *s.* [Fr., formerly *palletoc.*] A loose coat or jacket worn by both sexes; an overcoat. [PALTOCK.]

"A handsome loose *paletot*, now shrunk with washing."—*G. Eliot : Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxiv.

***păl′-ĕtte** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pelote* = a little ball, from Lat. *pila* = a ball.] The head.

"I shall breake yonr *palettes*."
Skelton : Elinour Rumming.

păl′-ĕtte (2), ***păl′-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *palette*, from Ital. *paletta*, dimin. of *pala*; Lat. *pala* = a spade, a peel.] [PEEL (2), *s.*]


PALETTE.

* 1. *Old Arm.:* A plate covering the point of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. Palettes were of various shapes, round, or in the form of a shield.

2. *Metal-working:* [CONSCIENCE, II. 2].

3. *Painting:*

(1) *Lit.:* A thin oval plate of porcelain, wood, or other material, having a hole near one edge through which the thumb is inserted, used by painters for rubbing up or holding colours.

(2) *Fig.:* The colours when so arranged.

4. *Surgery:*

(1) A light wooden spatula used for percussion, to excite the tone of the skin and tissues.

(2) A splint to hold a burnt hand in shape and prevent deformation by the cicatrices.

(3) An instrument, composed of two perforated plates, to catch and withdraw the stylet in operations for *fistula lachrymalis.*

¶ *To set the palette:* To lay upon it the pigments in certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted.

palette-knife, *s.* A flat, thin, flexible knife with a rounded end, used by painters to mix colours on a palette or on a grinding-slab; also used by druggists to mix salves.

pāle′-wīse, *a.* [Eng. *pale* (1), *s.*; *-wise.*]
Her.: The same as PALY (q.v.).

"Hath behind it *palewise* an abbot's crosier."—*Wood : Fasti Oxon.*, i. 12.

păl′-freў, *pale-frai, *pal-fry, *pal-fray, *s.* [O. Fr. *palefrei*, *palefroy*, *palefreid* (Fr. *palefroi*), from Low Lat. *paraveredus*, *parafredus*, *palafredus* = a post-horse, lit. = an extra post-horse, from Gr. παρά (*para*) = beside (hence, extra), and late Lat. *veredus* = a post-horse, from *veho* = to carry, and *rheda* = a four-wheeled carriage; O. H. Ger. *parefrit*; Ger. *pferd* = a horse.]

1. A small saddle-horse fit for a lady's use.

"Her wonton *palfrey* all was overspred
With tinsell trappings." *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. ii. 13.

2. A saddle-horse; a horse used by noblemen and others on state occasions, as distinguished from a war-horse.

"It is the priuce of *palfreys*: his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, iii. 7.

păl′-freўed, *a.* [Eng. *palfrey*; *-ed.*] Provided with or riding on a palfrey.

"Such dire atchievements sings the bard that tells
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magick spells."
Tickell : Prospect of Peace.

pā′-lī, *s. pl.* [PALUS.]

Pa′-lĭ, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hist. & Lang.: An Indian language, originally the popular dialect of Magadha, now Behar. Booddha preached in it, and the writings embodying his faith were composed in it, on which accounts it became the sacred language of Booddhism. It is closely akin to Sanscrit.

păl-ĭch-thў-ŏl′-ō-ġў, *s.* [PALÆOICHTHYOLOGY.]

păl-ĭ-cŏu′-rĕ-a *s.* [Named by Aublet after Le Palicour, of Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Psychotridæ (q.v.). It consists of shrubs, destitute of pubescence, with opposite or whorled leaves, and panicles, thyrses, or cymes of yellow or white flowers. Fifty-four or more species are known, all from America. *Palicourea officinalis*, a Brazilian plant, is a diuretic; *P. speciosa*, the Gold-shrub of Brazil, is antisyphilitic; *P. crocea*, a West Indian one, is emetic. *P. diuretica*, *P. strepens*, *P. sonans*, and *P. longifolia* are also medicinal. *P. Marcgraavii* is used in Brazil to poison rats and mice. *P. tinctoria*, a Peruvian species, yields a fine red dye.

***păl-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *palus* = a pale; *facio* = to make.] The act or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it.

"I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of the groundplot commauded by Vituvius, when we huild upon a moist soil."—*Wotton : Remains*, p. 19.

păl-ĭ-gorsk′-īte, păl-ў-gorsk′-īte, *s.* [From Paligorsk, Urals, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, tough, fibrous mineral resembling an altered asbestos. Sp. gr. 2·217; colour, white. Compos.: silica, 52·18; alumina, 18·32; magnesia, 8·19; lime, 0·59; water, 12·04; hygroscopic water, 8·46 = 99·84.

pa-lĭl′-lō-ġў, pa-lĭl′-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. παλιλλογιά (*palillogia*), from πάλιν (*palin*) = again, back, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, speech; Lat. *palilogia*; Fr. *palilogie*, *palillogie.*]

Rhet.: The repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the purpose of emphasis.

păl-ĭmp′-sĕst, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. παλίμψηστον (*palimpsēston*) = a palimpsest, neut. of παλίμψηστος (*palimpsēstos*) = scraped again: pref. *palin-*, and Gr. ψηστός (*psēstos*) = rubbed, scraped; ψάω (*psaō*) = to rub, to scrape.]

A. *As subst.:* A piece of parchment whose original writing has been removed to fit it for a subsequent record. Many old documents were thus obliterated, and the writing is restored by an infusion of gall, dilute hydrochloric acid, oil, &c., a certain trace of the materials of ink remaining in the substance of the parchment which acts upon the substance applied.

"The history of the reign of Henry VIII. is a *palimpsest* in which the original writing can still be read."—*Froude : Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to a parchment whence writing has been removed, and something written in its place, or to a monumental brass, which has been turned, and another figure cut on the reverse side.

"*Palimpsest* brasses are also found at Berkhampstead."—*Archæologia*, xxx. 124.

păl-ĭn-, *pref.* [Gr πάλιν (*palin*).] Again, back.

***păl′-ĭn-drōme,** *s.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος (*palindromos*) = running back again: πάλιν (*palin*) = back, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running; δραμεῖν (*dramein*) = to run; Fr. *palindrome.*] A word or sentence that reads the same backwards or forwards. Examples are *Hannah, madam, Eve;* "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor;" "Subi dura a rudibus" (*Peacham : Experience in these Times*, 1638). The Greek palindrome,

ΝΙΨΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ
(*Wash away sin, not merely the appearance*),

has been found on baptismal fouts.

păl-ĭn-drŏm′-ĭc, păl-ĭn-drŏm′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *palindrom(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a palindrome; of the nature of a palindrome; reading the same backwards or forwards.

***păl-ĭn′-drŏm-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *palindrom(e)*; *-ist.*] A writer of palindromes.

"A dear friend of mine, poet, *palindromist*, and archæologist."—*Mortimer Collins : Thoughts in My Garden*, i. 226.

pāl′-ĭng, *pal-yng, *s.* [Eng. *pal(e)* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. Pales in general; a fence formed with pales.

* 2. An enclosure.

* 3. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.

paling-board, *s.* The outside part of a tree, taken from the sides to square the tree, and fit it to be sawed up into deals.

***paling-man,** *s.* One born within that part of Ireland formerly known as the English Pale.

păl-ĭn-ġĕ-nē′-sĭ-ą, păl-ĭn-ġĕn′-ĕ-sў, *s.* [PALINGENESIS.]

păl-ĭn-ġĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palin-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A new birth, a regeneration; a change from one state into another. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Out of the ruined lodge and the forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis*."—*De Quincey*, in *Goodrich & Porter.*

* II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The hypothesis that parasites may be produced from the animal on which they feed, or that animals of low organism may even be generated by dead and putrescent animal matter.

2. *Chem.:* An operation to make the form of a body appear after its destruction.

3. *Entom.:* The complete metamorphosis of an insect.

4. *Geol.:* The re-creation of animals and vegetables after an unusual catastrophe. Belief in such catastrophes is now abandoned, and the continuity of animal and vegetable life maintained.

5. *Optics:* An optical device by which an object is represented to the eye when in reality it does not exist.

6. *Philos. of Hist.:* A view that in history events repeat themselves in the same order in an infinite series.

7. *Theol.:* Regeneration; for which, however, the ordinary term is παλιγγενεσία (*palinggenesia*). (*Titus* iii. 5.)

păl-ĭn-ġĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [PALINGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to palingenesis.

† **pą-lĭn′-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Etym. not apparent; probably a euphonic name.]

Zool.: A genus erected by Gray for the Cuban crocodile, which is found also in Mexico, part of South America, and Yucatan. Face oblong, forehead very convex, cervical disc rhombic (whence its specific name *rhombifer*; it is the *Crocodilus rhombifer* of Cuvier), toes short, web very small.

păl′-ĭn-ōde, *păl-ĭn-ō′-dĭ-ą, *pal-in-od, *s.* [Fr. *palinodie*, from Lat. *palinodia*; Gr. παλινῳδία (*palinōdia*) = a recantation (properly of an ode): pref. *palin-*, and Gr. ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A song or poem in which the writer contradicts or retracts a former one; a poetical recantation or declaration contrary to a former one.

"Sung many a dark and mournful *palinode*."
Drayton : The Owl.

2. A recantation in general.

"I . . . therefore, in this weeping *palinod*,
Abhor myself that have displeas'd my God."
Sandys : Paraphrase on Job.

II. *Scots Law:* A solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions of slander or defamation, raised in the commissary court, or even in the sheriff's court.

***păl-ĭn-ō'-dĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*; *-ial.*] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

***păl-ĭn-ōd'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*; *-ical.*] Retracting.

"Sayst thou so, my *palinodical* rhymester?"
Dekker: Satiromastix. (Davies.)

***păl-ĭn-ōd'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*; *-ist.*] A writer of palinodes.

***păl'-ĭn-ō-dy,** *s.* [PALINODE.]

păl-ĭ-nūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palinur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: Rock-lobsters, Spiny-lobsters; a marine family of Macrourous Decapoda, with a single recent genus, Palinurus (q.v.) The family is first known in the Solenhofen Slates (of Oolitic age).

păl-ĭ-nūr'-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *palinur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to or resembling the family Palinuridæ or the genus Palinurus (q.v.).

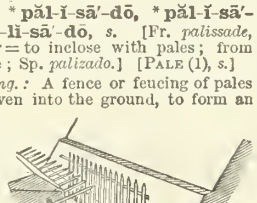
"The larval forms of such *palinuroid* genera as Eryon."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, i. 392.

păl-ĭ-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., the name of the pilot of Æneas; he was drowned just before the Trojan fleet arrived at Cumæ. (*Virgil: Æn.* v. 835–71.)]

Zool.: Rock-lobster, Spiny-lobster; the single genus of the family Palinuridæ (q.v.). The carapace is covered with spines and tubercles; the antennæ are abnormally developed; the outer jaw-feet are formed like feet, and the true walking-feet are all one-toed, though the first has a rudimentary chela. *Palinurus vulgaris*, the common rock-lobster, frequents the western coasts of Britain, and is brought thence in numbers to the London markets. There are several other species, all edible.

păl-ĭ-sāde', ***păl-ĭ-sā'-dō,** ***păl-ĭ-sā'-dōe,** ***pāl-lĭ-sā-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *palissade*, from *palisser* = to inclose with pales; from *palis* = a pale; Sp. *palizado.*] [PALE (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fence or feucing of pales or stakes driven into the ground, to form an inclosure, as a protection to property.



PALISADE.

2. *Fortif.:* A row of stakes set firmly in the ground and presenting a sharp point to an advancing party. The stakes are placed vertically at the foot of the slope of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet, or on the banquette of the covered way.

"A sconce with a small trench, and a *pallisado* upon the top of it."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 258.

palisade-worm, *s.*

Zool.: *Strongylus armatus*, parasitic in the horse. They do severe injury to their hosts, and not unfrequently cause the death of yearlings.

păl-ĭ-sāde', ***păl-ĭ-sā'-do,** ***păl-lĭ-sā'-dō,** *v.t.* [PALISADE, *s.*] To inclose, fence, or fortify with palisades.

"With covered ways and counterscarps *pallisadoed* along it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 60.

păl-ĭ-sā'-dō, *s.* [PALISADE.]

păl-ĭ-săn'-dĕr, *s.* [Fr. *palisandre.*] A continental name for rosewood; sometimes applied also to violet wood, and a striped variety of ebony.

† păl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pal(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat or rather pale.

"Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *pallish* blue."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

Păl'-ĭs-sy, *s.* [See the compound.]

Palissy-ware, *s.* A peculiar pottery first manufactured in France by Bernard Palissy of Saintes, about 1555. His works are remarkable for the high relief of his figures and ornament, which consist frequently of models from nature of fish, reptiles, shells, leaves, &c., all most carefully and naturally coloured. The art may be said to have died with him, both the execution and design of all the copies made in his peculiar style being very inferior in colour and vigour.

păl-ĭ-ŭr'-ŭs, *s.* [The Latin name of an ancient town in Africa, opposite to Candia.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. The leaves are alternate, simple, with three nerves; the stipules becoming prickles; calyx five-cleft; petals and stamens five; ovary three-celled; fruit dry, hemispherical, with a broad thin rim round the top, like a broad-brimmed hat, whence the French call it *porte-chapeau*. *Paliurus aculeatus*, a native of Western Asia and Southern Europe, having pliable branches and many thorns, is one of the two claimants to be Christ's thorn.

păl'-keē, *s.* [Hind.] A palanquin.

pâll (1), *** pæll,** *** pal,** *** palle,** *s.* [A.S. *pæll*, from Lat. *palla* = a mantle, an undergarment, a curtain; Sp. *palio*; Ital. *palio*, *pallio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** An outer garment; a cloak or mantle.

"His iyons skin chaunged to a *pall* of gold."
Spenser; F. Q., V. v. 24.

*** 2.** A woollen mantle sent by the Roman emperors, from the fourth century, to the patriarchs and primates of the Empire, and worn by them as an ensign of jurisdiction.

3. A large black or purple cloth thrown over the coffin at a funeral; a black cloth used for covering a tomb.

"The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 943.

*** 4.** A mantle of state.

"Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy,
In sceptred *pall*, come sweeping by."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

*** 5.** A kind of fine rich stuff used for making mantles.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* [PALLIUM].

2. *Her.:* A figure like the letter Y. It consists of half a pale issuing from the base, and conjoined in the fesse point with half a saltire from the dexter and sinister chief.

PALL.

pall-bearer, *** pall-holder,** *s.* One who attends the coffin at a funeral; so called from the pall being formerly carried by them.

*** pâll** (2), *s.* [PALL (2), v.] Nausea, nauseating.

"The *palls* or nauseatings which continually intervene."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry concerning Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. ii., § 2.

pâll (3), *s.* [PAWL.]

*** pâll** (1), *v.t.* [PALL (1), *s.*] To cover with or as with a pall; to wrap up, to invest, to shroud.

"Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoke of hell."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

pâll (2), *** palle,** *** pall-en,** *** pall-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Wel. *pallu* = to fail, to cease, to neglect; *pall* = loss of energy, failure.]

A. *Intrans.:* To become vapid, dull, tasteless, or insipid; to lose life, strength, or spirit.

"The ale and byere have *palled* and were nought."—*Arnold: Chronicle*, p. 85.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To make vapid, insipid, or tasteless.

2. To deprive of spirit, life, or strength; to make spiritless.

"They *pall* Mollere's and Lopez' sprightly strain."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

3. To cloy.

"The *palled* satiety which attends on all pleasures which may be bought."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

4. To enfeeble, to weaken; to exhaust, to fatigue.

"His knyghtes and soldyours were tyred and *palled* with ouer watche and laboure."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. clxx.

5. To impair, to weaken.

"I'll ne'er follow thy *palled* fortunes more."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

păl'-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Anc. Costume: An oblong, rectangular piece of cloth, folded in a peculiar manner, worn as a robe of state by ladies. At times it was shorter, terminating at the knee, and resembling a tunic. It was worn by the ladies of Rome over the stola, and fastened by clasps on the shoulders.

Pạl-lā'-dĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to or devised by Palladio, an Italian architect, born at Vicenza 1518, died 1580.

Palladian-architecture, *s.* A style of architecture introduced by Palladio, and conforming closely to the precepts of Vitruvius. As regards style, it falls under the category of Roman Renaissance, but of rather a confused kind, for he adorned buildings of every kind, and of most varied purposes and arrangement, with classical temple-portals, without taking into consideration their object or the requirements of the building as a whole, so that the order was frequently carried up through several storeys without any reference to its arrangement. The lower storey of palaces built by Palladio, the greater part of which are at Vicenza, is generally of rustic work, whilst the upper storeys have pilasters or a colonnade; occasionally, however, pilasters or arcades are introduced on the ground-floor. The works of Palladio remained for a long period the model for an entire style.

pal-lăd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pallad(ium)*; *-ic.*] [PALLADIUM, II. 2.]

*** pạl-lā'-dĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [PALLADIUM.]

pal-lā'-dĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *palladi(um)*; *-ous.*] [PALLADIUM, II. 2.]

pal-lā'-dĭ-ŭm, *** pal-lā'-dĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. from Gr. Παλλάδιον (*Palladion*) = the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend; from Παλλάς (*Pallas*), gen. Παλλαδός (*Pallados*) = Pallas or Minerva.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* That which affords defence, protection, or safety; a safeguard.

"A kind of *palladium* to save the city."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A celebrated statue of Pallas or Minerva, on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city of Troy. (*Virgil; Æneid* ii. 166–183.) This circumstance being known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, Ulysses and Diomedes, by the advice and aid of Helenus, son of Priam, climbed secretly by night over the ramparts of Troy, and carried it off.

2. *Chem.:* A tetrad metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. Symbol, Pd; at. wt. 106·6; sp. gr. 12·1. It is found, associated with platiuum and gold, in South America, and is extracted from the gold in which it occurs by fusing with silver, dissolving out the palladium, &c., with nitric acid, removing silver with common salt, and then adding ammonia and hydrochloric acid, which throws down ammonia-chloride of palladium as a yellow powder. This, on ignition, yields the pure metal. It resembles platinum in its malleability and ductility, but is more fusible, less dense, and has a more silvery appearance. It is slightly soluble in concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, more so in nitric acid, but dissolves freely in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Its surface is blackened by tineture of iodine, which has no effect on platinum. Like platinum, it forms two classes of compounds, viz., palladious compounds, in which it is bivalent, and palladic compounds, in which it is quadrivalent.

3. *Min.:* An isometric native metal, not found pure, but mostly alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. Sometimes found in minute octahedrons, but mostly as grains, with native platinum, in Brazil. Hardness, 4·5–5; sp. gr. 11·3–11·8; lustre, metallic; colour, steel-gray.

palladium-alloys, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Palladium unites with most metals, but few of its alloys are of practical importance. An alloy of one part palladium with 100 parts steel is well adapted for cutting instruments requiring a smooth edge. An alloy of one part silver and nine parts palladium is used by dentists. Its alloys with gold are of a gray or almost white colour.

palladium-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of palladium with ammonia and ammonio-organic radicals, not known in the free state, but in combination as chlorides and oxides. Chloride of palladamine, $N_2H_6PdCl_2$, is formed by adding ammonia to a solution of palladious chloride. The oxide forms a strong base. The ethyl compound, pallad-ethylamine chloride, $(C_2H_5)_2(NH_2)_2PdCl_2$, is formed by the action of ethylamine on palladious chloride. It becomes dark yellow and crystalline.

palladium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Palladium forms two chlorides: palladious chloride, $PdCl_2$, obtained by dissolving the metal in hydrochloric acid containing a little nitric acid; and palladic chloride, $PdCl_4$, obtained by slightly heating palladious chloride in strong nitro-hydrochloric acid. Both compounds are very dark in colour.

palladium-gold, *s.* [Porpezite.]

palladium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: The protoxide, PdO, is obtained by decomposing the nitrate at a moderate heat. It is a dark gray or black powder, slightly soluble in acids. The dioxide, PdO_2, is not known in the free state. Alkalis throw down from palladic chloride the hydrated dioxide mixed with the alkali.

pal-lā'-dĭ-ŭm-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *palladium; -ize.*] To cover or coat with palladium in lieu of zinc, as in galvanizing.

păl'-laḥ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Antilope melampus, from south and south-east Africa. It stands about three feet high at the shoulder, dark red above, yellowish dun on sides, white beneath. There are no false hoofs; horns, abscnt in female; in male about twenty inches long, lyrate, and ringed almost to the tips. Called also Impalla.

păl-lăm-poôr', *s.* [Palampore.]

Păl'-lăs, *s.* [Gr.; the ordinary derivation makes tbe goddess to have obtained this name from having slain tbe Titan, *Pallas,* but it is more probably derived from *πάλλω* (*pallō*) = to brandish.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* The Greek goddess of wisdom. Her attributes and character were similar to those of the Roman Minerva. [Minerva.]

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 2].

păl'-lăs-īte, *s.* [After Pallas, the Russian traveller; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The name given by Gustav Rose to a group of extra-terrestrial rocks (meteorites), whicb consisted of crystals and crystal-grains of olivine (q.v.), enclosed in a sponge-like mass of iron. The meteorite described by Pallas in 1776, and found by him at Krasnojarsk, Siberia, formed the type. Wadsworth now includes nnder this term all terrestrial rocks having a similar composition and structure, although the iron constituent may have been converted into magnetite (q.v.) by oxidation.

***păl'-la-teēn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pall* (1), *s.,* I. 5.] Some kind of stuff or article of dress, not identified.

"With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty.
With tippet, *pallateen,* and settee."
Cotton: Scarronides, p. 68.

***pâlled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pall (2), *v.*] Dull, vapid, insipid, tasteless, destitute of life or spirit.

***păl-lĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *pallescens,* pr. par. of *pallesco* = to grow pale; incept. of *palleo* = to be pale.] Growing or becoming pale.

păl'-lĕt (1), *s.* [Palette.]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A palette.

2. A measure formerly used by surgeons, and containing three ounces.

"A surgeon drew from a patient, in four days, twenty-seven *pallets,* every *pallet* containing three ounces."—*Hakewill.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:*

(1) A tool for gilding the back over the bands.

(2) The instrument with which gilders take up gold-leaf from the pillow.

2. *Clay:*

(1) A board on which a newly-moulded brick is carried away to the hack.

(2) A potter's wheel.

(3) A paddle used in beating and shaping plastic material in forming crucibles, &c.; or in taking up mortar for use.

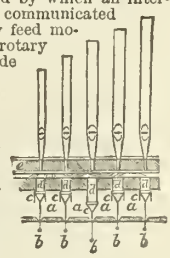
3. *Horol.:* In an escapement, a lip or leaf connected with the pendulum, or upon the arbor of the balance-wheel, as the case may be, and acting consecutively upon the teeth of a wheel which is driven by the main-spring or weight, and is known as the scape-wheel.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) A click or pawl to which a reciprocating motion is imparted, and by which an intermittent rotary motion is communicated to a wheel, as in many feed motions; or by which the rotary motion of a wheel is made intermittent.

(2) One of the series of discs or pistons in the chain-pump.

5. *Music:* The covering which closes the opening into the pipes of an organ. A piece of wire is placed on each side of every pallet to steady it and keep it in the perpendicular during its ascent and descent, and every pallet is covered at top with soft leather, to make it fit closely and work quietly.



PALLET.

(*a*) Chest of compressed air; (*b*) Pulldowns of pallet connected with the keys; (*c*) Pallets which admit air into groove, steadied by moving between two wires; (*d*) Grooves running from back to front under pipes; (*e*) Slider, with holes corresponding to pipes, pulled from right to left, so as to admit or prevent admission of air to pipes; connected with the stop-handles.

6. *Naut.:* A ballast-locker in the hold of a small vessel.

pallet-eye, *s.*

Music: A loop of wire fastened to the movable end of the pallet, to which wires, called pull-downs, in connection with the key-board, are attached.

păl'-lĕt (2), *** pail-let,** *s.* [Fr. *paillet* = a heap of straw, dimin. of *paille* = straw, from Lat. *palea* = straw, chaff.] A small, rude bed; a mattress or couch, properly of straw.

"I found me on a *pallet* low."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 6.

păl'-lĕt (3), *s.* [Dimin. of *pale,* s.]

Her.: A diminution of the *pale,* being only one-half of it in breadth.

PALLETED.

păl'-lĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pallet* (3); *-ed.*]

Her.: Conjoined by a pallet: as, a chevron *palletted.*

păl'-lĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *palli(um)* = a mantle; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a mantle. The word is specifically used with reference to the mantles of molluscs.

pallial-impression, pallial-line, *s.*

Zool.: An impression or line left in the dead shell of a mollusc, the muscular margin of the mantle. In the monomyary bivalves, and Saxicava and *Panopœa norvegica,* it is broken up into irregular spots.

pallial-line, *s.* [Pallial-impression.]

pallial-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A sbell secreted by, or contained witbin, the mantle, as is the "bone" of the cuttle-fishes.

pallial-sinus, *s.*

Zool.: A bay or sinus in the pallial impression in the shells of molluscs having retractile siphons, the greater or less length of which is shown by the depth of the sinus. Called also siphonal impression. The form of the sinus is a generic character.

*** păl'-lĭ-ą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *pallium* = a mantle, a cloak.] A dress, a robe.

"This *palliament* of white and spotless hue."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

*** păl'-lĭ-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *paillard,* from *paille* = straw.]

1. A vagabond, a tramp, a beggar.

2. A lecher, a lewd person.

"Thieves, panders, *palliards,* sins of every sort."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 563.

*** păl'-lĭ-ard-īse,** *s.* [Fr. *paillardise.*] Fornication.

"Nor can they tax him with *palliardise,* luxury, epicurism."—*Sir G. Buck: Richard III.,* p. 136.

păl'-lĭ-ăsse, păl'-lĭ-ăss, *s.* [Fr. *paillasse;* O. Fr. *paillace,* from *paille* = straw; Lat. *palea.*] An underbed of straw; a straw mattress. The form and purpose being retained, other materials have been substituted, as moss, finely-shredded wood, called excelsior, chaff, sponge, and hair.

păl'-lĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Palliate, *a.*]

*** I.** *Lit.:* To cover, as with a cloak; to wrap np.

"Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat."—*Herbert's Travels,* p. 341.

II. *Figuratively:*

*** 1.** To conceal, to cover, to hide, to cloak.

"His mantle which yet was enough to cover the cheat or to *palliate* the illusion."—*Smith: Sermon on Easter-Day.*

*** 2.** To shield, to shelter.

"It is the accustomed manner of our modern writers always to *palliate* themselves under the protection of some worthy patron."—*Boulton: Medicina.* (Ded.)

3. To cover with excuses; to extenuate; to soften or lessen the enormity of by apologies or excuses; to excuse: as, To *palliate* a fault.

4. To reducc or lessen in violence, strength, or force; to mitigate.

"To *palliate* dulness, and give time a shove."
Cowper: Task, iv. 210.

5. To cure temporarily or imperfectly: as, to *palliate* a disease.

*** păl'-lĭ-ąte, * pal-ly-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *palliatus* = cloaked, from *pallium* = a mantle, a cloak.]

1. *Lit.:* Cloaked, clothed, dressed.

"Certain lordes and citizens of diuers cytyes and boroghes in habite *pallyate* and dissimuled."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (Introd. fol. 5.)

2. *Fig.:* Eased, mitigated, imperfectly or temporarily cured.

"A method of cure *palliate* and imperfect."—*Fell's Life of Hammond,* § 3.

păl-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [Palliate, *v.*]

***** 1. The act of palliating, cloaking, or concealing.

***** 2. A cloak or concealment.

"The generality of Christians make the external forme of religion but a *palliation* for sin."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness,* p. 9.

3. The act of extenuating or excusing; extenuation; an excuse.

"Bitter invectives against other men's faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own."—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

***** 4. Mitigation; temporary or imperfect cure; alleviation, abatement.

păl'-lĭ-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *palliatif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Extenuating, excusing; lessening or softening the violence or enormity of.

2. Mitigating, alleviating; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

"And such cures he called *palliative,* which search not to the root and cause, but give a show only of cure: as when a sore is healed up aloft, and yet festereth underneath."—*P. Holland: Pliny* (*Explan. of Words of Art,* vol. i.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which palliates or extenuates: as, a *palliative* of a fault.

2. That which mitigates, alleviates, cures, or remedies temporarily, not radically; a temporary or partial cure or remedy.

"It ought to be no *palliative;* but a legislative provision, vigorous, substantial, and effective."—*Burke. Speech on Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

*** păl'-lĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *palliat(e); -ory.*] The same as Palliative (q.v.).

păl'-lĭd, *a.* [Lat. *pallidus* = pale (q.v.).] Pale, wan; wanting in colour; dim.

"The *pallid* realms of sleep."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

*** păl-lĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pallid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being pallid; pallor, paleness, pallidness.

*** păl'-lĭd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pallid; -ly.*] In a pallid manner; with paleness or pallor; palely.

"They sometimes appear *pallidly* sad."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 43.

păl'-lĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pallid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pallid; paleness, pallor.

*** păl-lĭ-ō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta** *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *palli(um);* o connect., and *branchiata.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for what are now known as the Branchiopoda.

*** pal-li-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A tent.

"Then all by bonny Coldingknow,
Pitched *palliouns* took their room."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

Păl'-lĭs-ĕr, *s.* [The name of the inventor, Major General Sir William Palliser, C.B. (1830-82).]

Palliser-projectiles, *s. pl.*

Ordn.: Cylindro-conoidal missiles, chilled at their points by being cast in moulds of which the lower part is of iron, the upper part filled with the usual casting sand. Thus the point, being rapidly cooled, is intensely hard, but the rear part of the projectile is of ordinary cast iron. They are made with a small cylindrical hollow inside, closed with a screw plug. When used as shells, this hollow is filled with a small bursting charge of powder, enclosed in a serge bag. They do not require a fuze, but explode on striking a hard object owing to the heat generated by the collision.

PALLIUM.

păl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a cloak, a mantle.]

* I. *Anc. Costume:* A square woollen cloak, much resembling the chlamys, from which it can only be distinguished by its greater length and amplitude. It was capable of enveloping the entire person, which it could cover at night as a blanket. It was much worn by the Greeks, corresponding to the toga of the Romans. It was sometimes decorated with embroidery, but generally had only a simple border.

* 2. *Eccles.:* A pall; an ornamental band of white wool three fingers broad, to be worn around the shoulders, with pendants a span in length before and behind, the ends ornamented with red crosses. It is sometimes said to correspond to the ribbon or garter of secular knighthood. If so, it cannot be mediæval knighthood, for Tertullian has a treatise *De Pallio.* In the time of Gregory VII. (1073–1085) archbishops went for it to Rome; afterwards the popes sent it to them when they received their appointment. About 1370 Gregory XI. issued a decretal which rendered it imperative on an archbishop to have received the pallium before he could call a council, consecrate a bishop, or discharge other functions of his office.

3. *Zool.:* The mantle of a bivalve mollusc.

***pall-mall'** (a as ŏ), ***pail-mail, *palle maille, *pĕll-mĕll',** *s.* [O. Fr. *pale-maille,* from Ital. *palamaglio, pallamaglio* = a stick with a mallet at one end to play at a wooden ball with; also the name of such a game; lit. = a ball-mallet, from *palla* = a ball, *maglio* (Fr. *mail*) = a mallet; Lat. *malleus* = a hammer.] The name of an old game, in which the object was to drive a ball with a mallet or

PALLMALL.

(*a*) From a picture of the period in Carter's *Westminster;* (*b*) Mallet and ball engraved in *Arch. Journal,* xl.

club through a hoop elevated on a pole, the players standing at either end of an alley. He who succeeded in sending the ball through in the fewest strokes was the winner. The name was also applied to the mallet itself, and to the alley or place where the game was played. It was formerly much played in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the street known as Pall Mall.

"We see a stroke with a racket upon a ball, or with a *pall-mall* beetle upon a bowl makes it flie from it."—*Digby: On Bodies,* p. 91.

păl'-lor, *s.* [Lat., from *palleo* = to be pale.] [Pale, *a.*] Paleness.

"There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of *pallor* to a less."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 42.

palm (*l* silent), ***palme, *paum, *paume, *pawme,** *s.* [Fr. *paume* = the palm of the hand, from Lat. *palma;* Gr. παλάμη (*palamē*); A. S. *folm* = palm of the hand, *palm* = a palm-tree; O. H. Ger. *folma* = the flat of the hand.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The inner or flat part of the hand.

"Othere gaven strokis with the *pawme* of her hondis in his face."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvi.

(2) A linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, or to its length from the wrist to the tip of the fingers; a measure of length described variously as three and four inches; amongst the Romans a measure of length equal to about eight and a-half inches.

"The stately quarry on the cliffs lay dead;
And sixteen *palms* his brow's large honours spread."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 141.

(3) In the same sense as II. 1 (1).

"The green *palm* branch waving in thy hand."
Cowper: On the Death of Damon.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A branch or leaf of the palm-tree, which was anciently worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, victory, superiority, triumph.

"And Mars, the lord of conquest, in the fight
With *palm* and laurel shall adorn his knight."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 898.

(2) A popular name for the catkins of the Sallow, *Salix caprea.*

(3) The name given to the broad part at the top of a buck's horn.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* Any member of the order Palmaceæ.

(2) *Pl.:* The order Palmaceæ.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) The sailmaker's substitute for a thimble. It goes over the hand, and has a fitted shield by which the needle is pushed through the canvas.

(2) The flat face of an anchor-fluke which forms the holding surface.

3. *Script.:* Probably *Phœnix dactylifera,* the Date-palm (q.v.).

¶ *To bear the palm:* To have the pre-eminence.

"Of man's miraculous mistakes, this *bears*
The palm." *Young: Night Thoughts,* i. 400.

palm-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Melaleuca Wilsoni,* a myrtle-bloom.

palm-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any African species of Ploceus. *P. spilonotus* is the south and east African, and *P. textor* the west African Palm-bird.

palm-butter, *s.* [Palm-oil.]

palm-cat, *s.*

Zool.: *Paradoxurus typus,* a black civet, somewhat banded on the flanks, and with a white spot below the eye. Found in India.

palm-colour, *s.* A colour like that of the palm-tree; bay.

palm-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The reed meadow-grass, *Poa aquatica.*

palm-honey, *s.*

Chem.: The uncrystallizable portion of palm-sugar. It is a mixture of invert and cane sugars.

palm-house, *s.* A glass-house in which palms and other tropical plants are raised and kept.

palm-kale, *s.*

Hort.: *Brassica oleracea,* var. *palmifolia.* Called also Tree-kale.

palm-leaf, *s.* A leaf of the palm-tree.

Palm-leaf loom: A form of loom in which strips of palm-leaf of proper width and length for the weft of the desired fabric are placed side by side between fingers at the top of a vibrating holder at the side of the loom-frame.

palm-oil, *s.*

Chem.: Palm-butter. A fat obtained from the fruit of certain kinds of palm, and imported from the coast of Guinea. It has the consistence of butter, an orange colour, a smell resembling violets, and consists mainly of tripalmitin, with a little olein. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, but, mixes in all proportions with ether and turpentine, melts at 27°, and is bleached by heating to 100°, in presence of a current of steam and air. Palm-oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap and candles, and is a common constituent of railway-carriage grease. It is frequently adulterated with wax, tallow, lard, resin, &c.

*** palm-play,** *s.* Hand-ball.

"The *palm-play,* where, despoyled for the game,
With dazed yies oft we by gleames of loue
Haue mist the ball." *Surrey: Prisoner in Windsor.*

palm-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A saccharine matter obtained from the juice of various kinds of palm. It is very dark-coloured and hygroscopic, and consists chiefly of cane sugar.

Palm-Sunday, * Palme-Sunday, *s.*

Eccles.: The Sunday immediately preceding Easter. It commemorates the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm "branches," or rather leaves, for the typical palms, like those of Palestine, have no branches (John xii. 13). In some Roman and High Anglican churches genuine palms are used for decorations on that day, but they are too rare and expensive for ordinary use. A substitute has therefore been found in an early flowering willow (*Salix caprea*), which is popularly called a palm [I. 2 (2)], and by many believed really to be so.

palm-tree, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Palm, *s.*, II. 1.

2. *Pyrotechnics:* A device consisting of a series of green fires on a frame representing the body and head of a palm-tree. The composition is crystallized verdigris, 4 parts; sulphate of copper, 2; sal-ammoniac, 1: ground with alcohol and used to saturate cotton rovings, which are festooned about the frame, and fired before the spirits have evaporated.

palm-veined, *s.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palminerved (q.v.); radiating. (*Alphonse de Candolle.*)

palm-wax, *s.*

Chem.: A dark yellow, somewhat translucent wax obtained from *Ceroxylon andicola,* a species of palm indigenous in the tropical regions of America. It melts at 106°, and takes fire at a higher temperature, burning with a bright, smoky flame. It is soluble in ether and the caustic alkalis, partly soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in water and cold alcohol.

palm-wine, *s.*

Chem.: An alcoholic beverage prepared by the fermentation of the juice of certain palms, *Arenga saccharifera,* Sagus, Raphia, and others.

palm-worm, *s.* A species of centipede found in America. (*Worcester.*)

palm (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Palm, *s.*]

I. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as conjurors or cheats.

"They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game."
Prior: Alma, ii. 242.

* 2. To handle.

"Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat."
Prior: Epigram.

* 3. To stroke with the hand.

4. To bribe.

"I have been obliged to *palm* the police. It is not an unusual thing in our trade to *palm* the police."—*Morning Chronicle,* Feb. 10, 1858.

5. To impose by fraud. (Usually followed by *off* before that which is given, and *upon* before the person imposed on.)

"For you may *palm* upon us new for old."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 214.

păl'-mą (pl. **păl'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a palm.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Linnæus, Jussieu, &c., to the order now called Palmaceæ.

palma-christi, *s.*

Bot., &c.: *Ricinus communis,* the Castor oil plant (q.v.).

păl-mā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palm(a)* = a palm; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* Palms; an order of Endogens, the only one of the alliance Palmales. The trunk is arborescent or shrubby, generally simple, rough with the dilated half sheathing base of the leaves or their scars. Leaves clustered, terminal, usually very large, pinnate or flabelliform, plaited with parallel, simple veins; spadix scaly, terminal, often branched, enclosed in a spathe, often woody; sepals three, fleshy or leathery, persistent; petals three,

sometimes connate; stamens definite or indefinite. Ovary superior; carpels three, two, or one; ovules generally solitary; erect. Fruit drupaceous, or nut-like or berried. Seed filling the cavity in which it grows; reticulated. A splendid order of plants adorning tropical landscapes, and of much use to man. Known genera, 73; species, 600 (?). Tribes Areceæ, Calameæ, Borasseæ, Corypheæ, and Cocoeæ. (*Lindley*, &c.)

2. *Palæobot.:* Palms are recognised in a fossil state by their leaves and stems. The earliest remains of the order are found in rocks of the Cretaceous epoch, where two or three species occur. They are abundant in the Tertiary strata; several species have been found in the Eocene beds of England. The Tertiary deposits of Antigua have supplied a large series of stems beautifully preserved in silex. The fossils from the Palæozoic rocks referred to Palms do not belong to this order. (*Wm. Carruthers, F.R.S.*)

păl-mā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palmace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Palmaceæ or Palms.

păl′-mal, *a.* [PALMALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Palma: as, the *Palmal* Alliance.

păl-mā′-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palma*, and suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Palmal Alliance. Only order, Palmaceæ (q.v.).

păl′-mar, *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, from *palma* = a palm.] Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand.

palmar-arch, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Two arches, (1) the superficial palmar arch, or artery, which is the continuation of the ulnar artery into the hand, and (2) the deep palmar arch which is the continuation of the radial artery.

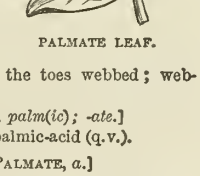
*** păl′-mar-y,** *a.* [PALMAR.]

1. Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.

2. Worthy of receiving the palm; most excellent; chief, noblest.

"Sentences—proceeding from the pen of 'the first philosopher of the age' in his *palmary* and capital work."—*Horne: On the Apology for Hume.*

păl′-māte, -păl′-māt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *palmatus*, from *palma* = the palm.]



PALMATE LEAF.

1. *Bot.:* Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread out; having five lobes with midribs diverging from a common centre: as, a *palmate* leaf. Used also of some tubers, as those of *Orchis odoratissima.*

2. *Zool.:* Having the toes webbed; web-footed.

păl′-māte, *s.* [Eng. *palm(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of palmic-acid (q.v.).

păl′-māt-ĕd, *a.* [PALMATE, *a.*]

palmated smooth-newt, *s.* [NEWT.]

păl′-māte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *palmate*, a.; *-ly.*] In a palmate manner.

păl-māt-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *palmatus* = palmate.] Palmately.

păl-măt′-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Lat. *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cut, to divide.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle.*)

păl-măt′-ĭ-form, păl′-mĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, *palmi-*, and Eng. *form.*]

Bot.: A term applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole.

păl-măt′-ĭ-lōbed, păl-măt-ĭ-lō′-bāte, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Eng. *lobed*, *lobate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Palmate, with the leaves indefinitely lobate.

păl-măt-ĭ-part′-ĕd, păl-măt-ĭ-par′-tīte, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Eng. *parted*, *partite.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palmate, with the lobes passing down beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

păl-măt′-ĭ-sĕct, păl-măt-ĭ-sĕct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

palmed (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a palm or palms.

2. Applied to a stag of full growth that bears the palms of his horns aloft.

"As when a den of bloodie Lucerns cling
About the goodly *palmed* hart."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xi.

*** palm′-fŭll** (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-full.*] Abounding in palms. (*Sylvester: Job Triumphant*, 67.)

păl-mĕl′-la, *s.* [A Lat. dimin. from Gr. παλμός (*palmos*) = quivering.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Palmelleæ (q.v.). The best-known species is *Palmella cruenta.*

păl-mĕl′-lē-æ, păl-mĕl-la′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palmell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*, *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ, or Green-spored Algæ. The cells are somewhat globose or elliptical, free, and more or less distinct, or collected by means of a slimy layer into a frond. They grow in damp places, in fresh water, or in the sea. Tribes, Protococcidæ and Coccochloridæ, the latter containing the typical genus Palmella (q.v.).

pal′-mĕr (*l* silent), *** pal-mere,** *s.* [Eng. *palm*; *-er.*]

1. A pilgrim who carried a branch of a palm-tree in token of his having been to the Holy Land.

"*A palmer* as opposed to a pilgrim, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, travelling incessantly, and subsisting by charity; whereas the pilgrim retired to his usual home and occupations when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage." —*Scott: Marmion*, i. 27. (Note.)

* 2. One who palms or cheats at cards.

* 3. A cane; a ferule. (*Huloet.*)

* 4. A wood-louse.

palmer-worm, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hairy caterpillar, wandering about like a palmer on his pilgrimage. The most common ones belong to the genus Arctia (Tiger Moth).

2. *Scrip.:* Heb. גָּזָם (*gazam*), from גָּזַם (*gazam*) = to cut off (Joel i. 4, ii. 25; Amos iv. 9), an insect which came in numbers, like a "great army," eating up (the leaves and flowers (?) of) vines, fig trees, and olive trees. Gesenius thinks it was a locust.

"Like the great *palmer-worm* that strips the trees."
Browning: Sordello, bk. i.

păl-mĕtte′, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A small ornament resembling a palm-leaf, carved upon some Roman mouldings.

păl-mĕt′-tō, * pal-mi-to, *s.* [The first form is a diminutive from Sp. *palma* = a palm, the second is classical Spanish.]

Botany:

1. *Sabal Palmetto*, a fan-palm growing in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the southern part of the United States. Its leaves are woven into hats, like those made of chip. The trunks form good stockades, and were used for the purpose during the American War of Independence.

2. *Chamærops humilis*, a palm from Southern Europe.

păl-mĭ-, *pref.* [PALM.] Palmate.

păl′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *palm(in)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from palmin (q.v.).

palmic-acid, *s.* [RICINELAÏDIC-ACID.]

*** păl-mĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *palmifer*, from *palma* a = palm, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Fr. *palmifère*; Sp. *palmífero.*]

1. Bearing or producing palms.

2. Carrying or wearing palms.

"The *palmiferous* company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon earth."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness* bk. ii., ch. *vi.*, § 18.

*** păl′-mĭ-form,** *a.* [PALMATIFORM.]

păl′-mĭ-grāde, *a.* [Pref. *palmi-*, and Lat. *gradus* = a step.] The same as PLANTIGRADE (q.v.).

păl′-mĭn, păl′-mĭne, *s.* [Lat. *palm(a)*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).] [RICINELAÏDIN.]

păl′-mĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *palmi-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of venation*): Having the ribs palmated, *i.e.*, radiating from a common point. (*De Candolle.*) [PALM-VEINED.]

*** păl′-mĭ-pĕd,** *a.* & *s.* [PALMIPEDES.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the toes connected by a web or membrane; web-footed.

"Some waterfowl, which are *palmiped* or wholefooted, have very long necks, and yet but short legs." —*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of Cuvier's order Palmipedes (q.v.).

*** păl-mĭp′-ĕ-dēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *palmipes* = broad-footed: *palma* = the palm, and *pes* = the foot.]

Ornith.: An order of Birds founded by Cuvier. It corresponds to the Anseres of Linnæus and the Natatores of Illiger.

*** păl-mĭp′-ĕ-doŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *palmiped*; *-ous.*] The same as PALMIPED (q.v.).

"It is *palmipedous*, or fin-footed, like swans and geese."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. i.

păl′-mĭ-pēş, *s.* [Lat. = broad-footed: *palma* = a palm, and *pes* = foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Asteriadæ. The body is thin, flat, and pentagonal, covered with fasciculated spines. *Palmipes membranaceus* is the Bird's-foot Sea-star, or Star-fish. It is white, with the border and the rays white. It is found in the Arctic and British seas, Mediterranean, &c. (*Prof. E. Forbes.*)

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous rocks.

*** păl′-mĭs-tĕr, * pal-mes-ter,** *s.* [PALMISTRY.] One who professes palmistry; one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the lines of the palm of the hand.

"Some vain *palmesters* have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 133.

păl′-mĭs-trў, * pal-mes-trie, *s.* [Eng. *palm*; *-ist*, *-ry.*]

1. The act or practice of telling fortunes by inspection of the lines and marks on the palm of the hand; the art of judging the character by the shape, &c., of the hand.

"Great skill have they in *palmistry*, and more
To conjure clean away the gold they touch."
Cowper: Task, i. 570.

* 2. Manual skill or dexterity.

"As he went to relieve him, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 130.

păl-mĭt′-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{33}NO = C_{15}H_{31}.CO.NH_2$. Obtained by heating palmitate of ethyl with alcoholic ammonia for twenty days in a sealed tube. It is soluble in hot alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 93·5°.

păl′-mĭ-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of palmitic acid.

palmitate of potash, *s.*

Chem.: The neutral salt, $C_{16}H_{31}KO_2$, is formed by melting palmitic acid, with carbonate of potash, and exhausting with alcohol. It crystallizes in white, pearly scales, soluble in a small quantity of water, and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. The acid salt, $C_{32}H_{63}KO_4$, is thrown down, on adding a large excess of cold water to a solution of the neutral salt.

păl-mĭt′-ic, *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-itic.*] Pertaining to or derived from palm oil.

palmitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}O_2 = C_{15}H_{31}.CO.OH$. Cetylic acid, Ethalic acid, Olidic acid. An acid found in nearly all animal and vegetable fats. It is obtained by saponifying palm oil with potassic hydrate, decomposing the resulting soap, and purifying the separated fatty acid by crystallization from alcohol. It is a colourless, solid body, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 62°, and resolidifies on cooling in a mass of leafy crystals. It boils at 268·5°,

under a pressure of 100 mm., and may be distilled almost unchanged. It forms neutral and acid salts called palmitates.

palmitic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{31}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Formed by passing hydrochloric acid gas into a saturated alcoholic solution of palmitic acid. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt at 24·2°.

păl'-mĭ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Glyceryl palmitates. Three of these are known — viz., monopalmitin, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)_2(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)$, dipalmitin, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_2$, and tripalmitin, $(C_3H_5)'''(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. The first two are prepared by heating palmitic acid with glycerin in sealed tubes, and the third by heating a mixture of monopalmitin and palmitic acid to 250° for thirty hours. They are all crystalline fats. Tripalmitin is identical with the natural palmitin of fats, such as palm-oil, from which it may be obtained by repeated crystallization from alcohol and ether.

păl'-mĭt-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)*, and (*ket*)*one.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_{16}H_{31}O\\C_{15}H_{31}\end{matrix}\right\}$ Ethalone. The ketone of palmitic acid, obtained by distilling the acid with excess of slaked lime, and recrystallizing from boiling alcohol. It forms white laminæ, is soluble in alcohol and benzene, and melts at 84°.

păl'-mĭt-yl, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic); -yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{31}O$. The hypothetical radical of palmitic acid and its derivatives.

pal'-mў (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *palm; -y.*]

1. Bearing palms; abounding in palms.

"The neighbouring land whose *palmy* shore
The silver Jordan laves."
Thomson: Liberty, ii. 83.

2. Derived or prepared from palms.

"The naked negro, panting at the line,
Boasts of his golden sands and *palmy* wine."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

3. Victorious, flourishing, prosperous, glorious.

"In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 1.

Păl-myr'-a (**yr** as **ĭr**), *s.* & *a.* [Lat., from Gr. Παλμυρά (*Palmura*), Παλμιρά (*Palmira*) = the Syrian city called in the Bible Tadmor in the wilderness (1 Kings ix. 18; 2 Chron. viii. 4); Tadmor = city of palms.]

Geog.: (See etym.).

Palmyra-palm, *s.* [Borassus.]

Palmyra-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The wood of *Borassus flabelliformis;* (2) that of *Cocos nucifera.*

Păl-mў-rēne', *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *Palmyr(a)*; suff. *-ene.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Palmyra.

pa'-lō, *s.* [Bengalee.] An extract from the stem of *Tinospora cordifolia.* It is used in India as a diuretic. [Guluncha.]

pa-lō'-lō, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids, with a single species, *Palolo viridis.*

"The natives of the Fiji group much relish a form allied to our *Lysidice ninetta*, and they predict its annual appearance in their seas by observing the phases of the moon. It is called *Palolo* by the Samoans and Tongueses, and Mbalolo by the Fijians. Occurring in vast numbers, formal presents of the esteemed food are sent by the fortunate chiefs considerable distances to those whose dominions are not visited by the annelids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 71.

pa-lŏm-bī'-na, *s.* [Ital.]

Hort.: A kind of grape cultivated in Italy.

pălp, păl'-pŭs (pl. **pălps, păl'-pī**), *s.* [Lat. *palpo* = to touch, to stroke, to feel.]

Zoology (*Pl.*):

1. Jointed appendages, believed to be organs of touch, developed from the labium and maxillæ of insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

2. Similar but less highly organized feelers, developed from the oral appendages of acephalous molluscs.

* **pălp,** *v.t.* [Palp, *s.*] To feel; to have a feeling or perception of.

păl-pa-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *palpable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being palpable; palpableness. (*Martin Scriblerus*, ch. xiv.)

păl'-pa-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpabilis* = that can be felt; *palpo* = to feel, to handle; Sp. *palpable;* Ital. *palpabile.*]

* 1. Capable of being felt or perceived by the touch; perceptible by the touch.

"Darkness must overshadow all his hounds,
Palpable darkness." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 188.

2. Easily perceived and detected; plain, obvious, gross.

"There are *palpable* contradictions between men's practices and the fundamentals of our faith."—*Up. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

păl-pa-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *palpable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being palpable; palpability.

păl'-pa-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *palpab(le); -ly.*]

1. In a palpable or perceptible manner; so as to be felt or perceived by the touch.

"And my visions flit
Less *palpably* before me."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 185.

2. Plainly, obviously, grossly, unmistakably.

"Followed in what is *palpably* false and wrong."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 55.

păl-pā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *palpatio*, from *palpatus*, pa. par. of *palpo, palpor* = to handle.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of feeling or perceiving by the touch.

"A sensible *palpation* of that more clarified substance."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ii.

2. *Pathol.:* Exploration of a diseased part by touching it or pressing on it by the fingers.

păl'-pĕ-bral, *a.* [Lat. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra* = an eyelid; Fr. *palpébral.*] Of or pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow.

* **păl'-pĕ-brŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *palpebr(a)* = an eyelid; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having large or bushy eyebrows.

păl'-pī, *s. pl.* [Palp, *s.*]

păl'-pĭ-corn, *a.* & *s.* [Palpicornes.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Palpicornes (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any insect belonging to the order Palpicornes.

păl-pĭ-cor'-nēs, păl-pĭ-cor'-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi* = feelers, and Lat. *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of Pentamerous Beetles, with slender palpi, longer than the antennæ, which are short, and six to nine-jointed, the last three joints united into a club. It consists of a single family, Hydrophilidæ (q.v.).

păl'-pĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi* = feelers, and Lat. *forma* = form; Fr. *palpiforme.*] Having the form of palpi or feelers.

păl-pĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi* = feelers, and Lat. *gero* = to bear, to carry; Fr. *palpigère.*] Bearing or having palpi or feelers.

* **păl'-pĭ-tant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *palpiter*, from Lat. *palpito* = to throb, to palpitate (q.v.).] Trembling, palpitating. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iv.)

păl'-pĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *palpitatus*, pa. par. of *palpito* = to throb; freq. from *palpo* = to move quickly, to feel; Sp. & Port. *palpitar;* Fr. *palpiter.*]

1. To throb, to flutter; to move quickly; to beat rapidly; to pulsate violently; specif., applied to an abnormal or excited movement of the heart.

"And fountains *palpitating* in the heat."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

2. To tremble, to quiver.

"And then eternal darkness sunk
Through all the *palpitating* trunk."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxvii.

păl-pĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpitatus*, pa. par. of *palpito* = to palpitate (q.v.); Sp. *palpitacion;* Ital. *palpitazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A throbbing, a fluttering; violent pulsation. (*Thomson: Spring*, 909.)

2. Excitement, nervousness.

"I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach."—*Tatler.*

II. *Pathol.:* A sensible, abnormal beating of the heart, most frequent in adolescents, particularly females, and in advanced life, indicating want of power and laborious efforts rather than increased excitement and action. It is frequently associated with dyspepsia, and often with various morbid states of the heart itself. The action may be quite regular, but is usually intermittent.

păl'-pŭs, *s.* [Palpi.]

* **pâls'-grāve,** *s.* [Ger. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfals*, contract. form of Lat. *palatium* = a palace, and *graf* = a count; Dut. *paltsgraaf.*] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace; a count palatine.

* **pals'-gra-vĭne,** *s.* [Ger. *pfalzgrāfinn;* Dut. *paltsgravin.*] The wife, consort, or widow of a palsgrave (q.v.).

PALSTAVE.
(*a*) From an example found in the Thames, now in the British Museum; (*b*) Probable method of insertion in handle.

* **pâl'-sĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *pals(y); -ical.*] Afflicted with the palsy; palsied, paralytic.

pâl'-şied, * **pal-seyde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Palsy, *v.*]

pâl'-stāve, paal-stab, *s.* [See extracts.]

Archæol.: The generic name for a class of implements consisting of wedges, more or less axe-shaped, having a groove on each side, terminating in a stop-ridge, and with lateral flanges designed to secure a hold on the handle. The general characteristics of the palstave seem to indicate that it was a carpentering tool rather than a weapon of war.

"Archæologists now generally concur in applying the old Scandinavian term *paalstab*, or its English synonyme *palstave*, to the next class of implements."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, i. 382.

¶ The following extract will show the original meaning of the word, and the proximate date of its introduction into English.

"This term *paalstab* was formerly applied in Scandinavia and Iceland to a weapon used for battering the shields of the enemy, as is shown by passages in the Sagas. Although not strictly applicable to the instrument in question, this designation is now so generally used by the antiquaries of Scandinavia and Germany, that it seems desirable, with the view of securing a fixed terminology, that it should be introduced into the Archæology of England."—*Worsaae: Primeval Antiquities* (ed. Thoms), p. 25.

* **pâl'-stĕr,** *s.* [Dut. = a long staff.] A pilgrim's staff.

pâl'-şў, * **pale-sie,** * **pale-sy,** * **par-le-si,** * **par-le-sy,** * **parl-sy,** * **par-le-sye,** * **par-la-sy,** * **pal-sie,** *s.* [Fr. *paralysie*, from Lat. *paralysin*, accus. of *paralysis* = paralysis (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: Loss of the power of motion. It is a symptom of disease, usually of apoplexy. The two causes on which it depends are an affection of a nerve or nerves, or a morbid state of the nervous centres, the brain or spinal cord. Under the former head poisoning of nervous matter or any morbid process impairing the nerves or solution of continuity, or pressure may cause it; under the latter, it is due to a morbid state of the centres of the nervous system. The commonest form is hemiplegia, a paralytic stroke on one side or half, which may be complete, profound, or incomplete. The upper and lower extremities, the muscles of mastication, and, when complete, those of the face, on one side of the body, are all affected. Consciousness may not be lost, but the patient cannot stand; no voluntary movements can be performed, sometimes no reflex, involuntary muscular movements, or only those of the lower extremity, are performed, and only partially and painfully. In some cases the eye can be shut, but not opened [Ptosis], owing to paralysis of the third nerve. The brain lesion and the palsy are on opposite sides from the decussation of the pyramidal columns of the *medulla oblongata.* Brown-Sequard has found exceptions to this rule, and also to the body and face being paralyzed on the same side. It is rare in the spinal cord, paraplegia, or palsy of both extremities being the usual form of lesion there. There are six forms: cerebral, spinal, epileptic, choreic, hysterical, and peripheral, their frequency being in the order named. Palsy is uncommon but serious in the young, and most common in advanced life. There are four modes of termination: (1) Death; (2) complete recovery with wasting muscles; (3) partial recovery with rigid muscles; (4) complete recovery. Recovery

begins with the speech, tongue, and face, the lower limb next, and, if at all, a good while after, the nse of the upper limb returns. In hysterical hemiplegia the lower limb, instead of being dragged by a rotatory movement, is usually dragged straight forwards.

"The *palsy*, and not fear provokes me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., vi. 7.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Palsied.

"Bind up the *palsy* knees, that are not well knit up."—*Sanderson: Works*, i. 404.

palsy-wort, pass-wort, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*, which was supposed to be a remedy for palsy.

*** pâl'-şy,** *v.t.* [Palsy, *s.*] To affect with palsy or paralysis; to paralyze; to deprive of energy, life, or the power of action.

"Nor moat nor fort can save, if fear within
Palsy the soldier's arm."
Southey: Joan of Arc, bk. vii.

pâl'-tẽr, * paul-ter, *v.i.* & *t.* [From a subst. * *palter* = rags, not found, but seen in the derivative *paltry* (q.v.). The literal meaning is thus, to deal in rags, then to haggle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To haggle. (*Cotgrave.*)

2. To equivocate; to act or speak shiftily; to dodge, to shift. (*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 13.)

*** 3.** To chatter, to babble.

"One whyle his tonge it ran and *paltered* of a cat."
Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To squander away; to waste or spend on useless things.

"*Palter* out your time i' th' penal statutes."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother*, ii. 1.

*** pâl'-tẽr-ẽr, * pâl'-trẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *palter*; *-er.*] One who palters; an insincere, shifty, or equivocating dealer; a shifter.

*** pâl'-tẽr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *palter*; *-ly.*] Paltry, mean. (*Pepys: Diary*, Feb. 22, 166⅞.)

*** pâl'-tŏck,** *s.* [Fr. *paletoque.*] A kind of jacket or doublet, which descended to the middle of the thigh.

pâl'-trĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *paltry*; *-ly.*] In a paltry, mean, or despicable manner; meanly, despicably.

pâl'-trĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *paltry*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being paltry; meanness, despicableness.

pâl'-trĭng, *s.* [Paltry.] A worthless trifle. (*Prov.*)

pâl'-trў, * pal-trle, *a.* & *s.* [From an English * *palter* = rags; *-y.* Sw. *paltor* = rags, pl. of *palta* = a rag; O. Sw. *paltor* = old rags; Dan. *pialter*, pl. of *pialt* = a rag; Low Ger. *palte*, *pulte* = a rag; *paltrig*, *pultrig* = ragged, torn; Prov. Ger. *palter* = a rag; *palterig* = paltry.]

A. *As adj.:* Mean, worthless, despicable, vile.

"Men from England bought and sold me,
Paid my price in *paltry* gold."
Cowper: The Negro's Complaint.

B. *As subst.:* Rubbish, refuse; useless or worthless trash.

*** pa-lū'-dal,** *a.* [Lat. *palus* (genit. *paludis*) = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or marshes; marshy.

PALUDAMENTUM.
(*Statue of Trajan, from the Villa Albani, Rome.*)

paludal-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Ague (q.v.).

*** pa-lū'-da-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *paludamentum.*] The same as Paludamentum (q.v.).

"Sweeping by in gorgeous *paludaments*."—*De Quincey: Opium Eater.*

*** pa-lū-da-mĕn'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The characteristic dress of a Roman general in command of an army, and his staff; it was less cumbrous than the toga, and more ample and graceful than the sagum, or cloak, worn by the common soldiers. It was in colour scarlet, purple, or white, open in front, reaching down to the knees, and fastened on the shoulder by a brooch.

păl-u-dĭ-çĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh, and *cella* = a storeroom, a shrine.]

Zoology:

1. The typical and only genus of the family Paludicellidæ (q.v.). The animal inhabits a club-shaped divided cell; the loop is circular; the gullet unprotected by an epistome.

2. A sub-order coextensive with the family Paludicellidæ.

păl-u-dĭ-çĕl'-lĭ-dæ, păl-u-dĭ-çĕl-lā'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paludicella*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Bryozoa, sub-order Ectoprocta. The polypidom is fixed, filamentous, diffusely and irregularly branched, coriaceous, consisting of a single row of club-shaped cells, arranged end to end; apertures unilateral, tubular, placed near the broad end of each cell, tentacular; disc circular, with a single row of free tubercles. Only genus and species, *Paludicella articulata.* It is olive-green, with ascidian polypes, and occurs in Britain. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

păl-u-dĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *palud(is)* = a marsh; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Paludinidæ. The shell is turbinated with round whorls, the apertures slightly angular behind; the operculum horny, concentric; the animal with a long muzzle and very short eye pedicels; gill comb-like. It is viviparous. Recent species sixty, from the northern hemisphere. Found in rivers, lakes, and the Black and Caspian Seas. *Paludina vivipara*, the Common River-snail, occurs in many ditches and marshy waters.

2. *Palæont.:* Fifty-three species from the Wealden onward.

*** păl'-u-dine,** *a.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh; marshy.

păl-u-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paludin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holostomata. Shell conical or globular, with a thick olive-green epidermis, aperture rounded; peristome continuous, entire; operculum horny or shelly, as a rule concentric. Animal with a broad muzzle, and long slender tentacles. From rivers, lakes, &c., throughout the world. Chief genera: Paludina, Ampullaria, and Valvata. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

*** pa-lū'-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes or fens; marshy.

*** pa-lū'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *paludosus.*] Fenny, marshy, boggy. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 60.)

păl-ū'-dŏ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *palus* = a marsh, and *domus* = a house.]

Zool.: A genus of Melaniadæ. The shell is turbinated, smooth, or coronated; the outer lip crenulated, olivaceous, with dark-brown spiral lines. Species twenty-five (?), all recent, from Egypt, India, Ceylon, Burma, &c.

păl'-u-dōse, *a.* [Lat. *paludosus* = marshy.]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in marshes or fens.

pā'-lŭs (pl. **pā'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a stake, prop, stay, or pole.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Small processes occasionally existing between the septa and columella of certain corals. (*Duncan.*)

*** pa-lŭs'-tral, * pa-lŭs'-trĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *palustris*, from *palus* = a bog, a marsh.] Marshy, boggy, paludose.

pāl'-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *pale* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

Her.: A term applied to a field when divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines: It is then termed *paly* of so many pieces: as, *paly* of six arg. and gules.

PALY.

¶ *Paly bendy* is when the divisions are again cut by diagonal partition lines, either dexter or sinister.

*** pāl'-ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *pal(e)*, *a.*; *-y.*] Pale, palish, dim.

"A *paly* light, as of the dawning, shone."
Scott: Don Roderick, xiii.

*** pāl'-ў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A roll of bran, such as is given to hounds.

"*Paly* of bryn. *Cantabrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** păm,** *s.* [Either for *palm* = victory, cf. *trump*, from *triumph*, or an abbreviation of Fr. *pamphite* = the knave of clubs.] The knave of clubs.

"Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 64.

păm'-băn măn'-çhĕ, *s.* [Tamil.] The native name for a canoe used on the Malabar coast, for conveying persons on the rivers and backwaters. They are from thirty to sixty feet in length, not more than three feet in beam, and are hollowed out of a single tree. The largest are rowed by about twenty men, double-banked, and can attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. They are also called Serpent-boats, or Snake-boats.

*** pa-ment, * paw-ment,** *s.* [Lat. *pavimentum.*] A pavement.

"The *pament* of heven may lykened be
Tille a *pament* of precyouse stanes."
Hampole: Prick of Conscience, 9,180.

*** păm̆p, * pampe,** *v.t.* [Low Ger. *pampen* = to live luxuriously, from *pampe* = pap; Ger. *pampen*, *pampeln* = to cram, to pamper, from *pampe* = to thick broth, pap.] To feed luxuriously; to pamper.

"He stirreth hem to pappe and *pampe* her fleisch."
—*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 41.

păm'-pąs, *s. pl.* [Peruv. *pampa* = a plain.]

Phys. Geog.: Properly treeless pasture land covered with grass, but used more comprehensively for the whole table-land of South America, from the boundary of Brazil, where the regular seasons of the tropics cease, across the states of La Plata and Patagonia nearly to Cape Horn. It may be divided into three botanical zones: the Interior North-western Chanar-steppe, the True Pampas, and the southern plains of Patagonia. (*Thomé.*)

pampas-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis pajeros; about equal in size to the European Wild Cat (*Felis catus*), but of stouter form, with a smaller head and a shorter tail. Fur very long, pale yellow-gray in colour, with numerous irregular oblique stripes along the sides; broad black bands on legs; belly white. The specific name is from Spanish *paja* (= straw), from the animal frequenting reedy places. It is common over the plains on the eastern side of South America. (*Darwin: Zool. Beagle*, ii. 18, 19.)

pampas-clay, *s.*

Petrol.: A bluish clay occurring in beds of great thickness, and widely distributed in the pampas of South America. It is ossiferous.

pampas-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Gynerium argenteum, rivalling the bamboo in height, inhabiting the pampas.

păm-pē'-an, *a.* [Eng. *pamp(as)*; *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to the pampas or treeless plains of South America.

pampean-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A formation deposited and upheaved since the present Atlantic mollusca have been brought into existence. Mr. Darwin found in this formation remains of the extinct genera Megatherium, Megalonyx, Mylodon, Glyptodon, Toxodon, Macrauchenia, &c. Such a relationship seemed to him to exist between the extinct fauna and that now inhabiting the region, that he inferred the one had descended from the other.

păm'-pĕr, * pam-pir, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *pamp* (q.v.).]

1. To feed luxuriously; to indulge with rich or luxurious food; to glut.

"To *pamper* him cannot be the way to tame him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. To gratify to the full; to indulge to excess.

"To *pamper* luxury, and thin mankind."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

păm'-pĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pamper.]

1. Fed luxuriously or richly; indulged to excess; gratified to the full.

"Here the red cross, for still the cross is here . . . .
Forgets that pride to *pamper'd* priesthood dear."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 44.

2. Of luxuriant growth; overweighted with foliage and fruit.

"Fruit-trees overwood reach'd too far
Their *pamper'd* boughs." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 214.

* **păm'-pĕred-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pampered; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pampered.

"According to the height of their feet, so was their *pamperedness* and pride."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts* (*Hosea* xiii. 6).

păm'-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pamper; -er.*] One who or that which pampers.

"Making speech the *pamperer* of lust."
Cowper: Conversation, 48.

* **păm'-pĕr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pamper; -ize.*] To pamper.

păm-pĕr'-ō, *s.* [Sp., lit. = the pampas-wind.] A violent westerly or south-westerly wind which sweeps over the pampas of South America, often doing great damage, and felt far ont at sea.

păm-phā'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. *παμφάγος* (*pamphagos*) = (as adj.) all devouring, (as subst.) one of Actæon's dogs.]

Zool.: A genus of freshwater Rhizopods, order Filosa. Carapace, uone; protopodia protrusible from only one extremity of the body.

păm'-phĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. *πάμφιλα* (*pamphila*), fem. of *πάμφιλος* (*pamphilos*) = beloved of all.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Hesperiidæ. *Pamphila comma* is the Pearl-skipper (q.v.). *P. sylvanus*, the Large Skipper, and *P. linea*, the Small Skipper, frequent thickets and woods. *P. Actæon* is nearly confined to Lulworth, in Dorsetshire.

păm-phĭl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *πάμφιλος* (*pamphilos*) = beloved of all, *παμ* (*pam*) = *παν* (*pan*) = all, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = beloved.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pamphilieæ (q.v.).

păm-phĭl-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pamphili(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Styracaceæ, having the corolla valvate.

păm'-phlĕt, * **păm'-flĕt,** * **paun-flet,** * **pam-fil-et,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origiu. Various etymologies have been suggested, as (1) O. Fr. *paume* = the palm of the hand, and *feuillet* = a leaf of a book (*Pegge*); (2) Sp. *papeleta* = a written slip of paper, a written newspaper, by the insertiou of the nasal, as in Dut. *pampier* = paper (*Wedgwood*); (3) Lat. *Pamphila* = a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous epitomes (*Skeat*); (4) Fr. *par un filet* = (stitched) by a thread.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small book or treatise consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; a short essay or treatise, generally on some subject of merely temporary interest or minor importance.

¶ Pamphlets seem to have been first published in England in the sixteenth century during the Reformation controversy.

* 2. A writing of any kind; a document.

"With written *pamphlets* studiously devised."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* A work consisting of more than one sheet and not over five. It has a paper cover, if any.

2. *Law:* By 10 Anne, c. 19, § 113, it was enacted that any one selling a pamphlet which had not on it the publisher's name should be liable to a penalty of £20. The act was repealed by 33 & 34 Vict., c. 99.

* **păm'-phlĕt,** *v.i.* [Pamphlet, *s.*] To write short essays or pamphlets.

"I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way."—*Howel.*

păm phlĕt-ēĕr', *s.* [Eng. *pamphlet; -eer.*] A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler of small books.

"An author dwindled to a *pamphleteer*."
Dryden: Suum Cuique.

păm phlĕt-ēĕr', *v.i.* [Pamphleteer, *s.*] To write or scribble pamphlets.

"Controversies were carried on through the restricted and cumbersome means of *pamphleteering*."—*Rev. A. Weir*, in *Church & Age*, 1870, p. 472.

* **păm-pĭl'-ĭ-ŏn,** * **păm-pĭl'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A coat of different colours formerly worn by servants.

"Lolio's side coat is rough *pampilion*."
Hall: Satires, IV. ii. 19.

2. A kind of fur.

* **păm-pĭn'-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril.] Pulling leaves that are too thick. (*Bateman: Upon Bartholome*, 1582.)

păm-pĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril, and *forma* = form.] Like a tendril in form; resembling a tendril or tendrils; applied in anatomy to the spermatic arteries and veins.

* **pam-pre,** *v.t.* [Pamper.]

păm-pre (re as ē̆r), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril.]

Arch.: A kind of ornamentation consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which the hollows of the circumvolutions of twisted columns are sometimes decorated.

păn (1), * **panne,** *s.* [A.S. *panne;* cog. with Icel. *panna;* Sw. *panna;* Dan. *pande;* Dut. *pan;* Ger. *pfanne;* Ir. *panna;* Wel. *pan;* from Low Lat. *panna*, from Lat. *patina* = a shallow bowl, a pau, a basin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A vessel of various kinds.

(1) A vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, generally rather shallow, and chiefly used for domestic purposes.

"A *pan* of charcoal was lighted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) A pond or vessel for evaporating salt-water to obtain salt. [Saltpan.]

(3) A natural pond, containing fresh or salt-water, or only mud.

(4) The powder-cavity of the flint-lock fire-arm.

"Our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 81.

(5) A leaf of gold or silver.

(6) Auything hollow; the skull, the cranium: as, the brain-*pan*.

"He toke away the *panne*,
Of whiche he saide he wolde make
A cuppe." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* [Hard-pan].

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) The socket or sole for a hinge.

(2) A square of framing in half-timbered houses. (*Gwilt.*)

3. *In the manufacturing arts:* [Evaporating-pan, Vacuum-pan].

4. *Metall.:* A name applied to that description of amalgamator consisting of an open metallic vessel in which all the comminuted ore and quicksilver are ground together by rotating mullers.

5. *Soap-making:* Soap-pans are made with a wooden frame and an iron bottom; called, respectively, the curb and the pan.

6. *Tin-plate Making:* A cold pot with a grating at the bottom in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron pots and pans used in the manufacture of tin-plate.

¶ (1) *A flash in the pan:* [Flash (2), *s.*, (¶)].

* (2) *To savour of the pan:* To savour of the source whence it proceeds; to betray its origin. (*Bradford: Works* (*Parker Society*), ii. 160.)

(3) *To savour of the frying-pan:* To savour of heresy. From the analogous French phrase (*sentir le fagot*), there would appear to be a reference to the ancient punishment for heresy.

"Bishop Nix of Norwich, one of the most infamous for his activity in this persecution, used to call the persons whom he suspected of heretical opinions 'men *savouring of the frying-pan*.'"—*Southey: Book of the Church*, ch. xi.

* **pan-pudding,** *s.* A pancake.

"To devour . . . cream and custards, flapjacks, and *pan-puddings*."—*Broome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

Păn (2), *s.* [See def.]

Class. Mythol.: Pan, the chief rural divinity of the Greeks. He presided over flocks and herds, and was said by some to be the son of Mercury. He was represented with the head and breast of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind-quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore on his forehead. His emblems were the shepherd's crook and pipe of seven reeds, his own invention. The name Pan is possibly derived from *pa-*, root of Greek *πατέομαι* (= to eat, to feed) and Lat. *pasco* (= to feed, to pasture); but its etymology is doubtful.

pan's-pipes, *s. pl.* [Panpipe.]

păn (3), *s.* [Hind., &c.] The betel leaf.

păn (1), *v.t.* [Pan (1), *s.*]

Mining: To clear from dirt or refuse by washing in a pan.

¶ *To pan out:* To give a result or return (*American*).

* **păn (2),** *v.t. & i.* [Prob. from Fr. *pan;* Lat. *pannus* = a piece of cloth, a patch.]

A. *Trans.:* To join or fit together; to unite, to close together.

B. *Intrans.:* To unite, to join, to agree.

"Weal and women cannot *pan*,
But wo and women can." *Old Proverb.*

păn-, păn-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. neut. sing of *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all.] A prefix denoting all, everything, everyway, altogether.

păn'-a-bāse, păn-a-bā'-ēite, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *base.*]

Min.: The same as Tetrahedrite (q.v.).

* **păn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pan* (2), *v.*, and *able.*] Likely to agree.

păn-a-cē'-a, * **pan-a-chœ-a,** * **pan-a-cee,** *s.* [Lat. *panacea*, from Gr. *πανάκεια* (*panakeia*) = fem. sing. of *πανάκειος* (*panakeios*) = all-healing: *πᾶν* (*pan*) = everything, and *ἀκέομαι* (*akeomai*) = to heal; Fr. *panacée.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A remedy for all complaints or cases; a universal remedy; a catholicou.

"What sovereign med'cine can its course reclaim,
What, but the Poet's *panacea*—Shame?"
Whitehead: Epistle to Dr. Thomson.

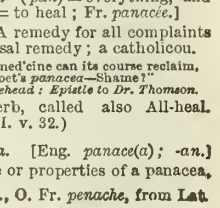
2. *Bot.:* A herb, called also All-heal. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 32.)

* **păn-a-cē'-an,** *a.* [Eng. *panace(a); -an.*] Having the nature or properties of a panacea.

pa-nache', *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *penache*, from Lat. *penna* = a feather; Ital. *pennachio.*]

1. *Arch.:* The French name for the triangular surface of a pendentive (q.v.).

2. *Old Arm.:* A plume or bunch of feathers set upright upon the helmet. They were rarely worn before the time of Henry V.



PANACHE.

pa-nā'-da, pa-nā'-dō, pa-nāde', *s.* [Sp. *panada;* Fr. *panade*, from Lat. *panis* = bread; Ital. *panado.*]

1. A food or dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and then sweetening it.

2. A batter for mixing with forcemeats, and anciently employed for basting.

* **păn-āde'** *s.* [A.N.] A kind of two-edged knife.

păn-a-ġæ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *panagæ(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ (q.v.). The forefect in the males have two or three dilated joints. Generally, they have four red spots on the elytra, so arranged as to make, with the dark background, a cross.

păn-a-ġæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *ἀγαῖος* (*agaios*) = admirable.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Panagæinæ. *Panagæus Crux major* is common in Britain.

Păn-a-ma', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of the isthmus joining North and South America.

Panama-hat, *s.* A leaf hat made in Ecuador and New Grenada of the undeveloped leaf of *Carludovica palmata.*

păn-a-mĕr'-ĭ-căn, *a.* Of, relating to, or including the whole of America.

păn-ăn'-glĭ-can, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *anglican.*] A term applied to an assembly of delegates, holding Episcopalian doctrines, from all parts of the world.

¶ A Pananglican Synod consisting of

seventy-five British, Colonial, and American Protestant Bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from Sept. 24, to Dec. 10, 1867.

***păn-ą-rĕt′,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *ἀρετή* (*aretē*) = goodness, excellence.] The all-virtuous One, *i.e.*, God. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 13.)

***păn-ar′-mŏn-ў,** *s.* [Gr. *πανἁρμόνιος* (*panarmonios*) = all harmonious.) A general consensus or agreement.

"Pansophy, by its owne desirable *panarmony*, or generall agreement, will be fit and convenient."—*Comenius: Patt. of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 52.

păn′-ąr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *panis* = bread.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to bread; used for making bread.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A storehouse for bread; a pantry. (*Halliwell.*)

panary-fermentation, *s.* The fermentation of bread. [FERMENTATION.]

Păn-ăth-ĕ-næ′-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: The greatest of the Athenian festivals, celebrated in honour of Minerva (Athēnē) as the guardian deity of the city. It is said to have been instituted by Erichthonius, who originally called it Athenæa (Ἀθήναια), and to have obtained the name of Panathenæa in the time of Theseus, in consequence of his uniting into one state the different independent communities into which Attica had been previously divided.

Păn-ăth-ĕ-næ′-ąn, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Panathenæ(a)*; suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to or connected with the festivals described above. [PANATHENÆA.]

"None so glorious garland crowned] the feast *Panathenæan*
As this, wreath too frail to fetter fast the Cyprian dove." *A. C. Swinburne: Athens.*

***pan-a-try,** *s.* [PANTRY.]

pā′-năx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάναξ* (*panax*) = a plant, *Pastinaca Opopanax.*]

Botany:

1. A genus of Araliaceæ. Calyx obsoletely five-toothed, petals five, stamens five, alternate with them; fruit succuleut, compressed, orbicular; two to three-celled, cells one-seeded. Herbs, shrubs, or trees. *Panax Ginseng* is the Chinese Ginseng (q.v.). The bitter-sweet root of *P. quinquefolium* is also medicinal; it is sometimes used for liquorice, and also as a substitute for Ginseng. *P. fruticosus* and *P. cochleatus* are used in the Moluccas as fragrant stomachics. The berries of *P. Anisum* smell like anise.

* 2. A plant of uncertain identity, used in incantations.

"'What have you gathered?'—
'Hemlock, adders' tongues, *panax*.'"
Middleton: Witch.

păn′-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *pan* (1), s., and *cake.*]

1. *Cook.:* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan.

"A certain knight, that swore by his honour, they were good *pancakes*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

2. *Leather:* A factitious leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat cake for insoles, &c.

pancake-ice, *s.* Ice resulting from snow falling into the sea without thawing, and, by the action of the waves, driven into pancake forms which offer no solid obstruction, but hamper a vessel more than small ice. (*Belcher: Last of the Arctic Voyages; Gloss.*)

Pancake-Tuesday, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday.

***păn′-carte, *pan-chart,** *s.* [Fr. *pancarte*, from Low Lat. *pancarta*, from Gr. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and Lat. *charta* = a chart.] A royal charter confirming a subject in the enjoyment of all his possessions.

"An old *panchart* or record which he had seen."—*Holinshed: Richard I.* (an. 1196).

pănch, *s.* [PAUNCH.]

Naut.: A strong, thick mat, fastened on yards to prevent friction.

păn′-çhiŏn, *s.* [PANSHON.]

***păn-chrēs′-tŏs,** *s.* [Gr. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *χρῆστος* (*chrēstos*) = good, useful.] A panacea.

pănçh′-wāy, *s.* [Hind. *panso'i.*] A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. Also written *paunchwas.*

*** păn-crā′-tian,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pancrati(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Pertaiuiug to the pancratium; pancratic.

*** păn-crā′-ti-ăst (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *pancratiastes*; Gr. *παγκρατιαστής* (*pangkratiastēs*), from *παγκράτιον* (*pangkration*) = pancratium (q.v.).] A combatant or competitor in the pancratium.

*** păn-crā-ti-ăs′-tĭc (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *pancratiast*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic.

*** păn-crăt′-ĭc, * păn-crăt′-ĭck, * păn-crăt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pancrat(ium)*; *-ic*; *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium.

2. Athletic; excelling in athletic or gymnastic exercises.

"He was the most *pancratical* man in Greece."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

pancratic eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece (for telescope or microscope) in which the lenses can be placed in various positions, so as (without other alteration of the instrument) to vary the magnifying power.

păn-crā′-tĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παγκράτιον* (*pangkration*), from *παγκρατής* (*pangkratēs*) = all-powerful, from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *κράτος* (*kratos*) = streugth.]

* 1. *Greek Antiq.:* One of the contests in the public games of ancient Greece, in which boxing and wrestling were united.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Narcisseæ. It consists of haudsome bulbous plants, of which about thirty species are cultivated in Britain. The flowers are white, more rarely yellow. The bulbs of *Pancratium maritimum* are emetic.

păn′-crĕ-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*) = the sweetbread; lit. = all-flesh: from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *κρέας* (*kreas*) = flesh.]

Anat.: An organ situated within the curve formed by the duodeuum; its main duct opening into the intestine there, and secreting the pancreatic fluid, which resembles saliva, the gland itself resembling the salivary glands. Its function is to secrete this fluid which has a strong digestive action on starchy matter, and in a less degree on fatty matters and albuminoid substances.

păn-crĕ-ăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*); Ital. *pancreatico.*] Of or pertaining to the paucreas; contained in the pancreas. There are a pancreatic artery, plexus, and vein.

pancreatic-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A duct traversing the entire breadth of the pancreas from left to right. Called also the Canal of Wirsung, he having been its discoverer.

păn-crĕ-ăt-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Eng. *pancreatic*; *-o* connect.] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

pancreatico-duodenal, *a.*

Anat.: Connecting the paucreas and the duodenum. There is a superior and an inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery.

păn′-crĕ-ą-tĭne, *s.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*); *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A slightly viscid fluid, obtained by digesting in alcohol the pancreas of recently-killed animals freed from fat. It has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in alcohol and ether, and appears to contain a nitrogenous principle resembling diastase. It possesses the properties of converting starch into sugar, fat into fatty acid and glycerin, and of dissolving albumiu aud fibrin, and is frequently given to stimulate the digestion of fatty compounds.

păn-crĕ-ą-tī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*); suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pancreas.

păn′-crē-ą-tīze, *v.t.* To treat, or emulsify, with pancreatiue (q.v.).

păn′-crĕ-ą-tōid, *s.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Pathol.: A tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. (*Dunglison.*)

*** păn′-çў,** *s.* [PANSY.]

pănd, *s.* [O. Fr. *pand* = a skirt; Fr. *pente* = = a valauce.] A valance; a narrow curtain attached to the top or lower part of a bed. (*Scotch.*)

păn′-dą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Ailurus fulgens, the Wah, or Red Bear-cat, from the eastern Himalayas aud Thibet. Rich red chestnut on upper, black on lower surface and limbs; snout and inside of ears white; tail, bushy, reddish-brown, and indistinctly ringed. Total length about thirty iuches. Its progression is plantigrade, and the claws are semi-retractile. In habits and in its main anatomical characters it is decidedly ursine.

păn-dą-nā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* Screw-pines; an order of Endogens, alliance Arales. It consists of trees or bushes, sometimes sending down aërial roots, sometimes weak and decumbeut. Leaves imbricated, iu three rows, loug, linear, amplexicaul, generally with spiny margins, floral leaves smaller and often spathaceous. Flowers unisexual or polygamous; naked, or with a few scales, arranged ou a wholly covered spadix. Stamens many, anthers two to four-celled, ovaries generally collected in parcels, fruit either fibrous oue-seeded drupes usually in parcels, or many-celled berries with polyspermous cells. Akin to Typhaceæ. Found iu most tropical islands, especially the Isle of France; and in Brazil, Peru, &c. Tribes two, Pandancæ and Cyclantheæ (q.v.). Genera seven or more. Species about seventy-five [NIPA.]

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently from the Oolite onward. [NIPADITES, PODOCARYA].

păn-dā′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Pandanaceæ (q.v.). The leaves are simple, the flowers naked.

păn-dā′-nŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Malay *pandang* = conspicuous.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pandanaceæ (q.v.). The leaves are simple, the flowers dioecious, the fruit a globular or oblong head consisting of many ovaries, each with a single seed. Thirty or more species are known, chiefly from the Indian Archipelago and the Mascarene Islands. Most of them are bushes ten or fifteen feet high, growing together, and constituting a nearly impenetrable jungle of prickly leaves and aërial roots. *Pandanus Candelabrum* is the Chandelier tree of Guiana. The leaves of *P. utilis*, the Vacoa or Vacoua tree of the mountains, are made into bags to contain sugar, or fish. The seeds of various species are eaten. *P. odoratissimus*, the Fragrant Screw-pine, is wild on the coasts of Iudia, Burmah, the Andamans, and the South Sea Islands. The fibres of the leaves are used for various purposes, and are recommended by Prof. Watt for paper-making. The floral leaves, raw or boiled, are eaten in India. Mr. Baden Powell says that attar of roses is obtained from the flowers. They are eatable, and in India are reckoned aphrodisiac.

păn′-dar, * pan-dare, *s.* [From Pandarus, who is said to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis.]

1. A pander, a pimp, a procurer; an abandoned wretch who ministers to the lust of others; a male bawd.

"The *pandar* was assured that a Christian man might innocently earn his living by carrying letters and messages between married women and their gallants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. One who or that which ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.

"Poetry stooped to be the *pandar* of every low desire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** păn′-dar-ĭsm, * păn′-dĕr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pandar*; *-ism.*] The employmeut or occupation of a pandar; pimping.

"We show no arts of Lydian *panderism*."
Massinger: Roman Actor, i. 2.

*** păn′-dar-īze, * păn′-dar ĭse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pandar*; *-ize.*] To act the part of a pandar.

"Cheating, theft, and *pandarising*, or may be flattery."—*Taylor: The Hog hath lost his Pearl*, i. 1.

*** păn′-dar-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pandar*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a pandar; panderly. (*Middleton: Witch*, iii. 2.)

păn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pandatio* = a bending, from *pando* = to bend.]

Arch.: A yielding or bending in the middle. (*Weale.*)

Păn-dē'-ăn, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Pan*; *d* connective; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the god Pan.

Pandean-pipes, *s. pl.* The same as PANPIPES (q.v.).

"The wind playing *Pandean-pipes.*"—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. iv.

păn'-dĕct, *s.* [O. Fr. *pandectes*, from Lat. *pandectas*, accus. of *pandecta*, the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian, A.D. 533; from Gr. πανδέκτης (*pandektēs*) = all-receiving; πανδέκται (*pandektai*) = pandects, from πᾶν (*pan*) = all, everything, and δέχομαι (*dechomai*) = to receive.]

1. *Law (Pl.):* The digest of the Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian, and by him given the authority and force of law.

"*Pandectae*, in fifty books, containing an abstract of the decisions, conjectures, controversies, and questions of the most celebrated Roman jurists. The substance of two thousand treatises was comprised in this abridgment. This task was executed in three years (A.D. 530—533), by a commission of seventeen jurists, headed by Tribonian. The Code, the *Pandects*, and the Institutes, were declared to be the legitimate system of civil jurisprudence; they alone were admitted in the tribunals, and they alone were taught in the academies of Rome, Constantinople, and Berytus." —*Ramsay: Roman Antiquities*, p. 246.

* 2. A comprehensive treatise on any subject.

"Thus thou, by means, which th' ancients never took, A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book."
Donne: Mr. T. Coryat's Crudities.

*** păn-dĕm'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *pandemus*, from pref. *pan-*, and Gr. δῆμος (*dēmos*) = a people; Fr. *pandémique.*] Incident to a whole people or nation; epidemic.

"Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick*, or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

păn-dē-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, păn-dæ-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*), genit. δαίμονος (*daimonos*) = a demon.]

* 1. The abode of demons or evil spirits; hell.

"*Pandemonium*, the high capital, Of Satan." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 756.

2. A place or state of utter lawlessness, disorder, or crime.

"To make a *Pandemonium* where she dwells, And reign the Hecate of domestic hells."
Byron: A Sketch.

păn'-dĕr, *s.* [PANDAR.] A pandar, a pimp.

"Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

păn'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [PANDER, *s.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To pimp for; to minister to the gratification of.

"Proclaim no shame, . . .
And reason *panders* will."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To act as an agent or minister for the gratification of the passions, desires, or lusts; to act the part of pander.

"Others had merely amused his leisure or *pandered* to his vices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To be subservient; to give way.

"A pitiful *pandering* to 'Irish ideas,' which can end only in misfortune and failure."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 510.

*** păn'-dĕr-age (ag** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *pander*; *-age.*] The act of pandering.

*** păn'-dĕr-ĕss, * păn'-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pander*; *-ess.*] A female pander; a procuress, a bawd.

"Thou private *pandress* betwen shirt & smock."
Middleton: Roaring Girl, i.

păn'-dĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [PANDARISM.]

*** păn'-dĕr-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *pander*; *-ly.*] Like a pander; pimping, pimplike, pandarous.

"O, you *panderly* rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

păn-dĕrm'-ĭte, *s.* [From Panderm(a), Black Sea, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive snow-white mineral, resembling crystalline marble. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 2·48. Compos.: boracic acid, 55·85; lime, 29·79; water, 14·36 = 100, corresponding with the formula $Ca_2B_6O_{11} + 3$ aq. Found distributed through gypsum, in nodules, often of large size.

*** păn'-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [PANDAROUS.]

păn-dĭc'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pandiculatus*, pa. par. of *pandiculor* = to stretch one's self after sleep; *pando* = to stretch.] Stretched out; extended.

*** păn-dĭc-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [PANDICULATED.] A stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep, or when sleepy or drowsy; the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness accompanying certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.; yawning.

"Windy spirits produce a *pandiculation*, or oscitation."—*Floyer: Animal Humours.*

păn-dī'-ŏn (pl. **păn-dī-ō'-nēş),** *s.* [Named from a mythical king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela. (*Ovid: Metam.* vi. 426 sqq.)]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Osprey (q.v.), the typical genus of the sub-order Pandiones or the family Pandionidæ.

2. *Pl.:* A sub-order of Accipitres, with a single genus, Pandion (q.v.).

păn-dī-ŏn'-ī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandion*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Ospreys; a family of Accipitres, with two genera: Pandion, with one species, and Polioaetus, with two. In some classifications the latter are considered as varieties. Distribution universal, with the exception of the southern temperate portions of the American continent. (*Wallace.*)

pạn'-dit, *s.* [PUNDIT.]

păn'-doôr, *s.* [PANDOUR.]

păn-dōr'-ạ, *s.* [Gr. = giver of all: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and δῶρον (*dōron*) = a gift.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The name given, according to Hesiod, to the first woman. She was formed of clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, and was created for the purpose of punishing Prometheus. The gods vied in making her presents. Jupiter gave her a box filled with innumerable evils, which she was to give to the man who married her. She was then conducted to Prometheus, who would not accept of the present; but his brother, Epimetheus, fell a victim to Pandora's charms, and accepted the box, from which on its being opened there issued all the ills and diseases which have since continued to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box, as the only consolation of the troubles of mankind.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 55].

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Anatinidæ, with a thin inequivalve shell, pearly within, the valves close and attenuated behind the animal, with the mantle closed, except a small opening for the foot. Known species, eighteen; from the United States, Jersey, India, New Zealand, &c.

4. *Palæont.:* Pandora is found from the Carboniferous formation onwards.

păn'-dōre, păn'-dōr-ạn, *s.* [BANDORE.]

Music: A musical instrument like a lute; a bandore.

"The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

păn-dôur, păn'-doôr, *s.* [From being first levied at the village of *Pandur*, in the mountains of Hungary.] One of a body of Austrian foot-soldiers, formerly noted for their ferocity and savageness in warfare.

"Leagued Oppression poured to northern wars
Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars."
Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, i. 352.

păn-dŏw'-dy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together.

*** păn'-drĕss,** *s.* [PANDERESS.]

păn'-dụ-ra, *s.* [Ital.] [BANDORE.]

Music: A Neapolitan musical instrument, larger than the mandoline, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

păn-dụ-rate, păn'-dụ-rāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pandura* = a bandore (q.v.).] The same as PANDURIFORM (q.v.).

păn-dür'-ĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *pandura* = a bandore, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Fiddle-shaped (q.v.).

*** Păn'-dy** (1), *s.* [From Mungul Pandy, the first sepoy executed, April 5, 1857, in the Indian mutinies.] A nickname given in 1857 to the sepoys who rose in mutiny, or to other natives of India who supported them by overt acts of rebellion.

"The astonishing thing is to see how different the story becomes when *Pandy* (campaigning for the enemy, after Mungul Pandy, the first mutineer hanged) sees a bayonet pointed at him."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1857.

păn'-dy (2), *s.* [PANDY, *v.*] A cut or strike on the hand with a cane.

păn'-dy, *v.t.* [Lat. *pande*, 2nd pers. sing. imper. of *pando* = to stretch, to reach out. More fully, *pande manum* = hold out your hand.] To cane; to strike on the hand with a cane. (*Scotch and Irish school term.*)

pāne (1), *s.* [Fr. *pan* = a pane, piece, or panneil of a wall, of wainscot, of a glass-window, &c., also the skirt of a gown (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus* = a cloth, a rag, a patch, a piece.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A piece, part, or division of anything.

"Veh *pane* of that place had thre yates."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,033.

2. Used in various meanings for a piece or division: as,

(1) A sheet or light of window-glass occupying one opening in a sash.

"These lubbers, peeping through a broken *pane*,
To suck fresh air."
Dryden. Hind & Panther, iii. 550.

(2) One square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

(3) One of the sides of a roof, tower, spire, &c.

* (4) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of showing the material underneath, or of inserting a piece of a different colour or fabric.

"They cut it very thinne, and sow it with a thred in pretie order like to *panes* to serue their present need." *Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 386.

(5) A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for ornament.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Diamond-cutting:* One of the sides of the table or upper surface of a brilliant-cut diamond. The table has eight panes.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* One of the divisions of a plat between a feeder and an outlet drain.

3. *Joinery:* A panel (q.v.).

4. *Mach.:* The divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head.

5. *Masonry:*

(1) A flat dressed side of a stone.

(2) One of the parallelopipeds of burr-stone which are confined by hoops and form a millstone.

¶ (1) *Fulminating pane:* [FULMINATING]

(2) *Luminous pane:*

Elect.: A pane of glass with a narrow strip of tinfoil folded many times parallel to itself, and spaces cut out of it to represent any figure. The pane is then fixed between two insulating supports, the upper extremity of the strip being connected with an electrical machine, and the lower part with the ground. When the machine acts, a spark appears in each of the spaces, and the intended figure is represented in luminous flashes.

pāne (2), *s.* [PEEN.] The pointed or edged end of a hammer-head; a peen.

*** pāne** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *panne.*] A hide or side of fur.

"*Pane* of fur, *panne.*"—*Palsgrave.*

pāned, * pained, *a.* [Eng. *pan*(e) (1); *-ed.*]

1. Provided or furnished with panes; composed of panes or squares.

* 2. Ornamented with panes; slashed. [PANE (1), I. 2 (5).]

"*Paned* hose were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet, stitched together." —*Ford* (ed. Gifford). (Introd., p. 177.)

*** păn-ē'-gụ-rỹ,** *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] A festival; a public meeting.

"At set and solemn *paneguries*, in theatres, porches, or what other place or way may win most upon the people."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

*** păn'-ē-ğyre (yr** as **ĭr),** *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] Praise. (*Sylvester: Maiden's Blush*, Ded.)

păn-ē-ğyr'-ĭc, * păn-ē-ğyr'-ĭcke, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *panegyricus*, from Gr. πανηγυρικός (*panēgurikos*) = (*adj.*) suitable for a public festival or assembly, (*subst.*) a festival oration, a panegyric, from πανήγυρις (*panēguris*) = a national

assembly held for festal purposes, such as for the celebration of the Olympic and other games: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ἀγυρις (*aguris*), Æolic form of ἀγορά (*agora*) = a gathering, a crowd; ἀγείρω (*ageirō*) = to collect; Fr. *panégyrique*; Ital. & Sp. *panegirico*. *Panegyric*, etymologically viewed, should primarily mean a speech at a great national gathering for festal purposes.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A enlogy written or spoken in praise of some person, act, or thing; an elaborate ensomium.

"He . . . brings virtue forth, not into discourses and *panegyricks*, but into his life and manners."—*Jp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

2. Praise given to some person, act, or thing; laudation.

"Happy . . . they who gain
A *panegyric* from your generous tongue."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

B. *As adj.:* Of the natnre of a panegyric; containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic, laudatory.

"True fame demands not *panegyric* aid."
Hart: Confessor.

*** păn-ĕ-ĝĭr'-ĭc, * păn-ĕ-ĝĭr'-ĭck,** *v.t.* [PANEGYRIC, *s.* & *a.*] To praise.

"I had rather be . . . lampooned for a virtne than *panegyrick'd* for a vice."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 539.

*** păn-ĕ-ĝĭr'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *panegyric*; *-al.*] The same as PANEGYRIC (q.v.).

"In which *panegyrical* speeches there were used frequent apostrophes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

*** păn-ĕ-ĝĭr'-ĭc-ăl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *panegyrical*; *-ly.*] In a panegyric manner; by way of a panegyric.

*** pă-nĕĝ'-ў-rĭs,** *s.* [Gr.] A festival; a public meeting. [PANEGYRIC.]

păn-ĕ-ĝĭr'-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *panegyrista*, from Gr. παιηγυριστής (*panēguristēs*), from παιηγυρίζω (*panēgurizō*) = to panegyrize; Fr. *panégyriste*; Sp. & Ital. *panegirista*.] One who delivers a panegyric; one who bestows praise, eulogy or laudation; an encomiast.

"An old *panegyrist* speaking to Constantine."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 6. (Selden's Illust.)

păn'-ĕ-ĝĭr-ĭze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. παιηγυρίζω (*panēgurizō*) = to praise highly.] [PANEGYRIC.]

A. *Trans.:* To deliver or pronounce a panegyric on; to praise highly; to eulogize.

B. *Intrans.:* To indnlge in or pronounce panegyrics; to bestow praises.

*** păn'-ĕ-ĝĭr-ў,** *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] A panegyric.

*** pa-nē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *pan(is)* = bread; Eng. suff. *-eity.*] The state or condition of bread.

"And Romish bakers praise the Deity
They chipp'd while yet in its *paneity*."
Prior: To F. Shephard.

păn'-ĕl, * pan-ele, păn'-nĕl, *s.* [O. Fr. *panel* (Fr. *panneau*), from Low Lat. *panellus*, dimin. from Lat. *pannus* = a piece of cloth, a rag.] [PANE (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece or square, whether of wood, cloth, or parchment, but originally of cloth.

2. A piece of cloth on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle.

"Broght thal nother on his bak
Ne sadel ne *panel*." *Cursor Mundi*, 14,982.

3. A pad or packing beneath a saddle to protect the horse's back from contact with the tree.

4. A kind of rustic saddle.

"A *panel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points.

5. An area on a wall, &c., sunk below the general face of the snrrounding work; a compartment in a sunken ceiling, soffit, bay, or wainscot.

"Maximilian his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief."
Addison: On Italy.

6. A pane.

* 7. A jury.

"A judgment in its favour ends
When all the *pannel* are its friends."
Green: The Spleen.

* 8. An immodest woman; a prostitute.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:*

(1) A depressed part of the sides within a relatively elevated bordering portion.

(2) A space on the back between bands.

2. *Joinery:* The sunken portion of a door, wainscoting, head-board of a bedstead, &c. Its edges are mortised into the surrounding frame.

3. *Law:*

(1) *English Law:*

(*a*) A parchment or schednle containing the names of persons qualified and summoned by the sheriff to serve on juries.

"He returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* [a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment] annexed to the writ."—*Blackstone: Commenturies*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

(*b*) The jury.

(2) *Scots Law:* The accnsed persou in a criminal action from the time of his appearance.

4. *Masonry:* A face of a hewn stone.

5. *Mining:*

(1) A heap of dressed ore ready for sale.

(2) A system of coal-mining in which the projected winning is divided into large, sqnare allotments, divided by massive walls of coal, instead of placing the whole working in one nndivided arrangement. The pillars are left very large, the rooms small; the pillars are worked out, props being snbstitnted; these are knocked out, and the goaf filled up by the caving down of the ceiling.

6. *Painting:* A piece of wood—oak, chestnut, or white poplar—upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of varions pieces of wood, cemented together with cheese-glue; and this glue, or cement, caused each portion to adhere so firmly that snch panels were considered stronger than those which consisted of one piece of wood only. Strips of linen were usually glned over the joinings of the panel, and, in some cases, the surface was entirely covered with linen, for which purpose animal glue was used. (*Fairholt.*)

*** panel-house,** *s.* A house of ill-fame, into which persons were enticed by women; after which a man, or bnlly (usually pretending to be the woman's husband), suddenly entered the room by some secret passage (as a sliding panel), and extorted money by threats.

panel-picture, *s.*

Paint.: A picture painted on a board or panel.

panel-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A long-stocked plane having a handle or toat. The stock is somewhat deeper than that of the jack-plane.

panel-raiser, *s.*

Joinery: A plane employed to rabbet away the angle and a part of the surface of a board, in order to give it a sunken margin, leaving a raised panel. The cutters have such a contour as to give the required moulding to the edge of the raised portion.

panel-saw, *s.* A hand-saw for cntting very thin wood in the direction of the fibres or across them. It has six teeth to the inch.

*** panel-thief,** *s.* One who extorted money by threats in a panel-house (q.v.).

panel-work, *s.*

Joinery: Wainscot laid out in panels.

păn'-ĕl, * păn'-nĕl, *v.t.* [PANEL, *s.*]

1. To form with panels.

"The paintings being executed hy hand on a flat ground, *panelled* in with massive mouldings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

* 2. To saddle. (Used chiefly of asses and mules.)

"He *pannelled* his squire's beast."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

pāne'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *pane* (1); *-less.*] Without panes of glass; destitnte of panes.

"The shifts enormous, that in vain he forms
To patch his *paneless* window."
Shenstone: Economy, iii.

*** păn-ĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [PANEL, *s.*] The act of impannelling a jury; a panel.

"They in the said *panellation* did put Rich. Wotton . . . and other privileged persons which were not wont anciently to he impannelled."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.* (an. 1516).

păn'-ĕl-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *panel*; *-ing.*]

1. The act of forming with or in panels.

2. Panel-work.

*** păn-ĕn'-thĕ-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and Eng. *theism.*] (For def. see extract.)

"K. Chr. Fr. Krause (1781—1832) . . . sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of *Panentheism*, or a philosophy founded upon the notion that all things are in God."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 230.

*** păn-eū'-lŏ-ĝĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *eulogism.*] Indiscriminate and general praise or enlogy; enlogy of everybody and everything.

păn'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *pan*; *-ful(l).*] As much as a pan will hold.

păng, * pange, * prange, * pronge, *s.* [The same word as *prong* (q.v.), the *r* having been lost.] A snden paroxysm of extreme pain; a violent pain; a throe; a snden and transitory agony.

"In those suspended *pangs* I lay."
Byron: Mazeppa, xiv.

*** păng (1), * pange,** *v.t.* [PANG, *s.*] To torture; to tormeut; to afflict with extreme pain.

"Thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

păng (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cram, to press; to cram or stuff with food.

"The auld gudeman's Corse-Cleugh has *panged* it wi' a kemple o' straw."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

păn-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

Biol.: (See extract).

"In all cases of reversion, characters are transmitted through two, three, or many more generations, and are then developed under certain unknown favourable conditions. This important distinction between transmission and development will he best kept in mind by the hypothesis of *pangenesis*. According to this hypothesis, every unit or cell in the body throws off gemmules, or undeveloped atoms, which are transmitted to the offspring of both sexes, and are multiplied by self-division. They may remain undeveloped during the early years of life, or during successive generations; and their development into units or cells, like those from which they were derived, depends on their affinity for, and union with other units or cells previously developed in the due order of growth."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 228.

*** păng'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *pang*, *s.*; *-ful(l).*] Tortured, suffering.

"He bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 224.

păn'-ĝĭ, *s.* [PANGIUM.]

păn-ĝĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pangi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pangiads; an order of Diclinons Exogens, alliance Papayales. Trees, with alternate stalked leaves, axillary flowers, solitary, in fascicles or racemes; unisexnal. Sepals five, two, three, or four; petals five or six, each with a scale opposite to it. Stamens five, or indefinite, some sterile. Ovary superior, one-celled; ovnles indefinite, attached to two to six parietal placentas. Capsules sncculent, indehiscent, one-celled; seeds indefinite in nnmber, large. Closely akin to Papayaceæ. Poisonons, from the hotter parts of India. Genera three, species four. (*Lindley.*)

păn'-ĝĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pangi(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Pangiaceæ (q.v.).

păn'-ĝĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From *pangi*, the native Indian name of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pangiaceæ (q.v.). Only species *Pangium edule*, the Pangi, a tree with hard wood. The kernels of the frnit, after being boiled and macerated in cold water, to remove the narcotic qualities, are nsed as a condiment. The bark is employed to poison fish, and the juice to destroy parasitic vermin.

păng'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *pang*; *-less.*] Free from pang or pain; painless.

"Death for thee
Prepared a light and *pangless* dart."
Byron: Poem to Thyrza.

păn'-gō-lĭn, *s.* [The Malayan name.]

Zool.: Scaly Ant-eater; the popnlar name for any individual of the genus Manis (q.v.). They range in size from one foot to three feet in length, exclusive of the tail, which, in some species, is twice as long as the body; legs short, ears very small, tongue long and vermicular, to which ants are held fast by the copions flow of saliva with which it is lubricated. There are seven species, three from Asia, *Manis javanica*, *M. aurita*, and *M. pentadactyla*, the Five-fingered Pangolin, and four from Africa, *M. macrura*, the Long-tailed, *M. tricuspis*, the White-bellied, *M. temminckii*, Temminck's, and *M. gigantea*, the Giant Pangolin.

păng-shûr'-ą, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Chelonia, founded by

Gray, with four species. It is "confined to the Indian continent, and the species known do not appear to differ from the Emydes proper." (*Günther: Reptiles of Brit. India*, p. 33.)

păng'-shûre, *s.* [Pangshure.]

Zool.: Pangshura (*Emys*) *tecta*, common in the rivers of Bengal. It may be easily distinguished by its elevated back, by the form of the first vertebral shield, and the coloration of the sternum. (*Günther.*)

păn-hĕl-lĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *hellenic.*] Pertaining to all Greece, or to Panhellenism.

"If Pianslavonic interests are opposed to the *Panhellenic*, the Servian interests are not opposed to the Helleuic ones."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 20, 1885.

păn-hĕl'-lēn-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *hellenism* (q.v.).] A plan or scheme to unite all Greece in one political body.

păn-hĕl'-lēn-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *hellenist* (q.v.).] A supporter or advocate of Panhelleuism.

păn-hĕl-lē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πανελληνιον* (*panellēnion*), from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *Ἕλλην* (*Hellēn*), pl. *Ἕλληνες* (*Hellēnes*) = a Greek.] The national assembly or council of Greece.

păn-hĭs-tŏph'-ĭ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *ἱστός* (*histos*) = a web, a honeycomb, &c., and *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plaut.]

Bot.: (See extract).

"The Italian naturalist Filippi discovered in the blood of the silkworms affected by this strange disorder [Pébrine] a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, each about $\frac{1}{2000}$ of an inch long. These have been carefully studied by Lebert, and named by him *Panhistophyton*; for the reason that in subjects in which the disease is strongly developed the corpuscles swarm in every tissue and organ of the body, and even pass into the undeveloped eggs of the female moth. . . . It is now certain that this devastating cholera-like Pébrine is the effect of the growth and multiplication of the *Panhistophyton* in the silkworm."—*Huxley: Critiques*, pp. 246, 247.

păn'-ĭc (1), * **păn'-ĭck** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *τὸ Πανικόν* (*δεῖμα*) [*to Panikon* (*deima*)] = panic (fear), *i.e.*, fear inspired by the god Pan: *Πανικός* (*Panikos*) = of or pertaining to Pan (q.v.); Lat. *Panicus* (*terror*); Fr. (*terreur*) *panique*; Ital. (*terrore*) *panico*; Sp. *panico.* As Sir Walter Raleigh (*Hist. World*, bk. iii., ch. vi., §1) speaks of strange visions which are also called "*panici terrores*," instead of using, as would to us seem natural, the word *panic*, we may with some confidence infer that *panic* was not yet an English word.]

A. *As subst.:* A sudden fright or alarm, especially one without any real cause or ground; sudden fright or terror inspired by some trifling cause.

"*Panic* after *panic* spread through the broken ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *As adj.:* Extreme, sudden, groundless, causeless. (Said of fright or alarm.)

"The first author of it [general shout] was Pan, Bacchus's Lieutenant-General, in his Indian expedition, where, being encompass'd in a valley with an army of enemies, far superiour to them in number, he advis'd the God to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surpriz'd the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp; whence it came to pass, that all sudden fears impress'd upon men's spirits without any just reason, were call'd by the Greeks and Romans *panick* terrors."—*Potter: On Greece*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

¶ *Commercial panic:* A panic produced in commercial circles, due to various causes affecting public confidence in financial institutions and the stability of business relations. When such a panic occurs a run is usually begun on the banks which severely tests their solvency, commercial enterprise is restricted, manufacture declines, speculation is confined within narrow limits, and a general distrust and undue caution ensue. There have been many such panics within the history of this country, of greater or less stringency. Those of most importance were the great commercial revulsion of 1837–8, the panic of 1857–8, preceding the Civil War, the severe panic season of 1873, whose effects continued for years, and the great revulsion of 1893–4, whose effects still continue.

panic-monger, *s.* One who creates or causes a panic.

panic-stricken, panic-struck, *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden fright.

"Amazed and *panic-stricken*, they were swept away in a moment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

păn'-ĭc (2), * **păn'-ĭck** (2), *s.* [Lat. *panicum.*] A common name for several species of plants belonging to the genus Panicum (q.v.); panic-grass.

panic-grass, *s.* The same as Panic (2).

* **păn'-ĭc-al, * păn'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng. *panic*; *-al.*] The same as Panic, *a.* (q.v.).

pa-nĭç'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *panic(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ. The spikelets are dorsally compressed, articulate below the lowest glume; the lowest empty one small or wantiug, the second larger, the third with a palea and male flower, or none, the fourth with a palea and bisexual flower hardening round the fruit. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

pa-nĭç'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *paniceus* = made of bread.]

Bot.: Eatable, good for bread. (*Paxton.*)

păn'-ĭck-ў, *a.* Panic-stricken. (*Colloq.*)

păn'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *panicula* = a tuft, a panicle; a double dimin. from *panus* = the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged upon a lengthened axis, with branched peduncles and lengthened centripetal clusters of flowers. A panicle may be simple, *i.e.*, bear single flowers, or it may be what Willdenow calls deliquescent, *i.e.*, the rachis itself may cease to exist as an axis. The corymb, thyrse, and cyme are modifications of the panicle. A panicle is a compound raceme, bearing secondary racemes instead of single flowers.

păn'-ĭ-cled (cled as kĕld), *a.* [Eng. *panicl(e)*; *-ed.*]

Bot.: Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles; paniculate.

păn-ĭ'-cō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *εἰκων* (*eikōn*) = an image, and suff. *-graph.*] A mode of obtaining printing-plates direct from a subject or transfer by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and building up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred.

păn-ĭc'-ŭ-late, păn-ĭc'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* (Mod. Lat. *paniculatus*, from Lat. *panicula* = a panicle.]

Bot.: The same as Panicled (q.v.).

păn-ĭc'-ŭ-late-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *paniculate*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: So as to form or resemble a panicle.

paniculately-branched, *a.*

Bot.: Loosely branched.

paniculately-racemose, *a.*

Bot.: Having for its inflorescence a panicle formed by numerous racemes.

păn'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of millet, from *panis* = bread, the grain of some species being used in its manufacture.]

Bot.: Panick-grass; the typical genus of the tribe Paniceæ (q.v.). Flowers in spikelets of two flowers, the upper one perfect, the lower having only stamens or neuter. Known species 850 (*Stendel*), 500 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). They are mostly tropical. *Panicum* (*Digitaria*) *glabrum* and *P.* (*Echinochloa*) *Crux Galli* are naturalized in Britain, and *P. sanguinale* is a corn-field casual. *P. miliaceum*, the Indian Millet, believed by De Candolle to be a native of Egypt and Arabia, was early introduced into India, where it is extensively cultivated, as it is in the South of Europe, for food for man, and occasionally, even in England, for feeding poultry. There are two varieties, the brown and the yellow. It is called in some parts of India Cheena, and in the Deccan Shamoola. Other species cultivated in India are *P. frumentaceum*, the Shama, an early ripening grain, *P. miliare*, the Little Millet, or Warree, and *P. pilosum*, the Bhudlee. The smoke of *P. antidotale*, a tall grass growing in the Punjaub, is used to fumigate wounds.

* **păn'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Pannier.]

* **păn-ĭ-fī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *panis* = bread, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making bread.

păn-ĭs'-lam-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and *Islamism.*] The aim which most Muhammadans desire to realise of a union or confederacy of all Muhammadan nations to enable them to resume their efforts for the conquest of the world.

* **pa-nĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *panis* = bread, and *voro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on bread.

păn'-jăm, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: The resinous gum of *Diospyros Embryopteris*, an Indian tree.

păn'-mŭg, *s.* [Eng. *pan*, and *mug.*] An earthenware crock or vessel in which butter is sent to market; it contains about half a hundredweight.

păn'-nāde, *s.* [O. Fr.] The curvet of a horse.

* **păn'-nage (age as ĭj),** * **pawn-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. *panage*, from Low Lat. *pannagium, panagium*, from Lat. *panis* = bread.]

1. The food of swine in woods, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c.; mast.

2. The charge made by agisters for the mast of the king's forests.

"*Pannage*, signifies properly the money received for the agistment of the mast. The time of *pannage* begins on Holy Rood-Day, and ends forty days after Michaelmas."—*Nelson: Laws of England conc. Game*, p. 183 (ed. 1736).

* **păn'-nar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Panary.]

panne, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Worsted plush of French manufacture.

păn'-nel, *s.* [Panel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of rustic saddle; a panel.

"In that country they ride on bullocks with *pannels*, as we term them."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 221.

2. The stomach of a hawk.

II. *Scots Law:* [Panel, *s.*, II. 3 (2)].

* **păn-nĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Panellation.

* **păn'-nĭc,** * **păn'-nĭck,** *s.* [Panic, 2.]

păn'-nĭ-cle (1), *s.* [Panicle.]

* **păn'-nĭ-cle** (2), *s.* [Pannikel.]

* **păn'-nĭ-ĕr,** * **păn'-nў-ĕr,** * **păn'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *panarius* = (a.) pertaining to bread; (s.) one who deals in bread; *panarium* = a bread-basket, from *panis* = bread; Fr. *panier*; Ital. *paniere* = a bread-basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A basket; primarily for bread, then of any kind.

"They take with them great baskets made like bakers' *panniers* to carry them tenderly."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 448.

2. Baskets—usually in pairs—slung over the back of an animal of burden to carry a load. The ancient Egyptian paintings show asses with panniers full of children.

"Next one upon a pair of *panniers*,
Full fraught with that, which, for good manners,
Shall here be nameless." *Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 2.

3. An attendant in the Inns of Court, who laid the cloth, set the salt-cellars, cut the bread, waited on the students in term-time, sounded the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell.

"The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom *pannyers*; scilicet pannipers, or bread bearers)."—*F. Brandt: Frank Mariland*, ch. viii.

4. A part of a lady's dress, attached to the back of the skirt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as Corbel (q.v.).

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* A basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth, and used in forming a basis for earthly material in the construction of dikes or banks to exclude water or to resist its action upon its natural banks.

* 3. *Mil. Antiq.:* A shield or cover of basket-work, used by archers, who set them in the ground in front of them.

* **păn'-nĭ-ĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *pannier*; *-ed.*] Loaded with panniers.

"To see his gentle *pannier'd* train,
With more than vernal pleasure feeding."
Wordsworth: Peter Bell, i.

* **păn'-nĭ-kel, * păn-nĭ-kell, * păn'-nĭ-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from Low Lat. *panna* = a pan (q.v.).] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head.

"When the spirit fills
The fantastic *pannicles*."
Herrick: Not Every Day fit for Verse.

păn'-nĭ-kĭn, *s.* [A dimin. of *pan* (q.v.).] A little mug or cup.

păn'-nĭng, *pr. par.* [PAN, *v.*]

panning-out, *s.*

Gold digging: A washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust; the mud and debris being shaken several times with water in a pan or cradle.

păn'-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *pannus* = a cloth, a rag.]

Bot.: Of the texture of coarse cloth.

păn-ō-cō'-cō, păn-ō-cŏc'-cō, *s.* [French, from native name.]

Bot.: (1) *Ormosia coccinea;* (2) *Swartzia tomentosa.*

panococco-bark, *s.* A powerful sudorific bark obtained from *Swartzia tomentosa.*

păn-ō'-lăx, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Dor. ὦλαξ (*ōlax*), for αὖλαξ (*aulax*) = a furrow.]

Palæont.: A genus of hares from the Pliocene of Mexico.

* **păn-ŏm-phĕ'-ăn,** *a.* [Gr. Πανομφαῖος (*Panomphaios*) = author of all ominous voices or divination: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ὀμφη (*omphē*) = a divine voice, an oracle.] Uttering divinations or ominous and prophetic voices; inspiring oracles; divining.

Păn-ō-pē'-ą, păn-ō-pæ'-a, *s.* [Gr. Πανόπεια (*Panopeia*) = one of the Nereids.]

1. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Panopea): [ASTEROID, 70].

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* panopæa): A genus of Myacidæ, with an equivalve, thick, oblong shell, gaping at both ends, each valve with a prominent tooth, the animal with very long united siphons. Recent species, eleven, from the Northern Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Cape, New Zealand, &c. *Panopæa norvegica* is rare, and costs about three guineas.

3. *Palæont.:* Known species, 140, from the Inferior Oolite onward.

păn-ō-phō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.]

Pathol.: Pantophobia (q. v.).

păn'-ō-plĭed, *a.* [Eng. *panoply; -ed.*] Having a panoply, or complete suit of armour.

păn-ŏp'-lĭ-tēş, *s.* [Gr. πανοπλίτης (*panoplitēs*) = a man in full armour.] [PANOPLY.]

Ornith: Green-backs; a genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.). Sexes alike in plumage; tarsi booted. There are three species, *Panoplites jardinii* and *P. flavescens,* from Ecuador, the latter ranging into the Andes of Colombia, and *P. matthewsii,* with chestnut under-surface, from Western Ecuador and Peru.

păn'-ō-plў, *s.* [Gr. πανοπλία (*panoplia*) = the full armour of an ὁπλίτης (*hoplitēs*), or heavy-armed soldier: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ὅπλα (*hopla*) = arms; Fr. *panoplie.*] A complete suit of armour; complete defence.

"Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron *panoply.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

pą-nŏp'-tĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and the root οπ- (*op-*) seen in ὄψομαι (*opsomai*), fut. of ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see; Fr. *panoptique.*]

1. The name given by Jeremy Bentham to his system of prison supervision, by which the warder or inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being himself seen by them.

2. An exhibition room for novelties, &c.

păn-ō-ra'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view; ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see; Fr. Sp., & Ital. *panorama.*]

* 1. A complete view.

2. A painting of a complete scene, viewed from a central point, or made continuous upon an unrolling canvas, as if the spectator were passing the particular spots consecutively. The invention of the panorama is due to Barker, a portrait-painter of Edinburgh, who obtained a patent for his invention in 1787. Of late years, the verisimilitude of panoramas has been greatly increased. The spectators stand on a central platform, and the painting forms the boundary of a circular building, while the space from the platform to the painting is realistically treated. This has been done with great effect in panoramas of battle-scenes, the foreground being strewn with shattered arms, lay-figures of men and horses, and the juncture of the mass and the painting so skilfully effected, that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins.

păn-ō-răm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *panoram(a); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a panorama; like a panorama.

"Commanding a *panoramic* view of the river below the town."—*Murray: Lands of the Slave & the Free,* ch. xiv.

panoramic-camera, *s.*

Photog.: A camera so constructed as to enable photographs embracing a very large angle to be taken—usually upon a curved sensitive surface.

panoramic-lens, *s.*

Photog.: A lens of special construction for use with a panoramic camera (q.v.).

păn-ō-răm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *panoramic; -al.*] The same as panoramic (q.v.).

pą-nor'-pą, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. ὅρπηξ (*orpēx*) = a lance; cf. ἅρπη (*harpē*) = an elephant goad.]

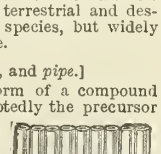
Entom.: Scorpion-fly; the typical genus of the family Panorpidæ (q.v.). The abdomen is lengthy, attenuated and recurved, the terminal segment swollen and ending with prehensile chelæ, whence the English name. *Panorpa communis* is found abundantly in meadows about midsummer.

pą-nor'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *panorp(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Scorpion-flies; a family of Neuroptera, sub-order Planipennia. The head is prolonged into a rostrum terminated by the mouth. They have long slender antennæ, three ocelli, long legs, and, in some cases, a forceps at the tail. Found about hedges near wet places. The larvæ somewhat resemble caterpillars, the pupa is terrestrial and destitute of a cocoon. Few species, but widely distributed over the globe.

păn'-pīpe, *s.* [Eng. *Pan,* and *pipe.*]

Music: The earliest form of a compound wind instrument, undoubtedly the precursor of the organ. It was the σύριγξ of the Greeks, *fistula* of the Romans, and probably the *ugab* of the Hebrews. It was formed of seven, eight, or nine short hollow reeds, fixed together by wax, and cut in graduated lengths so as to produce a musical scale. The lower ends of the reeds were closed, and the upper open and on a level, so that the mouth could easily pass from one pipe to another. Called also Pan's pipes, Pandean-pipes, and Mouth-organ.


PANPIPE.

"A broken-nosed, damp Faun, with a marble *pan-pipe.*"—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. xlvii.

* **păn-phar'-mą-cŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a medicine.] A universal medicine; a panacæa.

păn-prĕs-bў-tĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *presbyterian* (q.v.).] Pertaining to an alliance of the reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system throughout the world. The alliance was founded in London July 22, 1875. It now represents 65 organized churches, 1,208 presbyteries, and 6,750,000 communicants, and has held councils at Ediuburgh (1877), Philadelphia (1880), Belfast (1884), Loudon (1888), and other cities since. The popular designation Panpresbyterian alliance is unofficial. (*Rev. Dr. Oswald Dykes.*)

păn-sclā'-vĭc, *a.*, **păn-sclāv'-ĭşm,** *s.* [PANSLAVIC, PANSLAVISM.]

păn-scląv-vō'-nĭ-ąn, păn-sląv-vō'-nĭ-ąn, pan-sclą-vŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *Sclavonian, Slavonian, Slavonic.*] The same as PANSLAVIC (q.v.).

păn'-shŏn, *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of *puncheon.*] An earthenware vessel wider at the top than at the bottom, used for holding milk, and other purposes (*Prov.*).

păn'-şied, *a.* [Eng. *pansy; -ed.*] Covered or ornamented with pansies.

"Steps celestial press the *pansied* grounds."
Darwin: Botanic Garden, pt. i., i. 68.

păn-slā'-vĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *Slavic.*] Pertaining or relating to all the Slavic races.

păn-slāv'-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, Eng. *Slav; -ism.*] A project or movement for the union, in one confederacy, of all the Slavic races, politically and socially.

păn-slāv'-ĭst, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *Slavist.*] Panslavic, Pansclavonic.

"The *Panslavist* doctrine, which is a geographical falsehood."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 22, 1885.

* **păn-sŏph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *pansoph(y); -ic.*] Relating to pansophy (q.v.).

"His [Comenius] great design of a *Pansophic* Institute, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others, and really approached fulfilment."—*Athenæum,* March 4, 1882, p. 279.

* **păn-sŏph'-ĭc-ąl,** * **păn-sŏph'-ĭc-ąll,** *a.* [Eng. *pansoph(y); -ical.*] The same as PANSOPHIC (q.v.).

"We have these three chiefe and essentiall properties of *Pansophicall* method."—*Comenius: Patterne of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 98. (1651.)

* **păn-sŏph'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *pansophical; -ly.*] According to the principles of pansophy (q.v.).

"Every theame that's handled *pansophically* hath propositions making demonstrations." —*Comenius: Patterne of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 146. (1651.)

* **păn'-sō-phў,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. σοφία (*sophia*) = wisdom.] The name given by Comenius (1592–1671) to a scheme of universal knowledge proposed by him.

"*Pansophy,* therefore by wholesome counsel takes all things in generall into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appeare, how lesser things are, and come to be subordinate to the greater, the greater to the greatest, the former to the latter and the latter to the last; infinite things to finite, and the finite to one: that is, all visible things to man, temporall things to eternity, and things created to their Creator."—*Comenius: Patterne of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 16. (1651.)

păn-spĕr'-mą-tĭst, *s.* [Pref. *pan-;* Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*), genit. σπέρματος (*spermatos*) = seed, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] [PANSPERMIST.]

păn-spĕr'-mĭ-ą, păn'-spĕr-mў, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed; Fr. & Ger. *panspermie.*]

Nat. Science: The name for a system, according to which germs are disseminated in all parts of the earth and of space which surrounds it, developing themselves when they encounter bodies fitted to retain and make them grow, and increasing only when they contain all organic resemblance to that into which they are introduced. (*Mayne.*)

păn-spĕr'-mĭe, *a.* [Eng., &c. *pansperm(ia); -ic.*] Of or belonging to Panspermia (q.v.). (*Mayne.*)

păn'-spĕr-mĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c. *pansperm(ia); -ist.*] One who upholds the system of Panspermia (q.v.).

"By the *panspermists,* or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged that the production of Bacteria, Vibrios, Monads, and Infusoria, in organic infusions, is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere, and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs . . . which, obtaining access to the fluid, and finding there favourable conditions, are developed into living beings."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 43.

păn'-spĕrm-ў, *s.* [PANSPERMIA.]

păn-stĕr-ĕ-ō-ra'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pan-;* Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = solid, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view.] A model of a town or country in wood, papier-maché, cork, &c., in which the objects are shown in proportional relief.

păns'-wāy, păncḥ'-wāy, *s.* [Hind. *pans-wah, panshway.*] A small boat on the Ganges and Hooghly, having an awning of matting over the stern.

păn'-şў, * **pan-cy,** * **pawnce,** * **paun-sie,** *s.* [Fr. *pensée* = (1) thought, (2) pansy: from *pensé,* pa. par. of *penser* = to think; from Lat. *penso* = to weigh, to consider.]

Bot.: The Heartscase (q.v.).

"There is *pansies,* that's for thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 5.

pănt, *v.i. & t.* [Origin doubtful; cf. Fr. *panteler* = to pant; O. Fr. *pantiser* = to breathe fast; *pantois* = short-winded, out of breath; Sw. dial. *pank* = exhausted; *pankna* = to be exhausted; Nor. Eng. *pank* = to paut.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To breathe quickly, and with labour; to gasp, as after exertion or from eagerness; to have the breast heaving and the heart palpitating.

"He laid them *panting* on the earth."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iii.

2. To throb, heave, or palpitate after exertion; as the breast or heart after hard labour.

"Yet might her pitteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 20.

* 3. To languish; to play with intermission.

"At intervals a cold blast sings
Through the dry leaves, and *pants* upon the strings."
Cowper: Expostulation, 721.

* 4. To long; to wish eagerly and earnestly; to desire ardently. (Followed by *after* or *for*.)

"For thee I *panted*, thee I prized."
Cowper: Ode to Peace.

* 5. To take or recover breath after exertion or labour.

"To ease his breast with *panting*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To utter or give out in pants or pantingly; to gasp out.

2. To long for; to desire ardently.

"Then shall my heart *pant* thee." *Herbert.*

* **pănt** (1), *s.* [Pant, *v.*]

1. A short, quick respiration; a gasp.

"As if the earth in fast thick *pants* were breathing."
Coleridge: Kubla Khan.

2. A throbbing or palpitation of the heart.

"Love's quick *pants* in Desdemona's arms."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

pănt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A public well in the street of a village or town.

păn-tą-, pănt-, *pref.* [Gr. παντός (*pantos*), genit. of πας (*pas*) = all.] (For def. see etym.)

* **păn'-tą-ble,** *s.* [Pantofle.] A pantofle; a slipper.

"Swearing by the *pantable* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, i.

păn'-tą-cŏsm, *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. κόσμος (*kosmos*) = the world.] The same as Cosmolabe (q.v.).

* **păn-tăg'-ą-mў,** *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.] A word used by Hepworth Dixon in the second volume of his *New America* as the heading to the chapter (lvii., ed. 8th) in which he describes the marriage relations of the Perfectionists (q.v.).

păn'-tą-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *pant-*, and Gr. ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = driving; ἄγω (*agō*) = to drive.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

păn'-tą-grăph, *s.* [Pantograph.]

păn-tą-grăph'-ĭc, păn-tą-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pantographic.]

* **păn-tą-grû'-ęl-ĭzm,** *s.* [From *Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais; Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

1. A burlesque term for the profession of medicine.

2. (See extract.)

"By *Pantagruelism* we mean . . . an assumption of Bacchanalian buffoonery to cover some serious purpose."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 77.

* **păn-tą-lĕ-ō'-nĕ,** *s.* [Ital.] [Pantaloon.]

Music: An instrument invented by Hebenstreit in 1705. It was a sort of dulcimer, but strung with catgut and metal strings in two series. It was more than nine feet long, and nearly four feet wide, and had 186 strings, which were played with two small sticks.

păn-tą-lĕts', păn-tą-lĕttes', *s. pl.* [A dimin. from *pantaloon* (q.v.).] Loose drawers worn by women and children.

"Displaying a pair of baggy—well, I suppose there is no harm in the word—*pantalettes*."—*G. A. Sala: A Journey Due North* (ed. 1859), p. 45.

* **păn-tăl'-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Pantologist.]

* **păn-tăl'-ō-ğy,** *s.* [Pantology.]

păn-tą-loôn', *s.* [Fr. *pantalon* = (1) a name given to the Venetians, (2) a pantaloon, (3) pantaloons; from Ital. *pantalone* = a pantaloon, a buffoon. The name *Pantalon* as applied to the Venetians, was derived from St. *Pantaleone*, the patron-saint of Venice; Gr. Πανταλέων (*Pantaleōn*) = all-lion; from παντά (*panta*) = all, wholly, and λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

* I. A garment for males consisting of breeches and stocking all in one; it was loose in the upper part, and puffed.

'The French we conquered once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

2. (*Pl.*) A pair of trousers; frequently abbreviated to *pants* (q.v.).

3. A character in Italian comedy; so called from the dress worn by him; a buffoon.

"The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered *pantaloon*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

4. A character in pantomime, represented as a silly old man; the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in all his mischief.

* **păn-tą-loôn'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *pantaloon*; *-ery.*]

1. The tricks or character of a pantaloon; buffoonery.

"The clownery and *pantaloonery* of these pantomimes have passed clean out of my head."—*Lamb: Essays; My First Play.*

2. Materials for pantaloons.

păn-tăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pantometer.]

păn'-tą-morph, *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape.] That which exists in or assumes all shapes.

păn-tą-morph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pantamorph*; *-ic.*] Assuming or taking all shapes.

păn'-tą-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] A pantascopic camera.

păn-tą-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pantascop(e)*; *-ic.*] All-viewing. (See compound.)

pantascopic camera, *s.*

Photog.: A camera for producing photographs with an ordinary lens, embracing an angle of 270°, or under, with true panoramic perspective, upon a flat plate. It differs from an ordinary camera in being mounted to revolve in a horizontal plane round an imaginary axis drawn through the optical centre of the lens, while the back is geared in such a way as to carry the plate along with the moving image, which is only allowed to act through a narrow vertical slit immediately in front of the sensitive surface.

* **păn-tĕch-nĕ-thē'-cą,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. τέχνη (*technē*) = art, and θήκη (*thēkē*) = a repository.] The same as Pantechnicon (q.v.).

păn-tĕch'-nĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. τεχνη (*technē*) = art.]

1. A place where all sorts of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

2. A depository or storehouse for furniture.

* **pan-tel-er,** * **pan-tel-ere,** *s.* [Pantler.]

pănt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pant*; *-er.*] One who pants.

"Cements the bleeding *panter's* wounds."
Congreve: On Mrs. A. Hunt's Singing.

* **pănt'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *pantiere.*] A noose, a net, a snare. [Painter (2).]

"That of the *panter* and the net best scaped."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

* **pănt'-ĕr** (3), *s.* [Pantry.] A keeper of the pantry. (*Tyndall: Works*, i. 466.)

pănt'-ĕr (4), *s.* [For etym. see def.] A corrupt. of *panther* (q.v.).

* **păn'-tĕss,** * **pan-tasse,** * **pan-tois,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pantais, pantois.*] [Pant, *v.*] A difficulty of breathing to which hawks are subject.

păn'-thĕ-ĭzm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. θεὸς (*theos*) = god; Fr. *panthéisme*; Ger. *pantheismus.*]

Philos.: The view that God and the universe are identical. It was taught in India in the Vedantie system of philosophy, one of the six leading schools of thought, and to this day it is widely accepted, both by the instructed Brahmins and by the common people. Pantheism is believed to have been the creed of various Greek philosophers, as of Anaximander of Miletus (B.C. 610-547), Pythagoras (B.C. 610-547), and Xenophanes (540-500). It was held by John Scotus Erigena, A.D. 874. In the latter part of the twelfth century it was taught by Amalric of Chartres, a dialectician and theologian. Pope Innocent III. forced him to recant his views, notwithstanding which his bones were dug up and burnt in 1209. John, Bishop of Strasburg, in a rescript against the Brethren of the Free Spirit, published in 1317, attributed to them this, among other tenets, "God is formally whatever exists." By many Spinoza is considered to have revived Pantheism, but his teaching in this respect has been misunderstood. [Spinozism.] In the Pantheism of Schelling God is considered as the Absolute Being, revealing Himself in external nature and in human intelligence and freedom, thus closely approaching the dictum of St. Paul, "In him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts xvii. 28; cf. Col. i. 17). It is noteworthy that the Greek poet (Aratus, *Phænom.* 1-5) quoted by St. Paul is distinctly pantheistic, and his lines might have served for the germ of the better known, but not less beautiful passage in Virgil (*Georg.* iv. 219-227). [See example under Pantheist.]

păn'-thĕ-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *panthe(ism)*; *-ist.*] One who believes that God and the universe are identical.

"In the teaching of St. Paul, however, the personality of God is not merged, as in that of the *Pantheist*, in the thought of the great Soul of the World."—*E. H. Plumptre*, in *New Test. Comment. for English Readers*, ii. 113.

păn-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc, păn-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pantheist*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to pantheism or pantheists.

pantheistic statues or figures, *s. pl.*

Sculp: Statues or figures bearing the symbols of several deities together.

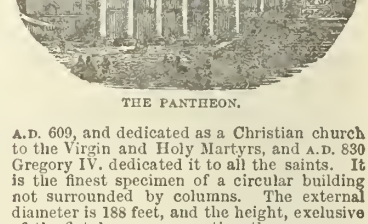
păn-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pantheistical*; *-ly.*] In the manner or according to the views of a pantheist.

păn-thĕ-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pantheolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in pantheology.

păn-thĕ-ŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *theology.*] A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of theology or divinity.

Păn-thē'-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πάνθειον [ἱερόν] (*pantheion* [*hieron*]) = (a temple) of all gods, from πάνθειος (*pantheios*) = common to all gods: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and θεῖος (*theios*) = divine; θεός (*theos*) = a god; Fr. *panthéon.*]

I. A famous temple at Rome, built by M. Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, about B.C. 27, and dedicated to Mars, and Jupiter the Avenger, in memory of the victory obtained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra. The Pantheon is now commonly called the Rotunda, from its circular form. It was given to Boniface IV. by the Emperor Phocas



THE PANTHEON.

A.D. 609, and dedicated as a Christian church to the Virgin and Holy Martyrs, and A.D. 830 Gregory IV. dedicated it to all the saints. It is the finest specimen of a circular building not surrounded by columns. The external diameter is 188 feet, and the height, exclusive of the flat dome surmounting the upper cornice, 102 feet, the dome being 36 feet high. The porch is octastyle, and is 103 feet wide.

2. All the deities collectively worshipped by a nation; the divinities of a nation.

3. A treatise or discourse upon the collective body of deities of a nation.

păn'-thĕr, * **pan-there,** *s.* [Lat. *panthera*, from Gr. πάνθηρ (*panthēr*).]

Zool.: A name given by the earlier zoologists to an Indian variety of the leopard. They are now recognised as forming a single species.

"The spotted *panther* and the tusked bore"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 26.

panther-toad, *s.*

Zool.: Bufo pantherinus, from South Africa.

* **păn'-thĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *panther*; *-ess.*]

1. *Lit.:* A female panther.

2. *Fig.:* A fierce or spiteful beauty.

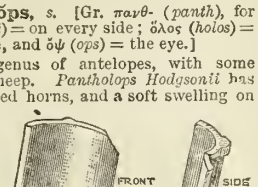
păn'-thĕr-īne, *a.* [Eng. *panther; -ine.*] Of or pertaining to a panther or panthers; resembling a panther.

pantherine-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Coryphodon pantherinus,* from the Brazils.

* **păn'th'-ŏ-lŏps,** *s.* [Gr. *πανθ-* (*panth*), for *πάντη* (*pantē*) = on every side; *ὅλος* (*holos*) = whole, entire, and *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the eye.]

Zool.: A genus of antelopes, with some affinity to sheep. *Pantholops Hodgsonii* has long annulated horns, and a soft swelling on each side of the nostrils. It inhabits Thibet.



PANTILES.

păn'-tīle, †**pĕn'-tile,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pan,* and *tile.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Building:

A tile curved to an ogee shape, so that the prominent edge of one is covered by the dependent edge of the next. The usual size is 14½ × 10 inches, and they are laid with a 10-inch gauge. 170 tiles cover one square, *i.e.,* 10 × 10 = 100 square feet.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Dissenting. (Grose says that it acquired this meaning because dissenting chapels were often roofed with pantiles.)

"Mr. Tickup's a good churchman . . . He is none of your hellish *pantile* crew."—*Centlivre: Gotham Election.*

păn't'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pant, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A gasping, a pant, a gasp, a palpitation.

"With raging swell alternate *pantings* rise."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. v.

păn't'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *panting; -ly.*] In a panting manner; with pantings or gasps.

"She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 3.

* **păn-tĭ-sŏc'-rą-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *pant-;* Gr. *ἴσος* (*isos*) = equal, and *κρατεία* (*krateia*) = government.]

1. A utopian commonwealth imagined by Coleridge, Southey, &c., in their inexperienced youth, in which all should rule in an equal degree.

2. The principle upon which such a commonwealth was to be founded.

* **păn-tĭs'-ŏ-crăt,** *s.* [Pantisocracy.] The same as Pantisocratist (q.v.).

* **păn-tĭ-sō-crăt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *pantisocrat; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy (q.v.).

* **păn-tĭ-sŏc'-rą-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pantisocrat; -ist.*] One who advocates or supports the scheme or theory of pantisocracy (q.v.).

* **păn't'-lĕr,** * **pan-tel-er,** * **pan-tel-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *panetier,* from *pain* (Lat. *panis*) = bread.] The officer in a great family or establishment who has charge of the bread; a servant in charge of the pantry.

"To dispraise me, and call me *pantler* and bread-chipper."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

* **pan-to-ble,** *s.* [Pantofle.]

păn-tō-chrŏn-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντος* (*pantos*) = all; Eng. *chronometer* (q.v.).] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, sun-dial, and universal sun-dial. A sun-dial is attached to a magnetic needle, suspended in the usual way, in such a manner as to allow for the variation. The divisions of the hours and their functions are carried on to an additional exterior circle, correspondingly divided, and to a fixed circle round the dial, on which are inscribed the names of a number of places. By this arrangement the gnomon gives the time at the place of observation, and also for any other place inscribed upon it.

păn'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pant-,* and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The single genus of the family Pantodontidæ. There is but one species, *Pantodon buchholzi,* a small freshwater fish, resembling a Cyprinodont, from the west coast of Africa.

păn-tō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pantodon,* genit. *pantodont(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes. The body is covered with large cycloid scales, sides of the head osseous.

* **păn-tō'-fle,** * **păn-tōu'-fle,** * **pan-to-cle,** *s.* [Fr. *pantoufle;* Ital. *pantofola* = a slipper; Ger. *pantoffel, bantoffel,* from Up. Ger. *bandtafel* = a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather string (*band*), to put the foot through; Dut. *pantoffel, pattoffel;* Low Ger. & Sw. *toffel;* Dan. *töffel;* Icel. *tapla.*] A slipper for the foot.

"Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

păn'-tō-grăph, * **păn'-tą-grăph,** * **pĕn'-tē-grăph,** *s.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument used in copying plans, maps, and other drawings, so that the copy may be either similar to, or larger, or smaller than the original. The principle of the pantograph is all that could be desired in the way of perfection; but it is found in practice, on account of the numerous joints and the necessary imperfections in its mechanical construction, that it is far from being an accurate instrument. The pantograph is principally useful to the draughtsman in enabling him to mark off the principal points in a reduced copy, through which the lines may afterwards be drawn by the usual methods of construction. For this purpose it is found to work successfully.

păn-tō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pantograph; -ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by means of a pantograph.

* **păn-tŏg'-rą-phȳ,** *s.* [Pantograph.] A general description; an entire view of a subject.

* **păn-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pantolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to pantology.

* **păn-tŏl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pantolog(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in pantology.

* **păn-tŏl'-ō-gȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Universal knowledge; a work of universal information; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

păn-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *pantomètre.*] An instrument for measuring angles for the determination of elevations, distances, &c.

păn-tō-mĕt'-rĭc, păn-tō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pantometr(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

* **păn-tŏm'-ĕ-trȳ,** *s.* [Pantometer.] Universal measurement.

păn'-tō-mīme, *s. & a.* [Fr. *pantomime* = an actor of many parts in a play, from Lat. *pantomimus,* from Gr. *παντόμιμος* (*pantomimos*) = (a.) imitating everything, (s.) a pantomimic actor, from *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all, and *μῖμος* (*mimos*) = an imitator; Ital. & Sp. *pantomimo.* A word recently introduced in Bacon's time, for he uses *pantomimus, pantomimi.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Originally, the player who exhibited a mimic show; one who acted many parts in a play.

"Not that I think those *pantomimes,*
Who vary actions with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who dully act one part."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

* 2. An actor generally.

"I would our *pantomimes* also and stage-players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule."—*Sanderson: Sermon on 1 Cor.* vii. 23.

* 3. An actor who expresses his meaning by dumb action and mimicry.

"A certain barbarian prince of Pontus, saw a *pantomime* perform so well that he could follow the performance from the acting alone."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind,* ch. iii.

4. A theatrical entertainment, given in dumb show; a dumb show.

"He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours on market-days."—*Arbuthnot.*

5. A popular theatrical entertainment produced at Christmas time. It consists of two parts: the first, a burlesque on some well-known tale or fable; the second wholly occupied with the comic acting of clown and pantaloon, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. These two parts are separated by the transformation scene.

¶ Dialogue and songs now form an important part of a pantomime. The *Gentleman's Magazine,* Aug. 1814, p. 185, records that *Dr. Hocus-Pocus, or Harlequin Washed White,* produced at the Haymarket (Aug. 12), and attributed to Colman, "excited a more than ordinary interest in the public, on account of the novel circumstance of dialogue being introduced."

B. *As adj.:* Representing only in dumb show.

păn-tō-mĭm'-ĭc, * **păn-tō-mĭm'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pantomim(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantomime; representing characters by dumb show.

"*Pantomimic* gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a dramatic story."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. vi. (Note 9.)

păn-tō-mĭm'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pantomimical; -ly.*] In manner of a pantomime; by way of pantomime or dumb show.

păn'-tō-mĭm-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pantomim(e); -ist.*] One who acts in pantomime.

păn'-tŏn, *s.* [Prov. Ger. *pantine* = a wooden shoe, a patten.]

Farr.: A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

panton-shoe, *s.* [Panton.]

* **păn-tŏph'-ą-gĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *παντοφάγος* (*pantophagos*) = eating everything: *παντά* (*panta*), neut. pl. of *πᾶς* (*pas*) = all, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.] A person or animal that eats all kinds of food indiscriminately.

* **păn-tŏph'-ą-gŏŭs,** *a.* [Pantophagist.] Eating or living upon all kinds of food.

* **păn-tŏph'-ą-jȳ,** *s.* [Pantophagist.] The act or habit of eating all kinds of food indiscriminately.

păn-tō-phō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *παντόφοβος* (*pantophobos*) = fearing all: *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all, and *φόβος* (*phobos*) = fear. Modelled on the word hydrophobia; Fr. *pantophobie.*]

Pathol.: Morbid fear of everything, attended by confirmed melancholy.

păn-tŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The same as Podosomata (q.v.).

păn-tō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πᾶς* (*pas*), genit. *παντός* (*pantos*) = all, and *στόματα* (*stomata*), nom. pl. of *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A division of Infusorial Animalcules, order Flagellata. It consists of those which have no special place for the ingestion of food.

păn'-trȳ, * **pan-trie,** * **pan-trye,** * **pan-ter-y,** *s.* [Fr. *paneterie,* from Low Lat. *panetaria,* from Lat. *panis* = bread; Low Lat. *paneta* = one who makes bread.] The room or closet in a house in which the provisions are kept, and plate and knives kept and cleaned.

"My young lady asked for, the nurse cursed in the *pantry.*"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* i. iii.

păn'ts, *s. pl.* [See def.] An abbreviation of *pantaloons* (q.v.).

* **păn'-ūr-gȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *πανουργία* (*panourgia*), from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. (*Bailey.*)

* **păn'-yard,** *s.* [Pannier.]

* **pā'-nȳm,** *s.* [Painim.]

păn-zō-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-;* Gr. *ζωή* (*zōē*) = and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Biol.: A term used to denote all the elements or factors which constitute vital energy or life. (*Herbert Spencer,* in *Annandale.*)

păp (1), * **pappe** (1), *s.* [Of onomatopoetic origin, and cognate with Dut. *pap* = pap; Ger. *pappe;* Sw. *papa;* Ital. *pappa,* from Lat. *pappa.* Cf. Dan. *pap* = pasteboard; Sw. *papp.*]

1. Soft food for infants, made of bread boiled or soaked in water or milk.

"Oh, folly worthy of the nurse's lap!
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with *pap.*"
Cowper: Conversation, 485.

2. The soft pulp of fruit.

* ¶ *Pap with a hatchet:* A kindness done in an unkind or rough manner.

pap-boat, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of sauce-boat, or boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

2. *Zool.: Turbinella rapha.* It is used on the Malabar coast (when scooped out internally, and carved externally) to contain the sacred oil which is employed in anoiuting the priests. (*Tennent.*)

păp (2), **pappe** (2), *s.* [O. Sw. *papp, patt* = the breast; Dan. *patte* = suek; N. Fries. *pap, pape, papke;* Lith. *pápas* = the pap. Probably ultimately the same word as *pap* (1), s.]

1. A teat, a breast; a nipple of the breast.

"He strooke him at his breastes right *pappe*,
Quite through his shoulder bone."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad, iv.

2. A round hill resembling a pap or teat. [Mamelon.]

* **păp,** *v.t.* [Pap (1), *s.*] To feed with pap.

pa-pa', *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *papa;* Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = papa; Ger., Dut., & Dan. *papa* = papa.]

1. A child's word for father.

"Where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma."—*Swift: Directions for Servants*, p. 13.

2. A Greek parish priest.

* **pā'-pa-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Ital. *papabile;* Lat. *papa* = the pope.] Capable of being made pope; eligible for the dignity of pope.

"By the death of the other two, the conclave hath received little alteration; though Mondovio were *papable*, and a great soggetto in the list of the foresters."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 707.

pā'-pa-çy, * **pa-pa-cie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *papatia* = the papal dignity, from *papas, pappas,* genit. *papatis;* Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = papa, father.]

I. The office, dignity, or position of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority, dignity, or jurisdiction.

"Thus clome he vp from one degree to an other tyll he got the *papacy*, wherein he wroughte suche wonders as did his predecessors."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

2. The popes collectively; the succession of popes.

3. The Roman Catholic religion; popery, papistry.

"They feellug the ax of God's reformation, hewing at the old and hollow trunk of *papacy*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

păp'-al, * **păp'-all,** *a.* [Fr. *papal*, from Low Lat. *papalis* = belonging to the pope; *papa* = a bishop.] [Pope.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pope or popedom; popish: as, the *papal* chair; the *papal* crown.

"The progress of the *papal* policy took deeper root."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

2. Proceeding from, ordered, or directed by the pope: as, a *papal* edict.

3. Belonging to the Church of Rome.

"Dr. Lloyd thinks their time of hurting the *papal* christians at an end."—*Burnet: Own Time?* (1697).

* **păp'-al-ĭn,** *s.* [Ital. *papalino.*] A papist.

"[They are] no less divided in their profession than we and the *papalins*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 320.

* **pā'-pal-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *papal; -ist.*] A papist. (*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. ii.)

* **pa-păl'-ĭ-tў,** * **pa-pal-y-te,** *s.* [Eng. *papal; -ity.*] The papacy.

"And pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of *papalyte*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clx.

* **pā'-pal-ĭze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *papal; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make papal.

B. *Intrans.:* To conform to popery.

* **pā'-pal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *papal; -ly.*] In a papal or popish manner; popishly.

* **pā'-pal-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *papal; -ty.*] The papacy.

"To uphold the decrepit *papalty*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **păp-a-phō'-bĭ-a,** *s.* [Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope, and Gr. *φόβος* (*phobos*) = fear.] Excessive or unreasonable fear, dread, or hatred of the pope or of popery.

* **pāp' arch-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope, and Gr. *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule.

pa-pā'-vĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a poppy.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Papaveraceæ (q.v.). Sepals two, rarely three; petals four, rarely six. Stigma sessile, radiated; fruit capsular, one-celled, opening by very small valves under the lobes of the persistent stigma; seeds small, pitted; juice milky. Known species twelve; from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Three are natives of Britain: *Papaver Rhœas*, the Common Red Poppy, *P. Argemone*, the Long Prickly-headed, and *P. dubium*, the Long Smooth-headed Poppy, all with scarlet flowers. *P. somniferum*, the White Poppy, an escape in Britain, generally has white flowers, with a purple eye. It is extensively cultivated in North and Central India. The seeds are expressed to obtain an oil used for burning, for culinary purposes, and as a demulcent medicine. [Opium.] *P. setigerum* is a garden escape in the Lincolnshire fens. The petals of *Papaver Rhœas*, placed in water, furnish a red dye. Its syrup acts like opium, but is much milder.

pa-pā-vĕr-ā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papaver;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Poppyworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, allianee Ranales. Herbaceous herbs or shrubs, ofteu with milky juice. Leaves alternate, simple, or divided, without stipules. Peduncles long, one-flowered; sepals two or three, deciduous; petals four or six, or multiples of four; stamens indefinite; ovary one-celled, with parietal placentæ; fruit pod-shaped or capsular; seeds many. Poppyworts are narcotic, emetic, purgative, or acridly poisonous. Two-thirds of the species are found in Europe, the others in Asia, Africa, Australia, and tropical America. Known genera eighteen; species 130 (*Lindley*), reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to seventeen genera, and sixty-five species. Five genera are British: Papaver, Meconopsis, Chelidonium, Glaucium, and Rœmeria (q.v.).

pa-pā-vĕr-ā'-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *papaverace(æ)*; [Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to the Papaveraceæ or poppies; of the nature of a poppy.

păp-a-vĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *papaver(ine); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from papaverine (q.v.).

papaveric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}NO_7$. A white crystalline powder produced by the oxidation of papaverine by an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate. It melts at 233°, is slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and benzene, but very soluble in hot dilute alcohol, glacial acetic acid, and amyl alcohol. It dissolves in concentrated hydrochloric acid, forming a yellow solution, from which orange needle-shaped crystals separate, having the composition $C_{16}H_{13}NO_7.HCl. + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

pa-pāv'-ĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *papaver;* and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. One of the alkaloids of opium, obtained along with narcotine from the resinous precipitate by ammonia, and separated from it by the different solubility of their hydrochlorates. It forms colourless acicular crystals, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether and alcohol, and assumes a deep blue colour with sulphuric acid. It forms crystallizable salts with acids, is not poisonous, and melts at 147°.

* **pa-pāv'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *papavereus*, from *papaver* = a poppy.] Resembling poppies; having the nature or qualities of poppies.

"Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

pa-pâw', *s.* [Malay *papaya;* Fr. *papayer, papaye;* Ital. *papajo;* Sp. *papaya;* Port. *papaya, papayo.*]

Bot.: Carica Papaya. [Carica.]

"The fair *papaw*,
Now but a seed, preventing Nature's law.
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 52.

* **pa-pā'-ya,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Malay *papaya.*] [Papaw.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Papayaceæ. Now a synonym of Carica (q.v.).

păp-a-yā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *papay(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Papayads; the typical order of Papayales (q.v.). Trees or shrubs, sometimes with an aerid milky juice. Leaves alternate, lobed, on long taper petioles. Flowers unisexual, in axillary racemes, or solitary. Calyx inferior, minute, five-toothed. Corolla monopetalous, five-lobed; stamens definite, inserted into the petals. Ovary and fruit superior, one-celled, with three to five parietal placentæ; ovules and seeds many; fruit succulent or dehiscent; seeds enveloped in a loose mucous coat. Natives of South America. Known genera eight, species twenty-five. (*Lindley.*)

pa-pā'-yăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *papay(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's English name for the Papayaceæ (q.v.).

pa-pā'-yal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *papayales* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the Papayales or the Papayaceæ: as, the *Papayal* Alliance. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 320.)

păp-a-yā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *papay(a);* Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens, with dichlamydeous flowers, superior, consolidated carpels, parietal placentæ, and embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. Orders two, Papayaceæ and Pangiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **pāpe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope.] A priest; a spiritual father; specif., the pope.

* **pape-lard,** * **pape-larde,** *s.* [Fr.] A dissembler, a flatterer, a hypocrite.

"The *papelarde*, that him yeeldeth so,
And woll to worldly ease go."
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,238.

* **pape-lard-y,** * **pape-lard-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *papelardie*, from *papelard.*] Flattery, hypocrisy.

"And wry me in my foxery
Under a cope of *papelardy*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,797.

pā'-pĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *papyrus* = papyrus (q.v.); Fr. *papier;* Ital. *papiro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"M. Varro writeth, that the first invention of making *paper* was devised upon the conquest of Ægypt, atchieved by Alexander the great, at what time as he founded the citie Alexandria in Ægypt, where such *paper* was first made."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. xxi.

* 2. Papyrus.

"The *paper* reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks . . . shall wither, be dried away, and be no more."—*Isaiah* xix. 7.

3. A piece, sheet, or leaf of the material described under II.

"Whau this was said, with *paper* she sat doun,
And in this mauner made her testament."
Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide.

4. A newspaper, a journal, a sheet appearing periodically.

5. A written or printed document or instrument, as a note, a receipt, a bill, a memorandum, a memorial, a deed or the like.

6. An essay or article on any subject; a dissertation.

"During the course of this *paper*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1. (Introd.)

7. Negotiable instruments, as promissory notes, bills of exchange; used collectively. (*Comm. slang.*)

8. Paper, printed, stained, or stamped, used as hangings, or for covering the walls of rooms.

9. Free passes or orders to any place of entertainment; also the persons admitted by such passes: as, The house was filled with *paper*. (*Theat. slang.*)

10. The written or printed questions set at an examination; also the written answers to such questions.

"The inspector will make a point of bringing with him the *papers* which have been worked by the pupil-teachers."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 91.

II. *Manuf.:* A material made in thin sheets from a pulp of rags, esparto grass, straw, wood, and other fibres, and used for writing or printing upon, or for wrapping. The name is derived from papyrus, an Egyptian reed, whose stalk furnished the principal material for writing upon to the nations bordering upon the Mediterranean for so many centuries. [Papyrus.] Paper is manufactured principally from vegetable fibre, reduced to a pulp by boiling and mechanical means. Over 400 different materials have been suggested or actually used for paper manufacture, but rags and esparto form the best materials. Old written or printed paper is also extensively used for re-manufacture. The oldest manuscript written

on cotton paper in England is in the Bodleian collection of the British Museum, and bears date 1049. The most ancient manuscript on the same material in the Library of Paris is dated 1050. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, all paper was manufactured by hand, in moulds of various sizes. The different kinds of paper manufactured at the present period, for printing, drawing, correspondence, &c., will be found under their proper names. Machine-made paper is manufactured in a continuous sheet, and newspapers of large circulation are printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut until after the printing. [RICE-PAPER.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made or consisting of paper.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Appearing or existing only in written or printed statements; not real: as, a *paper* army.

(2) Thin, frail, slight.

¶ (1) *Fossil paper:* A variety of asbestos (q.v.).

(2) For *Laid-paper, Parchment-paper, Tissue-paper,* and *Wove-paper,* see the first element of each compound.

paper-blockade, *s.* An ineffective blockade, one in which the naval force is too weak to prevent vessels from entering the port.

paper-book, *s.*

Law: The name given to a copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

paper-clamp, *s.* A contrivance for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals, &c., in convenient form for reference, and preserving them from injury by keeping them clean and flat.

paper-clip, *s.* A clasp for holding papers together; a means of filing bills, letters, &c. It is of various forms.

paper-coal, *s.* [DYSODILE.]

paper-collar, *s.* A collar made from paper, in imitation of linen.

paper-credit, *s.* Orders or promises to pay a stated sum of money recorded on paper. The term, as commonly used, includes book-debts, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds.

paper-currency, *s.* [PAPER-MONEY.]

paper-cutter, *s.*

1. A blade of ivory, wood, bone, or similar substance, for cutting paper, the folded edges of uncut books, &c.; a paper-knife.

2. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc.

paper-days, *s. pl.*

Law: Certain days in each term, appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper for argument.

* **paper-faced,** *a.* Pale; having a face white as paper.

"Thou *paper-faced* villain."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* v. 4.

paper-feeder, *s.* A device for delivering paper singly in sheets to a printing-press, ruling-machine, envelope-cutter, paper box or bag machine.

paper-file, *s.* A contrivance to hold letters or other papers in a pack; a paper-clip.

paper-folder, *s.* A bone knife used in folding paper, and in feeding it to the machine for printing.

paper-gauge, *s.*

Print.: An instrument for measuring the type-face or measure of printed matter and the width of margin.

paper-glosser, *s.* A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

paper-hanger, *s.* One whose occupation is to attach paper-hangings to walls.

paper-hangings, *s. pl.* Wall-paper; paper, variously ornamented or prepared, used for covering the walls of rooms, &c.; the second element of the compound is derived from the tapestry hangings which it superseded.

paper-knife, *s.* A blade of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or other substance, used in cutting leaves of books, folding sheets of paper, &c.

paper-machine, *s.* A machine for manufacturing paper.

paper-maker, *s.* One who manufactures paper.

paper-making, *s.* The act, art, or process of manufacturing paper.

paper-marbler, *s.* One who marbles or colors paper with veins in imitation or marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, &c.

paper-mill, *s.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

"Thou hast built a *paper-mill.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* iv. 7.

paper-money, *s.*

Fin. & Hist.: Paper-money constitutes a pure credit currency, and has come into existence partly because of its greater conveuience, but more particularly to make up for a deficiency or (at times) a total absence of metallic money. Two distinct forms may be noted; one promising redemption in coin and another conveying no such promise. Being practically worthless in its substance, paper-money necessarily derives its utility from the credit of its issuers. Redeemable paper-money is exactly equivalent to the coin in which redemption is promised, both in purchasing power and as a pricing instrument, so long as such promise remains valid or is believed to be so. The mere promise of redemption in coin does not endow a paper currency with stability or exchangeability; this proceeds from general belief in the solvency and good faith of the issuing power. Irredeemable paper-money, *i.e.,* that for which specific redemption in coin is not promised, has never been employed except under severe stress, and has always been complicated, sooner or later, with the project of coin redemption. Nevertheless, it has built up and preserved nations which otherwise must have perished. Its failures are largely referable to wholesale counterfeiting and to subsequent legislation, frequently of the most hostile character, seeking to compel an arbitrary relation with and subordination to certain metals. The experiment of a full legal tender, irredeemable paper currency, entirely free from and independent of complication with the metals, has never yet been tried by an established nation in time of peace. Such a financial method is regarded as unsound and visionary by the whole metallist school, but an intelligent minority amongst economists believe it would succeed, and that its employment might solve many other perplexing economic problems.

paper-mulberry, *s.*

Bot.: Broussonetia papyrifera, a tree of the order Moraceæ, cultivated in Japan, China, &c. The bark of its young shoots is used for paper-making. In Tahiti the bark is made into a fine cloth; in China the juice is used as glue.

paper-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: Glazed muslin used for linings, &c.

paper-nautilus, *s.* The paper-sailor or argonaut. [ARGONAUT.]

* **paper-office,** *s.* (*English.*)

1. An office within the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers were kept.

2. An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench.

paper-peat, *s.*

Petrol.: A peat consisting of thin, easily divisible, layers.

paper-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A quartz-felsite in which the quartz constituent is arranged in more or less parallel bands, along which the rock is easily split into thin laminæ.

paper-punch, *s.* An implement for making holes in papers for the purpose of filing, temporary binding, for the reception of eyelets, or for cancelling.

paper-reed, *s.* The Papyrus (q.v.).

paper-ruler, *s.* One who rules or draws straight lines upon paper; an instrument for ruling straight lines upon paper.

paper-sailor, *s.* The same as PAPER-NAUTILUS (q.v.).

paper-shade, *s.* A shade or cover for a lamp, to moderate the light.

paper-shale, *s.*

Petrol.: A shale in which the lamination is so fine that the laminæ can be separated as thin as paper, from thirty to forty having been obtained in one inch.

paper-spar, *s.* [SLATE-SPAR.]

paper-stainer, *s.* A manufacturer of paper-hangings.

paper-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The same as PAPER-MULBERRY (q.v.); (2) *Trophis aspera,* a native of Siam.

paper-weight, *s.* A small weight, or slab of metal, stone, glass, &c., laid on loose papers to prevent them from being misplaced or blown away.

* **paper-white,** *a.* As white as paper. (*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women,* 1,196.)

pā'-pĕr, *v.t.* [PAPER, *s.*]

* 1. To register or set down on paper; to note.

2. To cover with paper; to furnish or cover with paper-hangings.

"Where blinks, through *paper'd* panes the setting sun." *Crabbe: Parish Register.*

3. To inclose or fold up in paper.

4. To fill with passes. (*Theat. slang.*) [PAPER, *s.,* I. 9.]

"To secure favour by well *papering* the house."—*Referee,* May 1, 1887.

pā'-pĕr-ў,† **pā'-pĕr-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *paper; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Like paper; having the consistency of paper.

"A living animal might be . . . immured within that *papery* tomb."—*Cornhill Magazine,* Jan. 1884, p. 85.

2. Occupied by persons who have come in with free orders of admission. (*Theat. slang.*)

"The stalls were partly *papery* and partly empty."—*Referee,* Nov. 8, 1885.

II. *Bot.:* Of the consistence of paper and quite opaque, as most leaves.

* **pa-pĕsç'-ent,** *a.* [Eng. *pap; -escent.*] Containing pap; resembling pap.

"The cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vi.

* **pā'-pĕss,** * **pa-pesse,** *s.* [Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope; Eng. suff. *-ess.*] A female pope.

"Was that history of that their monstrous *papesse* of our making?"—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie,* § 9.

pap'-ête-riē, *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental box or case for holding paper and other writing materials.

pā'-phĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus; pertaining to or connected with Venus or her worship.

* 2. *Fig.:* Venereal.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A native or inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian.

* 2. *Fig.:* A prostitute.

papier maché (as **pap-yĕ'-ma-chē'**), *s.* [Fr.] A material composed principally of paper. The commoner varieties are prepared by pulping any kind or mixture of different kinds of paper into a homogeneous mass of a doughy consistence. Some earthy material may be mixed with the pulp, as well as chemicals, resinous substances, and glue to harden it and prevent the attacks of insects. The pulp is rolled into thick sheets, and a sufficient quantity is taken to form the article of ornament desired; this is subjected to heavy pressure between cameo and intaglio dies and afterwards dried. Its surface may now be gilt, painted with oil or size colors or varnished. The toughness and lightness of this material peculiarly adapt it for table-ware, table and desk furniture, interior architectural and other ornaments.

pa-pĭl'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A butterfly.

"Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papilios,* natives of this island, to fall short of three hundred."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Papilionidæ. It has long antennæ and very short palpi. About 500 species are known, many of them from Africa and the Eastern Archipelago. Only four are European; one

British, but rare, *Papilio machaon*, the Swallow-tail Butterfly, so called from a prolongation backwards of the margin of the hinder wings. It is of a deep straw colour, with black patches, spots, and bands, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle. Expansion of wings three and a half to four inches. The larva, which is green, with black bands and orange spots, feeds on various umbelliferous plants.

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ō-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilio*, genit. *papilion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants founded by Linnæus, now reduced to a sub-order of Fabaceæ. [Leguminosæ.] The flowers are papilionaceous (q.v.), the petals imbricated in æstivation, the upper one exterior. Most species of the sub-order are beautiful; the seeds of many are very nutritious to man, while their leaves and flowers afford food to horses, cattle, and sheep. Some are medicinal, some furnish dye-stuff, gum, and timber, many are narcotic, and some poisonous. The sub-order is divided into seven tribes, Podalyrieæ, Loteæ, Vicieæ, Hedysareæ, Phaseoleæ, Dalbergieæ, and Sophoreæ. The second, fourth, and fifth have sub-tribes, those of Hedysareæ are Arachideæ, Coronillcæ, and Hedysareæ proper. Known genera 295, species 4,700, scattered over the world, a large number in the north temperate zone.

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ō-nā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *papilionace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a butterfly.

2. *Bot.:* Butterfly-shaped; used of a corolla, like that of the pea, in which there are five petals. The upper one, which is erect and more expanded than the rest, is the vexillum or standard; the two lateral ones are the alæ or wings; and the two lower, which cohere by their inferior margin, the carina or keel. [Papilionaceæ.]

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ō-nĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilio*, genit. *papilion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of Rhopalocera (Butterflies), and of the order Lepidoptera itself. The six legs are all perfect in both sexes, and fitted for walking; the larva is long and cylindrical, smooth or pubescent, the pupa attached by the tail and by a belt of silk round the body. Sub-families, Papilionidi and Pieridi. Seven species are British.

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dī, *s. pl* [Lat., masc. of *Papilionidæ* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical sub-family of the Papilionidæ. The inner margin of the hind wings is concave, generally dentated, and often tailed; the larvæ have a retractile fork on the neck.

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ō-nĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilio*, genit. *papilion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: The same as Papilionidi (q.v.).

pa-pĭl'-la (pl. **pa-pĭl'-læ**), *s.* [Lat.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* A small pap or nipple.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Zool.* (*Pl.*): Minute, soft prominences generally adapted for delicate sensation. (*Owen.*) There are dental papillæ, papillæ of the skin and of the tongue.

2. *Botany* (*Pl.*):

(1) Soft, oblong, superficial glands.

(2) The aciculæ of some fungals.

păp'-ĭl-lar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *papill(a)*; *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to the papilla; resembling a nipple; covered with papillæ; papillose.

papillary glands, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Glands like the papillæ of the tongue, occurring in certain Labiatæ.

papillary patches, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Portions of the tissue and submucous tissue of the tongue rendered tough, brawny, coarsely papillary, and perhaps fissured. General cause, smoking. Called also *ichthyosis linguæ* and *psoriasis linguæ.*

păp'-ĭl-lāte, *v.t.* & *t.* [Papillate, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To grow into a nipple; to assume the form or appearance of a nipple.

B. *Trans.:* To cover or form with papillæ or papilliform protuberances.

păp'-ĭl-lāte, *a.* [Eng. *papill(a)*; *-ate.*] Covered with papillæ or soft tubercles.

păp-ĭl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *papillæ*, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The same as Papillose. (*Treas. Bot.*)

pa-pĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *papilla* = a nipple, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or form of a nipple.

păp'-ĭl-lōse, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *papillosus*, from *papilla* = a nipple; Fr. *papilleux.*]

Bot.: Pimpled, papilliferous; covered with minute tubercles or excrescences of uneven size and rather soft, as the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*

* **păp'-ĭl-lōte**, *s.* [Fr.] A small piece of paper on which ladies curl their hair; a curl-paper.

păp'-ĭl-loŭs, *a.* [Papillose.]

Pap'-ĭn, *s.* [Denis Papin, a French philosopher, who assisted Boyle in his experiments.]

Papin's digester, *s.* [Digester.]

* **păp'-ĭ-ō**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *babouin* = a baboon (q.v.).]

Zool.: Erxleben's name for the genus Cynocephalus.

* **păp'-ĭ-ôn**, *s.* [Papio.]

Zool.: *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, the *C. babouin* of some French naturalists. [Hamadryas.]

* **pāp'-ĭsh**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *pape* = the pope; Eng. suff. *-ish.*]

A. *As subst.:* A papist.

"Beware of *Papishes*, and learn to knit."
Gay: The What d'ye Call it? ii. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Popish.

* **pāp'-ĭşm**, * **pap-ĭsme**, *s.* [Fr. *papisme*, from *pape* = the pope.] Popery.

"Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of Saint Paul for the hellish sophistry of *papism.*"—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

pāp'-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *papiste*; Ital. & Sp. *papista.*] One who belongs to the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic, with special reference to his acknowledgment of the papal supremacy.

"The partial *papists* would infer from hence
Their church, in last resort, should judge the sense."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 356.

¶ Though the term is designed to be contemptuous, it found its way into old Acts of Parliament.

* **pā-pĭst'-ĭc**, * **pā-pĭst'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *papist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to popery; adhering to the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popish.

"It may be that many of thys onre churche and congregation, shall trayuell into some *papistical* countrey."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons.*

* **pā-pĭst'-ĭc-al-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *papistical*; *-ly.*] In a papistic or popish manner.

* **pā'-pĭs-trў**, * **pa-pys-try**, *s.* [Eng. *papist*; *-ry.*] Popery; the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

"Proue hy hys sayinges that it is good to vowe *papystry*, and great synne to breake a vowe of that kynde."—*Bale: Apologie*, p. 79.

* **pā'-pĭze**, *v.t.* [Fr. *pape* = the pope; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To conform to popery.

"Protestants cut off the authority from all *papiz'd* writers of that age."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 166.

* **păp'-mēat**, *s.* [Eng. *pap*, and *meat.*] Infants' food.

"Pamper him with *papmeat*, if ye will."
Tennyson: Pelleas & Ettarre, 183.

pa-poōşe', **pap-poōşe'**, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.] A young child; a babe.

"The children were slung in blankets like *papooses.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 496.

papoose-root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

păp'-pĕ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *pappus* (q.v.), referring to the hairs of the petals (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ, sometimes made a synonym of Sapindus. *Pappea capensis* has oblong leathery leaves, racemes of small unisexual flowers, a five-parted calyx, four or six petals, hairy outside, and pulpy fruit with three carpels, two often abortive. It is the wild prune of the Cape colony. The fruit yields wine and vinegar; the seeds abound in oil, which is eaten, besides being used for scald-head and baldness. The wood is employed for various purposes.

păp'-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pappi*, genit. of *pappus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a pappus (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

păp-pō-phŏr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *pappophor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Grassee.

păp-pŏph'-ôr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πάππος (*pappos*) = a pappus (q.v.), and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, from φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pappophoreæ (q.v.). Twenty-seven species are known, from Africa, India, and Australia.

păp'-poŭs, **păp'-pōse**, *a.* [Low Lat. *papposus*, from Lat. *pappus* = down; Ital. *papposo.*] Downy; covered with pappus or soft down, as the seeds of dandelions, thistles, &c.

"That *pappose* plumage growing upon the tops of some of them whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

păp'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πάππος (*pappos*) = a graudfather; hence the down of certain plants.]

Bot.: The calyx of composite plants. It usually consists of hair-like processes, arising from the apex of the ovary, when it is said to be pilose; in other cases it is plumose, setose, paleaceous, marginate, &c.

păp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *pap*; *-y.*] Like pap; soft, tender, succulent.

"Some of the swellings were big and *pappy.*"—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

Păp'-ŭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the island of Papua, or New Guinea, or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Papua or New Guinea.

† 2. *Ethnol.* (*Pl.*): A race including the woolly-headed black men of Polynesia. According to Dr. Pritchard they constitute one of seven principal varieties of mankind.

păp'-ŭ-la (pl. **păp'-ŭ-læ**), *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: A pimple; a small acuminated elevation of the cuticle on an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf.

¶ Papulæ are an order of skin diseases established by Willan. It contains Strophulus, Lichen, and Prurigo.

păp'-ŭ-lar, *s.* [Lat. *papul(a)* = a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to papulæ or pimples; resembling or covered with papulæ.

păp'-ŭ-lōse, **păp'-ŭ-loŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *papul(a)* = a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose*, *-ous.*]

1. *Bot.:* Papillose (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* Papular.

păp-ў-rā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), **pa-pўr'-ĕ-ăn**, *a.* [Lat. *papyraceus*, *papyrius*, from *papyrus* = the papyrus (q.v.); Fr. *papyracé.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the papyrus; made of or resembling papyrus.

"And from whence,
A second birth, grows the *papyrean* leaf.
A tablet firm." *Dodsley: Agriculture*, iii.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* papyraceous): Papery (q.v.).

* **pa-pў'-ral**, *a.* [Eng., &c. *papyr(us)*; *-al.*] Made of paper. (*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. ii.)

păp'-ў-rĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *papyr(us)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Vegetable-parchment. Parchment-paper (q.v.). It has the same composition as cellulose.

păp-ў-rŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. πάπυρος (*papyros*) = papyrus, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A method of printing from a kind of paste-board covered with a calcareous substance, in precisely the same manner as from the etone in lithographic printing.

pa-pў'-rŭs (pl. **pa-pў'-rī**), *s.* [Lat. *papyrus*, *papyrum*, from Gr. πάπυρος (*papuros*) = the paper reed.] (See def.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Cyperæ, having the inflorescence in spikelets, with many flowers, surrounded by long bracts; the seeds three-

cornered. *Papyrus antiquorum*, sometimes called *Cyperus Papyrus*, is the plant from which the ancients made paper. [PAPER, etym.] It has an underground stem, at intervals sending up ordinary stems eight or ten feet high. It grows on the banks of the Nile, the Jordan, and in the south of Italy. The paper was made from thin slices of the stem cut vertically. It was made also into boats, and its fibres used for cordage. *P. corymbosus*, or *Pangorei*, is manufactured into Indian mats.

PAPYRUS.

2. *Literature:* Rolls of papyrus with writings on them constituting an ancient book. Many such papyri have been found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, the former partially legible, the latter wholly obliterated.

par (I), *s.* [Lat. = equal.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A state of equality of value or condition; equal value.

2. (See extract.)

"The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country."—*Locke: Further Considerations on Money.*

II. *Comm.:* A term applied to the shares of an undertaking when they are at neither a discount nor a premium.

¶ (1) *At par:* At the original price; at neither a discount nor a premium.

(2) *Above par:* At a premium.

(3) *Below par:* At a discount.

(4) *Issue par:* The price at which stock is issued to the public.

(5) *Nominal par:* The value impressed on the face of a bond.

(6) *Mint par:* A contraction of the phrase Mint Par of Exchange, which signifies the value of the coins of one country, expressed by those of another using the same metal. The Mint Par lies at the basis of all international exchanges, since it is a numerical computation of the relative number of grains of pure gold or silver contained in the several coins. [See MONEY, *s.*, ¶.]

(7) *Arbitrated par:* A contraction of the phrase Arbitrated Par of Exchange, which signifies the amount of currency in one country which is equivalent to a given amount in another, taking existing circumstances into account.

(8) *Par of exchange:* The established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

par (2), *s.* [PARR.]

par-, *pref.* [PARA-.]

pa'-ra, *s.* [Turk., from Pers. *pârah*, *pâreh* = a piece.] The fortieth part of the Egyptian piastre, worth about 1-16th of the English penny. It is sometimes called the Fuddah. The Para of Servia is the equivalent of the French centime.

păr-ą-, par-, *pref.* [Gr.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and signifying position, beside, along, or side by side; closeness or correspondence of parts; out of, beyond, on the other side of.

para-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Isomeric bodies of anomalous constitution, as paraldehyde, the solid form of aldehyde, and equal to its triple molecule. The expression has been more recently used in connection with the derivatives of compounds, like benzene (C_6H_6), in which certain of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by radicals such as chlorine, &c., in a symmetrical manner, for example, paradichlorobenzene = $C_6ClH_2ClH_2$.

para-ellagic acid, *s.* [RUFIGALLIC-ACID.]

para-oxybenzamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2$. An acid isomeric with oxybenzamic acid, produced by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid on nitrodracylic acid. It crystallizes in shining crystalline tufts, which melt at 187°, and are not colored by contact with air and water. Heated with potash, it is resolved into carbonic anhydride and aniline.

para-oxybenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(HO)COOH$. An isomer of oxybenzoic acid, formed by the action of aqueous hydriodic acid on anisic acid, heated to 126° for several hours. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, which melt at 210°, and forms well-defined crystalline salts with some of the metals.

Pa'-ra, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a town in Brazil.

Para-nut, *s.* The Brazil-nut (q.v.).

păr-ą-băn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*; Eng. (*car*)*b*(*amide*); (*allox*)*an*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing carbamide and alloxan.

parabanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CO\langle\begin{matrix}NH-CO\\|\\NH-CO\end{matrix}\rangle$. Oxalyl-urea. Oxalyl-carbamide. Carbonyl-oxamide. Formed by heating uric acid or alloxan with moderately strong nitric acid. When the reaction has ceased, the solution is evaporated to a syrup, and the parabanic acid purified by crystallization. It forms colorless, thin, prismatic crystals, has a strong acid reaction, and dissolves easily in water. Boiled with dilute acid it is resolved into oxalic acid and urea. The only known salt of parabanic acid is the silver salt, $C_3Ag_2N_2O_3$, obtained as a white precipitate by adding silver nitrate to an aqueous solution of parabauic acid.

păr-ą-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *benzene.*]

Chem.: $(C_6H_6)_n$. Parabenzol. A hydrocarbon metameric with benzol, and occurring along with it in light coal oil. It boils at 97·5°, has a slight alliaceous odor less pleasant than normal benzol, and forms with nitric acid a nitro-compound, which appears to be identical with nitrobenzol.

* **păr'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *parabilis*, from *paro* = to prepare.] Capable of being prepared or procured. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 134.)

păr'-ą-ble, * **parabole**, *s.* [O. Fr. *parabole*, from Lat. *parabola*, from Gr. παραβολή (*parabolē*) = a comparison, a parable, from παραβάλλω (*paraballō*) = to throw or set beside, to compare: παρά (*paru*) = beside, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw; Sp. & Port. *parabola*; Ger. *parabel*. From the same source come *parable*, *parabola*, *parle* (old form of *parley*), *parole*, *palaver* (q.v.).]

I. A comparison, a similitude; specif., a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction. It differs from an apologne, in that it relates or represents things which, though fictitious, might happen in nature.

"Declare unto us the *parable* of the tares."—*Matth.* xiii. 36.

2. An allegorical or mystical saying or expression; a proverb.

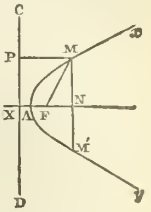
"Unto them that are without all these things are done in *parables*."—*Mark* iv. 11.

¶ Both *parable* and *allegory* imply a veiled mode of speech, which serves more or less to conceal the main object of the discourse by presenting it under the appearance of something else, which accords with it in most of the particulars: the *parable* is mostly employed for moral purposes; the *allegory* in describing historical events. The *parable* substitutes some other subject or agent, who is represented under a character that is suitable to one referred to. In the *allegory* are introduced strange and arbitrary persons in the place of the real personages, or imaginary characteristics, and circumstances are ascribed to real persons.

* **păr'-ą-ble**, *v.t.* [PARABLE, *s.*] To represent in a parable. (*Milton: Doc. Div.*, bk. i., ch. vi.)

pą-răb'-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παραβολή (*parabolē*), so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone; Ger. *parabel*; Fr. *parabole*; Ital. *parabola.*] [PARABLE, *s.*]

Math.: In conic sections, a plane curve of such a form, that if from any point in the curve one straight line be drawn to a given fixed point, the other perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another. The given fixed point is called the focus of the parabola. The straight line given in position is called the directrix (q.v.). A straight line drawn perpendicular to the directrix, and cutting the curve, is called a diameter, and the point in which it cuts the curve is called the vertex of the diameter. The diameter which passes through the focus is the axis, and the point in which it cuts the curve is the principal vertex. A straight line which meets the curve in any point, but which when produced both ways does not cut it, is called a tangent to the curve at that point. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, parallel to the tangent at the vertex of any diameter, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to that diameter. The ordinate which passes through the focus is called the parameter of that diameter. The part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates, is called the abscissa of the diameter. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, perpendicular to the axis, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to the axis. The ordinate to the axis which passes through the focus is called the principal parameter, or latus rectum, of the parabola. The part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates is called the subtangent of the axis. If a tangent be drawn at any point, and a straight line be drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to it and terminated by the axis, that straight line is called a normal. The part of the axis intercepted between the intersections of the normal and the ordinate is called a subnormal. [DIRECTRIX, TANGENT.]



PARABOLA.

In the parabola XAy PM and MF are the equal lines; F the Focus, CD the directrix, PM and XAF diameters, M and A their vertices, XAF the axis, and A the principal vertex.

par-ăb'-ō-lē, *s.* [PARABLE, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A parable, a proverb.

"And eke the *paraboles* of Salomon."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,251.

2. *Rhet.:* Comparison, similitude.

păr-ą-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. παραβολικός (*parabolikos*), from παραβολή (*parabolē*) = a comparison, a parabola; Fr. *parabolique*; Ital. & Sp. *parabolico.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable; expressed by a parable or figure; parabolical, allegorical.

2. *Conic sections:* Pertaining to or having the form or nature of a parabola.

parabolic-concid, *s.* [PARABOLOID.]

parabolic-curve, *s.* An algebraic curve of which the equation is of the form of $y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 \ldots\ldots$

parabolic-illuminator, *s.* A reflector placed over an object beneath a microscope. Its shape is that of a half-paraboloid, the object being in the focus. The interior is silvered.

parabolic-mirror, *s.* A concave mirror, the surface of which is generated by the revolution of the arc of a parabola. They are used for carriage-lamps, and for lamps placed in the front and in the rear of railway trains. They were formerly employed in lighthouses, but are now superseded by lenticular glasses.

parabolic-pyramidoid, *s.* A solid generated by supposing all the squares of the ordinates applicable to the parabola so placed that the axis shall pass through all their centres at right angles, in which case the aggregate of the planes will form the solid called the parabolic pyramidoid, the solidity of which is equal to the product of the bases and half the altitude.

parabolic-reflector, *s.* A cone of glass with a paraboloidal depression which concentrates the illuminating rays upon an object placed in the focus. A small disk mounted on an axial pin forms a dark background behind the semi-translucent object, which is illuminated by an annular pencil of rays passing around the edge of the disk.

parabolic-spindle, *s.* A solid generated by revolving a portion of a parabola, limited by a straight line perpendicular to the axis of

the curve, about that line as an axis. The volume of a parabolic spindle is equivalent to $\frac{8}{15}$ of its circumscribed cylinder.

parabolic-spiral, *s.* A curve whose polar equation is $u^2 = 2pt$, in which u denotes the radius vector of any point, and t the corresponding angle.

păr-ą-bŏl'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *parabolic; -al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable; allegorical, figurative.

"The psalm, being in itself a plain narrative of facts, can contain nothing *parabolical* or enigmatical in it."—*Horne: On Psalm* lxxviii.

2. *Geom.:* [Parabolic, 2].

păr-ą-bŏl'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parabolical; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a parabolic manner; in manner of a parable; allegorically.

"Which words (Cant. viii.), notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., cb. i.

2. *Geom.:* In manner or form of a parabola.

* **păr-ą-bŏl'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Eng. *parabola,* and *form.*] Having the form of a parabola. (*Harris: Math. Dict.*)

pą-răb-ô-lī'-ną, *s.* [Parabola.]

Palæont.: A genus of Paradoxidæ, containing Trilobites (Oleni) with only twelve body rings. It is wholly Upper Cambrian. [Olenus.]

* **pą-răb'-ô-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *parabol(a); -ism.*]

Alg.: The division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. (*Bailey.*)

* **pą-răb'-ô-lĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *parabola* = a parable; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A writer or narrator of parables.

pą-răb'-ô-lōĭd, *s.* [Eng., &c. *parabol(a); -oid;* Fr. *paraboloide.*]

Geom.: A volume bounded by a surface of the secoud order, such that sections made by planes passed in certain directions are common parabolas. It is a characteristic property of paraboloids, that they have no centres except in the extreme cases, when they have an infinite number of centres. There are three varieties of paraboloids, elliptical, hyperbolic, and parabolic.

păr-ą-bô-lōĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paraboloid; -al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

păr-ą-brŏm'-ą-līde, *s.* [Pref. *para-;* Eng. *bromal,* suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: C_2HBr_3O. A compound isomeric with bromal, produced by adding bromine to wood spirit. An oily layer collects at the bottom, which soon solidifies. Recrystallized from alcohol it forms colourless rhombic prisms. Sp. gr. 3·107, melts at 67°, and is soluble in alcohol and chloroform.

păr-ą-cămphor'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *camphoric.*] Derived from or containing camphoric acid.

paracamphoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Inactive camphoric acid.

păr-ą-car'-thą-mĭn, *s.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *carthamin.*]

Chem.: A red substance contained in dogwood bark, *Cornus sanguinea,* and prepared artificially by the action of sodium-amalgam on rutin. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

păr-ą-çĕl'-lų-lōse, *s.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *cellulose.*]

Chem.: A variety of cellulose which does not dissolve in an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, till it has been acted on by acids or alkalis.

Păr-ą-çĕl'-sĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus, a celebrated Swiss physician, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century

B. *As subst.:* One who follows the practice of Paracelsus.

* **Păr-ą-çĕl'-sĭst,** *s.* [Paracelsian.] A Paracelsian.

păr-ą-çĕn-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρακέντησις (*parakentēsis*) = tapping for dropsy, or couching for cataract (*Galen*): pref. *para-,* and Gr. κέντησις (*kentēsis*) = pricking; κεντέω (*kenteō*) = to prick.]

Surg.: The operation of tapping. It is performed by a trocar and canula (q.v.). *Paracentesis abdominis* is the tapping of the abdomen to withdraw the fluid effused in dropsy. *Paracentesis thoracis,* the tapping of the breast to remove pus in pleurisy.

păr-ą-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *centric;* Fr. *paracentrique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a centre.

B. *As subst.:* A curve having the property that, when its plane is placed vertically, a heavy body descending along it, urged by the force of gravity, will approach to or recede from a fixed point, or centre, by equal distances in equal times.

paracentric-curve, *s.* The same as Paracentric, *s.*

paracentric-motion, paracentric-velocity, *s.*

Astron.: The motion or velocity of a planet by which it approaches or recedes from the centre, without reference to its motion in space, or reckoned in any other direction.

păr-ą-çĕn'-trĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paracentric; -al.*] The same as Paracentric, A.

păr-ą-chlŏr-ąl-īde, *s.* [Pref. *para-;* Eng. *chloral,* and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_2HCl_3O_2$. A pungent smelling liquid, isomeric with chloral, produced by the action of chlorine on wood spirit. Sp. gr. 1·576 at 14°, boils at 182°, and is distinguished from chloral by its insolubility in water.

păr-ą-chlŏr-ō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *chlorobenzoic.*] Derived from or containing chlorine and benzoic acid.

parachlorobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_5ClO_2$. Chlorodracylic acid. An acid produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on azo-paraoxybenzamic acid. It forms scales resembling naphthalene, which melt at 236–237°

păr-ą-chor'-dąl, *s.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *chordal.*]

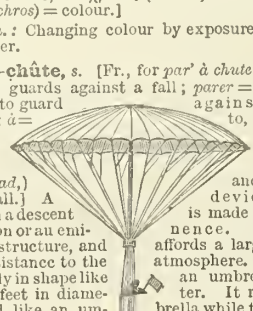
Embryology: One of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the development of vertebrates; so called from lying beside the notochord.

* **pą-răch'-rō-nĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *para-,* and Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time; Fr. *parachronisme.*] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is fixed later than it should be.

păr'-ą-chrōse, *a.* [Gr. παράχρωσις (*parachrōsis*) = false colouring: παρά (*para*) = beyond, beside, and χρῶσις (*chrōsis*) = colouring; χρός (*chros*) = colour.]

Min.: Changing colour by exposure to the weather.

păr'-ą-çhûte, *s.* [Fr., for *par' à chute* = that which guards against a fall; *parer* = to prepare, to guard against (Lat. *paro*); *à* = to, against (Lat. *ad,*) and *chute* = a fall.] A device by which a descent is made from a balloon or an emilight structure, and of resistance to the affords a large area of resistance to the atmosphere. It is usually in shape like an umbrella, 20 to 25 feet in diameter. It remains closed like an umbrella while the balloon to which it is attached is ascending, opening as soon as the descent begins, the expanded top serving to moderate its velocity.



PARACHUTE.

parachute light-ball, *s.*

Mil.: A thin iron shell containing two iron hemispheres, the lower of which contains a composition which furnishes the light, and the upper a calico parachute tightly packed. It is fired from a mortar, and when the outer shell, which contains a small quantity of powder, is burst by the action of a fuze, the parachute opens by the pressure of the air, and suspends the lower hemisphere containing the now lighted composition. It burns for about three minutes, and is used in sieges to throw a light over the enemy's works

* **păr-ą-çhûte',** *v.i.* [Parachute, *s.*] To send down in, or as in, a parachute.

"I was *parachuted* down
A dapper Temple student."
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 19.

păr-ą-çĭt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *citric.*] Derived from citric acid.

paracitric-acid, *s.* [Aconitic-acid.]

păr'-ą-clēte, *s.* [Lat. *paracletus;* Gr. παράκλητος (*paraklētos*) = called to one's aid, a helper, from παρακαλέω (*parakaleō*) = to call to one's aid: παρά (*para*) = beside, and καλέω (*kaleō*) = to call.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An advocate.

"Comforter and prophet, *Paraclete* and poet,
Soul whose emblems are an eagle and a dove."
A. C. Swinburne: Statue of Victor Hugo.

2. *Script. & Theol.:* The Being who, both in the Authorised and Revised Versions of the New Testament, is called the "Comforter," alternative renderings being given in the margin of the latter. Advocate, Helper, or Paraclete. He is "the Spirit of Truth" (John xv. 26, xvi. 13), the Holy Ghost (xiv. 26). His function with regard to the world is to convict it in respect of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment (xvi. 8–11) (R.V.). With regard to the Apostles, to recall to their memory the words of Jesus (xiv. 26) with regard to them and Christians generally, to abide with them for ever (xiv. 16), guide them into all truth (xvi. 13), to testify of Jesus, and glorify Him (xv. 26, xvi. 13, 14).

"And equal adoration be
Eternal *Paraclete* to thee."
Dryden: Veni Creator Spiritus.

¶ Montanus, in the second century, Manes, in the third, and Muhammad in the seventh century, each claimed to be the promised Paraclete, whom none of the three, however, identified with the Holy Ghost.

păr'-ą-clōse, *s.* [Parclose.]

păr-ăc-măs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. παρά (*para*) = beyond, and ἀκμή (*akmē*) = the top.]

Med.: Gradually decreasing, as a distemper. (*Dunglison.*)

păr-ą-cŏ-lŭm'-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *par-,* and Eng. *columbite.*]

Min.: An iron-black, impure variety of Menaccanite (q.v.).

păr-ą-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *aconic.*] Derived from or containing aconic acid.

paraconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_5$. The ethereal anhydride of itamalic acid, obtained, together with that body, by heating itachlor-pyrotartaric acid with water. It is crystalline, very soluble in water, and melts at 70°. Its calcic salt is soluble in alcohol.

păr-ą-cŏ-rŏl'-lą, *s.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *corolla* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Link's name for every appendage which is referable to the corolla. Specif., the corona (q.v.).

păr-ą-cōu'-şĭa, *s.* Indistinct hearing.

* **păr-ą-crŏs'-tĭc,** *s.* [Pref. *par-,* and Eng. *acrostic* (q.v.).] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

păr-ą-cy̆-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *cyanic.*] Derived from or containing cyanic acid.

paracyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name applied to several brown products resulting from the decomposition of cyanogen, or some of its compounds, in presence of water. They are all soluble in water.

păr-ą-cy̆'-ăn'-ô-ğĕn, *s.* [Pref. *para-,* and Eng. *cyanogen.*]

Chem.: CxNx. A porous brown substance, polymeric with cyanogen, formed in small quantity when the latter is prepared from cyanide of mercury. By strong ignition it is converted into cyanogen.

pą-rāde', * **pą-rād'-ō,** *s.* [Fr. = a show, a display, a stop on horseback, from Sp. *parada*

= a halt, a pause, from *parar* = to halt or stop, from Lat. *paro* = to prepare.]

1. Show, ostentatious display.

"Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At least before your master's debts are paid."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

* 2. That which is displayed; a show; a grand procession.

"The rites perform'd, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*."
Swift: Strephon & Chloe.

3. Military display; the arrangement or order of troops for inspection, drill, display, &c.

"The cherubim stood arm'd
To their night watches in warlike *parade*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 780.

4. A place where a military display or show is held; a drill-ground for soldiers.

5. A public walk or promenade.

6. Military duty.

* 7. A posture or position of defence; guard.

"Accustom him to make judgment of men by their inside, which often shows itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard."—*Locke: On Education*, § 94.

pa-rāde', *v.t.* & *i.* [PARADE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a parade or display of; to show off; to display ostentatiously.

2. To array or marshal in military order: as, To *parade* troops.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meet and be marshalled in military order.

2. To walk ostentatiously about in a public place.

"Then all for parking and *parading*."
Brooke: Fables; Love & Vanity.

***pa-rād'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *parad(e)*; *-er.*] One who endeavours to show himself off to the best advantage; hence, an admirer. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 3.)

păr-a-dī-gāl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *paradi(sea)*, and Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paradiseinæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Paradisea carunculata*, the Wattled Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. Head a beautiful changeable green, throat greenish black; upper surface velvety black; beneath, black shaded with brown. There is a compressed triangular wattle, probably erectile, on each side the upper mandible. (*Elliot: Monograph of the Paradiseidæ.*)

păr-a-dĭg-ĭ-tăl'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and *digital(ir)etin.*]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{31}O_7$. A product of the decomposition of digitalosin by dilute sulphuric acid. (*Watts.*)

păr'-a-dīgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *paradigme*, from Lat. *paradigma*; Gr. παράδειγμα (*paradeigma*) = (1) a pattern, a model, (2) an example of declension, from παραδείκνυμι (*paradeiknumi*) = to exhibit: παρά (*para*) = beside, and δείκνυμι (*deiknumi*) = to show.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An example, a model.

"The *paradigms* and patterns of all things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 388.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* An example of a word, as of a noun or verb, in its various inflections.

2. *Rhet.:* An example, an illustration.

păr-a-dĭg-măt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *paradigmatique*; Gr. παραδειγματικός (*paradeigmatikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Exemplary.

B. *As substantive:*

Theol.: One who narrated the lives of religious persons as examples of Christian holiness.

***păr-a-dĭg-măt'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradigmatic*; *-al.*] The same as PARADIGMATIC (q.v.).

*** păr-a-dĭg-măt'-ĭc-al-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *paradigmatical*; *-ly.*] By way or in manner of an example or illustration.

*** păr-a-dĭg'-ma-tīze**, *v.t.* [Gr. παραδειγματίζω (*paradeigmatizō*).] To put forward or set forth as an example or model.

"Those looks so *paradigmatized* by you."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 197.

'par-a-dis, *s.* [Fr.] [PARADISE.]

1. A wet-dock or inner harbour.

2. The upper gallery in a play-house.

*** păr-a-dĭ-sā'-ĭc**, *** păr-a-dĭ-sā'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [PARADISE.] Of or pertaining to Paradise; like Paradise or its felicity.

*** păr'-a-dĭs-al**, *** păr-a-dĭs'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *Paradis(e)*; *-al*, *-ial.*] The same as PARADISAIC (q.v.).

"Within this book I found portrayed
Newborn, that *paradisal* love of his."
D. G. Rossetti: Vita Nuova.

păr'-a-dīse, ***par-a-dice**, ***par-ad-ys**, *s.* [Fr. *paradis*, from Lat. *paradisus*; Gr. παράδεισος (*paradeisos*) = a park, a pleasure-ground, an oriental word used by Xenophon; Heb. פַּרְדֵּס (*pardes*) = a garden, paradise. Of Persian origin; O. Pers. *paradêsas*; Pers. & Arab. *firdaus*, pl. *fáradís* = a garden, paradise; cf. Sansc. *paradeça* = a foreign country; Zend. *pairidæza* = inclosed; Ital. *paradiso*; Sp. & Port. *paraiso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A place of bliss; a region of felicity and delight.

"Accord a pardon like a *Paradise*."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

3. A state of felicity and delight; happiness.

"Thought would destroy their *paradise*."
Gray: Eton College.

4. The abode of sanctified souls after death.

"To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise*."—*Luke* xxiii. 43.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Architecture:*

(1) A private apartment; a study.

(2) The private appurtenances to a convent.

(3) A parvis (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* In the A. V. the word Paradise does not occur in the Old Testament. The Hebrew word פַּרְדֵּס (*pardes*) is found in Neh. ii. 8, where in the A. V. it is rendered "forest," and in Eccles. ii. 5, and Song of Solomon iv. 13, where it is rendered "orchard." The R.V. translates the first and second "park" and the third "garden," or, on the margin, "paradise." The word, which was of Aryan origin, specially referred to the tree-studded parks around Persian palaces, and the LXX. applied the word παράδεισος (*paradeisos*) to the Garden of Eden. [EDEN.] The word Paradise occurs three times in the A.V. of the New Testament. It was the place to which Jesus and the penitent "thief" (rohber) went the day that they died (Luke xxiii. 43). St. Paul was caught up into it, and identified it with the third heaven (cf. 2 Cor. xii. 2, 4). With analogies still preserved to the earthly Eden, the tree of life is in its midst (cf. Rev. ii. 7 with Gen. ii. 9).

"Eden, where delicious *Paradise*
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 132.

¶ The grove of trees outside St. John's College, Oxford, is still called the Paradise.

3. *Theol.:* Paradise is generally used to mean heaven, the place of the blessed.

¶ (1) *Grains of Paradise:* [GRAIN, ¶ (4)].

(2) *Paradise of Fools:* [FOOL'S PARADISE].

(3) *Paradise of Infants:* [LIMBUS].

* **paradise-apple**, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Paradise-apple* is a curious fruit produced by grafting a pearmain on a quince."—*Worlidge: Cider* (1678), p. 207.

paradise-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the family Paradiseidæ (q.v.); a bird-of-paradise.

"The *paradise-birds* present the most wonderful developments of plumage and the most gorgeous varieties of colour to be found among passerine birds."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 414.

paradise-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Macropus viridi-auratus* (Lacépède), from the East Indian Archipelago. Its coloration is brilliant, and it is frequently found in aquaria.

păr-a-dĭs'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PARADISE.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Paradiseinæ (q.v.). Feathers of the head short, thick, compressed; bill rather long, stout; culmen curved to the emarginate tip. Nostrils lateral, concealed by frontal feathers; wings long, rounded; tail broad, rounded; tarsi stout; claws long, strong, curved. There are four species, from the Papuan islands: *Paradisea apoda*, *P. raggiana*, *P. minor* (or *papuana*), and *P. sanguinea*, known respectively as the Great, Raggi's, the Lesser, and the Red Bird of Paradise.

*** păr-a-dĭs'-ĕ-an**, *a.* [Eng. *paradise*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to paradise; suited for paradise; paradisaic.

*** păr'-a-dīsed**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ed.*] Placed in paradise; enjoying felicity as of paradise.

păr-a-dĭs-ē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paradise(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Birds of Paradise; a family of Passerine Birds, "formerly restricted to about eight species of the more typical Paradise Birds, but in his splendid monograph of the group, Mr. Elliot has combined together a number of forms which had been doubtfully placed in several adjacent families" (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 274). The family differs from the Corvidæ, to which it is closely allied, in the outer being shorter than the middle, and longer than the inner toe, the hiud toe being very large and equalling the middle in length. In his monograph on the family Mr. D. G. Elliot divides it into three sub-families: Paradiseinæ, Epimachinæ, and Tectonarchinæ (q.v.).

păr-a-dĭs-ē-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paradise(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: True Birds of Paradise, the typical sub-family of the Paradiseidæ (q.v.). Bill stout, rather straight, males possessing greatly developed plumes upon various portions of their bodies, forming conspicuous ornaments when elevated. Genera: Paradisea, Manucodia, Astrapia, Parotia, Lophorhina, Diphyllodes, Xanthomelus, Cicinnurus, Paradigalla, and Semioptera. (*Elliot: Monograph of the Paradiseidæ.*)

*** păr-a-dĭs'-ĭ-ăc**, *a.* [Lat. *paradisiacus.*] The same as PARADISAICAL (q.v.). (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xi.)

*** păr-a-dĭ-sī'-a-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *paradisiacus.*] Of or pertaining to paradise; paradisaic.

"The ancients express the situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sea."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

*** păr-a-dĭs'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ial.*] The same as PARADISIACAL (q.v.).

*** păr-a-dĭs'-ĭ-an**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ian.*] Paradisaic.

"Our *Paradisian* bard introduces Eve dressing a sallet."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

*** păr-a-dĭs'-ĭc**, **păr-a-dĭs'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Paradisaical.

"Hence we inherit such a life as this,
Dead of itself to *paradisic* bliss."
Broome: True & False Religion.

păr'-a-dŏs, *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to guard, and *dos* = the back.]

Fortif.: A traverse covering the interior of a work from reverse fire.

păr'-a-dŏx, *** par-a-doxe**, *s.* [Fr. *paradoxe*, from Lat. *paradoxus*; Gr. παράδοξος (*paradoxos*) = contrary to opinion, strange: παρά (*para*) = against, beyond, and δόξα (*doxa*) = an opinion, a notion; δοκέω (*dokeō*) = to seem; Sp. *paradoja*; Ital. *paradossa.*] A tenet or statement contrary to received opinion; an assertion which is contrary to appearance, and seemingly absurd, impossible, or at variance with common sense, but which may, on examination, be found to be perfectly correct and well founded.

"A great part of the world reject them all, as absolute *paradoxes*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 3.

*** păr-a-dŏx'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-al.*] Paradoxical.

"Their new *paradoxal* conceite."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 21.

*** păr'-a-dŏx-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-er.*] One who proposes or puts forward a paradox.

"Everyone who attacks the direct and indirect consequences of mathematics 'I shall call a *paradoxer*, and his eyetem a paradox,' the term being used in the approximate sense of 'crotchet.'"—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 276.

păr-a-dŏx'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-ical.*]

1. Inclined to paradoxes or notions contrary to received opinion.

2. Having the nature of a paradox.

păr-a-dŏx'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *paradoxical*; *-ly.*] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner seemingly absurd or impossible.

***păr-ą-dŏx'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *paradoxical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being paradoxical; paradoxy.

păr-ą-dŏx'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paradox(ides)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobita, characterlstic of the Upper Cambrian. Head-shield well developed, crescentic, genal angles produced. Body very long; thorax with from twelve to twenty segments; pygidium usually small.

păr-ą-dŏx'-ĭ-dēş, *s.* [Gr. παράδοξος (*paradoxos*) = strange, marvellous, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Paradoxidæ (q.v.). The body is two feet, or more, in lengtb; thorax with sixteen to twenty rings; eyes long, reniform, and smooth. *Paradoxides Davidis*, twenty-two inches long, from the Menevian rocks, is the largest British trilobite. Sometimes called Olenidæ.

păr-ą-dŏx-ĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *paradoxid(es)*; Eug. suff. *-ian.*]

Geol.: Of, belonging to, or characterized by the prevalence of Paradoxides (q.v.).

"The lowest Cambrian, Harlech, Longmynd, and Menevian groups may be fairly termed *Paradoxidian.*" —*Phillips: Geol.*, pt. ii. (ed. Etheridge), p. 40.

***păr'-ą-dŏx-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-ist.*] The same as PARADOXER (q.v.).

"A *paradoxist* as audacious as the Dean."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1883.

păr-ą-dŏx'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to an orthoclase (q.v.) found in the tin veins at Marienberg, Saxony. He subsequently included all orthoclase found in tin lodes in other places.

***păr-ą-dŏx-ŏl'-ō-ğy,** *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; suff. *-ology.*] The use of paradoxes.

"Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (To the Reader.)

păr'-ą-dŏx-ure, *s.* [PARADOXURUS.] Any individnal of the genus Parodoxurus (q.v.).

păr-ą-dŏx-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. παράδοξος (*paradoxos*) = strange, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = tail. Named from the ability of the animal to curl its long tail downwards into a coil.]

Zool.: Palm-cat; a genus of Viverridæ. Molars $\frac{6-6}{6-6}$; the feet plantigrade; the claws half retractile; no anal pouch; tail convolnte. Ten species are known. *Paradoxurus Typus*, the Common Paradoxure, bas a blackish body, with some obscure longitudinal bands on the flanks, a black tail, and a white spot below the eye. It is found in India.

***păr'-ą-dŏx-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-y.*] The quality or state of being paradoxical.

***păr'-ą-drŏme,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. παράδρομος (*paradromos*) = that may be run through; παραδραμεῖν (*paradramein*), 2 aor. infin. of παρατρέχω (*paratrechō*) = to run through.]

Greek Antiq.: An uncovered space where wrestlers exercised.

*** par-affe,** *s.* [PARAGRAPH, *s.*]

păr'-af-fĭn, păr'-ąf-fĭne, *s.* [Lat. *parum* = little, and *affinis* = akin.]

1. *Chemistry:*

(1) A solid fatty substance, produced along with other substances in the dry or destructive distillation of various organic matters snch as coal, bituminons shale, lignite, peat, &c., at a low red heat. It occurs along with liquid oils in petroleum, and in the native state in coal and bitnminous strata, known as fossil-wax, ozokerite, &c. Paraffin is a mixtnre of several hydrocarbons, probably homologues of marsh gas of high atomic weigbt. When pnre it is colourless, translucent, without taste or smell, has a density of abont ·87, melts from 45° to 65°, boils at 370°, and crystallizes from alcohol in snow-white needles. It is acted upon with great difficnlty by other substances, hence its name.

(2) (*Pl.*): An homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons, having the general formnla, C_nH_{2n+2}—methane, or marsh gas, CH_4, being the lowest term. Many of the paraffins occur ready formed in petroleum and other mineral oils.

2. *Min.:* A name adopted for a group of native hydrocarbons, having the general composition: carbon, 85·71; hydrogen, 14·29 = 100. It embraces the species Urpethite, Hatchettite, Ozocerite, Zietrisikite, and Elaterite (see these words).

paraffin-oil, *s.* [PETROLEUM.]

*** pą-răf'-fle,** *s.* [Fr. *parafe* = a flourish after a signature.] Ostentations display.

"These grand *parafle* o' ceremonies."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

*** păr'-ą-frŏnt,** *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *front*, s.] A superfrontal (q.v.). (*Heylin: Reformation*, i. 281.)

*** par-a-gal,** *s.* [Fr. *parégal.*] A companion. (*Richard the Redeles*, i. 71.)

păr-ą-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *gastric.*]

Zool.: A term applied to two canals given off from the funnel of the Ctenophora. They run parallel to the digestive sac—one on each side, and terminate cæcally before reaching the oral extremity.

*** păr'-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *paraticum*, from Lat. *par* = equal.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Birth, parentage.

"Ye are a man in this towne of great *parage*, and may do moche."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.* vol. ii. ch. lii.

2. *Law:* Equality of name, blood, or dignity, but especially of land, in a division among heirs; equality of condition between persons holding equal portions of a fee.

"He thought it a disparagement to have a *parage* with any of his rank."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii 115.

păr-ą-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c. *genesis* (q.v.).]

1. *Min.:* The occurrence of two or more minerals in the same lode, as barite with oxides of mangancse, serpentine with hypersthene and schiller spar.

2. *Physiol.:* Hybridism (q.v.).

păr-ą-ğĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Originating in the character of the germ. Used of peculiarities of structure existing in an individual organism from the first. (*Dana.*)

păr-ą-glŏb'-ų-lĭn, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *globulin.*]

Chem.: Obtained as a fine granular substance when a brisk stream of carbonic anhydride is passed into fresh blood serum diluted ten times with water. It dissolves in water saturated with oxygen, and in dilute saline solutions.

păr'-ą-gō-ğē, * păr'-ą-gō-ğў, *s.* [Lat. *paragoge*, from Gr. παραγωγή (*paragōgē*) = a leading past, alteration, παράγω (*paragō*) = to lead past: παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to drive; Fr. *paragoge.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The addition of a letter or syllable at the end of a word. Instances are frequent in English; thus, in sound, tyrant, ancient, the final letters are paragogic.

2. *Anat. & Surg.:* Coaptation, reduction. (*Dunglison.*) An old term for adaptation in the form of bones; those which were thus easier of redncticn when dislocated were termed παραγωγότερα (*paragōgotera*) by Hippocrates. (*Mayne.*)

păr-ą-gŏğ'-ĭc, păr-ą-gŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paragog(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable; added at the end of a word.

paragogic-letters, *s. pl.*

Philol.: A term applied to letters in the Semitic languages which, hy their addition to the ordinary form of a word, emphasize it or mark some change in the sense.

păr'-ą-gŏn, * par-a-gone, *s.* [O. Fr., from Sp. *paragon* = a paragon, from *para con* = in comparison with; Fr. *parangon*; Ital. *paragone.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A model of excellence; a pattern of perfection; something of supreme excellence.

"She is an earthly *paragon.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

* 2. A companion, a comrade, a mate, a fellow.

"Some of their pride, some *paragons* disdayning."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 43.

* 3. Emulation, rivalry.

"Full many feats adventurous
Performed in *paragone* of proudest men."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 34.

* 4. A match for trial of excellence.

"Deign'd with her the *paragon* to make."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

* 5. A curious pattern in a garden.

II. *Print.:* A size of type between Great Primer and Double Pica.

*** păr'-ą-gŏn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PARAGON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To serve as a pattern or model for; to excel.

"He hath atchiev'd a maid
That *paragons* description and wild fame."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. To compare, to parallel.

"That bright star to Satan *paragoned.*"
Milton: P. L., x. 426.

3. To rival, to equal, to admit comparison with.

"Whose prowesse *paragone* saw never living wight."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To pretend to comparison or equality.

păr-ą-gō'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. παράγω (*paragō*) = to mislead; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral consisting of minute scales, with mica-like cleavage. Hardness, 2·5–3; sp. gr. 2·779–2·895; lustre, pearly; colonr, yellowish, grayish, green; translncent. Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and soda. Dana regards it as a hydrous soda mica, and includes it in his margarophyllite section of hydrous silicates; others regard it as a soda damourite. The so-called talc-schist of Monte Campione, which encloses staurolite and cyanite, is composed principally of this mineral.

paragonite-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A mica-schist found in the Swiss Alps in which the mica is partly or wholly replaced by paragonite (q.v.).

*** păr'-ą-gŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *paragon*, *s.*; *-ize.*] To compare.

"Faire women whose excellencie is discovered by *paragonizing* or setting one to another."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

*** păr'-ą-gŏn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *paragon*, *s.*; *-less.*] Unsurpassed.

"This *paragonless* fish-town."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

*** păr'-ą-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. παράγραμμα (*paragramma*) = that which one writes beside: παρά (*para*) = beside, and γράμμα (*grumma*) = a writing.] A play upon words; a pun.

"Some striking *paragram.*"—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. iv., lett. 18.

*** păr-ą-grăm'-mą-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. παράγραμμα (*paragramma*), genit παραγράμματος (*paragrammatos*).] A punster.

"The greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns."
—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 61.

păr-ą-grăn'-dĭne, *s.* [Ital., from *parare* = to guard against, and *grandine* = hail, from Lat. *grando*, genit. *grandinis.*] An instrument to avert occurrences of hailstorms; a paragrele.

păr'-ą-graph, * par-a-graffe, * par-grafle, * pyl-crafte, * pil-crow, *s.* [Fr. *paragraphe*, from Low Lat. *paragraphum*, acc. of *paragraphus* = a paragraph, from Gr. παράγραφος (*paragraphos*) = a line or stroke drawn in the margin: παρά (*para*) = beside, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Sp., Port., & Ital. *paragrafo.*] [PARAPH, *s.*]

1. A reference-mark [¶]; a mark nsed to denote a division in the text; a marginal note placed to call attention in a text or to indicate a change of subject.

2. A distinct portion of a discourse; a short passage of a work; a section of a writiug or chapter which refers to one particular point. It may consist of one or more sentences, and is sometimes marked by the character ¶, bnt more frequently by a break in the composition or lines.

"That which the Greeke book divideth by chapters and *paragraphes.*"—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

3. A short passage; a brief notice.

"Such reputation as they may obtain from a threeline *paragraph* in the corner of a newspaper."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1883.

* **păr'-ą-graph,** *v.t.* [PARAGRAPH, *s.*] [PARAPH, *v.*]

1. To mark in the margin; to sign with one's initials.

"The clerk by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*."—*Evelyn: State of France.*

2. To form into paragraphs; to write in paragraphs

3. To mention in a paragraph or short notice.

"I am sneered at by my acquaintances and *paragraphed* by the newspapers."—*Sheridan: School for Scandal*, ii. 2.

păr'-ą-graph-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *-er.*] A writer of paragraphs; a paragraphist.

"The *paragraphers* of that time often depend upon wholesale abuse for their stock in trade."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 787.

păr-ą-grăph'-ĭc, păr-ą-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to a paragraph; consisting of paragraphs, divisions, or sections.

"It . . gave a *paragraphic* air to his criticisms."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 110.

* **păr-ą-grăph'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *paragraphical*; *-ly.*] By, or in, paragraphs.

păr'-ą-grăph-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *-ist.*] One who writes paragraphs or brief notices.

* **păr-ą-grăph-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *istical.*] The same as PARAGRAPHIC (q.v.).

păr-a-grēle', *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to guard against, and *grêle* = hail.] A small lightning-conductor set up by means of a pole in French vineyards to aid in drawing off the electricity from the atmosphere over them. The intention is to prevent the occurrence of hailstorms. Arago proposed that the conductors should be raised and supported by small balloons connected by slender wires or chains with the ground. [PARAGRANDINE.]

Păr-ą-guāy' (**u as w**), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A state of South America, south and west of Brazil.

Paraguay-tea, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An infusion of the leaves of *Ilex paraguensis*, and that tree itself. The leaves, which when green taste like those of mallow, are roasted, dried, and almost pulverized. Three kinds of it exist: the first, the half expanded buds; the second, the leaves stripped of the ribs; and the third, the leaves unstripped. These are put in a teapot, called mate (q.v.), hot water added, and, when cool, the infusion is sucked up through a tube. The tea is used generally in central South America.

2. *Chem.:* Yerba Maté. The dried leaves and twigs of *Ilex paraguayensis*. They have been examined by Stenhouse, who found them to contain 1·2 per cent. of caffeine.

păr-ą-hĕx'-ў-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *hexylene.*]

Chem.: C_6H_{12}. A modification of β hexylene, and formed from it by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid.

păr-ą-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Perissodactyle Ungulates from the Pliocene of North America, having affinity with the horse and the tapir.

păr-ą-hў'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suida, from the Lower Eocene of America. It was apparently highly specialized, and, as a genus, short-lived. It attained a much greater size than the true lineal forms, and the number of its teeth was much reduced. (*Marsh: Introd. & Succession Vert. Life*, p. 36.)

pa-ra-ĭ'-ba, *s.* [The Brazilian name.]

Bot.: Simaruba versicolor. [SIMARUBA.]

† **par-ail,** * **par-aille,** *v.t.* [PARAIL, *s.*] To dress; to clothe.

"*Paralled* hym lyke her prentys."
Piers Plowman, p. 35.

* **par-ail,** * **par-aille,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. Apparel, dress, attire.

"In the *parail* of a pilgrim."
Piers Plowman, p. 208.

2. Nobility; men of rank.

păr-ą-ĭl'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *limenite.*]

Min.: The same as PARACOLUMBITE.

păr'-ą-kēt, *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

păr-ą-lăc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *lactic.*] [SARCOLACTIC.]

păr-ăl'-bu-mĭn, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *albumin.*]

Chem.: A substance found by Scheerer in a diseased secretion. It differs from albumin in not being completely precipitated on boiling, even in presence of acetic acid, and in dissolving in water after precipitation with alcohol.

păr-ăl'-dĕ-hўde, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_3$. The solid modification of aldehyde. It is produced by treating aldehyde with ethylic iodide in sealed tubes. Melts at 12°, boils at 123°, and has a vapour density of 4·71, agreeing nearly with the treble formula of aldehyde, $C_6H_{12}O_3$.

păr-ą-leīp'-sĭs, păr-ą-līp'-sĭs, *s.* [PARALEPSIS.]

păr-ą-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidæ (q.v.). Head and body elongate, compressed, covered with deciduous scales; cleft of mouth very wide; ventrals small; opposite, or nearly opposite dorsal, which is short, and on hinder part of body; adipose fin small; caudal emarginate. Three species of small pelagic fishes from Mediterranean and Atlantic.

păr-ą-lĕp'-sĭs, păr'-ą-lĕp-sў, *s.* [Gr. *παράλειψις* (*paraleipsis*) = an omission or leaving out: *παρά* (*para*) = beside, beyond, and *λείπω* (*leipō*) = to leave.]

Rhet.: A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions: as, "I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity; I take no notice of his brutal conduct; I do not speak of his treachery and malice."

* **pą-rā'-lĭ-an,** *s.* [Gr. *πάραλος* (*paralos*) = by or near the sea: *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *ἅλς* (*hals*) = the sea.] A dweller by the sea.

păr-ą-lī-pŏm'-ĕ-na, *s. pl.* [Gr. *παραλειπομένα* (*paraleipomena*) = things omitted; *παραλείπω* (*paraleipō*) = to omit.] Things omitted; a supplement containing something omitted in a preceding work. The Books of Chronicles were so called by the LXX., and the name is retained in the Vulgate.

păr-ąl-lăc'-tĭc, păr-ąl-lăc'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *parallactique*; Ger. *parallaktisch.*] Pertaining to parallax (q.v.).

parallactic-ellipse, *s.*

Astron.: An ellipse described against the background of the sky when its parallax is observed from the successive spots occupied by the earth in her annual revolution. It is from this parallactic ellipse that the distances of some few fixed stars have been approximately determined. (*Ball: Story of the Heavens*, p. 413.)

parallactic-instrument, *s.*

Astron.: An instrument invented by Ptolemy for determining the moon's parallax. (*Ptolemy: Almagest*, bk. v., ch. xii.)

păr-ąl-lăx, *s.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις* (*parallaxis*) = (1) an alternation, (2) change, (3) parallax (see below); Gr. *παραλλάσσω* (*parallassō*) = to make things alternate: *παρά* (*para*) = from beside, and *ἀλλάσσω* (*allassō*) = to change; Ital. *parallasse*; Ger. & Fr. *parallaxe.*]

1. *Astron.:* The difference between the position of a heavenly body as viewed from a station on the earth's surface and as it would be if seen from the centre of our planet. It is measured by an angle, of which the point is formed by the heavenly body, whilst the straight lines enclosing it touch the observer's position and the centre of the earth. (*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, ed. 6th, p. 142.) The parallax of the sun is between 8″ and 9″, and that of the moon about a degree and a half. (*Ibid.*, pp. 209, 210.)

† 2. *Optics:* The difference in the position of an object produced when the wires are not at a proper distance from the object-glass.

¶ (1) *Angle of parallax:*

Optics: The angle formed by two lines drawn from an object, one to the centre of each eye.

(2) *Annual parallax:*

(*a*) The term sometimes applied to a parallax, if any is visible, of a star when viewed from two opposite points of the earth's orbit. The annual parallax of the stars is not in any case certainly 2″, and, in every case but one, unquestionably less than a single second.

(*b*) Sometimes the difference in the position of a star as viewed from the sun and from the earth at the extremity of her orbit; in other words, with a base-line of half her orbit.

(3) *Binocular parallax:*

Optics: The difference between the position of an object as seen with the one eye and with the other, the head remaining unmoved.

(4) *Concentric parallax:* The same as Diurnal parallax.

(5) *Diurnal parallax:* The same as *Geocentric parallax* (q.v.).

(6) *Geocentric parallax:*

Astron.: The parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon. The term is specially used of the moon. When in the horizon the parallax is greater than when the moon is in any other position.

(7) *Horizontal equatorial parallax:*

Astron.: As the radii of the earth are not all equal, it is needful to decide which to use in calculating the moon's horizontal parallax. The insertion of the term equatorial means that the equator is the particular radius which has been employed, as it actually is by most astronomers. The moon's horizontal equatorial parallax varies from 54′ to 1°1′15″, the difference arising from the elliptic orbit in which the luminary moves. (*Airy: Pop. Astron.*, p. 165.) The distance of the moon is computed by means of her equatorial horizontal parallax. Theoretically speaking, that of the sun can be ascertained in a similar way; but, the figures being small, a minute error in them would make a great difference in the results of computations founded on them. Hence other methods are adopted. [SUN, TRANSIT.]

(8) *Parallax in altitude:*

Astron.: The parallax of a heavenly body when it has risen to a certain altitude above the horizon.

păr'-ąl-lęl, * **păr'-ą-lęll,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *parallele*, from Lat. *parallelus*; Gr. *παράλληλος* (*parallēlos*) = parallel, side by side, from *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and * *ἀλλήλος* (*allēlos*) = one another; Sp. *paralelo*; Ital. *parallelo*, *paralello.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Having the same tendency or direction; tending to the same end or result.

(2) Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; similar; running on all fours; corresponding.

"Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places."—*Watts: Logic.*

II. *Geom.:* Having the same direction and everywhere equidistant from each other. [PARALLEL-LINES.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A line which throughout its whole length lies in the same direction with, and is everywhere equidistant from, another or others.

"That's done
As near as the extremest ends of *parallels*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

(2) Direction parallel or conformable to that of another line.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Conformity or resemblance continued through many particulars; resemblance; correspondence in essential points; similarity.

"The *parallel* holds in the gainlessness, as well as laboriousness of the work."—*Decay of Piety.*

(2) A comparison made: as, To draw a *parallel* between two events.

"Such a *parallel* is as absolutely erroneous as anything can be."—*Whitney: Language*, ch. xi.

(3) An equal; a counterpart; something equal or similar to another in all essential points.

"The hatred of which Jeffreys was the object was without a *parallel* in our history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A wide trench parallel to the attacked work, for protecting the besieging troops. The parallels connect the approaches or zigzags by which advances are made on besieged works.

2. *Geog.:* A line on a globe or map marking the latitude; a circle or part of a circle parallel to the equator.

3. *Print.:* A reference-mark (‖).

parallel-bar, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.:* A rod in the side-lever engine, forming a connection with the pump rods and studs along the centre line of the levers.

2. (*Pl.*)*:* Bars fixed at a certain height above the ground, and parallel to each other, on which to practise gymnastic exercises.

parallel-circles, *s. pl.* Those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other; every system of such circles has a common axis, and, consequently, their poles are also common. [CONCENTRIC.]

parallel-coping, *s.*

Build.: Coping of equal thickness throughout; it is used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, &c.

parallel-file, *s.* A file which has no taper, but preserves its size from tang to point. One which is flat and strictly correct is known as a dead-parallel file.

parallel-forces, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Forces which act in directions parallel to each other.

¶ *Centre of a system of parallel forces:* The point at which the resultant of the system may be supposed to act, whatever may be the direction of the parallel forces.

parallel-knife, *s.* Two knife-blades in one handle, set parallel to each other, with one or more screws to regulate their distance. A microtome (q.v.).

parallel-lathe, *s.* A small bench-tool for dentists', jewellers', and watchmakers' use.

parallel-lines, *s. pl.*

1. *Geom.:* Two straight lines are parallel to each other when they lie in the same direction. It follows from this definition, (1) that they are contained in the same plane; (2) that they cannot intersect how far soever both may be prolonged. Any number of straight lines are parallel to each other when they have the same direction, or when they are respectively parallel to a given straight line.

2. *Mil.:* The same as PARALLEL, *s.*, B. II. 1.

parallel-motion, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A device invented by James Watt, designed to connect the pistou and pump rods of a steam-engine with the working beam in such a manner that the former shall move in straight lines. The principle of the mechanism consists in the fact that in every parallelogram, three angles being attached and revolving in arcs of circles, the fourth will continue nearly in a straight line of movement.

2. *Music:* The movement of two or more parts at fixed intervals, as thirds, sixths. Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden. [CONSECUTIVES.]

parallel-planes, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Planes lying in the same direction.

parallel-roads, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Three roads parallel to each other and perfectly horizontal, existing at exactly the same elevation (150, 200, and 1,250 feet above the sea level), along opposite sides of Glen Roy, in Inverness-shire, ten miles north of Fort William. Dr. Buckland, Macculloch, Agassiz, Sir T. Dick Lauder, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Milne Holme, Prof. Rogers, Sir Robt. Chambers, Mr. Jamieson, Sir Chas. Lyell, Rev. R. B. Watson, Sir John Lubbock, Prof. Babbage, &c., have all attempted to solve the problem of the roads. They were probably made by water, which, during the elevation of the land, stood for long periods at the three successive levels. Some contend that the water which produced them was that of a lake, perhaps a glacier lake, others that of the ocean. Sir John Lubbock advocates the former view, and considers that the waves would throw the materials which they moved in a downward direction. (*Geol. Soc. Trans.*, iv. 314; *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 235, xx. 9, xxiv. 83, 273, xxv. 282.)

parallel-rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A rod connecting the crank-pins of the driving-wheels.

parallel-ruler, *s.* A draughtsman's instrument for drawing parallel lines. It consists of two rectangular rules of wood or metal connected by cross pieces, usually of brass of equal length, and so attached by a hinge joint, that the two rulers may be made to recede from or approach towards each other at pleasure, so that if one remains fast the other will constantly be parallel to it.

parallel-sailing, *s.*

Navig.: Sailing on a parallel of latitude.

parallel-sphere, *s.* In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the circles of latitude are all parallel to the horizon.

parallel-vice, *s.* A vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket in the other.

parallels of declination, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.

parallels of latitude, *s. pl.*

1. *Astron.:* Those circles of the celestial sphere whose planes are parallel to the ecliptic.

2. *Navig.:* [LATITUDE, ¶ (4)].

păr'-ăl-lĕl, *v.t. & i.* [PARALLEL, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To place or make parallel to another; to set so as to keep the same direction with, and an equal distance from, something else.

"The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian.—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To make parallel or conformable to something else.

"His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

2. To furnish an equal to; to match.

3. To rival, to equal.

"Great as thou art, yet *paralleled* by those,
Thy countrymen, before thee born to shine."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 40.

4. To correspond to.

"That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, He stretched out the earth upon the waters."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 5. To compare.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be like or equal; to correspond, to agree.

"Sound *paralleleth* in many other things with the sight, and radiation of things invisible."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 125.

* **păr'-ăl-lĕl-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng *parallel; -able.*] That may or can be paralleled or equalled.

"Our duty is seconded with such an advantage, as is not *paralleable* in all the world beside."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 277.

păr-ăl-lĕl'-ĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Eng. *parallel; i* connect., and *nerved.*]

Botany:

1. Having nearly parallel veins, as in grasses, or even somewhat curved, as in the lily of the valley. (*De Candolle.*)

2. Having the lateral ribs straight, as in the leaves of the alder tree. (*Michel.*)

păr'-ăl-lĕl-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *parallélisme*, from Gr. παραλλησμός (*parallēlismos*), from παράλληλος (*parallēlos*) = parallel (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being parallel.

"As soon as they assume the property of enclosing space, they lose the property of *parallelism*."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. cx.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Correspondence or similarity in important or essential points.

"The wonderful *parallelisms* in the myths of the Aryan world."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology.* (*Pref.*)

* 2. A comparison, a parallel.

"'Tis easie to draw a *parallelism* between that ancient, and this more modern nothing."—*Granvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

¶ *Parallelism of Hebrew Poetry:* The repetition of the same sentiment in the first and second lines of a couplet, as in Job xxxix. 5.

"Who hath sent out the wild ass free?
Or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?"

Sometimes, as in Isa. xxiv. 4-6, there is a triplet; at others, as in xli. 9, a more complex arrangement. The parallelism is not apparent to the English reader in the A.V., but in this respect considerable improvement has been effected by the Revisers of the Old Testament in printing the poetical parts as poetry.

* **păr-ăl-lĕl-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *parallel; -istic.*] Of the nature of, or involving parallelism. (*Milman.*)

* **păr'-ăl-lęl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parallel; -ize.*] To render parallel.

† **păr'-ăl-lĕlled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [PARALLEL, *v.*]

* **păr'-ăl-lęl-lĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parallel; -less.*] Unparalleled, matchless.

"Tell me, gentle boy,
Is she not *parallelless*?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, iii. 1.

* **păr'-ăl-lęl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parallel; -ly.*] In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

"Their leaves and branches *parallelly* answering one another."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.* (App. ch. xi.)

păr-ąl-lĕl'-ō-grăm, ***păr-ą-lĕl'-ō-grăm,** *s.* [O. Fr. *paralelogramme* (Fr. *parallélogramme*), from Lat. *parallelogrammum* = a parallelogram, from Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον (*parallēlogrammon*), neut. sing. of παραλληλόγραμμος (*parallēlogrammos*) = bounded by parallel lines, from παράλληλος (*parallēlos*) = parallel (q.v.), and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a stroke, a line; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Sp. *paralelogramo*; Ital. *parallelogrammo.*]

1. A four-sided figure or quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel to each other, taken two and two. The opposite sides are equal to each other, taken in pairs, as are also the opposite angles. [RECTANGLE, RHOMBUS, SQUARE.]

¶ The term is popularly applied to any quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth.

* 2. A pantograph.

"Showing me the use of the *parallelogram*, by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines."—*Pepys: Diary*, Dec. 9, 1668.

parallelogram of forces, *s.*

Mech.: The name given to a theorem in the composition of forces, stated as follows:

If two forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and direction by straight lines drawn from the particle, and a parallelogram be constructed having these straight lines as adjacent sides, then the resultant of the two forces is represented in magnitude and direction by that diagonal of the parallelogram which passes through the particle.

pă,-ăl-lĕl-ō-grăm-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *parallelogram; -atic.*] Pertaining or relating to a parallelogram.

* **păr-ąl-lĕl-ō-grăm'-mĭc,** * **păr-ąl-lĕl-ō-grăm'-mic-ąl,** ***păr-ąl-lĕl-ō-grăm'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *parallelogram; -ic, -ical.*] Having the nature or properties of a parallelogram.

"The table being *parallelogramical*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 213.

* **păr-ąl-lĕl-ō-grăm'-mŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A parallelogram (q.v.). (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1036.)

păr-ąl-lĕl-ō-pī'-pĕd, păr-ąl-lĕl-ō-pī'-pē-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *parallelepipedum*, from Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον (*parallēlepipedon*) = a body with parallel surfaces, from παράλληλος (*parallēlos*) = parallel, and ἐπίπεδον (*epipedon*) = a flat surface, from ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and πέδον (*pedon*) = the ground.]

Geom.: A regular solid bounded by six plane surfaces, or parallelograms, the opposite pairs of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other. If the parallelograms are squares, the solid is a cube.

păr-ąl-lĕl-ō-pī'-pĕd-ŏn, *s.* [PARALLELOPIPED.]

păr-ąl-lĕl-ŏs-tĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. παράλληλος (*parallēlos*), and στερεός (*stereos*) = solid.] (See comp.)

parallelosteric-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A term given by Scheerer to compounds analogous in composition, and exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume.

păr-ą-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *logical* (q.v.).] Characterized by or containing paralogism; illogical.

păr'-ą-lō-ğĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *paralogisme*, from Lat. *paralogismus*, from Gr. παραλογίσμος

(*paralogismos*) = a false reckoning, from παραλογίζομαι (*paralogizomai*) = to reckon wrongly : παρά (*para*) = beside, and λογίζομαι (*logizomai*) = to reckon.]

Logic: A fallacious argument or false reasoning; a reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

"The former of these is the *paralogism* of fond Romanists; the other of time-serving politicians."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Philippians* iii. 18, 19.

pa-răl'-ō-gīte, *s.* [Gr. παράλογος (*paralogos*) = unaccountable; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystals enclosing much carbonate of lime. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·665; colour, white, blue, sometimes reddish. Regarded as an altered eckebergite (q.v.). Found with lapis lazuli in the Lake Baikal country, Asiatic Russia.

***păr'-a-lō-gīze,** *v.i.* [Gr. παραλογίζομαι *paralogizomai*) = to reckon wrongly.] [PARALOGISM.] To reason falsely; to draw false conclusions.

¶ Nashe uses this word without the idea of error which it properly conveys.

"I had a crotchet in my head here to have run astray throwout all the coast-townes of England . . . and commented and *paralogized* on their condition."—*Lenten Stuffe.*

***pa-răl'-ō-ğy,** *s.* [Gr. παραλογία (*paralogia*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and λόγος (*logos*) = discourse, reason.] False reasoning, paralogism.

"That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii. ch. iii.

păr-a-lū'-mĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aluminite.*]

Min.: A massive mineral, of a white to pale-yellow colour. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 14·4; alumina, 37·0; water, 48·6 = 100; corresponding to the formula $(2Al_2O_3)SO_3+15HO$. Found near Halle, and in Brittany.

păr-a-lȳ-ğā'-tion, *s.* [PARALYZATION.]

păr'-a-lȳze, *v.t.* [PARALYZE.]

pa-răl'-y-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. παράλυσις (*paralusis*); παραλύω (*paraluō*) = to loose and take off, in pass. = to be paralyzed.]

Pathol.: Palsy (q.v.).

păr-a-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *paralytique;* from Lat. *paralyticus;* Gr. παραλυτικός (*paralutikos*) = afflicted with palsy; Sp. & Ital. *paralitico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to paralysis; resembling paralysis.

2. Suffering from paralysis or palsy; palsied, paralyzed.

"The cold shaking *paralytic* hand."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 150.

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

B. *As subst.:* One who is affected with paralysis or palsy.

"*Paralytics,* whose nerves are . . . reduced to the same state as if cut or bound."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note 5.)

***păr-a-lĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *paralytic; -al.*] The same as PARALYTIC (q.v.).

***păr-a-lȳ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *paralyz(e); -ation.*] The act of paralyzing; the state or condition of being paralyzed.

păr'-a-lȳze, păr'-a-lȳse, *v.t.* [Fr. *paralyser;* from *paralysie* = paralysis, palsy.]

1. *Lit.:* To strike or affect with paralysis or palsy.

2. *Fig.:* To unnerve; to destroy or injure the physical or mental energy of; to render ineffective.

"Strong enough to embarrass and *paralyse* its action."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 31, 1885.

păr'-ăm, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: CH_2N_2. A substance produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodamide. It is isomeric with cyanamide, and crystallizes in groups of fine silky needles melting at 100°, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

păr-a-mæ'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paramæc(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Ciliata, consisting of free-swimming animalcules, more or less flattened and asymmetrical, ciliate throughout; oral aperture on ventral surface. Genera, Paramæcium, Loxocephalus, Placus, and Coucophthirus.

păr-a-mæ'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. παραμήκης (*paramēkēs*) = oblong.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Paramæcidæ, from salt and fresh water, and abundant in vegetable infusions. Saville Kent records five species.

păr-a-măg-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetic.*] Magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic. (*Faraday.*)

păr-a-măg'-nĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetism.*]

Magnetism: Magnetism as opposed to diamagnetism; attraction as opposed to repulsion.

păr-a-măl'-ĕ-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *maleic.*] Derived from maleic acid.

paramaleic-acid, *s.* [FUMARIC-ACID.]

păr-a-māl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *malic.*] Derived from or containing malic acid.

paramalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $O\left\langle \begin{matrix} CH_2-COOH \\ CH_2-COOH \end{matrix} \right\}$. Diglycollic acid. Formed by the dehydration of glycollic acid. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms melting at 150°, and easily soluble in water and alcohol. Forms acid and neutral salts.

păr-a-măt'-ta, păr'-a-măt, *s.* [From having been originally made of wool imported from Paramatta, in Australia.]

Fabric: A kind of light twill having a cotton warp and a merino-wool weft.

păr-a-mĕ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *meconic.*] Derived from or containing meconic acid.

parameconic-acid, *s.* [COMENIC-ACID.]

***păr'-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Sp. *paramento* = ornament, from *parar* (Lat. *paro*) = to provide, to adorn.] The furniture, ornaments, and hangings of an apartment for a room of state. (*Weale.*)

păr-a-mĕn-ĭs-pĕr'-mĭne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *menispermine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{12}NO_2$. A crystalline body isomeric with menispermine, obtained from the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus.* It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, soluble in boiling alcohol and in dilute acids, and melts at 250°, volatilizing in white vapours which condense like suow on cold bodies.

păr-a-mĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παράμερος (*parameros*), for παρήμερος (*parēmeros*) = daily.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ. *Parameria glandulifera* is an extensive climber in the tidal forests of Burmah. It furnishes excellent indiarubber. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

pa-răm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

Math.: A name given to a constant quantity entering into the equation of a curve. The term is principally used in discussing the conic sections. In the parabola the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and ordinate of any point of the curve, the abscissa and ordinate being referred to that diameter and the tangent at its vertex. In all cases the parameter of any diameter is equal to four times the distance from the focus to the vertex of the diameter. The parameter of the axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In the ellipse and hyperbola, the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the diameter and its conjugate. The parameter of the transverse axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In all of the conic sections, the parameter of the curve is equal to the chord of the curve drawn through the focus, perpendicular to the axis. The parameter of a conic section and the foci are sufficient data for constructing the curve.

* ¶ *Parameters of the orbits:*

Astron: An old name for what are now known as the *elements of the orbits.*

păr-a-mĕ-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *metritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The name given by Virchow, Duncan, &c., to Pelvic cellulitis.

păr-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amic.*] Derived from paramide.

paramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given to a white crystalline precipitate obtained by dropping an ammoniacal solution of paramide into hydrochloric acid. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, and gives the zinc reaction for euchroic acid, but its properties are not fully understood.

păr-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amide.*] [MELLITIMIDE.]

păr-ăm-ĭ-dō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Prefs. *par-; amido,* and Eng. *benzoic.*] Derived from amidobenzoic-acid.

paramidobenzoic-acid, *s.* [PARA-OXYBENZAMIC-ACID.]

***pa-răm-ĭ-ŏğ'-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. παροιμιογράφος (*paroimiographos*) = collecting proverbs: παροιμία (*paroimia*) = a proverb, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A collector or writer of proverbs.

pa-ra'-mō, *s.* [Amer.-Span.]

Phys. Geog.: In South America a mountainous district, covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. (*Brande & Cox.*)

păr-a-mŏ-năd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paramonas,* genit. *paramonad(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules free-swimming, with a single terminal flagellum. There are five genera: Paramonas, Petalomonas, Atractonema, Phialouema, and Menoidium.

păr-a-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Paramonadidæ, founded by Saville Kent, for Infusoria referred by some authorities to Monas, but which possess a distinct oral aperture.

păr'-a-morph, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. μόρφη (*morphē*) = shape.]

Min.: A pseudomorph formed by paramorphism (q.v.).

păr-a-mor'-phĭne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *morphine.*] [THEBAÏNE.]

păr-a-morph'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *paramorph; -ism.*]

Min. & Chem.: The change produced in a chemical compound by the re-arrangement of its atoms under the influence of light, changes of temperature, &c.; by which the interior crystal-structure is completely changed.

păr-a-morph'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *paramorph; -ous.*] Of or pertaining to paramorphism; of the nature of a paramorph; formed by paramorphism.

paramorphous-crystals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Crystals which have undergone a change of molecular structure without any alteration of external form or chemical constitution, *e.g.,* fused sulphur yields monoclinic crystals, which gradually become opaque, and are then found to have the trimetric form of sulphur obtained from fusion at low temperatures.

păr-a-môu'-dra, *s.* [The Irish name of the stone.]

Geol.: A potstone (q.v.).

păr'-a-mount, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *par amont* = at the top.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Superior in power; having the highest or chief jurisdiction: as, the lord *paramount* is the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. The title is generally applied to the sovereign; but in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount. [PARAVAIL.]

"The kingdom in parliament assembled is above the king, as a general council is *paramount* the Pope."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty,* pt. i., p. 7.

* 2. Eminent, extreme, notorious.

"John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount.*"—*Bacon.*

3. Superior to or above all others; pre-eminent.

"Every man has some prime *paramount* object which employs his head, and fills his heart."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 12.

¶ Paramount is used by Prynne as a preposition = superior to, above.

B. *As subst.:* The highest in rank or authority; a chief.

"In order came the grand infernal peers,
Midst came their mighty *paramount*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 508.

¶ *Lady Paramount:*

Archery: A title given to the lady who makes the highest score at an archery meeting.

***păr-ą-mŏunt-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *paramount*; *-cy.*] The state, condition, or position of being paramount.

***păr-ą-mŏunt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *paramount*; *-ly.* In a paramount manner; preeminently; above all others.

"In the earlier stage progress was *paramountly* in the direction of acquiring facility."—*Murray: Greek Sculpture*, ch. i.

păr'-ą-mŏur, *adv.* & *s.* [Fr. *par amour* = by or with love: *par* (Lat. *per*) = by, with; *amour* (Lat. *amor*) = love.]

***A.** *As adv.:* In love, with love.

"For *par amour* I lovede hire first or thou."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,157.

B. *As substantive:*

***1.** A lover, a wooer; used in a good sense.

"A lovely bevy of faire ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly *paramoure*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 34.

***2.** A mistress.

"My fourthe husbonde was a revellour,
This is to sayn, he had a *paramour*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,036.

3. One who takes the place of a husband or wife without having the rights.

"The seducer appeared with dauntless front, accompanied by his *paramour*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

păr-ăm'-ўl-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amylene.*] [DECINE.]

păr-ăm'-ў-lōne, *s.* [Pref. *par-*; Eng. *amyl-(ene)*, and suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: A name applied to starch-like granules present in *Euglena viridis*, a species of infusorium. It is white, and not acted upon by water or dilute acids, but, on heating to 200°, is converted into a gummy mass.

păr'-ą-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a monse.]

Paleont.: A genus of Scinridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of North America.

păr-ą-năph'-tąl-ēse, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *naphtalese.*] [OXANTHRACENE.]

păr-ą-năph'-thą-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *naphthalene.* [ANTHRACENE.]

păr-a-nē'-mą (pl. **păr-a-nē'-mą-tą**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The paraphyses of algals and other cryptogams.

păr-ą-nĕph'-rŏps, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *nephrops* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Parastacidæ (q.v.). Several species have been described from New Zealand, and one from the Fiji Islands.

pą-răn'-gŏn, *s.* [Fr.] [PARAGON.] A variety of black marble which the ancients obtained from Egypt and Greece.

păr-ăn'-ĭ-çēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *nicene*].

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}$ (?) Obtained by distilling chloronicenic acid with caustic lime or baryta. Paranicene is a solid substance, and is converted by fuming nitric acid into nitroparanicene, $C_{10}H_{11}(NO_2)$.

păr-ăn'-ĭ-çine, *s.* [Eng. *paranic(ene)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}N$ (?). A base formed by the action of sulphide of ammonium on nitroparanicene. It forms crystallizable salts, and is precipitated from its solutions in snowy flakes soluble in ether.

păr-ăn'-ĭ-lĭne, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$. A base polymeric with aniline, found among several bases of high boiling points, produced in the manufacture of aniline, and separated by the fractional distillation of the residues left in the stills. After repeated crystallization it is obtained in long, white, silky needles, fusible at 192°, and boiling above the range of the mercury thermometer. It forms with acids highly crystalline salts.

păr-ą-nī-trō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *nitrobenzoic.*] Derived from nitrobenzoic acid.

paranitrobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(NO_2)COOH$. Nitrodracylic acid. Formed in small quantity when benzoic acid is treated with fuming nitric acid, and also when the corresponding nitrocinnamic acid is subjected to oxidation. It crystallizes in yellowish laminæ, slightly soluble in water, and melts at 240°.

păr-ăn'k'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *ankerite.*]

Min.: A name suggested by Bořický for all the ankerites in which the proportion of the calcium-magnesium carbonate to the calcium-iron carbonate is as two to one, or upwards.

păr-ą-nōĭ'-a, *s.* Mental unsoundness, of a chronic character.

păr'-ăn-thine, păr'-ăn-thite, *s.* [Gr. *παραν θέω* (*paranthĕō*) = to fade; suff. *-ine*, *-ite*; Sp. *parantina.*]

Min.: A member of the Scapolite group of Unisilicates of Dana. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·7-2·8; lustre vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour white to gray, grayish-green to green. Compos.: silica, 43·0; alumina, 36·9; lime, 20·1 = 100. Occurs in prisms, sometimes of considerable size, in Finland and Sweden.

***păr'-ą-nўmph,** *s.* [Lat. *paranymphus*, from *παράνυμφος* (*paranumphos*): pref. *para-*, and *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride; Fr. *paranymphe.*]

1. In ancient Greece one who accompanied the bridegroom in bringing home the bride; a bridesman; a bridesmaid.

"Medon, honoured *paranymph* and guest."
Glover: Athenaid, xxx.

2. A supporter, a countenancer, an abettor.

"But it is the basest of all when lust is the *paranymph* and solicits the suit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

***păr'-ą-nўmph'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *paranymph*; *-al.*] Bridal, nuptial.

"He who names my queen of love
Without his bonnet vailed, or saying grace,
As at some *paranymph al* feast, is rude."
Ford: Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

păr-ą-pĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *pectic.*] Derived from or containing pectic acid.

parapectic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{34}O_{29}$. An uncrystallizable acid obtained by boiling pectic acid for some time with water. It is soluble in water, destitute of optical rotatory power, and has a strong acid reaction. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis, and is precipitated therefrom by baryta water.

păr-ą-pĕc'-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *pectin.*]

Chem.: $C_{52}H_{76}O_{31}$. A translucent jelly, prepared by boiling an aqueous solution of pectin for several hours, and precipitating with alcohol. It is tasteless, soluble in water, and precipitable by neutral lead acetate. When boiled with dilute acids it is converted into metapectin.

păr'-ą-pĕgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *parapegma*, from Gr. *παράπηγμα* (*parapēgma*), from *παραπήγνυμι* (*parapēgnumi* = to fix beside: pref. *para-*, and *πήγνυμι* (*pēgnumi*) = to fix; Fr. *parapègme.*] A brazen tablet, fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a tablet set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c., whence astrologers give this name to the tables on which they draw figures according to their art. (*Philips.*)

păr-ą-pĕr'-ca, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat., &c. *perca* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Percidæ from the Marles of Aix-en-Provence. (*Günther.*)

păr'-ą-pĕt, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *parapetto* = a cuirass, a breast-plate, a parapet, from *parare* (Lat. *paro*) = to defend, and *petto* (Lat. *pectus*) = the breast; Sp. *parapeto.*]

1. *Arch.:* A wall raised breast-high; the upper part of a house which is above the springing of a roof and guards the gutter; the upper part of a wall, a bridge, a terrace, or balcony, &c. Parapets around the flat roofs of houses in the East are of very ancient date.

2. *Fort.:* A breast-high defence of earth or stone around a work for shielding troops from the enemy's fire. It is so formed that the earth of the excavation is sufficient for the ramparts and parapets. Inside is the body of the place; outside are the ditch, glacis, &c.

"Demiculverins from a ship of war were mounted along the *parapets*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

păr-ą-pĕt'-ąl-ŭm (pl. **păr-a-pĕt'-ąl-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *petalum.*] [PETAL.]

Bot.: Link's name for any appendage to the corolla, if the former consist of several pieces.

păr'-ą-pĕt-ed, *a.* [Eng. *parapet*; *-ed.*] Furnished with a parapet or parapets.

***păr'-ăph,** *v.t.* [PARAPH, *s.*] To add a paraph to; to sign, especially with the initials; to initial.

***păr'-ăph,** *s.* [Fr. *paraphe*, *parafe.*] A flourish at the end of a signature, used as a protection against forgery. [PARAGRAPH, *s.*]

păr-ą-phā'-şĭa, *s.* A species of aphasia in which words are wrongly used or mispronounced.

***păr-ą-phĕr'-ną,** *s. pl.* [Lat.] The same as PARAPHERNALIA (q.v.).

***păr-a-phĕr'-nąl,** *a.* [PARAPHERNALIA.] Pertaining to or consisting of paraphernalia (q.v.).

păr-ą-phĕr-nā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parapherna*; with neut. pl. suff. *-alia*; Gr *παράφερνα* (*parapherna*) = that which a bride brings over and above her dower: *παρά* (*para*) = beside, beyond, and *φερνή* (*phernē*) = a dower; *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bring.]

1. *Law:* Property which a bride possesses over and above her dower or dotal portion. It includes all the personal apparel and ornaments which she possesses and has used during marriage, and which are suitable to her rank and condition of life.

"In one instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods; which shall remain to her after his death, and not go to the executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*; a term borrowed from the civil law, to signify the apparel and ornaments of the wife, suitable to her rank and degree; and, therefore, even the jewels of a peeress, usually worn by her, have been held to be *paraphernalia*. Neither can the husband devise by his will such ornaments and jewels of his wife; though during his life he has the power to sell them or give them away. But if she continues in the use of them till his death, she shall afterwards retain them against his executors and administrators, and all other persons except creditors where there is a deficiency of assets. And her necessary apparel is protected even against the claim of creditors."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 29.

2. *Gen.:* Appendages, ornaments, trappings, equipments, baggage, luggage.

păr-ą-phĭ-mō'-sĭs, păr-ą-phў-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c. *phimosis*, *phymosis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Strangulation of the *glans penis*, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too small to allow it to be drawn behind the glans. (*Dunglison.*)

***păr-ą-phō'-nĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. *παραφωνία* (*paraphōniā*), from *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = the voice.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An alteration of voice.

2. *Music:* A melodic progression by the only consonances recognised in the Greek music, namely, fourths and fifths.

păr'-ą-phrāse, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *paraphrasin*, accus. of *paraphrasis*, from Gr. *παραφάσις* (*paraphrasis*) = a paraphrase, from *παραφράζω* (*paraphrazō*) = to speak in addition, to paraphrase: *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *φράζω* (*phrazō*) = to speak; Sp. *parafrasis*; Ital. *parafrasi.*]

1. A free translation or rendering of a passage; a re-statement of a passage, sentence, or work, in which the sense of the original is retained, but expressed in other words, and generally more fully, for the purpose of clearer and fuller explanation; a setting forth in ampler and clearer terms of the signification of a text, passage, or word.

"The way I have taken is not so strait as metaphrase, nor so loose as *paraphrase*."—*Dryden: Æneis* (Ded.)

2. In Scotland it is applied specially to sixty-seven versifications of Scripture passages used with psalms and hymns in Divine worship.

3. A representation in another form.

păr'-ą-phrāse, *v.t. & i.* [PARAPHRASE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To express, explain, or interpret in fuller and clearer words the signification of a passage, statement, or work; to translate or restate freely and fully, but without losing or changing the original meaning.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a paraphrase; to explain or interpret freely.

"Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. But it is intolerable that, under a pretence of paraphrasing and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

păr ą-phrās-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *paraphras(e); -er.*] One who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

* **păr-ą-phrās'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *paraphras(e); -ian.*] A paraphrast; a paraphraser.

"As the logicall *paraphrasian* and philosophicall interpreters do."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2).

* **păr'-ą-phrăst,** *s.* [Lat. *paraphrastes*, from Gr. παραφράστης (*paraphrastēs*), from παραφράζω (*paraphrazō*) = to paraphrase; Fr. *paraphraste*; Ital. & Sp. *parafraste.*] One who paraphrases; one who restates or explains the words of another more fully or clearly.

"The same Anglo-Saxon *paraphrast*."—*Warton: Eng. Poetry*, vol. i., diss. 1.

† **păr-ą-phrăs'-tĭc,** * **păr-ą-phrăs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *paraphrast*; *-ic, -ical.*]

I. Parapbrasing; using paraphrase; explaining or restating the words of an author more fully and clearly; not literal; free in translation.

"I may be something *paraphrastical* and faulty."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

2. Having the nature or character of a paraphrase; free and ample in explanation; not verbal or literal.

"This is rather a *paraphrastic* than a literal translation."—*Blayney: Notes on Isaiah* xxii.

* **păr-a-phrăs'-tĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *paraphrastical; -ly.*] In a paraphrastic manner; in manner of a paraphrase; not verbally or literally.

"Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, peculiar expressions of its own, which are not rendible in any other, but *paraphrastically*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., lett. 21.

păr-ą-phrĕ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c. *phrenitis.* So called because generally attended with delirium.]

Pathol.: The same as DIAPHRAGMATITIS (q.v.). (*Parr.*)

păr-ą-phrŏs'-ў-nē, *s.* [Gr. παράφρων (*paraphrōn*) = deranged: παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and φρήν (*phrēn*) = the mind.] Mental derangement; delirium.

păr-ą-phўl'-lĭ-ŭm (pl. **păr-ą-phўl'-lĭ-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. φύλλιον (*phullion*), dimin. from φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Link's name for stipules.

păr-ăph'-ў-sĭs (pl. **păr-ăph'-ў-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. παράφυσις (*paraphusis*) = one of the side processes of the spine: pref. *para-*, and φύσις (*phusis*) = growth, nature, essence; φύω (*phuō*) = to bring fortb.]

Botany (*Pl.*):

1. Link's name for the filiform rays of the corona of Passiflora (q.v.).

2. The barren threads which separate the asci and thecæ of Agaricus and some other fungals.

3. The more or less delicate-jointed hair-like filaments occurring in small numbers between the archegonia and antheridia of Mosses and Hepaticæ.

4. The antheridia, or paranemata, in Balanophoreæ.

păr-ą-pĭc'-ŏ-lĭne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *picoline.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$. An oily base, polymeric with picoline, obtained by heating picoline with one-fourth its weight of sodium, washing with water, and distilling and collecting the oil which passes over at a high temperature. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, has a sp. gr. of 1·077, and boils at 300°. Its salts are for the most part uncrystallizable.

păr-ą-plĕ'-ĭ-ą, păr'-ą-plĕ'-ў, *s.* [Ion. Gr. παραπληγία (*paraplēgia*), for παραπληξία (*paraplēxia*) = a paralytic stroke, hemiplegia (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Palsy of the lower part and both sides of the body, usually from various diseases of the spinal cord. The bladder and rectum are often powerless, limbs numb, urine ammoniacal; formication (q.v.) is common in the toes. The patient straddles and throws the feet obliquely outwards and forwards.

păr-ą-pō'-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **păr-ą-pō'-dĭ-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. πόδιον (*podion*), dimin. from πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A foot-tubercle (q.v.).

păr-ă-pŏph'-ў-sĭs (pl. **păr-ą-pŏph'-ў-sēs**), *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eug. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anatomy:

I. *Human:* The anterior tubercle at the extremity of the transverse process of a vertebra.

2. *Compar.:* The capitular or costo-central articulation of the rib.

păr-ăp'-ŏ-plĕx-ў, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *apoplexy* (q.v.).] A sleepy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

* **păr'-ą-quĕt** (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

păr-ą-săc'-chąr-ōse, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eug. *saccharose.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A modification of cane sugar produced by exposing to the air, in hot weather, a solution of sugar-candy and ammonium phosphate. It is crystallizable, and possesses a greater dextro-rotatory power than cane-sugar.

* **păr'-ą-săng,** * **par-a-sangue,** *s.* [Lat. *parasanga*, from Gr. παρασάγγης (*parasanggēs*), from Pers. *farsang.*]

1. *Lit.:* A Persian measure of length, varying in different places from thirty to sixty stadia. According to Herodotus it was thirty stadia, *i.e.*, about 3¾ miles English.

2. *Fig.:* Used to denote a long distance, as we say a mile.

"Not many *parasangues* inferior to him in fame."—*Phillips: Theatrum Poetarum*, ii. 157 (ed. 1675).

păr-ą-sçēne', **păr-ą-sçē'-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. παρασκηνιον (*paraskēnion*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, and σκηνή *skēnē*) = a stage, a scene.] In ancient theatres, a place behind the scenes to which the actors withdrew to dress and undress themselves.

* **păr-ą-sçeu-ăs'-tĭck,** *a.* [Gr. παρασκευαστικός (*paraskeuastikos*), from παρασκευάζω (*paraskeuazō*) = to make ready: παρασκεύη (*paraskeuē*) = preparation; σκεύη (*skeuē*) = equipment.] Preparatory.

"They are the *paraseuastick* part of learning."—*Corah's Doom*, p. 128. (1672.)

* **păr-ą-sçē'-vē,** *s.* [Gr. παρασκεύη (*paraskeuē*) = preparation.]

1. Preparation.

"To be a *paraseuse* and a preparation to that."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 373.

2. The Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

"The same Lord finished ye redemption of ye world on the sixth daie, (which is ye *parasceue* daie)."—*Udal: Luke* xxiii.

* **păr-ą-schĕ-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. παρασχημάτιζω (*paraschēmatizō*) = to imitate.] Imitative.

"The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly *paraschematic*."—*Max Muller: Selected Essays*, i. 98.

păr-ą-scŏp'-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *scopelus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Scopelidæ, from the Miocene of Licata.

păr-ą-sĕ-lē'-nē (pl. **păr-ą-sĕ-lē'-næ**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.]

Astron.: A faintly luminous image of the moon, with the margins of the disk somewhat undefined. One or more of such mock-moons are sometimes seen in a halo surrounding the real luminary. The sight, which is rare here, is common in the polar regions, like the corresponding phenomenon of *parhelia*, or mock-suns. It is believed to be produced by reflection from small plates of ice in the air. [PARHELION.]

* **păr-ą-sīt'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *parasit(e); -al.*] Parasitical.

"This *parasital* monster fixed upon his entrails."—*Lyton: What will he do with it?* bk. viii., ch. vii.

păr'-ą-sīte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *parasitus*; Gr. παράσιτος (*parasitos*) = (a.) eating beside another at his table; (s.) a parasite: παρά (*para*) = beside, and σῖτος (*sitos*) = food; Sp. *parasito*; Ital. *parassito.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who frequents the tables of the rich, earning his welcome by flattery; a trencher-friend; a hanger-on; a mean and fawning flatterer; a sycophaut.

"Live loath'd, and long,
Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

2. An animal or plant subsisting at the expense of another organism.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The parasites on plants are either animals or vegetables. Some of the latter are of high organization, as Loranthus and Orobanche among Exogens, and Epiphytal Orchids among Endogens. Many cryptograms in certain ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungals are parasites. The roots of the more highly organized parasites penetrate the substance of the herb, at whose expense they feed, and take up from it nutrient substances already in large measure assimilated. The lower parasites, by means of their cells, penetrate other cells to live in and on them. The former are more destructive to the plant.

2. *Min.:* A plumose variety of boracite (q.v.) occurring in the interior of crystals of the same, and resulting from their partial alteration.

3. *Zool.:* An animal which lives in, on, or at the expense of the actual substance of another. There is scarcely any animal which does not play the part of host to numerous parasites, and a very large number of the lower Invertebrata are parasitic at some stage of their existence. Parasites may enter the system in the following ways:

(1) Through the medium of food or drink.
(2) Eggs are transferred from one animal to another by actual bodily contact, *e.g.*, the eggs of Pentastomum by the licking of dogs.
(3) Eggs are deposited in or on the host, as is the case with those of the Œstridæ.

Van Beneden divided Parasites into three classes: (1) Parasites proper, living at the expense of the organic substance of the bosts, as the tapeworm; (2) Commensals, who live with, or on, but not at the expense of their hosts, as sea anemones often live on shells of hermit-crabs, and come in for a share of their prey; and (3) Mutualists, a class not clearly defined, and now generally abandoned. Leuckhart divided Parasites into Ecto- and Endo-parasites, according as they lived on, or within, their hosts. Of the latter, by far the larger number belong to the type Vermes. Vertebrate parasites are rare, but exist among the Pisces. Myxiue (the Hag-fish or Borer) penetrates the abdominal cavity of Gadoids, and feeds on their flesh; the species of Fierasfer, Encheliophis, and Echeneis, and some Siluroids, are commensals rather than true parasites.

"The special *parasites* of man are estimated by Cobbold at as many as 121 species (13 Trematodes, 16 Cestodes, 21 Nematoids, 10 Leeches, 17 Arachnids, 44 Insects); many of these, especially among insects . . . have occurred only very rarely, and should not be reckoned; while a considerable number of the truly parasitic forms have been only once or twice described—the above estimate thus becoming reduced well-nigh to half."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 250.

păr-ą-sĭt'-ĭc, * **păr-ą-sĭt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *parasitique*, from Lat. *parasiticus*; Gr. παρασιτικός (*parasitikos*).] [PARASITE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the nature of a parasite; meanly fawning; sycophantic.

"Confidently asserted by *parasitical* court directors."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 129.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Science:* Living on or at the expense of another organism. [PARASITE, II. 1, 3.]

"The history of *parasitic* fishes is almost unknown."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 705.

2. *Philol.:* Applied to a letter which is attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy: as, the *t* in tyrant and margent.

* **păr'-ą-sĭt'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parasitical; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a parasitic manner; like a parasite; in a fawning, wheedling, or flattering manner.

"The courtiers . . . *parasitically* made him their common mark."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 177.

2. *Nat. Science:* In, on, or at expense of the substance of another organism.

"They live *parasitically* in cavities of other marine animals."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 549.

*** păr-ą-sĭt'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parasitical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being parasitical; parasitism.

par-ą-sĭt'-ĭ-çī, *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. pl. of *parasiticus* = parasitic (q.v.).]

Pathol.: An order of skin diseases, divided into Dermatophyta (diseases caused by parasitic plants), and Dermatozoa (those arising from parasitic animals).

*** păr-ą-sĭt'-ĭ-çīde,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *parasite*, and Lat. *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

A. *As subst.:* An agent or preparation for destroying parasites on the bodies of animals or plants.

B *As adj.:* Killing or fitted to kill parasites.

"Where the *parasiticide* lotion can soak."—*Tanner: Practical Med.* (ed. 7th), ii. 490.

păr'-ą-sĭt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *parasit(e); -ism.*]

* **1.** The manners or behaviour of a parasite; the act of a parasite.

"It can be neither paradox nor *parasitism* to say." *Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

2. The quality or state of being a parasite on animals or plants.

păr-ą-sĭ-tŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Eng. *parasit(e); -ology.*] That branch of natural science which deals with the nature and habits of parasites.

păr'-ą-sŏl, *s.* [Fr., from Port. *parasol*, from *parar* = to ward off, and *sol* = the sun; Sp. *parasol*; Ital. *parasole.*] A small umbrella or sunshade carried by ladies to shelter them from the rays of the sun.

"Over whose head one officer holds a *parasol*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 163.

*** păr'-ą-sŏl,** *v.t.* [Parasol, *s.*] To cover or shade with or as with a parasol.

"Frondent trees *parasol* the streets."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 268.

păr-ą-sŏ-lĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *parasol* (q.v.).] A small parasol.

păr-ą-spĕr-mā'-tĭ-ŭm (pl. **păr-ą-spĕr-mā'-tĭ-ą** (t as sh), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *spermatium* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Short reproductive bodies or spores found in some Algals.

par-ą-sphĕn'-ŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *sphenoid* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat.: A long azygous bone which runs from before backward under the base of the skull in the Ichthyopsida and some Reptiles. (*Huxley.*)

păr-ăs-tăç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parastac(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Huxley's Crustacean tribe Astacina (Crayfishes), based on modifications of the structure of the branchiæ. It contains six genera: Parastacus, Paranephrops, Astacopsis, Chæraps, Engæus, and Astacoides. Distribution, New Zealand, Australia, Madagascar, and South America.

păr-ăs'-tą-çīne, *a* [Mod. Lat. *parastac(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the genus Parastacus (q.v.). [Potamobiine.]

păr-ăs'-tą-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *astacus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Crayfishes, founded by Prof. Huxley on two species (*Astacus brasiliensis* and *A. pilimanus*), which he separated from Astacus, on account of peculiarities in the branchiæ.

păr-ą-stā'-mĕn, păr-ą-stē'-mŏn (pl. **păr-ą-stĕ-mō'-nēş,** *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat. *stamen*, or Gr. στήμων (*stēmon*) = warp.]

Bot.: Link's name for every appendage referable to the stamens. (Used of sterile stamens, &c.)

pą-răs'-tą-tą (pl. **pą-răs'-tą-tæ**), *s.* [Lat., Gr. παραστάτης (*parastatēs*) = one who stands by or near: παράστας (*parastas*) = a column or pillar.]

Arch.: A column, a pillar. Vitruvius uses the term to signify the square posts placed behind the columns of the basiliea.

păr-ą-stĭl'-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *stilbite.*]

Min.: The same as Epistilbite (q.v.).

păr-ą-stў-lŭs (pl. **păr-ą-stў'-lī**), *s.* [Pref. *para*, and Lat. *stylus* (pl. *styli*); Gr. στύλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Abortive styles.

păr-ą-sū'-chĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *para-* (q.v.), and Gr. σοῦχος (*souchos*) = the name of the crocodile in one part of Egypt.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Crocodilia established by Huxley. The nasal chambers communicate with the mouth by apertures situated between the anterior portion of the skull. The centres of the vertebræ are amphicœlous; the acetabular portion of the ischium is like that of a lizard. They are the oldest Crocodilia. The suborder includes two genera, Stagonolepis and Belodon, both Triassic.

păr-ą-sū'-chĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *parasuchi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Parasuchia (q.v.).

"The kind of change which would convert a *Parasuchian* Crocodile into a Mesosuchian."—*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi. 429.

B. *As subst.:* Any reptile of the sub-order Parasuchia (q.v.).

păr-ą-sўn'-ăx-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρασύναξις (*parasunaxis*), from παρασυνάγω (*parasunagō*) = to assemble unlawfully: παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, against, and σύναξις (*sunaxis*) = an assembly.] [Synaxis.]

Civil Law: An unlawful meeting.

păr-ą-tăc'-tĭc, *a.* [Parataxis.] Pertaining to or characterized by parataxis.

păr-ą-tar-tăr'-ĭe, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tartaric.*] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

paratartaric-acid, *s.* [Racemic-acid.]

păr-ą-tar'-trăm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tartramide.*] [Racemamide.]

păr-ą-tăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παράταξις (*parataxis*), from παρατάσσω (*paratassō*), fut. παρατάξω (*parataxō*) = to arrange side by side: παρά (*para*) = beside, along, and τάσσω (*tassō*) = to range.]

Gram.: The mere ranging of propositions one after another without regard to connection or dependence. It is the opposite of syntax (q.v.).

păr-ą-thĕr'-mĭc, † **păr-ą-thĕr'-mąl,** *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *thermic, thermal.*]

Physics: So changing with changes of temperature as to counterbalance their effects.

† **parathermic-rays,** *s. pl.*

Optics: Herschel's name for certain rays most discernible in the orange and red bands of the solar spectrum.

pą-răth'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. παράθεσις (*parathesis*): παρά (*para*) = beside, and θέσις (*thesis*) = a placing; τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

1. *Gram.:* The placing of two or more nouns in the same case; apposition.

2. *Greek Church:* A prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

3. *Philol.:* A name given to what is often considered the first development of language, in which language consists merely of monosyllabic roots, grammatical relations being expressed by the juxtaposition of roots, and the same root, according to its position in a sentence performing the functions of a noun, a verb, an adjective, &c.: example, the Chinese language.

4. *Print.:* The matter contained between two brackets [—].

5. *Rhet.:* A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterwards expanded.

*** păr-ą-thĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Parathesis.]

Gram.: Pertaining or relating to parathesis: placed in apposition.

păr-ą-thōr'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *thorite.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in minute prisms, embedded in danburite and orthoclase, at Danbury, Connecticut. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; lustre, sub-resinous; colour red to black. Compos., yet uncertain.

păr-ą-tŏl'-ų-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *toluene.*]

Chem.: C_7H_8. A hydrocarbon isomeric with toluene, present in light coal-tar oil. It boils at 119·5°.

păr-ą-tŏl'-ų-ŏl, *s.* [Paratoluene.]

*** pą-răt'-ō-moŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = cutting.]

Min.: A word used by Mohs to designate those mineral species whose cleavages were not parallel to those of open forms, such as prisms.

păr-ą-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tonic* (q.v.).] Sensitive to light. (Applied especially to plants.)

paratonic-curvature, *s.*

Bot.: Curvature of sensitive leaves, as of Oxalis, the Scarlet-runner, &c., produced by light.

păr-ą-tŏn-nêrre', *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to ward off, and *tonnerre* = thunder.] A lightning-conductor.

*** par-aun-ter,** *adv.* [A corrupt. of *paraventure* (q.v.).] Peradventure; by chance; haply.

*** păr-ą-vāil',** *a.* [O. Fr. *par aval* = at the bottom.] Inferior, lowest; the opposite to *paramount* (q.v.). In feudal law applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite* (or in chief) who holds immediately of the sovereign.

"Let him . . . no longer hold kings as his servants *paravaile*."—*Hooker: Discourse of Justification.*

*** păr-ą-vânt'** (1), *** păr-ą-vâunt'** (1), *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *avant* = before.] In front; openly, publicly.

"That faire one
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 15.

*** păr-ą-vânt'** (2), *** păr-ą-vâunt** (2), *adv.* [A corrupt. of *paraventure* (q.v.).] Peradventure; perhaps.

*** păr-ą-vĕn'-tųre,** *adv.* [Fr.] Peradventure; by chance; perhaps, haply.

păr-ăx'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat. *axis* (q.v.).]

Anatomy:

1. Applied to the second or more superficial part of the ventro-lateral muscle. (*Mivart.*)

2. Applied to that portion of the canal-system of the Ctenophora which comprises the paragastric canals.

*** par-ays,** *s.* [Paradise.]

par'-bŏil, * par-boile, * par-boyle, * par-boyl-yn, * per-boyl, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *parbouillir* = to cook thoroughly, from Low Lat. *parbullio*; Lat. *perbullio* = to cook thoroughly: *per* = through, thoroughly, and *bullio* = to cook.]

* **1.** To boil or cook thoroughly. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man*, iv. i. 16.)

2. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

"Like the scum starved men did draw
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots."
Donne: Elegy viii.

¶ This meaning is due to a false conception of the etymology, imagining it to be from Eng. *part*, and *boil.*

3. To raise little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

*** par'-breāk, * par-brake,** *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *break*; cf. Ger. *erbrechen* = to vomit.]

1. *Intrans.:* To vomit.

2. *Trans.:* To vomit, to eject; to give vent to.

"As if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon he."—*Grim: The Collier of Croydon*, v. 1.

*** par'-breāk,** *s.* [Parbreak, *v.*] Vomit.

"Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 20.

par'-bŭc-kle, par'-bŭñ-cle, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and *buckle, s.*]

Nautical:

1. A double sling made of a single rope, for hoisting or lowering a cask or gun.

2. A means for raising or lowering. The bight of the rope is placed round a post; the cask, spar, or gun lies in the double loop. This plan is adopted in Captain Cunningham's mode of furling sails by rolliug the yard. The latter lies in the bight of the chain, and is rolled as it is raised or lowered, the yard-arms resting in hoops slung from the lifts.

par'-bŭc-kle, *v.t.* [Parbuckle, *s.*] To lower or hoist by means of a parbuckle.

Par'-cæ, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: The Fates (q.v.).

* **par-cas,** *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *cas* (Lat. *casus*) = chance.] By chance; perchance, peradventure.

* **par-ceit,** *s.* [Norm. Fr.] Perception. (*Richard the Redeles*, prol., 17.)

par'-çel (1), * par-cell, * par-celle, per-cel, *s.* [Fr. *parcelle*, from Low Lat. **particella*, dimin. of Lat. *pars* (genit. *partis*) = a part.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A portion or part of anything taken separately; a piece, an item; a single constituent part.

"The lips is *parcel* of the month."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

2. A part belonging to a whole; as, in law, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.

* **3.** An indefinite number of persons; a party, a group.

"I am glad this *parcel* of wooers are so reasonable."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

4. A collection; a number or quantity; a lot, a bundle.

"Unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done."—*L'Estrange.*

5. A bundle, a package; a number of things packed or tied together.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A wrapping of tarred canvas on a rope to prevent chafing. It is cut in long, narrow strips, well tarred, and made up into rolls before commencing to lay it on the rope. Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. (See under these heads.)

2. *Law* (*Pl.*): A description of property formally set forth in a conveyance, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.

* **parcel-bawd,** *s.* One who is half a bawd.

"He, sir? a tapster, sir; *parcel-bawd*; one that serves a bad woman."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

* **parcel-blind,** *a.* Partially blind, half blind.

"Unfortunately I cannot find any dictionary authority for *parcel-blind* . . . I have met with the expression *parcel-blind* somewhere in the course of reading—of that fact I am certain—but where I cannot now remember."—*G. A. Sala: Echoes; Illus. Lon. News*, Feb. 11, 1882.

parcel-book, *s.* A book in which the despatch of parcels is registered.

* **parcel-deaf,** *s.* Partially deaf; half deaf.

parcel-gilt, * parcell-guilt, *a.* Partially gilt.

"Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet, sitting in my Dolphin-chamber."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

* **parcel-guilty,** *a.* In some degree guilty. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.)

* **parcel-learned,** *a.* Partly learned; half educated.

"Penny-a-liners and such like *parcel-learned* adventurers."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, ch. i.

* **parcel-maker,** *s.* One of two officers of the exchequer who made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, and delivered the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

* **parcel-mele,** *adv.* [Eng. *parcel*, and Mid. Eng. *mele* = A.S. *mælum* = bit by bit; dat. pl. of *mæl* = a bit; cf. *piecemeal.*] By bits; bit by bit; in parts.

"*Parcel-mele* to a man, and *parcel-mele* to another."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

parcel-office, *s.* An office or place where parcels are received for transmission and delivery.

* **parcel-poet,** *s.* One who is half a poet; a poor poet. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 3.)

parcel-post, *s.* That department of the English Post Office which undertakes the collection and delivery of parcels by means of the post. It was established by Mr. H. Fawcett, M.P. (Postmaster General), in 1883.

parcel-van, *s.* A light cart for the conveyance of parcels. (*English.*)

* **par-cel** (2), *s.* [Parsley.]

par'-çel, *v.t.* [Parcel, *s.*]

1. To divide into parts; to distribute in portions.

"The country was *parcelled* out among nobles, who ruled it with harsh though uncertain oppression."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 499.

* **2.** To enumerate item by item; to specify.

"That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* **3.** To make up into a mass.

"Their woes are *parcelled*, mine are general."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

¶ (1) *To parcel a seam:*

Naut.: To lay canvas over it, and daub it with pitch.

(2) *To parcel a rope:*

Naut.: To cover it smoothly with tarred canvas, which is then bound over with spun yarn.

par'-çel-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Parcel, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dividing or distributing in portions.

2. *Naut.:* The same as Parcel, *s.*, **II. 1.**

* **par'-çel-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parcel; -ize.*] To divide.

"Being *parcellized* to a plurality."
Sylvester: The Captaines, 1,154.

* **par'-çel-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parcel; -ly.*] Item by item.

"Folowyng apperith, *parcelly*, dyvers and soondry maner of writyngs."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 334.

par'-çĕn-ar-y, *s.* [Parcener.]

Law: Co-heirship; joint holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.

par'-çĕn-ẽr, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *parcenier*; O. Fr. *parçonnier*, from *parçon, parcion* = a portion; Lat. *pars* (genit. *partis*) = a part.]

Law: A coheir; one who holds lands of inheritance by descent from an ancestor in common with another or others. He differs from a joint-tenant in that he always claims by descent, whereas a joint-tenant always claims by purchase.

"An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. It arises either by common law or particular custom. By common law: as where a person seised in fee-simple, or in fee-tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females; in this case they shall all inherit; and these coheirs are called coparceners, or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree. And, in either of these cases, all the *parceners* put together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

* **par'-çẽr-y** * **par-cer-ye,** *s.* [Lat. *partior* = to divide.] Division, apportionment; allotment.

"This part was to Helenus hy wylled *parcerye* lotted."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 347.

parch, * paarche, * parche, *v.t.* & *i.* [Of unknown origin; possibly from a Celtic source; cf. Ir. *barg* = burning, red-hot; Gael. *barg* = red-hot. (*Skeat.*) Or perhaps the same word as Mid. Eng. *perchen* = to pierce.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To burn the surface off; to scorch.

"*Parch'd* was the grass, and blighted was the corn."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 193.

2. To dry up: as, The ground is *parched* by the sun.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be parched or dried up; to be scorched.

"We were better *parch* in Afric sun."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

parçhed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Parch.]

* **parçh'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parched; -ness.*] The quality or state of being parched.

"One uniform *parchedness* and vacuity."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. i.

* **parche-mine, * parche-myn,** *s.* [Fr. *parchemin.*] Parchment.

"It is made in *parchemyn*."—*MS. Rawlinson*, C. 86.

* **parçh'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Prob. from *parch*, v.] Dimly.

"Gads of steele *parchfully* sparckling."
Stanyhurst: Conceites, p. 137.

pârçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Parch.]

parçh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parching; -ly.*] In a parching or scorching manner; scorchingly.

* **parch-ment** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *passement* (q.v.).] A kind of lace.

"Nor gold nor silver *parchment* lace."
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 450.

parçh'-mĕnt (2), * **parche-myn, * perche-mine,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *parchemin*, from Lat. *pergamina, pergamena* = parchment (origin. fem. sing. of *Pergamenus* = belonging to Pergamos or Pergamus); Gr. περγαμηή (*pergamēnē*) = parchment, from Πέργαμος, Πέργαμον (*Pergamos, Pergamon*) = Pergamus, a city in Mysia, Asia Minor. According to some, the name is derived from *parchment* having been invented by Eumenes of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library there, about 190 B.C. According to others, it was introduced by Crates of Pergamus, as a substitute for papyrus, on which an embargo was laid by Ptolemy Epiphanes, as Eumenes was collecting a library in emulation of the famous one in Alexandria, about 160 B.C. Sp. *pergamino, pergamino*; Ital. *pergamena, pergamino.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat, dressed and prepared for writing on, &c. After removing the wool, the skin is steeped in lime and stretched in a wooden frame, and its face is scraped with a half-round knife. The skin, previously sprinkled with powdered chalk or slacked lime, is then rubbed and scraped with a knife, and it is then rubbed with a lambskin having the wool on, to smooth the surface and raise a very fine nap; after which, if any greasy matter remains, it is again steeped in the lime-pit for a few days. The grain surface is then removed with a knife and the skin pumiced, if necessary, to give it an equal thickness. Fine parchment is manufactured from the skins of young calves, kids, lambs; also from sheep and goat skins. Extra fine, thin parchments are made from the skins of still-born lambs, kids, and calves. Coarse parchment for drumheads, &c., is made from calves', asses', and he-goat skins.

2. A document written on parchment; a deed.

"But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Made of, or written on parchment.

"England . . . is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots and rotten *parchment* bonds."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

parchment-maker, *s.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

parchment-paper, *s.* Paper made by immersing ordinary unsized paper for a few moments in sulphuric acid, diluted with about half its volume of water. On drying it is found to have assumed a new character, resembling rather that of animal membrane than vegetable fibre, and its strength is nearly doubled. After the immersion it is washed in water, afterwards in dilute ammonia, and if any of the latter remains it is removed by lime or baryta. Also called Vegetable parchment.

* **parçh'-mĕnt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *parchment; -er.*] A maker of parchment.

* **par-çĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Parsimonious.]

* **par'-çĭ-mŏn-y,** *s.* [Parsimony.]

* **par'-çĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *parcite*, from Lat *parcitas*, from *parcus* = sparing.] Sparingness.

par'-clōse, * par-a-close * pēr'-clōse, * par-clos, *s.* [O. Fr. *perclose*, from Lat. *per* = through, completely, and *clausus* = shut, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]

1. *Arch.:* A screen or railing to shut off or inclose an object, as to separate a chapel or altar, or to inclose a tomb.

"Bitwixe hem nas but a *parclos*."
Occleve: MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 276.

2. *Naut.:* The limber-hole.

* **3.** A parlour.

"Written upon your *parclose* door."
Becon: Works, p. 68.

pard, *s.* [Lat. *pardus*; Gr. πάρδος (*pardos*) = a panther, a leopard; Sp. & Ital. *pardo.*] A panther, a leopard.

"Though pierced like *pard* by hunter's steel,
He felt not half that now I feel." *Byron: Giaour.*

***par-dal, *par-dale,** *s.* [Lat. *pardalis.*] [Pard.] A leopard, a panther.

"The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 26.

păr-da-lō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. παρδαλωτός (*pardalōtos*) = spotted, like the pard; παρδαλις (*pardalis*) = a pard (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Piprinæ (*Swainson*) or Pachycephalidæ. Bill short, strong, with somewhat gibbous sides; wings long, pointed, the three first quills of equal length. Tail short, even; feet strong, lateral toes free and equal. Locality, Australia and Tasmania. *Pardalotus affinis* is very common in the latter island, building a dome-shaped nest, formed of grasses lined with feathers, with a hole for entrance in the side.

***par-dē', *par-deē', *par-die, *par-dy, *per-dy,** *adv.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *par Dieu* = by God.] A common oath; by God.

"*Pardé*, ye may wel knowe by the name,
That of a sompnour may no good be sayd."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,862.

pard'-īne, *a.* [Eng. *pard; -ine.*] Having the characteristics of the pard (q.v.); spotted.

"The Marbled Cat partakes more of the proverbial *pardine* spotted character."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 182.

pardine-lynx, *s.*

Zool.: Felis pardina, which replaces *F. lynx* in Southern Europe, and is very common in Spain. Colour rufous, regularly spotted with black, white on under surface. In size it is rather less than the Common Lynx. [Lynx.]

par'-dō, *s.* [Port.]

1. A money of account of Goa, in the East Indies, value about 2s. 6d.

2. A Chinese vessel resembling a junk, but smaller.

par'-dŏn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pardonner*, from Low Lat. *perdono* = to forgive or remit a debt, to pardon: Lat. *per* = completely, thoroughly, and *dono* = to give; *donum* = a gift; Sp. *perdonar;* Ital. *perdonare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To forgive; to absolve from liability to punishment for a crime or fault committed. (Applied to the offender.)

"Tis sweet to let the *pardon'd* in."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

2. To forgive, to overlook; to remit the penalty or punishment due to. (Applied to the offence.)

"I will *pardon* all their iniquities."—*Jer.* xxxiii. 8.

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty.

"I *pardon* thee thy life."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To forgive; not to exact a penalty.

"If you *pardon*, we will mend."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

¶ *Pardon me:* Forgive me; excuse me; a phrase used in apologies, or to express a courteous denial or contradiction.

"I glide and steal along with Heaven in view,
And—*pardon me*, the bottle stands with you."
Cowper: Hope, 380.

¶ For the difference between to *pardon* and to *forgive*, see Forgive.

par'-dŏn, *par-doun, *par-dun, *per-don, *s.* [Fr. *pardon*, from Low Lat. *perdonum.*] [Pardon, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of pardoning or forgiving; forgiveness of an offender or of his fault or crime; remission of penalty or punishment incurred; overlooking of a fault committed.

2. An official warrant of forgiveness of a crime, or of a penalty remitted.

"Sign me a present *pardon* for my brother."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. The state of being forgiven or absolved.

"Secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it."—*South: Sermons.*

4. Leave, permission.

"Whereon I begged his *pardon* for return."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

5. Used as a form of courteous denial or contradiction.

"*Pardon*, sir; error: he is not quantity enough."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v 1.

II. *Law:* The President is given, by the Constitution, power to grant pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. In all the states but seven, the same power is exercised by the governor. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio there are Boards of Pardon; in New Hampshire and Vermont the governor has the aid of the executive council; in Florida the power is vested in the governor, attorney-general, and justices of the Supreme Court, while Louisiana has a somewhat similar board, including the presiding judge of the court in which the case was tried. In Britain the House of Commons has the power to grant pardons: also the sovereign, in a limited degree.

par'-dŏn-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pardonnable;* Sp. *perdonable;* Ital. *perdonabile.*] That may or can be pardoned; capable of being pardoned, forgiven, or overlooked; excusable, venial.

"These thoughts to some will seem *pardonable*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

par'-dŏn-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pardonable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pardonable; capability or susceptibility of forgiveness.

"This conceit of the natural *pardonableness* of sin vanishes away."—*Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 13.

par'-dŏn-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *pardonab(le); -ly.*] In a pardonable manner or degree; excusably.

"I may judge when I write more or less *pardonably*."
—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

par'-dŏn-ĕr, * par-don-ere, *s.* [Eng. *pardon; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pardons; one who absolves an offender.

"This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,
For which the *pardoner* himself is in."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

* 2. *Church Hist.:* A clerie, usually belonging to a Mendicant order, who was licensed to sell the pope's indulgences.

"With him there rode a gentil *pardonere*."
Chaucer: C. T., 669.

*** par'-dŏn-less, * per-don-les,** *a.* [Eng. *pardon; -less.*] That cannot be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable, inexcusable.

"What then? he that compyles a work,
And warned doth offende
In one thinge ofte is *pardonles*."
Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetrye.

*** par-dur-a-ble,** *a.* [Perdurable.]

pāre, * pāir, *v.t.* [Fr. *parer* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *paro* = to prepare; Ital. *parare;* Sp. & Port. *parar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cut off the extremities of the surface of; to shave off with a sharp instrument: as, To *pare* an apple; to *pare* one's nails. (It is followed by *away* or *off* when that which is cut away is the object: as, To *pare off* the rind of an apple, &c.)

* 2. To cut down or away by little and little; to diminish by degrees.

"The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

II. *Agric.:* To shave off the surface of, as of old worn-out grass-laud. [Paring, C. II. 1.]

pāre, *s.* [Pair, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pair, a couple.

2. *Mining:* A gang or party of men.

par-ĕg'-mĕ-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. παράγω (*paragō*) = to lead, to derive, as one word from another.]

Rhet.: The employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence.

păr-ĕ-gor'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *paregoricus* = assuaging, soothing; Gr. παρηγορικός (*parēgorikos*), from παρήγορος (*parēgoros*) = encouraging; παρηγορώ (*parēgorō*) = to address, to exhort: παρά (*para*) = beside, and ἀγορεύω (*agoreuō*) = to speak in an assembly; ἀγορά (*agora*) = an assembly; Fr. *parégorique;* Ital. & Sp. *paregorico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Assuaging or soothing pain.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation to assuage or mitigate pain; an anodyne.

paregoric elixir, *s.* A camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured with aromatics.

pa-reĭr'-a, *s.* [The Brazilian Port. name of the plant.]

Bot.: Cissampelos Pereira, the Velvet-plant, a climber found in Brazil, in India, &c.

pareira-root, pareira-brava root, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: A dried root, generally said to be that of *Cissampelos Pareira*. Hanbury, however, states, that the original reputation of *Pareira brava* was founded on a different plant, viz., *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, and that the plant furnishing the Parcira root is unknown. A decoction, an extract, and a liquid extract of Parcira are used in modern pharmacy in catarrhal affections of the bladder and in pyelitis. Its efficacy is doubted by some. (*Garrod.*)

*** păr'-ęl, * păr'-ęll,** *v.t.* [A contract. of *apparel* (q.v.).] To apparel.

pa-rĕl'-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. παρέλκω (*parelkō*) = to draw out: παρά (*para*) = along, and ἕλκω (*elkō*) = to draw.]

Gram.: The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

*** parelies,** *s. pl.* [Gr. παρήλια (*parēlia*).] Vivid clouds which bear the image of the sun.

"Glistning *parelies* on other meteors."
H. More: Immort. of the Soul, I. iii. 24.

*** păr'-ęll,** *s.* [Peril.]

pa-rĕl'-la, pĕ-rĕl'le', *s.* [Fr. *parelle, perelle.*]

Bot.: Lecanora Parella, a crustaceous lichen, and some other species more or less akin to it, furnishing, as it does, the dye called litmus.

pa-rĕl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *parell(a); suff. -ic.*] Derived from *Leconara parella.*

parellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_6O_4$. Parellin. An acid extracted from lichens by boiling water. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether; melts when heated, and at a higher temperature gives off an oil which solidifies on cooling. By long boiling with water it yields a yellow bitter uncrystallizable substance. It forms a few salts called parellates. The copper salt is a yellowish-green precipitate. Barium parellate is a white powder, insoluble in water.

pa-rĕl'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *parell(a); -in* (*Chem.*).] [Parellic-acid.]

pa-rĕm'-bō-lē, *s.* [Gr., from παρεμβάλλω (*paremballō*) = to place in between or beside: παρά (*para*) = beside, and ἐμβάλλω (*emballō*) = to place in: ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Rhet.: The insertion of something in the middle of a period, which may be removed without destroying its meaning or grammatical integrity; also called paremptosis.

*** parement,** *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to deck, to trim; Lat. *paro* = to prepare.] Dress, ornaments; ornamental furniture or clothes.

"Til he come to his chambre of *parements*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,583.

par-ĕmp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from παρά (*para*) = beside; ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling.]

Rhet.: The same as Parembole (q.v.).

pa-rĕn'-chў-ma, *s.* [Gr. παρέγχυμα (*parengchuma*) = anything poured in beside: pref. *para-*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion; ἐγχέω (*engcheō*) = to pour in: ἐν (*en*) = in, and χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* The soft tissue of organs; generally applied to that of glands. (*Owen.*) Applied to the proper substance of viscera, excluding connective tissue, blood-vessels, and other accessory organs. (*Huxley.*)

2. *Bot.:* Cellular tissue; tissue in which the diameter of the cells is not excessive in any one direction (*Griffith & Henfrey*), in which the cells are angular (*Meyen*).

¶ There is a rounded, a polyhedral, a muriform, a tubular, a branched, and a stellate, parenchyma. Griffith and Henfrey believe that the only important divisions are into Parenchyma proper, in which the cells are polygonal, Merenchyma, Collenchyma, and Stereuchyma (q.v.).

pa-rĕn'-chўm-al, *a.* [Eng. *parenchym(a), -al.*] Of or belonging to parenchyma.

parenchymal-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: That portion of the areolar tissue which penetrates between organs, or portions of them, affording them support. Called also penetrating and constituent tissue. (*Quain: Anat.*, ed. 8th, ii. 53, 54.)

*** păr-ĕn-chўm'-a-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parenchyma*, genit. *parenchymat(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: Cuvier's second order of Intestina.

The body is filled with a cellular substance, or even with a continuous parenchyma. Four families: Acanthocephala, Tremadotes, Tænioides, and Cestoides.

păr-ĕn-chȳm'-ą-toŭs, pą-rĕn'-chȳ-moŭs, *a.* [PARENCHYMA.] Of or pertaining to parenchyma; resembling or consisting of parenchma; soft, spongy.

¶ There is a *parenchymatous* hepatitis.

* **pą-rĕn'-ĕ-sis,** *s.* [Gr. παραίνεσις (*parainesis*), from παραινέω (*paraineō*) = to recommend, from παρά (*para*) = beside, and αἰνέω (*aineō*) = to praise; Fr. *parénèse.*] Persuasion, exhortation.

* **păr-ĕ-nĕt'-ĭc,** * **păr-ĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. παραινετικός (*parainetikos*), from παραίνεσις (*parainesis*); Fr. *parénétique.*] Hortatory, exhorting, persuasive, encouraging.

"In an epistle *parenetical* to the pope himself."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, p. 350.

păr'-ent, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *parent* = a cousin, an ally, from Lat. *parentem*, accus. of *parens* = a parent; *pario* = to produce, to beget, to bring forth; Sp. *pariente*; Ital. *parente.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A father or mother; he or she that begets or brings forth young. (Used of men and the lower animals.)

"The duty of *parents* to provide for the maintenance of their children is a principle of natural law; an obligation, says Puffendorf, laid on them not only by nature herself, but by their own proper act, in bringing them into the world."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 16.

2. One who produces; one who gives birth or origin; an author.

"We are their [evils] *parents* and original."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

3. That which produces or causes; a cause, a source, an origin.

II. *Law:* The chief duties of parents to their children are three: their maintenance, their protection, and their education. A father may punish his young children. The father, not the mother, has the legal power over a child. On the father's death the mother is entitled to the custody of the child. In case of separation the mother can claim the custody of the child till a certain age, after which the father has the legal right of custody. Each state has its special enactments in this particular.

B. *As adj.:* Giving birth or origin; taking or holding the place of a parent.

păr'-ent-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Birth, extraction, origin, lineage; condition with regard to the rank or character of ancestors or parents.

"Let these my fears your *parentage* reveal."—*Addison: Ovid, Metamorphoses* ii.

* 2. The state or condition of being a parent.

"To prevent these disturbances of good order, Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage*."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 273.

* 3. Parents.

"He call'd his daughters, and with speeches sage
Inquyr'd which of them most did love her *parentage*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 27.

pą-rĕnt'-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *parentalis*, from *parens* = a parent.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent or parents.

"This may give one reason to ask, whether this might not be called more properly *parental* power."—*Locke: Civil Government* bk. ii., ch. iii., § 52.

2. Becoming a parent; affectionate, tender, kind. (*Thomson: Summer*, 577.)

pą-rĕnt'-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *parental*; *-ly.*] In a parental or fatherly manner; like a parent.

"Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always *parentally* exercised."—*Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

* **pą-rĕn'-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *parentatum*, sup. of *parento*, from *parens*, genit. *parentis* = a parent.] To offer sacrifices or perform funeral rites in honor of the dead.

* **păr-ĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *parentatio*, from *parento* = to offer sacrifices in honour of a deceased parent.] Something said or done in honour of the dead; funeral rites.

"Let fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake."—*May: Lucan*, iv.

* **pą-rent-ele,** *s.* [Fr., from *parent.*]

1. Kinsfolk, relations, kindred.

2. Parentage, birthplace.

"There were not so many noble families strove for him, as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer."—*North: Examen*, p. 223.

* **pą-rĕn'-thēse,** *s.* [Fr.] A parenthesis.

* **pa-rĕn'-thēse,** *v.t.* [PARENTHESE, *s.*] To parenthesize. (*Hayward: Banished Virgin*, p. 226.)

pą-rĕn'-thĕ-sĭs (pl. **pą-rĕn-thĕ-sēş**), *s.* [Gr. παρένθεσις (*parenthesis*) = a placing in beside, insertion, parenthesis, from παρά (*para*) = beside; ἐν (*en*) = in, and θέσις (*thesis*) = a placing; τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *parenthèse*; Sp. *parentesis*; Ital. *parentesi*; Port. *parenthesis.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A sentence or part of a sentence inserted in the middle of another sentence, with the subject of which it is cognate, but from which it may be omitted without impairing the grammatical construction or the substantial meaning. It is commonly marked off by upright curved lines ( ), but frequently also by dashes — —.

* 2. *Fig.:* An interval.

II. *Print.:* A mark consisting of two upright curved lines, used to include words inserted parenthetically.

* **pa-rĕn'-thĕ-sīze,** * **pą-rĕn'-thĕ-sīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parenthes(is)*; *-ize, -ise.*]

1. To place or set in a parenthesis; to include between marks of parenthesis.

2. To make to resemble the sign of a parenthesis; to make bowed or curved like the marks of a parenthesis.

"He is tall and muscular, usually, with legs *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March 1880, p. 771.

păr-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc, păr-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. παρένθετος (*parenthetos*) = inserted beside.] [PARENTHESIS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parenthesis.

2. Of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

"To avoid confusion of persons, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse (10) (to whomsoever it may belong) to be *parenthetic*."—*Horne: Psalm* lxxiv. 11.

3. Using or containing parentheses; as, a *parenthetical* style.

păr-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *parenthetical*; *-ly.*] In manner or form of a parenthesis; by or in parenthesis.

"This intelligence is certainly mentioned *parenthetically*."—*Bryant: Observations on Scripture*, p. 163.

* **pär'-ent-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *parent*; *-hood.*] The state, condition, or position of a parent.

* **pą-rĕnt'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *parens*, genit. *parentis* = a parent, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide or matricide.

* **pär'-ent-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *parent*; *-less.*] Destitute or deprived of parents.

"The *parentless* children are taught far better than many who do know the parents' care."—*C. Knight: Once Upon a Time*, ii. 142.

pär'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *par(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

"The women with short peckers or *parers* . . . doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 271.

* **păr-ĕr'-gŏn,** * **păr'-ĕr-ğȳ,** *s.* [Gr. πάρεργον (*parergon*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] A work done incidentally; a work subordinate or incidental to another; a superfluity; a superfluous detail.

"Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

† **pa-rĕs'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Mod. Lat. *paresi(s)* (q.v.); suff. *-fy.*]

Pathol.: To affect with paresis. (*Tanner.*)

păr'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πάρεσις (*paresis*) = want of strength, from παρίημι (*pariēmi*) = to relax.]

Pathol.: Insanity with general paralysis. The loss of motor power is progressive. Those afflicted rarely live more than from one year to three years.

pą-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πάρετος (*paretos*) = relaxed, palsied, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, arising from, or affected by paresis (q.v.).

păr-ĕ'-trō-plŭs, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *etropus.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Chromides. Body compressed, oblong, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. Dorsal spines numerous, anal spines nine. One species, from Madagascar.

* **par-fait,** * **par-fit,** *a.* [Fr.] Perfect.

* **par-fait-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *parfait*; *-ness.*] Perfection, integrity.

* **par-fay,** * **par-fei,** *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by and *foi* = faith.] By my faith; faith; in faith. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,681.)

* **par-fit,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Perfect (q.v.).

* **par-fit-ly,** *adv.* [PERFECTLY.]

* **par-fourme,** *v.t.* [PERFORM.]

par'-ga-sīte, *s.* [From Pargas, Finland, where it is found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Hornblende (q.v.), containing much alumina and some protoxide of iron. Occurs in green crystals and grains in a coarsely crystalline calcite.

parge (1), *s.* [PARGET.]

parge-work, *s.* Pargeted or plastered work. (*Archæologia*, x. 403.)

parge (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *barge* (2), *s.*]

parge-board, *s.* [BARGE-BOARD.]

par'-ğĕt, pĕr'-ğĕt, *s.* [PARGET, *v.*]

1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.

"Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster, or *parget*."—*Woodward.*

2. A plaster formed of lime, sand, hair, and cow-dung, for lining the interior of flues; pargeting.

3. A plaster-work executed in raised ornamental figures, moulded or impressed by the trowel.

4. A stucco.

* 5. A coat or covering for a wall. (*Spenser: Visions of Bellay*, ii.)

* 6. Paint, usually for the face.

par'-ğĕt, * **par-get-yn,** * **par-gette,** * **par-i-et,** * **sparch-yn,** * **spar-get-tyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Generally derived from Lat. *paries* (genit. *parietis*) = a wall,; more probably *sparchyn* and *spargettyn* are the original forms, from Low Lat. *spargito*, frequent. of Lat. *spargo* = to scatter.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To coat or cover with parget or plaster; to plaster.

"If he have bestowed but a little summe in the glazing, paving, *parieting* of God's house, you shall find it in the church-window."—*Up. Hall: Characters of Vices; Of the Vain-glorious*, bk. ii.

* 2. To paint; to cover with paint.

* 3. To cover over; to disguise; to gloss over.

"While we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To lay on plaster.

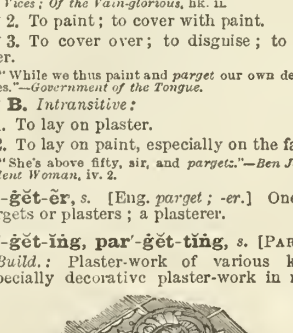
2. To lay on paint, especially on the face.

"She's above fifty, sir, and *pargets*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

par'-ğĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *parget*; *-er.*] One who pargets or plasters; a plasterer.

par'-ğĕt-ĭng, par'-ğĕt-tĭng, *s.* [PARGET.]

Build.: Plaster-work of various kinds, especially decorative plaster-work in raised



PARGETING.—ELIZABETHAN CEILING.

ornamental figures, extensively adopted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the

internal and external decoration of houses. Groups of figures, caryatids, festoons of fruit and flowers, and emblematic figures abound. Ceilings were frequently laid out in geometric figures, the sunken panels between the leading lines being filled with devices of various kinds, and frequently with figures indicative of the virtues or mental qualifications.

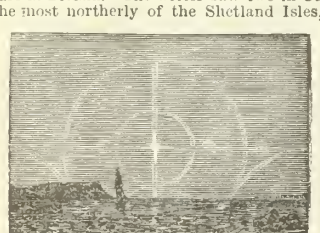
par'-gĕt-ŏr-ў, * par'-jĕt-ŏr-ў, *s.* [PARGET.] Something composed of or covered with parget or plaster; a cover, a screen.

"He brought us home nothing but a mere tankard of drollery, a venereous *parjetory* for a stews."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

par-hĕl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *parhel(ion); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to parhelia.

par-hē'-lĭ-ŏn, par-hē'-lĭ-ŭm (pl. **par-hē'-lĭ-ą**), *s.* [Gr. παρήλιος (*parēlios*) = beside or near the sun: pref. *par-*, and ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Meteor.: A mock-sun. It is a common phenomenon in the polar regions, but very rare in Britain. The writer saw two in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, in



PARHELION.

August, 1858; and Mr. Wm. Trail, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, when at Strangford in County Down, saw three brilliant suns in the same horizontal line, and of equal brightness. He thus describes the phenomenon:

"The two outer or mock-suns gradually assumed the prismatic colours, and lengthening out, joined above, thus forming the 'ordinary halo,' in which the red colour was nearest to the real sun. Concentric and exterior to it was another prismatic halo, the 'extraordinary halo,' which was rather fainter, in which also the red colour was innermost. Touching this latter externally was the 'circumzenithal halo,' which was by far the most brilliant of the three, lying as if horizontally overhead. In this, likewise, the red colour was next the sun, this forming the outer periphery of the halo. The phenomenon began a little after two P.M., and lasted only for about half an hour, attaining its greatest spleudour at 2.20 P.M."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1871, ii. 56.

Parhelia probably arise from refraction and reflection produced by minute fragments of ice in the sky.

pär'-ĭ-ąh, *s.* [Tamil *parriar.*]

I. *Lit.:* In southern India, one of that section of the community with which even the lowest recognised castes will not eat, though there are Hindoos inferior even to the pariahs. The latter are Turanian, and originally constituted that section of the aborigines in the South of India who submitted to the Aryan and other conquerors during the successive invasions of the land. Many pariahs are servants of Europeans, accompanying the regiments over the whole Madras Presidency, hence they are more civilized than the castes above them; and a number of them have embraced Christianity.

2. *Fig.:* An outcast; one despised and contemned by society.

"The victim should regard himself as a *pariah*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

† **pariah-arrack,** *s.* The same as ARRACK (q.v.).

pariah-dog, *s.*

Zool.: The name given to those individuals of *Canis familiaris* which have run wild, and which occur in many parts of eastern Europe—notably in Constantinople, where they are the only scavengers, and in Asia. They are about two feet high, yellow, black, or a dirty white, with erect, pointed ears, and smooth skins. They form packs or bands, which take possession of a district, repelling all intruders. Isolated instances of degeneration have been known to occur in England.

"The sleepy *pariah dogs* stirred out of the path to make way for us."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* **pą-rī'-ąl,** *s.* [PAIR-ROYAL.]

Păr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea.

B. *As substantive:*

Pottery: A variety of porcelain having the appearance of Carrara marble, and made by the substitution of soft feldspar for Cornish stone in the porcelain process. It derives its name from its resemblance to the celebrated marble of Paros, and is much employed for statuettes and other works of art.

Parian-chronicle, *s.* An inscription on some of the Arundelian marbles, so called from having been kept in the island of Paros. It is a chronological account of the principal events in Grecian, and particularly in Athenian history, during a period of 1,318 years, from the reign of Cecrops, B.C. 1450, to the archonship of Diognatus, B.C. 264. But the chronicle of the last ninety years was lost, so that the part now remaining ends at the archonship of Diotimus, B.C. 354. The authenticity of this chronicle has been called in question by Mr. Robertson, who, in 1788, published a *Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle.* His objections, however, have been ably and fully discussed, and the authenticity of this ancient document has been vindicated by Porson, in his review of Robertson's essay. It was procured originally by M. de Peiresc, a Frenchman, afterwards purchased by the Earl of Arundel, and given by him to the University of Oxford. [ARUNDELIAN-MARBLES.]

Parian-marble, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A white, large-grained, and considerably translucent marble, called by the Greeks Λυχνίτης (*luchnitēs*), from λύχνος (*luchnos*) = light, because quarried by lamplight. It was the most celebrated statuary marble of antiquity, and was found in the island of Paros, also in Naxos and Tenos, the celebrated statues of the Venus de Medicis, the Venus Capitolini, &c., are made of this marble.

Parian-porcelain, *s.* The same as PARIAN, B.

păr-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [PARINÆ.]

păr-ĭ-bą-rō'-bą, *s.* [The Brazilian name.]

Pharm.: The root of *Piper Parthenium*, administered in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

păr'-ĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *paris*, genit. *paridis.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Trilliaceæ (q.v.).

păr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *par(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Titmice; a family of Turdiform Perchers (Insessores Turdiformes). Bill short and conical; upper mandible without a notch at the tip; nostrils generally concealed by bristles; tarsi with scales, primary quills ten. Found in numbers in Europe, Asia, and North America; rarer in Africa, and wanting in South America, Australia, and Oceanica. Sub-families two, Parinæ (Titmice proper) and Sittinæ (Nuthatches). The latter are generally made a separate family.

păr-ĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, and Eng. *digitate.*] Having an even number of fingers and toes.

păr'-ĭd-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *paris*, genit. *parid(is)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_3$. A neutral substance extracted from the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia.* It crystallizes in shining laminæ, forming when dry a satiny mass, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more so in boiling water and in proof spirit. It is decomposed by hot nitric acid and by potash. [PARIS (2).]

păr'-ĭd-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *parid(in)*; suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{46}O_9$. A substance formed, together with glucose, by boiling a solution of paridin in hydrochloric acid, with dilute alcohol.

păr'-ĭ-ēş (pl. **pą-rī'-ĕt-ēş**), *s.* [Lat. = a wall.]

Anat. & Bot.: The inside walls of any cavity: as, the *parietes* of the cranium; the *parietes* of a capsule. (Generally in the plural.)

pą-rī'-ĕt-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *parietalis*, from *paries*, genit. *parietis* = a wall; Fr. *pariétal*; Sp. *parietal*; Ital. *parietale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or the like. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* Of or belonging to the different cavities of the body. (*Owen.*)

2. *Bot.* (*Of placentæ*): Attached to the sides, as distinguished from the axis of an ovary or seed-vessel.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The parietal-bones (q.v.).

parietal-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two bones on the roof of the skull. They articulate with each other in the middle line, and are bounded in front by the frontal, behind by the occipital bone, and below by the temporal or sphenoid bones. They are quadrilateral plates, convex above, and concave below, and occupy a great part of the top of the skull.

parietal-eye, *s.* [UNPAIRED-EYE.]

pą-rī-ĕ-tär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *parietarius* = pertaining to walls; on which the pellitory often grows.]

Bot.: Pellitory; a genus of Urticaceæ. Leaves alternate, flowers polygamous, calyx four-cleft, stamens four, filaments transversely wrinkled at first in curves, then bending back elastically; style filiform, stigma penicillate, achene shining, enclosed in the calyx. Known species eight. [PELLITORY.]

pą-rī'-ĕ-tar-ў, * par-ĭ-tor-ie, *s.* [Fr. *pariétaire*, from Lat. *paries* (genit. *parietis*) = a wall.]

Bot.: Wall-pellitory, a plant of the genus Parietaria (q.v.).

"His forehed dropped as a stillatorie
Were ful of plaintaine or of *paritorie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,049.

pą-rī'-ĕt-ēş, *s. pl.* [PARIES.]

păr-ĭ-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pariet(ina)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from *Parmelia parietina.*

parietic-acid, *s.* [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

pą-rī'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *parietina*, the distinctive name of a species of Parmelia (q.v.).] [USNIC-ACID.]

* **pą-rī'-ĕt-īne,** *s.* [Lat. *parietina* = old, fallen-down walls, ruins.] A piece of a wall; a ruin.

"Ruines of such bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman townes."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 238.

pą-rī-ĕt-o-, *pref.* [Lat. *paries*, genit. *pariet-(is)*; *o* connect.] (See compound.)

parieto-mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the parietal bones. There is a parieto-mastoid suture.

parieto-splanchnic, parieto-visceral, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: Of or belonging to that nervous ganglion which supplies the walls of the mantle, gills, and the viscera in the higher mollusca.

pą-rĭl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *(sarsa)parill(a); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from sarsaparilla (q.v.).

parillic-acid, *s.* [SIMILACIN.]

par ĭm'-par, *phr.* [Lat.] Odd or even.

pą-rī'-næ, † **păr-ĭ-ā'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *par(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Titmice proper; the typical sub-family of Paridæ. Bill short, straight, tapering, entire or very slightly notched; lateral toes unequal; near tarsus shorter than the hind toe, which is large and strong. They are small and lively birds, seeking their food among the buds of trees, where they find and destroy numerous caterpillars, &c.

păr-ĭ-nār'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From *parinari*, the Guiana name of *Parinarium excelsum.*]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. Between thirty and forty species are known. The fruit of *Parinarium excelsum* is the Rough-

skinned and Gray Plum of Sierra Leone. It is eaten, as are the kernels of *P. campestre* and *P. montanum.*

păr'-ĭng, * **păr'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [PARE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting or shaving off the extremities or surface.

"That defeat of this great master was but like the shaving of his beard, or the *pairing* of his nails."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 35.

2. That which is pared or shaved off; a clipping; the rind.

"The women bore
The *parings* forth; and all the clotter'd gore."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The act, process, or practice of paring or shaving off the surface of grass land for tillage; that which is pared off.

"In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Bookbinding:* Thinning the leather towards its edge so as to prevent a square projection at its terminating edge.

¶ *Paring and burning:*

Agric.: The operation of paring off the surface of old worn-out grass-lands, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which act as a powerful manure; and for the destruction of weeds, insects, &c.

paring-chisel, *s.* A joiner's chisel having the hasil on one side, used in fitting and finishing; not differing essentially from a firmer-chisel (q.v.).

paring-knife, *s.*

1. A knife used by wood-turners and others for roughing out work; it has a hook at one end passing through an eye-bolt in the block, allowing considerable freedom of motion; the block is secured to a lathe or work-bench by screw attachment.

2. A knife used for peeling fruit, having a guard to regulate the depth of cut.

3. A farrier's hoof-paring tool.

4. *Surg.:* A knife used in removing the cuticle or ragged edges of parts which are to be placed in apposition that they may grow together.

paring-machine, *s.* A key-grooving machine.

paring-plough, *s.*

Husbandry: A plough for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground; a sod-plough.

paring-scissors, *s.*

Surg.: Scissors for trimming the edges of wounds, or freshening the edges of fistulous openings, in order that they may grow together when brought in apposition and secured.

* **par-in-gal,** *a.* [Anglo-Norman.] Equal.

păr'-ī păs'-sū, *phr.* [Lat.] With equal pace, steps, or progress. In law, a term signifying equally, in proportion; without undue preference; said especially of the creditors of an insolvent estate, who, with certain exceptions, are entitled to payment of their debts in shares proportioned to their respective claims.

păr-ĭ-pĭn'-nate, *a.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, and Eng. *pinnate.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Equally pinnated; pinnated without a terminal leaflet or a tendril. Example, the leaf of the tuberous vetch.

păr'-ĭs (1), *s.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, from the regular quaternary arrangement in the parts of the flower.]

Bot.: Herb Paris; a genus of Trilliaceæ (*Lindley*) of Liliaceæ, tribe Trillideæ (*Sir John Hooker*). Root-stock stout, sepals and petals three to five, narrow, patent, or reflexed; stamens, six to twelve; berry, three to five-celled. Known species two or three. [HERB-PARIS.]

Păr'-ĭs (2), *s.* [From the *Parisii*, the Latin name of the original inhabitants.]

Geog.: The capital of France.

Paris-basin, *s.*

Geol.: A series of Tertiary deposits lying in a cavity or depression in the Cretaceous rocks under and around Paris. The Tertiaries of the Paris-basin are many of them richly fossiliferous. [PARIS-GYPSUM.]

¶ Sometimes, as by M. Hébert, the term Paris-basin is made to include also the Chalk in which the Tertiaries lie. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1872, ii. 104.)

Paris-blue, *s.*

Chem.: A bright blue colouring matter, obtained by heating aniline with stannic chloride.

* **Paris-candle,** *s.* A large wax candle.

Paris-gypsum, *s.*

Geol.: Gypsum belonging to the Lacustrine gypseous series of Montmartre. It is a granular crystalline rock, and, together with the associated marls, contains land and fluviatile shells and the skeletons of birds and mammals. Of the last about fifty species have been found, nearly four-fifths of them perissodactyle Ungulata. It was from this formation that Cuvier obtained the bones the study of which did so much to found the science of Comparative Anatomy.

Paris-lake, *s.* [CARMINE-LAKE.]

Paris-red, *s.*

Chem.: Finely divided ferric oxide, used for polishing optical glasses, gold and silver ornaments, &c.

* **Păr'-ĭs (3),** *s.* [See compound.]

* **Paris-garden,** *s.* A bear-garden; a noisy disorderly place; in reference to the bear-garden kept by Robert de Paris, on the banks of the Thames, in the reign of Richard II.

păr'-ĭsh, * **par-isch,** * **par-ische,** * **par-ysh,** * **par-yshe,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *paroisse*, from Lat. *parœcia* = an ecclesiastical district, a parish; Gr. παροικία (*paroikia*) = a neighbourhood, a parish, from πάροικος (*paroikos*) = neighbouring: παρά (*para*) = beside, and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house; Sp. *parroquia*; Ital. *parrocchia.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"My pride was tamed, and in our grief
I of the *parish* ask'd relief."
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

2. *In America:* An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who chose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; a congregation.

II. *Eccles. & Law:* That circuit of ground committed to the care of one parson or vicar, or other minister having permanent cure of souls. (*Wharton.*)

¶ The origin of parishes is lost in antiquity, some believe they were of civil, but the majority that they were of ecclesiastical origin. Christianity established itself first at the leading centres of populations, whence it put forth missionary efforts in every direction. Many subordinate churches in each place thus arose around the mother church, and tended slowly to become more independent, having assigned to them a district within which to operate, after which financial endowments would follow. Many lords of manors built and endowed churches for their dependents, and to this day manors and parishes are in many places conterminous. In the early ages a parish was a bishop's as distinguished from an archbishop's see, but when the former was gradually parcelled out into smaller portions these latter began to be called parishes. Camden says that England was divided into parishes by Honorius, the second Archbishop of Canterbury (circ. A.D. 630), but Selden has shown that long after this the clergy lived in common, and were not separately located in parishes. Bede, about A.D. 700, mentions the lay foundation of parishes, and they are alluded to in the laws of King Edgar (A.D. 970). Mr. Topley, F.G.S. (*loc. cit.*) gives topographical reasons for believing—

"That whatever may have been the origin of manors or parishes as such, they both depend upon still older divisions of the land, and that these were not formed by the arbitrary act of church or king, but resulted necessarily from the great physical features of the country."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1872), ii. 197.

By the time of Pope Nicholas's taxation (A.D. 1288) the country parishes were settled as they remained till the Reformation. In 1520 there were 9,047; and in 1884 in England about 13,500. In the United States there are no civil parishes, except in the State of Louisiana. A church district frequently bears this title.

An English parish is not merely an ecclesiastical division, it is also an area for local government in matters civil, and is the smallest unit recognized for that purpose. For its officers, see Parish-officers. Of these the overseers impose rates for the relief of the poor, for maintaining the roads, the police, for sanitary purposes, &c. In some cases the parish is self-governed for certain of these purposes, but more generally it forms part of a union (q.v.). [QUOAD SACRA.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a parish; connected with a parish; parochial: as, a *parish* church, *parish* records, &c.

2. Maintained by, or dependent on, the parish.

"The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters."—*Gay.*

parish-apprentices, *s. pl.* Apprentices bound out by the overseers of parishes at the expense of the parish, being the children of persons unable to maintain them.

parish-child, *s.* A child brought up at the expense of the parish; a pauper child.

parish-clerk, *s.*

Eccles.: An official appointed by the incumbent to assist in various duties, for which, though not clerical, he is responsible. His remuneration consists partly of a salary, paid by the parish, and partly by a portion of the fees, the whole of which, however, belong, in law, to the incumbent. In many large parishes one of the curates is appointed to this office, and is called "the Clerk in Orders." The nominal duties are then performed by a deputy.

parish officers, *s. pl.* Churchwardens, overseers, and constables.

parish-priest, *s.*

1. A clergyman who holds a parish as a benefice. He may be either a rector or a vicar. The title is confined in Ireland to the Roman Catholic priest of a parish.

2. A title often applied to any clergyman regarded in his pastoral character, rather than in that of a preacher.

parish-register, *s.* A book in which all births, deaths, and marriages that occur in the parish are registered. They are in the charge of the incumbent.

parish-top, *s.* [TOWN-TOP.]

* **par-ish-en,** * **par-is-schen,** *s.* [O. Fr. *paroissien*, from Eccles. Lat. *parochianus.*] A parishioner (q.v.). (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 484.)

* **păr'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *parish*; *-ing.*] A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. (*Halliwell.*)

* **pa-rĭsh'-ĭon-al,** * **pa-rĭsh'-ĭon-all,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *parishen* = a parishioner; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial.

"They intend only to signifie *parishionall* meetings."—*Bp. Hall: Defence of Humble Remonstrance*, § 13.

pa-rĭsh'-ĭon-ĕr, * **pa-rĭsh'-ŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *parishen*; *-er.*] One who belongs to a parish.

"The *parishoners* are not excused before God, by the blindnesse and weaknes of the priest."—*Latimer: Sermon* 4.

Pa-rĭs'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Fr. *Parisien.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Paris or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

Parisian gold-coloured alloy, *s.* A factitious gold.

Parisian white-metal, *s.* An alloy composed of copper, 69·3 parts; zinc, 5·5; nickel, 19·8; cadmium, 4·7.

* **par-is-schen,** *s.* [PARISIEN.]

Pa-rĭs'-ĭ-ĕnne, *s.* [Fr.] A female native or inhabitant of Paris.

păr'-ĭ-sīte, *s.* [After J. J. Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring only in crystals, associated with emerald, at the emerald mines of Muso, New Granada. Crystallization hexagonal; hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 4·35; lustre vitreous, pearly to resinous on cleavage planes; colour, brownish; streak, yellowish-white; translucent. Compos.: carbonic acid, 24·5; protoxide of cerium, 40·3; protoxide of lanthanum, 10·2; protoxide of didymium, 10·4; fluoride of calcium, 14·6 = 100, which corresponds to the formula

$(CeO,LaO,DiO)CO_2+\frac{1}{2}(CaCe)F$.

***păr'-ĭ-sŏl'-ŏ-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. *πάρισος* (*parisos*) = nearly equal; suff. *-ology*. The use of equivocal or ambiguous language.

păr'-ĭs-tўph-nĭn, *s.* [Eng. *paris* (1); (*s*)*typh*-*n*(*ic*), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{38}H_{64}O_{18}$. A bitter substance contained, together with paridin, in the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia*. It is an amorphous mass, soluble in cold water, but resolved by boiling into glucose and paridin.

păr-ĭ-sўl-lăb'-ĭc, păr-ĭ-sўl-lăb'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *par* = equal, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical*; Fr. *parisyllabique*.] Having equal or like syllables; applied to those nouns in inflected languages which have the same number of syllables in the nominative and the oblique cases.

pa-rĭt'-ĭ-ŭm (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Latinised from the Malabar name.]

Bot.: A genus of Hibisceæ, sometimes merged in Hibiscus. *Paritium tiliaceum* furnishes a good fibre used for mats, ropes, &c. *P. elatum*, the Mountain Mohoe of Cuba and Jamaica, is a fine tree yielding a greenish-blue timber, which is largely employed in Jamaica for cabinet-making.

***păr'-ĭ-tŏr,** * **par-i-tour,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *apparitor* (q.v.).] An apparitor.

***par-i-tor-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *pariétaire*.] The plant parietary or pellitory.

păr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *parité*, from Lat. *paritatem*, acc. of *paritas* = equality: *par* = equal; Sp. *paridad*; Ital. *parità*.] The quality or state of being equal; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

"Their agreement in essential characters makes rather an identity then a *parity*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

park, * **parche,** *s.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *parrok* (A.S. *yearroc*), now spelt *paddock* (q.v.); cf. Ir. & Gael. *pairc*; Wel. *park, parwg*; Bret. *park*; Dut. *perk*; Sw. & Dan. *park*; Ger. *pferch*; Fr. *parc*; Ital. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Low Lat. *parcus*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a mansion, and used for purposes of recreation or the grazing of deer, cattle, and sheep.

"While in the *park* I sing, the listening deer
Attend my passion, and forget to fear."
Waller: At Penshurst.

2. A piece of ground, of any size, in or close to a town, and open to the public for purposes of recreation, pleasure, or exercise, subject to the regulations of the local authority.

* **3.** An inclosed piece of ground for tillage or pasture; a cultivated field; a paddock. (*Scotch.*)

* **4.** A large net placed on the margin of the sea with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. (*Hollyband.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* (See extract).

"A *park* is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The *park*, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park*; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

¶ A *park* differs from a *chace* in being inclosed, while the latter is always open, and from a *forest* in not having peculiar courts and officers or laws.

2. *Mil.:* The space occupied by the animals, waggons, pontoons, and materials of all kind, whether of powder, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, &c., when brought together; also the objects themselves: as, a *park* of waggons, a *park* of artillery, &c.

(¶) (1) *Engineer park:*

Mil.: The whole equipment of stores, tools, &c., belonging to the engineer branch of an army; also the space occupied by these, and the camp of the officers and men.

(2) *Park of artillery:*

Mil.: The train of artillery, with carriages, cannon, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army into the field; also the space occupied by such train.

(3) *Park of provisions:*

Mil.: The place where the sutlers pitch their tents for the sale of provisions; the place where the bread-waggons are stationed.

park-hack, *s.* A hack for riding in a public park.

park-keeper, *s.* One who has the charge or custody of a park.

"All that the Queen could do was to order the *park-keepers* not to admit Sir John again within the gates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

park-phaeton, *s.* A small, low carriage for use in parks.

park, * **par-rok,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Park, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To inclose in a park.

"How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

* **2.** To inclose or shut up in any way.

"*Y-parroked* in puwes, the person hit knoweth."
Piers Ploughman, C. vii. 144.

3. To collect together and mass in a compact body: as, To *park* artillery.

B. *Intrans.:* To walk or ride about in a public park. (*Brooke: Love & Vanity.*)

par'-kạ, *s.* [Etym. not apparent; possibly from a proper name.]

Palæont.: A hypothetic genus erected for the reception of certain berry-like bodies found in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. They have been described under the name of *Parka decipiens*, and are probably the eggs of large Eurypterids. [Eurypterida.]

park'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *park*, and *bane*.]

Bot.: Aconitum theriophonum.

* **park'-ēr,** * **park-are,** * **par-coure,** * **park-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *park*; *-er*.] A park-keeper.

"Santis in the devels name! said the *parkere*."
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ii. 282.

par-kĕr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Wm. Kitchen Parker, a writer on Foraminifera for the Ray Society.]

Palæont.: According to Carpenter a genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, occurring in the Upper Greensand of Britain in the form of spheres, sometimes over an inch in diameter. According to Carter Parkeria is a Hydrozoon, allied to the recent Hydractinia.

* **park'-ēr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *parker*; *-ship*.] The office or post of a park-keeper.

"If a man grant by his deeds to another the office of *parkership* of a park . . . the estate which he hath in the office is upon condition in law . . . that the parker shall well and lawfully keep the park."—*Nelson: Laws of England conc. Game*, p. 194. (ed. 1736).

* **parkes'-ĭne,** *s.* [Named after its inventor, Mr, Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham; suff. *-ine*. (*Chem.*)] A substance made from castor-oil and trichloride of sulphur, and shown by Mr. Parkes at the Exhibition in 1862. He intended it to be used for door-handles, book-covers, picture frames, &c., but it did not answer his expectations, and it is scarcely ever heard of now.

park'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mungo Park (1771-1805), the African explorer.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parkieæ (q.v.). The seeds of *Parkia africana*, the African Locust-tree, are roasted like coffee, bruised, and allowed to ferment in water; they are then washed and pounded, the powder being made into cakes which are a sauce for meat; the farinaceous matter around the seeds is made into a pleasant drink, or into a sweetmeat. *P. insignis*, a tree growing in Martaban, exudes a red resin.

par-kĭ-ō'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parki(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Mimoscæ (q.v.).

park-ĭn-sō'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after John Parkinson, a London apothecary, author of the *Theatrum Botanicum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Eucæsalpinieæ. *Parkinsonia aculeata*, called in Jamaica the Jerusalem Thorn, with bipinnate leaves with small leaflets, is a native of America but is cultivated as a hedge-tree in India (especially in Madras), and in other hot countries. It yields a beautiful white fibre which has been recommended for paper-making, but must be mixed with other more tenacious fibres. In the Punjab the small branches are given to goats for fodder.

* **park'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *park*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a park; parklike.

"A disciple of Kent had the cruelty to render this splendid old mansion . . . more *parkish*, as he was pleased to call it."—*Scott: Prose Works* (ed. 1834-6), vol. xxi., p. 97.

park'-lēaveș, *s. pl.* [Eng. *park*, and *leaves*.]

Bot.: Hypericum Androsæmum.

park'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *park*, and *like*.] Resembling a park.

"Tracts of grass interspersed here and there in *parklike* fashion with clumps of trees."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1885.

* **par'-lạnçe,** * **par-le-ance,** * **par-lence,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *parlant*, pr. par. of *parler* = to speak.] Conversation, talk, discourse, conference.

"To drown his voice that doth for *parleance* come."
Heywood: Four Prentices, i. 1.

¶ *In common parlance:* In ordinary language, in the ordinary or usual mode of speech.

* **par-lant,** *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *parler* = to speak.] One who speaks, discusscs, or discourses.

parle, *s.* [Parley.]

1. Speech. (*Scotch.*)

"A tocher's nae word in a true lover's *parle*.
But, give me my love, and a fig for the warl'!"
Burns: Meg o' the Mill.

* **2.** A conference with a view to coming to an agreement; a parley.

"The great Turke sent to have a commnnication and *parle*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 90.

* **parle,** *v.i.* [Parle, *s.*] To talk, to converse, to speak; to enter into a conference; to parley.

"They began to *parle* upon composition."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 179.

* **par'-lĕ-cūe, par'-leў-cūe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Fr. *parler à queue* = to speak at the tail.] In the Presbyterian Church, to recapitulate, as the minister of a congregation, the substance of the addresses given by his brother-ministers who have come to help him.

* **par'-lĕ-cūe, par'-leў-cūe,** *s.* [Parlecue, *v.*] A recapitulation of discourses previously delivered.

* **parle-ment,** *s.* [Fr. = speaking; *parler* = to speak.] [Parliament.]

1. A conference, a consultation.

"He sent to his barons a *parlement* to hold."
Robert de Brunne, p. 244.

2. A place for conference or consultation.

* **parlesy,** * **parlesi,** * **parlesye,** *s.* [Paralysis.] Paralysis, palsy.

"The *parlesi* has his a side."
Cursor Mundi, 11,817.

par'-leў, *v.i.* [Fr. *parler* = to speak.] [Parley, *s.*]

* **1.** To talk, to speak, to converse, to confer.

"He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. To confer with an enemy, with a view to coming to an agreement or arrangement, as on the exchange of prisoners, the surrender of a fort, the cessation of arms, &c.

"They are at hand, to *parley* or to fight."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

parley-voo, *v.i.* [Fr. *parlez-vous* = Do you speak (English, French, &c.)?] To speak a foreign language, espec. French. (*Slang.*)

"Grimacing, and what sailors call *parley-vooing*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.; *Bagman's Dog.*

par'-leў, *s.* [Fr. *parler* = speech, talk; *parler* = to speak, from Low Lat. *parabolo* = to discourse, to talk, *parabola* = a talking, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.).] [Palaver, Parole.] A discourse, a discussion; a conference or consultation; specif., a conference between enemies with a view to coming to an arrangement or agreement on some point, as the exchange of prisoners, &c.

"Without further question or *parley*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iv.

¶ *To beat* (or *sound*) *a parley:* To beat a drum or sound a trumpet as the signal of a desire to hold a parley or couference with an enemy.

par'-lĭa-mĕnt, *par-la-ment, *par-le-ment, *parlyament, *s.* [Fr. *parlement* = a speaking, a parleying, a supreme court, from *parler* = to speak; Low Lat. *parliamentum*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *parlamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A conference, a discussion.

"First they belde her *parliament.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. In the same scnse as II. 1.

"A *parliament*, so principled, will sink
All ancient schools of empire in disgrace."
Young: On Public Affairs.

3. A meeting of persons for conference or deliberation, espec., an assembly to deliberate on and determine affairs of state; a national assembly, a general council.

"They made request that it might he lawfull for them to sounnen a *parlament* of Gallis at a certain daye."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 22.

* 4. In France before the Revolution of 1789, one of several judicial courts of the conntry.

5. Gingerbread in small thin hard cakes.

"Crisp *parliaments* with lollypops."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* Blackstone says that the first use of the French word *parlement*, to signify a General Assembly of the State, was nnder Lonis VII. of France about the middle of the twelfth century. With this view Littré essentially agrees.

(1) *The English Parliament.* [(2.)]

(2) *The Imperial Parliament:* The legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign and the Houses of Lords aud Commons. It arose long prior to the union of the kingdoms as the English Parliament. The first use of the word parliament in the statutes of England is in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, A.D. 1272. The germ of the institution existed, however, loug before the name arose. Each of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, or octarchy, seems to have had its wittena-gemote, or meeting of wise men, which, on the union of the several kingdoms, became united into one great assembly or council. In Edward the Confessor's law *de Apibus*, a tenth is confirmed to the Church by the king, the barons, and the people. The laws and charters of the early Norman kings mention only abbots, barons, &c. In 1176 there was a council of bishops, earls, barons, knights, and men. Writs A.D. 1266 are still extant summouing knights, citizens, and burgesses to Parliament. The statute 2 Edward II. (1322) recognises Parliament as having for some time existed, and with a constitution essentially the same as now. The powers of Parliament are very great. Not merely can it destroy any ministry, it can alter, and has in fact altered, the succession to the throne. At the Reformation it transferred property enjoyed by the Church of Rome and altered the national religion, endowing Protestantism with money given for Roman Catholic purposes. Parliament is called together by the sovereign, who appoints the time and place of meeting, and opens the proceedings by the delivery of a speech, e'ther personally or by deputy. Each house can adjourn, but neither can be prorogued except by the sovereign. Each judges of its own privileges. Members of both houses are free from arrest or imprisonment on civil actions, but their property can be seized for debt. No quorum is needed for the transaction of business in the Upper House; forty is the qnorum in the Lower. [Franchise-bill, Commons, Lords, Reform.]

(3) *French Parliament:* A parliament arising about 987. It met at different places. In 1190 Philip Angustus instituted the Parliament of Paris. In 1302 it was divided into three chambers. It was suppressed in 1771, revived in 1774, demanded a meeting of the States-General in 1787, and was superseded by the National Assembly Nov. 3, 1789. A French parliament still exists, but not the name.

(4) *Irish Parliament:* A parliament held in Ireland when it was an independent country. In 1295 writs for knights of the shires were issued. It met for the last time on Aug. 2, 1800, the union with Great Britain having terminated its existence. [Parnellite.]

(5) *Scottish Parliament:* A parliament held in Scotland when it was an independent country. It has been traced back to a council held at Scone under the auspices of John Balliol, in 1292. There was but a single house, consisting of lords temporal and spiritual, occasionally with burgesses. Having passed the Act of Union with England on Jan. 16, 1707, its last meeting took place on April 22 of that year.

(6) In the United States the term Congress has been adopted for the national legislative body, iustead of Parliament.

* **Parliament Christmas,** *s.* A name somctiues given to Christmas-day, on the change from the old style to the new.

parliament-heel, *s.*

Naut.: The positiou of a ship when careened.

* **par-lĭa-mĕnt'-al, *par-lĭa-mĕnt'-all,** *a.* [Eng. *parliament*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to parliament; parliameutary.

"Such *parliamentall* notes & proceedings, as then were practised by parliament in this king's time."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 471.

par-lĭa-mĕn-tär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *parliament*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the party known as parliamentarians; supporting the side of the parliament against Charles I.

"The severities of the *parliamentarian* visitors in 1648."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

Eng. Hist.: One of those who supported the side of the parliament against Charles I. in the Civil War.

"In defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the *parliamentarians.*"—*Walpole: Anecd. of Paint.*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

par-lĭa-mĕn'-ta-rў, *a.* [Fr. *parlementaire*; Sp. & Ital. *parlamentario.*]

1. Of or pertaining to parliament: as, *parliamentary* authority, *parliamentary* proceedings.

2. Enacted, ordained, or done by parliament.

"Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. According to the rules, regulations, and usages of parliament, or of legislative bodies.

4. Fit for parliament, or a legislative assembly: as, *parliamentary* language.

parliamentary-agent, *s.* A person, usually a solicitor, whose profession is to promote or oppose the passing of private bills through parliament, and to manage other private business in parliament.

parliamentary-committee, *s.* A coumittee of members of either house of parliament, to which is referred the inquiry iuto matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house by examining witnesses. All private bills, and such public bills as the house may determine, are referred to committees of either house for inquiry, before they are sanctioned by the houses.

parliamentary-train, *s.* A train which, by enactment of parliament, every railway company is obliged to run at least once a day each way, for the conveyance of third-class passengers at the charge of not more thau one peuny per mile.

* **par-lĭa-mĕn-teër',** *s.* [Eng. *parliament*; *-eer.*] A parliamentarian (q.v.).

"All (one excepted) proved zealous *parliamenteers* in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

par'-līne, *s.* [Eng. *par*, and *line.*] The mean or normal line of a barometer for a given station.

* **par-lish,** *a.* [Parlous.]

par'-lŏr, par'-loŭr, *par-ler, *par-lur, *s.* [O. Fr. *parleor*, (Fr. *parloir*), from *parler* = to speak.

1. The room or apartment in a convent in which the iumates are permitted to meet and converse with their friends and visitors.

2. In the United States usually the room used for the receptiou of company, as distinguished from the ordinary living or sitting-room of the family. In England the term is applied to the sitting-room, and the room for reception is called the drawing-room. The term drawing-room is being adopted in the United States.

3. A room in taverns and the like, kept more private and more select than the tap-room, in which customers can sit down and converse sociably while partaking of refreshment.

parlor-boarder, *s.* A boarder who dines with the family; a pupil in a school who has meals with the teacher's family.

parlor-car or **drawing-room car,** *s.* A railroad car fitted up after the style of a comfortable parlor.

parlor-skate, *s.* A skate on rollers for nse on a floor or carpet. [Skate.]

* **par'-loŭs,** *a.* [The old pronunciation of *perilous* (q.v.).]

1. Dangerous, perilous.

"Thou art in a *parlous* state."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. Venturesome, daring; inclined to expose oneself to danger.

3. Sharp, shrewd, keen.

"Made it itch with this *parlous* criticism."—*Milton. Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

* **par'-loŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parlous*; *-ly.*] In a perilous manner; dangerously, venturesomely, keenly, shrewdly, greatly.

"Who, by this hand, lov'd her *parlously.*"
Killegrew: Parson's Wedding, i. 2.

* **par'-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parlous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being parlous; perilousness, peril, venturesomeness, keenness, shrewdness.

* **par-ma-çĕt'-ĭ,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of *spermaceti* (q.v.).

par'-mĕl, *a.* [Parmelia.] Contained in or derived from *Parmelia parietina.*

parmel-red, *s.*

Chem.: The red colouring matter contained in *Parmelia parietina.*

parmel-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: The yellow colouring matter contained in *Parmelia parietina.* It appears to consist chiefly of chrysophanic acid.

par-mē'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. πάρμη (*parmē*) = a light shield, and (?) εἰλέω (*heileō*) = to roll up.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parmeliacæ. Thallus spreading, lobed, foliaceous; apothecia orbicular, fixed by a central point beneath. About thirty species are British. *Parmelia parietina* is the Common Yellow Wall-lichen. It contaius a yellow colouring matter called parietin (q.v.) *P. saxatilis* is common on trees. It, with *P. omphalodes*, *P. encausta*, *P. conspersa*, *P. fraxinea*, *P. farinacea*, and *P sarmentosa*, &c. yields usnine. *P. parietina* is said to be an astringent and febrifuge. *P. kamtschadalis* is the Rose Lichen (q.v.). *P. perlata* is specially valuable as a dye.

par-mĕl-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parmeli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Licheuales. Gymnocarpous or open-fruited Lichens bearing sessile shields, having their borders formed by the surface of the thallus. Three sub-orders or tribes—Peltigeri, Euparmeliacei, and Usneacei. The typical sub-order has the disk first closed aud a horizontal thallus. Chief genera, Lecanora and Parmelia (q.v.).

par-mĕl-ĭ'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parmelia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Hymenothalameæ. (*Lindley.*)

† **Par-mēn'-ĭ-a-nĭst,** *s.* [Named from Parmenianus, Bishop of Carthage, an antagonist of Augustine, Bishop of Hippo.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The same as Donatists (q.v.).

par-mĕn-tĭ'-ĕr-a, *s.* [From Augustus Parmentier, a French botanist, who introduced it into France.]

Bot.: A genus of Crescentiaceæ. It contains two trees with white or greenish campanulate corollas. The cucumber-like fruit of *Parmentiera edulis* is eaten in Mexico. *P. cereifera* is the Mexican Candle-tree.

Par-mē-ăn', *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Parma, in Italy; specif. applied to a delicate kind of cheese manufactured there.

B. *As subst.:* Parmesan cheese.

par-mŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πάρμη (*parmē*) = a light shield, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: [*Duck's-bill limpet*].

par-năs'-sĭ-ạ, *s.* [From the Greek name Ἄγροστις ἐν τῳ Παρνασσῳ (*Agrostis en tō Parnassō*), from Mount Parnassus, where, on account of its elegance, it was said to have sprung up.]

Bot.: A genus of plants which has been placed in the Droseraceæ, the Hyperiaceæ, tribe Elodeæ, the Violaceæ, &c. Sir Joseph Hooker considers it one of the Saxifragaceæ, as did Lindley in 1836. Leaves radical, quite entire; scape containing a single flower; calyx five-lobed, petals five, stamens five, alternating with five fringed and gland-tipped nectaries (staminodes), capsule membranous, loculicidally three or four valved, many-seeded. Found in the northern hemisphere. Species twelve. One, *Parnassia palustris*, the Common Grass of Parnassus, or Parnassus-grass, of Europe, has a large, handsome, yellowish-white flower. It is common in marshes in Scotland, rarer in the south.

Par-năs'-sĭ-ạn, *a.* [Parnassius.] Pertaining or relating to Parnassus, a celebrated mountain in Greece, upon which Delphi was situated, and which was famous in ancient mythology as the favourite resort of Apollo and the Muses. From the summit ran down the famous Castalian stream.

* **par-năs-sĭ'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parnass(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: Apollo Butterflies; a sub-family of Papilionidæ. (*Swainson.*)

par-năs'-sĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = of or belonging to Parnassus.]

Entom.: A genus of Papilioninæ. The larvæ have forked retractile horns. The species are alpine butterflies from Europe, Asia, and the north-west of America. *Parnassius Apollo* is found in the Alps.

Par-năs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Παρνασός (*Parnasos*).] [Parnassian.]

Parnassus-grass, *s.* [Parnassia.]

¶ *Grass of Parnassus:* [Parnassia].

* **par'-nel,** *s.* [For *pernel*, a contract. of *Petronelle*; Ital. *Petronilla* = a woman's name.] A wanton, a slut; an immodest girl.

Par'-nel-lĭsm, *s.* [Sec def.] The policy of the Parnellites (q.v.).

"A victory over specious Toryism, defiant *Parnellism*, and obstruction and prejudice of all sorts."—*Weekly Dispatch*, Nov. 15, 1885.

Par'-nel-līte, *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def. B.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or in any way connected with, the party described under B.

"The *Parnellite* section votes for Mr. Gladstone."—*Saturday Review*, July 15, 1882, p. 70.

B. *As substantive:*

Hist. (*Pl.*): The supporters of the policy of Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, M.P. for Cork, the advocate of the political independence of Ireland.

par'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Palpicornia (q.v.); small aquatic beetles of oblong or subcylindrical form. Sub-families, Psepheninæ, Parninæ, and Elminæ. The species are numerous.

par-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Parnidæ (q.v.).

par'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. Πάρνης (*Parnēs*) = a mountain in Greece. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Parnidæ (q.v.). The species are covered with a dense silky pile, which enables them to carry down a globule of air as they descend into the water. This is done for breathing purposes.

păr-ŏc-çĭp'-ĭ-tạl, *a.* Near or pertaining to the occiput.

* **pa-roche,** *s.* [Parish.]

pạ-rō'-chĭ-ạl, * **pạ-rō'-chĭ-ạll,** *a.* [Lat. *parochialis*, from *parochia*; Gr. παροικία (*paroikia*) = a parish (q.v.); O. Fr. *parochial*; Fr. *paroissial*; Sp. & Port. *parroquial*; Ital. *parrocchiale*.] Pertaining or relating to a parish; connected with a parish.

parochial-board, *s.* In Scotland, a body elected by the payers of poor-rates in a parish to manage the relief of the poor, and corresponding to the overseers or guardians of the poor in England.

parochial-register, *s.* The same as Parish-register (q.v.).

† **pạ-rō'-chī-ạl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ism*.]

1. The management of parochial affairs by an elected vestry.

"It has also brought *parochialism* into contempt."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

2. Narrowness or contractedness of views.

* **pạ-rō-chĭ'-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being parochial.

"To determine the *parochiality* of colleges."—*Dr. Marriott: Rights of the Universities*, p. 32.

* **pạ-rō'-chĭ-ạl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ize*.] To render parochial; to form into parishes.

* **pạ-rō'-chĭ-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ly*.] In a parochial manner; by parishes; in a parish.

"The bishop was to visit his diocese *parochially* every year."—*Stillingfleet: Charge*, p. 32.

* **pạ-rō'-chĭ-ạn,** * **pạ-rō'-chĭ-ĕn,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *paroissien*; Sp. & Port. *parroquiano*; Ital. *parrocchiano*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a parish; parochial.

B. *As subst.:* A parishioner.

"If the *parochiens* know her curate to bens a lechour."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 430.

păr'-ŏ-çhĭne, *s.* [Parochian.] A parish. (*Scotch.*)

"There are about twa hunder and thirty *parochines*, including the Orknays."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

* **par-ode,** *s.* [Parody.] A proverb; an adage.

* **pạ-rŏd'-ĭc,** * **pạ-rŏd'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Fr. *parodique*; Gr. παρῳδικός (*parōdikos*), from παρῳδία (*parōdia*) = parody (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *parodico*.] Pertaining to or in the manner of a parody; of the nature of a parody.

"This version [of Horace, by Drant] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 425.

* **păr'-ŏ-dĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *parodiste*; Sp. *parodista*.] One who parodies; one who writes a parody.

"The mortified *parodist*, thus mutilated by his printers."—*Poetry of the Antijacobin*, p. 24.

păr'-ŏ-dў, * **par-ode,** *s.* [Lat. *parodia*, from Gr. παρῳδία (*parōdia*), παρῳδή (*parōdē*) = a song sung beside: παρά (*para*) = beside, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song; Fr. *parodie*; Sp. and Ital. *parodia*.]

1. A kind of writing in which the expression, form, and style of a serious composition are closely imitated, but treated in a humorous or burlesque manner; a burlesque imitation of a serious composition; a travesty or burlesque in which the form and expression of the original are closely adhered to.

"They were satiric poems, full of *parodies*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. (*Wright.*)

păr'-ŏ-dў, *v.t.* [Parody, *s.*] To write or compose a parody upon; to turn into a parody; to burlesque.

pạ-rōl', *s.* & *a.* [Parole.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A word.

II. *Law:*

1. Word of mouth; oral declaration.

2. Pleadings in a suit.

B. *As adj.:* Given or made by word of mouth; not written; oral.

"Documents offered as proofs must in general be proved by the *parol* evidence of witnesses."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

parol-arrest, *s.*

Law: An arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

pạ-rōle', *s.* [Fr. = a word, a saying, from Low Lat. *parabola* = a discourse, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.); Sp. *palabra*; Port. *palavra*. *Parole*, *parable*, *palaver*, and *parley* are thus doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A word; oral utterance.

2. A word of promise; a word of honour; faith plighted; specif., a promise given by a prisoner on his honour that he will not attempt to escape if allowed his liberty, or that he will return to custody on a certain day if released, or that he will not bear arms against his captors for a certain time, &c.

"Mr. Turner and Mr. Trevor moved that his *parole* might be taken. Sir Arthur Haslerigge—'The word *parole* is a new word. I move that the sergeant take his bond. Seeing that we all understand not French, let us take his word; that is English.'"—*T. Burton. Diary* (ed. J. T. Rutt), iv. 7.

II. *Mil.:* A pass-word; a word given out each day in orders by the commanding officer in camp or garrison, by which friends and foes may be distinguished. It differs from a countersign in being given only to officers, or those who inspect and give orders to the guard, while a countersign is given to all guards.

* **pạ-rōle',** *v.t.* [Parole, *s.*] To allow liberty to on parole; to release on parole.

"The vanquished were *paroled*."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept. 1885, p. 594.

păr-ŏl'-ĭ-gŏ-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *oligoclase*; Ger. *päroligoklas*.]

Min.: A mineral substance of uncertain composition, found in indistinct prisms embedded in a ferruginous rock in the Thüringerwald.

păr-ŏ-mŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. παρομολογία (*paromologia*), from παρομολογέω (*paromologeō*) = to grant: παρά (*para*) = beside), and ὁμολογέω (*homologeō*) = to grant.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a speaker concedes something to his adversary in order to strengthen his own position.

păr-ŏn-ŏ-mā'-şĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. παρωνομασία, παρονομασία (*parōnomasia*, *paronomasia*), from παρώνυμος (*parōnumos*) = paronymous (q.v.); Fr. *paronomase*, *paronomasie*.]

Rhet.: A play upon words; a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence; a pun. The following examples are from Shakespeare

"Now is it *Rome* indeed and *room* enough
When there is in it but one only man."
Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

"O lawful let it be
That I have *room* with *Rome* to curse awhile."
King John, iii. 1.

† **păr-ŏn-ŏ-măs'-tĭc,** * **păr-ŏn-ŏ-măs'-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *paronomas(ia)*; *-tic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to paronomasia; consisting of a play upon words; punning.

"*Paronomastical* allusion is sufficient."—*More: On the Seven Churches.* (Pref.)

* **păr-ŏ-nŏm'-ạ-sў,** *s.* [Fr. *paronomasie*.] The same as Paronomasia (q.v.).

* **păr-ŏ-nўch'-ĭ-ạ,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρωνυχία (*parōnuchia*).] [Onychia.]

1. *Surg.:* A whitlow.

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the Paronychiaceæ (q.v.). The numerous species are generally small cæspitose plants with opposite or whorled leaves, scabrous interpetiolar stipules, and small flowers. They are from the warmer countries.

păr-ŏ-nўch-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, păr-ŏ-nўch-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *paronychi(a)*; fem pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The same as Illecebraceæ (q.v.).

* **păr'-ŏ-nўme,** * **păr'-ŏ-nўm,** *s.* [Paronymous.] A paronymous word.

* **păr-ŏn'-ĭm-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος (*parōnumos*) = formed from a word by a slight change: παρά (*para*)=beside, and ὄνομα (*onoma*)= a name, a word.]

1. Allied in origin; having the same derivation: as, *man*, *manhood*, *mankind*.

2. Unallied in origin, and differing in orthography and signification, but alike in sound: as, *hair*, *hare*; *ball*, *bawl*.

* **păr-ŏn'-ĭm-ў,** *s.* [Paronymous.] The quality of being paronymous.

păr-ōph'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *ophite*.]

Min.: A massive mineral related to Pinite (q.v.).

parophite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock occurring in Canada consisting wholly of parophite (q.v.).

păr-ŏp′-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *παροψίς* (*paropsis*) = a dainty side-dish.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ. The fruit of *Paropsia edulis* is eaten in Madagascar.

***păr-ō-quĕt′ (qu as k),** *s.* [Parrakeet.]

păr-ŏs′-tĭa, *s.* Defective formation of bone tissue.

păr-ŏs-tō′-sĭs, *s.* Bony formation outside of the periosteum.

păr-ō′-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *παρωτίς* (*parōtis*) = a curl by the side of the ear.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paradiseidæ, with one species, *Parotia sexpennis*, the Six-shafted Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. The general colour is velvety-black, with metallic reflections. Back of head crested, with three webless shafts, terminated by a spatule, springing from each side; upper part of breast covered with a broad, metallic shield, from gold to coppery bronze and greenish-blue.

păr-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* Located near the ear.

pą-rŏt′-id, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *παρωτίς* (*parōtis*), genit. *παρωτίδος* (*parōtidos*): pref. *par-*, and *οὖς* (*ous*), genit *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

A. *As adj.:* Situated near the ear.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The parotid glands (q.v.).

parotid-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A pair of glands situated, one on each side the cheek, near the junction of the upper and lower jaws. Their chief function is the secretion of pure saliva through the parotid duct, to assist in the processes of mastication and deglutition.

† **pą-rō′-tĭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παρωτίς* (*parōtis*) = (1) a tumour on the parotid gland (q.v.); (2) that gland itself.]

Pathol.: [For def. see etym.].

păr-ō-tī′-tĭs, *s.* [Eng., &c. *parot(is)* (q.v.); *-itis.*]

Pathol.: The same as Mumps (q.v.).

păr-ō-văr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium.*] [Ovary.]

Anat.: Kohelt's name for certain scattered tubules lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary. Called also the Organ of Rosenmüller.

păr′-ŏx-ỹsm, * par-ox-ism, *s.* [Fr. *paroxisme*, from Lat. *paroxysmus*; Gr. *παροξυσμός* (*paroxusmos*) = irritation, the fit of a disease; *παροξύνω* (*paroxunō*) = to provoke, to irritate: *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *ὀξύνω* (*oxunō*) = to sharpen, to provoke; *ὀξύς* (*oxus*) = sharp; Sp. & Port. *paroxismo;* Ital. *parosismo, parossismo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Any sudden and violent action or fit; a convulsion; a spasmodic affection,

***3.** A quarrel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* The exacerbation of a disease at periodic times. Used chiefly of fever or spasm.

2. *Geol.:* A particularly violent outburst of volcanic or other energy.

păr-ŏx-ỹs′-mąl, *a.* [Eng. *paroxysm; -al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by paroxysms; caused by a paroxysm or convulsion of nature.

† **păr-ŏx-ỹs′-mąl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *paroxysmal; -ly.*] In a paroxysmal manner; by or with paroxysms.

† **păr-ŏx-ỹs′-mĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *paroxysm; -ic.*] Of the nature of a paroxysm; paroxysmal, spasmodic.

***păr-ŏx-ỹs′-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *paroxysm; -ist.*]

Geol.: The same as Catastrophist (q.v.).

păr-ŏx′-ỹ-tōne, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *παροξύτονος* (*paroxutonos*).]

A. *As adj.:* In Greek grammar applied to a word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

B. *As subst.:* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

par′-pŏint, *a.* [Cf. Fr. *parpaing* = perpend (q.v.).] (See compound.)

parpoint-work, *s.*

Masonry: Squared stones laid in stretcher-course and with header-courses at intervals of, say three feet.

par-quĕt′ (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] [Parquetry.]

1. That part of the floor of a theatre or music-hall between the orchestra and pit.

2. The same as Parquetry (q.v.).

parquetage (as par′-kĕt-ĭj), *s.* [Fr.] The same as Parquetry (q.v.).

par′-quĕt-ĕd (qu as k), *a.* [Eng. *parquet; -ed.*] Formed or worked in parquetry; ornamented or inlaid with or as with parquetry.

par′-quĕt-rỹ (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *parqueterie*, from *parquet* = an inlaid floor, dimin. from *parc* = an inclosure.] [Park, *s.*] Inlaid woodwork in geometric patterns, generally composed of two different tints, and principally used for floors.

par-quĕtte′ (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] The same as Parquet (q.v.).

parr, *s.* [Etym. douhtful; cf. Gael. and Ir. *bradan* = a salmon. (*Mahn.*)]

Ichthy.: The popular name of what was formerly believed to be a distinct salmonoid species, *Salmo salmulus*, but is now known to be the young of the salmon.

"Shaw has demonstrated, in the most conclusive manner, that those small salmonoids, which are generally called *Parr*, are the offspring of the salmon, and that many males, from seven to eight inches long, have their sexual organs fully developed, and that their milt has all the impregnating properties of the seminal fluid of a much older and larger fish. That this *Parr* is not a distinct species—as has been again maintained by Couch—is further proved by the circumstance that these sexually mature *Parr* are absolutely identical in their zoological characters with the immature *Parr*, which are undoubtedly young salmon, and that no *Parr* has ever been found with mature ova."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 639.

parr-marks, *s. pl.*

Ichthy: Dark cross-hands on the young of the species of the genus Salmo.

"In some waters River-trout remain small, and frequently retain the *parr-marks* all their lifetime; at certain seasons a new coat of scales overlays the *parr-marks*, rendering them invisible for a time; but they reappear in time, or are distinct as soon as the scales are removed."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 632.

parr-stage, *s.*

Ichthy.: The first stage in the existence of many of the Salmonidæ.

"Not only the salmon, but also the other species of Salmo, the grayling, and probably also the Coregoni, pass through a *parr-stage* of growth."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 320.

păr′-rą, *s.* [Lat. = a bird of evil omen, perhaps the wheat-ear.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of Parrinæ (q.v.). [Jacana.]

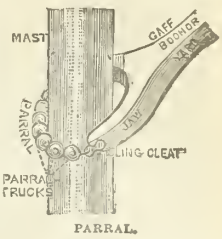
păr′-rą-keĕt, păr′-ą-keĕt, *s.* [Fr. *perroquet.*]

Ornith.: A popular name for any of the smaller long-tailed parrots. The word is in common use, but is applied without any strict scientific limitation to birds of different genera, and even of different families. Generally speaking, any old-world parrot with a moderate bill, long and more or less graduated tail, with the ends of the feathers narrowed, and high and slender tarsi, is called a parrakeet. The Crested Parrakeet, or Parrakeet Cockatoo, is *Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ;* the genus Platycercus contains the Wide-tailed Parrakects, and *Platycercus caledonicus* and *P. eximius* are known respectively as the Yellow-bellied, and the Rose or Nonpareil Parrakeet, sometimes called the Rosella Parrot. *Pezoporus formosus* is the Ground Parrakeet, and Grass Parrakeet is a popular name for the Australiau genus Melopsittacus. *Palæornis torquatus*, the Rose-ringed Parrakeet, is a familiar cage-bird, as is the Alexandrine Parrakeet (*Palæornis alexandri*), so named from the supposition that it was brought to Europe by Alexander the Great. It was well known to the Greeks and Romans, and Ovid has described it in one of his daintiest Elegies (*Am.* ii. 6).

"*Parakeet* (spelt in various ways in English), is usually applied to the smaller kinds of Parrots, especially those which have long tails, not as *perroquet* in French, which is used as a general term for all Parrots."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 321.

păr′-rąl, păr′-rel, *s.* [An abbrev. of *apparel* (q.v.).]

1. *Naut.:* The hoop or collar of greased rope by which a yard is shackled to the mast, at the slings, the parral slipping on the mast as the yard is raised or lowered. Iron parrals are now in common use. The parral is connected to sling-cleats on the yard, and has strung upon it parral-trucks—small wooden globes to prevent friction or binding against the mast in hoisting or lowering.



PARRAL.

"The *parrels*, lifts, and clue lines, soon are gone."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.

2. *Arch.:* A chimney-piece; the ornaments of a fireplace.

parral-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A single rope, well served, and formed into a collar around a mast for slinging an upper yard.

parral-truck, *s.* [Parral, *s.*]

***parre,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of A.S. *sparian;* Ger. *sperren* = to shut.] To enclose, to confine, to bar in. (*Ywaine & Gawin*, 3,228.)

par-rhē′-sĭ-ą, * păr′-rhē-sỹ, *s.* [Gr., from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *ῥῆσις* (*rhēsis*) = a speaking; *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to speak.]

Rhet.: Freedom in speaking; reprehension, rebuke.

"An honest and innocent *parrhesy*, or freedome of speech."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 274.

păr-rĭ-çĭd′-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *parricidalis, parricidialis*, from *parricida* = a parricide (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of parricide; iuvolving the crime of the murder of a parent.

2. Committing or guilty of parricide.

"On brothers and on fathers empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidalt* heads."
May: Lucan, vii.

păr′-rĭ-çĭde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *parricida* = a murderer of his father; *parricidium* = the murder of one's father; from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill; Ital. & Sp. *parricida* = the murderer of a father; *parricidio* = the murder of a father.]

1. (Lat. *parricida*). One who murders his father. (Sometimes extended to the murder of a mother.)

***2.** One who murders an ancestor, or one to whom he owes reverence.

3. The murder of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due.

"Impious sons their mangled fathers wound,
And, lest the merit of the crime he lost,
With dreadful joy the *parricide* they boast."
Rowe: Lucan, iv.

***4.** (See extract).

"By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide. After being scourged, the delinquents were sewed up in a leathern sack with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the sea."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

***păr-rĭ-çĭd′-ĭ-ŏŭs, * par-i-ci-dous,** *a.* [Lat. *parricidium* = parricide.] The same as Parricidal (q.v.).

"That is, he is now paid in his own way, the *paricidous* animal [the viper] and punishment of murtherers is upon him."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

păr-rĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parr(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Jacanas, a sub-family of Rallidæ. (*Bowdler Sharpe.*) The claws are very long and straight.

păr′-rĭtçh, păr′-rĭdge, *s.* [Porridge.]

păr′-rŏck, *s.* [A.S. *pearroc, pearruc.*] A croft, an inclosure, a small field. (*Prov.*) [Paddock.]

***păr′-rŏck, * par-rok,** *v.t.* [Parrock, *s.*, Park, *v.*]

păr′-rŏt, * par-at, * par-rat, *s.* [Fr. *perrot*, a proper name, dimin. of *Peter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And waudring thus certain dales in these unknowen seas, hunger coustrained vs to eate hides, cats, and dogs, mice, rats, *parrots*, and munkies."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 473.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A talkative, chattering, or gossiping person; a chatterbox.

(2) One who imitates or repeats the actions or speeches of another.

"The Romans, in all scientific matters, were merely the *parrots* of the Greeks."—*Max Müller: Science of Language*, lect. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* The popular name for any individual of a well-known group of birds from the warmer regions of the globe, remarkable for the brilliant, and in some cases gaudy, coloration of their plumage, and the facility with which many of them—notably the genera Chrysotis, Palæornis, and Psittacus—acquire and repeat words and phrases. [For some remarkable instances, see *W. L. Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals, passim.*] The first known mention of parrots occurs in Ctesias, a Greek historian of the fifth century B.C., who describes a bird which he calls *βίττακος* (*bittakos*), concerning which Prof. Newton (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xviii. 321) says: "There cannot be much risk in declaring that he had before him a male example of what is now commonly known as the Blossom-headed Parrakeet, and to ornithologists as *Palæornis cyanocephalus*, an inhabitant of many parts of India." (The classification of the Parrots is unsettled, and will be dealt with under PSITTACI, which division has been made an order, a sub-order, and a family by different taxonomists.) Many parrots are familiar cage-birds everywhere; but probably the best known is the African Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*), of simple bluish-gray plumage with a red tail. It accommodates itself readily to captivity, and attains a great age. The Parrots embrace a number of widely divergent forms, from the gorgeously plumaged macaws to the soberly clad owl-parrot, and they differ no less in their habits than in their outward appearance; for while the majority are fruit-eaters, some are honey-eaters, and one species is said, on the authority of Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*), to be carnivorous. [COCKATOO, MACAW, PARRAKEET.]

"The almost universal distribution of *Parrots* wherever the climate is sufficiently mild or uniform to furnish them with a perenuial supply of food, no less than their varied details of organization, combined with a great uniformity of general type, tell us, in unmistakable language, of a very remote antiquity."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 330.

2. *Ichthy.:* The parrot-fish (q.v.).

parrot-coal, *s.*

Petrol.: A name given to anthracite (q.v.), because of the crackling or chattering noise it makes when hurnt.

parrot-fish, *s.* [PARROT-WRASSE.]

parrot-form, *s.* Any individual of the different genera popularly known as parrots, macaws, or parrakeets.

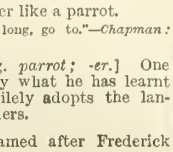
"The home of the vast majority of *parrot-forms* is unquestionably within the tropics, but the popular belief that Parrots are tropical birds only is a great mistake."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 322.

parrot-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Bocconia frutescens.*

parrot-wrasse, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for any individual of the Labroid genera Scarus, Scarichthys, Callyodon, and Pseudoscarus, because of their brilliant coloration, and the parrot-like beak formed by their projecting jaws.



HEAD OF PARROT-WRASSE.

parrot's bill, *s.*

Bot.: The New Zealand name of *Clianthus puniceus.*

păr'-rŏt, *v.t.* & *i.* [PARROT, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To repeat as a parrot; to repeat by rote.

2. *Intrans.:* To chatter like a parrot.

"If you *parrot* to me long, go to."—*Chapman: Widow's Tears*, v.

păr'-rŏt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *parrot; -er.*] One who repeats incessantly what he has learnt by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others.

păr-rō'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Frederick Parrot, a traveller.]

Bot.: A genus of Hamameleæ. The long pliant branches of *Parrotia Jacquemontiana* are used for basket- and rope-making, and in the construction of bridges across mountain-streams in the Himalaya.

2. *Palæobot.:* A species occurs in the Pliocene of Italy. (*Geikie.*)

păr'-rŏt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *parrot; -ry.*] The habits of parrots; servile imitation.

"The supine *parrotry* which had formed so important an ingredient of their education."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 150.

Păr'-rŏtt, *s.* [Proper name: see compound.]

Parrott-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A kind of rifled cannon invented by Captain R. G. Parrott of the Cold Spring Foundry, West Point, New York, and much employed in the United States service during the Civil War. The body of the gun is of cast-iron, and is reinforced at the breech by shrinking on a ring of wrought-iron. The calibres are: 10-pounder, 2·9 inches bore; 20-pounder, 3·67 inches bore; 30-pounder, 4·2 inches bore; 100-pounder, 6·4 inches bore; 200-pounder, 8 inches bore: corresponding respectively to 3, 6, 9, 32, and 64-pounder smooth bores. The number of grooves increased with the calibre of the gun, the 10-pounder having three.

păr'-rў, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *parer* = to deck, to defend; Lat. *paro* = to prepare, to deck.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To ward off; to stop or turn off or aside; as a blow or cut with a sword.

"He lifts his shield and *parries* with his steel
The strokes he sees the adverse weapons deal."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xlv.

2. To evade, to elude; to escape by art or craft: as, To *parry* a question.

* 3. To avoid, to shirk: as, To *parry* payment of a debt.

B. *Intrans.:* To ward off or turn aside thrusts, cuts, attacks, &c.

"Put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying.*"—*Locke: Of Education*, § 199.

parse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *pars* = a part; to *parse* is to declare, quæ *pars* orationis = what *part* of speech a word is.]

Grammar:

1. *Trans.:* To resolve into its elements as a sentence; to analyze or describe grammatically; to declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other.

"Let him construe it into Englishe so oft as the childe may easilie carrie awaye the understanding of it; lastlie, *parse* it over perfitelie."—*Ascham: The Scole-master*, p. 200.

2. *Intrans.:* To declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other.

Par-seẽ', *s.* [Pers., Hind., &c. *Parsi*, closely akin to the word Persian; cf. the province of Fars.]

Hist. & Comp. Relig. (*Pl.*): Descendants of the old Persians still retaining their faith. [PARSEEISM.] A few still remain in their native country at Yazd and Kirman, but nine-tenths of the body are now in India, whither they were driven by Muhammadan persecution about the middle of the seventh century. Their chief seats are now Bombay, Surat, &c. Adapting themselves, more than any other race inhabiting India, to British civilization, they have become merchants, landlords of houses, shipbuilders, &c., and, for their numbers, possess considerable wealth. Called also Fire Worshippers and Guebres.

Par-seẽ'-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *parsee; -ism.*] The Parsee faith; modern Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

parş'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pars(e); -er.*] One who parses.

par-sĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs, * **par-çĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *parsimon(y); -ous.*] Characterized by parsimony; sparing in expenditure; close, penurious, miserly, stingy, niggardly.

"The people [Genoa] go the plainest of any other, and are also *parsimonious* in their diet."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, let. 41.

par-sĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parsimonious; -ly.*] In a parsimonious manner; sparingly, stingily, frugally.

par-sĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *parsimonious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being parsimonious; parsimony; a disposition to avoid expense; closeness in expenditure; stinginess.

"To view the Moors in their private roofs, I find them without *parsimoniousness*, and placing no character of good housekeeping in abundance of viands."—*J. Addison: W. Barbary*, p. 130.

par'-sĭ-mŏn-ў, * **par-ci-mon-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *parsimonie*, from Lat. *parsimonia, parcimonia*, from *parcus* = sparing; *parco* = to spare.] Sparingness in expenditure; a disposition to avoid expense; frugality, generally in a bad sense; niggardliness, stinginess, miserliness, closeness in money matters.

"*Parsimony*, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates; but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch iii.

pars'-leў, * **parse'-leў,** * **parse-ly,** * **perso-lee,** * **perse-ly,** * **per-sil,** * **per-sylle,** *s.* [Fr. *persil*, from Low Lat. *petrosillum*, contr. from Lat. *petroselinum* = rock-parsley; Gr. *πετροσέλινον* (*petroselinon*), from *πέτρος* (*petros*) = a rock, and *σέλινον* (*selinon*) = a kind of parsley (whence Eng. *celery*); Dut. *pieterselie*; Ger. *petersilie*; Dan. *petersile.*]

Botany & Horticulture:

1. *Carum petroselinum* or *Petroselinum sativum.* The leaves are tripinnate, the flowers yellow. It is widely grown for table use, both in the United States and in Europe. There are three leading varieties of the plant: the Common or Plain-leaved, the Curled, and the Hamburg sage or Carrot-rooted parsley: the second is that more generally cultivated as a culinary vegetable; sheep feeding upon it are said to be less liable than others to the rot.

2. Various plants more or less resembling No. 1. Thus in Britain there are: Beaked parsley [ANTHRISCUS]; Bur parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*; Corn parsley, *Carum segetum*; Fool's parsley [ÆTHUSA]; Hedge parsley, *Caucalis (Torilis) anthriscus*, and Milk parsley, *Peucedanum palustre.*

"There is another kind of ach or *perselу* growing upon rocks, which some call petro-selinum."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xii.

parsley-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Cryptogramma crispa.*

parsley-piest, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Alchemilla Aphanes*; (2) *Erica Aphanes.*

pars'-nĭp, * **pars-nep,** * **pas-neppe,** * **parse-nip,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *pastenaque*, from Lat. *pastinaca* = a parsnip.]

Bot.: *Peucedinum sativum*, or *Pastinaca sativa.* Leaves pinnate, leaflets sessile, ovate, inciso-serrate, flowers bright yellow. It is a native of Europe and Asia, and is cultivated in this country. There are four varieties: the Common, the Guernsey, the Hollow-crowned, and the Round or Turnip-rooted Parsnip; the third is the best. The boiled root is eaten as a vegetable; sheep and oxen fatten rapidly upon it; a kind of wine may be made from it; its seeds are aromatic and contain an essential oil.

par'-sŏn, * **per-son,** * **per-sone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *persone* (1) = a person, (2) a parson, from Lat. *persona* = (1) a person, (2) a parson. *Parson* and *person* are thus the same word: the parson being so called "because by his *person* the church, which is an invisible body, is represented." (*Blackstone.*)]

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical corporation; the vicar or incumbent of a parish, having the parochial charge or cure of souls. To constitute a parson four requisites are necessary by law, viz., holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction. The parson is in himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church by a perpetual succession. A parson has, during his life, the freehold in himself of the parsonage-house, the glebe, the tithes, and other dues. A parson or vicar may cease to be so, (1) by death; (2) by cession, in taking another benefice; (3) by consecration, for when a clerk is promoted to a bishopric, all his other preferments are void the instant that he is consecrated; (4) by resignation, accepted by the ordinary; (5) by deprivation, for fit and sufficient causes allowed by the law.

2. A clergyman; applied loosely to any person in holy orders.

parson-bird, *s.* [POE-BIRD.]

parson-imparsonee, *s.*
Law: One that is in possession of a church, whether it be presentative or impropriate.

parson-in-pulpit, *s.*
Bot.: The plant Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.*

parson-mortal, *s.*
Law: A rector instituted and inducted for his own life.

parson's nose, *s.* A name sometimes given to the rump of a fowl. Cf. Pope's-nose.

parson's week, *s.* The period from a Monday till the Saturday-week following.

par'-sŏn-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *parson; -age.*]

1. A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, &c., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.

"His father provided for him [Will. Hill] a *parsonage* that had belonged to an honest man."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

2. The dwelling-house of a parson.

"The desolate *parsonage* was committed to the charge of one of the villagers."—*Lytton: Night & Morning*, bk. i., ch. i.

3. Money or dues paid for the support of a parson. (*Scotch.*)

***par'-sŏned,** *a.* [Eng. *parson; -ed.*]

1. Furnished or provided with a parson or parsons.

2. Written by or in the manner of a parson.

"Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parsoned* page,
And trust, for once, a prophet and a priest."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 840.

¶ *Married and Parsoned:* A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed.

***par'-sŏn-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *parson;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little parson; the son of a parson.

"Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged *parsonets.*"
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 138.

par-sŏn'-ĭc, *par-sŏn'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *parson; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a parson or parsons; clerical.

"In calm *parsonic* state." *Combe: Dr. Syntax*, iii. 5.

2. Like a parson.

"There is a big lighthouse, called the North Foreland, on a hill behind the village, a severe *parsonic* light which reproves the young and giddy floaters."—*Dickens: Letters*, iii. 53.

***par-sŏn'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parsonical; -ly.*] In manner of a parson. (*Chesterfield.*)

par'-sŏn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *parson; -ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a parson. (*Colloquial.*)

par-sŏn'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *parsons(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ex.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. Ovary single, two-celled; seeds comose. (*Lindley.*)

par-sŏn'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. James Parsons, a physician and writer on Natural History.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parsonseæ. Flowering shrubs from the East and West Indies, &c.

part, *s.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat., *partem,* acc. of *pars* = a part; Sp., Port., & Ital. *parte.* From the same root come *partial, particle, partake, participle, partizan, partition, partner, party, apart,* &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A portion, piece, or fragment, less than, or broken, separated, or divided from a whole.

"If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six *parts,* and every *part* a ducat,
I would not draw them; I would have my bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. A portion not really separated but considered or spoken of as a separate portion.

"The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount."—*Exodus* xix. 17.

3. A proportional quantity.

4. A constituent portion of a living whole; a member, an organ.

5. A constituent portion of a whole; one of several or many like portions, quantities, or numbers into which a thing is divided, or of which it is composed.

6. A portion assigned; a share, a lot, a portion.

"My *part* of this sport."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

7. A share, interest, concern.

"We have no *part* in David."—2 *Samuel* xx. 1.

8. A share of labour, action, or influence; allotted duty; particular office or business.

"The gods have done their *part* in you."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 2.

9. Specif., the character assigned to an actor in a play.

"And so he plays his *part.*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

10. (*Pl.*) That with which one is endowed; natural gifts, qualities, or accomplishments; talents above the ordinary excellent or superior endowments or faculties.

*11. Characteristic action, merit, or demerit; conduct, act.

"It was a brute *part* of him to kill so capital a calf."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

12. Side, interest, party.

"Banding themselves in contrary *parts.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

13. (*Pl.*) Quarters, districts, regions, country.

"One Mr. Fearing, that came on pilgrimage out of his *parts.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A certain portion of a mould or flask; as the top part or drag, the bottom part or cope, the middle part contained in the middle portion of a three-part flask, &c. The false part is a flask rammed up, generally a top part turned over, stricken off, and a cavity scooped in it to receive temporarily the bulge of a pattern while sand is being rammed upon the upper surface. The whole is then turned over, the false part destroyed, and the parting made.

2. *Mathematics:*

(1) A portion of a thing regarded as a whole. Thus an arc of a circle is a part of a circumference. The term part is used technically to signify some particular element of a figure. Thus, in a right-angled spherical triangle, the sides adjacent to the right angle, the complement of the other two angles, and the hypothenuse, are called circular parts.

(2) Such portion of any quantity as will, when taken a certain number of times exactly make up that quantity; a submultiple. (The opposite of multiple.) [ALIQUOT.]

3. *Music:*

(1) So much of a piece of music, or work, as is performed by any one voice or instrument: as, the bass *part,* the violin *part,* &c.

(2) A division of a work.

B. *As adv.:* Partly; to some extent.

"This wretch hath *part* confessed his villainy."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

¶ 1. *For my (his, her, your, their, &c.) part:* As far as concerns me (him, you, them, &c.).

2. *For the most part:* Commonly, generally; as a rule.

3. *In part:* Partly; in, or to some degree or extent.

4. *In good part:* Favourably; with favour or friendliness.

5. *In ill part:* Unfavourably; with displeasure or annoyance.

6. *On my (his, your, &c.) part:*

(1) On my (his, your, &c.) side.

"That is too much presumption *on thy part.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

(2) On my (his, your, &c.) behalf.

7. *Part and parcel:* An essential part, portion, or element.

8. *Part and pertinent:*

Scots Law: A term used in charters and dispositions. Thus lands are disponed with *parts and pertinents;* and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes with the lands. [PERTINENT, *s.*]

part-music, *s.* Music in two or more parts, performed by more than one person.

part-of-speech, *s.*

Gram.: A sort or class of words of a particular character: thus a noun is a part of speech expressing the names of things; a verb is a part of speech expressing motion, action, or being, as predicated of a thing.

part-owner, *s.*

Law: A joint-owner or tenant in common, who has a distinct, or at least an independent, although an undivided, interest in property along with one or others.

part-per-pale, *a.*

Her.: The same as PARTY-PER-PALE (q.v.).

part-singing, *s.* The performance of concerted vocal music. [PART-SONG.]

part-song, *s.*

Music: A vocal composition, having a striking melody harmonized by other parts more or less freely, but from which counterpoint is for the most part excluded. The part-song owes its origin to the habit prevalent among the Germans of adding simple harmonies to their *Volksgesänge.* The part-song holds now the position which the glee held in this country from the middle of the last century to the beginning of this, and which the madrigal held from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century. A part-song differs from a madrigal in its exclusion of contrapuntal devices; from a glee, in its being sung by many voices instead of by one only to each part.

part-writing, *s.*

Music: The art of writing for two or more voices or parts; polyphony. It has its special laws or grammar, and has gradually developed in character and freedom for the last four centuries. Vocal part-writing must, however, always be governed by the ordinary compass of the human voice, whereas part-writing for instruments varies from time to time with the changes in their construction.

part, *part-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *partir;* Ital. *partire;* Sp. & Port. *partir.*] [PART, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide; to separate or break up into two or more pieces; to take to pieces.

"Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon."—*Leviticus* ii. 6.

2. To distribute; to share; to divide in shares.

"He *parted* his wynnyng tille his men largely."
Robert de Brunne, p. 296.

3. To separate, to disunite, to intervene or lie between.

"In the narrow seas, that *part*
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

4. To form a division, parting, or partition in.

"Hair
Smooth and *parted* like a woman's."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xi.

5. To go or come between and separate, as combatants.

"King John did fly, an hour or two before
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 5.

6. To cause to go apart; to separate; to put apart.

"*Parting* my fair Pyramus and me."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

* 7. To leave, to quit.

"Your souls must *part* your bodies."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1.

* 8. To secrete.

"The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices."
Prior: Alma, i. 440.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* To separate metals, as silver from gold, by an acid.

2. *Naut.:* To break: as, A ship *parts* her cable.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To become separated, divided, or broken up into pieces; to divide, to come to pieces, to be disunited.

2. To go away from or leave others; to leave; to take leave. (Usually followed by *from* or *with.*)

"Let us *part.*" *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 421.

3. To let go hold of anything; to give up, to renounce, to resign. (Followed by *from* or *with.*)

"To *part* so lightly *with* your wife's just gift."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* 4. To go away; to set out; to start. (Fr. *partir.*)

"Thy father . . .
Embrac'd me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 5. To die.

"He *parted* well." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 8.

* 6. To have a share or part; to share.

"As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be, that tarrieth by the stuff: they shall *part* alike."—1 *Samuel* xxx. 24.

II. *Naut.:* To break; to give way: as, A cable *parts.*

***part'-ą-ble,** *a.* [PARTIBLE.]

***part'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part.]

1. The act of parting, dividing, or sharing; division.

"When a bishop made a *partage* of money collected by a brief."—*Fuller: Mixt Contemplations*, p. 177.

2. A share, a part, a portion.

par-tāke', *v.i.* & *t.* [For *part take.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To take or have a part, share, or portion in common with others. (Used absolutely or with *in* or *of* before that which is shared, or *with* before the person shared with.)

"Not meaning to *partake with* me *in* danger."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

* 2. To take the part or side of another; to side.

"When I against myself *with* thee *partake.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 149.

3. To have something of the nature, qualities, or character of; to have properties or features in common with. (Followed by *of.*)

"The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney-general."—*Bacon.*

* 4. To be allowed to participate or share; to share in communications.

"What? what? what? Let's *partake.*"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To have a part or share in; to share in.

"By and by, thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* 2. To admit to a part or share; to share with; to make a partaker.

"If you would *partake* with me the cause
Of this devotion that detaineth you
I would be thankful."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, iv. 2.

3. To distribute; to share out; to communicate.

"Your exultation
Partake to every one."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

par-tāk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *partak(e); -er.*]

1. One who partakes; one who takes or has a part, share, or portion in common with another or others; a partieipator, a sharer. (Followed by *in* or *of* before the object.)

"Alike *partaker* of my joys or grief."
Hart: Boecius to Rusticiana.

2. One who takes the part or side of another; an associate.

"Your *partaker* Pole." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

part'-ąn, *s.* [Irish & Gael.] A crab; an edible crab.

"And a half-a-dozen o' *partans* to make the sauce for three shillings and a dram."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

part'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PART, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Separated or divided into parts.

* 2. Dead.

"Where woman's *parted* soul shall go
Her Prophet has disdain'd to show."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 7.

* 3. Endowed with parts or natural qualities; having parts.

"Let him be poor and meanly clad
Though ne'er so richly *parted.*"
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Divided into a determinate number of segments extending nearly to the base of the part to which they belong. Often in composition, as biparted, triparted, &c. [PARTITE.]

2. *Her.:* Divided. [PARTY, *a.*]

*** part'-el,** *s.* [Eng. *part*; dimin. suff. *-el.*] A little part.

"This playing hath thre *partelis.*"—*Relig. Antiq.*, ii. 57.

*** part-en,** *v.t.* [PAINT, *v.*]

part'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *part*, v.; *-er.*] One who parts or separates.

"The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

par-tẽrre', *s.* [Fr. = a flower-bed, from *par* (Lat. *per*) = on, by, and *terre* (Lat. *terra*) = the ground.]

1. An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

"From this walk are three descents by many stone steps . . . into a very large *parterre.*"—*Sir W. Temple: On Gardening.*

2. The pit of a French theatre; a parquet.

*** par-thē'-nĭ-ąd,** *s.* [Gr. παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

par-thĕn'-ĭc (1), *a.* [Gr. παρθενικός (*parthenikos*) from παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin.] Of or pertaining to the Spartan Parthenie, or illegitimate children born during the absence of the warriors in the first Messenian war.

păr-thĕn'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Lat. *parthen(ium)*, the distinctive name of a species of Pyrethrum; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] [FEVERFEW.] Contained in or derived from *Pyrethrum parthenium.*

parthenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid found in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. It forms a crystalline calcium salt.

par-thĕn-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parthenī(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ.

par-thĕn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρθένιον (*parthenion*) = a kind of pellitory.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Senecionidæ (q.v.). North American herbs or undershrubs, with white corymbose flowers.

par-thĕn-ō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = production.]

Biol.: A term introduced by Professor Owen, who calls it also metagenesis. It signifies generation by means of an unimpregnated insect, which, moreover, is immature, not having yet passed beyond the larval state. Example: the genus Aphis. The winged aphides deposit eggs which produce imperfect wingless offspring, apparently mere larvæ. These larvæ, however, in some abnormal way, reproduce their species. By the time the process has gone on for nine or ten generations, the season is about closing, and the last brood of the larval aphides produce fully formed and winged specimens of the species, depositing eggs which are hatched in the following spring. [ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.]

par-thĕn-o-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [PARTHENOGENESIS.]

1. *Biol.:* Pertaining to or connected with parthenogenesis (q.v.).

2. *Anthrop.:* Virgin-born; applied to divinities and heroes brought into being in a miraculous manner.

"The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound *parthenogenetic* dsity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 307.

par-thĕn-ŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Gr. παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Pathol.: A treatise or discourse on the state of virginity in health and disease.

par-thĕn'-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Παρθενωπή (*Parthenōpē*) = one of the three Sirens. She was buried at Naples, hence called Parthenope; Gr. παρθενωπός (*parthenōpos*) = of maidenly aspect: παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and ὠπή (*ōpē*) = view, look, sight.]

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 11].

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Parthenopidæ (q.v.)

par-thĕn-ō'-pĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parthenop(e)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ians.*]

Zool.: A popular name for Parthenopidæ (q.v.).

par-thĕn-ŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parthenop(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Parthenopians; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans. Carapace ordinarily triangular, hardly longer than it is wide, rostrum small and entire, or with the end notched; eyes retractile; anterior feet much developed, and making a right angle with the body; the others short. Widely distributed.

Par'-thĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Parthia, a country in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Parthia. The Parthians were the most expert horsemen and archers in the world, and were famous for their peculiar custom of discharging arrows while retiring at full speed. Hence the expression, a Parthian arrow, that is, a shaft aimed at an adversary while retiring or pretending to retire from him; a parting shot.

par'-tiąl, * par'-tiąll (ti as sh), *a.* [Fr. *partial* = solitary, partial, from Low Lat. *partialis*, from Lat. *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Sp. & Port. *parcial*; Ital. *parziale.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or affecting a part only; not general or universal; limited to a part; not total; as, a *partial* eclipse.

2. Inclined to favour one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; biassed in favour of one side; not indifferent.

"Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law."—*Malachi* ii. 9.

3. Having a predilection or preference for one thing more than others; more strongly inclined to one thing than another; fond.

4. Inclined or ready to favour without reason or principle: as, a *partial* parent.

II. *Bot.:* Secondary; used specially of certain umbels constituting divisions of others.

partial-counsel, *s.*

Scots Law: Improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; also a similar ground of declinature of the jurisdiction of a judge.

partial-differential, *s.*

Math.: A differential of a function of two or more variables obtained by differentiating with respect to one of the variables only. A partial differential may be of the first, or of a higher order. There are as many partial differentials, of the first order of a function, as there are independent variables, and the number increases by one for each successive order. There are two kinds of partial differentials of a higher order than the first, viz., those obtained by differentiating successively with respect to the same variable, and those obtained by differentiating successively with reference to different variables.

partial-fractions, *s. pl.*

Alg.: Fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction.

partial-loss, *s.*

Marine Insurance: Damage to a vessel, &c., not so complete as to amount to a total loss, actual or constructive. In such a case, the insurer is not entitled to abandon or surrender the salvage of the ship or cargo, and claim the full amount for which they were insured, but must keep the salvage, and claim in proportion to the actual loss or damage.

partial-tones, *s.*

Music: Those simple sounds which in combination form an ordinary sound and cause its special quality of tone.

par'-tiąl-ĭşm (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *partial*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or principles of the Partialists.

par'-tiąl-ĭst (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *partial*; *-ist.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is partial.

"I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*,—You will forgive me this wrong."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge*, &c., p. 249.

2. *Theol.:* One who holds the doctrine that atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is for the elect.

par-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ), * par-cy-al-y-te, * per-cy-al-y-te, *s.* [Fr. *partialité*, from *partial*; Sp. *parcialidad*; Ital. *parzialita.*]

1. The quality or state of being partial; an inclination to favour one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; an undue bias or prejudice in favour of one side.

"*Partiality* is such an excess of personal attachment as obscures the judgment or corrupts the heart. It inclines to a more favourable opinion of the motives, conduct, and general merit of its object, than is consistent with the justice due to others."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., ch. ii., § 3.

2. A predilection or liking for one thing in preference to others; a special fondness or inclination.

"This circumstance is supposed to have contributed not a little to his *partiality* in favour of Scotland."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 302.

***par'-tiạl-īze (tī as sh),** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *partial; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or render partial.

"No man drench't in hate can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge; his hate will *partialize* his opinion."—*Feltham*, pt. i., res. 62.

B. *Intrans.:* To be partial; to favour one side more than another.

"Till world and pleasure made me *partialize*."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

par'-tiạl-lў (ti as sh), * par-tial-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *partial; -ly.*]

1. In part; not totally or generally; partly.

"Shakspeare did perfectly what Æschylus did *partially*."—*Ruskin: Architecture & Painting*, p. 181.

2. In a partial manuer; with partiality or undue bias to one side or party.

"And *partially* a lie for truth gave forth."
Stirling: Domesday; Seventh Houre.

***part-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *partibl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being partible; separability; divisibility iuto parts.

***part'-ĭ-blc, * part'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *partibilis*, from *partio* = to divide.]

1. Capable of being separated or divided; susceptible of partition; divisible, separable.

"Note, it were better to make the moulds *partible*, that you may open them."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 502.

2. Having a part or share. (*Lydgate.*)

part'-ĭ-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. abl. pl. of *pars* = a part.]

Scots Law: A note writteu on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defeuder or defenders, if there be only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words *and others.*

¶ *In partibus, In partibus infidelium:*

Church Hist.: A phrase signifying "in the regions of unbelievers." A bishop *in partibus* is a titular bishop, whose see is in a heathen or non-Catholic country, though in the early ages of the Church it was subject to Rome. Bishops *in partibus* are usually consecrated to assist other prelates, or for foreign missions.

part'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Lat. *pertica* = a pole, a measuring rod.] A rood of land. (*Scotch.*)

par'-tĭ-çĕps crĭm'-ĭn-ĭs, *phr.* [Lat. See def.] An accomplice in a crime; a partner in guilt.

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pạ-ble,** *a.* [PARTICIPATE.] Capable of being participated or shared.

"The divine essence . . . as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings."—*Norris: Miscellanies.*

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pạnt, * par-tic-i-paunt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *participans*, pr. par. of *participo* = to participate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Participating, sharing; having a share or shares. (*Grafton: Queen Mary*, an. 2.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who participates, or has a share or shares; a participator, a partaker.

"*Participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rights."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, p. 153.

2. One of a semi-religious order of knights founded by Sixtus V., in honour of Our Lady of Loretto. They were not bound to celibacy.

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pạnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *participant; -ly.*] In a participating manuer; so as to participate.

par-tĭç'-ĭ-pāte, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *participer*; Sp. & Port. *participar*; Ital. *participare.*] [PARTICIPATE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To partake; to have or take a part or share in common with others. (Followed by *of* or *in*, the latter being the more common.)

"Those hodies . . . should *participate of* each other's colours."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. To partake of the nature, qualities, or characteristics of something else.

"Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both."—*Bacon.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To partake, to share; to have a part or share in.

"That dimension . . .
Which from the womb I did *participate*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

*2. To give a part or share of; to communicate.

"Only to me *participate* their grief."
Drayton: Lady Geraldine to Earl of Surrey.

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pāte,** *a.* [Lat. *participatus*, pa. par. of *participo* = to have or give a share.] [PARTICIPLE.] Participating, partaking, sharing. (*Shakesp: Coriolanus*, i. 1.)

par-tĭç-ĭ-pā'-tion, * par-tic-i-pa-ci-on, * par-tic-i-pa-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *participation*, from Lat. *participationem*, accus. of *participatio*, from *participatus*, pa. par. of *participo* = to participate (q.v.); Sp. *participacion*; Ital. *participazione.*]

1. The state of participating, partaking, or sharing in common with others.

"A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title."—*Bacon.*

*2. The act of giving a share or part to others; distribution or division in shares.

3. The state of receiving or having part of something; a share.

"I have . . .
Great *participation* in your joys."
Digby: Elvira, 1.

*4. Companionship, commuuity.

"Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

*** par-tĭç'-ĭ-pā-tive,** *a.* [O. Fr. *participatif.*] Capable of participatiou.

par-tĭç'-ĭ-pā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who participates; a partaker, a sharer.

par-tĭ-çĭp'-ĭ-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *participialis*, from *participium* = a participle (q.v.); Sp. *participial.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a participle or participles; having the uature or force of a participle.

2. Formed from a participle: as, a *participial* noun.

B. *As subst.:* A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle.

*** par-tĭ-çĭp'-ĭ-ạl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *participial; -ize.*] To form into a participle.

par-tĭ-çĭp'-ĭ-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *participial; -ly.*] In the manner or use of a participle.

par'-tĭ-çĭ-ple, *s.* [Fr. *participe*, from Lat. *participium*, from *particeps*, genit. *participis* = having a share: *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part, and *capio* = to take; Sp., Port., & Ital. *participio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Anything which participates in or partakes of the nature of different things.

"The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as oysters and cockles."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 609.

2. In the same sense as II.

II. *Gram.:* A part of speech, so called because it partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective. A participle differs from an adjective in that it implies the relation of time, and therefore is applied to a specific act, while the adjective denotes only an attribute as a quality or characteristic without regard to time. Thus, in *I have written a letter*, *written* is a participle denoting a specific act done at a certain time; but in *a written letter*, *written* is an adjective. There are two simple participles in English, the present (or imperfect active) and the past (or passive). The former now ends in *-ing*, the latter in *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, in the case of weak verbs; in the case of strong verbs the past participles all once ended in *-en* or *-n*, as in *know, known, sow, sown*, but in very many cases this suffix has been dropped, in many other instances verbs originally strong have adopted a weak form for the past tense and past participle, as in *sweep, swept* (orig. *swápen, swepen*), *crow, crowed* (orig. *crâwen, crown*), &c. In such sentences as *seeing is believing*, the termination *-ing* is not that of the present participle, but represents the A.S. verbal termination *-ung*, as in *showing* = A.S. *sceawung.*

par'-tĭ-cle, *s.* [Fr. *particule*, from Lat. *particula*, a double dimin. from *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Sp. *particula*; Ital. *particola, particula.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A minute part or portion of matter, of an aggregation of which the whole mass consists; an atom, a molecule.

2. The smallest or a very small part, portion, or quantity; an atom: as, He has not a *particle* of honour in him.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A word which is not varied by inflection, as a preposition, a conjunction; a word which cannot be used except in compositiou, as *-ward, -ly.*

2. *Roman Church:*

(1) A crumb or small fragment of the consecrated host.

(2) The smaller breads used in the commuuion of the laity.

par'-tĭ-cŏl-ŏred, *a.* Of various colors; exhibiting a diversity of colors.

particolored-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Vesperugo discolor, a bat which has a marbled appearance, the fur of the upper part being chestnut-brown with the extremities of the hair pale. It is a native of Germany, Russia, and Asia.

par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr, * par-tic-u-ler, * par-tyc-u-ler, *a. & s.* [Fr. *particulier*, from Lat. *particularis* = concerning a part, from *particula* = a particle (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *particular*; Ital. *particolare, particulare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to one and not to more; not general or universal; special.

"As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Pertaining to one certain person or thing; peculiar, characteristic.

"Doth any name *particular* belong unto the lodging?"—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

3. Personal, private, individual.

"Upon my *particular* knowledge of his directions."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 2.

4. Individual, single; one distinct or apart from others.

"Make each *particular* hair to stand on end."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

5. Attentive to single or distinct facts or details; minute.

6. Characterized by attention to single or distinct details; minute, circumstantial: as, a *particular* account of a transaction.

7. Singularly nice or precise; fastidious: as, He is very *particular* in his dress.

8. Characterized by or having some notable or noteworthy quality; noteworthy; worthy of attention and regard.

*9. Odd, peculiar; different from others; marked.

"Lady Ruelle . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, ii. 80.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension; applied to a specific concept and the term by which it is denoted; sometimes also to an individual. [PARTICULAR-PROPOSITION.]

2. *Law:*

(1) Containing a part only: as, a *particular* estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder.

(2) Holding a particular estate: as, a *particular* tenaut.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A single item, instance, point, or detail; a distinct part or point.

"Examine me upon the *particulars* of my life."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*2. A single person; an individual.

"It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community."—*L'Estrange.*

*3. A minute, detailed, or circumstantial account; a minute.

"The reader has a *particular* of the hooks, wherein this law was written."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*4. Private concern or relations; personal interest or concern.

"As far as toucheth my *particular*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii 2.

*5. Private character; personal or special peculiarities or qualities.

"For this *particular*, I'll receive him gladly,
But not one follower." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

¶ *In particular:* Particularly, especially.

particular-average, *s.* [AVERAGE, *s.*]

Particular Baptists, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A division of the Baptist denomination holding particular

election (q.v.). They published a "Confession of Faith" in 1643, revised in 1689. Though "Particular Baptists" figure as a denomination in the Registrar-General's returns, yet many members of the ordinary Baptist churches hold the same views.

particular-election, *s.*

Calvinism: The election from eternity of particular individuals to eternal life.

particular-estate, *s.*

Law: That interest which is granted out of an estate in remainder or reversion.

particular-integral, *s.*

Math.: The integral of a differential, in which a particular value has been assigned to the arbitrary constaut. In every integral, as obtained by integrating, one arbitrary condition may always be assigned; this is done by giving a particular value to the arbitrary constant.

particular-lien, *s.* [LIEN.]

particular-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of some part only of the subject. In the former case it is known as a Particular Affirmative, having the symbol I; in the latter, as a Particular Negative, with the symbol O.

particular-tenant, *s.*

Law: The tenant of a particular estate.

***par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr,** *v.t.* [PARTICULAR, *a.*] To particularize.

par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *particular; -ism.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A particular or minute description; a detailed statement.

2. The doctrine or practice of a state in a federation using its endeavour to promote its own particnlar interests, and conserve its own particular laws, as distinct from those of the federated whole.

"*Particularism*—that is, the excessive attachment to separate States—is to be crushed out by having the empire made daily and hourly present to the mind of every one."—*Saturday Review*, March 25, 1882, p. 348.

II. *Theology:*

† 1. The election of the Jews to special privileges.

2. The doctrine of particular election.

par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *particular; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who upholds the doctrine of particularism; specif., one who holds the doctrine of particular election. [INFRALAPSARIAN, SUPRALAPSARIAN.]

"The first saying must have been put into the mouth of Jesus by a Pauline Universalist; the second by a Judaic *Particularist.*"—*Matthew Arnold: God & the Bible*, p. 113.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the doctrine of particularism. (*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 160.)

par-tĭc-ụ-lăr'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *particularité.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being particular; singleness; individuality.

† 2. Minuteness or fulness of detail; circumstantiality.

"An unexceptionable policy . . . rather deficient, if it has a fault, in *particularity.*"—*Daily News*, Oct. 5, 1881.

* 3. A particular; a minute or distinct point or instance.

"To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities*, only to be met with on medals."—*Addison: On Medals.*

* 4. Something singular or peculiar; a peculiarity.

"I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 5. Something belonging or peculiar to individuals; particular or private interests.

"Now let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease!" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 2.

***par-tĭc-ụ-lạr-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *particulariz(e); -ation.*] The act of particularizing.

par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *particulariser.*]

A. *Trans.:* To give the particulars of; to specify or mention particularly or in detail.

"By methods presently to be *particularized.*"—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 209.

B. *Intrans.:* To be attentive to particulars or details; to be minute or circumstantial in accounts.

par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr-lỹ, * **par-tic-u-lar-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *particular; -ly.*]

1. In a particular manner; distinctly, singly; not universally or generally; in particular.

"Who hath done
To thee *particularly*, and to all the Volces,
Great hurt." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. In an especial manner or degree; especially, preeminently.

"Some passages in the pastorals, but more *particularly* in the Georgics."—*Dryden: Æneid.* (Dedic.)

***par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *particular; -ment.*] A particular, a detail.

***par-tĭc'-ụ-lạr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *particular; -ness.*] The quality or state of being particular; fastidiousness.

***par-tĭc'-ụ-lāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [PARTICLE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make mention singly or in detail; to particularize.

"I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor."—*Camden: Remains.*

B. *Trans.:* To mention in detail; to particularize.

par-tĭc'-u-lạte, *a.* [Lat. *particula* = a particle.]

* 1. Having the form or nature of a particle or atom.

2. Referring to or consisting of particles; produced by particles: as, a *particulate* disease. (*Tyndall.*)

***par-tie,** *s.* [PARTY, *s.*]

part'-ĭng, * **part-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [PART, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Serving to part, divide, or separate; dividing.

2. Departing; moving away.

"A *parting* step or two he made."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 18.

3. Given or done when separating: as, a *parting* kiss, a *parting* word.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of separating or dividing; separation, division.

2. The state of being separated or divided.

3. The division of the hair on the head.

4. A place where a division or separation takes place.

"The *parting* of the way."—*Ezekiel* xxi. 21.

5. The act of departing from or leaving others; departure, leave-taking.

"If we do meet again, we'll smile indeed;
If not, 'tis true, this *parting* was well made."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

* 6. A sharing; a participation; fellowship.

"For what *parting* of rightwysnesse with wickidnesse?"—*Wycliffe:* 2 *Cor.* vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comb-making:* A mode of making combs to economise material, in which a pair of combs are made from a single slip a little over the width of one; as the teeth of each comb occupy spaces between the teeth of the other.

2. *Founding:* The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag. [PARTING-SAND.]

3. *Geology:*

(1) A joint or fissure in a stratum separating it into two portions.

(2) A thin layer separating two beds.

4. *Metallurgy:*

(1) The act or process of separating silver from gold by an acid.

(2) The same as PARTING-BULLION (q.v.).

5. *Naut.:* Breaking cable, leaving the anchor in the ground.

6. *Paper:* The act or process of separating the moist sheets.

parting-bead, *s.*

Join.: The headed slip inserted into the centre of the pulley style to keep apart the upper and lower sashes of a window.

parting-bullion, *s.* A mixture of gold and silver. When the gold is greater in quantity, the mixture is called a gold parting, and when the silver is greater, a silver parting. Native gold is always found alloyed with silver, and native silver is sometimes found alloyed with gold. It is only when the alloy is in sufficient abundance to pay for extraction or parting, that it is called parting bullion.

parting-line, *s.*

Founding: The line upon a pattern as it lies imbedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which it is downward.

parting-sand, *s.*

Founding: Dry sand free from clayey compounds placed between the two members of a mould to facilitate their separation.

parting-tool, *s.*

1. *Marble-working:* A rasp of peculiar shape, coarse or fine in grain, and used by marble-workers.

2. *Turning:* A cutting-tool used by wood and ivory turners for separating turned pieces from the block, turning out interior cylinders, &c.

3. *Carving:* An angular gouge like a hollow graver, used for marking outlines, tendrils, steins, and markings of leaves, &c.

4. *Join.:* A chisel with a bent edge.

par'-tĭ-ṣạn (1), * **păr'-tĭ-zạn** (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *partisan* = a partner, a partaker, from Ital. *partigiano, partegiano*, from Low Lat. * *partitianus*, from Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide; *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An adherent of a party or faction; one who is strongly or violently attached to a party or interest.

"These *partizans* of factions."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

* **II.** *Military:*

1. One of a body or detachment of troops sent out on a special enterprise.

2. The commander of such a body or detachment.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or attached to a party or faction; biassed or acting in the interest of a party or faction.

* 2. *Mil.:* Engaged on a special enterprise or duty.

* **partisan-ranger,** *s.*

Mil.: The same as PARTISAN (1), A. II. 1.

par'-tĭ-ṣạn (2), **par'-tĭ-zạn** (2), * **par-te-san,** *s.* [Fr. *pertuisane*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. an extension of O. H. Ger. *partá*, M. H. Ger. *barte* = a battle-axe. [HALBERD.] Cf. Sw. *bardisan*; Low Lat. *partisana* = a partisan.]

PARTISAN.

I. A staff headed by a blade having lateral projections. It was originally an implement of war, but became eventually restricted to the use of guards who took part in ceremonial observances; a halberd.

"He was at last hurt with a *partizan.*"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 495.

2. A commander's leading-staff; a baton, a truncheon.

3. A quarter-staff.

par'-tĭ-ṣạn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *partisan* (I); *-ship.*] The state of being a partisan; strong attachment to or bias in favour of a particular party or faction; party-feeling.

part'-īte, *a.* [Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio* = to divide.]

Bot.: Divided nearly to the base. Used of a leaf, calyx, perianth, &c. [PARTED.]

par-tĭ'-tion, * **par-ty-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *partition*, from Lat. *partitionem*, accus. of *partitio* = a sharing, a division, from *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio* = to divide; *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Sp. *particion*; Ital. *partizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts or shares; division, distribution.

"Myself surveyed
The just *partition*, and due victims paid."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 641.

2. The state of being divided.

"Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

3. The place or part where separation is made.

"The mound was newly made, no sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 69.

* **4.** Distinction; point or line of division.

"Good from had find no *partition*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* **5.** That which separates or divides.

"Great wits are eure to madness near allied,
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 164.

* **6.** A separate part; a compartment, an apartment. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 105.)

* **7.** A division, a heading.

"There is yet another *partition* of history which Cornelius Tacitus maketh which is not to be forgotten."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A wall of stone, brick, or timber forming a division between rooms, &c.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The deepest divisions into which a partite leaf can be cut without becoming compound.

(2) A vertical dissepiment dividing a seed-vessel into cells.

3. *Her.:* One of the several divisions made in a coat when the arms of several families are borne all together on one shield on account of intermarriages or otherwise. [QUARTERING.]

4. *Law:* Division, as of an estate into severalty.

"In the *partition* of estates, the remedy afforded by courts of equity was always so much more effectual than that obtainable under a writ of *partition*, that the Court of Chancery early obtained, and has long possessed, an almost exclusive juriediction."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

* **5.** *Music:* The same as SCORE (q.v.).

partition-lines, *s. pl.*

Her.: Those lines by which the shield is cut or divided perpendicularly, diagonally, &c., as the party per pale, party per bend, &c.

partition of numbers, *s.*

Math.: The resolution of iutegers into parts, subject to certain conditions.

partition-wall, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Tbe same as PARTITION, *s.*, II. 1.

* **2.** *Fig.:* A division, a fence.

"Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition-wall* to keep others out of it."—*Decay of Piety.*

par-tĭ'-tion, *v.t.* [PARTITION, *s.*]

1. To divide by partitions; to separate into distinct parts by partitions.

"I understand both these sides . . . to be uniforme without, though severally *partitioned* within."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Building.*

* **2.** To divide into shares: as, To *partition* an estate.

* **par-tĭ'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *partition; -al.*] Formed or divided by partitious.

"The pods . . . contain from three to five eeede in *partitional* cells."—*Grainger: Sugar Cane*, iv. (Note.)

par'-tĭ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *partitif*, as if from a Lat. *partitivus*, from *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio* = to divide.]

Grammar:

1. *As adj.:* Denoting a part; expressing the relation of a part to the whole: as, a *partitive* genitive.

2. *As subst.:* A distributive; a word denoting or expressing partition.

* **par'-tĭ-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *partitive; -ly.*] In a partitive manner.

par'-tĭ-zan, *s.* [PARTISAN.]

* **part'-lĕss,** * **part'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *part; less.*] Without parts.

"Wholly unto *partlesse* Spirits giue."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 72.

¶ In a note *in loc.*, the word is explained as "without good partes."

* **part'-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. of *part* (q.v.).]

1. A neck-covering or gorget worn by females; a ruff.

"And Parthenia laid his head in her lap, tearing off her linnen sleeves and *partlet* to eerve about his wounds."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

2. A hen, from the ruff or ring of feathers on the neck.

"Dame *partlet*, ever nearest to his side,
Heard all his piteous moan, and how he cry'd."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 97.

3. A woman.

"Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unrooeted
By thy dame *partlet* here."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* **part'-lĭke,** *adv.* [Eng. *part*, and *like.*] In parts or sbares.

"Every man had his part *partlike*."—*Udal: John* xix.

part'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *part; -ly.*] In some part or degree; in some measure; not wholly; not altogether.

"Here lies a heap, half elain and *partly* drown'd."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii.

part'-nĕr, * **par-cen-er,** * **part-en-er,** *s.* [The same word as *parcener* (q.v.), from O. Fr. *parsonnier*, from Low Lat. **partitionarius, partionarius* = commion, mutual, from Lat. *partitio* = a division, a partition (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who has a share or part in anything with another; a participator, a partaker, an associate.

"Fair Fortune set me down
The *partner* of an emperor's crown."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 24.

2. *Specif.:* One who is associated with one or more others in a business; a member of a partnership; an associate in any commercial, manufacturing, or other busiuess or undertaking.

3. One who dances with another, whether male or female.

"Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

4. A husband or wife; a consort.

"The cottage where she dwelt;
And where yet dwells her faithful *partner*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

II. *Naut.:* A framework or bushing in or around a bole in a deck to receive the heel of a mast, bitt, or pump, or to form a basis for the pawls of a capstan.

* **part'-nĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PARTNER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To join as a partner.

B. *Intrans.:* To become a partner.

"A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double—to be *partner'd*
With tomboys." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

part'-nĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *partner; -ship.*]

1. The state or conditiou of being a partner, associate, or participator with auother; joint interest.

"Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,
First fell by fatal *partnership* of power."
Rowe: Lucan, i. 164.

2. An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of any commercial, manufacturing, or other business undertaking, occupation, or calling, or a voluntary, verbal or written contract between two or more persons to join together their money, labour, goods, skill, &c., or all or any of them, for the prosecutiou of any business or undertaking, upon the understanding that the profits or losses shall be divided between them in proportion to the amount of capital, stock, &c., supplied by each partner. Many ot the states bave tbeir special legislation in regard to partnership, some of tbem having a limited liability law, under which each partner of a company is liable only to the amount of his share in the capital stock. A partnership may be limited to one venture or to one branch of business without including any other ventures or branches of business entered into by any of the partners. A partnership may be entered into for a definite time or a specific trausaction, or may be left indefinite to be dissolved by mutual agreement between the partners. Partners are known as active or ostensible when they take an active part in the conduct of the business as principals; as dormant or sleeping when they do not take any active part, but are merely passive in the firm; and as nominal, when they allow their names to be used, and so are held out to the world as partuers, although having no actual interest in the conduct of the business or its profits. Under Scots law, a partnership is a distinct personage, so that in actions brought by or against it the names of the individual partners need not be given. One partner can also bring an action against the firm as a distinct person, and the partnership can be made bankrupt without the goods of any of the partners being sequestrated.

"Scarcely any member of a congregation of separatists entered into a *partnership*, married a daughter, put a son out as apprentice, or gave his vote at an election."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A rule in arithmetic, the same as FELLOWSHIP, II. 1 (q.v.).

4. (*Pl.*): The two thick pieces of wood at the bottom of a mast.

par'-trĭdge, * **par-triche,** * **par-tryche,** * **par-tryke,** * **par-trys,** * **per-triche,** * **per-trik,** *s.* [Fr. *perdrix*, from Lat. *perdicem*, accus. of *perdix* (q.v.).]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The genus Perdix, and espec. *Perdix cinerea*, the Common or Gray Partridge, a well-known game-bird, widely distributed in Europe. General tone of plumage brown; neck and upper part of the breast, sides, and flanks bluish gray, freckled with dark gray, lower breast with a rich chestuut horseshoe-shaped patch on a ground of white; sides and flanks barred with chestnut; thighs grayish white; legs and toes bluish white, claws brown. Length of adult male about twelve inches. In Eastern Siberia it is replaced by *Perdix barbata*, the Bearded Partridge; and there is a closely allied species in Tibet, *P. hodgsoniæ*. The partridge prefers open grounds, and often nests in exposed situations. It feeds on slugs, caterpillars, and grubs to a large extent, and so compensates the farmer for the injury it does to bis cornfields. The name partridge is given in tbe United States to various species of Grouse and Ortyx, or Quail.

(2) The sub-family Perdicinæ (q.v.).

* **2.** *Ordn.:* A large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works.

3. *Script.:* נְקֹר (*qore*) (1 Sam. xxvi. 20, and Jer. xvii. 11) is probably a partridge, though not the common species, which does not occur in Palestine.

partridge-berry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Gualtheria procumbens;* (2) An American name for Mitchella.

partridge-breeder, *s* One who breeds or rears partridges for sale or sport.

"These *partridge-breeders* of a thousand years."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 332.

partridge-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Formerly thought to be the wood of *Heisteria coccinea*, an Olacad, but now believed to be derived from various West Indian and South American trees, specially *Andira inermis*. It is beautifully variegated, and was formerly used in Brazil for ship-buildiug. In dockyards it is called Cabbage-wood.

partsch'-ine, partsch'-ĭn-ite, *s.* [After P. Partsch, the Austrian mineralogist; suff. *-ine, -inite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mouoclinic mineral, found in small crystals and fragmeuts in auriferous sand at Ohlapian, Transylvania. Hardness, 6·5 to 7; sp. gr. 4·006; lustre, feeble, greasy; colour, yellow, reddish; fracture, sub-couchoidal. Analysis yielded: silica, 35·63; alumina, 18·99; protoxide of iron, 14·17; protoxide of manganese, 29·23; lime, 2·77; water, 0·38.

* **par-turb,** *v.t.* [PERTURB.]

* **part'-ure,** *s.* [PART, *v.*] Departure.

"For since your *parture* I have led a lothsome state."
Turberville: To his Love.

* **par-tür'-ĭ-ate,** *v.i.* [Lat. *parturio* = to desire to bring forth young; to be in labour; from *pario* = to bear.] To bring forth young

* **par-tür'-ĭ-ent-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *parturient; -cy.*] The quality or state of beiug parturient; parturition.

* **par-tür'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *parturiens*, pr. par. of *parturio* = to be in labour.] About to bring forth young; fruitful, prolific.

"The plant that ie ingrafted, must also he *parturient* and fruitful."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

* **par-tür'-ĭ-fā'-çĭ-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *parturio* = to be in labour, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to make.]

Med.: A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot.

* **par-tür'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *parturi(o)* = to be in labour; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] The same as PARTURIENT (q.v.).

"Stirring with pain in the *parturious* throes."
Drayton: Moses, his Birth & Miracles.

par-tu-rĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *parturitionem*, acc. of *parturitio*, from *parturio* = to be in labour.]

1. The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

"Representing the female form in all stages, and in all the incidents of *parturition*."—*Eustace: Tour through Italy*, ch. vii.

* 2. That which is brought forth; a birth.

* **par-tür'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* [PARTURITION.] Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric.

par'-tỹ, * **par-ti**, * **par-tie**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *partie* = a part, a share, a party; *parti* = a bargain, a party, a side, prop., the pa. par. of *partir* = to divide, from Lat. *partita*, fem. sing. of *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide, from *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Ital. *partita* = share, a part; Sp. & Port. *partida* a party of soldiers, a crew, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A part, a portion.

"Whereof the hart rejoyseth so
That a great *party* of his wo
Is voided." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

2. A number of persons united against others of a contrary opinion; a faction; one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of policy.

"The joy of the whole *party* was honndless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. A number of persons collected or banded together for a particular purpose: specif., a detached portion of a larger body or company; a detachment of soldiers sent on a special service; an armed force.

"I saw our *party* to their trenches driven."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

4. A select number of persons invited to a social meeting or entertainment: as, a dinner *party*, a card *party*.

5. A cause, a side.

"Three knights upon our *party* slain."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 5.

* 6. An ally, a confederate.

"His *parties*, his alliance."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

7. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or the defendant in a suit.

"The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges."—*Exodus* xxii. 9.

8. One who is concerned or interested in any affair.

"I must he a *party* in this alteration."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

9. One who is cognizant of and consents to or approves of anything.

"Who would never consent to be a *party* to the spoliation and oppression."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

10. A certain individual or person referred to under consideration.

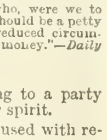
11. A person or individual in general. (*Slang.*)

"The seedy looking old '*party*' who, were we to judge him merely from appearances, should be a petty tradesman or a market gardener in reduced circumstances, may be worth a million of money."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a party or faction: as, a *party* cry, *party* spirit.

II. *Her.:* Parted or divided; used with reference to any division of a field or charge: as, *party per pale*, when a field is divided by a perpendicular line; *party per fesse*, when it is divided by a horizontal line; *party per bend*, when it is divided by a line running diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.



PARTY PER BEND.

* **party-cloth**, *s.* Cloth made of different colours.

* **party-coated**, *a.* Having a party-coloured coat; dressed in motley, like a fool. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

party-colored, parti-colored, *a.* Of divers colors, exhibiting a diversity of colors.

"In eauing time
Fall *party-coloured* lambs, and those were Jacob's."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* **party-fellow**, *s.* A partner.

party fence-wall, *s.* A wall dividing the property belonging to or in the occupation of one person from that of another.

party-gold, *s.*

Metall.: Beaten or leaf silver with a coating of gold on one side.

party-jury, *s.*

Law: A jury composed of half foreigners and half natives; half-tongue (q.v.).

party-man, *s.* A supporter or adherent of a party or faction; a factious man; a partizan.

party-spirit, *s.* The spirit which animates or supports a party.

party-spirited, *a.* Having the spirit or feelings of a party or partisan.

party-verdict, *s.* A joint verdict.

"Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,
Whereto thy tongue a *party-verdict* gave."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

party-wall, *s.*

Building: A wall separating two adjoining tenements. Originally, it meant a wall built upon the lands of two adjoining proprietors which furnished support for the floors and roofs of the tenements on each side. Legally, party-walls must be of a certain thickness, according to the height and character of the buildings, and must be carried up to a height of twelve inches above the roof, measured at right angles to the pitch.

* **par'-tỹ-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *party*; *-ism.*] Devotion to party; party spirit.

partz'-ĭte, *s.* [After Dr. A. F. W. Partz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrous oxide of antimony, mixed with various metallic oxides. Amorphous; colour, various. Regarded as an ore rather than a mineral species.

pa-rū'-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. παρουλίς (*paroulis*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, and οὖλις (*oulis*) = the gum.]

Med.: A gum-boil.

par-ure, * **par-owr**, * **par-rour**, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *paro* = to prepare, to make ready.]

1. A set of jewels.

* 2. An ornament. (*Prompt Parv.*)

pär'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a titmouse.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Paridæ, or of the sub-family Parinæ. Bill moderate, strong, straight, rather conical, slightly compressed, upper mandible hardly longer than lower, and not notched. Nostrils basal, round, covered with reflected bristly feathers. Wings with ten primaries; fourth or fifth the longest; tail moderate, even or slightly rounded. Tarsus moderate and scutellated; feet strong; anterior toes united to second joint; hind toe with a short hooked claw. Geographical range, North America, Mexico, Palæarctic and Oriental regions, and tropical and Southern Africa. Forty-six species are known; *Parus major*, *P. cæruleus*, *P. ater*, *P. palustris*, *P. cristatus*, *P. caudatus*, (*Acredula caudata*, Linn.), with the trivial names respectively of the Great, the Blue, the Coal, the Marsh, the Crested, and the Long-tailed Titmouse, are common.

pa-rū'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. παρουσία (*parousia*) = presence, from παρείμι (*pareimi*), pr. par. παρών (*parōn*) = to be present: παρά (*para*) = beside, and εἶμι (*eimi*) = to be.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or future, and in a vivid or animated narration of past or prediction of future events.

par-vā'-gŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [PNEUMOGASTRIC.]

* **par-vą-nĭm'-ĭ-tỹ**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *parvus* = small, and *animus* = mind, on analogy of *magnanimity* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of having a little or mean mind; littleness of mind; meanness.

2. A person of a little or mean mind.

"Hopeless *parvanimities* of the true insular stamp."
—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 83.

par'-vĕn-ū, *s.* [Fr., pa. par of *parvenir* = to attain, to rise.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

"The gentleman, when all is lost, cuts his throat, the *parvenu* only cuts his creditors."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. iiii.

par-vĭs, par'-vĭse, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *parvisius*, *paravisus*, from Lat. *paradisus* = paradise, so called because the vacant space in front of a church was used to represent paradise, in the performance of mediæval mysteries.]

1. The porch of a church; an area in front of the entrance to a church.

"It is not my design to enter into the disputes concerning the meaning or etymology of *parvis*."—*Warton: English Poetry*, i. (Note w.)

2. A room above the church porch, sometimes used as a school.

3. A moot or disputation on points of law, so called from the place where it was originally held.

PARVIS.

* **par'-vĭ-tūde**, *s.* [Lat *parvitudo*, from *parvus* = little.] Littleness, smallness, minuteness.

"I do not mean a mere mathematical point, but a perfect *parvitude*, or the least reality of matter."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* **par'-vĭ-tỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *parvitas*, from *parvus* = littleness, parvitude.

"But what are these for their fineness and *parvity*, to those minute machines endued with life and motion?"—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

par'-vō-lĭne, *s.* [Fr. *parvoline*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{13}N$. A homologue of the pyridine series, and found in the oil obtained from the destructive distillation of bones and other animal matters. It has a persistent disagreeable odour, is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and boils at 188°.

* **par-y**, *v.i.* [Lat. *par* = equal.] To tally, to correspond.

"I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian and that would by no means *pary*."—*Bentley: Letter*, April 15, 1716.

pas (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *passus* = a step.]

1. A step, a dance, as *pas seul*, *pas de deux* = a dance by one or two performers; *pas redoublé* = a quick step or march.

2. The right of going first; precedence.

"In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the best of them."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. A foot-pace.

"Yede a welle gode *pas*."—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. V. 48, fo. 51.

pas-de-souris, *s.* [Fr., = a mouse's step.]

Fort.: A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

pas-seul, *s.* A dance by a single performer.

"His grand *pas-seul* excited some remark."
Byron: The Waltz.

* **pas**, *v.t.* [PASS, *v.*]

Pą-sā'-ğĭ-ąn, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect of Judaizing Catharists which appeared in Lombardy late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century. They probably originated in the East, and took their name from their wanderings, as if they were *passaggieri* (= birds of passage), or from some association with the Crusades, for which *pasagium* was a common name. They observed the law of Moses, but offered no sacrifices; and considered Jesus as a Demiurge by whom all other creatures were brought into being.

pā'-şăn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Oryx gazella*. [ORYX.]

* **pasch**, * **pask**, * **paskc**, * **pasque**, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. *pascha*, remotely from the Heb. פֶּסַח (*pesachh*).] The feast of passover or Easter.

"The maister saith, my time is nigh, at the* I mak *paske* with my disciplis."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xxvi.

pasch-egg, *s.* An egg stained by boiling, &c., and given to young persons or children at Easter-tide; a box in imitation of an egg, and filled with sweetmeats or other presents for Easter.

pasch-flower, *s.* [PASQUE-FLOWER.]

pasch'-ąl, * **pasch'-ąll**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *paschalis*, from *pascha* = the passover.]

1. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the passover or Easter.

"Entertaining you
With *Paschal* eggs, and our poor convent wine."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

* 2. *As subst.:* The same as PASCHAL-CANDLE (q.v.).

"Then they see the hallowing of the *paschall*."—*Hart. Misc.*, vii. 150.

paschal-candle, *s.*

Roman Ritual: A large ornamented wax candle blessed by the officiating deacon on Holy Saturday, placed on the altar (usually on the gospel side), and lit at mass and vespers (and at matins where that office is said in choir) till the octave of the Asceusion. Five grains of incense, symboliziug the five wounds of Jesus, are inserted in it wheu it is blessed. The use of the paschal candle can be traced back to the fifth century.

paschal-controversy, *s.* [EASTER, QUARTODECIMAN.]

paschal-cycle, *s.* The cycle by which the date of Easter is ascertained. It is formed by multiplying together the cycle of the sun (twenty-eight years) aud that of the moon (nineteen years).

paschal-rents, *s. pl.* Yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at the Easter visitations.

***pasch'-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *paschal; -ist.*] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall.

"Those east and western *Paschalists.*"—*Milton: Prelatical Episcopacy.*

păsch'-ītes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *pasch; -ite.*] [QUARTODECIMANI.]

***păs'-cu-age (age** as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Low Lat. *pascuagium,* from Lat. *pascuum* = a pasture, from *pascor* = to feed.]

Law: The grazing or pasturing of cattle.

păs'-cu-ant, *a.* [Lat. *pascor* = to feed.] [PASCUAGE.]

Her.: A term applied to cattle, sheep, &c., when borne feeding.

pas'-cu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pascuus* = of or fit for pasture.]

Bot.: Growing in pastures. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pa-şĕng', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Capra ægagrus (Gmelin). [ÆGAGRE.]

***păsh (1),** *s.* [Etym. donbtfnl.] The face, the head.

"Thou want'st a rough *pash,* and the shoots that I have, To be full like me." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

***păsh (2),** *s.* [PASH, *v.*]

1. A violent blow.
2. A heavy fall of snow or rain. (*Prov.*)

***păsh, *paish,** *v.t.* [Sw. dial. *paska* = to dapple in water; Dan. *baske* = to beat, *baxes* = to box, *baxer* = a boxer; Provin. Ger. *paschen;* H. Ger. *patschen* = to strike, to dash.] To dash to pieces, to smash.

"And *pash* the jaws of serpents venomous." *Marlowe:* 1 *Tamburlaine,* i. 1.

pa'-sha, pa-shâw', pa'-ċha (or as **pa-chá'**), *** ba'-sha, * ba-shâw',** *s.* [Pers. *bá-shá, bádshâh* = a governor of a proviuce; a corrupt. of *pádshâh* = an emperor, a prince, a great lord, from *pád* = protectiug, *shâh* = a king.] [PADISHAB.] A Turkish title of honour bestowed originally on princes of the blood, but now also on governors of provinces, military officers of high rank, &c. Pashas are of three grades, distinguished by the number of horsetails which they are entitled to bear on a lance as a distinctive badge. Pashas of the highest rank bear three horsetails; governors of the more important provinces, two; and minor governors, one.

¶ *Pasha of Egypt:* A noted diamond, now in the possession of Egypt.

pa'-sha-lĭc, pa'-ċha-lĭc (or as **pa-shâ'-lĭc),** *s.* [Turk. *páchályk.*] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

păs ĭ-grăph'-ĭc păs-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pasigraph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to pasigraphy.

pa-sĭg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. *πâσι* (*pasi*) = for all, dat. pl. of *πᾶς* (*pas*) = all, and *γράφη* (*graphē*) a writing.] A universal language; a system or manner of writing capable of beiug understood and used by all nations.

"The illuminator of a manuscript blazons in his *pasigraphy* only the capital of the paragraph."—*W. Taylor: Memoirs,* ii. 53.

păs-ĭ-lā-lỹ, *s.* [Gr. *πâσι* (*pasi*) = for all, dat. pl. of *πᾶς* (*pas*) = all, and *λάλη* (*lalē*) = talking; *λαλέω* (*laleō*) = to talk.] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind; a universal language.

*** pask, * pasque,** *s.* [PASCH.]

*** păs-nage, * path'-nage (age** as **ĭğ),** *s.* [PANNAGE.]

păs'-pa-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πάσπαλος* (*paspalos*) = a name for millet.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Paniceæ. The inferior flower is neuter, one-paled; the superior hemaphrodite, two-paled. Steudel describes 262 species. *Paspalum scrobiculatum,* the Millet Khoda, will grow in India in very inferior soils, and is largely cultivated. The poorer classes eat the grain, but it tends to produce diarrhœa and a kind of intoxication. Cattle are fed upon the straw. *P. exile,* cultivated in the West of Africa, produces a fine grained corn.

pas'-pỹ, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *passe-pied,* from *passer* = to pass, and *pied* = a foot.]

Music: The English name for the dance Passepied, called also Passamezzo by the Italian and Paspie by the Spanish writers. It was a precursor of the minuet, some of the tunes called by the title Paspy resembling the minuet in rhythm and measure. Hawkins says it "is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet." The old English writers call it passa-measure, passy-measure, passing-measure, or simply measure. It was a favourite dance in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and from the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashiou in their time.

pasque, *s.* [PASCH.]

pasque-flower, paschal-flower, *s.*

PASQUE-FLOWER.

Bot.: Anemone Pulsatilla. The leaves and the involucre have doubly pinnatifid linear segments; the flower is inclined, the sepals six. It has a tuberous root and is common in borders. It is a very handsome plant, with purple, externally silky flowers. It is indigenous in several parts of England.

*** pas'-quĭl, * pas-quile, * pas-quill,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *pasquille;* Ital. *pasquillo.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as PASQUINADE (q.v.).

"Malignant spirits every where have burst forth into slanderous libels, bitter *pasquils,* railing pamphlets."—*Bp. Hall: An Humble Remonstrance.*

B. *As adj.:* Lampooning.

"Such as into *pasquil* pulpits come
With thundering nonsence, but to heat the drum
To civil wars." *Brome: Death of Mr. J. Shute.*

*** pas'-quĭl,** *v.t.* [PASQUIL, *s.*] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

*** pas'-quĭl-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *pasquil; -ant.*] A lampooner; a writer of pasqninades.

*** pas'-quĭl-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pasquil; -er.*] A lampooner, a pasquillant.

"Adrian the sixth pope was so highly offended and grievously vexed with *pasquillers* at Rome."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

*** pas'-quĭn, * pas-quine,** *s.* [Ital. *pasquino.*] The same as PASQUINADE (q.v.).

"But enough of this poetry Alexandrine:
I hope you will think this a *pasquine.*"
Swift: Answer to Dr. Sheridan.

*** pas'-quĭn,** *v.t.* [PASQUIN, *s.*] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

pas'-quĭn-ade, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *pasquinata* = a libel, from *Pasquino,* originally the name of a cobbler at Rome, in the fifteenth centnry, at whose stall a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons. (*Haydn.*) "The statue still stands at the corner of the Palazzo Braschi, near the Palazzo Navona." (*Wright*).] A lampoon, a satire.

"Whig jesters were not sparing of their *pasquinades.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

pass, * passe, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *passer,* from Lat. *passus* = a step, from *passus,* pa. par. of *pando* = to stretch; Sp. *pasar;* Port. *passar;* Ital. *passare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be moved or transferred in any way from one place to another. (Generally used with an adverb or preposition to mark the kind or mode of motion: as, to *pass away,* to *pass from,* to *pass in,* to *pass into,* to *pass out,* &c.) When used absolutely or without a qualifying word, it usually means to go past a certain place or person: as, the coach has *passed.*

2. To occur; to take place; to be present.

"If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind."—*Watts.*

3. To move or go out of the reach of observation, notice, or the like; to vanish, to disappear.

"Heaven and earthe schulen *passe,* but my wordes schulen not *passe.*"—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi.

* 4. Hence, to die; to depart from life; to pass away.

"Let him *pass* peaceably." *Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.,* iii. 3.

5. To be transferred or changed from one state to another; to undergo a change of condition, circumstances, or nature.

"He is *passed* from death unto life."—*John* v. 24.

6. To be changed by regular gradation; to change gradually or imperceptibly.

"Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony."—*Arbuthnot.*

7. To be transferred from one owner to another; to change hands.

"Thou shalt cause the inheritance of their fathers to *pass* unto them."—*Numbers* xxvii. 7.

* 8. To come, to happen, to occur.

"So death *passed* on all men."—*Romans* v. 12.

9. To elapse; to be spent.

"Now the time is far *passed.*"—*Mark* vi. 35.

10. To be omitted; to go unheeded or disregarded: as, Let that *pass.*

11. To come to or be at an end; to be over or finished; to conclude.

"But soon their pleasures *passed.*"
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 372.

12. To move or make way through a direct openiug or passage; to find its way.

"Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass;* but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass,* nor be converted into aliment."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

13. To be enacted; to receive the authority or sanction of a legislative assembly or meeting by a majority of votes.

"Were the bill suffered to *pass,* more harm than good would accrue."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 25, 1885.

14. To be done; to happen, to proceed; to take place.

"What hath *passed* betweeu me and Ford's wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 5.

15. To be current; to be recognised; to be generally received.

16. To be successful; to succeed.

"That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice."
Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 206.

17. To be interchanged or exchanged: as, Words *passed* between them.

18. To be regarded or considered; to be received in opinion or estimation.

"He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us."—*Atterbury.*

* 19. To give judgment or sentence.

"We may not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of seuteuce."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

* 20. To regard; to care for; to have regard or thought. (Generally with a negative.)

"As for these silken-coated knaves, I *pass* not."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.,* iv. 2.

* 21. To go beyond or exceed all bounds; to beggar description.

"This *passes,* Master Ford."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

* 22. To be in a tolerable or passable state or condition.

"A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass.*"—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

23. To go through an inspection or examination successfully; to satisfy the requirements of an inspection or examination; specif., in universities, to satisfy the requirements of an ordinary examinatiou or one necessary for a degree, but without taking honours.

II. *Fencing:* To thrust; to make a thrust or pass in fencing.

"They lash, they foin, they *pass,* they strive to bore
Their corslets." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite,* iii. 196.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move past; to go by, beyond, over, along, through, or the like; to move, go, or proceed from side to side or from end to end of; to traverse.

"The Scottis se to *passe*, if that he had nede."
Robert de Brunne, p. 321.

2. To transfer or hand to another; to make to change hands.

"One of the audience *passing* a bottle of milk to the Anarchist matron."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

3. To cause to pass or be handed on from one to another; to circulate, to communicate. (Generally followed by *along* or *on*: as, To *pass* the news *along* or *on*.)

* 4. To impart the power of motion to; to animate, to move.

"Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart."—*Derham*.

5. To cause to find a way or passage through anything; to strain.

"They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. To cause to move hastily; to run.

"I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number."—*Addison: On Italy.*

7. To send across, over, along anything; to cause to pass over, by, along, &c.

"Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

8. To give or allow entry into any place to; to admit: as, To *pass* a person into a theatre.

9. To live through; to spend.

"I have *passed* a miserable night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

10. To go through; to experience, to suffer, to endure.

"She loved me for the dangers I had *passed*;
And I loved her that she did pity them."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

* 11. To put an end to; to complete, to conclude, to finish.

"This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

* 12. To perform, to effect, to act.

"This swain shall *pass* Pompey the Great."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

13. To void as fæces.

14. To submit and obtain sanction for as correct or allowable; to obtain allowance of.

"The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take."—2 *Kings* xii. 4.

15. To admit, to allow, to approve.

"Being *passed* for consul with full voice."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

16. To approve as having satisfied the requirements of an inspection or examination; to sanction, to allow: as, To *pass* accounts, To *pass* a candidate.

17. *Specif.:* To give legal or official sanction to; to ratify, to enact.

"The Act just *passed* is of a permissive character."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1885.

18. To satisfy the requirements of; to undergo successfully, as an inspection, examination, or other ordeal: as, A candidate *passes* an examination.

19. *Specif.:* To obtain the legal or official sanction of; to be enacted by.

"Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected."—*Swift.*

20. To pronounce, to utter, to decree.

"*Passed* sentence may not be recalled."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

21. To express, to advance: as, To *pass* an opinion.

22. To utter solemnly; to give or offer as a pledge; to pledge.

"Remember thy promise *passed*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

* 23. To transcend, to excel, to surpass, to exceed.

"Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty?"—*Ezekiel* xxxii. 19.

24. To let go without notice; to let pass; to disregard, to omit, to neglect.

"If you fondly *pass* our proffered offer."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

25. To give in payment for goods; used of counterfeit coin: as, To *pass* a bad shilling.

* 26. To impose fraudulently.

"The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it on her husband for a boy."
Dryden: Iphis & Ianthe, 57.

* 27. To practise artfully and successfully.

"Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice."—*L'Estrange.*

* 28. To regard; to care for; to heed. (Generally with a negative.)

II. *Fencing:* To perform by thrusting.

"To see thee fight . . . to see thee *pass* thy punto."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

¶ 1. *To pass away:*

(1) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To move from or out of sight; to disappear, to vanish.

"The heavens shall *pass* away."—2 *Peter* iii. 10.

(*b*) To die.

* (*c*) To be spent; to be lost.

* (2) *Trans.:* To waste, to spend.

"The father waketh for the daughter, lest she *pass away* the flower of her age."—*Ecclus.* xlii. 9.

2. *To pass by:*

(1) *Intrans:* To pass or move near and beyond a certain person, place, or thing.

"All that *pass by* clap their hands."—*Lamentations* ii. 15.

(2) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To overlook, to excuse, to forgive.

"However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished."—*Tillotson.*

(*b*) To pass without stopping at.

(*c*) To disregard; not to heed.

"It conduces much to our content, if we *pass by* those things which happen to our trouble."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

3. *To pass muster:* To pass examination or inspection satisfactorily.

4. *To pass off:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To pass away; to disappear, to vanish.

(2) *Trans.:* To impose fraudulently; to palm off: as, He *passed* himself off as a clergyman.

5. *To pass on:* To proceed; to go on further.

6. *To pass over:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To pass or go from one side to the other; to cross over.

(2) *Trans.:* To overlook, **to omit**, to disregard.

7. *To pass a dividend:* To **vote** or resolve (as a board of directors) against declaring a dividend. (*Amer.*)

8. *To bring to pass:* To cause to happen; to bring about; to effect.

9. *To come to pass:* To happen, to occur, to take place; to result.

* 10. *Well to pass:* Well off, well to do.

"His father, being rich and *well to passe*."
Scott: Philomythie. (1616.)

pass (1), * **passe**, *s.* [Pass, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A passage, avenue, or opening, through which one goes; espec. a narrow or difficult path or way; a path or road over a dangerous place; a defile between mountains; a ford in a river.

"To guard the *passes* of the German Rhine."
Rowe: Lucan, i. 815.

2. A movement of the hand over or along anything; manipulation, as by a mesmerist or a conjuror.

3. Permission or leave to go or come; a ticket of free admission or transit.

"They shall have a letter of *passe* given unto them."
—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, i. 472.

4. A state or a condition of things, espec. one of embarrassment or difficulty.

"Have his daughters brought him to this *pass*?"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

* 5. Estimation.

"Common speech gives him a worthy *pass*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 5.

* 6. A sally or encounter of wit; a jest, a joke.

"An excellent *pass* of pate."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

7. The act of passing an examination; one who successfully undergoes an examination.

8. In the universities, an ordinary degree without honours.

"He knows enough about his specialty to get a '*pass*.'"—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 287.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fencing:* A push or thrust; a course or bout of fencing.

"The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. *Rolling-mill:*

(1) The shape produced by the grooves in the adjacent rolls of a rolling-mill. The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

(2) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls.

* ¶ *Pass of arms:* A bridge or similar passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which could not be passed without fighting with him who defended it.

pass-boat, *s.* A broad, flat-bottomed boat; a flat or punt.

pass-book, *s.*

1. A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of such customer.

2. A bank-book held by the customer of the bank, showing the amounts to his debit and credit.

pass-box, *s*

Mil.: A wooden box used for conveying cartridges from the magazine to the guns in forts and batteries.

* **pass-by**, *s.* The act of walking or passing by.

"Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's, when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. vii.

pass-check, *s.* A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment; also a ticket given to a person leaving a place of entertainment during the performance, entitling him to re-admission.

pass-key, *s.* A key that will open several locks; a master-key.

* **pass-man**, *a.* Superhuman. (*Sylvester: The Magnificence*, 1,254.)

pass-parole, *s.*

Mil.: A command given at the head of an army, and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

* **pass-praise**, *a.* Beyond all praise. (*Sidney: Astrophel*, 77.)

* **pass-price**, *a.* Invaluable.

pass-ticket, *s.* A ticket of admission to an entertainment, &c.; a free pass.

pass-word, *s.*

Mil. & Secret Societies: A word or countersign by which to distinguish friends from enemies or outsiders.

"They gave a *pass-word* before they were admitted."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **pass** (2), *s.* [Pasch.]

* **Pass-lamb**, *s.* The Paschal lamb.

pass'-a-ble (1), *a.* [Eng. *pass*; *-able.*]

1. That may or can be passed, traversed, crossed, or travelled through or over.

"Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot."—2 *Maccabees*, v. 21.

2. That may or can be passed or handed on from person to person, or from hand to hand; current, receivable.

3. Fit to be passed, approved, or allowed.

"—— suffered from inflammation of the bowels, and was not *passable* by a medical officer."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 4. Having free passage.

"Go back: the virtue of your name
Is not here *passable*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

* 5. Affording free passage; penetrable.

"His body's a *passable* carcase if he be not hurt."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

* 6. Passing, fleeting, transient.

"More retainable than the *passable* tones of the tongue."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 36.

7. Such as may be allowed to pass without strong objection; allowable, tolerable, mediocre.

"Lay by Virgil . . . my version will appear a *passable* beauty, when the original muse is absent."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

* **păs'-sa-ble** (2), *a.* [Passible.]

pass'-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *passab(le)* (1); *-ly.*] In a passable manner or degree; tolerably.

"Other towns are *passably* rich."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 14.

* **păs'-sāde**, * **păs-sā'-dō**, *s.* [Fr. *passade*; Ital. *passado.*] [Pass, *v.*]

1. *Fencing:* A thrust; a cut forward.

"The first and second cause will not serve my turn; the *passado* he respects not."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

2. *Manège:* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

păss'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *passaticum* = a right of passage, from *passo* = to pass (q.v.).; Sp. *pasage;* Ital. *passagio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of passing, moving, or travelling from one place to another; transit or movement from point to point; the act of going by, along, over, or through: as, the *passage* of ships over the sea, the *passage* of fluids, the *passage* of light from the sun.

2. *Specif.:* Transit by means of a conveyance, and especially by ship.

"Arrangements were made for his *passage.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Liberty or power of passing; entrance or exit.

4. *Specif.:* Liberty or means of transit by a conveyance, and especially by ship.

"It was not easy to obtain a *passage* on board of a well-built or commodious vessel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 5. Departure or passing from life; death, decease.

"When he is fit and seasoned for his *passage.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 8.

6. The way, course, or path by which a person or thing is enabled to pass; way of entrance or exit; avenue, way, road.

"Raised in the tender *passage* of the throat."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

7. An avenue, corridor, or gallery leading to the several divisions and apartments in a building.

* 8. Currency, reception.

"A fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles."—*Digby.*

* 9. Occurreuce, hap; accident, incident.

"It is no act of common *passage*, but
A strain of rareness." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

* 10. An act, an action, a deed.

"There is gallant and most brave *passages.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

* 11. Management, course, process.

"Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the stats of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* 12. Inclination or disposition readily to change the place of abode. [¶ 2.]

"Traders in Ireland are hut factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain; the last entices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage.*"—*Temple.*

13. The act of passing or carrying through the regular steps in order to obtain legal or official sanction and authority: as, the *passage* of a bill through parliament.

14. A pass, an encounter: as, a *passage* of arms.

"There must be now no *passages* of love."
Tennyson: Vivien, 762.

* 15. A game at dice.

"Learn to play at primero and *passage.*"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 1.

¶ Gifford (*in loc.*) says: "Passage is a game at dice, which some perhaps may comprehend from the following description:"

"It is played at hut hy two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he hath thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or doublets over ten, and then he *passeth* and wins."—*Compleat Gamester*, p. 167.

16. A separate portion or part of something continuous; espec. part of a book or text; a clause, a paragraph, an extract.

17. A movement of the bowels. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [Intercellular-passages].

2. *Music:*

(1) A phrase of music.

(2) A figure.

(3) A run; a roulade.

* ¶ 1. *In passage:* In passing; cursorily.

2. *Bird of passage:*

(1) *Lit.:* A migratory bird. [Migrant, Migration.]

(2) *Fig.:* One who is not permanently settled in a place; one who is constantly changing his residence.

3. *Middle passage:* [Middle-passage].

passage-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds by which a gradual transition is made from one stratum or formation to that above it.

¶ Used spec. of the Tilestones of the Ludlow Rocks [Tilestone], affording a transition from the Upper Silurian to the Devonian, and of some highly fossiliferous beds affording a passage downwards from the Kimmeridge Clay to the Coral Rag. (*Phillips: Geol.*, ed. Etheridge.)

passage-boards, *s. pl.*

Music: Boards placed in different parts of an organ on which the tuner can walk, and whence he can reach the pipes or mechanism.

passage-boat, *s.* A ship for the conveyance of passengers, as well as goods.

passage-money, *s.*

* 1. The same as Passage-penny (q.v.).

2. Money paid by a passenger for conveyance by a merchant vessel.

* **passage-penny,** *s.* Money paid for passing over a bridge or ferry.

"He him makes his *passage-penny* pay."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 6.

passage-tint, *s.*

Spectrum: A rose-violet tint produced when a polarized ray meets a plane of quartz with double rotation. Called also Tint of passage, and Transition tint.

* **păs'-sa-ğĕr,** * **pas-sa-gere,** *s.* [Fr., from *passage* = passage (q.v.); Ital. *passaggiere.*]

1. A passenger.

2. A bird of passage.

"To hold a false opinion that the vultures are *passagers*, and come into these parts out of strange countries."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 20.

3. A passage-boat.

"He toke the se in a *passagere.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Chronycle*, vol. ii., ch. lvii.

* **păs'-sag-ĭng** (**ag** as **ĭğ**), *s.* [Eng. *passage; -ing.*] A pass, an encounter, a passage.

"They answer and provoke each other's song,
With skirmish and capricious *passagings.*"
Coleridge: The Nightingale.

păs-sa-lō-rỹn-chī'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. πάσσαλος (*passálos*) = a gag, and ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = the muzzle.]

Church Hist.: A sect of early mystics who placed their finger across their lips and nose in literal fulfilment of the prayer of David in Psalm cxli. 3. St. Angustine wished to call them Dactylorynchitæ.

păs'-sant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *passer.*] [Pass, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Current; passing from one to another.

2. Excelling, surpassing.

3. Cursory, careless.

"Even our *passant* words and our secret thoughts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

II. *Her.:* Walking; applied to an animal represented as walking.

"That hore a lion *passant* in a goldan field."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 6.

PASSANT.

¶ *En passant:* In passing; by the way; incidentally.

păs-sa-reē', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A tackle to spread the clews of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind.

păss'-au-īte (**au** as **ow**), *s.* [After Passau, Bavaria, where found; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

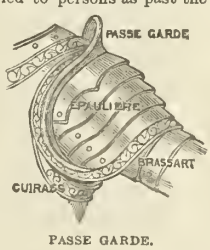
Min.: An altered Ekebergite (q.v.). Forms, by its decomposition, a large bed of kaolin.

pas-sē', **pas-sēe',** *a.* [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; specif. applied to persons as past the prime of life.

passed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pass, *v.*]

* **passe garde,** *s.* [Fr.]

Anc. Arm.: The raised edges of the shoulder-plates of an armed knight, so constructed as to turn the blow of a lance, and prevent its entering the junction of the rerebrace and cuirass. They were adopted in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and were sometimes placed upon the mentonnière.



PASSE GARDE.

* **passe'-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [Passement, *s.*] To deck with lace or silk; to deck or adorn the exterior of. (*Scotch.*)

* **passe'-mĕnt,** * **pass'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. = lace.]

1. *Lit.:* A piece of lace or silk sewn on clothes.

"He maun broider the marriage-garment with lace and *passments.*"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. ix.

2. *Fig.:* An external decoration. (*Scotch.*)

"Thess hroad *passements* and buskings of religion."—*Rutherford.*

passe-mĕn'-tĕr-ĭe, *s.* [Fr.] Beaded embroidery for ladies' dresses.

"Maintained at either end with designs in *passementerie.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 2.

păss'-ĕn-ğĕr, * **păss'-ĭn-ğĕr,** *s.* [Prop. *passager*, the *n* being excrescent as in messenger; fr. *passage* (q.v.).]

1. One who passes by on his way; a passer-by, a wayfarer, a traveller.

"Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. One who travels on a conveyance, as a coach, railway, steamboat, &c.

passenger-car, *s.* A railroad car for the conveyance of passengers.

passenger-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Ectopistes migratoria (*Swain.*), *Columba migratoria* (*Linn.*), also called Wild Pigeon and Migratory Pigeon. Upper parts generally blue; under-surface, brownish-red, fading behind into a violet tint. Sides and back of neck richly glossed with metallic golden-violet. Length of male, seventeen inches; female smaller and duller in color. The eggs are never more than two, pure white, and broadly elliptical in form. It is found from the Atlantic to the great Central Plains, and from the Southern States, where it only occasionally occurs, to 62° N. (For an account of their extraordinary migrations, see *Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: Birds of North America*, iii. 368–74.)

passenger-ship, *s.* A steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for the conveyance of passengers.

passenger-train, *s.* A train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a freight train.

* **păs-sĕn-ğĕr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *passenger; -ial.*] Pertaining or relating to passengers; of the nature of a passenger.

"Even a railway millennium may come to pass, and the directorial lion lie down with the *passengerial* lamb."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

passe-par-tout' (**out** as **ô**), *s.* [Fr., from *passer* = to pass, and *partout* = everywhere.]

1. An engraved plate or block, forming a frame round an aperture into which any engraved plate or block may be inserted. This plan was very commonly adopted in the illustrated books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2. A frame or mat to go round a picture. Frequently a pastcboard border for a picture beneath the glass and within the frame.

* 3. A safe-couduct, or permission to go everywhere.

"With this *passepartout* I will instantly conduct her to my own chamber."—*Dryden: Kind Keeper*, v. 1.

* 4. A master-key; a latch-key.

păs'-sĕr (1) (pl. **păs'-sĕr-ēş**), *s.* [Lat. = a sparrow.]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* A genus of Fringillidæ, which in many classifications has been allowed to lapse. According to Brisson, the generic characters are: Bill hard, strong, sub-conical, bulging above and below; nostrils basal, lateral, rounded, almost hidden by projecting and recurved frontal plumes. Gape straight. First primary small and attenuated, but distinctly developed; third or fourth rather the longest. Tail moderate, nearly square. Tarsus stout, nearly as long as the middle toe. Claws moderately curved, rather short. Prof. Newton (*Yarrell: Brit. Birds*), makes the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* and the Tree Sparrow *P. montanus.*

(2) *Pl.:* Passeriformes, Insessores, an order of Aves, now generally placed first, and including the great mass of the smaller birds—Crows, Finches, Flycatchers, Creepers, &c. According to the scheme of Garrod and Forbes, the Passeres are divided into two primary sections—Eleutherodactyli and Desmodactyli, according as the hind toe is free, or the

muscles are joined by a band. The first section is again divided into the Acromyodi (= Oscines, Polymyodi, or True Passeres) and the Mesomyodi (= the Clamatores of some writers). Another grouping is that of Wallace (*Ibis*, 1874, pp. 406–16), and further developed in his *Geographical Distribution of Animals* (i. 94, 95). He makes the order consist of five groups: Turdoid Passeres (23 families), Tanagroid (10 families), Sturnoid (5 families), Formicaroid (10 families), and Anomalous (2 families); the whole approximately corresponding to the Acromyodi of Garrod and Forbes. The name was introduced by Linnæus, but is obsolete in the sense in which he employed it.

2. *Palæont.:* The Passeres appear first in the Eocene Tertiary. [PROTORNIS.]

pass'-ĕr (2) *s.* [Eng. *pass; -er.*] One who passes; a passer-by.

"The *passers* in city street
Congratulate each other as they meet."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

passer-by, *s.* One who passes or goes by or near; a passenger.

"Nor let the *passers-by* refuse
To bring that homage."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iii.

păs'-sĕr-ēs, *s. pl.* [PASSER (1), 1 (2).]

păs-sĕr-ĭ-for'-mēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *passer* (q.v.), genit. *passeris*, and *forma* = shape.]

Ornith.: In Forbes's classification, an order of his sub-class Anomalogonatæ. It includes three sub-orders: Turdiformes, Fringilliformes, and Sturniformes.

păs-sĕr-ī'-nă, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *passerinus* = of or fit for a sparrow; *passer* = a sparrow; from the beaked seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ. Heath-like shrubs, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope. *Passerina tinctoria* is used in the South of Europe to dye wool yellow.

păs-sĕr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [PASSERINA.]

Ornith.: In Gloger's arrangement, the second order of Aves. He divided it into two sub-orders: Singing Passerines (melodusæ), and Passerines without an apparatus of song-muscles (anomalæ), including the Picariæ of later authorities. The name was also used by Nitzsch for the true Passeres (q.v.).

păs'-sĕr-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer* = a sparrow.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the order Passeres (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A bird belonging to the order Passeres (q.v.).

păs-sĕr-ī'-ţă, *s.* [Etym. unknown. (*Mc Nicoll.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Dryiophidæ (Whip-snakes), with two species, from Ceylon and the Indian peninsula. *Passerita mycterizans* feeds on birds and lizards, and has a more or less movable snout. *P. purpurascens* is considered by Dr. Günther as a variety.

***păs-sĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *passibilité*, from Lat. *passibilitas*, from *passibilis* = passible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being passible; capability or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; ability or aptness to feel or suffer.

***păs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *passibilis*, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer; Sp. *pasible*; Ital. *passibile.*] Capable of feeling or suffering; capable of receiving impressions from external agents.

"Therein he assumed human nature, mortal, and *passible.*"—*Chr. Sutton: Godly Meditations*, p. 24 (ed. 1849).

***păs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *passible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being passible; passibility.

"It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity."—*Brerewood.*

păs sĭ flŏr'-ă, *s.* [Lat. *passio* = suffering [PASSION], and *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower.]

Bot.: Passion-flower (q.v.); the typical genus of the order Passifloraceæ (q.v.) Generally climbing herbs or shrubs, with tendrils, leaves lobed or entire, limb of the tubular perianth in ten segments, in two rows, and within them a corona, inside which are five stamens. Fruit succulent, seeds many. Found chiefly in tropical America. The fruits of *Passiflora filamentosa*, *P. pallida*, *P. lutea*, *P. coccinea*, *P. maliformis*, *P. laurifolia* (the Water-lemon), *P. edulis*, *P. incarnata* (the May-apple), and *P. serrata* are eaten. The root of *P. quadrangularis* is emetic and narcotic; its fruit is called granadilla. *P. Contrayerva* is alexipharmic and carminative. *P. fœtida* is emmenagogue and pectoral, the foliage is used in Brazil for poultices in erysipelas and other inflammatory skin diseases. The leaves of *P. laurifolia* are anthelmintic. *P. pallida*, *P. maliformis* (the Sweet Calabash), and *P. incarnata* are given in intermittent fever. For *P. rubra* see Dutchman's laudanum.

păs-sĭ-flŏr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *passiflor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Passionworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Herbaceous, usually climbing shrubs or plants; leaves alternate, with foliaceous stipules, often glandular. Flowers axillary or terminal, often with a three-leaved involucre; sepals five, sometimes irregular, in a tube lined by filamentous or annular processes, perhaps altered petals; petals five, sometimes irregular; stamens generally five, monadelphous; ovary on a long stalk, superior, one-celled; styles three, stigma dilated; fruit with thin parietal placentæ, many seeded. Found in South America and the West Indies, with a few in North America, Africa, and the East Indies. Known genera twelve, species 210. (*Lindley.*)

păs'-sĭm, *adv.* [Lat.] Everywhere, throughout; in every place or part.

pass'-ĭng, *pass-yng, *pr. par., a., adv.,* & *s.* [PASS, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

*** B.** *As adj.:* Surpassing or excelling others; eminent; egregious, notable.

"O *passing* traitor, perjured and unjust."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

*** C.** *As adv.:* Surpassingly, exceedingly, notably.

"*Passing* rich on forty pounds a year."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

D. *As substantive:*

1. The act of moving or going by or past; passage, transit, lapse.

"So passeth in the *passing* of a day
Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 75.

2. The carrying through the steps necessary to obtain legal or official sanction and authority: as, The *passing* of a bill through parliament.

*** passing-bell,** *s.* A bell formerly tolled when any one was about to depart this life, the object being to secure the private prayers of the faithful in behalf of the person dying. "When any is passing out of this life," says the 69th canon of the Church of England, "a bell shall be tolled, and the minister shall not then slack to do his last duty." The term is not now used in this sense, but the tolling of a bell at deaths and funerals is a relic of the custom.

"As is a *passing-bell*
Tolled from the tower."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

passing-discord, *s.*

Music: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q.v.).

passing-measure, *s.*

Music: The same as PASPY (q.v.).

passing-note, *s.*

Music: A note not essential to harmony, forming an unprepared discord, which is not objectionable because it is a fragment of a scale. It is a necessary characteristic of a passing-note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it. Passing-notes having degrees of a diatonic scale on each side, are said to be diatonic; those having degrees of a chromatic scale on each side, are said to be chromatic.

passing-place, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: A siding (q.v.).

passing-tone, *s.*

Music: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q.v.).

*** pass'-ĭng-lȳ, * pass yng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *passing; -ly.*] In a passing manner or degree; exceedingly.

"I wold *passyngly* fayne that ye wer in London at that season."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 399.

păss'-ĭon (ss as sh), * pas-si-oun, * pas-si-un, *s.* [Fr. *passion*, from Lat. *passionem*, accus. of *passio* = suffering, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer; cogn. with Gr. *παθεῖν* (*pathein*) = to suffer; Sp. *pasion*; Ital. *passione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** The state or condition of being affected or acted upon by an external agent; a state of being operated upon; a passive state.

"A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it."—*Locke.*

*** 2.** Susceptibility of being acted or operated upon by an external agent; capability of receiving impressions from external action.

"The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions."—*Bacon.*

*** 3.** The state or condition of suffering bodily pain; suffering.

"The *passiouns* of this tyme hen not even worthi to the glorie to comynge that schal be schewid in us."—*Wycliffe: Romans* viii.

4. Specif. applied to the last agonies of the Saviour.

"He showed himself alive after his *passion* by many infallible proofs."—*Acts* i. 3.

*** 5.** Passion-tide or Passion-week.

"Witthiane the *passion*
With his ost he wende worth, and arerde is dragon."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 545.

6. A feeling or emotion by which the mind is swayed or affected; a deep or strong disposition or working of the mind; such as grief, anger, hope, hatred, joy, ambition, &c.

"Your father's in some *passion*
That works him strongly."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

7. Especially applied to a strong or violent agitation or working of the mind, occasioned by an insult, offence, injury, &c.; violent anger, rage.

"The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow; but the common people confine it only to anger."—*Watts.*

*** 8.** Violent sorrow; excessive grief or pain of mind.

"It did relieve my *passion* much."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

9. Zeal, ardour, enthusiasm; vehement desire or fondness.

"The term *passion*, and its adverb passionately, often express a strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste: a kind of enthusiastic foudness for anything."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, p. 3.

10. Amorous desire; love, ardent affection.

"Master-mistress of my *passions*,"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 20.

*** 11.** A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling or overpowering excitement.

12. That for which one feels an enthusiastic or vehement desire or fondness; a pursuit engaged in with ardour or enthusiastic fondness: as, His *passion* is music.

II. *Bot.: Rumex Patientia.*

Passion-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Passiflora (q.v.). The three stigmas seemed to the devout Roman Catholics of South America to represent nails: one transfixing each hand, and one the feet of the Crucified Saviour; the five anthers, His five wounds; the rays of the corona, His crown of thorns, or the halo of glory around His head; the digitate leaves the hands of those who scourged him; the tendrils, the scourge itself; whilst, finally, the ten parts of the perianth were the ten apostles—that is, the twelve, wanting Judas who betrayed, and Peter who denied, his Lord.

Passion-music, *s.* Music set to the narrative of our Lord's Passion in the Gospels. Dramatic representations of the subject date from a very early period, there being still extant a play ascribed, though somewhat doubtfully, to Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop of Antioch. The dramatic performance of the Passion arose in imitation of the ancient custom, still observed in the Roman Church, of dividing the recital of the Gospel of the Passion in Holy Week between two, three, or more readers, assigning those parts which reproduce the words of the people (*turba*) to the congregation or choir. To one priest was assigned the part of Jesus; to others those of Pilate, Judas, &c. All these parts were recited according to the rules of the *accentus ecclesiasticus*, while the people's part was delivered in monotone. Some of the best known settings are by Bach.

Passion-play, *s.* A mystery or miracle-play founded on the passion of our Lord; a

dramatic representation of the scenes of the passion. The only Passion-play still kept up is that periodically represented at Oberammergau in Bavaria.

Passion-tide, *s.* The season during which the Church commemorates the sufferings and death of Christ.

* **passion-tossed,** *a.* Tossed or excited with passion.

"Fitz-James's mind was *passion-tossed.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 26.

Passion-week, *s.* The same as HOLY-WEEK (q.v.).

* **păss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *v.i.* & *t.* [PASSION, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To be affected with passion; to feel pain or sorrow.

"Dumbly she *passions,* frantickly she doteth."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,059.

B. *Trans.:* To imbue with passiou; to impassion.

* **păss'-ĭŏn-ăl (ss as sh),** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *passion: -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the passions; influenced by passion.

"The poetry . . . of Byron *passional.*"—*Emerson: Eng. Traits,* ch. xiv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as PASSIONARY (q.v.).

2. A MS. copy of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the oath at their coronation. (*Orby Shipley.*)

* **păss'-ĭŏn-ăr-ў (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *passionarium,* from *passio* = suffering; Fr. *passionaire;* Sp. *pasionario;* Ital. *passionario.*] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

"The *passionaries* of the female saints."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 177.

păss'-ĭŏn-ăte (ss as sh), * **pass-ion-at,** *a.* [Low Lat. *passionatus,* from Lat. *passio* = suffering, passion (q.v.); O. Fr. *passioné;* Fr. *passionné.*] Excited or moved by passion; characterized by or exhibiting passion; as—

1. Characterized by or exhibiting strong feeling or emotion; excited, vehement, warm.

"In the midst of his *passionate* asseverations, he fell down dead upon the spot."—*Cowper: Cock Fighter's Garland.* (Note.)

2. Easily moved or excited to anger; hot-tempered.

"A *passionate* man deserves the least indulgence imaginable."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 438.

* 3. Sorrowful.

"She is sad and *passionate.*"
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* 4. Compassionate.

"This *passionate* humour of mine."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

* **păss'-ĭŏn-āte (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [PASSIONATE, *a.*]

1. To affect with passion; to impassion.

"Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 16.

2. To express passionately or sorrowfully.

"Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

păss'-ĭŏn-ăte-lў (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *passionate; -ly.*]

1. In a passionate manner; with strong feeling or emotion; ardently, vehemently.

"Whoever *passionately* covets anything he has not, has lost his hold."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. In a passionate or angry manner; angrily.

păss'-ĭŏn-ăte-nĕss (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *passionate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being passionate; passion; vehemence, ardour, anger.

"To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 249.

păss'-ĭŏned (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *passion; -ed.*]

1. Moved or excited with passion; affected.

"*Passioned* to exalt
The artist's instinct in me at the cost
Of pulling down the woman's."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

2. Expressing passion; impassioned.

"Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan."
Keats.

* **păss'-ĭŏn-ĭng (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *passion; -ing.*] The state of being affected with passion or strong feeling; a passionate utterance or expression.

Păss'-ĭŏn-ĭst (ss as sh), *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The Congregation of Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, founded by St. Paul of the Cross (1694–1775), who established the first monastery of the congregation at Argentara, near Orbitella, in 1737. The dress resembles that worn by regular clerks, but a heart-shaped badge, surmounted by a cross, is fastened to the breast, and the soutane is confined at the waist by a black leather strap. The Passionists came to England in 1842; their first Provincial was Father Ignatius Spencer, a convert. They have now five houses in this country and six in the United States. The life is extremely austere, and the work consists in giving missions and spiritual retreats.

păss'-ĭŏn-lĕss (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *passion; -less.*] Void of or free from passion; not easily excited; calm, cool.

"[Ye]are, or should be, *passionless* and pure."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

păss'-ĭŏn-wŏrt (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *passion,* and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's English name for the Passifloraceæ (q.v.).

* **păs'-sĭ-ŭn-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *passion* (q.v.).] A little or petty passion.

"Not at all capable of passions, but of *passiuncles.*"
—De Quincey: Autob. Sketches, i. 117.

păs'-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *passif,* from Lat. *passivus* = suffering, from *passus,* pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer; Sp. *pasivo;* Ital. *passivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Suffering, not acting; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from an external agent; inactive, inert.

"High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread."
Milton: P. L., vi. 72.

2. Unresisting, not opposing; receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive: as, *passive* obedience.

II. *Gram.:* Expressive of suffering or of being acted upon by some action; expressing that the subject of the verb suffers or is acted upon by some action or feeling: as, the *passive* voice, a *passive* verb.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A passive verb or voice.

passive-bonds, passive-shares, *s. pl.* Bonds or shares issued by a government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some further benefit or claim.

passive-commerce, *s.* [ACTIVE-COMMERCE.]

passive-debt, *s.* A debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from an active debt, that is, a debt upon which interest is payable.

passive-obedience, *s.* [OBEDIENCE.]

passive-prayer, *s.*

Mystic Theology: A method of contemplation, in which the soul is said to be passive, *i.e.,* to be in some special sense moved by God.

"It is important to notice that in the *passive-prayer* 'free will exercises itself to the whole of its extent.' Catholic mystics insist on this, and wholly reject the false notions of absorption in the Deity, loss of personality, &c."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.,* p. 870.

passive-shares, *s. pl.* [PASSIVE-BONDS.]

passive-state, *s.*

Of iron, &c.: Incapability of being acted on by concentrated nitric acid, because it is placed in contact with platinum wire.

passive-title, *s.*

Scots Law: A title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of the deceased, irrespective of the assets.

passive-trust, *s.*

Law. A trust as to which the trustees have no active duty to perform.

* **păs'-sĭve-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *passive; -less.*] Not liable to suffering.

"God is *passivelesse.*" *Davies: Mirum in Modum,* p. 20.

păs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *passive; -ly.*]

1. In a passive manner; without resistance; unresistingly.

"Not only *passively,* but actively resist their prince."
—Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty, pt. iii., p. 5.

2. In the passive voice; as a passive verb.

păs'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *passive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being passive; capability or susceptibility of receiving impressions from external agents or causes.

"The primary idea annexed to the word is that of *passiveness,* or being impulsively acted upon."—*Cogan: On the Passions,* p. 4.

* 2. Capacity or power of suffering; passibility.

"By the *passiveness* and sufferings of our Lord and brother we were all rescued from the portion of devils."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 10.

3. Calmness, patience; passive submission.

"We can feed this mind of ours
In a wise *passiveness.*"
Wordsworth: Expostulation & Reply.

* **păs-sĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *passiv(e); -ity.*]

1. The same as PASSIVENESS (q.v.).

"God, in the creation of this world, first produced a mass of matter having nothing in it but an obedientiall capacity and *passivity.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body; inertia.

"No mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

* **pass'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pass; -less.*] Having no pass or passage; impassable.

"Behold what *passless* rocks on either hand,
Like prison-walls, about them stand."
Cowley: Plagues of Egypt.

pass'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *pass,* and *man.*] In the universities, one who passes for an ordinary degree without honours.

pass'-mĕnt, *s.* [PASSEMENT.]

pass'-ō-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pass,* v., and *over.*] [PASCH.]

1. *Judaism:*

(1) A festival instituted to commemorate Jehovah's "passing over" the Israelite houses while "passing through" those of the Egyptians, to destroy in the latter all the first-born (Exod. xii. 11, 12, 23, 27). The first passover (that in Egypt), those subsequently occurring in Old Testament times, and those of the New Testament and later Judaism, were all somewhat different. In the first of these a lamb without blemish was taken on the tenth, and killed on the fourteenth, of the month Abib, thenceforward in consequence to be reckoned the first month of the ecclesiastical year. The blood of the lamb was to be sprinkled on the two side-posts and the single upper door-post, and the flesh eaten "with unleavened bread and bitter herbs" before morning (Exod. xii. 1–13). That night Jehovah, passing over the blood-stained doors, slew the firstborn in the Egyptian houses not similarly protected; and, as the emancipated Jews that night departed from Egypt, that first passover could have continued only one day. But the festival was to be an annual one. Connected with it was to be a feast of unleavened bread, continuing seven additional days, viz., from the fifteenth to the twenty-first of Abib, during which no leaven was to be eaten, or even allowed to be in the house (Exod. xii. 14–20; Num. xxviii. 16). [UNLEAVENED.] Sometimes the term passover is limited to the festival of the fourteenth of Abib; sometimes it includes that and the feast of unleavened bread also, the two being viewed as parts of one whole (Ezek. xlv. 21). When the Jews reached Canaan, every male was required to present himself before God thrice a year, viz., at the passover, or feast of unleaveued bread, at that of "harvest," and that of "ingathering" (Exod. xxiii. 16). The designations of the secoud and third suggest that the first also marked a stage in the agricultural year. It was, in fact, the spring-festival (Deut. xvi. 9), held about the time when the first barley was ripe. In the Old Testament six passovers are mentioned as having been actually kept: that in Egypt (Exod. xii. 21–28), that in the wilderness (Num. ix. 1–14), that under Joshua at Gilgal (Joshua v. 10), that under Hezekiah (2 Chron. xxx.), that under Josiah (2 Chron. xxxv.), and that under Ezra (Ezra vi.). After the exile wine was introduced, and is still used (cf.

Matt. xxvi. 17, 27, &c). In modern Judaism no lamb is sacrificed, but the shank bone of a shoulder of that animal is eaten, leaven put away, and other ceremonies observed.

(2) The paschal lamb (Exod. xii. 11; 2 Chron. xxx. 15; John xviii. 28)

2. *Christianity:* Using passover in the sense of the paschal lamb, St. Paul applies the term to Christ, of whose death that of the paschal lamb was typical (1 Cor. v. 7; cf. John xix. 14). [EASTER.]

pass'-pört, *passe-port, pas-porte, *s.* [Fr. *passeport* = a passport or safe-conduct, from *passer* = to pass, and *porte* (Lat. *porta*) = a gate; Sp. *pasaporte*; Ital. *passaporto*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A safe-conduct or warrant of protection and licence to travel, granted by a competent authority. The regulations relative to travellers in foreign countries have been considerably relaxed of late years, and passports are now required only in a few countries. Passports may be given for goods as well as persons, and are carried by neutral merchant-vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from attacks by belligerents.

"Let him depart; his *passport* shall he made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

* 2. A licence granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country; a safe-conduct.

* 3. A licence for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

"His *passport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. Anything which enables or assists one to attain any object or end.

"Under that pretext, fain she would have given a secret *passport* to her affection."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 3. A certificate of character.

pass'-wôrt, *s.* [PALSYWORT.]

păss'-ŷ-īte, *s.* [After Passy, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure form of silica, found in white, earthy masses.

*** păs'-sȳ-meas-ūre (eas as ēzh),** *s.* [A corrupt. of Ital. *passamezzo*.] [PASPY.]

past, *pa. par., a., s., adv., & prep.* [PASS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gone by; neither present nor future; of or belonging to time gone by; not to come.

"My day's delight is *past*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 880.

2. Spent; gone through; endured, undergone.

3. Having completed the term of an office and having been succeeded by another person, as *past* master (of a Freemason lodge), *past* high priest, *past* eminent commander, *past* potentate, *past* exalted ruler.

C. *As subst.:* A former or bygone time or state; bygone times; a state of things in former times.

D. *As adv.:* By, along: as, He ran *past*.

E. *As preposition:* Beyoud—

(1) *Of time:* After.

"*Past* the mid season." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

(2) *Of position or place:* Further than.

"The enemy is *past* the march."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

* (3) *Of number or quantity:* Above; more than.

"Not *past* three quarters of a mile."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* (4) *Of quality:* Not within; exceeding.

"He doeth things *past* finding out."—*Job* ix. 10.

(5) *Of mental condition:* Having lost; without.

"Who, being *past* feeling, have given themselves over unto lasciviousness."—*Ephesians* iv. 19.

*** past-cure,** *a.* Incurable.

"We must not . . .
So prostitute our *past-cure* malady
To empiricks."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

past-master, *s.* One who has served the office of master, as of a guild, &c.; hence, one who is thoroughly experienced in any business or line; an expert.

"The versatile adroitness which has made the ex-Premier a *past-master* in parliamentary tactics."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

*** past-price,** *a.* Invaluable.

"The price of *past-price* dearest blood."
Davies: Mirum in Modum, p. 6.

*** past-ance, * past-aunce,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *passetemps*.] Pastime (q.v.).

"Sir Peter Shyrborne . . . thanked them greatly of their *pastaunce*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

pāste, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *pâte*), from Late Lat. *pasta* = paste, from Gr. παστή (*pastē*) = a mess of food, prop. fem. of παστός (*pastos*) = besprinkled, salted, from πάσσω (*passō*) = to sprinkle, espec. to sprinkle salt; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pasta*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A soft adhesive composition, having sufficient moisture in it to cause softness without liquefaction. The term is generally applied to flour moistened with water.

"With certaine beetles of wood they heat their corne to powder: then they make *paste* of it, and of the *paste*, cakes, or wreathes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 220.

(2) A mixture of flour, water, starch, &c., variously compounded in different trades. It is sometimes strengthened by starch, and preserved from mould by carbolic acid.

(3) A highly refractive vitreous composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts and coloured with metallic oxides. Used for making factitious gems. [STRASS.]

* 2. *Fig.:* Composition, compound.

"The inhabitants of that town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another *paste*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk i., § 1, let. 44.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Calico-printing:* A boiled composition of flour, starch, or gum with water, used as a vehicle for mordant, colour, resist, or padding, or discharge.

2. *Plastering:* A mixture of gypsum and water.

3. *Pottery:* An earthy mixture for making ceramic wares.

¶ (1) *Chinese paste:* A cement of bullock's blood, quicklime, and water, for stone, earthenware, or wood.

(2) *Furniture paste:* A mixture of beeswax and turpentine, for polishing furniture.

(3) *Polishing paste:* A mixture of materials of varying grit and vehicle, according to the purpose for which it is to be used—rotten-stone, emery, tripoli, bath-brick, soft-soap, olive-oil, lard, turpentine, &c.

(4) *Shaving paste:* A kind of perfumed soap which lathers readily.

paste-eel, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for *Anguillula glutinis*. [ANGUILLULA.]

paste-points, *s. pl.*

Print.: Register-points on a tympan.

paste-pot, *s.* A vessel containing paste, which is laid on with a brush.

paste-rock, *s.*

Geol. & Petrol.: Sedgwick's name for certain pale-coloured earthy slates of Wenlock age, constituting part of the Taranuon Shales or Rhyader slates.

pāste, *v.t.* [PASTE, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To fasten, affix, unite, or cement with paste. (*Swift: Baucis & Philemon.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cover as with a paste.

"With driving dust his cheeks are *pasted* o'er."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 1.099.

2. To beat, to thrash. (*Slang.*)

pāste'-bōard, *s. & a.* [Eng. *paste*, and *board*, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A thick paper board, made by pasting together a number of sheets of paper. These are afterwards pressed to remove the water of the paste, dried and calendered, and cast into moulds; card-board. (*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 1.)

2. Playing-cards. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

3. A visiting-card. (*Slang.*)

"I shall just leave a *pasteboard*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxv.

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made or consisting of pasteboard.

"Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard* box."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Sham, counterfeit, not genuine.

"Here may be seen in bloodless pomp array'd,
The *pasteboard* triumph and the cavalcade."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

păs'-tĕl, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *pastello*, from Lat. *pastillum* = a little roll or cake, dimin. from *pastus* = food.]

1. *Art:* A solid coloured pencil made of fine pipe-clay, gum-water, and the required pigment. The executed work is also called a pastel or a drawing in chalk, and requires the protection of glass.

2. *Dyeing:* Woad. It gives its name to the vat in which pastel and indigo are used; the pastel-vat.

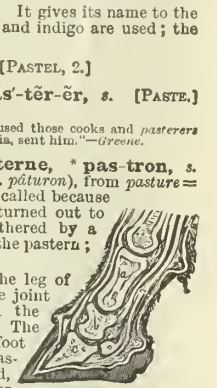
pastel-vat, *s.* [PASTEL, 2.]

*** păs'-tĕl-ēr, * păs'-tĕr-ēr,** *s.* [PASTE.] A pastry-cook.

"Alexander . . . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him."—*Greene.*

păs'-tĕrn, * pas-terne, * pas-tron, *s.* [O. Fr. *pasturon* (Fr. *pâturon*), from *pasture* = pasture, fodder; so called because when a horse was turned out to pasture he was tethered by a cord passing round the pastern; Ital. *pasturale*.]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. The first phalanx of the foot is called the great pastern bone; the second, the small pastern or coronary; the third, the coffin-bone, which is inclosed in the foot.



PASTERN.
a. Great pastern; *b.* Less pastern; *c.* Coffin-bone.

2. A shackle for horses while pasturing.

*3. A clog, a tether.

*4. Applied in burlesque to the human leg.

pastern-joint, *s.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot; it corresponds to the human knuckle.

Pas-teūr', *s.* [Louis Pasteur, a celebrated French biologist, born in 1822; died in 1895.]

Păs-teūr-ā'-tion, Păs-teūr-ĭ-ṣā'-tion, Păs-teūr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* The process of Pasteurizing.

Păs-teūr'-ĭan, *s.* Of, relating to, or named for Pasteur.

Păs-teūr'-ĭṣm, *s.* The methods advocated by Pasteur.

Păs-teūr'-īze, Păs-teūr'-īṣe, *v.*

1. To subject, as beer, to a process invented by Pasteur, which destroys the vitality of ferment.

2. To treat, as a patient, by the method of inoculation with attenuated virus, advocated by Pasteur.

păs-tĭcc'-ĭ-ō (cc as çh), *s.* [Ital.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A medley, an olio.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* An opera, cantata, or other work, the separate numbers of which are gleaned from the compositions of various authors or from several disconnected works of one author.

2. *Paint., &c.:* A work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

păs-tĭçhe', *s.* [Fr.] The same as PASTICCIO, II. (q.v.).

păs'-tĭl, păs-tille', *s.* [Fr. *pastille*, from Lat. *pastillus* = a little roll or loaf, dimin. from *pastus* = food.]

1. An aromatic paste for burning, as a fumigator or disinfectant. It is composed of gum benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, charcoal-powder, &c.

2. A kind of aromatic sugared confection.

3. A pastel (q.v.). (*Peacham: On Drawing.*)

păs'-tĭl, *v.t.* [PASTIL, *s.*] To fumigate with pastilles.

pas'-tīme, * passe-tyme, * pas-tyme, *s.* [Eng. *pass*, and *time*.] That which serves to

make time pass agreeably; amusement, sport, diversion. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 576.)

pas'-tīme, *v.i.* [PASTIME, *s.*] To amuse or divert oue's self; to sport, to play.

păs-tĭ-nā'-cą, *s.* [Lat. = a parsnip (q.v.).]

Bot.: Parsnip; a genus of Umbelliferous Plants, family Peucedanidæ. By Sir Joseph Hooker it is reduced to a sub-genus of Peucedanum. Bracts and bracteoles wanting; no calyx teeth; fruit with rather narrow wings. Two or three known species; cultivated. [PARSNIP.] *Pastinaca Sekakul* is cultivated iu the Levant and Egypt for its edible root.

păs-tĭn'-ą-çīne, *s.* [Lat. *pastinac(a)* (q.v.); *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered by Wittstein in the seeds of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).

Pas'-tō, *s.* [For etym. aud def. see compound.]

Pasto-resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_2$. A resinous substance imported from South America, where it is used by the Pasto Indians of Colombia for varnishing wood. It is tasteless, odourless, heavier than water, and, when heated above 100°, takes fire and burns with a smoky flame. It is insoluble in oil of turpentine, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but dissolves readily in caustic potash, and in strong sulphuric acid. Its origin is unknown.

păs'-tō-phor (pl. **păs-tŏph'-ŏr-ī),** *s.* [Gr. *παστοφόρος* (*pastophoros*).] [THALAMEPHORUS.]

pas'-tŏr, * **pas-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *pastor* = a shepherd, from *pastus*, pa. par. of *pasco* = to feed; Fr. *pasteur*; Sp. *pastor*; Ital. *pastore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A shepherd.

"Enough, kinde *pastor:* hut oh I yonder see
Two shepheards, walking on the lay bank he."
Browne: Eclogues; Thirsis & Alexis.

2. Now used almost exclusively in its tropical sense, for one who feeds the Christian flock; a minister of the gospel, having charge of a church and congregatiou.

"This spoken, from his seat the *Pastor* rose."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

II. *Ornith.:* A genus of Sturnidæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Pastor roseus*, the Rose-coloured Ouscl. Head, wings, and tail, blue-black, the feathers on head forming a crest; back, scapulars, and rump, rose-colour. It has a wide geographical range, and in habits resembles the Starling. It is often called the Locust-bird. Tristram (*Fauna & Flora of Palestine*, p. 73) says: "On one occasion we rode over some acres alive with young locusts, which absolutely carpeted the whole surface. Oue of these flocks [of *Pastor roseus*] suddenly alighted. . . Soon they rose again. We returned, and not a trace of a locust could we find." (See also *Ibis*, 1882, pp. 410-14.)

pastor-like, *a.* Pastorly.

"The *pastor-like*, and apostolick imitation of meek and unlordly discipline."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

* **pas'-tŏr-ą-ble,** *a.* [PASTURABLE.]

* **pas'-tŏr-age (age** as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *pastor; age.*] The office or post of a pastor; pastorate.

pas'-tŏr-ąl, * **pas'-tŏr-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pastoral*, from Lat. *pastoralis*, from *pastor* = a shepherd; Ital. *pastorale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to shepherds; rural, rustic.

"The *pastoral* manners which have been adorned with the fairest attributes of peace and innocence."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xxvi.

2. Descriptive or treating of rustic or country life: as, a *pastoral* poem.

3. Pertaining or relating to the cure of souls or the duties of the pastor of a church; becoming or befitting a pastor.

"Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A poem descriptive or treating of the life and manners of shepherds; a poem in which shepherds or shepherdesses are the characters; a bucolic, an idyl.

"Now no *pastorall* is to hee hard."
Spenser: Teares of the Muses.

2. A pastoral letter or address.

II. *Music:*

1. A simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style.

2. A cantata, the words of which are founded on pastoral incidents.

3. A complete symphony, wherein a series of pastoral scenes is depicted by sound-painting, without the aid of words.

pastoral-letter, *s.*

Eccles.: A circular letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese for purposes of instructing them on some topic on which his advice and admonition are needed; also the name given to a letter prepared by the House of Bishops at the General Convention, and designed to be publicly read iu all the churches.

pastoral-staff, *s.*

Eccles.: The official staff of a bishop or abbot. The pastoral staff of an archbishop is distinguished by being surmounted by a crozier. The pastoral staff is in the form of a shepherd's crook, and is delivered to the bishop, &c., at his investiture, and borne by him in all his solemn functions, as an ensign of his jurisdiction. When borne by a bishop it was carried in the left hand, with the crook turned outward, indicating his jurisdiction over a diocese; when assumed by an abbot, it was carried in the right hand, with the crook turned inwards, showing that his jurisdiction was confined to the members of his own house. The pastoral staff was of metal or wood, enriched with metal and jewels, curved at the top, and pointed at the bottom.

pastoral-theology, *s.*

Theol.: That portion of the science which deals with the personal and official duties of pastors of churches. (There is an extremely full bibliography of the subject in McClintock & Strong, *loc. cit.*)

"To the *pastoral-theology* literature of Germany belong also some biographical works."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*, vii. 757.

pas'-tŏ-ra'-lê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as PASTORAL, B. II.

* **pas'-tŏr-ąl-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pastoral*, s.; *-ize.*] To celebrate in a pastoral poem.

"You find, probably
No evil in this marriage, rather good
Of innocence to *pastoralize* in song."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, iii.

* **pas'-tŏr-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pastoral; -ly.*]

1. In a pastoral or rural manner.

"Village beauties, *pastorally* sweet."
Smart: Hop-Garden.

2. Iu manner of a pastor.

pas'-tŏr-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *pastor; -ate.*]

1. The office, post, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; pastorage.

* **2.** The whole body of pastors collectively.

* **pas'-tŏr-ęl,** *s.* [PASTORAL.] A shepherd, a herdsman.

"Pouerelle and *pastorelles* passede one aftyre."
Morte Arthure, 3,120.

* **pas'-tŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pastor; -ist.*] An actor of pastorals.

"*Pastorists*, humourists, clownists."—*Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough*, v. 1.

* **pas'-tŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pastor; -less.*] Destitute of or having no pastor.

* **pas'-tŏr-lĭñg,** *s.* [Eng. *pastor;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A poor, mean, or insignificant pastor.

"Some negligent *pastorlings* there are, which have more heed to their owne hides, than to the soules of their people."—*Bp. Hall: Noah's Dove.*

* **pas'-tŏr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *pastor; -ly.*] Becoming or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

"Against negligence or obstinacy, will he required a rousing volley of *pastorly* threatnings."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

pas'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *pastor; -ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; pastorate.

"He [Latimer] did of his owne free accord resigne his *pastorship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1578.

pas-tôu-reaux' (eaux as **ō),** *s. pl.* [Fr., dimin. from *pastour* = a young shepherd; *pasteur* = a shepherd.] [PASTOR.]

Church Hist.: The name given to those persons who took part in certain risings in France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is probable that these outbreaks, of what Blunt calls "religious Jacquerie," were due in a large degree to the sufferings of the peasantry from the exactions of the nobility, and that the hostility displayed to the clergy was a consequence of their connection with the aristocracy. These outbreaks took place—

1. In Berry in 1214. The peasantry pillaged chateaux and religious houses, and proclaimed universal equality and the coming of the Holy Ghost. (*Larousse.*)

2. In 1250; the ostensible objects were the rescue of Louis VII. and the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The rising originated in Flanders, under the leadership of a person of unknown name called the Master of Hungary, who, when he reached Paris, was at the head of 100,000 men. Here "they not only usurped priestly functions, performed marriages, distributed crosses, offered absolution to those who joined the crusade, but they inveighed against the vices of the priesthood." (*Blunt.*) They separated into three divisions, and marched southwards, where they were attacked and cut to pieces.

3. In 1320, in the reign of Philip V. This outbreak took place under the pretence of a crusade. The insurgents were excommunicated by Pope John XXII.; and being hemmed in in Carcassonne, numbers perished of disease and famine, and the survivors were put to death.

păs'-trĕ-īte, *s.* [After President Pastrè, of Marseilles; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, sometimes nodular, found at Paillières, near Alais, Gard, France. Colour, yellow. Compos.: essentially a hydrated sulphate of iron.

* **pas'-trŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pasturon.*] A shackle or fetter for a horse; a pastern (q.v.).

"*Pastron* of a horse, *pasturon*."—*Palsgrave.*

pās'-trў, * **pas-trye,** *s.* [Eng. *paste; -ry;* O. Fr. *pastisserie;* Fr. *pâtisserie.*]

* **1.** A place where pastry is made.

"He missed his way and so struck into the *pastry*."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 187.

2. Articles of food made of paste; pies; the crust of a pie or tart.

"Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,
In *pastry* built."
Milton: P. R., ii. 343.

pastry-cook, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to make and sell pastry.

pas'-tur-ą-ble, *a.* [O. Fr.] Fit for pasture or grazing.

"Many of the mountains of his country were under cultivation, or at least were *pasturable*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

pas'-tur-age (age as **ĭğ),** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *pâturage.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, occupation, or business of pasturing cattle.

"It should never after serve for other thing, hut for *pasturage* of beasts."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 377.

2. Grazing ground; lands fit for the grazing of cattle; pasture-land.

"To view his *pasture* the rich owner went,
And see what grass the fruitful year had sent."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

3. Grass on which cattle feed.

"Cattle fatted hy good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

II. *Scots Law:* The right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.

pas'-ture, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pastura* = a feeding; prop. fem. sing. of fut. par. of *pasco* = to feed; Fr. *pâture;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *pastura.*]

* **1.** Food, nourishment.

2. Ground fit for the grazing of cattle; grass-lands, pasture-land.

"By this riuer syde there he fayre medowes and *pastures*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccx.

3. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

"A careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

* **4.** Human culture or rearing; education.

"From the first *pastures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's severer page
We lash the pupil."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

pasture-land, *s.* Land fit for or appropriated to the grazing or pasturing of cattle.

pas'-ture, *v.t.* & *i.* [PASTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To feed.

"Anothere to fede or to *pasture* him with pappe."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 98.

2. To feed on growing grass; to place in a pasture; to supply with pasture.

"An open marsh, on which a considerable number of animals were *pastured*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To feed on growing grass; to graze.

"The Indian herdsman . . . tends his *pasturing* herds
At loopholes cut through thickest shade."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,109.

pas'-ture-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *pasture; -less.*] Destitute of pasture.

pāst'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *past(e); -y.*] Like paste; of the consisteuce or colour of paste or dough.

"Becoming, if not a mealy-faced, at least a *pasty*-faced boy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

pās'-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *paste;* Fr. *pâté.*] [Paste, *s.*] A pie composed of meat covered with a crust; a pie with a crust, made of meat and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

"Bring *pasties* of the doe." *Scott: Marmion*, i. 4.

păt, *a.* & *adv.* [Prob. the same as *pat* (1), *s.*; Dut. *pas* = pat; Ger. *pass* = pat, fit.]

A. *As adj.:* Fitting exactly; apt, fit, convenient; exactly suitable.

"'I thank you,' quoth the Knight, 'for that
Because 'tis to my purpose *pat*."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 3.

B. *As adv.:* Exactly to the purpose; fitly, conveniently, suitably.

¶ *To stand pat:*

Gaming: In draw-poker, to keep and play the cards dealt, not exercising the privilege of drawing others (a "*pat* hand"). Hence (*colloq.*), to meet any issue without change or readjustment of one's position.

păt (1), *s.* [An imitative word; cf. Sw. dial. *pjälta* = to pat, to tap.]

1. A light quick blow or tap with the fingers or hand.

"[He] would not for the world rebuke,
Beyond a *pat*, the school-boy duke."
Lloyd: Epistle to J. B., Esq.

2. A small lump of anything beaten into shape with the hands; espec. a small lump or mass of butter.

Păt (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of Patrick, the patron-saint of Ireland.] A commou name for an Irishman.

păt (3), *s.* [Pot.]

păt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pat (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand; to tap.

"And Phœbe was pleas'd too, and to my dog said,
'Come hither, poor fellow,' and *patted* his head."
Byrom: A Pastoral.

B. *Intrans.:* To beat with the hand; to tap.

"We see, it is children's sport to prove whether they can ruh upon their breast with one hand, and *pat* upon their forehead with another."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 63.

păt, *pret. of v.* [Put, *v.*] Put. (*Scotch.*)

"They *pat* it aff for naething nor for naehody."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

pą-tā'-cą, *s.* [Sp.]

1. A Spanish coin, of the value of about 4s. 8d. sterling.

2. An Algerian coin, of the value of about 1s. 6d. sterling.

*** pą-taçhe',** *s.* [Fr. & Sp.]

1. A small vessel or tender employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.

"This nauie was giuen especially in charge uot to suffer any shippe to come out of the hauen, nor permit any zebraes, *pataches*, or other small vessels of the Spanish fleete (which were more likely to aide the Dunkirkers) to enter thereinto."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 600.

2. A kind of stage-coach.

păt-ą-cŏn', *s.* [Sp.]

1. The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of Peso Duro, and Hard Dollar. Originally it was worth 4s. 2d., but is now represented by paper currency valued at about half that sum.

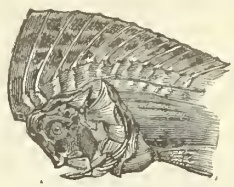
2. A gold coin of Uruguay worth about 4s. 0½d.

păt-ą-coôn', **păt-tą-coôn',** *s.* [Sp.] The same as Pataca (1).

"I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet, unles souldiers would be contented to take cloves and pepper-corns for *pattacoones* and pistoles."—*Howell*, bk. ii., let. 18.

păt-æ'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. (*oi*) Παταικοί (*hoi Pataikoi*) = Phœnician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phœnician ships.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with three species, from the south and west Australia. Body oblong, elevated anteriorly; snout short, with subvertical anterior profile; dorsal fin, with anterior spines strong and long, continuous with the caudal; ventrals none; gill-openings wide.



PATÆCUS FRONTO.

pą-tăg'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pą-tăg'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat. = a gold edging or border on the tunic of a Roman lady.]

Comp. Anat.: A membrane extending along the sides of the body in the Flying Lemur, Flying Squirrels, and some other animals. It is capable of expansion, so as to act as a kind of paraehute, supporting the animal in its leaps from branch to branch or from tree to tree.

Păt-ą-gō'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Patagouia.

Patagonian-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: *Dolichotis patachonica*, a genus of Caviidæ, somewhat resembling the Agouti, but with very long ears, and a stumpy tail. The fur is dense and crisp, gray on upper part of head aud body, rusty yellow on flauks, white on chin, throat, and belly; rump black, with a white band immediately above the tail. Habitat, Patagonia as far south as 48°, extending northwards to Mendoza.

Patagonian-provinee, *s.*

Zool.: A province established for the purpose of systematically recording the distribution of mollusca. It extends from Santa Catharina, south of the tropic, to Melo. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

Patagonian sea-lion, *s.*

Zool.: *Otaria jubata*, Cook's Otary. These animals formerly had a much wider geographical range than at present, being now confined to Patagonia. Capt. Cook reports having met with individuals from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and from eight to ten in girth. Those taken of late years do not approach this size; but enormous skulls are often found seattered on the beach. The young are deep chocolate color, the female grayish, the old males of a rich brown, the flippers in all being darker than the body color. They are found along the west coast of South America, on the islands about Cape Horn, and on the Falkland Islands. Specimens have been kept in zoological gardens. [Otary.]

păt-ą-gŏn'-ų-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Patagonia, of which the species is a native.]

Bot.: An abnormal genus of Verbenaceæ (q.v.). The leaves of *Patagonula vulneraria*, called in Brazil Ipebranco, are used to abate inflammation.

pa'-tą-lą, *s.* [Sansc., Mahratta, &c.]

Hindoo Mythol.: A portion of the infernal regions.

păt'-ą-mar, pat-te-mar, *s.* A kind of native vessel used by Bombay merchauts and others for coasting voyages to and from that port. One of the larger kind is about 76 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with a burthen of about 200 tons. It has two masts, with lateen sails. Smaller ones have but a single mast. They are grab-built, that is, have a prow-stem the same length as the keel. They are the best native vessels in India. (*Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, i. 10.)

pat-and, pat-in, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The bottom plate or sill of a partition of a screen.

păt'-ą-rą, *s.* [Tahitian.]

Bot.: An excellent timber, probably *Dioscorea pentaphylla.*

Păt-ąr-ī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Paterini.]

*** pat-ą-vĭn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *patavinitas*, from *Patavium*, now Padua, a city in north Italy; Fr. *patavinité;* Ital. *patavinità.*] A term used to express the peculiar style of Livy, the Roman historian, and so denominated from the name of his birthplace; hence, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking; provinciality.

păţch, * pacche, * patche, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat supposes that *l* has been lost, and that the true form is *platch*, from Low Ger. *plakke, plakk* = (1) a spot, (2) a piece, either torn off or put on, (3) a piece of ground; *plakken* = to patch.]

1. A piece of cloth sewed on to cover a hole or tear.

"*Patches*, set upon a little breach,
Discredit more, in hiding of the fault,
Than did the fault before it was so patch'd."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

2. A small piece of anything used to repair a breach.

3. A greased piece of cloth wrapped around a rifle bullet.

4. A strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or eyelet.

5. A piece inserted in mosaic or other work.

"They suffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livsry of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds."—*Locke.*

6. A small piece or spot of black silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm. (The custom was very prevalent in the early part of the eighteenth century.)

"From *patches* justly placed they borrow graces."
Gay: To W. Poultney, Esq.

7. An additional or substitute piece in the covering or sheathing of a structure.

8. A block on the muzzle of a gun to do away with the effect of dispart; making the line of bore and line of sight parallel.

9. A small piece of ground; a plot.

"For above these sixteen hundred years employed about this *patch* of ground."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 10. A paltry fellow; a ninny, an idiot, a fool.

"What a pied ninny's this! thou scurvy *patch!*"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

¶ *Not to be a patch on some person* or *thing:* Not fit to be compared to him or it. (*Slang.*)

"*He is not a patch on you* for looks."—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxvii.

*** patch-box,** *s.* A box formerly employed to keep patches in. [Patch, *s.*, 6.]

"Thrice from thy trembling hand the *patch-box* fell."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 162.

patch-ice, *s.* Pieces of ice in the sea, overlapping or nearly joining each other.

păţch, * patche, *v.t.* & *i.* [Patch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mend by inserting or sewing on a piece of cloth.

"This must he *patch'd*
With cloth of any colour."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. To repair with pieces fastened on; to mend clumsily: as, To *patch* a wall or a building.

3. To supply deficiencies in.

"They *patched* up the holes with peeces and rags of other languages."—*Spenser: Epistle to M. Harvey.*

4. To decorate, as the face, with a patch or patches.

"Several ladies who *patched* indifferently both sides of their faces."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 81.

5. To make up of shreds or different pieces without regard to suitability or matching. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Enlargiug an author's sense, and huilding fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly, changing, adding, *patching*, piecing."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

6. To accommodate or arrange hastily or temporarily.

"You *patched* up your excuses."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

* 7. To disfigure.

"*Patched* with foul motes."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To decorate the face with patches.

"There are several women of honour who *patch* out of principle."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 81.

păţched, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Patch, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Mended or repaired by pieces sewn or fastened on.

* 2. Paltry, mean, silly.

"He is but a *patched* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

* **păţçh'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *patched; -ly.*] In a patched manner; with patches.

"Nor can he beare with, to hane newe clothe sowed or *patched* into an olde garment, nor olde clothe be *patchedlye* sowed into a newe."—*Udal: Galathians* v.

păţçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *patch; -er.*] One who patches; a botcher.

"Then my Lord Chauncellor said: Gratin was but a *patcher.*"—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 1,383.

* **păţçh'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *patch; -ery.*] Botchery; bungling work; hypocrisy.

"Here is such *patchery,* such juggling, and such knavery!"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* ii. 3.

păţçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Patch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of mending with patches; botching, blundering, bungling; hypocrisy.

"Blackston being reproued for his false *patching,* fell in a quaking and shaking."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 1,863.

2. A patch.

"Let the ill favoured sight of the *patching* be hidden." *Udal: Luke,* v.

păţçh'-ĭng-lў, * **patch-ing-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *patching; -ly.*] In a hypocritical manner.

"Did dissemblinglie and *patchinglie* vse some part of them."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 1,184.

* **păţçh'-ŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *patch; -ock.*] A clown; a paltry fellow.

"Growen to be as very *patchoches* as the wild Irish." —*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

păţ'-çhou-lĭ, păţ'-çhou-lў, păçh'-ou-lĭ, *s.* [Beng. *pachapat* (?).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A perfume prepared from the plant described in 2.

"Evening-party odours . . . lamps which had been blown out, *pachouli,* white-wine vapours, and cut oranges."—*Albert Smith: Scattergood Family,* p. 46.

2. *Bot.:* *Pogostemon patchouli,* a lahiate plant growing in Silhet, Burmah, and the Malayan peninsula. Large quantities of the plant are exported from Penang for stuffing mattresses and pillows; the leaves, which smell strongly, are supposed to keep off contagion. The dried roots furnish the patchouli of commerce.

patchouli-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{26}O$. A compound homologous to borneol, obtained from patchouli-oil. It is crystalline, melts at 54°, and boils at 296°.

patchouli-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A brownish-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the leaves of *Pogostemon patchouli.* It has a powerful odour, is somewhat viscid, has a sp. gr. of 0·9554 at 15·5°, and boils at 254°.

păţçh'-wŏrk, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *patch,* and *work.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Work composed of pieces of different colours and figures sewn together.

2. Work composed of different pieces clumsily put together; anything composed of ill-assorted pieces.

B. *As adj.:* Composed of pieces sewn or joined together: as, a *patchwork* quilt.

păţçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *patch; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of patches.

2. *Fig.:* Cross, peevish.

"He'll be a bit *patchy.*"—*Trollope: Orley Farm,* vol. ii., ch. iii.

pāte (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from Ger. *platte* = a plate, a head; M. H. Ger. *plate;* O. H. Ger. *plattâ* = a plate, the shaven crown of the head.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The head of a person; the top of the head. Almost always used in contempt or derision.

"Was this taken
By any understanding *pate* but thine?
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. The skin of a calf's head.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Wit, cleverness.

"To lay the plot at first well is matter of more *vate.*"—*Feltham: Resolves,* p. 70.

pa'-tê (2), *s.* [Fr. *pâte* = a pasty (q.v.).]

Fort.: A kind of platform, usually of a roundish shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.

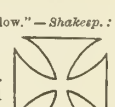
pa'-tê (3), *s.* [Patty.]

† **pāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *pat(e)* (1); *-ed.*] Having a pate or head. Used in composition, as *long-pated,* shallow-*pated,* &c.

"A robustious, periwig-*pated* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

pa-tēē', **păt-teē',** *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Spreading out at the extremity; formé. Chiefly applied to crosses.



CROSS PATÉE.

* **păt-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *patefactio,* from *patefactus,* pa. par. of *patefacio* = to make open: *pateo* = to open, and *facio* = to make.] The act of opening or disclosing; disclosure; open manifestation.

"The spirit of manifestation or *patefaction.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. ii., pt. ii., ser. 2.

pa-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *patera* = a dish, a cup, from *pateo* = to be open.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A small vase, dish, or pan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The same as Knee-cap (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* [Patellula].

3. *Zool. & Palæont.:* Rock-limpet; the typical genus of the family Patellidæ. The shell is oval, with a subcentral apex, the animal with a continuous series of branchial lamellæ, sessile eyes, and six lingual teeth. Recent species 144, from the shores of various parts of the Northern Hemisphere, living between high and low water-marks. Fossil about 100, from the Silurian onward. [Limpet.]

pa-tĕl'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *patell(a);* Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the patella: as, the *patellar* plexus.

păt-ĕl-lär'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *patellar(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Patellaria scruposa.*

patellaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{20}O_{10}$. An acid obtained by Knop from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa.* It unites readily with bases, forming two series of salts in which one and two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by metals.

pă-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *patell(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Limpets; a family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, section Holostomata. Shell conical, with the apex turned forwards; muscular impression horseshoe-shaped, open in front. Animal with a head and tentacles having eyes at their outer bases, one or two branchial plumes, foot as large as the margin of the shell, mouth with a horny upper jaw and a long rihbon-like tongue with many teeth. Genera, Patella, Acmæa, Gadinia, and Siphonaria. (*Woodward.*)

pa-tĕl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *patella* = a small cup or dish, and *forma* = form.] Of the form of a dish or pan; shaped like the patella or knee-pan.

* **pa-tĕl-lĭ-mā'-nī,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *patella,* i connect., and *manus* = the hand.]

Entom.: A division of Carabidæ established by Latreille. The two anterior tarsi are dilated in the males.

* **păt'-ĕl-līte,** *s.* [Lat. *patell(a);* Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Palæont.: A fossil mollusc resembling a Patella.

pa-tĕl'-lu-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *patella.*]

Bot.: An orbicular sessile shield, surrounded hy a rim, which is part of itself, and not a production of the thallus, as in Lecidea. (*De Candolle.*)

păt'-ĕn, * **păt'-ĭne,** * **pat-eyn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *patene,* from Low Lat *patena* = a paten, from Lat. *patena, patina* = a wide, shallow basin or bowl, from Gr. πατανή (*patanē*) = a kind of flat dish, from πετάννυμι (*petannumi*) = to be open.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A plate, as of metal.

"The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

2. *Eccles.:* A plate used from early Christian times to receive the Host consecrated at Mass. At first the paten was made of glass, hut the use of this material was forbidden in the sixth century. In England it was often made of the less precious metals, though gold or silver should properly be employed. Larger patens, called *ministeriales,* were used to hold the small Hosts for the communion of the laity. In the Roman Church the paten is consecrated hy the hishop with chrism, and evidence exists that this rite was in use in the eighth century.

pa-tē'-na, *s.* [See def.] A name given in Ceylon to open grassy areas in the hilly or mountainous parts encircled by forests. (*Tennent: Ceylon,* i. 24.)

* **pā'-tęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *patent; -cy.*]

1. The state of heing spread open or enlarged.

2. The state of being open, plain, or evident.

pā'-tęnt, * **pa-tente,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patent,* fem. *patente,* from Lat. *patens,* pr. par. of *pateo* = to be or lie open; Sp., Port., & Ital. *patente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) Open, expanded; spread out or open.

(2) Open to the perusal or inspection of all: as, letters *patent.* [Cf. Diploma.]

(3) Appropriated hy letters patent; patented; secured or protected hy letters patent as an exclusive privilege; restricted from general use: as, *patent* medicines.

2. *Fig.:* Open or evident to all; plain, manifest, unconcealed.

"It is explicit, *patent,* and precise."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 44.

II. *Bot.:* Spreading; having a gradually outward direction, as petals from the ovary.

B. *As subst.:* A patent, as ordinarily understood, is a grant of the exclusive right of making, using, and selling some new invention, though the meaning of letters-patent, or "open letters," has a much wider application, titles of honor, appointments to certain offices, &c., being thus given. The patenting of inventions began at an early date, and may be traced back in English history as early as the reign of Edward III. In the United States patents were occasionally issued during colonial days, and the Constitution vests in Congress full power to secure "for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." An act regulating the issue of patents to inventors was passed in 1790. This law held good until 1836, when a new law was passed providing for a strict examination of claims and other needed reforms. At present, the general principles of the law are the same as in England, but patents are granted for seventeen years, while fourteen years are the limit in England. The number of patents issued in the United States greatly exceeds that of any other country, the people being noted for their inventive genius. In 1840 the number issued was about 500. In 1890 it had reached the annual total of about 25,000. In the century since the passage of the original law about 500,000 patents have been issued. In England, up to 1852, about 500 patents were granted annually, but the number has now greatly increased. The Patent Office is a part of the Department of the Interior. The minimum expense of procuring a patent is about $60, but it may be much increased by legal and other fees, it being usual to procure the assistance of patent lawyers. In England the obtaining and holding a patent is a more costly and difficult process, there being taxes demanded which amount to £150.

¶ The official pronunciation of the substantive, and of the adjective in the sense I. 1 (2), (3), is *pāt'-ĕnt.*

patent-leather, *s.* A varnished or lacquered leather used for hoots and shoes and in carriage and harness work. It embraces a numher of varieties and qualities. Black is the usual colour, but it is also made in red, green, hlue, and other tints.

patent-metal, *s.* The same as Muntz's metal.

patent-office, *s.* An office for the granting or procuring of patents for inventions.

patent-reflexed, *a.*

Bot.: Spread out, and turned back.

patent-right, *s.* The exclusive privilege granted to the first inventor of a new manufacture of making articles according to his invention. (*Wharton.*)

patent-rolls, *s. pl.* The rolls or registers of patents.

patent-yellow, *s.* A pigment prepared by fusing litharge and common salt, and afterwards washing out the soda; or, by mixing common salt and litharge together in a moist state. If this mixture is allowed to rest, a chemical change takes place; the soda is then washed out, and the compound formed; it is afterwards fused and powdered. Also called Turner's-yellow or Montpellier-yellow.

pā′-tent, *v.t.* [PATENT, *a.*] To grant by patent; to secure by patent; to make the subject of a patent.

pā′-tent-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *patent; -able.*] That may or can be pateuted; suitable or fit to be patented.

pā-tęn-teē′, *s.* [Eng. *patent; -ee.*] One to whom a patent has been granted; one who holds a patent.

"Where the crown has unadvisedly granted anything by letters patent, which ought not to be grauted, or where the *patentee* has done an act that amounts to a forfeiture of the grant, the remedy to repeal the patent is by writ of *scire facias* in chancery. This may be brought either on the part of the crown, in order to resume the thing granted; or, if the grant be injurious to a subject, the sovereign is bound of right to permit him to use his royal uame for repealing the patent in a *scire facias*; the proceedings on which resemble those in an ordinary action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

† **pā′-tent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *patent; -ly.*] Evidently, plainly, unmistakably.

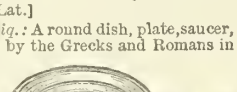
"That these statements contain a great deal of what is *patently* and lamentably true it would be idle to deuy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

* **pat-er,** *v.t.* [PATTER (2), *v.*]

* **pater-cove,** *s.* A hedge-priest. (*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxxx.)

păt′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Class. Antiq.:* A round dish, plate, saucer, or goblet, used by the Grecks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations. They were commonly of red earthenware, sometimes of bronze and other metals, ornamented with a drawn pattern, and were especially used to contain the wine with which a libation was poured over the head of a victim or on the altar.



PATERA.

2. *Arch.:* Properly an ornament on a frieze representing a round dish in bas-relief, but the term is also applied to many flat ornaments not resembling dishes.

păt-ĕr-ā′-īte, *s.* [After A. Patera; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous, black mineral, found, with uranium minerals, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. From an analysis of very impure material, Laube determined the mineral to be a molybdate of cobalt, with the formula $CoO.MoO_3$.

păt-ĕ rĕr′-ō, păt-ą-rär′-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Ordn.: A mortar for firing salutes.

"I can see the brass *patararoes* glittering on her poop."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xix.

pā-tĕr-fą-mĭl′-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The father of a family.

* 2. *Law:* One who was *sui juris* and the father of a family.

Păt-ĕr-ī′-nī, *s. pl.* [Latinised from Milanese *pateria* = a popular faction.]

Church Hist.: The Paulicians, or Manichæan herctics, who came to Italy from Bulgaria in the eleventh century. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the word was a common name for heretics generally; and it was applied by married priests to those who opposed the marriage of the clergy, as if such opposition indicated Manichæan views. (*Blunt.*)

Păt′-ĕr-ĭnș, Păt′-ĕr-ĭneș, *s. pl.* [PATERINI.]

pą-tĕr′ nal, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*, from Low Lat. *paternalis*, from Lat. *paternus*, from *pater* = a father; Sp. *paternal*; Ital. *paternale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a father; becoming or befitting a father; fatherly.

"shall spend their days in joy unblamed, and dwell Long time in peace, by families and tribes, Under *paternal* rule." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 24.

2. Received or derived from one's father; hereditary.

"Their small *paternal* field of corn." *Dryden: Horace*, ep. ii.

pą-tĕr′-nal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *paternal; -ly.*] In a paternal manner; like a father.

Pą-tĕr′-nĭ-ąn, *s. & a.* [PATERNIANI.]

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): [PATERNIANI.]

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the Paterniani or their tenets.

Pą-tĕr-nĭ-ā′-nī, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from (*Deus*) *Pater* = (God) the Father.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Manichæans, condemned by a council held at Rome, A.D. 367. They held that the upper and intellectual part of the body was created by God, and the lower and sensual part by the devil. Called also Venustians, from their immorality.

pą-tĕr′-nĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *paternité*, from Lat. *paternitatem*, acc. of *paternitas*, from *paternus* = paternal; Sp. *paternidad*; Ital. *paternità.*]

1. The relation of a father to his children; fatherhood, fathership.

"The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership." —*Raleigh.*

2. Derivation or descent from a father: as, the *paternity* of a child.

3. Authorship, origin: as, the *paternity* of a book.

pā′-tĕr-nŏs-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. = Our Father.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, from the first two words of the Latin version.

"First, three times tell each Ave bead, And thrice a *Paternoster* say." *Scott: Glenfinlas.*

2. Every teuth large bead in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions. At this they repeat the Lord's Prayer, and at the intervening small beads an Ave Maria.

3. A rosary.

4. *In Arch.:* A kind of ornament in the shape of beads used in baguettes, astragals, &c.

5. In angling a name given to a line to which hooks are attached at certain intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it. (So called from its resemblance to a rosary.)

"And with gut *paternoster* and live minnow, or small gudgeon, [trout] are well worth a trial."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* ¶ *In a paternoster while:* While one could say a paternoster; in a minute; in a jiffey.

"All thys was don, as men say, in a *Paternoster wyle.*"—*Paston Letters*, i. 74.

paternoster-pump, *s.* A chain-pump (q.v.). So named from a fancied resemblance of the buttons on the chain to the beads of the rosary. [CHAIN-PUMP.]

paternoster-wheel, *s.* A noria (q.v.).

path, *s.* [A.S. *pœdh, padh*; cogn. with Dut. *pad*; Ger. *pfad* = a path; Lat. *pons* = (1) a path, (2) a bridge; Gr. πάτος (*patos*) = a path; Sansc. *patha.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A trodden way; a way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; an established road or way; a narrow or unimportant road; a passage, a footway.

"The woodes with their blind and uncertaine *pathes.*"—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 166.

2. The way, course, or track taken or followed by an animal or other object in the air, the water, or space: as, the *path* of a meteor in the sky; the *path* of a fish in the sea. (Job xxviii. 7.)

II. *Fig.:* A course of life, action, procedure, or conduct.

* **path,** *v.t. & i.* [PATH, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To walk or go on; to follow.

"*Pathing* young Henry's unadvised ways." *Drayton: Humphry to Elenor Cobham.*

B. *Intrans.:* To walk or go abroad; to travel.

păt′-hăn, *s.* [A corruption of *Afghan*, or of Arab. *fatah* = to conquer (?).]

Ethnol.: A person of Afghan descent; one of the four great divisions of the Indian Muhammadans.

* **păth-ĕ-măt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. παθηματικός (*pathematikos*), from πάθημα (*pathēma*), genit. παθήματος (*pathēmatos*) = suffering.] Of or pertaining to that which is suffered; designating emotion or that which is suffered. [PATHOS.]

"The great ligament between the percipient and the *pathematic* part of our nature."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. iii., p. 388.

pą-thĕt′-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pathétique*, from Lat. *patheticus*; Gr. παθητικός (*pathētikos*), from πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; moving, affecting; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or the like.

"Every youth to entertain his love . . . Used each *pathetick* phrase that serv'd to move." *Stirling: Aurora*, son. 59.

* 2. Expressive of, or showing passion; passionate.

B. *As subst.:* The style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

pathetic-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fourth pair of cranial nerves; called also trochlear nerves. [PATHETICUS.]

* **pą-thĕt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pathetic; -al.*]

1. Pathetic, affecting, moving.

2. Passionate.

"He [Hiel; cf. 1 Kings xvi. 34] mistook Joshua's curse rather for a *pathetical* expression than prophetical prediction."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

pą-thĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pathetical; -ly.*]

1. In a pathetic manner; so as to excite emotion; affectingly.

"No nation ever called so *pathetically* on the compassion of all its neighbours."—*Burke: Let. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.*

* 2. Passionately.

"The principal point . . . was reserved to the last, and *pathetically* though briefly avouched."—*Jackson: Divine Essence & Attributes*, bk. ix., § 2.

* **pą-thĕt′-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pathetical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pathetic; pathos.

"The *patheticalness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 339.

pą-thĕt′-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [PATHETIC.]

Anat.: The fourth nerve; it is purely motor, and only supplies the *trochlearis* or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball.

* **păth′-ĕt-ĭșm,** *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] A name for mesmerism.

path′-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *path*, and *fly*, s.] A fly found on footpaths. (*Worcester.*)

* **păth′-ĭc,** *s. & a.* [Lat. *pathicus*; Gr. παθικός (*pathikos*), from πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

A. *As subst.:* A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite, an ingle.

"And was the noted *pathic* of his time." *Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, i. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Suffering.

path′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *path; -less.*] Having no path or road; untrodden, impenetrable.

"There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods, There is a rapture on the lonely shore." *Byron: Childe Harold*, vi. 178.

path′-nage (age as ĭj), *s.* [PANNAGE.]

păth-ō-jĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pathogen(y); -etic.*] Pertaining or relating to pathogeny; producing or generating disease.

păth-ō-jĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pathogen(y); -ic.*] The same as PATHOGENETIC (q.v.).

pą-thŏg′-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering; γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Med.: That branch of pathology which relates to the generation and development of disease; pathogony.

* **păth-ŏg-nŏm′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *pathognom(y); -ic.*] The same as PATHOGNOMIC (q.v.).

"Sometimes a flood of tears relieves those *pathognomic* symptoms."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii.

pą-thŏg-nō-mŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. παθογνωμονικός (*pathognōmonikos*) = skilled in judging of symptoms of disease: πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and γνωμονικός (*gnōmonikos*) = experienced, skilled; γνώναι (*gnōnai*) = to know.]

Pathol.: Characteristic of a disease. A pathognomonic symptom is one which, without fail, enables a physician to recognise a malady.

pą-thŏg′-nō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling; γνώμη (*gnomē*) = signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pą-thŏg′-ŏn-ȳ, *s.* [PATHOGENY.]

păth-ō-lŏj′-ĭc, păth-ō-lŏj′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pathology(y)*; *-ic, -ical*; Fr. *pathologique.*] Of or pertaining to pathology.

păth-ō-lŏj′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pathological*; *-ly.*] In a pathologic manner; according to pathology.

pa-thŏl′-ō-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pathology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or treats of pathology; one who is skilled or versed in pathology.

pa-thŏl′-ō-jȳ, *s.* [Fr. *pathologie*, from Gr. παθολογέω (*pathologeō*) = to treat of diseases: πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and λέγω (*legō*) = to speak, to tell; Sp. & Ital. *patologia.*]

Med. Science: The branch which treats of disease. It investigates its predisposing and existing cause, its characteristic symptoms, and its progress from first to last. Sometimes this is called Iuternal Pathology, whilst External or Surgical Pathology treats of those lesious or deformities which require surgical treatment for their removal. Another division is into Human Pathology, which occupies itself with the diseases of man, and Comparative Pathology, which makes comparison between the diseases of man and those of the inferior animals. Vegetable Pathology treats of the diseases of plants.

pa-thŏm′-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The measure or measurement of suffering; the perception or distinction of various kinds of suffering.

păth-ō-poe′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παθοποιΐα (*pathopoiia*), from πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and ποιέω (*poieō*) = to make.]

Rhet.: A speech, or figure of speech, designed to move the passions.

pā′-thŏs, *s.* [Gr., from παθεῖν (*pathein*), 2nd aor. infin. of πάσχω (*paschō*) = to suffer.] Passion; that quality, attribute, or element which excites emotions and passions; especially that which excites the tender feelings or emotions, as pity, compassion, &c.; a power or quality which touches the feelings.

"There was a *pathos* in this lay."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

path′-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *path*, and *way.*]

1. *Lit.:* A path, a road; a beaten track; a footpath.

"We tread the *pathway* arm in arm."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.:* A path or course of life, action, or conduct.

"They cannot turn a man out of the *pathway* of vertue."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1,010.

* **păt′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *patibilis*, from *patior* = to suffer.] Sufferable, tolerable, endurable.

* **pa-tĭb′-u-lar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *patibulum* = a gallows; Fr. *patibulaire.*] Pertaining or belonging to the gallows or executiou. Shaped like a gallows.

"Bestrides with its *patibulary* fork the pit of hottomless terror."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

* **pa-tĭb′-u-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *patibulum* = a gallows.] Executed on a gallows; hanged.

pā′-tiençe (ti as sh), * pa-ci-ence, *s.* [Fr. *patience*, from Lat. *patientia*, from *patiens* = patient (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *paciencia*; Ital. *pazienza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being patient; the power or capacity of enduring pain or labour; physical endurance.

2. That quality or state of mind which enables a person to meet affliction, trouble, calamity, provocation, &c., with calmness and composure; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness.

"That, which in mean men we entitle—*patience*,
Is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

3. Freedom from discontent or peevishness; quiet; perseverance in waiting for anything.

"*Patience!* The statue is but newly fixed."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

4. Indulgence, forbearance, leniency, long-suffering.

"Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all."—*Matthew* xviii. 26.

* 5. Permission, sufferance.

"They stay upon your *patience*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

6. Perseverance in action or exertion.

"He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught."
Harte.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Rumex Patientia*, so called from the slowness of its operation as a medicine. It is used on the Continent as a spinach-plant.

2. *Cards:* A game at cards, played by one person.

patience-dock, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum Bistorta; (2) [Patience, II. 1].

pā′-tient (ti as sh), * pa-ci-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patient*, from Lat. *patiens*, pr. par. of *patior* = to suffer, to endure; Sp. *paciente*; Ital. *paziente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Able physically to bear or endure pain or suffering; capable of bearing, enduring, or supporting pain, trial, suffering, or adversity without murmuring or fretfulness; calm, composed.

2. Able to bear or endure; proof against; capable of enduring or standing. (Followed by *of* before that which is endured.)

3. Calm, composed; not hasty or impetuous.

"Be *patient*, princes; you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very ordinary."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

4. Indulgent, lenient, longsuffering; not easily provoked; not revengeful against injuries.

"Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* towards all men."—1 *Thessalonians* v. 14.

5. Persevering or constant in action or exertion; calmly diligent.

"Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought."
—*Newton.*

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** One who or that which receives impressions from external agents.

"The iron is the *patient* or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent."—*Watts.*

2. *Specif.:* One who suffers from a disease or indisposition; one who is under medical treatment; a sick person.

"In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer."
—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. i.

* **pā′-tient (ti as sh),** *v.t.* [Patient, *a.*] To compose, to calm. (Used with a reflexive pronoun.)

"*Patient* yourself, madam, and pardon me."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 11.

pā′-tient-lȳ (ti as sh), * pa-ci-ent-li, * pa-tient-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *patient*; *-ly.*]

1. In a patient manner; with calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring.

"I could endure
Chains nowhere *patiently*; and chains at home
Where I am free by birthright, not at all."
Cowper: Task, v. 478.

2. Calmly, tranquilly; without undue haste or impetuosity; quietly.

"If you will *patiently* dance in our round."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

3. With indulgence or leniency; indulgently, leniently.

* 4. With quiet perseverance or diligence.

păt′-ĭ-lē, *s.* [Putell.]

pat-in, pat-ine, *s.* [Paten.]

pa-tî′-na, *s.* [Lat., = a pan, a dish, a kind of cake, from *pateo* = to lie open.]

1. A bowl of metal or earthenware; a patella.

2. The green ærugo, or rust, which covers ancient bronzes and medals, and which, being one great proof of age, has often been fraudulently imitated by forgers of antiques, by the action of acetic acid.

* **patish,** *v.t.* [O. Fr.] To bargain, to stipulate.

"The money . . . *patished* for his raunsome."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 293.

păt′-ĭ-tŭr, *s.* [Lat. = he suffers, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *patior* = to suffer.]

Eccles.: The mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue.

păt′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pat*, a.; *-ly.*] In a pat manner; fitly, exactly, conveniently, appropriately.

"How *patly* and livelily do they set out our Savlour's being nailed to the cross."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

* **păt′-ma-wŏr,** *s.* [From *patma*, the native name of *Rafflesia Patma*, and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot. (Pl.): A name proposed by Lindley for Rafflesiaceæ, but ultimately altered to Rafflesiads.

păt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pat*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pat; fitness, exactness, appropriateness.

"This he wished in an age so resembling ours that I fear the description with equal *patness* may suit both."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

patois (as **păt′-wâ**), *s.* [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to a rural district, or to uneducated persons; a provincial dialect; broken language.

"Joe, the cook, who was an Englishman, and understood not a word of Gaelic, had many an altercation with the men, most of whom knew little English, and none of whom could comprehend Joe's particular *patois*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pa-tŏn′-çeê, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a cross which has the ends of the arms similar to what they are when fleury.

* **pa-trelle, * pay-trel,** *s.* [Lat. *pectorale*, from *pectus* = the breast.] A pectoral (q.v.)

* **patren,** *v.t.* [Patter (2), *v.*]

* **pā′-trĭ-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *patrius* = belonging to one's native land, from *patria* = one's native land, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a father; paternal.

2. *Gram.:* Pertaining or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; denoting a race or family. (Applied to a certain class of words.)

B. *As subst.:* A noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting a native or inhabitant of it.

pā′-trĭ-arch, * pa-trĭ-arche, * pat-ri-arke, *s.* [Fr. *patriarche*, from Lat. *patriarcha*, *patriarches*; Gr. πατριάρχης (*patriarchēs*) = the father of a race, from πατριά (*patria*) = lineage, and ἄρχή (*archē*) = rule; ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule; Sp. & Ital. *patriarca.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs his family or descendants by paternal right. The term is usually applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons, or the heads of families before the flood. Hence, the chief officer of certain societies.

2. A venerable old man; the oldest member of a family or community.

"The *patriarch* hoary, the sage of his kith and the hamlet." *Longfellow: Child. of Lord's Supper.*

3. The oldest member of a class; anything of extreme antiquity.

"The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,058.

II. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* The highest grade in the hierarchy of ordinary jurisdiction, the See of Rome excepted. The jurisdiction of the Bishops of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch over their respective provinces is recognised by the sixth canon of the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). The title came into use in the fifth century. In the fourth Constantinople, and in the fifth Jerusalem occupied the position of patriarchates. These eastern sees have long been lost to the Latin Church, which admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, a Patriarch of Cilicia, of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon, of the Chaldean rite. There are also three minor Patriarchs in the Western Church, the Patriarch of the Indies, the prelate of the highest rank in the church of Spain, the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the Patriarch of Venice.

pā-trĭ-ar′-chal, *a.* [Fr., from *patriarche* = a patriarch (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs: as, *patriarchal* authority.

"Nor owned the *patriarchal* claim
Of Chieftain in their leader's name."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 8.

2. Like or resembling a patriarch; venerable

"Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on."
Norris.

3. Subject to a patriarch.

"Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the *patriarchal* sees."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

4. *Anthrop.:* Having the father as the head of the family, and each family constituting an independent social unit.

"Within the Dominion of Canada the Esquimaux are *patriarchal*, the father being head of the family, and descent and inheritance following the male line." —*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

patriarchal-cross, *s.*

Her.: A cross in which the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper.

patriarchal-dispensation, *s.*

Theol.: The dispensation of God's grace under which the patriarchs lived. It extended from the Fall to the call of Abraham, or to the promulgation of the Law on Sinai, when the Jewish dispensation began. Each patriarch was the priest of his own household; worship might be offered anywhere; sacrifice existed, but not the extensive and burdensome ritual of Judaism.

pā-trĭ-arch-ate, *s.* [Fr. *patriarchat.*]

1. The office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

"They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a *patriarchate*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

2. The residence of a patriarch.

• **pā'-trĭ-arch-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-dom.*] The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

• **pā'-trĭ-arch-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ess.*] A female head of a family. (*Fuller.*)

• **pā-trĭ-arch'-ĭc,** * **pā-trĭ-arch'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *patriarchicus*; Gr. πατριαρχικός (*patriarchikos*).] The same as PATRIARCHAL (q.v.).

• **pā'-trĭ-arch-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ism.*] Government by a patriarch, or head of a family, who was at the same time ruler and priest.

"The zeal of these eats t'other's *patriarchisms*."
Brome: To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.

pā'-trĭ-arch-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

• **pā'-trĭ-arch-ў,** *s.* [Gr. πατριαρχία (*patriarchia*).]

1. A patriarchship, a patriarchate.

"Touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy*."—*Brerewood.*

2. The system of government by patriarchs.

pa-trĭ'-cian, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patricien*; Lat. *patricius*, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; Sp. & Port. *patricio*; Ital. *patrizio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Roman patricians; pertaining to a person of noble blood; senatorial, wealthy; not plebeian.

"The government would have been entirely in *patrician* hands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A Roman senator.

"The proudest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the *patricians* and the plebeians."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xvii.

* 2. A person of noble birth; a nobleman; a wealthy noble.

* 3. One who is familiar with the writings of the early fathers of the church; one versed in patristic learning.

¶ The Roman patricians consisted of about three hundred *gentes*, houses, or clans, who constituted the aristocracy of the city and territory. To these were gradually added many individuals adopted into the *gentes*, and the descendants of both classes. Each of the *gentes* had a common name. They were subdivided into families. At first the patricians monopolized all high offices in the state, but after political contests with the plebeians, lasting for centuries, Licinius (B.C. 365) carried his rogation, by which plebeians were admitted to the consulate, and to the custody of the Sibylline books.

Pa-trĭç-ĭ-ā'-nī, *s. pl.* [Sec def.]

Church Hist.: A Manichæan sect, the followers of one Patricius, of whom nothing is known with certainty. They probably arose in the fourth century. They taught that suicide was lawful, since man's body was the work of the devil. They are not mentioned by Epiphanius.

• **pa-trĭ'-cian-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *patrician*; *-ism.*] The rank or character of patricians.

* **pă-trĭc'-ĭ-ą-to (c as sh),** *s.* [PATRICIAN.] The aristocracy collectively, or as a class.

"A rapid glance at the fortunes of the imperial *patriciate*."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. xxv.

* **păt-rĭ-çĭd-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *patricid(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to patricide or parricide; parricidal.

* **păt'-rĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

1. The murder of a father; parricide.

2. The murderer of a father; a parricide.

* **păt'-rĭck,** * **pĕr'-trĭck,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pertrix*; Fr. *perdrix*, from Lat. *perdix.*] A partridge (q.v.).

păt'-rĭ-cō, *s.* [Gipsy lang.] A gipsy priest.

păt-rĭ-mō'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patrimonialis*, from *patrimonium* = patrimony (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *patrimonial*; Ital. *patrimoniale.*] Of or pertaining to a patrimony; possessed or held by inheritance; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

"My *patrimonial* treasure and my pride."
Cowper: Retirement, 367.

¶ *Patrimonial* (or *hereditary*) *jurisdiction:* The jurisdiction exercised by a person over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

păt-rĭ-mō'-nĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *patrimonial*; *-ly.*] By way of patrimony; by inheritance.

păt'-rĭ-mŏn-ў, * **pat-ri-mon-ie,** * **pat-ri-moigne,** *s.* [Fr. *patrimoine*, from Lat. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; Sp., Port., & Ital. *patrimonio.*]

1. An estate or right inherited from one's ancestors; an estate which descends by inheritance; a paternal inheritance; heritage.

"Chalenge to ourselves our portions due
Of all the *patrimonie*."
Spenser: Mother Hubbards Tale.

2. The endowment of a church or religious house; a church estate or endowment.

3. A bequest, a legacy.

"The *patrimony* of knowledge which was left us by our forefathers."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

¶ *Patrimony of St. Peter:* The States of the Church; the territory formerly subject to the Pope as a temporal sovereign.

păt'-rĭn-īte, *s.* [After Leonhard von Patrin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as AIKINITE (q.v.).

pā'-trĭ-ŏt, păt'-rĭ-ŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *patriote*, from Low Lat. *patriota* = a native, from Gr. πατριώτης (*patriōtēs*) = a fellow-countryman, from πάτριος (*patrios*) = belonging to one's father, hereditary, from πατήρ (*patēr*) = a father; Sp. & Ital. *patriota* = a patriot.]

A. *As subst.:* One who loves his fatherland; one who is zealous in defending and supporting the cause or interests of his country.

"*Patriots* have toil'd, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly." *Cowper: Task*, v. 704.

B. *As adj.:* Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; patriotic, loyal.

"To see a band called *patriot* for no cause,
But that they catch at popular applause."
Cowper: Table Talk, 143.

* **pā'-trĭ-ŏt-ĕss,** * **păt'-rĭ-ŏt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *patriot*; *-ess.*] A female patriot. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ix.)

pā-trĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, păt-rĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, * **pā-trĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-ąl,** * **păt-rĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *patriotique*, from Low Lat. *patrioticus*, from Gr. πατριωτικός (*patriōtikos*); Sp. *patriotico*; Ital. *patriottico.*]

1. Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; actuated by patriotism or love of one's fatherland.

"Guard what you say; the *patriotic* tribe
Will sneer, and charge you with a bribe."
Cowper: Table Talk, 83.

2. Characterized or actuated by love of one's country.

"They may give a sensible and *patriotic* vote."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

Patriotic Fund, *s.* A fund raised chiefly from motives of patriotism to relieve the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died fighting their country's battles. Such funds have been raised in England. The most remarkable of the series was that commenced June 18, 1854, under the auspices of Prince Albert, to assist the families of those who were killed in the Crimean War: £1,458,000 were collected. From part of this money an institution was founded, at Wandsworth, on July 11, 1857, to educate the daughters of soldiers and sailors.

pā-trĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, păt-rĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *patriotical*; *-ly.*] In a patriotic manner; like a patriot.

"The opposition, whether *patriotically* or factiously, contend, that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory." — *Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

pā'-trĭ-ŏt-ĭsm, păt'-rĭ-ŏt-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *patriotisme*; Sp. *patriotismo*; Ital. *patriottismo.*]

1. Love of one's fatherland; devotion to the interests and welfare of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country and to maintain its laws and institutions.

"*Patriotism* must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues."—*Bolingbroke: Idea of a Patriot King.*

* 2. Patriots collectively or as a class.

Pā-trĭ-păs'-sĭ-ąn, *s.* [Lat. *pater* = a father, and *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer.]

Church Hist.: One who held either of the forms of Patripassianism (q.v.). [MONARCHIAN, B.]

Pā-trĭ-păs'-sĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *patripassian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The teaching that God the Father became incarnate, and suffered for the redemption of man. It may be of two kinds: (1) Substituting, in the person of Jesus, the one undistinguished God for the divine nature of the Word; (2) attributing passibility to the Godhead. The former view was held by the Noëtians, Praxeans, and Sabellians; and Pearson (*Expos. Creed*, art. iv.) points out that the doctrine is involved in Arianism, as it is also in Apollinarian teaching.

"The history of the Monarchian sects shows an endeavour to escape from the revolting tenet of *Patripassianism*."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 332.

* **pā'-trĭst,** *s.* [PATRISTIC.] One who is versed in patristic learning. [PATRICIAN, B. 3.]

pa-trĭst'-ĭc, pa-trĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *patristique*, from Lat. *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father.] Of or pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Church.

"In the *patristic* writings."—*H. B. Wilson: The National Church.*

patristic-theology, *s.* The same as PATRISTICS (q.v.).

pa-trĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *patristical*; *-ly.*] In a patristic manner; after the manner of the fathers of the Christian Church.

pa-trĭs'-tĭcs, *s.* [PATRISTIC.] That branch of theology which is more particularly concerned with or based on the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

* **pā'-trĭ-zāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *patrisso*, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father.] To take after or follow the example of one's father.

"Conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to *patrizate*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hartfordshire.*

* **pa-trŏç'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *patrocinatus*, pa. par. of *patrocinor*, from *patrocinium* = patronage, from *patronus* = patron, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; Sp. & Port. *patrocinar*; O. Fr. *patrociner.*] To patronize.

"Preach it up, *patrocinate* it."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. v.

* **pa-trŏç-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [PATROCINATE.] Patronage, countenance, support.

"Where the case is foule, abhor the *patrocination*."
—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 381.

* **pa-trŏç'-ĭn-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *patrocinium.*] [PATROCINATE.] Patronage, patrociuation.

"'Tis a vain religion which gives *patrocinу* to wickedness."—*Warburton: Apology for Learning*, p. 240.

pa-trōl', **pa-trōle',** * **pa-trōll',** *s.* [Fr. *patrouille* = a tramping about, a patrol; *patrouiller* = to paddle about, to patrol; from O. Fr. *pate*, Fr. *patte* = the paw, the foot; Sp. *patrulla* = a patrol, *patrullar* = to patrol; Ital. *pattuglia* = a patrol; Port. *patrulha.*]

1. *Mil.:* A walking or marching round of a guard in the night to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place.

"Being then upon *patrol*,
With noise alone beat off the Gaul."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

2. The men on guard who go the rounds in the night; a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

3. A police-constable whose duty it is to patrol a certain district or beat for the protection of property.

patrol-man, *s.* A patrol.

"At the beginning of each watch two men set out from the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the *patrol-men* from the adjacent stations."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Jan. 1880, p. 328.

patrol-wagon, *s.* A wagon used by the police, or by the nnderwriters' patrol.

pa-trōl', *v.i.* & *t.* [Patrol, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to fulfil the duties of, or act as, a patrol.

2. To perambulate a certain beat, as a police-constable.

B. *Trans.:* To perambulate as a patrol; to go round as a patrol or guard.

"The police *patrolled* the streets."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 17, 1885.

pa-trōl'-lōt-ĭzm, *s.* [Fr. *patrouillotisme.*] A system of military police or patrol.

"*Patrollotism* is strong; but death by starvation . . . is stronger."—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iii.

pā'-trŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patronum,* accus. of *patronus* = a patron; from *pater,* gen. *patris* = a father; Late Gr. *πάτρων* (*patrōn*), *πάτρωνος* (*patrōnos*); Sp. *patron;* Ital. *patrone, padrone;* Port. *patrono.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who patronises, supports, protects, or countenances a person or a work; an advocate, a supporter, a favourer.

"Whom I have ever honour'd as my king . . .
As my great *patron* thought on in my prayers."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

2. A patron-saint (q.v.).

3. One who has the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; one who holds the gift or disposition of a benefice.

"Upon the vacancy of a living, the *patron* is bound to present within six calendar months, otherwise it will lapse to the bishop."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 3.

* 4. One who had the right of presenting a parochial minister to a vacant charge. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. The commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; one who steers a ship's long-boat.

* 6. A case to hold pistol cartridges.

* 7. A pattern, a model, an example.

"Which priests serve vnto the *patron* and shadow of heavenly things."—*Hebrewes* viii. 5. (1569.)

8. A kind of fish.

"Lobsters . . . flocks, pikes, dick-puddocks, and *patron* fish."—*Exploits of Wise Willie,* p. 4.

II. *Roman History:*

1. One who had manumitted a slave (*Mart.* vi. 28, 29) between whom and his manumissor a new relation was created, the freedman owing his former master the obedience of a son, and the patron assuming many of the rights which the *patria potestas* conveyed. [Client, II.]

2. A member of any distinguished house chosen by a citizen who stood in need of a protector.

"Let him who works the client wrong beware the *patron's* ire." *Macaulay: Virginia.*

3. Any distinguished Roman who watched over the interests of subject states or cities. (*Cicero: de Off.,* i. 11.)

4. An advocate, a pleader, with duties somewhat analogous to those of a barrister. (*Mart.:* i. 98, 99.)

B. *As adj.:* Affording tutelary aid; tutelary.

patron-saint, *s.*

Eccles.: The saint under whose invocation countries, churches, religious houses or societies, or individuals are placed. The patron of a place is chosen by the people with the consent of the clergy; and of a church by the founder. There cannot be more than one principal patron of a country or church unless by Apostolic indult. [Titular, *s.*]

* **pā'-trŏn,** *v.t.* [Patron, *s.*] To act the part of a patron to; to patronize.

"A good cause need not be *patroned* by passion."—*Browne: Religio Medici,* § 5.

păt'-rŏn-age (age as **ĭġ),** *s.* [O. Fr. *patronnage;* Fr. *patronage;* from Lat. *patronatus,* from *patronus* = a patron.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of patronizing, countenancing, or supporting; countenance, favour, support; encouragement of a person or work.

"Nor anything doth add more estimation to true nobility than *patronage* of learning." — *Drant: Horace.* (Dedic.)

2. Guardianship; tutelary care, as of a saint.

"From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint."—*Addison.*

3. The right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the right or title of a patron of a living.

"The *patronage* can be only conveyed by operation of law, viz., by writing under seal, which is evidence of an invisible mental transfer."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 2.

II. *Hist.:* Whoever under the old Roman Empire built a temple to a god had the right of nominating the officiating priests, and, in the reign of Constantine, to induce wealthy men to found Christian churches the same privilege of patronage was transferred to them. In Britain, as well as elsewhere, the system prevailed, and when a gentleman built a church on his own estate, he was, as a rule, the patron. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 3.) [Advowson.] During the centuries when Papacy was dominant much progress was made in substituting clerical for lay patronage. [Investiture.] Most of the reformed churches owing much to powerful noblemen and princes, who had assisted them at times by force of arms in achieving liberty of worship, allowed them to continue, or to restore lay patrouage. In Scotland it was opposed by the two books of discipline in 1560 and 1571, was swept away in 1649, restored in 1660, again abolished in 1689, and restored in 1712. It led to two secessions in the eighteenth century, and to the Disruption of 1843. The Act 37 & 38 Vict. c. 82 once more abolished it, compensation being accorded to the patrons and the right of electing a minister given to the communicants of the congregation. In the Church of England opposition to the sale of advowsons has recently arisen, and appears as if before long it would become a power. If the advowson of a parish descends to a Roman Catholic he is not allowed to put it in force.

¶ *Arms of Patronage:*

Heraldry:

1. Arms worn by the lesser gentry which were derived from the arms of the greater; arms on the top of which are some marks of subjection and dependence.

2. Arms added to the family arms as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction, by governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, &c.

* **păt'-rŏn-age (age** as **ĭġ),** *v.t.* [Patronage, *s.*] To patronize, to protect; to maintain, to make good.

"As an outlaw in a castle keepe,
And useth it to *patronage* his theft."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* iii. 1.

păt'-rŏn-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patronalis,* from *patronus* = a patron; Sp. *patronal;* Ital. *padronale.*] Protecting, supporting, encouraging; fulfilling the office or part of a patron; tutelary.

"The name of the city being discovered . . . their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. iii.

* **păt'-rŏn-ate,** *s.* [Lat. *patronatus.*] The right or duty of a patron; patronage.

pā'-trŏn-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *patron; -ess.*]

1. A female patron; a female who patronizes, favours, countenances, or supports.

"Befriend me, night, best *patroness* of grief."
Milton: The Passion.

2. A female guardian, goddess, or saint.

"From the priests their *patroness* to steal."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

3. A female who has the right of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice.

* **păt-rŏn-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *patroniz(e); -ation.*] The act of patronizing; patronage, support.

păt'-rŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *patron; -ize.*]

1. To act as a patron to or towards; to support, favour, or countenance; to give support or countenance to.

"Thus the man who, under the protection of the great, might have done honour to humanity, when only *patronized* by the bookseller, becomes a thing little superior to the fellow who works at the press."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. x.

* 2. To defend, to maintain, to support.

"Some are so stupid, as to *patronize* their sins with a plea, that they cannot, they have not power, to do otherwise."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 4.

3. To assume the air or manner of a patron towards; to support or favour with condescension. [Patronizing.]

4. To frequent or use as a customer.

"Chop-houses, *patronized* by the clerk and the apprentice during their midday interval of repose."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 17, 1885.

păt'-rŏn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *patroniz(e); -er.*] One who patronizes; a supporter, a defender, a patron.

păt'-rŏn-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Patronize.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Assuming the airs of a superior towards another; condescendingly favourable.

pā'-trŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *patron; -less.*] Destitute of or wanting a patron.

"The Arts and Scieuces muet not he left *patronless.*"—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author,* pt. ii. § 1.

păt-rō-nŏm-ą-tŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *πατήρ* (*patēr*) = a father; *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name, and suff. *-ology.*] The science of patronymics; that branch of knowledge which deals with personal names and their origins.

păt-rō-nym'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patronymique,* from Lat. *patronymicus,* from Gr. *πατρωνυμικός* (*patrōnumikos*) = belonging to the father's name, from *πατρωνυμία* (*patrōnumia*) = a name taken from a father: *πατήρ* (*patēr*) = a father, and *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα* (*onuma, onoma*) = a name; Ital. & Sp. *patronimico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Derived, as a name, from an ancestor: as, A *patronymic* denomination.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A name derived from that of the father or ancestor. Patronymics in Greek ended in *-ides,* as Tydides = the son of Tydeus; in English in *-son,* as Johnson = the son of John; French patronymics are formed by the prefix *Fitz-* (= son), as *Fitz*william; Gaelic patronymics by *Mac* and *O',* as *Mac*Donald, *O'*Gorman, &c.

"So when the proper name is used to note one's parentage; which kind of nouns the grammarians call *patronymics.*"—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. A family name, a surname.

păt-rō-nym'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *patronymic; -al.*] The same as Patronymic (q.v.).

pą-troon', *s.* [Dut. = a protector.] One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. (*Bartlett.*)

pą-troon'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *patroon; -ship.*] The office or position of a patroon.

păt-teē', *a.* [Patée.]

păt'-tĕ-mar, *s.* [Patamar.]

păt'-tĕn, ***pat-en,** ***pat-in,** ***pat-tin,** *s.* [Fr. *patin* = a patten, a clog; also the footstall of a pillar, from O. Fr. *pate, patte;* Fr. *patte* = a paw, a foot; Ital. *pattino.* The etymology in the extract from Gay is entirely fanciful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A clog or sole of wood mounted on a frame to raise the feet of a person above a wet or muddy pavement. The support is usually an iron ring.

"The *patten* now supports each frugal dame,
Which from the blue-ey'd Patty takes the name."
Gay: Trivia, i. 281.

2. A stilt. (*Prov.*).

II. *Masonry:*

1. The sole for the foundation of a wall.

2. The base ring of a column.

* ¶ *The tongue on pattens:* Clattering. (*Gammer Gurton's Needle.*)

patten-maker, *s.* A manufacturer of pattens.

¶ The Patten-makers constitute one of the London Companies.

***păt'-tĕn,** *v.i.* [PATTEN, *s.*]

1. To go about in pattens. (*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xxvii.)

2. To skate. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xii.)

păt'-tĕned, *a.* [Eng. *patten*, *s.* ; *-ed.*] Wearing pattens.

"Some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy."—*Miss Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. xxiii.

păt'-tĕr (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. of *pat*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike with a quick succession of slight sounds as hail or rain on a window.

"Loud howls the wind, sharp *patters* the rain."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, i.

2. To move with quick steps, causing a succession of slight sounds.

***B.** *Trans.:* To cause to strike or fall in drops; to sprinkle.

păt'-tĕr (2), ***pat-er-en,** ***pat-ren,** *v.t. & i.* [Prob. from Lat. *pater* = father, the first word in the paternoster (q.v.), from the Lord's Prayer being repeated in churches in a low tone of voice.]

A. *Trans.:* To repeat in a low tone; to mutter, to mumble.

"The hooded clouds like friars . . .
Patter their doleful prayers."
Longfellow: Midnight Mass.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To mutter, to mumble.

"Sing and say, and *patter* all day, with lips onely."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 102.

2. To talk glibly; to chatter, to speechify, to harangue. (*Slang.*)

"I've gone out and *pattered* to get money to buy him brandy."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, i. 255.

¶ *To patter flash:* To talk in slang or thieves' cant. (*Slang.*)

păt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [PATTER (1), *v.*] A quick succession of slight sounds.

păt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [PATTER (2), *v.*]

1. The dialect or cant of a class, patois: as, thieves' *patter.*

2. Rapid enunciation, as of one moved by excitement or passion.

3. The oratory of a Cheap Jack endeavouring to sell his goods, or of an itinerant showman to induce persons to visit his exhibition.

"It is considered in the Cheap Jack calling that better *patter* can be made out of a gun than any article we put up from the cart."—*Dickens: Doctor Marigold.*

păt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *patter*; *-er.*] One who patters; specif., one who disposes of his wares in the public streets by long harangues.

"Some standing *patterers* are brought up to the business from childhood."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, i. 249.

păt'-tẽrn, ***pat-arne,** ***pat-terne,** *s.* [Fr. *patron* = (1) a patron, (2) a pattern.] [PATRON.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A model proposed or prepared for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated.

2. An example to be followed or imitated; a model, an examplar.

"Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race,
Patterns of every virtue, every grace,
Confessed a God." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 373.

*3. Something resembling something else; a precedent.

"We could find some *patterns* of our shame."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

4. Something of supreme excellence, and fit to serve as a model or example.

"[He] spoke abrupt: Farewell to thee,
Pattern of old fidelity!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 37.

*5. Something made after a model; a copy.

"The ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness."—*Book of Homilies.* (1573.)

6. An instance, an example.

7. A part showing the nature or quality of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

8. A figure, plan, or style of ornamental execution; an ornamental design.

"The *pattern* grows, the well-depicted flower,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn."
Cowper: Task, iv. 151.

9. A piece of paper, card-board, sheet-metal, or thin plank corresponding in outline to an object that is to be cut out or fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions. [TEMPLATE.] Pattern-pieces or gauges are largely used in making special machinery, in which all the parts are made separately by gauges, and then put together.

10. A feast or merrymaking in honour of a patron saint; festivities, merrymaking. (*Irish.*)

"At wake or *pattern* she had all the best boys at her command."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 58.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A design of figures, woven in cloth or printed thereon.

2. *Founding:* The counterpart of a casting in wood or metal from which the mould in the sand is made.

pattern-box, *s.*

Weaving:

1. A box in a loom holding a number of shuttles, either of which may be projected along the shed. The shuttles are operated in due sequence by a pattern-cylinder or pattern-chain (q.v.).

2. The box perforated for the cards in the Jacquard figure-loom. [PATTERN-CARD.]

pattern-card, *s.*

Weaving: One of the cards perforated in a Jacquard loom through which the needles pass. The pattern is determined by the perforations.

pattern-chain, *s.*

Weaving: A contrivance for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker in proper order.

pattern-cylinder, *s.*

Weaving: A method of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections, which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed.

pattern-drawer, *s.* One who designs patterns.

pattern-moulder, *s.* One who makes models for iron-casting.

pattern-piece, *s.* [PATTERN, *s.* I. 9.]

pattern-post, *s.* A post between England and the countries of the Postal Union for the transmission of patterns and samples. The rates are the same as for printed papers, except that the lowest charge is 1d. for a packet addressed to any of the countries to which the postage is ½d. per 2 ozs. for printed papers.

pattern-reader, *s.* One who arranges textile patterns.

pattern-wheel, *s.*

1. *Horol.:* [COUNT-WHEEL].

2. *Weaving:* A pattern-cylinder (q.v.).

* **păt'-tẽrn,** *v.t.* [PATTERN, *s.*]

1. To make in imitation of a model or pattern; to copy.

2. To serve as a pattern, example, or model for.

3. To parallel, to match.

"Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

* **păt'-tẽrn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pattern*; *-able.*] Not strange or singular; common.

"Our souls it would torture to be tyed
In *patternable* slavery."
Beaumont: Psyche, xx. 257.

păt'-tẽr-sŏn-īte, *s.* [After Johnson Patterson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A micaceous mineral, the physical characters of which are not described. The analyses, too, are unsatisfactory; the last, by Genth, gives a composition near to that of thuringite (q.v.).

păt'-tĭn-sŏn-īze, *v.t.* [After the inventor, Mr. H. L. Pattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.] To treat for the separation of silver from lead. Lead ores always contain a small proportion of silver. By the ordinary process of cupellation, it does not pay to treat lead containing less than twenty ounces of silver to the ton for the purpose of extracting the silver, but by Pattinson's process that containing as little as three ounces per ton may be profitably worked. This process is based on the fact that the melting-points of alloys of silver and lead are higher in proportion to the amount of silver contained, and that if lead containing silver be melted and constantly stirred while gradually cooling, when it arrives at a temperature near the melting-point of lead, crystals will begin to form, which sink to the bottom, leaving the still fluid portion much richer in silver than the whole mass originally was, while, on the contrary, the crystallized portion has become poorer.

păt'-tle, pĕt'-tle, *s.* [PADDLE, *s.*] A plough-staff; a paddle.

"I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring *pattle!*"
Burns: To a Mouse.

păt'-tў, *s.* [Fr. *pâte* = a pie, a pasty.] A little pie; a pasty.

patty-pan, *s.*

1. A pan in which patties are baked.

"And live in a perpetual rain of saucepan-lids and *patty-pans!*"—*E. J. Warboise: Sissie*, ch. xxv.

* 2. A patty.

păt'-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *patulus*, from *pateo* = to lie open.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gaping; having a spreading aperture.

2. *Bot.:* Slightly spreading.

pâu, *s.* [PAH.]

pâucht'-ў (*ch* guttural), *a.* [PAUGHTY.]

* **pâu'-çĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *paucus* = few, little, and *fio*, pass. of *facio* = to make.] To make few.

"To *paucify* the number of those you conceived would countervote you."—*British Bellman.* (1648.)

* **pâu-çĭl'-ŏ-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *paucus* = few, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Saying or speaking little; uttering few words.

* **pâu-çĭl'-ŏ-quў,** *s.* [Lat. *pauciloquium*, from *paucus* = few, and *loquor* = to speak.] The utterance or use of few words; brevity in speech. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xx. 202.)

pâu'-çĭ-spĭr-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *paucus* = few, and Eng. *spiral.*]

Zool.: Having few whorls; a term applied to an operculum when the whorls are few in number, as in that of the genus Littorina (q.v.). (*Woodward.*)

pâu'-çĭ-tў, ***pau-ci-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *paucité*, from Lat. *paucitas* = fewness, from *paucus* = few.]

1. Fewness; smallness in number.

"This was only for a time, because of the *paucitie* of single clergymen."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, § 19.

2. Smallness in quantity.

"This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

paugh-ie, *s.* [PORGY.]

pâught'-ў (*gh* guttural), *a.* [Prob. the same as PAWKY (q.v.).] Proud, haughty, petulant, saucy, pert.

pâu-ha'-gĕn, *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The same as MENHADEN (q.v.).

pâuk, *s.* [PAWK.]

pâuk'-ў, *a.* [PAWKY.]

pâul, *s.* [PAWL.]

pâul, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

pâul'-drŏn, *s.* [Sp. *espaldaron*, from *espalda*; Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Old Arm.: A defence of plate, which covered the shoulders, to which the passe gardes were attached.

Pâul'-ĭ-ạn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.:

1. The followers of Paul of Samosata. [SAMOSATENE.]

2. An obscure sect of Acephali, followers of Paul, a patriarch of Alexandria, who was deposed (A.D. 541) for being uncanonically consecrated, and then joined the Monophysites.

Pâu-lĭç'-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the sect, or holding the tenets, described under B.

"The *Paulician* theology, a theology in which, as it should seem, many of the doctrines of the modern Calvinists were mingled with some doctrines derived from the ancient Manichees, spread rapidly through Provence and Languedoc."—*Macaulay: Essays; Ranke's Hist. Last Four Popes.*

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A Manichæan sect of Asiatic origin, who appeared in Armenia in the seventh century. They owed their name to a mythical founder, or to their claim to "a monopoly of the pure doctrine of the Apostle of the Gentiles." (*Blunt.*) From the close of the seventh to the middle of the ninth century, they suffered severe persecution, notably under the regency of Theodora (841–857), who did her best to extirpate them: no less than 100,000 are said to have perished from her attempts to carry out her design. Blunt (*Dict. Sects*) thus summarises their doctrines:

"They taught the essential evil of matter, the eternal hostility of the two principles; they denied the inspiration of the Old Testament and the Deity of Jehovah; they despised the Cross; and, holding the Valentinian doctrine that the spiritual Christ passed through the body of the Virgin like water through a pipe, were naturally accused of insulting her memory; they taught a purely illusory baptism, and had no Eucharist; they excluded their ministers or scribes from all government in their community; above all they were iconoclasts, and placed the Scriptures in the hands of the laity."

Pâu-lĭç'-ĭ-ăn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Paulician; -ism.*] The tenets of the Paulicians. [PAULICIAN, B.]

"The sources of *Paulicianism* must be sought therefore in the body of Manichæan influence and belief, which, after the execution of Mani, found a refuge from proscription within the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 413.

Pâul'-īne, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to St. Paul, or to his writings; written by St. Paul.

Pauline-epistles, *s. pl.*

New Test. Canon: Fourteen epistles of the New Testament, thirteen of which commence with St. Paul's name, the fourteenth opening abruptly without any intimation as to the writer, though the detatched title "The Epistle of Paul," has been prefixed to it. Its author was more probably Apollos than Paul. [HEBREWS.] Of the other thirteen, five (Romans, Ephesians, 1 and 2 Timothy, and Titus) have only St. Paul's name attached; four (2 Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon) are from Paul and Timothy; two (1 and 2 Thess.) are from Paul, Silvanus, and Timotheus (Timothy); one (1 Cor.) from Paul and Sosthenes, and one (Galatians) from Paul and "all the brethren that are with me." Their order of publication may have been: 1 and 2 Thessalonians on Paul's second missionary journey; Galatians, Romans, and 1 and 2 Corinthians, on his third; Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philippians during his imprisonment at Rome. The dates of the first epistle to Timothy and of that to Titus are somewhat doubtful; the second to Timothy was just before the Apostle's martyrdom. For details see the several epistles. Baur only admits the genuineness of four: viz., Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, and Galatians; but most critics believe the others also to have been the work of the great Apostle.

Pauline-theology, *s.*

Script. & Theol.: The teaching of St. Paul as gathered from his sermons and addresses briefly reported in the Acts of the Apostles, and his Epistles. [PAULINE-EPISTLES.] He gives prominence to the doctrine of justification by faith without the deeds of the law (Acts xiii. 39; Rom. iii. 19–31; iv. 1–25; v. 1; Gal. ii. 16; iii. 8, 24, &c.). But he so states the doctrine as not to encourage sin (Rom vi. 1–23), and of the three Christian graces he assigns the pre-eminence to love, rendered in the A. V. charity (1 Cor. xiii. 13). The Apostle of the Gentiles, he contends against numerous gainsayers that the middle wall of partition between the Jews and the Gentiles is broken down, both now standing on the same footing as brethren in Christ (Rom. iii. 29; Ephes. ii. 11–22; iii. 1–11; Col. i. 21, 22; iii. 11). But he speaks of his countrymen with the tenderest affection (Rom. ix. 1–5). The ceremonies of the older economy he regarded as but temporary, and as standing to Christ and the newer one in the relation of a shadow to substance (Col. ii. 16, 17). These broad views rendered the Apostle an object of suspicion to the Hebrew converts (Acts xxi. 20–21), and excited the most deadly animosity against him on the part of the unbelieving Jews (Acts xxii. 21, 22). Baur and others of the Tübingen school consider that St. Paul, in emancipating himself from the Judaic prejudices in which the other apostles were entangled, became the real founder of Christianity as a universal religion; but Prof. Otto Pfleiderer, of Berlin, in the Hibbert Lectures for 1885, rejects this extreme view, and considers Pauline Christianity as a genuine development of the teaching of Jesus.

Pâul'-ĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Ger. *Paulinismus*; Fr. *Paulinisme.*]

Church Hist.: A term introduced to denote the corpus of teaching found in, or deducible from, the writings of St. Paul.

"Having investigated in detail the gospel preached by Paul . . . it need not surprise us to see a conflict break out on several points between *Paulinism* and Jewish Christianity."—*Pfleiderer: Paulinism* (ed. Peters), ii. 1.

Pâul'-ĭn-īze, Pâul'-ĭn-īşe, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *Paulin(e); -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To impart a Pauline tone to.

"It is *Paulinized* too much."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 3, 1885, p. 427.

B. *Intrans.:* To adopt the Pauline method or tone of thought.

"The markedly *Paulinising* tendency of this gospel [Luke] has given it great importance."—*F. C. Baur: Church Hist.* (ed. Menzies), i. 82.

Pâul'-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The popular name given in America to members of the Institute of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a congregation founded in New York in 1858, by the Rev. I. T. Hecker and some companions, with the sanction of the Pope (Pius IX.) The work of the congregation is parochial duty, giving missions, education of their novices, and literary work. They have a monthly magazine, the *Catholic World.*

pâul'-īte, *s.* [After the island of St. Paul, Labrador, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Hypersthene (q.v.), exhibiting glittering reflections, which are partly due to chemical alteration.

paulite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of labradorite and the variety of enstatite called paulite (q.v.).

pâul-lĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Simon Paulli, professor of botany at Copenhagen, and author, in 1640 and 1648, of botanical works.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. Mostly climbing shrubs, with tendrils and compound leaves. About eighty species are known, all but one West African species being natives of tropical America. The powdered seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis* are called Brazilian cocoa and guarana (q.v.); the succulent aril of *P. subrotunda* is eaten; the Indians of Guiana use the juice of *P. Cururu* to poison their arrows; *P. australis* is supposed to yield the dangerous Lecheguana honey. An intoxicating liquor is made on the banks of the Oronoco from *P. Cupana. P. pinnata* is highly deleterious.

pâult'-ĭng, *s.* [PELTING.]

* **pâum,** * **pâwm,** *v.t. & i.* [A corrupt. of *palm*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To impose by fraud; to palm off.

B. *Intrans.:* To cheat at cards.

"The ladies think it no crime to *paum* handromely."—*Journey thro' England.*

* **pâume,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. The palm of the hand.
2. A ball; a hand-ball.

* **pâunçe** (1), *s.* [PANSY.]

* **paunce** (2), **pawnce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A coat of mail. [PAUNCH, *s.*]

"Thrughe *pawnce* and platez he percede the maylez." *Morte Arthure*, 2,075.

* **pauncenar,** *s.* [Eng. *paunce* (2); *-nar.*] (See extract.)

"The troops called *Pauncenars* appear in the Roll of the Army before Calais in 1346, their pay being the same as that of the mounted archers. They are probably named from the armour they wore, the pauuce, or panzar."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1858, p. 125.

pâunch, * **paunche,** *s.* [O. Fr. *panche, pance* (Fr. *panse*), from Lat. *panticem*, accus. of *pantex* = the paunch; Sp. *pança.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The belly and its contents.

"Fat *paunches* have lean pates."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

2. The first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before ruminating.

3. The rim of a bell; the part against which the clapper strikes.

II. *Naut.:* A thickly thrummed mat of sennit wrapped around a spar or rope to keep it from chafing.

* **pâunçh,** *v.t.* [PAUNCH, *s.*]

1. To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate, to disembowel.

"With a log
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

2. To stuff with food.

"Now ye see him fed, *paunched* as lions are."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 382.

* **paunch-ard,** * **pawnch-erde,** *s.* [PAUNCH, *s.*] A waist-belt. (*Cathol. Anglicum.*)

pâunçh'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *paunch; -y.*] Having a large or fat paunch; big-bellied. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Mr. John Dounce.*)

pâune, *s.* [PONE.]

* **paun-sone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pancire.*] A coat of mail; a paunce. [PAUNCE (2), *s.*]

"A pesane and a *paunsone.*" *Morte Arthure*, 3,458.

pâu'-pĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a poor person.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A poor person; specif. one who through poverty becomes chargeable to the parish.

2. *Law:* One who from poverty is allowed to sue in *formâ pauperis.*

"Thus *paupers*, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, have writs gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee, and are excused the payment of costs."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

* **pâu'-pĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pauper; -ess.*] A female pauper. (*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.)

pâu'-pĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pauper; -ism.*] The state or condition of being a pauper; the state of those who, through poverty, are chargeable to the community; paupers collectively.

"English *pauperism* is the direct result of an abnormal state of society, and has been induced by law."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. (1873), 198.

pâu-pĕr-ĭ'-tious, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pauperitius*, from Lat. *pauper* = a poor man.]

Bot.: Poor; having a starved appearance. (*Paxton.*)

* **pâu-pĕr-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *pauperiz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of pauperizing, or reducing to a state of pauperism.

"There is no *pauperization* of the peasantry around."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xvi.

pâu'-pĕr-īze, pâu'-pĕr-īşe, *v.t.* [Eng. *pauper; -ize.*] To reduce to a state of pauperism.

"It has virtually *pauperised* the English peasant."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. (1873), 199.

* **pâu'-pĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eug. *pauper; -ous.*] Poor; relating to or connected with the poor; employed for the benefit of the poor.

"A stock employed in God's hanks for *pauperous* and pious uses."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 173.

pâu-rŏp'-ŏ-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. παῦρος (*pauros*) = few, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An order of Myriopoda, with branched antennæ, established for the reception of the genus Pauropus (q.v.).

pâur'-ŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. παῦρος (*pauros*) = few, and πούς (*pous*) = foot.]

Zool.: The single genus of the order Pauropoda, established by Sir John Lubbock, during his investigations on the Thysanura (q.v.). The body consists of eight segments, besides the head, each segment bearing many short, and a few long, bristles. The antennæ are five-jointed, and branched. There are two British species, *Pauropus huxleyi* and *P. pedunculatus*; and others have been discovered in North America.

* **pâu-şā'-tion,** * **pau-sa-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *pausatio*, from *pauso* = to cease.] The act of pausing or stopping; a pause, a stop, a stay.

pâuşe, *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *pausa* = a pause; Gr. παῦσις (*pausis*), from παύω (*pauō*) = to cause to stop; παύομαι (*pauomai*) = to stop; Sp. & Port. *pausa*; Ital. *pausa, posa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, speaking, playing, &c.; a temporary rest.

"She dreads
An instant's *pause*, and lives but while she moves."
Cowper: Task, i. 371.

2. A stop made, and time taken for consideration or reflection.

"Much, that may give us *pause*, if ponder'd fittingly."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 98.

* 3. Suspense, doubt, hesitation.

"I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

4. A break or paragraph in writing.

"He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe."—*Locke.*

5. A mark (—) to denote cessation or suspension of the voice.

II. *Music:* A temporary cessation of the time of the movement, expressed by the sign 𝄐 placed over a note or a rest.

pâuse, *v.i.* [Fr. *pauser;* Sp. & Port. *pausar;* Ital. *pausare.*] [PAUSE, *s.*]

1. To make a pause or short stop; to cease or leave off actiug or speaking for a time.

"I *pause* for a reply."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. To stay or wait.

"*Pause* a day or two
Before you hazard."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 3. To take time for consideration or reflection; to reflect, to deliberate.

"Other offenders we will *pause* upon."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 5.

* 4. To hesitate, to hold back, to delay.

"Why doth the Jew *pause?* Take thy forfeiture."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 5. To be intermitted; to cease; to leave off.

"The pealing organ and the *pausing* choir."
Tickell: Death of Mr. Addison.

* 6. (*Reflex*): To repose one's self.

"We want a little personal strength, and *pause* us."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

* **pâus'-ẽr,** * **paws-er,** *s.* [Eng. *paus(e)*; *-er.*] One who pauses; one who deliberates.

"The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauser*, reason."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

pâus-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PAUSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A pause, a cessation, an intermission.

* **pâus'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pausing; -ly.*] After a pause; with pauses; deliberately

"This *pausingly* ensued"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

pâus'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pauss(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An anomalous family of Beetles, believed to have affinity to the Ozæninæ (q.v.), which they resemble in their elytra and their power of crepitation. Small oblong insects with varied antennæ, but normally ending in a bulb; mouth on the under side of the head; tarsi normally five; elytra with a small fold near the apex. Found in ants' nests, chiefly in Asia, Africa, and Australia. Known species more than a hundred.

pâus'-sŭs, *s.* [From Gr. Παῦσος (*Pausos*) = a mountain in Greece. (*Agassiz.*) Etym. doubtful. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Paussidæ. *Paussus favieri* is found in the south-west of Europe, the rest are more southerly beetles.

pâut, pât, *s.* [Indian.] Jute.

pautener, * **pawtener,** * **pawtner,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pautonnier* = a vagabond; *pautonniere* = a shepherd's scrip.]

1. A purse, a bag.

"He put in his *pautener* an nouue and a komb."
Political Songs & Poems, p. 39.

2. A vagabond.

"Thou ne askapest nought ous, *pautener.*"
Sir Ferumbras, 859.

pâux'-ĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: A synonym of Ourax (q.v.).

* **pa-vache',** *s.* [PAVISE.]

* **pa-vade',** *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Some kind of weapon of offence; prob. a dagger.

"By his belt he bare a long *pavade*,
And of a sword full trenchant was the blade."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,927.

* **pāv'-age** (age as ĭj), *s.* [PAVIAGE.]

* **pa-vāis',** *s.* [PAVISE.]

* **pa-văn',** * **pav-ane,** * **pav-en,** * **pav-i-an,** * **pav-in,** *s.* [Fr. *pavane;* Sp. *pavana.*]

Mus.: A dance tune of a stately character, deriving its title from Padua, where it is said to have been invented, or from Lat. *pavo* = a peacock, because it was danced with "such circumstance of dignity and stateliness."

"The next in grauitee and goodness vnto this is called a *pauan*, a kinde of staide musicke, ordained for graue dauncing, and most commonly made of three straines, whereof euerie strain is plaid or song twice. A straine they make to contain 8, 12, or 16, semi-briefs, as they list, yet fewer than eight I haue not seen in auy *pauan*."—*Morley: Introd. to Practicall Musicke.*

pāve, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *pauer;* Fr. *paver*, from Lat. *pavo*, a corrupt form of *pavio* = to beat, to strike, to tread the earth hard and even; Gr. παίω (*paiō*) = to beat, to strike.] To beat or lay down firmly or evenly, with stone, brick, or other material, for traffic by passengers or vehicles; to make a hard, level surface upon with stone, bricks, &c.

"To *pave* thy realm, and smooth the broken ways,
Earth from her womb a flinty tribute pays."
Gay; Trivia, i.

¶ *To pave a way:* To prepare a way or passage; to facilitate the introduction or progress of.

"It might open and *pave* a prepared *way* to his own title."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

pa'-vê, *s.* [Fr. *pavé.*] The pavement.

¶ *Nymphe du pavé:* A street-walker, a prostitute.

pāved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PAVE, *v.*]

paved-way, *s.* A tramway whose tracks are of stone.

pāve'-mĕnt, * **pav-i-ment,** * **pa-ment,** * **paw-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *pavement*, from Lat. *pavimentum*, from *pavio* = to beat, to ram; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pavimento.*]

1. The hard covering of the surface of a road or footway; a floor or covering of stones, brick, wood, &c., laid evenly on the earth, so as to form a level, hard, and convenient passage. Among the pavements now in use the most common are macadam, granite cubes, asphalt, and wood for vehicular traffic, and York-stone, asphalt, or tar-paving for footpaths.

"[I] like a top am whirled, which boys for sport
Lash on the *pavement* of a level court."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 5.

2. A path or road paved with brick, stone, wood, &c.; a paved path.

"That he once had trod its *pavement*, that he once had breathed its air." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

3. The paved footway at the sides of a street.

4. A decorative or ornamental flooring of coloured or plain tiles, stone, or brick.

* **pāve'-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [PAVEMENT, *s.*] To pave; to floor with stones, tiles, bricks, or other solid materials.

"What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gorgiously arched, how richly *pauemented.*"—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, cent. 1, § 7.

* **pāv'-ẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *pav(e)*; *-en.*] Paved.

pāv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pav(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. A pavior or pavier (q.v.).

* 2. A paving-stone.

"Ye material that these little *pavers* are set in, is a floor of lime and sand."—*Diary of A. de la Pryme* (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 212.

* **păv-ĕ-sāde',** *s.* [Fr.] A canvas screen extended along the side of a ship in an engagement to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board.

* **pav-ese, pa-vesse,** *v.t.* [PAVESE, *s.*] To shield, to cover, to defend with, or as with a pavise.

"They had moche adoo, sauynge they were well *pauesed*, for they on the walles caste downe stoones, and hurt many."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xc.

* **pav-ese,** * **pa-vesse,** *s.* [PAVISE.]

pā'-vĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Peter Paiv, a Dutch botanist, once professor at Leyden.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippocastaneæ. Middle-sized deciduous trees or shrubs, like horse-chestnuts, but with the leaves and the flowers smaller, the petals erect and narrow, the fruit smooth.

* **pāv'-ĭ-age** (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *pave; -iage.*]

1. A tax for the paviug of streets or highways; a paving-rate.

2. A toll for passing over the territory or jurisdiction of another.

* **păv'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [PAVAN.]

* **păv'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *pavidus.*] Timid, fearful.

"The lamb or the *pavid* kid."—*Thackeray: Round about Papers*, xxxii.

* **pa-vĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [PAVID.] Timidity, fearfulness.

pa-vī'-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pavi(a); -etin.*] [FRAXETIN.]

pāv'-ĭ-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pavi(a); -in.*] [FRAXIN.]

pa-vĭl'-ĭ-ôn, * **pav-e-lon,** * **pa-vil-loun,** * **pa-vil-li-on,** * **pav-y-lon,** *s.* [Fr. *pavillon*, from Lat. *papilionem*, acc. of *papilio* = (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tent, a marquee, a temporary movable habitation.

"The tables in a proud *pavilion*, spread
With flowers below, and tissue over head."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 267.

* 2. A canopy, a covering.

"He, only he, heav'n's blue *pavilion* spread."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The ala, or greater part of the external car.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) An isolated building of ornamental character.

(2) A turret rising from the general height of a building.

(3) A projecting apartment of a building.

(4) A tent-shaped roof.

PAVILION

3. *Her.:* A covering in form of a tent, investing the armouries of sovereigns.

4. *Jewel.:* The part of a diamond or other gem below the girdle and between it and the collet.

5. *Mil.:* A flag, ensign, banner, or colours.

6. *Music:* [PAVILLON].

pavilion-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. (*Gwilt.*)

* **pa-vĭl'-ĭ-ôn,** *v.t.* [PAVILION, *s.*]

1. To furnish or cover with tents.

"In Mahanaim where he saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright."
Milton: P. L., xi. 215.

2. To shelter in tents, to encamp.

"So with the battening flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the grassy plain."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 560.

pavillon (as **pa-vē-yoń'**), *s.* [Fr.]

Music: The bell of a horn, or other instrument of a like kind.

¶ *Flûte à Pavillon:*

Music: An organ stop, the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell.

pavillon-chinois, *s.* [CHINESE-PAVILION.]

* **păv'-ĭn,** *s.* [PAVAN.]

pāv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PAVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, operation, or process of laying down or covering with a pavement.

2. A pavement.

paving-beetle, *s.* A rammer used by paviors.

paving-board, *s.* A board or number of persons entrusted with the superintendence of the paving of a town, city, or district.

paving-rate, *s.* A rate or tax for the maintenance of the paving of a town, city, or district.

paving-stone, *s.* A large stone prepared and dressed for laying down as a pavement.

paving-tile, *s.* A flat brick for paving floors. Such are often of an ornamental character, enamelled, encaustic, &c. Tiles employed in offices, kitchens, &c., are usually from 9 to 12 inches square.

păv'-ĭ-ŏr, pāv'-ĭ-ẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *paveur*, from Low Lat. "*pavitor.*]

1. One who lays pavements; a paver.

"For thee the sturdy *pavior* thumps the ground,
Whilst every stroke his lahouring lungs resound."
Gay: Trivia, i.

2. A slab or brick used for paving; a paving-stone.

3. An instrument used in laying pavements; a rammer for driving paving-stones.

***păv'-ĭ-sāde,** *s.* [PAVESADE.]

***păv'-ĭse, *pav-ais, *pa-vache, *pav-ese, *pav-ice, *pav-ish,** *s.* [Fr. *pavois*; O. Fr. *ipave* = a covering.]

Mil. Antiq.: A large shield covering the entire body, and carried by a soldier in the middle ages (hence called a *pavisor*) for his own protection, as well as that of the archer before whom he stationed himself. They were often six feet or more in height.

PAVISE. (*From Froissart.*)

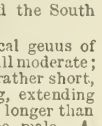
"And after that the shot was done which they defended with *pauishes*, they came to haude strokes."
—Grafton: Henry VIII. (an. 5).

***păv'-ĭs-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *pavis(e)*; *-or.*] A soldier who carried a pavise (q.v.).

pā'-vō, *s.* [Lat. = a peacock.]

1. *Astron.:* One of Bayer's constellations situated between Sagittarius and the South Pole.

2. *Ornith.:* Peacock; the typical genus of the sub-family Pavoniuæ (q.v.). Bill moderate; base of culmen elevated; wings rather short, tail long, upper coverts very long, extending beyond the tail feathers. Tarsi longer than the middle toe, spurred in the male. Three species are known, *Pavo cristatus*, the Common, *P. muticus*, the Javan, and *P. nigripennis*, the Black-shouldered Peacock. (The authorities for and against the validity of the last species are Dr. Sclater (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1860, p. 221), and Darwin (*Anim. & Plants under Domes.* (ed. 1858), i. 290).



PAVON. (*Circ.* A.D. 1340.)

***pā'-vŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A flag borne by a knight in the middle ages, upon which his arms were emblazoned. It was of a triangular form, and affixed to the upper part of his lance, resembling the pennon, but smaller.

pā-vō-nār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavon(is)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A genus of Pennatulidæ (q.v.). The polype-mass is quadrangular in shape.

***pą-vōne',** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *pavo* (genit. *pavonis*) = a peacock.] A peacock.

"More sondry colours than the proud *Pavone*
Beares in his boasted tan."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 47.

pą-vō'-nĭ-ą (1), *s.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ.

2. *Zool.:* A madrepore having the eminences surrounding the star-like depressions raised in leaflets or crests furrowed on both sides.

pą-vō'-nĭ-ą (2), *s.* [Named after Don Josef Pavon, M.D., of Madrid, a traveller in Peru, and co-author with Ruez, of a *Flora Peruviana.* (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Ureneæ. Small shrubs or herbs found in tropical America and Asia. *Pavonia odorata* is cultivated in Indian and Burmese gardens for its fragrant flowers. Its roots are given in fever, inflammation, and hæmorrhage. It yields a fibre, as does *P. zeylanica*, which is wild in India. *P. diuretica* is prescribed in Brazil as a diuretic, but is supposed to act simply as an emollient.

***pą-vō'-nĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock.] Of or pertaining to a peacock.

"Instinct or inspiration . . . directed my choice to the *pavonian* pen."—*Southey: The Doctor.* (Pref.)

***pą-vŏn'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavōn(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: According to Swainson, a family of Rasores, approximately co-extensive with the modern family Phasianidæ (q.v.).

pā-vō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavon(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Phasianidæ (q.v.). Plumage generally covered with spots or ocelli. Tail usually much lengthened, full, with the webs in certain species very long and split into threads. Upper mandible long, overlapping the under one. It contains four genera, Pavo, Polyplectron, Argus, and Crossoptilon. Habitat, the Oriental region.

păv'-ŏ-nīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling a peacock.

2. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. (Said of ores, &c., which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.)

B. *As subst.:* Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent lustre found in some ores and metallic products.

pą-vō'-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pavonius*, from *pavo* = a peacock.]

Bot.: Spotted so as to resemble a peacock. (*Paxton.*)

***păv'-ŏ-nīze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To act or comport one's self like a peacock.

pâw, *pawe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. Celtic; cf. Wel. *pawen* = a paw, a claw; Corn. *paw* = a foot; Bret, *paó*, *pav* = a paw, a large hand.]

1. The foot of a quadruped having claws, as of a lion, a dog, &c.

"When the imperial **lion's flesh** is gored,
He rends and tears **it with** his wrathful *paw.*"
Marlowe: Edward II., v. 1.

2. The hand. (Used jocularly.)

"Is praise the perquisite of every *paw*,
Though black as hell, that grapples well for gold?"
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 348.

pâw, *v.i.* & *t.* [PAW, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To draw the forefoot along the ground; to scrape with the forefoot.

"Mad with his anguish, he begins to rear,
Paw with his hoofs aloft, and lash the air."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 108.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To scrape with the forefoot; to draw the forefoot along.

"The courser *paw'd* the ground with restless feet."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 457.

2. To fawn upon: as, A dog that *paws* his master.

3. To handle roughly or coarsely.

***pâwed,** *a.* [Eng. *paw*; *-ed.*]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed.

pâwk (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *púki* = an imp; Eng. *puck.*] An art, a wile, a trick.

pâwk (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small lobster.

pâwk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pawky*; *-ly.*] In a pawky, cunning, or arch manner.

pâwk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pawky*; *-ness.*] Cunning, shrewdness, wiliness.

"The peculiar *pawkiness*, or mingled shrewdness, selfishness, humour, and good nature of the workingman of an old-fashioned Scotch borough."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1852.

pâwk'-ў, pâwk'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *pawk*; *-y*, *-ie.*] Wily, sly, droll, cunning, arch. (*Scotch.*)

"The *pawkie* auld carle cam ower the lea."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

pâwl, pâul, *s.* [Welsh *pawl* = a pole, a stake; cogn. with Lat. *palus*; Eng. *pale*, s.] A pivoted bar adapted to fall into the notches or teeth of a wheel as it rotates in one direction, and to restrain it from back motion. Used in windlasses, capstans, and similar machinery. The pawl acts by gravitation or by a spring. [CLICK, DETENT.]

¶ *Pawl and half-pawl:* Two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.

pawl-bitt, pawl-post, *s.*

Naut.: A timber opposite the middle of the windlass supporting the pawls which engage the ratchet of the barrel.

pawl-post, *s.* [PAWL-BITT.]

pawl-press, *s.* A standing press used by bookbinders and printers for pressing sheets, &c.

pawl-rim, *s.*

Naut.: A notched cast-iron rim encircling the barrel of the windlass, and serving for the pawls to catch in.

pâwn (1), ***pawne** (1), ***paune** (1), ***poun, *poune, *pown,** *s.* [O. Fr. *paon, poon, peon* (Fr. *pion*); Sp. *peon* = a foot-soldier, a pawn; Port. *pião*; Ital. *pedone* = a footman, *pedona* = a pawn; all from Low Lat. *pedonem*, accus. of *pedo* = a foot-soldier, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] A common man or piece in the game of chess.

"He byheld the kyng sette yn the play . . . among aufyns and *pownys*."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 70.

pâwn (2), *s.* [PAN (3), *s.*]

pâwn (3), ***pawne** (2), ***paune** (2), *s.* [Fr. *pan* = a pane, a piece, a pawn, a pledge, from Lat. *pannum*, accus. of *pannus* = a cloth, a rag, a piece; Dut. *pand* = a pledge, a pawn; Ger. *pfand*; O. H. Ger. *phant*; Icel. *pante.*]

1. Anything delivered or deposited as a pledge or security for money borrowed; a pledge.

* 2. A pledge for the fulfilment of a promise or engagement.

"Thus fair they parted till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to *pawn.*"
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 165.

* 3. A stake hazarded in a wager.

"My life I held but as a *pawn*,
To wage against thine enemies."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

¶ *In pawn, At pawn:* Pledged; given as security.

"Alas, sweet wife, my honour is *at pawn*;
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

pawn-ticket, *s.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pawner, containing the description of the article pawned, the names and addresses of the pawnbroker and pawner, the amount of money lent, the conditions of the loan, &c.

pâwn, *paune, *pawne, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *paner.*] [PAWN (3), *s.*]

1. To deliver or deposit as a pledge or security for the repayment of money borrowed; to pledge.

"And any person to whom any property is offered to be sold, *pawned*, or delivered, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that it has been stolen, is authorized, and if in his power is required, to apprehend, and forthwith to take before a justice the party offering the same, together with such property, to be dealt with according to law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 21.

* 2. To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise or engagement.

"I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* 3. To hazard, to risk, to wage.

"Such hazard now must doting Tarquin make,
Pawning his honour to obtain his lust."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 156.

***pâwn'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pawn*; *-able.*] That may or can be pawned; capable of being pawned.

"A thing neither *pawnable* nor saleable."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. ix.

pâwn'-brō-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pawn*, and *broker.*] One who is licensed to lend money on goods pawned or pledged at a fixed rate of interest.

"If a *pawnbroker* receives plate or jewels as a pledge, or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

¶ The Emperor Angustus Cæsar, B.C. 31, instituted a fund for lending to needy persons on pledge. The institutions, called "Monti di Pietà," arose at Perugia in Italy about A.D. 1462. The first pawnbrokers in England were Lombards, and the three balls still used as their insignia are said to have been derived from the arms of the Medici family, adopted, according to legend, in memory of Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne, who slew a giant and kept his mace or club, with three balls at the top, as a trophy. Efforts are being made to reform the business of pawnbroking in the United States, and bring it under municipal control.

pâwn'-brō-kĭng, *s.* [Eng. *pawn,* and *broking.*] The business or trade of a pawnbroker.

*** pawn-cherde,** *s.* [PAUNCHARD.]

*** pâwn-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *pawn; -ee.*] One who takes anything in pawn; one to whom anything is delivered in pawn.

pâwn'-ẽr, * pâwn'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *pawn,* v.; *-er.*] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

paw-paw, *s.* [PAPAW.]

*** paw-per,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bird like a swan. (*Harrison: Descript. Eng.,* p. 223.)

păx, *s.* [Lat. = peace.]

Ecclesiology & Church History:

1. The Kiss of Peace. In the early Church the Roman *osculum* was adopted and raised to a spiritual significance (Rom. xvi. 16; 1 Cor. xvi. 20; 2 Cor. xiii. 12; 1 Thess. v. 26). To obviate possible danger from this custom, the Apostolic Constitutions strictly decreed the separation of the sexes at public worship. The pax was given at mass in the Western Churches till the thirteenth century, when Archbishop Walter (of York) in 1250 introduced the metal pax [2], and its use spread to the Continent. The pax is now only given at high masses, and the formal embrace [¶] substituted for the kiss is confined to those in the sanctuary.

PAX.

2. An osculatorium; at first probably a crucifix, then a plate of metal adorned with a figure of Christ crucified, or some other pious picture or emblem, passed among the congregation to be kissed as a substitute for the actual kiss of peace. Its use is almost entirely confined to religious houses and seminaries. Called also Instrumentum, Tabella Pacis, Pacificale, and Freda (from Ger. *Friede* = peace).

"And eke he awaiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kiss the *pax,* or ben incensed . . . before his neighbour."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

¶ *To give the Pax:*

Ecclesiol.: To exchange the formal embrace now substituted for the kiss of peace. In the Roman High Mass at the *Agnus Dei,* the celebrant (having received the pax from the bishop, if he be present) gives it to the deacon, who gives it to the sub-deacons, who give it to the assisting clergy. The hands of the giver and receiver of the pax are placed lightly on each other's shoulders, they bow, and the giver says "Pax tecum" (Peace be with thee).

"The *pax is* not *given* on the three last days of Holy Week."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.,* p. 497.

*** păx'-brēde, * păx'-bŏard,** *s.* [Lat. *pax* = peace, and Eng. *brede* = board.] The same as PAX, 2 (q.v.).

† păx'-īl-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *paxillus* = a stake.]

Geol. &c.: Resembling a small stake.

păx'-wăx, * păck'-wăx, păx'-ŷ-wăx-ŷ, *s.* [A corrupt. of *fax-wax,* from *fax* (A.S. *feax, fex*) = hair, and *wax* (A.S. *weaxan*) = to grow; cf. Ger. *haarwachs* = lit. hairgrowth.] A name given by butchers to the strong stiff tendons running along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds to the middle of the back. It diminishes the muscular effort necessary to support the head in a horizontal position.

"Which aponeurosis (a nervous ligament of a great thickness and strength) is taken notice of by the vulgar by the name of fixfax, or *pack-wax,* or whitleather."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

pāy (1), *** pai-en * payc,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *paier, paer* (Fr. *payer*), from Lat. *paco* = to appease, to pacify; Low Lat. *paco* = to pay, from Lat. *pax,* genit. *pacis* = peace; Sp. & Port. *pagar;* Ital. *pagare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To please, to satisfy, to content.

"Be we *paied* with these thingis."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* vi. 8.

2. To satisfy or quit an obligation or debt to; to recompense or repay for goods or property received or bought; to discharge one's obligation or debt to.

3. To recompense, compensate, or remunerate for services rendered or work done. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and *pays* me with disdain." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite,* iii. 339.

4. To give an equivalent for.

5. To requite; to quit scores with; to retaliate on; to punish; to have satisfaction of.

"I follow'd me close, and with a thought, seven of the eleven I *paid.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

6. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving that which is owing or due; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is due.

"*Pay* that thou oweest."—*Matthew* xviii. 28.

7. To discharge or fulfil as a duty or obligation; to fulfil, perform, or render duly.

"I have peace-offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows."—*Proverbs* vii. 14.

8. To give, to render, to offer, without any obligation being implied: as, To *pay* addresses, to *pay* court, to *pay* a visit.

9. To deliver or hand over in discharge of a debt or obligation.

"An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon *pay.*"—*2 Chronicles* xxvii. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make payment; to discharge a debt.

"The wicked horroweth, and *payeth* not again."—*Psalm* xxxvii. 21.

2. To make a return, requital, or satisfaction.

3. To yield a suitable or satisfactory return; to be worth the pains, trouble, or expense incurred; to be remunerative.

"It *pays* to be petty."—*Scribner's Magazine,* May, 1880, p. 146.

¶ 1. *To pay off:*

(1) To discharge, as a debt, fully; to pay the full amount of.

(2) To pay the wages owing to, and discharge: as, To *pay off* a crew.

(3) *Naut.:* To fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

2. *To pay for:*

(1) To atone for; to make amends for.

(2) To give equal value for; to bear the expense of.

3. *To pay on:* To beat or thrash vigorously.

4. *To pay out:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To retaliate on; to punish; to take satisfaction of.

(2) *Naut.:* To cause or allow to run out; to slacken, to extend.

"It was marvelloue to me how the boatman could eee . . . to *pay out* the line."—*Field,* Dec. 17, 1885.

5. *To pay the piper:* To bear the cost, expense, or trouble; to be mulcted.

pāy, *s.* [PAY, *v.*] An equivalent, recompense, return, or compensation for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary, wages.

"From the time of the siege of Veii the armies of Rome received *pay* for their service during the time which they remained in the field."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. i.

¶ (1) *Full-pay:* The pay or allowance to officers and non-commissioned officers, free from any deduction.

(2) *Half-pay:* [HALF-PAY].

pay-bill, *s.* A bill or statement stating the amounts to be paid to workmen, soldiers, &c.

pay-car, *s.* The car used by paymasters on railroads.

pay-clerk, *s.* A clerk who pays the wages to workmen.

pay-day *s.* The day on which payment of a debt, wages, &c., is to be made.

pay-list, *s.*

1. *Ord Lang.:* A pay-bill.

2. *Mil.:* The quarterly account rendered to the War Office by a paymaster. [PAYMASTER.]

pay-office, *s.* An office or place where payment is made of wages, salaries, pensions, debts, &c.

pay-roll, *s.* A pay-bill.

pāy (2), *v.t.* [Sp. *pega* = a varnish of pitch; *pegar* = to cement together, from Lat. *pico* = to pitch; *picem,* accus. of *pix* = pitch.]

Naut.: To cover or fill with a waterproof composition or substance, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, yard, or rope. The materials used are tar, pitch, tallow, resin, or combinations of them.

pāy'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *payable;* Ital. *pagabile.*]

1. Capable of being paid; suitable or fit to be paid.

"Titles only *payable* to Hercules."—*Drayton: Poly Olbion,* s. 9. (Illust.)

2. Due; to be paid; legally enforceable.

pāy-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *pay; -ee.*] One to whom money is paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the payment of the amount denoted is to be made.

*** pay-en,** *s. & a.* [PAGAN.]

pāy-ē'-ną, *s.* [Named after M. Payen, a French chemist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ. Shrubs with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers. *Payena Maingayi* is a native of Malacca, and yields gutta percha. The wood of *P. lucida* is used for planking.

pāy'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pay; -er.*] One who pays; specif., in a bill or note the person named who has to pay the holder.

"Ingrateful *payer* of my industries."
Beaum. & Fl.: Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

pāy'-mas-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pay,* and *master.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who regularly pays wages, salaries, &c.

2. *Mil. & Naval:* An officer whose duty it is to pay the salaries and wages of the officers and men.

pāy'-mĕnt, * paie-ment, *s.* [O. Fr. *paiement;* Fr. *payement;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *pagamento.*]

1. The act of paying or compensating; the discharge of a debt or obligation.

2. That which is paid or given in compensation for or discharge of a debt or obligation; reward, requital, return.

"Too little *payment* for so great a debt."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

3. Chastisement; beating.

pāy'-mĭs-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pay,* and *mistress.*] A female who pays, or who acts as paymaster.

*** payne,** *s.* [PAIN.]

pāy'-nĭm, pai-nim, * pay-nym, * pay-nyme, *s.* [O. Fr. *paienisme, paianisme,* from Low Lat. *paganismus* = paganism. [PAGAN.]

*** 1.** The countries of pagans; heathen lands; pagandom.

"Thys word was sonne wide in *paynyme* yhrogt
So that princes in *paynyme* were of grete thogt."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 408.

2. A pagan, a heathen.

"With *Paynim* and with Saracen
At length a truce was made."
Scott: William & Helen, iii.

pāyn'-īze, *v.t.* [From the name of the inventor.] To preserve as wood by a process consisting in placing it in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and injecting successively solutions of sulphuret of calcium, or of barium, and sulphate of lime. Wood thus treated is very heavy, very durable, and nearly incombustible.

pāy'-ẽr, *s.* [PAYER.]

pāȳ'-są, *s.* [PICE.]

*** payse,** *v.t.* [POISE.]

pāy'-tĭne, *s.* [Named from Payta, a town of the province of Truxillo, Peru.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid discovered in 1870 by Hesse, in a white cinchona bark of uncertain origin. It crystallizes in fine prisms, and is closely allied to quinidine and quinamine.

Pā'-zand, *s.* [Zend.] What is sometimes called the Parsee sacred language. (See the example.)

"There is no such distinctive language as the *Pazand.* It is the explanatory language written along with or underneath the Zend, Pehlivi, Persian, or whatever else it may be."—*Wilson: Parsee Religion,* p. 201. (Note A.)

P.D. [A corrupt. from *pepper-dust* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

pēa, *** pese** (pl. **pēaș, pēaṣe, * pēș'-ęn, * pēș'-ēș, * pēaș'-ôn**), *s.* [PISUM.]

Hort., &c.: Pisum sativum. It is an annual with a rounded stem, many alternate compound leaflets, two stipules larger than the leaflets, and tendrils at the extremity of the stem or branches. Peduncle axillary, one or more commonly two-flowered; flowers white

or pale violet; legumes oblong or scimitar-shaped, pendulous. It is believed that the pea is a native of southern Europe, though it is now cultivated in all parts of the world. It has run into many varieties. Green peas are a luxury; dried or split ones are used for soups, or, ground into meal, may be used for puddings. [SUGAR-PEA, PEASE-PUDDING.]

pea-beetle, pea-bug, pea-weevil, *s.* *Entom.:* *Apion pisi*, a small weevil with gibbous, blue, punctate, sulcate elytra, feeding on the pea in Britain and on the continent.

pea-bug, *s.* [PEA-BEETLE.]

pea-chafer, *s.* The same as PEA-BEETLE.

pea-chick, *s.* The young of the peacock.

pea-cod, *s.* The same as PEAS-COD (q.v.).

pea-crab, *s.* *Zool.:* The genus Pinnotheres (q.v.), and especially *Pinnotheres pisum.*

pea-dove, *s.* *Ornith.:* *Zenaida amabilis* (Bonap.), *Columba zenaida* (*Gosse: Birds Jamaica*), the Zenaida Dove. Habitat, Florida Keys and the West Indies. Above, reddish-olive, glossed with gray, top of the head and upper parts violet-purplish red, paler on chin and throat.

"This species, known in Jamaica as the *Pea-dove*, is not, according to Marsh, gregarious. . . . In Santa Cruz, it is known as the Mountain Dove."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds*, iii. 381.

pea-flower, *s.* A West Indian name for Centrosema and Clitoria.

pea-fowl, *s.* [PEAFOWL.]

pea-grit, *s.* *Geol.:* A series of beds of lower oolitic age divided into three portions: (*a*) Coarse oolite with flattened concretions; (*b*) hard cream-coloured pisolitic rock made up of flattened concretions; and (*c*) a coarse brown ferruginous rock composed of large oolitic grains. Total thickness 42 feet. It is rich in shells. (*Phillips: Geol.*, ii. 408.)

pea-gun, *s.* [PEA-SHOOTER.]

pea iron-ore, *s.* *Min.:* A form of Limonite (q.v.), found in pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure, sometimes adherent, and constituting the pisolitic variety.

pea-maggot, *s.* *Entom:* The caterpillar of *Tortrix pisi*, which feeds on the pea.

pea-nut, *s.* *Bot.:* *Arachis hypogœa*, the Earth-nut.

pea-pheasant, *s.* *Ornith.:* (See extract).

"Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus Polyplectron, or *Pea-pheasants;* often called Argus pheasants."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), 508.

pea-pod, *s.* The pod or pericarp of the pea.

Pea-pod Argus:

Entom.: A rare British butterfly, *Lampides bœtica*, one of the Blues, a straggler in the South of England.

pea-rifle, *s.* A rifle having a bore so small as to carry a bullet as small as, or little larger than, a pea.

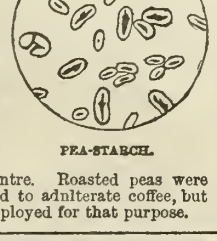
pea-shell, *s.* A pea-pod.

pea-sheller, *s.* A contrivance for shelling peas.

pea-shooter, pea-gun, *s.* A small tube to blow peas through.

pea-soup, *s.* Soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-starch, *s.* *Foods:* The starch or flour of the common pea, *Pisum sativum*, sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour, oatmeal, pepper, &c. It is readily detected by the microscope, its granules being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular deep fissure running down the centre. Roasted peas were formerly much used to adulterate coffee, but are now seldom employed for that purpose.



PEA-STARCH.

pea-stone, *s.* [PISOLITE.]

pea-tree, *s.* *Bot.:* The genus Sesbania.

pea-weevil, *s.* [PEA-BEETLE.]

pēace, *pais, *pees, *pes, *s.* [O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), from Lat. *pacem*, accus. of *pax* = peace; Sp. & Port. *paz*; Ital. *pace.*] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from or absence of disturbance, agitation, or disorder: as,

1. Freedom or exemption from war or hostilities; absence of civil or foreign strife, contention, or quarrel.

"Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease! He makes a solitude, and calls it—*peace.*" *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

2. Public tranquillity; quiet and order as guaranteed and secured by the laws.

"This alarming breach of the *peace.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. A state of concord or reconciliation between persons or parties; harmony.

"Let him make *peace* with me."—*Isaiah* xxvii. 5.

4. Freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind, as from fear, anxiety, anger, &c.; calmness of mind, tranquillity.

"Great *peace* have they that love Thy law."—*Psalm* cxix. 165.

¶ The word is found frequently used as an interjection = be silent, be still. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.)

Shakespeare frequently uses the word as a verb, transitively and intransitively.

*1. *Trans.:* To keep silent or still; to silence, to hush.

"*Peace-a* your tongue."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

*2. *Intrans.:* To be silent; to be still or quiet.

"I will not *peace.*" *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

In the following extract *peace* is perhaps = *pease, i.e.*, appease.

"This good emperor laboured to *peace* this furie of the people."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) *Bill of peace:*

Law: A bill brought to establish and perpetuate a right claimed by the plaintiff, which, from its nature, may be controverted by different persons, at different times, and by different actions; or where separate attempts have been already made unsuccessfully to overthrow the same right, and justice requires that the party should be quieted therein.

(2) *Breach of the peace:* [BREACH].

(3) *Commission of the peace:* [COMMISSION, *s.*].

(4) *Justice of the peace:* [JUSTICE].

(5) *Peace at any price:* Peace at whatever cost of loss or dishonour. At certain crises it is advocated by two distinct classes—those who are pusillanimous, and those who believe war under any circumstances a crime.

(6) *Peace establishment:* The reduced number of effective men in the army and navy during peace.

(7) *Peace of God and the Church:* That cessation which the king's subjects anciently had from trouble and suit of law, between the terms, and on Sundays and holidays.

(8) *To hold one's peace:* To be silent.

(9) *To make* a person's *peace with another:* To reconcile the other to him.

peace-making, *s.* The making or arranging of peace.

"To pause and deliberate about the *peace-making.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 613.

peace-offering, *s.* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An offering to procure or gain peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfactiou offered to an offended person.

2. *Jewish Antiq.:* שֶׁלֶם (*shelem*) = retribution, remuneration, the giving of thanks. It was a male or female animal, without blemish, from the herd or the flock; it was to be killed in the wilderness at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, the blood sprinkled on the altar, the fat, &c., consumed for a burnt offering (Lev. iii. 1–17; Num. vii. 17).

"A sacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemish."—*Leviticus* iii. 1.

peace-officer, *s.* A civil officer whose duty it is to prevent breaches of the public peace, as a police-constable.

* **peace-parted,** *a.* Departed from the world in peace.

"We should profane the service of the dead, To sing a requiem, and such rest to her As to *peace-parted* souls." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

peace-party, *s.* A party in a state which favours peace, or the making of it.

Peace society, *s.* A society established in 1816 to advocate the establishment of universal and permanent peace. It has held meetings in London, Frankfort, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, &c. A similar society exists in the United States, under the title of Universal Peace Society. Its efforts to carry out its purposes have not been very successful, though they have the public sympathy.

* **pēace-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *pes-i-ble-te,** *s.* [Eng. *peaceable; -ity.*] Peace, pacefulness, quiet, calm, tranquillity.

"He roos and blamede the wynd and the tempest of the watir, and it ceesside, and *pesibiete* was maad."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii. 24.

pēace'-a-ble,* peas-a-ble,* peas-y-ble, *a.* [Eng. *peace; -able.*]

1. Free from war, tumult, agitation, or disturbance; at peace; characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; peaceful.

"That we may lyue a quiet and a *peasable* lyfe."—*1 Timothy* ii. (1551.)

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome or turbulent; quiet.

"These men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade."—*Genesis* xxxiv. 21.

pēace'-a-ble-nĕss, * pes-i-ble-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *peaceable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being peaceable; peace, quietness, peacefulness.

"A greet *pesiblenesse* was maad."—*Wycliffe: Matth.* viii. 26.

pēace'-a-blў, * peas-y-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *peaceabl(e); -ly.*]

1. In a peaceable or peaceful manner; without war, tumult, or disturbance; peacefully.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

"The pangs of Death do make him grin; Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably.*" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

pēace'-breāk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peace*, and *breaker.*]

1. A disturber of the public peace.

"*Peacebreakers* and not peacemakers."—*Latimer: Sermon on Matth.* v. (1552.)

2. That which serves as an occasion of breaking the peace; a cause of offence.

"He took care to destroy every scrap of writing which might by any chance be made to play the part of a *peacebreaker.*"—*Standard*, Dec. 1, 1885, p. 5.

pēace'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *peace; -ful(l).*]

1. Possessing or enjoying peace; undisturbed by wars, tumult, or agitation; at peace; quiet, peaceable: as, a *peaceful* country.

2. Disposed to peace; peaceable, quiet.

3. Characterized by mildness or calmness; pacific, mild, calm.

"As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost; And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her soon." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 946.

4. Removed or free from noise or disturbance; quiet, undisturbed.

"And may at last my weary age Find out the *peaceful* hermitage." *Milton: Il Penseroso.*

pēace'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peaceful; -ly.*] In a peaceful manner; without war, tumult, or disturbance; peaceably, quietly, calmly.

"*Peacefully* slept Hiawatha." *Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, v.

pēace'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peaceful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being peaceful; peace, peaceableness, quietness, tranquillity, calm.

"Humility, *peacefulness*, and charity."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

pēace'-lĕss,* pease-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *peace; -less.*] Without peace or quiet; disturbed.

"Affright Our *peaceless* souls." *Sandys: Christ's Passion.*

pēace'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peace*, and *maker.*] One who makes peace between those at variance; one who reconciles differences.

"Blessed are the *peacemakers;* for they shall be called the children of God."—*Matthew* v. 9.

pēach (1), * peche, * peshe, * pcske, *s.* [O. Fr. *pesche* (Fr. *pêche*), from Lat. *Persicum*, so called because growing on the Persicus, or peach-tree; lit. = Persian. Low Lat. *pesca;* Ital. *persica, pesca;* Sp. *persigo, prisco;* Port. *pêsego.*]

Bot. & Hort.: A downy variety of the *Amygdalus persica*, closely akin to the nectarine, which is a smooth variety. Arranged by fruit, there are two kinds: free-stone peaches, the flesh of the fruit separating readily from the

skin and the stone; and cling-stone peaches, the flesh of which is firm and adheres both to the skin and the stone. Peaches are raised in great numbers in the United States, and are a favorite fruit in all sections. Many varieties have been produced by cultivation. [AMYGDALUS.]

peach-blister, *s.*

Bot.: A disease of peach-leaves rendering them thick, bladdery, and curled. It has been attributed to aphides, cold winds, and in some cases correctly to ascomycetous fungals.

peach-blossom, *s.*

Entom.: Thyatira Batis, a moth of the family Noctuo-Bombycidæ. Expansion of wings one and a half inch. The forewings are olive-brown, with five pink spots; the larva feeds on bramble.

peach-color, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The soft pale-red color of a ripe peach.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Peach-colored.

"He hath spoil'd me a *peach-colour* sattin suit."—*London Prodigal,* i.

peach-colored, *a.* Of the color of a ripe peach.

"One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* sattin."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Measure,* iv. 3.

peach-down, *s.* The soft down of the skin of a peach.

peach-tree, *s.* [PEACH (1), *s.*]

peach-wood, *s.* The same as NICARAGUA-WOOD (q.v.).

pēaçh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given by the Cornish miners to a fine grained crystalline or pulverulent variety of chlorite. It is the Prochlorite of Dana, the Ripidolite of *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

pēaçh, * **peache,** *v.i. & t.* [An abbrev. of *impeach* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To inform; to turn informer; to impeach one's accomplices.

"They all shook hands with me, and said I was a good fellow for not *peaching.*"—*Marryatt: Peter Simple,* ch. vii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To impeach; to turn against.

"Secretlie practised to *peache* him by letters sent vnto the clergie here."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 1,115.

* **pēaçh'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *peach,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who peaches.

2. One who impeaches or informs against others.

pēaçh'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Charles Peach, a custom-house officer and naturalist, who made important geological discoverics in 1849 in Cornwall, and in 1854 at Durness, in Sutherlandshire.]

Zool.: A genus of Actinidæ, sub-family Actininæ. Body long, with a central orifice in the slender vase; tentacles in one row, mouth with a papilliferous and protractile lip. *Pearchia hastata,* from the shores of the English Channel, buries itself in the saud, leaving the calice just visible.

pēaçh'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *peach,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: Polygonum Persicaria.

pēaçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *peach* (1), s.; *-y.*] Resembling or of the nature or appearance of peaches. (*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe,* ch. iii.)

pēa'-cŏck, * **pa-cok,** * **pe-cok,** * **pe-kok,** * **po-cok,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *pawe,* from Lat. *pavo* = a peacock, from Gr. *ταὼς, ταὼν* (*tahōs, tahōn*), from Pers. *tāwus, tāus;* Arab. *tāwūs* = a peacock, from O. Tamil *tōkei, tōgei* = a peacock; Dut. *pauuw;* Ger. *pfau;* Fr. *paou.* The latter element is Eng. *cock* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Any individual of the genus Pavo (q.v.), specif., the common peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), a native of India, but widely domesticated. The plumage is extremely gorgeous. Head, neck, and breast rich purple, with gold and green reflections; back green, feathers scale-like, with coppery edges; winge, inner coverts, and shoulders, white, etriated with black; middle coverts deep blue, primaries and tail chestnut, abdomen black; train chiefly green, beautifully ocellated. Crest of about twenty-four feathers, webbed only at tip; green, with blue and gold reflections. Bill and legs horny brown. Length to end of tail about four feet, and the train measuree about as much more. The peahen is chestnut-brown about the head and nape; breast and neck greenish, edged with pale whity-brown; upper plumage light hair-brown, with faiut wavings, increasèd on upper tail coverts; tail deep brown with whitish tips; abdomen white; lower parts and under tail-coverts brown. Length thirty-eight to forty iuches; crest shorter and duller than in the male. (*Jerdon.*) Among the Greeks the peacock was sacred to Hĕra, and among the Romans to Juno. It is probable, however, that the bird was not common in Europe till after the Asian expedition of Alexander in the fourth century B.C. By the epicures of the Italian peninsula its flesh was esteemed a dainty (*Juvenal,* i. 143). "Quintus Hortensius (born 119 B.C.) was the first to serve up peacocks at table, at the supper which he gave on entering on the office of augur." (*Macrob.: Satur.,* iii. 13.) Peacocks were formerly served up as a choice dish at banquets [¶], now they are kept solely for ornament. The proverbial reproach, "as vain as a peacock," is scarcely well-founded, for the bird is no vainer thau other birds in the love-season, and the display of his train is intended to attract the attention of the hen-bird, or to outshine some rival.

"The *peacock* during the courting season raises his tail vertically, and with it, of course, the lengthened train, spreading it out, and strutting about to captivate the hen-birds; and he has the power of clattering the feathers in a most curious manner."—*Jerdon: Birds of India,* ii. (pt. ii.), 507.

(2) (*Pl.*): The sub-family Pavoninæ (q.v.).

2. *Entomology:*

(1) The Peacock-butterfly (q.v.).

(2) A British Geometer moth, *Macaria notata.* The larva feeds on *Salix caprea.*

3. *Script.* (*Pl.*): Heb. תֻּכִּיִּים (*thūkiyim*), and תְּכִיִּים (*thukiyim*), from Malabar *togei.* The word seems accurately translaceu peacocks (1 Kiugs x. 22; 2 Chrou. ix. 21).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling a peacock; hence, vain, inflated, conceited.

"When the *peacock* veins rises, I strut a gentleman commoner."—*Lamb: Oxford in the Vacation.*

2. Peacock-blue (q.v.).

¶ *A peacock in his pride:* A peacock with its train fully displayed. At banquets the bird was sometimes served up with the feathers so arranged.

"There were *peacocks* served up *in their pride* (that is tails)." *Barham: Ing. Leg.; St. Romwold.*

peacock-blue, *a.* Of a greenish-blue colour, resembliug the breast plumage of a peacock.

peacock-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: Vanessa Io, a beautiful butterfly, two and a half, or two and three-quarter inches across the wings, which are a dull deep red, each with an eye-like spot. Larva spiny, black, with many white dots. It is seen in numbers, on the tops of nettles, in June and July. The perfect insect appears in August, lives through the winter, and is seen in March and April. Fouud in England, more rarely in Scotland.

peacock-fan, *s.* A fan made or trimmed with peacock feathers. [FLABELLUM.]

"And the eyes in the *peacock-fans*
Winked at the alien glory."
E. B. Browning: Christmas Gifts.

peacock-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A beautiful fish, the *Labrus pavo* of Linnæus, now *Crenilabrus pavo.* It is variegated with green, blue, red, and white. It ie found in the Levant and in the Indian seas.

peacock-pheasant, *s.* [PEA-PHEASANT.]

peacock's tail, *s.*

Bot.: Padina pavonia.

Peacock's tail tarnish: [PAVONINE, B.]

* **pēa'-cŏck,** *v.t.* [PEACOCK, *s.;* cf. Fr. *se pavaner,* and Ital. *pavoneggiarsi,* with the eame meaning.]

1. To display, to exhibit. (Usually reflexive). (*Sidney: Arcadia,* p. 57.)

2. To puff up, to render vain.

"*Peacocked* up with Lancelot's noticing."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

pēa'-fōwl, *s.* [For the first element, eee PEACOCK; Eng. *fowl.*]

Ornithology:

1. *As sing.:* Any individual of the genus Pavo, or the eub-family Pavoninæ.

2. *As plur.:* The sub-family Pavoninæ.

* **pe-age,** * **pa-age,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *paagium;* Sp. *peage.*] A toll or tax paid by passeugers for passing through a country. (*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 548.) [PAAGE, PEDAGE.]

* **pēa'-goose,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A silly fellow.

"The phlegmatic *peagoose* Asopus."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. xii.

pēa'-hĕn, * **pe-hen,** *s.* [For the first element see PEACOCK; the second is Eng. *hen* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The female of the peacock (q.v.).

pēa-jăc'-kĕt, *s.* [First element Dut. *pij, pije* = a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; Low Ger. *pije* = a woolleu jacket; second element Eng. *jacket* (q.v.).] A coarse, thick, and loose jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

pēak, * **peĕk,** * **peake,** * **pek,** *s.* [Ir. *peac* = a sharp-pointed thing; *peacach* = sharp-pointed; allied to *peck, pick,* and *pike;* Fr. *pic, pique;* Sp. & Port. *pico, pica;* Ital. *picco, picca;* Gael. *beic;* Wel. *pig.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sharp point or top; espec. the top of a mouutain ending in a point.

"Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak.*"
Prior. (*Todd.*)

* 2. A promontory.

"A great promontorie, or *peake,* on the west part of Antioche."—*Udal: Acts* xiii.

3. A sharp point.

"Run your beard into a *peak* of twenty."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, iii. 1.

4. The leather projection in front of a cap.

II. *Nautical:*

1. The upper, after corner of a trysail, epanker, or sprit-sail.

2. The upper end of a gaff. The national ensign is flown at the peak.

3. The pointed bill beyond the palm of an anchor.

peak-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A Gothic arch.

peak-downhaul, *s.*

Naut.: A rope rove through a block, at the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.

peak-halyards, peak-halliards, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The purchase by which the peak of a gaff is raised.

peak-purchase, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle on the peak tye for hoisting it.

peak-tye, *s.*

Naut.: A tye used in some ships for boisting tbe peak of a heavy gaff.

pēak, peĕk, *v.i. & t.* [PEAK, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To rise to a peak or point.

"In these Cottian Alpes . . . there *peaketh* up a mightie high mount."—*P. Holland: Ammianus,* p. 47.

2. To look sickly; to pine away; to become thin and sickly-looking.

"It was heart-scalding to see it *peeking* and *peeking* wasting and wasting."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character,* p. 64.

* 3. To make a mean figure; to sneak, to hide.

"Cham sure the hoorechup is *peaking* in this wood."
—*Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra,* II. iv. 2.

* 4. To peep, to pry.

"Why stand'st thou here then,
Sneaking, and *peaking,* as thou would'st steal linnen?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, ii. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

Nautical:

1. To top (a gaff or yard) more obliquely.

2. To raise (the oars) upright amidebips.

pēaked, *a.* [Eng. *peak; -ed.*] Ending in a peak or point; pointed.

"Houses . . . having in some cases *peaked* upper storeys projecting far over the under floor."—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. xi., p. 295.

pēak'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [PEAK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Sickly; pining away.

2. Sneaking, mean.

pēak'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *peak; -ish.*]

*1. Pertaining or relating to peaks or hills; situated on a peak.

"From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 11.

2. Sickly-looking; peaking; having features thin and sharp, as from sickness.

pēak'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *peak; -y.*] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak. (*Tennyson: Palace of Art.*)

pēal (1), * **peale,** * **peele,** *s.* [A shortened form of *appeal,* by loss of the first syllable of O. Fr. *apel;* Fr. *appel;* Mid. Eng. *apel* = an old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots.]

1. A loud sound, as of thunder, bells, cannon, shouting; usually a succession of loud sounds.

"And the deep thunder *peal* on *peal* afar." *Byron: Childe Harold,* iii. 25.

2. A set of bells tuned to each other.

3. The changes rung on such a set of bells.

pēal (2), *s.* [Pail.]

pēal (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"The names Bull-trout and *Peal* are not attributable to definite species. We have examined specimens of *Salmo salar, S. trutta,* and *S. cambricus* and *S. fario,* to which the name Bull-trout had been given; and that of *Peal* is given indiscriminately to the Salmon-grilse and to *S. cambricus.*"—*Günther: Introd. to Study of Fishes,* p. 644. (Note 2.)

pēal, *v.i.* & *t.* [Peal (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To utter or give out loud and solemn sounds.

"The *pealing* organ and the pausing choir." *Tickell: Death of Mr. Addison.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to give out loud and solemn sounds.

*2. To celebrate; to noise abroad.

"The warrior's name
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame."
J. Barlow. (*Webster.*)

*3. To assail with noise.

"Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous."
Milton: P. L., ii. 920.

*4. To utter loudly and sonorously.

"I heard the watchman *peal*
The sliding seasons."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 178.

*5. To stir and agitate.

¶ *To peal a pot* is, when it boils, to stir the liquor therein with a ladle.

pē'-ăl-īte, *s.* [After Dr. A. C. Peal(e); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A Geyserite (q.v.), found in the Yellowstone National Park.

pē'-ăn (1), *s.* [Pæan.]

pē'-ăn (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *panne* = a skin, a fur.]

Her.: One of the furs borne in coat-armour, the ground of which is black with ermine spots of gold.

***pē'-ăn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. παιανισμός (*paianismos*), from παιανίζω (*paianizō*) = to chant the pæan (q.v.).] The song or shout of praise, battle, or triumph.

peär, * **peare,** * **pere,** *s.* [A.S. *pera, peru* = a pear; *pirige* = a pear-tree, from Lat. *pirum* = a pear; Icel. *pera;* Dan. *pære;* Sw. *päron;* Dut. *peer;* O. H. Ger. *pira, bira;* M. H. Ger. *bir;* Ital., Sp. & Port. *pera;* Fr. *poire.*]

Bot. & Hort.: Pyrus communis. It is wild in Britain, from Yorkshire southwards, though often also a garden escape. Watson considers it a denizen. It is a shrub or small tree, twenty to forty feet high, with the branches more or less spinescent and pendulous, the flowers in corymbose cymes, and the fruit pyriform, one or two inches long, becoming larger and sweeter in cultivation. Many hundred cultivated varieties exist. The wood of the pear is almost as hard as box, and is sometimes used as a substitute for it by wood-engravers.

pear-encrinite, *s.*

Palæont.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Apiocrinus or the family Apiocrinidæ.

pear-gauge, *s.* A gauge for measuring the exhaustion of an air-pump receiver. It consists of a tube open at the bottom and held by a wire passing through the top of the receiver, so that after exhaustion it may be lowered into a cup of mercury, the degree of exhaustion being shown by the height to which the mercury rises when the air is re-admitted.

pear-shaped, *a.* Of the shape or form of a pear; pointed above, and ovate below. Akin to turbinate (q.v.), but more elongated.

pear-tree, *s.* [Pear.]

pear-withe, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Tanœcium Jaroba.*

* **pearch,** *s.* [Perch, *s.*]

* **peare,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *pair* (2), v.] Thin, sunk, wasted away.

"Somewhat it was that made his paunch eo *peare,*
His girdle fell ten inches in a yeare."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 1.

* **peär'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Eng. *pear; i* connective, and *form.*] Pear-shaped.

pĕarl, * **pearle,** * **perle,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *perle;* A.S. *pærl;* Sp. & Ital. *perla;* Port. *perola, perla;* O. H. Ger. *perala, perla, birla, berla;* all from Low Lat. *perula,* which is either for *pirula,* dimin. of Lat. *pirum* = a pear, or from Lat. *pilula,* dimin. of *pila* = a ball.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Something round and clear, and resembling a pearl, as a drop of dew.

"Dropping liquid *pearl,*
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender knees begged mercy."
Drayton. (*Todd.*)

(2) A white speck or film growing on the eye; a cataract.

"It is feared you have Balsam's disease, a *pearl* in your eye."—*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Def.,* § 3.

(3) Something exceedingly valuable; the choicest part; a jewel.

"I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

(4) One of the loops that decorate the edges of pillow-lace; also called purls.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool. & Jewel:* A small, generally globular, spheroidal or hemispheroidal body of nacreous lustre, and composed of compact and free nacres, found as a morbid growth in many shells. The best are from the pearl-oyster or Oriental pearl-mussel, *Avicula margaritifera* and *A. fucata;* others are from the ordinary river mussel (*Unio margaritifera*); the Common oyster, *Ostrea edulis,* from *Anodon cygnea, Pinna nobilis,* the Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and from *Spondylus gœderopus, Arca Noæ,* and *Anomia cepa.* The pearls in many of these species are white; in the Spondylus they are green or rose-coloured; in *Arca Noæ* violet, and in *Anomia cepa* purple. Pearls have three layers like the shells, but the innermost layer of the shell becomes the outermost in the pearl. Dark lines add to the lustrous effect. The nucleus was formerly conjectured to be sand, but it is now found to be, as a rule, a fragment of brownish-yellow organic substance consisting of the bodies or eggs of internal parasites. Spherical pearls are not formed in the shell, but loose in the soft parts of the mollusc. Foreign substances introduced under the epidermis of the shell are coated with the lustrous substance. The Chinese take this means of obtaining lustrous bodies of various forms. A pearl belonging to Mr. Hope, said to be the largest known, is two inches long, four round, and weighs 1,800 grains. A pearl five-eighths of an inch in diameter was sold in Loudon in 1860 for £2,000; those of two grains weight are worth $2.00, those of five grains $10.00, those of ten $35.00 or $40.00.

2. *Her.:* The same as Argent (q.v.).

3. *Hunting:* Marks on the deer's horns, near the root.

"The *pearls* of the antlers, and the crockets.'—*Black: Princess of Thule,* ch. xxv.

4. *Print.:* A size of type between Diamond and Agate. The quotations in this work are printed in Pearl.

5. *Ichthy.: Rhombus vulgaris;* called also the Brill, Kite, Brett, and Bonnet-fleuk. (*Yarrell.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, containing, or made of pearl or pearls: as, a *pearl* necklace, a *pearl* ring, &c.

pearl-barley, *s.* (Skeat suggests that *pearl-barley* is perhaps for *pilled* (= peeled) barley, as in Cotgrave *orge pelé* = pilled barley.) [Barley.]

pearl-button, *s.* A button made of a shell.

pearl-diver, *s.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearl-edge, *s.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace as a finish to the edge; a narrow border of projecting loops of silk on the sides of some qualities of ribbon; also called Purl-edge.

pearl-everlasting, *s.*

Bot.: Gnaphalium margaritaceum.

pearl-eye, *s.* A white speck or film on the eye; a cataract. [Pearl, *s.*, A. I. 2 (2).]

pearl-eyed, *a.* Having a pearl-eye; suffering from or affected with a cataract.

pearl-fishery, *s.* A place where pearl-oysters are fished for.

¶ The fisheries of the Persian Gulf and of Ceylon have been celebrated since the time of Pliny. [Pearl-oyster.] The most productive Ceylonese banks are those off Condachy; they extend fifty miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west. From some unascertained cause the oysters disappear from their beds at times for years together. The Dutch fishery failed entirely in the years 1732–46 and 1768–96. The English fisheries in Ceylon vary greatly in product. They are under government control, and fishing is only permitted at fixed periods. In fishing the diver descends with the aid of a heavy stone, and on reaching the bottom is obliged to work with the greatest activity, as few can remain down longer than 60 or 80 seconds. The depth varies from 9 to 13 fathoms. Recently private enterprise has been directed to the South Pacific as a pearling ground, and a fleet of thirteen decked boats and two 150-ton schooners are now employed in those waters by one pearl merchant.

pearl-fishing, *s.* The act or occupation of searching for pearl-oysters, by diving or otherwise.

pearl-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Margyricarpus setosus.*

pearl-grass, *s.* [Pearlwort.]

Bot.: Lithospermum officinale.

pearl-gray, *s.* Pure gray, a little verging to blue.

pearl-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: The Guinea-fowl (q.v.).

pearl-mica, *s.* [Margarite.]

pearl-moss, *s.* [Carageen.]

pearl-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The genus Botys and the family Botydæ. They belong to the Pyralidina, and are called pearl-moths or pearls from the shining appearance of some species. *Botys urticata* and *B. verticalis* are common among nettles.

pearl-mussel, pearl-bearing mussel, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.: Unio margaritifera,* which yielded the once famous British pearls. It is found in the mountain streams of Britain, Lapland, and Canada. The Scotch pearl-fishery continued till the end of the last century. An account of the Irish pearl-fishery, abandoned at an earlier period, will be found in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1693.

2. *Pl.:* The family Unionidæ (q.v.).

pearl-nautilus, *s.* [Pearly-nautilus.]

pearl-oyster, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.: Meleagrina* (or *Avicula*) *margaritifera.* The shell is less oblique than in the rest of the Aviculæ, the valves flatter and nearly equal, the posterior pedal impression blended with that of the great adductor. Mr. Archer says that they are of three kinds: the Silver-tipped, from the Society Islands; the Black-tipped, from Manilla, and a smaller sort, from Panama. The shells are sold at Manilla for $10.00 to $20.00 per cwt. Many tons are annually imported for use in the arts. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

† 2. *Pl.:* The family Aviculidæ. [WING-SHELL.]

pearl-plant, *s.* The same as PEARLWORT (q.v.).

pearl-powder, *s.*

1. A subnunriate of bismuth, used as a flux for certain enamels.

2. A cosmetic, of various compositions.

pearl-purl, *s.*

Needlework: A gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

pearl-sago, *s.* Sago in the state of small hard grains, somewhat resembling pearls.

pearl-shaped, *a.* Having the shape or appearance of a pearl.

pearl-side, *s.*

Ichthy.: Scopelus pennanti (the *S. humboldtii,* or¹ Argentine, of Yarrell's first and second editions).

"Pennant unfortunately referred his fish to the genus Argentina, which is a totally distinct form, and British ichthyologists, in repeating his observations on a species which none of them had seen, retained the generic name. To prevent further mistake, the designation of *Pearl-side* is now substituted for that of Argentine."—*Yarrell: British Fishes* (ed. 3rd), i. 331.

pearl-sinter, *s.*

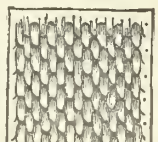
Min.: A variety of Siliceous Sinter (q.v.), having a pearly lustre.

pearl-skipper, *s.*

Entom.: Pamphila comma. It is found in limestone districts.

pearl-spar, *s.* [

Min.: A variety of Dolomite (q.v.), found in rhombohedral crystals with curved faces and pearly lustre.



PEARL-STITCH.

pearl-stitch, *s.* An ornamental stitch in knitted work.

pearl-stone, *s.* [PERLITE.]

pearl-weed, *s.* [PEARLWORT.]

pearl-white, *s.* A cosmetic; the submuriate of bismuth, obtained by precipitation from nitrate of bismuth.

pearl-winning, *s.* Pearl-fishing. (The second element of this compound is borrowed from mining operations.)

"The early pictures of *pearl-winning* in the East."—*Standard,* Nov. 23, 1885, p. 5.

pĕarl', *v.t.* & *i.* [PEARL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To set, ornament, or adorn with pearls.

2. To make into pearl-barley (q.v.).

3. To make pearl stitching in knitting.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To resemble a pearl or pearls.

"Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
Sprinckled with perle and *perling* flours atweene,
Doe lyke a golden mantle her attyre."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 155.

2. To fish or dive for pearls.

"I wouldn't go *pearling* with Queensland niggers on any consideration."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Dec. 5, 1885, p. 5.

3. To knit in pearl-stitches.

*** pĕar-lā'-ccoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *pearl; -aceous.*] Of a pearly appearance; resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl.

pĕarl'-ăsh, *s.* [Eng. *pearl,* and *ash.*]

Chem.: Crude carbonate of potash, obtained from the ashes of plants by dissolving the calcined mass in water, decanting the clear solution, and evaporating it to dryness in flat iron pans. By constant stirring toward the end of the process, the pearlash is obtained in a semi-granular state. It is very impure, containing variable quantities of potassic silicate, sulphate, chloride, &c.

pĕarled, *a.* [Eng. *pearl;* suff. *-ed.*]

* 1. Adorned or set with pearls or something resembling pearls.

"As I walk, from *pearled* bush
The sunny sparkling drop I brush."
Warton: On Approach of Summer.

* 2. Resembling pearls.

"Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps."
P. Fletcher.

3. Ground or reduced to small round grains like pearls; as, *pearled*-barley. [BARLEY.]

4. Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge (q.v.).

* 5. Blotched.

"*Pearled* faces, palsies, dropsies."—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 170.

pearled-barley, *s.* Pearl-barley.

pĕar'-lĭn, pĕarl'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *perle* = pearl, and *lin* = flax, linen; cf. Gael. *pearliunn;* Ir. *peirlin* = fine linen, cambric.] Lace made of silk or other thread; fine linen, cambric.

"Forbye a set o' *pearlins* I sent yourself when ye was gaun to be married."—*Scott; Rob Roy,* ch. xxxi.

pĕarl'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pearly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pearly.

pĕarl'-ĭng (1), *s.* [PEARLIN.]

*** pĕarl'-ĭng** (2), *** pĕrl'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *pearl; -ing.*] Resembling pearls.

pĕarl'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *pearl;* suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as PERLITE (q.v.).

pĕarl'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pearl,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Sagina.

pĕarl'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pearly; -y.*]

1. Resembling pearls.

"For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic, ii. 279.

2. Abounding with, or containing pearls.

"The silver Trent on *pearly* sands doth slide,"
Drayton: Barons Wars, vi.

pearly-nautilus, *s.*

Zool.: Nautilus pompilius; common in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, especially towards the Moluccas. It is believed to inhabit both deep and shallow water. Belon figured its shell, and then Rumphius; and on August 24, 1829, Mr. George Bennett captured a specimen in Marakini Bay on the south-west side of Erromango. The soft parts were elaborately described by Prof. Owen in his *Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus* (1832). The shell is imported into Europe for its fine mother-of-pearl, much in request with cabinet-makers and jewellers. The smallest and most excavated partitions are used to make pendants for the ear. By removing the external layer of the shell which is not nacreous, drinking-vessels of great brilliancy are made in the East, as they formerly were also in Europe.

pearly-nereis, *s.*

Zool.: Nereis margaritacea, a common species, brown above, with a beautiful irideseent under-surface.

pearly-underwing, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis saucia.*

peär'-māin, peare-maine, *s.* [Fr.] A variety of apple.

"*Pearmain* is an excellent and well known fruit."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** peär'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pear,* and * *monger.*] [COSTERMONGER.] An itinerant vendor of pears.

"Pert as a *pearmonger* I'd be
If Molly were but kind."
Gay: New Song of New Similes.

peart, *a.* [PERT.]

pēaş, *s. pl.* [PEA.]

peas-cod, *s.* A pea-pod.

pēaş'-ant, * peys-aunt, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *paisant, paisan* (Fr. *paisan*), from O. Fr. *païs* (Fr. *pays;* Sp. *pais;* Port. *puis, paiz*) = a country; Lat. *pagus* = a village; Sp. *paesano;* Ital. *paisano.* The *t* is excrescent, as in tyrant, ancient, &c.]

A. *As subst.:* A countryman, a rustic; one engaged in country work.

"My father charged you in his will to give me a good education: you have trained me like a *peasant.*"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to peasants; rustic, rural. (Frequently used in reproach or contempt.)

"Perdy, thou *peasant* knight mightst rightly reed
Me thee to be full base and evill borne."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 31.

Peasants' War, *s.*

Hist.: A series of insurrections in Germany by the peasants against their masters, by whom they were greatly oppressed. The first, the Bund-schuh (Laced-shoe), was in 1502; the next, the war of Conrad, in 1514, and the third, the Latin war, in 1524. This last commenced in the Thurgau, and, after a lull, burst out again in Alsace, Franconia, and the Palatinate. After a time it became, under the leadership of Thomas Münzer, an Anabaptist fanatic, a religious war. It was quelled in 1525, and cost the lives of more than a hundred thousand people.

pēaş'-ant-līke, * pēaş'-ant-lў, *a.* [Eng. *peasant; -like, -ly.*] Like or characteristic of peasants; rough, rude, clownish.

"A generous mind above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrants Defence,* § 13.

pēaş'-ant-rў, * pes-ant-rie, *s.* [Eng. *peasant; -ry.*]

1. The peasants of a country collectively: the whole body of country people.

"But a bold *peasantry,* their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* 2. Coarseness, rudeness, rusticity.

*** pēaşe,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *appease* (q.v.).] To appease, to calm.

"For the *peesynge* of the said quarelles and debates."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4).

pēaşe, *s.* [PEA.]

* 1. A pea.

2. Peas collectively.

"Cheyne has prescribed *pease*-broth."—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 2.

*** pease-bolt,** *s.* Pease in the straw. (*Tusser: Husbandry.*)

pease-meal, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flour made from peas.

2. *Founding:* Pease-flour, dusted on as facing on moulds for brasswork. Used also sometimes to give tenacity to very weak sand.

pease-pudding, *s.* A pudding made chiefly of peas.

pease-soup, *s.* Pea-soup.

pēaşe'-weēp, pēēşe'-wēp, pēē'-weēt, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing.

"The monotonous and plaintive cries of the lapwing and curlew, which my companions denominated the *peaseweep* and whaup."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvii.

pēat, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers the true form to be *beat,* from its being used to *beet* or mend the fire, from Mid. Eng. *beten* = to replenish a fire.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Turf and *peat,* and cowsheards, are cheap fuels and last long."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. A small square or sod of peat-bog cut and dried for fuel.

II. *Geol. & Petrol.:* A deposit formed in bogs by the decay of vegetable matter, frequently consisting almost entirely of Sphagnum, or bog-moss. In composition it differs from coal only in the relative proportion of its constituents, peat containing 55·62 per cent. of carbon, while coal contains 88 to 94 per cent. It forms extensive deposits in various parts of northern Europe, and notably in parts of Ireland, where it is commonly known as turf, and is largely used as fuel. There are large peat beds in the northern United States, and in Canada and Newfoundland.

peat-bog, *s.* A bog or marsh containing peat; a peat-moss.

peat-hagg, *s.* A slough in places from whence peat has been dug. (*Scotch.*)

"Forced to the moss-flows and *peat-haggs,* there to hear the word."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. viii

peat-moss, *s.*

1. The sphagnum which produces peat (q.v.).

2. A deposit of peat in which such mosses grow, or simply a peat-bog, of whatever material the peat may be composed. Such a moss is sometimes forty feet deep, the sphagnum having its lower part decayed and made into peat while the upper part still lives. Beneath there is sometimes a stratum of bog-iron ore (q.v.). The banks of the Shannon are lined with peat-moss at intervals on both sides.

peat-reek, *s.* The smoke from peat.

Peet-reek flavour: The peculiar flavour communicated to whiskey in consequence of peat having been used as fuel during the process of its distillation.

peat-soil, *s.* A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat-moss or bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

peat (2), *s.* [Pet.] A pet, a favourite.

"Ye are baith a pair o' the devil's *peats*, I trow."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii.

*** pēat'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *peat*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small peat-bog.

"Cavan, we are told, has no fewer than 90 *peatlets* or small bogs."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1857.

pēat'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *peat*; *-y.*] Resembling peat; containing or composed of peat.

pēa'-veȳ, *s.* A lumberman's cant-hook.

pē'-ba, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dasypus* (*Tatusia*) *peba*, called also the Black Tatou, an armadillo ranging from Texas southwards to Paraguay. The ears are large, long, and close together; the head small, long, and straight; mouth large. Scales hexagonal; the bands vary in number, increasing with the age of the animal. It is nocturnal, swift of foot, and a good burrower. Its flesh is said to resemble sucking-pig in flavour, and the native women attribute imaginary virtues to the shell.

pĕb'-ble, * pea-ble, * pib-bil, * pob-ble, *s.* [A.S. *papol-stán* = a pebble-stone; prob. from its roundness; cf. Lat. *papula*, *papilla* = a little pustule.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water.

"My fords with *pebbles*, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 25.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Jewel.*: An agate; a name given to rounded nodules of siliceous minerals, more especially to varieties of agate and rock-crystals. Often called Scotch pebble.

2. *Optics*: A lens made of rock-crystal, used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.

pebble-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed characterized by the prevalence of pebbles. Pebble-beds give evidence of proximity of land while they were deposited, and of subsequent upheaval.

pebble-crystal, *s.* A crystal in form of a pebble.

"The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular."—*Woodward.*

pebble hook-tip, *s.*

Entom.: *Drepana falcaria*, a British moth, having the fore wings with a hooked tip. The larva feeds on birch, alder, &c.

pebble-paving, *s.* Pavement laid with pebbles from three to four inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as boulder-paving, and is from six to nine inches deep.

pebble-prominent, *s.* [Notodonta.]

pebble-stone, * peable-stone, * pib-bil-stone, *s.* A pebble.

"About her neck hung chains of *pebble-stone*."
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sest. 1.

*** pĕb'-bled (bled as bĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *pebbl(e)*; *-ed.*] Abounding in pebbles or small rounded stones; full of or covered with pebbles; pebbly.

"The waves make towards the *pebbled* shore."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 60.

pĕb'-blĭng, *s.* [Eng. *pebbl(e)*; *-ing.*]

Leather: An operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance.

pĕb'-blȳ, *a.* [Eng. *pebbl(e)*; *-y.*) Full of pebbles, pebbled.

"No, nor the spot of *pebbly* sand,
Oft found by such a mountain strand."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 9.

Pē-bĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Pebidiauc, the name of the division or hundred in which the upper series of the rock described are chiefly exposed.

Pebidian-formation, *s.*

Geol.: According to Dr. Hicks, a series of Pre-Cambrian beds, composed of ejectamenta, now more or less stratified, from ancient volcanoes, alternating with schistose, metamorphosed clays, and sandstones. It rests unconformably on the Arvonian and passes upward into the Cambrian, but has a different structure from it (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. 230, 235).

pĕb'-rĭne, *s.* [Fr.] An epidemic among silk-worms. [Panhistophyton.]

"Silkworms are liable to many diseases; and, even before 1853, a peculiar epizootic, frequently accompanied by the appearance of dark spots upon the skin (hence the name of *Pébrine* which it has received), had been noted for its mortality."—*Huxley: Critiques*, p. 245.

pĕ-căn', **pĕ-ca'-na,** *s.* [Sp. *pecana.*] (See compound.)

pecan-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Carya olivæformis*, a hickory-tree with a slender stem, sometimes seventy feet high, downy petioles, leaves a foot or eighteen inches long, and bearing edible nuts. Found in swamps in Upper Louisiana and near New Orleans. Is abundant in Texas.

pĕc'-a-rȳ, *s.* [Peccary.]

*** pĕc-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *peccable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being peccable or subject to sin; capacity of or liability to sinning.

"The common *peccability* of mankind is urged."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** pĕc'-ca-ble,** *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *pecable*; Ital. *peccabile*, as if from a Lat. *peccabilis*, from *pecco* = to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.

"All mutable and changeable . . . lapsable and *peccable*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 564.

pĕc-ca-dĭl'-lō (1), * pĕc'-ca-dĭl, *s.* [Sp. *pecadillo* = a little fault, dimin. of *pecado* = a sin (from *peccatum*); from *pecco* = to sin; Fr. *peccadille.*] A slight fault or crime; a petty fault; a venial offence.

"I hope his Holinesse dispensath witb us for these *peccadillos*."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. ii., § 14.

*** pĕc-ca-dĭl'-lō (2),** *s.* [Piccadil.] A sort of stiff ruff.

*** pĕc'-can-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *peccant*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being peccant; sinfulness.

2. A crime, an offence, a sin.

"This distorting of equivocall words, which passeth commonly for a trivial *peccancy*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xxi., § 21.

3. Bad quality.

"A predisposition in the humours by reason of their *peccancy* in quantity or quality."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. v.

*** pĕc'-cant,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *peccans*, pr. par. of *pecco* = to sin; Sp. *pecante*; Ital. *peccante.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Sinful, sinning, guilty, criminal.

"From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they saw."
Milton: P. L., xi. 70.

2. Morbid, bad, corrupt; injurious to health.

"Thus have I described . . those *peccant* humours."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

3. Bad, informal, wrong.

"Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

B. *As subst.*: An offender, a transgressor.

*** pĕc'-cant-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *peccant*; *-ly.*] In a peccant manner; sinfully; by transgression.

pĕc'-ca-rȳ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The popular name for two species of small suilline mammals from the New World, so nearly allied that they breed freely in captivity, but never produce more than two at a birth. The Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*) ranges from Arkansas southward to the Rio Negro, and seldom attacks other animals. The White-lipped Peccary (*D. labiatus*) is rarely met with north of British Honduras, or south of Paraguay. It associates in large droves, is very pugnacious, and does not hesitate to attack man. The hunter who encounters a herd of this species has often to take to a tree for safety. Both are omnivorous, and possess a gland in the middle of the back, secreting a musky substance, which taints the meat if not speedily removed after death. By some old travellers this gland was mistaken for a second navel, a circumstance which influenced Cuvier in selecting the generic name.

pĕc-cā'-vī, *phr.* [Lat. = I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. perf. indic. of *pecco* = to sin.] A word used colloquially to express an acknowledgment or confession of an offence or mistake. (Generally in the phrase *To cry peccavi.*)

pĕc'-cō, *s.* [Pekoe.]

pĕch, pĕgh (*ch, gh* guttural), *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To puff. (*Scotch.*)

"And up Parnassus *pechin*."
Burns: Willie Chalmers.

pĕch'-blĕnd, pech-blende, *s.* [Ger. *pech* = pitch, and *blende* = blend.] [Pitchblend.]

pĕch'-ĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as Allophane (q.v.).

pĕch'-u-rāne, *s.* [Fr., from Ger. *pech* = pitch, and Fr. *urane* = uranium.] The same as Pitchblend (q.v.).

pĕck (1), *** pecke, * pekke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a derivative from *peck*, v. (q.v.). Gael. *peic*; Irish *peac* = a peck.]

1. *Lit.*: A dry measure of two gallons, or eight quarts, for grain, pulse, &c.; the fourth part of a bushel. The standard or imperial peck contains 554·548 cubic inches. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, was slightly less than the imperial peck, when used for wheat; but when for barley it was equal to about 1·456 of it.

2. *Fig.*: A great deal, number, or quantity.

"The tyrant's pallace was in a marvellous *peck* of troubles."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 802.

pĕck (2), *s.* [Peck, *v.*]

1. A sharp stroke with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. A pick (q.v.).

* 3. Food. (*Slang.*)

"Let's dry off our *peck*."—*Brome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

*** peck-point,** *s.* A game. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.)

pĕck, * pek, * pekke, *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *pick*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To strike with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. To pick up with, or as with, the beak.

"This fellow *pecks* up wit, as pigeons peas."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

3. To make by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument: as, To *peck* a hole.

4. To eat. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To make strokes with the beak or a pointed instrument.

"With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flatheaded at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To pick up food with the beak.

"She, when he walked, went *pecking* at his side."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 84.

¶ *To peck at*: To persistently strike at or attack; to carp at.

"Sometimes we see two men *pecking at* one another very eagerly."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

pĕck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peck*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which pecks; specif., a bird which picks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

"The titmouse, and the *pecker's* hungry brood."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 18.

2. An instrument for making holes; a pick.

"His head a *pecker* bore."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Telegraphy*: A relay. So called in England from the appearance of the earlier apparatus, which pecked somewhat like a bird.

2. *Weaving*: The picker of a loom. The shuttle-driver.

¶ *To keep one's pecker up*: To preserve one's courage; to be of good heart. (*Slang.*)

pĕck'-ham-īte, *s.* [After Prof. S. F. Peckham; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A light greenish-yellow opalescent mineral, occurring as nodules in the Emmet Co. (Iowa) meteorite. Cleavage distinct. Sp. gr. 3·23; lustre, greasy. Two analyses showed that it consisted of a silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron, with the calculated formula, $2(R,SiO_3) + R_2SiO_4$.

pĕck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Peck, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; a peck.

2. (*Pl.*): Place-bricks, from the outside of the kiln and insufficiently burned. Sanded or semel bricks.

pĕck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *peck*, v. ; *-ish.*] Hungry ; inclined to eat. (*Colloquial.*)

"When shall I feel *peckish* again?"—*Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

pĕck'-led (led as **eld),** *a.* [A corrupt. of *speckled* (q.v.).] Speckled, spotted.

"Some are *peckled*, some greenish."—*Walton: Angler.*

pĕ-cŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέκω* (*pekō*) = to comb, and *πτέρις* (*pteris*) = a kind of fern. Named from the comb-like appearance of the frond.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns reaching from the Devonian to the Wealden.

* **pĕc'-ŏr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *pecus* = cattle collectively.] [FEE, *s.*]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to what Cuvier called the Ruminantia (q.v.).

pĕc'-tāse, *s.* [Eng. *pect(ic)* ; *-ase.*]

Chem.: An uncrystallizable fermentative substance existing in fruits and in various roots, sometimes in the soluble, sometimes in the insoluble form, and having the property of converting pectin into pectic, parapectic, and metapectic acids. It resembles in its mode of action the diastase of germinating barley.

pĕc'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *pect(ic)* ; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pectic acid.

pĕc'-tĕn, *s.* [Lat. = a comb, a kind of shell-fish.]

1. *Zool. & Palæont.*: Scallop ; a genus of Ostreidæ, sometimes made the type of a distinct family, Pectinidæ. Shell sub-orbicular, regular, usually with radiating ribs, beaks approximate, eared, the anterior ones most prominent, the posterior ones a little oblique. Animal with a row of ocelli and delicate crescentic gills. Distribution world-wide ; known recent species 176, fossil (including *Aviculo-pecten*), 450 ; from the Carboniferous onward. *Pecten maximus* is eaten in England, and elsewhere in Europe. These are called in the London market Scallops, at Brighton Queens, and on the Dorset and Devonshire coasts Frills. *P. opercularis*, called Scallop and Quin, is also eaten. There are extensive banks of it in fifteen to twenty fathoms on the north and west of Ireland. *P. Jacobæus* is the St. James's Shell, formerly worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land, and used as the badge of some knightly orders. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. *Bot.*: (1) Venus's Comb, *Scandix Pecten*, (2) [TRICHIDIUM].

pecten-seams, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Seams of ironstone, with *Pecten æquivalvis*, in the Middle Lias, near Whitby. (*Phillips: Geol.*, pt. ii. (ed. Etheridge), p. 388.)

pĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pect(ose)* ; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing pectin.

pectic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{22}O_{15}$ (?). Prepared from the pulp of carrots or turnips by boiling for one hour with water containing sodic carbonate, precipitating with calcium chloride, and decomposing the calcium pectate with hydrochloric acid. In the moist state, it is a transparent jelly, which dries up to a white horny mass, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol and ether. Heated to 150°, it blackens, and at 200° gives off carbonic anhydride and water, leaving pyropectic acid. The pectates of the alkali metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble. The ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are colourless jellies. The copper salt is a green jelly, containing 16 per cent. of cupric oxide.

pĕc-tĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pectis*, genit. *pectid(is)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

pĕc'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pect(ose)* ; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{48}O_{32}$. A transparent jelly discovered by Braconnot in the expressed juice of ripe apples. It is present in all ripe fruits, is soluble in water, neutral to test paper, and is precipitated from its aqueous solution by alcohol. In its preparation and purification it is indispensable to avoid the use of boiling water, which rapidly decomposes the pectin.

* **pĕc'-tĭn-ąl,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)* = a comb ; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a comb ; resembling a comb.

B. *As subst.*: A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

"There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane ; and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

pĕc-tĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pectin(es)* = a comb, and *arius* = a combmaker.]

Zool.: A genus of Tubicolous Annelida, having the tube free, membranous, or papyraceous, covered with sand grains, and in the form of a long reversed cone. *Pectinaria belgica* is found on British shores within the lowest tide-mark.

pĕc'-tĭn-ąte, pĕc'-tĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pectinatus*, from *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb ; Fr. *pectiné.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Arranged like the teeth of a comb ; resembling the teeth of a comb.

"A curious *pectinated* work."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. Interlaced like the teeth of a comb.

"To sit cross-legged or with our fingers *pectinated* is accounted bad."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: [COMB-SHAPED].

2. *Zool.*: Comb-like. Used of the gills of certain Gasteropods. [PECTINIBRANCHIATA.]

pectinate-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Closely set, reticulated, muscular bands in the appendices of the auricles of the heart, more particularly in the right appendix. Their main use is probably to prevent over-dilatation of the ventricles.

pĕc'-tĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [PECTINATE.]

pectinated-claw, *s.*

Ornith.: A claw with comb-like divisions on one of its sides. It is found in the Goat-sucker. Its use is not known.

pectinated-mineral, *s.*

Min. (*Pl.*): Groups of crystals arranged in the form of a comb, as in cockscomb pyrites, a variety of Marcasite (q.v.).

pectinated rhomb, *s.*

Comp. Anat. (*Pl.*): Definite groups of minute pores or fissures penetrating the plates of the calyx in many Cystideans. (*Nicholson.*)

pĕc'-tĭn-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pectinate* ; *-ly.*] In a pectinate manner ; like the teeth of a comb.

* **pĕc-tĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [PECTINATE.]

1. The act of combing.

2. The quality or state of being pectinated ; that which is pectinated.

"The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

pĕc-tĭn-ā-tō-, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *pectinatus* = pectinated.] Pectinate.

pectinato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Pectinate with the divisions, as if torn, that is, long and taper-pointed.

pĕc'-tĭn-ā-tor, *s.* [Lat. = one who combs or cards.]

Zool.: A genus of Octodontidæ, sub-family Ctenodactylinæ, with one species, *Pectinator spekei*, from Somali land. It closely resembles the genus Ctenodactylus (q.v.), but has a small additional molar in each series. The tail is bushy and of moderate length, and the ears have a small antitragus.

pĕc'-tĭnc, *s.* [PECTIN.]

pĕc-tĭn'-ĕ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb ; Eng. adj. suff. *-eal.*]

Anat.: Comb-like.

pectineal-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: One of the internal femoral muscles.

* **pĕc-tĭn-ĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectini(s)* = a comb, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: One of Cuvier's orders of Gasteropoda. With his Scuti-, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata it makes up the modern order Prosobranchiata (q.v.) of Milne-Edwards.

† **pĕc-tĭn-ĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ąte,** *a. & s.* [PECTINIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the gills pectinated or plume-like.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of Cuvier's lapsed order Pectinibranchiata.

pĕc-tĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)* = a comb ; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zoology:

1. The same as OSTREIDÆ.

2. Scallops ; a family of Conchiferous Molluscs, section Asiphonida. Generally merged in Ostreidæ (q.v.). Genera : Pecten, Hemipecten, Hinnites, Lima, Spondylus, &c. (*Tate*, &c.)

* **pĕc-tĭn'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *pecten*. genit. *pectin(is)* = a comb, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a comb ; resembling a comb.

pĕc'-tĭn-ite, *s.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb ; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A fossil scallop or pecten.

pĕc'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a plant, not the modern genus, which is named from the teeth of the pappus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Pectideæ. Leaves generally with glandular dots ; flower-heads small. About thirty species are known, from the hotter parts of America.

* **pĕc-tĭze',** *v.i.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*pēktos*) = solid, firm ; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To congeal ; to change into a gelatinous mass. (*Annandale.*)

pĕc'-tō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*pēctos*) = constructed of several pieces, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone ; Ger. *pectolith.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in aggregates of acicular crystals, or fibrous and divergent. Hardness, 5 ; sp. gr. 2·68 to 2·78 ; lustre, silky ; colour, white to gray ; very tough. Compos. : silica, 54·2 ; lime, 33·8 ; soda, 9·3 ; water, 2·7=100 ; the suggested formula, the water being basic, $(\frac{4}{5}CaO + \frac{1}{5}NaO + \frac{1}{6}HO)SiO_2$. Found mostly in doleritic rocks.

pĕc'-tŏr-ąl * **pec-tor-all,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *pectoral*, from Lat. *pectoralis* = pertaining to the breast ; *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast ; Sp. *pectoral* ; Ital. *pettorale.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the breast.

"The peculiar strength of the *pectoral* muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. i.

2. Suited for the breast ; adapted to relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"The leaves make a good *pectoral* drink."—*Grainger: The Sugar-Cane*, bk. i. (Note.)

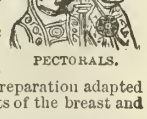
B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A covering or protection for the breast.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) The breast-plate of the Jewish high priest



PECTORALS.

"The twelve stones in the *pectoral* of the high priest."—*Hammond: Works*, iii. 424.

(2) The morse worn by the clergy ; the clasp of a cope.

(3) The orphrey in front of the chasuble.

(4) The alb and tunic which covered the breast.

2. *Ichthy.*: A pectoral fin.

3. *Med.*: A medicine or preparation adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved."—*Wiseman.*

* 4. *Old Arm.*: The breastplate of a soldier : more especially the extra defence for the throat and chest placed over the cuirass in later times.

pectoral-arch, *s.*

Anat.: The scapular arch, consisting of the scapula, coracoid, and clavicle, connecting the pectoral limbs.

pectoral-cross, *s.*

Eccles.: A cross worn upon the breast by bishops, abbots, &c.

pectoral-fins, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: (See extract).

"The *pectoral-fins* (with their osseous supports) are the homologues of the anterior limbs of the higher Vertebrata. They are always inserted immediately behind the gill-openings; either symmetrical, with a rounded posterior margin, or asymmetrical, with the upper rays longest and strongest; in Malacopterygians with a dorsal spine, the upper pectoral ray is frequently developed into a similar defensive weapon."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 42.

pectoral-limbs, *s. pl.*

Anat: The arms or anterior extremities.

pectoral-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The *pectoralis major* and *pectoralis minor*, two muscles of the breast.

pectoral-region, *s.*

Anat.: The region of the breast.

***pĕc′-tŏr-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pectoral; -ly.*] In a pectoral manner; as concerning the breast.

pĕc-tŏr-ĭ-lō′-quĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast, and *loquor* = to speak; Fr. *pectoriloque.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy (q.v.).

***pĕc-tŏr-ĭl′-ō-quĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pectoriloqu(y); -ism.*] The same as PECTORILOQUY (q.v.).

***pĕc-tŏr-ĭl′-ō-quŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pectoriloqu(y); -ous.*] The same as PECTORILOQUIAL (q.v.).

pĕc-tŏr-ĭl′-ō-quў, *s.* [Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast, and *loquor* = to speak; Fr. *pectoriloquie.*]

Med.: The sound of the patient's voice heard by means of the stethoscope as if proceeding from the chest. It occurs in tubercular phthisis when there is a large cavity in the lungs, and is sometimes associated with amphoric resonance.

pĕc′-tōse, *s.* [Gr. πηκτός (*pēktos*) = stuck in, fixed, from πήγνυμι (*pēgnumi*) = to make fast.]

Chem.: A substance, probably isomeric with cellulose, existing in unripe fleshy fruits, in fleshy roots, and in other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, is easily decomposed, and has not yet been isolated. Under the influence of acids and other reagents it is changed into pectiu.

pĕc-tōs′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pectos(e); -ic.*] Derived from or containing pectose.

pectosic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{46}O_{31}$. Obtained as the first product of the action of pectase on an aqueous solution of pectin. It is insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, and forms a jelly on cooling. The gelatinous amorphous salts of pectosic acid are couverted into pectates by an excess of the base.

pĕc-tŏs′-trą-cą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πηκτός (*pēktos*) fixed, and ὄστρακον (*ostracon*) = a shell.]

Zool. & Palæont.; A genus of Arcadæ; shell orbicular, hinge with a semicircular row of transverse teeth. Distribution nearly world-wide. Recent species fifty-eight; fossil eighty, from the Neocomian onwards.

pe-cul, *s.* [PICUL.]

***pĕc′-ų-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculor* = to appropriate to one's own use, from *peculium* = one's own property.] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods entrusted to one's care; to pilfer, to embezzle.

"An oppressive, irregular, capricious, unsteady, rapacious and *peculating* despotism."—*Burke: On Fox's East India Bill.*

***pĕc′-ų-ląte,** *s.* [Fr. *peculat*, from Lat. *peculatus.*] [PECULATE, *v.*] Peculation, pilfering, embezzlement.

"The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation has been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated."—*Burnet: Own Time.*

pĕc-ų-lā′-tion, *s.* [PECULATE.] The act of peculating or appropriating to one's own use money or goods entrusted to one's care; embezzlement, pilfering, stealing, theft.

"*Peculation*, sale
"Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds
By forgery." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 668.

pĕc′-ų-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculor* = to peculate (q.v.).] One who peculates.

"*Peculators* of the public gold."
Cowper: Task, i. 735.

pe-cū′-lĭ-ąr, *pe-cu-li-er, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *peculier*, from Lat. *peculiaris* = pertaining to property, one's own, from *peculium* = private property; Sp. *peculiar;* Ital. *peculiare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. One's own; belonging to one with exclusion of others; private, not geueral; personal.

"Fired with a zeal *peculiar*, they defy
The rage and rigour of a polar sky."
Cowper: Hope, 161.

*2. Particular, individual, single.

"One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 111.

3. Special, especial, particular; above all others.

"Made the poets their *peculiar* care."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, li.

4. Unusual, singular, striking, noticeable, strange, out of the common: as, There is something *peculiar* about him.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Exclusive property or right; that which belongs exclusively to one.

"Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can impower even the heat men to assume the execution of it."—*South: Sermons.*

2. *Canon Law:* A particular parish or church, having jurisdiction within itself, and exempt from that of the ordinary or bishop's court. Peculiars are divided into royal (as chapels royal), of which the king is ordinary, and peculiars of archbishops, bishops, deans, chapters, prebendaries, &c.

¶ *Court of Peculiars:*

Canon Law: A branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed throughout the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan alone.

Peculiar-people, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A Protestant sect of recent origin, found mostly in Kent, and to a less degree in other counties round London. They recognise no sacraments or creeds, and claim to be the real exemplars of true and undefiled religion. They accept the exhortation of St. James (v. 14, 15) in a strictly literal sense, and this has more than once led to a verdict of manslaughter being returned against some of their members by a coroner's jury. (*McClintock & Strong.*) The name apparently has reference to 1 Pet. ii. 9. [TUNKER.]

pĕ-cų-lĭ-ăr′-ĭ-tў, *pe-cu-li-ar-i-tie, *s.* [Eug. *peculiar; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar; individuality.

*2. Exclusive possession, right, or ownership.

"What need we to disclaim all *peculiarities* in goods?"—*Bp. Hall:* ep. ii., dec. 5.

3. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a particular person or thing; a characteristic.

"To he prayed unto is, and for ever will be one of his incommunicable *peculiarities*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

***pĕ-cū′-lĭ-ąr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *peculiar; -ize.*] To make peculiar; to set apart; to appropriate.

pĕ-cū′-lĭ-ąr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peculiar; -ly.*]

1. Particularly, especially, exclusively.

"A sort of composition *peculiarly* proper to poetry."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

2. In a peculiar, unusual, or strange manner; strangely.

***pĕ-cū′-lĭ-ąr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *peculiar; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar, appropriate, or set apart.

"The *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same."—*Mede: Rev. of God's House*, p. 5.

2. Peculiarity, strangeness.

***pĕ-cū′-lĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Private property; savings.

2. *Rom. Law:* Savings or money allowed to be retained by a slave or child as his or her private property.

***pĕ-cū′-nĭ-ąl, *pe-cu-ni-all,** *a.* [Lat. *pecunialis*, from *pecunia* = mouey, from *pecus* = cattle; Sansc. *paçu.*] Of or pertaining to money; pecuniary.

"Ther might astest hem no *pecuniall* peine."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,896.

pĕ-cū′-nĭ-ąr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pecuniary; -ly.*] In a pecuuiary manner; as regards mouey.

pĕ-cū′-nĭ-ąr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *pécuniaire*, from Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia* = money; Ital. & Sp. *pecuniario.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to money or money matters.

"To relieve the *pecuniary* wants of all literary and scientific persons."—*Cussell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 327

2. Consisting of money.

"My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite."—*Burke: A Letter to a Noble Lord.*

pecuniary-causes, *s. pl.*

Law: Causes arising either from the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting to do some act relating to the church, whereby the plaintiff suffers damage, towards satisfying which he is permitted to institute a suit iu the spiritual court.

pecuniary-legacy, *s.* A testamentary gift of mouey.

***pĕ-cū′-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pecuniosus*, from *pecunia* = money; Ital., Sp., & Port. *pecunioso;* Fr. *pécunieux.*] Full of or abounding in money; rich, wealthy.

pĕd, *s.* [PAD (2), *s.*]

1. A small packsaddle; a pannier.

"A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and *ped.*"
Tusser: Five Hundred Points.

2. A basket, a hamper.

"A hask is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish."—*Spenser. Shepheards Calender; November.* (Gloss.)

***pĕd′-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Low Lat. *pedagium*, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *péage;* Sp. *peage;* Ital. *pedaggio.*] A tax or toll paid for passiug through any country, for which the passengers were entitled to safe-conduct and protection; peage.

pĕd-ą-gŏğ′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pédagogique*, from Gr. παιδαγωγικός (*paidagōgikos*), from παιδαγωγός (*paidagōgos*) = a pedagogue (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *pedagogico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to a pedagogue; suited for or characteristic of a pedagogue.

***B.** *As subst.:* [PEDAGOGICS].

pĕd-ą-gŏğ′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pedagogic; -al.*] The same as PEDAGOGIC (q.v.).

"That way forsooth was accounted hoyish and *pedagogical*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon; Chillingworth.*

pĕd-ą-gŏğ′-ĭcs, *s.* [PEDAGOGIC.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogy.

pĕd′-ą-gŏğ-ĭşm, pĕd′-ą-gŏğ-uĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pedagogue; -ism.*] The occupation, manners, or character of a pedagogue.

"Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagoguism*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 6.

pĕd′-ą-gŏgue, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pædagogus* = a preceptor, from Gr. παιδαγωγός (*paidagōgos*), from παῖς (*pais*), genit. [παιδός (*paidos*) = a boy, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pedagogo.*]

*1. *Class. Antiq.:* A slave who led his master's children to school, places of amusement, &c., until they became old enough to take care of themselves. In many cases the pedagogues acted also as teachers.

2. A teacher of young children; a schoolmaster. (Used generally in contempt or ridicule.)

"Perhaps you will think me some *pedagogue*, willing, by a well-timed puff, to increase the reputation of his own school."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

***pĕd′-ą-gŏgue,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pædagogo*, from Gr. παιδαγωγέω (*paidagōgeō*) = to be a pedagogue (q.v.).] To teach as a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

"Wise Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man."
Somerville: To the Earl of Halifax.

* **pĕd'-a-gŏg-y,** *s.* [Fr. *pédagogie*, from Gr. παιδαγωγία (*paidagōgia*), from παιδαγωγός (*paidagōgos*) = a pedagogue (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *pedagogia*.] The art or occupation of a pedagogue; pedagogism.

"He [Thomas Horne] was, for his merits and excellent faculty that he had in *pedagogy*, preferr'd to be master of the school at Eaton."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

pĕd'-al, * **pĕd'-al,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *pedalis* = (1) pertaining to the foot, (2) belonging to a foot-measure, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pédale*; Sp. *pedal*; Ital. *pedale* = a pedal.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a foot.

¶ Used in Zoology spec. in connection with the foot of a mollusc.

2. *Music:* Pertaining or relating to a pedal.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A projecting piece of metal or wood which is to be acted upon or pressed down with the foot; a treadle: as, the *pedal* of a bicycle.

II. *Music.:*

1. In musical instruments, a part acted on by the feet. (1) On the pianoforte there are usually two pedals, one of which enables the performer to play only on one string, the other to remove the dampers. (2) On the organ there are combination pedals, which alter the arrangement of the registers, and a swell pedal, by which the swell shutters are opened and closed, and (3) a pedal clavier or keyboard, on which the feet play. (4) On the harp there are pedals, each of which has the power of flattening, sharpening, or making natural, one note throughout the whole compass of the instrument.

2. A fixed or stationary bass; a pedal-bass, pedal-note, or pedal-point, over which various harmonies or contrapuntal devices are constructed; they chiefly occur in Fugues.

pedal-bass, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 2.]

pedal-coupler, *s.*

Music: An accessory stop of an organ, by means of which the pedal-keys are enabled to draw down the keys of a manual.

pedal-key, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 1 (3).]

pedal-note, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 2.]

pedal-organ, *s.*

Music: That part of an organ which is played by foot-keys.

pedal-pipes, *s. pl.*

Music: The pipes in an organ acted upon by the pedals.

pedal-point, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 2.]

pĕd'-al, *v.i. & t.* [Pedal, *s.*]

Music: To play with the feet upon a keyboard.

pē-dā'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedal(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Pedaliaceæ (q.v.).

pē-dăl'-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedali-(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pedaliads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignoniales. Soft herbs with a heavy smell; glandular hairs, or vesicles in fours; no stipules; flowers axillary, often with conspicuous bracts; calyx in five pieces; corolla monopetalous, the limb bilabiate; a hypogynous disk. Stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; ovary of two carpellary leaves, anterior and posterior with respect to the axis; one-celled, or with four to six spurious cells. Fruit drupaceous or capsular; two to six celled, with many seeds when two-celled, and few when many-celled. Found in Africa and the tropics. Tribes Pedaleæ and Sesameæ. Known genera fourteen, species twenty-five. (*Lindley.*)

pē-dā'-lĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pedal(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for Pedaliaceæ (q.v.)

* **pē-dā'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal.

pē-dăl'-ĭ-ŏn (1), *s.* [Gr. πηδάλιον (*pēdalion*) = a rudder.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, family Flosculariдæ. There are median appendages proceeding from both the ventral and the opposite faces of the body, as well as lateral appendages.

"*Pedalion*, with its jointed setose appendages, and curious likeness to some nauplius conditions of the lower Crustacea, suggests that connecting links in this direction may yet be found."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 193.

pē-dăl'-ĭ-ŏn (2), *s.* [Pedal.]

Music: A set of pedals acting upon strings, producing notes of a deep pitch, so constructed as to be capable of being used with a pianoforte.

* **pē-dăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *pedalis* = pedal (q.v.).] Measurement by paces. (*Ash.*)

pē-dā'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *pedalion* = a plant, not of the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pedaliaceæ (q.v.). Only known species *Pedalium murex;* found in Kattiwar, Guzerat, and Madras, especially near the sea. Its fresh leaf, agitated in water, renders it mucilaginous. The mucilage is prescribed by Indian doctors for dysuria and gonorrhœa. The meal of the seeds is used for poultices. The fruits are demulcent, diuretic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac. The juice is a good gargle, and is used as a local application in aphthæ. (*Dymock, Emerson,* &c.)

* **pē-dā'-nē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] Going on foot; walking.

pĕd'-ant, * **ped-ante,** *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *pedante*; Sp. & Port. *pedante*; ultimate origin doubtful.]

* 1. A schoolmaster, a pedagogue.

"A *pedant* that keeps a school i' th' church."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

2. One who makes a vain display of his learning; one who puts on an air of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

"However, those *pedants* never made an orator."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

pē-dăn'-tĭc, * **pē-dăn'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to pedants or pedantry; making a vain display of learning; using farfetched words or expressions; characterized by pedantry.

"Then would, unroofed, old Granta's halls
Pedantic inmates full display." *Byron: Granta.*

pē-dăn'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pedantical*; *-ly.*] In a pedantic manner; like a pedant.

* **pē-dăn'-tĭc-lў,** * **pē-dăn'-tĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pedantic*; *-ly.*] In a pedantic manner; pedantically.

* **pĕd'-ant-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ism.*]

1. The office or manners of a pedagogue.

2. Pedantry.

* **pĕd'-ant-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ize.*] To act the pedant; to make a vain display of learning; to use pedantic expressions.

* **pĕd-ant-ŏc'-ra-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The rule or sway of a pedant or pedants; a system of government founded on mere book-learning. (*J. S. Mill.*)

pĕd'-ant-rў, *s.* [Fr. *pédanterie.*] [Pedant.]

1. The manners, acts, or character of a pedant; a vain display of learning; habitual use of pedantic expressions.

"*Pedantry* is all that schools impart,
But taverns teach the knowledge of the heart."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 212.

2. Obstinate adherence or addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some particular line of life.

* **pĕd'-ant-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-y.*] Pedants collectively; a pedant.

"The *Pedanty* or household school-master."—*Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

* **pē-dār'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *pedarius*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Rom. Antiq.: A Roman senator who gave a silent vote, that is by walking over to the side of the house occupied by the party with whom he wished to vote.

* **pĕd'-ar-ў,** *s.* [Penarian.] A sandal.

"*Pedaries* for pilgrims."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 49.

pē-dā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Ncut. pl. of Lat. *pedatus*, pa. par. of *pedo* = to furnish with feet.]

Zool.: In some classifications an order of Holothuroidea, which is then made a class of Echinodermata, the latter being considered a sub-kingdom.

pĕd'-ate, *a.* [Pedata.]

Bot.: Palmate, except that the two lateral lobes are themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly to the same point as the rest, as the leaves of Arum, Dracunculus, *Helleborus niger*, &c. (*Lindley.*)

pē-dăt'-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pedatus.*]

Bot.: Pedate.

pē-dăt'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pedatifidus*, pref. *pedati-*, and *findo* (pret. *fidi*) = to cleave, to split, to divide.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle.*)

pē-dăt'-ĭ-lōbed, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *lobed.*]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth. (*De Candolle.*)

pē-dăt'-ĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Having the ribs of a leaf pedate.

pē-dăt-ĭ-part'-īte, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided beyond the middle and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

pē-dăt'-ĭ-sĕct, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided down the middle and the lobes interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

pĕd'-dĕr, pĕd'-dar, * **ped-dare,** * **ped-dir,** *s.* [Eng. *ped*; *-er.*] A pedlar, a hawker.

pĕd'-dle, * **pedle,** *v.i. & t.* [Pedlar.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To hawk small wares about; to travel about the country retailing small wares; to follow the occupation of a pedlar.

"The sheriff was duly fined for *peddling* without a license."—*Chambers' Journal*, July, 18, 1879, p. 398.

2. To busy one's self about trifles; to trifle.

B. *Trans.:* To hawk about; to sell or retail in small quantities.

"It's a clear case that you've been trading and *peddling* Balm o' Klumby on the highway."—*Chambers' Journal*, July 18, 1879, p. 398.

pĕd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Pedlar.]

* **pĕd'-dlĕr,** *v.t.* [Peddler, *s.*] To hawk about.

"Why *peddler'st* thou thus thy muse?"—*Brome: From a Friend to the Author.*

* **pĕd'-dlĕr-ў,** *s.* [Pedlary.]

pĕd'-dlĭng, *a.* [Peddle.] Petty, trifling, insignificant.

"To prey upon the miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

* **pēd'-ĕr-ăst,** *s.* [Fr. *pédéraste*, from Gr παιδεραστής (*paiderastēs*), from παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a boy, and ἐράω (*eraō*) = to love.] One addicted to pederasty; a sodomite.

* **pēd-ĕr-ăst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. παιδεραστικός (*paiderastikos*), from παιδεραστής (*paiderastēs*) = a pederast (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to pederasty.

* **pēd'-ĕr-ăs-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *pédérastie*, from Gr. παιδεραστία (*paiderastia*), from παιδεραστής (*paiderastēs*) = a pedcrast (q.v.).] The crime against nature; sodomy.

* **pēd-ĕ-rĕr'-o,** * **păt-ĕ-rĕr'-o,** *s.* [Sp., from *piedra* (Lat. *petra*; Gr. πέτρος (*petros*)) = a stone, from stones being used as the charge, before the invention of balls.] A swivel gun. [Paterero.]

* **pēd'-ĕ-scrĭpt,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *script* (q.v.).] Marks given or made by the feet, as in kicking.

pĕd'-ĕs-tal, * **ped-es-tall,** *s.* [Sp. *pedestal*, from Ital. *piedestallo*, from *piede* (Lat. *pedem*, accus. of *pes*) = a foot, and *stallo* = a stable, a stall, from Ger. *stall*; O. Fr. *piedstal.*]

1. *Arch.:* An insulated basement or support for a column, a statue, or a vase; the lower member of a pillar, named by the Greeks

stylobates and stereobates. In classical architecture it consists of three divisions: the base, or foot, next the ground, the dado, forming the main body, and the coruice, or sur-base moulding, at the top.

"Build him a *pedestal*, and say, 'Stand there,
And be our admiration and our praise.'"
Cowper: Task, v. 258.

2. *Mach.:* The standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns.

3. *Railway:* A casting secured to the truck-frame and having vertical guides for the journal-boxes of the axles, which rise and fall in the pedestals as the springs collapse and expand.

pedestal-cover, *s.*

Mach.: The cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

pedestal-table, *s.* A writing table supported on pedestals containing drawers.

* **pĕd'-ĕs-tal,** *v.t.* [PEDESTAL, *s.*] To place or set on a pedestal; to support as a pedestal.

"So stands a statue, *pedestalled* sublime,
Only that it may wave the thunder off."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

* **pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pedester, pedestris*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pédestre;* Sp. & Ital. *pedestre.*] Pertaining to the foot or feet.

* **pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pedestrial; -ly.*] In a pedestrial manner; on foot.

pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [PEDESTRIAL.]

A. *As adj.:* Going on foot; walking; performed on foot: as, a *pedestrian* journey, a *pedestrian* competition.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who journeys on foot.

"*Pedestrians* are beholden to the Railway Company for the use of its bridge."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 504.

2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager or a prize.

pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-an-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *pedestrian; -ism.*] The act or practice of walking; walking or racing on foot; the profession of a pedestrian.

* **pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-an-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pedestrian; -ize.*] To walk or travel on foot; to practise walking.

* **pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pedester* = pedestrian.] Going or moving on foot; not winged.

"Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* **pĕd-ĕ-tĕn'-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot; *tento* = to try, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Trying with the feet; hence, proceeding cautiously; advancing tentatively.

pĕ-dē'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πηδητής (*pēdētēs*) = a leaper; πηδάω (*pēdaō*) = to leap.]

Zool.: The name given by Illiger to, and more generally used for, the genus called by F. Cuvier Helamys (q.v.).

pĕd-ĕ-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedet(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dipodidæ, with the single genus Pedetes or Helamys.

pĕd-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] Connected with or resembling a foot.

pēd-ĭ-ăt'-rĭcs, *s.* That branch of medical science which relates to the treatment of children.

pĕd'-ĭ-çel, *s.* [Fr. *pédicelle;* O. Fr. *pedicule*, from Lat. *pediculum*, acc. of *pediculus*, dimin. of *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Sp. *pediculo;* Ital. *pedicello.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*)*:* The ultimate ramifications of a peduncle. They bear the flowers.

"The cause of the holding green [all the winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 592.

pĕd-ĭ-çel-lār'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicell(us)* = a little louse, used here = a little foot; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aric.*]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The Echinodermata . . . are furnished with remarkable organs, called *pedicellariæ*, which consist, when well-developed, of a tridactyle forceps—that is, of one formed of three serrated arms, neatly fitting together, and placed on the summit of a flexible stem moved by muscles. These forceps can seize firmly hold of any object. . . But there is no doubt that besides removing dirt of all kinds they subserve other functions; and one of these apparently is defence."—*Darwin: Orig. Species* (ed. 1885), p. 191.

pĕd'-ĭ-çĕl-late, *a.* [Eng. *pedicel; -ate.*] Having a pedicel; supported by a pedicel, as a flower.

pĕd'-ĭ-çelled, *a.* [Eng. *pedicel; -ed.*] The same as PEDICELLATE (q.v.).

pĕd-ĭ-çĕl-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, pĕd-ĭ-çĕl-lĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedicell(us)* = in the sense of a small foot (in Class. Lat. = a little louse); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inidæ, -inecæ.*]

Zool.: A family or sub-order of Polyzoa, order Phylactolæmata. The arms of the tentacular arch are united at their extremities; the tentacles are soft and fleshy.

pĕd'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [PEDICEL.]

Anat.: The anterior portion of the half of a vertebral arch. It is rounded and narrow. (*Quain.*)

* **pĕ-dĭc'-ų-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *pedicularis*, from *pediculus* = a louse; Fr. *pédiculaire.*] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

"Undergoing penance . . . in loathsome *pedicular* form."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxii.

pĕ-dĭc-ų-lār'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to lice, from the idea that sheep feeding upon it became thus affected.]

1. *Bot.:* Lousewort; a genus of Euphrasieæ (q.v.). Herbs parasitic upon roots; calyx somewhat leafy, inflated, five cleft, or unequally two or three-lobed, jagged; upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, and the lower one plane, three-lobed; stamens didynamous; ovules many; capsule compressed, two-celled; seeds angular. Known species more than 100, two of which are *Pedicularis palustris* and *P. sylvatica*, the former with dull pink, the latter with rose-coloured flowers. The flowers, leaves, &c., turn black on drying. The pounded leaves of *P. pectinata*, a Himalayan species, are given in hæmoptysis.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus occurs in the Pleistocene.

pĕ-dĭc'-ų-late, *a.* & *s.* [PEDICULATI.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Having a peduncle or pedicel.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Pediculati (q.v.).

"*Pediculates* are found in all seas."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, p. 469.

pĕ-dĭc-ų-lā'-tī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pediculus* = a little foot; *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii (q.v.). Head and anterior part of the body very large, and without scales. The carpal bones are prolonged, forming a sort of arm, terminating in the pectoral; pseudobranchiæ generally absent. They are universally distributed. The habits of all are equally sluggish and inactive; those found near the coast lie on the bottom of the sea, holding on with their arm-like pectoral fins by seaweed or stones, between which they are hidden; those of pelagic habits attach themselves to floating seaweed or other objects, and are at the mercy of wind and current. Chief genera: Lophius, Ceratias, Himantolophus, Melanocetus, Antennarius, and Malthe.

pĕ-dĭc-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pediculus* = a louse.]

Pathol.: A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice; the lousy distemper; phthiriasis.

pĕd'-ĭ-cūle, *s.* [PEDICULATI.]

Botany:

1. The filament of an anther.

2. A pedicel (q.v.).

pĕd-ĭ-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicul(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The sole family of the sub-order Pediculina (q.v.).

pĕ-dĭc-ų-lī'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicul(us);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: True Lice; a sub-order of Rhyncota, of which it is the lowest type. Antennæ five-pointed, mouth consisting of a fleshy sheath; thorax small, segments indistinct, abdomen oval. No wings and no metamorphosis. [LOUSE, PEDICULUS.]

pĕ-dĭc'-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pediculosus*, from *pediculus* = a louse.] Covered with lice; lousy, pedicular. (*Dekker: Satiromastix.*)

pĕ-dĭc'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Bot.:* [PEDICULE, 1].

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Pediculidæ (q.v.). [LOUSE.]

pĕd'-ĭ-cūre, *s.*

1. The care of the feet, or the cure of the various ailments that affects them.

2. A specialist who attends to the feet and their ailments.

pĕd'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and Eng. *form.*]

Zool.: Shaped like a foot. (*Gloss.* to *Owen's Anat. Invertebrate Animals.*)

* **pĕ-dĭg'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *pedi-;* Lat. *gero* = to carry, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Having feet or legs; bearing feet or legs.

pĕd'-ĭ-greē, *ped-e-gree, *ped-i-grew, *pet-e-greu, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Mahn suggests Fr. *par degrés* = by degrees or steps.]

A. *As subst.:* A line of ancestors; descent, lineage, genealogy; a register or table of descent; a genealogical tree or table.

B. *As adj.:* Having a pedigree; of pure descent.

pĕd-ĭl-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πέδιλον (*pedilon*) = a sandal, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. So called because the involucres resemble a slipper.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiacæ. A decoction of *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* and *P. padifolius* (the Jewbush) is given in India in syphilis and amenorrhœa. The root is emetic.

pĕ-dĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedil(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Heteromerous Beetles, subtribe Stenelytra. The fore feet in both sexes are the same thickness as the rest; the antennæ are inserted in an emargination of the eyes. There are two British genera and six species.

pĕd'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. πέδιλον (*pedilon*) = a sandal, from πέδη (*pedē*) = a fetter.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Pedilidæ (q.v.).

* **pĕd'-ĭ-lū-vў,** *s.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and *luo* = to wash, to bathe.] The act of bathing the feet; a bath for the feet.

* **pĕd'-ĭ-māne,** *a.* [PEDIMANI.] The same as PEDIMANOUS (q.v.).

* **pĕ-dĭm'-ą-nī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and Lat. *manus* = the hand.]

Zool.: A mammalian family or group adopted by Vicq d'Azyr and Blainville, comprehending those animals "of which the feet, having the thumb opposable, are thus converted into a kind of hand." (*Mayne.*)

* **pĕ-dĭm'-ą-noŭs,** *a.* [PEDIMANI.] Belonging to or connected with the lapsed family or group Pedimani; having the hallux opposable.

pĕd'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably ultimately from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot. Skeat suggests that the true form is *pedament*, from Lat. *pedamentum* = a prop for supporting weak trees, &c., from *pedo* = to prop, from *pes* = a foot.]

Arch.: The triangular plane or surface formed by the vertical termination of a roof consisting of two sloping sides. The pediment is bounded by three cornices, viz., a horizontal one, beneath it, forming its base, and two sloping or raking ones, as they are technically termed. [TYMPANUM.] Besides sculpture within them, pediments are frequently surmounted at their angles and apex with low pedestals, upon which statuary is placed. In Italian, and modern architecture generally, the pediment is employed as a mere decoration for the dressings of both doors and windows. Pediments are generally placed only over the windows of the principal floor of a building. Window pediments are either angular or curved (*i.e.*, segmental), and both forms are frequently introduced together.

PEDIMENT.

pĕd-ĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *pediment; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

pĕd-ĭ-œ-çē'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. πεδίον (*pedion*) = a plain, and οἰκητής (*oikētēs*) = a dweller.]

Ornith.: Sharp-tailed Grouse; a genus of Tetraoninæ, with one species, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, and a variety, *P. columbianus*, to which specific distinction is sometimes given. Habitat, British North America, from Hudson's Bay Territory south to Lake Superior, and west to Alaska and British Columbia. They resemble the Pinnated Grouse (q.v.) in habit. Their plumage—white, black, and brownish yellow—harmonizes with the colour of the soil, and is probably a protection from hawks and owls. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway.*)

† **pĕd'-ĭ-pălp,** *s.* [Pedipalpi.]

1. *Zool.:* Any individual of the order Pedipalpi (q.v.).

2. *Comp. Anat.:* A term employed by Leach for that part of the mouth which has been called exterior palpus by Fabricius and exterior footjaw by Latreille.

† **pĕd-ĭ-păl'-pī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and Lat. *palpi.*] [Palpus.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Arachnida, corresponding to Huxley's Arthrogastra (q.v.). It contains two families, Scorpionidæ and Phrynidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Coal-measures onward.

pĕd-ĭ-păl'-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pedipalp; -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Pepipalpi; resembling a pedipalp.

† **pĕd'-ĭ-rēme,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and *remus* = an oar.] A crustacean using its feet as oars. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **pĕd-ĭs'-sĕ-quant,** *s.* [Lat. *pedisequus, pedissequus*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and *sequor* = to follow.] A follower.

"Forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of all the observant *pedisequants* of the hunting goddess Diana."—*Topsell: Fourfooted Beasts*, p. 135.

pĕd'-lar, pĕd'-lĕr, pĕd'-dlĕr, * **ped-lare,** *s.* [Eng. *peddl(e); -er.*] One who travels about retailing small wares; a hawker, a travelling chapman.

"Doubtless the author of this libell was some vagabond huckster or *pedler*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 568.

pedlar's basket, *s.* Ivy-leaved snapdragon.

pedlar's french, *s.* Cant language; any unintelligible jargon.

[1] **pĕd'-lar-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *pedlar; -ism.*] Petty dealing; pedlary. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 188.)

[1] **pĕd'-lar-ў,** * **pĕd'-lĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *pedlar; -y.*]

1. Small wares hawked about by a pedlar.

2. The business or occupation of a pedlar.

3. Trifling, trickery.

"Look with good judgement into these their deceitful *pedleries*."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

[1] **pĕd'-lĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pedler; -ess.*] A female pedlar.

"Some foul sun-burnt quean, that since the terrible statute recanted Gypsieme, and is turned *pedleress*."—*Overbury: Characters.*

pĕd'-lĭng, *a.* [Peddling.]

pē-dō-băp'-tĭşm, *s.* [Pædobaptism.]

pē-dō-băp'-tĭst, *s.* [Pædobaptist.]

* **pĕd'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by examination of the soles of the feet.

pĕ-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot; and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] A pace-measurer; an instrument to count the steps. Small pedometers, to be worn on the person, consist of a train of wheels in a small case, and a dial which registers the number of impulses derived from a cord attached to the foot. In this form it becomes a register of the number of paces.

pĕd-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, pĕd-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *metric, metrical.*] Pertaining to or ascertained by a pedometer.

* **pĕd'-ō-mō-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motive.*] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or feet acting on a pedal, treddle, &c.

* **pĕd'-ō-mō-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motor* (q.v.).] A velocipede.

* **pē-dŏt'-rō-phў,** *s.* [Pædotrophy.]

pĕ-dŭn'-cle, *s.* [Low Lat. *pedunculus*, dimin. from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; in Class. Lat. = a lousc.]

1. *Bot.:* A flower-stalk. Besides the flowers, it often has bracts, but no true leaves.

2. *Zool.:* (1) The stalk of any fixed animal, as a barnacle; (2) The muscular process by which some Brachiopoda are attached.

¶ *Radical peduncle:*

Bot.: A term sometimes used of a peduncle springing from a lateral bud, as in *Plantago media.*

pĕ-dŭn'-cled (cled as **kĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *pedunc(le); -ed.*] The same as Pedunculate (q.v.).

pĕ-dŭn'-cu-lar, *a.* [Fr. *pédonculaire.*] Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.

pĕ-dŭn'-cu-late, pĕ-dŭn'-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *peduncl(e); -ate, -ated.*]

Bot.: Having a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; suspended or supported by a stalk.

pedunculated-cirripedes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Lepadidæ (q.v.). [Barnacle.]

pē-ē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The point of an anchor-arm which penetrates the ground; the bill.

peē, *v.i.* [Prob. allied to *peep* or *peer.*] To look with oue eye; to peep.

peē'-ble, *s.* [Pebble.]

* **peēçe,** *s.* [Piece, *s.*]

1. A fortified fabric or place, as a castle, a fort.

"Hope of gayn
Which by the ransack of that *peece* they should attayn."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 14.

2. A ship.

"The wondred Argo, which in venturous *peece*
First through the Euxine seas bore all the flowr of Greece."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 44.

3. A cup, a drinking-vessel.

* **peēçed,** *a.* [Eng. *peece* = piece; *-ed.*] Imperfect.

"Her *peeced* pyneons bene not so in plight."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; October.

peēd, *a.* [Pee, *v.*] Blind of one eye.

peēk, *s.* [Peak.]

peēk'-ў, *a.* [Peaky.] A term applied to timber and trees, in which the first symptoms of decay are shown. (*American.*)

peēl (1), * **pil-l-en,** * **pill-en,** * **pill,** * **pyll,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *peler* = to pill or peel, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Sp. *pelar;* Ital. *pelare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind off; to bark, to flay; to strip by drawing or pulling off the skin; to decorticate, to pare.

"The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

2. To strip or pull off; to remove by stripping.

"The bark *peel'd* from the lofty pine."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 167.

* 3. To strip in any way. [Cf. Peel (2), *v.*]

"Whether its territory had a little more or a little less *peeled* from its surface."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. i.

4. To take off. (*Slang.*)

"I got into bed, and under cover *peeled* off, one by one, those pieces of clothing."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lose the skin or rind; to come off in thin flakes: as, Bark *peels* off a tree.

2. To undress. (*Slang.*)

* **peēl** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *piller* = to pillage.] [Pill (3), *v.*] To pillage, to plunder, to rob.

"*Peeling* their provinces." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 136.

peēl (1), *s.* [Peel (1), *v.*] The skin or rind of anything; as, the *peel* of an orange.

peel-corn, *s.* [Hill-oat.]

peēl (2), * **pele,** * **peele,** *s.* [Fr. *pelle;* O. Fr. *pale*, from Lat. *pala* = a spade, a shovel, a peel.]

1. *Baking:* A wooden shovel with a long handle, used by bakers in putting loaves into and withdrawing them from the oven.

"A notable hot baker 'twas, when he pÿ'd the *peele*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 2.

2. *Print.:* A similarly shaped implement for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines to dry.

3. *Naut.:* The wash of an oar.

peēl (3), * **pele,** * **pell,** *s.* [Welsh *pill* = a tower, a fort; Manx *peeley.*] A fortified tower; a fortress, a fort. They were constructed generally of earth and timber, strengthened by palisades. Peels are frequent on the Scottish border, and were formerly used as residences for the chiefs of the smaller septs, and as places of defence against marauders.

"The Svân villages are composed of innumerable little towers, like the *peels* of the Northumbrian border."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1884.

peel-house, peel-tower, *s.* A peel.

peēl (4), *s.* [A variant of *peer*, s.] An equal, a match.

peēl (5), *s.* [Peal, s.]

peēled, *a.* [Eng. *peel* (1), v.; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having the skin or rind stripped off.

* 2. *Fig.:* Bald-headed; shaven.

"*Peel'd* priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* **peēled-nĕss,** * **peeld-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *peeled; -ness.*] Baldness.

"Disease, scab, and *peeldnesse*."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 143.

peēl'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who peels, skins, strips, or flays.

* **peēl'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who pillages, plunders, or robs; a plunderer, a pillager.

"Yet oats with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to the ground."
Tusser: January's Husbandry, § 51.

† **peēl'-ĕr** (3), *s.* [See extract.] A nickname first applied to the Irish constabulary, and, afterwards, for similar reasons, given also to members of the English police.

"His [Sir Robert Peel] greatest service to Ireland as secretary was the institution of the regular Irish constabulary, nicknamed after him '*Peelers*.'"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 453.

peēl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Peel (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of stripping the skin, rind, or bark off.

2. That which is peeled or stripped off; a peel.

peeling-iron, *s.* The same as Barking-iron (q.v.)

Peēl'-ītes, *s. pl.* [Named after Sir Robert Peel, born Feb. 5, 1788, Prime Minister in 1834 and 1841, died July 2, 1850.]

Hist.: The party which adhered to Sir Robert Peel when he was deserted by the bulk of the Conservatives on account of his having repealed the Corn Laws, June 26, 1846. The most distinguished ultimately was Mr., afterwards the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; others were Sir James Graham, Sidney (afterwards Lord) Herbert, &c. They all tended more or less in a Liberal direction, and Mr. Gladstone became the head of the Liberal party.

"The *Peelites* and the Protectionists were divided like the Liberals and the Parnellites now."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1885, p. 4.

peēn, *s.* [Ger. *pinne.*] The sharp point of a mason's hammer. Also written pane or pieud.

peēnge, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *pijn* = pain; *pijnigen* = to torture.] To whine, to complain. (*Scotch.*)

"That useless *peenging* thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

peēp (1), * **pip-en,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *pepier* = to peep; Fr. *piper* = to whistle or chirp, as a bird, from Lat. *pipo, pipio* = to peep, to chirp; cf. Gr. πιπίζω, πιππίζω (*pipizō, pippizō*) = to chirp.] To cry or chirp as a chicken or young bird; to cheep, to chirp, to pule.

"As one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth or *peeped*."—*Isaiah* x. 14.

peĕp (2), * peepe, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *piper*; Dan. *pippe* = to shoot out.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make the first appearance; to begin to appear; to begin to show or become visible.

"A stripling [oak] first, just *peep'd* above the ground." *Lloyd: To Rev. McHanbury.*

2. To look through, or as through a crevice; to pry; to look narrowly or slyly.

"Why cry'st thou through my window? Leave thy *peeping*." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,089.

B. *Trans.:* To make visible slyly or carefully; to show.

"There is not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

peĕp (1), *s.* [Peep (1), *v.*] The cry or chirp of a chicken; a chirping.

peĕp (2), *s.* [Peep, *v.*]

1. The first appearance.

2. A look through, or as through a crevice; a sly look.

"With what ardour he contrives
A *peep* at Nature, when he can no more."
Cowper: Task, Iv. 779.

peep-bo, *s.* A child's game; bo-peep.

peep-hole, peeping-hole, *s.* A hole or crevice through which one may look or peep without being discovered.

"The *peep-holes* in his crest." *Prior: Alma*, ii. 182.

Peep-o'-day-boys, *s. pl.* A name given to the Irish insurgents of 1784, from their visiting the houses of the loyal Irish in search of arms at early dawn.

peep-show, *s.* A small show of pictures viewed through a small hole or opening fitted with a magnifying lens.

peĕp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] A chicken which has just broken out of the shell.

peĕp'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (2), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who peeps or pries.

"What would I not give for a *peeper's* place at the meeting?"—*Killegrew: Parson's Wedding*, v. 3.

2. The eye. (*Slang.*)

"They should wait to let the inmates close their *peepers*."—*Reade: Never too Late to Mend*, ch. xlviii.

peĕp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Peep (2), *v.*]

peeping-hole, *s.* [Peep-hole.]

pēe'-pŭl, pîp'-pŭl, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *peppul.*] (See def.)

peepul-tree, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Ficus religiosa, a tree deemed sacred by the Hindoos, because Vishnoo is said to have been born under its branches. It is, therefore, planted near temples and houses. If, however, it once establish itself in a crevice of an old wall, it sends a branch through the aperture, which, increasing in thickness, splits the wall and brings it down. The leaves of the peepul are heart-shaped and pointed at the apex. The first stalks are long and slender, causing the leaves to tremble like those of an aspen. Silkworms can be fed on its leaves, which, moreover, are used by the Arabs for tanning.

peër, * pere, * per, *s.* [O. Fr. *per, peer* (Fr. *pair*), from Lat. *parem*, accus. of *par* = equal; Sp. *par* = equal, a peer; Ital. *pare, pari* = alike; *pari* = a peer.] [Par.]

1. One of the same rank, standing, qualities, or character; an equal, a mate.

"Their doubled ranks they bend
From wing to wing, and half enclose him round
With all his *peers*." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 618.

2. An equal, a match.

"Such a maid, that fancy ne'er
In fairest vision formed her *peer*."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 26.

3. A companion, a fellow, an associate.

"I neither know thee nor thy *peers*."
Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.

4. A member of the nobility; a nobleman.

"Any gentleman might become a *peer*. The younger son of a *peer* was but a gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ * (1) *Peers of fees:*

Law: Vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his court, being equal in function.

(2) *House of Peers:* The House of Lords. [Lord (1), *s.*, ¶.]

(3) *The Peers:* The House of Lords.

*** peër (1),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Peer, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make equal; to match.

B. *Intrans.:* To contrive to be equal.

"He woude have *peeryd* with God of blys."
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, fo. 15.

*** peër (2), * pere,** *v.i.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *aperen* = appear; Fr. *paroir.*] To appear; to come in sight; to become visible.

"Like a dive-dapper *peering* through a wave."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 86.

peër (3), *v.i.* [Low Ger. *piren, pliren, plüren.*] To peep, to pry; to look narrowly.

"And a little face at the window
Peers out into the night."
Longfellow: Twilight.

peër, *a.* [Poor.]

peër'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *peer*, s.; *-age.*]

1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.

"Lords of parliament and peers of the realm . . . may have the benefit of their *peerage*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

2. The whole body of peers collectively; the nobility.

"Convoke the *peerage*, and the gods attest."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 355.

3. A book containing particulars of the titles, families, services, &c., of the nobility.

"Arthur Collins whose *peerage* is so eagerly sought after by bookworms and genealogists."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

¶ For the peerage of the United Kingdom, see *House of Lords*. Towards the end of 1884 the Scottish peerage consisted of eight dukes, four marquises, forty-three earls, one countess in her own right, five viscounts, twenty-five barons, and one baroness; that of Ireland of two dukes, eleven marquises, sixty-four earls, thirty-seven viscounts, and sixty-four barons.

*** peër'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *peer*, s.; *-dom.*]

1. The dignity or state of a peer; peerage.

2. A lordship.

"The Comté contains twelve *peerdoms* and as many baronies."—*Archæologia*, iii. 200.

peër'-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peer*, s.; *-ess.*] The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, creation, or marriage. Ladies may in certain cases be peeresses in their own right, as by creation, or by inheritance of baronies which descend to heirs general.

"As to *peeresses*, there was no precedent for their trial."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

peër'-ĭĕ, peër'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *peer*, v.; *-ie, -y.*] Sharp-looking, curious, suspicious.

"You are so shy and *peery*."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

*** peër'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *peer*, s.; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to a peer.

"Made a *peerish* example of."—*North: Examen*, p. 109.

peër'-lĕss, * pere-less, *a.* [Eng. *peer*, s.; *-less.*] Without a peer or equal; unequalled, matchless.

"It is a *peerless* kinsman." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 4.

peër'-lĕss-lў, * peere-lesse-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *peerless; -ly.*] In a peerless or matchless manner or degree.

"Not so *peerelessely* to bee doted on."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of His Humour*, Iv. 4.

peër'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peerless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being peerless; matchlessness.

peër'-ў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A boy's spinning top, set in motion by the pull of a string.

"Mony's the *peery* and the tap I worked for him langsyne."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xx.

peër'-ў, *a.* [Peerie.]

*** peēs,** *s.* [Peace.]

peēv'-ĭsh, * pev-ech, * pev-isch, * pev-ysh, * peyv-esshe, * pev-ych, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of onomatopoetic origin; cf. Lowland Scotch *peu* = to make a plaintive noise; Dan. dial. *pieve* = to whimper.]

*** 1.** Of strong will; obstinate, unbending, self-willed, stubborn.

"A *peevish*, self-willed harlotry."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. As those who are strong-willed and uncompliant are constantly meeting with opposition trying to their tempers, the word peevish came to mean fretful in temper; easily vexed; querulous, petulant.

"To rock the cradle of her *peevish* babe."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

3. Expressing or characteristic of discontent or fretfulness: as, a *peevish* answer.

*** 4.** Silly, childish, trifling.

"To send such *peevish* tokens to a king."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

peēv'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peevish; -ly.*] In a peevish manner; fretfully, petulantly.

"You *peevishly* threw it to her."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

peēv'-ĭsh-nĕss, * peev-is-nesse, * pev-ysh-nes, *s.* [Eng. *peevish; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being peevish, strong-willed, stubborn, unbending, or pertinacious.

"In case the Romans, upon an inbred *peevishness* and engrafted pertinacity of theirs, should not hear reason."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,152.

2. A disposition to murmur or complain; fretfulness, querulousness, petulance.

"To no perverse suspicion he gave way,
No languor, *peevishness*, nor vain complaint."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

peē'-wĭt, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] [Pewit.] The Lapwing (q.v.).

pĕg, * pegge, *s.* [Dan. *pig* (pl. *pigge*) = a pike, a spike; Sw. *pigg* = a prick, a spike; Corn. *peg* = a prick; Welsh *pig* = a point, a peak; cogn. with Eng. *peak, peck*, and *pike.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wooden nail or pin on which to hang things, as coats, &c.

2. A small pin or pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards, &c., together, marking out ground, fastening the soles of boots and shoes, &c.

"The *pegs* and nails in a great building . . . are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together."—*Addison: Spectator.*

*** 3.** A blow.

"*Pegs* on the stomach without number."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii.

4. A step, a degree.

"To screw papal authority to the highest *peg*."—*Barrow: The Pope's Supremacy.*

5. A subject on which to base a statement or article; an excuse.

"A *peg* whereon to hang an account of a hunt breakfast."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Tech.:* A small round piece of wood or metal, placed in a hole, or two holes, so as to be capable of being turned round, and pierced to receive that end of a string or wire which is not fixed.

"You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this music."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

¶ *To take one down a peg, to take one a peg lower:* To humiliate, degrade, or depress a person. [Peg-tankard.]

"The brilliant young athlete wanted *taking down a peg*."—*Literary World*, Feb. 3, 1882.

peg-ladder, *s.* A ladder with but one standard, into or through which cross-pieces are inserted. It is usually fixed.

*** peg-tankard,** *s.* A kind of tankard in use in the sixteenth century. It held two quarts, and was divided by seven pegs or pins, one above the other, into eight equal portions.

peg-top, *s.*

1. A child's toy; a variety of top.

"We may form the best idea of such a motion by noticing a child's *peg-top*, when it spins not upright." *Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 317.

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and narrowing towards the bottom.

"*Pegtops* and a black bowler hat."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. lxvi.

pĕg, *v.t.* & *i.* [Peg, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put pegs into; to fasten with pegs: as, To *peg* boots or shoes.

2. To throw with the hand: as, To *peg* stones. (*Colloquial.*)

3. To confine, to restrict, to limit; to tie down.

B. *Intrans.:* To work hard and diligently. (With *away, at*, or *on.*)

"George had up to this time been *pegging away* with dogged perseverance."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

pĕg'-ăn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *πήγανον* (*pēganon*) = the herb rue; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in encrustations of small crystals at Striegis, near Freiberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 2·49 to 2·50; lustre, greasy; colour, shades of green to greenish-white; streak, white. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 31·1; alumina, 45·2; water, 23·7 = 100; resulting formula, $(Al_2O_3)_2PO_5 + 6HO$.

pē'-gan-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *peganon;* Gr. *πήγανον* (*pēganon*) = rue.]

Bot.: A genus of Zygophylleæ. *Peganum Harmala*, a strongly scented plant, with dense foliage, has alternate, sessile, dotless leaves, white flowers with greenish veins, fifteen stamens, and capsular fruit with three valves. A bush, one to three feet high, wild in Spain, Hungary, North Africa, Arabia, Cashmere, the Himalayas, &c. In Turkey its seeds are used as a vermifuge and a spice, also for dyeing red. The dye was imported into England from the Crimea till superseded by aniline. Native Indian doctors give the seeds as narcotics, a decoction of the leaves in rheumatism, &c., the powdered root mixed with mustard oil to destroy vermin in the hair. It is the Syrian rue of English gardens.

pĕ-gā'-sĕ-ăn, pĕg-ă-sē'-ăn, *a.* [Pegasus.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift, speedy.

2. *Fig.:* Pertaining or relating to poetry; poetical.

pĕ-găs'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pegas(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii; its natural affinities are not yet clearly understood, but in some of its characters it resembles the Cataphracti.

Pĕg'-ă-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πήγασος (*Pēgasos*); Fr. *Pégase.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A steed, a horse. (Used in burlesque.)

(2) The muse; the poetic faculty.

"Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace
And rhyme and blank maintain an equal race."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Flying Horse; one of the twenty ancient Northern constellations, bounded on the north by Lacerta and Andromeda, on the south by Aquarius, on the east by Pisces, and on the west by Equuleus and Delphinus. It is on the meridian in September at midnight. *α* Pegasi is Markab, *β* Pegasi is Scheat, and *γ* Pegasi is Algenib (q.v.). These with *α* Andromedæ constitute the great square of Pegasus. About thirty stars are visible within it here; in the clearer sky of the south of Europe about a hundred.

2. *Class. Mythol.:* A winged steed which sprang forth from the neck of Medusa after her head had been severed by Perseus; so called because born near the sources (*πηγαί*) of Ocean. As soon as he was born he flew upward, and fixed his abode on Mount Helicon, where, with a blow of his hoofs, he produced the fountain Hippocreue.

3. *Ichthy.:* The only genus of the family Pegasidæ. Pectoral fins broad, horizontal, long, composed of simple rays, sometimes spinous. Upper part of the snout produced. Four species are known; all very small fishes, probably living on sandy shoal places near the coast.

pĕg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peg,* v.; *-er.*] One who pegs or fastens with pegs.

pĕg'-gĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Peg, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partiçip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of fastening with a peg or pegs.

2. The act of throwing.

pegging-awl, *s.*

Shoemaking: A stiff four-sided awl for making holes to receive the pegs.

pegging-jack, *s.* An implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged.

pegging-rammer, *s.*

Founding: A pointed rammer for packing the sand in moulding.

pegh, *v.i.* [Pech.]

***pĕgm** (*g* silcut), ***pĕg'-mą, *pegme,** *s.* [Lat. *pegma,* from Gr. *πήγμα* (*pēgma*), from *πήγνυμι* (*pēgnumi*) = to fasten.]

1. A sort of moving machine in the old pageants.

"In the centre or midst of the *pegme.* —*Ben Jonson: King James's Entertainment.*

2. A speech spoken from a pegm. (*Chapman: Widdowes Teares,* ii.)

pĕg'-mą-tite, *s.* [Gr. *πῆγμα* (*pēgma*), genit. *πήγματος* (*pēgmatos*) = anything fastened together; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol: The same as Graphic Granite (q.v.). Some petrologists include under this name all granites of very large grain, which contain cavities in which crystals of accessory minerals occur very abundantly, such as tourmaline, topaz, beryl, &c.

pĕg-măt'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *πῆγμα* (*pēgma*); genit. *πήγματος* (*pēgmatos*) = a framework, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *pegmatolith.*]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the ordinary varieties of orthoclase felspar (q.v.).

pĕg'-mĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πῆγμα* (*pēgma*) = a coagulum; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A peculiar protein-substance, containing sulphur, obtained by Thomson from the blood of men and horses, by washing with cold water, and exhausting the dried residue with alcohol and ether.

***pĕg'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. *πηγή* (*pēgē*) = a fountain, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by fountains.

Pĕ-gû'-ąn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Pegn, in Burmah, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Pegu.

Pêh'-lę-vî, Pêh'-la-vî, Pah'-la-vî, *s.* [From *Pehlav,* a district in Persia.]

Languages: A Parsee sacred language, which succeeded the Zend and preceded the modern Persian. It was a development of the old Zend. The Zend Avesta was translated into it.

***peinct,** *v.t.* [Paint.]

***pêine,** *v.t.* [Pain, *v.*]

***pêine,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pœna* = punishment.] Penalty, suffering, grief, torment.

*** peine forte et dure** [Lat. *pœna fortis et dura*], *phr.*

Law: A penalty or punishment inflicted on those who, being charged with felony, remained mute, and refused to plead. It was introduced by the statute 3 Edward I., c. 12, and was vulgarly called pressing to death, whence there was in Newgate a place called the press-yard, where such penalty was inflicted.

"To return to the *peine forte et dure,* which was the English judgment for standing mute; it was that the prisoner be remanded to prison, and put in a low dark chamber, and there be laid on his back on the bare floor, naked, unless where decency forbids: that there he placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more; that he have no sustenance, save only, on the first day, three morsels, of the worst bread; and, on the second day, three draughts of standing water, that should be nearest to the prison-door; and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet till he died, or, as anciently the judgment ran, till he answered."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 25.

***pein-ture,** *s.* [O. Fr.] [Painture.]

peī-răm'-ĕ-tĕr, pī-răm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *πεῖρα* (*peira*) = a trial, an attempt, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument invented by Macneil to indicate the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads. It is a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

***peī-răs'-tic,** *a.* [Gr. *πειραστικός* (*peirastikos*), from *πειράω* (*peiraō*) = to try.] Fitted for or pertaining to trial or testing; making trial or test; tentative.

***peire,** *v.t. & i.* [A contract. of *apeire.*] [Appaire.]

*** pēiş'-ant,** *a.* [Peise, *v.*] Heavy, weighty.

"They did sustaine
Their *peisant* weight." *Hudson: Judith,* ii. 82.

***peise, *peeze,** *s.* [Peise, *v.*] A weight, a poise.

***peise, *peize,** *v.t.* [Fr. *peser* = to weigh.] [Poise.] To weigh, to balance, to counterpoise.

"All the wronge that he therein could lay
Might not it *peise.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. ii. 46.

pêish'-wa, pêsh'-wa, pêish'-wah, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Indian Hist: Originally the prime minister to the feudal sovereign of the Mahratta confederacy; but one of the Peishwahs, **Balajee,** acted "Mayor of the Palace" to his sovereign Saho, and, on the death of the latter (A.D. 1749), became virtual king. In May, 1818, Baji Rao, the last Peishwah, vanquished and a fugitive, surrendered to the British on receiving the promise of a large pension. He died about 1850. The infamous Nana Sahib claimed to be his successor, and, disappointed in his ambition, revenged himself in 1857 by the massacres of Cawnpore.

pêish'-wah-shĭp, *s.* [Mahratta *peishwah* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ship.*] The office ordignity of the Peishwah.

Peĭ'-thō, *s.* [Gr. Πειθώ (*Peithō*) = **Persuasion,** as a goddess.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 118].

*** pē-jŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pejoratus,* pa. par. of *pejoro* = to make worse; *pejor* = worse.] Deterioration.

"*Pejorations* as to the piety, peace, and honour of this nation."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 131.

*** pē-jŏr'-ą-tĭve,** *s.* [Lat. *pejor* = worse.]

Gram.: A term applied to words which depreciate or lower the sense; thus *poetaster* is a pejorative of poet.

*** pē-jŏr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *pejor* = worse.] Worse condition.

"This *pejority* of his estate."—*Adams: Works,* ii. 66.

pē'-ką, pē-kăn' (1), *s.* [Pecan.]

pē'-kan (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Mustela pennanti, Peunant's Marten, a North American species, larger than those found in Britain, being about four feet long, including the tail. Its face is dog-like; fur brown, with white patches on chest and belly. It favourite food is said to be the Canadian Porcupine (*Erythizon dorsatus*), but it often steals the fish used to bait traps, whence it is sometimes called the Fisher.

***pēke,** *v.i.* [Peak, *v.*]

pĕk'-ōe, *s.* [Chinese = white down.] A variety of fine black tea.

pē'-la, *s.* [Native name (?).] Chinese-wax (q.v.).

***pĕl'-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pilus* = hair.] The coat or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool.

pĕ-lā'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *pelagius;* Gr. *πελάγιος* (*pelagios*) = of or belonging to the sea.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Pelagidæ (q.v.).

2. A genus of Molluscs, family Cliidæ.

pĕ-lā'-ğĭ-ăn (1), *a.* [Lat. *pelagus;* Gr. *πέλαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine.

Pĕ-lā'-ğĭ-ąn (2), *a. & s.* [From Lat. *Pelagius;* Gr. Πελάγιος (*Pelagios*) = of or belonging to the sea; the rendering, it is believed, of Lat. *Marigena,* or Welsh *Morgan,* from *mor* = the sea.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiastical:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Pelagius [B.].

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* The followers of Pelagius, a monk, probably of Welsh origin, first in high repute for genius, learning, and piety, who, going to Rome about A.D. 400, proceeded, some five years later, to promulgate new views regarding original siu (q.v.) and free grace (q.v.). He was the great opponent of St. Augustine, but there are two reasons why the teaching of Pelagius cannot be exactly ascertained: (1) It is gathered chiefly from the writings of his adversaries; (2) he was willing to adopt orthodox language, provided he might interpret it in his own fashion. Blunt (*Dict. Sects,* pp. 418–20) enumerates the following as his chief errors:

1. The denial of original sin, and, as a necessary consequence, its remission in baptism.
2. The denial of the necessity of grace.
3. The assertion of complete free will.
4. The possibility of a perfectly sinless man.
5. The existence of a middle state for infants dying unbaptized.
6. That Adam's fall injured himself only, and not his posterity.
7. That neither death nor sin passed upon all men by the fall of Adam.

His views were shared by an associate of his, another monk, Celestius, apparently an Irish-

man. Celestius was condemned for heresy in 412 by the Council of Carthage, and in 415 by a synod at Rome, and was banished by the emperor. He was again condemned by a synod at Rome in 430, and by the Council of Ephesus in 431. It is uncertain when he died. The controversy went on in a languishing manner till the seventh century. [SEMI-PELAGIAN.]

"Whilst the *Pelagians* never existed as a sect separate from the Church Catholic, yet wherever rationalism has infected any part of the Church, there Pelagianism has sooner or later appeared; and the term Pelagian has been continued to denote views which minimize the effects of the Fall, and unduly magnify man's natural ability."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 473.

Pĕ-lā'-ĝĭ-an-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Pelagian*, s.; *-ism.*] The doctrines or teaching of Pelagius or the Pelagians.

pĕ-lăĝ'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *pelagus*; Gr. *πέλαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the deep sea; marine; specif., in zoology, applied to animals which inhabit the open ocean.

¶ Hæckel points out that pelagic medusæ, many floating molluscs, crustaceans, and even oceanic fishes are often of glassy transparency. This, Darwin thinks (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, 261), is a protection to them against pelagic birds and other enemies.

pelagic-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fishes which inhabit the surface and uppermost strata of the open ocean, which approach the shores only accidentally, or occasionally (in search of prey), or periodically (for the purpose of spawning).

pelagic sealing, *phr.* The killing of seals in the open ocean as distinguished from the same act on land.

pĕ-lăĝ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelag(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: An order of Lucernarida. They have only one polypite, and an umbrella with marginal tentacles. It contains the reproductive elements.

pĕl'-ą-ĝīte, *s.* [Lat. *pelag(us)* = the sea; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested by Church for the manganese nodules dredged from a depth of 2,740 fathoms over a considerable area in the Pacific Ocean, in case they should, on further investigation, be accepted as a distinct mineral species. Structure concretionary, consisting of concentric layers, mostly possessing a nucleus of hard red clay, but in one case of pumice. Analyses showed a considerable variation in composition, but they appear to consist principally of binoxide of manganese, sesquioxide of iron, silica, and water.

pĕ-lą-gō-nĕ-mĕr'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelagonemert(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A group of Nemerteans, living in the ocean. Body broad, gelatinous, and flattened.

pĕl-ą-gor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, and *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Natatorial Birds, allied to the Pelican, from the Miocene Tertiary of Europe.

pĕl'-ą-gō-saur, *s.* [PELAGOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Pelagosaurus (q.v.).

pĕl-ą-gō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicœlian Crocodiles, from the Jurassic series.

pĕl-ą-gō'-şīte, *s.* [After the Island of Pelagos(a), Mediterranean; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A substance, forming a thin varnish-like incrustation on limestone, dolomite, and other rocks. An analysis showed that it consisted of nearly 92 per cent. of carbonate of lime, with various impurities, and that it is not a mineral species.

pĕl'-ą-mĭs, *s.* [PELAMYS.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydrophidæ, or Sea Snakes, with a single species, ranging from Madagascar to New Guinea, New Zealand, and Panama.

pĕl'-ą-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. *πηλαμύς* (*pēlamus*) = a young tunny-fish; *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scombridæ (q.v.). First dorsal continuous, from seven to nine finlets behind dorsal and anal; the scales of the pectoral region form a corslet. Five species are known, of which *Pelamys sarda* is common in the Atlantic and the Mediterraneau.

pĕl-ar-gō-, *pref.* [PELARGONE.] (See compound.)

pelargo-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{17}CN$. A liquid prepared by boiling a mixture of octylic cyanide, potassic iodide, and alcohol. It boils at 206°, and has a sp. gr. of ·8187 at 14°.

pĕl-ar'-gŏn-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *pelargon(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pelargonic acid (q.v.).

pelargonate of ethyl, *s.* [PELARGONIC-ETHER.]

pĕl-ar'-gōne, *s.* [Eng. *pelarg(onic)*; suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{34}O = C_8H_{17}.C_9H_{17}O$. Octylpelargyl. A solid crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate. It is soluble in ether, from which it is deposited by spontaneous evaporation in large laminæ. It is strongly attacked by fuming nitric acid.

pĕl-ar'-gŏn-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *pelargon(ic)*; *-ene.*] [NONENE.]

pĕl-ar-gŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *pelargon(ium)*; *-ic.*] (For def. see compound.)

pelargonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{18}O_2 = C_8H_{17}.CO.OH$. Nonylic acid. A fatty acid occurring in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum*, and readily prepared by distilling choloidic or oleic acid with nitric acid. It is a colourless oil, solid below 12°, boils at 254°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, and becomes yellow by keeping. The ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are crystalline and soluble. Barium pelargonate, $C_{18}H_{34}Ba''O_4$, forms white scales, having a pearly lustre, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol.

pelargonic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3 = (C_8H_{17}.CO)_2O$. Pelargonic pelargonate. Obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on barium pelargonate. It is a colourless oil, lighter than water, solidifies at 0°, to a mass of fine needles, which melts at 5°, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

pelargonic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{22}O_2 = C_9H_{17}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Pelargonate of ethyl. Obtained by mixing pelargyl chloride with alcohol, or by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas through an alcoholic solution of pelargonic acid. It is a colourless oil, sp. gr. 0·86, and boils at 216–218°. Heated with potash it is resolved into alcohol and potassium pelargonate.

pelargonic-pelargonate, *s.* [PELARGONIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

pĕl-ar-gō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, the bill of which the capsules somewhat resemble; Ital. *pelargonio*; Fr. *pelargon.*]

Bot.: A large genus of Geraniaceæ divided into about fifteen sub-genera. The calyx is spurred, the corolla generally with five, four, or two petals, irregular, and the stamens ten, only seven to four perfect. Most of the species are from the Cape of Good Hope, one is from the Canary Islands, one from Asia Minor, and a few from Australia. Extensively cultivated in England for their beauty in flower-pots in houses, in greenhouses, and in the open air. The genus readily forms hybrids, which most of the cultivated species are. They are popularly called Geranium (q.v.). *Pelargonium antidysenterium* is used among the Namaquas in diarrhœa. The tubers of *P. triste* are eaten.

pĕl-ar-gŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Stork-billed Kingfishers, a genus of Alcedinidæ, erected by Gloger, but classed by some writers with Halcyon. R. Bowdler Sharpe (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1870, pp. 61–69) enumerates and describes eight species, from the Indian and Australian regions.

pĕl-ar-gŏ-rhȳn'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, and *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Physostomi, family Hoplopleuridæ, from the Chalk of Westphalia.

pĕl-ar'-gȳl, *s.* [Eng. *pelarg(onic)*; suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{17}O$. The hypothetical radicle of pelargonic acid.

pelargyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{17}OCl$. A colourless liquid, heavier than water, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on pelargonic acid. It boils at 220°, has a suffocating odour, and gives off dense fumes on exposure to the air.

Pĕ-lăş'-ĝī, *s. pl.* [PELASGIAN, B.]

Pĕ-lăş'-ĝĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat *Pelasgus* = Pelasgiau; *Pelasgi* = the Pelasgians.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi; Pelasgic.

B. *As subst.:* One of an ancient and widely diffused prehistoric tribe which was the common parent of the Greeks and of the earliest civilized inhabitants of Italy. Most authors agree in representing Arcadia as one of their principal seats, where they long remained undisturbed; but the origin of this people is lost in myth. Traces of them are found in Asia Minor and Italy. The term Pelasgi was used by the classic poets for the Greeks in general.

Pĕ-lăş'-ĝĭc, *a.* [PELASGIAN.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgi; Pelasgian.

"The *Pelasgic* tribes spoke a language of the Aryan family, allied to the Sanscrit, but obtained their letters from the Phœnicians, and long wrote them from right to left, as in the land from whence they were adopted."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics*, s. v. Pen.

Pelasgic-architecture, Pelasgic-buildings, *s.* [CYCLOPEAN-ARCHITECTURE.]

Pē'-lē, *s.* [Native name.]

Myth.: A goddess supposed to inhabit the crater of Kilauea, Hawaii.

Pele's-hair, *s.*

Min.: A filamentary variety of Obsidian (q.v.), produced by the action of the wind upon the viscid lava projected into the air by the escape of steam, from the surface of the lava lake in the crater of Kilauea.

***pĕl'-ĕ-cąn,** *s.* [PELICAN.]

pĕl-ĕ-căn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pelecan(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Anseres, or, in Huxley's classification, of Steganopodes (q.v.). It was formerly made to embrace the Cormorants (Phalacrocorax), the Gannets (Sula), the Darters, or Snake-birds (Plotus), the Frigate-birds (Fregata), and the Tropic-birds (Phaëton), in addition to the true Pelicans (Pelecanus), to which it is now usually restricted.

pĕl-ĕ-cąn-ōi'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. *πελεκάν* (*pelekan*) = a pelican, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ornith.: A genus of Procellariidæ. *Pelecanoides urinatrix* is the Diving Petrel, breeding in burrows on Kerguelen Island, &c.

pĕl-ĕ-cā'-nŭs, † **pĕl-ĭ-cā'-nŭs,** *s.* [PELICAN.]

Ornith.: True Pelican, the typical genus of the family Pelecanidæ (q.v.). Bill very long, straight, broad, and flatteued, tip well hooked; nostrils concealed in a long groove extending the whole length of the bill; lower mandible thin, of two narrow flexible bony arches, supporting a huge extensile pouch; orbits nude; wings long, ample, second primary the longest; tail short, rounded, soft; tarsus, short, stout; feet large. The number of species is variously estimated at from six to eleven. Dr. Sclater (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1871, p. 634) enumerates ten, but Prof. Newton (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xviii. 475), following M. Dubois (*Bull. Mus. de Belgique*, 1883), reduces the number to six: *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*, from South Europe and North-east Africa; *P. erythrorhyncus* from North America, closely resembling the first-named, but developing a horny excrescence on the bill in the male during the breeding season; *P. conspicillatus*, with black tail and wing coverts, from Australia; and *P. philippensis* and *P. fuscus*, the former having a wide range in Southern Asia, the latter common on the coasts of the warmer parts of America.

pĕl'-ĕ-cōid, pĕl'-ĭ-cōid, *a.* [Gr. *πέλεκυς* (*pelekus*) = a hatchet; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

Geom.: A figure of a hatchet-shaped form,

consisting of a semicirele and two inverted quadrantal arcs.

pĕ-lēc'-ȳ-pŏd, *a.* [PELECYPODA.] Belonging to the Pelecypoda; lamellibranchiate.

"The united British *Pelecypod* fauna."—*Phillips: Geology*, ii. 255.

† **pĕl-ĕ-çȳp'-ō-da,** *s.pl.* [Gr. πέλεκυς (*pelekus*) = an axe, a hatchet, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot. Named from the hatchet or sickle-shaped foot of many species.]

Zool.: The same as LAMELLIBRANCHIATA (q.v.). The word had fallen into disuse, but has recently been revived.

* **pĕl'-ĕ-grīne,** *s.* [PEREGRINE.]

pĕl'-ĕ-kȳd, *s.* [Gr. πέλεκυς (*pelekus*) = a double-edged axe.]

Min.: A name originally suggested for Lirocouite (q.v.).

pĕl'-ĕr-īne, *s.* [Fr. = a tippet, from *pèlerin* = a pilgrim, from the dress worn by them; Ital. *pellegrino.*] A lady's long cape with ends couing to a point before.

"If the shoulders require some little covering, a small *pelerine* is all that is worn."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

pĕlf, * **pelfe,** * **pel-fyr,** * **pel-frey,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pelfre* = booty, *pelfrer* = to plunder. Prob. allied to *pillage* (q.v.).] [PILFER.] Money, riches, wealth, filthy lucre. (Used only in contempt.)

"All his mind is set on mucky *pelfe*."
Spenser: F. Q., III ix. 4.

* **pĕlf,** *v.t.* [PELF, *s.*] To plunder, to rob, to pillage.

"For to *pelf* that folk vnlel."
Cursor Mundi, 6,149.

* **pĕlf'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *pelf*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to pelf or riches; arising from love of pelf; avaricious, miserly.

"More prest to blab foorth his *pelfish* faults."—*Stanihurst: Chronicles of Ireland.* (Epist. Ded.)

* **pel-fray,** * **pel-frey,** * **pel-fyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pelfre* = booty.]

1. Booty, spoils. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. Paltry wares, rubbish, trash.

Pĕl-ham, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

Pelham-bit, *s.* A bit which can be used as a curb or for a double check-bridle. This name is also given to bits having loose-jointed and port mouths with straight or crooked cheeks.

pĕl-ham-īne, pĕl'-ham-īte, *s.* [After Pelham, Massachusetts; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered asbestos, found in small veins and masses. Not a distinct species.

pĕl'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. Πελίας (*Pelias*), king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro.]

Zool.: Adder (q.v.), or Common Viper; a genus of Viperidæ, with a single species (*Pelias berus*), becoming rare in Britain, absent from Ireland, and common in Europe. No teeth in upper maxillaries, except the poison-fangs; a row of small teeth on the palatine bone, on each side the palate. It is probably the *vipera* of Virgil (*Georg.* iii. 417, 545).

pĕl-ĭ-can, * **pĕl'-ĕ-can,** * **pĕl'-lĭ-can,** * **pel-lĭ-cane,** *s.* [Fr. *pélican*, from Lat. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*, from Gr. πελεκάν (*pelekan*), genit. πελεκάνος (*pelekanos*) = (1) a woodpecker, (2) a water-bird like a pelican, from the size of its bill; πελεκάω (*pelekaō*) = to hew with an axe; πέλεκυς (*pelekus*) = an axe; Sp. & Port. *pelicano*; Ital. *pellicano.*]

1. *Ornith.:* Any bird of the genus Pelecanus (q.v.), and especially the Common Pelican, the Onocrotalos of the Greeks and Romans, and the *Pelecanus onocrotalus* of modern science. Pelicans are large piscivorous waterfowl, with an enormous pouch, dependent from the flexible branches of the lower mandible, but capable of being contracted when not in use as a depository for food. The species are widely distributed, and frequent the shores of the sea, rivers, and lakes, feeding chiefly on fish, which they hunt in shallow water, the American Pelican (*P. fuscus*) being the only species which dives for its prey. The Common Pelican is about the size of a swan, though its enormous bill and loose plumage make it look considerably larger; it is white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour, and the breast feathers become yellow in old birds. It usually nests on the ground, in some retired spot near the water, and lays two or three white eggs. The pelican sits during the night with its bill resting on its breast; and, as the hook at the extremity of the bill is red, this may have given rise to the legend that the bird feeds its young with blood from its own breast [6], though it is possible that the story has some foundation in fact. It is well known that the males of many species assiduously feed the hen-birds during incubation; and in 1869 the flamingoes in the Zoological Gardens were observed to eject into the mouth of the Cariamas, apparently in the belief that the latter were in want of food, a glutinous red fluid, which, on microscopical examination, was found to consist almost entirely of blood-corpuscles. Mr. Bartlett, who reports the circumstance, says: "Have we here an explanation of the old story of the pelican feeding its young with its own blood? I think we have; for the flamingo was, and is still, found plentifully in the country alluded to; and it may be that in the translation the habit of the one bird has been transferred to the other." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1869, p. 146.)

"Two specimens of the humerus of as many *pelicans* have been found in the English fens (*Ibis*, 1868, p. 365; *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1871, p. 702), thus proving the former existence of the bird in England at no very distant period, and one of them being that of a young example, points to its having been bred in this country. It is possible from their large size that they belonged to *P. crispus*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 474.

2. *Script.:* קָאַת (*qaath*), from a verb in the cognate languages = to vomit, seems to be the pelican (Lev. xi. 18, Deut. xiv. 17, Psalm cii. 6). In the A.V. it is mistranslated cormorant, in Isa. xxxiv. 11 and Zeph. ii. 14, the R.V. restoring uniformity by rendering it pelican.

* 3. *Chem:* An alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks passed out, entering again at the belly of the cucurbit.

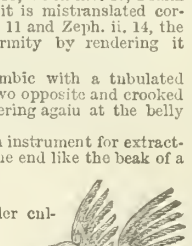
4. *Dental Surg.:* An instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican.

* 5. *Ordnance:*

(1) An old 6-pounder culverin.

(2) A shot or shell from such a gun.

"The *pelicans* whistled round him."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 84.



PELICAN IN HER PIETY.
(*From an encaustic tile designed by Welby Pugin.*)

6. *Art:* The pelican is the symbol of charity. It is generally represented wounding its breast to feed its young with its own blood—a tale told in the fabulous natural history of the middle ages, and which made the bird the adopted symbol of the Redeemer. When so represented the pelican is said to be "in her piety." In crucifixes the lamb is at the foot and the pelican at the top of the cross.

¶ *Pelican in her Piety:* [PELICAN, 6.]

pelican-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Eurypharynx pelicanoides, dredged from a depth of 7,080 feet, near the Canary Islands, by the French naturalists of the *Travailleur* expedition.

pelican-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Aristolochia grandiflora.

pĕl'-ĭ-can-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A mineral included by Dana in the species Cimolite (q.v.). It is a product of the alteration of felspar.

† **pĕl'-ĭ-can-rȳ,** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *pelican*, on analogy of *heronry*, *rookery*, &c.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year.

"I have visited one *pelicanry* in the Carnatic, where the Pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), 860.

pĕl'-ĭ-cŏĭd, *s.* [PELECOID.]

pĕ-lĭc'-ŏm, *s.* [Gr. πέλιος (*pelios*) = dark, in allusion to its smoky-blue colour.]

1. *Min.:* A name given to the Iolite (q.v.) from Bodenmais, Bavaria.

2. *Med.:* An extravasation of blood of a livid colour.

pĕ-lisse', *s.* [Fr. *pelisse* (O. Fr. *pelice*) = a skin of fur; from Lat. *pellicea*, *pellicia*, fem. sing. of *pelliceus*, *pellicius* = made of skins; *pellis* = a skin; Port. *pellissa*; Ital. *pelliccia*; O. H. Ger. *pelliz*; Ger. *pelz*: Eng. *pilch* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A garment; as a cloak lined or dressed with fur.

"To behold the traveller by rail divest himself of his fur *pelisse* in thorough enjoyment of the artificially-produced temperate atmosphere."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

2. A cloak of silk or other stuff worn by ladies.

* II. *Mil.:* An undress jacket formerly worn by light dragoons or hussars. It was "plain, double-breasted, without ornament of any kind, with a rough shaggy lining." (*Luard.*)

pĕl'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. πηλός (*pēlos*) = clay; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A term including all clays, marls, clay-slates, and slaty clays.

pĕ-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pelit(e)*; *-ic.*] Formed of mud.

¶ In Naumann's classification of clastic rocks, the pelitic rocks are one of three kinds which he descriminates.

* **pĕll** (1), *s.* [PEEL (3), *s.*]

pĕll (2), * **pel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pel*, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Ger. *pelz.*]

1. A skin, a hide.

"The Pell Rolls, so called from the *pells* or skins, on rolls of which accounts of the royal receipts and expenditure used to be preserved."—*A. C. Ewald: Stories from State Papers*, i. 24.

2. A roll of parchment. [PELLS.]

pell-a-mountain, *s.*

Bot.: Thymus Serpyllum.

pell-wool, *s.* [PELT-WOOL.]

* **pĕll, pelle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.] Prob. from Lat. *pello* = to drive.]

A. *Trans.:* To knock about, to pelt.

B. *Intrans.:* To rush.

"To morwen shal ich forth *pelle*." *Havelok*, 810.

pĕl'-lack, pĕl'-lŏck, pĕl'-lŏk, *s.* [Gael. *pelog.*] A porpoise. (*Scotch.*)

* **pĕll'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *pell* (2), *s.*; *-age.*] A custom, toll, or duty paid on skins of leather.

pĕl'-la-gra, *s.* [Ital. *pelle* = the skin, and *agra*, fem. of *agro* = rough.]

Pathol.: A disease common among the peasantry of northern Italy, the Asturias, Gascony, Roumania, and Corfu, caused by living on maize affected by a parasitic fungus. It is not a *morbus miseriæ* pure and simple, as it is entirely absent from certain zones where such diseases undoubtedly exist. It commences by the appearance of a shining red spot on some part of the body, the skin becomes dry and cracks, and the epidermis falls off in white bran-like scales, leaving a shining redness as before.

pĕl'-la-grĭn, *s.* [PELLAGRA.] One who is afflicted with or suffers from pellagra. (*Chambers' Encyc.*)

* **pĕlle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PELL, *v.*]

* **pel-lere,** * **pel-ler-ie,** * **pel-ure,** *s.* [PELL (2), *s.*] A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body

pĕl'-lĕt, * **pel-et,** * **pel-ote,** *s.* [Fr. *pelote*, a dimin. from Lat. *pila* = a ball; Sp. *pelota* a ball, a cannon-ball; Ital. *pillotta* = a little ball.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A gunstone; a ball to be discharged from a gun; a bullet.

"As swifte as a *pellet* out of a gonne."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 553.

2. A little ball: as, a *pellet* of wax, a *pellet* of lead; one of the little balls composing small shot.

"The frequent *pellets* whistle." *Lloyd: The Poet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A black roundle, otherwise called ogress and gunstone, borne in coat-armour.

2. *Numis.:* A small, pellet-shaped boss.

* **pellet-gun,** *s.* A small cannon.

pellet-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A flat band on which are circular,

flat disks forming an ornament. Used in Norman architecture.

*** pĕl'-lĕt,** *v.t.* [PELLET, *s.*] To form into pellets or little balls.

"The hrine
That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 18.

pĕl'-lĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pellet; -ed.*] Formed into pellets; made of or like pellets; consisting of pellets.

"My brave Egyptians all,
By the decandying of this *pelleted* storm,
Lie graveless." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

pĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Pelli-Faleroni, an Italian naturalist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Pellieæ (q.v.). *Pellia epiphylla* has silvery white pedicels, pale brown capsules, and a tuft of elaters. It grows in damp shady places by springs and wells.

pĕl'-lĭ-cle, *s.* [Fr. *pellicule*, from Lat. *pellicula*, dimin. of *pellis* = a skin; Sp. *pelicula*; Port *pellicula.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin skin or film.

"The kernell or woodie substance within the date, is divided from the fleshie pulp and meat thereof, by many white *pellicles* or thin skins betweene."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A thin skin enveloping certain seeds.

2. *Photog.:* Emulsion desiccated for convenience of preserving or handling.

pĕl-lĭc'-u-lar, *a.* [PELLICLE.] Of or pertaining to a pellicle or pellicles; constituted by a pellicle or pellicles.

pĕl-lĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Hepaticæ having fructifications like that of the Jungermannieæ, and a lobed shallow frond traversed by a mid-nerve, from which the fruit-stalks arise. Seven British genera.

pĕl'-lĭ-tŏr-ў, * par-i-tor-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *paritoire*, from Lat. *parietaria* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. The genus Parietaria (q.v.).

2. *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

¶ (1) *Pellitory of Spain:*

Bot.: *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, a composite plant growing in Barbary, Spain, &c. The root, a fusiform one, is transported from the Levant. Tincture of pellitory made from it is a topical irritant, often used in medicine as a masticatory in paralysis of parts of the mouth, neuralgia in the teeth, and in a relaxed state of the throat. (*Garrod.*)

(2) *Pellitory of the wall:*

Bot.: The genus Parietaria, and spec. *Parietaria officinalis.* It has oblong ovate, or ovate lanceolate leaves, an involucre, and three to seven flowered bracts. Found in parts of Europe.

pĕll'-mĕll, *s.* [PALLMALL.]

pĕll'-mĕll, * pelle-melle, *adv.* [O. Fr. *pesle-mesle* (Fr. *pêle-mêle*), lit. = stirred up with a shovel; from Fr. *pelle* = a shovel, a peel; from Lat. *pa'la* = a spade, a peel; and O. Fr. *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*), from Lat. *misculo* = to mix.] In a confused or disorderly mass; in utter confusion; higgledy-piggledy.

"To come *pellmell* to handy blows."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

pĕl'-lŏck (1), **pĕl'-lŏk,** *s.* [PELLACK.]

pĕl'-lŏck (2), *s.* [PELLET.]

pĕlls, *s. pl.* [PELL (2), *s.*] Parchment rolls or records.

¶ ** Clerk of the Pells:* (See extract).

"*Clerk of the pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the disbursements."—*Bailey.*

¶ The office was abolished in 1834.

*** pĕl-lūçe',** *a.* [Lat. *pellucidus.*] Pellucid.

"The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pellucе* or silke shag."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 93.

pĕl-lū'-çĭd, *a.* [Fr. *pellucide*, from Lat. *pellucidus*, from *pelluceo*, *perluceo* = to shine through: *per* = through, and *luceo* = to shine; *lux*, genit. *lucis* = light; Sp. *pelucido*; Ital. *pellucido.*]

1. Transparent.

"But the parts of a spirit can be no more separated, though they be dilated, then you can cut off the rayes of the sun by a pair of scissors made of *pellucid* crystall."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Clear, limpid, not opaque: as, a *pellucid* stream.

pĕl-lu-çĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *pelluciditas*, from *pellucidus* = pellucid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency, clearness, limpidity. (*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. iv.)

pĕl-lū'-çĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pellucid; -ly.*] In a pellucid manner; transparently.

pĕl-lū'-çĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pellucid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pellucid; pellucidity.

pĕl-lū'-tĕ-ĭne, *s.* [Fr. *pellutéine*; remote etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{19}NO_3$. A base obtained by Bödeker from hydrated pelosine by contact with air and light. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in brownish-yellow flocks.

pĕl-ma-tō-zō'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πέλμα* (*pelma*), genit. *πέλματος* (*pelmatos*) = a stalk, and *ζῷα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Stalked Echinoderms; a sub-division of the sub-kingdom Echinodermata. The dorsal region of the body is produced into a stalk, by which the animal fixes itself with its oral surface upwards. The Pelmatozoa consist of one recent class, Crinoidea, and two extinct classes, Cystoidea and Blastoidea.

pē-lŏ-bā'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *πηλοβάτης* (*pēlobatēs*) = a mud-walker: *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to walk.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pelobatidæ (q.v.). The tongue is free behind, webs complete in the feet. *Pelobates fuscus* is common in France; it jumps, but also burrows in the mud.

pē-lŏ-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelobat(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Oxydactyla, intermediate between the Bufonidæ and the Ranidæ. Skin more or less warty or glandular, teeth in upper jaw. Most of them terrestrial, seeking the water only for ovulation. Chief genera, Pelobates, Alytes, and Bombinator, distributed over central and southern Europe.

pē-lŏ-drў'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = clay, earth, and *Δρυάς* (*Druas*) = a Dryad (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllomedusidæ, or Pelodryidæ (q.v.). *Pelodryas cæruleus* is the Great Green Tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea. An analogous species occurs in New Zealand.

pē-lŏ-drў'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelodry(as)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Anourous Batrachia, with three genera, Phyllomedusa, Chirodryas, and Pelodryas, from the Australian and Neotropical region. Nearly synonymous with Phyllomedusidæ.

pĕl-ō'-kŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *πελός* (*pelos*) = brown, and *κόνις* (*konis*) = dust.]

Min.: A brownish-black variety of Wad (q.v.). Dana refers it to the sub-species Lampadite (q.v.). Found at Remolinos, Chili.

pē-lŏ-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and Eng. *lithic.*]

Geol.: Constituting a stratum made of Clay. (*Phillips: Geol.*, i. 54.)

pē-lō-mĕ-dū'-sa, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and Lat., &c., *medusa.*]

Zool.: A genus of freshwater tortoises, with three species, from tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. *Pelomedusa mahafie*, from Abyssinia, emits an offensive smell.

pĕ-lŏ-nā'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and *ναίω* (*naiō*) = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A genus of Ascidiadæ; teeth cylindrical, body elongated; apertures on two small conical eminences, the lower end provided with fine rootlets. Two species occur in Britain and Norway. They are found embedded in mud.

pĕ-lŏ pæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πηλοποιία* (*pelopoiia*) = making of clay: *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and *ποιέω* (*poieō*) = to make.]

Entom.: A genus of Sphecidæ, with a wide geographical range. Some species form clusters of mud cells against walls, or beneath the eaves of houses, whence one of them has been called in America the Mud chick. *Pelopœus spirifex* is found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Pĕl-ŏ-pŏn-nē'-sĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Peloponnesius*, from *Peloponnesus*, Gr. *Πελοπόννησος* (*Peloponnēsos*) = the island of Pelops, from *Πέλοψ* (*Pelops*), genit. *Πέλοπος* (*Pelopos*), son of Tantalus, and *νῆσος* (*nēsos*) = an island.]

A. *As adjective:*

Geog.: Pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or Morea, the southern peninsula of Greece.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

pĕl'-or, *s.* [Gr. *πέλωρ* (*pelōr*) = a monster.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpæninæ (q.v.). Characters of the family, with the head of irregular and monstrous form. *Pelor filamentosum* is from the Mauritius.

pĕ-lōr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *πέλωρος* (*pelōros*) = monstrous.] [PELOR.]

Bot.: The abnormal regularity of flowers usually irregular but symmetrical. It often occurs in Gramiuacеæ, Leguminosæ, Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, and Violaceæ. For instance, in the Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*) there are sometimes five spurs instead of one.

pĕ-lŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pelor(ia)*; *-ic.*]

Bot. &c.: Manifesting peloria (q.v.); regular.

"The central flower thus becoming *peloric* or regular."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 116.

pē'-lŏr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pelor(ia)*; *-ism.*] The same as PELORIA (q.v.).

*** pĕ-lŏr-ĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pelor(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ization.*]

Bot.: The same as PELORIA (q.v.).

"In some instances, by *pelorization*, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 654.

pĕl-ŏr-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλωρος* (*pelōros*) = monstrous, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia from the Wealden.

pĕl-ŏ-sĭ-dĕr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *πελός* (*pelos*) = brown, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: A name suggested for a clay-ironstone which differed somewhat from the typical Sphærosiderite (q.v.).

pĕl'-ŏ-sĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *(cissam)pelos; -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. Cissampeline. An alkaloid discovered by Wiggers, in 1839, in the root of *Pareira brava* (*Cissampelos Pareira*). It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, is uncrystallizable, inodorous, and has a sweetish, bitter taste. Flückiger declares that this alkaloid is undistinguishable from bebirine, the alkaloid of greenheart bark.

pĕl'-ŏt-age (age as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Fr.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.

pĕlt (1), *s.* [Either shortened from *peltry* (q.v.) or *peltre*, or directly from M. H. Ger. *pelliz*; Ger. *pelz* = a skin, from Lat. *pellis.*]

1. A skin; a hide with the hair or wool on it; a raw hide.

"Now here it seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin or *pelt* with the hair on it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xv.

2. The skin.

"A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 673.

3. The quarry of a hawk all torn.

* 4. A miserly, stingy fellow. (*Huloet.*) [PELTER (2).]

* 5. A game of cards similar to whist, played by three persons.

pelt-monger, *s.* One who deals in pelts or raw hides.

pelt-rot, *s.* A disease in sheep in which the wool falls off, leaving the skin bare; called also the naked disease.

pelt-wool, pell-wool, *s.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

pĕlt (2), *s.* [PELT, *v.*]

* 1. A blow; a stroke from something thrown.

"George hit th' dragon such a *pelt*."
Percy Reliques; British Heroes.

2. A rage, a passion.

¶ *Full-pelt:* As hard and fast as one can go.

pĕlt, ***pelte,** ***pelt-en,** ***pilt-en,** ***pult-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from an A.S. *pyltan* (not recorded) = to thrust, to drive; from Lat. *pulto* = to beat, to strike; from *pello* = to drive.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat, to strike.

"The deacon was *pelting* him all over with a stout switch."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 683.

2. To strike or assail with something thrown or driven: as, To *pelt* with stones.

3. To assail or attack in any way.

"There is no vice has been so *pelted* with good sentences."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Avarice.*

* 4. To drive by assailing or attacking with things thrown.

* 5. To thrust, to put.

"Hire odher eare *pilteth* hire tail therinne."
Old Eng. Homilies, iii. 197.

6. To throw, to cast, to hurl.

"My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies:
Then tripping to the wood the wanton hies."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. iii. 97.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To throw missiles.

"*Pelt* so fast at one another's pate."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

* 2. To throw out words; to use abusive language.

"Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,418.

3. To beat down heavily: as, The rain *pelted* down.

pĕl'-ta (pl. **pĕl'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield.]

PELTÆ.
(*From the Townley Gallery, British Museum.*)

I. *Rom. Antiq.:* A small shield of wicker or wood covered with leather. It was usually of an elliptic form, or nearly crescent-shaped. The portion cut out was intended to afford a view of the advancing enemy.

2. *Bot.:* A flat shield without any rim occurring in the lichenaceous genus Peltidea.

pĕlt-ăn'-dra, *s.* [Lat. *pelta* (q.v.), and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Caladieæ. *Peltandra virginica* yields a starchy substance.

pĕl-tär'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *πελτάριον* (*peltarion*), dimin. from *πέλτη* (*peltē*).] [PELTA.]

Palæont.: An oval or nearly circular body, concave above and flattened below, found in the Jurassic strata. Probably the operculum of Neritopsis.

pĕl'-tāte, pĕl'-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield.]

Bot.: Shield-shaped, and fixed to the stalk by the centre, or by some point distinctly within the margin, as the leaf of Tropæolum. Called also Umbilicate.

pĕl-tate-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *peltate; -ly.*] In a peltate manner.

pĕl-tăt'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *peltatus*, in Mod. Lat. = peltate, Class. Lat. = armed with a pelta, and *findo* (pa. t. *fĭdi*) = to cleave.]

Bot. (*Of a peltate leaf*): Cut into divisions.

pĕl-tā'-tion, *s.* [PELTATE.] The quality or state of being peltate; a peltate form.

"A similar *peltation* towards the extremities of the paroxinal expansion."—*Journal of Botany*, x. 135.

pĕlt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pelt*, v.; *-er.*] One who pelts.

* **pĕl'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Prob. allied to *paltry* (q.v.); cf. *pelting.*] A mean, sordid, miserly person; a miser.

"The veriest *pelter* pilde."
Kendall: Flowers of Epigram, 1577.

pĕl-tĭd'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, partly a synonym of Peltigera. Family Parmeliadæ. *Peltidea aphthosa* is considered anthelmintic. *P. canina* was once thought of use in hydrophobia.

pĕl'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, and *forma* = a form.]

Bot.: Having simple veins arranged as in a peltate leaf.

pĕl-tĭg'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, and *gero* = to bear.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens founded by Hoffmann. It contains species of Peltidea and Sticta.

pĕl'-tĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, *i* connect., and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Having the principal nerve in a peltate leaf divided into several branches.

pĕlt'-ĭng (1), *a.* [PELT, *v.*]

I. Falling or beating down heavily and persistently.

"The gathering clouds discharged themselves in a *pelting* shower."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* 2. Angry, passionate.

"In a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peaces the wenches imagery worke."—*Topsell: Hist. Serpents*, p. 259.

* **pĕlt'-ĭng** (2), *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to *paltry* (q.v.).] Paltry.

"Hyhla being but a *pelting* little town."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 458.

pĕl-tō-brў'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield, and *βρύον* (*bruon*) = a mossy seaweed.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperidæ. *Peltobryon longifolium* is used in tropical America as a substitute for pepper.

pĕl-tŏc'-ăr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield, and *καρίς* (*karis*) = a shrimp.]

Palæont.: A Silurian genus of Phyllopoda. The carapace is approximately circular, striated concentrically, and consists of two valves of a semi-circular form, dorsally united by a straight median hinge, and notched in front so as to leave a space, which is completed by a third parabolic valve, or rostrum; body-rings unknown.

pĕl-tō-chĕ-lĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peltochely(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A primary division of Chelonian Reptiles in which there are no horny scales, but a granular, bony skeleton, superimposed upon that of the carapace and plastron. It includes the Trionychidæ. (*Phillips: Geol.* i. 573.)

pĕl-tō-chē'-lўs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield, and Mod. Lat. *chelys* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Peltochelyidæ (q.v.). It occurs in the Wealden of Belgium.

pĕl'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield; suff. *-odon* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A menthaceous plant, family Hyptidæ. *Peltodon radicans* is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

pĕl'-tō-găs-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield, and *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizocephala (q.v.), parasitic on Pagurus, and itself the host of another parasite, Liriope, a Bopyrian Isopod. The body is like a sac, devoid of segmentation and limbs; the aperture of the sac is funnel-shaped, and gives off root-like processes which branch out through the body of the infested animal. Alimentary canal obsolete; sexes combined.

pĕl-tŏph'-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, akin to Cæsalpinia, in which it is often merged. *Peltophorum Linnœi*, the same as *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*, furnishes Brasiletto wood. *P. Vogelianum* is also called Brasiletto.

† **pĕl-tō-rhī'-nŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield, and *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: A synonym of Stenoderma (q.v.).

pĕl'-trў, * **pel-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *pelleterie* = the trade of a skinner or pelt-monger; *pelletier* = a skinner, from O. Fr. *pel*; Lat. *pellis* = a skin.]

1. Pelts or skins collectively; skins or hides with the fur or wool on.

2. A worthless or refuse object.

peltry-ware, * **peltre-ware,** *s.* Peltry.

pĕ-lū'-dō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dasypus villosus*, the Hairy Armadillo, from the Pampas north of Rio Plata, and Chili. It is about fourteen inches long, with large elliptical ears and broad muzzle. The bands are six or seven in number, the tail is long and slender, hairy at the root, and the body covered with abundant silky, half-bristly, black hair. It does not burrow, and is only found on the dry upland plains.

pĕl'-vĭc, *a.* [PELVIS.] Pertaining or belonging to the pelvis.

pelvic-arch, *s.*

Anat.: The ilium, ischium, and pubes, generally anchylosed.

pelvic-cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The lower part of the abdomen. (*Quain.*)

pelvic-limbs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The legs; the lower extremities.

pĕl-vĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *pelvis* = the pelvis, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

Surg.: An instrument to measure the diameter of the pelvis.

pĕl'-vĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The lower portion of the great abdominal cavity, bounded by the abdomen above, the perineum below; the peritoneum, muscles, and fascia in front, below, and at the side; and the sacral plexus of nerves and the sacrum behind. It contains the bladder, prostate gland, *vesiculæ seminales*, and rectum. It is composed of the two *ossa innominata*, the sacrum and the coccyx. [INNOMINATE-BONE.] There are marked differences in the male and female pelvis; that of the male is the stronger, with a deeper and much narrower cavity; that of the female is much shallower and more widely expanded. The axis of the inlet is downwards and backwards, and of the outlet downwards and forwards. These points are of great importance to the surgeon and the accoucheur.

2. *Comparative Anatomy:*

(1) In a sense corresponding to No. 1.

(2) The basal portion of the cup in crinoids.

3. *Pathol.:* There may be pelvic abscess, cellulitis, hæmatocele, and peritonitis.

pĕm'-mĭ-can, pĕm'-ĭ-can, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.] Meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun, then pounded into a paste, mixed with melted fat, and sometimes dried fruit, and pressed tightly into cakes or bags. It is an easily preserved food, and will keep for a long time, and contains much nutriment in a small compass.

"Then on *pemican* they feasted."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

pĕm'-phĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πεμφηρίς* (*pemphēris*) = a kind of fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Kurtidæ, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. The species are few, and consist of shore-fishes of tropical seas.

pĕm'-phĭ-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέμφιξ* (*pemphix*), genit. *πέμφιγος* (*pemphigos*) = something filled with air.]

Pathol.: A vesicular eruption. [BULLA.]

pĕm'-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πεμφίς* (*pemphis*) = a bubble.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythreæ. *Pemphis acidula* grows on the coasts of tropical Asia. It is used as a potherb.

pĕm-phrē'-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *πεμφρηδών* (*pemphrēdōn*) = a kind of wasp which built in hollow oaks or undergrouud.]

Entom.: A genus of Sphecidæ. *Pemphredon lugubris*, a small black species, is common in Britain; it stores its nest with aphides.

pĕn (1), *s.* [PEN (1), *v.*] A small enclosure, as for cattle, fowls, &c.; a coop, a sty.

"Now, shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind,
Baffle the raging year, and fill their *pens*
With food." *Thomson: Winter*, 266.

pĕn (2), * **penne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *penne*, from Lat. *penna* = (1) a feather, (2) a pen; Port. & Ital. *penna*; Dut. & Dan. *pen*; Sw. *penna*; Icel. *penni.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A feather, a quill.

"The proud peacock, overcharg'd with *pens*."
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, v. 2.

* (2) A wing.

"Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their *pens*, and soaring th' air sublime,
. . . despis'd the ground." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 420.

(3) An instrument for writing by means of a fluid ink. Pens originally were made of the

quills of large birds, but now quill-pens are comparatively little used, being superseded to a great extent by metal pens. The latter were first regularly introduced for sale in 1803; they are made principally of steel, but other metals, as gold, silver, platiuum, aluminium, &c., are also used.

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The *pen* is mightier than the sword."
Lytton: Richelieu, ii. 2.

(4) An ink-leg of a compass.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who used a pen; a penman, a writer.

* (2) Style or quality of writing.

II. *Comp. Anat.:* [Cuttle-bone, Gladius].

¶ For the various kinds of pens, as Bow-pen, Drawing-pen, &c., see under the compounds.

pen-and-ink, *a.*

1. Executed with a peu and ink.

"It is a *pen-and-ink* drawing."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 81.

2. Literary; in writing.

pen-case, *s.* A case or holder for pens.

pen-cutter, *s.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

* **pen-feather,** * **pin-feather,** *s.* A feather not fully developed, usually applied to the primaries.

* **pen-feathered,** * **pin-feathered,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Not fully fledged; having the feathers only just beginning to shoot.

"My children then were just *pen-feathered*."
Prior: Turtle & Sparrow, 265.

2. *Fig.:* Immature, inexperienced.

"Hourly we see some raw *pin-feathered* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing."
Dryden: Persius, sat. 1.

pen-gun, *s.* A pop-gun, from quills being used for the purpose.

† **pen-name,** *s.* A nom-de-plume (q.v.).

pen-slides, *s. pl.* An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

pĕn (1), * **pĕnne** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *pennan*; cf. Low Ger. *pennen* = to bolt a door, from *penn* = a pin, a peg.] To shut up or enclose in a pen; to confine in a small enclosure or space; to coop up.

"A considerable part of the air, *penned* up in the receiver, was drawn out."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 44.

pĕn (2), * **penne** (2), *v.t.* [Pen (2), *s.*] To write; to commit to writing; to compose, to indite.

pĕn-ą-cūte′, *a.* Accented on the penultimate syllable.

pĕ-næ′-ą, *s.* [Named after P. Pena, who, A.D. 1570, in conjunction with Lobel, published the *Adversaria Botanica*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Penæaceæ (q.v.). Handsome shrubs, with small, flat, entire leaves, those near the extremity of the branches with flowers in their axils. Petals, none; stamens, four, with short filaments; style, four-winged; stigmas, four; capsule, four-celled. Locality, Cape of Good Hope. [Sarcocolla.]

pĕ-næ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *penæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Sarcollads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Shrubs with opposite, imbricated, exstipulate leaves. Flowers usually red, calyx hypocrateriform, the limb four-lobed, corolla none; stamens four or eight, ovary superior, four-celled, style simple, ovules one or more in each cell, stigmas four, fruit capsular. Found in Southern Africa. Known genera six, species twenty-one. (*Lindley.*)

pĕ-næ′-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Shrimps; the larva is a nauplius.

2. *Palæont.:* Two species are found in the Jurassic rocks. (*Etheridge.*)

pēn′-ąl, * **pēn′-ąll,** *a.* [Fr. *pénal*, from Lat. *pœnalis*, from *pœna* = punishment; Gr. ποινή (*poinē*).]

1. Of the nature of punishment; inflicting punishment; used as a means of punishment.

"Exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 508.

2. Enacting punishment; denouncing penalties against offences: as, a *penal* statute.

3. Incurring or liable to punishment; subject to a penalty; criminal: as, a *penal* offence.

4. Used as a place of punishment.

"Port Phillip escaped the intolerable misery and degradation of being made the seat of a *penal* settlement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

penal-action, *s.*

Scots Law: An action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are concluded for.

penal-code, *s.*

Law: A code relating to the punishment of crimes.

penal-irritancy, *s.*

Scots Law: The forfeiture of a right which incurs a penalty: as, the *irritancy* of a feu, which takes place by the failure to pay the feu-duty for a certain specified time.

penal-laws, *s. pl.*

Law: Laws which prohibit an act, and impose a penalty for the commission of it.

¶ (1) When the Reformation struggle terminated by the supremacy of Protestantism, the Roman Catholics both in England and Ireland were put under serious disabilities. Till 1800 the latter country had a parliament of its own, from which, except during the short revolution effected by James II., Roman Catholics were excluded, as they were also from all important offices in the State. The Irish Protestaut Parliament was systematically unjust to the Roman Catholics, though they constituted a large majority of the nation. At the Reformation the endowments had been transferred to the Protestant minority, and when, in 1800, the Irish Parliament ceased, the Protestant church was merged with that of Englaud, under the title of the United Church of England and Ireland. The English Roman Catholics had been excluded from corporate offices in 1667, from the throne in 1689, and from parliament in 1691. The first great step towards the relief of their disabilities was the Catholic Emancipation Act, passed April 19, 1829, which re-introduced them to parliament and to important offices. On January 1, 1871, the portion of the United Church of England and Ireland in the latter island was disestablished and disendowed. There were penal laws against religious sects in the American colonies, but there have been none such in the United States. Public opinion is now increasingly in favor of sweeping every penal law directed against any religion wholly away.

(2) For penal-laws directed against Noncomformists see Dissenter.

penal-servitude, *s.*

Law: A form of punishment in English criminal law, substituted, in 1853, for the punishment of transportation. It consists in imprisonment with hard labor for a term of years, from two up to the duration of life, in one of the penal establishments in Great Britain, or in any of the British dominions beyond the seas. The United States have no penal colonies.

penal-statutes, *s. pl.*

Law: Those statutes by which a penalty or punishment is imposed for an offence committed.

"All actions on *penal statutes*, where any forfeiture is to the crown alone, must be sued within two years; and where the forfeiture is to a subject, or to the crown and a subject, within one year after the offence committed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

penal-sum, *s.* A sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond be for the payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the sum.

pē-năl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *pénalité*, from *pénal* = penal; Sp. *penalidad*; Ital. *penalità*.] The quality or state of being penal; liability to punishment.

pēn′-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *penal*; *-ize*.]

1. To subject or make liable to a penalty.

"Here is an imperial law ordering the mixed chalice . . . or at least *penalizing* the unmixed."—*Church Times*, Oct. 21, 1881, p. 701.

2. To put a penalty on; to cause to carry extra weight. [Penalty, 3.]

"Though *penalized* to the tune of a stone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 18, 1885.

pēn′-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *penal*; *-ly*.] In a penal manner.

"The state and condition *penally* consequent upon the persons here charged by the apostle with idolatry."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

* **pē-năl′-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *pœna* = punishment; Gr. Λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who studies the various kinds of punishments as awarded to criminals, with a view to their reformation. (*Stormonth.*)

pĕn′-al-tў, * **pen-al-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *pénalité*.] [Penality.]

1. The punishment or suffering in person or property attached by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; penal retribntion.

"Death is the *penalty* imposed."
Milton: P. L., vii. 545.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by coveuant or agreement in case of non-fulfilment of stipulations; forfeiture, fine.

"The *penalty* and forfeiture of my houd."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. The extra weight to carry, an extra distance to run, or the like, imposed upon winners of races or competitions, in order to equalize their chances with others who have not been winners.

"The conditions of the race include neither *penalties* nor allowances."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

pĕn′-ąnce, * **pen-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *penance, peneance*, from Lat. *pœnitentia* = penitenc (q.v.); O. Ital. *penanza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Punishment, penalty.

"Ther *penance* was thei suld go in pilgrimage."
Robert de Brunne, p. 303.

* 2. Suffering, pain.

II. *Roman Theology & Ritual:*

1. The virtue which inclines the soul to detest sin for its own sake—that is, because it is an offence against God.

"Then shall men understand what is the fruit of *penance* . . . it is an endless bliss of heaven."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. The outward acts by which sorrow for sin is evinced.

3. The satisfaction which a priest imposes on the penitent before giving absolution, often called sacramental penance. [Penitential-discipline.]

4. A sacrament of the New Law, whereby sins, whether mortal or venial, committed after baptism are forgiven. The Council of Trent (sess. xiv., c. iii.) defines that the form of the sacrament consists in the words, "Ego te absolvo," &c., the "quasi materia" in the acts of the penitent—contrition, confession, and satisfaction. The minister of the sacrament is a priest with ordinary or delegated power to absolve, and the subjects those who have received baptism. It is not of obligation to confess venial sins, but mortal sins committed after baptism must be confessed. Roman theologians rely on the words of Jesus (John xx. 23) as proving the divine institution of the sacrament of penance. The dispositions and acts uecessary on the part of the penitent are a hearty sorrow for sin, because it is an offence against God, joined with a firm purpose of amendment, the confession of sins to a priest approved by the bishop, and the performance of the penauce imposed by him.

¶ *Tribunal of Penance:* The confessioual.

* **pĕn′-ąnce,** *v.t.* [Penance, *s.*] To punish, to impose penance on.

"I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 523.

* **pĕn′-ąnce-lĕss,** * **pen-aunce-less,** *a.* [Eng. *penance*; *-less*.] Without doing penance; free from penance.

"Passinge purgatorie *penaunceless*."
Piers Plowman, p. 199.

Pĕ-năng′, *s.* [Malay *pinang* = an areca-nut; *pulau pinang* = areca-nut island.]

Geog.: An island near the Straits of Malacca, formerly Puley Penang.

Penang-lawyer, *s.* A name given to a walking-stick made of the stem of a palm, *Licuala acutifidi*, from Penang. Said to be derived from being frequently used by persons who take the law into their own hands.

pĕn-ăn′-nu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pene* = almost, and Eng. *annular*.] Nearly annular; having almost the form of a ring.

"They are of unequal sizes, and in no degree differ from the numerous class of *penannular* relics."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vi. 452.

***pĕn'-ant,** *s.* [Penance.] A person doing penance; a penitent.

Pĕ-narth', *s.* [Welsh.]

Geog.: A place three miles south-west of Cardiff.

Penarth-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of beds occurring at Penarth Head and Laverock Point, near Cardiff. They are intermediate between the Triassic and the Liassic beds. The base usually consists of a set of gray, green, cream-coloured, and pale-green marls called Tea-green Marls insensibly passing up into dark shales full of fossils, the whole about fifty feet thick. In 1843 Colonel Pollock found similar beds in the North of Ireland full of *Avicula contorta* and *Pecten valoniensis.* He called them the *Avicula contorta* zoue, and considered them to be Liassic, but the fossils are more closely akin to the Trias, and the beds are ranked by Lyell and Etheridge as Upper Trias. The series was traced largely in the Rhætian Alps, and was called by Gümbel, Rhætic. It has relations with the Kössener Schichten of the Tyrol and the Upper St. Cassian beds of Germany. The term Penarth beds was given by the Government surveyors: Etheridge would prefer Rhætic. The genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus commence in these beds, which contain also Microlestes (q.v.).

pĕn'-ar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *pœna* = punishment.] Penal.

"*Penary* chastisements."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 76.

pe-nashe, *s.* [Panache.]

pĕ-nā'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *penus* = store or provision of food; the innermost part of a temple; from *pa-*, root of *pascor* = to feed, *pabulum* = food, nourishment, *panis* = bread.]

Compar. Religions: The Roman gods of the store-room and kitchen. The family hearth, which formerly stood in the atrium, was their altar, and on it their images, two in number, were placed, with the image of the Lar between them. These Penates were represented dancing and elevating a drinking-horn in token of joy and plenty. The Calends, Nones, and Ides of each month were set apart for their worship, as were the Caristia (Feb. 22) and the Saturnalia (q.v.). Each family had its own Penates, and the State had its public Penates. The worship of these gods was closely connected with that of Vesta (*Cicero: de Nat. Deor.,* ii. 27), in whose temple the public Penates were at one time worshipped, though they had a temple of their own near the Forum. It is possible that the former may have been the Penates of Latium, while the latter may have been the Penates of the city. The origin of these gods is extremely doubtful. According to ancient tradition they were first worshipped in Samothrace, thence brought to Troy, and Virgil (*Æn.* i. 68) makes Æneas the means of their introduction into Italy. As was the case with the Lares, their name was a synonym for home (*Horace: Carm.* iii. 27, 49; cf. *Carm. Sec.,* 39).

"Thus the *Penates,* as simple gods of food, are probably much more ancient than deities like Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, and Minerva, whose wide and varied attributes represent a power of abstraction and generalization in the minds of their worshippers such as is not possessed by very primitive men."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 489.

pĕn'-ca-tīte, *s.* [After Mazari Pencati, of the Tyrol; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Originally regarded as a distinct species, but now shown to consist of a mixture of calcite and brucite (q.v.). (See also Predazzite.)

pĕnçe, *s. pl.* [Penny.]

***pĕn'-çĕl, *pen-cell, *pen-celle, *pen-sell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pennoncel,* dimin. of *pennon.*] A very small narrow flag on a knight's lance, the diminutive of a pennon, bearing only his crest or cognizance; in modern times it is only a mere ribbon. [Pennon, Pennoncel.]]

"Garnished with *pencels* and flags pleasantly to behold."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.* (an. 31.)

pench, penche, *s.* [Paunch.] (*Scotch.*)

penchant (as **pañ-shân'**), *s.* [Fr., from *pencher* = to incline.] A strong inclination or liking; a decided taste or liking; a bias.

"The author's *penchant* towards disguises."—*North: Examen,* p. 329.

penchers, *s. pl.* [Pench.] Tripe. (*Scotch.*)

pĕn'-çhûte, *s.* [Eng. *pen,* and Fr. *chute* = a fall.] A trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

pĕn'-çĭl, *pen-cill, *pen-sil, *pen-sill, *s.* [O. Fr. *pincel* (Fr. *pinceau*), from Lat. *penecillus* = a little tail, dimin. of *peniculus,* itself a dimin. from *penis* = a tail; Sp. & Port. *pincel;* Ital. *pennello.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A small fine brush of hair used by painters for laying on their colours. The hairs used are those of the camel, badger, squirrel, fitch, sable, mink, and goat, and the bristles of hogs.

"With subtil *pensil* painted was this stone."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,051.

(2) A cylinder or slip of marking material, usually graphite, but it may be of coloured crayon or French chalk. It is usually inclosed in a wood covering, but is sometimes a cylinder or prism of sufficient size to be grasped by the fingers or by a porte-crayon. [Graphite.] In 1795, Conté invented a process by which artists' lead pencils could be made to any degree of hardness, and at a much cheaper rate, by combining powdered plumbago with mixed clay, which latter has the property of increasing in hardness as it diminishes in bulk.

2. *Fig.:* Power, capacity or ability of description; style.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A number of lines meeting in one point.

2. *Optics:* A system of rays diverging from or converging to a point. If the point is taken at an infinite distance, the rays may be regarded as parallel, and the pencil becomes a beam of rays.

"The intersection made by the radious *pencils.*"—*Berkeley: New Theory of Vision,* § 90.

pencil-case, *s.* A holder for a pencil, usually with a slide by which the pencil is retracted into its sheath to reduce the length of the instrument and preserve the lead from breakage when carried in the pocket.

pencil-compass, *s.* A compass having a pencil-end at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached.

pencil-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Stylosanthes.

pencil-stone, *s.* [Pyrophyllite.]

pĕn'-çĭl, *pen-sil, *v.t.* [Pencil, *s.*] To paint, to draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

"He has *pencill'd* off
A faithful likeness of the forms he views."
Cowper: Task, ii. 292.

pĕn'-çĭlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Pencil, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Drawn, painted, or marked with a pencil.

2. Marked with fine lines; delicately marked, as with a fine pencil. (Said of flowers, feathers, &c.)

3. Having pencils of rays; radiating.

pĕn'-çĭll-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Pencil, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The work of the pencil or brush. Thus a work is said to be exquisite in its *pencilling* when it is delicately or beautifully finished.

2. The act of drawing a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall, to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. [Point (1), *v.* A. II.]

***pĕn'-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), s., and *craft.*]

1. Penmanship, skill in writing; chirography.

2. Authorship; the art of composing or writing.

pĕnd (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. from Pen (1), *v.*] An arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close.

pĕnd (2), *s.* [East Ind.] A name for oil-cake; penock.

*** pĕnd,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pen* (1), v., with an excrescent *d,* as in round, v. (q.v.).] To pen, to confine.

"Hidden or *pended* within the limits and precincts of Grece."—*Udall: Apophthegmes,* p. 244.

pĕnd'-ant, *pĕnd'-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pendant* = hanging, pr. par. of *pendre* (Lat. *pendeo*) = to hang.]

***A.** *As adj.:* Pendent (q.v.).

"*Pendant* streamers proud stand out."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid viii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything hanging down, or suspended by way of ornament, as an earring, a locket hanging from a necklace, &c.

"Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 137.

2. The part of a watch by which it is suspended. (*American.*)

3. A suspended chandelier.

***4.** A pendulum.

"To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did . . . make the line at which it hangs double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

***5.** An appendix, an addition.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) An ornament suspended from the roof of a Gothic or Tudor building; the hanging pendants of a vaulted ceiling, uniting solidity with ornament. There are some excellent examples in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. In vaulted roofs pendants are formed of stone, richly sculptured, and in timber work they are of wood carved.

PENDANT.

(2) A hanging keystone, the lower face of which projects beyond the intrados of the arch.

2. *Art* (*Pl.*): Two pictures, statues, or groups of sculpture or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A strap or short rope depending from a mast-head, and having thimbles for bearing the blocks, which transmit the effects of tackles to distant points, &c. Used especially in setting up masts and rigging.

(2) A pennant (q.v.).

pendant-post, *s.*

Architecture:

1. In a mediæval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a corbel or capital, and its upper supporting the tie-beam or hammer-beam.

2. The support of an arch across the angles of a square.

pendant-winding watch, *s.*

Horology: A watch whose spring is wound up by the rotation of the pendant brought into gear with wheels connecting to the spring-arbour; a keyless watch.

*** pende,** *s.* [Pend, *v.*] A pen; an inclosure.

*** pĕn'-dençe,** *s.* [Lat. *pendens,* pr. par. of *pendeo* = to hang.] Slope, inclination.

"The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful *pendence* of slopenese."—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 48.

*** pĕn'-den-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *pendent; -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being pendent or suspended; an impeuding or hanging.

2. The quality or state of being pending, undecided, or in continuance.

"The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

pĕnd'-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *pendens,* pr. par. of *pendeo* = to hang; Fr. *pendant;* Ital. *pendente;* Sp. *pendiente.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Hanging, suspended.

"Round about
The *pendent* world."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. Jutting over; overhanging, projecting.

"A *pendent* rock." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.,* iv. 14.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Pendant, B. II., 3. (2).

pĕn-dĕn'-tē lī'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Pending the suit or action; while the suit or action is pending.

pĕn-dĕn'-tĭve, *s.* [Fr. *pendentif*, from *pendre* (Lat. *pendeo*) = to haug.]

Architecture:

1. The portion of a groined ceiling supported and bounded by the apex of the longitudinal and transverse vaults. In Gothic ceilings of this kind the ribs of the vaults descend from the apex to the impost of each pendentive, where they become united. (*Weale.*)

2. The filling-in of the spandrels between the arches of a vault, or of those under a dome.

pendentive-bracketing, *s.*

Arch.: The coved bracketing springing from the wall of a rectangular area in an upward direction, so as to form the horizontal plane into a complete circle or ellipse.

pendentive-cradling, *s.*

Arch.: The timber work for sustaining the lath and plaster in pendentives.

* **pĕn'-dent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pendent; -ly.*] In a pendent or projecting manner.

* **pĕn'-dĭce,** * **pĕn'-dĭse,** *s.* [PENTICE.]

1. A sloping roof; a pentice.

2. A pent-house.

3. A vail or pendant of a lady's head-dress; curtains or hangings of a room. (*Stubbes: Anat. Abuses*, p. 67.)

pĕn'-dĭ-cle, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *pendeo* = to hang.]

* 1. A pendant, an appendage.

2. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner; a croft. (*Scotch.*)

3. One church dependent on another. (*Scotch.*)

4. An inferior member of certain trade incorporations. (*Scotch.*)

pĕn'-dĭ-clĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pendicl(e); -er.*] An inferior or small tenant; a crofter; one who cultivates or rents a pendicle or croft.

* **pĕn-dĭl'-ą-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *pendiller* = to be suspended and moved backwards and forwards.] Pendulous. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xlii.)

pĕnd'-ĭng, *a., s., & prep.* [Fr. *pendant*, as in the phrase *pendant cela* = in the meanwhile.]

A. *As adj.:* Depending, undecided; in continuance.

B. *As subst.:* Continuance.

C. *As preposition:*

1. During; for the time of the continuance of.

"*Pending* the cutting of the canal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

2. Until.

* **pĕn'-dle,** *s.* [Fr. *pendille.*] A pendant, an ear-ring. (*Scotch.*)

pĕn-drăg'-ŏn, *s.* [Welsh *pen* = great, and *dragon* = a leader.] Chief leader, chief king; a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when invested with dictatorial powers in times of great danger.

"Lords of waste marches, Kings of desolate isles
Came round their great *Pendragon.*"
Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine, 527.

* **pĕn-drăg'-ŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *pendragon; -ship.*] The state, office, or dignity of a Pendragon.

"The Dragon of the great *Pendragonship.*"
Tennyson: Guinevere, 395.

pĕn'-drō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

* **pĕn'-dų-lāte,** *v.i.* [PENDULUM.] To move with a motion like that of a pendulum.

"The ill-starred scoundrel *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

* **pĕn'-dūle,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pendulus* = hanging.] A pendulum (q.v.).

* **pĕn-dų-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pendulous; -ity.*] The quality or state of being pendulous, hanging, or suspended; suspension.

"His slender legs he increased by riding, that is, the humours descended upon their *pendulosity.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

pĕn'-dų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendeo* = to hang; Sp. *pendulo*; Ital. *pendolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Hanging; suspended from a fixed point above; not supported below; loosely pendent; swinging; not stationary.

"All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

* 2. *Fig.:* Wavering, doubtful, hesitating, unstable.

II. *Botany:*

1. Hanging downwards on account of the weakness of the support: as, a *pendulous* fruit.

2. It is used of an ovule when it hangs from the summit of the cavity in the ovary.

* **pĕn'-dų-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pendulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pendulous; pendulosity.

pĕn'-dų-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *pendulus* = pendulous (q.v.); Fr. *pendule*; Sp. *pendola*; Ital. *pendolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which wavers or oscillates.

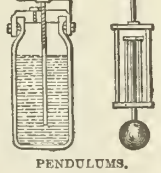
"There is such matter for all feeling:—Man!
Thou *pendulum* betwixt a smile and tear."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 109.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A simple pendulum is a heavy particle suspended by a fine thread from a fixed point, about which it oscillates without friction. The time of its vibration is directly as the square root of the length, and inversely as the square root of the accelerating force of gravity. The length of the arc through which it vibrates does not affect the result. No simple pendulum can exist; all constructed by man are compound pendulums in which there gravitates, not a particle, but a heavy body called the bob, the law of friction of course operating.

2. *Horology:*

(1) The ordinary pendulum is believed to have been the invention of Ebn Junis of the university of Cordova about A.D. 1100, his companion, Gerbert (poisoned in 1102), making the first escapement. Henry de Wyck (1364), Harris (1641), and Huyghens (about 1657) applied it to clocks, Galileo, in 1581, having recommended a pendulous weight as a true measurer, and Sanitorius, in 1612, the combination of a pendulum with wheel-work. Pendulums generally move in arcs of circles. In the cycloidal pendulum the rod of suspension describes the arc of a cycloid, and in the conical a cone. Heat lengthens, and cold contracts the rod of a pendulum, if it be of a single metal. To neutralize these effects compensation pendulums are made; the gridiron pendulum having bars of iron and steel to work against each other, and the mercurial pendulum making the centre of the oscillation of the bob uniform by the expansion and contraction of mercury inside. The curved line along which the bob of a pendulum moves is called the arc of vibration, the horizontal chord of that are the axis of oscillation, and the point around which the pendulum moves the point of suspension, or the centre of motion. The length of a pendulum vibrating seconds is directly proportionate to the force of gravity at the place. One constructed to beat seconds at London (lat. of Greenwich Observatory, 51° 28′ N.) at the sea-level must measure 39·13983 inches; at the Equator, 39·02074 inches; and at Spitzbergen, 39·21469 inches. To regulate a clock by means of a pendulum, the rod of the latter is made to pass between the prongs of a fork, and thus communicate its motion to a rod oscillating on a horizontal axis. To this axis is fixed a piece called an escapement, or crutch, terminated by two projections named pallets, which work alternately with the teeth of the escapement wheel. As the pendulum moves, the one crutch is raised, allowing the wheel to escape from the control of the pallet, the weight then descends, till arrested and made to re-ascend by the action of the other pallet. The motion of the escapement is communicated by additional mechanism to the hands of the clock, which are thus regulated by the pendulum.



PENDULUMS.
A. Mercurial compensation pendulum. B. Gridiron pendulum.

(2) [PENDULUM-WHEEL].

3. *Hydrom.:* A current-gauge.

4. *Naut.:* An instrument for measuring the heel or inclination of a ship, so as to assist in the laying of her guns.

pendulum-bob, *s.* The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

pendulum-level, *s.* [LEVEL, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

pendulum-myograph, *s.* An instrument for noting, by means of a smoked glass plate forming the bob of a pendulum, the amount and duration of the contraction when electricity is sent through a muscle. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 43.)

pendulum-pump, *s.* A pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the pistou.

pendulum-wheel, *s.* The balance-wheel of a watch which governs the rate of the motion.

pendulum-wire, *s.*

Horol.: Flattened wire, by which a bob of a clock is suspended.

Pĕ-nēi'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the river Peneius, which runs through the vale of Tempe in Thessaly. (*Tennyson: To E. L.*, 3.)

pĕ-nĕl'-ō-pē, *s.* [Gr. Πηνελόπη (*Pēnelopē*) = the daughter of Tyndareus, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus.]

Ornith.: Guan; the typical genus of the sub-family Penelopinæ (q.v.); in older classifications a genus of Cracidæ. Under the throat there is a naked skin capable of inflation. Fourteen species are known, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay and to the western slope of the Andes of Ecuador. *Penelope cristata* is the Rufous-crested, and *P. superciliaris* the White-eyebrowed Guan.

pĕ-nĕl'-ō-pī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *penelop(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Guans; a sub-family of Cracidæ (q.v.), from Central and South America. Messrs. Sclater and Salvin enumerate seven genera and forty species.

pĕn-ĕ-trą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *pénétrabilité*, from *pénétrable* = penetrable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being penetrable; capability of being penetrated.

"The immediate properties of a spirit are *penetrability* and indiscerptibility."—*More: Immort. of Soul*, bk. i., ch. ii.

pĕn'-ĕ-trą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *penetrabilis*, from *penetro* = to penetrate (q.v.); Sp. *penetrable*; Ital. *penetrabile*; Fr. *pénétrable.*]

1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another substance.

"Pierce his only *penetrable* part."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

2. Susceptible of feelings; impressible; not obdurate.

"And let me wring your heart; for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* 3. Penetrating, sharp.

"But he was deceived, for his Graces sight was so quicke and *penetrable* that he saw him, yea, and saw through him both within and without."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 11).

pĕn'-ĕ-trą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penetrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being penetrable; penetrability.

* **pĕn'-ĕ-trą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *penetrab(le); -ly.*] In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrated.

"That which is extended also, but *penetrably* and intangibly."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 769.

* **pĕn'-ĕ-trāil,** *s.* [Lat. *penetralia.*] The interior parts; the interior.

"The heart resists purulent fumes, whose *penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed."—*Harvey.*

pĕn-ĕ-trā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *penetralis* = penetrating, internal, from *penetro* = to penetrate (q.v.).]

1. The interior or internal parts of anything; espec. the inner and more private or sacred parts of a house, a temple, a palace, &c.; a sanctuary, specif., that of the Penates (q.v.).

2. Hidden things; secrets.

* **pĕn'-ē-trance,** * **pĕn'-ē-tran-cy,** *s.* [Lat. *penetrans*, pr. par. of *penetro* = to penetrate (q.v.).] The quality or state of being penetrant; power of penetrating or piercing; penetrative power or quality.

"What *penetrancy* of judgment."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

pĕn'-ē-trant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par of *pénétrer* = to penetrate (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *penetrante;* Lat. *penetrans.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of penetrating or piercing; penetrating, penetrative, sharp, subtle, sagacious.

"What a wisdom must that be, how unconceivably large and *penetrant!*"—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 12.

B. *As subst.:* A far-sighted person. (*North: Examen,* p. 121.)

pĕn'-ē-trāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *penetratus*, pa. par. of *penetro*, from the same root as *penes* = with, *penitus* = within; Fr. *pénétrer;* Sp. *penetrar;* Ital. *penetrare.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word amongst those of recent introductiou into the language.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To enter, to pierce; to pass or make way into the interior of.

2. To pass into by the mind or senses, so as to affect; to make fully sensible; to move or affect the feellngs of.

"*Penetrated* with pity for the lot of women."—*Victoria Magazine,* Nov. 1866, p. 5.

3. To pierce or reach by the mind; to understand, to discover; to find out the inner or hidden meaning, force, or nature of.

"To share between themselves some separate fate,
Whose darkness none beside could *penetrate.*"
Byron: Lara, ii. 18.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To enter into or pierce anything; to make way, to pass.

"The sweet of life that *penetrates* so near."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

2. To see into or understand things fully; to discover the meaning or intent of anything; to see through anything.

"The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never *penetrate* through this disguise."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 667.

pĕn'-ē-trāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PENETRATE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or quality of entering into or piercing other substances; penetrative, sharp, piercing, subtle.

2. Sharp, acute, sagacious, discerning, far-seeing. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles,* iv. 25.)

pĕn'-ē-trāt-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *penetrating; -ly.*] In a penetrating or piercing manner; piercingly, sharply, acutely.

pĕn-ē-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *penetratio*, from *penetratus;* Fr. *pénétration;* Sp. *penetracion;* Ital. *penetrazione.*] [PENETRATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of penetrating, entering, or passing into any body; the piercing of one substance by another.

"[It] to each inward part,
With gentle *penetration,* though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep."
Milton: P. L., iii. 585.

2. The act of penetrating mentally into anything obscure, difficult, or abstruse.

3. Mental acuteness, discernment, or sagacity; sharpness of intellect.

"A boldness of thought, and acuteness of *penetration.*"—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. iv.

II. *Law:* Any penetration of the vulva is sufficient to constitute a rape (q.v.).

pĕn'-ē-trā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *pénétratif*, from Lat. *penetratus;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *penetrativo.*] [PENETRATE.]

1. Having the power or quality of penetration; piercing, sharp, subtle.

"The *penetrative* sun." *Thomson: Spring,* 78.

2. Having the power or quality of affecting or impressing the mind; impressive.

"His face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

3. Acute, discerning, sharp, sagacious, penetrating.

"To the virtuous grant
The *penetrative* eye."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

pĕn'-ē-trā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penetrative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being penetrating.

pĕn'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *fish.*] The same as CALAMARY (q.v.).

pĕn'-fōld, *s.* [PINFOLD.]

* **pĕn'-fûl,** *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2); *-ful(l).*] As much as one could write with one dip of ink.

pĕn-guĭn, * **pĭn-guĭn** (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Of uncertain etym. Three hypotheses have been advanced: (1) Wel. *pen gwyn* = white head (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 9); (2) Lat. *pinguis* = fat, a name said to have been given by some "Dutchmen," who turn out to be Sir Francis Drake and his men; and (3) a corrupt. of *pin-wing.* In support of the last hypothesis, Mr. Reeks wrote (*Zoologist,* ser. 2, p. 1854) that the people in Newfoundland who used to meet with this bird always pronounced its name "pin-wing." The French *pingouin* = the Great Auk.]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* A name first given to the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), but now applied to any member of the family Sphæniscidæ (q.v.). Penguins are aquatic birds confined to the high southern latitudes of both hemispheres, where they congregate in large flocks. The body is generally elliptical; neck of moderate length; head small; bill moderately long, straight, compressed; tail short. They have no quills in their wings, which are as rigid as the flippers of a cetacean, and utterly useless for flight, though they move freely at the shoulder-joint, forming most efficient paddles, and are usually worked alternately with a rotatory motion. In standing, the penguin preserves an upright position, generally resting ou the tarsus, which is widened like the foot of a quadruped; but in progression this is kept nearly vertical, and the weight supported on the toes alone. They make no nest, and lay a single egg, which is tended by both birds, and the female takes charge of the young for nearly twelve months. The Emperor Penguin is *Aptenodytes patagonica,* and the King Penguin *A. longirostris.* Their moulting is very peculiar; and with respect to a Humboldt's Penguin (*A. humboldti*), formerly in the Zoological Gardens, London, Eng., Mr. Bartlett (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1879, p. 6) says: "The manner in which the flipper-like wings cast off the short scale-like feathers was remarkable; they flaked off like the shedding of the skin of a serpent."

KING PENGUIN.

(2) (*Pl.*): The family Sphæniscidæ, or the modern order Impennes, as distinguished from Illiger's group.

2. *Bot.:* The broad-leaved Pine-apple, *Bromelia Pinguin,* of which Penguin is a corruption. It is very common in Jamaica, where it is plauted as a fence around pasture lands, on account of its prickly leaves. When stripped of their pulp, soaked in water, and beaten with a wooden mallet, they yield a fibre whence thread is made. The juice of the fruit in water makes a good cooling drink in fevers. It is anthelmintic and diuretic, and can also be made into good vinegar.

penguin-rookery, *s.* A colony of, or breeding-place for penguins.

"The habit of the helpless birds, when breeding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called '*Penguin-rookeries,*' contributing to the ease with which their slaughter can he effected."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 491.

pĕn-guĭn'-ĕr-ў (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng. *penguin; -ery.*] A penguin-rookery (q.v.).

pĕn'-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *holder.*] A holder for a writing nib. It is usually a stick with a tubular piece of metal having a pair of bent-in ears, which form a socket into which the butt of the nib is slipped.

* **pĕn'-hŏuse,** *s.* [Eng. *pen* (1), and *house.*] An outhouse, an outbuilding, a shed, a pent-bouse.

* **pen-i-ble,** *a.* [PAINABLE.]

1. Painful.

2. Painstaking, industrious

pĕn'-ĭ-çĭl, *s.* [PENICILLARIA.]

1. *Surg.:* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

2. A kind of shell.

pĕn-ĭ-çĭl'-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *penicillus* = a painter's brush or pencil.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Paniceæ. *Penicillaria spicata* (formerly *Holcus spicatus*) is the Indian Bajuree (q.v.). It is cultivated as a cereal in the Punjaub, &c. It is considered healing. Its ashes are used as an alkali in dyeing.

pĕn-ĭ-çĭl'-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *penicillatus.*]

Botany:

1. Like a camel's hair pencil; having long, slender, nearly parallel hairs.

2. As if painted with a camel's hair pencil.

pĕn-ĭ-çĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [PENICILLARIA.]

Bot.: The same as PENICILLATE (q.v.).

pĕn-ĭ-çĭl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [PENICILLARIA.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi. It consists of a dense, pasty crust, slimy below and above, consisting of minute pedicels, terminating in a pencil of moniliform spores. Several British species are known. One, *Penicillium glaucum,* is Green Mould. [MOULD.]

* **pĕn'-ĭle,** *s.* [PENINSULA.] A peninsula.

"A great cape of land or *penile* in Normanay."—*Speed: Hist.,* bk. ix., ch. xii.

pĕn-ĭll'-ĭ-ŏn (**ll** the Welsh guttural, something like **thl**), *a.* [Welsh.] A name given to a Welsh custom of singing improvised verses on a given theme to a melody either well-known or then and there learnt from the harper who accompanies the penillion. There is a similar custom among the Hungarian gipsies.

pē-nĭn'-sụ-lạ, *s.* [Lat., from *pene, pœne* = almost, and *insula* = an island; Fr. *péninsule;* Sp. *peninsula, penisla;* Ital. *peninsola, penisola.*] A piece of land almost surrounded with water, and connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of land or isthmus. With the definite article the term is specifically applied to Spain and Portugal.

pē-nĭn'-sụ-lạr, *a.* [Fr. *péninsulaire;* Sp. *peninsular.*] Of or pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

¶ *Peninsular War:*

Hist.: The war carried on in the beginning of the present century in Spain and Portugal by the British forces, aided by the native troops, against the French. Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, landed, with 10,000 British troops, at Figueras, in Portugal, Aug. 1-3, 1808, and on the 21st defeated the French at Vimiera. On Aug. 30 the Convention of Cintra was signed, by which Junot agreed to evacuate the country. Wellesley returning home, the command of the army, now increased to 20,000 men, was given over to Sir John Moore, who was foreed by Soult to fall back on Corunna, where a battle was fought on Jan. 16, 1809, in which the former lost his life. Wellesley again received command of the army, and, after a series of sanguinary but generally successful combats, drove the French across the Pyrenees, entering France on Oct. 7, 1813.

* **pē-nĭn'-sụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *peninsul(a); -ate.*] To make into a peninsula; to surround almost completely with water.

"It *peninsulateth* Seleseie towne on the south-west."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine,* ch. xii.

pē'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: An organ composed of a root, body, and extremity, forming with the testes and their appendages the male organ of generation.

pĕn'-ĭs-tōn, *s.* [PENNISTONE.]

pĕn'-ĭ-tẹnçe, * **pĕn'-ĭ-tẹn-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *pénitence,* from Lat. *pœnitentia* = penitence, penance, from *pœnitet* = it repents one, from *pœna* = punishment; Sp. & Port. *penitencia;* Ital. *penitenzia. Penitence* and *penance* are doublets.] The quality or state of being penitent or contrite; sorrow for the commission

of any sin, crime, or offence; repentance, contrition, remorse.

"If he be baptised without *penitence* of his old gilt, he receiveth the marke of baptisme but not the grace."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

¶ *Order of Penitence of St. Magdalen:*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: An order founded by Bernard of Marseilles, in 1272, for the reformation of fallen women. It was sanctioned by Pope Nicholas III. (1277-1280).

pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn-cẽr, *pen-y-ten-ser, *pen-i-ten-cĭ-ar, *s.* [Fr. *pénitentiaire*, from *pénitent* = penitent (q.v.).] A priest who prescribed special penance; one who had power to deal with what are now called "reserved cases."

"I say not that if thou be assigned to thy *penitencer* for certain sinnes, that thou art bounde to shewe him all the remnant of thy sinnes, of which thou hast been shriven of thy curat."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***pen-i-ten-ci-ar, *pen-i-ten'-ti-ar-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *penitenciar; -ship.*] The office or post of a penitenciar.

"Gratifying D. Cranmer with the office of the *penitentiarship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,690.

pĕn'-ĭ-tent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pœnitens*, pr. par. of *pœniteo* = to cause to repent, from *pœna* = punishment; Ital. & Sp. *penitente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Feeling pain, grief, sorrow, or remorse for sins committed; contrite, repentant; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

"Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers."
Milton: P. R., iii. 421.

*2. Doing penance.

"We who know what 'tis to fast, to pray,
Are *penitent* for your default to-day."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is penitent; one who repents of sin.

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pénitentiel*; Sp. & Port. *penitencial*; Ital. *penitenziale.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, expressing, or proceeding from penitence or contrition; of the nature of penance.

"My *penitential* stripes, my streaming blood,
Have purchased heaven." *Cowper: Truth*, 95.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping.

"Then, in their robes, the *penitentials*
Are straight presented with credentials."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 1.

2. *Eccles., &c.:* The same as PENITENTIAL-BOOK (q.v.).

"The Roman *Penitential*, and those of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bede, were those which had the highest repute in the West."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 652.

penitential-book, *s.*

Eccles., &c.: A book containing instructions for hearing confessions and imposing penances.

"Every priest who heard confession was bound to use a '*penitential book*'—*i.e.*, a book which contained the penalties attached to particular sins by the canon."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 652.

penitential-canons, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Canons appointing the time and manner of penance for sins, according to their gravity.

penitential-discipline, *s.*

Eccles.: The discipline used by the Church, through her ministers, in punishing sinners. In primitive times it was extremely severe, admission to communion being often withheld till the penitent was at the point of death. To this succeeded a period in which bodily austerities formed a principal part of the discipline. At the present time, in the Roman Church, public penance is hardly ever imposed, though Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 653) quote an English book published in the last century, to show that it was then of common occurrence.

penitential-psalms, *s. pl.* A name given to the Psalms vi., xxxii., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., and cxliii. of the A. V., or vi., xxxi., xxxvii., l., ci., cxxix. and cxlii. of the Vulgate.

pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tial-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *penitential; -ly.*] In a penitent or penitential manner; penitently.

pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tia-rў (ti as sh), *pen-y-ten-sa-ry, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pénitentiaire*; Sp. *penitenciario*; Ital. *penitenziario, penitenziere.*]

***A.** *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to penance, or its rules and degrees.

2. Expressive of penitence or repentance; penitent: as, a *penitentiary* letter.

3. Used for purposes of punishment and reformation.

"In forming the plan of these *penitentiary* houses, the principal objects have been . . . to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to enure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to serious reflection, and to teach them both the principles and practice of every Christian and moral duty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A penitent.

"So Manasseh . . . died a *penitentiary*."—*Jackson: Christ's Session*, bk. ii., ch. xlii.

2. A house of correction for criminals. A prison whose inmates are subjected to a course of discipline and instruction, with a view to their reformation.

¶ The first is said to have been established by the Quakers in 1786.

3. An institution for the reception and reformation of prostitutes. [MAGDALEN-HOSPITAL.]

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. One of the offices of the Roman Curia, taking special cognisance of matters relating to the confessional, and dispensations from such impediments to marriage as are not dirimient.

2. The dignitary who presides over the office described above. He is a cardinal priest, and must be a doctor of theology or canon law.

3. A canon penitentiary [¶].

*4. That part of the church to which penitents were restricted.

¶ *Canon Penitentiary:*

Eccles.: In the Roman Church a canon appointed in compliance with a decree of the Council of Trent (sess. xxiv., de Reform., ch. viii.), which directs that in every cathedral church, if possible, a penitentiary should be appointed. He must be forty years of age, master of arts, a doctor, or a licentiate in theology or canon law. His duty is to deal with reserved cases (q.v.), and attendance in confessional is considered equivalent to presence in choir.

***pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tiar-ў-shĭp (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *penitentiary; -ship.*] The office or post of a penitentiary or confessor.

"The *penitentiaryship* or the prehend of Saint Pancras in the cathedral church of St. Paul."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

pĕn'-ĭ-tent-lў, *pen-i-tent-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *penitent; -ly.*] In a penitent manner; with contrition or repentance; contritely.

"Yet so shall he be gracious to the *penitently* dejected."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Isa.* xlii. 3.

pĕnk, *s.* [PINK.] A minnow.

pĕn'-knĭfe, *pen-knyfe (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *pen*, and *knife.*] A pocket-knife with a small blade or blades; so called from its former use in making quill-pens.

"The couragious Caius Cæsar saued himselfe in iii. battailes, and after in the senate was slain with xxxii. strokes of *penknyues*."—*Golden Boke*, let. 4.

Pĕn'-llĕr-gäre, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A place in South Wales.

Penllergare-series, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The upper measures of the South Wales coal-field.

pĕn'-man (pl. **pĕn'-mĕn**), *s.* [Eng. *pen*, and *man.*]

1. One who professes or teaches the art of writing.

2. One who writes a good hand; a calligrapher.

3. An author, a writer.

"Our theater hath lost, Pinto hath got,
A tragick *penman* for a driery plot,
Benjamin Jonson." *Returne from Pernassus.*

pĕn'-man-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *penman; -ship.*]

1. The art of writing; the use of the pen in writing.

2. A style or manner of writing: as, good or bad *penmanship.*

***pĕn-naçhed',** *a.* [Fr. *pennaché, panaché* = variegated, from *panache*=a plume of feathers.] Diversified with neat stripes of natural colours, as a flower.

"Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matrasses."—*Evelyn.*

***pĕn'-nage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather.] Plumage.

"The more part of her *pennage* blew."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xxxii.

***pĕn'-nal,** *s.* [Lit. = a pen case, from *penna* = a pen.] A name formerly given to the freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany, who were the fags of the elder students or schorists.

***pĕn'-nal-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pennal; -ism.*] A system of fagging formerly practised by the elder students on the freshmen in the German Protestant universities. It was abolished at the close of the seventeenth century.

Pĕn'-nant (1), *s.* [Thomas Pennaut, an English naturalist, 1726-98. His chief works were, *British Zoology*, *History of Quadrupeds*, and *Arctic Zoology.*] (For def. see etym.)

Pennant's marten, *s.* [PEKAN (2).]

Pennant's swimming-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Portunus variegatus, common in the Firth of Forth and the Moray Firth, and in Ireland. Dull purplish-white, mottled with a darker hue.

Pĕn'-nant (2), *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog.:* A parish of North Wales, county Montgomery.

2. *Geol.:* Two series of beds, the Upper and the Lower Pennant of the South Wales coal-field.

Pennant-grit, *s.*

Geol.: The central or intermediate portion of the coal-bearing beds separating the upper and lower series of the South Wales coal-field. It is valued as a building stone.

pĕn'-nant (3), *s.* [Formed from *pennon* by the addition of *t*, as in ancient, tyrant, &c.] [PENNON.]

Naut.: A small flag; a pennon, a pendant; specif., a long narrow streamer borne at the mast-head of a ship-of-war. They are of two kinds, the *long pennant* and the *broad pennant.* Distinctive pennants with four, three, and two white stars are worn at the main, fore, and mizzen masts of United States naval vessels by admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals respectively. Commodores have a broad blue pennant, with one white star. This is worn at the main when the commodore is in chief command. Officers of lower rank when in command wear a narrow pennant at the main. In the British navy the broad pennant is white, with a red St. George's cross, and a narrow white pennant is borne by all vessels not distinguished by a broad pennant.

"A ship most neatly that was limn'd
In all her sails with flags and *pennants* trim'd."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

pĕn'-nate, pĕn'-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = winged, from *penna* = a feather.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Winged.

2. *Bot.:* The same as PINNATE (q.v.).

pĕn-năt'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, and *findo* (pret. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot. (*Of a feather-veined leaf*): Cleft.

pĕn-năt-ĭ-part'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, and Eng. *parted.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Pinnatifid (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* Partite.

pĕn-năt'-ĭ-sĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, and *sectus* = cut.]

Bot. (*Of a feather-veined leaf*): Divided into segments.

†pĕn'-na-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, winged.]

Bot.: Soft, downy like a feather. (*Paxton.*)

pĕn-năt'-u-la (pl. **pĕn-năt'-u-læ**), *s.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *pennatulus*, dimin. from *pennatus* = winged.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* Sea-pen, Sea-rod; the typical genus of the family Pennatulidæ (q.v.). The

zooïds are on the ventral and lateral sides of the stem, and they are also arranged bilaterally on the long cylindrical pinnate stem. *Pennatula phosphorea* is a common species.

2. *Pl.:* A sub-family of Pennatulidæ, containing the single genus Pennatula (q.v.).

pĕn-na-tū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pennatul(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Sea-pens, Sea-rods; a family of Alcyonaria. They are of free habit, and have a selerobasic rod-like corallum, sometimes associated with sclerodermic spicules. Chief genera: Pennatula, Pteroeidcs, Virgularia, Scytalium, Pavonaria, and Anthoptilum.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene onward.

* **pĕnne,** *s.* [Pen (2), *s.*]

* **pĕnned,** *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather.] Winged.

pĕn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2); *-er.*]

1. One who pens or writes; a writer.

"He that was the *penner* of this decree was one called Nicagoras."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 103.

2. A pen case.

"Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman, and so putting uppe his *penner* and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,168.

* **pĕn-nied,** *a.* [Eng. *penny; -ed.*] Possessing a penny.

pĕn'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, a quill, and *forma* = form.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form or appearance of a feather or quill.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Of muscular fibres*): Passing obliquely upwards from either side from a tendinous centre.

2. *Bot.* (*Of venation*): Having the ribs disposed as in a pinnate leaf, but confluent at the point, as in the date.

pĕn-nĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and *gero* = to bear.] Bearing feathers or quills.

pĕn'-nĭ-lĕss, * **pen-ny-less,** *a.* [Eng. *penny; -less.*] Without a penny; destitute of money; moneyless.

"Still hungering, *pennyless*, and far from home."
Cowper: Task, i. 119.

pĕn'-nĭ-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penniless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being penniless or destitute of money.

pĕn'-nine, pĕn'-nĭn-īte, *s.* [After the Pennine Alps, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral species of the chlorite group, having a perfect basal cleavage. Occurs in crystals, and in aggregations of scales. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·6 to 2·85; lustre, mostly vitreous, sometimes pearly; colours, shades of green, reddish, pink; some of the green varieties are markedly dichroïc; transparent. Compos.: somewhat variable, but essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and magnesia; some varieties contain sesquioxide of chromium. Dana includes the following as varieties: (1) Penninite; (2) Tabergite, these differ somewhat in their optical properties; (3) Kämmererîte, chromiferous; (4) Loganite, or pseudophite. Found in fine crystals, near Zermatt, Switzerland, and crystalline masses at several other localities. Mallard regards penninite, clinochlore, and ripidolitc as identical, and only differing in the method of grouping of the individual crystals.

pĕn'-nĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of venation*): Having the ribs pedate.

* **pĕn-nĭp'-ō-tĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *pennipotens: penna* = a feather, and *potens* = powerful.] Strong on the wing. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 15.)

pĕn-nĭ-sē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, *i* connect., and *seta* = a hair or bristle.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Paniceæ. *Pennisetum typhoideum* is the Spiked Millet, a native of Southern Asia, Egypt, and Nubia, and commonly cultivated in India as a cereal. There are two varieties: bajra, with greenish, and bajri, with reddish grain. The fruit spike is six to nine inches long, and thicker than a man's thumb. The green variety is used chiefly by the lower classes of natives. The green chopped stalks and leaves are given to cattle as fodder. *P. cenchroides* is the best of all the wild grasses in India for cattle and horses.

pĕn'-nĭs-tône, *s.* [From the village of Penistone, in Yorkshire.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse woollen frieze.

pĕnn'-īte, *s.* [After its supposed locality Penna., the abbreviation for Pennsylvania; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Hydrodolomite (q.v.), found in apple-green incrustations on chromite. Contains 1·25 per cent. of nickel, to which the colour is due.

pĕn'-nĭ-vĕined, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and Eng. *veined.*]

Bot.: The same as Penninerved (q.v.).

pĕn'-nŏn, pen-on, * **pen-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *pennon*, from Lat. *penna* = a wing, a feather; Ital. *pennone.*]

* 1. A wing, a pinion.

"Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb-down he drops."
Milton: P. L., ii. 933.

2. A small flag or streamer half the size of the guidon but shaped like it, of a swallow-tail form, attached to the handle of a lance or spear. Afterwards it became, by increase in length and breadth, a military ensign, and was charged with the crest, badge, or war-cry of the knight; his arms being emblazoned on the banner, which was in shape a parallelogram.

"On each side, like *pennons* wide,
Flashing crystal streamlets run."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

* **pĕn'-nŏn-çĕl,** * **pen-non-celle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pennoncel.*] [Pencel.]

Pĕnn-sŷl-vā'-nĭ-an, *a.* [From *Pennsylvania*, one of the United States. It was granted by James II. to William Penn (1621–1718), the Quaker, in 1681, and it was named in honour of him as its founder.] Of or belonging to Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvanian mud-terrapin, *s.*

Zool.: Kinosternon pennsylvanicum.

pĕn'-nў, * **pen-i,** * **pen-y** (pl. * **pen-ies, pĕn'-nĭeş,** * **pĕns, pĕnçe**), *s.* [A.S. *pening, penig* = a penny. The oldest form is *pending*, from the same base as Dut. *pand*, O. H. Ger. *pfant*, Ger. *pfand* = a pawn [Pawn (3), *s.*]. Cogn. with Dut. *penning;* Icel. *penningr;* Dan. & Sw. *penning;* Ger. *pfennig;* O. H. Ger. *phantinc.* The plural *pennies* is used when the separate number of coins is spoken of; *pence* when the amount in value is intended.]

1. An English coin, twelfth of a shilling in value. Previously to 1860 it was made of copper, now it is of bronze, consisting of 95 parts copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. It is a token coin, and worth in metal about ¼ its nominal amount. Its weight is 145·833 grains Troy. The old Scotch penny was only equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the English sterling penny.

* 2. An old silver coin, weighing 22½ grains Troy, and therefore worth about 3d. sterling.

* 3. The same as Denarius, 1. 1.

4. An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

5. Money in general.

"What *penny* hath Rome horne, what men provided?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

¶ In the phrases ten*penny*, six*penny*, &c., applied to nails, the word *penny* has its original force of pound. [Nail, *s.*, I. 2. (5).]

¶ *To think one's penny silver:* To have a good opinion of one's self.

penny-a-liner, *s.* One who supplies public journals with paragraphs of news at the rate of a penny a line, or some such small sum. A poor writer for hire.

"The *penny-a-liners* now write about a splendid shout."—*Kinglon Oliphant: Standard English*, p. 244.

penny-bridal, *s.* The same as Penny-wedding (q.v.).

penny-cress, *s.*

Bot.: Thlaspi arvense (Mithridate mustard) and the genus Thlaspi (q.v.). It is a cruciferous plant one or two feet high, with white flowers, and large and deeply notched orbicular pods, common in fields.

penny-dog, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dog that constantly follows his master. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Ichthy.:* [Miller's-doo, Galeus].

penny-dreadful, *s.* A cant name for a newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories or news.

"From whatever *penny-dreadful* she had got the chloroform incident."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **penny-father,** * **peni-father,** *s.* A miserly person; a niggard.

"And yet knowing them to be such niggish *penny-fathers*, that they be sure, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them. —*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

penny-gaff, *s.* A low theatre, for admission to which a penny or some such low sum is charged.

† **penny-grass,** *s.*

Bot.: The same as Pennyroyal (q.v.).

penny-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cotyledon Umbilicus.

penny-post, *s.*

* 1. A post carrying a letter some small distance for a penny.

"Pray see that the enclosed be immediately put in the *penny-post*."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 96.

2. A post carrying a letter to any part of Britain for that sum. [Post.]

Penny Post Act: The Act 3 & 4 Vict., c. 6, establishing the penny post.

penny-readings, *s. pl.* Entertainments consisting of readings, with music, &c., the price of admission being a penny. They commenced in A.D. 1859, and were formerly common, but are now less heard of.

penny-rot, *s.*

Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris.

penny-stane, * **peny-stane,** *s.* A quoit.

"It was nocht a *penny-stane* cast of hreld."
Barbour: Bruce, xvi. 383.

penny-wedding, *s.* A wedding where each of the guests and friends contributes towards the outfit of the married couple.

penny-wise, *a.* Niggardly or stingy in small mouey matters.

"Be not *penny-wise*; riches have wings and sometimes they fly away of themselves."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

¶ *Penny wise and pound foolish:* Scrupulously attentive to small matters, but careless in important affairs.

"Override any arguments advanced by the supporters of a *penny-wise and pound-foolish* policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

pĕn-nў-rŏў'-ăl, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *royal* (?).]

1. *Bot.: Mentha Pulegium*, a prostrate menthaceous plant growing in pools, wet tracts, &c., in Europe.

2. *Pharm.:* Essence of pennyroyal is largely used as a popular diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

¶ The American pennyroyal is *Hedeoma Pulegioides.*

pennyroyal-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Satureja viminea.

pĕn'-nў-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *stone.*] [See compound.]

pennystone-ironstone, *s.*

Geol.: An ironstone in the Colebrook Dale coal-field in Shropshire.

pĕn'-nў-wĕight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *weight.*] A Troy weight, containing twenty-four grains, each grain being equal to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. Twenty penuyweights make one ounce Troy weight. The name is derived from its having beeu originally the weight of the silver penny.

pĕn'-nў-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus Cotyledon (q.v.); (2) the genus Hydrocotyle (q.v.); (3) *Sibthorpia europæa;* (4) *Linaria Cymbalaria.*

pĕn'-nў-wŏrth, * **pĕn'-nĭ-wŏrth,** *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *worth.*]

1. As much as is worth, or can be bought for a peuny; a penny's worth.

"Sold to the poor people billot and faggot, by the *pennyworth*."—*Fabyan: Henry VIII.* (an. 1553).

2. Anythiug bought or sold; a bargain.

"The priests sold the better *pennyworths*, and therefore had all the custom."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity.*

3. A good bargain; somcthing bought for less than its value.

4. A small quantity; a trifle.

"We'll fit the kid fox with a *pennyworth*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3.

¶ *To cast pennyworths:* To count the cost. (*Udal: Erasmus' Apoph.*, p. 298.)

pĕn'-ŏck, *s.* [East Ind.] The same as PEND (2) (q.v.).

* **pē-nō-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *penolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to penology or public punishment.

* **pē-nŏl'-ō-gў,** *s.* [Gr. ποινή (*poinē*) = punishment; suff. *-ology.*] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

† **pĕn'-ŏn,** * **pen-oun,** *s.* [PENNON.]

† **pĕn-or'-cŏn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: An obsolete instrument of the guitar family, somewhat broader and shorter than the Pandora, with a very broad neck over which passed nine brass strings, which were played upon by the fingers.

* **pĕns,** *s. pl.* [PENNY.]

pĕn'-sa, *s.* [Lat.] A wey of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.

* **pĕn'-sa-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *pensatus*, pa. par. of *penso* = to weigh, to consider.] Pensive.

"Being very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, hk. i., ch. v.

* **pen-sell,** *s.* [PENCEL.]

* **pĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *pensibilis*, from *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo* = to weigh.] Capable of being weighed.

"The water being made *pensible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 15.

* **pen-sife,** *a.* [PENSIVE.]

* **pen-sife-head,** * **pen-sife-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *pensife* = pensive; *-head*, *-hed* = -hood.] Pensiveness.

"The venim pearce
Of *pensifehed*."
Chaucer (?): Complaint of the Black Knight.

* **pĕn'-sĭ-fŭl,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *pensi(fe)* = pensive; Eng. *full.*] Pensive, thoughtful.

"Adnoyde the gnawyng of a *pensiful* hart."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, hk. i., ch. xiii.

* **pen-sil** (1), * **pen-sill,** *s.* [PENCIL, *s.*]

* **pen-sil** (2), *s.* [PENCEL.]

* **pĕn'-sĭle,** *a.* [O. Fr. *pensil*, from Lat. *pensilis*, from *pendeo* = to hang.] Hanging, suspended, pendulous.

"It is described as *pensile*, and composed entirely of down."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 164.

¶ The word is applied specifically to such nests as those of the weaver-bird or palm-bird.

* **pĕn'-sĭle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pensile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pensile or hanging; suspension.

"The *pensileness* of the earth."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, hk. i.

* **pĕn-sĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pensile*; *-ity.*] The same as PENSILENESS (q.v.).

pĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pensionem*, accus. of *pensio* = a payment, from *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo* = to weigh out, to pay, allied to *pendeo* = to hang; Sp. *pension*; Ital. *pensione.*]

* **1.** A payment; money paid for services rendered, or as a tribute; a tribute.

"The *pension* that he payd to the Adriatickes hys next neyghbors."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 123.

2. A fixed allowance made to a person in consideration of past services; a periodical payment of money to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a sum of money allowed yearly by government to officers, civil or military, soldiers, sailors, and other public servants, who have retired, after having served a certain number of years, or who have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the public service, to the families of soldiers or sailors who have been killed in action, and (in England) to persons who have distinguished themselves in art, science, literature, &c.

"Continued those *pensions* to men of learning which avaricious governors had monopolized to themselves."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

3. A sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes.

4. An annual payment made by each member of the inns of court to the houses.

5. An assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, to consult about the affairs of the society.

* 6. Expenditure, expenses.

"The stomach's *pension* and the time's expense."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, Sixth day, First week, 585.

7. A boarding-house or boarding-school, especially on the continent.

* **pension-writ,** *s.*

Law: A process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court, when he was in arrear for pensions, commons, or other duties.

pĕn'-sion, *v.t.* [PENSION, *s.*] To bestow a pension upon; to discharge upon a pension. (Often followed by *off.*)

"Twould almost be worth while to *pension*
A missionary author, just to preach
Our Christian usage of the parts of speech."
Byron: Beppo, lxxvii.

pĕn'-sion-a-ble, *a.* Entitled to a pension, or entitling to one.

pĕn'-sion-ar-y, * **pen-ci-on-ar-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pensionnaire*; Sp. & Ital. *pensionario.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of a pension; of the nature of a peusion.

2. Maintained or supported by a pension; in receipt of a pension.

"His silly plots and *pensionary* spies."
Donne: Jealousy.

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** One who is maintained by, or is in receipt of a pension; a pensioner.

"That order be taken for the more speedy payment of pensions to all priests, *pensionaries*, &c."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., pt. ii., No. 16.

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

* ¶ *Grand Pensionary:* The title of the first minister or president of the council of the United Provinces of Holland under the old Republican Government.

pĕn'-sion-ĕr, * **pen-tion-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pension*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is in receipt of a pension; one to whom a pension is paid in consideration of past services.

"Greyheaded old *pensioners* who crept about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. One who receives an annual allowance in return for certain services.

3. One who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependant.

4. An attendant. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 10.)

II. *Technically:*

1. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income. (Fr. *pensionnaire.*) The same as a Commoner at Oxford.

2. One of the honourable band of gentlemen who attend upon the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive a pension or annual allowance of £150 and two horses.

pĕn'-sĭve, * **pen-sif,** * **pen-sife,** * **pen-syve,** *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, as if from a Lat. *pensivus*, from *penso* = to ponder; Ital. *pensivo.*]

1. Thoughtful; weighing, deliberating, or pondering seriously; engaged in or given to serious and earnest thought or musing; hence, with an implied idea of melancholy and anxiety, sad, serious, anxious, melancholy.

"My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

2. Giving rise to or encouraging sad and melancholy thoughts.

"Silent, unmov'd, in dire dismay they stand,
A *pensive* scene!"
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 41.

3. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness: as, *pensive* strains.

* **pĕn'-sĭved,** *a.* [Eng. *pensiv(e)*; *-ed.*] Pensive, melancholy.

"Lo! all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensiv'd* and subdued desires the tender."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 219.

pĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pensive*; *-ly.*] In a pensive manner; with pensiveness; sadly.

"Two bosom friends, each *pensively* inclin'd."
Cowper: Conversation, 507.

pĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pensive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pensive; sad or melancholy thoughtfulness; serious musing.

"I will not leave Iarbas whom I love
In this delight of dying *pensiveness*."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, iv. 2.

pĕn'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (1), and *stock.*]

1. A conduit for water, usually of boards, and notably a trough of planks, which conducts the water to a water-wheel. It begins at the end of the race, of which it forms a continuation, and ends at the gate, which is lifted to discharge the water on to the wheel; a shuttle or pen-trough.

2. A sluice or flood-gate restraining the waters of a mill-pond, race, or sewer.

3. A flood-gate used in inundating certain parts of fortified works.

4. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

pĕn'-sў, pĕn'-sĭe, *a.* [Fr. *pensif* = pensive; *pensée* = thought.] Proud and conceited; spruce. (*Scotch.*)

pĕnt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PEN (1), *v.*] Penned or shut up; closely confined. (Often followed by *up.*) (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 33.)

pent-roof, *s.*

Carp.: A roof with two equal sloping sides; a shed or lean-to roof.

pĕnt-, pĕn-ta-, pĕn-tĕ-, *pref.* [Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five; in compos. generally πέντα- (*penta-*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Containing, or pertaining to five of anything.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix denoting that a compound contains five atoms of the element specified, *e.g.*, pentachloride of phosphorus = PCl_5.

pĕn-ta-căp'-su-lar, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five capsules or seed-vessels.

pĕn'-ta-çē, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. ἀκή (*akē*) = a point.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ. *Pentace burmannica* exudes a red resin, and its wood takes a good polish.

pĕn-tăç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ. *Pentaceras australis* is the White Cedar of Moreton Bay.

pĕn-tăç'-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [PENTACERAS.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pentacerotidæ (q.v.).

pĕn-ta-çē-rŏt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentaceros*, genit. *pentacerot(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of star-fishes, characterized by a body supported by roundish or elongated pieces, covered with a smooth or granular skin, pierced with minute pores between the tubercles.

pĕn-ta-chlör-ŏx'-ўl-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; *chlor(ine)*, *ox(at)yl*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: Pentachloroxylone. One of the products obtained by the action of hypochlorous acid on creosote.

pĕn-ta-chlör-ŏx'-ўl-ōne, *s.* [PENTACHLOROXYLIN.]

pĕn'-ta-chord, *s.* [Lat. *pentachordus*; Gr. πεντάχορδος (*pentachordos*) = five-stringed: pref. *penta-*, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a string, a chord; Fr. *pentacorde*; Ital. *pentacordo.*]

* 1. An old Greek instrument of music, having five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds.

pĕn-ta-clā'-şĭte, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage.]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

pĕn'-ta-cle, *s.* [Low Lat. *pentaculum.*]

1. A figure whose basis consists of five lines, forming a five-pointed star. It is not infrequent in early ornamental art, but was also used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages. (*Fairholt.*)

2. A piece of fine linen, folded with five corners, according to the five senses, and suitably inscribed with characters. This the magician extended toward the spirits which he evoked, when they were stubborn and rebellious, and refused to be conformable to the ceremonies and rites of magic.

pĕn-ta-clēth'-ra, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κλεῖθρον (*kleithron*) = a bolt or bar.]

Bot.: A genus of Parkieæ. The seeds of *Pentaclethra macrophylla* are eaten in the West of Africa, and an oil is extracted from them.

pĕn-ta-cŏc'-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng., &c. *coccus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Formed of five cocci; having five shells splitting elastically, and falling off a central axis or column.

* **pĕn'-ta-cŏs-tĕr,** *s.* [Pentecoster.]

pĕn-ta-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: In some classifications an order of Crinoidea, which is then elevated to a class. Calyx small, with five basals and three cycles of radials; no parabasals or interradials; arms long, much ramified; column pentagonal; the articulating surfaces formed by flower-like, crenate ridges.

pĕn-tăc'-rĭn-ite, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrin(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A recent or fossil Pentacrinus.

"In the condition of their digestive system the *Pentacrinites* and Comatulæ correspond with the Bryozoa."—*Owen: Anat. Invert. Anim.* (ed. 1st), p. 114.

pĕn-tăc'-rĭ-nŏid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrin(us)* (q.v.); suff. *-oid.*]

Zool.: The advanced stage of a crinoid larva.

pĕn-tăc'-rĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily, from its fine rays.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the Pentacrinidæ. The column is pentagonal. *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ* is found in the Caribbean Sea; *P. europæus* is the larva of *Antedon rosacea.* Mr. George Jeffreys in 1870 dredged up another species, which he called *P. Wyville-Thomsoni*, from the coast of Portugal from a depth of 6,570 feet.

2. *Palæont.:* Seven species are known in the Lias, seven in the Jurassic, three in the Cretaceous, and three in the Eocene strata. Of these, *Pentacrinus* (*Extracrinus*) *Briareus*, from the Lower Lias of Lyme Regis, has extraordinarily ramified arms or rays.

* **pĕnt-a-crŏs'-tic,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *acrostic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Containing five acrostics of the same name.

B. *As subst.:* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

pĕn-tăc'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ἀκτή (*aktē*) = a promontory.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pentactidæ. Several species are British.

pĕn-tăc'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentact(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holothuroidea, containing the genera Psolinus, Cucumaria, and Ocnus.

pĕn'-tăd, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. (*mon*)*ad.*]

Chem.: A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace five atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element. The chief pentads are nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.

pĕn-ta-dăc'-tyl, pĕn-ta-dăc'-tyle, pĕn-ta-dăc'-tyl-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.] Having five fingers or toes, or five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

"Modifications of a common heterodont, diphyodont *pentadactyle* form."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 383.

pĕn-ta-dĕc'-ane, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *decane.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{32}$. Benzyl-hydride. A hydrocarbon obtained from American petroleum by fractional distillation. Sp. gr. = 0·825 at 19°, boils at 260–262°, and with chlorine yields pentadecyl chloride, $C_{15}H_{31}Cl$. Passed through a red-hot tube it is converted into decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

pĕn-ta-dĕc'-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *decine.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{28}$. Benzylene. A hydrocarbon homologous with acetylene, produced by heating triamylene acetate with potash. It is a colourless liquid, and boils at 230–240°.

pĕn-ta-dĕ-çyl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. δεκα (*deka*) = ten; Eng. (*oxat*)*yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing 15 atoms of methylene (CH_2), and oxatyl.

pentadecylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{30}O_2 = C_{14}H_{29}.CO.OH$. Obtained by the oxidation of methyl-pentadecyl-ketone. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, which melt at 51°, and boil at 256° under a pressure of 100 mm.

pĕn-ta-dĕl'-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ἀδελφός (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in five bundles, as in the genus Melaleuca. (*R. Brown.*)

pĕn-ta-dĕs'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. δέσμα (*desma*) = a bond, a fetter; so named because the stamens are in three bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of Garcinieæ. *Pentadesma butyracea* is the Butter and Tallow tree of Sierra Leone, so-called because the fruit, when cut, yields a yellow, greasy juice.

pĕn'-ta-fid, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Lat. *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot.: Divided or cleft into five.

pĕn-tăg'-ĕn-ist, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. γένος (*genos*) = race, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"Whilst the monogenists assume that the five primary trunks have proceeded from the same stock, and have the same roots, the *pentagenists* (if we may use this term) assume five distinct and independent stocks."—*Broca: Human Hybridity* (ed. Blake), p. 12.

pĕn-tăg'-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [First element, Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five; second, doubtful; possibly a variant of *pentagon.*] A mystic figure produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect. It can be made without a break in the drawing, and, viewed from five sides, exhibits the form of the Greek A. [Pentalpha.] According to Lucian, it served the Pythagoreans for a salutation and symbol of health. In German mythology it was regarded as the footprint of swan-footed Nornen, till, as Christianity gained ground, these beings were looked on as witches and evil spirits. Henceforward, this sign was, with the sign of the cross, placed at the door to prevent the entrance of Druden and witches, but any break in the figure caused it to lose its virtue. (Cf. *Goethe: Faust*, pt. i.)

PENTAGERON.

"The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,
Trembles when Bacon bids him or his friends
Bow to the force of his *pentageron.*"
Greene: Friar Bacon.

pĕn'-ta-glŏt, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and γλώττα (*glotta*) = a tongue.] A book in five different languages.

pĕn'-ta-gŏn, *s.* [Fr. *pentagone* = five-cornered, from Lat. *pentagonus*, *pentagonius* = pentagonal, *pentagonium* = a pentagon; from Gr. πενταγωνος (*pentagōnos*) = pentagonal; πενταγωνον (*pentagōnon*) = a pentagon, from πένται (*penta*) = five, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle; Ital. & Sp. *pentagono.*]

1. *Geom.:* A figure having five sides and five angles. A *regular pentagon* is one which has equal sides and angles.

"By his side a polyedron composed of twelve *pentagons.*"—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

2. *Fort.:* A fort with five bastions.

pĕn-tăg'-ŏn-al, * **pĕn-tăg'-ŏn-all,** *a.* [Eng. *pentagon*; *-al.*] Having five angles or corners; in form of a pentagon.

"But the bryar which sends forth shoots and prickles from its angles maintains its *pentagonall* figure."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

pĕn-tăg'-ŏn-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *pentagonal*; *-ly.*] With five angles.

"The flowers before explication are *pentagonally* wrapped up with some resemblance of the blatta or moth."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

* **pĕn-tăg'-ŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pentagon*; *-ous.*] Pentagonal, five-angled.

pĕn'-ta-grăm, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter.] The same as Pentageron (q.v.).

"Sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard *pentagram*
On garden gravel." *Tennyson: The Brook.*

pĕn'-ta-grăph, *s.* [Pantograph.]

pĕn-ta-grăph'-ĭc, pĕn-ta-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pantographic.]

† **pĕn'-ta-gŷn,** *s.* [Pentagynia.]

Bot.: A plant having five pistils.

pĕn-ta-gŷn'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in the Linnæan system. It contains those which have five pistils.

pĕn-ta-gŷn'-ĭ-an, pĕn-tăg'-ŷn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pentagyn*; *-ian*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having five styles.

pĕn-ta-hē'-dral, * **pĕn-ta-hē'-droŭs,** * **pĕn-ta-ē'-droŭs,** * **pĕn-ta-hē'-drĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a side, a base.] Having five equal sides.

"The *pentahedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis."—*Woodward.*

pĕn-ta-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Pentahedral.]

Geom.: A figure having five equal sides.

pĕn-ta-hĕx-a-hē'-dral, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).]

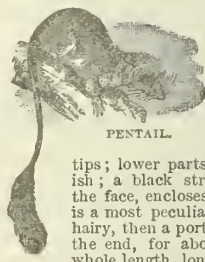
Crystall.: Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

pĕn-ta-hĭr'-sō-line, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; second element not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{15}N$. A homologue of chinoline, occurring among the higher products of the dry distillation of cinchonine. (*Watts.*)

pĕn'-tail, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *tail.*]

Zool.: Ptilocercus lowii, the sole species of the genus. It is a small insectivorous mammal, confined to Borneo, and little is known of its habits. Length, from five to six inches, with tail of about the same length. Blackish-brown above, the hairs with yellowish tips; lower parts and cheeks yellowish; a black streak, on each side of the face, encloses the eyes. The tail is a most peculiar organ; the base is hairy, then a portion is naked, and at the end, for about one-third of the whole length, long hairs are spread on both sides like the feathering of an arrow, whence the animal has received both its scientific and its popular name. [Ptilocercus.]



PENTAIL.

pĕn-ta-lŏph'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A name proposed by Dr. Falconer for a type of extinct Proboscideans, with five-ridged molars.

pĕn-ta-lŏph'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* [Pentalophodon.] Having the molars with five ridges.

"The *pentalophodont* type is represented in the Upper Miocene (Siwâlik formation of India) by *Mastodon sivalensis.*"—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 387.

* **pĕnt-ăl'-pha,** *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ἄλφα (*alpha*) = the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet.] A pentagram, or pentageron (q.v.).

pĕn-tăm'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Pentamerus.]

Entom.: A section of Coleoptera, comprising Bcetles with five-jointed tarsi. It is divided into seven tribes: Adephaga, Palpicornia (Philhydrida), Brachelytra, Necrophaga (Clavicornia), Lamellicornia, Serricornia, and Malacodermata.

pĕn-tăm'-ĕr-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentamer(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Entom.: A beetle of the tribe Pentamera (q.v.).

pĕn-ta-mĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentamer(us)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Clisenterata (q.v.), with two genera, Pentamerus and Stricklandinia, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations. Shell smooth and imperforate, with a prominent beak; the articulated valves divided into five parts or chambers.

pĕn-tăm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pentamera.]

1. *Bot.:* Having five parts.

2. *Entom.:* Of or pertaining to the Pentamera (q.v.).

pĕn-tăm'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part; so called because both valves are divided by a central septum, making four chambers, and in one valve the septum itself contains a small chamber making five.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Pentameridæ, or, according to Woodward, a genus of Rhynchonellidæ (q.v). Shell impunctate, ovate, ventricose, with large incurved beak; valves usually plaited; dental plates converging, and supported on a prominent septum; dorsal valve with two contiguous longitudinal septa opposed to the plates of the other valve. Fifty species are known, from the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

pentamerus-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The Upper Caradoc, or Wenlock grit.

pentamerus-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: Two series of limestone beds: (1) an upper Pentamerus limestone of Upper Ludlow age, and a corresponding one in the Helderberg group in America; (2) the *Pentamerus Knightii* limestone, equivalent to the Aymestry limestone; the shell is found abundantly around Aymestry. It is older than No. (1).

pĕn-tăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. from Gr. πεντάμετρος (*pentametros*), from πέντε (*pente*) = five, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *pentamètre;* Ital. & Sp. *pentametro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Pros.: A verse of five feet, used especially in Latin and Greek poetry, in which the first two feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the third must be a spondee, and the last two anapæsts, or it may be considered as consisting of two parts, each containing two feet and a syllable: the first half consists of two dactyls or spondees and a long syllable, the second half must consist of two dactyls and a syllable. Hexameter and pentameter verses used alternately constitute what is called elegiac measure.

B. *As adj.:* Containing five metrical feet: as, a *pentameter* verse.

* **pĕn-tăm'-ĕt-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pentameter; -ize.*] To form or turn iuto a pentameter.

"An apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse."—*Southey: The Doctor; Frag. on Mortality.*

pĕn-tăm'-ŷ-rŏn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. μύρον (*muron*) = a sweet vegetable juice.]

Med. & Pharm.: An old name applied to an ointment described by Aëtius, containing five ingredients. (*Mayne.*)

† **pĕn-tăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Pentandria.]

Bot.: Any plant of the class Pentandria.

pĕn-tăn'-drĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: The fifth class in Linnæus's natural system. It consisted of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with filaments distinct from each other and from the pistil. He divided it into, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Tetragynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pĕn-tăn'-drĭ-ạn, pĕn-tăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Pentandria.] Of or pertaining to the Pentandria; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pĕn'-tāne, *s.* [Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five; *-ane* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_5H_{12}. Amyl hydride. A mobile colourless liquid, found in the light tar oils from the distillation of cannel coal, and easily obtained from Pennsylvanian petroleum by fractional distillation. It boils at 37-39°.

pĕn-tạ-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Polynemidæ (q.v.). The free filaments in *Pentanemus quinquarius*, from the west coast of Africa, are considerably longer than the body.

* **pĕnt'-ăn-gle,** *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] A pentagram, or pentageron (q.v.).

"That they [evil spirits] are afraid of the *pentangle* of Solomon, though so set forth with the body of man, as to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **pĕnt'-ăn'-gū-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); Fr. *pentangulaire.*] Having five angles or corners. (*Grew.*)

pĕn-tạ-pĕt'-ạ-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five petals.

pĕnt-a-phar'-ma-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *pharmakon* (q.v.).]

Med.: A medicine having five ingredients.

pĕn-tạ-phŷl-lō'ĭd'-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and suff. *-oidal.*]

Bot.: Appearing to have five leaves, resembling five leaves.

pĕn-tăph'-ŷl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having five leaves.

* **pĕn-tăp'-ō-dȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), gen. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Pros.: A measure or series of five feet.

pĕn-tăp'-tĕr-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of Combretaceæ, or a sub-genus of Terminalia, having a five-, rarely a seven-winged fruit. Known species about twelve, all large trees. *Pentaptera glauca*, a tree sixty to eighty feet high, growing in Pegu, furnishes masts and spars. The Canarese make lime from the calcined bark and wood.

pĕn-tăp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pentaptera.]

Bot. (*Chiefly of fruits*): Having five wings. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **pĕnt'-ạp-tōte,** *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling, a case; πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Gram.: A noun having five cases.

* **pĕnt'-ạp-tȳch,** *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πτυχή (*ptuchē*) = a fold.]

Art: An altar piece consisting of a central portion, with double folding wings on each side.

* **pĕnt'-ạr-chȳ,** *s.* [Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a body of five.

"Those five fair bretheren, which I sung of late,
For their just number called the *pentarchy.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

pĕn'-tăs, *s.* [Gr. πεντάς (*pentas*), from πεμπάς (*pempas*) = a body of five. So named because the parts of the flower are in fives instead of in fours.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Hedyotidæ. *Pentas carnea*, a pretty shrub, is cultivated in hot-houses.

pĕn-tạ-sĕp'-ạ-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five sepals.

* **pĕn'-tạ-spast,** *s.* [Gr. πεντάσπαστον (*pentaspaston*), from πέντε (*pente*) = five, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw; Fr. *pentaspaste.*] An engine with five pullies.

pĕn-tạ-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Containing or having five seeds.

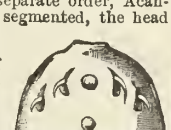
* **pĕn'-tạ-stĭch,** *s.* [Gr. πεντάστιχος (*pentastichos*), from πέντε (*pente*) = five, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a verse; Fr. *pentastique.*] A composition consisting of five verses.

pĕn-tăs'-tĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-;* Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of phyllotaxis*): Quincuncial (q.v.).

pĕn-tăs'-tō-mạ, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, family Acaridæ, sometimes placed in a separate order, Acanthotheca. The body is segmented, the head armed with four large hooks or claws, arranged in pairs on each side of the mouth. These hooks were mistaken by the older naturalists for additional mouths, and procured for the animal its generic name. *Pentastoma denticulatum*, the larval condition of *P. tænioides*, which infests the nasal cavities of the dog, is tolerably frequent in human subjects on the continent, but causes no functional disturbance. (See extract under Pentastome.)



HEAD OF PENTASTOMA TÆNIOIDES.

pĕn'-tạ-stōme, *s.* [Pentastoma.] Any individual of the genus Pentastoma (q.v.).

"The other human *pentastome*, *Pentastoma constrictum*, infests the liver and lungs, and, on account of its comparatively large size, is capable of giving rise to serious and even fatal symptoms. It measures from half an inch to an inch in length."—*Dr. Cobbold*, in *Quain's Dict. Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1,114.

pĕn'-tạ-stȳle, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *pente-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a column; Fr. *pentastyle.*]

A. *As subst.:* A portico with five columns.

B. *As adj.:* Having five columns.

pĕn'-tạ-teūch, *s.* [Lat. *pentateuchus*, from Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five, and τεῦχος (*teuchos*) = a tool, a book; Fr. *pentateuque;* Ital. & Sp. *pentateuco.*]

Script. Canon: A term applied exclusively to the first five books of the Old Testament collectively, termed in Hebrew תּוֹרָה (*torah*) = the Law. The first mention of the fivefold divisiou is by Josephus. It seems to have been made by the Septuagint translators, who then bestowed on the volume a Greek name expressive of what they had done. [Etym.] In its undivided state it is called in Ezra vii. 6, "the Law of Moses;" in Neh. viii. 1, "the Book of the Law of Moses," and, more simply, in 2 Chron. xxv. 4, xxxv. 12, Ezra vi. 18, Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of Moses." It is the "Book of the Law of the Lord" (Jehovah) in 2 Chron. xvii. 9. Either the Pentateuch or the book of Deuterouomy is the "Book of the Covenant" in 2 Kings xxiii. 2, 21, and "the Book of the Law" in xxii. 8. The titles in both the A.V. and the R.V. of the Bible, following the Septuagint, attribute the five books to Moses. The Hebrew text prefixes his name only to Deuteronomy (Deut. i. 1), and to portions of the others (Exod. xvii. 14, xxiv. 3, 4, xxxiv. 27). No critic attributes Deut. xxxiv. 5 to Moses. Some other passages seem of later date, Gen. xii. 6, xiv. 14 (cf. with Judges xviii. 29), Gen. xxxvi. 31, Lev. xviii. 28, Deut. iii. 11, &c.; others, such as modesty would have prevented Moses from writing (Exod. xi. 3, Num. xii. 3). These are often attributed to Ezra. Except the author of the Clementine Homilies, who disbelieved, and Jerome, who doubted it, the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch seems to have been universally accepted by the early Christians. In 1167 Aben Ezra expressed his doubts, as did Hobbes in 1651. Astruc, in 1753, published the hypothesis of different documents proved by the diversity in the Divine names employed [Elohist, Jehovist], a view now accepted by most critics. Since then there have been the Fragmentary Hypothesis of Vater & Hartmann (1815–1818), by which the book is supposed to be made up of fragments put together, and the supplementary Hypothesis of De Wette, and many more. Hengstenberg is the chief opponent of Astruc's hypothesis, considering that the name God is used when creation is referred to, and Jehovah when there is redemption. Between 1862 and 1871 Bishop Colenso, of Natal, published a critical commentary on the Pentateuch, denying the Mosaic authorship of the book, and attributing the Levitical regulations to the priesthood during and after the Babylonian captivity (B.C. 600–450). These views created great excitement. They were controverted in many pamphlets, and led to the ecclesiastical prosecution of their author. [Genesis, Exodus.]

¶ *Samaritan Pentateuch:*

Script.: The Pentateuch in use among the Samaritans. Words which have in them *d* and *r*, and again, *i* and *v*, letters unlike in the Samaritan, but very similar in Hebrew [ד (*d*) and ר (*r*), also י (*i*) and ו (*v*)], are sometimes interchanged, showing that the work was derived from a Hebrew original. The passages attributed to Ezra are in it. It substitutes Mount Gerizim for Mount Ebal in Deut. xxvii. 4. The text in various places differs from the Hebrew, generally, however, agreeing with the Septuagint. The chronology also is in places at variance with that of the Hebrew Bible. If Josephus is correct as to the date of the building of the Temple on Mount Gerizim, the Samaritan Pentateuch was made probably about 330 B.C., though the popular belief is that it is much older.

pĕn-tạ-teūch'-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *pentateuch; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to the pentateuch; contained in the pentateuch.

"The leaders of the nation . . . were as far from the *Pentateuchal* standard of righteousness as the mass of the people."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii., p. 220.

pĕn-tăth-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. (*di*)*thionic.*] Derived from or containing dithionic acid.

pentathionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2S_5O_6$. An acid produced by the

action of hydrogen sulphide on sulphurous acid. It is colourless and inodorous, and under the influence of heat is decomposed into sulphur, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrogen sulphide. Its salts are all soluble, and the barium salt crystallizes from alcohol in square prisms.

pĕn-tăt'-ō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Entom.: Forest-bug, Wood-bug; the typical genus of the old family Pentatomidæ (q.v.). Stephens described fifteen species as British.

***pĕn-ta-tŏm'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentatom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: An old family of Land Bugs, founded by Leach, recognised by Stephens, Swainson, &c. Now merged in Scutata (q.v.).

pĕn'-ta-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *tone*.]

Music: An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth.

pĕn-ta-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [PENTATONE.] Containing five whole tones.

pentatonic-scale, *s.* The name given by Carl Engel to the ancient musical scale, which is best described as that formed by the black keys of the pianoforte. It consists of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth degrees of a modern diatonic scale.

pĕn-tăt'-rō-pis, *s.* [Gr. *πεντάτροπος* (*pentatropos*) = of five kinds: pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *τρόπος* (*tropos*), or *τροπή* (*tropē*) = a turn.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadeæ. *Pentatropis spiralis* is a twining slender shrub, the tubers of which are eaten in the Punjaub, and the flowers used medicinally.

pĕn-tăv'-a-lent, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Lat. *valens*, genit. *valentis*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be able, to be worth.]

Chem.: Quinquivalent (q.v.).

pentavalent-elements, *s. pl.* [PENTADS.]

***pĕn'-tĕ-cŏn-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *πεντηκόντορος*, *πεντηκόντερος* (*pentēkontoros*, *pentēkonteros*), from *πεντήκοντα* (*pentēkonta*) = fifty; Fr. *pentécontre*.]

Greek Antiq.: A Grecian ship of burden with fifty oars.

Pĕn'-tĕ-cŏst, * pen-te-coste, *s.* [A.S. *pentecosten*; from Lat. *pentecosten*, accus. of *pentecoste*, Gr. *πεντηκοστή* (*pentēkostē*) = pentecost; lit. fem. sing. of *πεντηκοστός* (*pentēkostos*) = fiftieth, from *πέντε* (*pente*) = five; Ital. *pentecoste*, *pentecosta*; Sp. *pentecostes*; Fr. *pentecôte*.]

1. *Judaism:* One of the three greatest Jewish festivals. Its Greek name was given because it was held on the fiftieth day [Etym.], counting from the second of the Passover (Lev. xxiii. 15, 16), whence it was called in Hebrew the Feast of Weeks (Deut. xvi. 9, 10). By this account the enumeration of the weeks was to be from "such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn." It was called also the Feast of Harvest, or Firstfruits of Wheat Harvest (Exod. xxiii. 16; xxxiv. 22). When it came every Jewish male had to present himself before Jehovah (Exod. xxiii. 17; xxxiv. 23). Meat or wave offerings, especially two wave loaves, and sacrifices were presented at the festival (Lev. xxiii. 16, 17, &c.; Num. xxviii. 26–31; Deut. xvi. 9–12). The Holy Spirit descended on the members of the infant Christian church on the day of Pentecost, imparting the gift of tongues (Acts ii. 1–20). In ancient times the Pentecost lasted but a single day, but modern Judaism extends it to two.

2. *Church Hist.:* Whitsuntide, a feast which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days after Easter. It is kept in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

> "'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
> Come *Pentecost* as quickly as it will,
> Some five and twenty years."
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.

pĕn-tĕ-cŏst'-al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *pentecost*; *-al*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

*** B.** *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* Offerings or oblations made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

*** pĕn'-tĕ-cŏs tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστήρ* (*pentēkostēr*), from *πεντηκοστός* (*pentēkostos*) = fiftieth.]

Greek Antiq.: A commander of fifty men; a title peculiar to the Spartan army.

*** pĕn'-tĕ-cŏs-tỹs,** *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: A body or troop of soldiers.

pĕn-tĕl'-ĭc, pĕn-tĕl'-ĭc-an, * pent-like, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Mount Penteles near Athens; specif., applied to a kind of marble obtained there. It had an exceedingly delicate grain, and sometimes greenish spots. The Parthenon, Propylæum, and other buildings in Athens were constructed of this marble.

pĕn'-tēne, *s.* [Gr. *πέντε* (*pente*) = five; *-ene* (*Chem.*).] [AMYLENE.]

*** pĕn-thĕ-mĭm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *πενθημιμερές* (*penthēmimeres*), from *πέντε* (*pente*) = five, and *ἡμιμερής* (*hēmimerēs*) = halved, half.] The first two feet and a half of a verse; the half of a pentameter, consisting of two feet and a half.

> "The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two *penthemimers*."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 364.

pĕnt'-hoûse, * pĕnt'-ĭce, * pent-ise, *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of *pentice*, or *apentice*, from O. Fr. *apentis*, *appentis*, from Lat. *appendicium* = an appendage.] [APPENDIX.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Building:*

(1) A projection over a door, entrance, window, or a flight of steps, &c., for protection from the weather.

(2) A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

> "Some old *penthouse* near the town."
> *Prior: Turtle & Sparrow*, 423.

2. *Ordn.:* A small house, made of boards united by hooks and staples, for protecting a gun and its carriages mounted *en barbette* from the weather.

3. Anything overhanging or resembling a penthouse.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Overhanging.

> "Sleep shall, neither night nor day,
> Hang upon his *penthouse* lid."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

*** pĕnt'-ĭce, * pent-esse, * pent-ise, * pent-isse, * pent-ys,** *s.* [PENTHOUSE.]

pĕn'-tīle, *s.* [PANTILE.]

*** pent-is, * pent-iz,** *s.* [PENTHOUSE.]

pĕnt'-land-īte, *s.* [After Mr. Pentland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *eisennickelkies*.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, with octahedral cleavage, but mostly found massive. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 4·6; colour, bronze-yellow; streak, bronze-brown. Compos.: sulphur, 36·0; iron, 41·9; nickel, 22·1 = 100, corresponding with the formula ($\frac{2}{3}$ Ni + $\frac{1}{3}$ Fe)S. Mined for the nickel it contains.

pĕn'-trē-mīte, *s.* [PENTREMITES.] Any individual of the genus Pentremites, or of the order Blastoidea.

pentremite-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Carboniferous age in America, abounding in pentremites.

pĕn-trē-mī'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *pente-*, and Lat. *remus* = an oar.]

Zool.: A genus of Blastoidea. The species were fixed to the sea bottom by a pedicle formed of solid polygonal plates, arranged in five ambulacral, and five interambulacral areas. Found in the Palæozoic, especially in the Carboniferous rocks.

pĕnt-stē'-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *στήμων* (*stēmōn*).] [STAMEN.]

Bot.: A genus of American scrophulariaceous plants, tribe Cheloneæ. There are five stamens, but one is imperfect. Many species, with blue, purple, lilac, rose-colored, or yellow flowers, are cultivated.

pĕn'-tỹl, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. (*am*)*yl*.]

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}Cl$. Amyl chloride. When chlorine is passed into the vapour of pentane, two pentyls are obtained, one boiling at 95–100°, the other, which is the chief product, at 102°. On decomposing these with potassium acetate, pentene, C_5H_{10}, is formed, boiling at 39–40°, and two acetic ethers, boiling between 135–140°. (*Watts*.)

pĕn-tỹl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pentyl*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing pentyl.

pentylic-alcohols, *s. pl.* [AMYL-ALCOHOLS.]

pēn'-ŭlt, pē-nŭl'-tĭ-ma, *s.* [Lat. *pæne*, *pene* = almost, and *ultimus* = last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

*** pē-nŭl'-tĭm,** *a.* [PENULTIMATE.] The last but one.

> "The *penultim* Lord in the last pedigree."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 324.

pē-nŭl'-tĭm-ate, *a. & s.* [PENULT.]

A. *As adj.:* Last but one; applied to the last syllable but one of a word, the syllable preceding it being termed the antepenultimate.

B. *As subst.:* The last syllable but one of a word; the penult.

pē-nŭm'-bra, *s.* [Lat. *pæne* = almost, and *umbra* = a shadow.]

Optics: A faint shadow thrown by a luminous body. It is brighter than the true shadow, though less so than the luminous body itself. It is a modification of the true shadow produced by the commingling with it of rays emitted by a portion of the luminous body. In an eclipse of the moon, the rays which have just grazed the edge of the earth are bent inwards by the refraction of the atmosphere, besides having become tinged with a ruddy or copper hue. Falling upon the moon, then in shadow, they often render it faintly visible, and though of a copper hue, yet bright enough to permit markings on its surface to be seen. Yet at this time the moon is so much behind the earth that it cannot be reached by any direct rays from the sun. In an eclipse the periods when the first and the last contact with the penumbra will take place are always carefully noted.

pē-nŭm'-bral, *a.* [Eng. *penumbr(a)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

> "The *penumbral* clouds are highly reflective."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 396.

pē-nūr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *penury*; *-ous*.]

1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury; niggardly, mean; not bountiful or liberal; stingy; sordidly mean.

> "Die rather would he in *penurious* pain."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. v. 46.

***** 2. Scant; not plentiful.

> "Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream."
> *Pitt: Virgil; Æneid* iii.

3. Suffering extreme want.

> "I have but little gold of late, brave Timon,
> The want whereof doth daily make revolt
> In my *penurious* band."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

¶ In Swift's time the word was often misused by ignorant ladies for nice and dainty.

> "She's grown so nice and so *penurious*
> With Socrates and Epicurius."
> *Swift: Panegyric on the Dean.*

pē-nūr'-ĭ-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *penurious*; *-ly*.] In a penurious manner; parsimoniously.

> "The place is most *penuriously* empty of all other good outsides."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 2.

pē-nūr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penurious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being penurious; niggardliness, stinginess; sordid meanness; parsimony.

> "Mr. Brooke, with his kindly *penuriousness*."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 427.

2. Scantiness; scanty supply.

pĕn'-ų-rỹ, * pen-u-rie, *s.* [Fr. *pénurie*, from Lat. *penuria* = want, need. From the same root as Gr. *πεῖνα* (*peina*) = hunger, *πενία* (*penia*) = need.]

1. Extreme want or poverty; indigence.

> "In a few weeks he had been raised from *penury* and obscurity to opulence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***** 2. Penuriousness, niggardliness.

> "God sometimes punishes one sin with another; pride with adultery, drunkenness with murder, carelessness with irreligion, idleness with vanity, *penury* with oppression."—*Taylor: Faith & Patience of the Saints*.

pĕn'-with-īte, *s.* [After Penwith, West Cornwall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, occurring with quartz and rhodochroisite. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·49; lustre, vitreous; colour,

dark reddish-brown; transparent; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded: silica, 36·40; protoxide of manganese, 37·62; protoxide of iron, 2·52; water, 21·80; sesquioxide of uranium, 0·30 = 98·64. Suggested formula, $MnSiO_3 + 2aq$.

pĕn'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *woman.*] A female writer; an authoress. (*Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, i. 329.)

pē'-ŏn (1), *s.* [Fr., = a pawn in chess, a foot-soldier; Sp. *peon* = a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, a pedestrian, from Low Lat. *pedonem*, accus. of *pedo* = a foot-soldier, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] [PAWN (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One travelling on foot; a pedestrian.

2. In the East Indies, a native constable.

3. A day-labourer; a servant; specif., in Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out his debt; a serf.

* II. *Chess:* A pawn.

pē'-ŏn (2), *s.* [Penang dialect.] A rough spar cut from the Piney tree (q.v.).

* **pē'-ŏn-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Sp. *peonaje.*] The state or condition of a peon; serfdom.

* **pē'-ŏn-ĭşm,** s. [Eng. *peon*; *-ism.*] The same as PEONAGE (q.v.).

pē'-ō-nў, *s.* [PÆONY.]

pēo'-ple, * **pe-ple,** * **poe-ple,** * **po-pille,** * **po-ple,** * **pu-ple,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pueple* (Fr. *peuple*), from Lat. *populum*, accus. of *populus* = people; Sp. *pueblo*; Ital. *popolo*; Port. *povo*; Ger. *pöbel.*]

1. A nation; the body of persons composing a nation, community, tribe, or race; a community, a race. (In this sense the word admits of a plural.)

"Prophesy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues."—*Revelation* x. 11.

¶ *People* is a collective noun, and is generally construed with a plural verb.

2. Persons generally or indefinitely; men.

"*People* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

3. With a possessive pronoun, those who are closely connected with the person or persons indicated by the pronoun, as—

(1) Family, ancestors.

(2) Attendants, followers, domestics.

"You slew great number of his *people.*" *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

¶ *The People:*

1. The commonalty, as distinguished from persons of rank; the populace.

2. The uneducated; the rabble; the vulgar.

People's Party, *s.* A political organization (1892) seeking to increase the currency, to limit land ownership, and to transfer the control of railways to the public. Also called Populist Party. (*U. S.*)

pēo'-ple, *v.t.* [PEOPLE, *v.*] To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Hark! how through the *peopled* air,
The busy murmur glows." *Gray: Ode on Spring.*

* **pēo'-ple-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *people*; *-less.*] Destitute of people; unfrequented.

"Many crooked and *peopleless* lanes."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 405.

† **pēo'-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *peopl(e)*; *-er.*] An inhabitant.

* **pēo'-plĭsh,** *v.t.* [PEOPLISH, *a.*] To fill with people. (*Palsgrave.*)

* **pēo'-plĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *peopl(e)*; *-ish.*] Vulgar.

pē'-ŏr-ĭ, *s.* [Native name.] A dye obtained by the natives of India from the urine of cattle fed upon mango leaves. It gives a bright yellow colour, but retains an offensive smell.

* **pĕ-păs'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pépastique*; Gr. πεπαίνω (*pepainō*) = to ripen, to mature.]

A. *As adj.:* Producing suppuration.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine given to produce proper suppuration and granulation in ulcers and in wounds which are not healed by fomentation.

* **pep-er,** * **pep-yr,** *s.* [PEPPER.]

pĕp-ĕr-ĭn', *s.* [Ital. *peperino*; Fr. *péperite*; Ger. *peperin.*]

Petrol.: A name originally given to the volcanic tuffs of the Albano Mountains, near Rome, but since adopted for similar tuffs occurring elsewhere. It consists of a fine ash-gray to reddish-brown ground mass which encloses numerous and sometimes large crystals and crystal-fragments of felspars, hornblende, augite, mica, &c., also fragments of other rocks.

pĕp-ĕr-ō'-mĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. πέπερι (*peperi*) = pepper.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Peperomidæ. It contains many species from the hotter parts of America, &c. Many are small creepers on the trunks of trees or wet rocks. *Peperomia pellucida* is used as a salad.

pĕp-ĕr-ŏm'-ĭ-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peperomi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Piperaceæ (q.v.).

* **pep-in,** * **pep-yn,** * **pyp-yn,** *s.* [Fr. *pépin.*] A kernel, a pip; a seed of fruit.

"Grape dried vnto the *pepyn.*"—*Wycliffe: Numbers* vi. 4.

* **pe-pin-ni-er,** *s.* [PEPIN.] A nursery-garden; a garden for raising plants from seeds.

pĕp-ĭ'-tą, *s.* A nugget of gold.

* **pe-ple,** *s.* [PEOPLE, *s.*]

pĕp'-lĭs, s. [Gr. πεπλίς (*peplis*) = purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis.*]

Bot.: Water-purslane; a genus of Lythreæ (q.v.). Calyx campanulate, with six large, alternating with six small, teeth; petals six or none; stamens six, style very short, capsule two-celled. Known species three, from Europe, North Africa, and temperate Asia. One, *Peplis Portula*, is British; a small plant, three to eight inches long, with creeping little branched stems and obovate leaves, and minute purplish flowers; solitary and axillary. Found in watery places, flowering in July and August.

* **pe-plish,** *a.* [PEOPLISH.]

pĕp'-lŏ-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. πέπλος (*peplos*) = a mantle, a robe, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as ESMARKITE (q.v.).

* **pĕp'-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πέπλος (*peplos*).]

Anc. Costume: A large, full, upper robe, worn especially by Greek women; a mantle.

pē'-pō, *s.* [Lat. = a pumpkin, from Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*) = a kind of melon.]

Bot.: A one-celled, many-seeded, inferior, indehiscent, fleshy fruit, with the seeds attached to parietal pulpy placentæ. The cavity at maturity is often filled with pulp, and sometimes divided by folds of the placenta into spurious cells. Examples, the Cucumber, the Melon, and the Gourd. Lindley places it among his Syncarpi (q.v.).

pē-pŏn'-ĭ-da, *s.* [Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*) [PEPO], and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Richard's name for Pepo (q.v.).

pĕp'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*) = soft; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral occurring in diverging fibrous masses in a granular limestone at Schwarzenberg, Saxony; a kind of asbestos.

pĕ-pō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*).] The same as PEPO (q.v.).

pĕp'-pĕr, * **pep-er,** * **pep-yr,** *s.* [A.S. *pipor*, from Lat. *piper*, from Gr. πέπερι (*peperi*), from Sansc. *pippala* = (1) the holy fig-tree, (2) long pepper.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The genus Piper (q.v.).

(2) [ALLSPICE, PIMENTO].

2. *Foods:* The dried immature fruit or berry of *Piper nigrum*, used as a condiment, whole or ground. White pepper is the berry deprived of its outer husk. It is imported into this country chiefly from Java, Sumatra, Malacca, and Borneo, and is named after the locality from which derived; thus, Penang, Malabar, Sumatra, Trang, &c. The ground peppers of commerce are generally mixtures of different kinds of berries; *e.g.*, Malabar is used to give weight, Penang or Trang to give strength, and Sumatra to give colour. Pepper contains an alkaloid [PIPERIN], a volatile oil, an acrid resin, together with starch, gum, albumin, &c. The ash in ground black pepper should not exceed 5 per cent., in white pepper 3 per cent. Long pepper (*Piper longum*), which belongs to the same natural order, and contains almost the same constituents, must be considered a true pepper, although of less value commercially. Pepper has been adulterated, more or less, for the last 200 years, the adulterants being rice and rice husks, linseed meal, mustard husks, wheat flour, sago flour, ground date and olive stones, bone-dust, chalk, P. D., &c., together with variable quantities of cayenne to restore the pungency. All these adulterants may be readily detected by the microscope.

¶ (1) *Cayenne Pepper:* [CAYENNE].

(2) *To have* (or *take*) *pepper in the nose:* To take offence; to be offended.

"Every man *took pepper in the nose.*"
Elderton: Lenten Stuffe, 1,579.

(3) *Pepper-and-salt:* A term applied to a cloth or dress fabric of mingled black and white.

"A short-tailed *pepper-and-salt* coat."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

(4) *Pepper-and-salt moth:*

Entom.: The same as PEPPERED-MOTH (q.v.).

pepper-box, *s.* A small box or caster for dredging pepper on to meat or other food.

"He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepper-box.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

pepper-brand, *s.* A kind of blight or mildew affecting corn; bunt.

pepper-cake, *s.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

pepper-caster, *s.* A pepper-box.

pepper-corn, *s.* [PEPPERCORN.]

pepper-crop, *s.*

Bot.: *Sedum acre.* [STONECROP.]

pepper-dulse, *s.*

Bot.: An algal, *Laurentia pinnatifida.* It is eaten in Scotland, but has a pungent taste.

pepper-dust, *s.*

Foods: The sweepings of warehouses in which pepper berries are stored. It contains a large proportion of sand, clay, and other impurities, and is frequently added to cheap, low-classed black pepper. Known in the trade as P. D.

pepper-elder, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Peperomia, Enckia, and Artanthe. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **pepper-gingerbread,** *s.* Hot-spiced gingerbread. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.)

pepper-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Pilularia globulifera*, called also Pillwort.

pepper-moth, *s.* [PEPPERED-MOTH.]

† **pepper-plants,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Piperaceæ (q.v.).

pepper-pot, *s.*

1. A pepper-box.

2. A highly-esteemed West-Indian dish, composed of cassareep, with flesh, and dried fish and vegetables, especially the unripe pods of the ochro and chillies.

3. In Pennsylvania, a thick soup or stew of tripe and doughballs, highly seasoned.

* **pepper-qwern,** *s.* A pepper-mill. [QUERN.]

pepper-rod, *s.*

Bot.: *Croton humilis.*

pepper-root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Dentaria diphylla*, sometimes used in America instead of mustard.

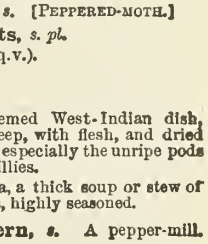
pepper-sauce, *s.* A condiment made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar.

pepper-saxifrage, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Silaus (q.v.).

pepper-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Drimys dipetala*, a native of New South Wales.



PEPPER STARCH.

pepper-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The granules of pepper-starch are

extremely minute, and distinctly angular, somewhat resembling, but considerably smaller than those of rice. They are enclosed in cells or bags, which are angular in form, longer than broad, and pointed at the ends.

pepper-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Schinus molle.

pepper-vine, *s.*
Bot.: Ampelopsis bipinnata.

pepper-water, *s.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

pepper-wood, *s.*
Bot.: Either *Licaria guianensis* or *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.*

pĕp′-pĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pepper, s.]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Lit.:* To sprinkle or season with pepper.
II. *Figuratively:*
1. To pelt with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous sores.
*2. To beat; to serve out; to finish; to make an end of.
"I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 1.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To fire numerous shots or missiles; to keep firing.
"The vessel at which we were now *peppering* away."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885.
2. To fall heavily and incessantly, as rain.
"The *peppering* of the rain on the tent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

pĕp′-pĕr-corn, *s.* [Eng. *pepper*, and *corn.*]
1. *Lit.:* The berry or fruit of the pepper-tree.
2. *Fig.:* A small particle; anything of little or no value.
"Folks from mudwalled tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent."
Prior: Another Epistle.

peppercorn-rent, *s.* A nominal rent.

pĕp′-pĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pepper, *v.*]

peppered-moth, *s.*
Entom.: Amphidasis betularia, a dingy-white, smoky-speckled Geometer moth, not uncommon in May.

***pĕp′-pĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pepper*; *-er.*]
1. A grocer, from his dealing in pepper, &c.
2. A person of a hot, peppery, or impetuous temper or disposition.

pĕp′-pĕr-ĭdġe, *s.* [Piperidge.]

pĕp′-pĕr-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Pepper, *v.*]
* **A.** *As adj.:* Hot, peppery, angry.
"I sent him a *peppering* letter."—*Swift.*
B. *As subst.:* The act of sprinkling or seasoning with pepper; a hot attack.

pĕp′-pĕr-mĭnt, *s.* [Eng. *pepper*, and *mint*; Ger. *pfeffer münze.*]
Bot.: Mentha piperita, a mint with oblong, lanceolate, serrate, glabrous leaves; pedicels and flowers nearly smooth; flowers in cylindrical spikes, interrupted below. Probably a garden form of *Mentha aquatica.* A native of Europe.

¶ *Oil of Peppermint:* The oil distilled from the fresh flowers of *Mentha Piperita.* It enters into the composition of peppermint-water, essence of peppermint, and spirit of peppermint. It is stimulant and carminative, and is used to correct flatulence and griping in the intestinal canal, and to mask the nauseous taste of some medicines.

peppermint-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Eucalyptus piperita, a tree about thirty feet high, from New South Wales. The name is also given to other Eucalypti.

peppermint-water, *s.* A liquid composed of a fluid drachm and a half of oil of peppermint to a gallon and a half of water.

pĕp′-pĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pepper*, and *wort.*]
Botany:
1. *Sing.: Lepidium campestre*, a kind of cress six to eighteen inches high, found in fields and by roadsides in England, &c.
2. *Pl.:* Lindley's English name for the order Marsileaceæ, called by him also Rhizocarps (q.v.). He likewise applied the name to the order Piperaceæ.

pĕp′-pĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pepper*; *-y.*]
1. *Lit.:* Resembling or having the qualities of pepper; hot, pungent.
2. *Fig.:* Hot-tempered; choleric, irritable, hasty.

pĕp′-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πέψις* (*pepsis*) = digestion; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Peptic.]
Chem.: An azotized ferment, related to the proteïds, and contained in gastric juice. It possesses the power, in conjunction with hydrochloric acid, of dissolving the insoluble proteïds and converting them into peptones. Pepsin is prepared from the stomach of the pig or calf on a commercial scale, and is usually employed in the form of pills or dissolved in wine.

pĕp′-sĭn-āte, *v.t.* To prepare with pepsin.

pĕp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέψις* (*pepsis*) = a softening, a concoction.]
Entom.: A genus of Sand Wasps, the largest of the family Pompilidæ. Found in America. They are solitary. *Pepsis heros*, from Cuba, is about two inches long, with a black metallic body and red-brown bordered metallic wings.

pĕp′-tĭc, * **pĕp′-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *πεπτικός* (*peptikos*), from *πέπτω* (*peptō*) = to digest; Lat. *pepticus*; Fr. *peptique.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Promoting or aiding digestion.
2. Pertaining or relating to digestion; dietetic: as, *peptic* precepts.
*3. Able to digest; having good powers of digestion.
"Living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.
B. *As substantive:*
1. A medicine, preparation, or substance which promotes digestion.
2. *Plural:*
(1) The science or doctrine of digestion.
(2) The digestive organs.
"Is there some magic in the place,
Or do my *peptics* differ?"
Tennyson: Will Waterproof.

peptic-cells, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Large, spheroidal, or ovoidal coarsely granular cells, at the neck of the peptic-glands (q.v.),

peptic-glands, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Glands of the stomach seated in the deeper parts of the pyloric glands. They secrete the gastric juice.

* **pĕp-tĭç′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *peptic*; *-ity.*] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.
"Radiant with *pepticity*, good humour, and manifold effectuality in peace and war."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 264.

pĕp′-tōne, *s.* [Gr. *πέπτω* (*peptō*) = to digest; *-one* (*Chem.*).]
Chem. (*Pl.*): The products of the action of pepsin, or acid gastric juice on albuminous substances. They are only found in the stomach and small intestines, are highly diffusible, readily soluble in water, and are not coagulated with boiling. They are not precipitated by acids, but corrosive sublimate with ammonia gives precipitates.

pĕp-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* Of, from, pertaining to, or containing peptones.

pĕp′-tŏn-īze, *v.t.* To change into peptones; to render peptonic, as peptonized food.

pĕr, *prefix & prep.* [Lat., allied to Gr. *πάρα*, *παρ* (*para*, *par*) = by the side of; Sansc. *parâ* = away, from, forth; *param* = beyond; Eng. *from*; Fr. *per-*, *par-*, as a prefix.]
A. *As prefix:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A Latin preposition having the force of, passage through, by, by means of, through, throughout. It is largely used as a prefix in English, generally retaining its original meaning. In some cases it intensifies the signification of the word to which it is prefixed, taking the force of completely, entirely, as in *persuade*, *peracute*, &c. *Per-* in some cases, like the English *for-*, Ger. *ver-*, gives a bad meaning to the original word, as in *perjure* (cf. *forswear*), *perfidy*, &c. In Middle English the form *par-* is usual, owing to French influence. *Per-* becomes *pel-* before *l* in *pellucid*, and *pil-* in *pilgrim* (q.v.), in *pursue* it has become *pur-*, as also in *appurtenance.*
2. *Chem.:* A prefix used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series, *e.g.*, perchloric acid, $HClO_4$, peroxide of manganese, MnO_2.
3. *Metrical system of weights, &c.:* It denotes division of the quantity named before it by the quantity named after it. (*Everett: C.G.S. Syst. of Units* (1875), p. 4.)
B. *As preposition:*
1. By the instrumentality or medium of: as, *per* bearer, *per* rail, *per* post.
2. For each; by the: as, He was paid a shilling *per* hour.
3. *Her.:* By; by means of.

per accidens, *s.*
1. *Phil.:* An effect which follows from some accidental circumstance or quality, and not from the nature or essence of the thing.
2. *Logic:* The conversion of a proposition by limiting the quantity from universal to particular.

per annum, *phr.* [Lat.] By the year; in or for each year; annually.

per capita, *phr.* [Lat.]
Law: By the heads or polls; applied to succession when two or more persons have equal rights.

per centum, per cent., *phr.* [Cent. (1).]

per diem, *phr.* [Lat.] By the day; in or for each day.

per my et per tout, *phr.* [Norm. Fr., *Law:* By the half and by all; applied to occupancy in joint tenancy.

per pais, *phr.* [Norm. Fr.]
Law: By the country; by a jury of equals.

per pares, *phr.* [Lat.]
Law: By one's peers or equals.

per saltum, *phr.* [Lat.] By, or at a leap or bound; without intermediate steps.

per se, *phr.* [Lat.] By himself, herself, or itself; in the abstract.

per stirpes, *phr.* [Lat.]
Law: By families; applied to succession when divided among branches of representatives according to the shares which belonged to their respective ancestors.

* **pĕr-ăct′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *peractus*, pa. par. of *perago* = to lead or conduct through.] To perform, to practise.
"Divers insolences and strange villainies were *peracted*."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas; Summary*, p. 149.

* **pĕr-a-cūte′,** *a.* [Lat. *peracutus*: *per* = completely, and *acutus* = sharp.] Very sharp, very acute, very violent.
"Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

pĕr-ăd-vĕn′-tŭre, * **per-a-ven-ture,** * **per-aun-ter,** * **per-awn-ter,** * **par-aun-tre,** *adv.* [Fr. pref. *per* = by, and *aventure* = adventure, chance.] [Adventure, *s.*] Perhaps, perchance; it may be.
"The king
Yet speaks, and, *peradventure*, may recover."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 6.
¶ It is sometimes used as a noun.
(1) Doubt, question.
"Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may."—*South: Sermons.*
(2) Chance.
"A man by mere *peradventure* lights into company."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

* **pĕr′-a-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *peragratus*, pa. par. of *peragro* = to wander or travel through: *per* = through, and *ager* = a field.] To wander over or through; to travel through.

* **pĕr-a-grā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *peragratio*, from *peragratus.*] [Peragrate.] The act or state of passing through any state or space.
"A moueth of *peragration* is the timeof the moon's revolution from any part of the Zodiack, unto the same again."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

pĕr-ăm′-bu-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *perambulatus*, pa. par. of *perambulo* = to walk through: *per* = through, and *ambulo* = to walk.]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To walk over or through.
"They *perambulated* the fields, to implore fertility thereto."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*, in v. *Polygala.*

2. To survey by passing over or round; to inspect.

"Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

3. To visit or traverse the boundaries of, as a parish.

B. *Intrans.:* To walk about; to wander: as, He *perambulated* about the town.

pĕr-ăm-bụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [PERAMBULATE.]

1. The act of perambulating, walking, or passing over or through; a wandering about.

"Subject to these uncertain removes and *perambulations*, until it shall please God to fix me again in England."—*Howell*, bk. i, § 1., let. 20.

2. A survey or inspection made by travelling.

"The general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions."—*Howel.*

3. A survey of the boundaries of a parish, district, &c., made annually by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners about Ascension week, to fix and preserve the bounds. It is also called *beating the bounds.*

* 4. A district; a limit of jurisdiction.

¶ *Perambulation of a forest:* A walking over the bounds of a forest by justices or others to fix and preserve its limits.

pĕr-ăm'-bụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *perambulat(e); -or.*]

1. One who perambulates or wanders about.

2. A machine for measuring a distance travelled; a pedometer or odometer.

3. A child's carriage, propelled from behind.

pĕr-ą-mē'-lēş, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a bag, a pouch, and Lat. *meles* = a badger.]

Zool.: Bandicoot, Bandicoot-rat; the typical genus of the family Peramelidæ (q.v.). Forefeet with three middle toes well developed, with long, strong, slightly curved claws. Ears

BANDED PERAMELES

of moderate or small size, ovate, pointed; tail rather short, with short adpressed hair. Fur short and harsh, pouch opening backwards. They are all small animals living on the ground, and making nests of dried grass and sticks in hollow places. The best known are *P. fasciata, gunnii, myosurus, nasuta, obesula,* and *macrura* from Australia, and *P. doreyana, saffrayana,* and *longicauda* from New Guinea.

pĕr-ą-mĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* (Mod. Lat. *perameles*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Bandicoots, Bandicoot-rats; a family of Marsupials from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. They form a very distinct family, intermediate between the carnivorous Dasyuridæ and the vegetable-feeding Macropodidæ. They resemble the former in dentition, I. $\frac{5-5}{3-3}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, P. M. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, M. $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$ = 48, and agree with the latter in the structure of the hind feet. Their fore feet are unlike those of all other Marsupials. They were formerly classed in a single genus (Perameles), but of late years two others have been discriminated, each with a single species: *Macrotis lagotis,* differing in its burrowing habits from the type, and *Chœropus castanotis,* a beautiful little animal, with something of the appearance of a mouse-deer, having large and pointed ears, and the canines less developed than in Perameles.

pĕr'-ą-mўs, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a pouch, and *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of small Marsupialia. Two species in the Middle Purbeck, with Peraspalax (q.v.), &c.

pĕr-ą-pĕt'-ą-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a leather pouch (?), and *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Mœnch's name for the filamentous beard of Menyanthes.

pĕr-ą-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a leather pouch (?), and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Mœnch's name for appendages to the calyx, as those of Scutellaria, Salsola, &c. They are membranous expansions of the calyx, and may be formed from an early period of the growth, or not till the fruit begins to ripen.

pĕr-ăs'-pą-lăx, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a leather pouch, and *ἀσπάλαξ* (*aspalax*), *σπάλαξ* (*spalax*) = a mole.]

Palæont.: A genus of small Marsupialia. *Peraspalax talpoides* is from the marly freshwater beds of the Middle Purbeck, immediately below the cherty freshwater series.

pĕr-ą-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a pouch, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupials founded for the reception of remains from the Eocene Tertiary of the Paris basin, closely resembling the existing American species of Didelphys, but exhibiting minor peculiarities of dentition.

pĕr'-bĕnd, *s.* [PERPEND, *s.*]

*** pĕr-breāk',** *** pĕr-brāke',** *v.t.* [PARBRAKE, *v.*]

pĕr-brŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *bromic.*] Derived from or containing bromine.

perbromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $BrHO_4$. A colourless oil obtained by the action of bromine on perchloric acid.

pĕr-brō'-mĭd, pĕr-brō'-mīde, *s.* A compound containing more bromine than any other of its kind.

pĕr'-cą, *s.* [Lat.] [PERCH.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Percidæ (q.v.). Villiform teeth on palate and vomer; two dorsal fins, the first with thirteen or fourteen spines; anal with two spines; scales, small; head naked above; branchiostegals seven. *Perca fluviatilis* is the Perch (q.v.). Two other species have been distinguished, *P. gracilis,* from Canada, and *P. schrenkii,* from Turkestan. Little is known of them.

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the freshwater deposit at Œningen.

pĕr-cą-lā'-brăx, *s.* [Lat. *perca,* and Mod. Lat. *labrax.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, closely allied to Perca (q.v.). *Percalabrax japonicus* is extremely common on the coasts of China, Japan, and Formosa.

pĕr'-cale, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Cotton goods, printed or plain, and with a linen finish.

pĕr-cą-lîne', *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Fine French printed cotton goods.

pĕr-cą-rī'-ną, *s.* [PERCA.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with one species, confined to the River Dniester.

*** pĕr-cāse',** *** per-cas,** *adv.* [Fr. pref. *per-* = through, by, and *cas* (Lat. *casus*) = chance.] Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.

"In whiche he male *percas* so fall,
That he shall breke his wittes all."
Gower: C.A., vi.

*** pĕrçe'-ą-ble,** *a.* [PIERCEABLE.]

*** pĕr'-çē-ąnt,** *** per-saunt,** *a.* [Fr. *perçant,* pr. par. of *percer* = to pierce.] Piercing, penetrating, sharp, acute.

pĕr-çēīv'-ą-ble, *** per-ceav-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *perceiv(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of being perceived or appreciated by the senses; capable of falling under perception; perceptible.

"Jupiter made all things . . . whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Capable of being perceived or understood by the mind.

*** pĕr-çēīv'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perceivab(le); -ly.*] In a perceivable or perceptible manner or degree; perceptibly; so as to be perceived.

*** pĕr-çēīv'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *perceiv(e); -ance.*] Power of perceiving; perception.

"The senses and common *perceivance* might carry this message to the soul within."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

pĕr-çēīve', *** par-ceyve,** *** per-ceyve,** *** pĕr-seyve,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *percever* (Fr. *aperçevoir*), from Lat. *percipio* = to perceive; from *per* = through, thoroughly, and *capio* = to receive; Sp. *percebir, percibir;* Port. *perceber;* O. Ital. *percipere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To have or receive knowledge or cognizance of by the senses; to observe, apprehend, or discover by the organs of sense, or by some sensible effects.

"Consider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. To apprehend by the mind; to take intellectual cognizance of; to be convinced of by direct intuition; to see, to note, to discern, to understand.

"Jesus *perceived* their wickedness."—*Matt.* xxii. 18.

* 3. To take note or notice of; to pay heed to; to observe.

"Be this knownn to you, and with eeris *perseyue* ye my wordis."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* ii.

* 4. To see through; to have a thorough knowledge of.

"The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts
And hedges." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

* 5. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

"The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To understand; to observe, to apprehend.

pĕr-çēīv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perceiv(e); -er.*] One who perceives, observes, or apprehends.

"Which estimation they have gain'd among weak *perceivers*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** per-cel,** *s.* & *adv.* [PARCEL.]

A. *As subst.:* A part, a parcel.

B. *As adv.:* In part; partly; by parts or parcels.

*** per-celle,** *s.* [PARSLEY.]

pĕr-çĕnt'-age (**age** as **ĭğ**), *s.* [Lat. *per cent(um);* Eng. suff. *-age.*]

1. A proportionate amount or quantity in or for each hundred; a certain or stated rate per cent.

"Whose gains consist in a *percentage* on our losses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. An allowance, discount, rate of interest or commission on each hundred.

pĕr'-çĕpt, *s.* [Lat. *perceptum* = a thing perceived; neut. sing. of *perceptus,* pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive.] The object of the act of perception; that which is perceived.

pĕr-çĕpt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perceptibilite*]

1. The quality or state of being perceptible.

"Nay, the very essence of truth here, is this clear *perceptibility* or intelligibility."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

* 2. Perception; power of perceiving.

"The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason."—*More.*

pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perceptibilis,* from *perceptus,* pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive; Sp. *perceptible;* Ital. *percettibile.*]

1. Capable of being perceived; such as can be perceived, known, or observed by the senses, or by some sensible effects; perceivable.

"These intrinsic operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 2. Capable of perception.

pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *perceptib(le); -ly.*] In a perceptible manner or degree; in a manner or degree capable of being perceived, observed, or noticed.

"Perform'd so *perceptibly* that the man himself shall be able to give a particular account both of the time when, and of the manner how it was wrought in him."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

pĕr-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perceptionem,* acc. of *perceptio* = a perceiving; from *perceptus,* pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive (q.v.); Sp. *percepcion;* Ital. *percezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of perceiving, apprehending, or receiving impressions by the senses, or from some sensible effects; perceptivity.

"The auditory *perception* of the report."—*Airy: On Sound*, p. 135.

* 2. That which is perceived; a notion, an idea.

3. The state of being affected by, or of receiving impressions from something; the capacity of responding to some stimulus; sensation.

II. *Metaph.:* The reception of knowledge through the senses, and the faculty by which knowledge is so received and communication maintained between the subject and the external world. Perception differs from conception, in dealing with things that have an actual, not merely a possible existence; and from consciousness, in that it is concerned with objects external to the mind of the percipient. It is, in brief, the taking cognizance of impressions received by the senses.

"The word *Perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception, he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the name of *Perception* and Sensation. He ought, perhaps, to have called these *Perception* proper and Sensation proper, when employed in his special meaning; for, in the language of other philosophers, Sensation was a term which included his *Perception*, and Perception a term which included his Sensation."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 93.

¶ (1) *External perception:* [PERCEPTION, II].

(2) *Internal perception:* [PRESENTATIVE-FACULTY, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS].

pĕr-çĕp'-tion-ăl, *a.* Of, or pertaining to perception.

pĕr-çĕp'-tion-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* The theory that what we call our perceptions are true perceptions of the things we claim to perceive.

pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *perceptif*, from Lat. *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive (q.v.); Sp. *perceptivo.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to perception, or the power of perceiving.

2. Having the power, faculty, or quality of perceiving.

pĕr-çĕp'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* Perceptivity.

pĕr-çĕp'-tĭves, *s. pl.* The organs or faculties of perception.

pĕr-çĕp-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *perceptiv(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being perceptive; the power or faculty of perception.

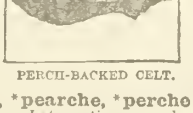
"*Perceptivity*, then, however it may be produced, is that which constitutes an essential difference between an oyster and a tree."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, i. 2%.

pĕrch (1), * **perche** (1), *s.* [Fr. *perche*, from Lat. *perca*; Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*) = a perch, from its dark colour; πέρκος, πέρκνος (*perkos, perknos*) = spotted, blackish; Sp. & Ital. *perca.*]

Ichthy: Perca fluviatilis, the River Perch. The upper part of the body is of a warm, greenish-brown tint, becoming golden on the sides, and white on the belly; there are always broad, vertical, dark bands passing down the sides. The perch is generally distributed over Europe, Northern Asia, and North America, frequenting still waters, and sometimes descending into brackish waters. Perch feed on smaller fish, insects, and worms. The female deposits her eggs, united by a viscous matter, in long bands, on aquatic plants. The general weight is about five pounds, though one of nearly double that weight is said to have been taken in the Serpentine; and Yarrell (*British Fishes*, ii. 114) quotes a story anent a monstrous head nearly a foot long, preserved in the church at Lulea, Lapland.

perch-backed, *a.*

Anthrop.: A term applied by Mr. Evans to certain flint implements, from their resemblance in shape to the back of a perch.



PERCH-BACKED CELT.

pĕrch (2), * **pearch,** * **pearche,** * **perche** (2), *s.* [Fr. *perche*, from Lat. *pertica* = a pole, a bar, a measuring-rod; Sp. *pereha, pertiga, pertica*; Ital. *pertica.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pole.

2. A roost for birds.

3. An elevated seat or position.

* 4. A candelabrum to bear perchers, or long candles.

"My lord mayor hath a *perch* to set on his perchers."—*Gulphill: Ans. to Martiall*, p. 300.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket near the altar of a church; a bracket, a console.

2. *Meas.:* A measure of length equal to 5½ yards; a rod, a pole.

3. *Vehicles:* A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage.

* ¶ *To tip over the perch:* To die.

"Either through negligence, or want of ordinary sustenance, they both *tipt over the perch.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii. (Prol.)

perch-plate, *s.* [PERCH (2), *s.*, II. 3.]

pĕrch (1), * **pearch,** *v.i & t.* [PERCH (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sit or roost as a bird; to settle on a perch.

"Bedford's an eagle *perch'd* upon a tower."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To set or place on, or as on a perch.

"It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple."—*More.*

* 2. To occupy as a perch; to settle on.

"An evening dragon came,
Assailant on the *perched* roosts, . . .
Of tame villatic fowl."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,693.

* **pĕrch** (2), * **perche,** * **persh,** * **persch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *percer* = to pierce (q.v.).] To pierce.

"This ilke heste myghte thay in na wyse *perche* with thaire speres."—*M.S. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, fo. 30.

* **pĕrch** (3), *v.i.* [A corrupt. or contract. of *perish* (q.v.).] To perish.

"Sche schal he dilyvered withoute *perchying.*"—*MS. Harl.*, 2,869, fo. 96.

pĕr-çhançe', *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *chance* = chance (q.v.).] Perhaps, peradventure, by chance.

pĕrch'-ănt, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *percher* = to perch.] A bird tied by the foot for the purpose of decoying other birds by its fluttering.

pĕrçhed, *pa par.* or *a.* [PERCH (1), *v.*] (See compound.)

perched-block, *s.* [Fr. *bloc perché.*]

Geol. (*Pl.*)*:* Large angular fragments of rock left by a melting glacier. They are generally found at some elevation around the conical peak of the mountain on which the glacier has been produced. They are not the same as typical erratic blocks, the latter having travelled far from the rock whence they were torn.

pĕrçh'-ĕr, *s.* [PERCH (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which perches.

"The lark, not being a *percher*, would alight upon the ground beneath it."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 184.

* 2. A large kind of wax candle, formerly set upon the altar; Paris candles used formerly in England.

"The Maister of the Rolls dyd present her torches and *perchers* of wax a good nombre."—*State Papers*, i. 583.

II. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the order Insessores (q.v.).

Pĕr'-chĕ-rŏn (ch as sh), *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of, or from Perche, in France; as a Percheron horse.

B. *As subst.:* A horse of the Percheron breed.

pĕrçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PERCH, *v.*]

perching-bird, *s.* [PERCHER, II.]

pĕr-chlör-, *pref.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *chlorine.*] (See compounds.)

perchlor-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: C_6Cl_6. Hexachlor-benzene. The last product of the action of chlorine on benzene, but may be prepared synthetically by passing the vapour of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, melts at 226°, and boils at 330°.

perchlor-ethane, *s.*

Chem.: C_2Cl_6. Dicarbon hexachloride. Obtained by the action of chlorine, assisted by light and heat, on ethylene. It forms colourless rhombic crystals of camphorous odour, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; sp. gr. 2·0, and boils at 182°.

pĕr-chlör'-ăte, *s.* [Eng. *perchlor(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of perchloric acid.

perchlorate of ethyl, *s.* [PERCHLORIC-ETHER.]

pĕr-chlör'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *chloric.*] Derived from or containing chlorine.

perchloric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $ClHO_4$. A colourless liquid obtained by distilling potassium perchlorate with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. = 1·782 at 15·5°; does not solidify at −35°. Its vapour is transparent and colourless, but in contact with moist air it forms dense white fumes. When brought in contact with organic substances, it explodes with great violence.

perchloric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5ClO_4$. Ethylic perchlorate. Perchlorate of ethyl. Prepared by distilling a mixture of ethyl-sulphide and barium perchlorate. It is a transparent, colourless liquid, heavier than water, of an agreeable odour, and a sweet, cinnamon-like taste; insoluble in water, soluble in ether. It is the most explosive of all known compounds, and when dry explodes on being merely poured from one vessel into another.

pĕrc-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*), and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, differing from the type in the number of the fin-spines, which are nine or ten in the first dorsal, and three in the anal fin. Upper surface of head scaly. Two species have been described from Patagonia and one or two from Chili and Peru. (*Günther.*)

pĕr'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical family of the Perciformes (q.v.). They are marine or freshwater, carnivorous fishes, with oblong bodies and toothed scales; all the teeth simple and conical; no barbels. Sixty-one genera and 476 species are known, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions.

2. *Palæont.:* Several genera have been recognised in the Eocene of Monte Bolca. [PERCA, PARAPERCA.]

pĕr'-çĭ-form, *a.* [PERCIFORMES.] Having the form of a perch; specif., belonging to the division Perciformes (q.v.).

"The type of the *Perciform* division is the Perch."—*Prof. Seeley*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* v. 78.

pĕr-çĭ-form'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perca* (q.v.), and *forma* = shape.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygii (q.v.) Body more or less compressed; dorsal fin or fins occupying greater portion of the back; spinous dorsal well developed; ventrals thoracic, with one spine, and with four or five rays. There are ten families: Percidæ, Squamipennes, Mullidæ, Sparidæ, Hoplognathidæ, Cirrhilidæ, Scorpænidæ, Nandidæ, Polycentridæ, and Teuthidæ. (*Günther.*)

pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ençe, pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-en-çў, *s.* [Eng. *percipien(t); -ce, -cy.*] The act, power, or faculty of perceiving; the quality or state of being percipient; perception.

pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *percipiens*, pr. par. of *percipio* = to perceive (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Perceiving; having the power or faculty of perceptiou.

"Pain as a positive evil which every *percipient* being must be desirous of escaping."—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, i. 143.

B. *As subst.:* One who has the power or faculty of perception; a percipient being.

"Another sense, that of sight, which shall disclose to the *percipient* a new world."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxiii.

pĕr'-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. περκίς (*perkis*) = a perch.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachiniua (q.v.). Body cylindrical, with small ctenoid scales; dorsal fins more or less continuous. Fifteen species are known; they are small, but prettily-coloured shore fishes, from the Indo-Pacific.

pĕr'-clōse, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *per* = thoroughly, and *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A conclusion, an end, a termination.

"By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement."—*Raleigh.*

2. A place enclosed, shut in, or secluded.

"The other englysshemen were on the felde, and the constable styll in his *perclose*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccclvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An enclosure, a railing, a screen, sometimes used to protect a tomb, or to separate a chapel from the main body of the church; the parapet round a gallery; the raised back to a bench or seat of carved timber-work. [PARCLOSE.]

2. *Her.:* The lower part of the garter with the buckle, &c. Also called the Demi-garter.

*** pĕr-c-nŏp′-tĕr-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περκνόπτερος (*perknopteros*) = dusky-winged: περκνός (*perknos*) = dark-coloured, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the genus Neophron (q.v.).

pĕr′-cōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *perc(a)*; suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the family Percidæ (q.v.).

"To complete the list of *Percoid* genera, we have to mention the following."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 397.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Percidæ (q.v.).

"Fossil *Percoids* abound in some formations."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 375.

pĕr′-cō-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo* = to strain through a sieve: *per* = through, and *colo* = to filter; *colum* = a filter.]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To strain; to cause to pass through small or fine interstices, as of a filter: to filter. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 129.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass through small or fine interstices; to filter.

"Through these tissues the juices freely *percolate*."—*Henfrey: Botany*, § 653.

pĕr-cō-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *percolatio*, from *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo* = to filter through.] [PERCOLATE.] The act, state, or process of percolating, straining, or filtering; the act of passing through small or fine interstices, as of a filter.

"The body is turned into adipocere, and the bones into phosphate of iron from the *percolation* of water charged with salts of iron."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

pĕr′-cō-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *percolat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which filters; a filter. Specif., a French coffee-pot, in which the boiling water is filtered through the ground coffee.

*** per-col-lice,** *s.* [PORTCULLIS.]

pĕr-c-ŏph′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*) = a perch, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachinina (q.v.), with the characters of the group, from the coast of southern Brazil.

pĕr-cŏp′-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *percops(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q.v.), with a single genus, Percopsis (q.v.).

pĕr-cŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*) = a perch, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = outward appearance.]

Ichthy.: Percopsis guttatus, the sole species of the genus and family, from the fresh waters of the northern United States. It has the mouth and scales of a Percoid, and the general characters of the Salmonidæ.

pĕr-cu-lāçed, *a.* [A corruption of *portcullised* (q.v.).]

Her.: Latticed (q.v.).

*** per-cul-lis,** *s.* [PORTCU LIS.]

pĕr-cŭnc′-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *per-* (intens.); Lat. *cunctor* = to delay, and Eng. adv. suff. *-ily.*] Lazily, dilatorily. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 46.)

pĕr-cŭr′-rent, *a.* [Lat. *percurrens*, pr. par. of *percurro* = to run through: *per* = through, and *curro* = to run.] Running through from top to bottom. Obsolete, except in botany.

*** pĕr-cŭr′-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *cursory* (q.v.).] Cursory, slight, not minute; running over slightly or cursorily.

*** pĕr-cŭss′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio* = to strike violently, or through and through: *per* = through, and *quatio* (in comp. *-cutio*) = to shake.] To strike against forcibly; to strike upon; to come in collision with.

"The strength of this percussion consisteth as much, or more, in the hardness of the body *percussed*, as in the force of the body *percussing*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 163.

pĕr-cŭss′-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *percussio*, from *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio* = to strike violently [PERCUSS]; Fr. *percussion* = Sp. *percusion*; Ital. *percussione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision, specially such as gives a souud or report.

"It is, therefore, the strength of the *percussion*, that is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 163.

2. The state of being struck forcibly together; the shock produced by a forcible collisiou of two bodies.

3. The effect or impression of the sound of a collision on the ear.

"The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

* 4. A stroke. (*Bacon: Essays; Of Envie.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medicine:*

(1) A method of physical examination, performed by gently striking some part of the body—especially the chest or the abdomen—with the fingers, or an instrument, to ascertaiu its healthy or diseased condition. Piorry advocated mediate percussion—that is, with a solid body which was a good conductor of sound interposed between the hand of the examiuer and the part explored. [PLEXIMETER.]

(2) Shampooing, massage (q.v.).

2. *Music:* An ingenious contrivance whereby a hammer strikes the tongue of a reed and sets it in motion simultaneously with the admission of air from the wind chest, thus securing the rapid speech of the reed. Were it not for the percussion, the reed would be only gradually set in motion by the admission of the current of air, and the sound would not instantly follow the striking of the key. It is commonly used in harmoniums, but has also been applied to the largest reeds of an organ.

¶ (1) *Centre of percussion:* [CENTRE].

(2) *Instruments of percussion:* [INSTRUMENT, *s.*, II. 2].

(3) *Percussion of a discord:*

Music: The striking of a discord, which takes place after its preparation, aud which is followed by its resolution.

percussion-bullet, *s.*

Mil.: A bullet containing an explosive substance; an explosive bullet.

percussion-cap, *s.* [CAP (1), *s.*, II. 1 (*b*).]

percussion-fuse, *s.* A fuse set in a projectile, and fired by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

percussion-grinder, *s.* A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding proccss.

percussion-lock, *s.*

Firearms: A form of gun-lock in which the cock or hammer strikes a fulmiuate to explode the charge.

percussion-match, *s.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

pereussion-powder, *s.* An explosive ignited by percussion. [FULMINATE.]

percussion-sieve, *s.*

Metall.: An apparatus for sorting ores, principally those of lead.

percussion-stop, *s.*

Music: A stop to the organ, which renders the touch like that of the pianoforte.

percussion-table, *s.*

Metall.: A form of ore-separating apparatus consisting of a slightly sloping table on which stamped ore or metalliferous sand is placed to be sorted by gravity. A stream of water is directed over the ore, and the table is subjected to concussion at intervals.

pĕr-cŭs′-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *percussif*, from Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio* = to percuss (q.v.); Ital. *percussivo.*] Striking, percutient.

pĕr-cū′-tĭ-ent (ti as shĭ), *a.* & *s* [Lat. *percutiens*, pr. par. of *percutio* = to percuss (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Striking; having the power or quality of striking; percussive.

B. *As subst.:* That which strikes or has the power of striking.

"Where the air is the *percutient*, peut or not pent, against a hard body, it never giveth an exteriour sound; as if you blow strongly with a hellowes against a wall."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 190.

pĕr′-çў-lite, *s.* [After the metallurgist Dr. John Percy, who analyzed it, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stoue.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in small cubes, and massive. Hardness, 2·5; colour and streak, sky-blue. Compos.: an oxychloride of lead and copper, with some water, the suggested formula being (PbCl + PbO) + (CuCl + CuO) + aq. Until rccently, represented by one specimen of unknown locality in the British Museum collection; now found at the copper-mines of Namaqualand, South Africa.

*** perde,** *adv.* [PARDE.]

† pĕr-dĭç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perdix*, genit. *perdic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Rasores (q.v.), embracing the Partridges and Quails, now replaced by the Perdicinæ (q.v.).

pĕr-dĭ-çĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perdix*, genit. *perdic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ (q.v.). The legs are bare and the nostrils naked, with a small horny skin on the upper margin. The genera are nuiuerous, and almost world-wide in distribution, being absent only from the Pacific Islands.

*** pĕr-dīe′,** *adv.* [Fr. *pardieu.*] The same as PARDE (q.v.).

"Not to move on, *perdie*, is all they can."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 21.

*** pĕr′-dĭ-fŏil,** *s.* [Lat. *perdo* = to lose, and *folium* = a leaf.] A plant which periodically loses or drops its leaves; a deciduous plant; opposed to an evergreen.

"The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain."—*J. Barton.* (*Webster.*)

pĕr-dĭ′-tion, * per-dĭ-cĭ-on, * per-dĭ-cĭ-oun, *s.* [Fr. *perdition*, from Lat. *perditionem*, accus. of *perditio* = destructiou, from *perditus*, pa. par. of *perdo* = to lose utterly, to destroy, from *per* = through, and *do* = to give; Sp. *perdicion*; Ital. *perdizione.*]

1. Utter destruction; entire ruin.

"Importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 2.

2. *Specif.:* The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; eternal death, future misery.

"If one is doomed to life, and another to *perdition*, we are not born that we may be judged, but we are judged before we are born."—*Jortin*, Dis. 2.

* 3. Loss.

"With the *perdicion* of theyr treasure that thei love."—*Golden Boke*, let. 2.

* 4. The cause of ruin or destruction.

"Thou lewd *perdition* of the Latin name!"
Rowe: Lucan, x. 94.

*** pĕr-dĭ′-tion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *perdition*; *-able.*] Fit for or worthy of perdition.

pĕr′-dĭx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πέρδιξ (*perdix*) = a partridge.]

1. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Perdicinæ (q.v.). Bill short or moderate, vaulted, with tip of upper mandible often produced beyond lower. Nostrils basal, partly covered above by a vaulted naked membrane. Region near the eyes naked, papillose. Tarsi moderate or somewhat loug, robust, covered in front with a double row of scutes. Anterior toes joined at the base by membrane. Tail mostly rounded, short, with fourteen or eighteen feathers. Wings short, with fourth quill mostly (more rarely third, or second and third) longest of all. Wallace estimates the number of species at three, of which *Perdix cinerea* is the Common Partridge. The United States has no true partridge.

2. *Palæont.:* [PALÆOPERDIX].

*** pĕr-dū′, * pĕr-dūe′,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *perdu*, fem. *perdue*, pa. par. of *perdre* (Lat. *perdo*) = to lose, to destroy.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Lost to sight, hidden, concealed, in ambush. (Generally with the verb to *lie.*)

"Sparks lying *perdue* for a prey."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, ii. 279.

2. Lost in character; abandoned, reckless, desperate.

"A *perdue* captain
Full of my father's danger."
Beaum. & Fl.: Loyal Subject, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is placed on the watch or in ambush.

"As for *perdues*—
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish . . .
Shows how they lie i' th' field."
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 1.

2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope [Fr. *un enfant perdu*]; hence, one in a desperate case.

"To watch, poor *perdu*,
With this thin helm." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 7.

pĕr-dŭ-ĕl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *perduellio*, from *perduellis* = an enemy carrying on war: *per* = through, and *duellum*, orig. form of *bellum* = war.]

Civil Law: Treason (q.v.).

***pĕr'-dŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *perdo* = to lose, to destroy.] Lost; thrown away. [PERDITION.]

"There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities."—*Bramhall.*

***pĕr-dür-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [PERDURABLE.] The quality or state of being perdurable; durableness, lastingness.

"Ye semen to getten you a *perdurabilitie*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

***pĕr-dür'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perduro* = to last: *per* = through, and *duro* = to last; Sp. *perdurable;* Ital. *perdurabile.*] Very lasting, durable or continuing; everlasting.

"The love of God, and the desiring of the joye *perdurable*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***pĕr'-dŭ-ra-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perdurab(le); -ly.*] In a perdurable manner; durably, lastingly.

"Why would he for the momentary trick
Be *perdurably* fined?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

***pĕr-dür'-ąnce, *per-dur-aunce, *pĕr-dür-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perduro* = to last.] Long continuance; durableness. [PERDURABLE.]

"Farre above the *perduraunce* of heavens."
Fisher: Seven Psalms, Ps. cxxxiv., pt. 2.

***pĕr-düre',** *v.i.* [Lat. *perduro.*] To last for a long time; to be perdurable.

***pĕr-dў',** *adv.* [PERDIE.]

***përe,** *v.i.* [APPEAR.] To appear.

"The goste muste *pere* ageyne."—*MS. Cantab. Ff.*, ii. 38, fo. 82.

***përe,** *s* [PEER, *s.*] An equal; a peer.

"In the world was non her *pere*."
Romance of Athelston.

***pĕr-ē'-gal, *pĕr-ē'-gall, *par-in-galle,** *a. & s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Fr. *égal* = equal (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Equal in all points or respects.

"Whilom thou was *peregal* to the best."
Spenser: Shepheards Culender; August.

B. *As subst.:* An equal.

"Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall*."
Lydgate: Siege of Troy (1555), sig. P. v.

***pĕr'-ĕ-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pereger*, genit. *peregri* = one who is on a journey; Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To traverse.

"He had *peregrated* all the world."—*Udal: Erasmus, Apoph.*, p. 257.

***pĕr'-ĕ-grĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor* = to travel in foreign parts, from *peregrinus* = foreign.]

1. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.

2. To live in foreign countries.

pĕr'-ĕ-grĭn-āte, *a.* [PEREGRINATE, *v.*] Foreign; having travelled; foreign in nature or manners. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.)

pĕr-ĕ-grĭn-ā'-tion, *per-e-grin-a-ci-on, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *peregrinationem*, accus. of *peregrinatio* = a travelling about, from *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor* = to peregrinate (q.v.).] [PILGRIM.]

1. A travelling about; a wandering from one place to another, or one country to another.

"To conceive the true pleasure of *peregrination*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 1.

2. A living or sojourning in foreign countries.

***pĕr'-ĕ-grĭn-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor.*] One who travels or sojourns in foreign countries.

"He makes himself a great *peregrinator*."—*Casaubon: On Credulity*, p. 66.

pĕr'-ĕ-grĭne, *per-e-grin, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pérégrin*, from Lat. *peregrinus* = foreign, from *peregre* = abroad; Sp. & Ital. *peregrino.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Foreign; not native; extrinsic; derived from external sources.

"The received opinion, that putrifaction is caused by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 836.

B. *As subst.:* A peregrine falcon.

"Still won the girlonds from the *peregrin*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 23.

peregrine-falcon, *s.* [FALCON.]

*** pĕr-ĕ-grĭn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *pérégrinité*, from Lat. *peregrinitatem*, accus. of *peregrinitas*, from *peregrinus* = foreign; Sp. *peregrinidad;* Ital. *peregrinità.*]

1. The quality or state of being foreign or strange; foreignness, strangeness.

"These people . . . may have something of a *peregrinity* in their dialect."—*Johnson in Boswell; Tour to the Hebrides* (ed. 2nd), p. 140.

2. Travel, wandering.

"A new removal, what we may call his third *peregrinity*, had to be decided on."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

pĕr-ĕ-grī'-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *peregrinus* = foreign.]

Bot.: Wandering, diffuse. (*Paxton.*)

pĕ-reïr'-ĭne, *s.* [Braz. *Pereir(a); -ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid occurring in the bark of Pao Pereira (*Vallesia inedita*), an apocyanceous tree growing in the Brazilian forests. It possesses febrifugal properties. (*Watts.*)

***per-el,** *s.* [PERIL.]

*** pere-les,** *a.* [PEERLESS.]

pĕ-rĕlle', *s.* [PERELLA.]

***per-el-ous, *per-e-louse,** *a.* [PERILOUS.]

*** pĕr-ĕmpt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *peremptus*, pa. par. of *peremo, perimo* = to destroy: *per* = thoroughly, and *emo* = to take away.]

Law: To kill, to crush, to destroy, to quash.

"Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*** pĕr-ĕmp'-tion** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *peremptio*, from *peremptus;* Fr. *péremption.*] [PEREMPT.]

Law: A crushing, a quashing.

"This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

pĕr'-ĕmp-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peremptory; -ly.*] In a peremptory manner; absolutely, positively; in a manner precluding or not admitting of question or hesitation.

"He . . . somewhat *peremptorily* ordered him to make another."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 335.

pĕr'-ĕmp-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peremptory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being peremptory; absolute decision; dogmatism, positiveness.

"*Peremptoriness* is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact."—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

pĕr'-ĕmp-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *péremptoire*, from Lat. *peremptorius* = (1) deadly, (2) final, conclusive, from *peremptor* = a destroyer; Sp. & Ital. *peremtorio;* Port. *peremptorio.*] [PEREMPT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Precluding or not admitting of question, expostulation, or hesitation; absolute, positive, decisive, conclusive.

"That challenge did too *peremptory* seeme."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 16.

2. Expressive of positiveness or absolute decision.

"She desired me to sit still, quite in her old *peremptory* tone."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

3. Fully resolved; determined, resolute.

"To-morrow be in readiness to go:
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 3.

***4.** Positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical.

II. *Law:* Final, determinate: as, A *peremptory* action or exception; that is, one which can neither be renewed or altered.

peremptory-challenge, *s.* [CHALLENGE, *s.*, ¶.]

peremptory-day, *s.*

Law: A precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be spoken to.

peremptory-defences, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Positive allegations, which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action.

peremptory-mandamus, *s.* [MANDAMUS.]

peremptory-paper, *s.*

Law: A court paper containing a list of all motions, &c. which are to be disposed of before any other business. (*Wharton.*)

peremptory-pleas, *s. pl.*

Law: Pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.

peremptory-writ, *s.*

Law: A species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.

pĕ-rĕn'-chў-mą, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a pouch, and *ἔγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The amylaceous granules of a plant tissue.

*** pĕr-ĕn-düre',** *v.i.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *endure* (q.v.).] To last for ever or for a long time.

*** pĕ-rĕn'-nāte,** *v.t.* [Cf. *perennial.*] To continue, to prolong, to renew. (*Money Masters all Things*, 1698, p. 16.)

pĕ-rĕn'-nĭ-ąl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *perenni(s)* = lasting, from *per* = through, and *annus* = a year; Eng. adj. suff. *-al;* O. Fr. *perenne;* Ital. *perenne;* Sp. *perenne, perennal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation throughout the year; lasting.

"The nature of its wells supplied by *perennial* sources."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. vi.

2. Continuing without stop or intermission; unceasing, perpetual.

"The *perennial* existence of bodies incorporate."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

II. *Botany:*

1. (See extract.)

"*Perennial* plants are such whose roots will abide many years, whether they retain their leaves in winter or not."—*Miller: Gardeners' Dictionary.*

2. (*Of a leaf*): Evergreen. (*Mirbel.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Bot.:* A plant that continues for many years.

¶ A plant, as a rule, exhausts itself by the effort of flowering, but trees and shrubs do not flower till they have acquired strength enough to bear this strain. They are perennials, continuing to exist, though they flower every year. Various plants, like *Tropœolum majus* or *Mirabilis Jalapa*, annual in English gardens, become perennial in hotter climates.

2. *Fig.:* Anything that is lasting or enduring.

pĕ-rĕn'-nĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perennial; -ly.*] In a perennial manner; so as to be perennial or lasting; continually, unceasingly.

pĕ-rĕn-nĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perennis* = enduring, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of the sub-order Ichthyoides (q.v.). There are two families, Sirenidæ and Proteidæ; sometimes a third, Menobranchidæ, is doubtfully added. They have long bodies, short limbs, the hinder pair sometimes absent; branchiæ and gill-clefts persistent in all. Usually there are superior maxillary bones, and the palate is armed with teeth.

pĕ-rĕn-nĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ąte, *a. & s.* [PERENNIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the branchiæ or gills permanent; of or pertaining to the Perennibranchiata.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual amphibian of the section Perennibranchiata (q.v.).

*** pĕ-rĕn'-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *pérennité*, from Lat. *perennitatem*, accus. of *perennitas*, from *perennis* = lasting, perennial (q.v.).] The quality

or state of being perennial; an enduring or lasting throughout the year without ceasing; perpetuity.

"That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. v.

***pĕr-ĕr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pererratus*, pa. par. of *pererro* = to wander over or through: *per* = through, and *erro* = to wander.] A wandering, rambling, or straying in various places.

"To spend our dayes in a perpetual *pererration*."—*Bp. Hall*: Ep. ii., dec. 5.

pĕ-rĕs'-kĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Pieresk, of Aix-en-Provence, a lover of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pereskidæ. The fruit of *Pereskia aculeata*, the gooseberry shrub, or Barbadoes gooseberry, is eaten. The plant is about fifteen feet high, and grows in the West Indies. The leaves of *P. Bleo*, the Bleo of New Granada, are used as salad.

pĕ-rĕs'-kĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peresk(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ (q.v.).

pĕr'-fĕct, *par-fit, *par-fyt, *par-fite, *per-fit, *per-fite, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *parfit, parfeit, parfaict* (Fr. *parfait*), from Lat. *perfectus* = complete; prop. pa. par. of *perficio* = to do thoroughly, to complete: *per* = through, and *facio* = to do; Sp. *perfecto*; Ital. *perfetto*; Port. *perfeito*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Brought to an end, consummation, or completion; finished, complete; furnished completely with all its parts; neither defective nor redundant.

2. Having all properties or qualities necessary to its nature or kind; of the best, highest, or most complete kind or type; without deficiency, fault, or blemish; finished, consummate; incapable of being improved upon.

"Nor wanting is the brown October, drawn,
Mature and *perfect*, from his dark retreat."
Thomson: Autumn, 820.

3. Complete in moral excellence; pure, blameless.

"Be ye, therefore, *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*."—*Matthew* v. 48.

4. Fully informed, fully skilled or accomplished, expert.

"That pretty Welsh
I am too *perfect* in."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 5. Well-informed, certain, sure.

"Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia?"
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

6. Sound, unimpaired.

"I fear I am not *perfect* in my mind."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 7.

* 7. Having one's wish or wishes satisfied; happy, contented.

"Might we but have that happiness . . . we should think ourselves for ever *perfect*."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

* 8. Full, ripe, mature.

"Sons of *perfect* age." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 2.

* 9. Right, correct.

"Richard might create a *perfect* guess."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The perfect tense (q.v.).

perfect-cadence, *s.*

Music: An authentic or plagal cadence. [Cadence.]

perfect-concord, *s.*

Music: A common chord in its original position.

perfect-consonance, *s.*

Music: The consonance produced by the intervals fourth, fifth, or octave.

perfect-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A flower having a calyx, a corolla, and one or more stamens and pistils.

perfect-interval, *s.*

Music: One of the purest and simplest kinds of intervals, as fourths and fifths when in their most consonant forms. (*C. H. H. Parry*, in *Grove*.) [Interval, *s.*, II.]

perfect-number, *s.* A number in which the sum of all its divisors, or aliquot parts, equals the number itself: thus, 6 is a perfect number, since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6; so also is 28.

perfect-tense, *s.*

Gram.: A tense which expresses an action completed.

* **perfect-time,** *s.*

Music: An old name for triple time.

perfect-trust, *s.*

Law: An executed trust.

pĕr'-fĕct, *per-fit, *per-fyght, *v.t.* [Perfect, *a.*]

1. To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature or kind; to make complete or consummate.

"Our knowledge, which is here begun,
Hereafter must be *perfected* in Heav'n."
Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, s. 30.

2. To make fully skilled, informed, or expert; to instruct fully.

"Apollo, *perfect* me in the characters."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

* **pĕr-fĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ation*.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; the state of being brought to perfection.

pĕr'-fĕct-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perfect*, v.; *-er*.] One who makes perfect; one who brings to perfection.

"Looking up unto Jesus, the captain and *perfecter* of our faith."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 31.

Pĕr-fĕc'-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *perfectus*.] [Perfect, *a.*]

Church Hist.: A name assumed by the stricter Catharists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They professed to live an extremely strict life, in imitation of Jesus and His disciples.

* **pĕr-fĕc-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *perfectible*; *-ian*.] One who supports or holds the doctrine of perfectibility.

Pĕr-fĕc-tĭb'-ĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *perfectibil(ity)*; *-ist*.]

1. *Church Hist.* (*Pl*): A generic designation for any Christians holding the doctrine that perfection is attainable in this life. This doctrine is often supported by a reference to 1 Cor. ii. 6; but the οἱ τέλειοι (= the perfect) are those admitted to the highest grace (τὸ τέλειον), the Eucharist. But many divines have held that by contemplation and devotion the soul becomes so united to God that all that is sinful in it is annihilated, and it participates in the divine perfection. This was held by the Molinists, the Jansenists, the German Mystics, from whom it passed to the English Methodists.

"*Perfectibilists* in theory are very often Antinomians in practice."—*Blunt*: *Dict. Sects*, p. 422.

2. *Hist.* (*Pl*): The same as Illuminati, 5. (q.v.).

pĕr-fĕc-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perfectibilité*, from *perfectible* = perfectible (q.v.); Sp. *perfectibilidad*; Ital. *perfectibilità*.] The quality or state of being perfect; the capacity or power of arriving at a state of perfection, intellectually or morally.

¶ *Doctrine of perfectibility*: [Perfectibilist].

* **pĕr-fĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Capable of becoming or of being made perfect, intellectually or morally.

pĕr'-fĕct-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Perfect, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of bringing to perfection or completion.

2. *Print.*: Printing the second side of a sheet.

perfecting-machine, *s.*

Print.: A machine in which the paper is printed on both sides before its delivery.

pĕr-fĕc'-tion, *per-fec-ci-on, *per-fec-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *perfection*, from Lat. *perfectionem*, acc. of *perfectio* = a completing; from *perfectus*; Sp. *perfeccion*; Ital. *perfezione*.] [Perfect, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; a state of completeness or thoroughness, in which nothing is wanting which is necessary; perfect skill, development, or excellence; the highest possible stage or degree of moral or other excellence.

"Perfect happiness . . . results from infinite *perfection*."—*Tillotson*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 73.

2. One who or that which is perfect; a perfect being.

"That will confess *perfection* so could err."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

3. An excellent quality, endowment, or acquirement.

"Ye wonder how this noble damozell
So great *perfections* did in her compille."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 1.

* 4. An inherent attribute of supreme or divine excellence.

* 5. Performance, execution.

"It will grow to a most prosperous *perfection*."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

¶ *To perfection*: Completely; in the highest, fullest, or most perfect degree; perfectly.

"Canst thou find out the Almighty *to perfection*?"—*Job* xi. 7.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion,** *v.t.* [Perfection, *s.*] To make perfect; to bring to perfection; to perfect. (*Foote*: *The Orators*, i.)

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-al*.] Made perfect; perfect.

"Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as *perfectional*."—*Pearson*: *On the Creed*, art. 12.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ate*.] To make perfect; to perfect.

"He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting."—*Dryden*: *Art of Painting*, § 24.

* **pĕr-fĕc-tion-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ation*.] The act of perfecting or making perfect.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *perfection-at(e)*; *-or*.] One who makes perfect; a perfecter.

pĕr-fĕc'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or teaching of the Perfectionists (q.v.).

Pĕr-fĕc'-tion-ĭst, *a. & s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B. 2.

"A *Perfectionist* brother in Oneida."—*Hepworth Dixon*: *New America* (ed. 8th), p. 353.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church History:

1. One who believes in the possibility of living without sin; a perfectibilist.

"Amongst the highest puritan *perfectionists*, you shall find people, of fifty, threescore and fourscore years old, not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had heretofore from a boy of nine or ten."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.

2. Any member of an American sect of Antinomian Communists, which was founded about 1854, by John Humphrey Noyes, who had been an Independent minister at Yale College, New Haven. He professed to have discovered from the writings of St. Paul that all Christian sects were in spiritual darkness, and determined to establish a church of his own. He founded a community at Oneida Creek, and others subsequently at Wallingford, New Haven, and New York, in order to carry out what he asserted to be a divinely revealed system of society, based on the following principles: (1) Reconciliation with God; (2) salvation from sin; (3) brotherhood of man and woman; and (4) community of labour, and of its fruits. They are called also Bible Communists and Free Lovers. [Marriage, ¶ (2), Princeite.]

"A *Perfectionist* knows no law; neither that pronounced from Sinai, and repeated from Gerizim, nor that which is administered from Washington and New York."—*Hepworth Dixon*: *New America* (ed. 8th), p. 358.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ment*.] The state of being perfect.

* **pĕr-fĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ive*.] Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection. (Followed by *of*.)

"Consequently the pleasures *perfective* of those acts are also different."—*Berkeley*: *Alciphron*, dial. ii., § 14.

* **pĕr-fĕct'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perfective*; *-ly*.] In a perfective manner; in such a manner as to bring to perfection.

"As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy."—*Grew*: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **pĕr'-fĕct-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-less*.] Falling short of perfection. (*Sylvester*, day 7, week 1, 183.)

pĕr'-fĕct-lў, *par-fit-ly, per-fit-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ly*.]

1. In a perfect manner or degree; with or

to the highest degree of excellence; in or to perfection.

"Know that thou canst know nothing *perfectly*."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 33.

2. Exactly, accurately.

3. Totally, completely, entirely, altogether, quite.

pĕr'-fĕct-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perfect; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; perfection, completeness, consummate excellence.

"How then can mortal tongue hope to express
The image of such endless *perfectness*?"
Spenser: Hymn on Heavenly Love.

2. Completion, ripeness, maturity.

"In the *perfectness* of time."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

3. Acquired skill; dexterity.

"Is this your *perfectness*?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***pĕr-fĕr'-vĭd**, *a.* [Lat. *pervervidus* = very fervid or warm: *per-*, intens., and *fervidus* = fervid (q.v.).] Very fervid; very heated, hot, ardent, or impassioned.

"Of course it is in that *perfervid* volume."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 71.

†pĕr-fĕr-vĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *fervidity.*] Excessive fervour.

"We are disposed to regret these manifestations and consequences of the *perfervidity* of Birmingham."
Saturday Review, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 559.

***pĕr-fĭc'-ĭent** (c as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *perficiens*, pr. par. of *perficio* = to do completely, to perfect (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Effectual, performing, efficient; applied to the endower of a charity.

"The *perficient* founder of all eleemosynary [foundations]."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 14.

B. *As subst.:* One who performs or carries out a complete work; the founder or endower of a charity.

pĕr-fĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *perfidiosus*, from *perfidia* = perfidy (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *perfidioso*; Fr. *perfide.*]

1. Guilty of or acting with perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed; acting in violation of good faith; treacherous, faithless, deceitful, false, dishonest.

"Men fear'd, the French would prove *perfidious*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

2. Guilty of violated allegiance: as, a *perfidious* citizen.

3. Expressive of or characterized by perfidy, treachery, or breach of faith; proceeding or resulting from perfidy.

"Thy hapless crew involv'd
In this *perfidious* fraud." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 880.

pĕr-fĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perfidious; -ly.*] In a perfidious manner; with violation or breach of faith or of trust or confidence reposed; treacherously, traitorously.

"Thou'st broke *perfidiously* thy oath."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

pĕr-fĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perfidious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being perfidious; perfidy, treachery; breach of faith, trust or confidence reposed.

"All the world must have heard of his infamous perjury and *perfidiousness*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

pĕr'-fĭ-dў, *s.* [Fr. *perfidie*, from Lat. *perfidia*, from *perfidus* = faithless, going away from one's faith or word: *per* = away, and *fides* = faith; Ital. & Sp. *perfidia.*] The act of violating faith, trust, or confidence reposed; an act of treachery; the violation of a promise, vow, or allegiance; breach of faith; faithlessness; want of good faith; perfidiousness.

"Seldom, indeed, have the ambition and *perfidy* of tyrants produced evils greater."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***pĕr-fĭxt'**, *a.* [Lat. *perfixus*, pa. par. of *perfigo* = to fix securely: *per* = through, and *figo* = to fix.] Fixed, appointed.

"And take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixt*."
Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 7.

pĕr-fĭxt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perfixt; -ly.*] Exactly, definitely.

pĕr'-fla-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *perflabilis*, from *perflo* = to blow through.] [Perflate.] That may or can be blown through.

pĕr-flāte', *v.t.* [Lat. *perflatus*, pa. par. of *perflo*, from *per* = through, and *flo* = to blow.] To blow through.

"If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***pĕr'-flā'-tion**, *s.* [Perflate.] The act or process of blowing through.

"Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

pĕr-fō'-lĭ-ate, †pĕr-fō'-lĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *per* = through; *folium*] = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ate, -ated.*]

Bot. (*Of a stem*): So surrounded by the cohering lobes at the base of the leaf as to appear as if it had pierced the stem.

pĕr-fŏr-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *perforatus.*] [Perforate, *a.*]

1. *Zool.:* Perforate Corals; a group of Madreporaria (q.v.). The walls of the corallum are reticulate, porous, open. Families, Madreporidæ and Porilidæ. Genera forty-two, subgenera five. Called also Porosa (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Silurian onward.

*** pĕr-fŏr-ā'-tæ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of *perforatus.*] [Perforata.]

Bot.: The sixtieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera, Hypericum, Cistus, and Telephium.

pĕr'-fŏr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Perforate, *a.* Fr. *perforer*; Sp. & Port. *perforar.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed or sharp instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.

"But *perforated* sore,
And drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found."
Cowper: Task, i. 25.

B. *Intrans.:* To pierce, to bore; to make or drive a hole or holes.

pĕr'-fŏr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to bore through: *per* = through, and *foro* = to bore.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bored or pierced through with a hole or holes.

"An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 470.

2. *Bot.:* Having the surface pierced with holes or irregular spaces, as in Hypericum.

perforate-corals, *s. pl.* [Perforata.]

pĕr'-fŏr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Perforate, *v.*] The same as Perforate, *a.* (q.v.).

perforated-file, *s.* A file for sculptors' use, having openings through which the abraded material is allowed to escape.

perforated-saw, *s.* A saw with apertures behind each gum of the teeth, as originally made. These serve to prevent fractures at the bases of the teeth, and lessen the amount of filing required, becoming themselves the gums after each refiling.

perforated-space, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Two spaces in the cerebrum, the anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior, forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base.

perforated-spot, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior perforated space.

pĕr'-fŏr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Perforate, *v.*]

perforating-machine, *s.*

1. *Mining:* [Diamond-drill].

2. *Paper:* A machine for making perforations on paper, to facilitate the separation of a portion.

3. *Teleg.:* A machine for making holes in paper for messages to be sent by the automatic method.

pĕr-fŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforation*; Ital. *perforazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of perforating, boring, or piercing through.

2. A hole bored; a hole passing through or into the interior of any substance, whether natural or made with an instrument.

"Herein may be perceived slender *perforations*, at which may be expressed a black feculent matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

II. *Pathol.:* Perforation of various organs, as of the stomach, the intestines, &c. The latter is often the immediate cause of death in aggravated cases of typhoid fever.

***pĕr'-fŏr-ā-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *perforat*(*e*); *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of perforating or piercing.

pĕr'-fŏr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforateur.*] One who or that which perforates or pierces; specif., a cephalotome (q.v.).

pĕr-fŏrçe', *** par-force**, *adv.* [Fr. *par* (Lat. *per*) = by, and *force* = force.] By force, violently; of necessity.

"He would have taken the king away *perforce*,
As we were bringing him to Killingworth."
Marlowe: Edward II., v. 4.

***pĕr-fŏrçe'**, *v.t.* [Perforce, *adv.*] To force, to compel.

"My furious force their force *perforced* to yield."
Mirrour for Magistrates.

pĕr-form', *** par-forme**, *** par-fourme**, *** par-fourn-en**, *** per-forme**, *** per-fourm-en**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *parfournir*, from Fr. *par* (= Lat. *per*) = thoroughly, and *fournir* = to provide, to furnish.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry through; to bring to completion; to do, to execute, to accomplish.

"Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently."—*1 Esdras* viii. 21.

2. To carry into execution; to discharge, to fulfil; to act up to.

"To *perform* your father's will."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. To act, to play; to represent, as on a stage.

"Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

4. To play or execute on an instrument: as, To *perform* a piece of music.

B. *Intrans.:* To carry out or complete a work; to act a part; specif., to act a part, or represent a character on the stage, to play on a musical instrument, &c.

"What miscarries
Shall be the general's fault, though he *perform*
To the utmost of a man." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

†pĕr-form'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *perform; -able.*] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

"Several actions are not *performable* without them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

pĕr-form'-ançe, *** pĕr-form'-anç-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *perform; -ance.*]

1. The act of performing, executing, or fulfilling; completion or execution of anything; a doing or carrying out of any work, plan, &c.

"Promises are not binding where the *performance* is impossible."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., pt. i., ch. v.

2. The state or condition of being performed.

3. That which is performed, done, or executed; a thing done, executed, or carried out; an action, a feat, a deed.

"Ye have the account
Of my *performance*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 502.

4. A literary work, composition, or production.

5. The act of performing or executing on a musical instrument.

6. The acting, exhibition, or representation of a character or characters on a stage; an exhibition of skill; an entertainment provided at a place of amusement: as, the *performances* at a theatre.

pĕr-form'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perform; -er.*]

1. One who performs, does, or executes anything; a doer.

"The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

2. One who acts a part, an actor; one who plays upon a musical instrument; one who shows feats of skill or dexterity.

"Feversham was not ashamed, after seeing the performance, to send the wretched *performer* to the gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

pĕr-form'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Perform.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Accomplishing, executing, carrying out.

2. Executing performances or tricks: as, a *performing* pony.

C. *As subst.:* Performance, execution.

***pĕr'-frĭ-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *perfricatus*, pa. par. of *perfrico*, from *per* = thoroughly, and *frico* = to rub.] To rub over. (*Bailey.*)

*** pĕr-fūm'-a-tŏr-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *perfum*(*e*); *-atory.*] That which yields perfume.

"A *perfumatory* or incense altar."—*Leigh: Critica Sacra*, p. 214. (1650.)

pĕr'-fūme, pĕr-fūme', *s.* [Fr. *parfume*; Sp. *perfume.*] [PERFUME, *v.*]

1. A substance which emits a scent or odour pleasing to the sense of smell; a sweet-smelling substance.

2. The odour or scent emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

"A thousand different odours meet
And mingle in its rare *perfume.*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

pĕr-fūme', *v.t.* [Fr. *parfumer* = to perfume; lit. to smoke thoroughly: *par* (Lat. *per*) = through, thoroughly, and *fumer* = to smoke; Sp. *perfumer.*] To fill or impregnate with a sweet and grateful odour; to scent. [FUME, *v.*]

"The sea air, *perfumed* by the odor of the numerous laurels that flourished along the coast."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. ii., ch. viii.

pĕr-fūm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perfum(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which perfumes.

2. One whose business is to make or deal in perfumery.

"Shun the *perfumer's* touch with cautious eye."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 29.

pĕr-fūm'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *perfume*; *-ry.*]

1. Perfumes in general.

* 2. The art or practice of making perfumes.

* **pĕr'-fūm-ў,** * **pĕr-fūm'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *perfume*; *-y.*] Sweet-smelling, fragrant. (*Mrs. Oliphant: Salem Chapel,* ch. xiii.)

* **pĕr-fŭnc'-tion-ąr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *functionary* (q.v.).] Perfunctory.

"These [missions to the heathen] if carried on with any thing more than a *perfunctionary* assiduity, were anomalous to the general feeling of Christians."—*Isaac Taylor: Enthusiasm,* p. 267.

pĕr-fŭnc'-tōr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perfunctory*; *-ly.*] In a perfunctory manner; with regard only to external form; carelessly, negligently.

"We can but languidly and *perfunctorily* perform those [duties] we are less fond of."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 254.

pĕr-fŭnc'-tōr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perfunctory*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perfunctory; carelessness, negligence.

"The nimble *perfunctoriness* of some commentators that skip over hard places."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English,* p. 454.

pĕr-fŭnc'-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *perfunctorius* = done in a careless manner, done because it must be done, from *perfunctus*, pa. par. of *perfungor* = to perform thoroughly: *per* = thoroughly, and *fungor* = to perform; Sp. *perfunctorio*; Ital. *perfuntorio.*]

1. Done in a half-hearted or careless manner; done without interest or zeal; done because it must be done; careless, negligent, listless; characterized by want of interest or zeal.

"Her admonitions were given in a somewhat *perfunctory* manner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Doing things in a perfunctory manner; careless, listless.

"Negligent, or careless, or slight, or *perfunctory* in his devotions."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 11.

* **pĕr-fŭnc'-tu-rāte,** *v.t.* [PERFUNCTORY.] To do or perform in a perfunctory or half-hearted manner.

* **pĕr-fūse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *perfusus*, pa. par. of *perfundo*, from *per* = over, through, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour, sprinkle, or spread; to overspread.

"These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

† **pĕr-fū'-ṣion,** *s.* [Lat. *perfusio*, from *perfusus*, pa. par. of *perfundo.*] [PERFUSE.] The act of ponring out or over.

perfusion-cannula, *s.*

Instruments: A cannula for registering the movements of the ventricle of the heart after death. It is introduced into the ventricle by the auriculo-ventricular orifice. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

* **pĕr-fū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *perfus(e)*; *-ive.*] Sprinkling; tending to pour, spread, or sprinkle.

pĕr-gą-mē'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pergamenus* = of or belonging to Pergamus or to parchment.]

Bot.: Having the texture of parchment. (*Owen.*)

pĕr-gą-mĕn-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [PERGAMENEOUS.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; pergameneous.

pĕr'-ġĕt-tĭng, *s.* [PAROETTING.]

* **pĕr'-gō-lą,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *pergula* = a booth, an arbour, a cottage.] A kind of arbour; a balcony.

"Near this is a *pergola*, or stand, built to view the sports."—*Evelyn: Diary,* July 20, 1654.

pĕr-gų-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pergula.*] [PERGOLA.]

Bot.: A genus of Stapeliæ. They are twining plants, with fragrant flowers, and are well adapted for arbours.

pĕr-gŭn'-nąh, *s.* [Hind.] A circle or territory comprising a limited number of villages.

pĕr-hăps', *adv.* [A hybrid from Lat. *per* = through, and Eng. *hap.*] Peradventure, perchance; it may be; by chance.

"He with success *perhaps* may plead a cause."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry.

pĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Gr.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and having the force of around, about, near. It corresponds to the Lat. *circum* (q.v.).

pĕr'-ĭ, *s.* [Pers. *pari* = a fairy; lit. winged; *par* = a feather, a wing.]

Pers. Mythol.: An imaginary being of the female sex, like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished. With a wand they point out to the pure in mind the way to heaven.

"Like *Peris'* wands, when pointing out the road
For some pure spirit to the blest abode."
Moore: Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet, i.

pĕr-ĭ-ăc'-tŏs (pl. **pĕr-ĭ-ăc'-tī),** *s.* [Gr. = turning on a centre; περιάγω (*periagō*) = to lead about or around.]

Greek Antiquities:

1. A theatrical machine, consisting of three scenes placed in the form of a triangle on a revolving platform, so that, by simply turning the machine, the scene could be changed.

2. (*Pl.*): The revolving scenes of the theatre. They were placed before those entrances to the stage which were in the returns of the permanent scene.

pĕr-ĭ-ą-gō'-ġē, *s.* [Gr., from περιάγω (*periagō*) = to lead about or around.]

Rhet.: A beating about or around a point; a beating about the bush.

pĕr-ĭ-ą'-guą (u as w), *s.* [Sp. *perigua.*] [PIROGUE.]

pĕr'-ĭ-ănth, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower; περιανθής (*perianthēs*) = with flowers all rouud.]

Bot.: The envelope surrounding the reproductive organs in a flower, when the calyx and corolla are not easily discriminated. Example, the petaloid or coloured portion of a lily.

pĕr-ĭ-ăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] A perianth (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-ăn-thō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Eng. *perianth*; o connect., and *mania* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An abnormal multiplication of sepals, bracts, &c. Example, the Hose-in-hose primrose. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pĕr'-ĭ-ăpt, *s.* [Fr. *périapte*, from Gr. περίαπτον (*periapton*), neut. sing. of περίαπτος (*periaptos*) = hung about, from περιάπτω (*periaptō*) = to hang about or around: pref. *peri-*, and ἅπτω (*aptō*) = to tie; Ital. *periapto.*] An amulet; a charm worn as a preservative against disease or mischief.

"Now help, ye charming spells, and *periapts.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* v. 3.

pĕr-ĭ-ăs'-tral, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *astral* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Aronnd or among the stars.

B. *As subst.:* A body passing around or among the stars.

pĕr-ĭ-ăs'-trŏn, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star.]

Astron.: The point of nearest approach of the components of a binary star.

pĕr-ĭ-âu'-gĕr, *s.* [PERIAUGA.]

pĕr'-ĭ-blĕm, *s.* [Gr. περίβλημα (*periblēma*) = a cloth, a covering: pref. *peri-*, and βλῆμα (*blēma*) = a throw, a cast.]

Bot.: Cortical tissue.

pĕr-ĭ-blĕp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a looking around pref. *peri-*, and βλέπω (*blepō*) = to look.]

Med.: The wild look which accompanies delirium. (*Dunglison.*)

* **pĕ-rĭb'-ō-lŏs,** * **pĕ-rĭb'-ō-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. περίβολος (*peribolos*): pref. *peri-*, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Architecture:

1. A court entirely round a temple, surrouuded by a wall.

2. A wall enclosing the atrium, choir, and similar parts of a church.

pĕr'-ĭ-bŏs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Lat. *bos* = an ox.]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from the Pliocene of India.

pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ąl, pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *pericardi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*, *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to the pericardium; pericardic.

pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭc, pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ăc, *a.* Lat. *pericard(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-iac.*] Relating to the pericardium; pericardian: as, *pericardiac* arteries.

pĕr-ĭ-car-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *pericard(ium)*; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol: Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart, a frequent complication of rheumatic fever, also of chorea, and other kindred diseases.

pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ą),** *s.* [Late Lat. from Gr. περικάρδιον (*pericardion*): pref. *peri-*, and καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; Fr. *péricarde*; Ital. & Sp. *pericardio.*]

1. *Lit. & Anat:* The fibro-serous membrane enveloping the heart, similar in its structure to the *dura mater.*

* 2. *Fig.*: The verge or surroundings of the heart or centre.

"A man may come unto the *pericardium*, but not the heart of truth." *Browne: Christian Morals,* pt. ii., § 3.

pĕr'-ĭ-carp, *s.* [Gr. περικάρπιον (*pericarpion*) = the shell of fruit: pref. *peri-*, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; Fr. *péricarpe*; Ital. & Sp. *pericarpio.*]

Bot.: The seed-vessel of a plant; everything which in a ripe fruit is on the outside of the real integuments except the aril. It may be membranous, fleshy, or horny, and is divided into the epicarp, the sarcocarp, and the endocarp (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-car'-pĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pericarp*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

pĕr-ĭ-car'-pĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pericarp*; *-ic.*] The same as PERICARPIAL q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-car'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Botany:

1. A pericarp (q.v.).

2. The peridinm of certain fungals.

pĕr-ĭ-car-pōid'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pericarp*; *-oidal.*]

Bot.: Having the appearance of a pericarp. Used of "overcup" oaks in which the capsule quite surrounds the fruit.

pĕr-ĭ-chæ'-tą, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle].

Zool: A genus of Oligochæta (q.v.), fonnded by Schmarda, who records four species from Ceylon. It is akin to Megascolex in habit, and the whole circumference of the segments is covered with bristles (*Neue wirbellose Thiere,* I. ii. 13.)

pĕr-ĭ-chæ'-tĭ-ąl (or **t** as **sh**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *perichætii(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: A term used of the leaves in a moss surrounding the base of the stalk of a theca, and of a different character from the others.

pĕr-ĭ-chæ'-tĭ-ŭm (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PERICHÆTA.]

Bot.: A circle of several connate leaves surrounding the archegonium of the Hepaticæ.

pĕr-ĭ-chæ'-toŭs, *a.* [PERICHÆTA.] Having the whole circumference of the segments covered with bristles, as the genus Perichæta (q.v.). (*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life,* p. 125.)

pĕr'-ĭ-chĕte, *s.* [PERICHÆTIUM].

pĕr-ĭ-chŏn-drī′-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *perichondr(ium);* suff. *-itis;* Fr. *périchondrite.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the perichondrium.

pĕr-ĭ-chŏn′-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a cartilage.]

Anat.: The lining membrane of the external cartilages.

pĕr-ĭ-chō-rē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.] A going about; a rotation.

pĕr-ĭ-clā′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch; cf. Gr. περικλαδής (*periklad*ēs) = with branches all round.]

Bot.: A petiole, only the lower part of which sheaths the branch from which it springs. Used of the Umbelliferæ.

pĕr′-ĭ-clāse, pĕr-ĭ-clā′-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage; Ger. *periklas;* Ital. *periclasia.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in cubes and octahedrons, and also in grains, disseminated in blocks of limestone among the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Cleavage, cubic; hardness, about 6; sp. gr. 3·674; colour, grayish to blackish-green; transparent to translucent. Compos.: magnesium and oxygen, formula MgO; sometimes containing small amounts of protoxide of iron.

pĕr′-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *periculum.*] A danger; danger.

pĕr-ĭ-clī′-năl, *a.* [Pericline.]

Geol.: Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex. (Said of strata.)

pĕr′-ĭ-clīne, *s.* [Gr. περικλινής (*periclinēs*) = much inclined, sloping on all sides; Ger. *periklin;* Sp. *periclina.*]

Min.: A variety of Albite (q.v.), occurring in large, opaque, white, twinned crystals in the Tyrol and the Swiss Alps.

pĕr-ĭ-clī′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περίκλινον (*periklinon*) = a couch all round a table: pref. *peri-,* and κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch.]

Bot.: Cassini's name for the involucre of a composite plant.

pĕr-ĭ-clĭ-nō′ī-dēş, *s.* [Gr. περίκλινον (*periklinon*) = a couch, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A false involucre, formed of paleæ, of the receptacle in Composites surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle bearing florets at its summit. Example, the genus Evax.

*** pĕ-rĭc′-lĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *periclitatus,* pa. par. of *periclitor* = to put in danger, to risk; *periculum* = danger.] To endanger.

"*Periclitating* the whole family of ye."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* v. 195.

*** pĕ-rĭc-lĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *periclitatio,* from *periclitatus,* pa. par. of *periclitor.*] [Periclitate.]

1. The act of endangering or risking; risk, trial, experiment.

2. The state of being endangered or in danger.

*** pĕ-rĭc′-ō-pē,** *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. κοπή (*kopē*) = a cutting; κόπτω (*koptō*) = to cut; Lat. *pericope.*] An extract, quotation, or selection from a book; specif., in theology, an extract or passage from the Bible to be read in the Communion service or other portions of the ritual, or to serve as a text for a sermon or homily.

pĕr-ĭ-crā′-nĭ-ŭm, *pĕr′-ĭ-crāne, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περικράνιον (*perikranion*), neut. sing. of περικράνιος (*perikranios*) = passing round the skull: pref. *peri-,* and κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Anat.: The lining membrane of the bones of the skull; hence, sometimes, as in the example, used for the skull itself.

"Attempt to storm thy *pericrane.*"
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, i.

pĕr-ĭ-crō-cō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. κροκωτός (*krokōtos*) = saffron-coloured.]

Ornith.: A genus of Campephagidæ, with twenty-two species, ranging over the Oriental region, extending north to Pekin and east to Lombok. *Pericrocotus cinereus,* the Gray Minivet, is sometimes found in the eastern portion of the Palæarctic region. The plumage of the genus is brilliant; black and a dazzling scarlet being the prevailing colours.

*** pĕ-rĭc′-ŭ-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *periculosus,* from *periculum* = danger; Fr. *périculeux, périlleux;* Ital. *pericoloso, periglioso;* Sp. *peligroso;* Port. *perigoso.*] Dangerous, hazardous, perilous.

pĕ-rĭc′-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = danger.]

Scots Law: A risk; the general rule with regard to which is that a subject perishes to him who has a right of property in it.

pĕr′-ĭ-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. *Bot.:* One of the four layers of bark, the epiphlœum or phlœum, consisting of several layers of thin-sided, tubular cells, rarely coloured green. Mohl draws a distinction between an external and an internal periderm.

2. *Zool.:* The hard cuticular layer developed by certain of the Hydrozoa. (*Nicholson.*)

pĕr-ĭ-dĭn-ī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peridini(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cilio-Flagellata, free-swimming, persistent in form, sometimes naked, mostly cuirassed; flagellum usually single; oval aperture distinct; pigment spot frequently developed. Inhabiting salt and fresh water, and often highly phosphorescent. Reproduction by fission. Saville Kent enumerates ten genera.

pĕr-ĭ-dĭn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιδινέω (*peridineō*) = to turn.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Peridiniidæ (q.v.); body divided by a transverse ciliated furrow into two equal or sub-equal moieties. They inhabit salt and fresh water. Eight species are known, of which one, *Peridinium tabulatum,* is British. The species *P. sanguineum,* from Bombay, colours the water charged with them a deep vermilion. Mr. H. J. Carter (*Ann. Nat. Hist.,* Ap. 1858) suggests that the plague, in which "all the waters that were in the river were turned to blood" (Exod. vii. 19), may be interpreted in connection with an abnormal development of an animalcule allied to this species. (*Saville Kent.*)

pĕ-rĭd-ĭ-ō′-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *peridium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The membrane immediately covering the spores in an algal. (*Fries.*)

pĕ-rĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Bot.: A covering of sporidia in fungals. It consists of single or double sacs or receptacles.

pĕr′-ĭ-dō-lўte, *s.* [Eng. *peridot,* and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A dolerite (q.v.) in which olivine is always present. Mostly known as Olivine-dolerite.

pĕr′-ĭ-dōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but the name can be traced far back.]

Min.: (1) The pale yellowish-green variety of chrysolite (q.v.), used in jewellery; (2) A honey-yellow variety of tourmaline (q.v.) found in Ceylon.

pĕr′-ĭ-dō-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *peridot,* and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name originally given to certain pre-Tertiary rocks, the essential constituent of which is olivine, those accessory being enstatite, diallage, augite, magnetite, chromite, picotite, &c. Wadsworth has extended its application to those extra-terrestrial rocks having a similar composition and structure. It also embraces those serpentines which still retain sufficient evidence of their derivation from olivine rocks.

pĕr′-ĭ-drōme, *s.* [Gr. περίδρομος (*peridromos*) = running round: pref. *peri-,* and δρομός (*dromos*) = running; Fr. *péridrome;* Ital. & Sp. *peridromo.*] [Hippodrome.]

Ancient Arch.: The space of an aisle in a peripteron, between the columns and the wall, used for walks by the Greeks.

pĕr-ĭ-ē′-cian, *s.* [Periæcian.]

pĕr′-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.]

Founding: A metal-founder's iron rod for holding back the scum in the ladle.

pĕr′-ĭ-ĕr-ġў, *s.* [Gr. περιεργία (*periergia*), from περιεργος (*periergos*) = careful: pref. *peri-,* and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Needless caution or diligence; over-carefulness.

2. *Rhet.:* A laboured or bombastic style.

pĕr-ĭ-găs′-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Eng. *gastric* (q.v.).] Surrounding the belly.

perigastric-fluid, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A clear fluid, containing solid particles in suspension, and filling the perigastric space (q.v.). A kind of circulation of this fluid is kept up by means of cilia lining the endocyst.

perigastric-space, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A cavity surrounding the stomach and other viscera in the Polyzoa, and corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals. In this space the products of generation are discharged, and fecundation takes place; but the manner in which the impregnated ova escape is not yet known.

pĕr-ĭ-ġē′-ăn, *a.* [Eng. *perige(e); -an.*] Pertaining or relating to the perigee.

pĕr′-ĭ-ġeē, * pĕr-ĭ-ġē′-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth; Fr. *périgée;* Ital. & Sp. *perigeo.*]

Astron.: The point in the moon's orbit at which she is nearest the earth. [Apogee.]

pĕr-ĭ-glŏt′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Eng. *glottis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

pĕr-ĭg-năth′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw.] Surrounding the jaws.

perignathic-girdle, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A name proposed by Prof. Martin Duncan for the structures which protrude and retract the jaws of the Echinoidea.

"He suggests the substitution of the term *perignathic girdle.*"—*Athenæum,* Dec. 4, 1885, p. 736.

† pĕr′-ĭ-gōne, † pĕr-ĭ-gō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. γονή (*gonē*) = a birth, a seed.]

Botany:

1. The interior glume in the flower of a grass; more commonly called perianthium (q.v.).

2. An envelope of peculiar leaves surrounding the antheridia in mosses.

"The divisions of the *perigone* in the bud opened to display their most attractive forms."—*Gardeners' Chronicle,* No. 403, p. 381.

pĕr-ĭ-gŏn′-ĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. γόνιμος (*gonimos*) = productive.]

Zool.: A genus of Eudendridæ, having the medusa-buds sometimes disposed round the trophosome. *Perigonimus vestitus* is found in the Firth of Forth.

Pĕr-ĭ-gord′ (*d* silent), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a district in France.

Perigord-pie, *s.* A pie, much esteemed by epicures, in which truffles are the principal ingredients.

pĕr′-ĭ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. περιγραφή (*perigraphē*): pref. *peri-* = around, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.

2. *Anat.:* The name given by Vesalius to certain white lines and impressions on the *rectus abdominis* muscle.

† pĕr′-ĭ-ġўn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The name given by Nees von Esenbeck to the hypogynous setæ at the base of the ovary in Cyperaceæ; the membranous covering of the pistil in these plants.

pĕ-rĭġ′-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *perigyn(ia),* Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary; specif.:

1. (*Of stamens*): Inserted into the calyx or corolla, especially the former, those on the corolla being generally called epipetalous.

2. (*Of a disc*): Having contracted an adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in Amygdalus.

perigynous-exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A sub-class of Exogens, containing those with perigynous stamens, growing to the side of either the calyx or the corolla; ovary superior, or nearly so. Lindley divides

it into ten alliances: Ficoidales, Daphnales, Rosales, Saxifragales, Rhamnales, Gentianales, Solanales, Cortusales, Echiales, and Bignoniales.

pĕr-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŏn, pĕr-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's or comet's orbit where it is nearest the sun, as opposed to aphelion (q.v.). One of these is said to be in perihelion when it is at the extremity of the major axis of the elliptical orbit nearest the focus occupied by the sun.

pĕr-ĭ-hĕp-ą-tī'-tis, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *hepatitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Hepatitis, in which the coats of the liver and the capsule of Glisson become inflamed.

* **pĕr-ĭ-hĕr-mē'-nĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἑρμηνεία (*hermēneia*) = interpretation.] Pertaining or relating to explanation or interpretation.

pĕr'-ĭ-jōve, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and *Jove* (q.v.).]

Astron.: The point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter in which it is as near the planet as it can go.

pĕr'-ĭl, * **per-el,** * **per-ill,** * **per-ille,** *s.* [Fr. *péril*, from Lat. *periculum*, *periclum* = danger; lit. = a trial or proof, from * *perior* = to try, an obsolete verb seen in the pa. par. *peritus* = skilled, and the compound verb *experior* = to try, whence *experiment* (q.v.); Ital. *pericolo*, *periglio*; Sp. *peligro*; Port. *perigro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

"Direct her onward to that peaceful shore,
Where *peril*, pain, and death prevail no more."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

¶ Preceded by *at*, *in*, *on*, or *to* = at the hazard or risk of; with danger or risk: as, To do a thing *at* one's *peril*.

"*On peril* of a curse let go the hand."
Shakesp.: John, iii. 1.

2. *Law:* The accident by which a thing is lost. (*Bouvier.*)

¶ *Perils of the sea:*

Law: Dangers from wind, water, and fire, from pirates and from collisions, in which no blame is attributable to those managing the injured ship.

* **peril-less,** * **peril-lesse,** *a.* Free from danger. (*Sylvester: Little Bartas*, 311.)

pĕr'-ĭl, *v.t. & i.* [Peril, *s.*]

† **A.** *Trans.:* To put in peril or hazard; to risk, to endanger.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be in danger or risk.

"Any soil, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

pĕ-rĭl'-lą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Menthidæ. *Perilla ocimoides*, wild in the Himalayas, affords an oil used with the food of the hillmen; the leaves and seed are also eaten. The buds of *P. aphylla* are eaten in the Punjaub and Sinde, in the arid parts of which it grows.

* **per-ille,** * **per-ylle,** *s.* [Pearl.]

pĕr'-ĭl-oŭs, * **per-el-ouse,** * **per-il-lous,** * **per-lous,** *a.* [Fr. *périlleux*, from Lat. *periculosus* = dangerous, from *periculum* = peril (q.v.).] [Periculous.]

1. Full of peril or danger; attended with danger, hazard, or risk; dangerous, hazardous, risky. (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 212.)

* 2. Dangerous; to be feared.

"This John answered; 'Alein, avise thee;
The miller is a *perilous* man,' he sayde."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,113.

* 3. Smart, witty, sharp.

"'Tis a *perilous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

pĕr'-ĭ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perilous*; *-ly.*] In a perilous or dangerous manner or degree; dangerously; with danger, hazard, or risk.

"Al be it so that *perilously* she be wounded."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

pĕr'-ĭ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perilous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perilous; danger, hazard, riskiness.

pĕr'-ĭ-lўmph, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *lymph.*]

Anat.: A clear fluid in the osseous labyrinth of the ear. Called also *Liquor Cotunnii.*

pĕr-ĭ-lўm-phăn'-ġĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *peri-*, and Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel.]

Anat.: The epithet applied by Klein to certain of the lymphatic nodules.

pĕ-rĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *perimetros*, from Gr. περίμετρος (*perimetros*): pref. *peri-*, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *périmètre*; Ital. and Sp. *perimetro.*]

Geom.: The bounding line of a plane surface, or the sum of all the sides.

"If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines, from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter*, must be exactly equal."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 1.

* **pĕr-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *perimeter*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to the perimeter.

pĕr-ĭ-mĕ-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. περίμετρον (*perimetron*), or περίμετρος (*perimetros*) = the circumference; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: The name given by Virchow to pelvic cellulitis. It is sometimes applied also to pelvic peritonitis. Dr. Matthew Duncan limits the term to inflammation of the uterine peritoneum.

pĕr-ĭ-mor'-phŭs, *a.* [Gr. περιμορφόομαι (*perimorphoomai*) = to be changed all round.] (See the compound.)

perimorphous-crystals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Crystals having an envelope of one mineral, with a nucleus of another, the external form of crystal being that of the envelope.

pĕr-ĭ-mў'-sĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a muscle.]

Anat.: The outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.

pĕr-ĭ-næ'-ŭm, pĕr-ĭ-nē'-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *perinæon*, *perineon*; Gr. περίναιον (*perinaion*), περίνεον (*perineon*) = the perinæum. (See def.)]

Anat.: The soft external floor of the pelvis from the rectum to the vagina in the female, and to the root of the penis in the male. It plays an important part in primiparous labour, being frequently ruptured, unless great care is taken to prevent it; its elasticity, however, renders this of less importance in subsequent parturitions, if it has escaped injury in the first instance.

pĕr-ĭ-nē'-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *perine(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining or belonging to the perinæum.

¶ There are a *perineal* fascia, a *perineal* artery, and a *perineal* nerve.

pĕr-ĭ-nĕ-phrĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *nephritic* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to perinephritis (q.v.).

perinephritic-abscess, *s.*

Pathol.: Inflammation and suppuration of the adipose and areolar tissues around one of the kidneys. It may arise from a blow or a fall upon the back, or from some derangement of the general health.

pĕr-ĭ-nĕ-phrī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. περίνεφρος (*perinephros*) = fat about the kidneys; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tissue around one of the kidneys. It may be resolved, or may end in perinephritic abscess (q.v.).

† **pĕr-ĭ-neŭr'-ĭ-um,** *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a tendon, a sinew.]

Anat.: The coarser sheathing of the nerves and nervous cords of a muscle; the neurilemma.

pĕr'-ĭ-ŏd, *s.* [Fr. *période*, from Lat. *periodus*; Gr. περίοδος (*periodos*); a going round, a well-rounded sentence: pref. *peri-*, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way; Ital., Sp., & Port. *periodo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circuit.

2. *Specif.:* The time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body; the duration of the course of a heavenly body till it returns to that point of its orbit where it began.

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning, and the same course is to be begun again.

"We stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*."—*Holder: On Time.*

4. Any specified portion of time, expressed in years, months, days, &c.: as, A *period* of a hundred years.

5. A revolution, or series of years by which time is measured; an age, an epoch: as, the Dionysian *period*, the Julian *period.*

6. Length of duration, existence, or performance.

"Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*, as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist*

7. An indefinite portion of time, or of any continued state, existence, or series of events.

"There to pine . . .
Periods of time." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 603.

* 8. A termination, end, or completion of a cycle or series of events; hence, an end, a conclusion, a bound, a limit,

"Time is at his *period*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

9. A stop, a pause.

"Make *periods* in the midst of sentences."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

* 10. An end to be obtained or attained; an object.

"This is the *period* of my ambition."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

11. A sentence. [II. 5.]

"With a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded *periods*."
Tennyson: A Character.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* One of the largest divisions of geological time. In this sense there are at least three periods, the Primary, the Secondary, and the Tertiary periods, to which a fourth, or Quaternary one is sometimes added; also their sub-divisions: as, the Glacial *period.*

2. *Math.:* A number of figures considered together; one of two or more sets of figures or terms marked off by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, or in the extraction of roots.

3. *Music:* Two or more phrases ending with a perfect cadence.

4. *Pathol.:* An interval more or less fixed in point of time at which the paroxysms of a fever, &c., recurs.

¶ Popularly used in the plural = Catamenia (q.v.).

5. *Print.:* The full stop (.) which marks the end of a sentence in punctuating, or indicates an abbreviation, as Mr., Jan., B.C., &c.

"A *period* is the distinction of a sentence, in all respects perfect, and is marked with one full prick, over against the lower part of the last letter thus (.)."—*Ben Jonson: The English Grammar*, ch. ix.

6. *Rhet.:* A complete sentence from one full stop to another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent.

* **pĕr'-ĭ-ŏd,** *v.t. & i.* [Period.]

A. *Trans.:* To put an end to.

"He desires
To those have shut him up; which failing to him,
Periods his comfort."
Shakesp.: Timon, I. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To finish, to conclude.

"For you may *period* upon this, that where there is the most pity from others; that is the greatest misery in the party pitied."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 95.

* **pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭc** (1), * **pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *périodique*; Ital. & Sp. *periodico.*] Periodical.

"In their *periodick* motion."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

periodic-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Intermittent fever; ague (q.v.).

periodic-function, *s.*

Math.: A function in which equal values recur in the same order, when the value of the variable is uniformly increased or diminished.

periodic-inequalities, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Inequalities in the movements of the planets recurring at fixed intervals. They are caused by the perturbation of other heavenly bodies.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *iodic* (q.v.).] Derived from or containing iodic acid.

periodic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HIO_4. Produced when a current of chlorine is passed through a solution of sodic iodate. The sodic periodate formed is converted into a silver salt, which crystallizes out, and is then decomposed by water into the free acid and basic periodate. At a high temperature it is resolved into iodine and oxygen.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd′-ĭc-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *periodic; -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to a period or periods, or to division by periods.

"The squares of the *periodical* times of all the satellites belonging to each planet."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 533.

2. Performed in a period or regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits.

"Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

3. Returning, recurring, or happening in a certain period of time; happening or appearing at fixed intervals: as, *periodical* visits.

4. Happening or returning at intervals; recurring.

*5. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

"Those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day."—*Addison: On Italy.*

6. Pertaining to or connected with a periodical or publication appearing at regular intervals, as a magazine, &c.

B. *As subst.:* A publication, as a magazine, review, or newspaper, which appears at regular intervals.

"These *periodicals* seem to be intended for boys from twelve to sixteen years of age."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 684.

¶ The precursors of modern English periodicals were news-letters (q.v.) in the fifteenth century, and news-books in the sixteenth. The first genuine English newspaper appeared in 1622. [Newspaper.] After this, in 1731, came the first Magazine (q.v.). The *Monthly Review*, in 1749, established another type of periodical, the Reviews (q.v.). These three are the leading types of periodicals.

periodical-comets, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Comets returning at fixed periods.

periodical-diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Diseases of which the paroxysms or other changes recur at stated intervals, sometimes lunar periods.

periodical-meteors, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Meteors entering the earth's atmosphere at stated periods of the year. [Meteor.]

periodical-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Stars which appear or exhibit periodical changes of brilliancy. [Variable-stars.]

periodical-winds, *s. pl.*

Meteor., &c.: One of three classes of winds, being those which blow regularly in the same direction, at the same seasons, and at the same hours of the day; as the monsoon, and the land and sea breezes.

***pĕr-ĭ-ŏd′-ĭc-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *periodical; -ist.*] One who publishes or writes for a periodical.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd′-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *periodical; -ly.*] In a periodical manner; at fixed or stated intervals; at intervals.

"The dire consequences of tea-swilling are *periodically* trotted out for inspection."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd′-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *periodical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being periodical; periodicity.

pĕr-ĭ-ō-dĭç-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *périodicité.*] The quality or state of being periodical; the tendency or nature of things to return or recur at stated intervals.

"The flowering once determined, appears to be subject to a law of *periodicity* and habit."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatise*, p. 22.

***pĕr′-ĭ-ŏd-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *period; -ize.*] To make periodical. (*Hooker.*)

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd-ŏl′-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. περίοδος (*periodos*) = a circuit; suff. *-ology.*]

Med.: The doctrine of periodicity in health or disease. (*Dunglison.*)

pĕr-ĭ-ō-dŏn′-tal, *a.* [Gr. περί (*peri*) = about, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.] A term applied to the membrane lining the socket of a tooth.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd′-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. περίοδος (*periodos*) = a period, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Surg.: An instrument for determining the date of menstruation, labour, &c., and for other calculations.

pĕr-ĭ-œ′-çi, *s. pl.* [Gr. περιοίκοι (*perioikoi*): pref. *peri-*, and οἰκέω (*oikeō*) = to live.]

1. The name given to the original Achæan inhabitants of Laconia by their Dorian conquerors.

2. *Geog.:* The inhabitants of such parts of the earth as are in the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 185°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

pĕr-ĭ-œ′-cian, *s.* [Periœci.] One of the Periœci.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏph-thăl′-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiidæ, from the coasts of the Indo-Pacific, remarkable for their prominent retractile eyes, which enable them to see in the air as well as in the water, and for

PERIOPHTHALMUS KOELREUTERI.

their strong ventral and pectoral fins, by the aid of which they can hop freely over the ground, when they leave the water, as is their habit at ebb tide, to hunt small crustaceans. The species are few in number; but *Periophthalmus koelreuteri* is one of the commonest fishes of the Indian Ocean.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs′-tē-al, pĕr-ĭ-ŏs′-tē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *periost(eum)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al, -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the periosteum; constituted by the periosteum.

pĕr′-ĭ-ŏs′-tē-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιόστεον (*periosteuon*), neut. of περιόστεος (*periosteos*) = round the bones: pref. *peri-*, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Anat.: A dense lining membrane covering the whole surface of bone, except the articulations, which have a thin cartilaginous layer. As long as a single portion of periosteum remains alive, bone is capable of being reproduced.

¶ *Internal periosteum:*

Anat.: The medullary membrane.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tī′-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *periost(eum)*, and suff. *-itis.*]

Med.: Inflammation of the periosteum.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tō′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *periost(eum)*; suff. *-osis.*]

Med.: A tumour of the periosteum.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tŏs-tēī′-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *periost(eum)*; Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and suff. *-itis.*]

Med.: Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and bone. (*Dunglison.*)

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs′-trą-cŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

Comp. Anat.: The same as Epidermis 1. (2)(*b*).

pĕr-ĭ-ō′-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

A. *As adj.:* Surrounding the ear; spec., of or belonging to a portion of the temporal bone thus situated.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat. (*Pl.*): The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone, the first including the labyrinth and *meatus auditorius internus.* (*Quain.*)

***pĕr-ĭ-pą-tē′-cian,** ***pĕr-ĭ-pą-tē′-tian,** *s.* [Peripatetic.] A peripatetic.

"Well, I will watch and walk up and down, and be a *peripatetian*."—*R. Greene: Friar Bacon.*

pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt′-ĭc, ***pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt′-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *peripateticus*, from Gr. περιπατητικός (*peripatētikos*) = given to walking about; περιπατέω (*peripateō*) = to walk about: περί (*peri*) = about, and πατέω (*pateō*) = to walk; πάτος (*patos*) = a path. Fr. *péripatétique*; Ital. & Sp. *peripatetico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Walking about; itinerant; perambulating.

2. Pertaining to the system of philosophy taught by Aristotle, or to his followers; Aristotelian.

"He set up his own school in the covered walks (*peripatoi*) round the temple of the Lycean Apollo . . . his philosophy got the appellation of *Peripatetic.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 511.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who walks about, or cannot afford to ride; a pedestrian.

"We *peripateticks* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage."—*Tatler*: No. 144.

2. An itineraut teacher or preacher. (*Ironical.*)

II. *Philos.* (*Pl.*): The name given to the followers of the Aristotelian philosophy. Aristotle partly adopted the results of Plato, and made them available for the world, partly he dissented from the Platonic doctrines and carried on war against them. Both teachers admitted that science could only be formed from Universals, but Aristotle took the view afterwards called Nominalist (q.v.), and contended that such Universals were nothing more than inductions from particular facts. He thus made experience the basis of all Science. In the middle ages, Albertus Magnus (1193-1280) did much to spread the Peripatetic philosophy, as well as the ethical and physical writings of Aristotle, and his pupil, St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274), the greatest of the Scholastics, was much influenced by them. The study of the works of Aristotle has been greatly revived in the present century, and those of St. Thomas Aquinas have been specially recommended to clerical students by the present Pope, Leo XIII.

* **pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *peripatetic; -al.*] The same as Peripatetic (q.v.)

"As described in the *peripatetical* philosophie."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt′-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *peripatetic; -ism.*] The doctrines or system of philosophy of the peripatetics.

"An elaborate attack on *Peripateticism*."—*Saturday Review*, Sept. 26, 1885, p. 418.

pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĭd′-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peripat(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Zool.: In Huxley's classification, a group of Arthropoda, equivalent to Grube's Myriapod order Onycophora (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-pā′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. περίπατος (*peripatos*) = a walking about.] [Peripatetic.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Peripatidea or the order Onycophora. They are vermiform animals, indistinctly segmented, with soft integuments. On each side of the body there are a number of short legs, terminated by a rudimentary jointed part, and a pair of hooked claws. The head bears a pair of simple annulated antennæ, and a pair of simple eyes. They are viviparous, nocturnal in habit, and are found in decaying wood. The genus was made known by the Rev. L. Guilding, who discovered *Peripatus iuliformis* in the island of St. Vincent. Several species are known, from the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, South America, and New Zealand. The chief authorities are Grube (*Archiv für Anat.*, 1853), Moseley (*Phil. Trans.*, 1874), and Huxley (*loc. cit.*).

"Whether we consider the appendages, the respiratory and reproductive systems, or the development of the embryo, *Peripatus* is a true Arthropod, apparently nearly allied to the suctorial Myriapoda."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 627.

pĕr-ĭ-pĕt′-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*; Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Surrounding or situated about the petals. (Used of some nectarines.)

* **pĕr-ĭ-pĕ-tī′-ą,** *s.* [Gr. περιπέτεια (*peripeteia*) = a turning about, from περιπετής (*peripetēs*) = falling round: pref. *peri-*, and πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Old Drama: The sudden reversal or disclosure of circumstances on which the plot in a tragedy hinges; the denouement of a play.

* **pĕ-rĭph′-ĕr-al,** *a.* [Eng. *periphery(y); -al.*] Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery; peripheric.

peripheral-resistance, *s.*

Physiol.: The resistance offered in the

capillaries to those portions of the blood which move along the periphery of the vessel rather than to its centre. (*Foster.*)

***pĕr-ĭph′-ĕr-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *peripheral; -ly.*] In a peripheral manner; so as to be peripheral.

pĕr-ĭ-phĕr′-ĭc, pĕr-ĭ-phĕr′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *peripher(y); -ic, -ical;* Fr. *périphérique.*]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery.

2. Around the outside of an organ; external.

II. *Bot.:* Around the circumference. (Used specially of the endosperm with respect to the embryo of a seed.)

*** ¶** *Peripheric type of animals:*

Zool.: Von Baer's name for Radiata.

peripheric-paralysis, *s.*

Pathol.: Progressive muscular atrophy (q.v.).

***pĕr-ĭ-phĕr′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *peripherical; -ly.*] Round, so as to form a circle.

"I have been clipping for some years Cedars *peripherically.*"—*Gardeners' Chronicle,* No. 404, p. 402.

pĕr-ĭ-phĕr′-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Peripheric.] Connected with the periphery.

peripherico-terminal, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Of or belonging to the circumference and the apex of a body.

pĕ-rĭph′-ĕr-ȳ, * **pe-rif-e-rie,** *s.* [Lat. *periferia, peripheria,* from Gr. περιφέρεια (*periphereia*) = the circumference of a circle: pref. *peri-,* and φέρω (*pherō*) = to carry. Fr. *périphérie;* Ital. & Sp. *periferia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The outside or supsrficial portions of a body; the surface.

"By the apposition of new cells of the yolk to its *periphery.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* ii. 582.

2. *Geom., &c.:* The bounding line of a plaue figure; the perimeter; the circumference.

pĕr-ĭ-phō-răn′-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-;* Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The Periclinium (q.v.). (*Richard.*)

pĕr′-ĭ-phrāse, *s.* [Periphrasis.]

***pĕr′-ĭ-phrāse,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *périphraser.*] [Periphrase, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To express oue word by many; to express by circumlocution.

B. *Intrans.:* To use circumlocution.

pĕ-rĭph′-ra-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περίφρασις (*periphrasis*): pref. *peri-,* and φράσις (*phrasis*) = a phrase (q.v.). Fr. *périphrase;* Ital. & Sp. *perifrasi.*]

Rhet.: The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea desired to be conveyed; a figure employed to avoid a common and trite manner of speaking; circumlocution.

"He [the dead] must be mentioned among the Abipones as 'the man who does not now exist,' or some such *periphrasis.*"—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* ch. vi.

pĕr-ĭ-phrăs′-tĭc, *pĕr-ĭ-phrăs′-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. περιφραστικός (*periphrastikos*), from περίφρασις (*periphrasis*) = periphrasis (q.v.); Fr. *périphrastique.*] Having the nature or character of periphrasis; characterized by periphrasis; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.

periphrastic-conjugation, *s.*

Gram.: A term borrowed from Latin grammarians to express a verbal combination as distinct from a direct formation from the infinitive or its stem; *e.g.,* Lat. *dicturus sum* = I am going (or about) to speak; *obtemperandum est legibus* = The laws must (or are to) be obeyed; Fr. *J'ai été* = I have been; *Je viens de parler* = I have just spoken.

pĕr-ĭ-phrăs′-tĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *periphrastical; -ly.*] In a periphrastic manner; with periphrasis or circumlocution.

pĕr-ĭ-phȳl′-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Link's name for the squamulæ in the flower of grasses.

pĕr-ĭ-plą-nē′-tą, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. πλανήτης (*planētes*) = a wauderer.]

Entom.: An approximate synonym of Blatta (q.v.).

pĕr′-ĭ-plast, *s.* [Gr. περιπλάσσω (*periplassō*) = to smear one thing over another, to form a mould: pref. *peri-,* aud πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form a mould.]

Physiol.: The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded.

pĕ-rĭp′-lō-cą, *s.* [Gr. περιπλοκή (*periplokē*) = a twining round, from the habit of the plants.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Periploceæ. The very acrid milk of *Periploca græca* is used in the East to poison wolves. The fragrant flowers of *P. aphylla* are eaten by the Hindoos. The fibre, mixed with that of *Leptadenia Spartium,* makes good cordage.

pĕr-ĭ-plō′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *periploc(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

***pĕr′-ĭ-plŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περίπλους (*periplous*): pref. *peri-,* and πλοῦς (*plous*) = a sailing; πλέω (*pleō*) = to sail.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation.

pĕr-ĭp-neu-mō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Eng. *pneumonia* (q.v.).] The same as Pneumonia (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭp-neu-mŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. περιπνευμονικός (*peripneumonikos*), from περιπνευμονία (*peripneumonia*) = peripneumouia (q.v.); Fr. *péripneumonique;* Ital. & Sp. *peripneumonico.*] Of or pertaiuing to peripneumonia.

pĕr-ĭp-neū′-mŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Peripneumonia.]

pĕr-ĭ-pŏ-lȳg′-ŏn-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *peri-,* aud Eng. *polygonal* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Haviug a great nuumber of sides or angles.

pĕ-rĭp′-tĕr-ăl, *a.* [Peripteros.]

Greek Arch.: Surrounded by a row of columns; applied espec. to a temiple in which the cella is surrounded by columns, those ou the flank being distaut oue intercolumniation from the wall.

pĕ-rĭp′-tĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr., from περί (*peri*) = arouud, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a row; Fr. *péript ère;* Ital. & Sp. *periptero.*]

Greek Arch.: A peripteral building.

***pĕ-rĭp′-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Peripteros.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Feathered on all sides.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Greek Arch.:* Peripteral.

2. *Bot.:* Surrounded by a wing-like expansion.

pĕ-rĭp′-tĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Peripteros.]

Greek Arch.: The rangs of insulated columns round the cella of a temple.

pĕr′-ĭ-sarc, *s.* [Gr. περίσαρκος (*perisarkos*) = surrounded with flesh: pref. *peri-,* and σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Zool.: Prof. Allman's name for the chitinous euvelope secreted by many Hydrozoa.

***pĕ-rĭsc′-ĭ-an (sc as sh),** *a. & s.* [Gr. περίσκιος (*periskios*) = throwing a shadow all round: pref. *peri-,* and Gr. σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow; Fr. *periscien.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Periscii (q.v.).

Pĕ-rĭsc′-ĭ-ī (sc as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat.] [Periscian.] The inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round, and at certain periods of the year describe a complete circle in the course of the day.

pĕr′-ĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look, to observe.]

1. A general, comprchensive summary.

2. An ins'rument, employsd in submarine navigation, which deflects light rays into a tube from auy point above the horizon.

pĕr-ĭ-scŏp′-ĭc, pĕr-ĭ-scŏp′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Periscope.] Viewing all round or on all sides.

periscopic-lens, *s.*

Optics: A lens invented by Woolaston for microscopes. It consisted of two plano-convex lenses, ground to the same radius, and having between their plans surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture one-fifth of the focal length. The central aperture was filled up with a cement of the same refractive power as the lens. Subsequeutly the lens was made of one solid picce of glass, iu tbe periphery of which a groove was cut and filled with black cement.

periscopic-spectacles, *s. pl.*

Optics: Spectacles having concavo-convex lenses, with their curvature in the same direction as that of the eye, for increasing the distinctness of objects wheu viewed obliquely. They were invented by Woolaston. Brewster says that they give more imperfect vision than common spectacles, as they increase the aberratiou both of figure aud of colour.

pĕr′-ĭsh, *per-isch, *per-issh-en, *per-ysh, *perche, *persch, *persch, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *periss-,* root of pr. par. of *perir* = to perish, from Lat. *pereo* = to perish, to come to naught, from *per* = through, thoroughly, and *eo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *perear;* Ital. *perire.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be destroyed, to come to naught, tc decay.

"So feels the fulness of our heart and eyes,
When all of Genius which can *perish* dies."
Byron: Death of Sheridan.

2. To die; to lose life or vitality in any way.

"I *perish* with hunger."—*Luke* xv. 17.

3. To waste away gradually; to decay, tc wither or fall away.

"Like as wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God."—*Psalm* lxviii. 2.

4. To be lost eterually.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to perish; to destroy, to ruin.

"Thy flinty heart . . .
Migbt in thy palace *perish* Margaret."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. To pierce; to go or pass through.

"Almighty God shewed to hym his syde, handes, and feet *perysbed* with the spere and nayles."—*Life of Joseph of Arimathea,* p. 31, l. 28.

pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *perishable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being perishable; perishableness.

"Heraclitus was the first to proclaim . . . the mutuability and *perishability* of all individual things."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 74.

pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *périssable.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration; not lastiug or enduring.

"A change at hand, and an o'erwhelming doom
To *perishable* beings." *Byron: Heaven & Earth,* i. 2.

pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perishable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being perishable; liability to decay or destruction.

"Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishableness* fit to supply the place of money."—*Locke: Civil Government,* ch. v., § 48.

pĕr′-ĭsh-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *perishab(le); -ly.*] In a perishable or perishing manner.

*** pĕr′-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *perish; -ment.*] The act or state of perishing.

"So to bestow life is no *perishment,* but avauntage."—*Udal: John* xii.

pĕr′-ĭ-sōme, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The coriaceous or calcareous integument of the Echinodermata.

pĕr′-ĭ-spĕrm, pĕr-ĭ-spĕrm′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* perisperm): The name given by Richard to the testa of a seed; a portion of the tissue of the albumen remaining in some plants when the seed is developed.

2. (*Of the form* perispermium): Jussieu's name for the albumen of a seed.

pĕr-ĭ-spĕrm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *perisperm; -ic.*]

Bot.: Furnished with albumen.

"The name *perispermic* albumen, or perisperm, is often restricted to that found in the cells of the nucleus alone."—*Balfour: Botany,* § 587.

pĕr-ĭs-phĕr′-ĭc, pĕr-ĭs-phĕr′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.] Round, globular.

pĕr-ĭ-spŏ-răn′-ġĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-,* and Eng., &c. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sori.

pĕr'-ĭ-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The outer covering of a spore.

pĕr-ĭ-spōr-ĭ-ā'-çē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perispori(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ascomycetous Fungi, established by Fries. The receptacles or perithecia are closed till they begin to decay. Nuclei never softening into a gelatinous mass; asci generally large; sporidia indefinite in number. Generally parasites.

pĕr-ĭ-spōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [PERISPORE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Perisporiacei (q.v.).

pĕ-rĭs-sō-dăc'-tȳl-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. περισσοδάκτυλος (*perissodaktulos*) = having a superfluous number of fingers or toes: περισσός (*perissos*) = superabundant, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger or toe.]

I. *Zool.:* In Owen's classification a section of Ungulata. The hind feet are odd-toed in all, and the fore feet in all but the Tapiridæ and the Brontotheridæ. Dorsolumbar vertebræ never less than twenty-three. Femur with a third trochanter. Horns, if present, not paired, except in the extinct Diceratherium. Usually there is but one horn; if two are present, they are in the median line of the head, one behind the other, not supported by bony horn-cores. Stomach simple; cæcum large and capacious. The section is now usually divided into seven families: Coryphodontidæ, Brontotheridæ, Palæotheridæ, Macrauchenidæ, Rhinoceridæ, Tapiridæ, and Equidæ, of which the first four are extinct.

2. *Palæont.:* They were differentiated from the Artiodactyla (q.v.) as early as the Eocene Tertiary. [TELEODACTYLA.]

pĕ-rĭs-sō-dăc'-tȳle, *s.* & *a.* [PERISSODACTYLA.]

A. *As subst.:* Any individual of the ungulate section Perissodactyla (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Perissodactyla.

*** pĕ-rĭs-sō-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *perissolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Redundant or excessive in words.

pĕr-ĭs-sŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Fr. *périssologie*, from Gr. περισσολογία (*perissologia*), from περισσός (*perissos*) = excessive, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word; Ital. & Lat. *perissologia*; Sp. *perisologia.*] Superfluous or excessive words or talk; much talk to little purpose; macrology.

† pĕr-ĭ-stăch'-ȳ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Panzer's name for the glumes of grasses.

pĕr-ĭs'-tą-lĭth, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*; Gr. ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Archæol.: A series of standing stones surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial mound.

pĕr-ĭ-stăl'-sĭs, *s.*

Physiol.: The peculiar contractile movement described under peristaltic motion (q.v.)

pĕr-ĭ-stăl'-tĭc, * pĕr-ĭ-stăl'-tĭck, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός (*peristaltikos*), from περιστέλλω (*peristellō*) = to surround: pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στέλλω (*stellō*) = to place; Fr. *péristaltique*; Ital. & Sp. *peristaltico.*]

Physiol.: Of or belonging to the vermicular contraction and motion of vascular canals, as the alimentary, the circulating, and the generative tubes. (*Owen.*)

peristaltic-motion, *s.*

Physiol.: The motion of the circular fibres of the alimentary canal, occurring in succession from above downwards, and forcing the food before them, as a fluid may be driven along a tube by squeezing it. The motion is most obvious in the small intestine.

pĕr-ĭ-stăl'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *peristaltic*; *-al*, *-ly.*] In a peristaltic manner.

pĕr-ĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. περιστέριον (*peristerion*), dimin. from περιστερά (*peristera*) = a dove.]

Bot.: A genus of Maxillaridæ. *Peristeria elata* is the Dove, or Holy Ghost, plant, so called because the glumes of the orchidaceous flower are like a hovering dove.

pĕr-ĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. περιστερεών (*peristereōn*) = (1) a dovecot, (2) a kind of verbena; περιστερά (*peristera*) = a pigeon.]

Bot.: The herb vervain.

pĕr-ĭst'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. περιστερά (*peristera*) = a pigeon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An iridescent, whitish variety of Albite (q.v.), the colours of which were supposed to resemble those of the neck of a pigeon. Found in Canada.

pĕr-ĭ-stē'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στῆθος (*stēthos*) = the breast.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti. Head parallelopiped, upper surface and sides long; each præorbital prolonged into a flat process, projecting beyond the snout. One continuous dorsal, or two dorsals, of which the second is the more developed. Two free pectoral appendages; no teeth; barbels on lower jaws. Ten species are known; one, *Peristethus cataphractum*, from the Mediterranean; eight from the Atlantic, and one from the Pacific.

pĕr-ĭs'-tō-le, *s.* Same as PERISTALSIS.

pĕr-ĭ-stō-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *peristom(e)*; *-atic.*] Of or pertaining to a peristome; of the nature of a peristome. (*Balfour: Botany*, § 51.)

pĕr'-ĭ-stōme, pĕr-ĭ-stō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιστόμιος (*peristomios*) = round a mouth or aperture: pref. *peri-*, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

1. *Bot.:* The interior apparatus surrounding the margin of the sporangium of a moss. It is just inside the annulus, and normally consists of two rows of cilia or teeth, multiples of four, and varying in number from four to eighty.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) The margin of the aperture in a univalve shell.

(2) The projecting rim or border surrounding the edge of the calyx in Vorticella.

(3) The peristomial space (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-stō'-mĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *peristom(e)*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a peristome.

peristomial-space, *s.*

Zool.: A space between the mouth and the circumference of the disc in Actinia.

pĕr-ĭ-stō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [PERISTOME.]

*** pĕr-ĭ-strĕph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στρέφω (*strephō*) = to turn.] Turning round; revolving, rotatory; applied to the paintings of a panorama.

pĕr-ĭs'-trō-phē, *s.* [Gr. περιστροφή (*peristrophē*) = a turning round: pref. *peri-*, and στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning, from στρέφω (*strephō*) = to turn.]

Bot.: A genus of Diclipteræ. *Peristrophe tinctoria*, a bushy plant, common in woods around Calcutta, is largely cultivated in Midnapore for the dye.

pĕr'-ĭ-stȳle, *s.* [Lat. *peristylium*, from Gr. περίστυλον (*peristulon*): pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column; Fr. *péristyle*; Ital. & Sp. *peristilio.*]

Arch.: An open court within a house, having a colonnade around it, by which the principal apartments were reached; the exact reverse of the peripteros, though the same in character, the one being inside, the other outside a building.

pĕr-ĭ-stȳl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See PERISTYLE.]

pĕr-ĭ-sȳs'-tō-lē, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *systole* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The interval that subsists between the systole and diastole of the heart. It is only perceptible in the dying.

*** pĕr'-īte,** *a.* [Lat. *peritus.*] [EXPERIENCE, *s.*] Skilled, skilful, experienced.

pĕr-ĭ-thē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιθήκη (*perithēkē*) = a lid, a cover.]

Botany:

(1) The part of a lichen in which the asci are immersed.

(2) The part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its allied fungals; the small, flat receptacles in which asci are formed in the Pyrenomycetous fungals.

*** pĕr-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [PERISH.] Perishing, annihilation. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, vi. 411.)

pĕ-rĭt'-ō-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. περίτομος (*peritomos*) = cut off all round, abrupt, steep: pref. *peri-*, and τόμος (*tomos*) = a piece cut off.]

Crystall. & Min.: Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē'-ąl, pĕr-ĭ-tō-næ'-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peritone(um)*, *peritonæ(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē'-ŭm, * pĕr-ĭ-tō-næ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιτοναίον (*peritonaion*): pref. *peri-*, and τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

1. *Anat.:* A serous membrane, enveloping the whole of the abdominal viscera, except the open ends of the Fallopian tubes in the female, where it becomes continuous with their mucous lining.

2. *Zool.:* The third tunic in the cloaca of the Tunicata (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-tō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *periton(eum)*; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the peritoneum, including metro-peritonitis or puerperal peritonitis, chronic peritonitis, suppurative peritonitis, tubercular peritonitis, and adhesive peritonitis, with encysted inflammatory actions and local adhesions of opposed parts. Treatment must be extremely active and early to be of any avail.

pĕr-ĭ-trē'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: The raised margin which surrounds the breathing-holes of Scorpions. (*Owen.*)

pĕ-rĭt'-rĭch-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Zool.: An order of Ciliata, inhabiting salt and fresh water, by some authorities considered the most specialised group, a view in which Saville Kent does not coincide, for he thinks the Hypotricha should occupy the highest place. He enumerates eight families: Torquatellidæ, Dictyocystidæ, Actinobolidæ, Halteriidæ, Gyrocoridæ, Urceolariidæ, and Ophryoscolecidæ, in which the animalcules are free-swimming; and Vorticellidæ, in which they are sedeutary or attached.

pĕ-rĭt'-rĭch-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrich(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the order Peritricha (q.v.).

pĕ-rĭt'-rĭch-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrich(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to the Peritrichæ (q.v.). (*Saville Kent: Man. Infusor.*, ii. 620.)

pĕr-ĭ-trō'-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. περιτρόχιον (*peritrochion*), from περι (*peri*) = about, around, and τροχός (*trochos*) = a wheel.]

Mech.: A wheel or circle concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable together with it about an axis. [AXIS, *s.*, 3.]

pĕr-ĭ-trŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrom(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of hypotrichous Ciliata, combining the characters of the Chlamydodontidæ and the Oxytrichidæ. There is a single genus Peritromus (q.v.).

pĕ-rĭt'-rō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. τρόμος (*tromos*) = a quivering; τρομέω (*tromeō*) = to quiver.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Peritromidæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Peritromus emmæ*, resembling *Kerona polyporum*, but uniformly ciliated on the under surface.

pĕ-rĭt'-rō-pąl, pĕ-rĭt'-rō-pŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος (*peritropos*), from pref. *peri-*, and τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rotatory, circuitous.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the embryo of a seed*): Directed from the axis to the horizon.

pĕr-ĭ-tȳph-lī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *typhlitis.*]

Pathol.: The extension of inflammatory typhlitis (q.v.) to the peritoneum of the adjacent intestine and abdominal wall; now generally diagnosed as appendicitis (q.v.)

pĕr-ĭ-ū'-tĕr-īne, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *uterine.*]

Anat.: Surrounding the uterus. There is a *periuterine* hæmatocele and a phlegmon.

pĕr-ĭ-văs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *vascular.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to any structure surrounding a blood vessel. There are *perivascular* cauals and lymphatics.

pĕr-ĭ-vĭs'-çĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *visceral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Applied to the space surrounding the viscera. It is often divided into compartments by vertical lamellæ between the body walls and the digestive sac of the Actinozoa.

pĕr'-ĭ-wĭg, * per-e-wig, * per-re-wig, * per-ri-wig, * per-wick, * per-wicke, * per-wig, * per-wigge, *s.* [O. Dut. *peruyk*, from Fr. *perruque* = a peruke (q.v.).] A peruke, a wig. [WIG, *s.*]

*** periwig-pated,** *a.* Wearing a periwig or wig.

"A robustious *periwig-pated* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*** pĕr'-ĭ-wig,** *v.t.* [PERIWIG, *s.*] To dress in a wig or anything resembliug a wig.

"Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with wool the baldpate woods."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, i.

*** pĕr'-ĭ-wĭnke,** *s.* [PERIWIO.]

pĕr-ĭ-wĭn'-kle (1), **pĕr-rĭ-wĭn'-kle, * pĕr-i-wĭn'-cle,** *s.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *pinewincle*, perhaps from Lat. *pinna*, *pina* = a muscle, and A.S. *wincla* = a winkle.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Littorina (q.v.). *Littorina littorea* is the common periwiukle.

"The *periwincle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

2. *Pl.:* The family Littorinidæ.

pĕr-ĭ-wĭn'-kle (2), *** per-venke, * per-vinke,** *s.* [A.S. *pervincæ*, from Lat. *pervinca*, *vincapervinca*, from *vincio* = to bind; Fr. *pervenche.*]

Bot.: The genus Vinca (q.v.).

"Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The *periwinkle* trail'd its wreaths."
Wordsworth: In Early Spring.

*** pĕr-ĭ-wĭnk'-lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *periwinkl(e); -ing.*] Winding; as the periwinkle twines round plants.

"The *periwinkling* porch that winding leads
From my close chamber to your lordship's cell."
Brewer: Lingua, iv. 2.

*** per-jen-ete, * per-gene-te, * per-i-on-ette,** *s.* [First element Mid. Eng. *pere* = pear; second, the same as GENITING (q.v.).] A variety of early-ripening pear; a genitiug.

"She was wel'more blisful on to see
Than is the newe *pergenete* tree."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,249.

*** pĕr-ju-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *perjur(e); -ation.*] Perjury. (*Fox*, in *Maitland: Essays on Reform*, p. 533.)

pĕr'-jūre, * par-jure, * per-jewre, *v.t.* [Fr. *parjurer*, *se parjurer* = to forswear one's self, from Lat. *perjuro* = to forswear; *perjurus* = a perjured person, from *per-*, used in a bad sense (as Eng. *for-* in *for*swear), and *juro* = to swear; O. Fr. *perjurer*; Sp. & Port. *pergurar*; Ital. *pergiurare.*]

* 1. To cause to swear falsely; to make perjured or forsworn.

"Want will *perjure*
The ne'er-touch'd vestal."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 12.

2. To swear falsely.

"That sacked Rome too dearely did assay,
The recompence of their *periu'red* oth."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

3. *Reflex.:* To forswear; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings: as, He has *perjured* himself.

* 4. To make a false oath to; to swear falsely to. (*J. Fletcher.*)

*** pĕr'-jūre,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *parjure*); Sp. & Port. *perjuro*, from Lat. *perjurus.*] [PERJURE, *v.*] A perjured person.

"Why, he comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers."
—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

pĕr'-jūred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PERJURE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having sworn falsely; forsworn.

2. Sworn falsely.

"From my forehead wipe a *perjured* note;
For nouе offend where all alike do dote."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

*** pĕr'-jūred-lў, * per-jured-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *perjured*; *-ly.*] In a perjured manner.

"So graueli and so confidentlie say ye than, and so impudeutlie, so rashlie, so *periuredlie* recaut and saie nate now."—*Bp. Gardener: Of True Obedience; To the Reader.*

pĕr'-jūr-ĕr, * per-jur-our, *s.* [Eng. *perjur(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who perjures himself; one who wilfully and knowiugly takes a false oath lawfully admiuistered.

*** pĕr-jūr'-ĭ-oŭs, * pĕr'-jūr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *perjuriosus*, from *perjurus.*] [PERJURE, *v.*] Guilty of perjury; perjured; coutaining perjury.

"Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour. (Induct.)

pĕr'-jūr-y, *s.* [Lat. *perjurium*, from *perjuro* = to perjure, to forswear; Fr. *parjure*; Sp. & Port. *perjurio*; Ital. *pergiurio.*] The act of swearing falsely, or of violating an oath; specif., in law the act or crime of wilfully making a false oath or affirmatiou iu judicial proceedings.

"The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edw. Coke, to be a crime committed, wheu a lawful oath is admiuistered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, aud falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

pĕrk (1), *s.* [A variant of *perch* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. A pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, &c., are hung to dry, also a peg for similar purposes. (*Prov.*)

2. A measure of 5½ yards. (In this sense pron. *pĕrk.*)

pĕrk (2), *s.* [PARK.]

*** pĕrk, * pĕark, * pĕrke,** *a.* [Welsh *perc* = compact, trim; *percu* = to trim, to smarten; *percus* = smart; *pert* = smart, spruce; *pertu* = to smarten. Skeat counects it with Prov. Eng. *sprack* = brisk, lively; Ir. *spraic*=sprightliness; Icel. *sparkr* = lively.] [PERT.] Pert, smart, brisk, trim, spruce, airy, jaunty, perky.

"They woont in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,
Perke as a peacocke; but uon it availes."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

pĕrk (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To peer; to look sharply and closely.

*** pĕrk** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [PERK, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make smart or trim; to prauk; to dress up.

B. *Intrans.:* To act saucily or jauntily.

"If, after all, you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face,"
Pope: Epilogue to Jane Shore.

pĕrk (3), *** perke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. a variant of *perch* (1), v., or of *prick*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To prick up; to hold up.

"The squirrel . . . there whisks his brush,
And *perks* his ears." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 318.

B. *Intrans.:* To perch.

"And, with an awkward briskness not its own,
Looking around, and *perking* on the throne,
Triumphant seem'd,"
Churchill: The Rosciad.

pĕrk'-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *perk* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little perk or pole.

pĕr'-kĭn, *s.* [For *perrykin*, from *perry*, and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A kiud of weak perry.

pĕr'-kĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perky; jauntiness, sauciness.

"The unconcerned audacity of the whole face, even the *perkiness* of the whiskers."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1885.

pĕrk'-ĭng, *a.* [PERK (1), *v.*] Sharp, keen, inquisitive.

*** Pĕr'-kĭn-ĭşm,** *s.* [See def.]

Hist. & Med.: The system of treating disease and removing local pain by means of metallic tractors (q.v.), advocated by Dr. Elisha Perkins.

*** Pĕr'-kĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [PERKINISM.] One who supports or practises Perkinism.

*** pĕr-kĭn-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *Perkinist*; *-ic.*] Relating to or belonging to Perkinism.

pĕrk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *perk*, a.; *-y.*] Pert, perk, trim, jaunty, saucy.

pĕr'-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Perlidæ (q.v.). *Perla caudata*, the Stone-fly, is brown in colour, and appears in April. It is an excellent bait for trout.

pĕr-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [PEARLACEOUS.]

pĕr-lăs'-tēş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupialia. Two species are knowu from the Middle Purbecks.

pĕr'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perl(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Stone-flies; the only family of the suborder Plecoptera (q.v.). Head large, quadrate; autennæ, many jointed, tapering; three ocelli generally present, wings with elongated cells divided by cross-veins, the hinder pair broader than the anterior ones, and in repose so folded as closely to enwrap the abdomen. Body long, abdomen often ending in two-jointed filaments; legs powerful; tarsi three-jointed; the larvæ are like the adults except in wanting wings. They live in running water. The perfect insect is found on plants near streams; they are inert, and allow themselves to be readily captured. Several species are British.

pĕrl'-ĭte, *s.* [Ger. *perl* = pearl; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A variety of obsidiau (q.v.) with an enamel-like lustre and a gray colour. Structure, usually granular, fiue to coarse-grained, occasioually spherulitic. Sub-translucent to opaque. Under the microscope it exhibits numerous more or less elliptical or spheroidal cracks, which are due to the contractiou of the rock while cooling.

pĕr-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *perlit(e)*; suff. *-ic.*]

Petrol.: Of the structure of perlite; having somewhat concentric and approximately spheroidal or elliptical figures developed from numerous miuute cracks of varying curvature. Observed not ouly in perlite (q.v.) but in Trachylyte (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

*** pĕr'-loŭs,** *a.* [PARLOUS, PERILOUS.]

*** pĕr-lŭs-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perlustratus*, pa. par. of *perlustro* = to wander through: *per* = through, and *lustro* = to wander.] The act of viewing or inspecting all over.

"By the *perlustration* of such famous cities."—*Howell: Instruct. for Travellers*, p. 169.

*** pĕr'-ma,** *s.* [Ital. *perma*; Fr. *perme*; Turk. *permeh*, from Gr. *πέραμα* (*perama*) = a place for crossing, a ferry; Ger. *prahm*; Prov. Eng. *prame*, *pram*, *praam* = a flat-bottomed boat.] A small Turkish boat. (*Bailey.*) [PRAAM.]

*** pĕr-ma-gy,** *s.* [Turk. *permedji.*] A man who rows or manages a perma, or small Turkish boat. (*Bailey.*)

*** pĕr'-man-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *permaneo* = to remain, to endure.] Permanent.

pĕr'-ma-nençe, pĕr'-ma-nen-çў, *s.* [Fr. *permanence*, from *permanent* = permanent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *permanencia*; Ital. *permanenza.*] The quality or state of being permanent; continuance or fixedness iu the same state, place, or duration.

"Neither was there ever any of the ancients before Christianity, that held the soul's future *permanency* after death, who did not likewise assert its pre-existence."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 39.

¶ *For a permanency:* For a fixed time; not temporarily.

pĕr'-ma-nent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *permanens*, pr. par. of *permaneo* = to remain, to endure: *per* = through, throughout, and *maneo* = to remain; Sp., Port., & Ital. *permanente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Continuing in the same state, place, or condition; durable; not temporary or changing; lasting, abiding, fixed; remaining unaltered or unremoved.

2. Of long continuance.

II. *Bot.:* The same as PERSISTENT (q.v.). Used chiefly of leaves.

permanent-ink, *s.* A solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap-greeu or cochineal, used for marking linen.

permanent-way, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: The finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches. The term is used in contradistinction to a temporary way, such as is made in construction, for removing the soil of cuttings and making fillings.

permanent-white, *s.*

Chem.: Baric sulphate; it is used as a

water-colour pigment, and in the manufacture of fine earthenware.

pĕr'-mą-nĕnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *permanent; -ly.*] In a permanent state or manner; lastingly; with long continuance; in a fixed state or place.

pĕr-măn'-gą-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *permangan(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of permanganic acid.

permanganate of potash, *s.*

Chem.: $K_2Mn_2O_8$. The principal ingredient in the preparation known as Condy's Fluid. It is a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer.

pĕr-măn-găn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *manganic.*] Derived from or containing manganic acid.

permanganic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2Mn_2O_8$. Hydrogen permanganate. Obtained by dissolving potassium permanganate in dilute sulphuric acid, and distilling the solution at 60-70°. It passes over in violet-coloured vapours, and condenses to a dark green liquid, having a metallic lustre. When exposed to the air it absorbs moisture greedily, and acts as a powerful oxidising agent.

* **pĕr-măn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *permansio*, from *permaneo* = to remain.] Continuance, permanence, durableness. (*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 10.)

pĕr-mē-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *perméabilité*, from *perméable* = permeable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being permeable.

pĕr'-mē-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *permeabilis*, from *permeo* = to permeate (q.v.); Fr. *perméable*; Sp. *permeable*; Ital. *permeabile.*] Capable of being permeated or passed through without rupture or displacement of parts; admitting or capable of permeation; yielding passage; penetrable; used espec. of substances which allow the passage of fluids.

pĕr'-mē-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *permeab(le); -ly.*] In a permeable manner; so as to be permeable.

pĕr'-mē-ą-mō-tĕr, *s.* An instrument for measuring magnetic permeability.

* **pĕr'-mē-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *permeans*, pr. par. of *permeo* = to permeate (q.v.).] Passing through; permeating. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.)

pĕr'-mē-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *permeatus*, pa. par. of *permeo* = to pass through: *per* = through, and *meo* = to pass; Ital. *permeare.*]

1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement of the parts of the substance passed through; applied espec. to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture: as, Water *permeates* sand.

2. To penetrate and fill; to pervade.

"That subtil fiery substance, which *permeates* and pervades the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 456.

pĕr'-mē-ā'-tion, *s.* [Permeate.] The act of permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of any substance.

"A mutual in-existence and *permeation* of one another."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 559.

Pĕrm'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See A. 1.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to Perm, a province of Russia, separated into two parts by the Ural Mountains.

2. Of or belonging to the rocks described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: The name given by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in Oct. 1841, to a series of strata previously looked upon as the base of the New Red Sandstone, but which have greater affinity to the Carboniferous deposits. The two strata are now classified apart, and it is recognised that between them runs the great break separating the Palæozoic from the Secondary strata. Mr. Hull thus divides the English Permian strata:—

		N.W. of Eng.	N.E. of Eng.
		Feet thick.	
Lower Permian.	Red and Variegated Sandstone	3000	100—250
Middle Permian.	Magnesian Limestone and Marl Slate	10—30	600
Upper Permian.	Red Sandstone and Clays.	600	50—100

The Lower Permian consists of the Penrith sandstone. The Labyrinthodont footprints in Corncockle Muir quarry, near Dumfries, were of this age. There are also angular breccias, attributed by Sir Andrew Ramsay to the action of floating ice. The Middle Permian is best seen upon the coast of Durham and Yorkshire, between the Wear and the Tees. [Magnesian-limestone.] The Upper Permian attains its chief thickness at St. Bees' Head, in Cumberland. In Germany two types of strata, a Rothliegende and a Zechstein group, exist in the Permian, hence called Dyas (q.v.). In Russia the Permian rocks occupy an area twice the size of France. The Permian rocks contain a fauna and flora of 110 genera and 229 species, viz. plants, 18 genera and 26 species. Among animal remains are Echinodermata, 2 genera and 2 species; Crustacea, 4 genera and 29 species; Brachiopoda, 15 genera and 36 species; Conchifera, 20 genera and 37 species; Gasteropoda, 11 genera and 26 species; Cephalopoda, 1 genera and 1 species; Fishes, 11 genera and 26 species; Reptiles, 9 genera and 17 species. No birds or mammals. (*Etheridge.*) Among the plants are Psaronius, among the fishes, Palæoniscus, and among the reptiles, Proterosaurus (q.v.); the former are but few compared with those of the immediately preceding Carboniferous system. Mr. Etheridge believes that the Permian rocks in general were deposited in isolated basins, probably of fresh water, which underwent extreme concentration and chemical precipitation. Some salt springs rise in or through the formations. There are traces of extinct Permian volcanoes in Dumfries and Ayrshire. The Permian system is almost absent from the United States, and from North America generally, there being but a few isolated traces of it in the Western States. There it is not easy to separate the Permian from the Carboniferous, the latter running upwards into the former, with no clear line of demarkation.

Permian-period, *s.*

Geol.: The period during which the Permian strata were being deposited.

Permian-rocks, *s. pl.* [Permian, B.]

Permian-system, *s.* [Permian, B.]

pĕr-mĭll'-ąge, *s.* Rate per thousand.

* **pĕr-mĭs'-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *permisceo* = to mix thoroughly: *per* = thoroughly, and *misceo* = to mix.] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture.

pĕr-mĭss', *s.* [Lat. *permissum*, neut. sing. of *permissus.*] [Permission.] A permitted choice or selection; specif., in rhetoric a figure in which the thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent.

pĕr-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *permissible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being permissible; allowableness.

pĕr-mĭs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *permissus.*] [Permission.] That may be permitted or allowed; allowable.

pĕr-mĭs'-sĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *permissib(le); -ly.*] In a permissible or allowable manner; allowably.

pĕr-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *permissio*, from *permissus*, pa. par. of *permitto* = to permit (q.v.); Fr. *permission*; Sp. *permision*; Ital. *permissione.*] The act of permitting or allowing; liberty, leave, or licence given; authorization, allowance.

"The . . . will
And high *permission* of all ruling Heaven
Left him at large." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 212.

pĕr-mĭs'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *permissus*, pa. par. of *permitto* = to permit (q.v.).]

1. Permitting; granting liberty, leave, or permission; allowing; not hindering or forbidding.

* 2. Granted, permitted, or allowed without hindrance.

"What *permissive* glory since his fall
Was left him." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 451.

Permissive Bill, *s.*

English Law. A bill giving two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish the right to refuse licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor within its limits. The great advocate of this measure was Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. Motions in its favour were seven times defeated between 1864 and 1876. In 1877, at the suggestion of the Right Hon. John Bright, it was withdrawn, and Local Option (q.v.) advocated instead.

permissive-laws, *s. pl.* Laws which permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.

permissive-waste, *s.*

Law: The neglect to do necessary repairs.

pĕr-mĭs'-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *permissive; -ly.*] In a permissive manner; by permission; without hindrance or prohibition.

pĕr-mĭss'-ō-rȳ, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, arising from, or based upon permission.

* **pĕr-mĭst'-ĭon (i as y),** * **pĕr-mĭx'-tion (x as k),** *s.* [Lat. *permistio, permixtio*, from *permistus, permixtus*, pa. par. of *permisceo* = to mix thoroughly; Fr. *permixtion.*] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; mixture.

pĕr-mĭt', * **per-myt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *permitto* = to let pass through: *per* = through, and *mitto* = to send. Fr. *permettre*; Ital. *permettere*; Sp. *permitir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To allow by silent consent, or by not offering opposition or hindrance; to suffer or allow without prohibition or interference; to look on at and allow a person to act, or a thing to be done; to tolerate.

"Shall we thus *permit*
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. To allow by express consent given; to give permission, leave, licence, liberty, or authority to; to authorize.

"Thou art *permitted* to speak for thyself."—*Acts* xxvi. 1.

* 3. To resign; to give over; to refer; to leave.

"Live well; how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n."
Milton: P. L., xi. 554.

B. *Intrans.:* To give leave, licence, or permission; to allow; to suffer: as, To act as circumstances *permit.*

pĕr'-mĭt, *s.* [Permit, *v.*] Permission, leave, warrant, licence; specif., a written warrant or authority given by officers of the customs or excise, or other competent authority, for the removal of dutiable goods, as spirits, wines, tea, &c., from one place to another

* **pĕr-mĭt'-tąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *permit; -ance.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of permitting or allowing; permission; allowance; leave.

2. *Elect.:* Electrostatic capacity depending on the power of the dielectric.

* **pĕr-mĭt-tēē',** *s.* [Eng. *permit; -ee.*] One to whom permission is granted; one to whom a permit is granted.

pĕr-mĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *permit*, v.; *-er.*] One who permits or allows.

"The *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. iv., § 9.

pĕr-mĭt-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* The numerical ratio of the permittance of a dielectric to that of air.

* **pĕr-mĭx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *permixtus*, pa. par. of *permisceo* = to mix thoroughly.] To mix together; to mingle.

* **pĕr-mĭx'-tion (x as k),** *s.* [Permistion.]

Pĕr-mō-, *pref.* [Permian.] Related to the Permian (q.v.).

Permo-carboniferous rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The transitional beds connecting the Carboniferous with the Permian in cases where the boundary line between the two is not obvious. The name arose in connexion with American strata, but instances of the same transition occur in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. In the basins of Pilsen and Rakowitz, in Bohemia, they have yielded forty-three species of Amphibians, some with the gills still visible. Other Amphibians occur at Autun in France.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being permuted or exchanged; exchangeable.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *permutable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being permutable.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *permutab(le); -ly.*] In a permutable manner; interchangeably.

pĕr-mu-tā'-tion, * per-mu-ta-cion, *s.* [Fr. *permutation*, from Lat. *permutationem*, acc. of *permutatio* = a changing, from *permutatus*, pa. par. of *permuto* = to permute (q.v.). Sp. *permutacion*; Ital. *permutazione*.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of exchanging one thing for another; mutual change; interchange; intermutation.

"A *permutation* of number is pregnant in languages."—*Bentley.*

2. *Math.:* Change or combination of any number of quantities. The different arrangements which can be made of any number of given quantities, when a certain number, or the whole of them, are taken together: thus the permutations of *a*, *b*, and *c*, taken two together, are *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *bc*, *ca*, and *cb*. The number of permutations of *n* things taken two together is $n(n-1)$; of *n* things taken three together, $n(n-1)(n-2)$, and so on.

permutation-lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that, being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary, before shooting the bolt, to arrange the tumblers. [Letter-lock.]

* **pĕr-mūte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *permuto*, from *per* = through, completely, and *muto* = to change; Sp. & Port. *permutar*; Ital. *permutare*.]

1. To interchange.

2. To exchange; to barter; to traffic.

"Where it shall chance the same to be bought, trucked, *permuted*, or given."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 228.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *permut(e)*; *-er.*] One who exchanges.

pĕrn, *s.* [Pernis.] The Honey-buzzard.

* **pĕrn,** *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *perner* (O. Fr. *penre*, *prenre*, Fr. *prendre*) = to take.] To turn to profit; to sell.

"*Pern* their profession, their religion wince."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, IV. iv. 2.

pĕr'-na, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a ham, (2) a mollusc, a pinna, from Gr. *πέρνα* (*perna*) = a ham.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell more or less nearly equivalve, compressed, subquadrate, right valve with a byssal sinus. Known species eighteen recent, all from the tropics of the two hemispheres; fossil thirty, from the Trias onward. *Perna mulleti* characterizes the Atherfield Clay in the Upper Neocomian.

Pĕr-năm-bû'-cō, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A province of Brazil.

Pernambuco-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Cæsalpinia echinata.* [Brazil (1).]

* **pĕrn'-ăn-çy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prenance*, from *prenre*, *penre*; Fr. *prendre*; Lat. *prendo* = to take.] [Pern, *v.*]

Law: The act of taking or receiving.

"The actual *pernancy* of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt, of the rents and other advantages arising *herefrom)."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

* **pĕr-năv'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pernavigo.*] [Navigate.] To sail over or across.

* **pĕr'-nĕl,** *s.* [Pimpernel.]

1. The pimpernel.

2. A soft, effeminate fellow.

"These tender *pernels* must have one gown for the day, another for the night."—*Pilkington: Works*, p. 56.

* **pĕr-nĭc'-ĭŏn (c as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *pernicies.*] [Pernicious.] Destruction.

"Ralpho
Looking about, beheld *pernicion*
Approaching knight." *Butler: Hudibras*, i. 2.

pĕr-nĭ'-cious (1), *a.* [Fr. *pernicieux*, from Lat. *perniciosus* = destructive, from *pernicies* = destruction: *per* = thoroughly, and *nex*, genit. *necis* = death; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pernicioso.*]

1. Destructive; having the power of destroying, killing, or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; noxious, hurtful.

"The *pernicious* effects of the injuetice which evil advisers were now urging him to commit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **2.** Harbouring evil designs; malicious, wicked, mischievous.

"This *pernicious* caitiff deputy."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

* **pĕr-nĭ'-cious (2),** *a.* [Lat. *pernix*, genit. *pernicis.*] Quick, swift, ready.

"Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 522.

pĕr-nĭ'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pernicious* (1); *-ly.*] In a pernicious, destructive, or hurtful manner; noxiously, mischievously, maliciously.

"All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

pĕr-nĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pernicious* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pernicious; injuriousness; hurtfulness.

* **pĕr-nĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *pernicité*, from Lat. *pernix*, genit. *pernicis* = swift.] [Pernicious (2).] Swiftness of motion; celerity.

"Endued with great swiftness or *pernicity*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

pĕr-nĭc'-kĕt-tȳ, *a.* [Perhaps from Fr. *par* = through, and *niquet* = a trifle.] Particular or precise in trifles; fastidious.

pĕr-nī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Perninæ.]

pĕr-nī'-næ, pĕr-nī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pern(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*; also *i* connect., and suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Aviculidæ. Cartilage in a series of transverse furrows. Anterior muscular scar generally very small. (*Tate.*)

pĕr'-nī-ō, *s.* [Lat., from *perna* (q.v.).] A kibe upon the foot; a chilblain.

pĕr'-nĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Cuvier, who introduced this name, does not explain why.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ (q.v.), with three species, from the Palæarctic, Oriental, and Ethiopian regions. Beak moderate, lore covered with serrated feathers; tarsi moderate, semi-plumed; acrotarsia reticulated; third quill longest. *Pernis apivorus* is the Honey-Buzzard (q.v.).

* **pĕr-nŏc-tā'-lĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *pernocto* = to pass the night.] [Pernoctation.] One who watches or keeps awake all night.

* **pĕr-nŏc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pernoctatio*, from *pernocto* = to pass the night: *per* = through, and *nox*, genit. *noctis* = night.] The act or state of passing the whole night; the act of watching all night.

"By the effusion of alms, or *pernoctations* or abodes in prayers."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. vi., § 2.

pĕr'-nor, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *perner*, from *perner* = to take; Fr. *preneur.*] [Pern, *v.*, Pernancy.]

Law: One who receives the profits of lands, tithes, &c.

pĕr-ō-dĭc'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πηρός* (*pēros*) = maimed, and *δεικτικός* (*deiktikos*) = able to show.]

Zool.: A genus of Nycticebinæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Perodicticus potto*, from Sierra Leone. The index finger is reduced to a mere tubercle, to which fact the scientific name has reference. [Potto.]

pĕr-ŏf'-skîne, pĕr-ŏw'-skîne (w as f), *s.* [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Russ. & Ger. *perowskin.*]

Min.: The same as Triphylite (q.v.).

pĕr-ŏf'-şkīte, *s.* [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *perowskit.*]

Min.: A mineral originally regarded, because of its cubic habit, as isometric in crystallization, subsequently supposed to be rhombohedral, and now shown by Banmhauer and others to be orthorhombic. Dana suggests that it may be dimorphous. Habit of crystals markedly isometric. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 4·017 to 4·039; lustre, metallic to adamantine; colour, varying shades of yellow, brown to black; transparent to opaque. Compos.: titanic acid, 59·4; lime, 40·6 = 100. From Achmatofsk, Urals, whence the finest crystals have been obtained, and subsequently from several other localities.

pĕ-rōgue', *s.* [Piroque.]

† **pĕr'-ō-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *peronatus* = wearing boots of untanned leather, from *pero* = a kind of boot made of raw hide.]

Bot. (*Of the stipes of fungi*): Laid thickly over with a woolly substauce ending in a substance like meal.

pĕr'-ō-nē, *s.* [Gr. *περόνη* (*peronē*) = the tongue of a buckle or brooch; the small bone of the arm or leg.]

Anat.: The fibula (q.v.).

pĕr-ō-nē'-a, *s.* [Perone.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Peroneidæ (q.v.). *Peronea cristana* is a brown moth, about three-quarters of an inch in the expansion of its wings, found in Epping Forest, the New Forest, &c.

pĕr-ō-nē'-al, *a.* [Eng. *perone*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula. There are *peroneal* muscles, also a *peroneal* nerve and vein.

peroneal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The fibula (q.v.).

pĕr-ō-nē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perone(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad, usnally having some tufts of raised scales. Larva feeding between united leaves. British species twenty-one. (*Stainton.*)

pĕr-ō-nō-spōr'-ā, *s.* [Gr *περόνη* (*peronē*) [Perone], and *σπορά* (*spora*), or *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Peronosporeæ (q.v.). *Peronospora infestans* is the Potato blight, causing the potato disease (q.v.).

pĕr-ō-nō-spōr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peronospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of fungals, suborder Phycomycetes. The species live within the tissue of flowering plants, the branches of the mycelium penetrating between the cells, and thence deriving their nourishment by means of haustoria.

pĕr-ō-nō-spō'-rī-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peronospor(a)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus believed to be one of the Peronosporeæ, a species of which, *Peronosporites antiquarius*, was detected by Mr. Worthington Smith in a Lepidodendron.

pĕ-rŏph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a wallet, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Clavellinidae (q.v). The animal is stalked, roundish, flattened, and united by pedicles to creeping, root-like tubes, part of the common tunic through which the blood circulates. *Perophora listeri* was discovered at Brighton, and has since been dredged, on seaweed, ou the coast of Anglesey.

pĕ-rŏp'-tĕr-ȳx, *s.* [Gr. *πηρός* (*pēros*) = maimed, and *πτέρυξ* (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Zool: A synonym of Saccopteryx (q.v.).

* **pĕr'-ō-rāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *peroratus*, pa. par. of *peroro* = to speak from beginning to end, to close a speech: *per* = through, and *oro* = to speak.] To make a peroration; to speechify, to orate, to harangue.

"*Perorating* on the brilliant results that had come from this measure of organic reform."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 10, 1885.

pĕr-ō-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perorationem*, accus. of *peroratio*, from *peroratus*, pa. par. of *peroro* = to perorate (q.v.); Sp. *peroracion*; Ital. *perorazione.*] The concluding part or winding up of an oration; a final summing-up, review, and re-urging of the principal topics, arguments, or points of an oration or speech.

"The animated *peroration* in which he implored heaven to bless the royal pair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

pĕr-ō'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πηρός* (*pēros*) = maimed, some parts of the flower being absent.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Andropogonæ. *Perotis latifolia* is considered in the West Indies to be diuretic.

pĕr-ŏx'-ĭde, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *oxide.*]

Chem. A term applied in mineral chemistry to certain dioxides in which the second atom of oxygen is held in a state of weak combination, as in the case of barium peroxide, BaO_2. By the action of strong snlphuric acid, barium sulphate is formed and oxygen set free. In organic chemistry, it applies to certain peroxides of organic radicals produced by the action of barium peroxide on the anhydride of the radical. Acetic anhydride is by this means converted into peroxide of acetyl, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$.

¶ Peroxide of Cobalt = *Asbolite*; Peroxide of Iron = *Hematite*; Peroxide of Manganese = *Manganite.*

pĕr-ŏx'-ĭ-dīze, *v.t.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *oxidize* (q.v.).] To oxidize to the utmost degree.

"Boussingault's process of *peroxidizing* and reoxidizing barium."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

* **pĕr-pĕnd',** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *perpendo* = to weigh carefully, to consider: *per* = thoroughly, and *pendo* = to weigh.]

A. *Trans.:* To consider or weigh in the mind carefully.

"*Perpend* my words." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To consider carefully; to take thought.

"Therefore, *perpend*, my princess, and give ear."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

pĕr'-pĕnd, *s.* [Fr. *parpaing*, *parpain*, from *par* = through, and *pan* = the side of a wall.]

Arch.: The same as PERPENDER (q.v.). Also written *perbend*.

¶ *Keeping the perpends:*

Build.: A phrase used to denote the occurrence of the vertical joints over each other.

perpend-stone, perpend-course, *s.* [PERPENDER.]

perpend-wall, perpyn-wall, *s.*

Mason.: A wall formed of perpends, that is, of ashlar stones, each of which reaches from side to side.

PERPENDER.

pĕr-pĕnd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *perpend*; *-er.*]

Mason.: A stone going through from side to side of a wall, and acting as a binder; called also perpend-stone, through-stone, through-binder. (See *a*, *a* in cut.) A course of such is called a perpend-course.

* **pĕr-pĕnd'-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [Fr. *perpendicule*, from Lat. *perpendiculum*.] [PERPENDICULAR.] Anything hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

pĕr-pĕn-dĭc'-u-lạr, * **pĕr-pĕn-dĭc'-u-lẽr,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire*, from Lat. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum* = a plummet, from *perpendo* [PERPEND, *v.*]; Sp. & Port. *perpendicular*; Ital. *perpendicolare*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Perfectly upright or vertical; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point towards the centre of the earth.

"That the walls be most exactly *perpendicular* to the ground-work."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 20.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* At right angles with some other body.

2. *Geom.:* When one straight line meets another straight line, so as to make the two angles formed equal to each other, the lines are said to be perpendicular to each other. [NORMAL.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line; a body standing vertically or perpendicularly.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A line which falls upon or crosses another line or plane at right angles, or making the angles on each side equal.

2. *Gun.:* A small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object.

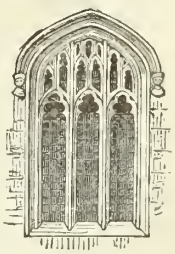
3. *Persp.:* A straight line perpendicular to the perspective plane. A perpendicular may be drawn through any point, and every such perpendicular vanishes at the centre of the picture.

perpendicular-lift, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A canal-lift.

perpendicular-style, *s.*

Arch.: The third period of Pointed Architecture. It originated at the end of the fourteenth century, and continued until the close of the sixteenth, when it was succeeded by the Revived, or Debased Classic, known as the Elizabethan. It is also known as the Florid, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of ornamental detail, and its more general name, Perpendicular, is derived from the mullions of the windows and the divisions of ornamental panel-work running in straight or perpendicular lines, which was not the case in any earlier style. The pointed arches are constructed from almost every radius. The most common doorway is the depressed four-centred arch (almost peculiar to this style) within a square head, having generally a hood-moulding over, the spandrels being filled with quatrefoils, panelling, roses, foliage, small shields, or other sculptured ornaments. Fan-shaped roofs, ornamented with dependent pendants resembling stalactites, are also peculiar to the Perpendicular style. Richly decorated roof-trusses, which are left clearly visible, are also of frequent occurrence. In these roofs the spaces between the highly ornamented and moulded beams



PERPENDICULAR WINDOW.

ROOF-TRUSSES, WESTMINSTER HALL.

are filled with rich tracery, whilst the intersections and junctions of the woodwork are enriched with dependent carving and representations of foliage and figures. Westminster Hall is an instance of this description of roof. The roofs, when they are plain, are sometimes overlaid with boarding, and divided by ribs and panels.

* **pĕr-pĕn-dĭc-u-lăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *perpendicular*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

"The *perpendicularity* of these lines is the difference of a right angle."—*Watts: Logick*, pt. i., ch. iv.

pĕr-pĕn-dĭc'-u-lạr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perpendicular*; *-ly.*] In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular; vertically.

"To descend *perpendicularly* downwards."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 30.

* **pĕr-pĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo* = to perpend (q.v.).] The act of considering or weighing carefully in the miud; careful consideration.

"Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some sciences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **pĕr-pĕn'-sĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo*.] Consideration; pondering. (*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 9.)

pĕr'-pĕnt, *s.* [PERPEND, *s.*]

* **per-pen-tine,** *s.* [PORCUPINE.]

* **pĕr-pĕss'-iŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *perpessio*, from *perpessus*, pa. par. of *perpetior* = to suffer patiently: *per* = through, and *patior* = to suffer.] Suffering; endurance.

"A perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 12.

* **pĕr'-pĕ-trạ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Low Lat. *perpetrabilis*.] Capable of being perpetrated. (*North: Examen*, p. 128.)

pĕr'-pĕ-trāte, *v.t.* [PERPETRATE, *a.* Fr. *perpétrer*; Sp. & Port. *perpetrar*; Ital. *perpetrare*.] To do, to execute, to perform; now only in a bad sense; to commit, to be guilty of: as, To *perpetrate* a crime; also humorously of something shocking or bad: as, To *perpetrate* a pun.

pĕr-pĕ-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *perpetratio*, from *perpetratus*, pa. par. of *perpetro* = to perpetrate (q.v.); Fr. *perpétration*; Sp. *perpetracion*; Ital. *perpetrazione*.]

1. The act of perpetrating or committing, as a crime.

"A person who, although perhaps not the perpetrator of these butcheries, must have been in some measure implicated in their *perpetration*."—*Poe: Murders in the Rue Morgue.*

* 2. A wicked action, a crime.

"The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

pĕr'-pĕ-trā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *perpetratus*, pa. par. of *perpetro* = to perpetrate (q.v.).] One who perpetrates or commits.

"A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

* **pĕr-pĕt'-ụ-a-ble,** *a.* [PERPETUAL.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

"Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species."—*Asa Gray*, in *Webster.*

pĕr-pĕt'-ụ-al, * **pĕr-pĕt'-ụ-all,** * **per-pe-tu-el,** * **per-pet-u-ell,** *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*, from Lat. *perpetualis* = universal, perpetual, from *perpetuo* = to perpetuate (q.v.); Ital. *perpetuale*; O. Sp. *perpetual*.]

I. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in future time; unending, eternal, everlasting

2. Not suffering or subject to cessation or interruption; unceasing, uninterrupted, unfailing, perennial, constant.

"And in their service wage *perpetual* war."
Cowper: Task, vi. 894.

perpetual-annuity, *s.* An annuity which goes on for ever. [TERMINABLE-ANNUITY.]

perpetual-canon, *s.*

Music: A canon so constructed that it may be repeated constantly without a break in the time or rhythm.

perpetual-curacy, *s.* (See extract.)

"There are what are called *perpetual curacies*, where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed, but instead thereof, such perpetual curate is appointed by the appropriator."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

perpetual-curate, *s.* A clergyman who holds a perpetual curacy.

perpetual-injunction, *s.*

Law: An injunction which is indefinite in point of time, and finally disposes of the suit. It is opposed to an injunction *ad interim*.

perpetual-motion, *s.*

I. A motion, which, once generated by mechanical means, should have the power of perpetuatiug itself.

"As the result of the vain search after the *perpetual motion* there grew up the greatest of all the generalizations of physical science, the principle of the conservation of energy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 533.

2. A machine, which, according to the hopes of its inventors, after it has beeu once set in motion, will go on doing useful work, without drawing on any external source of energy. Such a machine would entirely coutrovert the established principle of the conservation of energy, and since the establishment of that principle the search for a perpetual motion has been judged visionary. So early as 1775 the Académie des Sciences of Paris placed the problem in the same category with the duplication of the cube and the quadrature of the circle, and refused to receive schemes claiming to have overcome the difficulty—in reality, to have performed the impossible. The overbalancing wheel was a favonrite contrivance with the seekers after a perpetual motion. It appears as early as the thirteeuth century, and was adopted by the Marquis of Worcester (*Cent. Inventions*, art. 56) and by Orffyreus. Perpetual motions have been founded on the hydrostatic paradox, on capillary attraction, on electricity and magnetism, but in every case the result has been the same. (The subject has been fully treated by Mr. Heury Dircks, in his *Perpetuum Mobile.*)

"Briefly, a *perpetual motion* usually means a machine which will create energy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 553.

perpetual-screw, *s.* [ENDLESS-SCREW.]

pĕr-pĕt'-ụ-al-ly, * **per-pet-u-al-lie,** * **per-pet-u-el-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ly.*] In a perpetual manner; constantly unceasingly, continuously, incessantly.

* **pĕr-pĕt'-ụ-al-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ty.*] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual.

"And yet scriptures for great elde, so been defaced, that no *perpetualtie* male in hem been iudged."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. i.

***pĕr-pĕt′-ụ-ạnce,** *s.* [Eng. *perpetu(al)*; *-ance.*] Perpetuity. (*Newe Custome*, ii. 1.)

***pĕr-pĕt′-ụ-ạte,** *a.* [Lat. *perpetuatus*, pa. par. of *perpetuo* = to perpetuate, from *perpetuus* = continuous, perpetual, from *perpes*, genit. *perpetis* = lasting, continuous.] Perpetuated, made perpetual; continued for eternity, or for an indefinite time; continually repeated.

"The trees and flowers remain
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown."
Southey, in *Annandale.*

pĕr-pĕt′-ụ-āte, *v.t.* [PERPETUATE, *a.*; Fr. *perpétuer*; Sp. *perpetuar*; Ital. *perpetuare.*]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

2. To continue without cessation or interruption.

"The power of *perpetuating* our property in our families."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

pĕr-pĕt-ụ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *perpétuation*, from *perpétuer* = to perpetuate (q.v.); Sp. *perpetuacion*; Ital. *perpetuazione.*] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion to eternity or for an indefinite period.

"Which tends the most to the *perpetuation* of society itself."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

¶ *Perpetuation of testimony:*

Law: The taking of testimony in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. If, for instance, witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, a bill may be filed to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses, although no suit is depending; for, it may be, a man's antagonist only waits for the death of some of them to begin his suit.

"By statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 69, a bill in chancery may be filed by any person who would, under the circumstances alleged, by him to exist, become entitled, upon the happening of any future event, to any honours, titles, estates, &c., praying the *perpetuation of* any *testimony*, which may be material for establishing such claim or right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

pĕr-pĕ-tū′-ĭ-tў, * per-pe-tu-y-tie, *s.* [Fr. *perpétuité*, from Lat. *perpetuitatem*, acc. of *perpetuitas*, from *perpetuus* = perpetual (q.v.); Sp. *perpetuidad*; Ital. *perpetuità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; duration to all futurity; endless duratiou or contiuuance; uninterrupted continuance or existeuce for an indefiuite period.

"A path to *perpetuity* of fame."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 105.

2. Something which will last for ever, or for au iudefiuite time.

"A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity*."—*South: Sermons.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Annuities:* The number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to contiuue for ever; also a perpetual annuity.

2. *Law:*

(1) Duration to all futurity; exemption from cessation or interruption.

(2) An estate so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.

¶ Neither real nor personal property can be tied up in perpetuity by deed or will.

¶ *Perpetuity of the king:* (See extract).

"A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law attributes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality; the king never dies . . . for immediately upon the decease of the reigning prince in his natural capacity, his kingship or imperial dignity, by act of law, without any interregnum or interval, is vested at once in his heir, who is, *ex instanti*, king to all intents and purposes."—*Blackstone: Comment.* i., ch. 7.

***pĕr-plant′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *plant*, v. (q.v.).] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

"His especiall truste and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelite."—*Hall: Richard III.*, p. 27.

pĕr-plĕx′, *v.t.* [Fr. *perplex* = perplexed, intricate, entangled, from Lat. *perplexus* = entangled, interwoven; *per* = completely, and *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto* = to plait, to braid.]

* 1. To make iutricate, complicated, or involved; to complicate, to involve; to make difficult to understand or to unravel.

"Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood."
Milton: Comus, 37.

2. To puzzle, to embarrass, to bewilder, to confuse; to make anxious.

"Being greatly *perplex'd* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia."—*1 Maccabees* iii. 31.

* 3. To plague, to vex, to torment. (*Glanvill.*)

*** pĕr-plĕx′,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perplexus.*] [PERPLEX, *v.*] Intricate, complicated, difficult, involved

"How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iii.

pĕr-plĕxed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PERPLEX, *v.*]

pĕr-plĕx′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perplexed*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a perplexed, complicated, or intricate manner.

"He handles the question very *perplexedly* which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, iii. 1,085.

2. In a perplexed, puzzled, or bewildered manner; with perplexity.

"*Perplexedly* surveying the surroundings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

*** pĕr-plĕx′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *perplexed*; *-ness.*]

1. Intricacy, difficulty, complication.

"The uncertainty and *perplexedness* of all human events."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. Embarrassmeut, bewilderment, perplexity.

pĕr-plĕx′-ĭng, *a.* [PERPLEX, *v.*] Puzzling, embarrassiug, bewildering, confusing.

pĕr-plĕx′-ĭ-tў, * per-plex-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *perplexité*, from Lat. *perplexitatem*, accus. of *perplexitas*, from *perplexus* = perplex (q.v.); Ital. *perplessità.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being iutricate, complicated, or involved; intricacy.

2. The quality or state of being perplexed, puzzled, or embarrassed; distraction or bewilderment of mind.

"By their own *perplexities* involved.
They ravel more." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 304.

*** pĕr-plĕx′-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *perplex*; *-ive*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

"If the *perplexiveness* of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematicall demonstration."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***pĕr-plĕx′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perplex*; *-ly.*] Perplexedly.

"Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v.

*** pĕr′-pō-līte,** *a.* [Lat. *perpolitus*, pa. par. of *perpolio* = to polish well, to refine.] Very polished. (*Herrick: To Mr. John Harmar.*)

*** pĕr-pŏn′-dĕr,** *v.i.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *ponder.*] To ponder well. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

*** pĕr-pō-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perpotatio*, from *perpoto* = to keep on drinking.] The act of drinking largely or heavily; a drinking bout.

***pĕr-quīre′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perquiro.*] [PERQUISITE.] To search into. (*Clobery: Divine Glimpses* (1659), p. 73.)

pĕr′-quĭs-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *perquisitum*, neut. sing. of *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro* = to ask after diligeutly: *per* = thoroughly, and *quæro* = to seek.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something gained or obtained from a place or office over and above the regular wages or salary.

"One fisherman observed that he gave them as a *perquisite* to the workers."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. *Law:* Whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his own money, as distinguished from thiugs which come to him by descent.

*** pĕr′-quĭs-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *perquisit(e)*; *-ed.*] Supplied with perquisites.

"*Perquisited* varlets frequent stand.
And each new walk must a new tax demand."
Savage.

*** pĕr-quĭ-sĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro.*] [PERQUISITE.] A thorough or close enquiry or search.

"To escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers?"—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 127.

*** pĕr-quĭs′-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro.*] One who searches or examines closely.

*** per-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *pierrerie* = jewels, from *pierre* = a stone.] Jewels; precious stones.

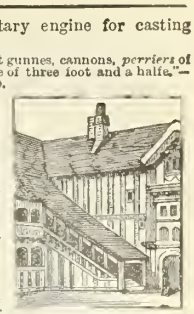
"And not in tressed here and gay *perrie*;
As perles." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,926.

*** pĕr′-rĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *perriere*, from *pierre* = a stone.] A military engine for casting stones.

"There were sixe great gunnes, cannons, *perriers* of brasse, that shot a stone of three foot and a halfe."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 79.

pĕr′-rŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *petronus.*]

Arch.: A staircase outside of a building, or the steps in front of a building leading up to the first storey.



PERRON.

pĕr′-rô-quĕt, păr′-rô-quĕt (q as k), *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

pĕr-rô-tĭne′, *s.* [See definition.] A kind of French calico-printing machine, named after the iuventor.

*** per-rour,** *s.* [PARURE.]

pĕr-rûque′ (que as k), *s.* [Fr.] A peruke (q.v.).

pĕr-rû′-quĭ-ĕr (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] A wig-maker.

pĕr′-rў (1), * per-rie (1), *s.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire* = a pear (q.v.).] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is prepared in the same way as cider.

"*Perry* is the next liquor in esteem after cider, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redstreak cider."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

per-ry (2), * per-rie (2), *s.* [PIRRY.]

*** per-sant, * per-saunt,** *a.* [Fr. *perçant*, pr. par. of *perçer* = to pierce (q.v.).] Piercing.

pĕrs′-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Persberg, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral related to the Pinite group (q.v.), pseudomorphous after Iolite. Occurs in a chloritic schist.

*** pĕr-serû-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perscrutatio*, from *perscrutatus*, pa. par. of *perscrutor* = to examine thoroughly: *per-*, aud *scrutor* = to examiue.] A searching thoroughly; a minute or close search or scrutiny. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

***pĕr-scrûte′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perscrutor.*] [PERSCRUTATION.] To examiue closely or minutely. (*Borde.*)

*** perse, * pers,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. A sky, or bluish-gray colour.

"In sanguin and in *perse* he clad was alle."
Chaucer: C. T., 441.

2. A kind of cloth.

*** perse,** *v.t.* [PIERCE.]

pĕr′-sĕ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περσέα (*persea*) = an Egyptian tree with the fruit growiug from the stem. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ with a six-parted calyx, twelve stamens iu four series. Trees with flowers in panicles. *Persea gratissima* is the Avocado pear. The pulp furnishes an oil used for burning, soap-making, &c. The wood of *Persea Nan-muh* is used in China for coffins. A coarse mahogany is obtained in Madeira from *P. indica.*

persea-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from the pulp of the ripe Avocado pear (*Persea gratissima*) by exhausting with ether, or by cold pressure. It contains 70 per cent. of olein and 30 per cent. of palmitin.

pĕr′-sĕ-cŏt, *s.* [PERSICOT.]

pĕr′-sĕ-cūte, *v.t.* [Fr. *persécuter*, from Lat. *persecutus*, pa. par. of *persequor* = to pursue, to follow after; Sp. *persequir*; Ital. *persequitare.*]

1. To harass with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to afflict, with suffering or loss of life or property, for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

"[He] spoke as it becomes men to speak who are defending *persecuted* genius and virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. To harass, worry, or annoy with importunity; to importune overmuch.

pĕr-sĕ-cū′-tion, * per-se-cu-ti-oun, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *persecutionem*, accus. of *perse-*

cutio = a following, a persecuting; Sp. *persecucion;* Ital. *persecuzione.*]

1. The act or practice of persecuting; specif., the act of afflicting with suffering or loss of life or property for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c., either as a penalty, or in order to compel the sufferers to renounce their principles.

"*Persecution* produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy,* bk. iv., ch. x.

2. The state or condition of being persecuted.

"The gospel frequently declares that the true disciples of Christ must suffer *persecution.*"—*Locke: A Letter concerning Toleration.*

* 3. A carrying on; prosecution. (*Hales.*)

¶ The word first became current in Christian circles in connexion with "ten" persecutions of Christians under the Roman emperors. The first was the persecution under Nero, A.D. 64; the second, that under Domitian, A.D. 95; the third, that under Trajan, A.D. 106; the fourth, that under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 166; the fifth, that under Septimius Severus, A.D. 198; the sixth, that under Maximin I., A.D. 235; the seventh, that under Decius, A.D. 250; the eighth, that under Valerian, A.D. 258; the ninth, that under Aurelian, A.D. 275; and the tenth, that under Diocletian, A.D. 303. The arrangement is not perfect. If only persecutions general through the empire are counted, the number is fewer than ten; if local ones are taken into account, they are more numerous. When Christianity became dominant in portions of the Roman empire, it used the civil power for the overthrow of heathenism. The mediæval church persecuted all whom it considered heretics, and the Reformation in England everywhere had to struggle against persecution. When it became powerful enough, it also became intolerant to those who differed from it, passing and carrying out penal laws against Roman Catholics, dissenters, and unbelievers. Whilst Great Britain and America have made great strides towards religious liberty, they are not at all times free from the spirit which prompts to persecution.

*** pĕr'-sĕ-cu-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *persecut(e); -ive.*] Tending to persecute; persecuting.

"They are tempted, and often effectively tempted to be *persecutive.*"—*Rogers: Antipapopriestian,* ch. i., § 7.

pĕr'-sĕ-cu-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *persecutus,* pa. par. of *persequor* = to persecute (q.v.); Fr. *persécuteur.*] One who persecutes; one who harasses and afflicts others unjustly on account of adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

"'I will not,' he now said, 'lay myself under any obligation to be a *persecutor.*'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

*** pĕr'-sĕ-cu-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *persecut(e); -ory.*] Persecuting; involving persecution.

"To check Magyar *persecutory* tendencies."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 15, 1882.

*** pĕr'-sĕ-cu-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *persecutor; -ess.*] The same as PERSECUTRIX (q.v.). (*Stapylton: Juvenal,* vi. 51. Notc.)

pĕr'-sĕ-cu-trĭx, *s.* [Lat.] [PERSECUTOR.] A female who persecutes.

"That fierce *persecutrix* of the Catholic religion."—*Clarendon: Religion & Polity,* ch. vii.

Pĕr'-sĕ-ĭds, † Pĕr-sē'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Perse(us)* (q.v.); suff. *-ids, -ides.*] [See def.]

Astron.: The August meteors, the radiant point of which is in Perseus. They are seen between the 9th and 11th of the month. Their orbit coincides with the path of a comet.

*** persc-lce,** *s.* [PARSLEY.]

Pĕr-sĕ-pŏl'-ĭ-tan, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

Pĕr'-seŭs, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The son of Zeus and Danaë, and the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa. He was said to be the founder of Mycenæ.

2. *Astron.:* One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It is situated in the Milky Way, north of Taurus and the Pleiades, south of Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, east of Triangulum and Andromeda, and west of Auriga and Camelopardalis. It contains about sixty stars visible to the naked eye. Of these α Persei is Mirfak, and β Persei, Algol. [VARIABLE-STARS.] There are also several microscopic star-clusters.

*** pĕr-sĕv'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Fr. *persévérer,* from Lat. *persevero.*] To persevere.

"Say, thou art mine, and ever
My love as it begins, shall so *persever.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 2.

pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'-ance, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perseverantia,* from *perseverans,* pr. par. of *persevero* = to persevere (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being persevering; the act or habit of persevering; persistence in any design, attempt, or undertaking; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress.

"*Perseverance* was not one of their military virtues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 2. Discrimination.

"For his diet he (Ariosto) was very temperate, and a great enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicates as though he had no *perseverance* in the taste of meats."—*Sir J. Harington: Life of Ariosto,* p. 418.

* 3. Invasion, attack, increase.

"He [Æmilius Paulus] suddenly fell into a raving without any *perseverance* of sickness spied in him before or any change or alteration in him, and his wits went from him in such sort that he died three days after."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 221.

II. *Theol.:* The Calvinistic doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost. Called more fully the perseverance of the saints. It is founded on Matt. xxiv. 24, John x. 27–29, Rom. viii. 29–39, Phil. i. 6, &c.

*** pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'-ant,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perseverans,* pr. par. of *persevero* = to persevere (q.v.).] Persevering, persistent, constant, steadfast.

"Under conditions of repentance and *perseverant* faith."—*Whitby: Five Points,* ch. ii., § iii., diss. 4.

pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perseverant; -ly.*] In a persevering manner; perseveringly, steadfastly.

"And to beleeue in God stablie, and to trust to his mercie steadfastlie & to come to perfect charity continue therein *persuerantlie.*"—*Foxe: Martyrs,* p. 497.

pĕr-sĕ-vēre', *v.i.* [Fr. *persévérer,* from Lat. *persevero* = to adhere to or persist in a thing, from *perseverus* = very strict: *per* = thoroughly, and *severus* = strict, severe; Sp. & Port. *perseverar;* Ital. *perseverare.*] To persist in any undertaking, design, enterprise, or course; to follow or pursue steadily and persistently any design or purpose; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

"Whosoever shall faithfully and constantly *persevere* in the duties of a pious Christian life."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 12.

pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [PERSEVERE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Persisting in any undertaking, enterprise, or course; perseverant; not to be turned away from the pursuit of anything undertaken.

"Of the *persevering* few,
Some from hopeless task withdrew."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, v. 28.

pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *persevering; -ly.*] In a persevering manner; with perseverance; persistently.

"Those who believe in Christ, and *perseveringly* obey him."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* p. 568.

Pĕr'-sian, *a. & s.* [See def.; Fr. *Persan.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language; Persic.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia. It has two ancient representatives: the Old Persian, or Achæmenidan Persian, of Darius and his successors; and the language of the Avesta, the so-called Zend (q.v.). The former, of determinate date (five centuries B.C.), is read in the cuneiform inscriptions, recently deciphered; of the other, the date is unknown. Modern Persian is almost more Arabic than Persian. (*Whitney.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature, after the manner of a column or pilaster.

2. *Costume:* A thin silk, now used principally for lining coats. In the seventeenth century it was also employed to line ladies' dresses. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* ii. 115.)

*** Persian-apple,** *s.* The peach.

Persian-berry, *s.* [AVIGNON-BERRY.]

Persian-blinds, *s. pl.* Jalousies, venetian blinds.

Persian-carpet, *s.* A carpet made in the same manner as the Turkey carpet: usually the whole piece is set up; that is, the carpet warp is the whole width of the piece. The web of the carpet has a warp and weft of linen or hemp, and the tufts of coloured wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.

Persian-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Cervus pygargus (Hardwicke), the Maral. It resembles the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in appearance, but exceeds it in size.

Persian-fallow-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Dama mesopotamica, first known in England in 1875. It is somewhat smaller than the common fallow-deer, and the palmation is at the base of the antlers, instead of at the extremities.

Persian-fire, *s.*

Pathol.: The same as ANTHRAX (q.v.).

Persian-gazelle, *s.*

Zool.: Gazella subgutturosa. (*Tristram.*)

Persian-greyhound, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris,* slenderer than the English breed, and with hairy ears. It is much prized by the Bedouin Sheiks, and is used for hunting the gazelle. (*Tristram: Flora & Fauna of Palestine*).

Persian-horse, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Equus caballus,* closely allied to the Arabian variety, and possessing great powers of endurance.

Persian-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Fritillaria persica, a brown fritillary brought from Persia in 1596, and still cultivated. There is a dwarf variety of it, *F. minima.*

Persian-powder, *s.* A preparation made from the flowers of *Pyrethrum corneum* or *roseum,* and reduced to the form of a powder. It is used as an insecticide.

Persian-silk, *s.* [PERSIAN, II. 2.]

Persian sun's-eye, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: Tulipa Oculus-solis, a tulip of a reddish blue colour brought from Italy, and now cultivated in gardens.

Persian-tick, *s.*

Zool.: Argas persicus, a parasitic mite, found in houses in some parts of Persia, and producing serious effects in those whom it attacks at night.

Persian-trident-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Triænops persicus, a Horseshoe bat, about two and a quarter inches long, and of a pale buff, from Shiraz. Its nearest ally is the Orauge-hat (q.v.).

Persian-wheel, *s.* The name given to two forms of water-raising wheels:—

1. [NORIA].

2. A wheel with chambers formed by radial or curved partitions, dipping water as their edges are submerged, raising it, and discharging it near the axis.

*** Pĕr'-sĭc,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *Persicus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Persia; Persian.

2. *Arch.:* Having figures of men instead of columns to support an entablature.

B. *As subst.:* The Persian language.

pĕr'-sĭc-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Persicus,* from Gr. Περσικός (*Persikos*) = of or belonging to Persia.] [PEACH (1), *s.*]

Bot.: (1) *Amygdalus persica;* (2) A synonym of Amygdalus (q.v.).

pĕr'-sĭc-a-rў, pĕr-sĭ-cār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Ital. *persicaria,* from Low Lat. *persicarius* = a peach-tree.]

Bot.: Polygonum Persicaria, and the genus Polygonum itself.

pĕr'-sĭ-cŏt, pĕr'-sē-cŏt, *s.* [Fr. *persicot*, fr. Lat. *persica* = a peach, a nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit.

pĕr-sĭ-flage' (ge as zh), *s.* [Fr., from *persifler* = to quiz.] Banter; idle humour or talk; a frivolous treatment of any subject serious or otherwise; light raillery.

"Beauclerc could not be drawn out either by Churchill's *persiflage* or flattery."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xvi.

pĕr-sĭ-flēur' (ē long), *s.* [Fr.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer, a quiz.

pĕr-sĭm'-mŏn, pĕr-sĭm'-ŏn, *s.* [A Virginian Indian word.]

Bot.: *Diospyros virginiana*, a tree sixty feet or more in height, with ovate, oblong, taper-pointed, shining leaves, pale yellow flowers, and an orange-coloured succulent fruit an inch or more in diameter; very astringent when green, but eatable when bletted. It grows in the Southern States of the American Union. The fruit is brewed into beer, and yields an ardent spirit on distillation. [Diospyros.]

pĕr'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. Περσίς (*Persis*) = Persian (?).] A kind of colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. (*Simmonds.*)

* **pĕr'-sĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Pers(ia)*; *-ism*] A Persian idiom.

pĕr-sĭst', *v.i.* [Fr. *persister*, from Lat. *persisto* = to continue, to persist: *per* = through, and *sisto* = to make to stand (q.v.); Sp. *persistir*; Ital. *persistere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To continue steadfast, firm, and constant in the carrying out or pursuit of any design, business, or course commenced or undertaken; to persevere; to continue steadfast and determined in the face of opposition or hindrance.

"They obstinately *persisted* in their former conceit."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 192.

* **2.** To remain; to be obstinate in continuing a state or condition.

"But they *persisted* deaf, and would not seem
To count them things worth notice."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 249.

† **II.** *Physics* (*Of an effect*): To continue to operate after the cause producing it has ceased. [Persistence, II.]

pĕr-sĭst'-ĕn-çe, pĕr-sĭst'-ẹn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *persistance.*]

I. *Ordinary language:*

1. The quality or state of being persistent; perseverance in a design, business, or course undertaken. (Generally used in a bad sense.)

"The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistence* in any one."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **2.** Obstinacy, obduracy, contumacy.

"Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

II. *Physics:* The continuance of an effect when the cause which originated it ceases to act; as, the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn; the *persistence* of light on the retina after the luminous body is withdrawn.

pĕr-sĭst'-ĕnt, pĕr-sĭst'-ẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *persistens*, pr. par. of *persisto* = to persist (q.v.); Fr. *persistant*; Ital. *persistente.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Persisting, inclined to persist, persevering, firm.

"These have, with *persistent* malignity, promulgated falsehood."—*C. B. Scott: The Baltic*, ch. xviii.

II. *Bot.*: Not falling off, but remaining green until the part which bears it is wholly matured. Used specially of the leaves of evergreen plants, and of calyces which remain after the corolla has fallen.

* **persistent-fever,** *s.*

Pathol.: A regular intermittent fever, *i.e.*, one in which the paroxysms return at regular intervals.

pĕr-sĭst'-ĕnt-lў, pĕr-sĭst'-ẹnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *persistent*; *-ly.*] In a persistent manner; perseveringly, constantly.

"The North *persistently* violating the compact."—*President F. Pierce. Message to Congress*, Dec. 2, 1856.

pĕr-sĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Persist.]

pĕr-sĭst'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *persisting*; *-ly.*] In a persisting manner; persistently, perseveringly.

* **pĕr-sĭst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *persist*; *-ive.*] Persisting, persistent, persevering; steady in pursuit.

"To find *persistive* constancy in men."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **pĕr'-sŏlve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *persolvo.*] To pay completely or thoroughly; to pay in full.

"To be *persolued* & paied within the toure of London, by the space of ix. yeares."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 14).

pĕr'-sŏn, * **per-soon,** * **per-sone,** * **per-sun,** *s.* [Fr. *personne* = a persou, from Lat. *persona* = a mask, espec. one worn by play-actors: *per* = through, and *sono* = to souud; Sp. & Ital. *persona.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** That part in life which one plays.

"No man can long put on *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of his white robe."—*Jeremy Taylor: Apples of Sodom.*

¶ Archbishop Trench points out that when this old sense of the word is remembered, greatly iucreased force is given to the statement that God is no respecter of persons. The signification is that God cares not what part in life a person plays—in other words, what office he fills—but how he plays it. (*Select Glossary.*)

† **2.** A human being represented in fiction or on the stage; a character.

"These tables Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers."—*Baker: On Learning.*

* **3.** External appearauce; bodily form or appearance.

"If it assume my noble father's *person*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

4. Human frame; body: as, cleauly in *person.*

5. A human being; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child; a human creature.

"A fair *person* he was, and fortunate."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,339.

6. A human being, as distinguished from an animal, or inauimate object.

7. An individual; one; a man.

"This was then the church which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

8. A term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead.

"The whole three *persons* are co-eternal together, and co-equal."—*Athanasian Creed.*

* **9.** The parson or rector of a parish.

II. *Gram.*: One of the three relations pertaining to a nouu or pronoun, and thence also to a verb of which either may stand as the subject, as in the first person the noun represents the speaker, the second that which is spoken to, and the third that which is spoken of.

¶ (1) *Artificial person:*

Law: A corporation or body politic.

(2) *In person:* By one's self; with bodily presence; not by deputy or representative.

* **pĕr'-sŏn,** *v.t.* [Person, *s.*] To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image, to personify.

* **pĕr'-sŏn-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *person*; *-able.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Handsome, graceful; of good appearance.

"Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 5.

2. Fit to be seen.

"The kynge, his father, so visited with sickenesse, was not *personable*."—*Hall: Henry VI.*, fo. 13.

II. *Law:*

1. Able to maintain pleas in court.

2. Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

pĕr'-sŏn-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Fr. *personnage.*]

* **1.** A character represented.

* **2.** A character assumed.

"The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. An individual, a person; espec. a person of note or distinction.

"A comely *personage* of stature tall."
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 46.

* **4.** External appearance, figure.

"Of what *personage*, and years is he?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

pĕr'-sŏn-ạl, * **per-son-all,** * **per-son-ell,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *personnel*, from Lat. *personalis*, from *persona* = a mask, a person; Sp. *personal*; Ital. *personale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a person or persons, as distinct from a thing.

2. Of or pertaining to an individual; relating to or affecting an individual; affecting oue's own person; affecting one individually.

"Cause extreme *personal* annoyance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; pertaining to the body or figure; corporeal: as, *personal* charms.

4. Applied or relating to the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual, generally used in a disparaging seuse: as, *personal* remarks.

5. Using language reflecting on the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual: as, He is very *personal* in his remarks.

6. Done in person; effected or done by one's self, not through a representative or medium.

"He brought them to *personell* communycacion."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1407).

* **7.** Preseut in person.

"When he was *personal* in the Irish war."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

8. *Gram.*: Having the regular modifications of the three persons; denoting or pointing to the person: as, a *personal* verb, a *personal* pronouu.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: Any movable thing, living or dead; a movable.

¶ (1) *Personal Act of Parliament:* An act confined to a particular person or persons; as an act authorizing a person to change his name.

(2) *Personal actions:* [Action, *s.*, II. 4 (*d*)(*i*)].

personal-bond, *s.*

Scots Law: A bond which acknowledges the receipt of a sum of money and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors, to repay the same at a specified term, with a penalty in case of failure, and interest on the sum, while the same remains unpaid.

personal-chattels, *s. pl.*

Law: Goods or movables.

personal-diligence or execution, *s.*

Scots Law: A process which consists of arrestment, poinding, aud imprisonment.

personal-equation, *s.* The correction of personal differences between particular individuals as to exactness in observations with astronomical instruments.

personal-estate, *s.* Personal property; personalty.

personal-identity, *s.* [Identity, ¶ (1).]

personal-pronoun, *s.*

Gram.: One of the pronouns denoting a person: as, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they.*

personal-property, *s.*

Law: Movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, furniture, &c., as distinguished from real estate, in laud and houses. [Real.]

personal-representatives, *s. pl.* The executors or administrators of a person deceased.

personal-tithes, *s. pl.* Tithes paid out of such profits as arise from personal labour, as by trading, handicraft, &c.

personal-verb, *s.*

Gram.: A verb which has, or may have, a person for its nominative.

* **pĕr'-sŏn-ạl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *personal*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being personal; personality.

"The law of libel which curbs the licence and *personalism* of the press."—*Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 58.

pĕr-sŏn-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *personnalité.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being personal; direct application or applicability to a person; specif., application or applicability of remarks

to the person, conduct, manners, or habits of some individual.

"There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is *personality* . . . he does not mean to point at individuals."—*Observer*, No. 86.

2. A remark reflecting on the person, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual; personal remarks.

"He expressed regret that *personalities* had been introduced."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

3. That which constitutes individuality: that which constitutes an individual a distinct person; existence as a thinking being.

"These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii.

4. Application limited to certain persons, or classes of persons.

* 5. Personal qualities, or characteristics.

"Those qualities and *personalities* in Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 138.

† 6. A personage, a person.

"It adds to the House of Commons a distinctly original and interesting *personality*."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

* 7. Person, body.

"The rest of his *personality* . . . consisted of self-evident cast-off lordly clothing."—*Harper's Monthly*, Dec., 1884, p. 76.

II. *Law:* Personality (q.v.).

¶ *Personality of laws:* That quality of a law or laws which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as distiuguished from the *reality of laws* (q.v.).

***pĕr-sŏn-ăl-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *personal-iz(e); -ation.*] The act or state of personification.

"The *personalization* probably beginning, everywhere, in the tradition of some unusually ferocious foe."—*Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. 250.

***pĕr'-sŏn-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *personal; -ize.*] To make personal.

"Lichtenstein says they *personalize* death."—*Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. 251.

pĕr sŏn-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *personal; -ly.*]

1. In a personal manuer; in one's own persou; iu bodily presence, not by representative or substitute.

"He beyng cited *personally* came not himselfe, but sent another for him."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an 9).

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

"She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king.—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. With regard to personal existence or individuality.

"The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense."—*Rogers.*

4. As regards one's self: as, *Personally* I have no feeling in the matter.

pĕr'-sŏn-ăl-tў, *s.* [Eng. *personal; -ty.*]

Law: Personal property, as distiuguished from realty (q.v.).

¶ *Action in personalty:*

Law: An action brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

***pĕr-sō-nā'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *personatus.*] [PERSONATE.]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's Natural System. He included under it Figworts, Sesamum, Justicia, Bignonia, Verbena, &c. The order was adopted, but with narrower limits, by De Candolle.

pĕr sŏn-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *personatus*, pa. par. of *persono* = to sound through.] [PERSON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To celebrate loudly.

"In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 341.

2. To represent under a character.

3. To represent by way of similitude; to personify, to typify.

"This fool thus *personated* as a sea-nymph."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 2. (Illust.)

4. To assume the character, part, or appearance of; to act the part of. [II.]

"This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

5. To counterfeit, to feign; to represent or assume falsely or hypocritically.

"Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

* 6. To represent falsely; to pretend. (With a reflexive pronoun.)

"It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us."—*Swift.*

* 7. To act, play, or perform.

"Herself a while she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part." *Crashaw.*

* 8. To describe.

"He shall find himself most feelingly *personated*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

II. *Law:* Falsely to represent one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, and to vote, or attempt to vote, as such other person.

"Several voters had *personated* others."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To play or assume a character or part.

pĕr'-sŏn-ate, *a.* [Lat. *personatus* = masked; *persona* = a mask.]

Bot.: The same as MASKED (q.v.).

*** pĕr'-sŏn-āt-ĕr,** *s.* [PERSONATOR.]

pĕr-sŏn-ā'-tion, *s.* [PERSONATE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of personating or counterfeiting falsely the person or character of another.

"This beeing one of the strangest examples of a *personation*, that euer was in elder or later times."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 113.

2. *Law:* The act or crime of falsely representing one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, or the act of voting, or attempting to vote, in the name or character of another.

"*Personation* is a felony punishable with two years' imprisonment, and exposes the voter to be taken into custody on the spot on the information of one of the candidate's personation agents."—*Law Journal*, Nov. 19, 1885.

personation-agent, *s.* A person employed by a candidate at an election to detect cases of attempted personation.

pĕr'-sŏn-āt-ŏr, * pĕr'-sŏn-āt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *personat(e); -or, -er.*]

* 1. One who acts or performs.

"Commonly the *personators* of these actions."—*Ben Jonson: Masques; Hymenæi.*

2. One who assumes or counterfeits the person or character of another.

*** per-sone,** *s.* [PERSON, *s.*]

1. A person.

2. A parson.

*** pĕr-sŏn-ē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *person; -eity.*] Personality.

"To meditate on the *personeity* of God."—*Coleridge*, in *Webster.*

*** pĕr'-sŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [PERSON, *s.*] A person, a parson.

*** pĕr-sŏn'-ĭ-fī-ant,** *a.* [Eng. *personify; -ant.*] Personifyiug. (*Ruskin.*)

pĕr-sŏn-ĭ-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *personify; c* connective, aud suff. *-ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of personifying.

2. An embodiment, an impersonation.

"A choice assemblage of rare and splendid scenery and *personifications*."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 873.

II. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech, or a species of metaphor which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia: as, Confusion heard his voice (*Milton*).

pĕr-sŏn'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Eng. *person; -ify;* Fr. *personnifier;* Sp. *personificar;* Ital. *personificare.*]

1. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being; to represent or treat as endued with life and action, or as possessing the attributes of a living being.

2. To impersonate; to be a personification or embodiment of.

*** pĕr'-sŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *person; -ize.*] To personify.

"Milton has *personized* them and put them into the court of Chaos."—*Richardson.*

pĕr-sŏn-nĕl', *s.* [Fr., from *personne* = a person (q.v.).] The persons collectively employed in some service, as the army, navy, civil service, &c., in contradistinction to the *matériel* or stores, outfit, equipment, &c.

pĕr-sŏo'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after C. H. Persoon, author of *Synopsis Plantarum*, &c.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Persoonidæ (q.v.). Sepals four, with a stamen on the middle of each; style filiform; fruit a one or two-celled drupe. There are many species, from Australia and New Zealand. The flowers of *Persoonia macrostachya* treated with boiling water, impart to it a brilliant yellow colour, and might, in the opinion of Lindley, perhaps be utilized as a dye.

pĕr-sŏo'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *persoon(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Proteaceæ, section Nucamentaceæ.

pĕr-spĕc'-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *perspectif*, fem. *perspective*, from Lat. *perspectiva* (*ars*) = (the art of) thoroughly inspecting, from *perspectus*, pa. par. of *perspicio* = to see through or clearly: *per* = through, and *specio* = to see; Sp. *perspectivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining to the science of vision; optic, optical.

* 2. Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optic.

"A *perspective* glasse wherehy was shewed many strange sights, &c."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, iii. 277.

3. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A telescope; a glass for viewing objects through.

"But if it tend to danger or dishonour
They turn about the *perspective* and show it
So little." *Denham: Sophy*, l. 1.

2. A representation of objects in perspective.

3. A view, a vista.

"The *perspective* of life brightens upon us."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. 7.

II. *Art:*

1. The science of representing appearances, and as such is opposed to geometry, which is the science of representing facts. It is founded upon such rules as can be deduced from the facts which are discovered by looking at objects through a sheet of glass or other transparent medium placed upright between the object and the observer. This is indicated in the etymology of the word. It is found when objects are so looked at that their apparent form is very different from their real one, both as regards shape and distinctness. The portion of the subject which deals with the changes in form is absolutely scientific; it is called Linear Perspective. The changes in distinctness are effected by distance and atmosphere, and differ constantly with different conditions of light and atmosphere. It is the purely artistic side of the science which is called Aërial Perspective, and success in its application depends upon the individual ability of the artist. The chief point with which Linear Perspective has to deal is the apparent diminution in size of objects as they recede from the spectator, a fact which any one can test by observing a long straight stretch of railway. The cross sleepers and the telegraph poles diminish in apparent size to the point of invisibility when they are far off on the horizon. It is the rules which govern such changes as these which are dealt with by Linear Perspective; while the fact that the same telegraph poles, black and brown and yellow when seen close, gradually put on a blue hazy colour as they become more distant is one of the facts dealt with by Aërial Perspective. A practical knowledge of the science is absolutely a necessity for a successful artist.

2. A kind of painting designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.

¶ (1) *Isometric perspective:* [ISOMETRIC].

(2) *Oblique* (or *angular*) *perspective:* Where the plane of the picture is supposed to be at an angle to the side of the principal object in the picture, as, for instauce, a building.

(3) *Parallel perspective:* Where the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object in the picture.

(4) *Perspective plane:* The surface upon which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn. It is supposed to be placed vertically between the eye of the spectator and the object. Also termed the plane of projection, or the plane of the picture

perspective-glass, *s.* A telescope.

perspective-instrument, *s.* A mechanical contrivance to assist persons in drawing in perspective.

* **pĕr-spĕc′-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perspective; -ly.*]

1. As through a perspective, or some optical arrangement.

"Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. According to the rules of perspective.

pĕr-spĕc′-tō-grăph, *s.* [Eng. *perspect(ive); o* connect., and suff. *-graph.*] An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective. The object is placed in front of the eye, which is applied to a small hole. A movable hinged bar is so adjusted as to bring a point between the eye and a certain part of the object. The bar is then folded down and the mark transferred to the paper. A series of such marks affords data for the drawing of the object.

pĕr-spĕc-tŏg′-ra-phў, *s.* [Perspectograph.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of deliueating objects aocording to the rules of perspective.

* **pĕr′-spĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *perspicabilis*, from *perspicio* = to see through, to see clearly.] Discernible, visible.

"The sea . . . without any *perspicable* motion."—*Sir J. Herbert: Travels*, p. 188.

pĕr-spĭ-cā′-cious, *a.* [Lat. *perspicax*, genit. *perspicacis*, from *perspicio* = to see through, to see clearly.]

1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Quick or sharp of discernment; acute.

"It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can he *perspicacious* and quick in seeing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

* **pĕr-spĭ-cā′-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perspicacious; -ly.*] In a perspicacious uanner; with quick sight or discernment.

* **pĕr-spĭ-cā′-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *perspicacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment; perspicacity.

pĕr-spĭ-căç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perspicacité*, from Lat. *perspicacitatem*, accns. of *perspicacitas*, from *perspicax*, genit. *perspicacis* = sharp-sighted, perspicacious (q.v.); Sp. *perspicacidad*; Ital. *perspicacità.*]

1. Sharpness or acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

"Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Acuteness or quickness of discernment; sagacity, penetration.

* **pĕr′-spĭ-ca-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *perspicax* = perspicacious (q.v.).] Perspicacity, sagacity, acuteness.

"It was a very great mistake in the *perspicacy* of that animal."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

* **pĕr-spĭc′-ĭ-ençe (c as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *perspicientia*, from *perspiciens*, pr. par. of *perspicio.*] [Perspective.] The act of lookiug sharply or closely.

* **pĕr′-spĭ-cĭl,** * **pĕr′-spĭ-çĭll,** *s.* [Low. Lat. *perspicillum*, from Lat. *perspicio* = to see through.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optical glass; a telescope.

"Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heaven,
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad
That in a walnut-shell was desked, as plainly
Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate." *Albumazar*, i. 3.

pĕr-spĭ-cū′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perspicuité*, from Lat. *perspicuitatem*, accus. of *perspicuitas*, from *perspicuus* = perspicuous (q.v.); Sp. *perspicuidad*; Ital. *perspicuità.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent; transparency, diaphaneity.

"As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity*, it enjoyeth that most eminently."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; easiness to be understood; plainness of language; lucidity.

"The *perspicuity* and liveliness of his style have been praised by Prior and Addison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Sharpness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity, perspicacity.

pĕr-spĭc′-ŭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *perspicuus* = transparent, clear, from *perspicio* = to see through; Sp. & Ital. *perspicuo.*] [Perspective.]

* 1. Capable of being seen through; transparent, diaphanous; not opaque.

"From sacred truth's *perspicuous* gate."
Beaumont: Bosworth Field.

2. Clear to the mental vision; easily understood; free from obscurity or ambiguity; lucid, plain.

3. Using plain or lucid language; not obscure or ambiguous.

"The artist, to give vivid perceptions, must be *perspicuous* and concise."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

pĕr-spĭc′-ŭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perspicuous; -ly.*] In a perspicuous manuer; clearly, plainly, lucidly; without obscurity or ambiguity; in a manner easy to be understood.

pĕr-spĭc′-ŭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perspicuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

* **pĕr-spïr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *perspir(e)*, and *ability.*] The quality or state of being perspirable.

* **pĕr-spïr′-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *perspirer* = to perspire (q.v.); Sp. *perspirable;* Ital. *perspirabile.*]

1. Capable of being perspired, or emitted by the pores of the skin.

"The amnios is a general investment, containing the sudorous or thin serosity *perspirable* through the skin."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

2. Perspiring, emitting perspiration.

"Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*."—*Bacon.*

* **pĕr′-spĭ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.).] To perspire.

"I *perspirate* from head to heel."
Thackeray: Carmen Lilliense.

pĕr-spĭ-rā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perspirationem*, acc. of *perspiratio*, from *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.); Ital. *perspirazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of breathing out; the act of emitting breath.

"Our spirits leisurely pass away by insensible *perspiration*."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. The act or state of perspiring. [II.]

"[It] very soon throws the person exposed to its action into a violent *perspiration*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. xi.

3. That which is perspired or emitted by the pores of the skin.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Human:* Watery matter "breathed out," or made to expire from the system by means of the pores in the skin. It is more copious than the matter sent forth from the lungs by respiration, averaging eleveu grains per minute against seven from the lungs. The quantity varies greatly, and is affected by the amount of heat or dryness in the atmosphere, by the fluid drunk, by the exercise taken, by the relative activity of the kidueys, by medicine, &c. The relative proportions of sensible and iusensible perspiration also vary; and sometiues, whcu, seeing drops on our skin, we believe that we are perspiring copiously, the increase is chiefly in the sensible kiud, not in the total amount. Less than two per cent. of solid matter is contained in the watery vapour. The chief ingredients are: sodium chloride, formic, acetic, butyric, and perhaps propionic, caproic, and caprylic acids; neutral fats, cholesterine, nitrogen, &c. In acute Bright's disease urea is also present, and imparts a urinous odour to the vapour passing off from the system. Besides keeping the skin iu a healthy, moist condition, and acting as a refrigerator, perspiration takes its share in carrying off superfiuous or noxious matter from the system. If stopped, morbid consequences are sure, sooner or later, to ensue.

2. *Compar.:* The horse perspires freely all over the body; the pig does so on the snout; the cat chiefly on the sole of the feet; the dog from the same part, but not to the same extent. Rabbits, and the Rodentia generally, appear not to sweat at all. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

3. *Vegetable:* Used also of the transudation of water through pores of plants. According to Hales, the perspiration of plants is proportionately seventeen times as copious as that of animals.

* **pĕr-spïr′-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.).] Performing the act of perspiration; perspiratory.

pĕr-spïr′-a-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.).] Pertaining to perspiration; employed in perspiration; causing perspiration; perspirative.

"The air that gets through the *perspiratory* ducts into the blood."—*Cheyne: Health & Long Life*, § 6.

perspiratory-glands, *s. pl.* [Sweat-glands.]

pĕr-spïre′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *perspiro* = to breathe or respire all over: *per* = coinpletely, and *spiro* = to breathe.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To breathe or blow gently through.

"What gentle winds *perspire* ?"
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 240.

2. To be evacuated or excreted through the cuticular pores.

"A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

3. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the cuticular pores; to sweat: as, He *perspires* freely.

B. *Trans:* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to excrete through pores.

"Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine."—*Smollett.*

pĕr-spĭr-ōў′-lĭc, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from pref. *per-;* Mod. Lat. *spir(æa);* Eng. *(hydr)o(x)yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

perspiroylic-acid, *s.* [Salicylic-acid.]

* **pĕr-stănd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *stand.*] To understand.

"Say what is your will, that I may *perstand*."—*Peele: Clyomon & Clamydes*, i. 1.

* **pĕr-strĕp′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *perstrepero* = to make a great noise: *per* = thoroughly, and *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, obstreperous.

"You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box."—*Ford.*

* **pĕr-strĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *perstrictus*, pa. par. of *perstringo* = to perstringe (q.v.).] Compressing, biuding.

"They make no *perstrictive* or invective stroke against it."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 333.

* **pĕr-strĭnge′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perstringo* = to biud, to graze, or touch upou.]

1. To graze; to touch lightly.

2. To touch upon; to criticise.

"Judiciously both observed and *perstringed*, by the learned author."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 144.

* **pĕr-suād′-a-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Eng. *persuad(e); -able.*] Possible to be persuaded.

* **pĕr-suād′-a-ble-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Eng. *persuadable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being persuadable; a compliant disposition.

"Showing her *persuadableness*."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxviii.

* **pĕr-suād′-a-blў (u as w),** *adv.* [Eng. *persuadab(le); -ly.*] In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

pĕr-suāde′ (u as w), * **per-swade,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *persuader*, from Lat. *persuadeo* = to advise thoroughly, to persuade: *per* = thoroughly, and *suadeo* = to recommend; Sp. *persuadir;* Ital. *persuadere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Of things:*

1. To commend (as an opinion or statement) to reception; to urge as true; to accredit.

"Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the Kingdom of God."—*Acts* xix. 8.

2. To commend (as an action, line of conduct, &c.) to adoption; to recommend, to advise, to advocate.

"Letters are but feeble instruments to *persuade* so great a thing."—*Newman: Church of Our Fathers*, 104.

3. It was formerly followed by *to* or the dative of the person advised.

"That it should he *persuaded* your majesty, that we have not that care that beeeemeth."—*Burnet: Hist Reform* (ed. 1865), v. 277.

II. *Of persons:*

1. To move or influence by appeals to one's feelings or imagination; to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation. (The idea of success, complete or partial, is implied.)

"Reasoning with him, or *persuading* him, or entreating him."—*Mill: Liberty*, p. 6.

2. To induce; to gain over (to an action or line of conduct).

"Mr. Tryon might be *persuaded* to lodge with you." —*G. Eliot: Clerical Life*, p. 229.

3. With *from* or *against*: To dissuade.

"*Persuade* him *from* any further act." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

4. With *into*: To gain over to an act or course.

"To *persuade* the lady *into* a private marriage."—*Hist. Sir W. Harrington*, i. 121.

5. With *out of*: To win over from an opinion or belief.

"We could *persuade* her *out of* these notions."—*Lady Fullerton: Ellen Middleton*, ch. xi.

6. To advise, to plead with.

"Sir Hugh, *persuade* me not."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

7. *Elliptically; go, come*, &c. being suppressed: To draw, to entice.

"*Persuading* my clients away from me."—*G. Eliot: Clerical Life*, p. 229.

8. *Reflexive* or *passive*: To feel assured; to believe firmly; to be convinced.

"She is *persuaded* I will marry her." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use persuasion; to reason or plead in favour of anything.

"Well she can *persuade*." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

* ¶ It was formerly followed by *with*.

"Twenty merchants . . . have all *persuaded with* him." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

* 2. To prevail; to have influence or weight.

"This style most *persuades with* them."—*Letter* in *Rushworth, Hist. Coll.*, i. 10.

•pĕr-suāde' (u as w), *s.* [PERSUADE, *v.*] An appeal to the feelings or interests; a persuasion or persuading.

"Won by thy *persuades*." *Soliman & Perseda*, iv.

pĕr-suād'-ĕd (u as w), *pa. par.* or *a.* [PERSUADE, *v.*]

• pĕr-suād'-ĕd-lў (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *persuaded*; *-ly.*] In a persuaded manner; assuredly.

"He's our own, surely, nay most *persuadedly*."—*Ford.* (*Annandale.*)

• pĕr-suād'-ĕd-nĕss (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuaded*; *-ness.*] The state of being persuaded; a feeling of certainty.

"From a *persuadedness* that nothing can be a greater happiness."—*R. Boyle: Seraphic Love*, 8.

pĕr-suād'-ĕr (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuad(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which persuades.

"Hunger and thirst at once, Powerful *persuaders*, quicken'd at the scent." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 587.

2. (*Pl.*): A slang term for spurs or pistols.

"'All right,' replied Toby. 'The *persuaders*?'"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxii.

• pĕr-suā̤se' (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo* = to persuade (q.v.).] A persuading, a persuasion.

"What say you unto my *persuase*?"—*Two Angry Women*, in *Dodsley*, vii. 376.

•pĕr-suā-si-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuasible*; *-ity.*] Capability of being persuaded; persuasibleness.

"*Persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded is a work of men's own."—*Hallywell: Saving of Souls*, p. 39.

•pĕr-suā̤'-ĭ-ble (u as w), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *persuasibilis*, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo* = to persuade (q.v.); Ital. *persuasibile.*]

1. Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion or reasoning.

"It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractible and *persuasible*."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* 2. To be commended for acceptance; credible, plausible.

"The latter opinion is in itself *persuasible*."—*Jackson: On the Creed*, ix. 36.

* 3. Capable of persuading; having power to persuade; persuasive.

"*Persuasible* reasons of man's wit."—*Bale: Works*, p. 390.

pĕr-suā̤'-ĭ-ble-nĕss (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuasible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being persuasible; persuasibility.

•pĕr-suā̤'-ĭ-blў (u as w), * **pĕr-swā̤'-ĭ-blĕ**, *adv.* [Eng. *persuasib(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. Persuasively.

"This man did not speake vnder reformation as many there did, but . . . earnestlie and *perswassiblie*, as ever I heard anie."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1555).

2. So as to be open to persuasion.

pĕr-suā'-şion (u as w), * **pĕr-swā'-şion**, *s.* [Fr. *persuasion*, from Lat. *persuasionem*, acc. of *persuasio* = a persuading, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo* = to persuade (q.v.); Sp. *persuasion*; Ital. *persuasione.*]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing or pleading with any one by appealing to their feelings or imagination, or by reasoning or arguments; advice.

"Overcomen by the importune wicked *persuasions* of these peruerse counsellers."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vi.

* 2. The power or quality of persuading; persuasibleness.

"Is 't possible that my deserts to you can lack *persuasion*?" *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* 3. The inducement presented for a belief or course of action; a persuasive.

"A sufficient *persuasion* to all that the prince was murdered."—*Hist. of Parismus*, i. 42.

4. The quality or state of being persuaded.

"Conviction denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance of assent."—*Tucker: Light of Nature*, i. 136.

5. That of which one is persuaded or convinced; a settled or firm belief or conviction.

"My firm *persuasion* is, at least sometimes, That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes." *Cowper: Hope*, 365.

6. A creed or belief; a party belonging or adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions.

"He was of the Hebrew *persuasion*."—*A. Trollope: Orley Farm*, ch. xiii.

pĕr-suā'-şĭve (u as w), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *persuasif*, fem. *persuasive*, as if from a Lat. *persuasivus*, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo* = to persuade (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *persuasivo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to persuade; having the power or quality of persuading; having influence on the passions; winning.

"And steel well-temper'd, and *persuasive* gold." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* vi. 62.

B. *As subst.:* Anything employed to persuade; that which persuades or influences the feelings, mind, or passions.

"Deduce a strong *persuasive* to carry us along."—*Warmstry: Blind Guide Forsaken*, p. 45.

pĕr-suā'-şĭve-lў (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *persuasive*; *-ly.*] In a persuasive manner; in such a manner as to persuade; convincingly.

"The serpent wise . . . with me *Persuasively* hath so prevail'd that I Have also tasted." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 873.

pĕr-suā'-şĭve-nĕss (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuasive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being persuasive; power to persuade or influence the mind by arguments, entreaty, &c.

"The *persuasiveness* of his flattery."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, iii. 11.

•pĕr-suā'-şŏr-ў (u as w), *a.* [Low Lat. *persuasorius*, from Lat. *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo* = to persuade (q.v.).] Having power to persuade; persuasive.

"Neither is this *persuasory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

•pĕr-sūe', *s.* [PURSUIT.] A track.

"By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 28.

pĕr-sŭl'-phīde, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphide* (q.v.).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Bodies having the composition of carbonic ethers in which the oxygen is either wholly or partly replaced by sulphur, *e.g.*, diethylic-trithiocarbouate = $(C_2H_5)_2CS_3$.

pĕr-sŭl-phō-çў-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanic.*] Derived from or contaiuing sulphocyanic acid.

persulphocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_2N_2S_3 = Cy_2H_2S_3$. An acid discovered by Wöhler in 1821, and prepared by mixing a saturated aqueous solution of potassium sulphocyanate with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow crystalline powder, inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. The persulphocyanates are very unstable, being gradually changed into the sulphocyanates.

pĕr-sŭl-phō-çў-ăn'-ō-ğĕn, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanogen.*]

Chem.: $C_3N_3HS_3 = Cy_3HS_3$. Cyanogen sulphide. An orange-yellow powder produced by the action of chlorine or boiling dilute nitric acid on aqueous potassium sulphocyanate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated, unchanged, by water. When heated it gives off sulphide of carbon and free sulphur, leaving a residue of hydromellone.

•pĕr-sŭl-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *persultatus*, pa. par. of *persulto* = to leap through: *per* = through, and *salto* = to leap.]

Med.: Exudation, as of blood in the form of dew on the surface of the skin; sweating of blood.

•pĕr-swāy', *v.t.* [Prob. formed in imitation of *assuage* (q.v.).] To soften, to mitigate, to allay, to assuage.

pĕrt, * **peart**, * **perte**, *a.* & *s.* [Apparently two words appear under this form: one = Fr. *apert* (Lat. *apertus*) = open, evident; the other = Wel. *pert* = smart, spruce, pert; *perc* = trim, *percu* = to trim, to smarten.] [PERK, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. (From Fr. *apert*): Open evident, plain.

"Or prive or *pert* if any bene." *Spenser: Shepherds Calender, Sept.*

* 2. Sprightly, lively, brisk, alert.

"Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

¶ *Peart* is still in use in many parts of England = lively, brisk; applied both to persons and things. Cider, when bright and sparkling, is said to be *peart*.

3. Saucy, forward, bold, impudent.

"Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child, The *pert* made perter, and the tame made wild." *Cowper: Tirocinium*, 345.

* 4. Of good appearance.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A saucy, pert, or forward person.

•pĕrt, *v.i.* [PERT, *a.*] To behave with pertness or sauciness; to be saucy or pert.

"Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors."—*Bishop Gauden.*

pĕr-tāin', * **par-tene**, * **per-tein**, * **per-teyne**, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *partenir* = to pertain, from Lat. *pertineo*: *per* = thoroughly, and *teneo* = to hold; Ital. *pertenere*; Sp. *pertenecer*; Port. *pertencer.*]

1. To belong; to be the property, right, privilege, or appurtenance of; to appertain. (Followed by *to* or *unto*.)

"Honours that *pertain unto* the crown of France." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 4.

2. To be the duty of.

3. To have relation to; to relate to; to have bearing on or reference to; to refer.

"It imports this general notion of *pertaining* to or being affected with."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

• pertę-liche, *adv.* [PERTLY.]

• pĕr-tĕr-ĕ-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *per* = through, and *terebratio* = a boring; *terebro* = to bore.] The act of boring through.

pĕrth'-īte, *s.* [Named after Perth, Canada, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A flesh-red variety of Orthoclase (q.v.), with an aventurine play of colour caused by the inclusion of innumerable minute crystalline scales of Göthite (q.v.). It is interlaminated with grayish-white Albite.

pĕr-tĭn-ā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = very tenacious: *per* = thoroughly, and *tenax* = tenacious (q.v.); Fr. & Ital. *pertinace*; Sp. & Port. *pertinaz.*]

1. Adhering firmly and stubbornly to any opinion or design; persistent and resolute in the carrying out of any thing begun; obstinate, persevering.

"The government had far more acrimonious and more *pertinacious* enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Resolute, constant, steady, persevering.

"Their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

* 3. Unceasing, constant, lasting.

"Consumes the hours in *pertinacious* woe, Which sheds no tears." *Glover: The Athenaid.*

pĕr-tĭn-ā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pertinacious*; *-ly.*] In a pertinacious manner; obstinately, persistently, stubbornly.

"Disputes with men, *pertinaciously* obstinate in their principles, are, of all others, the most irksome."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 1.

pĕr-tĭn-ā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pertinacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pertinacious; pertinacity.

"Fearing lest the *pertinaciousness* of her mistress's sorrows should cause her evil to revert."—*Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. v., § 3.

pĕr-tĭn-ăç'-ĭ-tỹ, * **per-tin-ac-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *pertinacité*, from Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = pertinacious (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinate or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy, stubbornness, persistence.

"His asperity and his *pertinacity* had made him conspicuous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Resolution, constancy.

* **pĕr'-tĭn-ą-çỹ,** * **per-tin-a-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *pertinacia*, from *pertinax* = pertinacious (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinacia*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious, pertinacity.

"And, with a *pertinacy* unmatch'd,
For new recruits of danger watch'd."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

* **pĕr'-ĭn-ąte,** *a.* [Pertinacious.] Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate.

"Oh how *pertinate* and styfe are the ungodly lawers and act makere in their owne wycked lawes to be conserued."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vi.

* **pĕr'-ĭn-ąte-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pertinate*; *-ly.*] Pertinaciously, obstinately.

"When thei be defended *pertinatly* of the enemies of the gospel."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

pĕr'-ĭn-ençe, pĕrt'-ĭn-ęn-çỹ, *s.* [Eng. *pertinen(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] The quality or state of being pertinent, apposite or suitable; appositeness, fituess.

"To produce many [testimonies] which evidently have no force or *pertinency*."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*, sup. i.

pĕrt'-ĭn-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pertinens*, pr. par. of *pertineo* = to pertain (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinente*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Regarding, belonging, concerning, appertaining.

"Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Related to the snbject or matter in hand; jnst or apposite to the purpose; appropriate, fit, suitable, not foreign.

"Their *pertinent* and plain manner of discouree."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 980.

B. *As substantive:*

Scots Law. A part of anything; a term used in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts;* as, lands are disposed with *parts and pertinents.*

pĕrt'-ĭn-ent-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *pertinent*; *-ly.*] In a pertinent or apposite manner; appositely; to the purpose.

"If we spake *pertinently* to their case."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

* **pĕrt'-ĭn-ent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pertinent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pertinent; pertinency; appositeness.

* **pĕr-tĭng'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *pertingens*, pr. par. of *pertingo* = to touch, to reach to: *per* = completely, and *tango* = to touch.] Reaching to, or touching completely.

pĕrt'-lỹ, * **perte-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *pert*, a; *-ly.*]

* 1. Openly. (*Morte Arthure*, fo. 84.)

* 2. Briskly, smartly.

3. Saucily, forwardly.

"Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

pĕrt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pert*; *-ness.*]

1. Briskness, smartness, liveliness, sprightliness; without force or dignity.

"Hie natural humour turns to *pertness*, and for real wit he is obliged to substitute vivacity."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. i. (Introd.)

2. Sauciness, forwardness.

"She never knew the city damsel's art
Whose frothy *pertness* charms the vacant heart."
Falconer: The Shipwreck, i.

* **pĕr-trăn'-şĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *pertransiens*, pr. par. of *pertranseo* = to cross over: *per* = through, and *transeo* = to cross.] [Transient.] Passing over or through.

* **per-triche,** *s.* [Partridge.]

* **per-tuis-ane,** *s.* [Partizan.]

pĕr-tŭrb', * **per-turbe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *perturber*, from Lat. *perturbo* = to disturb greatly: *per* = thoroughly, and *turbo* = to disturb; Sp. & Port. *perturbar;* Ital. *perturbare.*]

1. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate; to cause trouble to.

"So that none should issue out from thence to *perturbe* and vnquyet hym, hys realme or people."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 17).

* 2. To confuse; to put out of order or regularity; to disorder.

"The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibrium of either hemisphere."—*Browne.*

* **pĕr-tŭrb-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *perturbab(le)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being perturbable, or liable to disturbance.

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *perturb*; *-able.*] Liable to be perturbed, disturbed, or agitated.

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *perturbans*, pr. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.).] Disturbance; perturbation.

"By war and generall *perturbaunce* in this our realme."—*Grafton: Chronicle, Henry III.* (an. 47).

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.).] Perturbed, disquieted, agitated.

* **pĕr'-tŭrb-āte,** *v.t.* [Perturbate, *a.*] To perturb; to disturb; to agitate.

"Corruption
Hath then no force his bliss to *perturbate*."
More: Immort. of the Soul, III. i. 14.

pĕr-tŭr-bā'-tion, * **per-tur-ba-ci-on,** * **per-tur-ba-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *perturbation*, from Lat. *perturbationem*, acc. of *perturbatio* = a distnrbing, from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.); Sp. *perturbacion;* Ital. *perturbazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of perturbing, disturbing, or agitating.

2. The state of being perturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation; espec. agitation or restlessness of mind; loss or absence of peace of mind.

"It hath its original from much grief; from study, and *perturbation* of the brain."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

3. A cause of disquiet or agitation.

"That wretched Anne, thy wife . . .
Now fills thy sleep with *perturbations*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

II. *Astron.:* Any disturbance or irregularity in the movement of a planet in its orbit. Every heavenly body, by the law of gravitation, possesses an attractive power over every other one. When, therefore, the orbits of any two approach, each causes a perturbation in the movement of the other. [Neptune.]

¶ *Magnetic perturbation:* Irregular declination of the magnetic needle. This may be produced by earthquakes, by volcanic eruptions, by the aurora borealis, &c.

† **pĕr-tŭr-bā'-tion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *perturbation*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the perturbation of the planets.

"That very delicate and obscure part of the *perturbational* theory."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1850), p. vii.

pĕr'-tŭr-bā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *perturbat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to disturb, or make irregular; disturbing.

"The *perturbative* action on Uranus."—*Herschel: Astron.* (ed. 1850), p. viii.

* **pĕr'-tŭr-bā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.); Fr. *perturbateur.*] One who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

* **pĕr'-tŭr-bā-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] A woman who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

* **per-turbe,** *v.t.* [Perturb.]

pĕr-tŭrbed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Perturb.]

pĕr-tŭrb'-ĕd-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *perturbed*; *-ly.*] Restlessly; in an agitated or pertnrbed manner.

"It wanders *perturbedly* through the halls and galleries of the memory."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *perturb*; *-er.*] The same as Perturbator (q.v.).

"The *perturber* of him and his whole realme."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 13).

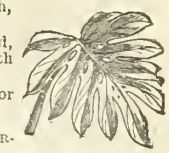
pĕr-tų-sār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pertus(us)* = perforated; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Endocarpei. Several perithecia are stuck together in wart-like processes. *Pertusaria communis* is very common on the trunks of trees.

pĕr'-tų-sāte, *a.* [Lat. *pertus(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Pierced at the apex.

pĕr-tūse', **pĕr-tūsed',** *a.* [Lat. *pertusus*, pa. par. of *pertundo* = to beat through, to bore through: *per* = through, and *tundo* = to beat.]



PERTUSED-LEAF.

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bored, punched, pierced with holes.

2. *Bot.:* Having slits or holes, as a leaf.

* **pĕr-tū'-şion,** *s.* [Pertuse.]

1. The act of piercing, boring, or punching; perforation.

2. A hole made by punching or perforation.

"An empty pot, without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 470.

pĕr-tŭs'-sąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pertuss(is)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to the hooping-cough. There is a *pertussal* glucosuria. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.*, i. 207.)

pĕr-tŭs'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *per-*, intens., and *tussis* a cough.]

Med.: The hooping-cough (q.v.).

pĕ-rûke', *s.* [Fr. *perruque*, from Ital. *parrucca* (O. Ital. *paruca*); Sp. *peluca;* Port. *peruca* = a wig, from Lat. *pilus* = hair.] [Periwig.] A wig, a periwig, a perruque.

"She determined how a gentleman's coat must be cut, how long his *peruke* must be."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **pĕ-rûke',** *v.i.* [Peruke, *s.*] To wear a peruke; to dress with a peruke.

pĕr'-ųle, *s.* [Lat. *perula* = a little bag, dimin. from *pera* = a bag, a wallet.]

Botany:

1. A scaly covering of a leaf-bud.

2. A projection formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals in the flowers of orchids.

* **pĕr-ų-quĕr'-ĭ-an (qu as k),** *a.* [Eng. *peruke*; *-erian.*] Of or pertaining to perukes or wigs.

pĕ-rû'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Peru*; *r* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from guano from Peru.

peruric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8N_8O_8.H_2O$ (?). Obtained by gently heating guanine with a mixture of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid It is inodorous and tasteless, and crystallizes in shortened prisms with rhombic base.

pĕ-rūş'-ąl, pĕ-rûş'-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *perus(e)*; *-al.*]

* 1. Careful examination or view.

"The jury after a short *perusal* of the staff declared their opinion . . . that the substance of the staff was British oak."—*Tatler.*

2. The act of reading over or perusing.

pĕ-rūse', **pĕ-rûse',** *v.t.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it a compound of *per* and *use.* Wedgwood refers it to Lat. *perviso*, intens. of *pervideo* = to see through: *per* = thoroughly, and *video* = to see.]

* 1. To examine, to survey; to observe carefully.

"March by us: that we may *peruse* the men."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

2. To read over or through; to read with care or attention.

"*Peruse* this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

pĕ-rūş'-ĕr, pĕ-rûş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perus(e)*; *-er.*] One who peruses; one who reads or observes.

"Fit the variety of phansyes and gusts of *perusers*."—*Glanvill: Lux Orientalis.* (Pref.)

* **Pĕ-rû'-şĭne,** *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian.

"The American, the *Perusine*, and the very Cannibal."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. v.

Pĕ-rû'-vĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Péruvien;* Sp. *Peruviano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Peru, a country in South America.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Peru.

Peruvian-balsam, *s.*

1. *Bot. & Comm.:* The balsam flowing from incisions in the trunk of *Myroxylon Pereiræ.* It is a thick, viscid, almost opaque, balsam,

like treacle, with a reddish hue, and translucent when in thin layers; its odour fragrant, its taste acrid, but aromatic. It is brought from San Salvador, in South America.

2. *Pharm.:* It is used as a stimulant and expectorant in chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, also to arrest excessive discharges from the urethra, and as an external application to stimulate bedsores and unhealthy ulcers. (*Garrod.*)

Peruvian-bark, *s.* [CINCHONA-BARK.]

Peruvian-cinnamon, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Cinnamon obtained from *Cinnamomum quixos.*

Peruvian-province, *s.*

Zool.: One of the provinces established as a guide in dealing with the Mollusca. It consists of the coasts of Peru and Chili, from Callao to Valparaiso, and the island of Juan Fernandez.

pĕ-rû'-vĭn, *s.* [Eng. *Peruv(ian); -in (Chem.).*] [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL, STYRONE.]

pĕr-vāde', *v.t.* [Lat. *pervado,* from *per* = through, and *vado* = to go; allied to Eng. *wade* (q.v.).]

1. To go or pass through; to permeate.

"The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated shores."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. To pass or spread throughout the whole extent of; to extend or be diffused throughout; to permeate.

"The bliss of heaven my soul *pervades.*"
Cowper: Trans. from Guion."

* **pĕr-vā'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *pervasio,* from *pervasus,* pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] The act of pervading or passing through or throughout a thing.

"By the *pervasion* of a foreign body."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 389.

* **pĕr-vā'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *pervasus,* pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] Tending or having the power or quality to pervade.

"That exquisite something called style . . . everywhere *pervasive* and nowhere emphatic."—*Lowell: Among my Books,* p. 175.

* **pĕr vēne',** *v.i.* [Lat. *pervenio: per* = through, and *venio* = to come.] To happen, to arise, to result.

pĕr-vĕrse', *a.* [Fr. *pervers,* from Lat. *perversus,* pa. par. of *perverto* = to overturn, to ruin: *per* = thoroughly, and *verto* = to turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *perverso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Turned aside from the right; distorted; turned to evil; perverted.

"The only righteous in a world *perverse.*"
Milton: P. L., xi. 701.

2. Unlucky, unpropitious, unfortunate, untoward.

"In the *perverse* event that I foresaw."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 737.

3. Obstinate in the wroug; stubborn, untractable.

"But that haughty and *perverse* nature could be content with nothing but absolute dominion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

4. Petulant, peevish; inclined to be cross or vexed.

"I'll frown and be *perverse,* and say thee nay."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

II. *Law:* Against the weight of evidence, or contrary to the direction of the judge.

"The chief Defendant was driven to ask the Jury to disregard it (the evidence), and find what is commonly called a '*perverse*' verdict, in accordance with sentiment."—*Standard,* Nov. 9, 1885.

perverse-verdict, *s.*

Law: A verdict in which the jury refuse to follow the direction of the judge on a point of law. (*Wharton.*)

* **pĕr-vĕrsed',** * **per-ver-sid,** *a.* [Lat. *perversus,* pa. par. of *perverto.*] Turned away or aside.

"With *perversed* eiee heheld the uany rond about."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid v.

* **pĕr-vĕrs'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perversed; -ly.*] In a perverse manner; perversely.

"*Perversidlie* cleaving to wilfulness."—*Ascham: To Q. Elizabeth,* Oct., 1560.

pĕr-vĕrse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perverse; -ly.*] In a perverse manner; with perverseness; stubbornly, obstinately.

"*Perversely* by folly beguiled."
Cowper: Guion; Scenes Favourable to Meditation.

pĕr-vĕrse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perverse; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being perverse; obstinacy, stubbornness, perversity.

"Virtue hath some *perverseness;* for she will
Neither believe her good nor others' ill."
Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.

* 2. Perversion, corruption.

pĕr-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *perversio,* from *perversus,* pa. par. of *perverto* = to pervert (q.v.); Fr. *perversion;* Ital. *perversione.*]

1. The act of perverting or turning from the right or the truth; a diverting from the proper or true intent, object, or use; a turning or applying to an unauthorized or improper end or use.

2. *Spec.:* The act of forsaking the true for a false religion; the act or state of becoming a pervert from the truth.

"Before his *perversion* to Rome [he] built, at his own cost, several churches which now belong to the Establishment."—*Daily Chronicle,* Feb. 5, 1885.

* 3. Perverseness, perversity; obstinate persistence in what is wrong.

"Then shall you prove my *perversion* first, before you condemn me on your own suspicion."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 1,520.

pĕr-vĕr'-sĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perversité,* from Lat. *perversitatem,* accus. of *perversitas,* from *perversus,* pa. par. of *perverto* = to pervert (q.v.).] The quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

"Some strange *perversity* of thought,
That sway'd him onward with a secret pride."
Byron: Lara, i. 17.

* **pĕr-vĕr'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *perversus,* pa. par. of *perverto* = to pervert (q.v.).] Tending to pervert, corrupt, or distort.

pĕr-vĕrt', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *perverter,* from Lat. *perverto* = to overturn, to ruin; Sp. *pervertir;* Port. *perverter;* Ital. *pervertere.*] [PERVERSE.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To turn aside; to turn another way; to avert, to divert.

"Let'e follow him and *pervert* the present wrath
He hath against himself."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. To turn from the right; to lead astray; to corrupt.

"He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit."
Milton: P. L., x. 8.

3. To distort from the true end or purpose; to turn from the proper use; to misapply; to put to improper use.

"*Perverts* best things
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use."
Milton: P. L., iv. 203.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become a pervert; to go wrong; to take a wrong course.

pĕr'-vĕrt, *s.* [PERVERT, *v.*] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken the true for a false religion; the opposite to *convert.* It is a relative term, and, of course, implies that the creed or doctrine of the speaker is right, and that adopted by the pervert wrong.

"That notorious *pervert,* Henry of Navarre and France."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers,* i.

pĕr-vĕrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pervert; -er.*] One who perverts; one who turns things from their true or proper use, intent, or object; one who distorts, misapplies, or misinterprets.

"The Pyrrhonists and the egoists, and other sophistical *perverters* of the truth."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays,* essay ii., ch. i.

* **pĕr-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pervert; -able.*] Capable of being perverted; liable to be perverted.

"Armies . . . *pervertible* to faction."—*Davenant: Gondibert.* (Pref.)

* **pĕr-vĕs'-tĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pervestigatus,* pa. par. of *pervestigo* = to trace or track out thoroughly: *per* = thoroughly, and *vestigo* = to trace.] [VESTIGE.] To find out by careful search or enquiry; to investigate thoroughly.

* **pĕr-vĕs-tĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pervestigatio,* from *pervestigatus,* pa. par. of *pervestigo* = to pervestigate (q.v.).] Diligent enquiry; thorough research or investigation.

"The *pervestigation* of true and genuine text . . . more firm or certain to be relied on."—*Chillingworth: Rel. of Protestants.*

* **pĕr'-vĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pervius* = pervious (q.v.), admitting of passage.] Pervious, transparent, clear.

"And yet all *pervial* enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xiv.

* **pĕr'-vĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pervial; -ly.*] In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently.

"Which he doth, imagining his understanding reader's eyes more sharp than not to see *pervially* through them."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xiv.

* **pĕr-vĭ-cā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *pervicax,* genit. *pervicacis.*] Very obstinate or stubborn; wilfully contrary or perverse.

"Why should you he so *pervicacious* now, Pug?"—*Dryden: Limberham,* ii. 1.

* **pĕr-vĭ-cā'-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pervicacious; -ly.*] In a pervicacious manner; stubboruly, perversely; with wilful obstinacy.

* **pĕr-vĭ-cā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pervicacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pervicacious; stubbornness; wilful obstinacy.

"Tis *pervicaciousness* to deny that he created matter aleo."—*Bentley: Sermons,* ser. 1.

* **pĕr-vĭ-căç'-ĭ-tў,** * **pĕr'-vĭc-a-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *pervicacia,* from *pervicax,* genit. *pervicacis* = pervicacious (q.v.).] Pervicaciousness; wilful obstinacy or perversity.

"The Independente at last, when they had refuced with sufficient *pervicacy* to associate with the Presbyterians, did reeolve to ehow their proper streugth."—*Sylvester: Life of Richard Baxter,* p. 104.

* **pĕr-vĭg-ĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pervigilatio,* from *pervigilo* = to watch all night: *per* = through, and *vigilo* = to watch.] [VIGIL.] Careful watching.

* **pĕr'-vĭnke,** *s.* [PERIWINKLE (2).]

pĕr'-vĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pervius* = admitting of passage, passable: *per* = through, and *via* = a way; Ital. *pervio.*]

1. Admitting of passage; capable of being penetrated; penetrable, permeable.

"Thy cloieters, *pervious* to the wintry showere."
Byron: Newstead Abbey.

* 2. Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

"God, whoee secrets are *pervious* to no eye."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

* 3. Pervading, penetrating, permeating.

"What is this little agile *pervious* fire,
Thie flutt'ring motion which we call the mind."
Prior.

pĕr'-vĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pervious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pervious, or of admitting passage.

"Facilitate the *perviousness* we above observed in glass."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 727.

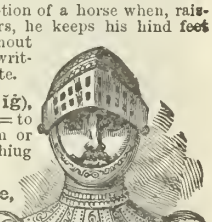
* **per-vis,** *s.* [PARVIS.]

* **per-y,** *s.* [PEAR.] A pear-tree; a pear.

* **pes,** *s.* [PEACE.]

pĕ-sāde', *s.* [Fr., from *peser* = to weigh.]

Manége: The motion of a horse when, raising his fore-quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing. Also written Pesate or Posate.



PESANE.

* **pĕs'-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Fr., from *peser* = to weigh.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise.

* **pesane,** * **pusane,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

Anc. Arm.: A gorget of mail or plate attached to the helmet. (*Morte Arthure,* 3,458.)

* **pĕş'-ant-ĕd,** *a.* [Fr. *pesant* = heavy.] Heavy; hence, dull, stupid, debased. (*Marston.*)

pe-sate, *s.* [PESADE.]

Pĕsch'-ĭ-tō Pĕsh'-ĭ-tō, *s.* [Syriac, from Aramæau פְּשִׁיטָא (*pshut*) = simple, single; referring to the freedom of the version from glosses and allegorical interpretations.]

Biblical Literature: The old Syriac version of the Scriptures, made probably about A.D. 200. The Old Testament, as well as the New, seems to have been translated by one or more Christians, not by Jews. The former was made apparently from the Hebrew, the latter from the Greek. The Second and Third Epistles of John, Second Epistle of Peter, Jude, and the Revelation are wanting. The apocryphal

books were not in the original edition, but they were added at an early date. The Peschito is of great value for critical purposes.

*** pese,** *s.* [PEACE.]

*** pese,** *v.t.* [PEASE, *v.*]

*** pes-en,** *s. pl.* [PEAS.]

*** pes-i-ble,** *a.* [PEACEABLE.]

pĕs-ĭl'-līte, *s.* [After Pesillo, Piedmont, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered variety of Rhodonite, which had lost all but 6·8 per cent. of its silica. Named by Huot

*** pĕsk,** *s.* [PEACH, *s.*]

pĕsk'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pesky*; *-ly.*] Very, extremely, confoundedly. (*American.*)

pĕsk'-ў, *a.* & *adv.* [Prob. for *pesty*, from *pest* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Plaguy, troublesome, annoying; very great. (*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov. 1878, p. 76.)

B. *As adv.:* Annoyingly, exceedingly; very much. (*Harper's Monthly*, May 1882, p. 872.)

pê-sō, *s.* [Sp.] A dollar. (*South American.*)

*** pe-son,** *s.* [Fr. *peser* = to weigh.] An instrument in the form of a staff with balls or crochets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

pĕs'-sa-rў, *s.* [Lat. *pessarium*; Fr. *pessaire.*]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument in the form of a staff, ring, or ball, made of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus. They are sometimes medicated.

* 2. *Med.:* Medicine introduced along with the pessary.

pĕs'-sĭ-mĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *pessim(us)* = worst; Eng. *-ism*; Fr. *pessimisme*; Ger. *pessimismus.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That mental attitude which induces one to give prepouderating importance to the evils and sorrows of existence; the habit of taking a gloomy and desponding view of things.

II. *Hist. & Philos.:* The name given to the system of philosophy enounced by Schopenhauer (1788–1860) in *Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung* (of which the first volume was published in 1819, and the second some five-and-twenty years after), and by Von Hartmann in his *Philosophie des Unbewussten* (1860), though the feelings to which these writers gave utterance had previously a wide range both in time and space. The belief that "the times are very evil" has found expression in almost every philosophic and religious system at one period or other of its existence. But it was at the beginning of this century that Pessimism began to create a literature of its own, and to impart a sombre hue to the writings of men not avowedly its disciples. As examples may be cited Byron's *Euthanasia* and Heine's *Fragen.* The adherents of this philosophy have for the most part belonged to the German races, Leopardi (1798–1837) being the sole Latin writer of note who has advocated pessimist theories. (For an account of Schopenhauer and his writings, see his *Life*, by Miss Zimmern.)

"In their special and technical employment, optimism and *pessimism* denote specific theories elaborated by philosophers . . . the latter [to show] that existence, when summed up, has an enormous surplus of pain over pleasure, and that man in particular, recognizing this fact, can find real good only in abnegation and self-sacrifice."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 684.

pĕs'-sĭ-mĭst, *s.* & *a.* [PESSIMISM.]

A. *As subst.:* One who advocates or holds the doctrine of pessimism. Opposed to optimist (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Holding the doctrine of pessimism.

"Let our *pessimist* friends go there."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1882.

pĕs-sĭ-mĭst'-ĭc, pĕs-sĭ-mĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pessimist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Pessimist.

"In the later times of Israel . . . voices were heard, like those of the writer of Ecclesiastes, giving utterance to *pessimistic* doubt."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 686.

2. Taking a gloomy or unfavourable view of matters or events.

"There is one telling fact that goes in favour of their *pessimistical* forecasts."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1883.

*** pĕs'-sĭm-īze,** *v.i.* [PESSIMISM.] To hold or advocate the opinion or doctrine of pessimism.

*** pĕs'-sō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. πεσσός (*pessos*) = a small oval-shaped stone, used for playing a game like our draughts, and μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles.

*** pes-sur-a-ble, * pes-tar-ble, * pes-tar-a-ble,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut. (*Of merchandise*): Taking up a good deal of room in a ship. (*Cowel.*)

pĕst, *s.* [Fr. *peste*, from Lat. *pestem*, accus. of *pestis* = a deadly disease, a plague; prob. connected with *perdo* = to destroy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *peste.*]

* 1. A plague, a pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease; specif., the plague (q.v.).

"When first arose the image in my breast
Of England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest*."
Cowper: Death of the Bishop of Winchester.

2. Anything very troublesome, annoying, or hurtful; a nuisance.

"To be a *pest* where he was useful once."
Cowper: Task, iv. 657.

pest-house, *s.* A hospital for persons suffering from the plague, or other infectious disease; a lazaretto.

"Which Christians should abhorre, yea feare, and flie as much, nay more than any *pest-house*."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, lii. 1.

Pĕs-ta-lŏzz'-ĭ-an (zz as tz), *a.* & *s.* [See def. A.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the system advocated by Jean Henri Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss educational reformer.

"The *Pestalozzian* arithmetic was introduced at a very early period into the Dublin Model School."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 8th), xvii. 479.

B. *As subst.:* An advocate or follower of Pestalozzianism (q.v.).

"The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the *Pestalozzians*."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 178.

Pĕs-ta-lŏzz'-ĭ-an-ĭzm (zz as tz), *s.* [Eng. *Pestalozzian*; *-ism.*]

Hist. & Education: The system of education introduced by Pestalozzi. It brought no new principle to bear upon the subject, but put in practice one already established, that education is rather a developing of the faculties than an imparting of knowledge. In his book, *How Gertrude teaches her Children*, Pestalozzi lays down the following dicta:—

1. Demonstration is the foundation of teaching.
2. Instruction should begin with the simplest elements, advancing step by step to the more difficult.
3. The first lesson should be mastered before attempting a second.
4. The true end of education to be kept in view.
5. The relation between teacher and scholar should be that of love.

To Pestalozzi is due the introduction of object-lessons; and Fröbel, the founder of the Kindergarten system, who was one of Pestalozzi's pupils, probably obtained the first germs of his own method from his early preceptor.

pĕs'-tĕr, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*) = to pester, to hobble a horse, from Low Lat. *pastorium* = a hobble for horses, from Lat. *pastum*, sup. of *pasco* = to feed.] [PASTERN.]

* 1. To overload, to encumber.

"They within, though *pestered* with their own numbers, stood to it like men."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

* 2. To crowd; to confine closely.

"Confin'd, and *pester'd* in this pinfold here."
Milton: Comus, 7.

* 3. To overcrowd, to fill to excess.

"The calendar is filled, not to say *pestered*, with them, jostling one another for room, many holding the same day in co-partnership of festivity."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. iii.

4. To vex, to annoy; to harass with petty vexations.

"With such sort of disturbers I must needs say this age into which we have fallen, hath been and is above all that have gone before us, most miserably *pestered*."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 20.

pĕs'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pester*; *-er.*] One who pesters, annoys, or disturbs.

*** pĕs'-tĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *pester*; *-ment.*] The act of pestering; the state of being pestered; vexation, worry.

*** pĕs'-tĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pester*; *-ous.*] Pestering, burdensome, cumbersome.

"In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of gaoling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 196.

*** pĕst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *pest*; *-ful(l).*] Pestiferous.

"After long and *pestful* calms."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

***pĕst'-ĭ-dŭct,** *s.* [Lat. *pestis* = a pest, and *ductus* = a leading, a duct (q.v.).] That which conveys contagion.

"Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 9.

pĕs-tĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *pes-tyf-er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *pestiferus*, from *pestis* = a pest, a plague, and *fero* = to bear, to carry; Fr. *pestifère*; Ital. & Sp. *pestifero.*]

1. Pestilential, noxious to health, contagious, infectious.

"It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Hurtful or noxious in any way; mischievous, troublesome.

"This cancarde malice and *pestiferous* dluision long continued in the hartes of those two princes."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 13).

pĕs-tĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pestiferous*; *-ly.*] In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially, noxiously.

pĕst'-ĭ-lençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pestilentia* = a pestilence, from *pestilens* = unhealthy, pestilent (q.v.); Sp. *pestilencia*; Ital. *pestilenza.*]

1. Any contagious disease, that is epidemic and mortal; espec. the plague or pest.

"Ours the tempest's midnight wrack,
Pestilence that wastes by day."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 21.

2. Pestilential or pestiferous quality.

"Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

* 3. That which is morally pestilent, noxious, or hurtful.

"I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

pestilence-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Tussilago Petasites; so called from its supposed efficacy in the plague.

pĕst'-ĭ-lent, * pest-i-lente, *a.* [Fr. *pestilent*, from Lat. *pestilens* = unhealthy; Port. & Ital. *pestilente.*] [PEST.]

1. Pestilential, pestiferous.

"Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and *pestilent*."
Milton: P. L., x. 695.

* 2. Hurtful or noxious to morals or society; mischievous, pernicious.

* 3. Unlucky, unpropitious.

"By the influence of a *pestilente* planet."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 91.

* 4. Troublesome, mischievous.

"A *pestilent* complete knave."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

* 5. Very disagreeable or unpleasant.

"Most *pestilent* to the hearing."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tial (ti as sh), * pes-ti-len-ci-al, *a.* [Fr. *pestilenciel*; Sp. & Port. *pestilencial*; Ital. *pestilenziale.*]

1. Pertaining to or having the nature or qualities of a pestilence or plague; contagious.

2. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or contagious disease; pestiferous.

"Sends the *pestilential* vapours."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

3. Mischievous, noxious to morals or society, pernicious.

"So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters one poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

pestilential-cholera, *s.*

Pathol.: Asiatic cholera.

*** pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tial-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *pestilential*; *-ly.*] In a pestilential manner; pestilently.

*** pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tial-nĕss (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *pestilential*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pestilential.

*** pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *pestilent*; *-ious.*] Pestilential.

"Such a *pestilentious* influence poisoned the time of my nativity."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

pĕst'-ĭ-lent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pestilent*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pestilent manner; perniciously, mischievously.

"The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure *pestilently* noisome."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

* 2. Excessively; in or to a very high degree.

*** pĕst'-ĭ-lent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pestilent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pestilent.

***pĕs-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *pes-til-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *pestilitas*, from *pestilis* = pestilent.] A pestilence, a plague.

"Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said *pestilitie*." — *Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 59.

***pĕs-tĭl-lā'-tion, * pĭs-tĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pistillum* = a pestle (q.v.).] The act of pounding or bruising in a mortar.

"They submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle."— *Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

pĕs'-tle (or **tle** as **ęl**), *** pes-tel, * pes-tell, * pes-till,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pestel, pesteil*, from Lat. *pistillum*, from *pistum*, sup. of *pinso* = to pound.]

1. An implement used in braying substances in a mortar. (*Smart: Hilliad.*)

2. The vertically moving bar in a stamping-mill; a stamp.

3. The pounder in a fulling-mill.

4. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, generally of a pig; a *pestle* of pork is still in common use. (*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 4.)

*5. A constable's or bailiff's staff. (*Chapman: May Day*, iv. 1.)

***pestle-head,** *s.* A blockhead.

pestle-pie, *s.* A large standing pie, containing a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue.

† pĕs'-tle (or **tle** as **ęl**), *v.t. & i.* [Pestle, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To beat, pound, or pulverize in a pestle. (*Tennyson: Maud*, l. i. 44.)

B. *Intrans.:* To use a pestle.

"It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemie's practices to powder."— *Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 3.

† pĕst'-ure, *s.* [Eng. *pest*; *-ure.*] Hurt, injury, annoyance.

"To the great *pesture* and disturbance of that people."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 98.

pĕt, * pett, * peat, *s. & a.* [Ir. *peat* = a pet, petted; Gael. *peata* = a pet.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A cade-lamb. [Cade (2), *s.*]

2. Any animal fondled and indulged.

3. A favourite child, a darling; one who is fondled aud indulged to excess.

"The love of cronies, *pets*, and favourites."—*Tatler*, No. 266.

4. A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness.

"At first she may frown in a *pet*."
Byron: Reply to some Verses.

B. *As adj.:* Petted, indulged, favourite: as, a *pet* child, a *pet* theory.

¶ *To take the pet, To take pet:* To take offeuce; to get into a pet.

pet-cock, *s.*

1. *Steam.-eng.:* A little faucet at tbe end of a steam-cylinder, to allow the escape of water of condensation. It is kept open until the engine is fairly under way, and is then shut.

2. A test-cock.

3. A valve or tap on a pump.

pĕt, *v.t. & i.* [Pet, *s. & a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat as a pet; to make a pet of; to indulge, to fondle.

"The *petted* favourite both of nature and of fortune." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. To put iuto a pet; to make ill-humoured or peevish.

"I was *petted* at their neglect of us."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 46.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To take offence; to get into a pet; to be peevish.

"Must *pet* and puke at such a trivial circumstance." —*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 2.

pĕt'-ąl, *s.* [Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*), pl. πέταλα (*petala*) = a leaf, from πέταλος (*petalos*) = spread out, flat, broad; Fr. *pétale*; Ital. & Sp. *petalo.*]

Bot.: One of the divisions of a corolla consisting of several distinct pieces. It is a modification of a leaf. It is generally larger than the calyx, and, unlike it, is as a rule brightly coloured, i.e., white, red, blue, yellow, or some of the hues produced by their intermixture. Sometimes the margins of the petals unite. [Gamopetalous.]

petal-like, *a.* [Petaloid.]

pĕt'-aled, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-ed.*] Having petals. Used in composition, as many-*petaled*, &c.

pĕt-ąl-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or having petals.

pĕ-tăl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *i* connect., and *form.*]

Bot.: Petaloid (q.v.).

pĕt'-ąl-īne, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-ine.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; resembling a petal; petaloid.

pĕt'-ąl-ĭsm, * pet-al-isme, *s.* [Gr. πεταλισμός (*petalismos*), from πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf; Fr. *pétalisme.*]

Greek Antiq.: A practice amongst the ancient Syracusans, corresponding to the ostracism of the Athenians. By it any citizen suspected of wishing or plotting to overthrow the State was condemned to banishment for five years. The votes were given on olive-leaves, whence the name. [Ostracism.]

"By means of this *petalisme*, the lords banished one another."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 944.

pĕt'-ą-līte, *s.* [Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *petalit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, rarely occurring in crystals, but mostly in cleavable masses. Hardness, 6·65; sp. gr. 2·39 to 2·5; lustre of principal cleavage-face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, white, reddish, gray; fracture, when obtained, conchoidal. Compos.: silica, 77·7; alumina, 17·8; lithia, 3·3; soda, 1·2 = 100. The crystallized form is the Castorite (q.v.). Found on the Isle of Utö, Sweden, and at a few other localities. Related to Spodumene (q.v.).

pĕ-tăl'-ō-dŏnt, *s. & a.* [Pref. *petal-*, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

A. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Petalodus (q.v.).

"The *Petalodonts* are characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 161.

B. *As adj.:* Having teeth resembling those on which the genus Petalodus is founded.

pĕ-tăl'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Petalodont.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraphori, from the Coal-measures, founded on teeth, which are concentrically wrinkled round their bases, transversely elongated, with a compressed petal-shaped expansion above, the summit of which forms a serrated cutting edge.

pĕ-tăl'-ō-dȳ, *s.* [Eng. *petal*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The change of stamens or other organs into petals.

pĕt'-ą-lōĭd, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-oid.*] Having the form or appearance of a petal; resembling a petal in texture and colour.

pĕt-ą-lōĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *petaloid*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A division of Monocotyledons. Perianth usually petaloid; more or less brightly coloured, rarely green. It comprises the endogens, with the most highly developed flowers, as distinguished from those which are glumaceous.

pĕt-ą-lō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Eng. *mania.*]

Vegetable Pathol.: A morbid multiplication, repression, or alteration of petals. Double flowers, or flowers with many rows of petals, though prized by the florist, are unhealthy growths, diminishing or destroying the fertility of the plant. (*Berkeley.*)

pĕt-ą-lō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *monas* q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Paramonadidæ, with four species, founded by Stein on the *Cyclidium absessum* of Dujardin. Cyclidium, however, had been previously employed by Ehrenberg, and therefore cannot be retained among the Flagellata. (*Saville Kent.*)

pĕt-ąl-ŏp'-tĕr-ȳx, *s,* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pteryx*) = a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

pĕt-ą lŏs'-tĭch-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and. Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, a line.]

Zool.: An order of Echinoidea (elevated to a class). There are three genera, Spatangus, Brissus, and Pourtalesia.

pĕt'-ą-lŏt'-rĭch-ą, *s.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τρίκος (*trikos*) = hair.]

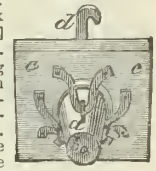
Zool.: A genus of Peritrichous Ciliata, family Dictyocystidæ, instituted by Saville Kent for the provisional reception of two species referred by Pol to the genus Tintinnus (q.v.). The animalcules are free-swimming, and inhabit salt-water. The cilia are restricted to the distal region.

pĕt'-ąl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having petals; petaled.

*** pĕt-ą-rär'-ō,** *s.* [Paterero.]

*** pĕ-tard', * pĕ-tar', * pe-tarre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *petart, petard* (Fr. *pétard*), from *peter* = to break wind; *pet* = a breaking wind, a slight explosion, from Lat. *peditum* = a breaking wind, from *peditus*, pa. par. of *pedo* = to break wind; Ital. & Sp. *petardo.*]



PETARD.

a. The petard; *b.* Spot to which slow match was applied; *c.* Madrier; *d.* Hook by which the whole was suspended against the obstacle to be removed.

Mil.: A machine formerly used for blowing open gates or barriers in fortifications. It was bell-shaped, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. The mouth of the machine was placed against the obstacle, and kept in place by struts or by being hung on a hook driven into the woodwork. The petard has quite fallen into disuse.

¶ *Hoist with his own petard:* Caught in his own trap, or in the danger or destruction intended for others.

"For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, III. 3.

*** pĕ-tar-dïer', * pĕ-tar-deër',** *s.* [Eng. *petard*; *-ier, -eer.*] One who manages or lays a petard.

pĕt'-ą-sīte, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: A resin extracted from the dried root of *Tussilago Petasites*, whence its name. It is unaltered by caustic soda, but its alcoholic solution becomes emerald-green when mixed with a mineral acid.

pĕt-a-sī'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petasit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Eupatoriaceæ.

pĕt-ą-sī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. πετασίτης (*petasitēs*), from πέτασος (*petasos*) = a broad-brimmed hat, or a broad, umbellated leaf, like one.]

Bot.: Butter-bur. The typical genus of Petasiteæ. Perennial herbs, with great broad leaves developing after the flowers. Heads purplish or white; subdiœcious; corolla tubular; pappus of soft, slender hairs; limb in the male five cleft; fruit cylindrical, glabrous. Known species ten; one, *Petasites vulgaris*, the *Tussilago Petasites* of Linnæus, is British. The stem is purplish below; the leaves are sometimes three feet in diameter, white, and as if covered with cobwebs beneath. Flowers from March to May. *P. albus* is an escape found in shrubberies.

pĕt-ą-sŏph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. πέτασος (*petasos*) = a hat with a broad brim, and φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Ornith.: Violet-ears; a genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.), inhabiting the whole of Central America, and extending southward to Bolivia and Peru. The bill is longer than the head, and quite straight, and the nostrils are covered by the forehead plumes. (*R. B. Sharpe.*)

pĕt'-a-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πέτασος (*petasos*) = a broad-brimmed hat, from πετάννυμι (*petannumi*) = to spread out.]

PETASUS.

I. *Greek Antiquities:*

1. The winged cap or hat of Mercury.

2. A common felt hat worn by horsemen and ephibi; in shape resembling an umbellated flower reversed, having a low crown and broad brim. It was adopted by the Romans

from Greece, and worn in both countries as a protection against the sun and weather.

II. *Arch.:* A cupola having the form of a broad-brimmed hat.

petate, *s.* [See def.] The Central American name for dried palm-leaves or grass, used for plaiting into hats.

pĕt-âu'-rĭst, *s.* [Petaurista.] Any individual of the old genus Petaurista, which was formerly much more extensive than it is at present.

"The parachute-fold of skin on the flanks of the *Petaurista*."—*Prof. P. M. Duncan,* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 209.

pĕt-âu-rĭs'-tą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πεταυριστής (*petauristēs*) = a rope-dancer.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalangistinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Petaurista caudivolvulus*, from New South Wales. A broad flying membrane stretches from the elbow to just below the knee; ears large and hairy; tail bushy, round, and non-preheusile.

pĕt-âu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. πέταυρον (*petauron*) = a perch, a spring-board.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalangistinæ (q.v.), ranging from New Ireland to South Australia; absent from Tasmania. Flying membrane stretching from outside of tip of anterior fifth toe to ankle; tail bushy; ears large and nearly naked. There are four, or perhaps five species; the best known is *Petaurus sciureus*, the Squirrel Flying Phalanger. *P. australis* is the Yellow-bellied, and *P. breviceps* the Short-headed Flying Phalanger. [Phalanger.]

pĕ-tĕch'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat *petechia*, from Low Lat. *peteccia;* Fr. *pétéchies;* Ital. *petecchia;* Sp. *petequia*, from Lat. *petigo* = a scab, an eruption.]

Pathol.: Spots formed by extravasated blood, as in typhoid, putrid and malignant fevers, hæmorrhagic small-pox, &c.

pĕ-tĕch'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Petechiæ.]

Med.: Having livid spots or petechiæ.

petechial-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever characterized in an advanced stage by having spots on the skin. [Typhoid.]

Pē'-tĕr (I), *s.* [Lat. *Petrus;* Gr. Πέτρος (*Petros*) = Peter, a piece of rock, a stone; cf. also πέτρα (*petra*) = a rock. See def.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of cosmetic.

"Dry up their *peter* to soot."
Buckingham: The Rehearsal, p. 17.

2. A portmanteau; a cloak-bag.

3. The same as Peter-see-me (q.v.).

II. *New Test. Biog.:* The Greek surname of an apostle of Jesus. It is the renderiug of the East Aramæan ܟܹܐܦܵܐ (*kepha*), a corruption or derivation from Heb. כֵּף (*keph*) = a rock (Job xxx. 6; Jer. iv. 29), and was given by Jesus (John i. 40-42). Transliterated into Greek, with a termination, it became Κηφᾶς (*Kēphas*) (Gal. ii. 9). Peter's real name was Simon (Matt. xvii. 25; Luke iv. 38, v. 3, 5, &c), his father's Jonas (John xxi. 15), his brother's Andrew (Matt. iv. 18). Peter was born at Bethsaida (John i. 44), but had removed to Capernaum, where he had a house, being a married man (Matt. viii. 14; Mark i. 30; Luke iv. 38; 1 Cor. ix. 5). For his call to be an apostle, see Matt. iv. 18; Mark i. 16-18; Luke v. 1-11; John i. 35-42. Three of the twelve were selected on three occasions by Jesus for special honour (Mark v. 37; Matt. xvii. 1, xxvi. 37), Peter's name standing first, though John was the disciple whom Jesus loved (John xix. 26, xx. 2, xxi. 20, 24. [Pillar-apostles.] The Power of the Keys was first bestowed on him (Matt. xvi. 13-20), though afterwards also on the other apostles (cf. xviii. 1 with 18). Peter was of an impulsive temperament, generous, but too forward in speech (xvi. 22, 23), and rash in action (John xviii. 10). It was not natural cowardice, but because through his rashness he had committed himself, and was in danger of arrest, that made him deny his Lord (Matt. xxvi. 51-75). After the Ascension, he was for a time the most prominent of the apostles (Acts i. 15, ii. 14, &c., iii. 1-26, iv. 8, 9, v. 1-16), and though specially sent to the Jews (Gal. ii. 8), yet had the privilege of being the first to admit Gentiles into the church (Acts x. 1-48). Afterwards he was somewhat cast into the shade by the eminence of St. Paul, and on one occasion dissembling his liberal views when in narrow Judaic company, was withstood by St. Paul to the face "because he was to be blamed" (Gal. ii. 11). Tradition makes him die as a martyr at Rome, about A.D. 64, crucified with his head downwards. Roman Catholics claim him as the first Bishop of Rome, and consider that the authority delegated him by Jesus appertains also to his successors, the Popes of Rome.

¶ (1) *The First Epistle General of Peter:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle which claims to have been written by the Apostle Peter (i. 1), apparently from Babylon (v. 13), "to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia" (i. 1), all places in Asia Minor. These strangers were obviously Christian converts, the majority apparently Gentiles (i. 14, ii. 10, iv. 3). Their churches were in charge of elders (v. 4). They were in suffering (i. 6), which the apostle foresaw would deepen into severe persecution (iv. 12-18). He exhorts them to steadfastness, to careful avoidance of crime and scandal (ii. 12, iv. 15), to humility (v. 5-6), and the proper observance of their duties of subjects, servants, husbands or wives, brethren in a natural or spiritual sense (ii. 13—iii. 8), office-bearers, or members in Christian churches (v. 1-5). The epistle was probably carried by Silvanus (v. 12). St. Mark seems to have been with Peter when it was written (v. 13). Its date is uncertain, probably between A.D. 60 and A.D. 64. There is strong evidence for its authenticity, which has rarely been doubted.

(2) *The Second Epistle of Peter:*

New Test. Canon: Another epistle claiming to have been penned by the Apostle (i. 1), the author also referring to the transfiguration scene as one which he personally witnessed (i. 17, 18), and to a previous epistle (iii. 1). In this second letter he seeks to establish Christians in the faith, warns them against false teachers, and predicts the general conflagration of the world. Its style is different from that of the first. The language and sentiments of ch. ii. and part of iii. resemble Jude. When it was published, the epistles of St. Paul had been collected, and formed part of New Testament Scripture (iii. 15-16). The evidence for its authenticity is much less strong than that for the first epistle. Clement of Alexandria seems to have known it. It is not in the Peschito (q.v.); Cyprian ignored it; Origen and Eusebius placed it among the controverted writings, but it gradually obtained acceptance before the close of the fourth century.

Peter-boat, *s.* A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be propelled either way.

Peter-gunner, *s.* A sportsman.

Peter-man, *s.* A fisherman.

"Twould make good boots for a *peterman* to catch salmon in."—*Eastward Hoe!*

Peter-pence, Peter's pence, *s.*

* **1.** *Law & Hist.:* A tax of a penny on each house throughout England, which commenced in Saxon times as an occasional voluntary contribution, but was finally established as a legal tax under Canute, Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. From being sent to Rome it was called by the Saxons Rome-feoh, Rome-scot, and Rome-pennyng. The name Peter-pence arose from its being collected on St. Peter's Day. From being levied on every private and every religious house, the Abbey of St. Albans only excepted, it was called also Hearth-money. At first it was used chiefly for the support of an English college at Rome, then the Pope shared the gift with the college, and finally appropriated the whole. Edward III. forbade its being paid; but it was soon restored. The Act 21 Henry VIII. c. 21, passed in 1534, swept it away.

"The occasional aids and talliages, levied by the prince on his vassals, gave a handle to the Pope to levy, by the means of his legates a latere, *peter-pence* and other taxations."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

2. A voluntary contribution raised among Catholics, and sent to the Pope for his private use.

* **Peter-see-me,** *s.* [A corruption of *Pedro* (Peter) *Ximenes.*] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines. (*Middleton: Spanish Gipsy*, iii. 1.)

Peter's fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The haddock (q.v.).

pē'-tẽr (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *repeater* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

¶ *Blue Peter:* [Blue-peter].

pē'-tẽr, *v.i.* To thin out, disappear, as a vein in a mine. (*Colloq.*)

* **pĕt'-ẽr-ęl,** *s.* [Petrel.]

pĕt-ĕ-rĕr'-ō, * **pĕt-ą-rär'-ō,** *s.* [Pedrero.]

pē'-tẽr-shąm, *s.* [After Lord Petersham, by whom the fashion was set.]

I. A name given to a kind of great-coat formerly worn.

2. A heavy and fine cloth for men's overcoats, the face being rolled so as to present the appearance of little tufts.

Pē'-tẽr-wôrt, Pē'-tẽrş-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *Peter, Peter's,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Ascyrum hypericoides.*

pĕt'-ĭn-ĭne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_4H_{11}N$. An alkaloid isomeric with tetrylamine found in the most volatile portions of bone-oil.

† **pĕt-ĭ-ô-lā'-ceoŭs** (ee as **sh**), † **pĕt-ĭ-ô-lā'-çē-oŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *petiolaceus*, from Lat. *petiolus.*] [Petiole.] Petiolar (q.v.).

pĕt-ĭ-ô-lā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *petiolaneus*, from Lat. *petiolus.*] [Petiole.]

Bot.: Consisting only of a petiole. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pĕt'-ĭ-ô-ląr, pĕt'-ĭ-ô-ląr-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *petiol(e);* *-ar, -ary.*]

1. *Anat.* (*Of ducts*): Supported or suspended by a slender stalk.

2. *Bot.:* Pertaining to or proceeding from a petiole; growing on or supported by a petiole.

pĕt-ĭ-ô-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *petiolatus.*]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hymenoptera. The abdomen is supported on a slender footstalk of greater or less length. There are two tribes, Entomophaga and Aculeata.

PETIOLATE LEAF.

pĕt'-ĭ-ô-lāte, *a.* [Eng. *petiol(e);* *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having a petiole as, a *petiolate* leaf.

pĕt-ĭ-ô-lāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Petiolate.]

petiolated-hymenoptera, *s. pl.* [Petiolata.]

pĕt'-ĭ-ôle, *s.* [Fr. *pétiole*, from Lat. *petiolum*, accus. of *petiolus* = a little foot, from *pediolus*, dimin. from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Bot.: The leaf-stalk of a plant, the part connecting the blade with the stem. It is generally half cylindrical, often channelled above, but in some monocotyledons it is cylindrical, and in others it is a sheath. [Common-petiole.]

¶ In a compound leaf the secondary and tertiary petioles, if the last-named exist, are called the partial petioles.

pĕt'-ĭ-ôled, *a.* [Eng. *petiol(e);* *-ed.*]

Bot.: Having a petiole; petiolate.

pĕt-ĭ-ŏl'-u-ląte, pĕt-ĭ-ŏl'-ụ-ląr, *a.* [Eng. *petiolul(e);* *-ate, -ar.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a petiolule.

pĕt'-ĭ-ŏl-ūle, *s.* [Dimin. from *petiole* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A secondary petiole or stalklet supporting a leaflet.

pĕt'-ĭt (final *t* silent) * **pet-ite,** *a.* [Fr.] Petty, small; inconsiderable, inferior.

"By what small *petit* limits does the mind catch hold of and recover a vanishing motion."—*South's Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

petit-baume, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to a liquor obtained from *Croton balsamiferum.*

petit-coco, *s.* [Coco, *s.* (2).]

petit-constable, *s.* An inferior civil officer, subordinate to the High Constable.

petit-grain, *s.* An essential oil obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Citrus Bigaradia.*

petit-jury, *s.* [Petty-jury.]

petit-larceny, *s.* [Petty-larceny.]

*** petit-maitre,** *s.* [Fr. = a fop.] A spruce fellow who hangs about ladies; a fop, a coxcomb.

"The battered beau, who affects the boy at three-score, or the *petit-maitre*, who would be a man at fifteen."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

petit-serjeanty, *s.*

Law: The tenure of lands of the crown by the annual tendering of some implement now, or formerly, used in war, as a bow, an arrow, a flag, &c.

"The Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington hold the estates granted to their ancestors for their public services, by the tenure of *petit-serjeanty*, and by the annual render of a small flag."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

*** petit-treason,** *s.*

Law: The crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection; as for a servant to kill his master, a wife her husband, &c. The name is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.

pĕ-tĭ'-tion, *** pe-ti-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *pétition*, from Lat. *petitionem*, accus. of *petitio* = a seeking, a suit, from *petitus*, pa. par. of *peto* = to seek, to ask; Sp. *petition;* Ital. *petizione.*]

1. An entreaty, a request, a supplication, a prayer; a solemn, earnest, or formal prayer or entreaty addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power.

"Her *petition* for the wrongs she feels."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

2. A single article, or several, in a prayer: as, the several *petitions* of the Lord's Prayer.

3. A formal written request or application made to one vested with authority, or to a legislative or administrative body, soliciting a favour, grant, right, or act of mercy.

4. The paper or document containing such request or application; especially applied in legal language to an application to a court or judge: as, a *petition* for a divorce.

petition of right, *s.*

1. *English Law:* A petition for obtaining restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, where the sovereign is in full possession of any hereditaments or chattels, and the petitioner suggests such a right as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself; in which case, upon this answer being endorsed by the sovereign, *soit droit fait al partie* (let right be done to the party), a commission shall issue to inquire of the truth of this suggestion.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* A declaration of the rights of the people, put forward by parliament in the third year of the reign of Charles I., and assented to by him. They are:

(1) That no man be compelled to pay any moneys to the State without common consent by act of parliament.
(2) That no person be imprisoned for refusing the same, nor any freeman be imprisoned without any cause showed, to which he might make answer.
(3) That soldiers and mariners be not billeted in the houses of the people.
(4) That commissions be no more issued for punishing by the summary process of martial law.

pĕ-tĭ'-tion, *v.t.* & *i.* [Petition, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To solicit, to beg, to supplicate, to make supplication or prayer to; to entreat; to ask from.

"All *petitioning* the king for my restoration, I presume?"—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 4.

2. To address a petition or formal supplication or application to, as to a sovereign or a legislative or administrative body for some grant, favour, or right.

"The King of Samoa in 1877 *petitioned* the English Government to annex the islands."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

3. To solicit, to beg.

B. *Intrans.:* To present a petition; to make application; to solicit.

"Toleration may be *petitioned* for."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

*** pĕ-tĭ'-tion-ar-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *petitionary; -ly.*] By way of begging the question.

"This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

*** pĕ-tĭ'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *petition; -ary.*]

1. Offering or making a petition; supplicatory.

"To pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. Containing or of the nature of a petition or entreaty.

"Brevity of speech commends itself by, in all *petitionary* addresses, a peculiar respect to the person addressed to."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

*** pĕ-tĭ-tion-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *petition; -ee.*] A person cited to answer or defend a petition.

pĕ-tĭ'-tion-ĕr, *** pe-ti-ci-on-er,** *s.* [Eng. *petition; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who presents or makes a petition; a suppliant.

"O vain *petitioner!* beg a great matter."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

*** 2.** *Eng. Hist.:* An opponent of the Court party in the reign of Charles II.; an addresser (q.v.).

pĕ-tĭ-tion-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Petition, *v.*]

petitioning-creditor, *s.*

Law: A creditor who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his trading debtor.

*** pe-tĭ'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eug. *petition; -ist.*] A petitioner. (*Lamb.*)

pĕ-tĭ'-ti-ō prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ī (ti as shĭ), *phr.* [Lat. = a begging of the principle or question.]

Logic: A vicious mode of reasoning, popularly called *begging the question*, which consists in tacitly taking for granted as true the proposition to be proved, and drawing conclusions from it as though proved.

*** pĕt'-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *petitus*, pa. par. of *peto* = to seek.] One who seeks; a seeker.

"The bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ii. 48.

pĕt'-ĭ-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *petitorius*, from *petitor* = one who seeks or begs; Fr. *pétitoire*; Ital. & Sp. *petitorio.*] Petitioning; begging; supplicating.

petitory-actions, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Actions by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer. All actions on personal contracts by which the granter has become bound to pay, or to perform, are *petitory actions.*

pĕt-ĭ-vĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after J. Petiver, F.R.S., a London apothecary.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Petiveriaceæ (q.v.). Known species four, from tropical America. In Brazil *Petiveria alliacea*, the Guinea-weed, is put into warm baths to be used in paralysis.

pĕt-ĭ-vĕr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petiveri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Petiveriads (q.v.); an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Under shrubs or herbs, with an alliaceous odour; leaves alternate, entire, stipulate, sometimes dotted; sepals several; corolla none; stamens either indefinite, or as many as in the sepals; ovary superior, one celled, with one erect ovule; fruit indehiscent, dry, wingless, or samaroid. Tropical American plants. Known genera three, species ten. (*Lindley.*)

pĕt ĭ-vĕr'-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *petiveri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Petiveriaceæ (q.v.).

pĕ-tŏăg', *s.* [Chinese.] The same as Packfong (q.v.).

*** pĕ-trăl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Petrology.]

*** pĕt'-rą-rў,** *s.* [Sp. *petraria*, from Lat. *petra*; Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a stone.] A machine in use among the ancients for casting stones. [Pederero.]

"The *petrary* and two mangonels."—*Archæologia*, iv. 384.

*** pē'-tre (tre as tĕr),** *s.* [Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a stone.] Nitre; saltpetre (q.v.).

*** pē-trō'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *petræus*, from *petra* = a stone, a rock; Gr πετραῖος (*petraios*).] Of or pertaining to rock or stone.

pĕt'-rel (1) *** pĕt'-ĕr-el,** *s.* [Fr. *pétrel, pétérel*, from *Pétre* = Peter: the allusion being to the action of the bird, which seems to walk on the sea, like St. Peter (Matt. xiv. 29); cf. Ger. *Petersvogel*, lit. = Peter-fowl, Peter-bird.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the family Procellariidæ (q.v.), small oceanic birds of dusky plumage, nocturnal in habit, widely distributed, but most abundant in the southern hemisphere. They are considered by sailors as the harbingers of stormy weather, in which they seem to delight. Many of them nidificate in holes, and the majority lay but one egg, usually white. Some apparently come to land only for nidification, but nearly all are liable to be driven on shore by storms. *Œstrelata hesitata*, the Capped Petrel, whose habitat is the West Indian Islands, has been met with in Hungary. (*Ibis*, 1884, p. 202). *Procellaria* (*Thalassidroma*) *pelagica* is Mother Carey's Chicken, or the Storm Petrel; *Cymochorea leucorrhoa* is the Fork-tailed, or Leach's Petrel; and *Oceanites oceanicus* is Wilson's Petrel. In this work the most important species are described under their popular names.

*** pet-rel** (2), *s.* [Peytrel.]

*** pĕ-trĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *petrescen(t); -ce.*] The state or condition of being petrescent; the process of changing into stone.

*** pĕ-trĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *petra*; Gr. πέτρα = a stone, a rock.] Changing into stone, or stony hardness; petrifying.

"By springs of *petrescent* water."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 55.

pĕ-trĭc'-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Veneridæ (q.v.). Shell oval or elongated, thin, tumid, anterior side short; hinge with three teeth in each valve, the external often obsolete; pallial sinus deep. Recent species thirty, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil twenty, commencing in the Chalk.

pĕt-rĭ-făc'-tion, *s.* [A contracted form of *petrification* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of petrifying or changing into a stone; the state of being petrified; conversion of any organic matter, animal or vegetable, into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. [Fossilization.]

"So sudden a *petrifaction* and strange induration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. That which is petrified or converted into stone; organic matter petrified; a fossil.

"Inspecting its *petrifactions* and its mineral fountains."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. vi.

† **II.** *Fig.:* The state of being morally petrified or paralyzed, as by fear, astonishment, &c.

"Mortification or *petrifaction* of the soul."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 139.

*** pĕt-rĭ-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *facio* = to make.]

1. Having the power or quality of petrifying or converting organic substance into stone; petrifying.

2. Of or pertaining to petrifaction.

"The lapidescencies and *petrifactive* mutations of hard bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

*** pĕt'-rĭ-fī-ą-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *petrify; -able.*] Capable of being petrified.

pĕ-trĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *pétrifique;* Ital. & Sp. *petrifico.*] Having the power or quality of petrifying; having power to petrify; petrifactive.

"Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry,
As with a trident smote." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 294.

*** pĕ-trĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Petrification.] To petrify; to convert into stone.

"Though our hearts *petrificated* were,
Yet causedst thou thy law be graven there."
J. Hall: Poems (ed. 1646), p. 96.

*** pĕt-rĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *petrificacion;* Ital. *petrificazione.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of petrifying; the state or condition of being petrified; petrifaction.

"We have also with us the visible *petrification* of wood in many waters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. That which is petrified; a petrifaction; a fossil.

II. *Fig.:* Obduracy, callousness, hardness of heart.

pĕt'-rĭ-fў, *** pet-ri-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pétrifier*, from Lat. *petra* = a stone, a rock, and

facio = to make; Sp. *petrificar;* Ital. *petrificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To convert or change into stone or stony substance.

"Moss *petrified* with branching corallines."
Mason: English Garden, iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To make obdurate, callous, or hard-hearted.

"Blush if thou canst; not *petrified,* thou must."
Cowper: Expostulation.

2. To paralyze or stupefy, as with fear, astonishment, &c.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become converted into stone or a stony substance, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.

"When wood and many other bodies do *petrifie.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

* 2. *Fig.:* To become hardened, lifeless, or callous.

pĕt'-rī-līte, *s.* [Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a rock, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *petrilith.*]

Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE (q.v.).

Pē'-trīne, *a.* [Lat. *petrinus* = of stone.] Of or pertaining to St. Peter: as, the *Petrine* epistles.

Petrine-epistles, *s. pl.* [PETER, ¶.]

Petrine-liturgy, *s.* [LITURGY, ¶ 3.]

pĕt-rō-, *pref.* [Gr. πέτρος (*petros*) = stone, rock.] Pertaining to or consisting of stone or rock.

petro-occipital, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the occipital bone, and to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a *petro-occipital* suture.

Pē-trō-brû'-şĭ-ạn, *s.* [From *Petrobusius,* the Latinised form of the name of the founder.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Peter de Bruys, who, about A.D. 1110, attempted religious reform. He was burnt by an angry populace, at St. Giles's in 1130. The tenets attributed to him by Peter, Abbot of Cluny, who in 1141 wrote to confute him, were that persons should not be baptised till they reached years of discretion; that there should be no churches built, and that those already erected should be pulled down; that crosses should be abolished; that the sacred elements in the communion are only signs of the body and blood of Christ, and that the oblations, prayers, and good offices of the living do not profit the dead. Peter is regarded with much respect by some Protestants, who claim him as a reformer before the Reformation. His followers continued till the sixteenth century.

pĕt-rō-çĭn'-cla, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. κίγκλος (*kinglos*) = a water-ouzel.]

Ornith.: According to Vigors, a genus of Turdinæ. Bill moderate, with tip curved; points of wings produced beyond half of the tail. It contains the Rock-thrushes found in India and elsewhere.

pĕt'-rō-drōme, *s.* [PETRODROMUS.]

Zool.: A jumping-shrew from Mozambique. As its name implies, it lives among the rocks, thus differing from other members of the family. It is insectivorous, and soon becomes familiar in captivity.

pĕ-trŏd'-rō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. δρόμος (*dromos*) = a race, running.]

Zool.: A genus of Macroscelididæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Petrodromus tetradactylus.* It is larger than the rest of the family, and has only four toes on each hind foot. [PETRODROME.]

pĕt'-rō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraphori, with one species from the Derbyshire Coal-measures.

pĕt-rō-gā'-lē, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of Macropodidæ, in some classifications considered as a sub-genus of Macropus (q.v.). *Petrogale penicillata* is the Brush-tailed, and *P. xanthopus,* the Yellow-footed Rock Kangaroo.

pĕt'-rō-glўph, *s.* A rock-carving.

pĕt-rō-glўph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *petroglyph(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by petroglyphy.

pĕ-trŏg'-lў-phў, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to carve.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

pĕ-trŏg'-rạ-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *petrograph(y); -er.*] One who studies or is versed in petrography; a petrologist.

pĕt-rō-grăph'-ĭc, pĕt-rō-grăph'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *petrograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to petrography.

pĕ-trŏg'-rạ-phў, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

* 1. The art of writing on stone.

2. The study of rocks; a scientific description of or treatise on rocks; that branch of geology which deals with the constitution of rocks; petrology.

"Another point of novelty in this text-book is the prominent place assigned to microscopic *petrography.*"—*Athenæum,* Oct. 28, 1882.

pĕt'-rŏl, *s.* [PETROLEUM.]

Chem.: C_8H_{10}. A hydrocarbon occurring in the petroleum of Sehnde, near Hanover. It has not yet been isolated, being always found mixed with olefines and homologues of marsh-gas, but by treatment with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, it is converted into a crystalline compound, trinitropetrol, $C_8H_7(NO_2)_3$.

pĕt'-rō-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *petrol(eum); suff. -ene* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An oil obtained by Boussingault from asphalt, and announced by him as the liquid constituent of all asphalt. He assigned it the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$. Subsequent investigation tends to show that this is a mixture of oils.

pĕ-trō'-lĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *petra* = a rock, and *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: Earth oil, naphtha, mineral oil, paraffin oil. A term applied to a variety of inflammable liquids found naturally in many parts of the earth, and formed by the gradual decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface. These liquids vary in colour from a faint yellow to a brownish-black, and in consistence from a thin transparent oil to a fluid as thick as treacle, and their specific gravities range from ·7 to 1·1. They are met with in most countries of Europe, but occur in abundance in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States, in Canada, at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and elsewhere. Pelouze and Cohours have shown that these oils consist mainly of homologues of marsh-gas, and they were able to isolate by fractional distillation twelve members of the series [PARAFFIN, 1. (2)], gaseous, liquid, and semi-solid. A light petroleum oil is used all over the world for illuminating purposes, and a heavy oil for lubricating machinery. The former should have a sp. gr. ·810 to ·820, and should not evolve inflammable vapour until heated to 55°. If an oil gives off inflammable vapour below this temperature it is considered unsafe for domestic use. Paraffin oil is the commercial name for an oil obtained by direct distillation from American petroleum. It is also applied to an oil produced by the dry distillation of boghead coal, shale, &c., at a temperature considerably lower than that employed in the manufacture of gas.

petroleum-benzin, *s.*

Chem.: The portion of petroleum which distils over at from 70-120°. It has a sp. gr. of ·680 to ·700, and a boiling-point of 60-80°. It dissolves oils, fats, caoutchouc, and turpentine, and has been used for skin diseases, gastric pains, and in the preparation of lacquers and varnishes.

petroleum-burner, *s.* A burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it by a reservoir.

petroleum-ether, *s.*

Chem.: That portion of native petroleum which distils over at 45-60°. It is a clear colourless oil, having a faint odour of petroleum, a sp. gr. of ·665, and boiling between 50° and 60°. It is very inflammable, and has been used as a remedy for rheumatism, and as an anæsthetic.

petroleum-furnace, *s.* A steam-boiler furnace constructed for burning jets of petroleum, or a spray of petroleum mixed with a proportioned stream of air, sometimes accompanied by a steam jet.

petroleum-spirit, *s.*

Chem.: The portion of petroleum which distils over between 120° and 170°. Sp. gr. ·740 to ·745. It does not dissolve resin, and is used for diluting linseed oil varnishes, and for cleaning printers' type.

petroleum-spring, *s.*

Geol.: A spring consisting of, or largely impregnated with, petroleum. They are often found in connection with mud volcanoes.

petroleum-still, *s.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, &c., in the order of their volatility.

petroleum-tester, *s.* An instrument for determining the inflammability of illuminating oils, or of inflammable matter in compound liquids, by means of a thermometer and a flame, the thermometer being applied to the liquid while the heat is imparted to the latter, and the vapour generated by the heat being directed to the flame, so as to take fire when the heat rises to the point at which the liquid gives off explosive vapours.

pĕt'-rō-leûse, *s.* [Fr.] A female incendiary, especially one belonging to the communist party in Paris in 1870.

"The communist, the *petroleuse,* and the free colonist smoked friendly cigarettes together."—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

pĕt-rō-lĭth'-ō-īde, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; suff. *-ide* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PORCELAIN-SPAR (q.v.).

* **pĕt'-rō-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *petrol(eum); -ize.*] To burn or set fire to with petroleum.

"The Communists *petrolizing* clubs and palaces."—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden,* i. 130.

pĕt-rō-lŏġ'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *petrolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to petrology.

"The value of the instrument as an auxiliary to *petrological* work is beyond question."—*Athenæum,* Oct. 28, 1882.

pĕ-trŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *petrolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in petrology.

pĕ-trŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. πέτρος (*petros*) = a stone, a rock; suff. *-ology.*]

Nat. Science: The study of the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks; including the various changes they have undergone through physical and chemical agencies, either combined or separate. Macroscopic and microscopic examination, together with chemical analysis, are the methods pursued. If the rock is of sufficiently coarse texture, an examination by an ordinary lens suffices, but in rocks of fine grain a thin section is prepared, and, under the microscope, the individual mineral constituents are recognized by their specific structural and optical characters. The chemical analysis is performed either on the rock as a whole, or the mass is pulverised, and the mineral species of which it consists separated by certain fluid chemical compounds of known density, and the products of this separation separately analysed.

"He has included in his text-book an excellent outline of the present state of microscopic *petrology.*"—*Athenæum,* Oct. 28, 1882.

pĕt-rō-măs'-tŏid, *a.* [Eng. *petrous,* and *mastoid.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the petrous bone.

pĕt'-rō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Rock-rat; a genus of Octodontinæ, or, in some classifications, of Echimyidæ. There is but one species, *Petromys typicus,* from South Africa.

pĕt-rō-mў'-zŏn, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. μύζω (*muzō*) = to suck.]

Ichthy.: Lamprey; the typical genus of the family Petromyzontidæ. Dorsal fins two, the posterior continuous with the caudal; lingual teeth serrated. The genus is confined to the northern hemisphere. Three species are British: *Petromyzon marinus,* the Sea-lamprey; *P. fluviatilis,* the River Lamprey or Lampern; and *P. brachialis,* the Pride, Sandpiper, or Small Lampern.

pĕt-rō-mў-zŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petromyzon,* genit. *petromyzontid(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Lampreys; a family of Cyclostomata. Body eel-shaped, naked; subject to a

metamorphosis; in the perfect stage, with a suctorial mouth armed with teeth. Eyes present in mature animals. External nasal apertures in middle of upper side of head. Larvæ without teeth, and with a single continuous vertical fin. Genera: Petromyzon, Ichthyomyzon, Mordacia, and Geotria. Habitat, the rivers and coasts of temperate regions. They feed on other fishes, to which they attach themselves by suction, scraping off the flesh with their teeth.

PETRONEL.

*** pĕt'-rō-nĕl, * pĕt-rō-nĕll, * pet-ri-o-nel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *petrinal*, from Sp. *petrina* = a girdle, a belt, from Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = a breast.] [POITREL.] A small carbine, or horseman's pistol. So called from being fired with the stock against the breast.

"Twas then I fired my *petronel*."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 19.

pĕ-trō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *petronius* = of or belonging to a rock or mountain.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of Passer. It contains the Sparrow of Palestine, *Petronia* (*Passer*) *brachydactylus*. (*Darwin.*)

pĕ-trŏph'-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = a friend.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteidæ. The dried flowers of *Petrophila brevifolia* treated with hot water, impart to it a brilliant yellow colour, which Lindley thinks might be used as a dye.

pĕt-rō-phĭ-lō'-dēș, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *petrophil(a)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits resembling Petrophila. It was described by Bowerbank, from the London Clay of Sheppey. He named and figured seven species, or, at least, forms.

pĕ-trōs'-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *petros(us)* = rocky; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There are *petrosal* nerves and sinuses.

pĕt-rō-scĭr'-tēș, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. σκιρτάω (*skirtaō*) = to leap.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with thirty species of small size, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. Body moderately elongate, naked; a single dorsal fin; ventrals of two or three rays; a single series of immovable teeth in the jaws, with a strong curved canine behind, stronger in lowerthan in upper jaw. Tentacles sometimes present; gill-opening reduced to a small fissure above root of pectoral.

pĕt-rō-sĕ-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πετροσέλινον (*petroselinon*) = rock-parsley; formerly a genus of Umbellifers.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Carum, including Common Parsley (*P. sativum*), which is a native of Europe, but widely cultivated in the United States, and elsewhere. [PARSLEY.]

pĕt-rō-sī-dër'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: A granular mixture of magnetic iron or ilmenite with felspar. Occurs in Strömöe, Faroe Islands.

pĕt-rō-sĭ'-lĕx, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Lat. *silex* = a flint-stone.]

Petrol.: The same as FELSTONE (q.v.).

pĕt'-rō-sĭ-lĭ'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *siliceous* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of petrosilex.

pĕt'-rō-sphĕ-nŏĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *sphenoidal.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sphenoid and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a *petrosphenoidal* suture.

pē'-troŭs, *a.* [Lat. *petrosus*, from *petrus* = a stone.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like stone; stony, rocky.

2. *Anat.:* Hard as a rock. There is a *petrous* portion of the temporal bone.

pĕt'-tąh, *a.* [Hind. *peth.*] The suburb of a fortified town; the portion of a town outside a fort; a market town.

*** pĕtt'-cōy,** *s.* [Eng. *petty;* second element doubtful.]

Bot.: According to Johnson, *Gnaphalium minus* (not a Linnæan name), but perhaps *Filago minima.*

pĕt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PET, *v.*]

pĕt'-tĭ-çhăps, *s.* [Eng. *petty*, and *chaps* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: *Sylvia hortensis*, the Gardeu Warbler.

"This species was first made known, as a British bird, by Willughby, to whom it was sent from Yorkshire by Mr. Jessop, of Broom Hall, near Sheffield, under the name of *Pettichaps*."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 415.

¶ Prof. Newton (*loc. sup. cit.*) says that "this name appears never to have been in general use in England," nor does he adopt it; but it "is still applied to a bird (though of what species there is insufficient evidence to show) in the extreme north of Derbyshire." The Pettichaps of White is not exactly determined, but is either *Sylvia rufa* or *S. trochilus*. Wood (*Illust. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 280, 281) distinguishes *S. hortensis* as the Greater, and *S. rufa* as the Lesser Pettichaps.

pĕt'-tĭ-cōat, *s.* [Eng. *petty*, and *coat.*]

1. A loose undergarment worn by females, fastened round the waist, and covering the lower part of the body.

"Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped *petticoats*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A woman.

"There's a *petticoat* will prove to be the cause of this."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.

*** petticoat-affair,** *s.* An affair of gallantry.

"Venus may know more than both of us
For 'tis some *petticoat-affair*."
Dryden: Amphitryon, i. 1.

petticoat-government, *s.* Female rule or government.

petticoat-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A pipe in the chimney of a locomotive, which comes down over the exhaust nozzle, and conducts the escaping steam and the smoke and sparks which follow the induced current into the arrester.

*** pĕt'-tĭ-fŏg,** *v.i.* [Eng. *petty*, and Prov. Eng. *fog* = to hunt in a servile manner, to flatter for gain, from O. Dut. *focker* = a monopolist.] To act as a pettifogger; to do business in a petty manner.

"He takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis."—*Butler: Characters.*

pĕt'-tĭ-fŏg-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pettifog; -er.*] A petty, second-rate attorney or lawyer.

"A *pettifogger* named Alexander Fitton, who had been detected in forgery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*** pĕt'-tĭ-fŏg-gĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *pettifogger; -y.*] The practices or arts of a pettifogger; petty tricks or quibbles.

"The last and lowest sort of their arguments, and such like *pettifoggery*."—*Milton: To Remove Hirelings.*

pĕt'-tĭ-fŏg-gĭng, *a.* [Eng. *pettifog; -ing.*] Petty, mean, paltry, quibbling.

"The gigantic task imposed upon the Board has been discharged in no *pettifogging* parochial spirit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

*** pĕt-tĭ-fŏg'-ų-līze,** *v.i.* [PETTIFOG.] To act as a pettifogger; to use petty and contemptible tricks or quibbles. (*De Quincey.*)

*** pĕt-tĭ-fŏg'-ų-lĭz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pettifoguliz(e); -er.*] A pettifogger. (*De Quincey.*)

† pĕt'-tĭ-greē, pĕt'-tĭ-grūe, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *petygrewe* = a pedigree (?)]

Bot.: *Ruscus aculeatus.*

*** pet-ti-grew,** *s.* [PEDIGREE.]

pĕt'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *petty; -ly.*] In a petty manner.

pĕt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *petty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being petty; littleness, smallness, meanness.

"A scornful *pettiness* that made him 'hard to help.'"—*Scribner's Magazine*, May 1880, p. 110.

pĕt'-tĭsh, * pĕt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pet; -ish.*] Proceeding from or characterized by pettishness; peevish, fretful; inclined to ill-temper.

"Poverty brought on a *pettish* mood."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

pĕt'-tĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pettish; -ly.*] In a pettish manner; peevishly, fretfully.

"Poorly, and *pettishly*, ridiculously
To fling away your fortune."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, iii. 1.

pĕt'-tĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pettish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pettish; peevishness, fretfulness.

"How must this needs irritate a munificent God to see his bounty contemned out of childish *pettishness*."—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 14.

pĕt'-tĭ-toeș, *s. pl.* [Eng. *petty*, and *toes.*] The feet of a sucking pig; applied to the human feet in ridicule or contempt.

"He would not stir his *pettitoes*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

pĕtt'-kō-īte, *s.* [After Bergrath von Pettko; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring chiefly in small cubes, sometimes with planes of the rhombic dodecahedron. Hardness, 2·5; lustre, bright, diminishing on exposure; colour, black; streak, greenish; taste, sweetish. Analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 45·32; sesquioxide of iron, 44·92; protoxide of iron, 6·66; water, 1·51 = 98·41. Found at Kremnitz, Hungary.

pĕt'-tle, *v.t.* [Eng. *pet;* frequent. suff. *-le.*] To indulge; to treat as a pet; to coddle.

"And harle us, *pettle* us up wi' bread and water."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xviii.

pĕt'-tle, *s.*. [PADDLE (2), *s.*]

pĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *pectus.*] The breast.

¶ (1) *In petto:* In the breast or heart; hence, in secrecy, in reserve.

"Whatever else they might hold undeclared *in petto*."—*North: Examen*, p. 609.

(2) *Cardinal in petto:*

Eccles.: A cardinal created by the Pope, but whose creation is not yet proclaimed.

*** pet-toune,** *s.* [SPITTOON.] A spittoon.

"With large *petounes* perfum'de and sousèd."
Scott: Certaine Pieces (1616).

*** pĕt'-trĕl,** *s.* [POITREL.]

pĕt'-tў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *petit*, a word of doubtful origin; Wel. *pitio;* O. Ital. *pitetto, petitto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Small, trifling, insignificant, little, unimportant.

"*Petty* rills cover their broad channels."—*Eustace's Italy*, vol. ii., ch. viii.

2. Having little power, influence, or possessions; unimportant; inferior.

"There was terror and agitation in the castles of tweuty *petty* kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A scholar low in a school; a young scholar.

"A schoolmaster that taught *petties*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 37.

petty-averages, *s. pl.* [AVERAGE, *s.*]

petty-bag, *s.* Formerly an office in the Court of Chancery, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs of *scire facias, congés d'élire* for bishops, &c. [HANAPER-OFFICE.]

petty-cash, *s.* Money expended or received in small items.

Petty-cash book: A book in which small payments and receipts are entered.

petty-constable, *s.* [PETIT-CONSTABLE.]

petty-coy, *s* [PETICOY.]

petty-jury, petit-jury, *s.*

Law: A jury in criminal cases who try the bills found by the grand jury.

petty-larceny, *s.*

Law: The stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence or under. The distinction between *petty* and *grand* larceny is now abolished.

petty-officer, *s.* An officer of the Royal Navy, corresponding to a non-commissioned officer in the army. They are appointed by the captain of the ship.

petty-rice, *s.*

Bot.: *Chenopodium Quinoa*, largely cultivated on the Pacific slopes of the Andes for its seeds, which, after being boiled, are used for making gruel or broth.

petty-session, *s.* [SESSION.]

*** petty-treason,** *s.* [PETIT-TREASON.]

petty-whin, *s.*

Bot.: *Genista anglica.* [GENISTA.]

pĕt'-tў-çhăps, *s.* [PETTICHAPS.]

pĕt′-ụ-lạnçe, * **pĕt′-ụ-lạn-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *pétulance*, from Lat. *petulantia*, from *petulans* = forward, pert, petulant (q.v.); Sp. *petulancia*; Ital. *petulanza.*] The quality or state of being petulant; peevishness, pettishness, fretfulness.

"Vice, indolence, faction, and fashion produce minute philosophers, and mere *petulancy* not a few." —*Bp. Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. vii., § 31.

pĕt′-ụ-lạnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *petulans*, pr. par. of **petulo*, a dimin. of *peto* = to seek; Ital. & Sp. *petulante.*] Characterized by petulance, peevishness, or pettishness; perverse, pettish, saucy, forward, capricious.

"Restraining his hitter and *petulant* tongue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

pĕt′-ụ-lạnt-lў, * **pĕt′-ụ-lẹnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *petulant*; *-ly.*] In a petulant manner; with petulance; peevishly, pettishly.

"He no less *petulantly* than profanely apply'd to himself that text of the holy prophet."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 3.

* **pĕ-tŭl′-çĭ-tў,** *s.* [Petulcous.] Wantonness; friskiness.

"I doe therefore much blame the *petulcity*."—*Hall: From Bp. of Coventry.*

* **pĕ-tŭl′-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *petulcus* = butting with the horns.] Wanton, frisking, gambolling.

"The Pope whistles his *petulcous* rams into order." —*Cane: Fiat Lux*, p. 151.

* **pe-tun,** *s.* [Brazil. = tobacco.] [Petunia.] Tobacco. (*Taylor, The Waterpoet.*)

pĕ-tū′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Latinised from *petun* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Hort.: The typical genus of the Petunieæ (q.v.). They are solanaceous plants, with viscous leaves, and white, violet, or purple flowers, cultivated in gardens.

pĕ-tụ-nĭ′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petuni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ, or if that order be divided, as it is by Myers into two, then of Atropaceæ.

pē-tŭn′-tzĕ, *s.* [From the Chinese, *Pehtun-tsz.*]

Min.: A rock consisting largely of quartz, with some felspar, used in China for mixing with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

pĕt′-wood, *s.* [Eng. *pet*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: Berrya mollis, one of the Tiliaceæ.

Pĕt′-wŏrth, *s.* [See def.]

† *Geog.:* A market-town and parish in the county of Sussex, thirteen miles N.E. of Chichester.

Petworth-marble, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A marble of Wealden age, occurring about a hundred feet below the top of the Weald Clay. It is used for architectural decoration, especially of churches. Called also Sussex marble, Paludina marble, and Paludina limestone.

pĕtz′-īte, *s.* [After the German chemist, Petz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral which is refrcrable to the species Hessite (q.v.), in which the silver is replaced in varying amounts by gold. Stated by Schrauf and others from measurements of good crystals to be isometric in crystallization, though regarded by Becke as triclinic. Found in several localities, but lately in good crystals at Botes, Transylvania.

peū′-çē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πεύκη (*peukē*) = the fir.]

Palæobot.: A fossil coniferous tree described by Witham. Etheridge enumerates one species from Carboniferous, one from Jurassic, and one from Eocene strata.

peū-cĕ-dăn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *peucedan(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Umbellifers.

peụ-çē′-dạ-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peucedan(um)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Imperatorin.]

peụ-cē′-dạ-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *peucedanum, peucedanus*; Gr. πευκέδανον (*peukedanon*), πευκέδανος (*peukedanos*) = the hog's fennel.]

Bot.: Hog's Fennel, the typical genus of Peucedanidæ. Umbels compound; flowers white or pink; petals obovate or obcordate, with an inflexed point. Fruit flat, with a brown, thin border with five ribs, the two lateral ones obsolete, with one to three in each interstice. Found in tropical and temperate regions. Known species a hundred. *Peucedanum officinale, P. palustre*, and *P. sativum*, wild in Britain, and *P. Ostruthium* naturalised. The root of *P. montanum* yields a white, bitter, fetid juice, used in Courland against epilepsy.

peū′-çўl, *s.* [Gr. πεύκη (*peukē*) = the fir; *-yl.*] [Terebilene.]

peur-mi-can, *s.* [Pemmican.]

peū-tĭn-ġĕr′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.] An epithet applied to a parchment map or table of the roads of the ancient Roman Empire, found in a library at Speyer in the fifteenth century, and made known by Conrad Peutinger, of Augsburg. It was constructed in the time of Alexander Severus, about A.D. 226.

pew, * **pewe,** * **pue,** * **puwe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pui, puye* = an elevated place, a gallery set on the outside with rails to lean on, from Lat. *podium* = an elevated place, a balcony, espec. the balcony next the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat; from Gr. πόδιον (*podion*) = a little foot, from πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot; Dut. *puye*; Ital. *poggio* = a hillock; Sp. *poyo* = a stone-bench near a door.]

1. A fixed seat in a church, inclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions. Pews, originally square, are now generally long and narrow, to seat several persons.

"*Pews* in the church may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence), from the ancestor to the heir."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 28.

*2. A wooden erection, in the shape of a square or parallelogram, used by lawyers, money-lenders, &c.; a bench.

"From the *pewes* of most wicked judges."—*Old Play of Timon*, p. 12.

*3. A box in a theatre.

*4. A pen, a sheepfold.

pew-cart, *s.* A one-horse, two-wheeled, pew-shaped carriage, used about Nantucket. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

pew-chair, *s.* A seat affixed to the end of a pew so as to occupy a part of the aisle upon occasion when seats in excess of the pew accommodation are required. (*Amer.*)

pew-opener, *s.* An attendant in a church, whose duty is to open the pews for the congregation.

pew, *v.t.* [Pew, *s.*] To furnish with pews.

pē′-wĕt, *s.* [Pewit.]

* **pew-fēl′-lōw,** * **pue-fel-low,** *s.* [Eng. *pew*, and *fellow.*] One who sits in the same pew in church: hence, a companion, an associate.

"And makes her *pewfellow* with others' moan." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

pē′-wĭt, pē′-wĕt, peē′-wĭt, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

1. The lapwing.

2. The laughing gull or mire-crow.

pewit-gull, *s.* The same as Pewit, *s.*, 2.

pew′-tĕr, * **pew-tir,** * **pew-tyr,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *peutre, peautre, piautre*; Ital. *peltro*; Sp. *peltre.*] [Spelter.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Metall.:* The finer pewter is an alloy of twelve parts tin, one part autimony, and a small quantity of copper; the coarser, of eighty parts tin and twenty of lead. The same ingredients as the finer pewter, but in different proportions (nine of tin to one of antimony) constitute Britannia metal. Pewter is specially used for making the drinking-vessels called pewter pots. It was formerly employed more extensively than now.

2. A polishing material used by marble-workers and derived from the calcination of tin.

3. A pewter tankard: as, Give it to me in a *pewter.*

4. Vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, beer-pots, tankards, &c.

"*Pewter* and brass, and all things that belong to house or housekeeping."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

B. *As adj.:* Made of or relating to pewter.

"So I gaue him a steel glasse, two *pewter* spoons, and a paire of veluet sheathed knives."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 280.

pew′-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pewter*; *-er.*] A smith who works in pewter; one who makes vessels or utensils of pewter.

"He shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

¶ The Pewterers are a London Company, incorporated A.D. 1473.

pew′-tĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pewter*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Equisetum hyemale.

pew′-tĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pewter*; *-y.*] Belonging to or resembling pewter: as, a *pewtery* taste.

pew′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pew*; *-y.*] Enclosed by fences; fenced in so as to form small fields. (*Sporting slang.*)

"Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewy*, and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

pĕx′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *pexitas*, from *pexus* = woolly, prop. pa. par. of *pecto* = to comb.] The nap of cloth.

Peў′-ĕr, *s.* [For def. see compound.]

Peyer's glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Aggregate, small circular patches, surrounded by simple follicles, with flattened villi occupying the interspace. They are situated near the lower end of the ileum, and their ulceration is the pathognomonic characteristic of enteric or typhoid fever, hence their importance. They were discovered and described in 1677, by Johu Conrad Peyer, a Swiss anatomist.

* **peynt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Paint.]

* **pey-trel, pet-rel, pet-trel,** *s.* [Poitrel.]

pĕ-zī′-zạ, *s.* [Lat. *peziœ, peziteæ* (pl.), from Gr. πέζικες (*pezikes*), πέζεαι (*pezeai*) = mushrooms without a stalk and without a root.]

Bot.: A large genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. The species at first appear as closed sacs, bursting at the top and spreading out, resemble a cup, containing asci and paraphyses. Many are brightly coloured. They are found on dead wood, on the ground among leaves, &c.

pĕz′-ĭ-zoĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peziza*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling a fungus of the genus Peziza (q.v.).

* **pezle mezle,** *adv.* [Pell-mell.]

pĕz′-ō-phăps, *s.* [Gr. πεζός (*pezos*) = on foot, walking, and φάψ (*phaps*) = a dove.]

Ornith.: Solitaire; an extinct genus of Dididæ, with a siugle species, *Pezophaps solitaria*, from the Island of Rodriguez. It was described by Lequat in 1708 from personal observation, and probably survived till 1761. It was allied to the Dodo (q.v.), but the neck and legs were louger, and the bird was more slightly built. They were formerly very abundant, and, being excellent eating, the early voyagers destroyed great numbers of them. The introduction of swine, which ran wild in the forest, and fed on the eggs and the young birds, completed their extermination. The Solitaire was provisionally described and figured (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1865, pp. 199, 200, pl. viii.) as *Didus nazarenus*, and its osteology is discussed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1869, pp. 327–62.

pĕz-ō-pō-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pezopor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ, comprehendiug the True Parrakeets.

pĕ-zŏp′-ō-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. πεζοπόρος (*pezoporos*) = going by land: πεζός (*pezos*) = on foot, and πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the Pezoporinæ (q.v.). The upper mandible has the margin arched aud entire; the lower is much thicker and stronger. Tail long, cuneated; tarsus lengthened; claws very slender. [Parrakeet.]

pfăff′-īte, *s.* [After M. Pfaff; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Jamesonite (q.v.).

pfahl-bau′-tẹn (au as **oŭ),** *s. pl.* [Ger. *pfahl* = a lake, and *bauten* = dwellings, from *bauen* = to build.] The name given by German archæologists to lake-dwellings (q.v.).

pfĕn′-nĭg, pfĕn′-nĭng, *s.* [Ger.] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany and the neighbouring States. The

pfennig of the German Empire is the $\frac{1}{100}$th part of the mark (q.v.). [PENNY.]

Pfingst, *s.* [Ger.] Same as WHITSUN.

phā'-ca, *s.* [Gr. *φακός* (*phakos*) = the lentil; *φακή* (*phakē*) = its fruit.]

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Astragaleæ. Now reduced to Astragalus (q.v.).

pha-çĭd-ĭ-ā'-çē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phacidi(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ascomycetous Fungi. Receptacle coriaceous, the disc ultimately exposed by the rupture of its outer coat.

pha-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phaca* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phacidei (q.v.). The depressed receptaeles burst above by a few angular laciniæ. Found on living and dead oak-leaves, raspberry-leaves, &c. The commonest is *Phacidium coronatum*, having a yellow disc surrounded by black tceth.

phăc'-ō-chēre, phăc'-ō-chœre, *s.* [PHACOCHŒRUS.] Any individual of the genus Phacochœrus (q.v.).

phăc-ō-chœr'-ŭs (œr as ĕr), *s.* [Gr. *φακός* (*phakos*) = a wart, and *χοίρος* (*choiros*) = a hog.]

Zool.: Wart-hog; a genus of Suidæ, distinguished by a fleshy wart under each eye, large, sharp, recurved canines, and the peculiar formation of the last molars. There are only two species: *Phacochœrus ælianus* (Ælian's Wart-hog), from the north, and *P. æthiopicus* (the Ethiopian Wart-hog) from the south of Africa. Their food consists almost principally of roots.

phăc'-ōid, *a.* [Gr. *φακός* (*phakos*) = a bean, a lentil, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

phăc'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *φακός* (*phakos*) = a bean, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *phakolit.*]

Min.: A variety of Chabazite (q.v.), occurring in lenticular forms arising from twinning. First found at Leipa, Bohemia.

phăc'-ō-nĭn, *s.* [Gr. *φακός* (*phakos*) = anything shaped like a lentil; *n* counect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An albuminous substance constituting the inner portion of the crystalline lens of the eyes of fishes. (*Watts.*)

pha-cŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phacop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. Head well developed, the globella broadest in front, with three lateral grooves; eyes large, and having facets; four instead of the three normal pairs of grooves; body-rings eleven. Lower Silurian to the Devonian inclusive.

phăc'-ōps, *s.* [Gr. *φακός* (*phakos*), or *φακή* (*phake*), and *ὤψ* (*ōps*)=eye, face, countenauce.] [PHACA.]

Palæont.: The single genus of the Phacopidæ (q.v.).

phā'-cō-scōpe, phā'-kō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *φακός* (*phakos*) = anything leuticular, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to look.]

Optics: An instrument devised by Helmholtz for observing the reflected images seen in the human eye when it is being accommodated to a near object. It is made by a dark room with a candle inside and apertures for the observed and observing eyes.

phæ-ăc'-tin-īte, *s.* [Gr. *φαιός* (*phaios*) = dusky; *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*) = a ray, genit. *ἀκτῖνος* (*aktinos*), and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in Nassau, Germany. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2·997 to 3·057; colour, greyish-brown. Analysis yielded: silica, 35·5; alumina, 16·9; sesquioxide of iron, 25·4; protoxide of manganese, 1·4; magnesia, 5·3; lime, 7·2; water, 8·1 = 99·8. Found in a rock called Iserite, and is probably an altered hornblende.

phæ-nō-car'-pŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *φαίνομαι* (*phainomai*) = to appear, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrouuding parts.

phæ'-nō-găm, *s.* [Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage; Fr. *phénogame.*] A phanerogamous plant, as opposed to a cryptogam (q.v.).

phæ-nō-gā'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [PHANEROGAMIA.]

phæ-nō-găm'-ĭc, *a.* [PHÆNOGAM.]

Bot.: Haviug visible sexual organs. The same as PHANEROGAMIC (q.v.). (*J. D. Hooker*, in *Lindley's Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 94.)

phæ-nŏg'-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *phænogam*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phæ-nŏm'-ĕ-nŏn, *s.* [PHENOMENON.]

phæ'-ō-çўst, *s.* [Gr. *φαίος* (*phaios*) = dusky gray, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Decaisne's name for Cytoblast (q.v.).

phæ-ō-læ'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *phæo-*, and Gr. *λαιμός* (*laimos*) = the throat.]

Ornith.: Lilac-throats; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species, *Phæolæma rubinoides*, from Columbia, and *P. æquatorialis*, from Ecuador. Bill straight, and longer than the head. The metallic colours are confined to the crown of the head and a conspicuous metallic lilac spot on the throat.

phæ-ō-rĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *φαιός* (*phaios*) = gray, and *ῥητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_8O_7$. A brown resinous substance extracted from rhubarb root by alcohol of 60–80 per cent. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water and ether, very soluble in alcohol, in the alkalies, and in acetic acid. Heated on platinum foil, it melts, gives off a faint odour of rhubarb, and burns away without leaving a trace of ash.

phæ-ŏs'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phæos(on)*; *-ic.*] (See compound.)

phæosic-acid, *s.* [PHÆOSON.]

phæ'-ō-sŏn, *s.* [Gr. *φαιός* (*phaios*) = gray; suff. *-on.*]

Chem.: Phæosic acid. A name given to a brown substance extracted from the pericarp of the bay-berry, by a solution of sodium carbonate.

phā'-ĕ-thŏn, phā'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [PHAETON.]

Ornith.: Tropic-bird (q.v.), Boatswain-bird; the sole genus of the family Phaëthoutidæ (q.v.). Bill as long as the head, gently curved above, edges notched, nostrils partly closed by a membrane; two middle feathers of the tail very long and narrow. Three species are known, all from tropical seas.

phā-ĕ-thŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phaëthon*, genit. *phaethont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Steganopodes (q.v.), with the single genus Phaëthon (q.v.).

phā-ĕth-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φαέθων* (*phaethōn*), and *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: Long-tailed Hermits; a genus of Trochilidæ, with about twenty species from tropical America. They are distinguished by their strongly graduated tails, the middle feathers being the longest, and in most of the species all the tail-feathers are conspicuously tipped with white. The male and female are alike in coloration.

Phā'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *phaéton* = a phaeton, from Lat. *Phaeton*; Gr. *Φαέθων* (*Phaethōn*) = son of Helios.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The son of Helios and the ocean nymph Clymene, who, having extracted an oath from his father that he would grant him whatever he asked, demanded permission to drive the chariot of the sun for one day. His inexperience would have caused a total conflagration had not Jupiter launched his thunder, and hurled Phaetou into the river Eridanus.

2. *Vehicles:* An open four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses.

> "At Belgrave's once upon a time
> There stood a *phaeton* sublime."
> *Warton: The Phaeton & the One-Horse Chaise.*

3. *Ornith.:* [PHAETHON].

* **phā-ĕ-tŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *phaeton*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or like a phaeton. (*Lamb.*)

† **phā-ĕ-tō-nī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phaëton*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of the unrestricted Pelecanidæ (q.v.), coextensive with Phaethontidæ.

phăġ-ĕ-dē'-ną, phăġ-ĕ-dæ'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *phagedæna*, from Gr. *φαγίδαινα* (*phagidaina*), from *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat; Fr. *phagédène.*]

1. A spreading obstinate ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

2. A canine appetite.

phăġ-ĕ-dĕn'-ĭc, phăġ-ĕ-dæn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *phagedænicus*, from Gr. *φαγεδαινικός* (*phagedainikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to phagedena; of the nature or character of phagedena; phagedenous.

B. *As subst.:* A preparation or application which causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

* **phăġ-ĕ-dĕn'-ĭc-ąl, * phăġ-ĕ-dæn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *phagedenic*; *-al.*] The same as PHAGEDENIC (q.v.).

phăġ-ĕ-dē'-noŭs, phăġ-ĕ-dæn'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *phagedæn(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Phagedenic.

phăl-ăc'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalacr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Clavicorn Beetles. They are short and convex, have their antennæ eleven-jointed; wiug-cases covering the abdomen; five-jointed tarsi, the first three with brush-like palms, the fourth very short. They fly well, and are found on flowers. British genera, Phalacrus aud Olibrus; species fourteen. (*Dallas.*)

* **phăl-ą-crŏc-ō-răç'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *phalacrocorax*, genit. *phalacrocorac(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Illiger's Steganopodes, approximately co-exteusive with the Pelecanidæ as unrestricted.

phăl-ą-crŏc'-ō-răx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φαλακροκοραξ* (*phalakrokorax*): *φαλακρός* (*phalakros*) = bald, and *κόραξ* (*korax*) = a crow.]

Ornith.: Cormorant (q.v.); a genus of Phalacroeoracidæ, or, according to modern ornithologists, of the Pelecanidæ as unrestricted. The four toes are all connected by a web; tail loug and stiff; no exterior nostrils in adult. Species thirty-five, universally distributed.

phăl-ą-crō'-sĭs, *s.* [PHALACRUS.]

Med.: Baldness of the head; calvities.

phăl'-ą-crŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φαλακρός* (*phalakros*) = bald-pated.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Phalacridæ. Four species are British.

† **phą-læ'-ną,** *s.* [Gr. *φάλαινα* (*phalaina*), *φάλλαινα* (*phallaina*) = (1) a whale, (2) a moth.]

Entom.: A vast geuus of Lepidoptera founded by Linnæus, who included under it all the moths. It is now broken up iuto groups, families, and genera.

* **phą-læ'-nĭ-dēs,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A name formerly given to the Moths.

phăl-æ-nō'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*; Gr. *εἶδος* = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Nocturna. Antennæ pubescent or ciliated; abdomen slender, not crested; posterior wings brightly coloured; larva smooth, elongated, with sixteen legs. Two British species. (*Stainton.*)

phăl-æ-nŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Sarcauthidæ; beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from the Indian Archipelago. Cultivated in English greenhouses.

* **pha-lăn'-ġē-al, phăl-ăn-ġē'-an,** *a.* [Eng. *phalange*; *-al, -an.*] Phalangal (q.v.).

phăl'-ăn-ġĕr, *s.* [Fr., from *phalange*, one of the small bones of the fingers or toes.] (See extract, after def., on next page.)

Zool.: The popular English name for any individual of the sub-family Phalangistinæ (q.v.). Phalaugers are small woolly-coated marsupials, with opposable great toes, which are destitute of a nail. They are, for the most part, vegetable feeders, though some are insectivorous, and in confinement any of them will readily devour small birds or other animals. They may be grouped in two classes, those with, and those without, a patagium or flying-membrane. The most important will be found in this dictionary under their popular names.

SOOTY PHALANGER.

"Buffon gave to a pair of cuscuses examined by him the name that heads this article, '*Phalanger*,' on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nails."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 727.

pha-lăn′-ġēş, *s. pl.* [PHALANX.]

pha-lăn′-ġĭ-al, pha-lăn′-ġĭ-an, *a.* [PHALANGEAL, PHALANGEAN.]

phăl-ăn-ġī′-ĭ-dæ, pha-lăn′-ġĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangium*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Spiders; a family of Huxley's order Arthrogastra. Eyes, two; maxillary palpi filiform, terminated by simple hooks; cephalothorax and abdomen distinct, nearly of equal breadth, the latter divided into segments; legs long; no metamorphosis. It contains the Harvest-men, or Harvest Spiders. They are very active. Various eccentric forms occur in Brazil.

pha-lăn′-ġĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *phalangi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining or relatiug to spiders of the genus Phalangiuu.

phăl-ăn-ġĭs′-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *phalange.*] [PHALANGER.]

Zool.: True Phalangers, the Opossums of the Australian colonists; the typical geuus of the sub-family Phalangistinæ. Feet normal; tail long and bushy, naked only for a few inches along the under side of the tip. Four or five species, of which the best known is *Phalangista vulpeculus*, the Vulpine Phalanger, common in zoological gardens. It is a native of Australia, and is replaced in Tasmania by *P. fuliginosus*, the Brown Phalanger. *P. nana* is the Dormouse Phalanger. [PHALANGER.]

phăl-ăn-ġĭs′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangist(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Huxley's Metatheria (= Didelphia or Marsupialia). Animals of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, feeding on vegetable or mixed diet, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands. There are three sub-familes, Phalangistinæ, Phascolarctinæ, and Tarsipediuæ. [THYLACOLEO.]

phăl-ăn-ġĭs-tĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangist(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Phalangistidæ (q.v.), a numerous group, varying in size from that of a mouse to a large cat. Habits arboreal; distributed abundantly in the Australian region. Ten genera are recognised, Phalangista, Cuscus, Pscudochirus, Petaurista, Dactylopsila, Petaurus, Gymnobelideus, Dromicia, Distoechurus, and Acrobata. [PHALANGER.]

***phăl′-an-ġīte,** *s.* [Lat. *phalangites*, from Gr. φαλαγγίτης (*phalanggitēs*), from φαλάγξ (*phalangx*) = a phalanx (q.v.); Fr. *phalangite.*] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

pha-lăn′-ġĭ-ŭm, *s.*

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phalangiidæ (q.v.).

phăl-ăn-gō′-sĭs, *s.*

1. An abnormal alignment, or a turning inward of the eyelashes.

2. A dropping of the upper eyelid.

***phăl′-ăn-stĕre,** *s.* [Fr.] A phalanstery (q.v.).

phăl-ăn-stĕr′-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *phalanstery*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaiuing or relating to phalansterianism.

B. *As subst.:* A supporter or advocate of phalansterianism; a Fourierist.

phăl-ăn-stĕr′-ĭ-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *phalansterian*; *-ism.*] [FOURIERISM.]

phăl-ăn-stĕ-rī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *phalansteri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata Discostomata. Animaleules more or less ovate, bearing a single terminal flagellum, the base of which is encircled by a membranous collar. Two geuera: Phalansterium and Protospongia.

phăl-ăn′-stĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *phalanster(y)*; *-ism.*] The same as PHALANSTERIANISM (q.v.).

phăl-ăn-stĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PHALANSTERY.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phalansteriidæ. There are two species, *Phalansterium consociatum* and *P. digitatum*, both freshwater.

phăl′-ăn-stĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *phalanstère*, from Gr. φαλάγξ (*phalangx*) = a phalanx (q.v.).]

1. A community of persons living together according to the systeu of Fourier. [FOURIERISM.]

"A *phalanstery* of all the friends."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. viii.

2. The buildiug occupied as a dwelling by phalansterians.

phăl′-ănx, phā′-lănx (pl. ***pha-lăn′-ġēş, phăl-ăn-x-ēş,** or **phā′-laṅx-ēş**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλάγξ (*phalangx*) = a line of battle, a battalion; Sp. *falanje*; Ital. *falange.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Iu the same sense as II. 1.

"Aforetime they had their battalions thick and close together like the Macedonian *phalanges*."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 286.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A body of troops or men formed in close array, or any uumber of people distiuguished for firmness and solidity of union.

"But at present they formed a united *phalanx*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(2) A society or association of members organized upon the plan of Fourier, and haviug a coumon dwelling. [PHALANSTERY.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Greek Antiq.:* The close order of battle in which the heavy-armed troops of a Grecian army were usually drawn up. There were several different arrangemeuts of the phalanx peculiar to differeut states; but the most celebrated was that iuveuted by Philip of Macedou.

"The Macedonians were the most famous for this way of imbattling: their *phalanx* is described by Polybius to be a square battail of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three foot beyond the front of the battail."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): The small honcs of the fingers and toes, so called from their regular disposition. Normally each digit has three phalanxes. Called also internodes.

* 3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*) (*Of the form* phalanges): A number of stameus joined by their filameuts.

† 4. *Zool.:* A sub-family.

phăl′-ăṅxed, *phā′-lăṅxed, *a.* [Eng. *phalanx*; *-ed.*] Formed or drawn up in a phalanx; in close array.

"Though now one *phalanxed* host should meet the foe." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 80.

phăl-ạ-rĭd′-ē-æ, pha-lăr′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phalar(is)*, or genit. *phalarid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ, series Clisantheæ. The spikelets are compressed, generally dorsally, and are deciduous, the lowest empty glume is small or absent, the second larger, the third with a palea, and sometimes with a male flower; the fourth with a palea and bisexual flower hardening round the fruit.

pha-lăr′-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλαρίς (*phalaris*), φαληρίς (*phalēris*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phalarideæ (q.v.). The flower glumes are three, the upper bisexual, the two lower ones rudimentary. Known species sixteen; one, *Phalaris arundinacea*, a grass two to six feet high, growing in rivers, lakes, &c., is British. *P. canariensis* furnishes canary seed. It is naturalized in Britain.

phăl′-a-rōpe, *s.* [PHALAROPUS.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any individual of the genus Phalaropus (q.v.). Two species are common, extending throughout Northern Europe and Northern Asia. The Red or Rednecked Phalarope (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*), about the size of a Sandpiper, has the upper parts blackish-gray, the feathers edged with red, sides of the neck chestnut; thorax, breast, and belly white. The Gray Phalarope (*P. fulicarius*) is so called from the prevailing hue of its winter plumage; in summer the upper parts exhibit a mixture of black, white, and yellow; breast and under parts reddish chestnut. It is rather larger than the first species. Wilson's Phalarope (*P. wilsonii*) is a North American bird; the lobes of the toes have a narrower border, and the legs are longer and slenderer than in the other two speeies. They feed on minute crustacea, and their flesh is oily and unpalatable.

pha-lăr′-ō-pī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalarop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Scolopaeidæ (q.v.).

pha-lăr′-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. φάλαρις (*phalaris*) = a coot, aud πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the sub-family Phalaropinæ (q.v.); with three species. Bill rather long, weak, straight, depressed; nostrils basal; legs rather short, slender, three toes in front, one behind; the anterior toes furnished with an extension of membrane laterally, forming lobes, slightly serrated at the edges. Wings, long, pointed. [PHALAROPE.]

phăl′-lĭc, *a.* [Gr. φαλλικός (*phallikos*), from φαλλός (*phallos*) = the phallus (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallism.

"I could not learn anything about a *phallic* monolith."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Oct., 1881, p. 450.

† phăl′-lĭ-şĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *phallic*; *-ism.*] The same as PHALLISM (q.v.).

"They must necessarily have manifested sensual tendencies of the very nature of *phallicism*."—*McClintock & Strong. Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 56.

phăl′-lĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *phall(us)*; *-ism.*]

Compar. Relig.: The worship of the fertilizing power of nature under the symbol of the phallus (q.v.). The idea that natural productions were engendered in a manner akin to the propagation of man and the lower animals is poetically expressed by Virgil (*Georg.* ii. 325–327) and Lucretius (i. 257, 599). Phallism appears to have been at first an independent cult, but was afterwards adopted into other forms of worship, or it may have been the germ whence other forms sprang. Its origin is unknown. The Phœnicians ascribed its introduction iuto their worship to Adonis; the Egyptiaus to Osiris, the Phrygians to Atys, and the Greeks to Dionysos, but such a belief may well have arisen in many places in the infancy of the human race. [ASHTORETH, BAAL, BEL, GROVE, *s.*, II. I, LINGA, SERPENT-WORSHIP, YONI.]

"The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of *phallism* . . . which the Jews too often imitated."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 55.

phăl-lō-ī′-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phall(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*).]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gastromycetous Fungi, having a large clavate, columnar, sulcate body, or globular, hollow, latticed framework protruded from the summit of the ruptured peridium.

phăl′-lŭs (pl. **phăl′-lī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλλός (*phallos*).]

1. *Compar. Relig.:* The representation of the male organ of geueration as a symbol of the fertilizing power in nature. According to Westropp (*loc. inf. cit.*, p. 31), three phases in its representation should be noted: (1) when it was the object of reverence and religious worship; (2) when it was used as a protection against malign influences, and especially against the evil eye; and (3) when it became the emblem of mere licentiousness (*Juvenal*, ii. 95).

"The Jews did not escape this worship; and we see their women manufacturing *phalli* of gold and of silver, as we find in Ezekiel xvi. 17."—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 87.

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the Phalloidei (q.v.). Large terrestrial fungi, sometimes

growing on rotten wood and very poisonous. *Phallus impudicus*, the Stinkhorn, growing in woods and hedges, is very fetid. *P. caninus* is scentless.

phallus-worship, *s.* The same as PHALLISM (q.v.).

"*Phallus-worship*, so widely spread among the nations of antiquity, must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle."—*Grimm: Teutonic Mythology* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 213. (Note.)

phæ-næ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φαναῖος* (*phanaios*) = giving or bringing light.]

Entom.: A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, sub-family Coprinæ. The males have a cephalic horn. One almost as large exists in the female of *Phanæus lancifer*. They are large, splendid beetles from the warmer parts of America.

***phāne,** *s.* [FANE (2), *s.*] A temple.

"In euery place, pinacle, *phane*, and vpon euery gate."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, cb. ix.

phăn-ĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φανερός* (*phaneros*) = visible; *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to bring to light.] Visible, manifest.

phăn'-ĕr-ō-găm, *s.* [PHANEROGAMIA.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the Phanerogamia (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-gā'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, containing all flowering plants. Opposed to Cryptogamia (q.v.).

***phăn-ĕr-ō-gā'-mĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *phanerogam*; *-ian.*] Phanerogamic (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-găm'-ĭc, phăn-ĕr-ŏg'-ą-mŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phanerogam(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having visible sexual organs; of or belonging to the Phanerogamia (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-glŏs'-są, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of the Batrachian order Anoura, in which a tongue is present. They are divided into two groups, Discodactyla and Oxydactyla (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-pleû'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phanéropleur(on)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Dipnoi. Caudal fin diphycercal; vertical continuous; gular plates; scales cycloid; jaws with a series of minute conical teeth on the margin. (*Günther.*) It corresponds to the Phaneropleurini of Huxley.

phăn-ĕr-ō-pleû-rī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phanéropleur(on)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*] [PHANEROPLEURIDÆ.]

phăn-ĕr-ō-pleû'-rŏn, *s.* [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *πλευρόν* (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Phaneropleuridæ (q.v.). It is of Devonian age. The Carboniferous genus Uronemus is probably generically identical with Phaneropleuron. (*Günther.*)

phăn'-sĭ-gar, *s.* [Hind. = a strangler.] An hereditary strangler; a Thug (q.v.).

phăn'-tą-scōpe, phăn-tăs'-ma-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = an image, and *σκοπέω* (*scopeō*) = to view, to observe.] An instrument invented by Dr. John Locke of Cincinnati, to illustrate some phenomena of binocular vision.

Phăn-tăs'-ĭ-ăst, *s.* [Gr. *φαντασιάζω* (*phantasiazō*) = to cheat with vain appearances.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (Pl.): A division of the Monophysite sect in the sixth century, who followed Julian of Halicaruassus in believing that the Divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ from the very moment of his conception that it became incorruptible. Nor did it feel real hunger, thirst, fatigue, or pain, but only semblances. Called also Aphthartodocetæ, Docetæ, and Manichæans. (*Mosheim.*)

"A dim shadow that recasts
The creed of the *Phantasiasts*."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Interlude.)

***phăn'-tăsm, *phăn-tăs'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*); Fr. *phantasme.*] [PHANTOM.]

1. A creation of the fancy; an apparition, a phantom; an optical illusion; an imaginary existence which seems to be real.

"A *phantasm* like a dream of night."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. A fancy, a notion, an idea.

phăn-tăs-mą-gŏr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = a phantasm, and *ἀγορά* (*agora*) = an assembly, a collection; *ἀγείρω* (*ageirō*) = to collect.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An optical effect produced by a magic-lantern. The glass is painted black on all parts except that occupied by the figures, which are painted in transparent colours. The image is thrown upon a transparent screen placed between the spectators and the lantern. By moving the instrument towards or from the screen, the figures are made to diminish or increase in size, which is capable (*e.g.*, if the figure be a skeleton) of producing startling effects.

2. The apparatus by which such effect is produced.

II. *Fig.* A mixed gathering of figures; a medley.

"The man was a *phantasmagoria* in
Himself." *Byron: Vision of Judgment*, lxxvii.

***phăn-tăs-mą-gŏr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagori(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

phăn-tăs-mą-gŏr'-ĭe, phăn-tăs-mą-gŏr'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagor(ia)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Phantasmagorial; varied.

"Genius and its works were as *phantasmagoric* as the rest."—*Lowell: Among my Books*, p. 172.

***phăn-tăs'-mą-gŏr-ў,** *s.* [PHANTASMAGORIA.]

***phăn-tăs'-mąl,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasm*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral, illusive.

"A wide circle of a transitory *phantasmal* character."—*Carlyle.* (*Webster.*)

***phăn-tăs-māl'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasm*; *-alian.*] Pertaining or relatiug to phantasms; phantasmal. (*Lytton.*)

***phăn-tăs'-mą-scōpe,** *s.* [PHANTASCOPE.]

***phăn-tăs-măt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasm*; *-atical.*] Phantasmal.

***phăn-tăs-mą-tŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = a phantasm, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

phăn-tăs-mŏ-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* The causes or conditions of the occurrence of phantasms or spectral illusions.

***phăn-tăs'-tĭc, *phăn-tăs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [FANTASTIC.]

***phăn'-tąs-trў,** *s.* [PHANTASM.] Fantasy; fancy.

"Poetick fiction and *phantastry*."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 531.

***phăn'-tą-sў,** *s.* & *v.* [FANTASY, *s.* & *v.*]

***phan-tike,** *a.* & *s.* [FANATIC.]

phăn'-tŏm, *făn'-tôme, *fan-tum, *s.* [O. Fr. *fantosme*, *phantosme*, from Lat. *phantasma*; Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = a phantasm; *φάνταζω* (*phantazō*) = to display, to appear; *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show; Ital. *fantasma.*]

1. A phantasm: something which has only an apparent existence; an apparition, a spectre; a fancied vision.

"I must—I will—Pale *phantom* cease."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 19.

2. An illusion.

"*Phantoms* which had haunted the world through ages of darkness fled before the light."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The same as MANIKIN, 2.

4. A kind of artificial bait for fishing.

"We must try what *phantoms* and spoons would do."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

† **phantom-corn,** *s.* Light or lank corn.

phantom-ship, *s.* [FLYING DUTCHMAN.]

phantom-tumour, *s.* [MUSCULAR-TUMOUR.]

***phăn-tō-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *phantom*; *-atic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

***phăn'-tŏm-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *phantom*; *-ize.*] To make, render, or represent as a phantom.

phą-pī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phap(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: In some classifications a sub-family of Columbidæ.

phăps, *s.* [Gr. = a dove.]

Ornith.: Bronze-wings; a genus of Columbidæ, with three species, from Australia and Tasmania.

Phăr'-aōh, *s.* [Gr. *Φαραώ* (*Pharaō*); Heb. פרעה (*Paraoh*), from Egyptian *Pra*, *Phra* = the sun.]

1. The name of the ancient monarchs of Egypt.

2. A game at cards; faro.

"The dear delight of breaking a *Pharaoh* bank."—*The Way to Keep Him*, i.

3. A kind of strong ale.

Pharaoh's chicken, *s.* The Egyptian vulture.

Pharaoh's pence, *s. pl.* The coin-like nummulites in the rock of which the pyramids, the steps of the Citadel of Cairo, &c. are built.

Pharaoh's rat, *s.* The ichneumon (q.v.).

Pharaoh's serpent, *s.* A somewhat dangerous chemical toy or firework, first made in Paris in 1865, and subsequently introduced into other countries.

***phăr'-ā-ŏn,** *s.* [FARO.]

Phăr-ā-ŏn'-ĭc, Phăr-ā-ōhn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Pharaoh*; *-nic.*] Pertaining to the Pharaohs, or ancient monarchs of Egypt.

"This egregious refinement consummated the theory of the *Pharaohnic* dynasty."—*Cooper: Egypt & the Pentateuch*, p. 25.

phăr-bī'-tĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulææ. *Pharbitis cathartica*, a St. Domingo plant, furnishes a resin like scammony. The seeds of *P. cærulea*, given in doses of thirty to forty grains, are cathartic.

***phāre,** *s.* [PHAROS.]

1. A watch-tower, a beacon, a lighthouse standing at the mouth of a harbour.

2. Hence, a harbour.

"About the dawn of the day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, let. 26.

3. A top, a summit.

"What care
If lower mountains light their snowy *phares*
At thine effulgence."
Browning: Paracelsus, v. 387.

***phăr'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [PHARAOH.] Egyptian.

"Pass'd from *Pharian* fields to Canaan land."
Milton: Paraphrase on Psalm cxiv.

phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc, phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *pharisaicus*, from *phariseus*, *pharisæus* = a pharisee (q.v.); Gr. *φαρισαικός* (*pharisaikos*); Fr. *pharisaique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees or their teaching and manner of life.

"The *pharisaick* sect amongst the Jews."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 6.

2. Addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion; formal, hypocritical.

phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pharisaical*; *-ly.*] In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically; with outward show of religion.

***phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pharisaical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pharisaical; pharisaism.

"Their many kinds of superstitions, and *pharisaicalness*."—*Fuller: Mod. Church of Eng.*, p. 489.

phăr'-ĭ-sā-ĭzm, *s.* [Fr. *pharisaïsme.*]

1. The doctrines, tenets, or manners of the Pharisees as a sect.

"These notions of religion wherever they are found, are but a branch of the old *pharisaism*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 17.

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

"The well-meaning *pharisaism* of the Church could injure the Church alone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

***phăr-ĭ-sē'-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *pharisæus*; Gr. *φαρισαῖος* (*pharisaios*).] Pertaining to or

following the teaching and manners of the Pharisees; pharisaic.

Phăr'-ĭ-sēē, *s.* [Lat. *Pharisæus, Phariseus*; Gr. Φαρισαῖοι (*Pharisaioi*), from Aramaic emphatic plural פְּרִישָׁיָא (*perushaya*), post-Biblical Heb. פְּרוּשִׁים (*perushim*) or פְּרוּשִׁין (*perushin*), literally, the separated ones, the eqnivalent of Biblical Heb נִבְדָּל (*Nibdal*), נִבְדָּלִים (*Nibdelim*) (Ezra vi. 21; Neh. x. 29).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II.**

2. *Fig.:* A conceited and self-righteous religionist like the Pharisee described by Jesus, in Luke xviii. 10–14.

II. *Judaism (Pl.):* The most numerous of the three divisions or orders of Judaism in the time of Christ, the other two being the Essenes and the Sadducees. They were so called because they kept aloof from Levitically impure food, separated themselves from the lawless people of the land, and united to keep the Mosaic law in accordance with Ezra vi. 21, ix. 1, x. 11; Neh. ix. 2, x. 28. They arose immediately after the return from the Babylonish captivity. As all the students of the law naturally joined this association, the appellation Member, Associate, חָבֵר (*chaber*), or Pharisee, פָּרוּשׁ (*parush*), became synonymous with student, disciple, lawyer, scribe. Accordingly, they represeuted the national faith of orthodox Judaism. Having to expound, to adapt to the vicissitudes of the commonwealth, and to administer such an extensive and gorgeous ritual as that of the Mosaic law, some of the Pharisees fell into extravagances, and laid more stress on trifling and petty formulæ than on the spirit of the law. Hence, the Talmud itself divides the Pharisees into seven kinds: "(1) The *shoulder* Pharisee, who carries, as it were, his good works on his shoulders to boast of them openly, and is weighed down by his innumerable virtues; (2) the *time-gaining* Pharisee, who, when you ask for anything, always says, 'Let me go first to do a godly work;' (3) the *deducting* Pharisee, who says, 'Deduct from my many virtues the few vices I commit;' (4) the *saving* Pharisee, who says, 'I save from my small means to be able to spend it on good works;' (5) the Pharisee who says, 'Would that I knew what sin I committed that I might atone for it by doing a good work;' (6) the *God-fearing* Pharisee, and (7) the *God-loving* Pharisee (*Jerusalem Berachoth*, ix. 14; *Babylon Sota*, 22 *b*), the last two of which alone are to be commended." It is the first five kinds to whom the rebukes of Christ refer, and who have given rise to the term Pharisee being used as synonymous with a strict observer of external forms of religion without the spirit of it. [SADDUCEE.]

phăr'-ĭ-sēē-ĭzm, *s.* [PHARISAISM.]

Phar. M, [See def.] Master of Pharmacy. An American degree.

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭc, phar-mą-çeū'-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. φαρμακευτικός (*pharmakeutikos*), from φαρμακευτής (*pharmakeutēs*) = a druggist, from φαρμακεύω (*pharmakeuō*) = to administer drugs; φαρμακεύς (*pharmakeus*) = a druggist; φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug; Fr. *pharmaçeutique*; Ital. & Sp. *farmaceutico.*] Of or pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutical-chemist, *s.* A person who, after passing a certain examination, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

pharmaceutical-chemistry, *s.* The department of chemistry which inquires into the composition of the several substances used as medicine.

Pharmaceutical Society, *s.* A society which was commenced in London, June 1, 1841, and obtained a royal charter on February 18, 1843. The Acts 15 and 16 Vict., c. 56, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 121, empower it to institute examinations for those who desire to practise pharmacy.

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pharmaceutical*; *-ly.*] In a pharmaceutical manner; in the manner of pharmacy.

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭcs, *s.* [PHARMACEUTIC.] The science of pharmacy (q.v.).

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pharmaceut(ic)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pharmacy; one who prepares medicines or drugs; an apothecary; a druggist.

phar'-mą-çĭst, *s.* A pharmaceutist.

phar-mą-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug.] Relating to chemistry or to drugs.

phar-mą-cō-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-* and Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; Ger. *pharmakochalzit, pharmacolzit.*]

Min.: The same as OLIVENITE (q.v.).

phar-mą-cō-dў-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Eng. *dynamics* (q.v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

phar-mą-cō-gnō'-sĭs (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Eng. *gnosis* (q.v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. Also termed Pharmacography and Pharmacomathy.

phar-mą-cŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The same as PHARMOCOONOSIS (q.v.).

phar-măc'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in delicate silky fibres, mostly in stellar groups, rarely in crystals. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·64 to 2·73; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, sometimes tinted red by cobalt arsenate; transluceut to opaque. Compos.: arsenic, 51·1; lime, 24·9; water, 24·0 = 100; corresponding to the formula, $(\frac{2}{3}CaO + \frac{1}{3}HO)_3AsO_5 + 5HO$. Found with arsenical ores at various localities.

phar-mą-cō-lō'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [PHARMACOLOGY.]

phar-mą-cōl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pharmacolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pharmacology; one who writes upon drugs and the composition or preparation of medicines.

phar-mą-cŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug; suff. *-ology.*]

1. The science or knowledge of drugs and medicines; the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

phar-mą-cŏm'-ą-thў, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Gr. μαθειν (*mathein*), 2nd aor. infin. of μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] The same as PHARMACOONOSIS (q.v.).

*** phar'-mą-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A medicine, a drug.

phar-mą-cō-pē'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [PHARMACOPŒIA.]

phar-mą-cō-pœ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. φαρμακοποιία (*pharmakopoiia*), from φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug, and ποιέω (*poiéō*) = to make; Fr. *pharmacopée.*]

Chemistry:

1. An official publication containing a list of the articles of the Materia Medica, with their characters, tests for determining their purity, and doses to be administered. Almost every civilized country has its national pharmacopœia, of which those of the United States, Germany, France, and Englaud are most deserving of mention. The earliest pharmacopœias were prepared by the Arabs, during the period from the 9th to the 12th century. Later ones were issued by the Medical School of Salerno. The Pharmacopœia of the United States is drawn up by a national convention of delegates from medical societies and universities. It is revised every ten years.

2. A chemical laboratory.

phar-mą-cŏp'-ō-lĭst, *s.* [Gr. φαρμακοπώλης (*pharmakopōlēs*) = a druggist, from φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug, and πωλέω (*pōléō*) = to sell.] One who sells medicines or drugs; an apothecary.

phar-mą-cō-şī-dēr'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Eng. *siderite*; Ger. *pharmakosiderit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring principally in cubes associated with copper ores, in various mines in Cornwall, rarely in other localities. Cleavage cubic. According to Bertrand it is pseudo-isometric. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·9 to 3; lustre, somewhat adamantine; colour, green, of varying shades, rarely yellow or brown; streak, varying with colour; subtransparent. Compos.: arsenic acid, 39·8; phosphoric acid, 2·5; sesquioxide of iron, 40·6; water, 17·1 = 100; corresponding with the formula, $3Fe_2O_3AsO_5 + Fe_2O_3,3HO + 12HO$.

phar'-mą-çў, * **fer-ma-cy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *farmacie* (Fr. *pharmacie*), from Lat. *pharmacia*, from Gr. φαρμακεία (*pharmakeïa*), from φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug.]

1. The art or practice of preparing, compounding, and preserving medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.

2. A chemist's shop.

* 3. The preparing and administering of medicines; the art of medicine.

"Such as sage Chiron, sire of *pharmacy*,
Once taught Achilles, and Achilles thee."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 148.

* 4. A dispensary.

*** phär'-ō** (1), *s.* [FARO.]

*** phär'-ō** (2), *s.* [PHAROS.]

*** pharoh,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shout in use among the Irish soldiery.

"That barbarous *Pharoh* and outcry of the soldiers."
—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 75.

*** phăr-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. φάρος (*pharos*) = a lighthouse; suff. *-ology.*] The art or science of lighting lighthouses.

phăr-ō-mā'-crŭs, *s.* [Gr. φᾶρος (*pharos*) = a mantle, and μακρός (*makros*) = large.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trogonidæ. *Pharomacrus mocinno* is the Long-tailed Trogon or Quesal (q.v.).

phär'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. (See def. 1); Lat. *pharus*; Fr. *phare*; Ital. & Sp. *faro.*]

1. A small island in the bay of Alexandria, upon which was erected a celebrated tower called the Tower of Pharos, on the top of which fires were kept to direct sailors in the bay.

2. A lighthouse, a beacon.

"The roar that breaks the *Pharos* from its base."
Tennyson: Princess, vi. 319.

phą-rўn'-ġąl, *a.* [PHARYNGEAL.] Of or pertaining to the pharynx, formed by the pharynx.

"Laws of change as regards these *pharyngal* modifications."—*Sweet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 9.

phą-rўn'-ġĕ-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. φάρυγξ (*pharungx*), genit. φάρυγγος (*pharunggos*) = the pharyux (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-eal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or affecting the pharynx.

¶ There are a *pharyngeal* artery, vein, nerve, and plexus.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The parts around the pharynx. (*Dunglison.*)

phăr-ўn-ğī'-tĭs, *s.* [Low Lat. *pharynx*, genit. *pharyng(is)*; *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pharynx.

pha-rўn-gō-, *pref.* [Gr. φάρυγξ (*pharungx*), genit. φάρυγγος (*pharunggos*) = the pharyux.] Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

pharyngo-laryngeal, *a.*

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging both to the larynx and to the pharynx. There is a *pharyngo-laryngeal* membrane, which may be affected with a follicular disease.

† phą-rўn-gō-brăn'-chĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: An order (Huxley) or sub-order (Owen) of Fishes, coextensive with Müller's sub-class Leptocardii. It contains one family, Cirrostomi, with a single genus, Branchiostoma (for this name, being two years older, should replace Amphioxus). [LANCELET.]

phą-rўn-gō-gnā'-thī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Ichthy.: An order of Fishes established by Müller. Part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins are non-articulated spines; the lower pharyngeals coalesced; air-bladder without pneumatic duct. As at present restricted it contains four families: Pomacentridæ, Labridæ, Embiotocidæ, and Chromidæ.

phăr-ŷn-gŏg′-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx.

phăr-ŷn-gŏl′-ŏ-gy, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word.]

Anat.: That part of the science which treats of the pharynx.

phą-rŷn′-gŏ-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument to scarify inflamed tonsils and open abscesses in the parietes of the pharynx.

phăr-ŷn-gŏt′-ŏ-my, *s.* [PHARYNGOTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of making an incision into the pharynx for the purpose of removing a tumour, or other obstructiou.

VERTICAL SECTION OF HUMAN THROAT.

1. Pharynx; *a.* Tongue; *b.* Epiglottis; *c.* Opening to the œsophagus; *d.* Larynx; *e.* Uvula; *f.* Upper part of pharynx; *g.* The mouth.

phăr′-ynx, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. φάρυγξ (*pharungx*).]

1. *Anat.:* The dilated commencement of the gullet.

2. *Pathol.:* There may be a diffused erysipelatous inflammation, an ordinary or a syphilitic ulcer of the pharynx, or foreign bodies may become imbedded in it.

phăs-cā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phasc(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Mosses, order Bryaceæ. The roundish theca ruptures the calyptra laterally, without raising it up in a cap; operculum none.

phăs-cŏ-gā′-lē, *s.* [Pref. *phasco(lo)-*, and Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: Pouched Weasels; a genus of Dasyuridæ, with three species from New Guinea and Australia.

phăs-cŏl-arc-tī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phascolarct(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Phalangistidæ (q.v.), with a single genus Phascolarctos (q.v.).

phăs-cŏl-arc′-tŏs, *s.* [Pref. *phascol(o)-*, and Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the sub-family Phascolarctinæ. There is but a single species, *Phascolarctos cinereus*, the Koala, or Native Bear. Cheek pouches are present, but no external tail. The ribs are eleven, two less than are usually present in Marsupials.

phăs-cŏl-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. φάσκωλος (*phaskōlos*) = a leather bag.] Having a marsupium (q.v.).

phăs-cŏ-lŏ-mȳ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phascolomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Wombats; a family of Marsupials, with a single genus Phascolomys (q.v.).

phăs-cŏl′-ŏ-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *phascolo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.:* Wombat (q.v.), the sole genus of the family Phascolomyidæ. Tail rudimentary; stomach simple; cæcum very short, wide, and with a peculiar vermiform appendage. Three species are known; they may be divided into two groups: (1) *Phascolomys Wombat* and *P. platyrhinus*, the Common and Broad-nosed Wombats; and (2) *P. latifrons*, the Hairy-nosed Wombat. They are terrestrial, burrowing animals, vegetable feeders, from the south of Australia, Tasmania, and the islands of Bass's Straits.

2. *Palæont.:* An extinct species, as large as a Tapir, has been found in the Australian Pliocene deposits. (*Wallace*).

phas′-cŏl-ŏ-thĕre, *s.* [PHASCOLOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the genus Phascolotherium (q.v.). (*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 67.)

phăs-cŏl-ŏ-thĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phascolo-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of insectivorous Marsupials, from the Stonesfield Slate (of Lower Oolitic age), and having its nearest living ally in Didelphys (q.v.).

phăs′-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. φάσκον (*phaskon*) = a kind of lichen on trees.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Phascaceæ. Minute mosses, some of them scarcely visible to the naked eye, growing on most banks, clay fields, &c.

phāse, phā′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *phasis* (pl. *phases*), from Gr. φάσις (*phasis*) = an appearance, from the same root as φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show; φάος (*phaos*) light; Fr. *phase*; Ital. & Sp. *fase*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An appearance or aspect exhibited by anything; especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind; a turn, a stage, a state.

"Art in its most obvious *phasis*."—*Sir W. Scott: Prose Works*, xxi. 85.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the gradual changes undergone by the moon in passing from an unilluminated state (new moon) through that of a continually broadening crescent to a complete orb (full moon), and back to new moon again. Similar phases are undergone by the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, though, owing to their small size and the excessive brightness of the latter planet under the telescope, the phenomenon is not so easily seen. Mars, though a superior planet, has slight phases; when in opposition his disc is circular, at all other times it is gibbous. So also have Saturn's rings.

2. *Min.:* Transparent green quartz.

3. *Physics:* Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes, especially when contrasted with another point: as, the phases in the waves of vibration, in the tides, in the motion of a pendulum, &c.

4. *Physiol.:* The several changes which the human and other organisms undergo in the progress from birth to maturity, and thence again to decline and death. For details see DENTITION, PULSE, &c.

phas-el, *s.* [Lat. *phaselus*.] [PHASEOLUS.] The French bean or kidney-bean.

* **phāse′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *phase*; *-less*.] Without a phase or visible form.

"A *phaseless* and increasing gloom."
Poe: Works (1864), ii. 34.

phăs-ĕ-ō′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phaseol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants.

phą-sē′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. φάσηλος (*phasēlos*), φασίολος (*phasiolos*) = a bean, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil leguminous plant.

phą-sē′-ŏ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of bean with an edible legume; dimin. of Lat. *phaselus*; Gr. φάσηλος (*phasēlos*) = a kidney bean.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phaseoleæ (q.v.). Herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, with pinnately trifoliate leaves; the leaflets with partial stipules; axilliary flowers, with their keel spirally twisted and cylindrical; many-seeded legumes, with partitious. *Phaseolus vulgaris* is the Kidney-bean; *P. multiflorus*, the Scarlet-runner (q.v.). The former, *P. Mungo*, with the var. *radiatus*, *P. calcaratus*, *P. aconitifolius*, *P. lunatus*, and *P. trilobus*, are cultivated in India for food or fodder. The leaves of the last are considered by Indian doctors to be cooling, sedative, antibilious, and tonic, and useful for sore eyes. The roots of *P. radiatus*, and *P. multiflorus* are narcotic. Those of *P. Mungo*, var. *radiatus*, are used in India in paralysis, rheumatism, fever, &c.

phā-şĭ-ą-nĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phasianus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Pheasant-shell; a genus of Turbinidæ. Shell elongated, polished, richly coloured; aperture oval; inner lip callous, outer thin; operculum shelly. Recent species, twenty-five; small species from Britain, India, the West Indies, &c.; large ones from Australia. Fossil seventy, from the Devonian onward.

phā-şĭ-ăn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phasian(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Gallinæ or Game-birds, for the most part of brilliant plumage, crested, or with tufts, widely distributed, but most abundant in Eastern Asia. Elliot recognises eight sub-families: Pavoninæ, Lophophorinæ, Meleagrinæ, Phasianinæ, Euplocaminæ, Gallinæ, Agelastinæ, and Numidiuæ.

phā-şĭ-ą-nī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phasian(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Phasianidæ (q.v.). Body graceful; legs rather long; tail much lengthened, the two central feathers overlapping those next. Head crested or provided with lateral tufts. Genera, Phasianus and Thaumalea. (*Elliot.*)

phā-şĭ-ā′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [PHEASANT.]

1. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Phasianinæ (q.v.). Bill strong, elevated at base, curved at tip; nostrils partly hidden by a membrane, wings rounded, fourth and fifth quills longest; tail much lengthened, cuneate; tarsi same length as middle toe; the male spurred. Toes strong, outer longer than the inner; claws short, curved. Head without a crest; two tufts of feathers project behind the ears. Twelve species are known, from Western Asia to Japan and Formosa. *Phasianus colchicus*, the Common Pheasant, is naturalized in Europe. (*Elliot.*)

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Miocene at Pikermi, near Athens, and the Post-Pliocene of France.

phā′-sĭ-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Phasis*, genit. *Phasidos* = a river in Colchis.] [PHEASANT.]

Ornith.: A genus of Agelastinæ. Bill strong, curved at tip; wings moderate, fifth and sixth primaries longest. Tarsi stout, with rounded scales in front, armed with small spur; toes long; head naked. There is but one species, *Phasidus niger*, discovered by Du Chaillu, in Western Africa. (*Elliot.*)

phā′-sĭs, *s.* [PHASE.]

* **phăşm,** * **phăş′-ma,** *s.* [Lat. *phasma*; Gr. φάσμα (*phasma*), from φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.] An appearance, an apparition; a phantasm, a phantom.

phăş′-ma, *s.* [Gr. φάσμα (*phasma*) = an apparition, a spectre, from the strange appearance of some of the species.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Phasmidæ (q.v.). The body is filiform or linear, like a stick.

phăş′-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phasm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Stick and Leaf Insects; a family of Cursorial Orthoptera. Antennæ, thread-like; ocelli, three or none; legs all of equal length, the first not prehensile, thus distinguishing them from the allied Mantidæ; aspect like that of a brown, or of a green and withered twig, this disguise affording them protection from their foes. Habitat, the warmer countries, especially those of the Eastern Hemisphere. A few are from temperate regions. Two are from the South of Europe, the best known being *Bacillus rossii* (Rossi's Stick-insect), two to two and a half inches long, from Italy and the South of France. Some are larger. Two, *Acrophylla titan*, from Australia, and *Bacteria aurita*, from Brazil, each ten inches long, are the largest known insects. In some the wings and elytra perfectly resemble leaves [PHYLLIUM], others are apterous.

phăs′-są-chāte, *s.* [Gr. φάσσα (*phassa*) = the wood-pigeon, and ἀχάτης (*achatēs*) = an agate (q.v.).] The lead-coloured agate.

phās′-tine, *s.* [Gr. φαιστός (*phaistos*) = shining; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *phästin*.]

Min.: A foliated mineral with a pearly lustre; colour, yellowish-gray; feel, greasy. Found at Kupferberg, Bavaria. Probably an altered eustatite (q.v.). Not analyzed.

phăt′-ą-gĭn, *s.* [Gr. φαττάγης (*phattagēs*).]

Zool.: An animal mentioned by Ælian (*Nat. Hist.* xvi. 6), but not clearly identified. It was probably *Manis brachyura* (*pentadactyla*), the Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin. [MANIS, PANGOLIN.]

phĕąs′-ant, * **fes-ant,** * **fes-aun,** * **fes-aunt,** *s.* [Formed with excrescent *t* (as in tyrant, ancient, &c.), from Mid. Eng. *fesaun*, from O. Fr. *faisan*, *phaisan* (Fr. *faisan*), from Lat. *phasiana* (*avis*) = the Phasian (bird), from *Phasianus* = (*a.*) of or pertaining to Phasis, a river in Colchis (*s.*) a pheasant, from Gr. Φασιανός (*Phasianos*) = (*a.*) of or pertaining to the river Phasis, (*s.*) a pheasant; Sp. *faisan*, *faysan*; Ital. *fagiano*. The birds were said to occur in great numbers near the mouth of the Phasis, now the Pioni.]

Ornith.: *Phasianus colchicus*, and, more widely, any bird of the sub-family Phasianinæ.

The Common Pheasant, now naturalized in Europe, probably had its original home in the East. Martial (xiii. 72) says that it was brought from Colchis in the Argo. It was esteemed by epicures, but was then only within reach of the wealthy (*Mart.*, xiii. 45). It is one of the most highly prized game-birds, and is strictly preserved in the United Kingdom. It has a close time from February 1 to September 30. The adult male pheasant is a beautiful bird, about three feet long. Head and neck deep steel-blue, shot with greenish-purple and brown; eye surrounded by a patch of scarlet skin, speckled with blue-black; ear-coverts brown; back a light golden-red, the feathers of the upper part tipped with velvet-black, of the lower part marked with brown. Quill feathers brown, of various shades; tail-feathers oaken-brown, barred with a darker shade and with black. Breast and front of the abdomen golden-red with purple reflections, feathers edged with black; rest of abdomen and under tail-coverts blackish-brown. The female has yellowish-brown plumage, and is about two feet in length. Other species are *P. shawi*, *P. insignis*, *P. mongolicus*, *P. torquatus*, *P. formosanus*, *P. decollatus*, *P. versicolor*, *P. elegans*, *P. wallichi*, *P. reevesi*, and *P. sœmmeringi*, known respectively as Shaw's, the Yarkand, the Mongolian, the Ring-necked, the Formosan, the Ringless Chinese, the Japanese, the Green-backed Golden, Wallich's, Reeves's, and Sœmmering's Pheasant. *Thaumalea picta* is the Golden and *T. amherstiæ* Lady Amherst's Pheasant. The Silver Pheasant is *Euplocomus nycthemerus*. (*Elliot.*)

pheasant-shell, *s.* [PHASIANELLA.]

pheasant-tailed jacana, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scop.), *Parra sinensis* (Gmel.); a handsome bird, confined to south-eastern Asia. Top of head, face, throat, and neck white; back of neck pale yellow; upper plumage, shining dark olive-brown, with purple reflections; beneath, deep brownish-black. It lays, in July or August, four to seven eggs of a fine bronze green. (*Jerdon*).

pheasant-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The same as PARTRIDGE-WOOD (q.v.).

pheasant's eye, *s.*

Bot.: *Adonis æstivalis*, *A. autumnalis*, and the genus Adonis itself (q.v.).

phĕas'-ant-rў, *s.* [Eng. *pheasant*; *-ry.*] A place where pheasants are reared and kept.

***pheër**, *** pheere**, *s.* [FERE (2), *s.*]

*** pheēse**, **pheēze**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To beat; to chastise; to pay out.

"An he be proud with me, I'll *pheeze* his pride."
Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

pheēse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fit of fretfulness; peevishness.

pheēs'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *phees(e)*, *s.*; *-y.*] Fretful; peevish; querulous.

phē-gŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. φήγος (*phēgos*) = oak, and πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

1. *Bot.*: A sub-genus of Polypodium, containing *Polypodium Phegopteris*, *P. Dryopteris*, and *P. alpestre*, &c.

2. *Palæobot.*: Two species from the Eocene. (*Etheridge.*)

phĕl-ĭ-pæ'-a, *s.* [Named by Tournefort, after the Phelipeaux family, patrons of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker, to a sub-genus of Orobanche. Stem simple or branched; flowers with three bracts; calyx tubular, three to four lobed; valves of the capsule free above. One species *Phelipæa* (*Orobanche*) *cærulea* is British, being found on *Achillæa millefolium*. The ropes made in Egypt from the fibres of the Doom palm are dyed black by *Phelipæa lutea*. Dr. Stewart says that the bruised stem of *P. calotropidis* is applied in India to sores in horses.

phĕl-lō-plăs'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. φελλός (*phellos*) = cork, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] The art of modelling in cork.

phĕl'-lўl, *s.* [Gr. φελλός (*phellos*) = a cork-tree; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{27}$ (?). The hypothetical radical of phellyl-alcohol.

phellyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{28}O$. Siewert's name for a white crystalline, neutral substance, extracted by alcohol from cork; he regarded it as a homologue of phenol. It dissolves in 5,000 parts of cold, in 500 parts of boiling absolute alcohol, and melts at 100°.

phē-năç'-ĕ-tĭne, **phē-năç'-ĕ-tĭn**, *s.*

Phar.: A white, crystalline product of coal-tar, used as au antipyretic.

***phĕn'-a-çĭşm**, *s.* Deceit; falsehood.

phĕn'-a-cīte, **phĕn'-a-kīte**, *s.* [Gr. φέναξ (*phenax*) = a deceiver; suff. *-ite*; Ger. *phenakit.*]

Min.: A mineral which at one time was taken for quartz, hence its name. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 7·5–8; sp. gr. 2·96–3; lustre, vitreous; colourless, occasionally wine-yellow; transparent; fracture, like that of quartz. Compos.: silica, 54·2; glucina, 45·8 = 100, yielding the formula $2BeO, SiO_2$. Found near Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia; rarely at other places.

phĕn-a-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*, and *acon(it)ic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl and aconitic acid.

phenaconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_6$. An isomer of aconitic acid, prepared by heating trichlorophenomalic acid with baryta water, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in small prisms or needles, slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. The crystals effloresce on exposure to the air, volatilize at 130°, and sublime at 170° in the form of prisms. The salts crystallize well, and have the general formula $C_6H_3O_6R_3$.

phĕn-a-kĭs'-tō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. φενακισμός (*phenakismos*) = deceit; illusion, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument depending, like the thaumatrope and zoetrope (q.v.) upon the persistence of visual impressions on the retina.

phĕn-ăm'-eīne, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)* and (*naphth*)*ameine.*]

Chem.: A name given to aniline-violet by Scheurer-Kestner, who regards it as related to aniline in the same manner as naphthameine (oxynaphthylamine) is to naphthylamine. (*Watts.*)

phĕn-ăm'-ўl-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *amyl*, and suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{16}O = C_6H_5(C_5H_{11})O$. Amylic phenate. A colourless oil lighter than water, obtained by heating amylic iodide with potassic phenate to 120° in a sealed tube. It has a pleasant aromatic odour, boils at 224–225°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a red liquid which gives no precipitate with water.

phĕn-ăn'-thra-quĭn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *phen(yl)*, and *anthraquinone.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_2 = \begin{matrix} C_6H_4CO. \\ | \quad | \\ C_6H_4CO. \end{matrix}$ Obtained by mixing hot solutions of twenty-two parts of chromic acid, and ten parts phenauthrene in fifty parts of glacial acetic acid. On adding water, phenauthraquinone is precipitated, and may be recrystallized from alcohol. It forms tufts of orange-yellow needles, melts at 198°, and is soluble in hot alcohol, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. Heated with soda-lime, it is converted into dipheuyl.

phĕn-ăn'-thrēne, *s.* [Eng. *phen(yl)*, and *anthr(ac)ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon isomeric with anthracene, obtained from crude anthracene and from the liquid portion of coal-tar oil which boils above 300°; and also formed by passing stilbene through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colourless plates, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in hot alcohol, ether, benzene, acetic acid, and carbon disulphide, melts at 99–100°, and boils at 340°.

phenanthrene sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9.SO_2.OH$. Obtained by heating for some time a mixture of phenanthrene and concentrated sulphuric acid. It forms a crystalline mass very soluble in water.

phĕn-ăn'-thrŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phenanthr(ene)*, suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9(OH)$. Prepared by fusing ammonic phenanthrene sulphonate with potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in laminæ, having a bluish fluorescence, melts at 112°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

phĕn'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of phenol.

phĕn'-ĕt-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *et(hyl)*, and suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_5(C_2H_5)O$. Ethylic phenate. Salithol. A colourless mobile liquid, lighter than water, obtained by the dry distillation of anhydrous barium ethylsalicylate, and purifying by washing with warm alkaline ley. It has an agreeable aromatic odour, boils at 172°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and is not altered by potash. With chlorine and bromine it forms crystallizable compounds.

phenetol-sulphuric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4\begin{cases} OC_2H_5 \\ SO_3H \end{cases}$. An acid formed when phenetol is heated with an equal weight of conceutrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in lancet-shaped crystals insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol.

phĕng'-īte, *s.* [Gr. φέγγος (*phengos*) = light, lustre; suff. *-ite*; Ger. *phengit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as Muscovite (q.v.); this name has lately, however, been adopted by Tschermak for certain muscovites which approach, in their composition, to Lepidolite (q.v.). (*Ber. Akad. Wien*, 1877–8.)

2. The same as PRECIOUS-TOPAZ (q.v.).

3. The same as ANHYDRITE (q.v.).

phĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *phen(yl)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl.

phenic-acid, *s.* [CARBOLIC-ACID.]

phē-nĭ'-cian, *a & s.* [PHŒNICIAN.]

phĕn'-ĭ-çīne, *s.* [Eng. *phenic*; and *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A brown amorphous powder produced by the action of nitrosulphuric acid on crystallized phenylic alcohol. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid and when slightly heated melts and turns black. Like the aniline colours, it dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

phē-nĭ'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *phœniceus*, from Gr. φοινικεος (*phoinikeos*).] [PHENICINE.] Pertaining to phenicine; of the colour of phenicine.

*** phē'-nĭ-cŏp-tĕr**, *s.* [PHŒNICOPTERUS.]

phēn'-ĭx, *s.* [PHŒNIX.]

phē'-nō-găm, *s.* [Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show, and γάμος = marriage.] The same as PHANEROGAM (q.v.).

phē-nō-gā'-mĭ-an, *a.* [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAMIC.

phē-nō-găm'-ic, **phē-nŏg'-a-moŭs**, *a.* [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAMIC (q.v.).

phē-nō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pheno(l)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing pheuol.

phenoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2$. An isomer of collinic acid, obtained by heating a solution of benzene in fuming sulphuric acid to 100°, and gradually adding small pieces of acid potassic chromate; or it may be prepared by distilling coal tar with dilute nitric acid. It has an acrid taste, is slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, and melts at 60°. From a saturated hot solution it separates as a heavy oil, which solidifies immediately on cooling. It forms crystalline salts with the alkalies.

phē'-nŏl, *s.* [Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.] [CARBOLIC ACID.]

phenol-blue, *s.*

Chem.: Azulin. A blue dye obtained by heating five parts of pœonin with six or eight parts of aniline for several hours. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

phĕ-nŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phenol; -ic.*] Containing or derived from phenol.

phĕ-nŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* A contraction of phenomenology.

phē-nō-māl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pheno(l),* and *malic.*] Derived from phenol and malic acid.

phenomalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A homologue of malic acid, obtained by heating a concentrated aqueous solution of trichlorophenomalic acid with zinc powder, and assisting the action by adding small quantities of hydrochloric acid, from time to time, till the zinc is completely dissolved. It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ăl, * **phæ-nŏm'-ĕn-ăl,** *a.* [Fr. *phénoménal.*] Relating to or connected with a phenomenon or phenomena; of the nature of a phenomenon; very remarkable or unusual.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *phenomenal; -ism.*]

Mental Phil.: The doctrine that all things which we see are simply phenomena in the literal sense, appearances and nothing more; the same as the idealistic philosophy of Berkeley and Hume.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ăl-īze, *v.t.* To treat as, or convert into a phenomenon.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phenomenal; -ly.*] In the manner of a phenomenon; extraordinary, wonderfully.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *phenomen(on); -ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the phenomenists.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phenomen(on); -ist.*]

Mental Phil.: One who believes in the doctrine of phenomenalism (q.v.).

phĕ-nŏm-ĕn-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *φαινόμενον* (*phainomenon*) = a phenomenon; suff. *-ology.*] A description or history of phenomena; a treatise on phenomena.

"To form an expressive contrast with ontology, a term has been given currency by some living philosophers; and though I believe the coinage has not got much circulation in this realm, it certainly passes for a legal tender in Germany. The term is *phenomenology,* and is cautiously expressive of its precise objects—the apparent in contrast with the real, τό φαινόμενον, as distinguished from τό ὄν. The word was coined, I believe, by Hegel."—*W. A. Butler: Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy,* lect. iii. and note.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ŏn, * **phæ-nŏm'-ĕn-ŏn** (pl. **phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-a),** *s.* [Lat. *phœnomenon,* from Gr. *φαινόμενον* (*phainomenon*), prop. the neut. of the pass. par. of *φαίνομαι* (*phainomai*) = to appear; Fr. *phénomène*; Ital & Sp. *fenomeno.*]

1. *Lit.:* An appearance; that which is presented to the eye; anything visible; whatever in matter or spirit is apparent to and is apprehended by observation, either in the external world or in the human mind; the appearances produced by the action of different forces upon matter: as, the *phenomena* of nature, mental *phenomena,* &c.

2. *Fig.:* A remarkable or unusual appearance; that which strikes us as strange, uncommon, or extraordinary; a very remarkable or extraordinary person, thing, or occurrence.

phĕ-nŏph-thăl'-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *φαίνομαι* (*phainomai*) = to appear, and Eng. *ophthalmoscope* (q.v.).] An apparatus for investigating the movements of the eyeball, invented by Donders of Utrecht, and announced in 1870. (*Haydn.*)

phĕn-ō-quĭn-ōne', *s.* [Eng. *pheno(l),* and *quinone.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{14}O_4$. A crystalline body produced when aqueous solutions of phenol and quinone are mixed. It forms red needles, melting at 71°, and dissolves in potash to a blue, and in ammonia to a green solution.

phĕ'-nōse, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol); -ose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. Benzene hexahydrate. An amorphous hygroscopic body, which gives secondary hexyl iodide, $C_6H_{13}I$, on heating to 120° with hydric iodide. (*Strecker-Wislicenus.*)

phĕ-nŏx-ą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phen(yl),* and *oxacetic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl and oxacetic acid.

phenoxacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}CH_2HO.\\COHO.\end{matrix}$ Phenylglycollic acid.

Formed by heating bitter almond oil for thirty-six hours with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt at 115°, and are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is converted into benzoic acid by oxidation.

phĕn'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol); yl.*]

Chem.: C_6H_5. The radical of phenol, known in the form of chloride, C_6H_5Cl. In the free state it exists as $C_6H_5\}$, and is produced by the action of sodium on phenylic bromide, and by a variety of other ways. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining lamiuæ, melting at 70°, and boiling at 240°.

phenyl-acetamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5(C_2H_3O)HN$. Acetanilide. Produced by the action of aniline on chloride of acetyl. It forms shining colourless laminæ, melting at 112°, moderately soluble in water, also in alcohol and ether.

phenyl acrylic-acid, *s.* [Cinnamic-acid.]

phenyl-allyl alcohol, *s.* [Cinnylic-alcohol.]

phenyl-amyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{16} = C_6H_5.C_5H_{11}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by carefully distilling a mixture of sodium, bromobenzene, and amyl bromide diluted with benzene. It is a transparent, colourless liquid, sp. gr. 0·859 at 12°, boils at 195°, and dissolves at a gentle heat in fuming sulphuric acid, forming a sulpho-acid, $C_{11}H_{16}SO_3$. By oxidation with potassium chromate it is changed into benzoic acid.

phenyl-anisamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{13}NO_2 = \begin{matrix}C_8H_7O_2\\C_6H_5\\H\end{matrix}\}$N. Produced by the action of anisyl chloride on aniline. It is soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in slender needles, which sublime at a gentle heat.

phenyl-benzamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{11}NO = \begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\C_7H_5O\\H\end{matrix}\}$N. Benzanilide. A crystalline compound produced by the action of benzoyl chloride on aniline. It forms shining scales, insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Heated with potash, it is resolved into aniline and potassium benzoate.

phenyl-benzene, *s.* [Diphenyl.]

phenyl-benzoyl, *s.* [Benzophenone; Benzone.]

phenyl-benzylamine, *s.* [Phenyl-tolylamine.]

phenyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_6H_5Br. Monobromobenzene. Produced by the action of bromine on benzene, under the influence of diffused sunlight. The oily product formed is treated with soda ley, and carefully rectified from chloride of calcium, and the portion distilling at 154° collected apart. It is not attacked by caustic potash, but by the action of sodium is converted into phenyl, $\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\C_6H_5\end{matrix}$.

phenyl-brown, *s.*

Chem.: An explosive colouring matter obtained by the action of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on phenol. According to Bolley, its explosive character appears to be due to the presence of dinitro-phenol.

phenyl-butylene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}$. A colourless, aromatic oil, sp. gr. 0·915 at 15·5°, obtained by mixing benzyl chloride with allyl iodide in ethereal solution. It boils at 178–180°, and by oxidation with dilute nitric acid, yields an oil which smells of bitter almond oil.

phenyl-butyramide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}NO$. A crystalline compound produced by the action of butyric anhydride on aniline. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 90°, and distils without alteration.

phenyl-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: $CO_3(C_6H_5)_2$. Obtained by heating phenol and liquid phosgene to 140–150° in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in white, silky needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 78°, giving off a pleasant aromatic odour, and sublimes in long needles.

phenyl-cyanide, *s.* [Benzonitrile.]

phenyl-diamine, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): Diatomic ammonias, having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl, and two or three other hydrogen atoms by a di- or tri-atomic radical. (*Watts.*)

phenyl-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O = C_6H_5.O.C_6H_5$. Obtained by the dry distillation of cupric benzoate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melts at 30°, boils at 250°, and is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

phenyl-ethylene, *s.* [Cinnamene.]

phenyl-glycerin, *s.* [Stycerine.]

phenyl-hydride, *s.* [Benzene.]

phenyl-imisatin, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O$. Compounds produced by the action of aniline and its substitution derivatives on isatin. They crystallize from alcohol in yellow or orange-yellow needles, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and are decomposed, when treated with acids, at the boiling heat.

phenyl malamic-acid, *s.* [Malanilic-acid.]

phenyl-malamide, *s.* [Malanilide.]

phenyl-malimide, *s.* [Malanil.]

phenyl-mercaptan, *s.*

Chem.: C_6H_5HS. Sulphydrate of phenyl. Formed by adding sulphuric acid and zinc to sulpho-phenylic chloride, and distilling the liquid after twenty-four hours. The mercaptan comes over in the aqueous vapour as a colourless, mobile, strongly refracting oil, having a very disagreeable smell. Sp. gr. 1·078 at 14°. It produces a burning pain when placed on the skin, and its vapour causes giddiness. Dissolves easily in alcohol and ether, and combines with the metals, forming mercaptides.

phenyl-methane, *s.* [Benzyl-benzene.]

phenyl-methyl, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\C_6H_3\end{matrix}\}$. Produced by the action of bromobenzene on bromide of methyl in pure anhydrous ether. The distillate, rectified two or three times in contact with sodium, is a colourless liquid, smelling like benzene. Sp. gr. ·881. Boils at 111°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming sulphotoluylic acid.

phenyl-mucamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_6 = C_6H_8O_6(NHC_6H_5)_2$. Obtained by heating mucic acid with excess of aniline. It forms small, thin, white laminæ, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, benzene, and dilute mineral acids, but is decomposed on boiling with potash.

phenyl-oxaluramide, *s.* [Oxalura-nilide.]

phenyl-phenol, *s.* [Diphenylol.]

phenyl phosphamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\(PO)'''\\H\end{matrix}\}N_O$. Phosphanilic acid. Obtained by Schiff by the action of phosphoric anhydride on aniline.

phenyl-phosphate, *s.*

Chem.: $PO_4(C_6H_5)_2$. Prepared by treating phenol with phosphorus pentachloride, washing the product with soda-ley and water, and dissolving in ether. It crystallizes in transparent needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot sulphuric acid, and melts at 100°. Treated with potash in excess it is converted into diphenyl-phosphoric acid and phenol.

phenyl phthalamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}NO_3 = \begin{matrix}HC_6H_5\\(C_8H_4O_2)''\\H\end{matrix}\}N_O$. A crystalline substance obtained by boiling phenyl-phthalimide with ammonia containing

a little alcohol. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcobol. Fused with potasb it gives off aniline.

phenyl-phthalimide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9NO_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_8H_4O_2)''\\C_6H_5\end{matrix}\right\}N$. Obtained by melting a mixture of aniline and phthalic acid, and dissolving out impurities from the cold pulverised mass by boiling alcohol. It forms beautiful colourless needles, insoluble in water, and melts at 203°.

phenyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\C_6H_5\end{matrix}\right\}S$. Formed by the dry distillation of sulphobenzolate of sodium, that portion of the distillate boiling at 292° being further rectified in presence of hydrogen. It is then nearly colourless, with a slight yellow tinge, and faint alliaceous odour. It is highly refractive, has a specific gravity of 1·09, is insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and miscible in all proportions with ether and benzene. A disulphide of phenyl is formed from phenyl mercaptan by oxidation, $(C_6H_5)_2S_2$.

phenyl-tolylamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5(C_7H_7)HN$. Formed by digesting a mixture of acetate of rosaniline and toluidine in a flask for some hours, distilling the liquid, and adding to the distillate hydrochloric acid and water; phenyl-tolylamine separates as an oily liquid, which solidifies to a crystalline mass. It melts at 87°, boils at 334·5°, and is converted into a blue compound by nitric acid. Its compounds with acids are easily decomposed by contact with water.

phenyl-triamine, *s.*

Chem.: Bases derivable from a triple molecule of ammonia, H_9N_3, by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equal number of hydrogen-atoms, and of a polyatomic radical for a number of hydrogen-atoms corresponding to its atomicity. (*Watts.*)

phĕ-nĭl'-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl and ammonia.

phenylamic-acid, *s.* [Anilic-acid.]

phĕ-nĭl'-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Anilides. Amides in which one-third of the hydrogen is replaced by phenyl. They are formed by the dry distillation of aniline salts, or by the action of acid anhydrides on aniline—*e.g.*, anilinc benzoate, $C_7H_6O_2.C_6H_7N - H_2O$ = phenyl-benzamide, $C_{13}H_{11}NO$.

phĕ-nĭl'-ạ-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of hydrogen by one or more atoms of phenyl. Phenyl diamines are diatomic ammonias, having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl, and two or more atoms by a diatomic radical—*e.g.*, ethylene-dipbenyl diamine = $(C_2H_4)''(C_6H_5)_2H_2N_2$.

phĕ-nĭl-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds derivable from ammonia by the substitution of phenyl, &c., for equivalent quantities of hydrogen. The iodides of these compounds are obtained by treating a tertiary phenylamine with an alcobolic iodide in a sealed tube; as diethylaniline treated with iodide of ethyl yields iodide of triethylo-phenylammonium = $(C_2H_5)_3C_6H_5N1$.

phĕ-nĭl-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *aniline.*] [Diphenylamine.]

phĕn'-ĭl-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *phenyl*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): The metallic derivatives of phenol, corresponding to the alkylates, and derived from phenol by the action of basic oxides and hydrates. They are very unstable, being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

phĕn'-ĭl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_6H_4. A liquid found by Church among the products of the distillation of a mixture of phenylic chloride and sodium amalgam. It boils at 91°.

phenylene-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_8N_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_6H_4)''\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. A base produced by the action of reducing agents on nitraniline. When freshly distilled it is a heavy oil, but it gradually solidifies to a mass of crystals; melts at 63°, boils at 287°, distilling without decomposition, and is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is a di-acid, and forms salts which crystallize easily.

phĕ-nĭ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phenyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl.

phenylic-acid, *s.* [Phenol.]

phenylic alcohol, *s.* [Carbolic-acid.]

phenylic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\C_6H_5\end{matrix}\right\}O$. A colourless oil obtained by Limpricht, by subjecting benzoate of copper to dry distillation. It has an odour of geraniums, boils at 260°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, it yields a white crystalline body resembling pbeuyl.

phĕn'-ĭl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: A salt of pbenylic acid.

phenylide of benzoyl, *s.* [Phenyl-benzoyl.]

phē'-ŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The barbed head of a dart, arrow, or other weapon.

"Canst thou his skiu with barbed *Pheons* pierce?"
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iv. 590.

2. *Her.:* A charge in heraldry representing a broad, barbed arrow or head of a javelin, which, being carried like the modern mace before royalty by the serjeant-at-arms, became a royal mark, and is still used to denote Crown property, and termed the Broad R, or broad arrow.

PHEON.

phē-ō-spōr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *φαιός* (*phaios*) = gray, and *σπόρος* (*sporos*), or *σπορά* (*spora*) = seed.]

Bot.: A name proposed by Thuret for a primary section of Zoosporous Algals, comprehending those which have the spores brown or olive. Tribes Ectocarpeæ, Myrionemeæ, Chordarieæ, Sporochneæ, Punctarieæ, Dictyosiphoneæ, Scytosipboneæ, Laminarieæ, and Cutlerieæ.

phē-rū'-sạ, *s.* [Gr. *Φέρουσα* (*Pherousa*) = tbe daughter of Nereus and Doris.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pherusidæ.

phē-rū'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pherus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Annelids, sub-order Errantia. Body long, cylindrical; head with two strong forked tentacles; buccal papillæ, and branchial filaments retractile.

phī'-ạl, *s.* [Fr. *phiôle*, from Lat. *phiala*, from Gr. *φιάλη* (*phialē*) = a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl; Ital. *fiala.*] [Vial.] A small glass vessel or bottle; espec. a bottle used for medicines; a vial.

"Take thou this *phial*, being then in bed."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ *Phial of four elements:*

Physics: A long, uarrow, glass bottle containing mercury, water saturated with carbonate of potash, alcobol coloured red, and naphtha. When shaken they mix, but when left at rest they arrange themselves according to their relative densities: the mercury lowest, the water next, then the alcohol, and tbe naphtha bighest of all. The instrument is used to sbow that liquors tend to arrange themselves according to their relative densities, and that till they do so no stable equilibrium can be established.

* **phī'-ạl,** *v.t.* [Phial, *s.*] To put or keep in or as in a phial.

"Full on my fenceless head its *phial'd* wrath,
May fate exhaust." *Shenstone: Love & Honour.*

Phī-gā'-lĭ-ạn, Phī-gā'-lē-ạn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Phigalia, an ancient town in the Peloponnesus.

Phigalian-marbles, *s. pl.* A collection of twenty-three sculptured marbles in alto-relievo, found among the ruins of tbe temple of Apollo Epicurus, in what is supposed to be the ancient town of Phigalia, now preserved in the British Museum. They originally formed the frieze of the temple, and are in slabs of about four feet five inches in length, and two feet one inch in breadth. They represent the battles of the Centaurs and Amazons.

phĭl-, *pref.* [Philo-.]

phĭl'-ạ-bĕg, *s.* [Fillibeo.]

phĭl-ạ-dĕl-phā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philadelph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Syringas; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Grossales. Shrubs with deciduous leaves, opposite, and without dots or stipules. Flowers in trichotomous cymes, calyx with four to ten divisions, petals four to ten, white or pink; stamens indefinite, styles distinct or united; capsule half inferior, with four to ten many-seeded cells. Found in the South of Europe, India, Japan, and North America. Known genera three, species twenty-five. (*Lindley.*)

Phĭl-ạ-dĕl'-phĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Philadelphia.

2. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelpbus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inbabitant of Philadelphia.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A society of Theosophical Pietists, founded in 1695, under the title of "The Philadelphian Society for the Advancement of Piety and Divine Philosophy." It originated with an old lady named Jane Lead (1623–1704), a close student of the works of Jacob Boehme, and herself a voluminous writer, who professed to hold intercourse with spirits. The influence of the Philadelphian Society may be traced in the works of William Law (1686–1761), and it left its impress on early Methodism.

Philadelphian Church, *s.* [South-cottian.]

phĭl-ạ-dĕlph'-īte, *s.* [From Philadelph(ia); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral with micaceous structure. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 2·80; colour, brownish-red; greasy. Very hygroscopic, on heating exfoliates, a small fragment raising 50,000 times its own weight. Analysis yielded: silica, 35·73; alumina, 15·77; sesquioxide of iron, 12·46; protoxide of iron, 2·18; magnesia, 11·56; lime, 1·46; soda, 0·90; potash, 6·81; water, 4·34; titanic acid, 1·03; vanadic acid, 0·37; protoxide of manganese, 0·50; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 0·06; protoxide of copper, 0·08; phosphoric acid, 0·11; traces of lithia, chlorine, sulphuric acid, &c. =100·36. Related to Vermiculite (q.v.).

phĭl-ạ-dĕl'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φιλάδελφος* (*philadelphos*) = a sweet flowering shrub, perhaps the jasmine.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philadelphaceæ (q.v.). *Philadelphus coronarius*, a Himalayan shrub, is often planted in India for ornament. Its flowers are sweet-scented; formerly they were believed to be tonic, but they are principally used for adulterating oil of jasmine.

phĭl-æ'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *οἰετής* (*oietēs*) = equality. (*Agassiz.*)]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceinæ (q.v.). [Grosbeak, Weaver-bird.]

* **phĭl-ạ-lē'-thĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *ἀληθής* (*alēthēs*) = true.] A lover of the truth.

"To the generous, ingenious, and judicious *philalethist*, Thomas Ogle, Esquire."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie.* (Dedication.)

* **phĭ-lăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Philander, *v.*] A lover.

"I'll baste you together; you and your *Philander*."
—*Congreve: Way of the World*, v. 1.

phĭ-lăn'-dĕr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *Philander* (itself from Gr. *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love, and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man), a character in Beaum. & Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, who is represented as passionately in love with Erota. According to others, from Philander, a lover in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*] To make love to ladies; to flirt. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxv.)

* **phĭ-lăn'-dĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *philander*; *-er.*] A flirter; one who hangs about women.

"Perturbed the spirits of the Oxford *philanderers*."
—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xix.

***phĭl-ăn′-thĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An old family of Sand-wasps, now merged in Crabronidæ.

***phĭl-ăn-thrōpe,** *s.* [Philanthropy.] A philanthropist.

"He may be deservedly styled a *philanthrope.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 127.

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭc, phĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. φιλανθρωπικός (*philanthrōpikos*), from φιλάνθρωπος (*philanthrōpos*) = loving mankind; Fr. *philanthropique.*] [Philanthropy.]

1. Full of love to one's fellow men; possessing or distinguished by philanthropy or general benevolence; loving mankind.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from philanthropy; pertaining to philanthropy.

Philanthropic Society, *s.* A society for reclaiming criminal boys. It was founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1806.

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *philanthropical*; *-ly.*] In a philanthropic manner; with philanthropy.

***phĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭn,** *s.* [Ger. *philanthropin, philanthropinum*, from Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love, and ἀνθρώπινος (*anthrōpinos*) = belonging to man.]

Hist. & Education: The name given to a school founded at Dessau, in 1774, by J. B. Basedow (1723–90), or to any school conducted on similar principles. The object was to give children an education founded on philanthropy, cosmopolitanism, and natural religion. Every boy was taught a handicraft. Of the twenty-four hours eight were allotted to sleep, eight to meals and recreation, and of the remaining eight the children of the rich were to study six and give two to manual labour, the proportions being reversed in the case of the children of the poor. Great results were expected from this attempt to place education on what was called a natural basis. But Basedow was unfitted for the post of director, and the Philanthropin, though protected by the Duke of Dessau, was never numerously attended, and was dissolved in 1793.

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *philanthropin*; *-ism.*] The principles which Basedow sought to carry out in the Philanthropiu (q.v.).

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭn-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *philanthropin*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the Philanthropin (q.v.).

"It would soon be seen what was the value of *philanthropinist* Latin."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 152.

B. *As subst.:* A pupil in a Philanthropin; one educated on Basedow's natural system.

"*Philanthropinists*, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow creatures."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 156.

† phĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *philanthrop(y)*; *-ism.*] The same as Philanthropy (q.v.).

"The more enlightened *philanthropism* of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 303.

phĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *philanthrop(y)*; *-ist.*] One who acts with or evinces philanthropy; one who wishes well to and endeavours to benefit and improve the position of his fellow-men; a person of general benevolence.

"Thou great *Philanthropist!*
Father of angels, but the friend of man."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv.

*** phĭl-ăn-thrō-pĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *philanthropist*; *-ic.*] Becoming, or characteristic of, a philanthropist; proceeding from or relating to philanthropy.

"Mere darkness with *philanthropistic* phosphorescences."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

phĭl-ăn′-thrō-pў, * phĭl-an-thro-pie, *s.* [Lat. *philanthropia*, from Gr. φιλανθρωπία (*philanthrōpia*) = benevolence, from φιλάνθρωπος (*philanthrōpos*) = loving mankind, from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man; Fr. *philanthropie*; Sp. & Ital. *filantropia.*] Love to mankind; general benevolence to one's fellow-men; universal good-will; willingness and desire to do good to others.

"A *philanthropy* and love to all mankind."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

phĭl-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Entom.: A genus of Crabronidæ. One species, *Philanthus triangulum*, or *apivorus*, is British. It provisions its nest, which is in a sandy burrow, with hive and solitary bees.

*** phĭl-ar′-gu-roŭs,** *a.* [Philargury.] Money-loving, avaricious.

"The doctor was *philargurous.*"—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. 194.

*** phĭl-ar′-gu-rў, * phil-ar-ger-y,** *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. ἀργύριον (*argurion*) = money.] Love of money; avarice. (*Money Masters all Things*, 1698, p. 109.)

phĭl-ą-tĕl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *philatel(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to philately.

"Both prominent members of the *Philatelic* Society of London."—*Daily News*, Sept. 8, 1881.

phĭ-lăt′-ĕ-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *philatel(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in philately; one who collects postage-stamps for curiosity or study.

phĭ-lăt′-ĕ-lў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, said to be from Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and ἀτελεία (*ateleia*) = freedom from tax; or, the second element may be τέλος (*telos*) = a tax, and regarding the stamp as the symbol of a tax or toll paid, *philately* = a love of stamps.] The collection of postage-stamps, espec. those of foreign issues, as objects of curiosity or study.

"The authors speak of the science of *philately* with the utmost gravity."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 1, 1881.

phĭl′-ą-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *phylactery* (q.v.).]

Eccles.: A transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit relics of saints, &c. Sometimes it is made of metal, with figures representing the event in a saint's life by which he is chiefly remembered. The top is ornamented.

*** phĭl-âu′-tў, * phĭl-âu′-tie, * phĭl-âu′-tĭ-ą (t as sh),** *s.* [Gr. φιλαυτία (*philautia*), from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and αὐτός (*autos*) = self.]

1. Self-love; the love of what is personal to one; selfishness.

"Venturous, everswelling *philauty.*"
Beaumont: Psyche, vii. 269.

2. Philosophy.

"Texts of logic, of natural *philautia.*"—*Tyndale: Works*, i. 157.

*** phĭl-a-zer, * phĭl-i-zer,** *s.* [Filazer, Filacer.]

Phĭ-lē′-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. Φιλήμον (*Philēmon*), apparently from φίλημα (*philēma*) = a kiss.]

Scrip. Biog.: A member of the Colossian church (cf. Col. ii. 7; iv. 9, 11, 14, with Phil. 2, 10, 23, 24). [¶.]

¶ *The Epistle of Paul to Philemon:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle of Paul, in conjunction with Timothy (i. 1), to Philemon, whose runaway slave, Onesimus, had come to Rome, and been converted by the Apostle, while the latter was a prisoner (i. 10), and advanced in years (9). Onesimus was most useful to his spiritual father (13), who, however, would not retain him, unless with his master's permission (14). He, therefore, sent him back, carrying the epistle with him, and counselling Philemon to receive him back, not now in a servile capacity, but as a brother beloved (16). Anticipating his speedy release, he also requested Philemon to prepare him a lodging (22). The epistle seems to have been written in A.D. 63 or 64, and to have been sent with the Epistle to the Colossians. Its genuineness is generally admitted.

phĭ-lē′-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. φίλησις (*philēsis*) = the act of loving, affection. So called from the beauty of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philesiaceæ (q.v.). The only species, *Philesia buxifolia*, a small evergreen shrub, is from the southern part of South America.

phĭ-lē-şĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Philesiads; an order of Dictyogens. Twining or upright shrubs, with coriaccous, deciduous, reticulated leaves. Flowers large, showy, solitary, scaly at the base, tripetaloid or hexapetaloid; stamens six; ovary one-celled, superior, with three parietal placentæ; ovules indefinite; fruit succulent. Natives of Chili. Known genera two, each with one species. (*Lindley.*)

phĭ-lē′-şĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *philesi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's English name for the Philesiaceæ (q.v.).

phĭl-har-mŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *harmonic.*] Loving music; fond of harmony.

Philharmonic Society, *s.* Two London Societies, the original one established in 1813; the other, the New Philharmonic Society, commenced in 1852.

*** Phĭl-hĕl′-lēne,** *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellene*; Fr. *philhellène.*] A Philhellenist.

Phĭl-hĕl-lēn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of Philhellenists; loving Greece or the Greeks.

Phĭl-hĕl′-lēn-ĭzm, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenism.*] The principles of the Philhellenists; love of Greece.

"The European *Philhellenism* of sixty years ago."—*Standard*, Oct. 13, 1885.

Phĭl-hĕl′-lēn-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenist.*]

A. *As subst.:* A friend of Greece or the Greeks; a supporter of the cause of Greece; espec. a supporter of the Greeks in their struggle for independence against the Turks.

B. *As adj.:* The same as Philhellenic (q.v.).

phĭl-hў′-drĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Philhydrus.]

Entom.: A synonym of Palpicornia (q.v.).

phĭl-hў′-drŭs, *s.* [Gr. φίλυδρος (*philudros*) = loving water.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Philhydrida. Six are British.

phĭl′-ĭ-bĕg, *s.* [Fillibeg.]

Phĭ-lĭp′-pĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Philippi, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of Thrace, north-east of Amphipolis, in the immediate vicinity of Mount Pangæus. It was founded by Philip of Macedon, on the site of an old Thasian settlement called Crenides.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Philippians:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul, in conjunction with Timothy, "to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons." Shortly after Paul had passed for the first time from Asia to Europe, he reached Philippi, then a Roman provincial capital and colony (Acts xvi. 12). It lay about nine miles inland. His first convert, Lydia, was from Thyatira, in Asia Minor (Acts xvi. 14; cf. Rev. i. 4, 11); his next was a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination (16–18) in connection with whom rioting occurred, followed by Paul's imprisonment, and the conversion of his jailor (19–40). Thus Paul was the founder of the Philippian church. Timothy was subsequently sent into Macedonia, and doubtless to Philippi (xix. 22), Paul himself following (xx. 1–6). (Compare with the facts regarding Timothy, Philippians i. 1, ii. 19–23). The Philippians had oftener than once sent the apostle pecuniary contributions (iv. 10–18), long being the only church which had done so. Epaphroditus had brought these gifts (ii. 25, iv. 18), and afterwards, falling very dangerously sick (ii. 26, 27), Paul had sent him back that the Philippians might be assured of his recovery, apparently requesting him to carry with him the epistle (ii. 28). The apostle when he sent the epistle was a prisoner in Rome (i. 7, 13; iv. 22). He expected release (i. 25; ii. 24), though martyrdom was by no means impossible. He expresses intense affection for the Philippians (i. 8), and thankfulness for their Christian character (i. 4). He counsels them to avoid strife, vainglory, murmurings, controversies (ii. 3, 14), points to the Son of God as the exemplar of humility and self-sacrifice (ii. 5–11), and warns his readers against Judaising teachers (iii. 2–11), and immoral and self-seeking men (18, 19). The Christians sending salutations to the church at Philippi were chiefly of Cæsar's household (iv. 22). The genuineness of this epistle is generally admitted, though Baur (1845), and Schwegler (1846), held the contrary view. Its date was probably early in A.D. 63.

phĭ-lĭp'-pĭc, *s.* [Lat. *Philippica* = (*Juvenal*, x. 125) the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; Gr. Φιλιππικός (*Philippikos*) = pertaining to Philip of Macedon; Fr. *philippique.*]

1. *Orig.:* One of a series of celebrated orations spoken by Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, against Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, in which he endeavoured to arouse the Athenians from their indolence.

"That *philippic* fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x. 196.

2. Any discourse, declamation, or speech full of acrimonious invective.

***phĭl'-ĭp-pīze,** *v.i.* [Philippic.]

1. To write or deliver a philippic; to declaim with invective.

"With the best intentions in the world he naturally *philippizes.*"—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. To side with or support the cause of Philip of Macedon.

***Phĭ-lĭs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Ger. = Philistine.] A cant name given to townsmen by students of German universities; hence, a person of limited culture, taste, or ideas. [Philistine, B. II. 1.]

***Phĭ-lĭs'-tĭ-ăn,** *a. & s.* [Philistine.]

Phĭl'-ĭs-tīne, Phĭl'-ĭs-tĭne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Philistinus*; Fr. *Philistin.*] [Palestine.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the Philistines.

"A pander to *Philistine* revelry."
Longfellow: The Warning.

2. *Fig.:* Commonplace, uncultured, prosaic.

"The *Philistine* outside of art, and the *Philistine* inside of art have lately been referred to here."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1877, p. 258.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A native or inhabitant of Philistia, now part of Syria.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The same as Philister; a person of narrow views or ideas; one who is deficient in liberal culture, and, therefore, wanting in sentiment and taste; a prosaic person.

"It is one of the traits of the educated *Philistine* that he never finds out his mistakes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1877, p. 253.

* 2. A bailiff.

"I am told for certain you had been among the *philistines.*"—*Swift: Polite Conv.*, i.

Phĭl'-ĭs-tĭn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Philistin(e)*; *-ism.*] The manners, habits, character, or modes of thinking of a Philistine.

"*Philistinism*, as one learns from experience, is something inborn, and has little or nothing to do with circumstances. In fact, the more a Philistine is educated, the more his *Philistinism* becomes apparent. It is he who gives two or three very learned and excellent reasons for liking some very silly book or picture."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1877, p. 258.

***phĭll'-horse,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of Thillhorse (q.v.).

phĭl-lĭ-pē'-nă, *s.* [Fillipeen.]

phĭl'-lĭp-īte, phĭl'-lĭp-pīte, *s.* [Etym. uncertain, but probably after one Phillip or Phillippi; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A compact, granular mineral, sometimes with fibrous structure, in veins in copper pyrites. Lustre, vitreous; colour, sky-blue; translucent; astringent. Analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 28·96; sesquioxide of iron, 9·80; iron sub-sulphate, 2·28; protoxide of copper, 14·39; magnesia, 0·85; water, 43·72; alumina, a trace = 100. Found in the province of Santiago, Chili.

phĭl-lĭp'-sĭ-ă, *s.* [Named after Prof. John Phillips, author of many geological books and papers.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobita. One species is noted by Etheridge in the Middle and one in the Upper Devonian beds of Somth and North Devon. They are of small size, the trilobite type of crustacean then approaching extinction.

phĭl'-lĭps-īte, *s.* [After the English mineralogist J. Phillips; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral belonging to the group of Zeolites, formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but now ascertained to be monoclinic in crystallization. Crystals always twinned. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 2·2; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; translucent to opaque. Compos.: silica, 47·9; alumina, 20·5; lime, 7·4; potash, 6·3; water, 17·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula $4SiO_2,Al_2O_3,(\frac{3}{4}CaO+\frac{1}{4}KO),5HO$. Occurs in vesicular cavities in old igneous rocks, and also of recent formation in the walls of the hot baths of Plombières, France.

2. The same as Bornite (q.v.).

3. The same as Herschelite (q.v.).

phĭl-lўg'-ĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *philly(rin)*; Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_8$. A resinous substance formed by the action of boiling hydrochloric acid on phillyrin. It crystallizes readily in a white nacreous mass, slightly soluble in boiling water, but easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

phĭl-lў'-rĕ-ă, * phĭ-lā'-rĕ-ă, * phўl-lĭ'-rē-ă, *s.* [Gr. φιλλυρέα (*phillurea*).]

Bot.: A genus of Oleæ (q.v.). Ornamental evergreen shrubs, with oblong, serrated, opposite leaves, and axillary clusters of small, greenish-white flowers. Introduced into Britain from the shores of the Mediterranean to be planted in shrubberies. There are many varieties.

"The rushing of a little dog . . . through the *phyllirea* hedge."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 111.

phĭl'-lўr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phillyr(ea)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$. Extracted from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia* by treating the aqueous decoction with lime, evaporating the filtrate and leaving it to crystallize. It is white, inodorous, and bitter, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It melts at 160° to a colourless mobile liquid, and is converted into phillygenin and dextrose by the action of hydrochloric acid.

*** phĭl'-lўse, * phўl'-lĭs,** *v.t.* [From *Phyllis*, a name frequently given to nymphs in pastorals and romances.] To woo.

"In madrigals, and *phillysing* the fair."
Garth: Dispensary, i.

phĭ-lŏ-, phĭl-, *pref.* [Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving.] Fond of, affecting, cultivating.

*** phĭ-lŏc'-ă-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. κάλος (*kalos*) = beautiful.] A lover of the beautiful.

phĭl-ŏ-drўʼ-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. Δρυάς (*Druas*) = a Dryad.]

Zool.: A genus of Colubridæ, sub-family Dryadinæ, from America and Madagascar. *Philodryas viridissimus* is the All-green Tree Snake of South America.

*** phĭl-ŏ-fē'-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Lat. *felis* = a cat.] A lover of cats.

"Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist.*"—*Southey: Doctor; Frag. of Interchapter.*

*** phĭ-lŏg'-ă-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. γάλα (*gala*) = milk.] A lover of milk.

"You are a *philogalist*, and therefore understand cat nature."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 240.

*** phĭl-ŏ-gar'-lĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *garlic.*] Loving garlic; fond of garlic.

"These *philogarlic* men."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 9.

*** phĭ-lŏg'-ўn-ĭst,** *s.* [Philogyny.] A lover or friend of women.

*** phĭ-lŏg'-ў-nў,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. γύνη (*gunē*) = a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness.

"Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny.*"
Byron: Beppo, lxx.

*** phĭl-ŏ-hĕl-lēn'-ĭ-ăn,** *s.* [Philhellenist.]

*** phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġĕr,** *s.* [Philology.] A philologist.

"But it behoved the *philologer* never to be satisfied until he come to a verb as that from which the other parts of speech are deduced."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 198.

*** phĭl-ŏ-lō'-ġĭ-ăn,** *s.* [Eng. *philology*; *-an.*] A philologist.

phĭl-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc-ăl, * phĭl-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *philology(y)*; *-ic, -ical*; Fr. *philologique.*] Of or pertaining to philology, or the study of languages.

"We have remaining but two volumes folio of his *philological* performances."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

¶ The Philological Society of London was founded on May 18, 1842.

phĭl-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *philological*; *-ly.*] In a philological manner; according to the rules of philology.

"A parent speech which is *philologically* late."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 72.

phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *philolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled or versed in philology or the study of languages.

"Learn'd *philologists*, who chase
A panting syllable through time and space."
Cowper: Retirement.

*** phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *philolog(y)*; *-ize.*] To offer criticisms; to practice philology.

*** phĭl-ŏ-lōgue,** *s.* [Fr.] A philologist. [Philology.]

"The paragon of all *philologues.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i. (Author's prol.)

phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġў, * phi-loi-o-gie, *s.* [Lat. *philologia*, from Gr. φιλολογία (*philologia*) = love of talking, love of learning and literature; φιλόλογος (*philologos*) = fond of talking, a student of language and history: φίλος (*philos*) = loving, fond of, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *philologie*; Ital. & Sp. *filologia.*]

* 1. A love of learning and literature; the study of learning and literature.

* 2. Criticism; grammatical learning.

† 3. The study of languages, in connection with the whole moral and intellectual action of different peoples. It is sometimes made to include rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.

4. The science of language; linguistic science (in this sense more properly termed Comparative Philology).

*** phĭ-lŏm'-ă-chŭs,** *s.* [Gr. φιλόμαχος (*philomachos*) = loving fight, warlike: φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and μάχη (*machē*) = battle, fight.]

Ornith.: A synonym of Machetes (q.v.).

*** phĭl'-ŏ-măth,** *s.* [Gr. φιλομαθής (*philomathēs*), from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and μαθη (*mathē*) = learning.] [Mathematic.] A lover of learning; a scholar.

"To recommend to you some meagre *philomath.*"—*Chesterfield: Letters.*

*** phĭl-ŏ-măth-ĕ-măt'-ĭc,** *s.* [Philomath.] A philomath.

*** phĭl-ŏ-măth'-ĭc, * phĭl-ŏ-măth'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *philomath*; *-ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to philomathy or the love of learning.

2. Having a love of learning or letters.

*** phĭ-lŏm'-ă-thў,** *s.* [Gr. φιλομαθία (*philomathia*)]. [Philomath.] The love of learning or letters.

Phĭl'-ŏ-mĕl, Phĭl-ŏ-mē'-la, *s.* [Lat. *philomela*; Gr. Φιλομήλα (*Philomēla*) (see def. 1.).]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* (*Of the form* Philomela): The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed by the gods into a nightingale.

2. (*Of both forms*): A nightingale.

"And by *Philomel's* annual note
To measure the life that she leads."
Cowper: Catharina.

* 3. *Ornith.:* (*Of the form* Philomela): A genus of Sylviinæ. The Nightingale, now *Daulias luscinia*, was formerly called *Philomela luscinia.*

*** phĭl'-ŏ-mēne,** *a.* [Philomel.] The nightingale.

"To understand the notes of *philomene.*"
Gascoigne: Complaint of Philomene.

*** phĭl'-ŏ-mŏt,** *a.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *feuille mort* = a dead leaf.] Of the colour of a dead or faded leaf.

"One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot.*"—*Spectator*, No. 265.

*** phĭl-ŏ-mū'-sĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *musical.*] Fond of music; philharmonic.

phĭ-lŏn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. ὄνθος (*onthos*) = dung.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphyliuidæ. Fifty-five or more are British.

*** phĭl-ŏ-pē'-nă,** *s.* [Fillipeen.]

*** phĭl-ŏ-pŏ-lĕm'-ĭc, * phĭl-ŏ-pŏ-lĕm-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. φιλοπόλεμος (*philopolemos*) = fond of war, from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war.] Ruling overopposite or contrary natures—an epithet of Minerva.

phĭl-ŏ-prŏ-ġĕn'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *progenitive.*] Having the quality of philoprogenitiveness.

phĭl-ŏ-prŏ-ġĕn'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and Eng. *progenitiveness.*]

Phrenol.: The love of offspring, in the way of natural affection; fondness for children. Its organ is located above the middle of the cerebellum.

phĭl-lŏp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philopter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Mallophaga. Antennæ thread-like, with three or five joints; maxillary palpi wanting. Those with five-jointed antennæ infest birds, and those with the antennæ three-jointed are parasitic on mammals.

phĭl-lŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Philopteridæ (q.v.).

***phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phăs-tĕr,** *s.* [Formed from *philosophy* on the model of *poetaster*, &c.] A pretender to philosophy.

"Let inconsiderable *philosophasters* hoot and deride as much as their follies please."—*More: Immort. of Soul*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

***phĭl-lŏs'-ō-phāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *philosophatus*, pa. par. of *philosophor*, from *philosophus* = a philosopher (q.v.).] To act the philosopher; to moralize, to philosophize.

"No: few there be, that, with Epictetus, can *philosophate* in slavery."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

***phĭl-lŏs-ō-phā'-tion,** *s.* [PHILOSOPHATE.] Philosophical speculation or discussion; philosophizing.

"The work being to be the basis of many future inferences and *philosophations*."—*Petty: Advice to Hartlib*, p. 18.

***phĭl'-ō-sŏphe,** s. [Fr.] A philosophaster, a philosopher (q.v.). (Used in contempt.)

***phĭl'-ō-sŏphe-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *philosophe*; *-dom.*] The realm of philosophy.

"They entertain their special ambassador in *Philosophedom*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 216.

***phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phēme,** ***phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phē'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. φιλοσόφημα (*philosophēma*), from φιλοσοφέω (*philosopheō*) = to discuss.] [PHILOSOPHER.] A principle of reasoning; a theorem.

phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phĕr, ***phi-los-o-fre,** ***phi-los-o-phre,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophe*, from Lat. *philosoph-us* = (a.) fond of learning or knowledge, (s.) a philosopher, from Gr. φιλόσοφος (*philosophos*), from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and σοφία (*sophia*) = learning, skill; σόφος (*sophos*) = wise, skilled; Sp. & Ital. *filosofo.*]

1. One who studies or devotes himself to philosophy; one who is versed in or studies moral and intellectual science. Formerly it was applied to one who was versed in or studied natural science or natural philosophy.

"Certayne *philosophers* of the Epicures and of the Stoickes disputed wyth hym."—*Acts* xvii. 18. (1550).

2. One who practises in life the precepts or principles of philosophy, especially those of the stoical school; one who meets or views things in a philosophical manner.

"The patriot, *philosopher*, and poet have often looked with calmness on disgrace and famine."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

***philosopher's egg,** *s.* The name of a medicine for the pestilence. It was compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, and other ingredients.

***philosopher's game,** *s.* An intricate game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united.

philosopher's stone, *s.* An imaginary stone sought for by the alchemists, which should transmute everything it touched into gold.

***phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *philosoph(y)*; *-ess.*] A female philosopher.

"There were philosophers and *philosophesses*."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, ii. 222.

phĭl-ō-sŏph'-ĭc-al, ***phĭl-ō-sŏph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *philosophicus*, from *philosophus* = a philosopher (q.v.); Fr. *philosophique*; Sp. & Ital. *filosofico.*]

1. Pertaining or according to philosophy; proceeding from or in accordance with the principles and rules of philosophy: as, a *philosophical* argument.

2. Skilled in philosophy.

"We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

3. Characteristic of or suitable to a practical philosopher; calm, cool, temperate, unimpassioned.

"With cold disgust, or *philosophic* pride."
Cowper: Expostulation, 691.

4. Frugal, abstemious, temperate.

"What early *philosophic* hours he keeps."
Cowper: Retirement, 429.

philosophical-lamp, *s.* [DOBEREINER'S-LAMP.]

philosophic-wool, *s.* [NIHIL-ALBUM.]

phĭl-ō-sŏph'-ĭc-al-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *philosophical*; *-ly.*]

† 1. In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy: as, To argue *philosophically.*

2. Like a philosopher; calmly, coolly, without heat or passion, temperately.

"He was resolved for the future to live *philosophically*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

***phĭl-lō-sŏph'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** s. [Eng. *philosophical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being philosophical.

***phĭl-ō-sŏph'-ĭc-ąl,** *s.* [PHILOSOPHICAL.] An examination in philosophy; the study of philosophy.

"Hen. Stretsham, a Minorite, who had spent several years here, and at Cambridge, in logicals, *philosophicals*, and theologicals."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

***phĭl-ŏs'-ō-phĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophisme*, from *philosophe* = a philosopher (q.v.).] The affectation of philosophy; sham or would-be philosophy.

"Among its more notable anomalies may be reckoned the relations of French *philosophism* to foreign crowned heads."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 216.

***phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophiste.*]

1. A philosopher.

"This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the *philosophists*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iv., ch. v.

2. A sham or would-be philosopher; one who practises sophistry.

***phĭ-lŏs-ō-phĭs'-tĭc,** ***phĭ-lŏs-ō-phĭs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *philosophist*: *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the practice of sophistry or sham philosophy.

phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *philosoph(y)*; *-ize.*] To act the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects; to form or attempt to form a philosophical school or system.

"The rules of *philosophizing*, however, even in physics, have never yet been laid down with a sufficient degree of precision, minuteness, or method."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, Introd. pt. ii., § 2.

phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *philosophiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who philosophizes.

phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phy, ***fi-los-o-fie,** ***phi-los-o-phie,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*, from Lat. *philosophia*, from Gr. φιλοσοφία (*philosophia*) = love of wisdom, from φιλόσοφος (*philosophos*) = a philosopher (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *filosofia.*]

1. The term is said by Diogenes Laertius (Proem) to have been suggested by Pythagoras [B.C. 570–504 (?)], who, on being complimented on his wisdom, said that he was not wise but a lover of wisdom, the Deity alone being wise. Philosophy, while earnest in amassing knowledge, aimed chiefly at penetrating to the principles of things. Popularly, it is divided into Natural and Mental Philosophy, the former investigating the physical laws of nature, the latter those regulating the human mind. The term philosophy is now generally restricted to the second of these. Even as thus reduced it has a very wide sphere. Thus, there is a philosophy of history. [HISTORY.] The Hindoos have six orthodox schools of philosophy, the Nyaya, the Vaisheshika, the Sankhya, the Yoga, the Purva Mimansa, and the Uttara Mimansa or Vedanta. All the nations of antiquity had a philosophy, that of the Greeks being specially celebrated. The chief schools were: the Pythagorean, commenced about 500 B.C.; the Platonic, B.C. 374; the Peripatetic, B.C. 334; the Sceptic, B.C. 334; the Cynic, 330; the Epicurean, B.C. 306; the Stoic, B.C. 280; the Middle Academy, B.C. 278; the New Academy, B.C. 160; the New Platonists, A.D. 200 (?). Of modern systems the perceptive and sensational philosophy of Locke arose about 1690; the idealistic of Berkeley and Hume, 1710; the common-sense philosophy of Reid, &c., 1750; the transcendental of Kant, &c., 1770; the scientific philosophy of Fichte, 1800; the idealistic philosophy of Hegel in 1810; the positive philosophy of Comte in 1830, and the evolutionary philosophy of Herbert Spencer in 1852, or more decidedly in 1855.

"He thought to become happy by *philosophy*, giving his heart, as he tells us, to seek and search out all the things that come to pass under the sun; yet upon trial, he found all this to be vanity and vexation of spirit."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. An hypothesis or a system upon which natural effects are explained; a philosophical system or theory.

*3. Reasoning, argumentation.

"Of good and evil much they argu'd then,
Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 565.

4. Calmness and coolness of temper; fortitude, practical wisdom, stoicism: as, To meet troubles with *philosophy.*

5. The course of sciences read in the schools, and required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the universities of Germany, &c., and corresponding to Arts in this country.

***phĭl-ō-stor'-gў,** *s.* [Gr. φιλοστοργία (*philostorgia*): pref. *philo-*, and στοργή (*storgē*) = natural affection.] Natural affection, as that of a mother for her child.

***phĭl-ō-tĕch'-nĭc,** ***phĭl-ō-tĕch'-nĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *technic*, *technical.*] Fond of the arts.

***phĭl-ō-zō'-ō-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*; Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Fondness for animals; kind feeling towards animals. (*Spectator*, April 9, 1881, p. 478.)

phĭl'-tĕr, ***fil-tre,** **phĭl'-tre** (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr. *philtre*, from Lat. *philtrum*; Gr. φίλτρον (*philtron*), from φίλος (*philos*) = loving; Sp. & Ital. *filtro.*] A love-potion; a love-charm; a potion supposed to have the property or power of exciting love in the person to whom it is administered.

"But Anthony himselfe was quite besotted with Cleopatra's sweet speeches, *philters*, beauty, pleasing tires."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 472.

***phĭl'-tĕr,** ***phĭl'-tre** (tre as tĕr), *v.t.* [PHILTER, *s.*]

1. To charm to love; to excite to love by a love-potion.

"Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. To impregnate or mix with a love-potion.

***phĭl'-trŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A philtre (q.v.).

"Lucretius, a Roman of very eminent parts, which yet were much abated by a *philtrum* that was given him."—*Culverwell: Light of Nations*, ch. xvii.

phĭl-ў-drā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philydr(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Waterworts; an order of Endogens, alliance Xyridales. Roots fascicled, fibrous; stem erect, simple, leafy, often woolly. Leaves ensiform, equitant. Flowers alternate, solitary, sessile; bracteate, yellow, scentless; calyx abortive; corolla two-leaved, withering; filaments three, the two lateral ones petaloid and sterile. Capsule superior, three-celled, three-valved, seeds numerous; minute horizontal or narrow parietal or axil placentæ. Plants with the habit of Sedges and the flowers of Spiderworts. Natives of Australia, Cochin-China, and China. Known genera two, species two. (*Lindley.*)

phĭl-ў-drŭm, *s.* [Gr. φίλυδρος (*philudros*) = loving water or watery things: pref. *phil-*, and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philydraceæ (q.v.). *Philydrum lanuginosum*, a pretty species with hairy leaves and bright yellow flowers, is cultivated in British greenhouses.

phĭ-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. from φίμος (*phimos*) = a muzzle.]

Pathol.: A condition of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the *glans penis.*

phi-noc, *s.* [Celt.] The young of the bull-trout; the whitling (q.v.).

***phiph,** *s.* [FIFE.]

***phiph-er,** *s.* [FIFER.]

***phĭs'-ĭke,** *s.* [PHYSIC, *s.*]

***phĭs'-nō-mў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *phisonomie.*] Physiognomy (q.v.).

"His *phimomy* is more hotter in France, than there."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

*** phi-ton,** *s.* [Python.]

*** phi-ton-esse,** *s.* [Pythonesse.]

phiz, *s.* [A contract. of *physiognomy* (q.v.).] A humorous or contemptuous name for the face or visage.

"Then Thomas arose with his risible *phiz*."
Dibdin: Anacreon in Heaven.

phlæ-ō-mȳ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phlæomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ, with a single genus, Phlæomys (q.v.).

phlæ'-ō-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *phlæo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The single genus of the sub-family Phlæomyinæ. There is but one species, *Phlæomys cumingii*, from the Philippine Islands. The incisors are broad, and the molars are divided by transverse plates of enamel.

phlĕb-, phlĕb-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. φλέψ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβός (*phlebos*) = a vein.] Relating to, connected with, or resembling a vein or veins.

phlĕb-ĕn'-tĕr-ĭzm, *s.* [Pref. *phleb-*, and Gr. ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine.]

Zool.: The state of having the alimentary canal hanging loosely and free in the thoracic cavity, as in the Pycnogonidæ.

phlĕ-bī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. from φλέψ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβός (*phlebos*) = a vein.]

Med.: Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

phlĕb-ō-, *pref.* [Phleb-.]

phlĕ-bŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the veins.

phlĕb'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Pathol.: A calculus (q.v.) occurring in a vein.

phlĕ-bŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise or discourse on the veins.

phlĕb-ō-mor'-pha, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungals.

phlĕ-bŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s,* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns described by Brongniart. The veins on each side are separated from the midrib by a veinless space. Etheridge enumerates eight species from the Lower and one from the Upper Oolite. Unger distributes the species among various genera.

phlĕb'-ŏr-rhage (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. ῥαγή (*rhagē*) = a rupture.] A rupture of a vein; venous hæmorrhage.

phlĕ-bŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Fr. *phlébotomiste.*] [Phlebotomy.] One skilled in phlebotomy; one who opens a vein; a bloodletter.

*** phlĕ-bŏt'-ō-mīze,** *v.t.* [Fr. *phlébotomiser.*] [Phlebotomy.] To let blood from, as a vein; to bleed by the cutting of a vein.

"The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*."—*Howell: England's Tears.*

phlĕ-bŏt'-ō-mȳ * phle-bot-o-mie, *s.* [Fr. *phlébotomie*, from Lat. *phlebotomia* from Gr. φλεβοτομία (*phlebotomia*), from φλέψ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβός (*phlebos*) = a vein, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] The act or practice of opening a vein for the letting of blood; bloodletting.

"Lean should I be, e'en as my own anatomy
By mere cathartics and by *phlebotomy*."
Smart: Epilogue spoken by Mr. Shuter. (1755.)

phlĕgm (*g* silent), *** flegme,** *s.* [Fr. *phlegme*, from Lat. *phlegma*, from Gr. φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm, from φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn; Ital. *flemma*; Port. *flegma*; Sp. *flema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* (1) Cold animal fluid; watery matter, forming one of the humours of the body.

"*Phlegm* amongst the ancients signified a cold viscous humour, contrary to the etymology of the word . . . but amongst them there were two sorts of *phlegm*, cold and hot."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Coldness, indifference; want or absence of ardour, passion, or interest.

"The hard and worldly *phlegm*
Of those whose eyes are only turn'd below."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 75.

II. *Technically:*

* I. *Chem.:* [Phlegma].

2. *Med.:* Strictly speaking, the mucus secreted by the air passages, but popularly used for all matter coughed up from the lungs.

phlĕg'-ma, *s.* [Phlegm.]

Chem.: An old name for the watery residue left in the distillation of acid or spirituous liquids. (*Watts.*)

*** phlĕg'-ma-gŏgue,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = phlegm, and ἄγωγος (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw.] A medicine or preparation intended and supposed to expel phlegm.

phlĕg-mā'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn.]

Med.: Inflammation.

phlegmasia dolens, *s.*

Pathol.: Milk-leg or white-swelling, a brawny, non-œdematous, painful swelling, usually of the lower extremities, very common after parturition. It may arise from spontaneous coagulation of the blood in the veins.

phlĕg-măt'-ĭc, phlĕg-măt'-ĭc-al, * phlĕg-măt'-ĭck, *a.* [Lat. *phlegmaticus*, from Gr. φλεγματικός (*phlegmatikos*), from φλέγμα (*phlegma*), genit. φλεγματός (*phlegmatos*) = phlegm (q.v.); Fr. *phlegmatique*; Port. *flegmatico*; Ital. *flemmatico*; Sp. *flematico.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Watery.

2. Abounding in phlegm; suffering from phlegm.

"Chewing and smoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 3. Generating or productive of phlegm.

"Transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations."—*Browne.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Fig.:* Dull, listless, indifferent, heavy; not easily excited into action: as, a *phlegmatic* disposition.

"Your dull *phlegmatick* souls are taken with the dulness of sensible doctrines."—*Glanvill: Vanity or Dogmatizing*, ch. xiii.

phlĕg-măt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, * phlĕg-măt'-ĭck-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *phlegmatical, phlegmatic*; *-ly.*] In a phlegmatic manner; coldly, heavily, dully.

"All the rest [of the story] is *phlegmatickly* passed over."—*Warburton: On Prodigies*, p. 80.

phlĕg'-mŏn, *s.* [Lat. *phlegmone*; Gr. φλεγμονή (*phlegmonē*) = inflammation below the skin, an inflamed tumour.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. Periuterine phlegmon is the same as Pelvic-cellulitis (q.v.).

phlĕg'-mŏn-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *phlegmon*; *-oid.*] Resembling phlegmon; phlegmonous.

phlĕg'-mŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *phlegmon*; *-ous*; Fr. *phlegmoneux.*] Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; resembling a phlegmon. [Erysipelas.]

phlĕg-mŏ-rrhā'-ĭ-a, *s.* Gr. φλεγμονή (*phlegmonē*), and ῥαγάς (*rhagas*) = a rent; ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break.]

Pathol.: A discharge of thin phlegm from the nostrils. (*Parr.*)

phlēme, *s.* [Fleam.]

phlē'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. φλέως (*phleōs*), φλέος (*phleos*), φλοῦς (*phlous*) = a marsh- or water-plant, *Arundo ampelodermon* (?). Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Cat's-tail grass; a genus of Phalareæ. Panicle spiked, spikelets laterally compressed; empty glumes equal, longer than the flowering ones; flower glumes three- to five-nerved; palea small. Known species ten, four of which are British. One, *Phleum pratense*, the Common Cat's-tail or Timothy-grass, is very common in meadows and pastures, flowering from June to October. It is an excellent fodder-grass, and is especially adapted for heavy moist soils, being early and productive.

phlŏb'-a-phēne, *s.* [Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = bark, and βαφή (*baphē*) = dye, colour.]

Chem.: A name given to a brown substance obtained from the bark of certain trees, and said to have the formula $C_{10}H_8O_4$. More recently the name has been employed to describe the brown oxidation products of tannins and similar vegetable principles. It is of indefinite composition, slightly soluble in water, but largely dissolved by dilute mineral acids.

phlŏ'-ĕm, *s.* [Gr. φλόος (*phloos*) = the bloom of a plant (?).] [Phlœum.]

Bot.: The name given by Naegeli to one of two portions of the fibro-vascular bundles in the stem of plants. It is the bast portion. Opposed to Xylem (q.v.).

phlœ'-ŭm, *s.* [Epiphlœum.]

phlŏ-ğĭs'-tĭ-ăn, *s.* [Eng. *phlogist(on)*; *-ian.*] A believer in or supporter of the existence of phlogiston.

phlŏ-ğĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phlogist(on)*; *-ic*; Fr. *phlogistique.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining, belonging, or relating to phlogiston.

2. *Med.:* Of or belonging to inflammations and fevers with a hard pulse and topical pain.

phlŏ-ğĭs'-tĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *phlogistic*; *-ate.*] To combine phlogiston with.

phlŏ-ğĭs'-tĭ-cāt-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Phlogisticate.]

¶ By old writers on chemistry nitrogen was called Dephlogisticated air or Dephlogisticated gas, and Prussiate of Potash, Dephlogisticated alkali.

*** phlŏ-ğĭs-tĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Phlogisticate.] The act or process of combining phlogiston with.

phlŏ-ğĭs'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. φλογιστός (*phlogistos*) = burnt, set on fire, from φλογίζω (*phlogizō*) = to burn, to set on fire, from φλόξ (*phlox*), genit. φλογός (*phlogos*) = a flame, a blaze; φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn.]

Chem.: A substance supposed by the earlier chemists to exist in all combustible matters, and to the escape of this principle from any compound the phenomenon of fire was attributed. The views held regarding it were, however, abandoned by chemists some time after the researches of Lavoisier on combustion.

phlŏ-gŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. φλόξ (*phlox*), genit. φλογός (*phlogos*) = flame, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Entom.: A genus of Hadenidæ. *Phlogophora meticulosa* is the Angleshades Moth, *P. empyrea*, the Flame Brocade.

phlŏg'-ō-pīte, *s.* [Gr. φλογωπός (*phlogōpos*) = fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the Mica (q.v.) group of minerals, formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but now referred to the monoclinic system of crystallization. Tschermak refers it to his division of the micas in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry. It is a magnesian mica, and is almost peculiar to serpentine and dolomitic limestone rocks.

phlŏ-gō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. φλόγωσις (*phlogōsis*) = a burning.]

Pathol.: Inflammation.

phlŏ-gŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phlogoticus*, from *phlogosis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Of or pertaining to phlogosis.

phlō'-mĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φλομίς (*phlomis*), φλόμος (*phlomos*) = mullein.]

Bot.: A genus of Ballotidæ. Very handsome herbs or shrubs, with wrinkled leaves and labiate flowers, yellow, white, or purple. Many are cultivated in Britain.

phlŏr'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(oglucin)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $(C_6H_5O_2)H_2N$. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas over phloroglucin, the resulting crystalline mass being dissolved in warm water which yields phloramine in the form of thin micaceous laminæ. It has a slightly astringent taste, is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. In presence of moist air it decomposes and turns brown. It forms crystalline salts with acids which are all soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, $C_6H_7NO_2HCl$, separates from its aqueous

solutions in white needles or laminæ, which turn yellow on becoming anhydrous.

phlŏr-ĕt-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phloret(ic); am-(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phloretic acid and ammonia.

phloretamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9(NH)COHO$. Formed by the continued action of strong ammonia on ethyl phloretic acid. It crystallizes from hot water in slender, shining prisms, dissolves in alcohol and ether, melts at 110°, and is coloured blue by ferric chloride. It is a very feeble acid.

phlŏ-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phloret(in); -ic.*] Derived from or contained in phloretin.

phloretic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_3$. Produced by the action of caustic potash on phloretin. The potash salt is extracted with alcohol, and, after concentration, the phloretic acid is precipitated by hydrochloric acid and several times recrystallized from alcohol It forms monoclinic prisms, having an astringent taste, melts at 128°, dissolves in water and alcohol, and strikes a green colour with ferric chloride. The salts formed by the alkalis and metals are highly crystalline.

phloretic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds formed by the substitution of one atom of an organic radical for one atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid. Ethylic phloretate is prepared by heating ethylic iodide with silver phloretate in a sealed tube to 100°. It is colourless, boils above 265°, has an irritating taste, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

phlŏr'-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$. Prepared by heating a mixture of phlorizin and dilute acid to a temperature of 90°. The phloretin separates and crystallizes in small white laminæ, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but easily in boiling alcohol and acetic acid. It melts at 180°, has a saccharine taste, and its alkaline solutions absorb oxygen from the air, forming an orange-coloured substance.

phlŏr'-ĕt-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phloret(in);* suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O$. A compound metameric with phenetol, and produced by distilling over an open fire a mixture of baric phloretate and caustic lime. The oily distillate is colourless, strongly refracting, and boils at 190-200°; sp. gr. 1·037. It has an aromatic odour and burning taste, is only slightly soluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether, and coagulates albumen like phenol.

phlŏr'-ĕt-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *phloret(in);* suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_9H_8O. The hypothetical radical of phloretic acid and its derivatives. It appears to exist as a chloride, $C_9H_8OCl_2$, when phloretic acid is acted upon by pentachloride of phosphorus.

phlŏ-rĭz'-eĭn (z as dz), *s.* [Eng. *phloriz(in);* suff. *-ein.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_{13}$. Produced from phlorizin by the combined action of air and ammonia, and purified by precipitation with alcohol acidulated with acetic acid. It is a brown, uncrystallizable solid, of slightly bitter taste, dissolving easily in boiling water, but nearly insoluble in alcobol and ether.

phlŏ-rĭz'-ĭn (z as dz), *s.* [Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = bark, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = root.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$. A substance ready formed in the root-bark of the apple, pear, and other trees, and extracted by weak alcohol. The solution, when decolorized and concentrated, deposits crystals of phlorizin on cooling, in the form of long silky needles, having a bitter taste, and dissolving readily in boiling water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. By the prolonged action of mineral acids it is converted into phloretin and glucose. Anhydrous phlorizin melts at 109°, and decomposes at 200°.

phlŏr-ŏ-glû'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(etin); o* connect., and *glucin.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_3$. Phloroglucol. Formed from phloretin by the action of potash ley. The phloretate of potash produced is removed by alcohol, and the residue, after neutralising with sulphuric acid and evaporation, deposits crystals of phloroglucin, which may be purified by recrystallization. The hydrated crystals belong to the trimetric system, are sweeter than cane sugar, neutral, permanent at common temperatures, and melt at 220°. They dissolve in water, alcohol, and ether, strike a violet-red colour with ferric chloride, and reduce copper salts like dextrose. Phloroglucin forms several substitution products, of which tribromophloroglucin is a type—$C_6H_3Br_3O_3$.

phlŏr-ŏ-glû'-cŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(etin); o* connect., and *glucol.*] [Phloroglucin.]

phlŏr'-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(izin); -ol.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_4\begin{cases}CH_3(CH_3).\\OH\end{cases}$ Phloryl alcohol. A colourless oily liquid, one of the constituents of beech-tar creosote, obtained by repeated fractional distillation of that portion, boiling between 217-220°. On exposure to the light it gradually turns red.

phlŏr'-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(izin);* suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_2$ A compound obtained by distilling two parts coal-tar creosote with three parts oil of vitriol, and adding peroxide of manganese from time to time. It comes over in yellow drops, which quickly solidify, and it forms, when recrystallized, fine yellow needles, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It melts at 60°, smells like quinone, and, like that body, is turned brown by potash.

phlŏr'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(izin); -yl.*] (See compound.)

phloryl-alcohol, *s.* [Phlorol.]

phlŏx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φλόξ (*phlox*) = a flame, which the flower resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Polemoniaceæ. They are generally perennials with salver-shaped white, blue, red, or variegated corollas, and one-seed capsular fruit. Natives of the United States.

phlŏx'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *phlox,* and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Polemoniaceæ (q.v.).

† **phlŷc-tē'-na, phlŷc-tæ'-na,** *s.* [Gr. φλύκταινα (*phluktaina*) = a pimple, a pustule.]

Pathol.: A tumour formed by the accumulation of the serous fluid under the epidermis.

phlŷc-tĕn'-ų-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phlyctena* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A small transparent tumour of the eyelids.

phlŷc-tĕn'-ų-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phlyctenul(a);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to phlyctenula.

† **phlyctenular-ophthalmia,** *s.*

Pathol.: Ophthalmia, attended by phlyctena.

* **phŏ-băn'-thrō-pў,** *s.* [Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear, and ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] Fear of men; dread of mankind.

phŏ-bŏ-phō'-bĭa, *s.* A morbid dread of being afraid.

Phŏb'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. Φόβος (*phobos*) = fear; also fear personified, the son of Ares.]

Astron.: One of the two satellites of Mars, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877. It revolves round Mars three times whilst that planet turns once round on its axis, a fact unique in the solar system.

phō'-cą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φώκη (*phōkē*).]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the subfamily Phocinæ (q.v.). Head round and short; fore feet short, with five very strong sub-equal claws, which are narrow on hind feet. The number of species is variously stated by different authorities. Gray multiplied genera, on grounds now scarcely deemed valid. *Phoca vitulina* is the Common Seal, *P. groenlandica,* the Greenland, *P. barbata,* the Bearded, and *P. hispida,* the Ringed Seal. *P. caspica* and *P. siberica* (or *baikalensis*) are often discriminated, but Van Beneden considers them both identical with *P. hispida.* [Seal.]

PHOCA VITULINA.

2. *Palæont.:* A species of Phoca is said to have been found in the Miocene of the United States. (*Wallace.*)

phō-cā'-çē-an (çē as shē), *s.* [Lat. *phoc(a);* Eng. adj. suff. *-acean.*] A mammal belonging to the genus Phoca.

phō-çæ'-ną, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φώκαινα.]

Zool.: Porpoise; a genus of Delphinidæ with two species, from the North Sea. Head short, moderately rounded in front of the blowhole; dorsal fin (in typical species) near middle of back, triangular, its anterior edge frequently furnished with one or more rows of conical horny tubercles. A closely allied species, *P. melas,* from Japan (the genus Neomeris of Gray), wants the dorsal fin.

phō'-cąl, *a.* [Phocine.]

Phō'-çē-ą, *s.* [Gr. Φωκαία (*Phōkaia*) = a city in Ionia.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 25].

phō-çē'-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phocæn(a);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

phocenic-acid, *s.* [Delphinic-acid; Valeric-acid.]

phō'-çĕn-il, phō'-çĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phocæn(a); -il, -in.*] [Delphin.]

phō'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phoc(a);* fem. pl adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) True Seals; a family of Pinnipedia (q.v.). Progression on land is by jumping movements, effected by the muscles of the trunk, aided, in some species, by the fore limbs only. Palms and soles hairy; no pinna to the ear; testes abdominal. Fur adpressed and thick, without woolly under fur. There are three sub-families: Phocinæ, Stenorhynchinæ, and Cystophorinæ. Widely distributed in polar and temperate regions.

† (2) A family founded by Mr. H. N. Turner (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1848, p. 63), embracing the whole of the Pinnipedia, and divided into three sub-families: Arctocephalina, Trichechina, and Phocina.

2. *Palæont.:* Probably appeared first in the Miocene. [Pristiphoca.]

† **phō-çĭ'-ną,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *phoc(a);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] [Phocidæ, 1. (2).]

phŏ-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phoc(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Phocidæ (q.v.). All feet with five well-developed claws. Toes on hind feet sub-equal, with the interdigital membrane extending beyond the toes. Two genera, Phoca and Halichœrus.

phō'-çīne, phō'-cal, *a.* [Lat. *phoc(a)* = a seal; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine, -al.*] Pertaining to the genus Phoca; seal-like.

* **phō'-cō-dŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *phoc(a)* = a seal; suff. *-odon.*] [Zeuglodon].

phœ'-bĕ, *a.* [See compound and extract.] An epithet derived from the cry of the bird.

phœbe-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sayornis fuscus* (Baird), *Muscicapa fusca* (Gmel.).

"The Pewee or *Phœbe-bird,* a well-known, harbinger of early spring, is a common species throughout the whole of eastern North America. . . . Their well-known and monotonous, though not unpleasing note of pe-wee, or, as some hear it, phœ-bē, is uttered with more force and frequency in early spring than later in the season."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North Amer. Birds,* ii., 344, 345.

Phœ'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Φοῖβος (*Phoibos*).]

1. *Lit. & Gr. Mythol.:* One of the names of Apollo.

2. *Fig.:* The sun.

"*Phœbus* 'gins arise." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* ii. 3.

phœ-nĭc'-ĕ-ŭs (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *phœniceus;* Gr. φοινίκεος (*phoinikeos*) = purple red.]

Bot.: Pure, lively red, with a mixture of carminc and scarlet.

Phœ-nĭc'-ĭ-an (c as sh), *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia.

phœ-nĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phœnix*, genit. *phœnic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of palms, tribe Coryphеæ.

phœ'-nĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] [SULPHOPHŒNICIC-ACID.]

phœ'-nĭ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [PHŒNICOCHROITE.]

phœ-nī'-çĭ-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *phœnix*, genit. *phœnic(is)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil palms, akin to the recent Phœnix (q.v.). Species occur in the Middle Eocene at Bournemouth.

phœ-nĭ-cō-chrō'-īte, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; χρόα (*chroa*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *phœnikochroit.*]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring at Beresowsk, Urals, associated with crocoite, vauquelinite, &c. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 5·75; lustre, adamantine; colour, between cochineal- and hyacinth-red, both lustre and colour changing by exposure to light; streak, brick-red. Compos.: chromic acid, 23·1; protoxide of lead, 76·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula $3\,PbO,2CrO_3$.

phœ-nĭ-cō-phæ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phœnicophæ(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ. It contains the Bush-cuckoos; they have often beautiful plumage. Found in India, Australia, and Africa.

phœ-nĭ-cō-phæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*), φοινίκεος (*phoinikeos*) = purple-red, and φαιός (*phaios*) = gray.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the Phœnicophæinæ (q.v.). The bill is very large, thick, and smooth, resembling that of a toucan.

phœ'-nĭ-cŏp-tĕr, *s.* [PHŒNICOPTERUS.] Any bird of the genus Phœnicopterus (q.v.).

phœ-nĭ-cŏp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phœnicopter(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Flamingoes (q.v.); a family which has been variously placed by different authorities, now usually ranked under Herodiones. Prof. Huxley considers them "completely intermediate between the Anserine Birds on the one side, and the Storks and Herons on the other;" while Nitzsch holds that their pterylosis is "completely stork-like." There is a single genus, Phœnicopterus (q.v.).

phœ-nĭ-cŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φοινικόπτερος (*phoinikopteros*) = red-feathered, from φοῖνιξ (*phoinix*), genit. φοίνικος (*phoinikos*) = purple-red, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Flamingo; the sole genus of the family Phœnicopteridæ (q.v.). Bill very long, dentilated; upper mandible suddenly bent and curved on the lower, which is the larger of the two. Nostrils longitudinal in the middle of the bill. Legs and feet very long; three toes in front; hind toe very short; anterior toes united by a lunated membrane. Wings moderate. Peculiar to the Ethiopian and Neotropical regions, ranging from the former into India and the south of Europe. Eight species, of which four are American.

phœ-nĭ-cūr'-ą, *s.* [Lat. *phœnicurus*; Gr. φοινίκουρος (*phoinikouros*) = the redstart: φοινίκεος (*phoinikeos*) = purple-red, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidæ. Bill very straight and slender, gape nearly smooth, the fourth and fifth quills of the wings equal and the longest. *Phœnicura ruticilla*, is the Redstart (q.v.).

phœ'-nĭx, phē'-nĭx, *fē'-nix, *s.* [Lat. *phœnix*, from Gr. φοῖνιξ (*phoinix*); Fr. *phénix.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 4.

* **2.** *Fig.:* A paragon; a person or thing of extreme rarity or excellence.

"For God's love let him not be a *phœnix*, let him not be alone, let him not be an hermit closed in a wall."—*Latimer:* Ser. 1, *Before King Edward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, north of the bright star Achernar in Eridanus.

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the family Phœnicidæ (q.v.). Dicœcious trees with pinnate leaves; calyx three toothed; petals three, stamens six, rarely three or nine; filaments very short, ovaries three, only one coming to perfection. Habitat, Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Known species about twelve. *Phœnix dactylifera* is the Date Palm (q.v.). *P sylvestris* is the Wild Date, a tree thirty or forty feet high, very common, both wild and cultivated, in India. The fibrous leaflets and the fibres from the petioles are manufactured into mats, ropes, and baskets; sugar is made from the sap of the tree, which, moreover, yields gum. The juice of *P. farinifera*, a small species in sandy parts of India, yields sago, its leaves are used in mat-making, and those of *P. paludosa* which grows in the Sunderbunds, for rough ropes and thatching. The fruit of *P. acaulis*, a stemless species from the Sub-Himalayas and Central India, is eaten by the natives, and the pith is made into sago.

3. *Entom.:* *Cidaria ribesaria*, a geometer moth, the larva of which feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

4. *Mythol.:* A fabulous female bird of Arabia, which was feigned to live for five or six hundred years in the desert, when she built for herself a funeral pyre of wood and aromatic gums, to which she set fire by the fanning of her wings, and so consumed herself; but from the ashes she sprang up again in youth and freshness. Hence the Phœnix is frequently found depicted as an emblem of immortality. In heraldry the bird is represented in coat-armour in flames.

phœnix-clubs, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Treasonable clubs established in Ireland in 1858. The members met at night to drill. A year or two later the Goverument succeeded in putting them down.

phŏ'-lăd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Conchifera (q.v.); shells gaping at both ends, thin, white, brittle, and very hard, with rasp-like imbrications in front; no hinge or ligament, but accessory valves; pallial sinus very deep. Animal clavate or vermiform, with a short and truncated foot. They perforate various substances, living in the tubes thus formed. Genera: Pholas, Teredo, &c.

† **phŏ'-la-dīte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholad(is)*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] A fossil pholas (q.v.).

phŏ-lą-dŏ-mŷ'-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholadis*, and *mya* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Anatinidæ. Shell oblong, equivalve, ventricose, gaping behind, thin and translucent, with radiating ribs on the sides; ligament external; hinge with one obscure tooth on each valve; pallial sinus large. Animal with a single gill on each side, mantle with a fourth (vertical) orifice. Recent species one, from tropical Africa; fossil 160, from the four continents; from the Lias onward. (*Owen, S. P. Woodward.*)

phō'-lăs, *s.* [Gr. φωλάς (*phōlas*) = a mollusc which makes holes in stones; Lithodomus (?).]

Zool. & Palæont.: Piddock; the typical genus of the Pholadidæ (q.v.). Shell long, cylindrical, accessory valves protecting the dorsal margin. Animal with a large, truncated foot, body with a fan-like termination. They live in symmetrical vertical burrows. Recent species thirty-two, from most seas; fossil twenty-five, from the Upper Lias onward.

phō'-lĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. φολίς (*pholis*) = a scale; *er* connect., and *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in distinct crystal-scales, also compact massive. Hardness, 1 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·35 to 2·57; lustre of scales, pearly; massive forms, waxy; colour, white, grayish, greenish, brownish, violet. Compos.: silica, 39·3; alumina, 45·0; water, 15·7 = 100, which yields the formula $2Al_2O_3,3SiO_2 + 4HO$. Not satisfactorily differentiated from kaolinite (q.v.).

phō-lĭd-ĕr'-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pholid(o)-*, and Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Middle Coal-measures of Belgium and the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.

phō-lĭd-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. φολίς (*pholis*), genit. φολίδος (*pholidos*) = a horny scale.] Furnished with horny scales.

phō-lĭd-ō-găs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pholido-*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Lower Coal-measures of Belgium, and the Carboniferous rocks of Yorkshire.

phō-lĭd-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pholido-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros* = bearing.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, family Sauridæ (*Günther*). According to Etheridge there are twelve species; ten from the Lias, and two from the Lower Jurassic.

phō-lĭd-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pholido-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicœlian Crocodiles from the estuarine deposits of the Wealden.

phōn-, phō-nō-, *pref.* [Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice.] Pertaining to or connected with the voice.

* **phōn'-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice.] Of or pertaining to the voice.

"The Thibetan is near in *phonal* structure."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, i. 74.

* **phōn-ăs-çĕt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. φωνασκέω (*phōnaskeō*) = to practise the voice; pref. *phon-*, and Gr. ἀσκέω (*askeō*) = to practise.] Systematic exercise for the strengthening of the voice; treatment for restoring or improving the voice.

† **phō-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice; Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

Physiol.: The physiology of the voice. (*Dunglison.*)

phōn-âu'-tō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *phon-*, and Eng. *autograph.*]

1. The same as PHONOGRAPH (q.v.).

2. The same as MUSIC-RECORDER (q.v.).

phōn-âu-tō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phonautograph*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the phonautograph.

phōn-eĭ'-dō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *phon-*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] An instrument invented by Mr. Sedley Taylor in 1877 for observing the colour figures of liquid films when acted on by sonorous vibrations.

phō-nĕt'-ĭc, phō-nĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός (*phōnētikos*) = pertaining to speaking.] [PHON-.]

1. Of or pertaining to the voice or sound.

"Those who are not able to appreciate minute *phonetic* distinctions."—*Sweet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 4.

2. Representing sound; pertaining to the representation of sounds; a term applied to alphabetic or literal characters which represent sounds, as *a, b, c*; as opposed to *ideographic*, which represent objects or symbolize abstract ideas, as in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

"The ideal of a *phonetic* notation is a system in which every single sound would have a simple sign, bearing some definite relation to the sound it represents. —*Sweet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 2.

phonetic-spelling, *s.* A system of spelling in which the words are spelt exactly as they are pronounced, the sounds being represented by characters each of which represents a single sound. Phonetic printing was first suggested by Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath, and reduced to a system by him in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., in the years 1843-46. Since that time many schemes of phonetic spelling have been proposed as improvements on the phonotypy of Mr. Pitman, and societies instituted, both in the United States and Great Britain, for the study and advancement of phonetic spelling. The systems of Sweet & Ellis are among the latest published.

phō-nĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phonetical*; *-ly.*] In a phonetic manner; according to the rules or principles of phonetics.

phō-nĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [PHONETIC.] The science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and of the art of representing combinations of such sounds by signs; the doctrine of sounds, the representation of sounds.

"Even those who have had no training in *phonetics* have been able to read the writing correctly and with great facility."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 785.

***phŏn'-ĕt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Phonetic.] Sound.

"The South Somersetshire variety differs . . . both in vocabulary and *phonetism*."—*Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1876), p. 583.

phŏn'-ĕt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phonet(ic)*; *-ist.*] The same as Phonologist (q.v.).

"The *phonetist* is never able to put himself in *a priori* position."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

***phō-nĕt-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *phonetiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or art of representiug souuds by phonctic signs.

***phŏn'-ĕt-īze,** *v.t.* Eng. *phonet(ic)*; *-ize.*] To represent, as sounds, by phonetic signs.

phōn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.] Pertaining or relating to sound.

phōn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Phonic.]

1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonetics.

* 2. The art of combining musical sounds.

phōn'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Elæolite (q.v.).

***phō-nō-cămp'-tĭc, *phō-nō-cămp'-tick,** *a.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *καμπτικός* (*kamptikos*) = hent; *κάμπτω* (*kamptō*) = to bend.] Having the power or quality of inflecting sound, or turning it from its direction and thus altering it.

"The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects."—*Derham: Phys.-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

phō'-nō-grăm, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *γράμμα* (*grammα*) = a letter.]

1. A written letter or character indicating a particular sound or modification of sound.

2. The sound of the human voice, or of a musical instrument, as reproduced by the phonograph (q.v.).

phō'-nō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. A character used in phonography; a type or character used for expressing a souud.

2. An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. It consists of a cylinder of brass, mounted axially upon a steel screw, the pitch of which corresponds with that of a spiral groove on the outside of the cylinder. Attached to the base board by a movable arm is a mouthpiece with a diaphragm, from the centre of the under surface of which projects a steel point. To use the instrnment, the cylinder is wrapped round with tinfoil, and the arm so adjusted that when the axle is revolved, the whole of the groove on the cylinder will pass in succession uuder the poiut. On speaking into the mouthpiece, at the same time turning the cylinder, every vibration of the diaphragm causes the point to make a corresponding mark upon the tinfoil. The arm being temporarily turned back, the cylinder can now be set back to its original position, and on turning it with the mouthpiece in position as at first, the stylus, travelling over the indentations in the type-laden tinfoil, causes the diaphragm to vibrate as before, thus producing the original sounds.

TYPE-LADEN TINFOIL.

phō-nŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who is versed or skilled in phonography.

phō-nō-grăph'-ĭc, phō-nō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Of or relating to phonography.

2. Pertaining or relating to the phonograph.

phō-nō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phonographical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a phonographic manner; according to phonography.

2. By means of a phonograph.

***phō-nŏg'-rą-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in phonography; a phonographer.

phō-nŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Phonograph.]

* 1. The description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. The representation of sounds by certain characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound. Its special application is to alphabetic writing, in which sounds or articulations are represented by signs or letters, as opposed to the system in which the representation is by symbols or cipher. Specif., the method of graphically representing language invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England. [Shorthand.]

"Whether the new *phonography* will meet with any better popular success remains to be seen."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 782.

3. The art of using, or registering by means of, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

phōn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *phonolith.*]

Petrol.: A name given to a group of volcanic rocks which give out a ringing sound when struck by the hammer. The structure is mostly somewhat slaty, or thin tabular-jointed. Texture usually compact, though sometimes vitreous, felspar crystals are visible but sparsely distributed. Sometimes vesicular, the vesicles containing zeolites. As essential constituents it contains sanidine and nepheline; those accessory being hornblende, augite, oligoclase rarely, magnetite, olivine, hauyne, mica, leucite, and nosean. (See these words.) [Clinkstone.]

phonolite-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: Phonolite fragments with pieces of other rocks enclosed in a pulverulent phonolitic cement.

phonolite-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: An earthy friable deposit, consisting of phonolitic materials with fragments and crystals of sanidine, hornbleude, biotite, olivine, magnetite, &c.

phonolite-wacke, *s.*

Petrol.: An amygdaloidal phonolite which has been altered, so that the ground mass has become quite earthy.

phō-nō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phonolit(e)*; *-ic.*] Composed of, or resembling phonolite (q.v.).

phō-nō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, phō-nō-lŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phonology(y)*; *-ical*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phonology.

"*Phonological* misconception is the error of the grammarian."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 45.

phō-nŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phonolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in phonology.

phō-nŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The doctrine of sound; specif., the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the humau voice, showing their functions and changes and the distinctions and relations between them; phonetics.

phō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given space of time.

phō-nŏm'-ō-tōr, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Eng. *motor.*] An instrument to illustrate the motive power of souud.

phō'-nō-phōre, *s.* An apparatus by which telephonic communication may be maintained over a telegraph-line without interfering with its ordinary use.

phōn-or'-gą-nŏn, phōn-or'-gą-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phon-*, and Gr. *ὄργανον* (*organon*) = an organ.] An instrument designed to imitate vocal sounds of speech; a speaking machine.

phō'-nō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by Kœnig.

2. A combination of an induction coil and battery with a rotating vacuum-tube, for translating vibrations of sound into visible figures. For the contact-breaker of the coil is substituted a diaphragm, so adjusted that every vibration of it will break the primary circuit, and cause a spark to pass along the tube. As this is rotated rapidly in the direction of its length, illuminated figures like the spokes of a wheel are produced, which, provided that the rate of rotation is always the same, are constant for any given sound.

phō'-nō-tўpe, *s.* [Phonotypy.] A type or character used in phonetic printing.

phō-nō-tўp'-ĭc, phō-nō-tўp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *phonotyp(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to phonotypy.

phō-nō-tўp'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phonotypical*; *-ly.*] According to phonotypy; in phouotypic characters. (*Ellis: Early English Pronunciation*, iv. 1182.)

phō'-nō-tўp-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phonotyp(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in phouotypy.

phō'-nō-tўp-ў, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a mark, a type.] The art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; the style of printing in accordance with this art; phonetic printing.

"Mr. Isaac Pitman, in January, 1843, started the notion of *phonotypy*, or phonetic printing, for general use."—*Ellis: Early Eng. Pronunciation*, iv. 1182.

phŏr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *φορά* (*phŏra*) = theft.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Phorides.

phŏr-ą-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, and *δενδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Loranthaceæ, containing various American mistletoes.

phŏ-răn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Richard's name for the receptacle of a composite plaut.

-phŏre, *suff.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.] Having, bearing, furnished with.

phŏr'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phor(a)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Muscidæ, containing small flies feeding on fungi and decaying vegetable matter.

phŏr'-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *morphine* transposed.]

Chem.: Pelletier's name for a base which he found in the aqueons extract of an opium, containiug a large proportion of narcotine. Now supposed to be pseudo-morphine.

phor'-mĭńx, *s.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek lyre or lute.

phor'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *φορμίον* (*phormion*) = a plant, dimin. from *φορμός* (*phormos*) = anything plaited of rushes, a mat.]

Bot.: A genus of Hemerocalleæ. *Phormium tenax* is New Zealand Flax. It is cultivated in India, St. Helena, Algiers, the south of France, and even the Orkney Islands. The fibre is stronger than either flax or hemp, and the root is a substitute for sarsaparilla.

phŏr-ō-dĕs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*), and *δέσμα* (*desma*) = a bond, a fetter.]

Entom.: A genus of Geometridæ. *Phorodesma bajularia* is the Blotched Emerald Moth.

phŏr'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; suff. *-odon.*]

Entom.: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phorodon humuli*, or *Aphis humuli*, is the Hop-fly (q.v.).

phō-rōne', *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}O$. Formed from acetone by the action of dehydrating agents, such as gaseous hydrochloric acid, and after-treatment with potash. It crystallizes in large yellow prisms, melts at 28°, and boils at 196°. By the action of dilute sulphuric acid it is again resolved into acetone.

*** phŏr-ō-nō'-mĭ-ą,** *s.* [Phoronomics.]

*** phŏr-ō-nŏm'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to carry, to bear, and *νομός* (*nomos*) = a law.] Kinematics (q.v.).

*** phŏ-rŏn'-ō-mў,** *s.* [Phoronomics.]

phŏr'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *φορεύς* (*phoreus*) = a bearer.]

Zool.: Carrier-shell (q.v.); a genus of Littorinidæ, with a trochiform shell generally bearing shells, stones, &c., adheriug to it. Animal with a long proboscis.

phōs, *s.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*) = light.]

Zool.: A genus of Buccinidæ, akin to Nassa. Thirty species, from the warmer regions.

phŏs'-ġen, phŏs'-ġēne, *a.* [Gr. *φως* (*phōs*) = light, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to generate.] Generating light.

phosgen-gas, *s.* [Carbon-oxychloride.]

phŏs'-ğĕn-īte, *s.* [Gr. φώς (*phōs*) = light; γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very rare mineral, occurring only in crystals, associated with galena. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 2·75 to 3; sp. gr. 6 to 6·31; lustre, adamantine; colour, white, gray, yellow; streak, white; somewhat sectile; transparent to translucent. Compos.: carbonate of lead, 49; chloride of lead, 51 = 100, corresponding with the formula $PbOCO_2 + PbCl$. Found at Cromford, Derbyshire, and of late years in large crystals in lead mines in Sardinia.

phŏsph-, phŏs-phŏ-, *pref.* [Phosphorus.] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

phŏs-phą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] Derived from phosphorus and acetic acid.

phosphacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: One of the acids which Zeise obtained by the action of phosphorus on acetone.

phŏs'-phăm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *am(monia).*]

Chem.: PHN_2. The nitrile of phosphoric acid obtained by passing ammonia gas over phosphorus pentachloride, and heating the product in a stream of carbonic anhydride. When dry it is a white powder, but it soon changes to a reddish, or yellow-red colour. Heated with water, it is decomposed, forming ammonia and phosphoric acid.

phŏs-phăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phospham*; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid and ammonia.

phosphamic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids, described by Dr. Gladstone as being derived from pyrophosphoric acid by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of amidogen for hydroxyl. They are pyrophosphamic, pyrophosphodiamic, and pyrophosphotriamic acids.

phŏs'-phąm-īde, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(atyl)*, and *amide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds formed from one or more molecules of ammonia, by the substitution of pbosphatyl, PO, for three atoms of hydrogen.

phŏs-phąm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *ammonium.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Bases formed on the mixed type $\left.\begin{matrix}{}^{m}H_4N\\ {}_{n}H_4P\end{matrix}\right\}$; for example, ethylene-trimethyl-triethyl-phosphammonium $\left.\begin{matrix}(C_2H_4)''\\ (C_2H_5)_3\\ (C_2H_5)_3\end{matrix}\right\}$ N. P (*Watts.*)

phŏs-phą-nĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *anilic.*] Derived from phosphorus and anilic acid.

phosphanilic-acid, *s.* [Phenyl phosphamic-acid.]

phŏs-phăn'-ĭl-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *aniline.*]

Chem.: $(C_{18}H_{18}P''')N_3$. This body has not yet been isolated, but its hydrochloride is formed by the direct combination of aniline and phosphorus trichloride, thus:— $3C_6H_7N + PCl_3 = C_{18}H_{18}PN_3{\cdot}3HCl$. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals.

phŏs-phăn-tĭ-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *antimonic.*] Derived from or containing phosphoric and antimonic acids.

phosphantimonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by dropping antimonic pentachloride into aqueous phosphoric acid. It precipitates morphine, narcotine, nicotine, and other alkaloids. Its true composition is unknown.

phŏs-phar-sō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, Eng. *ars(enic)*, and *(amm)onium.*]

Chem.: Bases formed on the mixed type $\left.\begin{matrix}{}^{m}H_4P\\ {}_{n}H_3As\end{matrix}\right\}$; *e.g.*, ethylene-hexethyl-phosphar-sonium, $\left.\begin{matrix}(C_2H_4)''\\ (C_2H_5)_6\end{matrix}\right\}$ P As. (*Watts.*)

phŏs'-phąte, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(oric)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of phosphoric acid.

¶ *Phosphate of ammonia* is useful in some urinary diseases, and *phosphate of iron* in diabetes and rickets.

¶ Phosphate of Copper = *Libethenite* and *Pseudomalachite*; Phosphate of Iron = *Vivianite*; Phosphate of Iron and Manganese = *Triplite*; Phosphate of Lead = *Pyromorphite*; Phosphate of Lime = *Apatite*; Phosphate of Uranium and Copper = *Torbernite*; Phosphate of Yttria = *Xenotime.*

phosphate-nodules, phosphatic-nodules, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A loose bed of brown nodules, first observed by Professor Henslow at the foot of the Red Crag. They contain a large percentage of earthy phosphates, there being occasionally as much as sixty per cent. of phosphate of lime: hence they are much used for manure. Formerly they were considered to be coprolites. Remains of *Mastodon arvernensis*, *M. tapiroides*, *Elephas meridionalis*, *Hyæna antiqua*, those of whales, a walrus, &c., occur. There is a similar bed at the base of the Older White Crag at Sutton. (*Lyell.*)

phosphate of soda, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $PO(NaO)_2HO + 12OH_2$. Orthophosphate. Common tribasic phosphate. Prepared by treating bone ash with sulphuric acid, and then adding carbonate of soda in slight excess to the acid filtrate. On evaporation the phosphate of soda crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms, which dissolve in four parts of cold water. It is bitter, purgative, and alkaline to test paper. $NaPO_3$ = metaphosphate of soda. Monobasic phosphate. Formed by the action of heat on acid tribasic phosphate, or microcosmic salt. It is obtained as a transparent, glassy substance, very soluble in water. $Na_2P_2O_7$ = pyrophosphate of soda. Bibasic phosphate. Obtained by strongly heating common phosphate of soda. The residue is dissolved in water and recrystallized. It forms brilliant crystals, which are less soluble than the original phosphate. The meta- and pyrophosphates can be again converted into orthophosphates by fusion with excess of carbonate of soda.

2. *Pharm.:* In large doses it is a saline purgative, in smaller doses a diuretic.

phosphates of calcium, *s. pl.*

1. *Chemistry:*

(1) Monocalcic salt, $Ca''H_4P_2O_8$. Obtained in crystalline laminæ when dicalcic phosphate is treated with phosphoric acid. Easily soluble in water.

(2) Dicalcic salt, $Ca_2''H_2P_2O_8$. Obtained in crystals by precipitating chloride of calcium with an alkaline orthophosphate.

(3) Tricalcic salt, $Ca_3''(PO_4)_2$. The chief inorganic portion of bones; it is obtained by the action of trisodic phosphate on calcic chloride; separates as rectangular plates or prisms; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves easily in nitric and hydrochloric acids, and less easily in acetic acid.

2. *Geol.:* Phosphate of calcium forms the larger part of the earthy matter of the bones in vertebrates, and exists also in lesser amount in the skeletons of some invertebrates. Found in abundance in the Greensand near Farnham in Surrey, and used by agriculturists to fertilize lands. It is found also in considerable beds in the Laurentian.

phŏs-phāt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphat(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.

phosphatic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hypophosphoric acid. A name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced when phosphorus is submitted to slow combustion in moist air. It is a mixture of four atoms of phosphoric acid, and one atom of phosphorous acid.

phosphatic-beds, *s. pl.* The most important phosphatic beds known are those of South Carolina, where highly valuable deposits of phosphatic material occur in the lowlands and the beds of rivers near Charleston, and in some other localities. Important deposits of a similar character have been discovered in Florida. This material is excavated in great quantities yearly, and sold widely as a fertilizer.

phosphatic-diathesis, *s.*

Pathol.: A morbid tendency in the constitution to deposit phosphates of calcium, magnesium, ammonium, &c.

phŏs'-phą-tīze, *v.t.* To treat with or convert into a phosphate.

phŏs'-phēne, *s.* [Gr. φώς (*phōs*) = light, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.]

Optics (*Pl.*): Luminous images produced in darkness by pressure on the eyeball, by severe coughing, or other causes.

phŏs-phēn'-ўl, *s.* [Pref. *phos-*, and Eng. *phenyl.*] Containing phosphorus and phenyl.

phosphenyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5PCl_2$. Formed when a mixture of the vapour of benzene and phosphorus trichloride is passed through a red-hot tube. It is a fuming, strongly refracting, liquid. Density = 1·319 at 20°; boiling point = 222°

phŏs-phĕth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*; Eng. *eth(er)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from phosphorus and ether.

phosphethic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given by Zeise to an acid which he obtained by the action of finely divided phosphorus on ether. (*Watts.*)

phŏs-phĕ'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng *ethyl.*] Containing phosphorus and ethyl.

phosphethyl-trimethylium, *s.* [Phosphonium.]

phŏs-phĕ-thўl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *phosphethyl*, and *(ammon)ium.*] [Phosphonium.]

phŏs'-phīde, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ide.*] [Phosphine.]

Phosphide of Iron and Nickel: [Schreibersite].

phŏs'-phĭne, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Phosphides. Compounds of phosphorus with hydrogen, or with metallic or organic radicals, *e.g.*, phosphoretted hydrogen, H_3P; phosphide of calcium, Ca_3P_2; triethylphosphine, $(C_2H_5)_3P$. They are constructed on the type of ammonia, H_3N, and the organic compounds are prepared by the action of the alcoholic iodides on the typical phosphine, H_3P. The iodide formed is treated with potash, which liberates the phosphine of the alcoholic radical.

phŏs'-phīte, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphite of calcium, *s.*

Chem.: Neutral salt, $CaHPO_3$. Separates as a crystalline crust when an ammoniuu salt is mixed with chloride of calcium. It is sparingly soluble in water. The acid salt, $CaH_2P_2H_2O_6$, is obtained in the form of needle-shaped crystals when marble is acted upon by phosphorous acid. It is soluble in water.

phŏs-phŏ-, *pref.* [Phosph-.]

phospho-glyceric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}PO(HO)_2\\ C_3H_5(HO)_2\end{matrix}$ O. Contained in the yolk of eggs and in the human brain. Prepared by mixing glycerin with phosphoric acid; adding carbonate and then hydrate of barium, and filtering, decomposing the filtrate with sulphuric acid, again filtering, and evaporating *in vacuo*. It is a syrupy liquid, having a very acid taste. Soluble in water and alcohol.

phospho-molybdic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The product of the action of molybdic teroxide on phosphoric acid. It is first yellow and insoluble, and then dissolves, on the addition of more acid, to a colourless liquid. When evaporated, it is a non-crystalline, tenacious mass, having a rough acid taste, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

phŏs-phŏ-çē'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *cerite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute tetragonal octahedrons and prisms, as a grayish-yellow powder in the cobaltic ore of Tunaberg, Sweden. Sp. gr. 4·78. Analysis yielded: phosphoric acid, 29·66; protoxides of cerium and didymium, 67·38; sesquioxide of iron, 2·95 = 99·99. Probably the same as Cryptolite (q.v.).

phŏs-phŏ-chăl'-çīte, phŏs-phŏr-ŏ-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*; Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Pseudomalachite (q.v.)

phŏs-phŏ-chrōm'-ītc, phŏs-phŏr-chrōm'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *chromite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in rounded pieces, the exterior of which are encrusted with small crystals. Sp. gr. 5·80. Analysis yielded: chromic acid, 10·13; phosphoric acid, 9·94; protoxide of lead, 68·33; protoxide of copper, 7·36; protoxide of iron, 2·80; water, 1·16 = 99·72. Found at Beresowsk, Urals, and apparently related to Laxmannite (q.v.).

phŏs-phō-dī'-ăm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *diamide.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}(PO)'''\\H_3\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. Obtained by saturating phosphorus pentachloride with ammonia gas, and boiling the product with water. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and oil of turpentine, and resists the action of most oxidising agents.

phŏs-phō-mŏn'-ăm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *monamide.*]

Chem.: $N(PO)'''$. Prepared by heating phosphodiamide or phosphotriamide without access of air. It is a pulverulent substance very difficult to decompose.

phŏs-phō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. (*amm*)*onium.*]

Chem.: A phosphorus compound, constructed on the ammonium type.

phosphonium-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of phosphorus with basic radicals. They are constructed on the type of ammonium, H_4N, and are obtained by the action of alcoholic iodides on triphosphines, or by heating to 180° phosphonium-iodide with alcoholic iodides, *e.g.*, $PH_4I + 4C_2H_5I = 4HI + (C_2H_5)_4PI$ (tetraethylphosphonium iodide) or phosphethylium iodide. They form a very numerous class, many of them containing mixed organic radicals, as when iodide of ethyl is added to an ethereal solution of trimethylphosphine. Crystals of ethyl-trimethylphosphonium iodide are obtained, $(C_2H_5)(CH_3)_3PI$ = phosphethyl-trimethylium.

phŏs'-phŏr, *s.* [Phosphorus.]

1. Phosphorus.

"Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor.*"—*Addison.*

2. The morning-star, or Lucifer (q.v.).

"Bright *Phosphor*, fresher for the night."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxx. 9.

phosphor-bronze, *s.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus capable of being made tough and malleable, or hard, according to the proportion of the several ingredients.

phosphor-caeodyl, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2(CH_3)_4$. Diphosphor-tetramethyl. A thick oily liquid formed by the action of methylic chloride on calcium phosphide at high temperatures. It boils at 250°, and inflames on exposure to the air.

phŏs'-phŏr-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *phosphor; -ate.*] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phŏs-phŏr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Phosphorate.]

phosphorated-oil, *s.*

Pharm., &c.: Phosphorus and oil of almonds. Sometimes used in minute doses, but is not always safe.

phŏs-phŏr'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor; -eous.*] The same as Phosphorescent (q.v.).

phŏs-phŏr-ĕsçe', *v.i.* [Eng. *phosphor;* incept. verbal suff. *-esce* (Lat. *-esco*).] To shine as phosphorus; to be phosphorescent; to give out a phosphoric light.

phŏs-phŏr-ĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorescent; -ce.*]

1. The property which many substances and organic beings possess of emitting light under certain conditions.

2. A phosphoric light.

"A large number of substances . . . emit in darkness a *phosphorescence.*"—*Ganot: Physics*, § 626.

¶ Becquerel traces five causes of phosphorescence: (1) Spontaneous action; (2) Elevation of temperature; (3) Mechanical action, as friction, percussion, or cleavage; (4) Electricity, and (5) Insolation. Examples of No. (1) may be seen among plants in certain fungals, also at times in decaying wood. Among animals, some of Cuvier's sub-kingdom Radiata have the power of emitting light in the dark, especially if they are disturbed, and the phosphorescence of the sea in tropical, and even at times in temperate climates, is attributed to a small infusorial animalcule, *Noctiluca miliaris* [Noctiluca], aided by *Physalia utriculus*, and other Medusæ, Tunicata, Annelids, &c. On land, of insects, some millipedes, the female glow-worm, and the fireflies, emit light. In the glow-worm the light is from the under side of the terminal segments of the abdomen. In the case of various Elateridæ the phosphorescence is from a small, white, oval spot on each side of the thorax. Darwin considers that the phosphorescence of insects has been correctly explained by Mr. Belt to be a signal held out to their foes that they are unpalatable. The phosphorescence of fish in a cupboard is well known; also of decaying animals in marshes. Illustration of No. (2) may be seen in certain diamonds and in fluor spar, which heated to 300°-400° become luminous. Illustrations of No. (3) may be observed in phosphorescence when two crystals of quartz are rubbed together, or when a lump of sugar is broken.

phŏs-phŏr-ĕs'-çent, *a.* & *s.* [Phosphoresce.]

A. *As adj.:* Emitting light under certain conditions. [Phosphorescence.]

"We found the loch all *phosphorescent.*"—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

B. *As subst.:* A phosphorescent substance.

"The best *phosphorescents* are the following: diamonds, fluor-spar, &c."—*Ganot: Physics*, § 627.

phŏs'-phŏr-ĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Phosphorated.] Combined with phosphorus, containing phosphorus.

phosphoretted-hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: Phosphide of hydrogen. Obtained in three forms, gaseous, liquid, and solid. The gaseous phosphide, H_3P, is prepared by heating hydrated phosphorous acid in a small retort. It has a highly disagreeable odour of garlic, is slightly soluble in water, and burns with a brilliant white flame. Sp. gr. 1·24. Liquid phosphide, H_2P, is obtained in small quantities when phosphide of calcium is treated with water. The gas evolved is passed through a tube surrounded with a freezing mixture, which condenses this compound as a colourless and highly refractive liquid. In contact with air it inflames instantly. Solid phosphide, HP_2, formed by the action of light on the liquid phosphide, $5H_2P = 3H_3P + HP_2$ (solid phosphide).

phŏs-phŏr-gŭm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *phosphor-*, and Eng. *gummite.*] [Gummite.]

phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor; -ic;* Fr. *phosphorique.*] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; derived or obtained from phosphorus; resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

"Around the waves' *phosphoric* brightness broke."
Byron: Corsair, i. 17.

phosphoric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* H_3PO_4. Ortho-phosphoric acid. A tribasic acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon phosphorus, or by the hydration of phosphoric anhydride. The product in each case is fused to redness in a platinum vessel. On cooling, it is obtained as a transparent solid mass, in which state it is called glacial phosphoric acid. It is very deliquescent, has an intensely sour taste, and reddens litmus paper. It is not poisonous.

2. *Pharm.:* It is given in a very dilute state in diabetes and scrofula.

phosphoric-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: PBr_5. Prepared by adding bromine in excess to trihromide of phosphorus. It has a lemon-yellow colour, and forms rhomboidal crystals after fusion, and needles when sublimed. It melts at a moderate heat to a red liquid.

phosphoric-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: PCl_5. Pentachloride of phosphorus. Prepared by the action of chlorine in excess on phosphorus or trichloride of phosphorus contained in a Wolff's bottle, and the product purified by redistillation in a stream of chlorine. It forms a straw-yellow compact mass, but can be obtained in rhombic crystals, sublimes at 100°, and, under pressure, melts at 148°. Potassium burns in its vapour with a brilliant light.

phosphoric-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alcoholic phosphates. Phosphoric acid is capable of yielding three forms of ethers, mono-, di-, and triphosphoric compounds, *e.g.:* (1) Mono-, or phosphethylic acid (phosphovinic acid) = $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_4$. Prepared by the action of 95 per cent. alcohol on syrupy phosphoric acid, treating the product with barium carbonate, and adding sulphuric acid to the crystals formed, and filtering. After concentration, it is obtained as a colourless viscid oil, having a sharp sour taste. It mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. (2) Diethyl phosphoric acid = $(C_2H_5)_2HPO_4$. Formed when absolute alcohol in the gaseous state is brought into contact with phosphoric anhydride. It is obtained as a syrup, and yields on heating phosphoric ether, which may be recognised by its odour. (3) Triethyl phosphate = $(C_2H_5)_3PO_4$. Obtained by heating phosphate of silver with iodide of ethyl to 100°. It is a limpid liquid, having a characteristic odour, sp. gr. 1·072, and boiling at 215°. Soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

***phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phosphoric; -al.*] The same as Phosphoric (q.v.).

phŏs'-phŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *phosphor(ous); suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A fibrous, concretionary, and scaly variety of Apatite (q.v.), found at Estremadura, Spain.

2. The same as Apatite (q.v.).

phŏs-phŏr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorit(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to phosphorite; resembling or of the nature of phosphorite.

phŏs'-phŏr-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *phosphor; -ize.*] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; to phosphorate.

phŏs-phŏr-ō-ĕlĕc'-trĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate.] Generating phosphorescence.

phŏs-phŏr'-ō-grăph, *s.* A representation obtained by phosphorescence.

phŏs-phŏr-ŏs'-ă-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *phosphoros(o-)*, and Eng. *amides.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Amides in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one atom of phosphorus. Phosphoroso-triamide, N_3H_6P''', formed by the action of ammonia on trichloride of phosphorus, is obtained as a white mass, and yields on heating a mixture of phosphoroso-diamide, N_2H_3P''', and phosphoroso-monamide, NP'''.

phŏs-phŏr'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

1. A philosophical toy, consisting of glass tubes arranged in a box and containing phosphorescent substances, as the sulphides of lime, strontium, barium, &c. When this is exposed to the sun's rays or to the light emitted by a gas-burner or burning magnesium, and then removed to a dark place, each tube appears to glow with light of a different colour, as red, blue, green, &c.

2. An instrument devised by Becquerel for measuring the duration of phosphorescence in different substances.

phŏs-phŏr-ō-sō-, *pref.* [As if from a Mod. Lat. *phosphorosus.*] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

phŏs'-phŏr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor; -ous;* Fr. *phosphoreux.*] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; of the nature of or obtained from phosphorus; phosphoric.

phosphorous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_3PO_3. Prepared by adding water to the trichloride of phosphorus, $PCl_3 + H_2O = H_3PO_3 + 3HCl$. The solution is evaporated to a syrup to expel the HCl, when the phosphorous acid crystallizes on cooling. It is very deliquescent, and readily attracts oxygen, passing into phosphoric acid. Heated in a close vessel, it forms phosphoretted hydrogen and phosphoric acid.

phosphorous-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: PBr_3. Prepared by adding small pieces of phosphorus to anhydrous bromine. To avoid a dangerous explosion, the phosphorus should be added in pieces of not more than a quarter of a grain. The product is purified from excess of phosphorus by distillation. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, very volatile, and emits white fumes in the air. Does not freeze even at −12°.

phosphorous-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: PCl_3. Prepared by passing dry chlorine gas over phosphorus in a tubulated retort gently heated on a sand bath. The trichloride condenses in the receiver, from which it can be obtained by rectification. It is a thin, colourless liquid, boiling at 78°, and having a sp. gr. of 1·61. It acts upon alcohols, ethers, and acids, forming chlorides of the radicals, and nitrous acid decomposes it with violent explosion.

phosphorous-chloronitride, *s.*

Chem.: $P_3N_3Cl_6$. Prepared by saturating pentachloride of phosphorus with dry ammoniacal gas, and distilling the white mass produced with water. The crystals which condense in the receiver are recrystallized from hot ether. It separates in trimetric crystals, which melt at 110°, boil at 240°, dissolve easily in alcohol, ether, and benzene, but are insoluble in water.

phosphorous-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Phosphites of the alcohol radicals. Phosphorous acid is capable of forming mono-, di-, and tri-phosphorous ethers. (1) Ethyl-phosphorous acid, $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_3$. Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on alcohol. It is scarcely known in the free state, but its barium salt can be obtained in crystals, $(C_2H_5)BaPO_3$. (2) Ethylic-ethyl-phosphite, $(C_2H_5)HP(C_2H_5)O_3$, is not known in the free state. Its potassic salt, $(C_2H_5)KP(C_2H_5)O_3$, can be obtained by adding one atom of hydrate of barium to two atoms of diethylic-ethylphosphite and decomposing the barium salt with potassic sulphate. (3) Diethylic ethylphosphite, $(C_2H_5)P(C_2H_5)_2O_3$. Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on ethylate of sodium. It is a neutral, oily liquid of very offensive odour. Sp. gr. 1·075, and boiling-point = 190°. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and water.

phŏs'-phŏr-ŭs, * **phŏs'-phŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φωσφόρος* (*phōsphoros*) = bringing or giving light; *φώς* (*phōs*) = light, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bringing; *φέρω* (*phero*) = to bring; Fr. *phosphore*; Sp. & Ital. *fosforo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The morning-star; Phosphor (q.v.)

2. *Chem.:* Symbol P; at. wt. = 31. A non-metallic pentad element. Found in a state of combination in the unstratified rocks, the soil, the organism of plants, and the bodies of animals. Discovered by Brandt in 1669. It is prepared from powdered calcined bones by treating them with two-thirds of their weight of sulphuric acid diluted with water, evaporating the liquid portion, and, after mixing with charcoal, desiccating by heating in an iron vessel. The dry mass is then introduced into a stone retort, heated, and the phosphorus evolved collected under water. It resembles imperfectly bleached wax, is soft and flexible at common temperatures; sp. gr. 1·77; vapour density, 4·35; melts at 42·2°, and boils at 287°. On cooling, it sometimes forms dodecahedral crystals. It is insoluble in water, and is kept in that liquid, but dissolves in native naphtha and bisulphide of carbon; is very inflammable, and sometimes takes fire from the heat of the hand. A remarkable modification exists under the name of amorphous phosphorus, prepared by exposing common phosphorus to 250° for fifty hours. It is a reddish-brown infusible substance, insoluble in bisulphide of carbon; sp. gr. 2·089 to 2·106. It is not luminous in the dark, and can be reconverted into ordinary phosphorus when heated to 260°. Used on a very large scale in the preparation of safety matches. [Bologna-phosphorus.]

3. *Pharm.:* It has been given in small doses in intercostal and trigeminal neuralgia, psoriasis, eczema, and goitre; but even in minute doses it is dangerous. In larger ones it produces jaundice, vomiting, hæmorrhage, and death.

¶ *Canton's Phosphorus:*

Chem.: CaS. Calcium sulphide. A white amorphous substance, obtained, by heating in a close vessel, a mixture of three parts oyster-shells and one part sublimed sulphur. It is luminous in the dark. Named from John Canton, F.R.S. (1718–1772), an electrician and physicist.

phosphorus-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of phosphorus with oxygen. Phosphorus sub-oxide, P_4O, is formed by passing a current of air through melted phosphorus kept under water. It is solid, orange-coloured, and is rapidly converted into phosphorous acid. Phosphorous anhydride, P_2O_3, is obtained as a white powder by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of dry air. Phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5, formed when dry atmospheric air is passed over burning phosphorus contained in a suitable apparatus. It is obtained as a snow-like powder, having a great attraction for water. When thrown into the latter, it combines with explosive violence. It is readily volatilized.

phosphorus-paste, *s.* A poisonous compound for the destruction of rats, mice, cockroaches, &c.

phosphorus-pill, *s.*

Pharm.: Phosphorus two grains, balsam of Tolu 120 grains, yellow wax 60 grains. Dose, three to six grains. [Phosphorus.]

phosphorus-poisoning, *s.*

Chem.: Phosphorus, especially when finely divided, is highly poisonous. Fatal effects are sometimes produced by very small doses, the use of ·11 grain having ended fatally. Some hours often elapse before the worst symptoms appear, consisting generally of a burning pain, vomiting, and, after two or three days, jaundice, and large effusion of blood. It is not very amenable to antidotes unless they are applied at an early stage, but an emetic should at once be administered, in the form of 10 grains sulphate of zinc or 30 grains of powdered ipecacuanha, or, if these are not at hand, some mustard in hot water. One dram of French oil of turpentine should then be given floating on water, and repeated in half-dram doses every half-hour for some time.

phŏs phō-trī'-ăm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *triamide*.]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}(PO)'''\\H_6\end{matrix}\right\}N_3$. Obtained by passing dry ammoniacal gas into a solution of phosphorus oxychloride, and treating the product with water. It is a snow white, amorphous substance, insoluble in boiling water, potashley, or dilute acids, and very slowly decomposed by boiling with nitric or hydrochloric acid.

phŏs-phu-răn'-ŷ-līte, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orous); uran(ium); y* connect., and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring as microscopic rectangular tables, forming an encrustation on a granitic rock, in Mitchell Co., North Carolina. Colour, lemon-yellow. An analysis yielded: phosphoric acid, 11·30; protoxide of uranium, 71·73; protoxide of lead, 4·40; water, 10·48 = 97·91. Deducting the lead as cerusite, the formula is $(UO_2)_3P_2O_8+6$ aq.

phōt-ăl'-ġĭa, *s.* Pain caused by light.

phōt-ĕ-rўth'-rīne, *s.* [Pref. *phot-*, and Eng. *erythrine*.]

Chem.: A soluble red colouring matter, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of photocyaniue with chlorine, bromine, or iodine, and then with reducing agents; or by exposing photocyanine to strong sunlight. It is unaltered by dilute alkalis, but changed to violet by dilute acids.

phō'-tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to light.

phō'-tĭ-çīte, phō'-tĭ-zīte, *s.* [Gr. *φωτίζω* (*phōtizō*) = to give light; suff. *-ite*; Ger. *photizit*.]

Min.: An altered Rhodonite (q.v.), containing 11–14 per cent. of carbonic acid, and some water. Found at Elbingerode, Hartz.

phō'-tĭcs, *s.*

Nat. Science: That department which treats of light. The term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing illuminating apparatus generally.

phō-tĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *φωτεινός* (*phōteinos*) = shining; referring to the bright, glossy leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ. Handsome shrubs, with corymbs of white flowers, from Nepaul, China, and California. The bark of *Photinia dubia* is used in Nepaul to dye scarlet.

phō-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*), genit. *φωτός* (*phōtos*) = light.] Pertaining or relating to light.

phō'-tō, *s.* [A contract. of *photograph*, s. (q.v.).] A photograph; a photographic picture.

phō-tō-chĕm'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chemical* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

phō-tō-chĕm'-ĭs-trў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chemistry*.] The department of chemistry which treats of the actiou of light on different substances.

phō-tō-chrō-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chromatic*; Fr. *photochromatique*.] Of or belonging to the attempted production of colours by means of photography.

phō-tō-chrō-mō-lĭth'-ō-grăph, *s.* A chromolithograph produced by photographic process.

phō'-tō-chrōm-ў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.] Photography in colours. [Photography.]

phō-tō-chrōn'-ō-grăph, *s.* An instrument for taking photochronographic pictures, or a picture so taken.

phō-tō-cŏl'-lō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *collotype*.] A process of printing from the surface of a film of gelatine, based upon the fact that gelatine, exposed to light, in the presence of an alkaline bichromate, loses its power of absorbing water. A piece of plate-glass is coated thickly with a solution of gelatine and potassium bichromate, dried in the dark, and exposed to light under a reversed positive. It is next turned over and exposed, through the glass, to diffused light for a short time to diminish the swelling caused by the subsequent wetting. After well washing to remove the superfluous bichromate, it is rolled with greasy ink, which only adheres perfectly to the parts which have not absorbed water, and to the others in proportion to their dryness. The subsequent manipulations are as in lithography.

phō-tō-crāy'-ŏn, *s.* A photograph resembling a crayon sketch, or a picture finished in crayons upon a photographic groundwork.

phō-tō-çў'-a-nĭne, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *cyanine*.]

Chem.: A blue colouring matter, produced by the action of oxidizing agents in sunshine on cyanine.

phō-tō-ĕ-lĕc'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).] Actiug by the combined operation of light and electricity; producing light by means of electricity. Applied to apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, and to a lamp whose illuminating power is produced by electricity.

photoelectric-microscope, *s.* A microscope illuminated by the electric light so that the image of the magnified body can be thrown on a screen in a darkened room.

phō-tō-ĕ-lĕc'-trō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *electrotype* (q.v.).] A block made mainly with the aid of photography and of the electrotyping process, and which can be printed with type like a woodcut. A photographic negative of the subject required is printed on a film of gelatine which has been treated with bichromate of potash, to render it sensitive to the action of light. Those parts on which the light has not acted are soluble in water, and are washed away, leaving the printed parts that are insoluble in relief. From this relief a mould in wax is taken, and an electrotype made in the usual way.

phō-tō-ĕn-grāv'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *engraving* (q.v.).]

1. A term applied to processes for producing printing blocks or plates by photography. The most commonly employed process is to coat a metal plate with a thin film of asphaltum, and expose it to light under a reversed positive. The picture is next developed by dissolving away the parts of the asphaltum not acted upon by the light, and the plate is subsequently etched in the usual way. This process is sometimes called Photo-aquatint. The second method is more elaborate. A film of bichromated gelatine, on a sheet of glass or a copper plate, is exposed under a photographic negative, and the imprinted portions which are soluble in water washed away, leaving the printed parts in relief. The plate with the relief is next coated with a film of

silver by electro-deposition, and placed in an ordinary electrotyping bath, in which it is allowed to remain until a shell of copper from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch thick (according to size of plate) is formed. This, after the rough excrescences have been removed by filing, becomes the printing plate. It can be worked upon by an engraver, if necessary, to remove photographic defects, and is printed at a copper-plate press. When a relief block is required, a reversed negative is used to print from, and the etching is carried to a much greater extent. Obviously these processes will only answer for subjects in black and white, no satisfactory method of translating the half tones of a photograph into an ordinary printing block or plate, having yet (1885) become public property. [PHOTOGRAVURE, PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

2. The process of making photoelectrotypes. [PHOTOGRAVURE.]

phō-tō-ĕtch'-ĭng, *s.* [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

† **phō-tō-găl-văn'-ō-grăph,** s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *galvanograph* (q.v.).] [PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

† **phō-tō-găl-văn-ŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *galvanography.*] The process of making photoelectrotypes.

phō'-tō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied to the light hydrocarbon oils obtained by distilling coal, shale, peat, &c., at low temperatures; and used for burning in lamps. (*Watts.*)

phō'-tō-ĝĕne, *s.* [PHOTOGEN.] The generation of a more or less continued impression or picture on the retina, and the delay in the obliteration of it.

phō-tō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [PHOTOGENY.]

* **phō-tō-ĝĕn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *photogen(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to photogeny, or to photogenesis.

* **phō-tŏĝ'-ĕn-y,** s. [PHOTOGEN.] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY (q.v.).

phō-tō-glўph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *photoglyph(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to photoglyphy.

photoglyphic-engraving, photoglyptic-engraving, *s.* A process of photoetching invented by Fox Talbot, in which a metal plate, coated with gelatine sensitized with bichromate of potash, is exposed to light under a negative. It is then dusted with finely-powdered copal, and warmed until this is melted. When cold, it is covered with a suitable etching fluid, which soaks through the portions of the film not acted upon by light and attacks the plate underneath.

phō-tŏĝ'-lў-phy, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave.] The same as PHOTOGLYPHIC-ENGRAVING (q.v.).

phō-tō-glўp'-tĭc, *a.* [PHOTOGLYPHIC.]

* **phō'-tō-grăm,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter, a drawing.] A photographic picture; a photograph.

phō'-tō-grăph, *s.* [PHOTOGRAPHY.] A representation or picture of an object obtained by means of photography.

"In the hope of finding many a sweet little spot for a *photograph*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

¶ There is a copyright in photographs which is regulated by 25 & 26 Vict., c. 68.

phō'-tō-grăph, *v.t.* & *i.* [PHOTOGRAPH.]

A, *Trans.:* To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography.

"They landed in the hope of *photographing* some of the ancient tombstones."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

B, *Intrans.:* To practise photography; to take photographs.

phō-tŏĝ'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; *-er.*] One who takes pictures by means of photography.

"Who has lately come out as a most enthusiastic *photographer*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

phō-tō grăph'-ĭc, * **phō-tō-grăph'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *photograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to photography; obtained by means of photography; used in photography.

"A dark place in which to change the *photographic* plates."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

photographic-micrometer, *s.* A system of opaque or transparent lines for use in the focus of the eye-glass of a telescope or micrometer (q.v.), reduced by photography from a large and well defined drawing.

photographic-printing, *s.*

Photog.: The process of obtaining proofs from negatives.

phō-tō-grăph'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *photographical*; *-ly.*] By the means or aid of photography.

"The employment of *photographically* produced slides."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi. p. 276.

* **phō-tŏĝ'-ra-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; *-ist.*] A photographer.

phō-tō-grăph-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; *o* connective, and Eng. *meter.*]

Photog.: An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation. (*Amer.*)

phō-tŏĝ'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *photographie.*] The art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light. It may be said to have sprung from the discovery, some three hundred years ago, that the luna cornea of the alchemists—*i.e.*, fused silver chloride—would darken on exposure to light. Nothing more was known until in 1777 Scheele, the Swedish chemist, noticed that the power which produced this darkening resided chiefly in the violet end of the solar spectrum. In 1802 Thomas Wedgwood published his method of taking profiles, upon paper or white leather treated with nitrate of silver, and exposed to the light of the sun under the object to be represented. For many years no method was known of fixing the picture, *i.e.*, of dissolving away the unaltered sensitive salt; but the difficulty was eventually overcome by Sir John Herschel, when he suggested the use of hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of soda, a salt now used for the same purpose in hundreds of tons. M. Niepce was the first worker with bitumen of Judæa, which loses its solubility in certain media when exposed to the light, and his method has since been enormously developed as the basis of photoetching, and many other processes. The year 1839 was one of paramount importance in the history of photography, for then Henry Fox Talbot published his calotype process, in which paper, having on its surface chloride of silver, was exposed in a camera obscura (q.v.), and the image developed by a solution of gallic acid. The discovery of this kind of development, which marks an epoch in the history of photography, is due to the Rev. J. B. Reade. The pictures so produced were negatives (q.v.), and from them positives were obtained by exposing to light, under them, another sensitive sheet. The substitution, in the next year, of silver iodide for chloride, greatly improved the process, which was now thoroughly workable, and by its means many beautiful results have been obtained. In the same year, Mungo Ponton observed the sensitiveness to light of paper containing bichromate of potash. This phenomenon, the true nature of which was explained by Becquerel in 1840, has given birth to the carbon process, the Woodburytype (q.v.), and many others. The world-famous Daguerreotype process was also published in 1839, a film of silver iodide on a plate of silvered copper, being the sensitive material, the pictures on which were developed by the vapour of mercury. This process is still used for making photographs from which accurate measurements are to be taken. In 1850 the art of photography was greatly advanced by the introduction of Mr. Scott Archer's process, in which the sensitive iodide and bromide of silver are held in a film of collodion, on glass, the image being developed with pyrogallic acid, or a ferrous salt. The next great step forward was the adoption of alkaline development for dry plates. The collodion process (q.v.) still holds its own for many purposes, and was universally employed until a few years ago, when the art was once more completely revolutionised by the introduction of gelatine, which may be spread either upon glass or paper, as a medium for holding the sensitive salts. The sensitiveness of these gelatine plates is so great that photographs of express trains in motion, leaping horses, and birds on the wing are of every day occurrence. The application of photography to astronomy has been attended, of late years, with truly remarkable results, for we have now pictures of every object in the heavens, from the nebula in Orion to the spots upon the face of the sun himself. Photographs in colour, upon silver chloride, have been exhibited, though no means are yet known of fixing the results. But upon the solution of this problem, many master-minds are even now at work. [CALOTYPE, CAMERA-OBSCURA, CARBON-PRINTING, COLLODION-PROCESS, HELIOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE, POSITIVE, RŒNTGEN'S METHOD, SILVER-PRINTING, STANNOTYPE, WOODBURYTYPE.]

phō'-tō-gra-vūre, *s.* [Fr.] A term applied to methods of producing, by photography, plates for printing in a copper-plate press. The processes are kept secret; but, in one of them, the translation of photographic half-tones into the corresponding grain required for printing, is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light, the size of the crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed under a negative, will give a surface, the grain of which will exactly correspond with the lights and shades of the picture, and from which an electrotype can be made for printing purposes.

phō-tō-gra-vūre', *v.t.* & *i.* [PHOTOGRAVURE, *s.*] To produce by the method of photogravure.

"These will be *photogravured* and issued later in the year."—*Literary World*, July 31, 1885.

phō-tō-hē'-lĭ-ō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *heliograph* (q.v.).] An instrument made for the British government by Dallmeyer, for photographing transits of Venus. It consists of a telescope, mounted for photography on an equatorial stand, and actuated by suitable clock-work. It is about eight feet in length, and has an object-glass of four inches in diameter and five feet focal length.

photointaglio (as **phō-tō-ĭn-tăl'-yō**), *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng., &c. *intaglio.*] (See compound.)

photointaglio-engraving, *s.* [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

phō'-tō-līte, s. [Gr. φωτίζω (*phōtizō*) = to give light, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone: Ger. *photolith.*]

Min.: A name given to Pectolite (q.v.), by Breithaupt, because it sometimes emits light when broken in the dark.

phō-tō-lĭth'-ō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithograph* (q.v.).] A picture produced by photolithography.

"Joseph Dixon, 1854, was the first to use organic matter and bichromate upon stone to produce a *photolithograph*."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

phō-tō-lĭth-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithographic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or obtained by photolithography.

"All successful *photolithographic* work being dependent upon the transfer-process."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

pho-tō-lĭ-thŏĝ'-ra-phy, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithography* (q.v.).] A mode of producing by photographic means designs upon stones, from which impressions may be obtained in the ordinary lithographic press. A sheet of suitable paper is coated with gelatine containing bichromate of potash, and exposed under a negative. The surface is then inked with lithographic transfer ink. The paper is next floated, face upwards, in hot water, until the unaltered gelatine swells; then the superfluous ink and soluble gelatine are removed by gentle sponging with hot water. The resultant image is transferred to stone and printed by lithography (q.v.). There are other methods: in some the stone itself is coated with sensitive gelatine; or an exposed sheet of paper coated with gum arabic and bichromate of potash may be damped and transferred to the stone at once. The gum not rendered insoluble by the action of light adheres to the stone. The ink subsequently applied only adheres where there is no gum. Proofs are taken by lithography.

phō-tō-lŏĝ'-ĭc, phō-tō-lŏĝ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *photolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to photology or the doctrine of light.

phō-tŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *photolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in photology

phō-tŏl'-ō-jў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine or science of light; optics.

phō-tō-măg'-nĕt-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *magnetism* (q.v.).] The relation of magnetism to light.

phō-tō-mĕ-chăn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *mechanical.*] A term applied to methods of printing from blocks or plates made by photography. [PHOTOELECTROTYPE, PHOTOENGRAVING, PHOTOGRAVURE.]

phō-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. A contrivance for computing the relative intensities of lights. In Bunsen's photometer a screen of white paper, having a spot of grease in the middle, is placed between the two lights to be compared, which are then moved backwards or forwards until the transparent spot is invisible from either side. The intensities of the two lights differ as the squares of their distances from the screen. Another method of photometry depends upon comparing the intensity of two shadows cast by different lights.

2. An actinometer.

phō-tō-mĕt'-rĭc, phō-tō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *photometr(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or obtained by a photometer.

phō-tŏ-mĕ-trĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *photometric*; *-ian.*] One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

phō-tŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [PHOTOMETER.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phō-tō-mī'-crō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrograph* (q.v.).] A photograph of an object as seen under the microscope.

phō-tō-mī-crŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrography* (q.v.).] The art of producing photographs of objects under the microscope.

phō-tō-nĕph'-ō-grăph, *s.* An apparatus for taking simultaneous photographs of a cloud from two different points on the earth.

phō-tō-phō'-bi-a, *s.* [ref. *photo-*, and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.]

Pathol.: Dread or intolerance of light.

phō'-tō-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound, a voice.] An instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of a beam of light. It depends upon the fact that the resistance offered by the metal selenium to the passage of a current of electricity varies in proportion to the intensity of the light which may be falling upon it. A parallel beam of powerful light is reflected from a silvered diaphragm, and received in a paraboloidal mirror, in the focus of which is a selenium "cell," connected with a battery and Bell telephone. Any sounds which cause the diaphragm to vibrate produce a corresponding variation in the reflected light, which in its turn alters the resistance of the selenium cell to the current from the battery, and so reproduces in the telephone the original sounds.

phō-tō-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *photophon(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

phō-tŏph'-ō-nў, *s.* [Eng. *photophon(e)*; *-y.*] The art, practice, or operation of using the photophone.

phō'-tŏp-sў, phō-tŏp'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = sight.]

Pathol.: An affection of the eye, causing the patient to see lines, flashes of light, &c.

phō-tō-rē-lĭef', *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *relief* (q.v.).] A photograph in which the lights and shades are represented by elevations or depressions of its surface.

phō-tō-săn'-tō-nĭn, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *santonin.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$. A neutral substance produced by the prolonged action of light on an alcoholic solution of santonin. It is transparent, colourless, odourless, and crystallizes in square plates, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions having a bitter taste.

† **phō'-tō-scōpe,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs.

phō-tō-scŭlp'-ture, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sculpture* (q.v.).] A process for producing statuettes by the aid of photography, invented by M. Villème, a French sculptor. The model stands, in a studio of special construction, in the centre of a circle of twenty-four cameras, by all of which he is photographed at the same moment. The twenty-four negatives are then projected in succession upon a screen by means of an optical lantern, and the artist goes over the outline of each with the tracer of a pantograph, a cutting tool acting upon a lump of modelling clay, mounted upon a turntable, being substituted for the usual pencil. After each photograph is gone over, the clay is turned through fifteen degrees, and when a complete revolution has been effected, it is removed and finished by hand.

phō'-tō-sphĕre, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).]

Astron.: A luminous envelope believed to completely surround the sun within an outer environment of a dense atmosphere. It is from the photosphere that light and heat are radiated. Used more rarely of the fixed stars.

phō'-tō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *type.*] A block produced by any phototypographic process.

phō-tō-tў-pŏg'-răph-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phototypograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to phototypography.

phō-tō-tў-pŏg'-răph-ў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *typography.*]

Photog.: A general term for processes in which sun-pictures, or light-pictures, as the name indicates, are made printing-surfaces and thus become the means of multiplying pictures. [PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

phō'-tō-tў-pў, *s.* [Eng. *phototyp(e)*; *-y.*] The art or process of producing phototypes.

* **phō-tō-vĭt'-rō-tўpe,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *vitrotype* (q.v.).] A light-picture printed on glass.

* **phō-tō-xў-lŏg'-ra-phў** (x as z), *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *xylography* (q.v.).] The process of producing an image of an object on wood, by photography, for the use of the wood engraver.

phō-tō-zĭnc'-ō-grăph, *s.* A plate or picture produced by photozincography.

phō-tō-zĭn-cō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *photozincograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by photozincography.

phō-tō-zĭn-cŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *zinography* (q.v.).] A process of photolithography in which a zinc plate is substituted for a lithographic stone.

† **phrăc'-tō-mўs,** *s.* [Gr. φρακτός (*phraktos*) = fenced, protected, verb. adj. from φράσσω (*phrassō*) = to fence in, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Peters' name for Lophiomys (q.v.).

phrăg'-ma, *s.* [Gr. φράγμα (*phragma*) = a fence; φράσσω (*phrassō*) = to enclose.]

Botany:

1. A spurious dissepiment not formed by the edges of carpels in fruits.

2. Any partition.

phrăg'-ma-cōne, *s.* [PHRAGMOCONE.]

phrăg-ma-tō'-bi-a, *s.* [Gr. φράγμα (*phragma*), genit. φράγματος (*phragmatos*) = a fence, and βιόω (*bioō*) = to live. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Chelonidæ. *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* is the Ruby Tiger Moth (q.v.).

phrăg-mī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φραγμίτης (*phragmitēs*), as adj. = of or for a fence, growing in hedges; as subst. = *Phragmites communis.* (See def.)]

1. *Bot.:* Reed; a genus of grasses, tribe Arundineæ. Spikelets panicled, four to six flowered, those above perfect, the lower one with stamens only; all enveloped in silky hairs; palea short, two nerved. Known species five. One, *Phragmites communis*, the Common Reed, is British. It is from six to ten feet high, and occurs on the margins of lakes, in rivers, &c., flowering in July and August. The hard seeds of *P. arundinacea* and *P. Calamagrostis* were once believed to be strengthening and diuretic. Their roots hold together the soil of river banks. In Cashmere the first species is given to cattle, and sandals are made from its stems.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Miocene.

phrăg'-mŏc'-ĕr-ās, *s.* [Gr. φραγμός (*phragmos*) = a shutting, a blocking, a hedge, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthoceratidæ, with a curved and laterally compressed shell; siphuncle very large. Known species fifteen, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

phrăg'-mō-cōne, phrăg'-ma-cōne, *s.* [Gr. φραγμός (*phragmos*) = a hedge an enclosure, and κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone.]

Compar. Anat.: The chambered cone of the shell of a belemnite.

phrăg-mō-trĭ-chā'-çĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phragmotrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniomycetous Fungi. Conceptacles horny, rarely membranous, consisting of little globular, or cup-shaped bodies lined with filaments, terminating in simple or septate spores. Found on bark of trees, on dry twigs, or leaves. Eight genera are British.

phrăg-mŏt'-rĭch-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. φραγμός (*phragmos*) = a hedge, and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phragmotrichacei (q.v.). The species grow on the spruce-fir, the poplar, the maple, &c.

phrāize, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. the same as *phrase*, v.] To use coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling language; to coax. (*Scotch.*)

"It was a bletherin' *phraizin'* chield."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

phrās'-al, *a.* [Eng. *phras(e)*; *al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phrase; consisting of a phrase.

"We are obliged to translate a flexional Greek adverb by a *phrasal* English one."—*Earle: English Philology*, § 445.

phrāse, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *phrasis*; Gr. φράσις (*phrasis*) = a speaking, speech, a phrase; φράζω (*phrazō*) = to speak.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A brief expression or part of a sentence; two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a part of a sentence.

"The two *phrases* really meant the same thing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. An idiom; a peculiar or characteristic expression.

"Would you, forgetful of your native tongue,
In foreign words and broken *phrases* speak?"
Francis: Horace; Satires, I. 10.

* 3. Manner of language; style of language or expression.

"Thou speakest
In better *phrase* and manner than thou didst."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

II. *Music:* A short part of a composition occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars, but sometimes extended to five, and even more. Two phrases generally make up a sentence closed by a perfect cadence.

phrase-book, *s.* A book in which the phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained.

"To write from a model, not from dictionaries or *phrase-books*."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 36.

phrāse, *v.t. & i.* [PHRASE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To style, to call; to express in words or a phrase.

"As Homer has *phras'd* it, he look'd like a God."
Byrom: Epistle to G. Lloyd, Esq.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make use of peculiar phrases or expressions.

"So Saint Cyprian *phraseth*, to express effeminate, womanish, wanton, dishonest, mimicall gestures."—*Prynne: 2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 2.

2. *Music:* To render music properly with reference to its melodic form; to bring into due prominence the grouping of tones into figures, phrases, sentences, &c.

"The same coarseness, slovenliness in *phrasing*."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18, 1882.

* **phrāṣe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *phrase,* s.; *-less.*] Indescribable; beyond description.

"O then advance of yours that *phraseless* hand."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 226.

* **phrāṣe'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *phrase,* and *man.*] A user of phrases; a phraseologist; one who habitually uses mere unmeaning phrases, sentences, or the like. (*Coleridge: Fears in Solitude.*)

phrāṣ'-ĕ-ŏ-grăm, *s.* [Eng. *phrase; o* connective, and suff. *-gram.*]

Phonog.: A combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

phrāṣ-ĕ-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc, phrāṣ-ē-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *phraseolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

"This verbal or *phraseological* answer may not seem sufficient."—*Pearson: On the Creed,* Art. 8.

* **phrāṣ-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *phraseolog(y); -ist.*]

1. A coiner of phrases; one who uses peculiar phrases or forms of words.

"The author is but a mere *phraseologist.*"—*Guardian,* No. 39.

2. A collector of phrases.

phrāṣ-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Eng. *phrase; -ology.*]

1. Manner of expression; diction; words or phrases used in a sentence.

"Their *phraseology* was grotesque, as is always the *phraseology* of those who think in one language and express their thoughts in another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

2. A collection of the phrases or idioms in a language; a phrase-book.

phrā'-trў, *s.* [Gr. *φρατρία* (*phratria*).]

Greek Antiq.: A sub-division of the phyle or tribe among the Athenians.

* **phrĕ-nē-sī'-ăc,** * **phrĕ-nĕs'-ĭ-ăc,** *a.* [Lat. *phrenesis* = frenzy.] The same as PHRENETIC (q.v.). (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy.*)

phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, * **phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *phreneticus,* from Gr. *φρενητικός* (*phrenētikos*); Fr. *phrénétique;* Sp., Ital., & Port. *frenetico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Suffering from frenzy; having the brain disordered; freuzied, frantic.

"Guilty of a colossal and almost *phrenetic* intoxication of vauity and arrogance."—*Farrar: Life of Christ,* ii. 78.

B. *As subst.:* One whose brain is disordered; a frantic or frenzied person.

"Sicke persons, men excommunicate, *phrenetickes,* and mad men."—*Foxe: Martyrs,* p. 1,050.

* **phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phrenetic; -al.*] The same as PHRENETIC (q.v.).

* **phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *phrenetical; -ly.*] In a phrenetic or frenzied manner; frantically.

phrĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *phrénique,* from Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the midriff or diaphragm.]

Anat.: Pertaining or belonging to the diaphragm: as, the *phrenic* arteries.

* **phrĕn'-ĭc,** *s.* [PHRENICS.] A mental disease; a medicine or remedy for such a disease.

* **phrĕn'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the mind.] That branch of scieuce which relates to the mind; metaphysics.

† **phrĕn'-ĭs,** *s.* [PHRENITIS.]

Mental Pathol.: Inflammation of the brain, or of its investing membranes. (*Quain.*)

phrĕ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the mind.]

* I. The delirium which so frequently arises in the course of, or towards the termination of, some diseases.

2. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the brain, or of the brain itself.

phrĕ-nŏl'-ō-ġĕr, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog(y); -er.*] A phrenologist (q.v.).

phrĕn-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al, * **phrĕn-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *phrenolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to phrenology.

phrĕn-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phrenological; -ly.*] In a phrenological manner; according to the rules or priuciples of phrenology.

phrĕ-nŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog(y); -ist.*] One versed in phrenology.

phrĕ-nŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the bodily seat of the mental faculties; suff. *-ology;* Fr. *phrénologie;* Sp. & Ital. *frenologia.*]

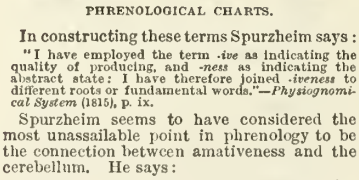
Science: The science or doctrine which teaches that a relation exists between the several faculties of the human mind and particular portions of the brain, the latter being the organs through which the former act. That the brain, taken as a whole, is the part of the human body through which the mind operates, had been from ancient times the general belief; but the localization of the several faculties was first attempted by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall, who was born at Tiefenbrunn in Suabia, March 9, 1757; first promulgated his views in a course of lectures in his house at Vienna in 1796; gained, in 1804, a valuable coadjutor in Dr. Spurzheim; journeyed with him in 1807 to Paris, where a commission appointed by the Institute reported very unfavourably of his system; and died Aug. 22, 1828. When Spurzhcim visited Edinburgh, he met Mr. George Combe who adopted his views, and in 1819 published *Essays on Phrenology,* ultimately developed into his *System of Phrenology* which became very popular. Gall enumerated nearly thirty, Spurzheim thirty-five, mental faculties which he considered as primitive. These Spurzheim divides into moral, or affective, and intellectual. The affective faculties are subdivided into propensities producing desires or inclination, and sentiments, which along with this excite some higher emotion. The intellectual faculties are similarly divided into perceptive and reflective. They were then localized on the brain, or rather on the skull, for phrenology during life can observe only the skull of an individual, and even that with flesh, skin, and hair intervening; and there is not always a correspondence between the form of the skull and that of the brain. The phrenological charts will show the localities of the various organs.

I. Affective propensities—

1. Amativeness; 2. Philoprogenitiveness; 3. Inhabitiveness; 4. Adhesiveness; 5. Combativeness; 6. Destructiveness; 7. Secretiveness; 8. Acquisitiveness; 9. Constructiveness.

II. Sentiments—

10. Self-esteem; 11. Love of approbation; 12. Cautiousness; 13. Benevolence; 14. Veneration (situated on the crown, between 13 and 15); 15. Firmness; 16. Conscientiousness; 17. Hope; 18. Marvellousness; 19. Ideality; 20. Mirthfulness (Wit); 21. Imitation; 22. Individuality; 23. Configuration; 24. Size; 25. Weight and Resistance; 26. Colour; 27. Locality; 28. Calculation; 29. Order; 30. Eventuality; 31. Time; 32. Melody; 33. Language; 34. Comparison; 35. Causality.



PHRENOLOGICAL CHARTS.

In constructing these terms Spurzheim says:

"I have employed the term *-ive* as indicating the quality of producing, and *-ness* as indicating the abstract state: I have therefore joined *-iveness* to different roots or fundamental words."—*Physiognomical System* (1815), p. ix.

Spurzheim seems to have considered the most unassailable point in phrenology to be the connection betwcen amativeness and the cerebellum. He says:

"Indeed, it is impossible to unite a greater number of proofs to demonstrate any natural truth, than may be presented to determine the function of this organ."—*Ibid,* pp. 277, 278.

Dr. Wm. Carpenter brings many facts from comparative anatomy to show that this cannot be the exclusive use of the cerebellum, though he does not commit himself to the view that it is not the function of the central lobe, the two others being connected with the locomotive function. (*Carpenter: Human Physiol.* (1853), p. 758–763.) For some time previous to, and specially since his attack, Phrenology has receded, while less doubtful sciences have rapidly advanced.

phrĕn-ō-măġ'-nĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*), genit. *φρενός* (*phrenos*) = the mind, and Eng. *magnetism.*] The power of exciting the organs of the brain through mesmeric influence.

* **phrĕn'-ĭşў,** *s.* or *v.* [FRENZY, s. or *v.*]

* **phrĕn'-tĭc,** *s.* & *a.* [PHRENETIC.]

A. *As subst.:* One who is frenzied.

B. *As adj.:* Phrenetic.

* **phrŏn'-tĭs-tĕr-ў,** * **phrŏn-tĭs-tēr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. *φροντιστήριον* (*phrontistērion*), from *φροντίζω* (*phrontizō*) = to think, from *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the mind.] A school or seminary of learning. (*Corah's Doom,* p. 136.)

¶ Wieland considers the Greek word was coined by Aristophanes (*Nub.* 94, 128), to throw ridicule on the Socratic school. T. Mitchell makes it = thinking-shop, and the trans. of Süvern's essay on the *Clouds,* subtlety-shop.

phrў-găn'-ē-ă, *s.* [Gr. *φρυγάνιον* (*phruganion*), dimin. from *φρύγανον* (*phruganon*) = a dry stick, referring to the case in which the larva is enveloped.]

1. *Entom.:* Caddis-worm; the typical genus of the Phryganeidæ. *Phryganea grandis* is four-fifths of an inch in length, and more than two inches in the expansion of its wings.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in Britain in the Purbeck strata and the Wealden. [INDUSIAL-LIMESTONE].

phrў-găn-ē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phryganea(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Entom.:* Caddis-worms; a family of Trichopterous Insects, division Inæquipalpia. Maxillary palpi of the male four-jointed, not very pubescent; those of the female five-jointed. They are the largest of the order. The larvæ make for their habitation cylindrical cases of leaves, &c., arranged in a more or less spiral form. They are found in tranquil ponds, &c., and are from the Northern Hemisphere.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil species of two genera seem to exist in the Carboniferous rocks.

phrў-gąn-ŏp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φρύγανον* (*phruganon*) = a dry stick, and *πτῶσις* (*ptōsis*) = a falling.] [PTOSIS.]

Veg. Pathol.: A morbid disarticulation of vine-shoots after a cold and cloudy summer.

Phrўg'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Phrygia, a country in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* iv. 5.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The same as MONTANIST (q.v.).

Phrygian-cap, *s.* The red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders of the first French Republic. It was similar in shape to those worn by the ancient Phrygians.

Phrygian-mode, *s.*

Anc. Music: One of the ecclesiastical modes or scales. It commenced on E, and differed from the modern E minor, in having for its second degree F flat instead of F sharp.

Phrygian-stone, *s.* An aluminous kind of stone, said by Dioscorides to be used by dyers.

phrў'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phryn(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Spiders, order Arthogastra. The claws somewhat resemble those of scorpions, but the ocelli are eight, and the abdomen does not terminate in a poison-bag. They are about an inch long, and inhabit the tropics. Genera Thelyphonus and Phrynus.

phrў'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *phrunion;* Gr. *φρύνιον* (*phrunion*) = a plant, *Astragalus creticus.* Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Marantaceæ. Perennials from tropical Asia and America. *Phrynium dichotomum* yields a tough fibre.

phrў-nō-rhŏm'-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φρύνη* (*phrunē*) = a toad, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, differing from Rhombus in having no vomerine teeth. *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus* is the Topknot (q.v.).

phrȳ-nō-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *φρῦνος* (*phrunos*), *φρύνη* (*phrunē*) = a kind of toad, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: A genus of Agamidæ. *Phrynosoma cornutum* is the Horned Lizard of Texas. *P. orbiculare* is the Tapayaxin of Mexico.

phrȳ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φρῦνος* (*phrunos*) = a kind of toad.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phrynidæ (q.v.). The hinder extremity of the abdomen is rounded, and the second pair of palpi are in some cases three times the length of the body.

¶ In the following words from the Greek, *ph* is silent.

phthą-lăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phthal(ic)* and *amic.*] Derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia.

phthalamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_3 = (C_8H_4O_2)''\left\{\begin{matrix}H\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N\left\{\begin{matrix}\\O.\end{matrix}\right.$ A crystalline body produced by the action of ammonia on phthalic anhydride. It forms a mass of silky flexible needles soluble in water, melts at 130°, and sublimes at a higher temperature.

phthăl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(ic)* and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_9NO_2$. An oily body heavier than water, produced by the action of ferrous acetate on nitronaphthalene, treating the crude product with sulphuric acid, and precipitating by ammonia.

phthăl'-dē-hȳde, *s.* [Eng. *phth(alic)* and *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_2 = C_6H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_2\\CO\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of phthalic chloride with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small rhombic plates which melt at 65°, is slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water, and is readily oxidized to phthalic acid, by an alkaline solution of potassic permanganate.

phthăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *(na)phthal(ene); -ic.*] Derived from or contained in naphthalene.

phthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. Alizaric acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, &c., crystallizing in shining, colourless tables or prisms, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; it melts at 182°, and at higher temperature decomposes into water and phthalic anhydride. The phthalates are all crystalline, and, with the exception of the alkali salts, difficultly soluble in water. The baric salt, $C_6H_4(CO{\cdot}O)_2Ba_2$, crystallizes in plates. Dimethylic and diethylic phthalates, both colourless oily liquids, are obtained by the saturation of solutions of the acid in the respective alcohols.

phthalic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_4O_3 = C_6H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}CO\\CO\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Phthalide. Pyroalizaric acid. Obtained by distilling phthalic acid, or by treating phthalic acid, with one molecule of phosphoric chloride. It crystallizes in fine shining needles, melts at 120°, boils at 277°, and dissolves in alcohol and ether. With boiling water it is slowly resolved into phthalic acid.

phthalic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The ethyl-, amyl-, and phenyl-ethers, $C_8H_4(C_2H_5)_2O_4$, &c., are heavy oily liquids produced by the action of the corresponding alcohols on phthalyl-chloride. (*H. Müller*).

phthăl'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(ic); -ide.*] [Phthalic-anhydride.]

phthăl'-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng. *(na)phthal(ene); -id(e)*, and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_9N = C_6\left\{\begin{matrix}H_7\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A crystalline body produced by heating, in a water-bath, a mixture of an alcoholic solution of nitrophthalene and ammonium sulphide, evaporating almost to dryness, extracting with dilute hydrochloric acid, and saturating with potash. It forms beautiful needles of the colour of realgar, melts at 22°, boils at 260°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in warm alcohol and ether. Its salts are mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

phthăl'-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(amic)* and *imide.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_5NO_2 = \left\{\begin{matrix}(C_8H_4O_2)''\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A colourless, inodorous, and tasteless body, obtained by heating phthalate or phthalamate of ammonia. It crystallizes in six-sided prisms, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in hot water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It is not attacked by chlorine or by weak acids, but on boiling with an alcoholic solution of potash it evolves ammonia and forms potassium phthalate.

phthăl-ō-sŭl-phŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phthal(ic); o* connect., and *sulphuric.*] Derived from or containing phthalic and sulphuric acids.

phthalosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6SO_7$. Formed by heating phthalic acid to 100-105°, for some time, with excess of sulphuric anhydride, and leaving the product exposed to moist air. Its salts are uncrystallizable, and their aqueous solutions decomposed by boiling.

phthăl'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(ic); -yl.*]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of phthalic acid.

phthalyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_8H_4O_2)''Cl_2$. A heavy, oily liquid of peculiar odour, produced by heating phthalic acid with phosphorous pentachloride. It distils at 265° without decomposition, and does not solidify on cooling. It is very unstable, and if kept in imperfectly closed vessels, decomposes, depositing large crystals of phthalic anhydride.

phthān'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *φθάνω* (*phthanō*) = I foresee, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A very compact micaceous or talcose quartz-grit, occurring in numerous thin beds in the Cambrian and Silurian formations.

phthān'-yte, *s.* [Gr. *φθάνω* (*phthanō*) = to come before another; suff. *-yte* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Jasper (q.v.), having a schistose structure, sometimes passing into an ordinary siliceous schist.

phthī-rī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φθειρίασις* (*phtheiriasis*), from *φθείρ* (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Pathol.: A disease produced by the attacks of a louse, *Pediculus vestimenti.* It consists of a pruriginous rash on the shoulders, the base of the neck, the back, the legs, and the upper part of the socket of the arm, and ultimately of the whole body. Persons are said to have died of this disease. Possibly it was the malady of which Herod Agrippa I. died. (Acts xii. 23). The pediculi live in the clothes and not on the skin. Warm baths are prescribed, and the clothes must be disinfected by heat.

phthĭr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φθείρ* (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Entom.: A genus of Pediculidæ. *Phthirius inguinalis* or *pubis* is the same as *Pediculus pubis.* [Pediculus.]

phthĭs'-ĭc, * phthĭs'-ĭck (th as t), * tis-sick', * tiz-ic, * tys-yke, * tiz-zic, *s.* [Lat. *phthisicus;* Gr. *φθισικός* (*phthisikos*) = consumptive; Ital. *tisica;* Sp. *tisica, tisis* = consumption; Lat. *phthisis* = phtbisis (q.v.); Fr. *phthisique* = consumption.]

1. The same as Phthisis.

2. A person suffering from phthisis.

*** phthĭs'-ĭc-ąl (th as t), * ptiz-ic-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phthisic; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to phthisis; of the nature of phthisis: as, *phthisical* dyspepsia.

2. Affected by phthisis; wasting, like consumption: as, *phthisical* patients.

*** phthĭs'-ĭck-ў (th as t), * ptis-ic-ky,** *a.* [Eng. *phthisic; -y.*] The same as Phthisical (q.v.).

"*Phthisicky* old gentlewomen."
Colman: The Spleen. i.

phthĭs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *phthisi(s);* suff. *-ology.*] A treatise on phthisis.

phthī-sĭp-neū-mō'-nĭ-ą, phthī-sĭp-neū'-mŏn-ў (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *phthisi(s),* and *pneumonia.*]

Med.: Pulmonary consumption.

phthī'-sĭs (th as t), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φθίσις* (*phthisis*) = consumption, decay, from *φθιω* (*phthiō*) = to waste, to decay; Fr. *phthisie.*]

Pathol.: Originally a generic word signifying wasting, decay. Under it were several species, one being *Phthisis pulmonalis*—pulmonary consumption—to which the word is now limited. [Consumption.]

*** phthō'-ē,** *s.* [Gr.] Phthisis.

phthŏn-gŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *φθογγός* (*phthonggos*) = the voice, a sound, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring vocal sounds.

phŭn'-dą-īte, *s.* [Mœsian *phunda* = a girdle; from a girdle which they wore.]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The same as Bogomilian (q.v.). (*Schlegel.*)

phў'-çĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phyc(ite); -ic.*] (See the compound.)

phycic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol. It forms stellate groups of colourless needle-shaped crystals which are unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and melt at 136°; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone. Ammonia has no action on phycic-acid, but potash and soda dissolve it, forming salts which crystallize in needles, and are soluble in water and alcohol. Most of the other salts are insoluble.

phў'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phyc(is)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male simple, but sometimes with a tuft of scales in a curve at the base. Larva with sixteen legs, often spinning silken galleries. It contains the Knot-horns.

phў'-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φυκίς* (*phukis*) = the female of a fish living in seaweed.]

I. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Gadidæ, with six species from the temperate parts of the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Five species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States, where they are known under the names of Codlings, White Hakes, or Squirrel Hakes. *P. regius* is said to exhibit electrical powers when touched. The cbin is marked by a barbel.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Phycidæ (q.v.). Antennæ ciliated.

phў'-çīte, *s.* [Gr. *φῦκος* (*phukos*) = seaweed, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Chem.*).] [Erythrite, Erythromannite.]

¶ The term phycite has lately been extended by Carius to the series of tetratomic alcohols $(CnH_{2n+2})^{iv}\left\{\begin{matrix}\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}O_4$, homologous with natural phycite. He has obtained by an artificial process a 3-carbon alcohol, having the composition $(C_3H_8)^{iv}\left\{\begin{matrix}\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}O_4$, and prepared several of its derivations; but whether this alcohol is really homologous in constitution with native phycite cannot be determined till the 4-carbon compound, $C_4H_{10}O_4$, has also been obtained by a corresponding process, and its properties and reactions compared with natural phycite. (*Watts.*)

phў-cŏ'-, *pref.* [Gr. *φῦκος* (*phukos*) = seaweed.] Pertaining to seaweed; contained in or derived from seaweed.

phў-cō'-çў-ăn, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = dark blue.]

Chem.: A name applied by Kützing to a blue colouring matter, existing in several red sea-weeds. To a red colouring matter apparently of the same composition, found with Phycocyan be gives the name of Phycoerythrin (q.v.).

phў-cō-ĕ-rўth'-rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Eng. *erythrin.*] [Phycocyan.]

phў-cŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation.] A delineation or description of sea-weeds.

phў-cō-hæ'-mą-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Eng. *hæmatin.*]

Chem.: A red colouring matter obtained from *Rytiphlæa tinctoria* by maceration in cold water and precipitation by alcohol. It separates in flocks, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. By exposure to sunlight the colour is entirely destroyed.

phy-cŏl′-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. *φῦκος* (*phukos*) = seaweed; suff. *-ology.*]

Bot.: That department of botany which treats of the algæ or seaweeds.

phȳ cō-mą, *s.* [Gr. *φύκωμα* (*phukōma*) = a cosmetic.]

Bot.: The whole mass of an algal, including its thallus and its reproductive organs.

phȳ-cŏ-mā-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *φῦκος* (*phukos*) = seaweed, and Lat. *mater* = mother.]

Bot.: The gelatine in which the sporules of Byssaceæ first vegetate. (*Fries.*)

phȳ-cō-stĕm′-ō-nēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. *στήμονες* (*stēmones*), pl. of *στήμων* (*stēmōn*) = a warp, a thread.]

Bot.: Turpin's name for Perigynium (q.v.).

phȳk-ĕn′-chў-mą, *s.* [Gr. *φῦκος* (*phukos*) = a sea-weed, and *ἔγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The elementary tissue of an algal.

* **phȳ-lăc′-tĕr**, *s.* [Fr. *phylactère.*] A phylactery (q.v.).

* **phȳ-lăc′-tĕred**, *a.* [Eng. *phylacter*; *-ed.*] Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. (*Green: The Spleen.*)

* **phȳ-lăc-tĕr′-ĭc**, * **phȳ-lăc-tĕr′-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *phylacter(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to phylacteries. (*Addison: Christian Sacrifice*, p. 128.)

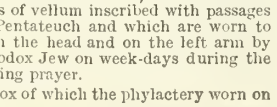
phȳ-lăc′-tĕr-ў, * **phi-lat-er-ie**, * **fil-at-er-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *filatere*, *filatiere* (Fr. *phylactère*), from Lat. *phylacterium*, *fylacterium*, from Gr. *φυλακτήριον* (*phulaktērion*) = a preservative, an amulet, from *φυλακτήρ* (*phulaktēr* = a watchman, a guard; *φυλάσσω* (*phulassō*) = to watch, to guard, to defend; Sp. *filacteria*; Ital. *filateria.*]

†1. A charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative against disease or danger. (Cf. *Records of the Past*, iii. 142. Note.)

"Then make a beetle chiselled in stone, and overlaid with gold, put it where the individual's heart was; after having made of it a *phylactery*, steeped in oil, recite over it magically, 'My heart is my mother.'"—*Lenormant: Chaldean Magic* (Eng. ed.), p. 91.

2. *Judaism:* Heb. תְּפִלִּין (*thephillin*) = prayer-fillets. Small square boxes, made either of parchment or black calf-skin, in which are enclosed slips of vellum inscribed with passages from the Pentateuch and which are worn to this day on the head and on the left arm by every orthodox Jew on week-days during the daily morning prayer.

(1) The box of which the phylactery worn on the arm is made consists of one cell wherein is deposited a parchment strip, with the following four sections written on it in four columns, each column having seven lines.

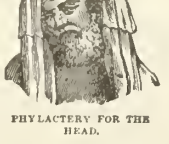


PHYLACTERY FOR THE ARM.

IV.	III.	II.	I.
Deut. xi. 13–21.	Deut. vi. 4–9.	Exod. xiii. 11–16.	Exod. xiii. 1–10.

These are the passages which are interpreted as enjoining the use of phylacteries.

(2) The box of which the phylactery for the head is made consists of four cells in which are deposited four separate slips of parchment on which are written the same four passages of Scripture. On the outside of this phylactery to the right is impressed the regular three-pronged letter *shin* (ש), and on the left side is the same letter consisting of four prongs (שׁ), which are an abbreviation for *Shadai* (שדי) = the Almighty. The phylacteries are generally made an inch and a half square, and have long leather straps attached to them, with which they are fastened to the head and arm. They are worn during prayer and sacred meditation. The hypocrites among the Pharisees made them more than ordinarily large, so that they might be visible at a distance, to indicate that they were praying or engaged in holy meditation. Hence the rebuke of our Saviour (Matt. xviii. 25).



PHYLACTERY FOR THE HEAD.

3. A case in which the early Christians enclosed the relics of their dead. (*Lond. Encyc.*)

phȳ-lăc-tō-læ′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *φυλακτόν* (*phulakton*), = *φυλακτηριον* (*phulaktērion*) [PHYLACTERY], and *λαιμός* (*laimos*) = the gullet.]

Zool.: A division or order of Polyzoa (q.v.), having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth with an epistome. It is sub-divided into Lophopea (containing freshwater animals) and Pedicellinea (marine). (*Allman.*)

* **phȳ′-larch**, *s.* [Gr. *φύλαρχος* (*phularchos*), from *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe; and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to rule.]

Greek Antiq.: In the Atheniau constitution the chief of a phyle or tribe; in war he had the command of the cavalry.

* **phȳ′-lar-chў**, *s.* [Gr. *φυλαρχία* (*phularchia*), from *φύλαρχος* (*phularchos*) = a phylarch (q.v.).] The office or dignity of a phylarch; command of a tribe or clan.

* **phȳ′-lē**, *s.* [Gr. *φυλή* (*phulē*).] A tribe; one of the divisions into which the ancient Athenians were divided. They were at first four in number, afterwards ten.

phȳ-lĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *φυλετικός* (*phuletikos*), from *φυλέτης* (*phuletēs*) = one of the same tribe; *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe.] Pertaining or relating to a tribe or race, espec. of animals.

phȳ′-lĭ-cą, *s.* [Gr. *φυλλικός* (*phullikos*) = leafy.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope. Many are cultivated.

phȳll-, *pref.* [PHYLLO-.]

phȳl-lăc-tĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllact(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Actinidæ, containing Anemones having some of the tentacles branching or compounud.

phȳl-lăc′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*) = a ray.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Phyllactinæ (q.v.). The simple tentacles form an inner row, and the compound, leathery ones, an outer crown.

phȳl′-lāde, **phȳl′-lăd**, **phȳl-lō′-dĭ-ą**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many Acacias.

phȳl-læs-ęĭ-tăn′-nĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*; Mod. Lat. *æsc(ulus)*, and Eng. *tannin.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{24}O_{13}·H_2O$. A tannin existing in the small leaflets of the horse-chestnut, as long as they remain enclosed in the buds.

phȳl-lăn′-thĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. Ovules in pairs; stamens in the centre of the flowers.

phȳl-lăn′-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyll-*; Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ.

phȳl-lăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phyllantheæ. Diœcious plants, herbs, shrubs, or trees, with small green flowers in the axils of the leaves. Species numerous. The bruised leaves of *Phyllanthus Conami* are used to inebriate fish. *P. urinaria* is a strong diuretic. The root, leaves, and young shoots of *P. Niruri* are regarded in India as deobstruent, diuretic, and healing; the very bitter leaves are a good stomachic. *P. Emblica* or *Emblica officinalis*, the Emblic Myrobalan, and *P. distichus*, two small trees, bear edible fruits. The first yields a gum, and is a dye plant. The leaves are used in tanning, as is the bark of *P. nepalensis*. The wood of the former is durable under water and used in India for well work, and for furniture. It makes good chareoal.

† **phȳl′-lar-ў**, *s.* [Gr. *φυλλάριον* (*phullarion*) = a little leaf.]

Bot.: A leaflet constituting part of the involucre of a composite flower.

phȳl-lĭd′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Plural of dimin. from *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phyllidiadæ (q.v.). Known species five, from the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and India.

phȳl-lĭ-dĭ′-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllidi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropods. Animal shell-less, covered by a mantle; branchial laminæ arranged in series on both sides of the body between the foot and the mantle. Sexes united. Genera four.

phȳl-lĭd′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [PHYLLIDIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Phyllidiadæ.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Phyllidiadæ (q.v.).

phȳl-lĭ-lē′-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *λήσις* (*lēsis*) = forgetting, oblivion (?).]

Veg. Pathol., &c.: The curling of a leaf, either naturally or produced by aphides, &c.

phȳl-lĭr′-hō-ĕ, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *ῥοή* (*rhoē*) = a river, a flood.]

Zool.: The single genus of the Phyllirhoidæ (q.v.). Known species six; from the Mediterranean, the Moluecas, and the Pacific.

phȳl-lĭ-rhō′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllirho(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tectibrauchiate Gasteropods. Animal pelagic, without a foot, compressed, swimming freely, with a fin-like tail; tentacles two, dorsal; lingual teeth in a single series; sexes united. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **phȳl′-lĭs**, *v.t.* [PHILLYSE.]

phȳl′-līte, *s.* [Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. *Min.:* A mineral occurring in small shining scales or plates in a clay-slate. Crystallization probably monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; colour, greenish-gray to black. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and potash. The analyses differ very widely, probably owing to the difficulty of separating the mineral from the matrix. Hunt and Des Cloizeaux point out its close resemblance to Chloritoid (q.v.). Found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

2. *Petrol.:* A name given to some slaty rocks of cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline texture, apparently intermediate between mica-schist and ordinary clay-slate, and which have been shown to result from the latter rock being metamorphosed by chemical and mechanical action under great pressure.

phȳl′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *φύλλιον* (*phullion*), dimin. from *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Entom.: A genus of Phasmidæ, resembling a leaf. The head and anterior part of the thorax resemble the stalk; the dilated abdomen is covered in the female by tegmina, the two together resembling a leaf with midrib, diverging veins, and reticulated cells. The female has no proper wings, the male possesses them; the latter has long, the former short antennæ. Some species are green like leaves when living, and yellowish brown when dead. The best known is *Phyllium siccifolium.*

phȳl-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.] Pertaining or relating to a leaf or leaves.

phȳl-lō-brȳ′-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *βρύον* (*bruon*) = mossy sea-weed.]

Bot.: The contracted pedicel of an ovary, as in some peppers.

phȳl-lō-chăl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *phullo-*; Gr. *χάλκος* (*chalkos*) = brass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Glocker to a division of his family of Halochalcite. It includes autunite, torbernite, tyrolite, and chalcophyllite (see these words).

phȳl′-lō-chlŏr, *s.* [CHLOROPHYLL.]

phȳl′-lō-clāde, **phȳl-lō-clā′-dŭs**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *κλάδος* (*klados*) = a young slip or shoot of a tree.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* phylloclade): A leaf-like branch, as that of *Ruscus aculeatus.*

2. (*Of the form* phyllocladus): A genus of Taxaceæ. The fruit of *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* yields a red dye.

phyl-lo-cy-a-nin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *cyanin(e).*]

Chem.: Fremy's name for the blue colouring matter existing in chlorophyll, and separated from it, by agitating with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ether, the phyllocyanin dissolving in the former. It may also be prepared by boiling chlorophyll with strong alcoholic potash, neutralizing with hydrochloric acid, and filtering. On evaporating the filtrate, a dark blue mass of phyllocyanin is obtained.

phyl-lo-cyst, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A cavity within the hydrophyllia of certain oceanic Hydrozoa.

phyl-lo-dac-tyl-us, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *dactylus* = a finger or toe.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ, with eight species, widely scattered in tropical America, California, Madagascar, and Queensland. The digits are webbed, like those of a tree-frog.

phyl-lode, phyl-lo-di-um, phyl-lo-di-a, *s.* [Gr. φυλλώδης (*phullōdēs*) = like leaves.]

Bot.: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf, and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many Acacias.

phyl-lo-der-ma, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. δερμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominæ, group Vampyri, closely allied to Phyllostoma (q.v.). There is but one species, *Phylloderma stenops*, from the Brazilian subregion. (*Dobson*).

phyl-lo-din-e-ous, *a.* [Eng. *phyllodin(e)*; suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: (*Of a branch, &c.*): Resembling a leaf.

phyl-lo-din-i-a-tion, *s.* [Eng. *phyllodin(eous)*; *-ation.*]

Bot.: The act or state of becoming phyllodineous, resemblance to a leaf. (*Brown.*)

phyl-lo-di-um, *s.* [Phyllode.]

phyl-lo-do-ce, *s.* [Lat., the name of a seanymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. (*Virg.: Georg.* iv. 336.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Heaths, family Andromedidæ. Small shrubs with scaly buds; evergreen, scattered leaves; five sepals; an urceolate or campanulate corolla; ten stamens, and a five-celled, many-seeded fruit. *Phyllodoce* (or *Menziesia*) *cærulea* is British, being found in the North, but very rarely on heathy moors. Occurs also in Scandinavia, and on hills in both hemispheres.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Phyllodocidæ (q.v.). *Phyllodoce viridis* is the Palolo (q.v.).

phyl-lo-do-cæ-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phyllodoc(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Leaf-bearing Worms; a family of Errant Annelids. The body is furnished with a series of foliaceous lamellæ, somewhat resembling elytra, on each side.

phyl-lo-do-ci-tes, *s.* [Lat. *phyllodoc(e)*; *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Errant Annelids, founded on tracks in the Silurian slates of Wurzbach.

phyl-lo-dus, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labridæ, first represented in the cretaceous formations of Germany (*Günther*). Etheridge notes thirteen species from the Lower Eocene and two from the Red Crag.

phyl-lo-dy, *s.* [Phyllode.]

Bot.: The transformation of a leaf into a phyllode (q.v.).

phyl-lo-gen, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate.] [Phyllophore.]

phyl-lo-go-ni-a-ce-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllogoni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurocarpous Mosses. Leaves in two opposite rows, inserted horizontally, or imbricated vertically; clasping; with narrow parenchymatous cells.

phyl-lo-go-ni-um, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Bot.: The only known genus of the Phyllogoniaceæ (q.v.).

phyl-lo-grap-tus, phyl-lo-grap-sus, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. γραπτός (*graptos*) = painted, written; γράφω (*graphō*), fut. γράψω (*grapsō*) = to delineate, to write.]

Zool.: A genus of Graptolites, from the upper part of the Middle or the base of the Upper Cambrian onward to the Lower Silurian.

phyl-loid, *a.* [Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; suff. *-oid.*] Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.

† **phyl-loi-de-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *phylloid*; *-eous.*]

Bot.: Foliaceous (q.v.).

phyl-lo-ma, *s.* [Gr. φύλλωμα (*phullōma*) = foliage.]

Bot.: The leaf-like thallus of Algals. Example, Ulva.

phyl-lo-ma-ni-a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *mania*; cf. Gr. φυλλομανής (*phullomanēs*) = running wildly to leaf.]

Bot.: A morbid development of leafy tissue; the production of leaves in uuusual numbers, or in unusual places.

phyl-lo-me-du-sa, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*; Lat., &c. *medusa.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Phyllomedusidæ (q.v.). The digits are opposable, so that the hands and feet are capable of grasping. There are three species. *Phyllomedusa bicolor*, from Cayenne and the Brazils, is blue above, and has the sides and legs spotted with white.

PHYLLOMEDUSA BICOLOR.

phyl-lo-me-du-si-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllomedus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tree-frogs, approximately conterminous with Pelodryadæ (q.v.).

phyl-lo-mor-pho-sis, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. μόρφωσις (*morphōsis*) = shaping, moulding.]

Bot.: The study of the succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. It has been carried on by Schleiden, Braun, Rossman, &c.

phyl-lo-mor-phy, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: The same as Phyllody.

phyl-lo-nyc-ter-is, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.)]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominæ, group Glossophagæ. The erect portion of the nose-leaf very short; interfemoral membranes very narrow; calcaneum short or wanting. Two species: *Phyllonycteris poeyi*, from Cuba, and *P. sezekorni*, from Cuba and Jamaica. The validity of the latter species is questionable.

phyl-lo-pha-ga, phyl-lo-phag-i, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entomology:

1. (*Of the form* Phyllophaga): A tribe of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-order Securifera. It contains the Saw flies. [Sawfly.]

2. (*Of the form* Phyllophagi): Latreille and Cuvier's name for a division of Lamellicorn Beetles, feeding on leaves, &c. Genera: Melolontha, Serica, &c.

phyl-lo-pha-gan, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllophag(a)*; suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the Phyllophaga.

* **phyl-lo-pha-gous,** *a.* [Phyllophaga.] Leaf-eating; living on leaves.

phyl-lo-phor-a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

† 1. *Zool.:* A synonym of Schizostoma (q.v.)

2. *Entom.:* A tropical genus of Locustidæ, having their wing-cases green, and marked with leaf-like veins and reticulations.

phyl-lo-phore, *s.* [Phyllophora.]

Bot.: The terminal bud or growing point in a palm.

* **phyl-lo-phor-ous,** *a.* [Phyllophora.] Leaf-bearing.

phyl-lo-pod, *s.* & *a.* [Phyllopoda.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the Phyllopoda (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Phyllopoda; resembling a phyllopod; having the extremities flattened like a leaf.

"Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new *phyllopod* and decapod crustaceans."—*Times*, Nov. 2, 1881, p. 8.

phyl-lop-o-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

I. *Zool.:* An order of Crustacea, division Branchiopoda. The feet are never less than eight pairs, and are leafy in appearance. The first pair oar-like, the others branchial, and adapted for swimming. Carapace not always present. They undergo a metamorphosis when young, being called Nauplii. They are of small size, somewhat akin to the ancient Trilobites. Families two, Apodidæ and Branchipodidæ. Genera, Limnadia, Apus, Branchipus, Estheria, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Silurian onward.

† **phyl-lops,** *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*ops*) = the face.]

Zool.: Peters' name for the genus Stenoderma (q.v.).

phyl-lop-ter-yx, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ (q.v.), with three species, from the coasts of Australia. Body compressed; shields furnished with prominent spines or processes, some with cutaneous filaments, on the edges of the

PHYLLOPTERYX.

body. A pair of spines on the upper side of the snout and above the orbit. Pectoral fins. Ova embedded in soft membrane on lower side of tail; no pouch. Protective resemblance is developed in this genus to a high degree. Their colour closely approximates to that of the seaweed which they frequent, and the spine-appendages seem like floating fragments of fucus. (*Günther.*)

phyl-lop-to-sis, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *ptōsis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The fall of the leaf.

phyl-lor-e-tin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. ρετινή (*retinē*) = resin.]

Min.: A hydrocarbon closely related to Kœnlite (q.v.). Fusing point, 86°87. Analyses yielded: carbon, 90·22, 90·12; hydrogen, 9·22, 9·26. It formed the more soluble portion of a resin from pine trees found in the marshes near Hottegard, Denmark.

phyl-lo-rhi-na, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: Horseshoe Bats, a genus of Rhinolophidæ (q.v.). The nose-leaf is complicated, consisting of three portions. Many species have a peculiar frontal sac behind the nose-leaf; it can be everted at will, and the sides secrete a waxy substance. Two joints only in all the toes. Dobson enumerates and describes twenty-two species, from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of Asia, Malayana, Australia, and Africa.

phyl-lor-nis, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Phyllornithidæ (q.v.), with twelve species, ranging from India to Java.

phyl-lor-nith-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllornis*, genit. *phyllornith(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Green Bulbuls; a family of Passeres, ranging over the Oriental region with the exception of the Philippine Islands. Three genera: Phyllornis, Iora, and Erpornis. (*Wallace.*)

* **phȳl-lō-sō′-ma,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: Formerly regarded as the typical genus of the family Phyllosomata (q.v.).

* **phȳl-lō-sō′-ma-ta,** * **phȳl-lō-sō′-mi-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *σώματα* (*sōmata*) = bodies; or *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = body, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

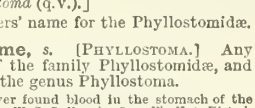
Zool.: Formerly considered a family of Stomapoda, now known to be the larvæ of other Crustacea.

phȳl-lō-stā′-chȳs, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *stachys* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Bambusidæ, chiefly from China and Japan. *Phyllostachys nigra* is believed to furnish the Whangee canes used as walking sticks.

phȳl-lōs′-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostominæ (q.v.), group Vampyri. The genus, next to Vampyrus, includes the largest species of the family. In all a gular glandular sac is present, well developed in males, rudimentary in the females. Three species are known, from the Brazilian sub-region.



PHYLLOSTOMA HASTATUM.

† **phȳl-lōs-tŏm′-a-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *phyllostoma* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Peters' name for the Phyllostomidæ.

phȳl′-lōs-tōme, *s.* [Phyllostoma.] Any individual of the family Phyllostomidæ, and especially of the genus Phyllostoma.

"I have never found blood in the stomach of the *Phyllostomes*."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 227.

phȳl-lōs-tŏm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Microcheiroptera, consisting of bats with cutaneous processes surrounding or close to the nasal apertures; moderately large ears, and well-developed tragi. They are found in the forest-clad districts of the neotropical region, and may be readily distinguished by the presence of a third phalanx in the middle finger. There are two sub-families, Lobostominæ and Phyllostominæ.

phȳl-lōs-tō-mī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Phyllostomidæ (q.v.). Distinct nose-leaf present; chin with warts. It is divided into four groups: Vampyri, Glossophagæ, Stenodermata, and Desmodontes.

phȳl-lō-tăc′-tĭc, *a.* [Phyllotaxis.] Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis (q.v.).

phȳl′-lō-tăx-ĭs, phȳl′-lō-tăx-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *τάξις* (*taxis*) = an arrangement.]

Bot.: The arrangement of the leaves on the stem of a plant. The three common positions are alternate, opposite, and verticillate. Called also, but rarely, botanometry.

phȳl-lō-thē′-cą, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *theca* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants, placed by Unger in his Astrophyllitæ, of which the type is Astrophyllites (q.v.). Stem simple, erect, jointed, and sheathed. Leaves verticillate, linear. From rocks of Carboniferous (?) Age in New South Wales, the Trias (?) of Central India, the Karoo beds of Southern Africa, and the Jurassic rocks of Italy. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvii. 335, 356.)

† **phȳl-lō′-tĭs,** *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, founded by Gray (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1866, p. 81). It is now included in Rhinolophus (q.v.).

phȳl-lō-trē′-tą, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *τρητός* (*trētos*) = bored through.]

Entom.: A genus of Halticidæ. Fourteen are British. *Phyllotreta* or *Haltica nemorum* is the Turnip-fly (q.v.). [Haltica.]

phȳl-lŏx-ăn′-thin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *xanthin*.]

Chem.: The yellow colouring matter existing in chlorophyll. It may be obtained by adding alumina to an alcoholic solution of chlorophyll, filtering, and treating the alumina lake formed with carbon disulphide, in which the phylloxanthin is very soluble.

phȳl-lŏx′-ēr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry.]

Entom.: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phylloxera vastatrix* lays waste the vine, and it did much damage to the crops in France in 1865, 1876, &c. *P. quercus* infects the oak, the egg being deposited in *Quercus coccifera*, while the perfect insect, ou acquiring wings, removes to *Q. pubescens*.

phȳl′-lų-lą, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *οὐλή* (*oulē*) = a scar, a cicatrix.]

Bot.: The scar left on a branch or twig after the fall of a leaf.

phȳ-lō-ğĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Phylogeny.]

phȳ-lō-ğĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, phȳ-lō-ğĕ-nĕt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *phylo-*, and Eng. *genetic, genetical*.] Pertaining to phylogenesis; dealing with the ancestral history of an organism or organisms. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 41.)

phȳ-lō-ğĕ-nĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *phylogenetical*; *-ly*.] With reference to the ancestral history of an organism or organisms; in the course of development of a genus or species. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 695).

phȳ-lŏğ′-ęn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phylogen(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in phylogenesis or phylogeny.

"*Phylogenists* have agreed on a few main points."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 405, p. 364. (1881.)

phȳ-lŏğ′-ĕn-ȳ, phȳ-lō-ğĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to bring forth.]

Biol.: Tribal history, or the palæontological history of evolution. Phylogeny includes palæontology and genealogy. (*Haeckel.*)

"A genealogical investigation, the prosecution of which pertains to the science of *phylogeny*."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § 13.

phȳ′-lŭm (pl. **phȳ′-lą**), *s.* [Phyle.]

Biol.: A term essentially synonymous with Type, s. II. 2 (1). Haeckel (*Hist. Creation*, ii. 42) defines a phylum as consisting of "all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from reasons founded on historical development."

phȳ′-mą, *s.* [Gr., from *φύω* (*phuō*) = to produce.]

Med.: An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess; a tubercle on any external part of the body.

phȳ-mō′-sĭs, *s.* [Phimosis.]

phȳ-ō-ğĕm-mär′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *φύος* (*phuos*) = a plant, and Lat. *gemma* = a bud.]

Zool.: Numerous small gonoblastidea, resembling polypites, occurring in Velella (q.v.).

phȳ′-są, *s.* [Gr. *φῦσα* (*phusa*) = a pair of bellows.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Limnæidæ (q.v.). Shell sinistral, ovate, spiral, thin, polished, aperture rounded in front. Animal with long slender tentacles, the eyes at their bases; margin of the mantle expanded and fringed, with long filaments. Recent species twenty, found in North America, Europe, South Africa, India, and the Philippines. Five are British, the best known being *Physa fontinalis*, common on the under side of aquatic plants in stagnant ponds. Fossil forty-three, from the Wealden onward.

phȳ-sā′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ. (*Miers.*)

phȳ-sā′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Physalis.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Physalidæ (q.v.). It consists of a large oblong air-bag, raised above into a crest, with pendulous tentacles. Many individuals swim together at the surface of the ocean. About 120 species are known. *Physalia urticalis*, so called because when touched it stings like a nettle, is the Portuguese Man-of-War (q.v.).

phȳ-sā′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Physograda (q.v.). Vesicular gelatinous bodies, having beneath them vermiform tentacles and suckers, intermingled with long filiform tentacles.

phȳ-są-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_6O_5$. A yellow, amorphous, bitter powder, extracted from the leaves of *Physalis Alkekengi*, by agitating with chloroform. It is slightly soluble in cold water and ether, very soluble in alcohol and chloroform, softens when heated to 180°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. When dry it becomes strongly electric by friction.

phȳ-są-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a bladder, from the inflated sac.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Physaleæ. Herbs, rarely shrubs, with a five-toothed calyx, a campanulate, rotate, five-lobed corolla, and a two-celled berry enveloped in the angular, membranous, inflated calyx. *Physalis*, or *Withalia somnifera*, is narcotic, diuretic, and alexipharmic, and is believed to be a soporific plant mentioned in Dioscorides. The leaves, steeped in oil, are applied to inflammatory tumours in India and Egypt. The Winter-cherry (*P. Alkekengi*, a casual in Britain) is a diuretic, as are *P. pubescens*, *P. viscosa*, and *P. angulata*. The berries of *P. minima* are eaten by the natives of India; so are those of *P. peruviana*, a native of tropical America, by both Europeans and natives. *P. minima* and *P. indica* are tonic, diuretic, and purgative.

phȳ-są-līte, *s.* [Gr. *φυσάω* (*physaō*) = to blow, to puff up, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *physalith*.]

Min.: The same as Pyrophysalite (q.v.).

phȳs-cō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *φύσκων* (*phuskōn*) = a fat paunch.]

Pathol.: A tumour occupying a portion of the abdomen, gradually increasing, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating.

phȳ′-sĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *φυσητήρ* (*phusētēr*) = a pair of bellows, from *φυσάω* (*phusaō*) = to blow; Fr. *physétère*; Lat. *physeter*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A large whale.

"The ork, whirlpool, whale, or huffing *physeter*."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*; First Week, 5th day, 106.

2. A pressure-filter (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Cachalot, or Sperm Whales; the typical genus of the sub-family Physeterinæ. Lower jaw with from twenty to twenty-five teeth on each side. Head about one-third the length of the body; one blowhole, longitudinal; pectoral fin short, broad, and truncated; dorsal rudimentary.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in the Crag and the Pleistocene. (*Etheridge.*)

phȳ-sĕ-tĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Odontoceti, or Toothed Whales, with no functional teeth in the upper jaw. There are two sub-families, Physeterinæ and Ziphiinæ.

phȳ-sĕ-tĕr-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Physeteridæ, with two genera, Physeter and Kogia.

phȳ-sē′-tĕr-ŏĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; suff. *-oid*.] Any individual of the family Physeteridæ.

"Almost all the other members of the sub-order range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or *Physeteroids*) and Delphinoids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

phȳs-ĕ-tō-lē′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *physet(er)*, and *oleic*.] Containing oleic acid, derived from the whale.

physetoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{30}O_2$. A fatty acid, isomeric, if not identical with hypogæic acid obtained from sperm-oil. It is inodorous, crystallizes in stellate groups of colourless needles, melts at 30°, and re-solidifies at 28°.

phȳ-sĕ-ū′-ma, *s.* [Cf. Gr. φύσιμος (*phusimos*) = able to produce seed, and φύσημα (*phusēma*) = a bubble.]

Bot.: The branch of a Chara.

***phȳs-ĭ-ăn′-thrō-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. φύσις (*phusis*) = nature, and ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of mankind, and their remedies.

phȳs′-ĭc, *fis-ike, *phis-ike, *s.* [O. Fr. *phisique, phisike* (Fr. *physique*), from Lat. *physica, physice* = natural science, from Gr. φυσική (*phusikē*) = fem. sing. of φυσικός (*phusikos*) = natural, physical, from φύσις (*phusis*) = nature; φύω (*phuō*) = to produce; Sp. & Ital. *fisica.*]

1. The science or art of healing; the science of medicines; the medical art or profession; medical science, medicine.

"In all this world ne was there non him like
To speke of *phisike.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 413.

2. A remedy or remedies for a disease; medicine or medicines.

"Throw *physic* to the dogs, I'll none of it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

3. A medicine that purges; a purge, a cathartic.

*4. A physician. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* iv. 2.)

*** physic-garden,** *s.* A botanic garden.

physic-nut, *s.* [Curcas.]

phȳs′-ĭc, *v.t.* [Physic, *s.*]

1. To administer physic to; to treat with physic; to purge.

2. To cure, to remedy; to act as a remedy for.

"The labour we delight in *physics* pain."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

phȳs′-ĭc-ăl, * phȳs′-ĭc-ăll, *a.* [Gr. φυσικός (*phusikos*) = pertaining to nature; natural.] [Physic, *s.*]

1. Of or pertaining to nature; pertaining or relating to that which is material and perceptible by the senses; relating to natural and material things, as opposed to mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; natural, material; in accordance with or obeying the laws of nature.

"A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere *physical* force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

2. External; obvious to or cognizable by the senses; perceptible through a bodily or material organization: as, The *physical* characters of a mineral; opposed to chemical.

3. Pertaining or relating to physics or natural science: as, *physical* science.

*4. Pertaining or relating to the art of healing; used in medicine.

"A cargo of poison from *physical* shops."—*Fielding: Mock Doctor,* i. 19.

*5. Medicinal; acting as a cure or remedy.

"Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced?" *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* ii. 1.

*6. Having the power or quality of purging or evacuating the bowels; purgative, cathartic.

¶ *Physical Society:* Societies for the prosecution of physical research have been instituted in this country and in England, the original one, the Physical Society of London, having been founded in 1874.

physical-astronomy, *s.* [Astronomy.]

physical-break, *s.*

Geol.: A break in the strata, when there is unconformity. It indicates lapse of time between the dates at which the two beds are deposited. (*Lyell.*)

physical-education, *s.* That branch of education which relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system.

physical-geography, *s.* [Geography.]

physical-optics, *s.*

Optics: That branch of optics which treats of the nature of light and its phenomena, with their causes.

physical-point, *s.* [Point, *s.*]

physical-science, *s.* [Science.]

phȳs′-ĭc-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *physical; -ist.*] One who holds that human thoughts and actions are determined by man's physical organisation.

phȳs′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *physical; -ly.*]

1. In a physical or natural manner; according to the laws of nature or natural philosophy; naturally, not morally.

"The contrary is at least *physically* possible."—*Herschel: Astronomy,* § 396. (1858.)

*2. According to the art or rules of medicine.

*** phȳs′-ĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *physical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being physical.

phȳ-sĭc′-ĭan (c as sh), * fis-i-ci-an, * fis-i-cī-en, * fis-i-ci-on, * phy-si-ci-on, *s.* [O. Fr. *physicien* = a physician; Fr. *physicien* = a natural philosopher. As if from Lat. * *physicianus,* from *physica* = physic (q.v.).]

*1. A student of nature in general and not simply of man's physical frame in health and disease, a natural philosopher.

2. One who is skilled in or practices the art of healing; one who, being duly qualified, prescribes remedies for diseases; specif., one who holds a license from a competent authority, such as the Medical College of one of the universities, to practice physic. Strictly speaking, a physician differs from a surgeon in that the former prescribes remedies for diseases, while the latter performs operations.

"*Physician* . . . became, in England at least, synonymous with a healer of diseases, because, until a comparatively late period, medical practitioners were the naturalists."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic,* pt. iv., ch. v., § 4.

*3. One who heals moral diseases: as, a *physician* of the soul.

*** phȳ-sĭc′-ĭaned (c as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *physician; -ed.*] Educated, licensed, or practising as a physician.

*** phȳ-sĭc′-ĭan-shĭp (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *physician; -ship.*] The individuality, character, or office of a physician.

"I shall bind this *physicianship* over to his good behaviour."—*Fielding: Mock Doctor,* i. 7.

phȳs′-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *physic; -ism.*] The ascribing of everything to merely physical or material causes, excluding spirit.

phȳs′-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *physic; -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in physics or physical science; a natural philosopher.

phȳs-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Physic.] Of or pertaining to nature or physics.

physico-chemical, *a.* Pertaining at once to chemistry and to physics.

*** physico-logic,** *s.* Logic illustrated by physics.

*** physico-logical,** *a.* Of or pertaining to physico-logic (q.v.).

physico-mathematics, *s.* Mixed mathematics. [Mathematics.]

physico-philosophy, *s.* The philosophy of nature.

physico-theology, *s.* Theology or divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

phȳs′-ĭcs, *s.* [Physic, *s.*]

Science: A study of the phenomena presented by bodies. It treats of matter, force, and motion; gravitation and molecular attraction, liquids, gases, acoustics, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. Called also Natural or Mechanical Philosophy.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏc′-ra-çy, *s.* The theory of a natural order or constitution in society the violation of which is the cause of all human evils.

phȳs′-ĭ-ō-crăt, *s.* [Fr. *physiocrate,* from Gr. φύσις (*phusis*) = nature, and κράτος (*kratos*) = force.]

Hist.: A name given to the followers of Quesnay, who in the second half of the eighteenth century did much to lay the foundations of economical science on a firm basis.

"The *Physiocrats,* or believers in the supremacy of Natural Order, went much beyond this."—*John Morley,* in *Fortnightly Review,* Feb., 1870, p. 132.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏg′-en-y, *s.* [Gr. φύσις (*phusis*) = nature, and γενος (*genos*) = race.]

Biol.: The germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities, in the individual. (*Haeckel: Evolution of Man,* i. 24.)

*** phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn′-ō-mĕr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *physiognomy*(*y*); *-er.*] The same as Physiognomist (q.v.).

*** phȳs-ĭ-ō-gnŏm′-ĭc, * phȳs-ĭ-ō-gnŏm′-ĭc-al, phys-i-ō-gnō-mŏn′-ic** (*g* silent), *a.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονικός (*phusiognōmonikos*); Fr. *physiognomonique;* Ital. *fisionomico, fisonomico;* Sp. *fisonomico.*] [Physiognomy.] Of or pertaining to physiognomy.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ō-gnŏm′-ĭc-al-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *physiognomical; -ly.*] According to the rules or principles of physiognomy.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ō-gnŏm′-ĭcs** (*g* silent), *s.* [Physiognomic.] The same as Physiognomy, I. 1 (q.v.).

phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn′-ō-mĭst (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *physionomiste;* Ital. & Sp. *fisonomista.*]

1. One who is skilled in physiognomy; one who is able to judge of the temper or qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

2. One who tells fortunes by inspection of the face.

"A certain *physiognomist,* or teller of fortune, by looking onely upon the face of men and women."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxxv., ch. x.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn′-ō-mize** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *physiognom*(*y*); *-ize.*] To observe the physiognomy of; to practise physiognomy on.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ō-gnō-mŏn′-ĭc** (*g* silent), *a.* [Physiognomic.]

phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn′-ō-mȳ (*g* silent), *** fis-no-mie, * fis-na-my, * fyss-na-my, * phis-na-mi, * phis-no-my, * phy-si-og-no-mie, * phys-no-my, * vis-no-mie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *phisonomie, physionomie, physonomie* (Fr. *physionomie*), from Lat. * *physiognomia,* or *physiognomonia,* from Gr. φυσιογνωμονία (*phusiognōmonia*), φυσιογνωμία (*phusiognōmia*) = the art of reading the features, from φυσιογνώμων (*phusiognōmōn*) = skilled in reading features, lit. = judging of nature: φύσις (*phusis*) = nature, and γνώμων (*gnōmōn*) = an interpreter; Ital. *fisonomia, fisionomia;* Sp. *fisonomia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The art of discovering or reading the temper and other characteristic qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

"Mr. Evelyn studied *physiognomy,* and found dissimulation, boldness, cruelty and ambition in every touch and stroke of Fuller's picture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iii., ch. i. (Note.)

¶ Lavater's great work on Physiognomy which he published "for the promotion of knowledge and the love of mankind," appeared in 1775.

*2. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features.

"She taught them . . . the arte magick, *phisnomy,* palmestry."—*Bale: English Votaries,* pt. i.

3. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance. [Phiz.]

"Certes by her face and *physnomy*
Whether she man or woman inly were
That could not any creature well descry."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 5.

4. Appearance, look, form.

"I can recall yet the very look, the very *physiognomy* of a large birch tree that stood beside it."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 244.

II. *Bot.:* The general facies, habit, or appearance of a plant without reference to its botanical character. More rarely used of the general character of the vegetation occurring in a particular region.

"The changes produced in the *physiognomy* of vegetation on ascending mountains."—*Balfour: Botany,* § 1,158.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn′-ō-tȳpe (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *physiogno*(*my*), and *type.*] An instrument for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ŏg′-ō-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. φύσις (*phusis*) = nature, and γονός (*gonos*) = birth.] The birth or production of nature.

phȳs-ĭ-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *physiograph*(*y*); *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to physiography.

"The fifth book is palæontological . . . and the seventh *physiographical.*"—*Athenæum,* Nov. 28, 1882.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [Fr. *physiographie,* from Gr. φύσις (*phusis*) = nature; suff. *-graph.*] That branch of science which treats of the physical features of the earth, and the causes by which they have been modified, and also of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography.

¶ It was first mentioned in the Directory

of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education in 1877, and was said to be the external relations and conditions of the earth, which form the common basis of Nautical Astronomy, Geology, and Biology.

phy̆s-ĭ-ŏl'-ą-try, *s.* [Gr. *φύσις* (*phusis*) = nature, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = worship.] Nature-worship; the cult of the powers of nature.

"The *physiolatry* of the Vedas."—*Monier Williams*, in *Annandale.*

***phy̆s-ĭ-ŏl'-o-ger, *phis-i-ol-o-ger,** *s.* [Eng. *physiolog(y)*; *-er.*] The same as Physiologist (q.v.). (Probably used in contempt or disparagement.)

"The old *physiologers* before Aristotle and Democritus."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 171.

phy̆s-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, * phy̆s-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *physiology*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to physiology.

"One of the most noted *physiological* books which have lately appeared."—*Stewart: Philos. of the Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

phy̆s-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *physiological*; *-ly.*] In a physiological manner; accordiug to the rules or principles of physiology.

phy̆s-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Fr. *physiologiste.*] One who studies or is versed in physiology; one who writes or treats on physiology.

*** phy̆s-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *physiology*; *-ize.*] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

"They who first theologized, did *physiologize* after this manner."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 120.

phy̆s-ĭ-ŏl-o-gie, *s.* [Fr. *physiologie*, from Lat. *physiologia*; Gr. *φυσιολογία* (*physiologia*)) = an enquiry into the nature of things: *φύσις* (*physis*) = nature, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Sp. & Ital. *fisiologia.*] The science which brings together, in a systematic form, the phenomena which normally present themselves during the existence of living beings, and classifies and compares them in such a manner as to deduce from them those general laws or principles which express the condition of their occurrences, and investigates the causes to which they are attributable. (*W. B. Carpenter.*) It is divided into human, animal, and vegetable physiology. For the functions of the different organs, see in this dictionary the names of the organs themselves.

phy̆s-ĭ-ŏph'-ĭ-lў, *s.* [Gr. *φύσις* (*phusis*) = nature, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving.]

Biol.: The tribal history of the functions. In the case of man a large part of the history of culture falls under this head.

phy̆s-ĭ-ŏs'-ō-phy̆, *s.* A doctrine concerning the secrets of nature.

phy̆-sîque' (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Fr.] The physical structure or organization of an individual.

phys-no-my, *s.* [Physiognomy.]

phy̆-sō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φῦσα* (*phusa*) = a pair of bellows, a blast of air, an air bubble.] Anything bellows-like; an air-bubble; an air-float.

phy̆-sō-cą-lўm'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *κάλυμμα* (*kalumma*) = a covering, a hood or veil.]

Bot.: A genus of Lagerstromieæ, containing one species, *Physocalymma floribunda.* It is a tree, with opposite, oval, rough leaves, and panicles of purplish flowers. It grows in Brazil, and yields the fine rose-coloured Tulip-wood of commerce.

phy̆-sō-dĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physod(es)*, the specific name of a kind of Parmelia (q.v.); *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$. A neutral substance extracted from air-dried *Parmelia physodes* by ether. It forms a white, loosely cohcrent mass, melts at 125°, insoluble in water, absolute alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, soluble in alcohol of 80 per cent. It dissolves readily in ammonia, ammonic carbonate, and in potash, forming yellow solutions which become reddish on exposure to the air.

phy̆-sō-grā'-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *physo-*, and *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Hydrozoa, order Siphonophora. Jelly-fishes having a vesicular organ full of air, which buoys them up and enables them to float on the ocean. Families two: Physalidæ and Diphyidæ.

phy̆-sō-grā'-do, *s.* [Physograda.] Any individual of the Physograda.

phy̆-sō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Kennedyeæ. They have scarlet flowers. Introduced from the south-west of Australia into English gardens.

† phy̆-sō-mē'-trą, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb.]

Pathol.: Tympany of the womb.

phy-sō-mў-cē'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*), genit. *μύκητος* (*mukētos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, cohort Sporidiiferi. Microscopic Fungi of very humble organization, the mycelium constituting a byssoid or flocculent mass, bearing simple sporanges full of minute spores. Sub-orders Antennariei and Mucorini, the former with sessile, the latter with stalked peridioles.

phy̆-sō-phŏr'-ŏr-ą (pl. **phy̆-sō-phŏr'-ŏr-æ**), *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the Physophoridæ. They float by means of many air vesicles. *Physophora hydrostatica* is found in the Mediterranean.

2. *Pl.:* A sub-order of Siphonophora.

phy̆-sō-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physophor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the sub-order Physophoræ. [Physophora.]

phy̆-sŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera. Mouth resembling a rostrum; antennæ with eight or nine joints; mandibles bristle-like; two compound eyes, and generally three ocelli. Tarsi two-jointed, terminating in a bladder or sucker. Small insects seen in summer on the petals, &c., of plants. Larvæ in most respects like the adults. Tribes or families two: Tubulifera and Terebrantia. Called also Thysanoptera. Best known genus Thrips (q.v.).

phy̆-sō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: Bladder-weed; a genus of Umbellifers. *Physospermum cornubiense*, a plant, one to two feet high, with ten to twenty umbel-rays, and didymous bladdery fruit, is found in thickets near Tavistock.

phy̆-sō-stĭg'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Eng. *stigma* (q.v.). So named from a great oblique hood covering the stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminosæ, tribe Phaseoleæ. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnia, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane. [Ordeal-bean.]

phy̆-sō-stĭg'-mĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physostigm(a)*; *-ine.*] [Eserine.]

phy-sō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s.* [Physostomi.]

phy̆-sō-stōme, *s.* [Physostomi.] Any individual of the order Physostomi (q.v.).

"*Physostomes* . . . are likewise well represented."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 199.

phy̆-sōs'-tō-mī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth; so named because the air-bladder, if present, is connected with the mouth by a pneumatic duct, except in the Scombresocidæ (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* An order of Fishes established by Müller, and divided by him into two sub-orders, with fourteen families. As at present constituted, the order consists of thirty-one families. (*Günther.*) It is practically co-extensive with Owen's Malacopteri (q.v.).

2. *Paleont.:* From the Chalk onward.

phy̆-sūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Neottea.

phy̆-sūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phys(o-)*, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Physuridæ (q.v.).

*** physy,** *s.* [Fusee.]

phy̆t-, *pref.* [Phyto-.]

phy̆t-ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *phytelephas*, genit. *phytelephant(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants established by Von Martius. He placed it under the Palmaceæ, from which it differs in having indefinite stamens. Hence some have elevated it into an order.

phy̆t-ĕl'-ĕ-phăs, *s.* [Pref. *phyt-*, and Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*elephas*) = an elephant, ivory.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phytelephanteæ (q.v.). *Phytelephas macrocarpa* furnishes Vegetable-Ivory. [Ivory, ¶.]

phy̆-teū'-mą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φύτευμα* (*phuteuma*) = a plant, spec. *Reseda phyteuma.* Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Rampion; a genus of Campanuleæ. Corolla rotate; segments long, linear; anthers distinct. Known species thirty-five; two, *Phyteuma orbiculare* and *P. spicatum*, are British; the first has blue, and the second greenish-white flowers. The roots of *P. spicatum* are sometimes eaten. These, with the roots of other species, are deemed anti-syphilitic.

phy̆-tĭph'-ą-gąnș, phy̆-tĭph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Phytophagan, Phytophaga.]

*** phy̆-tĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant, and Lat. *voro* = to devour (q.v.).] Phytophagous (q.v.).

"Hairy animals, with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

phy̆-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.] Pertaining or relating to plants.

phy̆-tō-chĕm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *chemical* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to phytochemistry.

phy̆-tō-chĕm'-ĭs-trў, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *chemistry.*] The chemistry of plants.

*** phy̆-tŏch'-ĭ-mў,** *s.* [Phytochemistry.]

phy̆-tō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = pale-green.]

Bot.: Green colouring matter; chlorophyll.

phy̆-tō-cŏl'-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant; *κόλλα* (*kolla*) = glue, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested by T. Cooper, under which all the jelly-like hydrocarbons might be grouped.

phy̆-tō-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytocor(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Plant-bugs; a family of Geocores. The outer apical angle of the corium is separated from the rest by a transverse suture so as to form a triangular piece called an appendix. The species are numerous, and some are British.

phy̆-tŏc'-ŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. *κόρις* (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Phytocoridæ (q.v.). *Phytocoris tripustulatus* is very common on nettles. The hemelytra are nearly black; outer margin with three orange spots.

phy̆-tō-crĕ-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytocren(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Urticales. Climbing shrubs, having strong medullary rays and intermediate bundles of open ducts. Leaves petioled, entire or palmately lobed. Flowers small, unisexual; the males in axillary panicles or glomerated spikes, the females in clusters; sepals four to five, petals and stamens the same; ovary, on a gynophore, style thick, columnar; stigma large; drupes distinct or many, agglomerated on a fleshy receptacle. Geucra four, species eight. (*Miers.*)

phȳ'-tō-crē-nē, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. κρήνη (*krēnē*) = a fountain.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phytocreaceæ (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏg'-ĕl-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*; Lat. *gelu* = frost, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Bot.: The gelatinous matter of Algals.

phȳ-tō-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, phȳ-tŏġ'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant, and γένεσις (*genesis*), or γένος (*genos*) = a birth, an origin.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

phȳ-tō-ġē-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *geographical.*] Of or pertaining to phytogeography.

"The *phytogeographical* division of the globe."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,152.

phȳ-tō-ġē-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *geography.*] The geographical distribution of plants.

phȳ-tō-glȳph'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *glyphic.*] Of or pertaining to phytoglyphy (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏġ'-lȳph-y, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave.] Nature-printing (q.v.).

phȳ-tō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *phytograph(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to phytography.

phȳ-tŏġ'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of plants; the science of describing and naming plants systematically.

"*Phytography* is certainly subordinate to taxonomy or systematic botany."—*Henslow: Prin. of Botany*, § 6.

phȳ'-tŏid, *a.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant; suff. *-oid.*] Plant-like; specif. applied to animals having a plant-like appearance.

phȳ-tō-lăc'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Mod. Lat. *lacca* = lac (q.v.). Named from the crimson colour of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Phytolacceæ and the order Phytolaccaceæ (q.v.). Calyx six pointed, with membranous edges; corolla none; stamens five to twenty; styles five to twelve. Tropical and sub-tropical herbs. Known species about ten. The leaves of *Phytolacca decandra*, the Virginian poke-weed, or pocum, are very acrid, but after being boiled they are used in the United States for asparagus. A tincture of the ripe berries has been given against chronic and syphilitic rheumatism; but a spirit distilled from them is poisonous, and the leaves produce delirium. Deemed useful in cancer. Externally, it has been used in psora and ringworm. The pulverised root is emetic and purgative. The leaves of *P. acinosa* are eaten in Nepaul in curries, but the fruits produce delirium. *P. drastica*, a native of Chili, is a strong purgative.

phȳ-tō-lăc-cā'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Phytolaccads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. Under shrubs or herbs, with alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves, sometimes with pellucid dots. Sepals four or five, in some species petaloid; stamens often indefinite; carpels one or more, each with an ascending ovule; fruit baccate or dry, indehiscent. Natives of America, Africa, and India. Genera twenty, species seventy-seven. (*Lindley.*)

phȳ-tō-lăc'-căd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Phytolaccaceæ (q.v.).

phȳ-tō-lăc'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Phytolaccaceæ (q.v.).

*** phȳ'-tō-lite,** *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil plant.

phȳ-tō-lĭth'-ēs, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] [Carpomania.]

phȳ-tō-lĭ-thŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phytolitholog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of fossil plants.

phy-tō-lĭ-thŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *lithology.*] That branch of science which deals with fossil plants.

*** phȳ-tō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phytolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to phytology or plants; botanical.

*** phȳ-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *phytolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in phytology; one who writes on plants; a botanist.

"As our learned *phytologist*, Mr. Ray, has done."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

*** phȳ-tŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant; suff. *-ology.*] The science of plants; a treatise ou plauts; botany.

"We pretended not . . . to erect a new *phytology*."—*Browne: Urn-Burial.* (Epis. Ded.)

phȳ-tō-mĕt'-rą, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Entom.: A genus of Poaphilidæ. *Phytometra œnea*, the small Purple-barred Moth, is the only British species of the family.

phȳ'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*).]

Bot.: According to Gaudichaud, a rudimentary plaut from which a perfect one develops; a cotyledon.

"The dicotyledonous embryo is composed of two leaves or two unifoliar *phytons*, united together so as to form one axis."—*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.

phȳ-tŏn'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

phȳ-tō-pą-thŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *pathologist.*] One who is versed in phytopathology.

phȳ-tō-pą-thŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *pathology.*] The science of the knowledge of the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are subject.

phȳ-tŏph'-ą-ġą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entomology:

1. A sub-tribe of Tetramerous Beetles. They have no snout like that of weevils, the antennæ are shorter than in the Longicorns, to which they are closely akin. Larvæ short, convex, leathery; colour sometimes metallic. Sections four, Eupoda, Camptosomæ, Cyclica, and Cryptostomæ.

2. A tribe of Hymenoptera, with two families, Uroceridæ and Tenthredinidæ.

*** phȳ-tŏph'-ą-ġoŭs,** *a.* [Phytophaga.] Eating or living on plants; herbivorous.

"This *phytophagous* cetaceau . . . is found only in tropical waters."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 374.

*** phȳ-tŏph'-ą-ġy,** *s.* [Phytophaga.] The eating of plants.

phȳ-tŏph-thĭr'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. φθείρ (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera. Wings four or wanting; rostrum springing apparently from the breast; tarsi two-jointed, with two claws. It contains the Aphides or Plaut Lice.

† phȳ-tō-phȳs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *physiology.*] The same as Vegetable Physiology.

phȳ-tō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: The same as Hylæosaurus (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Ornith.: Plant-cutter; the sole genus of the family Phytotomidæ, with three species—one from Chili, one from the Argentine Republic, and one from Bolivia. There are numerous teeth in the cutting edge of the mandibles, and in the interior of the upper mandible, and a strong tooth near the extremity of the bill; wings short; tail rather long, and equal.

phȳ-tō-tŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytotom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Plant-cutters; a family of Songless Birds, with a single genus, Phytotoma (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phytotom(y)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in phytotomy or vegetable anatomy.

phȳ-tŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy.

*** phȳ-tō-zō'-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: A division of the animal kingdom, including the Rotifera, Infusoria, and Rotatoria.

*** phȳ-tō-zō-ăr'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Phytozoa.]

phȳ-tō-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Phytozoa.] One of the Phytozoa (q.v.).

pĭ-ăç'-ą-bą, *s.* [Piassava.]

*** pī'-ą-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *piaculum* = a sin-offering, or expiation for crime, from *pio* = to expiate (q.v.).] A heinous crime, a sin.

"Which I hold to be a very holy league, and no less than a *piacle* to infringe it."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 25.

*** pī-ăc'-ų-lar, * pī-ăc'-ų-lar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *piacularis*, from *piaculum.*] [Piacle.]

1. Expiatory, atoning; making expiation or atonement.

"The *piacular* rites of the Horatian family."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 18.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation or atonement; atrociously bad.

"This was his *piaculary* heresy."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 102.

*** pī-ăc-ų-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *piacular*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being piacular; criminality.

*** pī-ăc'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *piacle*; *-ous.*]

1. Piacular, expiatory, atoning.

2. Requiring expiation; criminal, wrong, sinful.

"Unto the ancient Britons it was *piaculous* to taste a goose."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

pī'-ą mā'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat., lit. = pious mother.]

Anat.: A delicate fibrous, and highly vascular membrane, immediately investing the brain and the spinal cord. (*Quain.*) Hence, sometimes used for the brain itself, as in the example.

"For here he comes, one of thy kin, has a most weak *pia mater*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

pi-an, *s.* [Littré considers it English. Perhaps of negro origin.]

Pathol.: The yaws (q.v.).

pī'-ą-nĕt, *s.* [Lat. *picus* = the woodpecker.]

1. The lesser woodpecker.

2. The magpie. (*Scotch.*)

pĭ-ą-nĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *piano* (q.v.).] The same as Pianino (q.v.).

pĭ-a-nĭ'-nō, *s.* [Ital., dimin. from *piano* (q.v.).] A small pianoforte.

pĭ-ą-nĭs'-sĭ-mō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest possible manuer; usually abbreviated to *pp.* or *ppp.*

pĭ-ăn'-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *pianiste*; Ital. & Sp. *pianista.*] A performer on the pianoforte.

"There were things to admire, to wit, the skill of the *pianist*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

pĭ-a'-nō, *adv.* & *s.* [Ital. = soft, smooth.]

A. *As adverb:*

Music: Soft; a direction to execute a passage softly, or with diminished volume of tone. Usually abbreviated to *p.*

B. *As subst.:* A pianoforte (q.v.).

piano-stool, *s.* Music-stool. (*Amer.*)

pĭ-ăn'-ō-fŏr-tê, *s.* [Ital. *piano* = soft, and *forte* = strong, loud; so called from its producing both soft and loud effects.]

Music: A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by blows from hammers, acted upon by levers called keys. This is probably the most widely-known and generally-used musical instrument in the world. Although slight improvements are from time to time made in its mechanism, it may be described as the perfected form of all the ancient instruments which consisted of strings struck by hammers. Originally the strings were placed in a small and portable box, and struck by hammers held in the hands. In this early shape, known as the "Dulcimer," the instrument can be traced in nearly every part of the globe, and it now survives, almost in its original form, both in Europe and Asia. The dulcimer was also called psaltery, sautrie, or sawtry. The name given to the first instrument with keys acting on hammers was clavicytherium, or keyed-cithara, which was introduced in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth, century; next came the clavichord, or clarichord, sometimes called monochord, in which quills plucked the strings; the

virginal soon followed, which was an oblong instrument with an improved form of jack containing the quill; this was soon followed by the spinet, of similar construction but generally triangular in shape; then came the harpsichord, a vast improvement on its predecessors, having a more extended compass and often two manuals. The earliest form of pianoforte, early in the eighteenth century, was perhaps, in some respects, inferior to a fine harpsichord, but it possessed the elements of expansion, as now exhibited in a modern grand trichord pianoforte of seven octaves compass, with every gradation of sound, from pianissimo to a splendid fortissimo, and the most sensitive and delicate mechanism between the finger and the hammer.

pĭ-ăn'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Eng. *piano; -graph.*]

Music: A machine which, on being attached to a pianoforte, inscribes what is played.

pĭ-ar-hæ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. πίαρ (*piar*) = fat, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Fatty blood.

Pī'-ar-ĭst, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasanctius, towards the end of the sixteenth century, for the work of secondary education. They were sanctioned by Paul V., in 1617, as a congregation with simple vows, and became a religious order in 1621, under Gregory XV.

"The *Piarists* appear to have never entered France or Great Britain, or any country outside the limits of Europe."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 661.

pĭ-ăs'-sa-ba, pĭ-ăs'-sa-va, pĭ-ăç'-a-ba, *s.* [Port. *piaçaba.*] A stout woody fibre obtained from the stalk of *Attalea funifera*, a native of Bahia, &c.

¶ *Para piassaba:* A finer fibre, obtained from the stem of *Leopoldinia Piassaba.*

pĭ-ăs'-tẽr, pĭ-ăs'-tre (tre as tẽr), *s.* [Fr. *piastre*, from Ital. *piastra* = a plate or leaf of metal; Sp. *piastra.* The word is a variant of *plaster* (q.v.).]

Numis.: A coin of various values. The gold piastre of Turkey = 2·16d.; the silver piastre = 2·11d.; the Egyptian piastre = 2·46d.; the Spanish piastre is synonymous with the dollar or duro = about 4s. The old Italian piastre was equivalent to about 3s. 7d.

* **pī-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *piatio*, from *piatus*, pa. par. of *pio* = to expiate (q.v.).] The act of making atonement; expiation.

pĭ-au'-zīte (au as ow), *s.* [After Piauz(e), Carniola, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive substance resembling asphalt; texture, slaty; colour, brownish-black; streak, light to amber-brown. Characterized by its high melting point, 315°. Occurs in a bed of lignite. Dana makes it a sub-species of his Asphaltum.

pĭ-ăz'-za, *s.* [Ital. = a market-place, the broadway in a town, from Lat. *platea* = a broadway, an open space, from Gr. πλατεῖα (*plateia*) = a broadway, prop. fem. sing. of πλατύς (*platus*) = flat, wide. *Piazza* and *place* are thus doublets.] A square open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades; popularly, but improperly, applied to a broadway under cover, or an arcaded or colonnaded walk, and even to a verandah.

"He stepped from the low *piazza* into the darkness."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 186.

* **pĭ-ăz'-zĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *piazz(a); -ian.*] Pertaining to a piazza or arcade.

"Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line."
Keats: Lamia.

pĭb'-corn, *s.* [Wel., lit. *pipe-horn.*]

Music: A wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end. (*Welsh.*)

pĭ'-brŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael *piobaireachd* = the art of playing on the bagpipe, piping, a tune on the bagpipe: *piobair* = a piper; *piob* = a pipe, a bagpipe.]

Music: A series of variations, or a sort of fantasia, played on a bagpipe, descriptive of some scene or of a poetic thought. The pibroch is the most characteristic form of national music, and can only be learnt by personal instruction, as the scale of the bagpipe contains sounds unrepresented by any notation.

¶ Pibroch is sometimes used figuratively for the bagpipe itself. (*Byron: Lachin-y-Gair.*)

pĭc, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish cloth measure varying from 18 to 28 inches.

pī'-ca, *s.* [Lat. *pica* = a magpie.] [Pie, *s.*]

* 1. An alphabetical catalogue of things and names in rolls and records.

2. *Eccles.:* The same as Pie (2), *s.*, II.

3. *Med.:* A vitiated appetite, which causes the person affected to crave for things unfit for food, as coal, chalk, &c. [Pique (i), *s.*, 2.]

4. *Print.:* A name given to a size of type, 72 ems to the foot. It is the standard of measurement in printing.

This is Pica type.

5. *Ornith.:* A genus of Corvinæ (in older classifications, of Corvidæ), with nine species from the Palæarctic region, Arctic America, and California. Bill entire, with cutting edges, furnished at the base with setaceous feathers lying forward; tail very long, graduated. *Pica rustica* is the Magpie.

pĭc-a-dŏr', *s.* [Sp., from *pica* = a pike or lance.] In Spanish bull-fights, a horseman, armed with a lance, with which he pricks the bull, so as to madden and excite him for the combat, but without disabling or injuring him.

pĭc'-a-măr, *s.* [Lat. *pix*, genit. *pic(is)* = pitch, and *amarus* = bitter.]

Chem.: An oily body, one of the products of the distillation of wood-tar, sp. gr. 1·10. It is unctuous to the touch, has a burning taste, and boils at 270°. With alkalis it forms crystallizable compounds.

pĭc'-a-nĭn-nў, *s.* [Pickaninny.]

pĭe'-ard, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect of Adamites (q.v.), founded by Picard, a native of Flanders. They were exterminated by Zisca, the Hussite leader.

* **pĭc-a-rĕsque'** (que as k), *a.* [Fr., from Sp. *picaron* = a picaroon (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or treating of, rogues or robbers; specif., applied to books dealing with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers, such as *Gil Blas.*

pī-căr'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pic(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arix.*]

Ornith.: Picarian Birds; an order of Carinatæ, including the Scansores and Fissirostres of older authors. They vary much in outward form, but nearly all possess one common osteological character — a double notch in the hinder margin of the sternum. Some authors divide the order into Zygodactylæ and Fissirostres, calling the former Scansorial, and the latter Fissirostral, or Gressorial, Picariæ, and including the Parrots, now often treated as a separate group, under Zygodactylæ. [Psittaci.]

pī-căr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *picari(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the order Picariæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Picariæ.

picarian-birds, *s. pl.* [Picariæ.]

pĭc-a-roon', *s.* [Sp. *picaron, picaro.*]

I. A rogue, a cheat, a sharper, an adventurer; one who lives by his wits.

2. A robber; espec. a pirate, a corsair.

"Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons.*"—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

pĭc-a-yūne', *s.* [From the language of the Caribs.] The name of a Spanish half real in Florida, Louisiana, &c. This coin, of the value of 6¼ cents, was formerly widely circulated in the United States. In Pennsylvania it was known as a fip-penny (five penny) bit, often contracted to fip.

pĭc-a-yūn'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *picayun(e); -ish.*] Petty, paltry, small, mean. (*Amer.*)

* **pĭc'-ca-dĭl, * pĭc-ca-dĭl'-lў, * pĭc'-kar-dĭl, * pie-ca-dell, * pic-ca-dill, * pick-a-del, * pic-ka-dil, * pick-a-dill,** *s.* [Fr. *piccadille, picadille*, from Sp. *picado* (pa. par. of *picar* = to prick, to pierce), with dimin. suff. *-illo; pica* = a pike, a lance.]

1. A high collar, or a kind of ruff, formerly worn, the precise character of which is not exactly known. According to Blount, it was "the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing, also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

"With great cut-work bandes and *piccadillies.*"—*Wilson: Life of James I.*

¶ The street in London known as *Picca dilly* is said to take its name from an ordinary so-called near St. James, built by one Higgins, a tailor, who made most of his money by piccadillies. (*Blount: Glossographia* (1681), p. 495.)

* 2. The name of a game.

"To loose it at *piccadilly.*"—*Flecknoe's Epigrams.*

* **pĭc'-cage, * pĭck'-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Low Lat. *piccagium*, from Fr. *piquer* = to pick.] [Pick, *v.*] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. (*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 188.)

pĭc-ca-lĭl'-lĭ, *s.* [Native name.] An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

pĭc'-cō, *s.* [See the compound.]

picco-pipe, *s.*

Music: A small pipe, having two ventages, above and one below. It is blown by means of a mouth-piece like a *flûte à bec* or whistle; and in playing, the little finger is used for varying the pitch by being inserted in the end. The player, Picco, after whom it was named, produced a compass of three octaves from this primitive instrument.

pĭc'-cō-lō, *s.* [Ital. = small.]

Music:

1. A small flute, having the same compass as the ordinary orchestral flute, but its sounds are one octave higher than the notes as they are written. Called also an octave-flute.

2. An organ stop of two feet length, the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. A small upright piano, about three feet and a half high. Used for certain brilliant effects.

pīçe, *s.* [Hind. *paisa.*] A small East Indian coin, value about $\frac{1}{5}$d. sterling. It is the fourth part of an anna.

pĭç'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. = the Norway spruce.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Abies, sometimes made a genus of Coniferæ. The cones are erect and cylindrical, with thin scales. *Abies Picea*, or *Picea pectinata*, is the Silver-fir; the twigs and leaves of *P. Webbiana* are used for fodder in the Punjaub.

pĭc'-eoŭs (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *piceus*, from *pix*, genit. *picis* = pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; resembling pitch.

pĭçh-ĭ-çĭ'-a-gō, *s.* [Sp. American.]

Zool.: *Chlamydophorus truncatus*, an edentate animal about six inches long, the whole body covered with hair and protected by a shell, loose except at the point of attachment, which is in the back, near the spine. Found in Bolivia.

pĭçh'-ĭў, *s.* [Sp. American.]

Zool.: An armadillo, *Dasypus minutus.* Found in sandy dunes and other dry places on the coast of Chili.

pĭch'-ō-līne, *s.* [Fr. Named from an Italian, Picholini, who first discovered the art of pickling olives.] A kind of olive, the finest of the prepared fruits.

pĭçh'-u-rĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *pichur(im); -ic.*] Derived from pichurim beans.

pichuric-acid, *s.* [Lauric-acid.]

pĭçh'-u-rĭm, *s.* [Native South American name.] (See compounds.)

pichurim-bean, *s.*

Bot. & Comm. (*Pl.*): The cotyledons of *Nectandra Puchury*, one of the Lauraceæ. They have the flavour of nutmegs of inferior quality

pichurim-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: According to Bonastre, pichurim oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling elæopteue and a nearly inodorous camphor, which separates in white-shining micaceous laminæ. (*Watts.*)

pichurim-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A yellowish-green oil, having the

odour of sassafras, obtained by the distillation with water of pichurim beans. It is soluble in absolute alcohol, and in ether. By repeated fractional distillation it may be resolved into a number of oils having boiling points varying from 150° to 260°.

pĭch-ū-rō-stē-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pichur(im)*; *o* connect., and *stearic.*] Containing pichuric and stearic acids.

pichurostearic-acid, *s.* [Lauric-acid.]

pī'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pic(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Woodpeckers; a family of Zygodactyle Picariau birds, with, according to Wallace, thirty genera and 320 species, almost universally distributed, being only absent from the Australian region beyond Celebes and Flores. Bill more or less straight; toes in pairs. They are insectivorous; the tongue is extensile, barbed at the point, and covered with a viscid solution to assist them in catching their prey. Tail-feathers hard and stiff, terminating in points, enabling the bird to run up the trunks of trees with facility.

pĭck (1) * **picke,** * **pik-en,** * **pik-ken, pyk-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *pycan* = to pick, to use a pike (q.v.); Ital. *pikka* = to pick, to prick; Dut. *pikken* = to pick; Ger. *picken* = to pick, to peck, all from Ir. *piocaim* = to pick, to pluck, to nibble; Gael. *pioc* = to pick, to nibble; Wel. *pigo* = to pick, to peck, to choose; Corn. *piga* = to pick, to sting, all ultimately from the subst. which appears in Eng. as *peak* and *pike* (q.v.). *Peck* (v.) and *pitch* (2) (v.) are doublets of *pick*; Fr. *piquer*; Sp. & Port. *picar*; Ital. *picare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike or pick at with something pointed; to act upon with a pointed instrument; to peck at, as a bird with its beak.

"*Pick* an apple with a pin full of holes not deep."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. To open, originally by means of a pointed instrument.

"Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
Yet love breaks through, and *picks* them all at last."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 576.

3. To clean by removing that which adheres with the teeth, fingers, claws, or any instrument.

"He *picks* clean teeth, and, busy as he seeme
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet."
Cowper: Task, ii. 627.

* 4. To fix.

"A spere that is *pight* into the erthe."—*Maundeville: Travels,* p. 183.

5. To pluck, to gather, as flowers, fruit, &c.

"All the little green herries may he *picked* from the fruit truss."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Jan., 1880, p. 355.

6. To choose; to select from a number or quantity; to cull.

7. To gather from various sources; to collect together; to get hold of or acquire here and there (generally with *up*): as, To *pick up* information.

8. To select; to take with care.

"*Picking* their way along the muddy road."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 47.

9. To take in theft; to steal the contents of: as, To *pick* a pocket.

10. To play, as a banjo or guitar. (*Amer.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble, to peck.

"Why stand'st thou *picking?* is thy palate sore?"
Dryden.

2. To do anything nicely, slowly, or leisurely, or by attending to small things.

3. To choose, to make a choice, to select: as, You can *pick* and choose, as you like.

4. To pilfer; to steal.

"To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing."—*Church Catechism.*

¶ 1. *To pick aquaintance:* To make aquaintance; to make friends.

2. *To pick a quarrel:* To quarrel intentionally with a person; to find occasion for quarrelling.

"Some peevish *quarrel* straight he strives to *pick.*"
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

* 3. *To pick a thank, to pick thanks:* To act servilely, or with mean and servile obsequiousness, for the purpose of gaining favour.

"By slavish fawning or by *picking thanks.*"
Wither: Britain's Remembrancer.

4. *To pick a bone with one:* [Bone, *s.*, A. 3. (2)].

5. *To pick a hole in one's coat:* [Coat (1), *s.*, ¶].

6. *To pick oakum:* To make oakum by unpicking or untwisting old ropes.

7. *To pick in:*

Paint.: To correct any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil.

8. *To pick off:*

(1) To separate by the fingers or a sharp instrument; to detach by a sharp, sudden movement.

(2) To aim at and kill or wound: as, Sharpshooters *pick off* an enemy.

* 9. *To pick one's teeth:* To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I' faith, Barber, I wyll *pick your teeth* straight."
Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra, v. 5.

* 10. *To pick up one's crumbs:* To recover health; to improve in health.

"I have passed the brunt of it, and am recovering, and *picking up my crums* apace."—*Howell: Letters,* p. 65.

11. *To pick out:*

(1) To draw out with anything pointed; to peck out.

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick out.*"—*Proverbs* xxx. 17.

(2) To select from a number or quantity.

(3) To make or variegate, as a dark background, with figures or lines of a bright colour.

12. *To pick to pieces:* To find fault with.

13. *To pick up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To take up with the fingers or otherwise.

(*b*) To take or gather here and there.

(*c*) To obtain by repeated efforts: as, *To pick up* a living.

(*d*) To put in order: as, *To pick up* a room.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To recover one's health; to improve in health.

(*b*) To get one's things ready for a journey. (*Amer.*)

"As the rain had abated I *picked up* and continued my journey."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 42.

pick-me-up, *s.* Anything taken to restore the tone of the system after excessive drinking. (*Colloq.*)

* **pĭck** (2), * **pycke,** * **picche,** *v.t.* [The older form of *pitch*, v. (q.v.).] To throw; to pitch.

"As high as I could *pick* my lance."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

pĭck (1), *s.* [Fr. *pic* = a pickaxe (q.v.).] [Pike, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tool with a bent iron head, which has a point at each end and an eye in the middle, through which the handle is inserted perpendicularly. It is the tool of the quarryman, road-maker, and excavator.

* 2. A toothpick, or perhaps a fork.

"Undone, without redemption, be eats with *picks.*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Mons. Thomas, i. 2.

* 3. A pike, a spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

"Take down my buckler
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't."
Beaum. & Fl.: Cupid's Revenge, iv. 1.

* 4. A diamond at cards; according to others, a spade.

* 5. A pip on a card. [Pip, 3. *s.*]

"Those *picks* or diamonds in thie card."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 177.

6. Choice, selection; power or right of selection.

"France and Russia have the *pick* of our stahlee."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. vi., ch. vii.

7. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best.

"He was considered the *pick* of the two-year-olds."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 29, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth-making:* A thread: the relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. (*Amer.*)

2. *Masonry:* A sharp hammer used in dressing millstones.

3. *Paint.:* That which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil.

4. *Print.:* Foul matter and hardened ink collecting on type; also little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

5. *Weaving:* The blow which drives the shuttle. The rate of a loom is estimated at so many picks a minute.

¶ (1) *A pick of land:* A narrow strip of land running into a corner.

(2) *The pick of the basket:* The very best; the pick.

"It cannot be pretended that we have thus far succeeded in obtaining the *pick of the basket.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 26, 1885.

pick-hammer, *s.* A hammer with a pointed peen, used in cobbling.

pick-maw, *s.* The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus.* (*Scotch*).

"The very *pick-maws* and solan-geese outby yonder."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxv.

pick-up, pick-up-dinner, *s.* A dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals; a make-up dinner. (*Amer.*)

pick-wick, *s.* A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of a lamp.

* **pĭck** (2), *s.* [A.S. *pic.*] Pitch, tar.

pĭck'-a-băck, * pĭck'-a-păck, * pĭck'-păck, * pick'-back, *adv.* & *s.* [A redupl. of *pack.*]

A. *As adv.:* On the back or shoulders, like a pack.

B. *As subst.:* A ride on the back or shoulders.

* **pĭck'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Piccage.]

pĭck'-a-nĭn-nў, pĭc'-ca-nĭn-nў, *s.* [Sp. *pequeno niño* = little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant, a child.

"The plaguy negroes and their *piccaninnies.*"
Hood: A Black Job.

* **pĭck'-a-păck,** *adv.* [Pickaback.]

pĭck'-ăxe, * pick-ax, * pick-eys, * pick-oys, * pick-ois, pik-oys, * pykke-axe, * pyk-eys, *s.* [A popular corrupt. of O. Fr. *picois, piquois, picquois,* from *piquer* = to prick, pierce, or thrust into, from *pic* = a pickaxe, a pick, from Bret. *pik* = a pick; Welsh *pig* = a point; Irish & Gael. *piocaid* = a pickaxe.] [Peak, Pick, Pike.] An implement resembling a pick, except that one end of the head is broad and sharp, so as to cut.

* **pĭck'-băck,** *adv.* & *s.* [Pickaback.]

pĭcked, * piked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Pick, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pointed, sharp, sharpened to a point.

"Let the stake he made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Selected, chosen, choice.

"The youth was attended hy a *picked* body-guard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 3. Smart, spruce.

"'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a hair
Ahout hie whole bulk, but it stands in print."
Chapman: All Fools, v. 1.

* 4. Affected, nice, particular, dainty.

"The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heele of our courtier, he galls his kibe."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

picked dog-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Acanthias vulgaris*, the smallest and most abundant of the British sharks. Length eighteen inches to two feet. Called in Kent and Sussex the Bone-dog; in Cornwall the Skittle-dog, and in Orkney the Hoe.

* **picke-de-vant, * picke-de-vaunt,** *s.* [Eng. *picked*, and Fr. *devant* = in front.] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle under the chin.

"You have many toyes with such *Pickedevaunts*, I am sure."—*Taming of a Shrew,* p. 184.

* **pĭck'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *picked; -ly.*] Smartly, sprucely, finely.

"People goodly and *pickedly* arrayed."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman,* bk. i., ch. xvi.

* **pĭck'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *picked; -ness.*]

1. The state of being pointed or sharp at the end; pointedness.

2. Smartness, spruceness, fineness, daintiness, foppishness.

"Too much *pickedness* is not manly."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **pĭck-eër',** * **pick-ear,** * **pi-quecr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Ital. *piccare*; Fr. *picorer* = to plunder, orig. = to steal cattle, from Lat. *pecus*, genit. *pecoris* = cattle.] [Picaroon.]

A. *Trans.:* To plunder, to pillage.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pillage, to plunder, to maraud.

2. To skirmish.

***pĭck-eër′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *pickeer; -er.*] A marauder, a plunderer, a robber.

pĭck′-ĕl-hȧub, *s.* A round-topped helmet with a sharp spear-head, imitated from that formerly worn by arquebusiers and others, and now used in the armies of Prussia, the United States, and elsewhere.

pĭck′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pick,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** One who or that which picks or pecks; a pick, a pickaxe.

"With an iron *picker* clear away all the earth out of the hills."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

2. One who or that which picks, culls, or gathers. (Frequently in composition, as *hop-pickers,* a cotton-*picker.*)

3. One who picks or chooses.

4. One who picks or steals.

"If he be a *picker* or cut-purse, as there be very many."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 241.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth:* A machine or an implement for burling cloth.

2. *Cotton-manuf.:* A cotton-cleaner.

3. *Founding:* A light steel rod, with a very sharp point, used for picking out small, light patterns from the sand.

4. *Manége:* An instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog.

5. *Ordn.:* A priming-wire for clearing the vent.

6. *Print.:* A person whose duty it is to repair electro and stereo plates.

7. *Weaving:* The upper or striking portion of a picker-staff which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. Raw-hide is frequently used.

picker-motion, *s.*

Weaving: The system of parts involved in impelling the shuttle through the shed. [PICKER, II. 7.]

picker-staff, *s.*

Weaving: The bar which oscillates on an axis at its lower end, and by a sudden jerk imparts motion to the shuttle.

pĭck′-ẽr-ĕl, *s.* [Formed from *pike,* with double dimin. suff. *-er, -el,* as *cockerel,* from *cock.*] A small pike, a young pike. The term is applied to several species of fishes belonging to the Pike family.

"'Bet is,' quod he, 'a pike then a *pickerel.*'" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 9,293.

pickerel-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Pontederia (q.v.).

"The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed,* unless Gesner be mistaken."—*Walton: Angler.*

pĭck′-ẽr-ĭdge, *s.* [Prob., from *pick* and *ridge.*] A tumour on the back of cattle, a wornil.

pĭck′-ẽr-ĭng-ĭte, *s.* [After Mr. John Pickering; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in masses of long fibres or acicular crystallizations. Monoclinic (?). Hardness, 1; lustre, silky; colour, white; taste, bitter to astringent. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 37·3; alumina, 12·0; magnesia, 4·6; water, 46·1 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $MgOSO_3+Al_2O_3,3SO_3+22HO$. Found near Iquique, Peru.

***pĭc-kẽr-ôôn′,** *s.* [PICAROON.]

***pĭck′-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *pick; -ery.*]

1. A theft, a thieving, the stealing of trifles.

"Here are fortie brables and *pickeries* done about this towne more in any one daye."—*Script. Fleetwood in Ellis: Orig. Letters,* ser. ii., vol. iii., p. 89.

¶ It is possible *pickery* here may be for *bickery* = bickerings.

2. A place where cotton is picked. (*Amer.*)

pĭck′-ĕt, *piquet, *s.* [Fr. *piquet,* dimin. of *pic* = a pickaxe; Sp. *piquete;* Ital. *picchetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stake to which a horse is tethered.

2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale of a fence.

3. Two or more men, belonging to a trades-union, set to watch, intimidate, or annoy, the men working in a shop not belonging to the union.

"The strikers have posted *pickets* at all stations."—*Evening Standard,* Dec. 19, 1885.

***4.** A game at cards. [PIQUET.]

***5.** A form of punishment consisting in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fortification:*

(1) A stake with a sharpened end, used in laying off ground for fortifications.

(2) A stake sharpened at both ends; one driven into the ground and the other acting as an obstacle to the advance of the enemy.

2. *Military:*

(1) A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy; an outlying-picket.

(2) A body or detachment of troops kept fully equipped and ready in a camp for immediate service in case of alarm or of the appearance of an enemy; an inlying-picket.

(3) A guard or detachment of men sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

3. *Surveying:*

(1) A staff used with a surveying chain by the leader and follower, being passed through the end rings.

(2) A marking stake to indicate positions or stations.

picket-clamp, *s.* A device to hold pales while being dressed to shape.

picket-fence, *s.* A fence made of pickets or pales.

picket-guard, *s.* A guard or detachment of men always in readiness in case of alarm.

picket-pin, *s.*

Manége: An iron pin about fourteen inches long, used for picketing horses.

picket-pointer, *s.* A machine for dressing the heads of fence-pickets or pales.

pĭck′-ĕt, *v.t.* [PICKET, *s.*]

1. To fortify or protect with pickets or pointed stakes.

"The old *picketed* and bastioned forts are disappearing."—*Evening Standard,* Nov. 4, 1885.

2. To inclose or feuce in with narrow-pointed boards or pales.

3. To fasten or tether to a picket or stake.

4. To post or set a watch on, as on workmen. [PICKET, *s.,* I. 3.]

"They *picketed* the men coming to and going from Mr. R.'s shops."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 21, 1885.

***5.** To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

*** pĭck-ĕ-tē′,** *s.* [PICOTEE.]

*** pĭck′-fȧult, * pĭcke-fault,** *s.* [Eng. *pick,* and *fault.*] One who is ready to find fault; a censorious person.

"Rebuke and correct *pickefaultes.*"—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

pĭck′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PICK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pecking.

2. Choosing, selecting, gathering.

***3.** Songht out industriously; far-fetched. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 1.)

***4.** Nice, leisurely.

"He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 418.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of pecking or breaking with a pick or other sharp instrument.

2. The act of choosing, selecting, gathering, &c.

"Get rid of those who persist in careless *picking* as soon as possible."—*Scribner's Magazine,* April, 1880, p. 830.

3. That which is picked up or gleaned. (Used in both senses of the best or *pick* of anything, and the refuse of anything.)

4. Perquisites. (Generally used of something not too honestly obtained.)

"Lawyer Jermyn had his *picking* out of the estate."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt.* (Introd.)

***5.** (*Pl.*): Pulverized oyster-shells, used for making walks.

6. A hard-burned brick.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth Manuf.:* One of the finishing processes of cloth. It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush.

2. *Fibre:* A process in which devilled wool is examined for foreign matters and impurities.

3. *Metall.:* Rough sorting of ore.

picking-peg, *s.*

Weaving: The piece which strikes the shuttle and drives it through the shed.

picking-stick, *s.*

Weaving: The picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom.

pĭc′-kle (1), *** pik-il, * pyk-yl,** *s.* [Dut. *pekel* = pickle, brine; Low Ger. *pekel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A solution of salt and water in which fish, flesh, vegetables, &c., are preserved; brine.

"Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in *pickle.*"—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

(2) Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved.

(3) Vegetable or other substances preserved in pickle.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A position of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable or embarrassing position; a plight, a fix.

"How cam'st thou in this *pickle?*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

(2) A troublesome child. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Founding:*

1. A bath of dilute sulphuric acid to remove the sand and impurities from the surface.

2. The pickle for brass castings previous to lacquering is dilute nitric acid.

¶ *To have a rod in pickle for any one:* To have a beating or scolding in reserve for one.

*** pickle-herring,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A pickled herring.

2. *Fig.:* A merry-andrew, a buffoon, a zany. (Cf. *Addison: Spectator,* No. 47.)

"The first [competitor] was a ploughman. The *pickle-herring,* however, found the way to shake him."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 179.

pĭc′-kle (2), *s.* [A dimin. of *pick;* as much as a bird would pick up at once.] A small quantity of anything; a grain. (*Scotch.*)

"But what'e the use o' looking see glum and glunch about a *pickle* banes?"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. ix.

pĭc′-kle (3), *s.* [PICLE.]

pĭc′-kle (1), *v.t. & i.* [PICKLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To preserve in pickle or brine; to treat with pickle; to soak in brine.

"They vse to *pickle* them with vinegar and salt."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* ii. 110.

***2.** To imbue thoroughly with any quality.

3. To subject to the action of chemicals in the process of manufacture. [PICKLE (1), *s.,* II.]

4. To give an antique appearance to; to prepare and make up an imitation and sell it as genuine. (Said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.)

B. *Intrans.:* To preserve vegetable or other substances by pickling.

***pĭc′-kle** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *pick,* v.; frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pick frequently.

"His teeth he *pickles.*" *Sylvester.*

B. *Intrans.:* To eat mincingly or squeamishly.

¶ *To pickle in one's ain pock-neuk:* To supply one's self from one's own means. (*Scotch.*)

"*Pickle in your ain pock-neuk.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiii.

pĭc′-kled (le as ęl), *pa. par. & a.* [PICKLE, *s.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Preserved in pickle or brine.

* 2. *Fig.:* Thoroughly imbued with bad qualities; roguish.

"A *pickled* dog—I shall never forget him."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, v.

pĭck'-lŏck, * pĭck'-lŏcke, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, v., and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which a lock is opened or picked without the key.

"We have found upon him, sir, a strange *picklock*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

2. A person who picks or opens locks; a thief.

"He was a *picklocke*, and a false varlet."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, fol. 141.

* 3. Any means of obtaining admission or entrance.

"An office key, a *picklock* to a place."
Cowper: Expostulation, 379.

*** pĭck'-nĭck,** *s.* [Picnic.]

*** pick-ois, * pick-oys,** *s.* [Pickaxe.]

*** pĭck'-pĕn-nў,** *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *penny*.] A miser, a skinflint, a sharper.

"Sending out and dispersing these birds of his to be his hungry *pickpennies* throughout . . . the empire."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. ii., ch. ix., § 8.

pĭck'-pŏc-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *pocket*.] One who picks pockets; one who steals from the pockets of others.

"That half-guilty affectation of indifference with which the *pickpocket* walks past the policeman."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

*** pĭck'-pŏc-kĕt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pickpocket; -ism*.] The act or practice of picking pockets.

"Subject to the charge of *pickpocketism*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, clxxxviii.

*** pĭck'-pŭrse, pycke-purce,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pick*, and *purse*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who steals the purse, or from the purse, of another.

"At hand, quoth *pickpurse*."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

2. *Bot.: Capsella Bursa-Pastoris.*

B. *As adj.:* Mercenary, fraudulent.

"That *pyckepurce* authoritie must be borne with all."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience*, fol. 37.

*** pĭck'-quăr-rel, * pycke-quar-rel,** *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *quarrel*.] One ready to pick quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

"All his lyfe a *pyckequarrel* and a cruell and vnrighteous bloudshedder."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 349.

*** pĭck'-thăṅk,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pick*, and *thank*.]

A. *As subst.:* An officious person who does what he is not asked to do for the sake of currying favour; a flatterer, a toady.

"Smiling *pickthanks*, and base newsmongers."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Flattering, toadying, officious, cringing.

"Base *pickthank* flattery." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.

pĭck'-tooth, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *tooth*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth; a toothpick.

"He gave him his case of *pickteeth*."—*Bp. of St. Asaph*, in *Four Centuries of English Letters*, p. 146.

2. *Bot.: Ammi Visnago.*

Pĭck'-wĭck, *s.* [From the chief character in Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.] A small, cheap cigar.

Pĭck-wĭck'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Pickwick.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Mr. Pickwick, the hero of the *Pickwick Papers*. Used espec. in the phrase, a *Pickwickian sense*, that is, a merely technical, parliamentary, or constructive sense.

"He had used the word in its *Pickwickian* sense."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Pickwick Club.

"That honourable *Pickwickian* whose voice he had just heard."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

pĭc'-le (le as ĕl), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a form of *pingle* (q.v.).] A small piece of land enclosed with a hedge; an inclosure, a close. Written also *pickle* and *pightel*.

pĭc-nĭc, * pique-nique, * pĭck'-nĭck, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; the first element is prob. *pick*, v. = to eat.]

A. *As subst.:* Originally an entertainment to which each guest contributed his share: now a pleasure party the members of which carry with them provisions on an excursion into the country, &c.

"A most delightful water *picnic*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 3, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Engaged in a picnic; used at or for a picnic: as, a *picnic* party.

picnic-biscuits, *s. pl.* A kind of small sweet biscuit.

pĭc'-nĭc, *v.i.* [Picnic, *s.*] To attend or go to a picnic; to have a picnic.

pĭc'-nĭc-ĕr, pĭck'-nĭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *picnic; -er*.] One who goes on or joins in a picnic.

"Astonish the other *picknickers* by laughing rather wildly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

pī'-cō, *s.* [Sp.] A peak; the top of a mountain.

pĭc'-ō-lĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *piceus* = made of pitch; *ol(eum)* = oil, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_6H_7N. A volatile base, isomeric with aniline, discovered in 1846 by Anderson in coal-naphtha and in bone-oil, and readily obtained by the dry distillation of acroleïn-ammonia. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, which does not freeze at 0°, sp. gr. ·961° at 0°, is miscible with water, and boils at 135°. The salts of picoline are crystalline, very soluble, and readily decomposed by fixed alkalis, with separation of the base.

pĭc'-ŏt, *s.* [Fr.] A little loop or lob used to ornament needle-made laces of all kinds, and often introduced into embroidery.

pĭ-cō'-tah, *s.* [Hind.] A kind of sweep used in India to raise water for irrigation, the beam having a stepped foot-way, along which the operator walks to oscillate the beam.

pĭc-ō-teē', *s.* [Fr. *picoté* = pricked, marked.]

Bot.: A hardy garden variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. It is smaller than the Carnation. The margins of the petals are serrated; the colours principally yellow and white spotted.

pĭc'-ō-tīte, *s.* [After Picot de Lapeyrouse, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q.v.), containing over 7 per cent. of sesquioxide of chromium. Sp. gr. 4·08; colour, black; lustre, brilliant, Represented by the formula, $(MgOFeO)(Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, Cr_2O_3)$. Occurs in minute crystals and grains disseminated in Lherzolite (q.v.).

pĭc'-quĕt (qu as k), *s.* [Piquet.]

pī'-crą, *s.* [Lat. = a medicine made of aloes; Gr. *πίκρα* (*pikra*) = an antidote, from *πικρός* (*pikros*) = sharp, bitter, pungent.]

Med.: An officinal powder, containing four parts of aloes and one of canella. Used in Europe as an electuary, and in America as a cathartic.

pī-cræ'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πικραίνω* (*pikrainō*) = to make sharp, or bitter.]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubaceæ, tribe Ailantheæ. *Picræna excelsa* is a tree fifty or sixty feet high, with unequally pinnate leaves, common in Jamaica. It furnishes Jamaica quassia and the quassia chips of commerce. [Quassia.]

pĭ-crăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picr(ic); am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing picric acid and ammonia.

picramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5N_3O_5 = C_6H_3(NH_2)(NO_2)_2O$. Dinitro-phenamic acid. Produced by passing sulphydric gas through a saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid neutralised with ammonia, and decomposing the ammonium-picramate with acetic acid. It crystallizes in beautiful red needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 165°, and solidifies to a crystalline mass on cooling. It unites readily with bases, forming salts which are mostly crystalline.

pĭc'-rą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3NH_2$. Trinitraniline. Obtained by the action of ammonia on picryl-chloride. It forms dark green or violet crystals, which melt at 188°.

pĭc-rąm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic)*, and *ammonium*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}N_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_6H_3)'''\\ H_9\end{matrix}\right\}N_3$. A triammonium, the iodide of which is obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on picric acid. It deliquesces and becomes resinous on exposure to light, is soluble in water and alcohol, and from the latter solution is precipitated in the resinous state by ether. Picrammonium has not yet been isolated.

pī-crăm'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pikos*) = bitter, and *θάμνος* (*thamnos*) = a shrub.]

Bot.: A large genus of Ailantheæ, natives of tropical America. Tall shrubs with unequally pinnate leaves and large racemes of red flowers. The bark of *Picramnia ciliata*, a small Brazilian tree, is subacrid, and, according to Martius, is given as a substitute for cascarilla. An infusion of *P. antidesma* furnishes the majo bitters of the West Indian negroes.

pĭc-răm'-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic)*, and *amyl*.]

Chem.: The name applied by Berzelius to stilbeue or hydride of stilbyl. (*Watts.*)

pĭc-rą-năl'-çĭme, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *analcime*.]

Min.: A variety of Analcime (q.v.), which yielded Bechi (as a mean of two analyses) upwards of 10 per cent. of magnesia. Found in the rocks of Monte Catini, Tuscany.

pĭc-rą-nĭs'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picric*, and *anisic*.] Derived from or containing picric and anisic acids.

picranisic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Calhour's name for picric acid.

pī-crăş'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *πικρασμός* (*pikrasmos*) = bitterness.]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubaceæ, tribe Ailantheæ. *Picrasma quassioides*, formerly called *Nima quassioides*, a large scrambling shrub with small red drupes, is bitter and is used in the North of India as a febrifuge.

pī'-crąte, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic); -ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of picric acid.

pĭc'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picr(in); -ic*.] Having an iuteusely bitter taste.

picric-acid, *s.* [Carbazotic-acid.]

pī'-crĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pikros*) = bitter; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A slightly bitter substance obtained by Radig from foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. It has a yellowish-brown colour, is crystalline, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

pĭc'-rĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πικρίς* (*pikris*) = succory, endive.]

Bot.: A genus of Cichoraceæ, tribe Scorzonereæ. Involucre of many compact, upright, equal scales, with several small external linear ones. Receptacle naked. Pappus and the inner hairs feathery. Achenes transversely striate, with scarcely any beak. Species about twenty, from Europe and temperate parts of Asia. One, *Picris hieracioides*, an European weed, is two or three feet high, has yellow flowers, appearing from July to September, and is found at road sides and in the corners of fields.

pĭc'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pikros*) = bitter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pikrit*.]

Petrol.: A name given by Tschermak to a rock, consisting principally of olivine and augite, with sometimes hornblende, felspar, and magnetite. First found at Teschen, Silesia.

pĭc-rō-, *pref.* [Picric.]

pĭc-rō-ăl-lū'-mō-ġēne, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Ital. *allum(in)o* = alumina, and Gr. *γεν* (*gen*), base of *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Min.: A mineral approaching in composition to Pickeringite (q.v.). Crystallization monoclinic or triclinic; colour, white, sometimes tinted rose-red; streak, white; semitranslucent; taste, acid, bitter. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 36·80; alumina, 9·48; magnesia, 7·36; water, 46·36 = 100, yielding the formula, $2MgSO_4 + [Al_2]S_3O_{12} + 28$ aq. Fuses in its water of crystallization. Occurs in stalactitic forms, also as nodular masses with a fibrous radiating structure, with native sulphur, &c., in the Vigneria mine, Elba.

pĭc-rō-çў-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *cyanic*.] Derived from or containing picric and cyanic acids.

picrocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_5N_5O_6$. Isopurpuric acid, Picrocyamic acid. Unknown in the free state, but its potassic salt, $C_8H_4KN_5O_6$, is obtained by heating to 60° a mixture of two parts of

potassic cyanide and one part picric acid. It forms brownish-red scales of metallic green lustre, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. In the dry state it explodes violently when heated.

pĭc-rē-ĕ-rȳth′-rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *erythrin.*]

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$. A bitter crystalline body produced, together with orsellinic acid, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. It is soluble in water and alcohol, sparingly in ether, and when boiled with lime water is converted into carbonic acid, orcin, and erythrite.

pĭc-rō-flū′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Eng. *flu(or)*; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : An amorphous mineral, with a dull, greasy lustre. Two analyses yielded varying amounts of silica, with protoxide of iron, magnesia, lime, water, and fluorine. Found at Lupikko, Finland. Dana suggests that it is probably a mixture.

pĭc-rō-glȳ′-cĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Eng. *glyc(erine)*, and suff. *-ion.*] [DULCAMARIN.]

pĭc-rō-lī′-chĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *lichenin.*]

Chem. : A colourless, crystalline substance extracted from *Variolaria amara* by alcohol. It is inodorous, very bitter, permanent in the air, sp. gr. 1·176°, and melts at 100°; is insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, volatile oils, and carbon disulphide. The alcoholic solution has an acid reaction.

pĭc′-rō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *picrolit.*]

Min. : A variety of Serpentine (q.v.), occurring in masses of columnar fibres, somewhat rigid, and not easily flexible. Colours various.

pĭc-rō′-mĕr-īde, *s.* [PICROMERITE.]

pĭc-rō′-mĕr-īte, pĭc-rō′-mĕr-īde, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ite*, *-ide* (*Min.*); Ger. *picromerit.*]

Min. : A monoclinic mineral, occurring as crystals and crystalline encrustations. Hardness, 2·5; colour, white. Compos. : sulphuric acid, 39·8; magnesia, 9·9; potash, 23·5; water, 26·8 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $KOSO_3+MgOSO_3+6HO$. Found in the crater of Vesuvius with other sublimed products after the eruption of 1855. Also occurs at the Stassfurth salt mine.

pĭc-rō-phar-măc′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *pharmacolite.*]

Min. : A mineral resembling Pharmacolite (q.v.), from Riechelsdorf, Silesia. It contains, however, arsenic acid, 46·97; lime, 24·65; magnesia, 3·22; oxide of cobalt, 1·0; water, 23·98 = 98·82, thus yielding the formula, $(CaOMgO)_5 2AsO_5 + 12HO$. It is probably, as Dana suggests, a mixture.

pĭc-rō-phȳll, pĭc-rō-phȳl′-līte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *picrophyll*; Sp. *picrofila.*]

Min. : An altered pyroxene, found at Sala, Sweden.

pī-crō-rhīz′-a, *s.* [Gr. πικρός (*pikros*) = bitter, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot. : A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Digitaleæ. The bitter roots of *Picrorhiza Kurroa*, a small plant with blue flowers, are used in India as a febrifuge and powerful tonic.

pĭc-rŏs′-mĭne, *s.* [Pref. *picr(o)-*; Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell, and suff. *-ine.* (*Min.*).]

Min. : An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in cleavable or fibro-columnar masses. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·66; lustre, cleavage faces pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, greenish-white, dark-green, gray; streak, white, when moistened gives out a bitter argillaceous smell. Compos. : silica, 55·1; magnesia, 36·7; water, 8·2 = 100; hence the formula, $MgOSiO_2+\frac{1}{2}HO$. Found associated with magnetite, near Pressnitz, Bohemia

pĭc-rō-tā′-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; prob. Eng. (*Ti*)*tan*(*ium*), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Menaccanite (q.v.), which contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of magnesia, the formula being $(FeOMgO)TiO_2$. Sp. gr. 4·293 to 4·313. Found at Warwick, New York.

pĭc-rō-tĕph′-rō-īte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *tephroite.*]

Min. : A variety of Tephroite (q.v.), in which part of the protoxide of manganese is replaced by magnesia.

pĭc-rō-thŏm′-sŏn-īte (th as t), *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *thomsonite.*]

Min. : A variety of Thomsonite (q.v.), found in magnesian rocks in Tuscany, in which the soda constituent is replaced by magnesia. Compos. : silica, 40·36; alumina, 31·25; magnesia, 6·26; lime, 10·99; soda and potash, 0·29; water, 10·79 = 99·94, yielding the formula, $(CaOMgO)_3SiO_3+2\frac{1}{2}Al_2O_3SiO_3+4\frac{1}{2}HO$.

pĭc-rō-tŏx′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picrotox(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from picrotoxin.

picrotoxic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : The name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. (*Watts.*)

pĭc-rō-tŏx′-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *toxin.*]

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{14}O_5$. The poisonous principle of *Cocculus indicus* (q.v.), and extracted from that berry by means of hot alcohol. It is inodorous, intensely bitter and neutral to test-papers, crystallizes in stellate groups of needles, difficultly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and in warm fixed oils. With baryta, lime, and lead oxide it forms unerystallizable compounds which are difficult to purify.

pī′-crȳl, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic)*; *-yl.*]

Chem. : $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$. The hypothetical radical of picric acid.

picryl-chloride, *s.*

Chem. : $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3Cl$. A yellow substance, possessing an agreeable odour, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on picric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but is decomposed on heating.

Pĭct, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *Picti* = painted people, *pictus*, pa. par. of *pingo* = to paint. Trench is of opinion that it is more probably an alteration of a Celtic word, since the Romans saw painted and tattooed savages before they penetrated as far north as Britain.]

I. One of a race of people who anciently inhabited the north-east of Scotland. Their origin is doubtful.

* 2. One who paints his body or any part of it. (*Stecle.*)

pĭct-ar′-nie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The great tern. (*Scotch.*)

* **Pĭct′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Pict*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling the Picts.

"The Gothic monarch and the *Pictish* peer."
Byron : Curse of Minerva.

pĭct′-īte, *s.* [After a M. Pict(et), who first described the rock which contained it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A name given by Delametherie to some small reddish crystals, which were found in the protogine of Formenaz and Chamouni, but which proved to be Titanite (q.v.).

pĭc′-tō-grăph, *s* A pictorial symbol or sign, or a collection of such, making up a record or story.

† **pĭc-tō-grăph′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *pictus* = painted, and Eng. *graphic.*] Expressing ideas by means of pictures or hieroglyphics.

"They . . . were accustomed constantly to employ the ancient *pictographic* method."—*Brinton : Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

pĭc-tŏr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *pictorius*, from *pictor* = a painter.] Of or pertaining to a picture or pictures; forming pictures; of the nature of a picture; illustrated by or represented in pictures.

pictorial-lichen, *s.*

Bot (*Pl.*) : The tribe Graphidei (q.v.).

pĭc-tŏr′-ĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pictorial*; *-ly.*] In a pictorial manner; by means of pictures or engravings.

* **pĭc-tŏr′-ĭc,** * **pĭc-tŏr′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pictor* = a painter; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pictorial.

Picts, *s. pl.* [PICT.]

Picts' house, *s.*

Archeol. (*Pl.*) : Small stone houses built underground in Scotland, probably as places of concealment during war or other dangers. [BRUCH.]

* **pĭc′-tur-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being pictured or painted.

* **pĭc′-tu-ral,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*, *-al.*]

A. *As adj.* : Pertaining or relating to pictures; represented by pictures; pictorial.

"Horace Walpole . . . has traced the history of gardening in a *pictural* sense."—*Scott : Prose Works*, xxi. 80.

B. *As subst.* : A picture, a representation.

"Painted faire . . . with *picturals*
Of magistrates." *Spenser : F. Q.*, II. ix. 53.

pĭc′-ture, *s.* [Lat. *pictura* = the art of painting, a painting; prop. fem. sing. of *picturus*, fut. par. of *pingo* = to paint; Fr. *peinture*; Sp. & Port. *pintura*; Ital. *pintura*, *pittura.*]

* 1. The art of representation by drawing or painting.

"*Picture* is the invention of heaven."—*Ben Jonson : Discoveries.*

* 2. The work of a painter; painting.

"Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief either in *picture* or in sculpture, would usually weep."—*Wotton : Remains.*

3. A painting or drawing exhibiting the likeness of anything; a painted representation of any natural scene or action; a likeness drawn in colours; a likeness generally; a drawing, a portrait.

* 4. A representation in any way; a figure, a model.

"The young king's *Picture* was found in her Closet in virgin-wax."—*Howell : Letters*, p. 29.

5. Any resemblance or representation either to the eye or to the mind; an image.

"Still she heard him, still his *picture* form'd."
Tennyson : Lancelot & Elaine, 986.

6. A representation in words; a vivid description.

"Mr. Howard, we can well believe, does not intend to overcharge his *picture*."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1885.

picture-book, *s.* A book ornamented with pictures.

picture-cleaner, *s.* One whose business is to clean and restore the brightness of colours in old paintings; a picture-restorer.

picture-documents, *s. pl.*

Anthrop. : The name given by Tylor to records either entirely pictorial, or consisting of a mixture of pictures and Spanish and Aztec words in ordinary writing, which continued in use in Mexico, even in legal proceedings, for many years after the arrival of Cortez, and for the interpretation of which special officers were appointed.

"It is to this transition-period that we owe many, perhaps most, of the *picture-documents* still preserved."—*Tylor : Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 95.

picture-frame, *s.* A border, more or less ornamented, set round a picture.

picture-gallery, *s.* A gallery or large room in which pictures are hung or exhibited.

"In this great *picture-gallery* of Death."
Longfellow : Golden Legend, v.

picture-restorer, *s.* [PICTURE-CLEANER.]

picture-writing, *s.*

Anthropology :

1. The art of recording events and sending messages by means of pictures representing the things or actions in question. (*Tylor.*) It differs from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, in that none of the pictures are phonetic.

2. The record of an event, or a message sent, by a pictorial representation.

"The *picture-writings* are not only similar to one another, but are like what children make untaught, even in civilised countries."—*Tylor : Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 88.

pĭc′-ture, *v.t.* [PICTURE, *s.*]

1. To paint or draw a picture, likeness, or representation of; to represent by painting; to represent pictorially.

"Where your true image *pictured* lies."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 24.

2. To bring or form before the mind's eye; to form an ideal representation of; to image.

3. To describe in a vivid manner; to depict vividly.

"The frolics of the bear-garden most vividly *pictured*."—*Knight : Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 875.

4. To represent, to describe.

"Justice indeed is *pictured* blind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

5. To draw or form pictures or representations of things on.

"The *pictured* arras of Lombardy decorated the walls."—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. i., ch. iv.

pĭc'-ture-līke, *a.* [Eng. *picture; -like.*] Like a picture; after the manner of a picture.

"It was no better than *picture-like* to hang by the wall."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

* **pĭc'-tu-rĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pictur(e); -er.*] A painter.

"Let me goe to the *picturers*, I see goodly faces and am never the fayrer."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Zacheus.*

pĭc-tu-rĕsque' (que as k), *a.* & *s.* [Ital. *pittoresco*, from *pittura* = a picture; Fr. *pittoresque.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Forming, or suited for, a pleasing picture; having that quality which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial.

"You have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picturesque* and noble one can imagine."—*Gray: Letter from Rome*, April, 1740.

2. Abounding with vivid and striking imagery or ideas; graphic, vivid: as, *picturesque* language.

B. *As subst.:* That which is picturesque; that which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial, consisting of such objects as present a variety of colours, and an agreeable diversity of light and shade, and are found in what is termed romantic scenery.

"The lovers of the *picturesque* still regret the woods of oak and arbutus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

pĭc-tu-rĕsque'-lў (que as k), *adv.* [Eng. *picturesque; -ly.*] In a picturesque manner.

pĭc-tu-rĕsque'-nĕss (que as k), *s.* [Eng. *picturesque; -ness.*] The quality or state of being picturesque.

"Clear and unaffected *picturesqueness* of language."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

* **pĭc-tu-rĕsq'-uĭsh (q as k),** *a.* [Eng. *picturesque; -ish.*] Pertaining or belonging to the picturesque.

"That waked a *picturesquish* thought."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, i. 16.

* **pĭc'-tu-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pictur(e); -ize.*] To picture; to represeut in or by a picture; to form into a picture.

pī-cŭl', *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight of 133⅓ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1,600 taels. Also called Tan.

* **pĭc'-u-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. dimin., from Lat. *picus* (q.v.).]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Picumnus.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Picumninæ (q.v.).

* **pī-cŭm-nī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *picumn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith: Piculets; a sub-family of Picidæ. Bill short, straight, compressed; wings rounded; tail short, feathers broad, rounded at the extremity. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres.

pī-cŭm'-nŭs, *s.* [A Latin deity, the personification of the woodpecker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the Picumninæ (q.v.). Habitat, Tropical Asia. More usually a genus of Picidæ (q.v.).

pī'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a woodpecker.]

1. *Ornith.:* Woodpecker (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Picidæ (q.v.), with forty-two species, ranging over the Palæarctic, Oriental, Nearctic, and Neotropical regions. Bill cuneate, cylindrical; culmen, from which the lateral ridges are removed, straight. There are numerous American species, among which the Flicker, a common woodpecker of the United States, may be specially mentioned.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene (?) onward.

pĭd'-dĭng-tŏn-īte, *s.* [After Mr. Piddington, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral constituting the ash-gray mass of the Shalka meteoric stone. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·412; fracture resinous; contains small grains of chromite. Analysis yielded: silica, 57·66; protoxide of iron, 20·65; magnesia, 19·0; lime, 1·53, with a trace of alumina = 98·84. Dana makes it a sub-species of Anthophyllite, with which it agrees in composition.

pĭd'-dle, * **pid-del,** *v.i.* [Another form of *peddle* (q.v.).]

* 1. To deal in or concern one's self with trifles; to attend to trivial matters; to be over nice or precise.

"*Piddeling* about theyr howe and shaftes."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 117.

* 2. To pass one's time carelessly or lazily.

"Content with little, I can *piddle* here
On brocoli and mutton round the year."
Pope: Horace, sat. 2.

* 3. To pick at table; to eat daintily or squeamishly or without appetite.

"To *piddle* like a lady breeding."
Swift: Stella at Wood Park.

4. To make water; to urinate.

pĭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *piddl(e); -er.*] One who piddles.

* **pĭd'-dlĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *piddl(e); -ing.*] Trivial, petty, frivolous, minute, paltry.

"Some *piddling* criticks . . . have found fault with the last I mentioned."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 288.

pĭd'-dŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *pid* = a tapering-point.]

Zool.: The molluscous genus Pholas (q.v.).

* **pīde,** *a.* [Pied.]

pīe (1), * **pȳe (1),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ir *pighe;* Gael. *pighe, pigheann* = a pie.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fruit or meat pasty; an article of food consisting of meat or fruit baked with a paste over.

2. A mould or pit for preserving potatoes, &c.; a compost heap.

II. *Print.:* A mass of type mixed up indiscriminately.

¶ (1) *To go to pie:* To be mixed up indiscriminately. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Your military ranked Arrangement *going* all (as the typographers say of set types in a similar case) rapidly *to pie*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, vol. ii., book ii., ch. iv.

* (2) *To make a pie:* To combine in order to make an advantageous contract.

"The French party are *making a pye*."—*Bowes: Correspondence* (1583).

* **pīe (2),** * **pȳe (2),** *s.* [Fr. *pie*, from Lat. *pica* = a magpie; prob. allied to *picus* = a woodpecker.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A magpie.

"Soch as will nedes so flie at a *pye*, and catch a dawe."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A chatterer, a tale-teller, a gossip.

(2) The sum total, the whole quantity.

(3) The beam supporting the gin for loading timber.

II. *Eccles.:* A table or directory for devotional services; a table or rule in the old Roman Offices, showing in a technical way how to find out the service to be read upon each day.

"The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*."—*Common Prayer.* (Pref.)

* ¶ *By cock and pie:* An oath in which cock is a corruption of God, and pie is the Roman service-book.

"*By cock and pie*, you shall not choose, sir; come come."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

* **pie-coated,** *a.* Pied-coated (q.v.).

"The tulips in Mynheer Van Dunck's gardens were not more gorgeous than the liveries of these *pie-coated* retainers."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

pīe'-bâld, * **pye-balled,** *a.* [Eng. *pie* (2), s., and *bald* or *balled* = streaked, from Wel. *bal* = having a white streak on the forehead.]

1. *Lit.:* Having patches of various colours; party-coloured, pied.

"A *piebald* steed of Thracian strain he pressed."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 54.

2. *Fig.:* Diversified, mixed, heterogeneous, mongrel.

pīēce, * **pece,** * **peece,** * **pese,** *s.* [Fr. *pièce*, a word of unknown origin; cf. Low Lat. *pedica, petium* = a piece of land; Sp. *pieza* = a piece; Port. *peça;* Ital. *pezza;* Gr. πέζα (*peza*) = a foot, the hem or border of a garment.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A part or fragment of anything separated or detached in any manner from the whole.

"He cut it into *peces* twelfe." *Gower: C. A.*, vii.

2. A part, portion, or fragment of anything; not separated or detached.

"A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian."—*Addison.*

3. A thing considered separately, whether regarded as a part of a whole, or as a thing complete in itself.

"Dumb as a senator, and as a priest
A *piece* of mere church-furniture at best."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 425.

4. A definite or certain quantity or portion of certain things; as—

(1) A definite quantity of cloth; a piece of muslin is 10 yards; a piece of calico, 28 yards; Irish linen, 25 yards; Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells or 128 yards.

(2) A definite quantity of paper-hangings, containing about sixty-three superficial feet. French papers, however, vary in breadth, according to quality.

5. A distinct or definite portion of labour; work produced.

6. A composition, a performance; espec. applied to artistic or literary compositions or performances: as, a *piece* of music, a *piece* of poetry, a *piece* of plate.

* 7. An individual, a person. (Applied to males or females.)

"I had a wife, a passing princely *peece*."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 208.

* 8. Applied in contempt to a woman; a prostitute, a strumpet.

9. An individual, as possessing only a slight degree of a quality.

"If I had not been a *piece* of a logician."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

10. A coin: as, a *piece* of eight, a threepenny *piece.* (The *piece* was formerly a gold coin of the value of 22s.)

* 11. A vessel or cask of wine; a butt.

12. A measure of brandy, corresponding to the butt of wine.

13. A gun, a firearm: as, a field *piece*, a fowling *piece.*

* 14. A castle, a building, a town.

"Of this town and *pece* Count de Fuentes had the command."—*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, p. 1,169.

† 15. A weapon, offensive or defensive.

"There was a little quiver fellow, and a' would manage you his *piece* thus."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

* 16. A drinking-cup.

"*Peses*, masars, and spones." *Robin Hood*, i. 32.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A tablet of leather occupying a panel on the back.

2. *Chess:* One of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.

3. *Her.:* An ordinary or charge. The fesse, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, and the chevron are called honourable pieces.

¶ 1. *Of a piece, all of a piece:* Alike, like; of the same sort. (Often followed by *with.*)

"Scarcely any other part of his life was *of a piece with* that splendid commencement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *To give a piece of one's mind:* To speak plainly or bluntly to one. (Generally in an uncomplimentary manner.)

3. *To fall to pieces:*

(1) To become disorganized; not to keep together.

"During practice they had sometimes kept together, and had sometimes *fallen to pieces*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

(2) To be brought to bed of a child.

piece-goods, *s. pl.* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cottou shirtings, longcloths, sheetings, &c.

* **piece-master,** *s.* A middleman, between the employer and employed. [Piece-work.]

pīēce, *v.t.* & *i.* [Piece, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mend by the addition or insertion of a piece; to patch.

"Here and there *pieced* with packthread."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

* 2. To increase, to enlarge, to add to.

"Twice five hundred, with their friends to *piece* em."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

* 3. To unite, to join.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to fit together.

"It *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 23.

piēçe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *piece; -less.*] Not consisting of pieces; whole, compact, entire.

"In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types the *pieceless* centers flow."
Donne: To Countess of Bedford.

piēçe'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *piece; -ly.*] In pieces, piecemeal.

piēçe'-mēal, * **pece-mel,** * **piece-meale,** * **piece-mele,** *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *piece*; suff. *-meal* = Mid. Eng. *mele*; A.S. *mǽlum*, dat. pl. of *mǽl* = a portion, a piece.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In pieces, in parts, in fragments.

"The Greeks beneath,
Are *piecemeal* torn." *Dryden: Virgil; Æn.* ii. 636.

2. By pieces; piece by piece; by little and little in succession.

"And their masts fell down *piecemeal*."
Byron: Darkness.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Made up of pieces; single, separate.

"This edition was printed . . . from *piecemeal* parts written out for the use of the actors."—*Pope: Shakespeare.* (Pref.)

* **C.** *As subst.:* A piece, a fragment, a portion.

* **piēçe'-mēaled,** *a.* [Eng. *piecemeal*; *-ed.*] Divided or broken up into pieces.

piēçe'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *piece; -ner.*]

1. (See extract).

"The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the reels on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound for the purpose of joining the threads when they break are called piecers or *pieceners*."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. viii.

2. One who supplies the rolls of wool to the shipper in woollen manufacture.

piēçe'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *piec(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pieces or patches; a patcher.

2. *Weaving:* The same as PIECENER, 1.

piēce'-wŏrk, *s. & a.* [Eng. *piece*, and *work.*]

A. *As subst.:* Work done and paid for by the piece or job, in contradistinction to work paid for by the time occupied on it.

B. *As adj.:* Done or paid for by the piece or job.

"The riveters have refused to accept the reduction on the *piecework* rate proposed, and have left work."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

† **piēçe'-wŏrk-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *piece*, and *worker.*] One who works by the piece or job; one who does piecework.

"The *pieceworkers* have not yet made any representation to him."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

pīed, * **pide,** * **pyed,** *a.* [PIE (2), *s.*] Variegated, party-coloured, spotted, marked or variegated with large spots of different colours; wearing party-coloured dress.

pied-dishwasher, *s.* [PIED-WAGTAIL.]

pied-grallina, *s.*

Ornith.: Grallina picata, the Magpie Lark, or Little Magpie, of the Australian colonists.

pied-hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: Anthracoceros malabarica. It is remarkable in evincing a preference for a fish diet.

pied-kingfisher, *s.*

Ornith.: Ceryle rudis, common in India and Africa.

pied-seal, *s.*

Zool.: Pennant's name for *Monachus albiventer*, the Monk Seal.

pied-wagtail, pied-dishwasher, *s.*

Ornith.: Motacilla lugubris

pied-wolf, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis occidentalis*, the American Wolf. It is the *Lupus sticte* of Richardson.

† **pīed'-cōat-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *pied* and *coated.*] Having a pied or party-coloured coat.

"A *piedcoated* piper came thither."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 6, lett. 49.

pīed'-mŏnt-īte, *s.* [After Piedmont, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, its forms and angles resembling those of epidote. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·404; lustre, vitreous, somewhat pearly on some faces; colour, reddish-brown to reddish-black, when thin, columbine-red; streak reddish. Compos.: that of epidote (q.v.), in which a large part of the aluuina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese. Dana makes it a species, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, a variety of epidote. Found at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

pīed'-nĕss, * **pide-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *pied*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pied; variegation or diversity of colour.

"Their likenesse and uniformity in roundnesse, orientness, and *pidenesse* of many excellent colours."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 269.

piê-dôuçhe', (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Fr. *piédouche*, from Ital. *peduccio* = a console, a corbel.]

Archæol.: A bracket, pedestal or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

* **piedpoudre** (as **pyā-pôudr'**), *s.* [PIEPOUDRE.]

piedroit (as **pyā-drwâ'**), *s.* [Fr., from *pied* = a foot, and *droit* = straight, right.]

Arch.: A pier attached to a wall. It has neither cap nor base, and thereiu differs from a pilaster.

* **pied-stall,** *s.* [PEDESTAL.]

piēl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An iron wedge for boring stones.

* **piēled,** *a.* [PEELED.]

pīe'-man, *s.* [Eng. *pie* (1), and *man.*] One who makes or sells pies.

piēnd, *s.* [Dan. *pind* = a pin or peg; Ger. *pinne.*] [PEEN.]

* **pīe'-pôw-dĕred,** *a.* [PIEPOUDRE.] Having dusty feet.

pīe'-pôw-dre (**dre** as **dĕr**), **pīe'-pôw-dĕr, pī-pôw-dĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pied* = a foot, and *pouldre* (Fr. *poudreux*) = dusty.]

Old Law: An ancient court of record in England, once incident to every fair or market. The steward of the lord of the manor or the owner of the tolls was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice in all commercial injuries done in that fair or market, and not in any preceding.

"The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England, is the court of *piepoudre*, so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as dust can fall from the foot."—*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iii., ch. 2.

piĕr, * **pere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *piere* (Fr. *pierre*) = a stone, from Lat. *petra*; Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a rock, a stone.]

1. A detached pillar or wall supporting the ends of adjoining trusses or spans; or the springers of adjacent arches.

¶ The term standing pier is sometimes applied to the isolated structure; abutment pier to a wall from which springs the landward arch of a bridge.

2. The portion of a wall between the windows or doors.

3. The pillar or post on which a gate is hung.

4. An upright projecting portion of wall, similar to a pilaster, throwing the intervening sunken portions into panel.

5. A buttress.

6. A mole or jetty extending out from the land into the water, adapted to form a landing-place for passengers or merchandise from ships which float in the deep water alongside the pier or wharf. They are variously constructed. Some are founded on piles, with cross-timbers, braces, and sheathing; floor-timbers afford a road for the traffic. The wooden structure is sometimes filled up with stone, like a dike; at other times it is of the nature of trestle-work.

"A stable bridge runs cross from side to side . . .
And jutting *piers* the wintry floods abide."
Rowe: Lucan, iv. 24.

¶ A Pier and Harbour Act was passed in 1862.

pier-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch supported on a pier.

pier-glass, *s.* A large looking-glass between windows.

pier-table, *s.* A table placed between windows.

piĕr'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *pier*; *-age.*] Toll paid for the use of a pier.

pī-ĕr-ar'-dī-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Pierard of Kew.]

Bot.: A genus doubtfully placed by Lindley among the Sapindeæ, but now removed to the Euphorbiaceæ. Small trees, with alternate, simple leaves, and long, slender racemes of unisexual flowers, and three-celled ovaries. *Pierardia dulcis*, the Choopa, grows in Malacca; *P. sativa*, the Ramich or Lutco, in Malacca, Pegu, and Tipperah. Both have edible fruits.

piĕrçe, * **perce,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *percer*, prob. from O. Fr. *pertuisier* = to pierce, from Lat. *pertusus*, pa. par. of *pertundo.*] [PERTUSE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To penetrate or transfix, as with a pointed instrument.

2. To penetrate, to force a way into.

"Can curses *pierce* the clouds and enter heaven?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

3. To touch, move, or affect deeply; to sink into the feelings or heart.

"*Pierc'd* with grief the much lov'd youth he view'd."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 323.

4. To penetrate into, as into a secret plan or purpose.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To penetrate, as a pointed instrument.

"And *pierced* to the skin, but hit no more."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 44.

2. To penetrate; to force or make a way into anything.

3. To penetrate, so as to affect or move.

"Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 4. To penetrate, to dive.

"She would not *pierce* further into his meaning."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

piĕrçe'-a-ble, * **perce-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pierce*; *-able.*] Capable of being pierced.

"Not *perceable* with power of any starr."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 7.

piĕrçed, *pa. par. & a.* [PIERCE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Penetrated; entered into by force, perforated.

2. *Her.:* Applied to any bearing which is perforated so as to show the field under it.

piĕr'-çĕl, *s.* [PIERCE, *v.*] A gimlet for opening vent-holes in casks of liquor; a piercer.

piĕrç'-ĕr, * **perc-er,** * **pers-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pierc(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which pierces or penetrates.

* 2. One who or that which moves or affects strongly.

"Such a strong *percer* is money."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 16).

3. An instrument for piercing, boring, or penetrating; specif., an instrument for making eyelet holes; a stiletto, a piercel.

4. A sail-maker's awl.

5. A bow-drill.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Entom.:* An ovipositor (q.v.).

2. *Founding:* A vent-wire.

3. *Needlework:* A sharply-pointed instrument of steel, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, employed for making holes for embroidery, the shanks of buttons, eyelet-holes, &c.

piĕrç'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [PIERCE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Penctrating.

2. Affecting or moving deeply.

"With anguish Ajax viewe the *piercing* sight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 508.

3. Very severe or sharp: as, *piercing* cold, a *piercing* wind.

4. Exceedingly sharp, penetrating, or keen.

"Hie *piercing* eyes through all the battle stray."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 1,013.

piercing-file, *s.* A sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole.

piercing-saw, *s.* A thin blade fastened by screw-clamps, in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver.

piërç'-ĭng-lȳ, * **pears-ant-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *piercing; -ly.*] In a piercing manner; with penetrating or piercing force or effect; sharply, closely.

"So *pearsantlye* to prye
With eagle's syghte." *Brant: Horace*; sat. iii.

piërç'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *piercing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being piercing or penetratiug; keenness, sharpness.

"The quickness and *piercingness* of its thoughts."—*Dorham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i.

pī-ĕr-ĕlle', *s.* [Fr.] A mass of stones filling a ditch and covered with clay.

Pī-ĕr'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *Pierius.*] [PIERIDES.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides or Muses.

"Drink deep, or touch not the *Pierian* spring."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 15.

Pī-ĕr'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Class. Myth.: A name given to the Muses, from the district of Pieria in Thessaly, their natal region.

pī-ĕr'-ĭ-dī, pī-ĕr-ĭ-dī'-næ, *s. pl* [Mod. Lat. *pier(is)*, genit. *pierid(is)*; masc. pl. adj. snff. *-i*, or fem. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Papilionidæ. Inner margin of the hind wing not concave. Six British genera: Gonepteryx, Colias, Aporia, Pieris, Anthocharis, and Leucophasia.

pī'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Sing. of Gr. Πιερίδες (*Pierides*) (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Pieridi. Anteunæ long and slender, with a distinct knob at the eud; wings white in the female, with a dark spot near the anal angle; larva green, or green and black striped with yellow. Two broods in a year, feeding on Cruciferæ and Resedaceæ. Four are British: three common, viz., *Pieris brassicæ*, the Large, and *P. rapæ*, the Small White (Cabbage), and *P. napi*, the Green-veined White; one rare, viz., *P. daplidice*, the Bath White, in which the greenish under-side of the lower wing is spotted with white.

* **pier-rie,** *s,* [Fr. *pierrerie* = jewels, from *pierre* = a stone.] Jewels, jewelry.

pī'-ĕt, *s.* [PIOT.]

pĭ-ĕ'-ta, *s.* [Ital.] A representation, in sculpture, of the Virgin Mary holding the dead Christ in her arms.

pī'-ĕ-tĭsm, *s.* [PIETIST.]

1. The principles or practice of the Pietists.

"Historically, *Pietism* may be described as the formularisation of the popular discontent at the arid dogmatism which the [Lutheran] Church's continual conflict with Geneva and Rome had made endemic in the Lutheran pulpits."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 429.

2. Extremely strict devotion or affectation of devotion.

"A large proportion, probably of the recluses, soon drooped into the inanity of a trivial *pietism*."—*Taylor: Enthusiasm*, § 8, p. 209.

pī'-ĕ-tĭst, *s.* [Fr. *piétiste.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who makes a display or affectation of strong religious feelings.

"The *pietist* delighting in the Word of God."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 177.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*)*:* A party of Reformers in the Lutheran Church in the seventeenth century. The leader of the movement, an Alsatian, Philip Jacob Spener (1635–1705), when pastor in Frankfort, in 1670, was in the habit of holdiug private gatherings in which the Scriptures were explained practically rather than dogmatically, and, this movement spreading, Spener published his *Pia Desideria*, in which he deplored the incessant preaching of dogma, advocated reform in education, and formulated the opinion that a virtnous life was of more importance than a correct creed. After Spener's death the Executive interfered, and proscribed the open profession of Pietism, so that its professors had no opportunity of forming a new sect.

"The principal reforms demanded by the *Pietists*, to be gathered from the writings of their leaders, were these: First, that the theological schools should be reformed by the abolition of all systematic theology, philosophy, and metaphysics; and that morals, and not doctrine, should form the staple of all preaching. Secondly, that only those persons should be admitted into the Lutheran ministry whose lives were samples of living piety."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 430.

pī-ĕ-tĭst'-ĭc, pī-ĕ-tĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pietist; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Pietists, or to those who make a display of strong religious feeling.

"Found among the *pietistic*, non-resistant sects."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1879, p. 569.

pī-ĕt'-ra dū'-ra, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaid work composed of hard stones, such as agate, jasper, chalcedouy, carnelian, and lapis-lazuli, set in a slab of marble, generally black. The marble is worked to a thickness not much exceeding an eighth of an inch; the design is drawn upon it and cut out with the saw and file. The hard stones, formed to the desired shapes by the usual processes of gem-cutting, are accurately fitted into the spaces thus cut out, and the whole is attached as a veneer to a thicker slab.

pĭ-ĕt'-rê cŏm-mĕs'-sê, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaying in precious stones. The stones are cut into thin veneers, and sawn into shape, by means of a wire and emery powder, and finally fitted at the lapidary's wheel.

pī'-ĕ-tȳ, * **pi-e-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *piété*, from Lat. *pietatem*, acc. of *pietas* = piety; *pius* = dutiful, pious (q.v.); Ital. *pietà;* Sp. *piedad. Pity* and *piety* are doublets.]

* I. Filial reverence; reverence of one's parents, friends, or country; duty and devotion to one's parents; filial affection.

2. Reverence towards the Supreme Being, and love of his character; obedient love of the will of God, and zealous devotion to his service; the discharge of duty to God; devotion.

"Is *piety* thus and pure devotion paid."
Milton: P. L., xi. 452.

pī-ĕz-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πιέζω (*piezō*) = to press, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

I. An instrument invented by Oersted and designed to determine the compressibility of liquids, and the degree of compression under any given weight.

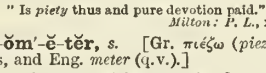
2. An instrument inserted into a water-main to show the pressure of the fluid at that point.

pĭf-fa-ra'-rō (pl. **pĭf-fa-ra'-rĭ), pĭf-fe-ra'-rō** (pl. **pĭf-fe-ra'-rĭ),** *s.* [Ital.] An Italian itinerant musician, who plays on a piffaro.

pĭf'-făr-ō, pĭf'-fĕr-ŏ, *s.* [Ital. = a fife.]

Music:

1. The old form of the oboe, still in use in



PIFFARO.

some districts of Italy and the Tyrol. [OBOE.]

2. A rude kind of bagpipe with an inflated sheepskin for the reservoir, common in Italy, and occasionally to be seen in the streets of London.

pĭg (1), * **pigge,** *s.* [Dut. *bigge, big;* Low Ger. *bigge;* A.S. *pecg;* Dan. *pige;* Sw. *piga;* Icel. *pika.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The young of swine, male or female; swine generally.

"They wolwe, as don two *pigges* in a poke."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,277.

(2) The flesh of swine; pork.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A disagreeable, rongh, rude, obstinate or cantankerous person.

(2) Sixpence. (*Slang.*)

II. *Metall.:* An oblong mass of metal as run from the smelting-furnace.

"A main channel, called the sow, is scraped in the floor, into which the metal flows from the tapping-hole of the furnace; on each side of this are shallow ditches to receive the metal from the main stem, and the laterals are called *pigs*."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, ii.

¶ 1. *A pig in a poke:* A blind bargain; something bought, taken, or accepted bliudly, without the quality or value being known. [POKE (1), *s.*]

2. *A pig's whisper:*

(1) A rather loud whisper.

(2) A very short space of time. (*Slang.*)

3. *To bring one's pigs to a pretty market:* To make a very bad bargain; to manage things badly.

4. *To drive one's pigs to market:* To snore.

pig-bed, *s.*

Smelt.: The bed or series of moulds formed of sand into which iron is run from the blast-furnace, and cast into pigs.

pig-boiling, *s.*

Smelt.: The decarburisation of the pig-iron by contact with oxidised compounds of iron, whereby carbonic oxide is produced below the surface of the molten metal, and, in escaping, causes the appearance of ebullition.

pig-eyed, *a.* Having small sunken eyes like those of a pig.

pig-faced trigger-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Balistes capriscus. [FILE-FISH.]

pig-faces, *s.*

Bot.: Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale. [MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.]

pig-footed perameles, *s.*

Zool.: Chœropus castanotis, from the banks of the Murray river. [PERAMELIDÆ.]

pig-iron, *s.* The same as PIG (1), *s.*, II.

pig-lead, *s.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore.

pig-pen, *s.* A pen for pigs; a pigsty.

pig-skin, *s.*

I. The skin of a pig. (It is used chiefly for saddlery.)

2. A saddle.

"It is only his third appearance in the *pig-skin* this season."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pig-sticking, *s.* Boar-hunting, a term used in India, but chiefly confined to Anglo-Indians.

"He has, besides, some good stories to tell of black-buck-stalking, *pig-sticking*, bear-hunting, and elephant-shooting."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1885.

pĭg (2), *s.* [See def.] A contraction of Piggin (q.v.).

pĭg, *v.t.* & *i.* [PIG (1), *s.*]

I. To bring forth pigs; to bear young as pigs; to farrow.

2. To be huddled together with several others in a single room by night as well as by day; to live like pigs.

"A single room where she *pigs* with her relatives."—*Chas. Reade*, in *Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1876.

* **pĭ-gā'-çĭ-a,** *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old Costume:

1. A pointed shoe worn in the Middle Ages, having the point made, it is said, like a scorpion's tail.

2. A pointed sleeve.

pĭg'-eŏn, * **pyg-e-on,** * **pyg-i-onc,** *s.* [Fr. *pigeon*, from Lat. *pipionem*, acc. of *pipio* = a young bird, a chirper, from *pipio* = to chirp or cheep; from the cry of the young birds; Sp. *pichon* = a young pigeon; Ital. *piccione, pippione* = a pigeon.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A greenhorn, a gull, a simpleton; one who allows himself to be swindled by sharpers. (*Slang.*)

II. *Ornithology:*

1. The genus Columba or Columbus (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*)*:* The family Columbidæ (True pigeons).

3. (*Pl.*)*:* The order Columbæ or Columbacei (q.v.).

¶ *To pluck a pigeon:* To swindle a greenhorn out of his money.

pigeon-berry, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The berry of *Phytolacca decandra.*

pigeon-breast, *s.*

Pathol.: A deformity, in which the sternum of a child is thrust forward. It is produced by rickets.

pigeon-breasted, *a.* Having a pigeon-breast (q.v.).

pigeon-English, *s.* The barbarous and childish dialect of English, in use in Chinese ports, between the English and American merchants and the native traders.

"The grammar of *pigeon-English* is not English but Chinese."—*Sayce: Compar. Philol.* 99, p. 189.

¶ So called from the word pigeon being used to supply the place of English nouns unknown to the Chinese. Thus a concert is

called a singsong pigeon, a conversazione a talkee pigeon.

pigeon-express, *s.* The conveyance of intelligence by means of carrier-pigeons; intelligence conveyed by carrier-pigeons.

pigeon-foot, *s.*

Bot.: Geranium molle.

pigeon-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Cereopsis (q.v.).

*** pigeon-hearted,** *a.* Timid, easily frightened.

"I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim,* iii. 5.

pigeon-hole, * pigin-hole, *s.*

1. One of the holes in a dovecot, by which the pigeons pass in or out.

2. A little division or compartment in a case for papers.

*3. *(Pl.):* An old game in which balls were rolled through little arches, resembling the holes in a dovecot.

"Ox roasted whole, horse-racing, *pigin-holes.*" *Ballads on Frost Fair* (1684), p. 29.

*** pigeon-hole,** *v.t.* To place or deposit in a pigeon-hole.

"We see the old bureaucrat *pigeon-holing* letters."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1889, p. 712.

pigeon-house, *s.* A dovecot.

*** pigeon-livered,** *a.* Of too mild a temper; pigeon-hearted, timid, mild, gentle.

"But I am *pigeon-liver'd,* and lack gall." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

pigeon-pair, pigeon's pair, *s.* A boy and a girl; twins, when a boy and a girl.

pigeon-pea, *s.* [Angola-pea.]

pigeon-toed, *a.* Having the toes turned in.

"The *pigeon-toed* step, and the rollicking motion." *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Dead Drummer.*

pigeon-wood, *s.* [Zebra-wood.]

¶ *Jamaica pigeon-wood:*

Bot., &c.: Guettarda speciosa.

*** pĭg'-eŏn,** *v.t.* [Pigeon, *s.*] To fleece, to pluck, to swindle out of money by tricks in gambling.

"Hazard's the word; if he flies at all
He's *pigeon'd* and undone." *Observer,* No. 27.

pĭg'-eŏn-rў, *s.* [Eng. *pigeon,* s.; *-ry.*] A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecot.

pĭgg, *s.* [Piggin.] An earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher.

"I shall wish them in the brown *pigg* again."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xlix.

pĭg'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; *-ry.*] A place with sties and other arrangements for the accommodation of pigs.

"Inside the substantial brick-built *piggeries.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 20, 1885.

*** pigges-nie,** *s.* [Pigsney.]

pĭg'-gĭn, *s.* [Gael. *pigean,* dimin. of *pigeadh, pige* = an earthen jar, a pitcher; Ir. *pigin* = a small pail.] A small pot or vessel with a handle, for holding liquids.

"Broad-mouth'd dishes, noggins, whiskins, and *piggins.*"—*Haywood: Dumbard Opened,* p. 45.

pĭg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a pig or pigs; swinish.

pĭg'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s., and *headed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having a head like a pig; having a large, ill-shaped head.

2. *Fig.:* Stupidly obstinate or perverse.

pĭg-hĕad'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pigheaded; -ly.*] In a pigheaded, obstinate, or perverse manner.

pĭg-hĕad'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pigheaded; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pigheaded; stupid or perverse obstinacy.

*** pĭght** (*gh* silent), *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* & *a.* [Pitch, *v.*]

A. *As pret.* & *pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pitched.

2. Determined, fixed.

"I di-smaled him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

*** pigh-tel, * pigh-tle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *pight* (q.v.).] A small inclosure.

*** pĭg'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *ling.*] A little or young pig.

"One porker, in particular, a fat little *pigling.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 29, 1885.

pĭg-mē'-an, *a.* [Pygmean.]

pĭg'-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *pigmentum,* from *pig-,* root of *pingo* = to paint; Fr. *pigment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. A kind of highly-spiced wine, sweetened with honey. (*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. iii.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arts & Manuf.:* One of the colouring materials used in painting, dyeing, &c. They are partly artificial and partly derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

2. *Science:* Any colouring of an organic kind when its composition cannot be determined, or has no definite name. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

3. *Anat.:* A black or brown matter in the cells of the cuticle, the choroid membrane of the eye, the posterior surface of the iris, and the investing membrane of the spinal cord. It consists of molecules, which, when they escape from the ruptured cells, exhibit molecular movement.

pigment-cell, *s.*

Anat. (Pl.): Cells containing pigment. [Pigment, II. 3.]

pigment-liver, *s.*

Anat. & Pathol.: A liver ascertained, after death by severe fever, to be dark or chocolate colored, with brown insulated figures on a darker ground.

pigment-molecule, *s.* [Pigment, II. 2].

pigment-spot, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The eyespot in the Infusoria and Rotifera.

pĭg-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *pigment; -al.*] Pertaining to pigments; furnished with pigments.

¶ Used specially of the cells which secrete the coloured portion of the skin and eye, and the membrane formed by such cells. Many animals have the power of expanding or contracting these pigment cells, under nerve stimulus, and thus of changing their color. This change is in some cases plainly protective.

pĭg-mĕnt'-ar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *pigmentarius.*] The same as Pigmental (q.v.).

pĭg'-mĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pigment; -ed.*] Imbued with pigment; coloured.

"The right valve of the oyster is always the most deeply *pigmented.*"—*Nature,* Nov. 26, 1885, p. 81.

*** pĭg-mĕnt'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pigment; -ous.*] Pigmentary.

pĭg'-mў, *s.* & *a.* [Pygmy.]

pigmy bush-buck, *s.*

Zool.: Cephalophus pygmæa, the Kleeneboc, or Kleene Blauw-boc, of the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Antilope pygmæa,* of Desmarest. It is about the size of a rabbit.

pigmy-footman, *s.*

Entom.: Lithosia pygmæola. Found near Deal.

pigmy-hog, *s.*

Entom.: Porcula salvania, a small pig found in the Nepal and Sikim Terai, probably extending into Assam and Bhotan. Length, including tail, about an inch long, twenty-seven inches; height, ten inches; weight, from seven to ten pounds. Blackish-brown, slightly and irregularly shaded with sordid amber; nude skin dirty flesh-colour; hoofs, glossy brown. There is no mane, and the female has but six mammæ. It is rare, and only found in the recesses of forests. The full-grown males live constantly with the herd—from five to twenty individuals—and defend the females and young from harm. They eat roots, bulbs, birds' eggs, insects, and reptiles. The female produces from three to four at a birth. (*Jerdon: Mammals of India.*)

pigmy-plovers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Glaucidium.

pigmy-parrots, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Nasiterna (q.v.).

pigmy shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Sorex pygmæus.

*** pĭg'-nĕr-āte, * pĭg'-nŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pigneratus,* pa. par. of *pignero, pigneror* = to pawn; *pignus,* genit. *pignoris* = a pledge.]

1. To pledge, to pawn, to mortgage.

2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker.

pignon (as **pēn'-yŏn**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pinus* = the pine.] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine-trees, as *Pinus Pinea.*

pĭg'-nŏr-ar-ў, *a.* [As if from Mod. Lat. *pignorarius.*] The same as Pignorative. (*Wharton.*)

*** pĭg-nŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pigneratio, pignoratio,* from *pigneratus,* pa. par. of *pignero, pigneror* = to pawn.] [Pignerate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of pawning, pledging, or mortgaging.

2. *Civil Law:* The taking of cattle doing damage as security, till satisfaction is made.

*** pĭg'-nŏr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pignoration.] Pledging, pawning.

pĭg'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A pledge or security for a debt or demand.

pĭg'-nŭt, *s.* [Eng. *pig,* and *nut.*]

Botany:

1. The root of *Carum bulbocastanum.*

2. That of *Bunium flexuosum.* [Earth-nut.]

"I, with my long nails, will dig thee *pignuts.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

pĭg'-ŏt-īte, *s.* [After a Rev. M. Pigot; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

Min.: A substance produced by wet vegetation on granite. The acid constituent was called "mudescous acid" by the author (Johnston). Compos.: $4Al_2O_3+C_6H_{10}O_4$ (the acid) $+ 27HO$, = a combination of an organic acid with alumina.

Pĭg'-ŏtt, *s.* A noted diamond, brought to England (where it still remains) by Earl Pigott and sold in 1801.

*** pĭgs'-nеў, * pigs-nie, * pigges-nie, * pigges-nye, * pygges-nie, * pys-ney,** *s.* [For *pig's eye: a nye* = an eye. See remarks under N.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A term of endearment applied to a girl.

"Come hither, ye *piggesnye,* ye little babe." *Chaucer: Remedie of Loue.*

2. The eye of a woman.

II. *Bot.: Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

pĭg'-stў, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *sty.*] A sty or pen for pigs.

pĭg'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *tail.*]

1. The tail of a pig.

2. The hair of the head tied up in a long queue or cue like a pig's tail.

"And hiding his *pigtail* in an ample kerchief."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

3. A kind of tobacco prepared in long ropes or twists.

"The tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail.*"—*Swift: Will.*

¶ *Pigtail and periwig style:*

Arch.: A ludicrous or contemptuous epithet applied to the later Rococo style prevailing in England from about the beginning of the seventeenth century till nearly its close.

"And a certain affinity between the architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a method of dressing the hair which then prevailed, has led to the expression *pigtail and periwig style* being employed to describe the period under consideration."—*Rosengarten: Architectural Styles,* p. 442. (Trans.)

pĭg'-tāiled, *a.* [Eng. *pigtail; -ed.*] Having a pigtail (q.v.), or anything resembling it.

pigtailed-baboon, *s.* [Chacma.]

pigtailed-macaque, *s.*

Zool.: Macacus nemestrinus, a short-tailed monkey found in Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, where it is frequently domesticated.

pĭg'-wēēd, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *weed.*]

Bot.: The genus Chenopodium (q.v.).

pĭg-wĭdg'-eŏn, pig-wig-gin, pig-widg-in, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. *Pigwiggin* is the name of an elf in Drayton's *Nymphidia.*]

A. *As subst.:* A fairy: hence applied to anything very small.

B. *As adj.:* Very small, diminutive, pigmy.

pĭhl'-īte, *s.* [After Pihl, a Swedish mining director; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A micaceous mineral, sometimes occurring as a pseudomorph after spodumene. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 2·72 to 2·74; lustre, pearly; colour, approaching silver-white, yellowish. Laminæ, when rubbed, separate into thin scales. Closely related to pyrophyllite (q.v.), but it contains alkalies.

pī'-kạ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Lagomys (q.v.).

pīke, * pic, * pyke, *s.* [Irish *pice* = a pike, a fork; *picioh* = a pickaxe; Gael. *pic* = a pike, a pickaxe; Welsh *pig* = a point, a pike: *picell* = a javelin; Bret. *pik* = a pick, a pickaxe; Fr. *pique*. The original sense = sharp point or spike: *pike, peak,* and *beak* are all variants of the same word; cf. also *pick* and *peck*. An initial *s* has been lost: cf. Lat. *spica* = a spike. *Peak, pick,* s., *pique, beak,* and *spike* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A military weapon, consisting of a narrow, elongated lance-head fixed to a pole or a simple spike of metal. The end of the staff had also a spike for insertion in the ground, thus allowing a musketeer to keep off the approach of cavalry while attending to his other arms. It is now superseded by the bayonet.

"The *pikes* of the rebel battalions began to shake."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. A central spike sometimes used in targets, to which they were affixed by screws.

3. A peak, a hill or mountain summit; generally used in compound names: as, Langdale *Pikes*.

"They are *pikes* and volcanos."—*Aubrey: Wilts*, p. 71.

* 4. A cracowe (q.v.).

5. A hay-fork, especially a pitching-fork.

"A rake for to bale up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* for to pike them up, handsome to drie."
Tusser: Husbandry Furniture.

6. A large cock of hay.

* 7. A staff. (*Morte Arthure*, fo. 90.)

* 8. A point, a spike; a pointed or sharp end.

"*Pyke* of a shoo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

9. A contraction of turnpike (q.v.).

"Consequence of vich, they retires from the world, and shuts themselves up in *pikes*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* Any individual of the genus Esox (q.v.), *Esox lucius*, the Common Pike is one of the largest freshwater fishes, attaining a length of two to four feet. Pikes are extremely voracious, and, though small fish and frogs form their staple food, the remains of ducks and geese have been found in their stomachs. They are very long-lived; and on the evidence of rings, which in the middle ages were sometimes put in their gill-covers, it has been maintained that some individuals have been captured at the mature age of 250 years. The Pikes are migrants, and have been known to travel overland. The head and back are olive-brown, sides paler, belly silvery white; body mottled with roundish spots, which sometimes form cross-bars on tail. The English name has reference to the elongated form of the fish, or the shape of its snout. This fish is of wide distribution, being found abundantly in the waters of the United States, Asia, and Europe. There are four or five other species, the most notable of them being the *Muskallunge* of our great lakes, which is often 6 feet long, and a "grand game fish." *Esox reticulatus*, the Pickerel of the Eastern States, is a smaller species. These are all valuable food fishes. The name Pike is sometimes given to some American perches and other fish.

"The growth of the *pike*, if well supplied with food, seems almost unlimited."—*Household Words*, Feb. 18, 1854, p. 16.

* 2. *Turning:* A point or centre on which to fasten anything to be turned.

pike-head, *s.* The pointed top of a spear, &c. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 37.)

pike-headed, *a.* Having a sharp-pointed head.

Pike-headed alligator:

Zool.: Alligator lucius, or *mississippensis*. [MISSISSIPPI-ALLIGATOR.]

pike-keeper, *s.* The keeper of a turnpike. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.)

pike-perch, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Lucioperca (q.v.).

pike-staff, *s.*

1. The wooden staff or shaft of a pike.

2. A long staff with a sharp spike in the lower end, carried in the hand as a support in frosty weather.

* **pīke** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *piquer* = to pierce.] To pry, to peep.

"Gan in at the curtein *pike*."
Chaucer. Troilus, iii. 60.

pīke (2), *v.t.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

pīke (3), *v.t.* [PICK, *v.*]

1. To pick.

2. To steal.

pīke (4), *v.t.* To convert into a turnpike. (*U. S.*)

pīked, *a.* [Eng. *pik(e)*, *s.*; *-ed.*] Pointed, peaked; ending in a point; acuminated.

"*Piked* points of knives, which they having gotten of the French men, broke the same and put the points of them in their arrowes' heads."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, iii. 517.

* **pike-de-vant,** *s.* [PICKEDEVANT.]

pīke'-lĕt, pīke'-lĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A light cake or muffin; a crumpet.

pīke'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *pike*, *s.*, and *man.*]

1. A soldier armed with a pike.

"And straight, by savage zeal impell'd,
Forth rush'd a *pikeman*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, v.

* 2. A miner working with a pike or crowbar.

* 3. A turnpike keeper.

"Very few persons thought there was any impropriety in bilking a *pikeman*."—*Morning Chronicle*, July 15, 1857.

pĭk'-ĕr-ęl, *s.* [PICKEREL.]

pīk'-ey, *s.* [Local Kentish *piky, pikey* = a gipsey.] (See etym.)

"A large piece of waste land, known as Penenden Heath, on the borders of Maidstone, which has been the rendezvous of *pikeys* and vagrants."—*Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 26, 1881.

pĭk'-rīte, *s.* [PICRITE.]

* **pĭl,** *v.t.* [PILL (2), *v.*]

pĭ'-lăff, *s.* [PILLAW.]

pil-age, *s.* [PELAGE.]

pĭl-ar'-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Pilar, of Agram; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Chrysocolla (q.v.), containing over 16 per cent. of alumina. Appeared homogeneous under the microscope. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 2·62; lustre, dull; colour, light greenish-blue. Occurs in Chili.

pĭ-lăs'-tẽr, * pĭl-lăs'-tẽr, * py-las-ter, *s.* [Fr. *pilastre*, from Ital. *pilastro* = a pilaster, from *pila* = a flat-sided pillar; Lat. *pila* = a pillar.]

Arch.: A square column, generally attached to a wall, as an ornamental support to an arch, &c., and seldom projecting more than one-fourth or one-third of its breadth from the wall.

"A house which may still be easily known by *pilasters* and wreaths, the graceful work of Inigo."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

CORINTHIAN PILASTER. (*From West front of St. Paul's.*)

pĭ-lăs'-tẽred, *a.* [Eng. *pilaster; -ed.*] Furnished or ornamented with pilasters.

"The polish'd walls of marble be
Pilaster'd round with porphyry."
Cotton: Entertainment to Phillis.

pĭ'-lâu, pĭ'-lâw, *s.* [PILLAW.]

* **pĭlch, * pilche,** *s.* [A.S. *pylce*, from Low Lat. *pellicea*, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin.] [PELISSE.]

1. A coat or dress of skins.

"Clothed in a *pilche* of a camel's hide."—*Vidal: Luke* vii.

2. A flannel cloth for an infant.

pĭl'-ęhard, pĭl'-ęhẽr, *s.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. Celtic; cf. Ir. *pilsèir* = a pilchard; Ir. *pelog*; Gael. *peilig* = a porpoise. The final *d* is excrescent. (*Skeat.*)]

Ichthy.: Clupea pilchardus, an important food-fish, never absent from the coast of Cornwall, the seat of the pilchard fishery, which commences in July, and lasts till the gales of the autumnal equinox set in. It abounds also on the coast of Portugal and in the Mediterranean. It is a thicker and smaller fish than the herring; the upper part of the body is bluish-green, belly and sides silvery-white. It may be easily recognised by the radiating ridges on the operculum, which descend towards the sub-operculum. It is largely cured for exportation, and of late years pilchards have been tinned in oil, and when thus prepared are known as Cornish Sardines.

* **pilche,** *s.* [PILCH.]

* **pĭlch'-ẽr (1),** *s.* [PILCH.]

1. A furred gown or dress; a pilch.

2. A scabbard.

"Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

* **pĭl'-ęhẽr (2),** *s.* [PILCHARD.]

pĭl'-corn, pĭll'-corn, *s.* [Eng. *pill; corn.*]

Bot.: *Avena nuda.*

* **pĭl'-crōw,** *s.* [See def.] A curious corruption of paragraph (q.v.).

pīle (1), *** pȳle** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pile* = a ball to play with, a pile, from Lat. *pila* = a ball; Sp. *pila*; Port. *pilha.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A heap; a mass of things heaped together: as, a *pile* of wood, a *pile* of stones, &c.

2. A regularly formed mass or heap, as of shot or shell, piled in pyramidal or wedge-shaped forms.

3. A heap or mass of combustible materials collected for the burning of a body.

"Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood,
Were pour'd upon the *pile* of burning wood."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 982.

4. A large building or edifice; a mass of buildings.

"When the new Houses of Parliament are finished they will form a very sumptuous *pile* indeed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

5. A mass, an accumulation.

"Such *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

6. Anything built up or constructed; a construction, a composition.

"The intellect can raise,
From airy words alone, a *pile* that ne'er decays."
Wordsworth: Inscriptions; For a Seat.

7. A stack of arms.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Electricity:*

(1) A series of elements thus constituted: First, a disc of copper resting below on a wooden framework, and above in contact with a disc of cloth moistened by acidulated water or brine; above this again a disc of zinc. As frequent a repetition of this series as is desired (the disc of zinc, however, being always the highest) will constitute a more or less tall column like a pile, whence the name. The first having been planned and made by Volta, the appellation generally given to Voltaic pile.

(2) Any instrument or mechanism for producing Voltaic electricity, even though it does not take the form of a pile.

2. *Metall.:* [FAGGOT, *s.*, II. 2].

3. *Med.* (*Pl.*): [PILES].

¶ (1) *Nobili's pile:* [NOBILI'S THERMOPILE].

(2) *To make one's pile:* To make one's fortune. (*American.*)

pile-clamp, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for removing hemorrhoids.

pīle (2), *** pȳle** (2), *s.* [A.S. *pil* = a stake, from Lat. *pila* = a pillar, a pier, or mole of stone; Fr. *pile*; Ital. & Sp. *pila*. There appears to be some confusion with A.S. *pil*, Lat. *pilum* = a javelin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A pillar.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 3. A sharp stake.

"Deep in earth, below,
Strong *piles*, infix'd, stood averse to the foe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 88.

* 4. The head of an arrow or lance; an arrow with a square head used in a crossbow.

"His spear a bent, both stiff and strong
The *pile* was of a horse-fly's tongue."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

* 5. A small javelin; an arrow.

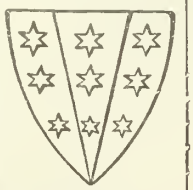
"Where *piles* with *piles*, eagles with eagles met."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 161.

* 6. One side of a coin; the reverse of a coin. The allusion is to the stamping of money; one side of the coin bore a cross, the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the pile or short pillar on which the coin rested. Hence, used for a coin, money, and the game of *cross and pile* = pitch and toss.

"A man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up by such measure."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch. & Eng.:* A beam or timber driven into treacherous ground to form a foundation for a structure, or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. Piles are named according to their structure, and the most important kinds are described under the respective qualifying terms—*e.g.*, false-pile (q.v.).


PILE.

2. *Her.:* One of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form, and issuing from the chief with the point downwards. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and if charged two-thirds.

¶ *Per pile:*

Her.: A term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

pile-cap, *s.*

Eng.: A beam connecting the heads of piles.

pile-drawer, *s.*

Eng.: A machine or apparatus for drawing piles out of the ground.

pile-driver, *s.*

1. A machine used in driving piles.

2. [Monkey, I. 2].

pile-dwellers, *s. pl.* Lake-dwellers (q.v.)

"The *pile-dwellers* possessed vegetables not traceable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland."—*Dawkins. Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

pile-dwelling, *s.* A lake or lacustrine dwelling. [Lake-dwelling.]

pile-engine, *s.*

Eng.: A pile-driver (q.v.).

pile-hoop, *s.*

Eng.: An iron band round the head of a pile, to prevent splitting.

pile-plank, *s.*

Eng.: One of a number of planks, about nine inches wide, and two to four thick, having the points sharpened, and driven into the ground with the edges close together in hydraulic works, so as to form a coffer-dam.

pile-shoe, *s.*

Eng.: An iron joint at the foot of a pile, to enable it to penetrate hard ground.

pile-worm, *s.* A worm found in imbedded piles or stakes.

pile (3), *s.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; Fr. *poil.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.

2. The shag or hair on the skins of animals.

II. *Fabric:* The nap of cloth.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet."—*Grew.*

pile-carpet, *s.* A carpet made like Brussels carpet, excepting that the loops are cut, forming a pile or downy surface.

pile-warp, *s.* A warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap.

pile-wire, *s.*

Weaving: The wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

pīle (4), *s.* [Peel (3), *s.*]

pīle (1), *v.t.* [Pile (1), *s.*]

1. To collect or heap together in a mass or pile, to heap up.

"Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead,
And the *pil'd* victims round the body spread."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 207.

2. To accumulate; to bring together; to gather: as, To *pile* quotations or extracts.

3. To fill with piles or heaps.

¶ *To pile arms:*

Mil.: To stack or place three rifles together in such a position that the butts rest firmly on the ground, and the muzzles are locked together obliquely.

pīle (2), *v.t.* [Pile (2), *s.*] To support or strengthen with, or as with, piles; to drive piles into.

* **pile** (3), *v.t.* [Peel, *v.*] To peel; to strip the skin or rind off.

¶ *To pile barley:* To break off the awns of threshed barley.

pī'-lē-a, *s.* [Lat. *pileus* = a cap. Named from the appearance of the perianth.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. About 130 are known. *Pilea muscosa* is a small creeper, from the warmer parts of America. An extract of it is given by the Brazilians in dysuria.

pī'-lē-ate, pī'-lē-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pileatus*, from *pileus* = a hat or cap.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form of a cap or covering for the head.

2. *Botany & Zoology:*

(1) Having the form of a cap.

MUSHROOMS (PILEATE).

"A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

(2) Having a pileus.

pileated-vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: *Neophron pileatus*, a brown vulture occurring throughout Africa.

* **pīled** (1), * **pilde,** *a.* [Eng. *pile* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a pile or point; pointed.

"At Delops, Magus threw
A speare well *pilde*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xv.

pīled (2), *a.* [Eng. *pile* (3), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a pile or nap.

"With that money I would make thee several cloaks and line them with black crimson, and tawny, three *piled* velvet."—*Barry: Ram Alley*, iii. 1.

* **piled-ness, * pild-ness,** *s.* [Pile (3), *v.*] Meanness, shabbiness.

"Some scorned the *pildness* of his garments."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 167.

pīle'-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *pileus* = a cap or hat, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a hat or cap; pileate.

* **pīle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *pile* (1), *v.*; *-ment.*] An accumulation, a pile, a heap.

"Costly *pilements* of some curious stone."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 2.

* **pī-lĕn'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A light easy carriage used by the Roman ladies on great occasions. It was frequently richly decorated, and had a canopy supported by pillars, beneath which the rider was seated.

pĭl-ĕ-ō'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pileus* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Any small cap-like body.

2. *Spec.:* The receptacle of certain fungals.

pī-lĕ-ō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. πιλέω (*pileō*) = to comb.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, from the lakes and rivers of North America.

pī-lĕ-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πίλεος (*pileos*) = a cap, and ὄψ (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Zool.: Bonnet-limpet; a genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Calyptræidæ. Shell conical, apex posterior, spirally recurved; aperture rounded, muscular impression horse-shoe shaped; margin of the mantle fringed. Recent species eight, nearly world-wide; fossil twenty, from the Lias onward. *Pileopsis hungaricus* or *Pileopsis ungarica*, the Hungarian Bonnet, is found on oysters.

pĭl-ĕ-ō-rhī-zą, *s.* [Gr. πίλεος (*pileos*) = a cap, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The cap of a root; a membranous hood at the end of a root. Examples, Nuphar, Lemna, Pandanus, the Coniferæ.

* **pīl'-ĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair.] Of or pertaining to hair; covered with hair; pilose.

pīl'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pil(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who piles or forms things into a heap.

* **pil-er (2),** *s.* [Pillar.]

pīles, * **pyles,** *s. pl.* [Pile (1), *s.*]

Pathol.: [Hæmorrhoid].

* **pī-lĕ'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *pilum* = a javelin.]

Old Arm.: An arrow used by the mediæval archers, having a small knob on the shaft, a little below the head, to prevent its going too far into a body.

pī'-lĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *pilus* = hair.]

PILEUS.

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A felt cap or hat; a skull-cap worn by the Romans.

2. *Bot.:* The umbrella-like top of an Agaricus, crowning the stipes and bearing the hymenium. Called also the Cap.

pīle'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *pile* (1), *s.*, and *work.*] Pile-dwellings, lake-dwellings.

* **pīle'-wŏrn,** *a.* [Eng. *pile* (3), *s.*, and *worn.*] Having the pile or nap worn off; threadbare.

pīle'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pile*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Ranunculus Ficaria:* called also *Ficaria ranunculoides.*

pĭl'-fẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *pelfrer* = to pilfer, from *pelfre* = booty, pelf (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To practise or indulge in petty theft; to steal in small quantities.

"A wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To steal in petty theft; to filch away.

"Not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace." *Cowper: Task*, i.

* **pĭl'-fẽr-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *pilfer*; *-age.*] Pilfering.

pĭl'-fẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pilfer*; *-er.*] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

"The idle *pilferer* easier there
Eludes detection." *Dyer: Fleece*, ii.

pĭl'-fẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pilfer.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Petty theft.

"*Pilferings* and most common trespasses."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

pĭl'-fẽr-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pilfering*; *-ly.*] In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; filchingly.

* **pĭl'-fẽr-ў,** * **pil-fry,** *s.* [Eng. *pilfer*; *-y.*] Petty theft; pilfering.

"He . . . was convicted of *pilfery* in his office."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 829.

pĭl'-gar-lĭck, * **pilled-gar-lick,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood suggests, "one who *peels garlic* for others to eat; one who is made to endure hardships while others are enjoying themselves.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

pĭl'-grĭm, * **pele-grim,** * **pile-grim,** * **pyl-grim,** *s. & a.* [O. F. *pelegrin, pelerin*, from Lat. *peregrinus* = a stranger, a foreigner, from *pereger* = a traveller: *per* = over, across, and *ager* = a land, a country; Fr. *pélerin*; Prov. *pellegrins*; Sp. & Port. *peregrino*; Ital. *peregrino, pellegrino*; O. H. Ger. *piligrim*; Dan. *pilgrim*;

Dut. *pelgrim*; Sw. *pelegrim*; Ger. *pilger*. *Pilgrim* and *peregrine* are doublets.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A traveller, a wanderer, a stranger; specif., one who travels to a distance from his own land to visit some holy place or shrine, or to pay his devotions at the shrine of some saint.

¶ For the distinction between a *pilgrim* and a *palmer*, see PALMER, *s.* 1.

2. *In Script.:* One living in this world, but who does not look on it as his home; one who looks forward to life in a heavenly country. (Heb. xi. 13.)

*** B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to pilgrims or pilgrimages. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 427.)

Pilgrim Fathers, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The name given to 102 Puritans, seventy-four men and twenty-eight women, who sailed in the *Mayflower* from Plymouth, on Sept. 6, 1620, to seek in America the religious liberty denied them in England. Landing on Plymouth Rock, they, on Dec. 25, 1620, founded a colony, which became the germ of the New Englaud States.

*** pilgrim-salve,** *s.*

1. An old kind of ointment.

2. Ordure. (*Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 137.)

*** pĭl'-grĭm,** *v.i.* [PILGRIM, *s.*] To make a pilgrimage; to wander, to ramble.

"To him duly on Sunday Adam and a select group were in the habit of *pilgriming* for sermon."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 84.

pĭl'-grĭm-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. *pélerinage*, from *pélerin* = a pilgrim (q.v.); Ital. *pellegrinaggio*; Sp. *peregrinage*.]

1. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; specif., a journey to some distant place, sacred and venerable for some reason, undertaken for devotional purposes.

"Each did his patron witness make
That he such *pilgrimage* would take."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 28.

2. *In Script.:* The journey of human life. (*Genesis* xlvii. 9.)

*3. A time irksomely spent; a long and weary time.

"In prison hast thou spent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

¶ Three classes of people in most religions have been strongly impelled to undertake pilgrimages. First, those who, being deeply pious, desire to visit spots rendered sacred by what are believed to be special manifestations of Divinity; second, those who possess the instinct of the traveller and love to visit strange scenes; third, those who hope to obtain greater facilities for immorality than they are likely to have at home. Pilgrimages are an essential part of the Hindoo and Muhammadan systems, and the visits to Jerusalem three times a year of the Jewish race were of the nature of pilgrimages. The Empress Helena led the way in Christian pilgrimages by visiting Jerusalem in A.D. 326. Once commenced, they continued through the whole middle ages, and then somewhat flagged, but have recently been revived.

¶ *Pilgrimage of Grace:*

Hist.: An insurrection excited by the forcible suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII. It broke out in Lincolnshire in Sept., 1536, and, after a lull in October, spread to Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other northern counties. The insurgents took Hull, York, &c. They were suppressed by force of arms in 1537.

*** pĭl'-grĭm-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.i.* [PILGRIMAGE, *s.*] To go on a pilgrimage.

"To Egypt she'll *pilgrimage*."
Stapylton: Juvenal, vi. 555.

*** pĭl'-grĭm-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pilgrim*; *-ize.*] To go on a pilgrimage; to wander about as a pilgrim.

"An thou will but *pilgrimize* it along with me to the land of Utopia."—*Ben Jonson: Cuse is Altered*, ii. 4.

pī'-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *pilus* = a hair.]

Bot.: Hairs. There are *pili capitati*, *pili Malpighiacei*, &c.

pī-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *pileus* = a cap a hat, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.]

1. *Bot.:* An orbicular, hemispherical shield, the outside of which changes to powder. It occurs in such lichens as Calycium. (*De Candolle.*)

2. *Zool.:* The name given by Müller to the larva of Nemertes (q.v.). It is so called from its helmet form.

pī-lĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf. [HAIR-POINTED.]

pī'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of or resembling down or hairs.

pī-lĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; *gero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing hair or down; covered with hair.

pīl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PILE (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Removing the hair from hides by piling or hanging up in a stove.

piling-iron, *s.* An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

pīl'-ĭng, *s.* [PILE (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of gathering or collecting into a pile or heap.

2. *Metall.:* Building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pile or faggot. [FAGGOT, *s.* II. 2.]

pĭl-ĭ'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πίλινος (*pilinos*) = made of felt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in acicular crystals aggregated into a felt-like mass somewhat resembling asbestos. Crystallization, determined by optical characters, orthorhombic. Sp. gr. 2·623; lustre of crystals, silky; colourless. An analysis yielded, silica, 55·70; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 18·64; lime, 19·51; lithia, 1·18; water, 4·97 = 100. Proposed formula, $(CaLi_2)[Al_2]Si_5O_{15}+aq$. Found with various minerals in cavities in granite at Striegau, Silesia.

*** pĭl'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *pileus.*] A kind of hat. (*Pierce Plowman's Crede*, 839.)

pĭll (1), * pille, * pylle, *s.* [A contract. of Fr. *pilule*, from Lat. *pilula* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit:* A little ball or small round mass of some medicinal substance to be swallowed whole.

"By potions, electuaries, or *pylles*."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* Something unpleasant or unwelcome which has to be swallowed, accepted, or put up with.

"Yet cannot thei abyde to swallow down the holsome *pille* of veritie."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

pill-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Byrrhus.

2. *Pl.:* The family Byrrhidæ. The name is given because when they draw their legs closely to the body and feign death they look like pills.

pill-box, *s.* A small cardboard box for holding pills.

pill-bug, *s.*

Zool.: The name given in America to the Armadillo, a genus of isopod Crustaceans. So called because it rolls itself into a ball. It is not, however, a true bug.

pill-milleped, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Glomeris (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The family Glomeridæ. So called from rolling themselves up into a pill-like ball.

*** pill-monger,** *s.* A contemptuous epithet for an apothecary.

"An impudent *pill-monger*."
Foote: Mayor of Garret, i.

pill-tile, *s.* A corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on, to divide them accurately.

*** pĭll (1), * pile, * pille,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *piller* = to pillage, from Lat. *pilo.*] To pillage, to plunder, to ravage, to rob.

"*Pill* the man and let the wenche go."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,944.

*** pĭll (2),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *pilo* = to strip off the hair; *pilus* = hair.]

A. *Trans.:* To take the skin or rind off; to peel.

B. *Intrans.:* To be peeled; to come off in flakes; to peel off.

*** pill-pate,** *s.* A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk. (*Becon: Works*, ii. 315.)

pĭll (3), *v.t.* [PILL (1), *s.*]

* 1. To make or form into pills.

* 2. To dose with pills.

3. To blackball; to vote against; to reject.

"He was as nearly *pilled* as any man I ever knew."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxx.

*** pĭll (2), * pyll,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small creek capable of holding vessels to unload.

"The term *pyll* is still used, and means a creek subject to the tide."—*Archæologia*, xxviii. 19.

*** pĭll (3),** *s.* [PEEL, *s.*]

pil-laffe, *s.* [PILLAU.]

pĭll'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. *pillage*, from *piller* = to rob.]

1. The act of pillaging, plunderiug, or robbing; robbery.

"Such as delyte theim in *pyllage* and robery."—*Fabyan: Works*, vol. i., ch. cxiv.

2. Plunder, spoil; that which is taken from another by open force; specif., the property of enemies taken in war.

"Brought the *pillage* home."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 4.

pĭll'-age (age as **ĭj),** *v.t.* & *i.* [PILLAGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rob, to plunder; to take from another by open force; espec. to take from enemies; to ravage, to lay waste.

"The wealth of climes, where savage nations roam,
Pillag'd from slaves to purchase slaves at home."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunder, to rob, to ravage; to lay waste.

"They were suffered to *pillage* wherever they went."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

pĭl'-lag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng *pillag(e)*; *-er.*] One who pillages; a plunderer.

"Some . . . nightly *pillager* that strips the slain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 468.

pĭl'-lar, * pil-er, * pil-lour, * pyl-lar, *s.* [O. Fr. *piler* (Fr. *pilier*), from Low Lat. *pilare* = a pillar, from Lat. *pila* = a pier of stone; Sp. & Port. *pilar*; Dut. *pijlaar*; Ital. *pilliere*; Dan. *piller, pille*; Sw. *pelare*; Ger. *pfeiler.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"Every *piler* the temple to sustain
Was tonne-grete of yron bright and sheen."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,195.

(2) Anything resembling a pillar or column in form or appearance.

"The Lord went before them by day in a *pillar* of cloud to lead them the way; and by night in a *pillar* of fire to give them light."—*Exodus* xiii. 21.

2. *Fig.:* A supporter; one who sustains or supports; a mainstay.

"In his rising seem'd
A *pillar* of state." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 302.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A pillar-like fold; as the anterior and the posterior pillars of the fauces; or a diverging muscular fibre: as, the pillars of the abdominal ring; the pillars of the diaphragm.

2. *Arch.:* A kind of irregular column, round and insulate, but deviating from the proportion of a just column. The term pillar is more usually applied to Gothic architecture than to the Classical. Pillars are used for support or ornament, or as a monument or memorial.

"Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave."—*Gen.* xxxv. 20.

3. *Zool.:* The same as COLUMELLA (q.v.).

* 4. *Eccles.:* A portable ornamental column carried before a cardinal as emblematic of his support to the church.

5. *Fire-arms:* The nipple.

6. *Manége:* The centre of the volta, ring, or manége ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed two and two at certain distances.

7. *Horology:* One of the posts in a watch or clock which separate and yet bind together the plates.

8. *Mining:* The post or mass of coal or ore left for the support of the ceiling of a mine. The worked space is called room. Thus, pillar and room is equivalent to the usual technical phrase, post and stall.

9. *Shipbuild.:* A vertical post beneath a deck-beam.

¶ (1) *From pillar to post:* Hither and thither; to and fro.

"Our guards, *from pillar* banged *to post*,
He kicked about till they were lost."
Cotton: Scarronides, p. 62.

(2) *Pillars of Hercules:*

Geog.: The Calpe and Abyla of the ancients, the Gibraltar and Hacho of the moderns, the rocks at the entrance to the Mediterranean. The legend was that Hercules tore them asunder to open a passage to Gades.

"Alexander had excited the admiration and terror of all nations from the Ganges to the *Pillars of Hercules.*"—*Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys.* (Introd.)

pillar-apostle, *s.* A title sometimes given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to the statement of Paul that "they seemed to be pillars" (Gal. ii. 9).

pillar-block, *s.* A corruption of **pillow-block** (q.v.).

pillar-box, *s.* A public receptacle in the shape of a short hollow pillar, erected in public places for the reception of letters to be forwarded by post.

pillar-compass, *s.* A pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil, or by inverting them in their sheaths in the upper part of the leg, a compass with a pen or pencil point is formed.

pillar-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A deity worshipped under the symbol of a monolith.

"The peculiar titles given to these *pillar-deities,* and their association with the sun, led to their original phallic character being overlooked."—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship,* p. 61.

pillar-dollar, *s.* A Spanish dollar, so called from having two pillars on the reverse supporting the royal arms.

pillar-file, *s.* A narrow, thin, flat handfile with one safe edge.

pillar-saint, *s.* [Stylite.]

pillar-symbol, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with a phallic signification.

"In the Linga of India we have another instance of the use of the *pillar-symbol.*"—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship,* p. 51.

pĭll'-ared, *a.* [Eng. *pillar; -ed.*]

1. Resembling a pillar; having the form or appearance of a column or pillar.

"From one *pillar'd* chimney breathes
The silver smoke." *Wordsworth: White Doe,* iv.

2. Supported by or ornamented with pillars.

"The *pillared* arches were over their head."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 7.

* **pĭll-lar-ĕt',** *s.* [Eng. *pillar;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little pillar.

"The pillars and *pillarets* of Fusill marble."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 436.

* **pĭl'-lar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pillar; -ist.*] A stylite (q.v.).

pĭl-lâu', **pĭl-lâw',** **pi-laffe,** **pil-laffe,** *s.* [Pers. & Turk.] An Eastern dish, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

pĭll'-corn, *s.* [Pilcorn.]

* **pille,** *v.t.* [Pill (1), *v.*]

pilled, *a.* [Pill (2), *v.*] Bald.

* **pilled-garlic,** *s.* [Piloarlic.]

* **pĭll'-ĕr,** * **pĭll'-oŭr,** *s.* [Fr. *pilleur,* from *piller* = to rob.] [Pill (1), *v.*] A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"The name of *pillour* and of thefe
I beare." *Gower: C. A.,* iii.

* **pĭl'-lĕr-ў** (1), *s.* [Pillory.]

* **pĭl'-lĕr-ў** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pill* (1), **v.**; ***-ery.***] Plunder, pillage, robbery, theft.

"Renomed to vse grete robbery and *pillery.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. cx.

pil-lez, *s.* [Corn.] The name given in Cornwall to a species of naked barley raised there.

pĭl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Ir. *pilliun, pillin;* Gael. *pillean, pillin* = a pack-saddle, from Ir. *pill, peall* = a covering, a skin, a pillow; Gael. *peall* = a skin; Wel. *pilyn* = a garment, a pillion. Cogn. with Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Eng. *fell* (2), **s.**]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pad, a pannel; a low saddle.

"I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

3. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.

RIDING ON A PILLION.

"Taking the air now and then on a *pillion,* behind faithful John."—*Observer,* No. 109.

* 4. The head-dress of a priest.

II. *Metall.:* The tin that remains in the slags after it is first melted.

pĭl'-lŏr-ĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pillory, *v.*]

* **pĭl'-lŏr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pillor(y); -ize.*] To set in a pillory; to pillory.

"Afterwards . . . *pillorized* with Prynne."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.,* vol. i.; *H. Burton.*

pĭl'-lŏr-ў, * **pĭl'-lĕr-ў,** * **pil-or-y,** * **pul-lor-ie,** * **pyl-ler-y,** *s.* [Fr. *pilori;* Low Lat. *pilorium;* perhaps from Lat. *pila* = a pillar.] A common instrument of punishment in England for persons convicted of forestalling, use of unjust weights, perjury, forgery, libel, &c. It consisted of a frame of wood, erected on a pillar or stand, and furnished with movable boards, resembling those of the stocks, and holes through which the offender's head and hands were put. In this position he was exposed for a certain time to public view and insult. The use of the pillory was abolished in 1837.

PILLORY.
(From a contemporary print.)

"I have stood on the *pillory* for the geese he hath killed."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* iv. 4.

pĭl'-lŏr-ў, *v.t.* [Pillory, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To set in the pillory; to punish with the pillory.

"The world had forgotten him since his *pillorying.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxii.

2. *Fig.:* To hold up to contempt, ridicule, abuse, or execration. (*Victoria Magazine,* Nov. 1866, p. 15.)

* **pill-our,** *s.* [Piller, *s.*]

pĭl'-lōw, * **pel-owe,** * **pil-ewe,** * **pil-we,** * **pyl-ow,** *s.* [A.S. *pyle,* from Lat. *pulvinus* = a cushion, a pillow; Dan. *peuluw;* Ger. *pfühl;* M. H. G. *phulwe;* O. H. G. *phulwi.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cushion, filled with feathers or other soft material, used as a rest for the head of a person when reposing.

"Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillows.*"—*Ray: Creation,* pt. ii. p. 429.

2. Any support for the head when reposing.

"[The] *pillow* was my helmet fair display'd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 18.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* [Pillow-fustian].

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The rest or bearing of a gudgeon.

(2) The socket of a pivot.

3. *Shipbuild.:* A block of wood on which the inner end of the bowsprit rests.

¶ *Pillow of a plough:* A cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

* **pillow-bier,** * **pilwe-bere,** * **pillow-bear,** *s.* A pillow-case, or pillow-slip.

"In his mall he had a *pilwebere.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 694.

pillow-block, *s.*

Mach.: An iron cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses which form a journal-bearing for a shaft or roller; a plumber-block.

pillow-case, *s.* A linen or other cover drawn over a pillow.

pillow-fustian, *s.* The most common variety of fustian.

pillow-lace, *s.* [Bobbin-lace.]

* **pillow-pipe,** *s.* A last pipe smoked before going to bed.

pillow-sham, *s.* A square of embroidered muslin designed to lay on or hang over a bed pillow for protection or ornament.

pillow-slip, *s.* A pillow-case, a slip.

"The prisoner was conveyed in a *pillow-slip* to the edge of the cliff."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 213.

pillow-word, *s.* (See extract.)

"The common habit of inserting in a sentence words which have no meaning to fill a temporary hiatus while the speaker is thinking of his next word. Such words are even recognized by Oriental grammarians as 'prop-words' or '*pillow-words.*'"—*Athenæum,* March 4, 1882.

pĭl'-lōw, *v.t.* [Pillow, *s.*] To rest on, or as on, a pillow; to lay or rest for support.

pĭl'-lōwed, *a.* [Eng. *pillow; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Provided with a pillow or pillows.

2. Resting or reclining on a pillow.

"*Pillowed* on buckler cold and hard."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 4.

II. *Arch.:* A term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also pulvinated.

* **pĭl'-lōw-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *pillow; -y.*] Like a pillow, soft. (*Keats: I stood on tiptoe,* 178.)

pĭll'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *pill,* and *worm.*] A popular name for a milleped. [Pill-bug.]

pĭll'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pill,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Pilularia (q.v.).

pĭl'-nĭe-wĭnks, *s. pl.* [Pinnywinkles.]

pī-lō-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pilocarp(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

pī-lō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῖλος (*pilos*) = felt, a felt cap, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pilocarpeæ (q.v.).

pī-lō-çĕr'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *pilo(sus),* and Mod. Lat. *cereus.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cereidæ. *Pilocereus senilis* is the Old Man Cactus, so called because around the tufts of spines are long flexible hairs like those of an old man's head. In Mexico, its native country, it is from twenty to twenty-five feet high; but usually in hothouses, where it is often cultivated, it does not attain a height of much more than a foot.

pī'-lō-līte, *s.* [Gr. πῖλος (*pilos*) = felt, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: Under this name Heddle has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos. Specimens from seven localities in Scotland were analysed, and found to be essentially hydrated silicates of alumina, magnesia, protoxides of iron, and manganese, with some lime, for which the calculated formula is given as $Mg_4[Al_2]Si_{10}O_{27},15H_2O$. Found in granular limestone, and in veins in granite, sandstones, and slates.

pī'-lōse, **pī'-lōŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pilosus,* from *pilus* = hair; Ital. & Sp. *piloso, peloso.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with or full of hairs, hairy.

"That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrement of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very *pilous.*"—*Robinson: Eudoxa,* p. 124.

II. *Botany:*

1. *Gen.* (*Of hairs*): Long, soft, and erect, as in *Daucus carota,* or the leaf of *Prunella vulgaris.*

2. *Spec.:* Used of the hair-like processes proceeding from the apex of the ovary in Composite plants.

***pī-lŏs'-ĭ-tў, *pi-los-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *pilosité*, from Lat. *pilosus* = hairy.] The quality or state of being pilose or hairy; hairiness.

"There is requisite to *pilositie*, not so much heat and moisture, as excrementitious heat and moisture." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 680.

pī'-lŏt, *py-lot, *s.* [O. Fr. *pilot* (Fr. *pilote*), from Dut. *piloot* = a pilot; O. Dut. *pijloot*, for *pijl-loot* = one who uses the sounding-lead, from *pijlen* = to sound the water, and *loot* = lead; Sp. & Port. *piloto*; Ital. *piloto*, *pilota*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) One of a ship's crew whose duty is to take charge of the helm, and steer the ship; a helmsman, a steersman.

"Passengers in a ship always submit to their *pilot's* discretion." —*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A guide, a director; one who directs the conduct of any person or undertaking.

"O Lord, the *pilot's* part perform."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* One who, being properly qualified by experience, and having passed certain examinations, is appointed by the competent authority to conduct ships into or out of harbour or along particular coasts, channels, &c., at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of the vessel and distance. The pilot has the entire charge of the vessel in the pilot's water and is solely responsible for her safety.

2. *Rail.-eng.:* A cow-catcher (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

pilot-balloon, *s.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the strength and direction of the wind.

pilot-boat, *s.* A boat used by pilots for boarding ships near shore.

pilot-bread, *s.* The same as SHIP'S-BISCUIT.

pilot-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A heavy indigo-blue woollen cloth for overcoats and seamen's wear.

pilot-cutter, *s.* A sharp-built strong cutter or sea-boat, used by pilots.

pilot-engine, *s.* A locomotive sent in advance of a train, as a precaution, espec. where repairs are being done, or the following train is conveying some distinguished person or persons.

pilot-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Naucrates ductor, a small pelagic fish, about a foot long, of bluish colour, marked with from five to seven broad dark vertical bars. It owes its scientific and its popular English name to its habit of keeping company with ships and large fish, generally sharks. It is the *pompilus* of the ancients; and Ovid (*Hal.* 101) calls it *comes ratium*. The connection between this fish and the shark has been accounted for in various ways; but it is probably a purely selfish one on the part of the pilot-fish, which obtains a great part of its food from the parasitic crustaceans with which sharks and other large fish are infested, and from the small pieces of flesh left unnoticed when the shark tears its prey. The pilot-fish is never, so far as is known, attacked by the shark; but that is probably because the smaller fish is too nimble for the larger one. Pilot-fish often accompany ships into harbour, and they are frequently caught in summer on the English coast.

pilot-flag, *s.* Same as PILOT-JACK.

pilot-jack, *s.* A flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

pilot-jacket, *s.* A pea-jacket.

*** pilot-star,** *s.* A guiding-star. (*Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters*, 132.)

pilot-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The Compass-plant (q.v.).

pilot-whale, *s.*

Zool.: Globiocephalus melas.

pilot's fairway, *s.* A channel in which a pilot must be engaged.

pilot's water, *s.* Any part of a river, channel, or sea, in which the services of a pilot must be engaged.

pī'-lŏt, *v.t.* [PILOT, *s.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* To act as pilot of, to direct the course of, as of a ship.

2. *Fig.:* To direct the course or conduct of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.

"[He] *piloted* us over a few ploughed fields."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pī'-lŏt-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The skill or science of a pilot; the knowledge of coasts, channels, &c., necessary to a pilot.

"We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world." —*Raleigh.*

2. The act of piloting; the guidance or direction of a pilot; the employment of pilots.

"The purpose of abolishing compulsory *pilotage*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 19, 1885.

3. The remuneration, payment, or fee paid or allowed to a pilot.

"They were tendered the usual *pilotage*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

4. Guidance, direction.

"Winning three races under Lord Waterford's *pilotage*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

pilotage-authority, *s.* A body authorised by the Board of Trade in certain ports to examine candidates, and to grant or suspend licences to act as pilots.

pilotage-district, *s.* The district under the jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

*** pī-lŏt-ēēr',** *s.* [Eng. *pilot*; *-eer.*] A pilot.

"Whereby the wandering *piloteer*
His course in gloomy nights doth steer."
Howell: Letters, iii. 4.

*** pī'-lŏt-ĭşm, * pī'-lŏt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *pilot*; *-ism*, *-ry.*] Skill in piloting; pilotage.

*** pī'-lŏt-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pilot*; *-less.*] Without a pilot. (*Sylvester: The Lawe*, 168.)

*** pī'-lŏt-rў,** *s.* [PILOTISM.]

*** pī'-loŭs,** *a.* [PILOSE.]

pĭl'-sęn-īte, *s.* [After Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral resembling tetradymite in its perfect basal cleavage. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 8·44; lustre, bright; colour, light steel-gray. An analysis yielded: tellurium, 29·74; sulphur, 2·33; bismuth, 61·15; silver, 2·07 = 95·29; for which the formula $Bi(Te,S)_2$ is suggested.

*** pĭl'-sĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A moth or fly that runs into a flame (*Ainsworth.*)

Pĭl'-tŏn, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish of Devonshire, adjoining Barnstaple, of which it is a suburb.

Pilton-group, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Prof. Phillips to the Upper Devonian beds of North Devonshire. They consist of purple and gray slates, with intermittent limestone, highly fossiliferous. There are many crinoids, brachiopods, conchifera, and the trilobite genus Phacops.

pĭl'-ų-la (pl. **pĭl'-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pila* = a ball.]

*** 1.** *Bot.:* A cone like a galbula (q.v.). (*Pliny.*)

2. *Phar.:* A pill (q.v.).

pĭl'-ų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pilul(a)* = a pill; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to pills.

pĭl-ų-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pilul(a)* = a little ball, a globule; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.* Named from the form of the capsule.]

Bot.: Pillwort; a genus of Marsileaceæ. Rootstock filiform, creeping; leaves erect, setaceous; capsules globose, two- to four-celled, each with a parietal placenta, to which are affixed many pyriform, membranous sacs, the upper one, with macrospores, the lower each with one macrospore, the former full of antherozoids. Species three, from the temperate and colder regions. One, *Pilularia globulifera*, the Creeping Pillwort, occurs at the margins of lakes and ponds.

PILULARIA.
1. Section of capsule; 2. Sporangia.

pĭl-ū'-lĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pilula* = a pill.]

Pharmacy:

1. An instrument for rolling and dividing pills.

2. An earthen pot for pills.

*** pĭl'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pilul(a)* = a pill; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Like or belonging to a pill.

"Pinched into its *pilulous* smallness."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. ii.

pī'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A javelin.

"To resume his shield and his *pilum*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Pharm.:* A pestle (q.v.).

pī-lŭm'-nŭs, *s.* [In Class. myth., the son of Saturn. He was the god of bakers, and the first who ground corn.]

Zool.: A genus of Canceridæ. The lateral antennæ are inserted at the internal extremity of the ocular cavities below the origin of the pedicles of the eyes. *Pilumnus hirtellus* is found under stones on the coasts.

*** pilwe,** *s.* [PILLOW, *s.*]

*** pilwe-beer,** *s.* [PILLOW-BIER.]

pĭm'-ąr-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *pimar(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pimaric acid.

pĭ-măr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *pĭ(nus) mar(itima)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from *Pinus maritima.*

pimaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. An acid, isomeric with sylvic acid, obtained by digesting the resin of *Pinus maritima* with alcohol of 60 to 70 per cent. It forms white warty crystals, which become amorphous by keeping, melts at 149°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. The pimarates of the alkali metals are crystalline and soluble.

pĭm'-ąr-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *pimar(ic)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{28}O$. A yellowish oily body prepared by distilling a considerable quantity of pimaric acid in a vessel containing air. It has the consistence of a fixed oil, but hardens completely on exposure to the air, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

pĭ-mĕl'-ē-ą, *s.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses as ornamental shrubs.

pĭm-ĕ-lĕp-tĕr-ĭ'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pimelepter(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Sparidæ (q.v.). In both jaws there is a single anterior series of cutting teeth, behind which is a band of villiform teeth, which are found also on vomer, palatines, and tongue. Verticals densely covered with minute scales.

pĭm-ĕ-lĕp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the group Pimelepterina (q.v.), with six species, from tropical seas.

pĭ-mĕl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

pimelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{12}O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_7H_{10}O_2)''\\ H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. An acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potassic hydrate. It forms transparent, triclinic crystals which melt at 114°, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, in warm alcohol, and in ether. It is dibasic, but only its neutral salts are at present known. They are very insoluble.

pĭm'-ĕ-līte, *s.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral found in Silesia. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·23 to 2·76; lustre, greasy; colour, apple-green; streak, greenish-white. The original analysis showed it to contain silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of nickel, magnesia, and water. Dana places it with his appendix to the hydrous silicates.

pĭ-mĕl-ō'-dŭs s. [Gr. πιμελώδης (*pimelōdēs*) = fatty: πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = likeness.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.). Adipose fin well developed: dorsal and anal short;

the former with pungent spine and six rays; barbels six; palate edentulous; ventrals six-rayed, inserted behind the dorsal. Forty species are known from South America, the majority of small size and plain coloration. Two species (*Pimelodus platychir* and *P. bulayi*) are from West Africa.

pī-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.] Wine with a mixture of spice and honey. [PIMENTO.]

pĭ-mĕn'-tō, pĭ-mĕn'-ta, *s.* [Sp. *pimiento* = a pepper tree, *pimienta* = pepper; O. Fr. *piument, piment* = drunkenness; Lat. *pigmentum.*] [PIOMENT.] Allspice (q.v.).

pimento-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow volatile oil, sp. gr. 1·03 at 8°, obtained from the fruit of *Myrtus pimenta.* It resembles oil of cloves in taste and smell, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated with potash-ley it is resolved into eugenic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$.

pimento-water, *s.*

Pharm., &c.: Pimento bruised fourteen oz., water two gallons. Same properties as oil of pimento.

pĭ-mĕph'-a-lēş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, limited to North America.

***pĭm'-ĕĕn-ĕt, *pĭm'-ĕĕn-ĭt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; second element probably the same as seen in *geniting* (q.v.).] A small red pimple; a pimple on the nose. (*Nares.*)

"From *pimginits* free
Plump ladies red as Saracen's head."
Newest Acad. of Compliments.

***pĭmp,** *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *pimpée* pa. par. of *pimper* = to make sprnce or fine.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer. a panderer.

"Where shall I choose two or three for *pimps* now?"
—*Middleton: A Mad World,* iii.

*** pĭmp-tenure,** *s.*

Law: Tenure existing in the time of Edward I., by which the tenant kept six damsels for the use of the lord.

***pĭmp,** *v.i.* [PIMP, *s.*] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander.

"The careful Devil is still at hand with means,
And providently *pimps* for ill desires."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel.

pĭm'-pĕr-nĕl, *pym-per-nel, *s.* [O. Fr. *pimpernelle, pimpinelle* (Fr. *pimprenelle*), a corrupt. of Lat. *bipinella* = *bipennula,* a dimin. from *bipennis* = two-winged: *bis* = twice, and *penna* = a wing; Sp. *pimpinela;* Ital. *pimpinella.*]

Bot.: The genus Anagallis (q.v.).

¶ Yellow pimpernel is *Lysimachia nemorum.* [BASTARD, B. II.]

***pĭm'-pĭ-nĕl,** *s.* [PIMPINELLA.]

Bot.: Pimpinella Saxifraga.

pĭm-pĭ-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Ital.] [PIMPERNEL.]

Bot.: Burnet-saxifrage; a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Amminidæ (*Lindley*), Ammineæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Umbels compound, bracts none, bracteoles few. Petals deeply notched, the point long, inflexed; ridges of the fruit slender; vittæ several, long. Known species seventy, chiefly from the North Temperate Zone. *Pimpinella saxifraga,* from its similar foliage, used as fodder, and astringent root stock, has long been confused with the common plant known as Burnet saxifrage. *Pimpinella Anisum* is the Anise (q.v.).

pimpinella-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A golden-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the root of *Pimpinella saxifraga* with water. It has a bitter burning taste, and is resinized by strong acids.

***pĭmp'-ĭng,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful: cf. PIMP, *s.*] Little, petty, paltry.

"He had no paltry arts, no *pimping* ways."
Crabbe.

pĭm'-pla, *s.* [A mountain in Thrace or Macedonia, where was a sacred spring.]

Entom.: A genus of Ichneumonidæ. *Pimpla manifestator,* parasitic on Chelostoma, a genus of bees akin to Xylocopa (q.v.), is British. Black body, with red legs; the former is thirteen lines long, ending in an ovipositor seventeen lines long.

pĭm'-ple, * pim-pel, * pim-pell, *s.* [A nasalised form of A.S. *pipel* appearing in the pr. par. *pipligend, pypylgend* = pimply, from Lat. *papula* = a pimple: cf. Welsh *pwmp* = a bump; Fr. *pompette* = a pimple.]

1. *Lit. & Pathol.:* A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, rescmbling an enlarged papilla of the skin. It generally terminates in resolution or desquamation.

2. *Fig.:* A little swelling or prominence.

"Cautious he pinches from the second stalk
A *pimple,* that portends a future sprout."
Cowper: Task, iii. 523.

* ¶ *A pimple in a bent:* Something very minute or trivial.

"Prying out a *pimple in a bent.*"—*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid.* (Ded.)

pimple-mite, *s.*

Zool.: Demodex folliculorum.

***pĭm'-pled (pled as pĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *pimple*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples; pimply.

2. *Bot.:* Papillose (q.v.).

***pĭmp'-like,** *a.* [Eng. *pimp; -like.*] Like a pimp; low, vile, base.

pĭmp'-lōse, *s.* [See def.] A West Indian name for *Opuntia Tuna* and *O. vulgaris.*

pĭm'-plў, *a.* [Eng. *pimple*; *-y.*] Full of or covered with pimples; pimpled.

***pĭmp'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *pimp; -ship.*] The office, occupation, or person of a pimp.

pĭn (1), * pene, * pinne, * pynne *s.* [Cf. Ir. *pinne, pion;* Gael. *pinne* = a pin, a peg; Wel. *pin* = a pin, a pen; Dut. *pin* = a pin, a peg; O. Dut. *penne* = a wooden pin, a peg; *pinne* = a spit; Sw. *pinne* = a peg; Dan. *pind* = a pointed stick; Icel. *pinni* = a pin; Ger. *pinnen* = to pin; *penn* = a peg. All borrowed words from Lat. *pinna,* a variaut of *penna* = a feather, a pen. (*Skeat.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of wood, metal, &c., generally pointed, and used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support; a peg, a bolt.

"With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all fast."
Milton: P. L., x. 318.

2. Anything more or less resembling a peg or bolt, as a *belaying*-pin, a *tent*-pin. The most important of these compounds will be found under the first element.

3. A small piece of wire, generally brass, headed and pointed, used as a fastening, &c., for dress, or for attaching separate pieces of paper, &c., or as an ornament.

"Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Stick in their numb'd but fortified bare arms
Pins." *Shakesp.: Lear,* ii. 3.

4. A breast pin (q.v.)

"Sticking a mock diamond *pin* in his shirt."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. ix.

5. A clothes-*pin;* a clothes-peg.

* 6. The centre or bull's-eye of a target; the central part.

"The very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bautboy's butshaft."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* ii. 4.

7. One of a row or series of pegs let into the side of a drinking vessel to regulate the quantity to be drunk by each person.

8. The leg. (*Slang*).

"I never saw a fellow better set upon his *pins.*"—*Burgoyne: Lord of the Manor,* iii. 3.

9. An obstruction of vision depending upon a speck in the cornea: the speck itself. Called also pin and web.

"Wish all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* 10. Mood, humour (prob. with reference to 7).

"This mischance plucked down their hartes, whiche were set on so merry a *pynne,* for the victory of Montargis."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 5).

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

12. A thing of very slight value; the merest trifle.

"He did not care a *pin* for her."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 295.

13. (See extract.)

"He gets two *pins,* or small casks of beer, each containing eighteen pots."—*Mayhew: London Labour, &c.,* ii. 108.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* The smaller member of a dovetail which fits into the socket or receiving portion.

2. *Locksmithing:* The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

3. *Mach.:* A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal.

4. *Music:* The peg of a stringed instrument for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings.

5. *Mining:* (See extract).

"The Pennycarth beds are of that depth, and in addition four feet of *pins. Pins* is a common term indicative of the ore being in nodular concretions."—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. x., p. 204.

¶ (1) *A pin-drop silence:* A silence so profound that one might hear a pin drop.

"A *pin-drop silence* strikes o'er all the place."
Leigh Hunt: Rimini, i.

(2) *Pins and needles:* The tingling sensation which attends the recovery of circulation in a benumbed limb. (*Colloquial.*)

pin-cop, *s.*

Spinning: A yarn, roll-shaped like a pear, used for the weft in power-looms.

pin-drill, *s.* A drill for countersinking.

pin-footed, *a.* Having the toes or foot bordered by a membrane.

pin-lock, *s.* A lock of which the bolt is a round protruding pin.

pin-maker, *s.* A maker of pins.

pin-money, *s.* An allowance of money made by a husband to his wife for her separate use or private expenses. [NEEDLE-MONEY.]

"A young widow that would not recede from her demands of *pin-money.*"—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 295.

pin-patches, *s. pl.* Periwinkles. (*Prov.*)

*** pin-pillow,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pincushion.

2. *Bot.: Opuntia curassavica.*

pin-point, *s.* The point of a pin; hence, the smallest trifle.

pin-rack, *s.*

Naut.: A frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and belaying-pins about which they may be secured.

pin-tail, *s.*

1. The same as PINTAIL-DUCK (q.v.)

2. A pintle (q.v.)

pin-tool, *s.* A tubular cutter for making pins for sash, blind, and door makers.

pin-vice, *s.*

Clock-making: A hand-vice for grasping small arbours and pins.

pin-wheel, *s.* A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disc.

*** pin-wing,** *s.* The pinion of a fowl.

pin-worm, *s.* An intestinal worm; the threadworm (q.v.).

***pĭn** (2), *s.* [Chinese.] A petition or address of foreigners to the Emperor or any of his deputies.

pĭn (1), *v.t.* [PIN (1), *s.*]

1. To fasten with, or as with, a pin or pins. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* I. ix. 36.)

2. To fasten; to make fast.

"They left their rafters or great pieces of timber *pinned* together."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 884.

3. To seize; to catch and hold fast. (*Slang.*)

4. To confine; to hold fast or close: generally with *down:* as, To *pin* one *down* to a certain point or line of argument.

5. To steal. (*Slang.*)

6. To aim at or strike with a stone. (*Scotch.*)

7. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer.

¶ *To pin one's faith:* To fix one's trust or dependence; to trust.

"Those who *pinned their faith* for better or for worse to the pack."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

pĭn (2), *v.t.* [A variaut of *pen,* v. (q.v.).]

pĭ'-na, *s.* [Sp.]

1. The pile of wedges or bricks of hard silver amalgam placed under a capellina and subjected to heat, to expel the mercury.

2. A pine-apple.

pina-cloth, *s.* A delicate, soft, transparent cloth, with a slight tinge of pale yellow, made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of

the pine-apple leaf. It is made up into shawls, scarves, &c.

pī-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as CONIFERÆ (q.v.).

pĭn-ăc'-ō-lĭne, *s.* [Eng. *pinaco(ne)*; *l* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O=CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C(CH_3)_3$. Methyl-trimethyl-carbinketone. A colourless oil, sp. gr. 0·7999 at 15°, prepared by heating pinacone with dilute sulphuric acid, or with concentrated acetic acid. It has the odour of peppermint, boils at 105°, is insoluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether.

pinacoline-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}OH$. An alcohol produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on pinacoline.

pĭn'-ą-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *pin(ite)* (2), and *ac(et)one.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_2=(CH_3)_2:C(OH):C(OH):(CH_3)_2$. The double tertiary alcohol of the formula, $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$, produced by the action of sodium, or of sodium amalgam, on acetone, and distilling the resulting alkaline liquid. It crystallizes in colourless quadratic tables, melts at 42°, and is sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

* **pĭn-ą-cŏ-thē'-cą,** *s.* [Gr. *πίναξ* (*pinax*), genit. *πίνακος* (*pinakos*) = a picture, and *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a repository.] A picture-gallery.

pĭn'-ą-fōre, *s.* [Eng. *pin*, v., and *afore.*] An apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress, so called because formerly pinned in front of a child.

pī-năl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pina(co)l(ine)*; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in pinacoline.

pinalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O_2=(CH_3)_3:C{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Trimeth-acetic acid. Obtained by the oxidation of pinacoline with chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It forms leafy crystals, which melt at 35°, boil at 161°, and require forty times their weight of water for solution. Its baric and calcic salts crystallize in silky needles, which are very soluble.

pĭ-năng', *s.* [Malay.] The betel-nut, *Areca Catechu.*

pī-năs'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of fir or pine, from *pinus* (q.v.); Fr. *pinastre.*]

Bot.: *Pinus Pinaster*, the Cluster pine, indigenous to the Mediterranean countries. It yields quantities of turpentine, and, flourishing near the sea, has been largely planted in France for binding together the loose sands.

"The *Pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine."
—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

* **pī'-năx,** *s.* [Gr.] A table, a register, a list: hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

"Consider whereabout thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man."—*Browne.*

* **pĭn'-băńk,** * **pinne-banke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An instrument of torture.

"Then was he thrise put to the *pinnebanke*, tormented most miserably."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 817.

* **pĭn'-bōūke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of bucket; a jar. (*Drayton.*)

* **pĭn'-bŭt-tŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *buttock.*] A thin or angular buttock like a pin.

pĭn'-cāse, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *case.*] A case for holding pins.

pĭn'-çĕrs, † **pĭnch'-ĕrs,** * **pyn-sors,** *s. pl.* [For *pinchers*, from *pinch*, v.; Fr. *pinces*, from *pincer* = to pinch (q.v.).]

1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws, formed of two pieces pivoted together. Many forms are adapted for special work.

"With *pincers* next the stubborn steel he strains."
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. xi.

2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

pĭnch, * **pinche,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pincer*; a nasalised form of O. Ital. *picciare, pizzare* (Ital. *pizzicare*) = to pinch; Sp. *pizcar* = to pinch; *pinchar* = to prick, to pierce with a small point; Dut. *pitsen, pinsen* = to pinch.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To press, nip, or squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or any hard substance or instrument; to press hard between two hard bodies.

* 2. To grip, to bite.

"Having *pinch'd* a few and made them cry."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* 3. To lift or take up between the finger and thumb.

"*Pinch'd* close beneath his finger and his thumb."
Cowper: Charity, 477.

* 4. To put in pinches or small quantities.

"*Pinch* a murderous dust into her drink."
Tennyson: Vivien, 460.

* 5. To plait.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To nip with frost.

"Now *pinch'd* by biting January sore."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 5.

2. To pain, to afflict, to distress.

"Oft the teeming earth
Is with a kind of colic *pinch'd* and vex't."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. To straiten; to put in straits or distress: as, To be *pinched* for money.

* 4. To play a trick on; to catch.

"What, have I *pinched* you, Signor Gremio?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

* 5. To press hard; to examine closely and thoroughly.

"This is the way to *pinch* the question."—*Collier.*

6. To lock up, to imprison.

"Where do the 'Forties' (a dangerous gang known as the 'Forty Thieves') live now, then?—Oh! pretty nigh all '*pinched*' (sent to goal), wuss luck."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1886.

7. (*Reflex.*): To be stingy or niggardly to; to begrudge: as, He *pinched himself* for food.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To nip or squeeze anything, as with the fingers, an instrument, two hard bodies, &c.; to nip, to grip.

"A sort of dogs, that *pinch* a lion bay,
And entertaine no spirit to *pinch*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad v.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To spare; to be niggardly; to be straitened.

"But for to *pinche*, and for to spare,
Of worldes mucke to gette encres."
Gower: C. A., v.

2. To bear hard; to be puzzling.

3. To find fault; to cavil.

"Therto he coude endite, and make a thing,
Ther coude no wight *pinche* at his writing."
Chaucer: C. T., 328.

¶ *To know* or *feel where the shoe pinches:* To know practically, or from personal experience, wherein the difficulty, trouble, or hardship of any matter lies.

pĭnch, * **pynch,** *s.* [PINCH, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A sharp or close nip or squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers, an instrument, or two hard bodies.

"By a timely *pinch* that takes off the terminal bud of the cane."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April 1880, p. 814.

2. As much as can be taken up between the finger and thumb; any small quantity.

"They don't signify this *pinch* of snuff."
Swift: The Grand Question debated.

3. A strong iron lever. [PINCH-BAR.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Pain, distress, oppression.

"Necessity's sharp *pinch*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. Straits, difficulty; time or state of distress or difficulty.

"The Norman in this narrow *pinch*, not so willingly as wisely, granted the desire."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17. (*Selden's Illustrations.*)

* 3. The game of pitch-halfpenny.

¶ *At* or *on a pinch:* In or on an emergency.

"Hang therefore on this promise of God, who is an helper *at a pinch*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,495.

pinch-bar, *s.* A lever with a fulcrum-foot and projecting snout.

* **pinch-beck,** *s.* A miserly fellow. (*Huloet.*)

* **pinch-commons,** *s.* A miserly or stingy person.

"The niggardly *pinch-commons* by which it is inhabited."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. vi.

* **pinch-spotted,** *a.* Discoloured from having been pinched. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.)

pĭnch'-bĕck, *s.* & *a.* [Said to be so called from a Mr. Pinchbeck who, towards the close of the eighteenth century, resided in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and manufactured a compound metal which had, to a certain extent, the appearance and lustre of gold, though the counterfeit, as well as that in ormolu, or mosaic, could easily be detected by its weight being less than that of gold, its undefined and badly-worked edges, and its want of resonance.]

A. *As subst.:* An alloy of copper and zinc; copper 5, zinc 1. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the alloy described in A. 1: hence, sham, counterfeit, brummagem.

* **pinche,** *v.t.* [PINCH, *v.*]

pĭnçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Nipped, squeezed, or compressed between two bodies.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In straits or distress: as, *pinched* for money or food.

2. Thin, peakish.

"In wonderful condition, but *pinched* a little and plain in face."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

pĭnçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which pinches.

2. (*Pl.*): The same as PINCERS (q.v.).

II. *Mining, &c.:* A workman who uses a pinch. [PINCH, *s.*, 3.]

* **pĭnçh'-fĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *fist.*] A hard, miserly person; a miser; a niggard.

* **pĭnçh'-gŭt,** *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *gut.*] A pinchfist; a miser.

pĭnçh'-ĭńg, * **pinch-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of nipping or squeezing; a pinch.

2. Niggardliness; sparing.

"In a noble man moche *pinchyng* and nygardsbyp of meate and dryuke is to be discommended."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

3. A term applied to moving a heavy object, such as a gun, mortar, log, or bed-plate, by small heaves of the handspike, which describes arcs of a circle nearly horizontally.

pinching-bar, *s.* A crowbar for moving an object by successive short hitches; a pinch-bar (q.v.).

pinching-nut, *s.* A jam-nut screwed down upon another nut to hold it in position.

pinching-pin, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A portion of the contrivance by which a slide-valve is packed or tightened upon its seat.

pinching-tongs, *s. pl.*

Glass-making: A form of pincers or tongs used for making chandelier-drops, &c. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed; a wire between the jaws makes the hole by which the drop is suspended. It is afterward cut and polished on a leaden lap.

pĭnçh'-ĭńg-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pinching*; *-ly.*] In a pinching manner; sparingly, stingily.

"By giving stingily and *pinchingly*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

* **pĭnçh'-pĕn-nў,** * **pinche-pen-ny,** *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *penny.*] A niggardly person; a miser, a niggard.

"A very *pinchpeny*, as drie as a kixe."—*Udal: Flowers*, p. 145.

pĭńck'-neў-ą, *s.* [Named by Michaux after an American, Mr. Pinckney.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonidæ. Trees from the southern United States. *Pinckneya pubens*, which has red downy flowers, furnishes the fever bark of Carolina.

pĭn'-cŭsh-iŏn, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *cushion.*] A small bag or cushion padded with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

* **Pĭńc-zō'-vĭ-ąn, Pĭńk-zō'-vĭ-ąn,** *s.* [From Pinczow in Poland.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given in the sixteenth century to the leaders of the Polish

Antitrinitarians, several of whom lived at Pinczow. The majority were, at least originally, only Arian, the others took an active part in founding the Socinian body. They separated from the Protestant Church at a synod held in 1563.

pĭn-dā'-ĭb-ą, *s.* [Brazilian.]

Bot.: A synonym of Xylopia (q.v.).

pĭn'-dąl, pĭn'-dąr (1), *s.* [Dut. *piendel.*]

Bot.: An American name for *Arachis hypogœa.* [Ground-nut.]

*** pĭn'-dąr** (2), *s.* [Pinder.]

pĭn-dą-reē', *s.* [Hind. = a freebooter.] One of a horde of mounted robbers in India, dispersed by the Marquis of Hastings in 1817.

¶ The whole Pindaree force was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 horse, under various leaders. A large number perished in battle, and others, on submission, were settled on lands granted them. While they were in arms, the Mahrattas gave them first secret and then open countenance, and the Pindaree struggle brought on the second Mahratta war.

Pĭn-dăr'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pindaricus,* from *Pindar;* Gr. Πίνδαρος (*Pindaros*); Fr. *pindarique;* Ital. & Sp. *pindarico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; after the style or manner of Pindar.

"Light subjects suit not grave *Pindaric* ode.
Cowper: An Ode, Secundum artem.

B. *As subst.:* An ode in imitation of the lyric odes of Pindar; an irregular ode.

"The character of these late *Pindarics.*"—*Congreve: The Pindaric Ode.*

*** pĭn-dăr'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *Pindaric; -al.*] Pindaric.

"You may wonder, sir (for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindarical* for prose), what I mean by all this preface."—*Cowley: Essays; The Garden.*

*** pĭn'-dąr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Pindar; -ism.*] Imitation of Pindar. (*Johnson.*)

*** Pĭn'-dąr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Pindar; -ist.*] An imitator of Pindar.

*** pĭnde, * pynde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *pyndan.*] [Pinder.] To impound; to shut up in a pound. (*Cathol. Anglicum.*)

pĭn'-dĕr, pĭn'-dąr, * pyn-dare, * pynder, *s.* [A.S. *pyndan* = to pen up, from *pund* = a pound.] [Pound (2), *s.*, Pinner (1).] A pound-keeper; one who impounds.

"But of his merry man, the *pindar* of the town."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

pĭnd'-ją-jăp, *s.* [Malay.]

Naut.: A boat used in the Malayan Archipelago and Sumatra, for the transport of spices, areca-nuts, cacao, &c. They have one to three masts, with square sails, and both the stem and stern much projecting.

pĭn'-dŭst, s. [Eng. *pin* (1), and *dust.*] Small dust or particles of metal produced in the manufacturing of pins.

pīne (1), **pigne,** *s.* [A.S. *pin, pin-treow,* from Lat. *pinus,* for *picnus* = the tree that produces pitch; *pix* (genit. *picis*) = pitch; Fr. *pin;* Sp. & Ital. *pino.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) Properly the genus Pinus (q.v.).

(2) Various coniferous trees akin to it, as the Dammar or Amboyna Pine (*Dammara orientalis*), the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*), &c.

2. *Comm.:* The timber obtained from various coniferous trees, espec. from *Pinus Strobus, P. sylvestris, P. mitis, P. rigida,* and *P. australis.* American Yellow Pine is from the first; the Norway, Baltic, Riga, or Red Pine, from the second; the third furnishes New York Pine; the fourth Common Pitch Pine; and the last the Pitch Pine of Georgia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pine-apple, * pyn-appul, * pyn-apple, * pyne-appylle, *s.*

Botany:

1. The cone of a pine-tree.

"His [the pine's] fruit is great Bonlleans or bawles of a browne chesnut colour, and are called *pine-apples.*"—*Lyte: Dodoens,* p. 769.

2. A pine.

"In the shadowe of a *pyne-apple* tree."—*Caxton: Charles the Grete* (ed. Herrtage), p. 60.

3. *Ananassa sativa.* The leaves are hard and fibrous, with spiny edges. The flowers rise from the centre of the plant, and are in a large conical spike, surmounted by spiny leaves called the crown. The conical spike of flowers ultimately becomes enlarged and juicy, constituting the pine-apple, believed to be the finest of fruits. The pine-apple is a native of tropical America, and is found wild in sandy maritime districts of northeast South America. It is widely cultivated, and has become naturalized in parts of Asia and Africa. More than fifty varieties have been produced. It improves greatly in softness, sweetness, and flavor under cultivation, and is largely raised in Florida, and other parts of the south for the northern markets. The size varies from 2½ to 12 lbs. in weight. A spirituous liquor is made from the pine-apple in some warm countries.

Pine-apple rum: Rum flavoured with slices of pine-apple.

"Returning with the tumbler half full of *pine-apple rum.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. iii.

pine-barren, *s.* A tract of barren land producing pines. (*American.*)

pine-beauty, s.

Entom.: Trachea piniperda, a British night-moth, the wings white with a yellow band and red spots. The larva feeds on the twigs of fir trees.

pine-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Hylesinus, or *Hylurgus piniperda.*

pine-bullfinch, pine-grosbeak, *s.*

Ornith.: Pyrrhula or *Pinicola enucleator.* Head, neck, fore part of breast, and rump bright red; back grayish-brown or black edged with red; lower parts light gray; two white bands on the dusky wings. Larger than the Bullfinch. Common in the Arctic regions, whence it migrates south in numbers in America, more sparingly in Europe. It is also known by the common names of Pine-finch and Pine-grosbeak.

pine-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: Thera firmata, a British Geometer moth, fore wings gray, hind wings brown, antennæ of the male pectinated. Larva feeds on the Scotch fir.

pine-clad, pine-covered, *a.* Clad or covered with pines.

"As daily I strode through the *pine-cover'd* glade."
Byron: Lachin y Gair.

pine-cloth, *s.* [Pina-cloth.]

pine-cone, *s.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

pine-crowned, *a.* Pine-clad.

pine-drops, s.

Bot.: An American name for Pterospora.

pine-finch, pine-grosbeak, *s.* [Pine-bullfinch.]

pine-fish, *s.* Fish dried in the open air. (*Shetland.*)

pine-grosbeak, *s.* [Pine-finch (q.v.).]

pine-house, *s.* A pinery (q.v.).

pine-kernel, *s.* The seed of the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea,* common and used for food in Mediterranean countries.

pine-knot, *s.* A pine-cone. (*American.*)

pine-marten, *s.*

Zool.: Mustela martes, distributed over Europe and Asia, becoming rare in Britain. The body is long and lithe, about eighteen inches, with a tail two-thirds that length;

PINE-MARTEN.

legs short, paws with five digits armed with claws; snout sharp, vibrissæ long. Fur dark-brown, lighter on cheeks and snout; throat, and under side of neck light yellow. It is arboreal, and frequents coniferous woods, whence its popular name. The female makes a nest of moss and leaves, sometimes occupying those of squirrels or woodpeckers and killing the rightful owners.

pine-mast, *s.* Pine-cones collectively. [Mast (2), *s.*]

pine-mouse, s.

Zool.: Arvicola pinetorum, inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi.

pine-needle wool, *s.*

Chem.: Pine-wood wool. A fibrous substance, prepared in Prussia by treating the needles of coniferous trees with a strong solution of sodic carbonate. It is used for stuffing mattresses, and for other upholstery purposes.

pine-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A name applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, extracted from the seeds of various pine-trees, *Pinus Picea, P. Abies, P. Pumilio,* &c. It has a yellow colour, a balsamic odour; sp. gr. 0·893 at 17°, and boils at 152°. By treatment with potassium and rectification it yields a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, less fragrant than the original oil, sp. gr. 0·875 at 17°, and boiling at 161°.

pine-resin, s.

Chem.: The resinous juice which exudes from incisions made in the stems of coniferous trees. It is a mixture of a volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and colophony, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

pine-sap, *s.*

Bot.: Monotropa Hypopitys.

pine-sawfly, *s.*

Entom.: Lophyrus pini.

pine-stone, *s.* The same as Pinery, *s.*

pine-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: Atractylis gummifera, from which, when wounded, a kind of gum exudes.

pine-tree, *s.* A tree of the genus Pinus; a pine.

* *Pine-tree money:* Money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and so called from a figure resembling a fine-tree stamped on it.

pine-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Hypericum Sarothra.

pine-wood, *s.*

1. A wood of pine-trees.

2. Pine timber.

Pine-wood still: An apparatus for obtaining tar, resin, and the volatile products of pine-wood by distillation.

Pine-wood wool: [Pine-needle wool].

pine, * pin-en, * pyne, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *pinan* = to torment, from *pin* = pain, torment, from Lat. *pœna* = pain (q.v.); O. Dut. *pijnen;* Dut. *pijngen;* Fr. *peiner;* Icel. *pina.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To pain, to torment; to cause to suffer pain; to harass.

"To work this man so moche wo
Or *pinen* him so angerly." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

*** 2.** To starve.

"Surfeit by the eye, and *pine* the maw."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 602.

3. To grieve for; to lament or bemoan in silence.

"Ahash'd the devil stood,
Virtue in her state how lovely, saw; and *pin'd*
His loss." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 846.

B. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To cause pain or trouble; to harass.

"The Cristen so mistreed, the Sarizins did so *pyne.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 141.

2. To languish; to wear or waste away or lose flesh from any distress or anxiety of mind. (Followed by *away.*)

"Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pin'd away.*"—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 4.

3. To languish with desire; to waste away with any longing. (Generally followed by *for*).

"Loathing, from racks of husky straw he turns,
And, *pining,* for the verdant pasture mourns."
Rowe: Lucan, v.

*** 4.** To waste or fall away; to lose strength, power, or influence.

"On the death of the late Duke, it [Parma] was taken possession of by the French, and is now *pining* away under the influence of their iron domination."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. i., ch. vi.

*** pīne** (2), *** pyne,** *s.* [A.S. *pin. Pine* and *pain* are doublets.] [Pain, *s.*]

1. Pain, uneasiness, grief, suffering. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

2. Woe, want, penury.

* ¶ *Done to pine:* Put to death.

pĭn'-ē-al, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pinéale*, from Lat. *pinea* = the cone of a pine-tree; *pinus* = a pine.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a pine-cone, or resembling it in shape.

B. *As subst.:* The pineal-gland (q.v.).

pineal-eye, *s.* [Unpaired-eye.]

pineal-gland, *s.*

Anat.: A conical body of a dark-gray colour, placed immediately behind the posterior extremity of the third ventricle. It rests in a groove between the nates. Its base is turned forwards towards the third ventricle, and its apex is directed downwards and backwards. It is connected to the inner surface of the thalami by fibres called the peduncles or habenæ of the pineal gland. In a cavity near its base is a mass of sabulous matter composed of phosphate and of carbonate of lime.

pineal-stalk, *s.*

Biol.: A solid, well-marked stalk, which in many cases connects the unpaired eye with the epiphysis. (*Quar. Jour. Micros. Science* (n. s.), xxvii. 130.)

pine-ăs'-tẽr, *s.* [Pinaster.]

*** pine-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *pine* (2), s.; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of pain or suffering; painful, woful.

"Long constraint of *pineful* penury."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. ii.

pĭ-nĕn'-chў-mą, *s.* [Gr. πίναξ (*pinax*) = a board, a table, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: A kind of tissue consisting of long, thin cells, like tables without the legs. It occurs in the epidermis of ferns, and some other plants. Called also Tabular-parenchyma.

pīn'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *pine*; *-ry.*]

1. A hot-house in which pine-apples are grown.

2. A place where pine-trees grow; a pine-wood or forest.

pī-nē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a plantation of firs.] A plantation or nursery of pine-trees of different kinds, for decorative or scientific purposes.

pīn'-eў, pīn'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pine* (1), s.; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to pines; resembling pines; abounding in pines.

"Cyprus, with her rocky mound,
And Crete, with *piny* verdure crown'd."
Warton: The Crusade.

pī'-neў, *s.* [Abbrev. from Tamil *pineymaram* = *Vateria indica.*] (See etym. and compounds.)

piney-resin, *s.* The resin of *Vateria indica*, obtained by incisions in the tree. It is used for varnish, for candles, &c.

piney-tallow, *s.*

Chem.: Malabar tallow. Obtained by boiling the fruit of *Vateria indica*. Piney tallow has a waxy appearance, a faint agreeable odour, sp. gr. 0·9625, melts at 37·5° and is soluble in alcohol.

piney-tree, *s.* (1) *Calophyllum augustifolium*; (2) [Peon (2)].

piney-varnish, *s.* A varnish prepared from piney-resin (q.v.).

pĭn'-fēath-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *feather.*] [Pen-feather.]

pĭn'-fēath-ẽred, *a.* [Eng. *pinfeather*; *-ed.*] [Pen-feathered.]

*** pĭn'-fōld, * pen-fold, * pyn-fold,** *s.* [Eng. *pin* (2), v., and *fold.*] A place in which stray cattle are shut up; a pound.

"You mistake; I mean the pound, a *pinfold.*"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

pĭńg, *s.* [From the sound.] The sound made by a bullet, discharged from a rifle, as it passes through the air.

pĭńg (1), *v.i.* [Ping, *s.*] To prodnce a sound like that of a rifle bullet on being discharged, and striking a hard object.

*** pĭńg** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *pyngan.*] To pnsh, to prick.

"He *pingde* his stede with spores kene."
Otuel, p. 55.

pĭńg'-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably conuected with *pin* = to pen or pound.] A small enclosure; a close. (*Prov.*)

"The Academy, a little *pingle* or plot of ground, was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

pĭńg'-glẽr, *s.* [Prob. from *pingle*, s.] A cart-horse, a work-horse.

"Judging all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers."—*Lily: Euphues.*

pĭńg'-stẽr, pĭńk'-stẽr, pĭńx'-tẽr, *s.* [Dut. *pinkster*; Ger. *pfingsten*, a corrupt. of *pentecost* (q.v.).] Whitsuntide. (*Dutch-Amer.*)

*** pĭń'-guẽ-fў** (u as w), *v.t.* [Pinguify.]

pĭń-guĭc'-ų-lą (u as w), *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *pinguiculus* = fattish; *pinguis* = fat.]

Bot.: Butterwort. Calyx two-lipped, upper lip three-lobed. [Butterwort.]

*** pĭń'-guĭd** (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *pinguis* = fat.] Fat, unctuous, greasy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A serious generation, accustomed to a *pinguid*, turgid style."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxix.

*** pĭń-guĭd'-ĭn-oŭs** (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *pinguitudo*, genit. *pinguitudinis*, from *pinguis* = fat.] Containing fat; fatty, adipose.

*** pĭń'-guĭ-fў** (u as w), *v.t.* [Lat. *pinguifacio*, from *pinguis* = fat, and *facio* = to make.] To make fat, greasy, or unctuous.

"As it were *pinguified*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 810.

pĭń'-guĭn (u as w), *s.* [Penguin, 2.]

pĭń-guĭ-pĕ-dī'-nạ (u as w), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pinguipes*, genit. *pinguiped*(*is*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ (q.v.). Body covered with small scales; eye lateral; lateral line continuous. There are two genera, Pinguipes and Latilus, from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

pĭń'-guĭ-pēs (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *pinguis* = fat, and *pes* = a foot. [Pinguipedina.]

pĭń'-guīte (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *pingui*(*s*) = fat, greasy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal (q.v.), very soft; colour, oil and siskin-green. From Wolkenstein, Saxony.

*** pĭń'-guĭ-tūde** (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *pinguitudo.*] Fatness, obesity. (*Lamb: The Gentle Giantess.*)

pĭn-hō'-ĕn, *s.* [Native name.]

Pharm: A purgative oil derived from *Curcas multifidus.* [Curcas.]

*** pĭn'-hōld,** *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), s., and *hold.*] A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

pĭn'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), s., and *hole.*] A small hole or puncture made by or with a pin; a very small hole.

"The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*."—*Wiseman.*

pī-nĭ-, *pref.* [Pinus.] Derived from any species of the genus Pinus (q.v.).

pīn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pine* (1), s.; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree.

pinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. An acid isomeric with pimaric acid, extracted from colophony by cold alcohol of 70 per cent. It is an amorphous resin, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, melts when slightly heated, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

pī-nĭ-cor'-rĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pini-*; Lat. *cor*(*tex*); Eng. *ret*(*ene*), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{28}O_5$ (?). A dark-brown glutinous mass extracted from the bark of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, by boiling with alcohol of 40 per cent. It is slightly soluble in ammonia.

pī-nĭ-cor-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Cortepinitannic.]

pīn'-ĭńg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pine, *v.*]

*** pining-stool,** *s.* The cucking-stool.

pīn'-ĭńg-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pining*; *-ly.*] In a pining, languishing, or wasting manner; with pining or languishing.

"The poets pondered *piningly*, yet not unwisely, upon the ancient days."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 278.

pĭn'-iŏn (i as y), * pin-nion, * pyn-ion, *s.* [Fr. *pignon* = a finial, a pinnacle, a piuion, from Lat. *pinna*, *penna* = a wing, a feather, a fin; O. Fr. *pinon* = the pinion of a clock (*Cotgrave*); Sp. *piñon* = a pinion.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A feather; a quill of the wing.

"He is pluckt, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 12.

2. A wing.

"Nor the pride nor ample *pinion*,
That the Theban sages bare."
Gay: Progress of Poesy.

3. The joint of the wing of a fowl remotest from the body.

* 4. A fetter or band for the arm. (*Ainsworth.*)

II. *Mach.:* Of two cog-wheels in gear, the lesser is called the pinion. It may be spur, bevel, mitre, &c. The pinions of watches are made from pinion-wire, turned down at the parts which are not destined to mesh with the co-acting wheel.

pinion-file, *s.*

Watchmaking: A knife-file employed by watchmakers.

pinion-gauge, *s.*

Watchmaking: A pair of fine calipers.

pinion-spotted pug, *s.*

Entom.: *Eupithecia consignata*, a British geometer moth.

pinion-wire, *s.*

Metal-working: Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinions of clocks and watches; it is drawn in the same manner as round wire, through plates whose holes correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

pĭn'-iŏn (i as y), * **pin-nion,** *v.t.* [Pinion, *s.*]

* 1. To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings.

"Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned*."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To confine by binding the arms to the body; to render incapable of resistance by confining the arms; to shackle, to fetter.

"*Pinion* him like a thief, bring him before us."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

4. To bind, to confine, to tie. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 22.)

* 5. To attach or bind by chains of some kind.

"Praise their heav'n though *pinion'd* down to earth."
Churchill: Gotham, ii.

* 6. To bind, to restrain, to confine.

"*Pinioned* up by formal rules of state." *Norris.*

pĭn'-iŏned (i as y), * **pin-nioned,** * **pin-noed,** * **pin-nyand,** *pa. par. & a.* [Pinion, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bound, tied; confined by bonds.

"*Pinion'd* with his hands behind."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid ii.

2. (*From the subst.*): Furnished with pinions or wings.

"The wings of swans, and stronger *pinion'd* rhyme."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ix.

*** pĭn'-iŏn-ĭst (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *pinion*; *-ist.*] A winged creature; a bird.

"All the flitting *pinionists* of ayre
Attentive sat." *Browne: Brit. Pastorals*, i. 4.

pī-nĭ-pī'-crĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pini-*, and Eng. *picrin.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{36}O_{11}$. A bitter substance extracted from the needles and bark of the Scotch fir by alcohol of 40 per cent. It is a bright-yellow hygroscopic powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether-alcohol, insoluble in pure ether. Heated to 55° it softens, at 80° it becomes viscid, at 100° transparent and mobile, solidifying on cooling to a dark-yellow brittle mass.

pī-nĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pini-*, and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from the pine and containing tannic acid.

pinitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_8$(?). An acid found in the aqueous extract of the green parts of the *Arbor vitæ*. It also occurs, together with

pinipicrin, in the needles of old Scotch firtrees. It is a brownish-yellow powder, possessing a slightly bitter, astringent taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; becomes soft and glutinous at 100°, and does not precipitate solutions of gelatiu. With stanuic chloride it imparts a permanent yellow dye to woollen stuffs mordanted with alum.

pīn'-īte (1), *s.* [After the Pini adit, at Schneeberg, Saxony; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, only found in crystals as pseudomorphs. Hardness, 2·5 to 3·5; sp. gr. 2·6 to 2·85; lustre, feeble, waxlike; colour, shades of green, brownish, reddish; translucent to opaque. Compos.: essentially a hydrous silicate of alumina with alkalies, the proportions being very variable. The varieties included by Dana are: (1) Pinite, pseudomorphous after Iolite (q.v.); (2) Gieseckite, pseudomorphous after nepheline (q.v.); the sub-varieties of which are (*b*) Lythrodes, (*c*) liebencrite, (*d*) dysyntribite, (*e*) parophite, (*f*) a green mineral from Grindelwald, near parophite, (*g*) pinitoid; (3) Wilsonite, pseudomorphous after scapolite; (4) polyargite and rosite, pseudomorphous after anorthite; (5) killinite, pseudomorphous after spodumene; (6) some varieties of lithomarge; (7) agalmatolite (*b*) oncosine, (*c*) oosite, (*d*) gongylite; (8) gigantolite, (*b*) iberite. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* places the whole of the above with the group of Pseudomorphs.

pinite-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: A granitic rock containing the miucral substance pinite (q.v.).

pinite-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyritic felsite containing pinite.

pīn'-īte (2), *s.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_{10}$. A saccharine substance extracted by water from the sap of the *Pinus Lambertiana* of California. It forms radiocrystalline nodules, sp. gr. 1·52, is sweet as sugar-candy, soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is dextro-rotatory, unfermentable, and has no copper-reducing power.

pī-nī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, allied to Pinus. Range from the Carboniferous to the Miocene. Known species thirty-five, of which nineteen are Cretaceous. [AMBER.]

pī'-nĭt-ōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *pinit(e)*; suff. *-oid.*]

Min.: A variety of Pinite (1) (q.v.), of a leek-green colour, pseudomorphous after felspar. Found in a decomposing porphyritic rock, near Freiberg, Saxony.

pĭńk (1), * **pinck,** * **pincke,** * **pinke,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. The flower may have been so named from the cut or peaked edges of the petals [PINK (1), *v.*], or from a resemblance to a bud or small eye [PINK, *a.*]. Cf. O. Fr. *oeillet* = a little eye, an eyelet hole, a gilliflower, a pink; Fr. *pince.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 2.**

"Bring hither the *pincke* and purple cullambine."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

2. A light red pigment or colour resembling that of the garden pink.

"*Pink* is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

3. A fox-hunter's coat. (So called from the colour.)

"The popular M.F.H. is clothed in the orthodox *pink*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. A minnow, from the colour of the abdomen in summer.

"If you troll with a *pink*."
Cotton: Angler's Ballad.

5. A young salmon; a parr.

"The fry of salmon, in some stage or other—as samlets, *pinks*, or smolts."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

6. Supreme excellence; the very height.

"For it the Scotchman came to the post in the *pink* of condition."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 7. A beauty.

"He had a pretty *pincke* to his own wedded wife."—*Breton: Merry Wonders*, p. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* A class of pigments of yellow or greenish-yellow colour, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white earth, such as chalk, alumina, &c. They are Italian-pink, brown-pink, rose-pink, and Dutch-pink. They are useful only in water-colours. (*Fairholt.*)

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Gen.*): The genus Dianthus (q.v.). Of about seventy known species, the majority are cultivated in British gardens; specif., *Dianthus plumarius*, the Garden-pink. Stem procumbent, rooting, much-branched; leaves linear and subulate, rough at the margins; peduncles three on a stem, with solitary flowers; calyx scales shortly mucronate; the petals digitate, single or double, multifid to the middle, white, pink, spotted, or variegated, and sweet-scented. A common favourite in gardens.

(2) Various plants superficially resembling it in flowers; thus, the Cushion-pink is *Silene acaulis*, the Moss-pink, *Phlox subulata.* [SEA-PINK.]

B. *As adj.:* Resembling the colour of the garden pink; of a light-red colour.

pink-barred sallow, *s.*

Entom.: Xanthia silago, a British moth, family Orthosidæ.

pink-eye (1), *s.* A disease in horses.

"A characteristic symptom of the present epizootic is the swelling of the eye-lids and congestion of the conjunctival membrane, giving a tinge of redness to the eye. The American term '*pink-eye*,' which is commonly given to the disease, indicates this peculiarity, which is, however, associated with other symptoms."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

pink-needle, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A shepherd's bodkin.

2. *Bot.: Erodium moschatum.*

pink-root, *s.* The root of the Indian pink, used in medicine as a vermifuge.

¶ That of Carolina is *Spigelia maritima*, that of Demerara *S. Anthelmia.*

pink-salt, *s.*

Dyeing: Ammonia combined with perchloride of tin, used in calico-printing.

pink-underwing, *s.* [CALLIMORPHA.]

pink-weed, *s.*

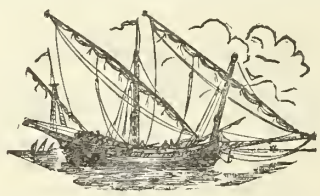
Bot.: Polygonum Aviculare.

pĭńk (2), *s.* [Wel. *pinc* = (*a.*) smart, gay, (*s.*) a chaffinch; prob. allied to Eng. *finch* (q.v.).]

1. A chaffinch. (*Provincial.*)

2. A linnet.

pĭńk (3), * **pinke,** *s.* [Dut. = a fishing-boat; O. Dut. *espincke, pincke*, from Sw. *esping*; Icel. *espingr* = a long boat, from O. Dut. *espe* = an asp tree; Icel. *espi* = aspen-wood.]



PINK.

Naut.: A ship with a very narrow stern, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.

"For other craft our prouder river shows,
Hoys, *pinks*, and sloops."
Crabbe: The Borough, let. i.

pink-stern, *s.*

Naut.: A vessel with a very high, narrow stern; a pink.

pink-sterned, *a.*

Naut.: Having a very high, narrow stern.

* **pĭńk,** * **pinke,** *a.* [Dut. *pinken*; O. Dut. *pincken* = to shut the eyes; allied to *pinch.*] Winking, blinking, half-shut.

"Plumpy Bacchus with *pink* eyne."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

* **pink-eye** (2), *s.* A very small eye.

"Make a livelihood of *Pinkeyes* face."
Steele: Conscious Lovers. (Prol.)

* **pink-eyed,** * **pinke-cied,** *a.* Having very small eyes.

"Them that were *pinke-eied* and had very small eies they termed ocellæ."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

pĭńk (1), * **pynke,** *v.t.* [Prob. a nasalised form of *pick* = peck, from a Celtic source; cf. Gael. & Ir. *pic*; Wel. *pigo*; Corn. *piga* = to prick, to sting; O. Fr. *piquer.*] [PECK, *v.*; PICK, *v.*]

1. To pierce with small round holes for ornament; to work with, or ornament with, eyelet-holes, scallops, &c. (See extract.)

"*Pinking* is making small Holes. This was more in Use, at the Time of the old English Habit, when the Doublets for Men were laced, as Stays are for Women. Captain Bluff, in Congreve, you know, says, I'll *pink* his Soul, in Allusion to this Fashion."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 99.

* 2. To pick out; to cull, to choose, to select.

3. To stab.

* **pĭńk** (2), *v.t.* [PINK (1), *s.*] To dye, paint, or stain of a pink colour.

* **pĭńk** (3), *v.i.* [Dut. *pinken.*] [PINK, *a.*] To wink, to blink.

"A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had sore eyes."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* **pĭńk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pink* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who works cloth, &c., in small holes; one who does pinking.

* 2. One who cuts, stabs, or pierces.

Pĭńk'-ĕr-tŏn, *s.* A police detective, first introduced by Allan Pinkerton in 1850.

pĭńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PINK (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of piercing, cutting, or stabbing.

2. *Needlework:* A method of decorating dresses, trimmings for furniture, rugs, and shrouds, by means of a sharp stamping instrument. Pieces of material are cut out by it in scallops, at the edge, and other designs within the border. The stamping is of semi-circular or angular form, and the extreme edge is evenly jagged or notched. Also called pouncing.

pinking-iron, *s.* A cutting-tool for scalloping the edge of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c.

pĭńk'-stĕr, *s.* [PINGSTER.]

* **pĭńk'-ў, pĭńk'-eў,** *a.* [Eng. *pink* (3), *v.*; *-y.*] Winking, blinking; pink-eyed.

"The bear with his *pinkey* eyes leering after his enemy's approach."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 875.

pĭn'-nạ (1) (pl. **pĭn'-næ**), *s.* [Lat., another form of *penna* = a feather.]

1. *Anat.:* The part of the outer ear which projects from the side of the head.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The primary divisions or segments of a pinnated leaf; the leaflets.

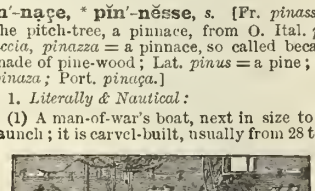
pĭn'-nạ (2), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πίννα (*pinna*), and πίννη (*pinnē*) = *Pinna nobilis.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell sometimes two feet long, equivalve; umbones anterior, posterior side truncated and gaping; hinge, edentulous; animal with a doubly fringed mantle and an elongated grooved foot. Shell attached by a strong byssus spun by the animal. It is sometimes mixed with silk and woven into gloves. Known species, recent, thirty from Europe, the Mediterranean, America, Australia, &c. Fossil sixty, from the Devonian onward. (*Woodward.*) Typical species, *Pinna nobilis.*

pĭn'-nạçe, * **pĭn'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Fr. *pinasse* = the pitch-tree, a pinnace, from O. Ital. *pinaccia, pinazza* = a pinnace, so called because made of pine-wood; Lat. *pinus* = a pine; Sp. *pinaza*; Port. *pinaça.*]

1. *Literally & Nautical:*

(1) A man-of-war's boat, next in size to the launch; it is carvel-built, usually from 28 to 32



PINNACE.
(*From Model in Greenwich College.*)

feet long, has a beam ·29 to ·25 of its length, and is rowed by six or eight oars.

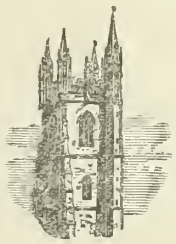
(2) A small schooner-rigged vessel provided with oars or sweeps; vessels of this kind of 60 to 80 tons burden were formerly employed

by the French for coast defence, and carried one long 24-pounder and 100 men.

* 2. *Fig.:* A go-between for immoral purposes; a procuress.

"She hath been before me—punk, *pinnace*, and bawd—any time these two and twenty years upon record in the Pie Poudres."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1.

pĭn'-na-cle, * pin-a-cle, * pyn-a-cle, * pyn-na-cle, *s.* [Fr. *pinacle*, from Lat. *pinnaculum* = a pinnacle, double dim. from *pinna* = a wing; Sp. *pinaculo*; Ital. *pinacolo*; cf. Gr. πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = pinnacle, dimin. from πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]



PINNACLES.
(*Llandaff Cathedral.*)

I. *Arch. & Lit.:* An ornament placed on the top of a buttress as a termination to an angle or gable of a house, church, or tower; any lesser structure of any form rising above the roof of a building, or capping and terminating the higher parts of other buildings or of buttresses. Pinnacles are frequently decorated, and have the shafts formed into niches, panelled or plain. The tops are generally crocketed, with finials on the apex; each of the sides almost invariably terminates in a pediment. In plan they are usually square, but are sometimes octagonal, and, less commonly, hexagonal or pentagonal.

"Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a *pinnacle* of the temple."—*Matt.* iv. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything resembling a pinnacle, as a rocky peak, a pointed summit.

2. The highest point, the summit, the apex.

"Set me up so high as the steep *pinnacles*
Of honour's temple."
Shirley: Merchant's Wife, ii. 5.

pĭn'-na-cle, *v.t.* [Pinnacle, *s.*] To furnish with a pinnacle; to set a pinnacle on; to surmount.

"This mountain, whose obliterated plan
The pyramid of empires *pinnacled*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 109.

pĭn'-næ, *s. pl.* [Pinna.]

*** pĭn'-nage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *pin* = to pen or pound.] Poundage of cattle.

pĭn'-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, from *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.]

1. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf*): Divided into several or many smaller leaves or leaflets; having simple leaflets arranged on both sides of a common petiole. [Imparipinnate, Paripinnate.]

¶ Other modifications are, Alternately pinnate, Interruptedly pinnate, Decursively pinnate, Digitato-pinnate, and Twin digitato-pinnate.

2. *Zoology:*

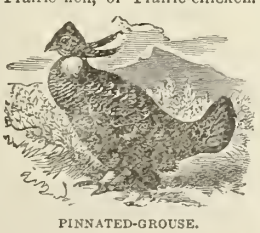
(1) Shaped like a feather; having lateral processes.

(2) Provided with fins.

pĭn'-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pinnate.]

pinnated-grouse, *s.*

Ornith.: Tetrao cupido (Linn.), elevated to generic rank as *Cupidonia cupido*; known also as the Prairie-hen, or Prairie-chicken. The male is remarkable as possessing two erectile tufts in the nape, and an air-bladder (connected with the wind-pipe, and capable of inflation) on each side of the neck, in colour and shape resembling small oranges. General plumage brown, mottled with a darker shade. Habitat, prairies of the Mississippi valley, from Louisiana northward. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway.*)



PINNATED-GROUSE.

pĭn'-nāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pinnate*; *-ly.*] In a pinnate manner.

pinnately-ternate, *a.*

Bot.: Having three leaflets arranged in a pinnate manner.

pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pinnatus.*] Pinnate, pinnately.

pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Lat. *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot.: Divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the midrib.

"A composite with *pinnatifid*, hairy leaves."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 590.

¶ De Candolle limits it to leaves in which the lobes are divided down to half the breadth of the leaf.

pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-fĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: Sinuated so as to look pinnatifid.

pĭn-nāt-ĭ-fī-dō-, *pref.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; o connective.]

Bot.: Pinnatifid.

pinnatifido-incised, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with very deep segments.

pinnatifido-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the segments laciniate.

pĭn-nāt-ĭ-lō'-bāte, pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-lōbed, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Eng. *lobate, lobed.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Having the lobes arranged pinnately.

2. *Spec.:* Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth. (*De Candolle.*)

pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-nĕrved, pĭn'-nĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, *pinni-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having the midrib running through it from the base to the apex, with lateral branches on each side.

pĭn-nāt-ĭ-part'-īte, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Eng. *partite.*]

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the lobes pressing beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-pĕd, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. *As adj.:* Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

B. *As subst.:* A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

pĭn-nāt'-ĭ-sĕct, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

"The leaf is *pinnatisect*, glabrous."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 596.

pĭn-nāt'-ų-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatulatus*, dimin. from *pinnatus* = pinnate (q.v.).]

Bot.: (*Of a pinnate leaf*): Again sub-divided; having pinnules.

pĭnned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pin, *v.*]

pĭn'-nĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who pins or fastens with, or as with, a pin.

2. A pin-maker.

* 3. An apron with a bib to it pinned in front of the breast; a pinafore.

* 4. (*Generally Pl.*): A piece of female headdress having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks: they were worn during the early part of the eighteenth century; a sort of cap with lappets.

"Do ye put on your *pinners*, for ye ken Vich Ian Vohr winna sit down."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

* 5. A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown near the neck. (*Halliwell.*)

PINNER.

*** pĭn'-nĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pin* (2), v.; *-er.*] A pounder of cattle; a pinder.

"For George-a-Greene, the merry *pinner*,
He hath my heart in hold."
Pinner of Wakefield.

*** pĭn'-nĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *pinna* = a wing.] A pinnacle.

"Blazed battlement and *pinnet* high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel vi. 24.

pĭn-nĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.] Of or pertaining to a wing, feather, or fin.

pĭn'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *pinni-*, and Eng. *form.*] Having the form of a fin or feather.

† pĭn-nĭ-grā'-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and *gradus* = a step.]

Zool.: One of Owen's divisions of the Carnivora, co-extensive with Illiger's Pinnipedia (q.v.).

† pĭn'-nĭ-grāde, *a. & s.* [Pinnigrada.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Pinnigrada.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the section Pinnigrada.

pĭn-nĭ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinn*(*a*) = a fin, a feather; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Aviculidæ. (*Tate.*)

pĭn'-nĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pinnatinerved.]

pĭn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pin (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of fastening with, or as with, a pin.

2. *Build.:* The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

pinning-in, *s.*

Masonry: The filling in of the joints of stone walling with spalls of stone.

pĭn'-nĭ-pĕd, pĭn'-nĭ-pēde, *s.* [Pinnipedia.] Any individual of the Pinnipedia (q.v.).

"It is now generally agreed to regard the *Pinnipeds* as derived from Ursine Arctoids; and there can be little doubt as to this origin as regards Otaria. But it is not absolutely necessary that the whole order of Pinnipeda should have had but a single origin. It is at least conceivable that the Otaries might have been derived from bear-like animals, while the Phocidæ had another, possibly a Lutrine, origin."—*Prof. Mivart*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 497.

pĭn-nĭ-pĕd'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A group of Carnivora, the zoological value of which is not definitively settled—Mr. Turner considering it a family [Phocidæ, 1. (1)], and Dr. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, pp. 484-501) wishing to give it ordinal rank. It comprises the Seals and Walruses, differing from the typical Carnivora merely in points connected with their semi-aquatic mode of life. The body is elongate, and somewhat pisciform, covered with dense fur or harsh hairs, and terminated behind by a short conical tail. The fore and hind limbs are short, and expanded into broad-webbed, swimming paddles. The hind limbs are placed very far back, nearly in a line with the axis of the body, and are more or less tied down to the tail by the integuments. It contains three very natural families: Phocidæ, Otariidæ, and Trichechidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* They commenced apparently in the Miocene Tertiary.

† pĭn'-nīte, *s.* [Lat. *pinna* (2); suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] A fossil pinna.

pĭn'-nŏck, * pin-nick, * pin-nocke, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from Prov. Eng. *pink* = small, pinched; cf. *pink* (2), s.]

1. A hedge-sparrow.

"In the *pinnock's* nest the cuckoo lays."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, i. 416.

2. A tomtit.

3. A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. (*Prov.*)

pĭn-nŏc'-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and Mod. Lat. *octopus.*]

Zool.: A genus of Octopodidæ, with a single species, *Pinnoctopus cordiformis*, exceeding three feet in length, from the coast of New Zealand. There are two lateral fins united behind.

pĭn'-nō-īte, *s.* [After Herr Pinno, of Halle; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pinnoit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in nodules, with boracite, at the Stassfurth salt mines. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·27. Compos.: magnesia, 24·39; boracic acid, 42·69; water, 32·92 = 100, yielding the formula $MgB_2O_4 + 3H_2O$.

*** pĭn'-nŏn-ād, *s.*** [See def.] A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines, whence the name. (*Forme of Cury*, p. 31.)

pĭn-nŏ'-thēre, *s.* [PINNOTHERES.] Any individual of the genus Pinnotheres (q.v.).

pĭn-nŏ-thĕr'-ēş, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πιννοθήρης* (*pinnothērēs*), *πιννοτήρης* (*pinnotērēs*) = a pea-crab.]

Zool.: Pea-crab; the typical genus of the family Pinnotheriidæ (q.v.). Body circular and rounded above; eyes very small; external antennæ short; external jaw-feet, placed very obliquely; feet moderate. The species inhabit the interior of certain shells, *Pinnotheres Pisum*, the Pea-crab, being very common on the English coasts within that of the common mussel, and *P. veterum* in pinnæ on the coasts of Italy. The ancients were aware of the latter fact, and thought that there was some beneficial connection between the mollusc and its lodger.

pĭn-nŏ-thĕr-ĭ-ĭ'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnotheri(s)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Pea-crabs; a family of Catometopa, or if that be called the family Ocypodidæ, then it will be reduced to a sub-family, Pinnotheriinæ. Carapace nearly circular; eyes very small; feet short, or of moderate length; generally very weak.

pĭn-nŏ-thĕr-ĭ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnotheri(s)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: The same as the family Pinnotheriidæ (q.v.).

pĭn'-nu-la, *s.* [PINNULE.]

pĭn-nu-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *pinnula* (q.v.)]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Diatomaceæ, found in the Atlantic ooze, &c.

2. *Palæobot.:* A genus of Coniferæ, found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous rocks.

pĭn'-nu-lāte, *a.* [PINNULA.]

Bot.: Applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.

pĭn'-nūle, pĭn'-nu-la (pl. **pĭn'-nu-læ**), ***s.*** [Lat. dimin. from *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.]

1. *Bot.* (*Chiefly of the form* pinnula): The secondary divisions of a pinnate leaf.

2. *Ornith.:* The barbs or secondary branches of the quills of a feather.

3. *Zool.:* The lateral processes of the arms of Crinoids.

***pĭn-nў-wĭ'-kleş, *pĭn-nĭe-wĭn'-kleş,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] A board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a species of torture. (*Scotch.*)

pĭn'-ō-cle, *s.* A game of cards very analogous to bezique.

pĭn-ōle', *s.* [Ital.]

1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate.

2. The heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar. It is dissolved in water to form a beverage.

pĭn'-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; *ol(eum)*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A volatile oil produced by the distillation of American pine-resin, and used as an illuminating material. (*Watts.*)

pĭn-sa'-pō, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: *Abies pinsapo*, a Spanish pine.

*** pins-net, *s.*** [A dimin. of *pinson* (1) (q.v.).] A small kind of shoe.

"Corked shoes, *pinnets*, and fine pantofles."—*Stubbes: Anat. of Abuses*, p. 57.

*** pĭn'-sŏn (1), * pin-sone, * pyn-son,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Thin-soled shoes.

"*Soccatus*, that weareth stertups or *pinsons*."—*Elyot: Dictionary.*

*** pĭn'-sŏn (2), * pyn-sone,** *s.* [Fr. *pincer* = to pinch.] Pincers.

"Little things like *pinsons* to detain and hold fast."—*Topsell: Hist. of Serpents*, p. 224.

pĭnt (1), * pinte, * pintte, * pynte, * pyynte, *s.* [Fr. *pinte*, from Sp. *pinta* = a spot, a mark on cards, a pint; from Lat. *picta*, fem. sing. of *pictus*, pa. par. of *pingo* = to paint; Ger. *pinte*; Port. *pinta*.] A measure of capacity used both for dry and liquid measures. It contains 34·65925 cubic inches, or the eighth part of a gallon. In medicine it is equivalent to twelve ounces. The Scotch pint is equivalent to 3·0065 imperial pints.

pint-pot, *s.* A pot containing a pint.

pint-stoup, *s.* A pint-pot. (*Scotch.*)

pĭnt (2), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of Pintle (q.v.). Used chiefly in the compound Cuckoo-pint (q.v.).

pĭn'-ta, *s.* [Sp. = a mark.] [PINT.] Blue-stain, a kind of dandriff prevaleut in Mexico.

*** pĭn-ta'-dō,** *s.* [Sp. = painted.]

1. A guinea-fowl.

2. Painted cloth, tapestry. (*Evelyn: Diary*, Dec. 20, 1665.)

pĭn'-tāil, *a.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *tail*.] Having a pointed tail.

pintail-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: Querquedula acuta, or *Dafila caudacuta*. Upper parts and flanks ash, with narrow stripes of black; under parts white; head umber brown; tail pointed. Inhabits the north of Europe and America.

pĭn'-tle, * pyn-tel, * pyn-tul, * pyn-telle, * pyn-till, * pin-tel, * pyn-tyl, * pyn-tylle, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *pin* (1), s. (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The penis.

II. *Tech.:* A pin or bolt used in several technical senses; a pivot-pin, such as that of a hinge.

1. The hook portion of a rudder hinge which is driven into the stern post and receives the brace of the rudder. A dumb-pintle at bottom is the step of the rudder on the framing.

2. A bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon.

3. The bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing.

4. A plate with projections of the nature of dowel-pins placed between the lengths which constitute an upright post.

5. A king-bolt of a limber or wagon.

6. The pin on which the leaves of a hinge vibrate.

pĭn'-to, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Piebald.

B. *As subst.:* A piebald animal.

pĭn'-ule, *s.* [Fr. *pinnule*, from Lat. *pinnula*, dimin. of *pinna* = a wing, a feather.]

Astron.: One of the sights of an astrolabe.

pĭn'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πίτυς* (*pitus*) = a pine-tree.]

1. *Bot.:* Pine; the typical genus of the Pinaceæ (*Lindley*) though it is in the sub-order Abieteæ, of which Abies is type. Leaves evergreen, needle-shaped, in clusters of two, three, or five, with thin, sheathing, chaff-like scales at the base; flowers monœcious; male catkins clustered into compound spikes round the lower part of the year's new shoots; the female solitary or in clusters at the apex of those shoots; fruit in cones, the persistent woody scales of which are thickened at the top. Known species about seventy; from the parts of Europe, Asia, and America within the northern hemisphere, and the Canary Islands. *Pinus sylvestris* is the Scotch fir or pine. [SCOTCH-FIR.] *P. Pumilio*, a dwarf species from southern Europe which furnishes Hungarian balsam, may perhaps be a variety of it. *P. Pinaster* is the Cluster-pine or Pinaster (q.v.). *P. Pinea* is the Stone pine, found in southern Europe and the Levant. Its wood, with that of *P. halepensis*, is used by the Greeks for shipbuilding, and the seeds are eaten. *P. austriaca* is the Black pine found in southern Germany; *P. Cembra*, the Siberian pine, growing in the north of Asia, in the Alps, &c.; its seeds are eaten. *P. excelsa*, *P. Gerardiana*, and *P. longifolia* grow in the Himalaya mountains, and yield a resin whence turpentine is made; so does *P. Kasya* from the Khasia Hills, Chittagong, &c. The seeds of *P. Gerardiana* are eaten in Kanawar; the bark of *P. longifolia* is used for tanning, and the charcoal of its leaves, mixed with water, forms native ink. *P. australis*, the Broom or Yellow pine, and *P. mitis*, also called Yellow pine, are valued for their timber. *P. rigida* is the Pitch pine of the United States; *P. Tæda*, the frankincense of the Southern States, its turpentine is used as an external stimulant. *P. inops* is the (New) Jersey pine. *P. palustris*, the Virginian pine, extensively used for masts. *P. Lambertiana*, from north-west America, is said to be 230 feet high; its seeds are eaten. *P. Strobus* is the Weymouth pine from Canada. [PINACEÆ.]

2. *Palæobot.:* An extinct species, named by Mr. Baily *Pinus Plutonis*, is, in tertiary beds, interstratified with basalt in Antrim (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. 358). Mr. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Pleistocene. *P. sylvestris* is found in peat.

pĭn'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *weed*.]

Bot.: Lechea; an American genus of Cistaceæ.

pĭn'-x'-ĭt, *v.* [Lat. = he painted it; 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *pingo* = to paint.] A word appended to a picture or engraving with the artist's name prefixed: as, Rubens *pinxit* = painted by Rubens.

pĭn'-x'-tĕr, *s.* [PINOSTER.]

pinxter-flower, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Azalea nudiflora*.

pĭn'-ў, *a.* [PINEY.]

*** pī'-ŏned,** *a.* [Eng. *peon(y)*; *-ed*.] Overgrown with peonies or marsh-marigold.

"Thy banks with *pioned* and twilled brims."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

pī-ō-nēer', *v.t. & i.* [PIONEER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To go before and prepare a way for.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a pioneer; to clear the way, to remove obstacles.

pī-ō-nēer', * **pi-o-ner,** * **py-o-ner,** *s.* [Fr. *pionnier* (O. Fr. *peonier*) = a pioneer, from *pion* (O. Fr. *peon*) = a foot-soldier.] [PAWN, (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit. & Mil.:* One of a body of soldiers equipped with pickaxe, spade, &c., in the proportion of ten to every battalion of infantry, whose duty it is to clear and repair roads, bridges, &c., as far as possible, for troops on the march. They are placed at the head of the battalion of which they form a part, and are commanded by a pioneer sergeant.

2. *Fig.:* One who goes before to prepare or clear the way, or remove obstructions for another.

"There was also a party of *pioneers* on the right, who discovered a sound place."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

***pī'-ō-nĭed,** *a.* [PIONED.]

*** pī'-ōn-ĭng, * py-on-ing,** *s.* [PIONEER.] The work of pioneers.

"Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyonings*
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 63.

pī'-ō-nў, *s.* [PEONY.]

pī-ŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. *πίων* (*piōn*) = fat, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving.]

Entom.: A genus of Muscidæ. *Piophila casei* is the Cheese hopper (q.v.).

pī-ō-sō'-ca, *s.* [Native name.] [JACANA.]

pī'-ŏt, * pў'-ŏt, *s.* [PIE (2).] A magpie. (*Scotch.*)

pī'-ŏt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *piot*; *-ed*.] Piebald. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' the lad in the *pioted* coat."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvii.

pī'-ō-tĭne, *s.* [Gr. *πιότης* (*piotēs*) = fat; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SAPONITE (q.v.).

pī'-ŏt-tў, *a.* [Eng. *piot*; *-y*.] Pioted, piebald.

pī'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *pieux* (fem. *pieuse*); O. Fr. *pius*, from Lat. *pius* = dutiful, reverent; Sp., Port., and Ital. *pio*.]

1. Feeling or exhibiting filial affection; exhibiting due respect and affection for parents and other relations; fulfilling the duties of respect toward parents and others.

"She was a *pious* child (in the Latin sense), and thought that her filial duty precluded all idea of disobedience."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Characterized or prompted by feelings of filial affection; dutiful.

"With *pious* toil fulfill'd."
Thomson: Spring, 668.

3. Reverencing and honouring duly the Supreme Being; religious, godly, devout.

"[He] sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In *pious* hearts." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 463.

4. Characterized by, or in accordance with, reverence to the Supreme Being; dictated by or proceeding from piety; in accordance with the commands of God.

"To animate devotion to *pious* poetry."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

5. Applied to actions and practices wrong in themselves, but prompted by a false conception of duty.

pious-belief, pious-opinion, *s.*

Roman Theol.: A belief or an opinion universally, or almost universally, prevalent in Church as to some event or theological proposition, but concerning which event or proposition no definition has been made. The Assumption of the Virgin Mary is a case in point.

"This *pious belief* is recommended by its intrinsic reasonableness."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 54.

pious-founder, *s.* One who founds, or bequeaths money to found, a religious house, hospital, or charitable institution.

pious-fraud, *s.* [Fraud, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

pious-opinion, *s.* [Pious-belief.]

pī'-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pious*; *-ly.*] In a pious manner; with piety; devoutly, religiously. (*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.)

† **pī-ŏx-hæ'-mī-ą,** *s.* [Gr. πίων (*piōn*) = fat, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as Piarhæmia (q.v.).

pĭp (1), * **pippe,** * **pyppe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pepie*, from Lat. *pituita* = phlegm, the pip; Sp. *pepita*; Ital. *pipita*; Port. *pevide*; O. H. Ger. *phiphis*; Dut. *pip*; O. Sw. *pipp.*] A disease in fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus from the tongue and lining membranes of the mouth, by which the nostrils are stuffed and clogged. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 356.)

pĭp (2), *s.* [A contract. of *pippin* (q.v.); Ital. *pipita*; Sp. *pepita.*] The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple, orange, &c. (Used in the Midlands for a simple blossom or flower, espec. of the cowslip.)

pĭp (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of *pick*, from O. Fr. *pique*, *picque.*] [Pick (1), *s.*, I. 4.]

1. A spot on a playing card.

"You think, because you served my Lady's mother, are thirty-two years old, which is a *pip* out you know."—*Massinger: Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2.

2. One of the rhomboidal-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pine-apple is divided.

pĭp (1), *v.t.* [Pip (2), *s.*]

1. To blackball.

"If Buckle were *pipped*, they would do the same to every clergyman."—*A. H. Huth: Life of Buckle*, i. 252.

2. To strip the blossoms or flowers from: as, To *pip* cowslips. (*Midlands.*)

pĭp (2), *v.i.* [The same word as *peep* (1), v.; Dan. *pipe*; Sw. *pipa*; Ger. *pipen*; Lat. *pipio*, *pipo.*] To cry or chirp, as a chicken or bird.

† **pĭp** (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To crack.

"As soon as they . . . struggle to free themselves, the horny growth '*pips*' the shell."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 127.

pī'-pą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Surinam Toad (q.v.), *Pipa americana*, the sole representative of the genus and family, is from Guiana. [Pipidæ.]

pīpe (1), * **pype,** *s.* [A.S. *pípe*; cf. Gael. *piob* = a pipe, a flute, a tube; Ir. *pib*; *piob*; Wel. *pib* = a pipe, tube; *pipian* = to pipe; *pibo* = to pipe, to squirt; Du. *pijp*; Icel. *pipa*; Sw. *pipa*; Da. *pibe*; Ger. *pfeife*; Ital., Port., & Sp. *pipa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long hollow body or tube, made of various materials, as earthenware, iron, lead, copper, glass, &c. The name is applied especially to tubes for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, and the like. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* vii. 172.)

* 2. A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal. As the technical name of a particular instrument the word formerly designated a flute, but is obsolete, all the tubular instruments now having specific names. The tubes of an organ are called organ-pipes or pipes.

3. A tube with a bowl to hold tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal leaf, which is burned slowly to yield smoke.

"The *pipe*, with solemn interposing puff,
Makes half a sentence at a time enough."
Cowper: Conversation.

4. A roll in the Exchequer, otherwise called the Great Roll, so named from its resembling a pipe. Hence, the pipe-office, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe used to make out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c. This office was abolished by 3 & 4 William IV.

5. The passage for the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe.

"The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*."—*Peacham.*

* 6. The sound of the voice; the voice.

"Thy small *pipe* is as the maiden's organ."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

7. The peeping, whistle, or chirping of a bird. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 32.)

8. (*Pl.*): The bagpipes.

* 9. A charge of powder or shot, which was formerly measured in the bowl of a pipe.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A running vein, having a rock roof and sole, common in Derbyshire, and called a pipe vein.

2. *Naut.*: The boatswain's whistle used to call or pipe the men to their various duties or stations; the sound of the whistle.

"The skipper he stood beside the helm,
His *pipe* was in his mouth."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

pipe-bearer, *s.* An attendant who bore his master's pipe.

"an attendant and *pipe-bearer*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvi.

pipe-box, *s.* [Box (3), *s.* II. 9. 1.]

pipe-clamp, *s.* A vice or holder for a pipe.

pipe-case, *s.* A pocket-case for carrying a tobacco pipe.

pipe-clay, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of clay (q.v.), adapted by its plasticity and freedom from impurities, for the manufacture of pipes.

pipe-clay, *v.t.*

1. *Lit.*: To whiten with pipe-clay.

* 2. *Fig.*; To clear off; to wipe off; to square: as, To *pipe-clay* accounts. (*Slang.*)

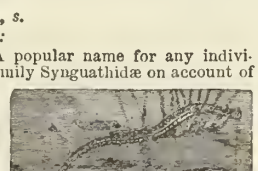
pipe-clearer, *s.* An implement for pushing out an obstruction from a bend in a gas or water pipe.

pipe-cutter, *s.* A tool for cutting off gas or water pipes.

pipe-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.*: A popular name for any individual of the family Syngnathidæ on account of their elongated form. *Siphonostoma typhle* is the Broad-nosed Pipe-fish, common on the British coasts; *Nerophis æquoreus*, the Ocean, *N. lumbriciformis*, the Worm, or Little Pipe-fish; and *N. ophidion*, the Straight-nosed Pipe-fish.



PIPE-FISH.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Syngnathidæ (q.v.).

pipe-grab, *s.* [Grab (1), *s.* 2.]

pipe-layer, *s.* A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c.

pipe-laying, *s.* The act of laying pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c.

pipe-lee, *s.* Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe.

pipe-line, *s.* A conduit of pipe, sometimes many miles in length, for conveying petroleum from its source to the seaboard or elsewhere.

pipe-loop, *s.*

Harness: A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.

pipe-mouth, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Fistularia (q.v.).

pipe-office, *s.* [Pipe (1), *s.*, I. 4.]

pipe-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ having musical pipes, in contradistinction to one having vibrating tongues, and known as a reed-organ.

pipe-prover, *s.* An apparatus for the purpose of proving the capacity of resistance in steam and water pipes by means of hydraulic pressure.

pipe-roll, *s.* [Pipe (1), *s.*, I. 4.]

pipe-stem, *s.* The stem or stalk of a tobacco-pipe. (*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, i.)

* **pipe-stick,** *s.* A wooden pipe-stem.

pipe-stone, *s.* [Ger. *pfeifenstein.*] [Catlinite.]

pipe-tongs, *s.* A pair of tongs with one short jaw adapted to grasp a pipe or rod.

pipe-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The lilac. [Syringa.]

pipe-valve, *s.* A stop-valve in a pipe.

pipe-vein, *s.*

Mining: A vein which contracts and expands, instead of preserving a uniform size. Pipe veins are highly inclined. They sometimes pass downward along the stratification, in other cases they penetrate through the strata.

pipe-vice, *s.* An implement for holding a pipe while being threaded or otherwise fitted.

pipe-within-pipe oven, *s.*

Metall.: An oven for heating the air for blast furnaces. The apparatus consists of two straight cast-iron pipes, circular in bore, fixed horizontally one above the other, each being inclosed within a distinct brick chamber, and with a fire-place under the lower pipe. (*Percy.*)

pipe-wrench, *s.* An implement with a moveable and a relatively fixed jaw, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip the pipe, and are revolved in a certain direction around it.

pīpe (2), *s.* [Fr., Dut. *pijpe.*] A wine-measure, usually containing two hogsheads or 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons; two pipes or 210 imperial gallons make a tun. The size of the pipe varies according to the kind of wine contained: a pipe of Madeira contains 110 wine gallons; of sherry, 130; of port nearly 138, and Lisbon 140.

* **pipe-wine,** *s.* Wine from the pipe or cask, as distinguished from that from the bottle.

"I think I shall drink in *pipe-wine* first with him."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

pīpe, * **pype,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pipe (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound or play on the pipe, flute, or other tubular instrument of music.

"Some must *pipe*, and some must weep."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

"His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 3. To run to seed.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To play or execute on a pipe or wind-instrument.

2. To utter in a shrill whistling tone.

3. To watch, or follow, as a detective. (*Slang:* To *pipe off.*)

II. *Naut.*: To call or direct the men to their various duties or stations by means of a boatswain's pipe or whistle.

"As fine a ship's company as ever was *piped* aloft."
—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxix.

¶ * (1) *To go pipe for:* To whistle for: to give up as lost.

"We *may go pipe for* justice."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 3.

(2) *To pipe one's eye:* To cry; to weep.

"[He] then began to eye his pipe,
And then to *pipe his eye*."
Hood: Faithless Sally Brown.

pīped, *a.* [Eng. *pipe*, v.; *-ed.*] Formed with a pipe or tube; tubular.

pīp'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pip(e)*, v. ; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who plays upon a pipe, flute, or bagpipe.

"The hereditary *piper* and his sons formed the band."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Ichthy.:* *Trigla lyra*, a Red Gurnard, chiefly met with on the west coast of England. It is about two feet long, and, when handled, utters a grunting noise, whence its popular name.

¶ (1) *To pay the piper:* [Pay, *v.*].

(2) *As drunk as a piper:* Very drunk.

pīp'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Pepper.]

Bot.: Pepper; the typical genus of the order Piperaceæ. Mostly climbing plants, with alternate stalked leaves, and solitary pendulous spikes, surrounded by bracts; flowers dicœcious, with one to ten perfect stamens, stigma two-lobed, fruit baccate. Natives of India, the Islands of the Indian Ocean, and of the Pacific. (For *Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*, both from the East Indies, see Pepper.] *P. trioicum* is more pungent than ordinary pepper. The root of *P. Parthenium* is given in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges. The natives of India use *P. sylvaticum* as pepper, and the roots of *P. dichotomum* in dyspepsia. *P. longum* is the same as *Chavica Roxburghii*, *P. Amalago* as *C. officinarum*, *P. Betle* as *C. Betle*, *P. Chaba* as *C. Chaba*, the last given in India as a stimulant, anticatarrhal, and expectorant. Its roots are used at Balasore, in Bengal, along with Sappan-wood, to give a red dye. *P. Amalago* is the same as *Artanthe elongata*. [Artanthe, Chavica, Pepper.]

piper-æthiopicum, *s.*

Comm.: The dry fruits of *Xylopia aromatica*. It is an Anonad and not a genuine pepper.

***pip-er** (3), *** pi-pere,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The lilac-tree.

"The boxtre, *pipere*, holye for whippes to lasche."
MS. Cantab., Ff. i. 6, fo. 25.

pī-pĕr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *piper*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pepperworts; the typical order of the alliance Piperales (q.v.). Shrubs or herbs, with jointed stems; opposite, verticillate, or alternate leaves, with or without stipules; flowers in spikes, either terminal, axillary, or opposite the leaves; stamens two or more; ovary one-celled, with a single erect ovule; fruit somewhat fleshy. From the hotter parts of the world, rarest in Africa. Generally aromatic. Known genera twenty, species 600. (*Lindley.*) [Cubeb, Pepper.]

pī-pĕr-ā'-cecŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Piperaceæ.] Of or belonging to the Piperaceæ, or pepper tribe of plants.

pī-pĕr-ăl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *piperales* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the genus Piper or the order Piperaceæ: as, the *piperal* alliance. (*Lindley.*)

pi-pĕr-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperalis* = from Lat. *piper* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers achlamydeous, embryo minute, outside much mealy albumen. Three orders: Piperaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, and Saururaceæ (q.v.).

pī-pĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *piper*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing piperine.

piperic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = CH_2{<}^{O}_{O}{>}C_6H_3{\cdot}C_4H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

A monobasic acid obtained by heating equal weights of piperine and potassium hydrate in absolute alcohol for five hours at 100° in a closed vessel, and decomposing the potassic piperate formed with dilute hydrochloric acid. In the moist state it is a jelly, but on drying it forms yellow needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 150°, and sublimes at 200°, partly unaltered. Its salts have the general formula, $C_{12}H_9MO_4$. Ammonia piperate, $C_{12}H_9(NH_4)O_4$, forms colourless, satiny scales, resembling cholesterin. The barium salt obtained by precipitation crystallizes in microscopic needles, slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water. The silver salt, $C_{12}H_9AgO_4$, obtained by precipitating silver nitrate with potassic piperate, is insoluble in water and alcohol.

pī-pĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *piper*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Piperaceæ (q.v.).

pī'-pĕr-ĭdġe, pīp'-pĕr-ĭdġe, pĭp'-rage (**age** as **ĭg**), *s.* [Corrupted from Mod. Lat. *berberis* (q.v.). This name is chiefly used in the east of England.]

Bot.: The barbery (*Berberis vulgaris*).

pī-pĕr'-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Altered from *piperine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}N = C_5H_{10}{:}NH$. A volatile base produced by the action of potash or soda-lime on piperine. It is a colourless liquid, having an ammoniacal odour and very caustic taste, boils at 106°, and dissolves in all proportions in water and alcohol. It forms crystalline salts with sulphuric, hydrochloric, hydriodic, hydrobromic, nitric, and oxalic acids.

pī'-pĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *piper*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. An alkaloid discovered by Oersted in 1819, in black and long pepper, and readily obtained by exhausting pepper berries with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·833. It crystallizes in colourless, tetragonal plates, destitute of odour or taste; sp. gr. 1·1931 at 18°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, its alcoholic solution having a sharp, peppery taste, and melts at 100° to a pale yellow, limpid oil. It is but a weak base, and forms very few salts. With iodine it unites, forming iodide of piperine, $4C_{17}H_{19}NO_3I_3$, which crystallizes in shining, bluish-black needles soluble in alcohol.

pī-pĕr'-ĭ-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperitus* = of or belonging to the pepper plant: cf. also Lat. *piperitis*; Gr. πιπερῖτις (*piperitis*) = capsicum.]

Bot.: Linnæus's first Natural Order (1751). He included under it the genera Arum, Piper, Phytolacca, &c.

*** pī'-pĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *piper* (1); *-ly.*] Like itinerant musicians; mean.

"*Piperly* make-playes and make-bates."—*Nashe: Pierce Pennilesse.*

pīp'-ẽr-nō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. from Lat. *piper* = pepper.]

Petrol.: A name given by the Italians to a porous rock, occurring at Pianura, near Naples. It consists of fused and semi-fused fragments of a clastic rock, included in a phonolite lava, and is intimately combined with it. It constitutes the matrix of Marialite (q.v.).

pī-pĕr'-ō-năl, *s.* [Eng. *piper(ine)*; *(acet)on(e).* and suff. *-al.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_3 = CH_2{<}^{O}_{O}{>}C_6H_3{\cdot}COH$. Obtained by distilling the potassic salt of piperic acid with twice its weight of potassic permanganate. It forms colourless, pleasantly smelling crystals, which melt at 37° and boil at 263°.

pī-pĕr'-ō-nȳl, *a.* [Eng. *piperon(al)*: suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: The same as Piperonylic (q.v.).

piperonyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3$. A colourless crystalline body produced by the action of sodium amalgam on piperonal. It is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, melts at 51°, and at a higher temperature is decomposed.

pī-pĕr-ō-nȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *piperon(al)*; *-ylic.*] Derived from or containing piperonal.

piperonylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_3\left(^{O}_{O}{>}CH_2\right){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

An acid obtained by heating protocatechuic acid with methene diiodide and potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at 228°, and can be sublimed.

pīpe'-stā-ple, pipe-stap-ple, *s.* [Eng. *pipe* (1), *s.*, and O. Dut. *stapel* = a stem, a stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

2. A stalk of grass; a windlestraw.

pī-pĕtte', *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *pipe* = a pipe.]

Chem.: A glass tube, with a bulb near the centre, used for measuring and transferring liquids.

"What would . . . the chemist be without his retorts and *pipette*?"—*Mortimer Collins: Fight with Fortune*, i. 131.

pīpe'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pipe*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Eriocaulon (q.v.).

¶ Jointed Pipewort is *Eriocaulon septangulare.*

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the Eriocaulaceæ (q.v.).

pī'-pī, *s.* [Native name (?).] (See compound.)

pipi-pods, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The astringent legumes of *Cœsalpinia Pipai.*

pī'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pip(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Batrachians, without a tongue or maxillary teeth, and having the sacrum enormously dilated. Sole genus, Pipa (q.v.).

*** pīp'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *pipiens*, pr. par. of *pipio* = to chirp.] Piping.

"There you shall heare, Hypocrites, a *pipient* broode."—*Adams: Spiritual Navigator.*

pīp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pipe, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Playing upon a pipe or wind-instrument of music.

2. Having or emitting a shrill sound or tone.

"The *piping* cry of lips that brook
No pain." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 140.

3. Accompanied or characterized by the sound of pipes, instead of martial music.

"This weak *piping* time of peace."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

4. Simmering, boiling. [Piping-hot.]

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of playing on a pipe; the chirp of young birds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Harness:* A leather covering to a trace-chain.

2. *Horticulture:*

Piping (of Pink).

(1) A method of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, &c., by taking slips or cuttings, having two joints, and planting them under glass.

(2) A cutting or slip from a pink and the like.

3. *Needlework:* A border formed on any material of dress or furniture, by means of the introduction into it of a piece of bobbin, for the purpose of giving an appearance of greater finish, or of adding to its strength.

piping-crow, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* *Gymnorhina tibicen*, a bird from New South Wales. It has great powers of mimicry. Called also the Flute-player.

2. *Pl.:* Gymnorhininæ, a sub-family of Corvidæ, with five genera.

piping-hares, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as Calling-hares (q.v.).

piping-hot, *a.* Boiling hot, hissing hot. (*Full: Satires*, iv. 4.)

piping-iron, *s.* A fluting-iron.

pī-pĭs'-trĕlle, * pī-pĭs'-trĕl, *s.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*; Ital. *pipistrello*, from Lat. *vespertilio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, the commonest and most widely distributed of the British bats. Colour reddish-brown, paler beneath. The wings extend down to the base of the toes, and their membrane, like that of the ears, is of a dusky tint. This bat is specially a dweller in temperate regions, its period of hibernation is short, and the tail is used as an organ of prehension.

pĭp'-ĭt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably from the cry of the bird, cf. Peewit.]

Ornith.: The genus Anthus (q.v.).

pĭp'-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pipe* (2), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A small earthen boiler.

"Some officer perhaps might give consent,
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent."
King: Art of Cookery.

*** pĭp'-kĭn-nĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *pipkin*; *-et.*] A little pipkin.

"Thou, my *pipkinnet*, shalt see."
Herrick: Noble Numbers.

pī'-pŏw-dĕr, *s.* [PIEPOUDRE.]

pĭp'-pĕr-ĭdġe, *s.* [PIPERIDGE.]

pĭp'-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pip* (2), s., and *in*, from the *pips inside* it. (*Skeat.*)]

Hort.: A name given to several varieties of apples, as a Keutish *pippin*, or lemon *pippin*, &c.

¶ *Normandy Pippins:* Apples dried in the sun, and stored for winter use.

pippin-face, *s.* A round, smooth, reddish face, resembliug a pippin.

pippin-faced, *a.* Having a round, smooth, reddish face, like a pippin.

pip-pul, *s.* [PEEPUL.]

pī'-prą, *s.* [Gr. *πίπρα* (*pipra*) = the woodpecker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Pipridæ (q.v.). Bill weak, upper mandible bent over lower, which is flattened and nearly straight; wings rounded; tail short, even; toes syndactyle. Nineteen species, from tropical America.

pĭp'-rage (age as **ĭġ**), *s.* [PIPERIDGE.]

pī'-prĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pipr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Manakins; a family of Songless Birds, with fifteen genera and sixty species, from the Neotropical regions.

***pī-prī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pipr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Ampelidæ (q.v.); it is now merged iu Pipridæ (q.v.).

pip-sis-se-wa, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.]

Bot.: The same as PRINCE'S-PINE (q.v.).

"In like manner one learns where to look for arbutus, for *pipsissewa*, for the early orchis."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 262.

pĭp-ta-dĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *πίπτω* (*piptō*) = to fall, and *ἀδήν* (*adēn*) = an acorn, a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, tribe Eumimoseæ. It is akin to Entada. *Piptadenia peregrina* yields an intoxicating drug, used by the Indians of Venezuela.

pĭp-tō-stĕġ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *πίπτω* (*piptō*) = to fall, and *στέγος* (*stegos*) = a roof.]

Bot.: A synonym of Ipomœa. *Piptostegia Gomezii* and *P. Pisonis*, Brazilian plants, furnish a kind of scammony.

***pīp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *pip(e)* (I), s.; *-y.*] Resembling a pipe, hollow-stemmed.

"The *pipy* hemlock." *Keats: Endymion*, i.

pī'-quąn-çў (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Eng. *piquan(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being piquant; pungency, sharpness, tartness, severity, smartness. Used in botany, literally; in ordinary language, chiefly in a figurative sense.

"Commonly also satyrical tauntes do owe their seeming *piquancy* to the subject."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

pī'-quąnt (**q** as **k**), ***pĭck'-ąnt,** *a.* [Fr. *piquant*, pr. par. of *piquer* = to prick, to be sharp to the taste, to pique.]

1. Having a sharp pungent taste to the organs of sense; sharp, tart.

"He [Cook] is excellent for a *piquant* sance, and the haugou."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 5, let. 36.

2. Sharp or cutting to the feelings; keeu, severe, pungent.

3. Racy, lively, sparkling, highly interesting.

"Wonderfully *piquant* reading at the present moment."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 18.

pī'-quąnt-lў (**q** as **k**), *adv.* [Eng. *piquant; -ly.*] In a piquant, sharp, or pungent manner; with sharpness, pungency, or severity; smartly, pungently.

pique (**que** as **k**) (I), ***pīke,** *s.* [O. Fr. *picque, pique* = a pike . . . a quarrel.] [PIKE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Offence taken; slight irritation, anger, or ill-feeling towards persons, arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love.

"This imputation of ill nature does the work of *pique* and envy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

*2. A strong desire, longing, or passion.

"And thongh it have the *pique* and long
Tis still for something to the wrong."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

¶ Perhaps the same as PICA 3. (q.v.).

3. Nicety, punctilio, a point.

"*Pique* of honour to maintain a cause."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 400.

II. *Cards:* In Piquet, the right that the elder hand has to count thirty or to play before his adversary counts one.

pī-quĕ' (**qu** as **k**), (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A French material, made of two cotton threads, one thicker than the other, which are woven and united at certain points, and there made an extra thickness. The pattern is usually of a lozenge shape.

piqué-work, *s.* A minute kind of buhlwork; inlaying metals in metals, usually.

pique, picque (**que** as **k**), *v. t.* & *t.* [PIQUE (I), *s.*; Fr. *piquer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To arouse or excite pique in; to irritate; to offend by wounding the pride, vanity, or self-love of.

"*Pique* her and soothe in turn."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 34.

2. To stimulate or excite to action by inspiring envy, jealousy, or other passion.

"*Piqu'd* hy Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came."
Prior: Protogenes & Apelles.

3. To raise, to excite, to stimulate.

"[He] *piqued* the curiosity of the House hy the doubt whether this time he would attack his own leaders or fire into the enemy's camp."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1885.

4. (*Reflexively*): To plume or value one's self.

II. *Cards:* To count thirty or play before the adversary counts one.

"If I go to Picquet, tho' it he hut with a novice in't he will *picque* and repicque, and capot me tweuty times together."—*Sir Martin Mar-All*, i.

*B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause irritation, displeasure, or vexation.

"Every verse hath something in it that *piques*."—*Tatler*, No. 163.

2. To endeavour to excite or arouse pique or envy.

"*Piquing* at each other, who shall go the best dress'd."—*Dryden: Mock Astrologer*, iii.

***pĭ-queër',** *v.*, ***pĭ-queër-ĕr'** (**qu** as **k**), [PICKEER, *v.*, PICKEERER, *s.*]

pĭq'-uĕt (**q** as **k**), ***pĭck'-ĕt,** *s.* [PICKET, *s.*]

1. *Mil.:* The same as PICKET (q.v.).

2. *Cards:* A game at cards played by two persons with a pack of thirty-two cards, the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of the ordinary pack being discarded; the *as de pique*, or seven of spades, is the highest card. In this sense pron. *pi-kĕt'*. (*Prior; Dove*, xi.)

pi-quĕtte' (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr.] A drink made by pouring water ou husks of grapes; sour wine.

pĭr'-ą-çў, ***pir-a-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *piro(te); -cy*; Fr. *piraterie*; Ital. & Sp. *pirateria.*]

1. *Lit. & Law:* The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. This offence at common law, consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas, which, if committed upon land, would have amounted to felony there. But other offences have, by various statutes, been made piracy, and liable to the same penalty. Thus trading, or corresponding with, or in any way aiding, known pirates, is piracy. So, too, any commander or seaman of a ship who runs away with any ship, boat, goods, &c., or who voluntarily delivers such up to any pirate, is guilty of piracy. Furthermore, any one who conveys or removes any person as a slave is also by statute law guilty of piracy, felony, and robbery. The penalty formerly was death, whether the guilty party were a principal, or merely implicated as an accessory before or after the fact, but now the penalty is better proportioned to the crime.

2. *Fig.:* Literary theft; an infringement of the law of copyright.

pĭ-ra'-guą (**u** as **w**), *s.* [PIROGUE.]

pī-răm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [PEIRAMETER.]

pĭ-răm'-ĭ-dĭg, *s.* [A Jamaican negro (?) word.]

Ornith.: Caprimulgus virginianus, the Virginian Goatsucker.

***pĭr'-ą-mĭs,** *s.* [PYRAMID.]

pĭr'-ąte, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pirata*, from Gr. *πειρατής* (*peiratēs*) = one who attempts or attacks, a pirate; *πειράω* (*peiraō*) = to try, to attempt; *πεῖρα* (*peira*) = an attempt, an essay; Ital. & Sp. *pirata.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A robber on the high seas; one who takes the property of another on the high seas by open violence; one who is guilty of piracy; a freebooter on the seas.

"Property captured from *pirates* is liable to condemnation as droits of the Admiralty, to be restored, if private property, to the rightful owners, on payment of one-eighth of the value as salvage; while fitting rewards are assigned for services against *pirates*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 5.

2. A ship which cruises with legal or proper commission for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who appropriates the literary labours of another without permissiou or offering compensation.

2. A robber, a plunderer, a swindler.

*B. *As adj.:* Piratical. (*Rowe: Lucan*, i.)

pĭr'-ąte, *v.i.* & *t.* [PIRATE, *s.*]

*A. *Intrans.:* To act as a pirate; to rob on the high seas; to practise piracy.

B. *Trans.:* To take or appropriate without permission asked, or compensation offered.

"The *pirated* editiou, a copy of which I have seen, grossly misrepresents my drawings both in style and colouring."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept. 1877, p. 721.

pī-rā'-tēş, *s.* [PIRATE.]

Entom.: A genus of Reduviidæ. The species are large bugs, with feet adapted for clinging to their prey. *Pirates stridulus* makes a stridulatory noise.

***pĭr'-ąt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pirat(e); -ess.*] A female pirate.

"The pirates and *piratesses* had control of both."—*W. H. Russell: Diary, North & South*, i. 163.

pī-răt'-ĭc-ąl, ***pī-răt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *piraticus*, from *pirata* = a pirate (q.v.); Gr. *πειρατικός* (*peiratikos*); Fr. *piratique*; Ital. & Sp. *piratico.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Practising piracy; plundering or robbing by open violence on the high seas.

2. Pertaining to piracy; of the nature of piracy; like a pirate. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 17.)

*3. Pertaining to or connected with pirates; carried on by or with pirates.

"In the *piratical* war atchieved by Pompey the Great."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

II. *Fig.:* Practising literary piracy.

"The errours of the press were multiplied hy *piratical* printers."—*Pope: Letters.* (Pref.)

pī-răt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *piratical; -ly.*] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

"Certain goods *piratically* taken upon the seas."—*State Trials; Lord Seymour* (an. 1549).

pī-rā-tŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πειρατής* (*peirates*) = a pirate, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.] [PLESIOSAURIA.]

***pĭr'-ą-toŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pirat(e); -ous.*] Piratical.

***pĭr'-ą-toŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *piratous; -ly.*] Piratically.

"Their goods *piratously* robbed and taken."—*State Trials; Lord Seymour* (an. 1549).

pĭr-cū'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Phytolaccæ. The leaves of *Pircunia esculenta* have been cooked as spinach, and the young shoots as asparagus. Its cultivation was commenced in France, but it disappointed expectation.

***pĭre,** *s.* [Lat. *pirus.*] A pear; a pear-tree.

***pĭr-ie,** *s.* [PIRRIE.]

pĭr-ĭ-mē'-lą, *s.* [Lat. *Perimele*, a nymph, the daughter of Hippodamus. (*Ovid: Met.* viii. 590.)]

Zool.: A genus of Canceridæ. Carapace much wider than long; strongly truncated on each side. *Pirimela denticulata* is found on the British coasts.

pĭrl, *v.t.* [Gael. *piridh* = a top, a whirligig.]

1. To spin, as a top.

2. To twist or twine, as in forming horsehair into fishing-lines; to wind wire of gold or silver.

***pĭrle** (1), *s.* [Purl.] A brook, a stream.

"A broket or *pirle* of water running out of an hille." —*Leland: Itinerary*, iii. 132.

***pĭrle** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some variety of salt-water fish. (*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

pĭrn, *s.* [Gael.]

1. A bobbin; a quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle. (*Scotch.*)

2. Yarn wound on a shuttle.

3. The wheel of a fishing-rod.

4. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse.

pĭr'-nĭe, *s.* [Pirn.] A woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock of different colours or stripes. (*Scotch.*)

pĭ-rōgue', pĕr-ĭ-a'-gua, pĭ-ra'-gua (gua as gwa), *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *piragua*, from the West Indian name.]

Nautical:

1. A large double canoe formed of a hollowed trunk of a tree, or of two canoes united. They are generally small and worked by paddles.

2. A narrow ferry-boat having two masts and a lee-board.

pĭr-ôu-ĕtte', * **pir-o-et,** *s.* [Fr. *pirouette*, a dimin. from the Norm. Fr. *piroue* = a little wheel, a whirligig: cf. Eng. *pirrie.*]

1. *Dancing:* A rapid turning or whirling round on the point of one foot.

2. *Manège:* A sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head in the opposite direction to where it was before.

pĭr-ôu-ĕtte', *v.i.* [Pirouette, *s.*] To perform a pirouette; to turn or whirl rouud on the toes, as in dancing.

"I should feel as if I had been *pirouetting.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. i.

pĭrr, *s.* [Gael. *piorra* = a squall; Icel. *byrr* = a wind.] A gentle wind. (*Scotch.*)

pĭr'-rĭe, pĭr'-rў, pĭr'-ĭe, * **pyr-y,** *s.* [Gael. *piorradh*, from *piorra* = a squall.] [Pirr.] A squall of wind; a rough gale; a whirlwind.

"Be not aferde of *pirries* or great stormes."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

***pĭr'-tle,** *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To slaver at the mouth. (*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, ii. 211.)

pī'-sạ, *s.* [Lat., another form of *pisum* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Maiadæ. *Pisa tetraodon* is the Four-horned Spider-crab of the British coasts.

pĭs'-ăng, *s.* [E. Ind.] The plantain.

pĭ'-sạ̄'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [From Pisa in Tuscany, where it is found.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ. Shell with many indistinct varices, or if smooth then spirally striated, the canal short, the outer lip crenulated, the inner wrinkled. Known recent species 120; from the warmer seas. Fossil, from the Eocene onward.

pĭs-a'-nīte, *s.* [After F. Pisani, of Paris, who analyzed it; suff. *-te* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in stalactitic forms, with copper pyrites, in a copper mine, in Turkey. Lustre, vitreous; colour, blue. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 29·90; protoxide of iron, 10·03; protoxide of copper, 15·56; water, 43·5; the formula is $(FeO,CuO)SO_3+7HO$.

pĭs-ăs-phăl'-tŭm, *s.* [Pittasphalt.]

pĭs'-car-ў, *s.* [Lat. *piscarius* = pertaining to fish or fishing; *piscis* = a fish.]

Law: The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

***pĭs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *piscatio*, from *piscatus*, pa. par. of *piscor* = to fish; *piscis* = a fish.] The act or practice of fishing.

"There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commenced by Ritterhusius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

***pĭs-cā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A fisherman; an angler.

"Such canny *piscators* as choose quiet secluded eddies."—*Morning Advertiser*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pĭs-ca-tŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng *piscatory*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to fishing; piscatory.

pĭs'-ca-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *piscatorius*, from *piscator* = a fisherman, from *piscatus*, pa. par. of *piscor* = to fish; *piscis* = a fish.]

1. Pertaining or relating to fishing or fishermen; relating to angling.

"*Piscatory* eclogues."—*Blair: Lectures*, No. 32.

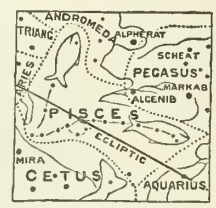
2. Given to or employed in fishing.

"Yarmouth is *piscatory* beyond comparison and beyond description."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 6.

Pĭs-çēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *piscis* = a fish.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The twelfth and last of the zodiacal constellations. It is a large constellation, bounded on the east by Aries and Triangulum, on the west by Aquarius and Pegasus, on the north by Andromeda, and on the south by Cetus. The two Fishes are represented on celestial globes and maps as separated some distance from each other, and as having their tails connected by a string. One is under the right arm of Andromeda, the other under the wing of Pegasus. About forty stars are visible to the naked eye. Bode marks the position of 257; the largest, *α* Piscium, is of magnitude 3½, and is a double star, one constituent being pale green and the other blue.



THE CONSTELLATION PISCES.

(2) The portion of the ecliptic from which precession (q.v.) has made the constellation move away. The sun enters it, crossing the equator, at the vernal equinox.

2. *Ichthy.:* [Fish, *s.*, II.].

*** pĭs-çĭ-căp'-tĭ-văt-ĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *captivate.*] Catching or taking fish. (*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.)

*** pĭs'-çĭ-căp-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *capture.*] The taking or catching of fish by angling, netting, &c.

"Snatching is a form of illicit *piscicapture.*"—*Standard*, Oct. 21, 1878.

pĭs-çĭc'-ō-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *colo* = to dwell upon.]

Zool.: A genus of Ichthyobdellidæ (Fish-leeches). *Piscicola geometra* is the Great-tailed Leech, parasitic on freshwater fishes, as the perch, the carp, and the tench, &c.

pĭs-çĭ-cŭl'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *pisciculture*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to pisciculture or the breeding of fish. (*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.)

pĭs'-çĭ-cŭl-ture, *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *culture.*] Fish culture; the breeding, rearing, preserving, and fattening of fish by artificial means.

¶ The art of pisciculture is of great antiquity, and is alluded to in Isa. xix. 10. Shaw, of Drumlanrig, revived the art in Britain in 1833, as Remy, a fisherman of Vosges, did in France in 1842. It is now practiced in many countries, greatly to the advantage of the food supply, which is capable of being enormously increased by the artificial propagation of fishes, care for the young until past the period of greatest danger, and stringent regulations in regard to methods of fishing. Pisciculture is practiced in the United States on a larger scale than in any other country, the fish thus artificially produced being principally the salmon, the shad, and the white fish, though trout, pike, carp, and other fishes are similarly cared for. The White-fish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) is grown in enormous multitudes in the lake hatcheries, over 250,000,000 eggs having been hatched in a single year. Young shad are raised to the number of many millions annually, and the same may be said of the salmon, many new streams having been stocked with these fish.

pĭs-çĭ-cŭl'-tu-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pisciculture*; *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in pisciculture; a breeder of fish.

"The yearly wages of a skilled *piciculturist.*"—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

pĭs-çĭd'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *cædo* (in compos. *-cido*) = to kill.]

Bot.: A genus of Dalbergieæ (?) *Piscidia Erythrina*, a tree, the legumes of which have four wings, is common in Jamaica, where it is used as a fish poison. The tincture of it is very narcotic and diaphoretic.

***pĭs'-çĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *piscis*=a fish, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a fish.

pĭs-çĭ'-na, pĭs'-çĭ-na, * **pis-cine,** *s.* [Lat. = a fish-pond, a cistern; *piscis* = a fish.]

* 1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A large water-basin in an open, public place, in which the youths of Rome learned to swim.

2. *Eccles. Arch.:* The stone basin used in the Catholic church-service to receive the water after it has been used by the priest in washing the chalice, subsequent to the celebration of mass. The piscina is supplied with a drain-pipe to carry the water out of the church, and is usually constructed in the wall, close beside the high altar, near the sedilia. It takes the form of a canopied niche, and is generally richly decorated with foliage and emblematic carving. The outer apertures of the drain-pipe sometimes take the form of gargoyles. (*Fairholt.*)

PISCINA.
(*Cumnor Church, circa* 1330.)

pĭs'-çĭn-al, *a.* [Lat. *piscinalis*, from *piscina* = a cistern.] Pertaining or relating to a fish-pond or piscina.

pĭs'-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish.] Of or pertaining to fish or fishes. (*Graphic*, Oct. 17, 1885, p. 439.)

Pĭs'-çĭs, *s.* [Pisces.]

Piscis Australis, *s.*

Astron.: The Southern Fish; one of the old Southern constellations. It is situated directly south of Aquarius. The largest star, *α* Fomalhaut, or *α* Piscis Australis, is of the first magnitude. In the latitude of London it rises only 8° above the horizon. It is just in the mouth of the fish.

Piscis volans, *s.*

Astron.: The Flying Fish; one of Bayer's Southern constellations. It is situated between Argo and the South Pole. The largest star is only of the fifth magnitude.

pĭs-çĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *voro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

"A synopsis of the *pisciverous* plants, or those which capture young fish."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pī-sé', *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *piser*; Lat. *piso, pinso* = to stamp, to bray, as in a mortar.]

Build.: A mode of forming walls of rammed clay. The conformation of the walls is given by meaus of boards on each side, and after one layer is formed and partially hardened, the boards are lifted to form bounds for another layer. The formacei, described by Pliny (lib. xxxv.), were of this character.

pĭsh, *interj.* [An imitative word.] An interjection expressing contempt; pshaw.

"A thing which causes many 'poohs' and '*pishes*,' And several oaths." *Byron: Beppo*, vii.

pĭsh, *v.i.* [Pish, *interj.*] To express contempt; to pooh. (*Cotton: Ode Bacchique.*)

pī-sĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *pisum* = a pea.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Cyclas, differing in having an inequilateral shell, the anterior side longest, the teeth also are stronger. Known species recent sixty, from America, Europe, India, &c.; fossil thirty-eight, from the Wealden onward.

pī'-sĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pisum*, genit. *pisi* = a pea, and Eng. *form.*]

Bot.: Formed like a pea.

pisiform-bone, *s.*

Anat.: One of the bones of the carpus. It is articulated with the cuneiform bone. [Hand, *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

pisiform iron-ore, *s.* [Pea iron-ore.]

pĭs'-mīre (I), * **pisse-mire,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *pisse, piss* (q.v.), and *mire* = an ant: cogn. with Dan. *myre*; Dut. *mier*: Icel. *maurr*; Sw. *myra*; Ir. *moirbh*; Wel. *morgrugyn*; Russ. *muravei*; Gr. μύρμηξ (*murmēx*). So called

from the urinous smell of an ant-hill.] An ant, an emmet. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.* i. 3.)

pĭs'-mīre (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *bismare*, from Icel. *bismari*; Dan. *bismer*.] A steelyard. (*Shetland.*)

* **pĭs'-nĕts, * puĭs'-nĕts,** *s. pl.* [PINSNET.] Thin shoes worn in the reign of Elizabeth.

pī'-sō-līte, *s.* [Gr. πίσος (*pisos*) = peas, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Calcite (q.v.), consisting of aggregations of pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure. Found in abundance about the hot-springs of Carlsbad, Bohemia.

pisolite-limestone, *s.* [PISOLITIC-LIMESTONE.]

pī-sō-līt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pisolit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pisolite; containing or resembling pisolite; of the nature of pisolite.

pisolitic-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone largely composed of pisolite (q.v.). It is found on all sides of Paris, extending, with breaks, forty-five leagues east and west, and thirty-five from north to south. It ranks with the Maestricht beds and the Faxoe Limestone as the highest member of the Cretaceous, and consequently of the Secondary rocks. Some of its fossils foreshadow those of the Eocene.

pī-sō'-nī-ą, *s.* [Named from M. Piso, a physician, of Amsterdam.]

Bot.: A genus of Nyctaginaceæ. The bark and leaves of *Pisonia aculeata*, a very common straggling shrub in India, Burmah, and the Andaman Islands, are used in the East as a counterirritant for swellings and rheumatic pains. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*). *P. morindifolia* is the Tree Lettuce, cultivated in India. Its native country is unknown.

pĭs'-ō-phălt, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of Pissasphalt (q.v.).

pĭss, * pisse, * pysse, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *pisser*; Dut. & Ger. *pissen*; Dan. *pisse*; Sw. *pissa*. Of imitative origin.]

A. *Intrans.*: To discharge the urine; to make water; to urinate.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To eject or discharge, as urine.
2. To make water on.

pĭss, *s.* [PISS, *v.*] Urine.

* **piss-bowl, * pisse-bolle,** *s.* A chamber-pot. (*Udal*: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 25.)

pĭss'-ą-bĕd, *s.* [Eng. *piss*, and *abed*.]

Bot.: *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, the common dandelion.

pĭss-ăs'-phălt, pĭss-ăs-phăl'-tŭm, *s.* [PITTASPHALT.]

pĭss'-blûme, *s.* [Eng. *piss*; second element doubtful.]

Bot.: *Armeria vulgaris*.

* **pĭss'-bŭrnt,** *a.* [Eng. *piss*, and *burnt*.] Stained, as if scorched, with urine; stained brown.

* **pis-sell,** *s.* [PIZZLE.]

* **pisse-myre,** *s.* [PISMIRE (1).]

pĭs-sō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. πισσώδης (*pissōdēs*) = like pitch: πίσσα (*pissa*) = pitch, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. Two are British: *Pissodes pini* and *P. notatus*. Their larvæ injure pine-trees.

pĭs'-sō-phāne, pĭs-sō-phān'-īte, *s.* [Gr. πίσσα (*pissa*) = pitch, and φανός (*phanos*) = appearance.]

Min.: An amorphous, pitch-like mineral. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 1·93 to 1·98; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of green; very brittle. Compos.: apparently a hydrous sulphate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron. Dana suggests that it is not a simple mineral.

pĭss'-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *piss*, and *pot*.] A chamber-pot. (*Dryden*: *Juvenal*, iii.)

* **pĭst, * piste,** *s.* [Fr. *piste*, from Lat. *pistus*, pa. par. of *pinso* = to beat, as in a mortar, to stamp; Ital. *pesta*.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

pĭs-tą'-çhĭ-ō, pis-ta-cho, * pis-ta-choe, *s.* [Sp. *pistacho*, from Lat. *pistacium*, from Gr. πιστάκιον (*pistakion*) = the nut of the tree called πιστάκη (*pistakē*); Pers. *pistà* = the pistachio-nut; Fr. *pistache*; Ital. *pistacchio*.] The same as PISTACHIO-NUT (q.v.).

pistachio-nut, * pistich-nut, * pis-take-nut, *s.*

1. *Bot., Comm., &c.*: The nut of *Pistacia vera* (q.v.). It is oval, with a brittle shell enclosing a kernel, which is green and of an agreeable odour. It is from half an inch to an inch long. Pistachios are believed to have been the "nuts," Heb. בָּטְנִים (*botnim*), sent by Jacob as part of a present to Pharaoh (Gen. xliii. 11). Pistachios are eaten by the natives of India, large quantities, being yearly imported. They are also dried like almonds or made into confectionery.

2. *Pharm.*: Pistachio nuts are used in general debility; the oil of their kernel is demulcent and restorative. The bark is a tonic in indigestion. It is used in nausea in vomiting.

pistachio-tree, *s.* [PISTACIA.]

pĭs-tā'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pistacia*, from Gr. πιστακία (*pistakia*), from Pers. *pistà*.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Small trees, with pinnate leaves and small axillary panicles or racemes of small apetalous and dicœcious flowers. Found chiefly in Asia and the south of Europe. *Pistacia vera* is a small tree growing in Western Asia and Afghanistan. It produces the Pistachio-nut (q.v.). *Pistacia atlantica*, *P. Khinjak*, *P. cabulica*, and *P. Lentiscus* yield mastic (q.v.); *P. Terebinthus* yields a balsamic resin called thios or Cyprus turpentine. *P. integerrima*, a large deciduous tree from the North-Western Himalayas, the Suleiman Mountains, &c., has a heart-wood, according to Brandis, the best and handsomest for carving furniture and ornamental work. The galls of *P. integerrima* and those of *P. vera* are used for dyeing; the oil of the latter is demulcent and restorative.

pistacia-fat, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-green sharp-tasting fat, extracted from the berries of *Pistacia lentiscus* by boiling with water. It melts at 34°.

pĭs'-tą-çīte, *s.* [Gr. πιστάκια (*pistakia*) = the pistachio-nut; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pistazit*.]

Min.: The same as EPIDOTE (q.v.).

pistacite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: The same as EPIDOSYTE (q.v.).

* **pĭs-tą-reēn',** *s.* [O. Sp.] An old Spanish silver coin, value 9d. sterling.

* **pis-tell,** *s.* [PISTLE.]

* **pĭs'-tęl-lĕr,** *s.* [EPISTOLER.]

pĭs'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. πιστός (*pistos*) = drinkable, liquid; from its living in the water.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pistiaceæ (q.v.). *Pistia stratiotes*, the Water-soldier, called in the West Indies Water-lettuce, is a plant like endive, which grows in stagnant ponds in the East and West Indies. It is cooling and demulcent, the root is laxative and demulcent, the leaves made into poultices are applied to hæmorrhoids, and given with other ingredients in dysentery, cough, and asthma. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) Graham says that it has a peculiar narcotic smell, and when it is abundant in tanks it imparts its acrid qualities to the water.

pĭs-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pisti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Lemnads or Duckweeds; an order of Exogens, alliance Arales. It consists of floating or land plants, with very cellular lenticular or lobed fronds or leaves, some having no spiral vessels except in the pistil. Flowers unisexual, two or three, naked, enclosed in a spathe without a spadix; stamens definite, often monadelphous; females with a one-celled ovary having erect ovules with a slit embryo. Fruit membraneous or capsular. Genera six, species twenty. Found in Europe and elsewhere.

* **pĭst'-ĭc, * pĭst'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *pisticus*, from Gr. πιστικός (*pistikos*) = faithful; πίστις (*pistis* = faith.] Trustworthy: hence, pure, genuine. (*Browne*: *Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii., ch. vii.)

* **pĭs'-tĭl** (1), *s.* [PISTLE.]

pĭs'-tĭl (2), * **pĭs-tĭl'-lŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *pistillum*, dimin. from * *pistrum* = a pestle (q.v.).]

Bot.: The female organ in plants, standing in the middle of the stamens, around which again stand the floral envelopes. It is divided into the ovary or germen, with its ovule or ovules, the style, and the stigma. Called by Roper, &c., the gynæceum. A pistil may be simple or compound; the former consists of one carpel, the latter of more than one.

pĭs-tĭl-lā'-ceoŭs (cc as sh), *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil; growing on a pistil.

pĭs'-tĭl-lar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); *-ary*.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the pistil.

pistillary-cord, *s.*

Bot.: A channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

pĭs'-tĭl-lāte, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); *-ate*.]

Bot. (*Of a flower*): Having a pistil, or pistils, but no stamens.

* **pĭs-tĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [PESTILLATION.]

pĭs-tĭl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pĭs-tĭl-lĭd'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *pistillum*.] [PESTLE, *s.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Agardh's name for certain small, sessile, ovate bodies in the fructification of mosses, enveloped in a membrane tapering upwards into a point. When abortive they are called Paraphyses (q.v.).

pĭs'-tĭl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

pĭs'-tĭl-lĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); Lat. *gero* = to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Bearing a pistil.

* **pis-tle, * pis-tele, * pis-til,** *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of epistle (q.v.).

pĭs'-tŏl, * pis-toll, *s.* [Fr. *pistole*, from Ital. *pistola*, from *Pistoja* (formerly *Pistoria*, *Pistola*) a town in Tuscany, near Florence; Sp. *pistola*.] A small firearm adapted for use with one hand. They are of different sizes and patterns; those now used are generally of the form known as revolvers (q.v.). Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England about A.D. 1544. (*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, i. 1.)

pistol-carbine, *s.*

Firearms: A horseman's pistol provided with a removable butt-piece, so that the weapon may be fired either from the hand or the shoulder.

pistol-pipe, *s.*

Metall.: The tuyere of a hot-blast furnace.

pistol-router, *s.* A kind of carpenter's plane. A router with a handle like a pistol-stock.

pistol-shot, *s.*

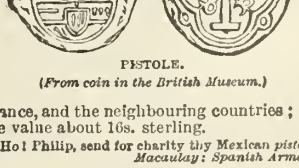
1. A bullet for, or discharged from, a pistol.
2. The distance to which a pistol will carry a bullet.

pĭs'-tŏl, *v.t.* [Fr. *pistoler*.] [PISTOL, *s.*] To shoot with a pistol.

"*Pistol* him, *pistol* him."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

* **pĭs-tŏl-ādе',** *s.* [Fr.] The discharge of a pistol; a pistol-shot.

* **pĭs-tōle',** *s.* [Fr., the same word as *pistol* (q.v.).] A gold coin formerly current in Spain,



PISTOLE.
(*From coin in the British Museum.*)

France, and the neighbouring countries; average value about 16s. sterling.

"Ho! Philip, send for charity thy Mexican *pistoles*."
Macaulay: *Spanish Armada*.

***pĭs-tŏl-eër′,** *s.* [Eng. *pistol; -eer,* as in cannoneer.] One who uses or fires a pistol.

"The Chalk-Farm *pistoleer.*"—*Carlyle: Miscellanies,* iii. 94.

***pĭs′-tŏl-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. A small pistol. (*Donne: Elegy* xii.)

2. A diminutive of pistole; a Spanish coin.

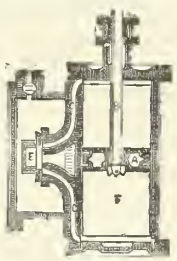
"Perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, i. 1.

pĭs-tō-mē′-sīte, *s.* [Gr. πιστός (*pistos*) = authentic, and μεσίτης (*mesitēs*) = a go-between.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of rhombohedral carbonates. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·412 to 3·427; lustre, vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour, yellowish-white to gray. Compos.: carbonate of magnesia, 42; carbonate of iron, 58 = 100, which is represented by the formula, $MgOCO_2 + FeOCO_2$. Intermediate between magnesite and siderite. (See these words.)

pĭs′-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. = a pestle, a piston, from Ital. *pistone* = a piston; *pestone* = a pestle, from *pestare* = to pound, from Low Lat. *pisto,* from Lat. *pistus,* pa. par. of *pinso, piso* = to pound; Sp. *piston.*] [PESTLE.]

Mech.: A device so fitted as to occupy the sectional area of a tube and be capable of reciprocation by pressure on either of its sides. It may be of any shape corresponding accurately to the bore of the tube; but the cylindrical form is almost exclusively employed for both, as in the common pump and the steam-engine. One of its sides is fitted to a rod, to which it either imparts reciprocatory motion, as in the steam-engine, or by which it is itself reciprocated, as in the pump. In the former case, it has no opening leading from one side to the other, and is termed solid, though generally not really so; but in the latter, an aperture controlled by a valve permits the passage of the fluid from one side to the other during its downward movement. A distinction is, however, made in pumps; the solid piston being known as a plunger, the hollow piston as a bucket. The piston usually requires packing to cause it to fit closely within its cylinder, and at the same time allow its free backward and forward movement.



PISTON.

A. Piston: B. Piston-rod; C, D. Steam-ports; E. Slide-valve; F. Cylinder.

piston-head, *s.*

Steam-eng.: That portion of a piston which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder.

piston-rod, *s.* [PISTON.]

piston-spring, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A coil in the circumferential groove of a piston to expand against the cylinder and form a packing. A spring inside a piston-head to expand the rim against the cylinder.

piston-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve consisting of a circular disc, reciprocating in a cylindrical chamber.

pĭs-tō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. πιστός (*pistos*) = true, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Triassic fossil reptiles, order Plesiosauria (q.v.).

pĭ′-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a pea.]

Bot.: A genus of Viciæ. Style triangular, keeled above, subfalcate and geniculate at the base. *Pisum arvense,* the Gray or Field-pea, a native of Greece and the Levant, is largely cultivated in India during the cold weather. In England it is often drilled with horsebeans. [POULTS.] It may be the origin of the Garden Pea, *Pisum sativum.* [PEA.] *Pisum maritimum* is now *Lathyrus maritimus.*

pĭt, *pitte, *put, *putte, *pyt, *pyttc, *s.* [A.S. *pyt, pytt,* from Lat. *puteus* = a well; cogn. with Dut. *put;* Icel. *pittr;* Fr. *puits* = a well.]

1. A hole in the ground, more or less deep, and either natural or made by digging: as, (1) the shaft of a mine; (2) a vat for tanning; (3) a cavity in which charcoal is piled for burning; (4) an excavation in the soil for protecting plants, generally covered with a frame.

2. A deep or sunken place; an abyss; specif., with the definite article, the grave, the place of the dead or of evil spirits. (*Psalm* xxviii. 1.)

3. A deep hidden hole in the ground for catching wild beasts.

4. A hollow or depression in the flesh: as, the arm-*pit,* the *pit* of the stomach, the *pits* left by a disease, as small pox.

5. The middle part of a theatre or the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage. It was formerly immediately behind the orchestra, between which and the pit the stalls are now placed.

6. The occupants of such part of a theatre.

"In those days *pit* and gallery alike were masters of the occasion."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 28, 1885.

7. An enclosed space or area in which cocks or dogs are set to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats.

"What though her chamber be the very *pit*
Where fight the prime cocks of the game for wit."
Ben Jonson: An Epigram.

8. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or a plum. (*Amer.*)

¶ (1) *Pumping-pit:* A shaft in which the pumps and hydraulic machinery work.

(2) *Working-pit:* A shaft in which the mineral is hoisted and the supplies and workmen lowered.

(3) *Engine-pit:* The shaft in which the engine works.

(4) *The bottomless pit:* Hell. (Rev. xx. 1.)

*(5) *Pit and gallows:* A privilege or right granted by the crown to the barons, by which they were empowered to drown women condemned for theft, and to hang the men on a gallows.

pit-cock, *s.* A pet-cock (q.v.).

pit-frame, *s.* The framework of a coal-pit.

pit-kiln, *s.* An oven for coking coals.

pit-saw, *s.* A saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it. [SAW-PIT.]

pit-vipers, *s. pl.* [CROTALIDÆ.]

pit-work, *s.* The pumping and lifting apparatus of a mine-shaft.

pĭt (1), *v.t.* [PIT, *s.*]

I. To place or put in a pit or hole.

"Root crops should be housed or *pitted.*"—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers,* p. 29.

2. To mark with small hollows, as with the pustules of small-pox; to form small holes or depressions in.

3. To set in competition, as cocks in a pit; to set against one another, as in a contest.

"When also Englishman and American were *pitted* together."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 7, 1885.

pĭt (2), *v.t.* [PAT.] To pat. (*Scotch.*)

pĭ′-tą, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: *Agave americana,* the Pita-plant.

pita-flax, *s.* Flax made from the Pita. Labillardière found that its strength is to that of common flax as 7 to 11¾.

pita-plant, *s.* [PITA.]

*** pĭt′-ąnce,** *s.* [PITTANCE.]

pĭt′-ą-păt, *pĭt′-păt, *adv.* & *s.* [A reduplication of *pat* (q.v.).]

A. *As adv.:* With palpitation or a succession of quick beats.

"The fox's heart went *pitapat.*"—*L'Estrange: Fable.*

B. *As subst.:* A light, quick step; a flutter, a palpitation.

"'Tis but the *pitapat* of two young hearts."
Dryden: Epilogue to Tamerlane.

*** pĭt′-ą-păt,** *v.i.* [PITAPAT, *adv.*] To tread or step quickly. (*Sylvester: Magnificence,* 1,137.)

pĭt-cāir′-ną, *s.* [Named after W. Pitcairn, a London physician.]

Bot.: A handsome genus of Bromeliaceæ, with scarlet, flame-coloured, purple, yellow, or white flowers. Natives of the hotter parts of America. Many are cultivated in greenhouses.

pĭtch (1), ***pich, *pitche, *pych, *pik,** *s.* [A.S. *pic,* from Lat. *pix,* genit. *picis* = pitch; Ger. *pech;* Gr. πίσσα (*pissa*); Lith. *pikhis;* Ital. *pece;* Sp. *pez;* Dut. *pik;* Dan. *beeg, beg;* Icel. *bik;* Ir. *pic;* Wel. *pyg;* Fr. *poix.*]

Chem.: A term applied to a variety of resinous substances of a dark colour and brilliant lustre, obtained from the various kinds of tar produced in the destructive distillation of wood, coal, &c.

¶ Large quantities of pitch are manufactured in the United States, and much also is produced in Norway, Sweden, Russia, &c. It is extensively used in shipbuilding, &c., for closing up seams, also for keeping wood from speedy decay, or iron railings from rusting when exposed to the weather.

¶ Pitch-blende, Pitch-ore = *Uraninite;* Pitch-copper = *Chrysocolla;* Pitch-garnet = *Colophonite.*

pitch-black, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pitch-dark (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* Black, changing to brown, scarcely distinguishable from brown-black.

pitch-coal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of coal (q.v.), having a pitch-like lustre, with a compact texture.

pitch-dark, pitch-black, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

"During such a storm, on a *pitch-dark* night."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

pitch-lake, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: A lake, the surface of which is covered by bitumen. There is one ninety-nine acres in area in Trinidad. [ASPHALT, II. 2.]

pitch-opal, *s.*

Min.: A dark, pitch-like variety of opal (q.v.).

pitch-peat, *s.*

Geol.: A pitch-black homogeneous variety of peat, with a wax-like lustre, the vegetable structure having nearly entirely disappeared.

pitch-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *(1) *Abies Picea,* the *Pinus Picea* of Linnæus [SILVER-FIR]; (2) *P. rigida:* (3) *P. australis.* [PINUS.]

pitch-plaster, *s.* A plaster made of Burgundy pitch.

pitch-pot, *s.* A large iron pot used for boiling pitch.

pitch-stone, *s.* [PITCHSTONE.]

pĭtch (2), *s.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of throwing or pitching; a throw, a cast, a jerk.

2. A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree, rate.

"With what *pitch* of villainy it will be contented."
South: Sermons, vol. viii., ser. 12.

*3. The highest point or degree; the height, loftiness.

"The *pitch* and height of all his thoughts."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

*4. A point.

"The exact *pitch* or limits where temperance ends."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 7.

*5. Size, stature, figure.

"So like in person, garb, and *pitch.*"
Butler: Hudibras, III. iii. 72.

6. The point where a declivity or slope begins; a declivity, a slope, a descent, an inclination; the degree or rate of an inclination or slope. [II. 2.]

7. A place or spot where a street-seller pitches or sets up his stall or stand; a place where street performers act.

"The same party of ragged urchins follow a troupe of athletes from '*pitch*' to '*pitch*' (which is the slang for the place of performance)."—*Illust. London News,* Dec. 29, 1855, p. 720.

8. *In cricket,* the ground between the wickets.

*9. A state, a condition, a pass.

"Now Bocchus . . . brought himself to that *pitch.*"
North: Plutarch, p. 387.

*10. A net, a toil. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iii. 572.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The rise or versed sine of an arch.

2. *Carp.:* The inclination of a roof. The common pitch has a rafter three-quarters the length of the span; the Gothic has a full pitch, the rafters being the length of the span; The Greek has a pitch ⅛ to ¼ of the span; the Roman has a pitch from ¼ to ⅔ of the span; and the Elizabethan has rafters longer than the span.

3. *Hydr. Engin.:* In overshot water-wheels the bucket-pitch is a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets. The elbow is the junction of the floor and the arm, which together form the bucket.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) The distance between the threads of a screw measured on a line parallel to the axis.

(2) The distance between the centres of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the pitch-circle.

(3) The pitch of a rivet is the distance apart from centre to centre.

(4) The distance between the stays of marine and other steam boilers. In marine boilers it is usually from twelve to eighteen inches.

5. *Mining:* A lode or portion of a lode let out to men to work by the piece or by a percentage of the output.

6. *Music:* Musical sounds give to the mind a feeling of acuteness or gravity according to the rapidity or slowness of the vibrations producing them; hence, the former are called acute or high, the latter grave or low. The absolute pitch of sounds is measured by giving the number of vibrations per second which produce a given sound, *e.g.*, C = 528; the relative pitch of sounds is described by giving the ratio of vibrations of the interval, *e.g.*, a fifth is 2:3—that is, the higher sound of any interval of a fifth gives 3 vibrations, whilst the lower sound in the same time gives 2. The determination of fixed pitch is purely arbitrary, and it has from time to time undergone great variations. In England we have a high concert-pitch C = about 540, more or less, and a medium pitch C = about 528; on the Continent the French "diapason normal," C = 518, is being largely adopted.

7. *Planes:* The slant of a plane-bit in its stock.

8. *Print.:* One of the guide-pins which, in floor-cloth printing, answer the purpose of the register-points.

9. *Saws:* Rake or inclination of the face of a tooth.

10. *Ship-building:*

(1) The pitch of the paddles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. It is commonly from 1·6 to double their depth.

(2) The pitch of a propeller-screw is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. A gaining-pitch is one in which the pitch gradually increases from the leading to the following edge.

pitch-and-toss, *s.* A game played by throwing up a coin and calling heads or tails; hence, *to play pitch and toss* with anything = to be careless or wasteful about it; to play ducks and drakes.

"To play *pitch and toss* with the property of the country."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*, ch. xix.

pitch-back wheel, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A water-wheel in which the water is turned at an angle with its direction in the flume before reaching the buckets.

pitch-block, *s.* A cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal ware is held while being chased.

pitch-chain, *s.* A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

pitch-circle, pitch-line, *s.*

Gearing: The circle of contact of a cog-wheel which meshes with a corresponding cog-wheel or rack.

pitch-farthing, pitch-penny, *s.* The same as CHUCK-FARTHING (q.v.).

"A couple of half-grown lads were playing at *pitch-farthing*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

***pitch-field,** *s.* A pitched battle.

pitch-line, *s.* [PITCH-CIRCLE.]

pitch-wheels, *s. pl.*

Gearing: Toothed wheels in machinery or in a train working together.

pitch-work, *s.*

Mining: Work done in mines by men who work on the arrangement of receiving as their pay a certain proportion of the output.

pĭtçh (1), *v.t.* [PITCH (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To smear, coat, or cover over with pitch. (*Genesis* vi. 4.)

* 2. *Fig.:* To darken, to blacken, to obscure.

pĭtçh (2), ***picche, *piche** (pa. t. **pighte, *pihte, *pynte, pitched*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A weakened form of *pick* (1), *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To fix, to fasten.

"And he took awei that fro the myddil *pitchynge* [*affixing*] it on the cross."—*Wycliffe: Colocensis* ii.

2. To fix or plant in the ground, as a stake or pointed instrument; to fix firmly.

"Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground confusedly."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

3. To set in orderly arrangement.

"There's time to *pitch* both toil and net."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 31.

* 4. To fix or set, as a value or price.

"Whose vulture thought doth *pitch* the price so high." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 551.

5. To throw, to cast, to hurl, to toss, to project; generally with some definite object: as, To *pitch* a quoit, to *pitch* hay.

* 6. To pass, as counterfeit money. (*Slang.*)

"They were, no douht, for the supply of different smashers, to be passed, or *pitched*, as the term is, among the tradespeople in the neighbourhood."—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 18, 1858.

7. To pave or face with stonework, as an embankment.

8. To pave roughly.

"The highway . . . . *pitched* with pebbles."—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1632.

II. *Music:* To regulate or set the key-note of.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To fix or pitch a tent or camp; to encamp.

"Lahan with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilead."—*Genesis* xxxi. 25.

2. To light, to settle; to come to a state of rest.

3. To strike or come to the ground: as, The ball *pitched* half-way.

4. To fall headlong.

"Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd." *Dryden: Pal. & Arcite*, iii. 704.

5. To fix choice, to light, to happen. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"The words here *pitched* upon by me."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

6. To rear, as a horse.

"The zebra began to *pitch* and plunge."—*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 28, 1885.

II. *Naut.:* To rise and fall, as the bow and stern of a vessel passing over waves.

"We have *pitched* and rolled, rolled and *pitched* terribly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1885.

¶ (1) *To pitch a yarn:* To tell a tale, especially a nautical one or one bordering on the marvellous; to spin a yarn.

"The skipper is in great glee to-night; he *pitches his yarns* with gusto."—*Chambers's Journal*, July, 1879, p. 368.

(2) *To pitch into:* To attack, to assault, to abuse.

"Dr. Bowles was indeed *pitching into* Hardy."—*Hope: Stories of School Life*, p. 122.

(3) *To pitch it strong:* To act or speak too warmly; to use too strong language.

"I wonder he did not overdo it then, he *pitched it so strong*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

* (4) *Pitch and pay:* Pay ready money; cash down.

"The word is *Pitch and pay*:
Trust none." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

pĭtçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

pitched-battle, *s.* [BATTLE, *s.*]

pitched-fascine, *s.* [FASCINE.]

pitched-field, *s.* A pitched battle.

"On a *pitched field* they had little chance against veterans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

pitched-work, *s.*

Masonry: Work in rubble in which the blocks are pitched or tossed into place with a certain degree of regularity, so as to bind one another in place. It is used in the facing or upper courses of breakwaters, the slopes of jetties, and on similar maritime constructions.

pĭtçh'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who pitches or throws; a thrower.

2. A pointed instrument for piercing the ground. (*Mortimer: Husbandry.*)

pĭtçh'-ẽr (2), ***pich-er, *pych-er, *pytch-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *picher, pichier*, from Low Lat. *picarium, bicarium* = a goblet, a beaker, from Gr. βίκος (*bikos*) = an earthen wine-vessel; cf. Sp. & Port. *pichel* = a tankard; O. Ital. *pecchero, bicchiere* = a beaker.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An earthen vessel, with a spout, for holding liquids; a water-jug or jar with ears.

2. *Bot.:* A fistular green body occupying the place and performing the functions of a leaf, and closed at its extremity by an operculum. It is the modification of a gland at the extremity of the midrib. It characterizes the Pitcher-plant (q.v.).

¶ *Pitchers have ears:* A proverbial saying, warning or cautioning one that there may be listeners to overhear. *Little pitchers have long ears* signifies that children are sharp to hear and notice what is said.

"*Pitchers have ears*, and I have many servants."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

pitcher-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Nepenthes Phyllamphora, from China.

***pitcher-money,** *s.* Money given by the swain to his companions to secure the privilege of visiting his sweetheart at all times without let or hindrance. The custom still lingers in the West Riding. (*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 17, 1859, p. 239.)

pitcher-plant, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Nepenthes distillatoria*, the best known of the genus. The specific name refers to the fact that the pitcher contains water. The leaves are oblong, terminating above in a pitcher [PITCHER (2), 2], the flowers greenish-yellow. It is a native of Ceylon, and was introduced into English greenhouses in 1789. It is now common in greenhouses.

2. Any plant with a pitcher-like appendage, as Utricularia, Sarracenia, Darlingtonia, and *Cephalotus follicularis*.

3. (*Pl.*) The order Nepenthaceæ.

pitcher-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Nearly campanulate but more contracted at the orifice, with an erect limb, as the corolla of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*; urceolate.

pĭtch'-fork, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), s., and *fork.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A farm-yard fork used in lifting or pitching hay, sheaves of corn, &c.

2. A tuning-fork.

II. *Bot.:* The same as BIDENS. (*American.*)

"Bidens or *pitchforks*, as the boys call them."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 282.

pĭtçh'-fork, *v.t.* [PITCHFORK, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To throw or lift with a pitchfork.

2. *Fig.:* To throw carelessly, to put suddenly into a position, without regard to fitness: as, To *pitchfork* a person into an office.

pĭtçh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitchy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pitchy; blackness, darkness.

pĭtçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of throwing or casting; a cast, a pitch.

2. The rough paving of a street with blocks of stone, as opposed to pavement with smooth slabs.

"Aberdeen granite . . . prepared for paving, or, as it is often called, *pitching*."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 204.

II. *Hydraul.-eng.:* A facing of dry stone laid upon a bank to prevent the wear by waves or currents.

***pitching-pence,** *s. pl.* Money, ordinarily a penny, paid for the privilege of pitching or setting down every bag of corn or pack of goods in a fair or market.

pitching-piece, *s.*

Carp.: The piece against which rest the upper ends of the carriage; pieces, notched boards or rough-strings, supporting the steps of a stair. An apron-piece.

pitching-stable, *s.* A variety of Cornish granite used for paving.

pitching-tool, *s.*

1. *Watchmaking:* A tool used in placing wheels between the plates of a watch.

2. *Mining:* A kind of pick used in commencing a hole.

***pĭtçh'-kĕt-tled (tled** as **eld),** *a.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; for second, cf. Scotch *kittled* = puzzled.] Puzzled, bewildered.

"He was as thoroughly *pitchkettled* as any gentleman calling himself honourable well could be."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar,* iii. 92.

pĭtçh'-pīpe, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), s., and *pipe.*]

Music: A wooden or metal pipe used for giving the pitch; by means of a sliding stopper a wooden pipe can be made to give any note within an octave; small metal pipes containing a free-reed can be adjusted to any sound in an octave by means of a moveable curve, adjusting the length of the reed.

pĭtçh'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (1), s., and *stone;* Fr. *pierre de poix;* Ger. *pechstein.*]

Petrol.: A vitreous rock of pitch-like lustre and imperfect conchoidal fractnre; brittle. Analyses indicate that it is probably a vitreous form of quartz-felsite, or of trachyte. Sometimes porphyritic by the crystallization of felspars or of quartz. Also spherulitic, the spherules being sometimes of large size, and presenting a fibro-radial structure, the result of a partial devitrification. Frequently encloses microliths, which in some of the pitchstones of the island of Arran are grouped in stellate and frond-like forms. Colour, mostly blackish-green or dark olive-green.

pitchstone-felsite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock intermediate between the semivitreous pitchstones and the cryptocrystalline felsites, and found associated with the former, notably near Dresden.

pitchstone-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A pitchstone (q.v.) in which quartz and felspar have crystallized out in individuals during the process of cooling.

pĭtçh'-ụ-rĭm, *s.* [Pichurim.]

pĭtçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pitch* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Of the nature of or resembling pitch.

2. Smeared or covered with pitch.

"The sides convulsive . . .
Yawn'd their *pitchy* seams."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

3. Black, dark, dismal, pitch-dark. (*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands,* p. 9.)

pitchy copper-ore, *s.* [Chrysocolla.]

pitchy iron-ore, *s.* [Pittcite, Stilpnosiderite.]

pĭt'-cōal, *s.* [Eng. *pit* and *coal.*] Coal dug out of pits or mines; mineral coal.

pĭt'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *pit-ous, *pit-ouse, *pyt-ŏs, *a.* [O. Fr. *piteus* (Fr. *piteux*), from Low Lat. *pietosus* = merciful, from Lat. *pietas* = piety, mercy; Ital. *pietoso, piatoso;* Sp. & Port. *piadoso.*]

1. Exciting or causing pity, sorrow, or sympathy; sad, lamentable, mournful, moving pity or compassion.

"So sweet was Harold's *piteous* lay."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 25.

* 2. Feeling pity, compassion, or sympathy; compassionate.

"Of nature curteise, *piteous,* and of a fres and liberall herte."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. vi.

* 3. Pious, devout, religious.

"For the Lord can delyuere *pitouse* (*pios*) men fro temtacioun."—*Wyclife: 2 Peter* ii.

* 4. Mean, paltry, pitiful, poor.

"Thy seed shall bruise
The serpent's head: *piteous* amends!"
Milton: P. L., x. 1,032.

pĭt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-lў, * pit-e-ous-li, * pit-ous-ly, * pyt-os-lyche, *adv.* [Eng. *piteous; -ly.*]

1. In a piteous manner; miserably; so as to excite pity or compassion; pitiably.

* 2. Piously, devoutly, religiously.

"Lyne sobreli and iustlis and *piteousli* [*pie*] in this world."—*Wyclife: Tyte* ii.

pĭt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *piteous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being piteous; sadness, pitiablcness.

pĭt'-fâll, * pitt-falle, *s.* [Eng. *pit,* and *fall.*]

1. *Lit.:* A pit dug and slightly covered, into which animals or men fall unexpectedly.

"Poor bird, thou 'dst never fear the net, nor lime,
The *pitfall,* nor the gin." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iv. 2.

2. *Fig.:* A trap of any kind.

*** pĭt'-fâll,** *v.t.* [Pitfall, *s.*] To lead into a pitfall; to entrap, to ensnare.

"Full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* dispenses."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.*

pĭth, * pithe, * pyth, * pythe, *s.* [A.S. *pidha,* cogn. with Dut. *pit;* O. Dut. *pitte;* Low Ger. *peddill* = pith.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) Marrow.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Essence, chief part, quintessence; essential point or matter.

"You mark'd not what's the *pith* of all."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, I. 1.

(2) Strength, force, might.

"Your strength exerce, and *pythis* schaw."
G. Douglas: Virgil; Æneid, p. 258.

¶ Still in use in Scotland in this sense.

(3) Energy, cogency; concentration, closeness and vigour of thought and style.

* (4) Weight, moment, importance.

"Enterprises of great *pith* and moment."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

II. *Bot.:* A cellular and more or less spongy substance occupying the centre of a stem or shoot, but not of a root; medulla.

pith-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Herminiera elaphroxylon. The light tops are used by the Egyptians to float them across the Nile.

pĭth, *v.t.* [Pith, *s.*] To sever the spinal cord of: as, To *pith* a frog.

pĭt'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *pit,* and *head.*] The surface of the grouud at the mouth of a pit or mine.

"To riddle the coal before sending it to the *pithead.*"
—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 3, 1885.

pĭth-ēc-ăn'-thrŏ-pī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape, and *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man.]

Biol.: Ape-men; ape-like men; the twenty-first stage in Haeckel's scheme of evolution, connecting the Anthropoid Apes with Man.

"These Ape-like men, or *Pithecanthropi,* very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. They originated out of the Man-like Apes, or Anthropoides, by becoming completely habituated to an upright walk, and by the corresponding stronger differentiation of both pairs of legs. The fore-hand of the Anthropoides became the human hand, their hinder hand became a foot for walking . . . They did not possess the real and chief characteristic of man, namely, the articulate human language of words, the corresponding development of a higher consciousness, and the formation of ideas."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii. 293.

pĭ-thē'-çĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pithecus.]

Zool.: Saki (q.v.); a genus of Pitheciinæ (q.v.), with the characters of the sub-family, but having the tail long. There are seven species, from the equatorial forests of South America. "In the rounded contour of the frontal region, Pithecia presents great resemblance to man." (*Mivart.*)

pĭ-thē-çĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pithecī(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cebidæ. [Platyrhina.] M. $\frac{4}{4}$, incisors inclined outwards; tail never prehensile. Two genera, Pithecia and Brachyurus.

pĭ-thē'-cōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the genus Pithecus (q.v.), or the higher Apes.

pithecoid-theory, *s.*

Biol.: The theory that man has evolved from the lower animals; the Darwinian theory. (*Haeckel.*)

pĭ-thē-cŏ-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape, a monkey, and *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of Acacieæ. *Pithecolobium gummiferum,* a native of Brazil, yields a gum resembling gum senegal. *P. Saman,* a native of Jamaica, aud *P. dulce,* a native of Mexico, have been introduced into India, and are extensively planted as ornamental trees of rapid growth. The former exudes a clear yellow gum. The pulp of the latter is edible; the tree also furnishes an oil. A decoction of the leaves of *P. bigeminum,* an Indian tree, is given in the East agaiust leprosy and for the development of the hair. *P. lobatum,* from Pegu and Tenasserim, exudes a black gum.

† **pĭ-thē'-cŭs,** *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēcus*) = an ape.]

Zool.: A synonym of Simia (q.v.).

*** pĭth'-fŭl, * pĭth'-fūll,** *a.* [Eng. *pith; -ful(l).*] Full of pith; pithy. (*Browne: Britannia's Past.,* ii. 4.)

pĭth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pithy; -ly.*] In a pithy manner; with concentrated force, energy, or cogency; with sententious brevity.

"The quenes maiestie . . . answered to him mesuryous *pithily.*"—*Fabyan: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1559).

pĭth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pithy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pithy; concentrated force, energy, or cogency; sententious brevity.

"His *pithinesse* in uttering."—*Spenser: Epist. to Master Harvey.*

*** pĭth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pith; -less.*]

1. Destitute of strength; weak; wanting strength; feeble.

"Some dotard in his *pithless* years."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, I. 2.

2. Wanting in energy, force, or cogency.

pĭt'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *pit,* and *hole.*] A small hollow or depression in the flesh caused by a pustule of smallpox.

"To keep her face from *pitholes.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn,* ii. 1.

*** pĭth'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *pith; -some.*] Strong, robust.

"Beside her *pithsome* health and vigour."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan,* ch. lxii.

pĭth'-ў, * pith-ie, * pyth-thy, *a.* [Eng. *pith; -y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Consisting of, containing, or abounding with pith.

"And th' elder's *pithy* stem." *Philips: Cider.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Strong, powerful.

"The *pithie* persuasions of my frendes."—*Robinson: Trans. More's Utopia,* p. 19.

2. Forcible, energetic; having concentrated force and energy; sententious.

"In the concise and *pithy* stile of his narration."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. iv. (Diss.)

3. Using energetic and sententious language: as, a *pithy* writer.

pĭt'-ĭ-ạ-ble, * pit-y-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable.*] Deserving of or exciting pity; to be pitied; piteous, miserable, sad, lamentable.

"A pining at once *pitiable* and ludicrous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

pĭt'-ĭ-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pitiable; piteousness.

pĭt'-ĭ-ạ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiab(le); -ly.*] In a pitiable manner or degree; piteously; so as to excite pity or compassion.

pĭt'-ĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pity, *v.*]

*** pĭt'-ĭed-lў, * pit-tied-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *pitied; -ly.*] Pitiably, lamentably, piteously.

"He is properly and *pittiedly* to be counted alone."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. ii., res. 69.

pĭt'-ĭ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pity; -er.*] One who pities or compassionates.

pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl, * pit-i-full, *a.* [Eng. *pity; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of pity, tender-hearted, compassionate, tender, kind.

"Be *pitiful,* dread lord, and grant it then."
Shakesp.: Richard III., I. 3.

2. Exciting feelings of pity or compassion; pitiable, sad, lamentable; to be pitied, piteous.

"'Tis strange,' observed the Solitary, 'strange
It seems, and scarcely less than *pitiful.*'"
Wordsworth: Excursion, vi.

3. To be pitied for its smallness, meanness, or insignificance; paltry, mean, insignificant, contemptible.

"I should be a *pitiful* lady!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 3.

* **pitiful-hearted,** *a.* Compassionate, tender-hearted. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 4.)

pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiful; -ly.*]

1. In a pitiful or pitying manner; with pity or compassion.

"As you are great, be *pitifully* good."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

* 2. In a pitiable manner, wretchedly, sadly, piteously; in a way or degree to excite pity or compassion.

"So they heat them *pitifully.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* i.

3. Contemptibly, paltrily

"Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully* in their own."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitiful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pitiful.

"Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

pĭt'-ĭ-lĕss, *pit-ti-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *pity; -less.*]

1. Destitute of pity; unmoved by feelings of pity or compassion; merciless, unfeeling, hard-hearted, applied both to persons and things. (*Longfellow: Building of the Ship.*)

*2. Unpitied. (*Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage*, sig. G. 1.)

pĭt'-ĭ-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiless; -ly.*] In a pitiless manner, without pity, mercilessly.

pĭt'-ĭ-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitiless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pitiless; mercilessness.

pĭt-ka-răn'd-ite, *s.* [After Pitkarand(a), Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered pyroxene (q.v.). Occurs in leek-green crystals, with fibrous structure. Analyses are discordant.

pĭt'-man, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *man.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who works in a mine or pit, as in coal-mining, sawing timber, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating object, as that which couples a crank with a saw-gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft. So called from the lower man of a pair who worked in a pit at the lower end of the saw.

2. *Mining:* The man in charge of the drainage-pumps in a pit or shaft.

pī'-tō, *s.* [Cf. Sp. *pito* = a whistle, a woodpecker, an Indian bug.] A kind of beer made from the fermented seeds of the maize.

Pī'-tōt (final *t* silent), *s.* [From the inventor of the tube.] (See compound.)

Pitot's tube, *s.*

Hydraulics: An instrument designed to measure the velocity of running water. It consists of a tube bent below, the curved portion being placed under water and a graduated scale to note how high the water rises in the tube.

***pit-ous,** *a.* [Piteous.]

***pit-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Piteously.]

pĭ-tōy'-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pitoy(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: Peretti's name for an alkaloid which he obtained from *China pitoya.* It has a slightly bitter taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 100°, and at a higher temperature volatilizes in very bitter vapours, which condense in prismatic crystals. It is said to be a febrifuge.

pĭt'-păn, *s.* [Native word.] A large flat-bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America.

pĭt'-păt, *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat.*] Pit-a-pat. (*Ben Jonson: King Charles.*)

pĭt'-ta, *s.* [Latinised by Vieillot in 1816, from Telegu *pitta* = a small bird.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the family Pittidæ. About fifty species have been described. They are birds of brilliant and strongly contrasted plumage, varying in size from that of a jay to that of a lark, of terrestrial habit, with feeble power of flight. In many of the forms there is little or no external difference between the sexes. Prof. Newton considers them "survivors of a somewhat ancient and lower type of Passerines."

pĭt'-ta-cal, *s.* [Att. Gr. *πίττα* (*pitta*) = pitch, and *καλός* (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Chem.: A blue substance, with a bronze-like lustre, of unknown composition, discovered by Reichenbach, in the oil produced by the distillation of wood-tar. It has basic characters, is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is not volatile without decomposition. Its acid solutions are reddish, but when diffused in water it has a greenish tint.

pĭt'-tance, *pit-ance, *pit-aunce, *pyt-ance, *s.* [Fr. *pitance*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Sp. *pitanza* = a pittance, a salary; Ital. *pietanza* = a pittance, a portion; Low Lat. *pictantia* = a pittance, a monk's allowance, from *picta*, the name of a small coin issued by the Counts of Poitiers (moneta comitum *Pictavensium*).]

*1. An allowance of food given to monks in a monastery.

2. An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charitable gift, a dole.

"They have heene allowed only a poore *pittance* of Adam's ale."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. ii., p. 33.

3. A small or poor livelihood.

"[She] gain'd
By spinning hemp, a *pittance* for herself."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

4. A very small portion allowed, assigned, or earned.

*5. A very small portion or quantity.

"The small *pittance* of learning they received at the university."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

***pĭt'-tan-çĕr, *pit-taun-ceere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pitancier*, from Low Lat. *pitanciaria, pitanciarius.*] The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance or allowance of food; a manciple.

pĭtt-ăs'-phălt, *s.* [Gr. *πίττα* (*pitta*) = pitch, and Eng. *asphalt.*]

Min.: The same as Pittolium and Asphaltum (q.v.).

pĭt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pit (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked with little hollows: as, *pitted* with smallpox.

2. *Bot.:* Having numerous small shallow depressions or excavations, as the seed of Passiflora.

pitted-canal, *s.* [Pore-canal.]

pitted-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells with pits. [Tracheides.]

pitted-deposits, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Deposits or layers over the whole surface of a cell which have in them orifices reaching down to the primary membrane, so as to constitute pits inside the cell. They occur in wood or liber cells, the pith, bark, and cells of the parenchyma of leaves. Called also porous deposits.

pitted-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A series of large pitted tubes, occurring in most woods, except that of the Coniferæ. Sometimes called bothrenchyma, but the latter designation is not sufficiently specific. Bordered pits (pits surrounded by a broad rim) occur in Coniferæ, and in the walls of the pitted ducts of Dicotyledons.

***pĭt'-tĕr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A variant of *patter* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To murmur, to patter, to make a gentle noise.

"When his *pittering* streams are low and thin."
Greene: English Parnassus.

B. *Trans.:* To fritter away, to waste by degrees for no purpose.

"A force should be concentrated, instead of *pittering* it away in dribblets."—*Bombay Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1859.

pĭt'-tĭ-çĭte, *s.* [Gr. *πιττίζω* (*pittizō*) = pitch-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pittizit.*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, found in old mines in Saxony. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·2 to 2·5; lustre, vitreous; colour, yellowish, blood-red, brown; translucent to opaque. Analyses vary, but the composition appears to be a hydrous arsenate, with a sulphate of sesquioxide of iron.

pĭt'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pitt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Old-World Ant-Thrushes, a family of Mesomyodi, or Songless Birds, closely allied to the Pteroptochidæ (q.v.). There are four genera: Pitta, Eucichla, Hydrornis, and Melampitta. Most abundant in the Malay Peninsula, attaining their maximum of beauty and variety in Borneo and Sumatra, whence they diminish in numbers in every direction.

***pĭt'-tĭ-kĭns,** *interj.* [See def.] A diminutive of *pity*, used (in conjunction with *'ods* = *God's*) as an exclamation.

"'Ods *pittikins!* can it be six miles yet?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, Iv. 2.

pĭt'-tĭn-ite, *s.* [Gr. *πίττινος* (*pittinos*) = of or from pitch; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pittinerz.*]

Min.: The same as Eliasite (q.v.).

***pĭt'-tĭte,** *s.* [Eng. *pit*; *-ite.*] A frequenter of the pits of theatres; one seated in the pit.

"The 'gods' in the gallery for once in the year asserted their ascendency over the *pittites.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

pĭt'-tĭ-zite, *s.* [Pitticite.]

***pĭt'-tle-păt-tle,** *v.t.* [An imitative word.] To talk unmeaningly; to chatter.

"Whatsoever we *pittlepattle* with our tongues."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 106.

pĭt-tō'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πίττα* (*pitta*) = pitch, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Min.: Daua adopts this name for a group of hydrocarbons, which have the common formula, C_nH_{2n} = carbon, 85·71; hydrogen, 14·29 = 100. Sp. gr. 0·75 to 0·84. They are liquids, and are contained in all free-flowing petroleums. C. M. Warren has determined four species as native: (1) Decatylene (Rutylene), formula, $C_{10}H_{20}$; (2) Endecatylene (Margarylene), formula, $C_{11}H_{22}$; (3) Dodecatylene (Laurylene), formula, $C_{12}H_{24}$; (4) Decatritylene (Cocinylene), formula, $C_{13}H_{26}$.

pĭt-tō-spör-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pittospor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pittosporads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. Trees or shrubs with single, alternate, exstipulate, entire, or serrated leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers. Sepals and petals each four or five, generally free; stamens five; ovary single, two or more celled; style one; stigmas equal in number to the placentas; fruit capsular or berried, many seeded. Chiefly Australian plants, but also found in China, Japan, Africa, &c. Known genera twelve, species seventy-eight. (*Lindley.*)

pĭt'-tō-spör-ăd, *s.* [Pittosporaceæ.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's English name for the order Pittosporaceæ.

pĭt-tŏs'-pŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Att. Gr. *πίττα* (*pitta*) = pitch, and *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed; so named because the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pittosporaceæ. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, &c. More than twenty species have been introduced into our conservatories. The bark of *Pittosporum Tobira* has a resinous smell.

pĭ-tū'-ĭ-tą, *s.* [Lat.] Phlegm, mucus.

pĭ-tū'-ĭ-tar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *pituita* = phlegm.] Containing mucus.

pituitary-body, *pituitary-gland, *s.*

Anat.: A small reddish-gray mass divided into an anterior and a posterior lobe, and occupying the *sella turcica* of the sphenoid bone. Formerly called the pituitary-gland, from the erroneous belief that it discharged mucus into the nostrils.

pituitary-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A deep pit enclosing the pituitary body. Called also the *Sella turcica.*

pituitary-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A membrane lining the cavities of the nose. Called also the Schneiderian membrane.

***pĭt'-u-ite,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pituita.*] Phlegm, mucus. (*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.)

pĭ-tū'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Fr. *pituiteux*; Lat. *pituitosus*, from *pituita* = phlegm; Sp. & Ital. *pituitoso.*] Consisting of or resembling mucus; full of mucus; discharging mucus.

"Such as abound with *pituitous* and watry humours."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

pī'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πίτυς* (*pitus*) = a pine tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ. Two are from the Carboniferous rocks of Berwickshire. [Pitys.]

pĭt'-ў, * pit-e, * pit-ee, * pyt-e, *s.* [O. Fr. *pite, pitet* (Fr. *pitié*), from Lat. *pietatem*, accus. of *pietas* = piety (q.v.).]

*1. Piety, religion, devoutness, godliness.

"What maner men behoueth it you to he in hooli liuynges and *pitees* [*pietatibus*]"—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* iii.

2. A feeling for the sufferings or distress of another; compassion, commiseration, sympathy, fellow-feeling.

"*Pity* succeeded to aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. A cause, ground, or subject for pity; a cause of grief or regret.

"It is a *pity* that we are not as fond of some other parts of a soldier's business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ In this sense the word may have a plural, as, It is a thousand *pities* he did not do so.

*4. A call or prayer for pity. (*Beaum. & Flet.*)

pĭt'-ў, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *pitoyer.*] [PITY, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feel pity or compassion for or towards; to grieve for; to sympathize with; to commiserate, to compassionate.

"We often *pity* those who have no pity upon themselves."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., ch. ii., § 3.

* 2. To excite pity or compassion in; to move to pity. (Used impersonally.)

"It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that I hear of the state of Cambridge."—*Latimer.*

B. *Intrans.:* To feel or show pity; to be compassionate. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* v. 689.)

pĭt'-ў-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PITY, *v.*]

pĭt'-ў-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pitying; -ly.*] In a pitying or compassionate manner; with pity or compassion; compassionately.

pĭt-ў-rī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πιτυρίασις (*pituriasis*), from πίτυρον (*pituron*) = bran.]

Pathol.: A genus of skin diseases, order Squamæ. [DANDRIFF.]

pĭt'-ў-rōid, *a.* [Gr. πίτυρον (*pituron*) = bran, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

pī'-tўs, *s.* [Gr. πίτυς (*pitus*) = a pine-tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, with many species, from the Tertiary lignite.

plū, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *plus.*]

Music: More; a word prefixed to another to intensify or strengthen its meaning: as, *più allegro* = faster, *più forte* = louder, &c.

pĭ-ū'-mą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A mixed fabric of light texture used for men's coats. (*Simmonds.*)

pĭv'-ŏt, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *piva* = a pipe, from Low Lat. *pipa* = a pipe (q.v.); Ital. *pivolo* = a peg or pin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 1.**

"When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots.*"—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. *Fig.:* That on which any important matter turns or depends; a turning-point.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A short shaft or pintle on which a body oscillates or revolves.

(2) A bearing-pin of a small shaft.

2. *Mil.:* The same as PIVOT-MAN (q.v.).

3. *Watchmaking:* A journal at the end of an arbor.

pivot-bolt, *s.*

Ordn.: The axis of horizontal oscillation. A traversing platform passing through the pivot transom and the front sleeper of the platform.

pivot-bridge, *s.* One form of swing-bridge, which moves on a vertical pivot beneath its mid-length.

pivot-gearing, *s.*

Gearing: Cog-wheels so arranged that the axis of the driver may be shifted, to allow the machine to be set in any direction from the power.

pivot-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A gun mounted on a carriage which may be revolved so as to sweep all points of the compass. Usually employed on shipboard, but sometimes in fortifications.

pivot-man, *s.*

Mil.: The officer or man on the flank of a line of soldiers on whom the rest of the line wheels.

pivot-tooth, *s.*

Dental: An artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth, a pin occupying the nerve-canal.

pivot-transom, *s.*

Ordn.: The front member of the chassis.

pĭv'-ŏt-al, *a.* [Eng. *pivot; -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pivot; constituting that on which anything turns.

"Christianity itself stands at a *pivotal* point in the centuries."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 106.

pĭ'-war'-rĭe, *s.* [S. Amer. Ind.] A sharp, disagreeable, intoxicating beverage prepared by the natives of South America from cassava.

pĭx, *s.* [PYX, *s.*]

pĭx, *v.t.* [PYX, *v.*]

pĭx'-ў, *s.* [Prob. for *pucksy*, from *puck* (q.v.).] A fairy, an elf.

"If Inspiration should her aid refuse
To him who takes a *pixy* for a muse."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

pixy-led, *a.* Led by fairies, bewildered.

"Thee *pixy-led* in Porish piety."
Clobery: Divine Glimpses, p. 73.

pixy-ring, *s.* A fairy-ring or circle.

pixy-scat, *s.* One of the entangled knots in horses' manes.

pixy-stool, *s.* A toadstool; specif., *Chantarellus cibarius.*

* **pīze,** *s.* [POISE.] An annoying or awkward circumstance; a nuisance; often used interjectionally.

pĭzz-ĭ-ca'-tō (zz as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music (*Lit.* = pinched): A direction to players on bowed instruments to produce the tone by plucking the string with the finger, instead of using the bow.

pĭz'-zle, *s.* [A dimin., from *piss* (q.v.).] The male organ of generation; the penis.

plăc-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, plā-cą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *placabilitas*, from *placabilis* = placable (q.v.); Fr. *placabilité.*] The quality or state of being placable; placableness.

"*Placability* is no lyttell parte of benignitie."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

plăc'-a-ble, plā'-cą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *placobilis*, from *placo* = to appease; Fr. *placable*; Ital. *placabile*; Sp. *placable.*] Capable of being appeased; ready or willing to be appeased; willing to forgive or condone.

"Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 151.

* **plăc'-ą-ble-nĕss, *plā'-cą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *placable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being placable; placability.

"God's *placableness* and reconcilableness to sinners."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 74.

pla-cad, *s.* [Dut. *plakaat* = a placard (q.v.).] A public proclamation. (*Burns: A Fragment.*)

plăc'-ard, plă-card', *pla-cart, *pla-gard, plack-ard, *s.* [Fr. *placard, plaquard*, from *plaque* = a bar of metal; Dut. *plak* = a ferule, a slice; O. Dut. *plack* = a slice, *plakken* = to glue or paste; Fr. *plaquer* = to parget, to stick or paste on.]

* 1. A license or permission.

"Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

* 2. A public proclamation or manifesto issued by authority.

"All *placarts* or edicts are published in his name."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 15.

3. A written or printed paper or bill posted up in a public place; a poster.

"The flaring posters and *placards* of many hues had lost their novelty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

* 4. A stomacher frequently adorned with jewels, worn both by men and women.

"The two *placardes* of the same curiously graven and conningly costed."—*Hall: Henry IV.*, fol. 12.

* 5. An extra plate upon the lower portion of the breastplate or backplate.

plăc'-ard, plă-card', *v.t.* [PLACARD.]

1. To post placards or bills on; to cover with placards.

"Paris is, at the present moment, *placarded* with bills of every hue."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To announce or give notice of by placards or posters.

* **plăc'-ăte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *placatus*, pa. par. of *placo* = to appease.] To appease, to pacify, to conciliate.

"Strephon speaks of trying to *placate* the Lord Chancellor by playing songs of Arcadie in court."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1882.

* **plą-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *placatio*, from *placatus*, pa. par. of *placo* = to appease.] The act of appeasing, pacifying, or conciliating; propitiation.

"They were the first that instituted sacrifices of *placation.*"—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. i., ch. 3.

¶ Puttenham ranked the word among those quite recently introduced into the language, and commended it.

plāçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *platea* = a broad way in a city, a courtyard, from Gr. πλατεῖα (*plateia*) = a broad way, a street; orig. fem. sing. of πλατύς (*platus*) = flat, wide; cf. Lith. *platus* = broad; Sanse. *prithus* = large, great; Ger. *platz*; Sw. *plats*; Dut. *plaats*; Dan. *pladś*; Sp. *pluza*; Port. *praça*; Ital. *piazza.*] [PIAZZA.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A broad way or street in a city; a courtyard.

¶ It is frequently applied, with a distinctive name prefixed, to a street or terrace of houses: as, Waterloo *Place.*

2. A particular portion of space, considered as separate and distinct from the rest of space; a particular locality, spot, or site; position. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 253.)

3. Locality, local relation.

"*Place* is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest."—*Locke.*

* 4. Space in general.

"All bodies are confined within some place;
But she all *place* within herself confines."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

* 5. Local existence. (*Revelation* xx. 11.)

6. In more specialized meanings:

(1) A residence, an abode, especially a stately or grand one. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 612.)

(2) A town, a village.

(3) A fort, a stronghold, a fortified post.

7. Station in life, calling, occupation, condition.

"God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which he sees wanting to them."—*Duty of Man.*

8. An office; an official position or station; a post or office held.

"Do you your office, or give up your *place.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

9. A situation of any kind: as, That servant has a good *place.*

10. Rank; order of precedence, priority, dignity, or importance.

"The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center,
Observe degree, priority, and *place.*
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

11. Point or position in order of proceeding: as, in the first *place*, in the second *place*, &c.

12. Room, stead; with the idea of substitution. (*Genesis* l. 19.)

* 13. Ground, room.

"There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very same."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

* 14. Room, reception. (*John* viii. 37.)

15. A portion or passage of a book, writing, or the like. (*Acts* viii. 32.)

* 16. A topic, point, or question for discussion. An old rhetorical use of the word. (*Bacon.*)

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Drama:* One of the three unities considered essential in the classical drama. It consists in keeping the place of action the same throughout the piece.

2. *Falconry:* The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in flight.

"A falcon towering in her pride of *place.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

3. *Geom.:* The same as LOCUS (q.v.).

4. *Astron.:* The position in the heavens of a heavenly body. This is defined by its right ascension and its declination, or by its latitude and longitude.

5. *Racing:* The position of first, second, or third in a race.

"Even a larger sum of money was invested by the public upon Lovely for a *place* in the St. Leger."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

¶ 1. *Place of a planet, &c.:* This may be the apparent one, *i.e.*, the observed one, or its true place—the observed one reduced to that which the planet would occupy if viewed from the centre of the earth. Its eccentric place is that which it would occupy if viewed from the centre of the sun. [GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC.]

2. *High place:* [HIGH-PLACE, GROVE, & II. 2].

3. *Place of arms:*

Fort.: An enlargement of the covered way where troops can be formed to act on the defensive by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive by sorties.

4. *Place of the moon:* The part of its orbit which it has reached.

5. *Place of the sun:* This may be noted as

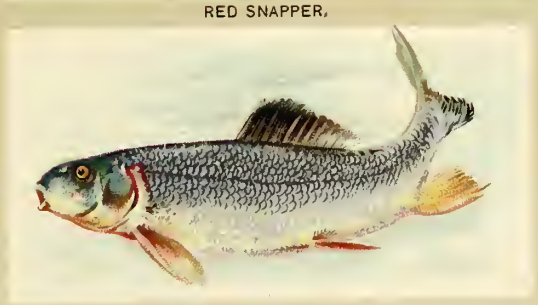
PAMPANO.

GROUPER.

SHEEPSHEAD.

RED SNAPPER.

TOADFISH.



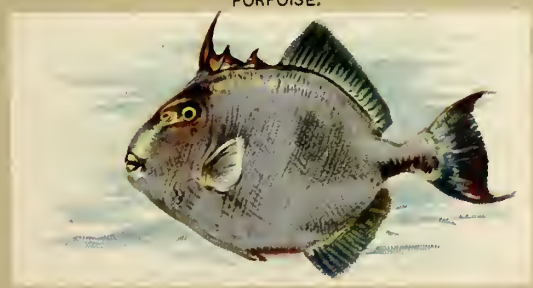
MULLET.

CHUB.

FLOUNDER.

PORPOISE.

TOMCOD.



TRIGGERFISH.

HADDOCK.

PISCICULTURE.

described in PLACE s., II. 4, or note may be taken more vaguely of the sign of the zodiac in which for the time it is situated.

6. *To give place:*

(1) To give precedence; to make room; to give way.

*(2) To give room; to give way; to yield.

"Neither *give place* to the devil."—*Ephesians* iv. 27.

7. *To have place:*

(1) To have a station, seat, or abode.

(2) To have actual existence.

* 8. *To keep place together:* To be in accordance; to accord.

9. *To take place:*

(1) To take the precedence or priority.

(2) To come to pass, to occur, to happen: as, The meeting will not *take place.*

*(3) To take effect; to prevail; to be established.

"If your doctrine *takes place.*"—*Berkeley: Alciphron, dial.* ii., § 16.

10. *To take the place of:* To be substituted for; to act or serve as a substitute for.

place-brick, *s.* [BRICK (1), *s.* I. 1.]

***place-house,** *s.* A manor-house; a gentleman's country seat.

"Our *place-house* in the country is worth a thousand of it."—*Wycherley: Country Wife.*

place-kick, *s.*

Football: A kick made at a ball placed in a nick in the ground for the purpose of keeping it at rest.

***place-monger,** *s.* One who traffics in public offices and patronage.

place-name, *s.* The name of a place or locality, as distinguished from a personal name.

"Conquest has little power in changing the *place-names* of a country."—*Academy,* Nov. 21, 1885, p. 336.

***place-proud,** *a.* Proud of the position or post held.

plāçe, *v.t.* [Fr. *placer.*] [PLACE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put or set in any particular place, position, locality, or spot.

"I will *place* you where you shall hear us."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

2. To put or set in any particular place, rank, condition, or state.

3. To set down; to enter in a book: as, To *place* a sum to a person's credit.

4. To appoint, set, or establish in an office or post.

"*Place* such over them to be rulers."—*Exod.* xviii. 21.

5. To set, to fix, to repose.

"My resolution is *placed.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

6. To put out at interest; to invest, to lend, to lodge: as, To *place* money in a bank or in the Funds.

*7. To hold, to estimate, to consider, to set down.

"*Place* it for her chief virtue."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

8. To dispose of; to get taken up: as, To *place* shares in a company. (*Comm. Slang.*)

¶ *To be placed:*

Horse-racing: To come in to the winning-post amongst the first three horses in a race; to take the first, second, or third place.

"—— was *placed* second after a dead heat."—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 3, 1885.

plā-çē'-bō, *s.* [Lat. = I will please; 1st pers. sing. fut. indic. of *placeo* = to please.]

*1. *Med.:* A medicine calculated rather to please than to benefit the patient.

2. *Roman Ritual:* The first word of the antiphon (*Placebo* Domino in regione vivorum) said at the commencement of Vespers for the Dead. This antiphon is sometimes, but erroneously, called a hymn.

*¶ *To sing Placebo, To be at the school of Placebo:* To be time-serving.

• **plāçe'-fŭl,** * **plāçe'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *place,* and *full.*] Filling a place.

"In their precinct
(Proper and *placefull*) stood the troughs and pailes."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey, ix.

plāçe'-hŭnt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *place,* and *hunter.*] One who hunts after an office or post, espec. an office under government.

"The places in the gift of the Crown were not enough to satisfy one-twentieth part of the *place-hunters.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

***plāçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *place; -less.*] Having no place or office.

plāçe'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *place,* and *man.*] One who holds a place or office, espec. one under government.

"That he was a *placeman,* and that he was for a standing army, were grave objections to him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

***plāçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *place; -ment.*]

1. The act of placing.

"The *placement* of Irish domestic or local affairs in the hands of a purely Irish council or assembly."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 31, 1885.

2. Place, position.

"Mean copies of third-rate European models, vile in themselves, and viler yet from the incongruity of their *placement.*"—*Macmillan's Mag.,* Jan., 1881, p. 84.

pla-çĕn'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a cake.]

1. *Anat.:* The organ by which the fœtus is connected with the mother, and vascular connexion between the two maintained. It ultimately comes away as the afterbirth. Called also Uterine-cake.

2. *Bot.:* The part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It generally occupies the whole or a portion of an angle of each cell. When elongated so as to constitute a little cord it is called the umbilical cord. The placenta is formed at some part of the ventral suture, has the two margins distinct or combined, that of the carpellary leaf folded inwards. Thus, the placenta will always be turned to the axis. There may be one placenta or more than one.

placenta-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: Forceps for grasping and extracting the afterbirth.

placenta-hook, *s.*

Surg.: A small, round, pointed hook, used to extract the afterbirth.

placenta-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Thick, round, and concave both on the upper and the lower surfaces, as the root of Cyclamen.

pla-çĕn'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *placent(a); -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the placenta; possessing or constituted by a placenta.

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the division Placentalia (q.v.).

placental-presentation, *s.*

Obstetrics: A term applied to those cases of parturition in which the placenta is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often causing excessive hæmorrhage. (*Mayne.*)

† **plāç-ĕn-tā'-lĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *placenta* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A division of Mammalia, instituted by C. Bonaparte in 1837. It is identical with the Monodelphia (q.v.), and with Huxley's division Eutheria.

pla-çĕnt'-ạr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *placent(a); -ary.*] Pertaining or relating to the placenta.

plāç-ĕn-tā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *placentatus,* from Lat. *placenta* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as PLACENTALIA (q.v.).

plāç-ĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *placent(a); -ation.*]

1. *Anat.:* Uterogestation. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The disposition, position, or arrangement of the placenta, espec. in plants. They may be parietal, axillary, or free central.

plāç-ĕn-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *placent(a);* Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. & Zool.: Having or producing a placenta; bearing a placenta.

pla-çĕn'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *placent(a),* and *form.*]

Bot.: The same as PLACENTA-SHAPED (q.v.).

* **pla-çĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *placens,* pr. par. of *placeo* = to please.] Pleasing, amiable.

"He was . . . a *placentious* person."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 142.

plāç'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *plac(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who places or sets.

"Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

pla'-çẽr (or ç as th) (2), *s.* [Sp.]

Mining: A deposit of valuable mineral, found in particles in alluvium or diluvium, or beds of streams, &c. Gold, tin ore, chromic iron iron ore, and precious stones are found in placers. By the United States Revised Statutes all deposits not classed as veins of rock in place are considered placers.

"Copper mining became as prolific as the famous *placer* diggings in California."—*Field,* Jan. 9 1886.

plā'-çĕt, *s.* [Lat. = it pleases; 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *placeo* = to please.]

1. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

2. A vote of the governing body in a university.

3. A vote of assent in a Latin council.

plăç'-ĭd, *a.* [Fr. *placide,* from Lat. *placidus,* from *placeo* = to please; Sp. & Ital. *placido.*]

1. Gentle, quiet, calm, undisturbed, peaceful.

"There lay Argyle on the bed, sleeping . . . the *placid* sleep of infancy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. Serene, mild, soft, unruffled.

"The languor of the *placid* cheek."
Byron: The Giaour.

* **pla-çĭd'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *placidus.*] Placid, calm.

† **pla-çĭd'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *placidité,* from Lat. *placiditatem,* accus. of *placiditas,* from *placidus* = placid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being placid; calmness, placidness, peacefulness.

"He behaves with the utmost *placidity,* moderation, and calmness."—*Chandler: Life of David,* vol. i., ch. iii.

plăç'-ĭd-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *placid; -ly.*] In a placid, calm, or peaceful manner; calmly, peacefully, quietly.

"If he had stayed in innocence he should have gone from hence *placidly* and fairly."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying,* ch. iii., § 1.

plăç'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *placid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being placid; placidity.

* **plăç'-ĭt,** *s.* [Lat. *placitum,* neut. sing. of *placitus* = pleasing, from *placeo* = to please.] A decree, a determination, a dictum, a dogma.

"Stobæus has misplaced this *placit.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii., § 4.

plăç'-ĭ-tạ, *s. pl.* [PLACITUM.]

* **plăç'-ĭ-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *placit; -ory.*] Pertaining or relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

* **plăç'-ĭ-tŭm** (pl. **plăç'-ĭ-tạ**), *s.* [PLACIT, PLEA.]

1. An assembly of all degrees of men, presided over by the sovereign, to consult upon important affairs of the kingdom.

2. A plea, pleading, or debate and trial at law.

plăck, *s.* [Fr. *plaque* = a thin slice or sheet of metal.] A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to one-third of an English penny. (*Scotch.*)

"While he has a *plack* in his purse, or a drap o' bluid in his body."—*Scott: Waverley:* ch. xxxvi.

plăck'-ĕt, * **plăq'-uĕt** (q as k), *s.* [Fr. *plaquer* = to stick or paste on.] [PLACARD.]

1. A petticoat.

*2. A woman; cf. petticoat in the same sense.

"Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket?*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 3.

3. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt.

4. A woman's pocket.

"And while his hand is in her *placket,*
The filial virtue picks his pocket."
Mallet: Tyburn.

*5. A placard. [PLACARD, *s.*, 4.]

plăck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *plack; -less.*] Penniless; without money. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

plăc-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. πλάξ (*plax*), genit. πλακός (*plakos*) = anything flat and broad.] Flat and broad.

plăc'-ŏ-dẽrm, *s.* [PLACODERMATA.] An individual member of the Placodermata.

plăc-ŏ-dẽr'-mal, *a.* [Eng. *placoderm; -al.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Placodermi (q.v.). (*Phillips: Geology,* ii. 6.)

† **plăc-ŏ-dẽr'-mạ-tạ,** *s. pl.* [PLACODERMI.]

plăc-ŏ-dẽr'-mī, † **plăc-ŏ-dẽr'-ma-tạ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *placo-,* and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Paleont.: A sub-order of Ganoidei. The

head and pectoral region encased in great bony sculptured plates, with dots of enamel; the remainder of the body naked or with ganoid scales; skeleton notochordal. The sub-order comprises the oldest vertebrate remains from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Besides the family Cephalaspidæ (q.v.), the sub-order contains the genera Pterichthys, Coccosteus, and Dinichthys. (*Günther.*)

plăc'-ō-dīne, plăc'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. πλακώδης (*plakōdēs*) = tabular, foliated; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A furnace-product, having the composition: nickel, 57·0; arsenic, 39·7; cobalt, 0·9; copper, 0·8; sulphur, 0·6 = 99·0; hence the formula, Ni_2As. Supposed, when described, to have been a native mineral.

plăc'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *placo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.). The palatal teeth constitute a pavement of crushing-plates. *Placodus gigas* is found in the Muschelkalk (Trias).

plăc-ō-găn'-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Placoganoidei.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the sub-order Placoganoidei.

B. *As subst.:* An individual of the sub-order Placoganoidei.

plăc-ō-gą-nōī'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *placo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ganoidei* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: The first sub-order of Owen's Ganoidei (q.v.).

† **plăc'-ōid,** *a.* & *s.* [Placoidei.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Placoidei (q.v.). [Placoid-scales.]

B. *As subst.:* A fish belonging to the order Placoidei.

"The distinctions between cycloid and ctenoid scales, between *placoid* and ganoid fishes are vague, and can hardly be maintained."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 21.

† **placoid-scales,** *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"In sharks, the Balistidæ, and others, true scales are absent, and are replaced by the ossified papillæ of the cutis, which give the surfaces the appearance of fine-grained chagreen. These generally small bodies, as well as the large osseous scutes of the Rays, Sturgeons, &c., have been comprised under the common name *Placoid-scales*, a term which deservedly is being abandoned."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 48.

† **pla-cōī'-dē-ī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. πλάξ (*plax*), genit. πλακός (*plakos*) = anything flat and round.]

Palæont.: An artificial order of Fishes, founded by L. Agassiz. They are characterized by placoid scales (q.v.), and contained the Rays, Sharks, Cyclostomi, and the fossil Hybodontes.

pla-cōīd'-ī-an, *s.* [Placoid.] A fish belonging to the order Placoidei (q.v.).

pla-cū'-na, *s.* [Gr. πλακοῦς (*plakous*), genit. πλακόυντος (*plakountos*) = a flat cake.]

Zool.: Window-shell; a genus of Ostreidæ, closely akin to Anomia (q.v.). Shell suborbicular, compressed, translucent. Known species four, from Scinde, Chiua, and Northern Australia. The clear white shells of *Placuna placenta* are used in China for window glass, and largely exported to India to be burnt for lime to chew with betel. They furnish small pearls. The species is found in brackish water. *P. sella* is called, from its form, the Saddle-shell.

pla-fōnd', plat-fond, *s.* [Fr. *plat* = flat, and *fond* = the bottom, the back.]

Arch.: The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also the soffit or under side of the corona of a cornice; a soffit generally.

plā'-gal, *a.* [Fr., from Gr. πλάγιος (*plagios*) = slanting, oblique.]

Music: The term applied to those Church modes which were formed from the four older or authentic modes by taking the fourth below as the new key-note, and proceeding thence to the fifth above. The plagal modes were distinguished by the addition of ὑπὸ (*hupo*), *e.g.*, Doric, an authentic mode; Hypodoric, a plagal mode formed from the Doric. [Plain-song.]

plagal-cadence, *s.*

Music: The cadence formed when a sub-dominant chord immediately precedes the final tonic chord.

plagal-melodies, *s. pl.*

Music: Melodies which have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave, or twelfth.

* **plāge (1),** *s.* [Plaque.]

* **plāge (2),** *s.* [Fr. *plage*, from Lat. *plaga* = a region.] A district, a region, a country.

"He brings a world of people to the field,
From Scythia to the oriental *plage*
Of India." *Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine*, i. 1.

plā-ġĭ-, plā-ġĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. πλάγιος (*plagios*) = slanting, oblique.] Oblique; the meaning completed by the second element.

plā-ġĭ-ą-căn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plagi-*; Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, order Protodermata (q.v.). The skeleton is of solid siliceous spicules and rays, with a nucleus, but with no contractile vesicle.

plā-ġĭ-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Helictereæ. *Plagianthus betulinus*, called also *P. urticans*, yields a tough fibre called New Zealand cotton; that of *P. sidoides*, a native of Australia and Tasmania, is used for making ropes, twine, and fishing nets.

plā'-ġĭ-ą-rĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *plagiarisme*, from *plagiaire* = plagiary (q.v.).]

1. The act of plagiarizing or appropriating the writings or ideas of another and passing them off as one's own; the stealing the writings of another and publishing them as one's own composition.

"Sir J. Reynolds has been accused of *plagiarism* for having borrowed attitudes from ancient masters."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. (Adv. Note.)

2. That which is plagiarized; a plagiary.

"Moreri's grand 'Dictionnaire Historique,' and its prejudiced *plagiarism*."—*Cooper: Egypt & the Pentateuch*, p. 5.

plā'-ġĭ-ą-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *plagiar(y)*; *-ist.*] One who plagiarizes; one who appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own.

"A dexterous *plagiarist* may do anything."—*Sheridan: Critic*, i. 1.

plā'-ġĭ-ą-rīze, plā'-ġĭ-ą-rĭşe, *v. t.* & *i.* [Eng. *plagiar(y)*; *-ize*, *-ise.*] To commit or practise plagiary; to steal from the writings or ideas of another.

"Passages and forms of expression *plagiarised* from Pope and Collins."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 12, 1886.

plā'-ġĭ-ą-ry, * pla-ġī-a-rie, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *plagiaire*, from Lat. *plagiarius* = a man-stealer, a kidnapper; *plagium* = the act of kidnapping; *plagio* = to kidnap; *plaga* = a net; Sp. & Ital. *plagiario.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A man-stealer, a kidnapper. (*Bp. Patrick.*)

* 2. One who steals or appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief, a plagiarist.

"A common place, and many friends,
Can serve the *plagiary's* ends."
Green: Spleen.

3. The act or crime of plagiarizing; plagiarism.

"*Plagiarie* had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vi.

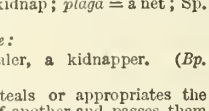
* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Man-stealing, kidnapping.

"*Plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars."—*Browne: Travels*, p. 42.

2. Practising plagiary; plagiarizing. (*Hall: Satires*, iv. 2.)

plā-ġĭ-âu'-lăx, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. αὐλαξ (*aulax*) = a furrow. So named from the transverse ridges of the teeth. (See cut.)]



LOWER JAW AND TEETH OF PLAGIAULAX.

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupialia, with four species, from the middle Purbeck beds, closely allied to Hypsiprymnus (q.v.). It was most probably phytophagous, though Owen believes it was carnivorous. The chief feature in the dentition is that the premolars are marked on the exterior of their crowns with seven conspicuous grooves, resembling those in the first premolar of Hypsiprymnus, except that they run diagonally and not vertically.

plā-ġĭ-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Lat. *plagi-*, and Gr. ἑδρα (*hedra*) = a base, a side.]

Crystall.: Having oblique sides.

plā-ġĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Plagi-.]

plā-ġĭ-ō-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Eng. *cephalic.*]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"Linnæus's term *plagiocephalic* is emphatically descriptive of the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races, as, in fact, it was used by him."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, iii. 90.

plā-ġĭ-ŏch'-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. χιλός (*chilos*) = green fodder for cattle.]

Bot.: A genus of Jungermanniacei. Several species are common in Britain, one of the finest being *Plagiochila asplenoides.*

plā'-ġĭ-ō-çĭt'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*; Gr. κίτρον (*kitron*) = citron, with refereuce to its colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in microscopic crystals derived from the decomposition of iron pyrites. Crystallization monoclinic or triclinic. Sp. gr. 1·881; colour, citron-yellow; translucent; taste, astringent. Analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 35·44; alumina, 14·37; sesquioxide of iron, 7·95; protoxide of iron, 1·64; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 1·55; lime and magnesia, 1·62; soda, 4·04; potash, 4·23; water, 29·42 = 100·26, corresponding with the formula, $R_2SO_4+[R_2]SO_6+9$ aq.

plā'-ġĭ-ō-clāşe, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = a breaking; Ger. *plagioklas.*]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the group of triclinic felspars, in which the two principal cleavages are oblique to one another. (See Albite, Andesite, Anorthite, Labradorite, Microcline, and Oligoclase.)

plagioclase-anamesite, *s.*

Petrol.: An exceedingly fine-grained dolerite, in which a plagioclase predominates.

plagioclase-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A basalt in which plagioclase is predominant.

plagioclase-basaltite, *s.*

Petrol.: An exceedingly compact homogeneous plagioclase-basalt.

plagioclase-diabase, *s.*

Petrol.: The same as Diabase-porphyry.

plagioclase-dolerite, *s.*

Petrol.: Differs from plagioclase-basalt only in the entire absence of olivine.

plagioclase-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: One of four kinds of eruptive granite, from the United States described by Clarence King. It consists of quartz, plagioclase, orthoclase, and a large percentage of biotite, hornblende, titanite, and apatite.

plagioclase-obsidian, *s.*

Petrol.: An obsidian which encloses much plagioclase felspar porphyritically distributed.

plā-ġĭ-ō-clăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. κλαστός (*klastos*) = broken into pieces.]

Min. & Petrol.: Of, belonging to, or consisting of plagioclase.

plagioclastic-felspars, *s. pl.* [Plagioclase.]

plą-ġĭ'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Plagiodontia.]

plā-ġĭ-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-ą (or **t** as **sh**), **plą-ġĭ'-ō-dŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinomyinæ, with a single species, *Plagiodontia œdium*, from Hayti. Its generic name has reference to the complex folds of enamel in the molars, and the specific designation to the habit of the animal in approaching houses at night in search of food, principally fruit and roots.

plā'-ġĭ-ō-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πλάγιον (*plagion*), neut. of πλάγιος (*plagios*) = oblique, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *plagionit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and massive at Wolfsberg, Hartz Mountains, Germany. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 5·4; lustre, metallic; colour, blackish lead-gray;

opaque; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 21·3; antimony, 38·2; lead, 40·5; corresponding to the formula, $PbS+Sb_2S_3+\frac{1}{4}PbS$.

plā-ǧĭ-ŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A synonym of Lima (q.v.).

† **plā-ǧĭ-ō-stŏm'-ą-tą,** *s. pl.* [Plagiostomi.]

† **plā-ǧĭ-ō-stŏm'-ą-toŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plagiostomat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] The same as Plagiostomous (q.v.).

plā'-ǧĭ-ō-stōme, *s.* [Plagiostomi.] Any individual member of the sub-order Plagiostomata (q.v.).

"Fossil *Plagiostomes* are very numerous in all formations. Some of the earliest determinable fish-remains are believed to be, or are derived from, *Plagiostomes.*"—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 314.

plā-ǧĭ-ŏs'-tō-mī, † **plā-ǧĭ-ō-stŏm'-ą-tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A sub-order of Chondropterygii (q.v.). There are from five to seven gill-openings; skull with a suspensorium and the palatal apparatus detached; teeth numerous, mouth transverse, on under surface. It contains the Sharks and Rays.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Silurian onward.

plā-ǧĭ-ŏs'-tō-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *plagiostom(e)*; *-ous.*] Of or belonging to the Plagiostomi (q.v.).

plā'-ǧĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Plagiary.]

Law: The crime of stealing or kidnapping men, women, or children. It was punishable with death.

* **plā'-gōse,** *a.* [Lat. *plagosus.*] Stern, hard, harsh.

"Lionel forgave his father-in-law for his *plagose* propensities."—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

plāgue, * **plāge,** *s.* [Lat. *plaga* = a blow, stroke, or stripe, implying that a plague is a blow divinely inflicted, and, presumably, on account of sin; Gr. πληγή (*plēgē*) = a blow, a plague; O. Sp. *plaga*; Sp. *llaga*; Ital. *piaga*; Fr. *plaie.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A blow, a calamity; any afflictive or vexatious evil, calamity, or infliction.

"And men blasfemydeu God for the *plage* of hail."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* xvi.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"As if a man should go into a pest-house to learn a remedy against the *plague.*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 5.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who or that which annoys or vexes: as, He is the *plague* of my life.

* (2) A state of misery.

"I am set in the *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my sight."—*Psalm* xxxviii. 17. (Prayer-Book.)

II. *Pathol.:* A peculiarly malignant fever of the continued and contagious type, now believed to be almost identical with the worst kinds of typhus fever. It is produced by the absorption of a poison generated by decaying animal matter combined with heat, moisture, and bad ventilation. The famines produced by the ravages of locusts, and the subsequent decay of their bodies, often generate it. The period of incubation varies from a few hours to three weeks. It chiefly attacks the cervical, axillary, inguinal, and mesenteric glands, producing buboes, carbuncles, &c. The "boil" from which Hezekiah suffered seems to have been the carbuncle of plague (2 Kings xx. 7, Isaiah xxxviii. 21). At first there is great restlessness, followed ultimately by corresponding exhaustion, and death supervenes in two or three days. Grand Cairo is the chief known focus of the plague, the spread of which, in different directions, is at least attempted to be checked by quarantine. The plague seems to have been the Black Death of the fourteenth century. It was known by the name of plague when, in 1665, it slew in London 68,596 people, about one third of the population. The great fire of London (1666) obtains the credit of having banished the plague from the metropolis by destroying the fever nests which it had infested.

¶ *The Ten Plagues of Egypt:*

Script., &c.: Ten inflictions divinely sent upon the Egyptians to compel them to emancipate the Israelites from bondage and allow them to quit the land. (Exod. vii. 14—xii. 30. For the use of the word plague see ix. 14, xi. 1.)

plague-mark, *s.* The same as Plague-spot, 1 (q.v.).

plague-sore, *s.* A sore resulting from the plague.

plague-spot, *s.*

1. A mark or spot of the plague or any foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.

2. A pestileutial spot or place.

plāgue, *v.t.* [Plague, *s.*]

1. To infect with the plague or any disease.

2. To visit or afflict with any calamity or evil.

"He is *plagued* for her sin."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

3. To vex, to tease, to annoy, to harass; to cause vexation or annoyance to.

* **plāgue'-fŭl,** * **plāgue'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *plague*, and *full.*] Full of plagues; abounding in plagues; pestilential.

"Heau'n did behold the earth with heaule chere,
And *plaguefull* meteors did in both appear."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 687.

* **plāgue'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plague*; *-less.*] Free from plague or plagues.

* **plāg'-uĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *plagu(e)*; *-er.*] One who plagues or vexes.

"Our plagues and our *plaguers* are both fled away."
Brome: A Catch.

* **plāg'-uĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *plaguy*; *-ly.*] In a manner or degree to plague, vex, or annoy; vexatiously, greatly, horribly.

"How chance you cut so *plaguily* behind—Smug?"
The Merry Devil of Edmonton.

* **plāg'-uў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *plagu(e)*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the plague.

"Add one more to the *plaguy* hill."
Donne: Poems, p. 9.

2. Vexatious, annoying, worrying, tormenting.

"What *plaguy* mischiefs and mishaps."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 1.

B. *As adv.:* Vexatiously, annoyingly; very much.

"You sell it *plaguy* dear."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

plą-ǧў'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλᾶγος, πλάγος (*plagos*) = the side, and ὀδους (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidæ (q.v.). Body elongate, compressed, scaleless; eye large; the rayed dorsal occupies the whole length of the back, from the occiput to opposite the anal fin; caudal forked; branchiostegals six or seven; teeth in the jaws and palate, some very large and lanceolate. There is but one well-defined species, *Plagyodus ferox*, from Madeira and the neighbourhood of Tasmania. It is one of the largest and most formidable deep-sea fishes, and lives at a depth of (probably) 300 fathoms. The stomach of one yielded several octopods, crustaceans, ascidians, a young brama, twelve young boar-fishes, a horse-mackerel, and a young fish of its own species.

plāice, * **plāce,** * **plaise,** * **playce,** * **playse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *plaïs*, from Lat. *platessa* = a plaice, from the same root as Gr. πλάτυς (*platus*) = flat; Dut. *pladijs*; Sp. *platija*; Ger. *platteisze, plattfisch*; Dan. *platfisk.*]

Ichthy.: Pleuronectes platessa, a fish well-known in northern Europe. It ranges from the coast of France to Iceland, frequenting sandy banks, sometimes met with on mud-banks. It is not in great repute as a food-fish, as its flesh is soft and watery; but from its cheapness it is extensively bought by the poor, and its sale, ready cooked, is an important industry in the metropolis. Plaice are sometimes taken with the line, and sometimes with the trawl. They spawn in the early spring, and are in the best condition in May. Their general weight when brought to market is about three pounds, and they average a foot long, but much larger specimens are on record. The height of the body, which is flat and compressed, is about one-half the length; the scales are smooth and minute; the dorsal contains about seventy rays. The colour above varies from brown to black, with yellow spots; white beneath.

* **plaice-mouth,** * **playse-mouth,** *s.* A mouth small and drawn aside, like that of a plaice. (*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 4.)

plāid, plăid * **plad,** *s.* & *a.* [Gael. *plaide* = a blanket; Irish *plaide* = a plaid, a blanket; contracted from Gael. & Irish *peallaid* = a sheepskin, from *peall* = a skin, a hide.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Goods of any quality or material of a tartan or checked pattern.

2. A garment of tartan or checked woollen cloth of various colours, worn by both sexes of the natives of Scotland, of which country it is an important part of the national costume. Plaids of a peculiar black and white check, known as shepherd's tartan, or of a plain gray, are largely worn by the rural population of Scotland, and are sometimes called mauds. The plaid is a rectangular piece of stuff. The belted plaid is plaited and bound round the waist with a leathern belt, the upper part being attached to the left shoulder. [Tartan.]

B. *As adj.:* Made of or resembling plaid.

plāid'-ĕd, plăid'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *plaid*; *-ed.*]

1. Made of plaid; tartan.

2. Wearing a plaid.

"To *plaided* warrior armed for strife."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 2.

plāid'-ĭng, plăid'-ĭng, plāid'-ęn, *s.* [Plaid.]

Fabric: Coarse woollen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets, shepherds' plaids, and sometimes for clothing. (*Scotch.*)

plāin, * **plāne,** * **playne,** * **pleine,** * **pleyn,** *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *plain* = plain, flat, from Lat. *planus*. *Plain* and *plane* (1), s., are from the same root. Sp. *plano, llano*; Port. *plano*; Ital. *piano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Smooth, level, flat; free from depressions and elevations.

"The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain.*"—*Isaiah* xl. 4.

2. Open, clear; uninterrupted by anything interveuing.

3. Not liable to be mistaken or missed.

"Lead me in a *plain* path."—*Psalm* xxvii. 11.

4. Evident or clear to the understanding; manifest, obvious; not obscure; not liable to be misunderstood.

5. Rough, unvarnished; almost rude or coarse: as, He used very *plain* language.

6. Free from difficulties or intricacies: as, It was all *plain* sailing.

7. Devoid of ornament, show, or adornment; simple, unadorned.

"Beneath
A *plain* blue stone, a gentle dalesman lies."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

8. Not dyed, coloured, variegated, or ornamented with a pattern or figure: as, *plain* muslin.

9. Devoid of beauty; not handsome. It is frequently used as a euphemism for ugly: as, a *plain* woman.

10. Not rich, not luxurious; homely, simple; as, *plain* living, *plain* dress.

11. Simple, homely, unlearned, artless; free from show, disguise, cunning, or affectation.

"For us *plain* folks." *Cowper: Conversation*, 848.

12. Open, frank, plain-spoken, sincere, candid, blunt.

"Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal."—*Bacon.*

13. Evident, mere, absolute, bare.

"He that beguiled you . . . was a *plain* knave."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

14. Easily seen, discovered, or deciphered; not rendered unintelligible or concealed; open to view.

"The moniments whereof there hyding heene,
As *plaine* as at the first, when they were fresh and green." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 24.

B. *As adv.:* In a plain manner; plainly, openly, clearly,

"*Plainest* taught and easiest learnt."
Milton: P. R., iv. 361.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of level ground; a piece or stretch of land free from depressions or elevations; a level surface.

"He shades the woods, the vallies he restrains
With rocky mountains, and extends the *plains.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

* 2. A field of battle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* An expanse of low-lying territory

as distinguished from a table land or plateau (q.v.). Speaking broadly, the western hemisphere is the region of plains, and the eastern of table-lands. Nevertheless, the latter has in it what is called the Great Northern plain, extending, with the one break of the Ural Mountains, from the shores of the Atlantic nearly to Behring's Strait, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasus and Altai Mountains. It extends over 190° of longitude, and about four and a half million square miles. It is subdivided into the German and the Sarmatian plains in Europe, and the Siberian plain and Kirghiz steppes in Asia. In the New World are the Great Central and the Atlantic plains of North America, and the great South American plain, which is estimated to stand to the mountainous parts of that continent as four to one. [PAMPAS, PRAIRIE, STEPPE.]

2. *Hist.:* A nickname for the level floor of the hall in which the first French National Convention was held in 1792. By metonymy it was applied also to the Girondist party whose seats were there. [MOUNTAIN, ¶ (2).]

plain-back, *s.*

I. *Weaving:* The ground on which the nap or pile is raised.

2. *Fabric:* Bombazette.

plain-bonito, *s.*

Ichthy.: Auxis rochei, common in the Atlantic, Indian Oceans, and in the Mediterranean. It is of little value as a food-fish.

plain-chant, *s.* [PLAIN-SONG.]

plain-chart, *s.*

Navig.: A Mercator's chart.

plain-clay, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua depuncta.*

plain-cloth, *s.* Cloth not twilled.

plain-compass, *s.* A simple form of the surveyor's instrument. It has a needle about six inches long, a graduated circle, main plate, levels, and sights, and is placed upon the brass head of the Jacob-staff.

plain-dealer, *s.*

1. One who speaks his mind plainly, without reserve, disguise, or affectation; a plain-spoken person; one who is plain, honest, candid, and straightforward in his dealings.

* 2. A simpleton.

"Thou didst conclude hairy men *plain-dealers* without wit."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* ii. 2.

plain-dealing, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Acting or dealing with others in a plain, frank, honest, and straightforward manner; free from art, cunning, or affectation; plain-spoken.

"Like an honest, *plain-dealing* man."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* iv. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Frankness, openness, candidness, and straightforwardness in dealing with others; freedom from art, cunning, disguise, or affectation; sincerity, bluntness.

* 2. A game at cards.

plain-golden Y, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Plusia tota.*

plain-hearted, *a.* Having a sincere, open heart; free from art, cunning, affectation, or hypocrisy; unaffected.

"Yea, tell them how *plain-hearted* this man was."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

plain-heartedness, *s.* The quality or state of being plain-hearted; sincerity, frankness, straightforwardness.

plain-moulding, *s.*

Joinery: Moulding of which the surfaces are plane figures.

plain-pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British Geometer moth, *Eupithecia subnotata.*

plain-sailing, *s.*

1. *Navig.:* The art of working a ship's motion on a plain chart, which supposes the earth to be an extended plane, or flat, and not globular. (The proper spelling is *plane-sailing,* as expressing the supposition that the surface of the earth is plane.)

2. *Fig.:* Easy management or conduct; free from all difficulties or intricacies.

*** plain-singing,** *s.* [PLAIN-SONG.]

plain-song, *s.*

1. *Cantus planus,* the most ancient and simple form of church music, consisting of easy progressions in one of the church modes, suitable for use by priests or a congregation; it is opposed to *cantus figuratus,* or figurate-song, containing more ornate progressions of a later period. When counterpoint was introduced, it was customary to compose parts above or below a portion of ancient plain-song; hence, the term plain-song is often synonymous with *canto fermo,* or the fixed melody to which counterpoint is added. The term as used in these days includes roughly, ancient chants, inflections, and melodies of the church. Called also Plain-chant and, sometimes, Plain-singing.

2. The simple, plain notes of an air without ornament or variation.

* 3. A plain, unvarnished statement.

"Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender ears."
Brewer: Lingua, i. 1.

¶ Shakespeare uses the word adjectively for keeping to one note or call; monotonous.

"The *plain-song* cuckoo gray."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

plain-speaking, *s.* Plainness, openness, or bluntness of speech; candour.

plain-spoken, *a.* Speaking plainly, openly, or bluntly, and without reserve or affectation; blunt.

plain-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British Geometer moth, *Acidalia inornata.*

plain-work, *s.* Plain needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

"She went to *plain-work* and to purling brooks."
Pope: Epistles to Miss Blount, ii.

*** plāin** (1), **playn,** *v.t.* [PLAIN, *a.*]

1. To make plain, level, or flat; to level, to plane; to free from obstructions.

"When the first way is *plained* all will go smoothly."
—Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 582.

2. To make plain, evident, or manifest; to explain.

"What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

*** plāin** (2), *** plane, * playne, * pleyne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *plaindre,* from Lat. *plango* = to complain.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lament, to mourn; to bewail, to wail.

"Thou heard'st a wretched female *plain.*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 27.

2. To complain.

"Erles & barone at ther first samnyng
For many maner resone *pleyned* of the king."
Robert de Brunne, p. 312.

B. *Trans.:* To lament, to grieve for, to mourn over.

*** plāin'-ant,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

Law: A plaintiff.

plāin'-lȳ, * plain-liche, *adv.* [Eng *plain,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a plain manner; flatly; like a plain.

2. Evidently, clearly, without obscurity; in a manner not to be misunderstood.

"Hear me more *plainly.*" *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.,* iv. 1.

3. Without ornament or embellishment; simply; without luxury or show: as, To be *plainly* dressed, to live *plainly.*

4. Frankly, openly, candidly, bluntly: as, To speak *plainly.*

* 5. In earnest; fairly.

"They . . . gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

plāin'-nĕss, * playness, *s.* [Eng. *plain,* a; *-ness.*]

1. Levelness, flatness; freedom from depressions or elevations; evenness of surface.

"Letters emprinted in the . . . *plainesse* of the table of waxe."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. v.

2. Clearness, intelligibility; freedom from obscurity or doubt.

"The truth and *plainness* of the case."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

3. Want or absence of ornament or embellishment; simplicity.

"The excess of *plainness* in our cathedral disappoints the spectator."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iii., ch. ii.

4. Frankness, candour, openness; bluntness of speech; freedom from art, disguise, or affectation.

"That unsuspected *plainness* he believ'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 923.

plāin'-stānes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *plain,* a., and Scotch *stanes* = stones.] The pavement of a street. (*Scotch.*)

"For that Lovel dings a' that ever set foot on the *plainstanes* o' Fairport."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xv.

plāint, * playnte, * pleint, *s.* [O. Fr. *pleinte* (Fr. *plainte*), from Low Lat. *plancta* = a plaint, from Lat. *planctus,* pa. par. of *plango* = to lament.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A lamentation, a lament; a song or expression of grief and sorrow.

"And heard meanwhile the Psalmist's mournful *plaint.*" *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. ii.

* 2. A complaint of injuries or wrong done.

"There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint,* two upon defence."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

II. *Law:* A memorial presented to a court in which the complainant sets forth his cause of action; the exhibition of an action in writing. Plaints are the first process in an inferior court, in the nature of an original writ.

"The total number of County-court *plaints* entered."
—Daily Chronicle, Sept. 3, 1885.

*** plāint'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *plaint; -ful(l).*] Complaining; lamenting audibly; plaintive.

"To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. ii.

plāin'-tiff, * plain-tif, * playn-tyf, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *plaintif* (fem. *plaintive*) = (*a.*) plaintive, complaining, (*s.*) a plaintiff, from Lat. *planctus,* pa. par. of *plango* = to lament.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Complaining, lamenting, plaintive.

"His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand." *Prior: Solomon,* iii.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: One who enters or lodges a plaint in a court of law; one who commences a suit in law against another; opposed to defendant.

"Both in one description blended
Are *plaintiffs*—when the suit is ended."
Cowper: The Cause Won.

plāin'-tĭve, *a.* [PLAINTIFF.]

* 1. Lamenting, grieving, complaining.

"To soothe the sorrowe of her *plaintive* son."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

2. Expressive of sorrow or grief; mournful, sad; affecting to sorrow or commiseration.

"One of those flowers, whom *plaintive* lay
In Scotland mourns as 'wede away.'"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 36.

plāin'-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *plaintive; -ly.*] In a plaintive, mournful, or sad manner; mournfully, sadly.

plāin'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plaintive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being plaintive; mournfulness, sadness.

*** plāint'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plaint; -less.*] Without complaint; uncomplaining, unrepining.

plāi'-şance, *s.* An obsolete form of PLEASANCE.

*** plais-ter,** *s.* [PLASTER.]

*** plais-ter-ish,** *a.* [PLASTERISH.]

*** plais-ter-ly,** *a.* [PLASTERLY.]

*** plāit** (1), **plăit, pleat, * playte, * pleight, * pleyte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ploit, pleit, plet* (Fr. *pli*) = a fold, from Lat. *plicatum,* neut. sing. of *plicatus,* pa. par. of *plico* (Fr. *plier*) = to fold; Gael. *pleat;* Welsh *pleth.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A flat fold or double; a gather of cloth or similar material.

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* Strands of rope-yarn twisted into foxes, or braided into sennit.

2. *Straw-working:* The chief varieties are noted under their distinctive names in this dictionary.

*** plait** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of small ship; a hoy. (*Blount.*)

*** plāit, plăit, * plat, * platte, pleat, * plete, * plite,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PLAIT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fold; to double, as cloth.

2. To braid; to interweave the locks or strands of: as, To *plait* hair, to *plait* a rope.

* 3. To braid, to border.

"At length I on a fountain light
Whose brim with pinks was *plaited*.
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

II. *Hat-making:* To interweave the felted hairs forming a hat-body, by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

plāit'-ĕd, plāit'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PLAIT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Folded, braided, interwoven, knitted.

* 2. *Fig.:* Entangled, involved, intricate.

"Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides."
Shakesp.: Lear, I. 1.

II. *Bot.* (*Of æstivation*): Folded lengthwise, like the plaits of a closed fan, as the vine, and many palms.

plaited-rope, *s.* [SENNIT.]

plāit'-ẽr, plāit'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plait; -er.*] One who or that which plaits.

plāit'-ĭẽ, *s.* [Eng. *plate;* dimin. suff. *-ie.*] A little plate. (*Burns: The Twa Dogs.*)

plăk'-ĭ-na, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. πλάκινος (*plakinos*) = made of boards.] [PLACO-.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Plakinidæ.

pla-kĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plakin(a)* (q.v.); Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Silicious Sponges.

plăn, *s.* [Fr. (fem. *plane*) = flat, from Lat. *planus* = level, flat; Ital. *piano;* Ger., Dan., Dut., & Sw. *plan.*] [PLAIN, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* Properly a map, representation, or delineation of a building, machine, &c., on a plane surface. More exactly, the plan of a building is a horizontal section supposed to be taken on the level of the floor through the solid walls, columns, &c., so as to show their various thicknesses and situations, the dimensions of the several spaces or rooms, the position of the doors, &c. This is also called the ground-plan or orthography of the building. In the geometrical plan, the parts are represented in their natural proportions. In the perspective plan, the lines follow the rules of perspective, reducing the sizes of more distant parts. The term is also commonly extended to a map or representation of a projected or finished work on a plane surface: as, the *plan* of a town, of a harbour, &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A scheme of some project devised; a project.

"A *plan* might be devised that would embellish nature."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iv., ch. vii.

2. The disposition or arrangement of parts according to a design.

"A mighty maze! but not without a *plan.*"
Pope: Essay on Man, I. 6.

3. A custom; a mode of procedure; a process, a way, a method.

"The good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple *plan,*
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."
Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave, ix.

plăn, *v.t.* [PLAN, *s.*]

1. To draw or devise the plan of; to form a plan or delineation of: as, To *plan* a building, a town, &c.

2. To form or shape according to a given plan or figure: as, To *plan* a carpet to a room.

3. To devise, to scheme; to form in design.

"Even in penance *planning* sins anew."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

pla-năr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *planarius* = level.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Planarida (q.v.). Body soft, flattened, oblong, or oval, not jointed; no suckers, bristles, or leg-like appendages present, but covered with vibratile cilia. Several are common in pools, where they look like small lecches, others are marine. Some are brightly coloured.

pla-năr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Lat. *planari(a);* Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the Planarida (q.v.).

pla-năr'-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *planar(ia);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q.v.). Flat, soft-bodied, hermaphrodite animals, of ovoid or elliptic form; their integument with vibratile cilia and cells; the former used in locomotion. They have a proboscis, and two pigment spots serving for eyes. Sections: Rhabdocœla, with the body long, round, and oval, with the intestine straight and unbranched; and Dendrocœla, with the body broad and flat, and the intestine branched or arborescent.

pla-năr'-ĭ-ŏid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *planari(da);* Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Like a planarian in form.

* **plān'-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plan(e); -ary.*] Pertaining to a plane.

plān-ăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *plan(us)* = flat, and *axis* = an axle.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, formerly placed in the Buccinidæ, but now transferred to the Littorinidæ. They have a turbinated shell, with the aperture notched. Known species twenty-seven, from the warmer seas. Fossil one, doubtful, from the Miocene.

plăn-çeër', *s.* [PLANCHER, *s.*]

* **plănch,** * **plaunche,** *s.* [A softened form of *plank.*] A plank.

"A great *plaunche* horde of oke."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. clvii.

* **plănch,** *v.t.* [PLANCH, *s.*] To make or cover with planks or boards; to plank.

"And to that vineyard is a *planchèd* gate."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

plănch'-ẽr, plăn-çeër', *s.* [Fr. *planchir.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A floor of wood.

"Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders: some are best for *planchers,* as deal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 658.

2. A board, a plank.

"Fowls from *planchers* spring."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

II. *Arch.:* The same as PLAFOND (q.v.).

* **plănch'-ẽr,** * **plaunch-er,** *v.t.* [PLANCHER, *s.*] To form of planks or wood; to cover with planks. (*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 133.)

plănch'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *planchette.*] A flat disc of metal ready for coining.

plăn-çhĕtte', *s.* [Fr. = a small plank.]

1. A heart-shaped piece of board mounted on thin supports, two of which are casters, and one a pencil which makes marks as the board is pushed under the hands of the person or persons whose fingers rest upon it. The exact cause of its motions is not clearly understood.

"The truant goosequill travelling like *Planchette.*"
O. W. Holmes: The School-boy, 36

2. A circumferentor.

plăn-chō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Prof. J. E. Planchon, a living French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lecythidaceæ or of Myrtaceæ. *Planchonia littoralis,* an evergreen tree growing in the Andaman islands, is said to possess a valuable wood. (*Cal. Exhib. Rep.*)

plāne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *plana* = a plane.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A perfectly smooth and level surface; a part of something having a level surface. Used in this sense in Botany for the flat surface of many leaves.

* 2. The shaft of a crossbow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* A carpenter's cutting and surface-smoothing tool, of which there are many varieties, called from some peculiarity of construction or purpose: the jack-plane, from 12 to 17 inches long, for taking off the roughest surface of the stuff; the trying-plane, used after the jack-plane, length 20 to 22 inches; the long-plane, used for planing a piece of stuff very straight, length 24 to 26 inches; the jointer-plane, length 28 to 30 inches, used for obtaining very straight edges; the smoothing-plane, 6½ to 8 inches long, and the block-plane, 12 inches long, used for finishing off work, and obtaining the greatest possible smoothness on the stuff. The above are called bench-planes. [See also BEAD-PLANE, COMPASS-PLANE, FILLISTER, MOULDING-PLANE, RABBET (or REBATE) PLANE, SIDE-PLANE, SPOKESHAVE, &c.]

2. *Geom.:* A surface such that, if any two points be taken at pleasure and joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the surface. A plane is supposed to extend indefinitely in all directions. The term is also frequently used, especially in astronomy, to denote an ideal surface supposed to cut or pass through a solid body, or in various directions; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit.

B. *As adj.:* [Lat. *planus* = plain, flat.] [PLAIN, *a.*] Level, flat, plain, even, without depressions or elevations: as, a *plane* surface.

¶ (1) *Horizontal plane:* [HORIZONTAL].

(2) *Objective plane:* [OBJECTIVE].

(3) *Oblique plane:* [OBLIQUE].

(4) *Perspective plane:* [PERSPECTIVE].

(5) *Principal plane:* [PRINCIPAL].

(6) *Vertical plane:* A plane perpendicular to the horizon or to a horizontal plane. In perspective it is the vertical plane passing through the point of sight and perpendicular to the perspective plane.

plane-ashlar, *s.*

Masonry: Ashlar with smooth-worked face.

plane-bit, plane-iron, *s.*

Join.: The cutter of a plane. The cutting edges are generally a right line, but for some purposes they are made with rectangular or curved grooves. They are set in the stock at various angles with the sole, 45° being the most usual.

plane-chart, *s.*

Navig.: A Mercator's chart (q.v.).

plane-curve, *s.* A curve having all its points in the same plane.

plane-director, *s.* A plane parallel to every element of a warped surface of the first class.

plane-figure, *s.* A portion of a plane limited by lines either straight or curved. When the bounding lines are straight the figure is rectilinear and is called a polygon. When they are curved the figure is curvilinear.

plane-geometry, *s.* That part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures.

plane-guide, *s.*

Join.: An adjustable attachment used in bevelling the edges or ends of plank.

plane of defilade, *s.*

Fort.: A plane passing through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight.

plane of perspective, *s.* [PERSPECTIVE.]

plane of projection, *s.* [PROJECTION.]

plane of rays, *s.* [RAY (1), *s.*]

plane of sight, *s.*

Fort.: The general level of the work, horizontal or inclined.

plane-problem, *s.*

Geom.: A problem which can be solved geometrically by the aid of the right line and circle only.

plane-sailing, *s.* [PLAIN-SAILING.]

plane-scale, *s.*

Surv.: A scale upon which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, &c. The scale is principally used by navigators in their computations, in plotting their courses, &c.

plane-stock, *s.*

Join.: The body of the plane in which the iron is fitted.

plane-surveying, *s.*

Surv.: Ordinary field and topographical surveying, where only very limited portions of the earth's surface are considered, and its curvature is disregarded.

plane-table, *s.*

Surv.: An instrument used in surveying for plotting in the field without the necessity of taking field notes. The plane table consists of a square board or limb, mounted upon a tripod. Two levelling plates are attached, one to the tripod and the other to the limb, and are connected by a ball and socket joint. A movable telescope with sights and a magnetic needle are also attached.

plane-tile, *s.* A flat tile, about 6½ × 10½ inches and ⅝ thick. It weighs from 2 to 2½ pounds. [TILE, *s.*]

plane-trigonometry, *s.* [Trigonometry.]

plāne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *platanum*, acc. of *platanus* = a plane; Gr. πλάτανος (*platanos*), from πλατύς (*platus*) = wide, in allusion to the broad leaves and spreading form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *platano*.] [Platan.]

1. *Sing.:* The same as Plane-tree (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's English name for the Platanaceæ (q.v.).

plane-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Any species of the genus Platanus (q.v.), of which five or six exist. They are tall trees with ponderous trunks, the bark of which peels off annually, leaving the surface smooth and bare. The Oriental Plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*, an umbrageous tree, seventy to ninety feet high, has palmate leaves like those of the Sycamore. It is a native of Western Asia and Cashmere, and has been introduced into British parks and plantations. Its smooth-grained wood is used in the East for cabinet-making. Mr. Houigberger says that in India its bruised leaves are applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, and its bark, boiled in vinegar, given in diarrhœa. The Occidental or American Plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, has less deeply divided and indented leaves, and no membranous bracts along the female flowers. On the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi there are trees ten to sixteen feet in diameter. Called in America also Button-wood, Water-beech, and Sycamore, and in Canada Cotton-tree. A third species, often confounded with this one, is the Maple-leaved Plane, *Platanus acerifolia*, the species, sometimes with giant trunk, cultivated in some London squares. The Scotch or Mock-plane tree is *Acer-Pseudo platanus*.

plāne, ***plāin,** ***playn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *planer*, from Lat. *plano*, from Low Lat. *plana* = a carpenter's plane.]

1. *Lit.:* To make smooth, especially with a plane. (*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.)

*2. *Fig.:* To clear the way from difficulties; to make smooth. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 297.)

plān-ĕ-ŏm'-ĕ-trў, plā-nĭm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *plane*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or process of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of a surface. [Stereotomy.]

plān'-ẽr, ***plāin'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *plan(e)*, v.; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which planes; a planing-machine. (*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.)

2. *Print.:* A wooden block used to level the face of a forme of type before printing.

planer-bar, *s.* A device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine.

planer-centres, *s. pl.* Devices similar to lathe-centres for supporting small work on the bed of a planing-machine.

planer-head, *s.*

Mach.: The slide-rest of a planing-machine or planer.

planer-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A tree belonging to the genus Planera (q.v.).

plā'-nẽr-ą, *s.* [Named after J. Planer, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Ulmeæ, having roundish pointed, two celled and two seeded fruits. The wood of *Planera Abelicea*, called in the old pharmacopœias, *Pseudosantalum creticum*, is aromatic. *P. Richardi* has a valuable wood.

plā'-nẽr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Planer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystalline botryoidal layers in the copper mines of Gumeschefsk, Ural Mountains. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·65; colour, verdigris to olive-green; lustre, dull. Compos.: a hydrous phosphate of alumina with some copper and iron. Dana suggests that it is possibly impure Wavellite (q.v.), and makes it a sub-species.

plăn'-ĕt, ***plan-ete,** *s.* [O. Fr. *planete* (Fr. *planète*), from Lat. *planeta*; Gr. πλανήτης (*planētēs*) = a wanderer, from πλανάω (*planaō*) to wander, from πλάνη (*planē*) = a wandering; Sp. & Port. *planeta*.]

Astron.: A heavenly body which, to old-world observers, seemed to wander about aimlessly in the sky, thus markedly contrasting with the orderly movements of the fixed stars. Subsequeutly it was discovered that the seemingly erratic bodies were as regular in their movements as the others, revolving, like the earth, around the sun, the aberrations arising from the fact that both the planets and the observers were in motion. When they are comparatively near the earth and move thence to go round the sun, they seem to go in one direction; when they return on the other side of their orbit, they appear to retrograde in the sky. Shining only with reflected light, they shine with a steady radiance in place of twinkling like the fixed stars. Planets are primary or secondary, the former revolviug aroiud the sun, the latter around the primaries. The primary planets known to the ancients were five, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Omitting asteroids, comets, and meteoric rings, eight are now known, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Twenty secondary planets are known, the Moon, two satellites of Mars, four of Jupiter, eight of Saturn, four of Uranus, and one of Neptune. The existence of an intermercurial primary planet has been suspected but not proved. The planets Mercury and Venus, being nearer than the Earth to the Sun, are called inferior planets; the others, being more distant, are termed superior. Another classification is somctimes adopted, that into intra- and extra-asteroidal planets, that is, those nearer and those more remote from the sun than the asteroids. Under the first are included, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, all of which are comparatively small, while the others, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the giants of the system. For instance, the Earth is 7,918 miles in diameter, and Mars 4,200, but Jupiter is 85,000. The intra-asteroidal planets complete the annual revolution in short periods, the Earth, for example, in 365·26 days, while Neptune takes to do so 60,127 days, or about 165 years. The minor planets, planetoids, or Asteroids are between Mars and Jupiter. The Asteroids have already beeu described under that head. Of the major planets it may be stated that the Earth was not anciently regarded as a planet, but as the centre of the uuiverse, around which not ouly the other planets, but the sun aud the fixed stars, revolved. Modern research has relegated it to its proper place, as a comparatively insignificant member of the family of planets, and a pigmy in dimensions as compared with the fixed stars, whose representative we have in the sun. Of the two planets of modern discovery, Uranus was discovered by Sir William Herschel iu 1781; and Neptune, whose existence was suspected and place determined from the perturbations which it caused in the motious of Uranus, was discovered by Professor Challis and Dr. Galle in 1846. Uranus and Neptune are invisible to the naked eye. The visibility of the others is due to reflected solar light, though it is uot quite sure that the larger planets, such as Jupiter, may not have some light-yielding powers of their own. The distance of the planets from the sun—the centre ot the solar system—differs enormously. While Mercury is about 35,400,000 miles distant, and the Earth something over 92,000,000 miles, Uranus is 1,753,869,000, and Neptune 2,745,998,000 miles distant. Their speed of motion in their orbits differs correspoudingly, Mercury darting around the sun at a speed nine times as great as the deliberate sweep of the far-distaut Neptune. This difference of speed is in strict accordance with the theory of gravitation, the planets nearer the sun being exposed to the greater solar attraction, and ueeding a correspondingly greater rapidity of motion to overcome the energy of this attraction and maintain their orbital distances. The orbits of the planets are not circles, but ellipses, the degree of departure from the circle varyiug. Venus most nearly approaches the circle in its orbit, Mercury and some of the planetoids being the most eccentric. The plaue of diurual rotation does not coincide with the plane of the orbit, a fact which gives rise to the aunual variety of seasons. This eccentricity also varies greatly, the inclinatiou of the equatorial plane of Venus being appareutly the greatest, while that of Jupiter is very small. As regards the density of the planets, that of the small is much greater than the large, Saturn, for instance, beiug ouly about oue-eighth as dense as the earth.

planet-gear, *s.*

Machinery: Gearing in which one or more cog-wheels, besides rotating on their axes, revolve around the wheel with which they mesh.

***planet-struck, *planet-stricken, *planet-strook,** *a.* Affected by the influence of a planet; blasted.

"Planets, *planet-struck*, real eclipse
Then suffer'd." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 412.

planet-wheel, *s.*

Gearing: The exterior revolving wheel of the "sun and planet" motion, invented by James Watt. So called from its rotation around another gear-wheel, which is termed the sun-gear. The axis of the planet-gear is preserved concentric with the axis of the central or sun-wheel by means of an arm. The planet-wheel sometimes gears with an internally cogged wheel, and may be driven by the latter, rolling around inside the larger gear-wheel instead of outside. [Sun-and-planet-wheels.]

plăn-ĕ-tär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *planeta* = a planet.] A machine for exhibiting the relative motions of the planets and their positions in respect to the sun and one another. [Orrery.]

plăn'-ĕt-ąr-ў, *a* [Lat. *planetarius*, from *planeta* = a planet; Fr. *planétaire*; Ital. & Sp. *planetario*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaiuing to the planets.

2. Having the nature of a planet; erratic, revolving.

"*Planetary* orbs the sun obey."
Blackmore: Creation, ii.

3. Produced or caused by the influence of the planets.

"Put up thy gold; Go on,—here's gold,—go on,
Be as a *planetary* plague."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

4. Consisting or composed of planets: as, a *planetary* system.

*5. Wandering

"His own erratical and *planetary* life."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX. vii. 68.

II. *Astrol.:* Under the domination or influence of any particular planet.

"Skill'd in the *planetary* hours."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

planetary-days, *s. pl.*

Astron. & Astrol.: The days of the week, five of which are more or less directly called after planets. [Week.]

planetary-nebula, *s.* [Nebula.]

planetary-year, *s.*

Astron.: The time taken for each planet to perform its revolutiou round the sun.

***plăn'-ĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *planet*; *-ed.*] Belonging to or located in planets.

"Tell me, ye stars! ye planets, tell me all
Ye starr'd and *planeted* inhabitants."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

***plą-nĕt'-ĭc, plą-nĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *planeticus*, from Gr. πλανητικός (*planētikos*), from πλανήτης (*planētēs*) = a planet (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to planets.

"According to the *planetical* relations from whence they receive their names."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxii.

plăn'-ĕt-ŏĭd, *s.* [Eng. *planet*; *-oid.*]

Astron.: A minor planet, an asteroid. [Asteroin, Planet, Star.]

plăn-ĕt-ŏĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *planetoid*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

***plăn'-ĕt-ule,** *s.* [A dimin. from *planet* (q.v.).] A little planet.

***plăn̆ge,** *v.i.* [Lat. *plango* = to beat, to lament.] To lament.

***plăn'-ĝen-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *plangent(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being plangent; a dashing or heating with noise.

***plăn'-ĝent,** *a.* [Lat. *plangens*, pr. par. of *plango* = to beat, to dash.] Beating, dashing: as, a wave.

"The weltering of the *plangent* wave."
Taylor: 1 Philip Van Artevelde, i. 10.

***plăn'-gŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] Plaint, lamentation.

"The lamentable *plangors* of Thracian orphans."—*Meres*, in *English Garner*, ii. 96.

plā-nĭ-, plā-nō-, *pref.* [Lat. *planus* = plain, level, plane.] A prefix attaching the qualification of levelness, flatness, or hardness, to the second element of the word.

† **plā-nĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Flat-leaved. (*Craig.*)

plā-nĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plane* and *meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the contents of irregular plane figures; a planeometer or platometer.

plā-nĭ-mĕt'-rĭc, plā-nĭ-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *planimetr(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *planimétrique.*] Of or pertaining to planimetry; obtained by planimetry.

plā-nĭm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [PLANEOMETRY.]

plān'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLANE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adv.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of smoothing the surface of wood, &c., with a plane.

planing-machine, *s.*

1. *Wood:* A machine for truing up and facing boards or the sides of timbers. When it also works the edges, it is known also as an edger; when the edges are respectively tongued and grooved, they are known as matched, are said to be matched up; when the stuff is moulded or dressed to ornamental shape, the machine is known as a Moulding-machine.

2. *Metal-working:* A machine in which a metallic object dogged to a traversing-table is moved against a relatively fixed cutter. In practice, the cutter is adjusted in a stock, and is usually fed automatically between strokes.

plā-nĭ-pĕn'-nēş, plā-nĭ-pĕn-nā'-tēş, plā-nĭ-pĕn'-nĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *planus* = flat, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Neuropterous Insects, having flat wings. The fore and hind pair are similar, the hind ones not broader than the others. Larvæ rarely aquatic. Tribes: Megaloptera, including the Myrmeleontidæ, Hemerobiidæ, and Mantispidæ; Sialidæ, and Panorpidæ (q.v.).

plā-nĭ-pĕt'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Eng. *petalous.*]

Bot.: Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved, planifolious.

plăn'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [PLANE, *v.*] To make smooth or plane; to beat, as metals, with hammers, till perfectly smooth; to polish by hammering. [PLANISHING, C.]

plăn'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *planish*; *-er.*] One who or that which planishes; specif., a thin flat-ended tool, used by turners for smoothing brass-work.

plăn'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLANISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An operation in which sheet-metal is condensed, smoothed, and toughened upon a smooth anvil, by the blows of a hammer, having a very slightly convex face, and called a planishing-hammer.

planishing-hammer, *s.* [PLANISHING.]

planishing-rollers, *s. pl.* The second pair of rollers in preparing coining-metal.

planishing-stake, *s.*

Coppersmithing: A bench stake, or small anvil, for holding the plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

plăn'-ĭ-sphĕre, *s.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Eng. *sphere.*]

1. The representation upon a plane of the circles of the zodiac.

2. Any contrivance in which plane surfaces move upon one another to fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

plăn-ĭ-sphĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *planispher(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a planisphere.

plăńk, * **planke,** *s.* [Lat. *planca* = a board, a plank; Fr. *planche*; Dut. *plank*; Sw. *planka*; Ger. & Dan. *planke.*]

1. *Lit.:* A broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; specif., a piece of timber between 1½ and 4 inches thick, and more than 9 inches wide.

"There is not a *plank* of the hull or the deck."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Anything resembling a plank; a slab.

"A monument of freestone, with a *plank* of marble thereon."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.

(2) Anything serving as a support.

"This is indeed the only *plank* we have to trust to."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

(3) A principle or article of a political or other programme or platform. [PLATFORM.]

"They should be made *planks* in the Liberal platform."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

¶ *To walk the plank:* A mode of drowning their captives practised by pirates, by whom they were compelled to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark until they overbalanced it and fell into the water.

"I got my back up at that and they *walked the plank.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 86.

plank-bed, *s.* A bed of boards, raised a few inches from the floor, on which prisoners are compelled to sleep during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement. No mattress is allowed, but a thin pillow, and a bed-covering, consisting of two blankets and a rug, besides sheets, are issued to all prisoners on plank-beds. This statement relates to British, and not to American prisons.

plank-hook, *s.* A pole with an iron hook at the end, with which quarrymen, miners, and others shift their runs or wheeling-planks, as occasion requires.

plank-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Bossiæa Scolopendrium.*

plank-revetment, *s.*

Fort.: Board lining of an embrasure or covering of a rampart.

plank-road, plank-way, *s.* A road of transverse planking laid on longitudinal sleepers. Common in America.

plank-sheer, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A plank resting on the heads of the top timbers of the frames or ribs.

plank-way, *s.* [PLANK-ROAD.]

plăńk, *v.t.* [PLANK, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* To cover or lay with planks; to form of planks.

2. *Fig.:* To lay down, as on a table; to table, to pay out. (Applied to money.) (*Amer.*)

3. To split and cook on a board, as a shad.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hat-making:* To harden by felting. Said of hat-bodies after forming.

2. *Spinning:* To unite slivers of wool in formiug roviug.

plăńk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [PLANK, *s.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Shipbuild.:* The skin or wooden covering of plank on the exterior and interior surfaces of the ribs and on the beams.

2. *Spinning:* The splicing together of slivers of long-stapled wool.

3. *Steam:* The lagging or clothing of a steam-cylinder. [CLEADING.]

planking-clamp, *s.*

Shipwright.: An implement for bending a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it till secured by bolts or treenails.

planking-machine, *s.* A machine in which hat-bodies are planked.

planking-screw, *s.* An implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

plăńk'-tŏn, *s.* Pelagic beings collectively.

* **plăńk'-ў,** * **plank-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *plank*; *-y.*] Constructed or composed of planks.

"He came before the *plankie* gates."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

* **plăn'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plan*; *-less.*] Destitute of a plan.

plăn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plan*; *-er.*] One who plans, contrives, devises, or projects; a projector, a deviser.

plā-nō-, *pref.* [PLANI-.]

plano-compressed, *a.*

Bot.: Compressed down to a flattish surface, as Poinciana.

plano-concave, *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other: as, a *plano-concave* lens. [LENS.]

* **plano-conical,** *a.* Plane or flat on one side and conical on the other.

"Some few are *plano-conical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends."—*Grew: Museum.*

plano-convex, *a.* Plane on one side and convex on the other: as, a *plano-convex* lens. [LENS.]

plano-horizontal, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position.

plano-orbicular, *a.* Plane on one side and spherical on the other.

plano-subulate, *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped. [SUBULATE.]

* **plăn-ŏg'-rą-phĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *plano-*; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to delineate, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A surveyor, a plan or map-maker.

"All *planographists* of the Holy City."—*W. M. Thomson: Land and the Book* (*Southern Palestine*), p. 421.

plăn-ō-lĭ'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *plano-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil worm-track.

pla-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plane*, and *meter.*] A trial or plane surface on which articles are tested for straightness and level. It affords a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

pla-nŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *planometer*; *-y.*] The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the act or art of using a planometer.

plăn-or'-bĭs, *s.* [Pref. *plan(o)-*, and Lat. *orbis* = a circle.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Limnæidæ; shell discoidal, dextral, and many-whorled; aperture crescentic, peristome thin. Known species 145, from North America, Europe, India, and China; fossil sixty, from the Wealden ouward. (*S. P. Woodward.*) The former occur in stagnant pools, ditches, and gently running brooks, adhering to flags and other aquatic plants. Many species in the United States.

plant, * **plante,** * **plaunt,** * **plaunte,** * **plonte,** *s.* [A.S. *plante*, from Lat. *planta* = a plant, the sole of the foot, from the same root as Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = spreading, broad; Dut. *plant*; Dan. *plante*; Sw., Sp., & Port. *planta*; Ital. *pianta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A sapling.

* (3) A shoot, a cutting.

"Yeve me a *plant* of thilke blessed tree."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,344.

* (4) The sole of the foot.

"Knottie legs, and *plants* of clay
Seeke for ease, or love delay."
Ben Jonson: Masque of Oberon.

2. *Fig.:* A plan, a dodge, a swindle, a trick; a planned theft or robbery. (*Slang.*)

"I was away from London a week and more, my dear, on a *plant*."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

¶ In this sense Mr. A. S. Palmer considers the word to be the O. Fr. *plant* = a plan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Science:* Linnæus defined a plant as an organised body (being) possessed of life, but not of feeling. In his contrasted definition of an animal, he assigned the latter life, feeling, and voluntary motion, implying that if a plant moved it did not do so voluntarily. His definition is essentially accurate. With regard to all the higher members of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, there is no difficulty in saying which is a plant and which is an animal. Some Mimosas, &c., have a certain sensitiveness when touched, but notwithstanding this they are clearly plants. But "Natura non facit saltus" (Nature does not make leaps, that is, abrupt transitions); and the humbler members of the two kingdoms are so closely akin, that whether sponges were animal or vegetable was once a debatable question, though now they are considered compound animals, while again many of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, once ranked as animals, now figure as humble Algals. Plants derive their nourishment directly from the mineral kingdom, animals do so only through the intervention of plants. The latter are, as a rule, composed chiefly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; animals have nitrogen as well. Plants generally absorb carbon dioxide, and give

forth oxygen; animals reverse the process. With slight exceptions cellulose and chlorophyll are distinctively vegetable productions. A plant consists of a root, of organs of vegetation, and organs of reproduction. It may be annual, biennial, or perennial (q.v.). It may be a herb, an undershrub, a shrub, or a tree. It may be evergreen, or have deciduous leaves. In winter there is a suspension of assimilative power and growth, like the hybernatiou of animals. The close of petals and the folding of leaves at night in some plants suggest their sleep. Like animals sooner or later they die. De Candolle conjectured that the known plants were from 110,000 to 120,000.

Much uncertainty exists as to the place in the system of many species of fossil plants, and scientific names frequently indicate that doubt. Though there is much doubt as to fruit, there is more as to leaves, for they often have the same form and venation in orders remotely apart from each other. Hence at present the vegetable unit is much less valuable than the animal in investigating fossils. The first appearance of plants seems to have been in the Silurian rocks; they were probably Algæ. In the Upper Silurian Acrogens and Conifers first appear. The Acrogens greatly predominated during the Carboniferous period; the Cycads attained their maximum during the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous. Dicotyledons began apparently before the close of the Cretaceous, and became dominant in the Tertiary.

2. *Comm., Manuf., &c.:* The tools, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures, as used in a particular business; that which is necessary to the conduct of any trade or mechanical business or undertaking.

plant-ancestor, *s.*

Anthrop.: A mythic plant from which a savage tribe claims to be descended. [TOTEM.]

"Now if an animal, regarded as an original progenitor, is therefore reverentially treated, so, too, may we expect the *plant-ancestor* will be."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), I. 383.

plant-bugs, *s. pl.* [PHYTOCORÆ.]

plant-cane, *s.*

Agric. (Pl.): The crop of original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from the germs placed in the ground or land of the first growth, as distinguished from ratoons. [RATOON.] (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

plant-cutter, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Any bird of the genus Phytotoma, or the genus itself.

2. *Pl.:* The family Phytotomidæ.

plant-eating, *a.* Eating or subsisting on plants; phytophagous.

Plant-eating beetles: [PHYTOPHAGA].

plant-lice, *s. pl.* [APHIDES.]

plant-name, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The popular name of a plant as distinguished from its scientific name.

"The E.D.S.'s 'Dictionary of English *Plant-names*' will be completed this year."—*Notes & Queries,* May 5, 1883, p. 346.

2. *Anthrop.:* The name of a tribe or of an individual, supposed to be derived from a plant-ancestor (q.v.).

plant of gluttony, *s.*

Bot.: Cornus suecica. So called by the Highlanders because the berries, which are eaten by children, are said to impart an appetite.

*** plant-plot,** *s.* Cultivated land.

"*Plant-plots,* groves, or parks."—*Holland: Camden,* p. 100.

plant-spirit, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A spirit supposed to dwell in and animate a plant or tree. [TREE-SPIRIT.]

"Explanation of the conceived shape of the *plant-spirit.*"—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), I. 384.

plant-worship, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The adoration of certain plants, in the belief that they are animated by spirits. [TREE-WORSHIP.]

"*Plant-worship,* then, like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), I. 359.

plant, * **plaunt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *geplantian;* Lat. *planto;* Icel. & Sw. *planta;* Dut. *planten;* Dan. *plante;* Sp. & Port. *plantar;* Ital. *piantare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To put or set in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or shrub.

"If forest trees are properly *planted* and thinned, little pruning is required."—*Balfour: Botany,* § 118.

3. To furnish with plants; to fill or supply with vegetables, fruit-trees, flowers, &c.; to lay out with growing plants.

"Planting of countries is like *planting* of woods."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Plantations.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To engender, to generate; to set the seed or germ of.

"Solomon himself knew no other course to ensure a growing, flourishing, practice of virtue in man's mature, or declining age, but by *planting* it in his youth."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 1.

* 2. To fix firmly; to implant.

"The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

* 3. To set or fix upright; to fix in the ground. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* viii. 2.)

4. To set down; to place ou the ground.

"I *plant* my foot upon this ground of trust."
Cowper: Hope.

* 5. To fix, to establish.

"Whose dwelling God hath *planted* here in bliss."
Milton: P. L., iv. 884.

6. To settle; to supply the first inhabitants of; to establish.

"The state of Delaware was *planted* in 1610 by Lord De la Warr under a patent granted by James I."—*Taylor: Words & Places,* ch. ii.

* 7. To fix the position of; to locate.

"A town, in truth (saith he), finely built, but foolishly *planted.*"—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 9.

8. To introduce and establish; as, To *plant* Christianity in a country.

9. To set and direct or point; as, To *plant* cannon against a fort.

10. To set or place firmly; as, To *plant* a ladder agaiust a wall.

11. To mark a person out for plunder or robbery; to conceal, or place. (*Slang Dict.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the act of planting; to sow the seeds.

"I have *planted,* Apollos watered, but God gave the increase."—1 *Corinthians* iii. 6.

* 2. To settle or establish colouies; to colonise.

* **plant'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *plant; -able.*] Capable of being planted; fit to be planted.

plant'-a-crûive, plant-a-crew, *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *plant* = a plantation, a bed; *à* = to, and *crue* = increase, growth.] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort plants. (*Scotch.*)

* **plant'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. = *plantation,* or perhaps from Lat. *plantago* = plantain.] Anything planted; plants, herbs.

"As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

plăn-tăj-ĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, plăn-ta-jĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plantago,* genit. *plantagin(is);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Ribworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliauce Cortusales. Herbaceous plants with or without a stem. Leaves flat and ribbed or taper and fleshy. Flowers in spikes, solitary; calyx four-parted, persistent; corolla membranous, monopetalous, the limb four-parted; stamens four; ovary two- rarely four-celled; ovules solitary, twin, or indefinite; capsule membranous, dehiscing transversely. Distribution world-wide. Known genera three, species 120 (*Lindley*), about fifty (*Sir J. Hooker*). British genera two, Littorella and Plantago (q.v.).

PLANTAGO MAJOR.

plăn-tā'-gō, *s.* [Lat.] [PLANTAIN.]

Bot.: Plantain, Ribgrass; the typical genus of the order Plautaginaceæ (q.v.). Herbs, with bisexual flowers; corolla with an ovate tube and a four-partite, reflexed limb; stamens four; capsule two- to four-celled, two-, four-, or many-seeded, opening transversely. Mucilaginous and astringent. Known species about forty-eight. They are most abundant in temperate and cold countries, and are common weeds in the United States and many parts of the Eastern continents. Among well-known species are *Plantago major,* the Greater, *P. media,* the Hoary, *P. lanceolata,* the Ribwort, *P. maritima,* the Seaside, and *P. Coronopus,* the Buckshorn Plantain (q.v.) These are common in parts of Europe. *P. Psyllium* has been found in Jersey, *P. argentea* in Ireland, and *P. arenaria in* England, but they are not truly wild. In India the leaves of *P. major* are applied to bruises. *P. Coronopus* is diuretic. Demulcent drinks can be made from *P. Psyllium, P. arenaria,* and *P. Cynops.* The seeds of *P. Psyllium* and *P. Ispaghula,* treated with hot water, yield a mucilage given in India in diarrhœa, dysentery, catarrh, gonorrhœa, and nephritic diseases. *P. amplexicaulis* is used in India in phthisis, snake-poison, intermittent fever and as an external application in ophthalmia. The seeds of *P. arenaria* were believed by De Candolle to be used in the manufacture of muslins. Soda is obtained in Egypt from *P. squarrosa.*

plăn'-tain (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plantaginem,* accus. of *plantago* = plantain, from its flat, spreading leaf.]

Bot.: The genus Plantago (q.v.).

¶ The Water Plantain is the genus **Alisma,** and specially *Alisma Plantago.*

plăn'-tain (2), *s.* [Sp. *platano.*]

Botany:

1. *Musa paradisiaca* A small tree closely akin to the Banana (q.v.), from which it differs in not having purple spots on its stem. The fruit also is larger and more angular. It is extensively cultivated throughout India, where its leaf is used for dressing blistered wounds and as a rest for the eye in ophthalmia. Powdered and dried, it is used to stop bleeding at the nose. The fruit is delicious and thoroughly wholesome. When unripe it is cooling and astringent, and very useful in diabetes. The root is anthelmintic, and the sap is given to allay thirst in cholera. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

PLANTAIN.
1. Fruit; 2. Section of Fruit.

2. The fruit of *Musa paradisiaca.*

"The yams and *plantains* did not suit stomachs accustomed to good oatmeal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

plaintain-eater, *s.* [MUSOPHAGA.]

plantain-tree, *s.* [PLANTAIN (2).]

* **plant'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *plant; -al.*] Of or pertaining to plants.

"The most degenerate souls did at last sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up merely into *plantal* life."—*More: Immort. of the Soul,* bk. iii., ch. i.

* **plan-tan,** * **plan-tane,** *s.* [PLANTAIN, 2.]

plăn'-tar, *a.* [Lat. *plantaris,* from *planta* = the sole of the foot.] Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot: as, the *plantar* muscle.

plăn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *plantatio,* from *plantatus,* pa. par. of *planto* = to plant; Fr. *plantation;* Sp. *plantacion;* Ital. *piantazione.*]

* **1.** The act or practice of planting:

(1) The act of planting or settling in the ground for growth.

(2) The act of planting, setting, or establishing a colony.

(3) The introduction or establishment.

"Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here from the first *plantation* of Christianity in this island."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. That which is planted; a place planted:

(1) A small wood; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or of preserving game, &c.

"A fox was seen crossing a ride that runs through the *plantation.*"—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

* (2) A colony, or original settlement in a new country.

"*Plantations* or colonies, in distant countries, are either such where the lands are claimed by right of occupancy only, by finding them desert and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother-country; or where, when already cultivated, they have been either gained by conquest, or ceded to us by treaties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 4. (Introd.)

¶ The term was originally applied specif. to the British settlements in America.

(3) Specif., in the United States, West and East Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes or natives, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or manager: as, a cotton *plantation*.

plant'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plant*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who plants, sets, or cultivates: as, a *planter* of corn. (*Philips: Cider*, i. 41.)

2. One who owns a plantation. (Chiefly in the United States and the West Indies.)

"From the experience of our *planters*, slavery is as little advantageous to the master as to the slave."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who plants, settles, or establishes, as a colony.

"It was a place
Chosen by the Sovereign *Planter*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 691.

* 2. One who introduces, disseminates, or establishes; an introducer, a disseminator.

"Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of Christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed."—*Addison.*

3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the Western United States. (*Bartlett.*)

4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. (*Newfoundland.*)

plant'-ẽr-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *planter*; *-dom.*] Planters collectively. (*W. H. Russell.*)

plant'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *planter*; *-ship.*] The occupation, business, or position of a planter; the management of a plantation, as in the United States, West Indies, &c.

* **plăn'-tĭ-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *plant* (q.v.).] A little or young plant; a plant in embryo.

† **plăn-tĭ-grā'-dą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *planta* = the sole of the foot, and *gradus* = a step.]

FOOT OF BEAR.

Zool.: A section of the Carnivora, embracing those which apply the whole or nearly the whole of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion. Example, the Bears, the Badgers. (*Owen.*)

† **plăn'-tĭ-grāde,** *a.* & *s.* [Plantigrada.]

A. *As adj.:* Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining or belonging to the Plantigrada.

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the section Plantigrada (q.v.).

plant'-ĭng, * **plaunt-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Plant, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, process, or practice of setting seeds or plants in the ground for cultivation; the formation of plantations.

* 2. That which is planted; a plant, a plantation.

"Every *plauntyng* that my fadir of hevene hath not plauntid schal be drawen up bi the roote."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xv.

II. *Arch.:* The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

* **plant'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plant*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of plants or vegetation; barren.

* **plant'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *plant*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little plant; an undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

* **plant'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *plant*, s.; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little plant.

* **plan-tŏc'-rą-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *plant(er)*, and Gr. *κρατέω* (*krateō*) = to rule.]

1. Government by planters.

2. The body of planters collectively.

plant'-ule, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *plante* = a plant.] The embryo of a plant.

plăn'-ų-lą, *s.* [Lat. a little plane, dimin. from *planus* = level, flat.]

Zool.: A minute, ciliated, cylindrical marine animal. It is the embryo of the Corynida.

plănx'-tў, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *plango* = to lament.]

Music: A melody, so called by Irish and Welsh harpers. They were not always of the doleful character their name would seem to imply. Also called a Lament.

* **plăp,** *v.i.* [From the sound; cf. *plop.*] To plop, to splash.

"They *plapped* up and down by their pool."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, x.

plaque (que as k), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted.

"*Plagues* are multiplying upon the face of the earth with frightful celerity."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 115.

2. A brooch; the plate of a clasp.

II. *Art:* A flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted; hence, the word is applied to the small enamels themselves, done at Limoges in the fifteenth century.

* **plăsh** (1), * **plasche,** * **pleash,** *s.* [O. Dut. *plasch* = a puddle; cf. Ger. (onomat.) *platschen* = to splash, to dabble; Dan. *pladske*; Sw. *plaska*; Eng. *splash.*]

1. A small pool of standing water; a large puddle, a pond.

"[It] rages, foames, against a mountaine dashes,
And in recoile, makes meadowes standing *plaushes*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

2. A splash.

plash-wheel, *s.* A dash-wheel (q.v.).

plăsh (2), *s.* [Plash (2), *v.*] A branch of a tree, partly cut or lopped, then bent down and interwoven with other branches, so as to form a thick, close fence. (*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*)

plăsh (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Plash (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To dabble in water; to splash; to make a splashing noise.

"Far below him *plashed* the waters."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvi.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To splash or make a splashing sound in.

2. To splash or sprinkle, as a wall, with colouring matter, so as to produce an imitation of granite.

plăsh (2), *v.t.* [Pleach, *v.*] To cut partly and intertwine the branches or boughs of, as in a hedge; to strengthen by interweaving the boughs or twigs of.

"*Plashing* the boughes that growe thicke out of the sydes."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 55.

plăsh'-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little pond; a puddle.

plăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Plash (1), *v.*]

plăsh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plashing*; *-ly.*] In a plashing manner; with a plash or splash.

"Some heavy raindrops fell *plashingly*."—*Daily News*, July 15, 1881.

* **plăsh'-oọt,** *s.* [Plash (2), *v.*] A fence made of branches of trees intertwined.

"Every *plashoot* [serves] for spingles to catch them."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

plăsh'-ў, * **plash-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Watery; abounding with plashes or puddles. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.)

2. Marked or speckled, as if with splashes of a colouring liquid.

plăsm, *s.* [Gr. πλάσμα (*plasma*), from πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mould or matrix, in which anything is moulded or formed to a particular shape. (*Woodward: On Fossils.*)

2. *Biol.:* [Plasma (1)].

plăs'-mą (1), *s.* [Plasm.]

1. *Biol.:* The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place; formless, elementary matter.

2. *Chem.:* [Protoplasm].

3. *Anat.:* The fluid part of the blood in which the red corpuscles float. Called also *Liquor sanguinis*. In 1,000 parts of blood there are of corpuscles 326·2, of plasma 670·8. There is a plasma of lymph, and of chyle.

plăs'-mą (2), *s.* [Gr. πράσινος (*prasinos*) = leek-green. Originally written Prasma, but corrupted by the Italians to Plasma. (*King.*)]

Min.: A bright to leek-green variety of chalcedony, sometimes almost emerald-green; feebly translucent; lustre, somewhat oily; fracture, sub-vitreous, probably due to a small amount of opal-silica present. It is rather rare, and was much esteemed by the ancients for engraving upon.

* **plăs-măt'-ĭc,** * **plăs-măt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. πλασματικός (*plasmatikos*), from πλάσμα (*plasma*) = a plasm (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to plasma; having the nature of plasma.

2. Having the power or property of giving form or shape; shaping.

* **plăs-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *plasmatio*, from *plasma* (genit. *plasmatis*) = plasm (q.v.).] The act of giving form or shape to; forming, formation.

"The *plasmation* or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations."—*Grafton: Chron.*, pt. i., p. 6.

* **plăs'-mā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

"The sovereign *plasmator*, God Almighty."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

* **plăs'-mą-tụre,** *s.* [Low Lat. *plasmatura.*] Form, shape.

plăs'-mĭc, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to plasma.

plăs'-mĭn, *s.* [Eng. *plasm(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A constituent of the blood to which is attributed the property of spontaneous coagulation. It is soluble in water, and is deposited in flocks from its solution in sulphate of sodium by saturation with chloride of sodium. When heated to 100° it becomes insoluble in water, and when dissolved in 20 parts of water, it solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless jelly.

plăs-mŏ'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *plasma*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Biol.: A large jelly-like mass formed by an aggregation of amœbas. From it are developed fungoid organisms and their spores. It exists specially in Myxomycetous Fungals. It has an amœboid motion.

plăs-mŏg'-ŏ-nў, *s.* [Eng., &c. *plasma*, and Gr. γονή (*gonē*) = offspring.]

Biol.: The generation of an organism from a plasma. (*Rossiter.*)

plăs-mŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* Minute or microscopic anatomy.

plas'-tẽr, plais'-tẽr (**ai** as **a**), * **plāis'-tẽr,** * **plas-tre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*); A.S. *plaster*, from Lat. *emplastrum* = a plaster; Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (*emplastron*), for ἐμπλαστον (*emplaston*), from ἐμπλάσσω (*emplassō*) = to daub on: ἐμ- (*em-*) = ἐν- (*en-*) = in, on, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould; Dut. *plaster*; Sw. *plåster*; Ger. *pflaster.*]

1. *Building:*

(1) Calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for moulds, ornaments, casts, luting, cement, &c. The hydrated sulphate of lime is calcined at a heat of about 300° Fah., and parting with 20 per cent. of water falls into a white powder. While it decrepitates it does not decompose, like limestone, but is greedily absorbent of water, and by combination therewith becomes again solid. [Cement.]

"The *plaster*, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. i.

(2) A composition of lime, sand, and water, with or without hair as a bond, and used to cover walls and ceilings.

2. *Pharm.:* An unctuous compound, united either to a powder or some metallic oxide, and spread on linen, silk, or leather, for convenience of external application.

¶ The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. [Splint.] *Plaister* is a wider term: as, diachylon *plaister*, court *plaister.*

plaster-cast, *s.* A copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

plaster of Paris, *s.* [GYPSUM.]

plaster-splint, *s.* [SPLINT.]

plaster-stone, *s.* [GYPSUM.]

plas'-tẽr, plais-tẽr (ai as a), * plāis'-tẽr, * plays-ter, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *plastrer* (Fr. *plâtrer*), from *plastre* = plaster (q.v.).]

1. To cover or overlay with plaster, as the walls or ceilings of a house.

"Of all his houses he had abroad in the countrey, he had not one wall *plaistered*, nor rough cast."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 290.

2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.

3. To bedaub; to cover coarsely or thickly: as, To *plaster* one's face with paint.

† 4. To spread coarsely or thickly.

"But hadst thou seen her *plaister'd* up before,
'Twas so unlike a face it seem'd a sore."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

5. To cover or overlay roughly with any substance resembling plaster.

"He was cast out in a twige basket or hamper, *plastered* ouer with lime, into the riuer."—*Udal: Acts* vii.

* 6. To cover over; to hide, to gloss.

"*Playsteryng* vp their unsauery sorceries."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

plas'-tẽr-ẽr, * plāis'-tẽr-ẽr, * plays-ter-er, *s.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-er.*]

1. One who plasters; one whose trade is to cover walls, &c., with plaster.

"Thy father was a *plasterer*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

* 2. One who moulds or forms figures in plaster. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 63.)

¶ The London Plasterers' Company was incorporated in 1501.

plas'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PLASTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of covering or overlaying with plaster.

2. A covering or coat of plaster; the plaster-work of a building.

* II. *Fig.:* The act of covering over, cloaking, or concealing.

"In spight of all our *plasterings* and dreseings of it, 'twill prove incurable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 2.

*** plas'-tẽr-ĭsh, * plāis'-tẽr-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-ish.*] Chalky, cretaceous.

"The island gat the name Albion of the saide *plaisterish* soile."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 24.

*** plas'-tẽr-lў, * plāis'-tẽr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-ly.*] Of the nature of plaster; chalky, cretaceous.

"Out of gipsous or *plasterly* ground."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge*, vii. 36.

*** plas'-tẽr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-y.*] Resembling plaster; of the nature of plaster.

plăs'-tĭc, * plăs'-tĭc-al, * plas'-tĭck, *a.* [Lat. *plasticus*, from Gr. πλαστικός (*plastikos*) = fit for moulding, skilful in moulding, from πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, to mould; Fr. *plastique*; Sp. & Ital. *plastico.*]

1. Having the power or property of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; giving form or shape. (*Cowper: Power of Harmony.*)

2. Capable of being modelled or moulded into various forms, as clay, plaster.

"The composition is now of a *plastic* character."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 687.

* 3. Capable of being moulded or bent into any required direction or course; pliable: as, Youth is more *plastic* than age.

4. Pertaining or relating to modelling or moulding; produced or appearing to be produced by modelling or moulding.

plastic-art, *s.* Sculpture, as distinguished from the graphic arts.

plastic bronchitis, *s.*

Pathol.: A rare form of bronchitis in which solid concretions of exuded matter exist within the bronchial tubes. It is generally very chronic. The prolonged use of ammonia carbonate is beneficial.

plastic-clay, *s.*

Geol.: A clay of Lower Eocene age, occurring in the Paris basin, and used in making pottery, whence the name. The appellation was given to the corresponding stratum in England, which also yields a clay used in pottery. It is now designated the Woolwich and Reading Series (q.v.).

*** plastic-force,** *s.*

Science: A hypothetical force to which fossil shells were attributed in Italy in the sixteenth century. Fracostoro strongly opposed this view. (*Lyell: Prin. Geol.*, ch. iii.)

plastic-linitis, *s.*

Pathol.: Dr. Brinton's name for fibroid infiltration of the pyloric or the cardiac region.

plastic-medium, *s.*

Metaph.: A medium imagined, to account for the communication between the body and the soul, and partaking of the qualities of both. The hypothesis cannot be maintained. There can be no existence at once extended and unextended; or if, like man, this medium be supposed to be a union of body and soul, it is itself in want of a medium, and therefore valueless for the purpose for which it was imagined.

plastic-operations, *s. pl.*

Surg.: Operations which have for their object to restore lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose. Sometimes called Plastic-surgery.

plastic-surgery, *s.* [PLASTIC-OPERATIONS.]

*** plăs'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *plastical*; *-ly.*] In a plastic manner. (*De Quincey.*)

plăs-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *plasticité.*]

1. The quality or property of giving form or shape to matter.

2. The capacity of being moulded, modelled, or formed into any shape.

"The longer the mass is kept without losing its *plasticity* the better it becomes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 687.

plăs'-tĭd, plăs-tĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλάστις (*plastis*), genit. πλάστιδος (*plastidos*) = a female moulder.]

Biol.: (See extract).

"By the recent progress of the cell theory, it has become necessary to give the elementary organisms . . which are usually designated as cells, the more general and more suitable name of form-units or *plastids*."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), i. 347.

*** plăs-tŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Gr. πλαστογραφία (*plastographia*) = forgery, from πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Imitation of hand-writing; forgery.

2. The art of modelling figures in plaster.

plăs'-trŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

* 1. *Fencing:* A piece of leather, stuffed or padded, worn by fencers to protect the breast.

"Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The under part of the buckler of the Chelonians. It is formed by skin or membrane-bones, and usually consists of nine pieces, more or less developed.

3. *Dress:* A trimming for the front of a dress, of a different material, usually sewn about halfway down the seam on the shoulder, and narrowing as it descends across the chest to the waist. It is made full.

"A cuirass bodice with a *plastron* of the same embroidery."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 3, 1885.

*** plastron de fer,** *s.*

Old Armour: An iron breast-plate, worn beneath the knight's hauberk as an additional protection, as well as to prevent the friction or pressure of the ringed plates.

*** plăt** (1), *v.t.* [PLAIT, *v.*]

plăt (2), *v.t.* [PLAT (2), *s.*] To lay out in plots; to plot.

*** plat** (3), *** platt, * platte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *plættan*; O. Dut. *platten, pletten*; M. H. Ger. *platzen, blatzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike. (*Havelok*, 2,626).

2. To plaster.

"He *platteth* his hutter upon his hreed."—*Palsgrave.*

B. *Intrans.:* To spur.

"That he ne come sone *plattinde*." *Havelok*, 2,282.

plăt (1), *s.* [PLAIT, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plait, plaiting.

2. *Naut.:* A braid of foxes, used as in service for a cable in the hawse. [FOX, *s.*, II. 2.]

plăt (2), *** plate,** *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [PLOT, *s.*] [The spelling *plat* is prob. due to Fr. *plat* = flat.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small piece or plot of ground marked out for some special purpose.

"Thle flowery *plat*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 456.

2. A large flat stone used as the landing place of a stair. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. A plan, a plot, a design, a sketch, an outline.

"To note all the Ielands, and to set them downe in *plat*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 437.

* 4. The flat of a sword.

II. *Mining:* A piece of ground cut out about a shaft after it is sunk to a certain depth for containing ore or deads.

"We are cutting out ground for conetruction of a *plat* shoot."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Flat, plain, level.

"He lyeth downe ble one eare all *plat*
Unto the grounde." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

* **C.** *As adverb:*

1. Smoothly, evenly, flat.

"I fel down *plat* unto the ground."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. Flatly, plainly, downright.

"But eir, ye lye, I tel you *plat*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** plat-blind,** *a.* Quite or perfectly blind.

plat-footed, *a.* Splay-footed.

pla'-tą, *s.* [Sp.] Silver.

plata-azul, *s.*

Mining: The Mexican name for a rich ore of silver.

plata-verde, *s.*

Mining: A native bromide of silver found in Mexico.

plăt-ą-căn-thō-mў-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platacanthomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ, with a single genus, Platacanthomys (q.v.)

plăt-a-căn'-thō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *plat-*, Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a bristle, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The single genus of the sub-family Platacanthomyinæ. There is but one species, *Platacanthomys lasiurus*, from the Malabar coast. It resembles a dormouse in form, but the fur of the back is mixed with long bristles.

plą-tā'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: Spoonbill (q.v.), closely allied to the Storks, but having the bill long and widened out, and spoon-shaped at the extremity. Six species are known, from the warmest parts of the world, except the Moluccas and the Pacific islands. [PLATALEINÆ.]

plăt-ą-lē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platale(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Herodiones, with two sub-families, Ibidinæ and Plataleinæ (q.v.).

plăt-ą-lĕ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platale(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Plataleidæ, with the single genus Platalea (q.v.).

plăt-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *plat(inum)*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: N_2H_6Pt''. The hypothetical base of diammonio-platinous compounds.

*** plăt'-ąn, * plăt'-āne,** *s.* [Lat. *platanus.*] A plane-tree (q.v.).

"Where clear-stemmed *platans* guard
The outlet." *Tennyson: Arabian Nights.*

plăt-ą-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platan(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Planes; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. Deciduous trees or shrubs, with alternate, palmate, or toothed leaves in scarious sheathing stipules; flowers unisexual, amentaceous; catkins round, pendulous. Males: stamen one, without floral envelope, but with small scales and appendages; ovary one-celled, terminated by

a thick, awl-shaped style, with the stigma on one side; ovules solitary, or two, one suspended above the other. Nuts, by mutual compression, clavate. Natives of Barbary, the Levant, Cashmere, and North America. Known genus one, species six (?). (*Lindley.*)

***plăt'-āne,** *s.* [PLATAN.]

plăt-ą-nĭs'-tą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πλαταvιστής (*platanistēs*), probably = the species described below.]

Zool.: A genus of Platanistidæ (q.v.). Teeth, about $\frac{32}{32}$ on each side; rostrum and dentigerous portion of the mandible so narrow that the teeth almost touch. A small cæcum present; no pelvic bones; dorsal fin represented by low ridge. Two species known, exclusively fluviatile, ascending the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmapootra, as far as the depth of the water will admit. *Platanista gangetica* (*Delphinium gangeticum*, Cuv.) is sooty black, from six to twelve feet in length, with moderate girth; head globular, snout narrow and spoon-shaped. They feed principally on small crustacea.

plăt-ą-nĭs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platanist(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cetacea, with three genera, Platanista, Inia, and Pontoporia. They are fluviatile or estuarine, and have the pectoral limbs broad and truncated, and the dorsal fin small or obsolete.

plăt-ą-nī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *platan(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Platanaceæ from the Eocene.

plăt'-ą-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πλάτανος (*platanos*) = the Oriental plane-tree.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical and only genus of the Platanaceæ (q.v.). [PLANE, *s.*]

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of America, and *Platanus aceroides* in the Miocene of Œningen.

plăt'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. πλάταξ (*platax*) = the Alexandrian name of a fish found in the Nile.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sea-bats; a genus of Carangidæ, with about seven species, from the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific. Body much compressed and elevated. They owe their popular name to the extraordinary length of some portions of their dorsal, anal, and ventral fins.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Coralline Crag and the Pleistocene.

plăt'-bănd, *s.* [Fr. *plate-bande*, from *plat*, fem. *plate* = flat, and *bande* = band.]

1. *Hort.:* A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall, or the side of a parterre.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A plain flat ashlar or a moulding on a capital from which an arch springs; an impost.

(2) A flat fascia, band, or string, whose projection is less than its breadth; the lintel of a door or window is sometimes so named.

(3) The fillet between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pillars.

plāte, *s.* [Fr., prop. the fem. of *plat* = flat (cf. Low Lat. *plata* = a plate of metal; Sp. *plata* = plate, silver), from Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = broad, whence Dut. & Dan. *plat*; Ger. & Sw. *platt* = flat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of metal beaten out or flattened to an even surface with a uniform thickness; a sheet of metal: as, the *plates* of a boiler.

*2. The same as PLATE-ARMOUR (q.v.).

"Ne *plate*, ne male could ward so mighty throwes."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 9.

3. A small shallow vessel of metal, china, earthenware, &c., for table service.

¶ Pewter and wood were for many centuries the ordinary ware; afterwards earthenware. Pepys complains that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1663, the major part of the guests had "no napkins nor change of treuchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers" and ate from "wooden dishes."

4. A piece of metal to be attached to an object; as, a name-plate, a door-plate, &c.

"An old red-brick house, with three steps before the door, and a brass *plate* upon it."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

5. A piece of service of silver, gold, or their imitations; a piece or pieces of silver, gold, or other precious ware, given to the winner of a contest, as in horse-racing, yachting &c.

6. Domestic utensils, as spoons, forks, knives, cups, dishes, &c., of gold or silver.

"When your first course was all served up in *plate*."
King: Art of Cookery.

*7. A piece of silver money.

"Realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A beam on a wall or elsewhere to support other portions of a structure; a capping-piece. There are many varieties, as rafter-*plates*, crown-*plates*, and wall-*plates*.

2. *Dentistry:* The portion which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth of a denture. It may be of gold, silver, aluminium, or vulcanite.

3. *Engraving:*

(1) The metallic surface in which an engraving is cut.

(2) An impression from such an engraved plate.

4. *Farr.:* The shoe put on a race-horse.

5. *Her.:* A roundel tinctured argent.

6. *Hor.:* One of the parallel sheets of metal in a watch or clock into which the principal wheels are pivoted.

7. *Horse-racing:* Any prize given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses to go to the winner.

8. *Metall.:* A flat metallic piece in a furnace, usually a part of the bed or bosh.

9. *Min.:* A term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminæ.

10. *Nat. Science:* Anything flat, extended, and circumscribed. Thus, in anatomy, there are suberanial, facial, and pharyngeal plates.

11. *Nautical:*

(1) An iron band or bar: as, the back-stay plate connecting the dead-eye of the back-stay to the after-channel.

(2) A sheet of metal forming a portion of a strake on a ship's side.

12. *Photography:*

(1) The support, usually of glass, which carries the sensitive surface. In the Daguerreotype process, silver, or silvered copper, is used, and collodion positives are frequently taken upon ferrotype plates.

(2) A plate with the sensitive surface upon it ready for use; a negative.

13. *Print.:* A page of matter, either stereotype or electrotype, for printing.

¶ *Medullary plates:* [MEDULLARY-RAYS].

plate-armour, *s.* Defensive armour, composed of plates of metal.

plate-basket, *s.*

1. A basket lined with baize for holding knives, forks, and spoons.

2. A basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used at a dinner-table.

plate-bone, *s.* A popular name for the Scapula (q.v.). [OMOPLATE.]

plate-brass, *s.* Rolled brass; latten.

plate-carrier, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of tray on which plates are brought to table.

2. A contrivance, consisting of a case with a number of shelves, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure, used in hotels, restaurants, &c., to carry up plates from and return them to the kitchen.

II. *Photog.:* A loose frame fitting the interior of the dark slide, to enable it to carry plates smaller than the full size.

plate-girder, *s.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of several plates bolted and riveted together.

plate-glass, *s.* A superior kind of glass made in thick plates or sheets, and used for mirrors, large windows in shop fronts, &c.

plate-hat, *s.* A hat of which only the outer layer is fur.

plate-hoist, *s.* A clamp or clutch by which a plate is lifted into position for attachment to the angle-irons forming the ribs or frames; or for getting the plates aboard for other parts of the work.

plate-holder, *s.*

Photog.: A contrivance used to hold plates during manipulation.

plate-iron, *s.* Iron formed into plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.

Plate-iron girder: A girder made of wrought-iron plate, either rolled with flanges or built up of flat plates and angle-iron.

plate-layer, *s.*

Railway-eng.: A workman employed to lay down rails and secure them to the sleepers. [PLATEWAY.]

plate-leather, *s.* Chamois leather (q.v.).

plate-mark, *s.* A legal symbol or mark placed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of showing its degree of purity, &c. The marks are five in number:—

(1) The maker's private mark or initials.

(2) The assay mark. In the case of gold this is a crown with figures denoting the number of carats fine. For silver it is in England a lion passant, with figures; in Ireland a harp crowned; in Edinburgh a thistle; and in Glasgow a lion-rampant.

(3) The hall-mark of the district offices, which are in London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.

(4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter, changed every year.

(5) The duty-mark, the head of the sovereign, indicating that the duty has been paid.

plate-metal, *s.* White cast-iron.

plate of wind, *s.*

Music: In the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. The word is sometimes applied to the issuing stream of air, which is flattened by the surfaces between which it passes, so as to impinge as a ribbon of air upon the edge of the lip.

plate-paper, *s.* A heavy, spongy paper for taking impressions of engravings; copper-plate-paper.

plate-powder, *s.* Rouge and prepared chalk or oxide of tin and rose-pink. (Used in polishing silver-ware.)

plate-printer, *s.* One who prints impressions from engraved plates.

plate-printing, *s.* The act or process of printing from engraved plates.

Plate-printing machine: A machine for printing from plates or cylinders engraved in intaglio.

plate-rack, *s.* A frame in which washed and rinsed dishes and plates are placed to drain.

plate-rail, *s.*

Railway-engin.: A flat rail.

plate-railway, *s.* A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates.

plate-roller, *s.* A smooth roller for making sheet-iron.

plate-shears, *s.*

Metal-working: A shearing-machine for sheet-metal, such as boiler-plate.

plate-tracery, *s.*

Arch.: The earliest form of tracery, used at the beginning of Early English architecture, in which the openings are formed or cut in the stone-work, and have no projecting mouldings.

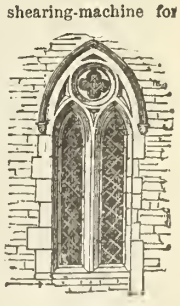


PLATE-TRACERY.

plate-warmer, *s.* A small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

*** plate-way,** *s.* The same as PLATE-RAILWAY (q.v.).

"*Plate-ways* preceded railways, and the old word plate-layer is still used to designate a rail-layer."—*Western Daily News*, Nov. 7, 1882.

plate-wheel, *s.* A wheel without arms; a wheel in which the rim and hub are connected by a plate or web.

plate-worker, *s.* A worker in silver or plate.

plāte, *v.t.* [PLATE, *s.*]

1. To cover or overlay with plates or sheets of metal.

"Their broadsides were *plated* with 4-inch solid iron plates from stem to stern."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. (1873), 90.

2. *Specif.:* To overlay with a thin covering or coating of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or a chemical process, as electrotyping.

"*Plated* work will never stand the tear and wear of life."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 65.

3. To beat into thin metal or laminæ.

"For this on *plated* steel thy limbs were dressed."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, bk. vi.

4. To put plates or shoes on. (Said of a race-horse.)

"He was all right, but should be *plated*; so the smith was knocked up."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* 5. To arm with or clothe in armour for defence. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.)

¶ *To plate a port:*

Steam-eng.: To close a port by the unperforated portion of the plate of a slide-valve.

plateau (pl. **pla-teaux', pla-teaus')** (as **pla-tō', pla-tōz'**), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A table-land; a broad, flat, stretch of land on an elevated position; an elevated plain.

"The point to be defended lies in the centre of a *plateau*."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

2. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

II. *Bot.:* A corm. (*De Candolle.*)

plāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PLATE, *v.*]

plāte'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *plate; -ful(l).*] As much as a plate will hold.

* **plāte'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *plate*, and *man.*] A plate-layer (q.v.).

plăt-ĕm'-ўs, *s.* [Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = flat, and Lat. *emys* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Emydæ (q.v.). From the Wealden to the London Clay.

plāt'-ĕn, *s.* [Eng. *plat*, a.; *-en.*]

Print.: The slab which acts in concert with the bed to give the impression.

platen-machine, *s.* [PRINTING-MACHINE.]

plāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plat(e); -er.*]

1. One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver: as, an electroplater.

2. A horse which runs for plates; a second-rate horse. (*Racing slang.*)

"Loch Leven has developed into a most successful *plater*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1885.

* **plăt-ĕr-ĕsque'** (**que** as **k**), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, from *plata* = silver.] A term used to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work.

† **pla-tĕs'-sa,** *s.* [Lat. = a flat fish, a plaice.]

Ichthy.: An approximate synonym of Pleuronectes (q.v.).

plāt'-eў, plāt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *plate; -y.*] Like a plate; flat.

plăt'-fŏnd, *s.* [PLAFOND.]

plăt'-form, *s.* [Fr. *plateforme*, from *plate*, fem. of *plat* = flat, and *forme* = form.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A sketch of anything horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

"I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

* 2. A model, a pattern.

"The archetype or first *platform*, which is in the attributes and acts of God."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

* 3. A place laid out after a model.

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* just reflects the other."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 118.

4. Any flat or horizontal surface, raised above some particular level: as,

(1) The flat roof of a building on the outside.

(2) A landing-stage.

(3) A raised walk at a railway station, for the convenience of passengers in entering or alighting from the carriages, and for loading and unloading goods.

"The old habit of addressing crowds on railway *platforms*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 10, 1885.

(4) A part of a room or hall, raised above the level of the rest of the floor, and appropriated to speakers at a public meeting, performers in entertainments, &c.

"The chairman left the *platform* with his supporters."—*Globe*, Nov. 12, 1885.

5. The principles adopted or put forward by a party or sect; a declared policy, a political programme, a policy.

"The . . . question should form a plank of the Liberal *platform*."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1885.

6. Opinions or principles generally.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The floor on which the guns are placed. It is level transversely, and has a slight slope toward the embrasure. The chassis, when pivoted forward, transverses on a curved rack at the rear. The gun runs in and out of battery on the chassis.

2. *Glass-manuf.:* The bench in a glass-furnace on which the pots are placed.

3. *Naut.:* The orlop (q.v.).

platform-board, *s.*

Ordn.: A sideboard on an ammunition-carriage for forage.

platform-bridge, *s.*

Rail.: A gangway over the space between the platforms of adjacent cars in a train, to prevent persons falling down between cars when in motion. (*Amer.*)

platform-car, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: An open car merely surrounded by low ledges, intended for carrying stone, pig-iron, and similar articles of freight.

platform-carriage, *s.*

Ordn.: A carriage for transporting mortars.

platform-crane, *s.*

1. A crane on a movable truck.

2. A crane on the break of a platform to land goods from waggons or carts.

platform-scale, *s.* A weighing-machine with a flat scale on which the object to be weighed is placed.

* **plāt'-form,** *v.t.* [PLATFORM, *s.*]

1. To rest: as, on a platform. (*E. B. Browning: To Flush.*)

2. To plan, to model, to lay out.

"Church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible."—*Milton: Church Government*, ch. i.

plăt-hĕl-mĭn'-tha, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plat(y-)*, and Gr. ἕλμινς (*helmins*), genit. ἑλμινθος (*helminthos*) = a worm.]

Zool.: Flat-worms; a class of Vermes, with a more or less flattened oval body, and no distinct segmentation. Three orders: Cestoidea (Tape and Ribbon Worms), Trematoda (Flukes), both Parasitic; Turbellaria (Non-Parasitic).

* **plā'-tĭc,** * **plā'-tĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *platicus* = general, compendious (?).]

Astron.: Pertaining to, or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. (*Bailey.*)

pla-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp. *plata* = silver.] A white linen Silesian fabric.

plāt'-ĭn, *s.* [PLATEN.] The seat of a machine tool on which the work is secured.

plăt'-ĭn-a, *s.* [Sp., from *plata* = silver.]

1. The same as PLATINUM (q.v.).

2. Twisted silver wire.

3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

plāt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, art, or process of covering articles with a thin coating of metal; espec. the art of covering baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver. It is effected either by a mechanical process, the gold or silver being attached to the baser metal by heat, and then rolled out by pressure, or by chemical means. [ELECTROPLATING.]

2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another.

3. Second- or third-rate racing. (*Racing Slang.*)

"The '*plating*' so abundantly provided at Alexandra Park."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882.

pla-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *platin(um); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to platinum.

plăt-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *platinum*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing platinum.

plăt-ĭn-ĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *platin(um)*, and *iridium.*]

Min.: An alloy of platinum and iridium in varying proportions. Crystallization isometric. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 22·6 to 23; colour, white. Found in small grains and crystals associated with native platinum.

plăt'-ĭn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *platin(um); -ize.*] To coat with platinum; to deposit a thin film or coating of platinum on.

plăt-ĭn-ō-, *pref.* [PLATINUM.] Pertaining to or derived from platinum.

platino-chloride, *s.* [PLATINUM-CHLORIDES.]

plăt'-ĭn-ōde, *s.* [Pref. *platin(o)-*, and Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a road, a way.]

Elect.: The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

plăt'-ĭn-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *platin(um)*; suff. *-oid.*]

Min., Chem., &c.: Resembling platinum. Used of certain metals.

pla'-tĭn'-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *platino-*, and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A printing process by which permanent pictures in platinum black are produced. A suitable paper is prepared by floating it upon a solution containing 60 grains of ferric oxalate and 60 grains of potassic chloro-platinate to the ounce. When exposed to light under the negative, the ferric oxalate becomes converted into ferrous oxalate in exact proportion to the amount of light it has received. The picture is developed by floating the exposed paper upon a solution of potassic oxalate, 130 grains to the ounce, at a temperature of from 170–180°. The ferrous salt formed by the action of the light reduces the platinum to a metallic state in the presence of the potassic oxalate solution, thus forming the image. A wash in dilute hydrochloric acid, 1 in 80, completes the process.

plăt'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *platin(um); -ous.*] Containing or consisting of platinum; of the nature of platinum.

plăt'-ĭn-ŭm, *s.* [PLATINA.]

Chem.: Symbol, Pt. Atomic weight, 197·4; sp. gr. = 21·6. A tetrad metallic element discovered first in America, and still largely obtained from that country; also found in the Ural chain, and in copper ore from the Alps. [PLATINUM-ORE.] The ore is treated with nitromuriatic acid, which dissolves platinum and palladium, the solution is then treated with potassic chloride, yielding the double salt of platinum and potassium—the palladium being left in solution. By igniting with carbonate of potash, the platinum is reduced to the metallic state. It still contains traces of iridium, which gives it greater hardness and tenacity. Pure-forged platinum takes a high lustre, is nearly as white as silver, and very ductile and malleable. It resists the strongest heat of the forge-fire, but can be fused by the electric current; is the heaviest known substance excepting osmium and iridium, is unalterable in the air, dissolves slowly in nitromuriatic acid, but is not attacked by any single acid. Its properties render it extremely useful to the chemist for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, and stills used in the concentration of oil of vitriol.

platinum-antimonide, *s.*

Chem.: An alloy formed by acting on spongy platinum with two parts of pulverised antimony. It unites with vivid incandescence, and when further heated fuses into a steel-gray fine-grained alloy.

platinum-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The chlorides, sulphates, &c., of

platinum are capable of taking up ammonia and forming amines, *e.g.*, diammonio-platinous, chloride = $(H_3N)_2Pt''Cl_2$, is obtained by neutralising a solution of platinous chloride in hydrochloric acid with carbonate of ammonia, heating to the boiling point, adding to it ammonia, and allowing to cool. It deposits as a yellow crystalline salt. Methylamine combines with platinous chloride in a similar way, forming the compound, $PtCl_2(CH_5N)_4$ $PtCl_2$, a chrome-green powder.

platinum-black, *s.*

Chem.: Platinum in a finely-divided state. Obtained when alcohol is carefully added to a solution of platinous chloride in hot concentrated potash. When purified and dried it resembles lamp-black, condenses gas in its pores like charcoal, and converts alcohol into acetic acid.

platinum-boride, *s.*

Chem.: Pt″B. Obtained as a silver-white fusible compound, when boron is heated with platinum foil before the blowpipe.

platinum-carbide, *s.*

Chem.: PtC (?). A compound obtained by calcining organic platinum salts at a moderate heat. Is slowly attacked by nitromuriatic acid.

platinum-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Platinum forms two chlorides: (1) Platinous chloride, $PtCl_2$. Prepared by heating platinic chloride, by the aid of an oil bath, to 200°, until it becomes insoluble in water. It is a greenish-brown solid body, soluble in hydrochloric acid as dichloride, if protected from the air. It dissolves in caustic potash, and all the platinum is thrown down as platinum-black on the addition of alcohol. With metallic chlorides it forms double salts, most of which are highly crystalline. (2) Platinic chloride, $PtCl_4$. Obtained by dissolving platinum in nitromuriatic acid and evaporating over the water-bath. It forms a brown-red mass, easily soluble in water, and combines with potassium chloride to form one of the most important double salts of platinum, K_2PtCl_6, insoluble in alcohol.

platinum-iodides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Platinum forms two iodides: (1) Platinous iodide, PtI_2, and (2) Platinic iodide, PtI_4. They are obtained as black amorphous compounds on treating the corresponding chlorides with iodide of potassium.

platinum-lamp, *s.*

Electr.: A coil of platinum wire, heated, so as to be luminous, by passing a galvanic current through it.

platinum-nitride, *s.*

Chem.: Pt_3N_2. Obtained by heating the compound $(NH_3)_4Pt(HO)_2$, Reiset's base, to 180°. It decomposes suddenly at 190°, with evolution of nitrogen. (*Watts.*)

platinum-ore, *s.*

Chem.: Usually found in thin scales or irregular grains, containing on the average 80 parts platinum, 2 iridium, 1 osmium, 2½ rhodium, 1 palladium, 1½ gold, 1 copper, 6 iron, and 5 of sand.

platinum-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Platinum forms two oxides. (1) Platinous oxide, Pt″O, obtained as a hydrate, $Pt''OH_2O$, by digesting platinous chloride in warm potash. At a gentle heat it becomes anhydrous, and dissolves slowly in acids, forming unstable salts. (2) Platinic oxide, $Pt''O_2$, obtained with difficulty by decomposing a solution of platinic sulphate with carbonate of calcium, and dissolving out the calcium sulphate and carbonate with weak acetic acid. It is a black powder, which dissolves in acids, forming uncrystallizable salts.

platinum-process, *s.* [PLATINOTYPE.]

platinum-sponge, *s.*

Chem.: Spongy-platinum. The loosely-coherent mass of metallic platinum formed when the double chloride of platinum and ammonium is heated to redness.

platinum-steel, *s.* Steel alloyed with $\frac{1}{10}$ part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher.

plăt'-ĭnx, *s.* [Gr. πλάτιγξ (*platingx*) = πλάτη (*platē*) = a broad or flat surface.]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

plăt'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from *plat* = flat, level.] [PLATE, *s.*]

1. Flatness, dulness, insipidity, triteness, staleness.

2. A trite, dull, or stale remark, uttered as though a novelty or matter of importance; a truism.

"The constant iteration of the phrase is not merely a misleading *platitude*."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 519.

* **plăt-ĭ-tu-dĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *platitud(e)*; *-inarian.*] One who is given to the uttering of platitudes or stale, trite, or dull remarks.

"You have a respect for a political *platitudinarian*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

* **plăt-ĭ-tū'-dĭn-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *platitude*; *-inize.*] To utter platitudes or truisms; to make stale, dull, or insipid remarks.

* **plăt-ĭ-tū'-dĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *platitud(e)*; *-inous.*]

1. Given to the uttering of platitudes or truisms.

"Peaceful parsonages with *platitudinous* vicars."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. Characterized by triteness, dulness, or staleness.

* **plăt-ĭ-tūd'-ĭn-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *platitudinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being platitudinous; staleness, triteness, flatness, insipidity.

* **plăt'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *plat*; *-ly.*] Flatly. (*Chaucer: Troil. & Cres.*, iii.)

* **plăt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *plat*, a.; *-ness.*] Flatness. (*Palsgrave.*)

plạ-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *plato-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring areas on plans by mechanism. It was invented by John Lang of Kirkcaldy, December 24, 1851.

plạ-tō'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Plato, the Greek philosopher.]

Bot.: A genus of Garcinieæ. The large berries of *Platonia insignis*, a Brazilian tree, are very sweet, and the seeds taste like almonds.

Plạ-tŏn'-ĭc, * **Plạ-tŏn'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Platonicus*; Gr. Πλατωνικός (*Platōnikos*) = pertaining to Plato, the celebrated philosopher and founder of the Academic sect, born in Ægina, B.C. 429, died B.C. 348; Fr. *Platonique*; Ital. & Sp. *Platonico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy, his school, or his teaching.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Platonic-affection, *s.* Platonic love.

Platonic-bodies, *s. pl.*

Geom.: The five regular geometrical solids, viz., the tetrahedrou, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.

Platonic-Christians, *s. pl.* [NEOPLATONIST.]

Platonic-love, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Platonic-love* meant ideal sympathy; it now means the love of a sentimental young gentleman for a woman he cannot or will not marry."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 268.

Platonic-year, Plato's year, *s.*

Astron.: The time during which the axis of the earth makes a complete revolution. It is about 26,000 years, and is caused by the Precession of the Equinoxes (q.v.).

"Cut out more work than can be done
In *Plato's year*." *Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2.

* **plạ-tŏn'-ĭ-cạl,** *a.* [Eng. *Platonic*; *-al.*] The same as PLATONIC (q.v.).

"Those dotages of *platonicall* or anabaptisticall communities."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 22.

* **plạ-tŏn'-ĭ-cạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *platonical*; *-ly.*] In a Platonic manner.

"Moulded him, as it were, *platonically* to his own idea."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 163.

Plā'-tŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *plutonisme.*]

Hist. & Philos.: The philosophy of Plato, or rather that attributed to Plato, for though his writings exerted a marvellous influence over the minds of his successors, and, in a certain degree, over the early Christian Church, yet in those writings there is nothing like a connected system to be found. G. H. Lewes (*Hist. of Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 220) says: "I come to the conclusion that he never systematized his thoughts, but allowed free play to scepticism, taking opposite sides in every debate, because he had no steady conviction to guide him; unsaying to-day what he had said yesterday, satisfied to show the weakness of an opponent." Nevertheless, he is of opinion that certain theoretical views, which frequently recur in the writings of Plato, in more or less modified form, may be loosely styled Platonic theories, though "they are sometimes disregarded, at others contradicted." These are (1) The theory of Ideas [IDEA]; (2) The doctrine of the Pre-existence and Immortality of the Soul; and (3) The subjection of the popular divinities to one Supreme God.

"The profound restorer and refiner of almost extinct *Platonism*."—*Glanvill: Lux Orientalis.* (Pref.)

plā'-tŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *Platoniste.*] A follower of Plato; one who adheres to the system of philosophy taught by Plato.

* **plā'-tŏn-ize,** *v.i.* & *t.* [PLATONIC.]

A. *Intrans.:* To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

"Cicero also was to be understood . . . as *platonizing*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 573.

B. *Trans.:* To explain on the principles of the Platonic philosophy; to accommodate to such principles.

* **plā'-tŏn-īz-ĕr, plā'-tŏn-īş-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *platonize(e)*; *-er.*] One who platonizes; a Platonist (q.v.).

"Philo the Jew, who was a great *platoniser*."—*Young: Idolatrous Corruptions*, i. 109.

plạ-toon', *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *peloton* = a ball, a group, a platoon, from *pelote* = a ball, a pellet (q.v.).]

Military:

* **1.** (See extract).

"A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles; the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body."—*Military Dict.*

2. Two files, forming a subdivision of a company.

platoon-firing, *s.*

Mil.: Firing by subdivisions.

plạ-tōs'-ạ-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *plat(in)o(u)s*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: H_5NPt. The hypothetical base of ammonio-platinous compounds.

plătt, *s.* [PLAT, *a.*]

Mining: A cavity at the extremity of a level near a shaft, for collecting supplies of ore which are placed in the kibble to be hoiste

* **plăttc,** *a.* [PLAT, *a.*]

* **plăt'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [PLAT, *v.*]

plăt'-tẹn, *v.t.* [Eng. *plat* = flat; *-en.*]

Glass-making: To make or form into sheets or plates, as glass. In crown-glass this is effected by imparting a rapid whirling motion to the blown-out globe while still on the pontil. Plate-glass is flattened by the roller, which forms it while still in a liquid state. The term is, however, specially applied to the operation of flatting cylinder-glass.

plăt'-tĕr (1), † **plat-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *platel* (Fr. *plateau*) = a plate.] A large shell, plate, or dish for eatables; a plate.

"This lanx, in English, a charger or large *platter*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **platter-faeed,** *a.* Having a broad face.

"A *platter-faced* preste."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 120.

* **plăt'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *plat*, v.; *-er.*] One who plats or forms by plaiting or weaving.

plăt'-tĭng, *s.* [PLAT, *v.*]

1. Slips of hark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making hats, &c.

2. The top course of a brick stack or clamp.

plătt'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [After the German chemist Plattner; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral stated to have been found at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in hexagonal prisms with truncated basal edges. Sp. gr. 9·39 to 9·45; lustre, metallic, adamantine; colour, iron-black; streak, brown; opaque. Compos.: lead, 86·6; oxygen, 13·4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, PbO_2. Dana says, "a doubtful species."

plăt-ür′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plat-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydrophidæ, with two species, ranging from the Bay of Bengal to New Guinea and New Zealand.

plāt′-y, *a.* [Eng. *plat(e); -y.*] Like a plate; consisting of plates. (*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv.)

plăt-ў-, *pref.* [Gr. *πλατύς* (*platus*) = flat.] Flat or broad.

plăt-ў-çĕ-phăl′-ĭc, plăt-ў-çĕph′-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *πλατυκέφαλος* (*platukephalos*) = broad-headed: pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.] Broad-headed, flat-headed.

plăt-ў-çĕph′-ą-lŭs, *s.* [PLATYCEPHALIC.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ. Head much depressed, more or less armed with spines. They inhabit the Indian coasts, hiding themselves in the sand, watching for their prey. About forty species are known.

plą-tўç′-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Pileopsis. Known species forty-six, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. (*Tate.*)

plăt-ў-çĕr′-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycerc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Broad-tailed Parrakeets; a widespread Australian group, of weak structure, but gorgeously coloured, ranging from the Moluccas to New Zealand and the Society Islands. Wallace reckons eleven genera and fifty-seven species.

plăt-ў-çĕr-çĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycerc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the family Psittaci (q.v.). [PARRAKEETS.]

plăt′-ў-çĕr′-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

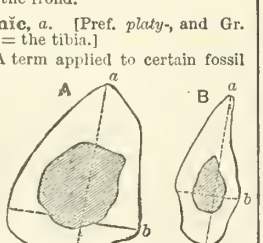
Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Platycercidæ, or the sub-family Platycercinæ, with fourteen species, from Australia, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island. Several of them are well-known as cage-birds; *Platycercus scapulatus* is the King, and *P. eximius* the Rosella, or Rose, Parrakeet.

plăt ў-çĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Lat. *cerium*; Gr. *κηρίον* (*kērion*) = a honeycomb.]

Bot.: A genus of Ferns, often placed in Acrostichcæ, but which may be the type of a distinct tribe, having the sori in large amorphous patches, and not covering the whole fertile part of the frond.

plăt-ўc-nē′-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κνήμη* (*knēmē*) = the tibia.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to certain fossil human tibiæ, much more compressed than is normal, and to races possessing such tibiæ.



SECTIONS OF TIBIÆ.

A. Normal; B. Platycnemic; *a, a.* Interosseous ridge; *b, b.* Crista.

"This peculiar conformation of the tibiæ, to which we gave the name of *platycnemic*, was, I believe, first noticed by Dr. Falconer and myself in 1863, in the human remains procured by Captain Brome from the Genista cave, on Windmill Hill, Gibraltar." —*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, p. 175.

plăt ўc′-nē-mĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *platycnem(ic); -ism.*]

Anthrop.: The state or condition of having the tibiæ abnormally compressed.

"*Platycnemism* cannot in the present state of our knowledge be regarded as an important ethnological character among priscan people."—*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, p. 134.

plăt-ў-çœ′-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κοίλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertebræ of the extinct Cetiosauri.

plăt ў crā′-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κρατηρ* (*kratēr*) = a bowl.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ. The leaves of *Platycrater insignis* are made into a kind of tea.

plăt-ў-crĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A palæozoic family of Palæocrinoidea. Cup of three basals, with two cycles of radial plates; a large anal proboscis.

plăt-ў-crī′-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *platycrin(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] An encrinite belonging to the genus Platycrinus (q.v.).

plăt-ў-crī′-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Platycrinidæ (q.v.). From the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous, in which twenty-three of twenty-eight known British species are found. (*Etheridge.*)

plăt-ў-dăc′-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ. *Platydactylus fascicularis* or *muralis* is the Wall Gecko.

plăt-ў-ĕl′-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [PLATHELMINTHA.]

plăt-ў-glŏs′-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ; small, beautifully-coloured coral-fishes, abundant in the equatorial zone, and on the coasts adjoining it. The species are numerous.

plą-tўg′-ō-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and *γόνυ* *gonu* = a kuee.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suidæ, from the American Pliocene and Post-Tertiary.

plą-tўm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An apparatus for measuriug the iuductive capacity of dielectrics.

plăt-ў-nō′-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and pl. of Gr. *νῶτον* (*nōton*) = the back.]

Zool.: Huxley's name for the Monotoridæ (q.v.).

plą-tў′-ō-don, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύς* (*platus*) = flat, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδοντός* (*odontos*) = a tooth.] A broad-toothed animal.

plăt-ў-ŏph-thăl′-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = eye.]

Min.: A name given by the ancients to powdered Stibnite (q.v.), which was employed for colouring the eyebrows, &c., to increase the apparent size of the eye.

plăt′-ў-ŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = the face.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index below 107·5, as is the case with the Mongoloid races generally. [NASO-MALAR INDEX.]

plăt-ў-pĕz′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *πέζα* (*peza*) = the foot, the instep, the ankle.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Platypezidæ.

plăt-ў-pĕz′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platypez(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of minute Diptera, tribe Nemocera. Body flat, head hemispherical, legs short, hinder ones stout. Larvæ live in fungi. Several are British. Akin to the Dolichopodidæ.

plăt-ў-phўl′-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*; Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Broad-leaved.

plăt′-ў-pŏd, *s.* [PLATYPUS.] A broad-footed animal.

plăt-ўp-tĕr-ўg′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platypteryx*, genit. *platypteryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Male with the antennæ pectinated, those of the female generally filiform; abdomen slender in both sexes; wings small, comparatively broad, sometimes hooked. Larvæ with only fourteen legs.

plăt-ўp′-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *πτέρυξ* (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Hook-tip moth: the typical genus of Platypterygidæ (q.v.).

plăt′-ў-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύς* (*platus*) = flat, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

† 1. *Entom.:* An approximate synonym of Bostrichus (q.v.).

* 2. *Zool.:* Shaw's name for the genus Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

† **plăt′-ў-rhī′-na,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = a nostril.]

1. *Zool.:* Geoffroy's name for a division of Cuvier's lapsed order Quadrumana. The division is natural, but as now arranged by Prof. Mivart, they constitute the family Cebidæ, with five sub-families: Cebinæ, Mycetinæ, Pitheciinæ, Nyctipithecinæ, and Hapalinæ. He defines them (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 152) as being more arboreal in their habits than the Simiadæ (q.v.), with generally a special arboreal organ — a prehensile tail. The septum between the nostrils is broad instead of narrow. There are no cheek pouches or ischial callosities, and the thumb is capable of but very partial opposition to the other fingers. There is an additional premolar on each side of each jaw, the *meatus auditorius externus* is wanting. They are confined to the New World, and have their home in the tropical forests of South America.

HEAD OF SPIDER MONKEY.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been discovered in South America in deposits of late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary age. [PROTOPITHECUS.]

† **plăt′-ў-rhīne,** *s.* & *a.* [PLATYRHINA.]

A. *As subst.:* Any monkey belonging to the section Platyrhina.

B. *As adj.:* Having a broad nose.

plą-tўs′-mą, *s.* [Gr. *πλάτυσμα* (*platusma*), = a flat piece or plate; *πλατύς* (*platus*) = broad.] (See the compound.)

platysma-myoides, *s.*

Anat.: A thin sheet of muscular fibre, extending over the front and sides of the neck and lower portion of the face, and serving to depress the lower jaw.

plăt-ў-sō′-mą, *s.* [PLATYSOMUS.]

1. *Entom.* (*As a Pl.*): A family of Tetramerous Beetles. Body depressed, elongated, with the thorax subquadrate. Antennæ equally thick throughout, or tapering. Family Cucujidæ. (*Latreille & Cuvier.*)

2. *Palæont.:* The same as PLATYSOMUS (q.v.).

plăt′-ў-sōme, *s.* [PLATYSOMA.] Any individual of the family Platysoma (q.v.).

plăt-ў-sō′-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύσωμος* (*platusōmos*) = having a broad body.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, from the Devonian to the Permian.

plăt-ў-stĕr′-nŏn, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Zool.: A genus of Emydes, from China. *Platysternon megacephalum* is the Large-headed Chinese River Tortoise.

plą-tўs′-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.). Snout very long, spatulate, with the upper jaw more or less projecting; barbels six, palate-toothed, caudal forked. Twelve species from South America, some attaining a length of six feet, the majority ornamented with black spots or bands.

plăt-ў-trōk′-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *τρώκτης* (*trōktēs*) = a gnawer, a nibbler; *τρώγω* (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Alepocephalidæ, discovered by the *Challenger* Expedition. They have small keeled scales, and no ventrals.

* **plâud,** *v.t.* [Lat. *plaudo.*] To applaud.

"*Plauding* our victorie and this happie end."
Chapman: Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

plâud′-ĭt, *s.* [PLAUDITE.] Applause; praise bestowed.

"All the *plaudits* of the venal crowd."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

* **plâu′-dĭ-tĕ,** *s.* [Lat. = applaud ye, 2nd pers. pl. imper. of *plaudo* = to applaud; a word addressed by the actors to the audience at the end of a play, asking for their applause. The Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word, the final *e* was considered silent, whence came the form *plaudit.*] [PLAUDITY.] Plaudit, applause. (*Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetry.*)

† **plâu'-dĭ-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *plaudit; -ory.*] Applauding, commending.

* **plâu'-dĭ-tў**, *s.* [A form arising from the Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word of three syllables.] [PLAUDITE.] Plaudits, applause.

"Give this virgin crystal *plaudities.*"
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

plâuş-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *plausibilité*, from Lat. *plausibilis* = plausible (q.v.).]

* 1. Something deserving applause.

"[He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious *plausibilities.*"—*Vaughan: Life & Death of Dr. Jackson.*

* 2. Applause.

"With great admiration and *plausibility* of the people."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 287.

3. The quality or state of being plansible or specious; plausibleness, speciousness.

"We admit the *plausibility* of the notion."—*Standard*, Oct. 2, 1885.

† 4. Anything plausible or specious.

"Not absolutely formed to be the dupe
Of shallow *plausibilities* alone."
E. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.

plâuş'-ĭ-ble, * **plâuş'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

* 1. Deserving applause; praiseworthy, commendable.

"Which made a *plausible* bishop seem to be anti-christ to Gregory the Great."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 66.

* 2. Applauding, rejoicing.

"With the pure, *plausible*, and joyful minds."—*Becon: Works*, i. 141.

3. Apparently right, or deserving of applause or praise; specious. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 145.)

4. Using specious arguments or language; fair-spoken, specious: as, a *plausible* speaker.

* **plâuş'-ĭ-ble-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *plausible; -ize.*] To recommend.

"So as to *plausibleize* himself, especially among the clergy."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. iv. 7.

plâuş'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plausible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being plausible; plausibility, speciousness.

"Then may it with some degree of *plausibleness* be suggested."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. 14.

plâuş'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *plausib(le); -ly.*]

* 1. In a manner really to merit applause.

* 2. With applause; with acclamation.

"The Romans *plausibly* did give consent."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,854.

3. In a plausible or specious manner; with a show of plausibility; speciously.

"How *plausibly* soever this objection looks at the first sight."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

* **plâuş'-ĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

1. Applauding, approving.

"To your *plausive* fortunes give our voice."
Heywood: Foure Prentices, i.

2. Plausible.

"His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 2.

* **plaw**, * **plawe**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To parboil.

plāy, * **plaie**, * **pleye**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *plegian*, from *plega* = play (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sport, to frolic; to do something, not as a task or of necessity, but for a pleasure; to amuse one's self.

"Let the boys leave to *play.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

2. To toy, to dally.

"Golden hair, with which I used to *play.*"
Tennyson: Guinevere, 543.

3. To act thoughtlessly; to trifle; to be careless.

"Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths."—*Temple.*

4. To take part in a game, recreation, or pastime.

"When the giants *played* at pitch and toss."
Blackie: Lays of the Highlands, p. 29.

5. *Specif.:* To gamble; to contend in a game for money.

6. To perform an act or action incidental or necessary to a game.

"Newton was howled in *playing* late at a yorker."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

7. To perform upon an instrument of music.

"Moody Pinto winks while Orpheus *plays.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 553.

8. To move irregularly and freely.

"Loose as the breeze that *plays* along the downs."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

9. To operate, to act, to move, to flow.

"Whiles warm life *plays* in that infant's veins."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

10. To move or be moved nimbly.

"The nimble fingers *play* in and out."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 371.

11. To work; to be engaged in work or action.

"The firemen will be engaged in *playing* on the warehouses."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

12. To act; to be set and kept in action or operation.

"To what extent her machine-guns can *play* with destructive effect."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

13. To do, to act, to behave.

"Thou *play'dst* most foully for 't."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

14. To act upon a stage; to personate a character in a play.

"Fit to *play* in our interlude."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

15. To act or assume a part without carrying it out seriously; to make a playful or half-serious pretence of acting a part. (Usually followed by *at.*)

"The ladies have *played at* making puddings."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

16. To serve or be suitable or in condition for playing a game: as, A billiard table *plays* well.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

2. To contend in; to contest for amusement or for a prize: as, To *play* whist, to *play* football, &c.

3. To use in play; to lay on the table or move in a game.

"As for false cards, they may no doubt be *played* with effect."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

4. To perform music on: as, To *play* the piano.

5. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute: as, To *play* an overture.

6. To put or keep in action or motion; to cause to work or act: as, To *play* a cannon on a fort.

7. To keep in play with a line.

"A 4lb. jack was being *played.*"—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

8. To amuse one's self with: as, To *play* a person.

9. To act or perform by the representation of characters in.

"Your honour's players, hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleasant comedy."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. (Ind.)

10. To act the part of; to act or take the character of.

"Miss . . . *plays* the part of a servant-maid."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

11. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self like; to behave in the manner of.

"*Play* the mother's part." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 143.

12. To execute, to do, to perform, to act.

"Man, proud man . . .
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

13. To handle, treat, or deal with scientifically, or according to the rules of a game: as, To *play* a ball at cricket.

14. To contend in a game with; to enter into competition in a game with.

15. *Elliptically:* To engage or make use of in play; to play with.

¶ 1. *To play booty:* [BOOTY].

2. *To play fast and loose:*

(1) To be fickle, changeable, or not to be depended on.

(2) To act recklessly.

"A Bishop ought not to *play* so *fast and loose* with words."—*Echo*, Dec. 3, 1885, p. 1.

3. *To play into a person's hands:* To act or manage matters to his benefit or advantage.

"Simply *playing into the hands* of lazy ne'er-do-weels."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

4. *To play off:*

(1) To show off; to display, to exhibit: as, *To play off* tricks.

(2) To finish the playing of.

(3) To show up or expose to ridicule.

5. *To play on* or *upon:*

(1) To make sport of; to mock; to trifle with; to trick, to befool.

(2) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to: as, *To play on* words.

6. *To play on:*

Cricket: To play a ball so that it is not quite stopped, but runs on to the stumps.

"The last ball of his first over Bolitho *played on* to his wicket."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

7. *To play one's cards:* To act; to manage one's business; to contrive.

8. *To make play:* To take the lead; to lead off. (*Racing slang.*)

"Grey Parrot *made play* . . . with Duke of Richmond and Forio next."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

9. *To be played out:* To be carried too far; to be useless any longer for the purpose intended. (*Slang.*)

"From some reason or another examinations were rather '*played out.*'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

10. *To play possum:* [POSSUM].

11. *To play with one's beard:* To make a fool of; to trifle with; to deceive.

"Yet I have *played with his beard*, in knitting the knot,
"I promised friendship—but meant it not."
Damon & Pythias.

* 12. *To play knaves trumps:* To cudgel soundly; to thrash.

"She snatched up a fagot-stick and so she began to *play knaves trumps.*"—*Locrine*, iv. 2.

plāy, * **plaie**, * **pley**, *s.* [A.S. *plega*, prob from Lat. *plaga* = a stroke.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A game, an amusement; an exercise or series of actions for amusement or diversion.

"Very few spectators witnessed the *play.*"—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Sport, frolic, diversion, amusement, gambols; things done in jest, not in earnest.

"At an early age, children learn more from *play* than from teaching."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

3. A playful disposition or temper; playfulness.

4. Gambling, gaming; the act or practice of contending in a game for money.

"Whose father hath in *play*
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul. (Introd.)

5. Practice or exercise in any contest: as, sword-*play*, *i.e.*, fencing.

6. Skill or art in any game, exercise, or sport.

7. The style or manner in which a game, &c., is played.

"The *play* was certainly not of that high character which might have been expected."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

8. Action, use, employment, operation.

"There were upwards of thirteen steam fire-engines in full *play.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

* 9. A state of agitation or ventilation; publicity, discussion. (*Dryden: Religio Laici*, 321.)

10. Manner of acting or dealing; conduct, practice.

"Do me no foul *play.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

11. Performance or execution upon an instrument of music.

12. Motion or movement. [II.]

13. The act or art of managing a fish with a line so as to tire it out and bring it to land.

14. Power; space or room for motion.

"The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them."—*Moxon.*

15. Liberty of action; room or opportunity for action or display; scope, swing, vent.

"Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

16. The representation or exhibition of a dramatic performance, as of a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance.

"A visit to the *play* is a more expensive luxury in many ways."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

17. A dramatic composition; a comedy, tragedy, farce, &c.; a composition in which the characters are represented by dialogue and action.

"To present a new *play* at the beginning of the season."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A movement in a prescribed path, as the stroke of a piston, the oscillation of a pendulum.

2. *Horol.:* [END-SHAKE].

¶ (1) *Play of colours:* An appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.

(2) *A play on* or *upon words:* The giving a word a double meaning; punning, a pun.

"A childish *play upon words*, quite foreign to the point at issue."—*Stewart: Philosoph. Essays*, ess. 3.

***play-actor,** *s.* An actor.

***play-actorism,** *s.* Histrionism, acting.

"A trifle of unconscious *play-actorism*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 121.

***play-day,** *s.* A day given up to play or diversion; a holiday.

"The soul's *play-day* is always the devil's working day."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

***play-dresser,** *s.* A dresser of plays (q.v.) (See also *Notes & Queries*, June 9, 1883, p. 455.)

"Demetrius Fannius, *play-dresser* and plagiary."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.

***play-maker,** *s.* A writer of plays.

"The *play-makers* and the poets have done us some little service."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 24, 1885, p. 339.

***play-place,** *s.* A place where games are played; a playground.

"We love the *play-place* of our early days."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 297.

play-spell, *s.* A time for play or recreation. (*Amer.*)

***play-waggon, *play-wagon,** *s.* A waggon, used for carrying the properties of strolling players, and forming part of the theatre in which they performed.

"Thou hast forgot how thou amblest (in leather pilch) by a *play-wagon*, in the highway."—*Decker: Satiromastix.*

play-writer, *s.* The writer of a play or plays; a playwright, a dramatist.

"He accuses the *play-writers*, among other things, of restoring the pagan worship."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., ch. iv.

plāy'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *play; -able.*]

1. Capable of being played.

"A ball touching the haulk-line is not *playable*."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. Capable of being played on; fit to be played on. (*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.)

plāy'-bĭll, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *bill* (3).] A bill or placard exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the names of the actors and the parts taken by them.

"The references in the *playbill* to the alterations made in the house."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

***plāy'-book,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *book.*] A book of plays or dramatic compositions. (*Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.)

plāy'-dĕbt (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *debt.*] A debt incurred by gambling; a gambling debt.

"Mary had a way of interrupting tattle about . . . duels and *playdebts*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ A playdebt is not recoverable by law.

plāy'-ēr, *plai-er, *s.* [A.S. *plegere.*] [Play, *s.*]

1. One who plays; one who takes part in a game or exercise of amusement or skill.

"Both *players* having to rely on their own resources, the play was naturally slow."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*2. One who trifles; a trifler; a lazy person.

"Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

3. An actor; one who plays on the stage.

"After all the fellow was but a *player*; and *players* are rogues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*4. A mimic.

5. One who performs upon an instrument of music; a performer. (1 *Samuel* xvi. 16.)

6. A gambler, a gamester.

*** player-like, * player-lyke,** *a.* Befitting, or characteristic of, a player.

"But the Lorde chose vnto him thys kynde of doctryne as playnest, and farre from all mauer of *player-lyke* osteutation."—*Udal: Marke* iv.

*** plāy'-ēr-lў,** *** play-er-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *player; -ly.*] Like a player; player-like.

"This infamous *playerlie* emperor."—*Prynne: 2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 1.

plāy'-fēl-low, *plaie-fel-ow, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *fellow.*] A companion or associate in games or amusements.

"It is your fault that I have loved Posthumus:
You bred him as my *playfellow*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

***plāy'-fēre, *plāy-feer, *play-faier,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *fere.*] A playfellow.

"Her little *playfeer* and her pretty lam."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

plāy'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *play*, and *full.*]

I. Full of play or merriment; sportive; indulging in gambols.

"I bethought me of the *playful* hare."
Wordsworth: Resolution & Independence.

2. Indulging a sportive fancy; sprightly, jocular, amusing: as, a *playful* writer.

plāy'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *playful; -ly.*] In a playful manner; sportively, merrily, jocosely.

"O fatal strife,
By thee, poor songstress, *playfully* begun."
Cowper; Strada's Nightingale.

plāy'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *playful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being playful; a playful disposition; play, sportiveness

***plāy'-gāme,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *game.*] The play of children.

plāy'-gō-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *goer.*] One who frequents plays or playhouses.

"It strongly took the fancy of the younger *playgoers*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

plāy'-gō-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *going.*]

A. *As adj.*: Frequenting plays or playhouses.

"The *playgoing* public were so much attached to *Olivia*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

B. *As subt.*: The act or practice of frequenting plays.

plāy'-ground, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *ground.*] A piece of ground designed for children to play upon; specif., such a piece of ground attached to a school. The statutes 22 Vict., c. 27, and 24 Vict., c. 30, facilitate grants of land for public playgrounds.

plāy'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *house.*] A building used for dramatic representations; a theatre.

plāy'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Play, *v.*]

playing-card, *s.* One of a pack of cards used for playing games. [Card (1), *s.*, II. 1. ¶.]

***plāy'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *play; -less.*] Without play; not playing.

*** play-lome,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and Mid. Eng. *lome* = a tool.] A weapon.

"Go, reche me my *playlome*." *Perceval*, 2,013.

plāy'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *mate.*] A companion in play; a playfellow.

***plāy'-phēere,** *s.* [Playfere.]

***plāy'-plĕas-ure (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *pleasure.*] Idle amusement.

"He taketh a kind of *playpleasure* in looking upon the fortuue of others."—*Bacon: Essays.*

***playse-mouth,** *s.* [Plaice-mouth.]

***plāy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *play; -some.*] Playful, sportive.

"The she-pard thwarts her *playsome* whelps."
Browning: Ring & Book, x. 916.

*** plāy'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *playsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being playsome; playfulness, levity, sportiveness.

playte, *s.* [Pleyt.]

plāy'-thĭng, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *thing.*] A toy; a thing to play with; that which serves to amuse.

"Her infant babe
Had from its mother caught the trick of grief,
And sigh'd among its *playthings*.
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

plāy'-tīme, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *time.*] Time given up to play or diversion.

"Upon festivals and *playtimes*."—*Cowley: Essays; The School.*

plāy'-wrĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *wright.*] A writer or maker of plays.

"In this stage of society, the *playwright* is as essential and acknowledged a character as the millwright."—*Carlyle: Miscell.; German Playwrights.*

*** ple,** *s.* [Plea.]

plēa, *ple, *plee, *play, *s.* [O. Fr. *ple, plai, plait, plaid, plais, plaiz, plez*, from Low Lat. *placitum* = a judgment, decision, sentence, public assembly, from Lat. *placitum* = an opinion, prop. neut. sing. of *placitus*, pa. par. of *placeo* = to please; Sp. *pleito*; Port. *pleito, preito*; Ital. *piato.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. That which is pleaded, alleged, or put forward in support, defence, justification, or excuse; an excuse, an apology.

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his devilish deeds."
Milton: P. L., iv. 393.

3. An urgent argument; a pleading: as, a *plea* for mercy.

II. *Law:*

1. *English Law:*

(1) That which is pleaded or alleged by a party to an action in support of his demand; in a more restricted sense the answer of the defendant in a cause to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. *Pleas* are of two sorts: dilatory pleas, and pleas to the action. [Dilatory-plea.] *Pleas* to the action are such as dispute the very cause of suit. [Abatement, II. 4; Bar, *s.*, II. 3 (*a*).]

"*Pleas*, of either nature, must be pleaded in an established order."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

(2) A suit, an action, a cause in court.

"*Pleas* or suits are regularly divided into two sorts: *pleas* of the crown, which comprehend all crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the sovereign, on behalf of the public, is the plaintiff; and common *pleas*, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. The former of these were originally the proper object of the jurisdictiou of the Court of King's Beuch; the latter of the Court of the Common Pleas."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

2. *Scots Law:* A short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defence is to be maintained, without argument.

¶ *Plea in panel:*

Scots Law: The plea of guilty or not guilty.

plēach, *pleche, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *plessier*; Fr. *plesser* = to pleach or plash, from Low Lat. *plessa* = a thicket of interwoven boughs, from Lat. *plecto*, pa. par. *plexus* = to weave.]

1. To plash, to interweave.

"Bid her steal into the *pleached* bower."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

*2. To intertwine.

"Thy master thus with *pleached* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

plēad, *plede, *plaid-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *plaider* = to plead, to argue, from *plaid* = a plea (q.v.); Low Lat. *placito*, from *placitum* = a plea; Sp. *pleitear*; Ital. *piatire.*] [Plete (2), *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To speak or argue in support of a claim, or in defence against a claim; to reason with another; to urge or allege reasons or arguments for or against; to speak for, or defend a person, action, or course; to claim or solicit indulgence, support, sympathy, or mercy.

"Did ever mourner *plead* with thee,
And thou refuse that mourner's plea?"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxviii.

2. *Law:* To present or put forward a plea or allegation; to present or put in an answer to the declaration of the plaintiff; to deny or traverse the declaration or demand of the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff must again *plead*, either by denying these latter trespasses, or justifying them in some other way."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To discuss, maintain, or defend, as a cause by arguments or reasons presented to a court or person authorized to hear and determine a case or point: to argue.

"They think it most meet that euery man should *plead* his own matter."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. To allege in pleading or argument; to put forward in proof, support, or justification. [II.] (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 833.)

3. To offer or allege as an excuse, justification, or apology.

"Nor can any one *plead* his modesty in prejudice of his duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 9.

II. *Law:* To allege in a legal plea or defence.

"Such facts as would in a court of equity be a complete auswer to the case of the plaintiff, and afford ground for a perpetual injunction, may also be *pleaded* specially."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

¶ *To plead over:*

Law: To reply to an opponent's pleading. (*Wharton.*)

plēad'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *plead; -able.*] Capable of being pleaded, or alleged in plea, proof, excuse, or vindication.

"That no pardon uuder the great seal of England should be *pleadable* to an impeachment by the commons in parliament."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

*** pleadable-briefs,** *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

plēad'-ēr, *pled-our, *s.* [Fr. *plaideur*, from *plaider* = to plead (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who pleads causes in a court of law, &c.; a lawyer.

"A councellor or *pleader* at the bar."
Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. One who offers reasons for or against; an arguer; a defender or maiutainer of a cause.

"If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might stop your countrymen."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

II. *Law:* One who forms or draws up pleas or pleadiugs: as, a special *pleader*.

plēad'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLEAD.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of advocating, defending, or supporting a cause by arguments or reasons.

II. *Law:*

1. The act of advocating a cause in a court of law.

2. (*Pl.*): The written statements of parties in a suit at law, containing the declaration and claim of the plaintiff, or the answer or defence of the defendant. Pleadings consist of the declaration, the plea, the replication, the rejoinder, the sur-rejoinder, the rebutter, the sur-rebutter, &c., which are successively filed, until the question is brought to issue. [See these words.] Pleadings were formerly made by word of mouth in court. [PAROL.]

* **pleading-place,** *s.* A court of justice.

"Then shall the market and the *pleading-place*
Be choak'd with brambles." *Cowley: Life.*

plēad'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pleading; -ly.*] In a pleading manner; by pleading or supplication. (*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 117.)

plēad'-ĭngs, *s. pl.* [PLEADING, C. II. 2.]

* **plēas'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pleas(e); -able.*] Pleasing, pleasant.

"Suche thiuges as were uot *pleasable* to the eare of men."—*Knox: Godly Letters* (1544).

* **plĕas'-ąnce,** * **pleas-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *plaisance*, from *plaisir* = to please.]

1. Pleasure, gaiety, pleasantry, frolicsomeness. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 158.)

2. A part of a garden or pleasure-grounds attached to a mansion, and shut in and secluded by trees, shrubs, &c.

3. A kind of lawn or gauze.

"A countesse holding a clothe of *pleasaunce*."—*Hardyng: Supplement*, fol. 78.

* **plēas'-ąn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *pleasan(t); -cy.*] Pleasantness.

"The amenite and *pleasancy* of the place."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. iii.

plĕas'-ant, * **pleas-aunt,** * **ples-aunt,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *plesant* (Fr. *plaisant*), pr. par. of *plesir* (Fr. *plaisir*) = to please (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pleasing, agreeable; affording pleasure or gratification to the mind or senses; gratifying. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 375.)

2. Cheerful, gay, lively, sprightly, enlivening.

"From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, 76.

3. Jocular, merry; given to, or fond of, joking.

4. Characterized by jocularity or pleasantry; merry, witty, sportive.

"In that *pleasant* humour they all posted to Rome."
—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, Arg. 8.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A pleasant, jocular, or merry fellow; a humourist, a droll.

"They bestow their silver on conrtesans, *pleasants*, and flatterers."—*P. Holland: Pluturch*, p. 169.

2. A kind of lawn or gauze.

"Their heades rouled in *pleasauntes*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, fol. 7.

pleasant-spirited, *a.* Merry, gay.

"By my troth, a *pleasant-spirited* lady."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

* **pleasant-tongued,** *a.* Pleasing in speech.

plĕas'-ant-lỹ, * **pleas-aunt-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *pleasant; -ly.*]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify.

"He thought nothing might more *pleasauntly* happen."—*Grafton: Chron.; Edward IV.* (an. 9).

2. Gaily, merrily, sportively.

* 3. Jestingly, jocularly.

"King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the duke of Buckingham had giveu him a secretary, who could neither write nor read."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

plĕas'-ant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pleasant; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being pleasant, agreeable, or gratifying to the mind or senses.

"The great delight they took to consider the *pleasantness* of the place."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 357.

2. Gaiety, cheerfulness, merrimeut.

3. Jocularity, pleasautry.

plĕas'-ant-rỹ, *s.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*, from *plaisant* = pleasing.]

1. Gaiety, cheerfulness, sprightliness.

"The very great force which *pleasantry* in company has upon all those with whom a mau of that talent converses."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 462.

2. Good temper; jocularity, raillery.

"Talked, with much ingenuity and *pleasantry*, against hereditary monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A jocular, witty, or humourous saying; a jest, a joke; raillery.

4. A laughable or comical trick or conduct; a frolic.

plēaṣe, * **plese,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *plesir, plaisir* (Fr. *plaire*) = to please, from Lat. *placeo* = to please, allied to *placo* = to appease; Sp. *placer*; Port. *piazer*; Ital. *piacere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give or afford pleasure to; to gratify, to delight; to excite pleasant or agreeable emotions in.

"Go home with it and *please* your wife withal."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* 2. To satisfy, to content, to humour.

"I will *please* you what you will demand."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

3. To obtain favour in the sight of; to win approval from. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 949.)

4. To seem good to; to be the will or pleasure of. (Used impersonally.)

"To-morrow may it *please* you."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give or afford pleasure or gratification; to gratify.

"Such writers probably make no distinction hetween what is praised and what is *pleasing*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

2. To like, to choose, to prefer.

"Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 70.

3. To condescend; to be pleased; to consent; to be willing; to vouchsafe.

"Heav'nly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 397.

¶ (1) *Please* is used elliptically for *if you please*, or *if it please you.*

(2) *To be pleased to do a thing:*

(*a*) To have or take pleasure in doing a thing.

(*b*) To think fit or to have the kindness or goodness to do; to condescend to do.

(3) *To be pleased in:* To take pleasure in.

(4) *To be pleased with:* To approve.

plēaṣed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PLEASE.]

* **plēaṣ'-ĕd-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pleased; -ly.*] In a pleased, gratified, or satisfied manner; with pleasure.

"He remarked *pleasedly* on the enthusiastic temperament of the Norwegians."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 2, 1885.

* **plēaṣ'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pleased; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pleased; pleasure.

"This preference and superior *pleasedness* is the ground of all it does in the case."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. ii., § 6.

* **plēaṣe'-mąn,** *s.* [Eng. *please*, and *man.*] One who curries favour; a pickthank; an officious person.

"Some carry-tale, some *pleaseman*, some slight zany."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

plēaṣ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(e): -er.*] One who pleases or gratifies; one who curries favour by humouring or flattering.

"No man was more a *pleaser* of all men to whom he became all honest things, that he might gain some."
—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 190.

plēaṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PLEASE.] Pleasant, agreeable, gratifying; affording pleasure to the mind or senses.

"Those soft and *pleasing* features which had won so many hearts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

plēaṣ'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *pleasing; -ly.*]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify; pleasantly.

"To be as *pleasingly* and delightfully affected with him, as we do perceive, or are affected with any good in this world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 15.

2. With approval.

"The texts of the New Testament that seem to look *pleasingly* upon pre-existence."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xi.

plēaṣ'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pleasing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pleasing; pleasantness.

"His [Pym] speech was esteemed full of weight, reason, and *pleasingness*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

plĕas'-ų-rą-ble, * **plĕas'-ų-rą-blo (s as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *pleasur(e); -able.*]

† 1. Affording pleasure; pleasant, pleasing.

"Far from these *pleasurable* shades remove."
Pomfret: Love Triumphant over Reason.

* 2. Seeking pleasure or pleasures.

"A person of his *pleasurable* turn and active spirit."
—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 74.

* 3. Sportive, jocose; full of pleasantry. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **pleas'-ų-rą-ble-nĕss (eas as ĕzh),** *s.* [Eng. *pleasurable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pleasurable; pleasantness.

"Could he but discern or espy the whole sweetness and *pleasurableness* of it secretly let out."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 533.

plĕas'-ų-rą-blỹ (s as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *pleasurab(le); -ly.*] In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure or gratification; pleasantly.

"Woe to those, that live securely and *pleasurably* in Zion."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Amos* vi. 1.

plĕas'-ųre (s as zh), * **ples-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *plaisir* = pleasure, from O. Fr. *plaisir* = to please (q.v.).]

1. The pleasing or gratification of the mind or senses; agreeable or pleasant sensations or emotions; the agreeable emotions or sensations produced by the enjoyment or expectation of something good, pleasant, or gratifying; enjoyment, gratification.

"For *pleasure* in general is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty; and so must be conversant, both about the faculties of the body and the soul respectively, as being the result of the fruitions belonging to both."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification or enjoyment; indulgence of the appetites.

3. That which pleases or gratifies; a source of gratification; that which excites pleasant sensations or emotions.

"Hope here to taste
Of *pleasure*, but all *pleasure* to destroy."
Milton: P. L., ix. 477.

4. A favour, a gratification. (*Acts* xxiv. 27.)

5. That which the will dictates or prefers; will, choice, wish, desire. (*Isaiah* xlvi. 10.)

6. Arbitrary will or choice: as, He can go or come at *pleasure.*

¶ *To take pleasure in:* To have pleasure or enjoyment in; to approve or favour.

"The Lord *taketh pleasure in* them that fear him."
—*Psalm* cxlvii. 11.

pleasure-boat, *s.* A boat used for pleasure excursions on the water.

pleasure-ground, *s.* Ground or grounds laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or recreation.

¶ By 11 & 12 Vict., c. 63, § 74, pleasure-grounds may be provided by local boards. [RECREATION-GROUND.]

pleasure-house, *s.* A house, generally in the country, to which one retires for recreation or enjoyment.

"They to the watch-tower did repair,
Commodious *pleasure-house!*"
Wordsworth: White Doe, v.

* **pleasure-lady,** *s.* A prostitute. (*Nabbes: The Bride*, 1640, sig. E.)

pleasure-party, *s.* A party met together for pleasure or diversiou.

pleasure-skiff, *s.* A pleasure-boat. (*Wordsworth: Star-Gazers.*)

pleasure-train, *s.* An excursion train.

pleasure-trip, *s.* A trip or excursion for pleasure.

pleasure-van, *s.* A covered or open van for conveying pleasure-parties.

* **plĕas'-ure (s as zh),** *v.t.* [PLEASURE, *s.*] To give or afford pleasure to; to please, to gratify. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 14.)

* **plĕas'-ure-fûl (s as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *pleasure; -ful(l).*] Pleasant, agreeable, pleasing.

"This country . . . hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country."—*Abbott: Description of the World.*

***pleas'-ure-lĕss (eas as ĕzh),** *a.* [Eng. *pleasure; -less.*] Devoid of pleasure.

"That *pleasureless* yielding to small solicitations."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxix.

***plĕas'-ur-ĕr (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *pleasur(e); -er.*] A pleasure seeker.

"We mean the Sunday *pleasurers*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; London Recreations.*

***pleas'-ur-ĭst (eas as ĕzh),** *s.* [Eug. *pleasur(e); -ist.*] A pleasure seeker.

"Let intellectual contents exceed the delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise."—*Browne: Christian Morality.*

pleat, *v.t.* & *s.* [Plait, *v.* & *s.*]

***pleate,** *v.t.* [Plete (2), *v.*] To plead.

"It is Christes only offyce to receyue all complayntes, and to *pleate* them, and to judge them."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

***plĕb,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *plebeian* (q.v.).] One of the common people; a plebeian; one of low rank.

"The titled nincompoop whom the father prefers before a deserving *pleb*."—*Daily Telegraph.*

plēbe, *s.* [Lat. *plebs*, genit. *plebis.*]

* 1. The common people, the mob.

2. A member of the lowest class at the West Point Military Academy, or the Annapolis Naval Academy. (*Colloq.*)

plē-bē'-ian, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *plébéien*, from Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, geu. *plebis* = the people.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people; common, vulgar, low.

"The clergy were regarded as, on the whole, a *plebeian* class."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Belonging to the lower ranks.

"*Plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 442.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the plebs or common people of Rome, as opposed to the patricians.

"Yet of those base *plebeians* we have known
Some, who, by charming eloquence, have grown
Great senators." *Stepney: Imit. of Juvenal*, sat. 8.

2. One of the lower orders or ranks of men; one of the common people.

"The *plebeians* [have] a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth."—*Burke: Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.*

¶ Niebuhr was of opinion that the Roman population consisted originally of patricians and their clients, and that a free plebs arose gradually, its organization being due to the elder Tarquin and Servius Tullius. In B.C. 494 the plebeians, smarting under the severe law of debt, seceded to the Mons Sacer, three miles from Rome, but were persuaded to return. They obtained, however, the institution of the Tribuneship, to which two of their number were appointed year by year. In B.C. 445 a law of Canuleius removed the prohibition of marriage between patricians and plebeians. The Licinian rogations, carried after a nine years' controversy (B.C. 375–366), threw open the consulate, to which Lucius Sextus, a plebeian, was soon afterwards elected. The plebeians were admitted to the censorship B.C. 351, and to the priesthood B.C. 300.

***plē-bē'-iançe,** *s.* [Plebeian.]

1. The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank.

"Having extinguished all the distinctions betwixt nobility and *plebeiance*."—*Learned Summary on Du Bartas.* (Pref.)

2. The common people collectively; the plebeians.

† plē-bē'-ian-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *plebeian; -ism.*] The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank; vulgar habits or manners; vulgarity. (*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xxxvi.)

*** plē-bē'-ian-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *plebeian; -ize.*] To render plebeian or common.

*** plē-bē'-ĭ-tў, * plĕb'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *plebitas*, from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people.] The common or meaner sort of people. (*Warton.*)

***plĕb-ĭc'-ō-list** *s.* [Lat. *plebicola*, from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people, and *colo* = to cultivate, to worship.] One who courts the favour of the common people; a demagogue.

*** plē-bĭc'-ū-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *plebicula, plebecula* = the lower classes; suff. *-ar.*] Of or belonging to the lower classes.

***plĕb-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *plebeius* = plebeian, and *facio* = to make.] The act of making plebeian, vulgar, or common; the act of vulgarizing. (*Coleridge.*)

*** plē-bĭs'-çĭ-tar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plebiscit(e); -ary.*] Pertaining or relating to a plebiseite.

plēb-ĭs'-çĭ-tē, plēb'-ĭs-çīte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plebiscitum* (q.v.).]

1. The same as Plebiscitum (q.v.).

2. A general vote of the whole community, or a country; a decree or vote obtained by universal suffrage.

"A thorough disbeliever in the theory of an appeal to a national *plebiscite*."—*Standard*, Nov. 7, 1885.

plēb-ĭs'-çĭ-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people, and *scitum* = a decree.]

Rom. Antiq.: A law passed by the people assembled in the Comitia Tributa. They were originally binding on the plebeians alone, but their effect was afterwards extended to the whole people.

plēbş, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The plebeians viewed collectively.

† 2. *Fig.:* The common people.

plĕck, plek, *s.* [A.S. *plœc.*] A place. (*Prov.*)

"Loke where a smothe *plek* of grene is."—*MS. Bodleian*, 546.

plĕc-ō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of freshwater Salmonoids, abundant in Japan and Formosa. The mandibles terminate in a small knob, and are not jointed at the symphysis.

plĕc-ō-lĕp'-ĭ-dŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plecolepis*, genit. *plecolepid(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a plecolepis (q.v.).

plĕc-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Bot.: An involucre in some Compositæ in which the bracts are united into a cup.

plĕ-cŏp'-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*) = to fold, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A tribe of Pseudoneuroptera, having the wings reticulated, the antennæ long, and the hind wings folded in repose. It contains a single family, Perlidæ (q.v.).

plĕc-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. The wood of *Plecospermum spinosum*, a large, thorny, Indian shrub, is used at Darjeeling with *Symplocos racemosa* and turmeric to give a yellow dye.

plĕ-cŏs'-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, group Stenobranchiæ, from tropical America. The males of some species have the snout armed with bristles.

plĕ-cō'-tī, *s. pl.* [Plecotus.]

Zool.: A group of Vespertilionidæ (q.v.). Nostrils margined behind by rudimentary nose-leaves, or by grooves on the upper surface of the muzzle; ears generally very large; forehead grooved. Genera: Antrozous, Nyctophilus, Synotus, Plecotus, and Otonycteris. (*Dobson.*)

plĕ-cō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*) = to weave, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ, group Plecoti (q.v.). There are two species: *Plecotus auritus*, extending from Ireland, through Europe and North Africa, to the Himalayas, and probably distributed through the temperate parts of Asia; and *P. macrotis*, from Vancouver's Island. (*Dobson.*)

*** plĕc'-tĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *plectilis*, from *plecto* = to weave, to plait.] Woven, plaited.

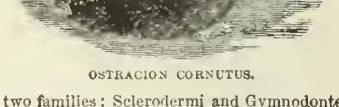
"Crowns compactile, eutile, *plectile*."—*Browne: Miscell. Tracts*, ii.

plĕc-tō-cō'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. πλεκτός (*plektos*) = plaited, twisted, and κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Calameæ, with pinnated leaves. Climbing canes. The leaves with long, whip-like tails, armed below with strong, compound spines; the flowers dicecious, in axillary flower-spikes; fruit with prickly scales. The spiny tails, fixed to sticks, are used in Java to capture desperadoes. *Plectocomia elongata* is three hundred feet long.

plĕc-tŏg'-na-thi, *s. pl.* [Gr. πλεκτός (*plektos*) = twisted, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw.]

1. *Ichthy.:* An order of fishes founded by Müller, and by him divided into three families: Balistini, Ostraciones, and Gymnodontes. As revised by Dr. Günther, the order contains



OSTRACION CORNUTUS.

two families: Sclerodermi and Gymnodontes. They are teleosteous fishes, with rough scales, or with ossifications of the cutis in the form of scutes or spines; skin sometimes entirely naked. Skeleton incompletely ossified, with few vertebræ. Air-bladder without pneumatic duct.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene onward.

plĕc-tŏg-năth'-ĭc, plĕc-tŏg'-na-thoŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plectognath(i)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Plectognathi (q.v.).

plĕc-trăn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Mints, tribe Ocimeæ.

plĕc-trăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectr(o)-*, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, so named because the corolla is spurred or gibbous above the base.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plectranthidæ (q.v.). Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla with an exserted tube, the upper lip three or four cleft, the lower entire. Known species forty-five, from Southern Asia, Africa, and South America. *Plectranthus rugosus*, a small shrub growing in the Himalayas, is used in India as bedding, and is said to keep off fleas. *P. crassifolius* is valued in India as a perfume and a spice.

*** plec-tre,** *s.* [Plectrum.]

plĕc-trō-, *pref.* [Gr. πλῆκτρον (*plēktron*) = a plectrum, a cock's spur.]

Nat. Science: Used chiefly for a spur, more or less like that of a cock.

plĕc'-trō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectr(o)-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A fossil like a fish-jaw, with tooth-like processes. From the Upper Ludlow rocks.

plĕc-trō-măn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectromant(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Anourous Batrachia, with a single genus, Plectromantis (q.v.).

plĕc-trō-măn'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. μαντής (*mantis*) = a kind of locust.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Plectromantidæ, with a single species from the region west of the Andes and south of the equator. It has neck-glands; the fingers are dilated, but not the toes.

plĕc-trŏph'-a-nēş, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. φανός (*phanos*) = manifest.]

Ornith.: A genus of Emberizinæ (in older classifications, of Emberizidæ), with six species, ranging from the Arctic zone to northern Europe and northern China, and the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The most noteworthy species is *Plectrophanes nivalis*, the Snow Bunting (q.v.).

plĕc-trŏp'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a lid.]

Ichthy.: A marine genus of Percidæ, allied to Serranus (q.v.), with about thirty species from tropical seas.

*** plĕc-trŏp-tĕr-ĭ'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectropter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatidæ, with the single genus Plectropterus (q.v.).

plĕc-trŏp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Spur-winged Goose (q.v.); a genus of Anatidæ, with two species from tropical Africa. They have a warty excrescence on the face, and powerful spurs on the wings.

plĕc′-trŭm (pl. **plĕc′-trą**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πλῆκτρον* (*plēktron*), from *πλήσσω* (*plēssō*)=to strike.

1. *Music:* A little staff made of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which (having it in his right hand) the player on a lyra or cithara set the strings in vibration. Plectra are used by performers on the mandolin and zither.

PLECTRA.

a. From a Greek vase in the British Museum; *b.* From a wall-painting at Pompeii.

"He tried the chords, and made division meet,
Preluding with the *plectrum*."
Shelley: Hymn of Mercury, lx.

† 2. *Anat.:* (1) The styloid process of the temporal bone; (2) the uvula; (3) the tongue.

***plĕd,** *pret. & pa. par.* of *v.* [Plead.]

plĕdġe, *plegge, *s.* [O. Fr. *plege* (Fr. *pleige*) = a pledge, a surety; a word of doubtful origin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Anything given or passed by way of guarantee or security for the performance of some act; thus, a man gives his word or promise as a pledge for the fulfilment of some engagement; a candidate for election to parliament or other office gives pledges or promises to support or oppose certain measures.

3. Anything taken or held as a guarantee or security; a gage.

"It would be easy for Germany to take possession of valuable *pledges* for the desired satisfaction."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

* 4. A hostage, a surety.

"Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As *pledges* of my fealty and love."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

5. An invitation to drink a person's health; the drinking of a person's health; a health, a toast. [Pledge, *v.*, 5.]

"My heart is thirsty for that noble *pledge*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

II. *Law:*

1. The transfer of a chattel from a debtor to a creditor as a security of a debt.

2. That which is pledged or pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some obligation or engagement; a pawn. Pledges are generally goods and chattels, but anything valuable of a personal nature, as money, negotiable instruments, &c., may be given in pledge. A living pledge (*vadium vivum*) is one which produces an income, interest, or profit by being used, and which is retained by the pledgee until he shall have satisfied his claim ont of such income, profit, or interest; a dead pledge (*vadium mortuum*) is a mortgage (q.v.).

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a *pledge* or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

* 3. A surety whom a person was obliged to find in order to prosecute an action.

¶ (1) *To give* or *put in pledge:* To pawn, to pledge.

(2) *To hold in pledge:* To hold as security.

(3) *To take the pledge:* To bind one's self by a pledge or promise to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

"He had given the old woman to understand that he had *taken the pledge*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

plĕdġe, *pledg, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *pleger* (Fr. *pleiger*).] [Pledge, *s.*]

1. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in pawn; to hand over to another as a pledge or security for the repayment of money borrowed or for the performance of some obligation or engagement.

"An honest factor stole a gem away:
He *pledg'd* it to the knight."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 363.

2. To give or pass as a guarantee or security; to gage, to plight. (*Byron: Lara*, ii. 3.)

3. To bind to the performance of some engagement or obligation by giving a pledge or security; to engage solemnly.

"He thereby *pledged* the Liberal party, so far as its leaders can *pledge* it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

* 4. To secure the performance of, by giving a pledge or security.

"Here to *pledge* my vow I give my hand."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 3.

5. To drink a health to; to drink the health of; to invite to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to another.

"His mates
Him *pledge* around." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iii. 31.

¶ The origin of the use of the word in this sense is said to be that in the lawless times of the middle ages the person who called upon or invited another to drink was understood to pledge himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking, and that the drink itself was not poisoned.

***plĕdġ-eē′,** *s.* [Eng. *pledg(e); -ee.*] A person to whom anything is given in pledge.

***plĕdġe′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pledge; -less.*] Having no pledges.

***plĕdġe′-or,** *s.* [Eng. *pledge; -or.*]

Law: He who pledges; a pledger.

plĕdġ′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pledg(e); -er.*]

1. One who pledges or gives anything in pledge.

2. One who pledges another in drink; one who drinks to the health of another.

"If the *pledger* be inwardlye sicke, or have some infirmitie, wbereby too mucb drinke doo empayre bis health."—*Gascoigne: Del. Diet for Drunkards.*

***plĕdġ′-ẽr-y,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pleigerie;* Low Lat. *pleiaria.*] The act of pledging; a pledging, suretyship.

plĕdġ′-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *pledge*, v. = to secure.]

1. *Surg.:* A compress of lint flattened between the hands and laid over an ulcer or wound to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb discharges.

2. *Naut.:* A string of oakum used in calking.

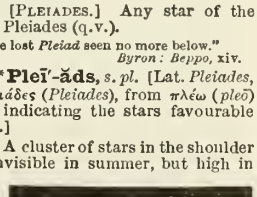
3. A small plug. (*Prov.*)

Pleĭ′-ăd, *s.* [Pleiades.] Any star of the constellation Pleiades (q.v.).

"Like the lost *Pleiad* seen no more below."
Byron: Beppo, xiv.

Pleĭ′-ą-dēs, *Pleĭ′-ăds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Pleiades*, from Gr. Πλειάδες (*Pleiades*), from *πλέω* (*pleō*) = to sail, as indicating the stars favourable to navigation.]

1. *Astron.:* A cluster of stars in the shoulder of Taurus, invisible in summer, but high in the sky in winter. Hesiod called them the Seven Virgins. Ordinary eyes can see only six; but very good eyes, on exceedingly fine nights, can see, not merely the seven, but three more, and an observer in 1604 counted in all fourteen, while a powerful telescope will reveal the existence of 625.



THE PLEIADES.

2. *Script.:* The Heb. כִּימָה (*kimah*) seems correctly rendered. The R.V. translates:

"Canst thou bind the clusters of the *Pleiades*?"—*Job* xxxviii. 31.

***plein,** *a.* [Fr.] Full, perfect, plain.

pleĭ′-ō-çēne, *a.* [Pliocene.]

pleĭ′-ō-mor-phy, *s.* [Pleomorphv.]

pleĭ-ŏph′-ĭl-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pleiophyll(y); -ous.*]

Botany:

1. (*Of nodes*): Having no obvious buds. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. Manifesting pleiophylly.

pleĭ-ŏph′-ĭl-ly, *s.* [Gr. *πλείων* (*pleiōn*) = more, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The state of having an increase in the number of leaves starting from one point, or an abnormally large number of leaflets in a compound leaf.

pleĭ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pliosaurus.]

pleĭ′-ō-tăx-y, *s.* [Gr. *πλείων* (*pleiōn*) = more, and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = arrangement.]

Bot.: An increase in the whorls of stamens in some polyandrous flowers.

pleĭ-ō-trā′-chĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πλείων* (*pleiōn*) = more, and pl. of Mod. Lat. *trachea* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The three, four, five, or more threads which unite to form the ribbon-like structure of the trachea in some plants in which it is dichotomously divided.

pleĭs-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *πλεῖστος* (*pleistos*) = most.]

Geol., &c.: The large majority; most.

pleisto-magnetic-iron, *s.* [Hematite.]

pleĭs′-tō-çēne, *a.* [Pref. *pleisto-*, and Gr. *καινός* (*kainos*) = recent.]

Geol.: A term proposed in 1839 by Lyell as an abbreviation for Newer Pliocene; but Edward Forbes, in adopting it, applied it to the next more modern series of beds, called by Lyell Post-Tertiary. Confusion thus arising, its author withdrew the word (*Antiquity of Man* (1863), pp. 5, 6), but in the *Student's Elements of Geology* he re-adopted it in the sense of Post-Pliocene. He considers it the older of two divisions of the Post-Tertiary or Quaternary period, and as distinguished from the newer or recent one by having all its shells of living forms, while a part, and often a considerable one, of the mammalia are of living species. Under it are placed the Reindeer period and the Palæolithic age generally, the Brick-earth, the Fluviatile Loam or Loess, the High Plateaux Gravel or Loess, the Cavern and the Glacial Drift deposits. The climate was colder than now, the summers hot and short, the winters long and severe. Fossil mammals, *Elephas primigenius, E. antiquus, Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, the genus Machairodus, *Hyæna spelæa, Ursus spelæus, Cervus megaceros, Bison priscus*, &c.

***plē′-nąl,** *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full.] [Plenary.] Full, complete.

"This was the time when heav'n's whole host to fair
And *plenal* view of him advanced were."
Beaumont: Psyche, p. 154.

plē′-nąr-ĭ-lỹ, *ple-nar-i-lie, *plen-er-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *plenary; -ly.*] In a plenary manner; fully, completely.

"To assoile them *plenarilie* from all their sins."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,075.

***plē′-nąr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *plenary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being plenary; fulness, completeness.

***plēn′-ąr-ty,** *s.* [Plenary.]

Eccles.: The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; opposed to vacancy.

"As, therefore, when the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted), the church became absolutely full; so the usurper by such *plenarty*, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

plē′-nąr-y, *ple-nar-ie, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *plenarius* = entire, from Lat. *plenus* = full; Fr. *plénier*, fem. *plenière*; O. Sp. *plenero*; Ital. *plenario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Full, complete, entire, absolute.

"Entrust to their chief that *plenary* authority without which war cannot be well conducted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. Full; consisting of all the parts or members.

"The meeting was *plenary*, that is, composed of the members of all the sections and subsections."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 12, 1885.

II. *Law:* A term applied to an ordinary suit through all its gradations and formal steps; opposed to summary. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are three: (1) Suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (2) suits relating to seats or sittings in churches; and (3) suits for tithes.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: Decisive procedure.

"Institution without induction does not make a *plenary* against the king."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

plenary-indulgence, *s.*

Roman Theol.: An indulgence remitting the whole of the temporal punishment due to sin.

plenary-inspiration, *s.* [INSPIRATION, *s.*, II. 2.]

***plēne,** *v.t.* [PLAIN, *v.*] To complain of.

"Thai grone and *plene* thair stomache."—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. V. 48, fo. 84.

***ple-nere,** *a.* [Fr. *plénier, plenière.*] [PLENARY.] Full, complete.

"Coud of love all the craft and art *plenere.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Hipsiphile.

***plē'-nĭ-corn,** *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Zool.: A term applied to ruminants having solid horns, as the deer.

***plē-nĭ-lū'-nar, * plē-nĭ-lū'-nar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and Eng. *lunar, lunary.*] Of or pertaining to the full moon.

"If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more."—*Browne.*

***plē'-nĭ-lûne,** *s.* [Lat. *plenilunium,* from *plenus* = full, and *luna* = the moon.] A full moon.

"Whose glory, like a lasting *plenilune,*
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.

***plĕn'-ĭ-pō,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *plenipotentiary* (q.v.).] A plenipotentiary.

"All passed well, and the *plenipos* returned."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* i. 163.

***plē-nĭp'-ō-tęnce, * plē-nĭp'-ō-tęn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potentia* = power, potency (q.v.).] Fulness, completeness, or absoluteness of power.

"The *plenipotence* of a free nation."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes,* § 6.

***plē-nĭp'-ō-tęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *plenipotens,* from *plenus* = full, and *potens* = powerful, potent (q.v.).] Invested with full and absolute power or authority. (*Milton: P. L.,* x. 403.)

plē-nĭ-pō-tĕn'-tĭ-ą-rў (ti as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *plenipotentiaire,* from Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potens* = powerful.] [PLENIPOTENT.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Invested with full and absolute powers.

"The peace concluded by the *plenipotentiary* ministers at Munster."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. ii., let. 43.

* 2. Containing or conferring full and absolute powers: as, a *plenipotentiary* license.

B. *As subst.:* One who is invested with full and absolute powers to transact any business; specif., an ambassador or envoy accredited to a foreign court, with full powers to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. Plenipotentiaries are not in all cases accredited to any particular court. Meetings of plenipotentiaries for negotiating treaties, settling terms of peace, &c., are usually held in some neutral town, so that their deliberations may be free from influence or pressure on the part of any particular power.

plĕn'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Lat. *plenus* = full.] [REPLENISH, PLANISH.]

* 1. To replenish; to fill again.

2. To furnish; to fill or store with furniture, stock, &c. (*Scotch.*)

plĕn'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLENISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Furniture, stock. (*Scotch.*)

"We hae gude *plenishing* o' our ain."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. viii.

plenishing-nail, *s.*

Carp.: A large flooring-nail.

***plē'-nĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *plen(us)* = full; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who holds that all space is full of matter. (*Boyle: Works,* i. 75.)

plĕn'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plenitudo* = fulness, from *plenus* = full; Sp. *plenitud;* Ital. *plenitudine.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The state or condition of being full; fulness; the opposite to vacuity.

"If there were everywhere an absolute *plenitude* and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

* 2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethora.

"Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet."
—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Fulness, completeness, absoluteness.

"Which imports more *plenitude* of power?"
Young: Night Thoughts.

4. Fulness, height, completeness.

"The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated stores receive."
Prior: Carmen Seculare (an. 1700).

II. *Her.:* Fulness; the moon in her full is termed the moon in her *plenitude.*

***plĕn-ĭ-tu-dĭ-năr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *plenitudo,* genit. *plenitudin(is);* Eng. suff. *-arian.*] A plenist.

***plĕn-ĭ-tū'-dĭn-ą-rў,** *a.* [PLENITUDINARIAN.] Having plenitude; full, complete.

plĕn'-tē-oŭs, * plen-te-us, * plen-te-vous, * plen-tī-vous, * plen-tў-vous, *a.* [O. Fr. *plentivose,* from *plentif* = plenteous.] [PLENTY.]

1. Existing or being in plenty; copious, plentiful, abundant; sufficient for every purpose; ample. (*Matthew* ix. 27.)

* 2. Yielding plenty or abundance; fruitful, productive, prolific. (*Genesis* xli. 34.)

* 3. Having plenty or abundance; rich, abounding. (*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 11.)

plĕn'-tē-oŭs-lĭ, * **plen-te-ous-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *plenteous; -ly.*] In a plenteous manner or degree; plentifully, copiously, abundantly, amply.

"That heavenly grace so *plenteously* display'd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 50.

***plĕn'-tē-oŭs-nĕss, * plen-te-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *plenteous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being plenteous; abundance, plenty. (*Spenser: Daphnaida.*)

2. Fertility, plenty. (*Genesis* xli. 53.)

***plen-teth,** *s.* [PLENTY.]

plĕn'-tĭ-fûl, * plĕn'-tĭ-fûll, *a.* [Eng. *plenty; -full.*]

1. Existing or being in plenty or abundance; plenteous, abundant, copious, ample.

"Would money be more *plentiful*?"—*Hume: Essays,* pt. ii., ess. 4.

* 2. Yielding abundance or plenty; fruitful, prolific.

"Some place is *plentifull* of wood and vynes."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius,* fo. 183.

* 3. Lavish.

"He that is *plentiful* in expenses, will hardly be preserved from decay."—*Bacon: Essays.*

plĕn'-tĭ-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plentiful; -ly.*] In a plentiful manner or degree; in plenty; plenteously, copiously, abundantly.

"A dish *plentifully* stored with all variety of fruit and grains."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

plĕn'-tĭ-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plentiful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being plentiful; plenty, plenteousness, abundance, fertility.

"He hath received it of his *plentifulness.*"—*Latimer: Sermon before Convocation,* fo. 5.

***plĕn'-tĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *plenty; -fy.*] To make plenteous; to enrich.

"God his owne with blessings *plentifies..*"
Sylvester: The Convocation, 1,145.

plĕn'-tў, * plen-te, * plen-tee, * plen-teth, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *plenté, plentet,* from Lat. *plenitatem,* accus. of *plenitas* = fulness; *plenus* = full.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Abundance, copiousness; an ample or sufficient supply or quantity; a sufficiency.

"In the contre of Canterbury most *plente* of fysch ys."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 6.

2. Abundance of things necessary for man; fruitfulness. (*Cowper: Expostulation,* 733.)

B. *As adj.:* In plenty, in abundance; plentiful, abundant. (*Colloquial.*)

"If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

***plē'-nŭm,** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *plenus* = full.]

Anc. Physics: That state in which every part of space was supposed to be full of matter. Opposed to vacuum (q.v.).

plē'-ō-chrō-ĭc, *a.* [PLEOCHROISM.] Pertaining to, or having the property of, pleochroism.

plē-ŏch'-rō-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *πλέον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρώς* (*chrōs*) = colour.]

Crystallog.: The variation of colour in some crystals when viewed by transmitted light, or in different directions.

plē-ŏch'-rō-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πλέον* (*pleon*) = more, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] The same as PLEOCHROIC (q.v.).

plē-ō-chrō'-mą-tĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *πλέον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρωματισμός* (*chrōmatismos*) = a colouring.] The same as PLEOCHROISM (q.v.).

plē-ŏch'-rō-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *πλέον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρώς* (*chrōs*) = colour.] The same as PLEOCHROIC (q.v.).

plē'-ō-morph-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *πλέον* (*pleon*) = more, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = a shape, a form.] The same as POLYMORPHISM (q.v.).

plē-ō-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [PLEOMORPHISM.] Having the quality or nature of pleomorphism.

plē'-ō-năşm, * ple-o-nasme, *s.* [Lat. *pleonasmus,* from Gr. *πλεονασμός* (*pleonasmos*) = abundance, pleonasm; *πλεονάζω* (*pleonazō*) = to abound; *πλέον* (*pleon*) = more; Fr. *pléonasme;* Sp., Port. & Ital. *pleonasmo.*] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use in speaking or writing of more words than are necessary to express an idea.

"It is a *pleonasm,* a figure usual in scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions, to signify some one notable thing."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 13.

***plē'-ō-năst,** *s.* [PLEONASM.] One who is given to pleonasm or tautology.

"He, the mellifluous *pleonast,* had done oiling his paradox."—*C. Reade: Hard Cash,* ch. xxv.

plē'-ō-năste, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *πλεόναστος* (*pleonastos*) = abundant, from *πλεονάζω* (*pleonazo*) = to abound.]

Min.: A brown to black variety of Spinel (q.v.), in which proto- or sesquioxide of iron partly replaces magnesia and alumina respectively. Dana makes it a synonym of Ceylonite (q.v.).

plē-ō-năs'-tĭc, plē-ō-năs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *πλεοναστικός* (*pleonastikos*); Fr. *pléonastique.*] Pertaining to pleonasm; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

"The particle *δε* is *pleonastical* in Acts xi. 17."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics,* i. 144.

plē-ō-năs'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pleonastical; -ly.*] In a pleonastic manner; with pleonasm; redundantly.

"The noblest classics use this particle *pleonastically.*"—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics,* i. 142.

plē'-rō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *πλήρωμα* (*plērōma*) = that which fills, complement.]

1. *Gnosticism:* The boundless space through which God, viewed as the purest light, is diffused.

2. *Script.:* Fulness (cf. 1 Cor. x. 26; Gal. iv. 4; Eph. i. 23); espec., the plenitude of the Divine perfections (Col. ii. 9).

plē'-rō'-mē, *s.* [PLEROMA.]

Bot.: An intermediate tissue enclosed by the periblem (q.v.), and breaking up into the procambium and the fundamental tissue. (*Thomé.*)

***plē-rōph'-ōr-ў,** *s.* [Gr. *πληροφορία* (*plērophoria*), from *πλήρης* ((*plērēs*) = full, and *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.] Full confidence, faith, or persuasion.

"There is a two-fold assurance, the *plerophory* of faith, and an assurance that I have true faith."—*I Chauncey: Neonomianism Unmasked* (1693), 167.

***ples-ance,** *s.* [PLEASANCE.]

***plēse,** *v.t.* [PLEASE.]

***plĕsh,** *s.* [PLASH.] A pool, a puddle, a bog. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. viii. 36.)

plē-sĭ-, *pref.* [PLESIO-.]

plē-sĭ-arc'-tō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *plesi-,* and Mod. Lat. *arctomys* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Sciuridæ, from the European Miocene, probably intermediate between the Marmots and the Squirrels.

***ples-ințe,** *a.* [PLEASING.]

plē-sĭ-ō-, plē-sĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. *πλησίος* (*plēsios*) = near, close to.]

Nat. Science: Resembling, having affinities with.

plē-sĭ-ō-çē'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-,* and Lat. *cetus;* Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*)=a sea-monster, a whale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cetacea. Three known British species from the Newer Pliocene.

plē-sĭ-ō-mĕr′-ŷx, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. μῆρυξ (*merux*) = a fish that was supposed to ruminate.]

Palæont.: A genus of Artiodactyla, from the phosphate of lime deposits of France, probably of Upper Eocene age.

plē-sĭ-ō-morph′-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Crystall.: A term applied to crystallized substances, the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

plē-sĭ-ō-morph′-oŭs, *a.* [Plesiomorphism.] Closely resembling or nearly alike in form.

plē-sĭ-ō-pī′-nạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plesiop(s)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Nandidæ (q.v.). They are small marine fishes, with pseudobranchiæ and only four ventral rays. The group contains two genera, Plesiops and Trachinops.

plē-sĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *plesi-*, and Gr. ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, the face.]

Ichthy: A genus of Plesiopina, from the coral-reefs of the Indo-Pacific.

plē′-sĭ-ō-sâur, *s.* [Plesiosaurus.] Any individual of the genus Plesiosaurus. (*Owen: Palæont.*, p. 252.)

plē-sĭ-ō-sâu′-rĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Plesiosaurus.]

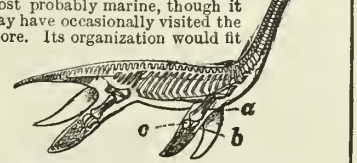
Palæont.: A group or order of fossil Reptilia, of which Plesiosaurus (q.v.) is the type. The order is represented in European Triassic beds by Nothosaurus, Simosaurus, Placodus, and Pistosaurus; and in the North American Chalk by Cimoliasaurus, Elasmosaurus, Oligosimus, Piratosaurus, and Polycotylus—all closely allied to the type-genus.

"The remarkable extinct marine reptiles included in the group of the *Plesiosauria* (or Sauropterygia, as they are sometimes called) existed during the whole of the Mesozoic period, that is, from Triassic into Cretaceous times, when they appear to have died out." —*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 220.

plē-sĭ-ō-sâu′-rŏ̄ld, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plesiosaur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Plesiosaurus (q.v.). (*Owen: Palæont.*, p. 249.)

plē-sĭ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: The typical group of the order Plesiosauria (q.v.). The skiu was naked, the head comparatively small, neck disproportionately long, and the tail short. Teeth conical and pointed, with longitudinal striations, each sunk in an independent socket. The paddles consist only of the five digits, without marginal ossicles. It was certainly aquatic; most probably marine, though it may have occasionally visited the shore. Its organization would fit



PLESIOSAURUS DOLICHODEIRUS.
a. Humerus; *b.* Ulna; *c.* Radius.

it for swimming on or near the surface, and the length and flexibility of its neck would be eminently serviceable in capturing its prey. Plesiosaurus is only known with certainty to have existed from the time of the Lower Lias to the Chalk; and it is especially characteristic of the Lias. More than fifty species, sometimes placed in several sub-genera, have been described from different localities in Britain, some of which are represented by remarkably perfect specimens, others by fragments only. Wide geographical range, species having been named from Secondary strata of Europe, India, Australia, and North and South America.

plē-sĭ-ō-sŏr′-ĕx, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Lat. *sorex* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Soricidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

plē-sĭ-ō-teū′-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Teuthidæ (q.v.). Pen slender, with a central ridge and two side ridges; point arrow-shaped. Two species, from the Solenhofen Slates. (*Woodward.*) Nicholson thinks it is referable to the Belemnitidæ.

plĕss′-īte, *s.* [After Franz Pless; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested by Dana for a variety of Gersdorfite (q.v.), in which the proportions of arsenic, nickel, and sulphur corresponded with the formula, $2NiS+NiAs_2$. Hardness, 4. Found at Schladming, Styria, and Siegen, Prussia.

plĕs-tī′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz is of opiniou that the name should be *pleistodon*, from Gr. πλεῖστος (*pleistos*) = very many, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidæ, with eighteen species, from Chiua and Japan, Africa, and America (as far north as Pennsylvania and Nebraska). The palate is toothed, which adds weight to Agassiz' opinion. [See etym.]

* **plete** (1), *v.t.* [Plait, *v.*]

* **plete** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *plet* = a plea, from Lat. *placitum.*] [Plea.] To plead.

"Ahout eftsoones for to *plete*,
And hring on you advocacies new?"
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, ii.

plēth′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πληθύω (*plēthuō*) = to be, or become full; -suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ, or the typical genus of Plethodontidæ, with five species, ranging from Massachusetts to Louisiana and Vancouver's Islaud to California.

plēth-ō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plethodon*, genit. *plethodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Salamandrinæ, often merged in Salamandridæ.

plēth′-ŏr-ạ, * **pleth-or-ie,** * **plēth′-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πληθώρη (*plēthōrē*) = fulness, from πλῆθος (*plēthos*) = a throng, a crowd, from the same root as πλήρης (*plērēs*) = full; Lat. *plenus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An overfulness mentally, intellectually, or otherwise; superabundauce: as, a *plethora* of wit.

2. *Pathol.:* In the Greek and Roman medical writers the word was used for what they deemed reduudancy of blood: now it means that condition of the body in which the quantity and nutritive qualities of the blood exceed the normal standard. It imparts a florid complexion, a tendency to hæmorrhage, the sense of fatigue, and somnolence. Often produced by too nutritive food, by excessive use of malt liquors, &c.

"When it [appetite] is ready to hurst with putrefaction and an unwholesome *plethory*, then he resolves to be a good man."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

plēth-ō-rĕt′-ĭc, plēth-ō-rĕt′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *plethor(a)*; *-etic*, *-etical.*] The same as Plethoric (q.v.).

plĕ-thŏr′-ĭc, * **plĕ-thŏr′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. πληθωρικός (*plēthōrikos*), from πληθώρη (*plēthōrē*) = fulness; Fr. *pléthorique.*] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora or superabundance; superabundant.

"And late the nation found with fruitless skill
Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

plĕ-thŏr′-ȳc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plethorical*; *-ly.*] In a plethoric manner.

* **plēth′-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [Plethora.]

plēth′-rŏn, plēth′-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλέθρον (*plēthron*).]

Greek Antiq.: In ancient Greece, a measure of length, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of the stadium. As a square measure, 10,000 Greek square feet; also used to translate the Roman jugerum, though this was about 28,000 square feet.

pleuch, pleugh, *s.* [Plough, *s.*] A plough. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.)

pleugh-paidle, pleugh-pettle, *s.* A plough-staff. (*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxv.)

pleûr-, *pref.* [Pleuro-.]

pleû′-rạ (pl. **pleû′-ræ**), *s.* [Gr. = a rib, a side.]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Serous membranes forming two shut sacs, each possessed of a visceral and a parietal portion. The former (*pleura pulmonalis*) covers the lungs, and the latter (*pleura costalis*) the ribs, the intercostal spaces, &c.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* The term is used of the air-breathing vertebrates in the same sense as 1. In the sing. it is applied to the odontophore (q.v.) of the Mollusca.

pleû-rạ-căn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Palæont.: A fish-spine; probably that of a Ray. From the Carboniferous.

pleû′-rạl, *a.* [Eng. *pleur(a)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pleura: as, *pleural* hæmorrhage.

pleû-răl′-ġĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. ἀλγέω (*algeō*) = to suffer pain.]

Pathol.: Pain of the side; pleurodynia.

pleû-rạ-pŏph′-ў-sĭs (pl. **pleû′-ạ-pŏph′-ў-sēş**), *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Eng. *apophysis.*]

Compar. Anat.: The projecting process on each side of a vertebra. The ribs are of the nature of pleurapophyses. (*Owen.*)

pleû-rĕn′-chў-mạ, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, aud Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: Meyer's name for the tube-like cells producing Woody Tissue (q.v.). There are two kinds of pleurenchyma—the ordinary or typical, and the glandular.

pleû-rĭ-cō-spör′-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*; Gr. εἰκός (*eikos*) = probable, and σπορά (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pleuricosporeæ. The only known species is from California.

pleû-rĭ-cō-spör′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuricospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Monotropaceæ. (*Asa Gray.*)

pleû′-rĭ-sў (1), * **pleu-ri-sie** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pleurésie*, from Lat. *pleurisis*, from Gr. πλευρῖτις (*pleuritis*)=pleurisy, from πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib, the pleura.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pleura, going on to exudation, fluid effusion, absorption, and adhesion. A stitch in the side is complained of, the breathing becomes hurried and shallow, and, as the sero-fibrinous deposit becomes greater, intense dyspnœa sets in, with a short, dry, hacking cough. Pus occasionally forms in severe cases, leading to dangerous complications, for which aspiration may be required. Old adhesions also add to the dauger, as well as lung consolidations. Mechanical fixing of the structures affected is an important element in the successful treatment of pleurisy, strapping with adherent plaister, opium to relieve pain, &c., blisters, diuretics, hot vapour baths, and good nourishment are also useful means, with quinine and cod liver oil in the convalescent stages, to promote recovery.

pleurisy-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Asclepias tuberosa.* [Asclepias.]

* **pleû′-rĭ-sў** (2), * **pleu-ri-sie** (2), *s.* [Pluresy.]

pleû-rĭt′-ĭc, pleû-rĭt′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *pleuriticus*, from Gr. πλευριτικός (*pleuritikos*) = suffering from pleurisy (q.v.); Fr. *pleurétique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pleuritico.*]

1. Suffering from pleurisy.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of pleurisy.

pleû-rī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr.] The same as Pleurisy (1).

pleû-rō-, *pref.* [Gr. πλευρόν, πλευρά (*pleuron*, *pleura*) = a rib, a side.] Pertaining or relating to the side or ribs.

pleuro-peritoneal cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The visceral cavity, the space formed by the separation of the lateral parts in the human frame.

pleû-rō-brăch′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium* = an arm.]

Zool.: A synonym of Cydippe (q.v.).

pleû-rō-brăń′-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurobranch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropoda; shell limpet-like or concealed; mantle or shell covering back of the animal; gill lateral, between mantle-margin and foot; food vegetable; stomach complicated. S. P. Woodward enumerates seven genera.

pleû-rō-brăń′-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pleurobranchidæ (q.v.). The shell is internal,

large, oblong, flexible, and slightly convex, lamellar, with a posterior sub-spiral nucleus. The mouth of the animal is armed with horny jaws. Twenty-two species, widely distributed.

pleû-rō-car'-pī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A division of Bryaceæ. The theca springs from the axil of a leaf. Genera, Hypnum, Fontinalis, &c.

pleû-rō-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Pleurocarpi.] Of or belonging to the Pleurocarpi (q.v.).

pleû'-rō-clāse, *s.* [Gr. πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = the side, and κλάσις (*klasis*) = a breaking.]

Min.: The same as Wagnerite (q.v.).

pleû-rō-dē'-lēs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr δῆλος (*dēlos*) = visible, conspicuous.]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ, with one species, *Pleurodeles waltl*, from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. The ribs are short, and produce horny projections on the skin. The body is ashy-gray, marked with long transverse stripes and dots.

pleû-rō-dĭs'-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *discous.*]

Bot.: Growing on the sides of the stem.

† **pleû'-rō-dŏnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Pleurodontes.]

A. *As adjective:*

Comp. Anat.: Having one side of the fang of the teeth anchylosed with the inside of the socket.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of Wagler's Pleurodontes (q.v.).

† **pleû'-rō-dŏnt'-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Wagler's name for the American Iguanas, in which the dentition is pleurodont (q.v.).

pleû-rō-dўn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Chronic rheumatism of the walls of the chest. It often commences suddenly, is nearly always confined to the muscular and fibrous textures of the left side, is attended with a sharp pain, but is much less formidable than pleurisy. It is very common among those exposed to cold and wet. A good medicine is a mixture of ammonia, tincture of aconite, and bark.

pleû-rō-gŏg'-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: Originating under the ovary but developing laterally.

pleûr-ō-gў'-rate, pleû-rō-gў-rā'-toŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *gyrate, gyratous.*]

Bot. (*Of some ferns*): Having a ring around the sides of the spore-case.

pleû-rō-lĕp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Pycnodontoidei (q.v.), with two genera, Pleurolepis and Homœolepis, from the Lias.

pleû-rō-lĕp'-id-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Pleurolepidæ; specif., applied to the decussating lines formed by the scales of the Pycnodontoidei q.v.).

pleû-rō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.] [Pleurolepidæ.]

pleû-rō-mō năd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuromonas*, genit. *pleuromonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata Pantostomata, with two genera, Pleuromonas and Merotricha. Free-swimming animalcules, naked or illoricate; flagellum single, lateral or ventral; no distinct oval aperture.

pleû-rō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat., &c. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pleuromonadidæ. There is a single species, *Pleuromonas jaculans*, found in stale water and infusions.

pleû'-rŏn, *s.* [Pleuro-.]

Comp. Anat.: The lateral extension of the shell in Crustacea.

pleû-rō-nĕc'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Pleuronectidæ (q.v.), characteristic of the littoral fauna of the north temperate zone. Cleft of mouth narrow; dentition more fully developed on blind than on coloured side; dorsal commencing above the eye; scales minute or absent; eyes generally on right side. Twenty-three species are known. *Pleuronectes platessa* is the Plaice; *P. flesus*, the Flounder; *P. limanda*, the Common Dab; *P. microcephalus*, the Sncar-Dab; and *P. cynoglossus*, the Craig-fluke. *P. glacialis* is from the arctic coasts of North America, and *P. americanus* represents the Plaice in the Western Hemisphere.

pleû-rō-nĕc'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronect(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Flat-fishes; the only family of the Pleuronectoidei (q.v.). The body is strongly compressed, high, and flat; air-bladder absent; dorsal and anal abnormally long, without division. The larvæ are symmetrical, with an eye on each side the head, and they swim vertically like other fishes. The adult fish live on the bottom, and swim horizontally with an undulatory motion. The under, or "blind," side is colourless, and both eyes are on the coloured or upper side, though it has not been satisfactorily ascertained how this transference is effected. They are carnivorous, and are universally distributed, are most numerous towards the equator, though the largest are found in the temperate zones. Some enter fresh water freely, and others have been acclimatized in lakes and rivers.

2. *Palæont.:* [Rhombus].

pleû-rō-nĕc'-tōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Pleuronectoidei.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Pleuronectoidei. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 558.)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the division Pleuronectoidei.

pleû-rō-nĕc-tōĭ'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Ichthy: A division of Anacanthini, containing a single family, Pleuronectidæ (q.v.).

pleû-rō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = thread, yarn.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pleuronemidæ. There are three freshwater species and one marine.

pleû-rō-nē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of holotrichous Ciliata. Free-swimming animalcules, ciliate throughout; oval aperture supplemented by an extensile and retractile hood-shaped velum. Genera: Pleuronema, Cyclidium, Uronema, and Bæonidium.

pleû-rō-pĕr-ĭp-neū-mō'-nĭ-ą, pleû-rō-pĕr-ĭp'-neū-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *peripneumonia*, &c.] The same as Pleuropneumonia (q.v.).

pleû-rō-pħ'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. φολίς (*pholis*) = a horny scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sauridæ (q.v.), with one species from the Upper Jurassic and five from the Purbeck beds.

pleû-rō-pneū-mō'-nĭ-ą (pn as n), pleû-rōp-neū-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *pneumonia*, &c.]

Path.: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the former constituting the chief disease.

* **pleû-rōp'-tĕr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. πτέρον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: An old division of Mammals, now placed in Insectivora. It contained only the Galeopithecidæ (q.v.).

pleû-rō-rhī'-zal, *a.* [Pleurorhizeæ.]

Bot. (*Of cotyledons*): Lying flat upon one another, and the radicle upon the line which separates them, thus O =. This arrangement occurs in the Cruciferæ.

pleû-rō-rhīz'-ĕ-æ (z as dz), *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cruciferæ, having plenrorhizal cotyledons [Pleurorhizal]. Families: Arabidæ, Alyssidæ, Tetrapomidæ, Sclenidæ, Thlaspidæ, Cremolobidæ, Anastaticidæ, Euclididæ, and Cakilidæ.

pleû-rō-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Conocardium (q.v.).

pleû-rō-sĭg'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. σίγμα (*sigma*) = the Greek letter (σ) sigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatoms, tribe Cymbellæ, called also Gyropus. The pustules are single and free, the valves navicular. Salt or brackish water. Used as a test object for the microscope.

pleû-rō-stĕr'-nŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Chelonians, described by Owen, from the Purbecks.

† **pleû-rō-stĭc'-tī-cą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. στικτός (*stiktos*) = pricked, punctured.]

Entom.: A legion of Scarabeidæ. Spiracles partly in the connecting membrane, and partly in the ventral arcs of the segments. Four sub-families: Melolonthinæ, Rutelinæ, Dynastinæ, and Cetoniinæ.

pleû-rō-thăl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurothall(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Malaxeæ.

pleû-rō-thăl'-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. θάλλω (*thallō*) = to bloom. Named from the one-sided distribution of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pleurothallidæ (q.v.). It contains nearly three hundred species, all from tropical America.

pleû-rō-thŏt'-ō-nŏs, *s.* [Gr. πλευρόθεν (*pleurothen*) = from the side, and τόνος (*tonos*) = stretching; τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Pathol.: Tetanus in the muscles when these are affected laterally, so that the body is bent sideways. Called also *Tetanus lateralis.*

pleû-rŏt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Conidæ. Shell fusiform, spine elevated, canal long and straight, outer lip with a deep slit near the suture, operculum pointed, nucleus apical. Recent species 430, world-wide; fossil 378, from the Chalk onward.

pleû-rŏt-ō-mär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurotom(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Haliotidæ. Shell solid, few whorled, aperture subquadrate, with a deep slit in the outer margin. Recent species two, one from deep water in the West Indies. Fossil 400, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of North America Europe, and Australia.

plĕv'-ĭn, *s.* [O. Fr. *plevine*, from Low Lat *plevina.*]

Law: A warrant or assurance. [Replevin.]

plĕx-ĕ-ō-blas'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πλέξις (*plexis*) = a weaving, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout.]

Bot.: An embryo whose cotyledons are not developed in the form of true leaves, though they rise above the earth and become green.

* **plĕx'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Fr. *plexiforme*, from Lat *plexus* = a fold, a plait, and *forma* = form. Having the form of network; complicated (*De Quincey.*)

plĕx-ĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, plĕx-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πλῆξις (*plexis*) = percussion, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

Med.: A plate employed in auscultation; it is placed in contact with the body, usually on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

* **plĕx'-ure,** *s.* [Lat. *plexus* = a fold, a plait, from *plecto* = to weave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is interwoven.

"Their social branch the wedded *plexures* rear."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, iii.

plĕx'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a fold, a plait.]

Anat.: A network of vessels, fibres, or nerves.

* **pley,** *v.* & *s.* [Play.]

pleyt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A kind of river-craft.

plī-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *pliable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being pliable; pliableness.

plī'-ą-ble, *ply-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier* = to fold, to plait.] [PLY, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Easily bent; yielding easily to force or pressure without breaking; flexible, pliant.

"As the hamer makith all metals *ptyable* to his hestis."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. I., ch. cxlvii.

2. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"The more *pliable* and nimble their fingers are."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 8.

II. *Fig.:* Flexible of disposition; easily persuaded; yielding readily to influence or arguments; pliant.

"The heart . . . when smitten of God seems soft and *pliable*."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

plī'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pliable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability, flexibility, pliancy. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"This charitable and holy *pliablenesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Darts Quenched*, Dec. 3, tempt. 5.

plī'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *pliab(le); -ly.*] In a pliable manner; flexibly, pliantly.

"Temporizers had learn'd *pliably* to tack about."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol ii. ; *G. Morley.*

plī'-ąn-çў, *s.* [Eug. *pliant; -cy.*] The quality or state of being pliable; pliableness, flexibility. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Avaunt all specious *pliancy* of mind."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty.

plī-ant, *pli-aunt, *a* & *s.* [Fr. *pliant*, from pr. par. of *plier* = to fold, to plait.] [PLY, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily bent; flexible, pliable. (*Thomson: Spring*, 318.)

2. Capable of being easily moulded or formed to any shape; plastic: as, *pliant* wax.

3. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"A well organized and very *pliant* hand."—*Beddoes: Math. Evidence.* (Note.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Yielding readily to influence, argument, or persuasion; easily moved for good or ill; pliable in disposition.

* 2. Fit, convenient. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.)

B. *As subst.:* A French folding seat or chair.

plī'-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pliant; -ly.*] In a pliant manner; pliably, yieldingly, flexibly.

plī'-ant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pliant; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pliant; pliancy, pliability, flexibility.

"Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness*, or softness."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

plī'-cą (pl. **plī'-cæ**), *s.* [Low Lat. = a fold.]

1. *Anat.:* A fold of a membrane: as, the *plica semilunaris* of the eyelid.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* Undue development of small twigs so as to constitute large branches, like excrescences on some birches, hornbeams, &c.

(2) *Pl.:* The lamellæ of certain fungals.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Iguanidæ from tropical America, having the sides with two folds.

plica-polonica, *s.*

Path.: Polish Ringworm; a disease characterized at first by tenderness and inflammation of the scalp, after which the hairs become swollen, their follicles secreting a large quantity of viscid reddish-coloured fluid, which glues them into tufts or masses. Finally, two fungals, *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *T. sporuloides* appear, and there is a disgusting odour. The disease is probably caused chiefly by dirt. It is endemic in Poland, Russia, and Tartary. Called also *Trichinosis plica.*

plī-cā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *plicatus* = folded; *plico* = to fold.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. The anterior wings are rather broad, with a fold in the males on the costa towards the base. Larva sluggish, feeding between united leaves, or in the stems and seeds of plants.

plī'-cąte, plī'-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold.] [PLY, *v.*]

Bot.: Plaited; folded like a fan. Used specially of venation, as that of the beech, the birch, &c.

plī'-cąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plicate; -ly.*] In a plicate or folded manner.

***plī'-cą-tīle,** *a.* [Lat. *plicatilis*, from *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold, to plait.] Capable of being folded or interwoven.

"Motion of the *plicatile* fibres or subtile threads of which the brain consists."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, ch. x. (App.)

***plī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold, to plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A folding, a fold, a plait.

"The folds, as other *plications* have done, opened of themselves."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 345.

2. *Geol.:* The folding of strata. This may be produced by lateral compression or by the subsidence of portions of the beds.

plī'-cą-tĭve, *a.* [As if from a Lat. **plicativus*, from *plicatus.*] [PLICATE.]

Bot.: The same as PLICATE (q.v.).

plī-căt'-ų-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *plicatus* = plaited.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Ostreidæ. Shell irregular, attached by the umbo of the right valve, which is smooth and plaited; cartilage internal; hinge teeth, two in each valve. Known species, recent, nine, from tropical America, India, Australia, &c.; fossil forty, from the Trias ouward.

*** plī'-cą-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plicatura.*] A fold, a double, a plication.

"For no man can unfold
The many *plicatures* so closely prest."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. i., s. 18.

plī-çĭ-dĕn'-tĭne, *s.* [Lat. *plicitus* = folded, and Eng. *dentine.*]

Anat.: A modification of dentine, in which it appears folded upon a series of vertical plates, radiating from the axis of the pulp, and with the exterior of the tooth fluted. (*Brande.*)

*** plī-cĭ-pĕn'-nēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *plicitus* = folded, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of Neuroptera containing the Phryganidæ or Caddis-flies.

***plie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PLY, *v.*]

***plie,** *s.* [PLY, *s.*]

plî'-ê, *a.* [Fr. *plié*, pa. par. of *plier* = to fold, to ply (q.v.).]

Her.: The same as CLOSE, *a.*, II. 1.

plī'-ĕr, plў'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ply; -er.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who plies.

2. *Carp. (Pl.):* A small pair of pincers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, such as the parts of a watch. Also specially adapted for bending and shaping wire.

plīeş, *s. pl.* [PLY, *s.*]

***plī'-form,** *a.* [Eng. *ply*, and *form.*] In the form of a ply or doubling.

plight (*gh* silent) (1), ***pliht-en, *plighte, * plyt,** *v.t.* [A.S. *plihtan* = to imperil, to pledge, from *pliht* = risk, danger, plight (q.v.); Ger. *verpflichten*; Dut. *verpligten*; Dan. *forpligte*; Sw. *bepligta.*]

1. To pledge; to give as a pledge, guarantee, or security. (It is only applied to immaterial things, as in the example; never to property or goods.)

"We *plight* our faith to one King, and call one God to attest our promise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To promise, to engage, to betroth.

"Before its setting hour, divide
The bridegroom from the *plighted* bride?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 21.

***plight** (*gh* silent) (2), ***plite,** *v.t.* [A variant of *plait* or *pleat* (q.v.).] To fold, to weave, to braid, to plait.

"Now, good nece, be it neuer so lite
Yeue me the labour it to sow and *plite*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresceide, ii.

***plight** (*gh* silent), *a.* [PLIGHT (2), *v.*] Folded, plaited, woven. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. vi. 7.)

plight (*gh* silent) (1), ***plite** (1), *s.* [A.S. *pliht* = risk, danger, from *plion* = to risk, to imperil; O. Fris. *plicht* = peril, risk; A.S. *plio* = danger; O. Dut. *plicht* = duty, debt; Ger. *pflicht*, from O. H. Ger. *plegan* = to promise or engage to do.] [PLIGHT (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Danger, harm, hurt. (*Havelok*, 1,370.)

* 2. That which is plighted or pledged; a pledge, guarantee, or assurance given; a security.

"And he a solemn sacred *plight*
Did to St. Bryde of Douglas make."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 28.

3. Condition, state, predicament; generally used of a dangerous, risky, or uncomfortable state. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 335.)

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Plight* signifieth an estate with the habit and quality of the land if it extends to a rent-charge, or to a possibility of dower."—*Coke upon Littleton.*

***plight** (*gh* silent), (2), *** plite** (2), *s.* [PLIGHT (2), *v.*] A fold, a double, a plait.

"Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 28.

plight'-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *plight* (1), **v.**; *-er.*] One who plights or pledges.

"*Plighter* of high hearts."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

plĭm, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to *plump* (q.v.).] To swell up, as wood with moisture.

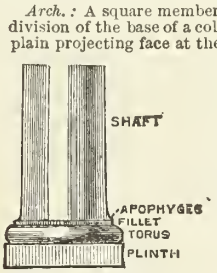
"A sponge does not *plim*; it is not apparently larger when full of water than previously, and it is still limp."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 620.

plĭn'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [After the celebrated naturalist, Pliny; suff. *-an* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Arsenopyrite (q.v.), according to Rose; but Breithaupt states that it is monoclinic in crystallization. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 6·272 to 6·292; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white; streak, black. Compos.: same as ARSENOPYRITE (q.v.).

plĭnth, * plinthe, *s.* [Lat. *plinthus*, from Gr. πλίνθος (*plinthos*) = a brick, a tile, a plinth; Fr. *plinthe*; Ital. & Sp. *plinto.*]

Arch.: A square member forming the lower division of the base of a column, &c.; also the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall, immediately above the ground. In Gothic architecture the plinth is occasionally divided into two stages, the tops of which are either splayed or finished with a hollow moulding, or are covered by the base mouldings. The square footing below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. In Grecian architecture plinths do not appear to have been employed, the bases of the columns resting upon the upper step of the building.



TUSCAN COLUMN.

plĭnth'-īte, *s.* [Gr. πλίνθος (*plinthos*) = a tile; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A clay occurring in Co. Antrim; colour, brick-red. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron.

plī-ō-, *pref.* [PLIOCENE.] Belonging to the Pliocene Age.

plī'-ō-çēne, pleī'-ō-çēne, *a.* [Gr. πλειών (*pleiōn*) = more, and καινός (*kainos*) = recent.]

Geol.: The epithet applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the most modern of the three periods into which he divided the Tertiary. Its distinguishing character is that the larger part of the fossil shells are of recent species. Lyell divides it into the Older and the Newer Pliocene. In the Older, the extinct species of shells form a large minority of the whole; in the Newer, the shells are almost all of living species. Deshayes and Lyell considered that the Older Pliocene had 35 per cent. and the Newer 90 to 95 per cent. of the shells of recent species. Etheridge makes the number 40 to 60 per cent. for the Older and 80 for the Newer Pliocene. Lyell's divisions (in reverse order) of the Pliocene are these:

OLDER PLIOCENE.—*British:* Red Crag of Suffolk; White, or Coralline Crag of Suffolk. *Foreign:* Diestien and Antwerp Crag; Sub-Apennine Marls and Sands, and Pliocene of North America. Deposit at Pikermi, near Athens; strata at the Sivalik Hills.

NEWER PLIOCENE.—*British:* Forest-bed of Norfolk Cliffs; Norwich Crag. *Foreign:* Eastern base of Mt. Etna; Sicilian strata; Lacustrine strata of Upper Val d'Arno: German and French Pliocene.

Etheridge places also under the Older Pliocene the Aralo-Caspian brackish-water formations, and under the Newer the Chillesford and Bridlington beds. There is a rich Pliocene flora in Italy. Mr. Gaudin and the Marquis Strozzi enumerate pine, oak, evergreen oak, plum,

plane, elder, fig, laurel, maple, walnut, birch, buckthorn, &c. The Pliocene strata of the United States contain numerous fossils of an interesting character, most of them the immediate predecessors of the existing animals of America and Eurasia. At Pikermi, in Greece, a remarkable group of Pliocene fossils has been exhumed, and the same is the case at the Siwalik Hills, in India. The Newer Pliocene was contemporaneous with part of the Glacial Period (q.v.).

plī-ō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ, from the Pliocene of America. It is closely allied to Equus, and consists of animals about the size of an ass, with the lateral toes not externally developed, but with some differences of dentition.

plī-ŏl'-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ, with one species, *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, from the London Clay.

"According to M. Gaudry, the ancestors of all the swine are the Hyracotherium and *Pliolophus*."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 216.

plī-ō-pĭ thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Catarhine Monkeys, from the Miocene of Europe. It appears to have affinities with the living Semnopithecus and the Anthropoid Apes.

plī-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.), allied to the type-genus in their fin-like paddles, but having an enormous head, supported upon a short neck. The teeth are large, simple, and conical. Six species from the Middle, and one from the Upper Oolite.

plĭs'-kĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mischievous trick.

"I can hae nae reason to play an ill *pliskie* t'ye in the day o' your distress."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

2. A plight, a condition, a predicament.

* **plīte,** *v.t.* [Plight, *v.*]

* **plīte,** *s.* [Plight, *s.*]

plĭtt, *s.* [Russ.] An instrument of torture used in Russia, resembling the knout.

plŏc, *s.* [Fr.] A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom.

plŏ-cā'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλοκαμίς (*plokamis*) = a lock of hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Delesseriæ (*Lindley*) of rose-spored Algals, order Rhodymeniacæ (*Berkeley*). It has pinnate fronds with pectinate teeth, the spore-bearing threads in tufts, radiating from a basal placenta. *Plocamium coccineum* is very common on the British coasts.

plŏ-căr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. πλοκή (*ploke*) = a plaiting.]

Bot.: A genus of Ceramiaceæ, order Sphærococceæ. *Plocaria tenax*, *P. candida*, and *P. compressa* are used for food. *P.* (or *Gracilaria*) *Helminthochorton* is the Corsican Moss (q.v.).

plō'-çē, *s.* [Gr. complication, from πλέκω (*plekō*) = to weave, to plait.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a word is separated or repeated, by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality: as, His *wife* is a *wife* indeed.

plŏ-çē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Weaver-birds, Weaver-finches (q.v.); a family of Passeriformes, specially characteristic of the Ethiopian region, where four-fifths of the species are found, the remainder being divided between the Oriental and Australian regions. Wallace puts the genera at fifty-nine, and the species at 252.

* **plō-çē'-ī-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Fringillidæ, nearly coextensive with Ploceidæ (q.v.).

plō'-çŏ-păs-sĕr, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*, and Lat. *passer.*]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceidæ, with four species, from East and South Africa.

plō'-çĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλοκή (*plokē*) = anything woven; πλέκω (*plekō*) = to weave.]

Ornith.: Palm-bird; the typical genus of the family Ploceidæ (q.v.), with six species, from West and East Africa and the Oriental region, excluding the Philippines. Bill lengthened, as long as the head; nostrils almost naked; wings moderate; tail short, even; feet large and thick; toes robust; claws strong, thick, and fully curved.

plŏd, *s.* [Ir. *plod*, *plodan* = a pool, a puddle; *plodach* = a puddle; *plodaim* = to float; Gael. *plod* = a clod, a pool; *plodan* = a small pool.]

* 1. A pool, a puddle.

"In a foul *plodde* in the strete suththe me hym slong." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 536.

2. A green sod. (*Scotch.*)

plŏd, *v.i.* & *t.* [Plod, *s.* The primitive sense is to tramp through mire and wet, and, hence, to proceed painfully and laboriously.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To travel or proceed painfully, slowly, and laboriously.

"Patience is a tired mare, yet she will *plod*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To toil, to drudge.

"I have laid hy my majesty,
And *plodded* like a man for working days."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. To study dully, but with steady, persevering diligence.

"*Plodding* school-men they are far too low."
Drayton: Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.

B. *Trans.:* To travel along or pursue painfully, slowly, and laboriously.

"*Plod* your way
O'er steps of broken thrones and temples."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 78.

plod-shoes, *s. pl.* Thick shoes, fit for plodding through mud, wet, &c.

"I ha'n't a pair of *plod-shoes*." *Vanbrugh: Æsop*, v.

plŏd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plod*, v.; *-er.*] One who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious, and persevering person.

"Small have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from others' books."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

plŏd'-dĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Plod, *v.*]

1. Working, labouring, or studying, with slow but patient diligence; dull, but persevering in work or study.

2. Characterized by laborious and persevering work.

"It is a thorough, *plodding*, comprehensive, able survey of the branch of art of which it treats."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 254 (1873).

plŏd'-dĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plodding*; *-ly.*] In a plodding manner; with painful and slow labour.

"*Ploddingly* and painfully, and often in a stifling atmosphere."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 688.

plŏmb'-gŏmme, *s.* [Fr. *plomb* = lead, and *gomme* = gum.]

Min.: The same as Plumbogummite (q.v.).

plŏm'-bĭ-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [From Plombières, a town near mineral springs in the Vosges.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous matter found in the conduits of certain mineral springs in France. It is gelatinous, colourless, and destitute of taste and smell. Insoluble in ether, alcohol, and acids, and is believed to consist, for the most part, of confervæ and oscillatoriæ.

plŏm'-bĭ-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Plombières, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in a gelatinous condition in the brickwork of a Roman aqueduct. Hardens in the air, and becomes snow-white and opaque. An analysis yielded: silica, 40·6; alumina, 1·3; lime, 34·1; water, 23·2 = 99·2, corresponding to the formula, $CaOSiO_2+2HO$.

plŏnge, * **plŏn'-geê** (*g* as *zh*), *s.* [Fr. *plongée.*]

Fort.: The declivity of the superior slope of the parapet.

* **plonge,** *v.t.* [Plunge, *v.*]

plook, *s.* [Pluke.] A pimple.

plook'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *plook*; *-y.*] Covered with plooks or pimples.

"His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun."—*Galt: Provost*, ch. xxxii.

plŏp, *s.* [From the sound.] A sound as of a body falling into water; a plump.

plŏp, *v.i.* [Plop, *s.*] To fall or plump, as into water.

plŏt (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *complot* (q.v.). Cf. *fence* for defence, *sport* for disport, &c.]

1. A plan, scheme, or strategem, especially a mischievous or treacherous one; a conspiracy; an intrigue.

"Here's the *plot* on't."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, i. 1.

* 2. A share or participation in a scheme or conspiracy.

3. The story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents, which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

"In the construction of *plot*, for example, in fictitious literature, we should aim at so arranging the incidents that we shall not be able to determine of any one of them whether it depends from any one other or upholds it. In this sense, of course, perfection of *plot* is really or practically unattainable, but only because it is a finite intelligence that constructs."—*E. A. Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 197.

* 4. Contrivance; ability to plot; deep reach of thought.

"A man of much *plot*." *Denham.*

* 5. A scheme, a plan; a method of procedure.

"The law of England never was properly applied unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their humble carriage."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **plot-proof,** *a.* Proof or secure against plots; not to be hurt by plots. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.)

plŏt (2), **plat,** * **plott,** * **plotte,** *s.* [A.S. *plot* = a patch of ground. It is the same word as *pleck* or *plek* = a place (A.S. *plœc*); *pleck* is itself a variant of *platch*, the older form of *patch* (q.v.).]

1. A plat or small piece of ground.

"A cottage on a *plot* of rising ground."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* 2. A spot, a mark, a stain.

"Many foule *plottes*." *P. Plowman*, B. xiii. 318.

3. A plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.

* 4. A plan.

"Th' eternal *Plot*, th' Idea fore-conceiv'd."
Sylvester: The Columnes, 491.

plŏt (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Plot (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To plan, to scheme, to devise, to contrive secretly.

"This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too rashly *plotted*." *Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form schemes or plots against another, or against a state, government, or authority; to conspire.

"The earl's gratitude would not have been very shining, had he *plotted* to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.

2. To scheme, to plan; to devise a means.

"For she had *plotted* to destroy them there."
Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.

plŏt (2), *v.t.* [Plot (2), *s.*] To make a plot or plan of; to lay down on paper after a survey. [Plotting.]

"*Plotted* on the scale of eight inches to the nautical mile."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

plŏt (3), *v.t.* [Cf. Gael. *plodach* = parboiling.] To scald; to steep in very hot water; to make scalding hot.

* **plŏtch,** *s.* [Prob. a variant of *blotch* (q.v.).] A blotch, a blemish.

"It was to be abhorred and lothed of all men for the foule *plotches* of the leprie."—*Udal: Luke* v.

* **plō-tĕr'-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. πλωτήρ (*plōtēr*) = a sailor.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Land Bugs, (Geocores), with a boat-like body and very long legs. They run about on the surface of the water. Claws at some little distance from the last joint of the tarsi. Now often made a family, type Gerris (q.v.). By them the transition is made from the Land to the Water-bugs.

* **plŏt'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *plot* (1), *s.*, and *full.*] Full of plots.

plō-tĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Plotin(us)*; *-ian.*] Belonging to or connected with the doctrines of the Plotinists (q.v.).

"Creuzer condenses his summary of the *Plotinian* doctrine into three theses."—*McClintock & Strong: Encyc. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 296.

Plō'-tĭn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Philosophy, &c. (*Pl.*): The followers of

Plotinus (A.D. 204–74), the most noted teacher of Newer Platonism, which he taught at Rome for the last thirty years of his life. He considered the human soul an emanation from the Deity, to whom, after a virtuous life on earth, it was rennited; souls unfitted for such union were to pass through other purificatory existences, either once more as men, or as animals or plants.

plō-tō-sī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plotos(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridæ (q.v.), with four genera: Plotosus (q.v.), Copidoglanis, and Cnidoglanis, from Australia; and Chaca, from the West Indies.

plō-tō′-sŭs, *s.* [Plotus.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Plotosina. A short dorsal in front, with a pungent spine; a second long dorsal coalesces with the caudal and anal. Barbels eight or ten; cleft of mouth transverse; ventrals many-rayed, head depressed; body elongate. Three species known, from the brackish waters of the Indian Ocean: they enter the sea freely. *Plotosus anguillaris* is a common Indian fish.

plŏt′-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plot* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who plots or schemes; a coutriver, a conspirator, a schemer.

"Why, aunt, would you have thought Mr. Sad a *plotter*?"—*Killigrew: Parson's Wedding*, v. 2.

plŏt′-tĕr, plout-er, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *plod* (q.v.).] To plod, to wade, to tramp.

"Miss's pony . . . has *plottered* through, raight o'er into t' meadow."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. ix.

plŏt′-tĭe, *s.* [Plot (3), *v.*] A sort of mulled wine. (*Scotch.*)

plŏt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Plot (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

Surv.: The art of describing or laying down on paper, &c., the several angles and lines of a tract of ground surveyed by a theodolite or like instrument, or a chain.

plotting-scale, *s.*

Surv.: A mathematical instrument used in plotting ground, usually of box-wood, sometimes of brass, ivory, or silver, either a foot or a foot and a half long, and about an inch and a half broad. It consists of two scales of unequal lengths at right angles to each other. The longer scale contains a slit, or dovetail groove, nearly its whole length, in which slides a button carrying the cross scale.

plō′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλωτός (*plōtos*) = sailing, floating; πλώω (*plōō*) = to sail.]

Ornith.: Darter, Snake-neck; a genus of Pelecanidæ, with four species, from the tropical and southern temperate parts of both hemispheres. Bill quite straight, longer than head, terminating in a very sharp point; face and throat naked; nostrils linear; feet short and robust; tail very long, the feathers stiff and elastic.

plough (*gh* silent), ***ploh, *plou, *plouh, plow, *plowe, *ploughe,** *s.* [Icel. *plógr* = a plough; cog. with Sw. *plog*; Dan. *plov*; O. Fries. *ploch*; Ger. *pflug*; O. H. Ger. *pflure*; Lith. *plugas*; Russ. *pluge*. *Ploh* occurs in A.S. in the sense of plough-land, but the true A.S. word for plough is *sulh.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

*(2) Plough-land, arable land.

"Ne plot ns *ploh*."—*A.S. Leechdoms*, iii. 236.

(3) Ploughed land; land in cultivation with the plough.

"The dusty *ploughs* on the hill caused hounds to look to their huntsmen to carry on the business for them."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*(4) A hide or carucate of land.

"Johan myn eldeste soue shalle have *plowes* fyve."
Coke's Tale of Gamelyn.

*2. *Fig.:* Tillage, cultivation, agriculture, husbandry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An implement for making a furrow in land, the object being to stir the soil, make a bed for seed, cover seed, hill up earth to crops, lay out lines for planting trees or shrubs, and for other purposes, according to construction. It may be drawn either by animal or by steam power. Ploughs drawn by animal power, *i.e.* by horses or oxen, are divided into swing-ploughs and wheel-ploughs, the former being without wheels. The wheel-plough has a forward carriage to regulate the depth of furrow, one wheel running on the land and the other in the furrow. Besides these there are also ploughs for special purposes: as, subsoil ploughs, draining-ploughs, &c. A balance-plough is one in which two sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to an iron frame, moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the balance-plough can be used without turning. Balance-ploughs are used in steam ploughing. [Gang-plough.]

¶ For other varieties, as *double-furrow-plough, double-mouldboard-plough, ice-plough, turnwrest-plough,* and *steam-plough,* see under the several heads.

2. *Bookbind.:* An implement for cutting and smoothing the edges of books. It consists of two cheeks connected together by two guides and a screw passing through both cheeks. In one of the cheeks is fixed a cutting-blade. It is worked by hand with a backward and forward motion.

3. *Weav.:* An instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

4. *Wood-work:* A grooving-plane in which the adjustable fence is secured to two transverse stems which pass through the stock of the plane, and are secured by wedges or screws. It is fitted with eight irons of various sizes, and is used in making grooves in door-stiles to receive the panel, and for similar purposes.

¶ *The Plough:*

Astron.: Charles's Wain; the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear.

¶ *To put one's hand to the plough:* To begin or set about a task or undertaking. (*Fig.*) The allusion is to Luke ix. 62.

***plough-alms,** *s.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

plough-beam, *s.* That portion of the frame to which the standard is attached and to whose forward end the draft is applied.

***plough-bote,** *s.* Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

"A right of cutting and carrying away wood for house-bote, *plough-bote*, &c."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

plough-clevis, *s.* The stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plough-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired.

plough-gang, plough-gate, *s.* As much land as can be cultivated by one plough in the year. It has been variously estimated, from thirteen acres (*Scotch*). As now regulated by various statutes for the conversion of statute labour, it is held to mean fifty acres (*Scotch*) or £70 of rental.

plough-hale, *s.* The handle of a plough. [Hale, *v.*]

plough-head, *s.* The clevis of a plough.

plough-iron, *s.* The coulter of a plough.

"Here is now the smith's note for shoeing, and *plough-irons*."—*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

plough-land, *plow-lond, *s.*

1. Land under the plough or fit for tillage; arable land, ploughed land.

*2. As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a day.

"*Plowlond*, that a plow may tylle on a day."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*3. As much land as a team of oxen can plough in a year; a hide or carucate of land.

"In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *plough-lands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

***plough-meat, *plow-meat,** *s.* Food made of corn, as distinguished from flesh, eggs, milk, &c.

plough-mell, *s.* A small wooden hammer or mallet attached to the plough.

Plough Monday, *s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the end of the Christmas holidays, on which the ploughmen used to resume their work. On this day they used also to draw a plough from door to door, and ask for money to buy drink.

"*Plough Monday* next after that the twelftide is past,
Bids out with the plough." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

plough-paddle, *s.* [Plough-staff.]

plough-point, *s.* A detachable share at the extreme front end of the plough-body, forming an apex to the junction of the mould-board, sole, and landside.

plough-shoe, *s.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it from penetrating the soil.

***plough-silver,** *s.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's land.

plough-sock, *s.* A ploughshare. (*Scotch.*)

plough-staff, plough-paddle, *s.*

1. A paddle to clean the coulter and share of a plough from weeds or earth; a pettle.

2. A plough-handle.

*** plough-star, * plow-star,** *s.* The Bearward, Arcturus (q.v.).

"Thee, *plow-star*, eke Arcture."
Stonyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 528.

***plough-start, *plough-stert,** *s.* A plough-handle.

plough-stuff, *s.* Curved wood, generally ash, used for ploughs.

***plough-swain, *plow-swain,** *s.* A ploughman.

plough-tail, *s.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

plough-tree, *s.* A plough-handle.

"I held my *plough-tree* just the same."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxxiv.

plough-truck, *s.* A riding attachment to a plough.

† plough-witchers, *s. pl.* The name given to the mummers in Huntingdonshire.

"One of the *plough-witchers* often wore a cow's skin."
—*Notes & Queries*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 86.

† plough-witching, *s.* The performance of the plough-witchers (q.v.).

"The mummers are called plough-witchers, and their ceremony *plough-witching*."—*Notes & Queries*, May 19, 1860, p. 381.

plough-wright, * plow-write, *s.* A mechanic who makes and repairs ploughs, &c.

plough (*gh* silent) (1), **plow, *plowe,** *v.t.* & **i.** [Plough, *s.*; Dut. *ploeghen*; Ger. *pflugen*; Sw. *ploga.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To till or turn up with a plough, in order to sow seed.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To furrow; to cut or run through, as a plough through land.

"And he and his eight hundred
Shall *plough* the wave no more."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

2. To form as furrows; to furrow.

"Those furrows which the burning share
Of Sorrow *ploughs* untimely there."
Byron: Parisina, xx.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To till or turn up the soil with a plough. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 282.)

* 2. *Fig.:* To prepare the soil or bed for anything.

"Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

¶ (1) *To plough in:* To cover by ploughing: as, To *plough* in wheat.

(2) *To plough up* or *out:* To uncover or bring to the surface by ploughing.

"Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Welden."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

plough (*gh* silent), (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *pluck* (q.v.).] To reject as a candidate at an examination for a degree; to pluck. (*Univ. slang.*)

"These two promising specimens were not *ploughed*."
—*Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 68.

*** plough'-a-ble** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *plough*; *-able.*] Capable of being ploughed; fit to be ploughed; arable.

plough'-boy (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *plough*, and *boy.*] A boy who follows or drives a team in ploughing; a country boy; hence, an ignorant, coarse boy.

plo͞ugh'-ẽr (*gh* silent), **plo͞w'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, v.; *-er.*] One who ploughs land; a cultivator, a ploughman.

"Now I shall tel you who be the *plowers*."—*Latimer: Sermon of the Plow.*

plo͞ugh'-man (*gh* silent), **plo͞w'-mạn**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, v., and *man.*] One who ploughs; one who holds or guides a plough; a farm-labourer who is, or may be, engaged for ploughing.

"No Devonshire *ploughman* or Cornish miner who had taken arms to defend his wife and children against Tourville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ploughman's spikenard, *s.*

Bot.: Inula Conyza, a pubescent plant, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, and branched corymbs of yellow flowers. Frequent on chalky or clayey soils.

plo͞ugh'-shärc, plo͞w'-shäre, * **plowh-schare,** *s.* [Eng. *plough*, s., and *share* = shear (q.v.).]

Agriculture:

1. The portion of a plough which cuts the slice loose below.

"With thy rude *ploughshare*, Death, turn up the sod."
Longfellow: God's Acre.

2. A triangular or heart-shaped blade on a shovel-plough to turn the earth over; and used in tending crops to throw the earth up to the stems of the plants. [Shovel-plough.]

ploughshare-bone, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: A long, slender bone, shaped like a ploughshare, consisting of two or more of the caudal vertebræ of birds anchylosed into a single mass. It supports the quill feathers of the tail.

* **plo͞u-sĭ-ŏc'-ra-çy,** *s.* [Gr. πλούσιος (*plousios*) = a wealthy person, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.]

1. Government by the wealthy classes; plutocracy.

2. People of great wealth and influence.

"Treason against the *plousiocracy*."—*Sidney Smith: Essays from Edinburgh Review.* (Pref.)

plout-er, *v.i.* [Plotter, *v.*]

plo͞ut'-nĕt, po͞ut'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), s., and *net.*] A small, stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.

plŏv'-ẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *plovier* (Fr. *pluvier*) = lit. the rain-bird; formed as if from a Lat. *pluviarius*; from *pluvia* = rain; so called because these birds are said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; Dut. *plevier*; Ital. *piviere.*]

1. *Literally & Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The common English name of several wading birds; spec., the Golden, Yellow, or Green Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis.* In winter the old male has all the upper parts sooty-black, with large golden-yellow spots on the margin of the backs of the feathers, the sides of the head, neck, and breast with ashy-brown and yellowish spots, the throat and lower parts white, the quills black. The summer plumage of the upper parts deep black, the front and sides of the neck pure white, with great black and yellow spots. Lower parts mostly deep black. Length about ten inches. Common in Europe and visits the United States. Its nest, in a depression of the ground, is made of a few dry fibres and stems of grass; the eggs, which are highly esteemed as delicacies, are four in number, cream yellow or oil-green, with large blotches of umber-brown. America has several species of Plovers, of which the Kildeer Plover is abundant in the west. The Green Plover, or Lapwing, is another common species. [Rino-plover, Squatarola, Stilt, Himantopinæ.]

(2) *Pl.* The Charadriidæ (q.v.).

* 2. *Fig.:* A loose woman; a prostitute.

"Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four other gallnuts at night, and I ha neither *plover* nor quail for them."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 5.

plover's page, *s.* The Dunlin, so called from being often seen in company with the plover.

plo͞w, *s. & v.* [Plough, *s. & v.*]

* **plo͞wk,** * **plowke,** *s.* [Pluke, *s.*]

* **plo͞wked,** * **plo͞wk'-ky,** * **plow-kyd,** *a.* [Eng. *plowk*; *-ed*, *-y.*] Covered or marked with pimples.

"He waxes *plowkky* and brekes oute."—*MS. Lincoln, Med.*, f. 204.

plo͞y, *s.* [An abbrev. of *employ* (q.v.).] Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting. (*Scotch.*)

"Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccun *ploy*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

ploy-é (as **plwâ-yê'**), *a.* [O. Fr., pa. par. of *ployer* = to bend, to ply (q.v.).]

Her.: Bowed and bent.

plû-chĕ-ā, *s.* [Named after Pluche, a French abbé.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plucheineæ.

plû-chĕ-ī-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pluche(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

plŭck, * **plocke,** * **plukke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *pluccian*; cogn. with Dut. *plukken*; Icel. *plokka*, *plukka*; Dan. *plukke*; Sw. *plocka*; Ger. *pflücken.*]

1. To gather, to pick, to cull.

"And waste the solitary day
In *plucking* from yon fen the reed."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

2. To pull with force; to tug, to twitch.

"As they pass by, *pluck* Casca by the sleeve."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

3. To pull off with force; to tear off, as clothes.

"*Pluck* away his crop with his feathers."—*Levit.* i. 16.

4. To strip of feathers.

"Since I *pluckt* geese . . . I knew not what 't was to be beaten."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. i.

* 5. To take away, to remove.

"To *pluck* all fears out of you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

* 6. To draw, to receive, to obtain, to derive. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. Chor.)

7. To reject, as a candidate in an examination for degrees, &c., as not coming up to the required standard.

"He went to college, and he got *plucked*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. x.

¶ When degrees are conferred, the name of each person is read out before he is presented to the Vice-Chancellor. The proctor used at one time to walk once up and down the room, and any one who objected to the degree being conferred might signify his dissent by *plucking* or twitching the proctor's gown. This was occasionally done by tradesmen to whom the candidate was in debt. This method of objecting to a candidate has long gone out of use, and the term "plucked" is confined to a person who has failed to satisfy the examiners.

¶ * 1. *To pluck off:* To descend in rank or title; to lower one's self.

2. *To pluck up:*

(1) *Trans.:* To tear up by the roots; to eradicate, to exterminate.

* (2) *Intrans.:* To pluck up courage or spirits.

"*Pluck up*, my heart." *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. i.

3. *To pluck up a heart* or *spirit:* To take or resume courage.

"*Pluck up* thy spirits."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

plŭck (1), *s.* [Pluck, *v.*]

1. The act of plucking; a pull, a draw.

"Industrious Moll, with many a *pluck*,
Unwings the plumage of each duck."
Smart: An Invitation to Mrs. Tyler.

2. The heart, lights, and liver of an animal.

3. Courage, spirit, endurance, resolution.

"If there's the *pluck* of a man among you three, you'll help me."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. l.

4. The act of plucking; the state of being plucked for an examination.

"To avoid the disgrace and hindrance of a *pluck*."—*Farrar: Julian Home*, ch. xxvi.

5. A two-pronged dung-drag.

pluck-penny, *s.* A game.

plŭck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. & Ir. *ploc*, *pluc* = a block, a lump.] A fish, the same as Noble, *s.* (q.v.).

plŭcked, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Having pluck, courage, or endurance. (Used in composition as well-*plucked*, bad-*plucked*, &c.)

"You are a good-*plucked* fellow."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lix.

plŭck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pluck*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which plucks or pulls. (*R. Browning: Sordello*, bk. i.)

2. *Worsted Manuf.:* A machine for straightening or cleaning long wool to render it fit for combing.

plŭck'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *plucky*; *-ly.*] In a plucky or courageous manner; with pluck or spirit.

"The two constables who behaved so *pluckily*."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

* **plŭck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of pluck, timid, faint-hearted.

plŭck'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Having pluck, courage, or spirit; courageous.

"If you're *plucky*, and not over subject to fright."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Smuggler's Leap.

2. Characterized by pluck or spirit; spirited.

"One of the *pluckiest* races ever entered upon."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

plŭff, *v.t.* [Onomatopoetic.] To throw or puff out smoke in quick whiffs; to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair; to set fire to gunpowder. (*Scotch.*)

plŭff, *s.* [Pluff, *v.*]

1. A puff, as of smoke; a small quantity of gunpowder set on fire.

2. A hair-dresser's powder-puff. (*Scotch.*)

plŭf'-fỹ, *a.* [Pluff.] Fluffy, flabby, puffed up.

plŭg, * **plugge,** *s.* [O. Dut. *plugge* = a plug, *pluggen* = to plug; Dut. *plug* = a peg, a bung; Sw. *plugg* = a plug; Dan. *plök* = a peg; Ger. *pflock* = a plug, a peg; all from the Celtic: Irish *ploc*, *pluc* = a plug, a stopper, a bung; Gael. *ploc* = a club, a block, a plug; Wel. *ploc* = a block, a plug.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of wood or other substance used to plug or stop a hole; a stopple.

2. A plug-hat. (*Amer.*)

3. As much tobacco as is put into the mouth at a time to chew; a quid of tobacco.

"In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

4. A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses. (*Amer.*)

"These manufactures are chiefly *plug* and twist tobacco."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 309.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* A block of wood let into a wall of brick or masonry, to afford a hold for nails in fixing the interior finishing.

2. *Dentistry:* Filling for a carious tooth.

3. *Die-sinking:* A cylindrical piece of soft steel, whose end is turned to fit into a matrix. The indented (intaglio) design of the matrix is transferred to the end of the plug when the two are pressed forcibly together. The plug having the design in relief (cameo) is then hardened and becomes a punch, which is used to impress the faces of dies for coining.

4. *Hydraul.-eng.:* A cap closing the top or end of a branch-pipe leading from the main below the pavement, and terminating at a point readily reached for the attachment of hose. A fire-plug (q.v.).

5. *Masonry:* A dowel or cramp.

6. *Mining:* An iron core used in blasting.

7. *Nautical:*

(1) A conical piece of wood used to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are unbent.

(2) A block to stop a hole made by a cannon-ball in a ship.

(3) A stopper for the hole in a boat-bottom.

8. *Ordnance:*

* (1) The wooden stopper in the vent of a petard.

(2) A small tompion in the muzzle of a musket-barrel.

(3) The nipple of a gun.

9. *Rail.-eng.:* A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair.

10. *Steam-eng.:* A fusible plug (q.v.).

11. *Stone-working* (*Pl.*): Inverted wedges with round backs placed in a hole which has been jumped in a rock; a feather or tapered wedge, being driven between the plugs, rends the rock.

¶ *Plug and feather:*

Stone-working: The act or process of rending stones by means of a feather or wedge. [Pluo, *s.*, II. 11.]

plug centre-bit, *s.* A bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made.

plug-hat, *s.* A tall hat, a beaver hat. (*Amer.*)

plug-rod, *s*

Steam-engine:

1. A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree.

2. The air-pump rod.

plug-tap, *s.* A master-tap (q.v.).

plug-tree, *s.* [Plug-rod, 1.]

plug-valve, *s.* A tapering valve fitting into a seat like a faucet.

plŭg, * **plugge,** *v.t.* [Plug, *s.*] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole in.

"In flasks *plugged* with cotton-wool."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

plŭg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plug*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which plugs; specif., a dentist's instrument for packing filling material into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

plŭg'-gĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Plug, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of stopping with a plug.

2. Pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

¶ Plugging the nostril is a temporary remedy in some extreme cases of Epistaxis (q.v.).

plugging-forceps, *s.* A dentist's instrument used in compressing filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

plûke, *s.* [Gael. *plucan.*] A pimple.

plû-kĕ-nĕt'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Plumier after Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Acalypheæ. Climbers, with woody stems, alternate cordate leaves, and four-celled ovary. *Plukenetia corniculata* is cultivated in Amboyna for its leaves, which are used as a potherb.

plŭm, * **plom,** * **plomme,** * **ploume,** * **plowme,** * **plumb, plumme,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *plúme* = a plum, *plúm-trèow* = a plum-tree, from Lat. *prunum* = a plum. (For the change of *r* to *l* cf. *colonel*, from Sp. *coronel:* for the change of *m* to *n*; cf. *venom* = Lat. *venenum; vellum* = Fr. *vélin; lime-tree* for *line-tree*, &c.) Thus *plum* is a doublet of *prune*, s. (q.v.); Icel. *plóma, plumma*; Sw. *plommon*; Dan. *blomme*; Low Ger. *plumme*; Ger. *pflaume*; Dut. *pruim.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

* 3. A kind of game.

4. In commercial slang £100,000 sterling, and hence a large sum or fortune generally.

"He had a nice *plum* of his own, and lived inexpensively."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 280.

* 5. A person possessed of a large sum or fortune.

"If any *plum* in the city will lay me a hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings . . . I will take the wager."—*Tatler*, No. 124.

II. *Bot. & Hort.:* The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, the Common Plum, a sub-species of *P. communis* (*Sir J. Hooker*), or that tree itself. It is a native of the Caucasus and Asia Minor, whence it was introduced into Europe at a very early period. As it is now in gardens, it is a tree of fifteen or twenty feet high, generally with spineless branches, ovate or lanceolate leaves, and white flowers, single or in pairs; the fruit is a fleshy drupe with a hard kernel, and a skin covered with a glaucous bloom. It has run into more than three hundred varieties. [Prune.]

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of a plum.

* **plum-broth,** *s.* Broth containing plums or raisins.

plum-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Astrotricha pterocarpa, an umbellifer, family Hydrocotylidæ.

plum-cake, *s.* A cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

plum-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of a plum; dark purple.

plum-disease, *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: A disease of the fruit of the plum and some other trees. It produces malformations, called pods or pockets. The parts so affected are long, flat, and light coloured. The disease is produced by a fungus, *Exoascus Pruni.*

plum-pie, *s.* A pie containing plums.

* **plum-porridge,** *s.* Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

"A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas day, eat very plentifully of his *plum-porridge*."—*Addison.*

plum-pudding, *s.* A pudding containing plums, currants, and other fruit.

Plum-pudding dog: A Dalmatian dog.

* *Plum-pudding stone:*

Geology:

1. A conglomerate, with flint pebbles.

2. [Pudding-stone.]

plum-tree, *s.* The same as Plum, *s.*, II.

* **plŭm,** *a.* [Plim, Plump.] Plump.

"The Italians proportion it [Beauty] big and *plum*."—*Florio: Montaigne*, p. 269.

plŭm, *v.t.* [Plum, *a.*] To stuff up; to cajole: as, To *plum* a person up with a tale. (*Slang.*)

* **plŭm,** *adv.* [Plumb, *adv.*]

plû'-mage (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Fr., from *plume* = a feather.] [Plume, *s.*] The feathers which cover a bird.

"Preening his *plumage*." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

¶ Darwin shows that it is different in various immature and mature birds of the same species, that it sometimes varies with the change of season, that there is a tendency to analogous variation in it, and that these changes can be transmitted by inheritance. There is a relation between changes of plumage and the protection of the bird against its enemies.

plû'-măs'-sa-rў, *s.* [Fr. *plumasserie.*] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

plû-măs'-sĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

plû-ma-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pluma* = a feather.]

Zool.: A family of Plumatellidæ (q.v.). It has the cœnœcium tubular, the tubes distinct, and the ectocyst pergamentaceous. Twelve species are known.

plû-ma-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plumatell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of phylactolæmatous Polyzoa, sub-order Lophopea. The cœnœcium is rooted. The family is divided into two groups: (1) Comprising the genera in which the lophophore is furnished with two long arms, Pectinatella, Lophopus, Alcyonella, and Plumatella; (2) Containing a single genus, Fredericella.

* **plŭmb** (*b* silent) (1), *s.* [Plum, *s.*]

plŭmb (*b* silent) (2), * **plom,** * **plomb,** * **plome,** * **plomme,** * **plum,** * **plumme,** *s., a., & adv.* [Fr. *plomb* = lead, a plumb-line, from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to prove the perpendicularity of work.

"With corde and *plumme* thai wrought."
Cursor Mundi, 22,447.

2. A shot or weight used to sink a fishing line. (*Cotton: Complete Angler*, ch. xi.)

3. A deep pool in a river or stream. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular, vertical.

C. *As adverb:*

1. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the horizon. [Plump, *adv.*]

"*Plumb* down he falls." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 931.

2. Exactly, directly, plump. (*Amer.*)

plumb-bob, *s.* A conoidally shaped piece of metal suspended by a cord attached to its upper end, and used for determining vertical, or, in connection with a level or straight edge, horizontal lines.

plumb-centre, plumb-centre, *adv.* Directly at the centre; point-blank.

"We sped 'em both fire . . . *plumb-centre* at young Randolph."—*Mayne Reid: Oceola*, p. 415.

plumb-joint, *s.* A lap-joint soldered.

plumb-level, *s.* [Level, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

plumb-line, *s.*

1. The cord by which a plumb-bob is suspended.

2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a line directed to the centre of gravity of the earth.

plumb-rule, *s.* A narrow board with a plumb-line. It is used by masons, carpenters, &c., for proving the perpendicularity of work.

plŭmb (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Plumb, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular or vertical line.

2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water.

II. *Fig.:* To ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or extent of; to test, to sound.

"The depths of liability will never be *plumbed* by a railway company until they have slain a field-marshal."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1884.

plŭm-bā'-ğĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbag(o)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Plumbaginaceæ. It has the styles united.

plŭm'-ba-ğĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *plumbag(o)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa.* It is extracted by ether, and crystallizes from alcohol in delicate tufted needles or prisms, having a biting after-taste. Nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

plŭm-băğ-ĭ-nā'-çē-æ, plŭm-ba-ğĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbago*, genit. *plumbaginis*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Leadworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, tribe Cortusales. Herbs or undershrubs, with alternate or clustered, undivided, exstipulate, somewhat sheathing leaves, occasionally dotted. Flowers in loose panicles or in heads; calyx tubular, plaited, persistent, sometimes coloured; corolla thin, monopetalous or with five petals; stamens definite, opposite the petals, ovary superior, of five, three, or four valvate carpels, one-celled, one-seeded. Fruit a nearly indehiscent utricle. Sea coasts in many lands. Known genera eleven, species 231 (*Lindley*), genera ten, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

plŭm-băğ'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumbago*, genit. *plumbaginis.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago.

plŭm-bā'-gō, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *plombagine.*]

1. *Min.:* The same as Graphite (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Plumbaginaceæ. Flowers nearly sessile, consisting of elongated spikes. *Plumbago europæa* is employed by beggars to create artificial sores, to excite pity. Its root is very acrid, and in small doses is as good an emetic as ipecacuanha. The root of *P. scandens* is used in St. Domingo as a blistering agent. It is applied externally in diseases of the ear, and given internally in hepatic obstructions. The sliced root of *P. rosea* (or *coccinea*) is a vesicatory, but inferior to cantharides. It is also a sialogogue, and is given in India for secondary syphilis and leprosy. *P. Zeylonica* is a vesicatory, antiperiodic, and sudorific.

plŭmb-ăl'-lŏ-phāne, *s.* [Lat. *plumb(um)* = lead, and Eng. *allophane.*]

Min.: A variety of Allophane (q.v.), containing some lead. Found at Monte Vecchio, Sardinia.

† **plŭm'-bāte,** *s.* [Eng. *plumb(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of plumbic acid (q.v.).

plŭm-bē'-an, plŭm-bē'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumbeus*, from *plumbum* = lead.]

1. *Lit.:* Consisting of, or resembling, lead.

"A *plumbean* flexible rule."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 411.

* 2. *Fig.:* Dull, heavy, stupid.

"Till I have endoctrinated your *plumbeous* cerebrosities."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

plŭm'-bĕine, *s.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the pseudomorph of galena after pyromorphite, in the belief that it was a new species.

plŭmb'-ẽr (*b* silent), * **plŭm'-mẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *plombier*, from *plomb* = lead.]

1. One who plumbs.

2. One who works in lead; specif., one who fits up and repairs pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas; covers roofs with sheet-lead, &c.

¶ The Plumbers (incorporated 1612) are one of the London Companies.

plumber-block, *s.* [Pillow-block.]

plumber's force-pump, *s.* A pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. It may be attached to the delivery end of the pipe so as to act by suction, or may be applied elsewhere, effecting the desired object by hydraulic pressure.

plumber's solder, *s.* [Solder.]

* **plŭmb'-ẽr-ў** (*b* silent), * **plŭm'-mẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *plumber*; *-y.*]

1. Work in lead; lead-works; a place where plumbing is carried on.

2. The business or trade of a plumber; plumbing.

"Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his lovery
While the rest are damned to the *plumbery*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 1.

plŭmb-ẽ'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *plumb(o)-*, and Eng. *ethyl.*]

Chem.: $Pb_2(C_2H_5)_3$. A basic compound produced by the action of iodide of ethyl on an alloy of lead and sodium, and dissolving out from the mixture with ether, from which it is deposited as a white amorphous powder. It combines with acids to form salts, and is capable of yielding a hydrated oxide having a powerful alkaline reaction.

plŭm'-bĭc, *a.* [Lat. *plumb(um)* = lead; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, lead.

* **plumbic-acid,** *s.*

Chem.: The old name for dioxide of lead, PbO_2 (see Lead-oxide), and so called because it is capable of combining with bases to form definite salts, sometimes termed plumbates.

plumbic-ochre, *s.* [Massicot.]

plŭm-bĭf'-er-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing lead.

plŭmb'-ĭng (*b* silent), *s.* [The senses I. 3 & II., from *plumb*, v.; in the other sense more directly from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, process, or occupation, of casting and working in lead, and applying it to purposes connected with buildings: as roofs, pipes, &c.

2. The lead piping and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas throughout a building.

3. The act of sounding or ascertaining the depth of anything: as, of water.

II. *Min.:* The act or process of sounding or searching among mines.

plŭm-bĭ'-ŏ-dĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumb(o)-*, and Eng. *iodite.*]

Min.: The same as Schwartzembergite (q.v.).

* **plŭmb'-lĕss** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *plumb* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] Not capable of being measured or sounded with a plumb-line; unfathomable.

"In the *plumbless* depths of the past."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. xv.

plŭm-bo-, *pref.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.] Connected with, or derived from, lead.

plŭm-bŏ-căl'-çĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *calcite.*]

Min.: A variety of calcite (q.v.), containing some carbonate of lead. Found at Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire.

plŭm-bŏ-cū'-prĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *cuprite.*]

Min.: The same as Cuproplumbite (q.v.).

plŭm-bŏ-gŭm'-mĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *gummite.*]

Min.: A mineral found in thin, botryoidal, or mammillated crusts. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 4 to 6·4; lustre, gum like; colour, very various; translucent; brittle. Compos.: very varying, but is probably a hydrated phosphate of alumina and lead. Occurs, with lead ores, at various localities, but principally at Huel Goet, Brittany, and Pontgibaud, Auvergne.

plŭm-bŏ-măn'-gan-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *manganite.*]

Min.: A massive mineral, of a dark steel-gray colour, which becomes of a bronze tinge by exposure. An analysis yielded: manganese, 49·0; lead, 30·68; sulphur, 20·73 = 100·41; proposed formula, $3Mn_2S+PbS$.

plŭm-bŏ-rĕs'-ĭn-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*; Eng. *resin*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Plumbogummite (q.v.).

plŭm-bŏ-scheĕ'-lĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *scheelite.*]

Min.: The same as Stolzite (q.v.).

plŭm-bŏ-stăn'-nĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *stannite.*]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, found in the province of Huaucané, Peru. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4·5 (?); lustre, somewhat metallic; colour, gray; feel, greasy. Analysis yielded: sulphur, 25·14; antimony, 16·98; tin, 16·30; lead, 30·66; iron, 10·18; zinc, 0·74 = 100.

plŭm'-bŏ-stĭb, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Lat. *stib(ium)* = antimony.]

Min.: The same as Boulangerite (q.v.).

plŭm-bŏ-tĕll'-ŭ-rĭte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *tellurite.*]

Min.: The same as Altaite (q.v.).

plŭm-bō-tĕt-ra-mē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*; Gr. τετρά (*tetra*) = four, and Eng. *methyl.*]

Chem.: $Pb_2C_4H_{12}$. A colourless mobile liquid obtained by treating chloride of lead with zinc methyl. It has the odour of camphor, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 160°, but decomposes a few degrees above that temperature.

plŭm-bō-trĭ-mē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *trimethyl.*]

Chem.: $Pb_2C_9H_9$. Metbplumbethyl. Has not yet been obtained in the free state, but its salts are readily formed by treating plumbotetramethyl with acids. Plumbotrimethyl chloride, $PbMe_3Cl$, crystallizes in long needles, resembling chloride of lead, slightly soluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

plŭm'-bŭm, *s.* [Lat.] Lead (q.v.).

plûme, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluma* = a feather, a piece of down; cf. Ger. *pflaum* = foam.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A feather of a bird; especially a long or conspicuous feather.

* 2. Plumage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 186.)

3. A feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; anything resembling a feather or worn as such an ornament.

"Thou, too, of the snow-white *plume*,
Whose realm refused thee even a tomb."
Byron: Ode from the French.

* II. *Fig.:* A token of honour; the prize of a contest. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 161.)

B. *Bot.:* A plumule (q.v.).

plume-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Epimachus, and the sub-family Epimachinæ.

* **plume-dark,** *a.* Dark with wings or birds. (*Thomson: Autumn*, 868.)

plume-maker, *s.* A maker of plumes; a feather-dresser.

plume-moths, *s. pl.* [Pterophorina].

plume-nutmeg, *s.* [Atherospermaceæ.]

* **plume-plucked,** *a.* Humbled, abased. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

plûme, *v.t.* [Plume, *s.*]

1. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to prune.

"Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 2. To strip of feathers; to pluck.

"Such animals as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* 3. To strip, to pillage, to rob, to plunder.

"One whom, instead of banishing a day,
You should have *plum'd* of all his borrow'd honours."
Dryden: Maiden Queen, ii.

* 4. To set as a plume. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 989.)

5. To adorn with plumes or feathers.

"Farewell the *plumed* troops."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

6. To pride, to value, to boast. (Used reflexively, and followed by *on.*)

"The idea of a man *pluming himself on* his virtue."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

¶ It was formerly followed by *in* or *with.*

"Porson, if he was alive, might *plume himself with* it."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 442.

plûmed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Plume, *v.*]

plumed-birds, *s. pl.* [Plume-birds.]

plumed-prominent, *s.*

Entom.: *Ptilophora plumigera*, a British moth.

plûme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *plume*; *-less.*] Destitute of feathers or plumes.

"The closed hearse, *plumeless* and void of all forms, modes, shows of grief."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1885.

plûme'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *plume*; dim. suff. *-let.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little plume.

2. *Bot.:* A little plumule.

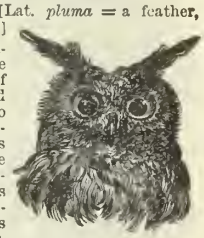
"When rosy *plumelets* tuft the larch."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xc. 1.

* **plûm'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *plume*; *-ry.*] Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes; plumage.

"The bird of gorgeous *plumery*."
Southey: Kehama, x. 20.

plû'-mĭ-corn, *s.* [Lat. *pluma* = a feather, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Feather-horns, a name given to the tufts of feathers on the head in the genus Bubo (q.v.). They are sometimes called horns and ear-tufts; the latter name is especially misleading, as they have no connection with the organs of hearing. The *meatus auditorius* on each side is situated below the plumicorns, approximately on a level with the eye.



HEAD OF BUBO MAXIMUS.

plû-mĭ-ĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plumier(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. The ovary is double, the seeds naked.

plû-mĭ-ĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Plumier, a French traveller and botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plumiereæ (q.v.), from South America. Trees or shrubs with tufts of fleshy leaves at the extremities of the branches, and funnel-shaped corollas. *Plumieria rubra* is called, in the West Indies, from its sweet scent, the Red Jasmine. *P. acuminata*, the Khair Champa of India—a small elegant tree, with the flowers white and yellow, with a red tinge—is also delightfully fragrant. The leaves of *P. acutifolia*, made into a poultice, are applied in India to swellings; the milky sap is a rubefacient in rheumatic pains, and the root is a violent cathartic.

* **plû-mĭj'-ẽr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *plumiger*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *gero* = to wear.] Having or bearing feathers; feathered.

* **plû-mĭl'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *plumula*, dimin. from *pluma* = a feather, and *forma* = a form.] Having the shape or form of a plume or feather.

* **plû'-mĭ-pĕd, plû'-mĭ-pēde,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *plumipes*, genit. *plumipedis*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *plumipède.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having feet covered with feathers.

B. *As subst.:* A bird which has its feet covered with feathers.

* **plûm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *plum(e)*; *-ist.*] A dealer in or preparer of feathers for plumes.

plû-mĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *plum(a)* = a feather; suff. *-ites* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Jamesonite (q.v.).

***plŭm'-kĕt,** *a.* [Lat. *plumbeus* = leaden.] Lead-coloured.

"Cæsius, and glaucus, is blew or greye, as the skye is whan it hath little speckes of grey cloudes in a fayre daye, as it were a *plumket* colour."—*Udal: Flowres for Latine Speaking*, fo. 192.

plŭm'-mĕr (1), *s.* [PLUMBER.]

Plŭm'-mĕr (2), *s.* [From Dr. Plummer, who first compounded the pills.] (See the compound.)

Plummer's pills, *s. pl.*

Old Pharm.: Pills formed of levigate calomel, the precipitated sulphur of antimony, each two drams, with three drams of the gum and one of the resin of guiaicum, mixed together into a mass with the balsam of Copaivi. Recommended for spots, pimples, scrofula, &c. If for the balsam of copaivi there be substituted castor oil, the pill becomes the Compound Calomel Pill of the British Pharmacopæia.

***plŭm'-mĕr-ў,** *s.* [PLUMBERY.]

plŭm'-mĕt, * plom-et, * plom-met, * plum-bet, *s.* [Fr. *plombet*, dimin. from *plomb* = lead.]

I. A plug of lead or other metal used for sounding.

"And deeper than did ever *plummet* sound
I'll drown my book." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Anything used as a test or gauge.

"Too deep for the *plummet* of thought."
Cowper: Aspirations after God.

3. A ball of lead for a plumb-line.

* 4. A weight.

"God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your soul."—*Duppa.*

* 5. A pencil of solid lead, used by schoolboys to rule paper for writing on.

6. The pommel of a sword. (*Scotch.*)

plŭm'-mĭng, *s.* [PLUMB, *v.*]

Mining: The operation of finding, by means of a mine-dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

plŭm'-mў, *a.* [Eng. *plum*, s.; *-y.*] Desirable, advantageous, good.

"For the sake of getting something *plummy*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

plû'-mōse, plû'-mōs, *a.* [Lat. *plumosus*, from *pluma* = a feather; Fr. *plumeux;* Sp. *plumoso;* Ital. *piumoso.*]

Ord. Lang. & Nat. Science: Resembling feathers; feathery (q.v.).

plumose-antimony, plumose-ore, *s.* [JAMESONITE.]

plû'-mō-şīte, *s.* [Lat. *plumos(us)* = with feathers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite (q.v.). It was formerly regarded as a distinct species.

plû-mŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *plumosite.*] The quality or state of being plumose.

plû'-mŏŭs, *a.* [PLUMOSE.]

plŭmp, * plomp, * plompe, * plumpe, *a.* & *s.* [From the same root as *plim* (q.v.), hence = swollen; cogn. with O. Dut. *plomp* = rude, dull; Sw. *plump* = clownish, coarse; Dan. *plump* = clumsy, vulgar, from *plump* = heavy, clumsy, blunt.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Swelled out; swollen, as with fat or flesh; full of habit; fleshy, chubby; stout in body.

"Banish *plump* Jack, and banish all the world."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Full, distended.

"The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring."
Carew: To my Friend G. N.

* 3. Rude, clownish, boorish.

"Rude and *plompe* beestis can not vnderstone wysedom."—*Caxton: Reynard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 100.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A crowd, a throng. (*Morte Arthure*, 2199.)

† 2. A cluster, a clump; a number together; a flock. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 3.)

plump-armed, *a.* Having plump, well-rounded, or fat arms.

plump-faced, *a.* Having a plump, fat face.

plŭmp (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [PLUMP, *a.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make fat, to fatten; to swell out, to disteud.

"*Plump'd* with bloating dropsy."
Armstrong: Imit. of Shakespeare.

2. *Fig.:* To puff up, to swell.

"*Plumped* up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designs."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To swell out, to become fat; to grow plumpy.

2. *Fig.:* At an election to give a plumper for a candidate. [PLUMPER (1), s., 2.]

"To *plump* for the candidate of his choice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

plŭmp (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [PLUMP, *adv.*; cogn. with Dut. *plompen* = to plunge; Dan. *plumpe* = to plump, to souse; Sw. *plumpa* = to plump, to fall; Ger. *plumpen* = to fall plump.]

A. *Trans.:* To throw or cause to fall heavily and suddenly.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunge or fall like a heavy mass of dead matter; to fall plump, to plop.

"Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 492.

plŭmp, *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A corrupt. of *plumb* (2), s.; cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo* = to fall plump (lit. like lead); Fr. *à plomb* = downright; Dut. *plomp* = plump; Ger. *plump.*] [PLUMP (2), *v.*]

A. *As adv.:* Plumb; down straight; with a heavy fall; suddeuly, heavily; as, To come down *plump.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Downright; falling straight and heavily: as, a *plump* shower.

2. Downright, plain, unqualified, blunt; as, a *plump* lie.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A heavy, sudden fall; a plop.

2. A sudden, heavy shower of rain. (*Scotch.*)

* ¶ *To run a plump:* To run together; to run amuck.

"Thus they *ran a plumpe* through Saint Nicholas' shambles."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

plŭmp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *plump* (1), v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who or that which makes plump or fat; that which swells out or distends; specif., a soft ball, which old ladies who had lost their teeth put in their mouths to plump their cheeks out.

"She dexterously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws."
Swift: Miscellanies.

2. At elections (*English*):

(1) A vote given to a single candidate by a man who has the right to vote for two or more candidates, when more than one has to be elected. Thus, if at an election there are two vacancies to be filled, and a voter who is entitled to two votes gives a single vote in favour of one particular candidate, he is said to *plump* for him, or to give him a *plumper.*

"Mr. Brooke's success must depend on *plumpers*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. ii.

(2) A voter who plumps for a particular candidate.

plŭmp'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *plump; -er.*] A downright, unqualified lie. (*Colloquial.*)

***plŭmp'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *plump*, a.; *-ing.*] Fat, plump, sleek.

"His flesh more *plumping* and his looks enlightning."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiv.

plŭmp'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plump*, adv.; *-ly.*] Roundly, flatly, plainly; without reserve.

plŭmp'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plump*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being plump; fatness; fulness of habit; sleekness.

"The *plumpness* of the flesh."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

plŭmp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *plump*, a.; *-y.*] Fat, plump, sleek. (See ex. under PINK, *a.*)

plû'-mu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *plumul(e); -ar.*] Of the nature of a plumule; resembling a plumule. (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

plû-mu-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *plumula* = a little feather, dimin. from *pluma.*] [PLUME.]

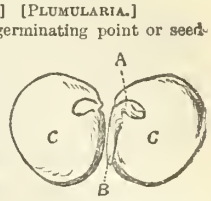
Zool.: The typical genus of Plumulariдæ. *Plumularia pinnata* has tall, whitish, jointed stems. It is four to seven inches high.

plûm-u-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumulari(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, suborder Campanularia. Hydrothecæ sessile, polypites with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a central proboscis. Reproductive zoöids always fixed.

plû'-mule, *s.* [Fr.] [PLUMULARIA.]

Bot.: A minute germinating point or seed-bud within the cotyledon of a dicotyledonous plaut, or at one side of the cotyledon in a monocotyledonous one. It is a continuation of the tendrils, but it buds upward, while the radicle does so downward. It is part of the embryo, and may be divided into caulicle and gemmule (q.v.).



PEA SPLIT OPEN,
Showing, A. Plumule; B. Radicle; C, C. Cotyledons.

plû'-mў, * plû'-mĭe, *a.* [Eng. *plum(e); -y.*]

1. Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans received him soft."
Milton: P. R., iv. 588.

2. Adorned with or bearing a plume; plumed. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xix.)

* 3. Leafy.

"Fish own the pools, and birds the *plumy* trees."
Blackie: Lays of the Highlands, p. 130.

* 4. Resembling feathers or down; feathery downy. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xii.)

plŭn'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Ger. *plündern* = to plunder, from *plunder* = trumpery, trash, baggage; Dan. *plyndre;* Sw. *plundra;* O. Dut. *plunderen, plonderen;* Dut. *plundren.* The word was first introduced between 1630 and 1640, A.D., and, according to Fuller, was of Dutch [German] origin, and first introduced by the soldiers who had fought under Gustavus Adolphius (*Church Hist.*, bk. xii., § 4, 33; also cf. bk. ix., § 4).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pillage, to rob, to strip; to take goods or property forcibly from.

"Their killing is no murder, their *plundering* theft; neighbour no robbery."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

2. To take by open force; to pillage.

B. *Intrans.:* To pillage; to rob.

plŭn'-dĕr, *s.* [PLUNDER, *v.*]

1. The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

"*Plunder*, both name and thing, was unknown in England till the beginning of the war, and the war began not till Sept. an. 1642."—*Heylin: Animadversions on Fuller's Church Hist.*, p. 196.

2. That which is plundered or taken by open force from another body; spoil, pillage, prey.

3. That which is taken by theft or fraud.

4. (Reverting to the original meaning of the Ger. *plunder.*) Personal baggage or luggage; goods, effects. (This use of the word is now confined to America.)

plŭn'-dĕr-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *plunder; -age.*]

Mar. Law: The embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plŭn'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plunder; -er.*] One who plunders or pillages; a robber, a pillager.

"Near Sibyl's Cross the *plunderers* stray."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 33.

*** plŭn'-dĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *plunder; -ous.*] Plundering, pillaging. (*Carlyle.*)

plŭnġe, *plonge, *plounge, *ploung-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *plonger*, from a Low Lat. "*plumbico* (not found), from Lat. *plumbum* = lead; the meaning is thus to fall like lead; to fall plumb or plump.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or force into water or other fluid substance; to immerse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 64.)

2. To thrust or force into any substance or body easily penetrable.

"The deft wielder of the deadly weapon is sure to *plunge* it with fatal accuracy and directness into some vital spot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

3. To force, to drive, to thrust.

"*Plunged* him into a cell
Of great piled stones." *Tennyson.*

* 4. To baptize by immersion.

5. To force, thrust, or drive into any

condition or state, so as to be enveloped or surrounded by it.

"But Jove forbids, who *plunges* those he hates
In fierce contention and in vain debates."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 446.

* 6. To embarrass, to entangle.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust, force, or drive one's self into water or other fluid substance; to immerse one's self; to dive.

"Now on the mountain-wave on high they ride,
Then downward *plunge* beneath th' involving tide."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

* 2. To rush or fall into a state or condition, by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed: as, To *plunge* into debt.

3. To throw the body forward, and the hind legs up, as a horse.

4. To bet heavily and recklessly on a race, or other contest. (*Racing slang.*)

"Even in a field of sixteen runners men will *plunge*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

plŭnge, * plonge, *s.* [PLUNGE, *v.*]

I. A dive, pitch, rush, or leap into water, or other fluid substance.

2. A rushing, leaping, or falling into any state or condition by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed.

* 3. A state of difficulty or distress by which one is surrounded or overwhelmed; strait, distress.

"Any thing at a *plunge*, would be received which came to his relief."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 6.

4. The act of pitching or throwing the body forward, and the hind legs up, as au unruly horse.

5. Reckless, heavy betting. (*Racing slang.*)

"She was made the medium of a heavy *plunge*."—*Standard*, Dec. 7, 1885.

plunge-bath, *s.* A large bath in which a person can wholly immerse himself.

plunge-pole, *s.* [PLUNGER, II. 3.]

* **plŭn-ġeŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *plongeon*, from *plonger* = to plunge.] A sea-fowl, the diver.

plŭnġ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plung(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which plunges.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race or other contest.

"A few *plungers* were clever enough to lay 100 to 8."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) A cavalry-man. (*Mil. slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordn.:* A form of striker used in some breech-loading fire-arms; a firing-pin.

2. *Pottery:* A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel into a creamy consistence.

3. *Pumping:* A long solid cylinder employed as a piston in a force-pump. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

plunger-bucket, *s.* A bucket without a valve. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

plunger-pole, *s.* [PLUNGER, II. 3.]

plunger-pump, *s.* A pump having a solid piston (plunger) which acts by displacement of the water in the barrel, in contradistinction to a bucket-pump which has a hollow piston (bucket) through which the water passes during the down stroke, to be lifted when the bucket rises.

plŭnġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PLUNGE, *v.*]

plunging-bath, *s.* A plunge-bath (q.v.).

plunging-battery, *s.*

Electr.: A battery so arranged that the plates may be readily lowered into their cells, or raised therefrom when not required for use.

plunging-fire, *s.*

Gunnery: Shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank; a discharge of fire-arms poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

* **plŭnġ'-ў, * plung-ie,** *a.* [PLUNGE, *v.*] Wet, rainy.

"Weate *plungie* cloudes."—*Chaucer: Boetius*, bk. i.

* **plŭñ'-kĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc* = white; cf. *plumket.*] A kind of gray or grayish-blue colour.

plû'-pĕr-fĕct, *a.* [Lat. *plus(quam) perfectum* = more (than) perfect.] [PERFECT, *a.*]

Gram.: A term applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that the action or event spoken of had taken place previous to another action or event.

plû'-ral, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *plurel* (Fr. *pluriel*), from Lat. *pluralis* = plural, pertaining to more than one; *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Implying or containing more than one; consisting of two or more.

"Elected by a suffrage based on the property *plural* vote."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to that number or form of a word which denotes more than one, or any number except one. Some languages, as Greek, have a dual number to denote that two are spoken of, in which case the plural denotes three or more. [DUAL.]

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: That number or form of a word which denotes or expresses more than one. [A. 2.]

* **plû'-ral-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *plural; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being plural; plurality.

2. The state or condition of a pluralist; the state or system of holding more benefices or livings than one.

"The remarkable *pluralisms* among the clergy."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

plû'-ral-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *plural; -ist.*] A clerk who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice or living with cure of souls.

"Of the parochial clergy a large proportion were *pluralists*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

plû-răl'-ĭ-tў, * plu-ral-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from Lat. *pluralitatem*, accus. of *pluralitas*, from *pluralis* = plural (q.v.); Ital. *pluralità*; Sp. *pluralidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The quality or state of being plural, or of implying or expressing more than one.

"The *plurality* of the verb and the neutrality of the noun."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

2. The state or condition of being more than one; a number consisting of two or more.

"*Pluralitie* of kings did euer losse procure."
Warner: Albions England, bk. xii.

3. A state of being or having a greater number; a majority, an excess.

"Mr. Cleveland has a *plurality* of 1,276 votes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1884.

* 4. The greater part; the majority.

"No one can claim for the *plurality*, counted by heads, such pure motive and such high intelligence."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

II. *Ecclesiastical Law (English):*

1. The holding of two or more benefices or livings with cure of souls at the same time. Pluralities are now illegal, by 1 & 2 Vict., c. 106, except where the benefices are of small value and with small populations, and are situate within three miles of each other.

"The clergy restricted from lay employments, *pluralities* restrained, and residence enforced."—*Green: Hist. Eng. People*, ch. vi., § 6.

2. One of two or more benefices or livings held by one clerk at the same time.

"Who ingross many *pluralities* under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of souls."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

plû-ral-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e); -ation.*]

* 1. The act of pluralizing; the attribution of plurality to a person or thing by the use of a plural pronoun.

2. The act of manifesting in various ways.

"God, he taught, is the supreme unity, one and yet manifold; the process of evolution from him is the *pluralization* of the divine goodness."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 358.

plû'-ral-īze, plû'-ral-īşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *plural; -ize, -ise.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make plural; to express in the plural form; to attribute plurality to.

2. To multiply, to manifold.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Eccles.:* To hold more than one benefice at the same time.

2. *Gram.:* To assume a plural form; to take a plural.

"Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will *pluralize* as such."—*Earle: Philology*, § 599.

plû'-ral-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e); -er.*]

Eccles.: A pluralist. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

plû'-ral-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plural; -ly.*] In a plural manner; so as to imply more than one.

"Gods are sometimes spoken of *plurally*."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 371.

plû-rĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.] Pertaining or relating to more than one, or to many; having a plurality.

plû'-rĭ-cş, *s.* [See def.]

Law: A writ which issues in the third instance, after the first and the alias have been ineffectual; so called from the word *pluries* (= often), which occurs in the first clause.

* **plû-rĭ-fär'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *plurifarius.*] Of many kinds or fashions; multifarious.

plû-rĭ-fō'-lĭ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *foliolate.*]

Botany:

1. Having more than one pair of leaflets.

2. Having many small leaves. (*Asa Gray.*)

plû-rĭ-lĭt'-ẽr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *literal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of more letters than one

B. *As subst.:* A word consisting of more letters than one.

plû-rĭ-lŏc'-ụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *locular.*]

Bot.: Having two or more loculamenta; multilocular.

* **plû-rĭp'-ar-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing several young ones at a birth.

plû-rĭ-part'-īte, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *partite.*]

Bot.: Deeply divided into several segments.

* **plû-rĭ-prĕş'-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *presence.*] Presence in more places than one.

"Unsound opinions about the . . . *pluripresence* of saints."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **plû'-rĭ-sў** (1), * **pleu-rĭ-sy,** *s.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.] Superabundance, excess.

"They that have *pleurisies* of these about them,
Yet do but live." *Brome: To his Friend Mr. J. B.*

* **plû'-rĭ-sў** (2), *s.* [PLEURISY (1).]

plŭs, *s.* [Lat. = more.]

Math.: A character, marked thus +, used as a note or sign of addition. When placed between two quantities or numbers it signifies that these quantities or numbers are to be added together: thus, $a + b$ or $2 + 3$ means that a and b or 2 and 3 are to be added together.

plŭsh, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *peluche*, from a Low Lat. **pilucius* = hairy, from Lat. *pilus* = hair; cf. Sp. *pelusa* = down, nap; Ital. *peluzzo* = fine hair, down; Dut. *pluis* = fluff, plush; Ger. *plüsch.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A shaggy pile-cloth of various materials. An unshorn velvet of cotton, silk, or mixed fibre, sometimes of a silk nap and cotton back. It has two warps, one of which is brought to the surface to make the nap. The warp is gathered in loops by wire, and cut in the manner of velvet. It is composed regularly of a woof of a single woollen thread and a double warp: the one wool of two threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair. Some imitation plushes are made of other materials. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 11.)

B. *As adj.:* Made of, or resembling, the material described under A.

plush copper-ore, *s.* [CHALCOTRICHITE.]

* **plŭsh'-ẽr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *plasher.*] A kind of sea-fish.

"The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **plŭsh'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plush; -y.*] Like plush; soft and shaggy.

"Across the damp gravel and *plushy* lawn."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. iv.

plû'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πλούσιος (*plousios*) = rich, wealthy, referring to the gold and silver markings on the wings.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Plusidæ (q.v.). *Plusia gamma* is the Silver Y, or Gamma Moth, so called from markings like those letters on the wings. Other species are *P. interrogationis*, named from its markings, and *P. chrysitis*, the Burnished Brass Moth, from a very large patch of brassy green.

plû-şĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plus(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. Antennæ filiform, thorax with raised tufts, abdomen crested, wings in repose coustituting a very sloping roof, anterior ones often with metallic spots. Larva half looping, with twelve to sixteen feet; pupa in a silken cocoon, not subterranean.

plû-şĭ-ō′-tĭs, *s.* [Plusia.]

Entom.: A genus of Rutelidæ. Large lamellicorn beetles, shining and coloured like silver or gold, found on oaks iu the mountains of Central America.

plŭs′-quăm-pĕr-fĕct, *a.* [Pluperfect.]

***plû′-tar-chy**, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and ἀρχη (*archē*) = rule.] The rule of wealth; plutocracy.

"We had no *plutarchy*, no millionaires."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cli.

plû-tē′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pluteus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Zool.: Having the form of a pluteus (q.v.).

plû-tĕl′-lą, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth.]

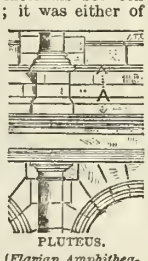
Entom.: The typical genus of the Plutellidæ (q.v.). *Plutella cruciferarius*, a brown and ochreous insect, is very common. Its larva, which is green with gray spots, feeds on cabbages, turnip plants, &c.

plû-tĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plutell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. Head rough, anteunæ stretched out in repose; anterior wings generally elongate, sometimes pointed at the tip: larva active, without a case.

plû′-tē-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* The wall which was sometimes made use of to close the intervals between the columns of a building; it was either of stone or some material less durable. The latter method was adopted only in places under cover, whence that kind of building was called *opus intestinum*. The pluteus was also a kind of podium [A in illust.], intervening between any two orders of columns placed one above the other. The word is used in this sense in the description of the basilica and the scene of the theatre. The pluteus has been adopted between every two orders of colnmns in the exterior of all the theatres and amphitheatres of the Rouans which are known.



PLUTEUS.
(*Flavian Amphitheatre, Ilome.*)

*2. *Military Antiquities:*

(1) Boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, on movable towers, or other military engines, as a kind of roof for the protection of the soldiers.

(2) A movable gallery on wheels shaped like an arched sort of waggon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.

3. *Zool.:* The painter's-easel larva of an Echinus. (*Huxley.*)

plû-tŏc′-rą-çy, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and κρατέω (*kratĕō*) = to rule.] The rule or power of wealth or the rich.

"The extravagant luxury of the growing *plutocracy*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 359.

plû′-tō-crăt, *s.* [Plutocracy.] One who has power or influence through his wealth.

"The aristocrat or the *plutocrat* is able to pose as the national leader of the democracy."—*Observer*, Oct. 4, 1885.

plû-tō-crăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *plutocrat*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat: as, *plutocratic* ideas, *plutocratic* government.

plû-tō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Pluto* = the god of the infernal regions.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites.

plutonia-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Yellowish-gray sandstone shales and flags of Cambrian age, at Porth Clais and Caer-bwdy, near St. David's promontory.

plû-tō′-nĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Plutonius*, from Gr. Πλουτώνιος (*Ploutōnios*), from Πλούτων (*Ploutōn*) = Pluto, the King of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune; Fr. *plutonien.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Pluto or the lower regions; subterranean, dark.

B. *As subst.:* A Plutonist (q.v.).

plû-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *plutonique.*] [Plutonian.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonian.

2. Pertaining to, or designating the system of, the Plutonists.

plutonic-action, *s.*

Geol.: The influence of volcanic heat, and other subterraneau causes, under pressure. (*Lyell.*)

plutonic-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks of igneous or aqueo-igneous origiu, believed to have been formed at a great depth and under great pressure of the superincumbent rocks, or in some cases, perhaps, of the ocean. They have been melted, and cooled very slowly so as to permit them to crystallize. They contain no tuffs or breccias like the volcanic rocks, nor have they pores or cellular cavities. Under the plutonic rocks are comprehended granites, syenites, and some porphyries, diorite, tonalite, and gabbro. Tests of age are furnished by their relative position, by intrusion and alternation, by mineral composition, or by included fragments. They belong to all the leading geological periods, even the Tertiary. (*Lyell.*)

plû′-tŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *plutonisme.*] The doctrines or theory of the Plutonists; the Huttonian theory (q.v.).

plû′-tŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pluton(ism)*; *-ist.*]

Geol.: One who holds the doctrine of Plutonism (q.v.).

plû′-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *pluton(ic)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Scheerer to a group of acid aud neutral silicated crystalline rocks, which occur in various countries and represent several geological ages. In his view they corresponded to the gneisses of the Saxon Erzgebirge, which yielded three distinct chemical types, known respectively as the "red," the "middle," and the "gray gneiss." This group he divided into the upper, the middle, aud the lower Plutonites.

*** plû-tŏn′-ō-mĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *plutonom(y)*; *-ist.*] A supporter of plutouomy. (*Ludlow.*)

*** plû-tŏn′-ō-mỹ**, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and νόμος (*nomos*) = law.] The same as Plutocracy (q.v.).

plû′-vĭ-ąl, *** plû′-vĭ-all**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia* = rain, from *pluit* (impers. verb) = it rains; Sp. & Port. *pluvial*; Ital. *pluviale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Ord. Lang:* Pertaining to rain; rainy.

2. *Geol.:* Produced by the action of rain.

***B.** *As subst.:* A priest's cope or cloak, as a protection against rain.

plû-vĭ-ăm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pluviometer.]

plû-vĭ-ą-mĕt′-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pluviometrical.]

plû-vĭ-ą-nĕl′-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from *pluvianus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Strepsilatinæ (q.v.). It contains a single species, from the Straits of Magellan.

plû-vĭ-ā′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain.] [Plover.]

Ornith.: Crocodile-bird; a genus of Glareolidæ, with one species, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, from North Africa. It is a small bird, with plumage of delicate lavender and cream-colour, relieved by markings of black and white. Formerly classed with either Cursorius or Charadrius, or made a separate genus Hyas. It is perhaps the *trochilos* of Herodotus (ii. 68), which was said to clear the mouth of the crocodile from leeches.

plû′-vĭ-ō-grăph, *s.* A self-recording rain-gauge.

plû-vĭ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of rainfall in a particular climate or place; a rain-gauge (q.v.).

plû-vĭ-ō-mĕt′-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pluviometer.] Pertaining or relating to a pluviometer; ascertained or determined by a pluviometer.

plû′-vĭ-ōse, *s.* [Fr., = rainy, from Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] The name adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fifth month of the republican year. It commenced on January 20, and was the second winter month.

*** plû′-vĭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] Rainy, pluvial, damp.

"The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles, onely signifieth a moist and a *pluvious* ayr about them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxii.

plȳ, plie, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *plier* = to fold, plait, ply, bend, from Lat. *plico* = to fold, cogn. with Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*) = to weave; Russ. *pleste* = to plait; Ger. *flechten* = to braid, twist. From the same root come *apply, comply, imply, accomplice, complex, perplex, explicit, deploy, display, employ, simple, double, treble, duplicate*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To turn, to bend. (*Gower: C. A.*, vii.)

*2. To mould, to fashion.

"But certainly a yong thing men may gie,
Right as men may warm wax with handes *plie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,304.

*3. To employ with diligence; to keep busy or employed.

*4. To endeavour to utilise; to try.

"We *plyed* all the floods to the windewardes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 279.

5. To practise or perform with diligence; to busy or occupy one's self in.

"He *plies* his weary journey."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

6. To urge or solicit with importunity; to press with solicitations; to solicit.

"Canst thou not guese wherefore she *plies* thee thus?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

7. To press hard with blows or missiles; to beset; to assail briskly: as, To *ply* one with questions.

8. To press upon one's acceptance; to urge persistently to accept; to offer or supply anything too perseveringly: as, To *ply* one with drink, or flattery.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To bend, to yield, to give way.

"Though the coin be fair at eye,
It wolde rather brast atwo than *plie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,045.

2. To busy one's self; to be busily occupied or employed; to work diligently and steadily.

"A bird new made about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries."
Dryden: Ovid; Ceyx & Alcyone.

¶ Used also of the instruments employed.

*3. To go in haste, to hasten, to betake one's self quickly. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 954.)

*4. To offer service; to seek for employment.

"He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood."—*Addison: Spectator.*

5. To run or sail regularly to and fro between two ports or places, as a vehicle or vessel; to make trips.

"Fine powerful steamers *ply* from London."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

¶ Used also of the persons.

"They on the trading flood . . .
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole."
Milton: P. L., ii. 642.

II. *Naut.:* To work against the wind.

plȳ, *** plie**, *s.* [Ply, *v.*]

1. A twist, a fold, a plait, a turn.

"That's the muckle black stane—cast twa *plies* ronnd it."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

¶ Often used in composition to denote the number of twists: as, a three-*ply* carpet.

2. A strand in a rope.

3. A bent, a bias, a turn, an inclination.

"But the Czar's mind had early taken a strange *ply*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

plȳ′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ply*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which plies.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort., Mech., &c.* (*Pl.*): A kind of balance

used in raising or letting down a drawbridge. It consists of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

2. [Pliers].

Plym'-outh, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A seaport town and naval station at the mouth of the river Plym in Devonshire.

Plymouth Brethren, *s. pl.*

Church Hist. (Pl.): A body which arose almost simultaneously in Dublin and Plymouth, about 1830, and, as they called themselves "The Brethren," outsiders came to know them as "Plymouth Brethren" from the town where they had fixed their headquarters. Their chief founder was a barrister, named Darby, who had taken orders. Their communities are of what is known as the Evangelical Calvinistic type, and many of them maintain that only among themselves is true Christianity to be found. They have no regular ministry, every brother being at liberty to prophesy or preach whenever moved to do so. They baptize all adults, whether previously baptized or not, and observe the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper weekly. They are rigid Predestinarians and expect the Millenium. Blunt (*Dict. Sects*, p. 433) says that they are a growing sect, but have little organic unity, being broken up into sections owing to disputes, arising from the liberty conceded to each member to preach or prophesy at will.

Plymouth-cloak, *s.* A cudgel. (*Slang.*)

† Plymouth-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Middle Devonian age, occurring at Plymouth, Torquay, and Ilfracombe. It is largely formed of corals.

Plym'-outh-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Plymouth*; *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren (q.v.).

"French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of *Plymouthism* on the continent."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 238.

Plym'-outh-ite, *s.* [Eng. *Plymouth*; *-ite.*] A member of the sect of Plymouth Brethren.

Plyn-lim'-mon, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A lofty mountain in Montgomery and Cardiganshire.

Plynlimmon-group, *s.*

Geol.: A group of strata, named by Sedgwick. They belong to the Lower Llandovery.

P. M., *abbrev.* [See def.] Post-meridian.

¶ *Pn* is pronounced as *n*.

pneū-ma-, pneu-ma-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*), genit. πνεύματός (*pneumatos*) = wind, air; πνέω (*pneō*) = to blow, to breathe.] Pertaining to or connected with the air, breath, or gases.

pneū-ma-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pneumothorax.]

pneu-măt'-ĭc, pneū-măt'-ĭc-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pneumaticus*, from Gr. πνευματικός (*pneumatikos*) = pertaining to air or breath; πνεῦμα (*pneuma*), genit. πνεύματός (*pneumatos*) = wind, air; Fr. *pneumatique*; Ital. & Sp. *pneumatico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties or qualities of an elastic fluid; gaseous.

"All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible."—*Bacon.*

2. Of or pertaining to air or elastic fluids, or to their properties.

"The *pneumatical* discoveries of modern chemistry."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, § 272.

3. Filled with or containing air, as a *pneumatic* tire used on the wheel of a bicycle or of a horse-vehicle.

4. Moved or played by air or wind.

"The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw."
Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A vaporous substance; a gas.

pneumatic-action, *s.*

Music: In organs, any portion of the action in which direct leverage is superseded by intermediary bellows, tubes, or valves, worked by wind at a pressure higher than ordinary. *Pneumatic draw-stop action* is the mechanism by which the sliders of an organ are moved backwards and forwards by means of small pneumatic bellows. *Pneumatic lever* or *keys* is an arrangement by which a manual or pedal key admits compressed air into a pneumatic bellows, which, by its expansion, performs the direct leverage of the trackers, backfalls, or other action.

pneumatic-battery, *s.* A contrivance invented by Mr. Taylor, of Dublin, for exploding a blasting-charge in mining.

pneumatic-caisson, *s.* A caisson closed at the top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses.

pneumatic-car, *s.* A car driven by compressed air.

pneumatic-despatch, *s.* Despatch of letters, parcels, &c., by means of an artificial vacuum in front and atmospheric pressure in the rear. This has been tried with more or less success for several purposes. A recent instance is the laying of a pneumatic dispatch system in connection with the Philadelphia post-office, for the conveyance of postal matter between the main and one of the sub-offices.

pneumatic-elevator, *s.* A hoist in which compressed air is the agent for lifting.

pneumatic-filament, *s.*

Zool. (Pl.): Numerous slender processes containing air connected with the distal end of the pneumatocyst in Velella and Porpita.

pneumatic-fountain, *s.* [Fountain, ¶ (3).]

pneumatic-leverage, *s.* [Pneumatic-action.]

pneumatic-organ, *s.*

Music: The ordinary organ as opposed to the ancient hydraulic organ. [Organ.]

pneumatic-pump, *s.* An air-exhaust or forcing pump.

pneumatic-railway, *s.* [Atmospheric-railway.]

pneumatic-syringe, *s.*

Physics: A stout glass tube, closed at one end, and provided with a tight-fitting solid piston. It is designed to prove the compressibility of gases. As the piston is forced down, the gas is pressed into smaller compass, but, when the force is removed, it takes again its proper volume, driving the piston back to its place. The pneumatic syringe proves also that the compression of gases produces heat.

pneumatic-trough, *s.*

Chem.: A vessel used in the collection of gases. It is usually made of iron or copper, and is provided with a shelf for holding the jars or bottles to be filled with gas. The shelf is perforated with one or more holes, to receive the end of the delivery tube of the gas apparatus, and the water in the trough kept at about one inch above the level of the shelf.

pneumatic-tube, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* A tube used for the conveyance of goods or passengers by means of compressed air.

2. *Music (Pl.):* [Tube.]

pneū-ma-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *pneumatic*; *-ity.*] The state or condition of having hollow bones filled with air. [Pneumatic, A. 3.]

"The skeleton of the pelican is distinguished by its . . . great *pneumaticity*."—*Van Hoeven: Handbook of Zool.* (ed. Clark), ii. 386.

pneu-măt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pneumatic.]

1. The same as Pneumatology, 2 (q.v.).

2. *Physics:* The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, investigating their weight, pressure, elasticity, condensation, &c. Comprehended under it are descriptions of such machines as the air-gun, the air-pump, the diving-bell, &c. Air being a vehicle of sound, pneumatics includes also the science of Acoustics.

pneu-ma-tō-, *pref.* [Pneuma-.]

pneu-măt'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: A distention of the scrotum by air.

pneu-măt'-ō-çўst, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Eng. *cyst.*]

Zool.: A chitinous air-sac depending from the apex of the cavity in the cœnosarc of the Physophoridæ. It acts as an air-float.

pneū-ma-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pneumatology*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to pneumatology (q.v.).

pneū-ma-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pneumatology*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or learned in pneumatology.

pneū-ma-tŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *pneumatologie*; Ital. *pneumatologia.*]

I. *Physics:* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, elastic fluids. [Pneumatics, 2.]

2. *Mental Phil.:* The science which treats of the nature and operation of minds, "from the infinite Creator to the meanest creature endowed with thought." (*Reid.*) In its widest sense it includes theology, angelology, and psychology.

Pneū-ma-tō-mā'-chĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Pneumatomachi*, from Gr. Πνευματομάχος (*Pneumatomachos*) = fighting with the Spirit; Πνεῦμα (*Pneuma*) = the [Holy] Spirit, and μάχη (*machē*) = fighting.] [Macedonian (2), B.]

pneū-ma-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of air exhaled at one expiration.

pneū-măt'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = hearing.]

Zool.: A large proximal dilatation of the cœnosarc in the Physophoridæ.

pneū-ma-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from πνευματόω (*pneumatoō*) = to swell.] A windy swelling in any part of the body.

pneū'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*) = breath; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from the lungs.

pneumic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to exist in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is soluble in water and boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes in stellate groups of shining needles.

pneū-mō-, *pref.* [Gr. πνεύμων (*pneumōn*) = a lung.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the lungs.

*** pneū-mō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Lamarck's second section of his order Gasteropoda. It contained the Limacinea or Snails.

pneū-mō-dĕr'-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropoda, section Gymnosomata, with four species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans.

pneū-mō-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *gastric.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

pneumogastric-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve, called also *par vagum*, which, proceeding from the neck to the upper part of the abdomen, supplies branches to the pharynx, the œsophagus, stomach, liver, spleen, and respiratory passages.

pneu-mŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*grćphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of the lungs.

pneu-mŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat.: Pneumography (q.v.).

pneu-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *meter.*] [Pneumatometer.]

pneu-mŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *pneumometer*; *-y.*] Measure of the capacity of the lungs for air.

pneu-mō'-nĭ-ą, * pneū'-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Gr. πνευμονία (*pneumonia*).] [Pneumo-.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lung, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet, a cold draught or chill after being over-heated, injury to the chest, irritation, or as a secondary affection in small-pox, typhoid or puerpural fever, and other low wasting diseases; it may also be caused by long continued congestion of the lung substance, particularly in heart disease, or in old and weak people who are bedridden from any cause. It appears as hypostatic pneumonia, and in some malarial districts it occasionally becomes epidemic. It commences with hyperæmia and œdema,

followed by fibrinous exudations in the interior of the air cells and capillary bronchi, undergoing many changes of the most serious character, such as abscess, purulent infiltration, gangrene, &c. The right lower lobe is the most frequent point of attack, bronchitis and pleuritic exudation are common accompaniments. Herpes is frequently observed on the face and lips on the third or fourth day; prostration, dry brown tongue, cracked lips, with viscid expectoration of a rusty-nail colour, and in the acute hepatization stage, red blood-tinged sputum, are the usual symptoms, with fine crepitation, like the rustling of a hair rubbed between the fingers. The true crepitant rhonchus is heard all over the affected part. Pneumonia terminates generally in resolution and recovery, but sometimes in death from collapse and exhaustion.

pneu-mŏn'-ĭc, *pneu-mŏn'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πνευμονικός (*pneumonikos*), from πνεύμων (*pneumōn*) = a lung; Fr. *pneumonique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

pneū-mō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pneumonitis.] Of or pertaining to pneumonitis.

pneū-mō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. πνεύμων (*pneumōn*), genit. πνευμονός (*pneumonos*) = a lung; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia (q.v.).

pneū'-mŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Pneumonia.]

pneū-mō-ŏt'-ō-kạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pneuma-*; Gr. ᾠόν (*ōon*) = an egg, and τόκος (*tokos*) = laying.]

Zool.: Owen's name for a primary division of Vertebrata, including those which breathe air and lay eggs. He included under it Birds, and the greater number of Reptiles.

pneū-mō-pleū-rī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *pleuritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the latter predominating.

pneu-mör'-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pneum-*, and Gr. ὦρα (*ōra*) = care.]

Entom.: A South African genus of Acrididæ. Darwin considers that in no other orthopterous insects has the structure been so modified for stridulation, the whole body being converted into a musical instrument.

pneū-mō-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *skeleton.*]

Zool.: The skeleton, *i.e.*, the hard portions, or shell, connected with the breathing organs of Testaceous Mollusca.

pneū-mō-thör'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*) = air, and Eng. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The presence of air in the pleura during the progress of pleurisy. When there is air only it is simple pneumothorax; when, as generally happens, there is a liquid with the air, it is pneumothorax with effusion.

pnĭ-gā'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr., from πνίγω (*pnigō*) = to choke.]

Med.: An incubus; a nightmare.

pnȳx, *s.* [Gr. πνύξ (*pnux*).] The place of public assembly at Athens, especially during elections. It was situated on a low hill, sloping down to the north, at the western verge of the city, and at a quarter of a mile to the west of the Acropolis.

P.O., *abbrev.* [See def.]

1. Post-office.
2. Public officer. (*Wharton.*)

***pō,** *s.* [A.S. *pawe.*] A peacock (q.v.).

"A pruest proude ase a *po.*"
Wright: Political Songs, p. 159.

pō'-ạ, *s.* [Gr. = grass.]

Bot.: Meadow-grass; a genus of Festuceæ (*Lindley*), typical of the tribe Poaceæ, subtribe Festuceæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). The flower glumes are compressed, keeled, acute, five-nerved; the empty ones two, unequal, keeled; styles two, short; stigma feathery. Known species ninety, chiefly from the cold and temperate regions. Of these one of the most highly valued is *Poa pratensis*, the famous blue-grass of Kentucky, whose highly nutritious properties have given the name of "blue-grass region" to a wide district of that state. By reason of its creeping roots stocks this grass forms a dense turf, but it is principally valued for pasture. It grows spontaneously in this region, and the stock pastured on it is of the finest quality. It is also called June grass, and is found in Europe as well as America. *P. annua* and *P. trivialis* are also of importance for fodder. They are natives of Europe. *P. abyssinica* is cultivated in Abyssinia as a cereal, *P. cynosuroides* is used by the Indian Brahmans in their religious ceremonies, and is given in calculus, &c.

pō-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *po(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ. Spikelets one or more flowered, articulate above the empty glumes. Lowest, or all the flowering glumes hi-sexual, except in Phragmites, Avena, and Arrhenatherum: upper often male or rudimentary. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

pōạch (1), ***poche, *potch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pocher*, prob. from *poche* = a pouch, a pocket.] To cook (eggs) in a pan, by breaking and pouring them into boiling water.

"Egges well *poached* are better than roasted."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

pōạch (2), ***pọche, *potche,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A softened form of *poke*, v. (q.v.); cf. Fr. *pocher*, *poucher* = to thrust or dig out with the fingers, from *pouce* = the thumb.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stab, to spear, to pierce.

"They use to *poche* them [fish] with an instrument somewhat like a salmon speare."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, p. 31.

* 2. To force or drive into; to plunge into.

"His horse *poching* one of his legs into some hollow ground."—*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. i.

3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to make it broken and slushy.

"The *poached* filth that floods the middle street."
Tennyson: Vivien, 647.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust, to stab, to poke.

"I'll *potche* at him some way."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 10.

2. To make an attempt at something; to make a start without going on.

"They have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

3. To become swampy or slushy, as with heavy trampling. [A. 3.]

"Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

pōạch (3), *** poch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pocher* = to poach into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade. (*Cotgrave.*) Origin doubtful; but prob. from *poche* = the pocket, and so either to put into one's own pocket, or to put one's hand in the pocket of another. Cf. Poach (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rob of game; to intrude on for the purpose of stealing game.

"The Greta is not nearly so much *poached* as formerly."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To intrude or encroach upon unlawfully.

"They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise."
Garth: Claremont.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To steal game or fish; to intrude on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; to kill game illegally.

"All the owners *poached* for salmon."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1885.

2. To intrude unlawfully; to hunt improperly.

"B. Jonson had been *poaching* in an obscure collection of love-letters."—*Observer*, No. 74.

¶ Laws against poaching have existed for many centuries in England. They were formerly very severe, those taken in the act being cruelly punished. Under present laws one caught poaching by night can be imprisoned for three months for the first offence and six for the second. No such laws exist in the United States.

pōạch'-ạrd, *s.* [Pochard.]

pōạch-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *poach* (3); *-er.*]

1. One who intrudes. (Perhaps here = one who pokes or thrusts himself into matters with which he has no right to meddle.)

"I would ask a casuist if it were not lawful for me not only to hide my mind, but to cast something that is not true before such a *poacher*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 113.

2. One who poaches; one who steals or kills game or fish illegally.

"The *poachers* knew well where the fish lay."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

pōạch'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poachy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being poachy.

"The vallies because of the *poachiness* they kept for grass."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

pōạch'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *poach* (2); *-y.*] Wet and soft; swampy; easily trodden into holes by cattle.

"Marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

pō'-ạ-çīte, *s.* [Poacites.] Any plant of the fossil genus Poacites (q.v.).

pō'-ạ-çī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πόα (*poa*) = grass; c connect., and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants. Two species in the Carboniferous, and one in the Eocene. (*Etheridge.*) They may ultimately be proved not to be closely akin either to Poa or to each other.

pōak, poake, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Waste matter from the preparation of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, &c.

pō-ạ-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. πόα (*poa*) = grass, and φίλος (*philos*) = loving.]

Entom.: A family of Noctuina. Small moths, with their antennæ short and slender; their wings short and rather slender, the anterior pair with indistinct lines, but no spots; larvæ slender, with twelve legs, looping.

pō'-cạn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

pocan-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Phytolacca decandra.

pōçh'-ạrd, pōạch'-ạrd, *s.* [Eng. * *poche*, *poach* (3); *-ard* (q.v.).]

1. *Ornith.: Fuligula* or *Anas ferina.* It is ashy, narrowly striated with black, the head and top of the neck red, the lower part of the neck and the back brown, the bill of a lead colour. It is found in the north of Europe (including Britain) and America, building among reeds. Its cry has been compared to a serpent's hiss. Its flight is more rapid than that of the wild duck, and a flock of them in the air takes the form of a platoon rather than of a triangle.

† 2. The sub-family Fuligulinæ.

pŏç-ŭ-lŏp'-ŏr-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *pocillum* = a little cup, dimin. from *poculum* = a cup, and *porus* = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of corals, group Aporosa. Cells small, shallow, sub-polygonal, echinulated on the edges, and sometimes lamelliferous within. *Pocillopora alcicornis* has half a grain of silver and three of copper to each cubic foot of the coral. (*Seeley.*)

pŏck (1), *** pokke,** *s.* [A.S. *poc* = a pustule; cogn. with Dut. *pock*; Ger. *pocke*; cf. Irish *pucoid* = a pustule; Gael. *pucaid* = a pimple. Perhaps related to *poke* (1), s., with the idea of bag or pouch.] [Small-pox.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as in small-pox.

"He was vysyted with the sykenesse of *pockys*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 462).

pock-arr, *s.* A pock-mark.

pock-arred, *a.* Pitted with small-pox; pock-pitted.

pock-broken, * pock-brokyn, *a.* Broken out or marked with small-pox.

pock-fretten, *a.* Pitted with small-pox.

"He was a thin, tallish man, a little *pock-fretten*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 137.

pock-hole, *s.* A pit or hole made by the small-pox.

"Are these but warts and *pock-holes* in the face
O' th' earth?" *Donne: Anat. of the World.*

pock-pitted, pock-pitten, *a.* Pitted or marked with the small-pox.

pŏck (2), *s.* [Poke, *s.*]

1. A bag, a pouch; a short sack.

"Hae ye brought the lantern and a *pock* for the siller?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten. (*Scotch.*)

3. The disease in which such a bag grows. (*Scotch.*)

pock-pudding, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth or bag.

* 2. *Fig.:* A glutton. (A term formerly applied in contempt to Englishmen.) (*Scotch.*)

pŏck, *v.* [Pock (2), *s.*] To be seized with the rot, said of sheep. (*Scotch.*)

pŏck'-ĕt, * **pok-et,** *s.* [A dimin. of O. Nor. Fr. *poque*; Fr. *poche* = a bag, a pouch, from O. Dut. *poke* = a bag.] [Poke (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A small bag inserted in the clothing, to contain articles carried about the person.

"I put it in the *pocket* of my gown."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

2. *fig.:* Money, means; pecuniary resources.

"It is entirely a question of position, *pocket,* and inclination."—*The Queen,* Sep. 26, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A small netted bag at the corner or midlength of one of the sides of a billiard table to receive the balls.

2. *Comm.:* A measure for hops, ginger, cowries, &c. A pocket of hops is half a sack, generally about 168 lbs.

"During last week 93 *pockets* of hops passed over the public scales."—*Standard,* Dec. 17, 1885.

3. *Mining & Geol.:*

(1) A cavity or hollow, in a rock, in which grains or nuggets of gold, or other metal or mineral, have been intercepted and retained.

"He would snore like a steamboat till we'd struck the *pocket.*"—*Mark Twain: Choice Works,* 510.

(2) A receptacle from which coal, ore, or waste, is l... into wagons. (*American.*)

"The thunder of the ore, as it runs from the *pockets* into the holds of the vessels below."—*Harper's Monthly,* May, 1882, p. 896.

4. *Veg. Pathol.:* A malformation produced in a plum by the plum disease (q.v.). Called also a pod.

¶ (1) *To be in* (or *out of*) *pocket:* To be a gainer (or loser); to gain (or lose).

(2) *To have in one's pocket:* To have complete control of.

pocket-book, *s.* A leather or other receptacle, divided into compartments, and of shape and size suitable for carrying papers, &c., in the pocket; a note book.

pocket-borough, *s.* A borough, the power of electing a parliamentary representative of which is in the hands of one person, or of a few persons at most.

"I can't help wishing somebody had a *pocket borough* to give you."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. xlvi.

* **pocket-clock,** *s.* A watch. (*Donne: Poems,* p. 247.)

* **pocket-cloth,** *s.* A pocket-handkerchief.

"Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth?*"—*T. Brown: Works,* i. 3.

pocket-flap, *s.* The piece of cloth which covers the pocket-hole, as in a coat.

pocket-glass, *s.* A portable looking-glass.

pocket-gopher, *s.*

Zool.: A pouched rat (q.v.). [Gopher.]

pocket-hammer, *s.* A small hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket, used by geologists.

pocket-handkerchief, *s.* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.

* **pocket-judgment,** *s.*

Law: A statute merchant which was enforcible at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings.

pocket-knife, *s.* A knife with one or more blades, which shut up within the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

* **pocket-lid,** *s.* A pocket-flap (q.v.).

pocket-mine, *s.* The same as Pocket, *s.* II. 3. (1).

pocket-miner, *s.* One engaged in pocket-mining.

"Dick Baker, *pocket-miner,* of Dead House Gulch."—*Mark Twain: Roughing It,* p. 439.

pocket-mining, *s.* Seeking for gold in pockets.

"As for *pocket-mining* he was just born for it."—*Mark Twain: Choice Works,* p. 510.

pocket-money, *s.* Money for occasional expenses or amusements.

pocket-picking, *s.* The art or practice of picking pockets.

* **pocket-piece,** *s.* A piece of money kept in the pocket and not spent.

pocket-pistol, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A pistol to be carried in the pocket.

2. *Fig.:* A small flask for liquor carried in the pocket.

"He swigged his *pocket-pistol.*"—*Naylor: Reynard the Fox,* p. 42.

pocket-sheriff, *s.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated in the Exchequer. (*English.*)

pocket-veto, *s.* The neglect on the part of a chief executive to return a measure with his signature or his veto within the number days specified by law.

pŏck'-ĕt, *v.t.* [Pocket, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put or place in the pocket.

"To *pocket* up the game." *Prior: Alma,* ii.

2. To take clandestinely or fraudulently; to embezzle.

"She appears to have been *pocketing* money from her employer."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 9, 1885.

II. *Billiards:* To strike or play a ball so that it falls into a pocket.

¶ *To pocket an affront, insult, wrong, &c.:* To receive or submit to without resenting.

pŏck'-ĕt-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *pocket; -ful(l).*] As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket.

"I remember a *pocketful* of nuts thus gathered from a single tree."—*Harper's Monthly,* May, 1882, p. 870.

pŏck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pocky; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pocky.

pŏck-măn'-kỹ, pŏck-măn'-tỹ, pock-man-teau, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of portmanteau. (*Scotch.*)

"It's been the gipsies that took your *pockmanky* when they fuud the chaise."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xlv.

pŏck'-mark, *s.* [Eng. *pock* and *mark.*] A permanent mark or pit left by the smallpox.

pŏck'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *pock,* and *wood.*] (See the compound.)

pockwood-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Guaiacum officinale.

pŏck'-ỹ, * **pock-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *pock* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Having pocks or pock-marks; infected with an eruptive disease, and especially with the venereal disease.

"Ridding *pocky* wretches from their paine."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 1.

* 2. Vile, rascally; contemptible, low.

pō'-cō, *adv.* [Ital.; Lat. *paucus* = few.]

Music: A direction in music; a little, as *poco a poco,* little by little; *poco animato,* rather animated; *poco lento,* rather slow; *mosso poco meno,* rather less quick; *poco piano,* rather soft; *poco più allegro,* rather faster; *poco presto,* somewhat rapid.

* **pō-cō-cû-răn'-tê,** *s.* [Ital.] A careless man, a trifler.

"Resumed . . . his proper character of a *pococurante.*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well,* ch. xxx.

* **pō-cō-cu-răntʹ-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *pococurant(e); -ism.*] Carelessness, indifference, apathy.]

"Thy yawning impassivities, *pococurantisms.*"—*Carlyle: Past & Present,* bk. ii., ch. xvii.

* **pŏc'-u-lar-ỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *poculum.*] A cup.

"Some brought forth *pocularies.*"—*Latimer: Works,* i. 49.

* **pŏc'-u-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *poculentus,* from *poculum* = a cup.] Fit for drink.

pŏc'-u-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *poculum* = cup, and *forma* = form.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cup-shaped.

† 2. *Bot.:* Cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb. Nearly the same as campanulate (q.v.).

pŏd-, *pref.* [Podo-.]

pŏd, *s.* [The same word as *pad* (2), s. (q.v.). Cf. Dan. *pude* = a cushion, a pillow; Sw. dial. *pude, puda, puta;* Gaul. *put* = a large buoy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bag, a pouch.

2. A box or old leather bottle nailed to the side of a cart to hold necessary implements.

"Cart-ladder, and wimble, with percer and *pod.*"
Tusser: Husbandrie, xvii. 6.

* 3. A young jack.

"The pike, as he ageth, receiueth diuerse names: as from a pie to a gilthead, from a gilthead to a *pod,* from a *pod* to a jack, from a jack to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce."—*Harrison: Descrip. Eng.,* bk. iii., ch. iii.

4. The pericarp or seed-vessel of a plant; a husk; a covering of the seed of plants.

5. The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.

* 6. The blade of a cricket-bat.

"The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the *pod,* or, according to the more modern term, the blade."—*Routledge: Handbook of Cricket,* p. 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The seed-vessel of a Crucifer, a silique or silicule. Popularly used for a legume, as a pea-pod.

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* [Pocket, *s.*, II. 5].

pod-auger, *s.* An auger formed with a straight channel or groove.

pod-bit, *s.* A boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting-lip which projects in advance of the hand.

pod-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ellobocarpus. Named from the pod-like divisions of the fronds on which the sori are placed.

pod-lover, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Dianthœcia capsophila.*

pod-pepper, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: [Capsicum, *s.*, II.

pŏd, *v.i.* [Pod, *s.*]

1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.

2. To produce pods.

3. To gather pods or pulse.

pŏd'-ą-grą, * **pod-a-ger,** * **pod-a-gre,** *s.* [Pref. *pod-,* and Gr. ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.] Gout in the foot.

* **pŏd'-ą-grąl,** *a.* [Lng. *podagr(a); -al.*] Podagric.

* **pŏ-dăg'-rĭc,** * **pŏ-dăg'-rĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *podagricus,* from Gr ποδαγρικος (*podagrikos*), from ποδάγρα (*podagra*) = gout.]

1. Of or pertaining to the gout; gouty; caused by gout.

"Could I ease you of *podagrical* pain."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. iv., let. 42.

2. Afflicted with or suffering from the gout.

"A loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical,* doth either cure or give great ease in the gout."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **pŏd'-ą-grŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *podagr(a); -ous.*] Podagric.

pŏd-ą-lỹr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Podalirius, Podalyrus* = a son of Æsculapius.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Podalyrieæ (q.v.). It consists of Cape shrubs.

pŏd-ą-lỹr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *podalyri(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Papilionaceæ, having the filaments free, the legume continuous, the leaves simple or palmately compound. Subtribes Eupodalyrieæ, Pulteneæ, and Mirbelieæ.

† **pŏ-dar'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podar g(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Frog-mouths; a family of Picariau Birds, closely allied to the Caprimulgidæ (in which they are now generally merged), but having for the most part thicker bills, and seeking their food on the ground instead of taking it on the wing. They abound in the Australian region, one genus extending over a large part of the Oriental region. Genera: Podargus, Batrachostomus, and Ægotheles.

pŏ-dar'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. πόδαργος (*podargos*) = swift-footed: prcf. *pod-,* and ἀργός (*argos*) = swift.]

Ornith.: A genus of Caprimulgidæ, or the

typical genus of the Podargidæ (q.v.), with ten species, from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. *Podargus strigoides*, is the Tawny-shouldered Podargus, called by the colonists "More-pork," from its peculiar cry.

pŏd-ăx-ĭn'-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podax(on)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-inei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungi. There is a solid column in the centre of the sporangium.

pŏd-ăx'-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. ἄξον (*axon*) = an axle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Podaxinei (q.v.).

pŏd-ăx-ō'-nĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat.] [PODAXON.]

Zool.: A phylum of Invertebrata, including the Sipunculoidea, Brachiopoda, and Polyzoa.

pŏd'-dĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pod*; *-ed.*] Having pods.

*** pŏd'-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pod*; *-er.*]

1. One who collects pods or pulse.

2. A kind of weed winding about hemp, &c. (*Hollyband.*)

*** pōde,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A tadpole.

pŏ-dĕs'-tą, *s.* [Ital. = a governor, from Lat. *potestas* = power.]

* 1. The title of certain officials sent by Frederick I. in the twelfth century to govern the principal cities of Lombardy.

* 2. A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages, generally elected annually, and entrusted with all but absolute power.

3. An inferior municipal judge in some cities of Italy.

*** pŏ-dĕs'-tāte,** *s.* [Ital.] [PODESTA.] A chief.

"The greatest *podestates* and gravest judges."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

pŏ-dē'-tĭ-ŭm (**t** as **sh**), *s.* [Dimin. (?) from Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: The stalk-like elongations of the thallus which support the fructification in Cenomyce, a genus of Lichens.

pŏdge, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *patsche.*] A puddle, a plash.

pŏdg'-y, *a.* [Eng. *pod*, s.; *-y.*] Short and stout; dumpy, fat.

"A good little spaniel if she was not shown so fat and *podgy*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

pŏd'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *podicus* = pertaining to a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Heliornithinæ, with four species, from the Ethiopian region, excluding Madagascar. The feet are lobed, as in the Coots, but the bill is long and compressed.

pŏd'-ĭ-çēps, *s.* [Agassiz considers this a hybrid word. It is really contr. from *podicipes*: Lat. *podex*, genit. *podicis* = the anus, and *pes* = a foot. (*Gloger*, in *Journ. für Ornith.*, 1854, p. 430. Note.).]

1. *Ornith.:* Grebe (q.v.); the type-genus of the family Podicipedidæ, formerly made a genus of Colymbidæ. The species are numerous and cosmopolitan.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pŏd-ĭ-çĭl'-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *podium* = a height (?).]

Bot.: A very short podetium.

pŏd-ĭ-çĭ-pĕd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podiceps*, genit. *podiciped(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Grebes; a family of Illiger's Pygopodes (q.v.), with two genera: Podiceps (Lath.) and Centropelma (Sclater & Salvin). Some authorities add a third, Podilymbus, with two species, from North and South America; but they are more generally included in Podiceps. The family may be easily distinguished from all other water-birds by their very short body, flattened tarsi, and toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

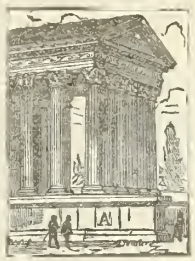
† pŏd-ĭ-lĭm'-bŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podi(ceps)*, and *(co)lymbus.*] [PODICIPEDIDÆ.]

pŏd-ĭ-sō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pod-*; *i* connect., and Gr. σῶμα (*soma*) = the body.]

Bot.: A genus of Puccinei, parasitic upon species of Juniper, which they kill. Galls formed by *Podisoma macropus* on *Junipera virginiana* are called in America Cedar-apples.

pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: A low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building. A projecting basement round the interior of a building, as a shelf or seat, and round the exterior for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c. Sometimes it was surmounted by rails, and used as the basement for the columns of a portico.



ROMAN TEMPLE, NÎMES.
A Podium.

pŏd'-lĕў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young coal-fish. (*Scotch.*)

pŏd-o-, *pref.* [Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. πόδος (*podos*) = a foot.] Belonging to, connected with, or situated on or near the foot.

pŏd'-ō-carp, *s.* [PODOCARPUS.]

pŏd-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

1. *Bot.:* Podocarp; a genus of Taxaceæ, generally with succulent leaves and fruit, the latter borne upon a stalk. *Podocarpus Totarra*, a New Zealand, and *P. cupressina*, a Javanese tree, yield excellent timber, that of *P. bracteata* and *P. latifolia*, of Burmah, &c., is less valuable.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Eocene.

† pŏd-ō-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Bot.: Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.

pŏ-dō'-çēş, *s.* [Gr. ποδώκης (*podōkēs*) = swift of foot: pref. *podo-*, and Gr. ὠκύς (*ōkus*) = swift.]

Ornith.: Desert-Chough; a genus of Fregilinæ, from the sandy wastes between Bokhara and Eastern Tibet. The sole species, called by Fischer, who founded the genus, *Podoces panderi* (named in honour of its discoverer), is glaucous-green above; the eyebrows are white, bill and claws blackish, feet greenish.

pŏd-ŏc-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. κνημίς (*knēmis*) = a greave.]

Zool.: Large-greaved Tortoise, a genus of Emydes, sub-family Chelodina, or of the family Chelydidæ. There are six species, ranging from the Orinoco to the La Plata.

pŏd-ō-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Areceæ. The fruits of *Podococcus Barteri*, a native of Western Africa, are eaten.

pŏd-ō-çўr'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. κύρτη (*kurtē*) = a fish-basket.]

Zool.: A genus of Polycistina (q.v.). Skeleton fenestrated and casque-like, tapering to a point at one end, open, with three marginal prickles at the other.

pŏd-ō-ğўn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: A gynophore (q.v.).

pŏ-dŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of the foot.

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [PODOPHTHALMIA.]

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-ą, pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

1. *Zool.:* Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, a legion of Malacostraca (= Thoracipoda of Woodward). The eyes are on movable foot-stalks; branchiæ almost always present; thorax covered more or less completely by thoracic shield. There are two orders, Decapoda and Stomapoda (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onward.

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podophthalmi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the Podophthalmia (q.v.). (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 263.)

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mĭc, *a.* [PODOPHTHALMATA.] Pertaining to or resembling crustaceans of the division Podophthalmata.

*** pŏd-ō-phўl-lā'-çē-æ, * pŏd-ō-phўl'-lē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: An old order, or an old tribe, of plants, type Podophyllum (q.v.).

*** pŏd-ō-phўl'-lē-æ,** *s. pl.* [PODOPHYLLACEÆ.]

pŏd-ŏph'-ўl-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(um)*; *-in.*] [PODOPHYLLUM, 2.]

pŏd-ō-phўl'-loŭs, *a.* [PODOPHYLLUM.]

Entom.: Having the feet so compressed as to resemble leaves.

pŏd-ō-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Ranunculaceæ, now placed under the tribe Actæeæ. *Podophyllum peltatum* is the May-apple (q.v.), called also the Wild Lemon. The fruit is eatable, but the leaves are poisonous and the whole plant narcotic. The red fruits of *P. emodi*, a Himalayan herb, are eaten by the Natives, but Europeans regard them as insipid.

PODOPHYLLUM.

2. *Pharm.:* Podophyllin. An amorphous brownish-yellow resin tinged with green, extracted from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum* by alcohol. It has an acrid bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and ether, but very soluble in alcohol; a safe and certain purgative, superior in activity to the resin of jalap.

*** pŏd'-ō-scăph,** *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. σκάφος (*skaphos*) = a boat.] A kind of apparatus like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and used to support the body erect in the water.

*** pŏd'-ō-scăph-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *podoscaph*; *-er.*] One who uses podoscaphs.

pŏd-ō-sō'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. σώματα (*sōmata*), pl. of σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida, called by Huxley Pycnogonida (q.v.).

pŏd'-ō-spĕrm, * pŏd-ō-spĕr'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: An umbilical cord.

pŏd-ō-stĕ-mā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podostem(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Podostemads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Branched and floating herbs, resembling Liverworts or Scale-mosses, and destitute of stomates and spiral vessels. Leaves capillary, linear, and decurrent on the stem. Flowers inconspicuous, naked, or with an imperfect calyx, or with three sepals bursting through a lacerated spathe. Stamens one to many, distinct or monadelphous; ovary two- or three-celled; fruit capsular; seeds numerous, minute. Chiefly South American. Tribes three, Hydrostachyeæ, Lacideæ, and Tristicheæ. Genera twenty, species 100. (*Lindley.*)

pŏd-ŏs'-tĕ-măd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podostem(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for Podostemaceæ (q.v.).

pŏd-ŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Naked Lobose Rhizopods, with relatively large pseudopods for locomotion, and others for feeding.

pŏd-ūr'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Lubbock's family Poduridæ (q.v.). Body cylindrical, segments sub-equal; eyes eight on each side; antennæ short, eight jointed; feet with only one claw; caudal appendage short.

pŏ-dūr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zoology:

* 1. An approximate synonym of the modern Collembola (q.v.).

2. A family of the modern Collembola, with three genera, Achorutes, Podura, and Xenylla. Body cylindrical; the appendages of the fourth abdominal segment developed into a saltatory apparatus. (*Lubbock.*)

pō′-ē (1), *s.* [Native name.] An article of food prepared from the roots of the taro plant, *Caladium esculentum*, by the natives of the Sandwich Islands. The root is mixed with water, and pounded with a pestle to the consistency of dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days is fit for use.

pō′-ē (2), *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

poe-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Prosthemadera novæ-zeelandiæ* (or *circinnata*), called also Tui. It is about the size of a large blackbird, with dark metallic plumage becoming black in certain lights, and with a bronze reflection in others. There is a patch of pure white on the shoulders, and from each side of the neck depends a tuft of snowy, curly, downy feathers, bearing a distant resemblance to a clergyman's bands. These feathers influenced Gray in his choice of a generic name, and gave rise to the popular epithet, Parson-bird, of the early colonists. It is easily domesticated, and has great powers of mimicry. "It will learn to articulate sentences of several words with clearness, and to imitate the barking of a dog to perfection." (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand.*)

pō-ĕ-brŏ-thĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πόη (*poē*); root βρε- (seen in βορά (*bora*) = eatage, meat, and Lat. *voro* = to devour), and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Paleont.: A genus of Camelidæ, from the Miocene of North America.

pœ-çĭl′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinodontidæ, from tropical America. Dr. Günther puts the number of species at sixteen.

pœ-çĭ-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [POIKILITIC.]

* **pœ-çĭ-lŏp′-ō-dą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = varied, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the Merostomata (q.v.).

pō′-ĕm, * **poeme,** *s.* [Fr. *poëme*, from Lat. *poema*; Gr. ποίημα (*poiēma*) = a work . . . a poem; ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. *poema.*] [POET.]

1. A metrical composition; a composition in verse, whether blank or rhyming.

"*Poems*, like pictures, are of different sorts."
Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. A term applied to a composition not in verse, but in which the language is impassioned and full of imagination: as, a prose *poem.*

* **pō-ĕ-măt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ποιηματικός (*poiēmatikos*).] Pertaining or relating to poems or poetry; poetical. (*Coleridge.*)

* **pœ-nŏl′-ō-ğў,** *s.* [PENOLOGY.]

pō-ĕph′-ą-ga, *s. pl.* [POEPHAGUS.]

Zool.: In Owen's classification a group of Marsupialia, embracing the Macropodidæ and Hypsiprymnus, all strictly phytophagous.

pō-ĕph′-ą-gŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *poephag(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Eating or subsisting on grass; belonging or pertaining to the Poephaga.

pō-ĕph′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ποηφάγος (*poēphagos*). A term applied by Ælian to the animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Bovidæ, with one species, *Poephagus* (*Bos*) *grunniens*, the Yak (q.v.).

pō-ĕph′-ĭl-ą, *s.* [Gr. πόη (*poē*) = grass, and φιλέω (*philĕō*) = to love.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceidæ, with six species, from Australia.

pō′-ĕ-sў, * **po-e-sie,** *s.* [Fr. *poésie*, from Lat. *poesin*, accus. of *poēsis* = poetry, from Gr. ποίησις (*poiēsis*) = a making, poetic faculty, a poem; ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. *poesia.*] [POET, POSY.]

1. The art of writing poetry; poetical skill or faculty.

"*Poesy* is his [the Poet's] skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* 2. Poetry, poems; metrical compositions.

"Simonides said that picture was a dumb *poesie*, and *poesie* a speaking picture."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 805.

* 3. A posy; a short conceit or motto engraved on a ring, &c.

pō′-ĕt, * **po-ete,** *s.* [Fr. *poëte*, from Lat. *poeta*; Gr. ποιητής (*poiētēs*) = a maker . . . a poet; ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poeta.* The true English word for *poet* is *maker*, which exactly corresponds with the Greek.] [MAKER.]

* 1. A maker, an inventor. [MAKER, *s.*, 2.]

2. The author or writer of a poem or metrical composition.

"They that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge, but the crafte of versifienge, be not of auncient writers named *poetes*, but only called versifiers."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

3. One who is skilled in poetry; one who is endowed with poetical faculties or talents; one possessing high imaginative powers.

"If Pope be not a *poet*, where is poetry to be found?"
—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

poet-laureate, *s.*

* 1. *Eng. Univ.:* One who has received an honourable degree for grammar, including poetry and rhetoric; so called from his being crowned with laurel.

2. An officer of the king's household whose duty was to compose an ode every year for the sovereign's birthday, or for a great national victory, &c. This duty is not now required of the holder of the office, which is now a sinecure.

¶ Among the most celebrated of the poet-laureates were Edmund Spenser (1590–1599), Ben Jonson (1619–1637), John Dryden (1670–1700), Robert Southey (1813–1843), William Wordsworth (1843–1851). Alfred Tennyson, the present poet-laureate (1851), was created a baron in 1884.

* **poet-musician,** *s.* An epithet applied to the bard and lyrist, as combining the professions of poetry and music.

* **poet-sucker,** *s.* An immature or inexperienced poet. (*Ben Jonson.*)

poet's cassia, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Osyris.

† **pō-ĕ-tăs′-tĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poëtastre.*] An inferior poet; a pitiful rhymer.

"Pedant *poetasters* of this age,
Loose humours vent."
Beaumont: To the Memory of Sir John Beaumont.

* **pō′-ĕ-tăs-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *poetaster*; *-y.*] The works or writings of a poetaster; pitiful rhyming.

pō′-ĕt-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poet*; *-ess.*] A female poet.

"The famous *poetess* Corinna five times had the advantage of Pindarus."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. ii., p. 25.

pō-ĕt′-ĭc, pō-ĕt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *poétique*; Lat. *poeticus*; Gr. ποιητικός (*poiētikos*), from ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make; Ital. & Sp. *poetico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, poetry: as, *poetic* genius.

2. Expressed in poetry; in metrical form: as, a *poetical* composition.

3. Possessing or characterized by the qualities or beauties of poetry; containing poetical ideas or imagery.

poetic-license, *s.* The liberty or license allowed to a poet in matters of fact or language, for the purpose of producing a desired effect or result.

pō-ĕt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [POETIC.]

poetical-justice, *s.* The distribution of rewards and punishments such as is pictured in poems and works of fiction, but seldom found in real life.

"The talk was about *poetical-justice* and the unities of place and time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

pō-ĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *poetical*; *-ly.*] In a poetical manner; by the means or aid of poetry; like a poet.

* **pō-ĕt′-ĭcs,** *s.* [POETIC.] The doctrine of poetry; that branch of criticism which deals with the nature and laws of poetry.

* **pō-ĕt′-ĭ-cule,** *s.* [Eng. *poetic*; *-ule.*] A poetaster. (*Swinburne: Under the Microscope*, p. 36.)

* **pō′-ĕt-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Fr. *poétiser*, from *poëte* = a poet; Lat. *poetor*; Gr. ποιητίζω (*poiētizō*).] To write as a poet; to compose verses.

"They very curiously could paint,
And neatly *poetize*."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 2.

* **pō′-ĕt-rĕss,** *s.* [Lat. *poetrix.*] A female poet; a poetess.

pō′-ĕ-trў, * **po-e-trie,** * **po-e-trye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poëterie.*] [POET.]

1. That one of the fine arts which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure by the use of imaginative and passionate language, which is generally, though not necessarily, formed in regular measure; the art of producing illusions of the imagination by means of language.

"But about the originall of poemes and *poetrie*, there is a great question among authors."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

2. Poetical, imaginative, or passionate language or compositions, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Thus, many parts of the prose translation of the Bible are genuine poetry. In its widest sense, poetry may be defined as that which is the product of the imaginative powers and fancy, and which appeals to these powers in others.

3. Metrical compositions, verse, poems.

"She taketh most delight
In musick, instruments, and *poetry*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

¶ The ancient Hindoo Vedas consists in large measures of rhythmical hymns. Hindoo poetry reached its highest development in the epics of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. Specimens of that of the Hebrews, made conspicuous to the English reader by being printed in separate lines in the R.V., are found in Gen. iv. 23–24, ix. 25–27, xxvii. 39, 40, xlix. 2–27, and Exodus xv. 1–18, 21. It reached its highest development in the books of Job and of Psalms. The poetry of the Greeks began with Homer and Hesiod, and continued till about B.C. 500. The chief poets of Rome came late upon the scene, Virgil being born B.C. 70, and Horace B.C. 65. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, died A.D. Oct. 25, 1400; John Barbour, author of the "Bruce" (1373), was the first Scottish poet. Of the English poets of high genius were Chaucer in the fourteenth, Shakespeare and Spenser in the sixteenth century, Milton and Dryden in the seventeenth, Pope and Cowper in the eighteenth, Byron, &c., in the nineteenth. Of Scottish poets, Burns in the eighteenth century.

* **pō′-ĕt-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *poet*; *-ship.*] The state, condition, or individuality of a poet.

pŏgge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: The Armed Bull-head. [BULLHEAD.]

pŏg′-gў, *s.* [PORGY.]

* **pogh,** * **poghe,** *s.* [POKE.] A bag, a poke.

pō′-gŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

Bot.: A beard. [BEARD (2), *s.*, III.]

pō-gō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = the beard. Named from the fringed tip of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pogonidæ (q.v.). Terrestrial orchids. From fifteen to twenty are known, from America and Asia.

pō-gō′-nĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. πωγωνίας (*pōgōnias*) = bearded.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Pogonias chromis*, the Drum, from the western parts of the Atlantic. Snout convex, upper jaw overlapping lower; mandible with numerous small barbels; large molar teeth on pharyngeal bones.

pō-gŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pogon(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ.

pō-gō′-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πωγωνίας (*pōgōnias*) = a comet; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: Haüy's name for Pele's Hair (q.v.).

pō-gō-stĕm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pogostem(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Menthæ.

pō-gō-stē′-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard, and στήμον (*stēmon*) = a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family of Pogostemidæ. *Pogostemon Patchouli* grows in East Bengal, Burmah, and the Malay Peninsula. [PATCHOULI.]

pōh, *pogh, *interj.* [Icel. *pú* = pooh.] An exclamation of contempt. [Pooh.]

poi, *s.* [Poe (1).]

pōĭ'-cĭl-īte, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *poikilit.*]

Min.: The same as Bornite (q.v.).

pōĭ-cĭl-ō-pў-rī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and Eng. *pyrites*; Ger. *poikilopyrit.*]

Min.: The same as Bornite (q.v.).

pōĭg'-nan-çў (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *poignant*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being poignant or stimulating to the palate; piquant, sharp, pungent.

2. Point, sharpness, keenness, asperity; power of irritating and cutting.

"So it is with wit, which generally succeeds more from being happily addressed, than from its native *poignancy.*"—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1. (Introd.)

3. Sharpness or painfulness to the feelings; bitterness: as, the *poignancy* of grief.

pōĭg'-nant (*g* silent), ***poi-nant, *pug-naunt,** *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, pr. par. of *poindre* = to prick; Lat. *pungo*. *Poignant* and *pungent* are thus doublets.]

*1. Sharp, cutting.

*2. Sharp or stimulating to the palate; pungent, piquant.

3. Pointed, sharp, keen, irritating, cutting, bitter.

"There are, to whom too *poignant* I appear."
Francis: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

4. Sharp, bitter, painful.

"A sharpness so *poinant* as to divide the marrow from the houes."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, ii. 6.

pōĭg'-nant-lў (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *poignant*; *-ly.*] In a poignant manner; sharply, bitterly, keenly, piercingly.

***poigniet, *poygniet,** *s.* [Fr. *poignet.*] A wristband. (*Palsgrave.*)

pōĭ-kĭ-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and suff. *-itic.*] (See the compound.)

poikilitic-group or **formation,** *s.*

Geol.: A name proposed by Messrs. Conybeare and Buckland for the New Red Sandstone strata between the Carboniferous rocks and the Lias, from their exhibiting spots and streaks of light blue, green, and buff-colour on a red base. [Permian, Trias.]

pōĭ-kĭ-lō-pleū'-rŏn, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria (*Nicholson*), Crocodilia (*Etheridge*), from the Wealden.

***poi-na-do, *poi-na-doe, *poy-na-do,** *s.* [Poniard, *s.*]

pōĭn-çĭ-ā'-nạ, *s.* [Named after M. de Poinci, once governor of the Antilles, and a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Eucæsalpinieæ, closely akin to Cæsalpinia itself, but with the calyx valvate in the bud. *Poinciana elata*, a tree growing in the forests of southern and western India, yields a gum. Its wood is well suited for cabinet-work. *P. regia*, a moderate-sized tree, introduced into India from Madagascar, is common near Calcutta in gardens and at roadsides. *P. pulcherrima* is now made *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima.* Its roots are tonic. [Barbadoes flower-fence.]

pōĭnd, *poynd, *v.t.* [A.S. *pyndan* = to pound; *pund* = an enclosure.] [Pound (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up or confine in a pound or pen; to pound.

2. To distrain; to seize and sell the goods of a debtor under a warrant.

"An inventory of the goods and chattels falling under their warrant of distress, or *poinding*, as it is called."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xli.

*3. To seize in warfare.

pōĭnd, *s.* [Poind, *v.*] That which is seized or distrained; booty.

pōĭnd'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *poind*; *-able.*] Capable of being distrained; liable to be distrained.

pōĭnd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *poind*; *-er.*] One who distrains; the keeper of a pound; a pinder or pinner.

"The *poinder* chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn."—*Adams: Works*, i. 163.

poing (as **pwâṅ**), *** poyne,** *s.* [Fr. *poing* = the fist.]

1. A glove.

2. *Her.:* The fist; the hand closed, as distinguished from *appaumé.*

*** pōĭn-sĕt'-tĭ-ạ,** *s.* [Named after M. Poinsette, who in 1828 discovered the plant in Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, now merged in Euphorbia itself. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* is a highly ornamental stove-plant, with rose-like whorls of bracts.

pōĭnt, *poinct, * poynt, *s.* [Fr. *point, pointe* (O. Fr. *poinct*), from Lat. *punctum* = a point; orig. the neut. sing. of *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick; Sp. & Ital. *punta, punto*; Port. *ponta, ponto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark made by the end of anything sharp, as of a pin, a needle, &c.

2. A mark of punctuation; a stop; a character used to mark the divisions of sentences, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking. [Colon, Comma, Period.]

"Commas and *points* they set exactly right."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 261.

3. An indefinitely small space; an indivisible part of space.

*4. A small space of ground.

5. A particular place or spot to which anything is directed.

*6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

7. The place or position near, next, or close to; the verge, the brink.

"Behold, I am at the *point* to die."—*Genesis* xxv. 32.

8. The exact or critical moment.

"Even to the *point* of her death."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

9. The exact place: as, He resumed at the *point* at which he had left off.

10. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a subject as a whole.

"They will hardly prove his *point.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

11. A single subject or matter; an item, a detail, a particular.

"The Reactionaries were, of course, the strongest in *point* of numbers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

*12. A state, condition, or predicament.

"The state of Normandy stands on a tickle *point.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

13. Degree, stage, state.

14. The sharp end of an instrument; that which pricks or punctures: as, the *point* of a pin, of a needle, a dagger, &c.

15. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined end, as a promontory.

POINT,
With eyelets, drawing together a slashed sleeve. (From *Planché's Dict.*)

*16. A lace, string, &c., with a tag (called an eyelet, *aglet*, or *aiguillet*), used for fastening articles of dress, especially the hose to the jacket or doublet. Fashionable in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Their *points* being broken, down fell their hose."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 17. The pommel of a saddle.

"Put a few flocks in the *point.*"
—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

18. Lace worked by the needle, as *point d'Alençon, point d'aiguille*; also applied to lace worked by bobbins, and even to a cheaper imitation fabric made by machinery.

19. A lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of thought or expression; the sting or pith of an epigram; hence, force, expression.

"Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a sting behind."
Pope: Satires, v. 252.

20. The especial features in a part which an actor has to bring out prominently.

"A running fire of subdued 'h'shs' kept down the tendency to applaud the principal *points.*"—*Referee*, April 4, 1886.

21. That which arrests attention; a salient trait of character; a characteristic, a peculiarity; a mark of quality or character.

"One of my strong *points* is modesty."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*22. The act of aiming or striking.

"What a *point*, my lord, your falcon made."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

23. The action of a pointer in thrusting his tail straight out when he scents game. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.)

24. The particular thing aimed at or desired; aim, purpose, object.

25. The main question; the precise thing, subject, or particular to be considered; the essence.

"Here lies the *point.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 26. A punctilio; nice respect; niceties.

"This fellow doth not stand upon *points.*"—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

27. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has reached in trials of skill, excellence, games, &c.; as, He won by five *points.* [II. 22.]

*28. A signal given by a blast of a trumpet; hence, a note, a tune.

"A loud trumpet and a *point* of war."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

*29. A command, a direction.

"Aufidius obeys his *points*, as if he were his officer."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

*30. A deed, a feat, an exploit.

"A *poynt* of armys undyrtake."
Torrent of Portugal, p. 38.

*31. One of the squares ou a chess-board.

"The chekir or the chesse hath viij *poyntes* in eche partie."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71.

32. The same as Pointer, I. 2. (*American Comm. Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A certain imaginary spot in the heavens, generally at the intersection of two or more great circles, conventionally agreed upon as a convenient one whence to measure distances. There are the equinoctial *points*, the solstitial *points*, &c.

2. *Bookbind.:* A register mark made by the printer in placing his sheets on the tympan and forming a guide to the folder.

3. *Cricket and Baseball:*

(1) In cricket, a fielder stationed close to and facing the batsman; he is supported by the cover-point. Also, the place occupied by such fielder.

(2) *Pl.:* In baseball, the positions occupied by the pitcher and the catcher.

4. *Engrav.:* An etching-needle.

5. *Fort.:* The junction of certain lines of defence: as, the *point* of the bastion, the salient angle formed by its meeting faces; the *point* of intersection of the curtain and the flank; the *point* at the shoulder of the bastion, &c.

6. *Geom.:* A point is that which has "neither parts nor magnitude" (*Euclid*), but only position. The extremities of a limited line are points; that which separates two adjacent parts of a line is a point.

7. *Glass-cutting:* A fragment of diamond containing a natural angle adapted for glass-cutters' use.

8. *Harness:* A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue.

9. *Heraldry:*

POINTS.

(1) One of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. The principal points are:

A. Dexter chief; B. Middle chief; C. Sinister chief; D. Honour point; E. Centre or fesse point; F. Navel or nombril point; G. Dexter base; H. Middle base; J. Sinister base.

(2) A small part of the base of a shield variously marked off. *Point in point* is when it much resembles the pile.

10. *Knitting-mach.:* Beardless needles; also known as shifters (q.v.).

11. *Lacrosse:* The first man out from goal; cover-point stands in front of him.

12. *Mach.:* Position in relation to power or accessory portions: as, the dead *point* of a crank; the fixed *point* on which a body moves.

13. *Masonry:*

(1) The stone-mason's punch, used to reduce the face of the stone, leaving it in narrow ridges, which are dressed down by the inch tool.

(2) A pointed chisel for niggling ashlar.

14. *Math.:* A dot placed before a decimal fraction.

15. *Music:* The same as Dot (q.v.).

16. *Nautical & Navigation:*

(1) One of the thirty-two points of division of the card in the mariner's compass. The angular space between two consecutive points is 11° 15′, and each space is sub-divided into half and quarter points. [Cardinal points.]

"The ship broke off two *points* as before."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xv.

(2) A flat piece of braided cordage attached to the reef-band of a sail to tie up a reef.

17. *Perspective:* A certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane: as

(1) *Point of sight:* The point whence the picture is viewed, the principal vanishing point, because all horizontal rays that are parallel to the middle visual ray will vanish in that point. The point at which, if the eye be placed, the picture will represent the same appearance as the object itself would were the picture removed. This is sometimes called the point of view.

(2) *Objective point:* A point on a geometrical plane whose representation is required on the perspective plane.

(3) *Vanishing point:* The point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.

18. *Physics:* A line of demarcation or limit: as, the boiling *point* of a liquid, the melting *point* of a solid. Said also of instruments: as, the freezing *point* of a thermometer, &c.

19. *Ploughs:* The extreme forward end of the share as distinguished from the wing.

20. *Print.:* One of the pins placed on the tympan of a press or feed-board of a machine to perforate the sheet at the time of the first printing, to secure a register when the sheet is turned.

21. *Rail.-eng.* (*Pl.*): The switch or movable guide-rails at junctions or stations.

"After the signal was lowered, the *points* could not be altered."—*Rapier: Railway Signals*, p. 24.

22. *Whist* (*Pl.*): The wagering or winning periods of the game.

¶ 1. *At all points:* In every particular; completely, perfectly.

"'My Lord Aumerle, is Harry Hereford arm'd?'
'Yea, *at all points*, and longs to enter in.'"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* 2. *At point:*

(1) On the point, about.

"You are *at point* to lose your liberties."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

(2) Completely, at all points.

"Armed *at point* exactly; cap-a-pie."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* 3. *In good point:* In good case or condition. [Cf. Embonpoint.]

* 4. *To point:* To the smallest point, exactly.

"Hast thou performed *to point* the tempest?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

5. *Acting point:*

Phys.: The exact point at which an impulse is given.

6. *Physical point:* The smallest or least sensible object of sight.

7. *Point of contact:* [Contact, *s.*, III. 5].

8. *Point of contrary flexure, Point of inflection:* [Inflection, ¶].

9. *Point of dispersion:*

Optics: That point at which the rays begin to diverge; commonly called the virtual focus.

10. *Point of horse:*

Min.: The spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into branches.

11. *Point of incidence:*

Optics: That point upon the surface of a medium upon which a ray of light falls.

12. *Point of intersection:* [Intersection, *s.*, II.].

13. *Point of reflection:*

Optics: The point from which a ray is reflected.

14. *Point of refraction:*

Optics: That point in the refractiug surface where the refraction takes place.

15. *Point of support:* The collected areas on the plane of the walls, columns, &c., on which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported.

16. *Vowel points:*

Heb. Gram.: Points or marks placed above or below the consonants, and representing the vocal sounds or vowels which should precede or follow the consonants.

* 17. *To come to points:* To fight with swords.

point-blank, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [From an arrow aimed directly at the white mark or blank in the centre of the target.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gun.:* Aimed directly or straight; in a horizontal line. In *point-blank* shooting, the object is so close that the ball is supposed to move in a horizontal line.

2. *Fig.:* Direct, plain; explicit, express; as, a *point-blank* denial.

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Gun.:* In a horizontal line.

"*Point-blank* over-against the mouth of the piece."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Directly, plainly; explicitly, expressly.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The white mark or blank on a target at which an arrow, bullet, &c. is aimed.

2. The point in which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

point d'appui, *s.* [Fr. = point of support.]

Mil.: Point of support, basis; a fixed point on which troops form, and on which operations are based.

* **point de vise,** * **point-device,** *a.* & *adv.* [A shortened form of *at point device* = exactly, from O. Fr. *à point devis* = to the very point imagined.]

A. *As adj.:* Precise, nice, finical.

B. *As adv.:* To a nicety, exactly.

"Thus for the nuptial hour, all fitted *point-device*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

point d'orgue, *s.* [Organ-point.]

point-hole, *s.*

Print.: A hole made in a sheet of paper by a register pin, or by points on the tympan.

point-lace, *s.* [Point, *s.*, I. 18.]

point-paper, *s.* Pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs.

point-system, *s.* A system of gauging type-bodies now in vogue in this country. A *point* equals .0138-inch. Old designations, as nonpareil (now 6-*point*), pica (now 12-*point*), are practically in disuse.

point-tool, *s.* A tool ground off to a sharp point at the midwidth of the end of the blade.

point (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Point, **a**]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, grind, or forge to a point: as, To *point* a pencil, to *point* a pin.

2. Hence *fig.*, to give point, force, or expression to; to add to the force or point of.

"To *point* a moral and adorn a tale."
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes, 221.

3. To direct at or towards an object; to aim.

"The warriors' swords
Were *pointed* up to heaven."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, iv. 2.

* 4. To direct the eye, notice, or attention of.

5. To show or indicate, as by pointing with the finger. (Followed by *out.*)

"From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you mount Hor."—*Numbers* xxxiv. 7.

6. To indicate by any means; to draw attention to.

"The anxiety with regard to the balance of power is expressly *pointed* out to us."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 7.

7. To indicate the purpose or point of.

8. To mark with signs or characters to distinguish the members of a sentence, and indicate the pauses; to punctuate.

9. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel-points. [Point, *s.*, ¶ 16.]

II. *Brickwork:* To fill the joints of, as of masonry, brickwork, &c., with mortar pressed in with the point of the trowel. [Pencilled.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To direct the finger or other object at or towards any object for the purpose of designating or drawing attention to it. (Generally followed by *at.*)

2. To indicate by any means; to show distinctly.

"The dial *points* at five."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

3. To indicate the presence of game, by pointing the nose in its direction, as a sporting dog does.

"Now the warm scent assures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear."
Gay: Rural Sports, ii.

4. To mark or distinguish with points.

II. *Surg.:* To come to a point or head. (Said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.)

¶ 1. *To point a rope:*

Naut.: To prepare the end of it, so that it may reeve through a block, and not unlay; a few yarns are taken out of it, and a mat worked over it by its own yarn.

2. *To point a sail:*

Nautical:

(1) To brace it so as to bring it end on to the wind.

(2) To affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.

* **point** (2), * **poynt,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *appoint* (q.v.).] To appoint, to designate, to fix, to arrange.

"Go I bid the banns and *point* the bridal day."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 1.

* **point'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *point; -able.*] Capable of being pointed out.

"God's Church was not *pointable*; and therefore cried hee out that bee was left alone."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,473.

point'-al, * **poinct-ell,** * **point-el,** * **poynt-al,** * **poynt-el,** * **poynt-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pointille* = a prick, a prickle; Fr. *pointal* = an upright wooden prop.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pointed instrument used for writing; a stylus.

"Than asked thaim sir Zachari
Tablis and a *pointel* tite." *Cursor Mundi*, 637.

2. A weapon of war, resembling a javelin or short sword.

"With *poyntalis* or with stokkis Sabellyne."
G. Douglas: Æneados, p. 251, l. 53.

3. The pointed instrument with which a harp is played; a quill.

"Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte,
And uow with subtell euore *poyntalis* lyte."
G. Douglas: Æneados, p. 187, l. 33.

4. The pistil of a plant, or anything resembling it; the balancer of an insect. (*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iv.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A king-post (q.v.).

2. *Mason.:* A pavement of diamond-shaped slabs.

point'-ed, * **poynt-ed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Point (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Having a point; coming or tapering to a point; sharp, peaked.

"Memories haunt thy *pointed* gables."
Longfellow: Nuremberg.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Aimed at, or expressly referring to some particular person or thing: as, a *pointed* remark.

2. Epigrammatical; full of conceits; witty.

"If his humour is not very *pointed*, he is, at all events, always cheerful and never didactic."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1, 1884.

pointed-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch struck from two centres and meeting above, forming a lancet shape. It is a feature of post-Norman Gothic.

pointed-styles, *s. pl.*

Arch.: The divisions of Gothic architecture in which the pointed arch is used. [Gothic-style, Arch.]

"The most essential part of the *Pointed-style*—the part whereon its whole structure and organization depend—is the pointed arch itself. This consists of two segments of a circle, meeting at the point of the arch. The longer the radius of these segments, the slenderer is the pointed arch which it describes."—*Sandars: Rosengarten; Archit. Styles*, p. 291.

point'-ed-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pointed; -ly.*]

1. With lively turns of thought or expression; wittily.

"The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his subject."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. With direct reference to some particular person or thing; expressly, plainly, explicitly.

"To whom the appeal crouch'd in those closing words
Was *pointedly* address'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

point'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pointed*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being pointed or sharp; sharpness.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Epigrammatical smartness; wit.

"That *pointedness* of thought which is visibly wanting in our great Roman."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. Direct or express reference to some particular person or thing.

***point'-el**, *s.* [POINTAL.]

point'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *point* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who or that which points or designates; specif., the index finger or hand of a dial or scale.

"A series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in, and apply to each other, conducting the motion from the fusee to the balance, and from the balance to the *pointer*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. i.

(2) In the same sense as II. 7.

2. *Fig.*: A hint or secret information as to the course to be followed, especially in speculating on the stock-exchange; a tip. (*American slang.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): Two stars, Merak & Dubhe, in Ursa Major, so called because they point to the pole, *i.e.*, a line joining them and produced will nearly strike the pole star.

"As well might the pole star be called inconstant because it is sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the *pointers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Bricklaying*: A tool for clearing out to the required depth the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall, to be replaced by a fresh body of mortar. [POINT (1), *v.* A. II.]

3. *Naut.*: One of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. Also called a Snake-piece.

4. *Navig.*: A graduated circle, with one fixed and two adjustable radial legs. By placing them at two adjoining angles taken by a sextant between three known objects, the position of the observer is fixed on the chart.

5. *Rail.-eng.*: The adjusting lever of a switch.

6. *Stone-work*: A stone-mason's chisel with a sharp point, used in spawling off the face of a stone in the rough.

7. *Zool.*: *Canis familiaris*, variety *avicularis* (Linnæus), a varicty of the Domestic Dog, with short hair and of variable colour, trained to point at prey. This was probably at first only the exaggerated pause of an animal preparing to spring, and was subsequently improved by training.

"It is known that the English *pointer* has been greatly changed within the last century, and in this case the change has, it is believed, been effected by crosses with the foxhound."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1885), p. 25.

pointer-fact, *s.* A fact which is valuable as showing a stage of progress or decline in development.

"A good example of these *pointer-facts* is recorded by Mr. Wallace."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 62.

point'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [POINT (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Directing, designating.

2. Coming or tapering to a point; pointed.

"On each hand the flames,
Driven backward, slope their *pointing* spirea."
Milton: P. L., i. 223.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of calling attention or designating anything, as by pointing the finger.

2. The act or practice of marking with points or punctuating; punctuation.

3. The marks or points made.

II. *Bricklaying*: The act of finishing or renewing a mortar-joint in a wall. Flat-joint pointing consists in filling the joint even and marking it with a trowel; in tuck-joint pointing, the joints are finished with fine mortar, pared to a parallel edge, and slightly projecting.

pointing-machine, *s.* A machine for pointing rails, pickets, matches, &c.

pointing-rods, *s. pl.*

Gun.: Rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars.

*** pointing-stock**, *s.* An object of ridicule; a butt; a laughing stock. (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 4.)

pointing-wire, *s.* An iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

point'-lĕss, *** poinct-less**, *a.* [Eng. *point*; *-less.*]

1. Having no point; unpointed, blunt, obtuse; not sharp.

2. Not having scored a point; without scoring a point.

"Filho was lengths faster than the black, who was beaten *pointless*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. Having no point, art, or smartness; destitute of point or wit.

"Some rather dull and *pointless* scenes gave historical views of Washington."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 265.

point'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pointless*; *-ly.*] In a pointless manner; without point.

"—— keeps on saying 'What an artist!' . . . so *pointlessly*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1886.

*** point'-lĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *point*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little point; a small point or promontory.

point'-lĕt-ĕd, point'-lĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pointlet*; *-ed.*]

Bot.: Having a small distinct point; apiculate (q.v.).

*** point'-mĕnt, * poynt-ment**, *s.* [A shortened form of *appointment* (q.v.).] An appointment, an arrangement.

"He made *poyntment* to come to my house this daye."
—*Udal: Flowers*, fol. 45.

points'-man, *s.* [Eng. *point*, s., II. 21.] A man in charge of the points or switches on a railway.

"A *pointsman*, standing all ready, opened the switches."—*Rapier: Railway Signals*, p. 39.

*** poĭse, * paise, * peaze, * poize**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pois*, *peis* = a weight (Fr. *poids*), from *peiser*, *poiser* (Fr. *peser*) = to weigh, to poise (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *peso.*]

1. Weight, gravity.

"A stone of such a *paise*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

2. Gravity, importauce, moment, weight.

"Occasions of some *poise*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

3. Force, might. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 21.)

4. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the thing weighed.

5. That which is attached or used as a counterpoise or counterweight; a regulating or balancing power.

6. A state in which things are evenly balanced or poised; a state of equipoise or equilibrium. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Till the ruffled air
Falls from its *poise*." *Thomson: Autumn*, 35.

poĭse, * peyse, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *peiser*, *poiser*, from Lat. *penso* = to weigh, from *pensum* = a portion weighed out, prop. neut. sing. of *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo* = to weigh; Low Lat. *pensum*, *pensa* = a portion, a weight; Sp. & Port. *pesar*; Ital. *pesare.*]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To weigh; to ascertain the weight of.

* 2. Hence *fig.*, to weigh; to balance in the mind. (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.)

* 3. To balance, as scales; to make of equal weight.

4. To balance; to keep in a state of equilibrium.

* 5. To counterbalance, to counterpoise, to balance.

"One scale of reason to *poise* another of sensuality."
—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

* 6. To oppress; to weigh down.

*** B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To be in a state of equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended.

"Ah! if our souls but *poise* and swing
Like the compass in its brazen ring."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

2. To be in a state of doubt or suspense.

poĭs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pois(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which poises; specif., the balancer of an insect.

poĭs'-ŏn, * poys-on, * puisun, *s.* [Fr. *poison* = poison, from Lat. *potionem*, accus. of *potio* = a draught, espec. a poisonous draught, from *poto* = to drink; *potus* = drunken; Ital. *pozione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

* (1) A draught.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Poison* drawn through a ring's hollow plate
Must finish him." *Dryden: Juvenal*, x. 270.

2. *Fig.*: Anything noxious or destructive to health or morality; a bane.

"One of the best antidotes against the *poyson* of discontentments."—*Bacon: Essays; Seditions.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Pharm.*: Professor Christison divides poisons into three great classes: irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-acrids or narcotico-irritants. A fourth class is sometimes added, septics, consisting of animal poisons, such as the bites of rabid animals and venomous snakes, the stings of insects, and the poison generated by pestilential carbuncle, &c. An irritant poison produces violent pain and cramp in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, convulsions &c. A narcotic poison produces stupor, numbness, drowsiness, coldness, and stiffness of the extremities, cold fetid greasy perspiration, vertigo, weakened eyesight, delirium, paralysis of the lower extremities, &c.; a narcotico-acrid poison produces a certain combination of the symptoms attendant on both the former classes. The chief irritants are the acids and their bases, some alkalis and their salts, the metallic compounds, as arsenic, mercury; the vegetable acrids or irritants, as some Cucurbitaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, &c.; animal irritants, as cantharides; mechanical irritants, as glass, &c; irritant gases, as chlorine, the vapour of nitrous acid, &c.; narcotic poisons, as opium, nightshade, prussic acid, &c.; narcotico-acrids, such as strychnine, *Cocculus indicus*, and poisonous mushrooms. Savages poison their arrows by the milky juice of various Euphorbias or of the manchineel, or by the juice of two species of Strychnos. Both in man and in the inferior animals there is often a curious correlation between the colour of the skin and hair and immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. Metallic poisons act upon vegetables nearly as they do upon animals, that is, they are absorbed into the different parts of a plant, destroying the structure. Vegetable poisons, especially those which destroy animals by action upon their nervous system, also cause the death of plants.

2. *Law*: By the present laws of most of the states, only qualified persons are allowed to sell poisons. In all cases the word "poison" and the name and address of the vendor must be upon the label. No poisoned seed, grains, or flesh must be exposed on land.

poison-bag, *s.*

Zool.: A bag or sac containing poison, which is injected into a punctured wound.

"The poison is injected into the wound by the pressure of the foot on the *poison-bags*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 191.

poison-berry, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Cestrum.

poison-bulb, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Buphane toxicaria*, a South African plant, fatal to cattle; (2) *Crinum asiaticum.*

poison-elder, *s.* [POISON-SUMACH.]

poison-fang, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): Two long conical curved fangs, one on each maxilla in the Thanatophidia (q.v.).

"When the animal strikes its prey, the *poison-fangs* are erected by the elevation of the movable maxillæ (to which they are anchylosed), and the poison is forced through the tube which perforates each, partly by the contractions of the muscular walls of the gland, and partly by the muscles of the jawa."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 579.

¶ The poison-fang of the spider is the second joint of each mandible, or modified antenna, shaped into a perforated sting.

poison-gland, *s.*

Zool.: A gland, probably a modification of one of the buccal salivary glands, situated behind and under each eye in the poisonous snakes, and rendering their bite dangerous or fatal.

¶ In the bee the poison is secreted by two long and slender ducts, uniting and emptying

their secretion into an oblong bag. In the scorpion the poison-glands are lodged in the pyriform dilatation at the tail, terminated by the sting. In the typical spider the poison-gland is an elongate oval vesicle, having the fibres of the contractile tissue arranged in spiral folds. (*Owen.*)

poison-ivy, *s.* [POISON-OAK.]

poison-nut, *s.*

Bot.: Strychnos Nux-vomica.

poison-oak, poison-ivy, *s.*

Bot.: Rhus Toxicodendron.

poison-organ, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any organ capable of inflicting a poisoned wound, whether connected with a poison-bag, as in Synanceia, or unconnected with any such apparatus, as in the Sting-rays, the Weaver, and many of the Scorpænoids, where the mucus secreted from the surface of the fish evidently possesses venomous qualities.

"*Poison-organs* are more common in the class of Fishes than was formerly believed, but they seem to have exclusively the function of defence, and are not auxiliary in procuring food as in the venomous snakes." —*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 190.

poison-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (In Australia) (1) Various species of Gastrolobium (q.v.); (2) *Swainsonia Greyana*, fatal to horses; (3) *Lotus australis*, fatal to sheep. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

poison-sumach, poison-elder, *s.*

Bot.: Rhus venenata, a tall North American shrub, with pinnate leaves with eleven to thirteen leaflets. The poisonous properties of this plant and poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) consists in its power to raise an itching eruption on the skin in many susceptible persons. This is sometimes very severe.

poison-wood, *s.* [POISON-SUMACH.]

pŏi'-ŏn, ***poyson,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *poisonner* (Fr. *empoisonner*), from Lat. *potiono* = to give to drink, from *potio*, genit. *potionis* = a drink, a draught, a potion.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To infect with poison; to place poison in or upon; to add poison to.

"Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts." *Roscommon.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to administer poison to.

"The drink! the drink! I am *poisoned!*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. To taint, to corrupt, to vitiate.

"My springs of life were *poison'd.*" *Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 7.

B. *Intrans.:* To kill by poison; to act as a poison. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 6.)

¶ By 22 Henry III., c. 9, the penalty of poisoning was boiling to death. This was repealed by 1 Edward VI., c. 12. The penalty is now that of other methods of murder.

pŏi'-ŏn-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *poison; -able.*]

1. Capable of poisoning; poisonous, venomous.

2. Capable of being poisoned.

pŏi'-ŏn-ĕr, ***poy-son-er,** *s.* [Eng. *poison; -er.*]

1. One who poisons; one who kills by poison. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

2. One who or that which poisons or corrupts.

***pŏi'-ŏn-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *poisoner; -ess.*] A female poisoner.

"Commanded the *poisoneresse* [Agrippina] to be put to death."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annales*, p. 183.

***pŏi'-ŏn-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *poison; -full.*] Full of poison; poisonous, venomous.

"The spider, a *poisonfull* vermiue."—*White: Sermons*, p. 53. (1665.)

pŏi'-ŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *poisoneux.*] Having the qualities of poison; venomous; containing poison; corrupting.

"The *poisonous* tincture of original sin." *Donne: Lett. to Sir E. Herbert.*

poisonous-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Poisonous fishes may be divided into two classes: (1) those whose flesh has poisonous qualities, either invariably, as *Clupea thrissa, C. venenosa*, and some species of Scarus, Tetrodon, and Diodon, or only at certain seasons, as the Barbel, Pike, and Burbot, whose roe causes violent diarrhœa when eaten during the spawning season; (2) those furnished with poison-organs (q.v.). The fishes of the first division probably acquire their deleterious qualities from their food, which consists of poisonous medusæ, corals, and decomposing substances.

poisonous-snakes, *s. pl.* [THANATOPHIDIA.]

pŏi'-ŏn-ŏŭs-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *poisonous; -ly.*] In a poisonous manner; so as to poison or corrupt; venomously.

"So much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

pŏi'-ŏn-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poisonous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being poisonous.

***pŏi'-ŏn-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *poison; -some.*] Poisonous.

***pŏi'-ŏn-ў,** ***poy-son-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *poison; -y.*] Poisonous.

"Pale enuie's *poysonie* heads." *Sylvester: Du Bartas*, 3rd day, 1st week, 1072.

***pŏi'-ŭre,** *s.* [Eng. *pois(e); -ure.*] Weight.

"The mere quality and *poisure* of goodness." *Beaum. & Flet.: Wit Without Money*, i. 1.

***pŏi'-trăl,** ***pŏi'-trĕl,** ***pŏi'-trāil,** *s.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from Lat. *pectorale*, neut. sing. of *pectoralis* = pertaining to the breast; *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast; Ital. *pettorale.*] [PECTORAL.]

1. *Old Arm.:* Armour for the breast of a horse.

2. *Harness:* A breast-leather for saddles or for draught.

***pŏi'-trĭn-ăl,** *s.* [O. Fr.] The same as POITRAL (q.v.).

***pŏi'-trĭne,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast.]

1. The breast-armour of a knight.

2. The overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a war-horse.

pŏize, *s. & v.* [POISE.]

pō-kăl', *s.* [Ger., from Lat. *poculum* = a cup.] A tall drinking-cup.

pōke (1), *s.* [Ir. *poc*; Gael. *poca* = a bag; A.S. *poka, pokha*; Icel. *poki*; O. Dut. *poke*; Goth. *puggs* = a bag; Icel. *pungr*; A.S. *pung* = a purse, a bag. [POCKET, POUCH.]

1. A bag, a pouch, a sack.

"A *poke* full of pardons." *P. Ploughman*, p. 165.

*2. An old form of sleeve, shaped like a bag or pouch.

3. Stolen property. (*Slang.*)

4. A haycock. (*Prov.*)

"He was glad to say the *poke* had been got away."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886.

¶ *To buy a pig in a poke:* [PIG (1), *s.*, ¶].

***poke-sleeve,** *s.* The same as POKE (1), 2.

pōke (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Indian Poke is the same as POKE-ROOT (q.v.); Virginian Poke is the same as POKE-WEED (q.v.).

poke-berry, *s.* [POKE-WEED.]

poke-needle, *s.*

Bot.: Scandix Pecten-Veneris.

poke-root, *s.*

Bot.: Veratrum viride.

poke-weed, poke-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Phytolacca decandra. [PHYTOLACCA.]

"*Poke-weed* is a native American."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 274.

pōke (3), *s.* [POKE, *v.*]

1. The act of poking; a gentle thrust; a jog, a nudge, a push.

2. A lazy person; a loafer, a dawdler. (*American.*)

3. A device attached to a breaching animal, to prevent its jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached.

4. A poke-bonnet (q.v.).

"A gray frieze livery, and a straw *poke.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxiv.

poke-bonnet, *s.* A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly commonly worn by women.

poke-net, *s.* A pole-net (q.v.).

***pōke** (1), *s.* [POCK.] Scrofula. (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 71.)

pōke, pukke, *v.t. & i.* [Ir. *poc* = a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc* = a push, a shove; Gael. *puc* = to push, to jostle; Ger. *pocken* = to knock; Dut. & Low Ger. *poken*; Sw. *poka* = to poke, *pāk* = a stick.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push against; espec. to thrust or push something long and pointed against or into.

*2. To feel, search, or grope.

3. To stir, to move: as, To *poke* a fire.

4. To thrust or butt with the horns.

5. To put a poke or yoke on: as, To *poke* an ox. (*American.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grope, to search; to seek for or push one's way, as in the dark.

2. To busy one's self without any definite object. (Generally followed by *about.*)

"*Poking about* where we had no business."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago.*

¶ (1) *To poke fun:* To make fun; to joke; to indulge in ridicule.

(2) *To poke fun at a person:* To ridicule or make a butt of one; to chaff one.

"*Poking* your *fun* at us plain-dealing folks." *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends.*

(3) *To poke one's nose into things:* [NOSE, *s.*, ¶ (6).]

pōke'-lōk-ĕn, *s.* [North Amer. Ind.] A marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake. (*Amer.*)

pōk'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pok(e)*, v; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which pokes; specif., an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring a coal fire.

2. A metal instrument used in hooping masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

*3. A small tool used for setting the pleats of ruffs; originally made of wood or bone, afterwards of steel, that it might be used hot.

"Where are my ruff and *poker?*" *Dekker: Honest Whore.*

4. A slang term applied to one of the 'squire Bedels who carry a silver mace or poker before the vice-chancellor at Cambridge University.

poker-pictures, *s. pl.* Imitations of pictures, or rather of bistre-washed drawings, executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used in Italian irons. They were extensively patronised in the last century.

pōk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Cf. Wel. *pwca* = a hobgoblin; Eng. *puck*; Dan. *pokker* = the devil.] A bugbear, a hobgoblin; any frightful object, espec. in the dark. (*Amer.*)

* ¶ *Old Poker:* The devil.

"As if *Old Poker* was coming to take them away."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 359.

pōk'-ĕr (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *post and pair*, through the contracted form *Po'per.*] A favourite American game at cards.

***pōk'-ĕr-ĭsh** (1), *a.* [Eng. *poker* (1); *-ish.*] Stiff, like a poker.

pōk'-ĕr-ĭsh (2), *a.* [Eng. *poker* (2); *-ish.*] Frightful; causing fear, especially to children. (*Amer.*)

pōk'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [POKE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Paltry, mean, servile, petty.

"Bred to some *poking* profession."—*Gray: Works*, vol. ii., let. 36.

***poking-stick,** *s.* The same as POKER (1), 3.

"Your falling-band requires no *poking-stick* to recover its form."—*Marston: The Malcontent.*

***po-kok,** *s.* [PEACOCK, *s.*]

pōk'-ў, pōk'-ēў, *a.* [Eng. *pok(e); -y.*]

1. Cramped, narrow, confined, musty: as, a *poky* corner.

2. Poor, shabby.

"The ladies were in their *pokiest* old head-gear."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

3. Dull, stupid. (*Amer.*)

pŏl-ă-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Scelidosauridæ (q.v.). It was sheathed in armour like the carapace of a tortoise or an armadillo. Found in the Oolite and the Wealden.

pō-lăc'-ca (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A title applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

* **pō-lăc -ca** (2), *s.* [Polacre.]

* **pō'-lăck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *polaque.*]

A. *As adj.:* Polish. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.)

B. *As subst.:* A native of Poland. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 1.)

* **pō-lăc'-re (re as ĕr),** * **po-laque,** *s.* [Ital. *polacca, polaccra;* Fr. *polaque;* Port. *polaca, polhacra;* prop. a Polish vessel.]

Naut.: A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards. (*Byron: Beppo,* xcv.)

polacre-ship, *s.* A polacca. (*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 25, 1885.)

* **pō'-lạn,** *s.* [Poleyn (1).]

* **Pōl'-and-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *Poland; -er.*] A native of Poland; a Pole.

pŏl-ạ-nĭs'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἄνισος (*anisos*) = unequal; named because the stamens are numerous and unequal.]

Bot.: A genus of Cleomeæ. Herbs with palmate leaves, four sepals, four petals, and eight or more stamens, natives of the warmer parts of Asia and America. *Polanisia icosandra,* called also *Cleome viscosa,* is common in India and various other warm countries. The juice of the leaves is poured into the ear to relieve earache; the bruised leaves are applied to the skin as a counter-irritant; the seeds are carminative. (*Prof. Watt.*) The fruit is used in the United States as a vermifuge, and in Cochin China as a sinapism. *P. graveolens,* a North American species, is also a vermifuge.

* **po-laque,** *s.* [Polacre.]

pōl'-ạr, *a.* [Lat. *polaris,* from Lat. *polus* = a pole (q.v.); Fr. *polaire;* Sp. *polar;* Ital. *polare.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole, or the poles of a sphere; pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; pertaining to one of the extremities of the axis on which the earth revolves. (*Milton: P.L.,* x. 681.)

2. Situated or found at or near the pole or poles of the earth. (*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*)

* 3. Coming or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth.

4. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles.

polar-angle, *s.* The angle at a pole formed by two meridians.

polar-axis, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* The axis of an astronomical instrument or an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.

2. *Math. & Astron.:* [Axis (1), II. 1 & 2.]

polar-bear, *s.*

Zool.: Ursus maritimus, the largest individual of the family Ursidæ, and one of the best known. It is found over the whole of Greenland, but its numbers are decreasing, as it is regularly hunted for the sake of its skin, for which the Danish authorities give about eleven shillings to the hunters on the spot. The Polar Bear is from seven to eight feet long, with a narrow head, and the forehead in a line with the elongated muzzle, short ears, and long neck. It is quite white when young, changing to a creamy tint in maturity. Unlike most of its congeners, it is carnivorous, attacks by biting, not by hugging, and only the pregnant females hibernate. Many tales are told of its ferocity, which appear to have been exaggerated by early travellers, and the probability is that, unless interfered with or pressed by hunger, it rarely attacks man.

polar-circles, *s. pl.* The Arctic and Antarctic Circles (q.v.).

polar-clock, *s.* An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone for ascertaining the time of day by means of polarized light.

polar-coordinates, *s. pl.* Elements of reference, by means of which points are referred to a system of polar coordinates. In a plane system, these elements consist of a variable angle and a variable distance called the radius vector. In space, they consist of two variable angles and a variable right line, still called the radius vector.

polar-dial, *s.* A dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth.

polar-distance, *s.* The distance of the circle of a sphere from its pole, estimated on the arc of a great circle of the sphere passing through the pole of the circle.

polar-equation, *s.* An equation which expresses the relation between the polar coordinates of every point of a line or surface.

polar-forces, *s. pl.* [Force (1), *s.*, ¶ (23).]

polar-lights, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis or Australis.

polar-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Silphium laciniatum.

polar projection of the sphere, *s.* A projection of the circles of the sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles. This projection is employed in connection with Mercator's to represent the polar regions.

polar-star, *s.* The pole-star (q.v.). (*Scott: Lord of the Isles,* v. 14.)

polar-whale, *s.*

Zool.: Balæna mysticetus.

* **pŏl'-arch-ỹ,** * **pŏl'-larch-ỹ,** *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy. (*W. H. Russell: North & South,* ii. 340.)

* **pō-lăr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *polar; -ic.*] The same as Polar (q.v.).

* **pōl'-ạr-ĭ-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *polary; -ly.*] In a polar manner. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. ii.)

pō-lăr'-ĭ-mē-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *polar; i* connective, and *meter.*] An instrument for measuring polarization.

pō-lạr-ĭm'-ĕ-trỹ, *s.* [Eng. *polarimeter; -y.*] The act or process of measuring the polarization of light.

pō-lăr'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.] The Pole Star (q.v.).

pō-lăr'-ĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *polari(ty),* and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] [Polarization.]

pō-lạr-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polar; -istic.*] Of, belonging to, or exhibiting poles; so arranged as to have poles; affected by or dependent on poles.

pō-lăr'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *polarité;* Ital. *polarità.*]

1. *Physics:*

(1) The disposition in a body, or an elementary molecule, to place its mathematical axis, in a particular direction.

(2) The disposition in a body to exhibit opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions, spec. the existence of two points, called poles, possessing contrary tendencies. Examples, attraction and repulsion at the opposite ends of a magnet, opposite tendencies in polarized light, &c.

"This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Biol.:* Prof. Edward Forbes, considering that the relation between the palæozoic and neozoic life-assemblages is one of development in opposite directions, called it polarity. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* x., *Pres. Add.* p. lxxxi.)

pōl'-ạr-īz-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *polariz(e); -able.*] Capable of being polarized.

pō-lạr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *polariz(e); -ation.*]

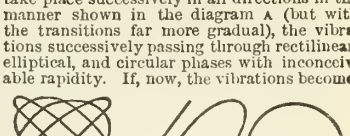
1. The act of polarizing or of giving polarity to.

2. The state of being polarized.

3. *Galvanism:* The production of a secondary current in a galvanic battery contrary to the principal one, owing to the gradual chemical change in the elements of the battery. This change weakens, or may even destroy, the original current. Many forms of battery recover by rest; in others ingenious means are devised to avoid polarization, and such are called constant batteries.

¶ (1) *Polarization of light:*

Optics: A state into which the ethereal undulations which cause the sensation of light are brought under certain conditions. These undulations are perpendicular to the line of transmission of the wave, as in a stretched cord, but, in a ray of common light, appear to take place successively in all directions in the manner shown in the diagram A (but with the transitions far more gradual), the vibrations successively passing through rectilinear, elliptical, and circular phases with inconceivable rapidity. If, now, the vibrations become,



or are rendered, stable in any one form of orbit, the light is in the condition known as polarised, and the state is one of plane, elliptical, or circular polarization, according as the orbit resembles B, C, or D. The most familiar and simple form is that of plane polarization. This may be produced in various ways, the piece of apparatus producing such modifications being called a Polarizer. When produced, however, the effects can only be perceived by examining them through another piece of apparatus which, used alone, would polarize the light, but when used to examine light already polarized, is called the Analyser. The two in combination, with the necessary adjustments, form a Polariscope, of which there are many forms.

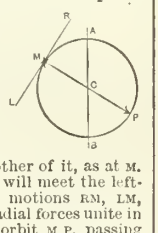
(*a*) *Plane polarization:* When a ray of common light passes through a crystal (not of the cubic system), the atoms being so arranged that the elasticity (or other properties affecting motions of the ether within the crystal) are different in different directions, the ether motions are at once resolved into that of the greatest and the least elasticity at right angles to the path of the ray, so dividing the ray of common light into two "plane polarized" rays, polarized in planes at right angles to each other. One of these rays being easily eliminated by total reflection in the Nicol prism (q.v.), two such prisms form a convenient polariscope. The ray, after passing through the first prism, appears just like common light, only of half the original brilliancy; but on looking at it through the second Nicol, on turning the latter round, we find two positions in which the light from the first Nicol gets through the second unaltered; and two positions at right angles to the former in which it is absolutely stopped, and the second prism, though clear as glass, is absolutely opaque to it. The beam of light appears thus to have acquired sides, and to behave differently according to the relation these sides bear to the position of the prism. Such is the fundamental nature and phenomenon of Polarized Light. Light is also polarized by reflection from polished transparent surfaces, when incident at such an angle that the reflected and refracted rays make a right angle. In glass, this angle is about 56°. An exactly equal quantity of the incident light which is transmitted through the glass, is polarized in a plane at right angles to the former. At other angles the effect is partial. The scattered light of the sky is always more or less polarized, as is all light reflected from small particles in air or water, if the particles are small enough: the polarizing angle for such particles is, as might be expected, 45°.

(*b*) *Chromatic polarization:* Let the perpendicular vibrations from a Nicol prism encounter in their path a crystalline film of selenite or mica, whose planes of greatest and least elasticity are arranged diagonally. The perpendicular vibrations are again "resolved" into two sets, one of which is retarded behind the other owing to the difference in the two elasticities. The analyser "resolves" each of these again, bringing half of each set back into one plane. The two sets of waves are then in a position to exercise interference, and the consequence is that, if the plate or film is of suitable thickness, the most gorgeous colours are presented. It is the same with every substance having different elasticities in different directions, and as all "structure" presents such differences, polarized light becomes the most powerful weapon of the biologist, revealing structure where ordinary light will not do so.

(*c*) *Circular polarization:* If two rectangular, equal impulses are given to a pendulum, or to a stretched cord, one of them a quarter-vibration later than the other, the two are compounded into a single circular orbit. Therefore, if a beam of plane-polarized light

passes, as in the last paragraph, through a film of mica of such a thickness that one of the two diagonally vibrating sets of waves shall be retarded, whilst in the film one quarter-vibration behind the other, the two are compounded on emergence into one beam of circularly-polarized light. At approximate thicknesses, the light is elliptically polarized. Circularly polarized light is never stopped by the analyser, but differs from common light in producing polarized effects. The most important of these is

(*d*) *Rotatory polarization:* Vary the former experiment by passing the light from the polarizing Nicol, with its vibrations in a vertical plane, through a plate of selenite or mica which gives fine colour; the vibrations are then in the two diagonals. Let this light now traverse a "quarter-wave" mica film, with its polarizing planes perpendicular and horizontal. Each set of rays from the first plate becomes circularly polarized, but the two in opposite directions, the circular movements thus opposing each other. Whenever two circular motions thus meet, as in two circular pendulums clashing, the tangential motion is destroyed, and the pendulums would both fall back together through the centre of the former orbit. It is so in this case; but as one set of rays has been retarded in the plates more than the other, the swing of the ether atoms is no longer in the original plane of vibration. Let that plane be A, B; instead of the two circular waves meeting at A again, as they would if both circular motions were equally rapid, the meeting-point will be somewhere on one side or other of it, as at M. There the right-handed ray will meet the left-handed ray, the tangential motions RM, LM, will be destroyed, and the radial forces unite in the plane-polarized swing-orbit M P, passing through the centre C. If, therefore, light of one wave-length or colour be employed, instead of the analyser having to be turned across A B to extinguish it, it must now be turned across M P—in other words, the original plane of polarization has been rotated. If white light be employed, the many various wave-lengths will obviously meet at different points, and hence rotation of the analyser will give in succession more or less of the colours of the spectrum. If the quarter-wave film is cut in half, and its position reversed in one half, the transition of colours will occur in opposite orders in the two halves. Rotatory polarization is of the greatest practical importance. There are many crystals, plates of which, when cut in proper directions, produce naturally all the phenomena of the double-plate described above. Many fluids, such as oil of lemons, turpentine, and solution of cane sugar, also show the same phenomena very strongly, and in their case it is remarkably connected with the presence in the molecule of what chemists call "asymmetrical atoms." In solutions, as of sugar, the amount of rotation is proportionate to the quantity of sugar in solution in a given column of fluid; hence the "estimation" of crystallizable sugar, whenever accuracy is required, is now always made by the polariscope. Faraday discovered, in 1845, that the property of rotatory polarization was conferred upon any transparent body when the axis of the ray employed was made the axis of a galvanic solenoid or strong magnetic field. [POLARIZED-RINGS.]



(2) *Polarization of heat:*

Physics: The polarizing of rays of heat by reflection and by refraction.

(3) *Polarization of the medium:*

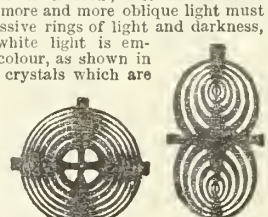
Elect.: The name given by Faraday to the production of alternate layers of positive and negative electricity in the medium separating an electrified and an unelectrified body.

pō'-lar-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *polar; -ize.*] To affect with polarity.

pō'-lar-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [POLARIZE.] Having polarity; affected or acted upon by polarization.

polarized-rings, *s. pl.*

Optics: Imagine a crystal symmetrical around a single axis, like a section of the trunk of a tree, with the elasticity greatest or least in the direction of the axis, and symmetrically alike all round the circumference. If we cut a plate in the way of a plank, it will behave like the films already spoken of. But if a slice he cut across the trunk at right angles it must be different, when a ray of light passes through in the direction of the axis. The ether vibrations are at right angles to the path of the ray (now the same as the axis), but in all these directions the elasticity is equal, consequently a beam of common light will not be doubly-refracted, nor a beam of plane-polarized light further resolved, in passing along the axis. This is borne out by cutting a plate of calcite at right angles to its axis. But if the ray passes through such a plate obliquely, double refractions and interference will come into action, and we shall perceive colour. Imagine now a conical, or strongly convergent pencil of plane-polarized light traversing the plate, and the analyser turned so as to extinguish the light passing the polarising Nicol. The centre of the plate, where the beam is truly axial, will still appear dark. But, as the light becomes more and more oblique, the vibrations will be resolved into some plane passing through the axis, and planes at right angles to these, or tangential planes. In perpendicular and horizontal planes, these will cause no further resolution of the vibrations, and there will therefore be a black cross when the analyser is crossed; but in all other planes, the more and more oblique light must cause successive rings of light and darkness, or, when white light is employed, of colour, as shown in fig. A. In crystals which are not perfectly symmetrical about one axis, the ideal structure may be compared to that of a tree-trunk of an oval section. Here, a plank would still give two polarizing planes, as in a film of selenite; but a transverse section would also show two rectangular elasticities. In such a case, analysis proves that there must be two lines or axes inclined to each other, in which there can be no double refraction, and that the fringes of colour must take the general shape of lemniscates, as shown in fig. B. In many crystals the properties are quite different for light of different wave-lengths, and in some, the plane of the axes is at right angles for one end of the spectrum to what it is for the other. The relation of the elasticities may also be profoundly changed by heating the crystal, so that the intermediate one becomes greatest or least; in such cases, as in heating selenite, the double rings of B gradually merge into one as at A, and then the two rings spread out again in a direction at right angles to the former. Generally, it may be said that cubic crystals possess no double refraction; that crystals symmetrical round one axis are uniaxial, doubly-refracting, and exhibit circular rings; and that other crystals are bi-axial, and exhibit double rings. All these phenomena are of the greatest importance in the study of rocks, and the fragments of crystals embedded in them.



POLARIZED RINGS.

pō-lar-ī-zēr, *s.* [Eng. *polariz(e); -er.*] [POLARIZATION.]

* **pō'-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *polar; -y.*] Tending towards the pole; having a direction towards the pole. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.)

pōl'-a-tôuche, *s.* [Fr., from Russ.]

Zool.: Sciuropterus volans; a flying squirrel, from the north-east of Europe and Siberia. It is about six inches long, with a broad, flat tail; tawny-brown on upper surface, darker on patagium, pure white beneath; in winter the fur becomes longer and thicker, and of a silver-gray colour.

* **po-layl,** *s.* [PULLAILE.]

* **po-layne,** *s.* [PULLAIN.]

pŏl'-dĕr, *s.* [Dut.] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, or nearest river, which being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

pōld'-wāy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [POLEDAVY.] Coarse bagging stuff for coal-sacks, &c.

pōle (1), *s.* [A.S. *pál*, from Lat. *palus* = a stake; Low Ger. & Dut. *paal*; M. H. Ger. *pfâl*; Ger. *pfahl*; Wel. *pawl.*] [PALE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long staff or slender piece of wood; a tall slender piece of timber. [II.]

"He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip."
Prior: Alma, ii.

2. A tall staff or piece of timber erected: as, a May-*pole*.

3. An instrument for measuring.

4. A unit of measurement, used principally in land-surveying. It contains 16½ feet or 5½ yards. It is used both as a linear and superficial measure, a square pole containing 30¼ square yards.

II. *Vehicles:* The beam projecting in front of a vehicle, which separates two horses; a carriage-pole.

¶ (1) *Barber's pole:* A projecting pole used as a sign for a barber's or hairdresser's shop. It is usually painted red with a white band running spirally round it. It is a memorial of the time when barbers used to practise surgery. [BARBER-CHIRURGEON.]

(2) *Under bare poles:* A term applied to the state of a ship when all her sails are furled.

"We were scudding before a heavy gale, *under bare poles*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxxviii.

pole-carriage, *s.* A carriage furnished with a pole or tongue, in contradistinction to one with shafts or thills.

pole-chain, *s.*

Vehicles: The chain on the fore end of a carriage-pole, leading to the collar or the breast-chains of the harness.

* **pole-clipt,** *a.* Surrounded or hedged in with poles.

"Thy *pole-clipt* vineyard."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

pole-crab, *s.* A double loop on the fore-end of a carriage-pole, to receive the breast-straps of the harness.

pole-foot, *s.*

Vehicles: The hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the futchell.

pole-futchell, *s* [FUTCHELL.]

pole-hook, *s.*

1. The hook on the end of a carriage-tongue.
2. A boat-hook.

pole-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which the work is supported between centres on posts rising from the bed, turned by a strap which passes two or three times round the work. The lower end of the strap is connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring-bar on the ceiling.

pole-mast, *s.*

Naut.: A mast made with a single pole, in contradistinction to a mast built up, and secured by bands.

pole-net, *s.* A net attached to a pole for fishing in rivers; a shrimping-net.

pole-pad, *s.*

Ordn.: A pad of leather stuffed with wool and distended by a frame of iron, slipped and keyed on the end of the pole of a gun-carriage to prevent injury to the horses.

pole-piece, *s.* [POLE-STRAP.]

pole-plate, *s.*

Carp.: The plate of a frame which supports the heels of the rafters; a wall-plate.

pole-prop, *s.* A bar for supporting the end of the pole or tongue, especially used with the various carriages of the artillery service.

pole-propeller, *s.* A mode of propulsion of boats in which the ends of poles are pushed against the bottom of the river to propel the boat.

pole-reed, pull-reed, *s.*

Bot.: Phragmites communis.

pole-rush, *s.*

Bot.: The Bulrush (q.v.).

pole-strap, *s.* A heavy strap by which the pole of the carriage is attached to the collar of the horse. Also called pole-piece.

pole-tip, *s.* A tubular iron at the front end of a wagon-pole.

Pōle (2), *s.* [See def.] A native of Poland.

*** pōle (3),** *s.* [Poll (1), *s.*]

pōle (4), * pol, *s.* [O. Fr. *pol*, from Lat. *polum*, accus. of *polus* = a pole; Gr. πόλος (*polos*) = a pivot, a hinge, a pole, from πέλω (*pelō*) = to turn; Fr. *pole;* Sp. & Ital. *polo;* Ger., Dan., & Sw. *pol;* Dut. *pool.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. **1.**

* (2) The pole-star.

* (3) The firmament, the sky.

"The moon's resplendent globe
And starry *pole.*" *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 724.

2. *Fig.:* The opposite extreme.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; one of the fixed points about which the stars appear to revolve.

2. *Elect.* (*Pl.*): The same as Electrodes (q.v.).

3. *Magnetism* (*Pl.*): The two points at opposite ends of a magnetic bar where the attraction is greatest. One points to the north and is called the North Pole, the other to the south and is called the South Pole. Similar poles repel, dissimilar poles attract each other. Sometimes there are intermediate poles, called "consequent poles." When the earth is viewed as a magnet, the spots where the magnetic needle stands vertical are called the "magnetic poles." In 1830 Sir James Ross found that the magnetic north pole was in 76° N. and 96° 43′ W. At the same time the position of the magnetic south pole was calculated to be in 75½° S. and 154° E. But it does not always retain the same place. This is shown by what is called the declination or variation of the magnetic needle, *i.e.*, the angle which it makes with the geographical meridian. At London, in 1580, this was 11° 36′ E., and in 1884, 18° 8′ W.

¶ The unit magnetic *pole*, or the *pole* of unit strength, is that which repels an equal pole at unit distance with unit force. In the C. G. S. system it is the pole which repels an equal pole at the distance of one centimètre with a force of one degree. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x.)

4. *Math.:* In a polar system of coordinates, the point from which the radius vector of any point is estimated.

5. *Math. Geog.* (*Pl.*): The two extremities of the earth's axis, *i.e.*, the two points where the axis meets its surface. That above the horizon in our latitude is called the North Pole, the other, on the further side of the globe, is called the South Pole.

"From *pole* to *pole* is undistinguish'd blaze."
Thomson: Summer, 486.

¶ (1) *Pole of a polar line:* A point in the plane of a conic section, such that if any straight line be drawn through it, cutting the curve in two points, and tangents be drawn to the curve at these points, they will intersect each other on the given line.

(2) *Pole of maximum cold:*

Temperature: A point where the cold is greater than anywhere around.

(3) *Poles of a circle of a sphere:* The points in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of the circle pierces the surface of the sphere.

pole-star, *s.*

Astron.: Polaris, a bright star at the tip of the tail of Ursa Minor, and in a line with the pointers Merak and Dubhe, the two stars constituting the front of the plough-like figure in Ursa Major. It is at present less than a degree and a half from the true pole, and by A.D. 2095, through the precession of the equinoxes, it will be under half a degree. [Precession.] Even now the circle it describes is too small to be discernible by the ordinary eye. The pole-star is really a double star of yellow hue, but while the larger or visible one is between the second and third magnitude, its companion is only of the ninth, and therefore a telescopic star. There is no corresponding star in the southern hemisphere. The pole-star is a convenient one for observing to determine the latitude and also the azimuthal error of any transit-instrument.

pōle (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: *Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, a grayish-brown flat fish, sixtecu or seventeen inches long. It comes to the British seas from the Arctic regions. Called also the Craig-fluke.

pōle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pole (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To furnish or support with poles.

"About the middle of April the hops are to be *poled.*"—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*, s. v. *Lupulus.*

2. To carry or convey on poles.

3. To impel by poles; to push along with poles.

"The guides *poled* the canoes up-stream."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 496.

B. *Intrans.:* To propel a boat by poles.

"We were soon *poling* up the first rapid."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

pōle'-ăxe, pōle'-ăx, pōll'-ăx, *s.* [O. L. Ger. *pollexe*, from *polle* = the poll, the head, and *exe* = an axe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of axe or hatchet; a hatchet or axe with a long handle used for killing oxen, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old Arm.:* A military weapon which combined a hatchet, pike, and serrated hammer, much used by horse-soldiers up to the sixteenth century.

"His body guards with gilded *poleaxes.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Naut.:* A heavy hatchet having a handle fifteen inches long and a sharp point turning downward on the side opposite the blade. It is used for boarding, resisting boarders, cutting ropes or nettings, &c.; a boarding-axe. The illustration is from the painted decoratious at Greenwich Hospital.

POLEAXE.

pōle'-ăxe, *v.t.* [Poleaxe, *s.*] To kill or fell with a pole-axe.

pōle'-căt, * pol-cat, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; various suggestions have been made as to its origin, *e.g.*, (1) = Polish (*Mahn*); (2) = Fr. *poule* = a hen; so a cat that goes after fowls; (3) = O. Fr. *pulent* (Lat. *purulentus*) = stinking (*Wedgwood*); (4) = Ir. *poll* (Gael. *poll;* Corn. *pol*) = a pool, a hole; so, a cat living in a hole (*Skeat*). Second element English *cat.*]

I. *Lit. & Zool.:* *Putorius fætidus*, one of the Mustelinæ, akin to the Marten, but with a broader head, a blunter snout, and a much shorter tail. It has a shorter neck and a stouter body than the weasel. The shorter hairs are yellow and woolly, the longer ones black or brownish black and shining. Two glands near the root of the tail emit a highly offensive smell. It makes immense havoc in poultry-yards, rabbit-warreus, and among hares and partridges, killing everything which it can overpower. It also devours many eggs. Found in Arctic and temperate Europe, including Britain.

* 2. *Fig.:* Used as a term of reproach.

"You witch! you hag! you *polecat!*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

*** pōle'-dā-vy, * pōl'-dā-vy, * poll-da-vie, * powl-da-vies,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, cf. Fr. *poil* = hair.] Poldway; coarse canvas; hence, any coarse wares.

"You must be content with homely *polldavie* from it."—*Howell: Letters*, i., § ii., 10.

*** pōle'-lĕss, * pōle'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *pole* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Without a pole.

"Horses that draw a *polelesse* chariot."
Stapylton: Juvenal, x. 156.

pōl'-ĕ-march, *s.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος (*polemarchos*), from πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule; Fr. *polémarque.*]

Greek Antiq.: At Athens originally the third archon, the military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of the country.

pŏ-lĕm'-ĭc, * pŏ-lĕm'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πολεμικός (*polemikos*) = warlike, from πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war; Fr. *polémique;* Ital. & Sp. *polemico.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Given to polemics or controversy; engaged in controversy; controversial.

"These words. . . . are used by *polemic* writers in a sense diverse from their common signification."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. i., § 3.

2. Pertaining to polemics or controversy; intended to maintain an opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others; controversial; disputative.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A polemic writer; a disputant, a controversialist; one who writes in support of any opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others.

"For then the *polemicks* of the field had quite silenced those of the schools."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

* **2.** A polemical controversy or argument.

polemic-theology, *s.* Theology designed to defend Christianity, and to attack all non-Christian faiths and unbelief.

pŏ-lĕm'-ĭc-al, * pŏ-lĕm'-ĭc-all, *a.* [Eng. *polemic; -al.*] The same as Polemic (q.v.).

"The *polemical* and impertinent disputations of the world."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser 6.

*** pŏ-lĕm'-ĭ-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *polemic; -ist.*] One given to polemics or controversy; a controversialist, a polemic.

pŏ-lĕm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Polemic.] The art or practice of controversy or disputation; controversy; controversial writings, espec. on matters of divinity or theology.

*** pŏl'-ĕ-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *polem(ic); -ist.*] A controversialist; a polemic.

pŏl-ĕ-mōn-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polemoni(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Phloxworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. Herbaceous plants, sometimes climbing; calyx five-parted, persistent, sometimes irregular; corolla nearly or quite regular, five lobed; stamens five; ovary superior, three celled, few or many-seeded; fruit capsular. Found in America, Europe, &c. Known genera 17, species 104. (*Lindley.*)

pŏl-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *polemonia;* Gr. πολεμώνιον (*polemōnion*) = the Greek valerian.]

Bot.: Jacob's Ladder; the typical genus of Polemoniaceæ (q.v.). Perennial herbs, with alternate, pinnate leaves; flowers corymbose; calyx campanulate; corolla rotate; stamens declinate; capsule ovoid, three celled, many-seeded. Known species about twelve. One, *Polemonium cœruleum*, the Blue Jacob's Ladder or Greek Valerian, is British. It has six to twelve pairs of subsessile leaflets. Wild in the north of England, apparently an escape elsewhere in Britain. It is mucilaginous and nauseously bitter. In Siberia, poultices for syphilitic sores are made from its leaves. The Russians think that a decoction of it is of use in hydrophobia.

pŏ-lĕm'-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war, and σκόπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] A glass with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed to enable a person to view objects not directly before the eye. It is used in opera-glasses to view persons obliquely, without apparently directing the glass at them, and in field-glasses for observing objects beyond an obstructing wall or bank, as in the interior of a fortress.

*** pŏl'-ĕ-mỹ,** *s.* [Gr. πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war.] War, warfare, contention, resistance.

pō-lĕn'-tą, *s.* [Ital., Sp., Port., & Fr., from Lat. *polenta* = peeled barley.]

1. A kind of pudding made in Italy, of semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal.

2. A thick porridge of chestnut meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.

*** pōle'-wards,** *adv.* [Eng. *pole* (4), *s.*; *-wards.*] Towards one or other of the poles. (*Whewell.*)

pōle'-wĭg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Polliwig.]

Ichthy.: The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small British fish, the Freckled or Spotted Goby of Yarrell; *Gobius minutus.*

*** pōl'-eỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *pole* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Without horns; polled.

"Had it been any other beast . . . but that *poley* heifer."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xxix.

pōl'-eȳ, *s.* [POLY, *s.*]

poley-oil, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A volatile oil obtained from *Mentha pulegium* at the time of flowering by distillation with water. Aromatic odour, yellow colour, sp. gr. ·927, boiling at 183°.

***poleyn** (1), *s.* [Fr.] Armour for the knee.

***poleyn** (2), *s.* [PULLEY.]

Pō-lī-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Joseph Xavier Poli (1746–1825), a Neapolitan zoologist and comparative anatomist.

Polian-vesicles, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: Vesicles, generally five in number, connected with the circular canal in the Echinoidea and Holothuroidea.

pō-lī-ăn'-īte, *s.* [Gr. πολιαίνομαι (*poliainomai*) = to grow gray; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very pure variety of Pyrolusite (q.v.). The original was from Platten, Bohemia.

***pŏl-ĭ-ăn'-thē-ą**, *s.* [POLIANTHES.] A common-place book, containing many flowers of eloquence, &c.

"Repair to postils or *poliantheas*."—*Milton: Remonst. Defence.* (Postscript.)

pŏl-ĭ-ăn'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Hemerocalleæ; the peduncle is two or three feet long, and has on its summit many cream-coloured flowers. *Polianthes tuberosa* (Tuberose), a native of Mexico and South America, much cultivated in gardens in India, China, and Java, is deliciously fragrant, especially after dark, and during some thunderstorms its fading flowers emit electric sparks. The bulbs, dried and powdered, are given by the Hindoos in gonorrhea.

pō-lîçe', *s.* [Fr. = policy, civil government, from Lat. *politia;* Gr. πολιτεία (*politeia*) = citizenship, civil government, condition of a state; πολίτης (*politēs*) = a citizen; πόλις (*polis*) = a city; Sp. *policia;* Ital. *polizia.*]

1. A system of judicial and executive administration of a country, especially concerned with the maintenance of the quiet and good order of society; the means or system adopted by the authorities of a government, state, or community to maintain public order and liberty, and to protect property. In a more limited sense, the administration of the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of a city or borough. The primary objects of the police system are the prevention and detection of crime, and the preservation of peace and order, but various other duties have been from time to time added, such as the prevention and removal of public nuisances and obstructions, the suppression of mendicancy, and the carrying into effect of the numerous laws and regulations made from time to time for the maintenance of public health, order, and safety.

"The public *police* and economy; by which I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the kingdom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

2. (Properly an abbreviation of the term *police-force, i.e.* a force for the maintenance of the public police or order.) A civil force organized and maintained for the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of public peace and order, and generally for the enforcing of the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of a city, borough, or district. The ordinary police or constables of a city, &c., are dressed in a particular uniform. The secret police, more commonly known as detectives or plain-clothes police, assume such dress or disguise as they think expedient or calculated to assist them in the detection or prevention of crimes and the arrest of criminals or suspected persons. The regulation and control of the police in a city or borough are in the hands of the municipal authorities, and the cost of their maintenance is paid out of the local rates.

¶ *Military police:*

(1) An organized body kept up in an army for the maintenance of civil order, as distinguished from military discipline.

(2) A civil police having a military organization, as the Constabulary of Ireland, the gendarmerie of France, &c.

police-barrack, *s.* A station of the Irish Constabulary.

police-burgh, *s.* Any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained in terms of the Act 13 & 14 Vict., c. 33, and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants. (*Scotch.*)

police-commissioner, *s.* One of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in a burgh. (*Scotch.*)

police-constable, *s.* A member of the police-force; a policeman.

police-court, *s.* A court of first instance for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.

police-force, *s.* [POLICE, 2.]

police-inspector, *s.* An officer of police ranking above a sergeant, and below a superintendent.

police-magistrate, *s.* A magistrate who presides at a police-court (q.v.).

police-office, *s.* The head-quarters of a division or section of police.

police-officer, *s.* A police-constable.

police-rate, *s.* A rate levied for the maintenance of a police-force.

police-station, *s.* The headquarters of the police force in a municipality or district.

*** pō'-lîçed'**, *a.* [Eng. *polic(e)*; *-ed.*] Under laws and regulations; under a regular system of police; administered.

"*Polic'd* cities and protected plains."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 734.

pō-lîçe'-man, *s.* [Eng. *police* and *man.*] An ordinary member of a police-force; a police-officer, a constable.

*** pō-lĭ'-cial** (**ci** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *police; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the police.

*** pŏl'-ĭ-çĭed**, *a.* [Eng. *policy; -ed.*] Regulated by laws; having a system of laws for the maintenance of public peace and order.

"There it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policied* to subdue them."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War.*

pŏl'-ĭ-çȳ (1), *** pol-i-cie**, *** pol-y-cy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *policie*, from Lat. *politia*, from Gr. πολιτεία (*politeia*); Sp. *policia.*] [POLICE.]

* 1. Polity.

"Let *policie* acknowledge itselfe indebted to religion."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 1.

2. The art of government; that line or system of procedure and actions which the government of a nation adopts as the best calculated to further its interests, either in regard to its relation with other states, or to the management of internal or domestic affairs; the line of conduct adopted or recommended by the responsible rulers of a state with regard to any question, foreign or domestic.

"The English *policy*, he said, had so completely brutalised them, that they could hardly be called human beings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The principles or grounds upon which a measure or course of action is based, having regard to the means adopted to secure its adoption or success, as well as to the object with which it is adopted or recommended.

* 4. Motive, grounds; inducement, object.

"What *policy* have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury?"—*Sidney.*

5. Prudence, skill; sagacity or wisdom of governments or of individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; regard had to that which is most to one's interest.

"Kings will be tyrants from *policy*, when subjects are rebels from principle."—*Burke.*

* 6. Sagacity, cleverness.

"The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him."—*Fuller.*

7. Good management; a wise, prudent, or advisable course or line of conduct.

8. Management of business; line or course pursued: as, Such a course is bad *policy.*

pŏl'-ĭ-çȳ (2), *s.* [Fr. *police* = a policy, from Low Lat. *politicum, poleticum, polcticum*, corruptions of *polyptychum* = a register, a roll in which dues were registered; Gr. πολύπτυχον (*poluptuchon*) = a piece of writing folded into many leaves; hence, a long register or roll; prop. neut. sing. of πολυπτυχος (*poluptuchos*) = having many folds: πολύ (*polu*), neut. sing. of πολυς (*polus*) = much, many, and πτυξ (*ptux*), genit. πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold; πτύσσω (*ptussō*) = to fold; Sp. *poliza;* Ital. *polizza.*]

1. *Comm.:* A document containing a promise to pay a certain sum of money on the occurrence of some event. In return for this promise a sum of money is paid down, called the premium (q.v.). By far the largest part of insurance business is applied to disasters at sea; to destruction of property by fire; to making provision for heirs and successors in case of death, and to loss of time and expense through accident. The practice of insurance has also been extended to making provision against loss of crops from bad weather, against destruction of glass from storms and accidents, &c. In every case a form is filled up containing a promise to pay a certain sum in the event of the happening of the specified contingency, and this document is always called the policy. Although an insurance policy is a contract, it is only signed by one party, the insurer, who for that reason is called the underwriter, and forms, therefore, what is called in law an unilateral contract. Marine policies are of two kinds: (1) Valued policy, one in which the goods or property insured are at a specified value; (2) Open policy, one in which the value of the goods or property is not mentioned. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.]

2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

¶ *Wager Policies, Wagering Policies:* Policies containing the phrase, "interest or no interest," intended to signify insurance of property when no property is on board the ship. They are not recognised in law.

policy-holder, *s.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

pŏl'-ĭ-çȳ (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The pleasure-grounds surrounding a country-house. (*Scotch.*)

"Corton Coverts were found tenantless, with the *policies* of Buckminster alike deserted."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. An unlawful gambling game, largely patronized by the lower classes in this country; a sort of penny lottery, in which the odds are great and the chances of winning remote.

***pŏl'-ĭ-çȳ**, *v.t.* [POLICY (1), *s.*] To reduce to order; to regulate or administer by laws.

"For *policying* of cities and commonaltiee with new ordinancies."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. i.

pō'-lĭ-ēne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: A name given by Völckel to one of the compounds obtained by heating sulphocyanate of ammonium to 300°. He regards it as isomeric with melamine, but, according to Liebig, it is identical with melam.

*** pol-iff**, *** pol-yff**, *s.* [PULLEY.]

pŏl'-ĭ-gar, **pŏl'-ȳ-gar**, *s.* [Native name.] The head of a village or district in southern India; a semi-independent chief.

pŏ-lĭm'-ĭ-tą, *s.* [Gr. πολύμιτος (*polumitos*) = of many threads or colours.]

Fabric: A variegated stuff.

*** pŏl'-ĭ-mīte**, *a.* [POLIMITA.] Many-coloured.

"Of yonge Josephe the cote *polimite*."
Lydgate, fo. 18.

pōl'-ĭng, *s.* [POLE, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of impelling or pushing forward with poles.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civ. Eng.:* One of the boards used to support the side-earth in excavating a tunnel.

2. *Glass-making:* An operation for ridding glass of a lilac colour due to an excess of manganese. The molten glass is stirred with a pole, which introduction of a carbonaceous element changes the sesquioxide into protoxide, and the colour disappears.

3. *Horticulture:*

(1) The act of propping up or supporting with poles.

(2) The act of dispersing worm-casts with poles.

4. *Metall.:* The stirring of a metallic bath (of copper, tin, or lead) with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation in the refiniug process.

pō-lĭ-ō-pȳ-rī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πολιός (*polios*) = gray, and Eng. *pyrites.*]

Min.: The same as MARCASITE (q.v.).

*** pŏl-ĭ-or-çĕt'-ĭcs**, *s.* [Gr. πολιορκητικος (*poliorkētikos*) = fit for besieging a town, from

πολιορκέω (*poliorkeō*) = to besiege a town: πόλις (*polis*) = a city, and εἴργω (*eirgō*) = to restrain.] The art or science of besieging towns. (*De Quincey.*)

* **pŏl-ĭ-prăg'-măn,** *s.* [POLIPRAGMATIC.] A busy meddler.

* **pŏl-ĭ-prăg-măt'-ĭc,** *s.* [Pref. *poli-* = poly, and Eng. *pragmatic.*] A busy-body. (*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 330.)

Pō'-lĭsh, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Pol*(*and*); *-ish.*)

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Poles. It belongs to the Slavonic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. There are no remains of it anterior to the fourteenth century.

Polish draughts, *s. pl.*

Games: A form of draughts much played on the continent. The board has 100 squares; the men can take backwards or forwards, and, when crowned, can move diagonally, like the bishops in chess, from one end of the board to another.

Polish-ringworm, *s.* [PLICA-POLONICA.]

pŏl'-ĭsh, * **pol-isch-en,** * **pol-schen,** * **po-lysh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *poliss-*, root of *polissant*, pr. par. of *polir* = to polish; Lat. *polio*; O Sp. & Port. *polir*; Sp. *pulir*; Ital. *polire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To give a polish to; to make smooth and glossy, as by friction.

"For the purpose of being *polished* and shaped into a column."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

2. *Fig.:* To refine; to give refinement to; to rub or work off rudeness or coarseness from: as, To *polish* manners.

B. *Intrans.:* To become polished; to take or receive a gloss, or smooth, glossy surface.

¶ *To polish off:* Summarily to get rid of. (*Slang.*)

pŏl'-ĭsh, *s.* [POLISH, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. An artificial gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by friction.

"Giving it the due turn, proportion, and *polish*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. A substance which imparts a polish or gloss: as, furniture-*polish.*

II. *Fig.:* Refinement, elegance; freedom from rudeness or coarseness.

"This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour."
Addison: Cato.

* **pŏl'-ĭsh-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *polish*; *-able.*] Capable of being polished; susceptible of a polish. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 548.)

pŏl'-ĭshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [POLISH, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of a polished substance, as the testa of *Abrus precatorius*, and many other seeds.

polished-brick, *s.* A brick which has been rubbed upon a bench, plated with iron, to make its surface perfectly even. This process is only gone through with the very best bricks, and its cost is such that it is not employed to any very great extent.

pŏl'-ĭshed-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *polished*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being polished, smooth, and glossy.

"And all their *polish'dness* was saphirine."
Donne: Lamentation of Jeremy, iv.

2. *Fig.:* The quality or state of being refined and elegant; polish.

pŏl'-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *polish*; *-er.*] One who or that which polishes; a substance or instrument used in polishing.

"The skill of the *polisher* . . . makes the surface shine."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 215.

pŏl'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [POLISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of giving a polish or gloss to anything.

polishing-block, *s.*

1. A block between the jaws of a vice on which an object is laid to polish it by an emery strip or otherwise.

2. A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished.

polishing-brush, *s.* A hand-brush for polishing stoves, boots, &c.

polishing-cask, *s.*

1. A rolling barrel in which articles are placed to polish by mutual attrition or by grinding against some polishing-powder placed in the barrel with them.

2. A barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with a small quantity of graphite, which gives it a polish.

polishing-file, *s.* A smooth file; a burnisher.

polishing-hammer, *s.* A hammer for fine-dressing the surfaces of plates.

polishing-iron, *s.*

Bookbinding: An implement for finishing the covers of books. It is heated and passed over the leather, the lining paper, and such other parts as require smoothing and polishing.

polishing-machine, *s.*

1. A machine in which rice, deprived of its hull, receives a further trituration to deprive it of its red skin or cuticle.

2. *Cotton:* A machine which brushes the surface of sized yarn, or burnishes sized thread.

polishing-mill, *s.* A lap of tin or of wood coated with list or leather, used for the finishing processes of the lapidary.

polishing-paste, *s.* [PASTE, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

polishing-powder, *s.* Pulverised material used in polishing. Diamond, sapphire, ruby, corundum, emery, rotten-stone, flint, tripoli, pumice-stone, oxide of iron, and chalk are all employed. The first three are used by the lapidary; corundum and emery principally by metal-workers.

polishing-slate, *s.*

Petrol.: A slaty rock occurring mostly in beds of the Tertiary formation. Texture, earthy; soft; friable. It consists of the siliceous shells or envelopes of various species of Diatomaceæ, the number contained in a cubic inch having been reckoned to be about 41,000,000,000.

polishing-snake, *s.* A lithographer's tool for cleaning a lithographic stone. [SNAKE-STONE.]

polishing-tin, *s.* A bookbinder's tool.

polishing-wheel, *s.* A wooden wheel covered with leather and charged with crocus, rouge, putty-powder, &c. It is used in polishing metallic articles of relatively small size.

* **pŏl'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *polish*; *-ment.*] The act of polishing; the state of being polished; refinement.

"It is strange to see what a *polishment* so base a stuff doth take."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 465.

pŏ-lĭs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πολιστής (*polistēs*) = the founder of a city.]

Entom.: A genus of Vespidæ. *Polistes gallica* is common in Germany, France, and the south of Europe.

pŏ-līte', *a.* [Lat. *politus*, pa. par. of *polio* = to polish; Fr. *poli*; Ital. *polito*; Sp. *pulido.*]

* I. *Lit.:* Polished; smooth and glossy; reflecting.

"*Polite* bodies as looking-glasses."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 731.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Polished or refined in manners or behaviour; courteous, obliging, complaisant, well-bred, courtly.

"Too *polite* and goodnatured to express what he must have felt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Characterized by politeness or refinement; refined.

"The whole *polite* literature of the reign of Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii

¶ *Polite* denotes a quality; *polished*, a state. A *polite* man is, in regard to his behaviour, a finished gentleman; but a rude person may be more or less *polished*, or freed from rudeness. *Refined* rises in sense, both in regard to *polite* and *polished*: a man is indebted to nature, rather than to art, for his *refinement*; his *politeness*, or his *polish*, is entirely the fruit of education. *Politeness* and *polish* do not extend to anything but externals; *refinement* applies as much to the mind as the body.

* **pŏ-līte',** *v.t.* [POLITE, *a.*] To polish, to refine.

"Those exercises which *polite* men's spirits."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

pŏ-līte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *polite*; *-ly.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* In a polished manner; so as to be polished.

"No marble statue can be *politely* carved, no fair edifice built, without almost as much rubbish and sweeping."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. In a polite, courteous, or refined manner; with politeness or courtesy; courteously.

"[He] *politely* begs to be excus'd."
Francis: Horace, epist. i. 1.

pŏ-līte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *polite*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being polite; refinement, polish, or elegance of manners.

"The highest period of *politeness* in England."—*Swift: Hints towards an Essay on Conversation.*

* 2. Elegance; elegant finish.

3. Courtesy, courteousness; good breeding; affability, civility.

"Fancied *politeness* is sometimes more owing to custom than reason."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

* **pŏl-ĭ-tĕsse',** *s.* [Fr.] Politeness, especially affected or excessive politeness.

"We . . . gather *politesse* from courts abroad."
Gay: To William Pulteney, Esq.

pŏl'-ĭ-tĭc, * **pol-i-tick,** * **pol-i-tique,** * **pol-i-tike,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *politicus*, from Gr. πολιτικός (*politikos*) = pertaining to citizens, rule, or policy; πολίτης (*politēs*) = a citizen; πόλις (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *politique*; Ital. & Sp. *politico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining or relating to polity or politics; political.

"I will read *politic* authors."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

2. Consisting or composed of citizens. (Only in the special phrase, the body *politic.*)

"The whole body *politic* owes its preservation to the virtuous care and honest endeavours of upright men."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

* 3. Pertaining to the drawing up or making of laws and regulations for government; legislative.

4. Prudent and sagacious in the adoption of a policy; sagacious in devising and carrying out measures tending to promote the public welfare: as, a *politic* minister.

5. Characterized by prudence and sagacity; adapted or tending to promote the public welfare.

"This land was famously enrich'd
With *politick* grave counsel."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 3.

6. Sagacious, sharp, or clever in devising and carrying out measures to promote one's own interests without regard to the morality of the measures adopted or the object aimed at; crafty, artful, cunning.

"I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

7. Well-devised or adapted to secure an end or object, right or wrong; artful, specious.

"Thy *politic* maxims." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 400.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A politician.

"Tacitus and other *politicks* of his temper."—*Jackson: Truth of Scripture*, bk. i., ch. xx.

pŏ-lĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *politic*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to politics or government; treating of politics or government: as, a *political* writer.

2. Pertaining or relating to public policy or polity; pertaining to civil government or state affairs and measures.

"The law of action and reaction prevails in the *political* as in the physical world."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

3. Pertaining or relating to a nation or state, or to nations or states, in contradistinction to civil or municipal: as, *political* rights, *i.e.*, those which belong to a nation, or to a citizen as an individual member of a nation, as distinguished from civil rights, *i.e.*, the local rights of a citizen.

4. Having an established or regular system of government or administration of national affairs: as, a *political* government.

* 5. Politic, sagacious, prudent, artful, wary

political-economy, *s.* According to John Stuart Mill, the science which investigates "the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution, including, directly or remotely, the operation of all the causes by which the condition of mankind, or of any society of human beings, in respect to this universal object of human desire, is made prosperous or the reverse." (*Polit. Econ., Prel. Remarks.*) Inquiries on these points must have existed from the earliest times in every nation, but political economy as a science

is very modern. Crude views on the subject arose in the middle ages in the free Italian cities and the Hanseatic towns, where apparently originated some of the fallacies still current among sections of the British population. Sir Walter Raleigh (1595), Sir William Petty (1667), and Sir Dudley North (1691) wrote on the subject with enlightenment for their age. François Quesnay, in France (1768), founded the school of the economists which held that the soil is the source of all wealth. [Physiocrat.] Adam Smith (1723–1790) had made political economy a portion of his lectures whilst Professor in Glasgow University from 1751 to 1764. Visiting Paris in that year, he became acquainted with Quesnay and the leading economists, but the principles of his great work, the *Wealth of Nations*, published after ten years' retirement, in 1776, were, in the main, thought out independently. It was immediately and extensively popular, and is still much admired. Since Adam Smith's time, no work on the subject has appeared more original or influential than the *Principles of Political Economy*, by John Stuart Mill. In this and his other productions advocating liberty, he yet considers that public opinion and, if need be, even law should be directed against the increase of population when there is no hope of comfortable, or at least of decent, maintenance, and that the unearned iucrement of land should be appropriated by the state. Several valuable works have been written by American authorities on this subject, and the tendency of thought now is to discard some of the old axioms of political economy, and to re-establish the subject on a basis more in accordance with fact than with theory.

political-liberty, *s.* [Liberty, ¶ (3).]

political-geography, *s.* [Geography, II. 1.]

* **pō-lĭt'-ĭc-al-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *political; -ism.*] Political or party feeling or zeal.

pō-lĭt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *political; -ly.*]

1. In a political manner; with regard to the government of a state or nation.

"Rome was *politically* dominant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. With regard to politics.

* 3. In a politic, artful, or cunning manner; artfully.

"The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

* **pŏ-lĭt-ĭc-ăs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *politic;* suff. *-aster*, as in poet*aster*.] A petty ignorant pretender to political knowledge or experience.

"All the tribe of aphorismers and *politicasters*."—*Milton: Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

pŏl-ĭ-tĭ'-cian, * **pol-ĭ-tĭ-tian,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *politic; -ian.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Artful, politic, cunning.

"Your ill-meaning *politician* lords."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,195.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A man of artifice or cunning; a cunning, artful person.

"The *politician*, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage."—*South: Sermons*, i. 324.

2. One who is versed or experienced in the science of politics or the art of governing; a statesman.

3. One who devotes himself to, or is keenly interested in, politics; a party man.

* **pŏ-lĭt'-ĭ-çĭşe,** *v.i.* [Eng. *politic; -ise.*] To deal with or treat of politics or political matters.

"While I am *politicising*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 281.

pŏl'-ĭ-tĭc-lў, * **pol-y-tick-ly,** * **pol-ĭ-tike-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *politic; -ly.*] In a politic manner; artfully, cunningly.

"Thus have I *politicly* begun my reign,"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Iv. 1.

* **pŏ-lĭt'-ĭ-cō,** * **pol-ĭ-tĭ-cone,** *s.* [Ital.] A politician.

"He was certainly a true Matchiavellian *politicone*."—*North: Examen*, p. 118.

pŏ-lĭt-ĭ-cŏ-, *pref.* [Eng. *politic(s); o* connect.] Political.

politico-religious, *a.* Of, belonging to, or affecting the interests both of religious and of political parties.

pŏl'-ĭ-tĭcs, * **pŏl'-ĭ-tĭcks,** *s.* [Politic.]

1. The science which treats of the distribution of power in a country. Domestic politics investigates the distribution of power among the several classes or individuals belonging to a particular country, the best form of government for the nation, the proper balance of power among the three leading classes of the community—the upper, the middle, and the lower classes—the means of preserving and developing the prosperity of the people, and defending the body politic against foreign aggression or domestic sedition. Foreign politics treats of the politics of foreign nations, particularly as affecting the interests of our own country.

2. Popularly, the political sentiments of an individual, his procedure in promotiug the interests of his party, or his own.

* **pŏl'-ĭ-tĭze,** *v.i.* [Gr. πολιτίζω (*politizō*) = (1) to be a citizen; (2) to govern a state.] To play the politician; to debate or argue about policy.

"But let us not . . . stand hankering and *politizing*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **pŏl'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from *polir* = to polish (q.v.).] A gloss given by polishing; a polish.

"Fair *politure* walk'd all her body over."
Beaumont: Psyche, vi.

pŏl'-ĭ-tў, * **pol-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *politia*, from Gr. πολιτεία (*politeia*) = government, administration; Fr. *politie.*]

1. The form, system, or constitution of the civil government of a state or nation; the framework or organization by which the various departments of a civil government are combined into a systematic whole.

"The state of *polity*, so much resembling antient Greece, has undergone a great change."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iv., dis. § 8.

2. The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognised principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.

"Maintaining the episcopal *polity* in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 3. Policy, prudence, art, management.

* **pol-ive,** *s.* [Pulley.]

* **pōlk,** *v.i.* [Polka.] To dance a polka. (*G. Eliot.*)

pō'-ka, *s.* [Bohemian *pulka* = half, from the half step prevalent in it.]

1. *Music:* A well-known dance, the music to which is in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, with the third quaver accented. There are three steps in each bar, the fourth beat is always a rest, the three steps are performed on the three first beats of every bar.

"Anna Slezak, a farm servant at Elbsteinitz, near Prague, invented the *polka* about 1830. The room in which she was accustomed to dance being of small dimensions, the movements of her feet were short, and so the dance was called the 'Pulka' dance, that is the 'half' dance."—*Stainer & Barret: Dict of Music.*

2. An air suitable or appropriate to the dance described in 1.

polka-jacket, *s.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

pōll (1), * **pol,** * **pole,** * **polle,** *s.* [O. Dut. *polle, pol, bol* = the head or pate; Low Ger. *polle* = the head; Sw. dial. *pull;* Dan. *puld* = the crown of the head. Prob. of Celtic origin.]

1. A head: now applied in composition to the heads of animals: as *poll*-evil, *pole*axe.

2. The back part of the head.

3. A catalogue or list of heads, that is, of persons; a register.

4. A register of the names of persons individually who are entitled to vote at elections for members of parliament, &c.

5. The voting or registering of votes in an electiou.

"All souldiers quartered in the place are to remove, at least one day before the election, to the distance of two miles or more, and not to return till one day after the *poll* is ended."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

6. The number of votes polled or registered in an election.

"Every vote added to the Conservative *poll* will be persuasive."—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1885.

7. The same as Pollard (1), *s.* (q.v.).

8. The blunt end of a hammer; the butt end of an axe.

¶ *Challenges to the polls:*

Law: Challenges or exceptions to particular jurors.

poll-act, *s.*

Law: An Act passed in 1465 by the authorities of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish.

poll-adze, *s.* An adze with a striking face on the head (*poll*) opposite to the bit.

poll-axe, *s.* [Poleaxe.]

poll-book, *s.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an electiou.

poll-clerk, *s.* A polling-clerk (q.v.).

poll-evil, pole-evil, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Poll-evil* is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's *poll* or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

* **poll-money,** *s.* [Poll-tax.]

poll-pick, *s.*

Mining: A pick on the end of a pole, so as to be worked by blows endwise, like a crowbar.

* **poll-silver,** *s.* [Poll-tax.]

* **poll-tax,** * **poll-money,** * **poll-silver,** *s.* A tax levied per head according to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation-tax.

"Substituting an universal *poll-tax* in lieu of almost all the tithes, customs, and excises."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 8.

¶ Its imposition in A.D. 1380 led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler in 1381. It was finally abolished in England in 1689.

pŏll (2), *s.* [A contract. of *Polly* for *Mary.*] A familiar name for a parrot.

* **poll-parrot,** *s.* A parrot.

poll-parrotism, *s.* Meaningless or senseless repetition of phrases.

"Cant phrases are proper only to poll-parrots, and *poll-parrotism* is one of the deadliest diseases of the pulpit."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 143.

pŏll (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some referred to Gr. (οἱ) πολλοί (*hoi*) *polloi* = (the) many, (the) rabble; by others to *poll* (1), s., as though the poll-men were only counted by the heads, not registered individually.] At Cambridge University, a student who takes a pass degree, or one without honours; a passman.

poll-man, *s.* The same as Poll (3), *s.*

pōll, * **pol,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Poll (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To remove the poll or head of; to clip, to lop, to shear.

"Again I'll *poll*
The fair-grown yew-tree for a chosen bow."
Keats: Endymion, i. 480.

2. To enumerate by heads; to enroll in a register or list.

* 3. To impose a tax on.

* 4. To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

"Which *pols* and pils the poor in piteous wise."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 4.

5. To register or give (as a vote).

"And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote."
Tickel: A Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon.

6. To bring to the poll; to receive (as a vote).

"His Liberal opponent *polled* two thousand four hundred and eighty-six votes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

* 7. To pay as a personal or poll-tax.

"The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head."
Dryden: Juvenal, iii. 287.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To plunder, to pillage; to rob by extortion.

"They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To register or record a vote at an election; to vote, to go to the poll.

"Every Conservative who *polls* to-morrow."—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1885.

¶ *To poll a jury:* To examine each member of a jury individually as to his concurrence in the verdict. (*American.*)

pŏl-lăch'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. πολλαχῆ (*pollachē*) = many times; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a group of minerals intimately related to each other, and formed by the diverse interchanging of the same or similar constituents. It included the species Apatite, Hedyphane, Vanadinite, Pyromorphite, Mimetesite, and their numerous varieties.

pŏl'-lack, *s.* [Pollock.]

* **pōll'-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *poll*, **v.**; *-age.*] A poll-tax; extortion, robbery.

"Deliuering of our realme from his greuous bondage and *pollage*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 990.

pŏl'-lam, *s.* [Hind.] A fief; a district held by a poligar (q.v.).

pŏl'-lạn, pŏw'-ạn, *s.* [Gael. *pollag.*]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus pollan*, from the Irish Lakes, somewhat resembling a herring (*Clupea harengus*), but with a remarkably short head and deep body. It is brought in quantities to Belfast market, during the season, and some 17,000 were taken in 1834, in Lough Neagh, at three draughts of the net.

* **pŏl'-lar-chy,** *s.* [Polyarchy.]

pŏl'-lard (1), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *poll*, v. ; *-ard.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tree, the top or head of which has been lopped off, some distance from the ground, so as to cause it to throw out branches or shoots all round the point where the amputation has taken place.

2. A stag which has cast his horns.

3. A polled or hornless ox.

* 4. A clipped coin.

5. The chub or cheven.

* 6. Coarse flour.

* 7. Coarse bran.

"The coarsest of the bran, vsuallie called gurgeons or *pollard*."—*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

B. *As adj.:* Polled, topped.

"Grubbing up an old *pollard* ash."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology*, vol. i.

* **pŏl'-lard** (2), *s.* [Said to be named after the original maker.] A counterfeit coin, made abroad, and smuggled into England in the reign of Edward I. They were worth about a halfpenny.

"He sodeynly dampned certayne coynes of money, called *pollardes*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1350).

* **pŏl'-lard,** *v.t.* [Pollard (1).] To make into a pollard by lopping off the head or top of; to top.

"Just after the willowe have been *pollarded*."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

* **poll-ax,** *s.* [Poleaxe.]

* **pŏll'-dā-vy,** *s.* [Poledavy.]

pŏlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Poll, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having the top or head lopped off; lopped, topped, pollard.

2. Having the hair cut.

3. Having cast the horns, as a stag.

4. Deprived of horns; wanting horns, as an ox.

POLLED OX.

"Let these be out of a black *polled* cow."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pŏl'-lĕn, *s.* [Lat.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Fine bran.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The pulverulent or other substance which fills the cells of the anther (q.v.). It consists of minute granules varying in size and enclosing a fluid containing molecular matter. The granules are usually produced in fours, and may be spherical or slightly oblong, cylindrical, &c. The colour is generally yellow, but in *Epilobium augustifolium*, and many Polemoniaceæ, it is blue; in Verbascum it is red; in no case is it green. When the anther dehisces, the pollen is emitted. It is the male element in a plant, corresponding to the seminal fluid in animals, and is designed to fertilise the seed. [Pollen-tube.]

2. *Entom.:* Pollen collected from plants and carried on the outer surface of the tibiæ of bees. Mixed with honey, it becomes the food of the larvæ.

pollen-cell, *s.* [Anther, Pollen.]

pollen-tube, *s.*

Bot.: A delicate tubular process sent out from one of the pores or slits on that portion of the pollen which falls upon the stigma. The tube thus formed, continually elongating, makes its way down the style and along the conducting tissue to the ovules, which it fertilizes.

pollen-utricle, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Pollen-cell (q.v.).

"The original cell, or the parent *pollen-utricle*, becomes resolved by a merismatic division into four parts, each of which forms a granule of pollen."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 421.

* **pŏl-lĕ-när'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-arious.*] Consisting of meal or pollen.

* **pŏl'-lened,** *a.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-ed.*] Covered with pollen.

"Each like a golden image was *pollened* from head to foot." *Tennyson: Voyage of Maeldune.*

* **pŏl'-lĕn-ĝĕr,** *s.* [Pollard, *a.*] Pollard trees, brushwood.

"Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown." *Tusser: Husbandrie*, xxxv. 13.

pŏl-lĕn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Polliniferous.]

* **pŏl'-lĕn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-ize.*] To pollinate (q.v.).

* **pŏl'-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *pollens.*] Powerful, mighty.

"Against a foe *pollent* in potency." *Browning: Ring & Book*, viii. 1,191.

* **pōll'-ĕr,** * **pol-er,** *s.* [Eng. *poll*, v. ; *-er.*]

1. One who shaves or cuts hair; a barber.

2. One who polls or lops trees.

3. One who registers voters; one who records his name as a voter.

4. One who plunders, pillages, or fleeces by extortion.

"*Pollers* and catchers away of mennes goodes."—*Udal: Luke* iii.

* **pŏl'-lĕt,** *s.* [For *paulet*, an abbrev. of *epaulet* (q.v.).]

Old Armour: An epaulet; a small overlapping plate for the protection of the shoulders of a knight.

pŏl'-lĕx, *s.* [Lat. = the thumb.]

1. *Anat.:* The thumb.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The innermost of the five digits normally existing in the anterior pairs of limbs of the higher Vertebrates.

pŏl-lĭç'-ĭ-pēş, *s.* [Lat. *pollex*, genit. *pollici(s)* = the thumb, and *pes* = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Lepadidæ. *Pollicipes cornucopiæ* is found in the European seas.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Oolite onward.

* **pŏl-lĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitatus*, pa. par. of *pollicitor*, iutens. of *polliceor* = to promise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.

"Ye with these last letters, sent the pope's *pollicitation*."—*Burnet: Reformation*, vol. i., No. 23.

2. *Civil Law:* A promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

pŏl'-lĭn-ar, *a.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollin(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: Covered with a fine dust resembling pollen.

* **pŏl-lĭ-nār'-ĭ-ạ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pollinarius* = pertaining to fine flour.]

Bot.: The Antheridia (q.v.) in Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ.

pŏl'-lĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-ate.*]

Bot.: To impregnate with pollen; to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma.

pŏl-lĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pollinate.]

Bot.: Impregnation with pollen; the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma.

* **pŏl-lĭńc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.

"The Ecyptian *pollinctors*, or such as anoynted the dead."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

pōll'-ĭńg, * **poll-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Poll, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of lopping or cutting off the head of.

* 2. Robbery, pillage, plunder, or fleecing by extortion.

"Grantyng of faculties, licenses, and other *pollynges*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 17).

3. The act of voting or of registering a vote.

"The *pollings* have been representative of nearly every condition of English life."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

polling-booth, *s.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a polling-place.

"The near proximity to the *polling-booths*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

polling-clerk, *s.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

* **polling-pence,** *s. pl.* The same as Poll-tax (q.v.)

polling-place, polling-station, *s.* A place officially appointed for voting at an election.

polling-sheriff, *s.* The presiding officer at an election. (*Scotch.*)

pŏl-lĭn'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Cyrus Pollini, professor of botany at Verona.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. *Pollinia eriopoda* is much used in the sub-Himalayan regions for the construction of swing bridges and as cattle fodder. It yields a fibre made into string in the region east of the Jumna.

pŏl-lĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis* = pollen, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing pollen.

pŏl-lĭn'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pŏl-lĭn'-ĭ-ạ**), *s.* [Pollen.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The pollen masses of Asclepiadaceæ and Orchidaceæ.

pŏl-lĭn-ō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. suff. *-ium.*]

Bot.: De Bary's name for what he believes to be a male organ in Pyrenomycetous Fungals.

pŏl'-lĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollin(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ose.*] The same as Pollinar (q.v.).

pŏl'-lĭ-wĭg, pŏl'-lĭ-wŏg, * **pol-wy-gle,** *s.* [First element Eng. *poll*, as in tadpole; second, *wig*, as in earwig (q.v.).] A tadpole. (*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 202.)

pŏl'-lŏck, pŏl'-lack, *s.* [Gael. *pollag* = the whiting; Ir. *pullog.*]

Ichthy.: *Gadus pollachius*, common on the British coasts. It is about the size of the Coalfish. Three dorsals are present; the lower jaw is much longer than the upper, and the tail is forked. The flesh is much superior to that of the coalfish, and the young are often sold for whiting, to which, however, they are not nearly equal in flavour.

"Some large offing *pollack* have come to hand."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pŏl-lū'-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *Pollux*, genit. *Pollu-cis*) = Pollux (q.v.); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring with Castorite (q.v.), in the granite of the island of Elba. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 2·901; lustre, vitreous on fractured surfaces, but dull externally; colourless; transparent. Compos.: silica, 44·03; alumina, 15·97; sesquioxide of iron, 0·68; lime, 0·68; cæsia, 34·07; soda and lithia, 3·88; water, 2·40 = 101·71, hence the formula, $(3RO,Al_2O_3)_3SiO_2 + \frac{1}{2}HO$, where R is principally cæsium.

pŏl-lūte', *v.t.* [Lat. *pollutus*, pa. par. of *polluo* = to defile, to pollute, from a prefix *pol-* (of which the older forms were *por-* or *port-*) = towards, and *luo* = to wash; *lutum* = mud.]

1. To make foul or unclean; to taint, to defile, to soil.

"With their proper blood, imbued and *polluted* their owne handes and members."—*Grafton: Chronicle: Edward IV.* (an. 10).

2. To corrupt or destroy the moral purity of; to taint, to contaminate.

"The very relation of which is sufficient to *pollute* the eares that heare them."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 3.

3. To violate by illicit sexual intercourse; to debauch, to dishonour, to ravish.

4. To render unclean or unfit for sacred services or uses.

"Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel."—*Numbers* xviii. 32.

* **pŏl-lūte',** *a.* [Lat. *pollutus.*] [Pollute, *v.*] Polluted, defiled, dishonoured.

"*Pollute* with sinful blame." *Milton: Nativity.*

pŏl-lūt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pollute, *v.*]

pŏl-lūt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *polluted*; *-ly.*] With pollution; in a state of pollution.

pŏl-lūt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *polluted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being polluted; pollution, defilement.

pŏl-lūt'-ĕr, * **pŏl-lūt'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *pollute*, v.; *-er.*] One who pollutes, defiles, or profanes; a defiler. (*Bale: Eng. Votaries*, pt. ii.)

pŏl-lūt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [POLLUTE, *v.*]

***pŏl-lūt′-ĭng-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *polluting*; *-ly.*] In a manner to pollute; so as to pollute.

pŏl-lū′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pollutionem*, accus. of *pollutio* = a polluting, from *pollutus*, pa. par. of *polluo* = to pollute (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of polluting or defiling; defilement.

2. The state of being polluted or defiled; uncleanness, impurity, defilement.

"Before his sister should her body stoop
To such abhorr'd *pollution*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. That which pollutes or defiles.

4. The emission of semen at other times than during coition.

II. *Jewish Ritual:* Legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for intercourse with his fellow-men, or rendered a place or thing unfit for sacred uses.

"Their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 355.

Pŏl′-lŭx, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* The son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.

2. *Astron.:* One of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini. Once it was red, now it is orange.

3. *Meteor.:* [CASTOR AND POLLUX].

4. *Min.:* The same as POLLUCITE (q.v.).

pō′-lō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Tibet *pulu* = a ball.] A game resembling hockey, but played on horseback. It was played by the Emperor Manuel Comnenus about the middle of the twelfth century. It was introduced into England in 1871. It has since then become a very popular game, particularly in that country, though not greatly so in this.

pŏl-ō-nāīze′, ***pŏl-ō-nēze′**, *s.* [Fr. = Polish.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The Polish language.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dress:* An article of dress for ladies, consisting of a body aud short skirt made in one.

"This *polonaise*, worn with a plain or fancy velvet skirt, makes a nice visiting gown."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

2. *Music:* The same as POLACCA (1) (q.v.).

• **pŏl-ō-nēze′**, *s.* [POLONAISE.]

pō-lō′-nĭĕ, **pō-lō′-nĭ-ạn**, *s.* [POLONAISE.] A greatcoat, a Polish surtout; a dress for young boys. (*Scotch.*)

"The blue *polonie* that Effie made for him out of an auld mantle."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. v.

† **pŏl-ō-nēze′**, *s.* [POLONAISE.]

Music: A polonaise.

pō-lō′-nȳ, *s.* [A corrupt. of Bologna, which city was famous for its sausages.] A kind of sausage made of partly-cooked pork.

"He had eaten in his youth at least three horses under the guise of *polonies* and saveloys."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. xviii.

pōlt, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *pulto*, a frequent. from *pello* = to drive; Sw. *bulta* = to beat; Eng. *pelt*, v.] A blow, a stroke; the act of striking.

"Give me a good *polt* of the head."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

pōlt, *a.* [Prob. for *polled* = shortened, squeezed into a lump.] (See compounds.)

***polt-foot**, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A distorted foot; a club foot.

"My eldest son had a *polt-foot*."—*Dekker: Honest Whore*, 12.

B. *As adj.:* Having distorted feet; club-footed.

"What's become of . . . the *polt-foot* stinkhard, her husband?"—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 7.

***polt-footed**, *a.* The same as POLT-FOOT, *a.*

"To escape this *polt-footed* philosopher."—*Ben Jonson: Masque; Mercury Vindicated.*

pŏl troōn′, ***pol-trowne**, ***pal-troon**, ***pol-tron**, ***poul-troun**, ***pul-trowne**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *poltron* = a knave, a sluggard; Ital. *poltrone*, from *poltro* = (1) lazy, (2) a varlet, a coward . . . a bed or couch; the meaning is thus a sluggard, one who loves his bed; Ital. *poltró* is for *polstro*, from Ger. *polster* = a bolster (q.v.); Sp. *poltron* = a coward; Ital. *poltrare*, *poltrire*, *poltroneggiare* = to play the coward, to lie idly or lazily in bed.]

A *As subst.:* An arrant coward; a dastard; a contemptible mean-spirited fellow.

"Patience is for *poltroons*, such as he."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Cowardly, dastardly, base, contemptible.

pŏl-troōn′-ĕr-ў, ***pŏl-troōn′-rў**, ***poul-troun-er-ĭe**, *s.* [Eng. *poltroon*; *-ery*; Fr. *poltronie.*] Cowardice, want of spirit.

"Many . . . had very cheaply earned a reputation for courage by sneering at his *poltroonery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***pŏl-troōn′-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *poltroon*; *-ish.*] Resembling a poltroon; cowardly, dastardly, contemptible.

***pŏl-troōn′-rў**, *s.* [POLTROONERY.]

pŏl′-vĕr-ĭn, **pŏl′-vĕr-īne**, *s.* [Ital. *polverino*, from Lat. *pulvis* = dust.] Glass-makers' ashes; the calcined ashes of a plant brought from the Levant and Syria.

pō′-lў, **pō′-leў**, *s.* [Lat. *polium*, from Gr. πόλιον (*polion*), from πόλιος (*polios*) = white.]

Bot.: A labiate plant, *Teucrium Polium.* It is an evergreen shrub, growing in southern Europe. Golden Poly is *Teucrium aureum*; Mountain Poly is *Bartsia alpina*; Yellow Poly, *Teucrium flavescens.*

pŏl-ў-, *pref.* [Gr. πολύ (*polu*), neut. sing. of πολύς (*polus*) = much, many.] A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and indicating multitude or multiplication.

pŏl-ў-ạ-căn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Labyrinthici, with seven species, from the East Indian Archipelago. Some of the species have been domesticated on account of their beautiful coloration.

pŏl-ў-ạ-chūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄχυρον (*achuron*) = chaff, bran.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Polyachyrideæ.

pŏl-ў-ăch-ў-rĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyachyr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *ideæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Nassaviaceæ.

pŏl-ў-ạ-cōŭs′-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *acoustic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of multiplying or increasing sound.

B. *As subst.:* An instrument for multiplying or increasing sound.

pŏl-ў-ạ-cōŭs′-tĭcs, *s.* [POLYACOUSTIC.] The art of multiplying or increasing sound.

pŏl-ў-ăc′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*) = a ray.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungals, sub-order Mucedines. *Polyactis vulgaris* is a common mould on decaying plants.

pŏl′-ў-ăd, *s.* [Gr. πολύ (*polu*) = many; suff. *-ad.*]

Chem.: An element whose atomicity is greater than unity.

pŏl′-ў-ạ-dĕlph, *s.* [POLYADELPHIA.]

Bot.: One of the Polyadelphia.

pŏl-ў-ạ-dĕl′-phĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἀδελφος (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: The eighteenth class in Linnæus's artificial system. Many stamens, in more than two bundles. From the difficulty of ascertaining this fact, the class was suppressed by some Linnæan botanists. Orders, Decandria and Polyandria.

pŏl-ў-ạ-dĕl′-phĭ-ạn, ***pŏl-ў-ạ-dĕl′-phoŭs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polyadelph(ia)*; *-ian*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Combined into several masses, or assemblages; having the stamens arranged in more than two bundles.

pŏl-ў-ạ-dĕlph′-īte, *s.* [Gr. πολυάδελφος (*polyadelphos*) = with many brothers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A brownish-yellow variety of Garnet (q.v.), containing much sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and lime. The original was massive. Found at Franklin, Sussex Co., New Jersey, U.S.A. It is included by Dana in his group of manganese lime-iron garnets.

pŏl-ў-æ′-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. πολύαιμος (*polualmos*) = full of blood: Gr. πολύ (*polu*) = much, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.] [HYPERÆMIA.]

pŏl-ў-ăl′-thĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. πολυαλθής (*polualthēs*) = curing many diseases: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and ἄλθω (*althō*) = to heal.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Xylopeæ. The wood of *Polyalthia cerasoides*, a large evergreen tree in India and Burmah, is prized in Bombay for carpentry and boat-building. (*Manson.*) The inner bark of *P. longifolia* is said to furnish a good fibre.

pŏl-ў-ăn′-drĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. πολυανδρία (*poluandria*) = populousness: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: The fourteenth class in Linnæus's artificial system. Etymologically meaning simply that there are many stamens, yet he limited it to those which had those stamens hypogynous and free. Orders, Monogynia, Digynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pŏl-ў-ăn′-drĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polyandr(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* Polyandrous (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One of the Polyandria.

pŏl′-ў-ăn-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polyandr(y)*; *-ic.*] Characterized by, or relating to, polyandry; practising polyandry.

"*Polyandric* societies, producing fewer members available for offence and defence, naturally gave way before societies having family arrangements more favourable to increase."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 651.

pŏl′-ў-ăn-drĭst, *s.* [Eng. *polyandr(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises polyandry.

"Phrenological description of *Polyandrists*."—*Marshall: Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 223.

pŏl-ў-ăn′-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polyandr(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Bot.:* Having more stamens than twenty inserted in the receptacle.

2. *Anthrop.:* Polyandric (q.v.).

"Our British forefathers, who are known to have been *polyandrous*."—*Marshall: Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 222.

pŏl′-ў-ăn-drў, *s.* [POLYANDRIA.]

Anthrop.: The marriage of one woman to several men at once. Spencer (*Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 645) traces several forms of it. He considers each form an advance on its predecessor: (1) one wife has several unrelated husbands, and each of the husbands has other unrelated wives; (2) the unrelated husbands have but one wife; (3) the husbands are related; (4) the husbands are brothers. The custom is still widely spread in the East. Cæsar (*de Bell. Gall.*, v. xiv.) found it in Britain on his arrival. Tacitus (*Germ.*, xx.) has been cited as an authority that the ancient Germans practised polyandry, but Lubbock (*Orig. Civil.*, 1882, p. 139) does not consider the passage conclusive. M'Lennan (*Prim. Mar.*, p. 180) gives a long list of tribes which he regards as polyandrous.

"The revolting practice of *polyandry* prevails throughout the interior of Ceylon, chiefly among the wealthier classes."—*Tennent: Ceylon* (ed. 1859), ii. 454.

***pŏl′-ў-ănth**, *s.* [POLYANTHUS.]

Bot.: A Polyanthus (q.v.).

pŏl-ў-ăn′-thēs, *s.* [POLIANTHES.]

pŏl-ў-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Hort.: A variety of the Oxlip Primrose, *Primula elatior.* Flowers in clusters, brownish red in colour. A favourite garden plant.

polyanthus-narcissus, *s.*

Hort.: *Narcissus Tazzetta.*

***pŏl′-ў-arch-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *polyarch(y)*; *-ist.*] One who advocates or supports the system of polyarchy.

"Plato was no *polyarchist*, but a monarchist."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 408.

***pŏl′-ў-ar-chў**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by many, either of a class, as aristocracy, or of the many, as democracy.

"He absolutely denied . . . a *polyarchy* or mundane aristocracy."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 411.

pŏl-ĭ-ar'-ĝīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. ἀργός (*argos*) = sparkling, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2·768. Supposed to be an altered anorthite (q.v.). The analyses appear to justify its reference to the Pinite group of pseudomorphs, where Dana places it.

pŏl-ĭ-ar'-ĝĭr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *argyrite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A name given by Sandberger to an isometric mineral found at Wolfach, Baden. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·974; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, black to blackish-gray; malleable. Compos.: sulphur, 14·47; antimony, 7·37; silver, 78·16 = 100.

pŏl-ĭ-ar'-thrŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a limb.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, family Hydatinea. It has a single eye on the neck, six pinniform processes on each side of the body; foot wanting.

pŏl-ĭ-ă-tŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *atomic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to elements which contain more than one atom in their molecules.

pŏl-ĭ-âu-tŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *autography* (q.v.).] The act or process of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by printing from stone. It is a kind of litbography.

pŏl-ĭ-bās'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *basic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to acids in which two or more atoms of hydrogen can be displaced by metals when presented to them in the form of hydrates.

pŏl-ĭ-bā'-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a base, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *polybasit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin tabular or short prisms, also massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 6·214; lustre, metallic; colour, iron-black, in thin fragments cherry-red; streak, black. Compos.: a sulpbarsen-antimonite of silver aud copper, the arsenic and antimony varying in amount. Found in many silver mines.

pŏ-lĭb'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. πολύβιος (*polubios*) = with much life or vigour: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: A genus of Vespidæ. Several species exist in South America.

pŏ-lĭb'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύβιος (*polubios*).] [Polybia.]

Zool.: A genus of Brachyourous Crustaceans, family Portunidæ. *Polybius henslowii*, the Nipper-crab, about two inches long, is found in the English Chaunel far from land.

pŏ-lĭb-ō-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Caracaras; a sub-family of Falconidæ, with two genera, Polyborus and Ibycter. Sharpe adds also Serpentarius and Cariama. The two outer toes are joined to the middle toe by a membrane.

pŏ-lĭb-ō-rō'-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Ornith.: A genus of Accipitrinæ, with two species from Africa and Madagascar. *Polyboroides typicus* is the Banded Gymnogene.

pŏ-lĭb'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολυβόρος (*poluboros*) = much devouring.]

Ornith.: Caracara; the typical genus of the Polyborinæ (q.v.), with two species ranging over South America, and to California and Florida. The beak is compressed above, lower mandible entire and obtuse; cere large and covered with hairs; cheeks and throat naked; crop woolly.

pŏl-ĭ-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycarp(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caryophyllaceæ.

pŏl-ĭ-car-pĕl'-lar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *carpellary* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a pistil*): Having more than three carpels.

pŏl-ĭ-car'-pĭc, *a.* [Polycarpous.]

pŏl-ĭ-car'-pŏn, *s.* [Neut. of Gr. πολύκαρπος (*polukarpos*) = rich in fruit, fruitful: Gr. πολύ = much, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: All-seed; a genus of Illecebraceæ (*Lindley*), of Caryophylleæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Annual herbs, with whorled leaves and scarious stipules; sepals five-keeled; petals five, small; stamens three to five; style short, trifid; capsule three-valved, with many seeds. Known species six. One, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small prostrate plant, is found in sandy and waste places in the south of England.

pŏl-ĭ-car'-pŏus, † **pŏl-ĭ-car'-pĭc,** *a.* [Polycarpon.]

Botany:

1. Having many distinct carpels or fruits in each flower.

2. Having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. Called also Sychnocarpous.

pŏl-ĭ-çĕn'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycentr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii, with two genera, Polycentrus and Monocirrhus, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. Body compressed, deep, and scaly; no lateral line; dorsal and anal long, with numerous well-developed spines; teeth feeble; pseudobranchiæ hidden.

pŏl-ĭ-çĕn'-trŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a point, a prickle.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of Polycentridæ (q.v.), containing one or two species of small insectivorous fishes.

* **pŏl-ĭ-çĕph'-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.] One who has many heads or rulers.

"*Polycephalists* burdened with many heads."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 541.

pŏl-ĭ-çĕph'-ăl-ŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολυκέφαλος (*polukephalos*) = many-headed.] [Polycephalist.]

Bot.: Having many heads. Applied to plants having a great number of capitules; to fruits coming from ovaries which have many organic tops, as of Abutilon; to mushrooms, the ramous stipes of which bear many pilei, as in *Agaricus polycephalus*; and to the ramous hairs, the branches of which terminate each by a smaller head, as in *Croton penicillatum.*

pŏ-lĭç'-ĕr-ă, *s.* [Gr. πολύκερως (*polukerōs*) = many-horned: πολύ (*polu*) = many, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A genus of Doridæ (q.v.), from Norway, Britain, and the Red Sea, within tidemarks, and in deep water on corallines. The spawn is strap-shaped, and coiled on stones, in July and August.

pŏl-ĭ-chæ'-tă, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυχαίτης (*polychaitēs*) = with much hair: Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = much, and χαίτη (*chaitē*) = hair.]

Zool.: An order of Annelids, sub-class Chætopoda. It includes the Tubicola and Errantia.

* **pŏl-ĭ-chœ'-răn-ў,** * **pol-y-coi-ran-ie,** *s.* [Gr. πολυκοιρανίη (*polukoiranīē*), from πολυκοίρανος (*polukoiranos*) = wide-ruling: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and κοίρανος (*koiranos*) = a ruler.] A government of many chiefs or princes.

"The world would be a *polychœrany* or aristocracy of Gods."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 411.

pŏl'-ĭ-chord, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chord* (q.v.).]

Music:

A. *As adj.:* Having many chords or striugs.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An instrument with ten strings, resembling the double bass without a neck.

2. An octave-coupler.

pŏl-ĭ-chŏr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χωρίον (*chōrion*) = place (?).]

Bot.: A polycarpous fruit, like that of Ranunculus.

* **pŏl'-ĭ-chrĕst,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρηστός (*chrēstos*) = good; Fr. *polychreste.*]

Pharm.: A term formerly applied to several medicines on accouut of the numerous virtues they were supposed to possess. (*Cooley.*)

* **polychrest-salt,** *s.*

Chem.: *Sal polychrestus*, potassic sulphate.

pŏl-ĭ-chrō'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χρόα (*chroa*) = colour, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *polychroilith.*]

Min.: A variety of Pinite (q.v.), found in six-sided prisms without cleavage; pseudomorphous. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; lustre, greasy; colour, blue, green, brown, brick-red. Found at Krageroe, Norway, in gneiss.

pŏl'-ĭ-chrō-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour.]

Crystallog.: The same as Pleochroism.

pŏl-ĭ-chrō'-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χρόα (*chroa*) = a colour, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] [Safflanin.]

pŏl-ĭ-chrō-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] Exhibiting a variety of colours; coloured with various tints.

polychromatic-acid, *s.* [Polychromic-acid.]

pŏl'-ĭ-chrōmc, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A variety of colours; work executed in several colours; a picture executed in various colours. Anciently applied to a statue coloured to imitate nature.

"This sudden transformation into the realms of dazzling *polychrome*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [Æsculin].

2. *Min.:* The same as Pyromorphite (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Having several or many colours; exhibiting a variety of colours; executed in polychrome.

polychrome-printing, *s.* The art of priuting in one or more colours at once.

pŏl-ĭ-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polychrom(e)*; *-ic.*] The same as Polychromatic (q.v.).

polychromic-acid, polychromatic-acid, *s.* [Aloetic-acid.]

pŏl'-ĭ-chrō-mў, *s.* [Polychrome.] The art of colouring statuary to imitate nature, or particular buildings, in harmonious, prismatic, or compound tints. Both arts were practised by the nations of antiquity to a considerable extent, and from a very early period. The earliest Greek statues show traces of colour, and their public buildings and temples were richly decorated with colour. The object of polychromy is to heighten the effect of architectural decoration. Many beautiful examples still exist in our cathedrals and some parish churches.

* **pŏl-ĭ-chrō'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.] Enduring through a long time; chronic.

pŏl-ĭ-clā'-dў, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a young shoot.]

Bot.: Plica (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-clī'-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch.]

Zool.: A genus of Botryllidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from Britain, India, the Red Sea, &c. Covering gelatinous or cartilaginous, variable in form, groups of individuals ten to 150, at unequal distances.

pŏl-ĭ-çœ'-lĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κοιλία (*koilia*) = the belly; κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Stauridæ. From the Permian.

pŏl-ĭ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *conic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

polyconic-projection, *s.* A projection or development of the earth's surface, or of a portion of it, which supposes each parallel of latitude to be represented on a plane by the development of a cone having the parallel for its base, and its vertex in the point where a tangent at the parallel intersects the earth's axis. This projectiou differs from the conic in supposing a different cone for each parallel, while the latter assumes but ouo cone for the whole map. (*Webster.*)

pŏl-ĭ-cŏt-ўl-ē'-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledon* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant with more than two cotyledons. [Polycotyledonous.]

pŏl-ĭ-cŏt-ĭl-ē'-dŏn-ŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledonous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having more than two cotyledons. Examples, the Coniferæ, the Boragineous genus Amsinckia, and the Cruciferous one Lepidium.

pŏl-ĭ-cŏt-ĭl-ē'-dŏn-ĭ, *s.* [Eng. *polycotyledon*; *-y.*]

Bot.: Accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

* **pŏl-ĭc'-rą-çy,** *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] Government by many; polyarchy.

pŏl'-ĭ-crāse, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κράσις (*krasis*) = a mixture; Ger. *polykras.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals in the granite of the island of Hitteröe, Norway, associated with gadolinite, orthite, &c. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 5·09 to 5·12; lustre, on fresh fractures very bright; colour, black; streak, brown; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: according to Rammelsberg, a titanate with a niobate of yttria, erbia, the sesquioxides of cerium, uranium, and iron. The crystallized polycrase contained 4·17 per cent. of tantalic acid.

pŏl-ĭ-crŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κρότος (*krotos*) = a sound produced by striking.]

Physiol. (Of the pulse): Having a primary and two secondary crests in the pulse wave.

pŏl-ĭ-çÿs-tī'-ną, pŏl-ĭ-çĭs-tī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κυστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-order of Radiolaria, placed by Wallich in his Herpnemata. They are low in the scale of Radiolaria. They have a siliceous skeleton, generally globular, variously trellised, and composed of two or three basket balls, supported or separated by few or many radiating spicules commencing from a central base or omphalostyle. In life the skeleton is enveloped in a delicate filmy investment of sarcode, with abundant sarcoblasts or ovules. The Polycystina are microscopic, and marine.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onward. Various tertiary deposits, especially Barbadoes earth, contain their flinty shells abundantly.

pŏl-ĭ-çÿs'-tĭne, pŏl-ĭ-çĭs'-tĭne, *s.* [Polycystina.] Any individual of the Polycystina (q. v.).

pŏl-ĭ-dăc'-tĭl-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.] The state or condition of having many fingers. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 37.)

pŏl-ĭ-dĕş'-mĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polydesm(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Millepedes (Chilognatha), having the body flattened like the Scolopendridæ, and soft. The insertion of the limbs is separated by a distinct sternal piece. Generally there are about twenty segments of the body, and no eyes. Found chiefly under bark.

pŏl-ĭ-dĕş'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύδεσμος (*poludesmos*) = fastened with many bonds: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Polydesmidæ (q.v.). *Polydesmus complanatus* is British.

pŏl-ĭ dĭp'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πολυδίψιος (*poludipsios*) = very thirsty: πολύς (*polus*) = much, and δίψα (*dipsa*) = thirst.]

Pathol.: Insatiable thirst.

pŏl-ĭ-dў'm-īte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. διδυμος (*didumos*) = twofold, twain.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, found in octahedrons, frequently twinned polysynthetically, and also massive. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 4·808 to 4·816; lustre, brilliant metallic; colour, light-gray. Compos.: sulphur, 41·09; nickel, 54·30; cobalt, 0·63; iron, 3·98 = 100. The calculated formula is Ni_4S_5, which requires, sulphur, 40·55; nickel, 59·45 = 100. Found at Grünau, in Westphalia.

pŏl-ĭ-ē-drĭc, pŏl-ĭ-ē'-drŏn, &c. [Polyhedric, Polyhedron, &c.]

pŏl-ĭ-ĕm'-brў-ŏ-nāte, pŏl-ĭ-ĕm-brў-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *embryonate, embryonic.*]

Bot.: Consisting of, or having, many embryos.

pŏl-ĭ-ĕm'-brў-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Bot.: The development within the testa of the seed of more than one embryo. It occurs not unfrequently in the orange and the hazel nut, and is very common in the Coniferæ, the Cycadaceæ, the onion, and the mistletoe.

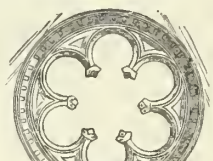
pŏl-ĭ-ĕr'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύεργος (*poluergos*) = hard-working: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

Entom.: A genus of Formicidæ, containing the Amazon-ant (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-ĕ-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *ethen(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing etheue oxide.

polyethenic-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Polyethylenic-alcohols. Bodies which contain two or more atoms of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water, as diethenic alcohol = $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_4O\\C_2H_4O\end{matrix}\right\}H_2O$. They are obtained by heating ethene oxide with water or glycol in sealed tubes.



POLYFOIL.

pŏl'-ĭ-fōĭl, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

Arch.: An ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

pŏ-lўg'-ą-lą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πολύγαλον (*polugalon*) = milkwort. Named from its reputed effects on cattle feeding upon it.]

Bot.: Milkwort; the typical genus of Polygalaceæ (q.v.). Flowers irregular. Two inner sepals, wing-shaped and petaloid; stamens combined by their claws with the filaments, the lower one keeled. Ovary two-celled, two-seeded, seeds downy, crested at the hilum. Known species 200, from temperate and tropical countries. *Polygala senega* is an important species of the United States, with erect simple tufted stems, about one foot high, and terminal racemes of small white flowers. The root, which is woody and contorted, about a half inch in diameter, is the famous Snake Root, Senega or Senaka Root of this country, once considered a cure for snake bites, but really possessing valuable medicinal properties. It is stimulating, diuretic, and in large doses emetic and purgative, and is used in catarrhs, rheumatisms, low fevers, &c. It has from time immemorial been used by the Indians as a cure for snake bites. An infusion of *P. rubella*, another native of the United States, is very bitter, and is used as a tonic and stimulant, and in larger doses as a diaphoretic. *P. Chamæbuxus* from Europe, *P. sanguinea* and *P. purpurea* from North America, *P. paniculata* from the West Indies, *P. serpentaria* from the Cape, and *P. crotalarioides* from the Himalayas, are emetic, purgative, and diuretic. *P. Poaya* from Brazil, *P. glandulosa*, and *P. scoparia* from Mexico, are emetic. *P. thesioides*, from Chili, is diuretic. *P. tinctoria*, from Arabia, is there used in dyeing, and the Javanese *P. venenosa* is poisonous.

pŏ-lўg-ą-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *aceæ.*]

Bot.: Milkworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Shrubs or herbs, sometimes twining. Leaves simple, exstipulate. Flowers generally racemose, pedicels with three bracts; sepals five, very irregular, three exterior and two (the wings) interior, the latter usually petaloid. Petals three or five, one, the keel, larger; stamens eight or four, usually combined in a tube, split on one side. Ovary superior, compressed, two- or three-celled, with one, rarely two ovules in each. Style one, stigma simple. Fruit fleshy, coriaceous or drupaceous, winged or apterous, with pendulous seeds. Distribution world-wide; known genera 19, species 495 (*Lindley*); genera 15, species 400 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*).

pŏ-lўg'-ą-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Senegin.]

pŏl'-ĭ-găm, *s.* [Polygamia.]

Bot.: Any plant belonging to the Linnæan class Polygamia.

pŏl-ў-găm'-ą-rĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polyg(ala)*; Lat. *amar(a)*, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A name applied to the bitter, crystalline substance which remains when the alcoholic extract of *Polygala amara* is treated with ether.

pŏl-ў-gā'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Polygamy.]

Bot.: The twenty-third class in Linnæus's artificial arrangement. It contained plants having male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers all together on the same plant. Orders, Monœcia and Dicœcia.

pŏl-ў-gā'-mĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Polygamia.]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the class Polygamia.

B. *As subst.:* Any plant belonging to the class Polygamia.

* **pŏl-ў-găm'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ical*; *-ly.*] In a polygamous manner, or with a tendency towards polygamy.

"Suppose the family groups *polygamically* possessed."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xx.

pŏ-lўg'-ą-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises polygamy; a supporter or advocate of polygamy.

"David . . . so great a *polygamist*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 692.

* **pŏ-lўg'-ą-mīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ize.*] To practise polygamy.

"O lustfull soule, first to *polygamize*."
Sylvester: Handy Crafts, 693.

pŏ-lўg'-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ous.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of the nature of polygamy; pertaining to or characterized by polygamy.

2. Practising or supporting polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the class Polygamia (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* Very many mammals are polygamous, and Linnæus (*Syst. Naturæ*, ed. 10th, i. 15) notes that the seals keep up a kind of harem ("gynæceum ex pluribus feminis sibi associatis"). Nearly all the Gallinæ are polygamous. The domestic cock is a well-known example.

pŏ-lўg'-ą-mў, * **po-lyg-a-mie,** *s.* [Fr. *polygamie*, from Lat. *polygamia*, from Gr. πολυγαμία (*poluqamia*): Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γάμος (*gamos*) = a marriage.]

Anthrop: The practice or condition of having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. It is commonly applied to polygyny (q.v.), but, strictly speaking, it should include polyandry (q.v.) as well. It is forbidden by law in all Christian countries, but exists in America among the Mormons, who have revived the polygyny of patriarchal times.

pŏl'-ĭ-găr, *s.* [Poligar.]

* **pŏl'-ĭ-gar-chў,** *s.* [Formed from Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, by confusion with *oligarchy.*] Government by many; polyarchy.

pŏl-ĭ-găs'-trĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Polyoastrica.] The same as Polygastric (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-găs'-trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Polygastrica.]

A. *As adj.:* Having or appearing to have many stomachs; pertaining or belonging to the Polygastrica (q.v.).

* **B.** *As subst.*: An animal having or appearing to have many stomachs.

* **pŏl-ĭ-găs'-trĭ-cą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the stomach.]

Zool.: A division of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, corresponding to the modern Infusoria, except that many of its genera have been transferred to the vegetable kingdom. The name Polygastrica was given from the erroneous ideas that the food vacuoles (q.v.) were stomachs.

pŏl'-ĭ-ğĕn, *s.* [Polygenesis.]

Chem. (*Pl.*): A term applied to those elements which unite with the monogens and with one another in more than one proportion. Thus, one part of hydrogen unites with eight parts of oxygen to form water, and with sixteen parts to form hydrogen dioxide.

pŏl-ĭ-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The doctrine that living beings originate not in one but in many cells or embryos.

pŏl-ĭ-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Polygenesis.] Of or belonging to polygenesis (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-ĝĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *polygen*; *-ic.*] Of or belongiug to polygen.

polygenic-elements, *s. pl.* [Polygen.]

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *polygen*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* A believer in polygeny (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or connected with, polygeny.

"The other [view]—that is the *polygenist*—is that a certain number of [human] varieties or species . . . have been independently created in different parts of the world, and have perpetuated the distinctive characters as well as the geographical position with which they were originally endowed."—*Prof. Flower*, in *Times*, Sept. 2, 1881.

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολυγενής (*polugenēs*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γένος (*genos*) = a kind; Fr. *polygène.*] Consisting of or containing many kinds.

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Polygenous.]

Biol.: The doctrine that the human race consists of several species, having different origins.

* **pŏl-ĭ-glŏs'-sar-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glossary* (q.v.).] A glossary or dictionary in several languages.

pŏl'-ĭ-glŏt, * **pŏl'-ĭ-glŏtt,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος (*polugl*ō*ttos*) = many-tongued; πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = a tongue; Fr. *polyglotte*; Ital. *poliglotto*; Sp. *poligloto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Containing or made up of many languages: as, a *polyglot* bible.

* 2. Speaking many or various languages.

"Dividing the attention of their *polyglot* customers with roulette tables."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A person able to speak or understanding several languages.

"A *polyglot*, or good linguist, may be also termed a usefull learned man."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 9.

2. A book containing a text in several languages; particularly a Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages. [Complutensian, Hexaglot, Hexapla.]

"The Biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*."—*Archbp. Newcome: On Trans. of Bible*, p. 239.

* **pŏl-ĭ-glŏt'-toŭs,** *a.* [Polyglot.] Speaking several languages.

"The *polyglottous* tribes of America."—*Max Müller.*

pŏl-ĭ-glĭç'-ĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glyceric.*] Derived from or containing glycerin.

polyglyceric-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Polyglycerins. Compounds formed by the union of two or more molecules of glycerin into a single molecule by the elimination of a number of water molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together, *e.g.*, triglycerin, $(C_3H_5)_3O_2(HO)_5$, formed by heating glycerin in a sealed tube with monochlorhydrin.

pŏl-ĭ-glĭç'-ĕr-ĭns, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glycerin.*] [Polyolyceric-alcohols.]

pŏl'-ĭ-gŏn, * **pol-ў-gone,** *s.* [Lat. *polygonum*, from Gr. πολύγωνον (*polugōnon*) = a polygon: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle; Fr. *polygone.*]

1. *Geom.:* A portion of a plane bounded on all sides by more than four limited straight lines. These lines are called sides of the polygon, and the points in which they meet are called vertices of the polygon. Polygons are classified according to the number of their sides or angles. Polygons having all their sides equal are called equilateral; those having all their angles equal are called equiangular. Polygons which are both equilateral and equiangular are called regular polygons. Similar polygons are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.

2. *Fort.:* The exterior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastion round the work. The interior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the centres of the bastions all round.

polygon of forces, *s.*

Mech.: A theorem stated as follows: "If any number of forces acting upon a point be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, they will be in equilibrium," or, "any side of a polygon, taken in reverse order, will represent the magnitude and direction of the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point, when these forces are represented in magnitude and direction by the remaining sides of the polygon taken in direct order."

pŏl-ĭ-gō-nā'-çē-æ, † **pŏl-ĭ-gō'-nĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *polygon*(*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Buckwheats; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. Herbs, rarely shrubs. Leaves alternate, with stipules cohering round the stem. [Ochrea.] Flowers often in racemes. Calyx often coloured. Ovary generally formed by the adhesion of three carpels, one-celled; ovule one, erect. Styles or stigmas as many as the carpels. Nut usually triangular; embryo inverted. Tribes: Eriogoueæ, Polygoneæ, Triplareæ, and Brunnicheæ. Distribution, world wide. Knowu genera 29, species 490. (*Lindley.*)

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ôn-al, *a.* [Eng. *polygon*; *-al.*] Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.

polygonal-numbers, *s. pl.* [Figurate-numbers.]

pŏl-ĭ-gō-nā'-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*), genit. γόνατος (*gonatos*) = a knee. Named from the angled stems. Cf. also Lat. *polygonaton*; Gr. πολυγόνατον (*polugonaton*) = knot-grass.]

Bot.: Solomon's-seal; a genus of Asparagineæ or Asparageæ. Stem leafy; perianth tubular, six-cleft, scarcely deciduous; stamens distinct; stigma one. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pistil. Known species about twenty, from both hemispheres. In the United States is a species of unusual size, *P. giganteum*, 2 to 7 feet high. There is also a smaller species, *P. biflorum*. The young shoots, of *P. officinale*, an European species, are eaten by the Turks like asparagus. The root is white and fleshy, with a sweetish mucilaginous taste. It is used as a popular application to bruises. The berries are emetic and purgative.

pŏl-ĭ-gō-nŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *polygon*; *o* connect., and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

* **pŏ-lĭĝ'-ô-noŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *polygon*; *-ous.*] Polygonal.

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ô-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *polygonos*, *polygonus*, *polygonon*, *polygonium*; Gr. πολύγονος (*polugonos*), πολύγονον (*polugonon*) = knot-grass.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Polygonaceæ. Sepals five, sub-equal; styles two or three; fruit wingless, compressed, or triquetrous. Known species 150; distribution, world wide. Among the species are: *Polygonum Bistorta*, Common Bistort or Snakeweed, *P. vivviparum*, Viviparous Alpine Bistort, *P. amphibium*, Amphibious Persicaria, *P. lapathifolium*, Pale-flowered, *P. Persicaria*, Spotted, *P. mite*, Lax-flowered, *P. Hydropiper*, Biting, *P. minus*, Small creeping Persicaria; *P. aviculare*, Common Knot-grass, *P. maritimum*, Sea-side Knot-grass, *P. Convolvulus*, Black-bindweed or Climbing Bistort, and *P. dumetorum*, Copse Bistort. Many species are acrid, *P. Hydropiper* even blistering the skin. They are often astringent, and, according to Martius, useful in syphilis. The leaves of *P. hispidum* are smoked in South America instead of tobacco; and it is said that those of *P. aviculare* are powerfully emetic and purgative. The Hindoos give the seeds of *P. barbatum* to stop griping in colic, and apply the leaves of *P. nepalense* to swellings. *P. Bistorta* is a good astringent, a decoction of it, combined with gentian, may be given in intermittent fevers; it may be injected in leucorrhæa, be given as a gargle in relaxed sore throat, or as a lotion in ulcers. *P. tinctoria* is cultivated in France and Flanders as a dye plant, almost equal to indigo, and *P. tortuosum*, an Indian species, is said to furnish a yellow dye. *P. molle* and *P. polystachyum* are eaten in India as potherbs.

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ô-nў, *s.* [Lat. *polugonium*, *polugonon*, from Gr. πολύγονος (*polugonos*),= knot-grass: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee; Fr. *polygonie.*]

Bot.: *Polygonum aviculare*, knot-grass. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 32.)

* **pŏl'-ĭ-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many; suff. *-gram.*] A figure consisting of many lines.

pŏl'-ĭ-graph, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many; suff. *-graph.*]

1. An instrument for making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

2. A manifold writer; a copying machine.

3. A collection of different works written either by one or several authors.

pŏl-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc, pŏl-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *polygraph*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to polygraphy: as, a *polygraphic* instrument.

2. Done by means of polygraphy: as, a *polygraphic* writing or copy.

pŏ-lĭĝ'-rą-phў, *s.* [Polygraph.]

* 1. Much writing; writing of many books.

"No less . . . one considering his *polygraphy*, said merrily, 'that he must write while he slept.'"—*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridgeshire.*

* 2. The art of writing in many ciphers, or of deciphering the same.

3. The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

* **pŏl'-ĭ-groŏve,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *groove* (q.v.).] A rifle or gun with several grooves.

"Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading *polygroove*."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

* **pŏl'-ĭ-groŏved,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *grooved.*] Having many grooves.

pŏl'-ĭ-ĝўn, *s.* [Polygynia.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the order Polygynia (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-ĝўn'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυγύναιος (*polugunaios*) = having many wives: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Anat.: An order in Linnæus's artificial classification, containing plants with many pistils.

pŏl-ĭ-ĝўn'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Polygynia.] Having many pistils; pertainiug or belongiug to the order Polygyuia.

* **pŏl-ĭ-ĝўn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *polygyn*(*y*); *-ic.*] Pertaining to or practising polygyny.

"The *polygynic* arrangement, as it decayed, continued longest in connection with the governing organization."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 665.

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ĭ-nў, *s.* [Eng. *polygyn*(*y*); *-ist.*] One who practises or advocates polygyny.

"Another case is furnished by the Aleutian Islanders, who are *polygynists*."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 643.

pŏl-ĭ-ĝўn-nœ'-çiąl (**c as sh**), *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a compound fruit produced by the union of many pistils.

pŏ-lĭĝ'-ĭ-nŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polygyn*(*y*); *-ous.*] The same as Polyoynic (q.v.).

* **pŏ-lĭĝ'-ĭ-nў,** *s.* [Polygynia.]

Anthrop.: The marriage by one man of several wives at the same time. Spencer considers that while polygyny has a wide range in time and space, reports of polygynous societies should be received with caution, since wherever polygyny exists monogamy co-exists, usually to a greater, and always to a great, extent. (See extract.)

"Plurality of wives has everywhere tended to become a more or less definite class distinction . . . Joining which facts with those furnished to us by the Hebrews, whose judges and kings—Gideon, David, and Solomon—had their greatness so shown; and with those furnished us by extant Eastern peoples, whose potentates, primary and secondary, are thus distinguished; we may see that the establishment and maintenance of *polygyny* has been largely due to the honour accorded to it, originally as a mark of strength and bravery, and afterwards as a mark of social status."—*H. Spencer: Prin. Sociol.* (ed. 1876), i. 686.

pŏl-ĭ-hāl'-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *halite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in closely compacted fibrous masses. Crystallization, according to some mineralogists, orthorhombic, to others, oblique. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·76; lustre, when fresh, somewhat resinous; colour and streak, pale to brick-red; taste, bitter. Compos.: sulphate of lime, 45·2; sulphate of magnesia, 19·9; sulphate of potash, 28·9; water, 6·0 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $RO,SO_3+\frac{1}{2}HO$, in which R = potash, magnesia, and lime. Found associated with salt, gypsum, and anhydrite at many salt mines.

pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drăl, pŏl-ĭ-hē'-droŭs, *a.* [Polyhedron.] Having many sides, as a solid body.

polyhedral-angle, *s.* An angle bounded by three or more plane angles, having a common vertex.

pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drĭc, pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drĭc-ăl, *a.* [Polyhedron.] The same as Polyhedral (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-hō'-drŏn, * **pol-ĭ-ē'-drŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

I. *Geom.:* A solid, bounded by polygons. The bounding polygons are called faces; the lines in which they meet are called edges, and the vertices of the polyhedral angles are called vertices of the polyhedron. A straight line joining two vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal, and a plane passing through three vertices; not in the same face, is called a diagonal plane. When the faces are regular polygons, the polyhedron is said to be regular; there are but five such polyhedrons, viz.: the regular tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

2. *Optics:* A polyscope (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-hē'-droŭs, *a.* [Polyhedral.]

* **pŏl-ĭ-hĭs'-tŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἱστωρ (*histōr*) = learned.] A person of great learning; one versed in many sciences.

pŏl-ĭ-hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *hydr(oxyl)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

polyhydric-alcohols, *s. pl.*

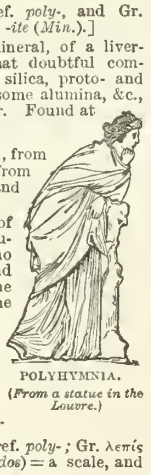
Chem.: Alcohols containing more than one semi-molecule of hydroxyl.

pŏl-ĭ-hȳ'-drīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, of a liver-brown colour, of somewhat doubtful composition. Said to contain silica, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, with some alumina, &c., and 29·20 per cent. of water. Found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony.

Pŏl-ĭ-hўm'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πολυμνία (*Polumnia*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ὕμνος (*humnos*) = a hymn.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was variously represented; sometimes veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue.



POLYHYMNIA. (*From a statue in the Louvre.*)

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 33].

pŏl-ĭ-lĕp'-ĭ-doŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having many scales.

pŏl'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *polylith.*]

Min.: A cleavable, massive black mineral, which from analysis appears to be a silicate of alumina, lime, protoxides of iron and manganese. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 3·231. Dana suggests that it may be the same as Hudsonite (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-lĭth'-ĭ-ō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *lithionite.*]

Min.: A lithium-mica found in large crystals at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Contains about 9 per cent. of lithia.

* **pŏ-lĭl'-ō-jўy,** *s.* [Gr. πολυλογία (*polulogia*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] Much talking; talkativeness, garrulity.

"Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool."—*Grainger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 115.

* **pŏ lĭl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Lat. *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Talking much; talkative, garrulous.

* **pŏl'-ĭ-măth, * pŏ-lĭm'-ă-thĭst,** *s.* [Polymathy.] One learned in many subjects; one who has a smattering of many sciences.

"Those *polymathists* that stand poring all day in a corner upon a moth-eaten author."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 8.

* **pŏl-ĭ-măth'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *polymath(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to polymathy.

* **pŏ-lĭm'-ă-thў,** *s.* [Gr. πολυμαθεία (*polumatheia*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and μαθεῖν (*matheîn*), 2 aor. infin. of μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; an acquaintance with many different subjects.

"[Vossius, whose *polymathy* and multifarious learning is readily acknowledged by us."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 498.

pŏl'-ĭ-mĕr, *s.* [Polymeride.]

pŏl-ĭ-mĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Polymerous (q.v.).

pŏ-lĭm'-ĕr-īde, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: A polymeric body.

pŏl-ĭ-mĕr-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-isation.*] The state or condition of becoming polymeric.

"The evolution of heat will occur periodically as *polymerisation* goes on."—*Nature*, March 11, 1886, p. 441.

pŏ-lĭm'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ism.*]

Chem.: The state or character of having the same percentage composition, but differing in molecular weight. The methene series of hydrocarbons is a good example of polymerism, all the members of it being the multiple of the lowest, CH_2, methene.

pŏl-ĭ-mĕr-ō-sō'-mă-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and σώματα (*sōmata*), pl. of σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Zool.: A synonym of Pedipalpi (q.v.).

pŏ-lĭm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ous.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of many parts.

2. *Chem.:* Pertaining to polymerism; polymeric.

pŏl-ĭ-mĭg'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. μίγνυμι (*mignumi*) = to mix, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring as slender crystals in the zircon-syenite of Fredericksvarn, Norway. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 4·77 to 4·85; lustre, brilliant; colour, black; streak, dark-brown; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded Berzelius: titanic acid, 46·30; zirconia, 14·14; sesquioxide of iron, 12·20; lime, 4·20; sesquioxide of manganese, 2·70: sesquioxide of cerium, 5·0; yttria, 11·50 = 96·04.

pŏl-ĭ-mĭx'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = mucus.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Berycidæ, with three species: *Polymixia nobilis*, from Madeira and St. Helena; *P. lowei*, from Cuba; and *P. japonica*, from Japan, from a depth of about 350 fathoms. They average about eighteen inches long.

pŏ-lĭm'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Polyhymnia.]

pŏl-ĭ-mor'-phĭc, pŏl-ĭ-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ic, -ous.*] Having many forms; assuming many forms.

pŏl-ĭ-mor'-phĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ism.*]

1. *Bot.:* Existence of several forms of the same organ in a plant, as the existence of differently formed leaves in the same plant.

2. *Crystallog.:* Heteromorphism (q.v.).

pŏl'-ĭ-mor-phў, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.] The same as Polymorphism (q.v.).

pŏl'-ĭ-nēme, *s.* [Polynemus.] Any fish belonging to the genus Polynemus.

pŏl-ĭ-nē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polynem(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii, constituting the division Polynemiformes (q.v.). There are three genera: Polynemus, Pentanemus, and Galeoides, all with numerous specics from the coasts between the tropics. The majority enter brackish and fresh water.

pŏl-ĭ-nē-mĭ-for'-mēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polynemus*, and Lat. *forma* = form.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygii, with a single family, Polynemidæ (q.v.). They have two rather short dorsals, free filaments, which are organs of touch, at the humeral arch below the pectorals, of which they are detached portions.

pŏl-ĭ-nē'-mŏid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polynem(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Any individual of the Polynemidæ (q.v.).

"The *Polynemoids* are very useful to man, their flesh is esteemed, and some of the species are provided with an air-bladder which yields a good sort of isinglass, and forms an article of trade in the East Indies."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 426.

pŏl-ĭ-nē'-mŭş, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the Polynemidæ (q.v.).

Pŏl-ĭ-nē'-sĭ-ą (s as zh), *s.* [Prcf. *poly-*, and Gr. νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island.]

Geog.: A region in the Pacific ocean containing numerous islands or groups of islands.

Pŏl-ĭ-nē'-sian, *a.* & *s.* [Polynesia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Polynesia.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

Polynesian-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A region marked off for the purpose of classifying the mollusca found therein, and comparing them with molluscan fauna of other regions. Approximately conterminous with the Polynesian sub-region (q.v.).

Polynesian sub-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A sub-region embracing Polynesia proper, and the Sandwich Islands, though the fauna of the latter is so peculiar that they will probably be made a separate sub-region. Polynesia proper is divided by zoologists into four groups: (1) the Ladrone and Caroline Islands; (2) New Caledonia and the New Hebrides; (3) the Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa Islands, and (4) the Society and Marquesas Islands. (*Wallace.*)

pŏl-ĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [See def.] The Russian name for the iceless sea round the north pole. (*Kane.*)

* **pŏl'-ĭ-nōme,** *s.* [Fr.] The same as Polynomial, B. (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-nō'-mĭ-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

A. *As adj.:* Containing many nomes or terms; multinomial.

B. *As substantive:*

Alg.: An expression composed of more terms than two connected by the sign plus, or minus.

pŏ-lĭ'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Polyodontidæ (q.v.). The snout is produced into an extremely long shovel-like process, the function of which is not known. Martens believes that it serves as an organ of feeling. There is but one species, *Polyodon folium*, from the Mississippi, about six feet long, of which the shovel-like snout occupies about a quarter. In young fish it is still longer in proportion.

* **pŏl-ĭ-ō'-dŏn'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Polyodon.]

Zool.: A synonym of Arcadæ (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyodon*, genit. *polyodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Ganoid Fishes, suborder Chondrostei. There are two genera, Polyodon and Psephurus, each with a single species. They were formerly combined.

pŏl-ĭ-ŏm'-mą-toŭs, *a.* [Polyommatus.] Having many eyes; many-eyed.

pŏl-ĭ-ŏm'-mą-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολυόμματος (*poluommatos*) = many-eyed, an epithet of Argus: πολύ (*polu*) = many, and ὄμμα (*omma*), genit. ὄμματος (*ommatos*) = an eye.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Lycænidæ. Wings blue, bluish, or brown; no tail on the hind wings; underside of both pairs with many black spots, generally surrounded by white rings. Larvæ feeding on papilionaccous or other low plants. Ten are British: *Polyommatus argiolus* (Azure Blue), *P. alsus* (Small Blue), *P. acis*, *P. arion* (Large Blue), *P. corydon*, *P. adonis*, *P. alexis* (the Common Blue), *P. ægon*, *P. agrestis*, and *P. artaxerxes.*

* **pŏl-ĭ-ō'-ŏn'-ō-moŭs,** *a.* [Polyonymous.]

* **pŏl-ĭ-ō'-ŏn-ō-mў,** *s.* [Polyonymy.]

***pŏl-ĭ-ŏn′-ĭ-moŭs,** *a.* [Polynomial.] Having many names or titles; many-named.

"The supreme God among the Pagans was *polyonymous*, and worshipped under several personal names." —*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 477.

***pŏl-ĭ-ŏn′-ĭ-mȳ,** *s.* [Polyonymous.] A multitude or variety of names or titles for the same person or object.

"The Greek word for this usage is *polyonomy*. Thus the sun might be the wise-being, the all-seeing, the wanderer, the toiler, the healer, the poisoner, &c." —*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 10.

pŏl-ĭ-ŏp′-trŭm, pŏl-ĭ-ŏp-trŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὀπτομαι* (*optomai*) = to see.]

Optics: A lens, one side of which is plane, and the other convex, with a number of concave facets. The effect is to give a number of diminished images of an object.

pŏl-ĭ-ō-ra′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὅραμα* (*horama*) = a view; *ὁράω* (*horaō*) = to see.]

*1. A view of many objects.

2. An optical apparatus presenting many views; a panorama.

pŏl′-ĭp, pŏl′-ĭpe, *s.* [Polypus.]

Zoology:

1. A simple Actinozoon, the Hydra (q.v.).

2. One of the separate zoöids in the compound Actinozoa.

* 3. (*Pl.*): Zoophyta (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-păn′-tō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pantograph* (q.v.).] An instrument on the principle of the pantograph, by which a number of similar designs may be simultaneously executed upon a metallic plate or roller from a single pattern.

pŏ-lĭp′-ą-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and Lat. *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing or bearing many; bringing forth a great number.

pŏl′-ĭp-ą-r-ȳ, *s.* [Polypus.]

Zool.: The horny or chitinous outer covering or envelope of many Hydrozoa. Called also Polypidom.

pŏl-ĭ-pē′-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *polype*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a polyp or polypus.

pŏl-ĭ-pĕ-dā′-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *πεδήτης* (*pedētēs*) = one who is fettered, a prisoner; *πέδη* (*pedē*) = a fetter.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Polypedatidæ (q.v.). There are nineteen species, mostly Oriental. The skin is smooth; the adults have vomerine teeth; fingers slightly, toes broadly webbed, both ending in discs. *Polypedates maculatus* is the Common Indian, and *P. eques* the Spurred Tree Frog. These frogs have the power of changing their colour.

pŏl-ĭ-pĕ-dăt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypedat(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool: Glandless Tree-frogs; a family of Anourous Batrachians, with twenty-four genera and 124 species, from the Oriental and Neotropical region.

pŏl-ĭ-pĕt′-ą-læ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Mod. Lat. *petalæ.*] [Petal.]

Bot.: A sub-class of Exogens. Lindley (*Nat. Syst. Bot.*, ed. 1836) divided it into the alliances Albuminosæ, Epigynosæ, Parietosæ, Calycosæ, Syncarposæ, Gynobaseosæ, and Apocarposæ. The sub-class and the alliances were altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom.*

pŏl-ĭ-pĕt′-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having many separate petals.

pŏl-ĭ-phā′-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *πολυφαγία* (*polyphagia*) = gluttony, from *πολυφαγέω* (*polyphageō*) = to eat to excess: *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, much, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* [Polyphagy].

2. *Med.:* Unnatural or excessive desire for food; voracity.

pŏ-lĭph′-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Polyphagia.] Eating or living on many varieties of food.

"In general *polyphagous* animals are less dependent on their food than monophagous species."—*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 60.

pŏ-lĭph′-ą-ğȳ, *s.* [Polyphagia.] The practice or power of subsisting on many different kinds of food.

"Many cases of *polyphagy* are of the highest interest as considered from another point of view."—*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 58.

***pŏl′-ĭ-phąnt,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.]

Music: (See extract).

"The *polyphant* is of a fiddle form, except the neck, a hole instead being substituted for the hand. Burney says it is the same with the Duke of Dorset's violin in Hawkins; the latter that it was strung with wire, and said to have been played upon by Queen Elizabeth." —*Fosbroke: Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

***pŏl-ĭ-phar′-mą-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pharmacy* (q.v.).]

1. The prescribing of too many medicines.

2. A medicine compounded of many ingredients.

pŏl-ĭ-phē′-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., the name of one of the Cyclops, the son of Neptune.]

Zool.: A genus of Ostracoda. The large head is almost entirely occupied by an enormous eye. Typical species, *Polyphemus stagnorum.*

***pŏl-ĭ-phō′-nĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Polyphonic.] Having many voices or sounds; many-voiced.

"With their *polyphonian* notes delight me." *Quarles: Emblems*, v. 6.

pŏl-ĭ-phōn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πολύφωνος* (*polyphōnos*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound; Fr. *polyphone.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.

2. *Music:* Consisting of several tone series or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal.

"He is thorough-going or nothing, and hence this confusion of his *polyphonic* orchestration."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

pŏ-lĭph′-ŏn-ĭşm, pŏ-lĭph′-ŏn-ȳ, *s.* [Polyphonic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Multiplication of sounds, as in the reverberation of an echo. [Phonocamptic.]

"The *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks." —*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. *Music:* Composition in parts, each part having an independent melody of its own, as distinguished from a homophonic composition, which consists of a principal theme, the accompanying parts serving merely to strengthen it.

pŏ-lĭph′-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Polyphonic.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who professes the art of the multiplication of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

2. *Music:* One skilled in the art of counterpoint; a contrapuntist.

***pŏ-lĭph′-ō-noŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *πολύφωνος* (*polyphōnos*).] The same as Polyphonic (q.v.).

pŏ-lĭph′-ō-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. *πολυφωνία* (*polyphōnia*).] The same as Polyphonism (q.v.).

pŏl′-ĭ-phōre, *s.* [Gr. *πολυφόρος* (*polyphoros*) = bearing much: Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: Richard's name for a receptacle when, as in the strawberry and raspberry, it is succulent, greatly dilated, and bears many ovaries.

pŏl-ĭ-phȳ-lĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πολύφυλος* (*polyphulos*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to many tribes or families.

2. *Biol.:* The same as Polygenetic (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-phȳl′-lą, *s.* [Polyphyllous.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthidæ. *Polyphylla fullo*, twice as large as the Cockchafer, is common in France.

pŏ-lĭph′-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *πολύφυλλος* (*polyphullos*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having many leaves; many-leaved.

pŏ-lĭph′-ȳl-ȳ, *s.* [Polyphyllous.]

Bot.: Increase of the number of organs in a whorl.

pŏl′-ĭ-pī, *s. pl.* [Polypus.]

pŏl-ĭ-pī-ăr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *polypiarius*, from *polypus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as Polypiphera.

pŏl′-ĭ-pīde, *s.* [Lat. *polyp(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ide.*]

Zool.: One of the separate zoöids in the polyzoarium of a Polyzoon. Called also a cell.

pŏ-lĭp′-ĭ-dŏm, *s.* [Lat. *polypus* = a polyp, and *domus* = a house.]

Zool.: What was looked upon as the house of a zoophyte; the name is incorrect, for it is an internal secretion. [Polypary.]

pŏ-lĭp′-ĭ-êr (*r* silent), *s.* [Fr., from *polype* = a polyp (q.v.).] A polypidom.

***pŏl-ĭ-pĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Polypiphera.] Producing polyps; of or pertaining to the Polypifera.

pŏl-ĭ-pĭp′-ąr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *polypus* = a polyp, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing polyps.

***pŏl-ĭ-pĭph′-ĕr-ą, *pŏl-ĭ-pĭf′-ĕr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *πολύπους* (*polupous*) = many-footed, and *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: The same as Cœlenterata (q.v.).

pŏl′-ĭ-pīte, *s.* [Lat. *polyp(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Zool.: A separate zoöid in a Hydrozoon.

pŏl-ĭ-plăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Assuming many shapes.

pŏl-ĭ-plĕc′-trŏn, pŏl-ĭ-plĕc′-trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *πλῆκτρον* (*plēktron*), Lat. *plectrum* = an instrument or quill for striking the lyre.]

1. *Music:* A musical instrument in which the tones were produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, and moved by pressing or striking keys, as in the pianoforte.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of Phasianinæ, from the Oriental region. Bill rather slender, sides compressed, tip curved, nostrils lateral; longitudinal opening partly hidden by a membrane. Wings rounded, tail long, rounded. Tarsi long, those of the male with two or more spurs. Toes long and slender. There are five species: *Polyplectron thibetanus*, *P. bicalcaratum*, *P. germaini*, *P. emphanum*, and *P. calcurum*, known respectively as the Common, the Iris, Germain's, Napoleon, and the Sumatran Polyplectron.

pŏl′-ĭ-pōde, *s.* [Fr.] [Polypodium.]

1. *Zool.:* A milleped; a wood-louse.

2. *Bot.:* Polypody (q.v.). (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.)

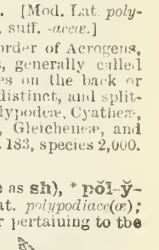
pŏl-ĭ-pō′-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Polypodiaceæ (q.v.). Spore cases stalked, with a vertical ring; spores roundish or oblong.

pŏl-ĭ-pō-dĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ferns proper; an order of Acrogens, alliance Filicales. Leaves, generally called fronds, with the spore cases on the back or edge. Spore cases ringed, distinct, and splitting irregularly. Tribes: Polypodeæ, Cyatheæ, Parkereæ, Hymenophylleæ, Gleicheneæ, and Osmundeæ. Known genera 183, species 2,000. (*Lindley.*)

pŏl-ĭ-pō-dĭ-ā′-çeoŭs (ce as sh), ***pŏl-ĭ-pō′-dæ-oŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodiace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Polypodiaceæ (q.v.).



POLYPODIUM VULGARE.
1. Frond; 2. Detached pinna; 3. Under side of pinna.

pŏl-ĭ-pō′-dĭ-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *polypod(ium)*; *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns, apparently akin to the recent Polypodium. Three species, from the English Oolite.

pŏl-ĭ-pō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πολυπόδιον* (*polupodion*) = polypody: *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot. Named from the many segments of the frond, or from the many stalks.]

1. *Bot.:* Polypody; the typical genus of Polypodiaceæ (q.v.). Frond simple, lobed, often pinnatifid; sori dorsal, globose; no involucre. Known species 390; world-wide, the largest number in the tropics. British species four: *Polypodium vulgare*, the Common

P. Phegopteris, the Pale Mountain; *P. Dryopteris*, the Tender three-branched; and *P. alpestre*, the Alpine Polypody. The first is common on rocks, walls, banks, trunks of trees, fruiting from June to September. *P. Calaguala*, a Peruvian species, and *P. crassifolium* are said to be solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, anti-rheumatic, anti-venereal, and febrifugal. *P. phymatodes* is used in the South Sea Islands in preparing cocoanut oil.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the Eocene of Bournemouth.

pŏl-ĭ-pŏd-ĭ, s. [POLYPODIUM.]

Bot.: The genus Polypodium (q.v.).

"The sun findes *polypody* in stone."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

pŏl-ĭ-pō'-gŏn, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn* = beard. Named from the many awns.]

Bot. Beard-grass (q.v.).

pŏl'-ĭ-pòid, a. [Eng. *polyp*; *-oid.*] Resembling a polyp.

pŏl-ĭ-pōr'-ĕ-ī, s. pl. [Lat. *polypor(us)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hymenomycetes. Basidiospores, clothing tubes, pores, or pits, borne on the underside of a stalked or sessile pileus, or fleshy cap or disc.

pĕ-lĭp'-ŏr-oŭs, a. [POLYPORUS.] Having many pores.

pŏ-lĭp'-ŏr-ŭs, s. [Lat., from Gr. πολύπορος (*polyporos*) = with many passages or pores.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Polyporei (q.v.). Akin to Boletus, but the tubes do not separate from each other, or from the pileus. *Polyporus destructor* and *P. hybridus* produce dry rot in wood; *P. officinalis* was admitted into old Pharmacopœias. A species, apparently *P. fomentarius*, is used in India as a styptic and for amadou.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pŏl'-ĭ-pōŭs, *pŏl'-ĭ-pōse, *a.* [Eng. *polyp*; *-ous*, *-ose.*] Having the nature of a polyp; having many feet or roots like a polypus.

"It will produce *polypous* concretions."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

***pŏl-ĭ-prăg-măt'-ĭc, *pŏl-ĭ-prăg-măt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pragmatical.*] Over-busy, over-zealous, officious.

"Above all they hated such *polypragmatical* inquisitors."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 158.

***pŏl-ĭ-prăg'-mą-tў, *pŏl-ĭ-prăg'-mą-çў,** *s.* [Gr. πολυπραγματέω (*polypragmateō*) = to be busily engaged.] The state of being over-engaged in business.

***pŏl-ĭ-prăg'-mŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A busybody; an officious meddler.

"Merchants who . . . become mere *polypragmons*."—*Time's Storehouse.*

pŏ-lĭp'-rĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πρίων (*prion*) = a saw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with two species; one from European coasts (*Polyprion cernium*), and one from Juan Fernandez (*P. kneri*). They attain a weight of about eighty pounds. [STONE-BASS.]

pŏl'-ĭ-prĭşm, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prism* (q.v.).] A prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their ends. These prisms are made of substances unequally refringent, such as flint glass, rock crystal, or crown glass. A beam of light passing through the various component parts of such a prism is by them differently refracted and dispersed.

pŏl-ĭ-prĭş măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).]

Min.: Having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

†pŏl-ĭ-prō'-tō-dŏnt, *s.* [POLYPROTODONTIA.] Any individual of the Polyprotodontia.

†pŏl-ĭ-prō-tō-dŏn'-tĭ-ą (or **tĭ-as shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*; *proto-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A primary division of Marsupialia. Lower incisors more than two; canines well developed; molars either cuspidate or with sectorial crowns. Carnivorous. (*Owen.*)

pŏl-ĭp tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: The sole recent family of Polypteroidei (q.v.). Scales ganoid, fins without fulcra; a series of dorsal spines present, to each of which an articulated finlet is attached; anal close to caudal fin. Two genera, Polypterus and Calamoichthys.

pŏ-lĭp'-tĕr-ōĭ'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypter(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Ichthy.: A sub-order of Ganoidei, with one recent family, Polypteridæ (q.v.), and three fossil, Saurodipteridæ, Cœlacanthidæ, and Holoptychiidæ.

pŏ-lĭp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the Polypteridæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Polypterus bichir*, confined to tropical Africa, occurring in the rivers flowing into the

POLYPTERUS BICHIR.

Atlantic, and in the Upper Nile. It attains a length of about four feet, and lives in the mud at the bottom of rivers, where it crawls by means of its fins. It is capable of swimming with great rapidity. The dorsal fin is broken up into a succession of little finlets, varying in number from eight to eighteen, according to the varieties, of which there are several.

pŏ-lĭp'-tō'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. πολυπτῶτος (*poluptōtos*), neut. πολυπτῶτον (*poluptōton*) = being in many cases; πολύς (*polus*) = many, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a case.]

Rhet.: A form of speech in which a word is repeated in different cases, numbers, genders, &c.

pŏl'-ĭp-tўch'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. πτυχή (*ptuchē*) = a fold, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.), equalling Pliosaurus in size. The teeth are implanted in sockets, and have a strong conical crown, round which the longitudinal ridges of the enamel are set, whence the name of the genus. Found only in Cretaceous formations in Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, and at Kursk, in Russia.

pŏl'-ĭ-pŭs (pl. **pŏl'-ĭ-pī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πολύπους (*polupous*) = many-footed: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Surg.:* A morbid growth attached to the interior of any of the mucous canals. It is generally a fleshy tumour with many branches. Polypi sometimes grow in the nose, larynx, heart, rectum, uterus, and vagina.

* 2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): A class of radiated animals defined as having many prehensile organs radiating from around the mouth only.

† pŏl'-ĭ-rhī'-zoŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύριζος (*polurhizos*) = with many roots: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: Having many roots, independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

pŏl'-ĭ-săc'-cŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σάκκος (*sakkos*) = coarse cloth of goats' hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, sub-order Trichogastres. An Italian species is said to yield a yellow dye.

pŏl-ĭ-sar'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πολυσαρκία (*polusarkia* = fleshiness: πολύς (*polus*) = much, and σάρξ (*sarx*), genit σάρκος (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. *Bot.:* Superabundance of sap, causing unnatural growth.

2. *Pathol.:* Obesity.

*** pŏl-ĭ-schē'-ma-tĭst,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σχῆμα (*schēma*), genit. σχήματος (*schēmatos*) = a form, a fashion.] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions; multiform.

pŏl'-ĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopēo*) = to see.]

Optics: A multiplying lens; a plano-convex lens, whose protuberant face is cut into numerous facets, each of which gives an image of the object viewed.

*** pŏl-ĭ-sē'-mant,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σημαίνω (*sēmainō*) = to show, to signify.] A word which has many meanings, as *burst* (v., **a.**, & s.), *cut* (v., a., & s.), *ill* (a., adv., & s.), &c. (*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 170.)

pŏl-ĭ-sĕp'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *sepalous.*] [ELEUTHEROSEPALOUS.]

pŏl-ĭ-sĭ-dēr'-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Petrol.: A group of meteoric stones belonging to the Sporadosiderites of Daubrée, which are rich in iron-grains. That which fell at Pultusk in Polaud is an example.

pŏl-ĭ-sī-phō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σιφων (*siphōn*), genit. σίφωνος (*siphōnos*) = a siphon.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhodomelaceæ. Florideous Algæ with cylindrical, more or less articulated, fronds, the joints consisting of a circle of longitudinally arranged cells around a central cell. Known species about 300. Widely distributed.

*** pŏl-ĭ-spăst,** *s.* [Lat. *polyspastum*, from Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw; Fr. *polyspaste.*]

1. *Mach.:* A machine consisting of many pulleys for raising heavy weights.

2. *Surg.:* A similar apparatus used formerly for reducing dislocations.

*** pŏl'-ĭ-spĕrm,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *sperm.*] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

pŏl-ĭ-spĕrm'-ąl, * pŏl-ĭ-spĕrm'-oŭs, *a* [POLYSPERM.]

Bot.: Containing many seeds. (*Balfour: Botany*, § 546.)

pŏl-ĭ-sphær'-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphæra*) = a ball, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *polysphärit.*]

Min.: A variety of Pyromorphite (q.v.), containing phosphate of lime. Colour, various shades of brown and gray, sometimes approaching to white. Occurs in mammillary and globular bundles of acicular radiating crystals.

pŏl-ĭ-spōr'-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *spor(e)*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Containing many spores.

pŏl-ĭ-stĕm'-ŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = a stamen.]

Bot. (*Of stamens*): More in number than the petals.

pŏl-ĭ-stĭg'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *stigm(a)*; adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having many carpels, each giving origin to a stigma.

pŏl-ĭ-stō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. πολύστομος (*polustomos*) = many mouthed: πολύ (*polu*) = many, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: An old genus of Trematoda. *Polystoma sanguicola* is now *Hexathyridium venarum*, an entozoon found occasionally in venous blood and in the sputa of hæmoptysis.

pŏl-ĭ-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

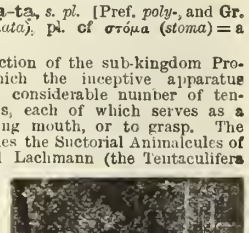
Zool.: A section of the sub-kingdom Protozoa, in which the inceptive apparatus consists of a considerable number of tentacular organs, each of which serves as a tubular sucking mouth, or to grasp. The section includes the Suctorial Animalcules of Claparède and Lachmann (the Tentaculifera of Huxley). (*Saville Kent.*)

pŏl'-ĭ-stōme, *s.* [POLYSTOMA.]

Zool.: Any individual of the Polystomata (q.v.).

pŏl'-ĭ-stўle, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *style* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A building in which there are many columns; a court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture.



POLYSTYLE.
(*Court of Lions, Alhambra.*)

pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb'-ĭc, * pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical.*] Consisting of many syllables, or of more than three syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb'-ĭ-çĭsm, * pŏl-ĭ-sĭl'-la-bĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *polysyllabic* -*ism.*] The quality or state of being polysyllabic, or of containing many syllables.

"Time-wasting in its immense *polysyllabism.*"—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭl'-la-ble, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllable.*]

A. *As subst.:* A word of many syllables; a word containing more than three syllables.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Containing many syllables; polysyllabic.

"In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given."—*Holder: On the Classics.*

pŏl-ĭ-sĭn'-dĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr., from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and συνδετός (*sundetos*) = bound together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Rhet.: A figure by which the copulative is repeated: as, I came *and* saw *and* overcame.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭn'-thē-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *synthesis* (q.v.).]

Philol.: Polysynthetic character or structure.

"What is called the process of agglutination in the Turanian languages is the same as what has been named *polysynthesis* in America."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World.*

pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-thĕt'-ĭc, pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-thĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *synthetic, synthetical* (q.v.).]

1. *Crystallog.:* Compound; made up of a number of smaller crystals.

2. *Philol.:* Compounded of several elements, each retaining a partial independence; a term applied to languages in which compounded words are formed of the roots of the words of a whole sentence joined on to each other without any inflection.

"*Polysynthetic* and incorporating are to be kept carefully apart."—*Sayce: Compar. Philology*, p. 148.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-thĕt'-ĭ-çĭsm, pŏl-ĭ-sĭn'-thĕt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *polysynthetic; -ism.*]

Philol.: Polysynthetic character or structure.

"There is much more difference between incorporation and *polysynthetism* than between incorporation and inflection."—*Sayce: Compar. Philology*, p. 148.

*** pŏl'-ĭ-tās-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *tasted.*] Having many tastes. (*Swift.*)

pŏl-ĭ-tĕch'-nĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *polytechnique*, from Gr. πολύτεχνος (*polutechnos*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and τέχνη (*technē*) = an art; Ital. & Sp. *politecnico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Connected with, pertaining or relating to, or giving instruction in many arts.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A name sometimes given to a collection or exhibition of objects connected with, or illustrative of, various industrial arts and sciences.

polytechnic-school, *s.* An educational establishment in which instruction is given in many arts and sciences, more especially with reference to their practical application.

¶ The first polytechnic school was established by a decree of the French Convention, on Feb. 13, 1794, and was of great service to the country.

pŏl-ĭ-tĕch'-nĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *polytechnic; -al.*] The same as POLYTECHNIC (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-tĕch'-nĭcs, *s.* [POLYTECHNIC.] The science of the mechanical arts.

pŏl-ĭ-tē'-lite, *s.* [Gr. πολυτελής (*polutelēs*) = costly, precious; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing much lead and some silver. Found near Freiberg, Saxony.

pŏl-ĭ-tĕr'-ĕ-bēnes, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *terebenes.*]

Chem.: Hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. $C_{20}H_{32}$ is formed by heating pure turpentine to 250°. It boils at 360°.

*** pŏl-ĭ-thăl-ą-mā'-çē-ą,** *s. pl.* [POLYTHALAMIA.]

Zool.: An old order of Cephalopoda. Shell divided into many chambers.

pŏl-ĭ-thą-lā'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner room.]

Zool.: The same as FORAMINIFERA (q.v.). Sometimes applied to those having shells with many chambers separated by septa.

pŏl-ĭ-thăl'-ą-mcŭs, *a.* [POLYTHALAMIA.] Having many cells or chambers; camerated, multilocular. Used of the shells of Cephalopoda and Foraminifera.

pŏl-ĭ-thăl'-mĭc, pŏl-ĭ-thăl'-ą-mĭc, *a.* [POLYTHALAMIA.]

Bot. (*Of fruits*): Consisting of several pistils on a columnar axis; multiple. Example, a cone.

pŏl'-ĭ-thē-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. θεός (*theos*) = God, and suff. *-ism*; Fr. *polythéisme.*]

Compar. Relig.: The worship of many gods. It is not necessarily the same as idolatry, for gods may be adored without any image of them being made. In Sir John Lubbock's classification of religious beliefs, Fetishism and Totemism are polytheistic; the next stage in the ascending order, Anthropomorphism, may or may not be so. No mention is made in Scripture of Polytheism before the flood. It existed among the ancestors of Abraham in Ur of the Chaldees (Joshua xxiv. 2). The first commandment is levelled against it (Exod. xx. 3, Deut. v. 7). It was common at the time among the Canaanites (Deut. vi. 14, vii. 4, &c.). At many periods the Jews, high and low, lapsed into it (1 Kings xix. 2; 2 Kings xvii. 16, 17; Ezek. viii. 3–18). Though some of the Greek and Roman philosophers may have risen above polytheism to conceive the unity of God, the masses of the people were polytheistic, as is the case with the ethnic nations to-day, though in some cases, as in that of India, pantheism underlies polytheism, and some apparent polytheists really believe all nature to be one God.

"We constantly find in al. *polytheisms* sets of duplicate divinities, male and female."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 21.

pŏl'-ĭ-thē-ĭst, *s.* [POLYTHEISM.] A believer in or supporter of polytheism or the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭst'-ĭc, * pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *polytheist; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to polytheism; of the nature of polytheism.

2. Advocating, supporting, or believing in polytheism.

"The Orphick doctrine and poems were *polytheistical.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 298.

*** pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *polytheistical; -ly.*] In a polytheistic manner; like a polytheist; according to polytheism.

*** pŏl'-ĭ-thē-ĭze,** *v.i.* [POLYTHEISM.] To support, hold, or inculcate polytheism; to believe in or teach a plurality of gods.

*** pŏ-lўth'-ĕ-oŭs, * pŏl'-ĭ-thē-oŭs,** *a.* [POLYTHEISM.] Having to do with many gods.

"Heav'n's most abhor'd *polytheous* piety."
Beaumont: Psyche, xxi. 58.

pŏl-ĭ-thĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *thionic.*] Containing more than one atom of sulphur.

polythionic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A series of acids in which the same quantities of oxygen and hydrogen are united with quantities of sulphur in the proportion of the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5; thus, dithionic-acid $H_2S_2O_6$, trithionic $H_2S_3O_6$, tetrathionic $H_2S_4O_6$, and pentathionic $H_2S_5O_6$.

*** pŏl'-ĭ-thŏre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: (See extract).

"He plaied to me on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Aug. 9, 1661.

pŏ-lўt'-ŏ-mą, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Polytomidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Polytoma uvella.* It increases rapidly by a process of multiple fission. Habitat, fish and other animal macerations.

pŏl-ĭ-tŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polytom(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata-Pantostomata, with the single genus Polytoma (q.v.).

pŏ-lўt'-ŏ-moŭs, *a.* [POLYTOMA.]

Bot.: Pinnate; the divisions, however, not articulated with the common petiole.

pŏl-ĭ-trĭch'-ĕ-ī, * pŏl-ĭ-trĭ-chā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polytrich(um);* Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Apocarpous Mosses. Mouth of the capsule closed by a flat membrane and a calyptra; the latter rough, with silky hairs.

pŏ-lўt'-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Gr. πολύθριξ (*polu-thrix*), genit. πολυτριχος (*polutrichos*) = having much hair: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and θριξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Polytrichaceæ (q.v.). Calyptra dimidiate, but appearing campanulate owing to the quantity of very close hairs descending from it in a long villous coat. *Polytrichum commune* is a fine large moss, with almost woody stems, common on heaths, moors, and mountain-tracts.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pŏ-lўt'-rŏ-chą, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. τροχός (*trochos*) = running.]

Zool.: A family of Rotifera, order Natantia. The rotatory organs consist of various lobes surrounding the anterior end of the body.

pŏ-lўt'-rŏ-chąl, *a.* [POLYTROCHA.]

Zool.: Having successively disposed circlets of cilia. Used of the larvæ of Annelids, &c.

pŏl'-ĭ-tўp-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *typ(e)*, and suff. *-age.*]

Print.: A mode of stereotyping by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, &c., are produced in metal, from which impressions may be taken as from type. [POLYTYPE.]

pŏl'-ĭ-tўpe, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *type.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Print.: A cast or facsimile of a wood-engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by polytypage.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or produced by, polytypage.

pŏl'-ĭ-tўpe, *v.t.* [POLYTYPE, *s.*] To produce by polytypage.

pŏl-ĭ-tўx-ĕn', *s.* [POLYXENUS.]

Min.: The same as native Platinum (q.v.). Named by Hausmann because of the many rare elements found mixed with it.

pŏl-ĭ-ўx-ĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyxen(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Myriapoda. Segments of the body eight, omitting the head and tail. On each side of the body are nine tufts of little curved hairs, and at the tail is a tuft of longer straight hairs.

pŏl-ĭ-ўx'-ĕn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύξενος (*poluxenos*) = hospitable: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ξένος (*xenos*) = a guest.]

Zool.: The sole genus of Polyxenidæ. *Polyxenus lagurus*, the only known species, is about a sixth of an inch in length, and is abundant under the bark of trees.

pŏl-ĭ-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature; so named because many individuals are united into a colony, or polyzoary (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The name given by J. W. Thompson in 1830 to what Ehrenberg called Bryozoa. In 1841 H. Milne-Edwards united the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and Tunicata (q.v.) in his group Molluscoida. It has been since shown that the latter belong to the Vertebrata, and the relation of the first two rested on a mistaken identification of parts. The Polyzoa appear to be closely related to the Sipunculoid Gephyræan Worms, and are thus classified and characterized by Prof. E. Ray Lankester (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 430):

Sect. 1. Vermiformia.
Sect. 2. Pterobranchia.
Sect. 3. Eupolyzoa, with two sub-classes: (1) Ectoprocta (with two orders, Phylactolæma and Gymnolæma), and (2) Endoprocta.

The Polyzoa have cœlomata, with closely approximated mouth and anus. A variously modified group of ciliated tentacles is disposed around the mouth. They are without metameric segmentation, setæ, or paired outgrowths of the body-wall.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lower Silurian, if not earlier, till now.

pŏl-ĭ-zō'-ąn, *a.* [POLYZOA.] Of or belonging to the Polyzoa.

polyzoan-crag, *s.*

Geol.: A name for the Coralline Crag, which contains eighty-nine species of Polyzoa, $\frac{33}{45}$ of the whole fossil species.

pŏl-ĭ-zō-ar-ĭ, pŏl-ĭ-zō-ār'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *polyzo(a)*; Lat. suff. *-arium*, implying place.]

Zool.: The entire colony or the entire dermal system of the Polyzoa. Called also Cœnœcium.

pŏl-ĭ-zōn'-al, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *zon(e)*, and suff. *-al.*] Composed of many zones or belts.

polyzonal-lens, *s.* A burning lens constructed of segmental lenses arranged in zones. The object is to obtain lenses of large size for lighthouses, free from defects, and having but slight spherical aberration. They were first suggested by Buffon, and made by Brewster.

pŏl-ĭ-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Polyzoa.] Any individual of the Polyzoa (q.v.).

pōm-a-căn-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Squamipennes, with a strong spine at the angle of the præoperculum, and from eight to ten spines only in the dorsal. There is but one species, *Pomacanthus paru*, very common in the West Indies, which exhibits remarkable variation in colour.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

pŏm'-a-ge, ‖pŏm'-age, pŏm'-mage (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *pomacium*, from Lat. *pomum*; Fr. *pomme* = an apple.]

1. The refuse of apples or similar fruit after pressing in a cider-mill.

2. Cider.

"A kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or *pomage*."—*Holinshed: Descrip. England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

pō-mā'-çĕ-æ (or **ç** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Lat. *pom(um)* = an apple, or other fruit; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

* 1. Linnæus's thirty-seventh natural order, including Punica, Pyrus, Ribes, &c.

2. Appleworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, stipulate leaves; flowers solitary, or in terminal cymes, white or pink. Petals five, unguiculate, inserted in the throat of the calyx, the odd one anterior. Stamens indefinite, inserted in a ring in the throat of the calyx. Ovaries from one to five, more or less adherent. Fruit a pome, one- to five-celled, rarely ten-celled; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in the temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Known genera sixteen, species 200. (*Lindley.*)

pōm-a-çĕn'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pomacentr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Coral-fishes; a family of Pharyngognathi, with eight genera and about 120 species. They are beautifully coloured, and abound in the neighbourhood of coral formations.

2. *Palæont.:* One genus, Odonteus, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

pōm-a-çĕn'-trŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover, and κέντρον (*kentron*) = a prickle.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Pomacentridæ.

* **pō-mā'-çeŏŭs (ce** as **sh),** *a.* [Pomaceæ.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting of apples.

"*Pomaceous* harvests." *Philips: Cider*, ii. 56.

2. Like pomace (q.v.).

II. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to the Pomaceæ.

pŏ-made', * pŏm-made', pō-ma'-dō, *s.* [Fr. *pommade* = pomatum, from *pomme* = an apple; Ital. *pomada, pomata*, from *pomo*; Lat. *pomum* = an apple; so called because originally made with apples.] Perfumed or fragrant ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomatum.

pōm-a-dĕr'-rĭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a drinking cup, and δέρρις (*derris*) = a leather covering or coat. Named from the membranous covering of the capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. *Pomaderris apetala*, a native of New South Wales, yields a hard, close-grained wood, there called Coopers' wood.

* **pō-ma'-dō,** *s.* [Pomade.]

* **pŏm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Pomace.]

* **pō'-măn-dĕr, * pom-man-der,** *s.* [Corrupt. from Fr. *pomme d'ambre* = apple or ball of amber.] A perfumed ball or powder, carried in the pocket or worn suspended from the neck or waist.

"Use of *pomanders*, and knots of powders for drying of rheums."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 929.

pŏm'-ard (*d* silent), *s.* [See def.] A kind of wine made from grapes grown near Pomard, a village in France, in the department Côte-d'-Or.

pō-măt'-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with a single species, *Pomatomus telescopium*, from the Mediterranean and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic. It lives at a depth of probably from 80 to 200 fathoms.

pŏ-mā'-tŭm, *s.* [A Latinised form of *pomade* (q.v.).] A perfumed ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomade; also an ointment for external application.

"Together with a collection of receipts to make pastes for the hands, *pomatums*, lip-salves, white pots, &c."—*Tatler*, No. 246.

pŏ-mā'-tŭm, *v.t.* [Pomatum, *s.*] To dress with pomatum; to apply pomatum to.

pōme, *s.* [Pomum.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A fleshy fruit without valves, containing a capsule. (*Linnæus.*)

(2) A compound fruit, two or more celled, inferior, indehiscent, and fleshy; the seeds distinctly enclosed in dry cells, with a bony or cartilaginous lining, formed by the cohesion of several ovaria with the sides of the fleshy tube of a calyx, and sometimes with each other. Examples: the Apple, the Cotoneaster, and the Hawthorn. (*Lindley.*)

* (3) A head, as of a cauliflower.

"Cauly-flowers over-spreding to *pome* and head."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium; Aug.*

† 2. *Roman Ritual:* A ball of precious metal, usually silver, filled with hot water, and placed on the altar during the celebration of mass in cold countries, that the celebrant, by taking it into his hands, may prevent them from becoming numb, and so be enabled properly to handle the sacred elements.

pome-water, *s.* A sort of sweet, juicy apple. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

* **pōme,** *v.i.* [Fr. *pommer* = to form a head or ball, from *pomme* = an apple.] To form a head in growing; to grow to a head.

* **pōme'-çĭt-rŏn,** *s.* [Eng. *pome*, and *citron.*] A citron apple. (*Ben Jonson: Volpone*, ii. 1.)

pŏme'-grăn-ate, * pome-gar-nate, * pome-gran-at, * pom-gar-net, *s.* [Fr. *pome grenate*, from Lat. *pomum* = an apple, and *granatum* = filled with seeds or grains; Ital. *pomo granato.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The fruit of *Punica Granatum.* Botanically viewed it is anomalous, consisting of two whorls of carpels, one placed above the other, the lower tier five in number, the upper being five to ten. The seeds have a pellucid pulpy covering. They are eaten.

(2) The Pomegranate-tree.

2. *Jew. Antiq.:* An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

3. *Scrip.:* The word רִמּוֹן (*rimmon*), rendered pomegranate, seems correctly translated, Num. xx. 5, Deut. viii. 8, Song of Solomon iv. 13, Joel. i. 12, Hag. ii. 19, &c.

pomegranate-tree, *s.*

Bot., &c.: *Punica Granatum*, once believed to be the type of a distinct order, Granateæ, then placed by Lindley among Myrtaceæ, and by Bentham and Hooker transferred to Lythraceæ. It has oblong or lanceolate leaves, undotted, a leathery calyx, shaped like a top, with five to seven valvate lobes; and petals many, scarlet, white, or yellowish. [Pomegranate.] A tree fifteen to twenty-five feet high, a native of Western Asia and Northern Africa. It forms woods in Persia. A decoction of the bark is a powerful anthelmintic, but not so good as fern root; the flowers are tonic and astringent; the bark of the fruit is used in leucorrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c., and the acrid juice in bilious fevers.

* **pom-el,** *s.* [Pommel.]

* **pomelee,** *a.* [Fr. *pommelé*, from *pomme*; Lat. *pomum* = an apple.] Spotted like an apple; dappled. (*Maundeville.*)

pŏm'-ĕl-lōes, *s.* [Corrupt. fr. Pompelmoose.]

Bot. & Comm.: A small acrid shaddock, *Citrus decumana.*

Pŏm-ĕ-rā'-nĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Pomerania* from Ger. *Pommern* = a province of Prussia.] Of or belonging to Pomerania.

† **Pomeranian-bream,** *s.*

Ichthy.: *Abramis buggenhagii*, said to be distinguished by the greater thickness of its body, and by its scales being larger in proportion to its size. Dr. Günther considers it to be a hybrid between *Abramis brama* and *Leuciscus rutilus.*

Pomeranian-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris.*

"The *Pomeranian-dog* . . . has a sharp nose, prick ears, a thick, straight, long, and silky coat, either white, cream-colour, or black; rather full eyes, the tail bushy, and curled over the back; his height averages fourteen inches."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 74.

* **pō-mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Postmeridian.] Afternoon.

"I punctually perform my *pomeridian* devotions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 33.

pŏme'-roy, pŏme-roy'-al, *s.* [Fr. *pomme* = an apple, and *roi* = a king, or *royal* = royal.] A kind of apple; a royal apple.

pŏm'-ey, *s.* [F. *pommé* = grown round or to a ball, like an apple.] [Pome, *v.*]

Her.: The figure of an apple or of a roundel; it is always of a green colour.

pŏm'-frĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A species of Stromateus, found in the Mediterranean, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans. (*Goodrich.*)

* **pŏm'-ĭçe,** *s.* [Pomace.]

pō-mĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pomifer*, from *pomum* = an apple, and *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bearing or producing apples.

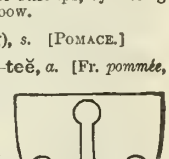
2. *Bot.:* Apple-bearing (*Paxton*), or bearing the fruit called a pome (q.v.).

"The low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers, pompions."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

* **pŏm-ma'-dō,** *s.* [Ital.] Vaulting on to a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow.

pŏm'-mage (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Pomace.]

pŏm'-meĕ, pŏm'-mĕt-teĕ, *a.* [Fr. *pommée*, fem. of *pommé*, pa. par. of *pommer* = to grow to a head or ball.] [Pome, *v.*, Pomey.]



CROSS POMMÉE.

Her.: A term applied to a cross, the extremities of which terminate in buttons or knobs, like those of a pilgrim's staff.

pŏm'-mel, * pom-el, * pom-mell, *s.* [O. Fr. *pomel* (Fr. *pommeau*), from Low Lat. *pomellus*, dimin., from Lat. *pomum* = an apple; Sp. & Ital. *pomo.*]

* 1. A round ball or knob, or anything resembling a ball or knob.

* 2. The head. (*Chaucer, C. T.*, 2,691.)

3. A knob on the hilt of a sword.

"An olde rustie sword blade, without either hilt or *pomel*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 133.

4. A knob or protuberant part on the front of a saddle.

5. The butt-end of the stock of a fire-arm.

6. The knob on the cascabel of a cannon; a pommelion.

7. The round knob on the frame of a chair.

8. A knob or ball-shaped ornament used as the finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, &c.

"Huram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*."—*2 Chronicles* iv. 12.

9. A cripple (q.v.).

pŏm'-mĕl, *pom-el, *pum-ble, pŭm'-mĕl, *v.t.* [Pommel, *s.*] To beat soundly, as with the handle of a sword, or similar instrument.

"They turne him cleane out of his owne doores, and *pumble* him about the pate in stede."—*Udal: Luke* iii

pŏm-mĕl'-ĭon (i as y), *s.* [Pommel, *s.*] The knob on the cascabel of a cannon.

pŏm-mĕlled, *pa. par.* & *a* [Pommel, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Soundly beaten or thrashed.

2. *Her.:* Having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

pō-mœr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

pō-mō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pomolog(y); -ical;* Fr. *pomologique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to pomology.

*2. Pertaining to or of the nature of fruit or fruit-trees.

"Everything *pomological* gravitates to London."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 19, 1885.

pō-mŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pomolog(y); -ist.*] One who is skilled or practised in pomology; one who cultivates fruit-trees.

"Our *pomologists* in their lists select the three or the six best pears."—*Emerson: English Traits,* ch. i.

pō-mŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Lat. *pomum* = an apple; suff. *-ology;* Fr. *pomologie.*] That branch of science which deals with fruits and fruit-trees; the cultivation of fruits and fruit-trees.

Pō-mō'-na, *s.* [Lat., from *pomum* = an apple.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The goddess who presided over fruit-trees.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 32].

***pō-mŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pomona.] Of or pertaining to apples.

pōm-ō'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a cover, and *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ. [Sun-fishes.]

pŏmp, *pompe, *s.* [Fr. *pompe,* from Lat. *pompa* = a public procession; pomp, from Gr. *πομπή* (*pompē*) = a sending . . . a procession; *πέμπω* (*pempō*) = to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pompa.*]

*1. A procession, characterized or distinguished by grandeur, solemnity, or display; a pageant.

"The which he conducted himself with a goodly *pomp* and procession to the very gate of the city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals,* p. 417.

2. A display of magnificence; splendour, show, osteutatious display or parade; state.

"The easy yoke of servile *pomp.*"
Milton: P. L., ii. 257.

***pŏmp,** *v.i.* [Pomp, *s.*] To make a pompous display; to show off.

pŏm'-pa-dour, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* A crimson or puce colour, so called after Mad. Pompadour, who patronized it.

B. *As adj.:* Of a crimson or puce colour.

"Silk brocaded with beads, or some dainty *pompadour* damask."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 14, 1886.

¶ *The Pompadours:* The 56th Regiment of Foot, from its facings being of this colour. (*Notes & Queries,* No. xlix., p. 56.)

***pŏmp'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *pomp; -al.*] Proud, pompous.

"My *pompal* state." *Ballad of King Leir.*

pŏm'-pa-nō, *s* [Sp.] A fish, *Trachynotus carolinus,* common in Florida.

***pŏm-păt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Low Lat. *pompaticus, pompatus,* from Lat. *pompa* = pomp (q.v.).] Pompous, showy, ostentatious.

"*Pompatic,* foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

Pŏm-pē'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. fem. form of Lat. *Pompeius* = Pompey.]

Astron.: [Planet, 203].

pŏm'-pĕl-moose, † **păm'-pĕl-mo͞ose,** *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: The fruit of the Shaddock (q.v.).

pŏm'-pĕl-ō, *s.* [Pompelmoose.]

***pŏm'-pĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *pompette.*]

Print.: A printer's inking-ball.

pŏm'-phō-lўx, *s.* [Gr. *πομφόλυξ* (*pompholux*) = a bubble left on the surface of smelted ore; *πομφός* (*pomphos*) = a bubble, a pustule.]

*1. *Chem.:* Flowers of zinc.

2. *Pathol.:* A rare variety of pemphigus, without fever. It generally runs its course in eight or ten days. A kind of pompholyx may be produced by the application of cantharides.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Rotatoria, family Brachionidæ.

pŏm-pĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pompil(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Aculeated Hymenoptera. Antennæ long, not geniculate; eyes not notched within; prothorax produced on each side as far as the roots of the wings, as in the true wasps. Wings not folding longitudinally, large and broad, with submarginal cells. Legs long, and tibiæ spined, their apex with long spines. The Pompilidæ, with their long legs, somewhat resemble spiders. They have often beautiful wings. They are very active, make their nests in sand, and store them with spiders, caterpillars, &c. Known species seven or eight hundred.

***pŏm-pĭl'-ĭon (i as y), *popilion,** *s.* [O. Fr. *populeon,* from Lat. *populus* = a poplar (q.v.).] A pomatum or ointment prepared from black poplar buds. (*Cotgrave.*)

pŏm'-pĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πομπίλος* (*pompilos*) = the pilot-fish.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pompilidæ. There are many species, extensively distributed. Thirteen or more are British.

***pŏmp'-ĭng, *pomp-ynge,** *a.* [Eng. *pomp; -ing.*] Pompous, ostentatious.

"As for example take their *pompynge* pryde."—*Bradford: Supplicacyon,* 1555.

***pŏm'-pĭ-ŏn, *pom-pon** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pompon,* from Lat. *peponem,* acc. of *pepo* (q.v.); Ital. *pepone;* Sp. *pepon.*] A pumpkin.

"As flat and insipid as *pompions.*"—*Goodman: Winter's Evening's Conference,* pt. i.

pŏm'-pĭre, *s.* [Lat. *pomum* = an apple, and *pyrus* = a pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. (*Ainsworth.*)

pŏm-pō'-lĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Pompelmoose.]

pŏm'-pŏn (2), **pom-poon,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An ornament, as a feather or flower, for a bonnet; specif., the tuft of coloured wool worn by infantry soldiers in front of the shako.

"In the days of tompees and *pompoons.*"—*Barham: Ing. Legends; Lecch of Folkestone.*

2. *Bot.:* A small compact variety of Chrysanthemum.

pŏm-pŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Ital. *pomposità.*] Pompousness, ostentation, parade, boasting, show.

"A snob she is as long as . . . she indulges in that intolerable *pomposity.*"—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs,* ch. vi.

pŏm-pō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the passage or movement to which it is appended is to be performed in a stately and dignified style.

pŏm'-pŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux,* from Lat. *pompa* = pomp (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *pomposo.*]

*1. Befitting a procession.

"What *pompous* process of ravishment we've here."
Beaumont: Psyche, xv. 299.

2. Displaying pomp, grandeur, or magnificence; grand, magnificent.

"The lure of avarice, or the *pompous* prize,
That courts display before ambitious eyes."
Cowper: Retirement, 177.

3. Characterized by or displaying self-importance or pomposity; ostentatious, pretentious: as, a *pompous* man, *pompous* language.

pŏm'-pŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pompous; -ly.*]

*1. In a manner befitting a procession.

"To send her forth *pompously,* all the nobility contributed their jewels and richest ornaments."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* cb. lvi.

2. In a pompous manner; with ostentation, parade, or display.

"The mighty Potentate, to whom belong
These rich regalia *pompously* displayed."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,688.

pŏm'-pŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pompous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pompous; splendour, pomp, magnificence, show; ostentations display or parade.

"The higness of its *pompousness* and luxury"—*Jer. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 8.

pō'-mŭm, *s.* [Lat.] An apple.

pomum-Adami, *s.*

Anat.: Adam's apple (q.v.).

***pŏm'-wâ-tĕr,** *s.* [Pome-water.]

***pŏn,** *s.* [Pond.]

pŏn'-çhō, *s.* [Sp.]

I. A sort of cloak worn by the native Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle, through which the head passes, so that it hangs down loosely before and behind, leaving the arms free.

CHILIAN PONCHO.

2. Any garment for men or women resembling that described under 1.

"The broken angular folds of a silk mantilla were symbolized in an oil-cloth *poncho.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1878, p. 36.

3. A trade name for camlet or strong worsted.

pŏnd, *pon, *ponde, *s.* [A variant of *pound* (2), s. (q.v.). Cf. Ir. *pont* = (1) a pound for cattle, (2) a pond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A body of still water of less extent than a lake; a pool of stagnant water. Ponds are either natural or artificial. Artificial ponds are constructed for various purposes of use and ornament: as for the keeping or breeding of fish; for the storage of water for the driving of water-mills; or for purposes of pleasure or amusement.

"If be maintained . . . a *pond* [to be] as extensive as the ocean."—*Hume: Essays,* pt. i., ess. 23.

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* A reach or level of a canal. Two ponds of varying levels are connected by a lock.

pond-lily, *s.* The Water-lily (q.v.).

pond-perch, *s.* [Sun-fishes.]

pond-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus serotina.*

pond-snails, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Limnæidæ (q.v.).

pond-weed, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Potamogeton (q.v.); (2) [Horned pond-weed].

***pŏnd** (1), *v.t.* [Ponder.] To ponder; to weigh carefully.

"*Pond* your suppliant's plaint."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

***pŏnd** (2), *v.t.* [Pond, *s.*] To make into a pond; to dam up so as to form a pond.

pŏn'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *pondero* = to weigh, from *pondus,* genit. *ponderis* = weight; Fr. *pondérer;* Sp. *ponderar;* Ital. *ponderare.*] [Pound (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To weigh.

"Whote glemes of burning fire, and sparkes of flame
In balance of vnegal weight he *pondereth* by aime."
Surrey: Description of the Fickle Affections.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To weigh carefully in the mind; to reflect on or consider with care and deliberation.

"Mary kept all these things and *pondered* them in her heart."—*Luke* ii. 19.

*2. To examine carefully; to observe with care and attention.

"*Ponder* the path of thy feet."—*Proverbs* iv. 26.

B. *Intrans.:* To reflect, to muse, to deliberate. (Followed by *on* or *over,* or by a clause.)

"These he heeded not, but *pondered*
On the volume in his hand."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

***pŏn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Ponder, *v.*] Meditation, reflection.

"One little flight to give me for a *ponder.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* iv. 27.

***pŏn-dĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *ponderabilité.*] The quality or state of being ponderable; ponderableness.

pŏn'-dĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *ponderabilis*, from *pondero* = to weigh; Fr. *pondérable;* Sp. *ponderable;* Ital. *ponderabile.*] Capable of being weighed.

"The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

ponderable-matter, *s.*

Physiol.: Matter possessed of weight; matter properly so called, as opposed to imponderable matter, viz., to physical agents.

***pŏn'-dĕr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ponderable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ponderable; that quality or property of bodies by which they possess weight.

***pŏn' dĕr-al,** *a.* [Fr.] Estimated, measured, or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from numeral.

"Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the same."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

***pŏn'-dĕr-ance,** *s.* [Lat. *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero* = to weigh.] Weight, gravity.

***pŏn'-dĕr-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh.]

A. *Trans.:* To ponder, to weigh, to consider.

B. *Intrans.:* To have weight or influence. (*Carlyle.*)

***pŏn-dĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ponderatio*, from *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh; Fr. *pondération;* Sp. *ponderacion;* Ital. *ponderazione.*]

1. The act of weighing.

"Upon an immediate *ponderation* we could discover no sensible difference in weight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

2. A reflection; consideration.

"He lays in the scales with them certaine grave *ponderations.*"—*Hall: Maried Clergie*, bk. iii., § 13.

pŏn'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ponder; -er.*] One who ponders.

**pŏn'-dĕr-ĭ[illegible] *pr. par.* or *a.* [Ponder, *v.*]

pŏn'-dĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pondering; -ly.*] In a pondering or reflecting manner; with reflection, consideration, or deliberation.

***pŏn'-dĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *pondus*, genit. *ponderis* = weight, with Eug. dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little weight.

"She hushed her *ponderling* against her bosom."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

***pŏn'-dĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ponder; -ment.*] Pondering, meditation, reflection.

"In deep and serious *ponderment*
I watch'd the motions of his next intent."
Byrom: Robbery of Cambridge Coach.

***pŏn'-dĕr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *ponderosus.*] Ponderous, weighty. (*North: Examen*, p. 470.)

***pŏn-dĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ponderosite*, from Lat. *ponderosus* = ponderous (q.v.); Ital. *ponderosità.*]

1. The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, gravity, heaviness.

"*Ponderosity* is a natural inclination to the center of the world."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 30.

2. Heavy matter.

*3. Heaviness, dulness, want of spirit or lightness.

The old reviewer with his *ponderosity*, his parade of learning, and his impressive assumption of infallibility."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

pŏn'-dĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *pondereux*, from Lat. *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, genit. *ponderis* = weight; Ital., Sp., & Port. *ponderoso.*]

I. *Lit.:* Very heavy or weighty.

"From its station
Drag the *ponderous* cross."
Longfellow: Golden Legend. (Prol.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Heavy, dull, wanting in lightness or spirit: as, a *ponderous* style, *ponderous* language.

"Perpetrating a *ponderous* joke."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Momentous, weighty, important.

"If your more *ponderous* and settled project
May suffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you shall have receiving shall become you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

"My love's more *ponderous* than my tongue."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

pŏn'-dĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ponderous; -ly.*] In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

pŏn'-dĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ponderous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, heaviness.

"Their *ponderousness* him to the earth doth press."
Drayton: David & Goliath.

Pŏn-dĭ-çhĕr'-rў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A place on the Coromandel coast, capital of the French possessions in India.

Pondicherry-crocodile, *s.*

Zool.: Crocodilus pondicherrianus.

Pondicherry-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: Haliaëtus pondicerianus.

pōne (1), *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Bread made of the meal of Indian corn, with the addition of eggs and milk. (*Bartlett.*)

pō'-nĕ** (2), *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of ***pono = to lay, to place.]

Law:

(1) A writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas; a writ of certiorari.

(2) A writ whereby the Sheriff was commanded to take security of a man for his appearance on a day assigned.

pō'-nent, *a.* [Ital. *ponente* = west, from Lat. *ponens*, genit. *ponentis*, pr. par. of *pono* = to set; O. Fr. *ponent;* Sp. *poniente.* [Levant, *a.*]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* West, western.

"Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds."
Milton: P. L., x. 704.

2. *Geol.:* The epithet applied to the twelfth series of the Appalachian strata, nearly equivalent in age to the Old Red Sandstone. The term expresses metaphorically the sunset of the Appalachian Palæozoic day. The maximum thickness of the Ponent beds in Eastern Pennsylvania is not less than 5,000 feet. There are few organic remains; but the presence of Holoptychius is distinctive of the age of the European Devonian. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

pō-nĕr-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. *πόνηρος* (*ponēros*) = wicked; suff. *-ology.*]

Theol.: The doctrine of wickedness.

pŏn-gā'-mĭ-a, *s.* [From Malabar *pongam*, the name of *Pongamia glabra.* (See def.).]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ. *Pongamia glabra* is an erect tree or a climber with blue, white, or purple flowers. Its wood is used in India for oil mills, solid cart-wheels, &c. The seeds yield a red-brown thick oil called Poonga-oil, an excellent remedy for cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The juice of the root may be used as a wash for foul sores.

pŏn'-ġeē, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: An inferior kind of Indian silk.

pŏn'-gheē, *s.* [Native word.] A priest of the higher orders in Burmah.

pŏn'-gō, *s.* [African.]

Zool.: A popular name for *Simia satyrus;* often applied to other anthropoid apes.

pŏn'-iard (**i** as **y**), *** pŏn'-yard,** *s.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing* = the fist, with suff. *-ard* (= O. H. Ger. *hart* = hard): cf. Ital. *pugnale* = a poniard, from *pugno* (Lat. *pugnus*) = the fist; Sp. *puño* = the fist, a hilt, *puñal* = a poniard.] A dagger; a short weapon for stabbing.

"If thou hast courage still, and wouldst be free,
Receive this *poniard*—rise—and follow me!"
Byron: Corsair, iii. 8.

pŏn'-iard (**i** as **y**), *v.t.* [Fr. *poignarder.*] To stab or pierce with a poniard.

"Prepared to *poniard* whomso'er they meet."
Cowper: Charity.

*** pŏn-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *pono* = to place.] Capability of being placed.

*** ponke,** *s.* [A misreading in old editions of *Spenser's Epithalamion*, 340, for *pouke* (= Puck) = an elf, a sprite.]

pŏns, *s.* [Lat. = a bridge.]

Anat.: Any bridge-like structure, as *Pons hepatis*, a bridge across the umbilical fissure of the liver, *P. Varolii* (the Bridge of Varolius), a commissure uniting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

pons-asinorum, *s.* [Lat. = the bridge of asses.] A cant term for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from its remote resemblance to a bridge, and the difficulty experienced by beginners in getting over it.

pŏnt, *s.* [Fr., = a bridge.] (See compound.)

pont-volant, *s.* [Lat. = flying bridge.]

Mil.: A kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or outwork that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one upon the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

PONT-VOLANT.

pŏnt'-tăc, *s.* [See def.] A species of claret wine made at Pontac, in the Basses-Pyrénnées.

*** pŏnt'-age** (**age** as **ĭğ**), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *pontagium, pontaticum*, from Lat. *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge; Sp. *pontage.*] A tax or toll for the maintenance and repair of bridges.

"Without paying wharfage, *pontage*, or pannage."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 135.

pŏnt-a-răch'-na, *s.* [Gr. *πόντος* (*pontos*) = the sea, and *ἀράχνη* (*arachnē*) = a spider.]

Zool.; A genus of Hydrachnidæ, with one or two species, from both sides of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

pŏn-tĕd-ĕr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ponteder(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pontederads; an order of Endogens, alliance Alismales. Aquatic or marsh plants, leaves sheathing at the base, with parallel veins, often arrow-headed, cordate, or dilated; flowers solitary or in spikes or umbels; perianth tubular, six-parted, more or less irregular, with a circinate æstivation; capsule sometimes adhering to the perianth, three-celled, seeds indefinite. Natives of America, the East Indies, and tropical Africa. Known genera six, species thirty.

pŏn-tĕ-dĕr'-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ponteder(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for Pontederaceæ.

pŏn-tĕ-dĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Julius Pontedera, Professor of Botany at Padua.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pontederaceæ (q.v.). The root of *Pontederia vaginalis* is chewed in India for toothache.

pŏn-teē', pon-til, pon-ty, pun-til, pun-ty, *s.* [O. Fr. *pointille* = something pointed; a prick.] The iron rod used by a glass-blower to support the glass while working.

pŏn'-tĭ-a (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *pontus* = the sea. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The same as Pieris (q.v.).

Pŏn'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Ponticus.*] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

"Exiled to the *Pontic* shore." *Cowper: Elegy* i.

pŏn'-tĭ-fex (pl. **pŏn-tĭf'-ĭ-çēs**), *s.* [Lat. from *pons* = a bridge, a path, and *facio* = to make.] [Pontiff.] A bridge-builder; a title given to the more illustrious members of the Roman Colleges of priests. Their number was originally five, the president being styled Pontifex Maximus. The number was afterwards increased to nine, and later still to fifteen. After the time of Tiberius the office and title of Pontifex Maximus were bestowed, as a matter of course, upon each Emperor on his accession. It is now the title of the Pope.

"Well has the name of *Pontifex* been given
Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder
And architect of the invisible bridge
That leads from earth to heaven."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

pŏn'-tĭff, * pon-tif, * pon-tife, *s.* [O. Fr. *pontif, pontife* (Fr. *pontife*), from Lat. *pontificem*, acc. of *pontifex* = the bridge-builder: supposed to be so styled from the Roman pontifices having the charge of the Sublician Bridge in Rome, to which a sacred character was attached; Sp. *pontifice;* Ital. *pontefice.*] [Pontifex.]

1. A Roman pontifex.

"But it would be a very great mistake to imagine that one single *Pontiff* or Augur in the Roman Senate was a firm believer in Jupiter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The high-priest of the Jews.

3. The Pope; usually the Sovereign Pontiff.

* **pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc**, * **pŏn-tĭf'-ĭck**, *a.* [Lat. *pontificius*, from *pontifex*, genit. *pontificis*.] [PONTIFEX.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the Roman pontiffs or priests.

"Their twelve tables and the *pontifick* college."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

2. Pertaiuing or relating to the pope; papal, popish.

"Nor yet surcea'd with John's disastrous fate
Pontific fury." *Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.*

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-ăl, * **pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-all**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pontifical*, from Lat. *pontificalis*, from *pontifex*, genit. *pontificis* = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *pontifical*; Ital. *pontificale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to a pontiff or high-priest.

"Of the high-priest and master of their *pontificall* law."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 55.

2. Pertaiuing or belouging to the pope; papal, popish.

"Leo the Ninth . . . is in all their *pontifical* histories spoken of as a person of great sincerity."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iii.

* 3. Bridge-building (an improper use of the word, and one occurring probably only in Milton).

"They brought the work by wondrous art,
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock,
Over the vex'd abyss." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 312.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book coutaining ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.

"What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for consecrations."—*South: Sermons.*

2. A list of popes.

"Stephen the Eighth or the Ninth (for he is reckoned both in several *pontificals*)."—*Clarendon: Policy & Religion*, ch. iii.

3. (*Pl.*): The dress and ornaments of a pontiff or bishop.

"Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was coming thither robed in his *pontificals*."—*Louth: Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

* **pŏn-tĭf-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *pontifical*; *-ity.*]

1. The state and government of the Pope; papacy.

"When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars."—*Usher: The See of Rome*, p. 20.

2. Pontifical character.

"Charles the Fifth proceeded in matters temporal towards Pope Clement with strange rigour; never regarding the *pontificality*."—*Bacon: Charge against William Talbot.*

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pontifical*; *-ly.*] In a pontifical manner.

¶ *To assist pontifically:*

Eccles.: To assist, as a prelate, at mass or other function.

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-ăls, *s. pl.* [PONTIFICAL, B. 3.]

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Fr. *pontificat*, from Lat. *pontificatus*, from *pontifex*, genit. *pontificis* = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *pontificado*.]

1. The state, position, or dignity of a high-priest.

2. The state, office, or dignity of a pope; papal rank; papacy.

"He turned hermit, in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*."—*Addison.*

3. The reign of a pope.

"Of the sixteen popes . . . the *pontificates* of two occupy near forty years."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. viii., ch. i.

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *v.i.* [Eccles. Lat. *pontifico*.] [PONTIFICATE, *s.*]

Eccles.: To exercise solemn ecclesiastical functions. To *pontificate* at high mass = to celebrate high mass as a prelate.

* **pŏn'-tĭ-fĭçe**, *s.* [Lat. *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge, and *facio* = to make.] Bridge-work; the erection or structure of a bridge.

"This new . . . *pontifice*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 348.

* **pŏn-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭal** (ç as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *pontificius*.] Pontifical, papal, popish.

"Such stories I find among *pontificial* writers."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 52.

* **pŏn-tĭ-fĭ'-cian**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *pontificius*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pontifical, popish.

"*Pontifician* laws."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 12.

B. *As subst.:* An adherent or supporter of the pope or papacy; a papist.

"Many *pontificians* and we differ not in this point."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 84.

pon-til, *s.* [PONTEE.]

Pŏn'-tīne, Pŏmp'-tine, *a.* [Lat. *Pontinus*, *Pomptinus*; Fr. *Pontin*; Ital. *Pontino*.] Pertaining or relating to a large marshy district between Rome and Naples. (*Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus*, xiv.)

pŏnt'-lĕ-vĭs, *s.* [Fr., lit. = a drawbridge, from *pont* = a bridge, and *lever* (Lat. *levo*) = to raise.]

Manège: A disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over. (*Bailey.*)

pŏnt-ŏb-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Gr. πόντος (*pontos*) = the sea, and βδέλλα (*bdel'la*) = a leech.]

Zool.: A genus of Hirudinea, with several species, parasitic on fishes. *Pontobdella muricata* is the Skate-sucker, about four inches long, with a leathery, knobbed skin. It has no jaws, but sticks fast and sucks out the jnices of the fish.

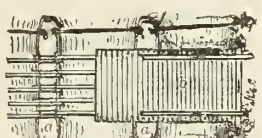
"Mr. Baird, in 1869, made known four new *Pontobdellæ*."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 113.

* **pon-ton**, *s.* [PONTOON.]

pŏn-tŏn-iĕr', pŏn-tŏn-niĕr', *s.* [Fr., from *ponton* = a pontoon (q.v.).] A soldier in charge of a pontoon, or who coustructs pontoons.

pŏn-tōōn', * **pon-ton**, *s.* [Fr. *ponton*, from Ital. *pontone* = a great, broad bridge; Lat. *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge.]

1. *Mil. Eng.:* A floating vessel supporting the roadway timbers of a floating military bridge. They may be boats, water-tight cylinders of tin, as in the Blanchard Pattern, now obsolete, or wooden frames covered with canvas, as used in the Russian army.



a, a. PONTOONS. *b.* ROADWAY.

The pontoon bridge is carried with the army, usually enough bridge-making material to construct a floating bridge 100 yards long being taken with each army corps. They are usually flat-bottomed boats of wood and canvas, covered by roadway planks. They are often united to the shore by trestles and planks, thus allowing for rise and fall of water.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A barge or lighter of large capacity, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, &c., or capable, in pairs, of acting as camels.

(2) A barge or flat-bottomed vessel furnished with cranes, capstans, and hoisting tackle, used in wrecking, in connection with a diving-bell, or in raising submerged vessels.

3. *Hydraulic-engineering:*

(1) [CAMEL, *s.*, II. 1.]

(2) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. It works in grooves in the dock walls, and acts as a lock-gate.

pontoon-bridge, ponton-bridge, *s.*

Mil. Eng.: A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.

pontoon-train, ponton-train, *s.*

Mil.: The complete equipment for the formation of a floating military bridge. A "pontoon train" in the army carries about 100 yards of pontoon bridge for each army corps, embracing the boats, roadway planks, &c. This material is conveyed on wagons, for ready use if needed.

pŏn-tō-pŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ποντοπορος (*pontoporos*) = passing over the sea: πόντος (*pontos*) = the sea, and πορεύω (*poreuō*) = to ferry across a river.]

Zool.: A genus of Platanistidæ, forming a link between the other two genera of the family and the Delphinidæ. There is but one species, *Pontoporia blainvillii*, from the mouth of rivers flowing into the Atlantic on the coast of the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, along which it also ranges. It is about four feet long, blackish, pale beneath, with a white streak along each side, from the blowhole; dorsal well-marked and triangular.

pōn'-ў, * **pōn'-eў**, *s.* [Gael. *ponaidh* = a little horse, a pony; Ir. *poni.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small horse.

2. The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling. (*Slang.*)

"The bet of a *pony* which he offers five minutes afterwards."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

* 3. A translation, key, or crib used by students or schoolboys in getting up lessons. (*Slang.*)

4. A small glass, containing rather less than half-a-pint. (*Slang.*)

II. *Bot.: Tecoma serratifolia.*

pony-chaise, pony-chair, *s.* A lady's low chaise, to be drawn by one or two ponies.

pony-engine, *s.* A locomotive-engine kept at a railroad station for moving cars and making up trains. (*American.*)

pōn'-ў, *v.i.* [PONY, *s.*] To pay; to settle an account. (Followed by *up.*) (*Amer. slang.*)

poŏd, *s.* [Russ. *pud.*] A Russian weight, equivalent to forty Russian or thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois.

poŏ'-dle, *s.* [Ger. *pudel*; Low Ger. *pudel*, *pudel-hund*, from *pudeln* = to waddle; Dan. *pudel*; Dut. *poedel.*]

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, of unknown origin. It is sometimes called the Barbet (q.v.), but that name is properly confined to a small kind.

"I discovered a large black *poodle* in the act of making for my legs."—*Anstey: The Black Poodle.*

poo-gye, *s.* [Hind.] The nose-flute of the Hindoos. Probably blown by the nose instead of the mouth, in order to avoid possible defilement of caste.

poôh, *interj.* [Icel. *pú.*] An exclamation of contempt, scorn, or derisiou; pish! pshaw!

pooh-pooh, *v.t.* To turn aside with a pooh; to express contempt for or derisiou at; to sneer or laugh contemptuously at.

"[They] *pooh-pooh* the idea that English interests are seriously involved."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 28, 1885.

poôl (1), * **pol**, * **poole**, *s.* [A.S. *pól*, from Ir. *poll*, *pull* = a hole, mire, dirt; Gael. *poll* = a hole, a pond, a pool; Wel. *pwll* = a pool; Corn. *pol*; Manx *poyl*; Bret. *poull*; Ger. *pfuhl*; cogn. with Lat. *palus* = a marsh, a pool; Gr. πηλός (*pēlos*) = mud.]

1. A small shallow collection or body of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small pond; a small piece of stagnant water.

"The swallow sweeps
The slimy *pool*." *Thomson: Spring*, 655.

* 2. A spring.

"The conduit of the upper *pool*."—2 *Kings* xviii. 17.

3. A hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

"Huddling on a few clothes I made for the *pool*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* 4. A lake.

"The *pool* of Genasereth."—*Wycliffe. Luke* v. 1.

pool-reed, *s.*

Bot.: Phragmites communis.

pool-rush, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Typha.

pool-snipe, *s.*

Ornith.: The Redshank (q.v.).

poôl (2), * **poule**, *s.* [Fr. *poule* = (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at games, from Low Lat. *pulla* = a hen, fem. of Lat. *pullus* = a young animal; cogn. with Eng. *foal.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, &c.

2. The stakes themselves.

3. A game played with fifteen balls and a cue-ball on a billiard table having six pockets. The object is to pocket the balls, excepting the cue-ball.

4. An arrangement between several competing lines of railroad, by which the total receipts of each company are pooled and distributed *pro rata* according to agreement.

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, with a view to the settlement of differences. Also, the stock or money contributed by a clique to carry through a corner. (*Amer.*)

6. (*a*) A collective stake in a gambling game, and the place where it is deposited. (*b*) A combination of betters on any game of chance, as a horse-race, all the money staked being divided among the winners.

II. *Rifle-shooting:* Firing for prizes on the arrangement that each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot, and all the proceeds of the day, after deduction of the necessary expenses, are divided among the winners.

pool-ball, *s.* One of a set of coloured ivory balls, used in the game of pool at billiards.

pool-seller, *s.*

Racing, &c.: One who forms pools and sells pool-tickets. [Pool (2), *s.*, 6 (*b*).]

poôl, *v.t. & i.* [Pool (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pay or contribute into a common fund, to be afterwards divided *pro rata*, according to arrangement.

"To practically *pool* their traffic."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 20, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To join with others in a speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

poôl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pool* (1), s.; *-er.*] A stick for stirring the vats of a tannery.

poôn, *s.* [Native Indian name.] (See compound.)

poon-wood, *s.* Wood from various species of Calophyllum (q.v.).

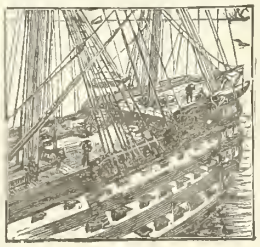
poô'-nah-lite, *s.* [Named after Poonah, India, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Scolecite (q.v.), occurring in groups of diverging acicular crystals, associated with green apophyllite, &c.

poôp (1), ***poupe, *puppe,** *s.* [Fr. *poupe, pouppe*, from Lat. *puppim*, accus. of *puppis* = the hinder part of a ship, a ship; Sp. & Port. *popa*; Ital. *poppa.*]

Shipbuilding:

1. The aftermost, highest part of the hull.



POOP.

"For the *poops* of their galliots were all gilt."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 534.

2. A deck over the after part of a spar-deck, abaft the mizzen.

poop-cabin, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The apartment in a poop.

poop-lantern, *s.*

Naut.: A lantern carried on the taffrail at night to indicate a flag-ship or act as a signal when a ship is moored bow and stern.

poôp (2), *s.* [Poppy.]

Arch.: The same as Poppy-head (1) (q.v.).

poôp (1), *v.t.* [Poop (1), *s.*]

Naut.: To break heavily over or on the poop of; to drive in the stern of, and so sink.

"A press of canvas that may have saved her from being *pooped*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

poôp (2), *v.t.* [A variant of *pop* (q.v.).] To make a sharp noise by blowing out; to break wind.

poôp (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cheat. (*Prov.*)

***poop-noddy,** *s.* The game of love. (*Halliwell.*)

"I saw them close together at *poop-noddy*."—*Wily Beguiled*, in *Hawkins' Eng. Drama*, iii. 310.

poôr, *poore, *pore, *poure, *pouere, *powre, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *povre, poure, povere* (Fr. *pauvre*), from Lat. *pauperem*, accus. of *pauper* = poor, from the roots seen in *paucus* = little, Gr. παῦρος (*pauros*), and in *paro* = to prepare, hence = providing or preparing little; Sp. & Port. *pobre*; Ital. *povero.*] [Pauper.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Possessed of little; destitute of riches; not possessed of sufficient to provide comfortable subsistence; needy, necessitous, indigent.

"The *poure* man whan he goth by the way,
Before the theves he may sing and play."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,775.

2. Generally wanting in those qualities which render a thing desirable, excellent, valuable, proper, or sufficient for its purpose, or which are naturally expected: as,

(1) Destitute of fertility; barren, unproductive, exhausted.

"It is a dry and *poor* soil."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

(2) Lean, thin, emaciated; wasted or shrunk: as, a *poor* ox, a horse in *poor* condition.

(3) Wanting in strength; weak, weakened: as, *poor* health.

(4) Wanting in vigour or spirit; spiritless, dull.

"Where juice wauteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved."—*Ben Jonson.*

(5) Wanting in intellectual, literary, or artistic merit; sorry, jejune, dull, spiritless: as, a *poor* composition, *poor* acting.

(6) Inferior, paltry, mean, shabby.

"This *poor* trash of Venice."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

(7) Of little worth or value; trifling, insignificant, worthless, petty.

"The *poore* citie of Nazareth."—*Udal: Luke* ii.

(8) Worthless or contemptible in comparison to others.

(9) Uncomfortable, restless: as, The patient passed a *poor* night.

3. Miserable, contemptible, sorry.

"Yon *poor* and starved hand."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

4. Used as a term of slight contempt and pity, mingled with kindness.

"Now, God help thee! *poor* monkey."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

5. Used as a term of endearment or tenderness.

"*Poor*, little pretty, fluttering thing."
Prior: Hadrian's Address to his Soul.

6. Used as a term of modesty, humility, or depreciation, in speaking of one's self or of things pertaining to one's self.

"If from my *poor* retirement ye had gone
Leaving this nook unvisited."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

7. Meek, humble.

"Blessed are the *poor* in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven."—*Matthew* v. 3.

II. *Law:* So destitute of resources as to be entitled to maintenance at the public charge; pauper.

B. *As subst.* (With the def. article): Those who are poor collectively; those who are needy or indigent, as opposed to *the rich*; in a narrower sense, those in a country who being poor from misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, or other cause, are unable to support themselves, and are therefore obliged to depend for subsistence on the contributions or charity of others.

"The *poor* of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted entirely upon private benevolence, and the charity of well-disposed Christians."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

poor-box, *s.* A box in which to place contributions for the poor.

Poor Clares, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: Minoresses (Fr. *Clarisses*, Ital. *Povere Donne*), the second order of St. Francis of Assisi, who received St. Clare, the founder of the order, at the convent of the Portiuncula, in 1212. The rule, which was exceptionally severe, was mitigated by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, and the order then separated into two branches: the Urbanists, who followed the mitigated, and the Clarisses, who adhered to the original, rule. In 1436 St. Colette brought back a number of houses in France and Flanders to the observance of the rule of St. Francis. The Poor Clares have given their name to a district of London—the Minories—the site of the first house of the order founded in England (1263). They have now (1886) five houses in this country, and six in Ireland.

*** poor-john,** *s.* A coarse kind of fish, called also hake, salted and dried.

"Vaunt wretched herring and *poor-john*."
Habington: Castara, p. 120.

poor-law, *s.* The body of laws enacted by parliament from time to time for the management of the funds collected for the maintenance of the poor.

¶ The Act 23 Edward III., passed in 1349, enacted that no person should give alms to a beggar able to work. The support of the poor was undertaken by the church. By 27 Henry VIII., passed in 1535, and necessitated by the dissolution of the monasteries, a compulsory poor law was established. The 43 Elizabeth c. 2, passed in 1601, contained the germ of the present poor law. It directed parishes to relieve the blind, the lame, and the impotent, and appointed overseers of the poor. It was modified in 1662. In 1722 the workhouse system began. The pauperism of England in the early part of the present century became so severe a burden, that restrictive laws became necessary, and the whole system was reorganized in 1834. The new law did away with the practice of out-door relief, and required paupers to reside in the work-houses and to submit to a labor test. The result was that, while before 1834 one person in every twelve was a pauper, in 1867 the percentage of paupers had fallen to one in twenty-five.

In the United States the system of poor-relief is somewhat similar to that of Great Britain. The states have their own poor-laws, but paupers are removable from one state to another, and must be able to claim a fixed period of residence to become a charge on the town or township. There are State Boards of Charity, which have general control of the system of poor-relief. The pauper loses his rights as a citizen. The American system generally is marked by high degree of classification, special educational methods, and liberal diet. Within recent years a new system of preventing pauperism has been devised in Germany, and is now in operation. This is what is known as compulsory insurance, compulsory contributions being collected from workmen and employers, and added to by the state, as an insurance against permanent disability and old age.

poor man of mutton, *s.* Cold boiled mutton, especially the remains of a boiled shoulder of mutton.

poor man's herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Gratiola officinalis.*

poor man's parmacetty, *s.*

Bot.: *Capsella Bursa-Pastoris.*

poor man's pepper, *s.*

Bot.: *Lepidium latifolium.*

poor man's treacle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Allium.

poor man's weather-glass, *s.*

Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis.*

Poor Men of Lyons, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A name given to the Waldensians, who are said to have originated at Lyons.

Poor Priests, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A name given to, or assumed by, the Lollard clergy of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who wandered about the country holding what would now be called "missions," without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. (*Blunt.*)

poor-rate, *s.* An assessment or tax imposed in each parish for the support and relief of the poor.

poor Robin's plantain, *s.*

Bot.: *Hieracium venosum.* Said to possess considerable medical powers. (*American.*)

poor-spirited, *a.* Mean, cowardly, base, timid.

poor-spiritedness, *s.* Cowardice: meanness of spirit.

*** poor's box,** *s.* A poor-box.

"The *poor's box* in a parish church."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

poor's roll, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or receiving parish relief.

2. *Scots Law:* The roll of litigants, who, by reason of poverty, are allowed to sue *in formâ pauperis.*

poôr'-fu', *a.* [POWERFUL.] (*Scotch.*)

poôr'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *poor,* and *house.*] A house or building for the reception of paupers; a workhouse.

*** poork-poynt,** *s.* [PORCUPINE.]

poôr'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poorly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being poorly; delicate health; ill-health.

poôr'-lў, * **poure-ly,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *poor; -ly.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a poor manner; like a poor person; in want, need, or indigence; without luxuries or comforts.

2. With little success; unsuccessfully, defectively; not well or highly.

"The counterfeit is *poorly* imitated after you."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 53.

* 3. Insignificantly, pettily.

"I'll roh none but myself; and let me die,
Stealing so *poorly.*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* iv. 2.

4. Meanly; without spirit; dejectedly.

"Be not lost so *poorly* in your thoughts."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

* 5. Humbly, meekly.

"To put himselfe *poorely* without any reseruacyon vnto his obeysaunce and commaundement."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. xciii.

B. *As adj.:* In poor or delicate health; somewhat ill; indisposed.

poôr'-nĕss, * **poor-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *poor; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being poor; poverty, indigence.

"No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poornesse* can force an untruth to tell."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiv.

2. Want of fertility or productiveness; barrenness, sterility.

3. Meanness, baseness; want of spirit.

"A peculiar *poorness* and vileness of this action."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 5.

4. Want of excellence or merit; intellectual, literary, or artistic unsatisfactoriness: as, the *poorness* of his acting.

poôr'-tĭth, *s.* [A corrupt. of *poverty* (q.v.).] Poverty, indigence. (*Scotch.*)

"Tho' *poortith* hourly stare him."
Burns: Epistle to a Young Friend.

poos-ie, pous-sie, *s.* [PUSSY.] (*Scotch.*)

poôt (1), **pout,** *s.* [POULT.]

poôt (2), *s.* [POUT.]

poô'-trў, pôu'-trў, *s.* [POULTRY.] (*Scotch.*)

pŏp, *s.* & *adv.* [POP, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A short, sharp, quick sound or report.

"I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the fartber end of the room."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 102.

2. A beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a pop or slight explosion: as, ginger-*pop* = ginger-beer. (*Slang.*)

"Home-made *pop* that will not foam."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* 3. A pistol. (*Slang.*)

4. Some kinds of maize. (*American.*)

B. *As adv.:* With a pop; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Then into that hush
Pop goes his pate, and all his face comh'd over."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iii. 2.

pŏp, * **poppe,** * **poup-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A word of imitative origin.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a pop or a quick sudden motion.

"He hath *popped* in between th' election and my hopes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. To dart; to start or jump from place to place suddenly.

"Each *popped* into her hed."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

* 3. To make a noise with the mouth.

"Neesing and *popping* or smacking with the mouthe."—*Touchstone of Complexions,* p. 124.

4. To make a short, sharp, quick sound or report.

"Muskets *popping* away outside."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1878, p. 83.

5. To shoot; to fire.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push forward suddenly or unexpectedly.

"Didst thon never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop?"
Prior: A Simile.

* 2. To thrust or pnsh.

"The which if he can prove, a *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

* 3. To shift; to put off.

"To *pop* them off with a falsehood, or a frivolous answer."—*Locke: Of Education,* § 121.

4. To pawn; to pledge. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *To pop corn:* To parch or roast Indian corn, until it bursts with a *pop.* (*Amer.*)

(2) *To pop the question:* To make an offer of marriage. (*Colloq.*)

"I suppose yon *popped the question* more than once?"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.*

pop-corn, *s.* Corn or maize for parching; popped-corn.

pop-dock, *s.*

Bot.: The Fox-glove (q.v.).

pop-gun, *s.* [POPGUN.]

pop-weed, *s.* The freshwater bladderweed.

"On the slippery links of the *pop-weed.*"—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. vi.

* **pop-a-try,** *s.* [POPETRY.]

Pō-pāy'-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Of or connected with Popaya, a city of New Grenada.

Popayan-tea, *s.*

Bot.: Melastoma Theczans.

pōpe, *s.* [A.S. *papa,* from Lat. *papa;* Gr. πάπα, πάππα (*papa, pappa*), voc. of πάπας, πάππας (*papas, pappas*) = father, papa; Fr. *pape;* Ital. & Sp. *papa.*] [PAPA.]

* 1. A bishop of the Christian Church.

"The name *Pope* may peradventure seeme more tolerable, as which hath heene vsed in the old time among bishops."—*Foz: Martyrs,* p. 8.

2. *Specif.:* The bishop of Rome.

3. A parish priest of the Greek Church; a Greek or Russian military or naval chaplain.

"Socica had his quarters in the house of the *Pope,* a hovel."—*Times,* March 3, 1876.

4. A small freshwater perch, *Acerina cernua,* common in England, Central Europe, and Siberia.

"A *pope,* by some called a ruffe, is like a perch for shape."—*Walton: Angler.*

5. The Bullfinch (q.v.).

¶ The term Papa, or Papas (father), has always been given by the Greek Church to presbyters, like the term Father now applied to a Roman priest. In the early centuries the bishops received the same title till, in a council held at Rome in 1076, at the instance of Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), it was limited to the Bishop of Rome. Holding that office, being also Metropolitan of Rome and primate, and claiming to be the earthly head of the Church universal, it is in the last-named capacity that the term Pope is held to be specially applicable. [CONCLAVE.] It has been a matter of controversy among Roman Catholics whether the authority of the Pope was above or below that of the General Council. That of Pisa (1409), claiming to be a General Council, deposed two rival popes, and appointed a third; but the two former repudiated the authority of the Council, and exercised their functions as before. The Council of Constance (1414–1418) also deposed two rival popes and elected one. In 751, Pope Zachary being consulted as to the right of the warlike French to depose their incompetent king, Childeric, and raise Pepin, the able Mayor of the Palace, to the sovereignty, sanctioned the proceeding. Pepin, in return, became his friend, and handed over to the Church the Exarchate and the Pentapolis. Charlemagne, in 774, confirmed and enlarged the gift. In 1076 or 1077 the Princess Matilda, daughter of Boniface, Duke of Tuscany, made the Holy See heir to her extensive possessions. Thus arose "the States of the Church" which figured on the map of Europe as an independent sovereignty till Sept. 20, 1870, when the troops of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, entered Rome, nominally in the interests of order, and took possession of the place for the Italian Kingdom. On July 2 and 3, 1871, the seat of government was removed thither. It still continues the metropolis. No interference took place with the Pope's purely spiritual authority, but much with his temporal possessions and revenues. [INFALLIBILITY.]

* **pope-holy,** * **poope-holy,** *a.* Hypocritical.

"Over sad or proude, disceitfull and *pope-holy.*"—*Barclay: Ship of Fooles,* i. 154.

pope-joan, *s.* A game at cards.

pope's eye, *s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep.

"You should have . . . the *pope's eye* from the mutton."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. ii.

pope's head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A broom with a very long handle, used for dusting ceilings. Also called a Turk's-head.

"The *pope's-head,* which you'll find under the stairs."—*Miss Edgeworth: Love & Law,* i. 5.

2. *Bot.: Melocactus communis.*

pope's nose, *s.* The fleshy part of a bird's tail.

pōpe'-dŏm, *s.* [A.S. *pápedóm.*]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a pope.

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

* **pōpe'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *pope; -hood.*] The office or function of the pope.

* **pope-ler,** * **pope-lere,** *s.* [Low Lat. *populus.*] The shoveler-duck (q.v.).

"*Popelere,* byrd, or shoverlerd. *Populus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **pōpe'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *pope;* dim. suff. *-ling.*]

1. A petty or inferior pope. (Used in contempt.)

2. An adherent or supporter of the pope; a papist.

"He takes his vantage on religion
To plant the Pope and *popelings* in the realm."
Marlowe: Massacre at Paris, iii. 1.

* **pope-lot** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *papelard, papelart.*] A hypocrite; a deceiver.

* **pope-lot** (2), * **pop-let,** *s.* [Cf. Low Lat. *popula,* a dimin. from Lat. *papa;* O. Fr. *poupette* = a puppet (q.v.).] A little doll.

"The pretty *poplet* his wife."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland,* ch. iii.

* **poperin,** * **pop-ring,** *s.* [See def.] A sort of pear, first brought from Poperingen, in Flanders.

"She stept behind a *Pop'ring* tree
And listen'd for some novelty."
Ovid: De Arte Amandi (Englished 1701), p. 114.

pōp'-ĕr-ў (1), *s.* [Eng. *pope; -ry.*] The religion of the Church of Rome. (Always in a bad sense.)

¶ *No Popery (English)!*

Hist.: A political cry, first raised against granting equal political and social rights to Roman Catholics, and afterwards against the real or fancied encroachments of the Roman Church. It was raised during the Gordon riots (1780), against Catholic Emancipation in 1829, the Maynooth grant in 1845, and the re-establishment of the Roman hierarchy with territorial titles in 1850. In the latter case the cry led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act (1851), which was practically inoperative, and was repealed in 1871. *Punch's* cartoon (March 22, 1851), depicted Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell as the naughty boy who chalked up "No Popery" and ran away.

"He was only sent to Westminster to quiet the English people as to the *No Popery* cry."—*Standard,* March 27, 1886, p. 3.

pōp'-ĕr-ў (2), *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of pot-pourri. [POT-POURRI, II. 1.]

* **pōpe'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *pope; -ship.*] The dignity, office, or rank of a pope; popehood.

* **pop-et,** *s.* [PUPPET.]

* **pop-e-try,** * **pop-a-trie,** *s.* [POPE.] Popery; popish rite or doctrine.

"Holy-water, candle, creame, oyle, salt, godfather, or godmothers, or any other *popatrie.*"—*Fryth: Workes,* p. 90.

pŏp'-gŭn, *s.* [Eng. *pop,* and *gun.*] A tube of wood, &c., with a rammer for shooting pellets; so called from the pop or noise made when the pellet is discharged.

***pŏp'-gŭn-nĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *popgun; -ery.*] The discharge of popguns; hence, childish shooting. (*Poe: Marginalia*, xxv.)

***pōp'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pope; -fy.*] To make a papist; to convert to popery.

"All were well, so they bs not *Popified*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 121.

***pop-i-lion,** *s.* [Pompilion.]

***pop-ille, *pop-ylle,** *s.* [Popple (3), *s.*]

pŏp'-ĭn-jāy, * pop-in-gay, * pop-pin-gaye, *s.* [O. Fr. *papegai, papegau, papegay* (Fr. *papegai, papegaut*) = a parrot; Sp. *papagayo;* Arab. *babagha.* The *n* in the Eng. *popinjay* is excrescent, as in messenger, passenger, &c. The origin of the first element of the Fr. *papegai* is doubtful; the second is a corrupt. of *gau;* Ital. *gallo;* Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

1. A parrot.

"Likewise there hee *popiniayes* very great and gentle, and some of them haue their foreheads yellow, and this sort do quickly learne to speak and speak much."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 700.

***2.** A woodpecker (?) or jay (?)

"The daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers."—*Peacham.*

***3.** A trifling, chattering fop.

"To be so pestered with a *popingay*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

4. A figure of wood, &c. ornamented with feathers, wool, &c., to imitate a parrot, and used as a target or mark for archery, and afterwards for firearms. The competitors stood at a distance of sixty to seventy paces, and he who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popiujay for the remainder of the day.

"Shotyng at ye *poppingaye* with croshowes."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 8).

pōp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pop(e); -ish.*] Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; pertaining to popery, or the Roman Catholic Church.

"With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

popish-plot, *s.*

Hist.: An alleged plot made known by Titus Oates in 1678. He asserted that two men had been told off to assassinate Charles II., that certain Roman Catholics whom he named had been appointed to all the high offices of the State, and that the extirpation of Protestantism was intended. On the strength of his allegations, various persons, including Viscount Stafford, were executed. Gradually evidence arose that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the people who had been capitally punished were all innocent. On May 8, 1685, Oates, who had received a pension of £2,000 for his revelations, was convicted of perjury, heavily fined, pilloried, and publicly flogged. He survived, deservedly despised, till 1705. (*English.*)

pōp'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *popish; -ly.*] In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

"A papist, or at least *popishly* affected."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

*** pōp'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *popish; -ness.*] Popery. (*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 280.)

pŏp'-lar, * pŏp'-lĕr, * pop lere, *s.* [O. Fr. *poplier;* Fr. *peuplier*, from Lat. *populus;* Dan. *popdier.*] [Popple (1), *s.*]

Bot.: The genus Populus (q.v.). Yellow poplar is *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

"The lofty *poplers* with delight he weds
To vines." *Beaumont: Horace*, Epod. 2.

*** ¶** *Poplars of Yarum:* A cant term for buttermilk.

"Here's panuum and lap, and good *poplars of yarrum*."
Broome: Jovial Crew, ii.

poplar-gray, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Acronycta megacephala.*

poplar hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Smerinthus populi. Fore wings ashy-gray, clouded with pale brown; hind wings brick-red at the base, other parts pale brownish-gray. Larva green, with yellow dots and lines. Expansion of wings about three inches. It feeds on the poplar and sallow. Common in Britain.

poplar-kitten, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida.*

poplar-lutestring, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Cymatophora Or.*

pŏp'-lared, *a.* [Eng. *poplar; -ed.*] Covered or lined with poplars.

"He sought the *poplar'd* banks of winding Po."
Jones: Arcadia.

† pop-let, *s.* [Popelot (2).]

pŏp'-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *popeline, papeline;* a word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it to be connected with O. Fr. *popelin* = a little finical darling (*Cotgrave*), *popin* = spruce, neat.]

Fabric: A silk and worsted stuff, watered, figured, brocaded, or tissued. Originally an all-silk French goods. Irish poplins have a silk warp and worsted weft, and in the common grades cotton or flax is mixed with the silk.

pŏp-lĭ-tē'-al, pŏp-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Popliteus.] Of or pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint: as, the *popliteal* artery, the *popliteal* vein.

pŏp-lĭ-tē'-ŭs, pŏp-lĭ-tæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *poples*, genit. *poplitis* = the ham.]

Anat.: An oblique muscle placed below the knee, connecting the femur and the tibia.

pŏp-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Popliteal.]

pŏpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pop, *v.*]

popped-corn, *s.* Parched Indian corn, so called from the noise which it makes on bursting open with the heat; pop-corn.

pŏp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pop,* v.; *-er.*]

*** 1.** A dagger.

"A jolly *popper*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3929.

2. A domestic implement for popping corn. It is usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving. (*Amer.*)

*** 3.** A gun, a cannon.

"More *poppers* hang."
Browning: Englishman in Italy.

*** pŏp'-pĕt,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *poppet* = a doll.] To jog or carry.

"The chairman shall *poppet* us towards her."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 16.

pŏp'-pĕt, *s.* [Puppet.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A puppet; an idol.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* One of the heads of a lathe

2. *Steam-eng.:* A puppet-valve (q.v.).

3. *Shipbuilding* (*Pl.*):

(1) Shores erected on the bilgeways, and forming a part of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching. The heads of the poppets are confined by a plank bolted to the bottom of the ship, and their heels rest on sole-pieces on the upper sides of the bilgeways.

(2) Small stakes on the gunwale of a boat to form rowlocks and support the wash-strake.

poppet-head, *s.*

Mach.: The part of a lathe which holds the back-centre, and can be fixed to any part of the bed.

† pŏp'-pĭed, *a.* [Eng. *poppy; -ed.*]

1. Abounding with poppies.

"Their fairest blossomed beans and *poppied* corn."
Keats: Endymion, i. 255.

2. Made drowsy, as with the juice of poppies or opium; listless.

3. Caused or induced by opium: as, *poppied* dreams, *poppied* sleep.

*** pop-pin, * pop-yn,** *s.* [Fr. *poupon;* Ital. *pupina*, from Low Lat. *popula, pupula;* dimin. of Lat. *pupa.*] A doll, a puppet.

"*Popyn*, chylde of clowtys. *Pupa.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

pŏp'-pĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pop, *v.*]

popping-crease, *s.* [Crease (1), *s.* II. 2.]

*** pŏp'-pĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *pop,* v.; *-ish.*] Inclined to pop.

"Discharging a cork full bang from a bottle of *poppis* fluid without loss."—*Blackmore; Christowell*, ch. xliv.

pŏp'-ple (1), *** pop-yl,** *s.* [Lat. *populus* = a poplar; Low Ger. *poppel;* Dan. *poppeltræ;* Sw. *poppel.*] The poplar. (*Prov.*)

pŏp'-ple (2), *s.* [Popple, *v.*] Short waves rising in quick succession like water bubbling or boiling.

"Causing a little *popple* on the flood tide."—*Field:* April 4, 1885.

pŏp'-ple (3), **pop-ille,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Tares.

"Them that travail to sow *popple* among wheat."—*Bale: Works*, p. 119.

pŏp'-ple, *v.i.* [A freq. of *pop,* v. (q.v.).] To move quickly up and down, as a cork in water; to bob up and down; to bubble.

"His brains cams *poppling* out like water."
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 228.

pŏp'-pў, * pop-y, *s.* [A.S. *popig*, from Lat. *papaver;* Sp. *papola;* Ital. *papavero;* Wel. *pabi;* Fr. *pavot.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as **II. 2.**

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as Poppy-head (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The genus Papaver (q.v.). (Glaucium, Meconopsis.)

poppy-bee, *s.*

Entom.: Anthocopa papaveris, so called because it uses the petals of the common poppy to line its nest. It is the Upholsterer-bee of Réaumur.

poppy-capsules, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum.* The preparations of these capsules act like opium. The capsules themselves are steeped in hot water, and applied externally to soothe pain, especially in cases of neuralgia.

poppy-head, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of bench-ends, desks, and other ecclesiastical wood-work in the middle ages.

POPPY-HEAD.

2. *Pharm.:* [Poppy-capsules].

poppy-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A drying oil obtained from the seeds of the black poppy. It resembles olive-oil in appearance, and possesses no narcotic properties. Sp. gr. ·9249 at —15°, solidifies at — 18°, dissolves in six parts of boiling and twenty-five parts of cold alcohol, and in all proportions in ether. Sometimes used as an article of diet; employed in painting to mix with light colours, and also in the manufacture of soap.

poppy-seeds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The seeds of the black and white poppy yield over 50 per cent. of a fixed fatty oil, together with nearly 25 per cent. of pectous and protein compounds.

pŏp'-pў-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *poppy,* and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Papaveraceæ. (*Lindley.*)

pŏp'-ŭ-laçe, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *popolazzo, popoluccio,* from *popolo* = the people; Lat. *populus.*] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, office, profession, or education.

"His return was, however, celebrated by the *populace* with every sign of joy and attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*** pŏp'-ŭ-la-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *populac(e); -y.*] The populace; the people.

"How many imperial heads did the *populacy* of the Romans tread upon!"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 62.

pŏp'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Fr. *populaire,* from Lat. *popularis,* from *populus* = the people (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *popular;* Ital. *popolare.*]

*** 1.** Courtiug popularity or the favour of the people.

"And oft in vain his name they closely bite,
As *popular* and flatterer accusing."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island.

2. Favoured, approved, or beloved by the people; enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to the people.

"The omission of so *popular* a name might produce a mutiny."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Pertaining to the middle and lower classes, as opposed to the aristocracy or court.

"He had deserted the *popular* cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Of, or pertaining to, the people; constituted by, or depending on, the people.

"Not subject to the power of any sole prince, but rather a *popular* state."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 9.

5. Suitable for or adapted to the common

people; easy to be understood; plain, familiar, not abstruse: as, a *popular* introduction to a science.

* 6. Prevailing among the people: as, a *popular* epidemic.

* 7. Plebeian, common, vulgar.

* 8. Crowded.

"Whirling through the *popular* streets."—*Adams: Works*, i. 42.

*** popular-aetion,** *s.*

Law: An action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

pŏp-ụ-lăr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *popularité*, from Lat. *popularitas*, from *popularis* = popular (q.v.).]

* 1. The act of seeking for the favour of the people.

"Cato the younger charged Muræna, and indicted him in open court for *popularity* and ambition."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 243.

2. The quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people at large; the state of being in favour with, or supported by, the people.

"Without the help of Monmouth's immense *popularity*, it was impossible to effect anything."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 3. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which catches or is intended to catch the vulgar; claptrap.

* 4. Vulgarity, commonness.

pŏp-ụ-lạr-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *populariz(e); -ation.*] The act of populariziug or making popular.

"Cheap *popularization* of already sufficiently popular European science."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1884.

pŏp′-ụ-lạr-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *popular; -ize.*] To make popular; to render suitable or intelligible to the common people; to treat in a manner suited to the comprehension of the people at large.

"Endeavouring to *popularize* the occasion by offering seats at cheap prices."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

pŏp′-ụ-lạr-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *populariz(e); -er.*] One who renders suything intelligible to the populace.

"A clarification of the fundamental ideas on quantitative analysis and synthesis, which still need their *popularizer*."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 597.

pŏp′-ụ-lạr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *popular; -ly.*]

I. In a popular manuer; in a manner to please or gain the favour of the people at large; so as to please the crowd.

"Should I, encouraging the bad,
Turn rebel and run *popularly* mad?"
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 356.

2. Commonly, generally, currently; among the people at large.

*** pŏp′-ụ-lạr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *popular; -ness.*] The quality or state of being popular; popularity. (*Coleridge.*)

pŏp′-ụ-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Populate, *a.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To breed people; to propagate, to increase.

"There be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude.*

B. *Trans.:* To people: to furnish with people or inhabitants, either by natural increase or by inmigration or colonization.

*** pŏp′-ụ-lạte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *populatus*, pa. par. of *populor* = to people, from Lat. *populus* = the people.] Populous.

"Enjoying Ireland *populate* and quiet."—*Bacon: Notes of a Speech on Spain.*

pŏp-ụ-lā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *populationem*, accus. of *populatio* = a peopling, from *populatus*, pa. par. of *populor* = to populate (q.v.); Ital. *popolazione.*]

I. The act or process of populating or peopling.

2. The inhabitants of a country, district, town, &c., collectively.

"England, though far less in territory and *population*, hath been, nevertheless, an overmatch."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates.*

3. The state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants; populousness.

"The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom which should maintain them."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates.*

¶ By the census of 1890, the United States had a population of 62,480,540. For the year 1891 Wagner & Supan estimated the population of the globe at 1,479,729,000, thus distributed: Europe, 357,379,000; Asia, 825,954,000; Africa, 163,953,000; America, 121,713,000; Australia and Tasmania, 3,270,000; Oceanic Islands and Polar Regions, 7,500,000. [Malthusianism.]

pŏp′-ụ-lāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *populat(e); -or.*] One who populates or peoples.

*** pŏp′-ụ-lĭ-çĭde,** *s.* [Lat. *populus* = the people, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] Slaughter of the people.

pō′-pụ-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *popul(us); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{22}O_8 = C_{13}H_{17}(C_7H_5O)O_7$. Benzoylsalicin. A crystalline substance extracted from the bark, leaves, and root of the Aspen (*Populus tremula*). The aqueous decoction is purified and concentrated, and the salicin allowed to crystallize out. From the mother-liquor carbonate of potassium throws down the populin, which must be recrystallized from boiling water. It forms white silky needles containing two molecules of water; dissolves in 76 parts of boiling water, in 100 parts of cold alcohol, and easily in acids. It is coloured a deep-red, with strong sulphuric acid, and with dilute acids is converted into saligenin, benzoic acid, and glucose

Pŏp′-ū-list, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or intended for the benefit of the people, as the Populist Party. [See People's Party.]

B. *As subst.:* A member of the People's Party.

*** pŏp-ụ-lŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *populosité*, from Lat. *populositas*, from *populosus* = populous (q.v.).] The quality or state of being populous; populousness.

pŏp′-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *populeux*, from Lat. *populosus* = full of people, from *populus* = the people; Sp. & Port. *populoso*; Ital. *popoloso, populoso.*]

1. Full of people or inhabitants; containing many inhabitants; thickly populated.

* 2. Pleasing or acceptable to the people; popular.

"He I pleaded for
Hath power to make your beauty *populous*."
Webster.

* 3. Suited to the people or populace; low, common, inferior, coarse.

pŏp′-ụ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *populous; -ly.*] In a populous manner; with many inhabitants; with a large populatiou.

pŏp′-ụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eug. *populous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being populous; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country; the state of being thickly populated.

pō′-pụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Bot.:* Poplar; a genus of Salicaceæ. Catkins drooping, their scales usually jagged; disc cup-shaped, oblique, entire. Males, stamens four to thirty; females, stigmas two- to four-cleft; capsule two-celled, loculicidal. Known species eighteen; from the north temperate zone. *Populus alba*, the Great White Poplar or Abele, *P. tremula*, the Trembling Poplar or Aspen, and *P. nigra*, the Black Poplar, are natives of Europe. The first is a large tree with downy, but not viscous buds, roundish, cordate, lobed-toothed leaves, glabrous above, downy and very white beneath, ultimately becoming glabrous on both sides. It grows in moist places and monntain woods. The timber is white, soft, and used only for coarse work. The bark is said to be useful in strangury. The Cottonwood (*P. canadensis*) of the United States, is valued as a timber tree. It is very abundant on the upper Mississippi and Missouri. *P. balsamifera*, the Balsam Poplar or Tacamahac, is grown as a common ornamental tree. *P. candicans*, the Ontario Poplar, has the same balsamic character. *P. hetrophylla*, of the Southern States, is noted for its long leaves, often six inches long. *P. fastigiata*, the Lombardy Poplar, is marked by the closely erect growth of its branches. It is frequently grown as an ornamental tree in the United States. The buds of *P. nigra*, *P. balsamifera*, *P. candicans*, &c., are besmeared in winter with a resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, called Tacamahac, considered to be diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The bark of *P. euphratica* is giveu in India as a vermifuge.

2. *Paleobot.:* Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, the Eocene of Bournemouth, and the Miocene of Continental Europe.

*** por, * porr,** *s.* [See def.] A contracted form of poker (q.v.).

pŏr-ā′-na, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. *πορεύω* (*poreuō*) = to make to go; *πορεύομαι* (*poreuomai*) = to traverse, from the habit of the plant to send out long shoots.]

I. *Bot.:* A genus of Convolvulaceæ. Three species from the East are cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.

2. *Paleobot.:* Three species occur in the Middle Eocene. (*Etheridge.*)

*** por-ayll,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Poor.

"The *porayll* and needy people drewe vnto hym."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i. (an. 1550).

por′-bēa-gle, prō′-bēa-gle, *s.* [Lit. = hog-beagle, from Fr. *porc* = hog, pig, and Eng. *beagle.*]

Ichthy.: Lamna cornubica, the Beaumaris-shark (q.v.).

"The *porbeagle* is so common with us as to be called 'the Beaumaris shark.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1883.

por′-căl, *s.* [Sp.] A large plum grown in Spain.

por′-cāt-ĕd, por′-cate, *a.* [Lat. *porca* = a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

pör′-çĕ-lain (1), *** por-cel-lan, * por-ce-lane,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *porcelaine* (O. Fr. *pourcelaine*), from Ital. *porcellana* = (1) the Venus shell, (2) the nacre of the shell, (3) porcelain, from the curved shape of the upper surface of the shell, which was thought to resemble the raised back of a hog, from *porcella* = a little pig, dimin. from *porco*; Lat. *porcus* = a pig.]

A. *As substantive:*

Art: A fictile material intermediate between glass and pottery, being formed of two substances, fusible and infusible, the latter enabling it to withstand the heat necessary to vitrify the former, thus producing its peculiar semi-translucency. The infusible material is alumina, called kaolin; the fusible substance is felspar, and is called pe-tun-tse, both Chinese terms. There are two kinds, hard and soft (*pâte dure* and *pâte tendre*); the hard body has more alumina and less silex and lime. Oriental porcelain is of two kinds, ancient and modern; the latter class includes imitations and reproductions. The manufacture began in China between 185 B.C. and 87 A.D., and reached its perfection during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). The rarest Chinese wares are of the Tsin dynasty (265–419 A.D.), the Soui (581–618), and the Thang (618–907)—forms virtually extinct except as copies. The Tcheou porcelain (954–959) is so valued that fragments are worn as personal ornaments. Ware of the Song dynasty (960–1279) is also highly prized. Porcelain came by trade into Persia and Egypt, and was known in Syria in the twelfth century. Marco Polo in the thirteenth century described the Chinese method of manufacture from personal observation. First imported into Europe by the Portuguese in 1520. In Japan the porcelain manufacture began before 27 B.C., with a whiter body and more brilliant glaze than that of the Chinese. It is doubtful if it was ever made in Persia. In Europe, Bottcher, a Saxon chemist, found kaolin while seeking the philosopher's stone; and Augustus II., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, established and placed under his control the famous Meissen factory at the castle of Albrechtsburg in 1710; forty years later 700 men were employed. In Vienna, Stölzel, who escaped from Meissen in 1720, began the Austrian factory, which in 1785 employed 500 men; another was established in Berlin by Frederick the Great. During the eighteenth century, works were begun in Russia, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy. In France, soft porcelain was made at St. Cloud in 1695. Comte de Brancas-Lauraguan, in 1758, found kaolin near Alençon, and porcelain was made at St. Yrieux, near Limoges. The Sèvres manufactory was first established at Vincennes in 1740, and moved to Sèvres in 1756. In France, the manufacture of soft porcelain extends from 1695 to 1770, after which date the hard body of Sèvres takes its place. In England, William Cookworthy, a chemist of Plymouth, found kaolin at Tregonning, near Helstone, in Cornwall, and his patent of 1768 was worked at Plymouth for two or three years, when the works were removed to Bristol. At Chelsea

and Bow soft porcelain had been made. These two were transferred to Derby in 1770 and 1776. Bristol had a soft body works in 1753: its best period was from 1774 to 1778. Worcester porcelain dates from 1751: its best period ended with 1783. Porcelain equal in quality and finish to that of Europe is now made in several cities of the United States, particularly in Trenton, N. J., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or composed of porcelain.

porcelain-clay, *s.* [KAOLIN.]

porcelain-crab, *s.* [PORCELLANA, 1.]

porcelain-earth, *s.* [KAOLIN.]

porcelain-jasper, *s.*

Min.: A slaty clay which has been altered by contact with an igneous dyke. Found in the Coal-measures of various countries.

porcelain-paper, *s.* A kind of French glazed, fancy paper, figured, painted, or gilt.

porcelain-printing, *s.* The transferring of an impression of an engraving to porcelain in the biscuit or the glazed condition.

porcelain-spar, *s.*

Min.: An altered form of EKEBERGITE (q.v.).

*** pŏr'-ce-lain** (2), *s.* [PURSLANE.]

pŏr-çĕl-āin'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *porcelain* (1); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *porzellanit.*]

Min.: The same as PORCELAIN-SPAR (q.v.).

pŏr'-çel-ain-ized, *a.* [Eng. *porcelain* (1); *-ized.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Baked like potter's clay.

† 2. *Petrol.:* Altered, probably by heat, so as to resemble porcelain. Used of some metamorphic rocks.

pŏr-çĕl-lā'-nạ, *s.* [PORCELAIN.]

Zoology:

1. Porcelain-crab: a genus of Crustacea, typical of the family Porcellanidæ (q.v.). Small smooth crabs, of which two are British, *Porcellana platycheles*, the Hairy, and *P. longicornis*, the Minute, Porcelain crab.

2. A genus of Foraminifera.

pŏr-çĕl-la-nā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Ital. *porcellan(a)*=porcelain; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] The same as PORCELLANEOUS (q.v.).

pŏr'-çĕl-lāne, *a.* [Ital. *porcellana* = porcelain.] Porcellaneous.

pŏr-çĕl-lā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. **porcellan* = *porcelain* (1); *-eous.*] The same as PORCELLANOUS (q.v.).

pŏr-çĕl-lăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porcellān(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Porcelain-crabs, so named from their porcelain-like smoothness; a family of small crabs, sub-order Anomura. Antennæ very long; the anterior feet converted into powerful nippers; rudimentary tail bent under the body, furnished with a small fan-like fin.

pŏr-çĕl'-la-noŭs, pŏr'-çĕl'-ạ-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. **porcellan* = *porcelain* (1); *-ous.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the texture or nature of porcelain.

porcellanous-foraminifera, *s. pl.* [FORAMINIFERA, PERFORATA.]

porcellanous-shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Gasteropodous shells, consisting of three layers, each of which is made up of very many plates, like cards placed upon edge. Examples, Cypræa, Cassis, Ampullaria, Conus, &c. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

pŏr-çĕl'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *porcellus* = a little pig (?).]

Palæont.: A genus of Nucleobranchiate Molluscs, family Firolidæ, with twelve or fourteen species, from the Devonian to the Trias of Britain and Belgium.

pŏr-çĕl'-lĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a woodlouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Oniscidæ, resembling Oniscus, but having the lateral antennæ seven-jointed.

pŏr-çĕl-lō'-phīte, *s.* [Eng. *porcelain* (1), and *ophite.*]

Min.: A soft kind of Serpentine (q.v.) found in Sweden. From its resemblance to meerschaum it sometimes bears that name.

pŏrçh, * **porche,** *s.* [Fr. *porche*, from Lat. *porticum*, accus. of *porticus* = a gallery, a porch, from *porta* = a gate, a door; Sp. & Ital. *portico.*]

I. A covered entrance to a building; a covered approach or vestibule to a door-way. When a row of columns is added it becomes a portico (q.v.). In some old churches the porches are of two stories, the upper being termed a parvis (q.v.).

"Nothing now remains standing but the beautiful *porch* at the Earl of Pembroke's."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* 2. A covered walk, a portico.

"Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

¶ *The Porch:* The School of the Stoics, so called because Zeno, the philosopher and founder of the sect, gave his lectures in the Athenian picture-gallery, called the *stoa poikilē*, or painted porch.

"The successors of Socrates formed societies which lasted several centuries: the Academy, the *Porch*, the Garden."—*Seeley: Ecce Homo.*

porch-post support, *s.* A casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch, to prevent decay of the two at that point.

pŏr'-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus* = a pig.] [PORK.]

1. Of or pertaining to swine.

2. Resembling a pig; hog-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, *porcine*."—*Gauden: Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, p. 236.

pŏr'-cu-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *porculus*, dimin. from *porcus* = a swine.]

Zool.: A genus of Suidæ, with one species *Porcula salvania*, the Pigmy Hog (q.v.). Dental formula, I. $\frac{6}{3}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, M. $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$. Canines small, straight, scarcely cutting, not ordinarily exserted; the fourth toe on all the feet small and unequal, tail very short. In these particulars it approaches the Peccary. (*Jerdon.*)

por'-cu-pīne, *poork-poynt, *per-poynt, *porke-pyn, *por-poynte, *por-pyn, *pork-pen, *por-pentine, *por-pint, *porke-spick, *s.* [O. Fr. *porcespin* = the pig with spines, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*) = a pig; O. Fr. *espin, espine* (Fr. *épine*; Lat. *spina*) = a spine; Sp. *puerco espin*); Port. *porco espinho*; Ital. *porco spinoso*: cf. Fr. *porc épic* = the pig with spikes; Ger. *stachelschwein* = thorn-swine; Sw. *pinsvin*; Dan. *pindsvin* = pin-swine.]

1. *Zool.:* The popular name for any individual of the genus Hystrix or the family Hystricidæ (divided into two groups, Hystricina and Synetherina, or two sub-families, Hystricinæ and Sphingurinæ, the first group or sub-family containing the Old World, or True, Porcupines, and the second those peculiar to the New). The Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) may be taken as a type of the True Porcupine. It occurs in the south of Europe, and the north and west of Africa, is about twenty-eight inches long, exclusive of the tail, about four inches. It is somewhat heavily built, with obtuse head and short limbs. The head, fore quarters, and under surface are clothed with short spines intermixed with hairs, crest on head and neck, hind quarters covered with long sharp spines, ringed with black and white, and erectile at will. They are but loosely attached to the skin and readily fall out, a circumstance which probably gave rise to the belief that the animal was able to project them at an enemy. It is a purely vegetable feeder, and lives in holes in the rocks, and burrows in the ground. The Porcupines of America comprise two well-marked forms, the Urson (*Erethizon dorsatus*) of the United States, and the prehensile-tailed Tree Porcupine (*Cercobates*) of South America. They are often classified as a different family. [SYNETHERINA, TRICHYS, TREE-PORCUPINE.]

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Chætaria hystrix*; (2) *Hordeum hystrix.*

3. *Fibre:* A heckling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn.

porcupine ant-eater, *s.* [ECHIDNA.]

porcupine-crab, *s.*

Zool.: *Lithodes hystrix*, a native of Japan. The carapace is triangular, and, like the limbs, thickly covered with spines. It is dull and sluggish in its movements.

porcupine-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Diodon hystrix*, so called from being covered with spines. Found in the tropical seas.

porcupine-like rodents, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Hystricomorpha, a section of Rodentia Simplicidentata, with six families: Octodontidæ, Hystricidæ, Chinchillidæ, Dasyproctidæ, Dinomyidæ, and Caviidæ.

porcupine sea-mouse, *s.* [APHRODITA.]

porcupine-wood, *s.* The outer portion of the trunk of the cocoa-nut palm, a hard durable wood, which, when cut horizontally, shows beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine quills.

*** por'-cu-pīne,** *v.t.* [PORCUPINE, *s.*] To cause to stand up like the quills of a porcupine.

"Whose frightful presence *porcupined* each hair."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, p. 50.

pŏr'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [PORK.]

Zool.: A synonym of Babyroussa (q.v.).

pöre, * **poore,** *s.* [Fr. *pore*, from Lat. *porum*, accus of *porus* = a pore, from Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a passage, a pore; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poro.*]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Minute holes in the skin required for perspiration.

"The sweate came gushing out of every *pore*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xi.

2. *Botany:*

(1) An aperture in anything; spec. the cuticle of a plant, through which transpiration takes place. [STOMATES.]

(2) (*Pl.*): Tubes containing the organs of reproduction, constituting appendages to the pileus of Fungals.

3. *Physics* (*Pl.*): Interstices between the molecules of a body. They are of two kinds: physical pores, where the interstices are so small that the surrounding molecules remain within the sphere of each other's attracting or repelling forces; and sensible pores, constituting actual cavities across which the molecular forces cannot act. (*Ganot.*)

4. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The smaller of the two kinds of holes in the tissue of sponges. Called also Inhalant apertures.

pore-capsule, *s.*

Bot.: A capsule which dehisces by pores at or near its apex.

pöre (1), * **por-en, *pure,** *v.i.* [Sw. dial. *pora, pura, para* = to work steadily.] To look steadily and with continued attention and application; to read, examine, or study patiently, steadily, and persistently. Applied to patient and steady study of a book, or anything written or engraved, and followed by *on, upon*, or *over* (now generally only by the last of these.)

"The exalted prize demands an upward look,
Not to be found by *poring on* a book."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 384.

*** pöre** (2), *v.t.* [POUR, *v.*]

*** pöre'-blĭnd,** *a.* [PURBLIND.]

*** por-en,** *v.t.* [PORE (1), *v.*]

pör'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pore* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who pores or studies steadily and patiently.

*** por-et, * por-rect,** *s.* [Lat. *porrum.*] A young onion.

pōre'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pore*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Tremandraceæ.

por'-geĕ, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A coarse kiud of Indian silk.

por'-gy, pŏg'-gy, pâu'-gie, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

Ichthy.: *Pagrus argyrops*, an important food-fish from the coasts of the United States. It attains a length of eighteen inches and a weight of about four pounds.

pŏr-ĭch'-thys, *s.* [First element doubtful; second Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Batrachidæ, with two species, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central and South America.

† **pŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *porus* = a passage, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. The Foraminifera.
2. The Sponges.

pŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-ąn, *s.* [Porifera.] Any individual member of the order Porifera.

pŏr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *porus* = a pore, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *poriforme.*]

* *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* Resembling, or of the form of, a pore.

pŏr'-īme, *s.* [Gr. πορίμος (*porimos*) = practicable, from πόρος (*poros*) = a ford, a passage.]

Geom.: A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost an axiom or self-evident.

pŏr'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pory, or full of pores.

"The *piriness* of the bone below."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

‡ **pŏr'-ĭşm,** * **por-risme,** *s.* [Gr. πόρισμα (*porisma*) = anything procured or supplied, something deduced from a previous demonstration; πορίζω (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply; πόρος (*poros*) = a passage; Fr. *porisme.*]

Geometry:

1. A corollary.

2. A name given by the ancient geometers to a class of propositions having for their object to find the conditions that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. It partakes of the nature both of a problem and of a theorem, without being exactly either.

"Geometricians, when they have shewed their proposicions, been wonte to bringen in thinges that they clepen *porismes.*"—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

pŏr-ĭş-măt'-ĭc, pŏr-ĭş-măt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. πόρισμα (*porisma*), genit. πορίσματος (*porismatos*) = porism (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a porism; poristic.

pŏr-ĭs'-tĭc, pŏr-ĭs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *poristique;* Gr. πορισ-τικός (*poristikos*), from πορίζω (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply.] [Porism.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a porism.

pŏr'-īte, *s.* [Porites.] Any individual of the genus Porites, or the family Poritidæ.

pŏr-ī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *porus;* suff. *-ites.*] [Pore (1).]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Poritidæ. Animals urceolate, with twelve very short tentacles; polypidom porous and echinated. The species take part in the formation of coral reefs, at a less depth than the Astræidæ and at the same depth as Meandrina. Darwin describes the margin of a coral island as largely formed of masses of Porites irregularly rounded, from four to eight feet broad, and separated by crooked channels about six feet deep. As it extends it spreads laterally, so that many of the masses terminate upwards in broad flat summits when the coral is dead.

2. *Palæont.:* One species in the Middle Eocene.

pŏr-ĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Madreporaria Perforata, from shallow water in the tropics. The wall and the septa are reticulate and porous. Most of the species are reef-builders. Subfamilies, Poritinæ and Montiporinæ.

pŏr-ĭ-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Poritidæ.]

pŏrk, * **porke,** *s.* [Fr. *porc* = a pig, a hog, pork, from Lat. *porcum,* accus. of *porcus* = a pig; cogn. with Wel. *porch;* Ir. *orc;* A.S. *feark* = a pig; Eng. *farrow;* O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *porco;* Sp. *puerco.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A pig, a hog. (*Colgrave.*)

2. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

"Good Mussulman, abstain from *pork.*"
Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.

* II. *Fig.:* A stupid, obstinate, and ignorant person; a hog; a pig-headed fellow.

"I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork.*"—*Milton: Colasterion.*

pork-butcher, *s.* One who kills pigs or deals in pork.

pork-chop, *s.* A chop or slice from the rib of a pig.

pork-eater, *s.* One who eats swine's flesh; hence, a Christian, as distinguished from a Jew.

"This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs: if we grow all to be *pork-eaters,* we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

pork-measle, *s.* [Measles, 2. (1).]

pork-pie, *s.* A pie made of minced pork and pastry.

pork-sausage, *s.* A sausage made of minced pork, with seasoning and flavouring ingredients.

pork tape-worm, *s.* [Cysticercus, Tænia.]

* **pork-e-pyn,** *s.* [Porcupine.]

pörk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pork; -er.*] A pig, a hog; specif., a pig or hog fed for pork.

"The uproarious cackling that greeted every squeak from the *porkers.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* **pörk'-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porquet.*] A young hog or pig; a pig.

"A *porket* and a lamb that never suffered shears."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 257.

* **pörk-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *pork;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young pig.

"If rattling or swelling get once to the throat,
Thou lovest thy *porkling,* a crown to a groat."
Tusser: Husbandry; October.

* **pork-pen,** * **pork-point,** *s.* [Porcupine.]

por-lī'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Named after Andrew de Porlier, a Spanish patron of Botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Zygophylleæ. The foliage is very detersive, and is sometimes used in the West Indies to scrub floors.

por-nŏ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pornograph(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to pornography; loose, lascivious.

"A perfect Golconda of *pornographic* writing."—*World*, Oct. 25, 1883.

* **por-nŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Gr. πόρνη (*pornē*) = a harlot, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Licentious painting, such as the pictures used to ornament the walls of the temples of Bacchus; specimens exist at Pompeii.

2. A description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as matter of public hygiene.

3. Licentious literature.

pör'-ō-dīne, pör'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. πωρώδης (*pōrōdēs*) = tufa-like; suff. *-ine, -ite.*]

Petrol.: A name originally given by Haüy to certain fragmental rocks, which were cemented together by opal-silica, and bearing a close resemblance to tufa. Wadsworth has applied this term to some meteorites presenting a fragmental structure, which have been subsequently much altered.

pŏr-ō-phyl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porophyll(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ (q.v.).

pŏr-ō-phyl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a pore, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Porophylleæ (q.v.). South American shrubs or under shrubs.

pŏr-ō'-są, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *porosus* = full of pores, from *porus* = a pore.] [Perforata.]

pŏr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *porosité;* Ital. *porosità.*]

1. The quality or state of being porous or of having pores; porousness; specif., that property of matter in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but are separated by pores or intervals; the opposite to density.

* 2. A pore.

"The nerves with their invisible *porosities.*"—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

pör-ŏt'-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. πῶρος (*pōros*) = a callus.]

Med.: A medicine capable, or supposed to be capable, of assisting in the formation of a callus.

pör'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *poreux;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *poroso.*] Having pores or interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids. [Pitted.]

"They are all built of a *porous* stone."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. iii.

pör'-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *porous; -ly.*] In a porous manner.

pör'-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *porous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being porous; porosity.

"The *porousness* of its body, rendering it diaphanous."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. ii.

* 2. A porous part; a pore.

"They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

* **por-paise,** *s.* [Porpoise.]

* **por-pen-tine,** *s.* [Porcupine.]

* **por-pesse,** * **por-peys,** *s.* [Porpoise.]

por'-pĕz-ite, *s.* [After Porpez, Brazil where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of native gold (q.v.), containing from five to nearly ten per cent. of palladium.

* **por-phu-rie,** *s.* [Porphyry.]

por'-phў-rą, *s.* [Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = the purple fish.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervaceæ, tribe or family Halymedidæ (*Lindley*) of the order Ulvaceæ (*Berkeley*). The purple or red froud is expanded, membranous, shortly-stalked; fructification consisting of scattered sori with oval spores, of tetraspores, and of antheridia. *Porphyra vulgaris* and *P. laciniata* furnish Laver (q.v.).

por-phў-rā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *porphyr(y); -aceous.*] Resembling, or consisting of, porphyry; porphyritic.

* **por-phyre,** *s.* [Porphyry.]

por-phўr'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. πορφύρεος (*porphureos*) = the purple fish.] Brown-red; brown mixed with red.

por'-phў-rĭc, *a.* [Gr. πόρφυρος (*porphuros*) = purple; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

porphyric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_4N_2O_7$. Produced from euxanthone by the action of cold nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·31. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline powder, which forms a blood-red colour with carbonate of ammonia (hence its name), and is slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more easily in boiling alcohol. Its salts explode when heated.

por'-phў-rĭne, *s.* [Gr. πόρφυρος (*porphuros*) = purple; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A base obtained by Hesse from a peculiar Australian bark. It is soluble in water and alcohol, from which it partly crystallizes in thin, white prisms, and melts at 82°. Its sulphate and chloride, like those of quinine, exhibit a deep blue fluorescence when slightly acidulated. With concentrated nitric acid, it produces a characteristic red colour.

por-phўr'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πορφυρίων (*porphurion*) = an undetermined species of the modern genus. (Cf. *Plin. H. N.*, x. 46, 49.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Rallidæ, sub-family Gallinæ, with fourteen species, chiefly Oriental and Australian, but occurring in South America, in Africa, and in the south of Europe. Bill short, strong, high; the base dilated into a flat plate; culmen arched; nostrils large, basal covered by a membrane, naked; feet very large, toes without lateral membrane, claws large and slightly curved. In habits they resemble the Water-hen, but are larger and more stately birds; bill and legs red, general plumage metallic blue.

* **por-phy-rit,** *s.* [Porphyry.]

por'-phў-rīte, por'-phў-rўte, *s.* [Eng. *porphyr(y),* and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name used by some petrologists for the porphyritic orthoclase rocks which are free from quartz. Some, however, include varieties in which the orthoclase constituent is more or less replaced by oligoclase. Many porphyritic dolerites have been also included under this name. By the presence of hornblende it often approaches the composition of a syenite (q.v.), with which it is frequently associated.

por-phў-rĭt'-ĭc, * **por-phў-rĭt-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *porphyritique.*] Resembling porphyry; consisting of porphyry; containing porphyry.

"*Porphyritic* cliffs rise on every side."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August 1877, p. 455.

por-phy-ri-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *porphyriz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act of porphyrizing; the state of being porphyrized.

2. A mode of grinding substances by a muller upon a slab. Porphyry, from its extreme hardness, is eminently suitable, and has given its name to the process.

por'-phy-rīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *porphyr(y); -ize.*] To make to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in composition.

por'-phy-rō-ġēne, *s.* [See def.] The same as PORPHYROGENITUS (q.v.). (*Poe: Haunted Palace.*)

por-phy-rō-ġĕn'-ĕt-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *porphyry*, and Gr. γεννητικός (*gennētikos*) = having the power to produce.] Producing or generating porphyry.

por-phy-rō-ġĕn'-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [PORPHYROGENITUS.] The principle of succession in royal families, and especially among the Eastern Roman emperors, by virtue of which a younger son, if born "in the purple," that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son born previous to such succession.

por-phy-rō-ġĕn'-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *porphyra* = purple, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to bear, as a child.] A son born "in the purple," that is, after his father's succession to the throne. [PORPHYROGENITISM.]

pŏr'-phy-rŏid, *s.* [Eng. *porphyr(y)*; suff. *-oid*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyroïde.*]

Petrol.: A felsitic rock which, from the presence of a micaceous mineral in more or less parallel bands giving it a foliated aspect, appears to be intermediate between the porphyritic felsites and the gneissic rocks.

por-phy-rŏph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = a purple dye, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A genus of Coccidæ. *Porphyrophora polonica*, found in Germany and Poland, where it lives on the roots of a Scleranthus, yields a red dye which has long been known.

por-phy-rŏx'-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. πόρφυρος (*porphoros*) = purple; Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A neutral substance said by Merck to exist in Smyrna opium. (*Watts.*)

por'-phy-rў, *s.* [Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = purple; Lat. *porphyrites*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyre*; Ital. *porfido.*]

Petrol.: A term originally applied to a rock having a purple-coloured base, with enclosed individual crystals of a felspar. It is still used by some petrologists as a generic name for all rocks consisting of a felsitic base, with felspar crystals. Rocks of varied mineralogical composition, origin, and of various colours, having however been included under this name, English and most American petrologists use it in its adjectival form only. Thus, any rock in which crystals of felspar are individually developed, irrespective of the mineralogical composition of the whole, is said to be porphyritic.

porphyry-schist, *s.* [PHONOLITE.]

porphyry-shell, *s.* The genus Murex (q.v.), and specially any species yielding a purple dye.

porphyry-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: A tuff consisting of felsitic substance having an earthy to compact texture, enclosing fragments and crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, with, occasionally, plant remains.

*** por-pice,** *s.* [PORPOISE.]

por-pĭ'-ţą, *s.* [From Gr. πόρπη (*porpē*) = a buckle-pin.]

Zool.: A genus of Physophoridæ, akin to the Portuguese Man-of-war (q.v.). The disc is surrounded by a beautiful fringe of tentacles. Some are bright-tinted. One species occurs in the Mediterranean.

por'-pŏise, * por-paise, * por-pes, * por-pessc, * por-pcys, * por-pice, * porc-piscc, * por-posc, * por-puis, * por-pus, *s.* [O. Fr. *porpeis, porpeys* = swine-fish, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*) = a pig, and Lat. *piscis* = a fish. Cf. Ger. *meerschwein*; Dan. & Norw. *marsvin*; Sw. *marsvin* = sea-swine; Fr. *marsouin.*]

Zool.: Phocæna communis, and any species of the genus; loosely applied by sailors to any of the smaller cetaceans. The common porpoise, when full-grown, attains a length of about five feet. The head is rounded in front, and the snout is not produced into a beak. The external surface is shining and hairless, dark gray or black on the upper parts, under pure white. It is gregarious in habit, and is often seen in small herds, frequenting the coasts rather than the open seas. It often ascends rivers, and has been met with in the Thames, near Richmond, and in the Seine, at Neuilly. It is found on the coasts of Scandinavia, and ranges as far north as Baffin's Bay and as far west as the coast of the United States. Southwards its range is limited, and it is unknown in the Mediterranean. It feeds on fish, and was formerly esteemed as an article of food. Its only commercial value now is derived from the oil obtained from its blubber. Its skin is sometimes used for leather and boot-laces, but "porpoise-hides" are ordinarily obtained from *Delphinapterus leucas*, the Beluga, or White Whale.

porpoise-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The oil obtained by heating the belly-blubber of the porpoise. Sp. gr. ·937 at 16°. It consists of a glyceride of oleic, palmitic, and valeric acids, has a pale yellow colour, and forms a stable solution with one part of alcohol of ·821.

por-pō-rī'-nō, *s.* [Ital.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was employed instead of gold by mediæval artists, when they wished to economise.

*** por-puis, * por-pus,** *s.* [PORPOISE.]

*** pŏr-rā'-ceoŭs** (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *porraceus*, from *porrum* = a leek; Fr. *porrace.*] Resembling a leek in colour; greenish.

"If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

*** por-ray,** *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

pŏr-rĕct', *a.* [Lat. *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.]

Bot. & Zool.: Extended forward in a horizontal direction.

† pŏr-rĕct', *v.t.* [PORRECT, *a.*]

Law: To produce for examination or taxation, as when a proctor *porrects* a bill of costs.

*** pŏr-rĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *porrectio*, from *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.] The act of stretching or reaching forth.

*** por-ree,** *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

pŏr'-rĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *porrette*, dimin. from Lat. *porrum* = a leek; Ital. *porretta.*] A small leek; a scallion.

por'-rĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given to an acicular mineral, found in cellular basalt on the Rhine, now shown to be pyroxene.

pŏr'-rĭdġe, * por-redge, * porte, * por-ray, * por-ree, * pur-ee, * pur-re, *s.* [O. Fr. *porée, porrée* = pot-herbs . . . pottage, from Low Lat. *porrata* = broth made with leeks, from Lat. *porrum* = a leek. The suff. *-idge* (= *age*) is due to confusion with *pottage* (q.v.); Ital. *porrata* = leek-soup.]

1. A kind of dish made by boiling vegetables in water with or without meat; broth, pottage, soup.

"They want their *porridge*, and their fat bull beeves." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

2. A food made by slowly stirring oatmeal or similar substance in water or milk while boiling, till it forms a thickened mass. It is generally eaten with milk, sugar or molasses, or stewed fruit.

*3. A compound; an olio.

"Mixed up with a sort of *porridge* of various political opinions and reflections."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

porridge-ice, *s.* Broken ice forming a thick mass in the sea.

"The water was full of *porridge-ice*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1880, p. 331.

porridge-pot, *s.* A pot in which porridge is cooked.

pŏr-rī'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = scurf, dandriff.]

Pathol.: An old genus of skin diseases. *Porrigo larvalis* is the same as Impetigo (q.v.), *P. scutulata* is *Tinea tonsurans*, and *P. favosa*, *Tinea favosa.*

pŏr'-rĭn-ġĕr, *s.* [From *porridge*, with suff. *-er*, and inserted *n*, as in messenger, passenger, &c.]

1. A porridge-dish; a small vessel of tin or earthenware, out of which children eat their food.

"[He] breakfasted on a *porringer* of the hospital broth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*2. A cap or head-dress resembling a porringer in shape.

"Her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head."—*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

pŏrt (1), *s.* [A.S. *port*, from Lat. *portus* = a harbour. The A.S. word was in early use, as seen in many place-names in England, *e.g.*, *Portsmouth*, *Porchester* (= *Portchester*), *Bridport*, &c. It is one of the few words (found only in names of places: as, *chester* = Lat. *castra* = a camp) which were adopted from the Romans at their first invasion.]

1. A harbour, natural or artificial; a haven; a sheltered inlet, cove, bay, or recess, into which vessels can enter, and in which they can lie in safety from storms.

"Not otherwise your ships, and every friend
Already hold the *port*, or with swift sails descend."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 553.

2. *Law:* A place appointed for the passage of travellers and merchandise into or out of the kingdom; a place frequented by vessels for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo, and provided with the apparatus necessary to enable them to do so.

"The King has the prerogative of appointing *ports* and havens, or such places only for persons and merchandise to pass into and out of the realm, as he in his wisdom sees proper."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 7.

3. The curve in the mouth-piece of some bridle-bits.

¶ (1) *Close port:* A port situated up a river, as distinguished from an *out-port.*

(2) *Free-port:*

(*a*) [FREE-PORT].

(*b*) A term used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.

(3) *Port of entry:* A port having a custom-house for the entry of goods.

port-admiral, *s.*

Naval: The Admiral commanding at a naval port.

port-bar (1), *s.*

1. An accumulated shoal or bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.

2. A boom formed of large trees or spars lashed together, and moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance or egress.

port-bit, *s.*

Harness: A general name for all bits having a port mouth-piece.

port-charges, port-dues, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The tolls or charges payable on a ship or its cargo in harbour, as wharfage, &c.

port-dues, *s. pl.* [PORT-CHARGES.]

Port Jackson, *s.*

Geog.: An Australian harbour, having Sydney on its southern shore.

Port Jackson Shark: [CESTRACION].

*** port-man,** *s.* An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town or of a cinque port.

*** port-mote,** *s.* A local court held in a port-town.

"These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the Crown; since to each of them a Court of *portmote* is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

Port-Royalist, *s.*

Hist. (Pl.): A name given to the Jansenists (q.v.), from the fact that many distinguished men of that party took up their abode in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, after the nuns had moved to Port Royal de Paris.

port-town, *s.* A town having, or being situated near, a port.

pŏrt (2), * porte, *s.* [Fr. *port*, from *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry; Ital. *porto*; Sp. *porte.*]

1. Carriage, mien, demeanour, bearing, air; manner of walk or movement; deportment.

"Her face was handsome, her *port* majestic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **2.** State; splendid or stately manner of living.

"Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

* **3.** A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright.

* **port-cannon,** *s.* An ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops.

port-crayon, *s.* A pencil-case; a handle with contracting jaws to grasp a crayon.

* **port-pane,** *s.* [PORTPANE.]

port-rule, *s.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

pört (3), *s.* [Gael.] A martial piece of music adapted to the bag-pipes.

"The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 14.

pört (4), *s.* [An abbreviation of Oporto, a town in Portugal, whence it is shipped; Port. *oporto* = the port.] [PORT (1), *s.*]

Comm.: A species of red wine, produced chiefly in the mountainous districts of Portugal, and shipped from Oporto. After the juice has been pressed from the grape, and fermentation fairly started, a certain quantity of spirit is added to impede the process, so as to retain in the liquid some of the saccharine matter, as well as the flavour of the grape. A good port-wine should possess body and aroma, a full and rich colour, moderate fruitiness, and be neither too sweet nor too rough. The proportion of proof-spirit varies from 26 to 36 per cent. It is frequently adulterated, both before it reaches this country and after its arrival here, sometimes by the addition of inferior wines or elderberry juice, at other times by diluting with water, adding a cheap spirit, and restoring the colour by means of logwood or some other dye. A little powdered catechu is also occasionally added to produce a rough and astringent flavour and to ensure a fine crust.

port-wine, *s.* The same as PORT (4), *s.*

pört (5), *s.* [Fr. *porte* = a gate, a port; Lat. *porta*, from the same root as Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a ford, a way; A.S. *porte*; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *porta*; Sp. *puerta*.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* **A gate, an entrance, a passage.**

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shipbuild.:* A framed opening in a ship's side through which a gun is fired, a hawser passed out, or cargo passed in or out. They are known by various names, as cargo-port, gun-port, &c., and the most important will be found under the first element of the compounds.

"Her *ports* on the starboard side being smashed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. *Steam-eng. & Hydr.:* A steam opening.

port-bar (2), *s.*

Naut.: A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale.

port-electric, *a.* Carrying by electricity.

port-flange, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A batten above the port to keep drip from entering.

PORT-HOLES.

port-hole, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* An embrasure in a ship's side.

"Scattering death on every side from her hundred and four *port-holes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Steam:* [PORT (5), *s.*, II. 2].

Port-hole closer: A shutter to close a submarine port.

port-hook, *s.*

Naut.: One of the hooks in the side of a ship, to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

port-lanyard, port-rope, *s.*

Naut: The lanyard or rope employed to draw up a port-lid (q.v.).

port-lid, *s.*

Naut.: A shutter for closing a port-hole in stormy weather.

port-lifter, *s.*

Naut.: A contrivance for raising or lowering the heavy ports of ships.

port-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle to trice the lid of a lower-deck port.

port-riggle, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood nailed over a port to carry off the water.

port-rope, *s.* [PORT-LANYARD.]

port-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A waste sail extended between the ballast-port and ballast-lighter.

* **port-sale,** *s.* A public sale or auction of goods to the highest bidder.

"So when they had haled him to the shore, they declared they were pyrats, and offered to make *port-sale* of the men and goods."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 117.

port-sash, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A half-port fitted with sash, to light a cabin.

port-sill, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A short timber lining the port in a ship. Known as upper, side, and lower port-sills.

port-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: The purchase for hauling up the lower deck ports.

pört, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing towards the bows. It was formerly called larboard, the name being changed because of possible accidents owing to the similarity of the words *larboard* and *starboard*.

B. *As adj.:* Towards the port; on the port or left side.

"There is a whale on our *port* beam."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 16, 1885.

port-side, *s.* [PORT, A.]

pört (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *porter*, from Lat. *porto* = to carry.] [PORT (2), *s.*]

* **1.** To carry, to convey, to transport.

"They are easily *ported* by boat into other shires."—*Fuller: Worthies; Shropshire.*

2. To carry in a military fashion; to carry, as a rifle, in a slanting direction upwards towards the left, and across the body in front: as, To *port* arms.

pört (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [PORT, *s.* & *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To turn or put, as a helm, to the port or left of a ship.

"She could in no wise *port* her helm."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 448.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn or put the helm to the port or left.

pört-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *portable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being portable; capability of being carried; fitness for carriage; portableness.

pört'-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis*, from *porto* = to carry; Fr. *portable;* Ital. *portabile.*]

1. Capable of being carried in the hand or about the person; easily carried or conveyed from place to place; not too bulky or heavy for carriage.

"There are *portable* boats, and made of leather."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **2.** Capable of being borne or endured; endurable, sufferable, bearable.

"How light and *portable* my pains seem now."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

* **3.** Capable of, or fit for, carrying or transporting.

"The Thames or any other *portable* river."—*J. Taylor: Penniless Pilgrimage.*

portable-railway, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A railway so constructed as to be taken apart for transportation and relaid.

pört'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *portable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being portable; portability.

* **pört'-age (age** as **ĭj)** (1), *s.* [PORT (5), *s.*] An entrance, a passage, a port-hole.

"Let it pry through the *portage* of the head."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

pört'-age (age as **ĭj)** (2), *s.* [Fr., from *porter* = to carry.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting; porterage.

"For the rest of our route long *portages* would frequently occur."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **2.** The cost or price of carriage.

* **3.** Capacity for carriage; tonnage, burden.

"Of whatsoeuer *portage*, hulk, quantitie, or qualitie they may be."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 271.

4. A break in a line of water-communication, over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake to another, or along the banks of rivers, &c., to avoid waterfalls, rapids, &c.

"The wettest *portage* in the state."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 496

pört'-age (age as **ĭj)** (3), *s.* [PORT (1), *s.*]

1. A sailor's wages when in port.

2. The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

* **pört'-age (age** as **ĭj)**, *v.t.* & *i.* [PORTAGE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To carry, to transport.

"The boats are not being *portaged*, but only the stores."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1884.

B. *Intrans.:* To carry goods, boats, &c., at portages.

"The bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking, and *portaging*."—*Standard*, Nov. 18, 1885.

* **pör'-tą-gūe,** * **pör'-tĕ-gūe,** * **pör-tĭ-gūe,** *s.* [Port.] A Portuguese gold coin, variously estimated at £3 10s. or £4 10s. sterling.

"Ten thousand *portagues*, besides great pearls."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 2.

pört'-ąl, * **pört'-ąll,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *portal*, from Low Lat. *portale* = a porch, a vestibule, from *porta* = a gate; Fr. *portail;* Sp. & Port. *portal.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A door, a gate, an entrance, espec. one of an imposing appearance.

"They [the French] erected a wooden theatre near one of the grand *portals*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. ii.

II. *Architecture:*

1. The lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance to a building.

* **2.** A little square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room.

3. An arch over a door or gateway; the framework of a gate.

4. The entrance façade of a building.

B. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Pertaining to or connected with the *vena portæ*.

portal-circulation, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A subordinate circulation of blood from the stomach and intestines through the liver.

portal-vein, *s.*

Anat.: A vein about three inches long, commencing at the junction of the spleuic and superior mesenteric veins and passing upwards a little to the right to reach the transverse fissure of the liver. (*Quain.*) [PORTAL-CIRCULATION.]

* **por-tal,** *s.* [PORTESSE.]

pör-tą-mĕn'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The carrying of the sound from one note to another, as with the voice or a bowed instrument.

* **pört'-ąnce,** * **port-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *portance*, from *porter* = to carry.] Air, demeanour, bearing, port, deportment.

"The apprehension of his present *portance*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

pört'-ąnt, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *porter* = to carry.]

Her.: The same as PORTATE (q.v.).

* **pört'-ąss,** *s.* [PORTESSE.]

pört'-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *portatus*, pa. par. of *porto* = to carry.]

Her.: Applied to a cross placed bend-wise in an escutcheon, that is, lying as if carried on a person's shoulder.

* **pört'-ą-tĭve,** * **port-a-tife,** *a.* [Fr. *portatif.*] Portable.

"As farforthe and also narowe as may he shewed in so small an instrumente *portatife* aboute."—*Chaucer: Astrolabie.*

portative-force, *s.*
Magnetism: The weight which a magnet can support.

portative-organ, *s.*
Music: A little organ which could be carried about, as opposed to a positive organ which was fixed.

pŏr′-tăx, *s.* [Gr. πόρταξ (*portax*) = a calf.]
Zool.: Nylgau (q.v.); a genus of Tragelaphinæ, with a single species. (*Brooke.*)

* **port-cluse,** *s.* [Portcullis.]

pŏrt-cŭl′-lĭs, * **port-col-ise,** * **port-cul-lise,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porte coleice*, later *porte coulisse*, from *porte* = a gate (Lat. *porta*), and a Low Lat. * *colaticius* = flowing, gliding, from *colatus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to flow, to strain.]

PORTCULLIS.
(*Gateway under Bloody Tower, Tower of London.*)

1. *Fort.:* A strong defensive framework of timber, hung in grooves within the chief gateway of a fortress, or a castle, or an edifice of safety: it resembled the harrow, but was placed vertically, having a row of iron spikes at the bottom, and was let down to stop the passage in case of assault. There were frequently two or more portcullises in the same gateway.

"Close your *portcullis*, charge your basilisks."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, iii. 5.

2. *Her.:* The same as Lattice (q.v.).

portcullis-money, *s.* A name given to money coined in the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the use of the East India Company in their trading in the East. It was so called from the portcullis crowned borne on the reverse, the queen's effigy being on the obverse. The portcullis crown, or piece of eight testers, was equal to a Spanish dollar or piece of eight, or 4s. 6d. English.

* **pŏrt-cŭl′-lĭsed,** *a* [Eng. *portcullis; -ed.*] Armed or furnished with a portcullis; shut up as with a portcullis; barred.

"Within my mouth you have engoal'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

Pörte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *porta* = a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

"The *Porte* now plainly gives it to be understood that it cannot tolerate the present state of things much longer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 12, 1885.

¶ The official title of the chief office of the government of the Ottoman Empire is Babi Ali = the High Gate, from the gate (*bâb*) of the palace, where justice was administered. This was perverted into French *Sublime Porte.*

pörte-, *pref.* [Fr., from *porter* = to carry.] A prefix used to denote that the article to which it is attached is portable. It is frequently employed in compound words relating to surgery, as *porte*-aiguille, *porte*-caustique, *porte*-sonde, &c., the meanings of which are obvious.

porte-crayon, *s.* [Port-crayon.]

porte-feuille, *s.* A portfolio (q.v.).

porte-monnaie, *s.* A small leather pocket-book for holding money, &c.

* **portc-col-isc,** *s.* [Portcullis.]

* **pört′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *port* (5), s.; *-ed.*] Having gates; provided or furnished with gates.

"The Englishmen had their parte onely barred and *ported*."—*Grafton: Henry V.* (an. 7).

pör-tĕnd′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *portendo* = to foretell, from *por-* (= O. Lat. *port-*) = towards, and *tendo* = to stretch forth.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stretch forth; to extend.

"Doom'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *portended* steel."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 68.

¶ The meaning here may be *threatened.*

2. To foreshow or foretoken ominously; to indicate by previous signs; to forebode.

"Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To foreshow or forebode future events.

* **por-tĕn′-sion,** *s.* [Portend.] The act of portending, foreboding, or foretokening.

"The red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, ch. xiv.

por′-tĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *portente*, from Lat. *portentum*, neut. sing. of *portentus*, pa. par. of *portendo* = to portend (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *portento.*] That which portends, forebodes, or foretokens; an omen, especially of ill; a sign, or prodigy, indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

"What *portents*, from what distant region, rise?"
Cowper: On the Ice Islands.

* **por-tĕn′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *portent; -ive.*] Portending, foretokening, portentous, ominous.

"Comets all wink'd at this, nor could I spy
One blazing star hut my *portentive* eye."
Brome: To his Mistress.

por-tĕn′-toŭs, *a.* [O. F. *portenteux*, from Lat. *portentosus*, from *portentum* = a portent (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *portentoso.*]

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen; foretokening, foreboding, ominous.

"I believe they are *portentous* things."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The *portentous* ability, which may justify these bold undertakers."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

pŏr-tĕn′-toŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *portentous; -ly.*] In a portentous manner; ominously, prodigiously, wonderfully.

pört′-ẽr (1), * **port-our,** *s.* [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter* = to carry; Sp. *portador;* Ital. *portatore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A carrier; one who carries burdens, parcels, luggage, &c. for hire.

2. A dark-coloured malt liquor, so called from having been originally the favourite drink of London porters. [Beer.]

"The devils drinking *porter* on the altar."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iv.

* 3. A lever.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:*

(1) A long bar of iron attached in continuation of the axis of a heavy forging, whereby it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above. A cross lever fixed to the porter is the means of rotating the forging beneath the hammer.

(2) A smaller bar from whose end an article is forged, as a knife-blade, for instance.

2. *Law:* An officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justice in eyre.

3. *Weaving:* A weaver's term in Scotland for twenty splits in plain work.

porter-house, *s.* A house at which porter, ale, &c., are retailed; also a chop house.

¶ *Porter-house steak:* A beefsteak cut between the sirloin and the tenderloin, said to have been first introduced in a noted New York porter-house.

pört′-ẽr (2), *s.* [Fr. *portier*, from Lat. *portarius*, from *porta* = a gate.]

1. One who has charge of a gate, door, or other entrance; a gatekeeper, a doorkeeper.

"To this the *porter* openyth."—*Wyclife: Jon* x.

2. One who waits at a door to receive messages; a waiter in a hall.

pört′-ẽr-age (age as ĭj) (1), *s.* [Eng. *porter* (1); *-age.*]

1. The act of carrying; portage.

* 2. The business of a porter or carrier.

3. The money charged or paid for the carriage of goods by a porter.

* **pört′-ẽr-age (age as ĭj) (2),** *s.* [Eng. *porter* (2); *-age.*] The business of a porter or doorkeeper.

* **pört′-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Portress.]

* **pört′-ẽr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *porter* (1); *-ly.*] Like a porter; coarse, vulgar, low: as, *porterly* language.

* **pört′-ĕsse,** * **port-as,** * **port-ass,** * **port-asse,** * **port-es,** * **port-ess,** * **port-oose,** * **poortos,** * **porthos,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *porte-hors*, from *porter* = to carry, and *hors* = abroad, from Lat. *foris* = out of doors, abroad. The Fr. is thus a translation of Lat. *portiforium*, from *porto* = to carry, and *foris.* So called from its being *portable.*] A breviary. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,061.)

pört′-fīre, *s.* [Eng. *port* (2); s., and *fire.*]
Ordn.: A paper case filled with composition. Formerly used for firing guns, mortars, &c., instead of the "friction tubes" since employed for the purpose. There are two kinds, "common" and "slow." The former is about sixteen inches long, and contains a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and powder. It burns at the rate of one inch in a minute. "Slow" portfire is merely paper impregnated with saltpetre, also sixteen inches loug, and burns for two or three hours.

pört-fō′-lĭ-ō, *s.* [Eng. *port* (2), and *folio;* cf. Fr. *portefeuille* = (1) portfolio, (2) the office of a minister of state, from *porter* = to carry, and *feuille* (Lat. *folium*) = a leaf.] [Folio.]

1. *Lit.:* A portable case for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.

"The servant, in his vexation, dashed his *portfolio* on the ground."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Fig.:* The office and duties of a minister of state; the appointment of a minister.

"The President would then request the Premier to keep his *portfolio*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

* **pört′-glāve,** * **pört′-glālve,** *s.* [Fr. *porter* = to carry, and *glaive* = a sword.] A sword-bearer. [Glaive.]

* **pört′-grāve,** * **pört′-grēve,** *s.* [A.S. *port* = a port, and *gerefa* = a reeve or sheriff.] A portreeve (q.v.).

"The rulers of the sayd citezens [were] named *portgrevis*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, vol. ii. (Prol.)

pŏr-thē′-sĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. πόρθησις (*porthēsis*) = the sack of a town.]
Entom.: A genus of Liparidæ (q.v.). *Porthesia auriflua*, the Gold-tail, and *P. chrysorrhœa*, the Brown-tail, are British.

pŏrth′-meŭs, *s.* [Gr. πορθμεύς (*porthmeus*) = a ferryman.]
Ichthy.: A genus erected for the reception of fishes, since discovered to be the young of Chorinemus.

pör′-tĭ-cō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *porticum*, accus. of *porticus* = a porch (q.v.).]
Arch.: A covered walk, supported by columns, and usually vaulted; a piazza or arched walk; a porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns. Porticoes are known as tetrastyle, hexastyle, octostyle, or decastyle, according as they have four, six, eight, or ten columns in front. A *prostyle portico* is one projecting in front of the building; a *portico in antis* is one receding within the building.

PORTICO.
(*The Mansion House.*)

"'Tis folly all—let me no more be told
Of Parian *porticos*, and roofs of gold."
Cowper: The Nativity.

pör′-tĭ-cōed, *a.* [Eng. *portico; -ed.*] Having a portico or porticoes.

pör-tĭ-êre′, *s.* [Fr.] A door-curtain.

* **pör-tĭ-fō′-lĭ-ŭm,** * **por-ty-fo-li-om,** *s.* [Lat. *portiforium.*] A breviary, a portesse. (*Bale: Image*, pt. i.)

* **pör′-tĭ-gūe,** *s.* [Portague.]

* **Pör′-tĭn-gal,** * **Por-tin-gale,** * **Por-tin-gall,** * **Pör′-tụ-gal,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *Portugal.*]

A. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese.

pör′-tĭ-ō (t as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A part, a portion (q.v.).

2. *Anat.:* A portion. Used spec. of the facial nerve, formerly called *portio dura* (the hard portion), and the auditory nerve, termed *portio mollis* (the soft portion).

pŏr'-tion, * por-ci-on, * por-ci-oun, * por-ti-oun, *s.* [Fr. *portion*, from Lat. *portionem*, accus. of *portio* = a share, allied to *pars*, gen. *partis* = a part, and *partior* = to distribute; Sp. *porcion*; Ital. *porzione.*]

1. A part or piece of anything separated from the whole.

"Those great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyss; some in one posture, and some in another."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. A part of anything considered by itself, though not actually separated from the main body.

3. A part assigned; a share; an allotment.

"Why hast thou given me but one lot and one *portion* to inherit, seeing I am a great people?"—*Joshua* xvii. 14.

* 4. Fate; final state. (*Matt.* xxiv. 51.)

5. The part or share of an estate which descends or is given to the heir, and is distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

"Give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me."—*Luke* xv. 12.

6. A wife's fortune, a dowry.

"In the primitive ages, women were married without *portions* from their relations."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

* 7. Hence, property, estate in general.

pŏr'-tion, *v.t.* [Portion, *s.*]

1. To divide; to distribute in portions or shares; to allot.

"The victim *portion'd* and the goblet crown'd."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 424.

2. To endow with a portion or fortune.

"Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 267.

pŏr'-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *portion*; *er.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who portions, divides, or distributes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A minister who, together with others, serves a benefice, and receives only a portion of the profits of the living. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Scots Law:*

(1) A proprietor of a small feu. [Feu, *s.*]

(2) The sub-tenant of a feu; a sub-feuar.

¶ *Heirs portioners:*

Scots Law: Two or more females who succeed jointly to heritable estate in default of heirs male.

***pŏr'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *portion*; *-ist.*]

1. The same as Portioner, II. 1.

2. The same as Postmaster, II.

"William Cole, soon after was made one of the *portionists*, commonly called postmasters, of Merton College."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

pŏr'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *portion*; *-less.*] Having no portion.

pŏrt'-īte, *s.* [After M. Porte of Tuscany; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in the gabbro rosso of Tuscany. Crystallization orthorhombic. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·4; lustre vitreous; colour, white. An analysis yielded Bechi: silica, 58·12; alumina, 27·50; magnesia, 4·87; lime, 1·76; soda, 0·16; potash, 0·10; water, 7·92 = 100·43. Eliminating the protoxides, the formula will be, $Al_2O_3,3SiO_2+2HO$.

Pŏrt'-land, *s.* [Eng. *port*, and *land.*]

Geog.: A peninsula in Dorsetshire. Usually called the Isle of Portland.

Portland-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of marine beds 180 feet thick, of Upper Oolitic age, found chiefly in Portland (q.v.), but also in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Yorkshire. They constitute the foundation on which the freshwater limestone of the Lower Purbeck reposes. Etheridge divides them into fourteen distinct, well-defined beds; the first nine constitute the Portland stone (q.v.), the remaining five the Portland sand or Marly series. The Portland stone is again sub-divided into the Building beds, viz., the first two, and the Flinty beds the third to the ninth. About fifty species of Mollusca occur, some of them great ammonites. Of reptiles are, Steneosaurus, Goniopholis, and Cetiosaurus.

Portland-cement, *s.*

Chem.: A cement having the colour of Portland stone. It is prepared by strongly heating a mixture of the argillaceous mud of the Thames and chalk, and afterwards grinding it to a fine powder.

Portland-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrotis præcox.*

*** Portland-oolite,** *s.*

Geol.: The Upper Oolite, spec. the Portland stone (q.v.).

Portland-powder, *s.*

Pharm.: A powder composed of the roots of *Aristolochia rotunda* and *Gentiana lutea* in equal proportions.

Portland riband-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia degeneraria.*

Portland-sago, *s.*

Comm.: A powder derived from the macerated corms of *Arum maculatum*, gathered in Portland and sent to London for sale.

Portland-screw, *s.*

Palæont.: A local name for the internal cast of *Cerithium portlandicum.*

Portland-stone, Portland free-stone, *s.*

Comm., &c.: A freestone quarried in the Isle of Portland, hardening by exposure to the air, and much used for building purposes in London. It was largely employed in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, Somerset House, &c.

Portland-vase, *s.* A cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and long in possession of the Barberini family. In 1779 it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterwards came into the possession of the Duchess of Portland. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, and one of the trustees of the British Museum, allowed it to be placed there for exhibition. In 1845 it was maliciously broken to pieces; it has since been repaired, but is not now shown to the public. It is ten inches high and six in diameter at the broadest part, of transparent dark-blue glass coated with opaque white glass, cut in cameo on each side into groups of figures in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis.

pŏrt-lăn'-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after the Duchess of Portland, a patroness of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyotidæ (q.v.), with elliptical leaves, triangular stipules, and large, showy white or red flowers. *Portlandia grandiflora* is common in greenhouses. *Portlandia hexandra* furnishes a bark used like cinchona in French Guiana.

pŏrt'-lạst, *s.* [Portoise.]

pŏrt'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *portly*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or appearance.

"Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour."
Spenser: Sonnet 5.

2. A comparatively excessive stoutness of body; corpulence.

pŏrt'-lў, * porte-ly, *a.* [Eng. *port* (2), *s.*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Dignified, stately, or grand in mien, demeanour, or appearance.

"Lo! where she comes along with *portly* face."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 143.

* 2. Inflated, swelling.

"Argosies with *portly* sail."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Somewhat large and corpulent of body; stout.

"Till at length the *portly* abbot
Murmured, Why this waste of food?"
Longfellow: Walter von der Vogelweid.

pŏrt-măn'-teau (cau as ō), *s.* [Fr. *porte-manteau*, from *porter* = to carry, and *manteau* = a cloak.] A trunk or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

pŏrt-măn'-tle, * pŏrt-măn'-tĭck, * pŏrt-măn'-tu-ạ, *s.* [See def.] Corrupt. of portmanteau (q.v.). Now only in vulgar use. (*North: Plutarch*, p. 806.)

*** por-toir,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *porter* = to bear, to carry.] One who or that which bears or carries; one who or that which bears or produces.

"Branches which were *portoirs* and bear grapes the year before."—*Holland.*

pŏrt'-ōise, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The gunwale of a ship.

¶ (1) *A-portoise:* Resting on, or lowered to, the gunwale; as, To lower the yards *a-portoise.*

(2) *To ride a-portoise:*

Naut.: To have the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered down, when at anchor, in a gale of wind.

pŏr'-tor, *s.* [After Porto-Venere, where found.]

Petrol.: A black marble, veined with yellow dolomite.

*** port-os,** *s.* [Portesse.]

*** pŏrt'-pāne,** *s.* [Fr. *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry, and *pain* (Lat. *panis*) = bread.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands.

pŏr'-trạit, * pour-traict, * pour-trait, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourtraict* = a portrait, from *pourtraict*, *pourtrait*, pa. par. of *pourtraire* = to portray (q.v.); Fr. *portrait.*]

1. That which is portrayed; a likeness or representation of a person, and especially of the face of a person, drawn from life with a pencil, crayon, or burin, or taken by photography. A portrait, bust, or statue in sculpture is one representing the actual features or person of an individual, as distinguished from an ideal bust or statue.

"The *portrait* claims from imitative art
Resemblance close in each minuter part."
Mason: Fresnoy; Art of Painting.

2. A vivid picture, description, or representation in words.

portrait-painter, *s.* An artist whose occupation or profession is portrait-painting.

portrait-painting, *s.* The art of painting portraits.

*** pŏr'-trạit, * pour-traict, * pour-treict,** *v.t.* [Portrait, *s.*] To portray, to picture, to draw.

"I labour to *pourtraict* in Arthure . . . the image of a brave knight."—*Spenser: F. Q.* (Lett. Dedic.)

*** pŏr'-trạit-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *portrait*; *-ist.*] A portrait-painter.

"Another very pleasing sample of 'H. B.' as a *portraitist*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1882.

pŏr'-trạit-ŭre, * por-trat-ure, * por-tret-ure, * pour-traict-ure, *s.* [Fr. *portraiture*, from O. Fr. *pourtraire* = to portray (q.v.).]

1. A portrait; a likeness or painted resemblance; likenesses collectively.

"The counterfait *portrature* of a man."—*Udall: Luke* xvi.

2. The art of painting portraits.

"*Portraiture* is the one thing necessary to a painter in this country."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

3. The art or act of portraying or vividly describing in words.

*** pŏr'-trạit-ŭre,** *v.t.* [Portraiture, *s.*] To portray, to depict.

pŏr-trāy', * pour-trai-en, * pour-tray, * pur-trey, * por-ture, * pur-ture, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *portraire*, *pourtraire* (Fr. *portraire*), from Low Lat. *protraho* = to paint, to depict; Lat. *pro* = forward, and *traho* = to draw, to drag.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of; to depict in a portrait.

"Behold my picture here well *portrayed* for the nones."—*Picture of a Lover* (Vncertaine Author).

2. To adorn with pictures.

"Rigid spears, and helmets thronged, and shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 84.

3. To picture or describe in words.

pŏr-trāy'-ạl, *s.* [Eng. *portray*; *-al.*] The act of portraying; description, delineation.

pŏr-trāy'-ẽr, * por-trei-our, *s.* [Eng. *portray*; *-er.*] One who portrays; one who paints or describes vividly.

"No *portreiour* ne karver of images."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,932.

*** pŏrt'-reēve, * port-reve,** *s.* [Portgrave.] The chief magistrate of a town or port; a portgrave.

"The *Port-reeve* of Evil in Somersetshire was usually chosen to continue in his office for one year."—*Nelson: Lex Maneriorum*, p. 135.

pŏrt'-rĕss, * pŏr'-tĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *porter* (2); *-ess.*] A female porter or doorkeeper.

"Thither he came, the *portress* show'd."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 8.

*** pŏrt'-rēve,** *s.* [Portreeve.]

*** pŏrt-sōk'-ẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *port* = a port, and

soke = a privilege.] Having the circuit or liberties of the gate: that is, being within the city gates in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact. A ward in London is so called.

pŏr-tu-găl'-lō, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ital. *Portogalla* = Portuguese.] (See compound.)

portugallo-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The essential oil of orange-peel.

Pŏr-tu-guēse', *a.* & *s.* [Port. *Portuguezo;* Sp. *Portugues;* Fr. *Portogais;* Ital. *Portoghese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Portugal; the language spoken by the Portuguese.

Portuguese-laurel, Portugal-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunus lusitanica.*

Portuguese man-of-war, *s.* [PHYSALIA.]

por-tu-lăc'-a, *s.* [Lat. = purslane.]

Bot.: Purslane; the typical genus of the Portulacaceæ (q.v.). Low, succulent herbs, with flat or cylindrical leaves, and yellow, purplish, or rose-coloured ephemeral flowers. Known species between thirty and forty; most of them from the warmer parts of America. *Portulaca oleracea* is the Common Purslane. It is a low, succulent annual, often eaten by the Hindoos as a potherb. *P. quadrifida*, also Indian, is eaten and considered cooling by the natives. The fresh leaves of both species are used as an external application in erysipelas, &c., and an infusion of them as a diuretic.

por-tu-la-cā'-çĕ-æ, por-tu-lā'-çè-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *portulac(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Purslanes; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. Succulent herbs or shrubs, generally with alternate, entire leaves; axillary or terminal flowers, which expand only in bright sunshine. Sepals two; petals five, distinct, or joined into a tube; stamens, varying in number; carpels three or more; ovary and capsule one-celled, the latter dehiscing transversely, or by valves. (*Lindley.*) Known genera fifteen, species 125. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Found in both hemispheres.

pŏr-tū'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *portun(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Paddling-crabs; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans closely akin to Canceridæ. The carapace is a little elevated; the orbits are directed upwards and forwards, the orbitary angle having partially in it the basal joint of the exterual antennæ; the internal antennæ are bent obliquely outwards. They inhabit the ocean, often at some distance from land. British genera, Carcinus, Portumnus, Portunus, and Polybius.

pŏr-tu-nī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *portun(us);* suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustaceans, from the Lower Eocene, akin to Portunus.

pŏr-tū'-nŭs, *s.* [A Roman god.]

1. *Zool.:* Swimming-crab; the typical genus of Portunidæ (q.v.). Eight species are British: *Portunus puber, P. corrugatus, P. arcuatus, P. depurator, P. marmorus, P. holsatus, P. longipes,* and *P. pusillus.*

2. *Palæont.:* Two species from the Crag.

*** pŏr'-trure** (1), *s.* [PORTRAIT.] A portrait, an effigy.

"The *porture* of a man in brass or stone."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 99.

*** pŏrt'-ure** (2), *s.* [PORT (2), *s.*] Demeanour, mien, carriage.

por'-wĭg-le (le as çl), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. The first element prob. = *pole*, as in *tadpole;* the second = *-wig*, as in *earwig;* cf. *polliwig.*] A young frog; a tadpole.

"That which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole."—*Browne: Vulg. Er.*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

*** pŏr'-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *por(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Full of pores; porous. (*Dryden: Viryil; Georgic* iv. 36.)

*** pŏs**, *a.* [See def.] A slang abbreviation of positive (q.v.) (*Addison: Drummer*, iii.)

pō-sā'-da, *s.* [Sp.] An inn.

pŏ'-şau-nĕ (au as ô͞w), *s.* [Ger. = a trombone].

Music.: A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone. Its pipes are of a very large scale. It is of eight feet on the manuals, and of sixteen feet or thirty-two feet (*contraposaune*) on the pedals. The tubes of the manual stop are generally of metal, sometimes of tin; those of the pedal stop, sometimes of metal, often of zinc or wood.

*** pōşe** (1), *** poose**, *s.* [A.S. *gepose.*] A cold in the head; catarrh.

"Al the wook ther-after had such a *pose*."
Tale of Beryn, 578.

pōşe (2), *s.* [Fr., from *poser* = to place, to set, to put.] [PAUSE.]

1. An attitude or position, assumed naturally or for the purpose of producing an effect; espec. applied to the attitude or position in which a person is represented artistically; the position of the whole of the body, or any part of it.

2. A deposit; a hoard of money. (*Scotch.*)

"This grand *pose* o' silver and treasure."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

POSÉ.

pō'-şē, *a.* [Fr. *posé*, pa. par. of *poser* = to place, to set.]

Her.: A term applied to a lion, horse, &c., represented standing still, with all his feet on the ground; stataut.

pōşe (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [A contract. of *apose* or *appose*, which is itself a corruption of *oppose* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To question closely; to examine by questions.

"She . . . pretended at the first to *pose* him and sift him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 119.

2. To puzzle or embarrass by a difficult or awkward question; to cause to be at a loss.

"Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call
Was long a question, and it *posed* them all."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To assume for the sake of argument; to suppose.

"I *pose* a woman graunt me
Her love." *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, iii.

pōşe (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *poser.*] [POSE (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To attitudinize; to assume an attitude or character. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He *posed* before her as a hero of the most sublime kind."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. vi.

B. *Trans.:* To put or represent in a particular posture or position.

"Three country girls trudging along a field path and *posed* like rustic Graces."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

*** pōşed**, *a.* [POSE (2), *v.*] Firm, determined, fixed.

"A most *posed*, staid, and grave behaviour."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

pŏ-sĕp'-nȳte, *s.* [After Franz Posepny; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A substance occurring in plates and nodules. Colour, somewhat dirty green; sp. gr. 0·85 to 0·95. The part dissolved by ether yielded: carbon, 71·84; hydrogen, 9·95; oxygen, 18·21 = 100, the calculated formula being, $C_{22}H_{36}O_4$. The insoluble portion was ozocerite (q.v.). Found in Lake County, in the state of California.

pōş'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pose* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who examines by questions; an examiner. (Still in use at Eton and Winchester.)

"Let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Discourse.*

2. One who poses or puzzles another.

3. Anything which poses or puzzles; a puzzling question.

pŏ-sī-dŏn-ō-mȳ'-a, *s.* [Gr. Ποσειδῶν (*Poseidôn*), genit. Ποσειδωνος (*Poseidōnos*) = the Greek god of the sea (in many respects corresponding to the Latin Neptune), and μύα (*mua*) = a kind of mussel.]

Palæont.: A genus of Avieulidæ. Shell thin; equivalve compressed, without ears, concentrically furrowed, hinge-line short and straight, edentulous. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They give their name to certain beds in the French Upper Lias.

*** pŏ'-şĭed**, *a.* [Eng. *posy; -ed.*] Inscribed with a posy or motto.

"In *posied* lockets bribe the fair."
Gay: To a Young Lady.

Pō-sĭ-lĭp'-pō, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A hill immediately adjoining Naples.

Posilippo-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of pumiceous tuff sometimes containing carbonized trunks and branches of trees; the deposit of volcanic mudstreams. Very friable. Found associated with the ancient craters of the Phlegrean Fields.

pōş'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [POSE (1), *v.*]

pōş'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *posing; -ly.*] In a posing manner; so as to pose or puzzle.

*** pŏş'-ĭt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set.]

1. To place, to set; to range or dispose in relation to other objects.

"That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 49.

2. To lay down as a position or principle; to assume; to take as real or conceded.

pŏ-şĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *positionem*, accus. of *positio* = a putting, a placing, from *positus* [POSIT]; Sp. *posicion;* Ital. *posizione.* The Lat. *pono* is supposed to be for *po-sino*, from pref. *po-* = against, and *sino* = to let, to allow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being placed, generally in relation to other objects; situation, station, place.

"That our idea of place is nothing else but such a relative *position* of any thing, as I have before mention'd, I think is plain."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 10.

(2) The manner of being placed or set; attitude, disposition: as, an upright *position*, a slanting *position.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The state in which one is placed with regard to others or to some subject: as, He has placed himself in a false *position.*

(2) Place, standing, or rank in society; social rank.

"A class which filled the same *position* in India."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(3) A post, an office, a situation.

"Only those who had sat as members . . . could form an idea of what that *position* implied."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(4) State, condition.

"What, too, would be the *position* of France if she were at war with China?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(5) State or condition of affairs.

(6) That on which one takes his stand; a principle laid down; a proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; a predication; a thesis.

"It may seem an odd *position* that the poverty of the common people in France, Italy, and Spain is in some measure owing to the superior riches of the soil."—*Hume: Essays*, ess. i., pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A rule for solving certain problems, which would otherwise require the aid of algebra. It is sometimes called False Position or False Supposition, because in it untrue numbers are assumed, and by their means the true answer to a problem is determined. For a similar reason it is also sometimes called the rule of trial and error.

2. *Geom.:* Position of a point or magnitude, in geometry, is its place with respect to certain other objects, regarded as fixed.

3. *Music:*

(1) A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground note is in the bass, in other positions when the relative arrangement of the component notes is changed. (2) The position of a chord is the same as the disposition of its parts. A close position is close harmony; an open position open harmony. (3) A position, on a violin or other string instrument, is to use the fingers otherwise than in their normal place.

¶ (1) *Angle of position:*

Astron.: The angle which any line, such as that joining two stars, makes with a circle of declination or other fixed line.

(2) *Centre of position :* [Centre].

(3) *Circles of position :*

Astron. : Six great circles passing through the intersections of the horizon and the meridian, and any fixed point in the heavens. They cut the equator into twelve parts, and are used for finding the place of any star.

(4) *Geometry of position :* Analytical geometry. [Geometry, ¶ (1).]

(5) *Guns of position :*

Mil. : Heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.

(6) *To be in a position to :* To have the time, opportunity, or resources necessary for.

"The official referred to, who is *in a position to* know."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1886.

position-angle, *s.* [Position, ¶ (1).]

pŏ-şĭ′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *position ; -al.*] Pertaining to or respecting position.

"Ascribing unto plants *positional* operations."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

pŏş′-ĭ-tĭve, *pos-i-tif, *a. & s.* [Fr. *positif*, from Lat. *positivus* = settled, from *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *positivo.*]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Expressed, direct, explicit ; openly and plainly declared (opposed to *implied* or *inferential*).

"*Positive* words, that he would not bear arms against Edward's son."—*Bacon : Henry VII.*

2. Absolute, express ; admitting of no condition, choice, or alternative : as, His orders are *positive.*

3. Absolute, real ; existing in fact (opposed to *negative*) : as, a *positive* good.

4. Absolutely or expressly defined (opposed to *arbitrary* or *relative*).

5. Direct, express (opposed to *circumstantial*) : as, *positive* evidence.

6. Fully assured ; confident : as, I am *positive* I am right.

7. Dogmatical ; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

"Many of those three sorts are the most *positive* blockheads in the world."—*Dryden : Æneis.* (Dedic.)

8. Downright.

"Regarded each other with *positive* aversion."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

9. Settled by arbitrary appointment (opposed to *natural* or *inbred*).

"In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally ; that which is *positive*, not so."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

10. Based on phenomena ; real, phenomenal, realizable, demonstrable ; distinctly ascertainable or ascertained (opposed to *speculative*). [Positive-philosophy.]

"The Holy Alliance of the *Positive* Sciences in Europe."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1853, p. 172.

11. Having power to act directly ; having direct power or influence (opposed to *negative*) : as, a *positive* voice in legislation.

* 12. Certain, unquestionable.

"It is as *positive* as the earth is firm."—*Shakesp. : Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

13. Determined, resolute.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Gram. :* Applied to that degree or state of an adjective or adverb, which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution.

2. *Photog. :* Applied to a print in which the lights and shades have their natural relation.

B. *As substantive :*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language :*

1. That which is capable of being affirmed ; reality.

"But by rating *positives* by their privatives, and other arts of reason, by which discourse supplies the want of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins."—*South : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Gram. :* The positive degree. [A. II. I.]

2. *Photography :*

(1) A picture in which the lights and shades are shown as in nature.

(2) A collodion picture, in which the lights are represented by the reduced silver forming the image, and the shadows by the dark backing upon which the whole is mounted.

(3) A transparency.

positive-crystal, *s.*

Optics : A doubly-refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than that of the ordinary ray.

positive-electricity, *s.*

Elect. : The name given to the kind of electricity excited on glass by rubbing it with silk.

positive-evidence, *s.*

Law : Proof of the very fact.

positive eye-piece, *s.*

Optics : A combination of lenses at the eye end of a telescope or microscope, consisting of two plano-convex lenses in which the convex sides of the glasses face each other. Its principal use is in the micrometer, and it is often called the micrometer eye-piece, being used to measure a magnified image.

positive-heliotropism, *s.*

Bot. : Heliotropism in which the side of the plant organ facing the source of light curves concavely. (*Thomé.*)

positive-law, *s.*

Law : A law prohibiting things not wrong in themselves.

positive-motion, *s.* Motion derived from the prime mover by complete connection of the intermediate mechanism.

* **positive-organ,** *s.* An old name for the choir organ. Originally a positive organ was a fixed organ.

Positive-philosophy, *s.*

Hist. & Philos. : The system of philosophy outlined by Auguste Comte (1798–1857) in his *Philosophie Positive*, the sixth and last volume of which was published in 1842. It is the outcome of the Law of the Three Stages [Comtism], and is based upon the Positive Sciences, taken in the following series : Mathematics (Number, Geometry, Mechanics), Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Sociology. It relinquishes attempts to transcend the sphere of experience, and seeks to establish by observation and induction Laws or constant relations, and resigns itself to ignorance of the Agents. In the opinion of its founder it is capable of being developed into a religion [Positivism], and a polity.

"No one before Comte had a glimpse of the *Positive Philosophy*."—*G. H. Lewes : Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 697.

positive-pole, *s.* [Anode.]

positive-process, *s.*

Photog. : The process for producing positives (q.v.). It is essentially the same as the method of making collodion negatives, except that the exposure is much shorter, and certain modifications are introduced into the silver bath and developer, with a view to lightening the colour of the deposited silver. [Collodion-process.]

positive-quantity, *s.*

Alg. : A quantity affected with the sign +. The sense in which a positive quantity is to be taken is purely conventional.

positive-radical, *s.*

Chem. : A term which may be applied to any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a positive element in a chemical compound.

positive-sign, *s.*

Alg. : The sign + (read plus), which denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is a positive one.

Positive Society, *s.*

Hist. : A society founded in Paris in 1848, by Comte, in the hope that it might exert as powerful an influence over the revolution as the Jacobin Club had exerted in 1789. In this he was disappointed, but the disciples who gathered round him were the germ of the Positivist Church.

positive-terms, *s. pl.*

Logic : Terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.

pŏş′-ĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *positive ; -ly.*]

1. In a positive manner ; expressly, directly, explicitly.

2. Peremptorily ; in a manner not admitting of choice or discretion.

"Pray, brother, what unhappy man is he
Whom you *positively* doom to death?"
Tuke : Adventures of Five Hours, v.

3. Absolutely ; by itself ; independent of anything else ; not comparatively or relatively.

4. Not negatively ; in its own nature ; really, inherently.

5. With full confidence or assurance ; confidently : as, I cannot speak *positively* as to the fact.

6. Certainly, indubitably.

"Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I *positively* speak in this."
Shakesp. : Richard III., iv. 2.

7. Dogmatically ; with excess of confidence or assurance.

8. Actually, really ; in reality, beyond question.

"He was *positively* farther from being a soldier than on the day on which he quitted his hovel for the camp."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

9. With only positive electricity : as, *positively* electrified.

* **pŏş′-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *positive ; -ness.*]

1. Actualness ; reality of existence ; not mere negation.

2. Full confidence or assurance.

"A *positiveness* in relating matters of fact."—*Government of the Tongue.*

Pŏş′-ĭ-tĭv-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *positivisme ; positive* (fem. of *positif*) = scientific.]

Compar. Religions : The religion of Humanity, developed from the Positive Philosophy, and claiming to be a synthesis of all human conceptions of the external order of the universe. Its professed aim, both in public and private life, is to secure the victory of social feeling over self-love, of Altruism over Egoism. According to John Morley (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 237), it is really "utilitarianism, crowned by a fantastic decoration," and the "worship and system of Catholicism are transferred to a system in which the conception of God is superseded by the abstract idea of Humanity, conceived as a kind of Personality."

"There is little in the conceptions of the most enlightened Christian which is not identical with *Positivism* ; or, conversely, there is little in *Positivism* which Christians do not or cannot cordially accept in all that relates to this life. The main distinction lies in this, that *Positivism* leaves less influence to the avowedly selfish motives."—*G. H. Lewes. Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 739.

Pŏş′-ĭ-tĭv-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *positiv(e) ; -ist.*]

A. *As subst. :* A supporter or adherent of Positivism (q.v.).

"That patronage emanates from complete *Positivists*."—*R. Congreve : The Eight Circulars*, p. 6.

B. *As adj. :* Pertaining to, or supporting, Positivism.

"The English translation of the *Positivist* catechism."—*R. Congreve : The Eight Circulars*, p. 56.

pŏş-ĭ-tĭv′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *positiv(e) ; -ity.*]

* **1.** Peremptoriness, determination.

"Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion."—*Watts : On the Mind*, pt. i., ch. ix.

† **2.** The state of being positive ; reality.

"Differing from Schopenhauer, he admits the *positivity* of pleasure."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 690.

* **pŏş′-ĭ-tĭv-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *positiv(e) ; -ize.*] To embody in positive institutions.

"The precepts of natural law may, or may not, be *positivized*."—*Mackenzie : Studies in Roman Law*, p. 51.

* **pŏş′-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Posture.]

pŏş′-nĕt, *pos-nett, *post-net, *pos-nytt, *s.* [Wel. *posned* = a round body, a porringer, from *pos* = a heap.] A little basin, a bowl, a skillet, a porringer.

pō′-şō, *s.* [Sp. = dregs (?).] A kind of beer made of the fermented seeds of *Zea Mays.*

pō-sŏ-lŏğ′-ĭc, pō-sŏ-lŏğ′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *posolog(y) ; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to posology.

pō-sŏl′-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. πόσος (*posos*) = how much ; suff. *-ology ;* Fr. *posologie.*]

Med. : The branch of medical science which determines the proportionate amount of the several medicines which should be administered, considering the age, sex, and constitution of the patient.

pō-şō-qu-ēr′-ĭ-a (qu as k), *s.* [From *aymara-posoqueri*, the native name in French Guiana.]

Bot. : A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Gardeniæ. *Posoqueria longifolia* has a flower a foot long, and an eatable yellow berry the size of a hen's egg.

pŏs-pō-līte, *s.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* = a general summons to march in arms against an enemy, an arrièreban, from *pospolity* = general, and *ruszenie* = a stirring, a commotion.] A kind of militia in Poland, which in time of invasion was called to arms for the defence of the country.

* **pŏss, * posse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pousser* = to push, to thrust.] To push, to dash.

"And therein . . . thay *possede* hir up an downe." —*MS. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, fo. 253.

pŏs'-sĕ, *s.* [Lat. lit. = to be able.]

1. The same as POSSE COMITATUS (q.v.).

2. A crowd; a number of people.

"Every individual member of the *posse* is known to every house at which the serenade is attempted."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 23, 1885.

¶ *In posse:* Said of a thing which may possibly be; as opposed to *in esse*, said when a thing actually is.

posse comitatus, *s.* [Lit. = the power of the county.]

Law: A force or body which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise in case of riot, invasion, possession kept on forcible entry, rescue, or other attempt to oppose or obstruct the execution of justice. It consists of all knights and other men above the age of fifteen, able to travel within the county.

* **posse,** *v.t.* [Poss.]

* **pos-sede,** *v.t.* [Lat. *possideo.*] To possess.

pŏs-sĕss', * **pos-sesse,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo* = to possess; Fr. *posséder;* Ital. *possedere;* Sp. *poseer;* Port. *possuir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To occupy in person; to have or hold actually in person; to hold as occupant.

"This king, that now the crown *possess'd.*" *Daniel: Civil Wars*, v.

2. To have as property; to own; to be owner of; to be master of.

"I am your's, and all that I *possess.*" *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* 3. To make one's self possessor or master of; to seize, to gain, to win.

"The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske."—*Hayward.*

4. To put in possession of anything; to make possessor, master, or owner; to give possession to. (Followed by *of* before the thing given.)

"I will *possess* you *of* that ship and treasure." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

¶ Now only used reflexively.

"We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples." —*Addison.*

* 5. To make acquainted; to inform, to tell. (Generally followed by *of.*)

"The king is certainly *possessed* of all our purposes." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

6. To acquire or have full power or mastery over, as an evil spirit, passion, or influence.

"If Legion himself *possessed* him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

7. To pervade; to affect strongly; to have a strong influence on or over; to overpower.

"Weakness *possesseth* me." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 3.

* 8. To fill, to furnish.

* 9. To gain, to win, to accomplish. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 51.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To have the power or mastery; to be master. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.)

pŏs-sĕssed', * **pŏs-sĕst',** *pa. par. & a.* [POSSESS.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Held as by an owner; owned.

2. Holding as owner; owning: as, He died *possessed* of great wealth.

3. Informed, acquainted.

4. Seized, held, or ruled by an evil spirit, passion, or influence; under the power of some evil influence; mad.

"He is, sure, *possessed*, madam."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

pŏs-sĕs'-sŏr, *s.* [POSSESSOR.]

pŏs-sĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), * **pos-ses-si-oun,** * **pos-ses-sy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *possession*, from Lat. *possessionem*, accus. of *possessio* = a holding, a possessing, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo* = to possess (q.v.); Sp. *posesion;* Ital. *possessione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of possessing or holding as owner or occupant; the state of owning or being master of anything; the state of being seized of anything; occupancy; ownership, rightful or wrongful. [¶.]

"In this case bare *possession* had, by effluxion of time, matured into a right of property."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

2. That which is possessed; property, land, estate, or goods owned.

"My sole *possession* is thy love." *Cowper: Joy of the Cross.*

3. A district, or extent over which a person or thing has power or authority.

"Lest total darkness should by night regain Her old *possession.*" *Milton: P. L.*, lv. 666.

* 4. The state of being possessed or under the power of evil spirits, passions, or influences; madness, lunacy.

"How long hath this *possession* held the man?" *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

* 5. An idea, a prepossession, a presentiment.

"I have a *possession* that with this five hundred I shall win five thousand."—*Cibber: Prov. Husband*, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Law:* The holding or having as owner or occupier, whether rightfully or wrongfully; actual seizing or occupancy.

"The lowest kind of title consists in the mere naked *possession*, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right to hold and continue such *possession.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

2. *Internat. Law:* A country or territory held by mere right of conquest. (*Bouvier.*)

3. *Script.:* The taking possession of the body or spirit by demons or devils. They produced bodily disease or defect as dumbness (Matt. ix. 32-34), blindness and dumbness (xii. 22-30), epilepsy with dumbness (Mark ix. 17-27); and a woman who had had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years is described as bound that length of time by Satan (Luke xiii. 16.) Mentally, the possession by an unclean spirit produced symptoms almost undistinguishable from those of madness (Mark v. 2-20). Jesus, when on earth, cast out demons (Matt. iv. 24, &c.).

¶ 1. *Possession is nine-tenths of the law:*

Law: A dictum used as a strong method of asserting that whosoever attempts to oust a possessor from property will not succeed by showing flaws in the occupant's title, but must fully establish his own. (*Wharton.*)

2. *To give possession:* To put another in possession of anything; to put in the power or ownership of another.

3. *To take possession:* To enter on or bring within one's power or occupancy; to seize.

"At length, having killed the defendant, actually *took possession.*"—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

4. *To put in possession:*

(1) To give possession to.

(2) To place a person in charge of property recovered on ejectment or distraint.

5. *Writ of possession:*

Law: A precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceful possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.

possession-theory, *s.*

Anthrop.: The theory prevailing among races and individuals of low culture that disease, whether bodily or mental, is due to the presence of a malevolent spirit. [OBSESSION, ORACLE.]

"That the intruding or invading spirit may be either a human soul, or may belong to some other class in the spiritual hierarchy, countenances the opinion that the *possession-theory* is . . . modelled on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. In illustrating this doctrine from typical examples from the enormous mass of available details, it will be hardly possible to discriminate among the operating spirits, between those which are souls and those which are demons, nor to draw an exact line between obsession by a demon outside, and possession by a demon inside."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 125.

* **pŏs-sĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [POSSESSION, *s.*] To invest with property.

"Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth.*"—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **pŏs-sĕss'-ĭŏn-al (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *possession; -al.*] Possessive.

* **pŏs-sĕss'-ĭŏn-ar-y (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *possession; -ary.*] Relating to or implying possession.

* **pŏs-sĕss'-ĭŏn-ĕr (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *possession; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A possessor; one who owns or possesses anything.

"An vnquiet profite to the *possessioners* of riches." —*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 19).

2. *Church Hist.:* A name given to a member of a religious community which was endowed with lands.

† **pŏs-sĕs-sĭv'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *possessiv(e); -al.*] Pertaining to a possessive. (*Earle: Philol.*, § 572.)

pŏs-sĕs'-sĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *possessivus*, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo* = to possess (q.v.); Fr. *possessif;* Sp. *posesivo;* Ital. & Port. *possessivo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, having, or indicating possession.

"They waddle round in a straddling, *possessive* fashion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as POSSESSIVE-CASE (q.v.).

2. The same as POSSESSIVE-PRONOUN (q.v.).

possessive-case, *s.*

Gram.: That case of nouns and pronouns which indicates—

(1) Ownership, or possession: as, *John's* book.

(2) Relation of one thing to another: as, *Plato's* supporters. Also called the Genitive-case. [GENITIVE.]

¶ The possessive case is expressed in English by the apostrophe (') and s: as, John, John's.

possessive-pronoun, *s.*

Gram.: A pronoun denoting possession or ownership.

pŏs-sĕs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *possessive; -ly.*] In a manner denoting possession.

pŏs-sĕs'-sŏr, * **pos-ses-sour,** *s.* [Lat. *possessor*, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo* = to possess; Fr. *possesseur;* Sp. *posesor;* Port. *possessor;* Ital. *possessore.*] One who possesses or owns; one who holds or enjoys any goods or property; an owner, an occupant; a proprietor of goods, real or personal.

"As if he had been *possessor* of the whole world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

pŏs-sĕs'-sŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *possessorius*, from *possessor* = a possessor (q.v.); Fr. *possessoire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Relating to, or denoting possession.

2. Having possession; possessing.

"This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof." —*Howell.*

II. *Law:* Arising from possession: as, a *possessory* interest.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: A suit entered in the Admiralty Court by the owners for the seizing of their ship.

possessory-action, *s.*

Law: An action brought to regain possession of land, the right of possession only, and not the right of property being contested.

possessory-judgment, *s.*

Scots Law: A judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided.

pŏs'-sĕt, * **pos-syt,** *s.* [Cf. Wel. *posel* = curdled milk, posset; Ir. *pusoid* = a posset.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor.

"Thou shalt eat a *posset* to-night at my house."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

* **pŏs'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [POSSET, *s.*] To curdle, to coagulate. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.)

* **pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *possibilitas*, genit. *possibilitatis* = possibility (q.v.).] To make or render possible.

pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, * **pos-si-bil-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *possibilité*, from Lat. *possibilitatem*, accus. of *possibilitas*, from *possibilis* = possible (q.v.); Sp. *posibilidad;* Ital. *possibilità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or existing in some way or other. It generally implies improbability or great uncertainty.

"Any degree of *possibility* whatever, of religion being true."—*Paley: Sermon* 1.

2. That which is possible; a thing which may possibly happen, be, or exist.

"*Possibilities* are as infinite as God's power."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

II. *Law:* A chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is near or ordinary, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or remote or extraordinary, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to auother. (*Wharton.*)

pŏs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *possibilis*, from *possum* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Sp. *posible;* Ital. *possibile.*]

1. That may or can happen, be, or exist; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; liable to happen or come to pass.

"'Tis *possible* to infinite power to endue a creature with the power of beginning motion."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 10.

¶ *Possible* signifies properly able to be done, *practicable* signifies able to put in *practice;* hence the difference between *possible* and *practicable* is the same as between doing a thiug at all, or doing it as a rule.

2. Capable of being, existing, or coming to pass, but highly improbable.

¶ *If possible:* If it can possibly be done.

"And expiate, *if possible*, my crime."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 491.

pŏs'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *possib(le); -ly.*]

1. In a possible manner; by any possible means; by any power or means, moral or physical, really existing; by any possibility.

"When *possibly* I can, I will return."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

2. Perchance, perhaps.

pŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [See def.] A colloquial abbreviation of opossum (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

¶ *To act possum, To play possum:* To feign, to dissemble. In allusion to the habit of the opossum throwing itself on its back and shamming death on the approach of au enemy.

"It's almost time for Babe to quit *playing possum*."
—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1886, p. 436.

pōst-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition signifying after, behind, since, &c., in which senses it is largely used in composition.

post-abdomen, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: That portion of a crustacean which lies behind the segments corresponding to those of the abdomen in insects.

* **post-act,** *s.* An act done after or subsequently; an after-act.

post-anal, *a.*

Zool.: Situated behind the anus.

post-communion, *s.*

1. *Anglican:* That part of the communion service which follows after the people have communicated.

2. *Roman:* That part of the mass which follows the communion of the celebrant.

* **post-disseizin,** *s.*

Law: A subsequent disseizin; also a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizor.

* **post-disseizor,** *s.*

Law: One who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

post-entry (1), *s.*

1. *Book-keeping:* An additional or subsequent entry.

2. *Comm.:* An additional entry of goods made by a merchant at a custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.

post-exilic, *a.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the period in Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian captivity.

"It could be further shown that a number of Hebrew *post-exilic* names . . . are of Babylonian origin."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 602.

* **post-exist,** *v.i.* To exist after; to live subsequently. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 37.)

* **post-existence,** *s.* Future or subsequent existence.

"That one opinion of the soul's immortality, namely, its *post-existence*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 38.

* **post-existent,** *a.* Existing or being after or subsequently.

"Pre- and *post-existent* atoms."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 35.

post-fact, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *post factum* = done afterwards.]

A. *As subst.:* A fact which occurs after or subsequently to another.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a fact subsequent to another.

post-facto, *phr.* [Ex post facto.]

* **post-ferment,** *s.* [Formed on analogy of *preferment.*] The opposite of preferment; a step downwards in rank.

"This his translation was a *post-ferment*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 329.

* **post-fine,** *s.* A fine due to the king by prerogative; called also king's silver. [Fine, *s.*, II. 2.]

"Then followed the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree the suit. This leave was readily granted, but for it there was also another fine due to the king, called the king's silver, or sometimes the *post-fine*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

post-fix, *s.*

Gram.: A word, syllable, or letter appended to the end of another word; a suffix, an affix.

post-fix, *v.t.* To add a word, syllable, or letter at the end of another word, &c.

* **post-geniture,** *s.* The state or condition of a child born after another in the same family.

post-glacial, *a.*

Geol.: A term applied to the oldest division but one of the Post-tertiary period.

post-mortem, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* After death, as a *post-mortem* examination, *i.e.*, one made after the death of a person, in order to ascertain the cause of death either in the interests of science, or for the ends of justice.

B. *As subst.:* A post-mortem examination.

* **post-natal,** *a.* Subsequent to birth.

"Those whose idiocy depends on *post-natal* diseases."—*Sankey: Experimental Diseases*, lect. vi.

post-nate, *a.* Subsequent.

"But a second or *post-nate* thing."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 585.

post-natus, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Born after or subsequently.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Eng. Law:* The second son.

2. *Scots Law:* One born in Scotland after the accession of James I. (of England), who was held not to be an alien in England.

post-note (1), *s.* A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, not on demand.

post-nuptial, *a.* Being made or happening after marriage: as, a *post-nuptial* settlement.

post-obit, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *obitus* = death.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A bond given as security for the repayment of a sum of money to a lender on the death of some specified person, from whom the borrower has expectations. Such loans in almost every case carry high, if not usurious, rates of interest, and generally the borrower binds himself to pay a much larger sum than he receives, in consideration of the risk which the lender runs in the case of the borrower dying before the person from whom he has expectations.

2. A post-mortem examination.

B. *As adj.:* After death; posthumous: as, a *post-obit* bond.

post-œsophageal, *a.*

Anat.: Situated behind the gullet or œsophagus.

post-oral, *a.*

Anat.: Situated behind the mouth.

post-pliocene, *a.*

Geol.: In the etymological sense, more modern than the Pliocene, *i.e.*, embracing all the deposits from the end of the Pliocene till now; but Lyell, who introduced the term, restricts it to the older of these, applying the term Recent to the others. In his Postpliocene strata, all the shells are of recent species, but a portion, and that often a considerable one, of the mammals are extinct. In the Recent strata, again, both the shells and the mammals belong to recent species. (*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1863), pp. 5, 6.)

* **post-position,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of placing after; the state of being placed after or behind.

"Nor is the *post-position* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue."—*Medes: Daniel's Weeks*, p. 36.

2. *Gram.:* A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, a word.

post-positional, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to, a post-position.

* **post-positive,** *a.* Placed after some thing else, as a word.

post-prandial, *a.* Happening after dinner; after-dinner.

"The introduction by some unhappy *post-prandial* orator of political allusions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

* **post-remote,** *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order.

post-tabula, *s.*

Arch.: A reredos (q.v.).

post-terminal, *phr.*

Law (*Of sittings*): After the term.

post-tertiary, *a.*

Geol.: An epithet applied to a geological period extending from the close of the Tertiary till now. Lyell divides it into the Pleistocene and the Recent sub-periods; Etheridge into the Glacial or Pleistocene, the Post-Glacial, the Pre-Historic, and the Historical sub-periods. Called also Quaternary.

pōst (1), ***poste,** ***poaste,** *s.* [A.S. *post*, from Lat. *postis* = a post, a door-post, prop. = something firmly fixed; cf. Lat. *postus* = *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set.] [Position.]

1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright in the ground, and intended as a support for something else as,

(1) *Carp.:* An upright timber in a frame; as, king-*post*, door-*post*, &c.

(2) *Build.:* A pillar or column in a structure.

(3) A vertical pillar forming a part of a fence, or for holding aloft telegraph-wires.

(4) *Furniture:*

(*a*) One of the uprights of a bedstead.

(*b*) One of the standards of a chair-back.

(5) *Mining:* One of the pillars of coal or ore which support the ceiling of a mine.

(6) *Paper-making:* A pile of one hundred and forty-four sheets of hand-made paper, fresh from the mould, and made up with a web of felt between each sheet, ready for the first pressure in a screw-press. This is a felt-post. When the felts are removed, the pile is called a white post.

* 2. A pole, a staff.

"A *post* in hand he bare of mighty pyne."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos iii.

3. The starting place for a race; also the winning-post.

"Some good horses mustered at the *post*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

* 4. A pillar, a support.

"Until his order he was a noble *post*."
Chaucer: C. T., 214.

* 5. The door-post of a victualler's shop, on which he chalked up the debts of his customers: hence, a score, a debt.

"When God sends coyne
I will discharge your *poast*."
Rowlands: Knave of Clubs.

¶ 1. *Knight of the Post:* [Knight of the Post].

2. *Post and paling:* A close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground, and pales nailed between them.

3. *Post and pane, Post and petrail:* Terms applied to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick or lath and plaster. [Brick-nogging.]

4. *Post and railing, Post and rails:*

(1) A kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges. It consists of posts and rails, &c.

"The stag had jumped some *post-and-rails*."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

(2) (See extract).

"The tea is more frequently bad than good. The bad, from the stalks occasionally found in the decoction, is popularly known as *posts and rails* tea."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

5. *Post and stall:*

Mining: A mode of working coal in which so much is left as pillar and so much is worked away, forming rooms and thurlings.

post-butt, *s.* A block inserted in the ground, and having a socket to hold a post.

post-driver, *s.* [Pile-driver.]

post-entry (2), *s.* The entry of a horse for a race, or of a competitor for any contest, made at the time appointed for the race or contest.

post-hook, *s.*

Harness: A check-rein hook, having an ornamental post extending up above the opening for the rein.

post-jack, *s.* An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a crow-bar pivoted in a base piece and having a claw which catches against the post.

post-match, *s.*

Horse-racing: A match in which each subscriber names two or more horses of the proper age, one only of which (unless a greater number is allowed by the conditions of the race) is to be sent out to the post.

post-mill, *s.* An old form of windmill which was mounted on a post. The post was continued through several stories, and formed the axis on which the mill veered as the wind changed.

pōst (2), ***poste,** *s.* & *adv.* [Fr. *poste* (masc.) = a post, a messenger; (fem.) = post, posting, riding, &c., from Low Lat. *posta* = a station, a site, prop. fem. sing. of *postus* = *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place; Sp., Port., & Ital. *posta*; Ger. *post.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fixed place, position, or station, for a person or thing; a position, place, or station occupied: espec. a military station, or the place where a single soldier or a body of soldiers is placed.

"To guard this *post* . . . that art employ."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 942.

2. The troops posted or stationed at a particular place.

3. (P-) A subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. (*U. S.*)

***4.** A fixed or established place on a line of road where horses were kept for travelling; a stage, a station, a posting-house. Also, a person who travelled by posting, or using relays of horses; a quick traveller, a courier.

¶ Posts seem to have been first established for the conveyance of government messengers or private travellers rather than of letters. The ancient system extensively existed in the provincial parts of India till the introduction of railways narrowed the sphere of its operations. An important traveller, wishing to go to Europe, wrote to the European authorities of the district, who sent out instructions to the heads of the several villages to have relays of bullocks or palanquin bearers at fixed stages along the intended line of route. If he arrived too late he had demurrage to pay to all who lost time waiting for him. Till recently the same system, but with post-horses, extensively prevailed in the West. In Europe it was generally a government monopoly; in England it was conducted (and more effectively) by private enterprise. [6.]

5. A carrier of letters, papers, or messages; one who goes at stated times to carry mails or despatches from one place to another; a post-man.

An established system for the public conveyance and delivery of letters; the conveyance by government officers of the public mails from place to place; the post-office.

"Letters, especially those to the delivery of which in the ordinary course of *post* importance is attached."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

¶ Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, is credited with the first use of posts for letters. Probably the earliest were government despatches; then private letters would be taken surreptitiously, and finally arrangements would be made for doing so as a government monopoly. Despatches sent by Ahasuerus (Xerxes ?) throughout the Persian empire are mentioned in Esther i. 22; iii. 12-15; viii. 5-10, 13, 14; ix. 20, 30. They were by posts, *i.e.*, men riding on mules and camels (viii. 14). Augustus Cæsar had similar posts in Rome. Charlemagne seems to have introduced them into France. [Post-office.]

7. A post-office; an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

"Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the *post.*"—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

8. A single or particular despatch of mails: as, To miss a *post.*

***9.** Haste, speed.

"The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*,"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

10. A post-horse; a relay of horses.

"Presently took *post* to tell you."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

11. A situation; an office or employment; any position of trust, dignity, service, or emolument; an appointment.

"The point of interest or the *post* of power."
Cowper: Retirement, 142.

***12.** A game at cards, Post-and-pair, now called poker (q.v.).

"As if he were playing at *post.*"—*Jewell: Works*, i. 429.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A bugle-call giving notice of the time for retiring for the night.

"First *post* was sounded at half-past ten."—*City Press*, Sept. 30, 1885.

2. *Paper:* A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a post-man's horn. It varies in size from 22½ by 17½ inches to 19 by 15½ inches.

B. *As adv.:* Hastily, speedily; in all haste, as a post. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 171.)

¶ ***** (1) *Post-and-pair:* [Post (2), *s.*, A. I. 12.].

***** (2) *To ride post:* To be employed in carrying mails, &c., by posting or relays of horses; hence, to ride in haste or with all speed.

(3) *To travel post:* To travel with all possible speed; to travel expeditiously.

post-bag, *s.* A bag in which letters are conveyed to or by the post; a mail-bag.

post-bill, *s.*

1. A bill granted by the Bank of England to individuals, and transferable after being indorsed.

2. A post-office way-bill of the letters, &c., despatched from a post-office, placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge to the post.

post-captain, *s.*

Naval: A captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing, now simply styled a captain. He ranks with a colonel in the army.

*** post-caroche,** *s.* A post-chaise.

"His *post-caroches* still upon his way."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

post-chaise, *s.* A closed vehicle for hire, designed to be drawn by relays of horses, hired for each trip between stations. Said to have been introduced into England in 1664.

"A man who is whirled through Europe in a *post-chaise.*"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

*** post-coach,** *s.* A post-chaise.

post-day, *s.* The day upon which the mails arrive or are despatched.

post-free, *a.* Franked; free from charge for postage.

*** post-hackney,** *s.* A hired post-horse.

"Teach *post-hackneys* to leap hedges."—*Wotton: Remains.*

post-haste, *a., adv., & s.*

A. *As adj.:* By posting; done with all possible speed or expedition. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

B. *As adv.:* With all possible haste or expedition. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 4.)

C. *As subst.:* Very great haste in travelling.

"Lord George your brother, Norfolk, and myself,
In haste, *post-haste*, are come to join with you."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

post-horn, *s.*

Music:

1. A wind instrument consisting of a simple metal tube, without valves or pistons, blown by postmen. It can hardly be termed a musical instrument. (*Cowper: Table Talk*, 32.)

2. A piece of music suitable to, or in imitation of the notes or passages of, a post-horn.

post-horse, *s.* A horse kept and let for posting. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.)

post-house, *s.*

1. A house where post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.

***** 2 A post-office.

post-note (2), *s.* A cash-note intended to be transmitted by post, and made payable to order. [Bank-note.]

post-office, *s.*

1. An office or house where letters, &c., are received for transmission by post to their several addresses, and whence letters, &c., are sent out to be delivered to the addresses.

2. A department of the government having charge of the conveyance of the public mails.

¶ James I., in 1619, established a post-office, and Charles I., in 1635, a letter-office for England and Scotland, but these extended only to the principal roads, and the times of carriage were uncertain. In the latter year the charge for a single letter under eighty miles was 2d., under 140 it was 4d., above 140 it was 6d., on the borders, and in Scotland 8d. The parliament of 1643 framed the Act which provided for the weekly conveyance of letters into all parts of the kingdom, and a regular post-office was erected closely resembling that now existing, and with rates of postage which continued till the days of Queen Anne. In 1839 Rowland Hill brought forward his scheme for a penny postage throughout the United Kingdom. It came into operation on Jan. 10, 1840, on the scale of a penny for every letter below half an ounce in weight. In 1839 the number of letters carried was 75,907,572. The first year of the reduced tariff it rose to 168,768,344, and has since continued to advance year by year, proportionately quicker than the population. The postal service in the United States had its beginnings in 1639, when a house in Boston was authorized to receive and deliver foreign letters. In 1672 New York colony established a monthly post with Boston, which, in 1702, was changed to a fortnightly. A post-office was established in Virginia in 1692, and in Philadelphia in 1693, and a Deputy Postmaster-Geueral for America was appointed in 1692. The system established proved a failure, as it created a monopoly which included also the transportation of travellers. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was made Postmaster-Geueral for the colonies, and managed the service with much success. When he was removed in 1774 the office yielded a net annual revenue of over $15,000. In 1789, when the new federal government assumed control of the post-office department, there were only 75 offices in the thirteen states. In the succeeding century the progress was remarkable, and in 1890 the offices had increased to 62,401, and the gross cost of handling the mails to $66,645,083. The number of letters, post cards, &c., carried was 2,289,950,015; of uewspapers, 778,428,515; aud of other articles, 519,247,199; while more than 376,000,000 articles were carried free of postage. The number of post-offices in the United States is larger than in any other country. It provides a post-office to every 1003 persons, while Great Britain provides one to every 2105 persons. One result is that the department here is carried on at a loss, while in Great Britain it is a source of revenue. In Great Britain the post-office department owns and works the electric telegraphs. This innovation has not been introduced into the United States.

¶ (1) *Post-office annuity and insurance:* A system under which the Postmaster-General of England insures lives between the ages of 16 and 60 for sums of not less than £20 or more than £100, and to grant annuities not exceeding £10.

(2) *Post-office order:* A Money-order (q.v.).

(3) *Post-office savings-bank:* A savings-bank in the English post-office system, in which deposits not exceeding £30 in any one year, or £150 in all, are received at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent. per annum, which is allowed until the sum amounts to £200. [Stock, *s.*]

post-paid, *a.* Having the postage prepaid.

post-road, post-route, *s.* The road or route by which mails are conveyed.

post-town, *s.*

1. A town in which a post-office is established.

***** 2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

post-woman, *s.* A female letter-carrier. (*Southey: Colloquies*, i.)

pōst, (1), *v.t.* [Post (I), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fix on or upon a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.

"For distributing and *posting* bills in every city."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1880, p. 612.

1
2
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
POSTAGE & REVENUE
10 CENTS
3
BARBADOS
HALF PENNY
FOUR PENCE
4
TIMOR CORREIOS
1498
AVOS
5
6
CUBA 1877
50 CENTS PESETA
7
NEW ZEALAND
POSTAGE & REVENUE
ONE PENNY
8
K.WURTT. POST
ZEHN
9
10
LÜBECK
POSTFREI
11
REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI
5 CENTIMES
12
TURKS ISLANDS
ONE PENNY
13
REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY
DOS CENTS
14
CENTS
15
BERMUDA
HALF PENNY
16
NEW SOUTH WALES
POSTAGE
2½D
17
GIBRALTAR
Morocco Agencies
25 CENTIMOS
18
BRAZIL
200 REIS
DUZENTOS REIS
19
20
CANADA POSTAGE
XMAS 1898
WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HAS BEEN
21
ZAMBEZIA
PORTUGAL
22
AGENCIA
23
CORREOS
SALVADOR
24
PROTECTORAT DE LA CÔTE DES SOMALIS
OBOCK
25
INDIA
26
MACAU CORREIO
1898
27
5
OBOCK
28
29
SVERIGE
ÖRE
FRIMÄRKE
30
PROVINCIA DE MACAU
40 REIS
31
IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST
32
CORREIO
MOÇAMBIQUE
50 REIS
33
ULTRAMAR
25 C. D·PESETA
34
25
35
CORREO OFICIAL
CUATRO ONZAS
36
HELIGOLAND
FARTHING
PFENNIG
37
40
CENTAVOS
38
39
ΟΛΥΜΠ. ΑΓΩΝΕΣ
ΔΡΑΧΜΑΙ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙ
40
INDIA POSTAGE
ANNA
41
VICTORIA
STAMP DUTY
ONE PENNY
42
REICHSPOST
China
PF 50 PF
43
GRAND DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
10 CENTIMES
44
V. R. I.
½d
45
REPVBLIQVE FRANÇAISE
COLONIES POSTES
1
GUYANE
46
СРБИЈА
ПАРА
47
O S
48
5 HELVETIA
FRANCO
49
CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPANSION
10 CENTS
50

POSTAL STAMPS OF THE WORLD

1 Germany, Thurn and Taxis, Southern District.
2 North Borneo.
3 Barbadoes.
4 Timor.
5 Spain.
6 Cuba.
7 New Zealand.
8 Wurtemburg.
9 Colombia
10 Lubeck.
11 Hayti.
12 Turks Islands.
13 Uruguay.
14 Curacao.
15 Bermuda.
16 New South Wales.
17 Gibraltar, Moroeco Agencies.
18 Brazil.
19 Siam.
20 Canada.
21 Zambesi.
22 Ecuador.
23 Salvador.
24 Somali Coast.
25 Portuguese India.
26 Macao.
27 Obock.
28 Uruguay.
29 Sweden.
30 Macao.
31 Japan.
32 Mozambique.
33 Cuba.
34 Portuguese Guinea.
35 Spain, Official.
36 Heligoland.
37 Honduras.
38 Paraguay.
39 Greece, Olympic.
40 India.
41 Victoria.
42 German China.
43 Luxemburg.
44 Orange River Colony.
45 French Guiana, Unsurcharged.
46 Servia.
47 Liberia, Official.
48 Switzerland.
49 Central American Steamship Co.
50 Netherlands.

POSTAL STAMPS OF THE WORLD

1 Angra.
2 Luxemburg (Haarlem impression).
3 Vaal River Colony.
4 Belgium Newspaper.
5 Nicaragua.
6 Angola.
7 Prussia.
8 Virgin Islands.
9 Dominican Republic.
10 Norway.
11 Liberia.
12 Canada.
13 Switzerland envelope.
14 Switzerland.
15 Hamburg.
16 Labuan.
17 Straits Settlements, Johore.
18 Mexico, Unsurcharged.
19 Great Britain.
20 British Guiana.
21 Turkey (Constantinople).
22 Angola.
23 Gambia.
24 Guatemala.
25 Mexico.
26 Italy, Postal Packet.
27 Venezuela.
28 Vaal River Colony.
29 Costa Rica, Revenue.
30 Roumania.
31 Newfoundland.
32 Two Sicilies, Sicily.
33 Newfoundland.
34 Antigua.
35 India Faridkot.
36 Greece.
37 Colombia Registration.
38 Tunis.
39 Japan.
40 Costa Rica, Official.
41 Japan.
42 Cuba.
43 Cuba, Palm Tree Type.
44 Liberia, Unpaid.
45 Zanzibar Sultan.
46 Monaco.
47 Persia.
48 Cuba, Statue Type.
49 Germany, Thurn and Taxis, Northern District.
50 India, Jammu and Kashmir.

1
2 CENTIMES
EEN PENNY
ZAFR. REPUBLIEK
EEN PENNY
3
CORREOS NICARAGUA
CINCO CENTAVOS
5
PROVINCIA DE ANGOLA
5 REIS 5
6
6 PFENNINGE 6
8
VIRGIN ISLANDS
ONE PENNY
9
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
UN CENTAVO
10
NORGE
5
POSTFRIM. 5 ORE
11
POSTAGE
2
TWO CENTS
12
SAMOA POSTAGE
2 CENTS
13
10
14
HELVETIA
10
15
HAMBURG
1
Schilling
POSTMARKE
16
LABUAN POSTAGE
2 CENTS
17
18
CORREOS MEXICO
DOS REALES
19
C POSTAGE B
B ONE PENNY C
20
BRITISH 1887 CENT
TWO CENTS.
10c
21
POSTE LOCALE
PARAS
22
ANGOLA
PORTUGAL
23
GAMBIA
SIX PENCE
24
UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL
Correos Nacionales
1897
Exposicion Centro-Americana
1 UN CENTAVO 1
25
SERVICO POSTAL MEXICANO
6
CENTAVOS
26
PACCHI POSTALI
LIRE 1.75 CENT
27
28
V. R. I.
29
30
REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA
TIMBRE PROPORCIONAL
31
ROMANIA
3 BANI 3
32
NEWFOUNDLAND
2
TWO CENTS
33
BOLLO DELLA POSTA DI SICILIA
GR. 10
34
NEWFOUNDLAND
2 CENTS POSTAGE 2
35
ANTIGUA
HALF PENNY
36
ΕΛΛ · ΤΡΑΜΜ ·
37
OFICIAL
38
IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST
39
½ SEN
½ SEN
40
ISLA DE CUBA
20 CTS. DE PESO
41
42
AR
CENTAVOS
43
CUBA
44
POSTAGE
2
CENTS
45
ZANZIBAR
1
ANNA
1
46
2
2
47
PASTE PERSANE
10
48
CENTAVO
49
Freimarke
1/4
1/4 Silb Grosch
50

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To expose or hold up to public reproach; espec. to stigmatize publicly as a coward.

"The fiery young midshipman *posted* him in the streets of Baltimore."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882.

¶ This use of the word is derived from the sheriffs formerly having *posts* before their doors, on which proclamations, &c., were affixed.

(2) To deposit; to pay down as a deposit or stake.

"He must to-day *post* the final deposit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

pōst (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Post (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To station; to place in a position.

"The police . . . were *posted* in great force outside the building."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

2. To place in the post; to transmit by post.

"Two hundred thousand of the circulars in question have been *posted*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1885.

3. To send with speed or with post-horses.

* 4. To put off; to delay, to postpone.

"I have not stopp'd mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted* off their suits with slow delays."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., vi. 3.

5. To inform fully; to post up [¶].

"Law was not well *posted* about what was transpiring."—*New York Herald*, Feb. 22, 1859.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Book-keeping:*

(1) To carry or transfer (as items, accounts) from a journal to a ledger. Similarly, the number of bank-notes, &c., when noted in books for reference are said to be posted.

(2) To make the necessary or proper entries in: as, To *post* one's books.

2. *Naval:* To promote from commander to captain.

"Whispers were afloat, which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being *posted*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. iv.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To travel with post horses; to travel with all possible speed.

"*Post* speedily to my lord, your husband."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

2. *Manège:* To rise and sink in the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.

¶ *To post up:*

1. *Lit. & Book-keeping:* To make the necessary or proper entries in up to date.

2. *Fig.:* To keep supplied with the latest information on a subject; to inform fully.

"Nor may the merest schoolboy be quite *posted up* in the dates."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1885.

pōst, *a.* [Cf. Fr. *aposter* = to place in a post or position; to spy.] Suborued; hired to do what is wroug.

***pōst'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *post* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being carried.

"Make our peace *postable* upon all the tides of fortune."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 2.

pōst'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *post*; *-age.*]

* 1. Carriage, postage.

2. The fee or charge made on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

* 3. The act of travelling by land, interrupting a journey or passage by water.

"So discouvenient is the *postage*."—*Reliquæ Wottonianæ*, p. 704.

postage-stamp, *s.* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office, to be affixed to letters or other articles sent by post, as payment of the postage or cost of transmission.

pōst'-al, *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the post-office, posts or conveyance of letters, &c., by post.

postal-card, *s.* A card issued by the postal authorities for the convenience of the public in correspondence of minor importance. Sold in the United States at one cent.

postal money-order, *s.* A cash order issued at one post-office, and payable at another to the person named in the letter of instructions, when properly identified.

postal-note, *s.* A post-office order for sums under $5, made payable to bearer at any post-office. No longer issued.

postal-union, *s.* A union of several states or countries for the interchange and conveyance of mails under an arrangement. Among the countries embraced in the union are Britain, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

pōst-ăx'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *axial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Behind the axis of the limbs.

pōst'-bŏy, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), s., and *boy.*] A boy who rides post or who carries letters; the driver of a post-chaise; a postillion.

"A mounted *postboy* galloped up with a letter."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xi.

pōst-dāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *date.*]

1. To attach a date to, as to a cheque, later than or in advance of the real time or that at which it is written.

"It is constantly the practice in drawing cheques to *postdate* them."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

* 2. To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact. (*Fuller.*)

pōst'-dāte, *s.* [Postdate, *v.*] A date attached to a writing or other document later than the real date.

pōst-dĭ-lû'-vĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *diluvial.*] Being, existing, or happening subsequent to the flood or deluge.

pōst-dĭ-lû'-vĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *diluvian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Postdiluvial (q.v.).

"The earliest history of man that we possess represents the *postdiluvian* wanderers journeying eastward."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

B. *As subst.:* One who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the flood.

poste, *s.* [Fr.] The post.

poste-restante, *s.* [Fr. = resting (*i.e.* undistributed) post.] A department in a post-office where letters so marked are kept till the addressees call for them. The arrangement is made for the convenience of persons travelling or passing through towns where they have no fixed residence.

pōst'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = afterwards.]

Law: The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after the verdict, stating what was done in the cause. So called from the first word in the return when the proceedings were in Latin.

"If the issue be an issue of fact, and upon trial it be found for either the plaintiff or defendant, or specially; or if the plaintiff makes default, or le nouiut; or whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a *postea*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

pōst'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *post* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. A large printed bill or placard to be posted in a public place as a notice or advertisement.

"The *posters* convening the meeting announced that the procession would be headed by a brass band."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

2. One who posts bills, &c.; a bill-poster.

pōst'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who posts; one who travels post; a courier.

"At this, Goltho alights as swiftly post
As *posters* mount."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. iii., c. 6.

2. A post-horse.

"We whirled along with four *posters* at a gallop."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xxxii.

pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr, ***pos-ter-i-our**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat., compar. of *posterus* = coming after, following, from *post* = after; Fr. *postérieur.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Coming or happening after; subsequent in time; later.

"An admired writer, *posterior* to Milton."—*Walpole: On Gardening.*

2. Later in order of moving or proceeding; following or coming after.

"The anteriour body giveth way, as fast as the *posteriour* cometh on."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 115.

3. Situated behind; hinder. (Opposed to *anterior.*)

II. *Bot.* (*Of an axillary flower*): Beneath the axis.

B. *As subst.:* [Posteriors].

¶ *A posteriori:* [A posteriori].

posterior-side, *s.*

Zool.: The part of the back of a shell which contains the ligament. It is usually the longer of the two.

***pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *postériorité.*] The quality or state of being posterior or later in time. (Opposed to *priority.*)

"The successive priority and *posteriority* of all temporary things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 647.

pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *posterior*; *-ly.*] In a posterior manner; later or subsequently, either in time or place; behind.

"The posterior angle of the malar extends well *posteriorly*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 205.

pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏrş, *s. pl.* [Posterior.] The hinder parts of an animal's body.

"For expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may show his bald occiput, and shake his *posteriors* at them in derision."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 17.

¶ Used by Shakespeare, for the latter or later part.

"The *posteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon."—*Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-tȳ, ***pos-ter-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *postérité*, from Lat. *posteritatem*, acc. of *posteritas* = futurity, posterity, from *posterior* = after, following, posterior (q.v.); Sp. *posteridad*; Ital. *posterità.*]

1. Succeeding generations.

"Founded by us and left to *posterity*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 229.

2. Descendants, children; the race which descends from a progenitor. (Opposed to *ancestors.*)

"It should not stand in thy *posterity*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

pōst'-ērn, ***post-erne**, ***post-orne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *posterle, posterne* (Fr. *pôterne*), from Low Lat. *posterula* = a small back door, a postern, a dimin. from *posterus* = behind.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small doorway or gateway at the back of a building; a private entrance; any entrance or gate. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 52.)

II. *Fortification:*

1. A vaulted passage underneath a rampart, leading from the interior to the ditch, and closed by a gate.

2. A passage-way at a retired part of a bastion.

postern-gate, *s.* A postern.

"He found his way to a *postern-gate*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, x. 2.

***pŏs-thĕt'-ŏ-mĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *posthetom(y)*; *-ist.*] One who performs the operation of posthetomy or circumcision.

***pŏs-thĕt'-ŏ-mȳ**, *s.* [Gr. πόσθη (*posthē*) = the prepuce, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] Circumcision.

***pŏst'-hūme**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *postumus, posthumus* = posthumous (q.v.); Port. *postumo*; Sp. & Ital. *postumo.*] Posthumous.

"Oh! if my soul could see this *posthume* sight."
Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

***pŏst'-hūmed**, *a.* [Eng. *posthum(e)*; *-ed.*] Posthumous.

"A stranger to my method would hardly rally my scattered and *posthumed* notes."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xxv.

pŏst'-hu-moŭs, ***pŏst'-u-moŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *postumus* = the last-born, the last, late-born, prop. the super. of *post* = after. The erroneous supposition that it came from *post humum* (lit. = after the ground), explained as "after the father is laid in the ground," led to the false spelling *posthumus*, and eventually to the word being restricted in meaning accordingly.]

1. Born after the death of the father: as, a *posthumous* child.

2. Being or continuing after one's decease.

"Makes a folly of *posthumous* memory."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

3. Published after the death of the author.

"Compromising between a present and a *posthumous* edition."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 461.

pŏst'-hu-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *posthumous*; *-ly.*] In a posthumous manner; after one's decease.

***pōst'-ĭc**, ***pōst'-ĭck**, *a.* [Lat. *posticus*, from *post* = after, behind.] Backward.

"The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

pōst'-ĭ-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *posticus.*]

Bot.: The same as Extrorsal (q.v.).

pōst'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Postic.]

Rom. Arch.: The part of a temple which was in the rear of the cell; that in front of the cell being called the pronaos.

***pōst'-ĭl, *post-el, *post-ill, *post-ille,** *s.* [Fr *postille*, from Low Lat. *postilla* = a marginal note in a Bible, prob. from Lat. *post illa (verba)* = after those (words); Sp. *postila*; Ital. & Port. *postilla.*]

I. An explanatory or marginal note in a Bible; hence, an explanatory note generally, especially one written in the margin; a commentary.

"The said Langton also made *postils* upon the whole bible."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 248.

2. In the Roman and Lutheran churches, a homily to be read in public.

***pōst'-ĭl,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Postil, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To write postils or comments; to comment.

B. *Trans.:* To write marginal notes on; to gloss; to annotate; to explain with notes; to comment on.

"A book in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 211.

pōs-tĭl'-ĭon (i as y), *s.* [Postillion.]

***pōst'-ĭl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *postil*; *-ize.*] To postil; to annotate; to gloss; to comment on.

"*Postilizing* the whole doctrine of Dun Scotus."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses.*

pōst'-ĭl-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Low Lat. *postillo*, from *postilla* = a postil (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To write postils or explanatory notes; to comment.

2. To preach by expounding the Scriptures, verse by verse, in regular order.

B. *Trans.:* To postil; to explain by postils or marginal notes.

pōst-ĭl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Postillate.] The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

***pōst'-ĭl-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low. Lat., from *postillo* = to postillate (q.v.).] One who postillates; a commentator; one who expounds Scripture verse by verse.

***pōst'-ĭl-lēr,** *s.* [Eng. *postil*, v.; *-er.*] One who postils; one who writes original notes; an annotator.

"It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators."—*Browne.*

pōs-tĭl'-lĭon (i as y), *** pōs-tĭl'-ĭon,** *s.* [Fr. *postillon*, from Ital. *postiglione* = a postillion, from *posta* = a messenger, a post; Sp. *postillon.*] [Post (2), *s.*] The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage; also one who rides the near horse when only one pair is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

"In a low phaeton drawn by four horses, with *postillions.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1882.

pōst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Post (2), *v.*]

posting-house, *s.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

pōs'-tīque (que as k), *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *postiche*), from Lat. *posticus* = behind, from *post* = after.] Superadded; done after the work is finished. Applied to a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture.

***pos-tle** (1), *s.* [Apostle.]

***pos-tle** (2), *s.* [Postil.]

***pōst-lĭ-mĭn'-ĭ-ar, pōst-lĭ-mĭn'-ĭ-ar-ў, * pōst-lĭ-mĭn'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Postliminium.] Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium.

2. Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent, posterior.

"To strike in with things as they fall out, by *post-liminious* after-applications of them to their purposes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

pōst-lĭ-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, * pōst-lĭm'-ĭ-nў, *s.* [Lat. *postliminium*, from *post* = after, and *limen*, genit. *liminis* = a limit, a threshold; Fr. *postliminie*; Sp. & Ital. *postliminio.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The return to one's own threshold; hence, a return home, and so, to one's old rank, or former rights and privileges. Said of a person who had been banished or taken prisoner by an enemy.

"When a Roman citizen was solemnly given over to an enemy by the Pater Patratus, it would appear that he forfeited his rights irrecoverably; but if taken prisoner in the ordinary course of war, they were only suspended. . . . If he was enabled to return home, in consequence of release or escape, he recovered his Status, by what, in legal language, was termed *Postliminium.*"—*Ramsay: Roman Antiquities.*

2. *Internat. Law:* That right by virtue of which persons or things taken by an enemy are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

pōst'-lūde, *s.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *ludus* = a play.]

Music: A concluding voluntary; an afterpiece.

"A Christmas *Postlude.*"—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

pōst'-man (1), *s.* [Eng. *post* (1), *s.*, and *man.*]

English: One of the two experienced barristers in the Exchequer division of the High Court of Justice, who have precedence in motions. So called from the place where he sits; the other is called the tubman (q.v.).

pōst'-man (2), *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *man.*]

* 1. A post, a courier.

2. One who delivers letters brought by the post; a letter-carrier.

pōst'-mark, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *mark.*] A mark stamped by the post-office officials on letters, &c., showing the place and time of the posting of the letters, and the various post-offices through which they pass; it also serves to obliterate or cancel the postage-stamps affixed.

"The *postmark* bears the 16th day of the month."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 82.

pōst'-mas-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *master.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who keeps or lets post-horses.

2. The official who has the charge and superintendence of a post-office.

II. *Univ.:* At Merton College, Oxford, one of the scholars on the foundation. Called also a portionist (q.v.).

¶ In the earlier writers postmaster is exclusively used in the first sense. This state of things continued as late as 1644. [Post-office.]

Postmaster-General, *s.* That member of the Government who has the charge and direction of the Post-office, in all its departments, including the postal, the money-order, and other branches of the service. He is, a member of the Cabinet in the United States, and usually in England aud elsewhere.

pōst-mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*, *pomeridianus*, from *post* = after, and *meridianus* = belonging to midday, meridian (q.v.).] [Pomeridian.]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Coming, happening, or done after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

2. Belonging to the after part of life; late.

II. *Geol.:* A term applied to the series of the Appalachian strata, which in the New York Survey has been called the Upper Helderberg, or Corniferous Limestone. The word refers to the part of the Appalachian Palæozoic day at which the group was formed. Its maximum thickness, which occurs in the Western States, is about 350 feet. The nearest European representative is the English Ludlow formation; but it contains numerous Devonian, and some Carboniferous fossils. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*).

B. *As subst.:* The afternoon. It is usually contracted into P.M.

pōst-pōne', *v.t.* [Lat. *postpono* = to place after: *post* = after, and *pono* = to place; Sp. *posponer.*]

1. To put off or defer to a later or future time; to adjourn, to delay.

"The stewards have decided to *postpone* their fixture."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. To set in value below something else; to value or estimate less than something else. (Followed by *to.*)

"Nor can that rationally be said to be despised by any, or *postponed* to any other thing, which never was proposed to them as their option."—*Whitby: Five Points*, dis. i., ch. iii., § 4.

pōst-pōne'-mĕnt, *s* [Eng. *postpone*; *-ment.*] The act of postponing or putting off to a future time; a temporary delay or adjournment.

"A *postponement* of a few days appeared to be inevitable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*** pōst-pōn'-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *postponens*, pr. par. of *postpono* = to postpone (q.v.).] The act of postponing or setting a thing below another in value, importance, or estimation.

"Noting preference or *postponence.*"—*Johnson's Dict.*, s.v. *Of.*

pōst-pōn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *postpon(e)*; *-er.*] One who postpones; one who defers or delays; a procrastinator.

"These *postponers* never enter upon religion at all; in earnest or effectually."—*Paley: Sermon* 30.

*** pōst-pōsе',** *v.t.* [Fr. *postposer*, from Lat. *post* = after, and Fr. *poser* = to place.]

1. To place or set after.

"He *postposeth* filiall and paternall love to his favour towards him."—*Howell: Vocall Forest.*

2. To postpone, to defer.

*** pōst-pŏs'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *postpositus*, pa. par. of *postpono* = to postpone (q.v.).] To place or set after; to postpone.

"Often in our love to her, our love to God is swallowed and *postposited.*"—*Feltham: On St. Luke*, p. 328.

pōst-sçē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *post* = after, behind, and *scena* = a scene (q.v.).]

Arch.: The back part of a theatre, behind the scenes.

*** pōst-scrībe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *postscribo* = to write after, to add in writing: *post* = after, and *scribo* = to write.] To write after; to add in writing.

"It was but mannerly of Bellarmine to *postscribe* two of his tomes with *Laus Deo Virginique Matri Mariæ.*"—*Adams: Works*, ii. 7.

pōst'-scrĭpt, *s.* [Lat. *postcriptum*, neut. sing. of *postscriptus*, pa. par. of *postscribo.*] [Postscribe.] A paragraph or part added to a letter after it has been signed by the author; an addition to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, and containing something which had been omitted in the body of the work, or which may have occurred subsequently to the author.

"In the letter which he had received from my lord admirall there was a *postcript*, whiche he shewed mee."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 353.

*** pōst'-scrĭp-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *postscript*; *-ed.*] Having a postcript; written after.

pōst-sphē'-nŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. *post* = after, and Eng. *sphenoid.*] (See the compound.)

postsphenoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The posterior part of the sphenoid bone distinct in infancy from the presphenoid part. The former contains the *sella turcica* and the great wings.

pŏs'-tu-lant, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *postulans*, pr. par. of *postulo* = to demand; Sp. & Ital. *postulante.*] [Postulate, *s.*] One who asks, demands, or requests; a candidate; specif., in the Roman Church, one seeking admission to a religious order or congregation. The postulant is bound by the rules of the order to which he or she is seeking admission, but does not wear its distinctive dress till the habit is conferred.

"The *postulant* for parliamentary honours."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

pŏs'-tu-late, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *postulatum*, neut. sing. of *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo* = to ask, to demand; Fr. *postulat*; Ital. *postulato.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A position, supposition, or proposition assumed without proof, as being self-evident or too plain to require proof or illustration; a thing assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; an assumption.

"The difference between axioms and *postulates* is analogous to that between theorems and problems."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

2. *Geom.:* The enunciation of a self-evident problem. It differs from an axiom, which is the enunciation of a self-evident proposition. The axiom is more general than the postulate.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Of the nature of a postulate; assumed.

"I mean by *postulate* illation."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 1.

pŏs'-tu-lāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *postuler*; Sp. *postular*; Ital. *postulare.*] [Postulate, *s.*]

* 1. To demand.

"The members of the House of Peers would certainly suffer less by the *postulated* change than their fellow-legislators of the Commons."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident; to take as granted.

"From *postulated* or precarious inferences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk., ii., ch. iii.

* 3. To assume; to take without consent as one's right.

"The Byzantine Emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated*, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation."—*Tooke.*

* 4. To invite, to solicit, to entreat. [POSTULATION, II.]

"Every spiritual person of this realm, hereafter to be named, presented, or *postulated* to any archbishoprick or bisboprick of this realm."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., pt. ii., No. 41.

pŏs-tu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *postulatio*, from *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo* = to postulate (q.v.); Fr. *postulation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of postulating or assuming without proof.

* 2. A postulate; a necessary assumption.

"I must have a second *postulation*, that must have an ingredient to elicit my assent."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 129.

* 3. A supplication, an intercession.

"Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

* 4. A suit, a cause.

"By this means the cardinal's *postulation* was defective."—*Burnet: Own Time.*

II. *Canon Law.:* A presentation or recommendation addressed to the superior, to whom the right of appointment to any dignity belongs, in favour of one who has not a strict title to the appointment.

* **pŏs'-tu-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *postulatorius*, from *postulatus.*] [POSTULATE, *v.*]

1. Postulating; assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

"The semblance is but *postulatory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. Supplicatory, entreating, demanding.

"To turn that deprecatory prayer into a *postulatory* one."—*Clarendon: Tracts*, p. 392.

* **pŏs-tu-lā'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A postulate (q.v.).

"The proof depends only on this *postulatum*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **pŏst'-ur-al,** *a.* [Eng. *postur(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to posture.

pŏst'-ure, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *positura* = position, arrangement; prop. fem. sing. of *positurus*, fut. par. of *pono* = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *postura, positura.*]

* 1. Place, situation, state, or condition with regard to something else; position.

"In *posture* to displode their second tire
Of thunder." *Milton: P. L.*, vi., 605.

2. The situation, disposition, or arrangement of the several parts of the body in relation to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; the position of the body or its members; attitude.

"This is as lawful as to smell of a rose or to lie in feathers, or change the *posture* of our body in bed for ease."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

* 3. State or condition.

"To give his opinion upon their present *posture* of affairs."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 309.

* 4. State, disposition; frame of mind or soul.

* **posture-maker,** *s.* One who makes postures or contortions.

* **posture-making,** *s.* The act or practice of assuming different bodily postures.

* **posture-master,** *s.* One who teaches or practises artificial attitudes or postures of the body.

* **pŏst'-ure,** *v.t. & i.* [POSTURE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To place in any particular posture or position; to dispose, to arrange.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To dispose the body in particular postures or attitudes, as an acrobat or tumbler.

2. *Fig.:* To pose.

His *posturings* as a patriot."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 29, 1882.

* **pŏs'-tu-rĕr,** * **pŏs'-tu-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *postur(e)*; *-er*, *-ist.*] One who postures; an acrobat, a tumbler.

* **pōst-vēne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *postvenio*, from *post* = after, and *venio* = to come.] To come after; to supervene.

* **pōst'-vīde,** *v.i.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *video* = to see.] To see or be wise after the event.

"Instead of preventing, *postvide* against dangers."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 200.

* **pŏs'-ў,** * **pos-ie,** * **poisee,** *s.* [A contract. of *poesy* (q.v.).]

* 1. A poetical motto or quotation attached to or inscribed on anything, as on a ring.

"Is this a prologue, or the *posy* of a ring?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 2. A short inscription or legend.

"There was also a superscripcion or *poisee* written on the toppe of the crosse."—*Udal: Luke* xxiii.

3. A buuch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Sometimes used for a single flower or buttonhole.

"If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated *posie* at his nose."—*Bp. Hall: A Sermon of Thanksgiving* (an. 1625).

pŏt (1), * **potte,** *s.* [Ir. *pota, potadh* = a pot; Gael. *poit*; Wel. *pot*; Bret. *pód*; Dut. *pot*; Fr. *pot*; Sp. & Port. *pote*; Dan. *potte*; Icel. *pottr.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A vessel made of metal, used for various domestic purposes; as, for boiling vegetables, meat, &c.

"*Pots*, pans, knockers of doors, pieces of ordnance which had long been past use, were carried to the mint."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A hollow vessel made of earthenware, china, &c.: as, a flower-*pot*, a water-*pot*, &c.

3. An earthenware, pewter, or other vessel for liquids, containing one quart.

"And here's a *pot* of good double beer, neighbour: drink."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

4. The quantity contained in a pot; a quart.

5. A trade term for stoneware.

6. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney; a chimney-pot.

* 7. A helmet or headpiece.

* 8. The skull.

9. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which to catch fish. (*Prov.*)

10. A large sum. (*Slang.*)

"I made what is vulgarly termed a *pot* of money in Christchurch."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

11. A favourite; a horse which is backed for a large sum of money. (*Racing Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

2. *Paper:* A size of paper, 12½ inches by 15 in the sheet, and weighing 10lbs. to the ream.

3. *Sugar:* [POTTING-CASK].

4. *Tinning:*

(1) A vessel filled with melted tallow in which the charcoal-iron plates are dipped before tinning; a grease-pot.

(2) A bath used in the same work, known as a wash-pot.

¶ *To go to pot:* To be ruined, destroyed, or wasted. The meaning is probably to be put into the melting-pot, as old metal, to be melted down; but Mr. A. S. Palmer thinks that *pot* here is the same as POT (2), *s.* = pit, and the meaning to be to go to the pit of destruction.

"All's one, they *go to pot*."
Dryden: Tempest. (Epil.)

pot-barley, *s.* [BARLEY.]

pot-bellied, *a.* Having a pot-belly; fat, corpulent.

pot-belly, *s.* A protuberant belly.

"He will find himself a forked stradling animal, and a *pot-belly*."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

¶ A pot-belly is produced by the enlargement of the omentum with fat.

pot-boiler, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A work of art or literature produced merely as a means of providing the necessaries of life; espec. a painting done for money, not for the sake of art.

"A mere *pot-boiler*, though it is marked by much of the ability of the artist."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

2. *Anthrop.:* (See extract).

"Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pebbles, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. *Pot-boilers*, as they are called, of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day, and if we wished to heat water in a vessel that would not stand the fire, we should be obliged to employ a similar method."—*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting*, ch. iii.

B. *As adj.:* Pot-boiling (q.v.).

"What are vulgarly known as *pot-boiler* hooks or articles."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 20.

pot-boiling, *a.* Of the nature of a pot-boiler (q.v.).

"Below the composer's mark, and distinctly of the *pot-boiling* order."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

pot-companion, *s.* An associate or companion in drinking; a boon-companion. (Applied generally to habitual druukards.)

pot-eye, *s.*

Spinning: A guide-eye for a yarn in a spinning-frame. Through it the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer. Made of metal, glass, or porcelain.

pot-gun, *s.*

1. A mortar for firing salutes. The name is derived from its shape.

2. A pop-gun (q.v.).

* **pot-gutted,** *a.* Pot-bellied.

"You *pot-gutted* rascal."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

pot-hanger, pot-hangle, *s.* A hook on which pots are hung over a fire; a pot-hook.

pot-herb, *s.* A herb fit for the pot or cooking; a culinary herb.

¶ *White pot-herb:*

Bot.: Valerianella olitoria.

pot-holes, *s. pl.*

Mining & Geol.: The name given by the Norfolk quarrymen to deep conical or cylindrical pipes in the chalk. (*Quar. Journ. Geol Soc.*, i. (1845), p. 302.)

pot-hook, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An S-shaped hook for suspending a pot or kettle over a fire.

2. *Fig.:* A letter or character like a pot-hook; especially applied to the elementary characters formed by children when learning to write. (Frequently in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers.*)

"I long to be spelling her Arabick scrawls and *pot-hooks*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

pot-house, *s.* An ale-house, a beer-shop, a low public house.

"The coarse dialect which he had learned in the *pot-houses* of Whitechapel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. v.

pot-hunter, *s.*

1. One who shoots everything he comes across without regard to the rules or customs of sport, being only anxious to fill his bag.

"With no other let or hindrance than those which the gory *pot-hunters* compel."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 506.

2. One who makes it a business to enter all competitions where prizes, as silver cups, &c., are given, not for the sake of the sport, but in order to win and be able to show off the prizes gained. (*Slang.*)

pot-hunting, *s.* The practice of a pot-hunter.

"Some protection should be taken against *pot-hunting*."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

* **pot-leech,** *s.* A sot, a drunkard.

"This valiant *pot-leech*, that upon his knees
Has drunk a thousand potties up-se-peese."
Taylor, the Water-Poet.

pot-liquor, *s.* The liquor in which butcher's meat has been boiled; thin broth.

pot-luck, *s.* Accidental fare; whatever fare may chance to be provided for dinner.

"A woman whose *pot-luck* was always to be relied on."—*G. Eliot: Amos Barton*, ch. i.

¶ *To take pot-luck:* Said of an accidental visitor who partakes of the family dinner whatever it may be.

"He should be very welcome *to take pot-luck* with him."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. xix., ch. xii.

* **pot-maker,** *s.* A potter.

"Then be made an herauld proclaim that all *pot-makers* should stand upon their feet."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 520.

pot-man, *s.* [POTMAN.]

pot-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: Calendula officinalis.

pot-metal, *s.*

1. A cheap alloy for faucets, &c.; composed of copper, 10; lead, 6 to 8.

2. A kind of cast-iron suitable for casting hollow ware.

3. A species of stained glass, the colours of which are incorporated with the glass while the latter is in a state of fusion in the pot.

pot-pie, *s.* A pie made by covering the inner surface of a pot with paste, and filling up with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, &c.

pot-piece, *s.* A pot-gun.

pot-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Lecythis Ollaria.

pot-pourri, *s.* [Fr. *pot* = pot, and *pourri*, pa par. of *pourrir* = to putrefy, to boil very much.]

I. *Lit.:* A dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A mixture of rose-leaves and various spices, kept in jars or other vessels as a scent. Commonly called popery.

2. A vase or bouquet of flowers used to perfume a room.

3. In music, a medley; a collection of various tunes linked together; a capriccio or fantasia on popular melodies.

"He has deftly mads a *pot-pourri* of national tunes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1885.

4. A literary composition made up of several parts put togcther without any uuity of plot or plau.

* **pot-shop,** *s.* A low public-house, a pot-house.

"A sequestered *pot-shop* on the remotest confines of the Borough."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. lii.

pot-shot, *s.*

1. A shot fired for the sake of filling the bag or pot, without regard to the nature, condition, or appearance of the animal shot.

2. A shot fired without any deliberate aim.

3. A shot at an enemy from behind a tree, or from an ambush.

* **pot-shot,** * **pot-shott,** *a.* Drunk, intoxicated. [CUPSHOTTEN.]

pot-valiant, *a.* Made courageous or valiant by drink.

* **pot-walloper,** * **pot-wabbler,** *s.* A name given to parliamentary voters in certain English boroughs, previous to the Reform Act of 1832, in which all male inhabitants, whether householders or lodgers, who had resided in the borough and had boiled their own pot, *i.e.*, procured their own subsistence, for six months, and had not been chargeable to any parish as paupers for twelve months, were entitled to a vote.

* **pot-walloping,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to a vote.

"A *pot-walloping* borough like Taunton."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 39.

B. *As subst.:* A boiling of a pot; the sound made by a pot boiling.

"The *pot-wallopings* of the boiler."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach.*

pot-wheel, *s.* A form of water-raising wheel. [NORIA.]

pŏt (2), *s.* [PIT, *s.*] A pit, a dungeon.

¶ *Pot and gallows:* [PIT AND GALLOWS].

pŏt (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [POT (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put into pots.

2. To preserved seasoned in pots: as, To *pot* fowl or fish.

3. To plant or set in mould in pots.

"If grown in pots, they should be *potted* in rich soil."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. To put in casks for draining: as, To *pot* sugar. [POTTING-CASK.]

5. To pocket; to strike or play so as to run into the pocket of a billiard table. (*Slang.*)

"After making three, he *potted* his opponent's ball."—*Evening Standard*, Dec. 18, 1885.

6. To shoot. (*Slang.*)

"All the pretty shy beasts . . . are *potted* by cockneys."—*Saturday Review*, March 15, 1884.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To drink, to tipple. (*Slang.*)

"It is less labour to plow than to *pot* it."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 84.

2. To shoot or fire persistently; to keep on shooting. (*Slang.*)

***pŏt** (2), * **potte,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cap.

"The boies of different schooles did cap or *potte* verses."—*Stowe: Survey*, p. 53.

pōt'-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *potabilis*, from *poto* = to drink; Sp. *potable*; Ital. *potabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being drunk; fit for drinking; drinkable.

"*Potable* gold." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 608.

B. *As subst.:* Anything that may be drunk.

"Ten thousand painted flow'rs
Useful for *potables.*" *Philips: Cider*, ii.

pōt'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *potable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being potable.

* **pŏt'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [POTTAGE.]

* **pŏt'-ą-ġĕr,** *s.* [Fr., from *potage* = pottage.] A porringer.

"An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree."—*Grew: Museum.*

* **pot-a-gre,** *s.* [PODAGRA.] The gout.

"For slouthe a *potagre* and a goute."
MS. Ashmole, 41, fo. 37.

pō-tăġ'-rō, pō-tar'-gō, *s.* [BOTANOO.] A West Indian sauce or dish.

"What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, cavarre?"
King: Cookery.

pŏt'-āle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Eng. *pot*, and *ale* (?).] The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten pigs.

pō-tā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. unexplained.]

Bot.: A genus of Loganeæ. An infusion of the leaves of *Potalia resinifera*, the only known species, is somewhat mucilaginous and astringent. It is used in Brazil as a lotion for inflamed eyes. The sub-species (?), *P. amara*, is bitter, acrid, and emetic.

pō-tā'-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river, or Lat. *potam(ogeton);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Naiadaceæ. Spathe none. Flowers in spikes or clusters, solitary, unisexual or bisexual. Stigma subcapitate, or shortly decurrent. Embryo curved.

pŏ-tăm'-ĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river; Lat. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: Freshwater Cerites; a genus of Cerithiadæ. Shell like Cerithium, but without varices in the fossil species, which are included in that genus. Epidermis thick, olive-brown; operculum orbicular, many-whorled. Forty-one recent species, from the mud of Californian, African, and Indian rivers.

pŏt-ą-mŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river.] Belonging to, living in or uear, or connected with a river or rivers.

pŏt-ą-mō-bĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamobi(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A group or family of Huxley's tribe Astacina, with two genera, Astacus and Cambarus.

"All the crayfishes of the northern hemisphere belong to the *Potamobiidæ*, and no members of this family are known to exist south of the equator."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 306.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Jurassic onward. [PSEUDASTACUS.]

pŏt-ą-mō'-bīne, *a.* & *s.* [POTAMOBIIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Potamobiidæ (q.v.).

"The wide range and close affinity of the genera Astacus and Cambarus appear to me to necessitate the supposition that they are derived from some one already specialised *Potamobine* form . . . I am disposed to believe that this ancestral Potamobine existed in the sea which lay north of the Miocene continent in the northern hemisphere."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 332.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Potamobiidæ.

pŏt-ą-mō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. βιόω (*biōō*) = to live.]

1. *Entom.:* Leach's name for Orectochilus, a genus of Gyrinidæ, with one species.

† 2. *Zool.:* A synonym of Astacus.

pŏt-ą-mō-chœ'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a hog.]

Zool.: Bush-hog, Red River-hog; a genus of Suidæ, characteristic of the West African region, with two, or perhaps three, species, which are the handsomest of the Swine family. There is a boss or prominence under each eye. In *Potamochœrus penicillatus*, the ears are long and tapering, as if they had been cut, and terminate in hairy tufts. The general colour is reddish-brown, with white dorsal stripe.

pŏt-ą-mō-gā'-lē, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of Potamogalidæ, with one species, *Potamogale velox*, discovered by Du Chaillu in Western equatorial Africa. It is about two feet in length, of which the tail occupies one half. The body is long and cylindrical; tail thick, and laterally compressed, legs short, toes not webbed, the animal being propelled through the water by strokes of the powerful tail; the limbs are folded inwards and backwards in swimming.

POTAMOGALE.

Fur, dark-brown above, with a metallic violet hue; whitish beneath.

pŏt-ą-mō-găl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamogal(e);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Insectivora, forming a connecting link between the Talpidæ and the Solenodontidæ, with two genera: Potamogale (q.v.) and Geogale, with one small muriform species, *Geogale aurita*, from Madagascar.

pŏt-ą-mō-ġē'-tŏn, *s.* [Lat. *potamogeton*, *potamogiton;* Gr. ποταμογείτων (*potamogeitōn*) = pondweed [see def.]: ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river, and γείτων (*geitōn*) = a neighbour.]

1. *Bot.:* Pondweed; the typical genus of the tribe Potameæ (q.v.). Flowers perfect, sessile, on a spike, with a simple spathe. Perianth single; stamens four. Ovary of four carpels. Drupes or achenes four, rarely one; small, green. Chiefly from the temperate zones. They occur in ponds, ditches, streams, the margins of lakes, &c., having the leaves submerged and translucent, or floating and opaque. *P. natans*, *P. lucens*, *P. crispus*, *P. densus*, and *P. oblongus* are among the most common. The root of *P. natans* is said to be eaten in Siberia. *P. crispus*, *P. gramineus*, and *P. lucens* are used in India as fodder, and the first two also for refining sugar.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Miocene and the Pliocene of Europe.

* **pŏt-ą-mŏġ'-ra-phў,** *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. γράφη (*graphē*) = a description.] A description of rivers.

* **pŏt-ą-mŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on rivers; a scientific treatment of rivers.

pŏt-ą-mŏph'-ўl-līte, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = leaf, and suff. *-ite.*]

Palæobot.: Any apparently aquatic fossil leaf.

pŏt-ą-mō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelidæ, allied to Lutra (q.v.), from the Miocene of Western Europe.

pō'-tançe, *s.* [Fr. *potence* = a gibbet.]

Watchmaking: The stud which forms a step for the lower pivot of a verge.

potance-file, *s.* A small hand-file with parallel and flat sides.

pŏt'-āsh, *s.* [Eng. *pot*, and *ash*, because the lixivium of wood-ashes are evaporated for commercial purposes in iron pots.]

1. *Chem.:* A term applied to the hydrate of potassium, KHO, either in the liquid or solid state, but sometimes used to denote potassium oxide and also crude carbonate of potassium. Pure or anhydrous potash can be procured by heating thin slices of the metal potassium in air perfectly free from moisture or carbonic acid. It is white, caustic, and very deliquescent. When moistened with water it becomes incandescent and no degree of heat seems sufficient to expel the water. This substance is of slight importance compared with hydrated potash. Important salts of potash are the carbonate, the sulphate, the nitrate, &c. With oils potash forms soft-soaps, and is of great value from its cleansing properties.

2. *Pharm.:* Potash salts are essential constituents in the human body, but if, when wasted, they are supplied directly to the blood they are very poisonous. A much diluted solution of potash is antacid and sedative in dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases, also in pleuritis, pericarditis, scrofula, &c. [BICARBONATE.] Caustic potash is used externally as a caustic in ulcers, &c.; carbonate

of potash has been given in whooping cough; acetate of potash, nitrate of potash, and, in small doses, tartrate of potash are diuretics; acid tartrate of potash is purgative and used in dropsy; citrate of potash is diuretic and febrifugal; sulphate of potash is a mild purgative generally given with rhubarb, &c.; nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash are refrigerants and diuretics. [PERMANGANATE.] Bromide and iodide of potassium are the forms in which bromine and iodine are often administered. Sulphurated potash in small doses is a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and is sometimes used in scabies, psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, and bronchitis.

¶ Potash-alum = *Kalinite*; Potash-felspar = *Orthoclase* and *Microcline*; Potash-mica = *Muscovite*.

potash-lime, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of dry hydrate of potassium and quicklime employed in estimating the nitrogen contained in organic substances. At a high temperature, it liberates the nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

potash-water, *s.*

Chem.: An artificial aërated water containing a minute quantity of potassic bicarbonate.

pŏt'-ăsh-ĕş, *s. pl.* [PEARLASHES.]

pŏt'-ăss, pŏ-tăs'-sa, *s.* [POTASH.] [POTASSIUM-HYDRATE.]

pŏ-tăs'-sa-mide, *s.* [Eng. *potass(ium)*, and *amide*.]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Potassium amides. The mono-compound KH_2N is obtained by gently heating potassium in ammonia gas. It is an olive-green substance, melting a little over 100°. Tripotassamide, or nitride of potassium, K_3N, is obtained when monopotassamide is heated in a close vessel. It is a greenish-black substance, taking fire spontaneously when exposed to the air. In contact with water it is decomposed, yielding ammonia and potassium hydrate.

pŏ-tăs'-sĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *potass(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to potassium; containing potassium.

pŏ-tăs'-sĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *potash* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Symbol. K: atomic weight, 39. A monad metallic element, discovered by Davy in 1807, and very widely diffused through the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms. It usually exists in combination with inorganic and organic acids, and, when its organic salts are burnt, they are resolved into carbonate, from which all the other salts of potassium can be prepared. It may be obtained by electrolysis, but is now produced in large quantity by distilling in an iron retort an intimate mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potassium, a condition readily obtained by igniting crude tartar in a covered crucible. It is a bluish-white metal; sp. gr. ·865, being the lightest of all the metals except lithium. At 0° it is brittle and crystalline; soft at 15°, and may be easily cut with a knife; fluid at 62·5°, and at a red heat distils, yielding a beautiful green vapour. Thrown upon water, the metal decomposes it with great violence, forming hydrate of potassium, whilst the escaping hydrogen takes fire, burning with a rose-red colour. It can only be preserved in the metallic state by immersing it in rock oil.

¶ Potassium-chloride = *Sylvite*; Potassium-nitrate = *Nitre*; Potassium-sulphate = *Aphthitalite* and *Misenite*.

potassium-alloys, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alloys formed by fusing other metals with potassium. The arsenide and antimonide (the only important forms), heated with the alcoholic iodides, yield the arsenide, &c., of the alcohol radicals.

potassium-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: KBr. Formed by the action of bromine on potassium, or by neutralising hydrobromic acid with potash. It crystallizes in brilliant cubes, having a sharp taste; sp. gr. 2·69; is more readily soluble in hot than in cold water, and is slightly soluble in alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into bromate.

potassium-carboxide, *s.*

Chem.: $K_2C_2O_2$. A highly explosive compound formed sometimes in the manufacture of potassium, and when potassium is heated to 80° in presence of carbonic oxide. It is first of a gray colour, and then becomes dark red. The gray compound has the composition K_2CO; the red body can be preserved under mineral naphtha. In contact with water it explodes with great violence.

potassium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: KCl. Occurs native as sylvite, and is formed when potassium is burned in chlorine, and when potash or carbonate of potash is neutralized with aqueous hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes mostly in cubes, rarely in octahedrons; sp. gr. 1·95; tastes like common salt, melts at a low red heat, and at a higher temperature volatilizes unchanged. It is very soluble in water, one part of the salt dissolving in 2·85 parts of water at 15·5°; is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, but wood spirit dissolves it more readily. It forms crystallizable double salts with most of the metallic chlorides.

potassium-ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5K. Not known in the separate state, but in combination with zinc-ethyl by treating that compound with potassium.

potassium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: KHO. Potash. Potassa. Caustic potash. Produced by dissolving protoxide of potassium in water, but generally prepared by adding two parts of quicklime, slaked with water, to a solution of one part of carbonate of potassium in twelve parts of water, and boiling the mixture for some time. After standing, the clear liquid is siphoned off and evaporated in iron or silver basins. To remove several of the impurities it is subsequently treated with alcohol. After fusion it is a white, hard, brittle substance, sp. gr. 2·1, melts below redness to a clear liquid, volatilizes at a red heat, dissolves in half its weight of water, and in nearly the same quantity of alcohol. It has an acrid taste, is a powerful caustic, decomposes most metallic salts, and at a high temperature acts with great energy on nearly all substances.

potassium-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: KI. Obtained by direct union of iodine and potassium, and by neutralizing hydriodic acid with potash. It crystallizes in cubes, which are sometimes transparent, often opaque; sp. gr. 2·90. It has a sharp taste, melts below a red heat, and at a moderate red heat volatilizes without change; is soluble in ·7 part of water at 16°, and in 5·5 parts alcohol at 12·5°. A solution of this salt dissolves free iodine, forming a dark-brown solution. It is much used in medicine.

potassium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Potassium forms three oxides: (1) Protoxide, K_2O, formed when potassium is exposed to dry air at ordinary temperatures, is white, very deliquescent and caustic, and unites with water so energetically as to produce incandescence; (2) Dioxide, K_2O_2, is formed at a certain stage in the preparation of the tetroxide, and when the latter substance is decomposed with water; (3) Tetroxide, K_2O_4, is produced when potassium is burnt in dry air or oxygen. It is a chrome yellow powder which is reduced to protoxide when heated in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and to the dioxide when dissolved in water, oxygen in each case being evolved.

potassium-sulphides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Potassium unites with sulphur in five different proportions: K_2S, protosulphide, obtained, but in a state of doubtful purity, by igniting sulphate of potassium in a covered crucible with finely divided carbon. It has a reddish-yellow colour, is deliquescent and caustic. K_2S_2, disulphide, formed by exposing the sulphydrate to the air, is obtained as an orange-coloured fusible substance. K_2S_3, trisulphide, obtained by passing the vapour of carbonic disulphide over ignited potassium carbonate. K_2S_4, tetrasulphide, formed by reducing sulphate of potassium by means of the vapour of carbonic disulphide. K_2S_5, pentasulphide, obtained from any of the above sulphides by boiling them with excess of sulphur until fully saturated. All the sulphides have an alkaline reaction and smell of sulphydric acid.

pŏt-ăss-ŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *potass(ium)*; *ox(ygen)*, and suff. *-yl*.]

Chem.: KO. Hydroxyl, in which the hydrogen is replaced by potassium.

pō'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *potatus* = a draught.]

Alchemy: An epithet applied to a stage in the pretended transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, iii. 2.)

pō-tā'-tion, *po-ta-cy-on, *s.* [Lat. *potatio*, from *poto* = to drink.]

1. The act of drinking.
2. A drinking-bout.

"After three or four hours of friendly *potation* We took leave." *Cotton: De Monsieur Cotin.*

3. A draught. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)
4. A beverage, a drink.

"To forswear thin *potations*, and addict themselves to sack."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

pō-tā'-tō, po-ta-toe, *s.* [Sp. *potato*.] [BATATAS.]

Bot., Hort., Agric., &c.: Solanum tuberosum, a well-known plant, the tubers (dilated branches) of which are eaten. It is a native of Chili and Peru. Some think that it was first brought to Spain from the mountains near Quito early in the sixteenth century. Thence it spread to Italy and Austria. Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have brought it to England in July, 1586, having obtained it from the Virginian colonists whom he had taken out in 1584. Gerarde, in his *Herbal*, figured it in 1597 as "the potatoe of Virginia," whence he said he had obtained its roots. Sir Walter Raleigh cultivated potatoes on his estate of Youghal, near Cork. For the next century and a half they were regarded as garden plants only. In Scotland they were not cultivated as a field crop till 1732. They gradually made way to the important position which they now occupy in general agriculture. Many varieties are grown, differing in earliness, form, size, colour, &c. They are sometimes preserved through the winter in pits dug in the ground, and lined with straw. A raw potato scraped is a good application to burns and scalds. [POTATO-STARCH.]

"Dining upon a halfpenny porringer of pease-soup and *potatoes*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

¶ (1) *Oil of Potatoes:* [FUSEL-OIL].

(2) *Sweet Potato:* [BATATAS].

potato-apple, *s.* A popular name for the round fruit of the potato.

potato-beetle, *s.* [COLORADO-BEETLE.]

potato-blight, *s.* [POTATO-DISEASE.]

potato-bogle, *s.* A scarecrow. [BOGLE, *s.*, I. 1. (3).]

potato-bug, *s.* [POTATO-BEETLE.]

potato-disease, *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: A disease or murrain produced by a fungus, *Peronospora infestans*. It generally first attacks the leaves and stems of the plant, forming brown spots upon them in July and August. By this time, the fungus which first penetrated the tissue of the leaf, has thrust forth through the stomates its conidia-bearing filaments. The leaves soon afterwards die. Next the tubers are attacked and decay, either in a moist manner, attended by a disagreeable odour, or by a drying up of the tissue. Sometimes the term potato-disease is limited to the first of these kinds of decay, but they are closely akin, the one form passing into the other. Possibly an excess of rain in particular seasons created a predisposition to the attacks of the fungus. Too strong manuring, and the cutting up of seed potatoes have also been suggested as predisposing causes. The potato-disease first appeared in America. In 1845–1847 it caused the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, producing famine. [FAMINE.] It has never since completely disappeared, and in 1860 was nearly as formidable in some places as on its first appearance. When it is prevalent, the potatoes should be powdered with flowers of sulphur before being planted. They should be put early in the ground, and the haulm removed when the disease manifests itself.

potato-fat, *s.*

Chem.: A fat extracted from fresh potatoes by ether. It forms white, slender, stellate needles, which turn brown, without melting, on exposure to a temperature of 270°.

potato-mildew, *s.* [POTATO-DISEASE.]

potato-oat, *s.*

Agric.: A temporary variety of *Avena sativa*. [AVENA, OAT.]

potato-scab, *s.*

Bot.: Scab in potatoes, produced by a fungus, *Tuburcinia Scabies.*

potato-spirit, *s.*

Chem.: A spirit formed during the fermentation of potatoes, and used in many parts of Europe.

potato-starch, *s.*

Comm.: The starch or flour of the potato, sometimes used to adulterate arrow-root. The granules vary considerably in size and form, some being shell-shaped, some ovate, and others, especially the smaller ones, round. Each granule is marked with a circular or stellate hilum, and around this is arranged a series of distinct lines or circles.

POTATO STARCH.

potato-stone, *s.*

Min.: A name applied to the siliceous and calcareous geodes found in the soil near Bristol, England. The siliceous geodes are lined with quartz crystals, but frequently contain calcite with acicular göthite, the calcareous ones are lined with calcite crystals, but frequently contain isolated crystals of quartz, some of which present the form of the primitive rhombohedron. They appear to have been formed in the dolomitic conglomerates. According to Green, this name has also been applied to certain hollow limestone pebbles, which have been converted into dolomite, their interiors being lined with crystals of the same substance.

potato-sugar, *s.* [STARCH-SUGAR.]

***pō-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who drinks; a drinker, a drunkard.

"Barnabee, the illustrious *potator.*"—*Southey: The Doctor,* cb. xliv.

***pō'-tą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *potatorius,* from *potator* = a drinker; *poto* = to drink.] Relating or pertaining to drink or drinking.

pŏt'-bŏy, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), s., and *boy.*] A boy or man employed in a public house to clean the pots, carry out ale or beer, &c.

***pŏtch (1),** *v.t.* [POACH (1), *v.*]

***pŏtch (2),** *v.t.* [Fr. *pocher.*] [POACH (2), *v.*] To thrust, to push.

"I'll *potch* at him." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* I. 10.

***pŏtch'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *potch; -er.*] One who or that which potches.

potcher-engine, *s.*

Paper-making: A machine in which washed rags are intimately mixed with a bleaching solution of chloride of lime.

pote, *v.t. & i.* [POTTER.]

A. *Trans.:* To push or kick.

B. *Intrans.:* To creep about moodily. (*Prov.*)

***pŏt'-ĕ-cąr-ў,** ***pot-i-car-y,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *apothecary,* which was apparently mistaken for *a pothecary.*] An apothecary.

"Into the toun unto a *potecary.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,766.

***pot-ed,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Plaited.

"A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe."
Heywood: Troia Britannica, p. 89.

pŏ-teēn', pŏt-heēn', *pŏt-teēn', *s.* [Ir. *potă* = a pot, a vessel; *potaim* = to drink.] Whiskey; properly whiskey illicitly distilled in Ireland.

"His nose it is a coral to the view,
Well nourish'd with Pierian *potheen.*"
Hood: Irish Schoolmaster.

pō'-tĕ-lŏt, *s.* [Fr.; Dut. *potelood;* Ger. *pottloth.*] Sulphuret of molybdenum (q.v.).

pō'-tençe (1), *s.* [Fr. = a gibbet, a crutch, from Lat. *potentia* = power.]

Her.: A cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

***pō'-tençe (2),** *s.* [Lat. *potentia* = power.] Power, potency (q.v.).

***pō-tĕn'-cĭąl (ci as sh),** *a.* [POTENTIAL.]

pō'-tęn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *potentia* = power, from *potens;* Sp. & Port. *potencia;* Ital. *potenzia, potenza.*] [POTENT, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being potent; power, mental or physical; strength.

"The *potency* of her who has the bliss,
To make it still elysium where she is."
Cook: Green's Tu Quoque.

2. Efficacy, strength: as, the *potency* of a medicine.

3. Moral power, influence, or strength.

"By the dread *potency* of every star."
Mason: Caractacus.

*4. A power, an authority.

"The Roman Episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a *potency.*"—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy,* sup. 5.

pō'-tęnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *potens,* genit. *potentis,* pr. par. of *possum* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Sp. & Ital. *potente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Physically powerful; producing great physical effects; strong, forcible, efficacious.

"Moses once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the sea." *Milton: P. L.,* xii. 211.

2. Having great power; powerful, mighty.

"The eminence of a great and *potent* lord."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

3. Strong in a moral sense; having or exercising great power or influence.

"The doctor is well money'd, and his friende
Potent at court." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iv. 4.

4. Strong, intoxicating: as, a *potent* spirit.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A powerful person; a potentate, a prince.

"You equal *potents,* fiery kindled spirits!"
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

2. A walking-staff, a crutch.

"Loke eone after a *potent* and spectacle."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 30.

II. *Her.:* A bearing resembling the head of a crutch.

¶ (1) *Potent counter-potent, Potency counter-potency, Potency in point:* One of the furs used in heraldry.

(2) *Cross potent:* [POTENCE (1)].

***pō'-tĕn-tā-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *potent; -acy.*] Sovereignty.

pō'-tĕn-tāte, *po-ten-tat, *s.* [Fr. *potentat,* from Low Lat. *potentatus* = a supreme prince, from *potento* = to exercise authority, from Lat. *potens* = potent (q.v.).] A person who possesses great power, authority, or sway; a monarch, a sovereign, a prince: hence, a chief officer in certain societies.

pō'-tĕnt-ĕd, pō-tĕn-teē', *a.* [Eng. *potent; -ed, -ee.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to an ordinary when the outer edges are formed into potents, differing from what is termed potent counter-potent, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur.

pō-tĕn'-tĭąl (ti as sh), *po-ten-cial, *po-ten-ciall, *a. & s.* [Fr. *potentiel,* from Lat. *potentialis,* from *potens* = potent (q.v.); Sp. *potencial.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Having power or potency; powerful, efficacious, strong.

"*Potential* spurs." *Shakesp. . Lear,* ii. 1.

*2. Producing a certain effect without appearing to have the necessary properties; latent.

3. Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible; that may be manifested.

"It is necessary thus to warn *potential* offenders."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 1, 1885.

II. *Physics:* Capable of being exerted, though not acting at the particular moment.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything that is possible or may possibly be or happen; possibility, but not actuality; potentiality.

2. *Elect.:* A term holding the same relation to electricity that level does to gravity. The potential of the earth is taken at zero.

3. *Physics:* The sum of each mass-element of the attracting body divided by the distance of that element from the attracted point.

potential-cautery, *s.* [CAUTERY, 2.]

potential-force, *s.* [FORCE (1), s., ¶ 25.]

potential-mood, *s.*

Gram.: That form of a verb which is used to express power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being: as, He *may* go, You *should* write.

pō-tĕn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *potential; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being potential; possibility without actuality.

2. Inherent power, quality, capability, or disposition not actually exhibited.

"*Potentiality* for pauperism seems inherent in a large portion of the metropolitan poor."—*Observer,* Nov. 15, 1885.

pō-tĕn'-tĭąl-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *potential; -ly.*]

*1. With power or potency; powerfully, effectually.

2. In a potential manner; in possibility, not in actuality; not positively; possibly.

"A warning to any *potentially* weak-kneed members."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 14, 1882.

3. In efficacy, not in actuality.

"If the juice, though hoth actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

*** pō-tĕn'-ti-ąr-ў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [An abbrev. of *plenipotentiary* (q.v.).] A plenipotentiary; a power, an authority.

"The last great *potentiary* had arrived who was to take part in the family congress."—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. xxx.

*** pō-tĕn'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Eng. *potent; -iate.*] To render active or potent; to give power or potency to.

"*Potentiated* by an especial divine grace."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

pō-tĕn-tĭl'-ła, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *potens,* genit. *potentis* = powerful; from the medicinal properties attributed to some species.]

Bot.: Cinquefoil, the typical genus of Potentillidæ (q.v.). Flowers white or yellow, rarely red; calyx, five-, rarely four-lobed, with as many small bracts; petals, five, rarely four; style, short, lateral, or nearly terminal; achenes, many, minute, on a small, dry receptacle. Chiefly from the north temperate and Arctic zones. Known species, 120. The Potentilla belongs to the natural order of Rosaceæ, an order including the Fragaria, or Strawberry genus, from which the Potentilla differ in the fruit having a dry receptacle, instead of the succulent receptacle which gives the Strawberry its economic importance. They are often called Cinquefoils (Fr. five leaved) from the shape of their leaves, and some of the species are cultivated as handsome garden flowers. *P. fructicosa* forms a large bush with a profusion of yellow flowers, and is often planted in shrubberies. *P. anserina,* a common species in Europe, popularly known as Silverweed, has creeping stems, and leaves which are beautifully silky and silvery beneath. The root is edible, and was once esteemed as food in parts of Scotland, particularly in the Hebrides. Swine are very fond of it. *P. reptans* is a febrifuge. *P. nepalensis* yields a red dye. Its roots are depurative; their ashes are applied with oil to burns. The leaves of *P. fruticosa,* a sub-Himalayan species, are used in parts of the Punjaub as tea.

pō-tĕn-tĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *potentill(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Rosaceæ. Calyx tube herbaceous; fruit of four or more achenes.

pō'-tęnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *potent; -ly.*] In a potent, powerful, or efficacious manner; with power, potency, force, or energy.

"You are *potently* opposed."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

pō'-tęnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *potent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being potent; potency, power, powerfulness, efficacy.

pŏ-tĕr-ĭ-ō-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *poteriocrin(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea (q.v.).

pŏ-tĕr'-ĭ-ō-crĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ποτήριον (*potērion*) = a drinking-cup, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of the family Poteriocrinidæ. Calyx as in Cyathocrinus, but with the upper surface convex, with a very large anal tube. The genus (with several subgenera) commences in the Silurian, is present in the Devonian, and abounds in the Carboniferous period, after which it disappears.

pō-tĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ποτήριον* (*potērion*) = a drinking cup.]

Bot.: Salad-Burnet; a genus of Sanguisorbaceæ. Calyx single, four-cleft, petals none, stamens many, stigma tufted. Found in the north temperate zone; known species twenty. Two, *Poterium Sanguisorba*, the Salad Burnet, and *P. officinale*, the Great Burnet, are natives of Britain. *P. muricatum*, Muricated Salad Burnet, is an alien or colonist.

* **po-ter-ner,** *s.* [Pautener.] A purse, a bag, a pocket, a pouch.

"He plucked out of his *poterner*."
The Boy and the Mantel.

† **pō′-tĕs-tāte,** * **po-tes-tat,** *s.* [Lat. *potestas*, genit. *potestatis* = power; Ital. *podesta* = an authority.] A chief authority, a potentate.

"And whanne thei leeden you unto synagogis and to magistratis and *potestatis*; nyle ye be bisy how or what ye schulen answere, or what ye scbulen seye."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii.

* **pō′-tĕs-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *potestativus*, from *potestas*, genit. *potestatis* = power; Fr. *potestatif*.] Having the attribute of, or carrying with it, power; authoritative.

"God's authoritative or *potestative* power."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. i.

pŏt′-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *full*.] As much as will fill a pot; as much as a pot will hold.

"If one cast a few almonds into a *potful* of it, it will become as clear as rock water."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 54.

* **pŏt′-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *head*.] One who habitually stupifies himself with drink, a fuddler, a soaker.

"She was too good for a poor *pothead* like me."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xv.

* **pŏth′-ĕ-cạr-ў,** *s.* [Potecary.]

pŏt-heēn′, *s.* [Poteen.]

pŏth′-ĕr (1), * **pud-der,** * **pooth-er, pŏt′-tĕr,** *s.* [Pother, *v.*] Bustle, confusion; constant excitemeut, stir.

"Coming on with a terrible *pother*."
Wordsworth: Rural Architecture.

* **pŏth′-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Apparently a corrupt. of Fr. *poudre* = *powder* (q.v.).] A suffocating cloud.

"So grievous was the *pother*."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

pŏth′-ĕr, pŏt′-tĕr, * **pudheren,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *pote* = to push or kick; Dut. *poteren* = to search thoroughly; *peuteren* = to fumble, to poke about.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a pother, bustle, or stir; to fuss about.

B. *Trans.:* To harass and perplex; to tease, to worry, to bother.

"He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wearies himself to no purpose."—*Locke.*

pō-thō-çī′-tēṣ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pothos*; suff. *-ites*.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants, apparently akin to Pothos (q.v.). *Pothocites Grantonii* has been found in the Coal-measures at Granton, near Edinburgh.

pō-thō-mor′-phē, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pothos*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperidæ. *Pothomorphe sidæfolia* (or *umbellata*) and *P. subpeltata* are used in Brazil to stimulate the lymphatics, as deobstruents, and to cleanse foul ulcers.

pō′-thŏs, *s.* [The Ceylonese name of a species.]

Bot.: A genus of Orontieæ. *Pothos scandens* is used in India in putrid fevers.

pŏt-ĭ-chō-mā′-nĭ-ạ, pŏt-ĭ-chō-mā′-nĭĕ, *s.* [Fr. *potiche* = a porcelain vase, and *manie*, Gr. *μανιά* (*mania*) = madness, mania.] The taste for coating the inside of glass-ware with varnished paper or linen flowers or devices, so as to give them an appearance of painted ware or old china.

* **pŏt′-ĭ-fụge,** *s.* [Lat. *poto* = to drink.] A drunkard.

"How impudently would our drunken *potifuges* vaunt themselves."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 44.

pō′-tion, * **po-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *potion*, from Lat. *potionem*, accus. of *potio* = a drink; *poto* = to drink. *Potion* and *poison* are doublets; Sp. *pocion*; Ital. *pozione*.] A drink, a draught; espec. a dose of liquid medicine.

"How do thy *potions* with insidious joy,
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!"
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* **pō′-tion,** *v.t.* [Potion, s.] To give a potion to; to drug.

"Having *potioned* them with a sleepy drinke."—*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, bk ix., ch. xi.

pŏt′-lĭd, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *lid*.] The lid or cover of a pot.

potlid-valve, *s.* A cap-shaped valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe.

pŏt′-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *man*.]

* I. A pot-companion.

2. A servant at a public-house who cleans the pots, takes out beer or ale, &c.; a potboy.

pŏ-toŏ′, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: A local name for *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, from its cry.

pŏt-ō-roŏ′, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The same as Kangaroo-rat (q.v.).

Pŏts′-dăm, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A township in New York.

Potsdam-sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: An American sandstone of Cambrian age, containing Trilobites, *Lingula antiqua*, &c. [Protichnites.]

pŏt′-shĕrd, * **pŏt′-shard,** * **pot-share,** *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sherd*; A.S. *sceard*, from *scearan* = to shear.] A broken piece or fragment of an earthenware pot. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 37.)

pŏt′-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), *s.*, and *stone*.]

I. *Geol. & Mining:* The name given in Norfolk to certain large flints with a nucleus of chalk, found in the Upper Chalk. They are considered to be Ventriculites (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* An impure variety of soapstone or compact talc (q.v.), formerly used for making utensils of various kinds.

* **pŏt′-sure (s as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sure*.] Perfectly sure or confident, as one affected by drink; positive, cocksure.

pŏtt, *s.* [Pot (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

pŏt′-tage (age as ĭj), * **pot-age,** *s.* [Fr. *potage*, from *pot* = a pot.] [Porridge.]

I. A kind of food made of meat boiled (generally with vegetables) to softness in water. (*Cotton: Voyage to Ireland.*)

2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

* **pŏt′-tag-ẽr (ag as ĭj),** *s.* [Potager.]

* **pot-tain,** *s.* [Pot (1), *s.*] Old pot-metal.

pŏtt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Pot (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj:* Put into pots; specif., seasoned and preserved in pots: as, *potted* bloaters.

pŏt′-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1); *-er*; Fr. *potier*; Ir. *potoir*.]

1. One who makes earthenware pots or crockery of any kind; a maker of pottery.

2. One who hawks crockery. (*Eng. Prov.*)

3. One who pots meats.

potter-carrier, *s.* A porringer.

potter's clay, *s.* A tenacious clay used in the potteries.

potter's field, *s.* A piece of land used for burying destitute and unknown strangers at the public expense.

potter's lathe, *s.* [Potter's-wheel.]

potter's wheel, *s.* A horizontally revolving disc, driven by a treadle or by an assistant. The lump of clay, being placed upon it, is moulded into form by pressure, the circular form being maintained by the passage of the clay between the hands, assisted by a piece of horn or shell, which is called a "rib," acting as a former, straight-edge, or scraper, as the case may be.

Potter's Wheel.

pŏt′-tĕr (2), *s.* [Potter, *v.*] A slow pace or walk; a saunter.

"The run . . . degenerated into a *potter*."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

pŏt′-tĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. of *pote* = to push, to kick, from Wel. *pwtio* = to push, to poke; Gael. *put*; Corn. *poot*; Sw. dial. *pŭta* = to poke with a stick; O. Dut. *potsien* = to search one thoroughly.] [Pother, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To busy or worry one's self about trifles; to trifle; to be fussy.

2. To walk lazily or without any definite purpose; to saunter.

"*Pottering* about with the rector of a parish over a small glebe."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To poke, to push.

pŏt′-tẽrn, *a.* [Eng. *potter*; *-n*.] Of or pertaining to potters or pottery.

pottern-ore, s. (See extract.)

"I likewise took notice of an ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 323.

pŏt′-tẽr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *poterie*, from *pot* = a pot.]

1. The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked.

"The earthenware of the Greeks and Romans was unglazed, but they covered their *pottery* with wax, tallow, bitumen, and perhaps other articles, to render them impervious to water, wine, &c. The Romans used moulds for ornamenting clay vessels and for making figures of idols, or of limbs, plants, &c., for votive offerings. The art of making glazed *pottery* originated with the Chinese, and passed from thence to India, and from thence successively to Arabia, Spain, Italy, Holland."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

2. A place where earthenware is manufactured.

"The *potteries* of Lambeth, London, were started by men from Holland about 1640. The *potteries* of Staffordshire soon took the preëminence. John Wedgwood was born at Burslem, England, in 1730, and after a variety of experiences started a *pottery* on his own account."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

* 3. The business of a potter.

pottery-bark, *s.* The bark of Licania, the ashes of which along the Amazon are mixed with clay for pottery.

pottery-gauge, *s.* A shaper or templet for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. It is designed to finish the inside of stoneware smoothly and of a uniform size.

pottery-tissue, *s.* A kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to biscuit. The paper is made on the Fourdrinier machine in lengths sometimes equal to 1,200 yards.

pottery-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Licania [Potery-bark]; (2) *Moquilea utilis*.

pŏt′-tĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after **J. F. Pott**, of Brunswick.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order or tribe Pottiacei. Calyptera dimidiate; peristome simple or wanting; if present, with lanceolate, articulate teeth. *Pottia truncata* grows on mud walls.

pŏt-tĭ-ā′-çĕ-ī, pŏt-tĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pottia*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei*, or fem. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order or tribe of Apocarpous Mosses. Capsules straight, oval, pedunculate, generally without a peristome.

pŏt′-tĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Pot, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of putting into a pot or pots; as of meats for preservation, or plants for propagation.

¶ The potting of plants is advantageous to seedlings, and it also enables a certain amount of bottom heat to be supplied to plants, besides making them flower early. It however cramps their growth, and ultimately exhausts the soil; the earth should, therefore, be changed at intervals, and when this cannot be done, manure should be furnished.

* 2. The making of pottery.

* 3. Drinking. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

II. *Sugar:* The cleansing of sugar by placing it while soft in inverted conical moulds with a mass of saturated clay on top.

potting-cask, *s.* *Sugar:* A hogshead with holes in the bottom into which imperfectly crystallized sugar is dipped in order that the molasses may drain from it. In each hole is placed a crushed stalk of cane or plantain, which reaches to the top of the sugar. The molasses passes off through the spongy stalk, leaving the sugar comparatively dry and more perfectly crystallized.

potting-house, *s.* A house or shed in which plants are potted.

pŏt'-tle, * **pot-eĭ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *potel,* dimin. of *pot* = a pot (q.v.).]

* 1. A liquid measure containing four pints: hence, a large tankard. (*Cotton: The Compan*ion).

2. A vessel or basket for fruit, in shape a truncated cone, and sometimes with a semicircular handle across the top.

3. The game of Hop-Scotch. (*Prov.*)

* **pottle-bellied,** *a.* Pot-bellied.

* **pottle-deep,** *adv.* To the bottom of the pottle or tankard. (*Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.)

pŏt'-tō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The sole species of the genus Perodicticus (q.v.). It is a small nocturnal Lemuroid from western equatorial Africa; upper surface of a chestnut tint, paler beneath. Limbs nearly of one length, head rounded, eyes lateral; index finger reduced to a tubercle. The teeth indicate a mixed diet.

Pott's disease, *s.* A disease of the vertebræ, first described by Percival Pott, an Englishman.

Pott's fracture, *s.* A fracture of the fibula. [See preceding.]

pŏt'-tỹ, *s.* [Dut. *potte.*] Pottery.

potty-baker, *s.* [Dut. *pottebakker.*] A term in New York for a potter.

* **pŏt'-ụ-lent,** * **pŏt-ụ-lĕnt'-all,** *a.* [Lat. *potulentus* = intoxicated, from *poto* = to drink.]

1. Tipsy; slightly intoxicated.

2. Fit to drink; drinkable.

"Unto such liquid and *potulentall* meats are not profitable."—*Venner: Via Recta,* p. 269.

pou', pu', *v.t.* [Pull, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **pouce,** *s.* [Pulse (1), *s.*]

pŏŭçh, * **pouche,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pouche, poche* = a pocket, pouch, or poke. *Pouch* and *poke* are doublets.] [Poke, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A small bag; a pocket, a poke.

"Wt a brace of wild duckes in his *pouch.*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xv.

2. *Fig.:* A big belly or stomach; a paunch.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A little sack or bag at the base of some petals or sepals. Example, Nigritella.

2. *Naut.:* A small bulkhead or partition in a ship's hold, to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.

3. *Ordn.:* A cartridge-box.

4. *Zool.:* A bag, like that under the the bill of the Pelican, or the marsupium (q.v.) of the Marsupialia.

* **pouch-mouth,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A mouth with blubbered lips. *Ash).*

B. *As adj.:* Pouch-mouthed.

"Theaterians, *pouch-mouth* stage-walkers."—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

* **pouch-mouthed,** *a.* Having a pouch-mouth; blubber-lipped.

pouch-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Hollow and resembling a little double bag, as the spur of many Orchids.

* **pŏŭçh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pouch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To put into a pouch or pocket; to pocket.

"In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will breuk up his lay, or be sowing of otes."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

2. To put into the pouch or sac; to swallow.

3. To pout, to hang the lip. (*Ainsworth.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To pocket; to put up with.

"I will *pouch* up no such affront."—*Scott.* (*Webster.*)

2. To purse up, to pout.

"He *pouched* his mouth."—*Richardson: Sir Charles Grandison,* v. 53.

B. *Intrans.:* To swallow food, a bait, &c.

"Another [pike], which had run out fifteen yards of line before stopping to *pouch.*"—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

pŏŭçh'-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *pouch,* and *bell.*]

Bot.: The genus Glossocomia.

* **pouche,** *s.* [Pouch, *s.*]

pŏŭçhed, *a.* [Eng. *pouch; -ed.*] Having, or furnished with, a pouch; specif., furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials, or with cheek-pouches.

pouched ant-eaters, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Myrmecobius (q.v.)

pouched-badgers, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Peramelidæ (q.v.).

pouched-frog, *s.*

Zool.: Nototrema marsupiatum.

pouched-marmots, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Spermophilus. The species are furnished with cheek-pouches, and are natives of America, the North of Europe, and Northern Asia.

pouched-mice, pouched-rats, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Geomyidæ (q.v.). Called also Pocket Gophers.

pouched-rats, *s. pl.* [Pouched-mice.]

pouched-weasels, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Phascogale (q.v.).

pouchet, *s.* [Pouncet.]

pŏu-çhŏng', *s.* [Chin.] A kind of black tea; a superior kind of souchong.

* **pŏŭçh'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *pouch; -y.*] Like a pouch or bag; swollen.

"Such a flaccid, fluid, *pouchy* carcass, I have never before seen."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 217.

* **pou-der,** *s.* & *v.* [Powder.]

pou-de-soy, *s.* [Padesov.]

* **poudre,** *s.* [Fr.] Powder. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 16,228.)

* **poudre-marchant,** *s.* Pulverized spices. (*Chaucer.*)

pŏu-drĕttе', *s.* [Fr.] A manure prepared from dried night-soil, mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c. It is very powerful.

* **pou-drid,** *a.* [Powdered.]

pŏu'-jạh, *s.* [Puja.]

pŏuk, *v.t.* [Poke, *v.*] To poke, to pluck. (*Scotch.*)

"The weans haud out their fingers laughin'
An' *pouk* my hips."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

* **pouke,** *s.* [Puck.]

* **pou-laine,** *s.* [Fr.]

Old Cost.: A kind of pointed shoe worn in the fifteenth century.

* **poulce,** *s.* [Pulse (1), *s.*]

* **poul-da-vis,** *s.* [Poledavy.]

* **poul-dre,** *s.* [Powder, *s.*]

* **poul-dred,** *a.* [Pouldre.]

1. Beaten or reduced to powder.

2. Variegated, spotted.

* **poul-dron,** *s.* [Pauldron.]

pôule, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Cards:* The same as Pool (q.v.).

2. One of the movements of a quadrille.

pôulp, pôulpe, *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: Octopus vulgaris, the Common Octopus.

pōult, * **pulte,** *s.* [Fr. *poulet,* dimin. of *poule* = a hen, from Low Lat. *pulla.*] A pullet; a young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

"Turkey *poults,* fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd."
King: Art of Cookery

* **pōult'-ẽr,** * **pult-ar,** * **pult-er,** *s.* [Eng. *poult; -er.*] One who deals in poultry; a poulterer.

"It is reported besides of a certain *poulter,* who had a secret by himself, whereby he could tell surely and never misse which egge would be a cock chicken, which a hen."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. x., ch. lv.

poulter's measure, *s.* Measurement by the dozen.

pōul'-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *poulter; -er.*]

1. One who deals in poultry or game.

"We have *poulterers'* ware for your sweet bloods."—*Dekker: Honest Whore,* pt. ii.

¶ The Poulterers are one of the London City Companies. They were incorporated in 1504.

* 2. An officer of the king's household who had charge of the poultry.

pōul'-tĭçe, * **pul-tesse,** * **pul-tis,** *s.* [Lat. *pultes,* nom. pl. of *puls* = a thick pap, cogn. with Gr. πόλτος (*poltos*) = porridge; Fr. *pulte.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A soft composition, as of bread, meal, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, or the like; a cataplasm.

"*Pultises* made of green herbs."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 380.

2. *Pharm.:* Poultices are of several kinds, the most important are (1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast poultice), formed of yeast, flour, and water heated to 100° F. It is used as a stimulant and antiseptic in cases of indolent ulcers. (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed poultice) formed by mixing 4 ozs. of linseed meal with half a fluid oz. of olive oil, and then gradually adding 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It is applied to inflamed and suppurating parts. *Cataplasma sinapis* (mustard poultice) made by mixing 2½ ozs. of linseed meal with 2½ ozs. of powdered mustard, and then adding to them gradually 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It acts as a powerful rubefacient and vesicant, it relieves slight inflammations of serous and mucous surfaces when applied to a neighbouring part, as upon the chest in bronchitis and pleurisy; and also relieves congestion of various organs, by drawing the blood to the surface.

pōul'-tĭçe, *v.t.* [Poultice, *s.*] To apply a poultice to; to cover with a poultice.

* **pōul'-tĭve,** *s.* [Prob. a misprint for *poultice* (q.v.).] A poultice.

"*Poultives* allay'd pains."—*Temple: Cure of the Gout.*

pōul'-trỹ, * **pul-trie,** *s.* [Eng. *poult; -ry* (= Fr. *-erie*).] [Pullet.] Domestic fowls, reared for the table, or for their eggs, feathers, &c., as ducks, geese, cocks and hens, &c.; fowls collectively. (*Dryden: Cock & Fox,* 703.)

poultry-farm, *s.* An establishment with land attached, for the rearing of poultry on a large scale.

poultry-house, *s.* A house or shed in which poultry are sheltered and reared; a fowl-house.

poultry-yard, *s.* A yard or inclosure where poultry are reared.

* **pōul'-vẽr-āin,** *s.* [Fr. *poulverin,* from Lat. *pulvis,* genit. *pulveris* = dust.] A powder-flask, hanging below the bandoleers, used by musketeers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

* **poun** (1), * **powne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *punian* = to pound.] To pound, to beat, to bruise. [Pound (2), *v.*]

* **poun** (2), *v.t.* [Pound (1), *v.*] To pound, to impound; to confine in an inclosed space.

"The citizans, like *pouned* pikes,
The lessers fede the greate."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

pŏŭnçe (1), *s.* [Fr. *ponce* = pumice, from Lat. *pumicem,* acc. of *pumex* = pumice (q.v.); Sp. *ponce, pomez;* Port. *pomez.*]

1. A fine powder, such as pounded gum-sandarach [Callitris] and cuttle-fish bones, used to dry up the ink on a fresh written manuscript; now superseded in this country by blotting paper, except in the case of parchment.

2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. It is used by embroiderers to transfer patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, sometimes by engravers, and in varnishing.

* 3. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

pounce-box, *pouncet-box, *s.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, &c., or for holding perfumes for smelling.

pounce-paper, *s.* A tracing-paper prepared at Carlsruhe without oil.

***pŏunçe** (2), *s.* [Pounce (2), *v.*]

1. The claw or talon of a hawk or other bird of prey. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xi. 19.)

2. A punch or stamp.

"A *pounce* to print money with. *Tudicula.*"—*Withal: Dict.*, p. 147.

3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

***pŏunçe** (3), *s.* [Pulse (1), *s.*]

pŏunçe (1), *v.t.* [Pounce (1), *s.*]

1. To sprinkle or rub with pounce; to sprinkle pounce on.

2. To powder.

"Long effeminate, pouldred, *pounced* haire."—*Prynne:* 1 *Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 5.

pŏunçe (2), ***pouns-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. **poncer* = to pierce; cf. Sp. *punchar* = to prick, to punch; *puncha* = a thorn. From Lat. *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick.]

A. *Intrans.:* To fall upon and seize anything in, or as in, the claws or talons; to dart or dash. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"So when a falcon skims the airy way
Stoops from the clouds and *pounces* on his prey."
Whitehead: The Gymnastad, bk. iii.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To seize in the talons or claws. Said of a bird of prey. (*Cowper: Table Talk*, 553.)

2. To prick; to make holes in; to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes.

"The trapper was . . . *pounced* and sette with anticke woorke."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

***pŏunçed,** *a.* [Eng. *pounc(e)* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Furnished with talons or claws. (*Thomson: Spring*, 760.)

2. Worked in eyelet-holes; ornamented with a continuous series of holes over the whole surface.

***pŏun'-çĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pounc(e)* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which pierces or perforates; specif., an instrument for making eyelet-holes in clothes; a bodkin.

***pŏun'-çĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *poncette*, from **poncer* = to pounce.] A pounce-box.

*** pouncet-box,** *s.* A pounce-box (q.v.).

"And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncet-box.*" *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

pŏunç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Pounce (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

*** B.** *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Holes stamped in dress, by way of ornament.

pouncing-machine, *s.*

Hat-making: A machine for raising a nap upon hat-bodies by a grinding action.

pŏund (1), *** pund,** *s.* [A.S. *pund* (s. & pl.), from Lat. *pondo* = a pound; prop. an adverb = by weight, and allied to *pondus* = a weight, from *pendo* = to weigh; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *pund*; Ger. *pfund.*]

1. A unit of weight. Pounds are of different kinds, as pounds Troy (containing 12 ounces), pounds Avoirdupois (containing 16 ounces), &c. A cubic inch of distilled water, at 62° Fahr., the barometer being 30 inches, weighs 252·458 Troy grains, and the Troy pound is equal to 5760 of these grains. The Avoirdupois pound is equal to 7000 Troy grains, so that the Troy pound is to the Avoirdupois, as 144 to 175.

2. The principal English coin of account, and corresponding to the "coin of circulation" called a sovereign (q.v.). It is divided into 20 shillings or 240 pence, and weighs 123·27447 Troy grains (7·98805 grammes), as determined by the Mint regulation, in virtue of which a mass of gold weighing 40 lbs. Troy is coined into 1,869 sovereigns. The name is derived from the fact that in the time of the Conqueror, one Tower pound of silver was coined into 240 silver pence; whence the Tower pennyweight was really and truly the weight of a penny.

¶ The pound Scots was equal to the twelfth of a pound sterling, that is 1s. 8d.; it was also divided into twenty shillings, each worth one penny English.

pound-cake, *s.* A rich sweet cake, so called from its being made of a pound, or equal quantities, of the several ingredients used.

pound-foolish, *s.* [Penny-wise.]

*** pound-mele,** *adv.* [A.S.] By the pound; per pound.

*** pound-pear,** *s.* An old name for the Bon Chrétien pear.

pound-rate, *s.* A rate, assessment, or payment at a certain rate for each pound.

pŏund (2), *** pond,** *s.* [A.S. *pund* = an inclosure; *pyndan* = to shut up in a pound; *forpyndan* = to shut in, to repress; Icel. *pynda* = to shut in, to torment; O. H. Ger. *pinnta* = an inclosure; Ir. *pont* = a pound, a pond.] [Pinfold, Pond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts found straying are impounded or confined; a pinfold.

"When the distress is taken, the things distrained must in the first place be carried to some *pound*, and there impounded by the taker. A *pound* (*parcus*), which signifies any enclosure, is either pound-overt, that is, open overhead; or pound-covert, that is, close. No distress of cattle can be driven out of the hundred where it is taken, unless to a pound-overt within the same shire, and within three miles of the place where it was taken."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* The level space of a canal between locks.

* ¶ *Pound of land:*

Law: An uncertain quantity of land, said to be about 52 acres. (*Wharton.*)

pound-breach, *s.* [A.S. *pund-breche.*] The forcible removal of cattle, &c., from a pound in which they have been impounded.

"In the case of a distress, the goods are from the first taking in the custody of the law, and the taking them back by force is denominated a rescous, for which the distrainor has a remedy in damages, either by an action for the rescue, in case they were going to the pound, or by an action for the *pound-breach*, in case they were actually impounded."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

pound-covert, *s.* [Pound (2), *s.*]

pound-keeper, *s.* One who has the care or charge of a pound; a pinner.

pound-overt, *s.* [Pound (2), *s.*]

pŏund (1), *** pownd,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prop. *poun*, the *d* being excrescent, as in sound, round, *v.*] [Poun (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to bruise or make an impression.

"Theu *pounded* to death with the cannon ball."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, 1885.

2. To bruise or break up into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; to comminute, to pulverise.

"This poor people being deprived of sustenance . . . began to *pound* a venimous herb like unto smallage, and poysoned themselves."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 969.

3. To inflict heavily. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 31.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To beat, to strike.

2. To keep moving steadily with noise; to plod.

"*Pounding* along a dusty high-road."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

*** pŏund** (2), *v.t.* [Pound (1), *s.*] To wager. (*Slang.*)

"I'll *pound* it that you han't."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

pŏund (3), *v.t.* [Pound (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up or confine in, or as in, a pound; to impound.

"Now, Sir, go and survey my fields;
If you find any cattle in the corn,
To *pound* with them." *The Pindar of Wakefield.*

2. To place or set in a field, from which one cannot get out, owing to the height or other difficulties of the fences. (*Hunting slang.*)

"Any fence which would be likely to *pound* or to give a fall to his rival."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1885.

* 3. To confine.

"This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said if I were not *pounded* within an epistle."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 246.

pŏund'-age (1), *** pŏnd'-age** (age as *ĭj*), *s.* [Pound (1), *s.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A deduction from a pound; a sum paid for each pound; a sum or rate per pound; a commission paid or deducted on each pound.

"A very small *poundage* on the long compound interest of the thirty pieces of silver."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

II. *Technically:*

***1.** *Eng.:* Payment charged or assessed by the weight of a commodity. Generally used in combination with tonnage (more properly, tunnage), that is, an impost on every tun of wine imported into or exported from England, the poundage being a duty on merchandise imported or exported. The tonnage was ultimately fixed at 3s., the poundage at 5 per cent.

"They shall or may shippe for those parts [merchandise] according to the true rates of the customes, *poundage*, or subsidies."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 298.

2. *English Law:*

* (1) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum.* It was abolished by the statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 98.

(2) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *fieri facias.* If the amount levied is £100 or under, the poundage is one shilling in the pound, if above £100, sixpence in the pound.

pŏund'-age (age as *ĭj*) (2), *s.* [Pound, (2), *v.*]

1. Confinement in a pound.

2. The charge made upon owners of cattle impounded for straying.

*** pŏund'-age (age as *ĭj*),** *v.t.* [Pound-age (1), *s.*] To collect, as poundage; to assess or rate by poundage.

"What passes through the custom-house of certain publicans, that have the tonnaging and *poundaging* of all free-spoken truth."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

pŏund'-al, *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), s.; *-al.*]

Physics: (See extract).

"The British unit of force (that force which, acting on a pound-mass for one second, produces an acceleration of one foot per second) is one *poundal.*"—*A. Daniell: Prin. of Physics*, p. 19.

pŏund'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), s.; *-er.*] A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, &c. The term is commonly applied to pieces of ordnance in combination with a number to denote the weight of the shot they carry: as, a 64-*pounder*, *i.e.*, a gun carrying a 64 lb. shot. The term ten-*pounder* was formerly applied in English politics, to those parliamentary electors in cities or boroughs who paid £10 a year in rent.

"A 3lbs. black bass of Greenwood Lake will show more sport than a ten-*pounder* found under a tropical sun."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

pŏund'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pounds; specif., a pestle, a beater in a fulling-mill, a stamp in an ore-mill, &c.

pŏund'-ẽr (3), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (2), v.; *-er.*] The keeper of a pound.

*** pŏund'-ẽr** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *pounder* (1), from the size and weight.] A large variety of pear; prob. the same as Pound-pear (q.v.).

"Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 127.

pŏund'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Pound (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of beating to powder; a powdered or pounded substance.

"Covered with the *poundings* of these rocks."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. xviii.

*** pŏun'-drel,** *s.* [A.S.] A head.

"Glad they had 'scap'd and sav'd their *poundrels.*"
Cotton: Works (1734), p. 14.

*** pŏun'-sŏn, *pun-soun, *pun-soune,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poinson*; Fr. *poinçon* = a punch.] A bodkin, a dagger.

"Slayne with *punsoune* rycht to the ded."
Barlowe: Bruce, i. 545.

*** pŏun'-sŏned,** *a.* [Eng. *pounson*; *-ed.*] Ornamented with dags or holes.

"*Pounsoned* and dagged clothynge."—*Chaucer's Parson's Tale.*

pŏunx'-ă, *s.* [A local Indian name.]

Min.: The same as Borax (q.v.).

Pôu-part' (*t* silent), *s.* [From François Poupart, a French anatomist (1661–1709), who described it.] (See compound.)

Poupart's ligament, *s.*

Anat: A ligament affording insertion to the cremaster muscle of the abdomen. Its lower fibres, closely aggregated, constitute a broad band from the anterior superior iliac spine to the spine of the pubis.

*** poupe,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a noise with a horn. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,039.)

***poupe,** *s.* [Fr. *poupée.*] A puppet a doll. (*Palsgrave.*)

pou'-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *poupée* = a doll, a puppet, from Lat. *pupa* = a girl, a doll.]

* 1. A puppet, a little baby.

2. Hashed meat.

***pou-pies,** *s.* [Fr. *poupiettes.*] A dish made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

pour, *power, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *bwrw* = to cast, to throw, to rain; *bwrw gwlaw* = to cast rain, to rain; Ir. *purraim* = to push, to jerk; Gael. *purr* = to push, to drive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substance consisting of fine or minute particles, into or out of a vessel: as, To *pour* water out of a jug, to *pour* out sand, &c.

2. To discharge; to drop, as rain.

"This day will *pour* down,
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower."
Milton: P. L., vi. 544.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To send out or emit in a stream or constant flow; to send out in profusion or great numbers.

"London doth *pour* out her citizens."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Chorus.)

2. To shed; to cause to be shed.

"The Babylonian, Assyrian, Medean, Persian monarchies must have *poured* out seas of blood in their formation."—*Burke: Vindication of Nat. Society.*

3. To throw or cast with force.

"Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee."—*Ezekiel* vii. 8.

4. To produce and make known; to publish.

"Our poets and orators *poured* forth their wonders upon the world."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

5. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling.

"*Pour* out your hearts before him."—*Psalm* lxii. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To stream; to flow, fall, or issue in a continuous stream or current.

"Through the *pouring* and pitiless rain."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1?, 1885.

2. *Fig.:* To rush in great numbers or in a constant stream. (*Gay: Trivia*, iii. 87.)

pour, *s.* [Pour, *v.*] A heavy fall of rain; a downpour.

"He rode home ten miles in a *pour* of rain."—*Miss Ferrier: Destiny*, ch. xx.

***pour-chace,** *v.t.* [Purchase, *v.*]

***pour-ehas, *pour-chase,** *s.* [Purchase, *s.*]

***poure,** *a.* [Poor.]

***poure,** *v.i.* [Pore, *v.*]

pour'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pour*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pours.

pour'-ĭĕ, *s.* [Pour, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. A small quantity of any liquid.

2. A vessel for holding beer, or other liquids with a spout for pouring; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug; a ewer.

***pour-ish,** *v.t.* [Poverish.]

***pour-lieu,** *s.* [Purlieu.]

pŏu-rŏu'-ma, *s.* [Caribbean name.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Tropical American trees. The fruit of *Pourouma bicolor* is sub-acid, and, according to Martius, is worth cultivation, though mucilaginous.

pour-par'-lêr (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr.] Preliminary negotiations between ministers of different states.

"Confidential *pourparlers* in regard to the Bulgarian question."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

pour par'-tў, *s.* [Fr., from *pour* = for, and *parti* = a part, a party.]

Law: The division among partners of lands which were formerly held in common.

pour-par'-tў, *v.t.* [Pourparty, *s.*]

Law: To divide the lands which fall to parceners. (*Wharton.*)

***pour'-point,** *s.* [Fr., from *pour* = for, and *poindre* (Lat. *pungo*) = to prick.]

Old Cost.: The close-fitting, quilted doublet commonly worn by soldiers and civilians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a gambeson. It continued to be worn as late as the time of Charles II. Its invention is ascribed to the Crusaders, by whom it was adopted as a substitute for heavy armour.

***pour-prĕs'-ture,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pourprendre* = to seize, to surround; *pourprisure* = an inclosure.]

Law: A wrongful inclosure of, or encroachment on, the property of another.

pour'-prite, *s.* [Fr. *pourpr(e)* = purple; suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: A dark-red colouring matter contained in the sediment of old wines. It is insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in 150 parts of alcohol of 80 per cent., less soluble in absolute alcohol, but very soluble in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated on the addition of water.

***pour-sui-vant,** *s.* [Pursuivant.]

***pour-trai-ture,** *s.* [Portraiture.]

***pour-tray,** *v.t.* [Portray.]

***pour-vey-ance,** *s.* [Purveyance.]

***poushe,** *s.* [Fr. *poche.*] A pimple, a pustule, a push.

"Some tyme blacke *poushes* or boyles with inflamation."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

pôuss, pouse, poos, *s.* [A corrupt. of *push* (q.v.).] To push. (*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.)

pôuss, pouse, *s.* [Pouss, *v.*] A push. (*Scotch.*

***pôusse,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Pulse (2), *s.*] Pulse, pease.

poŭsse-că-fê', *s.* [*Fr.*] A stimulating drink composed of brandy or cordials, or a mixture of the same, generally served at dinner after the coffee.

pôus-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] A figure, or part of a figure, in a country dance.

pôus-sĕtte', *v.i.* [Poussette, *s.*] To swing round in couples, as in a country dance.

"Dance, Regan, dance, with Cordelia and Goneril,
Down the middle, up again, *poussette*, and cross."
J. & H. Smith: Punch's Apotheosis.

pôus'-sĭĕ, *s.* [Pussy.] A cat, a hare. (*Scotch.*)

pous-te, *pous-tee, *s.* [O. Fr. *poeste*, from Lat. *potestatem*, accus. of *potestas* = power.] Power, might.

pŏût (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *poult* (q.v.).]

1. A young fowl, a chicken; a young partridge or moor-fowl.

"Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A child. (*Scotch.*)

pŏût (2), **pŏŵt,** *s.* [Pout (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A protrusion of the lips in sulleuness; a fit of sullenness.

"A frown, a *pout*, a tear, a kiss."
Lloyd: A familiar Epistle to J. B., Esq.

2. *Ichthy.:* [Bib, *s.*, 2].

pout-net, *s.* A plout-net (q.v.).

pŏût (1), *v.i.* [Pout (1), *s.*] To shoot at young grouse or partridges. (*Scotch.*)

"Something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaist as weel as the *pouting*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliii.

pŏût (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *pwdu* = to pout, to be sullen; Fr. *bouder* = to pout; Wel. *poten* = a paunch; *potenu* = to form a paunch.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust out the lips in sullenness, displeasure, or contempt; to be or look sullen.

"Now with a sudden *pouting* gloom
She seems to darken all the room."
Swift: A New Simile for the Ladies.

2. To shoot or stick out; to be protruded or prominent.

"His *pouting* cheeks puft up above his brow."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To thrust out, to protrude.

"He clapped his hands and *pouted* out his tongue."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

pŏût'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (1), *v.*] One who shoots at young grouse or partridges. (*Scotch.*)

pŏût'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), v. *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pouts; a sullen person.

2. *Ornith.:* A variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.

POUTER.

"*Pouters* look well strutting along the eaves."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

pŏût'-thĕr, pŏût'-thĕred, pŏût'-thĕr-ў, &c. [Powder, &c.] (*Scotch.*)

pŏût'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pout (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A pout; a fit of sullenness.

"After a little complaining and *pouting*, Mary of Modena would be equally submissive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

pŏût'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pouting*; *-ly.*] In a pouting or sullen manner; with a pout.

pŏu-zŏl'-zĭ-a, *s.* [Named after P. M. de Pouzolz, a botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Pouzolzia viminea* is a Himalayan shrub or small tree, the bark of which is made into ropes.

***pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Impoverish.] To impoverish, to pauperize.

"No violent show'r
Poverisht the land." *Sylvester: Eden*, 156.

pŏv'-ĕr-tў, *pov-er-te, *s.* [O. Fr. *poverte, povrete* (Fr. *pauvreté*), from Lat. *paupertatem*, accus. of *paupertas* = poverty, from *pauper* (Fr. *pauvre*; O. Fr. *povre*) = poor; O. Sp. *pobredad*; Ital. *povertà.*]

1. The quality or state of being poor, needy, or indigent; neediness, indigence; need, want, or scarcity of means of subsistence; poor or needy circumstances or position.

"But men endu'd with these have oft attain'd
In lowest *poverty* to highest deeds."
Milton: P. R., ii. 488.

2. The quality or state of being deficient in all or any of those qualities or properties which make any thing desirable or excellent:

(1) Poorness, barrenness; want of fertility: as, the *poverty* of a soil.

(2) Absence of life, spirit, or sentiment; barrenness of sentiment; jejuneness.

(3) Want or meagreness of words or modes of expression: as, *poverty* of language.

poverty-struck, poverty-stricken, *a.* Reduced to, or having the appearance of, a state of poverty.

***pŏŵ,** *interj.* [See def.] An exclamation of contempt; pooh.

"True? *pow*, wow."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

pŏŵ (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *poll* (q.v.).] The head, the poll. (*Scotch.*)

"He wagged his gray *pow* in a mysterious manner."
—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pŏŵ (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of pool (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

pŏŵ'-ąn, *s.* [Pollan.]

***pŏŵ'-dĕr** (1), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *pother* (q.v.).] Violence, tumult, pother.

pŏŵ'-dĕr (2), ***pou-der, *pou-dir, *pou-dre, *pol-dre, *poul-der, *poul-dre, *pow-dir, *pow-dre,** *s.* [Fr. *poudre* = powder; O. Fr. *pouldre, poldre, puldre*, for *pulre*, from Lat. *pulverem*, accus. of *pulvis* = dust; allied to *pollen* = fine meal; *palea* = chaff; Ital. *polvere, polve*; Sp. *polvo, polvora.*]

I. *Gen.:* Any dry comminuted substance; any substance consisting of fine particles, whether natural or artificial; dust; fine particles.

"The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder*."—*Exodus* xxxii. 20.

II. *Specifically:*

1. The same as Gunpowder (q.v.).

"As when a spark
Lights on a heap of nitrous *powder*."
Milton: P. L., iv 815.

2. A finely scented powder of flour or starch used for sprinkling the hair of the head.

3. A medicine administered in the form of a powder.

¶ *Powder and shot:* The cost, effort, or labour necessary to obtain a result. Generally used in the phrase "worth powder and shot," *i.e.*, worth the trouble or cost.

powder-box, *s.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.

powder-cart, *s.* A cart used for the carriage of powder and shot for artillery.

powder-chest, *s.*

Nautical: A form of grenade consisting of a box charged with powder, old nails, &c., to be hurled at boarders.

powder-down, *s.*

Ornith.: The English rendering of *Puderdunen* (or *Staubdunen*), a term introduced by Nitzsch (*Pterylographie*, ch. vii.) to denote a white or bluish dust given off by powder-down feathers. He considers this powder-dowu to be the dry residue of the fluid from which these feathers are formed; but Dr. Sclater (his English editor) suggests that it "may be produced by the crumbling of the membrane which intervenes between the feather and the matrix, and which is dried and thrown off in proportion as the latter becomes enlarged."

Powder-down feathers:

Ornith.: Feathers depositing powder-down (q.v.).

"In *Crypturus variegatus* the *powder-down feathers* are intruded among the lateral feathers of the great saddle of the spinal tract."—*Nitzsch: Pterylography* (ed. Sclater), p. 38.

Powder-down patches, Powder-down tracts:

Ornith.: Patches or tracts on the skin of certain birds covered with powder-down feathers (q.v.). Nitzsch found them on birds belonging to the Accipitres, Passerinæ, Gallinæ, and Grallæ. They have since been found on Leptosoma, a Picarian genus.

"This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable *powder-down patches.*"—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1861, p. 131.

powder-flask, *s.* A pouch or metallic case for holding gunpowder, and having a charging-nozzle at the end.

powder-horn, *s.* A horn fitted to hold powder and used as a powder-flask.

powder-hose, *s.*

Blasting: A tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder, and used in firing military mines.

powder-magazine, *s.* A building or place where gunpowder is stored; usually a bomb- and fire-proof building in a fort, &c.

powder-mill, *s.* Works in which the materials for gunpowder are prepared and compounded and the powder grained and faced.

powder-mine, *s.* A mine or excavation in which gunpowder is placed for the purpose of blasting rocks, &c. [MINE, *s.*, II.]

powder-mixer, *s.* A pharmaceutical device for intimately mixing various powders.

powder-monkey, *s.* A boy formerly employed on board ships of war to carry gunpowder from the magazine to the gun; a ship's boy.

"Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or *powder-monkey*, on board an armed sloop."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

powder-process, *s.*

Phot.: A photographic printing process, depending upon the inability of certain organic bodies to absorb moisture after exposure to light in the presence of an alkaline bichromate. Plates are coated with a mixture of either dextrine or gum arabic, with sugar, glycerine, bichromate of potassium or ammonium and water, and exposed under a positive while quite dry and warm. They are developed by brushing over them plumbago or other substance, in an impalpable powder, which only adheres to those parts which have absorbed moisture from the atmosphere.

powder-puff, *s.* A ball of light feathers or down used for powdering the hair or skin.

powder-room, *s.*

Naut.: The apartment in a ship where powder is kept.

pŏw′-dĕr (1), *v.i.* [POWDER (1), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

"Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

pŏw′-dĕr (2), * **pol-dre,** * **poul-der,** * **pou-der,** *v. t. & i.* [POWDER (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To reduce to a powder; to pulverize; to comminute; to grind or pound into a powder.

"And, were not hevenly grace that did him blesse, He had been *pouldred* all, as thin as flowre."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 12.

2. To sprinkle with, or as with, powder: as, To *powder* the hair, To *powder* the face.

3. To sprinkle with salt, as meat; to corn.

"Flesh and fyshe *powdred* is than better than in somer."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castle of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

* 4. To scatter, to strew, to sprinkle.

"Some thither brought to fatten,
With villages amongst oft *powthered* here and there."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become like powder or dust; to fall or be reduced to powder.

2. To powder the hair; to use powder on the hair or skin.

pŏw′-dĕred, * **pou-drid,** * **pow-dred,** *pa. par. & a.* [POWDER (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Reduced to a powder.

2. Sprinkled with powder.

3. Corned or salted, as meat.

4. Mixed with salt: as, *powdered* butter.

* 5. Sprinkled over; strewed. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 58.)

II. *Her.:* The same as SEMÉ (q.v.).

"A grete here and gryfon holding a ragidd staffe, *poudrid*, full of raggid staves [Henry VI.]."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

powdered-quaker, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Tæniocampa gracilis.*

powdered-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Simyra venosa.*

pŏw′-dĕr-ĭng, * **poul-der-ing,** *pr. par. & s.* [POWDER (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of reducing to or sprinkling with powder.

2. A general term for any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved work.

"Meretricious paintings, frizlings, *poulderings*, attyrings and the like."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 1.

* **powdering-tub,** *s.*

1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

2. A heated tub in which an infected lecher was subjected to sweating as a cure.

"From the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearsheet."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

pŏw′-dĕr-y, * **pŏw′-drỳ,** *a.* [Eng. *powder* (2), *s.*; *-y*; Fr. *poudreux.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Resembling powder; consisting of powder, or a substance like powder.

"Her feet dieperse the *powdery* snow."
Wordsworth: Lucy Gray.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; full of powder.

3. Friable, loose, not compact.

"A brown *powdry* spar which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

II. *Bot.:* Covered with a fine bloom or powdery matter; pulverulent; as the leaves of *Primula farinosa.*

pŏw′-dīke, *s.* [Scotch *pow* = pool, and Eng. *dike.*] A marsh or fen dike.

"To cut down or destroy the *powdike*, in the fens of Norfolk."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

pŏw′-ĕr, * **po-er,** * **pou-er,** * **pow-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poër, povir, povoir* (Fr. *pouvoir*), for *poter*, from Low Lat. *poteo* = to be able, for Lat. *possum*, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Ital. *potere;* Sp. & Port. *poder.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capability of action or of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; capacity for action or performance; might.

"I have no *power* to speak, sir."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; energy, strength, or force displayed or manifested by results: as, the *power* exerted by a steam-engine.

3. Natural strength or might; animal strength or force: as, the *power* of the arm to raise a weight.

4. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility. Called also passive power.

5. Mental or moral ability to act; faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular operation.

"That wise ones cannot learn,
With all their boasted *powers.*"
Cowper: Joy in Martyrdom.

6. Capability; ability, natural or moral: as, the *powers* of the English language.

7. Influence, prevalence; capability of influencing or affectiug.

"The sweet *power* of music."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

8. The employment or exercise of strength, authority, control, or influence among men; dominion, authority, sway; the right of governing, ruling, or coutrolling; government.

"For y am a man ordeyned undir *power*, and have knyghtis undir me."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii.

9. Legal authority or warrant: as, An ambassador invested with full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.

10. One who or that which exercises or possesses authority or control; a sovereign, a potentate, an authority; a person or body invested with authority or control.

11. A nation or country considered with regard to its strength of armameut, extent of territory, influence, &c.

"France was now, beyond all doubt, the greatest *power* in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

12. A supernatural or superhuman agent or being supposed to have authority, control, or sway over some part of creation; a divinity, a spirit: as, the *powers* of darkness.

* 13. A naval or military force; an army, a host.

"The erle Jon of Surray com with grete *powere.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 301.

14. A great number or quantity. (*Colloq.*)

"I am providing a *power* of pretty things for her."—*Richardson: Pamela*, ii. 389.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* The product arising from the multiplication of a quantity or number into itself. The first power of any quantity or uumber is the quantity or number itself; the second power is the square or product of the quantity or number multiplied by itself; the third power is the cube or product of the square of the quantity or number multiplied by the original quantity or number; this again multiplied by the original quantity or number is the fourth power. Thus the powers of *a*, are *a* (or a^1), a^2, a^3, a^4, that is $a \times 1$, $a \times a$ (a^2), $a^2 \times a$ (a^3), &c. The figures ^{2}, ^{3}, ^{4}, &c., denoting the powers of the quantities, are called exponents or indices. Powers which have fractional and negative indices, as $a-\frac{1}{2}$, a^{-1}, $a-^2$, &c., are termed fractional and negative powers respectively.

2. *Mechanics:*

(1) That which produces motion or force; that which communicates motion to bodies, changes the motion of bodies, or prevents the motion of bodies; a mechanical ageut or power. [MECHANICAL-POWERS.]

(2) The moving force applied to overcome some force or resistance, to raise a weight, or produce other required effect; air, water, steam, and animal strength are employed as powers.

(3) The mechanical effect or advantage produced by a machine. Thus in the lever the mechanical advantage is the ratio of the weight to the moving force when in equilibrium; thus if a power of 2lbs. sustains a weight of 30lbs., the mechanical advantage is 30 divided by 2 = 15.

(4) Force or effect, considered as resulting from the action of a machiue.

3. *Law:*

(1) A term employed to denote a reservation to either party iu a covenant enabling him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed.

(2) An authority given by one party to another to act for him, or to do certain acts, as to make leases, &c.

4. *Optics:* The magnifying or diminishing capacity of any lens or set of lenses. By ellipsis the word is used for the lens itself.

¶ (1) *Balance of Power:* [BALANCE, *s.*, B. VII.].

(2) *Commensurable in power:*

Math.: Two quantities that are not commensurable, but which have any like powers commensurable, are said to be commeusurable in power.

(3) *Power of an hyperbola:* The rhombus described upon the abscissa and ordinate of the vertex of the curve when referred to its asymptotes.

(4) *Power of attorney:* [ATTORNEY].

(5) *Power of sale:*

Scots Law: A clause inserted in heritable securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the heritable subject in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand for payment.

(6) *The Great Powers (of Europe):* A diplomatic term for Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

power-cod, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Gadus minutus*, common on the British coasts.

power-hammer, *s.* [HAMMER, s., II. 2.]

power-house, *s.* A building in which motive power is generated and from which it is transmitted through cables, wires, or other means.

power-loom, *s.* [LOOM (1), *s.*, 2.]

power-press, *s.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

* **pŏw'-ẽr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-able.*]

1. Powerful; endued with power.

"How *powerable* time is in altering tongues."—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

2. Capable of being effected by power; possible.

pŏw'-ẽr-fûl, * powre-full, *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-full.*]

1. Having great power, might, authority, or dominion; mighty, strong, potent.

"But yonder comes the *powerful* King of Day"—*Thomson: Summer*, 81.

2. Having great power or influence; forcible, efficacious, intense; producing great effects.

3. Wonderfully or extraordinarily great or numerous. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ In this sense often used adverbially: as, He is *powerful* strong.

pŏw'-ẽr-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *powerful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a powerful manner; with great power, might, force, or energy; mightily; with great effect or influence; forcibly, strongly.

"Of all the vices incident to human nature, none so *powerfully* and peculiarly carries the soul downwards as covetousness does."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. In a wonderful or extraordinary manner or degree. (*Vulgar.*)

pŏw'-ẽr-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *powerful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being powerful; might, force, power, efficacy, strength.

pŏw'-ẽr-lĕss, * powre-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-less.*] Destitute of power, strength, or energy; weak, impotent; unable to produce any effect.

pŏw'-ẽr-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *powerless*; *-ly.*] In a powerless manner; without power or force; weakly, impotently.

pŏw'-ẽr-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *powerless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being powerless; weakness, impotence.

* **powl-dron,** *s.* [PAULDRON.]

pow-ney, pow-ny, *s.* [PONY.] (*Scotch.*)

pŏw'-sŏw-dĭe, *s.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *poll* and *sodden* (q.v.).] A sheep's head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of food. (*Scotch.*)

"Hovering there making some *powsowdie* for my lord."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

* **pŏwt'-ẽr,** *s.* [POUTER.]

pŏw'-tẽr, pol-ter, pock-er, *v.i.* [Apparently a corrupt. of *potter*, v. (q.v.).] To grope about, as among the ashes; to rummage in the dark.

"*Powtering* wi' his fingers among the hot peat ashes, and roasting eggs."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

pŏw'-wŏw, paw-waw, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

1. Among the North American Indians, a priest, a conjuror, a wise man.

"Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or *pow-wow*."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, i.

2. Conjuration or magic rites for the relief or cure of diseases, or other purposes.

3. A council held before going on the war-path; a war expedition; a hunt, war dances.

4. An uproarious meeting for political purposes. (*Slang.*)

pŏw'-wŏw, *v.i.* [POWWOW, *s.*]

1. To use conjuration or magic rites; to conjure, to divine.

"The Angekok of the Esquimaux . . . prescribes or *powwows* in sickness and over wounds."—*Kane: Arctic Explorations*, ii. 118.

2. To carry on a noisy frolic or gathering. (*Amer.*)

pŏx, *s.* [Written for *pocks*, pl. of *pock* (q.v.).]

Ord. Lang. & Pathol.: Pustules or eruptions of any kind. Chiefly, if not exclusively, applied to the small-pox, the chicken-pox, and syphilis, formerly called the great-pox, to distinguish it from the small-pox (q.v.).

¶ *Pox* was formerly frequently used as a mild imprecation.

"A *pox* on't! I had rather not be so noble as I am."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

* **pŏx,** *v.t.* [POX, *s.*] To infect with the pox.

pŏy, *s.* [O. Fr. *apoi* (Fr. *appui*) = a prop, a support, *pui*, *poi* = a rising ground, from Lat. *podium* = a height; Gr. ποδιον (*podion*) = a little foot, dimin. of πους (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot; Sp. *appoyo.*]

1. A prop or support.

2. A rope-dancer's pole used for balancing.

3. A steering pole for a boat; a pole for propelling a barge.

pŏy'-ăl, *s.* [Sp.]

Fabric: A striped stuff for covering benches and seats.

* **poy-na-do,** *s.* [Fr. *poignard.*] A poniard.

* **pŏynd'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [POINDING.]

* **pŏy-nĕtte',** *s.* [A kind of dimin. from *poynado.*] A little bodkin.

Pŏyn'-ĭngs, *s.* [See compound.]

Poynings' law, *s.*

Hist.: A law, 10 Hen. VII., c. 22, passed in A.D. 1495, while Sir Edward Poynings was Lord-Deputy of Ireland. By its enactments, all general statutes previously passed in England were for the first time declared to have force in Ireland. Called also, from the place where it was made, the Statute of Drogheda. It was repealed in 1782.

* **pŏyn'-tell,** *s.* [POINTEL.] Paving formed of small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

pŏy-ôu', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dasypus sexcinctus*, the Yellow-footed Armadillo, from Brazil. It is about sixteen inches from snout to root of tail, which measures seven or eight inches more. It has often six, but sometimes seven or eight, movable bands. It feeds principally on carrion.

* **pōze,** *s.* & *v.* [POSE, *s.* & *v.*]

pŏzz'-ų-ŏ-lan, pŏzz'-ų-ŏ-lite (zz as tz), *s.* [From Pozzuoli, Naples, where found; Fr. *pouzzolane*; Ger. *puzzulan.*]

Petrol.: A pulverulent pumiceous tuff, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cements. Related to Posilippo Tuff (q.v.).

praam, *s.* [Dutch.]

1. A flat-bottomed lighter or barge, used in Holland and the Baltic.

2. (See extract.)

"Large vessels called *praams* . . . One mounted ten guns, and the other eight."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

* **prăc'-tĭc, * prăc'-tĭck, * prac-ticke, * prak-tike, * prac-tique,** *a.* & *s.* [PRACTICE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Practical.

2. Artful, cunning, deceitful, treacherous.

"In cunniug sleightes and *practick* knavery."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 9.

3. Skilful. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 7.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. Practice, experience. (*Gower: C. A.*, vii.)

2. Cuuning, artfulness, deceit.

prăc-tĭc-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being practicable or feasible; feasibility.

"Decisive against the *practicability* of such a project."—*Stewart: Moral Philosophy*, p. 71.

2. The quality or state of being practicable or passable. (*Field:* Dec. 19, 1885.)

prăc'-tĭc-ą-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *praticable*), from *pratiquer* = to practise (q.v.); Sp. *practicable*; Ital. *praticabile.*]

1. Capable of being performed or effected by human means or agency, or by powers that can be applied; performable; possible to be done or effected; feasible: as, a *practicable* plan.

* 2. Capable of being practised: as, a *practicable* virtue.

3. Capable of being used, passed over, approached, or assailed; passable, assailable: as, a *practicable* breach.

4. Capable of being used; for use, not for show or ornament only. (*Theat. slang.*)

"A *practicable* moon with *practicable* clouds that occasionally hide its face."—*Referee*, Jan. 31, 1886.

prăc'-tĭc-ą-blc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being practicable; practicability, feasibility.

"To show the consistency and *practicableness* of this method."—*Locke: Toleration*, let. iii., ch. iii.

prăc'-tĭc-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ly.*] In a practicable manner; practically; in such a manner as can be performed.

prăc'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *practic* = practice, practical; adj. suff. *-al*; O. Fr. *pratique* (Fr. *pratique*); Port. & Ital. *pratico*; Sp. *practico.*] [PRACTICE.] Pertaining to, or derived from, practice, use, or employment. Opposed to theoretical, ideal, or speculative.

(1) Derived from practice, use, or experience.

"His philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and *practical*."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. ii., p. 18.

(2) Capable of being used, or turned to use or account.

"Elements of the highest *practical* utility."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ch. ii. (Prel. disc.)

(3) Taught or instructed by practice, use, or experience; having derived skill from actual work or experience; capable of applying theory in actual work: as, He is a *practical* mechanic.

(4) Capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use or practice; not visionary or speculative: as, a *practical* mind.

(5) Applied in, or reduced to, practice or actual working: as, the *practical* application of a theory or maxim. [APPLIED SCIENCES.]

practical-joke, *s.* An annoying or injurious trick played at the expense of another; its essence consists in something done, as distinguished from something said.

practical-joker, *s.* One who is given to or plays practical jokes.

† **prăc-tĭc-ąl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ist.*] An empiricist.

"The theorists, in their turn, have successfully retaliated on the *practicalists*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1881), ii. 711.

* **prăc-tĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being practical; practicalness.

2. Active work.

"Stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practicality*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. x.

* **prăc'-tĭc-ąl-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ize.*] To make practical; to reduce to practice. (*J. S. Mill.*)

prăc'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a practical manner; from a practical point of view, not merely theoretically: as, To look at things *practically.*

2. With regard to practice, use, or experience: as, To be *practically* acquainted with a subject.

3. So far as actual results or effects are concerned; to all intents and purposes; in effect.

"The question, *practically* altogether unimportant, whether the bill should or should not be declaratory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **prăc'-tĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being practical; practicality.

prăc'-tĭce, * prăc'-tĭse, *s.* [A weakened form of Mid. Eng. *practic*, *praktike*, *pratique*, from O. Fr. *practique* (Fr. *pratique*), from Lat. *practica*, fem. sing. of *practicus*; Gr. πρακτικός (*praktikos*) = fit for business, practical; whence ἡ πρακτική (ἐπιστήμη) (*hē praktikē*) (*epistēmē*) = (the science) of action or practice, from πρακτός (*praktos*) = to be done; πράσσω (*prassō*) = to do; Sp. *practica*; Ital. *pratica.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of doing anything; action, conduct, proceeding. (Usually in a bad sense.)

"The anarchical opinions and *practices* of those sectaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Frequent or customary action; usage, habit, use, custom. (*Milton: Sam. Agon.*, 114.)

3. The act or habit of practising or using habitually, regularly, systematically: as, the *practice* of virtue.

4. The state or condition of being kept in use or practice; customary use.

5. The exercise of any profession: as, the *practice* of medicine.

6. Systematic exercise in any accomplishment, game, or art, for purposes of instruction, improvement, or discipline: as, *practice* in music, cricket, drill, &c.

7. The extent of business carried on by a professional man: as, A doctor has a large *practice*.

8. Method, mode, or art of doing anything; actual performance, as opposed to theory.

* 9. The application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases.

* 10. Dexterity or skill acquired by use; experience. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.)

* 11. Skilful or artful management; dexterity, art, artfulness, stratagem, craft, artifice. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"He sought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A particular case of proportion (q.v.), in which the first term is unity. It depends upon the principles of fractions, and the judicious choice of aliquot parts. For example, to find the value of 350 cwts. at £1 11s. per cwt. by practice, we take 350 at £1, then 350 at 10s. = ½ of £1, and then 350 at 1s. = $\frac{1}{20}$ of £1, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of 10s., and then add the three sums together.

2. *Law:* The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law, and the rules laid down by the courts.

* **prăc'-tĭçe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Practise.]

* **prăc'-tĭç-ẽr,** *s.* [Practiser.]

* **prăc-tĭ'-cian,** *s.* [O. Fr. *practicien.*] One who has acquired skill in anything by practice; a practitioner.

* **prac-ticke,** *a.* & *s.* [Practic.]

* **prăc'-tĭcks,** *s.* [Practic.] The same as Decision, *s.*, B. 2.

* **prăc'-tĭs-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *practis(e); -ant.*]

1. An agent.

2. A performer of a stratagem; a confederate in treachery; a traitor.

"Here enter'd Pucelle, and her *practisants.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

prăc'-tĭse, * **prăc'-tĭçe,** * **prac-tize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Practice.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do or perform habitually or frequently; to make a practice of; to carry on habitually.

"What that usage meant,
Which in her cott she daily *practized.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 9.

2. To do, not merely to profess; to carry into effect. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 12.)

3. To execute; to carry out; to perform.

"As this advice ye *practise* or neglect."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 426.

4. To exercise as a profession or art: as, To *practise* medicine.

5. To exercise one's self in, for purposes of improvement or instruction: as, To *practise* music, to *practise* fencing.

6. To exercise or train in any thing, for instruction or discipline. (*Scott: Marmion*, v. 2).

* 7. To teach by practice; to accustom, to train.

"They are *practised* to love their neighbour."—*Landor*, in *Webster.*

* 8. To use; to make use of; to employ. (*Massinger: The Picture*, iv. 4.)

* 9. To plot, to contrive, to scheme. (*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.)

* 10. To entice or draw by art or stratagem. (*Swift.*)

* 11. To make practicable or passable.

"A hole in the Residency wall *practised* by the pickaxe of a sapper."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To do or perform certain acts habitually or frequently for improvement, instruction, or profit; to exercise one's self: as, To *practise* with a rifle.

2. To form or acquire a habit of acting in any way.

"*Practise* first over yourself to reign." *Waller.*

3. To follow or exercise a profession or art: as, To *practise* medicine, law, &c.

4. To make experiments; to experimentalize.

"I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practise* upon others."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

* 5. To negotiate secretly. (*Addison: Cato*, ii.)

* 6. To use stratagems or art; to plot.

"He will *practise* against thee by poison."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.

prăc'-tĭsed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Practise.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Used habitually; learnt or acquired by practice or use. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 431.)

2. Having acquired skill or dexterity by practice or use; experienced: as, a *practised* fencer.

prăc'-tĭs-ẽr, * **prăc'-tĭç-ẽr,** * **prac-tis-our,** * **prac-tys-er,** *s.* [Eng. *practis(e); -er.*]

1. One who practises any act or acts; one who habitually or frequently performs any act; one who not merely professes but puts in practice.

"The professors and *practisers* of an higher philosophy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

2. One who practises or follows a profession; a practitioner.

"Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

* 3. One who contrives plots or stratagems; a plotter.

prăc-tĭ'-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *practician; -er.*]

* 1. One who practises or does anything habitually or frequently; a practiser.

"Consider how long he hath hin a *practitioner*: you must consider what Sathan is, what experience he hath."—*Latimer: Seventh Ser. on the Lord's Prayer.*

2. One who exercises or practises any profession; espec. one who practises the profession of medicine.

* 3. One who practises or uses artful or dangerous arts; a plotter.

¶ *General practitioner:* One who practises both medicine and surgery.

* **prăc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Practise.] Active.

* **prăc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *practive; -ly.*] In a practive manner.

"They *practively* did thrive."
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii., ch. xxxix.

præ-, *pref.* [Pre-.]

¶ For words compounded with *præ*, where two forms exist, and the prefix *pre-* has taken, or is gradually taking, the place of *præ*, as in prædamitical, præceptory, &c., see Preadamitical, Preceptory, &c.

præ'-çĭ-pĕ, *s.* [Lat. imper. sing. of *præcipio* = to give instruction or precepts.] [Precept.]

Law: A writ commanding something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. The term is now only used to denote the note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his solicitor to the officer of the court, who stamps the writ of summons.

† **præ-cō'-çēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *præcox.*] [Precocious.]

Ornith.: Precocious Birds; a division of the class Aves, founded on the condition of the newly-hatched young. It includes those birds which are able to run about and provide food for themselves the moment they leave the shell. Examples, the hen, duck, goose, &c. Most birds belonging to this division are polygamous, and the females hatch many young. (*Oken.*)

præ-cŏg'-nĭ-tŭm (*pl.* **præ-cŏg'-nĭ-tą),** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *præcognitus*, pa. par. of *præcognosco* = to know before: *præ* = before, and *cognosco* = to know.] Something known before in order to understand something else. Thus, the knowledge of the structure or anatomy of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science.

præ-cor'-dĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the diaphragm, the entrails: pref. *præ-*, and *cor* = the heart.]

Anat.: (1) The chest and the parts which it contains; (2) The bowels.

præ-cor'-dĭ-al, præ-cor'-di-ąl, *a.* [Præcordia.] Pertaining to the præcordia or parts before the heart.

"I am come to speake of the *præcordiall* region of the bodie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. v.

præ-flŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Lat. *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower.] [Æstivation.]

præ-fō-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).] [Vernation.]

* **præ-lĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prælium* = a battle.] Battle; contention.

"To warr and *præliation.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 33.

* **præ-mē'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *præmetior* = to measure beforehand.] Pertaining to the first-fruits; first-gathered.

"Some *præmetial* handfuls of that crop."—*Bp. Hall: Dedic. to King James.*

præ'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Premium.]

præ-mụ-nïr'-ẽ, *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *præmoneri* = to be pre-admonished: *præ* = before, and *moneo* = to admonish.]

Law: A term applied to (1) a certain writ, (2) the offence for which the writ is granted, and (3) the penalty incurred by it. The name is derived from the first two words of the writ: *præmunire* (i.e. *præmoneri*) *facias* A. B., that is, cause A. B. to be forewarned (to appear and answer the contempt with which he is charged) (16 Richard II., c. 5). The original offence against which the Statute of Præmunire was directed was that of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope in England, and denying that of the king. But by subsequent statutes the penalties of præmunire have been extended to many other offences of a miscellaneous kind. Thus by 25 Henry VIII., c. 20, refusal to elect, confirm, or consecrate a prelate named by the king, incurs these penalties. They are also incurred by any officer of a court practising without having taken the proper oaths. These penalties are declared by Sir E. Coke to be, "that from the conviction, the defendant shall be out of the king's protection, and his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, forfeited to the king; and that his body shall remain in prison at the king's pleasure; or, as other authorities have it, during life."

* **præ-mụ-nïre',** *v.t.* [Præmunire.] To bring within the penalties of a præmunire.

"To have good Bonner *præmunired.*"
Ward: Eng Reform., c. ii., p. 144.

* **præ-nā'-tąl,** *a.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *natal.*] Previous to birth.

"Their *prænatal* professional education."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. ccxxix.

præ-nō'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *præ* = before, and *nomen* = a name.]

1. *Roman Antiq.:* A name prefixed to the family, and answering to our Christian, name, such as Caius, Julius, Marcus, &c.

2. *Bot:* A generic name.

* **præ-nō-mĭn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *prænomen*, genit. *prænominis* = a prænomen (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prænomen.

"Surnames, geographical, topographical, *prænominical*, and historical."—*Lower: English Surnames*, ii. 23.

præ-œ-sō-phā'-ġĕ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *œsophageal.*]

Anat.: Situated in front of the gullet.

præ-ō-pĕr'-cụ-lŭm, *s.* [Preoperculum.]

præ-pŏs'-tŏr, *s.* [Prepositor.] A monitor at some of the public schools, especially at Rugby.

"The master mounted into the high desk by the door, and one of the *præpostors* of the week stood by him on the steps."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. v.

præ-săñc'-tĭ-fĭed, *a.* [Eccles. Lat. *præsanctificatus*; Lat. *præ* = before, and *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico* = to consecrate.] [Sanctify.]

Roman Church: Previously consecrated: a term applied to the Host in the mass of Good Friday, because it is consecrated on Holy Thursday. [Holy-week.]

* **præ-sçī-ĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh)** *a.* [Prescient.] Foreknowing, presaging, prescient.

"With *præscientiall* raya." *Beaumont: Love's Eye.*

præ-sē'-pĕ, *s.* [Lat. = an enclosure, a stable, a hut, a hovel.]

Astron.: The Beehive; a nebulous-looking object in the constellation Cancer. A small opera-glass will resolve it into the constituent stars. It was known to the ancients.

præ-tĕr-, *pref.* [PRETER-.]

præ-tĕx'-ta, *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A long white robe with a purple border, originally appropriated by Tullus Hostilius to the Roman magistrates, and some of the priests, but afterwards worn by the children of the higher classes; by boys till they were the age of seventeen (when they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*), or, at least, till they were fourteen; by girls it was worn till marriage.

præ-tor, ***prē'-tor**, *s.* [Lat., for *prætor: præ* = before, and *itor* = a goer; *ire* = to go.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* Originally the official title of the Consuls at Rome. When the patricians were compelled to acquiesce in the consulship being thrown open to the plebeians, they stipulated that a new Curule magistrate should be appointed from the patricians exclusively, to act as supreme judge in the civil courts. On this magistrate the title of Prætor was bestowed. In B.C. 337, the Prætorship was thrown open to the plebeians. About B.C. 240, the number of aliens residing in Rome had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to appoint a second Prætor, who should decide suits between aliens or between aliens and citizens. He was known as the *Prætor peregrinus*, the other Prætor, *Prætor urbanus*, having cognizance of suits between citizens only. In B.C. 227, the number was increased to four, the two additional prætors to act as governors of provinces. By Sulla the number was augmented to eight, by Julius Cæsar to ten, twelve, and eventually to sixteen. The Prætors held their offices for one year, and were afterwards sent out by lot as governors of provinces.

"And look you lay it in the *prætor's* chair."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, I. 3.

*2. A magistrate; a mayor.

***præ-tōr'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prætor; -ial.*] The same as PRÆTORIAN (q.v.).

"Cicero being in his *prætoriall* seat."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 714.

præ-tōr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *prætorianus*, from *prætor* = a prætor (q.v.); Fr. *prétorien*; Sp. & Ital. *pretoriano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a prætor; exercised by or belonging to a prætor; judicial: as, *prætorian* jurisdiction.

B. *As subst.:* A soldier belonging to the Prætorian guard (q.v.).

prætorian-band, *s.* [PRETORIAN-GUARD.]

prætorian-guard, *s.* A body of permanent troops, established by Augustus as Imperial Life Guards, in imitation of the *cohors prætoria*, or body guard attached to the person of the commander-in-chief of a Roman army. The prætorian guards were kept up by successive emperors, and, being under special organization and enjoying special privileges, they became in time so powerful that they were able to raise and depose emperors at their will. They were reorganized by Septimius Severus, and were finally suppressed by Constantine the Great.

prætorian-gate, *s.* The gate in a Roman camp, which was on the side nearest the enemy.

præ-tōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *prætor* (q.v.).]

Roman Antiquities:

1. The official residence of a prætor or governor of a Roman province: hence, a hall of justice; a judgment-hall; a palace.

2. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's quarters were.

præ'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prætor; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a prætor.

"Among them that sued for the *prætorship* of the city."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 388.

***prăg-măt'-ĭc**, ***prag-mat-icke**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pragmatique*, from Lat. *pragmaticus*; Gr. πραγματικός (*pragmatikos*) = skilled in affairs: πρᾶγμα = (*pragma*), genit. πραγματός (*pragmatos*) = a deed; πράσσω (*prassō*) = to do; Sp. *pragmatico*; Ital. *prammatico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pragmatical.

"These *pragmatick* young men."
Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass, I. 6.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is versed or busy in affairs.

2. A solemn ordinance or decree, emanating from the head of a state. (*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iv.)

pragmatic-history, *s.* A history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

pragmatic-sanction, *s.*

Civil Law: A rescript or answer of the sovereign delivered by advice of his council to some college, order, or body of people, on any case of their community. By the French the term was appropriated to certain statutes limiting the jurisdiction of the pope, as in A.D. 1268 and 1438. Pope Leo X., in 1515, persuaded Francis I. to exchange them for a concordat. Generally it is applied to an ordinance fixing the succession to a throne in a certain line. Thus, by the Pragmatic Sanction of Germany in 1439, the succession of the empire was made hereditary in the house of Austria, and in 1724 the Emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, published another, settling the succession upon his daughter Maria Teresa and her issue. Pragmatic sanctions were also published by Charles IV., ruler of the two Sicilies, in 1759, and by Ferdinand, king of Spain, in 1830.

"*Pragmatic Sanction* being, in the Imperial Chancery and some others, the received title for ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes in affairs that belong wholly to himself, or what he reckons his own rights."—*Carlyle: Frederick the Great* (ed. 1858), i. 552.

prăg-măt'-ĭc-al, *** prăg-măt'-ĭc-all**, *a.* [Eng. *pragmatic; -al.*]

1. Busy, active, diligent.

"We cannot always be contemplative, dilligent, or *pragmatical* abroad; but have need of some delightful intermissions."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*2. Versed or skilled in affairs; skilled in business.

3. Given or inclined to interfering or meddling in the affairs of others; meddlesome; impertinently curious as to the affairs of others; officious.

"The man . . . who suffers from an attack of *pragmatical* piety, has all the sects open to him."—*Church Times*, Oct. 30, 1885.

*4. Characterized by meddlesomeness or officiousness; impertinent.

"A *pragmatical* impertinence in meddling with the concerns and characters of other people."—*Jortin: Dissert.* 3.

*5. Of or pertaining to business or ordinary affairs; hence, material.

prăg-măt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pragmatical; -ly.*] In a pragmatical or meddlesome manner; impertinently; officiously.

"*Pragmatically* enquire into the causes of things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 517.

prăg-măt'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pragmatical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pragmatical; meddlesomeness, officiousness.

"*Pragmaticalness* disturbeth the world."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 22.

***prăg'-ma-tĭsm**, *s.* [PRAGMATIC.]

1. The quality or state of being pragmatic; pragmaticalness.

"The shallow *pragmatism* of customers."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxi.

2. A mode of treating history, in which the narration of events is accompanied by a view of the causes and effects.

***prăg'-ma-tĭst**, *s.* [PRAGMATIC.] One who is officiously or impertinently busy in the affairs of others; a pragmatic.

"We may say of *pragmatists* that their eyes look all ways but inward."—*Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

prăg'-ma-tīze, *v.t.* & *i.* [PRAGMATIC.] To materialize; specif., to treat metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

"One of the miraculous passages in the life of Mohammed himself is traced plausibly by Sprenger to such a *pragmatized* metaphor."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 407.

prăg'-ma-tīz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pragmatiz(e); -er.*] One who treats metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

"The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; . . . it is through the very incapacity of his mind to hold an abstract idea that he is forced to embody it in a material incident."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 407.

pra-hu, prau, *s.* [PROA.]

*** praie**, *v.t.* [PRAY.]

*** praier**, *s.* [PRAYER.]

prăir'-ĭ-al, *s.* [Fr.] [PRAIRIE.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention, to the ninth month of the republican year. It commenced on May 20, ending on June 18, and was the third spring month.

prairial-insurrection, *s.*

Hist.: An insurrection against the Directory (q.v.), 1-3 Prairial, An 3 (1795). It was quelled by the military.

prăir'-ĭe, ***prăr'-ў**, *s.* [Fr. *prairie*, from Low Lat. *prataria* = meadow land, from Lat *pratum* = a meadow; Sp. & Port. *praderia*, Ital. *prateria.*] The name given by the early French settlers in America to extensive tracts of land, either level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse tall grass, interspersed with numerous varieties of flowering plants.

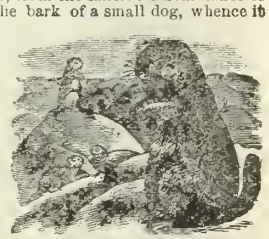
"Both have gone to the *prairies*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, II. 1.

prairie-bitters, *s.* A beverage common among the hunters or mountaineers of Western America. It is made of a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo gall, and is considered an excellent medicine.

prairie-chicken, *s.* [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

prairie-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to either of the two species of Cynomys, but especially to *C. ludovicianus*, from the fancied resemblance of its cry to the bark of a small dog, whence it has been also called the Barking Squirrel. It is about a foot long, reddish-brown above, lighter beneath. Its habits are eminently social; it forms large communities on the prairies, each burrow having a little hillock at its entrance, and excavated passages connect the burrows, which are sometimes shared by the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). The rattlesnake occasionally occupies a deserted burrow, and preys largely on the prairie-dog.


PRAIRIE-DOG.

prairie-hen, *s.* [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

prairie-itch, *s.* A cutaneous eruption caused by the friction of the fine red dust of prairie countries in summer.

prairie-mole, *s.*

Zool.: Scalops argentatus, sometimes called the Silvery Shrew Mole, from the western prairies, advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.

prairie-oyster, *s.* A raw egg, dropped into a mixture of spirits and flavouring, and swallowed whole.

prairie-plough, *s.* A large plough, supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrow-slice.

prairie-rattlesnake, *s.*

Zool.: Crotalus confluentus, the Massasauga.

prairie-region, *s.*

Bot. & Geog.: An extensive region of the United States, consisting of treeless plains, which extend over the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and parts of Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota. The soil of these vast plains is highly fertile, and they form the great grain growing region of the United States. Their treeless character has been ascribed to the former annual burnings of the prairie grass by the Indians.

prairie-squirrel, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Spermophilus (q.v.). [GOPHER, *s.*]

prairie-wolf, *s.*

Zool.: Canis latrans, the *Lyciscus latrans* of Smith. (*Darwin: Animals & Plants*, i. 26.)

***prāiṣ'-a-ble**, ***preis-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prais(e); -able.*] Fit to be praised; deserving of praise; praiseworthy. (*Wycliffe:* 2 *Tim.* ii.)

***prāiṣ'-a-blỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *praisab(le); -ly.*] In a praisable or praiseworthy manner; in a manner to deserve praise.

prāiṣe, *preis, *prayse, *preys, *s.* [O. Fr. *preis* = price, value, merit, from Lat. *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *prix*; Sp. *prez, precio*; Ital. *prezzo*; Port. *preco*; Dut. *prijs*; Dan. *priis*; Sw. *pris*; M. H. Ger. *pris*; Ger. *preis*. *Price* and *prize* are the same word.] [PRICE, *s.*]

1. The expression of high commendation or approval bestowed on a person for any excellent or meritorious quality or action, on meritorious actions themselves, or on anything for excellence of quality, value, or worth; laud, approbation, encomium, eulogy.

"Best of fruits, whose taste has taught
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy *praise*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 749.

2. The expression of gratitude for benefits or favours received; a glorifying or extolling; espec. a tribute of gratitude and glorification to God for mercies or kindnesses shown; laud, thanksgiving. (*Psalm* xl. 3.)

3. A subject, ground, or reason of praise; a praiseworthy quality or act; that which makes a person or thing deserving of praise.

4. That which is or should be praised; an object of praise.

"He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God."—*Deut.* x. 21.

***praise-worth,** *a.* Deserving of praise; praiseworthy.

"Whose *praise-worth* vertues . . . to comprize."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 290.

prāiṣe, *prayse, *preise, *preyse, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *preiser*, from Lat. *pretio*, from *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *priser*; Sp. *preciar*; Ital. *prezzare*; Port. *prezar*; Dut. *prijzen*; Dan. *prise*; Sw. *prisa*; M. H. Ger. *prisen*; Ger. *preisen*.]

*1. To value, to esteem, to set a value on.

"She *praiseth* not his playing worth a bene."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,728.

2. To bestow praise, commendation, or applause on; to commend or approve highly; to laud, to applaud, to eulogize. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 693.)

3. To extol and glorify in words; to magnify; to render a tribute of praise, gratitude, or thanksgiving to. (*Psalm* cvii. 8.)

4. To show forth the praises of.

"Thy works shall *praise* thee, O Lord."—*Psalm* cxlv. 10.

***prāiṣe'-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *praise; -ful(l).*] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable.

"Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

***prāiṣe'-lĕss, *prayse-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *praise; -less.*] Without praise or applause; unpraised.

"With laughter great of men, his *prayselesse* ship Sergestus brought." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* v.

***prāiṣe'-mĕnt, *prayse-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *praise; -ment.*] The act of valuing or appraising; value set on anything.

"The *prayesement* or division made of my foressaid movables."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i. (Pref. p. vii.)

prāiṣ'-ẽr, *prays-er, *preis-er, *s.* [Eng. *prais(e); -er.*]

1. One who praises, extols, commends, or applauds; a commender.

"The swete words of flatering *preisers*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*2. An appraiser, a valuer.

"[He] talked himself with the *praisers*, and made them set high prises upon every thing that was to be sold."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 649.

prāiṣe'-wŏr-ṭhĭ-lỹ, *prayse-wor-the-ly, *prays-wor-thi-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *praiseworthy; -ly.*] In a praiseworthy manner; so as to deserve praise; laudably.

"Our tong is able in that kinde to doe as *prayse-worthely* as the rest."—*Surrey: Poems. (To the Reader.)*

prāiṣe'-wŏr-ṭhĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *praise-worthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being praiseworthy, or of deserving praise or commendation; laudableness.

"The love of praise seems . . . to be derived from that of *praiseworthiness*."—*Smith: Moral Sentiments*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

prāiṣe'-wŏr-ṭhỹ, *praise-woor-thie, *a.* [Eng. *praise*, and *worthy.*] Deserving or worthy of praise or commendatiou; laudable, commendable.

"Small *praiseworthie* was it in them to keepe it."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 784.

Pra'-krĭt, *s.* [Sanse. *prakriti* = nature, that which is rude or unpolished, as opposed to *sanskrit* = that which is perfect or thoroughly refined.]

Philol.: A derivative language. The name is applied collectively to the more modern languages of Northern and Central India which grew out of the Sanscrit, as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., did from Latin.

"One *Prakrit* dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southeastern Bu. thism."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

Pra-krĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *prakrit; -ic.*] Pertaining or belonging to Prakrit.

"The next stage of Indian language, to which the inscriptions just referred to belong, is called the *Prakritic*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

***pram, *prame,** *s.* [PRAAM.]

prançe, *praunce, *praunse, *v.i.* [A variant of *prank* (q.v.).]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

"On *prancing* steeds they forward pressed."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 6.

2. To ride in a warlike or showy manuer; to ride ostentatiously.

"Some who on battle charger *prance*."
Byron: Giaour.

3. To walk or strut about in a pompous or ostentatious manuer.

"What did she want to coms a *prancing* up to my bed for?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

prançe, *s.* [PRANCE, *v.*] A bounding or springing, as of a horse.

***pranç'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *pranc(e); -er.*] One who prances; a prancing steed.

pranç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PRANCE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Springing, bounding; riding or strutting about ostentatiously.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a horse represented rearing.

***pran-come,** *s.* [PRANK.] Something odd or strange.

"Ch' would learn of some *prancome*."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

***prăn'-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *prandium* = a repast.] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

"Debarring them from partaking of their *prandial* meal outside."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1886.

prăn'-gŏs, *s.* [Native name of *Prangos pabularia.*]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Smyrnidæ. The fruit or seed of *Prangos pabularia*, the Hay-plant, a native of Kashmir, Afghanistan, &c., is stomachic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic. It is used to cure the dry rot in sheep, and the root is a valuable remedy in itch. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

prăṅk, *prancke, *pranke, *v.t.* & *i.* [According to Prof. Skeat the same word as *prink* (q.v.), which he considers to be a nasalized form of *prick*, v. (q.v.); the fundamental idea thus being to trim or deck out, as with pricked holes. Cf. O. Dut. *pryken* = to make a proud show; *pronck* = show, ostentation; *proncken* = to display one's dress; Low Ger. *prunken* = to make a fine show; *prunk* = show, display; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *prunk* = show, parade; Ger. *prangen*, Dan. *prange* = to make a show.] [PRANCE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dress up, or deck out in a showy or ostentatious fashion; to equip ostentatiously.

"Some *prancke* their ruffes; and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iv. 14.

2. To variegate.

"Broad flag-flowers *pranke* with white."
Shelley: The Question.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To make a show; to have a showy appearance.

prăṅk, *pranke, *s.* & *a.* [PRANK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A frolic; a wild flight; a mischievous act or trick; a playful or sportive act; a joke.

"For what lswder pageaunt or *pranke* coulde there be played."—*Udal: Marke* ii.

2. A gamtol. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 52.)

***B.** *As adj.:* Frolicsome; full of pranks or tricks.

"If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 7.

***prăṅk'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *prank; -er.*] One who pranks; one who dresses up showily or ostentatiously.

"If shs bs a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker*, or a dancer, then take heed of hsr."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 567.

***prăṅk'-ĭṅg,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [PRANK, *v.*]

***prăṅk'-ĭṅg-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pranking; -ly.*] In a prauking, showy, or ostentatious manner.

"[They] fared daintily, and went *prankingly* in apparell."—*Bp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists.*

***prăṅk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *prank; -ish.*] Full of or inclined to pranks.

***prăṅk'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *prank; -some.*] Fond of or given to pranks; prankish.

"I prove . . .
Repressor of the *pranksome*."
Browning: Ring & Book, xi. 136.

prā-ŏ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πρᾶος (*praos*) = mild, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: An extinct form of hare found in a Post-pliocene bone cave in Pennsylvania.

prāṣe, *s.* [Gr. πράσον (*prason*) = a leek.]

Mineralogy:

1. A dull leek-green chalcedony, owing its colour to the presence of exceedingly fine granular chlorite. According to King, this stone is now confounded with others indiscriminately called Plasma by the antiquary.

2. A green crystallized quartz found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony; the colour is due to enclosed fine filaments of green asbestiform actinolite (q.v.).

prase-opal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of common opal of a leek-green colour.

prāṣ'-ĕ-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Eng. *prase; o* connect., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *praseolith.*]

Min.: A green pinite found in crystals pseudomorphous after Iolite (q.v.) at Brakke, near Brevig, Norway, in granite.

prā-ṣĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prasi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiates.

prāṣ'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Eng. *pras(e)*; *i* connect., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A soft, fibrous mineral, of a leek-green colour. Sp. gr. 2·311. Contains silica, magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron, probably soda, and water. Found at Kilpatrick Hills; probably not a distinct species.

prăṣ'-ĭn-āte, *a.* [Lat. *prasinatus* = having a leek-green garment.]

Bot.: Of a green colour. (*Paxton.*)

prā'-sîne, *s.* [Eng. *pras(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *prasin.*]

Min.: Breithaupt's name for the species Pseudomalachite (q.v.), but Dana makes it equivalent to Ehlite (q.v.).

***prăṣ'-ĭn-oŭs, *prăṣ'-ĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *prasinus* = leek-green, from Gr. πράσον (*prason*) = a leek.] Of a light-green colour, inclining to yellow.

prā'-ṣĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *prasium, prasion*, from Gr. πράσιον (*prasion*) = the plant horehound (q.v.). Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prasieæ (q.v.). Only known species *Prasium majus*, a native of Europe and North Africa.

***prăṣ'-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A leek; also a sea-weed of the colour of a leek.

prās'-ō-phyre (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Eng. *prase*, and Gr. φυράω (*phuraō*), φύρω (*phurō*) = to mix.]

Petrol.: The same as OPHITE (q.v.).

prăt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The buttock.

prăt (2), *s.* [A.S. *prœt, prætt*; Icel. *prettr* = a trick; *pretta* = to trick.] [PRETTY.] A trick. (*Scotch.*)

prāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Sw. *prata* = to talk; Dan. *prate* = to talk; Dan. & Sw. *prat* = talk, tattle; Low Ger. *praten* = to prate, *praat* = tattle; Icel. *prata* = to talk. Probably of imitative origin; cf. Ger. *prasseln* = to croak; Eng. *prattle.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To prattle, to chatter; to

talk much and without purpose or reason; to be loquacious; to babble.

"What, do you *prate* of service?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

B. *Trans.:* To utter without thought or foolishly; to babble.

"The necessity for his giving up *prating* proverbs."
—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1885.

prāte, *s.* [Prate, *v.*] Tattle; idle or silly talk; chatter; unmeaning loquacity.

"So let them ease their hearts with *prate*
Of equal rights, which man ne'er knew."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

* **prāte'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *prate; -ful(l).*] Chattering, loquacious.

"The people are less *prateful.*"—*Taylor of Norwich: Memoirs*, i. 208.

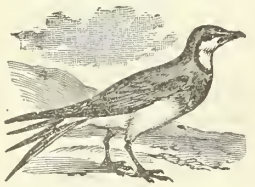
prāt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *prat(e); -er.*] One who prates; an idle talker; a chatterer; one who talks without reason or purpose.

"What! a speaker is but a *prater*; a rhyme is but a ballad."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. ii.

* **prat-ic,** *s.* [Pratique.]

prā'-tĭn-cōle, *s.* [Latham's rendering of *pratincola*, the name given to *Glareola pratincola* by Kramer in 1756.]

Ornith.: A name first applied to *Glareola pratincola*, and afterwards extended to the other species of the genus. The Pratincoles are small, slenderly-built, delicately-coloured birds, with short, stout bill, wide gape, long pointed wings, and tail more or less forked. Eight or nine species have been described, from the south of Europe, Africa, Iudia, China, and Australia. Like Plovers, they run very swiftly, and nidificate on the ground, but they feed, in part, on the wing. The young are clothed in down, and are able to run on emerging from the shell.



PRATINCOLE.

prāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prate, *v.*]

prāt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prating; -ly.*] In a prating manner; with idle or foolish talk.

pra tique, *prăt'-tique (que as k), *s.* [Fr., Ital. *prattica;* Sp. *pratica.*] [Practice.]

1. *Comm.:* Liberty or licence of converse or communication between a ship and the port at which it arrives; hence, a licence or permission to hold intercourse and trade with a port, after having undergone quarantine, or upon a certificate that the place from which the vessel has arrived is free from any infectious disease. The term is used especially in the south of Europe with reference to vessels arriving from infected ports, and subjected to quarantine.

"He lay in quarantine for *pratique.*"
Byron: Beppo, xxv.

* 2. Practice, habits.

"How could any one of English education and *pratique* swallow such a low rahble suggestion?"—*North: Examen*, p. 306.

* **prăt'-tĭc,** *s.* [Pratique.]

prăt'-tle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. form from *prate* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk much and lightly; to talk like a child; to chatter, to prate.

"Thus Lara's vassals *prattled* of their lord."
Byron: Lara, i. 9.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To talk or utter idly or foolishly; to babble.

"A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening."—*Addison.*

prăt'-tle, *s.* [Prattle, *v.*] Childish or light talk; chatter; loquacity on trivial subjects.

"This is the reason why we are so much charmed with the pretty *prattle* of children."—*Sidney: Arcadia; Criticisms on Pastoral Writing*, p. 30.

* **prattle-basket,** *s.* A talkative woman or child.

"A *prattle-basket* or an idle slut."
Breton: Mother's Blessing, lxxiv.

* **prăt'-tle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *prattle; -ment.*] Prattle. (*Jeffrey.*)

prăt'-tlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prattl(e); -er.*] One who prattles; an idle or puerile talker; a prater, a chatterer. (*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.)

prăt'-tlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prattle, *v.*]

† **prattling-parnell,** *s.*

Bot.: Saxifraga umbrosa.

prăt'-tȳ, *a.* [Pretty.] (*Scotch.*)

* **prāt'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *prat(e); -y.*] Talkative.

* **prāve,** *a.* [Lat. *pravus.*] Bad, corrupt, depraved.

* **prăv'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *pravitas*, from *pravus* bad, corrupt, depraved (q.v.); O. Fr. *pravité*; Ital. *pravità.*] Deviation from right; corruption, wickedness, depravity.

"The *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

prâwn, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Zool.: Palæmon serratus, and, less properly, any other species of the genus. Its ordinary length is about four inches; colour bright gray, spotted and lined with darker purplish gray. It is a favourite article of food, and is found in vast numbers all round the English coast. Some tropical forms are over a foot in length. Many of them are semi-transparent, and exhibit very fine colors. They are caught in nets or osier baskets.

prâwn, *v.i.* [Prawn, *s.*] To fish for prawn.

"They added *prawning* to their conger-fishing, and brought home some four hundred prawns."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

prăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *πράσσω* (*prassō*), fut. *πράξω* (*praxō*) = to do.]

* 1. Use, practice, espec. practice for a specific purpose, or to acquire a knowledge of a specific art or accomplishment.

"He had spent twenty years in the *praxis* and theory of music."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

2. An example or form to teach practice; a collection of examples for practice.

prāy, * **pray-en,** * **prei-en,** * **prey-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *preier* (Fr. *prier*), from Lat. *precor* = to pray, from *prex* (genit. *precis*) = a prayer; from the same root as Sansc. *pracch* = to ask; Ger. *fragen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ask or beg for anything with earnestness, submission, and zeal; to entreat, to supplicate.

"The guilty rebel for remission *prays.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 714.

2. *Specif.:* To make or address petitions to the Divine Being; to offer prayers or supplications to God; to address the Supreme Being with reverential adoration, confession of sins, supplication of mercy, and thanksgiving for mercies received.

"If I should never *pray* to him, or worship him at all, such a total omission would be equivalent to this assertion, There is no God, who governs the world, to be adored."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 1.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To ask or beg earnestly; to entreat, to supplicate, to implore.

"We *pray* you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."—*2 Corinth.* v. 20.

2. To address with reverence and humility for something to be granted.

"*Pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee."—*Acts* viii. 22.

3. To ask or beg earnestly for; to petition for; to sue for.

"I know not how to *pray* your patience."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 4. To intercede or supplicate earnestly on behalf of; to effect by prayer.

"*Praying* souls out of purgatory by masses said on their behalf became an ordinary office."—*Milman.* (*Webster.*)

¶ 1. *I pray you*, or, by ellipsis, *I pray*, or simply *pray*, is a common form for introducing a question or petition.

"*I pray*, sir, why am I beaten?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

* 2. *To pray in aid:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To call in, for help or support in a cause.

"A conqueror that will *pray in aid* for kindness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

(2) *Law:* [Aid, *s.*, III. 1].

* **prāy'-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *pray; -ant.*] One who prays; a prayer. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 93.)

prāyer (1), * **prei-er, *prei-ere, *prey-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *preiere, proiere* (Fr. *prière*), from Lat. *precaria*, fem. sing. of *precarius* = obtained by praying; *precor* = to pray (q.v.); Ital. *pregaria.*]

1. The act of praying, asking, or begging a favour earnestly; an earnest petition, suit, or supplication; an entreaty.

"Then each, to ease his troubled breast,
To some blessed saint his *prayers* addressed."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 23.

2. The act or practice of praying to or supplicating the Divine Being; the offering to God of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving; communion with God in devotional exercises.

"*Prayer* will either make a man leave off sinning or sin will make him leave off *prayer.*"—*Paley: Sermons*, No. i.

3. A solemn petition addressed to the Supreme Being; a supplication to God for blessings or mercies, together with a confession of sins, and thanksgiving for mercies or blessings received.

"I sought
By *prayer* th' offended deity to appease."
Milton: P. L., xi. 149.

4. The words of a supplication; the form of words used in praying; espec. a formula of prayer used in divine worship, whether private or public.

5. That part of a petition or memorial to the sovereign or any authority in which the request or thing desired to be done or granted is specified.

prayer-beads, *s. pl.* The seeds of *Abrus precatorius.*

prayer-book, *s.* A book containing prayers and forms of devotion for divine worship, public or private.

¶ *The Prayer Book, The Book of Common Prayer:* [Liturgy].

prayer-meeting, *s.* A public or private meeting for prayer.

* **prayer-monger,** *s.* A contemptuous name for one who prays. (*Southey: Thalaba*, bk. v.)

prāy'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *pray; -er.*] One who prays; a suppliant, a petitioner.

prāyer'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *prayer* (1); *-ful(l).*]

1. Given to prayer; devotional: as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.

2. Using much prayer.

"The *prayerful* man of God."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 16.

prāyer'-fūl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prayerful; -ly.*] In a prayerful manner; with much prayer.

prāyer'-fūl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prayerful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prayerful; the use of much prayer.

prāyer'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *prayer; -less.*] Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the use of prayer.

* **prāyer'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prayerless; -ly.*] In a prayerless manner; without prayer.

* **prāyer'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prayerless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prayerless; habitual neglect of the use of prayer.

prāy'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pray.]

praying-insect, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the family Mantidæ (q.v.).

praying-machine, praying-mill, praying-wheel, *s.* An apparatus used in Thibet, and other parts of the East, as a mechanical aid to prayer. They are of various forms, the commonest being a cylinder or barrel of pasteboard fixed on an axle, and inscribed with prayers. The devout give the barrel a turn, and each revolution counts as an utterance of the prayer or prayers inscribed. The Abbé Huc (in his *Travels in Thibet*, 1844) says that

"It is common enough to see them fixed in the bed of a running stream, as they are then set in motion by the water, and go on praying night and day, to the special benefit of the person who has placed them there. The Tartars also suspend them over their domestic hearths, that they may be set in motion by the current of cool air from the opening in the tent, and so twirl for the peace and prosperity of the family."

* **prāy'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *praying; -ly.*] In a praying manner; with prayers or supplications. (*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 11.)

prā'-ȳs, *s.* [Gr. *πραύς* (*praus*) = mild, soft.]

Entom.: A genus of Hyponomeutidæ. The larva of *Prays curtisellus*, a native of Britain, feeds on the ash. An allied species injures the olive trees of southern Europe.

P.R.A., *abbrev.* [See def.] President of the Royal Academy.

P.R.B., *abbrev.* [See def.] An abbreviation for Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.).

"It was instinctive prudence, however, which suggested to us that we should use the letters *P.R.B.*, unexplained on our pictures (after the signature), as the one mark of our union."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 481.

prē-, præ-, *pref.* [Lat. *præ* (*pre-* in composition) = before; Fr. *pré-*.] A prefix denoting priority in time, place, position, or rank, as in *pre*mature = ripe before its time; *pre*cede = to go before; *pre*fix = to place before; *pre*eminent = eminent before or above all others: hence, it equals very, as *pre*potent = very potent or powerful.

pre-exilic, *a.* Before the exile or captivity of the Jews. [POST-EXILIC.]

"A purely historical investigation into the ritual and usages of *pre-exilic* times."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii.

pre-metallic, *a.*

Anthrop.: Belonging to an age anterior to which any particular race became acquainted with the use of metal.

"The oldest races were in the *pre-metallic* stage when bronze was introduced by a new nation."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 126.

* **pre-Raphaelism**, *s.* The same as PRE-RAPHAELITISM (q.v.).

pre-Raphaelite, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; having the characteristics of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.), or their method of painting.

"I would only ask the spectator to observe this difference between true *Pre-Raphaelite* work and its imitations. The true work represents all objects exactly as they would appear in nature, in the position and at the distances which the arrangement of the picture supposes."—*Ruskin*, in *Times*, May 5, 1854.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; one who follows their method of painting.

"The *Pre-Raphaelites* imitate no pictures: they paint from nature only. But they have opposed themselves as a body to the kind of teaching . . . which only began after Raphael's time: and they have opposed themselves as sternly to the entire feeling of the Renaissance schools; a feeling compounded of indolence, infidelity, sensuality, and shallow pride. Therefore they have called themselves *Pre-Raphaelites*."—*Ruskin: Pre-Raphaelitism* (ed. 1852), p. 25.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood:

Art: An association founded in 1848 by William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti (died April 9, 1882), the last of whom suggested the title "Brotherhood." [See extracts under PRE-RAPHAELITE, A. & B.] They were afterwards joined by Thomas Woolner (sculptor), James Collinson (died 1881), Frederick George Stevens (art-critic), and William Michael Rossetti. With the exception of the *Spectator*, the whole of the London press attacked them, as Mr. Ruskin thought, unfairly, and he defended them in a letter to the *Times* (May 5, 1854).

"It was probably the finding of this book at this special time which caused the establishment of the *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 480.

pre-Raphaelitism, *s.*

Art: The method of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelites [PRE-RAPHAELITE, B.] It was a system of minute analysis carried to the utmost extreme.

* **prē-ăc-cu-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *accusation* (q.v.).] A previous accusation.

prēach, * **preche**, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *precher*, *prescher* (Fr. *prêcher*), from Lat. *prædico* = to make known in public: *præ* = before, openly, and *dico* = to proclaim, to say; Span. *predicar*; Port. *prégar*; Ital. *predicare*; Dut. *prediken*, *preken*; Dan. *prädike*; Ger. *predigen*; Sw. *predika*. *Preach* and *predicate* are doublets.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; espec. to proclaim the gospel. (*Wycliffe: Romaynes* x.)

2. *Specif.:* To pronounce or deliver a public discourse on some religious subject, or upon a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

"They will not reade, nor can they *preach*."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ix., ch. xlii.

3. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; to speak like a preacher.

B. *Transitive:*

*1. To proclaim; to publish; to declare publicly. (*Matthew* x. 27.)

2. *Specif.:* To publish or proclaim the gospel; to declare as a missionary.

"And sende Sent Mark the euangelist into Egypt for to *preche*." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 67.

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, To *preach* a sermon.

4. To urge with earnestness upon a person or persons; to teach or inculcate earnestly.

"I have *preached* righteousness."—*Psalm* xl. 9.

5. To advise earnestly.

"My master *preaches* patience to him."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

*6. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching. (*Southey.*)

†7. To persuade to a course of action.

"These hundred doctors try
To *preach* thee to their school."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

¶ *To preach up:* To preach or discourse in favour of.

* **prēach**, *s.* [PREACH, *v.*] [Fr. *prêche.*] A religious discourse; a sermon.

"This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion, in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 28.

prēach'-ĕr, * **prech-our**, *s.* [Eng. *preach*, v.; *-er*; Fr. *prêcheur.*]

1. One who preaches or discourses upon sacred or religious subjects.

"How shall they hear without a *preacher*?"—*Romans* x. 14.

2. One who teaches or inculcates anything with earnestness and zeal.

¶ *Friars Preachers:* [DOMINICAN].

prēach'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *preacher*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or position of a preacher.

"Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the *preachership* of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prēach'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.i.* [Eng. *preach*; *i* connect., and suff. *-fy.*] To discourse like a preacher; to give advice in a long-winded discourse.

prēach'-ĭng, * **prech-ynge**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREACH, *v.*]

* **preaching-cross**, *s.* A cross erected

PREACHING-CROSS, ST. PAUL'S.

in some public or open place where the monks and others preached publicly.

preaching-friars, *s. pl.* [DOMINICAN.]

* **prēach'-măn**, *s.* [Eng. *preach*, and *man.*] A preacher. (Said in contempt.)

"Some of our *preachmen* are grown dog-mad."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 33.

* **prēach'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *preach*; *-ment.*] A discourse or sermon; a discourse affectedly solemn. (Said in contempt.)

"Come, come, keep these *preachments* till you come to the place appointed."—*Marlowe: Edward II.*, iv. 6.

prē-ac-quāint', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To make acquainted with previously; to inform beforehand.

prē-ac-quāint'-ance, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.).] Previous acquaintance; knowledge beforehand.

* **prē-ăc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).] Previous action.

"Polarily determined by its *preaction*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **prēad**, *v.i.* [Lat. *præda* = prey; *prædor* = to rob.] To act as a robber; to rob.

"Crewes and troups of *preading* brigands."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus.*

prē-a-dăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamic.*] Previous to Adam; preadamite.

prē-ăd'-ąm-īte, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamite* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Prior to Adam; preadamitic.

2. Of or pertaining to the preadamites.

3. Antiquated; out of date. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of those beings supposed by some writers to have inhabited this world before Adam.

"Mighty *preadamites* who walk'd the earth
Of which ours is the wreck." *Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.

2. One who holds that there were persons inhabiting this world before the time of Adam.

prē-ăd-ą-mĭt'-ĭc, * **præ-ăd-ą-mĭt'-ĭc-ąl**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamitic.*] Existing prior to Adam; preadamite.

"The first author of the *Preadamitic* system . . . is said to have been Giordano Bruno."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 682.

prē-ăd'-ą-mīt-ĭsm, * **præ-ăd'-ą-mīt-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *preadamit(e)*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The teaching of Isaac de la Peyrère (1592-1676), a French Calvinist, who asserted that Paul had revealed to him that Adam was not the first man created. Peyrère published a treatise in 1655, based on Romans v. 12-14, but it was publicly burnt, and he was imprisoned at Brussels. His views, however, were espoused by many people. (See extract.)

"The abjured Calvinism and *Præadamitism* before Pope Alexander VII."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 50.

prē-ąd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *administration.*] Previous administration.

"Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration* of St. John."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

prē-ąd-mŏn'-ĭsh, *v.t* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *admonish.*] To admonish previously or beforehand; to advise beforehand.

"These things thus *preadmonisht*."—*Milton: Martin Bucer conc. Divorce.*

* **prē-ăd-mō-nĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *admonition.*] A previous warning or admonition.

"The fatal *preadmonition* of oaks bearing strange leaves."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **prē-ăd'-vĕr-tīse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *advertise.*] To preadmonish (q.v.).

"Adam being *preadvertised* by the vision."—*More: Literal Cabbala*, ch. ii.

* **prē-ăl'-ą-blў**, *adv.* [Fr. *préallablement.*] Previously.

"No swan dieth until *preallably* he have sung."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

prē'-ăm-ble, *s.* [Fr. *préambule*, from Lat. *præambulus* = walking before, preceding; *præambulo* = to walk before.] [PREAMBULATE.]

1. Something introductory; an introduction, as to a writing, a piece of music, &c.; a preface.

"There is a long *preamble* of a tale."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,412.

2. *Specif.:* The introductory portion of a statute, in which are declared the reasons and intentions of the act.

"Owning, in the *preamble* of the Act, that they had been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **prē-ăm'-ble**, *v.t.* & *i.* [PREAMBLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To preface; to introducc with prefatory remarks.

B. *Intrans.:* To go before; to precede.

"We must be content to hear a *preambling* boast of your valour."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence.*

* **prē-ăm'-bu-lar-ў**, *a.* [O. Fr. *preambulaire*, from Lat. *præambulus.*] [PREAMBLE, *s.*]

1. Having the character of a preamble; introductory.

"So many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. xi.

2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, a preamble.

"A *preambulary* tax."—*Burke: On Amer. Taxation.*

* **prē-ăm'-bu-lāte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *præambulatus*, pa. par. of *præambulo* = to walk before: *præ* = before, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk or go before; to precede.

"When fierce destruction follows to hell gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate*
Jordan: Poems, §§ 3 B.

* **prē-ăm-bu-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ambulation.*]

1. A walking or going before; a preceding.

2. A preamble. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,413.)

***prē-ăm'-bụ-lā-tôr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *preambulat(e)*; *-ory.*] Going before; preceding.

"Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

***prē-ăm'-bụ-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *præambulus.*] Going before; preceding, introductory.

"The principle *preambulous* unto all belief."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

prē-an-nôunce', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *announce.*] To announce beforehand.

***prē-ăn-tē-pē-nŭl'-tĭ-mate,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *antepenultimate.*] The syllable before the antepenultimate; the fourth syllable from the end.

prē-ā-or'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aortic* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the aorta. There is a *preaortic* plexus. (*Quain.*)

prē-ap-pōint', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *appoint.*] To appoint previously or beforehand.

"Visit *preappointed* for us by Irving."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 131.

prē-ap-pōint'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *appointment.*] Previous appointment.

***prē-ăp-prē-hĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *apprehension.*] An apprehension or opinion formed before examination.

"Such as, regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

prē-ar-tū'-rŭs, præ-arc-tūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Lat. *arcturus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The earliest known Isopod. It is from the Devonian rocks.

***prē-arm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *arm*, v.] To arm beforehand; to forearm.

"These be good thoughts to *prearm* our souls."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 25.

***prease,** *v. & s.* [Press, *v. & s.*]

***prē-ą-ssûr'-ąnce (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *assurance.*] Previous assurance.

prē-âu'-dĭ-ençe, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *audience.*]

English Custom: The right of being heard before another. The preaudience of the bar is as follows: (1) The queen's attorney-general, (2) the queen's solicitor-general, (3) the queen's advocate-general, (4) the queen's counsel, (5) the recorder of London, (6) advocates of civil law, (7) barristers.

***prē-ą-vĕr', *pre-a-verr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aver.*] To affirm or declare beforehand; to prophesy.

"Another, past all hope, doth *preaver*
The birth of John."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, first day, first week, 778.

prē-ăx'-ĭ-al, præ-ăx'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *axial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Anterior or internal to the axis of the limb. Used of the parts on its ulnar or fibular side. (*Huxley.*)

prĕb'-ĕnd, *s.* [Fr. *prébende*, from Lat. *præbenda* = a payment to a private person from a public source; prop. fem. sing. of *præbendus*, fut. par. of *præbeo* = to afford, to give, from *præ* = before, and *habeo* = to have; Sp. *prebenda*; Ital. *prebenda*, *prevenda.*]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate; a canonry. A Simple Prebend is one restricted to the revenue only; a Dignitary Prebend has jurisdiction annexed to it.

"Places of a very different sort from a rectory or a *prebend*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*** 2.** A prebendary.

"Masters of colleges, *prebendes*, persons and vycars."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

prē-bĕnd'-al, * prē-bĕnd'-ąll, *a.* [Eng. *prebend*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to a prebend or prebendary.

2. Holding a prebend.

"No sleek *prebendal* priest could be
More thoroughly devout than he."
Cooper: Ver-Vert.

prebendal-stall, *s.* The seat of a prebendary in a church, into which he is inducted by the dean and chapter.

prĕb'-ĕnd-ar-ў, *s.* [Fr. *prébendier*, from Low Lat. *prebendarius*, from Lat. *præbenda* a prebend (q.v.), Ital. *prebendario.*]

1. The holder of a prebend or prebendal stall; a stipendiary of a cathedral.

"The chapter, consisting of canons or *prebendaries*, are sometimes appointed by the crown, sometimes by the bishop, and sometimes elected by each other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

*** 2.** A prebend; a prebendaryship.

"A *prebendary* was offered me . . . . it was a good fat benefice, and I accepted it."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 184.

prĕb'-ĕnd-ar-ў-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prebendary*; *-ship.*] The office, rank, or position of a prebendary; a canonry.

"A *prebendaryship* of Windsor."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 369.

***prĕb'-ĕn-dāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *prebend*; *-ate.*] To make a prebendary of; to present to a prebend.

"He was *prebendated* at Paris."—*Grafton: Chronicle; King John* (an. 11).

***prĕb'-ĕnd-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *prebend*; *-ship.*] A prebendaryship; a prebend.

"Everie one of them should confer one *prebendship* to the same foundation."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 216.

prē-căl'-cụ-lāte, * præ-căl'-cụ-lāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *calculate* (q.v.).] To determine on, or arrange for, beforehand; to prearrange.

"Confined himself to a carefully *præcalculated* opium-debauch."—*Masson: De Quincey*, p. 39.

Prē-căm'-brĭ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Cambrian* (q.v.).]

Geol.: A term applied to a series of strata deposited prior to the Cambrian. They are largely volcanic, and products of Precambrian volcanoes are believed to exist at St. Davids, in Carnarvonshire, in Charnwood Forest, and in the Wrekin. Dr. Hicks divides the Precambrian rocks in an ascending order into the Dimetian, the Arvonian, and the Pebidian (q.v.). Some of his views have been disputed by Dr. Geikie and other geologists. In America the Precambrian rocks are divided into the Huronian and the Laurentian (q.v.). Called by Dana Archæan.

***prē'-cant,** *s.* [Lat. *precans*, pr. par. of *precor* = to pray.] One who prays; a prayer; a supplicant. (*Coleridge.*)

prē-cār'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *precarius* = obtained by prayer, or as a favour, precarious, from *precor* = to pray; Fr. *précaire*; Sp. & Ital. *precario.*]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed, alienated, or stopped at the pleasure of another.

"They would allow only a very limited and a very *precarious* authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

3. Uncertain in the result; doubtful, hazardous.

"Who has ever observed a writer of any eminence a candidate in so *precarious* a contest?"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

4. Dangerously uncertain or doubtful as to the issue: as, a *precarious* state of health.

*** 5.** Unsettled, doubtful.

"That the fabrick of the body is out of the concurse of atomes is a mere *precarious* opinion."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

precarious-loan, *s.*

Law: A bailment at will.

prē-căr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precarious*; *-ly.*] In a precarious manner; at the will or pleasure of others; by a doubtful tenure; dangerously.

"Ever *precariously* fluctuating and unsettled."—*Burke: Vindic. of Natural Society.*

prē-căr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *precarious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precarious; dependence on the will or pleasure of others; uncertainty.

"Yet there is more *precariousness* about the tenure of the berry than about that pertaining to the leaf of the Bohea shrub."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

prē-căr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *precarius* = obtained by prayer.]

Rom. & Scots Law: A loan of anything revocable at the will or discretion of the lender.

***prē-cā'-tion, * pre-ca-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *precatio*, from *precatus*, pa. par. of *precor* = to pray.] The act of praying; prayer, supplication, entreaty.

"And can you not from your *precation* . . .
To think of an old friend find some vacation?"
Cotton: Epistle to John Bradshaw, Esq.

***prē'-ca-tĭve, *prē'-ca-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *precativus*, *precatorius*, from *precatus*, pa. par. of *precor* = to pray.] Begging, praying, supplicant, beseeching.

"This particle, Amen . . . is *precatory*."—*Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer.*

***prē'-ca-tŏr-y,** *a.* [Precative.]

precatory-words, *s. pl.* Words in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done.

***prē-câu'-tion,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *caution*, v.]

1. To caution or warn beforehand.

"By the disgraces, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*."—*Locke: On Education*, § 94.

2. To take care of or see to beforehand.

"He cannot hurt me,
That I *precaution'd*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 1.

prē-câu'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *precautionem*, acc. of *precautio*, from *præ* = before, and *cautio* = a caution (q.v.).]

1. Previous caution; caution or care taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"The evils which had brought that kingdom to ruin might, it was said, have been averted by timely *precaution*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A measure of caution taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success: as, To take *precautions.*

***prē-câu'-tion-ąl, *pre-cau-tion-all,** *a.* [Eng. *precaution*; *-al.*] Precautionary.

"This first filiall fear is but virtuous and *precautionall*."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. vi., § 3.

prē-câu'-tion-ąr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *precaution*; *-ary.*]

A. *As adjective.*

1. Containing or expressing previous caution or warning: as, *precautionary* advice.

2. Done or adopted for the sake of precaution; adapted or intended to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"Wholesome *precautionary* rules."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

*** B.** *As subst.*: A precaution.

"Thou seest by the above *precautionaries*, that I forget nothing."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 49.

prē-câu'-tious, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cautious.*] Cautious beforehand; relating to or using precaution; precautionary.

"To be very penetrant, *precautious*, or watchful."—*North: Examen*, p. 93.

prē-câu'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precautious*; *-ly.*] In a precautious manner; with precaution; carefully.

prē-câu'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *precautious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precautious; precaution.

***prē-çē-dā'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Precede.] Going before in time; preceding, previous, antecedent.

"*Precedaneous* to the constitution or ordination."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

prē-çēde', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *précéder*, from Lat. *præcedo*, from *præ* = before, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *preceder*; Ital. *precedere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go before in order of time; to happen previously to.

"Acts of the will by which they were *preceded*."—*Stewart: Of the Mind*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

"Rome for its magnitude ought to *precede* Carthage."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

*** 3.** To cause something to go before; to preface.

"It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration."—*Kent.*

B. *Intrans.*: To go before; to be or happen before in time or place.

"Eminent among the seven professors of the *preceding* year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

prē-çēd'-ençe, * prē-çēd'-en-çў, *s.* [Fr *précédence*, from Lat. *præcedentia* = a going before, from *præcedens* = precedent (q.v.).]

1. The act or state of preceding or going before in order of time; precession, priority in time.

2. The state of going or being before in point of rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place in public processions or ceremonies,

or in the civilities of life; order, place, or position according to rank.

"Halifax, whose rank, age, and abilities entitled him to *precedence*, was spokesman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ Precedence in Great Britain is regulated partly by statutes and letters patent, and partly by ancient usage and established customs. In the United States, where all are presumably of equal rank and importance, questions of precedence are much less considered than abroad.

3. The foremost or chief place in a ceremony; a superior place to another; priority in place. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 33.)

4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

"If we here measure the greatness of the virtue, by the difficulty of its exercise, passive obedience will certainly gain the *precedency*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

* 5. That which precedes or goes before; something past.

"It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been sain."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

¶ *Patent of precedence:* Letters patent granted as a mark of honour by the Crown to persons entitling them to such precedence or preaudience as is stated in their respective letters.

prē-sēd'-ent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *précédent*, pr. par. of *précéder* = to precede (q.v.); Lat. *præcedens.*]

A. *As adj.:* Going before in time; antecedent, previous, former, prior.

"Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

B. *As substantive* (pron. *prĕş'-ĕ-dẹnt*):

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something done or said which may be adduced, or serve as an example or rule to be followed, in subsequent cases of the same or a similar kind; an authoritative example.

"Twill be recorded for a *precedent*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. A rule or course of action founded on the course adopted in similar antecedent cases.

"*Precedent* was directly opposed to this odious distinction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 3. A preceding circumstance or condition.

"For much he knows, and just conclusions draws
From various *precedents*, and various laws."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 307.

* 4. A sign, an indication, an example.

"Your grace has given a *precedent* of wisdom."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

* 5. A first draught of a document; the original copy of a writing.

"Return the *precedent* to these lords again."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar cases.

"To abide by former *precedents*, where the same points come again in litigation."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

2. A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

precedent-condition, *s.*

Law: Something which must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enlarged.

***prĕç'-ĕ-dĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *precedent; -ed.*] Based on or having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by a precedent.

"It is allowable and *precedented* to expatiate in praise of the work."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. (Pref.)

¶ Now only used negatively: as, *unprecedented* (q.v.).

***prĕç-ĕ-dĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *precedent; -ial.*] Of the nature of a precedent; fit to be acted upon or followed as a precedent.

"Their practice hath proved *precedential* to other places in the same nature."—*Fuller: Worthies; Gloucestershire.*

***prĕ-sēd'-ent-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *precedent; -ly.*] Beforehand, antecedently.

***prē-sēl',** * **pre-celle,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *præcello.*] [Precellent.]

A. *Intrans.:* To excel, to surpass, to have precedence.

"He which *precelleth* in honor, should also *precelle* in vertues."—*Udal: Timothye* iii.

B. *Trans.:* To excel, to surpass, to exceed.

"He pondred . . . his adnersaries, whose puissaunce he, both in nombre and force, farre did surmount and *precell.*"—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 2).

*** prē-sĕl'-lẹnçe, * prē-sĕl'-lẹn-çỹ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *precellence*, from Lat. *præcellentia*, from *præcellens* = precellent (q.v.).] Excellence, superiority.

"The great variety of things, and *precellency* of one above another."—*More: Antidote against Athcism.* (Pref.)

***prē-sĕl'-lẹnt,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *præcellens*, pr. par. of *præcello* = to excel, to surpass.] [Excel.] Excellent, surpassing.

"The rectitude of reason in the *precellent* knowledge of the truth."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 653.

prē-çĕn'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *præcentor;* from *præ* = before, and *cantor* (q.v.); Fr. *précenteur, précbantre;* Ital. *precentore.*]

1. *Church of Eng.:* An officer in a cathedral, formerly sometimes called chaunter, and ranking in dignity next to the dean. His stall is on the opposite (north) side of the choir, and that side is called *cantoris* side, the side of the cantor, as the other is called *decani*, the side of the dean. He has the direction of the musical portion of the service. The precentor is, in Cathedrals of the new foundation, a minor canon, and is removable by the Dean and Chapter.

"A *precentor* in a choir both appointeth and moderateth all the songs."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 318.

2. *Presbyter.:* The person whose duty it is to lead the congregation in singing the psalms, &c.

prē-çĕn'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *precentor; -ship.*] The post, dignity, or office of a precentor.

"From a mere office, the *precentorship* in cathedrals became a dignity."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. of Music, s.v. Precentor.*

prē'-çĕpt, * **pre-cepte,** *s.* [Fr. *précepte*, from Lat. *præceptum* = a precept, a rule; prop. neut. sing. of *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio* = to take beforehand, to give rules: *præ* = before, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *precepto;* Ital. *precetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An authoritative rule or direction for action; a mandate, a command, an injunction; an order authoritatively laid.

"Whanne he hadde takun such a *precept*, he putte hem in to the ynner prisoun."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xvi.

2. An injunction respecting moral conduct; a maxim.

"*Precepts* are short, necessarily must be so."—*Paley: Sermon* 10.

II. *Law:*

1. A commaud or order in writing given by a justice of the peace, &c., for the bringing a person, record, or other matter before him.

* 2. The direction issued by the sheriffs to the returning officers of cities, boroughs, &c., for the election of members of parliament.

3. The direction of the judges for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors.

4. The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for the making out of the jury lists.

5. An order or demand for the collection and payment of a certain sum of money under a rate.

***prē'-çĕpt,** *v.t.* [Precept, *s.*] To direct, to enjoin; to instruct or order by rules.

***prē-çĕp'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *precept; -ial.*] Consisting of, or containing, a precept or precepts; instructive, preceptive.

"Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 6.

***prē-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præceptio*, from *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio.*] [Precept, *s.*] A precept.

"Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did not."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie*, § 17.

***prē-çĕp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *præceptivus.*] [Precept, *s.*] Consisting of, containing, or giving precepts; instructive, admonitory.

"It is not so much *preceptive* as permissive."—*Bp. Hall: Letter on Christ's Nativity.*

prē-çĕp'-tŏr, * **pre-cep-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *præceptor*, from *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio* = to give rules; Fr. *précepteur;* Sp. *preceptor;* Ital. *precettore.*] [Precept, *s.*]

1. A teacher, a tutor, an instructor.

"The students, under the sanction of their *preceptors*, had taken arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

"The Grand Master observed that the seat of one of the *preceptors* was vacant."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvii.

*** prē-çĕp-tŏr'-ĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *preceptor; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

prē'-çĕp-tŏr-ỹ, * pre-cep-tor-ie, *a. & s.* [Preceptor.]

A. *As adj.:* Giving or containing precepts; preceptive.

B. *As subst.:* A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the Temple, or principal house of the order in London, under the government of an eminent knight. The preceptories of each province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom ranked above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

"The establishments of the Knight Templars were called *preceptories*, and the title of those who presided in the order was Preceptor; as the principal Knights of Saint John were termed Commanders, and their houses Commanderies. But these terms were sometimes, it would seem, used indiscriminately."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxv. (Note.)

***prē-çĕp'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *preceptor; -ess;* Lat. *præceptrix.*] A female preceptor or teacher.

prē-çĕss'-iŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. **præcessio*, from *præcessus*, pa. par. of *præcedo* = to precede (q.v.); Fr. *précession;* Sp. *precesion;* Ital. *precessione.*]

* 1. The act or state of going before or forward.

* 2. Precedence.

¶ *Precession of the equinoxes:*

(1) *Astron.:* The going forward of the equinoxes. The arrival of the sun at the point Aries a little earlier than he might be expected to reach it was first observed by Hipparchus about 150 B.C. Depending, as the phenomenon does, for its explanation, on the law of gravity, Hipparchus could not account for it. Sir Isaac Newton was the first who did so, and that his newly discovered law of gravitation explained the precession of the equinoxes was a confirmation of the accuracy with which he had read the law itself. Excepting only at the two equinoxes, the plane in which the sun moves in his orbit and that in which the earth rotates do not coincide. By the law of gravitation one body does not attract another in mass, but acts on its separate particles. The sun then does not attract the earth as a whole, but tends to pull the parts nearest it away from those in proximity to the centre, and the centre again away from those on the other side. The bulged-out equatorial zone is specially liable to be thus acted upon, and, but for the rotation of the earth, would be so drawn down towards the ecliptic that it and the equator would ultimately be in one plane. The earth's rotation, however, modifies this action, and simply causes the points at which the earth's equator intersects the plane of the ecliptic to move slowly in a direction opposite to that in which the earth rotates. This is what is denominated the precession of the equinoxes. It is generally associated with the sun, but the moon is twice as potent in producing it; owing to her comparative nearness to the earth she is able to produce a greater differential effect on the nearer and more remote portions of our planet. The annual motion of the first point of Aries is about 50″, and about 25,867 years will be required for the entire revolution. [Aries.]

"The portion of the *precession of the equinoxes* attributable to the sun is called solar precession, and that produced by the moon lunar precession."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (ed. 6th), p. 269.

(2) *Geol.:* It has been supposed that the precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the Glacial period.

prē-çĕss'-iŏn-ạl (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *precession; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to precession.

"The *precessional* movement of the pole of the earth."—*Lyell: Prin. Geol.* (ed. 1850), ch. xxxii.

*** prē-çĕss'-iŏn-ẽr-ş (ss as sh), preshess-iners,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *precession; -er.*] Candles used in processions on Candlemas Day.

*** prē-çĕs'-sŏr, * pre-ces-sour,** *s.* [Lat. *præcessor.*] One who goes before; a predecessor. (*Fuller: Church Hist., X. v. 7.* In *Hist. Cambridge* (iii. 62) it is used, apparently, adjectively.)

*** preche,** *v.i. & t.* [Preach.]

*** prē'-çĭ-əe** (or **ç as sh**), *s. pl.* [Lat. *precia, pretia* = a kind of grape-vine.]

Bot.: The fiftieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. It included some of the modern Primulaceæ.

***prē-çĭ-dā′-nē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *præcido* = to cut off in front.] [PRECISE.] Cut off before.

prē′-çĭnct, *pre-oynct, *s.* [Low Lat. *præcinctum* = a boundary; prop. neut. sing. of *præcinctus*, pa. par. of *præcingo* = to enclose, to gird round: *præ* = before, and *cingo* = to surround, to gird; Ital. *precinto.*]

1. The exterior line or boundary enclosing a place; a bound, a limit, a confine (often used in pl.).

"Whan this Danys kynge Athelstanne had ye possession of thyse sayd countrees, ye shall vnderstande that all suche Angles as dwelled there, and within ye *precynct* of them, were [under] his obedyeuce."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. clxxii.

2. A portion of space within a certain boundary.

"The common vice of these castle-builders is to draw everything within its *precincts*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 2.

3. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

"The *precinct* of this house had, before the Reformation, been a sanctuary for criminals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A constable's district. (*Wharton.*)

***prē-cĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tў, (c as sh) *pre-cy-os-y-te,** *s.* [Eng. *precious*; *-ity.*]

1. Value, preciousness.

"Ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accomptyd of great *precyosyte*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1327).

2. Something valuable or precious.

"The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., cb. iv.

prĕc′-ĭoŭs (c as sh), *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *precios, precieus* (Fr. *précieux*), from Lat. *pretiosus* = = valuable; *pretium* = price, value; Sp. & Port. *precioso*; Ital. *prezioso.*] [PRICE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of great price or value; very costly.

"A gift is as a *precious* stone in the eyes of him that hath it."—*Prov.* xvii. 8.

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable, highly esteemed. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 611.)

3. Very great or large; considerable. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

4. Worthless, rascally. (Used in irony or contempt.)

* 5. Fastidious, over-nice.

"But lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth,
How that he wrought, I dare not to you tell."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,837.

B. *As adv.:* Very. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

precious-garnet, *s.* [ALMANDINE.]

precious-metals, *s. pl.* Gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

precious-opal, *s.*

Min.: A very pure variety of opal, exhibiting a play of bright and contrasting colours. The most durable are obtained from the mines of Czerwenitza, Hungary; those from Mexico, when first found, surpass them, however, in vividness of colour.

precious-ophite, *s.* [PRECIOUS-SERPENTINE.]

precious-serpentine, precious-ophite, *s.*

Petrol.: A pure variety of Serpentine (q.v.), usually very free from accessory minerals, and of a rich yellow to dark-green colour.

precious-stones, *s. pl.* Jewels, gems.

prĕc′-ioŭs-lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *precious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a precious manner; to a great price; valuably.

2. Very much, very far, very greatly. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

prĕc′-ioŭs-nĕss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *precious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precious; great value or worth; high price.

"The *preciousness* of gospel dispensations."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

prē′-çĭ pē, *s.* [PRÆCIPE.]

prĕç′-ĭ-pĭçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcipitium* = a falling headlong down, a precipice; *præceps* (genit. *præcipitis*) = head-foremost: *præ* = before, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = the head; Sp. *precipicio*; Ital. *precipizio.*]

* 1. A headlong fall.

"His fall is with a *precipice*, from a sublime pinnacle of honour to a deep puddle of penury."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 293.

2. A headlong steep; a very steep declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep or perpendicular or overhanging. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 173.)

3. The brink of a precipice; the edge of a cliff: hence, a situation of extreme danger or risk.

"It cannot be safe for any man still to walk upon a *precipice* . . . and to be always upon the very border of destruction."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

*** prē-çĭ-pĭ′-cious,** *a.* [PRECIPITOUS.]

*** prē-çĭp′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *præcipiens*, pr. par. of *præcipio* = to give rules.] [PRECEPT, *s.*] Commanding, directing.

*** prē-çĭp-ĭ-ta-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *precipitable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being precipitable.

*** prē-çĭp′-ĭ-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *precipit(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of being precipitated to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tançe, prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tan-çў, *s.* [Eng. *precipitan(t)*; *-ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being precipitant; headlong or rash haste or hurry; excessive haste in forming an opinion or resolve, or in executing a purpose.

"The boilings of a fever and the rashness of *precipitancy*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præcipitans*, pr. par. of *præcipito* = to precipitate (q.v.); Fr. *précipitant*; Ital. *precipitante.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Falling or rushing headlong; headlong, precipitate.

"His flight *precipitant*." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 563.

2. Precipitate; rashly hurried; hasty.

"These dreams the *precipitant* and unskilfull are forward to conceit to be representations extraordinary and supernatural."—*More: Enthusiasm*, § 27.

3. Rushing or moving precipitately.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: A term applied to any substance which, on being added to a liquid, causes the precipitation of something held in solution.

† prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitant*; *-ly.*] In a precipitant or precipitate manner; headlong, precipitately; with rash or foolish haste.

"If we make a rash beginning and resolve *precipitantly*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

*** prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *precipitant*: *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precipitant; rash or foolish hurry or haste.

prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tāte, *v.t. & i.* [PRECIPITATE, *a.*] [Fr. *précipiter*; Sp. *precipitar*; Ital. *precipitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw headlong; to hurl.

"A single touch might bury him under a crag *precipitated* from above."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. i.

2. To urge or press on with eager haste or violence.

"Swift to the ships *precipitates* her flight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 204.

3. To hurry on hastily, rashly, or blindly; to bring to a crisis too soon.

"To *precipitate* the great struggle, so long foreseen."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 4. To throw or drive suddenly.

"Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

5. To throw or cause to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

* 6. To bring to ruin; to ruin, to overthrow.

"Without reason or discretion, to *precipitate* himself and the said see."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 22.

B. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To fall headlong.

"So many fathom down *precipitating*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution; to be deposited as a sediment.

* 3. To make too great haste; to hurry overmuch.

prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præcipitatus*, pa. par. of *præcipito* = to throw headlong; *præceps*, genit. *precipitis* = headlong; Ital. *precipitato*; Sp. *precipitado.*] [PRECIPICE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Falling headlong; flowing or rushing with steep descent and violently; headlong.

"*Precipitate* the furious torrent flows."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

* 2. Rapidly running its course; short but violent. (*Arbuthnot*).

3. Headlong, hasty, tumultous.

"A retreat so *precipitate* that it might be called a flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. Hasty, overhasty, rash.

"The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it."—*Clarendon.*

* 5. Adopted without due deliberation or care; hurried, rash.

"Provided the same requisition be reasonably made, not upon rash and *precipitate* advice."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 533.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: A term applied to any solid matter thrown down from a state of solution, by the action of heat, light, or chemical reagent.

*** ¶** (1) *Red precipitate:*

Pharm.: The red oxide of mercury prepared by heat. Called also Precipitate per-se.

(2) *White precipitate:*

Pharm.: Ammonio-chloride of mercury.

precipitate per-se, *s.* [*Red-precipitate.*]

prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitate*; *-ly.*] In a precipitate manner; headlong, hastily, rashly; in blind haste.

"Ill-counsell'd force, by its own native weight *precipitately* falls." *Francis: Horace*, bk. iii., ode 4.

prē-çĭp-ĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcipitationem*, acc. of *precipitatio* = a throwing headlong, from *præcipitatus*, pa. par. of *præcipito* = to precipitate (q.v.); Sp. *precipitacion*; Ital. *precipitazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of precipitating or throwing headlong; the state of being precipitated.

"In peril of *precipitation*
From off the rock Tarpeian."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

2. A falling, flowing, or rushing headlong with violence and rapidity.

3. Great or blind hurry or haste; rash hurry; tumultuous or rapid movement; with hurried or rash action.

"Let's avoid *precipitation*." *Digby: Elvira*, i. 1.

II. *Chem.:* The act of precipitating, or the formation or subsidence of a precipitate.

prē-çĭp′-ĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *precipitat(e)*; *-or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence and rashness.

"The hast'ners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 590.

† 2. *Chem. & Manufact.:* A vessel in which precipitation takes place.

*** prĕç-ĭ-pĭ′-tious, * prĕç-ĭ-pĭ′-cious,** *a.* [Eng. *precipic(e)*; *-ious.*] Precipitous.

"Any such *precipitious* and impertinent rupture as might preclude all mediation of accord.—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 288.

*** prĕç-ĭ-pĭ′-tious-lў, * prĕç-ĭ-pĭ′-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *precipitious*; *-ly.*] Precipitously.

"Headlong riot *precipiciously* will on."—*Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 174.

prĕ-çĭp′-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *precipiteux*, from Lat. *præceps*, genit. *præcipitis* = headlong; Sp. & Ital. *precipitoso.*]

1. Very steep, like a precipice.

"Through a series of narrow vallies and *precipitous* gorges."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

* 2. Headlong; directly falling or descending.

"Such a *precipitous* fall as they intended."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 3. Hasty, rash, precipitate.

"Nature . . . takes no *precipitous* leaps from one extream to another."—*Glanvil: Scepsis*, ch. xiii.

prĕ-çĭp′-ĭ-toŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitous*; *-ly.*] In a precipitous manner; with steep descent or fall; precipitately. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.)

prē-çĭp′-ĭ-toŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *precipitous*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being precipitous; steepness of descent or fall.

2. Haste, precipitation, rush, hurry. (*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 3.)

prē-çĭs′ (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [PRECISE.]

1. A concise or abridged statement or summary of facts or circumstances; an abstract.

2. The act or practice of drawing up such abstracts.

precis-writing, *s.* The same as PRECIS, 2.]

prē-çīse', * **pre-cyse**, * **pre-syse**, *a.* [Fr. *précis*, fem. *précise* = strict, precise, from Lat. *præcisus* = cut off, shortened, concise, pa. par. of *præcido* = to cut off near the end: *præ* = before, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to cut; Sp. & Ital. *preciso*.]

1. Sharply or exactly defined or limited; having nice and exact limits; definite, exact; not loose, vague, or equivocal.

"Fix the year *precise*
When British bards begin t' immortalize."
Pope: Horace; Ep. to Augustus.

2. Exact or nice in conduct; strictly adhering to rule; excessively nice or exact; formal, punctilious, scrupulous, particular.

"If [she be] *precise*, you must feast all the silenced brethren."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

prē-çīse'-lȳ, * **pre-syse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *precise*; *-ly.*]

1. In a precise manner; exactly, nicely, accurately; with exact adherence to truth, reality, or rules.

"Words of *precisely* the same signification."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. i., § 1.

2. With excessive formality or niceness; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness; punctiliously.

3. As a positive reply.

prē-çīse'-nĕss, * **pre-cise-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *precise*; *-ness.*]

1. Exactness, rigid niceness, precision.

2. Excessive formality or punctiliousness; scrupulous adherence to form, custom, or fashion; rigid formality, stiffness.

"Savoring of puritanisme and over-strict *precisenesse*."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

prē-çĭ'-şĭan (**si** as **zh**), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *precis(e)*: *-ian.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who is rigidly or superstitiously precise in adherence to form, custom, or fashion; a punctilious person.

"This pronunciation in the mouth of an affected *precisian* is offensive."—*Alford: Queen's English*, p. 78.

B. *As adj.:* Precise, punctilious; rigidly exact in adherence to form, custom, or fashion.

* **prē-çĭ'-şĭan-ĭşm** (**si** as **zh**), *s.* [Eng *precisian*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being a precisian; the act or views of a precisian; preciseness, punctiliousness, formality.

"'Tis now esteemed *precisianism* in wit."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

* **prē-çĭ'-şĭan-ĭst** (**si** as **zh**), *s.* [Eng. *precisian*; *-ist.*] One who rigidly adheres to form, custom, or fashion; a precisian.

prē-çĭ'-şion, *s.* [Fr., from *précis* = precise (q.v.).] The quality or state of being precise; preciseness, exact limitation, exactness, accuracy.

"The line of demarcation was not . . . drawn with *precision*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **prē-çĭ'-şion-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *precision*: *-ize.*] To lay down or define precisely.

"What a pity the man does not *precisionize* other questions."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Letters*, p. 143.

* **prē-çĭ'-sīve**, *a.* [Eng. *precis(e)*; *-ive.*] Exactly limiting, by cutting away all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose; producing or causing precision, accuracy, or exactness.

"*Precisive* abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. vi.

* **prē-clāir'**, *a.* [Lat. *præclarus.*] Illustrious, eminent.

"That puissant prince *preclair*."
Lyndesay: Monarche.

prē-clūde', *v.t.* [Lat. *præcludo*, from *præ* = before, and *claudo* = to shut.]

1. To shut out; to hinder, to stop, to impede.

"To *preclude* his majesty from consenting to any arrangement."—*Burke: Letter to Sir E. Langrishe.*

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to render inoperative by anticipation; to obviate, to neutralise; to render ineffectual; to hinder or prevent the action of, access to, or enjoyment of.

"Intercourse which nearly *precludes* the necessity of domestic visits."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. xii.

prē-clū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *præclusio*, from *præclusus*, pa. par. of *præcludo* = to shut out.] [PRECLUDE.] The act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

"St. Augustine's *preclusion* of all star-predictions out of this place."—*Adams: Works*, i. 9.

prē-clū'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *præclusus.*] [PRECLUDE.]

1. Shutting out.

2. Precluding or tending to preclude by anticipatory action.

prē-clū'-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preclusive*; *-ly.*] In a preclusive manner; in a manner tending to preclude.

* **prē-cōçe'**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcox* = precocious (q.v.).] Precocious.

"Divers forward and *precoce* youths."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, ii.

prē-cō'-cious, * **prē-cō'-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *præcox* (genit. *præcocis*), *præcoquus*, *præcoquis* = ripe before its time; *præ*, before, and *coquo* = to cook, to ripen; Fr. *précoce*; Sp. *precoz*; Ital. *precoce.*]

* 1. Prematurely ripening or ripe; ripe before the natural or usual time.

"*Precotious* trees . . . may be found in most parts of Europe."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. Intellectually or mentally developed before the usual time; having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age.

"Other *precocious* and conceited wits also."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Too forward, pert: as, a *precocious* child.

prē-cō'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *precocious*; *-ly.*] In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness; with forwardness or pertness.

prē-cō'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *precocious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precocious; precocity,

"To prevent a saucy *precociousness* in learning."—*Mannyngham: Discourses*, p. 10.

prē-cŏç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *précocité*, from *précoce* = precocious (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being precocious; premature ripeness or development of the mental faculties; prematureness, forwardness.

"Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

2. *Bot.:* The state of being ripe before the usual time.

* **prē-cō-ē-tā'-nĕ-an**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *coetanean* (q.v.).] One contemporary with but yet older than another.

"Petrarch the *precoetanean* of Chaucer."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. ix.

* **prē-cŏg'-ĭ-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præcogito*: *præ* = before, and *cogito* = to think.] To think of, consider, or contrive beforehand.

* **prē-cŏg-ĭ-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cogitation* (q.v.).] Previous thought, consideration, or contriving.

prē-cŏg-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognition* (q.v.).]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination.

"Let us first take notice by way of *precognition*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

2. *Scots Law:* A preliminary examination of a witness, or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially an examination of witnesses to a criminal act before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

"A Commission of *Precognition* had, a few hours before, passed in all the forms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

prē-cŏg'-nĭ-tūm, *s.* [PRÆCOGNITUM.]

* **prē-cŏg'-nĭz-ą-ble**, **prē-cŏg'-nĭş-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognizable.*] Cognizable, or capable of being known, beforehand.

"Work to certain definite and *precognisable* ends."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* **prē'-cŏg-nīze**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognize* (q.v.).] To acknowledge or recognize beforehand; to proclaim. [PRECONIZE.]

"*Precognizing* a Gambettist ministry."—*Daily News*, Aug. 25, 1882.

prē'-cŏg-nŏsçe, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognosce* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: To take the precognition of: as, To *precognosce* a witness.

* **prē-cŏl-lĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *collection* (q.v.).] A collection previously made.

* **prē-cŏm-mĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.).] To commend or approve beforehand. (*Swift.*)

* **prē-cŏm-pōşe'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).] To compose beforehand.

"He did not *precompose* his cursory sermons."—*Johnson: Life of Watts.*

* **prē-cŏn-çēit'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceit*, v. (q.v.).] To conceive beforehand; to preconceive.

"Whose sweet supposed sowers
Of *preconceited* pleasures grieu'd me most."
Stirling: Aurora, s. 9.

* **prē'-cŏn-çēit**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceit*, s. (q.v.).] A conceit or notion formed beforehand; a preconception.

"Their misfashioned *preconceit*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **prē-cŏn-çēit'-ĕd-lȳ**, *adv.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceitedly.*] By previous arrangement; according to prearrangement.

"My cousin and I, *preconceitedly* paid Uncle Rumgudgeon a visit."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 380.

* **prē-cŏn-çēive'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive or form an opinion of beforehand; to form a preconception of. (*Waterford: Works*, ii. 2.)

* **prē-cŏn-çĕp'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] The act of preconceiving; a conception, idea, or opinion formed beforehand.

"And others that do admit of these things, *preconceptions* from education."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

prē-cŏn-çĕrt', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *concert*, v. (q.v.).] To concert, plan, contrive, or agree on by previous arrangement.

"Executed some *preconcerted* stratagem."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 155.

* **prē-cŏn'-çĕrt**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *concert*, s. (q.v.).] An arrangement previously made; something arranged or concerted beforehand.

prē-cŏn-çĕrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PRECONCERT, *v.*]

prē-cŏn-çĕrt'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preconcerted*; *-ly.*] In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert or previous arrangement.

prē-cŏn-çĕrt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *preconcerted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being preconcerted.

* **prē-cŏn-çĕr'-tion**, *s.* [PRECONCERT, *v.*] The act of preconcerting or arranging beforehand; preconcert.

prē-cŏn-dĕmn' (final *n* silent), * **pre-con-demne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *condemn* (q.v.).] To condemn beforehand.

"They will quite reject and *precondemne* them."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix.* (Ep. Ded. p. 8.)

* **prē-cŏn-dĕm-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *condemnation* (q.v.).] The act of condemning beforehand; the state of being precondemned.

* **prē-cŏn-dĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *condition* (q.v.).] A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

* **prē-cŏn-form'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conform* (q.v.).] To conform in anticipation.

* **prē-cŏn-form'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] Previous or antecedent conformity.

prē'-cŏn-īşe, *v.t.* [PRECONIZE.]

* **prē-cŏn'-ĭ-zāte**, * **pre-con-ni-sate**, *v.t.* [PRECONIZE.]

1. To proclaim, to publish.

2. To summon, to call.

"She was thrice *preconnisate*, and called eft-soons to return and appear."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 28.

prē-cŏn-ĭ-zā'-tion, **prē-cŏn-ĭ-şā'-tion**, *s.* [PRECONIZATE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A public proclamation; a publishing by proclamation. (Now scarcely ever used except in Convocation.)

"The minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, add. 8.

2. *Eccles.:* The solemn approbation by the Pope of a person designated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities.

"A bull of *preconisation* is expedited to the candidate."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 683.

prē-cŏn-īze, prē-cŏn-īse, *v.t.* [Eccles. Lat. *præconiso*, from Lat. *præconor* = to proclaim; *præco* = a public crier, a herald.]

Eccles.: To approve solemnly; used of the act by which the Pope approves the appointment of a person nominated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, when a majority of the Cardinals have reported in his favour.

"The Pope will *preconise*, among others, the rector of the Irish College here for the See of Ephesus."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 15, 1886.

* **prē-cŏñ'-quēr (qu as k),** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conquer* (q.v.).] To conquer beforehand.

"The partage of this kingdome, which they had *pre-conquered* in their hopes."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

prē-cŏn'-sci-oŭs (sc as sh), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conscious* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or involving, a state anterior to consciousness.

* **prē-cŏn-sĕnt',** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consent*, s. (q.v.).] Previous consent.

"Whoever but his approbation added,
Though not his *preconsent*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 4.

prē-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consider* (q.v.).] To consider or think over beforehand.

* **prē-cŏn-sĭd-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consideration* (q.v.).] Previous consideration.

* **prē-cŏn-sīgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consign* (q.v.).] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

prē-cŏn-sŏl'-ĭ-dāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consolidated* (q.v.).] Consolidated beforehand.

* **prē-cŏn'-stĭ-tūte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *constitute* (q.v.).] To constitute or establish beforehand.

prē-cŏn-sūme', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consume* (q.v.).] To consume beforehand.

"A premature necessity
Blocks out the forms of nature, *preconsumes*
The reason." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

* **prē-cŏn'-trăct,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *contract*, s. (q.v.).] A previous contract; a contract or engagement entered into previously to another.

"He is your husband on a *precontract*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

prē-cŏn-trăct', *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *contract*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To contract or bargain beforehand; to make a previous contract or engagement.

B. *Trans.:* To engage or bind by a previous contract.

"This Lepida has been *precontracted* unto Metellus Scipio."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 659.

prē-cŏn-trīve', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *contrive* (q.v.).] To contrive or plan beforehand; to preconcert.

prē-cor'-dĭ-al, *a.* [Præcordial.]

prē-cor'-dĭ-als, *s. pl.* [Præcordial.] The same as Præcordia (q.v.).

* **prē-cŭr'-rēr,** *s.* [Lat. *præcurro* = to run before: *præ* = before, and *curro* = to run.] A precursor.

"Foul *precurrer* of the fiend."
Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim, 20.

* **prē-cŭrse',** *s.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *cursus* = a running.] A forerunning.

"The like *precurse* of fierce events."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

* **prē-cŭr'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cursive* (q.v.).] Preceding, introductory, precursory.

"A deep *precursive* sound."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

prē-cŭr'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *præcursor*, from *præ* = before, and *cursor* = a runner; Fr. *précurseur*; Sp. *precursor.*] A forerunner; one who or that which precedes and leads up to, or indicates the approach of anything; a harbinger, a messenger; an omen, a sign.

"The *precursor* of the Millennium."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* **prē-cŭr'-sŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *precursor*; *-ship.*] The condition or position of a precursor. (*Ruskin.*)

prē-cŭr'-sŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *præcursorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Forerunning; preceding and indicating as a forerunner, precursor, or harbinger.

"A *precursory* judgment of the latter day."—*Bacon: Church Controversies.*

B. *As subst.:* An introduction.

"A necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 568.

prē-dā'-cean (ce as sh), *s.* [Predaceous.] A carnivorous animal.

prē-dā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *præda* = prey.] Living by prey.

"Those are endowed with poison because they are *predaceous*."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

* **prē'-dal,** *a.* [Lat. *præda* = prey.] Practising plunder; plundering, predaceous.

"The *predal* raven took his flight."
Boyse: The Olive.

* **prē-dāte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *date*, v. (q.v.).] To date by anticipation; to antedate: as, To *predate* a letter.

* **prē-dā'-tion,** * **pre-da-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *prædatio*, from *prædatus*, pa. par. of *prædor* = to plunder; *præda* = prey, booty.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"This sodain visitacion or *predacion* cleane shaued them."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 17).

* **prĕd-a-tōr'-ēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *prædatores*, pl. of *prædator* = a plunderer.]

Ornith.: Swainson's first, or typical, tribe of Coleoptera. They feed upon other insects. Families: Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, Dyticidæ, Silphidæ, and Staphylinidæ.

prĕd'-a-tōr-ў, * **prĕd-a-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *prædatorius*, from *prædator* = a plunderer, from *prædatus.*] [Predation.]

1. Given to or practising plunder or pillage; plundering, pillaging; characterised by pillage.

"The old *predatory* habits were effectually broken."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Hungry, ravenous, rapacious.

"Air is *predatory*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 455.

prĕd'-dăzz'-īte (zz as tz), *s.* [After Predazzo, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive substance resembling a fine-grained, crystalline dolomite. Colour, white. Investigation shows it to be a mixture of calcite and brucite (q.v.). [Pencatite.]

* **prēde,** *s.* [Lat. *præda.*] Prey, booty.

"His kinsman would seeme to rescue the *prede* of his deadlie foe."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland*, cb. vi.

* **prēde,** * **preide,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prædor.*] To pillage, to plunder. (*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. vi.)

* **prē-dē-cāy',** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decay* s. (q.v.).] Premature decay.

"Some *predecay* [of oracles] is observable from that of Cicero."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., cb. xii.

* **prē-dē-çēase',** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decease* (q.v.).] The decease or death of one persou before another.

prē-dē-çēase', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decease* (q.v.).] To die before. *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,756.)

* **prē-dē-çĕss',** *v.t.* [Coined from *predecessor* (q.v.).] To precede; to be the predecessor of.

"Lord John Sackville *predeceased* me here."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 164.

* **prē-dē-çĕs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Predecessor.] Preceding. (*Massinger: Old Law*, i. 1.)

prē-dē-çĕs'-sŏr, * **pre-de-ces-sour,** *s.* [Lat. *prædecessor*, from *præ* = before, and *decessor* = one who leaves an office, from *decessus*, pa. par. of *decedo* = to go away.]

1. One who precedes or goes before another in any position, state, office, &c.; one who held an office or position before another; one whom another follows in an office or position.

"His revenues far exceeded those of his *predecessors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. An ancestor.

* **prē-dē-clāre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *declare* (q.v.).] To declare beforehand; to foretell. (*Massinger: Guardian*, i. 1.)

* **prē-dĕ-fīne',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *define* (q.v.).] To define or limit beforehand; to preordain. (*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Daniel* ix. 2).

* **prē-dĕf-ĭ-nĭ'-tion,** * **pre-dyf-fyn-y-ci-on,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *definition* (q.v.).] A defining or limiting beforehand; a preordaining. (*Bale: Image*, pt. i.)

* **prē-dē-lĭb-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *deliberation* (q.v.).] Deliberation beforehand; forethought.

* **prē-dē-lĭn-ē-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *delineation* (q.v.).] Previous delineation.

prē-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Ital.]

Ecclesiology:

1. The upper platform in front of the altar on which the celebrant stands to say mass, &c.

2. The ledge at the back of the altar on which candlesticks, vases, &c., are placed.

3. A strip under an altar-piece, containing small paintings of subjects closely related to that of the altar-piece itself; hence sometimes used in art for a small picture connected with, and in the same frame as a larger work. (*Athen.*, Ap. 30, 1887, p. 580.)

* **prē-dē-sĕrt',** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *desert*, s. (q.v.).] Previous desert or merit.

"Those [offices] are the noblest that we do without *predesert*."—*L'Estrange: Seneca's Morals*, cb. ii.

* **prē-dē-sīgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *design*, v. (q.v.).] To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine, to preordain.

prē-dĕs'-ĭg-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *designate* (q.v.).]

Logic: One of Hamilton's divisions of Propositions according to the Quantity, merely from the accidental circumstances of the external expression of the internal thought.

"Propositions have either, as propositions, their quantity (determinate or indeterminate) marked out by a verbal sign or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case *Predesignate;* in the other Predesignate."—*Hamilton: Logic* (ed. Mansel), i. 224.

prē-dĕs-ĭg-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *designation* (q.v.).]

Logic: A sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

prē-dĕs'-ĭg-na-tōr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *predesignat(e)*; *-ory.*] Marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

prē-dĕs-tĭn-ăr'-ĭ-an, a. & s. [Eng. *predestin(e)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to predestination.

"To silence the *predestinarian* controversy."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 385.

2. Holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination. (*Jortin: Dissertations*, No. 2).

B. *As subst.:* One who believes or supports the doctrine of predestination. (*Decay of Piety.*)

predestinarian-controversy, *s.* [Grace, *s.* II. 6.]

prē-dĕs-tĭn-ăr'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *predestinarian*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or system of the predestinarians.

* **prē-dĕs'-tĭn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *predestin(e)*; *-ary.*] Predestinarian.

"Their *predestinary* doctrines."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 21.

* **prē-dĕs'-tĭn-āte,** * **pre-des-tyn-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *prædestinatus*, pa. par. of *prædestino* = to determine beforehand: *præ* = before, and *destino* = to destine (q.v.).] Predestiuated; ordained or appointed beforehand.

"They were *predestynate* to suffre yet more plagues."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 4).

prē-dĕs'-tĭn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *prédestiner*; Sp. & Port. *predestinar*; Ital. *predestinare.*] [Predestinate, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree or unchangeable purpose; to preordain; to predetermine. (*Eph.* i. 5.)

B. *Intrans.:* To hold the doctrine of predestination. (*Dryden.*)

prē-dĕs-tĭn-ā'-tion, * **pre-des-tin-a-ci-on,** * **pre-des-tin-a-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *prédestination*, from Lat. *prædestinatio*, from *prædestinatus* = predestinate (q.v.); Sp. *predestinacion*; Ital. *predestinazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of ordaining, decreeing, or determining events beforehand.

"God's infallible providence and *predestinacion*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

2. *Theol.:* Foreordination (q.v.). The word "predestination" does not occur in the A.V. of the Bible. The verb "to predestinate" is found in Rom. viii. 29, 30, and Eph. i. 5, 11. [CALVINISM, ELECTION, II. 2.]

* **prē-dĕs'-tĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *predestinat(e); -ive.*] Predestinating; determining or ordaining beforehand.

* **prē-dĕs'-tĭn-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *predestinat(e); -or.*]

1. One who predestinates or preordains.

2. One who holds the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian.

"Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain."
Cowley: My Fate.

prē-dĕs'-tĭne, *v.t.* [Fr. *prédestiner.*] [PREDESTINATE, *a.*] To decree or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate.

"The very lips and eyes
Predestined to have all our sighs."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

* **prē-dĕs'-tĭn-y,** * **pre-des-tin-e,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *destiny* (q.v.).] Appointment or ordinance beforehand; predestination.

"In his merites soothly for to be,
As they shull comen by *predestine*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iv.

prē-dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determinable* (q.v.).] Determinable beforehand; capable of being predetermined.

prē-dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn-ate, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determinate* (q.v.).] Determined beforehand; preordained.

"God's providence and *predeterminate* purpose."—*Richardson: Old Testament*, p. 313.

prē-dĕ-tĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determination* (q.v.).] Previous determination; purpose determined or formed beforehand; predetermined purpose.

"By an irresistible *predetermination* of the faculty to that action."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

† **prē-dĕ-tĕr'-mĭne,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determine* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To appoint, or ordain beforehand; to preordain.

"If God presees events, he must have *predetermined* them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. To foredoom; to predestinate.

"He did not *predetermine* him to any evil."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

B. *Intrans.:* To form a determination or purpose beforehand.

* **prē-dē-vōūr',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *devour* (q.v.).] To devour or swallow up in anticipation.

"The Queen's kindred had *predevoured* his estate."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 207.

prē'-dĭ-ąl, præ'-dĭ-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *prédial*, from Lat. *prædium* = an estate, a farm.]

1. Consisting of lands or farms; landed, real.

"Their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. Attached to lands or farms.

"Slavery evidently appears at its best (such as the best is) when seen in an old slave community, where it is purely domestic rather than *prædial*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

3. Rising from or produced by land: as, *predial* tithes.

predial-servitudes, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Real servitudes affecting heritage.

prĕd-ĭ-cą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *predicabl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being predicable; capability of being predicated or affirmed of, or attributed to something.

"Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject."—*Reid: Analysis of Aristotle's Logic.*

prĕd'-ĭ-cą-ble, *a. & s.* [Lat. *prædicabilis*, from *prædico* = to proclaim, to publish; Fr. *prédicable*; Sp. *predicable*; Ital. *predicabile.*] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being predicated or affirmed of something; attributable as a quality to something: as, Whiteness is *predicable* of snow.

"The property, just now mentioned, is no way *predicable* concerning the existence of matter."—*Baxter: On the Soul*, ii. 265.

B. *As subst.:* Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of something; specif., in logic a term that may be affirmatively predicated of several others.

"Genus, species, difference, property, and accident, might with more propriety, perhaps, have been called the five classes of predicates, but use has determined them to be called the five *predicables*."—*Reid: Analysis of Aristotle's Logic.*

prĕ-dĭc'-ą-mĕnt, *s.* [Low Lat. *prædicamentum*, from Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to publish, to proclaim; Fr. *prédicament*; Sp. & Ital. *predicamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Class or kind defined or described by any definite marks or qualities; a category.

"Called reasonable creatures, and in that *predicament*, compared and joyned wyth angelles."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 23).

2. A particular state, condition, or position; especially a state or position of difficulty, trial, or danger.

"In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

II. *Logic:* [CATEGORY, 1, ¶].

* **prē-dĭc-ą-mĕnt'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *predicament; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to predicaments.

"A specificial diversity among our *predicamental* opposites."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiv.

* **prĕd'-ĭ-cant,** *s. & a.* [Lat. *prædicans*, pr. par., of *prædico* = to proclaim, to publish.] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who affirms anything.

2. A preaching friar; a Dominican.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Affirming, predicating.

2. Preaching.

prĕd'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to proclaim, to publish: *præ* = before, and *dico* = to proclaim. *Predicate* and *preach* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To affirm one thing of another.

"Which may as truely he *predicated* of the English playhaunters."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 2.

2. To found, as an argument, proposition, or the like, on some basis or data; to found; to base.

B. *Intrans.:* To affirm something of another; to make an affirmation.

prĕd'-ĭ-cąte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico.*] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Predicated, affirmed.

B. *As substantive:* (Fr. *prédicat*).

1. *Gram.:* The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.

2. *Logic:* The term in a proposition, expressing that quality which, by the copula, is affirmed or denied of the subject. Thus, in the propositions, Snow is *white*, Coal is-not *white*, whiteness is the quality affirmed of snow, and denied of coal. In both cases, therefore, the term "white" is the predicate.

prĕd-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prædicatio*, from *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to proclaim; Fr. *prédication*; Sp. *predicacion*; Ital. *predicazione.*] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

1. The act of predicating or affirming one thing of another; affirmation, assertion.

* 2. That which is predicated or affirmed; a predicate.

* 3. The act or art of delivering sermons; preaching.

"The powerful *predications* of thine holy apostles."—*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, § 8.

prĕd'-ĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *predicat(e); -ive.*] Expressing affirmation or predication; predicating, affirming.

"The *predicative* or verbal roots."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

prĕd'-ĭ-cā-tŏr-y, *a.* [Lat. *prædicatorius.*] Predicating, affirmative, positive.

prē-dī-crŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dicrotic.*]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to a pulse wave in an artery a little before the dicrotic one. (*Foster.*)

prĕ-dĭct', *v.t.* [Lat. *prædictus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to tell before: *præ* = before, and *dico* = to tell; Fr. *prédire*; Ital. *predicere, predire*; Sp. *predecir.*] To tell beforehand; to foretell, to prophesy, to foreknow, to forbode, to prognosticate.

"Things long before *predicted* to us."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 267.

* **prĕ-dĭct',** *s.* [PREDICT, *v.*] A prediction; prophecy. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 14.)

prĕ-dĭc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prædictio*, from *prædictus*; Sp. *prediccion*; Ital. *predizione.*] [PREDICT, *v.*]

1. The act of predicting, foretelling, or prophesying future events.

2. That which is predicted or prophesied; a prophecy.

"These *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

* **prĕ-dĭc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prediction; -al.*] Predictive, prophetic.

"The contests . . . were observed *predictional*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 221.

† **prĕ-dĭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *prædictivus*, from *prædictus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to predict (q.v.).] Predicting, foretelling, presaging, prophesying, prophetic.

"With bitter smile *predictive* of my woes."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, x.

* **prĕ-dĭc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *predictive; -ly.*] In a predictive or prophetic manner; prophetically.

prĕ-dĭc'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *predict*, v.; *-or.*] One who predicts or foretells; a foreteller.

"This false and audacious *predictor*."—*Swift: Bickerstaff Detected.*

* **prĕ-dĭc'-tŏr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *predict; -ory.*] Predicting, presaging, prophetic.

"*Predictory* of those victories he afterwards got."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

* **prē-dĭ-gĕst'-iŏn (i as y),** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *digestion* (q.v.).] Digestion hastily performed; too hasty digestion.

"*Predigestion*, or hasty digestion, is sure to fill the body full of crudities."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Dispatch.*

* **prē-dĭ-lĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *dilectus* = chosen, loved.] Chosen beforehand. (*Harte: Charitable Mason.*)

prē-dĭ-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præ* = before, and *dilectio* = choice, love, from *dilectus*, pa. par. of *diligo* = to choose, to love.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind or prejudice in favour of something.

"A *predilection* for that which suits our particular turn and disposition."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 23.

* **prē-dĭs-cŏv'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *discover* (q.v.).] To discover beforehand; to foresee. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX. i. 52.)

* **prē-dĭs-cŏv'-ĕr-y,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *discovery* (q.v.).] A discovery made beforehand.

* **prē-dĭs-pō'-nen-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *predisponent(t); -cy.*] The state of being predisposed; predisposition.

prē-dĭs-pō'-nent, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *disponent* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* The same as PREDISPOSING (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* That which predisposes.

prē-dĭs-pōse', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q.v.).]

1. To fit or adapt previously to a state or purpose.

2. To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or tendency to.

"The germs are seeds; and the body, fitted, or, as the doctors say, *predisposed*, to afford them lodgment."—*Daily News*, Feb. 1, 1886.

prē-dĭs-pō-sĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *disposition* (q.v.).]

1. Previous fitness or adaptation to any state, change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility: as, *predisposition* to a disease.

2. The state of being previously disposed or inclined to anything; previous inclination, tendency, or bent; predilection, prejudice, bias: as, A *predisposition* to mirth or melancholy.

prē-dŏm'-ĭ-nąnçe, prē-dŏm'-ĭ-nąn-çy, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominance* (q.v.); Fr. *prédominance.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Prevalence or ascendency

over others in power, strength, influence, or authority.

"The *predominance* of conscience over interest."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

* 2. *Astrol.:* The superior influence or power of a planet. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.)

prē-dŏm'-ĭ-nant, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominant* (q.v.); Fr. *prédominant.*] Predominating, prevailing, or having the ascendency over others in power, strength, influence, or authority; superior, overruling, controlling.

"Man's *predominant* passions cease."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 887.

predominant-passion, *s.*

Roman Theol.: A besetting sin (q.v.).

prē-dŏm'-ĭ-nant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *predominant; -ly.*] In a predominant manner or degree; with superior strength, influence, or authority.

"*Predominantly* inclined to follow God."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

prē-dŏm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominate* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To prevail; to be ascendant; to be superior or supreme in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence over others; to have the mastery.

"The style that had *predominated* both in painting and architecture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To dominate over, to overpower, to master, to conquer.

"Let your close fire *predominate* his smoke."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

prē-dŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *domination* (q.v.).] The act or state of predominating; the state of being predominant; ascendency, predominance; superior influence.

"Their *predominations* sway so much
Over the rest."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

* **prē-dōne',** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *done* (q.v.); cf. *foredone.*] Exhausted beforehand.

"*Predone* with various kinds of work at once."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, i. 99.

prē-dōōm', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *doom*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To doom beforehand; to sentence to a doom by anticipation.

"*Predoomed* to miserable failure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. To foreordain.

"To the *predoomed* adventure."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

prē-dor'-sal, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dorsal* q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the back.

* **pre-dour,** *s.* [Eng. *pred(e); -our* = *-or.*] A plunderer, a pillager. (*Holinshed: Descrip. of Ireland*, ch. vi.)

prē'-dȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *prêt* = ready.]

A. *As adjective:*

Naut.: A term applied to a ship cleared and ready for action.

B. *As adv.:* Easily, readily. (*Prov.*)

preē, prīē, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *prieve* = prove.] To try or prove by tasting; to taste. (*Scotch.*)

* **prē-ē-lĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *elect*, v. (q.v.).] To elect or choose beforehand.

"God . . . *preelected* her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lorde."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 733.

* **prē-ē-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *election* (q.v.).] Election or choice by previous determination of the will. (*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.)

prē-ĕm'-ĭ-nençe, * pre-em-y-nence, * prē-ĕm'-ĭ-nençe, *s.* [Fr. *prééminence*, from Lat. *præeminentia*, from *præ* = before, and *eminentia* = eminence (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *preeminencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being pre-eminent; superiority in excellent or noble qualities; superior or surpassing eminenec or high position; distinction above others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used for superiority or notoriety in evil.)

"[They] disputed the *preeminence* of the Kings of Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Superiority of power or influence; predominance.

"The same *preeminence* over our other senses."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, pt. ii., ess. i.

prē-ĕm'-ĭ-nent, * **prē-ĕm'-ĭ-nent,** *a.* [Fr. *prééminent*, from Lat. *præeminens* pr. par. of *præmineo* = to excel; Sp. *preeminente.*] [PREEMINENCE.] Eminent above all others; superior to or surpassing all others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used in a bad sense for eminent or notorious above others in evil qualities.)

"His own services had been *preeminent*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

prē-ĕm'-ĭ-nent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preeminent; -ly.*] In a preeminent manner or degree; in a manner or degree surpassing all others.

"*Preeminently* fertile both in legal and in parliamentary ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **prē-ĕm-plōȳ',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *employ*, v. (q.v.).] To employ previously or before others.

"That false villain,
Whom I employ'd, was *preemployed* by him."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

prē-ĕmpt' (mp as m), *v.t.* & *i.* [Coined from *preemption* (q.v.).] To take up, as land, with the right of preemption (q.v.).

prē-ĕmp'-tion (mp as m), *s.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *emptio* = a buying, from *emptus*, pa. par. of *emo* = to buy; Fr. *préemption.*]

* 1. The act or right of buying before others; specif., the right or prerogative formerly belonging to the sovereign in England of buying provisions for his household in preference to others. Abolished by 19 Charles II.

2. The right of a settler on lands in the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

¶ *Clause of Preemption:*

Scots Law: A clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, regulating that if the vassal should be inclined to sell the lands, he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed by the clause.

* **prē-ĕmp'-tĭve (mp as m),** *a.* [Eng. *preempt; -ive.*] Pertaining or relating to preemption; preempting.

prē-ĕmp'-tŏr (mp as m), *s.* [Eng. *preempt; -or.*] One who preempts; one who takes up land with the right of preemption.

preēn, *s.* [A.S. *preon* = a clasp, a bodkin; Dan. *preen* = the point of a graving tool; Gael. *prin;* Icel. *prjón* = a pin.]

1. A forked tool used by clothiers.

2. A pin, a bodkin. (*Scotch.*)

"My memory's no worth a *preen*."
Burns: To William Simpson. (Postscript.)

preēn, *v.t.* [A variant of *prune* (q.v.).] To trim with the beak, as birds trim their feathers, by drawing over them the oil secreted by the uropygial gland.

"Water-fowl . . . *preen*, when they sleek or replace their wet feathers in the sun."—*Warton: Observations on Spenser.*

prē-ĕn-gāġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *engage* (q.v.).]

1. To engage by previous contract, promise, or agreement.

"By being the first sollcitors, *preengage* the Gods in their favour."—*Hume: Nat. History of Religion*, § 4.

2. To engage or occupy by previous influence; to preoccupy: as, To *preengage* one's attention.

prē-ĕn-gāġe'-mĕnt, * prē-ĭn-gāġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *engagement* (q.v.).]

1. A previous engagement; precedent obligation or engagement: as, He cannot come, as he has a *preengagement.*

2. A previous attachment, binding the will or affections.

* **prē-ē-rĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *erect*, v. (q.v.).] To erect or set up previously; to preestablish.

"To institute their *prererected* principalities."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 91.

* **prees, * prease,** *s.* [PRESS, *s.*]

prē-ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-mĕnt, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).] To establish or settle beforehand.

"[They] showed him the laws they had *preestablished*."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 77. (App.)

* **prē-ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).] Establishment or settlement beforehand.

* **prē-ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *eternity* (q.v.).] Time without a beginning; infinity of previous existence or duration.

"To maintain the world's *preeternity*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 893.

preeve, *v.t.* [PROVE.] (*Scotch.*)

prē-ĕx-ăm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *examination* (q.v.).] Previous examination.

"By no meane proceed any farther, without a *preexamination* of the foresaid Giovan Battista."—*Relliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 309.

prē-ĕx-ăm'-ĭne, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *examine* (q.v.).] To examine beforehand.

prē-ĕx-ĭst', * præ-ĕx-ĭst', *v.i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *exist* (q.v.).] To exist previously or before something else.

"That *preexisting* created enbstance."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 188.

prē-ĕx-ĭst'-ençe, * prē-ĕx-ĭst'-en-çȳ, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).]

1. Existence previous to or before something else.

"Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preexistence* to all the works of this earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul previous to its union with the body. Preexistence was a doctrine of the Pythagoreans, and several others of the old philosophers, and is still found in many Eastern religions. [TRANSMIGRATION.]

"This consequence of our soul's *preexistence* is more agreeable to reason than any other hypothesis whatever."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

* **prē-ĕx-ĭst'-en-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *preexistenc(e); -ist.*] A supporter of the doctrine of the preexistence of the soul.

* **prē-ĕx-ĭst'-en-çȳ,** *s.* [PREEXISTENCE.]

prē-ĕx-ĭst'-ent, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Existing previously, or before something else; preceding or prior existence; preexisting.

"All generation, the rude peasant knows,
A *preexistent* matter must suppose.
Blackmore: Creation, iii.

* **prē-ĕx-ĭst-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref *pre-*, and Eng. *existimation* (q.v.).] Previous esteem or estimation.

* **prē-ĕx-pĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *expectation* (q.v.).] Previous expectation.

prĕf'-ące, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. * *præfatium*, from Lat. *præfatio, præfatum* = a preface: *præ* = before, and *fatus*, pa. par. of *for*= to speak; Ital. *prefazio, prefazione;* Sp. *prefacio, prefucion.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse treatise, or other composition; a series of preliminary remarks; an introduction, a preamble, a prologue, a prelude.

"In his *preface* he expanded with great skill and elegance the character which had been given of Shakspeare by Dryden."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

2. *Eccles.:* In the Roman and Greek Church an introduction to the Canon of the Mass. It is an exhortation to thanksgiving, and ends with the Sanctus (q.v.). The Roman rite recognises ten prefaces: the Common, and those of Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, the Trinity, the Apostles, and the Cross. The Greek Church has but one preface. In the Anglican obedience the preface is said in the Communion Service. In addition to the common preface, there are proper prefaces for Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, and the Feast of Triuity.

prĕf'-ące (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [PREFACE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To introduce by a preface or introductory remarks.

B. *Intrans.:* To make introductory or prefatory remarks.

"Having *prefaced* concerning prudence."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

* **prĕf'-ące** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *face* (q.v.).] To cover, to face.

"Not *prefacing* old rags with plush."
Cleaveland.

prĕf'-ąc-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *preface*, s; *-er.*] One who prefaces; the writer of a preface.

"The *prefacer* to these satyrs."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii

prĕf-a-tōr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *prefatory; -al.*] Prefatory, introductory, preliminary.

"Much *prefactorial* matter also may arise."—*Gilpin: Preface to Sermons.*

prĕf′-a-tŏr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prefatory; -ly.*] By way of preface or introduction.

prĕf′-a-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *præfatorius.*] [PREFACE, *s.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory, preliminary. (*Waterland: Works*, ii. 158.)

***prefe, *preve, *priefe, *prieve,** *s.* [PROOF.]

prē′-fĕct, *præ′-fĕct, *s.* [O. Fr. *prefect* (Fr. *préfet*), from Lat. *præfectus* = a prefect, from *præ* = before, and *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to make, to set; Sp. & Port. *prefecto*; Ital. *prefetto.*]

1. A governor, a commander, a chief magistrate; specif.:

(1) A title given to several officers, military, naval, and civil, in ancient Rome. Thus, in the time of the kings the officer appointed by the king to act as his deputy when he was compelled to leave the city was called the *Præfectus Urbi*, or Prefect of the City. Later, during the earlier ages of the republic, when both consuls were required for military service, a *Præfectus Urbi*, was named by the Senate to act during their absence. He must have held the office of consul, and he enjoyed during the period of his office the same powers and privileges within the walls as the consuls themselves. In times of dearth or famine a commissioner was appointed to procure supplies, his official title being *Præfectus annonæ*, or Prefect of Corn. In war the whole body of the cavalry was under the command of an officer, also styled a Prefect. The captain of a ship of war was called *Præfectus navis*, and the admiral of a fleet, *Præfectus classis.* Under Constantine the Prefects became governors of provinces.

(2) In France a préfet, the civil governor of a department, having control of the police, and extensive powers in regard to municipal administration.

"The very place where the *Prefect* was."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

* 2. A superintendent.

"The psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the *prefect* of his music."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 69.

3. A monitor in a public school.

* 4. Tutelary power.

prē-fĕc-tōr′-ĭ-al, *prē-fĕc′-tōr-al, *a.* [Eng. *prefect; -orial, -oral.*] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

"Exempt from *prefectoral* pressure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

prē′-fĕct-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prefect; -ship.*] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; prefecture.

prē′-fĕc-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præfectura*, from *præfectus* = a prefect (q.v.).]

1. The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect or chief magistrate.

"The members of the Eure *Prefecture.*"—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. The official residence of a prefect.

"The news . . . reached the *Prefecture* at Evreux."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

3. The officials of a prefecture.

"The *Prefecture* of Police confirms the arrest."—*Echo*, Feb. 6, 1886.

prē-fĕr′, *pre-ferre, *v.t.* [Fr. *préférer*, from Lat. *præfero* = to carry in front, to prefer: *præ* = before, and *fero* = to carry; Sp. *preferir*; Ital. *preferire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To offer or present for one's consideration, decision, or acceptance; to set forth or before one; to address.

"Presently *prefer* his suit to Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. To exhibit or bring forward publicly: as, To *prefer* a charge.

* 3. To offer. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7. Many editions read *prepared.*)

4. To advance, as to a dignity or office; to raise, to promote, to exalt.

"I will love thee, and *prefer* thee too."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

* 5. To address, to direct.

"If . . . you know any such,
Prefer them hither."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

* 6. To recommend.

"He is *preferred* by thee to us."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

7. To set above or before something else in estimation; to have a greater liking for; to hold in higher estimation or favour; to choose rather. (It is now usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *before*; formerly also by *above.*)

"Though a man would *prefer* flying to walking, yet who can say he ever wills it?"—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

II. *Law:* To apply or move for: as, To *prefer* for costs.

***prĕf′-ĕr-a-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *preferable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being preferable.

"To be cross-questioned and persecuted about the *preferability* of Milton to Eliza Cook."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays*, p. 138.

prĕf′-ĕr-a-ble, *pre-fer-ra-ble, *pre-fer-ri-ble, *a.* [Fr. *préférable*, from *préférer* = to prefer (q.v.); Sp. *preferible.*]

1. Worthy or deserving of being preferred or chosen before something else; to be preferred; more eligible, more desirable.

"Whether an education formed by travelling, or by a sedentary life, be *preferable.*"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Preferring.

"I have a *preferable* regard for Mr. Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 203.

prĕf′-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *preferable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being preferable; preferability.

"To measure or weigh the *preferableness* of severall vocations."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. x., § 7.

prĕf′-ĕr-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preferab(le); -ly.*] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another; by preference.

"Do not think I make a merit of writing to you *preferably* to a good supper."—*Gray: To Mr. West.*

prĕf′-ĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr.] [PREFER.]

1. The act of preferring or choosing one thing before another; choice of one thing before another; higher esteem or estimation of one thing above another; predilection. (Followed by *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over.*)

2. The right, power, or opportunity of choosing between two things; right of choice.

3. That which is preferred; the object of choice; choicc.

4. A game at cards.

¶ *Fraudulent preference:*

Law: The act of transferring a sum of money or other valuables to a creditor by a debtor, with the intent of preventing the equal distribution of the debtor's estate among all his creditors.

preference shares, or **bonds,** *s. pl.*

Comm.: Shares or bonds on which a fixed dividend is to be paid before any part of the company's profits are divided among the ordinary shareholders. Called also Preference Stock.

prĕf-ĕr-ĕn′-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* [PREFERENCE.] Giving, indicating, or having a preference.

"Shares which, though not entitled to a fixed interest, shall enjoy a *preferential* claim to profits up to a specified point."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dict.*

prē-fĕr′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *prefer; -ment.*]

* 1. The act of preferring or choosing before another; preference.

2. The act of preferring or advancing to a higher post, rank, or dignity; advancement, promotion.

3. A superior place of honour or profit, especially in the church.

"Any ecclesiastical or academical *preferment.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 4. That which is preferred, placed before, or at an advanced grade, position, or the like.

prē-fĕr′-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prefer; -er.*] One who prefers.

prê-fêt′ (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A prefect (q.v.).

***prĕf′-ĭ-dençe,** *s.* [Eng. *prefiden(t); -ce.*]

1. Excessive confidence or trust.

"This shall tempt him to *prefidence.*"—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 513.

2. Previous confidence or trust.

***prĕf′-ĭ-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *præfidens*, pr. par. of *præfido.*]

1. Trusting too much; over-confident.

2. Trusting before.

***prē-fĭg′-ū-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præfiguratus*, pa. par. of *præfiguro*, from *præ* = before, and *figuro* = to figure, to form.] To show by an antecedent figure or representation; to prefigure.

"This Mathusalah . . . did *prefigurate* the viii. age of the world."—*Grafton: Chronicle*, pt. i., *First Age.*

† prē-fĭg-ū-rā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *præfiguratio*, from *præfiguratus*, pa. par. of *præfiguro*; Sp. *prefiguracion.*] The act of prefiguring; the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation.

"*Prefigurations* of or preludes to his passion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

† prē-fĭg′-ū-rā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *prefigurat(e); -ive.*] Prefiguring; showing by antecedent figures, signs, or types.

"*Prefigurative* of this most true and perfect sacrifice."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

prē-fĭg′-ūre, *pre-fyg-ure, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *figure*, v. (q.v.); Fr. *préfigurer*; Sp. *prefigurar*; Ital. *prefigurare.*] To exhibit by antecedent representation, types, or similitudes; to foreshadow.

"These mercies . . . were *prefigured* by ancient dispensations."—*Horne: On the Psalms*, Ps. lxxxix.

***prē-fĭg′-ūre-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *prefigure; -ment.*] The act of prefiguring; the thing prefigured; a prefiguration.

***prē-fīne′, *pre-fyne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præfinio: præ* = before, and *finio* = to limit; *finis* = a limit; Fr. *préfinir*; Sp. *prefinir.*] To limit beforehand.

"Hath *prefined* their constituted tymes."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, cb. v.

***prē-fī′-nīte,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *finite* (q.v.).] Defined beforehand; predefined, prearranged.

***prē-fĭ-nĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præfinitio*, from *præfinitus*, pa. par. of *præfinio* = to prefine (q.v.).] Previous limitation.

"A *prefinition* of their periods."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 270.

prē-fĭx′, *pre-fixe, *v.t.* [Lat. *præfixus*, pa. par. of *præfigo* = to fix in front: *præ* = before, and *figo* = to fix; Fr. *préfix* = prefixed; Ital. *prefiggere.*]

1. To put, place, or set before, in front, or at the beginning of anything; to attach to the beginning.

"The disquisition to which it is *prefixed.*"—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

* 2. To fix, settle, or appoint beforehand; to preappoint, to prearrange; to determine beforehand.

"The hour *prefixed*
Of her delivery to this valiant Greek."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 3.

* 3. To settle, to arrange, to determine, to establish.

prē′-fix, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præfixus.*] [PREFIX, *v.*]

*** A.** *As adj.:* Prefixed.

"The Greek word Bous is a *prefix* augmentation to many words in that language."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of prefixing; prefixion.

"By a *prefix* of the letter N."—*Beddoes: Mathematical Evidence*, p. 7. (Note.)

2. A letter, syllable, or word prefixed to or put at the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. It differs from a preposition in becoming part of the word to which it is prefixed. [AFFIX.]

*** prē-fĭx′-ion (x as ksh),** *s.* [O. Fr.] The act of prefixing.

prē-flōr′-ā′-tion, *s.* [PRÆFLORATION.]

prē-fō-lĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [PRÆFOLIATION.]

*** prē-foōl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *fool*, v. (q.v.).] To play the fool before.

"I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *prefooled* you."—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage*, ii. 1.

prē-form′, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q.v.).] To form previously or beforehand.

"Their natures and *preformed* faculties."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

prē-form′-ā-tĭve, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *formative* (q.v.).]

Philology:

1. A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

2. A prefix.

* **prē-frăct'**, *a.* [Lat. *præfractus.*] Obstinate, unbending.

"Thou wast so *prefract* and stout in religion."—*Bradford: Works*, i. 474.

* **prē-fŭl'-ğen-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *præfulgens*, pr. par. of *præfulgeo* = to excel in brightness: *præ* = before, and *fulgeo* = to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

"The *prefulgency* of his excellent worth and merit."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

* **prē-gāğe'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *gage* (q.v.).] To pledge or engage beforehand; to preengage.

"By oath *pregaged* to the Pope."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX. i. 42.

prē-glā'-çĭ-al (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *glacial* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Immediately preceding the Glacial period. Used by Lyell (*Elem. Geol.*, ch. xiii.) as synonymous with Upper Pliocene.

* **prĕğ'-na-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *prenable*, from *prendre* (Lat. *prehendo, prendo*) = to take.]

1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expregnable. (Only used now in the negative impregnable.)

"The marshal caused the towne to be auewed, to se if it were *pregnable* or not."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. li.

2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced.

* **prĕğ'-nançe**, s. [Preonancy.]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant; pregnancy.

2. Inventive power; fertility of invention.

"The ripeness and the *pregnance* of his native treachery."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

prĕğ'-nan-çy, s. [Eng. *pregnan(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant or with child; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.

"The seeming *pregnancy* of the queen."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. The quality of being full of important signification, contents, issue, or the like.

"You'd little think of what consequence and *pregnancy* this imp is."—*Marmion: The Antiquary*, i. 1.

3. Fertility of invention; inventive genius or power.

"There appeared in him a great acuteness of wit and wonderful *pregnancy* of parts."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

* 4. A promising youth.

"One or moe of the most promising *pregnancies* out of both universities."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 340.

¶ (1) *Concealment of pregnancy:*

Law: A misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

(2) *Plea of pregnancy:*

Law.: If a woman, being pregnant, is convicted of a capital crime, the execution of the sentence is delayed until after the birth of the child.

prĕğ'-nant (I), * **preig-nant**, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *pregnant*, from Lat. *pregnans* (genit. *prægnantis*), from *præ* = before, and *gno* = to bear (an obsolete verb seen in the pa. par. *gnatus*, commonly spelt *natus*); Ital. *pregnante*: Sp. *preñado.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Being with young; having conceived; great with young; gravid.

"My womb
Pregnant by thee." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 779.

* 2. Fruitful, fertile, prolific.

"The smiling ficlds rejoice, and hail the *pregnant* year." *Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry*, iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Full, abounding, overflowing.

"Bold is his aspect; but his eye
Is *pregnant* with anxiety."
Wordsworth: White Doe.

2. Full of important contents, signification, or issue; abounding with consequences, results, or significance; weighty.

"The just motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myself furnished."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 3. Full of promise or excellence; stored with information; of unusual or high excellence, ability, or capacity.

"There had not been for twenty years a more *pregnant* youth."—*Evelyn.*

* 4. Expert, clever, ingenious, artful, skilled.

"Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, II. 2.

* 5. Probable in the highest degree; easily seen; clear, evident.

"Most true, if truth were ever *pregnant* by circumstance."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A woman with child.

¶ *Negative pregnant:* [Negative].

pregnant-construction, *s.*

Rhet.: A construction in which more is implied than is said or seems: as, The beasts trembled from their dens, *i.e.*, came forth trembling from their dens.

* **prĕğ'-nant** (2), *a.* [Fr. *prenant*, pr. par. of *prendre* = to take.] Ready to admit or receive: giving access; disposed, ready, prompt.

"My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

* **prĕğ'-nant-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *pregnant* (1); *-ly.*]

I. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully, weightily.

2. Plainly, clearly, evidently. (*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.)

prē-grăt'-tīte, *s.* [After Pregratten, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of paragonite (q.v.), containing somewhat more of protoxides, and a higher percentage of water, which causes it to exfoliate before the blow-pipe.

* **prē'-grą-vāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prægravatus*, pa. par. of *prægravo* = to press heavily: *præ*, intens., and *gravis* = heavy.] To bear or weigh down; to depress.

"The clog that the body bringe with it cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. ii., § 1.

* **prē-grăv'-ĭ-tāte**, *v.i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. gravitate (q.v.).] To descend by gravity; to sink.

* **prē-gŭst'-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *prægustans*, pr. par. of *prægusto*: *præ* = before, and *gusto* = to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste.

* **prē-gŭs-tā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *prægustatio.*] [Preoustant.] A tasting before; a foretaste.

* **prē-hĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prehendo.*] To lay hold of; to seize, to take.

"Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year, *Prehended* yet?"
Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough, v. 1.

* **prē-hĕn'-sĭ-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *prehensibilis*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Capable of being seized.

prē-hĕn'-sĭle, *a.* [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Seizing, grasping; adapted to seizing or grasping.

prehensile-organs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Organs adapted for grasping. In the American monkeys the tail is prehensile; the prehensile organ of the elephant is his proboscis; a similar but shorter organ exists in the tapir. The technically prehensile foot among birds is that of the Trochilidæ, which

PREHENSILE ORGANS.

1. Proboscis of Tapir; 2. Proboscis of Elephant; 3. Prehensile tail of American Monkey; 4. Prehensile arms of Octopus.

seek their food among trees. Various insects hold tenaciously by their curved and sharp claws. The males of many oceanic crustacea have their legs and antennæ modified extraordinarily for the prehension of the female, and the octopus grasps the victim on which it feeds by a number of arms furnished with suckers.

prē-hĕn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *prehensio*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold, as with the hand or other limb.

"Organs of *prehension* and locomotion."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 158.

* 2. The act of seizing or taking possession of.

"The *prehension* and clearing of a definite tract of ground."—*Phear: Aryan Village*, p. xv. (Introd.)

prē-hĕn'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo.*] One who seizes or takes hold of.

prē-hĕn'-sŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo.*] The same as Prehensile (q.v.).

prē-hĭs-tŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *historic* (q.v.).]

1. *Archæol.:* Pertaining or relating to a period antecedent to that at which history began to record the deeds of any particular people. [Protohistoric.]

2. *Geol.:* The term applied to the latest sub-period but one of the Post-tertiary, a portion of the recent period. [Recent.]

prêhn'-ite, *s.* [After Oberst von Prehn, who first found it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring as thin tables, sometimes in barrel-shaped groups, also globular, and mammillated, with a crystalline surface and fibrous diverging structure. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 2·8 to 2·953; lustre, vitreous; colour, various shades of green, yellow, sometimes gray or white; sub-transparent. Compos.: silica, 43·6; alumina, 24·9; lime, 27·1; water, 4·4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $(\frac{1}{2}(HO)_3 + \frac{2}{3}CaO + \frac{2}{3}Al_2O_3)_2 3SiO_2$. Found in many places, though mostly in old igneous rocks, but occasionally in granite, gneiss, &c.

prêh-nĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *prehnit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from prehnite (q.v.).

prehnitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_3 = C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$. A polybasic acid, obtained by heating hydromellitic acid with five times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in large grouped prisms; very soluble in water. When anhydrous it melts at 240°, and decomposes into water and anhydro-prehnitic acid

prêhn'-ĭt-ōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *prehnit(e)*; suff. *-oid.*]

Min.: A dipyre (q.v.), found in Sweden, associated with horublende. Hardness given as 7; sp. gr. 2·50. Resembles prehnite in aspect, hence its name.

* **preife**, *s.* [Proof.]

prē-ĭn-dē-sĭğ'-nate, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*; *in* = not, and Eng. *designate.*] [Predesignate.]

* **prē-ĭn-dĭs-pōse'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *indispose* (q.v.).] To make indisposed beforehand.

prē-ĭn-strŭct', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct previously or beforehand.

"*Preinstructed* by men of the same spirit."—*More: Def. of Moral Cabbala*, pt. iv., ch. i.

* **prē-ĭn-tĭ-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *intimation* (q.v.).] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

* **preise**, *v.* & *s.* [Praise.]

prē-jĭnk', *a.* [Prob. the same as *pranked* or *prinked.*] Trim; dressed out; prim. (*Scotch.*)

prē-jŭdğe', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *judge*, v. (q.v.).] To judge beforehand, or before the case has been fully heard or considered; to judge or decide by anticipation; hence, to condemn beforehand or without hearing.

"When Wilkes, *prejudg'd*, is sentenc'd to the tow'r."
Churchill: Epistle to W. Hogarth.

* **prē-jŭdğ'-mĕnt**, * **prē-jŭdğe'-mĕnt**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *judgment* (q.v.).] The act of prejudging; judgment of a case beforehand or unheard.

"It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*."—*Knox: Two Sermons*, p. 39.

* **prē-jū'-dĭ-cą-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *præjudicatio.*] Prejudice, prepossession.

* **prē-jū'-dĭ-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *præjudico* = to prejudge (q.v.).] Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided: as, a *prejudical* inquiry.

***prē-jū'-dĭ-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *præjudicans*, pr. par. of *præjudico* = to prejudge.] Judging with prejudice; prejudiced, biassed.

"Hear him with not too hasty and *prejudicant* ears." —*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***prē-jū'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *præjudicatus*, pa. par. of *præjudico* = to prejudge: *præ* = before, and *judico* = to judge.]

A. *Trans.:* To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

"Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To prejudge; to form a judgment without due examination of the facts.

***prē-jū'-dĭ-cate,** *a.* [Prejudicate, *v.*]

1. Formed by prejudice; prejudged, prejudiced.

"Casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions." —*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. Prejudiced, biassed, prepossessed.

"Were not the angry world *prejudicate*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, vi. 1.

***prē-jū'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Prejudicate.] Prejudiced, biassed.

"Such being the froward disposition of *prejudicated* persons."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix.* (Epist. Ded.)

***prē-jū'-dĭ-cate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prejudicate; -ly.*] In a prejudiced or biassed manner; with prejudice or bias.

prē-jū-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *præjudicatio*, from *præjudicatus.*] [Prejudicate, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of prejudging or prejudicating; prejudgment; determination of a case without due examination of the facts and evidence.

2. *Roman Law:*

(1) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute.

(2) A precedent or previous treatment and decision of a point.

***prē-jū'-dĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *prejudicat(e); -ive.*] Prejudging; forming an opinion or judgment without previous examination.

"A thing as ill beseeming philosophers as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges."—*More: Infidelity of Worldes.* (Prol.)

prĕj'-ų-dĭce, * **prej-u-dize,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præjudicium* = a judicial examination before a trial, damage, prejudice: *præ* = before, and *judicium* = judgment; Sp. *perjuicio;* Ital. *pregiudicio, pregiudizio.*]

* 1. The act of prejudging; foresight.

"That nought mote hinder his quicke *prejudize*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 49.

2. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand; a decision arrived at without due consideration of the facts or arguments necessary for the formation of an impartial or just determination. The word did not originally imply that the judgment formed was unfavourable; but the meaning now attached to it is that of a bias, leaning, or predisposition in favour of or against some person, action, or course of conduct, formed without reason, or for some private reason, and on insufficient grounds; a prepossession; an unjustifiable bias or leaning. (*Locke: Conduct of Understanding*, § 10.)

3. Mischief, hurt, damage, injury, detriment. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 4.)

¶ *Without prejudice:* A legal phrase applied to overtures or communications between the parties to a suit, after or before action, but before trial or verdict. It is used to denote an understanding that, if the overtures fall through, no advantage shall be taken of them by either side. Thus, should a defendant make an offer, *without prejudice*, to pay half the amount of a claim, the offer must not be taken as an admission of the plaintiff having a right to any payment.

prĕj'-ų-dĭce, *v.t.* [Prejudice, *s.*]

1. To prepossess with prejudice or prejudices; to instil a prejudice into the mind of; to bias; to give a prejudiced leaning or bent to.

"This did not *prejudice* me much in his favour."—*Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, ch. vi.

2. To cause a prejudice against; to injure by prejudice: hence, generally, to injure, to hurt, to damage, to cause detriment to, to harm. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.)

prĕj-u-dĭ'-cial (ci as sh), prej-u-di-ciall, *a.* [Fr. *préjudiciel*, from Lat. *præjudicialis*, from *præjudicium* = prejudice (q.v.); Sp. *prejudicial, perjudicial;* Ital. *pregiudiciale.*]

* 1. Biassed; possessed or moved by prejudice; prejudiced.

* 2. Contrary, opposed, opposite.

"What . . . is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Causing prejudice, hurt, or detriment; hurtful, mischievous, detrimental.

"*Prejudiciall* to the priveilege of the clergie."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 13).

prĕj-ų-dĭ'-cial-lў (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *prejudicial; -ly.*] In a prejudicial manner; so as to cause prejudice, hurt, or detriment; injuriously, disadvantageously.

prĕj-ų-dĭ'-cial-nĕss (ci as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prejudicial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prejudicial; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

prēke, *s.* [Prick, *s.*] The squid, *Loligo vulgaris.*

*** preke,** *v.i.* [Prick, *v.*]

prē-knŏwl'-ĕdġe (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Previous knowledge; foreknowledge.

prĕl'-ą-çў, * **prel-a-sie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *prælatia*, from Lat. *prælatus* = a prelate (q.v.).]

1. The office, dignity, or position of a prelate.

"*Prelacies* may be termed the greater benefices."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. Prelates or bishops collectively.

"Bishops, abbats, and others of the *prelasie*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 241.

* 3. Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates. (Formerly applied to the forms and practices of the High Church party.)

*** prē'-lal,** *a.* [Lat. *prælum* = a press.] Pertaining to printing; typographical: as, *prelal* faults. (*Fuller.*)

prĕl'-ate, *s.* [Fr. *prélat*, from Lat. *prælatus* = set above, pa. par. of *præfero* = to set before, to prefer (q.v.); Sp. *prelado;* Ital. *prelato.*] An ecclesiastical dignitary of the highest order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

"To the *prelates* he spoke with peculiar acrimony." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*** prĕl'-ate,** *v.i.* [Prelate, *s.*] To act as a prelate.

*** prĕl-ą-tē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *prelate; -ity.*] Prelacy.

"Whether prelaty or *prelateity* in abstract notion be this or that."—*Milton: Church Govern.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** prĕl'-ate-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *prelate; -ly.*] Prelatical, episcopal.

"In their *prelately* pompous sacrifices."—*Hall: Select Works*, p. 526.

prĕl'-ate-shĭp, * **pre-lat-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *prelate; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a prelate; prelacy.

"That Thurstinus should reenter his realme, and quietlie inioy his *prelatship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 280.

*** prĕl'-ąt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -ess.*] A female prelate; the wife of a prelate.

"The sage and rheumatic old *prelatess*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

*** prē-lā'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -ial.*] Episcopal, prelatic.

"A portfolio . . . of morocco and of *prelatial* purple."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. xviii.

prē-lāt'-ĭc, prē-lāt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy.

"To set up a *prelatical* church in Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

prē-lāt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prelatical; -ly.*] In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates or prelacy.

"Formal outside men *prelatically* addicted."—*Milton: Church Government; The Conclusion.*

*** prē-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prælatio*, from *prælatus*, pa. par. of *præfero* = to prefer (q.v.).] The setting of one above or before another; preference.

"A superadded *prelation* of the sensible nature above the vegetable."—*Hale: Orig. Mankind*, p. 47.

*** prĕl'-ąt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -ish.*] Episcopal.

"Perverted with *prelatish* leaven."—*Milton.: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

*** prĕl'-ąt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -ism.*] Prelacy; episcopacy.

*** prĕl'-ąt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -ist.*] A supporter or advocate of prelatism or prelacy; a High Churchman.

"The constituent bodies would have been merely small knots of *prelatists*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*** prĕl'-ą-tize,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -ize.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the duties or office of a prelate.

2. To support or encourage prelacy; to encourage High Church principles.

"An episcopacy that began then to *prelatize*."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

B. *Trans.:* To bring under the influence of prelacy.

*** prĕl'-ą-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *prelate; -ry.*] Prelacy.

*** prĕl'-ą-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from *prélat* = a prelate (q.v.).] The post, dignity, or office of a prelate; prelacy.

"He never preferred to any *prelature* more than one ecclesiastical person who was allied to him."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

*** prĕl'-ą-ture-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *prelature; -ship.*] The same as Prelature (q.v.).

*** prĕl'-ą-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e); -y.*] Episcopacy, prelacy.

"Whatever faultiness was hut superficial to *prelaty* at the beginning."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** prē-lĕct',** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to read publicly: *præ* = before, in front, and *lego* = to read.]

A. *Intrans.:* To read a lecture or discourse in public.

"To *prelect* upon the military art."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

B. *Trans.:* To read, as a lecture, &c., in public.

prē-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prælectio*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to read in public; Fr. *prélection.*] [Prelect.] A lecture or discourse read in public, or to a select company, or to a class of students.

"In the speculative portion of these *prelections*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

prē-lĕc'-tŏr, * **præ-lĕc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *prælector*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to prelect (q.v.).] A reader of lectures or discourses; a public lecturer.

*** prē-lĭ-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prælibatio*, from *prælibatus*, pa. par. of *prælibo* = to taste beforehand: *præ* = before, and *libo* = to taste; Fr. *prélibation.*]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. (*Cowper: Task*, v, 574.)

2. A libation or pouring out previous to tasting.

† **prē-lĭm'-ĭn-ąr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preliminary; -ly.*] In a preliminary manner; as a preliminary. (*Cont. Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 805.)

prē-lĭm'-ĭn-ąr-ў, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préliminaire*, from *pre-* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *liminaire* = set at the entry, from Lat. *limen*, genit. *liminis* = a threshold; Sp. *preliminar;* Ital. *preliminare.*]

A. *As adj.:* Introductory; prefatory or previous to the main business or discourse; preparatory.

"*Preliminary* considerations to prepare the way of holiness."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

B. *As subst.:* Something introductory, prefatory, or preparatory; an introductory or preparatory act; something which has to be done, examined, determined, arranged, or concluded before the main business can be entered upon, or an affair treated on its own merits: as, the *preliminaries* to a duel, the *preliminaries* to a treaty, &c.

*** prē-lĭm'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *limit*, v. (q.v.).] To limit beforehand.

*** prē-lĭn'-gual (gu as gw),** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lingual* (q.v.).] Before the introduction or general use of articulate speech.

"Admirers of the *prelingual* period."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 354.

*** prē-look',** * **pre-loke,** *v.i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *look*, v. (q.v.).] To look forward; to direct the eye forward.

"The bloody compackts of those
That *preloked* on with yre." *Surrey: Psalm*, lv.

prē'-lūde, prĕl'-ūde, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *præludium, preludium* = a prelude from

Lat. *præludo* = to play beforehand: *præ* = before, and *ludo* = to play; Sp. & Ital. *preludio.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something introductory or preparatory to that which follows; an introductory or preparatory performance; an introduction.

"The murmuring *prelude* of the ruder gale."
Byron: Corsair, I. 14.

2. *Music:* A movement played before, or an introduction to a musical work or performance; a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement, performed on the same key as, and intended to prepare the ear for, the piece that is to follow.

"Then *prelude* light, of livelier tone,
Expressed their merry marching on."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 17.

prĕ-lūde', **prĕl'-ūde**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *préluder.*] [PRELUDE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To play or perform a prelude to; to introduce with a prelude; to serve as a prelude to.

"We may be surprised to find it *preluding* the Deluge."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

2. To serve as an introduction to; to introduce; to lead up to; to preface; to be preparatory to.

"*Preluding* some great tragedy."
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

B. *Intrans.:* To serve as a prelude or introduction; to act in such a manner as to prepare for that which is to follow; to play or give a prelude.

"Henceforth in him be hlest,
And *prelude* to the realm's perpetual rest."
Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 187.

* **prĕ-lūd'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *prelud(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which preludes; one who plays a prelude.

"Invention, science, and execution, Rousseau requires in a good *preluder.*"—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 60.

* **prĕ-lū'-dĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prelude*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; preluding, introductory.

* **prĕ-lū'-dĭ-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *prelude*; *-ous.*] Of the nature of a prelude; preparatory, introductory.

"*Preludious* to and typicall of the office of Christ."
—*H. More: Phil. Writings.* (Gen. Pref. p. xxv.)

* **prĕ-lū'-dĭ-ŭm**, *s.* [Low Lat.] A prelude (q.v.).

"In a sweet *preludium*
Of closer strains." *Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.*

prē-lŭm'-bar, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lumbar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Placed, or situated, before the loins.

prĕ-lū'-shon, *s.* A premonition or early indication.

* **prĕ-lū'-sĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præludo.*] [PRELUDE, *s.*] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; serving as a prelude or introduction to that which is to follow.

"Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops." *Thomson: Spring*, 174.

* **prĕ-lū'-sĭve-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prelusive*; *-ly.*] By way of introduction or prelude; previously.

* **prĕ-lū'-sŏr-ĭ-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prelusory*; *-ly.*] The same as PRELUSIVELY (q.v.).

* **prĕ-lū'-sŏr-ỹ**, *a.* [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præludo.*] [PRELUDE, *s.*] Prelusive, introductory, preparatory.

"The *prelusory* lighter brandishings of these swords."
—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 470.

prē'-mą-tūre, *a.* [Lat. *præmaturus*, from *præ* = before, and *maturus* = ripe, mature (q.v.); Fr. *prématuré*; Ital. & Sp. *prematuro.*] Ripe or mature too soon; happening, arriving, existing or performed before the proper time; too soon said, done, or believed; too hasty, too early; untimely.

"From vice and *premature* decay preserved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

prē'-mą-tūre-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *premature*; *-ly.*] In a premature manner; too soon, too hastily; before the proper time.

† **prē-mą-tūre-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *premature*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being premature; a happening, arriving, or existing before the proper time; precocity.

† **prē-mą-tūr'-ĭ-tỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *prématurité.*] The same as PREMATURENESS (q.v.).

"The dangers of intellectual and military *prematurity*."—*Athenæum*, May 17, 1884, p. 636.

prē-măx-ĭl'-læ, præ-măx-ĭl'-læ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pre-*, and pl. of Lat. *maxilla* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat.: The same as INTERMAXILLÆ.

prē-măx-ĭl'-la-rỹ, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the præmaxillæ.

"Behind the *premaxillary* part of the cranium."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): [INTERMAXILLÆ].

premaxillary-angle, *s.*

Anat.: The angle between the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis and the front of the incisor ridge of the upper jaw. It varies in different skulls from 83° to 110°, and affords a means of safely estimating the degree of facial projection. When above 95° it indicates prognathism; when below it, orthognathism. (*Huxley.*)

premaxillary-bone, *s.* [PREMAXILLARY, B.]

* **preme**, *a.* [BREME, *a.*] Fierce, strong.

"The traytour was so *preme*."—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. II. 38, fo. 89.

* **prē-mē'-dĭ-ātе**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *mediate* (q.v.).] To advocate one's cause.

prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor*: *præ* = before, and *meditor* = to meditate (q.v.); Fr. *préméditer*; Sp. *premeditar*; Ital. *premeditare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To meditate or think on beforehand; to revolve in the mind beforehand; to plan and contrive beforehand.

"What pays him for his span of time
Spent in *premeditated* crime?"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 22.

B. *Intrans.:* To meditate or consider beforehand; to deliberate previously.

"They shoulde before hande *premeditate* with them selfes maturely and deliberately."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 10).

* **prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāte**, *a.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*] Premeditated; planned and contrived by previous deliberation; deliberate; not done or said on the spur of the moment.

"To do a *premeditate* mischief to other persons."—*Burnet: Life of Rochester*, p. 25.

prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*]

* **prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *premeditated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being premeditated; premeditated or deliberate character or nature.

"Its [the Prayer-Book] order, *premeditatedness*, and constancy of devotion."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 89.

* **prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāte-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *premeditate*; *-ly.*] With premeditation; deliberately; of set purpose.

"He that *premeditately* cozens one, does not cozen all, but only because he cannot."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 62.

prē-mĕd-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præmeditationem*, accus. of *præmeditatio*, from *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor* = to premeditate (q.v.); Sp. *premeditacion*; Ital. *premeditazione.*]

1. The act of premeditating or deliberating beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

"The orations which he made npon the sudden without *premeditation* before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 702.

2. The act of planning or contriving beforehand: as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

prē-mē-rĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *meridian* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Before the midday.

2. *Geol.:* A term applied to one of the Appalachian Palæozoic strata, from the relative date of its origin. It is a synonym for the Lower Helderberg limestones of New York. The thickness of the entire formation seldom exceeds 300 feet. It abounds in characteristic organic remains; many of them identical with those distinctive of the Wenlock formation of Great Britain, the nearest equivalent in the European system. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

* **prē mĕr'-ĭt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *merit*, v. (q.v.).] To merit or deserve beforehand or previously.

"They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **prē'-mĭ-al**, *a.* [PREMIUM, *a.*] Rewarding; by way of reward.

"I many penal statntes saw,
But not one *premial*." *Owen: Epigrams.*

* **prē'-mĭ-çēş**, * **prĭ'-mĭ-çēş**, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *primitiæ* = first-fruits, from *primus* = first.] First-fruits.

"A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *prænices* or first gatherings."—*Dryden: Origin & Progress of Satire.*

prē'-mĭ-ēr, prĕm'-ĭ-ēr, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primarius* = principal; *primus* = first.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First, chief, principal.

"The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. Most ancient. Applied to a peer in regard to date of creation: as, The Duke of Norfolk is the *premier* duke of England.

B. *As subst.:* The Prime Minister (q.v.).

premier-serjeant, *s.* [SERJEANT.]

prē'-mĭ-ĕr-shĭp, prĕm'-ĭ-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *premier*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or dignity of Premier (q.v.).

"Rather than run the risks of the *Premiership*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

prē-mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *millennial* (q.v.).] Previous to the millennium.

* **prē'-mĭ-ō**, *s.* [Ital. & Sp.] A premium (q.v.).

"In all which offices the *premio* is so small."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Gt. Britain*, ii. 111.

* **prē'-mĭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *præmiosus*, from *præmium* = reward.] Rich in gifts.

* **prē-mĭş'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *premis(e)*; *-al.*] The act of premising; a prefatory or antecedent statement or proposition.

"Here, by way of *premisal*, it must be in a lawful and warrantable way."—*Culverwell: Mount Ebal*, 99.

prē-mīşe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pre-* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *mis*, pa. par. of *mettre* = to send.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To send out before the time.

"The *premised* flames of the last day."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2

2. *Fig.:* To set forth or lay down beforehand; to lay down or put forward as preliminary or preparatory to what is to follow; to lay down as an antecedent proposition or condition.

"He yields his honours and his land,
One boon *premised*:—Restore his child."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 11.

B. *Intrans.:* To put forward or lay down antecedent propositions or conditions.

"He *premiseth* and then infers."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

prĕm'-ĭse, prĕm'-ĭss, *s.* [Fr. *prémisse*, from Lat. *præmissa*, fem. sing. of *præmissus*, pa. par. of *præmitto* = to send out before: *præ-* = before, and *mitto* = to send.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

* 2. A condition, a supposition.

"The *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

3. (*Pl.*): Houses or lands and tenements; a house or building, together with the outhouses, &c., attached to it; a building and its appurtenances [II. 1].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law* (*Pl.*): The beginning or early part of a deed or conveyance, in which the subject matter is stated or described in full, being afterwards referred to as the premises [I. 3.].

2. *Logic:* The name given to each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. [MAJOR-PREMISE, MINOR-PREMISE.] Thus:

All tyrants are detestable.
Cæsar was a tyrant,

are premises, and if their truth be admitted, the conclusion, that Cæsar was detestable, follows as a matter of irresistible inference. The entire syllogism reads as follows:

All tyrants are detestable;
Cæsar was a tyrant;
Therefore, Cæsar was detestable."

prĕm'-ĭss, *s.* [PREMISE, *s.*]

* **prē-mĭt'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præmitto.*] To premise (q.v.). (*Donne: Pseudo-Martyr* (1610), Pref., sig. E, 1 back.)

prē'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *præmium* = profit, reward, prop. = a taking before, from *præ* = before, and *emo* = to take, to buy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A reward, a recompense; something given or paid in return for something else done or given:

(1) A prize offered for competition; a reward for some specific act.

(2) A bonus; an extra sum paid or offered as an incentive.

(3) A fee paid for the privilege of learning some trade or profession.

* 2. Interest or bonus paid for the loan of money.

"People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

II. *Commercial, &c.:*

1. In *currency*, the premium on gold or silver is the difference of value between gold and silver coins and paper notes of the same nominal amount. Thus, when the United States gold dollar was at a premium of 25, it meant that 125 paper dollars were given for 100 gold dollars.

2. In *insurance*, a sum periodically paid by the person insured in order to secure a stated sum of money from the society to whom the premium is paid, in case of damage by fire, or by loss of a vessel or goods at sea: or, in case of life assurance, the sum periodically paid in order to secure the payment to the representatives of the person insured of a stated sum in case of the death of the person whose life is insured. [Assurance, Insurance, Policy.]

3. In *finance*, stocks, bonds, or shares are said to stand at a premium when their market price is higher than that paid for them when originally issued. In this sense it is the opposite to discount (q.v.).

¶ *Premium* is sometimes used adjectively, in the sense of prize or prize-taking: as, a *premium* flower.

¶ *At a premium:*

1. *Lit.:* [Premium, II. 3.].

2. *Fig.:* Enhanced in value; difficult to get or attain except at a higher price than usual.

"Accommodation is already *at a premium.*"—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885.

prĕm'-na, *s.* [Gr. *πρέμνον* (*premnon*) = the stump of a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Viticeæ. Shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes. Natives of Asia and Australia. The drupaceous fruit of *Premna esculenta* is eaten. A decoction of the root of *P. integrifolia*, a small tree, a native of India and Tenasserim, is cordial and stomachic, and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. The leaves, with pepper, are given in colds and fevers. The milk of *P. mucronata*, a small sub-Himalayan tree, is applied to boils, and its juice is given to cattle in colic. The leaves of *P. latifolia* are eaten in Southern India in native curries.

prē-mō'-lar, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *molar* (q.v.).]

1. *Comp. Anat.:* One of the permanent teeth which replace the deciduous molars in diphyodont mammals. According to Owen, the typical formula is $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$.

2. *Anat.:* A bicuspid tooth.

***prē-mŏn'-ĭsh**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Mid. Eng. *monish* (q.v.).] To warn or admonish beforehand; to forewarn.

"I desire only to *premonish* you that it is my resolution."—*Bp. Sanderson: Promissory Oaths*, ii., § 1.

***prē-mŏn'-ĭsh-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *premonish*; *-ment.*] The act of premonishing or forewarning; previous warning or admonition.

"After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself."—*Wotton: Architecture*, pt. i., p. 40.

† prē-mō-nĭ'-tion, *** pre-mo-ni-ci-on**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *monition* (q.v.).] Previous warning or notice: a forewarning.

"What friendly *premonitions* have bene spent
On your forbearance; and their vaine event."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey ii.

***prē-mŏn'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *monitive* (q.v.).] The same as Premonitory (q.v.).

***prē-mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat. *præmonitor.*] One who or that which gives premonition or forewarning.

"Some such-like uncouth *premonitors* the great and holy God sends purposely."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 79.

***prē-mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr-ĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *premonitor(y)*; *-ly.*] In a premonitory manner; by way of premonition.

prē-mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *præmonitorius.*] Giving premonition or forewarning: as, *premonitory* symptoms of a disease.

prē-mŏn'-strant, *a. & s.* [Premonstratensian.]

*** prē-mŏn'-strāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præmonstratus*, pa. par. of *præmonstro: præ* = before, and *monstro* = to show.] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

"We *premonstrate* rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually."—*Hartlib: Reform of Schools*, p. 51.

Prē-mŏn-strą-tĕn'-sĭan (**si** as **sh**), *a. & s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Præmonstratenses*, from Fr. *prémontré* = foreshown [Premonstrate], the name given by the founder to the site of the first house of the Order, in a valley near Laon, because he believed it divinely appointed for that purpose.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the monastic order described under B.

"In England two small *Premonstratensian* houses . . . have been recently founded at Crowle and Spalding."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 685.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Norbertines; an order of regular canons, founded by St. Norbert, in 1119. The rule was that of St. Austin, and their founder imposed upon his subjects perpetual fasting and entire abstinence from meat. Despite, or possibly because of, the severity of the life, the order flourished greatly, and at one time, according to Hélyot, there were more than a thousand abbeys. At the dissolution in England there were thirty-five houses of the order in this country, of which two were nunneries and two cells. [Cell, A. I. 1. (3).]

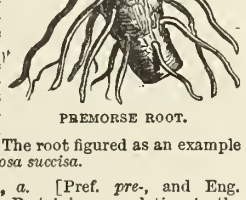
"A community of French *Premonstratensians* has been established at Storrington."—*Addis & Arnold, Cath. Dict.*, p. 685.

*** prē-mŏn-strā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præmonstratio.*] [Premonstrate.] The act of foreshowing; a showing beforehand.

"The like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses*, p. 323.

*** prē'-mŏn-strā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat. *præmonstrator.*] [Premonstrate.] One who or that which premonstrates or shows beforehand.

prē'-morse, præ'-morse, *a.* [Lat. *præmorsus*, pa. par. of *præmordeo: præ* = before, and *mordeo* = to bite.]



PREMORSE ROOT.

Bot. (*Of a root, leaf, &c.*): Having so perished at the extremity, as to suggest that a piece has been bitten off. Nearly the same as truncate, except that the termination is ragged and irregular. The root figured as an example is that of *Scabiosa succisa.*

prē-mō-sā'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *mosaic* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to the times before Moses.

*** prē-mō'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *motion* (q.v.).] Previous motion or excitement to action.

prē-mų-nĭr'-ĕ, *s.* [Præmunire.]

*** prē-mų-nīte'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præmunitus*, pa. par. of *præmunio: præ* = before, and *munio* to fortify.] To fortify or strengthen beforehand; to guard against objection.

"To *premunite* the snceeeding treatise with this preface."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix.* (Pref.)

*** prē-mų-nĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præmunitio*, from *præmunitus*, pa. par. of *præmunio.*] The act of fortifying or strengthening beforehand against objections.

prē-mū'-nĭ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Præmunire.] Pertaining or relating to a præmunire.

*** premyour**, *s.* [Lat. *præmium.*] A recompenser, a rewarder.

"Jesus is. . his lovers rewarde and *premyour.*"—*The Festival*, fo. cxxiii. (back).

prē-năn'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. *πρηνής* (*prēnēs*) = drooping, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Lactuceæ. *Prenanthes purpurea* is naturalised in Skye and near Edinburgh. The old *P. muralis* is now *Lactuca muralis.* It is indigenous.

prĕn'-dĕr, *s.* [Fr. *prendre* (Lat. *prendo*) = to take.]

Law: The right or power of taking a thing before it is offered.

"This Heriot was Parcel of the Services, and those lie in Render, and not in *Prender.*"—*Nelson: Lex Maneriorum*, p. 115.

*** prēne**, *s.* [A.S. *preon.*] A pin, a preen.

*** prēne**, *v.t.* [Prene, *s.*] To fasten with a pin; to stick with, or as with, a pin; to prick.

"Through his herte he *prened* him."
R. de Brunne: Medit. on Supper of Our Lord, 859.

*** prē-nō'-mĕn**, *s.* [Prænomen.]

*** prē-nŏm'-ĭ-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *prænomen* (genit. *prænominis*) = prænomen (q.v.).] Serving as the first element in a compound name.

"They deceived in the name of horse-raddish, horse-mint, bull-rush, and many more; conceiving therein some *prenominal* consideration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

*** prē-nŏm'-ĭ-nāte**, *v.t.* [Prenominate, *a.*] To name beforehand or previously; to forename; to tell by name beforehand.

"To *prenominate* in nice conjecture,
Where thou wilt hit me dead."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

*** prē-nŏm'-ĭ-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *prænominatus*, pa. par. of *prænomino: præ* = before, and *nomino* = to name (q.v.).] Named beforehand; forenamed. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.)

*** prē-nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *nomination* (q.v.).] The privilege, right, or state of being named first.

"The watery productions should have the *prenomination.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

*** prē-nŏs'-tĭc**, *** pre-nos-tike**, *s.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *nosco* = to know.] A prognostic, an omen, an augury.

"He saith for such a *prenostike*
Most of an hounde was to him like."
Gower: C. A., ii.

*** prē-nōte'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *note* (q.v.).] To note or make out previously or beforehand.

"This blind ignorance of that age thus ahone *prenoted.*"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 120.

*** prē-nō'-tion**, *** præ-nō'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *notion* (q.v.); Fr. *prénotion.*] A notion or idea which precedes something else; a previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

"Connecting emblems with *prænotions*, as the most powerfull of all admiricles to the faculty of memory."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 2. (Note.)

*** prĕn-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prensatio*, from *prensatus*, pa. par. of *prenso* (*prehenso*), intens. of *prendo* = to take, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. (*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*)

prĕnt, *v. & s.* [Print.] (*Scotch.*)

prent-book, *s.* A printed book. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.)

*** prĕn'-tĭce**, *** pren-tis**, *** pren-tyse**, *s.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction of apprentice (q.v.).

"My accuser is my *prentice.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

*** prĕn'-tĭce-shĭp**, *** pren-ti-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prentice*; *-ship.*] Apprenticeship.

"As they had served with want two *prentiships.*"
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 1.

*** pren-tis**, *s.* [Prentice.]

*** pren-tis-hode**, *s.* [Eng. * *prentis* = apprentice; *-hode* = -head.] Apprenticeship. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,384.)

*** prē-nŭn-çĭ-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prænunciatio*, from *prænunciatus*, pa. par. of *prænuncio*, from *præ* = before, and *nuncio* = to announce (q.v.).] The act of announcing or telling beforehand.

*** prē-nŭn'-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *prænuncius*, from *præ* = before, and *nuncius* = a messenger.] Announcing beforehand; foretelling, presaging.

*** prē-ŏ-blĭge'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oblige* (q.v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

*** prē-ŏb-tāin'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *obtain* (q.v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

prē-ŏc'-cu-pan-çy, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *occupancy* (q.v.).]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession before another; preoccupation.

2. The right of taking possession of and holding before others: as, the *preoccupancy* of a country by right of discovery.

***prē-ŏc'-cu-pant,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *occupant* (q.v.).] One who preoccupies; one having preoccupancy.

prē-ŏc'-cu-pāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *præoccupatus*, pa. par. of *præoccupo* = to seize beforehand, to anticipate: *præ* = before, and *occupo* = to occupy (q.v.); Fr. *préoccuper.*] To preoccupy, to prepossess, to bias, to prejudice.

"Least the pleasure of the eye *preoccupate* the judgment."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 40.

prē-ŏc-cu-pā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *préoccupation*, from Lat. *præoccupatio.*] [Preoccupate.]

*1. The act of seizing or taking possession of anything before another; preoccupancy; prior occupation or possession.

*2. An anticipation of objections.

"As if by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said."—*South: Sermons.*

3. Anything which preoccupies or prepossesses the mind, so as to give it a certain disposition, leaning, or tendency; prepossession, bias, prejudice.

"Not giving way to any *preoccupation*, or hyass."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 10.

prē-ŏc'-cu-pīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Preoccupy.]

prē-ŏc'-cu-pȳ, *v.t.* [Fr. *préoccuper*, from Lat. *præoccupo.*] [Preoccupate.]

1. To seize or take possession of before another: as, To *preoccupy* a country not before held.

2. To engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to pre-engage, to prepossess, to engross beforehand.

"*Preoccupied* with what you rather must do
Than what you should."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

***prē-ŏm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *ominatus*, pa. par. of *ominor* = to presage.] [Omen.] To prognosticate, to presage, to augur, to portend. (*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. v., ch. xxi.)

prē'-ō-pĕr-cle, *s.* [Preoperculum.]

prē-ō-pĕr'-cu-lar, præ-ō-pĕr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng., &c. *preopercul(um)*; *-ar.*] Belonging to, or connected with, the preoperculum (q.v.).

prē-ō-pĕr'-cu-lŭm, præ-ō-pĕr'-cu-lŭm, prē'-ō-pĕr-cle, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, *præ-*, and Eng., &c. *operculum.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-semicircular bone, present in the post-orbital part of the head in most Teleosteons Fishes and many Ganoids, and forming part of the gill-cover.

"Two spots on the *preopercle*."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

***prē-ō-pĭn'-ion (i as y),** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] An opinion previously formed; a prepossession, a prejudice.

"Others out of a timerous *precopinion*, refraining very many."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

***prē-ŏp'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *option* (q.v.).] The right or privilege of first choice.

prē-ŏr'-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the mouth.

prē-or-dāin', * **pre-or-deine,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng *ordain* (q.v.).] To ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand; to pre-appoint, to predetermine.

"The purpos'd counsel *preordain'd* and fixt
Of the Most High." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 127.

prē-or'-dēr, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q.v.).] To order or arrange beforehand; to prearrange, to preordain.

***prē-or'-dĭ-nançe,** * **pre-or-di-naunce,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordinance* (q.v.).] Antecedent or previous decree or ordinance.

"Turn *preordinance*, and first decree
Into the law of children."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

***prē-or'-dĭ-nate,** * **pre-or-di-nat,** * **pre-or-dy-nate,** *a.* [Lat. *præordinatus.*] Preordained, predetermined.

"*Preordinate* by prouydence dyuine."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

***prē-or-dĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The act of preordaining; preordinance.

"To be ministered vnto them by the *preordination* of God."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

prē-pāid', *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *paid* (q.v.).] Paid beforehand or in advance: as, a *prepaid* letter.

prē-păl'-ą-tal, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *palatal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Immediately in front of the palate: as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

***prē-păr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being prepared.

***prē-păr'-ançe,** * **pre-par-aunee,** *s.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*, *-ance.*] Preparation.

"All this busy *preparaunce* to war."—*Sir T. More: Utopia.*

***preparat,** *a.* [Lat. *præparatus*, pa. par. of *præparo* = to prepare (q.v.).] Prepared. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,278.)

prĕp-ą-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præparationem*, accus. of *præparatio* = a making ready beforehand, from *præparatus*, pa. par. of *præparo* = to prepare (q.v.); Sp. *preparacion*; Ital. *preparazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of preparing or fitting beforehand for any special purpose, use, service, or condition; a making ready or fit.

"You make grand *preparation* for a duke."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

2. Previous measures of adaptation or fitness.

"I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

*3. Ceremonious introduction; ceremony.

"I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

4. The state of being prepared, ready, or fit; preparedness, readiness.

5. That which is prepared, made, or arranged for a particular purpose: the measures taken or things done in readiness for any thing or person.

"Jealousy shall be call'd assurance, and all the *preparation* overthrown."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 2.

6. Anything made or prepared by a special process, as a medical substance prepared for the use of a patient, a part of the body for anatomical study, a subject for the microscope, a dish prepared by cookery, &c.

"I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*

*7. A force ready for combat, as an army or fleet.

"The Turkish *preparation* makes for Rhodes."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

*8. Accomplishment, qualificatiou, parts.

"Your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

II. *Music:* The causing a discord to be heard as a concord immediately before its percussion. It must take place in the same part as that which has the discord.

prĕ-păr'-ą-tĭve, * **pre-par-a-tife,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *préparatif*; Sp. & Ital. *preparativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

"Some rude *preparative* strokes towards efformation."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which tends or serves to prepare; anything which serves to make ready or to pave the way; a preparatory, a prelude.

"A *preparative* and introduction to the doing of something worse."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

*2. That which is done in readiness or preparation for something else; a preparation.

"These your most holy, pure *preparatives*
For death and judgment." *Lytton: Richelieu*, i. 2.

prĕ-păr'-ą-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preparative*; *-ly.*] In a preparative or preparatory manner; by way of preparation.

"It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

prĕ-păr'-ą-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who prepares subjects beforehand, as anatomical specimens, subjects for dissection, &c.

"He stayed in the museum as *preparator*."—*Nature*, Feb. 7, 1884, p. 343.

prĕ-păr'-ą-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *préparatoire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or serving to prepare the way for something to follow; necessary to be done in order to prepare for that which is to follow; antecedently necessary; introductory to and making provision for that which is to come; preparative

"To pass a small portion of its existence in one state to be *preparatory* to another."—*Paley: Sermons*, i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A preparative. (*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.)

***prē-păr'-ą-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *paratura* = a preparing.] Preparation.

"Making such *preparature*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,761.

prē-päre', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *préparer*, from Lat. *præparo: præ* = before, and *paro* = to get ready, to set in order; Sp. & Port. *preparar*; Ital. *preparare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make ready, fit, adapted, or qualified for any special purpose, use, service, or condition, by any means whatever; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to adapt: as, To *prepare* ground for seed.

2. To make ready for something which is to come, happen, or be told; to make ready to expect something. (Frequently used reflexively in this sense.)

"*Prepare* her ears to hear a wooer's tale."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

3. To get ready; to provide; to procure as suitable and necessary.

"Let us *prepare* some welcome for the mistress."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

4. To make ready for examination; to study; as, To *prepare* lessons.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make all things ready; to make the necessary preparations.

"Bid them *prepare* for dinner."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

2. To take the previous measures necessary; to get ready.

"Nay, gentlemen, *prepare* not to be gone."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

3. To make one's self ready; to hold one's self in readiness; to be prepared. (*Amos* iv. 12.)

*4. To repair, to proceed.

"With these instructions he *prepares* to the Court of Scotland."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 220.

***prē-päre',** *s.* [Prepare, *v.*] Preparation.

"Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

prē-päred', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Prepare, *v.*]

***prē-păr'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prepared*; *-ly.*] In a prepared manner; in a state of readiness or preparation. (*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 1.)

***prē-păr'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prepared*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prepared, or in a state of readiness.

"An appearance of martial order and *preparedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

prē-păr'-ĕr, * **pre-pair-er,** *s.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which prepares, fits, or makes ready.

"Anne Turner, widow, the *preparer* of them."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

prē-pāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *pay*, v. (q.v.).] To pay previously or beforehand; to pay for before obtaining possession of the article paid for; to pay in advance: as, To *prepay* calls or shares, &c.

prē-pāy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *payment* (q.v.).] The act of prepaying; payment beforehand or in advance.

prē-pĕnse', *a.* [Fr. *pre-* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *penser* = to think.] Premeditated; deliberate; meditated and contrived beforehand; preconceived, aforethought. (It is placed after the word to which it refers, and is almost obsolete, except in the phrase *malice prepense.*) [Malice, *s.* II.]

***prē-pĕnse',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prepense, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To weigh or consider beforehand; to premeditate.

"All circumstances *prepensed*."—*Bp. Hall: Via Media; The Way of Peace.*

B. *Intrans.:* To deliberate beforchand. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 14.)

***prē-pĕnse'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prepense*; *-ly.*] In a prepense or premeditated manner; with premeditation; deliberately.

***prē-pŏl'-ĕnçe,** * **prē-pŏl'-ĕn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *prepollen(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] The quality or state of being prepolleut; superiority of power; predominance, prevalence.

"Having a *prepollency* of good in its effects."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iii.

*** prē-pŏl'-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *præpollens*, pr. par. of *præpolleo* = to be very powerful or strong: *præ* = before, and *polleo* = to be able.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating.

"The ends of self-preservation or of *prepollent* utility."—*Bp. Hurd: Works*, vii. 315.

*** prē-pŏn'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præpondero* = to preponderate (q.v.).] To outweigh.

"Unless appearances *preponder* truths."—*Wotton: Architecture*, p. 27.

prē-pŏn'-dĕr-ạnce, * prē-pŏn'-dĕr-ạn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *prépondérance.*] [PREPONDERATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being preponderant or of preponderating; superiority of weight.

"This accessional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

2. *Fig.:* Superiority of power, weight, or influence; excess of force, influence, or numbers.

"The *preponderance* in my favour was further increased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

II. *Ordn.:* The excess of weight of the part in rear of the trunnions over that in front. It is usually $\frac{1}{20}$ the weight of the gun.

*** prē-pŏn'-dĕr-ạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *præponderans*, pr. par. of *præpondero*; Fr. *prépondérant.*] Preponderating, outweighing.

"The *preponderant* scale must determine."—*Reid*, in *Richardson.*

*** prē-pŏn'-dĕr-ạnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preponderant*; *-ly.*] In a preponderant or preponderating manner or degree; so as to outweigh or preponderate.

prē-pŏn'-dĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præponderatus*, pa. par. of *præpondero* = to outweigh: *præ* = before, and *pondero* = to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*) = a weight; Sp. *preponderar*; Ital. *preponderare.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To outweigh; to exceed in weight; to overpower by weight.

"In statick experiment, an inconsiderable weight . . . will *preponderate* much greater maguitudes."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To have more weight, force, or influence than; to outweigh.

"The triviallest thing, when passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. To cause to prefer; to cause to incline to or decide on anything. (*Fuller.*)

3. To ponder or consider previously. (*Shaftesbury.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To exceed in weight: hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

2. *Fig.:* To exceed in influence, weight, force, numbers, or extent.

"The *preponderating* influence of the polled type."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

prē-pŏn'-dĕr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREPONDERATE.]

*** prē-pŏn'-dĕr-āt-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preponderating*; *-ly.*] In a preponderating manner or degree; preponderantly.

"Towns which past reformers generally regarded as *preponderatingly* Liberal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

*** prē-pŏn-dĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præponderatio.*] [PREPONDERATE.]

1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing; preponderance.

"The *preponderation* of the scale of a balance."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. iii., § 7.

2. The act of mentally weighing or cousidering beforehand.

*** prē-pōse',** *v.t.* [Fr. *préposer.*] [POSE, *v.*]

1. To set or place before; to prefix.

"His [H. Smith] life . . . *preposed* to his printed sermons."—*Fuller: Worthies: Leicester.*

2. To set out or expose publicly.

"Prizes were *preposde* for such."
Warner: Albions England, bk. xi., ch. lxii.

prĕp-ō-sĭ'-tion, * prep-o-si-ci-on, * prep-o-si-ey-on, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præpositionem*, accus. of *præpositio* = a placing before, a preposition, from *præ* = before, and *positio* = a placing, position (q.v.); Sp. *preposicion*; Ital. *preposizione.*]

1. *Gram.:* A part of speech, so named because originally prefixed to the verb, in order to modify its meaning. Prepositions serve to express: (1) the relations of space, and (2) other relations derived from those of space, and marked in some languages by case-endings. Prepositions are usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation: as, heat *from* fire, he is going *to* London *from* York, a house *on* a hill, &c. Frequently, however, the preposition is placed after the object of the relation: as, Whom are you speaking *of?* what are you thinking *of?* what house do you stop *at?* &c. Prepositions are either simple or compound. Simple prepositions are *at, by, for, from, in, on, out, to, up, with*; compound prepositions are *across, after* (a comparative from *of*), *against, above, about, along, amid, amidst among, athwart, but, into, over, through, toward, until, unto, within, without.* The prepositions *concerning, during, except, notwithstanding,* * *outtake*, &c., arise out of a participial construction.

"*Prepositions*, in our sense of the term, are of yet more recent origin."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

* 2. A proposition, an exposition, a discourse.

"The said Sir John Bushe, in all his *prepositions* to the king."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Richard II.* (an. 21).

*** prĕp-ō-sĭ'-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *preposition*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a preposition.

"The *prepositional* form of the infinitive is not peculiar to English."—*Earle: Philology*, § 592.

prĕp-ō-sĭ'-tion-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prepositional*; *-ly.*] In a prepositional manner; as a preposition: as, To use a word *prepositionally.*

*** prē-pŏs'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *præpositivus*, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to place before; Fr. *prépositif*; Sp. & Ital. *prepositivo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Placed or put before or in front; prefixed.

"The Dutch *prepositive* article *tie* or *lie*, as our *the*, &c."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. iv. (Illust.)

B. *As subst.:* A word or particle put before another word.

"Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of postpositive *prepositives*."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

*** prē-pŏs'-ĭ-tòr,** *s.* [Lat. *præpositor*, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to place before.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook other scholars; a monitor.

*** prē-pŏs'-ĭ-tụre,** *s.* [Lat. *præpositura.*] [PROVOST.] The office, dignity, or place of a provost; a provostship.

"The king gave him the *prepositure* of Wells with the prebend annexed."—*Lowth: Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

prē-pŏs-sĕss', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.).]

1. To take possession of and hold before others; to preoccupy.

"The Spirit of God . . . prevents the external rites, and *prepossesses* the hearts of his servants."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill beforehand with a certain opinion, leaning, bias, or prejudice. (Not so strong as prejudice.)

"The . . . did not *prepossess* the ship's company in his favour."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxxv.

prē-pŏs-sĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREPOSSESS.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Attractive.

"The plaintiff, a young woman of *prepossessing* and ladylike appearance, was then called."—*Evening Standard*, May 22, 1886.

prē-pŏs-sĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).]

1. Prior possession or occupancy; preoccupancy, preoccupation.

"To give piety the *prepossession*."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

2. A preconceived opinion; a judgment or estimate formed beforehand, either in favour of, or against, any person or thing. It is frequently, if not generally, used in a good sense; when used in a bad sense it is a milder term than prejudice.

"The unfavourable *prepossession* which at first you testified toward our excellent neighbour."—*Lytton: Eugene Aram*, bk. i., ch. viii.

*** prē-pŏs-sĕs'-sŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possessor* (q.v.).] One who prepossesses; one who possesses before another.

"They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor."—*Brady: Glossary.*

prē-pŏs'-tĕr-ŏŭs, * pre-pos-ter-ouse, *a.* [Lat. *præposterus* = reversed, inverted; lit. = last part forwards: *præ* = before, in trout, and *posterus* = latter.] [POSTERIOR.]

* 1. Properly, having that first which should be last; in vulgar language, putting the cart before the horse; inverted, reversed.

"It is a *preposterous* order to teach first and to learn after."—*Bible* (1611); *Translators to the Reader.*

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly or glaringly absurd or ridiculous; totally opposed to the nature of things monstrous.

"What's more *preposterous* than to see
A merry beggar?" *Dryden: Persius*, sat. i.

* 3. Foolish, ridiculous, perverse.

prē-pŏs'-tĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *preposterous*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In an inverted or perverted manner; with the wrong part first.

"Some, indeed, *preposterously* misplaced these."—*South: Sermons*, xi. 3.

2. In a preposterous, ridiculous, or very absurd manner; ridiculously. (*Byron: Beppo*, lv.)

*** prē-pŏs'-tĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *preposterous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being preposterous; wrong order or method; absurdity.

prē-pō'-tĕn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *præpotentia*, from *præpotens* = prepotent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being prepotent; superior influence or power; predominance.

prē-pō'-tẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *præpotens*, from *præ* = before, and *potens* = powerful.]

1. Very powerful; superior in power, strength, or authority.

"Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disobeyed."—*Plaifere: App. to Gospel*, ch. xiv.

2. Possessing superior influence or force; prevailing, predominant.

3. Highly endowed with potentiality or potential power.

*** prē-prăc'-tĭse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *practise* (q.v.).] To practice or do previously.

"What voluntarily they had *prepractised* themselves."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. iii. 14.

*** prē-prō-vīde',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *provide* (q.v.).] To provide beforehand or in advance.

"He provisionally *preprovided* incumbents for them."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, III. ix. 25.

prē'-pụce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præputium.*] The foreskin.

*** prē-pŭnc-tu-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *punctuality* (q.v.).] More than punctuality; the habit or practice of keeping appointments or engagements before the time; exeessive punctuality.

prē-pū'-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *prepuce*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin. (*Corbet: To Thomas Coryate.*)

prē-raph'-ạ-ĕl-ĭte, prē raff'-ạ-ĕl-ĭte, *a.* Of or pertaining to preraphaelism.

prē-raph'-ạ-ĕl-ī-tĭsm, prē raff'-ạ-ĕl-ī-tĭsm, *s.*

1. In art, that strict adherence to nature characteristic of the Italian school before Raffael, revived about 1847 by the English "Preraphaelite Brotherhood," which consisted of D. G. Rossetti, W. H. Hunt and J. Millais.

2. In literature, and especially in poetry, a painstaking adherence to the minutest of natural details.

*** prē-rĕg'-nant,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *regnant* (q.v.).] One who reigns before another: a sovereign predecessor.

"Edward, king Harold's *prercenant*."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxii.

*** prē-rĕ-mōte',** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *remote* (q.v.).] More remote in previous time or prior order.

*** prē-rĕpt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *præreptus*, pa. par. of *præripio*: *præ* = before, and *rapio* = to snatch.] To snatch or seize before.

*** prē-rĕ-quīre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *require* (q.v.).] To require previously or beforehand.

"Some things are *prerequired* of us."—*Bp. Hall: Devout Soul*, § 9.

† prerequisite (as **prē-rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt**), *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *requisite* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Required or necessary beforehand; necessary to something subsequent.

"Necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

B. *As subst.:* Something previously required or necessary for an end proposed.

"The necessary *prerequisites* of freedom."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

* **prē-rē-sŏlve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *resolve*, v. (q.v.).] To resolve or make up one's mind beforehand; to predetermine.

"No man goes thus *preresolved* to a play."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, iv. 2.

prē-rŏg'-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *prærogativus* = first asked for an opinion: *præ* = before, and *rogatus*, pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Fr. *prérogative*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prerogativa.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Called upon to vote first; having the right or privilege of voting before others.

"Thle foredome and cholse of the *prerogative* centurie all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirme."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 601.

* 2. Prior, first.

"The affirmative hath the *prerogative* illation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

3. Pertaining to or held by prerogative, right, or privilege.

"Another species of *prerogative* property."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 24.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The right or privilege of voting before others.

"The centurie of the younger sort . . . had the *prerogative*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 513.

* 2. Preeminence, precedence.

"Then give me leave to have *prerogative*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

* 3. Privilege, right.

"The centurie Galerla . . . had by lot the *prerogative* of giving their first voices."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 830.

4. An exclusive right or privilege; a right or privilege vested in, or belonging to, any person in virtue of his position or character; in a narrower sense, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

"But yours the waift by high *prerogative*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

II. *Eng. Law:* An exclusive privilege of the Crown, the expression *the* prerogative being employed for the whole or any part of such exclusive privilege. The prerogative may be confined or limited by the supreme legislative authority, and has in fact been much restricted, notably by Magna Charta (1215), the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1628), and the Act of Settlement (1639). The chief existing prerogatives are

1. *Personal:* In order that the State may never be without a ruler and head, the sovereign is regarded as a corporation; he cannot die, nor can he be under age. He is personally irresponsible for any crime, the responsibility of his acts resting on his ministers. He cannot be guilty of negligence. No lapse of time will bar his right to prosecute; though in civil matters he cannot sue after a lapse of sixty years. He is exempt from taxation and tolls; his person cannot be arrested, nor his goods distrained upon. The palaces which he uses as dwellings are exempt from taxation, as is the disused Holyrood House, whose precincts still afford sanctuary from civil process.

2. *Political:* All land in theory is held of the king. He can dissolve or prorogue parliament, but cannot prolong it beyond seven years. He can refuse assent to a Bill passed by both Houses. He can, with the advice of his Privy Council, issue proclamations, binding only, however, in so far as they do not clash with existing laws. He is not bound by an Act of Parliament unless expressly named there in. He can prevent a subject from leaving the kingdom, by a writ of *ne exeat regno*, and compel the return of a subject from abroad. He is the fountain of honour, and by 13 Car. II., c. 6, in him is vested the command of the army and navy. He alone can coin money, grant charters to corporations, and establish markets and fairs. He is guardian of lunatics, idiots, and infants.

3. *Judicial:* The king is the fountain of justice, and the Supreme Court of Appeal, but he cannot erect tribunals contrary to the law, nor can he add to the jurisdiction of courts. He may intervene in all litigation where his own rights are concerned, or the interests of public justice demand it.

4. *Ecclesiastical:* The statutes 26 Henry VIII., c. 1 and 1 Eliz., c. 1 recognise the king as the Supreme Head of the Church. He convenes and dissolves Convocation (q.v.) and nominates to vacant bishoprics (Bishop, Congé d'élire), but he can erect no new see in England, though he may do so in the Crown colonies.

5. *Fiscal:* A few unimportant feudal dues are still the prerogative of the king; as in the case of treasure-trove, escheats, royal fish, wrecks, waifs, and strays, &c.

In theory all these privileges fall within the prerogative of the Crown; yet, with the exception of such as are purely personal, and the conferring of honours (which are usually conferred on the initiative of the Premier), they are exercised by the responsible minister of the Crown, chosen from that party which has, for the time being, a majority in the House of Commons.

* **prerogative-court**, *s.* An ecclesiastical court for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased had left effects in two different dioceses. It was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Probate by the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 77.

prerogative-writs, *s. pl.*

Law: Processes issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and certiorari.

* **prē-rŏg'-a-tĭved**, *a.* [Eng. *prerogativ(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege; privileged.

"'Tis the plague of great ones;
"*Prerogativ'd* are they less than the base."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* **prē-rŏg'-a-tĭve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *prerogative*; *-ly.*] By prerogative; by exclusive or peculiar right or privilege.

* **pres**, *s.* [Press, *s.*]

prē'-sa, *s.* [Ital., lit. = taken or caught.]

Music: A character or mark used generally in continuous fugues or canons to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a lead.

prē'-sāĝe, prĕs'-age (**age** as **ĭĝ**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsagium*, from *præsagio* = to perceive beforehand: *præ* = before, and *sagio* = to perceive quickly: allied to *sagus* = presaging, predicting; Sp. & Ital. *presagio.*]

1. Something which portends or forebodes a future event; a prognostic, an omen, an augury.

"Abortives, *presages*, and tongues of Heaven."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

2. A foreboding; a presentiment or feeling of something about to happen.

"Better grounded *presages* of victory."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 6.

3. A prophecy, a prediction.

"Enough to confirm the worst *presage*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 31, 1885.

4. Power of predicting or foreseeing future events; foreknowledge.

"If there be aught of *presage* in the mind."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,387.

prē-sāĝe', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *presagier*; Fr. *présager*, from Lat. *præsagio* = to presage; Sp. *presagiar*; Ital. *presagire.*] [Presage, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To forebode, to foreshow; to indicate by some sign or omen; to augur.

"Let it *presage* the ruin of your love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 2. To foretell, to prophesy, to predict.

"This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* 3. To have a presentiment of; to foresee prophetically.

* 4. To point out beforehand; to indicate, as a road or path.

"Then seek this path that I to thee *presage*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 61.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form or utter a prediction; to prophesy.

"The art of *presaging* is, in some sort, the reading of natural letters denoting order."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., § 1.

2. To feel or have a foreboding or presentiment of ill.

"He said, and pass'd, with sad *presaging* heart,
To seek his spouse, his soul's far dearer part."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 462.

* **prē-sāĝe'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *presage*; *-ful(l).*] Full of presages or forebodings; ominous.

"No sad *presageful* thought preluded fate."
Savage: Wanderer, v.

* **prē-sāĝe'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *presage*; *-ment.*]

1. The act or power of presaging; a foretelling, a prediction.

"Not beyond his *presagement*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. That which is presaged; a presage, an omen.

"I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 234.

* **prē-sāĝ'-ŏr**, *s.* [Eng. *presag(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which presages or foretells; a foreteller, a foreboder. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 23.)

* **prē-sā'-ĝĭoŭs**, *a* [Eng. *presage*; *-ous.*] Predictive, ominous. (*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 204.)

* **pre-sa-gy**, * **pre-sa-gie**, *s.* [Lat. *præsagium.*] A presage (q.v.).

"This is a *presagie* of God's fearce wrath."—*Stubbes: Two Examples.*

* **prē-sar-tŏr'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *sartorial* (q.v.).] Before the age of tailoring; prior to the use of fashioned clothes.

* **prĕş'-bў-ōpe**, *s.* [Presbyopia.] One who is affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

prĕş-bў-ō'-pĭ-a, prĕş-bў'-ō-pў, *s.* [Gr. πρέσβυς (*presbus*) = old, and ὤψ (*ōps*), genit. ὠπός (*ōpos*) = the eye.] Long-sightedness (q.v.). Opposed to myopia (q.v.).

prĕş-bў-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *presbyop(ia)*; *-ic.*] Affected with presbyopia; long-sighted.

prĕş-bў-ŏp'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. πρέσβυς (*presbus*) = old, and Eng. *optic.*] Presbyopic. (*Ganot: Physics*, ed. Atkinson, p. 499.)

prĕş'-bўte, *s.* [Presbytia.] One who is affected with presbyopia; a long-sighted person.

prĕş'-bў-tĕr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πρεσβύτερος (*presbuteros*) = elder, comp. of πρέσβυς (*presbus*) = old; O. Fr. *prebstre, prestre* (Fr. *prêtre*); Sp. *presbytero, preste*; Ital. *preste. Presbyter* and *priest* are doublets.] [Priest.]

* 1. An elder, or a person advanced in years who had authority in the early Christian Church (1 *Peter* v. 1).

* 2. A priest, a parson.

"What better title could there bee giuen them then the reuereud name of *presbyters*, or fatherly guides?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 78.

3. (*In the Presbyt. Church*): A member of a presbytery: spec., a minister.

* 4. A Presbyterian.

* **prĕş-bўt'-ĕr-al**, *a.* [Fr. *presbytéral*; Sp. *presbiteral.*] Pertaining or relating to a presbyter or presbytery.

prĕş-bўt'-ĕr-ate, *s.* [Lat. *presbyteratus*, from *presbyter* = a presbyter (q.v.); Fr. *presbytérat, presbytériat*; Ital. *presbiterato*; Sp. *presbiterado.*]

1. The office or state of a presbyter or priest.

2. A presbytery.

* **prĕş'-bўt-ĕr-ĕss**, * **pres-byt-er-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ess.*] A female presbyter; the mistress of a priest.

"Some of these were *presbyteresses*, as they pleased the spiritual fathers."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

* **prĕş-bў-tĕr'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ial.*] The same as Presbyterian (q.v.).

"Little is it that I fear lest any crookedness, any wrinkle or spot should be found in *presbyterial* government."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. xi.

prĕş-bў-tĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ian*; Fr. *presbytérien*; Sp. & Ital. *presbiteriano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining or relating to a presbyter.

2. Pertaining to presbyters as governors in a church; pertaining to church government or discipline by presbyteries.

"An act was prepared for securing the *presbyterian* government."—*Burnet: Own Times* (1706).

3. Pertaining to presbyterianism or its supporters; belonging to the Presbyterian church.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (*Pl.*): Those who believe that the government of the church by means of presbyters is "founded on and agreeable to the word of God." They hold that presbyter (elder) and bishop are different names for the same ecclesiastical functionary (cf. Acts xx. 17, 28, R.V., Phil. i. 1, &c.); that, consequently, every presbyter is a bishop, and on a footing of equality with his other brethren in the eldership. Presbyters are divided into two classes—teaching and ruling elders (1 Tim. v. 17). The former are popularly called "ministers," the latter "elders," or "lay-elders;" but, theoretically, both hold spiritual office. The government is by means of four courts of judicature, rising consecutively in dignity and authority. The lowest—called in Scotland, &c., the "Kirk-session," or simply the "Session" [Kirk-session], rules over the congregation in all spiritual matters; while finance, being deemed more secular, is relegated to deacons or

managers. Above the Session is the Presbytery (q.v.). Above this again is a Synod for a province; it is held half-yearly. Highest of all is the General Assembly, meeting annually. The minister of a congregation presides *ex officio* in the Session, and non-ministerial elders are ineligible for the Moderatorship of the Presbytery, Synod, and Assembly. A Presbyterian denomination stands to an Episcopal one nearly in the same relation as a republic to a monarchy. The Waldensian church was constituted on an essentially presbyterian model. The system was partially introduced into Switzerland in 1541, and its discipline was subsequently carried out by Calvin with iron firmness at Geneva. The first French Synod met in Paris in 1559, the first Dutch Synod at Dort in 1574. The Hungarian and various other continental Protestant churches are also Presbyterian. The system thoroughly rooted itself in Scotland, the first General Assembly being held there in 1560. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.] The same year a presbytery was formed in Ireland, at Carrickfergus [SYNOD OF ULSTER], and in 1572 one in England, at Wandsworth. In 1646–7 the Church of England was reconstituted on a presbyterian basis, but in 1660 was again made episcopal. [CHURCH OF ENGLAND.] The first Presbyterian congregations in the American colonies were organized in Maryland, that of Rehoboth about 1690. The first Presbytery met in Philadelphia in 1705. The earliest members were immigrants from Scotland and Ireland. A synod, composed of four Presbyteries, was organized in 1716. In 1758 the American Presbyterian churches, which had been divided by dissensions, were re-united, and in 1788 a General Assembly was instituted. At that date there were 419 congregations, with 188 ministers. The church grew rapidly in the United States. In 1834 it had 22 synods and about 1900 ministers. In 1838 a division took place, the church dividing into the Old School and New School Presbyterians, the former holding high Calvinistic doctrines, the latter a modified Calvinism. A union between these divisions was accomplished in 1869. There are several divisions of the Presbyterian church in the United States, each with a special title, and having its own theological colleges and seminaries. In 1890 there were in all 13,619 churches with a membership of 1,229,012.

Presbyterian-baptists, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: A small Baptist denomination under presbyterian government.

prĕs-bȳ-tĕr'-ĭ-an-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *presbyterian; -ism.*] The doctrines, tenets, or discipline of the Presbyterians.

"The Whig scheme would end in *Presbyterianism.*"—*Addison: Freeholder*, No. 54.

* **prĕs-bȳ-tĕr'-ĭ-an-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *presbyterian; -ly.*] Towards, or in favour of, presbyterianism; with the principles of presbyterianism.

"This person, tho' *presbyterianly* affected, yet he had the king's ear."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* **prĕs'-bȳ-tĕr-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *presbyter; -ism.*] Presbyterianism.

"*Presbyterism* was disdained by the king."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

* **prĕs-bȳt'-ĕr-ĭte,** *s.* [Eng. *presbyter; -ite.*] A presbytery; a body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

"The distinct order of *presbyterite.*"—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, ix. 1.

prĕs-bȳ-tĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. πρεσβυτέριον (*presbuterion*).] [PRESBYTER.]

Arch.: That part of a church where divine service is performed; the presbytery. Applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

* **prĕs'-bȳ-tĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *presbyter; -ship.*] The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.

prĕs'-bȳ-tĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Low Lat. *presbyterium*; Fr. *presbytère*; Ital. & Sp. *presbiterio.*] [PRESBYTERIUM.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A body of elders in the Christian church.

"The laying on of the hands of the *presbytery.*"—1 *Timothy* iv. 14.

* 2. Presbyterianism.

"The question between episcopacy and *presbytery.*"—*Craik*, in *Annandale.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as PRESBYTERIUM (q.v.).

2. *Presbyterian Church:* A court of judicature above the session and beneath the synod. It is composed of all the ministers of an assigned district, with a representative ruling elder from each. These elders hold office for six months, and are capable of re-election. Professors of theology are members of that Presbytery in which the college is situated. The Moderator opens and closes each meeting with prayer. The functions of the court are executive, not legislative. The Presbytery supervises all the congregations within its bounds, hears appeals from the decisions of sessions, examines candidates for the ministry, licenses probationers, and ordains ministers by laying on of hands (1 Tim. iv. 14) [ORDINATION], &c. Appeal lies from it to the Synod (q.v.).

3. *Roman Church:* (See extract).

"*Presbytery* is often used among English Catholics to designate the priest's house. In this sense it is a translation of the French *presbytère*, so used (Littré) since the twelfth century; *presbyterium* (see Ducange) appears never to have had this meaning."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 690.

† **prĕş'-bȳ-tēş,** *s.* [PRESBYTIA.]

Zool.: A synonym of Semnopithecus (q.v.).

prĕş-bȳt'-ĭ-ą, † **prĕş'-bȳt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. πρεσβύτης (*presbutēs*) = an elderly person.] The same as PRESBYOPIA (q.v.).

prĕş-bȳt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *presbyt(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or affected with, presbytia; long-sighted.

† **prĕş'-bȳt-ĭşm,** *s.* [PRESBYTIA.]

* **prē-sçēne',** * **pre-scæne,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *scene* (q.v.).] An induction, a prologue.

"The *prescæne* of Hell."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Sixth day, first week, 1,072.

prē'-scĭ-ençe (sc as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præscientia* = foreknowledge: *præ* = before, and *scientia* = knowledge, science (q.v.); Sp. *preciencia*; Port. *presciencia*; Ital. *prescienza.*] [PRESCIENT.] The quality or state of being prescient; foreknowledge, foresight; knowledge of events before they take place.

"And you may guess the noble Dame
Durst not the secret *prescience* own."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 30.

prē-scĭ-ent (sc as sh), *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *præsciens*, pr. par. of *præscio* = to know beforehand: *præ* = before, and *scio* = to know; Ital. *presciente.*] Having knowledge of, or foresight into, events before they take place; foreknowing, foreseeing.

"To show the wisdom of their master's *prescient* injunctions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

prē-scĭ-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *scientific.*] Prior to the period at which science began to be extensively cultivated: as, a *prescientific* age.

* **prē'-sçient-lȳ (sc as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *prescient; -ly.*] With prescience or foresight. (*De Quincey.*)

* **prē-sçĭnd',** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *præscindo*, from *præ* = before, and *scindo* = to cut.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cut off; to abstract.

2. *Metaph.:* To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

"The bare essence of the soul quite *prescinded* from all union with matter."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To consider or reason on things separately or independently. (*Berkeley; Alciphron*, dial. 7, 36.)

* **prē-sçĭnd'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *præscindens*, pr. par. of *præscindo* = to prescind (q.v.).] Prescinding, abstracting.

"The *prescindent* faculties of the soul."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

* **prē'-scĭ-oŭs (sc as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *præscius*, from *præscio* = to be prescient (q.v.).] Prescient, foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

"*Prescious* of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life by fate assigned."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 242.

prē-scrībe', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *præscribo* = to write beforehand, to appoint, to prescribe: *præ* = before, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *prescribir*; Port. *perscrever*; Ital. *prescrivere*; O. Fr. *prescriber*; Fr. *prescrire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To lay down with authority, as a direction or rule of conduct; to appoint, to dictate.

"My rapid hours pursue the course
Prescribed them by love's sweetest torce."
Cowper: Gratitude; Joy of the Cross.

* 2. To direct, to appoint.

"Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Med.:* To direct to be used as a remedy.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To lay down rules or directions for conduct; to give law; to dictate.

"Time and long possession enables it to *prescribe.*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To claim by prescription; to make a claim to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment.

"The lord of a manor cannot *prescribe* to raise a tax or a toll upon strangers."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

(2) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation or the like.

2. *Med.:* To direct what remedies are to be used; to write or give directions for medical treatment.

"Garth, generous as his muse, *prescribed* and gives."
Dryden: To his Kinsman, John Dryden.

prē-scrīb'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prescrib(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who prescribes; one who gives rules or directions.

"The *prescribers* and appoynters what it is that muste hee geuen to the sycke."—*Udal: Luke.* (Pref.)

2. *Med.:* One who prescribes medically.

* **prē'-scrĭpt,** * **pre-scripte,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo*; to prescribe (q.v.); Fr. *prescrit*; Sp. *prescripto*; Ital. *prescritto.*]

A. *As adj.:* Prescribed; set or laid down as a rule; directed.

"The *prescript* number of the citizens."—*More Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A direction, a prescription, a precept, a model prescribed. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 249.)

2. A medical prescription; a thing prescribed.

* **prē-scrĭp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *prescriptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being prescriptible.

* **prē-scrĭp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Suitable or fit to be prescribed; depending or derived from prescription.

"The whole prescription of the Scottes, if the matter were *prescriptible*, is thus deduced euidently to xiii. yeres."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

prē-scrĭp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præscriptionem*, accus. of *præscriptio* = a prescribing, from *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescripcion*; Ital. *prescrizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating, as a rule of conduct; direction, prescript, precept.

"No workes myght than be vsed of God's *prescription*, but such as were fautasyed by them for aduauntage."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

2. A title or claim based on long use or custom.

"He has no reverence for *prescription.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Law:* A claim or title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use or enjoyment; the right or title acquired by such use or by possession had during the time, and in the manner fixed by law, as a right of way, of common, or the like. Uninterrupted enjoyment or use for a term of years fixed by legislative enactment gives a *primâ facie* title by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and enjoyment for a certain term, unless such enjoyment has continued under some consent or agreement, gives an absolute and indefeasible title. Prescription differs from custom, which is a local usage and not annexed to any person, whereas prescription is a personal usage.

"In the first place nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by *prescription* . . . Secondly, a *prescription* cannot be for a thing which cannot be raised by grant. For the law allows *prescription* only to supply the loss of a grant, and therefore every *prescription* presupposes a grant to have existed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

2. *Scots Law:* Positive prescription is a claim or title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession upon some written title for a period of twenty years. Negative prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. The term is also used for limitation in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

3. *Med.:* A direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe; a written statement of the remedies or medicines to be taken by a patient.

prē-scrĭp'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *præscriptivus*, from *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescriptivo.*]

1. Consisting in, arising from, or acquired by prescription.

"It [common in gross] may be claimed by *prescriptive* right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

* 2. Arising from or sanctioned by use or custom.

* **prē-scrĭp'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prescriptive; -ly.*] By prescription. (*Burke.*)

* **prē-scrĭp'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A prescript (q.v.).

* **prese,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Press, *v.*]

* **pre-se-ance,** *s.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

"The ghests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*, read a lesson to our civilest gentry."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

prĕş'-ĕnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentia* = presence, from *præsens* = present (q.v.); Sp. *presencia;* Ital. *presenza, presenzia.*]

1. The quality or state of being present; the state of being or existing in a certain place.

2. The state of being within sight or call; neighbourhood without the intervention of anything that hinders or prevents intercourse.

"The hostile armies were now in *presence* of each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Persons present or assembled in a place, especially persons of rank; noble company.

"Then slow her drooping head she raised,
And fearful round the *presence* gazed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 26,

4. Company, society.

"From his *presence* I am barred."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

* 5. Approach face to face or nearness to a superior or great personage.

"Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 6. The room or apartment in which an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage; a presence-chamber.

"The two great cardinals wait in the *presence*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

* 7. Something present, close, or near.

"I stay, and like an invisible *presence*
Hover around her."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

* 8. Personality, person.

"Lord of thy *presence*, and no land beside."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

* 9. Personal appearance, mien, air, deportment. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 10.)

¶ (1) *Presence of mind:* A calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to act or speak without embarrassment or disorder in unexpected difficulties; quickness or readiness of invention or of devising expedients in positions of sudden difficulty or danger.

"What is called *presence of mind* really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralyzed by strong sensory impressions."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 281.

(2) *Real Presence:* [Transubstantiation].

presence - chamber, presence-room, *s.* A room or apartment in which a great personage receives company.

* **prē-sĕn-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *sensation* (q.v.).] Previous sensation, idea, or notion.

"The presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy."—*More.: Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

* **prē-sĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *præsensio*, from *præ* = before, and *sentio* = to feel, to perceive.] Perception beforehand.

"A *presension* and foretaste of the joys of the celestial life."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

prĕş'-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsens* = being in front, present: *præ* = before, and * *sens*, an old participle from *sum* = to be; cogn. with Sansc. *sant* = being; Sp., Port., & Ital. *presente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to absent. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,085.)

2. Being in company or society; being in the presence or before the face of another.

3. Now existing; being at this time; not past or future.

4. Being now in view or under consideration.

5. Not forgotten; kept in the mind or memory.

* 6. Done or used on the spot; instant, immediate.

"Sign me a *present* pardon."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

* 7. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

"Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my pray'r."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 8. Ready at hand; quick in emergency.

"He had need have a *present* wit."—*Bacon: Essays.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The present time; time now passing.

"Many a man there is, even at this *present*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. An affair in hand; a question under consideration.

"Shall I be charged no further than this *present*?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* 3. The money or property which a person has about him.

"I'll make division of my *present* with you."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

* 4. A mandate, a document.

"What *present* hast thou there?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

II. *Law:* A term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, a letter of attorney, &c., to denote the writing itself: as, Be it known to all men by these *presents, i.e.*, by the present writing or the document itself. (Now only used in the plural.)

¶ (1) *The present:* An expression used elliptically for the present time.

(2) *At present:* At the present time; just now.

(3) *For the present:* For the time or moment.

present-tense, *s.*

Gram.: That tense or modification of a verb which denotes existence or action at the present time, as *I write*, or *I am writing.*

present-use, *s.*

Law: A use which has an immediate existence, and can be at once operated on by the Statute of Uses.

prē-sĕnt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *présenter*, from Lat. *præsento* = to set before, to offer, lit. = to make present, from *præsens* = present (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *presentar;* Ital. *presentare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set before, or introduce to the presence of another; to introduce formally, as to a superior; to offer for acquaintance.

"Let's *present* him to the duke."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 2.

2. To exhibit, to display, to show, to offer to view: as, To *present* an appearance of misery.

3. To give; to bestow as a gift, donation, or offering; especially to give or offer for acceptance formally and ceremoniously.

"My last, least offering, I *present* thee now."
Cowper: Gutch; Vicissitudes.

4. To bestow a gift upon; to favour with a gift. (Followed by *with* before the thing given.) (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

5. To hand, or put into the hands of another with ceremony.

6. To lay or place before a public body for consideration: as, To *present* a petition to parliament.

* 7. To offer openly; to proffer.

8. To point, to level, to aim; to direct, as a weapon, and more particularly a firearm: as, To *present* a gun at a person.

* 9. To represent, to personate.

"To-night at Herne's Oak, just 'twixt twelve and one,
Must my sweet Nan *present* the Fairy Queen."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

10. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution.

II. *Law:*

1. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"When a person has been admitted to holy orders, he may be *presented* to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, the patron, to whom the advowson belongs, may offer his clerk to the bishop to be instituted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

2. To bring an indictment or action against; to accuse; to lay before a court of judicature (lay or ecclesiastical) as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offence.

"And say you would *present* her at the leet."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. ii.)

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To nominate a clerk to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"The Roman Catholic . . . cannot *present* to a living in the English Church."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

¶ (1) *To present a bill for acceptance:* To bring it to the person on whom it is drawn, and request him to undertake to pay it, which he does by writing the word "Accepted" on its face, and signing his name thereto.

(2) *To present a Bill or Promissory Note for Payment:* To bring it to the principal debtor and demand payment for it. It should be presented for payment punctually on the day when it falls due; otherwise, all the parties to it, except the drawer and acceptor, are discharged from their liability.

(3) *To present arms:*

Mil.: To hold the arms or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body to salute a superior officer, or as a token of respect.

prĕş'-ent, *s.* [Present, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is presented or given; a gift.

"The ambassadors . . . brought hym *presentes*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 51.

2. *Mil.* (pronounced *prē-şĕnt'*): The position from which a rifle is fired.

prē-şĕnt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-able.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of being presented; fit to be exhibited or offered.

2. Fit to be introduced into society; fit to be shown or seen.

"Scoured to make them more *presentable*."—*Oasell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 372.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. Capable of being presented to an ecclesiastical benefice: as, a *presentable* clerk.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* **prĕş-ĕn-tā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *præsentaneus*, from *præsens* = present, *a.* (q.v.).] Quick, ready; rapid in effect.

"Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enecate in two hours."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **pres-ent-ar-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *præsentarius.*] Present.

"An eterne and a *presentarie* estate."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe; Conclusions.*

prĕş-ĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentationem*, acc. of *præsentatio*, from *præsentatus*, pa. par. of *præsento* = to present (q.v.); Sp. *presentacion;* Ital. *presentazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presenting, giving, bestowing, or offering; the state of being presented or given.

"Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The act of representing, exhibiting, or displaying; display, representation.

* 3. Semblance; show, appearance.

"Under the *presentation* of that he shoots his wit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

4. That which is presented; a present, a gift.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) The act or right of presenting a clergyman, or of offering him to the bishop or ordinary for institution to a benefice.

(2) The same as Presentment, 2.

"When the bishop is also the patron, and confers the living, the *presentation* and institution are one and the same act."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

¶ Prior to the abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland, in 1874, the term was applied to the nomination of a minister by a patron to be pastor of a congregation, subject to the approval of the Presbytery.

2. *Obstetrics:* The part of a fœtus which is felt presenting, on examination *per vaginam*. Presentations are of three kinds: (1) Natural, when the head, foot, knee, or breech presents; (2) Preternatural, when any other part presents, necessitating the operation of turning; (3) Substituted, when any portion of the presenting mass of the fœtus becomes changed for another.

¶ (1) *Bond of presentation:*

Scots Law: A bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.

(2) *Feast of the Presentation:* [CANDLEMAS].

(3) *Order of the Presentation:*

Church Hist.: An order of nuns founded in Ireland in 1777 by Miss Nano Nagle (1728–84), now possessing nearly 100 houses in that country, America, India, and Australia. It was at first an institute with simple vows, but in 1805 Pius VII. raised it to the rank of a religious order, with solemn vows and strict enclosure. The nuns take a fourth vow, binding themselves to instruct young girls, especially the poor, in the principles and practices of religion.

presentation-copy, *s.* A copy of a book presented to a person by the author or publisher.

prĕ-sĕnt'-a-tĭve, *a.* [PRESENTATION.]

I. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. Having the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"To annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*."—*Spelman: On Tythes.* (Pref., p. lxiii.)

II. *Metaph.:* Capable of being immediately apprehended.

"A *presentative* revelation implies faculties in man which can receive the presentation."—*Mansel: Bampton Lectures*, i.

presentative-advowson, *s.* [ADVOWSON].

presentative-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: The faculty for acquiring knowledge.

"The latter term, *Presentative-faculty*, I use . . . in contrast and correlation to a Representative Faculty. . . . It is sub-divided into two, according as its object is external or internal. In the former case it is called External Perception, or, simply, Perception; in the latter, Internal Perception, Reflex Perception, Internal Sense, or, more properly, Self Consciousness."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 23.

*** prē-zĕn-tee',** *s.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-ee.*] One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"Give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

prē-zĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-er.*] One who presents, offers, or gives.

"The *presenter* was rewarded with the stroke of a sabre."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 297.

*** prē-zĕn'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-ial.*] Supposing or implying actual presence; present.

*** prē-zĕn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *presential*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being present, presence.

"This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes the *presentiality* of the object."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

*** prē-zĕn'-tial-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *presential*; *-ly.*] In a presential manner; with the notion or state of actual presence.

"All spirits that around their rains extoll
Possesse each point of their circumference
Presentially."
More: Immort. of the Soul, pt. iii., c. ii., s. 28.

*** prē-zĕn'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-iate.*] To make present.

"Perfection to *presentiate* them all."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

*** prē-zĕn'-ti-ent (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *præsentiens*, pr. par. of *præsentio* = to feel or perceive beforehand.] [PRESENTIMENT.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

*** prē-zĕn-tĭf'-ĭc, * prē-zĕn-tĭf'-ĭck, * prē-zĕn-tĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *præsens* = present, and *facio* = to make.] Making present. (*More: Defence of Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. ii.)

*** prē-zĕn-tĭf'-ĭc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *presentific*; *-ly.*] In a presentific manner; so as to make present.

"The whole evolution of times and ages collectively and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, and existent before him."—*More: Def. of Phil. Cabbala*, ch. ii.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentio* = to feel or perceive beforehand: *præ* = before, and *sentio* = to feel or perceive.]

* 1. Previous perception, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.

"Reason to change their favourable *presentiments* of you."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters.*

2. Anticipation of impending evil; a foreboding; a vague or undefined antecedent impression or conviction that something calamitous or serious is about to happen.

"These *presentiments* of disaster were unfortunately justified."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. v.

*** prē-zĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *presentiment*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or having, presentiments.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-ive.*]

Grammar:

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to a class of words which present any conception to the mind. The things presented may be objects of sense, acts, or abstract qualities. Substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and most verbs are *presentive* words. *Presentive* is opposed to *symbolic* (q.v.).

"How greatly the word 'will' is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

B. *As subst.:* A presentive word.

"In English prose the number of symbolic words is generally about sixty per cent. of the whole number employed, leaving forty per cent. for the *presentives*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *presentive*; *-ly.*] As a presentive word; with presentive force.

"I have let the word 'home' stand once *presentively*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *presentive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being presentive; presentive power or force; capability of presenting an independent notion or conception to the mind or to the imagination.

"The word 'shall' offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

prĕ-zĕnt'-ĕnt-lў, * pres-ent-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-ly.*]

* 1. At present; at the present time; now.

"The towns and forts you *presently* have."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

2. At once; immediately, directly, forthwith.

"*Presently*) Ay, with a twink."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

3. In a short time; soon, shortly; before long.

* 4. With actual presence; actually present.

"His precious body and bloud *presently* there."—*Bp. Gardner: Real Presence*, fo. 23.

prĕ-zĕnt'-mĕnt, * pre-sente-ment, *s.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presenting; presentation; the state of being presented.

"Upon the heels of my *presentment*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

2. Representation; anything presented or exhibited; a picture.

"The Feast of the Leafy Pavilions
Saw we in living *presentment*."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

3. Conduct, behaviour.

"In his *presentment* as a member of society he should take a sacred care to be more than he seems."—*Blackie: Self Culture*, p. 65.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) (See extract).

"A *presentment* is a very comprehensive term: including not only *presentments* properly so called, but also inquisitions of office and indictments by a grand jury. Properly speaking, it is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown; as the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, and the like; upon which the officer of the court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

(2) The formal information to the lord by the tenants of a manor of anything done out of court.

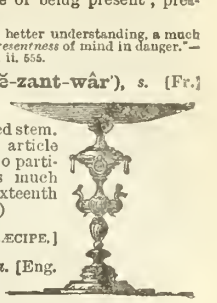
2. *Eccles.:* Complaints lodged by the authorities of a parish before the archdeacon or bishop.

3. *Comm.:* The presenting a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance or to the acceptor for payment.

*** prĕs'-ent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *present*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being present; presence.

"Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 555.

presentoir (as **prĕ-zant-wâr'**), *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem. It was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use, but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century. (*Fairholt.*)



PRESENTOIR.

*** pre-se-pe,** *s.* [PRÆCIPE.]

† prĕ-sĕrv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *preserv(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being preserved; adapted for, or admitting of, preservation (q.v.).

prĕs-ẽr-vā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *préserver* = to preserve (q.v.); Sp. *preservacion*; Ital. *preservazione.*]

1. The act of preserving or keeping in safety or security from harm, injury, decay, or destruction.

"In their dear care
And *preservation* of our person."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

2. The state of being preserved; escape from injury or danger; safety.

"I mean our *preservation*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

3. The state or condition of being preserved from decay, damage, or destruction: as, a picture in good *preservation*.

* 4. One who or that which preserves or saves.

5. The act or system of protecting from being hunted, taken, or killed.

"The success which has attended the *preservation* of salmon in the Usk."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

prē-sĕrv'-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *préservatif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *preservativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power, quality, or property of preserving, or keeping safe, a person or thing from injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; capable of preserving; tending to preserve.

"*Preservative* against all poisons."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 9. (Illust.)

B. *As subst.:* Anything which preserves or tends to preserve against injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; that which secures or keeps something else in a safe and sound state; a preventive of injury or decay.

"It [religion] is the surest bond and *preservative* of society in the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

*** prē-sĕrv'-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Preserving, preservative; tending to preserve.

"But all this while, the intentions and endeavours must be no other than *preservatory*."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 2, case 3.

B. *As subst.:* That which has the power or property of preserving; a preservative.

"Such vain *preservatories* of us."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

prē-sĕrve', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *préserver*, from Lat. *præ* = beforehand, and *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *preservar*; Ital. *preservare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To save; to keep safe or secure from injury, loss, or destruction; to defend or guard from harm, evil, or hurt; to protect. (*Genesis* xlv. 5.)

2. To maintain in the same state; to uphold, to sustain, to protect. (*Psalm* xxxvi. 6.)

3. To save or keep from decay or corruption by means of some preservative, as sugar, salt, &c.; to keep in a sound state: as, To *preserve* fruit.

4. To keep from being hunted, taken, or killed, except at certain seasons, or by certain persons.

"Foxes will be strictly *preserved* as heretofore."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

5. To protect the game or fish in.

"There is no better *preserved* wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To season fruits, &c., for preservation.

"To make perfumes, distil, *preserve*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline i. 5.

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

prē-sẽrve', *s.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

1. That which is preserved; fruit or the like seasoned and kept from decay by preservative substances.

"The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A place in which game is preserved for purposes of sport.

prē-sẽrved', *pa. par.* & *a.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

preserved-meat, *s.* Meat preserved by being frozen or by antiseptics. It was first introduced into England from Australia in 1865, and from America about 1875.

prē-sẽrv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *preserv(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who preserves, protects, or saves from injury, hurt, or destruction; a saviour.

"The Greeks' *preserver*, great Machaon."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 729.

2. One who preserves fruit, &c.

3. One who preserves game; a game-preserver.

* **prē-sẽrv'-ẽr-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *preserver*; *-ess.*] A female preserver.

"Memory, *preserv'ress* of things done."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

prē'-sēs, *s.* [Lat. *præses*, from *præsideo.*] [PRESIDE.] One who presides over the meetings or deliberations of a society; a president or chairman of a meeting. (*Scotch.*)

* **prē-shōw'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *show*, v. (q.v.).] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

prē-sīde', *v.i.* [Fr. *présider*, from Lat. *præsideo* = to sit before: *præ* = before, and *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *presidir*; Ital. *presedere.*] [PRESES.]

1. To be set over others; to have the place of ruler, moderator, controller, or director, as the chairman or president of a meeting, board, &c.; to act as director, controller, or president: as, To *preside* at a public meeting.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

"God himself in his own person immediately *presided* over them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

* **prĕs'-ĭ-dẹnçe**, *s.* [Fr.] Superintendence, presidency.

"The *presidence* and guidance of an unseen governing power."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

prĕs'-ĭ-dẹn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *president*; *-cy*; Sp. & Port. *presidencia*; Ital. *presidenza.*]

* 1. Superintendence; control and care.

"The *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

2. The office of a president; as of the republic of the United States, of France, Switzerland, &c.

3. The period or term during which a president holds his office; presidentship.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.

"Difficulties of communication rendered intercourse between the *Presidencies* slow."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

prĕs'-ĭ-dẹnt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsidens*, pr. par. of *præsideo* = to preside (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *presidente.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who is appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of others: as,

(1) The chairman or chief officer of a company, board, society, or office; as, the *president* of an insurance company, the *president* of the Board of Trade.

(2) The chief officer of a college or university.

(3) The chairman of a public meeting.

(4) The highest officer of state in a republic: as, the *President* of the United States.

¶ The office of President of the United States was instituted by the Constitution, formed in 1787, under which General Washington became the first incumbent of the office. There have been to the present date 23 Presidents of this country, several of them serving for two terms, or eight years, while in four instances the Vice-President has succeeded to the office through the death of the President. The similar officials in Switzerland and France, in like manner, bear the title of President.

Vice-President: The second in authority to the president.

* **prĕs-ĭ-dẹnt-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; *-ess.*] A female president. (*Mad. d'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 171.)

prĕs-ĭ-dĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *president*; *-ial.*]

* 1. Presiding or watching over others.

"The *presidential* angels."—*Glanvill: Discourses*, ser. 4.

2. Of or pertaining to a president: as, a *presidential* chair.

* **prĕs'-ĭ-dẹnt-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; *-ship.*]

1. The office or place of a president; presidency.

"To hold his *presidentship* of S. John's Coll. in commendam with it."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, ii.

2. The term during which a president holds his office.

* **prē-sĭd'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *presid(e)*; *-er.*] One who presides; a president.

"The hospitable *presider* is never so happy as when surrounded by a large party of friends."—*D. Powell: Living Authors*, p. 192.

* **prē-sĭd'-ĭ-ạl**, *a.* [Lat. *præsidium* = a garrison.] [PRESIDE.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

"There are three *presidial* castles in this city."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 39.

* **prē-sĭd'-ĭ-ạr-ў**, *a.* & *s.* [PRESIDIAL.]

A. *As adj.*: Presidial, garrisoned.

"Having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled towns in their hands."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 25.

B. *As subst.*: A guard.

"One of those heavenly *presidiaries*."—*Hall: Contemp.; Elisha & the Assyrians.*

* **pres-ĭ-die**, *s.* [PRESIDIAL.] A garrison; a fortified town or place; a fortress.

"Seigniour Renzio shall lie in a *presidie*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 905.

* **prē-sĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signification* (q.v.).]

1. The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

"Some *presignification* or prediction."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

2. A type, an emblem.

"This is but a dark *presignification* of the new wine we shall drink in our Father's kingdom."—*Manton: Works*, i. 117.

* **prē-sĭg'-nĭ-fў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signify* (q.v.).] To signify, intimate, or denote beforehand; to presage.

"*Presignifying* unlucky events."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

prē-sphē'-nōid, præ-sphē'-nōid, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, *præ-*, and Eng. *sphenoid.*]

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to the centrum of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the front part of the sphenoid bone in man.

† **prē-spīn'-ạl**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *spinal.*]

Anat.: Situated in front of the spine.

prĕss (1), * **prես**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *presser* = to press, to strain, from Lat. *presso*, a frequent. from *pressus*, pa. par. of *premo* = to press.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compress with force or weight; to act upon with weight. (*Luke* vi. 38.)

2. To squeeze, to crush; to extract the juice of by using pressure. (*Genesis* xl. 11.)

3. To embrace, to hug, to clasp fondly.

4. To bear or lie upon.

"Fam'd son of Hippasus! there *press* the plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 565.

5. To be urged or driven against.

"My spur *pressed* my courser's side."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 19.

6. To crowd upon; to throng round or against. (*Luke* viii. 45.)

7. To follow closely upon; to keep close to.

8. To urge, to ply hard, to constrain; to plead earnestly with; to solicit with earnestness or importunity.

"*Press* me not." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

9. To urge or compel the acceptance of; to offer with earnestness: as, He *pressed* the offer on me.

10. To straiten, to distress; to weigh or bear down upon. (*Psalm* xxxviii. 2.)

11. To bear hard upon; to ply hard.

* 12. To affect strongly. (*Acts* xviii. 5.)

13. To inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce, to urge.

"The President had not insisted upon *pressing* views of his own."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

14. To offer freely.

"Hops have been *pressed* for sale."—*Standard*, April 5, 1886.

* 15. To commit to the press; to print.

"The discourse upon this conference stald long before it could endure to be *pressed*."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 121.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To exert pressure; to act with weight or compressive force.

2. To throng, to push. (*Mark* iii. 10.)

3. To push forward towards an object; to strive or strain eagerly or with zeal.

"I *press* toward the mark."—*Phil.* iii. 14.

4. To make invasion; to encroach. (*Pope's Essay on Man*, i. 242.)

5. To push forward improperly; to intrude, to pry.

"*Pressing* too much into the secrets of heaven."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

6. To bear or weigh heavily: as, His difficulties are *pressing.*

* 7. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to importune, to solicit earnestly.

"He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in unto him."—*Genesis* xix. 3.

* 8. To act with weight or influence; to have influence or moral force.

¶ (1) *To press sail:*

Naut.: To crowd sail. [CROWD, *v.*]

(2) *To press upon:* To attack or pursue closely; to attack violently.

prĕss (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *prest* = ready, the spelling being influenced by the compulsion used in forcing men to enter into the naval service.] [PREST.]

* 1. To hire for service at sea.

"I was *prest* to go on the third voyage."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 487.

2. To impress; to force into service, especially into the naval service. [IMPRESSMENT.]

"Her husband had been *pressed* and sent to sea."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

* 3. To constrain, to oblige.

"I was *prest* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

prĕss (1), * **prease**, * **preasse**, * **prees**, * **pres**, * **presse**, *s.* [Fr. *presse* = a pressing, a throng, from *presser* = to press.] [PRESS, (1), *v.*]

* 1. A crowd, a throng.

"There was a great *prease* ahont the king."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Edward III.* (an. 30).

* 2. A hand-to-hand fight; a mêlée, an affray.

"He was forced to retire out of the *prease* and fight."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 342.

3. The act of pressing or pushing forward; a crowding, a thronging.

"In their throng and *press* to that last hold."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

4. Urgency, pressure; urgent demands of business or affairs: as, a *press* of business.

5. An instrument or machine for pressing, squeezing, compressing or crushing any body or substance, or for forcing it into any desired and more compact form. Presses are of various forms, according to the particular uses for which they are intended, and are usually distinguished by a descriptive prefix: as, a printing-*press*, an hydraulic-*press*, a cheese-*press*, &c.

6. Specially applied to

(1) A wine-press, a wine-vat.

"Thy *presses* burst with wine."—*Proverbs* iii. 10.

(2) A printing-press (q.v.).

"All the *presses* and pulpits in the realm took part in the conflict."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) In photography, a printing-frame (q.v.).

7. The publications of a country collectively; printed literature in general, but more especially applied to newspaper literature; the periodical literature of a country. [NEWSPAPER.]

"The eighty or ninety reporters for the *press* then in Parliament."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 296.

8. Those engaged on the press; espec. reporters for newspapers.

9. An upright case or closet in which clothes and other articles are kept.

"A cupboard with a faire *presse*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,761.

¶ (1) *Censorship of the press:* [CENSORSHIP].

(2) *Liberty of the press:* [LIBERTY, ¶ 4].

(3) *Press of sail:*

Naut.: As much sail as the ship can carry.

press-agent, *s.* One who attends to the newspaper advertising of a theatrical company.

press-cake, *s.* [MILL-CAKE, 1.]

press-keys, *s. pl.* Brass keys to hold tightly the strings in a sewing-press.

press-pack, *v.t.* To compress by an hydraulic or other press: as, To *press-pack* wool.

press-pin, *s.* The iron lever of a screw-press.

press-printing, *s.*

Porcelain: One of the modes of printing porcelain. The process is applied to biscuit.

press-room, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The room in a house in which presses for any purpose are kept.

2. *Print.:* The room where the press-work is done, as distinguished from the composing-room, &c.

press-wheel roller, *s.*

Agric.: A roller constructed of a series of wheels which combine to form a rolling ridge and hollow face, and avoid clogging, or the necessity for a scraper to clean the roller.

press-work, *s.*

1. *Joinery:* Cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.

2. *Print.:* The act or process of taking impressions from type, &c., by means of a press; the print ng-off of a forme by hand-press.

***press-yard,** *s.* A room or yard in Newgate in which accused persons who refused to answer were subjected to the penalty of *peine forte et dure* (q.v.)

"We have still in Newgate what is called the *press-yard.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

prĕss (2), *s.* [Press (2), *v.*] A commission or order to press or force men into service.

"I have misused the king's *press.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

press-gang, *s.* A detachment of seamen under an officer empowered to press or force men into the naval service. (*English.*)

"They heard that the *press-gangs* were out."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. x.

***press-master,** s. The leader of a press-gang. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, ii.)

* **press-money,** s. Prest-money (q.v.).

"I never yet did take *press-money.*"
Cartwright: Ordinary, iii. 1.

prĕs-san'-tē, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Pressing on, hurrying the time.

prĕssed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Press (1), *v.*]

pressed-brick, *s.* A brick forcibly compressed, when nearly dry, into a metallic mould. This gives a smooth face, and leaves the arrises very sharp.

pressed-glass, *s.* Glass brought to shape in a mould by a plunger.

prĕss'-ĕr, * **press-our,** *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who or that which presses.

"Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers.*"—*Swift.*

2. One who presses, urges, or enforces anything by argument.

* 3. A wine-press.

"The *pressour* of wiyn of strong uenlaunce of the wratbe of almyghti God."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* xix.

4. A form of ironing-machine.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Knitting:* The bar in a knitting-machine which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank in order to let off the loop.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* The foot-piece in a sewing-machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady while the needle penetrates and withdraws, and then rises to allow the cloth to be fed; a presser-foot.

3. *Spinning:*

(1) The pressnre-roller of a drawing-frame.

(2) The spring-finger of a bobbin-frame.

presser-bar, *s.*

Knitting-mach.: A bar which presses upon the barb of the hook, so as to close it against the shank of the needle.

presser-flier, *s.*

Spinning:

1. A machine fitted with the fliers described under 2.

2. A flier with a spring arm pressing upon the bobbin upon which it delivers the yarn.

presser-foot, *s.* [Presser, II. 2.]

presser-frame, *s.*

Spinning: A frame furnished with presser-fliers. [Presser-flier, 2.]

* **prĕss'-făt,** *s.* [Eng. *press* (2), s., and *fat* = a vat.] The vat of a wine- or olive-press for the collection of oil or wine. (*Haggai* ii. 16.)

prĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Press (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

"There is room for economy in works of a less *pressing* kind."—*Times*, March 26, 1886.

2. Urging, importuning.

"The *pressing* questions of the divines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ *Pressing to death:* [*Peine forte et dure*].

pressing-bag, s. The horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or stearic acid is pressed.

pressing-board, *s.*

1. An ironing-board upon which seams are pressed.

2. *Bookbinding:* A board placed between a layer of books when piled in the standing-press (q.v.).

pressing-plate, *s.* A follower-board in an oil-press; board and bags of the material alternate.

pressing-roller, *s.*

1. A wire-gauze roller which takes up the moisture from the felted pulp in paper-making.

2. The roller which presses the sheet of damp paper to remove moisture.

prĕss'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pressing; -ly.*]

1. In a pressing manner; urgently, importantly, busily. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 451.)

* 2. Shortly, quickly.

"The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly.*"—*Howell.*

***prĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *pressio*, from *pressus*, pa. par. of *premo* = to press; Fr. *pression.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of pressing; pressure.

"If light consisted only in *pression.*"—*Newton: Optics.*

2. *Cartesian Philos.:* An endeavour to move.

†**prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-tẽr,** *s.* [Pressirostres.] Any individual of the Pressirostres.

†**prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-tral,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pressirostr(es)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pressirostres (q.v.).

†**prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-trēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pressus* = flattened, compressed, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith.: A section of the old order Grallatores. Bill moderate, seldom longer than head, with tip protracted, hard, compressed, somewhat tumid behind the nostrils. Feet elongate; toes somewhat short, almost always connected at the bases by membrane; hallux in some resting on point only, in many absent.

***prĕss'-ĭ-tant,** *a.* [Press (1), *v.*] Gravitating, heavy.

***prĕss'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; *-ive.*]

1. Oppressive, burdensome.

"The taxations were so *pressive.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Rehoboam.*

2. Pressing, urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

***prĕss'-lȳ,** * **pres-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *press* (1), s.; *-ly.*] With compression; closely, concisely.

"No man ever spake more neatly, more *presly*, more weightily."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

prĕss'-man (1), *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), s., and *man.*]

1. One who attends to a printing-press.

"The *pressman* begins the work by printing a dozen flat proofs of the cut on different thicknesses of fine paper."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 40.

2. A journalist, a reporter.

"A sporting reporter was on his way with another *pressman.*"—*Echo*, April 15, 1886.

* 3. One engaged in a wine-press.

"One only path by which the *pressman* came."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xviii. 515.

***prĕss'-man** (2), *s.* [Eng. *press* (2), v., and *man.*]

1. A member of a press-gang; one who impresses men.

2. One who is pressed into the public service.

3. A man ready for service.

* **prĕss'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; *-ness.*] The state of being pressed; closeness, compression; condensation of thought or language.

***press-our,** *s.* [Presser.]

***prĕss'-ur-age,** ***prĕss'-ĕr-age** (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of pressing; pressure.

"A great *presserage* of tores that of the sorwe is messangere."—*De Deguileville: Pilgrimage of the Manhode*, p. 184.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by pressure.

3. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use.

prĕss'-ŭre (ss as sh), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pressura*, orig. fem. sing. of *pressurus*, fut. part. of *premo* = to press; Ital. *pressura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A constraining, compressing, squeezing, or crushing; the state of being pressed or compressed. (*Longfellow: Dedication.*)

2. A state of difficulty or embarrassment; severity, difficulty, or grievousness, as of personal affairs; straits, difficulties, distress.

"Sorrow and her saddest *pressures.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

3. A constraining, compelling, or impelling force; that which constrains the intellectual or moral faculties.

"He had no painful *pressure* from without."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

4. Urgency; pressing or urgent demand on one's time or attention: as, a *pressure* of business.

* 5. An impression; a stamp; a character impressed.

"All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

* 6. A wine-press; a press.

"An housbondeman that plauntide a vineyerd and . . . dalfe a *pressure* therynne."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxi. 33.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Pressure is one of the great agencies in solidifying rocks.

2. *Mech.:* The force exerted by one body on another by weight or the continued application of power. [Hydrostatics.]

¶ If a body be compressed into smaller space, its temperature rises as the volume diminishes. Pressure is a source also of electricity.

¶ (1) *Atmospheric pressure:* [Atmospheric].

(2) *Centre of pressure:* [Centre, s. III. (30), (31)].

pressure-filter, s. A filtering-chamber placed in a pipe under a head of water.

pressure-frame, *s.* [Printing-frame.]

pressure-gauge, s.

1. *Steam-eng.:* A gauge for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler. [Manometer.]

2. *Naut.:* A deep-sea pressure-gauge is one which is constructed for measuring depths by the amount of compression to which the contained fluid is subject when submerged.

pressure-sensations, *s. pl.* [Sensation.]

†**prĕst,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [Press (1), *v.*]

***prĕst,** *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [O. Fr. *prest* = (*a.*) ready, (*s.*) a loan, ready money; Fr. *prêt* = ready.] [Prest, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Ready, in readiness; prompt, quick, prepared.

"Howe'er we stand prepar'd, *prest* for our journey."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wild Goose Chase, v. 2.

2. Neat, tight, tidy.

"More people, more handsome and *prest*
Where find ye?" *Tusser: Husbandry*, lxiii. 7.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Ready money; a loan of money.

"Requiring of the citie a *prest* of six thousand marks."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. A duty in money to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands.

C. *As adv.:* Quickly, readily, promptly, immediately.

prest-money, *s.* Money paid to men who enlist into the public service; press-money. (So called because those who receive it are to be *prest* or ready when called on.)

***prĕst,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *prester* (Fr. *prêter*), from Lat. *præsto* = to become surety for, to give, to provide: *præ* = before, and *sto* = to stand; Ital. *prestare* = to lend.] To offer or give as a loan: to lend.

"Suche summes of money, as for the sayd mariage before time had ben disbursed, or *prested* out in lone." —*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 22).

prĕst'-ą-ble, *a.* [O. Fr.] Payable; capable of being made good.

prĕs'-tant, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: The open diapason of an organ, sometimes of sixteen feet, sometimes of eight feet in length.

***prĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præstatio* = a giving, a providing; *præsto* = to give, to provide.] [Prest, *v.*] A payment of money; purveyance. (*Cowell.*)

prestation-money, *s.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

***prĕs'-tẽr** (1), *s.* [Gr., from πρήθω (*prēthō*) = to kindle.]

1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire.

2. One of the veins of the neck, which swells when a persou is angry.

***prĕs'-tẽr** (2), *s.* [A contract. of *presbyter* (q.v.).] A priest.

Prester-John, *s.*

1. A mythical descendant of Ogier the Dane, believed in the middle ages to rule as a Christian sovereign and priest somewhere in the interior of Asia.

2. *Her.:* A Prester-John is borne in the arms of the See of Chichester.

ARMS OF THE SEE OF CHICHESTER.

prē-stẽr', -nŭm, præ-stẽr'-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, *præ-*, and Mod. Lat. *sternum* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior portion of the breast bone as far back as the articulation of the second rib. It corresponds to the *manubrium sterni* in man.

prĕs-tĕzz'-ą (zz as **tz),** *s.* [Ital.]

Music: Haste, hurry, or quickness of movement or execution.

***prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭt-al,** *a.* [Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready, and Eng. *digital.*] Having fingers fit for juggling.

"The second his *prestidigital* hand."—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. vi.

prĕs-tĭ-dĭg-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready, and *digitus* = a finger.] [Prestigiation.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain, juggling.

prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Prestidigitation.] One who practises or is skilled in prestidigitation; a juggler.

***prĕs-tĭ-dĭg-ĭ-tą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *prestidigitator*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to prestidigitation or legerdemain.

prĕs'-tĭge, prĕs-tēje', *s.* [Fr. = fascination, magic spell, magic power, from Lat. *præstigium* = a deceiving by juggling tricks, a delusion; *præstigiæ* = tricks, trickery: *præ* = before, and *stig-*, root of *stinguo* = to extinguish; allied to Gr. στίζω (*stizō*) = to prick; Eng. *stick*. *Prestige* is one of the rare instances of a word acquiring a good in place of a bad meaning. Ital & Sp. *prestigio.*]

* 1. An illusion, a trick, a juggling trick, a delusion, an imposture.

"The sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

2. Influence or weight derived from former fame, excellence, or achievements; influence or weight arising from a confident expectation of future successes or triumphs derived from previous achievements.

"The power and *prestige* which it has gained through the success of the present strike is prodigious."—*Times*, March 26, 1866.

*** prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Prestigiation.] To deceive, to cheat. (*Dent: Pathway to Heaven*, p. 10.)

*** prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præstigiæ* = tricks.] [Prestige.] The acting or playing of legerdemain; juggling, trickery, prestidigitation.

"Divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigiations.*"—*Howell: Letters*, iii. 23.

*** prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *præstigiator*, from *præstigiæ* = tricks.] A juggler, a cheat.

"This cunning *prestigiator* (the devil)."—*More: Mystery of Godliness.*

*** prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *prestigiator*; *-y.*] Juggling, cheating, deceiving.

"Petty, low, and useless *prestigiatory* tricks."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xx.

*** prĕs-tĭg'-ĭoŭs, * pres-ti-gy-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *præstigiosus*, from *præstigiæ* = tricks.] Cheating; practising cheating or tricks.

"The *prestigious* conveyance of a mysterious witch-craft."—*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 43.

prĕs'-tĭ-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Fr. *prestimonie*, from Low Lat. *præstimonium*, from Lat. *præsto* = to afford, to provide.]

Canon Law: A fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is collator.

prĕs-tĭs'-sĭ-mō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Very fast indeed.

*** prĕst'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prest*, a.; *-ly.*] Quickly.

"*Prestly* and readily shewed foorth."—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

prĕs'-tō, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready.] [Prest, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Quickly, at once.

¶ Now only used by jugglers as a word of command for sudden changes.

2. *Music:* Fast, quickly: *presto assai* = very fast.

*** prē-strĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præstrictio* = a binding up, from *præstrictus*, pa. par. of *præstringo* = to tie or bind up, to make bluut or dim.] An obstructiou of the sight; dimness or dulness of sight.

"It is feared you have Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's *prestriction.*"—*Milton: Animadversion, &c.*

*** prē-stŭd'-ў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *study*, v. (q.v.).] To study beforehand.

"He . . . preached what he had *prestudied.*"—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 165.

prĕst-wĭch'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Joseph Prestwicli, Professor of Geology at Oxford. He was appointed in 1874.]

Palæont.: A genus of Xiphosura (q.v.). Known British species three, from the Carboniferous Rocks.

*** prĕ-sŭl'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *præsultor*, from *præ* = before, and *salio* = to leap, to dance.] A leader or director of a dance.

"The Coryphæus of the world, or the precentor and *presultor* of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 397.

prĕ-şūm'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *presum(e)*; *-able.*] That may be presumed or supposed to be true, or entitled to belief, without direct evidence or enquiry; such as may be assumed or taken as granted.

prĕ-şūm'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *presumab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a presumable manner or degree; according to or by presumption.

"Authors *presumably* writing by common places break forth at last into useless rhapsodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

prĕ-şūme', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *présumer*, from Lat. *præsumo* = to take beforehand, to anticipate, to presume: *præ* = before, and *sumo* = to take; Sp. & Port. *presumir*; Ital. *presumere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To take or assume beforehand; to venture on without leave previously obtained.

"Bold deed thou hast *presumed.*"
Milton: P. L., ix. 921.

2. *Fig.:* To assume; to take for granted without previous enquiry or examination; to hold or regard as true, false, &c., on probable or reasonable grounds; to infer.

"Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is found guilty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To suppose or believe without previous enquiry or examination; to infer or assume on probable or reasonable grouuds but without direct or positive evidence.

"*Presume* not that I am the thing I was."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

2. To venture without previous leave given or asked; to take the liberty; to go beyond what is justifiable or permissible; to be or make bold; to be presumptuous.

"Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

3. To form over-confident or arrogant ideas; hence, to act upon such over-confident or arrogant conclusions; to make unjustifiable advances on an over-confident or arrogant opinion of one's self or of one's powers, rights, &c. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the cause of over-confidence; formerly it was also followed by *of.*)

"*Presuming* on an ague's privilege."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1.

4. To act in a presumptuous, forward, insolent, or arrogant manner; to transgress the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; to behave with assurauce or arrogance. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 121.)

* 5. To commit presumptuous sin.

"To *presume*, or to commit a presumptuous sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 10.

prĕ-şūmed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Presume.]

prĕ-şūm'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *presumed*; *-ly.*] By presumption; presumably.

prĕ-şūm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *presum(e)*; *-er.*] One who presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person. (*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.)

prĕ-şūm'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Presume.]

prĕ-şūm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *presuming*; *-ly.*] In a presuming or presumptuous manner; presumptuously.

prĕ-şŭmp'-tion (mp as **m), * pre-sum-ci-oun, * pre-sum-ci-un,** *s.* [O. Fr. *presumpcion* (Fr. *présomption*), from Lat. *præsumptionem*, accus. of *præsumptio* = a taking before, a presuming, from *præsumptus*, pp. par. of *præsumo* = to presume (q.v.); Sp. *presuncion*; Ital. *presunzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presuming; assuming or taking anything as true, false, granted, &c., without previous enquiry or examination; assumption or supposition of the truth or existence of something based on probable or reasonable grounds, but not on direct or positive proof or evidence.

2. A ground or reason for presuming; an argument, strong, but not demonstrative; strong probability.

"A strong *presumption* that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or taken as true or real without direct or positive evidence.

4. Blind, headstrong, or unreasonable confidence; over-confidence, presumptuousness; boldness in doing or venturing to do anything without reasonable probability of success.

5. Assurance, arrogance; an overstepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; impudence, effrontery.

"Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 3.

II. *Law:* In the absence of direct evidence that which comes nearest to the proof of a fact. Presumptions are of three degrees:—Violent, in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact; probable, arising from such circumstances as usually attend the fact; and light (without validity). A presumption "juris et de jure" (of law and from law) is where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. A presumption "juris" (of law) is one established in law until the contrary is proved. A presumption "hominis vel judicis" (of the man or judge) is one which is not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced.

prĕ-şŭmp'-tĭve (*p* silent), *a.* [Fr. *présomptif*; Sp. & Ital. *presuntivo.*]

* 1. Presumed; taken by previous supposition or assumption.

2. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable or reasonable grounds, though not directly or positively proved; proving circumstantially not directly.

"A strong *presumptive* proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 321.

* 3. Unreasonably confident; arrogant, presumptuous.

presumptive-evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence derived from presumptions or circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact. It is distinguished from direct evidence or positive proof.

presumptive-heir, *s.* [HEIR.]

presumptive-title, *s.*

Law: A kind of title founded on the fact that one is in possession of land though he cannot tell the reason why. It is the lowest and most insecure title of any.

***prĕ-sŭmp'-tĭve-lў (mp** as **m),** *adv.* [Eng. *presumptive; -ly.*] In a presumptive manner; by or according to presumption; presumably.

"He who could read and write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders."—*Burke: Powers of Juries, &c.*

prē-sŭmp'-tu-oŭs (mp as **m), *pre-sump-ti-ouse,** *a.* [O. Fr. *presumptuouse* (Fr. *présomptueux*), from Lat. *præsumptuosus*, from *præsumo* = to presume (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *presuntuoso*; Port. *presumptuoso.*]

I. Acting with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; over-bold, arrogant, insolent.

"She had not seemed to be displeased by the attentions of her *presumptuous* admirer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Over-confident; bold or confident to excess; over-venturous, rash.

"Huge as the tower which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

3. Irreverent with regard to sacred things. (*Milton.*)

4. Done with presumption or violation of known duty. (*Psalm* xix. 13.)

prē-sŭmp'-tu-oŭs-lў (mp as **m),** *adv.* [Eng. *presumptuous; -ly.*] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption or rash confidence; arrogantly, wilfully, irreverently.

"Wax *presumptuously* confident."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

prē-sŭmp'-tu-oŭs-nĕss (mp as **m),** *s.* [Eng. *presumptuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being presumptuous; rash or groundless confidence; presumption, arrogance.

"He is pitilessly admonished of his *presumptuousness*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 196.

*** prē-sŭp-pōz'-al,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *supposal* (q.v.).] A supposal or supposition previously formed; presupposition.

"*Presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

prē-sŭp-pōze', *v.t.* [Fr. *présupposer.*]

I. To suppose or imagine beforehand; to take for granted; to assume.

"There is *presupposed* a kuowledge of the thing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 11.

2. To cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent or previously existing.

"A remembrauuce *presupposeth* the thyng to be absent."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 121.

prē-sŭp-pō-sĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *présupposer* = to presuppose (q.v.).]

1. The act of presupposing or of forming a supposition beforehand.

2. That which is presupposed; a supposition, notion, or idea formed beforehand a surmise.

"Indeed the *presupposition*, absurd as it really is, has been generally entertained."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 311.

***prē'-sŭr-mīze,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *surmise*, s. (q.v.).] A surmise formed beforehand.

"It was your *presurmise*,
That, in the dole of blows your son might drop."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

prē-sўs-tŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *systolic.*]

Physiol. & Pathol.: Occurring just previous to the systolic contraction. The presystolic murmur may be faintly heard when the orifice between the auricle and the ventricle is so narrowed as to obstruct the flow of the blood from the former to the latter.

prē-tĕnçe', * **prē-tĕnse',** *s.* [Lat. *prætensus*, pa. par. of *prætendo* = to spread before, to pretend (q.v.); Sp. *pretensa.*]

* I. Anything stretched out, put, or set as a cover; a cover. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"The tree whose leaves were intended for the healing of the nations, not for a *pretence* and palliation for sin."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. A reason, ground, or claim, true or false, put forward as the excuse for a line of conduct; a pretension.

"Spirits that in our just *pretences* armed,
Fall with us." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 825.

* 3. An excuse, a pretext. (Not necessarily false or hypocritical.)

4. The act of pretending; the act of assuming or displaying to others a false or hypocritical appearance, either in words or actions, with a view to conceal that which is true, and thus to deceive; a false or hypocritical show: as, He made a *pretence* of going; This was done under *pretence* of friendship.

5. A deceptive or hypocritical excuse, argument, or reason, put forward to hide or cloak one's real designs or purpose.

"Glory your aim, but justice your *pretence*."
Cowper: Heroism.

* 6. Assumption; claim to notice; pretensions.

* 7. Intention, purpose, design.

"The *pretence* whereof being . . . laid open."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

¶ The *pretence* and the *excuse* are both set forth to justify one's conduct in the eyes of others; but the *pretence* always conceals something more or less culpable, and by a greater or less violation of truth; the *excuse* may sometimes justify that which is justifiable. *Pretence* is now always used in a bad sense; *pretext* is not necessarily so used.

¶ *Escutcheon of pretence:* [ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE].

*** prē-tĕnçed', * prē-tĕnsed',** *a.* [PRETENCE.]

1. Intended, designed.

"Further if they can their *pretensed* enterprise."—*Hall: Henry VII., fo.* 6.

2. Pretended.

"*Pretensed* synods and convocations."—*Stapylton.*

*** prē-tĕnçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pretence; -less.*] Having no pretension or excuse.

"What rebellions, and those the basest and most *pretenceless*, have they not hin chief in?"—*Milton: Of Reformation*, bk. ii.

prē-tĕnd', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *prétendre* = to pretend, to lay claim to, from Lat. *prætendo* = to spread before, to hold out as an excuse, to pretend: *præ* = before, and *tendo* = to stretch, to spread; Sp. & Port. *pretender*; Ital. *pretendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To hold out, to put forward, to stretch out (of material things).

"His target alwaye over her *pretended*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 19.

* 2. To put forward, to assert (of immaterial things).

"Though God's honour is mainly *pretended* in it [the Sabbath], yet it is man's happiness that is really intended."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiii.

* 3. To put forward, to hold out or plead as an excuse, to allege.

"*Pretending* his own imperfectness and insufficiency to undergo such a change."—*H. Isaacson: Life & Death of Lancelot Andrewes.*

* 4. To lay claim to; to claim, to assert.

"My Lorde of Norffolk *pretendeth* title to serteyn londys of Sir John Pastons."—*Paston: Letters*, ii. 344.

5. To hold out or put forward falsely; to allege falsely; to put forward falsely as an excuse or ground.

"The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

* 6. To threaten, to intend.

"Perill hy this salvage man *pretended*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 20.

* 7. To plot, to design.

"Such as shall *pretend*
Malicious practices against his state."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

* 8. To attempt. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 15.)

* 9. To aim, to strive.

"To what fine he would anon *pretend*
That know I well." *Chaucer: Troilus*, iv.

10. To make false show or appearance of; to simulate, to feign, to sham; to put on a false or hypocritical show or appearance; to counterfeit: as, To *pretend* friendship for another.

* 11. To exhibit or put forward as a cloak or disguise for something else; to hold out as a delusive appearance. (*Milton.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a claim, true or false: to make pretensions.

"Some indeed have *pretended*, by art and physical applications, to recover the dead."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. To hold out an appearance of being, doing, or possessing; to sham; to make a pretence; to feign, to affect.

"Annandale retired to Bath, and *pretended* to drink the waters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*** prē-tĕnd'-ant, * prē-tĕnd'-ent,** *s.* [Fr. *prétendant*, pr. par. of *prétendre* = to pretend (q.v.).] A pretender, a claimant.

"The provisional possession of the two *pretendents*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 280.

prē-tĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PRETEND.]

prē-tĕnd'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pretended; -ly.*] By way of pretence or false representation; not genuinely; falsely.

*** prē-tĕnd'-ençe,** *s.* [PRETEND.] A pretence, a pretension.

"Their projects, censures, vain *pretendences*."
Daniel: Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

prē-tĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pretend; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who pretends, or makes a false or hypocritical show or appearance.

2. One who makes a claim to anything; a claimant.

"As for our *pretenders* to the spirit."—*South. Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 7.

II. *Hist.:* One who made claim to a throne under a pretence of right (as Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, in English history), specif., applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs of the House of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne of England, from which they had been excluded by Parliament in 1688. The former, often termed the *Old Pretender*, died in 1776; his son, Charles Edward Stuart, the *Young Pretender*, in 1788.

"All these *pretenders* could not be rightful Emperors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prē-tĕnd'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *pretender; -ship.*] The position, claim, or character of a pretender.

prē-tĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PRETEND.]

*** prē-tĕnd'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pretending; -ly.*] In a pretentious manner; arrogantly, presumptuously.

"I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present."—*Collier: On Pride.*

*** pre-tens,** *a.* [PRETENCE.] Pretended, false.

"The *pretens* bargayn that John Paston yn hye lyffe surmytted."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 323.

*** prē-tĕnse',** *s.* [PRETENCE.]

***prē-tĕnsed',** *a.* [PRETENCED.]

pretensed-right or **title,** *s.*

Law: The right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

Pretensed-title Statute:

Law: The Act 32 Henry VIII., c. 19, § 2, regulating the sale or purchase of pretended titles to land.

*** prē-tĕns'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pretensed; -ly.*] Pretendedly, hypocritically.

"In case thou walke *pretensedly*."
Drant: Horace; Ep. to Quintius.

prē-tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *prétention*, as if from a Lat. *prætensio.*] [PRETEND.]

* 1. An excuse, a plea.

"We yet withdraw ourselves from it with *pretensions* of insufficiency."—*Sanderson: Sermons*, p. 208.

* 2. A pretence, a pretext, a deception.

"Invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniarde."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

3. A claim, true or false.

"No man had fairer *pretensions* to be put at the head of the naval administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. The holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character.

5. An alleged or assumed right or claim; a claim to something to be obtained; a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

¶ *Arms of pretension:*

Her.: Arms quartered by sovereigns who claim the right to rule over a state or states not actually under their authority, and parade the arms of such state or states, to keep alive

their claim till a convenient time arrives for putting it in force. From the time of Edward III till 1801, in the reign of George III., the kings of England thus quartered the arms of France, in prosecution of a claim familiar to the general public from the fact that the preface to the Authorized Version of the Bible is addressed to the "Most High and Mighty Prince, James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," &c. By the Treaty of Amiens, dated Jan. 1, 1801, it was stipulated that this quartering of the French arms should be abandoned.

***prē-tĕn'-ta-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tentative* (q.v.).] Making trial beforehand; attempting to try or test previously.

"This is but an exploratory and *pretentative* purpose between us."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 507.

prē-tĕn'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *prétentieux.*] Full of pretension; attempting or characterized by a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth; having only a superficial claim to excellence; characterized by or indicative of presumption or arrogance.

"The more *pretentious* vehicle was brought out."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

prē-tĕn'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pretentious*; *-ly.*] In a pretentious manner or degree; with a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth.

prē-tĕn'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pretentious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pretentious; false assumption of excellence or superiority.

"Two or three grandiose measures of the utmost *pretentiousness*."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 18, 1886.

prē'-tĕr, præ'-tĕr, *pref.* & *a.* [Lat. *præter* = beyond.]

A. *As pref.:* Used with many words of Latin origin, with the force of beyond, in place, time, or degree; excess.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Past.

"Futnre and *præter* both are in time."—*Andrewes: Works*, i. 162.

***prē-tĕr-cā'-nīne,** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *canine* (q.v.).] Beyond the capacity or nature of a dog.

"Look up with strange *pretercanine* eyes."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xii.

***prē-tĕr-hū'-man,** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *human* (q.v.).] More than human; superhuman.

***prē-tĕr'-ĭ-ent, *præ-tĕr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *præteriens*, pr. par. of *prætereo* = to pass by.] [Preterit.] Past through; anterior, previous.

"The faculty of remembering all the actions of its *præterient* states."—*Observer*, No. 9.

prē-tĕr-ĭm-pĕr'-fect, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *imperfect* (q.v.).]

Gram.: The same as Imperfect (q.v.).

prē'-tĕr-ĭst, præ'-tĕr-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *preter*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who has most regard to the past; one whose chief interest is in the past.

2. *Hermeneutics:* A term applied to the opinion that the prophecies in the Apocalypse have been almost, or altogether fulfilled; that they refer principally to the triumph of Christianity over Judaism and paganism, signalised in the downfall of Jerusalem and Rome. Among the supporters of this view may be reckoned Alcasar, Grotius, Hammond, Bossuet, Calmet, Wettstein, Eichhorn, Hug, Herder, Ewald, Luecke, de Wette, Duesterdieck, Stuart, Lee, and Maurice.

"The views of the *Præterists* have been adopted . . . by almost the whole school of German critics."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xxvii. § 2.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the views described in A. 2.

"This is our fundamental objection to what is called the *Præterist* scheme."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 11, 1882, p. 633.

prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt, prĕt'-ĕr-ĭte, præt'-ĕr-ĭte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *prêterit* (fem. *prêterite*) = past, from Lat. *præteritus*, pa. par. of *prætereo* = to pass by: *præter* = by, beyond, and *eo* = to go; Sp., Port., & Ital. *preterito.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: Expressing time past indefinitely; applied to that tense of a verb which expresses action or existence in time indefinitely past and completely finished.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The past; past time or things.

"It is present and procedeth fro *preteritees*, into futures."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

2. *Gram.:* That tense or modification of a verb which signifies past time, or expresses action or existence perfectly past and finished.

*** prĕt'-ĕr-ĭte-nĕss, * prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *preterite*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being past.

"For surely we cannot conceive a *preteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards."—*Bentley: Sermon* 6.

*** prĕt-ĕr-ĭ'-tion, præ-tĕr-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præteritio*, from *præteritus*, pa. par. of *prætereo* = to go by, to pass by.] [Preterient.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of passing, going past or over; the state of being past. (*Bp. Hall: Sermon before the Lords*, Feb. 18.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The passing over by a testator of one of his heirs entitled to a portion.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure by which, while pretending to pass over anything, the speaker makes a summary mention of it; as, I will not say he is brave, he is learned, he is just, &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of preterition.

prē-tĕr'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *preterit*; *-ive.*]

Gram.: An epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

*** prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Preteriteness.]

*** prē'-tĕr-lăpsed,** *a.* [Lat. *præterlapsus*, pa. par. of *præterlabor* = to glide by.] Gone by, past and gone. (*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.)

*** prē-tĕr-lē'-gal,** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *legal* (q.v.).] Exceeding the limits of law; not agreeable to law; illegal.

"Evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

prē-tĕr-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præterm issio*, from *præterm issus*, pa. par. of *præterm itto* = to pass by, to omit: *præter* = by, and *mitto* = to send.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of passing by or omitting; omission.

"A foul *pretermission* in the author of this, whether story or fabric."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. *Rhet.:* The same as Preterition (q.v.).

*** prē-tĕr-mĭt', * pre-ter-myt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præterm itto.*] [Pretermission.] To pass by or over; to omit.

"Not so much as one lote or one title could he *pretermitted*."—*Bp. Gardner: True Obedience*, fol. 15.

*** prē'-tĕr-mĭt-tĕr, * pre-ter-mit-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pretermit*; *-er.*] One who passes over or omits.

"A sluggarde, and *pretermiter* of duetifull occasions."—*Drant: Horace*, bk. ii., sat. iii. (Prol.)

prē-tĕr-năt'-u-ral, *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *natural* (q.v.).] Beyond what is natural; out of the regular course of nature; contrary to, or not in accordance with, the natural course of things; extraordinary.

"Miracles . . . and other *preternatural* events are exploded now, even from romances."—*H. Walpole: Castle of Otranto.* (Pref.)

† prē-tĕr-năt'-u-răl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ism.*] Unnatural or preternatural state; preternaturalness.

"Saturated . . . with *preternaturalism* of suspicion."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. viii.

*** prē-tĕr-năt-u-răl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ity.*] Preternaturalness.

*** prē-tĕr-năt'-u-ral-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ly.*] In a preternatural manner or degree; contrary to the natural course of things. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 30.)

*** prē-tĕr-năt'-u-ral-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being preternatural; a state or condition different from the common order of nature.

*** prē-tĕr-nŭp'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *nuptial* (q.v.).] Transgressing the marriage vows; adulterous.

"She takes up with *preternuptial* persons."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 97.

prē-tĕr-pĕr'-fect, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *præteritum perfectum* = the perfect or complete past.]

Gram.: The same as Perfect (q.v.).

prē-tĕr-plŭ'-pĕr-fect, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *pluperfect* (q.v.).]

Gram.: The same as Pluperfect (q.v.).

*** prē-tĕr-vĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præterv ectio*, from *præterv ectus*, pa. par. of *præterv eho* = to carry by or beyond.] The act of carrying past or beyond.

*** prē-tĕx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *præt exo*, from *præ* = before, and *texo* = to weave.]

1. To cloak, to hide, to conceal, to disguise

"Ambition's pride
Too oft *pretexed* with country's good."
T. Edwards: Canons of Criticism

2. To frame, to devise.

3. To pretend; to declare falsely.

"Leste their rashnes (as thei *pretex* it) shuld confirme the enimies of the gospell."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. xii.

prē'-tĕxt, prē-tĕxt', *s.* [Fr. *prétexte*, from Lat. *præt extum* = a pretext; prop. neut. sing. of *præt extus*, pa. par. of *præt exo* = to weave before; Sp. *pretexto*; Ital. *praetesto.*] An excuse; an ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cover or cloak for the real reason or motive.

"An honorable *pretext* was found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *pretext* and *pretence*, see Pretence.

*** prē-tĕx'-tuге,** *s.* [Eng. *pretext*; *-ure.*] A pretext.

"Textures of words and *pretextures* of manners."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 416.

*** prē-thought'-fûl (ough as â),** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *thoughtful* (q.v.).] Thoughtful beforehand; considerate, prudent.

prē-tĭb'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tibial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the tibia.

*** prē-ti-ŏs'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *pretiositas*, from *pretium* = price, value.] A precious or valuable thing, as a jewel.

prē'-ti-ŭm (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat.] Price, value.

pretium-affectionis, *s.*

Scots Law: The imaginary value put upon a subject by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he held it.

*** prē'-tor, prē-tōr'-ĭ-al,** &c. [Prætor, Prætorial, &c.]

*** prē-tor'-tuге,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *torture*, v. (q.v.).] To torture beforehand or previously.

"*Preturturing* of many whom afterwards they put to death."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VIII. ii. 11.

*** pre-tor-y,** *s.* [Prætorium.]

*** pret'-tĭ-fў (e as ĭ),** *v.t.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-fy.*] To make pretty; to embellish.

pret'-tĭ-lў (e as ĭ), * pret-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-ly.*] In a pretty manner; with prettiness; with taste and elegance; pleasingly, neatly.

"How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash
The hand was fair before."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

pret'-tĭ-nĕss, pret'-tў-nĕss (e as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being pretty; pleasingness or attractiveness without dignity or stateliness.

"If low, her *prettiness* does please."
Cowley: Dissembler.

2. A pretty or pleasing quality or feature.

"The *prettinesses* with which Guarini's shepherdesses have been reproached."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

3. Neatness and taste exhibited in small objects; petty elegance; over-niceness, finicalness, affectation, foppishness.

* 4. Anything serving for ornament rather than use.

"Close thinkers are not found surrounded by *prettynesses* which argue and cherish dissipation of the mind."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1814, p. 27.

*** pret'-tў (e as ĭ), * prat-i, * prat-y, * prit-ty, * pret-ie,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *prættig, prættig* = tricky, deceitful, from *prætt, prætt* = a trick; Icel. *prettr* = a trick, *pretta* = to trick, *prettugr* = tricky; Norw. *pretten, prettevis* = tricky, roguish; *pretta* = a trick, (*v.*) to trick.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Clever, able. (*Destruct. of Troy*, 10,815.)

2. Stout, strong, able, valiant. (*Scotch.*)

3. Of a pleasing or attractive form or appearance, without elegance or dignity; having diminutive beauty; pleasing, attractive.

"The *pretty* flock which I had rear'd."
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

4. Neat; neatly arranged; elegant without grandeur: as, a *pretty* flower-garden.

5. Pleasing in idea, style, conception, or arrangement.

"Waller has celebrated their nuptials in one of his *prettiest* poems."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

6. Nice, excellent, fine. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxxii.) (Used ironically or with a certain degree of contempt.)

7. Affectedly nice; foppish, affected.

8. Used as a term of endearment, and supplying the place of a diminutive.

"My *pretty* youth."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

* 9. Moderately great or large; not very much or great.

"My daughter's of a *pretty* age."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

B. *As adv.:* Tolerably, moderately; expressive of a degree less than *very*.

"The same power *pretty* equally over all men."—*Burke: On the Sublime; On Taste.* (Introd.)

¶ *Pretty much:* Nearly, almost.

pretty-pinion, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia blandiata*.

* **pretty-spoken,** *a.* Spoken or speaking in a pleasing manner.

* **pret'-ty-ish** (e as ĭ), *a.* [Eng. *pretty; -ish.*] Somewhat pretty; tolerably pretty. (*Walpole.*)

* **pret'-ty-ism** (e as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *pretty; -ism.*] Affected prettiness of style, manner, or the like.

prē-tū-bĕr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tubercular.*]

Pathol.: The epithet applied by Dr. E. Smith to a morbid state just preceding the deposition of tubercles in the lungs.

* **prē-tўp'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *typify* (q.v.).] To exhibit by a type beforehand; to prefigure.

preûn'-nĕr-ite, *s.* [Prunnerite.]

prĕ-vāil', * **pre-vaile,** * **pre-vayle,** *v.i.* [Fr. *prévaloir*, from Lat. *prævaleo* = to have great power: *præ* = before, in excess, and *valeo* = to be strong; Sp. *prevaler;* Ital. *prevalere.*]

1. To have or gain the superiority or victory; to overcome, to conquer; to have the upper-hand or the mastery.

"It came to pass that when Moses held up his hand then Israel *prevailed*, and when he let down his hand Amalek *prevailed*."—*Exodus* xvii. 11.

2. It is followed by *against* or *over*, before an object.

"David *prevailed over* the Philistine."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 50.

3. To be in force; to have effect; to have influence; to extend with power or influence; to obtain.

"If such loose principles as I am here confuting *prevail*."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 372.

4. To gain influence or predominance; to operate effectually.

"Thy grave admonishments *prevail* with me."
Shakesp.: 1 King Henry VI., ii. 5.

* 5. To succeed; to gain one's object by persuasion.

"Let me upon my knee *prevail* in this."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

6. To persuade, to induce; followed by *on* or *upon*: as, I *prevailed on* him to stop.

prĕ-vāil'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Prevail.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having superior force, power, or influence; predominant.

2. Persuading, inducing, efficacious.

"My tears are now *prevailing* orators."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

3. Prevalent; most common or general; existing most extensively or widely: as, the *prevailing* opinion.

* **prĕ-vāil'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prevailing; -ly.*] In a prevailing manner; so as to prevail; with success.

* **prĕ-vāil'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *prevail; -ment.*] Prevalence; superior influence.

"Messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

prĕv'-a-lęnce, * **prĕv'-a-lęn-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *prévalence*, from Low Lat. *prævalentia*, from Lat. *prævalens* = prevailing, prevalent (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prevalent; superior strength, force, influence, or efficacy; greatest efficacy in producing an effect; superiority. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxii. 435.)

2. Most general existence, reception, or practice; predominance; the state of being most widely spread; most extensive influence.

"The *prevalence* of the logical errors now under consideration."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 3.

prĕv'-a-lęnt, *a.* [Lat. *prævalens*, pr. par. of *prævaleo* = to prevail (q.v.).]

1. Prevailing; gaining or having the superiority; superior in force, influence, or efficacy; victorious, predominant, efficacious.

"How *prevalent* the prayers of good men are with God appears from this."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

2. Most widely spread or current; most generally received, adopted, or practised; predominant, prevailing.

prĕv'-a-lęnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prevalent; -ly.*]

* 1. In a prevalent manner; so as to prevail; prevailingly.

"He interceded more *prevalently* by this significant action."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

2. Most widely spread, received, or adopted; most commonly.

prĕ-văr'-ĭ-cāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor* = to spread the legs wide apart in walking; hence, to swerve, to shuffle: *præ* = before, and *varicus* = straddling, from *varus* = bent, straddling.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To be in collusion with the party one is nominally opposing, and betray the cause one is nominally advocating.

"I proceed now to do the same service for the divines of England, whom you question first in point of learning and sufficiency, and then in point of conscience and honesty, as *prevaricating* in the religion which they profess and inclining to Popery."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.* (Pref.)

2. To act or speak evasively; to shuffle or quibble in one's answers; not to be straightforward and plain in answering; to shift, to equivocate.

"The witnesses *prevaricated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Law:*

1. To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

2. In the same sense as I. 1.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To evade by shuffling, quibbles, or paltry excuses; to transgress, to pervert.

"When any of us hath *prevaricated* our part of the covenant."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

prĕ-văr-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævaricationem*, acc. of *prævaricatio*, from *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor* = to prevaricate (q.v.); Sp. *prevaricacion;* Ital. *prevaricazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Collusion with the enemy one professes to oppose. [II. 1.]

"If we be not all enemies to God in this kind, yet, in adhering to the enemy, we are enemies; in our *prevarications*, and easy betrayings and surrendering of ourselves to the enemy of his kingdom, Satan, we are his enemies."—*Donne: Sermon 7, On the Nativity.*

* 2. A perverting, a perversion; a turning to wrong or improper uses.

* 3. A secret abuse in the discharge of a public trust, office, or commission.

"They sent Taaffe to prison for *prevarication*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A shuffling or quibbling; an endeavour to evade the truth or the disclosure of the truth by quibbling; the evasion of what is honourable or just by the practice of some trick or quibble; a deviation from what is just and fair. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 657.)

II. *Law:*

1. The act of an advocate who acts in collusion with his opponent, and betrays the cause of his client.

2. The undertaking of a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

3. The wilful concealment or misrepresentation of the truth by giving evasive or equivocating evidence.

prĕ-văr'-ĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor* = to prevaricate (q.v.); Fr. *prévaricateur;* Ital. *prevaricatore.*]

1. One who betrays or abuses a trust; one who by collusion betrays the cause of his client.

"The law, which is promulged against *prevaricators*."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 160. (App.)

2. One who prevaricates; one who quibbles or shuffles in his answers; a shuffler, a quibbler.

* 3. At Cambridge University a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the Commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the University.

* **preve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prove.]

† **prĕv'-ĕ-nançe,** *s.* [Prevenancy.] The act of going before; prevenience.

¶ *Law of prevenance:*

Metaph.: (See extract).

"It will be understood then at once that what they [Phenomenists] call the 'law of causation,' and we call the *law of prevenance* is simply the well-known law of phenomenal sequence."—*Dr. Ward*, in *Dublin Review*, xxxii. 309.

* **prĕv'-ĕ-nan-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *prévenance.*] Attention, obligingness, civility; readiness to oblige.

"La Fleur's *prevenancy* . . . soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him."—*Sterne: Sent. Journal; The Letter.*

* **prē-vēne',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *prævenio* = to come before: *præ* = before, and *venio* = to come; Fr. *prévenir.*] To prevent, to hinder.

"If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unhody'd shades
I now had wander'd."
Philips: Cider, ii.

* **prĕ-vēn'-ĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Prevenient.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

* **prĕ-vēn'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *prævenientis*, pr. par. of *prævenio.*] [Prevene.]

1. Coming or going before; preceding, anticipating.

"Love celestial, whose *prevenient* aid
Forbids approaching ill."
Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora.

2. Preventive, preventing.

"*Prevenient* grace."
Milton: P. L., xi. 3.

prĕ-vĕnt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præventus*, pa. par. of *prævenio* = to come before, to precede, to anticipate; Fr. *prévenir;* Sp. *prevenir* * Ital. *prevenire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To come before one to a place; to precede, to anticipate; to be before.

"Then had I come, *preventing* Sheba's Queen,
To see the comeliest of the sons of men."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 437.

* 2. To go before as a guide, or to supply what is necessary and make the way easy.

"*Prevent* us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour."—*Book of Common Prayer.*

* 3. To be before or earlier than; to anticipate. (*Psalm* cxix. 14.)

* 4. To escape by anticipating; to avoid, to frustrate.

"She hath *prevented* me."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

* 5. To be beforehand with; to forestall, to anticipate.

"Sir George *prevents* every wish."—*Mrs. Inchbald*, in *Annandale.*

6. To be beforehand with, and so in the way of; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede, to thwart, to obstruct.

"This vile purpose to *prevent*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 220.

II. *Canon Law:* To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position. [Prevention, II.]

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To come before the usual time.

"Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

prĕ-vĕnt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *preventable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being preventable; capability of being prevented.

prĕ-vĕnt'-a-ble, prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *prevent; -able.*] Capable of being prevented; that may or can be prevented.

"The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable.*"—*Reynolds: Works*, p. 771.

prĕ-vĕnt'-a-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *prevent; -ative.*]

A. *As adj.:* Preventing, preventive.

"Adopting *preventative* measures."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

B. *As subst.:* A preventive.

* **prē-vĕnt'-a-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preventative; -ly.*] By way of preventiou; so as to preveut or hinder.

"One of the Russian peasauts who came from Smolensk to be inoculated *preventatively* against the effects of bites inflicted by a mad wolf."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

prĕ-vĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prevent; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** One who goes before; one who is before or forestalls another.

"The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer.*"—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

2. One who preveuts, hinders, or obstructs; a hinderer.

II. *Naut.:* An additional rope, spar, chain, or bolt, as a support, stay, or substitute. A supplemeutary or auxiliary rope to support a spar, stay, &c., in a gale or in action.

prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [PREVENTABLE.]

prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREVENT.]

* **prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preventing; -ly.*] So as to prevent or hinder.

prĕ-vĕn'-tion, *s.* [Fr., Sp. *prevencion;* Ital. *prevenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The act of going before; the state of being before or in advauce; space or time in advance.

"The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention.*"—*Bacon.*

* **2.** The act of anticipating needs or wishes; anticipation, foresight.

* **3.** Hence, a bestowal of favours; goodaess, kindness.

4. The act of preventing, hindering, or obstructing; hindrance, obstruction.

"Nor odds appeared
In . . . swift *prevention.*" *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 330.

5. The act of obviating or preventing by measurcs taken or acts doue beforehand.

"For the *prevention* of such inconveniences."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xii.

* **6.** A measure taken, or an act done, to prevent or obviate something; a precaution.

"Achievements, plots, orders, *preventions.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **7.** Caution, foresight; precaution, care.

"Where one *prevention* ends, danger begins."—*Carew: To A. D.*

* **8.** Prejudice, prepossession. (A Gallicism.)

"Let them bring no particular gusto, or auy *prevention* of mind."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* **9.** Jurisdictiou.

"By verteu off your legantine prerogative and *prevention.*"—*State Papers*, i. 311.

II. *Canon Law:* The right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact an affair prior to an inferior one to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs; as, when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones.

* **prĕ-vĕn'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prevention; -al.*] Tending to prevent; preventive.

* **prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [PREVENTATIVE.]

prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *prevent; -ive;* Fr. *preventif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Going before; prevenient, preceding.

"Directed by any previous counsel or *preventive* understanding."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 73.

2. Tending to hinder or prevent; hindering, obviating; preveuting the access of ill; preventative.

"Physic is either curative or *preventive.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which prevents, hinders, or obstructs the approach or passage of anything; a hiudrance, an impediment.

"Though it be a natural *preventive* to some evils."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 368.

2. *Spec.:* An antidote taken previously to prevent an attack of disease or illness.

preventive-service, *s.* [COAST-BLOCKADE, COAST-GUARD.]

* **prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preventive; -ly.*] In a preventive manner; in a manuer to prevent or hinder.

"It is *preventively* the assertor of its own rights."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. i.

prē-vēr'-tē-bral, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *vertebral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the vertebra: as, the *prevertebral* muscles and fasciæ of the neck. (*Quain.*)

* **prē-view'** (**iew** as **ū**), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *view* (q.v.).] To view beforehand.

prē'-vĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prævius* = on the way before, going before: *præ* = before, and *via* = a way; Ital. & Sp. *previo.*]

1. Going before in time; prior, antecedent; being or happening before something else.

"To make myself fitter for the work by some *previous* meditations."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 32.

2. (See the extract.)

"He is a little before his time, a trifle *previous*, as the Americans say, but so are all geniuses."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

previous-question, *s.* [QUESTION, *s.*]

prē'-vĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *previous; -ly.*] In time previous or precediug; before, antecedeutly, beforehand.

"They were *previously* led to take a comprehensive survey of human nature."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii., § 1. (Introd.)

prē'-vĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *previous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being previous or prior; antecedence in time.

* **prē-vīze',** *v.t.* [Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævideo* = to see before: *præ* = before, and *video* = to see.]

1. To see beforehand, to foresee.

2. To warn or inform beforehand, to prewarn.

"Mr. Pelham has *prevised* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xv. (Note.)

* **prē-vĭ'-zion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævideo;* Sp. *prevision;* Ital. *previsione.*] [PREVISE.] The act of foreseeing; foresight, foreknowledge, prescience.

"Daniel's *prevision* of the performance."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 2.

* **prē-vīz'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *previs(e); -ive.*] Foreseeing, prescient.

"It [intelligence awakened by sensation] is throughout *previsive.*"—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 51.

Prē-vōst (*st* silent), *s.* [M. Pierre Prevost, a Genevan physicist.] (See etym.)

Prevost's theory, *s.*

Thermology: The theory that all bodies radiate heat, the hotter giving off more and the colder less than they receive, till a mobile equilibrium is established among them.

* **prē-vōy'-ant,** *a.* [Fr.] Foreseeing, prescient. (*Mrs. Oliphant.*)

* **prē-wârn',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.)] To warn beforehand; to forewarn, to preadmonish.

"Comets *prewarn* whose havock in vast field
Unearthed skulls proclaim."
Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

prêy, ***praie,** ***pray,** ***preie,** ***preye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *praie, preie* (Fr. *proie*), from Lat. *præda* = booty; cf. Wel. *praidd* = flock, herd, booty; Ital. & O. Sp. *preda.*] [PREDATORY.]

1. Booty, spoil, plunder; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken or got by violence.

"The rest of the prisoners he dystryhuted among his souldiers every man one in name of a *pray.*"—*Goldinge: Cæsar, to.* 237.

2. A person or thing given up to auother, a victim.

"Give her, as a *prey*, to law and shame."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. That which is, or may be, seized to be devoured by carnivorous animals. (*Job* iv. 11.)

4. The act of preying on, or of catching and devouring other creatures; ravage, depredation.

"You sat smiling at his cruel *prey.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

¶ *Beast* (or *bird*) *of prey:* A carnivorous beast or bird; one which lives on the flesh of other animals.

* **prey-catcher,** * **praye-catcher,** *s.* A thief, a robber.

"Three waies, therefore, it shal be leful to discerne the true shepeherd from ye theie or *praye-catcher.*"—*Udal: John*, x.

prêy, *v.i.* [PREY, *s.*]

1. To take booty or plunder; to plunder, to ravage, to take food by violence.

"Like an o'ergrown lion in a cage
That goes not out to *prey.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure i. 4.

2. Followed by *on* or *upon.*

(1) To rob, to plunder.

"They pray continually unto their saint, the commonwealth; or rather not pray to her, but *prey* on her."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

(2) To seize as prey; to seize and devour; to chase and seize as food.

"To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

(3) To waste or wear away gradually; to cause to waste or pine away: as, His misfortune *preyed on* his mind.

* **prêy'-ẽr,** * **prei-er,** *s.* [Eng. *prey*, v; *-er.*] One who preys; a plunderer, a robber, a devourer.

"She would needs be a preie vnto the *preier.*"—*Hooker: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. i.

* **prêy'-fûl,** * **prey-full,** *a.* [Eng. *prey; -full.*]

1. Given to prey; savage.

"The *preyfull* broode of savage beasts."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

2. Rich in prey; killing much game. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

prêy'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Plundering, wasting, wearing.

2. *Her.:* Applied to any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

PREYING.

prī-a-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρίων (*priōn*) = a saw, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Percidæ (q.v.). Body short, compressed, covered with small rough scales, which extend also over the short snout; one dorsal fin with ten spines, anal with three. Præoperculum serrated, with a flat, triangular spine at the angle. Seventeen species, from the tropical seas; all about twelve inches long; red, pink, and silvery-white the prevailing colours. (*Günther.*)

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the Yorkshire Carboniferous. (*Etheridge.*)

* **prī'-al,** *s.* [PAIR- royal.]

prī-ā'-pē-an, *s.* [Lat. *priapeia* = a collection of poems upon Priapus by different authors.] A species of hexameter verse, so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth feet, and an amphimacer in the third.

prī'-a-pĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *priapisme.*] [PRIAPOLITE.] Morbid tension of the male genital organ.

prī-ăp'-ō-līte, *s.* [From Gr. πρίαπος (*priapos*) = the god of gardens and country life, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Fr. *priapolithe.*]

Petrol.: A limestone of stalagmitic origin, in the form of cylindrical tubercules, the nucleus of which was probably vegetable.

* **prīze** (1), *s.* [PRIZE (2), *s.*] Reward, recompense.

"What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 151.

prīze (2), ***pris,** ***pryce,** ***prys,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pris, preis* (Fr. *prix*), from Lat. *pretium* = price; Sp. *precio;* Ital. *prezzo. Price, prize* (1), s., and *praise*, are essentially the same word.]

1. The equivalent in money, or other medium of exchange, paid or given for anything; the sum of money paid for goods; the value which a seller puts on his goods; the current value of a commodity. (2 *Samuel* xxiv. 24.)

2. Value, estimation. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. i. 1.)

3. Worth, value, excellence. (*Matt.* xiii. 26.)

¶ The early political economists used the words value and price as synonymous terms, and they are not always discriminated even by Ricardo. John Stuart Mill and the modern

economists discriminate them, using price to express the value of a thing in relation to money, and value, or exchange value, to denote its general power of purchasing. The price of an article is regulated by the law of demand and supply.

¶ (1) *Price of money:*

Comm.: The rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.

(2) *Market price:* [MARKET-PRICE].

(3) *Natural price:* [REAL-VALUE].

price-current, price-list, *s.*

Comm.: A price-list; a table or account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c., issued periodically.

price-list, *s.* [PRICE-CURRENT.]

prīçe, *v.t.* [PRICE, *s.*]

* 1. To pay the price of; to pay for.

"With his own blood *price* that he hath spilt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 26.

* 2. To set a price on; to value, to prize.

"Thy life with mine is evenly *priade*.
Chapman: Homer; Iliad vii.

3. To ask the price of. (*Colloq.*)

prīçed, *a.* [PRICE, *s.*] Set at a value; valued; having a price or value set on. (Used in composition, as low-*priced*, high-*priced*, &c.).

prīçe'-īte, *s.* [After Mr. T. Price, of San Francisco; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A compact mineral, sometimes chalk-like, consisting of minute rhombic crystals. Soft; sp. gr. 2·262 to 2·298; colour, milk-white; lustre, dull to satiny; feel, greasy. Compos.: a hydrated borate of lime, the analyses suggesting the formula, $3CaO,4BO_3 + 6HO$. Found in Curry county, Oregon, in layers between slate and blue steatite.

prīçe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *price*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Invaluable, inestimable.

* 2. Of no value; worthless, unsaleable.

* **prīç'-ĕr,** * **pryc-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pric(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who sets or names a price; a valuer. (*Richmondshire Wills*, p. 31.)

prĭck, * **prike,** * **prik-en,** * **prik-i-en,** * **pryke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *prika*; Ger. *prikken.*] [PRICK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture.

"If their wound swelleth it may he *pricked* with a brazen hodkin."—*Lovell: Animals & Minerals*, p. 258.

¶ Sometimes the effect of the pricking, rather than the thing pricked, is made the object of the verb: as, To *prick* a hole in paper.

2. *Specif.:* To spur; to drive spurs into.

"As o'er the plain the Pilgrim *prick'd* his steed."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 43.

* 3. To urge, to spur, to goad, to incite. (Often followed by *on.*)

"My duty *pricks* me on to utter that."
Shakesp: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

4. To affect with a sharp, shooting pain.

5. To sting with remorse. (*Acts* ii. 37.)

6. To cause to pierce through.

"*Prick* a pin through the eye."—*Dr. H. Power: Experimental Philosophy*, hk. i., p. 5.

7. To mark with a pointed instrument; to mark with dots or small marks.

"Atkinson did not commence his play immediately, but *pricked* the chances on a card as they ran."—*Marryat: Japhet in Search of a Father*, ch. iii.

* 8. To mark or write down in notes.

"A valuable collection of music *pricked* mostly by himself."—*Annual Register* (1765), p. 46.

* 9. To hang or fix on a point.

* 10. To fasten by means of a pin or other pointed instrument.

11. To bed out; to plant in a bed.

"But if you draw them [seedlings] only for the thinning of your seminary, *prick* them into some empty beds."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, p. 10.

* 12. To fix by the point.

"*Pricking* their points into a board so that their edges might look towards one another."—*Newton.*

13. To cause to point upwards; to erect; said of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of an animal. (Generally with *up.*)

"It is alike troublesome to both the rider and his beast, if the latter goes *pricking up* his ears and starting all the way."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey*, i. 202.

14. To mark off. [PRICKING, ¶.]

"Her Majesty *pricked* the list of Sheriffs for England and Wales."—*Daily News*, Feb. 24, 1879.

15. To appoint or designate.

"He was after that *pricked* for Sheriff of Surrey."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Denham.*

* 16. To mark, to describe.

"*Prick* him down for a knave."—*Norris: Practical Discourses*, p. 58.

17. To mark down; to find and mark.

"I have *pricked* a ten-horned stag."—*Mrs. Gore: Fascination*, p. 111.

18. To beat for game.

"Did you not accompany him to *prick* the wood?"—*Mrs. Gore: Fascination*, p. 109.

* 19. To dress up.

"*Pricking* up their children in vaine fashions."—*Rogers: Naaman, the Syrian*, p. 391.

* 20. To render acid or pungent to the taste. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

* 21. To make proud, to puff up.

"Whom prouender *pricketh* ars often the wurse."
Tusser: Husbandry, lxxvii. 22.

* 22. To intermix, to interweave.

"*Pricke* in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Travel.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) To trace a ship's course on a chart.

(2) To run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.

2. *Farr.:* To drive a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.

3. *Malting:* The floor of a malt-kiln is perforated with small holes which get choked during the malting season. A lad is then employed to clear each hole, which operation is called *pricking* the kiln.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause pain, as by a sharp-pointed instrument.

2. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

† 3. To spur; to ride rapidly or hastily.

"A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 1.

* 4. To go in state.

"And so he *pricketh* forth in his Pontificalihus."—*Jewell: Defence*, p. 681.

* 5. To aim at a point, place, or mark.

"Yet will I *pricke* at Venlade with another out of the same quiver, and happily go neerer to it."—*Lambarde: Perambulation of Kent*, p. 233.

* 6. To do embroidery.

"All day *pricking* on a clout."
Tusser: Husbandry, lxvii. 16.

* 7. To appoint or designate persons or things by pricking. [PRICKING, ¶.]

"Our own Sovereign Lady . . . *pricks* for sheriffs."—*De Quincey: Joan of Arc* (Works, iii. 223).

* 8. To dress one's self for show.

* 9. To become acid or sour; to turn.

* 10. To run, leaving footprints behind (said of a hare).

"For when she [a hare] heateth the plaine highway, where you may yet perceive her footing, it is said she *pricketh*."—*Gwillim: Display of Heraldry*, § iii., ch. xlv.

* 11. To stimulate, to incite, to urge.

"When reason aduiseth to forheare and the appetite *pricketh* to take drinke, a man ought rather to follows reason."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 3.

12. To germinate.

¶ (1) *To prick out:* To plant out for the first time. [A. I. 11.]

(2) *To prick up one's self:* To show off, to make a show.

prĭck, * **pricke,** * **prike,** * **prikke,** * **pryk,** * **pryke,** * **prykke,** *s.* [A.S. *pricu*, *prica* = a point, a dot; cogn. with O. Dut. *prick* = a prickle; Dut. *prikkel*; Dan. *prik* = a dot; Sw. *prick* = a point, a dot, a prick; Wel. *pric* = a stick, a broach; Ir. *pricadh* = a goad, *prioca* = a sting; Dan. *prikke* = to mark with dots; Sw. *prika.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A dot, a point, a small mark; applied to

* (1) A vowel-point used in Oriental writing.

"Martinus affirmeth that these Masorites invented the *prickes*, wherewith the Hebrew is now read."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, hk. ii., ch. xii.

* (2) A point in geometry.

"A point or *pricke* is the beginning of a line."—*olding: De Mornay*, ch. ix., p. 120.

* (3) The point or mark on a target at which an archer shot.

"Yf thou shote and wynke
The *prycke* thou shalt hytte."
The Frere & the Boy, 90.

* (4) Hence, fig., used for the object aimed at; one's aim.

"Gain and ease
Be the only *prickes* that they shoot at."
Use of Dice-play, p. 17.

* (5) A mark on a dial denoting the hour.

"Now Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide *prick*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

(6) The mark made by pricking with a pointed instrument; a puncture.

2. A pointed instrument or substance, sharp enough to pierce the skin: as, a skewer; a goad for oxen.

"Boared with the pointe of a wooden *pricke* or stiffe reede."—*Hyll: Profitable Arte of Gardening*, p. 129.

* 3. A sting, a thorn.

"The kyng of bees hath no *prykke* to stynge wyth."—*Caxton: Boke of the Chesse*, p. 50.

4. A stinging or tormenting thought; remorse.

"The *pricks* of conscience will not so much afflict us."—*Tucker: Light of Nature*, ii. 526.

5. The print or mark of a hare or deer on the ground: hence, fig. a trace, a mark.

"That discourse of whose footing we have found the *pricks* already."—*Guzman de Alfarache*, p. 122.

* 6. (See extract.)

"They bear not their first head which we call Broches (in a fallow deare *pricks*), until they enter the second yere."—*Turberville: Boke of Venerie*, p. 52.

* 7. A mark denoting degree; pitch.

"To *prick* of highest prayse."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 1.

* 8. A goal.

"He overrunne them al and came firste of all to the *pricke*."—*Bale: Gardner; De Vera Obedientia*, sig. G. i.

* 9. A point, a pitch, a state.

"Ther is no man can hryng hir to that *prikke*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,449.

* 10. A pricking sensation.

"I find pimples and *pricks* all over my body."—*Pepys: Diary*, iii. 98.

* 11. A spur; an incitement.

"Examples joined with the *pricke* of emulation."—*Lamaudaye: French Academy*, bk. i., p. 236.

II. *Naut.:* A small roll: as, a *prick* of yarn or tobacco.

* ¶ *Prick and praise, prick and price, prick and prize:* The reward of excellence.

"It doth surmount and carry away the *pricke and prize* of all others."—*Newton: Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 76.

prick-eared, * **pryke-eared,** *a.* Having pointed ears.

"Thou *prick-eared* cur of Iceland."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

¶ The term was commonly applied by the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because, from their hair being cut close all round, their ears stuck up prominently.

prick-me-dainty, prick-ma-dainty, *a.* Characterized by the use of over-nice or finical language; finical, over-precise.

prick-post, *s.* [QUEEN-POST.]

prick-punch, *s.*

Forging: A pointed instrument used by smiths to mark their centres.

* **prick-shaft,** *s.* A shaft for shooting at a mark; an arrow.

"You should use *prick-shafts*."—*Rowley: A Match at Midnight*, ii. 1.

prick-song, *s.*

Music: Written music, as opposed to extemporе descant.

"He fights as you sing *prick-song*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

prick-timber, *s.* [PRICKWOOD.]

* **prick-wand,** *s.* A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at.

* **prick-a-sour,** * **pric-a-sour,** *s.* [PRICK, *v.*] A fast or hard rider.

"He was a *pricasour* aright."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol. 189.)

prĭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which pricks; a prick; a sharp-pointed instrument for pricking; a prickle.

2. A long slender iron used for probing or sounding the depth of a bog or quicksand.

* 3. A light horseman.

"Northumbrian *prickers*, wild and rude."
Scott: Marmion, v. 17.

* 4. One who tested whether women were witches, by pricking them with pins; a witch-finder.

* 5. One who beats for game.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Blasting:* [NEEDLE, *s.*, II. 2].

2. *Gunnery:* A sharp wire introduced at the

vent to puncture the bag which holds the charge, in order that the priming may touch the powder.

3. *Naut.:* A small instrument having an enlarged head and a curved tapering point. It is similar to the fid and marline spike, but is used for smaller work.

4. *Saddlery:* A tool used to mark stitch-holes, to render them uniform in distance.

5. *Ichthy:* The Basking-shark (q.v.).

prĭck'-ĕt, *s.* [PRICK, *s.*]

1. A buck in his second year.

"'Twas a *pricket* that the princess kill'd."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

* 2. A wax taper.

3. *Bot.: Sedum acre, S. album,* and *S. reflexum.*

prĭck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PRICK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp-pointed instrument.

"There is that speaketh [wordes] like the *prickings* of a sword."—*Proverbs* xii. 18. (1583.)

2. A tingling pain; a sharp-shooting pain.

"By the *pricking* of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

* 3. The making an incision at the root of a horse's tail to cause him to carry it higher. [PICK (1), *v.*, B. ¶ 2.]

* 4. The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as, by a hare, deer, &c.; the act of tracing animals by such marks.

"Those which caunot discerne the footings or *prickings* of the hare."—*Topsall: Four-footed Beasts*, p. 152.

* 5. The state or coudition of becoming acid or sour, as wine.

II. *Farr.:* The act of driving a nail into a horse's foot while shoeing him, so as to cause lameness.

¶ *Pricking for Sheriffs:* The annual ceremony of appointing sheriffs for each county for the ensuing year. It is so called from the names of the persons chosen being marked by the prick of a pin. (*English.*)

pricking-note, *s.*

Comm.: A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board. So called from the practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

pricking-up, *s.*

Plastering: The first coat of plaster on lath; the surface is scratched to form a key for the next coat.

prĭc'-kle, * **prĭc-le,** *s.* [Eng. *prick;* dimin. suff. *-le.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A little mark; a dot, a jot.

2. A little prick; a small sharp point.

"Let us endure their had qualities for their good; allow the *prickle* for the rose."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iii. 1.

3. A sharp-pointed process as from the skin of an animal; a spine.

4. A kind of basket, of willow or brier, containing rather more than a gallon measure.

5. A sieve of filberts, containing about half a hundred-weight.

II. *Bot.:* A rigid, opaque, conical process, formed of cellular tissue, and terminating in an acute point. It may be considered a compound hardened hair developed from the epiphlœum of the bark, and differs from a spine in belonging to the epidermis only, and therefore breaking off smoothly.

prickle-back, *s.* The stickleback (q.v.).

prickle-tang, *s.*

Bot.: Fucus serratus.

* **prickle-yellow,** *s.*

Bot.: Xanthoxylon Clava Herculis. In Jamaica it is esteemed a good timber tree, and is imported into England for making walking sticks. In the West Indies and the Carolinas an infusion of it is used in toothache.

* **prĭc'-kle,** *v.t.* [PRICKLE, *s.*] To prick slightly; to prick.

"Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin and catch my breath."
Tennyson: Maud, i. xiv. 36.

* **prĭc'-kled (le** as **ĕl),** *a.* [Eng. *prick(le),* s.; *-ed.*] Having prickles; prickly.

"The little red-brest to the *prickled* thorne
Return'd." *Browne; Britannias Pastorals*, ii. 3.

prĭck'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prickly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prickly or having many prickles.

* **prĭck'-lŏuse,** *s.* [Eng. *prick,* and *louse.*] A word of contempt for a tailor.

"A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *prickelouse*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

prĭck'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *prickl(e); -y.*]

1. Full of, or covered with, sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

"Fix'd in the centre of a *prickly* brake."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. *Bot.:* Furnished with prickles, as the stem of some roses.

prickly-ash, *s.*

Bot.: Xanthoxylon americanum, an aromatic plant, with yellowish flowers appearing before the leaves.

prickly-back, *s.* [PRICKLE-BACK.]

prickly-bullhead, *s.*

Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Cottus asper.*

prickly-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: Cyathodes Oxycedrus.

prickly-cockle, *s.*

Zool.: Cardium aculeatum.

prickly-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Echinochloa.

prickly-heat, *s.*

Pathol.: Lichen tropicus; a skin disease, characterised by minute papulæ formed by the hyperæmia of the sweat follicles. Few Europeans residents in the tropics escape it when they are exposed to the sun. It is not in the least dangerous.

prickly-pear, *s.* [OPUNTIA.]

prickly-pole, *s.*

Bot.: Bactris Plumieriana. (*West Indian.*)

prickly-samphire, *s.* [ECHINOPHORA.]

prickly-withe, *s.*

Bot.: Cereus triangularis.

prĭck'-măd-ăm, *s.* [Eng. *prick,* and *madam.*]

Bot.: Sedum reflexum.

* **prĭck'-shŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *prick,* and *shot.*] A bowshot.

"A *prickshot* asunder."—*Patten: Exped. to Scotland.*

prĭck'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *prick,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus.*

* **prĭck'-ў,** * **prick-ey,** * **prick-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *prick,* s.; *-y.*] Prickly.

"*Prickie* it is like a thorne."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, xix. 3.

prīde (1), * **pruide,** * **prude,** * **pryd,** *s.* [A.S. *prýte,* from *prút* = proud (q.v.). Cf. Icel. *prýdhi* = an ornament; *prúdhr* = prond; Dan. *pryde;* Sw. *pryda* = to adorn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being prond; inordinate self-esteem; unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in rank, talents, accomplishments, or position, manifesting itself in reserve, distance, airs, and evident contempt of others.

"*Pride* is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments, which exceeds the boundaries of justice."—*Cogan: Passions*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem arising from consciousness of upright conduct, noble actions or the like; sense of one's own worth and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one.

3. Insolence; proud or haughty behaviour towards others; haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; insolent treatment of others; haughtiness, arrogance. (*Daniel* iv. 37.)

4. Exuberance of animal spirits; fire, mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire; espec. the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

"Were they as salt as wolves in *pride*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 5. Wantonness, extravagance, excess.

"Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 864.

* 6. Impertinence, insolence, impudence.

"Advance their *pride* against that power that bred it."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

7. That of which one is or may be proud; a source or cause of pride.

(1) A person, or number of persons, of whom others are proud.

"A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village, 55.

(2) A feature or characteristic of which one may be proud; an ornament.

(3) Ornament, decoration, beauty.

"The purple *pride* that on thy soft cheek dwells."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 99.

(4) Splendid show; ostentation.

"*Pride*, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

(5) Prime; highest excellence or pitch.

"There died my Icarus in his *pride*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

* 8. Highest point.

"A falcon towering in her *pride* of place."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

* 9. The full power.

"Hardly we escaped the *pride* of France."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 10. Excessive richness.

"The ground having his *pride* abated in the first crop."—*G. Markham: Husbandry.*

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the peacock, turkey cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form and drop their wings: as, A peacock in his *pride.*

¶ *Pride* and *vanity* are not the same, or even closely akin. The prond man has so good an opinion of himself, and is so satisfied that that opinion is correct, that he does not care what the world thinks of him, and makes no special effort to conciliate its good opinion. The vain man distrusts his own favourable judgment of himself, and wishes it to be confirmed by the world. He therefore makes known his good deeds. Men really great are under temptation to be proud, while smaller men and many females tend to vanity.

pride of India, *s.*

Bot.: Melia Azedarach.

prīde (2) *s.* [For etym. see extract.] The sandpride or mud-lamprey. [AMMOCŒTES.]

"In Rodeley, county of Gloucester, certain tenants of the manor of Rodeley pay to this day, to the lord thereof, a rent called pridgavel, in duty and acknowledgement to him for the liberty and privilege of fishing for lampreys in the river Severn. Pridgavel; *prid,* for brevity, being the latter syllable of lam*prid,* as the fish was anciently called; and gavel, a rent or tribute."—*Blount's Tenures, by Beckwith,* cited by *Yarrell,* in *History of British Fishes.*

prīde, *v.t. & i.* [PRIDE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or consider proud; to rate highly; to plume. (It is only used reflexively.)

"Pluming and *priding* himself in all his services."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 14.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be proud; to glory; to pride one s self.

"You only *pride* in your own abasement."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 368.

* **prīde'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *pride* (1), s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of pride; proud, haughty, insolent.

"Thou didst spread thy *prideful* sail."
Blackie: Songs of Highlands & Islands, p. 60.

* **prīde'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prideful; -ly.*] In a proud manner; proudly, haughtily, insolently.

* **prīde'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prideful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prideful; pride, haughtiness.

* **prīde'-lĕss,** * **pride-les,** *a.* [Eng *pride* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of pride; not proud. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,806.)

* **prĭd'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *pridie* = on the day before.] Pertaining or belonging to the previous day. (*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. ii.)

prīd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PRIDE, *v.*]

* **prīd'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *priding; -ly.*] In a proud manner; with pride; proudly.

"He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

prīe, *v.t.* [For *prieve* = prove.] To taste; to prove by tasting.

"But I am in some haste to *prie* your worship's good cheer."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. vii.

* **prīe,** *s.* [Sec def.] An old name for the privet.

"Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple, and *prie*."
Tusser: Husbandry, xxxv. 15.

* **prie,** *v.i.* [Fr. *prier* = to pray.]

prie-dieu, *s.* [Fr. = pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

priēf, *s.* [Proof.]

prī'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prie* (= pry); *-er.*] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches into the business of others; an inquisitive person.

priēst, * preest, * preost, * prest, * preste, *s.* [A.S. *preóst*, contracted from Lat. *presbyter* = a presbyter (q.v.); Ital. *presta*; Dut. & Ger. *priester*; Dan. *præst*; Sw. *präst.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who in any religion performs the sacred rites and, more or less, intervenes between the worshipper and his God, especially by offering sacrifice.

* 2. A priestess.

"The Virgine *Priest* of the Goddesse Honor."
Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ethnicism:* In the same sense as I. 1. (Gen. xlvii. 22, Acts xiv. 13.)

2. *Patriarchism:* Under this dispensation the patriarchs themselves exercised priestly functions, *e.g.*, sacrifice (Gen. xxii. 1–13) and blessing (xxvii. 28, 29). The case of Melchisedek belongs to an older ritual, by no means confined to Palestine (cf. *Virg., Æn.* iii. 80, and Serv. *in loc.*).

3. *Judaism:* Heb. כֹּהֵן (*kohen*) (Lev. xxi. 10, &c.), Sept. and New Testament Gr. ἱερεύς (*hiereus*) (Matt. viii. 4, xii. 4, 15, &c.). A descendant of Aaron, and therefore one of the sacred caste. The Jewish priests filled all the important offices in connection, first with the tabernacle and then with the temple worship, less important ones being handed over to the Levites, and those still more menial to the Nethinims (q.v.). They constituted a sacred hierarchy, of which the high priest was the head. Their chief duties were to offer sacrifices for themselves and the people, and intercede for them with God. The priests were divided into twenty-four courses for the service of the temple (1 Chron. xxiv. 1–19; Luke i. 5). Probably the "chief priests" were the heads of these courses, with any high priest out of office (Matt. xxvi. 3).

4. *New Test.:* A rendering of the Greek ἱερεύς (*hiereus*). [3.] In this sense applied largely to Christ (Heb. v. 6, vii. 17, 15), the Great High Priest of our profession, and, in an inferior sense, to Christians in general, inasmuch as they offer spiritual sacrifices (1 Pet. ii. 5; Rev. i. 6, v. 10, xx. 6), but never used of any order in the Christian ministry.

5. *Anglican:* A clergyman in priest's orders, as distinguished from a deacon. Only a priest can administer the Holy Communion and read the Absolution. [Ordination, Orders.]

6. *Roman:* A cleric who has received the third grade in holy orders, and who is thereby empowered to "offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize." [Mass.]

priest-cap, priest's cap, *s.*

Fort.: An outwork with three salient and two entering angles.

priest's crown, *s.*

Bot.: Taraxacum Dens-leonis.

priest's tree, *s.*

Bot.: Ficus indica. [Banyan.]

priēst, *v.t. & i.* [Priest, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To ordain priest.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To hold the office of priest. (*Milton.*)

priēst'-craft, *s.* [Eng. *priest*, and *craft.*] Priestly policy; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

priēst'-craft-ў, *a.* [Eng. *priestcraft*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or characterized by priestcraft.

priēst'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ery.*] Priests collectively; the priesthood.

priēst'-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ess.*] A female priest; a woman who officiated in sacred rites.

"Of late none found such favour in his sight
As the young *Priestess.*" *Moore: Veiled Prophet*

priēst'-hood, * preest-hod, * prieste-hoode, *s.* [A.S. *preósthád.*]

1. The office or character of a priest; priestly office. (*Udal:* 1 *Tim.* i.)

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices; priests collectively.

*** priēst'-ĭsh, * prest-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ish.*] Priestly.

"This act of *prestish* maydenhede fyrst in Irelande."
—Bale: English Votaries, pt. ii.

*** priēst'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ism.*] The character, influence, or government of the priesthood.

*** priēst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-less.*] Having no priest; destitute of a priest.

Priēst'-leў, *s.* [The Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley (1733–1804).] (See compound.)

¶ *Priestley's green matter:* A green organised crust occurring in places where direct sunlight does not penetrate. It consists either of immature lichens or algals, or of small but mature Palmelleæ. (*Berkeley.*)

priēst'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-like.*] Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests; befitting a priest; priestly.

"Who, for thy drowsy *priestlike* rede,
Would leave the jovial horn and hound?"
Scott: The Chase, xi.

priēst'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *priestly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being priestly; the appearance or manner of a priest.

"Its *priestliness*
Lending itself to hide their beastliness."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, i.

priēst-lў, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ly.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a priest or to the priesthood; sacerdotal.

"Winchester and Eton are under *priestly* government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. Becoming or befitting a priest: as, a *priestly* manner of living.

*** priēst'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ress.*] A priestess. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 866.)

priēst'-rĭd-den, * priēst'-rĭd, *a.* [Eng. *priest*, and *ridden* (q.v.).] Governed, ruled, or swayed completely by priests; under the absolute power, influence, or control of priests.

*** priēst'-rĭd-den-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *priest-ridden*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being priestridden.

*** prieve,** *v.t.* [Prove.]

prĭg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some referred so far as meaning 1 to *prick*, v., or *pragmatical*; in meaning 2 perhaps connected with *brigand* (q.v.).]

1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical person.

"Though swoln with vanity and pride,
You're but one driveller multiplied,
A *prig*." *Smart: Fables.*

2. A thief, a pilferer. (*Slang.*)

"Every *prig* is a slave."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

*** prig-man, * pryg-man,** *s.* A thief. (*Fraternitie of Vagabondes.*)

*** prig-napper,** *s.* A horse-stealer.

prĭg, * prĭgg, *v.t. & i.* [Prig, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To steal, to filch, to pilfer. (*Slang.*)

"They mightn't be *prigged* more'n two or three at a time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

2. To haggle about, to cheapen. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To steal, to pilfer. (*Slang.*)

2. To higgle for a bargain; to entreat earnestly, to plead hard.

"Took the pains to *prigg* for her himself."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiv.

*** prĭg'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *prig*; *-dom.*] The state or condition of a prig; priggism.

"Do you think that men can grow out of *prigdom*?"
—Besant & Rice: The Monks of Thelema, p. 30.

prĭg'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; *-ry.*] The manners, qualities, or conduct of a prig; priggism.

prĭg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *prig*; *-ish.*]

1. Like a prig; conceited, pert; characteristic of a prig.

2. Thievish, dishonest.

"His own *priggish* desires enslave him."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

prĭg'-gĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *priggish*; *-ly.*] In a priggish manner; conceitedly, pertly.

prĭg'-gĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *priggish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being priggish; priggery, priggism.

"A monster of pedantry and *priggishness*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 334.

prĭg'-gĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; *-ism.*]

1. The manners or characteristics of a prig; priggery.

"The narrowness and *priggism* so often associated with Boston."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 943.

* 2. Thievery.

"A roguery, a *priggism* they call it here."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*** prike, * prikke,** *v.t.* [Prick, *v.*]

prī-lĕss'-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as Allophane (q.v.).

*** prĭll** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stream.

"Each silver *prill* gliding on golden sand."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 18.

prĭll (2), *s.* [Brill.]

prĭll (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Metall.:* The button of metal from an assay.

2. *Mining:* The better portions of ore from which inferior pieces (dradge) have been spalled by the cobbing-hammer.

prĭll, *v.i.* [Prill (1), *s.*] To flow.

"There was set up an alabaster image of Diana, water conveyed from the Thames *prilling* from her naked breast."—*Stow: London* (ed. Thoms), p. 100.

prĭl'-lŏn, prĭl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Prob. connected with *prill* (3), s.]

Mining: Tin extracted from the slag.

prĭm, * prym, *a.* [O. Fr. *prim* (fem. *prime*) = prime, first . . . thin, slender, small, from Lat. *primus* = first.] [Prime.] Neat, formal, precise; affectedly nice.

"The garden in its turn was to be set free from its *prim* regularity."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

*** prĭm,** *v.t. & i.* [Prim, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make prim; to deck out with great nicety or preciseness, to prink.

"She was *primmed* out."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 37.

B. *Intrans.:* To make one's self prim; to act in a prim or formal manner.

"Tell dear Kitty not to *prim* up."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 108.

prĭm, *s.* [A contract. of *primprint* (q.v.).] A plant, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.* [Privet.]

"Set prime or *prim*." *Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 33.

prī'-mą, *a. & s.* [Ital., from Lat. *primus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Music: First (fem.), as *prima buffa*, chief comic actress or singer; *prima donna*, chief female singer in the opera; *prima viola*, first viola; *prima vista*, at first sight; *prima volta*, the first time, *i.e.*, before repeating.

"The lady, as she retired, curtseyed like a *prima donna*."—*Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. *As substantive:*

Print.: The first forme of a sheet, the first galley for making-up, or the first folio of copy for a sheet or galley. (In this sense pron. *prĭ'-mą.*)

prī'-mą-çў, * pri-ma-cie, *s.* [O. Fr. *primace* (Fr. *primatie*), from Lat. *primatus* = first rank or place; Sp. *primacia*; Ital. *primazia.*] [Primate.]

* 1. The condition or state of being first; first place or rank, supremacy.

"There are several kinds of *primacy*, which may belong to a person in respect of others."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the office, rank, or dignity of an archbishop; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity.

prī'-mą fā'-çĭ-ē (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *phr.* [Lat.] At first sight or appearance.

¶ (1) *Prima facie case:*

Law: A case which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting the evidence brought forward on the other side.

(2) *Prima facie evidence:*

Law: Evidence which establishes a *prima facie* case.

prīm'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Prime.]

Comm.: A small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo; now charged as an addition to the freight.

prīm'-ăl, *a.* [Low Lat. *primalis*, from Lat. *primus* = first.] [PRIME, *a.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original.

"The *primal* father of our line."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 42.

2. *Geol.:* A term applied to the earliest Palæozoic series of the Appalachian Basin, from its originating in the dawn of the Palæozoic day of North America. The entire thickness is considerably more than 2,000 feet.

* **prī-măl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *primal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being primal or first.

Prī-măr'-ĭ-ăn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A follower of Primarius; a Donatist.

prī'-măr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *primary*; *-ly.*] In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally.

"If it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it."—*South: Sermons.*

prī'-măr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *primary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being primary or first in time, act, or intention.

prī'-măr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *primarius*, from *primus* = first; Fr. *primaire*; Sp. & Ital. *primario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First in order of time; primitive, first, original.

"The ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. First in importance or diguity; principal, chief.

3. First in intention; original, radical.

4. Lowest in order; preparatory, elementary: as, *primary* schools.

† 5. *Palæont.:* Occurring in the Palæozoic rocks: as, *primary* crinoids. (*Seeley.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which stands or comes first in order, rank, or importance. Also (*U. S. polit.*) a meeting of voters of the same political party in a ward, township, &c., for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A primary planet (q.v.).

"These, with their respective *primaries* (as the central planets are called), form in each case miniature systems."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1878), p. 533.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*)*:* The largest quill-feathers of the wing, arising from bones corresponding to those of the typical hand. [REMIGES.]

primary-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydroxyl, is combined with at least two atoms of hydrogen.

primary-assembly, *s.* An assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present, and to speak: as distinguished from a representative assembly.

primary-axis, *s.*

Bot.: The principal axis or stalk of any form of compound inflorescence.

primary-coil, *s.* [RUHMKORFF'S COIL.]

primary-colors, *s. pl.* [PRIMITIVE-COLORS.]

primary-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law: Original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, gifts, grants, leases, exchanges, partitions.

primary-election, *s.* A choice of nominees or delegates at a primary. (*U. S.*)

primary-nerves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The nerves which are given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.

primary-planet, *s.* [PLANET.]

primary-qualities, *s. pl.* Qualities which are original and inseparable from the bodies in which they are found.

"These I call original or *primary qualities* . . . solidity, extension, figure, motion, or rest, and number."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.:* bk. ii., ch. viii., § 9.

primary-quills, *s. pl.* [PRIMARY, II. 2.]

primary-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A term formerly including all the crystalline and non-fossiliferous rocks which were deposited, it was believed, anterior to the appearance of life upon the earth. At first the term comprehended rocks afterwards called Plutonic and Metamorphic (q.v.). Then it was limited to the latter; now applied to Palæozoic rocks. [HYPOGENE, CRYSTALLINE, ¶ 5.]

prī'-māte, * prim-at, *s.* [Fr. *primat*, from Lat. *primatem*, accus. of *primas* = a principal or chief man; *primus* = first; Sp. *primado*; Ital. *primate.*] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches. The Archbishop of York is called the Primate of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Primate of All England. [PRIMUS.]

prī-mā'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *primas*, genit. *primatis* = principal, chief.]

Zool.: The first and chief of Linnæus's orders of the class Mammalia. He included under it four genera: Homo (one species, five varieties), Simia (twenty-one species), Lemur (three species), and Vespertilio (seven species). Cuvier ignored the order, classing Man as Bimana (Owen's Archencephala) and Apes and Lemurs as Quadrumana (q.v.); the Bats now constitute an order by themselves [CHEIROPTERA], and the Lemurs rank as a sub-order [LEMUROIDEA.] With the advance of zoological and anatomical knowledge the use of the name has revived "for the Apes, not only by naturalists, who, like Huxley, retain Man within its limits; but also by others (*e.g.* Profs. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Gervais), who consider he should be excluded from it" (*St. G. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 148). Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 444), breaks up the order into five families:

1. Hominidæ, containing Man.
2. Simiidæ, with four genera, Troglodytes, Gorilla, Simia, and Hylobates.
3. Cercopithecidæ, containing the rest of the Old World Monkeys.
4. Cebidæ, containing the American Monkeys, with three true molars on each side of each jaw.
5. Hapalidæ, the Marmosets.

Huxley (*Introd. to Class. Anim.*, p. 99) defines the Primates as having "never more than $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$. The hallux is always provided with a flat nail (with occasional individual exceptions), and is capable of a considerable amount of abduction and adduction." He divides it into three sub-orders: (1) Anthropidæ, (2) Simiadæ (Apes and Monkeys), and (3) Lemuridæ.

"Moreover, as man is the highest animal, and zoologically considered, differs less from even the lowest ape than such ape differs from any other animal, man and apes must be placed together in one order, which may well bear its primitive Linnæan name, *Primates*."—*Prof. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 168.

prī'-māte-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *primate*; *-ship.*] The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

* **prī-mā'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Fr. *primat* = a primate (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a primate.

* **prī-măt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *primate*; *-ical.*] The same as PRIMATIAL (q.v.).

"The original and growth of metropolitical, *primatical*, and patriarchal jurisdiction."—*Barrow: The Pope's Supremacy.*

prīme, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *prime* = the first hour of the day, from Lat. *prima* (*hora*) = the first (hour); *primus* = first; Sp. & Ital. *primo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First in order of time; primitive, original, primary. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 940.)

2. First in rank, dignity, influence or degree.

"The *prime* man of the state."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. First in excellence, value, or importance.

"The season, *prime* for sweetest scents and airs."
Milton: P. L., ix. 200.

4. Capital, excellent. (*Slang.*)

"'All fun, ain't it?' '*Prime!*' said the young gentleman."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xi.

* 5. Early, blooming; being in the first stage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 245.)

* 6. Ready, eager: hence, lustful, lecherous, lewd. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The first or earliest stage or beginning of anything. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 295.)

* 2. Hence, the first opening of day; the dawn, the morning.

"That sweet hour of *prime*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 170.

* 3. The spring of the year. (*Waller: To Lady Lucy Sidney.*)

4. The spring of life; youth in full health, strength, and beauty.

"The far greater part had been cut off in their *prime*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. xi.

5. Hence, a state of the highest perfection; the highest or most perfect state or condition of anything.

6. The best part of anything; that which is of the first quality.

"Give him always of the *prime*."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

* 7. Persons of the first or highest rank.

"The place where he before had sat
Among the *prime*." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 413.

* 8. The same as PRIMERO (q.v.).

9. The footsteps of a deer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* A term at primero.

2. *Fencing:* The first of the chief guards.

3. *Music:* (1) The tonic or generator; (2) the lower of any two notes forming an interval; (3) the first partial tone.

4. *Print.:* A mark over a reference letter (*a′*, *b′*, &c.) to distinguish it from letters (*a*, *b*, &c.) not so marked.

5. *Roman Ritual:* The first of the canonical hours, succeeding to lauds.

"The seuent day of Juny, Whitson euen that tyme,
Died that lady, hiteux vndrou and *prime*."
R. Brunne, p. 243.

¶ (1) *Prime and ultimate ratio:* [RATIO].

(2) *Prime of the moon:* The new moon when it first appears after the change.

* **prime cock-boy,** *s.* A freshman, a novice.

prime-conductor, *s.*

Electr.: The metallic conductor of an electrical machine.

prime-entry, *s.*

Comm.: An entry made on two-thirds of a ship's cargo, liable to duty before she commences to discharge. Unless the goods are bonded, the duty must be paid up on an estimated amount. (*Bithell.*)

prime-factors, *s. pl.*

Arith.: The prime numbers which will exactly divide a number.

prime-figure, *s.*

Geom.: A figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

* **prime-fine,** *s.* [FINE, *s.*, II. 2.]

prime-meridian, *s.*

Geog.: That meridian from which longitude is measured. In Great Britain and its dependencies it is the meridian of Greenwich.

prime-minister, *s.* The first minister of state in Great Britain; the Premier.

prime-mover, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who starts or originates a movement; the original author or starter of a movement.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The initial force which puts a machine in motion.

(2) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.

prime-number, *s.*

Arith.: A number or quantity is prime when it cannot be exactly divided by any other number or quantity except 1. Two numbers or quantities are prime with respect to each other, when they do not admit of any common divisor except 1.

* **prime-staff,** *s.* A clog-almanack (q.v.).

* **prime-tide,** *s.* Spring.

* **prime-time,** *s.* [PRIMETEMPS.] Spring; early years or period.

"Grafted in *prime-time*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xl.

prime-vertical, *s.*

Navig. & Surv.: A vertical plane perpendicular to a meridian plane at any place.

Prime vertical dial: A dial drawn upon the plane of the prime vertical of the place, or a plane parallel to it.

Prime vertical transit instrument: A transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

prīme, *v.t. & i.* [PRIME, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To prepare or put into a condition ready for firing; to put powder in the pan of a fire-arm, or lay a train of powder to a charge.

"*Prime, prime,* your piece anew,
The powder's wet." *Tomkis: Albumazar,* i. 3.

2. To make ready or prepare to act or suffer; espec. to instruct a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up, to coach.

"I *primed* my lips with such a ready charge of flattery."—*Observer,* No. 94.

3. To trim, to prune. (*Prov.*)

* 4. To make up; to get up; to prepare.

"She every morning *primes* her face."
Oldham: Satires.

II. *Paint.:* To cover, as a canvas, with a preparation as a ground on which the pigments are afterwards applied; to put a first coat of paint, size, &c., on, as on a wall.

"One of their faces has not the *priming* colour laid on yet."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman,* ii. 9.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To be or become as at first; to be renewed.

"Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again."
Quarles: Emblems.

2. To serve for the charge of a gun.

II. *Steam-eng.:* To carry over water with the steam from the boiler to the cylinder.

"The excessive *priming* of her boilers."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 30, 1885.

¶ *To prime a pump:* To pour water down the tube, with a view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell and act efficiently in bringing up water.

prīme'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prime,* a.; *-ly.*]

* 1. In the first place; primarily, originally, at first.

"The thing *primely,* nay solely, intended by him."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 8.

2. Excellently, capitally.

prīme'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prime,* a.; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being first; primariness.

2. The quality of being prime or excellent; excellence.

*** prīm'-ĕr, * primier,** *a.* [O. Fr. *primer, primier* (Fr. *premier*), from Lat. *primarius,* from *primus* = first.] Original, first, primary.

"No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by *primer* and original power."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar,* p. 317.

primer-election, *s.*

Law: First choice.

primer-fine, *s.* [PRIME-FINE.]

*** primer-seisin,** *s.*

Law: The right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion, expectant on an estate for life. It was abolished by 12 Charles II.

"These two payments, relief and *primer seisin,* were only due if the heir was of full age."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 3.

primer-serjeant, *s.* [SERJEANT.]

prīm'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *prime,* v., and *-er.*] One who or that which primes; specif., a wafer, cap, or tube containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion or by friction; used for igniting the charge of powder in a cannon, blasting, &c.

prīm'-ĕr (2), *** prim-ere, * prym-er, * prym-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *prim*(*e*), s.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small prayer-book for church service; an office of the Virgin Mary. (In this sense often pronounced *prī'-mēr.*)

"The lomes that ich lahoure with and lyflode deserve,
Ys pater-noster and my *prymer.*"
Piers Plowman, p. 77.

2. A small elementary book or treatise; especially an elementary book for teaching children.

II. *Print.:* [GREAT-PRIMER, LONG-PRIMER].

*** prī-mĕr'-ō,** *s.* [Sp.] A game at cards.

Left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

*** prim-er-ole,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *primularius.*] A primrose.

*** prime-temps,** *s.* [Fr. *prime* = first, and *temps* = time.] Spring.

"*Primetemps* full of frostes white."
Romaunt of the Rose.

prī-mē'-val, prī-mæ'-val, *a.* [Lat. *primævus,* from *primus* = first, and *ævum* = au age.]

1. Original, primitive; belonging to the first or earliest period.

"Hatch *primeval* day." *Blackmore: Creation,* i.

* 2. Original, primary.

"Or when my first harangue received applause,
His sage instruction the *primeval* cause."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

*** prī-mē'-val-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *primeval; -ly.*] In a primeval manner or time; originally; in the earliest times or period.

*** prī-mē'-vŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *primævus.*] The same as PRIMEVAL (q.v.).

*** primier,** *a.* [PRIMER, *a.*]

prīm-ĭ-ġē'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *primigenius,* from *primus* = first, and *gigno,* pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] First-born, original, primary.

"*Primigenial* innocence."—*Glanvill: Preexistence of Souls,* ch. xiv.

*** prī-mĭġ'-ĕn-ŭs, * prī-mĭ-ġē'-nĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *primigenius.*] First-formed or generated; original, primigenial (q.v.).

"Their *primigenious* antiquity." —*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy,* p. 134.

*** prim-in-ar-y,** *s.* [PREMUNIRE.]

prīm'-ĭne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primus* = first; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: The outermost sac of an ovule.

prīm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PRIME, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who primes, as in preparing a gun or charge for firing, &c.

2. The act of preparing or making ready; preparation.

3. That with which anything is primed.

"Prayer is the *priming* of the soul."—*Feltham: Resolves,* 59.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fire-arms, Ordn., & Blasting:* The combustible which communicates fire to the charge; a train leading to a bursting-charge.

2. *Paint.:* The first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted or glazed. The priming of the gilder on wood is composed of size and whiting.

3. *Steam:* The carrying over of water with the steam into the cylinder.

¶ *Priming of the tides:*

Naut.: The acceleration of the tide-wave, or amount of shortening of the tide-day in the second and fourth quarters of the moon. Opposed to *lag of the tides.*

priming-horn, *s.*

Blasting: The powder-horn of the miner or quarryman.

priming-iron, *s.* [PRIMING-WIRE.]

priming-powder, *s.*

1. Detonating powder.

2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

priming-tube, *s.*

Ordn.: A tube to contain an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

priming-valve, *s.*

Steam: A spring valve fitted to the end of a cylinder, to permit the escape of water without danger to the machinery from the shock of the piston against the incompressible fluid. This water collects partly from the condensation of steam within the cylinder, but is chiefly carried over from the boiler, either as priming or in a state of suspension with the steam.

priming-wire, priming-iron, *s.*

Ordn.: A pointed wire to prick a cartridge when it is home, and clear the way for the priming or loose powder. A flat-headed wire to clear the vent of any ignited particles.

prĭ-mĭp'-ą-rą, *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

Med.: A woman in her first accouchement.

*** prĭ-mĭp'-ą-roŭs,** *a.* [PRIMIPARA.] Bearing young for the first time.

*** prī-mĭp'-ĭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *primipilaris,* from *primipilus* = the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the vanguard in the Roman army.

"A primacy, such an one as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion."—*Barrow. Pope's Supremacy.*

prī-mĭt'-ĭ-ą (t as sh), *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PRIMITIÆ.]

Paleont.: A genus of Ostracoda (q.v.), from the Cambrian to the Upper Silurian. Known British species twenty-six.

prī-mĭt'-ĭ-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., from *primus* = first.]

1. The first fruits of any produce of the earth; specif., the first year's profits of a benefice, formerly payable to the Crown, but restored to the Church by Queen Anne, under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. [BOUNTY.]

2. *Obstetrics:* The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

*** prī-mĭt'-ĭ-al (t as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *primitiæ* = first-fruits.] Being of the first production; primitive, original.

prĭm'-ĭ-tĭve, * prĭm'-ą-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *primitif* (fem. *primitive*), from Lat. *primitivus,* an extension of *primus* = first; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to the beginning or the earliest periods; primary, original, primordial, primeval.

"The golden age of *primitive* Christianity."—*Sharpe: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Characterized by the manner of old times; old-fashioned.

"We abandoned our horses at a *primitive* road-side inn."—*Field,* Jan. 30, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The same as PRIMARY (q.v.).

2. *Gram.:* Applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derivative; radical, primary: as, a *primitive* verb.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A primitive or primary word; opposed to a derivative.

* 2. An early Christian.

"This fervor of the apostles and other holy *primitives.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 13.

¶ *Primitive axes of coordinates:*

Geom.: That system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or second system, to which they are afterwards referred, and which is called the new set of axes, or the new system.

primitive-chord, *s.*

Music: That chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony.

primitive-circle, *s.* In spherical projections, the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane.

primitive-colours, *s. pl.*

Optics: The three colours from which all others can be compounded. Dr. Brewster considered them to be blue, yellow, and red; but Helmholtz and Maxwell have held that they are violet, green, and red, yellow being produced by green and red, whilst a mixture of pure blue and yellow does not make green, but white. Called also Primary colours. Modern physicists refer these primitives merely to the colour-sensation, or mechanism of the retina, and as regards the vibration or wave-motion which produces any colour in the spectrum, consider none as more primitive or secondary than others, the sole distinction being in period or wave-length. [SPECTRUM.]

Primitive-Methodists, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A section of the Wesleyan community which arose in Staffordshire, under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Bourne (1792–1852). Having held camp meetings like those of America, he was censured for it by the Wesleyan Conference in 1807, and, seceding, formed a new connexion, the

first class-meeting of which was held at Standley, in Staffordshire, in 1810. In doctrine the Primitive Methodists agree with the Wesleyans. They more freely admit laymen to take part in their government. They are the second in numbers of the Methodist bodies. Sometimes called by their opponents Ranters.

primitive-plane, *s.* In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projections are made.

prĭm′-ĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eug. *primitive; -ly.*]

*1. Originally; at first; in the earliest times.

"Most kingdoms were *primitively* erected, either among Pagan nations . . . or among Christian states." —*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii. p. 117.

*2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the ancient or original rule or practice; in the primitive or ancient style.

prĭm′-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *primitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to primitive style or practice.

*__prĭm-ĭ-tĭv′-ĭ-tў,__ *s.* [Eng. *primitiv(e); -ity.*] Primitiveness.

"Celebrated for more *primitivity* than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 331.

*__prĭm′-ĭ-tў,__ *s.* [Eng. *prim(e); -ity.*] The state of being original; primitiveness.

"This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. i.

prĭm′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prim; -ly.*] In a prim or precise manner; with primness or preciseness.

prĭm′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prim; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prim or precise; stiffness, preciseness, formality.

"*Primness* and affectation of style."—*Gray: Works*, vol. ii., let. 81.

prĭ′-mō, *a. & s.* [Ital.]

A. *As adjective:*

Music: First (masc.): as, *primo basso*, chief bass singer. [PRIMA.]

B. *As subst.:* The master of a lodge of the Order of Buffaloes (pron. *prī′-mō*).

*__prī-mō-ġē′-nĭ-ăl, *prī-mō-ġē′-nĭ-ŏŭs,__ *a.* [Lat. *primigenius.*] Born, made, or generated first; original, primitive, primordial, primigenial.

"The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. i.

*__prī-mō-ġĕn′-ĭ-tăr-ў,__ *a.* [PRIMOGENITURE.] Of or pertaining to primogeniture (q.v.).

*__prī-mō-ġĕn′-ĭ-tĭve,__ *s. & a.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitivus* = pertaining to birth.] [GENITIVE.]

A. *As subst.:* Primogeniture; the rights of primogeniture.

"The *primogenitive* and due of birth." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to primogeniture.

prī-mō-ġĕn′-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitor* = a father.] The first father or ancestor; a forefather.

"If your *primogenitors* be not belied."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes.*

*__prī-mō-ġĕn′-ĭ-trĭx,__ *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitrix* = a mother.] A first mother.

"Fluent as that 'affable angel' who delighted our *primogenitrix*."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, iii. 202.

prī-mō-ġĕn′-ĭ-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. = the being eldest, the title of the eldest, from Lat. *primogenitus* = first-born: *primus* = first, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primogenitura.*]

1. The state of being the eldest of children of the same parents; seniority by birth amongst children.

"He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

2. The right, system, or rule under which, in cases of intestacy, the eldest son of a family succeeds to the real estate of his father to the absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.

prī-mō-ġĕn′-ĭ-ture-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *primogeniture; -ship.*] The right, position, or state of a first-born son.

"By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship* in a family."—*Burke: Vindication of Rights of Man.*

prī-mor′-dĭ-ăl, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primordialis* = original, from *primordium* = a beginning: *primus* = first, and *ordiri* = to begin; Sp. & Port. *primordial*; Ital. *primordiale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* First in order; primary, original; existing from the beginning, primitive.

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to the part earliest developed in a plant.

† 3. *Geol.:* Exhibiting the earliest indication of life.

B. *As subst.:* An origin; a first principle or element.

"The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

primordial-cell, *s.*

Bot.: An original cell; a cell not enclosed in a firm cell-wall.

primordial-kidneys, *s. pl.* [WOLFFIAN-BODIES.]

primordial-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The first leaves produced by the plumule.

primordial-silurian, *s.*

Geol.: The Lingula flags (q.v.). (*Murchison.*)

primordial-utricle or **vesicle,** *s.*

Bot.: A protoplasmic or formative nitrogenous layer lining the cell-wall. Some have doubted its independent existence. The term was first used by Mohl.

***primordial-zone,** *s.*

Geol.: The Cambrian rocks of Bohemia. (*Barrande.*)

*__prī-mor′-dĭ-ăl-ĭşm,__ *s.* [Eng. *primordial; -ism.*] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

prī-mor′-dĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *primordial; -ly.*] At the beginning; originally; under the first order of things.

prī-mor′-dĭ-ăn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of plum.

*__prī-mor′-dĭ-ăte,__ *a.* [Lat. *primordium* = origin.] Original; existing from the beginning; primordial, primitive.

prī-mor′-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **prī-mor′-dĭ-ă**), *s.* [Lat.] [PRIMORDIAL.] A beginning, an origin, a first principle.

"Writers like Mr. Green find consolation in the thought that in the *primordia* of our English Constitution kings were elective."—*English Studies*, p. 72.

*__prĭm-ŏs′-ĭ-tў,__ *s.* [Eng. *prim; -osity.*] Primness. (*Memoirs of Lady H. Stanhope.*)

prĭmp, *v.t. & i.* [Prob. a variant of *prink* (q.v.), or from *prim* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To deck one's self out in a prim or affected manner.

B. *Intrans.:* To be prim, formal, or affected. (*Scotch.*)

prĭmp′-ĭt, *a.* [PRIMP.] Stiffly or primly dressed; stiff, formal, prim.

prĭm′-prĭnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name sometimes given to the Privet (q.v.).

"That great bushy plant, usually termed privet or *primprint*."—*Topsell: Hist. of Serpents*, p. 103.

prĭm′-rōşe, *__prime-rose,__ *__pryme-rose,__ *s. & a.* [A corrupt. (due to popular etymology of Mid. Eng. *primerole* = a primrose, from Low Lat. *primerula*, from Lat. *primula* = a primrose, from *primus* = first; Sp. *primula.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Primula vulgaris. The leaves and umbels are subsessile, the former ovate, oblong, crenate, toothed, wrinkled; the scape umbellate, sessile or stalked; the calyx tubular, somewhat inflated, the teeth very acute; the corolla pale yellow. Common in copses, pastures, hedgebanks, and woods, or by the side of streams. Its rootstock is emetic. [ŒNOTHERA, POLYANTHUS.] The Peerless Primrose is *Narcissus biflorus.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a primrose; of the colour of a primrose; of a pale yellow colour.

2. Covered with, or abounding in, primroses.

*3. Gay as with flowers; flowery.

"The *primrose* way to th' everlasting bonfire."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Primrose-day, *s.* The anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, April 19 (1881). Every member of the Primrose League (q.v.) must wear a bunch of primroses on that day in token of sympathy with, and support of, the objects of the League.

Primrose-league, *s.* A league having for its objects "the maintenance of religion, of the estates of the realm, and of the Imperial ascendency of the British Empire." It works by means of "habitations," of which there are now (1886) 1,200 in the United Kingdom, India, Africa, and the British possessions generally. Its members are divided into knights, dames, and associates, by far the greater part belonging to the latter class. Its head-quarters are at St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria Street, Westminster. It rendered the Conservative party great assistance in the general election of 1885.

*__prĭm′-rōşed,__ *a.* [Eng. *primros(e); -ed.*] Covered or adorned with primroses.

"A zig-zag, up-and-down, *primrosed* by-path."—*Savage: Reuben Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. i.

prĭm′-ų-la, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *primulus* = the first, dimin. of *primus* = the first, from the early period of the year at which the primrose flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Primulaceæ (q.v.). Calyx tubular or campanulate, herbaceous; corolla salver-shaped, limb spreading. The species are all herbaceous perennials, nearly all of them natives of Europe and Northern Asia. Some are found in mountain regions, while others are among the finest of grove and meadow wild flowers. They have been cultivated as garden flowers from a very early period. Among them are such favorite flowers as the Common Primrose (*P. vulgaris*), the Cowslip (*P. veris*), the Bird's-eye Primrose (*P. farinosa*), &c. The last named is a rare flower in the United States. In the Western States are several species, *P. parryi*, with large purple flowers, growing on the Rocky Mountains.

prĭm-ų-lā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Primworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Herbs, generally with radical exstipulate leaves. Flowers on radical scapes or umbels, or in the axil of the leaves. Calyx five-, rarely four-cleft, inferior or half superior; corolla monopetalous, regular, five-, four-, or six-cleft. Stamens equal in number to the divisions of the petals, and opposite to them. Ovary one-celled; style one, stigma capitate. Capsule with a central placenta, seeds many, peltate. Chiefly from the north temperate zone. Tribes, Primulidæ, Anagallidæ, Hottonidæ, and Samolidæ. Known genera twenty-nine, species 215 (*Lindley*). Genera eighteen, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

prī-mū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe or family of Primulaceæ (q.v.). Ovary superior, capsule valvular. British genera, Primula, Lysimachia, Trieutalis, and Glaux.

prĭm′-ų-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip. (*Watts.*)

prī′-mŭm mŏb′-ĭ-lē, *s.* [Lat. = the first mover.]

Astron.: In the Ptolemaic system, an imaginary sphere believed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the fixed stars and the planets.

prī′-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = first.] The first in dignity amongst the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, at whose meetings he presides, but the position does not carry with it any metropolitan jurisdiction.

prĭm′-wŏrt, *s.* [Lat. *prim(ula)*, and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Primulaceæ.

*__prĭm′-ў,__ *a.* [PRIME, *a.*] Being in its prime; flourishing, blooming.

"A violet in the youth of *primy* nature." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

prîn, *s.* [Gael.] A pin. (*Scotch.*)

"Aweel, my doo, the cat's no a *prin* the waur."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

* **prĭn,** *a.* [Apparently the same word as *prim* (q.v.).] Prim, neat.

"He looks as gaunt and *prin*." *Fletcher: Poems*, p. 140.

prĭnçe, * **prynce,** *s.* [Fr. *prince*, from Lat. *principem*, accus. of *princeps* = (*a.*) taking the first place; (*s.*) a principal person; *primus* = first, and *capio* = to take; Sp., Port., & Ital. *principe*; Ger. *prinz*; Dut. & Sw. *prins*; Dan. *prinds, prins.*]

1. One who holds the first, or chief place, or rank; a sovereign; the ruler of a country or state (originally applied to either sex).

"The greatest *prince* that has ever ruled England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The ruler or sovereign of a state or territory which he holds of a superior, to whom he owes certain services.

3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family: as, The *princes* of the blood. In heraldic language, the title of prince belongs to dukes, marquises, and earls of Great Britain, but in ordinary use it is confined to members of the royal family. The only case in which it is a territorial title is that of the *Prince* of Wales, the official title of the heir-apparent to the throne. On the Continent the title of prince is borne by members of families of very high rank, though not immediately connected with any royal house.

CORONET OF PRINCE OF WALES.

4. The head or chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class or profession, or who is pre-eminent in anything: as, a merchant *prince.*

¶ (1) *Prince Albert's Lyre-bird:*

Ornith.: Menura alberti. [LYRE-BIRD.]

(2) *Prince Alfred's Deer:*

Zool.: Rusa alfredi, about the size of a Fallow-deer, first described by Dr. Sclater, from a specimen brought by the Duke of Edinburgh from the Philippine Islands in 1870. The body is heavy, with short legs; rich chocolate above, with pale yellow spots, pale yellow beneath.

* (3) *Prince of the Senate:*

Roman Antiq.: The person first called in the roll of the Senators. He was always of consular and censorian rank.

* **prince-royal,** *s.* The eldest son of a sovereign.

¶ *Princes of the Blood Royal:*

Law: The younger children of the sovereign, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession.

Prince Rupert's drops, *s. pl.* Drops of melted glass consolidated by falling into water. If a fragment be broken off the thin end, they fly to pieces with explosive force.

prince's feather, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, (2) *Polygonum orientale.* (*American.*)

prince's metal, *s.* A jeweller's alloy of copper, 72; zinc, 28. Said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, whence its name.

prince's pine, *s.*

Bot.: Chimaphila umbellata. [CHIMAPHILA.]

prince's wood, *s.* [PRINCEWOOD.]

* **prĭnçe,** *v.i.* [PRINCE, *s.*] To play or act the prince; to assume state. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.)

† **prĭnçe'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *prince; -age.*] The body of princes; princes collectively.

* **prĭnçe'-dŏm,** * **prince-dome,** *s.* [Eng. *prince; -dom.*] The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

"The premier *princedom* of Hindostan."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24, 1885.

* **prĭnçe'-hood,** * **prince-hede,** * **prince-hodé,** *s.* The dignity, rank, or position of a prince; princely rank, sovereignty.

"The faith of hys body, and worde of his *princehode*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4).

Prĭnçe'-īte, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The sect into which the movement of the Lampeter Brethren developed. It was founded about 1840 by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman of the extreme Evangelical school, who asserted that the Holy Ghost was incarnate in him, and that the Gospel dispensation was thereby superseded. Prince first held the curacy of Charlinch, near Bridgewater, and his rector, the Rev. Samuel Starky, was closely associated with the sect, and the members were sometimes called, after him, Starkyites. Means to establish a community at Spaxton, near Charlinch, with Prince at its head, were obtained by "leading captive silly women;" and the nature of the community is sufficiently indicated by its name—The Agapemone (q.v.). "The principle on which the sect was ultimately consolidated was that Jesus having suffered to redeem the spirit only, and left the flesh alienated from God, Prince took upon himself new flesh to redeem the flesh, and whosoever believes on him will not die, but will henceforth be without sickness or pain." (*Blunt*; cf. *Dixon: Spirit. Wives* (ed. 1868), i. 318–31.)

* **prĭnçe'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. *-kin.*] A little prince, a princeling.

"The *princekins* of private life."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. liii.

* **prĭnçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *prince; -less.*] Without a prince.

"This country is *princeless*, I mean, affords no royal nativities."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 242.

* **prĭnçe'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. *-let.*] A petty prince, a princeling.

"German *princelets* might sell their country."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxxii.

prĭnçe'-līke, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *prince; -like.*]

A. *As adj.:* Becoming or befitting a prince, princely.

"The wrongs he did me
Were nothing *princelike*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *As adv.:* Like a prince.

"I euer set my fotestepps fre,
Princelike where noue had gone."
Drant: Horace; Ep. to Mæcenas.

prĭnçe'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *princely; -ness.*] The quality or state of being princely.

* **prĭnçe'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. *-ling.*]

1. A petty prince.

"Great Powers will replace *princelings*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1885.

2. A young prince.

"Addressed . . . to a clever *princeling*."—*Scoones: Four Centuries of English Letters*, p. 43.

prĭnçe'-lў, * **prince-lye,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *prince; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Of or pertaining to a prince.

"*Princely* office." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 623.

2. Having the appearance of or resembling a prince, or one of noble birth; stately, dignified.

3. Having the rank or position of a prince; royal, noble. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* i. 979.)

4. Becoming or befitting a prince; royal, grand, noble, august, magnificent.

"Dames and chiefs of *princely* port."
Byron: Mazeppa, iv.

5. High-minded, noble; acting like a prince.

"He was most *princely*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

6. Consisting of princes or persons of noble birth.

"Take that, ere yet thou quit this *princely* throng."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 515.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a princely manner; like a prince, as becomes a prince.

"My appetite was not *princely* got."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

prĭn'-çĕss, * **prin-ces-sa,** * **prin-cesse,** *s.* [Fr. *princesse*; Sp. *princesa*; Port. *princeza*; Ital. *principessa.*]

* 1. A female sovereign; a woman having sovereign power or the rank of a prince.

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family.

3. The wife of a prince: as, the *Princess* of Wales.

princess-royal, *s.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

"The *princess-royal*, or eldest daughter of the king."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.

* **prĭn'-çĕss-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *princess; -ly.*] Princess-like; having the rank of a princess.

"To engage her to her *princessly* daughter."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 221.

† **prĭnçe'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *prince; -ship.*] The state, condition, or individuality of a prince.

"Your *princeship* will keep them jealously inside your iron palaces."—*Daily News*, March 3, 1886, p. 5.

prĭnçe'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *prince*, and *wood.*]

Bot. &c.: A light-brown West Indian wood furnished by *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **prĭn'-çĭ-fĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *prince*, and Lat. *fio* = to become.] Imitating a prince; done in imitation of a prince; fantastically dignified. (*Thackeray.*)

prĭn'-çĭ-pal, * **prin-ci-pall,** * **prin-cy-pal,** * **pryn-cy-pall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *principal*, from Lat. *principalis*, from *princeps*, genit. *principis* = chief, a chief; Sp. & Port. *principal*; Ital. *principale.*] [PRINCE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Chief; highest or first in rank, authority, importance, influence, or degree; main, essential, most important: as, the *principal* men in a city, the *principal* productions of a country, &c.

* 2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. (*Spenser.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chief or head; a chief party; one who takes the lead or principal part in anything.

2. A president or governor; one who is chief in authority, as the head of a college, university, or other institution; the head of a firm, &c.

* 3. The principal or main point.

"Netheless let euery diligent reder knowe hymselfe miche to haue profited, if he but the chief *principalls* vnderstand."—*Joye: Expos. Daniel.* (Arg.)

* 4. One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and centre of a hearse were formerly crowned.

* 5. An heirloom; sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

"Also that my best horse shall he my *principal*."—*Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 75.

* 6. (*Pl.*) First feathers of a bird.

"A birde whose *principalls* be scarce growne out."—*Spenser: Epis. to Maister Harvey.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* An important timber in a frame.

2. *Comm.:* A sum of money employed to produce a profit or revenue, periodically payable over a length of time under the name of interest.

3. *Fine Arts:* The chief circumstance in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate.

4. *Law:*

(1) The actual or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.

"A man may be *principal* in an offence in two degrees. A *principal* in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime; and, in the second degree, he is who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done. Which presence need not always be an actual immediate standing by, within sight or hearing of the fact; but there may be also a constructive presence, as when one commits a robbery or murder, and another keeps watch or guard at some convenient distance. In high treason there are no accessories, but all are *principals*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

(2) One who employs another to act for or under him, the person so employed being termed an agent.

(3) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.

5. *Music:*

(1) The subject of a fugue.

(2) In an organ the chief open metal stop, one octave higher in pitch than the open diapason. On the manual four feet, on the pedal eight feet in length.

principal-axis, *s.*

Geom.: The major axis. [AXIS.]

principal-brace, *s.*

Carp.: A brace immediately under, or parallel to, the principal rafters, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.

principal-challenge, *s.* [CHALLENGE, *s.* ¶.]

principal-plane, *s.*

Geom.: In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projection of the different circles of the sphere are projected.

principal-point, *s.*

Perspective: The projection of the point of sight upon the perspective plane. It is the same as the centre of the picture.

principal-post, *s.*

Carp.: The coruer-post of a timber-framed house.

principal-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: A rafter supporting the purlins and ordiuary rafters.

principal-ray, *s.*

Perspective: The ray drawn through the point of sight, perpeudicular to the perspective plane.

principal-section, *s.*

Crystall.: A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

principal-subject or **theme,** *s.*

Music: One of the chief subjects of a movement in souata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.

prĭn-çĭ-păl'-ĭ-tȳ, * prĭn-ci-pal-i-tee, *prĭn-ci-pal-i-tie, *prĭn-ci-pal-te, *s.* [Fr. *principalité*, from Lat. *principalitatem*, accus. of *principalitas* = excellence, from *principalis* = principal (q.v.); Sp. *principalidad;* Ital. *principalità.*]

* 1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

"The gouernement and *principalitie* of the countrey of Susa."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 109.

* 2. One invested with supreme power; a sovereign, a prince.

"Yet let her he a *principality*,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince.

"His *principality*, left without a head, was divided against itself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Applied specif. to Wales, as giving the title of Prince to the heir apparent to the throne of England.

* 4. Royal state or condition.

"Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory."—*Jeremiah* xiii. 18.

* 5. Superiority, predominance.

"The prerogative and *principality*, above everything else."—*Jer. Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

prĭn'-çĭ-păl-lȳ, * prĭn-ci-pal-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *principal; -ly.*] In the principal or chief place or degree; chiefly, mainly; above all; more than all else.

prĭn'-çĭ-păl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *principal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being principal or chief.

*** prĭn'-çĭ-pāte,** *s.* [Lat. *principatus*, from *princeps*, genit. *principis* = a prince (q.v.); Fr. *principat;* Sp. & Port. *principado;* Ital. *principato.*]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

"This man helde longe the *principate* of Brytayne."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. xiv.

2. A principality, an authority, a power.

"*Principates* and powers."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,609.

prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *principium* = a beginning.] First principles; elements; specif., the abbreviated title of Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis *Principia* Mathematica."

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *principialis*, from *princeps* = a prince (q.v.).] Original, initial, elementary.

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *principium* = a beginning.] Pertaining or relating to principles or beginnings.

"Those *principiant* foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *principium* = a beginning.] To begin, to initiate.

"It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by the intelligent active principle."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

*** prĭn-çĭp-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [PRINCIPIATE.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

"The third is the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we call *principiation*."—*Bacon: Physiological Remarks.*

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *princeps*, genit. *principis* = a prince, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] A murderer of a prince.

"The chances of immediate escape for a *principicide* must be taken as very small."—*St. James's Gazette*, July 18, 1881.

prĭn'-çĭ-ple, *s.* [Fr. *principe* = a principle, a maxim, a beginning, from Lat. *principium* = a beginning, from *princeps* = chief. For the added *l* cf. *syllable;* Sp. & Ital. *principio.*] [PRINCE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A beginning. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 2.)

2. That from which anything proceeds; a source or origin; an element; a constituent part; a primordial substance.

"That one first *principle* must he."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. An original cause; an operative cause.

"A vital or directive *principle* seemeth to he assistant to the corporeal."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

4. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

5. A general truth; a fundamental truth or tenet; a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; an elementary proposition; a maxim, axiom, or postulate.

"He who fixes upon false *principles* treads upon infirm ground."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

6. A tenet; a settled rule of action; that which is believed or held, whether true or not, and which serves as a rule of actiou or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct.

"He firmly adhered through all vicissitudes to his *principles*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A right rule of conduct; uprightness: as, a man of *principle.*

8. Ground of conduct; motive.

"There would he but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action, working equally with men."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

* **II.** *Chem.:* A name formerly given to certain proximate compouuds of organic bodies: as, bitter *principle.* [PROXIMATE-PRINCIPLE.]

*** prĭn'-çĭ-ple,** *v.t.* [PRINCIPLE, *s.*]

1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

"*Principled* by these new philosophers."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 331.

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

"The promiscuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion."—*Locke: On Education.*

prĭn'-çĭ-pled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *principle; -ed.*] Impressed with certain principles or tenets; holding or based on certain principles.

"A parliament, so *principled*, will sink
All antient schools of empire in disgrace."
Young: On Public Affairs.

*** prĭńck,** *v.t.* [PRINK.]

*** prĭn'-cŏck, * prĭn'-cŏx,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *prim* and *cock*, or, according to the Rev. A. S. Palmer, a corrupt. of Lat. *præcox* = precocious (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.)

B. *As adj.:* Conceited, pert.

"Naught reek I of thy threats, thou *princox* boy."
Tyrwhitt (?): Locrine, ii. 4.

prĭńg'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir John Pringle (1707–1782), physician, and President of the Royal Society.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferous plants, family Alyssidæ. *Pringlea antiscorbutica* is the Kerguelen's Land Cahhage. Boiled, it was found a most efficient antiscorbutic in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror.*

prĭ'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Javanese *prinya*, the name of the typical species.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidæ, sub-family Drymœcinæ, with eleven species, from the Oriental region. (*Tristram.*) Bill rather long, much compressed, entire; feet large, strong.

prĭńk, * prĭńck, *v.i.* & *t.* [The same word as *prank*, s. (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *prunken* = to make a show, *prunk* = show, display; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *prunk* = show; Ger. *prangen* = to make a show; Dan. *prange.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dress for show; to prauk.

"She was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was."—*Jane Collier: Art of Tormenting.*

2. To strut; to put on fine airs.

B. *Trans.:* To prank or dress up; to adorn fantastically.

"Just Æsop's crow, *prink'd* up in horrow'd feathers."
Tomkis: Albumazar ii. 5.

prĭńk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prink; -er.*] One who prinks; one who dresses for show.

prī'-nŏs, *s.* [Gr. πρῖνος (*prinos*) = the evergreen oak.]

Bot.: Winterberry; a genus of Aquifoliaceæ. Low shrubs, with alternate leaves, rotate; a six-parted corolla, six stamens, one style and stigma, and a berry with six stones. *Prinos glabra*, an evergreen bush from North America, is used as a substitute for tea. The bitter hark of *P. verticillatus* has been given in fever and used as a lotion in gangreue. The berries are tonic and emetic.

prĭn-sĕp'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after James Prinsep, a former secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in Calcutta.]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. An oil expressed from the seeds of *Prinsepia utilis*, a deciduous, thorny, Himalayan shrub, is used for food, for hurning, as a rubefacient, and as an application in rheumatism, &c.

prĭnt, * preent, * preente, * prent, * printe, * prynt, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Dut. *printen, prenten.*] [PRINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To mark by pressing; to impress.

"On his fiery steed hetimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 2. To impress anything, so as to leave its mark or form.

"*Printing* their hoofs in the earth."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prol.)

3. To take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp.

"Vpon his hrest-plate he heholds a dint,
Which in that field young Edward's sword did *print.*"
Beaumont: Bosworth Field.

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

* 5. To fix deeply or imprint in the mind; to implant, to instil.

"How soone a loke will *print* a thought that never may remove."
Surrey: Frailtie of Beautie.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* To stamp or impress with coloured figures or patterns; to stamp or impress figured patterns on.

2. *Photog.:* To obtain a positive picture from, by the exposure of sensitized paper beneath a negative to the sun's rays.

3. *Print.:* To form or copy by pressure, as from an inked stereotyped plate, a form of movable types, engraved steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. [PRINTING.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise or use the art of typography or printing.

2. To publish books; to rush into print.

"He shall not hegin to *print* till I have a thousand guineas for him."—*Thackeray: English Humourists; Swift.*

3. To come out in the process of printing: as, A negative *prints* well or badly.

prĭnt (1), * preente, * prente, * preynt, * preynte, * printe, * prynt, *s.* [Formed, by loss of the first syllable, from Fr. *empreinte* = a stamp, a print; prop. fem. of *empreint*, pa. par. of *empreindre* = to print, to stamp, from Lat. *imprimo* = to impress: *im-* (*in-*)=on, and *premo*=to press; O. Dut. *print.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark or form made by impression; a line, figure, character, or mark made by the impressing of one thing on another.

"The *print* of a foot in the sand can only prove, when considered alone, that there was some figure adapted to it, hy which it was produced."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 11.

2. Hence, fig., a mark, impression, character, or stamp of any kind.

"If God would promise me to raize the *prints* of time,
Caru'd in my hosome."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix.

3. That which by pressure impresses its form on anything: as, a *print* for butter.

4. Printed letters; the impressions of types generally, considered in relation to form, size, &c.: as, large *print*, small *print*, &c.

5. The state or condition of being printed, published, or issued from the press.

"A clever speech which he made against the placemen stole into *print* and was widely circulated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. That which is printed; that which is prodnced by the act or process of printing.

(1) The representation of anything produced by impression; specif., an engraving produced from wood, stone, steel, or copper plate.

(2) A printed publication; espec. a newspaper or other periodical.

(3) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A cotton cloth printed; calico.

2. *Foundry:*

(1) A projection on a pattern which leaves a space in the sand for the purpose of supporting a core in its right position and place.

(2) A mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken by swaging; a boss, a swage.

3. *Photog.:* A positive picture.

¶ 1. *In print:*

(1) *Lit.:* In a printed form; issued from the press; published.

"I love a ballad *in print*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

* (2) *Fig.:* In a formal manner; with exactness; in a precise manner.

"To have his maid lay all things *in print*, and tuck him in warm."—*Locke.*

2. *To rush into print:* To be over-hasty in publishing one's thoughts.

print-field, *s.* An establishment for printing and blocking cottons, &c.

print-room, *s.* A room where a collection of prints or engravings is kept.

print-seller, *s.* One who deals in prints or engravings.

"William Faithorne . . . was bred under Peake, painter and *print-seller*."—*Walpole: Anecd. of Painting*, vol. v.

print-works, *s.* An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

prĭnt (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *primprint* (q.v.).] The privet.

print'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *print*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being printed; fit or suitable to be printed. (*Carlyle.*)

prĭnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PRINT, *v.*]

printed-carpet, *s.* A carpet dyed or printed in colours.

printed-goods, *s. pl.* Printed or figured calicoes.

printed-ware, *s.*

Pottery: Porcelain, queen's ware, &c., ornamented with printed figures or patterns; this is usually done previous to glazing the ware.

prĭnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *print*, v.; *-er.*] One who prints books, pamphlets, &c.; one who prints cloth; as, a calico *printer;* one who takes impressions from engraved plates, stone, &c.: as, a lithographic *printer.*

printer's devil, *s.* The newest apprentice lad in a printing office.

printer's gauge, *s.*

1. A rule or reglet cut to the length of a page, so that all pages may be made of uniform length.

2. A piece of cardboard or metal of proper size to regulate the distance between pages in imposing a form.

printer's ink, *s.* [PRINTING-INK.]

prĭnt'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *print; -ery.*] An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; a printing-office.

prĭnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PRINT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several branches of the art, as, the printing of books, &c., by means of movable types; the printing of engraved steel or copper plates [ENGRAVING]; the taking impressions from stone [LITHOGRAPHY], and the printing of figured patterns on fabrics [CALICO-PRINTING]. Letterpress-printing, or the method of taking impressions from type or letters, and other characters cut or cast in relief upon separate pieces of metal, is the most important branch of printing. Printing in its earliest form consisted in taking impressions from engraved blocks. [BLOCK-BOOKS, BLOCK-PRINTING.] The use of separate types was invented by Guttenberg, of Mentz, about the year A.D. 1450. In company with Faust and others he printed several works with wooden types and wooden blocks. These were the *Alexandri Galli Doctrinale* and *Petri Hispani Tractatus* in 1442, and subsequeutly the *Tabula Alphabetica, Catholicon, Donati Grammatica,* and the *Confessionalia,* between the years 1444 and 1450. In the years 1450-55, the Bible of 637 leaves was printed by Guttenberg and Faust with cut metal types. Gutteuberg died in 1468, in high honour for his genius and perseverance. Faust, after dissolving partnership (1455) with Guttenberg, became allied with Schoeffer; and they published in 1457 the *Codex Psalmorum* with metallic types—the most ancient book with a date and inscription. Cast metallic types were invented by Schoeffer in 1459. As first practised in Europe the sheets were printed on one side only, and the backs of the pages pasted together. The art of printing was introduced into France in 1469; Italy, 1465; Spain, 1477, and England (by Caxton) in 1474. In letterpress printing the impressions are taken directly from the surface of the types, or from stereotyped plates [STEREOTYPE] by superficial pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by cylindrical pressure, as in the steam printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copper-plate press. The ink or pigment employed is laid upon the surface of the type with a printer's roller. Printing is divided into two departments, composition and press-work. (See these words.) In printing for the blind the letters or characters are impressed in relief on stout paper or cardboard without the use of ink.

2. *Photog.:* The process of obtaining proofs from negatives. [AUTOTYPE, PHOTOCOLLOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE, POWDER-PROCESS, SILVER-PRINTING, STANNOTYPE, WOODBURYTYPE.]

printing-body, *s.*

Pottery: A piece of ware prepared for being printed.

printing-frame, *s.*

1. *Print.:* [FRAME, *s.*, II. 8].

2. *Photog.:* A frame for holding sensitive material in contact with a negative during exposure to light, for the purpose of obtaining proofs. It is usually of wood, glazed with plate glass, and having a movable back, which is divided and hinged to admit of one half of the print being occasionally raised that its progress may be watched.

† **printing-house,** *s.* A printing-office.

"He there found employment in the *printing-house* of Weichels."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 102.

printing-ink, *s.* The ink used by printers. Generally it is a compound of linseed-oil and lamp or ivory black.

printing-machine, *s.* A machine for taking impressions on paper from type, electrotype, or stereotype forms, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. It is moved by hand, or by steam, or other power. The impression from the forms is generally effected by cylindrical pressure. Letterpress printing machines are of three kinds: (1) Single cylinder, by which the sheet of paper is printed on one side only; (2) Perfecting, which prints both sides of the sheet at one operation; and (3) Platen, which prints one side of the sheet by flat, instead of cylindrical, pressnre. There are also various kinds of Rotary machines used for printing newspapers, into which the paper is drawn from reels, instead of being fed by single sheets. The first cylinder printing-machine was patented by W. Nicholson in 1790. In 1814 the London *Times* was for the first time printed by machinery, at the rate of 1,100 copies per hour, by a machine invented by König. Of the later presses, the most celebrated is that invented by Hoe, of New York, which has been successively improved, and remains to-day the fastest and most satisfactory press made. The best of these machines print four to six page papers at the extraordinary speed of 48,000 impressions per hour. In this country it is termed a printing press.

printing-office, *s.* A house or establishment where printing is executed; a printing-house.

printing-paper, *s.* Paper used in printing books, papers, &c., as distinguished from writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c. [PAPER.]

printing-press, *s.* A press or machine for the printing of books, &c. The first printing-press was a common screw-press with a bed, standards, a beam, a screw, and a movable platen. A contrivance for running the forme in and out was afterwards added. In the printing-press the matter to be printed is laid on an even horizontal surface, usually of iron, and the pressure is produced by a parallel surface, also usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw or lever, or both combined.

"It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single *printing-press* had been introduced into the Russian empire."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

printing-telegraph, *s.* An electro-magnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The term is, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet, so that the message may be understood by an ordinary reader.

printing-type, *s.* [TYPE.]

printing-wheel, *s.* A wheel used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket-printing machines. It has letters or figures on its periphery.

printing-yarn, *s.* A machine for printing yarn for partly-coloured work.

* **prĭnt'-lĕss, *print-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *print*; *-less.*] Leaving no print or impression.

"Thus I set my *printless* feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head."
Milton: Comus, 897.

prĭnt'-zĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Jacob Printz, a Swede, and a correspondent of Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of Mutisiaceæ, tribe Barnadesieæ. The leaves of *Printzia aromatica* are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for tea.

prī'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. πρίων (*priōn*) = a saw.]

Ornith.: Blue Petrels; a genus of Procellariidæ (q.v.), with five species, from the South Temperate and Antarctic regions. (*Wallace.*) Prion is a much specialised form, and has a broad beak, with a fringe of lamellæ.

prī-ŏn-, prī-ŏn-ĭ-, *pref.* [PRION.] Serrated.

prī-ŏn-ĭ-, *pref.* [PRION-.]

prī-ŏ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. **Lat.** *prion(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Cerambycidæ. Pronotum separated from the flanks by a sharp edge; haunches of the first pair of legs elongate, and lying in transverse sockets. The sub-family contains many of the most gigantic beetles. Some nocturnal, others diurnal. Chiefly tropical.

prī-ŏn-ĭ-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prioni-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Momotidæ (q.v.), with two species, ranging from Guatemala to the Upper Amazon. They have the habit of the family, viz., denuding the central rectrices.

prī-ŏ-nī'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. **Lat.**, from Gr. πρίων (*priōn*) = a saw.]

Ornith.: Illiger's name for Momotus (q.v.).

prī-ŏn-ĭ-tūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prioni-;* *t* connect., and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Androglossinæ, or, in some classifications of Palæornithidæ, with three species, from Celebes and the Philippines. The central rectrices have the shaft produced, and end in a spatule or racket.

prī-ŏn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [PRIONODONTES.]

Zool.: Horsfield's name for Linsang (q.v.).

prī-ŏn-ō-dŏn'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Dasypodidæ, with one species, the *Dasypus gigas*, of Cuvier. [ARMADILLO.]

prī-ō-nŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prionop(s);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Wood-shrikes; a family of Turdiformes, separated from the older family Laniidæ (q.v.).

prī′-ŏn-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. ὀψ (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Helmeted Wood-shrike; the typical genus of the family Prionopidæ, with nine species, from tropical Africa.

prī-ō-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prio(n)-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Bugs, family Reduviidæ. *Prionotus serratus* gives an electric shock.

2. *Ichthy.:* One of the three groups into which the genus Trigla is divided. Palatine teeth are present. The American species belong chiefly to this division. [Trigla.]

prī-ō-nūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Acronuridæ. It is allied to Naseus (q.v.), but has a series of keeled bouy plates on each side of the tail.

prī′-ŏn-ŭs, *s.* [Prion.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the subfamily Prioninæ (q.v.). Antennæ generally pectinated. One British species, *Prionus coriarius.* It flies in the evenings or sits on old oak trees. *P. brevicornis* destroys orchard and other trees in North America.

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the Jurassic rocks.

prī′-ŏr, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. = sooner, former.]

A. *As adj.:* Former; preceding, especially in order of time; earlier, previous, antecedent, anterior, foregoing: as, a *prior* discovery, a *prior* claim.

B. *As adv.:* Previously, antecedently, before.

prī′-ŏr, *pri-our, *s.* [O. Fr. *priour* (Fr. *prieur*), from Lat. *priorem*, acc. of *prior* = former, and hence, a superior; Sp. & Port. *prior;* Ital. *priore.*] [Prior, *a.*]

Church Hist.: A title loosely applied before the thirteenth century to any monk, who, by reason of age, experience, or acquirements, ranked above his fellows. It was thus a mark of superiority due to personal qualities, rather than an official title of dignity. Priors are now of two kinds: Conventual and Claustral. A conventual prior is the head of a religious house, either independently, as among the Regular Canons, the Carthusians, and the Dominicans, or as superior of a cell or offshoot from some larger monastery. A conventual prior, in the former sense, has generally a sub-prior under him. A claustral prior is appointed in houses in which the head is an abbot, to act as superior in the abbot's absence, and to maintain the general discipline of the house.

¶ *Grand prior:* A title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. Johu of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

***prī′-ŏr-ate,** *s.* [Low Lat. *prioratus*, from *prior* = a prior; Fr. *priorat, prieuré;* Sp. & Ital. *priorato;* Port. *priorado.*] The dignity, office, or government of a prior; priorship.

"There were several distinct positions, all of which might be described as *priorates.*"—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 694.

prī ōr′-ĕss, *pri-or-esse, *s.* [O. Fr. *prioresse.*] [Prior, *s.*]

Church Hist.: (See extract).

"A *prioress* under an abbess held nearly the same position as a claustral prior, and *prioresses* governing their own houses were like conventual priors."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 694.

prī or′-ĭ tȳ, *pri-or-i tie, † pri-or-i-to, *s.* [Fr. *priorité*, from Low Lat. *prioritatem*, acc. of *prioritas* = priority, from Lat. *prior* = prior, previous.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in point of time; the state of preceding something else; precedence in time.

"Without posteriorite or *prioritie.*"—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

2. The quality or state of being prior or first in place or rank; precedence.

"Equality without all distinction of *prioritie.*"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 156.

II. *Law:* A preference or precedence, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrancers of an estate have the *priority* over others; that is, are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first.

*** prī′-ŏr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prior*, a.; *-ly.*] Antecedently, previously.

"*Priorly* to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man."—*Geddes: Prof. to Trans. of the Bible.*

prī′-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prior*; *-ship.*] The state or office of a prior; a priorate.

"The archbishop, prouoked the more by that, deposed him from the *priorship.*"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 214.

prī′-ŏr-ȳ, * pri-or-ic, * pri-or-ye, *s.* [Eng. *prior*, s.; *-y:* Fr. *prieuré.*]

1. A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior (in dignity it is next below an abbey).

"Our abbeys and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

2. A pre-Reformation church with which a priory was formerly connected.

¶ *Alien priory:* A small religious house dependent on a large mouastery in some other country.

*** pris** (1), *s.* [Praise.]

*** pris** (2), *s.* [Price.]

prĭs-ą-căn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pristacanthus.]

*** prĭs′-age (age as ĭj̆),** *s.* [O. Fr. = valuing, priziug, ratiug, from *priser* = to value.]

1. A right which belonged to the crown of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more = one before and one behind the mast. This, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called Butlerage (q.v.), because paid to the king's butler. Prisage was abolished by 51 George III., c. 15.

2. The share which belongs to the crown of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, usually one-tenth.

† prĭs′-cąn, *a.* [Lat. *priscus*, for *prius-cus.*] Of or belonging to former time; primitive, primeval.

"A pack of wild-dogs co-operating with *priscan* men in driving a herd of wild cattle along a track in which a pitfall had been dug."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 742.

prĭs-çĭl′-ăs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Glass-blowing: A jaw-tool, resembling pincers, used for pinching in the neck of a bottle, or giving it some peculiar shape while it is revolved on the end of the poutil which rolls upon the arms of the glass-blower's chair.

Prĭs-çĭl′-lĭ-ąn-ĭst, *s.* [For etym. see defs.]

Church History (Pl.):

† 1. A name sometimes given to the Montanists, from the name of one of the two ladies (Priscilla and Maxilla) who joined Montanus, and professed to have the spirit of prophecy.

2. The followers of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century. They were condemned by a synod at Saragossa in 380, but lingered on till after the Council of Braga, in 563. [Heretic, II. 1.]

"The *Priscillianists* came very near in their views to the Manichæans. For they denied the reality of Christ's birth and incarnation; maintained that the visible universe was not the production of God, but of some demon or evil principle; preached the existence of Æons, or emanations from God . . . condemned marriages, denied the resurrection of the body, &c."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Todd), p. 170.

prĭs-cō-dĕl-phī′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *priscus* = pertaining to former times, and *delphinus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Delphinidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

*** prīse** (1), *v.t.* [Prize (1), *v.*]

prīse (2), **prize,** *v.t.* [Prise (2), *s.*] To raise, as by means of a lever; to force open or up.

"The chest in which the church plate is kept was also *prized* open."—*Echo*, Jan. 6, 1886.

*** prīse** (1), *s.* [A contract. of *emprise.*] An enterprise. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. viii. 26.)

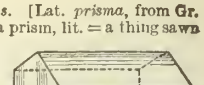
prīse (2), **prize,** *s.* [Fr. *prise* = a taking, a grasp.] A lever.

prise-bolts, *s. pl.*

Ordn.: The projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar-bed or garrison gun-carriage under which the handspikes are inserted for training and manœuvring the piece. They are formed by the prolongation of the assembling bolts.

*** prīs′-ĕr,** *s.* [Prizer.]

prĭsm, * prisme, *s.* [Lat. *prisma*, from **Gr.** πρίσμα (*prisma*) = a prism, lit. = a thing sawn off, from πρίζω (*prizō*) = to saw; Fr. *prisme.*]



PRISM.

1. *Geom.:* A solid having similar and parallel bases, its sides forming similar parallelograms. The bases may be of any form, and this form (triangular, pentagonal, &c.) gives its name to the prism.

2. *Optics:* Any transparent medium comprised between plane faces, usually inclined to each other. The intersection of two inclined faces is called the edge of the prism, &c.; the inclination of the one to the other, the refracting angle. Every section perpendicular to the edge is called a principal section. The prism generally used for optical experiments is a right triangular one of glass, the principal section of which is a triangle. It is used to refract and disperse light, resolving it into the prismatic colours (q.v.). [Nicol.]

prism-shaped, *a.* [Prismatic, 3.]

prĭs-măt′-ĭc, * prĭs-măt′-ĭe-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *prisma*, gcuit. *prismat(is)* = a prism; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical:* Fr. *prismatique.*]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a prism.

"Giving to a piece of ordinary glass a *prismatical* shape."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 487.

2. Formed by a prism; separated or distributed by a prism: as, a *prismatic* spectrum.

3. *Bot.:* Having several longitudinal angles and intermediate flat faces, as the calyx of *Frankenia pulverulenta.*

prismatic-colours, *s. pl.* The colours into which a ray of light is decomposed by passing through a prism. [Spectrum.]

prismatic-compass, *s.* An instrument for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian.

prismatic iron-pyrites, *s.* [Marcasite.]

prĭs-măt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prismatical*; *-ly.*] In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

prĭs-măt-ō-car′-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prismatocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Campanulaceæ.

prĭs-măt′-ō-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρίσμα (*prisma*), genit. πρίσματος (*prismatos*) = a prism, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prismatocarpeæ (q.v.). *Prismatocarpus speculum* is Venus's Looking-glass.

prĭs-mą-tōĭd′-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismatis* = a prism, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having a prism-like form.

prĭs-mĕn′-chȳ-mą, *s.* [Gr. πρίσμα (*prisma*) = a prism, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Prismatic tissue, a division of Parenchyma (q.v.). It is a slight modification of Hexagouienchyma (q.v.).

prĭs′-mōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *prism*; *-oid.*] A volume somewhat resembling a prism. The right prismoid is the frustum of a wedge made by a plane parallel to the back of the wedge.

prĭs-mōĭd′-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *prismoid*; *-al.*] Having the form of a prism.

"The *prismoidal* solids used in railroad cutting and embankment, are bounded by six quadrilaterals."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

*** prĭs′-mȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *prism*; *-y.*] Pertaining to a prism; prismatic.

prĭs′-ŏn, * pres-on, * pris-oun, * pris-un, * prys-oun, *s.* [O. Fr. *prisun*, *prison* (Fr. *prison*), from Lat. *prensionem*, accus. of *prensio* = a seizing (for *prehensio*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to seize); Sp. *prision* = a seizure, a prison; Ital. *prigione.*]

1. A place of confinement; espec. a place for the confinement or safe custody of criminals, debtors, or others committed by legal authority; a gaol. (*Acts* v. 23.)

¶ It is frequently used adjectively, as *prison* doors, *prison* gates, &c.

* 2. A prisoner. (*Sir Ferumbras*, 1,000.)

prison-base, prison-bars, *s.* A boys' game, consisting chiefly in running and being pursued from goals or bases.

"At barley-breake or *prison-base*
Do pass the time away."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymphal i.

* **prison-fellow,** *s.* A fellow-prisoner.

"I found among those my *prison-fellows* some that had known me before."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 485.

* **prison-house,** *s.* A prison; a place of confinement. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 29.)

prison-ship, *s.* A ship fitted up for the reception and detention of prisoners.

prison-van, *s.* A close carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

* **prĭṣ'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Prison, *s.*]

1. To imprison; to shut up in prison.

"*Prisoned* on Cuthbert's islet gray."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 7.

2. To confine, to restrain.

"Then did the king enlarge
The spleen he *prisoned*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

* **prĭṣ'-ŏned,** *a.* [Eng. *prison; -ed.*]

1. Confined in prison; imprisoned; in confinement. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 22.)

2. Spent or passed in prison.

"The memory of his *prisoned* years
Shall heighten all his joy."
Southey: Joan of Arc, ii.

prĭṣ'-ŏn-ĕr, * **pris-un-er,** *s.* [Fr. *prisonnier*, from *prison*; Ital. *prigioniere*; Sp. *prisionero.*]

1. One who is confined in prison under legal arrest or warrant.

"Cæsar's ill-erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doomed a *prisoner*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

2. A person under arrest or in custody of a magistrate, whether in prison or not; a person charged before a judge or magistrate.

"The jury passing on the *prisoner's* life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

3. A person taken in war; a captive.

* 4. The keeper of a prison; a jailer.

"So gan him luven the *prisoner*."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,042.

5. A person, member, &c., confined or disabled by anything.

"O, then, how quickly should this arm of mine,
Now *prisoner* to the palsy, chastise thee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

prisoner's base, *s.* [Prison-base.]

* **prĭṣ'-ŏn-mĕnt,** * **pris-one-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *prison; -ment.*] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment, captivity.

"We subjects' liberties preserve
By *prisonment* and plunder."
Brome: Saint's Encouragement. (1643.)

prĭst-, prĭs-tĭ-, *pref.* [Pristis.] Resembling a saw; serrated.

prĭst-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prist-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Plagiostomes, from the Jurassic group. (*Günther.*)

prĭs-tĕr'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πριστήρ (*pristĕr*) = a saw; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, from strata in Africa, believed to be of Triassic age.

prĭs-tĭ-, *pref.* [Prist-.]

prĭs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prist(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Batoidei (Rays, q.v.). The snout is produced into an exceedingly long flat lamina, armed with a series of strong teeth along each edge. There is a single genus, Pristis (q.v.).

* **prĭs'-tĭn-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, former.] Pristine, original.

"Contempt of their *pristinate* idolatry."—*Holinshed: Chronicle*, vol. i., bk. iii. col. 2.

prĭs'-tīne, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, former.] Of or belonging to an early period or state; original, primitive, ancient.

"We have an image of the *pristine* earth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

prĭs-tĭ-ŏ-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pristiophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Selachoidei (q.v.). The rostral cartilage is produced and armed like the snout in the family Pristidæ (q.v.), but the gill-openings are lateral. One genus, Pristiophorus, with four species, from the Australian and Japanese seas. [Squalaraja.]

prĭs-tĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. φορος (*phoros*) = bearing.] [Pristiophoridæ.]

prĭs-tĭ-phō'-cą, *s.* [Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, and *phoca* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Phocidæ, from the older Pliocene of Montpellier.

prĭs-tĭ-pō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. πωμα (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A marine genus of Percidæ; in older classifications, of Pristipomatidæ. About forty species are known; they are of plain coloration, small size, and extremely common between the tropics.

† **prĭs-tĭ-pō-măt'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pristipoma*, genit. *pristipomat(is)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, division Perciformes, containing those Percoid genera in which the palate is toothless.

prĭs'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πριστίς (*pristis*).]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sawfish (q.v.); the sole genus of the family Pristidæ (q.v.). Body depressed and elongate, gradually passing into the strong

PRISTIS ANTIQUORUM.

muscular tail; teeth in jaws minute, obtuse; dorsals without spine. Five species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

2. *Palæont.:* Saws of extinct species have been found in the London Clay of Sheppey and in the Bagshot Sands. (*Günther.*)

prĭs-tĭ-ür'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scylliidæ, allied to Scyllium (q.v.), but having small flat spines on each side of the upper edge of the caudal fin. There is but a single species *Pristiurus melanostomus*, the Black-mouthed Dogfish.

prĭtçh, *s.* [A softened form of *prick* (q.v.).]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes in the ground.

2. An eel-spear with several prongs.

* 3. Offence, pique.

"The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch*."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 270.

prĭtçh'-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *pritch*; dimin. suff. *-el.*]

Forging: The tool employed for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe.

prĭth'-ee, *interj.* [A corrupt. of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. The *I* is generally omitted.] Pray.

"Away! I *prithee* leave me!" *Rowe: Jane Shore.*

prĭt'-tle-prăt-tle, *s.* [A reduplication of *prattle* (q.v.).] Empty talk; chattering, loquacity, tittle-tattle.

"It is plain *prittleprattle*."—*Bramhall: Church of England Defended*, p. 46.

prī-vą-çỳ, * **pri-va-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *privo(te); -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being private, secret, or in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.

2. A place of retirement or seclusion; a retreat; a place in which one is private.

"Woe to the vassal who durst pry
Into Lord Marmion's *privacy*!"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 15.

* 3. Joint knowledge; privity.

"Frog . . . is to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

* 4. Secrecy, concealment. (*Shakesp.*)

* 5. Taciturnity. (*Ainsworth.*)

* 6. A private or secret matter; a secret.

"The judgment of Master Calvin . . . now no longer a *privacie*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VII. ii 18.

* **prī-vā'-dō,** *s.* [Sp.] A secret or intimate friend. [Private.]

"If you had been a *privado*, and of the cabinet council with your angel guardian, from him you might have known how many dangers you have escaped."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

prī-văt', *a.* [Ger. = private.] (See compound.)

privat-docent, *s.* A graduate of a German University who is admitted on his own application to the governing body, and after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, is recognised as a member of its staff of teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the ordinary professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for all public purposes. He has, however, no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students who attend his lectures. Many distinguished men have held the position of *privat-docent*, Kant among others, and it is often the stepping-stone to an appointment as professor.

prī'-vąte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to bereave, to make single or apart; *privus* = single; Fr. *privé*; Sp. & Port. *privado*; Ital. *privato.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Alone; unconnected with others; by one's self. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.)

2. Apart from public view; secret; not openly known or displayed.

"By public war or *private* treason."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

3. Peculiar to one's self; pertaining to or concerning one person only; particular. Opposed to public, general, or national: as, *private* means, *private* property, *private* opinions.

4. Employed by or serving one particular person.

"Chief musician and *private* secretary of the Elector of Bavaria."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. Not invested with public office or employment; not holding a public position; not having a public or official character: as, a *private* citizen, a *private* member of the House of Commons, &c.

6. Connected with or pertaining to one's own family: as, a *private* life.

7. Applied to a common soldier, or one who is not an officer.

* 8. Participating in knowledge; privy

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Privacy.

"Go off! let me enjoy my *private*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

* 2. A secret message; a private intimation.

"Whose *private* with me of the Dauphin's love."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

* 3. Private or personal business, interests, or concern. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iii.)

4. (*Pl.*): The privy parts; the genitals.

5. A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.

"Long lists of non-commissioned officers and *privates*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ *In private:* Privately; in secret; not openly or publicly.

private bill, *s.* [Bill (3), *s.*, III.]

private-chapel, *s.* A chapel attached to the residence of noblemen and other privileged persons, and used by them and their families.

private-way, *s.*

Law: A way or passage in which a man has a right and interest, though the ground may belong to another person.

* **prī'-vąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive.] To deprive.

"*Privated* of their lyues and worldely felicitee."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

prī-vą-teēr', *s.* [Eng. *privat(e); -eer.*]

1. A ship owned and equipped as a vessel of war by one or more private persons, to whom letters of marque are granted. [Marque.]

"The *privateers* of Dunkirk had long been celebrated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. The commander of a privateer.

"Kidd soon threw off the character of a *privateer* and became a pirate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

privateer-practice, *s.* [Privateerism.]

prī-vą-teēr', *v.i.* [Privateer, *s.*] To cruise in a privateer or commissioned private ship for the purpose of seizing the ships of the enemy, or of annoying their commerce.

"The granting of letters of marque has long been disused, the conference which met at Paris in 1856, after the close of the war with Russia, having recommended the entire abolition of *privateering*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

prī-vą-teër'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *privateer; -ism.*]

Naut.: Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. (*Smyth.*)

prī-vą-teërş'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *privateer*, and *man.*] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

prī-vąte-lў, * **pri-vate-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *private*, a. ; *-ly.*]

1. In a private or secret manner ; not openly or publicly ; in private.

"She used to accommodate me with some *privately* purloined dainty."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

2. In a manner affecting an individual ; personally, individually : as, He was *privately* benefited.

* **prī'-vąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *private; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being private ; privacy, secrecy.

2. Seclusion or retirement from company or society.

"A love of leisure and *privateness*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

3. The condition or state of a private individual, or of one not invested with office.

prī-vā'-tion, * **pri-va-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *privation*, from Lat. *privationem*, accus. of *privatio* = a depriving, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive ; Sp. *privacion* ; Ital. *privazione.*]

1. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality ; deprivation.

2. The state of being deprived of anything ; specif., deprivation of that which is necessary to life or comfort ; want, destitution : as, To die of *privation.*

3. Loss, deprivation.

"In greate ieopardie either of *privacion* of his realme or losse of his life."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

* 4. The act of making private, or of reducing from rank or office.

5. Absence, negation.

"But a *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii.

prĭv'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *privativus*, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive ; Fr. *privatif*; Sp. & Ital. *privativo.*] [PRIVATE, *a.*]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Causing or tending to cause privation.

"To this *privative* power are required seventeen balls at least."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 261.

2. Consisting in the absence of something ; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

"*Privative* happiness, or, the happiness of rest and indolence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

II. *Grammar :*

1. Changing the meaning of a word from positive to negative : as, a *privative* prefix.

2. Predicating negation.

B. *As substantive :*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which depends on, or of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence exists in the absence of sound.

"Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Grammar :*

1. A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a meaning the opposite to its original meaning : as, *un-*, *in-*, as in *un*happy, *in*human, or *-less*, as in joy*less*, &c.

2. A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the suggestion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or other privative cause.

privative-jurisdiction, *s.*

Scots Law : A court is said to have privative jurisdiction in a particular class of causes, when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes.

* **prĭv'-ą-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *privative ; -ly.*]

1. In a privative manner ; with the force of a privative.

2. By the absence of something necessary ; negatively.

"*Privatively* for want of motive or inducement to do otherwise."—*Whitby: Five Points*, dis. iv., ch. i., § 6.

* **prĭv'-ą-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *privative ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being privative ; privation, negation.

* **prive,** *a.* & *s.* [PRIVY.]

* **prive,** * **pryve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *privo.*] To deprive.

"That he *pryued* Geffrey, yt was chosen to ye see of Yorke, of his mouables."—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. (an. 1194).

* **priv-e-ly,** *adv.* [PRIVILY.]

prĭv'-ĕt, * **prim-et,** * **prĭm'-prĭnt, prĭm,** * **prie,** *s.* [The oldest form was perhaps *prim*, of which *primet*, corrupted into *privet*, was a diminutive. *Primprint* was a reduplication. Prob. from Provinc. Eng. *prime* = to trim trees. (*Skeat.*)]

Bot.: The genus Ligustrum (q.v.), and spec. *L. vulgare.*

privet hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Sphinx ligustri. Fore wings, pale brown, streaked with black and clouded with brown ; hind wings, pale rosy, with three broad bands ; expansion of wings about four inches. It flies at dusk very rapidly. The eggs are deposited on the leaves of privet and lilac about the end of June. The larvæ are two to three inches long, bright green, with lilac streaks on the back and white ones on the sides ; caudal horn black and yellow. The pupa is buried from August to June. Very common in the south of England, very rare in Scotland.

* **priv-e-tee,** *s.* [PRIVITY.]

* **priv-ie,** *a.* [PRIVY.]

prĭv'-ĭ-lege (eg as **ĭj),** * **priv-i-leg-ie,** * **priv-i-ledge,** * **pryv-e-lage,** *s.* [Fr. *privilège*, from Lat. *privilegium* = (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege : *privus* = single, and *lex*, genit. *legis* = a law ; Sp., Port., and Ital. *privilegio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A peculiar benefit, right, advantage, or immunity ; a right, advantage, &c., enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the ordinary advantages of other persons ; the enjoyment of some peculiar right ; exemption from certain evils or burdens ; an immunity or advantage enjoyed in right of one's position.

"Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its *privileges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. A right in general.

"Only they hath *privilege* to live."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

* 3. An advantage ; a favourable circumstance.

"Your virtue is my *privilege*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

II. *Law :* The state or quality of being a privileged communication : as, To plead *privilege.*

¶ (1) *Breach of privilege :* A breach of any of the privileges of Congress or Parliament. [PARLIAMENT, II. ¶ 2.]

(2) *Personal privileges :* Privileges attached to the person : as, the *privileges* of ambassadors, peers, members of Congress, &c.

(3) *Privileges of Parliament :* [PARLIAMENT, II. ¶ (2)].

(4) *Question of privilege :* In Congress, a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of either house individually, or to either house collectively, or to both houses conjointly.

(5) *Real privileges :* Privileges attached to places : as, the *privileges* of the royal palaces in England.

(6) *Water privilege :* The advantage of getting machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage.

(7) *Writ of privilege :*

Law : A writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

prĭv'-ĭ-lege (eg as **ĭj),** *v.t.* [PRIVILEGE, *s.*]

1. To invest with a privilege ; to grant a privilege to ; to grant a particular right, benefit, advantage, or immunity to.

"Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing *privilege* him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

* 2. To license, to authorize.

"To *privilege* dishonour in thy name."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 621.

prĭv'-ĭ-leged (eg as **ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *privileg(e); -ed.*] Invested with or enjoying some privilege ; holding or enjoying a peculiar right, benefit, advantage, or immunity.

"Quickness, energy, and audacity united, soon raised him to the rank of a *privileged* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

privileged-altar, *s.*

Roman Church: Altare privilegiatum, a term applied—

(1) To an altar, by visiting which certain indulgences may be gained.

(2) To an altar, at which votive masses may be said, even on feasts which are doubles.

(3) To an altar with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all masses said there for the dead.

privileged-communications, *s. pl.*

Law :

1. Communications which, though *primâ facie* libellous or slanderous, are yet, from the circumstances under which they are made, protected from being made the ground of proceedings for libel or slander.

2. Communications which a witness cannot be compelled to divulge, such as those which take place between husband and wife, or between a client and his solicitor.

privileged-copyhold, *s.*

Law : The same as CUSTOMARY-FREEHOLD.

privileged-debts, *s. pl.* Debts payable before other debts, as rates, servants' wages, &c

privileged-deeds, *s. pl.*

Scots Law : Holograph deeds, which are exempted from the law which requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses.

* **privileged-place,** *s.* [SANCTUARY.]

privileged-summonses, *s. pl.*

Scots Law : A class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary induciæ are shortened.

privileged-villenage, *s.* [VILLENAGE.]

prĭv'-ĭ-lў, * **prev-e-ly,** * **priv-e-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *privy ; -ly.*] In a privy manner ; secretly. (*Matt.* ii. 7.)

prĭv'-ĭ-tў, * **priv-i-te,** * **priv-y-te,** *s.* [Eng. *privy ; -ty.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. Privacy, secrecy. (*Wycliffe : John* vii.)

* 2. That which is to be kept private or secret ; a secret.

"[Candaules] prayed her . . . and bewrayed the *privities* of wedlock."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 5.

3. Joint knowledge or consciousness in any matter ; it is generally considered to imply consent or concurrence.

"With the *privity* and knowledge of Numitor."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 17.

* 4. (*Pl.*) : The private or secret parts ; the genitals.

II. *Law :* A peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals as to some particular transaction ; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

¶ (1) *Privity of contract :*

Law : The relation subsisting between the parties to the same contract.

(2) *Privity of tenure :*

Law : The relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

prĭv'-ў, * **prev-y,** * **priv-e,** * **priv-ee,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *prive* (Fr. *privé*), from Lat. *privatus* = private (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective :*

* 1. Secret, private.

"Go thou the moost *prevyest* wayes thou canete."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxxiii.

* 2. Private, retired, sequestered ; appropriated to retirement. (*Ezekiel* xxi. 14.)

* 3. Secret, clandestine ; done in secret or by stealth. (2 *Maccabees* viii. 7.)

4. Cognizant of something secret ; privately knowing ; participating in knowledge of something secret with another. (Followed by *to.*)

"He was *privy to* all the counsels of the disaffected party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. *As substantive :*

* I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. One who is privy to any matter, design, &c.

"The cytezens glad of hys commynge, made not the French capitaines . . . either parties or *privies* of their entent."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 13).

2. A necessary-house.

II. *Law :* A partaker ; a person having an interest in any action or thing ; one having an interest in an estate created by another ; one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not a party.

privy-chamber, *s.* A private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

¶ *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber:* Officers of the royal household of Great Britain, who attend on the sovereign at court, state processions and ceremonies, &c.

* **privy-coat,** *s.* A light coat or defence of mail worn concealed under the ordinary dress.

privy-council, *s.* The principal Council of a British sovereign, made up of members chosen at his or her pleasure. Its dissolution depends upon the royal pleasure; by common law it was dissolved *ipso facto* by the demise of the sovereign, but to prevent the inconvenience of having no council in being at the accession of a new prince, the privy council is enabled by statute to continue for six months after the demise of the crown, unless sooner dissolved by the successor. It is presided over by the Lord President of the Council, who has precedence next after the Lord Chancellor. Members of the privy council are addressed as Right Honourable. The duty of a privy councillor appears from the oath, which consists of seven articles:

1. To advise the king according to the best of his cunning and discretion; 2. To advise for the king's honour and good of the public, without partiality through affection, love, meed, doubt, or dread; 3. To keep the king's counsel secret; 4. To avoid corruption; 5. To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved; 6. To withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; and lastly, in general, 7. To observe, keep, and do all that a good and true councillor ought to do to his sovereign lord.

The office of a privy councillor is now confined to advising the sovereign in the discharge of executive, legislative, and judicial duties. The former have, since the accession of Queen Anne, been entrusted to responsible ministers; and it has consequently become the settled practice to summon to the meetings of the council those members of it only who are the ministers of the crown. The power of the privy council is to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders for trial; but their jurisdiction is only to inquire and not to punish, except in the case of the judicial committee, which has full power to punish for contempt and to award costs. The duties of the privy council are, to a great extent, performed by committees, as the judicial committee, who hear allegations and proofs, and report to the sovereign, by whom judgment is finally given, and the committee of council on education, presided over by the Vice-president of the Council, who is a member of the government.

privy-councillor, *s.*

1. A member of the privy council.

*2. An officer of the royal household who paid the sovereign's private expenses; now called the keeper of the privy purse.

privy-purse, *s.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

privy-seal, * privy-signet, *s.*

1. The seal used in England to be appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance, which do not require to pass the great seal. In Scotland there is a privy seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights.

2. The Lord Privy Seal. [SEAL (2), *s.*]

privy-tithes, *s. pl.*

Law: Small tithes.

privy-verdict, *s.*

Law: A verdict given to the judge out of court; it is of no force unless afterwards openly affirmed in court. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.)

* **prize** (1), *s.* [PRIZE (1), *v.*] [PRICE (2), *s.*] Estimation, value.

"Then had my *prize* been less."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

prize (2), *s.* [Fr. *prise* = a taking . . . a prize, prop. fem. of *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre* = to take, from Lat. *prendo, prehendo*; Dut. *prijs*; Dan. *priis*; Sw. *pris.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by fighting, espec. a ship, with the goods contained in her; any description of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder.

2. Anything gained; a valuable acquisition; a gain, an advantage. (*Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts*, iv. 2.)

3. That which is offered or won as the reward of exertion or contest.

"Now be witness and adjudge the *prize*."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xl.

4. That which is won in a lottery or similar manner.

* 5. A contest for a prize or reward.

"Like two conteuding in a *prize*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

II. *Law:* The law as to prizes taken at sea is regulated by international law, and jurisdiction in all matters relating to them is in England vested in the High Court of Admiralty. Prizes are condemned, that is, declared to be lawfully captured, in the courts of the captors, called Prize-courts (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Prize of war:*

Law: Property captured in war, which, by grace of the crown, to whom it belongs, is surrendered to the force by which it was captured.

* (2) *To play prizes:* To be in earnest.

"They did not *play prizes* . . . and only pretended to quarrel."—*Stillingfleet: Sermon* (Feb. 24, 1674).

prize-court, *s.* A court established to adjudicate on prizes captured at sea.

"The Court of Admiralty has, in time of war, the authority of a *prize-court*, a jurisdiction secured by divers treaties with foreign nations; by which particular courts are established in all the maritime countries of Europe for the decision of this question, whether lawful prize or not."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

prize-fight, *s.* A boxing match or pugilistic encounter for a prize or stake of money.

prize-fighter, *s.* A professional pugilist; one who fights another with his fists for a prize or stake of money.

prize-fighting, *s.* Fighting with the fists or boxing for a prize or stake of money.

prize-list, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A list of prizes gained in any competition, with the names of the winners.

"All horses deemed worthy of places in *prize-lists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

2. *Naut.:* A return of all the persons on board a ship when a prize is captured, whether they belong to the ship or are supernumerary.

prize-master, *s.*

Naut.: A person put in command of a ship that has been taken as prize.

prize-money, *s.*

Naut., &c.: Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized by the sale of the booty.

prize-ring, *s.* A ring or enclosed space in which prize-fights are fought. Originally such contests, no doubt, took place within a ring formed by the spectators, but now the "ring" is a square space of eight yards. The term is also applied to the system of prize-fighting itself.

prīze (3), *s.* [PRISE (2), *s.*]

prīze (1) * **prise,** *v.t.* [Fr. *priser* = to prize, to esteem, from O. Fr. *pris* (Fr. *prix*) = a price, from Lat. *pretium.*]

* 1. To value; to set a value or price on; to rate. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vii.)

2. To value highly; to set a high value on; to esteem as of great value or worth; to rate highly.

"Kind souls! to teach their tenantry to *prize*
What they themselves, without remorse, despise."
Cowper: Hope, 251.

* 3. To risk. (*Greene: Friar Bacon.*)

prīze (2), *v.t.* [PRISE (2), *v.*]

prīze'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *prize; -able.*] Valuable. (In use in Sussex.)

"Prudence is more *prizeable* in love."
Taylor: Virgin Widow, ii. 1.

prīze'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *prize* (2) *s.*, and *man.*] One who wins a prize.

* **prīz'-ēr,** *s.* [Lat. *priz(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who estimates or sets a value on anything. (*Shakesp.: Troilus* ii. 2.)

2. One who contends for a prize; a prize-fighter. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 3.)

prō, *abbrev.* [See def.] A professional, as opposed to an amateur. Formerly used chiefly of actors, now extended to pedestrians, rowing men, &c.

"History did not know Myers, the *pro*, at the distances."—*Referee*, May 23, 1886, p. 1.

prō-, *pref.* [Lat. = before, for; Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before.] A prefix having the force of for, fore, forth, forward.

¶ *Pro and con:* [For *pro* and *contra* = for and against.] A phrase equivalent to the English *for and against*: as, To hear the arguments *pro and con*. It is also used substantivally, with the meaning of "reasons or arguments for and against" a certain proposition.

"Vociferously discussing the *pros and cons* of the critical situation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

¶ It was formerly used as a verb = To weigh the arguments on both sides.

"A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pros and cons* and weighs all his designs."—*Congreve: Double Dealer* (Epist. Dedic.).

pro-cathedral, *s.*

Eccles.: A church (chiefly Roman) used provisionally as a cathedral.

"Preaching often in a church in Westbourne Grove, and sometimes in the *pro-cathedral* in Moorfields."—*Illus. London News*, April 3, 1886, p. 349.

pro-leg, *s.* [PROLEG.]

pro-ostracum, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: Huxley's name for the anterior shell of a Belemnite (q.v.).

"A straight phragmacone is enclosed within a more or less conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, or rostrum, which is continued forwards into a variously-shaped, usually lamellar *pro-ostracum*. The *pro-ostracum* and the rostrum together represent the pen in the Teuthidæ."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 542.

pro-ratable, *a.* Capable of being prorated. (*Amer.*)

pro-rate, *v.t.* To assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally. (*Amer.*)

pro-slavery, *a.* In favour of slavery.

"That tumid clique of *pro-slavery* politicians."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1855.

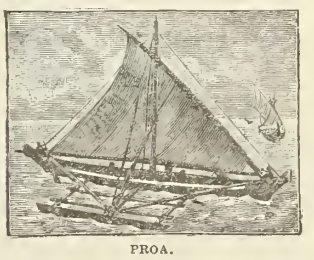
pro-tutor, *s.*

Scots Law: One who acts as a tutor to a minor without a regular title to the office

prō'-ą, prą-hû', *s.* [Malay *praú.*]

Nautical:

1. A narrow canoe, thirty feet long and three feet wide, used by the natives of the Ladrone Islands. The stem and stern are similar, the boat sailing either way. The lee side is flat, so that the canoe resembles half of



PROA.

a vessel divided vertically in the line of the keel. Extending to leeward is an outrigger, consisting of a frame at the end of which is a floating canoe-shaped timber, which prevents the crank and narrow canoe from upsetting.

2. A Malayan boat propelled by sails and oars.

"Large fleets of Malay *proas* were formerly employed in searching for this curious product of tropical seas."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

* **prōach, * proche,** *v.i.* [Fr. *proche* = near.] To approach (q.v.).

"To the entent to haue *proched* nerer to the poynt."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxxxvi.

prō-âu'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before, and αὐλή (*aulē*) = a hall.]

Arch.: A vestibule.

prŏb-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-ŏr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabiliorismus*, from Lat. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis* = probable (q.v.).]

Roman Theol.: The teaching that a law is always to be obeyed, unless an opinion clearly very probable (*probabilior*) is opposed to it.

"We cannot see that *Probabiliorism* is logical and consistent."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 603.

prŏb-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-ŏr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *probabilior-(ism); -ist.*] A teacher or supporter of Probabiliorism (q.v.).

"The *Probabiliorists* put no restraint on liberty where a man was convinced on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 602.

prō-băb'-ĭ-lĭs câu'-şa, *phr.* [Lat. = a probable cause.] (See etym. and compound.)

Probabilis causa litigandi:

Scots Law: Plausible ground of action or defence.

prŏb'-a-bĭl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabilismus*, from *probabilis.*] [PROBABLE.]

Roman Theol.: The doctrine, first propounded by Medina, a Spanish Dominican (1528-81) and professor at Salamanca, and thus formulated by Gury, (*Comp. Theol.*, ed. 1853, i. 35), that, in matters of conscience, "of two opinions it is lawful to follow the less probable, provided that opinion rests on solid grounds." From Medina's death till about 1650 Probabilism flourished, and then a reaction set in in favour of Probabiliorism (q.v.). St. Alphonsus Liguori (1732-87) in his *Homo Apostolicus* and *Theologia Moralis* revived Probabilism, which is now the ordinary rule of confessors in the Roman Church.

"The Pope would not have made St. Liguori a Doctor of the Church had he regarded the great literary work of his life in defending and expounding *Probabilism* as a mistake."—*Addis & Arnold: Catn. Dict.*, p. 604.

prŏb'-a-bĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *probabil(ism); -ist.*] A supporter of the casuist doctrine of Probabilism. They are usually divided into:

(1) Probabilists pure and simple, who hold that a man may use his liberty if he has really probable grounds for thinking the law does not bind him, though the argument on the other side is the more probable.

(2) Æquiprobabilists, who hold that a man does wrong to use his liberty unless the probabilities are at least evenly balanced.

prŏb-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *probabilité*, from *probable* = probable (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being probable; that state of a case or question of fact which arises from superior evidence, or a preponderance of argument; likelihood. (It is less than moral certainty.)

2. That which is or appears probable; anything which has the appearance of probability or truth. (In this sense the word admits of a plural number.)

"The existence of the city of Pekin, and the reality of Cæsar's assassination, which the philosopher classes with *probabilities*, because they rest solely upon the evidence of testimony."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

II. *Math.:* Likelihood of the occurrence of an event; the quotient obtained by dividing the number of favourable chances by the whole number of chances, both favourable and unfavourable. The word chance is here used to signify the occurrence of any event in a particular way, when there are two or more ways in which it may occur, and when there is no reason why it should happen in one way rather than in another. One of the most common and useful application of the methods of probabilities is, in computing the elements employed in the subject of annuities, reversions, assurances, and other interests, depending upon the probable duration of human life.

prŏb'-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *probabilis* = that may be proved; *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Sp. *probable;* Ital. *probabile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Capable of being proved.

"He who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture."—*Milton: Of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.*

2. Having more evidence for than against; having evidence sufficient to incline the mind to belief, but leaving room for doubt; likely.

"Philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable.*"—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

3. Rendering something probable: as, *probable* evidence.

* **4.** Plausible, specious, colourable.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is probable; a probable thing or circumstance.

probable-cause, *s.* [PROBABILIS CAUSA].

probable-error, *s.*

Astron. & Physics: When a great number of observations, each of which is liable to error, have been made for the purpose of determining any element, the element to be determined is also liable to error; the probable error is the quantity such, that there is the same probability of the true error being greater or less than it.

probable-evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence, distinguished from demonstrative evidence in this, that it admits of degrees, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.

prŏb'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *probab(le); -ly.*] In a probable manner or degree; in all likelihood or probability; likely.

"To her father she had *probably* never been attached."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **prō'-ba-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *probatio* = probation (q.v.).] Proof, trial.

"The lawes of the cete stont in *probacy;*
They usen non enquestis the wrongis for to try."
Chaucer: Marchantes Second Tale.

* **prō'b-al,** *a.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove.] Calculated to bias the judgment; satisfactory.

"This advice is free I give and honest,
Probal to thinking." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

* **prō-băl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *probal; -ity.*] Probability.

"Others might with as great *probality* derive them from the Brigantes."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 84.

prō'-băng, *s.* [PROBE.]

Surg.: A slender whalebone rod with a piece of sponge on one end, for pushing down into the stomach bodies which may have lodged in the œsophagus.

¶ Larger and stronger forms are used in veterinary surgery.

prō'-bate, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Proof.

"Of Scipion's dream what was the true *probate.*"
Skelton: Poems, p. 20.

2. *Law:* The official proof of a will. This is done either in common form, which is upon the oath of the executor before the Register or other official provided for this purpose by the laws of the several states; or *per testes* (by witnesses), in some solemn form of law, in case the validity of the will is disputed. When this is done the original will must be deposited in the office of registry, and a copy on parchment under the seal of the Register is delivered to the executors, together with a certificate of the will having been duly proved, all which together is usually styled the probate of the will.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the proving of wills and testaments: as, *probate* duties.

probate-court, *s.*

English Law: A court of record established to exercise jurisdiction and authority in relation to probate of wills and letters of administration, and to hear and determine all questions relating to matters and causes testamentary. Its principal registry is in the metropolis; but it has a number of local registries.

probate-duties, *s. pl.* Duties payable on property passing under a will.

prō-bā'-tion, * pro-ba-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *probation*, from Lat. *probationem*, accus. of *probatio* = a proving; *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Sp. *probacion;* Ital. *probazione.*]

* **1.** The act of proving; proof. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 12.)

* **2.** That which proves anything; evidence, proof.

"Bryng fourth your honest *probacyons*, and ye shall be heard."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 92.

3. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualifications, and the like; trial, examination: as, To engage a person on *probation.* Especially applied to—

(1) Novitiate; the time of trial which a person must pass in a religious house to prove his or her fitness morally and physically to bear the severities of the rule.

"I, in *probation* of a sisterhood,
Was sent to by my brother."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

(2) Moral trial; the state of man in this present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and becoming qualified for a happier state.

"Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of *probation:* meaning, by a state of *probation*, a state calculated for trying us, and for improving."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 33.

(3) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications previous to his settlement in a pastoral charge. (*Chiefly Amer.*)

(4) The examination of a student for a degree. (*Amer.*)

* **prō-bā'-tion-ăr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *probation; -ary.*] Pertaining or relating to probation; serving for probation or trial.

"It is our duty to consider this life throughout as a *probationary* state."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 30.

prō-bā'-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *probation; -er.*]

1. One who is in a state of probation or trial, so that he may give proof of his qualifications for a certain position, place, or state.

"Every *probationer* for the corps must be unmarried."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 30, 1885.

2. A student in divinity, who, producing certificates from the theological professors in a university of his good morals and qualifications, and showing also that he has gone through the prescribed course of theological studies, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and on acquitting himself satisfactorily, is licensed to preach. (*Scotch.*)

prō-bā'-tion-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *probationer; -ship.*] The state or condition of a probationer; novitiate.

* **prō-bā'-tion-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *probation; -ship.*] A state of probation; probation, novitiate.

* **prō'-ba-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *probativus*, from *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Fr. *probatif;* Sp. & Ital. *probativo.*] Serving for probation or proof.

"Some [judgments] are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul."—*South: Sermons*, iv. 358.

* **prō'-bā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An examiner, an approver, a prover.

"Some nominated and appointed for *probators.*"—*Maydman: Naval Speculations*, p. 182.

2. *Law:* One who turns king's (or queen's) evidence; an approver (q.v.).

* **prō'-ba-tŏr-ў,** * **pro-ba-tor-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *probatorius*, from *probator;* Fr. *probatoire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof.

2. Serving for trial; probationary.

"The duration and continuance of their *probatory* state."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

B. *As subst.:* A house for novices.

"With whom he was in the *Probatorie* at Clarevall."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 151.

prōbe, *s.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove (q.v.).]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument, usually made of silver wire, having a rounded end, and introduced into cavities in the body in exploring for balls, calculi, ascertaining the depth of a wound, the direction of a sinus, &c.

"A round white stone was . . . so fastened in that part, that the physician with his *probe* could not stir it."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. xxxii.

* **2.** A printer's proof.

"Ye shall see in the *probe* of the print."—*Grindal: Remains*, p. 268.

probe-scissors, *s. pl.*

Surg.: Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button on the end.

"The sinus was enlpt up with *probe-scissors.*"—*Wiseman.*

prōbe, *v.t.* & *i.* [PROBE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To apply a probe to; to search or examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe.

2. *Fig.:* To search or examine deeply into; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly or to the bottom.

"Only to be examined, ponder'd, search'd, *Probed.*" *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To search or examine a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe; to use a probe.

prŏb'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *probité*, from Lat. *probitatem*, acc. of *probitas* = honesty, from *probus* = honest; Ital. *probità;* Sp. *probidad.*] Tried honesty, sincerity, or integrity; strict honesty or uprightness; virtue, high principle, rectitude. (*Waterland: Works*, ii. 367.)

prŏb'-lĕm, * **prob-leme,** *s.* [Fr. *problème,* from Lat. *problema,* from Gr. πρόβλημα (*problēma*) = anything thrown or put forward, a question put forward for discussion: πρό (*pro*) = forward, and βλῆμα (*blēma*) = a casting; βάλλω (*ballō*) = to cast; Sp. & Ital. *problema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A question proposed for solution; a matter put forward or stated for examination or proof.

"This *problem* let philosophers revolve."
Blackmore: Creation.

3. Hence, a question involving doubt, uncertainty or difficulty.

"The grave *problem* which had hitherto defied English statesmanship."—*Standard,* Feb. 8, 1886.

II. *Geom.:* A question proposed that requires solution by some operation to be performed or some construction made, as to describe a triangle, to bisect an angle or a line, &c. It thus differs from a theorem, in which the truth of some proposition requires to be proved, or some relation or ideutity to be established.

prŏb-lĕ-măt'-ĭc, prŏb-lĕ-măt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. προβληματικός (*problēmatikos*), from πρόβλημα (*problēma*) = a problem; Fr. *problématique.*] Of the nature of a problem; doubtful, questionable, uncertain, unsettled.

"Mackay's own orthodoxy was *problematical.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

prŏb-lĕ-măt'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *problematical; -ly.*] In a problematical manner; questionably, doubtfully.

* **prŏb'-lĕm-ą-tĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *problema,* genit. *problematis* = a problem; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who proposes problems.

"This learned *problematist* was brother to him, who, preaching at St. Mary's, Oxford, took his text out of the history of Balaam, &c."—*Evelyn: Letter.* (1668.)

* **prŏb'-lĕm-ą-tĭze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *problema,* genit. *problematis* = a problem; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To propose problems.

"Hear him *problematize.*"
Ben Jonson: New Inn.

* **prŏb-ŏl-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. προβάλλω (*proballō*).] [Problem.] Casting, throwing, or hurling forward.

"He brought his fettered heels, like a double-headed hammer, as hard as his *probolistic* swing could whirl, against the very thickest-crowded cells of bygone domicile."—*Blackmore: Cripps the Carrier,* vol. iii., ch. x.

prŏb-ŏs'-çĭ-dāte, *a.* [Proboscis.] Furnished with a proboscis; proboscidean.

† **prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĕ-ą** (1), *s.* [Lat. *proboscis,* genit. *proboscid(is);* fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Rhynchonycteris (q.v.).

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĕ-ą (2), *s. pl.* [Lat. *proboscis,* genit. *proboscid(is);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Mammalia, characterized by the absence of canine teeth; the molars few in number, large, and transversely ridged or tuberculate; incisors always present, growing from persistent pulps, and constituting long tusks. The nose is prolonged into a flexible, highly sensitive cylindrical trunk, at the extremity of which the nostrils are situated, and terminating into a finger-like prehensile lobe. Feet with thick pad, and pentadactyle, but some of the toes are only partially indicated externally by the divisions of the hoof. Clavicles absent; testes abdominal; two mammæ, pectoral; placenta zonary and deciduate. One living genus, Elephas (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* [Dinotherium, Mastodon].

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĕ-ąn, prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Proboscidea.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the order Proboscidea (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any mammal belonging to the order Proboscidea.

"Its bones have been found associated with skeletons of the mammoth and other *proboscidians.*"—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man,* ch. ii.

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Proboscidea.]

Bot.: Having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of Martynia.

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Proboscidea.] The same as Proboscinate (q.v.).

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Proboscinean.]

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *proboscis,* genit. *proboscidis* = a proboscis (q.v.), and Eng. *form.*]

Zool.: Having the form of a proboscis.

prŏ-bŏs'-çĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. προβοσκίς (*proboskis*) = an elephant's trunk, lit. = a front-feeder, from πρό (*pro*) = before, and βόσκω (*boskō*) = to feed; Sp. & Ital. *proboscide.*]

1. *Lit. & Compar. Anat.:* The elongated nose of an elephant or tapir. [Proboscidea.] Loosely applied to the spiral trunk of the Lepidoptera [Antlia], the suctorial organ of some Hymenoptera, as the Apiareæ, the pharynx of the Errant Annelids, the retractile oral organ of Gephyræa, the preoral organ of Planarida, the ceutral polypite of Medusæ, &c.

2. *Fig.:* The human nose. (Used ludicrously or in humour.)

proboscis-monkey, *s.* [Kaha.]

* **prō-cā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *procax,* genit. *procacis.*] Forward, pert, petulant.

"Spill the bloud of that *procacious* christian."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 20.

* **prō-căç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *procacitas,* from *procax* = procacious (q.v.).] Forwardness, pertness, petulance.

"Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected *procacity* against St. Paul in taxing his betters."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

prō-căm'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Lat., &c. *cambium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tissue formed from the entire outer zone of the plerome, or having only a few groups of cells, which are ultimately transformed into permanent cells.

prō-cą-mē'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Lat. *camelus.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelidæ, closely allied to Camelus, and having one of its six species about the size of the living Camel, but with an additional premolar on each side. From the Miocene of Virginia, the Pliocene of Nebraska and Texas, and the Post-pliocene of Kansas.

prō-cąt-arc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικός (*prokatarktikos*) = beginning beforehand; προκατάρχω (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before: πρό (*pro*) = before; κάτα (*kata*), used inteusively, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to begin.]

Pathol.: Preexistent or predisposing. Applied to causes, whether contingent, violent, or fortuitous, which give occasion to health or to the generation of disease.

"James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft."—*Harvey: Discourse of Consumptions.*

prō-cą-tarx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. προκατάρχω (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before.] [Procatarctic.]

Pathol.: Any state of the system predisposing to disease.

* **prō-çĕ-dĕn'-dō,** *phr.* [Lat.] [Proceen.]

Law (More fully *procedendo ad judicium*):

1. (See extract).

"A writ of *procedendo ad judicium* issues out of Chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties: for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do. In this case a *procedendo* shall be awarded, commanding them to proceed to judgment. . . . This writ is, however, rarely resorted to, the remedy by mandamus being preferable."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 4.

2. A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived after having been suspended.

prŏ-çēd', * **pro-cede,** * **pro-cecde,** *v.i.* [Fr. *procéder,* from Lat. *proceclo* = to go before: *pro* = before, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *proceder;* Ital. *procedere.*]

1. To pass, move, or go forward or onward; to advance, to go on; to pass from one place to another; to continue or renew motion.

"Here unmolested, through whatever sign
The sun *proceeds,* I wander." *Cowper: Task,* vi.

2. To issue or come forth, as from an origin or source; to arise; to be the effect or result of; to be produced from or by something; to have or take origin.

"He hath forced us to compel this offer:
It *proceeds* from policy, not love."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

3. To pass from one point, topic, or stage to another.

"To *proceed* at once to judgment and execution."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 10.

* 4. To go on; to continue.

"If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. To carry on a series of actions; to act according to some method; to set to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose.

6. To take steps; to set to work.

"The king . . . *proceeded* to make his arrangements."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

7. To continue, as a narrative, &c.; to resume.

"But, without further bidding,
I will *proceed.*" *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. i.

8. To begin and carry on a legal action; to take legal action; to carry on judicial process.

* 9. To act. (*Milton: P. L.,* xi. 69.)

* 10. To be transacted or carried on; to be done; to happen; to take place.

"He will tell you what hath *proceeded.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 11. To be propagated; to come by generation; to spring. (*Milton: P. L.,* xii. 381.)

* 12. To take effect; to come into effect or action; to obtain.

"This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **prŏ-çēd',** * **pro-cede,** *s.* [Proceed, *v.*] Proceeds, result.

"The only *procede* (that I may use the mercantil term) you can expect is thanks."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § 1, let. 29.

* **prŏ-çēd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *proceed; -er.*] One who proceeds or moves forward; one who makes a progress.

"Quick *proceeders,* marry."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

prŏ-çēd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Proceed, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of moving on or forward, progress, advancement.

2. The act of one who proceeds; espec. a measure or course taken; a liue of conduct; a transaction.

"Such an unnatural, strange *proceeding.*"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, i.

3. Specif. in the plural, the course of steps or procedure in the prosecution of an action at law.

"In every other part of the *proceedings,* where either side perceives any material objection in point of law."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 12.

4. (*Pl.*): The records, journal, or account of the transactions of a society: as, The *proceedings* of the Royal Zoological Society.

prō'-çēdş, *s. pl.* [Proceen, *s.*] The produce or amount proceeding or accruing from some possession; specif., the amount, sum, or value realized by the sale of goods, the discounting of a note, &c.

"He threw it up, invested the *proceeds* as a capital, and lived on the interest as a gentleman at large."—*Lord Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. i., ch. vii.

prō-çĕl-eūs-măt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. προκελευσματικός (*prokeleusmatikos*): πρό (*pro*) = before, and κέλευσμα (*keleusma*) = a command, an incitement; κελεύω (*keleuō*) = to command.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inciting, encouraging, animating.

"The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

2. *Pros.:* Applied to a foot consisting of four short syllables; a double pyrrhic.

B. *As substantive:*

Pros.: A foot consisting of four short syllables (⏑⏑⏑⏑).

prō-çĕl-lär′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *procella* = a tempest.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Procellariinæ. In older classifications the number of species was stated at eighteen, but the old genus has been divided.

prō-çĕl-lär′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *procellări(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Procellariidæ.

"By supposing that these small *Procellarian* forms are less specialised than the larger ones."—*Challenger Report (Zool.),* iv. 56.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Procellariidæ.

"The ribs in the Oceanitidæ are peculiarly broad, and flattened out dorsally, to an extent not seen in any *Procellarian.*"—*Challenger Report (Zool.),* iv. 46.

prō-çĕl-lạ rĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *procellări(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Tubinares (q.v.). Their anatomy and affinities are fully treated by Prof. Forbes (*Challenger Report*, iv. 1–64), who divides it into two sub-families:

1. Diomedeinæ, with three genera: Diomedea, Thalassiarche, and Phœbetria.

2. Procellariinæ, with five groups:—

1. Pelecanoides, a highly specialised form.
2. Procellaria, Cymochorea, and Halocyptena, distinguished by general small size and sombre coloration, comparatively long tarsi, nearly single nasal aperture, and simple triangular tongue.
3. Prion (q.v.) and (probably) Halobœna.
4. Fulmarus, Thalassœca, Ossifraga, and Aciepetes, with Daption and Pagodroma intermediate between Prion and the Fulmarine group.
5. Œstralata, Puffinus, Adamastor, Majaqueus, and Bulweria.

prō-çĕl-lăr-ĭ-ĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *procellări(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Procellariidæ.]

* **prō-çĕl′-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *procellosus.*] Stormy, tempestuous.

* **prō-çĕp′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pro* = before, and *ceptio* = a taking.] Preoccupation; the act of seizing or taking something sooner than another.

"Having so little power to offend others, that I have noue to preserve what is mine own from their *proception.*"—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **prō-çēre′,** *a.* [Lat. *procerus.*] Tall.

"Hard of substance, *procere* of stature."—*Evelyn.* (Introd., § 3.)

† **prō-çĕr′-ĕ-brŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *cerebrum* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The prosencephalon (q.v.).

* **prō-çĕr′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *procérité*, from Lat. *proceritatem*, acc. of *proceritas*, from *procerus* = tall.] Tallness, height.

"Experiments in consort touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificiall dwarfing of trees."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 532. (Note.)

* **prō-çĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *procerus.*] Lofty, high.

"The *procerous* stature of it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

prō-çĕr′-vụ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. dimin. from *cervus* = a stag.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cervidæ, from the Middle Miocene.

prō-çĕs′ (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.] (See compound.)

procès-verbal, *s.* In French law, a detailed authentic account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts; the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting.

prō′-çĕss, * **pro-ces,** * **pro-cesse,** *s.* [Fr. *proces*, from Lat. *processum*, accus. of *processus* = a progress; prop. pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.); Sp. *proceso;* Ital. & Port. *processo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; progress.

"Any louge *processe* of the mater."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1395).

2. Course, lapse; a passing or clapsing. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,969.)

3. The way and order in which anything happens or is done; course.

"Thou shalt tell the *process* of their death."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

4. A line of action or conduct; a course, a proceeding, an operation.

"Extricate himself from his financial difficulties by the simple *process* of calling a farthing a shilling.'—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. A series of operations or treatment applied to something; a series of actions or experiments: as, a manufacturing *process.*

6. A series of motions or changes going on in anything, as in growth, decay, &c., of physical bodies; continuous operation: as, the *process* of decomposition.

7. Normal or regular manner of activity natural exercise of appropriate functions: as, the *process* of nature.

8. In the same sense as **II. 2.**

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An enlargement, such as the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, the vermiform process of the cerebellum, &c.

2. *Bot.:* Any extension of the surface; a protrusion whether natural or monstrous.

3. *Law:* A term applied to the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit; properly, the summons citing the party affected to appear in court at the return of the original writ. This was sometimes called original process, being founded upon the original writ; and also to distinguish it from mesne or intermediate process, which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral interlocutary matter; as to summon witnesses, and the like. Mesne process is also sometimes put in contradistinction to final process or process of execution; and then it signifies all such process as intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit. Formerly the English common-law courts differed greatly in their mode of procedure in the case of personal actions: thus, in the Court of Queen's Bench a plaintiff might proceed by original writ, but the more usual method was by a species of process entitled a Bill of Middlesex, so entitled because the court generally sat in that county. In the Exchequer the first process was by a writ of *quo minus*, in order to give the court a jurisdiction over pleas between party and party, in which the plaintiff was alleged to be the king's farmer or debtor, and that the defendant had done him the injury complained of, *quo minus sufficiens existit*, by which he was the less able to pay the king his rent or debt. And upon this the defendant might have been arrested as upon a capias from the Common Pleas. By the Process Uniformity Act, the procedure in all personal actions except replevin, is the same in all the courts, and all actions are now commenced by a writ of summons, under the seal of the court in which the action is brought, directed to the defendant, and commanding him to cause an appearance to be entered for him on a certain day. In ecclesiastical suits the mode of commencing an action is by process termed a citation or summons, containing the name of the judge, the plaintiff, and the defendant, the cause of complaint, and the time and place of appearance. The rules of English law, here given, have been somewhat closely followed in the United States.

¶ (1) *Final process:* The writ of execution used to carry a judgment into effect.

(2) *In process:* Begun but not complete; in progress; in the condition of being done.

process-server, *s.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

prō′-çĕss, *v.t.* [Process, *s.*] To sue by legal process. (*Ireland.*)

"He was at the quarter-sessions *processing* his brother."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. viii.

* **pro-cesse,** *s.* [Process.]

prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh), * **pro-ces-si-oun,** * **pro-ces-si-un,** *s.* [Fr. *procession*, from Lat. *processionem*, accus. of *processio* = an advance, a proceeding; from *processus*, pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.); Sp. *procesion;* Ital. *processione.*]

* **1.** The act or state of proceeding or issuing forth or from.

"The Word of God by generation, the Holy Ghost by *procession.*"—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

2. A train of persons marching on foot, or riding on horseback or in vehicles with ceremonious solemnity.

"Rank'd in *procession* walk the pious train."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, x.

¶ *Procession of the Holy Ghost:*

1. *Theol.:* The noun procession is not found in Scripture, it was, however, legitimately framed by theologians from the verb occurring in John xv. 26, "The Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father." There is no similar passage categorically stating procession from the Son, and the question arises, can equivalent language be found? If the words in John xiv. 26, "The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name," imply the procession of the Holy Ghost, so do those in xv. 26, "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father," and there is a Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, if they are not equivalent there is no procession from the Son. (Cf. Gal. iv. 6.)

2. *Church Hist.:* The clause "filioque" [Nicene creed], implying procession from the Father and the Son, being accepted in the West while rejected in the East, was one potent cause of the ultimate separation between the Greek and Latin Churches. [Greek-church.] The clause was accepted by the Reformed Churches and by Nonconformists generally, and appears in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith (ch. ii., § 3).

procession-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Polygala vulgaris.

prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *v.i.* & *t.* [Procession, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To go in procession.

"And when theyr feastfull dayes come, they are yet in the papisticke churches of England, with no small solemnitye, mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, *processioned*, ceused, &c."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

B. *Trans.:* To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines of; as lands. (*Amer.*)

* **prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn-ăde** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *procession*, s.; *-ade.*] A procession.

"Proclaim a grand *processionade.*"
Churchill: Ghost, iii.

prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn-ạl (ss as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *procession*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession; carried in a procession: as, a *processional* cross.

B. *As substantive:*

1. In the Roman Church, a service-book containing the prayers to be said, and the hymns to be sung, at different stages in religious processions.

"To bring in and deliuer vp all antiphoners, missales, grailes, *processionals*, manuals, &c."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,211.

2. A hymn sung during a procession.

"The bishops robed in Lambeth Palace, and, on their entering, the 48th Psalm was sung as a *processional.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 24, 1884.

* **prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn-ạl-ĭst** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *processional*; *-ist.*] One who walks, or takes part, in a procession.

* **prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn-ạl-lў** (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *processional*; *-ly.*] By way of procession.

* **prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn-ạr-ў** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *procession*; *-ary.*] Consisting in processions.

"In that *processionary* service."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 41.

processionary-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cnethocampa processionea. The larvæ feed gregariously on oaks, advancing in cuneate processionary order. *C. pityocampa* similarly feeds on pines. The hairs of the caterpillars and the dust from their webs are exceedingly irritating to the skin. Found in the south of Europe.

prō-çĕss′-ĭŏn-ĕr (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *procession*; *-er.*]

* **1.** The same as Processional, B. 1.

2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (*Amer.*)

* **3.** One who goes in procession.

"The *processioners* seeing them running."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. xxv.

* **prō-çĕss′-sīve,** *a.* [Lat. *processus*, pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.).] Proceeding, going forward, advancing.

prō-çĕs′-sŭm cŏn-tĭn-ụ-ăn′-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A writ for the continuation of process after the death of a judge in the commission of oyer and terminer.

prō′-çhĭn, *a.* [Fr. *prochain* = (a.) near, from *proche* = (adv.) near, from Lat. *propius*, compar. of *prope* = near.] Near, nearest, next.

prochein-amy, prochein-ami, *s.* [Next-friend.]

prochein-avoidance, *s.*

Law: A power to prcsent a minister to a church when it shall become void.

prō-chīl′-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πρόχειλος* (*procheilos*) = having prominent lips, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Characinidæ, remarkable for the great length of the intestine, which is coiled round many times. They are mud-eating fishes, from South America.

*** prō-chī′-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *πρόχειλος* (*procheilos*).] [Prochilodus.]

Zool.: A name given by Illiger to *Ursus labiatus*, the Sloth-bear. He referred it to the Edentata, because the specimen first observed had accidentally lost the incisors.

prō-chlōr′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *chlorite.*]

Min.: A name given by Dana to a species of chlorite, which was the earliest crystallized kind recognised. Crystallization probably hexagonal. Occurs in crystals, with mica-like cleavage, also in fan-shaped groups, and granular. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·78 to 2·96; translucent to opaque; lustre, feeble; colour, various shades of green, mostly dark; laminæ flexible. Compos.: silica, 26·8; alumina, 19·7; protoxide of iron, 27·5; magnesia, 15·3; water, 10·7 = 100, which yields the formula $(\frac{4}{5}(MgOFeO)_3 + \frac{1}{5}Al_2O_3)Si O_2 + \frac{1}{2}HO$. It is the Ripidolite of *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

prō′-chrŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *προχρόνισμος* (*prochronismos*), from *προχρονέω* (*prochroneō*) = to precede in time: *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time; Fr. *prochronisme.*] An error in chronology, consisting in antedating something; the dating of some event, occurrence, or action before the time when it really took place.

"He had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne, the bookseller."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 130.

prō′-çĭ-dĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *procidentia*, from *procidens*, pr. par. of *procido* = to fall forward: *pro* = forward, and *cado* = to fall.]

Med.: A falling down, a prolapsus.

"Troubled with the *procidence* of the matrix."—*Chilmead: Ferrand; Love Melancholy*, p. 15.

prō-çĭ-dĕn′-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s.* [Procidence.]

Pathol.: A particular case of Prolapsus (q.v.), in which the uterus protrudes beyond the vulva.

*** prō-çĭd′-ų-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *prociduus*, from *procido* = to fall forward.] [Procidence.] Falling from its proper place.

*** prō-çĭnct′,** *a.* [Lat. *procinctus*, pa. par. of *procingo* = to prepare: *pro* = before, and *cingo* = to gird.] Prepared, ready.

¶ *In procinct* [Lat. *in procinctu*]: At hand, ready, close.

"War *in procinct.*" *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 15.

prŏck′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prock(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.). Style simple, fruit not splitting.

prŏck′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. unknown. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prockeæ (q.v.).

prō-clāim′, * pro-clame, *v.t.* [Fr. *proclamer*, from Lat. *proclamo*: *pro* = before, and *clamo* = to cry, to shout; Sp. *proclamar;* Ital. *proclamare.*]

1. To make known by proclamation or public announcement; to publish; to promulgate publicly. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 499.)

2. To declare or tell publicly or openly.

"Yet they were determined not to *proclaim*, in their legislative capacity, that they had, in their judicial capacity, been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To show, to point out; to make known.

"For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

* 4. To outlaw by public proclamation.

"I heard myself *proclaimed*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

5. To declare under some special act of parliament, *e.g.*, as affected with cattle disease, or as a place in which firearms are forbidden to be carried without a licence.

"To *proclaim* whole countries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1885.

*** prō-clāim′-ąnt,** *s.* [Eng. *proclaim; -ant.*] A proclaimer.

"The first *proclaimant* of her flight."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xii.

prō-clāim′-ĕr, * pro-claym-er, *s.* [Eng. *proclaim; -er.*] One who proclaims or publishes; one who makes proclamatiou or public anuouncement.

"The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the souud of trumpet, cried
Repentance." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 18.

prŏc-lą-mā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *proclamationem*, accus. of *proclamatio*, from *proclamatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo* = to proclaim (q.v.); Sp. *proclamacion;* Ital. *proclamazione.*]

1. The act of proclaiming or making publicly known; the act of publishing or uotifying by public announcemeut; an official or geueral notice to the public.

"Against the *proclamation* of thy passion."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

2. That which is proclaimed or announced publicly; a public or general announcemeut; a public ordinance.

"A second and a third *proclamation* were published at Ediuburgh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*** prō-clą-mā′-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *proclamatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo* = to proclaim (q.v.).]

Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Prō′-clĭ-ąn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect of Montanists, named after their founder Proclus. They either deuied the Incarnatiou altogether, or held some form of the Docetic heresy.

prō-clĭt′-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *προκλίνω* (*proklinō*) = to leau forward: *πρό* (*pro*) = forward, and *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to bend, to lean.]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: Applied to a monosyllabic word which leans upon, or is so closely attached to, a following word, as to have no independent existeuce, aud therefore no accent; atonic.

B. *As subst.:* A proclitic or atonic word.

*** prō-clīve′,** *a.* [Lat. *proclivis: pro* = forward, and *clivus* = a hill.] Inclined, bent.

"A woman is fraile and *proclive* unto all evils."—*Latimer: First Sermon before King Edward*, fol. 29.

prō-clĭv′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *proclivitas*, from *proclivis* = proclive (q.v.).]

1. Inclination, bent; natural disposition or propensity; tendency.

"Difficulty in the way of a man's duty, or *proclivity* to sin."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. i., § 3.

2. Readiness; facility or quickness of learning.

*** prō-clī′-vŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *proclivus.*] [Proclive.] Incliued, disposed; having a natural tendency.

prō-çœ′-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-order of Owen's Crocodilia, having the dorsal vertebræ concave in frout. Called also Eucrocodilia.

2. *Paleont.:* From the Greensand onward.

prō-çœ′-lĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Procœlia.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the dorsal vertebræ concave iu front.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of Owen's sub-order Procœlia (q.v.).

prō-çœ′-lŏŭs, *a.* [Procœlian.] The same as Procœlian (q.v.).

prō cŏn-fĕs′-sō, *phr.* [Lat. = for a thing confessed.]

Law: Held or taken as coufessed or admitted; as, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer, the matter coutained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*, that is, as though it had been confessed or admitted.

prō-cŏn′-sŭl, *s.* [Lat., from *pro* = for, and *consul* = a consul.]

Roman Antiq.: An officer who, though not actually holding the office of Consul, exercised in some particular locality all the powers of a consul. The office was held for a year, and appears to have been originally an extension of power during the progress of a campaign, primarily for fiuishing the war without a change in the command, and then for the peaceful settlement and rule of the conquered territory. Later, certain of the provinces were ruled by ex-consuls sent out from Rome on the expiratiou of their terms of office, with the title of proconsul, the others beiug under the rule of proprætors.

"Prætors, *proconsuls* to their provinces
Hasteniug." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 63.

prō-cŏn′-su-lar, *a.* [Lat. *proconsularis;* Fr. *proconsulaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul.

"Invested with the *proconsular* authority."—*Gordon: Tacitus; Annales*, bk. xiii., ch. v.

2. Governed by, or under a proconsul: as, a *proconsular* proviuce.

prō-cŏn′-sų-lar-ў, * **pro-con-su-lar-ye,** *a.* [Eng. *proconsular*, *-y.*] The same as Proconsular (q.v.).

"*Proconsularie* authority."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annales*, bk. xiii., ch. v.

prō-cŏn′-sų-lāte, *s.* [Lat. *proconsulatus;* Fr. *proconsulat.*] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul; the time duriug which a proconsul held his office.

"Britain formed part of a vast *proconsulate*."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 336.

prō-cŏn′-sŭl-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *proconsul; -ship.*] The same as Proconsulate (q.v.).

prō-crās′-tĭn-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor* = to put off till the morrow, to delay: *pro* = forward, off, and *crastinus* = pertaining to the morrow; *cras* = to-morrow; Fr. *procrastiner;* Sp. *procrastinar;* Ital. *procrastinare.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To put off to a future day; to postpone or delay from day to day; to defer, to prolong.

"But all's become lost labour, and my cause
Is still *procrastinated*." *Brewer: Lingua*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To delay; to be dilatory.

"I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago."—*Swift: To Pope.*

prō-crās-tĭ-nā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procrastinationem*, accus. of *procrastinatio*, from *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor* = to procrastiuate (q.v.); Ital. *procrastinazione.*] Delay, dilatoriuess; the act or habit of procrastinatiug.

"*Procrastination* is the thief of time."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 394.

prō-crās′-tĭ-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who procrastinates; one who puts off the doiug of auything from day to day.

"He will tell the *procrastinator*, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 543.

prō-crās′-tĭ-nā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *procrastinat(e); -ory.*] Pertainiug or giveu to procrastination; dilatory.

* **prō-crās′-tīne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *procrastiner.*] To procrastiuate (q.v.). (*Hall: Henry VII.*, an. 1.)

* **prō′-crĕ-ąnt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *procreans*, pr. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Generating; producing young.

"The loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

* 2. Assistiug in producing young; containing a brood.

"[N]o[t] [m] of vantage, but this bird hath made
His pendent bed, and *procreant* cradle."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 6.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who or that which procreates.

"Two most unlike *procreants*, the sun and mud."—*Milton: Anim. on Remonstrant's Defence*, § 13.

prō′-crē-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo: pro* = before, and *creo* = to create; Fr. *procréer;* Sp. & Port. *procrear;* Ital. *procreare.*] To generate; to beget and produce; to engender.

"Since the earth retains her fruitful power
To *procreate* plants." *Blackmore: Creation.*

* **prō′-crē-ātc,** *a.* [Lat. *procreatus.*] [Procreate, *v.*] Begotten.

"*Unprocreate* Father, ever-*procreate* Son."
Drummond: Hymn on the Fairest Fair.

prō-crē-ā′-tion, * pro-cre-a-cī-on, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procreationem*, accus. of *procreatio*, from *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).] The act of procreating or generating; begetting and producing of young.

"To enjoye a perpetuall societie in lawfull *procreacion*."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. xii.

prō'-crĕ-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *procreat(e); -ive.*] Having the power or property of generating; generative, productive.

"That *procreative* light of heaven."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 515.

prō'-crĕ-ā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *procreative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being procreative; power of generation; productiveness.

"These . . . have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances."—*Decay of Piety.*

prō'-crĕ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *procreatus,* pa. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).] One who begets; a begetter, a generator.

"Natural parentes and *procreators.*"—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 8).

prō'-crĭs, *s.* [Class. Mythol., the wife of Cephalus.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Urticaceæ. Shrubs from the East Indies, &c.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Hawkmoths, family Zygænidæ. Fore-wings green, without spots, hind-wings smoky brown. Three are British: *Procris statices,* the Forester Sphinx, with the tips of the antennæ blunt; *P. globularia,* the Scarce Forester, with them pointed; and *P. Geryon,* the Cistus Forester, closely akin to the species last named.

prō-crŭs'-tē-ăn, *a.* [From Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, who compelled travellers to lie down on a couch, and lopped off as much of their limbs as would suffice to make their length equal to that of the couch. If they were too short, he stretched them.]

1. *Lit.:* Of, or pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes or his mode of torture.

2. *Fig.:* Reducing to strict conformity by violent measures; producing strict conformity by force or mutilation.

"We do not believe, however, that this *Procrustean* treatment of the human mind commends itself to those who have had actual experience in missionary work."—*Scribner's Magazine,* May, 1880, p. 104.

***prō-crŭs'-tē-ăn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *procrustean; -ize.*] To stretch or contract to a given or required size or extent.

***prō-crŭs-tē'-ŷ-ăn,** *a.* [Eng. *Procrustes; -ian.*] The same as Procrustean (q.v.).

prōc'-tō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the anus, and κηλή (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol: Hernia, or prolapsus, ani.

prŏc-tō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the anus, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Æolidæ (q.v.). Animal oblong, depressed, pointed behind; two dorsal tentacles, with eyes at their base; oval tentacles short; vent dorsal, whence the generic name. Three species, from the North Atlantic.

prŏc'-tŏr, *prŏc'-tĕr, *proce-tour, *proke-towre, *s.* [A shortened form of *procurator* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

"Affiances made and taken by *proctors* and deputies on bothe parties."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

2. The same as *Proctors of the Clergy* (q.v.).

"Forty-four *proctors* were elected by the eight thousand parish priests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

3. A beggar.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law. He answers to an attorney at common law and a solicitor in equity.

2. *Univ.:* Two officials chosen from among the Masters of Arts to enforce the statutes, and preserve good order and discipline, by repressing and summarily punishing disorder.

¶ *Proctors of the Clergy:* Clergymen elected to represent cathedral or other collegiate churches, and also the common clergy of every diocese in Convocation.

***prŏc'-tŏr,** *v.t.* [Proctor, *s.*] To manage, as a proctor or agent.

"I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well."
Warburton: On Shakespeare's Antony & Cleopatra.

***prŏc'-tŏr-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *proctor; -age.*] Management by a proctor or other agent; management or superintendence generally.

"The fogging *proctorage* of money."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England,* bk. ii.

prŏc-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *proctor; -ial.*] Pertaining to, or connected with, a proctor, espec. a proctor of a university: as, *proctorial* authority.

***prŏc-tŏr'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *proctor; -ical.*] Proctorial.

"Every tutor. . . shall have *protorical* authority over his pupils."—*Prideaux: Life,* p. 231.

prŏc'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *proctor; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a proctor; the time during which a proctor holds his office.

"This Mr. Savile died in his *proctorship* of this University."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

prŏc-tō-trū'-pēs, *s.* [Gr. πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the anus, the tail, and τρῦπα (*trupa*) = a hole.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Proctotrupidæ (q.v.). Lubbock discovered that, unlike other Hymenoptera, the species are aquatic, diving here and there by means of their wings.

prŏc-tō-trū'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proctotrup(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Hymenoptera, tribe Entomophaga. Antennæ with fourteen, fifteen, or rarely eight joints. Wings often wanting; if present, with a distinct stigma on the anterior margin, but no complete cells. Minute black ichneumous, with opaque, hairy, whitish wings.

prō-cŭm'-bent, *a.* [Lat. *procumbens,* pr. par. of *procumbo* = to lean or incline forward: *pro* = forward, and *-cumbo* = to lean or lie (only used in composition), from *cubo* = to lie down.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. *Bot.:* Spread over the surface of the ground.

prō-eür'-ă-blĕ, *a.* [Eng. *procur(e); -able.*] Capable of being procured; that may or can be procured; obtainable, acquirable.

"Even money was *procurable* about her chance."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

***prŏc'-u-rą-çy,** ***proc-u-ra-cie,** *s.* [Fr. *procuratie;* Low Lat. *procuratia.*]

1. The office or service of a procurator; management of an affair for another.

2. A proxy or procuration.

"He sayde he would sende thither a sufficient *procuracie* and conuenient proctors."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 35).

prŏc-u-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procurationem,* accus. of *procuratio,* from *procuratus,* pa. par. of *procuro.*] [Procure.]

1. The act of procuring; specif., the act of procuring young girls for unlawful purposes.

"That if parents assented to the sale or *procuration* of their children for immoral purposes."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 5, 1885.

2. The management of affairs for another.

"I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage."—*Bp. Hall: Remains,* p. 370.

3. The document by which a person is authorized to transact business for another; a proxy.

"No one is allowed to sign by *procuration* except those specially authorized."—*Bithell: Counting House Dictionary.*

4. (*Pl.*) Payments formerly made yearly by the parochial clergy to the Bishop and Archdeacons on account of visitations; they are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 124, and 30 & 31 Vict., c. 135. They are also called proxies.

procuration-fee, *s.*

Law: The commission taken by a scrivener on effecting loans.

prŏc'-u-rā-tŏr, ***pro-cu-ra-tour,** *s.* [Lat., from *procuratus,* pa. par. of *procuro* = to take care of; Fr. *procurateur.*] [Procure.]

1. One who acts or transacts business for another under his authority; one who manages another's affairs; espec. one who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place. In Scotland, one who represents parties in the inferior courts.

"May I not axe a libel, sire sompnour,
And answere ther by my *procuratour?*"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,178.

*2. The governor of a Roman province under the Emperors, also the officer who had the management of the imperial revenue in a province.

"The dispatches of the *procurator,* Pilate."—*Observer,* No. 11.

procurator-fiscal, *s.*

Scots Law: The officer appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of the peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judges are carried on.

prŏc-u-rą-tōr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *procurator; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor; done or made by a proctor.

"All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

prŏc'-u-rą-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *procurator; -ship.*] The office of a procurator.

"The office which Pilate bore was the *procuratorship* of Judæa."—*Pearson: On the Creed,* art. iv.

prŏc'-u-rā-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *procurator; -y.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Tending to procuration; authorizing procuration.

"Commended to the pope by the letters *procuratory* of the king."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 248.

B. *As subst.:* The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints another as his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.

¶ *Procuratory of resignation:*

Scots Law: A written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorizes his feu to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

prō-eürę', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *procurer,* from Lat. *procuro* = to take care of, to manage: *pro* = for, and *curo* = to take care, *cura* = care; Sp. & Port. *procurar;* Ital. *procurare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To manage, as agent for another; to negotiate, to arrange. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. ii. 32.)

2. To obtain or get by any means, as by loan, purchase, labour, or request; to gain; to come into possession of.

"He valued power chiefly as the means of *procuring* pleasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

3. *Spec.:* To get or obtain for unlawful or lustful purposes.

"Money for a *procured* child was customarily paid to the procuress."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 5, 1885.

4. To gain, to win, to attract: to cause to come on.

"Money *procures* all those advantages."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. x.

*5. To cause, to contrive, to bring about, to effect. (*Shakesp.: Lear,* ii. 4.)

*6. To induce to do something; to lead, to bring. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* iii. 5.)

*7. To entreat, to solicit earnestly.

"Of the fair Alma greatly were *procur'd*
To make there longer sojourn and abode."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 1.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To pimp (q.v.).

"How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? *Procures* she still?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iii. 2.

prō-eürę'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *procure; -ment.*]

1. The act of procuring, gaining, or obtaining; obtainment, attainment.

*2. The act of causing or effecting.

"Done by his consent and *procurement.*"—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fol. 16.

prō-eür'-ĕr, ***pro-cur-our,** *s.* [Eng. *procur(e); -er.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.

*2. One who causes or effects; one who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who uses secret or corrupt means.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp, a pander.

"A statesman stooping to the wicked and shameful part of a *procurer.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

prŏc'-u-rĕss, prō-eür'-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *procur(e); -ess.*] A female pimp; a hawd.

"Wickedly dealt with by men and *procuresses* and such like."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 17, 1885.

***prō-eŭr-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Eng. *curvation* (q.v.).] A bending or curving forward.

Prō'-çy-ŏn, prō'-çy-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Προκυων (*Prokuōn*) = a dogstar.]

1. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Procyon): A star of the first magnitude in Canis Minor. It may be found by drawing a line through Orion's belt and Sirius, and another from Sirius upwards at right angles to it; the latter will cut Procyon. It has a blue colour, and is a binary star.

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* procyon): Raccoon (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Procyonidæ. Body stout; head broad behind, with pointed muzzle; limbs plantigrade, but in walking the entire sole is not applied to the ground, as it is when the animal is standing. Tail non-prehensile. There are two well-defined species: *Procyon lotor*, from North, and *P. cancrivorus*, from South America. The specific name of the former has reference to the animal's habit of dipping all its food, except meat, in water, before eating it. Prof. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 347) adds a third species, *P. nigripes*, distinguished from *P. cancrivorus* by having darker feet.

3. *Palæont.*: From the Pliocene or Post-Pliocene deposits of Illinois and Carolina.

prō-çy-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *procyon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Arctoid Mammals of exclusively American habitat, ranging from British Columbia and Canada, in the north, to Paraguay and the limits of the tropical forests, in the south. There are five genera: Procyon, Bassaris, Bassaricyon, Nasua, and Cercoleptes. [Procyon, Nasua.]

prō'-çy-ŏ-nīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *procyon*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Procyonidæ (q.v.).

"This name [Bassaricyon] has recently (1876) been given to a distinct modification of the *Procyonine* type, of which, at present, only two examples are known, one from Costa Rica and the other from Ecuador, which have been named *Bassaricyon gabbi* and *B. alleni*. They much resemble the Kinkajou (Cercoleptes) in external appearance, but the skull and teeth are more like those of Procyon and Nasua."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 441.

prŏd (1), *s.* [The same word as Brod (2), *s.*]

1. A pointed instrument or weapon, as a goad, an awl, &c.

"At the other end a sharp steel *prod*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

2. A prick with a pointed instrument; a stab.

*** prŏd** (2), *s.* [Prond.]

prŏd, *v.t.* [Prod (1), *s.*] To prick with a prod or pointed instrument; to goad.

"Shall I *prod* him with my spear?"
H. Taylor: Eve of St. Clement.

*** prŏdd,** *** prŏd** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of light cross-bow for killing deer.

Prō-dĭc'-ĭan (c as sh), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A body of Antinomian Gnostics, who took their name from Prodicus, a heretic of the second century, the founder of the Adamites (q.v.).

prŏd'-ĭ-gal, * prod-i-gall, *a., s.,* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *prodigal*, from Low Lat. *prodigalis*, from Lat. *prodigus* = wasteful, from *prodigo* = to drive forth or away: *prod-* (= *pro-*) = forward, and *ago* = to drive; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prodigo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Given to extravagant or excessive expenditure; expending money wastefully or without necessity; wasteful, lavish, extravagant, profuse. (Said of persons.)

"As amusing as the *prodigal* son of the family generally is in his conversation and career."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

2. Characterized by extravagance or wastefulness; lavish, profuse. (Said of things.)

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful.

"*Prodigal* of thanks."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

*** 4.** Excessive, superabundant.

"Oppression of their *prodigal* weight."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

B. *As subst.*: One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a lavisher of money; a spendthrift, a waster.

"Worthless *prodigals* . . . despised even by fools."—*Hume: Essays; On Morals*, § 6.

*** C.** *As adv.*: Prodigally, profusely, lavishly.

"How *prodigal* the soul lends the tongue vows."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

prŏd-ĭ-găl'-ĭ-tў, * prod-e-gal-i-te, * prod-i-gal-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *prodigalité*, from Lat. *prodigalitatem*, acc. of *prodigalitas*, from *prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prodigal; extravagant or wasteful expenditure, particularly of money; profusion, lavishness, waste.

"*Prodigality* is the devil's steward and purse-bearer."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

2. Excessive or lavish liberality.

"The *prodigality* of nature."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

*** prŏd'-ĭ-gal-īze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *prodigal*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To act prodigally; to be extravagant or wasteful in expenditure.

B. *Trans.*: To lavish.

"Major MacBlarney *prodigalizes* his offers of service."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xvii. ch. i.

prŏd'-ĭ-gal-lў, * prod-i-gal-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *prodigal*; *-ly.*]

1. In a prodigal, wasteful, or extravagant manner; extravagantly. (*Golden Boke*, ch. xlv.)

2. With lavish bounty; profusely, in profusion.

"She did starve the general world beside,
And *prodigally* gave them all to you."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

*** prŏd'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).] To squander lavishly; to lavish, to waste. (*Thackeray.*)

*** prŏd'-ĭ-ġençe,** *s.* [Lat. *prodigentia*, from *prodigens*, pr. par. of *prodigo* = to waste.] Waste, profusion, prodigality.

"This is not bounty, it is *prodigence*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; John Baptist beheaded.*

prō-dĭġ'-ĭoŭs, *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux*, from Lat. *prodigiosus*, from *prodigium* = a sign, a portent, a prodigy (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *prodigioso.*]

*** 1.** Belonging to a prodigy, or portentous omen; having the character or nature of a prodigy. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.)

*** 2.** Extraordinary, monstrous.

"Nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all *prodigious* things.
Milton: P. L., ii. 625.

3. Enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; huge, very great.

"An immense hall, lighted up with a *prodigious* number of candles."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. i.

*** 4.** Excessive, intense.

prō-dĭġ'-ĭoŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prodigious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a prodigious manner or degree; enormously, wonderfully, astonishingly.

"Twice every month th' eclipses of our light
Poor mortals should *prodigiously* affright."
Drayton: Man in the Moon.

*** 2.** Exceedingly, excessively, immensely. (*Colloquial.*)

"I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

prō-dĭġ'-ĭoŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prodigious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prodigious; enormousness of size, &c.; portentousness.

"A further *prodigiousness* and honour."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 289.

prŏd'-ĭ-ġў, *s.* [Fr. *prodige*, from Lat. *prodigium* = a showing before, a portent; Sp. & Ital. *prodigio.*]

1. Something extraordinary or out of the ordinary course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent.

"[He] trusted Heaven's informing *prodigies*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 226.

2. Something of so extraordinary a nature as to excite astonishment; a marvel.

"If a damsel had the least smattering of literature she was regarded as a *prodigy*."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A monster; a production of nature out of the ordinary course.

*** prō-dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *proditio*, from *prodo* = to betray.] Treachery, treason.

"It had bene better for thee not to have accused the king of this *prodition*."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 18).

*** prŏd'-ĭ-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *prodo* = to betray.] A traitor.

"Thou most usurping *proditor*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

*** prŏd-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Proditor.]

1. Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.

"Now, *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done?"
Daniel. (*Todd.*)

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures.

*** prŏd-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proditorious*; *-ly.*] Treacherously, traitorously, perfidiously. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

*** prŏd'-ĭ-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Proditor.] Traitorous, treacherous. (*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 2.)

*** prō'-drōme,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. πρόδρομος (*prodromos*) = a forerunner: πρό (*pro*) = before, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course; Lat. *prodromus*; Sp. & Ital. *prodromo.*] A forerunner.

"These may prove the *prodromes* . . . to the ruin of our monarchy."—*Sober Sadness*, p. 45.

*** prō'-drŏm-oŭs,** *a.* [Prodrome.] Forerunning, preceding.

"A *prodromous* symptom."—*Allen: Synopsis Medicinæ*, i. 176.

prō'-drŏm-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Prodrome.]

Literature: A preliminary course, chiefly used as the title of elementary works.

prō-dūçe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *produco* = to bring forward: *pro* = forward, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *producir*; Port. *produzir*; Ital. *producere*; Fr. *produire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring forward; to bring into view or notice; to exhibit: as, To *produce* a play.

2. To draw out; to lengthen. [II.]

*** 3.** To extend, to lengthen, to prolong.

"Perhaps our stay will be
Beyond our own will *produced*."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, iii. 4.

4. To bring forth, to give birth to; to bear, to generate.

"The greatest jurist that his country had *produced*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To bear, to yield: as, Trees *produce* fruit.

6. To cause, to effect; to bring about; to give rise or origin to. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 378.)

7. To manufacture, to make: as, To *produce* wares.

8. To yield, to cause to accrue; to gain: as, Money *produces* interest.

II. *Geom.*: To draw out in length; to extend: as, To *produce* a line.

B. *Intrans.*: To bring forth, to bear, to yield: as, A tree *produces* well.

prŏd'-ūçe, *s.* [Produce, *v.*] That which is produced, yielded, or brought forth; the outcome yielded by labour or natural growth; product, yield, production, result. (It is generally confined in meaning to that which is produced by land or raw products.)

produce-broker, *s.* A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, spices, dye-stuffs, &c.

*** prō-dūçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *produce*; *-ment.*] Production.

"The *producement* of such glorious effects."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

prō-dū'-çent, *s.* [Lat. *producens*, pr. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).] One who exhibits or offers to view or notice.

"Construed to the advantage of the *producent*."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

prō-dū'-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *produc(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which produces or generates.

"It is both the *producer* and the ground of all its acts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 10.

2. *Specif.*: One who manufactures wares or grows produce on land.

"The very goods which they themselves most want are unsaleable because the *producers* are thus denied the possibility of purchasing them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1886.

*** prō-dūç-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *producibl(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being producible; capability of being produced.

"Nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

prō-dū'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *produc(e)*; *-ible.*]

1. Capable of being produced, exhibited, or brought forward, or into notice.

"Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. Capable of being produced, generated, or made.

"*Producible* by the fortuitous motions of matter."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 673.

prō-dūç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *producible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being producible; producibility.

"The *producibleness* of other principles also may be discovered."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 661.

prŏd'-ŭct, *s.* [Lat. *productum*, ncut. sing. of *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.); Fr. *produit.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals, &c.; that which is yielded by the soil; produce.

"Yet here all *products* and all plants abound."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 151.

2. That which is produced or formed by labour, art, or mental application; a production, a compositiou.

3. Effect, result, cousequence, outcome; something consequential.

"These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages."
Milton: P. L., xi. 683.

II. *Math.:* The result obtained by taking one quantity as many times as there are units in another; the result or quantity obtained by multiplyiug two or more numbers or quantities together: thus the product of 3 and 6 is 18. The two quantities multiplied together are called factors. Product is the result of multiplication, as sum is of addition. The continued product of any number of factors is the result obtained hy multiplying the first factor by the second, that result by the third factor, that hy the fourth, and so on.

* **prŏ-dŭct'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).]

1. To produce; to bring forward.

"Being *producted* to his last examination."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,685.

2. To lengthen out; to extend.

3. To produce, to make, to generate.

"*Producted* by the working of the sea."—*Holinshed: Britaine*, ch. x.

† **prŏ-dŭc'-tą**, *s.* [PRODUCTUS.]

* **prŏ-dŭct-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *productible*; *-ity.*] Producihility (q.v.).

"No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of *productibility*."—*Ruskin: Unto This Last*, p. 53.

* **prŏ-dŭct'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *product*; *-ible.*] Capahle of being produced; producible.

prŏ-dŭc'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *product(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda, with three geuera, Productus, Strophalosia, and Chonetes. (*Woodward.*) Animal unknown; shell entirely free or attached to submarine objects; no calcified supports for oral processes. Characteristic of Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian deposits.

* **prŏ-dŭc'-tĭle**, *a.* [Lat. *productilis*, from *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).] Capable of being produced or extended in length.

prŏ-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *productionem*, accus. of *productio* = a producing, from *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.); Sp. *produccion*; Ital. *produzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of producing, bearing, yielding, or generating.

"By its constant *production* of saleable commodities."—*Locke: Considerations on Interest.*

2. The act of producing or bringing forward into view or notice; as, the *production* of evidence, or of a witness.

* 3. The act of lengthening, or extending in length: as, the *production* of a line.

4. That which is produced, or made by nature or art: the productions of nature comprise fruits, vegetables, &c.; the productions of art, manufactures of all kinds, books, paintings, &c. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 527).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit. Econ.:* The producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

¶ The requisites of production are two, labour and appropriate natural objects. Labour is classified into productive and nonproductive or unproductive: only the former is directly employed in the productiou of wealth. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, hk. i., ch. i.–iii.)

2. *Scots Law* (*Pl.*): In judicial proceedings the name giveu to writteu documents or other things produced in process iu support of the action or defence.

¶ *To satisfy production:*

Scots Law: To produce a document bearing on a case.

prŏ-dŭc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *product*; *-ive.*]

1. Having the power or quality of producing.

"The former, as it produces a value, may he called *productive*, the latter, unproductive labour."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; originating.

"That age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

3. Fertile; produciug large crops: as, *productive* land.

prŏ-dŭc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *productive*; *-ly.*] In a productive manner; by production; with ahundant produce.

prŏ-dŭc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *productive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of heing productive.

"In every department of *productiveness* Texas is hard to beat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 25, 1886.

* **prŏ-dŭc-tĭv'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *productiv(e)*; *-ity.*] Power of producing; productiveness.

"They have reinforced their own *productivity*."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. x.

* **prŏ-dŭc'-trĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *product*; *-ress.*] A female who produces.

prŏ-dŭc'-tŭs, † **prŏ-dŭc'-tą**, *s.* [PRODUCT.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Productidæ (q.v.), with eighty-one species, widely distributed, and ranging from the Devonian to the Permian. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Devonian, forty-five from the Carboniferous, aud two from the Permian of Britaiu.

prō-ĕ-gū'-mĭn-ąl, *a.* [Gr. προηγοῦμαι (*proēgoumai*), for προηγέομαι (*proēgeomai*) = to lead: πρό (*pro*) = before, and ἡγέομαι (*hēgeomai*) = to lead.]

Med.: Serving to predispose; predisposing.

prō'-ĕm, * **pro-eme**, * **pro-heme**, *s.* [Fr. *proème*, from Lat. *proœmium*; Gr. προοίμιον (*prooimion*) = an introductiou, a prelude: πρό (*pro*) = before, and οἶμος (*oimos*) = a way, a path.] A preface, an introduction; introductory or preliminary observatious.

"The *proeme*, or preamhle, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, vol. i. (Introd., § 2.)

* **prō'-ĕm**, * **pro-eme**, *v.t.* [PROEM, *s.*] To preface.

"Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

prō-ĕm'-brў-ō, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *embryo.*]

Botany:

1. Hofmeister's name for a cellular mass which ultimately hecomes the embryo of a seed. It consists of the suspensor and the embryonal cell at its extremity. As it develops it hreaks through the embryo sac, and the embryo is formed at its lower end.

2. The youngest thallus of a lichen.

3. (*Less properly*): The prothallus (q.v.).

* **prō-ĕm'-ĭ-ąl**, *a.* [Eng. *proem*; *-ial.*] Having the character or nature of a proem; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

"A piece of *proemial* piety."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 492.

prō-ĕmp-tō'-sĭs (second *p* silent), *s.* [Gr., from πρό (*pro*) = hefore, and ἔμπτωσις (*emptōsis*) = a falling: ἐμ- (*em-*) = ἐν- (*en-*) = in, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*).] [PTOSIS.]

Chronol.: The lunar equation or addition of a day necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon.

prō-ĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. Head semi-circular; eyes smooth; body-rings twenty-eight.

prō'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. ἔτος (*etos*) = a year (?).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Proetidæ (q.v.). From the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

* **prō-fāçe'**, *a.* [O. Fr. *prou face* (or *fasse*), from *prou* = profit, and *faire* = to do.] A formula, partaking of the nature of a welcome or wish on behalf of the guest uttered by the host; much good may it do you.

"Master page, good master page, sir: *profacs!*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. ii.

* **prŏf'-ąn-ātc**, * **prŏf'-ąn-āte**, *v.t.* [PROFANE.] To profane. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 430.)

prŏf-ą-nā'-tion, * **prof-a-na-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *profanation*, from Lat. *profanationem*, accus. of *profanatio*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.); Sp. *profanacion*; Ital. *profanazione.*]

1. The act of violating anything sacred, or of treating it with contempt or irreverence; desecration: as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath, the *profanation* of a church, &c.

2. Irreverent or indelicate treatment; the act of making unduly public or common.

"Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love." *Donne.* (**Todd.**)

* **prŏ-făn'-ą-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *profanat(ion)*; *-ory.*] Profaning.

"So *profanatory* a draught."—*C. Bronte: Villette*, ch. xxv.

prŏ-fāne', * **prŏ-phāne'**, *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from Lat. *profanus* = unholy: *pro* = hefore, aud *fanum* = a temple; Sp. & Ital. *profano.*]

1. Not sacred; not devoted to sacred or religious objects or uses; not holy; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; not consecrated; secular.

"The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or acting lightly or with contempt of sacred things; impious, blasphemous.

"But remember, that profaneness is commonly something that is external, and he is a *profane* person who neglects the exterior part of religion."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

3. Characterized by, or done with, profanity; blasphemous.

"The offence of *profane* and common swearing and cursing."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, hk. iv., ch. 4.

¶ Profane swearing is an offence punishable by law.

* 4. Polluted; not pure.

"Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

5. Not initiated into certain religious rites.

prŏ-fāne', * **prŏ-phāne'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *profaner*, from Lat. *profano.*] [PROFANE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; to desecrate; to violate, as something sacred; to pollute.

"But the gods of the pagan shall never *profane*
The shrine where Jehovah disdain'd not to reign."
Byron: Destruction of Jerusalem.

* 2. To turn to improper use; to misuse, to abuse.

"So idly to *profane* the precious time."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 4.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To speak or act profanely; to blaspheme.

prŏ-fāne'-lў, * **prŏ-phāne'-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *profane*; *-ly.*]

1. In a profane manner; with irreverence or contempt of sacred things; impiously, blasphemously.

"Water instead of wine is brought in urns,
And pour'd *profanely* as the victim burns."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

* 2. With abuse or disrespect; without proper or due respect for anything venerable.

"That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*."—*Brooms: On the Odyssey.*

prŏ-fāne'-nĕss, * **prŏ-phāne'-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *profane*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of heing profane; profane actions or language; profanity; irreverence towards sacred things, especially towards God; blasphemy (q.v.).

"Nothing can equal the *prophaneness* of them, hut the absurdities."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 3.

prŏ-fān'-ẽr, * **prŏ-phān'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eug. *profan(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who acts profanely; one who profanes or treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language; a blasphemer.

2. A polluter, a defiler.

"These playhaunters and *prophauers* of his holy day."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 19.

* **prŏ-fān'-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *profa(ne)*; *-ness.*] Profaneness.

prŏ-făn'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *profanitas*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being profane; profaneness.

2. That which is profane; profane conduct or language.

* **prŏ-fec'-tion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *profectus*, pa. par. of *proficiscor* = to set out.] Departure, progress.

"The time of the yeere hasting the *profection* and departure of the ambassador."—*Hucluyt: Voyages*, i. 288.

* **prŏ-fĕc'-tion** (2), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *proficio* = to go forward, to advance.] A going forward, advance, progression.

"Which, together with other planets, and *profection* of the horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, hk. iv., ch. xii.

***prō-fĕc-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *profectitius*, from *proficiscor* = to set out.] Proceeding from, as from a father or ancestor; derived from an ancestor or ancestors.

"The three-fold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained by the jurisprudence of the code and pandects."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, vol. viii., ch. xliv.

prō'-fĕrt, *s.* [Lat. 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *profero* = to bring forward, to proffer (q.v.).]

Law: (Properly an abbreviation of *profert in curia* = he produces it in court.) An exhibition of a record or paper in open court. When either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make *profert* of such deed; that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage, this *profert* consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being in fact retained in his own custody.

prŏ-fĕss', * **pro-fesse,** *v.t & i.* [Lat. *professus*, pa. par. of *profiteor* = to profess, to avow: *pro* = before, openly, and *fateor* = to confess; Fr. *professer;* Sp. *profesar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make open or public declaration of; to avow publicly; to acknowledge; to own freely; to affirm. (It is frequeutly followed by a clause.)

"Luther . . . *professed* openly to abhore all that might be noted Papish."—*Bp. Gardner: Explic.*, fol. 6.

2. To lay claim openly to the position or character of; to acknowledge; to own as being.

"I *profess* myself an enemy."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

3. To declare or announce publicly one's skill in; to affirm one's self to be versed in; to hold one's self out as proficient in: as, To *profess* medicine.

4. To affirm or avow faith in or allegiance to; to declare one's adherence to: as, To *profess* Christianity.

5. To make protestations or show of; to make a pretence of; to pretend. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 31.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To declare openly; to make open acknowledgment or avowal.

2. To make professions.

*3. To enter into a state by public declaration or profession.

*4. To declare or profess friendship.

"A man which ever *professed* to him."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***prŏ-fĕs'-sant,** *s.* [Eng. *profess; -ant.*] A professor.

"Upon the worthie and sincere proficients and *professants* of the common law."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*, p. 327.

prŏ-fĕssed', prŏ-fĕst', *pa. par.* & *a.* [PROFESS.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having taken a final vow in a religious order or congregation. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

2. Avowedly declared; pledged by profession.

"To your *professed* bosoms I commit him."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

prŏ-fĕs'-sĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *professed; -ly.*] By profession; avowedly; according to open declaration made; in profession, but not in reality.

"He which wrote *professedly* against the superstitions of ye people."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 649.

prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), * **pro-fes-si-oun,** * **pro-fes-i-un,** *s.* [Fr. *profession*, from Lat. *professionem*, accus. of *professio* = a declaration, from *professus*, pa. par. of *profiteor* = to profess (q.v.); Sp. *profesion;* Ital. *professione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of professing; an open acknowledgment or avowal of sentiments, belief, &c.

"A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given."—*Glanvill: Scepsis.*

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretence.

3. The act of declaring one's self as belonging to some particular party, opinion, creed, &c.: as, a *profession* of Christianity.

4. The business which one professes to understand and to practise for subsistence; a calling, occupation or vocation, superior to a trade or handicraft.

"All dedicated to *professions*, none left free to Arts and Sciences."—*Bacon: Advance of Learning*, bk. ii.

5. The collective body of persons engaged in or practising a particular calling or vocation.

II. *Religious Orders:* The act by which a novice becomes a member of a religious Order or Congregation. It is usually accompanied with impressive ceremonies; but its essence consists in a promise, freely given and lawfully accepted, by which a person of requisite age, and after, at least, a year of probation, binds himself or herself to a particular institute approved by the Church. This implies the emission of the three vows of perpetual chastity, poverty—the renunciation of ownership of the smallest thing without permission—and obedience. To these a fourth, varying with the particular institute, is usually added. A valid profession secures to the professed a right of maintenance from the institute during life, and the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the clerical state. The institute, at the time of the profession, acquires a right to all property then in the possession of, or that may thereafter be possessed by, the person making the solemn profession. [Vows.]

prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn-al (ss as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *profession; -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of, or pertaining to, a profession or calling.

"All . . . their *professional* knowledge was practical rather than scientific."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Engaged in or practising a particular profession.

"Again, the merely *professional* man is always a narrow man."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 30.

3. Contended in by professionals.

"A *professional* foot race."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *As subst.:* Generally one who follows or belongs to a profession: more commonly applied, in contradistinction to "amateur," to a person who makes his living by practising an art or occupation in which non-professionals also engage; more specifically, a person who practises an art, occupation, or sport for a living, as distinguished from one who engages in them merely for pleasure. Generally applied to professional musicians, singers, actors, rowers, cricketers, and the like.

"An amateur oarsman or sculler must be an officer of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or Civil Service, a member of the learned professions, or of the Universities or public schools, or of any established boat or rowing club not containing mechanice or *professionals*; and must not have competed in any competition for either a stake or money, or entrance fee, or with or against a *professional* for any prize; nor have ever taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises of any kind as a means of livelihood, nor have ever been employed in or about boats, or in manual labour, nor be a mechanic, artisan, or labourer."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn-al-ĭsm (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *professional; -ism.*] The following of an art, sport, &c., as a profession; professionals collectively.

"Where the difference between this and recognition of *professionalism* is to be fixed, no one can tell."—*Globe*, Nov. 9, 1885.

***prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn-al-ĭst (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *professional; -ist.*] One who belongs to or practises a particular profession.

prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn-al-lў (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *professional; -ly.*] In a professional manner; in manner of, or as, a profession.

"He had to request all persons not members or *professionally* engaged to withdraw."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 12, 1886.

prŏ-fĕs'-sŏr, * **pro-fes-sour,** *s.* [Lat. *professor*, from *professus*, pa. par. of *profiteor* = to profess (q.v.); Fr. *professeur;* Sp. *profesor;* Ital. *professore.*]

1. One who profesces or makes open and public declaration or acknowledgment of his sentiments, opinions, belief, &c.

"The pore prechers and *professours* of Christes verite."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel.* (Arg.)

2. One who makes a public profession of religion in those churches where snch a rule prevails instead of confirmation.

3. One who professes or affects unnsual sanctity; one who makes a show or pretence of religion.

4. One who teaches any art, science, or branch of learning: specif., a person appointed in a university, college, &c., to deliver lectures and instruct the students in any particular branch of learning: as, A *professor* of Greek, a *professor* of theology, &c.

¶ In the universities of Scotland and Germany the professors compose the governing body, and are the sole recognised instructors of the students; but at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin the instruction is given by the tutors of the several colleges, the lectures of the professors being only auxiliary. In the United States there is usually a governing body of trustees, overseers, &c. In common use, the title of professor is greatly abused, being assumed even by teachers of boxing.

*** prŏ-fĕs'-sŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *professor; -ess.*] A female professor. (*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xxx.)

prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *professor; -ial.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of, a professor in a university. (*Bentley: Free Thinking*, § 43.)

prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *professorial; -ly.*] In a professorial manner; academically.

"Merely lecturing *professorially*."—*Daily News*, June 27, 1884.

*** prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-al-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *professorial; -ism.*] The character, manner of thinking, or habits of a professor.

prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-ate, *s.* [Eng. *professor; -iate.*]

* 1. The position or office of a professor; professorship.

2. A body of professors; the professorial staff in a university.

prŏ-fĕs'-sŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *professor; -ship.*] The office or position of a professor.

*** prŏ-fĕs'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *professorius.*] Of or pertaining to a professor or professors; professional.

"Dedicating of foundations and donations to *professory* learning."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. ii.

prŏf'-fĕr, * **prof-er,** * **pro-fre,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *proférer* = to utter, to deliver, to produce, from Lat. *profero* = to bring forward: *pro* = forward, and *fero* = to bring; Sp. & Port. *proferir;* Ital. *profferire, proferire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To offer or propose for acceptance; to make an offer or tender of.

"*Profers* his only daughter to your grace
In marriage." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* 2. To attempt of one's own accord; to undertake. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 425.)

B. *Intrans.:* To attempt, to essay, to make an attempt.

"An engyn had thei ther in, and *profred* for to kast,
The yerde brast in tuyn." *R. de Brunne*, p. 326.

prŏf'-fĕr, *s.* [PROFFER, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An offer made; something proposed or offered for acceptance; a tender.

"Let us willingly accept of the *proffer*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2. An essay, an attempt.

II. *Law:*

1. An offer or endeavour to proceed in an action.

2. The time appointed for the accounts of officers in the Exchequer, which was twice a year.

prŏf'-fĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *proffer*, v.; *-er.*] One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

"Since maids, in modesty, say 'No,' to that
Which they would have the *proffer'rer* construe, 'Ay.'"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

*** prŏ-fĭç'-ĭ-ŭt,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalment.

"For his *proficiat* and other small fees."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

prŏ-fĭc'-ĭen-çў, * **prŏ-fĭc'-ĭençe (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *proficient(t); -cy, -ce.*]

1. The quality or state of being proficient; advancement or improvement in anything, especially in any art, science, or knowledge; skill acquired by practice; degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge.

"The art . . . is one in which *proficiency* is only acquired after long practice."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

* 2. A start, an advance.

"It [Hebrew] received a wonderful *proficiency*."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 317.

prŏ-fĭc'-ĭent (c as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proficiens*, pr. par. of *proficio* = to make progress, to advance: *pro* = forward, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Ital. *proficiente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Well-versed or skilled in any

business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise; competent.

B. *As subst.:* One who is well versed or skilled in auy business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise: one who has made advances or acquired a considerable degree of skill; an adept, an expert.

"Nothing but speculation was required in making *proficients* in their respective departments."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

prō-fĭc′-ĭent-lȳ (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *proficient; -ly.*] In a proficient manner or degree; with proficiency.

***prŏf-fĭc′-ŭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *proficuus*, from *proficio* = to make progress, to advance.] [PROFICIENT.] Advantageous, profitable, useful. (*Philips: Cider*, i. 627.)

prō′-file, ***pro-fil,** *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *profilo* = a border, a drawing of a picture, from *profilare* = to draw, to paint: *pro* = before, and *filo* (Lat. *filum*) = a thread, a line. The meaning is thus, a front-line or outline. Sp. & Port. *perfil;* Fr. *profil;* O. Fr. *porfil, pourfil.*] [PURFLE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An outline, a contour.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the outlines of the human face in a section through the median line; a side-view; the side-face or half-face.

"They always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic."—*Addison: On Medals*, dial. iii.

2. *Building, Joinery, &c.:* The outline of a building, a figure, a series of mouldings, or of any other parts, as shown by a section through them.

3. *Engineering:*

(1) A vertical section through a work or sectiou of country to show the elevations and depressions.

(2) *Rail.-eng.:* A profile is a vertical section of the country traversed, showing the hills and hollows, and enabling the cuttings and embankments to be so adjusted that the earth of one will furnish material for the other. [RAILWAY.]

4. *Fortification:*

(1) A section perpendicular to the face of the work.

(2) A light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet.

B. *As adj.:* Drawn or made in profile.

¶ *Profile of an order:*

Arch.: An assemblage and arrangement of essential and subservient parts. That profile is preferable wherein the parts are few, varied, and fitly applied. Some member should predominate in each division, which it should appear the office of the other parts to fortify, support, or shelter. In a cornice the corona is supported by modillions, dentils, ovolos, &c., and sheltered and covered from the effects of the weather by its cyma or cavetto.

profile-cutter, *s.*

Wood-working: The cutting-knife, usually made up of sections which correspond to parts of a given pattern of moulding, and by which moulding is cut in a machine.

***prō′-file, *pour-fil,** *v.t.* [Fr. *profiler.*] [PROFILE, *s.*] To draw in profile or with a side view; to outline any object or objects.

***prō′-fĭl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *profil(e); -ist.*] One who draws profiles.

prō-fĭl′-ō-grăph, *s.* An instrument which records the profile of the ground which it traverses.

prō-fĭl-ŏm′-ē-tēr, *s.* An instrument by which the profile of a person may be transferred to paper.

prŏf′-ĭt, *prof-ite, *prof-yt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *profectum*, accus. of *profectus* = advance, progress, from *profectus*, pa. par. of *proficio* = to make progress, to advance; Ital. *profitto.*]

***1.** Improvement, advancement, proficiency, progress,

"Jacques, he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his *profit*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

2. Any advantage, benefit, or accession of good resulting from labor or exertion; valuable results, useful consequence, benefit, gain; comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable or advantageous, corporeal, or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

3. The advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any business or undertaking; the difference between the cost of production of anything and the price for which it is sold; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; emolument, gain.

¶ As society advances profits tend to fall to a minimum. The field of employment for capital is twofold: the land of a country, and foreign markets for its manufactured commodities. Only a limited amount of capital can be thus employed. As the quantity of capital approaches the limit, profit falls; when the limit is reached, profit is annihilated. The causes which retard this fall are the waste of capital by overtrading and rash speculation, improvements in production, new power of obtaining cheap commodities from foreign countries, and the perpetual flow of capital abroad for the sake of higher profit. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. iv., ch. iv.)

"The revenue . . . derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called *profit*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vii.

¶ **1.** *Mesne profits:* [MESNE].

2. *Net profit:* The difference in favor of the seller of any commodity between the price at which it is sold, and the original cost of production, after deduction of all charges.

3. *Profit and loss:*

(1) The gain or loss arising from the buying and selling of goods, or from other contingency.

(2) A rule in arithmetic by which the gain or loss on mercantile transactions is ascertained.

4. *Rate of profit:* The proportion which the amount of profit gained from any undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.

¶ In Book-keeping both gains and losses come under the title of *profit and loss*, but a distinction is made by placing the profits on the creditor side and the losses on the debtor side.

prŏf′-ĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *profiter;* Ital. *profittare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To benefit, to help; to be a source of profit, gain, or advantage to.

"It *profited* not them that they heard the word."—*Hebrews* iv 2 (1551).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be of profit, use, or advantage; to benefit. (*Proverbs* xi. 4.)

2. To make improvement; to improve; to make progress.

"He who *profits* of a superior understanding."—*Burke: Speech on Army Estimates* (1790).

3. To gain any advantage or benefit; to be benefited; to benefit.

"It seemed perfectly natural that he should defend abuses by which he *profited*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. To gain pecuniarily; to become richer.

"The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

prŏf′-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *profiter* = to profit; Ital. *profittabile.*]

I. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative, gainful.

"A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

2. Advantageous, useful, beneficial.

"It is very commodious and *profitable* for the defence of cities."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 191.

prŏf′-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being profitable; gainfulness, advantageousness, lucrativeness, usefulness.

"That universal *profitableness* of godliness."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

prŏf′-ĭt-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *profitab(le); -ly.*]

I. In a profitable manner; so as to bring or gain profit; with profit or gain.

2. With profit, benefit, or advantage; advantageously, beneficially.

"Would, I had a rod in my mouth, that I might answer thee *profitably*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

prŏf′-ĭt-lĕss, ***prof-it-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *profit; -less.*] Void of profit or advantage; unprofitable.

"To inquisition long and *profitless*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

prŏf′-ĭt-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *profitless; -ly.*] In a profitless manner; unprofitably.

prŏf′-ĭt-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profitless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being profitless; unprofitableness.

"They perceive the *profitlessness* of the method."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 610.

prŏf′-lĭ-gą-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *profligate; -cy.*] The quality or state of being profligate; a profligate, vicious, or abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation; the state of being lost to the sense of shame or decency.

"The *profligacy* of the representations soon drove away sober people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

prŏf′-lĭ-gąte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo* = to dash to the ground, to overthrow, hence, abandoned, dissolute: *pro* = forward, and *fligo* = to dash.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** Beaten down; overthrown. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

2. Abandoned to vice; lost to all sense of shame or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness or dissipatiou.

"Thou art so witty, *profligate*, and thin,
That thou thyself art Milton's Death and Sin."
Young: Epigram on Voltaire.

3. Shameless, abandoned.

"The corrupt and *profligate* conversation of the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 13.

B. *As subst.:* An abandoned person; one who has lost all sense of shame or decency; one who lives profligately.

"It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal."—*Addison.*

***prŏf′-lĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [PROFLIGATE, *a.*] To overthrow, to overcome, to conquer, to disperse.

"Subverted many townes and *profligate* and discomfited many of them in open battayle."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 31).

prŏf′-lĭ-gąte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *profligate; -ly.*] In a profligate, vicious, or dissipated manner; shamelessly; without principle or shame.

"Such *profligately* wicked persons."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

prŏf′-lĭ-gąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profligate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being profligate; profligacy.

"If this country could be preserved from utter *profligateness* and ruin."—*Portcous: Life of Secker.*

***prŏf-lĭ-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *profligatio*, from *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo* = to overthrow.] [PROFLIGATE, *a.*] Overthrow, defeat, rout.

"To the *profligation* and fearefull slaughter of their owne subjects."—*Bp. Hall: To Pope Urban the Eighth.*

***prŏf′-lû-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *profluentia*, from *profluens*, pr. par. of *profluo* = to flow forward: *pro* = forward, and *fluo* = to flow.] The quality or state of being profluent; forward progress or course.

"In the *profluence* or proceeding of their fortunes, there was much difference between them."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 164.

***prŏf′-lû-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *profluens*, pr. par. of *profluo.*] [PROFLUENCE.] Flowing forward.

"Baptizing in the *profluent* stream."
Milton: P. L., xii. 446.

prō for′-mā, *phr.* [Lat.] For form's sake; as a matter of form.

prŏ-fŏund′, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *profond*, from Lat. *profundus* = deep: *pro* = forward, downward, and *fundus* = the bottom; Sp. & Port. *profundo;* Ital. *profondo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

***I.** *Lit.:* Descending far below the surface or the level of surrounding ground; having great depth; very deep.

"A broad and *profound* trench lay between him and the camp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bending low; lowly, humble; expressing or characterized by deep humility.

2. Intellectually deep; entering or penetrating deeply into subjects; not superficial.

"Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intense, heart-felt.

"[I] worship nature with a thought *profound*."
Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

***4.** Deep-fetched, heart-felt, sincere.

***5.** Thorough, perfect; deep in skill or acquirements. (*Hosea* v. 2.)

***6.** Complete, perfect.

"In most *profound* earnest."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

7. Having hidden qualities; obscure, abstruse.

"Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

***B.** *As substantive:*

1. The deep, the sea, the ocean.

"The broad bosom of the dark *profound*."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid ii.

2. An abyss. (*Milton: P. L.*, 438.)

***prŏ-found'**, *v.t. & i.* [PROFOUND, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to siuk deeply; to cause to penetrate deeply.

B. *Intrans.:* To penetrate deeply; to get to the bottom.

"To *profound* to the bottom of these diversities."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xx.

prŏ-found'-lĭ, *pro-founde-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *profound; -ly.*]

***1.** In a profound manner; with deep or grave concern.

"Why sigh yon so *profoundly*?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 2.

2. With deep penetration or insight; deeply; with great kuowledge: as, one *profoundly* learned.

3. Exceedingly; excessively.

"For if your author be *profoundly* good,
'Twill cost you dear before he's understood."
Roscommon: Translated Verse.

prŏ-found'-nĕss, *pro-founde-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *profound; -ness.*] The quality or state of being profound; profundity, depth.

"*Profoundness* of wit and learning."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 193.

prō-fŭl'-gent, *a.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *fulgens*, pr. par. of *fulgeo* = to shine.] Shining forth; effulgent.

"*Profulgent* in preciousness, O Sinope queen,
Of all feminine hearing the sceptre and regaly."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

***prō-fūnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *profundo* = to pour out.] [PROFUSE.] To lavish, to squander.

"Grete expenses whiche shuld be *profunded*."—*State Papers*, i. 251.

prō-fŭnd'-ĭ-tў, *pro-found-i-te, *s.* [Fr. *profondité*, from *profond* = profound (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, skill, science, &c.

"We may respect the *profundity* of learning."—*Observer*, No. 75.

***2.** A depth, an abyss. (*Milton.*)

***3.** A deep or abstruse point.

"Yea, all abstruse *profundities* impart."
Druyton: Robert Duke of Normandy.

prŏ-fūse', *a.* [Lat. *profusus*, pa. par. of *profundo* = to pour out: *pro* = forward, and *fundo* = to pour; O. Fr. *profus*; Sp. & Ital. *profuso.*]

1. Poured forth lavishly, lavished; over-abundant, exuberant.

"Nor would one say, that one so young could vse,
(Vnlesse his sonne) a rhetorique so *profuse*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey iii.

2. Pouring forth lavishly; lavish, extravagant, prodigal; liberal to excess.

"Of what he gives unsparing and *profuse*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 677.

***3.** Lavishly supplied; abounding.

"On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers."
Milton: P. L., viii. 286.

***prŏ-fūse'**, *v.t.* [PROFUSE, *a.*] To pour out or spend lavishly; to lavish, to squander.

"Mercurie, thy helpe hath beene *profuse*,
Euer, with most grace, in consorts of trauailers distrest."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiv.

prŏ-fūse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *profuse; -ly.*] In a profuse manner or degree; lavishly, prodigally; with rich abundance; in profusion.

"And unavailing tears *profusely* shed."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 825.

prŏ-fūse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profuse; -ness.*] The qnality or state of being profnse; profusion, lavishness, prodigality.

"A promiscuous undistinguishing *profuseness*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

***prŏ-fūs'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *profus(e); -er.*] A lavisher, a squanderer.

"Fortune's a blind *profuser* of her own."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 255.

prŏ-fū'-zion, *s.* [Lat. *profusio*, from *profusus*, pa. par. of *profundo* = to pour out; Fr. & Sp. *profusion*; Ital. *profusione.*]

1. Profuse or lavisb expenditure; extravagance, prodigality, wastefulness, lavishness.

"His prodigalite and *profusions*."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. xi.

2. Profuse or lavish supply; exuberance, over-abundance.

"*Profusion* unrestrained, with all that's base."
Cowper: Task, ii. 675.

***prŏ-fū'-zĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *profus(e); -ive.*] Profuse, lavish.

***prŏg, * prokke, * progue, * proke, *prok-kyn**, *v.i. & t.* [Wel. *procio* = to thrust, to stab; Lat. *proco* = to ask; Dan. *prakke*; Sw. *pracka* = to beg; Ger. *prachern, prachen.*] [PROWL.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To poke about.

2. To beg.

"She went out *progging* for provisions as before."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To rob, to steal, to thieve.

"And that man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *proguing* knave."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

4. To live by mean, petty, or beggarly tricks.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To poke, to prod. (*Scotch.*)

2. To pick up; to beg.

"For want of you to *prog* silly books for me."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, ii. 351.

prŏg, * progge, *s.* [PROG, *v.*]

1. Victuals obtained by begging; victuals generally; food.

"Albeit their *prog* be precarious."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

2. One who seeks his victuals by begging and tramping; a tramp.

3. A poke, a prod.

*** prō-ĝĕn'-ẽr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. = *progeneratus*, pa. par. of *progenero* = to beget.] To beget, to generate.

"They were all *progenerated* colonies from Scythian or Tartar race."—*Archæologia*, ii. 250.

*** prō-ĝĕn-ẽr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *progeneratio*, from *progeneratus*, pa. par. of *progenero.*] The act of begetting; propagation, generating.

*** prō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *genitive* (q.v.).] Begetting, propagating.

*** prō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *progenitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being progenitive.

prō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tŏr, * pro-gen-y-tour, *s.* [Fr. *progéniteur*, from Lat. *progenitorem*, accus. of *progenitor* = an ancestor: *pro* = before, and *genitor* = a parent.] A forefather; an ancestor in the direct line; a parent.

"You have turn'd my thoughts
Upon our brave *progenitors*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

¶ Darwin gives the word a far more extended meaning. "At a much earlier period the *progenitors* of man mnst have been aquatic in their habits." (*Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 161.)

*** prō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-trĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *progenitor; -ess.*] A female progenitor.

"A worthy *progenitress* of a long line."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 291.

prō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tụre, *s.* [Fr.] A begetting, a birth.

prŏĝ'-ĕn-ў, * prog-en-ie, * prog-en-ye, *s.* [Fr. *progénie*,, from Lat. *progeniem*, accus. of *progenies* = progeny; Sp. & Ital. *progenie.*]

*** 1.** Descent, lineage.

"Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

*** 2.** Race, family, ancestry.

"Issued from the *progeny* of kings."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

3. Offspring, children, descendants.

"And happy father of faire *progeny*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xxii. 10.

*** prō-ĝĕr-mĭ-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *germination.*] Birth, growth.

"Gave *progermination* unto them."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 270.

*** prŏg'-gĭng**, *a.* [PROG, *v.*] Mean, petty, paltry.

"Practised for divers years *progging* tricks."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

prō-glŏt'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *glottis* (q.v.). Named from its resemblance to the tip of the tongue.]

Zool.: The sexually mature segment of a tapeworm (q.v.), containing both male and female organs of generation. Called also Generative joint.

prŏg-năth'-ĭc, *a.* [PROGNATHOUS.]

prŏg-nā'-thĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *prognath(ic); -ism.*] The state or condition of being prognathic.

prŏg-nā'-thous, *a.* **prŏg-năth'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.] [ORTHOGNATHOUS.]

prŏg'-nē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πρόκνη (*Prokně*), daughter of Pandion, who was changed iuto a swallow.]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A swallow.

2. *Ornith.:* An American genus of Hirundinidæ, with five species. *Progne subis* (or *purpurea*) is the Purple Martin (q.v.).

prŏg-nō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from πρό (*pro*) = before, and γνωσις (*gnōsis*).] [GNOSIS.]

Med.: An opinion as to the probable result of an illness, formed from a consideration of similar cases and of the case itself.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *prognostique, pronostique* (Fr. *pronostic*), from Lat. *prognosticon*; Gr. προγνωστικον (*prognōstikon*).]

A. *As adj.:* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshadowing, prognosticating.

"Omitting certain *prognostick* anagrams."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 137.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which prognosticates or foresbows; an omen, a token, a prognostication.

"*Prognosticks* of a rare prosperity."
Corbet: Iter Boreale.

*** 2.** A foretelliug or prognosticatiug; a prediction.

II. *Med.:* The art or skill of foretelling diseases by symptoms; also a symptom.

"Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

*** prŏg-nŏs'-tĭc, * prŏg-nŏs'-tĭck**, *v.t.* [PROGNOSTIC, *a.*] To prognosticate, to foreshadow.

"The sun shines waterishly and *prognosticks* rain."
—*More: Immort. Soul*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. v.

*** prŏg-nŏs'-tĭc-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prognostic; -able.*] Capable of being prognosticated, foretold, or foreknown.

"Effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-cāte, * pro-nos-ty-cate, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *prognostic; -ate.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To foreshow by present signs; to foreshadow, to augur, to presage.

"To prevent the *prognosticated* evil."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. To predict, to prophesy, to foretell.

"I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To predict; to judge or pronounce from presage of the future.

"The son straight goes vnto the sooth-saying or *prognosticating* priest."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 58.

*** prŏg-nŏs-tĭ-cā'-tion, * pro-nos-ti-ca-cy-on**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prognostication, pronostication* (Fr. *pronostication*).]

1. The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing something future by means of present signs; presage; prediction.

"A kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. That which foretells or foreshows; a foretoken, an omen, an augury, a sign.

"Some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderfull thing to come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 114.

*** prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-cā-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *prognosticat(e); -ive.*] Having the character or nature of a prognostic; predictive.

"*Prognosticative* of effusions more meritorious."—*New Annual Register* (1802), p. 818.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-cā-tŏr, * prog-nos-ti-ca-tour, * pro-nos-ti-ca-tor, *s.* [Eng. *prognosticat(e); -or.*] One who prognosticates; one who foretells or foreshows future events from present sigus. (*Isaiah* xlvii. 13.)

*** prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-cā-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *prognosticat(e); -ory.*] Prognostications; ominous.

*** prō'-grăm**, *s.* [PROGRAMME.]

*** prō-grăm'-ma**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πρόγραμμα (*programma*) = a public notice in writing: πρό (*pro*) = before, openly, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Ital. *programma.*] [PROGRAMME.]

1. A public notice posted up; an edict; a proclamation.

"A *programma* stuck up in every college hall."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

2. A preface (q.v.). (*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 218.)

3. A programme.

prō′-grămme, *s.* [Fr.] [PROGRAMMA.] That which is written out and made public beforehand; specif., an outline or sketch of the order of proceedings or subjects of any entertainment, public ceremony, or performance; hence, a line of conduct or action proposed to be followed.

programme-music, *s.*

Music: A composition which seeks to portray, or at least to suggest to the mind a definite series of events. A famous example is Kotzwara's Battle of Prague.

prō-grĕs-ĭs′-ta, *s.* [Sp.] An advocate of progress; one of a political party in Spain in favor of local self-government.

prō′-grĕss, ***pro-gresse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *progrez* (Fr. *progrès*), from Lat. *progressum*, accus. of *progressus* = an advance, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior* = to advance: *pro* = forward, and *gradior* = to walk, to go; Sp. *progreso;* Ital. *progresso.*]

1. The act or state of advancing or moving forward; a moving or going forward; advancement.

"Revere the man, whose Pilgrim marks the road,
And guides the *progress* of the soul to God."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 145.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; a public and ceremonial journey.

"Official tours . . . scarcely inferior in pomp to royal *progresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. A moving forward or advancing in growth; increase: as, the *progress* of a plant.

4. Advancement in business of any kind; course: as, The negotiations have made no *progress.*

5. Advancement in knowledge; moral or intellectual improvement; proficiency: as, To make *progress* in one's studies.

*6. A journey or passage from one place to another.

"From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 21.

¶ (1) *Progress of Titles:*

Scots Law: Such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

(2) *To report progress:* To conclude for the day all matters connected with a bill, relegating further discussion of its provisions to a future time to be specified.

prō-grĕss′, ***prō′-grĕss,** ***pro-gresse,** *v.i.* & *t.* [PROGRESS, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make progress; to move forward; to advance, to proceed.

"Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To proceed in any course; to continue to move: as, The business is *progressing.*

3. To make progress or improvement; to advance, to improve.

"His scholarship *progressed* no better than before."
—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. ii.

***B.** *Trans.:* To go forward in; to pass over or through.

"*Progressing* the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

prō-grĕss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *progressionem*, accus. of *progressio* = an advancing, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior* = to advance, to progress (q.v.); Sp. *progresion;* Ital. *progressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress, advance.

"We can easily proceed by wonderful degrees and steps of *progression*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

*2. Course, passage; lapse or process of time.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers. A series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law. There are two kinds of progressions, Arithmetical and Geometrical. [ARITHMETICAL-PROGRESSION, GEOMETRICAL-PROGRESSION.] If in a series of quantities, the following relation exist between every three consecutive terms—viz., that the first has to the third the same ratio which the difference between the first and second has to the difference between the second and third, such quantities are said to be in Harmonical Progression. Thus if *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c. be such a series that $a : c :: a-b : b-c$; $b : d :: b-c : c-d$, and so on; then the series *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c. forms an Harmonical Progression.

2. *Music:* There are two kinds of progression, melodic and harmonic. The former is a succession of sounds forming a tune or melody, but the term is also applied to an imitative succession of melodic phrases, that is, to a melodic sequence. Harmonic progression is the movement of one chord to another, and is diatonic or chromatic. The term is also sometimes used as syuonymous with sequence.

progression-theory, *s.*

Anthrop.: The theory that, within limits, the savage state in some measure represents an early condition of mankind, out of which the higher culture has gradually been developed or evolved, by processes still in regular operation as of old, the result showing that, on the whole, progress has far prevailed over relapse. (*Tylor;* cf. *Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. xxxviii.)

"Advocates of this *progression-theory* are apt to look back toward yet lower original conditions of mankind."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 37.

* **prō-grĕss′-ĭŏn-ăl (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *progression; -al.*] Pertaining to progression, advancement, or improvement.

"There is no further state to come, unto which this seemes *progressional*."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

prō-grĕss′-ĭŏn-ĭst (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *progression; -ist.*]

1. One who holds that society is in a state of progress towards, and that it will ultimately attain to, perfection.

2. *Biol.:* A name used for (1) a believer in successive creations; (2) an evolutionist. (*Spencer: Prim. Biol.*, pt. iii., § 140.)

prō′-grĕss-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *progress; -ist.*] The same as PROGRESSIONIST (q.v.).

prō-grĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *progressif*, from *progrès* = progress (q.v.); Sp. *progresivo;* Ital. *progressivo.*]

1. Moving forward or onward; advancing.

"*Progressive* as a stream, they seek
The middle field." *Cowper: Task*, i. 292.

2. Advancing towards perfection; improving; in a state of progression.

"It is slowly being adopted in most of the manufacturing and *progressive* countries in the world."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 335.

3. Advancing in degrees; increasing.

"Authorized the *progressive* injustice."—*Scott: War Song of Edinburgh Light Dragoons.* (Note.)

progressive-development, *s.*

Biology:

1. [DEVELOPMENT, ¶ 2].

2. Lyell used the term (*Prin. Geol.* (ed. 1850), pp. 131, 553) for advance by successive creations, and for the evolution of higher from lower forms of life. [EVOLUTION, II. 2. (2).]

progressive-metamorphosis, *s.*

Bot.: Metamorphosis of a less into a more important organ, or a portion of one; as the change of petals into stamens.

progressive-types, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract).

"Another combination is also frequently observed among animals, when a series exhibits such a succession as exemplifies a natural gradation, without immediate or necessary reference to either embryonic development or succession in time, as the Chambered Cephalopods. Such types I call *progressive-types.*"—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 177.

prŏ-grĕss′-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *progressive; -ly.*] In a progressive manner; by regular course or gradual advances.

"Lost and confus'd *progressively* they fade."
Mason: Du Fresnoy; Art of Painting.

prŏ-grĕss′-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *progressive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being progressive; a state of progression, advancement, or improvement.

* **prŏ-grĕss′-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior* = to progress (q.v.).]

1. One who progresses or advances.

2. One who makes a progress.

* **progue,** *v.* [PROG, *v.*]

* **prō′-hĕme,** *s.* [PROEM.]

prō-hĭb′-ĭt, *v.t.* [Lat. *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prevent, to forbid; lit. = to have or hold in one's way: *pro* = before, and *habeo* = to have; Fr. *prohiber;* Sp. & Port. *prohibir;* Ital. *proibire.*]

1. To forbid by authority; to interdict.

"Soon after it had been *prohibited*, they discovered that it was the most graceful drapery in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To hinder, to prevent, to bar.

"Gates of burning adamant
. . . *prohibit* all egress." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 437.

prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PROHIBIT.]

prohibited-books, *s. pl.* [INDEX-EXPURGATORIUS.]

prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prohibit; -er.*] One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder, an interdicter.

"Seeing from what corner the *prohibiter* would start."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. viii.

prō-hĭ-bĭ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prohibitionem*, accus. of *prohibitio* = a forbidding, from *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prohibit (q.v.); Sp. *prohibicion;* Ital. *proibizione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of prohibiting or forbidding; an interdict; an order or declaration to prohibit, forbid, or hinder some action.

Specif. (*U. S.*), the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

2. *Scots Law:* A technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, &c.

¶ *Writ of prohibition:* A writ issuing properly only out of the Queen's Bench, being a prerogative writ; but, for the furtherance of justice, now also out of the Chancery, Common Pleas, or Exchequer; it is directed to the judge and parties to a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion, that either the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court. This writ may issue, for instance, to the County Courts, if they attempt to hold plea of any matter not within their jurisdiction. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.)

prō-hĭ-bĭ′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *prohibition; -ist.*]

1. One who is in favor of prohibiting, by law, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; *specif.*, in the United States, a member of the Prohibition Party.

2. One who favors such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation; a protectionist.

prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ĭve, prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *prohibit; -ive, -ory.*]

1. Serving to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding, excluding; implying prohibition.

"We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict *prohibitory* laws."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. Excessive: as, a *prohibitory* price.

prō-ĭd′-ŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before; εἶδον (*eidon*), 2 aor. of * εἰδω (*eidō*) = to see, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ital. *proidonina.*]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to some exhalations at the eruption of Vesuvius, 1872. Compos.: fluoride of silicon; formula, SiF_4.

* **proin,** * **proigne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PRUNE, *v.*]

prō ĭn-dĭ-vī′-sō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: A term applied to rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed indivisible rights; thus, the stock of a company is held *pro indiviso* by all the partners in trust.

* **proine,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PRUNE, *v.*]

prŏ-jĕct′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio* = to throw forward: *pro* = forward, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *projeter;* Sp. *proyectar;* Ital. *progettare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw out or forward; to cast out; to shoot forward. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 45.)

2. To exhibit a form or delineation of a surface; to delineate.

3. To cast or revolve in the mind; to plot, to scheme, to contrive, to plan.

"What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?"
Milton: P. L., ii. 329.

*4. To mark out; to shape, to form, to arrange. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.)

B, *Intransitive:*

1. To shoot out or forward; to jut out; to be prominent; to extend beyond something else.

"*Projecting* bosses supporting the eyebrows."—*Athenæum*, Mar. 4, 1882.

*2. To plot, to scheme.

prŏ'-jĕct, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *projet*), from Lat. *projectum*, neut. sing. of *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio* = to project (q.v.); Sp. *proyecto;* Ital. *progetto.*]

1. That which is devised, contrived, or planned; a plan, a scheme, a design, a contrivance, a plot.

"This grand *project*, which existed only in the mind of the dictator, perished with him."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

2. An idle or impracticable scheme.

"Often, at midnight, when most fancies come,
Would some such airy *project* visit me."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

prŏ-jĕc'-tĭle, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Projecting or impelling forward.

"The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the *projectile* force."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled forward.

B. *As subst.:* A body projected or impelled forward by force, espec. through the air. Thus, a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow from a bow, and a bullet from a rifle, are all projectiles, but the term is more particularly applied to bodies discharged from firearms.

"The greater speed of the light *projectile* at the beginning of the range."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

¶ *Theory of projectiles:* That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

prŏ-jĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Project, *v.*]

¶ (1) *Projecting line of a point:* In the orthogonal projection, a straight line passing through the point and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection a straight line drawn through the point and the projecting point.

(2) *Projecting plane of a straight line:* In the orthogonal projection, a plane passing through the straight line, and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection, a plane passing through the line and the projecting point.

projecting-cone, *s.* A cone whose directrix is the given line, and whose vertex is the projecting point.

projecting-cylinder, *s.* In the orthogonal projection, a cylindrical surface passing through the line, and having its elements perpendicular to the plane of projection.

projecting-point, *s.* The assumed position of the eye.

prŏ-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectionem*, accus. of *projectio* = a projection, from *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio* = to project (q.v.).]

1. The act of projecting, shooting, or throwing out or forward.

2. The state or condition of projecting or extending out further than something else; a jutting out.

3. A part which projects or extends out further than something else; a portion jutting out; a prominence.

4. The act of projecting, planning, devising, or contriving; contrivance.

*5. A plan, a project, a scheme, a design.

"If my *projections* thrive."
Davenant: The Wits, iv. 1.

6. The representation on a plane surface of the parts of an object; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight or central point. There are several kinds of projection of the sphere, according to the situations in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect of the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected; such are the Conical, Globular, Gnomonic, Isometric, Orthographic, Spherical, and Stereographic projections. (See under these words.)

*7. In alchemy, the casting of a certain portion, called *Powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of prepared metal or other matter to be transmuted into gold.

¶ (1) *Cylindrical projection:* When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the surface of an equatorial zone is projected upon a cylindrical surface tangent to the surface of the sphere, along the equator, which cylinder, with the projection, is developed upon the surface of a plane tangent to the surface of the cylinder along one of its elements.

(2) *Plane of projection:* One of the planes to which points are referred in descriptive geometry for the purpose of determining their relative position in space.

(3) *Polar projection:* When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the principal plane passes through one of the polar circles.

(4) *Projection of a curved line:* The projection of a curved line upon a plane is the intersection of the plane with a cylinder passed through the curve, and perpendicular to the given plane.

(5) *Projection of a point upon a plane:* In descriptive geometry, the foot of a perpendicular to the plane, drawn through the point.

(6) *Projection of a straight line:* The projection of a straight line upon a plane is the trace of a plane passed through the line and perpendicular to the given plane.

projection-system, *s.*

Anat.: Meynert's name for the upper, middle, and lower segments of the tract of nervous conduction in the brain.

***prŏ-jĕct'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *project; -ment.*] Design, contrivance, projection.

"In their *projectments* of each other's confusion."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

prŏ-jĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *project*, v.; *-or.*]

1. One who forms plans, projects, designs, or schemes.

"*Projectors* in a state are generally rewarded above their deserts."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

2. One who forms wild or impracticable projects.

"The breed of political *projectors* multiplied exceedingly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

prŏ-jĕc'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectura.*]

Arch.: The outjutting or prominence which the moulding and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column.

"A platband is any square moulding whose height much exceeds its *projecture*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 252.

prō'-jĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [Project, *s.*] A scheme, a plan, a draft; specif., in international law, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

***prōke,** *v.t.* [Wel. *procio* = to stab, to thrust.] [Prog, *v.*] To goad, to urge, to stimulate.

"To prick and *proke* him forward."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus.*

***prōk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *prok(e); -er.*] A poker.

"Snor'd with his *proker* in his hand."
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 46.

***prōk'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Proke.]

***proking-spit,** *s.* A rapier.

"With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine."
Bishop Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

Prŏk'-nē, *s.* [Progne.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 194].

prō-lā'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *labium* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The red part of the lips. (*Parr.*)

***prō-lăpse',** *s.* [Prolapsus.]

***prō-lăpse',** *v.i.* [Prolapse, s.] To fall down or out; to project too much. (Generally a medical term.)

***prō-lăp'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *prolapsio*, from *prolapsus*, pa. par. of *prolabor.*] [Prolapse, *s.*] A falling down; a prolapse.

prō'-lăp'-sŭs, ***prō-lăpse',** *s.* [Lat. *prolapsus*, pa. par. of *prolabor* = to fall forwards: *pro* = forwards, and *labor* (pa. par. *lapsus*) = to fall, to glide.]

Pathol.: A protrusion, as well as a falling-down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external, or uncovered, thus differing from procidence. Chiefly used in the expressions *prolapsus ani* (a falling down and protrusion of the extremity of the rectum); *prolapsus uteri* (the protrusion of the womb beyond or at the vulva.)

***prō'-lāte,** *v.t.* [Prolate, *a.*] To lengthen or draw out in pronunciation or sound; to utter in a drawling manner.

"Foun-der-ed; *Prolate* it right." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, iii. 2.

prō'-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, pa. par. of *profero* = to carry forward: *pro* = forward, and *fero* = to bear.] Extended, elongated in the direction of the polar axis.

prolate-spheroid, *s.* A solid that may be generated by revolving an ellipse about its transverse axis. Its volume is equivalent to two-thirds of that of its circumscribing cylinder.

prō-lā'-tion, ***pro-la-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *prolatio*, from *prolatus* = prolate (q.v.).]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of delaying or deferring; delay, procrastination.

"His alterations and *prolacions* must be pricked treuly."—*Skelton: Trouth & Information.*

2. Utterance, pronunciation.

"Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Music:* The subdivision of a semibreve into minims. Prolation is perfect when the semibreve is divided into three minims, imperfect when divided into two.

prō'-lĕg, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and Eng. *leg.*]

Comp. Anat. (*Pl.*): Soft, fleshy, inarticulate pediform appendages placed behind the true legs of caterpillars, and disappearing in the mature insect. Kirby called them Propeds. [Caterpillar.]

***prō-lĕg'-ate,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *legate* (q.v.).] A deputy legate.

prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-a, *s. pl.* [Prolegomenon.]

***prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *prolegomen(a); -ary.*] Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary, prefatory, introductory.

prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-ŏn (pl. **prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-a**), *s.* [Gr., from πρό (*pro*) = before, and λεγω (*legō*) = to say, to speak.] A prefatory or preliminary observation. (Generally used in the plural for an introductory or preliminary discourse prefixed to a book, and containing something necessary for the reader to know, in order the better to understand the book, and to enter more closely into the author's reasoning.)

"Intended as a *prolegomenon* to this and the like essays."—*Stokes: On the Prophets.* (Pref.)

***prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *prolegomen(on); -ous.*] Introductory, prolegomenary.

"In the *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. i.

prō-lĕp'-sĭs, ***prō'-lĕp-sў,** ***pro-lep-sie,** *s.* [Lat. *prolepsis*, from Gr. πρόληψις (*prolēpsis*) = an anticipation: πρό (*pro*) = before, and λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking; λαμβάνω (*lambanō*), fut. λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*) = to take; O. Fr. *prolepsie;* Fr. *prolepse.*]

1. *Rhetoric:*

(1) A figure by which a thing is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described: as, To kill a man dead.

"This he spake by way of *prolepsis* or anticipation."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

(2) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

"In my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes.*

(3) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

2. *Chronol.:* An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time; a prochronism.

prō-lĕp'-tĭc, ***prō-lĕp'-tĭc-al,** ***prō-lĕp'-tĭck,** *a.* [Gr. προληπτικός (*prolēptikos*), from πρόληψις (*prolēpsis*) = anticipation.]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anticipating, anticipatory.

2. Previous.

"In order of time before them, and *proleptical* to them."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 732.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Applied to the use of an adjective by which anything is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

2. *Path.:* Anticipating the usual time. Used of a disease in which the paroxysms return earlier each time.

*** prō-lĕp'-tĭc-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proleptical; -ly.*] In a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

"Knowledge and understanding apprehend things *proleptically* to their existence."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 733.

prō-lĕp'-tĭcs, *s.* [PROLEPTIC.] The art or science of prognosticating diseases in medicine.

prō'-lēş, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Progeny.

prō'-lĕ-tāire, *s.* [Fr.] A proletarian (q.v.).

*** prō-lĕ-tā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *proletaneus*, from *proles* = offspring.] Having a numerous offspring.

prō-lĕ-tär'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proletarius* = a citizen of the lowest class, one who was useful to the state only in begetting children; *proles* = offspring; Fr. *prolétaire*; Sp. &. Ital. *proletario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the common people: hence, low, mean, vulgar.

"Low *proletarian* tything-men."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i. 717.

B. *As subst.:* One of the lowest class of citizens; one whose only capital is his children.

prō-lĕ-tär'-ĭ-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *proletarian; -ism.*] The condition or political influence of the lowest classes of the community.

prō-lĕ-tär'-ĭ-ạt, *s.* [PROLETARIAN.] A body of proletarians; proletarians collectively; the lower classes of the community.

"Russia has always boasted of being free from an economical *proleturiat.*"—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

prŏl'-ĕ-tạr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proletarius*; Fr. *prolétaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to proletarians or proletarianism.

B. *As subst.:* A proletarian; one of the lower classes of the community.

"He goes on to preach at immense length about the crime, though the *proletary* has probably sneaked away to the nearest wine-shop."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 50.

*** prō'-lĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] The crime of killing one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth.

*** prō-lĭf-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [PROLIFEROUS.]

1. *Bot.:* The production of one organ by a very different one, as of branches by flowers.

† 2. *Pathol.:* A multiplication of morbid centres in an affected organ.

"*Proliferation* of the nuclei always existing in the tissues."—*Tanner: Pract. Med.* (ed. 7th), i. 58.

prō-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *fero* = to bear; Fr. *prolifère*; Ital. *prolifero.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bearing offspring.

2. *Bot.:* Having an unusual development of parts. Used of a plant forming young ones in numbers about the roots, or of an inflorescence which bears shoots in place of flowers.

"Sometimes the spicules are *proliferous.*"—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 369.

proliferous-cyst, *s.* [OVARIAN-CYST.]

† **prō-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proliferous; -ly.*]

Bot.: In a proliferous manner.

prō-lĭf'-ĭc, *prō-lĭf'-ĭc-ạl, *prō-lĭf'-ĭck, *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*, from Low Lat. **prolificus*, from Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make; Ital. & Sp. *prolifico.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; very fruitful or productive.

2. Causing fruitfulness or productiveness.

"Jove descends in each *prolific* shower."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 126.

3. Serving or tending to give rise or origin; generating, fruitful, fertile: as, a quarrel *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

* 4. Abundant, plentiful.

"The reynard family, so *prolific* here at the commencement of the season, had betaken themselves elsewhere."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

II. *Bot.:* The same as PROLIFEROUS (q.v.).

prolific-syllis, *s.*

Zool.: Syllis prolifera. [SYLLIS.]

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [PROLIFIC.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

"My note book bears witness to their extraordinary *prolificacy.*"—*Field*, April 10, 1886.

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [PROLIFIC.]

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prolifical; -ly.*] In a prolific manner; fruitfully, abundantly.

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-ạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prolifical; -ness.*] Great productiveness.

"The *prolificalness* of the rivers in that country."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [PROLIFICATION.] To impregnate, to fertilize.

"A great difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *prolificates.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

prō-lĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The generation of children, young animals, or plauts.

"*Prolifications* descending from double origins."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. *Bot.:* The elongation of the apex of the floral axis above the flower, where it bears fresh buds, leaves, and flowers, as occurs normally in the syncarpous fruit of the pine-apple, and sometimes in apples and pears. Something analogous is seen in the bud of Polytrichum. Median prolification is an adventitious bud springing from the centre of the flower; axillary prolification, one springing from the centre of the axil; and lateral prolification, one springing from the centre of the inflorescence.

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prolific; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prolific; prolification.

*** prō'-lĭ-fў,** *v.i.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring; Eng. suff. *-fy.*] To bring forth offspring.

"Which in time *prolified* and eent out great and wasting sins."—*Sanderson: Works*, v. 338.

prō-lĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *gero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing offspring.

proligerous-disc, *s.*

Anat.: Von Baer's name for the cellular layer imbedding the germinal ovum of a nascent organism.

prō'-lĭx, * pro-lixe, *a.* [Fr. *prolixe*, from Lat. *prolixus* = extended, prolix, from *pro* = forward, and **lixus*, from the same root as *liquor* = to flow. Puttenham, in 1589, ranks this word with those quite recently introduced into the language.]

* 1. Long, extended; of long duration.

"If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. Long; reaching a considerable distance.

"With wig *prolix* down flowing to his waist."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 361.

3. Long and wordy; extending or spread out to a great length; tedious, tiresome, diffuse.

"Cowper, whose silver voice, task'd sometimes hard,
Legends *prolix* delivers in the ears."
Cowper: Henry Cowper, Esq.

4. Given to, or indulging long and wordy discourses; tedious, prosy; discussing at great length.

"I have been purposely *prolix* in this demonstration."—*Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.

*** prō-lĭx'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *prolix; -ious.*] Tiresome, wearisome, prolix, dilatory.

"Lay by all nicety, and *prolixious* blushes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

prō-lĭx'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *prolixité*, from Lat. *prolixitatem*, accus. of *prolixitas*, from *prolixus* = prolix (q.v.); Ital. *prolissità.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being prolix or extended in material length; length, extent.

"The obsolete *prolixity* of shade."
Cowper: Task, i. 265.

2. Wordiness, great length, tediousness; tiresome length of speaking.

"I have done with France, and shall recompence any *prolixity* in it with greater brevity in other kingdoms."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 51. (App.)

prō-lĭx'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prolix; -ly.*]

1. In a prolix manner; at great length.

"On these, *prolixly* thankful, she enlarged."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 45.

* 2. For a long-time; over-long.

"Pursu'd *prolixly*, even the gentlest toil
Is waste of health."
Armstrong: Preserving Health, iii.

prō'-lĭx-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prolix; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prolix; prolixity.

*** prō'-lĭxt,** *a.* [PROLIX.] Prolix, long, tedious. (*G. Douglas.*)

***prōll, *prolle *prol-lyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PROWL.)

A. *Trans.:* To prowl after; to rob, to plunder.

"By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom."—*Barrow: Supremacy of the Pope.*

B. *Intrans.:* To prowl about; to go about in search of anything.

"And yet thei be daily and howerly conuersaunt in riche mennes houses, *prollyng* for eomewhat at their handes."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 53.

*** prōll'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *proll*; *-er.*] A prowler, a thief.

prō-lŏc'-ụ-tŏr, * pro-loc-u-tour, *s.* [Lat. = an advocate, from *prolocutus*, pa. par. of *profoquor*, from *pro* = before, publicly, and *loquor* = to speak.]

* 1. One who speaks for another; an advocate.

2. The chairman or speaker of one of the houses of Convocation. The prolocutor of the lower house is a member chosen by the house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house will be communicated to the upper house, and who is to act as chairman and moderator of their proceedings.

"The most important office in the Convocation was that of *Prolocutor* of the Lower House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prō-lŏc'-ụ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prolocutor; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

*** prō-lŏc'-ụ-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] A spokeswoman.

"To be their advocate and *prolocutrix.*"—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 141.

*** pro-loge,** *s.* [PROLOGUE.]

*** prō'-lŏg-īze,** *v.i.* [Gr. προλογίζω (*prologizō*), from πρόλογος (*prologos*) = a prologue (q.v.).] To deliver a prologue.

"Prologues are bad huishers before the wise:
Why may not then an huisher *prologize?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One.

*** prō'-lŏg-īz-ĕr, * pro-log-uis-er,** *s.* [Eng. *prologiz(e); -er.*] One who makes or delivers a prologue.

"Your *prologuisers* all wear black."
Lloyd: To George Colman, Esq.

prō'-lŏgue, * pro-loge, *s.* [Fr. *prologue*, from Lat. *prologus*; Gr. πρόλογος (*prologos*) = a forespeech: πρό (*pro*) = before, and λόγος (*logos*) = a speech; λέγω (*legō*) = to speak; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prologo.*]

1. A preface or introduction to a discourse or performauce; espec. an introductory discourse or verses spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. [EPILOGUE.]

"It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue.*"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It.* (Epilogue.)

* 2. The speaker of a prologue before a performance.

* 3. An introduction, a preface, a prelude.

"In her face excuse
Came *prologue.*" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 854.

*** prō'-lŏgue,** *v.t.* [PROLOGUE, *s.*] To introduce, to preface.

"He his special nothing ever *prologues.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

prŏ-lŏng', * pro-long-yn, * pur-long-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *prolonger* = to prolong, to protract, from Lat. *prolongo*, from *pro* = forward, and *longus* = long; Sp. & Port. *prolongar*; Ital. *prolungare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To extend in material length; to lengthen; to draw out.

2. To extend or lengthen in time; to lengthen out; to extend the duration of.

"The flames ascend: till evening they *prolong*
The rites." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiii. 81.

* 3. To put off to a distaut time; to postpone, to defer.

"This wedding-day perhaps is hut *prolonged.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To put off to a distant time; to postpone.

2. To be prolonged or extended.

"This page, which from my reveriee I feed,
Until it seems *prolonging* without end."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 102.

*** prŏ-lŏn′-ga-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *prolong; -able.*] Capable of being prolonged.

*** prŏ-lŏn′-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prolongatus*, pa. par. of *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.).] To prolong, to lengthen.

"His *prolongated* nose."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, iii. 2.

prō-lŏn-gā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prolongatus.*] [PROLONGATE.]

1. The act of lengthening or extending in material length: as, the *prolongation* of a line.

2. A part prolonged; an extension.

"Two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

3. The act of prolonging or lengthening in time.

"Putting meat to my mouth for the *prolongation* of my life."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

* 4. Extension of time by delay or postponement; delay.

"This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

prō-lŏng′, *s.* [Fr.]

Ordn.: A rope used to drag a gun-carriage without the limber, in manœuvring when it is required to move in a narrow track. It has a hook at one end and a ring at the other.

prŏ-lŏng′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *prolong; -er.*] One who or that which prolongs, extends, or lengthens in time or space.

"Hem and cough
Prolongers to enlightened stuff."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

prŏ-lŏng′-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *prolong; -ment.*] The act of prolonging or extending; the state of being prolonged or exteuded; prolongation.

"The utmost *prolongment* of his own uneligible etate."—*Shaftesbury: Characteristics*, ii. 141.

prō-lū′-şion, *s.* [Lat. *prolusio* = a prelude: *pro* = before, and *lusus* = a game; *ludo* = to play; Fr. & Sp. *prolusion*; Ital. *prolusione.*]

1. A prelude to a game or entertainment; a prelude or introduction generally; a preliminary.

"Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of their throes of travail, and *prolusions* of this so bloody day."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 490.

2. A preliminary essay or exercise in which the writer treats briefly of a subject with which he intends to deal more fully at a future time; a literary composition of a preliminary or preparatory character; a fugitive piece.

"Strada . . . lays the scene of two of his *prolusions* in its gardens."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

prō-măm-mā′-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mammalia* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A term used by Haeckel to designate the extinct ancestors of the Monotremata and Marsnpialia. [PROTOTHERIA.]

"The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or *Promammalia*—which lived during the Trias period, and of which the two still living orders of Beaked Animals represent but a single degenerated branch developed on one side—probably possessed a very highly developed jaw like the marsupial animals which developed from them."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creat.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 235.

prō-mą-nā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *manatio* = a flowing; *mano* = to flow.] A flowing forth or out; emauatiou.

"Besides considering the *promanation* and intertexture of the rays of light."—*More: Philos. Cabbalu.* ch. viii. (App.)

prŏm-ĕn-ade, **pour-me-nade,** *s.* [Fr. *promenade* (O. Fr. *pourmenade*), from *promener* = to walk, from Lat. *promino* = to drive on by threats, to drive ou: *pro* = forward, and *mino* = to drive on; *minor* = to threaten.]

1. A walk for pleasure or exercise.

"To try his fortune in another *promenade*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. A place for walking; a public walk.

"No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xix., § 6.

prŏm-ĕn-ade′, *v.i.* [PROMENADE, *s.*] To take a walk for pleasure, exercise, or show.

prŏm-ĕn-ad′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *promenad(e); -er.*] One who promenades.

"Sabbath-breaking *promenaders* were all forbidden."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. i.

*** prŏm-ĕn-ad′-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *promenader; -ess.*] A female promenader.

"White-muslin *promenaderess* . . . leaning on your arm."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

prō-mĕ-phī′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *mephitis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An extinct form of Mustelidæ, akin to the European Marteu, to the Otters, and to the South African Zorilla. From the Upper Miocene of Pikermi. (*Wallace.*)

*** prō-mĕr′-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *promeritus*, pa. par. of *promereor* = to deserve: *pro* = before, openly, and *mereor* = to deserve.]

1. To deserve; to procure by merit.

"Nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us."—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 2.

2. To confer a favour on; to oblige.

"He loves not God; no, not while He *promerits* him with his favours."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on James* iv. 8.

3. To please, to gratify.

"Beneficence and communication do not forget; for with such hosts God is *promerited*."—*Heb.* xiii. 16. (*Douay Bible.*)

*** prō-mĕr′-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *promerit; -or.*] One who deserves well; a praiseworthy person.

"Whatsoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decease of the *promeritors*, were inflicted upon them in revenge."—*Christian Religion's Appeal.*

prō-mĕr-ŏ-pī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *promerops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Nectariuiidæ, with one geuus, Promerops (q.v.).

prō′-mĕr-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *merops.*]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the Promeropinæ (q.v.). Bill long, sub-curved; nostrils linear, in a fossa; tongue feathery; wings with ten primaries; tail long, cuneate. Two species, *Promerops* (*Merops*, Linn.) *caffer* aud *P. gurneyi*, from South Africa.

Prŏ-mē′-thē-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit. & Greek Mythol.:* Of or pertaining to Prometheus (lit. = forethought), son of Iapetus. He stole fire from the chariot of the sun, and gave it to mortals. Jupiter, enraged at this, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where for 30,000 years a vulture was to feed by day on his liver, which grew again each night.

2. *Fig.:* Life-giving.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. A match tipped with melted sulphur and then with chlorate of potash. They were inflamed by dipping them in sulphuric acid.

2. A small glass tube, containing sulphuric acid, and surronnded by au inflammable mixture, which it ignited on being pressed. (An old coutrivance for obtaining a ready light.)

prŏm′-ĭ-nențe, prŏm′-ĭ-nęn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *prominence*, from Lat. *prominentia*, from *prominens* = prominent (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being prominent; a state of standing out or projectiug from the surface of anything.

2. That which is prominent or projects; a projection, a protuberance.

"The rock itself is broken into . . . insulated *promînencies*, and fantastic forms."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. xi.

3. The quality or state of being prominent or couspicuous among meu; distinctiou, conspicuousness, prominent position.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): Curious red projections, mainly of glowing hydrogen gas, from the circumference of the sun's disk, existent at all times, but best seen during total eclipses.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Risings or protuberances from the surface.

prŏm′-ĭ-nent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prominens*, pr. par. of *promineo* = to project: *pro* = forward, and *mineo* = to project; Sp. & Ital. *prominente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Standing out or projecting beyond the surface of something else; jutting, protuberaut.

"From some *prominent* rock."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi.

2. Standing out from the multitude; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

"Personal pilgrimages on the part of *prominent* political figures."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

3. Likely to attract special attention from the size, position, or other feature; most striking to the eye; principal, chief: as, a *prominent* place in a picture, procession, &c.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A prominence, a height.

"Till highest *prominents* . . . ars hid."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): Various species of Notodontidæ, of the genera Notodonta, Ptilophora, and Ptilodontis, which have a projection on the iuner margins of the fore-wings. Colours generally white, brown, or tawny, with darker margins. Caterpillars of varied and irregular forms. Called also Tooth-backs.

prŏm′-ĭ-nent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prominent; -ly.*] In a prominent manner or degree; conspicuously, eminently; in a striking manner.

prŏm-ĭs-cū′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *promiscu(ous); -ity.*]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Promiscuousness, confusion.

"A state of perplexity and *promiscuity*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, lxxv.

2. *Anthrop.:* The Hetairism of M'Lennan and Communal Marriage of Lubbock—a state in low societies where the connections between men and women are indefinite aud inconstant.

"We must, I think, infer that even in prehistoric times, *promiscuity* was checked by the establishment of individual connexions, prompted by men's likings, and maintained against other meu by force."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), 665.

prŏ-mĭs′-cụ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *promiscuus* = mixed: *pro* = forward, and *misceo* = to mix; O. Fr. *promiscue*; Sp. & Ital. *promiscuo.*]

1. Consisting of individuals mixed together in a body or mass without order; confused: mingled indiscriminately.

"Victors and vanquished join *promiscuous* cries."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 512.

* 2. Forming one or parc of a coufused or mixed mass or crowd.

3. Distributed indiscriminately; common; notrestricted to an individual; indiscriminate.

"A *promiscuous* undistinguishing profuseness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

prŏ-mĭs′-cụ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *promiscuous; -ly.*] In a promiscuous manner; in a confused or mixed mass or crowd; without order; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 723.)

prŏ-mĭs′-cụ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *promiscuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being promiscuous; a state of being mixed up indiscrimiuately without order or distinction.

prŏm′-ĭse, *** prom-ys,** *s.* [Fr. *promesse*, from Lat. *promissa*, fem. sing. of *promissus*, pa. par. of *promitto* = to send forth, to promise: *pro* = forth, and *mitto* = to seud; Sp. *promesa*; Ital. & Port. *promessa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another, by which the person giving the promise binds himself to do, or forbear from doing, some specific act, and which gives the person to whom the promise is made a right to expect and to claim the performance or forbearance of the specified act.

"He, whiche is a *promise* breaker, escapeth not alwaye fres."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 14).

2. A ground or basis for expectation; earnest, pledge.

3. A ground or basis for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence.

"A gentleman of the greatest *promise*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

4. That which is promised; performance or grant of the thing promised.

"Wait for the *promise* of the father."—*Acts* i. 4.

II. *Law:* A declaration made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, whereby the person promising binds himself to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demaud and enforce a fulfilment.

"A *promise* is in the nature of a verbal covenant, and wants nothing but the solemnity of writing and sealing to make it absolutely the same. If therefore it is to do any explicit act, it is an express contract, as much as any covenant; and the breach of it is an equal injury. The remedy is by an action on what is called the assumpsit or undertaking of the defendant; the failure of performing which is the wrong or injury done to the plaintiff, the damages whereof a jury are to estimate and settle."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

¶ (1) *Promise and offer:*

Scots Law: An offer is a proposal made by the offerer to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A promise is an offer with this addition, that

the promiser, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes for granted. An offerer is not bound until his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A promise may be absolute or conditional, lawful or unlawful, express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled in all events. The obligation to fulfil a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, being void by the nature of it, as being incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise is one which reason and justice dictate. A promise without deed is said to be parol, and the term is usually applied to engagement by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a covenant (q.v.).

(2) *Breach of promise:* [BREACH].

***promise-bound, *promise-bounden,** *a.* Bound by a promise. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 870.)

***promise-breach,** *s.* The breach or violation of a promise. (*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

promise-breaker, *s.* One who breaks or violates his promises.

"He had also turned dissembler and *promise-breaker*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***promise-crammed,** *a.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

prŏm'-ĭse, *v.t. & i.* [PROMISE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a promise of; to declare or engage to do, give, procure, or grant to or for another: espec. to engage the conferment of, as a benefit. (2 *Peter* ii. 18.)

2. To bind one's self under a promise to.

"Temures *promised* the garrison of Sebastia, that, if they would surrender, no blood should be shed."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. v.

3. To give promise of; to afford good reason to expect or hope.

"Besides, his expeditiou *promises*
Present approach." *Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To bind one's self by a promise; to make a promise or promises.

"To *promise* is most courtly."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

2. To afford reasonable grounds of hope or expectation; to give promise.

* 3. To stand sponsor.

"Thers were those who knew him near the king,
And *promised* for him: and Arthur made him
knight." *Tennyson: Pelleas & Ettarre*, 15.

¶ (1) *I promise you:* I assure you; I declare to you. (A phrase used indifferently of good or ill, but generally of something ill, or wonderful.)

"I do not like thy look: *I promise thee*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 2.

* (2) *To be promised:* To have a prior engagement.

"'Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?'
'No, *I am promised* forth.'"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

† (3) *To promise one's self:* To have strong confidence or expectation of; to assure one's self.

***prŏm-ĭs-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *promis(e)*; *-ee.*] One to whom a promise is made.

"The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the *promisee* received it."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. v.

***prŏm'-ĭse-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *promise*; *-ful(l).*] Full of promises. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 96.)

prŏm'-ĭs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *promis(e)*; *-er.*] One who promises; one who engages, undertakes, or covenants. (*Coleridge: Zapolya*, i.)

prŏm'-ĭs-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PROMISE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making a promise; entering into a covenant or undertaking.

2. Giving promise or just grounds for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence; likely to turn out well: as, a *promising* youth.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a promise or covenant.

prŏm'-ĭs-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *promising*; *-ly.*] In a promising manner; so as to give good promise of the future.

prŏm'-ĭs-or, *s.* [Eng. *promis(e)*, v.; *-or.*]

Law: One who promises; one who enters into a covenant.

***prŏ-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *promis(e)*; *-ive.*] Making a promise.

***prŏ-mĭs'-sŏr-ĭl-ў,** *adv.* [Eng. *promissory*; *-ly.*] By way of promise.

"Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

prŏm'-ĭs-sŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *promissor* = a promiser; Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] Containing, or of the nature of a promise or covenant to do or forbear to do something.

"As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

promissory-note, *s.*

Comm.: A written promise to pay a given sum of money to a certain person, at a specified date. The phrase "for value received" is usually inserted, and in some States is definitely required to insure legality.

promissory-oath, *s.* [OATH.]

***prō-mĭt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *promitto.*] [PROMISE, *v.*] To disclose, to publish, to confess.

"Promising . . . frankе and free pardon of all offences and crimes *promitted*."—*Hall: Chronicle, Henry VII.*, fo. 33.

***prŏm'-ŏnt,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *promontory* (q.v.).] A promontory.

"The shore let her transcend the *promont* to descry."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

***prŏm-ŏn-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *promontory*; *-ous.*] Overhanging, like a promontory: hence, high and predominant.

"The Papists brag of their . . . *promontorious* celsitude."—*Adams: Works*, i. 422.

prŏm'-ŏn-tōr-ў, *s. & a.* [Lat. *promontorium*, from *pro* = forward, and *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain; Fr. *promontoire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *promontorio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A headland; a high point of land projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; it differs from a cape in being properly high land, while a cape may be either high or low. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 414.)

2. *Anat.:* A small projection, used chiefly,

(1) *Of the ear:* A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, corresponding to the external scala of the cochlea.

(2) *Of the sacrum:* The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra.

* **B.** *As adj.:* High, projecting.

"Rocks and *promontory* places."—*Adams: Works*, i. 428.

prŏ-mōte', *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *promotus*, pa. par. of *promoveo* = to promote, to further: *pro* = forward, and *moveo* = to move; Fr. *promouvoir*; Sp. & Port. *promover*; Ital. *promovere.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To inform; to act as an informer.

"Thou, Sinus, that lov'st still to be *promoting*,
Because I sport about King Henry's marriage."
Harington: Epigrams, p. 98.

2. To urge or incite another, especially to a wrong act.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To forward, to further, to advance; to contribute to the growth, increase, or advancement of. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 205.)

2. To excite; to stir up.

"But why shouldst thou suspect the war's success?
Noue fears it more, as none *promotes* it less."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 286.

3. To exalt, to elevate; to raise to a higher position or rank; to prefer.

"He was *promoted* to so high an office."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 14).

4. To get up and float, as a company.

***prŏ-mōte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *promote*; *-ment.*] The same as PROMOTION (q.v.).

prŏ-mōt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *promot(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An informer.

☞ "*Promoters* be those which in popular and penal actions do defer the names or complaint of offenders."—*Cowell: The Interpreter.*

2. One who or that which promotes, furthers, or advances anything; a furtherer.

"That great and learned *promoter* of experimental philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 44.

3. One who stirs up or excites.

"The first *promoter* of the conspiracy."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

4. One who promotes a company or financial undertaking; one who gets up a joint-stock company.

"He might have been the *promoter* of some . . . Gold Mining Company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

II. *Law:* The plaintiff in a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

"Mr. . . . proctor, who appeared on behalf of the *promoter*."—*Church Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

prŏ-mō'-tion, *pro-mo-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *promotion*, from Lat. *promotionem*, accus. of *promotio*, from *promotus*; Sp. *promocion*; Ital. *promozione.*]

* **1.** The act of informing; information against one. [PROMOTE.]

"Covetousness and *promotion* and such like are that right hand and right eye which must be cut off and plucked out."—*Tyndale: Exposition of Matthew* vi.

2. The act of promoting, furthering, or advancing; advancement, encouragement.

"No premium paid for *promotion* of the company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 15, 1886.

3. The act of promoting or raising in rank or position; preferment; exaltation in rank or position.

"Thy *promotion* will be thy destruction."
Milton: P. R., iii. 202.

***prŏ-mō'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *promot(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending or serving to promote, advance, or further; furthering, encouraging.

***prŏ-mō'-tor,** *s.* [Lat.] An informer. (*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 428.)

***prō-môv'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *promov(e)*; *-al.*] Promotion, advancement.

"For the *promoval* of the good of that youth."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxix.

***prō-môve',** *v.t.* [Lat. *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] To promote to forward, to advance. (*Suckling: Loving & Beloved.*)

prō-môv'-ent, *s.* [Lat. *promovens*, pr. par. of *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

***prō-môv'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *premov(e)*; *-er.*] A promoter.

"Burned with all the *promovers* thereof."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, cb. vii.

prŏmpt (mp as m), *prompte, *a. & s.* [Fr. *prompt*, from Lat. *promptus* = brought to light, at hand, ready: prop. pa. par. of *promo* = to take or bring forward: *pro* = forward, and *emo* = to take; Sp. & Ital. *pronto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; sharp.

"She that was *prompte* and redy to all euyll."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cxvi.

2. Given, done, or performed readily and without delay; quick, ready; characterized by, or done with, alacrity.

"That exact order and *prompt* obedience in which the strength of regular armies consists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Acting quickly and readily; ready and willing.

"A matchless horse, though something old
Prompt to his paces." *Scott: Marmion*, ii. 16.

* **4.** Hasty, forward, petulant.

* **5.** Inclined, disposed.

"To which the Grecians are most *prompt* and pregnant." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 4.

* **6.** Unobstructed, open.

B. *As substantive:*

Comm.: (See extract).

"A *prompt* is an agreement between a shipper or importer and a merchant, in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date."—*Bithell: Counting-house Dictionary.*

prompt-book, *s.* The book used by the prompter of a theatre.

prompt-side, *s.* The side of the stage, right of the audience, on which the prompter usually stands.

prŏmpt (mp as m), *v.t.* [PROMPT, *a.*]

1. To urge or incite to action or exertion; to instigate.

"Revelations which *prompted* the paramount legal authority of Germany to advance so grave an impeachment."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 18, 1886.

* 2. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.

"The voices of the choir far below may . . . *prompt* the song of praise."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. x.

* 3. To remind; to give notice to.

4. To assist, as a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting the words forgotten or next in order: as, To *prompt* an actor.

prŏmp'-tĕr (mp as m), * promp-tare, *s.* [Eng. *prompt*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which prompts, urges, or incites to action or exertion.

2. One who assists a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting or repeating words. Specif., a person placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose duty is to prompt or assist the actors when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten.

"No without-book prologue, faintly spoke
After the *prompter*, for our entrance."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

prŏmp'-tĭ-tūde (mp as m), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *promptitudo*, from Lat. *promptus* = prompt (q.v.).]

1. Readiness or quickness of decision and action as occasion requires.

"The greater *promptitude* of suggesting analogies."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 9. (Note B.)

2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; promptness.

prŏmpt'-lў (mp as m), * prompt-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *prompt*, a.; *-ly.*] In a prompt manner; with promptness or alacrity; quickly, readily, expeditiously.

"Government will *promptly* repudiate his action."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1886.

prŏmpt'-nĕss (mp as m), * prompt-nes, *s.* [Eng. *prompt; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prompt; readiness or quickness in decision and action; promptitude, cheerful alacrity.

"Godlye *promptnes* and readinesse to believe."—*Udal: Luke* iii.

*** prŏmpt'-ų-ąr-ў (mp as m),** *s. & a.* [Lat. *promptuarium*; Fr. *promptuaire.*]

A. *As subst.:* A storehouse, a repository, a magazine.

"His judicious memory being a copious *promptuary* of what was profitable."—*Howe: Funeral Sermon on Dr. Bates.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or serving to make, preparation.

*** prŏmpt'-ure (mp as m),** *s.* [Eng. *prompt; -ure.*] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

"He hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

prŏ-mŭl'-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo* = to publish. A word of unknown origin; perhaps for *provulgo*, from *vulgus* = the people, the public; Sp. & Port. *promulgar*; Ital. *promulgare.*] To publish; to make known by public declaration, as a law, tidings, &c.; to proclaim, to announce; to teach publicly or openly.

"*Promulgating* mischievous maxims."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

prŏm-ŭl-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *promulgatio*, from *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo* = to promulgate (q.v.); Fr. *promulgation*; Sp. *promulgacion*; Ital. *promulgazione.*] The act of promulgating or publishing; publication; open declaration, or announcement, or teaching.

"In the *promulgation* of the Mosaic law."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

prŏm'-ŭl-gā-tŏr, prō-mŭl'-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who promulgates or publishes; a publisher.

"How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators.*"—*Decay of Piety.*

*** prŏ-mŭlge',** *v.t.* [Lat. *promulgo* = to promulgate (q.v.); Fr. *promulguer.*] To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

"When Christ *promulged* his doctrine."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

*** prŏ-mŭlg'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *promulg(e); -er.*] One who promulgates; a promulgator.

"He believes the Christian religion true, because the great author and *promulger* of it died, and rose again from the dead."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 8.

*** prō-mŭs'-çĭs,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *musca* = a fly.]

Entom.: The rostrum in the Rhynchota.

prō-mў-çē'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mycelium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Sacs in fungals, sometimes multiplying, sometimes developing into perfect plants. Example, the so-called budding of yeast.

prō-nā'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr., from πρό (*pro*) = before, and ναός (*naos*) = a temple.]

Arch.: The area immediately before a temple. The term is often used for the portico in front of a building. [NAOS.]

prō-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pronus* = prone (q.v.).]

1. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body and the palm downward.

2. The act of having the palm downwards; that motion of the arm whereby the palm is turned downwards; the opposite to supination (q.v.). It is effected by the pronator muscles.

"The muscles . . . can perform flexion, extension, *pronation*, supination."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

prō-nāt'-ŏr, *s.* [PRONATION.]

Anat.: The name given to two muscles—*pronator teres* and *pronator quadratus*—of the forearm. Both assist in pronation, and the latter bends the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

prōne, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pronus* = incliued forward, from *pro* = forward, cogn. with Gr. πρηνής (*prēnēs*) = headlong; Sansc. *pravana* = declining, ready, prone; Sp. & Ital. *prono.*]

I. Bending forward or downward; inclined; not erect.

"That with *prone* faces crop the foodful ground."
Blackie: Lays of the Highlands, p. 137.

2. Lying with the face dowuward; the opposite to supine.

"A monstrous serpent, on his belly *prone*."
Milton: P. L., x. 514.

* 3. Rushing or falling downward or headlong.

* 4. Sloping, inclined; not level.

"A *prone* and sinking land." *Blackmore: Creation.*

5. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; disposed, propense. It is usually used in an ill sense: as, *Prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, &c.

* 6. Eager, hot.

"O, that *prone* lust should stain so pure a bed."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 684.

*** prōne'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prone; -ly.*] In a prone manner or position; so as to bend or incline forward or downward.

prōne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prone; -ness.*]

1. The state of being prone or bending forward or downward.

"*Proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The state of lying with the face downward; the opposite to supineness.

* 3. Descent, declivity, steepness.

4. Inclination of will; disposition, propension, propensity, tendency.

"*Proneness* to do all that a man knows of God's will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

prŏng', * pronge, * prongue, *s.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *procio* = to thrust, to poke; *procyr* = a poker; Gael. *brog* = to spur, to goad; Low Ger. *prange* = a stake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; a fork.

"One in redoubling mazes wheels along,
And glides unhappy near the triple *prong*."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

2. The spike of a fork or similar instrument; a tine.

"Portcullis spiked with iron *prong*."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

3. A pointed projection: as, the *prongs* of a stag's antlers.

* 4. A pang, a throe, a sharp pain.

"Throwe, womannys *pronge*, sekenes. *Erumpna.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Bot.: Arundinaria falcata.*

prong-buck, *s.* [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

prong-chuck, *s.*

Turning: A burnishing chuck with a steel prong.

prong-hoe, *s.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

prong-horn, *s.* [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

prong-horn antelope, *s.*

Zool.: Antilocapra americana, inhabiting the western parts of North America, from 53° N. to the plains of Mexico and California. It is rather more than four feet in length, and stands three feet at the shoulder. Pale fawn above and on the limbs; breast, abdomen, and rump white. The horns are branched, and are shed annually.

*** prŏńg,** *v.t.* [PRONG, s.] To stab, as with a prong or fork. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, vol. ii., ch. xvii.)

prŏńged, *a.* [Eng. *prong; -ed.*] Having prongs or sharp points.

*** prōn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *pronitas*, from *pronus* = prone (q.v.).] Proneness, disposition, tendency.

"Vicious *pronities* and inclinatione of human nature."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 227.

prŏ-nŏm'-ĭn-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *pronomen*, genit. *pronominis* = a pronoun (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *pronominal*; Ital. *pronominale.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

"Thy, my, her, our, your, their, are *pronominal* adjectives."—*Lowth: Introd. to English Grammar.*

prŏ-nŏm'-ĭn-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pronominal; -ly.*] As a pronoun; with the force or effect of a pronoun.

prŏ-nŏń-çē', *a.* [Fr.] [PRONOUNCE.]

Lit.: Pronounced; hence, strongly marked or defined; emphasised, decided, emphatic.

prō-nō'-tąr-ў, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *notary.*] A first notary. (*Wharton.*)

prō'-nŏun, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *noun*; Lat. *pronomen*; Fr. *pronom*; Sp. *pronombre*; Ital. *pronome.*]

Gram.: A word used in place of a noun or name in order to avoid the too frequent repetition of such noun or name, but differing from a noun in not being permanently attached to any certain object or class of objects, and in not being limited in its application. Pronouns in English are divided into (1) Personal, (2) Demonstrative, (3) Interrogative, (4) Relative, and (5) Indefinite. [DEMONSTRATIVE, PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, RELATIVE.] Interrogative pronouns are those which serve to ask a question, as *who? which? what?* Indefinite pronouns, or such as do not specify any particular object, are used, some as substantives, some as adjectives: as, *any, aught, each, every, other*, &c. In Middle English *man, men*, or *me* was used as an indefinite pronoun, its place being now taken by *one*, as in "*One* says." [ONE, B. 2.]

"As nouns are notes or signs of things, so *pronouns* are of nouns."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

prŏ-nŏunçe', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *prononcer*, from Lat. *pronuncio* = to pronounce: *pro* = forth, and *nuncio* = to tell; Sp. & Port. *pronunciar*; Ital. *pronunciare, pronunziare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter articulately; to speak; to represent vocally.

"His name is *pronounced* Broom."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Note.)

2. To utter formally, solemnly, or officially: as, To *pronounce* sentence of death.

3. To speak, utter, or deliver rhetorically: as, To *pronounce* a speech.

4. To declare, to affirm.

"*Pronounce* it faithfully."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To articulate.

"A man may articulate every word, *pronounce* faultlessly, read fluently, and observe the punctuation, and yet be far from a good reader."—*Earle: Philology*, § 615.

2. To declare or affirm with authority; to speak confidently.

"Those who judged after the event *pronounced* that he had not, on this occasion, shown his usual sagacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*** prŏ-nŏunçe',** *s.* [PRONOUNCE, *v.*] Declaration, pronouncement.

"The final *pronounce* or cannon of one archprimate."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

prŏ-nŏunçe'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *pronounce; -able.*] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

prŏ-nŏunçed', *pa. par. & a.* [PRONOUNCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Emphasised; strongly marked or defined.

"Parts may yet be slightly *pronounced* or emphasised."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 312.

prŏ nŏŭnçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *pronounce; -ment.*] The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.

"To add anything like a *pronouncement* . . . is not the province of a general service."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 217.

prŏ-nŏŭnç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pronounc(e); -er.*] One who pronounces, utters, or declares.

"He is the *pronouncer* and executor of right."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

prŏ-nŏŭnç'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [PRONOUNCE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation: as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

* **prō-nū'-bi-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *pronuba* = she who presides over marriage: *pro* = before, and *nubo* = to marry.] Presiding over marriage.

prō-nū'-clĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *nucleus.*]

Biology: A component part of the first embryonic or segmentation sphere, or blastosphere. Pronuclei are distinguished as male and female: the former consists of the germinal vesicle after the extrusion of polar globules from the ovum; the second is the head of a spermatozoon, which has penetrated the vitelline membrane, and sunk into the yolk substance.

"The male *pronucleus* gradually approaches the site of the female *pronucleus*; and as soon as it comes in contact with it, the latter, which was previously motionless, assumes a new activity, and the two *pronuclei*, impelled perhaps by the amœboid movements of the yolk protoplasm which accompany the change, finally unite, or are fused into one."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 9th), ii. 740.

* **prŏ-nŭn'-çĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *pronunciabilis.*] Pronounceable.

* **prŏ-nŭn'-çĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *pronuncio* = to pronounce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

prŏ-nŭn-cĭ-ą-mĕn'-tō (c as th), prō-nŭn-cĭ-ą-mĭ-ĕn'-tō (c as th), *s.* [Sp. *pronunciamiento.*] A manifesto; a formal declaration or announcement; a pronouncement.

prŏ-nŭn-çĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *pronunciation*, from Lat. *pronunciationem*, accus. of *pronunciatio* = a pronouncing, from *pronunciatus*, pa. par. of *pronuncio* = to pronounce (q.v.); Sp. *pronunciacion*; Ital. *pronunciazione.*]

1. The act or mode of pronouncing or articulating; the act of uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance.

"One kind of difference in the *pronunciation* of different nations."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. xiv.

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with propriety and gracefulness; delivery of a speech.

"Propriety of *pronunciation*."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. ii., § 33.

* **prŏ-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *pronunciat(us)*, pa. par. of *pronuncio* = to pronounce (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciatory.

2. Uttering or affirming confidently; dogmatical.

"The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle."—*Bacon: Prometheus.*

* **prŏ-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

* **prŏ-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *pronunciator; -y.*] Pertaining or relating to pronunciation.

prō-œ'-mĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. προοίμιον (*prooimion*).] A proem (q.v.). (*Tennyson: Lucretius*, 70.)

proof, *preove, *prcef, *preve, *profe, *preife, *pricfe, *proofe, *s. & a.* [Fr. *preuve* = a proof, from Low Lat. *proba*, from Lat. *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Port. & Ital. *prova*; Sp. *prueba*; Dan. *prøve*; Sw. *prof*; Dut. *proef*; Ger. *probe.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of proving or trying; any act, process, or operation done with a view to ascertain the truth or fact; a test, a trial.

"Put it in *proof*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

2. That which serves to prove, try, or test anything; that which serves as evidence; that which proves or establishes any truth or fact; that evidence which is sufficient to satisfy the mind of the certainty of the truth of a fact, statement, or proposition.

"By *proofs* meaning such arguments from experience as leave no room for doubt or opposition."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 6. (Note.)

3. The state of being proved, tried, or tested, and having stood the test; firmness, hardness; firm temper; impenetrability.

"I am her knight by *proof*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

* 4. Defensive arms tried and found impenetrable.

"He, Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.

* 5. That which is proved or experienced; truth or knowledge gained by experience; experience.

"Who knows by history, report, or his own *proof*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

6. A test applied to certain articles, manufactured or not. [PROOF-SPIRIT.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Engraving:*

(1) An impression taken from a steel or copper plate in the course of its execution, to determine its forwardness.

(2) An early impression of a completed plate before the printing of the regular edition.

2. *Print.:* [FIRST-PROOF, REVISE.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Impenetrable; able to resist physically or morally. (Frequently used in composition, as water-*proof*, fire-*proof*, &c.)

"Fight with hearts more *proof* than shields."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

¶ It is now followed by *against*, formerly also by *to.*

"*Proof against* all temptation."
Milton: P. R., iv. 533.

2. Used in proving or testing: as, a *proof* charge of powder.

3. Of a certain alcoholic strength: as, *proof* spirit.

¶ (1) *Proof of sugar:* The test by which a sugar-boiler judges of the condition of the condensed syrup.

(2) *Proof of gunpowder:* Samples of powder are proved before being made up into cartridges, to see that each quantity produces the same range, and afterwards a proportion of cartridges are fired from rifles on fixed rests. These are fired in pairs at a target marked with squares, so that the exact position of the bullet-marks in a series of shots can be ascertained. Powder, when freely burnt, should leave no residuum; the grains should be even in size, well-glazed, and without dust, and its density should be uniform.

(3) *Proof of ordnance:* Guns are proved by using charges of powder considerably heavier than they would be required to bear with special bolts or projectiles. The guns are fired by electricity, and examined after every round. The number of rounds fired for "proof" is not specified.

* **proof-arm,** *v.t.* To arm so as to make proof or secure.

proof-house, *s.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

proof-plane, *s.*

Elect.: An instrument for collecting frictional electricity, or carrying their small charges from one conductor to another. It is usually a small disc of metal, or card, covered with gold leaf or tinfoil, and mounted upon a handle of some insulating material.

proof-plug, *s.* A plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved.

proof-print, *s.* [PROOF, A. II. 1. (2).]

proof-sheet, *s.* [PROOF, A. II. 2.]

proof-spirit, *s.*

Comm.: A mixture of about equal parts of distilled water and absolute alcohol. It is defined by the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 28, to be "such as shall, at a temperature of 51° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, weigh exactly $\frac{12}{13}$ parts of an equal measure of distilled water." Its sp. gr. = ·9198 at 15°, and it contains 49¼ per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

proof-staff, *s.* A metallic straight-edge by which a wooden staff is tested and corrected. [REN-STAFF.]

proof-stick, *s.*

Sugar-making: A stick with which a small quantity of syrup is lifted from the open pan or the vacuum-pan to judge, by the rapidity and character of its crystallization, the condition of the contents of the pan.

* **proof-text,** *s.* A text or passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

* **proôf'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *proof; -less.*] Unsupported by or wanting proof; unproved; not proved.

"Such questionable, not to say altogether *proofless*, conceits."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 290.

* **proôf'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proofless; -ly.*] Without proof.

prō-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = the face, the visage.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index above 110, as is the case with the Caucasians. [*Naso-malar Index.*]

prō-ō'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Compar. Anat.: Pertaining to the anterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding to part of the petrous bone in man.

prŏp, *v.t.* [PROP, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against as a support. (Generally followed by up: as, To *prop up* a wall.)

2. To support by standing under or against.

"Down it fell, and with it bore
Crowdero, whom it *propp'd* before."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To support, to sustain; to save from ruin or decay. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.)

prŏp, * proppe, *s.* [Ir. *propa* = a prop; Gael. *prop* = a support, *prop* = to prop; O. Dut. *proppe* = an iron branch, *proppen* = to prop; Dan. *prop* = a prop; Sw. *propp*; Ger. *pfropf* = a cork, a stopple, *pfropfen* = to cram, stuff, or thrust into.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A support; that which sustains a superincumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a stay. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Our last *prop*,
Our happy life's only remaining stay."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. *Vehicles:* A stem fastened to the carriage bow for the attachment of the stretcher-piece.

prop-joint, *s.*

Vehicles: The jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top.

prop-stay, *s.* A transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue, forming a passage for the water and increasing the flue surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current.

prop-wood, *s.*

1. Saplings and underwood suitable for cutting into props.

2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood, used for propping up the roofs of coal-mines.

prop-word, *s.* [PILLOW-WORD.]

prō-pæ-deū'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. προπαιδευτικός (*propaideutikos*), from προπαιδεύω (*propaideuō*) = to teach beforehand: πρό (*pro*) = before, and παιδεύω (*paideuō*) = to teach; παῖς (*paîs*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a child.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to propædeutics or the introduction to any art or science; acting or serving as an introduction to any art or science; instructing beforehand.

B. *As subst.:* An introduction to any art or science; an introduction generally.

"Kantianism . . . is being developed into a *propædeutic* to Christianity."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

prō-pæ-deū'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *propædeutic; -al.*] The same as PROPÆDEUTIC (q.v.).

prō-pæ-deū'-tĭcs, *s.* [PROPÆDEUTIC.] The preliminary learning or instruction connected with any art or science; the knowledge and rules necessary for the study of any particular art, science, &c.

* **prŏp'-ą-gą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *propag(ate); -able.*]

1. Capable of being propagated or continued and multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being propagated or spread by any means, as doctrines, principles, &c.

prŏp-a-găn'-da, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Church Hist.:* The Congregation *de Propaganda Fide,* a commission of Cardinals charged with the direction of all matters connected with foreign missions in the Roman Church. The Congregation was established by Gregory XV. by the bull *Inscrutabile* (July 22, 1622), and now has its seat in the Palazzo Ferrattini, in the Piazza di Spagna, Rome. Pope Urban VIII. (1623-44) founded the Propaganda College in furtherance of the design of his predecessor; and here young men of all nations are trained for the priesthood, and take an oath to devote themselves for life to the foreign missions in whatever province or vicariate they may be appointed to by the Congregation.

"The celebrated printing-office of the *Propaganda* is rich in Oriental types, and has produced many works of great typographical beauty. . . . The annual examination of the pupils, which takes place in January [on the day before the Epiphany] is an interesting scene which few travellers, who are then in Rome, omit to attend; the pupils reciting poetry and speeches in their several languages, accompanied also by music, as performed in their several countries."—*Murray's Handbook of Rome* (ed. 1881), p. 294.

2. Hence, any institution, system, or programme for propagating any particular doctrine or set of doctrines.

"A reverent *propaganda* of unbelief."—*Echo,* Sept. 7, 1885.

prŏp-a-găn'd-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *propagand(a); -ism.*] The system or practice of propagating any particular doctrine or views.

"His *propagandism* has by no means been confined to Great Britain."—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 1, 1885.

prŏp-a-găn'd-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *propagand(a); -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who devotes himself to the propagation of any particular doctrine or views.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with, propagandism of any kind.

"*Propagandist* objects."—*Echo,* Sept. 8, 1885.

prŏp'-a-gāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *propagatus,* pa. par. of *propago* = to peg down, to propagate by layers, to produce, to beget: *pro-* = before, and *pag-,* root of *pango* = to fasten, to fix; allied to *propages, propago* = a layer; Fr. *propager;* Sp. *propagar;* Ital. *propagare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To continue or multiply by generation or successive production; to cause to reproduce itself. (Said of animals or plants.)

* 2. To scatter.

"This short harangue *propagated* the Juncto."—*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 544.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To generate, to produce, to originate.

"Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

* 2. To promote, to increase.

"Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

3. To spread, to disseminate, to diffuse, to extend, to promote; to cause to spread or extend.

"This practise, therefore, of acting vices, doth onely *propagate* them."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix,* iii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To have offspring or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

"No need that thou
Should'st *propagate,* already infinite."
Milton: P. L., viii. 419.

prŏp-a-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *propagatio,* from *propagatus,* pa. par. of *propago* = to propagate (q.v.); Fr. *propagation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproductiou. (Rarely applied except to plants.)

"Retarding or forwarding the *propagation* of mankind."—*Hume: Essays,* pt. ii., ess. 11.

2. The spreading or dissemination of anything, as of doctines, learning, &c.; diffusion.

"Concerning the excellency of learning and knowledge, and the excellency of the merit and true glory in the augmentation and *propagation* thereof."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learn.,* bk. i., p. 3.

* 3. Increase, extension, augmentation, enlargement.

¶ *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:*

Church Hist.: A society incorporated, June 16, 1701, to remove the spiritual destitution then prevailing among the English colonists in North America. Archbishop Tenison was its first president. It raised in the first year, £452; in the second, £575; in the third, £864; and in the fourth, £1,343. Its operations were soon after extended to the Indians, and to the negroes of New York, and in 1710 to those of the West Indies. Its first Indian mission was founded in Madras in 1728, it began to work in Australia in 1795, in South Africa in 1820, and in New Zealand in 1839. It is now one of the two great missionary societies connected with the Church of England, and is the favourite of the High Church party, while the Evangelicals generally support the Church Missionary Society.

* **prŏp'-a-gā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *propagat(e); -ive.*] Tending or having the power to propagate.

prŏp'-a-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who propagates; one whose business it is to propagate plauts by budding, grafting, &c.

2. One who disseminates, spreads, or promotes; a disseminator.

"The chief *propagator* of that doctrine amongst the Greeks."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 22.

* **prŏp'-a-gā-trĕss,** * **prop-a-ga-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *propagat(e); -ress.*] A female propagator or promoter.

"Saturnia . . . the prime *propagatresse* of religion and learning."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts,* p. 89.

* **prō-pā'-gō** (pl. **prō-păg'-ĭ-nēş**), *s.* [Lat. = a layer, a shoot.]

1. *Hort.:* The branch laid down in the process of layering.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): [Bacillus].

prō-păg'-ụ-lŭm (pl. **prō-păg'-ụ-la**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *propago* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): A runner, ending in a germinating bud. [Offset, II. 3.]

2. (*Pl.*): The grains constituting Soredia (q.v.).

prō-păl-æ-ō-thër'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Mod. Lat *palæotherium* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The transverse ridges of the molars are broken up into transversely-arranged tubercles.

prōp-ăl'-a-nīne, *s.* [Eng. *prop(yl),* and *alanine.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_9NO_2$ = $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}NH_2$ / $CO\,OH$.

Amido-butyric acid. An inodorous, crystalline compound, produced by heating bromobutyric acid with ammonia. It forms stellate groups of small needles, or leafy crystals, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, sweet to the taste, neutral to vegetable colours, and unites both with acids and bases. The nitrate, $C_4H_9NO_2{\cdot}HNO_3$, crystallizes in fern-like groups of silky needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, and having an acid reaction. A lead compound, $C_8H_{16}Pb''N_2O_4$ $H_2Pb''O_2$, is obtained as a white crystalline powder hy boiling an aqueous solution of propalanine with lead oxide.

prō-pāle', *v.t.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *palam* = openly.] To publish, to disclose. (*Scotch.*)

prō'-pāne, *s.* [Eng. *prop(yl); -ane.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_8 = CH_3{-}CH_2{-}CH_3$. Methyl-ethyl. One of the constituents of petroleum, and produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on isopropyl iodide. It is a gas, soluble in one-sixth of its volume of alcohol, and liquefies at – 20°.

prō-par'-ġyl, *s.* [Eng. *prop(yl),* and (*pel*)-*argyl.*]

Chem.: C_3H_3. The hypothetical radicle of dipropargyl (q.v.).

propargyl-ethyl ether, *s.* [Propargylic-ether.]

prō-par-ġyl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *propargyl; -ic.*] Derived from, or containing, propargyl.

propargylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4O = CH:C{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$. A colourless mobile liquid, obtained by distilling slowly a mixture of brom-allylic alcohol, potassic hydrate, and a little water. It has a burning taste, an agreeable smell, and is miscible with water. Sp. gr. ·9628 at 21°; vapour density, 1·9; boiling point, 115°. Its vapour burns in air with a luminous flame.

propargylic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O = CH:C{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. Propargyl-ethyl ether. Obtained hy digesting allylene dibromide with alcoholic potash. It is a colourless liquid, possesses a disagreeable odour, sp. gr. ·83 at 7°, and boils at 81°. With ammoniacal cuprous chloride it gives a yellow precipitate.

* **prō-păss'-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] A substitute for passion or suffering.

"The passions of Christ are by divines called rather *propassions,* than passions themselves."—*Reynolds: On the Passions,* 39.

† **prō'-pĕd,** *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and *pes,* genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Entom.: Kirby's name for a proleg (q.v.).

prŏ-pĕl', *v.t.* [Lat. *propello* = to drive forward: *pro* = forward, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive forward; to cause to move forward; to urge or press forward or onward by force.

prŏ-pĕl'-lent, *a.* [Lat. *propellens,* pr. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.).] Driving or urging forward; propelling.

prŏ-pĕl'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *propel; -er.*] One who or that which propels; specif., the screw by which a steamship is driven through the water. [Screw, *s.*]

"Projecting from the two-fold disc a row of *propellers* will be seen to be in active motion."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 31, 1885.

propeller-pump, *s.* A form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service.

* **prō-pĕmp'-tĭ-kŏn (mp as m),** *s.* [Gr. προπεμπτικός (*propemptikos*) = accompanying, from προπέμπω (*propempō*) = to send forth or forward: πρό (*pro*) = forward, and πέμπω (*pempō*) = to send.]

Literature: A poetical address to one about to start on a journey.

* **prŏ-pĕnd',** *v.i.* [Lat. *propendeo* = to hang forward: *pro* = forward, and *pendeo* = to hang.] [Propense.] To incline to anything; to have a propensity to anything.

"My sprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In resolution to keep Helen still."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* **prŏ-pĕn'-dĕn-çy** (1), *s.* [Eng. *propenden(t); -cy.*] A leaning or disposition towards anything; a propensity.

* **prŏ-pĕn'-dĕn-çy** (2), *s.* [Lat. *pro* = forward, and *pendo* = to weigh.] Careful deliberation or consideration.

"That attention, and *propendency* of actions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

prŏ-pĕnd'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *propendens,* pr. par. of *propendeo* = to propend (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclining forward or toward anything.

2. *Bot.:* Hanging forward and downward.

prō'-pēne, *s.* [Propylene.]

propene-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_2 = (C_3H_6)''(OH)_2$. A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on glycerin. It is colourless, inodorous, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and boils at 188°-189°.

* **prŏ-pĕnse',** *a.* [Lat. *propensus,* pa. par. of *propendeo* = to propend (q.v.).] Leaning or inclining morally; inclined or disposed, whether to good or ill; having an inclination or propensity; prone. (*Cowper: Task,* v. 585.)

* **prŏ-pĕnse'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *propense; -ly.*] In a propense manner; with natural tendency or inclination.

"Is there no difference betwixt one *propensely* going out of the road, and a hapless wanderer, straying by delusion?"—*Sterne: Sermons,* No. xviii.

* **prŏ-pĕnse'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *propense; -ness.*] The quality or state of being propense; propensity; natural tendency; proneness.

"There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body."—*Donne: Devotions,* p. 573.

prō-pĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *propensionem,* accus. of *propensio,* from *propensus* = propense (q.v.); Sp. *propension;* Ital. *propensione.*]

1. The state or condition of tending to move in any direction.

"Bodies that of themselves have no *propensions* to any determinate place."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Propensity, proneuess; natural tendency or inclination.

"We could not do without our stock of passions and *propensions* of all sorts."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 99.

prŏ-pĕn'-sĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *propensus* = propense (q.v.).] Bent of mind; natural tendency or inclination; disposition towards anything good or evil, but especially towards evil; proclivity, bias, proneness.

"Once the *propensity* gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* **prŏ-pĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *propens(e)*; *-ive.*] Inclined, favourable.

"His *propensive* minde towardes them."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

prō'-pĕn-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *propen(e)*; *-yl* (q.v.).] [Glyceryl.]

propenyl-alcohol, *s.* [Glycerin.]

propenyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5Br = CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CHBr$. A compound formed by the action of bromine on allyl iodide, C_3H_5I. It is isomeric witb brompropylene, and boils at 48°.

propenyl-trichloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5Cl_3 = CH_3{\cdot}CHCl{\cdot}CHCl_2$. Formed, together with glyceryl trichloride, by heating to 170° a mixture of iodine chloride and propyleue dichloride. It is a colourless oil, distilling between 138° and 140°.

prŏp'-ĕr, * **pro-pre,** * **pro-pire,** *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *propre*, from Lat. *proprius* = one's own, proper; prob. allied to *prope* = near; Port. & Ital. *proprio.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** One's own; belonging to one's self. (Joined to any of the possessives.)

"*Our proper* son." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common; belonging naturally or essentially to one particular individual or state.

"Faults *proper* to himself." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

3. Natural, original. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 634.)

4. Correct, just, suitable, appropriate, according to usage.

"I writ not always in the *proper* terms of navigation, land service, &c."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

5. Fit, suitable, becoming.

"'Tis *proper* I obey him." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

* **6.** Respectable, honest, decent.

"A *proper* maid in Florence." *Shakesp.: All's Well that End's Well*, iv. 3.

7. Well-made, good-looking, handsome, of good appearance. (*Hebrews* xi. 23.)

8. Properly or rightly so called; real, actual; as, the garden *proper.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Enclosing only a single floret, flower, &c.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to a noun when it is the name of any particular person or thing, as John, Shakespeare, London, Dublin, &c.; the opposite to *common.*

3. *Her.:* Represented in its natural colour. (Said of charges.)

B. *As adv.:* Properly, greatly, very, exceedingly: as, *proper* good. (*Vulgar.*)

* ¶ *In proper:* Individually, privately, as one's own.

proper-chant, *s.*

Music: An old name for the key of C major, which had its Mi in B: that is, which had B for its leading note.

proper-feud, *s.*

Law: An original and genuine feud held by pure military service.

proper-jurisdiction, *s.*

Scots Law: Jurisdictiou in virtue of office.

proper-motion, *s.*

Astron.: Actual as opposed to apparent motion. Used of the fixed stars. [Star.]

* **prŏp'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *properatus*, pa. par. of *propero* = to hasten.] To hasten, to hurry.

"Awhile to keep off death which *properates.*" *Vicars: Translation of Virgil.*

* **prŏp'-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *properatio*, from *properatus*, pa. par. of *propero* = to hasten.] The act or state of hastening; haste.

"There is great preparation of this banquet, *properation* to eat it."—*Adams: Works*, i. 216.

prō-pĕr'-ĭ-spōme, *s.* [Gr. προπεριστώμενον (*properispōmenon*), from προπερισπάω (*properispaō*) = to circumflex the penult: πρό (*pro*) = before; περί (*peri*) = around, and σπαω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

Greek Pros.: A word having a circumflex accent on the penult.

prŏp'-ĕr-lў, * **pro-pre-liche,** * **pro-pre-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *proper*; *-ly.*]

1. In a proper manner; fitly, suitably, becomingly: as, To be *properly* dressed.

2. In a strict or proper sense; strictly.

"The body *properly* hath neither." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 791.

3. Entirely, quite, very much.

"*Properly* confounded."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 24, 1664.

prŏp'-ĕr-nĕss, * **pro-per-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *proper*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being proper; propriety.

* **2.** Good looks, good appearance, handsomeness.

"The *propernes* of the childe."—*Udal: Acts* vii.

prŏp'-ĕr-tĭed, *a.* [Eng. *property*; *-ed.*] Possessed of property.

"An institution devoted to the *propertied* and satisfied classes generally."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 163.

prŏp'-ĕr-tў, * **pro-pre-tee,** * **prop-ir-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *propreté* = fitness, property, from Lat. *proprietatem*, accus. of *proprietas* = a property, ownership, from *proprius* = one's own, proper; Fr. *propriété*; Ital. *proprietà. Property* and *propriety* are doublets.]

1. A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in or naturally essential to anything; a quality, a characteristic, an attribute.

"The moral *properties* and scope of things." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 1.

2. Character, disposition, nature.

"It is the abject *property* of most." *Cowper: Task*, v. 246.

* **3.** Propriety.

"Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness."—*Camden: Remains.*

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of anything; ownership. It may be a right unlimited in point of duration, and unrestricted in point of disposition, or a right limited in duration, as a life interest.

"The third absolute right, inherent in every Englishman, is that of *property*: which consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land, which are extremely watchful in ascertaining and protecting this right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 1.

5. That which is held by such a right; that which is owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether it is in his possession or not. Property in English Law is divided into *real* and *personal*, and in Scots Law iuto *heritable* and *movable.* (See these words.)

"A franchise, an office, a right of common, a peerage, or other *property* of the like unsubstantial kind."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

* **6.** Participation.

"Here I disclaimed all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

7. A thing wanted for and applied to a particular purpose; an implement; specif., any article necessary for the mounting aud production of a play on the stage, or for a similar performance; a stage requisite.

"The supernumeraries and *properties*, so to speak, of a theatrical pageant."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.

¶ *Property of matter:* [Matter].

property-man, *s.*

Theat.: The man in charge of the properties. [Property, *s.*, 7.]

"The thunders are supplied by the *property-man.*"—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. xiii.

† **property-qualification,** *s.* A qualification for filling certain offices, founded on one's possessing property of certain aggregate or annual value.

property-room, *s.*

Theat.: The room in a theatre in which the properties are kept.

property-tax, *s.* A direct tax levied on property. [Income-tax, II.]

* **prŏp'-ĕr-tў,** *v.t.* [Property, *s.*]

1. To make property of; to seize and hold as one's own; to appropriate.

"They have here *propertied* me." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

2. To endow with properties or qualities.

"His voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* **prŏ-phāne',** *a.* & *v.* [Profane.]

prŏph'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from προφαίνω (*prophainō*) = to show before: πρό (*pro*) = before, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.]

Med.: The same as Prognosis (q.v.).

prŏph'-ĕ-çў, * **proph-e-cie,** * **proph-e-sie,** * **proph-e-sy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prophecie, prophetie*, from Lat. *prophetia*, from Gr. προφητεία (*prophēteia*) = a prediction, from προφήτης (*prophētes*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *profecia*; Ital. *profezia.*]

* **1.** The act of prophesying, foretelling, or predicting; prediction.

2. That which is prophesied, foretold, or predicted; a prediction; a declaration of something to come; specif., a prediction inspired by God. [Prophet, ¶ 1.]

"A *prophecie* sais he sall die."
Robert de Brunne, p. 282.

¶ Some consider every Scripture prophecy as having but a single sense and a single fulfilment; some, a double sense, the first referring to a near event, the second to a remote one, specially the mission or death of Christ. Extreme rationalists, on the contrary, deny that predictions exist. The fulfilment of prophecy is deemed one of the leading branches of Christiau evidence.

* **3.** A book of prophecies; a history.

"The rest of the acts of Solomon . . . are they not written in the *prophecy* of Ahijah the Shilonite?"—*2 Chron.* ix. 29.

* **4.** The public interpretation of Holy Scripture; exhortation and instruction.

"*Prophecy* comprehends these three things: prediction; singing, by the dictate of the Spirit; and understanding and explaining the mysterious, hidden sense of scripture."—*Locke: Paraphrase of 1 Cor.* xii. (Note.)

* **prophecy-monger,** *s.* An inventor of prophecies. (*Fuller.*)

prŏph'-ĕ-sī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prophesy*; *-er.*] One who prophesies or predicts events; a prophet.

"He hath deceived me like a double-meaning *prophesier.*"—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

prŏph'-ĕ-sў, * **proph-e-cy,** * **proph-e-cie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prophecy, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate.

"To *prophesy* against this house all the words that ye have heard."—*Jeremiah* xxvi. 12.

* **2.** To foreshow.

"Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

3. To give signs of beforehand; to herald.

"The blue-bird *prophesying* spring."
Longfellow: It is not always May.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter prophecies or predictions; to foretell future events.

"Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias *prophesy* of you."—*Matt.* xv. 7.

* **2.** To interpret or explain Holy Scripture; to preach; to exhort in religious matters.

"[The exercise] called *prophesying* was this: that the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week-day in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture."—*Bacon: Pacification of the Church.*

¶ The English Presbyterians commenced meetings for prophesying (prayer and the exposition of Scripture) at Northampton about 1570. They were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth in 1577.

prŏph'-ĕt, * **proph-ete,** *s.* [Fr. *prophète*, from Lat. *propheta*, from Gr. προφήτης (*prophētes*) = one who declares things, an expounder, a prophet: πρό (*pro*) = before, publicly, and φημι (*phēmi*) = to say, to speak; Sp., Port. & Ital. *profeta.*]

1. One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a foreteller, a predicter: specif., one who, under divine inspiration and instruction, announced future events, as Moses. David, Isaiah, &c.

"Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name
Of *prophet* and of poet was the same."
Cowper: Table Talk, 501.

* 2. An interpreter, a spokesman.

"I have made thee a god to Pharaoh: and Aaron thy brother shall be thy *prophet*."—*Exodus* vii. 1.

¶ 1. *The Prophets:*

(1) Men diviuely inspired, and who often uttered predictious of future events. Three words are applied to the Old Testament prophets; the most common is נָבִיא (*nabhi*), from the verb נָבָא (*nabha*) = primarily, to bubble forth, to send forth copious floods of speech, hence in Niphal = to speak under a divine impulse, to prophesy (1 Sam. ix. 9; 1 Kings xx. 13); the second רֹאֶה (*roeh*) = a seer, from רָאָה (*raah*) = to see (1 Sam. ix. 9), and the third חוֹזֶה (*chhozeh*) = a seer, from חָזָה (*chhazah*) = to see, to look (1 Chron. xxi. 9; xxv. 5, &c.). It is connected with חָזוֹן (*chhazon*) = a vision. The second term was the oldest (1 Sam. ix. 9). Both it and *chhozeh* suggest that the subjects of the prophecies passed before the eyes of the seer in panoramic vision (cf. Isaiah i. 1; Ezek. i. 4; Rev. i. 12), he simply recording what he saw. In many cases, however, words were communicated (Jer. i. 4, 9, 11, 12). The first word *nabhi*, suggested that when inspired communications had to be made, the prophet, like a frenzied person raving, uttered words in a copious flood, flowing forth with some considerable impulse. Abraham is called a prophet (Gen. xx. 7); it is implied that Moses was one (Deut. xviii. 15; Acts vii. 37), but the more typical prophets began with Samuel (Acts xiii. 20), who was a civil ruler as well. Yet the full development of the prophetic order was not till the separation between the two kingdoms. In Judah the general faithfulness to Jehovah left them less scope. In the kingdom of Israel, on the other hand, where the worship, even when nominally that of Jehovah, was idolatrous, and where that of Baal often prevailed, the prophets were very prominent and influential, denouncing apostasy and moral depravity. The first, like Elijah, Elisha, &c. have left no writings; the later prophets have. [(2).] The last of the Old Testament prophets passed away with Malachi, and scribes took their place. In the early church there were prophets (Rom. xii. 6; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Ephes. iv. 11, &c.). Their chief function seems to have been preaching in the church (1 Cor. xiv. 2–5).

(2) The prophetic books of the Old Testament, or the Old Testament except the books of Moses (Matt. xxii. 40; Luke xxiv. 27).

2. *School of the Prophets:* An association of the prophets in which the elder lovingly trained the younger, who were called their sons (1 Kings xx. 35). First Elijah, and then Elisha, presided over such a society.

*** prŏph'-ĕt,** *v.i.* [PROPHET, *s.*] To prophesy.

"*Propheting* Helenas."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 727.

prŏph'-ĕt-ĕss, * prof-et-esse, * proph-et-isse, *s.* [Fr. *prophétesse*, from Lat. *prophetissa*; Port. *profetissa*; Ital. *profetessa*.] A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events.

"Say, poor Margaret was a *prophetess*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc, prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-ạl, * prŏ-phĕt'-ĭck, * pro-phet-ique, * prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-ạll, *a.* [Fr. *prophétique*, from Lat. *propheticus*, from Gr. προφητικός (*prophētikos*), from προφήτης (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *profetico*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a prophet or prophecy; containing or having the nature of a prophecy. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii., 184.)

2. Predictive, presaging, presageful.

"Lend me ten thousand eyes,
And I will fill them with *prophetic* tears."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

prophetic-types, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract).

"There are entire families, among the representatives of older periods, of nearly every class of animals, which, in the state of their perfect development, exemplify such prophetic relations, and afford, within the limits of the animal kingdom at least, the most unexpected evidence that the plan of the whole creation had been maturely considered long before it was executed. Such types I have for some time past been in the habit of calling *prophetic-types*."—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 176.

*** prŏ-phĕt-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *prophetical*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being prophetic; propheticalness.

prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prophetical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a prophetic manner; in manner of a prophecy; by way of predictiou.

"Th' effronted whore *prophetically* showne
By holy John."
Stirling: Domesday; Second Houre.

2. With knowledge of futurity.

"How oft I gaz'd, *prophetically* sad."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 17.

*** prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-ạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prophetical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prophetic.

prŏph'-ĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *prophet*; *-ism.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or art of a prophet; prophecy.

"This Canaanite *prophetism* then was a kind of divination."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in the Jewish Church*, lect. xi.

† 2. *Philos.:* In the teaching of Algazzāli, an Arabian philosopher of the latter half of the eleventh century, the fourth stage (Sensation, Understanding, and Reason being the first three) in intellectual development, when another eye is opened by which man perceives things hidden from others—perceives things that escape the perceptions of reason, as the objects of reason escape the understanding, and as the objects of the understanding escape the sensitive faculty. (*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 56.)

*** prŏph'-ĕt-īze,** *v.i.* [Fr. *prophetiser*, from Lat. *prophetizo*, from Gr. προφητίζω (*prophētizō*), from προφήτης (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *profetizar*; Ital. *profetizzare*.] To prophesy, to presage, to give prediction.

"Nature doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams." *Daniel: Civil War*, iii.

*** prŏ-phŏr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. προφορικός (*prophorikos*), from προφορά (*prophorá*) = a bringing forward; προφέρω (*propherō*) = to bring forward: πρό (*pro*) = before, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bring.] Enunciative.

prō-phў-lăc'-tĭc, * prō-phў-lăc'-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *prophylactique*, from Gr. προφυλακτικός (*prophulaktikos*), from προφυλάσσω (*prophulassō*) = to guard: πρό (*pro*) = before, in front, and φυλάσσω (*phulassō*) = to guard.]

A. *As adj.:* Defending or protecting against disease; preventive.

"For sanitary and *prophylactic* reasons."—*Daily News*, Feb. 1, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which defends or protects against disease; a preventive.

"Such a *prophylactic* may be found in the muriatic acid."—*Fordyce: On Muriatic Acid*, p. 6.

*** prō-phў-lăc'-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *prophylactic*; *-al.*] The same as PROPHYLACTIC (q.v.).

*** prō-phў-lăx'-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from προφυλάσσω (*prophulassō*).] [PROPHYLACTIC.]

Med.: Preventive medicine. [HYGIENE.]

prŏph'-ў-sēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. πρόφυσις (*prophusis*) = a germ, a bud.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The abortive pistillidia of the Muscales.

*** pro-pice, * pro-pise,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *propitius*.] Propitious, favourable.

"Wind and wether were to theim *propice* and conuenient."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 31).

*** pro-pi-ci-ate,** *v.t.* [PROPITIATE.]

*** prō-pĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *propinatio*, from *propinatus*, pa. par. of *propino*.] [PROPINE, *v.*] The act of drinking first and then offering the cup to another.

"This *propination* was carried about towards the right hand."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

*** prō-pīne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *propino*; Gr. προπίνω (*propinō*) = to drink before or to one: πρό (*pro*) = before, and πίνω (*pinō*) = to drink.]

1. To pledge in drinking; to drink.

"Health, peace and joy *propin'd*."
Smart: The Hop Garden.

2. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to one and present the cup to him to drink after us.

"[It] *propines* to us the noblest . . . pleasures of the world."—*Jeremy Taylor: Christian Religion.*

3. To expose.

"Unless we would *propine* both ourselves, and our cause, unto open and just derision."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 11.

*** prō-pīne'** (1), *s.* [PROPINE, *v.*] Drink money; a present, a gift.

prō-pīne' (2), *s.* [Eng. *prop(ione)*; *-ine.*] [ALLYLENE.]

*** prŏ-pĭn'-quāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *propinquatus*, pa. par. of *propinquo*, from *propinquus* = near.] [PROPINQUITY.] To approach; to come, or be near.

*** pro-pinque,** *a.* [Lat. *propinquus*.] [PROPINQUITY.] Near, close.

"As it is *propinque* or near, it consisteth of exhalations."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, p. 81.

*** prŏ-pĭn'-quĭ-tў, pro-pin-qui-tee, pro-pin-qui-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus* = near (a.), from *prope* = near (adv.).]

1. Nearness of place or position; proximity, neighbourhood.

"In respect of distance and *propinquity*."—*Ray: Of the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. Nearness in time.

3. Nearness in blood or kindred; closeness of kindred. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.)

prō-pĭ-ŏn'-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *propion(e)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_7NO = \frac{C_3H_5O}{H_2}\}N$. Metacetamide. Produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl-propionate. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, melts at 75°–76°, and boils above 210°. By heating with potassium it is decomposed, yielding potassic cyanide, hydrogen, and carburetted hydrogen.

prō'-pĭ-ŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *propion(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of propionic acid.

prō'-pĭ-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *propi(ne)*; suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O = \frac{C_3H_5O}{C_2H_5}\}$. Metacetone. Ethyl-propionyl. The ketone of propionic acid, obtained by distilling sugar, starch, or gum with excess of lime. It is a colourless mobile liquid, lighter than water, boils at 101°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

prō-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πίον (*pion*) = fat. Named by Dumas because its salts have a fatty feel.] Contained in or derived from propione.

propionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_2 = C_3H_5O\cdot HO$. Metacetonic acid. Ethyl-formic acid. Discovered by Gottlieb, in 1844, among the products of the action of potash on sugar. It is found in amber-oil, cocoa-nut milk, and some wines, and is produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodium ethyl. It is a liquid resembling acetic acid, sp. gr. ·991 at 25°, boils at 140·5°, mixes with water in all proportions, but separates as an oily layer on saturatiug the solution with calcium chloride. Its salts are crystalline and soluble in water. The barium salt, $Ba(OC_3H_5O)_2$, crystallizes in rhombic prisms. Cupric propionate $Cu''(O\cdot C_3H_5O)_2$, obtained by adding the acid to cupric carbonate, forms regular green octahedrons.

propionic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O = CH_3\cdot CH_2\cdot CHO$. Metacetic aldehyde. Propyladdide. Propylidene oxide. Prepared by the dry distillation of a mixture of calcic propionate and formate. It is a mobile liquid of suffocating odour; sp. gr. ·8074 at 21°, boils at 49°, and requires five volumes of water for solution.

prō-pĭ-ŏ-nĭ'-trĭle, *s.* [Eng. *propio(ne)*, and *nitrile*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N = C_2H_5CN$. Ethyl cyanide. Metacetonitrile. A colourless liquid of agreeable odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of ethylic iodide and potassic cyanide. It does not mix with water, boils at 98°, and has a sp. gr. of ·787.

prō'-pĭ-ŏn-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *propion(e)*; *-yl.*] [PROPENYL.]

*** prō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of the old family Lemuridæ, founded by Bennett, in 1832, now merged in Indris. It embraced those forms of Indris which possess a tail.

*** prō-pĭt'-ĭ-ạ-ble (t as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *propitiabilis*, from *propitio* = to propitiate (q.v.).]

1. Capable of being propitiated; that may or can be rendered propitious or favourable.

"He was either irritable or *propitiable* by the omitting or performing of any mean or insignificant service."—*More.* (Gen. Pref., p. x.)

2. Capable of propitiating; propitiatory.

"*Propitiable*, as well for the sinnes of the quicke as of the dead."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,322.

* **prŏ-pĭt'-ĭ-āte** (first **t** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *propitiatus*, pa. par. of *propitio* = to propitiate, from *propitius* = propitious (q.v.).] Propitiated, favourable.

"With such sacrifices God is made favourable, or God is *propitiate*, if we shall make new Englishe."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fol. 150.

prŏ-pĭt'-ĭ-āte (first **t** as **sh**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Propitiate, *a.*] [O. Fr. *propitier*; Sp. *propiciar*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make propitious; to appease and render favourable; to conciliate.

"What hope, Aurora, to *propitiate* thee?"
Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.

B. *Intrans.*: To make propitiation.

"Of human victims, offered up to appease
Or to *propitiate*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

prŏ-pĭt-ĭ-ā'-tion (first **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *propitiationem*, accus. of *propitiatio*, from *propitiatus*, pa. par. of *propitio* = to propitiate (q.v.); Sp. *propiciacion*; Ital. *propiziazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of propitiating, appeasing, or making propitious.

2. *Script.*: Christ, viewed as the atoning sacrifice for sin. (1 *John* ii. 2.)

3. *Theol.*: [Atonement].

prŏ-pĭt'-ĭ-ā-tŏr (first **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat., from *propitiatus*, pa. par. of *propitio* = to propitiate (q.v.); Ital. *propiziatore*.] One who propitiates or appeases.

prŏ-pĭt'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ĭ-lў (first **t** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eug. *propitiatory*; *-ly*.] By way of propitiation.

prŏ-pĭt'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ў (first **t** as **sh**), * **pro-pic-i-a-tor-ie**, * **pro-pic-i-a-tor-y**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *propitiatorium* (Heb. ix. 5); Fr. *propitiatoire*; Ital. *propiziatorio* = propitiatory (a.).]

* **A.** *As substantive*:

Jewish Antiq.: The mercy-seat (q.v.).

"Declared Christe to be unto all people the very *propitiatory*."—*Udal: Romaines*, iii.

B. *As adj.*: Having the power of propitiating; tending or designed to propitiate.

"A sacrifice *propiciatory* for al the synnes of the worlde."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fol. 33.

prŏ-pĭ'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *propitius*, a word used in augury, from *pro* = forwards, and *peto* = to fly, to seek. Explained in Gloss. to P. Holland's *Pliny* (1601), as if of recent introduction.]

1. Favourable; favourably disposed towards a person; disposed to be kind or gracious; kind, forgiving, merciful. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 612.)

2. Affording or accompanied with favourable conditions or circumstances: as, a *propitious* season.

prŏ-pĭ'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *propitious*; *-ly*.] In a propitious manner; favourably, kindly.

"Yet oh! that fate, *propitiously* inclin'd,
Had rais'd my birth, or had debas'd my mind."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel.

prŏ-pĭ'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *propitious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being propitious; kindness.

2. Favourableness; favourable nature or conditions.

"The *propitiousness* of climate."—*Temple: Ancient and Modern Learning.*

* **prō'-plăsm**, *s.* [Gr. πρόπλασμα (*proplasma*): πρό (*pro*) = before, and πλάσμα (*plasma*).] [Plasm.] A mould, a matrix.

"Serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* **prō-plăs'-tĭc**, *a.* [Proplasm.] Forming a mould or cast.

prō-plăs'-tĭcs, *s.* [Proplasm.] The art of making moulds for casting.

* **prŏp'-lĕss**, * **prop-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *prop*; *-less*.] Without support or props; unsupported. (*Sylvester: Little Bartas*, 287.)

prŏp'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Propodium.]

Comp. Anat.: The penultimate joint of a maxillipede. (*Huxley.*)

prō-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusc.

prŏp'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. πρόπολις (*propolis*): pref. *pro-*, and πόλις (*polis*) = a city.]

Entom.: A species of glutinous resin, of aromatic odour, reddish-brown colour, becoming darker and firmer. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, imparting to the solvent a beautiful red colour. Huber found the varnish exuding from the buds of the wild poplar to be chemically identical with propolis. With this substance bees line the inside and all projecting portions of their hives, and cover all foreign substances too heavy for removal. If a snail should find its way into a hive, it is stung to death, and then neatly covered with propolis.

prō-pōne', * **pro-poune**, *v.t.* [Lat. *propono* to set forth: *pro* = forward, and *pono* = to set.] [Propound.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To put forward; to propose, to propound.

"Your highnes had hy your oratours *proponed* certain offres."—*State Papers; Wolsey to Henry VIII.* (1527).

2. *Scots Law*: To state; to bring forward.

¶ *Pleas proponed and repelled*:

Scots Law: Pleas stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

* **prŏ-pōn'-ent**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proponens*, pr. par. of *propono* = to propone (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Putting forward or making proposals; proposing.

B. *As subst.*: One who makes a proposal or lays down a position.

"The cardinal *proponent* of the Holy Roman Church."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.* (Introd.)

prŏ-pōr'-tion, * **pro-por-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *proportion*, from Lat. *proportionem*, accus. of *proportio* = proportion, from *pro* = before, and *portio* = a portion (q.v.); Sp. *proporcion*; Ital. *proporzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The comparative relation of one thing to another as regards size, quantity, extent, degree, &c.; ratio.

"Gold incorporates with copper in any *proportion*."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 413.

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal or corresponding degree.

"*Proportion* is the measure of relative quantity."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 2.

3. The relation of one part to another, or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts.

"Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex, Rowena was tall in stature."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. iv.

4. Symmetrical arrangement; symmetry; the symmetrical adaptation or adjustment of parts in a whole.

"Her armes long in iust *proporcion* cast."
Vncertaine Auctors: Description & Praise of his Loue.

* 5. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just share, lot, or portion.

"Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch., Art, &c.*: That due observance of the balance of all parts, in a statue or picture, which constitutes excellence.

2. *Arith.*: A rule by which from three given quantities a fourth may be found bearing the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first. Also called the Rule of Three.

3. *Math.*: The relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, with respect to magnitude or numerical value. This relation may be expressed in two ways: (1) by the difference of the quantities, and (2) by their quotient. When the relation is expressed by their difference, it is called an Arithmetical Proportion; when by their quotient, Geometrical Proportion, or simply Proportion. Four quantities are in proportion when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the third to the fourth; this relation is expressed algebraically thus, $a : b :: c : d$. This expression is called a proportion; it is read, a is to b as c is to d, and is equivalent to the expression $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}$. Hence, a proportion may be defined to be the algebraic expression of equality of ratios.

¶ (1) *Compound proportion*: The equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.

(2) *Continued proportion*: [Continued, ¶ (4)].

(3) *Harmonical* (or *musical*) *proportion*: [Harmonical-proportion].

(4) *Reciprocal proportion*: A proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth to the third, 4 : 2 : : 3 : 6.

(5) *Rhythmical proportion*:

Music: The proportion in relation to time or measure between different notes representing durations; thus, the semibreve is to the minim as 2 : 1, the semibreve to the crotchet as 4 : 1.

(6) *Simple proportion*: The relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

prŏ-pōr'-tion, *v.t.* [Fr. *proportionner*.] [Proportion, *s.*]

1. To adjust in a suitable proportion; to adjust harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent.

"If Fate
Proportion to these themes my lengthen'd date."
Cowper: Death of Dumon. (Trans.)

2. To divide proportionately; to apportion.

"I have *proportioned* my loss among my friends."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1885.

* 3. To form in due proportions or with symmetry; to give a symmetrical form to.

"Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 4. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; to equal.

"His ransom . . . must *proportion* the losses we have borne."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

prŏ-pōr'-tion-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-able*.]

* 1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.

2. Being in proportion; bearing a due comparative relation; corresponding, equal, proportional.

"The Pope thought it the only remedy *proportionable* to the malady."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy.*

* 3. Well-proportioned, symmetrical.

prŏ-pōr'-tion-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *proportionable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being proportionable.

"The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 479.

prŏ-pōr'-tion-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *proportionable*; *-ly*.] In a proportionable manner or degree; according to proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

"The streams of liberality . . . become *proportionably* shallow."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

prŏ-pōr'-tion-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proportionalis*; Fr. *proportionnel*; Sp. & Port. *proporcional*; Ital. *proporzionale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. According to proportion; having due proportion or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree: as, The several parts of a building are *proportional*.

2. Pertaining or relating to proportion: as, *proportional* parts, *proportional* compasses, &c.

II. *Math.*: Having the same or a constant ratio: as, *proportional* quantities.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A quantity in proportion.

II. *Math.*: One of the terms of a proportion.

¶ (1) *Continued proportionals*: Quantities in Continued proportion (q.v.).

(2) *Mean proportional*: [Mean, *a.*].

proportional-compasses, *s.* Compasses or dividers with two pairs of opposite legs, turning on a common point, so that the distances between the points, in the two pairs of legs, is proportional. They are generally constructed with a groove in each leg, so that they may be set to any ratio. They are used in reducing or enlarging drawings according to any given scale.

proportional-logarithms, *s. pl.* [Logistic-arithmetic.]

proportional parts of magnitude, *s. pl.* Parts such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional.

proportional or **primitive-radii**, *s. pl.*

Gearing: If the line of centres connecting the centres of two wheels in gear be divided into two parts, proportioned to the number of teeth in the respective wheels, the said two portions will be the proportional or primitive radii. [Circle.]

proportional-representation, *s.* An idea of representation the realization of which

would lead to the presence in a representative assembly of members divided in opinions in the same proportion in respect of numbers as the community represented. *Ex gr.*, if an assembly of 100 members had a constituency of 100,000 persons, and the constituency was divided into 60,000 of party A. and 40,000 of party B., the assembly should consist of sixty members of party A. and forty of party B.

proportional-scale, *s.*

1. A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers. They are used in rough computations and for solving problems graphically, the solution of which requires the aid of logarithms.

2. A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

***prŏ-pŏr-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *proportional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being proportional or in proportion.

"The equality or the *proportionality* of the motion."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 5.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proportional; -ly.*] In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

"[Christ] suffered the paines of hell *proportionally*."—*Latimer: Sermon before King Edward.*

***prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *proportion; -ary.*] Proportional, proportionate.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *proportionatus*, from *proportio* = proportion (q.v.).] Adjusted to something else according to a certain proportion or comparative relation; proportional; in proportion. (Generally followed by *to*.)

"What penitence *proportionate*
Can e'er be felt for sin so great?"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ąte, *v.t.* [Proportionate, *a.*] To make proportionate or proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due proportion; to proportion.

"*Proportionated* to their opportunities of conversation with the more enlightened."—*Mickle: Introd. to Lusiad.*

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proportionate; -ly.*] In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to settled rate; proportionably.

"To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition."—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 12.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *proportionate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being proportionate; proportionableness: suitableness or justness of proportion.

"Fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 2.

prŏ-pŏr'-tioned, *a.* [Eng. *proportion; -ed.*] In proportion; having due proportion or proportions. (Often in composition: as, well-*proportioned*.)

***prŏ-pŏr'-tion-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *proportion; -less.*] Without proportion or symmetry of parts.

***prŏ-pŏr'-tion-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *proportion; -ment.*] The act of proportioning.

prŏ-pōş'-ąl, *pro-pos-all, *s.* [Eng. *propos(e); -al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of proposing.

"Now there could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 175.

2. Specif., an offer of marriage.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration; terms or conditions proposed; overture, scheme, design. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 518.)

4. Offer or presentation to the mind.

II. *Law:* A statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court.

prŏ-pōşe', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *proposer*, from *pro* as before, and *poser* = to place.] [Pose.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To set or place before or forth.

* 2. To place one's self before or in front of; to meet, to confront. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.)

* 3. To call or place before the eye or mind; to picture.

"Be now the father and *propose* a son."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

4. To place or set before, as something to be done or gained; to point out as a goal to be reached.

"What to ourselves in passion we *propose*,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. To place or set forward as a matter for consideration, discussion, or acceptance: as, To *propose* terms of peace, to *propose* marriage.

6. To nominate a person for election to a post or office.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lay or devise schemes; to plot, to scheme.

* 2. To converse, to speak.

3. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to design.

"Man *proposes*, but God disposes."—*Trans. of Thomas à Kempis.*

4. To make an offer; specif., of marriage.

"He *proposed* to her, and was accepted."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

***prŏ-pōşe',** *s.* [Propose, *v.*] Talk, discourse, conversation.

"There will she hide her
To listen our *propose*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1. (Quarto.)

prŏ-pōşed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Propose, *v.*]

***prŏ-pōş'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proposed; -ly.*] Purposely, designedly.

"They had *proposedly* been planned."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 117.

prŏ-pōş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *propos(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

"What the *proposer* means by 'wilfully dying a Roman-catholic,' I know not."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. viii. (App.)

2. One who proposes or nominates a person for a position or office.

"His *proposer* and seconder will . . . conduct him to the chair."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

* 3. A speaker, an orator.

"By what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

prŏp-ŏ-şĭ'-tion, *prop-o-si-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *proposition*, from Lat. *propositionem*, acc. of *propositio* = a setting forth, a statement, from *propositus*, pa. par. of *propono* = to propound (q.v.); Sp. *proposicion*; Ital. *proposizione*. *Proposition* is not related to *propose*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering.

† 2. The act of proposing or offering for consideration or adoption; proposal, offer.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; an offer of terms.

4. A statement in general (often open to doubt or controversy, *i.e.*, not wholly certain of being accepted).

"This was meant to be a mere abstract *proposition*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom. & Math.:* A statement in terms of something proposed to be proved or done. [Problem, Theorem.]

2. *Gram.:* A sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and copula.

3. *Logic:* A sentence, or part of a sentence, affirming or denying a connection between the terms; limited to express assertions rather than extended to questions and commands. Logical propositions are divided: first, as to substance, into Categorical and Hypothetical; secondly, according to quality, into Affirmative and Negative; and, thirdly, according to quantity, into Universal and Particular.

"Logicians use to clap a *proposition*,
As justices do criminals, in prison."
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. *Poetry:* The first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

5. *Rhet.:* That which is proposed, offered, or affirmed, as the subject of a discourse or discussion.

¶ (1) *Condemned Propositions:*

Roman Theol.: Propositions condemned by a Pope or a General Council, either as heretical or in some minor degree opposed to soundness in the faith. Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 701) thus explain the terms of censure:—

"A propositiou is *heretical* when it is directly opposed to a truth revealed by God, and proposed by the Church; *erroneous*, when it is contradictory to a truth deduced from two premises, one an article of faith, the other naturally certain; *proximate to error*, when opposed to a proposition deduced with great probability from principles of faith; *savouring of heresy*, when it is capable of a good sense, but seems in the circumstances to have an heretical meaning; *evil-sounding*, or *offensive to pious ears*, when opposed to piety and the reverence due to divine things, according to the common mode of speaking; *scandalous*, when it gives occasion to think or act amiss; *rash*, when opposed to the common sense of the Church in matters of faith and morals."

* (2) *Loaves of proposition:* [Shew-bread].

prŏp-ŏ-şĭ'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *proposition; -al.*] Of, or pertaining to, a proposition; considered as a proposition.

"If it has a singular subject, in its *propositional* sense it is always ranked with universals."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

prŏ-pŏúnd', *v.t.* [Formed from the obsolete verb *propone*, by the addition of an excrescent *d*; cf. sound, round (v.), compound, &c.] [Propone.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To put forward or offer for consideration; to propose, to put forth; to put or set, as a question.

"Such questions
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. *Law:* To produce as authentic.

prŏ-pŏúnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *propound; -er.*] One who propounds; one who proposes something for consideration.

"Some . . . make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*."—*Chillingworth: Answer to the Preface*, p. 17.

***prŏ-pŏúne',** *v.t.* [Propone, Propound.]

***prŏp'-page (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *prop*, v.; *-age.*] That which props or supports, materials for propping; a prop. (*Carlyle.*)

prŏpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Prop, *v.*]

prō-præ'-tor, *prō-prē'-tor, *s.* [Lat. from *pro* = for, and *prætor* = a prætor (q.v.).]

Rom. Antiq.: A magistrate, who, after the expiration of his term of office as a prætor, was sent out as governor of a province, with the same authority as a prætor. Generally speaking, proprætors were sent to govern provinces in which tranquillity prevailed, and which were not likely to be disturbed, proconsuls being appointed to the more important or doubtful provinces. The proprætor had supreme jurisdiction in all cases, criminal or civil, and could imprison, scourge, or even put to death, provincials; but Roman citizens, although resident abroad, had, in all criminal cases, right of appeal to Rome.

prō-præ-tōr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *proprætor; -ian.*] Of, or pertaining to, a proprætor. (*De Quincey.*)

prō-prē'-fĕct, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *prefect* (q.v.).] One who acts for a prefect; the deputy of a prefect.

***prō-prē'-tor,** *s.* [Proprætor.]

***prō'-prĭ-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *propriatus*, pa. par. of *proprio* = to appropriate (q.v.).] Special, appropriated. (*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, ii. 7.)

prŏ-prī'-ĕ-tąr-ў, *s. & a.* [Fr. *propriétaire* = (a.) proprietary, (s.) a proprietor, from Lat. *proprietarius* = an owner, from *proprietas* = property (q.v.); Sp. *propietario*; Port. & Ital. *proprietario*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A proprietor, an owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything.

"'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. A book or list of proprietors collectively; the whole body of proprietors: as, the *proprietary* of a county.

II. *Eccles.:* A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at his profession (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to a proprietor or owner or to a proprietary; pertaining or belonging to ownership.

"Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle."—*Grew.*

prŏ-prī'-ĕ-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *propriétaire* = pro-

prietary (q.v.).] An owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything, whether in possession or not; a possessor in his own right.

"To redress the injuries of the old *proprietors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

prŏ-prī-ĕ-tōr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *proprietor; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary.

"*Proprietorial* rights which have been implanted in the Irish soil."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1886.

prŏ-prī'-ĕ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor; -ship.*] The state or condition of a proprietor; the right of a proprietor.

"He was convinced that peasant *proprietorship* was desirable."—*Evening Standard*, Sept. 11, 1885.

prŏ-prī'-ĕ-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor; -ess.*] A female proprietor or owner; a mistress, a proprietrix.

"The *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* **prŏ-prī'-ĕ-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *proprie(tor)*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix.*] A proprietress.

"His bride was *proprietrix* of the lands and estate of Harieheugh."—*Russell: Haigs of Bemersyde*, p. 254.

prŏ-prī'-ŏ-tў, * **pro-pri-o-tie,** *s.* [A doublet of *property* (q.v.).]

* 1. Property.

"That no quarrel may arise about their *propriety*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. i., ch. viii.

* 2. An inherent property or quality; a peculiarity.

"This *propriety*, inherent and individual attribute in your majesty."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

* 3. Property; rights of ownership or possession. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 751.)

* 4. Individuality; proper and particular state. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

5. Proper state or nature; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; accordance with established rule, customs, or principles; correctness, justness.

"All parties were agreed as to the *propriety* of requiring the king to swear that, in temporal matters, he would govern according to law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ *To play propriety:* To take a nominal, or merely formal, part in a matter, for the sake of preserving decorum.

prŏ-prŏc'-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *proctor* (q.v.).] An assistant or deputy proctor.

* **prŏps,** *s.* [Prop, *s.*] A gambler's game, played with four shells.

* **prŏ-pūgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *propugno: pro* = for, before, and *pugno* = to fight.] To defend, to vindicate, to contend for.

* **prŏ-pŭg'-nā-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *propugnaculum*, from *propugnō.*] A fortress.

"The chiefest *propugnacle* of the protestants."—*Howell: Letters.*

* **prō-pŭg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *propugnatio*, from *propugnatus*, pa. par. of *propugno.*] Defence, vindication, means of combat.

"What *propugnation* is in one man's valour."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* **prŏ-pūgn'-ẽr,** * **prŏ-pūgn'-ŏr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *propugn; -er, -or.*] A defender, a vindicator.

"So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **prō-pŭl-sā'-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *propulsatio.*] [Propulse.] The act of driving, keeping off, or repelling; a keeping at a distance.

"The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of injuries."—*Bp. Hall.*

* **prŏ-pŭlse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *propulso*, intens. from *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.); Sp. *propulsar*; Ital. *propulsare.*] To drive away or off; to repel; to keep at a distance.

"Force is to be repelled and *propulsed* with force."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. ii., p. 50.

* **prŏ-pŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *propulsus.*] [Propulse.] The act of driving forward or propelling.

"All the spirits are busie upon trouble, and intend *propulsion*, defence, displeasure, or revenge."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 3.

* **prŏ-pŭl'-sĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *propuls(e); -ity.*] Propulsion. (*Davies: Summa Totalis*, p. 10.)

* **prŏ-pŭl'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.).] Having power to propel; tending to propel; propellent.

* **prŏ-pŭl'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *propuls(e); -ory.*] The same as Propulsive (q.v.).

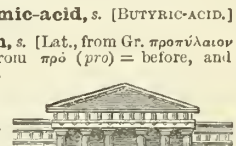
prō'-pȳl, *s.* [Eng. *prop(ionic); -yl.*]

Chem.: C_3H_7. Trityl. The third of the series of the alcohol-radicals, C_nH_{2n+1}.

propyl-carbinol, *s.* [Butyl-alcohols.]

propyl formic-acid, *s.* [Butyric-acid.]

prŏp-ў-læ'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. προπύλαιον (*propulaion*), from πρό (*pro*) = before, and πυλη (*pulē*) = a gate.]



PROPYLÆUM.

Greek Arch.: A portico in front of a gate or temple doorway; the entrance to a Greek temple, a sacred enclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings: specif., the entrance to the Acropolis of Athens [see illustration], the last architectural work executed under the administration of Pericles.

prō-pȳl-ăl'-dīde, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *aldehyde.*] [Propionic-aldehyde.]

prō-pȳl'-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *amine.*] [Tritylamine.]

prō'-pȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *propyl; -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_6 = CH_3{\cdot}CH : CH_2$. Tritylene. Propene. A product of the dry distillation of organic bodies, and obtained, nearly pure, when allylic iodide is treated with zinc and hydrochloric acid in presence of alcohol. A gas somewhat resembling ethylene, density 1·498, liquefying on great compression.

propylene-glycol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_8O_2 = C_3H_6(OH)_2$. Tritylene glycol. Tritylenic alcohol. A colourless, syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing propylene dibromide with argentic acetate and saponifying by means of potash. It has a sweet taste, a sp. gr. of 1·051 at 0°, a vapour density of 2·596, and boils at 188°.

propylene-hydrate, *s.* [Propylic-alcohol.]

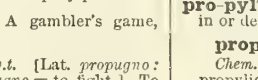
prō-pȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *propyl; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from propyl.

propylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_3H_8O = C_3H_7{\cdot}OH$. Primary propylic alcohol or ethyl carbinol is prepared by the repeated fractional distillation of that portion of fusel oil which distils between 85° and 100°. It may also be prepared synthetically, by acting upon propionic aldehyde with nascent hydrogen. It is a colourless, agreeable-smelling liquid; sp. gr. ·812, boils at 97°, and is miscible with water. Secondary propylic alcohol, or dimethyl carbinol, is prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on aqueous acetone. It is a colourless liquid; sp. gr. ·791, boils at 84°, and is miscible with water and alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into acetone.

prō-pȳl'-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Propyl.]

Chem.: An unsaturated hydrocarbon dyad radical, isomeric with propylene, and having the graphic formulæ



propylidene-oxide, *s.* [Propionic-aldehyde.]

prō'-pȳ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*; Gr. πύλη (*pulē*) = a gate, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Richthofen to a group of rocks which he regarded as the earliest volcanic rocks of the Tertiary period, and as possessing a composition and structure distinct from related rocks of the same age. These are now shown to be altered andesites, both the mineralogical and chemical composition agreeing with the less altered varieties of the same geological age.

prŏp'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. πρόπυλον (*propulon*).] [Propylæum.]

Arch.: A gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or portico.

prō-pȳl-phȳ'-çĭte, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *phycite.*] [Tritylphycite.]

prō-pȳl-phȳ-çĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *propylphycit(e); -ic.*] Derived from propylphycite.

propylphycitic-acid, *s.* [Tritylphycitic-acid.]

prō-răs'-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρῶρα (*prōra*) = a prow, and στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sirenia, described by Owen, from the Tertiary of Jamaica, and named *Prorastomus sirenoides.* It possesses upper and lower canines, as well as incisors and molars. It is allied to the Manatees, but not so specialised. [Manatee.]

prō rā'-tā, *phr.* [Lat.] In proportion, proportionally. Used in law and commerce: as, Shareholders participate in profits *pro rata* to their interest or holding.

prōre, *s.* [Lat. *prora*, from *pro* = before.] The prow; the fore part of a ship.

"Twelve galleys with vermilion *prores*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 778.

prō-rĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *rector.*] An officer in a German university, who presides in the senate or academic court.

prō-rĕc'-tŏr-ate, *s.* [Eng. *prorector; -ate.*] The office of a prorector.

prō rō nā'-tā, *phr.* [Lat.] According to circumstances or exigencies. A *pro re nata* meeting is one called on an emergency.

* **prō-rĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *proreptus*, pa. par. of *prorepo* = to creep forward: *pro* = forward, and *repo* = to creep.] The act of creeping on or forward.

* **prō'-rĕx,** *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and *rex* = a king.] A viceroy.

"Create him *provex* of all Africa.'
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 1.

* **prōr'-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prorito* = to irritate.] Provocation, challenging.

"After all your *proritation*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, x. 399.

prōr'-ō-don, *s.* [Gr. πρῶρα (*prōra*) = a prow; suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Prorodontidæ (q.v.), with seven species, mostly from fresh water.

prōr-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prorodon*, genit. *prorodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with a single genus, Prorodon (q.v.).

* **prōr'-ō-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo* = to prorogue (q.v.).] To prorogue, to adjourn, to put off. [Prorogation, ¶ (1).]

prōr-ō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prorogationem*, accus. of *prorogatio*, from *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo* = to prorogue (q.v.); Sp. *prorogacion*; Ital. *prorogazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of continuing, proroguing, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out in time; prolongation.

"He saw here no *prorogation* of the time."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 35.

2. The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as distinguished from an adjournment, which is from day to day, and may be of either or both houses, while a prorogation is of parliament.

"*Prorogation* of Parliament . . . is still effected at the close of a Session by the Sovereign present either in person or by Commission; but when Parliament is not sitting any further *prorogation* is done by Proclamation. Before the year 1867, such a Proclamation was necessarily followed by a Writ or Commission under the Great Seal, but this additional formality was abolished by the Statute 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 81. The *Prorogation* is, of course, to a day named; and Parliament, if not further prorogued, . . . must meet on that day, to be formally opened by the Sovereign or by Royal Commission."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1885.

* 3. The time during which parliament is prorogued

"It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*."—*Swift.*

II. *Scots Law:* A prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.

¶ (1) *Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction:*

Scots Law: Allowing a judge, by consent of both parties, to adjudicate on matters properly without his jurisdiction.

(2) *Prorogation of a lease:*

Scots Law: An extension of the time.

prō-rōgue', **pro-roge**, *v.t.* [Fr. *proroger*, from Lat. *prorogo* = to ask publicly, to propose a further extension of office, to prorogue, to defer: *pro* = before, openly, and *rogo* = to ask; Sp. & Port. *prorogar*; Ital. *prorogare*.]

* 1. To protract, to continue, to prolong, to extend.

"To *prorogue* Cæsar's government for five years more."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 650.

* 2. To delay, to defer, to put off.

"I hear thou must, and nothing may *prorogue* it,
On Thursday next be married to this county."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

3. To interrupt the session of and continue to another session, or to an indefinite period.

"The Parliament was *prorogued* to Westminster."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2).

* **prō-rŭp'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *proruptio*, from *proruptus*, pa. par. of *prorumpo* = to burst forth: *pro* = forth, and *rumpo* = to burst.] The act or state of bursting out or forth.

"The latter brood, impatient by a forcible *proruption*, anticipates their period of exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

prō-ṣā'-ĭc, **prō-ṣā'-ĭc-ăl**, *a.* [Lat. *prosaïcus*, from *prosa* = prose (q.v.); Fr. *prosaïque*; Sp. & Ital. *prosaico*.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Of or pertaining to prose; in the form of prose; resembling prose: as, a *prosaic* narrative.

* 2. Writing in prose.

"Greek writers, both satirical and *prosaical*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 261.

II. *Fig.:* Dull, heavy, uninteresting, lifeless, spiritless, commonplace.

"Some persons may think that Burt was a man of vulgar and *prosaical* mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

prō-ṣā'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prosaical*; *-ly*.] In a prosaic, dull, or uninteresting manner; dully.

* **prō-ṣā'-ĭ-ṣĭṣm**, *s.* [Eng. *prosaic*; *-ism*.] The character of prose.

"Through this species of *prosaicism*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xxviii.

* **prō-ṣā'-ĭṣm**, *s.* [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A prose idiom; a prosaic manner.

"A mode liable to degenerate into a creeping *prosaism* and trivial love of detail."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 123.

* **prō-ṣā'-ĭst**, *s.* [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. *-ist*.]

1. A writer of prose.

2. One devoid of poetical temperament.

"Mignet is heartily and altogether a *prosaist*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 121.

* **prō-ṣā'-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, prose; prosaic.

"The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* xi.

* **pros-a-pie**, *s.* [Lat. *prosapia*.] Stock, progeny.

"Of a manne's *prosapie*."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 69.

prō-sçē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. προσκήνιον (*proskēnion*) = the part before the scene where the actors appeared: πρό (*pro*) = before, and σκηνή (*skēnē*) = a scene.]

Arch.: The stage of a theatre, or the space included in the front of the scene; in contradistinction to the postscenium, or space behind the scene. In the modern theatre it is improperly used to designate the ornamental framework from which the curtain hangs when performances are not going on, dividing the spectator from all engaged on the stage.

* 2. The front of anything.

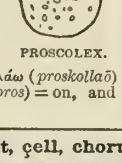
"The *proscenium* of the face."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 146.

* **prō-sçĭnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *proscindo*.] To rend.

"They did . . . *proscind* and prostitute the Imperial purple."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 573.

prō-scō'-lĕx, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *scolex* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The minute embryo of a tapeworm, liberated when the ovum has been swallowed by a warm-blooded vertebrate. It is a minute vesicle, provided with three pairs of siliceous spines for boring through the tissues of its host.



PROSCOLEX.

prŏs-cŏl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. προσκολλάω (*proskollaō*) = to glue on, or to: πρός (*pros*) = on, and κολλάω (*kollaō*) = to glue.]

Bot.: A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids to which the pollen masses become attached. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

prŏ-scrībe', *v.t.* [Lat. *proscribo* = to write publicly: *pro* = before, openly, and *scribo* = to write; Fr. *proscrire*; Sp. *proscribir*.]

1. In old Roman history, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and forfeiture of property; to declare doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone.

"Write him in the list of my *proscribed*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw, to banish, to exile.

"Though *proscribed* and a fugitive, he was still, in some sense, the most powerful subject in the British dominions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 3. To denounce or condemn as dangerous, and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

4. To interdict, to forbid, to prohibit, to exclude.

"They [plays] have been zealously *proscribed* by the godly in all ages."—*Hume: Essays*, ii. 490. (Notes.)

prŏ-scrīb'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *proscrib(e)*; *-er*.] One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who forbids or interdicts.

"The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

* **prŏ'-scrĭpt**, *s.* [Lat. *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe (q.v.).]

1. One who is proscribed.

"Each *proscript* rose and stood
From kneeling in the asben dust."
D. G. Rossetti: Dante at Verona.

2. A proscription, an interdiction.

"For whatsoever he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicat, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this *proscript*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 271 (an. 1250).

prŏ-scrĭp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *proscriptionem*, accus. of *proscriptio*, from *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe (q.v.); Sp. *proscripcion*; Ital. *proscrizione*.] The act of proscribing; a dooming to death and forfeiture of property; outlawry, banishment, denunciation, interdiction, prohibition.

"Some . . . large categories of *proscription*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **prŏ-scrĭp'-tion-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *proscription*; *-al*.] Pertaining to proscription; proscriptive.

* **prŏ-scrĭp'-tion-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *proscription*; *-ist*.] One who proscribes; a proscriber.

* **prŏ-scrĭp'-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *proscript(us)*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription; proscribing.

"Our constitution is not made for great general and *proscriptive* exclusions."—*Burke: To Sir H. Langrishe.*

prōṣe, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prosa*, for *prorsa*, in the phrase *prorsa oratio* = straightforward or unembellished speech, from *prorsus* = forward, for *proversus*, from *pro* = before, forwards, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prosa*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Language not arranged in or confined to poetical measure; the ordinary written or spoken language of man; opposed to verse or poetry.

"Mould the future poem into *prose*."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, i.

2. Dull or commonplace language or discourse; prosaic language.

II. *Roman Church:* A rhythm sometimes sung between the epistle and gospel at Mass; a sequence (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Relating to, or consisting of, prose; written in prose; not metrical or poetic; prosaic: as, a *prose* sketch.

2. Using, or writing in, prose; as, a *prose* writer.

3. Dull, commonplace, prosaic.

* **prose-man**, *s.* A writer of prose; a proser.

"Let them . . . send forth all their powers,
Their verse-men and *prose-men*."
Garrick, in *Boswell's Johnson*, ii. 53.

prōṣe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Prose, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To write prose, as opposed to verse.

"*Prosing* or versing."—*Milton: Church Gov.*, bk. ii.

2. To write or speak in a dull, prosy, commonplace, or prosaic style

"Till both houses had *prosed* and divided."
Moore: Twopenny Postbag.

* B. *Trans.:* To write or relate in a dull, prosy manner.

prō-sĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = before, and *sector* = a cutter; *seco* = to cut.] One who prepares subjects for anatomical lectures; an anatomist.

* **prŏs'-ĕ-cūt-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prosecut(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

prŏs'-ĕ-cūte, * **pros-e-quute**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *prosecutus*, *prosequutus*, pa. par. of *prosequor* = to pursue: *pro* = forward, and *sequor* = to follow. *Prosecute* and *pursue* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to proceed in or go on with; to continue endeavours to attain or accomplish; to carry on.

"Why should not I then *prosecute* my right?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. To seek to obtain by legal process: as, to *prosecute* a claim in a court of law.

2. To accuse and proceed against for some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal: as, to *prosecute* a person for trespass. A person instituting civil proceedings in a court of law is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; one who institutes criminal proceedings against another is said to *prosecute* the person accused.

B. *Intrans.:* To institute and carry on a prosecution; to act as a prosecutor.

"He [the king] is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 7.

prŏs-ĕ-cū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prosecutio*, from *prosecutus*, pa. par. of *prosequor* = to prosecute (q.v.); Sp. *prosecucion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of prosecuting or of endeavouring to attain, execute, or accomplish; the pursuit of any object by efforts of mind or body; the carrying on or following up of any matter or scheme: as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, a claim, a war, &c.

* 2. The act of following in haste; pursuit.

"When I should see behind me
Th' inevitable *prosecution* of disgrace and horror."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. The instituting and carrying on of a suit in court of law or equity to obtain some right, or to redress and punish an injury or wrong.

2. The act or process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; the instituting and continuing of a criminal suit against any person or persons. [Presentment, Indictment.]

"The next step towards the punishment of offenders is their *prosecution*, or formal accusation; which is either upon a previous finding of the fact by an inquest or grand jury, or without such previous finding."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

3. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted; the prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

prŏs'-ĕ-cū-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] [Prosecute.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who prosecutes or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2. *Law:* One who prosecutes or institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, whether civil or criminal. It is generally applied to the person who prosecutes another criminally.

"In prosecutions for offences the sovereign appears in another capacity, that of *prosecutor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

prŏs'-ĕ-cū-trĭx, *s.* [Eng. *prosecu(te)*; *-trix*.] A female who prosecutes.

prŏs'-ĕ-lўte, * **prŏs'-ĕ-līte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *proselite* (Fr. *prosélyte*), from Lat. *proselytus*; Gr. προσήλυτος (*prosēlutos*) = one converted to Judaism, a convert, from προσέρχομαι (*proserchomai*) = to come to: πρός (*pros*) = to, and ἔρχομαι (*erchomai*) = to come; Sp. & Ital. *proselito*; Port. *proselyto*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A new convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"Every *proselyte* too must be reckoned twice over." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Judaism:* A gentile convert. Two kinds were discriminated: (1) Proselytes of the gate, who followed a few Old Testament rules, and (2) proselytes of righteousness, who accepted the whole Mosaic ritual.

*** prŏs′-ĕ-lyte,** *v.t. & i.* [PROSELYTE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make proselytes or converts of; to convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"Those profane and conceited men who must needs *proselyte* others to their own doubts." —*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. vii., § 33.

B. *Intrans.:* To endeavour to make proselytes or converts; to proselytize.

"He seemed to have no taste for *proselyting*." —*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 548.

prŏs′-ĕ-lyt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; *-ism.*]

1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"To turn national education into an engine of aggressive and unscrupulous *proselytism*." —*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), lvii. 210.

* 2. Conversion to any religion, creed, system, or party.

"Spiritual *proselytism* to which the Jew was wont to be washed as the Christian is baptized." —*Hammond: Works*, iv. 500.

prŏs′-ĕ-lyt-ize, prŏs′-ĕ-lyt-ĭsc, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make a proselyte or convert of; to convert to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"One of those whom they endeavour to *proselytize*." —*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make, or endeavour to make, proselytes or converts.

"A militant, aggressive, *proselytizing* body." —*Daily Telegraph*, March 11, 1886.

prŏs′-ĕ-lyt-īz-ĕr, prŏs-ĕ-lyt-ĭs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *proselytiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who proselytizes; one who makes, or endeavours to make, proselytes or couverts.

*** prō-sĕm′-ĭ-nar-y,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *seminary* (q.v.).] The lower of two institutions connected with education, in which the actual, or probable, candidates for admission into the higher were trained.

"Merchant Taylors' school in London was then just founded as a *proseminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford." —*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry.*

*** prō-sĕm-ĭ-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *proseminatio*, from *proseminatus*, pa. par. of *prosemino: pro* = forward, and *semino* = to sow; *semen*, genit. *seminis* = a seed.] Propagation by seed.

"We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable *ajonte natum*, because we see not its *prosemination*." —*Hale: Orig. Mankind*, p. 268.

prŏs-ĕn-çĕ-phăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *prosencephal(on)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the prosencephalon; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

prŏs-ĕn-çĕph′-a-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Eng. *encephalon.*]

Anat.: The forebrain in the embryo of man and other mammals. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, *corpora striata*, *corpus callosum*, the lateral ventricles, and olfactory bulb. Sometimes called Procerebrum.

prŏs-ĕn′-chȳ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Link's name for tissue composed of fibre. [FIBRE, *s.*, II. 2. (1).] One of its most characteristic forms is woody fibre. [FIBRE, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

prŏs-ĕn-chȳm′-a-tŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *prosenchyma*; *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or composed of, prosenchyma (q.v.).

"The *prosenchymatous* cells of the xylem." —*Thomé: Botany* (ed. Bennett), p. 364.

prŏs-ĕn-nĕ-a-hē′-drăl, *a.* [Gr. πρός (*pros*) = towards, and Eng. *enneahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

prō′-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-er.*]

* 1. A writer of prose.

"And surely Nashe, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear."
Dryden: Poets & Poesy.

2. One who proses; one who describes anything, in writing or verbally, in a dull, tedious, or prosy style.

"With the unfailing dexterity peculiar to *prosers*, he contrived to dribble out his tale to double its usual length." —*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xiv.

Prŏs-ĕr′-pĭn-a, *s.* [Lat.] [PROSERPINE.]

Zool. & Palæont.: (1) A sub-genus of Helix. (*Woodward.*) (2) The type of a family, Proserpinidæ (q.v.). The shell is depressed, shining, callous beneath, aperture toothed inside, peristome sharp. Recent species six, from the West Indies and Mexico. Fossil, from the Eocene onward. (*Tate.*)

PROSERPINE.

Prŏs′-ĕr-pine, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions. The chief seats of her worship were Sicily and Magna Græcia; but she had temples also at Corinth, Megara, Thebes, and Sparta.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 26].

prŏs-ĕr-pĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proserpin(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pulmonifera. Shell heliciform, imperforate, the base callous; animal with a short annulated muzzle, and two lateral subulate tentacles. (*Tate.*)

*** prō-sĭl′-ĭ-ĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *prosiliens*, pr. par. of *prosilio* = to leap forward: *pro* = forward, and *salio* (in comp. *-silio*) = to leap.] The act of leaping or springing forward; projection. (*Coleridge.*)

prō-sĭl′-ĭ-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prosy*; *-ly.*] In a prosy manner; tediously, tiresomely.

*** prō-sĭ-mĕt′-rĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *prosy*, and *metrical.*] Cousisting both of prose and verse.

*** prō-sĭm′-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *simia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Boisson's name for the Linnæan genus Lemur.

† prō-sĭm′-ĭ-æ, † prō-sĭm′-ĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [PROSIMIA.]

Zool.: Half-apes (Ger. *Halbaffen*). The first form was used by Storr, in 1780, and the second by Illiger, in 1811, for the old genus Lemur, the prcsent sub-order Lemuroidea (q.v.).

prō-sĭ′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prosy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prosy.

prō-sĭ′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PROSE, *v.*]

prō-sĭ′-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prosing*; *-ly.*] In a prosing or prosy manner; prosily.

*** prosne,** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *prône* = a lecture, a sermon.] (See extract.)

"The *prosnes* are the Publications of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church, Banes of Matrimony, Excommunications, &c." —*Cotton: Life of Espernon*, bk. ix., p. 514. (Side-note.)

prŏs-ô-brăn′-chĭ-ă′-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proso-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata.*]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Gasteropoda, founded by Milne-Edwards, embracing the Pectini-, Scuti-, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata of Cuvier. The gills are pectinated and in advance of the heart; the soft parts are protected by a shell, into which the animal can usually withdraw its body; eye-pedicels and tentacles on same stalk; sexes distinct. There are two divisions of the order, Holostomata and Siphonostoma (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Silurian onward.

prŏs-ô-brăn′-chĭ-ate, *a.* [PROSOBRANCHIATA.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Prosobranchiata.

*** prŏs-ô-dĭ′-a-çal,** *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-acal.*] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodical.

*** prŏs ô-dĭ′-a-cal-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *prosodiacal*; *-ly.*] In a prosodiacal manner; according to the rules of prosody.

*** prŏ-sō′-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodiacal.

*** prŏ-sō′-dĭ-al-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *prosodial*; *-ly.*] Prosodiacally.

*** prŏ-sō′-dĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-an.*] One who is versed in prosody or the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

"Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive 'malum,' because that fruit was the first occasion of evil." —*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii., ch. i.

*** prŏ-sŏd′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-cal.*] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody; prosodiacal.

"Not destitute of *prosodical* harmony." —*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 356.

prŏ-sŏd′-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodical*; *-ly.*] In a prosodical manner; prosodially.

prŏs′-ô-dĭst, *s.* [Eng. *prosod(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in prosody; a prosodian.

"The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness." —*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

prŏs′-ô-dy, * pros-o-die, *s.* [Fr. *prosodie*, from Lat. *prosodia*; Gr. προσῳδία (*prosōdia*) = a song sung to a lute, a tone, an accent, prosody: πρός (*pros*) = to, accompanying, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *prosodia.*]

Gram.: That part of grammar which treats of the quantities of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. In Greek and Latin every syllable had its determinate value or quantity, and verse was constructed by a system of recurring feet, each consisting of a certain number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. In English, verse is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

prō-sō′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior part of the body; used chiefly of the Cephalopoda.

prŏs-ŏn-ŏ-mā′-şĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. πρός (*pros*) = to, towards, and ὀνομάζω (*onomazo*) = to call, to name; ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Rhet.: A figure in which allusion is made to the likeness of sound in several names or words; a sort of pun.

prŏs-ô-păl′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. πρόσωπον (*prosōpon*) = a face, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Tic-douloureux, or brow-ague (q.v.).

prŏs-ô-pĭd-ô-clī′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. προσωπεῖον (*prosōpeion*) = a mask; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form; κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaccæ. Ovule, solitary; involucre, globose, bladdery, containing from three to six flowers; flowers, dicœcious, apetalous.

prŏs-ō′-pĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. προσωπίς (*prosōpis*) = the burdock (?).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Eumimoseæ. Trees, prickly, thorny, or both; from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The legume, in some species twisted, is generally filled with a sweetish substance, which may be eaten by men or cattle. *Prosopis dulcis* is the Algaroba of Paray, *P. glandulosa* that of Texas. The latter has a hard, durable, and beautifully-grained wood; it yields a gum like gum arabic, as does *P. spicigera*. *P. pubescens* is the Screw-bean (q.v.). *P. spicigera*, a native of arid places in India, is planted in the Punjaub, its wood furnishing excellent fuel. It is not good for carpentry, being easily destroyed by insects. Its legume is astringent. Its bark is good for tanning, as are those of the American *P. pallida* and *P. pubescens*. The leaves and branches of *P. tuliflora* are poisonous to cattle.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Andrenidæ, generally making their nests in bramble-sticks.

prō′-sō-pīte, *s.* [Gr. προσωπεῖον (*prosōpeion*) = a mask; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring only in crystals associated with iron-glance. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 2·89; lustre, feeble; colourless or grayish. Analysis yielded: silicon and fluorine, 10·71; alumina, 42·68; protoxide of manganese, 0·31; magnesia, 0·25; lime, 22·98; potash, 0·15; water, 15·50 = 92·58. Found at the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony, the crystals being much altered.

***prŏs-ō-pŏg'-rą-phy,** ***pros-o-pog-ra-phic,** *s.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to describe.] The description of the personal appearance of any one.

"First touching the *prosopographia* or description of his person."—*Holinshed: Stephan* (an. 1154).

***prŏs-ō-pō-lĕp'-sy,** *s.* [Gr. *προσωπολημψία* (*prosōpolēpsia*) = respect of persons: *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *λῆψις* (*lēpsis*) = a taking; *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*), fut. *λήψομαι* (*lēpsomai*) = to take.] Regard or favour to personal appearance; persoual partiality or bias; an opinion or prejudice formed against a person from his personal appearance.

"Without the injustice of *prosopolepsy*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 567.

prŏs-ŏp-ō-nĭs-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = look, and Mod. Lat. *oniscus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphipod Crustaceans (?), with one species, *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, found in the English Magnesian Limestone (Permian).

prŏs-ō-pō-pē'-ią, prŏs-ō-pō-pœ'-ią (i as y), ***pros-o-pop-ey,** *s.* [Lat. *prosopopœia*, from Gr. *προσωποποιια* (*prosōpopoiia*), personification; *προσωποποιέω* (*prosōpopoieō*) = to personify: *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *ποιέω* (*poieō*) = to make.]

Rhet.: A figure by which things are represented as persons, or inanimate objects as animate beings, or by which an absent persou is represented as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. It is more exteusive thau personification.

"Of the *prosopopœia*, or personification there are two kinds: one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects; the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character."—*Lowth: Lectures; Gregory*, vol. i.

***prŏs-ō-pŏs'-cō-py,** *s.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] A kind of divinatiou or magic by which the face or person of one absent or dead was made to appear in a mirror.

"As when in mirror bright we see
A face by *prosoposcopy*."
The Poet Banter'd (1702), p. 10.

prŏs'-pĕct, *s.* [Lat. *prospectus* = a look out, a distant view, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward: *pro* = forward, and *spicio* = to look; Ital. *prospetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. View of things within the reach of sight; survey, sight.

"Which to our general sire gave *prospect* large."
Milton: P. L., iv. 144.

2. That which is presented to the eye; a place and objects seen; scenery, a scene.

"*Prospects*, however lovely, may be seen,
Till half their beauties fade."
Cowper: Task, i. 509.

* 3. A place or position which affords a wide or extended view.

"Him God beholding from his *prospect* high."
Milton: P. L., iii. 77.

* 4. The position, as of the front of a building, &c., looking towards a certain point of the compass; aspect.

"Their *prospect* was toward the eonth."—*Ezekiel* xl. 44.

* 5. A view delineated, drawn, or painted; a sketch; a picturesque representation, as of a landscape.

"A composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*."—*Reynolds: Discourses.*

* 6. A looking forward; a view into futurity; foresight, anticipation.

"Is he a prudent man . . . that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for, the remaining part of his life?"—*Tillotson.*

7. Expectation; ground of hope or expectation.

"The near *prospect* of reward animated the troope."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

8. The outlook; probable result or outcome of events: as, The *prospect* is discouraging.

9. (*Pl.*): The chances of future success or fortune.

"The *prospects* of the mine are improving daily."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326

* 10. An object of view or contemplation.

"Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*." *Denham: Sophy.*

II. *Mining:* Among gold-miners, what one finds in examining the first panful of earth. (*Amer.*)

"We got many good *prospects*."—*Mark Twain: Roughing It*, p. 443.

prŏ-spĕct', *v.i. & t.* [Prospect, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To look forward or towards.

"The mountaynes *prospecting* towards the north."—*Eden.*

2. To look around; to seek, to search, to explore.

"He *prospected* around for a more propitious place of settlement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

3. Specif., in mining, to search for mines or deposits of gold or silver.

"This is a *prospecting* party, which, being interpreted, means that they are on the look-out for ore."—*Literary World*, June 3, 1848.

B. *Transitive:*

Mining: To examine or explore, in search of gold or silver.

"I shall be able to spare time for *prospecting* other parts of the Company's property."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326.

*** prŏ-spĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Prospect, *v.*] The act of looking forward; providence, foresight.

"The *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

prŏ-spĕc'-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prospectivus*, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward.] [Prospect, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Perspective; suitable for viewing at or from a long distance.

"Time's long and dark *prospective* glass."
Milton: Vacation Exercise, 71.

2. Looking far ahead in time; acting with or characterized by foresight or prudence; looking to the future.

"The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too in this affair."—*Child.*

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; probable.

"The evil, if evil existent or *prospective* there was, seemed to lie with me only."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A prospect; the scene viewed around or before one.

"The whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France, there now lay the *prospective*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 219.

2. Outlook, forecast, foresight, providence. (*Bacon.*)

3. A point of view; a standpoint.

"Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humour."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

4. A perspective glass; a glass through which things are viewed. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,547.)

† prŏ-spĕc'-tive-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *prospective; -ly.*] In a prospective manner; with regard or reference to the future.

"Dispensations were granted only as to canonical penances, but not *prospectively*."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii. (Note.)

*** prŏ-spĕc'-tive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prospective; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prospective; regard had to the future; foresight.

*** prŏs'-pĕct-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *prospect; -less.*] Having no prospect or view.

"As dismal and *prospectless* as if it stood 'on Stanmore wintry wild.'"—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 330.

prŏ-spĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *prospect*, v.; *-or.*]

Mining: One who prospects or searches for precious stone or metals.

prŏ-spĕc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a prospect (q.v.).] A brief sketch or plan of some proposed commercial enterprise or undertaking, as a literary work, containing the details of the general plan or design, the manner and terms of publication, &c.; specif. applied to a document issued by the directors or promoters of a new company or joint-stock association, containing the objects of the association, the names of the directors and other officers, the amount of capital required, the security offered, the profits estimated to be realised, and such other details as may assist the public in judging of the feasibility of the undertaking. Also, a sample showing specimen pages and bindings of a publication sold by subscription.

prŏs'-pĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *prospérer*, from Lat. *prospero*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperar*; Ital. *prosperare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to favour; to give or bring prosperity to. (*Genesis* xxiv. 40.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to succeed, to make gain.

"I wish in al thinges that thou *prosperedst* and faredest well."—*3 John.* (1551.)

2. To thrive; to be in a healthy state.

"All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better."—*Bacon.*

3. To be in a successful or favourable state; to go on or turn out successfully; to succeed, to thrive.

"Things *prospered* with him still more and more."—*2 Maccabees*, viii. 8.

4. To give or bring prosperity.

"Greatest blessings *prosp'ring* Peace imparts."
Stirling: Parænesis to Prince Henry.

* 5. To increase in size; to grow.

"Black cherry-trees *prosper* even to considerable timber."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

prŏs-pĕr'-ĭ-tỹ, ***pros-per-i-te,** *s.* [Fr. *prosperité*, from Lat. *prosperitatem*, accus. of *prosperitas*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperidad*; Ital *prosperità.*] The state of being prosperous; good progress or success in any business or enterprise; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; attainment of wishes or the object desired.

"*Prosperity* is but a bad nurse to virtue."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

prŏs'-pĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prosperus*, *prosper* = according to one's hopes, favourable: *pro* = forward, and *spes* = hope, *spero* = to hope; Fr. *prospere*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prospero.*]

1. In a state of prosperity; successful, thriving; making progress or advancement.

"In *prosperous* counties the weekly wages of husbandmen amount to twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen shillings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Attended with good fortune or success; successful, favourable, fortunate, auspicious.

"To bring the negotiations with Tyrconnel to a *prosperous* issue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Favourable, favouring success; helpful: as, a *prosperous* wind.

prŏs'-pĕr-ŏŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *prosperous; -ly.*] In a prosperous manner; with good fortune or success; thrivingly, fortunately.

"That concern goes on *prosperously*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

*** prŏs'-pĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prosperous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

*** prŏs-phy-ŏ-dŏn'-tēs,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *προσφύω* (*prosphuō*) = to cause to grow to, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Wiegmann's name for Wagler's Pleurodontes (q.v.).

prŏs'-phy-sĭs (pl. **prŏs'-phy-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. *πρόσφυσις* (*prosphusis*) = a growing to; *πρόσφύω* (*prosphuō*) = to cause to grow to: *πρός* (*pros*) = to, and *φύω* (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Ehrart's name for the pistillidia of Mosses.

*** prŏ-spĭc'-ięnce (c as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *prospiciens*, pr. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward.] [Prospect, *s.*] The act of looking forward.

prŏss, *s.* [A variant of *prose* (q.v.).] Talk, generally of a gossiping nature; gossip. (*Prov.*)

prŏs-thăn'-thĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *προσθήκη* (*prosthēkē*) = an appendage, and *ἀνθηρός* (*anthēros*) = flowery.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prostantheræ (q.v.). *Prostanthera lasianthes* is cultivated.

prŏs-tăn-thĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prostanther(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ.

prŏs'-tāte, *a. & s.* [Gr. *προστάτης* (*prostatēs*) = one who stands before; *προστατέω* (*prostateō*) = to stand before, to guard: *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *στα-* (*sta-*) = root of *ἵστημι* (*histēmi*) = to stand (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Standing before; prostatic.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Prostate oland.

prostate-gland, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of all the organs connected with the male generative system. It is an aggregation of glands of the racemose type, resembling a chestnut in size and shape, situated before the neck of the bladder, behind the *symphysis pubis*, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its secretion

(a white viscid humour, discharged into the urethra by ten or twelve excretory outlets) is probably allied to that of the *vesiculæ seminales*, for which it serves as a vehicle.

prŏ-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *prostat(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the prostate gland: as, *prostatic* ducts.

prostatic-calculi, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Concentrically laminated concretions, deposited from the secretion of the prostate. They occur almost universally in advanced age.

prŏs-tą-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *prostat(e)*; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the prostate-gland.

* **prŏs-tĕr-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prosterno* = to strew forth or forward.] [Prostration.] The state of being cast down or depressed; depression, dejection, prostration.

"There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlookt for."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 60.

prŏs-thĕ-mą-dĕr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. πρόσθεμα (*prosthema*) = an appendage, and Att. δέρη (*derē*) = the neck.]

Ornith.: Poe-bird (q.v.); a genus of Meliphagidæ, with a single species, from New Zealand.

prŏs'-thĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from πρός (*pros*) = to, and θεσις (*thesis*) = a placing.]

I. *Philol.:* The addition of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in *be*loved, *be*reft. The opposite to aphæresis (q.v.).

2. *Surg.:* The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also called Prothesis.

prŏs-thĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. προσθετικός (*prosthetikos*), from προστίθημι (*prostithēmi*) = to add.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter to a word.

* **prŏs-tĭb'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *prostibulum* = a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitution, meretricious, fornicating.

"The advowterous cardinals, the *prostibulous* prelates and priests."—*Bale: Image*, p. 11.

prŏs'-tĭ-tūte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *prostitutus*, pa. par. of *prostituo* = to set forth, to expose openly, to prostitute: *pro* = openly, and *statuo* = to place; Fr. *prostituer*; Sp. *prostituir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To offer for sale; to offer freely.

"Whereas here whole shires of fruitfull rich grounds, lying now waste for want of people, do *prostitute* themselves unto us."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 686.

2. To offer for lewd purposes; to expose for hire for indiscriminate lewdness. (*Lev.* xix. 19.)

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

"*Prostituting* holy things to idols."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

4. To give up or devote to low, base, or unworthy uses or purposes; to use for base or wicked purposes; to abuse shamefully.

"Compelled by want to *prostitute* their pen."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To associate with prostitutes; to commit fornication or adultery.

"Marrying or *prostituting* as befell."
Milton: P. L., xi. 716.

* **prŏs'-tĭ-tūte,** *a.* [Lat. *prostitutus.*] [Prostitute, *v.*] Prostituted; given up to lewdness or to base and unworthy purposes.

"Now *prostitute* to infamy and hate."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, i.

prŏs'-tĭ-tūte, *s.* [Lat. *prostituta*; Fr. *prostituée.*]

1. A female abandoned to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet, a harlot.

"The vilest *prostitute* in all the stews."
Congreve: Juvenal, sat. xi.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who will undertake the basest employment for hire. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 113.)

prŏs-tĭ-tū'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prostitutionem*, accus. of *prostitutio*, from *prostitutus*, pa. par. of *prostituo* = to prostitute (q.v.); Sp. *prostitucion*; Ital. *prostituzione.*]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or giving one's self up to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; harlotry; the life or habits of a prostitute.

"Fornication supposes *prostitution*; and *prostitution* brings and leaves the victims of it to almost certain misery."—*Paley: Moral Phil.*, bk. iii., pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. The act of employing for base or unworthy purposes for hire.

"[It] renders their mental *prostitution* more to be regretted."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (3rd ed. Pref.).

prŏs'-tĭ-tų-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who prostitutes anything to base uses.

"The *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper."—*Hurd: To Warburton*, let. 150.

prō-stō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. προστόμιον (*prostomion*) = a mouth, specif. of a river: pref. *pro-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A portion of an animal before the mouth. Used of the Planarida and certain Annelids.

prŏs'-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prosterno* = to throw forward on the ground: *pro* = forward, and *sterno* = to throw on the ground, to strew.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lying at full length on the ground or other surface.

"It is good to slepe *prostrate* on their bellies."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

2. Lying in a posture of humility or humblest adoration.

"I am torn up by the roots, and lie *prostrate* on the earth!"—*Burke: Let. to a Noble Lord.*

3. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.

"They left their steeds, and *prostrate* on the place,
From the fierce king implored the offenders' grace."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 326.

II. *Bot.:* Lying flat upon the grouud.

prŏs'-trāte, *v.t.* [Prostrate, *a.*] [Fr. *prosterner*; O. Sp. & Port. *prostrar*; Sp. *postrar*; Ital. *prostrare.*]

1. To cause to fall or lie prostrate; to lay flat; to throw down.

"*Prostrating* and laying corn growing in the fields."
—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. (*Reflex.*): To throw one's self down or fall in a posture of the deepest humility or adoration; to bow in reverence. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 6.)

3. To reduce totally; to cause to sink; to deprive of all strength or energy: as, He was *prostrated* by sickness.

* 4. To destroy utterly; to demolish; to ruin utterly.

"In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost intirely."—*Hayward.*

prŏs-trā'-tion, * **pros-tra-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *prostration*, from Lat. *prostrationem*, accus. of *prostratio*, from *prostratus* = prostrate (q.v.); Sp. *postracion*; Ital. *prostrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

2. The act or state of falling down in deepest humility or adoration; properly, the act of falling prostrate on the face, but applied generally to kneeling or bowing in adoration or reverence.

"To serve or worship them with any reuerent behauiour ether by adoracion, *prostracion*, knelyng, or kissing."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, iii.

* 3. Servile submission.

"Can *prostration* fall deeper? could a slave bow lower?"—*Thackeray: English Humourists; Swift.*

4. Great depression or dejection.

"Weakness with *prostration*, inferiority, and submission."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, ess. ii., ch. iii.

II. *Pathol.:* Great but temporary oppression of the system, depressing but not permanently exhausting the vital energies.

* **prŏs'-trāt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prosterno* = to prostrate (q.v.).] One who prostrates or overturns.

"Infallible *prostrators* of all religion."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 189.

prŏs'-tўle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prostylus*, from Gr. πρόστυλος (*prostulos*): πρό (*pro*) = before, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Architecture:

1. A temple which has a portico in one front, consisting of insulated columns with their entablatures and fastigium [Amphiprostyle.]

2. A portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the walls of the building to which it is attached.

"This *prostyle*, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns."—*Evelyn: Architects & Architecture.*

prōş'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-y.*] Consisting of or like prose; prosaic, dull, tedious, tiresome.

"Her *prosy* fat Camille in spectacles."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes* (ed. 1861), ii. 87.

prō-sўl'-lō-ğĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *syllogism* (q.v.).]

Logic: (See extract).

"A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following."—*Watts: Logic.*

prōt-, *pref.* [Proto-.]

* **prŏ-tăc'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. προτακτικός (*protaktikos*).] Placed or being at the beginning; previous; giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play.

prō'-tą-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. πρωταγός (*prōtagos*) = leading the van.]

Chem.: $C_{116}H_{291}N_4PO_{22}$ (?). A phosphoretted fatty body extracted from the brain-substance by alcohol of 85 per cent. It is colourless, without smell, slightly soluble in water and ether, very soluble in warm alcohol, from which it crystallizes in bundles of fine needles. When boiled in absolute alcohol it decomposes with separation of oily drops.

prō-tăğ'-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. πρωταγωνιστής (*prōtagōnistēs*), from πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and ἀγωνιστής (*agōnistēs*) = an actor.]

1. *Greek Drama:* The leading character or actor in a play.

"Behind whose mask the *protagonist* spoke during the play."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 108.

2. A leading character generally.

"To take his place in history for all time as one of its foremost *protagonists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1885.

prō-tā'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amia* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Amiidæ, from the Tertiary deposits of Wyoming, U.S.A.

prōt-ą-mœ'-bą, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amœba.*]

Zool.: A genus of Haeckel's order Lobomonera. They are minute masses of protoplasm, increasing by symmetrical fission.

prō-tăn'-droŭs, prŏt-ĕr-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Pref. *prot-*, *proter(o)-*; Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, here = a stamen, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to plants in which the stamens are ready to discharge their pollen before the stigma is ready to receive it, thus inviting cross fertilization. Examples: *Digitalis purpurea*, *Potentilla anserina*, &c.

prō-tăn'-drў, *s.* [Protandrous.]

Bot.: The state of being protandrous.

prō tăn'-tō, *phr.* [Lat.] For so much.

* **prōt'-arch,** *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] A chief ruler.

"National *Protarchs* or Patriarchs."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 149.

prŏt'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from προτείνω (*proteinō*) = to stretch before, to present.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A proposition, a maxim.

"I would I had not cause to give you this *protasis*."
—*Morton: Discharge of the Five Imputations*, p. 277.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Anc. Drama:* The first part of a comedy or tragedy, in which the several characters are displayed and the argument of the piece explained.

"Do you look for conclusions in a *protasis*? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them to the catastrophe."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, i. 1.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.:* The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place: as, Although he was incompetent (*protasis*), he was elected (*apodosis*).

prōt-ăs'-ta-ĉine, *a.* [Pref. *prot-*; Mod. Lat. *astac(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the hypothetical ancestor of the Crayfishes. (*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 344.)

prō-tăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a starfish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophiuroidea, with four species from the Silurian and two from the Upper Devonian. The body consists of a

circular disc, covered with small, imbricated, calcareous plates, with five long, flexuous arms, each with two rows of ventral plates, so disposed as to give origin to a series of distinct pores.

*** prō-tăt'-ĭc, * prō-tăt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. προτατικός (*protatikos*); Lat. *protaticus*; Fr. *protatique.*] Of or pertaining to protasis; introductory.

"There are *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation."—*Dryden.*

prō'-tē-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *Proteus* (q.v.), from the diverse appearance of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Proteaceæ (q.v.). Small trees or shrubs, chiefly from South Africa, with large heads of flowers, often surrounded by bracts. An elongated two-parted calyx, the broader lip with three nearly sessile stamens, the narrower lip with one; fruit a hairy one-seeded nut. The species are many, and with beautiful foliage and flowers. The wood of *Protea grandiflora* is made into waggon wheels; its bark is given in diarrhœa. The honey from the flowers of *P. mellifera* and *P. speciosa* is boiled down and taken for coughs.

prō-tē-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* Proteads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Shrubs or small trees, with hard dry leaves, calyx in four divisions, corolla none, stamens four, some of them sterile; ovary superior, with one ascending ovule, or two, or two rows. From the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Sub-orders Nucamentaceæ and Folliculares. Known genera forty-four, species 650.

2. *Palæobot:* Various Proteads, some apparently of the existing genera, Dryandra, Banksia, Grevillea, &c., exist in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle, others in the Upper Molasse of Switzerland.

prō-tē-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Proteaceæ.] Of or pertaining to the Proteaceæ.

prō'-tē-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order or tribe Proteaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

prō-tē'-an, *a.* [Proteus.] Of or pertaining to Proteus: hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable, versatile.

"In all the *protean* transformations of nature."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 32.

*** prō-tē'-an-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *protean*; *-ly.*] In a protean manner; with the assumption of many shapes.

"*Proteanly* transformed into different shapes."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 36.

prō-tĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect: *pro-* = before, in front, and *tego* = to cover; Fr. *protéger*; Sp. *proteger*; Ital. *proteggere.*]

1. To cover, shield, or defend from injury, harm, hurt, or danger of any kind. It is a word of very general import, both literally and figuratively: thus, a house *protects* us from the weather, a fort *protects* a harbour from the enemy, clothes *protect* the body from cold, a shade *protects* us from the heat of the sun, a father *protects* his children, &c.

"'Gainst the height of Ilion you never shall prevaile,
Jove with his hand *protecteth* it."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix.

2. To encourage or support artificially by means of protective duties.

"Their industries were *protected* and ours were not."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* 3. To act as regent or protector for.

"Why ehonld he then *protect* our sovereign?"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

*** prō-tĕc-teē',** *s.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ee.*] A person protected, a protégé.

"Yonr *protectee* . . . was clerk to my cousin."—*W. Taylor (of Norwich): Memoirs*, ii. 198.

prō-tĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Protect.]

*** prō-tĕct'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *protecting*; *-ly.*] In a protecting manner; by protecting.

prō-tĕc'-tion, * pro-tec-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *protection*, from Lat. *protectionem*, accus. of *protectio*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect (q.v.); Sp. *proteccion*; Ital. *protezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of protecting; the state of being protected; defence; shelter from danger, hurt, injury, or evil; preservation from anything hurtful or annoying.

"No one doubts that both sexes of many birds have had their colours adapted for the sake of *protection.*"—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xvi.

2. That which protects, shelters, or preserves from danger, injury, or evil; a shelter, a defence: as, Clothes are a *protection* against the cold.

* 3. A writing which assured safety or protection; a passport, a safe-conduct.

4. Exemption from arrest in civil suits. Also, in English legal custom, a special protection given by virtue of the royal prerogative against suits in law or other vexations, in respect of the party being engaged in the sovereign's service.

II. *Polit. Economy:* Protection in this sense is said to have been derived from the name of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture (1844–53). But the idea is old, and has been known to a greater or less extent in all ages and in all lands. Taxes levied solely for the raising of revenue operate in restraint of free trade, and are therefore a form of protection, but the term is generally limited to cases in which these taxes are imposed for other than fiscal purposes. It is believed that the protectionist system on a large scale was first proposed by the Chancellor de Birague, an Italian, in the suite of Catherine de Medici. It was developed by Colbert in 1664, and has not since passed away. In 1692 England retaliated on France, according to Adam Smith, taxing goods imported from that country in 1696 75 per cent. or more. Bouuties were abolished in Britain between 1818 and 1824, and this, with the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws. In the United States a protective policy was inaugurated early in the history of the country, and has been maintained in a greater or less degree ever since, the purpose being to protect American manufacturers against European competition, and favor the accumulation of capital and the paying of better wages to workmen. It has long been maintained by a strong party in the country that all the benefit to be derived from this policy has long since been gained, and that open competition with the manufacturers of the world would be more advantageous. The Republican party is based largely on the principle of protection, the Democratic on that of free trade or tariff for revenue only. Both policies have been adopted from time to time, as one or the other party gained the ascendency, but for more than 30 years after 1860 the government remained effectively under Republican control, and the policy of Protection was sustained. In 1893 the Democratic party gained the predominance in the government, and in 1894 a new tariff bill was passed by Congress. In this, however, the principle of protection was largely retained, though various raw materials were admitted free of duty, the most important being wool. A duty was placed on sugar, which had previously been free.

¶ *Writ of Protection:*

Law:

* 1. A writ by which the sovereign exempted a person from arrest.

2. A writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c., to protect him against arrest for a certain time.

*** protection-order,** *s.*

Law: An order formerly obtained from the Court of Divorce or from a magistrate to protect the earnings of a deserted wife from her husband. The Married Women's Property Act has rendered these orders unnecessary. [Married, ¶.]

*** prō-tĕc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protection*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to protection.

prō-tĕc'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *protection*; *-ism.*] The doctrine or principles of protectionists; the doctrine or system of protection.

"Spanish *protectionism* won the day."—*Times*, April 13, 1886.

prō-tĕc'-tion-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *protection*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who supports the system of protection; one opposed to free-trade.

B. *As adj.:* Advocating or maintaining protection in commodities of home production; opposed to free-trade.

"*Protectionist* countries, as well as free-trade England, were alike suffering from over-production."—*Echo*, Sept. 3, 1885.

prō-tĕc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ive*; Fr. *protectif.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Affording protection; sheltering, defending, defensive.

"*Protective* of his young." *Thomson: Spring*, 782.

2. *Polit. Econ.:* Protecting commodities of home production by means of duties.

protective-resemblance, *s.* [Mimicry, II.]

*** prō-tĕc'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *protective*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being protective.

"Imbued with that blessed *protectiveness.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxx.

prō-tĕc'-tŏr, * pro-tec-tour, *s.* [Fr. *protecteur*, from Lat. *protectorem*, accus. of *protector*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *protector*; Ital. *protettore.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which protects, guards, shelters, or defends against danger, injury, hurt, or evil of any kind; a defender, a guardian, a supporter, an encouager, a patron.

"Charles I., a *protector* of the arts."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Hist.:* One who had the care of the kingdom during the minority of the king; a regent; specif. applied to Oliver Cromwell, who took the title of Lord Protector in 1653.

"What's a *protector*? He's a thing
That apes it in the non-age of a king."
Cleveland.

2. *Eccles.:* A cardinal belonging to one of the more important Catholic nations, who, in Rome, watches over questions affecting his country. There are also Cardinal Protectors of religious orders, colleges, &c.

¶ *Protector of the Settlement:*

Law: The person appointed by the Fines and Recoveries Act, in substitution of the old tenant to the præcipe, whose concurrence in barring estates-tail in remainder is required in order to preserve, under certain modifications, the control of the tenant for life over the remainder man.

*** prō-tĕc'-tŏr-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectorial.

"The representative system and the *protectoral* power."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, i. 225.

prō-tĕc'-tŏr-ate, *s.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ate*; Fr. *protectorat*; Sp. *protectorado*; Ital. *protettorato.*]

1. Government by a protector or regent; specif. applied to that period of English history during which Oliver Cromwell was Protector.

"In the days of the *Protectorate*, he had been a judge."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A position sometimes assumed by a strong country towards a weak one, in virtue of which the former protects and upholds the interests of the latter, taking in return a greater or less interest in the management of its domestic and foreign affairs.

"In favour of an English *Protectorate* for Egypt."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

*** prō-tĕc-tōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ial.*] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectoral. (*Noble: Biog. Hist. Eng.*, iii., 70.)

*** prō-tĕc-tōr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Protector; Cromwellian.

"During the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 465.

*** prō-tĕc'-tŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-less.*] Destitute of a protector; having no protector; unprotected.

prō-tĕc'-tŏr-shĭp, * pro-tec-tour-ship, *s.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ship.*] The position or office of a protector; a protectorate.

"She causyd the duke of Yorke to be dyschargyd of his *protectourshyp.*"—*Fabyan: Chron.*, vol. ii. (an. 1457).

*** prō-tĕc'-trĕss, * prō-tĕc'-trĭçe,** *s.* [Fr. *protectrice.*] A female who protects.

"Of all christen *protectrice* and tutele."
Chaucer: Ballade in Commemoration of our Lady.

*** prō-tĕc'-trĭx,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A protectress.

protégé, protégée (as **pro-tā-zhā'**), *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *protéger* = to protect (q.v.).] One who is under the protection and care, or who enjoys the kindly consideration, of another.

prō-tē'-ĭ-dæ (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ichthyoidea, group Perennibranchiata. Four feet are present, and persistent external branchiæ. In some classifications Proteus is the sole genus; in others Menobranchus (q.v.) is included.

prō-tē'-ĭ-dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: The typical family of the tribe or sub-order Nucamentaceæ (q.v.).

prō'-tĕ-ĭdş, *s. pl.* [PROTEIN.] [ALBUMINOIDS.]

prō'-tĕ-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτεύω* (*prōteuō*) = to be the first; *πρῶτος* (*prōtos*) = first; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*). Named from holding the first place among albuminous principles.] [ALKALI-ALBUMIN, ALBUMEN, 1.]

prō-tĕ-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: Wallich's name for a group of Rhizopoda, having both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. There are two divisions: Actinophryna, with monomorphous, and Amœbina, with polymorphous pseudopods.

prō-tē-ĭn-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), prō'-tē-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *protein*; *-aceous, -ous.*] Pertaining to protein; containing or consisting of protein.

prō-tē-ĭ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protein(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

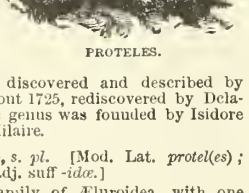
Entom.: A sub-family of Staphylinidæ (q.v.).

prō-tē-ī'-nŭs, *s.* [PROTEUS.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Proteininæ (q.v.). Antennæ slightly perfoliated, inserted in front of the eyes; elytra covering the major part of the abdomen.

prō'-tē-lēş, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *τελήεις* (*teleēis*) = complete, because the fore feet are pentadactyle, as in the Canidæ, while in the Hyænas they are tetradactyle. (*D'Orbigny.*)]

Zool.: Aard-wolf; *Proteles lalandii*, an aberrant form, constituting the family Protelidæ, a connecting link between the Viverridæ and the Hyænidæ. It is about the size of a full-grown fox; hyæna-like in colour, with dark-brown stripes and a black muzzle. It resembles the fox in habits, and feeds on ants and carrion. It was discovered and described by Sparmann, about 1725, rediscovered by Delalande, and the genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire.



PROTELES.

prō-tĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protel(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Æluroidea, with one genus, Proteles (q.v.).

prō-tĕm'-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *προτέμνω* (*protemnō*) = to cut off in front; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, related to Dendrolagus (q.v.), from late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

prō tĕm'-pŏr-ĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] For the time; temporarily. (Frequently abbreviated to *pro tem.*)

* **prō-tĕnd'** *v.t.* [Lat. *protendo*, from *pro* = forth, forward, and *tendo* = to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

"[He] threaten'd with his long *protended* spear."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 1,256.

* **prō-tĕnse'**, *s.* [Lat. *protensus*, pa. par. of *protendo* = to protend (q.v.).] Extension. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 4.)

* **prō tĕn'-sĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *protens(us)*, pa. par. of *protendo* = to protend (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Drawn out, extended, continued. (*Sir W. Hamilton.*)

prō'-tē-ō-līte, *s.* [After Proteus of Greek mythology, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A very hard and compact rock, consisting of an intimate mixture of quartz, felspar, and mica, and showing distinct traces of bedding, associated with granites. Regarded as a result of contact metamorphism. A variety of Cornubianite (q.v.). Occurs in Cornwall.

prō-tē-ō-mўx'-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proteus*; *o* connect., and Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = slime.]

Zool.: A class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnomyxa, exhibiting in the amœba phase various forms of pseudopodia often changing in the same individual, and not producing elaborate spore cysts. Its founder (Prof. E. R. Lankester) does not group the genera into families and orders.

prŏt-ĕr-ăn'-drŏŭs, *a.* [PROTANDROUS.]

† **prŏt-ĕr-ăn'-thoŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *proter(o)-*, and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Botany:

1. A term used when the leaves of a plant appear before the flowers. (*Lindley.*)

2. Protandrous (q.v.). (*Darwin.*)

Prō-tĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The Catholic party in Alexandria who maintained the orthodox faith, for which Proterius, after whom they were called, was barbarously murdered.

prŏt-ĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *πρότερος* (*proteros*), compar. of *πρό* (*pro*) = before.] Before, either in time or space.

prŏt'-ĕr-ō-bāse, *s.* [Gr. *πρότερος* (*proteros*) = prior, and Eng. (*dia*)*base.*]

Petrol.: A rock regarded as intermediate in composition between diabase and diorite.

prŏt-ĕr-ō-glўph'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *γλυφη* (*gluphē*) = a carving.]

Zool.: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes; a division of the sub-order Thanatophidia (q.v.). The first fangs of the upper jaw are grooved along the front, and the general appearance of the species resembles that of the harmless snakes. There are two families: Elapidæ (terrestrial), some of the genera with the power of expanding their neck into a kind of hood; and Hydrophidæ (aquatic).

prŏt-ĕr-ŏg'-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [PROTOGYNOUS.]

prŏt-ĕr-ŏp'-ō-dēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ichthy.: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). Rayed dorsal always present, and rather short; ventrals inserted below (very rarely in front of) the dorsal.

prŏt-ĕr-ŏp'-tĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). The rayed dorsal belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, and is always in advance of the ventrals.

prŏt-ĕr-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [PROTOROSAURUS.]

prŏt ĕr-ō-spŏn'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *σπόγγος* (*spongos*) = a sponge.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalansteriidæ (q.v.), formed by Saville Kent (named at first Protospongia). He considers it, "so far as is known, the nearest concatenating form between the respective groups of the ordinary Choano-Flagellata and the Spongida," and that it may be "consistently accepted as furnishing a stock-form, from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges were primarily derived." (*Man. Infus.*, i. 365.) There is a single species, *Proterospongia haeckeli*, from the lake in Kew Gardens.

* **prō-tĕr'-vĭ-tў**, *s.* [Lat. *protervitas*: *protervus* = perverse.] Perverseness, petulance.

"A vain and frail *protervity*, an envious prattling."
—Lennard: Of Wisdom, bk. i., ch. xxxv., § 5.

prō-tĕst', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *protester*, from Lat. *protesto*, *protestor*, from *pro* = openly, and *testor* = to bear witness; *testis* = a witness; Sp. & Port. *protestar*; Ital. *protestare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a solemn affirmation, declaration, or protestation; to affirm with solemnity; to declare or affirm solemnly; to asseverate.

"I doe *protest*
The processe of my plaint is true."
Gascoigne: Divorce of a Lover.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) against some act or proposition. (Followed by *against.*)

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make a solemn affirmation or declaration of; to affirm or assert solemnly; to asseverate.

"I *protest* true loyalty to her."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

* 2. To call as a witness to affirm or deny a statement or affirmation; to appeal to.

"*Protesting* fate supreme." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 480.

* 3. To prove, to show, to declare, to publish.

"Do me right, or I'll *protest* your cowardice."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 4. To promise solemnly; to vow.

"On Diana's altar to *protest*
For aye austerity and single life."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

II. *Comm.:* To mark or note a bill before a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. [PROTEST, s., II. 1. (2).]

"The bill . . . if not taken up this afternoon will be *protested*."—*Colman: The Spleen*, i.

prō'-tĕst, *s.* [PROTEST, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A solemn affirmation or declaration of opinion (frequently in writing), generally in opposition to some act or proposition; a solemn affirmation by which a person declares either that he entirely dissents from and disapproves of any act or proposition, or else only conditionally gives his assent or consent to an act or proposition to which he might otherwise be considered to have assented unconditionally.

"The Opposition, content with their *protest*, refrained from calling for a division."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

II. *Law:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) A formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or by a notary public at his direction, that acceptance or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intends to recover all expenses to which he may be put in consequence of such non-acceptance or non-payment.

"In England, the process of noting is accepted as a sufficient *protest* for Inland Bills, but Foreign Bills must be protested in a more formal way."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary.*

(2) *Marine Insurance:* (See extract).

"A *protest* is a declaration made on oath by the captain of a vessel which has met with any disaster at sea, or has been compelled to run into a foreign or intermediate port for safety. The *protest* should be made as soon as he enters the port, . . . the limit usually assigned being within twenty-four hours of his arrival."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary.*

(3) A declaration made by a party before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his own rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary.

2. *Parl. procedure:* (See extract).

"Each peer has a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons for such dissent; which is usually styled his *protest*."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

prŏt'-ĕs-tąn-çў, * **prot-es-tan-cie**, *s.* [Eng. *protestant(t)*; *-cy.*] Protestantism.

"What miserable subdivisions are there in our *protestancie*."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 16.

prō-tĕs-tā'-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A protestation. [PROTESTATION, II.]

prŏt'-ĕs-tąnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *protester* = to protest (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Making a protest; protesting.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Protestants, their doctrines, or forms of religion.

"The general consent of all sound *protestant* writers."
—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Causes.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who protests.

2. *Church Hist.:* The name given to those princes and others who, on April 19, 1529, at the second diet of Spire, protested against the decision of the majority, that the permission given three years before to every prince to regulate religious matters in his dominions till the meeting of a General Council should be revoked, and that no change should be made till the council met. Besides protesting, they appealed to the emperor and to the future council. The diet rejecting their protest, they presented a more extended one next day. Those first Protestants were John, Elector of Saxony, the Margrave George of

Brandenburg, Onolzbach, and Culmback, the Dukes Ernest and Francis of Luneberg, the Landgrave Philip of Hesse, Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt, and the representatives of the imperial cities of Strasburg, Ulm, Nuremberg, Constance, Reutlingen, Windsheim, Memmingen, Lindau, Kempten, Heilbron, Isny, Weissenburg, Nordlingen, and St. Gall. The name is now extended to all persons and churches holding the doctrines of the Reformation and rejecting Papal authority. Protestanism has extended until its adherents embrace the great majority of church members in the United States, Britain, and the countries of the north of Europe; while Roman Catholicism is the ruling faith in Spanish America, Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy. Protestants are divided into numerous sects, each founded on some special result of Biblical interpretation, method of church government, or other basis of separation. The name of Protestant is repudiated by a considerable section of the Church of England.

protestant-dissenters, *s. pl.* [Dissenter.]

protestant-succession, *s.* [Succession.]

*** prŏt-ĕs-tănt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protestant; -ical.*] Protestant.

"The *protestantical* Church of England."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*

† prŏt'-ĕs-tant-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *protestant; -ism.*] The state of being a protestant; protestants collectively; the principles or religion of protestants.

"The only thing that makes *protestantism* considerable in Christendom is the Church of England."—*South: Sermons,* v. 64.

*** prŏt'-ĕs-tant-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *protestant; -ize.*] To render protestant; to convert to protestantism.

*** prŏt'-ĕs-tant-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *protestant; -ly.*] Like a protestant; in conformity with protestantism or protestants.

"Nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted."—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Causes.*

prŏt-ĕs-tā'-tion, * prot-es-ta-ci-on, * prot-es-ta-ti-oun, *s.* [Fr. *protestation,* from Lat. *protestationem,* accus. of *protestatio,* from *protestatus,* pa. par. of *protesto, protestor* = to protest (q.v.); Sp. *protestacion;* Ital. *protestazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration.

"But, to your *protestation;* let me hear."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.

"If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

3. A solemn vow or promise.

"Upon his many *protestations* to marry me."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

* 4. A calling upon; an appeal.

"He made no lengar *protestacion* to his souldiors, but that they should haue in remembrance theyr auncient prowesse."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 57.

II. *Law:*

* 1. *Eng. Law:* A declaration in pleading by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did, or did not, exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial.

2. *Scots Law:* A proceeding taken by the defender where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed, or to suffer the action to fall.

*** prŏt'-ĕs-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who protests; a protester.

prŏ-tĕst'-ĕr, * pro-test-our, *s.* [Eng. *protest; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who protests; one who utters a solemn protest, affirmation, or declaration. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* i. 2.)

2. *Law:* One who protests a bill of exchange or promissory note.

prŏ-tĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Protest, *v.*]

prŏ-tĕst'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *protesting; -ly.*] In a protesting manner; by way of protest; with protests or protestations.

*** pro-tes-ti-on,** *s.* [Eng. *protest,* v.; *-tion.*] Protestation.

"Your greatest *protestion* any assurance of deepe affection."—*Greene: Menaphon,* p. 54.

prō'-tĕ-ŭs, prō'-teūs, *s.* [Lat. = the name of Neptune's herdsman. He changed his shape at will. (*Virgil: Georg.* iv. 41-503.)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* (See etym.).

2. *Fig.:* A changeable, shifty, or fickle person; one who readily changes his principles.

"Being such *protceuses* in religion that nobody was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of."—*Maundrell: Travels,* p. 13.

II. *Zoology:*

1. The typical genus of the Proteidæ (q.v.). [Hypochthon.]

* 2. The name given by Rösel in 1755, to the genus Amœba (q.v.). As Proteus was occupied [1.] it is no longer used in this sense.

*** proteus-animalcule,** *s.*

Zool.: The same as Proteus, II. 2.

*** prō-tĕ-văn-gĕ'-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = a gospel.] [Evangelist.] An apocryphal gospel, ascribed to St. James the Less.

*** prō-thą-lā'-mĭ-ŏn, * prō-thą-lā'-mĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before, and θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = the marriage-bed.] A song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, with which the marriage ceremonies opened. [Epithalamion.]

"Poets wrote *prothalamiums* in their praise."
Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

prō-thăl'-lŭs, prō-thăl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Lat. *thallus;* Mod. Lat. *thallium.*] [Thallus.]

Bot.: The first result of germination after the impregnation of a cell in the archegonia of some higher cryptogams, as Ferns, Equisetaceæ, and Marsileaceæ. It differs in the different orders.

prō'-thĕ-ĭte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given by Ure to a dark-green variety of Sahlite (q.v.), resembling fassaite, found in the Zillerthal, Tyrol.

prŏth'-ŏ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from προτίθημι (*protithēmi*) = to place before.]

1. *Eccles.:* A credence-table (q.v.).

2. *Surg.:* The same as Prosthesis (q.v.).

prō-thō-nō-tär'-ĭ-ăt (th as t), prō-tō-nō-tär'-ĭ-ăt, *s.* [Fr.] The college constituted by the twelve apostolic prothonotaries in Rome.

prō-thŏn'-ŏ-tar-ў, *prō-tō-nō'-tar-y, *s.* (From low Latin *Protonotarius,* from Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and Lat. *notarius* = a notary (q.v.). The proper spelling thus is *protonotary.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A chief clerk or notary.

"I poynt you to be *protonotary*
Of Fame's court." *Skelton: Poems,* p. 23.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Eng. Law:* A chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench; there were three such officers in the former court and one in the latter. The offices are now abolished.

2. *United States Law:* A chief clerk of court in certain states.

3. *Roman Church:* A title introduced into the West from Constantinople about A.D. 800, replacing the term *primicerius notariorum.* It is now applied to any member of the College of Protonotaries Apostolic of the Curia, twelve in number. They register the Pontifical acts, and make and keep the official records of beatifications.

4. *Greek Church:* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular business of the province.

prō-thō-nō'-tar-ў-shĭp (th as t), pro-tho-no-tar-i-ship, prō-tō-nō'-tar-ў-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prothonotary,* &c.; *-ship.*] The office or position of a prothonotary.

"Her majesty . . . gave him [G. Carew] a *prothonotaryship* in the chancery."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* i.

prō-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Eng., &c. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The anterior ring of the thorax, carrying the first pair of legs.

prō'-thў-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before, and θύρα (*thura*) = a door.]

Arch.: A porch before the outer door of a house. (*Gwilt.*)

prŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *prot(ein); -ic.*] (See the compound.)

protic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid discovered by Limpricht in the flesh-juice of the roach (*Leucisus rutilus*). It forms a yellow brittle mass insoluble in water, slightly soluble in dilute acids, but soluble in ammonia, potash, and soda. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields a large quantity of leucine.

prōt-ĭch-nī'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *prot-,* Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: Owen's name for certain tracks or markings from the Potsdam Sandstone of Canada, which he considered to have been made by Trilobites. Principal Dawson ascribes them to fossil Eurypterids, and the smaller forms of Protichnites occurring in the Carboniferous to Belinurus, akin to the recent Limulus (q.v.).

prō-tĭs'-ta, *s. pl.* [Ger. *protisten,* from Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first in point of time.]

Zool.: A kingdom proposed by Haeckel, in order to overcome the difficulty long felt by zoologists and botanists in differentiating the lowest of the Protozoa from the highest of the Protophyta. In *Das Protistenreich* (Leipzig, 1878) he gives the following classification:—

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
Monera . . .	Lobomonera, Tachymonera, Rhizomonera.
Lobosa . . .	Gymnolobosa, Thecolobosa.
Gregarinæ . .	Monocystida, Polycistida.
Flagellata . .	Nudo-, Theco-, Cilio-, and Cystoflagellata.
Catallacta . .	
Ciliata . . .	Holo-, Hetero-, Hypo-, and Peritrichia.
Acinetæ . . .	Monacinetæ, Synacinetæ.
Labyrinthuleæ	
Bacillariæ . .	Naviculatæ, Echinellatæ, Lacernatæ.
Fungi	Phyco-, Conio-, Asco-, Gastro-, and Hymenomycetes
Myxomycetes .	Physareæ, Stemonitеæ, Trichiaceæ, Lycogaleæ.
Thalamophora .	Monostegia, Polystegia, Monothalamia, Polythalamia.
Heliozoa . . .	Aphro-, Chalaro-, and Desmothoraca.
Radiolaria . .	Panocllæ, Panacanthæ, Pansoleniæ, Plegmidеæ, Sphæridеæ, Discidеæ, Cyrtidеæ.

prō-tō-, prōt-, *pref.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*protos*) = first.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A prefix used to express priority: as, *proto*-martyr, &c.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix originally used to denote the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electronegative element. At present it is used to designate that compound in a series which contains one atom of the electronegative element.

prō-tō-băs'-tītc, *s.* [Pref. *proto-,* and Eng. *bastite.*]

Min.: A variety of the Enstatite group of minerals found in the Hartz mountains, Germany; and believed by Streng, who named it, to have been the original mineral from which bastite was derived.

prō-tō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *proto-,* and Eng. *calcite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Crystalline-limestone (q.v.).

prō-tō-căm'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-,* and Gr. κάμπος (*kampos*) = a sea-animal.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ, with one species, *Protocampus hymenolomus,* from the Falkland Islands. "It may be regarded as an embryonal form of Nerophis" (*Günther*).

prō-tō-căt-ĕ-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *proto-,* and Eng. *catechuic.*] Contained in, or derived from, catechu or other resin.

protocatechuic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_4$. A frequently occurring product of the decomposition of resins by fusion with potassic hydrate, and readily produced by the action of melted potash on piperic acid. It crystallizes, with one molecule of water, in plates and needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 199°. Its aqueous solution is coloured a dark bluish-green with ferric chloride, changing to red on the addition of soda or potash.

protocatechuic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3 = C_6H_3(OH)_2.CHO$. Dioxybenzaldehyde. A crystalline body produced by the action of chloroform on an alkaline solution of pyrocatechin. It is soluble in

water, melts at 150°, and is coloured deep green by a solution of ferric chloride. By fusion with potash it is converted into protocatechuic acid.

prō-tō-cŏc′-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protococc(us)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Palmellaeæ. Chlorospermous Algæ, having the slimy substratum obsolete.

prō-tō-cŏc′-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *coccus* = a berry.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Protococcidæ. In one of the two conditions in which it occurs it is a spheroidal body, $\frac{1}{333}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter, consisting of a structureless, tough, transparent wall, inclosing viscid and granular protoplasm. It multiplies by fission. In certain circumstances it becomes locomotive. It occurs in the mud which accumulates in roof-gutters, water-butts, and shallow pools. (*Huxley & Martin: Elementary Biology*, p. 11.) *Protococcus nivalis* is Red Snow (q.v.). *P. pluvialis* (?) is common in Europe on stones, leaves, straws, &c. Dunal says that the crimson colour of the salt-water tanks on the shores of the Mediterraean is caused by *P. salinus.*

prō-tō-cōl, *s.* [O. Fr. *protocole, protecole*, from Low Lat. *protocollum*, from late Gr. = πρωτόκολλον (*prōtokollon*), orig. the first leaf glued on to MSS. to register under whose administration and by whom the MS. was written, afterwards applied to documents drawn up by notaries because accompanied by such a first leaf or fly-leaf: Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and κολλάω (*kollaō*) = to glue; κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** The original draft or copy of a deed, contract, or other document.

"An original is stiled the *protocol*, or *scriptura matrix.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. In the same sense as II.

"Endorsing *protocols* with the most intense regard for the proprieties."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 712.

***3.** In Scotland, a record or registry; on the admission of a notary he receives from the clerk-register a marked book, called a protocol. In this the notary must insert copies of all the documents he may exccute, to be there preserved, as in a record.

II. *Diplomacy:* The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; the original copy of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a document serving as the preliminary to diplomatic negotiations; a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings, signed by the representatives of friendly powers in order to secure certain political ends peacefully; a convention not subject to the formalities of ratification.

prō-tō-cōl, *v.i. & t.* [Protocol, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To draw up protocols or first drafts.

"Serene Highnesses who sat there *protocolling.*"—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iii.

B. *Trans.:* To make a protocol of; to enter on a protocol.

***prō-tō-cŏl′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to protocols.

"His favourite portfolio was now in your Lordship's *protocolic* custody."—*D'Israeli: Letters of Runnymede*, p. 101.

***prō′-tō-cŏl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ist.*]

1. A registrar or clerk.

2. One who draws up protocols.

"M. Hanoteux, Secretary of the French Embassy, will act as *protocolist.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 30, 1885.

***prō′-tō-cŏl-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ize.*] To write or draw up protocols.

"Kept *protocolizing* with soft promises and delusive delays."—*Father Mahoney: Reliques of Father Prout*, p. 35. (Note.)

***prō-tō dōr′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *Doric* (q.v.).] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the earliest period of Doric architecture.

"The architect invents the *protodoric* column."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. Egypt*, p. 21.

Prō-tō ġē-nē′-a, *s.* [Gr. πρωτογένεια (*prōtogeneia*), pecul. fem. of πρωτογενής (*prōtogenēs*) = first-born.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 147].

prō-tŏġ′-ĕn-ēs, *s.* [Protogenea.]

Zool.: A genus of Haeckel's Lobosa and Lankester's Proteomyxa; apparently the same as *Amœba porrecta* of Schultze.

prō′-tō-ġĭne, prō′-tō-ġĭn, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. γένος (*genos*) = age, origin.]

Petrol.: A name used to designate varieties of granite and gneiss (q.v.), which contain talc or chlorite as a constituent, in place of ordinary mica. Abundant in the Swiss Alps.

protogin-gneiss, protogin-granite, *s.* [Protogine.]

prō-tŏġ′-ўn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *protogyn(y)*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the stigma mature before the pollen is so.

prō-tŏġ′-ў-nў, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The development of the stigma of a plant before the stamens are mature. It is less common than protandry. Examples, *Ranunculus sceleratus, Plantago major*, &c.

prō-tō-hĭp′-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ, from the Lower Pliocene of North America. Some of the species equalled an ass in size, and the feet resembled those of Hipparion.

prō-tō-hĭs-tŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *historic.*]

Archæol.: Belonging to, or connected with, the earliest period of which history gives any account.

"The populations and their languages must have been largely modified by *protohistoric* influences."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, iv. 157.

prō-tō-lăb′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. λαβίς (*labis*) = a handle.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelidæ, from deposits of Pliocene age.

prō-tō-lĭth′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *lithic.*]

Anthrop.: Belonging to the dawn of the Stone Age.

"A possible *protolithic* period of still older geological epochs."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 97.

prō′-tō-mar-tўr, *pro-tho-mar-tyr, *s.* [Fr. *protomartyre*, from Lat. *protomartyr*; Gr. πρωτόμαρτυρ (*prōtomartur*), from πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and μάρτυρ (*martur*) = a witness, a martyr (q.v.).]

1. The first martyr; applied especially to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

"In the honoure of that holy *prothomartyr*, seynt Albon."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cli.

2. The first who suffers in any cause.

"Hampden, firm assertor of her laws,
And *protomartyr* in the glorious cause."
Boyse: Triumphs of Nature.

prō-tō-mĕr′-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. μήρυξ (*mērux*) = a fish supposed to ruminate.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Camelidæ, from the Lower Miocene of North America.

prō-tō-mŏn′-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Proteomyxa (q.v.).

prō-tō-mўx′-a, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = slime.]

Zool.: A genus of Haeckel's Rhizomonera, with one species, *Protomyxa aurantiaca*, found by him in the form of orange-yellow flakes, consisting of branching and reticular protoplasm on shells of Spirula on the coasts of the Canaries. This condition is a plasmodium, formed by the union of several young amœbæ.

prō-tō-nē′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: A filiform prothallus.

prō-tō-nō-tär′-ĭ-ăt, *s.* [Prothonotariat.]

prō-tō-nō′-tar-ў, *s.* [Prothonotary.]

***prō′-tō-nўm,** *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ὄνυμα (*onuma*) = a name.] The first person or thing of a particular name.

"The wrecked canal-boat, the 'Evening Star,' ignominiously quenched in the twilight, with its heavenly *protonym* palpitating in the vapor above it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 667.

prō-tō-păp′-ăs, *s.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πάπας (*papas*) = a father, a priest.]

Greek Church.: A chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding with a dean or archdeacon in the English Church.

***prō-tō-păr′-ent,** *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *parent.*] A first parent. (*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 23.)

prō-tō-phўl′-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The first leaf of a cryptogamic plant when germination begins.

prō-tō-phў′-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. πρωτόφυτος (*prōtophutos*) = first produced: πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and φυτός (*phutos*) = grown.]

Bot.: Perleb's name for plants of the lowest and simplest organization.

prōt′-ō-phўte, *s.* [Protophyta.] Any individual of the Protophyta (q.v.).

prō-tō-phў-tŏl′-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *phytology* (q.v.).] Palæobotany.

prō-tō-pĭ-thē′-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Cebidæ (Platyrhina), of large size, from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

prō′-tō-plăsm, † prō-tō-plăs′-ma, *s.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded.]

Biol., &c.: "The living matter from which all kinds of living beings are formed and developed, and to the properties of which all their functions are ultimately referred" (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xix. 828). It was first noticed and described by Rœsel v. Rosenhof, in his account of the Proteus-animalcule, and was named sarcode by Dujardin in 1835. In 1846 v. Mohl gave the name protoplasm to the "tough slimy granular, semi-fluid" portion of the contents of the vegetable cell. Cohn suggested the identity of vegetable protoplasm and animal sarcode, which was established by Schultze (*Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.* (Leipzig), 1861, pp. 1-27), whose conclusions were probably aided by the researches of De Bary and Koelliker. Protoplasm is a transparent homogeneous, or granular-looking substance. Under high microscopic power, in many instances, it shows a more or less definite structure, composed of fibrils more or less regular, and in some instances grouped into a honeycombed or fibrillar reticulum, in the meshes of which is a homogeneous interstitial substance. The closer the meshes of the reticulum, the less there is of this interstitial substance, and the more regularly granular does it appear. Water, dilute acids, and alkalies cause protoplasm to swell up, and ultimately become disintegrated, and it is coagulated by those substances that coagulate proteids. Its composition is a problem with which science has still to deal.

"It is now known that in the embryo and adult, in plant and animal, vertebrates and invertebrates, all kinds of cells, before their *protoplasm* undergoes divisiou, show complicated change of their nucleus, leading to division."—*Klein: Elements Histology*, p. 7.

prō-tō-plăs′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *protoplasm*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling protoplasm.

prō′-tō-plast, *s.* [Lat. *protoplastus*; Gr. πρωτόπλαστος (*prōtoplastos*), from πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] The original; the thing first formed, as a pattern to be copied; the first individual or pair of individuals of a species.

"The original sinner in this kind was Dutch; Gallohellenus, the *protoplast.*"—*Cleveland: Works* (ed. 1699), p. 33.

prō-tō-plăs′-tĭc, *prō-tō-plăs′-tĭck, *a.* [Eng. *protoplast*; *-ic.*] First formed.

"Our *protoplastick* sire,
Lost paradise."
Howell: Lexicon Tetraglotton.

prō-tŏp′-ō-dīte, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Comp. Anat.: The basal segment of a typical maxillipede.

"The *protopodite* and the endopodite, taken together, are commonly called the 'stem' of the maxillipede, while the exopodite is the 'palp.'"—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 167.

prō′-tō-pōpe, *s.* [Russ. *protopop.*] In Russia the same as a Protopapas (q.v.).

† prō-tŏp′-tĕr-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: Owen's name for the Dipnoi (q.v.).

prō-tŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Tree-ferns, with one species, from the coal-measures of Whitehaven.

prō-tŏp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: African Mud-fish; a genus of Sirenidæ, with a single species, *Protopterus annectens*, from tropical Africa. Very similar to Lepidosiren (q.v.). In the dry season these fish imbed themselves in mud, from which they emerge when the rains fill the pools. In this state the clay balls containing the fish are often dug out, and the imbedded fishes can be transported to Europe and released by being immersed in slightly tepid water. They are carnivorous, and attain a length of six feet. (*Owen*, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1848, xviii.)

prōt-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ὄρνις = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Passerine birds, with one species, *Protornis glariensis*, from the Lower Eocene Slates of Glaris. It was somewhat similar to a lark, and is the earliest known Passerine.

prŏt′-ŏr-ō-sâur, *s.* [Protorosaurus.] Any individual of the genus Protorosaurus (q.v.). ((*Owen:* Palæont. (ed. 2nd), p. 281.)

prŏt-ŏr-ō-sâu′-rŭs, prŏt-ĕr-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = lizard. (*Agassiz.*)]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, founded by Von Meyer, to include what was deemed the fossil monitor of Thuringia. The neck is long, the skull of moderate size, the tail long and slender, the teeth sharp-pointed and implanted in sockets, the cervical vertebræ slightly amphicœlous. Two species, *Protorosaurus speneri* and *P. huxleyi*, from the Permian marl slates of Durham, and the corresponding Kupferschiefer in Germany, are the earliest lizards known. They were six or more feet in length. Owen places them among the Thecodontia (q.v.), whilst Seeley thinks they were Dinosaurs.

prō′-tō-sâlt, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *salt*.]

Chem.: A salt corresponding to the lowest oxide of a metal.

prō-tō-spŏn′-ġĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. σπόγγος (*sponggos*) = a sponge.]

1. *Zool.:* [Proterosponoia].

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Keratoda (?), with four species, from the Lower Silurian. "The minute structure of this old type is very imperfectly known." (*Nicholson.*) *Protospongia fenestrata* is from the Lower Cambrian. (*Hicks.*)

prō′-tō-spōre, *s.* [Gr. πρωτοσπόρος (*prōtosporos*) = sowing or begetting first: πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Berkeley's name for the first apparent spores of the Pucciniei, which are analogous to the prothallus in the higher cryptograms.

prō-tō-tăx-ī′-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *taxites* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A fossil genus, from the Lower Devonian of Canada, regarded by Sir J. Wm. Dawson as coniferous, but, according to Mr. Carruthers, founded on trunks of gigantic seaweeds, and called by him Nematophycus. The trunks vary in diameter from one to three feet, exhibit concentric rings, and are made up of tubes, the larger running in the direction of the axis, and the smaller passing in and out among the larger in a horizontal direction.

prō tō-thĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool.: Huxley's name for those primary mammals, from which, it is conceived, the Monotremata were evolved.

"In all probability they were as widely different from Ornithorhynchus and Echidna as the Insectivora are from the Edentata. . . . Hence, it will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes these, at present, hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of mammalian type, of which the existing monotremes are the only known representatives."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 653.

prō-tō-thĕr′-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *prototheri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Prototheria.

"*Prototherian* characters."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 654.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Prototheria.

prō-tō-trŏc′-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. τρώκτης (*trōktēs*) = a nibbler.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Haplochitonidæ, with two species, *Prototroctes muræna*, common in South Australia, and *P. oxyrhynchus*, in New Zealand. The settlers call them Grayling. They have the habit of Coregonus, are scaly, and are provided with minute teeth.

prō′-tō-tȳpe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prototypum*, accus. of *prototypus* = original; Gr. πρωτότυπον (*prōtotupon*) = a prototype, prop. neut. sing. of πρωτότυπος (*prōtotupos*) = according to the first form: πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and τύπος (*tupos*) = type (q.v.).] An original or model after which anything is copied; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, or otherwise copied; exemplar, archetype.

"He and his favourite, Charles Brandon, were the *prototypes* of those illustrious heroes."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

***prō-tō-tȳp′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *prototyp(e)*; *-ical*.] Of the nature of a prototype.

"The strongest *prototypical* mole, with the biggest . . . forefeet."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 11, 1882.

prō-tō-vĕr-mĭc′-ų-līte, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *vermiculite*.]

Min.: A vermiculite-like mineral found in large folia at Magnet Cove, Arkansas. Sp. gr. 2·269; lustre, submetallic; colour, grayish-green. Analysis yielded: silica, 33·28; alumina, 14·88; sesquioxide of iron, 6·36; protoxide of iron, 0·57; magnesia, 21·52; water, 3·36; hygroscopic water, 20·54 = 100·51.

prō-tō-vĕr′-tĕ-brą, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *vertebra* (q.v.).]

Embryol. (*Pl.*)*:* Tranverse clefts in a mass or plate of mesoblast on each side the axial cord, gradually developing into the vertebræ.

prō-tō-vĕr′-tĕ-brąl, *a.* [Eng. *protovertebr(a)*; *-al*.] Of or belonging to the protovertebræ.

***prō-tō-vĕs′-tĭ-ąr-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *vestiarius* = pertaining to clothes; *vestis* = clothes.] The head keeper of the wardrobe.

"Magister and *protovestiary*, or wardrobe keeper."—*Warton: English Poetry*, i. 129.

prō-tŏx′-īde, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Eng. *oxide*.]

Chem.: When a metal forms more than one oxide, the one containing the least proportion of oxygen is called the protoxide.

¶ Protoxide of copper = *Melaconite*; protoxide of nickel = *Bunsenite*; protoxide of zinc = *Zincite*; protoxide of lead = *Massicot*.

prō-tŏx′-ĭ-dīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *protoxid(e)*; *-ize*.]

Chem.: To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen, and one of the other.

prō-tō-zō′-ą, *s. pl.* [Protozoon.]

Zool.: A group of animals, occupying the lowest place in the animal kingdom. They consist of a single cell, or of a group of cells not differentiated into two or more tissues; incapable, as a rule, of assimilating nitrogen in its diffusible compounds (ammonia or nitrates, or carbon in the form of carbonates). The food is taken into the protoplasm, either by a specialised mouth or by any part of the cell substance, in the form of particles. Prof. Ray Lankester (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 830–66) has brought together the results of the latest investigations on the nature of these minute organisms, and adds full bibliography. He divides them into two grades:

1. Gymnomyxa, with seven classes—Proteomyxa, Mycetozoa, Lobosa, Labyrinthulidea, Heliozoa, Reticularia, and Radiolaria.
2. Corticata, with six classes—Sporozoa, Flagellata, Dinoflagellata, Rhynchoflagellata, Ciliata, and Acinetaria.

prō-tō-zō′-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *protozo(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.] Any member of the sub-kingdom Protozoa (q.v.); a protozoon.

prō-tō-zō′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *protozo(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.]

1. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the strata in which, or to the time when, life first appeared.

"The *protozoic*, or first era of life."—*Murchison: Siluria* (ed. 1854), p. 11.

2. *Zool.:* Of or belonging to the Protozoa (q.v.).

prō-tō-zō′-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal: ζῶ (*zō*) = to live.] Any individual of the Protozoa (q.v.).

prŏ-trăct′, ***pro-track,** *v.t.* [Lat. *protractus*, pa. par. of *protraho* = to draw out, to prolong: *pro-* = forth, forward, and *traho* = to draw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To draw out or extend in duration; to prolong, to continue. (*Byron: Corsair*, i. 17.)

2. To extend or draw out in length; to lengthen out in space.

3. To delay, to defer, to postpone; to put off to a distant time: as, To *protract* the decision of a question.

II. *Surv.:* To plot; to draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of by means of a scale and protractor.

***prŏ-trăct′,** *s.* [Protract, *v.*] Tedious delay or continuance.

"Without further *protract* and dilation of time."—*Wyatt: Works; Henry VIII.* to *Wyatt* (an. 1529).

prŏ-trăct′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Protract, *v.*]

protracted-meeting, *s.* A religious meeting protracted or continued for several days; a religious revival. (*U. S.*)

prŏ-trăct′-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *protracted*; *-ly*.] In a protracted or prolonged manner; tediously.

prŏ-trăct′-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *protracted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being protracted; long duration.

prŏ-trăct′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *protract*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who protracts or lengthens out in time.

2. A protractor (q.v.).

prŏ-trăc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *protractio*, from *protractus*, pa. par. of *protraho* = to protract (q.v.); Ital. *protrazione*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of protracting or lengthening out in time; the act of delaying the completion or termination of anything; a putting off or deferring anything; delay.

"The other manager . . . had recourse to the old mystery of *protraction*, which he exercised with such success, that the season was almost consumed."—*Smollett: The Regicide.* (Pref.)

II. *Surveying:*

1. The act of plotting or laying down on paper the figure or dimensions of a piece of land, &c.

2. That which is plotted on paper; a plan.

***prŏ-trăc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *protract*; *-ive*.] Protracting or lengthening out in time; prolonging, continuing, delaying.

"The *protractive* trials of great Jove."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

prŏ-trăc′-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *protract*; *-or*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which protracts; a protracter.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A muscle which draws forward a part.

2. *Surg.:* An instrument, resembling a pair of forceps, for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

3. *Surv.:* An instrument, of various forms and materials, for laying down angles on paper, &c.

4. *Tailoring:* An adjustable, expansible tailor's pattern.

***prŏ-trĕp′-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικός (*protreptikos*) = urging forward, hortatory, from προτρέπω (*protrepō*) = to urge on: πρό (*pro*) = forward, and τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.] Hortatory, persuasive, persuasory.

"The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*."—*Ward: On Infidelity.*

***prō′-trīte,** *a.* [Lat. *protritus*, pa. par. of *protero* = to rub to pieces.] Worn out, obsolete.

"*Protrite* and putid opinions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 195.

prō-trī′-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *triton* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Tailed Amphibians (?) of Permian age. The skin seems to have been naked; the head was larger than that of Salamandra, and the tail relatively much shorter; the ribs were short, limbs short and tetradactylous.

***prŏ-trûd′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *protrud(e)*; *-able*.] Protrusile.

"The *protrudable* trunk or proboscis of other annelids."—*Darwin: Vegetable Mould & Earthworms*, p. 17.

prŏ-trûde′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *protrudo* = to thrust forth or forward: *pro* = forward, and *trudo* = to thrust.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push forward; to drive or force along.

2. To shoot out, to project, to cause to project. (*Cowper: Familiarity Dangerous.*)

3. To thrust or put forth, as from confinement; to cause to come forth.

"When young Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,310.

B. *Intrans.:* To be thrust out or forward; to project, to shoot forward.

***prŏ-trū'-sĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *protrusus*, pa. par. of *protrudo* = to protrude (q.v.).] Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

prŏ-trū'-şion, *s.* [PROTRUSILE.]

1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward; a push; a thrusting beyond the proper or usual limits or bounds.

2. The state of being protruded; projection.

"Which to conceive in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* 3. An urging or driving forward; incitement.

"Some sudden *protrusion* to good."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Romans* viii. 14.

4. That which protrudes.

***prŏ-trū'-şĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *protrus(us)*, pa. par. of *protrudo* = to protrude (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Protruding; thrusting or pushing forward.

***prŏ-trū'-şĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *protrusive*; *-ly.*] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively. (*Carlyle.*)

prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ąnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *protuberans* = protuberant (q.v.).] A part which swells above the rest; a swelling, a prominence, a knob, a bunch; anything which is swelled or pushed above the level of the surrounding or adjacent surface; a hill, a knoll, an elevation. It is used in this sense in Anatomy, as the occipital, the external, and internal protuberances.

"So many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i., bk. ii., ch. iii.

***prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ąn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *protuberant(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being protuberant.

2. A protuberance, a swelling.

prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ant, *a.* [Lat. *protuberans*, pr. par. of *protubero* = to bulge out: *pro* = forward, forth, and *tuber* = a swelling.] Swelling, bulging out; swollen or prominent above the surrounding or adjacent surface.

"With glowing life *protuberant* to the view."
Thomson: Autumn, 137.

prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *protuberant*; *-ly.*] In a protuberant manner; with a protuberance.

***prŏ-tū'-bĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *protuberatus*, pa. par. of *protubero* = to bulge out.] [PROTUBERANT.] To swell out or rise above the surrounding or adjacent surface; to bulge out; to be prominent.

"If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

***prŏ-tū-bĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [PROTUBERATE.] The act or state of swelling or bulging out beyond the surrounding or adjaceut surface; protuberance.

"The *protuberation* or hunching out of the parastatæ."—*Cooke: Descrip. Body of Man*, p. 206.

***prŏ-tū'-bĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *protuber(o)* = to protuberate; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Protuberent, bulging out.

"Being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 183.

prŏt'-ų-la, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. τύλος (*tulos*) = a knot.]

Zool.: A genus of Tubicola, snb-family Serpulinæ; it is widely distributed. In *Protula dysteri* after sixteen somites have developed the seventeenth enlarges, and becomes the head and thorax of a new zooid.

***prôûd,** * **prowd,** *v.t. & i.* [PROUD, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make proud.

"Sister *proudes* sister; brother hardens brother."
Sylvester: Trophies, 1,333.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become proud.

"There *prowdeth* Pow'r."
Sylvester: Henrie the Great, 117.

prôûd, * **proude,** * **prout,** * **prut,** *a.* [A.S. *prût* = proud; *prûting* = pride; Icel. *prúdhr* = proud; Dan. *prud* = stately, magnificent.]

1. Feeling, displaying, or actuated by pride, either good or bad:

(1) Having an excessive or unreasonable opinion of one's self, or of one's own qualities, accomplishments, power, position, &c.; filled with or displaying inordinate self-esteem; acting with haughty or lofty airs or mien; haughty, arrogant, presumptuous, conceited.

"I would assay, *proud* queen, to make thee blush."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

(2) Possessing an honourable and justifiable pride or self-esteem.

(3) Priding one's self; feeling pride; valuing one's self: as, *proud* of one's country.

2. Lofty of mien; of fearless and high-spirited character.

"In look and language *proud* as *proud* might be."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 29.

3. Spirited, mettlesome, untamable.

"The *proudest* panther in the chase."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

4. Pleased, gratified. (*Amer.*)

5. Affording reason or grounds for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; splendid, magnificent, grand, gorgeous.

"Their deeds, as they deserve,
Receive *proud* recompense." *Cowper: Task*, v. 704.

6. Noble, honourable.

"The *proudest* boast of the most aspiring philosopher."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

7. Proceeding from, or characterized by, pride or arrogance; daring, presumptuous.

* 8. Excited by the animal appetite. (Applied to the female of certain animals.)

"He gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 9. Luxuriant, exuberant, abundant.

proud-flesh, *s.* A fungous growth or fleshy excrescence arising in wounds or ulcers.

"The sores had generated *proud-flesh*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

proud-hearted, *a.* Haughty, arrogant, proud. (*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. i.)

*** proud-pied,** *a.* Gorgeously variegated. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 98.)

*** proud-stomached,** *a.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty, high-tempered, arrogant.

† prôûd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ish.*] Somewhat proud.

*** prôûd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ling.*] A proud person.

"To *proudlings* sterne and strict."
Sylvester: Henrie the Great, 152.

prôûd'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ly.*] In a proud manner; with pride, haughtiness, or loftiness of mien; haughtily, arrogantly; with spirit or mettle.

"He spoke, and *proudly* turned aside."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 10.

*** prôûd'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being proud; pride.

"Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*."—*Latimer: Second Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.*

prôûst'-īte, *s.* [After the French chemist, J. L. Proust; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An important silver ore occurring also in distinct crystals. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·42 to 5·56; lustre, adamantine; colour and streak, cochineal-red; transparent to subtranslucent; fracture, uneven, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 19·4; arsenic, 15·2; silver, 65·4 = 100; yielding the formula, $3AgS+As_2S_3$; isomorphous with pyrargyrite (q.v.). Found in many silver mines. A group of crystals in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, from the mines of Chañarcillo, Coplapo, Chili, is stated to be unique for size and perfection of form.

prôv'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *prov(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being proved or demonstrated; demonstrable.

"Proof supposes something *provable*."—*Mill: System of Logic*, pt. i., ch. iii., § 1.

2. Capable of being proved or established as valid.

"Many of the claims were . . . not *provable* in bankruptcy."—*Evening Standard*, Feb. 1, 1886.

***prôv'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *provable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being provable; capability of being proved.

*** prôv'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *provabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a manner capable of being proved; so as to be proved.

"No fault can *provably* be laid unto him."—*Udall: Titus*, i.

*** prŏv'-ąnd,** * **prŏv'-ęnd,** * **prŏv-ąnt,** * **prov-ende,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *provende* = provender (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Food, provisions, supplies, provender.

"Camels . . . have their *provand*
Only for hearing burdens."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. A prebend.

B. *As adj.:* Provided for the use of the general body of soldiers; hence, of inferior quality; inferior, common.

"A knave . . . with a *provant* sword
Will slash your scarlet."
Massinger: Maid of Honour, i. 1.

*** provant-master,** *s.* A person who supplied clothes for the soldiers.

***prŏv'-ąnt,** *v.t.* [PROVAND, *s.*] To supply with food or necessaries; to victual.

"To *provant* and victuall this monstrous army of strangers."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

prôve, * **preeve,** * **preov-en,** * **preve,** * **prieve,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *prover*, *pruver* (Fr. *prouver*), from Lat. *probo* = to test, try, or prove the good quality of anything; *probus* = good, excellent; A.S. *prófian*; Dut. *proeven*; Icel. *prófa*; Sw. *pröfva*; Dan. *prøve*; Ger. *proben*, *probiren*, *prüfen*; Sp. *probar*; Port. *provar*; Ital. *provare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To test or try by an experiment, in order to ascertain the quality of, according to a certain standard; to make trial of; to bring to the test. (*Lit. & fig.*) (1 *Thess.* v. 21.)

2. To experience; to gain personal experience of; to try by suffering, encountering, or passing through. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vi. 34.)

3. To evince; to show by argument, reasoning, or testimony; to establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact; to demonstrate.

"If on the Book itself we cast our view,
Concurrent heathens *prove* the story true."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 147.

4. To establish the authenticity or validity of: as, To *prove* debts in bankruptcy; to obtain probate of: as, To *prove* a will. [PROBATE.]

II. *Arith.:* To show or ascertain the correctness of, as by a farther calculation; thus in addition the result may be proved by subtraction, and in multiplication by division.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To make trial; to try, to essay.

2. To be found by experience or trial; to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial.

"All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tope of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent."—*Bacon.*

3. To be ascertained by the event or result; to turn out to be.

"Lest on the threshing floor his hopeful sheaves
Prove chaff." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 985.

* 4. To make certain; to have or attain certain proof or demonstration.

"Believing where we cannot *prove*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam. (Prol.)

* 5. To succeed.

"If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time."—*Bacon.*

* ¶ *To prove masteries:* To make trial of skill; to try for the mastery.

*** prove,** *s.* [PROOF.]

***prŏ-vĕct',** * **pro-vecte,** *a.* [Lat. *provectus*, pa. par. of *proveho* = to carry forward: *pro* = forth, forward, and *veho* = to carry.] Carried forward, advanced.

"The faictes and gesture of them that be *provecte* in years."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i.

prŏ-vĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *provectio*, from *provectus*, pa. par. of *proveho* = to carry forward.]

Philol.: The carrying on of the terminal letter of a word, and attaching it to the succeeding word, when it begins with a vowel, as *a newt* for *an ewt*; *a nickname* for *an ekename.*

"Another fertile source of error lies in the habit of what Mr. Whitley Stokes calls '*Provection*,' a word which may well take a place in the nomenclature of Philology."—*Key: Philological Essays*, p. 227.

***prŏ-vē′-dĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *provéditeur;* Ital. *proveditore,* from *provedere* = to provide (q.v.).] A purveyor, a provider; one employed to provide supplies for an army.

"Can any one dare to make Him . . . his *proveditore* for such things as can only feed his pride and flush his ambition?"—*South: Sermons,* iii. 104.

***prŏv′-ĕ-dōre,** *s.* [Sp. *provedor.*] A provider; one who provides or supplies; a proveditor.

"An officer . . . hustled with the duties of a *provedore.*"—*Washington Irving.*

prōv′-ẹn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Prove, *v.*] (It is used now only in poetry and in the verdict Not proven.)

¶ *Not proven:*

Scots Law: A verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when there is sufficient evidence to raise strong suspicion of the guilt of the accused, but not sufficient to convict him.

Provençal (as **Prŏv-vâṅ-sal′**), *s.* & *a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Provence.

2. The Langue d'oc (q.v.).

"The chief dialect of southern France, the *Provençal.*"—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language,* ch. x.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Provence, its language or inhabitants.

Provence (as **Prŏv′-âṅs**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *provincia* = a province (q.v.).]

Geog.: A province in the south of France.

Provence-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A name applied to olive oil obtained by cold pressure from the ripe fruits immediately after gathering. (*Watts.*)

Provence-rose, *s.* [Cabbage-rose.]

Prŏ-vĕn′-ciạl (**ci** as **sh**), *a.* [Fr. *Provençal.*] Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal.

***prov-end, *prov-ende,** *s.* [Provand, *s.*]

prŏv′-ĕn-dĕr, *prov-en-dre, *s.* [From Mid. Eng. *prouende* (three syllables), from Fr. *provende,* from Lat. *præbenda;* Dut. *provande.*] [Prebend, Provand.]

* I. Provisions, food, meat.

2. Dry food for beasts, as hay, corn, straw.

"Give their fasting horses *provender.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

* 3. A prebendary; a person enjoying a prebend. (*Robert de Brunne,* p. 81.)

***prŏv′-ĕn-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Provender, *s.*] To supply with provender or food; to feed.

"His horses are *provendered* as epicurely."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***prov-en-dre,** *s.* [Provender, *s.*]

***prov-ent,** *s.* [Provend.]

prō-vĕn-trĭc′-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Lat. *ventriculus* = the belly.] [Ventricle.]

Compar. Anat.: The second cavity in the œsophagus of birds below the crop. It corresponds to the cardiac portion of the stomach in mammals, but is the chief place where digestion is carried on. Used also of a muscular crop in the earthworm.

***prŏv′-ĕn-ụe,** *s.* [Provend.] Provision.

"The dainty *provenues* of our gardens."—*Bp. Hall: Works,* vi. 376.

prōv′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *prov(e),* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which proves or tries.

"Make that demand of the *prover.*"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* ii. 3.

† 2. An approver. (*Wharton.*)

prŏv′-ẽrb, *prov-erbe, *s.* [Fr. *proverbe,* from Lat. *proverbium* = a common saying, a proverb: *pro* = openly, publicly, and *verbum* = a word; Sp., Port., & Ital. *proverbio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An old and common saying; a short or pithy sentence often repeated, and containing or expressing some well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a maxim, a saw, an adage, an aphorism, an apophthegm.

"A *proverb* is usually defined, an instructive sentence, or common and pithy saying, in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance, and therefore adapted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished from counterfeits which want such authority."—*Ray: Proverbs.* (Pref.)

2. A by-word; an expression or name of contempt, hatred, or reproach. (1 *Kings* ix. 7.)

3. A short dramatic composition, chiefly French, in which some well-known proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot.

II. *Scripture:*

1. A moral saying or maxim, enigmatical or allegorical in its nature. (*Proverbs* i. 6.)

2. (*Pl.*) *Old Test. Canon:* Heb. מִשְׁלֵי (*Mishlei*), pl. of מָשָׁל (*mashal*) = (1) a similitude, a parable (Ezek. xvii. 2, xxiv. 3); (2) a pithy saying, generally involving latent comparison; (3) a proverb properly so-called; (4) a song or poem, prophetic (Num. xxiii. 7, 18), didactic (Job xxvii. 1), or derisive (Isaiah xiv. 4), &c. The noun, מָשָׁל (*mashal*), is from the verb מָשַׁל (*mashal*) = to make like, to assimilate. (*Gesenius.*) It was therefore to be expected that the book of Proverbs would not consist exclusively of proverbs properly so called; nor does it. For instance, ch. ii. is not a series of detached sayings, but a didactic treatise. Dr. Otto Zöckler (*Prov. Solomon* (ed. Aiken), pp. 35–37) divides the Book into five leading portions: (1) Introductory (i. 7–ix. 18); (2) original nucleus of the collection, genuine Proverbs of Solomon (x. 1–xxii. 16); (3) additions made before Hezekiah's day (xxii. 17–xxiv. 34); (4) gleanings by the men of Hezekiah (xxv.–xxix.); (5) the Supplements (xxx.–xxxi.), the first being the words of Agur (xxx.), and the second the words of Lemuel, with the poem in praise of the matron (xxxi.). Chapter xxxi. 10–31 constitutes an alphabetical acrostic. Chapters i.–xxix. are generally attributed to Solomon, who was "wiser than all men," and "spake 3,000 proverbs" (1 Kings iv. 31, 32), which do not seem to have been founded solely on his own experience, but on the shrewd observation of the nation at large (i. 6). The collection made under Hezekiah repeats many proverbs which appeared in the earlier one. The lives of Agur and of King Lemuel's mother, and the dates of the two appendices ascribed to them, are unknown. The New Testament directly quotes from this book in very many instances.

Cf. Prov. iii. 11, 12 with Heb. xii. 5, 6, Rev. iii. 19; Prov. iii. 34 with James iv. 6; Prov. xi. 31 with 1 Pet. iv. 18; Prov. xxv. 21, 22 with Rom. xii. 20; Prov. xxvi. 11 with 2 Pet. ii. 22. Allusion is made to Prov. i. 16 in Rom. iii. 15; to Prov. iii. 7 in Rom. xii. 16, and to Prov. x. 12 in 1 Pet. iv. 8.

***prŏv′-ẽrb,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Proverb, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To speak of, or mention in or as, a proverb.

"Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In ev'ry street?" *Milton: Samson Agonistes,* 20.

2. To provide with a proverb.

"I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverbing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves."—*Milton: Articles of Peace.*

prŏ-vẽrb′-ĭ-ạl, *pro-verb-i-all, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *proverbialis,* from *proverbium* = a proverb (q.v.); Sp. *proverbial;* Ital. *proverbiale.*]

1. Mentioned in a proverb or proverbs; used as a proverb; as familiar or well-known as a proverb; used or current in a proverb.

"The loyalty of Lochiel is almost *proverbial.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. Suitable for a proverb.

"This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without bounds."—*Browne.*

3. Resembling a proverb: as, To speak with *proverbial* brevity.

prŏ-vẽrb′-ĭ-ạl-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ism.*] A proverbial saying or phrase.

***prŏ-vẽrb′-ĭ-ạl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ist.*] A writer, composer, collector, or admirer of proverbs. (*Langhorne: Theodosius & Constantia,* pt. ii., let. 3.)

***prŏ-vẽrb′-ĭ-ạl-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make into a proverb; to turn into a proverb.

B. *Intrans.:* To use proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"I forbear from any further *proverbializing.*"—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly,* p. 135.

prŏ-vẽrb′-ĭ-ạl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ly.*] In a proverbial manner; by way of proverb; as a proverb; in proverbs.

"The like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. xviii.

***prŏv′-ẽrb-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *proverb; -ize.*] To make into a proverb.

"They *proverbized* the Attik-house."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; seventh day, first week, 653.

prov-es, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of provost (q.v.). (*Burns: Brigs of Ayr.*)

prŏ-vīde′, *pro-vyde, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *provideo* = to see beforehand, to foresee, to act with foresight: *pro* = before, and *video* = to see; Ital. *provedere;* O. Fr. *proveoir, porvoir;* Fr. *pourvoir;* Sp. *proveer;* Port. *prover.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To foresee.

"*Providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do."—*Ben Jonson: Volpone.* (Dedic.)

2. To get ready, procure, collect, or prepare beforehand; to procure or get ready for future use.

"*Provide* your block and your axe."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

¶ It is frequently followed in this sense by *for* or *against:* as, To *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, to *provide* a refuge *against* attack.

3. To furnish, to supply. (Now followed by *with;* formerly also by *of.*)

"I am *provided of* a torch-bearer."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 4.

4. To supply with what is needed; to make ready.

"I pr'ythee, let us be *provided*
To shew them entertainment."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

5. To make or lay down as a previous or preliminary arrangement, condition, or provision; to stipulate.

* **II.** *Eccles.:* To appoint to a benefice before it is vacant. [Provisor, Provision.]

B. *Intrans.:* To make preparations; to make provision; to take measures for protection against, or escape from, a possible or probable evil, or for comfort, safety, or supply of all things necessary. (Followed by *for* or *against.*)

"Warn wiser princes to *provide for* their safety."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v.

prŏ-vīd′-ĕd, *pa. par., a., & conj.* [Provide.]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As conj.:* It being agreed, arranged, or understood beforehand; on condition. (Frequently followed by *that.*)

"*Provided that* you do no outrages."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 1.

¶ In the use as a conjunction, *provided* is really a past participle agreeing with the word *this* or the whole sentence, as a Latin ablative absolute; thus, the above example might be rendered, "*This being provided, that, &c.*"

prŏv′-ĭ-dẹnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *providentia,* from *providens* = provident (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *providencia;* Ital. *providenza. Providence* and *prudence* are doublets.]

* 1. Foresight, timely care, prevision, prudence; the act of making provision for the future.

"*Providence* is, whereby a man not onely foreseeth commodyties and incommydities, prosperitie and aduersitie, but also consulteth."—*T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. xxiii.

2. Frugality, economy, or prudence in the management of one's concerns.

3. The care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence.

"To His due time and *providence* I leave them."
Milton: P. R., iii. 440.

4. Hence, used for God himself, regarded as exercising care, foresight, and direction over his creatures.

"But *Providence* Himself will intervene."
Cowper: Table Talk, 444.

5. A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; an act or event in which the providence and care of God over his creatures are directly exhibited and seen; often used almost synonymously with mercy or blessing: as, It was a *providence* he was not killed.

prŏv′-ĭ-dẹnt, *prov-i-dente, *a.* [Lat. *providens,* pr. par. of *provideo* = to foresee, to provide (q.v.); Fr. *provident;* Sp. *providente;* Ital. *provvidente. Provident* and *prudent* are doublets.]

*1. Foreseeing, forecasting, prescient. (Followed by *of.*)

2. Foreseeing and making provision for future wants; prudent in preparing or providing for the future. (Sometimes followed by *of.*)

"He is lyke to a *providente* and circumspecte builder."—*Udal: Luke v!*

3. Frugal, ecouomical, not wasteful.

"So just and yet so *provident* of blood."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 527.

prŏv-ĭ-dĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eug. *provident; -ial.*]

1. Effected by divine providence; referrible to the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence: as, a *providential* escape from danger.

*2. Provident; exercising foresight and care.

"Sustain'd alone by *providential* heav'n."
Thomson: Spring, 684.

*3. Characterized by foresight and care.

"Be his guard thy *providential* care."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 298.

prŏv-ĭ-dĕn'-tiạl-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *providential; -ly.*] In a providential manner; by an act of divine providence.

"Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

prŏv'-ĭ-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *provident; -ly.*] In a provident or prudent manner; with foresight, and wise precaution; prudently.

"[He] *providently* caters for the sparrow."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

prŏv'-ĭ-dent-nĕss, *s. [Eng. *provident; -ness.*] The quality or state of being provident; providence, foresight, prudence.

"*Providentness*, good heede-giving."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

prŏ-vīd'-ẽr, *pro-vyd-er, *s.* [Eng. *provid(e); -er.*] One who provides, procures, or supplies that which is necessary. Often used (*U. S. colloq.*) in referring to the head of a house; as a good *provider* = one who supplies the table, &c., liberally.

prŏ-vīd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & conj.* [PROVIDE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As conj.:* Provided; on condition that; it being understood that. [PROVIDED, ¶.]

prŏv'-ĭ-dōre, *s. [PROVEDORE.]

prŏv'-ĭnce, *prov-ynce, *s.* [Fr. *province*, from Lat. *provincia* = a territory, conquest; a word of doubtful etymology; Sp., Port., & Ital. *provincia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Orig.:* A country or district of considerable extent, beyond the coufines of Italy, completely subjugated, deprived of its independence, under the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and liable to such taxes aud contributions as the Roman Senate saw fit to decree.

"Every *province* from Britain to Egypt had its own Augustus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*(2) A region of country; a district, a tract.

"Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide."
Milton: P. L., vi. 77.

(3) A colony or dependent country at a distance from the ruling state; a division of a kingdom, country, or state: as, The *provinces* into which France was divided previous to the Revolution.

(4) *Pl.:* Districts or portions of a country at a distance from the metropolis, as distinguished from the capital, or home counties.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The proper sphere, duty, office, or business of a person or body; sphere of action; proper or peculiar functions.

(2) A division or department of knowledge or speculation; a department or branch of learning.

"They never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world."—*Watts.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) *Anglican:* A division of England for ecclesiastical purposes, under the jurisdiction of an archbishop. In England there are two provinces, Canterbury and York.

(2) *Roman:* [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.].

2. *Biol. & Geog.:* A division of the earth's surface characterized by peculiar species, or by peculiar assemblages of animals or plants. [REGION, II.] The term province is chiefly used with reference to marine-life, and the most important provinces will be found in this Dictionary under the adjective denoting their locality or range. Provinces existed in geological times.

*3. *Zool.:* A sub-kingdom. (*Owen.*)

province-rose, *s.* [PROVENCE-ROSE.]

prŏ-vĭn'-ciạl (c as sh), *pro-vin-ci-all, *a. & s.* [Fr. *provincial*, from Lat. *provincialis* = pertaining to a province (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *provincial;* Ital. *provinciale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a province: as, a *provincial* government, a *provincial* dialect.

"In the reign of Charles the Second no *provincial* town in the kingdom contained thirty thousand inhabitants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Constituting or forming a province appeudant to the principal kingdom or state.

3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop: as, a *provincial* synod.

4. Characteristic of a province; exhibiting the manners or peculiarities of a province; hence, countrified; rustic, rude, unpolished.

"The base allay of their *provincial* speech."—*Sir W. Temple: On Poetry.*

5. Used in a province; characteristic of a province.

"This participle is *provincial*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 362.

*6. Exercising jurisdiction over a province.

7. *Specif.:* Of or pertaining to Provence in France; Provençal.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who belongs to a province, or to the provinces; a native or inhabitant of any part of the country except the metropolis.

"When the Roman legions were finally withdrawn, the *provincials* . . . fell a prey to the ravages of the Celtic tribes."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. ii.

2. *Roman Church:* The religious who, being appointed by the General or a chapter, has general superintendence of a province committed to his charge. Provinces are of varying extent; but, generally speaking, the more numerous the religious houses, the smaller the province containing them.

provincial-constitutions, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: (See extract).

"The *provincial-constitutions* are principally the decrees of provincial synods, held under divers archbishops of Canterbury, from Langton in the reign of Henry III. to Chichele in the reign of Henry V.; and adopted by the province of York in the reign of Henry VI."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 2. (Introd.)

provincial-courts, *s.*

Eccles.: The archiepiscopal courts in the two provinces of England. (*Wharton.*)

provincial-rose, *s.

1. The same as PROVENCE-ROSE (q.v.).

2. An ornamental shoe-tie, probably from its resemblance to a Provence-rose.

"With two *provincial-roses* on my razed shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

prŏ-vĭn'-ciạl-ĭsm (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial; -ism.*] A manner of speaking, or a word or expression, peculiar to a province or districts remote from the mother country, or from the metropolis, and not recognized in the literary language of the time, or in more polished circles; words, phrases, or idioms peculiar to persons residing in, or natives of, the provinces.

"To get this *provincialism* accepted or at least permitted."—*Earle: Philology*, § 221.

prŏ-vĭn'-ciạl-ĭst (c as sh), *s. [Eng. *provincial; -ist.*]

1. An inhabitant or native of a province; a provincial.

2. One who uses provincialisms.

prŏ-vĭn-cĭ ăl'-ĭ-tў (c as sh), *s. [Eng. *provincial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being provincial; provincial peculiarities of language; a provincialism.

"That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and consequently to the unintelligibility of the poem."—*Warton: Rowley; Enquiry*, p. 46.

prŏ-vĭn'-ciạl-īze (c as sh), *v.t. [Eng. *provincial; -ize.*] To render provincial.

prŏ-vĭn'-ciạl-lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *provincial; -ly.*] In a provincial manner.

prŏ-vĭn'-ciạl-shĭp (c as sh), *s. [Eng. *provincial; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a provincial. [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

"In the said generalship or *provincialship* he succeeded Dr. Henry Standish."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

prŏ-vĭn'-cĭ-āte (c as sh), *v.t. [Eng. *province; -ate.*] To turn into a province.

"A design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

prŏ-vīne', *v.i. [Fr. *provigner*, from *provin* = a layer of a vine, from Lat. *propaginem*, accus. of *propago* = a layer, a shoot. The spelling of the French *provigner* has no doubt been influenced by Fr. *vigne* = a vine.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

prôv'-ĭng, *preev-ing, *prev-ing, *prevying, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PROVE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who proves, tries, or ascertains; the act of trying, ascertaining, or demonstrating; proof, trial; an experiment to test or ascertain the strength of anything.

"The *preuying* of youre feithe."—*Wycliffe: James* i.

¶ *Action of proving the tenor:*

Scots Law: An action, peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

prŏ-vĭ'-şion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *provisionem*, accus. of *provisio* = a foreseeing, foresight, provision, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to provide (q.v.); Sp. *provision;* Ital. *provisione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of providing beforehand; previous preparation.

"Five days we do allot thee for *provision*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

2. A measure taken beforehand; a precautionary measure taken to provide against contingencies.

3. The providing or accumulation of stores or materials for a proposed undertaking; a stock or store provided beforehand.

"He had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple."—*South: Sermons.*

4. A stipulation or condition; a measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.

"No *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

5. A stock or store of food provided: hence food generally; victuals, eatables, provender.

*II. *Eccles.:* The previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which act the rightful patron was deprived of his right of presentation. Provisions were made by Clement V. about 1307 A.D., it being stated that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the pope. John XXII. (A.D. 1316–1334) gave them an increased impulse. The Council of Basle abolished them March 25, 1436.

"And in the thirty-fifth year of his [Ed. I.] reign was made the first statute against papal *provisions*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

provision-dealer, provision-merchant, *s.* A general dealer in articles of food, as cheese, butter, eggs, bacon, &c.

prŏ-vĭ'-şion, *v.t.* [PROVISION, *s.*] To provide or stock with necessaries, especially with victuals; to victual.

prŏ-vĭ'-şion-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *provision; -al.*] Provided or established for the time or present need; temporarily established; temporary; not permanent. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 495.)

prŏ-vĭ'-şion-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *provisional; -ly.*] In a provisional manner; by way of provision for present time or need; temporarily; not permanently.

"The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally*."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. i., § 5.

prŏ-vĭ'-şion-ạr-y, *a. [Eug. *provision; -ary.*]

1. Provident, making provision.

"His master might have reasons of his own for wishing a *provisionary* settlement."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 58.

2. Provided for present time or need; provisional.

3. Containing a provision or proviso.

"He subjoined a *provisionary* salvo for the worship of God the Son."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 378.

***prō-vĭ'-şion-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *provision; -less.*] Foodless.

"The night was fanged with frost,
And they *provisionless.*"
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

prō-vī'-şo, * **pro-vy-so,** *s.* [Lat. law phr. *proviso quod* = it being provided that, from Lat. *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to provide (q.v.).] A provisional condition; a qualifying clause in any legal document by which a condition is introduced, generally beginning with the words *provided that;* a conditional stipulation affecting an agreement, contract, law grant, or the like.

"To insert a *proviso* in favour of Lord Dover."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ *Trial by proviso:*

Law: A trial, at the instance of the defendant, in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, fails to proceed to trial.

"The defendant being fearful of such neglect in the plaintiff, and willing to discharge himself from the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial, giving proper notice to the plaintiff. Which proceeding is called the *trial by proviso;* by reason of the clause which was formerly in such case inserted in the sheriff's venire, viz., 'proviso, provided that if two writs come to your hands, that is, one from the plaintiff and another from the defendant, you shall execute only one of them.'"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

prō-vī'-şor, * **pro-vi-sour,** *s.* [Fr. *provisеur*, from Lat. *provisorem*, accus. of *provisor*, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to provide (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who provides; a provider.

* **II.** *Ecclesiastical:*

1. A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before it was vacant by the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. Acts against the appointment of provisors were passed in the reigns of Richard II. and Heury IV.

"Whoever disturhs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

2. The purveyor, steward, treasurer, or manciple of a religious house.

***prō-vī'-sŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *provisory; -ly.*] In a provisory manner; conditionally; with a proviso.

***prō-vī'-şŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *provisor; -ship.*] The office of a provisor.

"A worthy fellow he is: pray let me entreat for
The *provisorship* of your horse."
Webster: Duchess of Malfy, i. 2.

***prō-vī'-şŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *provisoire;* Sp. & Ital. *provisorio.*]

1. Containing a proviso; conditional.

2. Provisional, temporary.

prō-vĭ-vĕr'-rą, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *viverra* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Lower Miocene of Europe.

***prō-vōc'-ą-ble,** *a.* [PROVOKABLE.]

prŏv-ō-cā'-tion, * **prov-o-ca-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *provocation*, from Lat. *provocationem*, accus. of *provocatio* = a challenging, a provoking, from *provocatus*, pa. par. of *provoco* = to provoke (q.v.); Sp. *provocacion;* Ital. *provocazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of provoking or stirring up to anger or vexation; vexation; the act of rousing the passions.

"By meanes of *provocacion* on eyther party vsed, the Romaynes issued oute of the cytie and gaue batayl to the Brytons."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. lxiv.

2. Incitement, stimulus: as, a *provocation* to mirth.

3. Anything which excites anger; a cause of anger, resentment, or vexation.

"Haughtiness of temper which is ever finding ont *provocations.*"—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., pt. iii., ch. vii.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:* An appeal to a court or judge. (A Latinism.)

"A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. *Script.:* The time of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness, when they provoked God by their backslidings and unbelief.

"Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation* and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness."—*Psalm* xcv. 8.

*** prŏv-ō-cā'-tious,** *a.* [PROVOCATION.] Causing provocation.

"High *provocatious* and rebellious attempts."—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 138.

¶ Possibly, as this is an isolated instance of the word, it may be a misprint for *provocations.*

prŏ-vŏc'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *provocativus*, from *provocatus*, pa. par. of *provoco* = to provoke (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *provocativo;* O. Fr. *provocatif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting or inciting to passion; rousing the passions.

"No hargainiug line there, no *provoc'tive* verse."—*Cartwright: To the Memory of Ben Jonson.*

B. *As subst.:* Anything which tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant; anything apt or tending to excite the passions or appetite.

"Then there is another *provocative* to unity, if not union."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1866.

prŏ-vŏc'-ą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *provocative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being provocative or stimulating.

*** prŏ-vŏc'-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *provocatorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to provoke or excite; provocative.

B. *As subst.:* A challenge.

***prŏ-vōk'-ą-ble,** * **prŏ-vōc'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *provok(e); -able.*] Capable of being provoked; easily provoked.

"A spirit easily *provocable* and revengeful."—*Rawlins: Sermon at Worcester*, p. 8 (1770).

prŏ-vōke', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *provoquer* = to provoke, from Lat. *provoco* = to call forth, to challenge, to provoke: *pro* = forth, and *voco* = to call; *vox*, genit. *vocis* = a voice; Sp. & Port. *provocar;* Ital. *provocare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To challenge, to call out.

"He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 252.

2. To rouse; to excite or stimulate to action; to incite.

"They gladly hear also the young men: yea, and purposely *provoke* them to talk."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. v.

3. To excite or stir to anger; to incense; to enrage, to exasperate, to irritate, to offend.

"Son, what furie hath thus *provoked* thee?"
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis ii.

4. To stir up, to cause, to produce, to excite, to arouse.

"The meditation of his bounty and goodness will *provoke* love and gratitude."—*Wilkins: The Gift of Prayer*, ch. vi.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To appeal. (A Latinism.)

"Ev'n Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 346.

2. To excite or produce anger; to irritate; to give provocatiou.

*** prŏ-vōke'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *provoke; -ment.*] Provocation.

"The excellency of her beauty was no *provokement* to him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 81.

prŏ-vōk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *provok(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or promotes.

"Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

* 2. One who excites or stirs up sedition or war.

3. One who or that which provokes, irritates, or incenses.

"And my *provokers* hereby doo augmente."
Wyatt: Psalme, 38.

prŏ-vōk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PROVOKE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Tending to provoke, annoy, or incense; annoying, exasperating.

prŏ-vōk'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *provoking; -ly.*] In a provoking manner or degree; so as to provoke or annoy; vexatiously.

"They sank into impiety, made wars, and became *provokingly* human."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

prŏv'-ŏst, * **prov-est,** *s.* [O. Fr. *provost, prevost* (Fr. *prévôt*), from Lat. *præpositum*, acc. of *præpositus* = one who is set over, a prefect, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to set before or over: *præ* = before, and *pono* = to place, to set; A.S. *préfost;* Sp. & Port. *preboste;* Ital. *prevosto, preposto, preposit;* Dut. *provost, prevoost;* Dan. *provst;* Icel. *profasti;* Sw. *prost;* Ger. *profosz, probst, propst.*] One who is set over others; one who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the principal, head, or chief of certain establishments or bodies; applied to:

* I. A gaoler; the head or governor of a prison.

"The *provost* hath
A warrant for his execution."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

2. The heads or principals of several colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the principal of the University of Dublin, and of some universities in the United States.

3. The chief dignity of a cathedral or collegiate church.

4. In Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the mayor in English horoughs. The provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow are styled lord provosts. The same title is popularly given to the provost of Aberdeen.

provost-marshal (provost as **prō-vō'),** *s.*

Mil.: A commissioned officer specially appointed, at great permanent camps or in the field on active service, to carry out sentences of military law. Formerly they had powers of immediate punishment on the commission of offences against published orders; but now they can only arrest, and detain for trial, offenders and carry the punishments awarded by court martial into effect.

***prŏ-vŏst'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *provost; -er.*] A provost, a chief, a head teacher.

"Maisters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, and scholars."—*Ascham: Schoole of Shootinge*, bk. i.

***prŏv'-ŏst-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *provost; -ry.*] The office or dignity of a provost; prefecture, provostship.

"Certes the dignite of the *provostry* [prefectura] of Rome was whilom a great power."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

prŏv'-ŏst-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *provost; -ship.*] The office of a provost.

"Worth more than my *provostship.*"—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 327.

prŏw (1), * **prowe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prouë* (Fr. *proue*), from Lat. *prora* = a prow, from Gr. πρώρα (*prōra*), from πρωΐ (*prōi*) = in front; Sp. *proa;* Ital. *prora, prua.*] The stem or forward post of a vessel, often used for the vessel itself; the bow.

"That, of a thousand vessels, mine should be
The foremost *prow* in pressing to the strand."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

prow (2), *s.* [PROA.]

***prow** (3), * **prou,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prou.*] Advantage, benefit, profit. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,234.)

***prŏw,** *a.* [O. Fr. *prou;* Fr. *preux.*] [PROWESS.] Brave, valiant. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III., iii. 28.)

prŏw'-ĕss, * **prow-es,** * **prow-esse,** * **pru-esse,** *s.* [Fr. *prouesse*, from O. Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*) = valiant, origin doubtful; Sp. & Port. *proeza;* Ital. *prodezza.*]

* 1. Integrity, honour.

"Nowe than so as hountie and *prowesse* hen made to good folke."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

2. Valour, bravery; gallantry and intrepidity in war or danger; fearlessness.

"Lochiel was especially renowned for his physical *prowess.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

***prow-esse,** *s.* [PROWESS.]

***prŏw'-ĕssed,** *a.* [Eng. *prowess; -ed.*] Distinguished for prowess; valiant.

"More fatal than the *prowess'd* foe."
Fenton: Homer Imitated.

***prŏw'-ĕss-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *prowess; -ful(l).*] Powerful, vigorous.

"His *prowesful* policy."
Sylvester: Babylon. (Argument.)

prŏwl, * **proule,** * **prol-lyn,** * **prolle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat "a contracted frequentative form standing for *progle*, weakened form of *prokle;* where *progle* is the frequentative of *progue* or *prog* = to search about, espec. for provisions, and *prokle* is an old verb meaning to thrust or poke."] [PROG, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rove or wander over or through in a stealthily manner.

"He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deckt."
Sidney.

* 2. To gather or get together by plunder.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder.

"Her crew, distributed among twenty brigantines, *prowled* for booty over the sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. To rove and plunder; to pillage, to prey, to plunder.

prówl, *s.* [Prowl, *v.*] The act of prowling or roving about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder: as, To be on the *prowl.* (*Colloq.*)

prówl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *prowl*, v.; *-er.*] One who prowls or roves about stealthily, as for prey or plunder.

"There are so many young *prowlers* on the lookout that they'd precious soon empty a bin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

* **prówl'-ẽr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *prowl*; *-ery.*] Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"Thirty-seven monopolies, with other shocking *prowleries*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 51.

prówl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prowl, *v.*]

prówl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prowling*; *-ly.*] In a prowling manner.

prŏx, *s.* [A contract. of *proxy* (q.v.).] A ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to voters for their votes. (*Amer.*)

* **prŏx'-ẽne,** *s.* [Fr. *proxène*; Gr. πρόξενος (*proxenos*), from πρό (*pro*) = before, and ξένος (*xenos*) = a friend, a guest.]

Greek Antiq.: An official who had the charge of showing hospitality to strangers.

* **prŏx'-ĕn-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *proxénète*; Lat. *proxeneta*, from Gr. προξενητής (*proxenētēs*), from προξενέω (*proxeneō*)=to act as a proxene (q.v.).] A go-between, a negociator.

"He being the common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. xiii.

* **prŏx'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proxy*; *-cally.*] By, or as by, proxy. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 113.)

prŏx'-ĭm-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proximus* = very near, superlative of *prope* = near.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the part of a limb or other organ nearest the point of attachment.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat., Bot., & Zool.: The comparatively fixed end of a limb or an organism; the more slowly growing end; spec the fixed end of a limb or organism in the Hydrozoa. Opposed to distal.

prŏx'-ĭ-mate, *a.* [Lat. *proximatus*, pa. par. of *proximo* = to approach, from *proximus* = very near.] Nearest, next, immediate.

"The *proximate* capacity of its efficient."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

proximate-analysis, *s.* [Analysis.]

proximate-cause, *s.* That which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, inediate, or predisposing cause.

"We were to shew the *proximate* natural *causes* of it."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

proximate-principles, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The definite constituents forming the substance of plants or animals. They embrace such compounds as albumin, fibrin, fat, cellulose, starch, sugar, organic acids, ethers, alkaloids, &c., some of which can be formed artificially.

prŏx'-ĭ-mate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proximate*; *-ly.*] In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately, directly; with immediate or direct relation to or effect on.

"They know it immediately or *proximately* from their proper guides."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 207.

* **prŏx'-ĭme,** *a.* [Lat. *proximus*, superl. of *prope* = near.] Next; immediately preceding or following. (*Watts: Logick*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

* **prŏx-ĭm'-ĭ-oŭs,** * **prŏx'-ĭm-ŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *proximus.*] Nearest, proximate.

prŏx-ĭm'-ĭ-tў, * **prox-im-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *proximité*, from Lat. *proximitatem*, accus. of *proximitas* = nearness, from *proximus*, superl. of *prope* = near; Sp. *proximidad*; Ital. *prossimità.*] The quality or state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance; close relationship.

"By way of nearness and inward *proximity* to it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

prŏx'-ĭ-mō, *s.* [Lat. masc. and neut. ablative of Lat. *proximus* = the next.] The month which succeeds the present. Often contracted to *prox.*: as, I shall come on the 10th *prox.*

* **prŏx'-ĭm-oŭs,** *a.* [Proximious.]

prŏx'-ў, * **procke-sy,** * **proke-cye,** *s.* [A contract. of *procuracy* (q.v.), from Low Lat. *procuratia*; Lat. *procuratio* = management.] [Procuration.]

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for a principal; the agency of a substitute; authority to act for another, especially in voting.

"All may easily be done by *proxy*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 898.

2. One who acts as a substitute for another; one who is deputed to act for or in the place of another, especially in voting. A member of the House of Lords could formerly depute any member of the same order to be his proxy, to vote for him in his absence, but this right was suspended by a Standing Order on March 31, 1886.

"The scale was but just turned by the *proxies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A written document authorizing one person to act or vote for another, as at a meeting of the shareholders of a company, &c.

4. The same as Procuration (q.v.).

5. The same as Prox (q.v.).

6. Anything intended to take the place or perform the functions of something else; a substitute.

* **proxy-wedded,** *a.* Wedded by proxy. (*Tennyson: Princess*, i. 33.)

* **prŏx'-ў,** *v.i.* [Proxy, *s.*] To vote or act by proxy or by the agency of another.

prŏx'-ў-shĭp, * **prŏx'-ĭ-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *proxy*; *-ship.*] The position, office, or agency of a proxy.

"The same correspondency and *proxiship* between these spirits and their images."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, ch. xvi., p. 394.

* **prûçe,** *s.* [See def.]

1. An old name for Prussia.

2. Prussian leather.

"Folded hides and other shields of *pruce*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 30.

prûde, *s.* [Fr. *prude* = virtuous, prudent; O. Fr. *prude*, *prode*, fem. of *prud*, *prod* = excellent.] A woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue; a woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve; a woman who is overnice or precise.

"Though *prudes* may condemn me, and bigots reprove."
Byron: First Kiss of Love.

prude-like, *a.* Over-precise or nice.

"It is the more *prude-like* and disagreeable thing of the two."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. ii., § 9.

prû'-dençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudentia*, from *prudens* = prudent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *prudencia*; Ital. *prudenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion.

"Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt suiting and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner."—*Peacham.*

2. Frugality, economy, providence.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *wisdom* and *prudence*: "*Wisdom* leads us to speak and act what is most proper: *prudence* prevents our speaking and acting improperly. A *wise* man employs the most proper means for success; a *prudent* man the safest means for not being brought into danger." (*Rhetoric* (1817), i. 231.)

* **prû'-den-çў,** * **pru-den-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *prudentia.*] Prudence, discretion.

"O marvellous political and princely *prudencie*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 7.

prû'-dent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudentem*, accus. of *prudens*, for *providens* = provident (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *prudente.*]

* 1. Provident, foreseeing.

"The *prudent* crane." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 430.

2. Cautious or circumspect in determining on or adopting an action or line of conduct; practically wise; careful of the consequences of any measures, actions, or business undertaken. (*Proverbs* xiv. 18.)

3. Characterized, dictated, or directed by prudence: as, *prudent* measures.

4. Frugal, economical, provident: as, a *prudent* expenditure of money.

* 5. Correct and decorous in manner; discreet: as, a *prudent* woman. (*Latham.*)

¶ Used in a bad sense in Matt. xi. 25. The R.V. has "understanding."

prû-dĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *prudent*; *-ial*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, prudence; prudent, discreet.

"Check each impulse with *prudential* rein."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory, discretionary.

3. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society: as, a *prudential* committee.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A matter requiring prudence or discretion. (*Watts.*)

* **prû-dĕn'-tiąl-ĭst (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; *-ist.*] One who acts from, or is governed by, prudential motives.

* **prû-dĕn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being prudential or directed by prudential motives.

"Rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **prû-dĕn'-tiąl-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *prudential*; *-ly.*] In a prudential manner; with prudence; prudently.

"His conscience is *prudentially* conniving at such falsities."—*More: On Enthusiasm*, pt. ii., § 47.

prû'-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prudent*; *-ly.*]

1. In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; warily, discreetly, judiciously.

"To walk *prudently* and safely."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

2. With frugality or economy; frugally, economically.

prûd'-ẽr-y, *s.* [Fr. *pruderie.*] [Prude.] The quality or state of being prudish; the manners or characteristics of a prude; affected or excessive niceness or preciseness; coyness.

"Instances of this *prudery* were rare indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

prû-d'hŏmme', *s.* [Fr. = a skilful man; O. Fr. *prud* = excellent, and *homme* = a man.] A skilful or discreet man; specif., in France, a member of a board composed of masters and workmen whose office is to arbitrate in trade disputes. They existed as early as the fifteenth century, and were revived in France by Napoleon I. in 1806. The expression is used for the typical French citizen; Jacques Prudhomme answering to the English John Bull.

prûd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *prud(e)*; *-ish.*] Like a prude; affectedly or excessively reserved, precise, or nice; coy, reserved.

"Vainly the dotard mends her *prudish* pace."
Byron: Reply to some Elegant Verses.

prûd'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prudish*; *-ly.*] In a prudish manner; like a prude.

"Though Christchurch long kept *prudishly* away."
Pope: Dunciad, iv.

* **prû'-ĭn-ăte,** *a.* [Lat. *pruina* = a hoar-frost.] Hoary, pruinose.

prû'-ĭn-ōse, prû'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pruinosus*, from *pruina* = hoar-frost; Fr. *pruineux*; Ital. *pruinoso.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot. (*the latter of the form* pruinose): Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; hoary, frosted (q.v.).

prû-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Pruinose.]

prûne, * **proin,** * **proine,** * **proyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Fr. *provigner* = to plant or set suckers or slips, to propagate, from O. Fr. *provain*; Fr. *provin* = a vine-sucker set in the ground, from Lat. *propaginem*, accus. of *propago* = a shoot, a sucker; Ital. *propaggine.*] [Provine.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut or lop off, as the superfluous branches or shoots of trees; to cut or lop off the superfluous branches or shoots of; to trim with a knife.

"It improves greatly under high culture and *pruning*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April 1880, p. 827.

* 2. To free from anything superfluous or overabundant.

"One sees him clipping his apricots and *pruning* his essays."—*Thackeray: English Humourists; Swift.*

***3.** To dress up; to make trim and neat.

"A husband that loveth to trim and pamper his body, causeth his wife by that means to study nothing else but the tricking and *pruning* of herself."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 318.

4. To trim or dress with the bill.

"To *prune* his ruffled wing."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 20.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To dress up; to prink. (*Dryden: Epil. to All for Love.*)

prûne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prunum* = a plum, from Gr. προύνον (*prounon*), for προύμνον (*proumnon*) = a plum); προύνος (*prounos*), for προύμνος (*proumnos*) = a plum-tree; Sp. *pruna*; Ital. *pruna, prugna.*] The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*, especially of the varieties called St. Catherine and Green Gage. Chiefly prepared in France and Portugal. They contain a large proportion of sugar, &c., so that brandy can be distilled from them. Used as a condiment and as a domestic laxative medicine, but they are apt to gripe.

prune-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Prunus occidentalis. (*West Indian.*)

prû'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prun(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx deciduous, carpel one; ovules two, pendulous; fruit a drupe. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

prû-nĕl'-la (1), *s.* [Lat. *prunella* = a sloe, dimin. from *prunum* = a plum; Fr. *prunelle.* So called probably from the dark colour.]

Fabric: A smooth, dark-coloured, woollen stuff, used as lasting, for making the uppers of shoes and gaiters, and for clergymen's gowns. Also spelt prunello.

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow:
The rest is all but leather or *prunello.*"
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 303.

prû-nĕl'-la (2), *s.* [Altered from Mod. Lat. *brunella*, from Ger. *braüne*=the quinsy.]

Bot.: Self-heal; a genus of Scutellareæ (*Lindley*), of Stachydeæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Upper lip of the calyx plane, three-toothed, lower bifid; upper lip of the corolla nearly entire, arched, lower three-lobed. Known species three; one, *Prunella vulgaris*, Common Self-heal, is common in Britain in moist and barren pastures, the flowers, which are densely whorled, are violet-blue. It is a febrifuge.

*** prû-nĕl'-laed,** *a.* [Eng. *prunella* (1); *-ed.*] Gowned, from barristers' gowns being made of the stuff called prunello.

"Nods the *prunellaed* bar, attorneys smile."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses, p. 126.

prû-nĕlle', *s.* [Fr.] (See compound.)

prunelle-salt, *s.*

Chem.: Fused saltpetre.

prû-nĕl'-lō, *s.* [Prunella (1).]

1. The same as Prunella (1), (q.v.).

2. A kind of dried plum, imported from France. Called also Brignole.

prûn'-ĕr, * **proin-er,** *s.* [Eng. *prun(e); -er.*]

1. One who prunes or trims trees or plants.

"The *pruners* have not the slightest horticultural knowledge."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. One who removes or cuts away anything that is in excess or superfluous.

prû-nĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prunum* = plum; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing plums.

prûn'-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *prun(us)* = a plum; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Bassorin.]

prûn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Prune, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of lopping or cutting off what is superfluous; specif., the act of lopping or cutting off superfluous branches or shoots of trees, &c., with a view to strengthening those that are left, or to bringing the tree or plant to a particular form.

2. *Falconry:* That which is cast off by a bird when it prunes its feathers; refuse, leavings.

pruning-chisel, *s.* A chisel for pruning trees.

pruning-hook, *s.* A cutting tool with a hooked blade, used in trimming trees, shrubs, and vines.

pruning-knife, *s.* A knife with a concave edge used for pruning.

pruning-saw, *s.* A saw set in a stock of buckhorn, and having double teeth sharpened to points on alteruate sides. The edge is thicker than the back, which serves for a set.

pruning-shears, *s.* A jaw-tool for trimming trees, shrubs, and hedges, pruning fruit trees, vines, &c.

prûn'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [After Prunner of Cagliari, Sardinia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of calcite occurring in very obtuse rhombohedrons, of a pale plum-blue colour, and chalcedony-like aspect. Found at Hestoe, Faroe Islands, associated with apophyllite.

prûn'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Prune.]

1. *Bot.:* Plum and Cherry. Calyx five-cleft, petals five, nut of the drupe smooth, or furrowed at the margin. Species about eighty, chiefly natives of the north. *P. cerasifera*, the Cherry Plum, is a native of the United States, and is cultivated for its fruit. The same is the case with *P. maratima*, a shrub found on sandy seacoasts from Massachusetts to Alabama, with a dark-purple, agreeable fruit. There are several other species in this country. *P. armeniaca* is the Apricot (q.v.), *P. Laurocerasus* the Cherry Laurel. The bark of *P. Coccomilia* is a febrifuge, that of *P. Capollim* is given in Mexico against dysentery; the kernel of *P. brigantiaca* yields a fixed oil. The scented kernels of *P. Mahaleb* are used by native doctors in India as a substitute for prussic acid, and they prescribe the kernel of *P. Puddum* in stone and gravel.

2. *Palæobot.:* Prunus occurs in the Bournemouth beds (Eocene), in the Italian Pliocene, and in the English Pleistocene.

prû'-rĭ-ençe, prû'-rĭ-ęn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *prurien(t); -ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being prurient; an itching or longing desire or appetite for something.

"There is a *prurience* in the speech of some."
Cowper: Conversation, 31.

2. A tendency or disposition towards, or a dwelling upon, lewduess and lascivious thoughts.

"If such action were prompted by motives of *pruriency* or lust."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

prû'-rĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *pruriens*, pr. par. of *prurio* = to itch.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Itching after, or eagerly desirous of, something.

2. Inclined or disposed to lewdness or lascivious thoughts; having a lecherous imagination.

"To excite the *prurient* imaginations of his readers."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 297.

3. Characterized by prnriency or lewdness.

"The vendors or hawkers of *prurient* publications."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

II. *Bot.:* Stinging.

prû'-rĭ-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prurient; -ly.*] In a prurient manner; with longing desire or lasciviousness.

prû-rĭg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pruriginosus*, from *prurigo*, geuit. *pruriginis* = an itching, from *prurio* = to itch; Sp. & Ital. *pruriginoso*; Fr. *prurigineux.*] Affected with prurigo; caused by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

prû-rī'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: Serous exudation and cell-proliferation into and within the papillæ and follicles of the skin, also from the effects of *prurigo senilis*, a form of phthiriasis (q.v.).

prû-rī'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: An intolerable itching of the mucous membrane, chiefly of the vulva or of the anus.

Prŭss'-ĭan (ss as sh), *a. & s.* [See def.; Fr. *Prussien*; Ital. *Prussiano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Prussia.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

2. The ancient language of Prussia proper, now extinct, it being superseded by Low German. It belonged to the Slavonic family.

Prussian-blue, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* [Ferrocyanide of iron].

2. *Min.:* A pulverulent variety of vivianite (q.v.).

Prussian-brown, *s.*

Chem.: Ferrocyanide of copper.

Prussian-carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"The Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*) is generally distributed over Central and Northern Europe, and extends into Italy and Siberia. It inhabits staguant waters only. . . . It is much subject to variation of form; very lean examples are commonly called *Prussian-carps.*"—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 391.

Prussian-green, *s.*

Chem.: An intimate mixture of Prussian-blue and chrome yellow. It forms a useful green for oil colours.

prŭs'-sĭ-ąte, prûs'-sĭ-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *prussi(c); -ate.*]

Chem.: A ferri- or ferrocyanide. Thus the Red prussiate of potash is Ferricyanide, and the Yellow prussiate of potash is Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

prŭs'-sĭc, prûs'-sĭc, *a.* [Fr. *Prussique.*] (See compound.)

prussic-acid, *s.* [Hydrocyanic acid.]

prŭs'-sĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pruss(ic); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Graham's name for the hypothetical radical, C_3N_3 = Cy_3 or Pr, which may be supposed to exist in the ferro- and ferricyanides.

Prû-tĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Prutenicus.*] Prussian; a term applied to certain astronomical tables published by Rimbold in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus.

"To perfect such *Prutenic* tables."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, ch. i.

prў (1), * **prie,** * **pri-en,** * **pry-en,** *v.i.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *prien* = to peer.] [Peer (3), *v.*] To peep narrowly; to inspect or look closely or narrowly; to try to discover anything, whether inupertinently or not.

"To *pry* into every part of the executive administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

prў (2), *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *prize*, v.] To move or raise by meaus of a lever; to prize up or open.

"The barn or house was *pried* up."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 46.

† **prў** (1), *s.* [Prv (1), *v.*] A peeping, a prying; narrow inspection, impertiuent peeping.

"Secluded from the teasing *pry*
Of Argus' curiosity." *Smart: A Noon-piece.*

prў (2), *s.* [Prv (2), *v.*] A large lever used to raise, move, or force open heavy substauces.

prў'-ąn, *s.* [Corn. *pryi* = clay.]

Mining: A felspathic clay, containing nodules or pebbles of metalliferous ore.

prў'-ĕr, *s.* [Prier.]

prў'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prv (1), *v.*] Looking closely iuto; peeping, inquisitive, curious.

"The foremost of the *prying* hand."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 42.

prў'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prying; -ly.*] In a prying or inquisitive manner; with inquisitivencss or impertinent peeping.

* **pryk,** *s.* [Prick, *s.*] A spur; hence, in feudal law, a kind of tenure or service under which the tenants holding land had to find a spur for the king.

* **prў'-mĕr,** *s.* [Primer.]

* **pryse,** *v.t.* [Price, *v.*]

prў̆t-ą-nē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πρυτανεῖον (*prutaneion*), from πρύτανις (*prutanis*) = prytanis (q.v.).]

Greek Antiq.: The public hall in ancient Greek states or cities; espec. the public hall at Athens, in which the duties of hospitality were exercised towards citizeus and strangers. Foreign ambassadors were entertained there, and envoys on their return from a successful mission. The prytanes, and others to whom the privilege was granted, also took their meals there at the public cost.

prў̆t'-ą-nĭs (pl. **prў̆t'-ą-nēș**), *s.* [Gr. πρύτανις (*prutanis*).]

Greek Antiquities:

1. One of a committee of fifty, composed of five deputies chosen by lot from each of the ten phulai or tribes, and so forming one-tenth of the Council or Senate at Athens. Out of

these one was chosen by lot as chief-president. Their term of office was somewhat more than a month, during which time all treatics and public acts ran in their name. [PRYTANY.]

2. One of the chief magistrates in several states, as at Corinth, Miletus, &c.

pry̆t'-ą-nў, *s.* [Gr. *πρυτανεία* (*prutaneía*).]

Greek Antiq.: The presidency at Athens; a period of 35 or 36 days, during which the prytanes of each phulē in turn presided in the Senate. The first six in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days.

pry̆th'-ĕĕ, *interj.* [PRITHEE.]

prz-ĭ-brăm'-ite (prz as **prętz),** *s.* [After Przibram, Bohemia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Göthite (q.v.), occurring in stellate groups of acicular crystals, having a velvety surface.

2. A variety of Blende (q.v.) containing cadmium.

¶ *Ps* and *pt* are pronounced as *s* and *t*.

psăl-ĭ-dō-prŏc'-nē, *s.* [Gr. *ψαλίς* (*psalis*), genit. *ψαλίδος* (*psalidos*) = a pair of shears, and Πρόκνη (*Prokně*) = the daughter of Pandion, King of Athens.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Psalidoprocninæ (q.v.), with ten species, from tropical and southern Africa.

psăl-ĭ-dō-prŏc-nĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psalidoprocn(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Rough-winged Swallows, a subfamily of Hirundinidæ, with two genera, Psalidoprocne and Stelgidopteryx. In the males the outer margin of the first primary has a strongly serrated edge.

psalm (*l* silent), * **psalme,** * **salm,** *s.* [Lat. *psalmus*, from Gr. *ψαλμός* (*psalmos*) = a touching, espec. the strings of a harp, the sound of a harp, a song, a psalm, from *ψάλλω* (*psallō*) = to touch, to twang; A.S. *sealm*; O. F. *psalme, salme*; Fr. *psaume*; Sp. & Ital. *salmo*; Port. *psalmo*.] A sacred song or hymn; a song or hymn composed on sacred subjects, and in praise or worship of God; espec. one of the hymns composed by David, and other Jewish sacred writers.

¶ *The Book of Psalms:*

Old Test. Canon.: Heb. תְּהִלִּים (*techillim* or *tehillim*), an abnormal pl. of masc. form to the fem. תְּהִלָּה (*techillah* or *tehillah*) = (1) praise; (2) a hymn of praise; (3) glory. In one codex the Septuagint calls the book Ψαλμοί (*Psalmoi*) = Psalms; in another Ψαλτήριον (*psaltērion*) = a stringed instrument. It was the praise-book or psalter of the Hebrew temple or synagogues. In the present Hebrew Bibles it is placed just after the Prophets at the head of the Hagiographa (q.v.), and in Luke xxiv. 44, is generally supposed to stand for that division of the Old Testament books. The hundred and fifty psalms are arranged in Hebrew in five books, each terminating with a doxology, in some cases closing with "Amen and amen." The R.V. prints them separately. Book 1 contains i.-xli.; book 2, xlii.-lxxii.; book 3, lxxiii.-lxxxix.; book 4, xc-cvi., and book 5, cvii.-cl. All but thirty-four psalms have titles in the Hebrew Bible: the latter were called by the Rabbins orphan psalms. In the Septuagint all but two have titles. Though not as a rule accepted as part of Scripture, they are ancient, and worthy of high respect. They attribute all Book 1 to David, except Ps. i., ii., x., and xxxiii. The name of the Supreme Being used in this book is chiefly Jehovah. Book 2 assigns Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, and to Solomon, and leaves others anonymous. The name for the Supreme Being in this book is Elohim (q.v.). Book 3 ascribes Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, to Ethan, and to Heman the Ezrahite. Elohim and Jehovah are about equally common in the book, the former, however, being apparently preferred. Book 4 ascribes Psalm xc. to Moses, the others not anonymous to David. Book 5 leaves many psalms anonymous, attributing others to David. The Hebrew Bible, but not the Septuagint, assigns Psalm cxxvii. to Solomon. This volume contains the Songs of Degrees. The book was evidently brought together from many sources. It was commenced, rather than entirely composed, by David. Its compositiou and compilation extended over centuries. Psalm cxxxvii. speaks of the Babylonish captivity as an event recently gone by. Psalm xliv. and lxxix. seem very suitable to the time of the persecutiou under Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 168–165). If the Talmudic statement, discovered by Gratz, that the night service alluded to in Psalm cxxxiv. did not become part of the Jewish ritual till the time of Queen Alexandra (B.C. 79–70), it, and perhaps others of the Songs of Degrees may be slightly more recent than that date. The book of Psalms is quoted or alluded to as an inspired composition by Our Saviour and his Apostles at least seventy times: no Old Testament book is more frequently quoted. Its canonical authority has never been seriously doubted. It has become the psalter of the Christian Church. Its rhythmical form and careful parallelism (q.v.) (now rendered obvious by the R.V.) adapt it for the musical part of public worship. [MESSIANIC.]

* **psalm** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [PSALM, *s.*] To sing, to celebrate in psalms.

"*Psalming* his praise." *Sylvester: Bandie-Crafts*, 73.

psalm'-ĭst (*l* silent), **psăl'-mĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *psalmista*, from late Gr. *ψαλμιστής* (*psalmistēs*), from *ψαλμός* (*psalmos*) = a psalm (q.v.); Fr. *psalmiste*; Sp. & Ital. *salmista*; Port. *psalmista, salmista*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A writer or composer of psalms; a title applied especially to the authors of the scriptural psalms, and specifically, with the definite article prefixed, to David.

"She tuned to pious notes the *psalmist's* lyre." *Hughes: On Divine Poetry.*

2. *Church Hist.:* Singers in the early Church whose duty it was to lead the people. They were set apart for the office by a ceremony performed by a priest, who gave them this charge: "See that thou believest in thy heart what thou singest with thy lips; and manifest by thy actions what thou believest in thy heart."

* **psalm'-ĭs-trў** (*l* silent), **psăl'-mĭs-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmist*; *-ry*.] The act of singing psalms, psalmody; the use of psalms in devotion. (*Milton.*)

* **psăl-mŏd'-ĭc,** * **psăl-mŏd'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *psalmod(y)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining or relating to psalmody. (*Mason: Church Musick*, p. 170.)

* **psalm'-ŏ-dĭst** (*l* silent), **psăl'-mŏ-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmod(y)*; *-ist*.] A composer or singer of psalms or sacred songs; a psalmist.

"The spirits and inflamed affections, and voices of *psalmodists*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 1.

* **psalm'-ŏ-dīze,** * **psalm'-ŏ-dīse** (*l* silent; or as **psăl'-mŏ-dīse**), *v.i.* [Eng. *psalmod(y)*; *-ize, -ise*.] To sing psalms; to practice psalmody. (*Cooper: Ver-vert*, c. ii.)

psalm'-ŏ-dў (*l* silent), **psăl'-mŏ-dў,** *s.* [Fr. *psalmodie*, from Low Lat. *psalmodia*; Gr. *ψαλμῳδία* (*psalmōdia*) = a singiug to the harp: *ψαλμός* (*psalmos*) = a psalm, and *ᾠδή* (*ōdē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *salmodia*; Port. *psalmodia*.]

1. The act, art, or practice, of singing psalms or sacred songs; psalmistry.

"They that allot any constant part of their time to private *psalmody*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 7.

2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

* **psalm'-ŏ-dў** (*l* silent), * **psăl'-mŏ-dў,** *v.t.* [PSALMODY, *s.*] To celebrate in psalms; to sing.

"An event which may still . . . be celebrated and *psalmodied*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 119.

* **psăl'-mŏ-grăph,** *s.* [Eng. *psalm*; *o* connect., and suff. *-graph*.] A writer or composer of psalms or sacred songs or hymns; a psalmist.

"Following the saieng of king David the *psalmograph*."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 149 (an. 1056).

* **psalm-ŏg'-ra-phĕr** * **psalm-ŏg'-ra-phĭst** (*l* silent), * **psăl-mŏg'-ra-phĕr,** * **psăl-mŏg'-ra-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmograph(y)*; *-er, -ist*.] A psalmograph (q.v.).

"The *psalmographer*, that for the well tuning of his tongue is called the Sweet Singer of Israel."—*Adams: Taming of the Tongue*, p. 264.

* **psăl mŏg'-ra-phў,** * **psalm-ŏg'-ra-phў** (*l* silent), *s.* [PSALMOGRAPH.] The act or practice of writing or composing psalms or sacred songs.

psăl'-tĕr, * **psaul-ter,** * **saut-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *psaltier* (Fr. *psautier*), from Lat. *psalterium* = (1) a psaltery, (2) a song sung to the psaltery, the Psalter; Sp. *salterio*; Ital. *salterio, saltero*; Port. *psalterio, salterio*; A.S. *psaltere*.] [PSALTERY.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The Book of Psalms; also a book containing the Psalms separately printed, and with musical accompaniment adapted to each; also specif., the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *Roman Ritual:* The daily office in the Breviary.

¶ *Our Lady's Psalter:* The Little Office. [OFFICE.]

* **psăl-tĕr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *psaltery*; *-an*.] Sweet, like the notes of a psaltery.

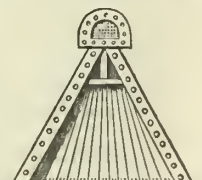
"Warm, tremulous, devout, *psalterian*." *Keats: Lamia.*

psăl-tĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [PSALTERY.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A psalter (q.v.).

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The omasum (q.v.).

psăl'-tĕr-ў, *s.* [O. Fr. *psalterie*, from Lat. *psalterium*, from Gr. *ψαλτήριον* (*psaltērion*) = a stringed instrumeut, from *ψαλτήρ* (*psaltēr*) = a harper; *ψάλλω* (*psallō*) = to play on the harp; Fr. *psaltérion*.]



PSALTERY.

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The Psalter.

"Gotten the *psaltery*." — *Hammond: Works*, iv. 7.

2. *Music:* A stringed instrument of music used by the ancieut Jews, the form of which is not known. That which is now used is in the form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, having thirteen strings of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and is struck with a plectrum.

"Sirens, with harps and silver *psalteries* Shall wait with music at thy frigate's stern." *Greene: Friar Bacon.*

* **psăl'-trĕss,** *s.* [Gr. *ψαλτήρ* (*psaltēr*) = a harper.] A female player on the psaltery.

"But spring-wing, like a dancing *psaltress*, passing Over her breast to waken it." *Browning: Paracelsus*, v.

psăm'-mą, *s.* [PSAMMO-.]

Bot.: Marrem grass; a genus of Arundinaceæ. Lindley makes it a synonym of Ammophila (q.v.). Sir J. Hooker revives it, and calls *Ammophila arundinacea, Psamma arenaria*.

psăm'-mīte, *s.* [Gr. *ψαμμός* (*psammos*) = sand; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as SANDSTONE (q.v.).

psăm-mĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *psammit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing psammite; of the nature of psammite.

psăm-mŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. *ψάμμος* (*psammos*) = saud.] Living in, connected with, or resembling saud.

psăm-mŏ-băt'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Lat. *batis* = a ray.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rajidæ, from the southern coasts of South America. The disc is circular, and only five inches wide; the tail is three and a half inches long.

psăm-mō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *βιόω* (*biōō*) = to live.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Sunset-shell; a genus of Conchifera, family Mactridæ (q.v.). Shell oblong, compressed, gaping slightly at both ends; siphons very long and slender. They inhabit sand and mud, and range from the littoral zone to 100 fathoms. Fifty recent species, from Britain, Norway, India, New Zealand, and the Pacific. Fossil fifty, from the Eocene Tertiary of the United States and Europe.

psăm'-mŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *psamm(o)-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraphori, with three species, founded on teeth from the Coalmeasures of Armagh, Bristol, and Oreton.

psăm-mŏ-dў-năs'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *δυνάστης* (*dynastēs*) = a ruler.]

Zool.: A genus of Psammophidæ (q.v.), with two species, ranging from Sikkim to Cochin China, Borneo, and the Philippines. *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* is a native of British India. "Its aspect is very repulsive; its dark, undefined colours, short and thick head, and swollen lips caused by large hidden fangs, give it the appearance of a venomous snake." (*Günther: Rept. Brit. India*, p. 292.)

psăm-mō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Eng. *lithic.*]

Geol.: Consisting in large measure of sand. Used of groups of strata. (*Seeley.*)

psăm-mō-nē'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and pl. of Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Cerospongia, having foreign bodies, and notably sand, within the axis of the spongine fibre. Example the Bath sponge.

psăm-mŏph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psammoph(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Desert-snakes; a family of Colubriformes, with five genera, characteristic of the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Body and tail generally elongate, sometimes stout, rounded; head very distinct from the neck.

psăm'-mŏph-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *psamm-*, and Gr. *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Psammophidæ (q.v.), with sixteen species, ranging from West Africa to Persia and Calcutta. *Psammophis condanarus* is about forty inches in length.

psăm-mō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: Saud-monitor; a genus of Monitoridæ, with one species, *Psammosaurus arenaicus*, from the north of Africa and north-western India. The genus is often merged in Monitor (q.v.).

psär'-ō-nīte, * **psär'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Psaronius.] Any individual of the genus Psaronius.

psą-rō'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an unknown precious stone (*Pliny*).]

Palæobot.: A genus of Tree-ferns. It is probably the interior of the stem of Stemmatopteris. Twenty-four were described by Göppert (1864–5). From the Devonian to the Permian. Valued by collectors for the conservation of their fibre and the fine polish they take.

psăth'-ŷ-rīte, *s.* [Gr. *ψαθύρος* (*psathuros*) = friable; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Xyloretinite (q.v.).

psăt'-ų-rōse, *s.* [Gr. *ψαθυρός* (*psathuros*) = friable.]

Min.: The same as Stephanite (q.v.).

psăt'-ŷ-rĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ψαθυρός* (*psathuros*) = friable; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Hartin.]

psĕ-lăph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pselaph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An anomalous family of Palpicornia. Very small beetles, with clavate and often nodose antennæ, short elytra, and three-jointed tarsi. Many of them found in ants' nests. They occur in most countries. Nine genera are British.

psĕl'-ą-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ψηλαφάω* (*psēlaphaō*) = to feel or grope, as in the dark.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pselaphidæ (q.v.). Two species are British.

† **psĕl-lĭs'-mŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *ψελλισμός* (*psellismos*) = stammering; *ψελλός* (*psellos*) = failing in speech.]

Pathol.: A generic term for all defects in speech, as stammering, &c.

psēph'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ψῆφος* (*psēphos*) = a small stone; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Nanmann to those breccias and conglomerates in which the fragments are not larger than a hazel-nut.

psĕph-ür'-ŭs, *s.* [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Polyodontidæ, differing from Polyodon in having the rostral process less depressed and more conical. Upper caudal fulcra (six) enormously developed. *Psephurus gladius* inhabits the Yan-tse-kiang and Hoang-ho.

psĕt-tĭch'-thŷs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, confined to the western coast of North America.

psĕt'-tō-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with one species, *Psettodes erumei*, common in the Indian Ocean. It has retained more of symmetrical structure than the other members of the family; the eyes are as often found on the right as on the left side, and it not unfrequently swims in a vertical position.

psĕt'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *psetta*, from Att. Gr. *ψῆττα* (*psētta*) = a flat fish; not the modern genus.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carangidæ. Body much compressed and elevated; snout rather short; one dorsal, ventrals rudimentary; teeth villiform, none on palate; scales small, ctenoid. Three species are known. *Psettus argenteus*, about ten inches long, is very common in the Indo-Pacific.

pseūd-, *pref.* [Pseudo-.]

pseud-hæmal, pseudo-hæmal, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to a system of canals in the Annelida, in some cases communicating freely with the perivisceral cavity, but in the majority of cases shut off from it. (See extract.)

"These canals are filled by a clear, usually non-corpusculated fluid, which may be red or green, and constitute the *pseud-hæmal* system. . . . It seems probable that the fluid of the *pseud-hæmal* vessels, as it contains a substance resembling hæmoglobin, represents a sort of respiratory blood."—*Huxley: Anat. Invertebrates*, p. 57.

pseūd-æ-lür'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *ælurus.*] [Ailurus.]

Palæont.: A genus of Felidæ, akin to Felis, but with an additional premolar in the lower jaw. From the Miocene of Europe and the Pliocene of North America.

pseūd-æs-thē'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Gr. *αἰσθησία* (*aisthēsia*) = perception.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

* **pseūd-ą-pŏs'-tle (tle as ęl),** *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *apostle* (q.v.).] A false apostle.

"Phillipian *pseudapostles.*" — *Bp. Hall: Sermon on Phil.* iii. 18, 19.

pseūd-ăs'-tą-çīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudastac(us)*; *-ine.*] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the genus Pseudastacus (q.v.).

pseūd-ăs'-tą-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *astacus.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Microurous Decapoda, with one species, *Pseudastacus pustulosus*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen and the Chalk of the Lebanon.

pseūd-ĕch-ĕ-nē'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *echeneis.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.) with one species, from the mountain-streams of Khassya. There is a thoracic adhesive apparatus, formed by transverse plaits of the skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones, thus preventing the current from sweeping it away.

pseūd-ĕch'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Gr. *ἔχις* (*echis*) = a viper.]

Zool.: A genus of Elapidæ, from Australia. *Pseudechis porphyriaca*, the Australian Black Snake, is the commonest venomous snake in that country. It frequents wet and marshy places, and resembles the cobra in many of its actions.

pseūd-ĕl-ĕ-ġĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *eleginus.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Trachinidæ, from the Miocene of Licata.

pseūd-ĕm'-brў-ō, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng., &c., *embryo* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Sir Wyville Thomson's name for the larva of the Echinodermata.

* **pseūd-ĕp-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *pseudepigraph(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as Pseudepigraphous (q.v.).

"This last class of *pseudepigraphic* works."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. v.

* **pseūd-ĕ-pĭg'-ra-phoŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *ψευδεπιγραφος* (*pseudepigraphos*), from *ψευδής* (*pseudēs*) = false, and *ἐπιγράφω* (*epigraphō*) = to inscribe.] Inscribed with a false name; falsely or wrongly ascribed.

"To conclude the Orphick poems to have been *pseudepigraphous.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 296.

* **pseūd-ĕ-pĭg'-ra-phў,** *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *epigraphy* (q.v.).] The ascription of false names as authors to books.

* **pseūd-ĕ-pĭs'-cō-pą-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *episcopacy* (q.v.).] False or pretended episcopacy.

"[He] stands up for all the rest, to justify a long usurpation and convicted *pseudepiscopacy* of prelates." —*Milton: Remonst. Defence.* (Pref.)

pseū'-dĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ψεῦδις* (*pseudis*), poet. for *ψευδής* (*pseudēs*) = false.]

PSEUDIS PARADOXA.

Zool.: Jakie; a genus of Ranidæ with one species, *Pseudis paradoxa*, from Guiana. It is greenish, spotted with brown, and has irregular linear markings of brown along its thighs and legs. So relatively large is the larval form, that when the tail is absorbed no increase of growth occurs in the adult.

pseūd-ī-sŏd'-ō-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pscud-*, and Eng. *isodomon.*]

Greek Arch.: A mode of building in which the walls were filled in between the bond-stones or stretchers with rubble or small stones bedded in mortar, with course of equal height. (*Weale.*)

pseūd-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ψευδής* (*pseudēs*) = false; *ψεῦδος* (*pseudos*) = a falsehood.] A prefix, signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious; in scientific compounds, having a deceptive appearance.

¶ Obvious compounds: *pseudo-apostle, pseudo-bard, pseudo-clergy, pseudo-evangelicism, pseudo-martyr, pseudo-philosopher, pseudo-philosophy, pseudo-republican*, &c.

pseudo-acetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8O_2$ ($C_2H_4O_2$). Butyracetic acid. Obtained in the free state by the fermentation of tartrate of calcium, and by adding to sulphuric acid an equivalent of a butyrate and acetate. It is isomeric with propionic acid, and in many respects behaves like it, but differs in being resolved by distillation into butyric and acetic acids. It is a mobile liquid, freely miscible in alcohol and water, and boiling at 140°.

pseudo-alkarmin, *s.* [Anchusin.]

pseudo-branchiæ, *s. pl.* [Pseudobranchiæ.]

pseudo-bulb, *s.*

Bot.: A stem like a bulb. Example, the thickened aerial stem of some orchids.

pseudo-butene, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{cases} CH—CH_3 \\ \| \\ CH—CH_2 \end{cases}$ Formed by heating pseudo-butyl iodide with alcoholic potash. It boils at 3° and solidifies at a low temperature.

Pseudo-butyl-alcohol:

Chem.: $\begin{cases} C_2H_5 \\ CH_2(CH_3)O \end{cases}$ Secondary butyl alcohol. An isomer of normal butyl alcohol obtained from erythrite by distilling with fuming hydriodic acid. The iodide formed is treated with moist oxide of silver, which yields the alcohol as a colourless oily liquid, having a burning taste, a specific gravity of ·85 at 0°, and boiling at 97°.

pseudo-calculi, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Calculi of fibrin or blood-coagula, or of unostealith. They are very rare.

pseudo-cerain, *s.*

Chem.: A neutral amorphous fatty substance found in bees' wax, and obtained by saponifying with potash and precipitating with an acid.

pseudo-china, *s.*

Bot.: *Smilax Pseudo-China*, a native of North America. In South Carolina the root stocks are manufactured into beer, and also used to fatten hogs.

pseudo-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Pseudols. A term applied generally to substances having a degree of resemblance to certain other bodies without being identical in composition, or similar in properties, as pseudo-quinine. In a more restricted sense it is used to describe secondary compounds, as pseudo-propyl alcohol, which contains two alcohol radicals united by the group CHHO, thus $\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ C(CH_3)HHO, \end{cases}$ and is converted by oxidation into a ketone instead of into an acid.

pseudo-costate, *a.* [FALSELY-RIBBED.]

pseudo-cotyledon, *s.* [PROEMBRYO.]

pseudo-curarine, *s.*

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the oleander. The aqueous decoction is treated with tannic acid, the soluble portion boiled with litharge and the filtrate evaporated nearly to dryness. It is then washed with ether, and the part insoluble in that liquid dissolved in alcohol. On evaporation pseudocurarine remains as a yellowish tasteless varnish, very soluble in water and alcohol. It neutralises acids, but the compounds are not crystallizable.

pseudo-dipteral, *a. & s.*

Architecture:

A. *As adj.:* Falsely or imperfectly dipteral; applied to a disposition in temples wherein there were eight columns in front and only one range round the cell. It is called false or imperfect, because the cell only occupying the width of four columns, the sides from the columns to the walls of the cell have no columns therein, although the front and rear present a column in the middle of the void.

B. *As subst.:* A temple arranged on a pseudo-dipteral plan.

pseudo-erythrin, *s.*

Chem.: The old name for orsellinate of ethyl, C_2H_5, $C_8H_7O_3$, obtained by exhausting *Roccella tinctoria*, with boiling alcohol. It is crystalline and readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

pseudo-gyrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having a false ring. (Used when the elastic ring of the spore case in ferns is confined to the apex.)

pseudo-hæmal, *a.* [PSEUD-HÆMAL.]

pseudo-heart, *s.*

Comp. Anat. (*Pl.*): Certain contractile cavities connected with the atrial system of the Brachiopoda, formerly considered to be true hearts, but now known to be connected with reproduction. Rolleston thought they corresponded to the Organ of Bojanus (q.v.) in the Lamellibranchiata.

pseudo-hexene-glycol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_2 = (C_3H_5)_2H_2(OH)_2$. Diallyl dihydrate. Prepared by converting diallyl into the hydriodide by heating in a closed vessel, acting on the iodide with acetate of silver, and decomposing the acetate formed with an alkali. It is a colourless syrup of sp. gr. = ·9638 at 0°, and boils about 214°.

pseudo-hymenium, *s.*

Bot.: A false hymenium, covering the sporida in Algals, and resembling a hymenium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

pseudo-membranc, *s.* A false membrane arising from inflammation.

pseudo-metallic, *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic; specif. applied to a kind of lustre which is perceptible only when held towards the light, as in minerals.

pseudo-monocotyledonous, *a.*

Bot. (*Of cotyledons*): Cohering. Example: the horse-chestnut.

pseudo-morphine, *s.* [PHORMINE.]

pseudo-navicellæ, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The embryonic forms of the Gregarinidæ, so called from their resemblance to the genus Navicula (q.v.).

pseudo-navicular, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Pseudo-navicellæ (q.v.).

pseudo-nitropropane, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{cases} > CH(NO_2)$. A limpid liquid, boiling at 112°-117°, obtained by the action of silver nitrite on pseudo-propyl iodide.

pseudo-orcin, *s.* [ERYTHRITE, ERYTHROMANNITE.]

pseudo-peripteral, *a.*

Arch.: Falsely or imperfectly peripteral. Applied to a temple having the side-columns attached to the walls instead of separated by an interval, as in a peripteral temple.

pseudo-propyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH(CH_3)HO. \end{cases}$ Secondary propylic alcohol. An isomer of propyl alcohol obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetone. A colourless liquid of a peculiar odour; having a sp. gr. ·791 at 15°, and boiling at 83°. It mixes with water in all proportions.

pseudo-purpurin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}O_9$. Trioxyalizarin. A substance obtained along with purpurin by extracting madder according to Kopp's method. It is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves in warm benzene, from which it crystallizes in slender brick-red needles, and is converted into purpurin by heating with alcohol to 180°-200°. It forms with mordants a rather unstable colouring matter. According to Rosenstiehl, it consists of purpurin-carbonic acid, as $C_{14}H_7O_5CO_2H$, inasmuch as it is resolved by heat into purpurin and carbonic acid.

pseudo-quina, *s.*

Bot.: *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, a Brazilian plant, with edible fruit; it furnishes Colpache bark, considered to be as good a febrifugal medicine as quinine.

pseudo-quinine, *s.*

Chem.: A base said to have been obtained from a cinchona extract of unknown origin. It crystallized in prisms, was insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol. It was tasteless, and its sulphate was scarcely bitter.

pseudo-stearoptene, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): A term applied to certain crystalline bodies separated from volatile oils, differing from the true stearoptenes by their greater solubility in water, *e.g.*, primrose camphor from *Primula Auricula*, and the camphors derived from other species of the same genus.

* **pseudo-strata,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: Masses of rock extending in tabular plates, but not laminated. (*MacCulloch.*)

pseudo-sulpho-cyanogen, *s.* [PERSULPHO-CYANOGEN.]

† **pseudo-tinea,** *s.*

Entom.: The larva of certain Moths, spec. the Bee-moth (q.v.).

pseudo-toxine, *s.*

Chem.: A light yellow poisonous extract obtained from belladonna leaves, soluble in water and weak alcohol. It is not a pure substance, and is believed to owe its poisonous properties to the presence of atropine.

pseudo-uric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6N_4O_4$. Formed by the action of potassium cyanate on uramil. The compound is precipitated from its potash-salt by hydrochloric acid as a white powder made up of prisms. It is without taste or smell, is slightly soluble in water, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis and metals.

pseudo-veratrine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{36}N_2O_3$ (?). Veratrin-resin. Helonine. A brown resinous substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of sabadilla seeds after the removal of sabadilline and veratrine. It melts at 185°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and water, and does not neutralise acids.

pseudo-volcanic, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo-volcano.

pseudo-volcano, *s.* A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but not lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

pseū-dō-ăl'-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *albite.*]

Min.: The same as ANDESINE (q.v.).

pseū-dō-ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *apatite.*]

Min.: Apatite pseudomorphous after pyromorphite (q.v.).

pseū-dō-bą-sâlt', *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *basalt.*]

Petrol.: A name given by Humboldt to the semi-vitreous varieties of trachyte.

pseū-dō-bĕr'-ŷx, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *beryx* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Berycidæ, with abdominal ventrals, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

pseū-dō-bĕr-zē'-lī-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *berzeliite.*]

Min.: An anisotropic form of berzeliite (q.v.).

pseū-dō-blĕp'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. βλέψις (*blepsis*) = sight; βλέπω (*blepō*) = to see; Fr. *pseudoblepsie.*]

Med.: False, deceptive, or imaginary vision.

pseū-dō-brăn'-chĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiæ* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat.: The remains of an anterior gill performing respiratory functions during embryonic life. In the adult fish these organs lose those functions, and appear as *retia mirabilia*, receiving oxygenised blood, which, after having passed through the capillary system, is carried to the other parts of the head.

pseū-dō-brook'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *brookite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin tabular crystals, associated with szaboite (q.v.), in andesite, at Aranyer Mount, Transylvania. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 4·98; lustre, adamantine to greasy; colour, dark-brown to black, thin crystals red; streak, ochre-yellow. Analysis yielded: titanic acid, 52·74; sesquioxide of iron, 42·29; loss on ignition, 0·69; traces of alumina, lime, magnesia, and silica.

pseū'-dō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A similitude of a true fruit, consisting of the mature ovary combined with other parts of the flower. Example, a rose fruit, which consists of the mature ovaries and the enveloping calyx-tube.

pseū-dō-chrō'-mĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudochrom(is)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ, having one continuous dorsal fin, and the lateral line interrupted. Genera: Opisthognathus, Pseudochromis, Cichlops, and Pseudoplesiops. They inhabit coral reefs and coasts.

pseū-dō-chrō'-mĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *chromis* (q.v.).] [PSEUDOCHROMIDES.]

pseū-dō-chrŷ'-sō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *chrysolite*; Ger. *pseudochrysolith.*]

Petrol.: A name given to the dark olive-green vitreous fragments, formerly regarded as obsidian, and known as Bottlestone, found at Moldauthein, in Bohemia. They are now shown to be of artificial origin.

pseū-dō-clăs'-tĭc, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *clastic.*]

Petrol.: A name suggested for various tuffs and breccias of volcanic rocks.

pseū-dō-cō-tŭn'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *cotunnite.*]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to some acicular yellow crystals, observed by him as a sublimation product after the 1872 eruption of Vesuvius. Compos., probably: $PbCl_2 + KCl$ = a chloride of lead and potassium.

pseū-dō-cўŏn'-ŷ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Canidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

pseū'-dō-dăx, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *-odax.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, with one species, *Pseudodax moluccensis*, from the East Indian archipelago. Four broad incisors in each jaw, teeth of lower pharyngeal confluent, pavement-like.

pseū-dō-dī'-ăl'-lage (age as ĭj), pseū'-dō-dī-ăl'-la-ĝē, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *diallage.*]

Min.: The same as VANADIN-BRONZITE (q.v.).

* **pseū'-dō-dŏx,** *a. & s.* [Gr. ψευδόδοξος (*pseudodoxos*), from ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false, and δόξα (*doxa*) = opinion.]

A. *As adj.:* Not true in opinion; false.

B. *As subst.:* A false opinion.

"To maintain the atheistical *pseudodox*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 435.

* **pseū-dō-dŏx'-all,** *a.* [Eng. *pseudodox*; *-al.*] False, mistaken. (*Howell: Parley of Beasts*, p. 122.)

pseū-dō-fŭn'-ĭĝĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *fungidæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Aporose Actinozoa. Only known genus Merulina.

pseū-dō-ga-lē'-na, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *galena.*]

Min.: The same as BLENDE (q.v.).

pseū-dō-găy-lûs'-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *gaylussite.*]

Min.: Crystals of gaylussite wholly or partly replaced by carbonate of lime.

* **pseū'-dō-grăph,** * **pseu-dŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. ψευδογραφία (*pseudographia*), from ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] False writing; a forgery.

"Many other *pseudographs* were circulated in the name of Clement."—*Supernatural Religion*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

* **pseu-dŏg'-ra-phīze,** *v.i.* [PSEUDOGRAPH.] To write or spell words incorrectly.

"A wide-spread conspiracy among old printers to *pseudographize*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Mod. Eng.*, p. 159.

pseū'-dō-ĝўps, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *gyps* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturinæ (q.v.), allied to Gyps, but with only fourteen tail-feathers. Two species, from north-east Africa and Senegal, India, and Burmah.

pseū-dō-lĭ-bĕth'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *libethenite.*]

Min.: A mineral having the form of libethenite, but the composition of ehlite (q.v.).

pseū'-dō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Talc (q.v.). (*Adam.*)

pseūd-ō-lī'-vạ, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *oliva.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Buccinidæ. Six recent species, from Africa and California; five fossil, from the Eocene.

* **pseu-dŏl'-ō-ĝĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pseudolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A retailer of falsehood; a liar.

* **pseu-dŏl'-ō-ĝy,** *s.* [Gr. ψευδολογία (*pseudologia*), from ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.] Falsehood of speech.

"It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion."—*Arbuthnot.*

pseūd'-ōlş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Lat. *-oleum.*] [PSEUDO-COMPOUNDS; SECONDARY-ALCOHOLS.]

pseū-dō-măl'-a-chīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *malachite.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic (monoclinic?) mineral, rarely found well crystallized, but mostly reniform or massive, with an indistinct fibrous structure. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 4 to 4·4; lustre, adamantine; colour, various shades of dark green; streak, paler than the colour; translucent to opaque. Compos.: essentially a hydrated phosphate of copper, but the proportions of these constituents vary very much. Dana divides it into: (1) Ehlite, with the formula $(5CuO)PO_5+3HO$; (2) Dihydrite, with formula $(5CuO)PO_5+2HO$; and (3) Pseudomalachite, with the formula $(6CuO)PO_5+3HO$. Occurs in various localities, but the best has been found near Rheinbreitenbach, and at Ehl, on the Rhine.

* **pseū-dō-măn'-ĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet.] A false prophet. (*Gaule.*)

pseū'-dō-morph, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Min.: A mineral which has replaced another, or which appears in crystal-forms which are foreign to its original formation. Massive varieties of minerals are more subject to such changes, but the action is frequently more difficult to trace. There are three kinds: (1) Pseudomorphs proper, divided originally by Blum into: (*a*) those formed by loss of a constituent; (*b*) by gain of a constituent; (*c*) by change of constituents; (*d*) by total replacement, among which are included certain fossils; (2) Epimorphs, which are formed by the encrustation of another mineral; and (3) Paramorphs (q.v.).

pseū-dō-morph'-ĭc, pseū-dō-morph'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pseudomorph*; *-ic*, *-ous.*] Pertaining to Pseudomorphism (q.v.).

pseū-dō-morph'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pseudomorph* (q.v.); *-ism.*]

Min.: The process by which one mineral replaces another.

pseū-dō-nā'-trō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *natrolite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute acicular crystals. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 5·6; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colourless. An analysis yielded: silica, 62·64; alumina, 14·76; lime, 8·54; lithia, soda, and potash, 1·00; water, 14·82 = 101·76. Found in the granite of Elba.

pseū-dō-nĕph'-ĕl-īne, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nepheline.*]

Min.: An altered variety of nepheline (q.v.), found at Capo di Bove, near Naples.

pseū-dō-nĕph'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nephrite.*]

Min.: The same as AGALMATOLITE (q.v.).

pseū-dō-neū-rŏp'-tĕr-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *neuroptera.*]

1. *Entom.:* A group or sub-order of Orthoptera, having the wings, when present, membranous and reticulated. It is divided into four tribes: (1) Socialia (Termitidæ); (2) Corrodentia (Embiidæ, Psocidæ); (3) Plecoptera (Perlidæ), and (4) Subulicornia (Ephemeridæ and Libellulidæ). Some authorities place here the Thysanoptera and Mallophaga, and many regard the latter as degraded Pseudoneuroptera, while giving them sub-ordinal rank.

2. *Palæont.:* According to Mr. McLachlan *Breyeria borinensis*, from the Belgium Coalmeasnres, belongs to the Ephemeridæ; other authorities place it with the Saturnidæ.

pseū-dŏn-ō-mā'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and Eng. *mania* (q.v.).] A form of insanity characterized by a morbid propensity to lying.

pseū'-dō-nўm, *s.* [Fr. *pseudonyme*, from Gr. ψευδώνυμος (*pseudōnumos*) = called by a false name: ψεῦδος (*pseudos*) = a falsehood, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] A false, feigned, or fictitious name; a nom-de-plume.

* **pseū-dō-nўm'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pseudonym*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name.

pseu-dŏn'-ў-moŭs, *a.* [PSEUDONYM.] Bearing a false name or signature. Applied either to the author who publishes a book under a fictitious name, or nom-de-plume, or to the work so published.

* **pseu-dŏn'-ў-moŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pseudonymous*; *-ly.*] Under a false name or title; falsely.

"A stuff by drapers most *pseudonymously* termed everlasting."—*Barham: Ing. Leg.*; *Jarvis's Wig.*

pseū-dō-păr'-ạ-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *parasite.*]

Bot.: A parasite on dead tissues only.

pseū-dō-par-ĕn'-chў-mạ, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng., &c. *parenchyma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tissue having filaments of distinct cells arranged in rows. Example, the pileus of certain Fungi.

pseū-dō-pĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *peridium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A false peridium; a covering of the sporidia in Algals resembling a peridium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

pseū-dō-pĕr-ĭ-thē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *perithecium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A false perithecium; a covering of the sporidia in Algals resembling a perithecium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

pseu-dō'-phīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseud(o)-*, and Eng. *ophite.*]

Min.: A compact massive mineral resembling serpentine. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·75 to 2·77; lustre, feeble; colour, shades of green; feel, unctuous. Compos.: similar to that of loganite, and, like it, referred to penninite (q.v.). It forms the matrix of enstatite at Mount Zdjar, Moravia.

pseū'-dō-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

Acoustics: The name given by Prof. Silvanus Thompson to an instrument illustrating the laws of the acoustic perception of space by the illusions it produces. [PSEUDOSCOPE.] It consists of several adjustable reflectors which can be attached to the head, and which perform the function of the natural pinnæ in hearing. (*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1879), p. 255.)

pseū-dō-phў'-çĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *phycis* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, with two species. *Pseudophycis bachus* is common on the coast of New Zealand.

pseū-dō-plē'-sĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *plesiops* (q.v.).] [PSEUDOCHROMIDES.]

pseū'-dō-pŏd, *s.* [PSEUDOPODIA.] Any individual of the Protozoa furnished with pseudopodia (q.v.).

pseū-dō-pō'-dĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Compar. Anat.: Organs of locomotion and prehension in the lower Protozoa. They consist simply of prolongations of the protoplasm of the cell-body, which can usually be emitted from the greater part of the general surface, and are capable of being again retracted, and blending completely with the body-substance.

"These *pseudopodia* are sometimes broad short lobes, at others, elongated filaments. When lobate, the *pseudopodia* remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent, and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into their interior from the more fluid central part of the body. But, when they are filiform, they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to networks, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate, and regain their previous form; and whether they do this or not, the surfaces of these *pseudopodia* are often beset by minute granules which are in incessant motion."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 78.

pseū-dō-pō'-dĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *pseudopod*; *-ial.*] Of, or pertaining to, a pseudopod or pseudopodia. Chiefly used of the apertures in the tests of many of the Foraminifera, through which the pseudopodia are emitted.

pseū-dō-por'-phў-rў, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *porphyry.*]

Petrol.: The same as MELAPHYRE (q.v.).

pseū-dō-prŏs'-tўle, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *prostyle* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The name given to a portico the projection of which from the wall is less than the width of its intercolumniation.

pseū'-dō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Zonuridæ (q.v.), with two species: one, *Pseudopus pallasii*, from south-eastern Europe, the other from Assam and the Khasya Hills. Rudimentary hind limbs are present, and there are traces of shoulder and pelvic girdles.

pseū-dō-pў-rē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *pyrenium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The perithecium of certain fungals.

pseū-dō-rhŏm'-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with seventeen species, mostly tropical, chiefly from the Indo-Pacific. Lateral line with a strong curve anteriorly; eyes on left side.

pseū-dō-scăp'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *scapolite.*]

Min.: Scapolite, which has become altered by chemical changes.

pseū-dō-scär'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *scarus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A tropical genus of Labridæ, with about seventy species. The upper jaw projects beyond the lower, and together they form a strong beak, the teeth being soldered together; two or more series of scales on the cheeks. The species are beautifully coloured, but the tints change with age, vary greatly in the same species, and fade rapidly after death. Many are upwards of three feet in length. The majority are eaten, but some acquire poisonous properties from their food (corals or fucus). (*Günther.*)

pseūd-ŏs'-çĭ-nēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *oscines* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A group of the old Insessores, equivalent to the *Acromyodi normales* of Garrod, and comprising the two genera, Menura and Atrichia (Scrub-bird, q.v.).

pseūd'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument, invented by Wheatstone, for producing an apparent reversion of the relief of an object to which it is directed, by the transposition of the distances of the points which compose it. A false impression is thus conveyed to the eye, a globe becoming apparently concave and a hollow body assuming a convex form.

pseū-dō-scor'-pĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *scorpion* (q.v.).] Any individual member of the family Pseudoscorpionidæ (q.v.).

pseū-dō-scor-pī-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *scorpionidæ.*] [Cheliferidæ, Book-scorpion.]

pseū-dō-sŏm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eug. *sommite.*]

Min.: The same as Pseudonepheline (q.v.).

pseū-dō-spĕr'-mĭc, pseū-dō-spĕr'-mcŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eug. *spermic* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a pericarp so closely enveloping a single seed that it might be mistaken for one. Example, the fruits of the Labiatæ and Boraginaceæ. (*Henslow*, &c.)

pseū-dŏs'-pŏr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*) = seed.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Pseudoporidæ (q.v.). The anterior extremity bears two long equal flagella; food incepted at any point of the periphery. One species, *Pseudospora volvocis*, parasitic on *Volvox globator.*

pscū-dō-spŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudospor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pantostomatous Flagellata, with one genus, Pseudospora (q.v.).

pseū'-dō-stē'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *steatite.*]

Min.: The same as Bole (q.v.).

pscū-dō-stĕl'-lą, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *stella* = a star.] A meteor resembling a star.

pseū-dō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ψευδόστοματα (*pseudostomata*), pl. of ψευδόστομα (*pseudostoma*) = a false mouth, as of a river: ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Anat.: Flattened connective-tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the scrous membranes. (*Quain.*)

pseū-dō-strō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. στρῶμα (*stroma*) = a mattress.]

Bot.: The receptacle or perithecium of certain fungals.

pscū-dō-sȳ'-ęn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *syenite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Monzonite (q.v.).

pscū'-dō-sŷn-carp, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *syncarpium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A pseudocarp formed from a multiple fruit.

pscū-dō-tăch'-ȳ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *tachylite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Hyalomelane (q.v.).

pseū-dō-tălc'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *talcite.*]

Petrol.: A sedimentary rock containing sufficient talcose material to render it unctuous to the touch. It occurs in the Silurian and Carboniferous formations.

pseū-dō-tĕ-trăm'-ĕ-rą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *tetramera.*]

Entom.: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotetramera (q.v.).

pseū-dō-tĕ-trăm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pseudotetramera.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotetramera. (*Westwood: Class. Insects*, i. 391.)

pseū-dō-thăl'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *thallus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An axis of one-peduncled cymes or sarmentidia formed by a series of peduncles so fitted into each other as to look like a single stalk. Example, *Hemerocallis fulva.*

pseū-dōth'-ȳ-rŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. θύρα (*thūra*) = a door.]

Arch.: A false door.

pseū-dō-trĭm'-ĕ-rą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *trimera.*]

Entom.: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotrimera (q.v.).

pseū-dō-trĭm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pseudotrimera.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotrimera (q.v.).

pseū-dō-trĭp'-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *triplite.*]

Min.: A variety of triplite (q.v.), occurring as a coating ou triphylite, aud resulting from its alteration.

pseū-dō-trī'-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *triton* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ. A small red amphibian with black spots, found in North America.

pseū-dō-tŭr-bĭn-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *turbinolidæ* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A family of Aporose Actinozoa, having each septum composed of three laminæ united externally by a single costa. One genus, Dasmia, from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

pseū-dō-tŭr'-quōîse (qu as k), *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *turquoise.*]

Min.: A name applied to fossil or semi-fossil teeth of animals, which have become coloured a fine blue by copper, and are worked and sold as true turquoise.

pseūd-ō-văr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *pseudovari(um)*; suff. *-an.*] Belonging to, or connected with, a pseudovarium (q.v.).

pseūd-ō-văr'-ĭ-ŭm, pseūd-ō'-vąr-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium* or Eng. *ovary.*]

Biol.: (See extract).

"The young [of viviparous Aphides] are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition, and may be termed *pseudovaries.* The . . . anterior chamber of each pseudovariau tube is lined by an epithelium, which encloses a number of nucleated cells. One of the hindermost of these cells enlarges, and becomes detached from the rest as a pseudovum. It then divides, and gives rise to a cellular mass . . . which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval Aphis. A portion of the cells of which it is composed becomes converted into a *pseudovarium*, and the development of new pseudova commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. If the pseudovum remained adherent to the parental body the analogy would be complete."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, pp. 447, 448.

pseūd-ō'-vąr-ȳ, *s.* [Pseudovarium.]

pseū-dō-vō'-mĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *vomer* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Carangidæ, from the Miocene marls of Licata (Sicily).

pseūd-ō'-vŭm (pl. **pseūd-ō'-vą**), *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Lat. *ovum* = an egg.] [Pseudovarium.]

pshâw, pshâ, *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

"Humour is always crying *psha* and sneering."—*Thackeray: Humourists*, p. 69.

pshâw, *v.i.* [Pshaw, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *pshaw*; to utter sounds indicative of contempt or dislike.

psĭ-ā'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ψιάς (*psias*); ψιάδος (*psiados*) = a drop. Named from the glutinous drops on the leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psiadieæ (q.v.). Shrubby plants from Madagascar and the Mauritius.

psĭ-ā-dĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psiadi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

psĭ'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σίδιον (*sidion*) = pomegranate-peel.]

Bot.: Guava; a genus of Myrteæ. *Psidium Guaiava* is the Guava (q.v.); *P. Cattleyanum*, the Purple Guava, *P. albidum*, the Jabuli. All have excellent fruit. [Guava.]

* **psīl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *psilanthrop(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, psilanthropy.

* **psīl-ăn'-thrō-pĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *psilanthrop(y)*; *-ism.*] The same as Psilanthropy (q.v.).

* **psīl-ăn'-thrō-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *psilanthrop(y)*; *-ist.*] A supporter of the doctrine of psilanthropy; one who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

"Your proper name is *Psilanthropists*—believers in the mere human nature of Christ."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

* **psīl-ăn'-thrō-pȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] The doctrine of the mere human existence of Christ.

psī-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. ψιλός (*psilos*) = naked.] Naked, bare, mere.

* **psī-lŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, speech.] Love of idle talk. (*Coleridge.*)

psī-lŏm'-ĕ-lāne, *s.* [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. μέλας (*melas*) = black; Ger. *psilomelan.*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring massive or in botryoidal, reniform, and stalactitic forms. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·7 to 4·7; lustre, submetallic; streak, brownish-black; colour, iron-black; opaque. Compos.: very variable, but it consists essentially of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese, protoxide of barium, aud in some cases water. A common ore.

psī-lō-phȳ'-ton, *s.* [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants described by Principal Dawson from the North American Devonian, and which is found also in that of Britain. He considers it to have possessed a rhizome and circinate vernation like that of ferns, with stems and rudimentary leaves like those of Lycopodiaceæ. A second species (?), from Callender in Scotland, is described by Mr. Carruthers in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. (1877), 217-219.

* **psī-lŏş'-ō-phĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. σόφος (*sophos*) = wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; a pretender to philosophy.

psī-lō'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psilot(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lycopodiaceæ. Sporangia many-celled.

* **psī'-lō-thrŏn,** *s.* [Gr., from ψιλόω (*psiloō*) = to make naked or bare; ψιλός (*psilos*) = naked, bare.] A medicine or application for removing the hair; a depilatory.

psī-lō'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. ψιλός (*psilos*) = bare. Named from having only minute leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psiloteæ. Capsules tubercular. Exotic plants.

psī-lūr'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Liparidæ (q.v.). *Psilura monacha* is the Black Arches.

psī-mȳth'-īte, *s.* [Gr. ψιμύθιον (*psimuthion*) = white lead; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Leadhillite (q.v.).

psĭt-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *psittacus* = a parrot.] Pertaining to the genus Psittacus, or to the family Psittacidæ, or Parrots; psittacid.

psĭt'-tą-çĭd, *a.* [Lat. *psittac(us)* = a parrot; Eng. suff. *-id.*] The same as Psittaceous (q.v.).

psĭt′-ta-çī, *s. pl.* [Psittacus.]

Ornith.: Parrots; an order of birds, formerly (and still by some taxonomists) regarded as a family of Scansores. Bill large and powerful, much arched, tip elongated, with a cere containing nostrils; wings and tail usually long; two toes directed forward and two backward. Sclater divides it into two families:

(1) Stringopidæ; (2) Psittacidæ, with the sub-families Cacatuinæ, Arinæ, Platycercinæ, Psittacinæ, Lorinæ, and Nestorinæ.

Garrod (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1874, pp. 586–98) made them a sub-order, or cohort, with two families:

(1) Palæornithidæ, with two sub-families, Palæornithinæ and Cacatuinæ; (2) Psittacidæ, with the sub-families Arinæ, Stringopinæ, Pyrrhurhinæ, Platycercinæ, and Chrysotinæ.

Reichenow (*Journ. f. Ornith.*, 1881), has the following families:

Stringopidæ, Plissolophidæ, Platycercidæ, Micropsittacidæ, Trichoglossidæ, Palæornithidæ, Psittacidæ, Conuridæ, and Pionidæ.

Widely distributed, chiefly in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

psĭt-tăç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *psittac(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornithology:

1. A family of Psittaci (q.v.).

2. A family of Zygodactylæ, co-extensive with Psittaci (q.v.). Finsch (*Die Papageien* (1868), i. 233–8) thus divides it:

Sub-families.	Genera.
1. Stringopinæ	Stringops.
2. Plictolophinæ.	Plictolophus, Callipsittacus, Nasiterna, Calyptorrhynchus, Microglossus.
3. Sittacinæ.	Sittace, Henicognathus, Conurus, Palæornis, Brotogerys, Bolborrhynchus, Melopsittacus, Pezoporus, Euphema, Platycercus.
4. Psittacinæ	Psittacus, Dasyptilus, Eclectus, Pionias, Chrysotis, Psittacula, Corylis.
5. Trichoglossinæ	Domicella, Trichoglossus, Nestor.

psĭt-ta-çī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *psittac(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ (q.v.). Bill large, sides compressed, arched to lengthened tip, edge toothed or festooned; wings long and pointed, tail squared, tarsi short.

psĭt-ta-çĭn′-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *psittacinus* = like a parrot; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min: A mineral occurring in crypto-crystalline crusts, sometimes botryoidal. Colour, siskin-green. A mean of five analyses gave the formula $3PbO.V_2O_5 + Cu_3V_2O_8 + 6CuH_2O_2 + 12aq.$ Vanadic acid, 19·32; protoxide of lead, 53·15; protoxide of copper, 18·95; water, 8·58 = 100. Found in Montana, U.S.A.

psĭt-ta-cō-mor′-phæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ψίττακος* (*psittákos*), and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: Parrots; in Huxley's classification a family of Desmognathæ. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 465.)

psĭt-tăc′-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. from *psittacus* (q.v.).]

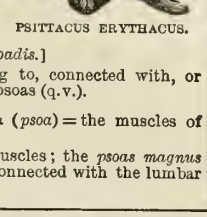
Ornith.: A genus of Psittacinæ, with six species, ranging from Brazil to Mexico. Edges of bill festooned, ends of tail feathers square or pointed.

psĭt′-ta-cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ψίττακος* (*psittakos*) = a parrot.]

1. *Ornithology:*

* (1) A Linnæan genus, co-extensive with the Psittaci (q.v.).

(2) The type-genus of Psittacinæ (q.v.), with two species, from Western Africa. Upper mandible deeply scooped, lower deeply waved and sharp-edged.



Psittacus erythacus.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been found in the Miocene of France, apparently allied to Psittacus.

psō-ăd′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *psoas*, genit. *psoadis.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to, connected with, or constituted by the psoas (q.v.).

psō′-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *ψόα* (*psoa*) = the muscles of the loins.]

1. *Anat.:* Two muscles; the *psoas magnus* and *psoas parvus*, connected with the lumbar vertebræ.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of beetles allied to Bostrichus.

psō′-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psoc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pseudoneuroptera, tribe Corrodentia, with four genera. They frequent the trunks of trees, palings, old walls, stones covered with lichens, old books, feeding on more minute animalcula or decaying animal matter.

psō′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ψώω* (*psōō*) = to rub or grind, because *Atropos pulsatorius* (Leach), which Latreille considered a larval form of his *Psocus abdominalis*, makes a slight tapping noise, similar to that produced by Anobium.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Psocidæ (q.v.). Head broad, posterior margin of fore-wings with three cells. Forty-three species, including part of the Linnæan genus Hemerobius.

psŏph′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ψόφος* (*psophos*) = any inarticulate sound.]

Ornith.: Trumpeter; the sole genus of the family Psophiidæ. Bill shorter than the head, culmen arched, and curving downward, plumage thick and close; tarsus scaled in front and behind. Six species from the Amazon Valley, where the range of each species appears to be bounded by some of the great rivers. (*Wallace.*)

psŏ-phī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psophi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Grallæ, with a single genus Psophia (q.v.).

psŏph-ō-car′-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ψόφος* (*psophos*) = a sound, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit. So named because the ripe seeds rattle when the legumes are shaken.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphaseoleæ, often merged in Dolichos. *Psophocarpus* (*Dolichos*) *tetragonolobus* is cultivated in India, the seeds being used in pickles.

* **psōr′-a**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ψώρα* (*psōra*); *ψάω* (*psaō*) = to touch or rub; *ψώω* (*psōō*) = to rub, to grind.]

Pathol.: Scabies (q.v.).

psora-leprosa, *s.* [Psoriasis (q.v.).]

psŏr-ā′-lĕ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. *ψωραλέος* (*psōraleos*) = itchy, scabby, from the little tubercles with which most of the species are covered.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Psoralieæ (q.v.). *Psoralea coryfolia* is considered by Indian doctors to be stomachic and deobstruent. An extract from it, prepared with oil or ointment, is used externally in leprosy. Camels are fond of *P. plicata.*

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Italian Pliocene.

psŏr-ā-lĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psoral(ea)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ieæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Loteæ (q.v.).

psŏr′-a-līne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psoral(ea)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The name given to a crystallizable nitrogenous substance obtained from the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*, Paraguay tea. It is now believed to be identical with caffeine, which is present to the extent of 1·2 per cent. in the dried leaves.

psŏr-ī′-a-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ψωρίασις* (*psōriasis*) = a being itchy or mangy; *ψωριάω* (*psōriaō*) = to have the itch.] [Psora.]

Pathol.: A cutaneous disease—the scaly tetter. The *rete mucosum* and the contiguous surface of the cutis are inflamed; and there is a secretion of an unhealthy epidermis forming itself into scales, which exfoliate, and are again and again renewed. It is often hereditary, and is akin to lepra.

psŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *psoricus*, from Gr. *ψωρικός* (*psōrikos*).] [Psora.] Pertaining to, connected with, or suffering from, psora (q.v.).

psŏr-ŏph-thăl′-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ψωροφθαλμία* (*psōrophthalmía*) = a disease of the eyes, attended with itching: *ψώρα* (*psōra*) = the itch, and *ὀφθαλμία* (*ophthalmia*) = ophthalmia (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

psŏr-ō-spĕr′-mĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ψωρός* (*psōros*) = scabby, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Zool.: Microscopic, oval, depressed or discoidal corpuscles, with or without a tail, contained in the minute cysts within the bodies of fishes. They were discovered in 1841 by J. Müller, and appear to represent the immature forms of some Gregarinida.

psych-, psȳ-chō-, *pref.* [Psyche.] Pertaining to the soul or the mind.

* **psȳch′-ăl**, *a.* [Gr. *ψυχή* (*psuchē*) = the soul; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to, the soul; psychic. (*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xxxvi.)

psȳ′-chē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psuchē*) = breath, the soul; *ψύχω* (*psuchō*) = to blow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The soul, the mind.

2. A cheval dressing-glass.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 16].

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of Psychidæ (1), (q.v.).

3. *Greek Mythol.:* A nymph, the personification of the soul. Her great beauty excited the jealousy and hatred of Venus, who ordered Cupid to inspire her with love for some contemptible being. Cupid, however, fell in love with her himself, and after many persecutions by Venus, a reconciliation was effected, and Psyche was made immortal. The allegory is first known to us by the romance of Apuleius, but it is presumed to be of much earlier origin from its occurrence in relics of works of art.

* **psȳ-chī′-a-tẽr**, *s.* [Pref. *psych-*, and Gr. *ἰατρός* (*iatrós*) = a physician.] One who cures diseases of the mind.

* **psȳ-chī′-a-trĭc**, *a.* [Eng. *psychiater*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychiatry.

"Ours is not a work intended to collect and explain the reason of suicide from the *psychiatric* side."—*Morselli: Suicide*, p. 4.

psȳ-chī′-a-trȳ, *s.* [Psychiater.] Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

psȳ′-chĭc, psȳ′-chĭc-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *psychicus*; Gr. *ψυχικός* (*psuchikos*), from *ψυχή* (*psuchē*) = the soul; Fr. *psychique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the human soul, spirit, or mind; psychological.

"The *psychical* condition of the babe or child."—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), 687.

† 2. Relating to analogous phenomena in the lower animals. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.*)

psychic-force, *s.* The name given in 1871, by Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., to what he believed to be a certain hitherto unrecognized force, which produced the phenomena of spiritualism. (*Quart. Journ. Science*, 1871.)

psȳ′-chĭc-ăl, *a.* [Psychic.]

psȳ′-chĭcs, *s.* [Psychic.] The same as Psychology (q.v.).

psȳ′-chĭ-dæ (*1*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psych(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Male with antennæ pectinated, wings broad. Female, antennæ simple or wanting; wings none. Larva lives in a moveable case. Six are British.

psȳ′-chĭ-dæ (*2*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psych(ine)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Crucifera, tribe Orthoploceæ.

psȳ-chī′-nē, *s.* [Gr. *ψυχή* (*psuchē*) = a butterfly. From the pod being winged.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psychidæ (2).

psȳ′-chĭs, *s.* [Psych-.]

Biol.: Life.

psȳ′-chĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *psych(e)*; *-ism.*]

1. The doctrine of Quesne, that a certain subtle fluid everywhere diffused is the animating principle in men and the inferior animals, the different effects which it produces in each being caused by the differences in their several organizations. (*Fleming.*)

2. The doctrine that there exists in nature a certain psychic force (q.v.).

psȳ′-chĭst, *s.* [Eng. *psych(e)*; *-ist.*] A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

psȳ-chō-, *pref.* [Psych-.]

psȳ-chŏ′-da, *s.* [Gr. *ψυχή* (*psuchē*) = a moth, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Psychodidæ (q.v.). *Psychoda phalænoides* is common.

psy-chō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychod(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of small Dipterous Insects, tribe Nemocera. They are hairy, and resemble moths. Akin to Cecidomyidæ.

psy-chō-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-,* and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness. (*Nature,* Nov. 20, 1884, p. 64.)

psy-chŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-,* and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits; spirit-writing.

psy-chō-lŏġ'-ĭc, psy-chō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *psychologic(y);* *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to psychology, or to a treatise on the soul. The term *psychological* medicine includes the study and treatment of insanity.

psy-chō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *psychological;* *-ly.*] In a psychological manner; with relation to psychology.

"*Psychologically*, be said, it was much less interesting."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 22, 1885.

psy-chŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *psycholog(y);* *-ist.*] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

* **psy'-chō-lŏgue,** *s.* [Psychology.] A psychologist.

psy-chŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *psychologie;* Sp. & Ital. *psicologia.*]

Philos.: That branch of Metaphysics (q.v.) which has for its subject the human soul, its nature, properties, and operations.

"*Psychology*, the science conversant about the phenomena, or modifications, or states of the Mind, or Conscious-subject, or Soul, or Spirit, or Self, or Ego."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics,* i. 129.

* **psy-chŏm'-a-chy,** *s.* [Gr. ψυχομαχία (*psuchomachia*), from ψυχή (*psuchē*) = the soul, and μαχη (*machē*) = a battle; Lat. *psychomachia;* Fr. *psychomachie.*] A conflict of the soul with the body.

* **psy'-chō-măn-cy,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-;* Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; Fr. *psychomancie.*] Divination by consulting the souls or spirits of the dead; necromancy.

* **psy-chō-nŏs-ŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-,* and Eng. *nosology.*] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental diseases.

* **psy-chō-păn'-ny-chĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-;* Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), neut. πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and νύξ (*nux*) = night.] The doctrine or belief that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body.

* **psy-chō-păn'-ny-chĭst,** *s.* [Psychopannychism.] A believer in psychopannychism.

"The *Psychopannychists* might deny the soul's immortality."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 283.

* **psy-chŏp'-a-thy,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-,* and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Mental disease.

psy-chō-phys'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Psychophysics.] Of or pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action of mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.

psy-chō phys'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-,* and Eng. *physics;* Fr. *psychophysique.*]

Nat. Science: The science which investigates the physical basis of mind in man and the inferior animals.

* **psy'-chō-pŏmp,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-,* and Gr. πομπός (*pompos*) = a conductor.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls.

psy-chō'-sĭs, *s.* [Psyche.] Mental constitution or condition.

"It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute *psychosis* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also debarred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men—namely, rational speech."—*St. G. Mivart.*

psy-chŏt'-rĭ-a, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. ψυχή (*psuchē*) = life, because of the powerful medical qualities of *P. emetica.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psychotridæ (q.v.). Tropical shrubs with white flowers, cultivated in English stoves. The bark of *Psychotria Simira,* from Brazil, stains red. *P. noxa,* also Brazilian, is considered poisonous.

psy-chŏt'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychotr(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Coffeæ (q.v.).

* **psy'-chrō-lūte,** *s.* [Psychrolutes.] One who bathes in cold water.

"Many were also *psychrolutes*, bathing in winter in all states of the river."—*Bp. Selwyn,* in "*University Oars,*" by *Dr. Morgan,* p. 302.

psy-chrō-lū'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ψυχρολούτης (*psuchroloutēs*) = a bather in cold-water.] [Psychrolutidæ.]

psy-chrō-lū'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychrolut(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii, with one genus containing two species: *Psychrolutes paradoxus,* from Vancouver Island, without a first dorsal, and *Neophrynichthys latus,* from New Zealand, with two dorsals. Both are very scarce marine fishes.

psy-chrŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ψυχρός (*psuchros*) = cold, and Eng. *meter.*]

Physics: A form of hygrometer. [Hygrometer, (3).]

† **psy-chrō-mĕt'-rĭc, psy-chrō-mĕt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *psychrometr(y);* *-ic, -ical.*] Of, or pertaining to, a psychrometer; ascertained by psychrometry; hygrometrical.

† **psy-chrŏm'-ĕ-try,** *s.* [Eng. *psychrometer;* *-y.*] Hygrometry (q.v.).

† **psy-chrō-phō'-bĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. ψυχρός (*psuchros*) = cold, and φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.] Fear of cold, especially of cold water; impressibility to cold.

* **psych'-tĭc,** *s.* [Fr. *psychtique,* from Gr. ψυκτικός (*psuktikos*) = cooling, from ψυχρός (*psuchros*) = cold.] A cooling medicine.

psyl'-la, *s.* [Gr. ψύλλος (*psullos*) = a flea.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Psyllidæ (q.v.), with twenty-seven species; head moderately notched in front, antennæ slender, wing-covers membranous.

psyl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psyll(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous Insects, section Dimera, with three genera, Psylla, Livilla, and Livia. Antennæ eight- or ten-jointed, terminated by a pair of fine bristles; three ocelli, legs short, with thick femora; tarsi two-jointed, forewings sub-coriaceous. The species rarely exceed an eighth of an inch in length. They do considerable damage to the young shoots and inflorescence of trees.

* **psyl'-ly,** *s.* [Lat. *psyllium;* Gr. ψύλλιον (*psullion*).] The flea-wort, *Inula coryza.*

"The sorrow-bringing *psylly*."
Sylvester: The Times, 176.

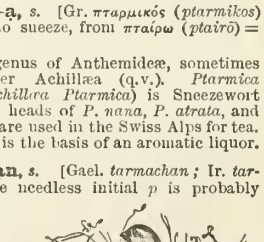
¶ *Pt* is pronounced as *t.*

* **ptar'-mĭc,** *s.* [Ptarmica.] A sternutatory.

* **ptar'-mĭc-a,** *s.* [Gr. πταρμικός (*ptarmikos*) = causing to sneeze, from πταίρω (*ptairō*) = to sneeze.]

Bot.: A genus of Anthemideæ, sometimes placed under Achillæa (q.v.). *Ptarmica vulgaris* (*Achillea Ptarmica*) is Sneezewort (q.v.). The heads of *P. nana, P. atrata,* and *P. moschata* are used in the Swiss Alps for tea. *P. moschata* is the basis of an aromatic liquor.

ptar'-mĭ-gan, *s.* [Gael. *tarmachan;* Ir. *tarmocan.* The needless initial *p* is probably due to the French spelling.]



PTARMIGAN.
1. Summer Plumage. 2. Winter Plumage.

Ornith.: *Lagopus mutus,* a game-bird, found in Great Britain, the North of Europe, especially in Norway and Sweden, and in North America. In winter the plumage of the male is almost wholly white, with a small patch behind the eye; the shafts of the primaries and the bases of the exterior tail-feathers are black, and there is a patch of bare red skin round the eye. In the summer the black retains its position, but the white is mottled and barred with black and gray. The length of the adult male is rather more than fifteen inches. Their call is a harsh croak.

ptĕl'-ē'-a, *s.* [Gr. πτελέα (*ptelea*) = the elm.]

Bot.: A genus of Xanthoxylaceæ. *Ptelea trifoliata* is the Shrubby Trefoil of North America. The bitter and aromatic fruits have been used for hops.

ptĕl'-eў-ĕl, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: C_3H_3. A radical, supposed by Kane to exist in the mesitylene compounds.

ptĕn-ō-chĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτηνός (*ptēnos*) = feathered, and χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Zool.: Cynopterus jagorii, a bat from the Philippine Islands (*Dobson*). Peters makes it a sub-genus of Cynopterus.

ptĕr-, ptĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Ptero-.]

ptĕr-ăn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pter-,* and Gr. ἀνόδουν (*anodoun*).] [Anodon.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria, or the typical genus of Marsh's Pteranodontia (q.v.). The species, which are of gigantic size, have the general structure of Pterodactylus (q.v.), but the jaws are wholly destitute of teeth, and were probably ensheathed in horn. The tail is short and slender.

ptĕr-ăn-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-a (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Pteranodon.]

Palæont.: According to Prof. Marsh, a distinct section of Pterosauria, with two genera, Pteranodon and Nyctisaurus, both from the Chalk of North America.

ptĕr-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pter-,* and Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of Placodermi, having the cephalic shield finely grooved, and composed of seven pieces. It had a rostrum in front, and its lateral angles were produced so as to form short cornua. So far as is known, it is the most ancient fish-form, two species being known from the Upper Silurian, and six from the Lower Devonian of Orkney and Perthshire.

ptĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Ptero-.]

ptĕr-ĭch'-thys, *s.* [Pref. *pter-,* and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Placoderms, discovered by Hugh Miller in the Old Red Sandstone. The head and anterior part of the truuk were defended by a buckler of large ganoid scales, united by sutures, the cuirass articulating at the sides with a back plate; the rest of the body covered with small ganoid scales. Pectorals long and wing-like; Owen is of opinion that they enabled the animal to scramble along if stranded at low water; a small dorsal, two ventrals, and a heterocercal caudal were also present; tail scaly and short; jaw small, with confluent denticles. Twelve species: eight from the Lower, and four from the Upper Devonian of Orkney, Cromarty, Caithness, and Ireland.

PTERICHTHYS MILLERI.
d. Dorsal fin; *c.* Pectoral limb; 2—10 Head-bucklers; 11—14 Dorsal-bucklers.

ptĕr-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. πτέρον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Bot.: A samara (q.v.). (*Mirbel.*) [Pterodium.]

ptĕr-ĭ-dŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pteridolog(y);* *-ist.*] One who studies, writes upon, or is versed in, pteridology.

"In place of these workers there are annelidists, *pteridologists*."—*Standard,* Nov. 11, 1885.

ptĕr-ĭ-dŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. πτέρις (*pteris*), genit. πτέριδος (*pteridos*) = a fern; suff. *-ology.*] That branch of botany which treats of ferns; the science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

• ptĕr-ĭ-dō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πτέρις (*pteris*), genit. πτέριδος (*pteridos*) = a fern, and Eng. *mania.*] A mania or rage for ferns. (*Kingsley.*)

ptĕr-ĭ-nē′-ą, ptĕr-ĭ-næ′-ą, *s.* [Gr. πτέρινος (*pterinos*) = winged.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Avicula (*S. P. Woodward*); the typical genus of Pterineinæ, a sub-family of Aviculidæ (*Tate*). Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

ptĕr-ĭ-nē-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterine(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [PTERINEA.]

*** ptĕr-ĭ-plĕ-ġĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *pteri-*, and Gr. πλαγή (*plēgē*) = a blow.] Relatiug to fowling or shooting birds.

ptĕr′-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Polypodeæ. Sori continuous, linear, marginal; iuvolucre scarious or membranons, confluent with the recurved margin of the frond. Known species eighty, of world-wide distribution. One, *Pteris aquilina*, is British. [BRAKE (2), 2.] *P. esculenta* is the Tasmanian Fern-root, eaten raw by pigs, and, when roasted, by tho aborigines.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the Eocene onward.

ptĕr-ĭ-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pteri-*, and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from fern, and having the properties of tannic-acid.

pteritannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{30}O_8$. An acid extracted from the root of *Aspidium Filix-mas*, with boiliug alcohol and precipitatiou with sodic sulphate. From an ethereal solution it is obtained as a black-brown shining substance, tasteless, and having a slight odour and acid reaction. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol, and forms green precipitates with ferric salts.

ptĕr-ŏ-, ptĕr-ĭ, ptĕr-, *pref.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a feather.] A prefix used in scientific compounds = having wiugs or wing-like processes; winged.]

ptĕr-ō-brăn′-chĭ-ą, † **ptĕr-ŏ-brăn-chĭ-ā′-tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. βράγχια (*branchia*) = the gills.]

Zool.: A section of Polyzoa, with two genera, Cephalodiscus and Rhabdopleura (q.v.).

† **ptĕr-ŏ-brăn-chĭ-ā′-tą,** *s. pl.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.]

ptĕr-ŏ-brăn′-chĭ-ąte, *a.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.] Belongiug to, or connected with, the Pterobranchia. (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 436.)

ptĕr-ŏ-cąr′-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Dalbergieæ, having a thin wing at the edge of the fruit. Large trees, chiefly from the tropics. *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, *P. indicus*, and *P. macrocarpus* furnish East Indian kino, and *P. erinaceus*, African kino, *P. Draco* and *P. Santalinus*, Red Sandal-wood, *P. dalberggioides*, a good Indian wood, and *P. indicus*, the excellent Andaman Red-wood. Cattle and goats feed on the leaves of *P. Marsupium.*

¶ *Pterocarpi lignum* is the Red Sandal-wood of the Pharmacopœia.

ptĕr-ŏ-căr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Mod. Lat. *carya* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants apparently akin to Carya. From the Lower Miocene of Bovey Tracey.

ptĕr-ŏç′-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Zool.:* Scorpion shell; Spider shell. Shell, when young, like that of Strombus; afterwards the outer lip becomes prolonged into several long claws, one of them forming a posterior canal. Recent species twelve, from India or China.

2. *Palæont.:* Species numerous, from the Lias to the Upper Chalk. (*Woodward.*)

ptĕr-ŏ-clēs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. κλείς (*kleis*) = the tongue of a clasp, in allusion to the pointed feathers of the tail.]

1. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the Pteroclidæ, with fourteen species, having the range of the family.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

ptĕr-ŏc′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterocl(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Sand-grouse (q.v.), Rock-pigeons; a family of Gallinæ, with two genera, Pteroclcs and Syrrhaptes, and sixteen species, characteristic of the Ethiopian region and Central Asia, extending into southern Europe and Hindostan.

ptĕr-ō-cŏc′-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ. The pounded roots of *Pterococcus aphyllus* yield a mucilage like gum tragacanth, eaten in Russia.

ptĕr-ŏ-dăc′-tĭl, ptĕr-ŏ-dăc′-tўle, *s.* [PTERODACTYLUS.] Any reptile belonging to the genus Pterodactylus (q.v.).

ptĕr-ŏ-dăc′-tĭl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pterodactyl*; *-ous.*] Pertainiug to, or resembling, the pterodactyls.

ptĕr-ŏ-dăc′-tĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria (q.v.), with seven species from the Jurassic, two from the Wealden, and four from the Chalk. (*Etheridge.*) There are four phalanges in the wing-finger, the jaws for their whole length are armed with long and slender teeth; tail short and movable.

† **ptĕr-ŏ-dĕr′-ma,** *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Zool.: Gervais' name for a genus of Phyllostomidæ, akin to Phyllostoma (q.v.).

ptĕr-ō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A samara. (*Desvaux.*)

ptĕr′-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Hyænodontidæ, allied to the type-genus, from the Upper Eocene of France.

ptĕr-ŏ-glŏs′-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rhamphastidæ. Nostrils vertical, naked; wings short, rounded; tail lengthened, graduated.

ptĕr′-ō-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πτερόεις (*pteroeis*) = feathered, winged.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ, with nine species, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. They are beautifully coloured, and the pectoral rays are prolonged. It was formerly believed that, like Dactyloporus, they could take short flights, but the membrane connecting the pectoral rays is too short to enable them to raise themselves from the surface of the water.

ptĕr′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An altered lepidomelane (q.v.), occurring in plumose groups.

ptĕ-rō′-mą, *s.* [Gr., from πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Arch.: The spaces between the walls of the cella of a temple and the columns of a peristyle.

ptĕr′-ŏ-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Sciurinæ, with twelve species, confined to the wooded regions from the Western Himalayas to Java and Borneo, with species in Formosa and Japan. (*Wallace.*) Tail cylindrical; limbs united by a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, the supporting cartilage of which springs from the carpus.

† **ptĕr-ŏ-nō′-tŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: According to Gray and Peters, a sub-genus of Chilonycteris, in which Dobson places it as *Chilonycteris davyi.* The wings are attached along the course of the spine.

ptĕr-ŏ-nür′-ą, *s.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: Margined-tailed Otter; a genus of Lutrinæ, with one species, *Pteronura sandbachii*, from Brazil and Surinam.

ptĕr-ŏph′-ą-nēs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. φανός (*phanos*) = bright.]

Ornith.: Sapphire-wing; a genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.). Wings large and sickle-shaped, tarsi clothed, bill very stout and slightly turned-up at the point. The female has much more sombre plumage than the male. One species only known, *Pterophanes temminckii*, ranging into Columbia, through Ecuador, to Peru and Bolivia.

ptĕr-ŏ-phŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of small Moths, constituting the group Pterophorina. Generally with the anterior wings bifid and the posterior ones trifid. British species twenty-nine.

ptĕr-ŏ-phŏr-ī′-nąe, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterophor(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] [PTEROPHORIDÆ.]

ptĕr-ŏph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτεροφόρος (*pterophoros*) = feathered: pref. *ptero-*, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: Plume-moths; the typical genus of Pterophoridæ. Small gray or white moths. Twenty-eight are British.

ptĕr-ŏ-phўl′-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ (?), with winged leaves. From the Rhætic, the Oolite, and the Wealden of England, &c.

ptĕr′-ŏ-pī, *s. pl.* [PTEROPUS.]

ptĕr′-ŏ-pĭd, *a.* [PTEROPIDÆ.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the family Pteropidæ (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 330.)

ptĕr-ŏp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lad. *pterop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Fruit-bats, sometimes called Flying-foxes; the sole family of the sub-order Megachiroptera (q.v.), the Frugivora of Wagner. They are pretty evenly distributed over the tropical regions of the Old World and Australia, and form two groups: Macroglossi and Pteropi. [PTEROPUS, 2.]

ptĕr′-ŏ-pīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pterop(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] The same as PTEROPID (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 276.)

ptĕr-ŏ-plăt′-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πλατυς (*platus*) = broad.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidæ, with six species, from temperate and tropical seas. Body twice as broad as long; tail very short and thin, with serrated spine, and sometimes with rudimentary fin. *Pteroplatea altavela* occurs in the Mediterranean.

ptĕr′-ŏ-plăx, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πλάξ (*plax*) = anything flat or broad.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, from the Northumberland Coal-measures.

*** ptĕr-ŏ-plĕ-ġĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [PTERIPLEGISTIC.]

ptĕr′-ŏ-pŏd, *s.* [PTEROPODA.] Any individual of the Pteropoda (q.v.).

ptĕr-ŏp′-ŏ-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

* 1. A class of Cuvier's *embranchement* or sub-kingdom Mollusca.

2. A sub-class of Cephalopoda, in which the mid-region of the foot is drawn out into a pair of wing-like muscular lobes, used as paddles. The hind-region is often absorbed, but may carry an operculum; the fore-region is sometimes drawn out into tentacles, provided with suckers. There are two orders: Thecosomata (q.v.) and Gymnosomata.

ptĕr-ŏp′-ŏ-dŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pteropod(a)*; *-ous.*] Belonging to the Pteropoda; wing-footed.

ptĕr-ŏp-tō′-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pteroptoch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Bush-wrens; a family of Songless Birds, confined to the temperate regions of South America, with a few species in South-east Brazil, and one in the valley of Madeira. There are eight genera and nineteen species, remarkable for enormous feet and scaled tarsi.

ptĕr-ŏp-tō′-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πτωκάς (*ptōkas*) = shy, timorous. Named from the habits of the family.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Pteroptochidæ (q.v.), with two species from Chili. [BARKING-BIRD.]

ptĕr′-ŏ-pŭs (pl. **ptĕr′-ŏ-pī**), *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the group Pteropi [2]. Muzzle long, narrow, and cylindrical; nostrils projecting; upper lip a vertical groove in front; tail-less; interfemoral membrane deeply emarginate behind, in some species scarcely developed in the centre. This genus includes the largest and some of the most brilliant coloured of the Chiroptera. Dobson enumerates and describes forty-one species. The bright-hued fur of some of these bats is probably due to protective mimicry. Dobson (*Cat. Chirop.*, p. 17, Note †) says:

PTEROPUS.

"Any one who has seen a colony of these Bats suspended from the branches of a banyan-tree, or from a silk-cotton tree, must have been struck with their resemblance to large ripe fruits; and this is especially noticeable when they hang in clusters from the leaf-stalks of the cocoanut-palm, where they may be easily mistaken for a bunch of ripe cocoanuts."

2. *Pl.:* The typical group of the Pteropodidæ (q.v.), with six genera: Epomophorus, Pteropus, Cynonycteris, Cynopterus, Harpyia, and Cephalotes.

ptĕr'-ō-sâur, *s.* [Pterosauria.] Any member of the order Pterosauria (q.v.).

ptĕr-ō-sâu'-rĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: An order of flying Reptilia of Mesozoic age. No exoskeleton; dorsal vertebræ procœlous, anterior trunk-ribs double-headed; broad sternum, with median keel, and ossified sternal ribs. Jaws generally armed with teeth, implanted in distinct sockets. The fore-limb consists of a humerus, ulna, and radius, carpus, and hand of four fingers, the inner three unguiculate, the outer clawless and enormously elongated. Supported by this finger, the side of the body, and the comparatively short hind limb, was a patagium, or flying membrane. The bones were pneumatic. Chief genera: Pterodactylus, Dimorphodon, Rhamphorhynchus, Pteranodon, and Ornithopterus. Prof. Seeley, having regard to the ornithic type of brain, and the pneumaticity of the bones of the Pterosauria, places them in a distinct class, Ornithosauria which he regards as most nearly related to, but coequal with, the class Aves. Marsh separated from the order the group Pteranodontia (q.v.), in which he has been followed by Günther and St. G. Mivart.

ptĕr-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Dombeyeæ. Shrubs or trees with scaly down, fragrant white flowers, woody capsules, and winged seeds. Fourteen known species, from Tropical Asia. The down on the leaves is used in India to stop wounds.

ptĕr-ŏs'-pŏr-a, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. σπορά (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Monotropaceæ. Only known species, *Pterospora Andromedea*, used by the North America n Indians as an anthelmintic and diaphoretic.

ptĕr-ŏs-tĭ-chī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterostich(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ. Some are British, but the finest are Australian.

ptĕr-ŏs'-tĭ-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, a line.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pterostichinæ.

† **ptĕr-ō-trā'-chē-a,** *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Lat., &c. *trachea* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Forsk's name for Firola (q.v.).

ptĕr-ŏx'-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A doubtful genus of Sapindaceæ. *Pteroxylon utile*, a native of Southern Africa, yields a timber like mahogany.

ptĕr-ȳ-gĭ'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πτερύγιον (*pterugion*), dim. from πτερυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

1. *Bot.:* Any wing-like membranous expansion of a seed.

† 2. *Pathol.:* A film on the eye. Popularly called a web.

3. *Surg.:* A delicate pointed instrument for removing a web from the eye. [2.]

ptĕr-ȳ-gō-, *pref.* [Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

Nat. Science: Winged, pterygoid (q.v.). In anatomy there are pterygo-palatine plates, a pterygo-maxillary ligament and fissure, &c.

ptĕr-ȳ-gō-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pterygo-*, and Gr. κεφαλη (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, probably belonging to the Blenniidæ.

ptĕr'-ȳ-gōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Wing-shaped.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* The interior pterygoid plates.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* A bone in the vertebrate skull corresponding to the internal pterygoid processes in man.

pterygoid-plates, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two plates in the skull, an external or exterior, and an internal or interior one; the former is the broader, its outer surface bounds the zygomatic fossa; the latter is prolonged into a hamular process.

pterygoid-process, *s.*

Anat. (Pl.): Two processes projecting downwards, and slightly forwards, between the body and the great wings of the sphenoid bone.

ptĕr-ȳ-gō-plīch'-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *pterygo-*; second element doubtful, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, from the fresh waters of Brazil. There are long bristles round the margin of the snout and interoperculum.

ptĕr-ȳ-gō'-ta, *s.* [Pterygotus.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculeæ. The seeds of *Pterygota alata*, an East Indian Tree, are said to be narcotic.

ptĕr-ȳ-gō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pteryg(o)-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Palæont.: A genus of Eurypteridæ. It has been restored by Dr. Henry Woodward. Anterior portion of the body with a carapace, having a pair of large compound eyes and a pair of minute larval ones. Five pairs of appendages beneath the carapace; the first pair chelate, and constituting the antennæ, the next three pair spinous organs, and the last pair rowing organs. Beside the head there are thirteen free segments, counting the telson as one. Various species are known; from the Silurian and Devonian of England, Scotland, Bohemia, &c. *Pterygotus anglicus*, called by the Scotch quarrymen Seraphim, from the wing-like form and feather-like ornament of the thoracic appendage, must have been five to six feet long, and more than a foot across.

ptĕr'-ȳ-læ, *s. pl.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = a wood, a forest.]

Ornith.: Nitzsch's name for what are now known to English ornithologists as "feather-tracts"—clumps or tracts of feathers, with hare spaces between them, the whole forming the pterylosis (q.v.). John Hunter and Macartney had previously noticed these feather-tracts; the remarks of the latter were published in 1819 (*Rees' Cyclop.*, art. Feathers), and Owen introduced Hunter's observations into his *Catalogue* of the Museum of the College of Surgeons (vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 311), but in neither case is there any indication of the taxonomical value of the distribution of the pterylæ, which has since been recognised.

ptĕr-ȳ-lō-grăph'-ĭc, ptĕr-ȳ-lō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pterylograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to, or connected with, pterylography (q.v.); treating of the distribution of the feather-tracts.

ptĕr-ȳ-lō-grăph'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pterylographical*; *-ly.*] With reference to the distribution of the feather tracts.

"This group, although inferior to the preceding in extent, is, nevertheless, much more variable, *pterylographically.*"—*Nitzsch: Pterylography* (ed. Sclater), p. 83.

ptĕr-ȳ-lōg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pterylographia*; Mod. Lat. *pterylæ* (q.v.), and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Ornith.: "An enumeration and detailed description of the feathered regions of the bodies of birds. The study of the pterylosis of birds was begun systematically by Nitzsch in his academical thesis, *Pterylographiæ Avium pars prior*, published at Halle, 1833–4, elaborated by him, and published, after his death, in 1840, under the editorship of Burmeister, with the title, *System der Pterylographie*. An English edition, translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., and edited by Dr. Selater, was published by the Ray Society in 1867.

ptĕr-ȳ-lō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pterylæ.]

Ornith.: The arrangement of the feather-tracts in any family, genus, or species, considered as a whole. Nitzsch enriched his *Pterylographie* with numerous figures of pterylosis, and was of opinion that they furnished "equally significant and important characters for the certain and natural discrimination of the families of birds."

"The *pterylosis* of this cuckoo is not widely different from that of Cuculus."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 175.

ptĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptil(idium)*; **Lat.** fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanneæ.

ptĭ-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ptilidæ (q.v.).

ptĭl-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather, down.]

Nat. Science: Feathered, plumose.

ptĭl-ō-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Tupaiidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Ptilocercus lowii*, the Pentail (q.v.).

ptĭl-ŏn-ō-rhȳn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*), genit. πτιλόνος (*ptilonos*) = a feather, and ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a hill.]

Ornith.: Satin Bower-bird; a genus of Tectonarchinæ, with one species, *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, from Australia. Bill rather stout, culmen curved to emarginate tip; nostrils basal, lateral, nearly concealed by frontal feathers; wings rather long, pointed; tail short, square; tarsi covered with numerous scales, toes long and stout, claws curved and acute. *P. rawnsleyi* is considered by Elliot to be a hybrid between this species and *Sericulus melinus.*

ptĭl'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidæ, with fifty-two species, from the Australian region (excluding New Zealand) and the Indo-Malay sub-region. Jerdon (*Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), p. 455) describes them as "pigeons of very large size, adorned in many cases with rich and metallic colours, with the lower parts usually pale and glossless. The tarsus is short, and the feet are broad. The forehead is low in profile, and the feathers advance on the soft portion of the hill; gape wide. So far as is known, they lay but a single egg."

ptĭl'-ŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*) = the nose.]

Ornith.: Rifle-bird (q.v.); a genus of Epimachinæ, with four species, from New Guinea and Australia. Bill longer than the head, slightly curved; nostrils partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate, concave, rounded; tail rounded, of twelve feathers. Tarsi moderate, covered by a single scale; toes slender, claws much curved.

ptĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptin(us)*; **Lat.** fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An aberrant family of Malacodermata (?). Antennæ generally long and filiform; body convex, oval, or rounded. Larvæ destructive to furniture, &c.

ptĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. φθίνω (*phthinō*), for φθίω (*phthiō*) = to waste away; in fut. to cause to waste, to destroy.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Ptinidæ (q.v.). Body oblong, with the antennæ inserted between the eyes, which are prominent or convex. Some females wingless. They inhabit garrets, &c., and the larvæ feed on dried plants, prepared skins, &c.

ptĭ'-săn, * **pty-sane,** *s.* [Fr. *ptisanne*; Lat. *ptisana*; Gr. πτισάνη (*ptisanē*) peeled barley, barley-water; πτίσσω (*ptissō*) = to peel, to husk; Sp. & Ital. *tisana.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A decoction of barley with other ingredients.

2. *Med.:* A weak drink, containing little or no medicinal agent; a tisane.

* **ptĭz'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [PHTHISICAL.]

* **ptō-chŏg'-ŏn-ў,** *s.* [Gr. πτωχός (*ptōchos*) = a beggar, and γονή (*gonē*) = a generation.] (See extract.)

"The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony*, a generation of beggars."—*Sydney Smith: Third Letter to Archd. Singleton.*

Ptŏl-ĕ-mā'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to any of the numerous Ptolemies of antiquity, and specially to the astronomer who flourished at Alexandria in the second century, A.D.

Ptolemaic-system, *s.*

Astron.: The hypothesis maintained by Ptolemy in his *Almagest* that the earth was a fixed body, remaining constantly at rest in the centre of the universe, with the sun and moon revolving round it as attendant satellites. To account for the more complicated movements of the planets, a contrivance was devised by which each planet revolved in a circle, whilst the centre of that circle described another circle round the earth, for the ancient physicists refused to admit that any movement except in a circle could be perfect. The Ptolemaic system prevailed till Copernicus propounded what is now accepted as the true system of the universe, and Prof. Ball (*Story of the Heavens*, p. 6) says of the old theory that "though so widely divergent from what is now known to be the truth, it did really present a fairly accurate account of the movement of the planets." [EPICYCLE, DEFERENT, COPERNICAN SYSTEM.]

Ptŏl-ĕ-mā'-ĭst, *s.* [PTOLEMAIC.] A believer in or supporter of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

ptō'-ma-ĭn, ptō'-ma-ĭne (*p* silent), *s.* An alkaloid derived from putrefying animal matter, or from disease germs in the living body.

ptō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a falling, from πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Pathol.: A falling; as *Ptosis palpebræ*, a paralysis of the muscle which should keep the upper eyelid from falling.

ptў'-ą-lĭn, *s.* [Gr. πτύαλον (*ptualon*) = saliva; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A sulphuretted albuminous substance contained in the saliva of the parotid gland. It differs in some of its reactions from albumin, mucin, and casein. (*Watts.*)

ptў'-ą-lĭsm, *s.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός (*ptualismos*), from πτύω (*ptuō*) = to spit.]

Med.: Salivation; a morbid and excessive secretion of saliva.

ptў-ăl'-ō-gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. πτύαλον (*ptualon*) = saliva, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, bringing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to bring.]

Pharm.: A medicine or preparation which induces salivation or a flow of saliva.

ptў'-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πτυάς (*ptuas*) = a fabulous serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of those who meddled with it. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xxviii. 6, 18.)]

Zool.: A genus of Colubrinæ, with two species, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The body is elongate, more or less compressed; tail rather more than one-third of the total length; the head distinct from neck. *Ptyas mucosus* is the Rat-snake (q.v.).

ptўch-, *pref.* [PTYCHO-.]

ptў-chą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plagiostomous Fishes, with two species from the Lower Devonian of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and one from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh.

ptў-chō-, ptўch-, *pref.* [Gr. πτύξ (*ptux*), genit. πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.]

Nat. Science: Having a process or processes like a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.

ptў-chŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ. The shell bent once upon itself, the two straight portions in contact. Eight species. From the Neocomian to the Chalk of Britain, France, and India. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

ptў'-chōdc, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Nat. Science: A membrane within a cell; protoplasm.

ptў'-chō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraphori, with more or less quadrate teeth, the crown having transverse parallel plications surrounded by a granulated area. Etheridge enumerates fifteen species, from the Chalk.

* **ptў'-chō-ğĕn,** *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Endogenous plants, with venation of the typical kind, *i.e.*, with the veins running parallel to each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to Dictyogen (q.v.).

ptў-chō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sauridæ, with three species from the Lias.

ptў-chō'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Ammineæ. Small annuals or biennials from the South of Europe, India, &c. *Ptychotis Ajowan* is the Ajowan, Ajowain, or Ajwain. Called also Bishop's Weed and Lovage. Cultivated in many parts of India for its aromatic seeds. [AJWAINS.]

ptў-chō-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ, with one species, *Ptychozoon homalocephalum*, the Flying Gecko, from the islands of the East Indian Archipelago, occurring also in British India. It is about seven inches long, and its integuments are dilated into broad folds, forming wing-like expansions along the sides.

ptў-ō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτύον (*ptuon*) = a fan, and νωτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Triglidæ, from Lake Ontario.

ptўs'-mą-gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. πτύσμα (*ptusma*) = saliva, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Pharm.: A ptyalogogue (q.v.).

pŭb, *s.* [A contract. of *public* (q.v.).] A public-house. (*Slang.*)

"The difficulty will be to persuade him to come out of the domestic paradise into a world without *pubs*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1885.

* **pŭb'-ble,** *a.* [Prob. a variant of *bubble* (q.v.).] Puffed out; fat, podgy.

"Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed,
As *pubble* as may be."
Drunt: Horace; Epistle to Tybullus.

* **pū'-bĕr-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *puber* = of ripe age; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to puberty.

pū'-bĕr-tў, * **pu-ber-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *puberté*, from Lat. *pubertatem*, accus. of *pubertas* = the age of maturity; *puber* = of mature age; *pubes* = the signs of manhood, hair; Sp. *pubertad*; Ital. *pubertà.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; the period marked by the functional development of the generative system in both male and female, and their corresponding aptitude for procreation. In males this usually occurs in temperate climates between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females a year or two before. In very hot and very cold climates puberty is reached somewhat earlier.

"The powers of imagination and reflection do not display themselves till a much later period; the former till about the age of *puberty*, and the latter till we approach to manhood."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. vii., § 7.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Bot.:* The period at which a plant first begins to bear flowers.

2. *Law.:* The age of puberty is fixed in the case of males at fourteen years, and in the case of females at twelve. They are then held to be capable of contracting marriage.

pu-bĕr'-u-lent, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *puberulens*, genit. *puberulentis*, diminu. from Lat. *pubens* = arrived at the age of puberty.]

Bot.: Covered with down so short as to be scarcely perceptible. (*Gray.*)

pū'-bēş, *s.* [Lat. = hair.]

I. *Anat.:* (1) The middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because at the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair; (2) The hair itself.

† 2. *Bot.:* The down of plants.

pu-bĕs'-çençe, * **pu-bĕsç'-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *pubescen(t)*; *-ce.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of having arrived at the age of puberty; the state of puberty.

"Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. *Bot.:* Down closely pressed to the surface; hairs forming a short, soft stratum, only partially covering the cuticle. Example, *Geranium molle.*

3. *Entom. & Zool.:* The soft hairy down on insects, &c.

pu-bĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *pubescens*, pr. par. of *pubesco* = to grow hairy; *pubes* = hair.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Arriving at the age of puberty; of mature age.

"That women are menstruant, and men *pubescent*, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

II. *Bot. & Zool.:* Covered with short, weak, thin hairs; downy.

pū'-bĭc, *a.* [PUBIS.] Pertaining or relating to the pubis (q.v.).

pū'-bĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The share-bone; one of the bones constituting the pelvic arch in vertebrates.

pŭb'-lĭc, * **pŭb'-lĭck,** * **pub-like,** * **pub-lyke,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *public*, fem. *publique*, from Lat. *publicus*; O. Lat. *poblicus, poplicus*, for *populicus*, from *populus* = the people; Sp. & Port. *publico*; Ital. *pubblico.*] [PEOPLE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Pertaining to or affecting the whole people; belonging or relating to a state, nation, or community; general; opposed to private: as, the *public* service, the *public* welfare, a *public* act of parliament, &c.

2. Open to common or general use.

"Th' unequal combat in the *public* square."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 486.

3. Proceeding from the people or the many; belonging to the people at large; common, not restricted to any particular class or set.

"A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of *publick* scorn." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 509.

4. Circulating among people generally; open to the knowledge of all; general, notorious; not private or secret. (*Matthew* i. 19.)

5. Regarding not private or selfish interests, but the interests of the community at large; directed towards or tending to promote the interests of a people, nation, or community: as, *public* spirit.

B. *As substantive:*

I. The people generally and collectively; the general body of mankind; the members generally of a state, nation, or community; the people indefinitely. (Used with the definite article.)

"Receive me, languishing for that repose
The servant of *the public* never knows."
Cowper: Retirement 370.

2. Any particular section of the people to whom an author, actor, or other public character directly appeals.

"She has carried away successive *publics* by her own almost unaided genius."—*Athenæum*, May 8, 1886, p. 627.

3. A public-house, an inn.

"Ye may come ower the night as far as Riccorton, where there is a *public*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

¶ *In public:* In open view; openly, publicly; not in private or secret. (*Milton: P. R.*, ii 84.)

public-chapel, *s.* A chapel-of-ease (q.v.). (*Wharton.*)

* **public-hearted,** *a.* Public-spirited.

public-house, *s.* A house licensed for the retail of intoxicating liquors; an inn. (*English.*)

Public-house plant: Asarum europæum.

public-law, *s.* International law (q.v.).

public-minded, *a.* Public-spirited.

public-mindedness, *s.* Public-spiritedness.

public-orator, *s.* [Orator, II. 2.]

public-prosecutor, *s.* An officer appointed to originate and conduct prosecutious in the public interest.

public-right, *s.*

Scots Law: A heritable right granted by a vassal, to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.

public-spirited, *a.* Having regard to the public interest and welfare, rather than to private interests or advantage: willing to make private sacrifices for the public advantage; prompted by a public spirit; patriotic.

public-spiritedly, *adv.* In a public-spirited manner, with public spirit.

public-spiritedness, *s.* The quality or state of being public-spirited; a public spirit; a willingness to make private sacrifices in order to promote the public interests and welfare.

"The spirit of charity, the old word for *public-spiritedness.*"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

public-works, *s. pl.* Fixed or permanent works executed by civil engineers for public use, as railways, canals, docks, &c.; more strictly, military or civil engineering works executed at the public cost.

pŭb'-lĭc-an, * **pup-plic-an,** *s.* [Lat. *publicanus* = a farmer of the public revenue, from *publicanus* = pertaining to the public revenue, from *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *publicano;* Ital. *pubblicano.*]

1. *Orig.:* A collector of the revenues, or farmer of the taxes consisting of tolls, tithes, harbour-duties, duties for the use of pasture-lands, mines, salt-works, &c. in Roman provinces. From the nature of their office, and the oppressive exactions of many of their number, these officials were generally regarded by the inhabitants with detestatiou and contempt. (*Matt.* ix. 10.)

* 2. A collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like.

"How like a fawning *publican* he looks."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. a

3. An innkeeper.

* **pŭb'-lĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *publicatus,* pa. par. of *publico* = to publish (q.v.).] To publish, to make publicly known.

"Little sins, if *publicated,* grow great by tbeir scandall."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 115.

pŭb-lĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *publicationem,* accus. of *publicatio,* from *publicatus* [Publicate]; *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. *publicacion;* Ital. *pubblicazione.*]

1. The act of publishing, or making known publicly; the act of notifying to the world, by words, writing, or printing; proclamatiou, promulgation; divulgatiou, notification.

"The communication of a libel to any one person is a *publication* in the eye of the law."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., cb. 2.

2. *Specif.:* The act of offering a book, map, print, or other literary or musical composition to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution, or by printing in a newspaper, journal, &c

"[The letters] were written without thought of *publication.*"—*B. Disraeli: Ld. Beaconsfield's Correspondence.* (Introd.)

3. A work printed and published; a book, pamphlet, &c., printed aud offered for sale, or to public notice.

pŭb'-lĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Fr. *publiciste;* Ital. *publicista.*]

1. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who writes or treats on, or is versed in public or international law.

"The arguments that the ingenuity of *publicists* could devise."—*Mucaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

2. One who writes on current social or political topics, espec. in magazines, reviews, &c.; a journalist.

"An international commission, to consist of three authors, three publishers, and three *publicists.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* May, 1880, p. 138.

pŭb-lĭç'-ĭt-ў, *s.* [Fr. *publicité.*] The quality or state of being public, or known to the people at large; notoriety.

"The modern system of *publicity* brings vice more to the surface."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 2, 1886.

pŭb'-lĭc-lў, * **pŭb'-lĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *public; -ly.*]

1. In a public manner; openly, without secrecy or concealment; in public.

"*Publicly* affronted by Sarsfield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. In the name of the community.

"Great rewards are *publickly* offered for its supply."—*Addison.*

* **pŭb'-lĭc-nĕss,** * **pŭb'-lĭck-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *public; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being public, or of belonging to the community.

"Nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 292.

2. The quality or state of being public, or open to the view or knowledge of the people at large; publicity, notoriety.

pŭb'-lĭsh, * **pub-lisch-en,** * **pub-lish-en,** * **pup-lisch-en,** * **pup-lis-en,** * **pup-plishe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *publier,* from Lat. *publico* = to make public; *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *publicar;* Ital. *publicare.*]

1. To make public or known, either by words, writing, or printing; to notify publicly; to proclaim, to promulgate, to divulge.

"That the sacred and sauing truth of God hee openly *published.*"—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie,* bk. v., § 18.

* 2. To expose publicly.

"He was rightful and wolde not *pupplishe* hir."—*Wyclife: Matthewi.* 19.

3. To make known or notify by posting or reading in a church: as, To *publish* banns of marriage.

4. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to put into circulation.

"Not to *publish* tbis satire with my name."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Pref.)

5. To utter, pass, or put into circulatiou: as, To *publish* counterfeit paper.

* **pŭb'-lĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *publish; -able.*] Capable of being published; fit to be published.

"An editor accepted from a little-known correspondent what seemed a *publishable* tale."—*Athenæum,* Feb. 9, 1884.

pŭb'-lĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *publish; -er.*]

1. One who publishes or makes kuown what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims publicly.

"Love of you
"Hath made me *publisher* of tbis pretence."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. One who publishes or prints and issues to the public books and other literary matter, maps, engravings, music, and the like for sale; one who prints and offers books, &c., for sale.

"Our respectable *publishers* are decidedly in favour of tbe international copyright."—*Scribner's Magazine,* May, 1880, p. 137.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation counterfeit paper.

pŭb'-lĭsh-mĕnt, * **pub-lyssho-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *publish; -ment.*]

* 1. The act of publishing or making known to the public; public exposure.

"[He] rebuked them by open *publysshement* and otherwyse."—*Fabyan: Chronicle,* vol. iii., ch. ccxxix.

2. An official notice made by a town-clerk of an intended marriage; the publication of the banns of marriage.

pū-bō-, *pref.* [Pubis.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the pubis, as the pubo-femoral ligament.

pŭc'-çĭne, *s.* [Eng. *pucc(oon); -ine.*]

Chem.: A doubtful alkaloid said to exist in the root of *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

pŭc-cĭ-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after T. Puccinius, a professor of anatomy at Florence.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Puccinæi (q.v.). Protospores uniseptate, stipitate, not bound together by gelatine. The genus is parasitic and destructive to the plants on which it grows. *Puccinia graminis,* the commou mildew, causes the rust or blight in corn.

pŭc-cĭ-nĭ-æ'-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *puccini(a);* Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniomycetes (q.v.). Formerly restricted to genera with septate protospores, but now extended to those which have a single cell but no peridium.

pŭc-coôn', *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Sanguinaria canadensis, the Blood-root. About six inches high, thick creeping rootstock, a single leaf, and flower with two sepals and eight to twelve petals. It has been used by dyers; the American-Indians formerly smeared themselves with its juice.

pūçe, *a.* [Fr. (O. Fr. *pulce*) = a flea: *couleur-puce* = puce-coloured, from Lat. *pulicem,* accus. of *pulex* = a flea.] Of a dark-brown or reddish-brown colour; of the colour of a flea.

* **pu-cel,** *s.* [Pucelle.]

* **pūç'-ęl-age (age as ĭǧ),** *s.* [Fr.] [Pucelle.] A state of virginity.

"The *pucelage* and virginity of women."—*Browne: Religio Medici,* § 10.

pụ-çĕl'-lăs, *s.* [Etyiu. doubtful.] [Prisc illas.]

* **pụ-çĕlle',** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *pulicella,* dimin. of Lat. *pullus* = a young animal.] A virgiu, a maid.

"The affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind."—*Painter: Palace of Pleasure,* ii., sig. I, i. 7.

¶ *La Pucelle:* Joan of Arc.

pūç'-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from *puce* = a flea.] [Puce.] The aphis, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

pū'-çha-păt, *s.* [Patchouli.]

pŭ'-chêr-īte, *s.* [After the Pucher mine, Schneeberg, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals with bismite and as bolite. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 5·91; lustre, subadamantine; colour, reddish-brown; streak, yellow; translucent to opaque. Compos.: oxide of bismuth, 71·67; vanadic acid, 28·33 = 100, equivalent to the formula BiO_3VO_3.

pŭck, * **pouke,** *s.* [Ir. *puca* = an elf, a sprite; Wel. *pwca, pwci* = a hobgoblin; cogn. with Gael. and Ir. *bocan* = a spectre, an apparition; Corn. *bucca* = a hobgoblin, a bugbear; Wel. *bwg;* Icel. *púke* = an imp; Ger. *spuk;* Eng. *bug.*] [Bug (1), *s.*] A sprite, elf, or fairy, celebrated by Shakespeare in his *Midsummer Night's Dream,* and known also by the names of Robin Goodfellow and Friar Rush.

pŭc'-ką, *s.* [Hind. *pakka* = ripe.] Solid, substantial, as opposed to *kutcha* = soft, flimsy Thus, *pucka* bricks are those burnt in a kiln, as opposed to kutcha bricks dried in the sun. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

pŭck'-ĕr, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from the same root as *poke* = a bag, a sack, the allusion being to the top of a poke or bag when drawn closely together by means of the string; cf. *purse,* in To *purse* the lips.]

A. *Trans.:* To gather into puckers, small folds, or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

"A petticoat or *puckered* skirt of velvet."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.,* ii. 857.

B. *Intrans.:* To become wrinkled or gathered into folds or wrinkles.

pŭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Pucker, *v.*] A fold, a wrinkle; a number of folds or wrinkles.

¶ *To be in a pucker:* To be in a state of flutter, agitation, or anxiety.

"The whole parish *was in a pucker.*"—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle,* ch. ii.

pŭck'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pucker, *v.*]

pŭck'-ĕred-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puckered; -ness.*] The state or conditiou of being puckered or wrinkled.

pŭck'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pucker,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which puckers.

pŭck'-ĕr-ĭdǧe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulguseuropœus.* (*Hampshire.*)

* **pŭck'-ĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *pucker; -y.*]

1. Producing, or tending to produce, puckers.

"Some of these wildings are acrid and *puckery,* genuine verjuice."—*Thoreau: Excursions,* p. 291.

2. Full of puckers or wrinkles; inclined to become puckered or wrinkled.

pŭck'-fĭst, pŭck'-fôĭst, *s.* [A corruption of Ger. *bofist* = a puff-ball.]

1. (*Of the form* puckfist): A puff-ball (q.v.).

2. (*Of both forms*): A term of reproach,

equivalent to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth." (*Nares.*)

"O they are pinching *puck-fists*."
Ben Jonson: New Inn.

***pŭck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *puck; -ish.*] Resembling the sprite Puck; characteristic of, or suited to, Puck.

***pŭck'-rĕl,** *s.* [A double dimin. from *puck* (q.v.).] A little fiend. (*Gifford: Dial. on Witches*, 1603.)

pụ-crā'-şĭ-ạ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Phasianidæ, sub-family Lophophorinæ. Bill short, culmen much arched, nostrils nearly concealed by feathers. Head covered with a long crest; wings rounded, tail rather long, wedge-shaped. Tarsi equal to middle toe, toes rather long. (*Elliot.*) There are three species: *Pucrasia macrolopha*, the Pucras Pheasant; *P. xanthopila*, the Buff-spotted Pucras, and *P. duvancelì*, Duvancel's Pucras, all from the Oriental region.

pŭd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pad* (2), s.] The hand, the fist, a paw. (*Colloq.*)

pŭd'-dẹn-ĭng, *s.* [Prob. from *pudding* (q.v.).]

Nautical:

I. A thick wreath or grommet of matting or oakum tapering towards the ends, and used as a fender. [DOLPHIN, *s.*, II. 6.]

2. A braid of yarns around the ring of an anchor when a hempen hawser is to be bent thereto.

***pŭd'-dĕr,** *s.* [The older form of *pother.*]

***pŭd'-dĕr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [PUDDER, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a pother, fuss, bustle, or tumult; to confuse, to bother, to perplex, to embarrass.

"Som almost always *pudder* in the mud."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, Fifth day, First week, 172.

B. *Trans.:* To confuse, to bother, to perplex, to embarrass.

pŭd'-dĭng, *pod-ynge, *s.* [Irish *putog* = a pudding, the numbles of a deer; Gael. *putag* = a pudding; Wel. *poten* = a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *pot* = a bag, a pudding. Probably from the same root as *pad* (2), s., *pod*, *podgy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An intestine; the gut of an animal.

"As sure as his guts are made of *puddings*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

2. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage.

3. A kind of food, of a soft or moderately hard consistency, variously compounded, but generally made of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, and sometimes enriched with fruit.

"In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid *pudding* against empty praise."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 54.

4. Food or victuals generally.

"Eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue."
Prior: Merry Andrew.

II. *Naut.:* The same as PUDDENING (q.v.).

¶ Obvious compounds: *pudding-bag*, *pudding-cloth.*

pudding-faced, *a.* Having a fat, round, and smooth face, like a pudding.

pudding-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Sparus radiatus; body deep steel-blue; with oblique blue streaks on the cheek, and blue spots on the ventrals.

pudding-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Pennyroyal (q.v.).

pudding-headed, *a.* Stupid, dull.

*** pudding-heart,** *s.* A coward.

"Go, *pudding-heart!*"
Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, III. 1.

***pudding-house,** *s.* A stomach. (*Nashe.*)

pudding-pie, *s.*

I. A pudding with meat baked in it. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A kind of open cheese-cake with currants. (*Kent.*)

"Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *pudding-pies* and gingerbread."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

pudding pipe-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Cassia (*Cathartocarpus*) *Fistula.*

***pudding-prick,** *s.* The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag.

pudding-sleeve, *s.* A sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.

"About each arm a *pudding-sleeve*."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon.

pudding-stone, *s.*

Petrol.: A name given to certain siliceous conglomerates, notably that of Hertfordshire, in which the rounded, jaspery flint pebbles resemble the plums in a plum-pudding.

***pudding-time,** *s.*

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, formerly the first dish, was set upon the table.

2. The nick of time; the critical moment.

"Mars that still protects the stout,
In *pudding-time* came to his aid."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

*** pudding-tobacco,** *s.* A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

"He prays but for a pipe of *pudding-tobacco*."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

†pŭd'-dĭng-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pudding; -y.*] Resembling or suggestive of a puddiug; round and plump.

pŭd'-dle, *pod-el, *pud-le, *pud-del, *s.* & *a.* [Irish *plodach* = a puddle, mire; Gael. *plodan* = a small pool, dimin. from Irish & Gael. *plod* = a pool; Low Ger. *pudel* = a pool; Dut. *poedelen* = to puddle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small muddy pool or plash; a pool of muddy water.

"The pure quick streams are marshy *puddles* found."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 65.

*** 2.** Dirty, muddy water.

"Obliged to fly with his wife and to drink *puddle*."
—*Burke: From the Old to the New Whigs.*

*** 3.** A dull, stupid-headed person.

"Hearing her called a limping old *puddle*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. vii., ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The same as PISE (q.v.).

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* Well-tempered clay and sand used to render banks or dikes impervious.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Muddy, dirty.

"With *puddle* water him they lewdly drest."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v.

puddle-ball, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: The lump or ball of red-hot iron, in a pasty state, taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.

*** puddle-poet,** *s.* A mean, petty poet.

"The *puddle-poet* did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity."
—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, I. iii. 1.

puddle-rolls, *s. pl.*

Iron-manuf.: The first, or roughing, rolls of a rolling-mill, by passing through which the loop, or ball of puddled iron, after a preliminary forging, is drawn out. It is then a rough bar.

puddle-train, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: A train of rolls for reducing squeezed puddle-balls to puddle- or muck-bars.

pŭd'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [PUDDLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* To make dirty or muddy; to befoul.

"They threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

2. To befoul, to muddle.

"Cockney admirations *puddling* such a head."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 319.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Hydr.-eng.:* To work puddle into; to render watertight by means of puddle.

2. *Iron-manuf.:* To convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling (q.v.).

"The effect of the *puddling* is still further to remove the carbon."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To make a dirty stir.

pŭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *puddl(e); -er.*] One who or that which puddles; specif., in iron manufacture, one who is engaged in the process of puddling iron. Mechanical puddlers have also been adopted. [PUDDLING-MACHINE.]

"The constant attendance of the *puddler* and his assistant."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

pŭd'-dlĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [PUDDLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Hydr.-eng.:* The act or process of working plastic clay behind sheet-piling, in a coffer-dam, a wall in a dike, the lining for a canal, or any other situation, to resist the penetration of water; generally as supplementary to a main structure, and forming a retentive stratum or clothing therefor.

2. *Iron-manufacture:*

(1) The lining of the hearth or boshes of a furnace in which metal is melted. The term puddling arose from the fact that the hearth was originally made by a puddling of clay upon the bricks or masonry of the furnace. The clay is now superseded by ore, cinder, and scrap, banked up around the boshes to protect them from the heat.

(2) The process of converting cast into wrought iron by boiling and stirring, by which the oxygen and carbou of the cast iron are expelled by the decarbonizing action of the atmospheric air which passes through the furnace.

¶ *Wet puddling:* [PIG-BOILING].

puddling-furnace, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: A kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron.

puddling-machine, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: A mechanical puddler, operating by means of mechanical rabbles, or by rotation of the furnace.

pŭd'-dlў, *a.* [Eng. *puddl(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Muddy, dirty, miry, foul.

"Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

pŭd'-dŏck, *s.* [A variant of *paddock*, (1) & (2) (q.v.).]

puddock-stool, *s.* A toadstool. (*Scotch.*)

"May sprout like simmer *puddock-stools*."
Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

pŭd'-dў, *a.* [PUDGY.] Fat, pudgy.

*** pū'-dẹn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *pudens*, pr. par. of *pudeo* = to be ashamed.] Modesty, shamefacedness.

"A *pudency* so rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old *Saturn*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 5.

pụ-dĕn'-dạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *pudendus*, fut. pass. par. of *pudeo* = to be ashamed.] The parts of generation, the privities.

† pụ-dĕn'-dal, *a.* [PUDENDA.] Pertaining or relating to the pudenda or private parts; pudic: as, the *pudendal* nerve.

pŭdg'-ў, *a.* [A variant of *podgy* (q.v.).] Fat and short; thick, podgy; short and wide.

"The now *pudgy* north and south aisles."—*Tomlinson: Level of Hatfield Chace*, p. 201.

pū'd'-ĭc, pūd'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *pudīcus*, from *pudeo* = to be ashamed.] Pertaining to the pudenda: as, the *pudic* artery.

*** pụ-dĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *pudicité*, from Lat. *pudicitia*, from *pudīcus* = modest.] [PUDIC.] Modesty, chastity.

pŭd'-sў, *a.* [PUDGY.]

pû-dû', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ, with one species, *Pudu humilis*, the Venada, from Chili. (*Gray.*) It is the *Cervus humilis* of Bennett, but is often known as *C. pudu.*

*** pue,** *s.* [PEW, *s.*]

pūe, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To cry or chirp like a bird: to make a low, whistling sound.

pū-ê'-blō (Western pron. **pwĕb'lō**), *s.* [Sp.]

1. A large dwelling-house, sometimes accomodating a whole tribe, peculiar to the aborigines of New Mexico and vicinity.

2. A settlement of such aborigines; hence, a *pueblo* Indian, as distinguished from a nomadic Indian.

puer, *s.* [PURE, *s.*]

pū-ĕr-ār'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after M. M. N. Puerari, a professor at Copenhagen.]

Bot.: A genus of Clitorieæ. Plants from southern and eastern Asia, with small blue or purple flowers and linear legumes. *Pueraria tuberosa* is an Indian alpine climber, with large tuberous roots, which are eaten. The natives apply it as a poultice to swelled

joints, and give it as a demulcent and refrigerant in fevers.

pū'-ĕr-īle, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *puéril*, from Lat. *puerilis* = boyish, from *puer* = a boy; Sp. & Port. *pueril*; Ital. *puerile*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Boyish, childish, juvenile; suited for children: as, *puerile* amusements. (Usually with idea of contempt.)

2. *Pathol.:* A term used in the expression puerile breathing or respiration; breathing like that of a child, *i.e.*, attended with considerable sound, arising in pulmonary phthisis.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A childish toy or thing. (*Gauden.*)

* **pū'-ĕr-īle-lў,** *adv.* [Eug. *puerile*; *-ly.*] In a puerile or childish manner; childishly, trifling.

pū'-ĕr-īle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puerile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being puerile; puerility.

pū-ĕr-ĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *puérilité*, from Lat. *puerilitatem*, accus. of *puerilitas*, from *puerilis* = puerile (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being puerile; boyishness, childishness.

"A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. That which is puerile or childish; childish or silly acts, thoughts, or expressions.

"The . . . self-evident or identical *puerility*."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iii., § 2.

* 3. The time of childhood.

'I learnt it in my lessons of *puerility*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 3.

II. *Civil Law:* The period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

pu-ĕr'-pĕr-al, * **pu-ĕr-pĕr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *puerpera* = childbirth, from *puer* = a boy, and *pario* = to bear, to produce.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.

"With *puerperial* pain."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. xvi., st. v. (1651).

puerperal-convulsions, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Convulsions sometimes occurring in the later months of pregnancy. Thirty per cent of the cases are fatal.

puerperal-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: The low fever of childbed, commencing with rigors and chills from septic infection and contaminatiou of fluids, with local lesion of structure in most cases, and often severe peritonitis. There are three marked varieties: the simple inflammatory, the mild epidemic with nervous disturbance, and the putrid or malignant epidemic. It is highly infectious, and even contagious, sometimes associated with erysipelas, but oftener caused by retained clots, dirty habits, intemperance, carelessness, &c. It may be regarded as a putrid adynamic fever in the puerperal state, and of aggravated form.

puerperal-mania, *s.*

Pathol.: Mania sometimes attacking women the fourth or fifth day after childbirth, or later, or before delivery. There is often an aversion to food, as well as to the husband, and the child, &c. Recovery is general.

* **pu-ĕr'-pĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *puerpera* = childbirth; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Puerperal.

* **pu-et,** *s.* [Pewit.]

pŭff, * **puffe,** *s.* [Puff, *v.*] [Ger. *puff*; Wel. *puff*; Dan. *puf.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A short sudden and single emission of the breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff. (*Pope: Moral Essays*, i. 1.)

2. A sudden and sharp blast of wind.

"Not one *puffe* of winde there did appeare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 22.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The same as Puff-ball (q.v.).

2. Anything of a light and porous or light and swollen substance: as, *puff* paste.

3. A light puffed-up tart.

4. A substance of a light and loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin: as, a powder-*puff*.

5. A fashion of dressing the hair in rolls or curls. (*Miss Wetherall: Lamplighter* (ed. 1854), p. 313.)

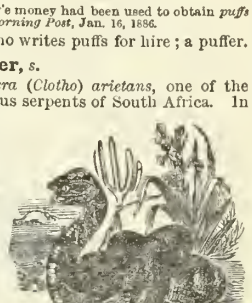
6. An exaggerated and empty commendation; espec. a written commendation, as of a book, the playing of an actor, tradesmen's goods, or the like.

"The society's money had been used to obtain *puffs* in papers."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1886.

* 7. One who writes puffs for hire; a puffer.

puff-adder, *s.*

Zool.: Vipera (*Clotho*) *arietans*, one of the most venomous serpents of South Africa. In length, when full grown, it is from four to five feet, and is as thick as a man's arm. The head is very broad, the tail suddenly tapered; prevailing colour, brown, chequered with a darker shade and with white. It usually glides along partially buried in the sand, and, when disturbed, puffs out the upper part of its body, whence its popular name. The Bosjesmans smear their arrow with its venom.


PUFF-ADDER.

puff-ball, *s.* A fungus of the genus Lycoperdon (q.v.). They mostly grow on the grouud, and are roundish, at first firm and fleshy, but afterwards powdery within; the powder consisting of the spores, among which are many fine filaments, loosely filling the peridium.

puff-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Bucconidæ (q.v.).

puff-dart, *s.* A dart projected by puffing through a tube.

"Make about as deep and lasting an impression upon any parochial body within hearing of Big Ben as would a schoolboy's *puff-dart* on a robust rhinoceros." —*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1886.

puff-legs, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Eriocnemis, a genus of Hummingbirds, remarkable for the tuft of pure downy feathers which envelopes each leg.

"The *Puff-legs* are in great demand among the dealers."—*Wood: Illust. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 233

puff-paste, *s.* Rich dough used for the light covers of tarts, &c.

* **puff-roar,** * **pufroare,** *s.* A noisy blowing. (*Stanyhurst.*)

* **puff-wig,** *s.* A species of wig.

"A drugget suit and a *puff-wig*."—*Farquhar: The Inconstant*, i.

pŭff, * **poffe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Of imitative origin: cf. Ger. *puffen* = to puff, to pop; Dan. *puffe* = to pop; Sw. *puffa* = to crack, to push; Wel. *puffio* = to come in puffs.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To blow with puffs or short, sudden, and single blasts.

"Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy south, *puffing* with wind and rain?"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

2. To breathe with thick and hard gasps, as after hard exertion.

* 3. To blow, as in scorn or contempt.

"As for his enemies, he *puffed* at them."—*Psalm* x. 5.

* 4. To swell with air; to be dilated or distended.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To act or move in a hurried or bustling manner; to bustle about with an important air; to assume importance.

"[They] attempt to hide their total want of consequence in hustle and noise, and *puffing*, and mutual quotation of each other."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. To write puffs; to puff or praise goods extravagantly.

"The line which separates deliberate deceit from harmless *puffing*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1886.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To drive with a puff or blast of wind, air, or breath.

"Pines and plomtrees were *puffed* to the erthe."
P. Plowman, p. 81.

2. To inflate, swell, or distend, with air.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To swell or inflate, as with pride, conceit, or the like. (Generally with *up.*)

"*Puffed up* with pride." *Spenser: Colin Clout.*

* 2. To blow or drive with a blast in scorn or disgust.

3. To praise in an exaggerated manner, without regard to the real merits of the thing praised; to commend for hire: as, To *puff* a book or a play.

pŭff'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *puff*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who puffs.

2. *Fig.:* One who puffs or praises for hire with exaggerated and noisy commendation; one who attends sales by auction for the purpose of running up the prices of goods offered for sale, and exciting the eagerness of bidders. Called also a bonnet or whitebonnet. (*Cotton: A Fable.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth-man.:* A vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution.

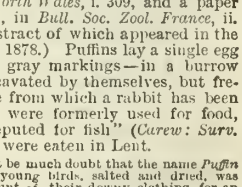
2. *Ichthy.:* The Globe-fish (q.v.).

* **pŭff'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *puff*; *-ery.*] The act of puffing; exaggerated or extravagant praise. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 63.)

pŭff'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puffy*; *-ly.*] In a puffy manner.

pŭff'-ĭn, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

1. *Lit & Ornith.: Fratercula arctica*, a common English sea-bird, with many popular names—Bottlenose, Coulterneb, Pope, Sea-Parrot, and Tammy Norie, with others that are only locally known. By extension, the name is applied to other species of the genus. The Common Puffin is well known all rouud the British coasts, and gives its name to one of its haunts—Puffin Island, off Anglesea. It is rather larger than a pigeon; plumage glossy black above, under-surface pure white; feet orange-red; bill very deep, and flattened laterally, particoloured—red, yellow, and blue, and grooved during the breeding-season, and undergoing a kind of moult at its close—a peculiarity shared by other species. (Cf. *W. Bingley: Tour Round North Wales*, i. 309, and a paper by Dr. Bureau, in *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, ii. 377-399, an abstract of which appeared in the *Zoologist*, July, 1878.) Puffins lay a single egg—white, with gray markings—in a burrow sometimes excavated by themselves, but frequently in one from which a rabbit has been driven. They were formerly used for food, and, being "reputed for fish" (*Carew: Surv. Corn.*, fol. 35), were eaten in Lent.


PUFFIN.

"There cannot be much doubt that the name *Puffin* given to these young birds, salted and dried, was applied on account of their downy clothing, for an English informant of Gesner's described one to him (*Hist. Avium*, p. 110) as wanting true feathers, and being covered only with a sort of woolly black plumage. It is right, however, to state that Cains expressly declares (*Rarior. anim. lib.*, fol. 21) that the name is derived '*a naturali voce pupin*.' Prof. Skeat says that the word is a diminutive, which favours the view that it was originally used as a name for these young birds."—*Prof. Newton*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 101. (Note.)

2. A puff-ball.

* **puffin-apple,** *s.* A species of apple.

pŭff'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puffy*; *-ness.*] The quality, or state of being puffy, tumid, or turgid.

pŭff'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Puff, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Given to praising in extravagant or exaggerated terms; boasting, bragging.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of writing or circulating puffs.

2. A puff.

"The now usual admixture of knots of ribbon and *puffings* of drapery."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

puffing-billy, *s.* A popular name for an early form of the locomotive steam engine.

pŭff'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puffing; -ly.*]

1. In a puffing manner; with puffing or shortness of breath.

"In thousands *puffingly* to Fife they run."
Tennant: Anster Fair, ii. 12.

2. With puffs or extravagant praise or commendation; in puffs.

pŭf'-fĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Named by Ray, who mistook them for the birds described by Gesner (*Hist. Avium*, p. 110).]

Ornith.: Shearwater, a genus of Procellariinæ (q.v.), with several species. The tip of the lower mandible curves downwards, and the nostrils open separately.

pŭff'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *puff; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Swelled with air; swollen, puffed; distended with air or wind; tumid with a soft substance.

2. Puffed out, fat, too fleshy.

"They say that Laravan looks *puffy*."—*Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Tumid, turgid, swollen, bombastic. (*Dryden.*)

2. Puffed up, conceited.

"Better than you, or all your *puffy* race,
That better would become the great battalion."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, ii. 2.

puffy-faced, *a.* Having a puffed or bloated face.

pŭf-lĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After Pufler-loch, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: According to Dana a variety of hypostilbite (q.v.), found in small globular groups of radiating acicular crystals implanted on an old dolerite. The fibres have two unequal cleavages at right angles with one another. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of stilbite.

pŭg (1), *s.* [A weakened form of *puck* (q.v.).]

* 1. An imp; a little demon.

"Agrippa kept a Stygian *pug*."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

* 2. An elf, a sprite, a hobgoblin.

"Such as we *pugs* and hobgoblins call." *Heywood.*

* 3. A monkey. (*Addison.*)

4. A pug-dog.

"Poor *pug* was caught: to town conveyed,
There sold." *Gay: Fable* xiv.

5. A fox.

"Here, a fresh fox having joined the hunted one out of the gorse, *pug* managed to beat his adversaries."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

* 6. Used as a term of intimacy, good fellowship, or endearment.

"Call it *pugges* and pretye peate."
Drant: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 3.

* 7. A salmon in its third year. (*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

8. A pug-nose (q. v.).

9. An abbreviation of pugilist (q. v.).

pug-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A dwarf variety of the common dog, like a diminutive bull-dog or mastiff. They are noisy and snappish, but affectionate. Dutch and French pugs somewhat differ, the latter are the more diminutive.

pug-faced, *a.* Having a face like a monkey or pug.

pug-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Eupithecia, belonging to the Larentidæ. Small moths, the males with the antennæ pubescent; abdomen often crested, wings smooth, cloudy, with numerous wavy slender lines; wings in repose spread out and closely applied to the surface on which the insect rests.

pug-nose, *s.* A short squat nose; a snub nose.

"His little pug-dog with his little *pug-nose*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Hand of Glory.

pug-nosed, *a.* Having a short snub nose.

pug-piles, *s. pl.*

Hydr.-eng.: Piles dovetailed into each other.

pug-piling, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A method of securing piles by dovetailing them into each other.

pŭg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Clay tempered and worked so as to make it plastic.

2. *Pottery:* The same as Pug-mill (q.v.).

pug-mill, *s.* A mill by which clay is worked, to blend its materials and render it plastic, for bricks or pottery. It has an upright cylinder armed with intruding blades, and an upright revolving axis armed with radial blades, which work in the intervals of the former. The blades force the clay constantly downward towards the exit.

pug-tub, *s.*

Metall.: A cistern in which argentiferous slimes are stirred up with water, in order to remove some of the mud which becomes suspended in the water.

pŭg, *v.t.* [Pug (2), *s.*]

1. To work and temper clay in a pug-mill.

2. To stop with clay; to puddle. [Pugging, *s.*]

pŭg'-ar-eĕ, pŭg'-gĕr-ĭĕ, pŭg'-gĕr-ў, pŭg'-greĕ, pŭg'-reĕ, *s.* [Hind. *pagri* = a turban.] A piece of muslin wound round a hat or helmet in hot climates or warm weather, the ends being left falling down, to protect the head by keeping off the rays of the sun.

"The helmet, with or without a *puggree*, is pretty generally worn."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

* **pŭg'-gard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A thief.

"Cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*."
The Roaring Girl.

* **pŭg'-gĕred,** *a.* [Perhaps for *puckered.*] Puckered, wrinkled.

"Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey."—*More: Against Atheism.*

pŭg'-gĭng, *s.* [Pug (2), *s.*]

1. The act of placing a lining between floor-joists with coarse mortar to prevent the passage of sound.

2. Stuff laid on partition-walls to deaden sound; felt, saw-dust, tan-bark.

3. The act of tamping or stopping with clay; puddling.

4. Grinding of clay, with a sufficiency of water to render it plastic.

* **pŭg'-gĭng,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *puggard.*] Thievish.

"A white sheet bleaching on a hedge
Doth set my *pugging* tooth on edge."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

pŭg'-greĕ, *s.* [Pugaree.]

pûgh (*gh* silent), *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation indicating contempt or disdain; pooh!

* **pū'-ğĭl** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pugille*; Lat. *pugillus, pugillum* = a handful.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and first two fingers.

"Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 17.

* **pū'-ğĭl** (2), *s.* [Lat.] A pugilist (q.v.).

"Dioxippus the *pugil*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 37.

pū'-ğĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *pugil* = a boxer; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The practice or science of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

"*Pugilism* being at the time reckoned defunct."—*Bell's Life*, Feb. 17, 1886.

pū'-ğĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *pugil* = a boxer; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who boxes or fights with the fists; a boxer, a prize-fighter.

"Slow, about the worst fault a really good *pugilist* could be guilty of."—*Bell's Life*, Feb. 17, 1886.

pū-ğĭl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pugilist; -ic.*] Pertaining to pugilism or pugilists.

"The aspect generally of a person of *pugilistic* tendencies."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1882.

pŭg-nā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *pugnax* (genit. *pugnacis*), from *pugno* = to fight; *pugnus* = the fist; *pugna* = a fight; Sp. *pugnaz.*] Disposed or inclined to fight; fighting, quarrelsome.

"How nobly gave he back the Poles their Diet,
Then told *pugnacious* Poland to be quiet!"
Byron: Age of Bronze, x.

pŭg-nā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pugnacious; -ly.*] In a pugnacious manner.

pŭg-nā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pugnacious; -ness.*] Pugnacity, quarrelsomeness.

pŭg-năç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *pugnacité*, from Lat. *pugnacitatem*, accus. of *pugnacitas*, from *pugnax* = pugnacious (q.v.).] The quality or state of being pugnacious; inclination or disposition to fight; quarrelsomeness.

"That which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

* **pŭg'-nant,** *a.* [Lat. *pugnans*, pr. par. of *pugno* = to fight.] Conflicting, opposing.

"Thee fates are *pugnant*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 463.

pŭg'-reĕ, *s.* [Pugaree.]

pûh, *interj.* [Pugh.]

pür, *a.* [Poor.] (*Scotch.*)

pūis'-nĕ (*s* silent), * **puis-ny,** *a.* & *s.* [The same word as Puny (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Younger; later in date or time.

"It must be in time, or of a *puisne* date to eternity."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Puny, petty, insignificant.

"A *puisne* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

II. *Law:* Younger or inferior in rank. The judges and barons of the several divisions of the High Court of Justice, other than the chiefs, are styled puisne judges.

"A *puisne* judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* An inferior, a junior; specif. in law, a judge of inferior rank.

"Shall I be put down by the *puisne*? Shall my father's youngest sonne dare to attempt that which my stomach will not serve me to adventure?"—*Bp. Hall: David & Goliath.*

pū'-ĭs-sance, * pu-ys-saunce, *s.* [Fr. *puissance*, from *puisant* = puissant (q.v.).]

1. Power, strength, might, force.

"The nations strove with *puissance*."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan., 1816.

* 2. An armed force.

"Draw our *puissance* together."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

pū'-ĭs-sant, * pu-ys-sant, * pu-ys-saunt, *a.* [Fr. *puissant*, from a barbarous Lat. *possens* (genit. *possentis*, for Lat. *potens* = potent (q.v.); Port. *possante*; Ital. *possente. Puissant* and *potent* are thus doublets.] Powerful, mighty, strong, potent.

"For piety renown'd and *puissant* deeds."
Milton: P. L., xii. 322.

pū'-ĭs-sant-lў, * pu-ys-saunt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *puissant; -ly.*] In a puissant, powerful, or mighty manner; powerfully; with might.

* **pū'-ĭs-sant-nĕss, * pu-is-ant-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *puissant; -ness.*] Puissance (q.v.).

"By the *puisantnes* of others who were knowne to be his open enemys."—*Ascham: Affairs of Germany*, p. 3.

pūist, puist-ie, *a.* [O. Fr. *poest* = the rank of yeoman.] In easy circumstances; snug. (Applied to persons of the lower rank who have saved money.) (*Scotch.*)

* **pūit,** *s.* [Fr. *puits*, from Lat. *puteus.*] A well, a spring, a fountain.

pūke, *v.i.* & *t.* [For *spuke* or *spewk*, an extension of *spew* (q.v.): cf. Ger. *spucken* = to spit.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To vomit, to spew.

"Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 2. To be disgusted; to sicken.

"He sure is greasy-stomached that must pet and *puke* at such a trivial circumstance."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 2.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To vomit; to throw up; to eject from the stomach.

pūke, *s.* [Puke, *v.*]

1. Vomit.

2. A medicine which causes vomiting; an emetic.

"A gentleman that lives not far from Change . . .
Taking a *puke*, has thrown up three black crows."
Byron: Three Black Crows.

* **pūke,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Of a dark colour, said to be between black and russet.

"Embroyded brown in Spaniard *puke*."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos ix.

* **puke-stocking,** *a.* Wearing puke-coloured stockings.

"*Puke-stocking*, caddis garter."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **pūk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *puk(e), v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who pukes or vomits.

2. A medicine or substance which causes vomiting.

"The griper senna, and the *puker* rue."
Garth: Dispensary, iii.

***pūk'-ĭsh, *puk-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *puk(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Puke-colored.

pū'-lăs, *s.* [Malay.] A twine made by the Malays from a species of nettle.

***pŭl'-chrĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher* = beautiful; Sp. *pulchritud*; Ital. *pulchritudine.*] Beauty, handsomeness, grace, comeliness; elegance of figure.

"Figured in shape and stature with force and *pulchritude.*"—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

pūle, *peule, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *piauler* = to peep as a bird, from Lat. *pipilo*, frequent. of *pipo* = to chirp; Ital. *pigolare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

2. To whine, to whimper, as a complaining child.

"*Puling* over the insolent demands of a band of conspirators."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1886.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To utter in a whining or whimpering tone.

"I say, You love; you *peule* me out a No."
Drayton: Idea 5.

***pūl'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *pul(e); -er.*] One who whines; a whimperer.

"If she be pale in complexion, she will prove but a *puler.*"—*Man in the Moon*, sig. G.

pū'-lĕx, *s.* [Lat. = a flea.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Pulicidæ (q.v.). Gervais enumerated twenty-five species; most of them are confined to one animal. *Pulex irritans* or *hominis* is the common flea [FLEA]; *P.* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, the Chigre (q.v.); *P. felis* is the cats' flea; *P. canis* that of the dog and fox; *P. gallinæ* the fowls' flea; *P. columbæ* the pigeons' flea.

† pū'-lĭc, *pū'-lĭck, *s.* [Lat. *pulic(aria).*] Any plant of the genus Pulicaria (q.v.).

pū-lĭ-cār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a plant; perhaps *Plantago psyllium*, not one of the present genus; from *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea, which the modern genus was supposed to drive away by its powerful smell.] [FLEABANE.]

Bot.: Pulicaria crispa, dried and bruised, is used in the Indian Salt Range as a vulnerary to bruises of cattle.

pū'-lĭ-çēne, *a.* [Lat. *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea.] Pertaining or relating to fleas; pulicous.

pu-lĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pulex*, genit. *pulic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Fleas; a family of Aphaniptera. Some place them as an aberrant and wingless form of the Diptera. Head small, compressed; eyes simple; antennæ four-jointed; mouth with two lancet-like mandibles, forming, with the maxillæ, a suctorial beak, with a slender bristle-like tongue, coarsely toothed on the outer surface, and traversed throughout its entire length by a canal, the whole enclosed between two three-jointed plates. The legs are large; the hinder ones adapted for leaping. The family contains but a single genus, Pulex (q.v.).

***pū'-lĭ-cōse, *pū'-lĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

pūl'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PULE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Crying like a young chicken; whining, whimpering.

"The unmasculine rhetoric of any *puling* priest or chaplain."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings.*

* 2. Infantine, childish, trifling.

"This *puling* jargon is not as innocent as it is foolish."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

C. *As subst.:* Whining, whimpering.

"Leave this faint *puling*, and lament as I do."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

pūl'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *puling*; *-ly.*] In a puling manner; with whines or whimpers.

"Go *pulingly*
Like a poor wench had lost her market money."
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, iii. 1.

pŭlk, pulke, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pond. (*Prov.*)

"It is easy for a woman to go to a pond or *pulke* standing near to her door."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 842.

pŭlk'-hą, *s.* [Native word.] A travelling sled or sleigh used by Laplanders. It is shaped like a boat, constructed of light ma-

PULKHA.

terial, and covered with skin of the reindeer. It is drawn by a single reindeer.

pŭll, *pulle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. an English word, though the A.S. *pullian*, given in Somner's Dict., is not found; the pa. par. *opullad* occurs in *A.S. Leachdoms*, i. 362; cf. Low Ger. *pulen* = to pick, to pinch, to pull, to tear; Lat. *pello* (pa. t. *pepuli*) = to drive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To draw, or endeavor to draw, towards one; to draw forcibly; to drag, to haul, (*Genesis* viii. 9.)

2. To pluck; to gather with the hand.

"Flax, *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To move or set in motion by drawing or pulling: as, To *pull* a bell.

4. To tear, to rend (followed by a qualifying word or phrase). (*Acts* xxiii. 10.)

5. To carry in a boat by means of oars.

6. To arrest; to make a raid upon, as a gambling resort. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* To take an impression of.

"A number of proofs which appeared to have been *pulled* from it."—*Standard*, March 1, 1886.

2. *Racing:* To prevent, as a horse, from winning by pulling him back. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give a pull, to tug, to haul, to drag: as, To *pull* at a rope.

2. To row a boat.

"His boat was lowered down, and getting in with his men, he *pulled* to another vessel."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

¶ 1. *To pull a long face:* To look dejected.

2. *To pull a thing off:* To succeed in accomplishing something; to succeed in: as, To *pull* a match *off.*

3. *To pull apart:*

(1) *Trans.:* To pull asunder or into pieces.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become separated or broken by pulling: as, A rope *pulls apart.*

4. *To pull down:*

(1) To demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts.

"Shall all our houses be *pulled down!*"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

(2) To demolish, to destroy, to subvert.

"In political affairs . . . it is far easier to *pull down* than to build up."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

(3) To bring down; to degrade, to humble.

"It was onely a *pulling down* and tying short of too much greatness."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 276.

(4) To weaken; to deprive of strength.

"A fit of common sickness *pulls* thee *down.*"
Blair: The Grave.

* 5. *To pull down a side:* To endanger or destroy the chance of the party or side to which one is attached.

6. *To pull faces:* To make grimaces.

7. *To pull off:*

(1) To separate by pulling; to pluck.

(2) To take or draw off: as, To *pull* off a coat.

8. *To pull on:* To draw on: as, To *pull on* one's boots.

9. *To pull one through:* To help one through or extricate one from a difficulty.

"His extra speed *pulled him through.*"—*Field*, Jan 23, 1882.

10. *To pull one's self together:* To rally; to exert one's self more; to rouse one's self.

11. *To pull out:* To draw or drag out; to extirpate, to eradicate.

12. *To pull the long bow:* To exaggerate; to lie boastingly.

13. *To pull (or draw) the strings* (or *wires*): To be the real though secret promoter or mover; to set in action secretly.

"Some men with cooler heads who *pulled the strings* that influenced the mob."—*Our Own Country*, ii. 257.

14. *To pull through:* To manage to get through with any undertaking; to succeed with difficulty.

15. *To pull together:* To cooperate.

16. *To pull up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To drag up forcibly; to pluck up; hence, to eradicate, to extirpate. (*Amos* ix. 15.)

(*b*) To stop by means of reins, &c.: as, To *pull up* a horse.

(*c*) Hence, to stop in any course or action, especially in a bad one.

(*d*) To stimulate; to rouse or excite to greater exertion.

(*e*) To apprehend; to cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To be stopped; to come to a stop or stand; to stop.

(*b*) To overtake or come nearer to one who is in front.

17. *To pull up stakes:* To change one's residence: to remove. (*Amer.*)

18. *To pull one's leg:* To secure a loan or other favor by solicitation; frequently implying deceit in accomplishing such act. (*Slang.*)

pŭll, *s.* [PULL, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of pulling, drawing, or dragging; an effort to move by drawing towards one; a haul, a tug.

"Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full
His long'd-for harvest, to the reapers *pull.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One. (Epil.)

* 2. A contest, a struggle.

"For many a man that may not stand a *pull*,
Yet liketh it him at the wrestling for to be."
Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.

3. That which is pulled: as—

(1) The knob and stem of a door-bell or door-gong: a bell-pull.

(2) A catch or lip upon a drawer or door by which it is pulled open.

(3) The lever of a beer-engine or counter-pump.

4. The act of rowing a boat; an excursion in a rowing boat.

5. A drink, a draught.

"Taking a long and hearty *pull* at the rum-and-water."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. lii.

II. *Fig.:* A hap, a venture; heuce, an advantage. *Specif.*, in politics, an effective influence over voters or those in power; the ability to control matters to suit one's own ends. (*Slang.*)

B. *Technically:*

Printing:

(1) The space on the form which was impressed by the platen, in the old style of printing-press, where two impressions were sometimes required for a large form.

(2) A single impression.

pull-down, *s.*

Music: A wire which is attached to the under side of the pallet of an organ, and by which the pallet is opened as the key of the manual is depressed; the pull-down passes through a perforation in a brass plate on the bottom of the wind-chest, and connected by stickers, roller-boards, trackers, &c., with the key.

pull-iron, *s.* The piece at the hind end of the tongue of a street-car by which it is attached to the car.

pull-over, *s.*

Hat-making: A conical cap of felted fur, forming a nap to be pulled over a hat-body.

pull-piece, *s.*

Horol.: The wire attached to the striking mechanism, by pulling which the clock is made to strike.

pull-pipes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The stems of some Equiseta.

pull-to, *s.* The same as LAY-CAP (q.v.).

***pul-laile,** *s.* [Fr. *poulaille.*] Poultry.

***pul-lain, *pol-ayne, *pul-len,** *s.* [Fr. *poulain.*] Poultry; a chicken.

"[He] came like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe." *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, v. 2.

***pŭll'-băck, *pul-back,** *s.* [Eng. *pull*, and *back.*] That which pulls or keeps one back from proceeding; a drawhack, a hiudrance.

"A kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has heen about to engage in."—*South: Sermons.*, vol. viii., ser. ii.

***pul-len,** *s.* [Pullain.]

pŭll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pull*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pulls.

"Proud eetter up and *puller* down of kings." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

pŭl'-lĕt, *pol-et, *pol-ete, *s.* [O. Fr. *polete* (Fr. *poulet*) = a chicken, dimin. of *poule* = a hen.] [Poult.] A young hen; a chicken.

***pullet-sperm,** *s.* Treadle. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.)

pŭl'-leў, *pol-eyne, *pol-ive, *pol-ley, *pul-lie, *pul-ly, *s.* [Fr. *poulie* = a pulley. The form *polive* (in *Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,498) is hard to explain, but *poleyne* (*Prompt. Parv.*) is from Fr. *poulain* = "a fole, or colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a cellar, a pulley-rope" (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *pullanus* = a colt, from Lat. *pullus* = the young of any animal (cogn. with Eng. *foal*). For the transference of sense cf. *horse* = a kind of frame; Fr. *poutre* = a filly . . . a beam; *chèvre* = a goat . . . a crane; Eng. *crane* = in its double meaning; Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, a crane, a pulley, &c.]

1. *Mech.:* One of the six simple machines or mechanical powers. It consists of a small circular plate or wheel which can turn round an axis passing through the centres of its faces, and having its ends supported by a framework which is called the block. The circular plate has a groove cut in its edge to prevent a string from slipping off when it is put round the pulley. With a single fixed pulley (that is one in which the block in which the pulley turns is fixed), there is neither gain nor loss of power; for, as the tension in every part of the cord is the same, if a weight be suspended at one extremity, an equal weight must be applied at the other to maintain equilibrium. Hence, the effect of a fixed pulley is simply to change the direction of a force. By means of moveable pulleys one can gain mechanical advantage, greater or less, according to the number and mode of combination of the pulleys. This advantage may be computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. Thus:

In a single moveable pulley with the strings parallel when there is equilibrium the weight is twice the power.

It may, therefore, be considered a lever of the second class, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is double that of the weight from the fulcrum.

In a system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by $2n$, where n is the number of pulleys.

In a system of pulleys in which the same string passes round all the pulleys and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by the number of strings at the lower block.

In a system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, and all the strings are parallel when there is equilibrium, the weight is equal to the power multiplied by 2^n-1, where n is the number of pulleys.

2. *Mach.:* A wheel with a grooved, flat, or slightly convex rim, adapted to receive a cord or band, which runs over it. It transmits power or changes the direction of motion.

¶ (1) *Cone pulley:* [Cone-pulley].

(2) *Conical pulley:* [Cone-pulley, 2.].

(3) *Fast pulley:* A pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.

(4) *Loose pulley:* A pulley running free on the shaft, to receive the belt and allow it still to traverse without being affected by, or affecting the motion of, the shafting.

(5) *Sliding pulley:* A kind of coupling in which the band-pulley is slipped into or out of engagement with an arm freely attached to the shaft and rotating therewith.

(6) *Speed pulley:* [Cone-pulley, 2.].

pulley-block, *s.* A shell with a sheave or sheaves.

pulley-box, *s.*

Loom: A frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords in a draw-loom.

pulley-check, *s.* An automatic device by which the rope is kept from running back over a pulley.

pulley-clutch, *s.* A contrivance for fastening a pulley to a beam or rafter.

pulley-drum, *s.* The block inclosing the sheave.

pulley-mortice, *s.* [Chace-mortice.]

† pulley-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Resembling a pulley, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of the circumference.

pulley-stone, *s.* A popular name for a detached segment of an encrinite (q.v.).

***pŭl'-leў,** *v.t.* [Pulley, *s.*] To raise or hoist with a pulley.

"Their heavy sides th' inflated hellows heave, Tugged by the *pulley'd* line." *Jago: Edge-Hill*, bk. iii.

pŭl'-lĭ-cat, pŭl'-ĭ-cat, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of coloured, checquered silk handkerchief.

pŭl'-lŏck, *s.* [See def.] A put-log, of which word it is a corruption.

Pŭll'-man, *s.* [The name of the inventor.] (See compound.)

Pullman-car, *s.* [Palace-car.]

***pŭl'-lu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *pullulatus*, pa. par. of *pullulo* = to germinate, from *pullus* = a shoot; Fr. *pulluler.*] To germinate, to shoot, to bud.

"Whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again."—*Grainger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 175.

***pŭl-lu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pullulatio.*] The act of germinating or budding; a germination.

"But the genuine *pullulations* of the animal life."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. ii.

pŭl-lŭs, pal'-as, pal'-a-sī, *s.* [Bengalee, Hind., &c.]

Bot.: [Butea].

pŭl'-mō-, pŭl-mŏn-, pŭl-mŏn'-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.] Of, or belonging to, the lungs.

† pŭl-mō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

† pŭl-mō-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Pulmobranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Pulmobranchiata.

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the order Pulmobranchiata.

† pŭl-mō-găs-tĕr-ŏp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *gasteropoda* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A synonym of Pulmonifera (q.v.).

***pŭl-mō-grā'-da,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Lat. *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: An order of the old sub-class Acalephæ, embracing the Discophora and (in part) the Lucernarida.

pŭl'-mō-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [Pulmograda.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or relating to the Pulmograda; resembling a pulmograde; moving like a pulmograde.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Pulmograda.

pŭl-mŏn-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *pulmonarius* = consumptive. Named from its being formerly used in pulmonary affections.]

Bot.: Lungwort; a genus of Lithospermeæ. Calyx five-partite; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a naked throat; stamens included, filaments short, nutlets stony, smooth. Known species five; from Europe and North Asia. One *Pulmonaria augustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Lungwort, with the flowers first pink and then bright blue, is a native of the south of England, but rare. *P. officinalis*, Common Lungwort, with pale purple flowers, is only an escape, as is *P. virginica.*

***pŭl-mō-nār'-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pulmonata.]

Zool.: A division of Arachnida (q.v.).

***pŭl-mō-nār'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.] Diseased in the lungs. (*Blount.*)

pŭl'-mŏn-ą-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pulmonaire.*] [Pulmonarious.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Med.:* Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

"Whence either *pulmonary* lohe expires, And all the interior subtle breath retires." *Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. iv.

* 2. *Entom.:* Pertaining or relating to the Arachnidian order Pulmonaria (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Lungwort (q.v.).

pulmonary-sedatives, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Garrod's third order of Medicines affecting the respiratory organs and passages. Examples: opium, morphia, belladonna, &c.

***pŭl-mō-nā'-ta,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.]

Zoology:

1. Cuvier's name for the Pulmouifera (q.v.).

2. The same as Pulmonariæ (q.v.).

pŭl'-mō-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*] Having lungs, or organs that act as lungs.

pŭl-mŏn-ĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pulmobranchiata.]

pŭl-mŏn-ĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Pulmobranchiate.]

pŭl-mŏn'-ĭc, *pŭl'-mŏn-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The same as Pulmonary (q.v.).

"Those that are subject to nervous or *pulmonick* distempers, ought either to go into ths country, or to he home eoon after sunset."—*Cheyne: On Health*, ch. i., § 5.

2. Useful, or intended for diseases of the lungs.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. One affected with a disease of the lungs.

"*Pulmonicks* are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

***pŭl-mŏn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *pulmonic*; *-al.*] The same as Pulmonic (q.v.).

pŭl-mŏn'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Pulmonifera.] An animal having lungs: specif., a member of the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

pŭl-mō-nĭf'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmoni-*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Gasteropoda. Breathing organ, the simplest form of lung, resembling the bronchial chamber of the stomach of the sea-snail, but lined with a network of respiratory vessels. Foot broad, generally a spiral shell. It contains the land snails. Sections: Inoperculata and Operculata. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onward.

pŭl-mō-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pulmonifer(a)*; *-ous.*]

1. Having lungs, or organs which act as lungs; pulmonate (q.v.).

2. Pertaining or belonging to the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

pŭl-mŏn-ĭ-grā'-da, *s. pl.* [Pulmograda.]

† pŭl-mō-trăch-ē-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *Trachearia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The Araneida or Araneidæ.

pŭlp, * pulpe, *s.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from Lat. *pulpa* = the fleshy portion of animals, pulp, pith.] A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of undissolved animal or vegetable matter: specif.,

(1) The juicy portion of a fruit or the juicy tissue found in the interior of plants.

"The grub . . . her secret cave Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp* Ceaseless." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

† (2) The succulent hymenium of Fungals.

(3) Paper-making material, cut fine, and suspended in water, ready for manufacturing into paper.

(4) The soft, vascular substance, richly supplied with nerves, in the interior of a tooth.

pulp-boiler, pulp-digester, *s.* An apparatus for treating paper stock, especially ground wood or cut straw, to remove gum, silex, starch, &c., from the fibre.

pulp-digester, *s.* [PULP-BOILER.]

pulp-dresser, *s.* A machine for removing specks and knots from paper-pulp.

pulp-grinder, *s.* A machine for grinding paper stock for pulp.

pulp-strainer, *s.* A strainer used for straining the pulp used in paper-making.

pŭlp, *v.t. & i.* [PULP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make or convert into pulp.

"The economy of *pulping* roots is frequently recognized."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. To extract the pulp or pulpy substance from.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be, or to become, ripe and juicy, like the pulp of fruit.

* **pŭl-pa-toôn',** *s.* [Fr.] An article of confectionery, probably made from the pulp of fruit.

"With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, . . . grand and excellent."—*Nabbes: Microcosmus.*

pŭlp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pulp*, v. ; *-er.*]

1. An instrument or apparatus for reducing roots, &c., to pulp.

"There is a prejudice against the use of the *pulper* and chopper."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. A machine for reducing paper stock to pulp.

3. An apparatus for freeing the coffee-berry from the fleshy pulp by which it is surrounded.

pŭlp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pulpy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pulpy.

pŭl'-pĭt, * **pul-pet,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *pulpite*, from Lat. *pulpitum* = a scaffold, a stage for actors ; Fr. *pupitre;* Sp. & Ital. *pulpito.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A stand from which disputants pronounced their dissertations and authors recited their works ; a rostrum.

" Some to the common *pulpit*, and cry out,
Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. A raised place or desk in a church, from which the preacher delivers his sermon. They are now generally made of wood, but were formerly also made of stone, richly carved and ornamented.

3. Hence, used figuratively, for preachers generally or preaching; the teaching of preachers.

"I say the *pulpit* (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar pow'rs)
Must stand acknowledg'd, whilst the world shall
The most important and effectual guard, [stand,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause."
Cowper: Task, ii. 332.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging, pertaining, or suited to the pulpit : as, *pulpit* eloquence, &c.

* **pŭl'-pĭt,** *v.t.* [PULPIT, *s.*] To place in or supply with a pulpit. (*Milton.*)

* **pŭl-pĭ-tär'-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit; -arian.*] A pulpiteer.

"Had netled the aggrieved *pulpitarians*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 90.

* **pŭl-pĭt-ēēr',** * **pŭl'-pĭt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit ; -eer.*] A term of contempt for a preacher.

"What ails this pragmatical *pulpiteer*, thus to talk of government?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi. ser. 2.

* **pŭl-pĭt'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *pulpit; -ical.*] Of, or pertaining to, a pulpit ; suited to a pulpit.

* **pŭl-pĭt'-ĭc-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pulpitical; -ly.*] In a manner suited to the pulpit ; in manner of a sermon.

"To proceed regularly and *pulpitically*."—*Chesterfield: Letters.*

* **pŭl'-pĭt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *pulpit ; -ish.*] Smacking of the pulpit ; like a pulpit performance.

* **pŭl'-pĭt-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit*, and *man.*] A preacher.

"He was an excellent *pulpitman*, happy in raising the affections of his auditory."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. iii. 33.

* **pŭl'-pĭt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit; -ry.*] The teaching of the pulpit ; preaching.

"To teach thus were mere *pulpitry*."—*Milton: Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

pŭlp'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pulposus*, from *pulpa* = pulp (q.v.) ; Fr. *pulpeux ;* Sp. *pulposo ;* Ital. *polposo.*] Consisting of pulp ; like pulp ; pulpy.

"The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate." *Philips: Cider*, i. 513.

pŭlp'-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pulpous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pulpous ; pulpiness.

pŭlp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pulp ; -y.*] Consisting of pulp ; like pulp ; of the consistence of pulp ; soft, pappy.

"In the walnut and plumbe is a thick *pulpy* covering."—*Ray: Creation.*

pŭl'-quê (qu as k), *s.* [Sp.] A vinous beverage, made in Mexico, by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has a disagreeable odour, like that of putrid meat.

pŭl'-sāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat, frequent. from *pello* = to drive.] To beat, to throb.

"*Pulsating* like the heavings of rudimentary lungs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 157.

pŭl'-sạ-tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *pulsatilis*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat ; Sp. *pulsatil ;* Ital. *pulsatile.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of being struck or beaten.

"The rattle . . . is a musical instrument of the *pulsatile* kind."—*Musical Dict.*, p. 194. (1769).

2. *Pathol.:* Beating as a pulse ; throbbing. (Applied to tumours.)

pŭl-sa-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *pulsatio* = a beating.] The pasque flower.

pulsatilla-camphor, *s.* [ANEMONIN.]

pŭl-sā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pulsationem*, accus. of *pulsatio*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat ; Sp. *pulsacion ;* Ital. *pulsazione.*] [PULSATE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of beating ; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery ; a beat of the pulse ; a throb.

"The wild *pulsation* that I felt before the strife."
Tennyson: Locksley Hall.

* 2. *Law:* An assault or beating without cansing pain.

"Distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

* **pŭl'-sạ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *pulsatif;* Sp. & Ital. *pulsativo.*] Beating, throbbing.

* **pŭl'-sā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A beater, a striker.

* **pŭl'-sạ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *pulsatoire:* Sp. & Ital. *pulsatorio.*] Capable of pulsating ; beating, throbbing.

"An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull."—*Wotton. Remains*, p. 418.

pŭlse (1), * **poulce,** * **pous,** * **puls** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pouls* = the pulse, from Lat. *pulsum*, accus. of *pulsus* = a beating, . . . a pulse, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulso ;* Ital. *polso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Any measured regular or rhythmical beat ; any short quick motion regularly repeated ; pulsation, vibration.

"When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 11.

II. *Physiol.:* The beat or shock felt in any artery when slight pressure is made on it, caused by the systole of the heart. At birth the number of beats is about 140, at the end of the first year 120, at the end of the second 110 ; during middle life between 70 and 80, and in old age usually a little more. It is slower in man than in woman, and is also affected by the position of the body, being about five beats more in the sitting than in the recumbent posture, and 10 more per minute in the standing than in the sitting posture.

¶ *To feel one's pulse:* (*Fig.*) To sound one ; to try to discover one's opinions, views, or feelings.

"So much matter has been ferretted out that this Government wishes to tell its own story, and *my pulse was felt*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 139.

pulse-glass, *s.* An instrument invented by Fraukhu to exhibit the ebullition of liquids at low temperatures. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem and partially charged with water, the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blow-pipe. By grasping one of the bulbs the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapour and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter.

pŭlse (2), * **puls** (2), *s.* [Lat. *puls* = pottage made of meal, pulse, &c. ; cf. Gr. πόλτος (*poltos*) = porridge.] A general name for leguminous plants or their seeds ; leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, &c.

"If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on *pulse*."
Milton: Comus, 721.

* **pŭlse,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *pulso* = to beat.]

A. *Trans.:* To drive by a pulsation of the heart.

B. *Intrans.:* To beat, as the pulse ; to throb.

"The *pulsing* of her engines thinned down."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 7, 1882.

pŭlse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *pulse* (1), s. ; *-less.*]

1. Having no pulsation.

"She was in a state of extreme collapse and almost *pulseless*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1885.

2. In a state of torpor ; languid, lifeless.

"In a blank and *pulseless* torpor."
Moore: Veiled Prophet.

pŭlse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pulseless ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pulseless ; cessation of the pulse.

* **pŭl-sĭf'-ĭc,** * **pŭl-sĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *pulsus* = a beating . . . the pulse, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or exciting pulsation ; exciting the pulse.

"A *pulsifick* corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 161.

pŭl-sĭm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pulse ; i* connect., and *meter.*] A sphygmometer (q.v.).

* **pŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive ; Fr. *pulsion ;* Ital. *pulsione.*] The act of driving forward, in opposition to suction or traction.

"Examples of suction are not the only noted ones of attraction that may be reduced to *pulsion*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 129.

* **pŭl'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *puls*(*e*), v. ; *-ive.*] Constraining, compulsory.

"To end, my *pulsive* brain no art affords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words."
John Taylor.

pŭl-sŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Lat. *pulsus* = pulse, and Eng. *meter.*] A form of pump for raising water, by the condensation of steam, in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water-supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

* **pŭl-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *puls*, genit. *pultis* = pottage.] [PULSE (2), *s.*] Macerated, softened, uearly fluid.

pŭl-tĕn-æ'-a, *s.* [Named after W. Pulteney, M.D., a botanical writer.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pulteneæ (q.v.). Beautiful, little Australian shrubs, mostly with yellow flowers, of which more than fifty are cultivated in Britain.

pŭl-tĕn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pultenæa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Podalyrieæ (q.v.).

* **pult-er,** *s.* [POULTER.]

* **pul-tesse,** * **pul-tise,** *s.* [POULTICE.]

* **pŭl'-tụre,** *s.* [PUTURE.]

pū'-lu, *s.* [Hawaian.] A vegetable silk ; a yellow fibre, like that of cotton, but shorter, weaker, and more elastic. It has been exported from Hawaii for many years, and is used for stuffing mattresses, as a styptic, &c.

pŭl'-vẽr-ạ-blc, *a.* [Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being pulverized ; pulverizable.

"Consistent and *pulverable* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 636.

pŭl-vẽr-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust ; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] Having a dusty or powdered surface ; pulverulent.

pŭl-vẽr-ār'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *pulverarius* = pertaining to dust or sand.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pulveraridæ.

pŭl-vĕr-ăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pulver-ar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Coniothalameæ.

* **pŭl'-vĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pulveratus*, pa. par. of *pulvero* = to cover with dust; *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust.] To reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize.

"Dried in the sunne and *pulverated*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 65.

pŭl'-vĕr-ĭn, pŭl'-vĕr-īne, *s.* [Fr. *pulvérin*, from Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust.] Ashes of barilla.

pŭl'-vĕr-ĭz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder or dust.

pŭl-vĕr-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of pulverizing or reducing to powder or dust.

pŭl'-vĕr-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *pulvériser*, from Low Lat. *pulverizo*, from Lat. *pulvero* = to cover with dust; *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Sp. *pulverizar*; Port. *polverizar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To reduce to dust or fine powder, by heating, grinding, &c.

"Fire itself doth scarce after separate, but only *pulverize* them."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 489.

2. *Fig.:* To demolish in argument.

"It is quite refreshing to read how he *pulverizes* his opponent."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To become reduced to dust or fine powder.

pŭl'-vĕr-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)*; *-er.*] One or that which pulverizes.

Pŭl'-vĕr-mach-ĕr, *s.* [Name of the inventor.] (See etym. and compound.)

Pulvermacher-chain, *s.*

Galvanism: A form of battery consisting of a series of small wooden cylinders on which a zinc and a copper wire are coiled side by side, but without touching each other. The zinc of one cylinder, touching the copper of the adjacent one, forms with it a couple. The whole is immersed in vinegar diluted with water. A chain of 120 couples forms a very powerful battery.

* **pŭl'-vĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pulvereus*, from *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Sp & Port. *polvoroso*; Ital. *polveroso.*] Of the nature of powder; like powder; consisting of dust or powder.

* **pŭl-vĕr'-ŭ-lençe,** *s.* [Eng. *pulverulent(t)*; *-ce.*] Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

pŭl-vĕr'-ŭ-lent, *a.* [Lat. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Fr. *pulvérulent.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Dusty; consisting of dust or fine powder; powdery.

"Calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form."—*Sir J. Hill: Materia Medica.*

* 2. Addicted to lying or rolling in the dust, as fowls.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with powdery matter.

* **pŭl-vĭl',** *s.* [Pulvillo.]

* **pŭl-vĭl',** *v.t.* [Pulvillo.] To sprinkle with pulvil; to powder.

"Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable?"—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv.

* **pŭl-vĭl'-ĭ-ō,** *s.* [Pulvillo.]

* **pŭl-vĭl'-lō,** * **pŭl-vĭl'-ĭ-ō,** * **pŭl-vĭl',** *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *pulvillus* = a light cushion filled with perfumes, contract. from *pulvinulus*, dimin. from *pulvinus* = a cushion; *pulvis* = powder.] A sweet-scented powder, formerly used as a perfume, and contained in a little bag.

"The nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pulvillios*."—*Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum* (1699).

pŭl-vĭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Pulvinulus.]

pŭl-vī'-nar, *s.* [Lat. = a splendidly covered cushioned couch.]

Anat.: The posterior tubercle of the cerebrum.

pŭl'-vĭn-ate, *a.* [Lat. *pulvinatus*, from *pulvinus* = a cushion.]

Bot.: The same as Pulviniform (q.v.).

pŭl'-vĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pulvinate.]

Arch.: A term applied to a frieze whose face is convex instead of plain, from its supposed resemblance to the side of a cushion, which swells out when pressed upon.

PULVINATED.

pŭl-vĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pulvinus* = a cushion, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Cushion-like, convex, or somewhat flattened.

pŭl-vĭn'-ŭ-lŭs, pŭl-vĭl'-lŭs (pl. **pŭl-vĭn'-ŭ-lī, pŭl-vĭl'-lī**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pulvinus* = a cushion.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A heap of naked spores.

(2) *Pl.:* Spongy excrescences, sometimes like minute trees rising from the thallus of lichens. (*Greville.*)

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The cushions on the feet of the Diptera, as the fly.

pŭl-vī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a cushion.]

Bot.: A protuberance at the base of the petiole where it joins the stem. It is the remains of a swollen articulation. (*Ruellius, Link*, &c.) Example, the Spruce Fir.

pū'-ma, *s.* [Probably of native origin, but introduced into European literature by early Spanish writers ou South America.]

Zool.: *Felis concolor*, the *couguar* of the French, the *leon* of the South Americans, and the panther or "painter" of the trappers. It is the largest feline of the New World, measuring forty inches from the nose to root of tail, which is about twenty inches more; the head is small, mane absent; general colour of upper surface tawny yellowish-brown, varying in intensity in different individuals; lower parts of the body and inner surface of limbs dirty white. The young, when born, are spotted with brown, and the tail is ringed. The puma is destructive, and slays far more than it can eat, but rarely, if ever, attacks man, and may be tamed with little difficulty. Edmund Kean had one which followed him about like a dog. It ranges from Canada to Patagonia, being most numerous in the forest districts of Central America.

* **pū'-mĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pumicatus*, pa. par. of *pumico*, from *pumex*, genit. *pumicis* = pumice (q.v.).] To pumice (q.v.).

pŭm'-ĭçe, * **pom-eys,** * **pom-yce,** *s.* [A.S. *pumice-stán* = pumice-stone, from Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis*, for *spumex*, from *spuma* = foam, from its spongy nature, resembling sea-foam; Fr. *ponce*; Sp. *piedra pómez*; Dut. *puimsteen*; Ger. *bimstein*; O. H. Ger. *pumez, pumiz*; M. H. Ger. *pumz, bimz.*]

1. *Petrol.:* A very porous, or cellular, froth-like rock, of extreme lightness, floating on water. Structure, web-like, consisting of vitreous threads either intimately interwoven or parallel. Like the more compact forms of vitreous lavas, it varies much in chemical composition, which, however, is mostly that of trachytic rocks. It owes its cellular structure to the enormous expansion of aqueous vapour consequent on the relief from pressure during the extrusion of vitreous lavas at the earth's surface.

2. *Comm.:* Pumice-stone. It is imported from the Lipari Isles, and is used for polishing metals and marble, and smoothing the surface of wood and pasteboard. It is said to be a good glaze for pottery.

* 3. A hollow stone.

"Their vaulted roofs are hung in *pumices*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 61.

pumice-stone, *s.* The same as Pumice, 2.

pŭm'-ĭçe, *v.t.* [Pumice, *s.*] To rub or make smooth with a pumice.

pu-mĭc'-eoŭs (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *pumiceus.*] Pertaining to pumice: consisting of, or resembling, pumice.

pu-mĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis* = pumice, and *forma* = form.] Resembling pumice; light, spongy.

* **pū'-mĭ-cōse,** *a.* [Lat. *pumicosus.*] Pumiceous (q.v.).

* **pū'-mĭĕ,** *a.* [Pumy.]

* **pū'-mĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *pumy*; *-ed.*] Swollen, rounded.

"The *pumied* or convex sole is a disease just the reverse of the above."—*Lowson: Modern Farrier*, p. 74.

pŭm'-mace (ace as ĭs), *s.* [Pomace.]

pŭm'-mĕl, *s. & v.* [Pommel, *s. & v.*]

pŭmp (1), * **pumpe,** *s.* [Fr. *pompe*, from Ger. *pumpe, plumpe* = a pump: Prov. Ger. *plumpen* = to pump; Ger. *plumpen* = to plump, to fall plump, the allusion being to the plunging action of the piston or plunger; Sw. *pump*; Dan. *pompe*; Russ. *pompa* = a pump.]

1. *Lit.:* A machine, engine, or device, consisting of an arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for compressing or exhausting air and other gases. There are numerous varieties of pumps differing more or less in construction, according to the purposes for which each is intended, but the most important are the suction-pump, the lifting- or lift-pump, the force-pump, and the centrifugal- or rotary-pump. The simplest form of pump is that of the common lift-pump, which consists of a straight tube with two valves, one of which is fitted to the lower end of the tube, and the other is made to slide air-tight in the cavity of the tube or barrel. Both of these valves are adapted to open upwards only, and thus the water is admitted and lifted from the lower part of the tube to the discharge aperture above. The pump acts by the pressure of the atmosphere upon the external body of water from which the supply is raised, but by the forcing-pump water may be raised above the level to which it is driven by the pressure of the atmosphere. The forcing-pump consists of a barrel fitted with a solid piston or forcer, the barrel being also provided with a branch forcing-pipe. The lower part of the barrel and the branch-pipe are each fitted with a valve opening upwards, and by repeated strokes of the piston, the pressure of the air from above being removed, the fluid is brought up to fill the space between the two valves, and being prevented from returning by the lower valve, it passes through the upper valve of the branch-pipe into a capacious upper vessel, and there accumulating, may be ejected in a constant instead of an intermittent stream.

* 2. *Fig.:* A pumping question.

"For all her *pumps*, she gave no hint."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 203.

¶ For other varieties of pumps, see Air-pump, Chain-pump, Ejector, Injector, Noria, &c.

pump-back, *s.* A wooden casing over a chain-pump to receive the water when raised.

pump-barrel, *s.* The wooden or metal cylinder or tube, forming the body of a pump, in which the piston moves.

pump-bit, *s.* A large auger used in boring out timbers for pump-stocks and wooden pipes.

pump-bob, *s.* A bell-crank lever converting rotary into reciprocating motion for working a pump-piston.

pump-box, *s.* A cap or case covering the top of a pump.

pump-brakes, *s.* The friction amongst the particles of fluid forced through a narrow passage.

pump-break, *s.* A pump-handle; the handle with which a lift-pump is worked.

pump-chain, *s.* The chain of a chain-pump (q.v.).

pump-cheeks, *s.* A forked piece serving as a fulcrum for the handle of a pump.

pump-cistern, *s.*

1. A cistern to receive the water from the pumps of a ship.

2. A contrivance to prevent chips and other matter getting into and fouling the chain-pumps.

pump-dale, pump-vale, *s.*

Naut.: A pipe to convey water from the pump-cistern through the ship's sides.

pump-drill, *s.* An upright drill acting by percussion.

pump-handle, *s.* The same as PUMP-BREAK (q.v.).

"[He] made a motion with his arm, as if he were working an imaginary *pump-handle*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

pump-head, *s.* An arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout.

pump-hood, *s.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood covering the upper wheel of a chain pump.

pump-hook, *s.* A hook used for setting the lower pump-box in the barrel.

pump-kettle, *s.* A convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matter.

pump-room, *s.* A room in connection with a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk.

"The register of the distinguished visitors . . . will be at the *pump-room* this morning at two o'clock."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

pump-scraper, *s.* A round plate for cleaning out the pump-barrel.

pump-spear, *s.* The rod suspended from the end of the brake and attached at its lower end to the bucket.

pump-staff, *s.* The pump-spear in a hand-pump.

pump-stock, *s.* The solid body of a pump.

pump-vale, *s.* [PUMP-DALE.]

pump-valve, *s.* A hinged, oscillating, sliding, rotating, or lifting plate, lid, or ball in the barrel, the bucket, or both, to alternately open and close the apertures as the piston reciprocates.

pump-well, *s.*

Shipwright.: A compartment extending from the ship's bottom to the lower or the upper deck, as the case may be, to contain the pump-stocks, &c.

pŭmp (2), * **pumpe,** *s.* [Fr. *pompe* = pomp (q.v.); so called because worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A light shoe, or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel; chiefly worn by dancers. They were formerly ornamented with ribbons formed into the shape of flowers.

"Good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your *pumps*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

pŭmp, *v.t.* & *i.* [PUMP (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To raise, as water or other liquid, with a pump.

2. To free from water or other fluid by a pump: as, To *pump* a ship.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To draw something out from; to extract, win, or obtain something from.

"I'll in to *pump* my dad, and fetch thee more."
Randolph: Muse's Looking-glass, ii. 4.

2. To elicit or draw out by artful interrogations.

3. To question or examine artfully for the purpose of eliciting a secret or information.

"Undergoing the process of being *pumped*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

4. To exhaust of breath; to wind. (*Slang.*)

"Tiger . . . had all the best of a long *pumping* contse."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

B. *Intrans.:* To raise water with a pump; to work a pump.

"To *pump* over his head and face, until he was perfectly restored."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

pŭmp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pump*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which pumps.

"The *pumper* began to draw out air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 26.

2. *Fig.:* A race, course, &c., which exhausts the wind. (*Slang.*)

pŭm'-pẽr-nĭc-kel, *s.* [Ger.] A species of coarse bread, made from unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is slightly acid, but very nourishing.

pŭm'-pĕt, *s.* [POMPET.]

pŭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUMP, *v.*]

pumping-engine, *s.* A steam pump.

* **pŭm'-pĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [POMPION.]

pŭmp'-kĭn, *s.* [A corrupt. of *pompon* or *pumpion*, from Fr. *pompon* = a pumpion or pumpkin.] [POMPION.]

Hort. & Bot.: Cucurbita Pepo, or more loosely any gourd akin to it. The pumpkin has rough leaves, the flowers large, solitary; corolla hardly cut half way down into fine yellow petals; stamens three, inserted low down in the calyx, anthers connate. It is a native of Astrachan, but is now cultivated throughout India and other parts of the tropics; and is widely cultivated in the United States, where the fruit is occasionally of immense size, and is much used as food, dressed in a variety of ways, as in the favorite pumpkin pie, sliced and fried with oil or butter, made into soups, &c. In many countries it forms an important part of the food of the people.

* **pum-ple,** *s.* [PIMPLE, *s.*] (*Cotgrave.*)

* **pŭ'-mў,** * **pū'-mĭc,** *a.* [POMEY.] Large and rounded; pommel-shaped.

pŭn (1), * **punn,** *s.* [PUN (1), *v.*] A play on words, similar in sound but different in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of verbal quibble or equivocation.

"Expert in science, more expert at *puns*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

pŭn (2), *s.* [PUN (2), *v.*] A pound for cattle. (*Scotch.*)

pŭn (1), * **punne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *punian* = to pound, to bruise; hence, to *pun* is to pound or bruise words to beat them into new senses.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To pound, to brnise.

"He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To persuade by a pun. (*Addison.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To make puns; to play upon words.

"Who dealt in doggrel, or who *punn'd* in prose."
Dryden: Juvenal; sat., x. 188.

pŭn (2), *v.t.* [POUND (2), *s.*] To shut up in a pound; to pound.

Pû'-nạ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A table-land to the east of Arequipa, in Peru.

Puna-wind, *s.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across Puna.

pŭnch (1), *s.* [From the older *puncheon* or *punchon* = an awl.] [PUNCHEON.]

1. *Gen.:* A tool operated by pressure or percussion, employed for making apertures, or in cutting out shapes from sheets or plates of various materials.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) Studding used to support a roof.

(2) A tool for driving nail-heads below the surface.

3. *Dent.:* An instrument to extract stumps of teeth.

4. *Die-sinking:* A hardened piece of steel, with the design projecting from its face, used to make impressions in the faces of dies.

5. *Hydr.-eng.:* An extension piece on the end of a pile, when the latter is beyond the stroke of the monkey.

6. *Mason.:* A stonemason's chipping-tool.

7. *Mining:* A timber balk to support the roof of a gallery.

punch-pliers, *s.* An instrument or tool used by shoemakers, and for mutilating tickets to prevent their being used a second time. One jaw has a hollow punch, and the other forms a flat dye against which the punch operates.

pŭnch (2), * **pounche,** *s.* [Hind. *panch* = five, from its consisting originally of five ingredients, viz. aqua-vitæ, rose-water, juice of citron, sugar, and arrack.] A beverage, introduced from India, and now compounded of spirit (whiskey, brandy, rum, &c.), water (or milk), lemon-juice, sugar, and spice.

"I take *punch* to relieve me in my agony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

punch-bowl, *s.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is ladled out.

punch-ladle, *s.* A small ladle, of silver, wood, &c., used for lifting punch from the punch-bowl into a glass, &c.

pŭnch (3), *s.* [PUNCH (2), *v.*] A blow, as with the fist or elbow.

"Giving him, when prostrate on the ground, many violent *punches* on the breast with their knees."—*Memoir of Sir E. Godfrey*, p. 72.

Pŭnch (4), *s.* [A contract. of *punchinello* (q.v.). There is prob. a confusion with *punch*, a. (q.v.).] The chief character in the popular comic show of Punch-and-Judy; he is represented as a short hump-backed man.

"I'll look as pleased as *Punch*, ha, ha!"—*Morton: Secrets worth Knowing*, i. 1.

pŭnch (5), *s.* [PUNCH, *a.*]

1. A short, fat fellow.

2. (See extract.)

"*Punch* is a horse that is well-set and well-knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

pŭnch, pŭnch'-ў, *a.* [Prob. connected with *bunch* or *paunch* (q.v.).] Short and fat; thick.

pŭnch (1), * **punch-yn** (I), *v.t.* [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

1. To perforate, or stamp with, or as with, a punch.

"The ticket is *punched* a few times."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 465.

2. To bore, to perforate. (*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iii. 1.)

pŭnch (2), * **punch-yn** (2), *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *punish* (q.v.). Cf. to *punish* a man about the head.] To give a blow or knock to; to strike.

"If I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—*punch* his head—'cod I would."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

pŭn'-çha-yĕt, *s.* [Hind.] A native jury of arbitration in Hindustan. Every caste has a separate punchayet to decide on offences against its regulations.

pŭnçh'-eon, * **pŭnçh'-ĭon,** * **punch-on,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poinçon*). from Lat. *punctionem*, accus. of *punctio* = a pricking, a puncture, from *punctus*, pa. par of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture (q.v.). O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poinçon*) also means a wine-cask, but it is not quite clear that it is the same word as *poinson* = a bodkin. Cf. Sp. *punzon* = a punch; Ital. *punzone* = a bodkin; Bavarian *punzen*, *ponzen* = a cask.] [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A punch; a perforating or stamping tool.

"That other signet of gold, with my *puncheon* of ivory and silver, I geue and bequeath unto Robert my secunde sone."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., pref. p. vii.

* 2. A staff. (*Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* vii.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A short post; a stud or quarter to support a beam at an intermediate point between principals.

(2) The small quarters of a partition over the head of a door.

(3) A slab of split timber, with the face smoothed with an axe or adze.

2. *Stone-working:* The punch of the marble worker.

3. *Weights & Meas.:* A measure for liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons; the quantity varying in different countries and trades.

* **puncheon-staff,** * **punchion-staff,** *s.* A staff with a sharp point.

"He did teach his souldiers to carry long javelins or *puncheon-staves*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 130.

pŭnçh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *punch* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which punches or perforates; a punch.

"He was a rival of the former, who used puncheons for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, ch. iii.

pŭnçh-ĭ-nĕl'-lō, *s.* [A corrupt. of Ital. *pulcinello*, a character in Neapolitan comedy representing a foolish peasant who utters droll truths, dimin. from *pulcino* = a young chicken, a variant of *pulcella* (Fr. *pucelle*) = a maiden, from Lat. *pullus* = the young of any animal; Ital. *pulcinello*, thus = (1) a little chicken, (2) a little boy, (3) a puppet. (*Skeat.*)] A buffoon, a punch. [PUNCH (4), *s.*]

"'Well,' said he, 'I must duh him the *Punchinello*.'"—*Boswell: Life of Johnson.*

† **pŭnçh'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *punchy*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being punchy; corpulence.

"A short stout man, inclining to *punchiness*."—*Leigh Hunt: Autobiography*, ch. iii.

pŭnch'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUNCH (1), *v.*]

punching-bear, *s.* A machine for making holes in sheet-metal.

* **pŭnch'-ĭon,** *s.* [PUNCHEON.]

pŭnch'-y, *a.* [PUNCH, *a.*]

pŭnc-tăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *punctum* = a puncture, a dot. Named from the numerous dotted fructifications.]

Bot.: A genus of Fuceæ, family Dictyotidæ. It is sometimes made the type of a family, Punctariaceæ (q.v.) Fructification of sori scattered all over the frond in minute dots. Several European species.

pŭnc-tär-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *punctari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Fucoids. Root a minute naked disc, frond cylindrical or flat, unbranched, cellular, having oval oosporanges intermixed with jointed threads in groups on the surfaces.

pŭnc'-tāte, pŭnc'-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ending in a point or points; pointed.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Dotted, covered with minute impressions as if made by the point of a pin, as the seed of *Anagallis arvensis.*

(2) Having the colour disposed in very small round spots. (*Lindley.*)

pŭnc'-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point.] One who marks with points or dots; specif., applied to the Masorites, who invented Hebrew points.

* **pŭnc-tĭe'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point.] Comprised in a point; a mere point as to size.

"The *puncticular* originals of periwinkles and gnats."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. iii.

pŭnc'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *punctum*=a point, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a point.

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ō, * **pŭnc-tĭl'-lō,** *s.* [Sp. *puntillo* = a nice point of honour, dimin. from *punto*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.); Ital. *puntiglio.*]

* 1. An exact point; a moment.

"In that *punctilio* of time."—*Hart: Miscell.*, iv. 4.

2. A nice point, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.

"To be nice and scrupulous about the *punctilios* of the Lord's day service."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *punctili(o)*; *-ous.*] Attentive to punctilios; very nice, precise, or exacting in forms of ceremony or proceeding; over precise or particular.

"Haughty and *punctilious* men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *punctilious*; *-ly.*] In a punctilious manner; with punctiliousness or exactness.

"The Iliad of Salvini every reader may discover to be *punctiliously* exact."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Pope.*

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *punctilious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being punctilious; exactness in observance of rules or forms; nicety or preciseness of behaviour or proceeding.

pŭnc'-tion, * **pun-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *punctio*, from *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick.] The act of pricking or puncturing; specif. in surgery, a puncture.

"This was no dream, but a *puncion* and pricke of hys synfull conscyence."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

* **pŭnc'-tĭst,** * **pŭnc'-tu-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] The same as PUNCTATOR (q.v.).

* **pŭnc'-tō,** *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *punto*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

1. A nice point in ceremony or behaviour; a punctilio.

"All the . . . religions *puncto*s and ceremonies that were observed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 105.

2. The point in fencing.

"To see thee pass thy *puncto*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

pŭnc'-tu-al, * **pŭnc'-tu-all,** *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*, from Low Lat. *punctualis*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.); Sp. *puntual*; Ital. *puntuale.*]

* 1. Consisting in a point.

"This *punctual* spot." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 23.

* 2. Entering into minute detail.

"I could not be too *punctual* in describing the animal life."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, Pref., p. x.

* 3. Observant of nice points; exact, punctilious.

* 4. Nice, exact, precise.

"So much on *punctual* niceties they stand."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, ii.

5. Exact or particular in observing and keeping engagements or appointments; careful to keep engagements.

"The undeviating and *punctual* sun."
Cowper: Task, vi. 127.

6. Done, made, or occurring with punctuality or at the exact time: as, *punctual* payment.

* **pŭnc'-tu-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *punctual*; *-ist.*] One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

"As circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Casteel."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. i.

pŭnc-tu-ăl'-ĭ-tў, * **punc-tu-al-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *ponctualité*; Sp. *puntualidad*; Ital. *puntualita.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being punctual; scrupulous or over-precise observance of minute details; exactness, nicety, precision; punctiliousness.

"The true and particular transactions in that affair are remembered with so much *punctuality* in all languages."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

2. A careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements.

pŭnc'-tu-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *punctual*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a punctual or minute manner; with attention to minute points or details; nicely, exactly.

"Every one is to give a reason of his faith; but priests or ministers more *punctually* than any."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, ch. xii., p. 10.

* 2. Exactly.

"I knew not *punctually* where the rest of my countrymen were."—*Knox: Nineteen Years' Captivity* (*English Garner*, i. 361).

3. With careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements; with punctuality.

"Every engagement should have been *punctually* fulfilled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

pŭnc'-tu-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *punctual*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being punctual; punctuality.

"I can obey those, wherein I think power is unguided by prudence, with no less *punctualness* and fidelity."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 413.

pŭnc'-tu-āte, *v.t.* [Fr. *punctuer*, from Low Lat. *punctuo* = to determine, to define, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).] To mark with points; to divide into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops.

pŭnc-tu-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *punctuer* = to punctuate (q.v.).] The act, art, or method of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the act, art, or method of dividing a discourse into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops. Punctuation is performed with four points or marks, viz., the period (.), the colon (:), the semicolon (;), and the comma (,). The other points used in composition are the note of interrogation or enquiry (?), and of exclamation, astonishment, or admiration (!). The first printed books had only arbitrary marks here and there, and it was not until the sixteenth century that an approach was made to the present system by the Manutii of Venice.

"*Punctuation* is the art of marking in writing the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and the parts of sentences."—*Lowth: English Grammar.*

* **pŭnc'-tu-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *punctuat(e)*; *-ive.*] Pertaining or relatiug to punctuation.

pŭnc'-tu-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *punctuat(e)*; *-or.*] One who punctuates; a punctuist.

* **pŭnc'-tu-ĭst,** *s.* [PUNCTIST.]

pŭnc'-tu-late, *a.* [PUNCTULATE, *v.*] Marked with small spots.

"Irregularly, biseriately *punctulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 121 (1873).

* **pŭnc'-tu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *punctul(um)*, dimin. from *punctum* = a point; Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To mark with small spots.

"The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

pŭnc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A point (q.v.).

punctum-cæcum, *s.*

Anat.: A circular spot on the retina on which the rays of light produce no impression. The diameter of the *punctum cæcum* is one seventh the diameter of the eye; its situation is just where the optic nerve seems to expand in the interior of the eye.

pŭnc-tu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *puncture*; *-ation.*]

Surg.: The same as ACUPUNCTURE (q.v.).

pŭnc'-tŭre, *s.* [Lat. *punctura* = a prick, a puncture, prop. fem. sing. of *puncturus*, fut. part. of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture; Sp., Port., & Ital. *punctura.*] The act of puncturing, pricking, or perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made with a pointed instrument; a slight wound, as one made with a needle, a prickle, &c.

"When prick'd by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

pŭnc'-tŭre, *v.t.* & *i.* [PUNCTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make a puncture in; to prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument.

"To *puncture* the still supplicating sage."
Garth: Dispensary, vi.

2. *Fig.:* To prick, and so burst or explode, as one would a bladder by pricking.

"A message . . . that would *puncture* the fallacies of the inflationists."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept., 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To make punctures or holes.

"Occasioned by the *puncturings* of the red spider."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

pŭnc-tu-rĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *punctura* = a puncture (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Fissurellidæ, with six (?) species, widely distributed in 20-100 fathoms. Shell conical, elevated, apex recurved; perforation in front of apex, with a raised border internally; surface caucellated. Fossil, in glacial deposits of North Britain. (*Woodward.*) One species from the Upper Greensaud. (*Etheridge.*)

pŭnd, *s.* [POUND.] (*Scotch.*)

pŭn'-dĭt, pạn'-dĭt, *s.* [Sansc. *pandita* = learned, a wise or learned man, from *pand* = to heap up.]

1. A learned Brahman; one learned in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

2. One who makes a great show of learning, without really possessing it.

* **pŭn'-dle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a variant of *bundle.*] A short aud fat woman.

* **pụ-nĕse',** * **pụ-nĭse',** *s.* [Fr. *punaise.*] The bed-bug.

"His flea, his morpion, and *punese*,
He 'ad gotten for his proper ease."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

Pŭn'-fĭeld, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A place in Dorsetshire, England.

Punfield-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Prof. Judd's name for beds, partly of brackish, partly of marine origin, found at Punfield. They are higher than the Wealden proper. Some of the shells characterize also the Upper and Middle Neocomian of the North of Spain.

pŭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rude sort of sleigh or oblong box, made of boards and placed on runners, used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses. (*Bartlett.*)

pŭn'-gar, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *πάγουρος* (*pagouros*).] A crab. (*Prov.*)

pŭn'-ġen-çy, * **pŭn'-ġençe,** *s.* [Eng. *pungen(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being pungent; heat or sharpness on the tongue or to the smell; acridness.

"The warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar."
Crabbe: Borough, let. i.

2. Keenness, sharpness, causticity, raciness, acrimoniousness.

"Many of us have enjoyed the rare *pungency* of the comedy of the last century."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1886.

pŭn'-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, pr. par. of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture; Sp. *pungente*; Ital. *pungente, pugnente.* *Pungent* and *poignant* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Piercing, sharp, biting, poignant, severe.

"His passion is greater, his necessities more *pungent*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

2. Sharply affecting the sense of smell.

"The *pungent* grains of titillating dust."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 84.

3. Affecting the tongue, as with small prickles; biting, sharp, acrid.

"Simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ess. 1. ch. v.

4. Sharp, bitter, or severe to the mind or feelings; caustic, keen, racy, biting, stinging: as, *pungent* language.

II. *Bot.:* Terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the leaves of *Ruscus aculeatus*.

pŭn'-ǧent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pungent; -ly.*] In a pungent, sharp, or bitiug manuer.

pŭn'-gled (le as ęl), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Shrivelled, shrunk; applied specif. to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*.

pŭn'-gў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small sloop or shallop or a large boat with sails.

Pū'-nĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Punicus*, from *Puni* or *Pœni* = the Carthagiuians.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining or relating to the Carthaginians. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 340.)

2. *Fig.:* Amongst the Romans *Punica fides* or Punic faith, was proverbial for bad faith or treachery, hence, *punic* is used for treacherous, untrustworthy, faithless.

"Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own,
'Tis *punic* all." *Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered.*

B. *As subst.:* The language of the Carthaginians. It was an offshoot of the Phœnician, belonging to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues.

Punic-wars, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Three great wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians. The first (B.C. 264–241) was for the possession of Sicily, and ended by the Carthagiuians having to withdraw from the island. The second (B.C. 218–202), the war in which Hannibal gained his great victories in Italy, was a death struggle between the two rival powers; it ended with decisive victory to the Romans. The third (B.C. 149–146) was a wanton one for the destruction of Carthage, which was effected in the last-named year.

pū'-nĭ-cą, *s.* [Lat. *Punica* (*arbor*) = a pomegranate tree, so called from having been first fouud, or from abounding at, Carthage.]

Bot.: Pomegranate; a genus of Myrteæ, with a siugle species. [POMEGRANATE-TREE.]

***pų-nîçe'**, *s.* [PUNESE.]

***pu-nice**, *v.t.* [PUNISH.]

pų-nĭc'-eoŭs, pų-nĭc'-eal (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *puniceus.*] Of a scarlet or purple colour.

pū'-nĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *punic(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: An acrid uncrystallizable substance, obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree, *Punica Granatum*. (*Watts.*)

***pū'-nĭc-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *puny; -ship.*] Early beginning; youth.

"In the *punieship* or nonage of Cerdiche Sandes."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe.*

pū'-nĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puny; -ness.*] The quality or state of being puny; pettiness.

pŭn'-ĭsh, *pon-ysche, *pun-isch-en, *pun-ishe, *pun-ysh, *pu-nice, *v.t.* [Fr. *puniss-*, root of *punissant*, pr. par. of *punir* = to punish; Lat. *punio*; O. Lat. *pœnio* = to punish, to exact a penalty; *pœna* = a penalty; Sp. & Port. *punir*; Ital. *punire.*] [PAIN, *s.*]

1. To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty; to chastise. (Applied to the offender.) (*Leviticus* xxvi. 18.)

2. To inflict a penalty on a person for; to reward or visit with a penalty imposed on the offeuder. (Applied to the offence.)

"Loath as thou art to *punish* lawless lust."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 43.

3. To inflict pain, or injury on, generally, but especially in boxing.

"—— afterwards *punished* his opponent very scientifically."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1886.

4. To exhaust, to deprive of streugth.

"Each course to-day was of the most *punishing* kind."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. To make a considerable inroad on; to consume a large quantity of.

"I shall . . . *punish* the old gentleman's sherry."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, March 6, 1886, p. 359.

6. *Cricket:* To make many runs off; to hit freely: as, To *punish* a bowler or his bowling.

pŭn'-ĭsh-ą-ble, *pun-ysh-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *punissable.*] Deserving of punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law.

"The Russian laws had made it *punishable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiii.

pŭn'-ĭsh-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *punishable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being puuishable.

pŭn'-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *punish; -er.*] One who punishes; one who inflicts punishment, pain, loss, or other penalty, for an offence or crime.

"This knows my *Punisher*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 103.

pŭn'-ĭsh-mĕnt, *pun-isshe-ment, *s.* [Fr. *punissement.*]

1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, for a crime or offence. (1 *Peter* ii. 14.)

2. That which is inflicted as a penalty; any pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, inflicted on a person for any crime or offence by a duly qualified authority to which the offender is subject; penalty imposed by law.

"*Punishments* of unreasonable severity have less effect in preventing crimes, and amending the manners of a people, than such as are more merciful in general, yet properly intermixed with due distinctions of severity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

3. Pain or injury inflicted in a general sense, especially the pain or injuries inflicted by one person on another in a boxing match.

***pų-nĭ'-tion, *pu-ni-ci-on, *pu-nis-sў-on, *pu-nys-y-on**, *s.* [Fr. *punition*, from Lat. *punitionem*, accus. of *punitio*, from *punitus*, pa. par. of *punio* = to punish (q.v.); Sp. *punicion*; Ital. *punizione.*] The act of punishing; punishment.

"Upon payne of great *punissyon*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxix.

***pūn'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *punitus*, pa. par. of *punio* = to punish.] Pertaining or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment; punitory.

"His *punitive* and remunerative justice."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 288.

***pūn'-ĭ-tōr-ў**, *a.* [PUNITIVE.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

Pŭn'-jâub, Pŭn'-jâb, Pąn'-jâb, *s.* [Pers. *panj* = five, and *ab* = water. Named from the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenaub, the Ravee, the Beas, and the Sutlej, traversing the region. Perhaps at first the Indus may have been included, and the Beas, the shortest of the whole, omitted.]

Geog.: An extensive territory in the north-west of India, most of it under direct Anglo-Indian authority, and ruled by a lieutenant-governor, a large portion of the remainder constituting the protected state of Cashmere.

Punjaub wild-sheep, *s.*

Zool.: *Ovis cycloceros*, the Oorial (q.v.).

pŭn'-jŭm, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A fine, heavy, unbleached long-cloth, made in India.

pŭnk, *pŭnck, *s.* [Contract. of *spunk.*]

1. A preparation that will burn without flame; usually made in sticks.

2. Decayed wood; vegetable tinder; touch-wood.

*3. A prostitute.

"This *punk* is one of Cupid's carriers."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

pŭn'-ką, pŭn'-kah, *s.* [Hind. *pankhá* = a fan, allied to *pankha* = a wing, a feather; Sansc. *paksha* = a wing; Pers. *pankan* = a sieve, a fan.] A large, broad fan, suspended from the ceiling, or a number of such fans, acting simultaneously, and worked by an attendant. It is common in India, being suspended over a table or bed. It has a line attached to one end, which passes through the wall or door to an attendant outside.

"The atmosphere . . . so delightfully tempered as to render *punkahs* and wind-sails all but unnecessary."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

***pŭnk'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *punk; -ish.*] Meretricious.

"These *punkish* outsides beguile the needy traveller."—*Adams: Works*, i. 28.

***pŭnk'-lĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *punk*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young prostitute, a little strumpet.

"Squiring punks and *punklings* up and down the city."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid*, ii. 1.

***pŭn'-nage (age as ĭǧ)**, *s.* [Eng. *pun*, *s.*; *-age.*] Punning.

"Such chapters of *punnage*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, clxxvii.

pŭnned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PUN (1), *v.*]

pŭn'-nẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who pounds or rams; a heavy tool used for ramming and consolidating earth; a beetle.

2. One who puns; a punster.

pŭn'-nĕt, *s.* [Cf. Ir. *buinne* = a twig, a branch.] A small, but broad, shallow basket used for displaying fruit and flowers.

"The pickers advance through the strawberry quarters carrying two *punnets* each."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, ch. xvi.

pŭn'-nĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PUN (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play upon words.

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of making puns.

"The very language of the court was *punning*."—*Shaftesbury: Freedom of Wit & Humour*, pt. i., § 2.

punning-arms, *s. pl.* [ALLUSIVE-ARMS.]

***pŭn'-nĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *punning; -ly.*] In a punning manner; with a pun or puns. (*Carlyle.*)

***pŭn-nŏl'-ŏ-ǧў**, *s.* [Eng. *pun; -ology.*] The art of making puns.

***pŭn'-nў**, *s.* [Eng. *pun*, v.; *-y.*] A punner, a rammer.

"Hearing the harmonious noise made with beetle and *punny*."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 299.

pŭn'-stẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; suff. *-ster*, as in trick*ster*, &c.] One who makes puns; one who is given to, or is skilful in, making puns; a quibbler on words.

"If you ask him to help you to some bread, a *punster* should think himself very 'ill-bred' if he did not; and if he is not as 'well-bred' as yourself, he hopes for some 'grains' of allowance."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 504.

pŭnt (1), *v.i.* [Fr. *ponter*, from *ponte* = a punt, from Sp. *punto* = a point (q.v.).] To play at basset and ombre. (*Pope: The Basset Table.*)

pŭnt (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [PUNT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To propel by pushing along with a pole through the water; to force along by pushing.

2. To convey in a punt.

B. *Intrans.:* To push a punt along.

"We found it most difficult to *punt* along the narrow passages."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pŭnt (3), *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To kick, as a football.

B. *Intrans.:* To kick a football.

"Moore, getting away again, *punted* up to Hayley."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

pŭnt (1), *s.* [PUNT (1), *v.*] The act of playing at basset and ombre; a punter.

pŭnt (2), *s.* [A.S., from Lat. *ponto* = a boat.] [PONTOON.]

1. A large, square-built, flat-bottomed vessel, without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c., and propelled by poles.

2. A small, flat-bottomed boat, with square ends, used in fishing, and propelled by poles.

pŭnt (3), *s.* [PUNT (3), *v.*] A kick of the ball at football.

"Littledale, by a splendid *punt* into touch, relieved the stress."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

pŭnt (1), *s.* [PONTEE.]

pŭnt'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who punts or plays at basset and ombre: hence, a gambler generally.

"A crowd of awestruck amateurs and breathless *punters*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

pŭnt'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who propels or manages a punt; a puntsman.

pŭn'-tĭl, *s.* [Pontee.]

* **pŭn'-tō,** *s.* [Ital. & Sp., from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

1. A dot or point in musie.

2. A thrust or pass in feneing.

punto dritto, *phr.* A direet point or hit.

punto reverso (or **riverso),** *phr.* A back-handed stroke.

"Ah, the immortal passado! the *punto reverso!* the hay!"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* ii. 4.

pŭnts'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *punt* (2), and *man.*] One who manages a punt; speeif., one who shoots wildfowl from a puut.

"The *puntsman* followed every twist and turn."—*Field,* Dec. 19, 1885.

pŭnt'-ẏ, *s.* [Pontee.]

pū'-nẏ, * **puis-ny,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *puis-né* = after-born, *i.e.*, younger, inferior; from Lat. *post* = after, and *natus* = born.] [Puisne.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Lately born; born later than or after another; young. (*Milton: P. L.,* ii. 367.)

2. Imperfeetly developed in size and growth; small and weak; feeble, petty, insignificant, dimiuutive.

"Each *puny* wave in diamonds roll'd."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 13.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One born after another, therefore younger and weaker than he; a junior, a freshman, a novice; an inexperieneed person.

"If *punies* or freshmen should regret the axioms and principles of Aristotle."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scriptures,* ch. i.

* **pū'-nẏ,** *s.* [Fr. *punaise.*] A bed-bug.

"These *punies* or wall lice."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* hk. xxix., ch. iv.

puoy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A spiked pole used in propelliug a barge or boat.

pŭp, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pup, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bring forth puppies or whelps, as the female of the canine speeies.

B. *Trans.:* To bring forth, as a puppy or whelp.

"They were *pupped* rather late."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

pŭp, *s.* [An abbrev. of *puppy* (q.v.).]

1. A puppy.

2. A young seal.

pū'-pa, pūpe, *s.* [Lat. *pupa* = a young girl, a doll, a puppet; fem. of *pupus* = a boy.]

1. *Entom.:* The third stage in the development of an insect. [Nymph, Chrysalis.] On reaching its full growth the larva ceases to eat, and some time later becomes eneased in a closed shell or case, whence after a certain lengthened period, which typieally is one of repose, it emerges as a perfect insect.

"The *pupæ* of this epecies are suspended."—*Field,* Jan. 16, 1886.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* Chrysalis-shell; a genus of Helieidæ. Shell riuate or perforate, cylindrical, or oblong; aperture rounded, often toothed; margins distant, mostly united by a callous lamina. Reeent speeies, 256, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil 40, from the Coal-measures of Ameriea aud the Eoeene of Europe. Thrpe recent sub-genera: Vertigo, Axis, and Stenogyra. (*Woodward.*)

pūp'-al, *a.* [Eng. *pup(a); -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a pupa.

"The larval and *pupal* conditions."—*Athenæum,* Dec. 1, 1884.

pu-păr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *pup(a); -arial.*] Of, or belonging to, a pupa; pupal.

pū'-pāte, *v.i.* [Eng. *pup(a); -ate.*] To assume the form or state of a pupa.

"Butterflies of the Danian group never go to earth to *pupate.*"—*Field,* Jan. 30, 1886.

pu-pā'-tion, *s.* [Pupate.] The aet or state of becoming a pupa; the condition or state of a pupa; pupal state.

"Remaining so marked till the period of their *pupation.*"—*Academy,* Sept. 3, 1881.

pūpe, *s.* [Pupa.]

pu-pē'-lō, pū'-pĕ-lō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Cider brandy. (*Amer.*)

pū'-pĭl (1), * **pu-pille,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pupile* (Fr. *pupille*), from Lat. *pupillum,* aeeus. of *pupillus* = an orphan-boy, a ward, dimin. from *pupus* = a boy; Sp. *pupilo, pupila;* Port. & Ital. *pupillo, pupilla.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A young person of either sex under the care of a teaeher or tutor; a scholar, a diseiple.

"Feed a *pupil's* intellect with store
Of syntax." *Cowper: Tirocinium.*

2. One under the guardianship of another; a ward.

II. *Law:* A boy or girl under the age of puberty.

* **pupil-monger,** *s.* One who takes or teaches pupils. (*Fuller.*)

pupil-teacher, *s.* A young person of either sex who is at the same time a pupil and a teacher, teaching the junior pupils, and receiving instruetion from the head-teacher; one iu apprentieeship as a teacher. The training is finished at normal schools and training eolleges, and on passing the neeessary examinatious the pupil-teaeher beeomes a eertificated teacher.

pū'-pĭl (2), *s.* [Fr. *pupille,* from Lat. *pupilla* = a little girl, the pupil of the eye; Sp. *pupila;* Port. & Ital. *pupilla.*]

Anat.: The eireular opening of the iris (q.v.). Its direction is slightly to the nasal side of the iris; its eontractions are eaused by the eircular layer of the iris, and dilation by the radiating fibres of the anterior or museular layer.

"When you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 868.

¶ *Pin-hole pupil:*

Pathol.: The pupil of the eye when so contracted that it is suggestive of a pin hole.

pū'-pĭl-age, * **pū'-pĭl-lage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eug. *pupil* (1); *-age.*]

1. The condition or state of being a pupil or scholar; the period duriug whieh one is a pupil or scholar.

"I cannot altogether forget what I learned in my years of *pupillage.*"—*Geddes: Trans. of Bible.* (Pref.)

2. The condition or state of being a ward or minor; minority.

"As if he etill were in his *pupilage.*"
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

pu-pĭ-lăr'-ĭ-tẏ, *s.* [Fr. *pupillarité,* from *pupille* = a pupil.]

Scots Law: The interval between birth, and the age of puberty (q.v.).

pū'-pĭl-ar-ẏ, pū-pĭl-lar-ẏ, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire;* Lat. *pupillaris.*]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a pupil or scholar.

2. Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

pupillary-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A delieate transparent membrane closing the pupil of the eye in the middle period of fœtal life.

pu-pĭp'-a-ra, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pupa* (q.v.), and *pario* = to bring forth.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Diptera, in whieh the larvæ reside within the body of the mother till after they have beeome pupæ. Families, Hippoboscidæ and Nyeteribiidæ (q.v.).

pu-pĭp'-a-roŭs, *a.* [Pupipara.]

Entom.: Of, or pertaining to, the Pupipara; bringing forth the youug in the pupa state.

* **pu-pĭv'-ŏr-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pupa* (q.v.), and *voro* = to devour.]

Entom.: The Entomophaga (q.v.). (*Latreille.*)

* **pū'-pĭ-vore,** *s.* [Pupivora.] Any insect belonging to the group Pupivora.

pu-pĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Pupivora.] Entomophagous (q.v.).

pŭp'-pĕt, * **pop-et,** * **pop-ette,** * **pup-pit,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poupette,* dimiu. from Lat. *pupa* = a doll.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Anything like a child or baby; a doll.

"Dead imagee, which be but great *puppets* and babiee for old foole."—*Homilies: Sermon against Idolatry.*

2. A small image, generally in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a eomic drama; a marionette.

3. One who aets at the instigation or will of another; a tool.

"That the poor *puppet* might perform his part."
Scott: Don Roderick, xliii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* [Puppet-valve].

2. *Lathe:* [Headstock, Tailstock].

puppet-head, *s.* [Poppet-head.]

puppet-play, *s.* [Puppet-show.]

puppet-player, *s.* One who manages the motions of puppets.

puppet-show, puppet-play, *s.* A mock drama performed by puppets; a marionette-show.

"A youth, just landed at the Brille, resembles a clown at a *puppet-show.*"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. xiii.

puppet-valve, *s.* A disc with a stem and vertieal motiou to and from its seat.

* **pŭp'-pĕt-ĭsh,** * **pop-et-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *puppet; -ish.*] Of the nature of a puppet; puppet-like.

"Sensinge wyth other *popetishe* gaudes."—*Bale: Image,* pt. ii.

* **pŭp'-pĕt-lẏ,** *a.* [Eng. *puppet; -ly.*] Like a puppet; puppet-like.

* **pŭp'-pĕt-măn,** * **pŭp'-pĕt-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *puppet,* and *man,* or *master.*] The same as Puppet-player (q.v.).

* **pŭp'-pĕt-rẏ,** * **pop-et-ry,** * **pup-et-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *puppet; -ry.*]

1. *Lit.:* A puppet-show; mimic representatiou.

"The *pupetry* in the church of the Minerve, representing the Nativity."—*Evelyn: Diary,* Dec. 24, (1644).

2. *Fig.:* Finery, outward show; affectation.

"Adorning female painted *puppetry.*"
Marston: Scourge of Villany, iii. 8.

* **pŭp'-pĭ-fẏ,** * **pup-pi-fie,** *v.t.* [Eng. *puppy;* suff. *-fy.*] To make a puppy of.

"Did fool and *puppifie* themselves."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts,* p. 29.

* **pŭp'-pĭ-lẏ,** *a.* [Eng. *puppy; -ly.*] Puppy-like; like a puppy.

"To keep up with its *puppily* dancings."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* v. 79.

pŭp'-pẏ, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *poupée* = a doll, a puppet.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A whelp; the young of a bitch or female of the eanine speeies.

"Thy playe, like blind-born *puppies,* should be drown'd." *Dorset: To M. E. Howard.*

2. *Fig.:* A term of eontempt applied to one who is eoneeited, affected, and impertinent; a silly eoxeomb, a fop.

"The unbred *puppy,* who had never seen
A creature look so gay or talk so fine."
Rochester: From Artemisa to Chloe.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a puppy; henee, immature. (*Cowper: Dog & Water Lily.*)

puppy-dog, *s.* A puppy. (*Shakesp.: King John,* ii. 2.)

puppy-headed, *a.* Silly, childish. (*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.)

* **pŭp'-pẏ,** *v.i.* [Puppy, *s.*] To bring forth puppies or whelps; to pup.

"The skin which commeth away after she hath *puppied.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* hk. xxx., ch xiv.

pŭp'-pẏ-hood, *s.* [Eng. *puppy; -hood.*] The coudition or state of a puppy.

"A hound that had not yet quite thrown off the instincts of *puppyhood.*"—*Field,* Feb. 20, 1886.

pŭp'-pẏ-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *puppy; -ism.*] The characteristies or manners of a puppy; that whieh causes a person to be cousidered a puppy; empty conceit or affeetation.

"The *puppyism* of his manner."—*Miss Austen. Sense & Sensibility,* ch. xxxiii.

* **pŭr,** *v.i.* [Purr, *v.*]

* **pŭr,** *s.* [Purr, *s.*]

pu-ra'-na, *s.* [Sans. = old, ancient, from *pura* = old, past.]

Hinduism: The last great division of Hindoo sacred literature. Eighteen prineipal Puranas are enumerated, called Brâhma, Pâdma, Brahmânda, Agni, Vishnu, Gâruda, Brahmavaivarta, Siva, Linga, Nâradiya, Skanda, Mârkandeya, Bhavishyat, Mâtsya, Vâraha, Kaurma, Vâman, and Bhâgavat. None of them is dated. Some quote from others, and the period of their redaction embraees perhaps a dozen eenturies. In their present form none of them appears older than the ninth century A.D. The most eelebrated are the Vishnu and the Bhâgavat Purânas. They are full of legends relating to holy plaees and eeremonial rites, with minute fragments of history. Modern Hinduism is largely founded on these compositions, some of which are sectarian productions, advocating

the claims of particular divinities to the disparagement of others. In addition to the eighteen principal Purânas, there are eighteen Upapurânas or secondary Purânas, enumerated by H. H. Wilson (*Vishnu Purâna*, Introd.), and these do not complete the list of Puranic literature.

pū-răn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *puran(a); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the Purânas.

Pûr'-bĕck, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A peninsula running out from the coast of Dorsetshire, about ten miles with a breadth of seven.

Purbeck beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of beds generally considered the highest part of the Upper Oolite; but meriting, according to Mr. Etheridge, a distinct place, as between it and the Oolite there is a complete break, stratigraphically and palæontologically. The Purbeck beds chiefly consist of freshwater limestones, clays, shales, and sandstones. They are found on the isle or peninsula of Purbeck, in Durdlestone Bay, near Swanage, Dorsetshire, and at Lulworth Cove. They are divided into three groups, a lower series with Dirt-beds [DIRT-BED], 140 feet; a middle with "cinder beds" (five out of nine sections of it Marine), 130 feet; and an upper at Lulworth, 27 feet. The flora consisted of Characeæ, Cycadaceæ, &c. *Mantellia nidiformis* is a cycad; being a typical species. In the Purbecks have been found: 33 Coleoptera, 18 Neuroptera, 15 Diptera, 18 Homoptera, 9 Orthoptera, and 2 Hymenoptera, Crocodilia, Lacertilia, Chelonia, &c., with 12 genera and 28 species of Marsupials, the last all from the Middle Purbecks.

Purbeck-limestone, *s.*

Geol., Comm., &c.: A freshwater limestone in the Purbeck. Formerly used as a synonym of the whole Purbeck beds. It has been employed for paving.

Purbeck-marble, *s.*

Geol., Comm., &c.: A marble full of Paludina shells, found in the Upper Purbeck. It has been used as a building stone for cathedrals, &c.

pūr'-blīnd, *pore-blind, *pure-blynde, *pur-blynde, *a.* [Eng. *pure* = wholly, and *blind.*]

* 1. Wholly blind, completely blind.

"*Purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 11.

2. Near-sighted, short-sighted; having dim or poor sight.

"The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

pūr'-blīnd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *purblind; -ly.*] In a purblind manner.

pūr'-blīnd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *purblind; -ness.*] The quality or state of being purblind; dimness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

*** pur-chas,** *s.* [PURCHASE, *s.*]

pūr'-çhas-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *purchas(e); -able.*] That may or can be purchased; capable of being purchased.

"New varieties raised in this way were not *purchasable.*"—*Field*, March 8, 1886.

pūr'-çhase, * por-chac-y, * pur-chace, * pūr-ches, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purchacer* (Fr. *pourchasser*) = to pursue, to purchase, to procure: *pur* (Fr. *pour*) = for, and *chasser* = to chase.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To obtain, acquire, or gain in any way or by any means.

"Sicker I hold him for a greater fou,
That loves the thing he cannot *purchase.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.

* 2. To steal.

3. To obtain or acquire by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy for a price. (*Genesis* xxv. 10.)

4. To obtain or gain by an expenditure of labour, danger, or other sacrifice.

"It was necessary to *purchase* concession by concession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* 5. To redeem, to expiate, to pay for.

"Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To sue out and procure, as a writ.

(2) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance.

2. *Naut.:* To apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power; as, To *purchase* an anchor.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To strive, to exert one's self.

2. To acquire wealth.

II. *Naut.:* To draw in: as, A capstan *purchases* apace; that is, draws in the cable apace.

pūr'-çhase, * pur-chas, * pur-chace, * pour-chas, * pur-ches, *s.* [O. Fr. *purchas* (Fr. *pourchas*) = eager pursuit.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The acquisition of anything by any means; acquirement.

* 2. That which is obtained or acquired in any way or by any means; an acquisition.

"Who now but Arcite mourns his bitter fate,
Finde his dear *purchase*, and repents too late?"
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite.

* 3. Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"A heavy load he bare . . .
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

* 4. Booty, plunder.

"Thou shalt have a share in our *purchase.*"—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

5. The acquisition of anything by payment of money or its equivalent; the act of buying.

6. That which is acquired by the payment of money or its equivalent.

"A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounde a year." *Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The suing out and obtaining a writ.

(2) The obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except descent.

"King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or *purchase*, as the lawyers call it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 3.

2. *Mech.:* A means of increasing applied power; any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; mechanical advantage gained by the application of any power.

"A Kanake of Honolulu . . . tore the outer husk off with his teeth, getting *purchase* on the nut with his feet and hands, like a monkey."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 41.

¶ *To be worth so many years' purchase:* Said of property which will return in the specified term of years a sum equal to that paid for it. Thus, an estate bought at twenty years' purchase will return in twenty years a sum equivalent to that paid for it. Hence this and similar phrases are used figuratively, as when we say that a man's life is not worth an hour's *purchase*; that is, is in extreme peril, or is not likely to last an hour.

purchase-block, *s.*

Naut.: A double-strapped block, having two scores in the shell for that purpose. The strap is wormed, parcelled, served, and spliced together. It is then doubled so as to bring the splice at the bottom of the block.

purchase-money, *s.* The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything purchased.

purchase-system, *s.*

Milit.: The system under which commissions in the British army were allowed to be obtained for money. The regulation prices ranged from £450 for an ensigncy or cornetcy to £4,500 for a lieutenant-colonelcy, but much larger sums were actually paid. The system was abolished in 1871.

pūr'-çhas-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purchas(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who purchases or acquires the right or title to anything by the payment of money or its equivalent; a buyer.

II. *Law:* One who acquires or obtains by deed or gift, or in any way other than by descent or inheritance. (Sometimes written *purchasor.*)

"The first *purchaser*, perquisitor, is he who first acquired the estate to his family."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

pūr'-cŏn, *s.* [See def.] The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

pūr'-dạh, *s.* [Hind. = a curtain.]

Fabric: An Indian blue and white striped cotton cloth.

pūre, *pur, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *pur* (fem. *pure*), from Lat. *purus* = pure, clean, from the same root as Sanse. *pú* = to purify; Sp., Port., & Ital. *puro.*] [FIRE, *s.*; PURGE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Free from anything which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; as

(1) Free from moral blemish or defilement; innocent, blameless, spotless, chaste. (Said of persons.) (*Proverbs* xxx. 12.)

(2) Free from admixture with any extraneous matter; unmixed, unadulterated.

"*Pure* and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much akin to simple and compound."—*Watts: Logick.*

¶ A pure colour is one without the admixture of any other: as, *pure* white.

(3) Free from anything foul or polluting; clear; not filthy.

"Replenish'd from the *purest* springs,
The laver straight with busy care she brings."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 450.

(4) Free from all that vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; stainless, genuine, real. (Said of actions, thoughts, motives, or the like.) (*James* i. 27.)

* 2. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted. (*Ezra* vi. 20.)

* 3. Free, clear, innocent, guiltless. (*Proverbs* xx. 9.)

* 4. Not vitiated or blemished by corruptions

"As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome."—*Ascham.*

5. Mere, sheer, absolute, very.

"We did it for *pure* need."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

6. Right, well.

B. *As adv.:* Very, quite. (*Prov.*)

"Mrs. Talbot is *pure* well."—*Miss Jeffries: Miss Carter's Letters*, iii. 198.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Purity. (*Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien.*)

2. Dogs' dung.

"The name of *Pure*-finders has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs' dung from the public streets."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 158.

3. *Leather manuf.:* A bath, consisting of a solution of dogs' and birds' dung, used to counteract the action of the lime used in unhairing.

pure-mathematics, *s.* [MATHEMATICS.]

pure-obligation, *s.*

Scots Law: An unconditional obligation.

*** pure-villenage,** *s.*

Feudal Law: A tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him.

*** pūre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *puro.*] [PURE, *a.*] To purify, to cleanse.

"Let hem with bred of *pured* whete be fed."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,725.

pū'-reê, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of thick soup, made of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp, and passed through a sieve.

pūre'-lў, *pure-liche, *pur-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *pure; -ly.*]

1. In a pure manner; with entire freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanly; with freedom from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance.

"Bent on some object, which is *purely* white."
Drayton: Elegy to the Lady J. S.

2. With freedom from all that defiles, degrades, or pollutes; innocently; in a manner free from guilt or sin; chastely.

3. Merely, absolutely, completely; without reference to anything else; perfectly, totally: as, It was *purely* an accident.

4. Very, wonderfully, remarkably. (*Prov.*)

"He has picked up again *purely.*"—*Gray: Correspondence of Gray & Mason*, p. 288.

pūre'-nĕss, *pure-nes, *s.* [Eng. *pure; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being pure or free from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance; freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanness: as, *pureness* of gold, *pureness* of air.

2. Freedom from all that pollutes, degrades, or defiles; freedom from guilt or sin; innocence; moral cleanness. (*Golden Boke*, ch. vi.)

3. Freedom from vicious or corrupt words, phrases or modes of speech; purity.

"This good propriety of words, and *pureness* of phrases in Terence."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

***pur-file,** *s.* [PURFLE.]

pŭr'-fle, * pur-file, *v.t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*, from *pour* (Lat. *pro*) = for, and *fil* (Lat. *filum*) = a thread.] [PROFILE.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To decorate with a wrought or flowered border (used specif. of stringed instruments); to embroider.

"With rubies edg'd, and *purfled* o'er with gold."
Harte: Vision of Death.

II. *Technically:*

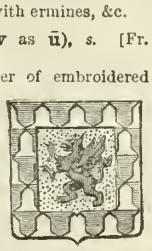
1. *Arch.:* To decorate richly, as with sculpture.

2. *Her.:* To border, as with ermines, &c.

pŭr'-fle, pŭr'-flew (ew as ū), *s.* [Fr. *pourfilee.*] [PURFLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A border of embroidered work.

2. *Her.:* A border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair; when of one row it is termed purflewed, when of two counter-purflewed, when of three vair.



PURFLE.

pŭr'-fled (le as ęl), **pŭr'-flewed** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *purfle, purflew; -ed.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Ornamented with crockets.

2. *Her.:* Trimmed or garnished; applied to the studs and rims of armour, being gold: as, A leg in armour, *purfled*, or.

pŭr'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purfle*, v.; *-er.*] One who purfles; specif. one who ornaments stringed instruments with purfliug (q.v.).

"The prince of *purflers* was Stradivarius."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 53.

* **pŭr'-flĭng,** *a. & s.* [[Eng. *purfl(e); -ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Oruamented with embroidered edgiug; purfled.

"The sleeve is more large and *purfling*, like those we ses worn by bishops."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

B. *As subst.:* The ornamental border with which the backs and bellies of stringed instruments are usually finished. (*Grove.*)

* **pŭr'-gą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *purgamentum*, from *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).]

1. That which purges; a purge, a cathartic.

2. That which is excreted from anything; an excretion.

"The humours . . . are commonly passed over in anatomies as *purgaments.*"—*Bacon: Works*, i. 123.

pŭr-gā'-tion, * pur-ga-ci-on, * pur-ga-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *purgation*, from Lat. *purgationem*, accus. of *purgatio*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of purging or freeing from impurities, defilements, or anything extraueous or superfluous; a clearing or cleausing from admixture or adulteration.

"The *purgation* of the Universities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. The act of purging or evacuating the intestines by meaus of purgatives.

"After that the *purgacion* hath wrought."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, iii. vi.

II. *Law:* The act of cleansing or clearing one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly accused or suspected. Purgation was of two kinds, Canon or Compurgation [COMPURGATOR, 2], or Vulgar [ORDEAL, *s.*].

"The Duke of Glocester sent his *purgation* upon oath by the bishop of London."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 24.

¶ *To put one to his purgation:* To call for explanations; to cause one to justify or clear himself.

pŭr'-gą-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat *purgativus*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge; Fr. *purgatif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or power of purging or cleansing; specif., having the quality or power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm. (*Pl.*): Cathartics (q.v.).

* **pŭr-gą-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *purgative; -ly.*] In a purgative manner; so as to purge; cleansingly.

pŭr-gą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *purgatory; -al.*] The same as PURGATORIAN (q.v.).

"The idea of *purgatorial* suffering, which hardly seems to have entered the minds of the lower races, expands in immense vigour in the great Aryan religions of Asia. In Brahmanism and Buddhism, the working out of good and evil actions into their necessary consequence of happiness and misery is the very key to the philosophy of life, whether life's successive transmigrations be in animal, or human, or demon births on earth, or in luxurious heaven-palaces of gold and jewels, or in the agonizing hells where Oriental fancy riots in the hideous inventory of torture."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 97.

* **pŭr-gą-tŏr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a. & s.* [Eug. *purgatory; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to purgatory.

"This apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts."—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times*, p. 45.

B. *As subst.:* A believer in, or supporter of, the doctrine of purgatory.

"With many Divines and all *Purgatorians.*"—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, iii. 193.

* **pŭr-gą-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *purgatorius*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).] Connected with, or having the nature of, purgatory. (*Milton.*)

pŭr'-gą-tŏr-ў, * pur-ga-tor-ie, *a. & s.* [Fr. *purgatoire*, from Lat. *purgatorius.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Tending to purge or cleanse; cleansing, purgative.

"This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Compar. Religions:* Any place or state succeeding the present life, and serviug as a means of moral purification. (See extract under PURGATORIAL.)

2. *Roman Theol.:* A place in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial, or have still to pay the temporal punishmeut due to mortal sins, the guilt aud eternal punishment of which have been remitted. (*Addis & Arnold.*) The existence of a purgatory was defined by the Councils of Florence (1438–9) and Trent. At the latter council (sess. xxv., Dec. 3, 4, 1563) it was declared that the "souls in Purgatory are assisted by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the Sacrifice of the altar." Beyond this nothing is defined, and the same decree enjoins bishops "to abstain from difficult and subtle questions" in their discourses on the subject, and prohibits curious inquiries, superstitious practiees, and the making of purgatory a source of gain as "scandals and stumbling-blocks to the faithful."

3. *Anglican:* Art. XXII. treats of Purgatory, and most Protestants cousider that it denies Scriptural evidence for the existence of such a place. High Churchmen, on the contrary, hold that the Anglicau Church has no authoritative teaching on the point, and that the article is rather directed against an erroneous view of the Roman doctrine than that doctrine itself. Prayers for the dead—the natural outcome of the doctrine of purgatory—are in many instances offered privately by her members, and in some few instances publicly requested in her churches.

pŭrge, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *purger*, from. Lat *purgo*, for *purigo*, from *purus* = pure, and *ago* = to do, make, or cause; Sp. & Port. *purgar;* Ital. *purgare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cleanse or purify by removing, separating, or carrying off impuritics or superfluities; to clear or free from impurities.

2. To clarify, to defecate, as liquors.

3. To remove by cleansing or purification; to wash or clear away. (Geuerally followed by *away* or *off.*)

"*Purge away* my sins."—*Psalm* lxxix. 9.

4. To make atonement or satisfaction for; to clear or free from consequences.

"Whiche sonne . . . hath in his owne person *purged* our synnes."—*Hebrews* i. 3. (1551.)

5. To clear or free from moral defilement, pollution, or guilt. (Followed by *of, off*, or *from.*)

"The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience *from* dead works."—*Hebrews* ix. 14.

6. To clear from accusatiou or suspicion of a crime.

"To *purge* himself with words."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

7. To operate on by means of a purge or cathartic.

* 8. To void, to secrete.

"Their eyes *purging* thick amber." — *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* 9. To excuse; to make excuses for.

"They fell to weapinge and *purginge* of themselues."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 129.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To grow or become pure by clarification.

2. To cause or produce evacuations from the intestines.

"Why does physic, if it does good, *purge*, and cause to vomit?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 3. To use purges.

"I'll *purge* and leave sack."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.

pŭrġe, *s.* [PURGE, *s.*]

* 1. The act of purging.

2. That which purges; specif., a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a purgative.

pŭrġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purg(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which purges or cleanses.

"Penaunce is the very *purger* of synns."—*Fisher: Seven Psalms*, Pa. xxxviii., pt. ii.

2. A purge, a cathartic.

"If you can retain the *purging* virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

pŭrġ'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eug. *purge; -ry.*]

Sugar-manuf.: The portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogsheads [POLLING-CASK] or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice.

pŭrġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PURGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cleansing; purgation.

2. A diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

3. That which is evacuated or excreted; a deposit.

"The *purginges* of the seas beinge then esteemed, as man's fansy woulde make the price."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 233.

purging-cock, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The mud-cock or discharge-valve of a steam-boiler.

purging-flax, *s.* [FLAX, *s.* ¶ (5).]

purging-nut, *s.* [CURCAS.]

pŭr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, * pur-i-fi-ca-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *purification*, from Lat. *purificationem*, accus. of *purificatio*, from *purifico* = to purify (q.v.); Sp. *purificacion;* Ital. *purificazione.*]

1. The act of purifyiug, or making pure; the act or operation of freeiug from extraneous or superfluous matter.

"A very feeble instrument of *purification.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The act or process of purifying ceremonially by removiug pollutiou or defilemeut; lustratiou.

"But the feast of Lupercalia, considering the time of celebrating thereof, it seemeth it is ordained for a *purification.*"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 26.

¶ There were various ceremonial cleansings under the Mosaic law. (For purification after child-birth see Leviticus xii.)

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extiuction of sinful desires or appetites.

¶ *Feast of the Purification:* [CANDLEMAS].

pŭr'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *purificatus*, pa. par. of *purifico* = to purify (q.v.); Fr. *purificatif.*] Having the power or quality of purifying; purificatory.

* **pŭr'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *purificatus*, pa. par. of *purifico* = to purify (q.v.).] One who or that which purifies; a purifier.

pŭr'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *purificatorius.*] The same as PUNIFICATIVE.

pŭr'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purify; -er.*] One who or that which purifies or makes pure; a cleanser, a refiner. (*Malachi* iii. 3.)

pŭr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pus*, genit. *puris* = pus, and *forma* = form.]

Med.: In the form of pus; like pus.

pŭr'-ĭ-fў, * pur-i-fie, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *purifier*, from Lat. *purifico* = to make pure; *purus* = pure, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *purificar;* Ital. *purificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make pure or clear; to free from admixture of foreign or superfluous matter: as, To *purify* gold or water.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from all that defiles or pollutes.

"In the dai suynge he was *purified* with hem and entride into the Temple."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxi.

3. To free from the pollution of guilt or sin; to purge from that which is sinful, vile, or base.

"Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul; *purifying* your hearts by faith."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

4. To free or clear from improprieties, corruptions, or barbarisms: as, To *purify* a language.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become pure or clear.

"Let them begin to *purify* at the same time."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

Pûr'-ĭm, *s.* [Heb. פּוּרִים (*purim*) = lots.] The Festival of Lots, which was instituted by Mordecai (Esther ix. 27–x. 3), and is celebrated to this day by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March), in commemoration of their wonderful deliverance from the destruction with which they were threatened by Haman. On these festive days the book of Esther is read, presents are interchanged, and gifts are sent to the poor. The great popularity of this festival in the days of Christ may be gathered from the following remarks of Josephus, "even now all the Jews that are in the habitable earth keep these days as festivals and send portions to one another." (*Antiq.*, bk. xi., ch. vi., § 13.) It is supposed that it was this feast which Jesus went up to celebrate at Jerusalem (John v. 1).

pür'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pur(e); -ism.*] Affectation of exact purity; specif., excessive nicety in the choice of words.

"To evince the egregious folly of *purism*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 31.

pür'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pur(e); -ist.*]

1. One who is excessively nice or precise in the choice of words; a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

* 2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

Pür'-ĭ-tan, ***Pür'-ĭ-tant,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *purit(y); -an.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: The name given, at first perhaps in contempt, to those clergymen and others in the reign of Queen Elizabeth who desired a simpler and what they considered to be a purer form of worship than the civil and ecclesiastical authorities sanctioned. The Puritan controversy commenced as early as 1550, when Hooper, appointed to the See of Gloucester, refused to be consecrated in the ecclesiastical vestments then in use. The name first given to those who objected to vestments and ceremonies was Nonconformists. According to Fuller it was not till 1564, or according to Strype till 1569, that the name Puritan arose. When, towards the close of of Queen Elizabeth's reign, many of the Anglican clergy began to lean towards Arminianism, the Puritans remained sternly Calvinistic. [For their subsequent history see Church of England and Dissenters.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England: as, *puritan* principles.

pür-ĭ-tăn'-ĭc-al, ***pür-ĭ-tăn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *puritan; -ical, -ic.*]

1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines or practice.

2. Precise in religious matters; over-scrupulous or exact; rigid.

"These precise *puritanical* angels."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, viii. 6.

pür-ĭ-tăn'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puritanical; -ly.*] In a puritanical manner; with excessive exactness or preciseness; according to the teachings or practice of the Puritans.

"*Puritanically* educated under the tuition of Sam. Radcliff."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

pür'-ĭ-tan-ĭşm, ***pur-i-tan-ismc,** *s.* [Eng. *Puritan; -ism.*]

1. The doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans.

2. Purism. (*J. S. Brewer: Eng. Stud.*, p. 63.)

***pür'-ĭ-tan-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Puritan; -ize.*] To conform to the doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans; to affect or teach Puritanism.

"He faine would *puritanize* it."—*Mountague: Appeals to Cæsar*, ch. xxiv.

***pür'-ĭ-tan-īz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *puritaniz(e); -er.*] One who puritanizes; one who affects Puritanism.

"If I wink at a like sin on the side of *Puritanizers*."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, i. 408.

***Pür'-ĭ-tant,** *s.* & *a.* [Puritan.]

pür'-ĭ-tў, ***pur-e-te,** ***pur-i-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *purité*; Fr. *pureté*, from Lat. *puritatem*, accus. of *puritas*, from *purus* = pure (q.v.); Sp. *puridad*; Ital. *purità*.] The quality or state of being pure: as,

(1) Freedom from admixture with extraneous or superfluous matter: as, the *purity* of gold, the *purity* of water, &c.

*(2) Freedom from foulness or dirt; cleanness: as, the *purity* of a dress.

(3) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 62.)

(4) Chastity; chasteuess.

"Virgin *purity* and conjugal fidelity were made a jest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(5) Freedom from improper or sinister motives or views: as, the *purity* of one's designs.

(6) Freedom from foreign or vicious idioms, corruptions, or barbarisms: as, the *purity* of style or language.

Pŭr'-kĭnge, *s.* [From Purkinge, the discoverer.] (See compounds.)

¶ *Cells of Purkinge:*

Anat.: Certain cells or corpuscles lying in a single layer between the outer aud inner layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.

Purkinge's figures, *s. pl.*

Optics: Figures produced on a wall of uniform colour when a person entering a dark room with a candle moves it up and down approximately on a level with the eyes. From the eye near the candle an image of the retinal vessels will appear projected on the wall.

pŭrl (1), **pĕarl,** *s.* [A contract. of *purfle*, s. (q.v.).]

1. An embroidered or puckered border; the plait or fold of a ruff or band.

"One of the *purls* of your hand is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank."—*Massinger: Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2.

2. A loop used to decorate the edges of pillow lace.

3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

4. A gold or silver wire, formed into a spiral, used in lace work.

pŭrl (2), *s.* [Purl (2), *v.*]

1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; a ripple, an eddy.

"Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow; Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*."—*Drayton: Mortimeriados.*

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream running over small stones.

pŭrl (3), *s.* [According to Skeat, for *pearl*, from Fr. *perle* = a pearl; Ger. *perlen* = to rise in small bubbles like pearls, to pearl; *perle* = a pearl, a bubble.] Originally beer or ale with an infusion of wormwood; now applied to beer warmed nearly to boiling heat, and flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

"It appears to have been the practice at some time or other in this country to infuse wormwood into beer or ale previous to drinking it, either to make it sufficiently bitter, or for some medicinal purpose. This mixture was called *purl*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 108.

purl-man, *s.* A man who sold purl to the sailors ou board vessels in the Thames.

"The drink originally sold on the river was purl, or this mixture, whence the title *purl-man*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 108.

pŭrl (1), *v.t. & i.* [A contract. of *purfle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To form an embroidered edging on; to decorate with fringe or embroidery.

"Redde roses *purled* with fluo gold."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To embroider.

"Shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, *purling*, and perfuming as you do."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure*, i. 2.

pŭrl (2), *v.i.* [A frequent. from *purr* (q.v.); cf. Sw. *porla* = to bubble as a stream, to purl.]

1. To ripple; to run in ripples or eddies.

2. To murmur as a shallow stream running over small stones; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

"Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi.

* 3. To curl; to run or rise in circles; to wind.

"Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,407.

***pŭrl** (3), *v.t.* [Purl (3), *s.*] To infuse wormwood in.

"'Ale, squire, you mean?' quoth he briskly again. 'What must it be *purled*?'"
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

pŭrl (4), *v.t. & i.* [For *pirl*, from *pirr* = to whirl; O. Ital. *pirla* = a whipping-top; *pirlare* = to twirl round. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Trans.:* To throw from horseback. (*Hunting slang.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To turn over.

"His hat . . . never sinks, only *purls*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxxviii.

pŭrl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purl* (3), v.; *-er.*] A fall from horseback.

"To trifle with this innovation means a certain *purler*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

pŭr'-lieū, ***pur-lue,** ***pour-lieu,** ***pur-luy,** ***pur-ley,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *puralee*, from Lat. *perambulatio* = a perambulation (q.v.): *pur*, used for Lat. *per* = through, and *aller* = to go.]

* 1. A piece of land which, having been added to an ancient and royal forest unlawfully, was afterwards disafforested, and the rights remitted to the former owners, the extent being ascertained by perambulation, whence the name.

"From the river to the *purlieus* of Smithfield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. The land lying adjacent to a forest.

"Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied In some *purlieu* two gentle fawns at play."
Milton: P. L., iv. 404.

3. Adjacent parts or district; environs, neighbourhood.

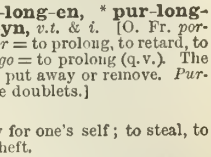
"Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purlieus* of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***purlieu-man,** ***purlie-man,** *s.* A person who, having land within the purlieu or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a year freehold, was licensed to hunt within his own purlieu.

"Notwithstanding the purlieu is exempt from the Forest, yet the *Purlieu-man* is in some cases restrained, for he must not hunt in his own purlieu in the night nor on a Sunday."—*Nelson: Laws of Eng. concerning Game*, p. 206.

pŭrl'-ĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: A horizontal timber resting on a principal rafter, or a purlin-post, which is stepped into the tie-beam, and helps to support the rafters of the roof.



PURLINS.

purlin-post, *s.*

Carp.: A strut supporting a purlin (q.v.).

pŭr-loĭn', ***pur-long-en,** ***pur-long-yn,** ***pro-long-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *porloignier*, *purloignier* = to prolong, to retard, to delay; Lat. *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.). The original sense is to put away or remove. *Purloin* and *prolong* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry away for one's self; to steal, to filch; to take by theft.

"For fear that some their treasure should *purloin*."
Drayton: The Owl.

* 2. To take by plagiarism; to plagiarize. (*Byron: English Bards.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To steal, to practise theft. (*Titus* ii. 10.)

* 2. To go away or apart; to retire. (*Andrewes: Pattern of Catechistical Doctrine*, p. 139.).

pŭr-loĭn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purloin; -er.*] One who purloins; a pilcher, a thief, a robber.

"These *purloiners* of the public."—*Swift: The Examiner*, No. 28.

pur-par-ty, ***pur-par-tie,** *s.* [Pourparty.]

pŭr'-ple, *pur-pre, *pur-pur, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *porpre, pourpre* = purple, from Lat. *purpura* = the purple-fish, purple dye; Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = the purple-fish; πορφύρεος (*porphureos*) = purple. Probably a dull red. For the change of *r* to *l* cf. *marble* for *marbre*, from Fr. *marbre*, Lat. *marmor*. Ital. & Sp. *purpureo* = purple (a.); Sp. & Port. *purpura* = purple (s.); Ital. *porpura*; A.S. *purpur*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Of a colour compounded of red and blue blended.

"The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Imperial, regal; from purple being the distinctive colour of the robes of royal or imperial personages.

2. Red, livid; dyed as with blood; dark-coloured.

"Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, [death] dyes the *purple* seas."
Thomson: Summer, 1,024.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A secondary colour, composed of red and blue in equal proportions.

(2) A purple dress or robe.

"There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in *purple* and fine linen."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Imperial or regal power, from the colour of the royal robes; as, To be born in the *purple*. [PORPHYROENITUS.]

(2) The cardinalate; from the scarlet hat, stockings, and cassock worn by cardinals.

"The Cardinal, by the privilege of his *purple*, having been strangled in prison."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

(3) [PURPLES].

* (4) A kind of shell-fish.

¶ *Purple of mollusca:* A viscid liquor secreted by *Purpura lapillus* and other species of the genus. It gives a crimson dye.

purple-and-gold, *s.*
Entom.: Pyrausta punicealis.

purple-bar, *s.*
Entom.: Melanthia ocellata, a British geometer moth.

purple-barred yellow, *s.*
Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Lythria purpuraria.*

purple-beech, *s.* A variety of the beech, with brown or purple foliage.

purple-black, *s.* A preparation of madder, of a deep purple hue, approaching to black; its tints, with white-lead, are of a purple colour. It is very transparent and powerful, glazes and dries well in oil, and is a durable and eligible pigment, belonging perhaps to the semi-neutral class of marone.

purple-clay, *s.*
Entom.: Noctua brunnea.

purple-clover, *s.* [CLOVER.]

purple-cloud, *s.*
Entom.: A British night moth, *Cloantha perspicillaris.*

purple copper-ore, *s.* [BORNITE.]

purple-cruorin, *s.*
Chem.: A name for the colouring matter of the blood when partially deoxidised.

purple egg-urchin, *s.*
Zool.: Echinus lividus.

purple-emperor, *s.* [EMPEROR, II., ¶.]

purple hair-streak, *s.* [HAIR-STREAK.]

purple-heart, *s.* [PURPLE-WOOD.]
Purple-heart urchin:
Zool.: Spatangus purpureus.

purple-heron, *s.*
Ornith.: Ardea purpurea, about the same size as the Common Heron (*A. cinerea*), but of much darker plumage; the occipital plumes are glossy black, tinged with purple. It is an occasional visitor to Britain, and is probably the Black Heron of Sir Thomas Browne. His editor (S. Wilkin, F.L.S.) says, "No British species appears to correspond so nearly with Dr. Browne's description as *Ardea purpurea*." (*Miscellanies; Birds of Norfolk*).

purple-kaleege, *s.*
Ornith.: Euplocamus horsfieldii, from the North-west Himalayas.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE.

purple-lily, *s.*
Bot.: The Martagon Lily.

purple-lip, *s.*
Bot.: Vanilla claviculata.

purple-loosestrife, *s.*
Bot.: Lythrum Salicaria.

purple-marbled, *s.*
Entom.: A British night moth, *Micra ostrina.*

purple-martin, *s.*
Ornith.: Progne subis (Baird), from the whole of United States and North Mexico. Plumage entirely lustrous steel-blue, with a purplish gloss.

purple of cassius, *s.*
Chem.: $Au_2Sn_3O_6,4H_2O$. A brownish purple powder obtained by adding stannous chloride to a dilute solution of auric chloride. It is used for colouring the ruby glass of Bohemia.

purple-starling, *s.*
Ornith.: Sturnus purpurescens, from Asia Minor and Persia.

purple-thorn, *s.*
Entom.: Selenia illustraria, a British geometer moth.

purple-wood, *s.* A species of wood from the Brazils, the heart-wood of *Copaifera pubiflora* and *C. bracteata*. It is a handsome wood of a rich plum colour, very strong, durable, and elastic. It is imported in logs from eight to twelve inches square, and eight to ten feet long, principally used for ramrods, buhl-work, marquetry, and turnery. Called also Purple-heart.

†pŭr'-ple, *v.t. & i.* [PURPLE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or dye of a purple colour; to stain or tinge with purple or a deep-red colour.

"Till ruddy morning *purpled* o'er the east."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 653.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become of a purple or deep-red colour.

"The landmark to the double tide
That *purpling* rolls on either side."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, i.

pŭr'-pleş, *s. pl.* [PURPLE, *a.*] [EARCOCKLE.]

pŭr'-ple-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *purple*, and *wort*.]
Bot.: Comarum palustre.

pŭr'-plĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *purpl(e); -ish.*] Somewhat purple in colour.

"The yellow filaments are tipped with *purplish* apicee."—*Grainger: The Sugar-Cane*, iv.

pŭr'-pört, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourport.*] [PURPORT, *v.*]

* **1.** Disguise. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 52.)

2. Meaning, tenor, import; intended signification; drift.

"A look so piteous in *purport*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

pŭr'-pört, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purporter, pourporter* = to intend, from *pur* (Fr. *pour*) = Lat. *pro* = according to, and *porter* = to carry.]

A. *Trans.:* To import, to signify, to mean; to convey, as a meaning or import; to intend.

B. *Intrans.:* To have a certain purport, meaning, or signification; to import, to signify.

"There was an article against the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

pŭr'-pört-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *purport*, s.; *-less.*] Having no purport, meaning, or import; meaningless.

pŭr'-pōse, *por-pos, *pur-pos, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos* = a purpose, drift, or end, from Lat. *propositum* = a thing proposed, prop. neut. sing. of *propositus*, pa. par. of *propono* = to propose, to propound (q.v.).]

1. That which a person sets before himself as the object to be gained or accomplished; the end or aim which one has in view in any plan, measure, or exertion.

"Who ne'er his *purpose* for remorse gave o'er."
Scott: Don Roderick, xxxviii.

2. That which one intends to do; intention, design, plan, project.

"Far from the *purpose* of his coming hither."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 113.

3. That which is spoken of or is to be done; question, matter, or subject in hand.

"Haste her to the *purpose*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, iv. 3.

4. That which a person or thing means to say or express; sense, meaning, purport, intention, intent.

"The intent and *purpose* of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* **5.** That which a person demands; request, proposition, proposal.

"Your *purpose* is both good and reasonable."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

* **6.** Instance, example.

"'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter of power."—*L'Estrange.*

* **7.** Conversation, discourse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 6.)

* **8.** An enigma, a riddle, cross-purposes; a sort of conversational game. [CROSS-PURPOSES.]

"Cards, catches, *purposes*, questions."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy.*

9. Effect, result.

"To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been assembled."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

¶ (1) *On purpose, * in purpose, * of purpose:* Purposely, intentionally, designedly; of set purpose.

(2) *To the purpose, * to purpose:* With close relation to the matter in question.

"He was wont to speak plain and *to the purpose*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

pŭr'-pōse, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purposer*, a variant of *proposer* = to propose (q.v.). *Purpose* and *propose* are doublets. *Purpose*, v., is distinct in origin from *purpose*, s., though completely confounded with it in association. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To set forth; to bring forward. (*Wycliffe.*)

2. To intend, to design; to determine or resolve on something, as an end or object to be gained or accomplished.

"We have friends
That *purpose* merriment."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

* **3.** To mean, to wish, to intend.

"I have possessed your grace of what I *purpose*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To discourse.

"She in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversely."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 16.

2. To intend, to design; to have intention or design.

"Yet did I *purpose* as they do intreat."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

pŭr'-pōsed, *pa. par. & a.* [PURPOSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Having a purpose or design; resolved, determined.

"I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress."—*Psalm* xvii. 3.

* **pŭr'-pōsed-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *purposed; -ly.*] According to or with a purpose; purposely, designedly, intentionally, on purpose.

"Driven either casually or *purposedly*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 615.

†pŭr'-pōse-fŭl, †pŭr'-pōse-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *purpose; -full.*]

1. Full of purpose or intention; designed, intentional.

"With Mary he had been happy and *purposefull*."—*Miss Thackeray: Miss Williamson's Divagations*, p. 282.

2. Important, material.

"Most hideously *purposeful* accounts."—*Tylor: Prim. Culture*, i. 459.

* **pŭr'-pōse-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *purposeful; -ly.*] Of set purpose or design; with purpose or intention; intentionally, designedly, purposely.

"Cavalry that will charge home and sacrifice itself may be employed *purposefully*."—*Fortnightly Review*, Dec., 1883, p. 844.

pŭr'-pōse-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *purpose; -less.*] Having no purpose, effect, or result; objectless.

"A vain and *purposeless* ceremony."—*Bp. Hall: Serm. on Eccles.* iii. 4.

† pŭr'-pōse-līke, *a.* [Eng. *purpose; -like.*] Having the appearance of purpose or design; fit to answer any particular design or purpose.

"A *purposelike* determination to acquiesce no longer in the fatuous policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

pŭr'-pōse-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *purpose; -ly.*] Of set purpose or design; on purpose; intentionally, designedly.

"I have been *purposely* prolix in this demonstration."—*Beddoes: On Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.

pŭr'-pŏs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purpos(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who proposes or brings forth anything; a setter-forth.

2. One who purposes or intends.

* **pŭr'-pŏs-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *purpos(e); -ive.*] Having an aim, object, or purpose; designed for some purpose.

"Those apparently *purposive* adaptations of structures and functions."—*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 505.

* **pŭr'-pŏs-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *purposive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being purposive or designed for an end.

pŭr-prĕs'-tụre, *s.* [PourPresture.]

* **pŭr'-prĭse,** * **pour-prise,** *s.* [Fr. *purpris.*] [Pourpresture.] A close or inclosure; the whole compass of a manor.

"Environ the whole *pourprise* and precinct thereof. —*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 399.

pŭr'-pụ-rą, *s.* [Lat., a name given to many molluscs yielding a purple dye, and hence the dye itself.]

1. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Buccinidæ; shell striated, imbricated, or tuberculated; spine short, aperture large, slightly notched in front, upper lip much worn and flattened. Recent species 140, very widely distributed, ranging from low-water to twenty-five fathoms. Many yield a dull crimson dye, formerly utilised. *Purpura lapillus*, the sole British species, abounds on the coast at low water, and is very destructive to mussel-beds. Forty fossil species, commencing in the Tertiary and coming down to the Pleistocene.

¶ Tate makes the genus the type of a family Purpuridæ.

2. *Pathol.:* A peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues, evinced by purple spots, chiefly on the legs, due to unhealthy surroundings, want of proper food, intemperance, and other depressing causes; it sometimes accompanies chronic diseases. It may be simple or hæmorrhagic, acute or chronic, and if uncomplicated usually ends in recovery.

pŭr'-pụ-rate, *a. & s.* [Purpura.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to purpura.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Salts of purpuric acid.

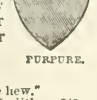
purpurate of ammonia, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8N_6O_6H_2O$. Murexide. Prepared by boiling four parts of uramil, with three parts of mercuric oxide and water, and filtering while hot. On cooling it separates in the form of square prisms, which by reflected light exhibit a metallic-green lustre; by transmitted light, a deep red colour. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, difficultly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. It was formerly much used in dyeing, but is now superseded by rosaniline.

pŭr'-pure, *s. & a.* [Lat. *purpura* = purple.]

A. *As substantive:*

Her.: The term used for purple. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief.



PURPURE.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Purple.

"Overclad with blood in *purpure* hew."
Hudson: Judith, v. 342.

* **pŭr-pūr'-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *purpureus.*] Purple.

"A light so mild, so powerful . . .
Shed a *purpureal* halo round the scene."
Shelley: Queen Mab, I.

pŭr'-pụ-rĕin, *s.* [Purpura.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{18}NO_3$. Purpuramide. Formed by the action of ammonia on purpurin. On addition of dilute hydrochloric acid it is precipitated, and separates from its solution in alcohol in crimson needles with fine green colour when seen by reflected light. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and dilute alkalis, and imparts to silk and wool a fine rose colour, but does not permanently colour vegetable fabrics.

pŭr-pur'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *purpura*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the genus Purpura, or the dye thence obtained.

purpuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_5N_5O_6$. The hypothetical acid of the purpurates. It has not been isolated.

† **pŭr-pūr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Purpura, ¶.]

* **pŭr-pụ-rĭf'-ĕr-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *purpura* = purple, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: A group of Mollusca, essentially the same as the modern Buccinidæ. (*Lamarck.*)

pŭr'-pụ-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *purpur(a); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}O_7$. Oxyalizaric acid. A red colouring matter obtained from madder in the same way as alizarin. It may be separated from the alum liquid from which the alizarin has deposited, by adding sulphuric acid, and washing out the alumina by hydrochloric acid from the precipitated purpurin. It crystallizes from alcohol in red or orange coloured needles, dissolves in alcohol and ether, and is more soluble in water than alizarin. It dissolves in boiling alum water and in caustic alkalis, forming bright red solutions, and is less easily attacked by nitric acid than alizarin.

pŭr-pūr-ŏx-ăn'-thĭc, *a.* [Eng. *purpuroxanth(in); -ic.*] Derived from or containing purpuroxanthin.

purpuroxanthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_8O_6 = C_{14}H_7O_4CO_2H$. An acid obtained by boiling purpurin in a solution of alum. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in yellow needles, and melts at 231°. At a higher temperature it splits up into carbonic acid and purpuroxanthin.

pŭr-pūr-ŏx-ăn'-thĭne, *s.* [Eng. *purpur(in); o(xygen)*, and *xanthine.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_5 = C_{14}H_5(OH)_3O_2H_2$. The product of the reduction of an alkaline purpurine solution by phosphorus. It is soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, benzene, and alkalis.

pŭrr, * **pŭr,** *v.i. & t.* [An imitative word; cf. Scotch *pirr* = a gentle wind; Icel. *byrr* = a wind.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.

"With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room,
She now presaged approaching doom,
Nor slept a single wink, or *purr'd*."
Cowper: Retired Cat.

B. *Trans.:* To signify by purring or by making a murmuring noise.

"The secretary *purred* delighted approval."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xxiii.

pŭrr (1), * **pŭr,** *s.* [Purr, *v.*] The soft murmuring noise made by a cat when pleased.

"Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat)."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

pŭrr (2), **pŭrre,** *s.* [Prob. from the cry.] A sea-lark, a dunlin.

"Six dozen *purres* or stints."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1885, p. 152.

pur-re, *s.* [Perry.]

pŭr'-rĕe, *s.* [Hind. *peori* = yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, supposed to be obtained from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes. It is brown on the outside, of a deep orange colour within, and is used in the preparation of Indian yellow.

pŭr-rē'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *purre(e); -ic.*] Contained in, or derived from purree (q.v.).

purreic-acid, *s.* [Euxanthic acid.]

pŭr'-rĕn-ōne, *s.* [Purree.] [Euxanthone.]

† **pŭr'-rĕt,** *s.* [Porret.]

pŭr'-rŏck, *s.* [Parrock.] A paddock.

pŭrse, * **pors,** * **purs,** * **burs,** *s.* [O. Fr. *borse* (Fr. *bourse*) = a purse, from Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, from Gr. βύρση (*bursē*) = a skin or hide; Ital. *borsa*; Sp. & Port. *bolsa*; Dan. & Sw. *börs*; Dut. *beurs.*]

1. A small bag, pouch, or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.

"Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take *purses?* a question to be asked."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Hence, treasury, resources, finance: as, To exhaust the public *purse.*

3. A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present: as, To present a person with a *purse* of money.

4. A specific sum of money. In Turkey it consists of 500 Turkish piastres, and its value is £4 10s. 3½d. sterling; in Egypt a purse consists of 500 tariff piastres, value £5 2s. 6½d. sterling; in Persia, 50 tomaus, value £23 4s. 7d. sterling.

¶ (1) *A light purse, an empty purse:* Poverty, want of resources.

(2) *A long purse, a heavy purse:* Wealth, riches, large resources.

(3) *Sword and purse:* The military power and wealth of a nation.

(4) *To make a purse:* To put together a sum of money. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, ch. liv.)

purse-bearer, *s.* One who carries the purse of another.

purse-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Birgus (q.v.).

* **purse-ful,** * **purse-full,** *a.* Rich.

* **purse-leech,** *s.* One who grasps at money.

* **purse-milking,** *a.* Extortionate. (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy; To the Reader.*)

* **purse-mouth,** *s.* A pursed-up mouth. (*Tennyson: Maud*, I. i. 71.)

* **purse-mulgent,** *a.* Sucking or draining the purse; extortionate.

"In like manner this *purse-mulgent* physician not long since dealt with a gentlewoman."—*Venner: Baths of Bathe*, p. 364.

purse-net, *s.* A net, the mouth of which can be drawn together and closed like a purse.

* **purse-pinched,** *a.* Poor.

"*Purse-pinched* and soul-pain'd."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 14.

* **purse-pride,** *s.* Pride or insolence arising from the possession of wealth.

"Even *purse-pride* is quarrellous."—*Bp. Hall: Supernumeraries.*

purse-proud, *a.* Proud of one's money; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

purse-seine, *s.* A seine the bottom of which may be pursed, thus confining the shoal of fish around which it has been cast.

purse-taking, *s.* The act of taking or stealing purses; thieving.

purse-tassels, *s.*

Bot.: Muscari comosum.

pŭrse, *v.t. & i.* [Purse, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To put into a purse.

"With that he *purs'd* the gold." *Soliman & Pers.*

2. To draw up or contract, as the opening of a purse; to wrinkle, to pucker.

"Contract and *purse* thy brow together."
Shakesp.: Othello, III. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To take or steal purses; to thieve; to pick pockets. (*Beaum. & Fl.*)

pŭrse'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *purse; -ful(l).*] As much as a purse will hold.

pŭrs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purs(e); -er. Purser* and *bursar* are doublets.]

1. *Navy:* The officer who had to keep the accounts of the ship to which he was attached, and who had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c., now called a paymaster.

"In those days . . . the commanders of the vessels were also the *pursers.*"—*Marryat: Snarleyyow*, ch. iii.

2. *Mining:* The paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book.

3. *Naut.:* The official who has charge of the cash; the ship's cashier and treasurer.

pŭrs'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *purser; -ship.*] The office or position of a purser.

pŭr'-sĭll, *s.* [Scotch = a purse full.]

Bot.: Alaria esculenta. (*Scotch.*)

pŭr'-sĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pursy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pursy or short-winded; shortness of breath.

pŭrs'-lāne, * **purse-lane,** * **purs-lain, pours-lane,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porcelaine, pourcelainc*; Ital. *porcellana*, from *porcilaca* (Pliny), *portulaca* = purslane.]

Botany:

1. The genus Portulaca (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The order Portulacaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

purslane-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Portulacaria. The African Purslane-tree is *Portulacaria afra.*

* **pŭr-sū'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pursu(e); -able.*] Capable of being pursued, followed, or prosecuted; fit to be pursued.

***pŭr-sū'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e); -al.*] The act of pursuing; pursuance.

pŭr-sū'-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *pursuan(t); -ce.*] The act of pursuing, following, or prosecuting; a following after; a carrying out or prosecuting of a design, order, &c.

"In *pursuance* of the imperial army."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. vi.

¶ *In pursuance of:* In fulfilment or execution of; in consequence.

"Jupiter, *in pursuance of* the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* ii. (Arg.)

pŭr-sū'-ant, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *porsuiant, poursuiant*, from *porsuir, poursuir, pursuir* = to pursue (q v.).]

***A.** *As adj.:* Done in consequence, or in fulfilment, or execution, of something; hence, agreeable, consonant, conformable.

B. *As adv.:* In consequence of; agreeably, conformably; in accordance with. (Followed by *to.*)

"My master, *pursuant to* the advice of his friend, carried me in a box the next market-day to the neighbouring town."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

pŭr-sū'-ant-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pursuant; -ly.*] Agreeably, conformably, pursuant; in accordance.

pŭr-sūe', ***per-sew,** ***por-sue,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *porsuir, poursuir* (Fr. *poursuivre*), from *pur-, por-* (Fr. *pour*) = Lat. *pro-*, and *suir* (Fr. *suivre*) = Lat. *sequor* = to follow.] [Prosecute.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow after; to chase.

"Onward they drive, in dreadful race
Pursuers and *pursued*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 17.

*2. To follow closely; to attend, to accompany.

"Fortune *pursue* thee."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 12.

*3. To follow with enmity; to persecute, to seek to injure.

"If thei han *pursued* me, thei schulen *pursue* yhou also."—*Wyclife: Jon* xv.

4. To prosecute; to proceed in; to follow up; to carry on.

"Had we *pursued* that life."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*5. To follow as an example; to imitate. (*Dryden.*)

6. To follow with a view to the attainment or accomplishment of some object.

"Men like these, united by one bond, *pursuing* one design."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

7. To use or adopt measures to obtain; to seek: as, To *pursue* a remedy at law.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To follow after another; to go in pursuit.

"And the Indians . . . *pursued* not after them."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 241.

2. To go on; to proceed, to continue.

"I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider."—*Boyle.*

II. *Law:* To follow a matter judicially; to act as prosecutor.

***pŭr-sūe',** ***per-sue,** *s.* [Pursue, *v.*] Track.

"By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd,
Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 28.

pŭr-sū'-ĕr, ***per-sew-er,** ***pur-su-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who pursues or follows after another.

"The *pursuers* took him."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 5.

*2. A persecutor; one who follows with enmity.

"I first was a blasphemer and *pursuer*."—*Wyclife: 1 Tim.* i. 13.

II. *Scots Law:* One who institutes and insists in an ordinary action; a plaintiff, a prosecutor.

pŭr-sūit', ***pour-suitt,** ***pur-sute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poursuite*, prop. fem. of *poursuit*, pa. par. of *poursuir* = to pursue (q.v.).]

1. The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport, or in a spirit of hostility.

"Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will save us long *pursuit*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 537.

*2. A following in enmity or hatred; persecution.

3. The act of following with a view to obtain, reach, or accomplish; an endeavour to reach or attain to. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 1.)

4. Prosecution; following up or carrying on; continuance of endeavour: as, the *pursuit* of a design.

5. A course of business or occupation; employment; occupation with a view to some end.

"*Pursuits* better suited to his temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***pŭr-suĭ-vant (u as w),** ***pŭr-sĕ-vant,** *v.t.* [Pursuivant, *s.*] To follow or overtake by a pursuivant. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Dr. Baker was in the beginning of the rebellion *pursevanted* and imprisoned."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, 226.

***pŭr-suĭ-vant (u as w),** ***pŭr-sĭ-vant,** *s.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, pr. par of *poursuivre* = to pursue (q.v.)].

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A follower; an attendant.

"Fain would I find the guide you want,
But ill may spare a *pursuivant*."
Scott: Marmion, i. 21.

2. *Her.:* An attendant on the heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants attached to the English College of Arms, styled Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis. To the court of Lyon King-of-Arms, in Scotland, there were formerly six pursuivants attached, viz., Unicorn, Carrick, Bute, Kintyre, Ormond, and Dingwall, but the last three have been abolished.

***pŭr-sū'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *pursue; -ment.*] The act of pursuing; pursuit.

"Their fights, their flights, or *pursuments*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 18.

pŭrs'-ŷ, ***purs-if,** ***pur-cy,** ***pur-cyf, purse-yf,** ***purs-ie,** *a.* [O. Fr. *pourcif*, for *poulsif* (Fr. *pousif*), from O. Fr. *poulser;* (Fr. *pousser*) = to push (q.v.).]

1. Short-winded; fat and short-winded; asthmatical.

"Grown fat and *pursy* by retail."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

*2. Puffed up or swollen with pampering.

"The fatness of these *pursy* times."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

***pŭr'-tĕ-nançe, pur-te-naunce,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *appurtenance* (q.v.).] Appurtenance: that which belongs to anything; specif., the pluck of an animal, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

pŭr'-ū-lençe, pŭr'-ū-len-çy, *s.* [Fr. *purulence*, from Lat. *purulentia*, from *purulentus* = purulent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being purulent; generation of pus or matter.

"Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

pŭr'-ū-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *purulentus* = full of pus or matter; *pus*, genit. *puris* = pus (q.v.).] Consisting of pus or matter; containing, resembling, or of the nature of pus.

"To probe and search a *purulent* old sore."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

pŭr'-ū-lent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *purulent; -ly.*] In a purulent manner.

pŭr-vêy', ***por-vey,** ***pur-vei-en,** ***pur-vay,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *porvoir* (Fr. *pourvoir*) = to provide (q.v.) *Purvey* and *provide* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To foresee.

*2. To provide beforehand.

3. To provide; to supply; espec. to provide or supply provisions for a number of persons.

"Mar bade I should *purvey* them steed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 7.

4. To procure.

"From outmost land and sea *purveyed*."
Thomson: Summer.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To contrive; to plot; to plan.

"Tho Norreis [Northern people] *purueied*, to do him a despite."
R. Brunne, p. 74.

2. To provide; espec. to provide a supply of provisions, &c., for a number of people; to make provision.

"So well this day thou hast *purveyed*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,020.

*3. To pander (followed by *to*). (*Burke.*)

pŭr-vêy'-ançe, ***pur-vei-ance,** ***por-ve-ance,** *s.* [From an O. Fr. form corresponding with Fr. *pourvoyance*, and therefore a doublet of *providence* (q.v.).]

***I.** *Ordinary Language.*

1. Providence; foresight.

"The high almighty *purveiance*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

2. The act of purveying, providing, supplying, or furnishing; specif., the providing or procurement of provisions for a number of persons.

"Philip for that may [meid] mad *purveiance* redy."
Robert de Brunne: p. 307.

3. That which is purveyed or provided; provision.

"Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 13.

***II.** *Law.* The royal prerogative of buying up provisions and other necessaries, by the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation; and of impressing carriages and horses for the conveyance of timber, baggage, &c. Abolished by 12 Charles II., c. 24.

***pur-veye,** *v.t.* [Purvey.]

pŭr-vêy'-ŏr, ***pur-vey-er,** ***pur-vei-our, pur-ve-our,** *s.* [From an O. Fr. form corresponding with Fr. *pourvoyeur* = a provider.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who purveys or provides victuals, &c., especially for a large number; one who supplies eatables or caters for a number; a caterer; a dealer in provisions.

"*Purveyor* of his feasts on holidays."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

*2. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd.

"The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

*II. *Law:* An officer of the royal household who provided or exacted provisions for the king's table.

pŭr'-view (ew as ū), *s.* [O. Fr. *pourveu, purvieu* (Fr. *pourvu*), pa. par. of *porvoir* (Fr. *pourvoir*) = to purvey (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A proviso; a condition.

*2. The limit or scope of a statute.

"If any fair or market have been kept in any church-yard, these are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes."—*Bacon: Charge upon, &c., for the Verge.*

3. Limit or sphere of authority; scope.

II. *Law:* The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the *preamble.*

"And many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble of the petition."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

pŭr'-vōe, *s.* [Mahratta *purbhoe.*] The writer caste in Bombay. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

pŭs, *s.* [Lat.; cogn. with Gr. πῦον (*puon*) = matter; Sansc. *pûya* = pus, from *pûy* = to stink, whence also *putrid, putrefy*, &c.]

Pathol.: The product of suppuration, a thick, viscid, yellow fluid, consisting of *liquor puris*, pus corpuscles, and other histological particles. It may be healthy or laudable, ichorous or watery, purulent or serous, sanious, &c., and it may become cheesy or even ultimately calcify.

*** pu-sane,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

Anc. Arm.: The gorget, or a substitute for it.

pûsch'-kĭn-ĭte, *s.* [After Puschkin, a Russian senator; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pleochroic variety of epidote (q.v.), found in loose crystals in auriferous sands, near Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia.

Pū'-seŷ-ĭsm, *s.* [Named after the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D. (1800-1882), Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the tenets of the Oxford School, of which Dr. Pusey was a prominent member. [Tractarianism.]

Pū-seŷ-ĭst'-ĭc, Pū-seŷ-ĭst'-ĭc al, *a.* [Puseyism.] Of or belonging to Dr. Pusey or his followers; Tractarian (q.v.).

Pū'-seŷ-ite, *a.* & *s.* [Puseyism.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Puseyistical (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A supporter of the opinions or doctrines advocated by the Oxford school; a Tractarian.

pŭsh, * **posse**, * **posh**, * **puss**, * **puss-en**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *pousser*, *poulser* (Fr. *pousser*), from Lat. *pulso* = to beat, to strike, to thrust; frequent. from *pello* (pa. par. *pulsus*) = to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulsar*, *puxar*; Ital. *bussare*.] [PULSATE, PULSE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To press against with force or strength; to drive or impel by pressure; to drive or force, or endeavour to drive or force, along by continued and steady pressure without striking; to shove. (Opposed to *draw* or *drag*.)

"Backward she *pushed* him."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 41.

* 2. To butt; to strike with the head or horns. (*Exodus* xxi. 32.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To press or urge forward; to press towards completion.

"*Push* on this proceeding."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

2. To urge, to drive, to impel.

"Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor."—*Spectator*.

3. To enforce or press, as an argument; to drive to a conclusion: as, To *push* an argument to its conclusion.

4. To press, to urge; to ply hard; to bear hard upon; to embarrass.

"We are *pushed* for an answer."—*Swift*. (*Todd*.)

* 5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

6. To promote, to advance; to prosecute or follow closely and energetically: as, To *push* a business.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make a thrust or push; to press, to shove.

"You may as well *push* against Paul's as stir them."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To make an attack. (*Daniel* xi. 40.)

* 2. To make an effort.

"War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolved to *push*, we try'd our strength."
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

3. To press or thrust one's self forward or onward; to make or force one's way, as in society.

"This *pushing*, talkative divine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To push a business or trade; to be energetic in business.

* 5. To burst out, as a shoot or bud.

¶ *To push on:*

1. To urge one's course forward; to press on or forward.

"Now *push* we on, disdain we now to fear,
A thousand wounds let every bosom bear."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, vi.

2. To hasten towards completion.

"Their south dock extension was being steadily *pushed on*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

pŭsh (1), * **pushe**, *s.* [PUSH, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act of pushing, thrusting, or pressing against; a steady and continued pressure against; a thrust, a shove.

"They immediately went beyond the precincts of the Court, drew, and exchanged some *pushes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An assault, an attack; a vigorous effort; a forcible onset.

"Through the prowesse of our owne souldiours practysed in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one *pushe* of us."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 78.

* 2. An effort or attempt.

"Exact reformation is not to be expected at the first *push*."—*Milton: Reform. in England.*

3. An emergency, a trial, an extremity, an experiment.

"'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

4. Persevering energy; enterprise; steady and persevering application in business; that quality which enables one to force himself onward or forward: as, He has plenty of *push*. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Push of an arch:* [THRUST].

(2) *To be put to the push:* To be put to the trial; to be placed in a position of difficulty or trial.

* **push-a-pike**, *s.* Push-pin.

"When at *push-a-pike* we play
With beauty, who shall win the day?"
Hudibras Redivivus.

push-hole, *s.*

Glass-making: A hole in the flattening-furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass.

push-penny, *s.* A name given to the annual scattering in public of twenty shillings in copper by the Dean and Chapter of Durham on Guy Fawkes' day.

push-pin, *s.* A game in which pins are pushed alternately; putpin.

"And every effort ends in *push-pin* play."
Cowper: Table Talk, 547.

pŭsh (2), *s.* [Fr. *poche*.] A pustule, a pimple. (*Prov.*)

"He that was praised to his hurt should have a *push* rise upon his nose."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Praise.*

pŭsh (3), *s.* [A native term in the Himalayas.] (See extract.)

"The natural tint of *push*, the under fur of hill game, is the thing to copy."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

pŭsh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *push*, v.; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pushes, thrusts, or presses forward.

2. *Weaving:* A form of bobbin-net machine, having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back, instead of pulling or hooking them, as in other arrangements.

* **pŭsh'-ẽr-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *push*; *-ery*.] Pushing, forwardness.

"The first piece of *pushery* I ever was guilty of."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iv. 45.

pŭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PUSH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Enterprising or pressing in business; energetic.

"We live in *pushing*, inventive days."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

pushing-jack, *s.* A jack for moving a railway-car or other object through a small distance.

pŭsh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pushing*; *-ly*.] In a pushing manner; vigorously, energetically.

pŭsh'-tô, **pŭsh'-toô**, *s.* [Native name; *push-tanch* = Afghans.] The language of the Afghans.

* **pū'-sĭl**, *a.* [Lat. *pusillus* = very little.] [PUSILLANIMOUS.] Very little; petty. (*Bacon.*)

* **pu-sil-la-nime**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pusillanimus*.] Pusillanimous, cowardly.

"That hee should hee so *pusillanime*." — *Fox: Martyrs*, p. 905.

pū-sĭl-la-nĭm'-ĭ-tў, * **pu-sil-la-nim-it-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*, from Lat. *pusillanimitatem*, accus. of *pusillanimitas*, from *pusillanimus* = pusillanimous (q.v.); Sp. *pusilanimidad*; Ital. *pusillanimità*.] The quality or state of being pusillanimous; want of spirit, courage, or fortitude; faintheartedness, cowardice, dastardliness, cowardliness; meanness of spirit.

"Parted with some of his ancient territories, out of his *pusillanimity*, against his nobles' consent."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty* (App.), p. 108.

pū-sĭl-lăn'-ĭ-mŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pusillanimus*, from *pusillus* = very small, dimin. of *pusus* = small (allied to *puer* = a boy), and *animus* (q.v.); Fr. *pusillanime*; Sp. *pusilanime*; Ital. *pusillanimo*.]

1. Destitute of spirit, courage, firmness, or strength of mind; mean-spirited; faint-hearted, cowardly, dastardly. (Said of persons.)

"The most fickle, the most *pusillanimous*, of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting pusillanimity; characterized by faintheartedness or cowardice.

"Showed a *pusillanimous* anxiety about his personal safety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

† **pū-sĭl-lăn'-ĭ-mŏŭs-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *pusillanimous*; *-ly*.] In a pusillanimous or mean-spirited manner.

"He might have behaved as *pusillanimously* as any of the wretched runaways."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **pū-sĭl-lăn'-ĭ-mŏŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *pusillanimous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardliness.

† **pū-sĭl'-loŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *pusillus* = very little.] *Bot.:* Weak, diminutive. (*Paxton.*)

pŭss, * **pusse**, *s.* [An imitative word from the sound made from a cat spitting. Cf. Dut. *poes*; Low Ger. *puus*, *puus-katte*; Sw. dial. *pus*; Irish & Gael. *pus*, all = a cat.]

1. A fondling or pet name for a cat.

2. A hare.

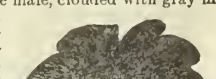
"Dusting her hare about half a dozen times up to the fence, where *puss* escaped."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

* 3. A pet name applied to a child or young woman.

* **puss-gentleman**, *s.* An effeminate man. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 284.)

puss-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cerura vinula. Fore-wings whitish, with black spots and gray markings, hind wings white in the male, clouded with gray in the female, both with a dark central lunule. Expansion of wings from two and a half to three inches. Larva of odd appearance, dark green, with two projecting caudal appendages. It feeds on sallows, poplars, and willows in July and August, the perfect insect appears in the following May or June.


PUSS-MOTH.

* **pŭs'-sĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *pussy*, a.; *-ness*.] Pursiness.

* **pŭs'-sў**, *a.* [PURSY.]

pŭs'-sў, * **pŭs'-sĭe**, *s.* [Eng. *puss*; *-y*, *-ie*.] A diminutive of puss.

"*Pussy* was seen coming back towards them."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pŭs'-tu-lant, *s.* [Lat. *pustulans*, genit. *pustulantis*, pr. par. of *pustulo* = to cause blisters; *pustula* = a blister, a pustule (q.v.).]

Pharm.: Garrod's third order of his class Irritants. They, even more than epispastics, cause an effusion of fluid from the vessels of the affected part or its vicinity. Examples, croton-oil, a solution of nitrate of silver, &c.

pŭs'-tu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *pustul(e)*; *-ar*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the character of, or proceeding from, a pustule or pustules; consisting of pustules.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with glandular excrescences like pustules. Example, *Pelargonium pustulosum*. Called also Pustulate.

pŭs'-tu-lāte, *v.t.* [PUSTULATE, *a.*] To form into pustules or blisters.

pŭs'-tu-late, *a.* [Lat. *pustulatus*, from *pustula* = pustule (q.v.).] [PUSTULAR, 2.]

pŭs-tu-lā'-tion, *s.* [PUSTULATE.] The formation or breaking out of pustules.

pŭs'-tūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pustula*, for *pusula* = a blister. Allied to Gr. φυσαλίς, φύσκη (*phusalis*, *phuskē*) = a bladder, a pustule.]

1. *Bot.:* A pimple, a little blister.

2. *Pathol.:* A vesicle containing pus, as in ecthyma, furunculus, and small-pox. Malignant pustule or charbon is a disease transmitted to man from sheep or oxen, occasionally from horses, to some exposed part, lip or face usually, and nearly always fatal.

pŭs-tu-lĭp'-ŏr-a, **pŭs-tu-lŏp'-ŏr-a**, *s.* [Lat. *pustula* = a pustule, and *porus* = a passage.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Polyzoa, family Idmoneidæ. From the Cretaceous onward. Called also Entalophora.

pŭs'-tu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pustulosus*, from *pustula* = a pustule (q.v.).] Full of, or covered with, pustules.

pŭt, * **put-en**, * **putte**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *potian* = to thrust, from Gael. *put* = to push, to thrust; Welsh *pwtio* = to push, to poke; Corn. *poot* = to kick, like a horse; Dan. *putte* = to put; Gael. *puc* = to push, to jostle; Irish *poc* = a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc* = a push, a shove.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To move in any direction; to push, to thrust, to impel. (Obsolete except in conjunction with adverbs, as to *put* by, to *put* away, &c.)

2. To push with the horns; to butt, to push, to thrust. (Pron. *pŭt*.) (*Scotch.*)

3. To cast or throw, as a heavy stone or weight, with an upward and forward motion of the arm. (Pron. *pŭt*.) (*Scotch.*)

"Ever drove a bowl . . . or *putteth* a stone."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

4. To drive, as the ball in golf, towards the hole.

5. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation. (*Exodus* iv. 15.)

6. To repose, to place. (1 *Chronicles* v. 20.)

7. To bring to, or place in any state or condition.

"Chose ten legislators to *put* them in form."—*Swift: Contests in Athens & Rome.*

*8. To lay down; to give up; to resign.

"No man hath more love than this, that a man *putte* his lyf for hise frendis."—*Wycliffe: John* xv.

9. To set before one for consideration, discussion, judgment, or decision; to propose.

"I'll *put* another question to thee."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

10. To state or express in language; to lay down.

"His uncritical way of *putting* it."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (ed. 1872), i. 284.

11. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use; to set. (*Luke* ix. 62.)

12. To produce, to cause, to set.

13. To set; to place in a reckoning.

*14. To urge, to incite, to encourage. (Followed by *upon*.)

*15. To oblige, to compel, to force, to constrain.

"Had I first been *put* to speak my mind."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

*B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go; to move; to sprout; to shoot.

"In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward."—*Bacon.*

2. To steer; to direct the course.

"Who *put* unluckily into this bay."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

¶ 1. *To put about:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To put out; to put to inconvenience.

(2) *Naut.:* To change the course of a ship; to tack. (*Trans. & Intrans.*)

2. *To put an end to:* To bring to a conclusion; to stop.

3. *To put away:*

(1) To store away; to put in a place of deposit or safe keeping.

(2) To renounce; to discard. (*Joshua* xxiv. 14.)

(3) To divorce. (*Mark* x. 2.)

(4) To eat; to swallow. (*Slang.*)

(5) To get rid of; to make away with.

4. *To put back:*

(1) To restore to the original place; to replace.

(2) To set, as the hands of a watch, to an earlier hour.

(3) To hinder; to delay; to postpone: as, Dinner was *put back* an hour.

*(4) To refuse; to say no to; to deny.

"Coming from thee, I could not *put* him *back*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 843.

5. *To put by:*

(1) To put or set aside; to put away; to place in safe keeping: as, *To put by* something for a rainy day.

(2) To thrust aside; to ward off.

"He *put* it *by* with the back of his hand, thus."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

(3) To turn aside or away; to divert.

"Smiling *put* the question *by*."
Tennyson: Day Dream, 164.

*(4) To desist from; to leave off.

"*Put* this by this barbarous brawl."
Shakesp.: Othello ii. 3.

6. *To put down:*

(1) To lay down; to set down.

(2) To crush; to quell; to overthrow: as, *To put down* a rebellion.

(3) To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.

"*To put* me *down* and reign thyself."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

(4) To put a stop to by authority: as, *To put down* gambling.

(5) To bring into disuse.

"Till eating and drinking be *put down*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

(6) To confute; to silence; to put to silence.

"Mark now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(7) To write or set down; to enter in a list: as, *To put* one *down* as a subscriber.

*7. *To put fair for:* To be in a fair way of attaining.

"He had *put fair for* it, had not death prevented him."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 130.

8. *To put forth:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To stretch or reach out; to hold out or forth; to extend. (*Genesis* viii. 9.)

(*b*) To shoot out; to send out.

"He said, Let the earth
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed."
Milton: P. L., vii. 310.

(*c*) To publish, as a book.

*(*d*) To offer to notice; to propound. (*Judges* xiv. 12.)

(*e*) To exert; to bring into action.

*(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To shoot; to bud; to germinate.

"Before one leaf *puts forth*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 418.

(*b*) To leave a port or harbour; to put to sea.

"Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 10.

9. *To put in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To insert: as, *To put in* a bud or scion.

(*b*) To introduce among others; to interfere: as, *To put in* a word.

(*c*) To instate or install in an office.

"To *put* his own son *in*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

(*d*) To enter; to put forward: as, *To put in* a claim.

(*e*) *Naut.:* To conduct or guide into a harbour.

(2) *Intransitive:*

*(*a*) To offer or put in a claim.

"If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor.—*Collier.*

(*b*) *Naut.:* To enter a harbour; to sail or come into port.

10. *To put in for:* To put one's self forward as a candidate for.

11. *To put in force:* To enforce.

12. *To put in mind; To put in remembrance:* To call to remembrance; to remind.

13. *To put in practice:* To apply; to make practical use of.

14. *To put in the pin:* To give over; to cease a certain line of conduct, especially bad conduct. (*Vulgar.*)

15. *To put off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To lay aside; to take off from one's person. (*Nehemiah* iv. 23.)

(*b*) To push from land: as, *To put off* a boat.

(*c*) To discard; to dismiss; to lay aside.

"I will *put off* my hope."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

(*d*) To turn away; to elude; to baffle; to disappoint.

"You *put* me *off* with limber vows."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*(*e*) To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received: as, *To put off* a report. (*Swift.*)

(*f*) To defer; to delay; to postpone.

"The kyng was apoyntyd to goo to Calys, and now hyt ys *pute off*."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 354.

*(*g*) To refuse; to decline.

"Which (invitation) my near occasions did urge me to *put off*."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

(2) *Intrans.:* To leave land; to leave port.

"Which cheers the spirit, ere its bark
Puts off into the unknown dark."
Moore: Paradise and the Peri.

16. *To put on* (or *upon*):

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To invest with, as clothing. (*Genesis* xxviii. 20.)

(*b*) To set, as the hands of a clock to a later hour.

(*c*) To assume, to sham, to feign.

"'Twas all *put on* that I might hear and rave."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, i. 1.

(*d*) To impose, to inflict. (2 *Kings* xviii. 14.)

(*e*) To impute; to charge with; to ascribe to; as, To *put* the blame *on* another.

*(*f*) To promote, to advance, to instigate, to incite.

"Devils will the blackest sins *put on*."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

(*g*) To set to work; to bring into work or action: as, To *put* men *on* a job, to *put on* steam, &c.

(*h*) To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

"The stork found that he was *put upon*, but set a good face however upon his entertainment."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(*i*) *Law:* To challenge the verdict of: as, To *put* one's self *on* one's country, *i.e.*, to plead not guilty, and stand one's trial.

(2) *Intrans.:* To hasten motion; to drive vehemently.

17. *To put on airs:* To assume airs of importance.

18. *To put out:*

(1) To hold out, to extend, to show, to reach out.

"*Put out* all your hands."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

(2) To eject, to drive out, to expel. (*Luke* xvi. 4.)

(3) To shoot out; to put forth as a shoot or leaves.

(4) To publish; to make public.

"When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious stamps of the several edifices."—*Addison: On Italy.*

*(5) To place at interest; to lend out at usury. (*Psalm* xv. 5.)

(6) To extinguish: as, To *put out* a candle.

(7) To deprive of sight; to blind.

"Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put out*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 33.

(8) To dislocate.

"She . . . *put* her shoulder *out*."—*Field*, Jan. 20, 1883.

(9) To confuse, to disconcert, to interrupt.

"I have *put* you *out*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

19. *To put over:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To set or place in authority over.

*(*b*) To refer; to send.

"I *put* you o'er to heav'n and to my mother."
Shakesp: King John, i.

*(*c*) To defer, to postpone, to put off.

*(2) *Intrans.:* To sail over or across.

20. *To put through:* To carry through successfully. (*Amer.*)

21. *To put to* (or *unto*):

(1) To add, to join, to unite. (*Eccles.* iii. 14.)

*(2) To expose.

"Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea.—*Bacon.*

(3) To punish or kill by.

"And *put* the Englishmen *unto* the sword."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

(4) To offer to sell: as, I *put* it *to* him at £10. (*Amer.*)

*22. *To put the hand to* (or *unto*):

(1) To take hold of; to undertake.

"Ye shall rejoice in all you *put your hand to*."—*Deut.* xii. 7.

(2) To take, as in theft; to steal.

"To see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods."—*Exodus* xxii. 8.

23. *To put to death:* To kill, to execute.

24. *To put to it:* To distress; to press hard; to place in a position or state of difficulty or distress.

"They have a leader,
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to't*."
Shakesp: Coriolanus, i. 1.

25. *To put to sea:* To set sail; to leave a port.

*26. *To put to a stand:* To stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.

27. *To put to rights:* To arrange in an orderly condition; to set in proper order.

28. *To put to a trial, to put on trial:*

(1) To bring before a court and jury for trial.

(2) To put to the test; to test, to try.

29. *To put together:* To unite; to join into one mass.

30. *To put this and that together; to put two and two together:* To draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; to infer from certain premises.

31. *To put up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To hold up; to raise.

"*Put up* her lovely visage."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

(*b*) To send forth; to put forth; to shoot up.

(*c*) To put into its ordinary place, where a thing is kept when not in use.

"*Put* thy sword *up*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

(*d*) To hoard; to put away.

(*e*) To pack; to store up, as for preservation: as, To *put up* beef or pork in casks.

(*f*) To hide; to put aside or out of sight.

"Why so earnestly seek you *to put up* that letter?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

(*g*) To start from a cover.

"By *putting up* the flock the golden plover are easily seen."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

(*h*) To expose; to offer publicly: as, To *put up* goods for sale.

* (*i*) To overlook; to pass over unrevenged; to pocket. (The phrase now is To *put up with.*)

"I will, indeed, no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly suffered."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

(*j*) To accommodate with lodging; to lodge, to entertain.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To offer one's self as a candidate.

"Upon the decease of a Hon, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up.*"—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(*b*) To lodge; to take up one's lodgings.

(*c*) To stop.

"I wondered at what house the Bath coach *put up.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

32. *To put up to:*

(1) *Trans.:* To give information respecting; to explain, to teach: as, To *put* one *up to* a trick or dodge.

* (2) *Intrans.:* To make up to; to advance, to approach.

"With this he *put up* to my lord." *Swift. (Todd.)*

33. *To put up with:*

(1) To overlook; to pass over unresented: as, *To put up with* insolence.

(2) To take without dissatisfaction or grumbling; to tolerate: as, *To put up with* bad fare.

34. *To put the helm up for a place:* To direct the course of a vessel towards a place.

"The storm that forced her *to put her helm up for* Queenstown."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

* **put-case,** *phr.* & *s.*

A. *As phrase:* An elliptical expression for "suppose that it may be so;" "state a possible or probable case."

"*Put-case* that the soul after departure from the body may live."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Darts, &c.*, v.

B. *As subst.:* One who suggests or argues hypothetical cases.

"No man could be a good lawyer that was not a *put-case.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 20.

put-off, *s.* Excuse, shift.

"This is very bare, and looks like a guilty *put-off.*"—*Leslie: Short Method against the Jews.*

put-on, *s.* An artifice, a trick; anything assumed for the purpose of deceiving; a sham.

* **put-pin,** *s.* Push-pin.

"Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse."
Marston: Satires, iii. 7.

pŭt (I), *s.* [Put, *v.*]

* 1. The act of putting or placing in any position or state.

2. A thrust, a push.

3. A question, a thrust.

"To answer the captain's home *put.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 316.

4. The act of throwing a stone or weight overhand. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress.

"The stag's was a forc'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

6. In golf, the act of driving the ball, with a view to putting it in the hole. (Pron. *pŭt.*)

7. A game at cards. (Pron. *pŭt.*)

8. *Comm.:* A contract whereby one person secures, by the payment of money to another, the privilege of selling and delivering to the latter within a certain time and at a specified price, a stipulated amount of grain or other merchandise, stocks, &c.

pŭt (2), * **putt,** *s.* [Wel. *pwt* = a short thick person.] A clown, a rustic; a silly fellow.

"Queer country *puts* extol Queen Bess's reign."
Bramston.

* **pŭt** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *pute, putain.*] A strumpet, a prostitute.

* **pū'-tago (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Put (3), *s.*]

Law: Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

"If any heir female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary.*

pu-tā'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = peel; *puto* = to clean.] [Endocarp.]

* **pū-ta-mĭn'-ĕ-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *putamen*, genit. *putamin(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: Linnæus's thirty-first natural order of plants. Genera, Capparis, &c

* **pū'-tan-ĭşm,** *s.* [O. Fr. *putanisme.*] [Put (3), *s.*] Lewdness or prostitution on the part of a woman.

pū'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*, from Lat. *putativus* = imaginary, presumptive, from *putatus*, pa. par. of *puto* = to think; Sp. & Ital. *putativo.*] Reputed, supposed; commonly thought, reputed, or believed.

"If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

puteh-er, *s.* [Native name.] A contrivance used in Kamtschatka for catching salmon.

"The chief method of their capture here is the common one of *putchers.* These are funnel-shaped baskets of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to pass through, and are unable to return."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

pŭtçh'-ŏck, pŭtçh'-ŭk, *s.* [Hind. *pachak*; Tamil *putchuk.*]

Bot. & Comm.: The roots of *Aplotaxus Lappa* (*Saussurea Lappa, Calc. Exhib. Rep.*). [Costus.] It is a tall composite plant, with purple florets, growing on the mountains of Cashmere, at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet. The root is collected in enormous quantities, and exported to China, to be used as incense. It has an odour like orris-root, a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used as a perfume. It is given in India in cough, asthma, fever, cholera, dyspepsia, &c. Its dried powder is the principal ingredient in an ointment for ulcers; it is also a hair wash.

pŭt'-ĕ-al, *s.* [Lat., from *puteus* = a well.] The enclosure surrounding the opening of a well, to protect persons from falling into it. It was either round or square, from three to four feet high.

pŭt'-ĕ-lĭ, *s.* [Native name.] A large flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges for conveying goods. It is from forty-six to sixty-five feet long, and carries a single square sail.

* **put-en,** *s.* [Petunia.] Tobacco.

* **put-er-ie,** *s.* [Fr.] Harlotry, whoredom.

"What say we also of putours, that line by the horrible sinne of *puterie*, and constreine women to yelde hem a certain rent of hir bodily *puterie*, ye sometime his owen wif or his childe."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

* **pū'-tĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *putidus*, from *puteo* = to stink, from the same root as *pus* (q.v.); Fr. *putide.*]

1. Foul, dirty, disgusting.

2. Mean, low, worthless, disgusting.

"There was no ostentation of a *putid* eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **pu-tĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *putid; -ity.*] The same as Putidness (q.v.).

* **pū'-tĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *putid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being putid.

"To make their *putidness* less perceptible."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 199.

pŭt'-lŏg, pŭt'-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *put*, v., and *log.*]

Build.: One of a number of short pieces of timber about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds. They lie at right angles to the wall, with one of their ends resting upon it, and the other upon the poles which lie parallel to the side of the wall of the building.

putlog-holes, *s. pl.*

Build.: Small holes left in walls for the use of the workmen in erecting scaffolding.

pu-tor'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *putor* = a stench; *puteo* = to stink.]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelinæ, with thirteen species, having a wide geographical range through both hemispheres, and including the animals commonly known as Polecats, Ferrets, Weasels, and Minks. Teeth more sharply cusped than in Mustela; body longer and more slender, and limbs shorter; neck disproportionately long. *Putorius vulgaris*, the Weasel, and *P. fœtidus*, the Polecat, are British; *P. furo*, the Ferret, is domesticated.

* **pu-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A whoremonger, a whoremaster. (*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*)

pû-trăn-jî'-vą, *s.* [Hind., &c. *putrajiva*: Sansc. *putra* = a son, and *jiva* = life. So named because Hindoo parents string the seeds round their children's necks, for the preservation of their health.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. *Putranjiva Roxburghii* is a moderate-sized evergreen tree from India. The seeds yield an olive-brown oil used for burning. The wood, which is close-grained and very hard, is employed for tools and turnery; the leaves and the stone of the fruit is sometimes given in decoction in colds and fevers; the former are also lopped for fodder.

* **pu-trĕd'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *putredo* (genit. *putredinis*) = rottenness, from *putreo* = to become putrid.] Stinking, rotten; proceeding from, or of the nature of, putrefaction, having an offensive smell.

"A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with runnet is turned."—*Floyer. Annual Humours.*

* **pu-trĕ-făct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *putrefactus.*] [Putrefaction.] Putrefied.

"Vermin breed of *putrefacted* slime.
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iv. 3.

pu-trĕ-făc'-tion, * **pu-trĭ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *putrefactus*, pa. par. of *putrefacio* = to make putrid: *putreo* = to be rotten; *puter, putris* = rotten, putrid, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *putrefaccion*; Ital. *putrifazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.:* The apparently spontaneous decomposition of organic substances, especially those rich in nitrogen. It differs from fermentation (q.v.) in being accompanied by the evolution of fetid and noxious gases. In the process of putrefaction, organic bodies of a higher order are changed, sometimes into lower organic compounds, sometimes into inorganic compounds, as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., and sometimes into simple substances, as hydrogen and nitrogen. Putrefaction may be prevented, or its further progress arrested by various means:

(1) By keeping the substance in a vacuum, or in a vessel containing air which has been deprived of all organic germs.
(2) By freeing from moisture and keeping perfectly dry.
(3) By keeping the substance in an atmosphere a few degrees above 0°.
(4) By heating to the boiling point, and hermetically sealing.
(5) By the use of antiseptics, as salicylic acid, &c.

From experiments made by Pasteur and others, it appears that putrefaction only takes place when a body comes in contact with living germs. (Used also figuratively.)

"The *putrifaction* and rottennesse of all the bodie might bee noysome, and doe dammage to the head."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,599.

2. That which is putrefied.

pu-trĕ-făc'-tĭve, * **pu-trĭ-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *putréfactif*, from Lat. *putrefactus*, pa. par. of *putrefacio* = to putrefy (q.v.).]

1. Causing or promoting putrefaction; tending to putrefaction.

2. Pertaining to putrefaction.

"Making *putrifactive* generations correspondent unto seminal productions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **pu-trĕ-făc'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *putrefactive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being putrefactive.

pū'-trĕ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Putrefy.]

pū'-trĕ-fy, * **pu-tre-fie,** * **pu-trĭ-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *putrefier*, from Lat. *putrefacio* = to make putrid; *putrefio* = to become putrid: *puter, putris* = putrid, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make; Ital. *putrefare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make putrid; to cause to rot or decay with an offensive odour.

2. To make carious or gangrenous.

3. To make foul or corrupt; to corrupt.

"They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

* 4. To make corrupt; to spoil, to ruin.

"Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become putrid; to rot, to decay with an offensive odour. (*Isaiah* i. 6.)

pu-trĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *putrescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being putrescent or of putrefying; a putrescent or putrid state.

"Sumptuosity and sordidness; revenge, life-wearieness, ambition, darkness, *putrescence.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

pu-trĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat *putrescens*, pr. par. of *putresco* = to begin to putrefy; incept., from *putreo* = to be rotten.]

1. Becoming putrid or rotten; decomposing, putrefying.

"To keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining or relating to the condition or process of putrefaction.

pu-trĕs'-çĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *putresco* = to become rotten; Eng. suff. *-able.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being putrefied; capable of, or liable to, putrefaction.

"Though eminently *putrescible*, the animal and vegetable juices remained sweet and clear."—*Nature*, xxiv. 467.

B. *As subst.:* A body generally, if not always, nitrogenized, which undergoes decomposition at certain temperatures, when in contact with air and moisture.

*** pū'-trĭ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *putribilis*, from *putreo* = to be rotten.] Liable to corruption; putrescent.

"Autumnal fruits breed *putrible* humours."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 284.

pū'-trĭd, *a.* [Fr. *putride*, from Lat. *putridus*, from *puter*, *putris* = putrid, allied to *putreo* = to be rotten; Sp., Port., & Ital. *putrido.*]

1. In a state of putrefaction, decomposition, or decay; corrupt, rotten; exhibiting putrefaction or decomposition. (Said of animal or vegetable bodies.)

2. Indicating putrefaction or decomposition; proceeding from, or pertaining to, putrefaction.

"And though her rich attire so curious he and rare,
From her there yet proceeds unwholesome *putrid* air."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

putrid-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Malignant fever. [MALIGNANT, A. II.]

† putrid sore-throat, *s.*

Pathol.: A malignant form of sore throat, tending to gangrene.

pū'-trĭd-nĕss, *** pu-trĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *putrid*; *-ness*, *-ity*; Fr. *putridité.*] The quality or state of being putrid; corruption, rottenness; that which is putrid.

"Nidorous ructus depend on the fœtid spirituosity of the fermeut, and the *putridness* of the meat."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

*** pu-trĭ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [PUTREFACTION.]

*** pū'-trĭ-lage (age** as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Lat. *puter* = putrid.] The slough formed in ulcers and thrown off.

*** pu-trĭ-lăġ'-ĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [PUTRILAGE.] Rotten, corrupt, putrid.

"They expectorate the *putrilaginous* matter."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 176.

*** pū'-trў,** *a.* [Lat. *puter* = putrid.] Putrid, rotten, corrupt.

"Howl not, thou *putry* mould! groan not, ye graves!"
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iii. 1.

*** pŭtt** (1), *s.* [PUT (2), *s.*]

pŭtt (2), *s.* [Prob. connected with *put*, v.] A trap for fish; a putcher.

"In the early part of the year before the nets and *putts* are well at work."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

pŭt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *petard* (q.v.).] A short piece of ordnance. (*Scotch.*)

pŭt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *put*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who puts or places.

"The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Golf:* One of the clubs used in driving the ball. (Pron. *pŭt'-tĕr.*)

2. *Mining:* One who pushes the small waggons in a mine, or the like.

*** putter-forth,** *s.* The same as PUTTER-OUT (q.v.).

*** putter-on,** *s.* An inciter, an instigator.

"You are abused, and by some *putter-on*,
That will be damn'd for't."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

*** putter-out, * putter-forth,** *s.* One who deposited money, when going abroad, on condition of receiving a larger sum on returning, the amount deposited being forfeited in the event of non-return. On dangerous expeditions the premium was sometimes as much as five pounds for each one deposited. This kind of mixture of investment and insurance was common in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to *put forth* some five thousand pounds, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog from the Turk's Court at Constantinople."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour*, ii. 3.

pŭt'-tĭe, *s.* [PUTTY, 2.]

pŭt'-tĭng, pŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUT, *v.*]

putting-green, *s.* A part of the links on which golf is played.

"The wind backed away to the west, . . . and many of the *putting-greens* were keen."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

putting-stone, putting-stane, *s.* A heavy stone to be put or thrown with the hand raised and thrust forward from the shoulder. Putting the stone is a favourite athletic exercise in Scotland.

pŭt'-tŏck (1), *s.* [For *pout-hawk* or *poot-hawk*, from Mid. Eng. *pout*, *poult* = pullet (q.v.); Gael. *put* = the young of moor-fowl, young grouse. The word thus = pullet-hawk or chicken-hawk; cf. *sparrow-hawk.*]

1. The common kite; the glead or gled

"Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. The Buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.* (*Prov.*)

pŭt'-tŏck (2), *s.* [For *futtock* (q.v.).]

pŭt'-tў (1), *** pot-tain,** *s.* [O. Fr. *potée* = brass, copper, tin, &c., burnt or calcined . . . putty; cf. O. Fr. *pottein* = broken pieces of metal; *pottin* = solder of metal; *pot* = a pot (q.v.).]

1. Calcined tin, or oxide of tin, and lead mixed in various proportions, used as polishing powder by opticians and lapidaries.

2. *Plastering:* A fine mortar, nearly all lime, used in stopping crevices of shrinkage.

3. *Glazing:* A composition of pounded whiting and linseed-oil, beaten up into a tough, tenacious cement. It is used for securing window-panes in sashes, for stopping crevices in wood-work which is to be painted, and for various other work.

4. *Pottery:* The mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.

5. *Foundry:* The mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds in foundries.

putty-faced, *a.* Having a face resembling the pastiness or colour of putty.

putty-knife, *s.* A knife with a short lanceolate blade, used for spreading putty; a stopping-knife.

putty-powder, *s.* A pulverised oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead. Putty powder is extensively used in glass and marble works, and the best kinds are used for polishing plate.

putty-root, *s.*

Bot.: The viscid tuber of *Aplectrum hyemale*, an American orchid. It is used for cementing broken earthenware.

pŭt'-tў (2), **pŭt'-tĭe,** *s.* [Cf. Hind., Mahratta, &c. *patti*, *puttee* = a band, a bandage.] A kind of legging used in India, made of coarse waterproof cloth, wrapped tightly round the legs.

"The Mounted Infantry will receive, in addition to the equipment already mentioned, a pair of Bedford cord pantaloons, two pairs of drawers, a pair of *putties*, a pair of jack spurs, a canvas bag, and a cavalry mess tin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 12, 1885.

pŭt'-tў, *v.t.* [PUTTY, *s.*] To cement, stop, or fill with putty.

pŭt'-tў-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *putty*, v.; *-er.*] One who works with putty; a glazier. (*Thackeray: Lovel the Widower*, ch. ii.)

*** pū'-tụre, * pŭl'-tụre,** *s.* [Low Lat. *pulturа*, from Lat. *puls*, genit. *pultis* = pottage.] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's-meat, horse-meat, and dog's-meat from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, &c.

pû'-yą, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A synonym of Pouretia, a genus of Bromeliaceæ. (*Lindley.*) *Puya chinensis* yields an extract used in healing broken bones, and the spike of *P. lanuginosa* is a transparent gum.

*** pŭz'-zęl,** *s.* [Fr. *pucelle* = a maid.] A dirty slattern; a hussy.

"Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dogfish."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

pŭz'-zle, *v.t.* [PUZZLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perplex, to embarrass, to confound; to put to a stand; to gravel.

"I very much fear there he some languages
That would go near to *puzzle* me."
Randolph: Muse's Looking-glass, iii. 4.

* 2. To make intricate; to entangle.

"They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein."
Cowper: Task, iii.

3. To discover, resolve, or work out by cogitation; to make out by mental labour. (Followed by *out.*)

"While the clerk just *puzzles out* his psalm"
Cowper: Charity.

B. *Intrans.:* To be bewildered or perplexed; to be at a loss: as, To *puzzle* over a question.

pŭz'-zle, *s.* [For Mid. Eng. *opposaile*, *opposail* = a question for solution, from Fr. *opposer* = to oppose, to question.] A state of embarrassment or perplexity; that which puzzles; a riddle; a toy or contrivance for exercising the ingenuity.

"The last *puzzle* propounded."—*More: Antidote to Atheism*, ch. xi.

puzzle-brain, *s.* One who tries to explain or propose puzzles.

"They are mostly crotchet-mongers and *puzzle-brains*."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 60.

*** puzzle-head,** *s.* A puzzle-headed person.

"It would rid Germany of . . . mad Jacobin *puzzle-heads*."—*J. R. Seeley: Stein*, iii. 393.

puzzle-headed, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.

"He was really a dull *puzzle-headed* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

puzzle-monkey, *s.* [MONKEY-PUZZLE.]

*** pŭz-zle-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-ation.*] A puzzle; a state of bewilderment or perplexity.

"Upon my soul, they have got the old gentleman into such *puzzleation*, that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself."—*Foote: The Bankrupt*, iii.

pŭz-zled (le as ęl), *pa. par.* or *a.* [PUZZLE, *v.*]

*** pŭz-zled-nĕss (le as ęl),** *s.* [Eng. *puzzled*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment.

"Several instances of the *puzzledness* of phansy."—*H. More: Append. to Atheism.*

*** pŭz-zle-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-dom.*] Bewilderment.

"A libation to the goddess of *puzzledom*."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

*** pŭz-zle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-ment.*] The state of being puzzled; puzzledness, bewilderment.

"A little of the *puzzlement* that he inflicts on others."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village*, ser. i., p. 240.

pŭz'-zlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *puzzl*(*e*), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which puzzles, bewilders, or perplexes.

"Miss Ophelia found the case a *puzzler*."—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. xx.

pŭz'-zlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUZZLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bewildering, confusing, perplexing, embarrassing, as, a *puzzling* question.

2. Exhibiting perplexity, bewilderment, or confusion; puzzled.

"The servant is a *puzzling* fool."—*L'Estrange.*

pŭz'-zlĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puzzling*; *-ly.*] In a puzzling manner or degree.

"It is . . . nobly, and at the same time *puzzlingly*, significant."—*Masson: Recent British Philosophy*, 147.

pŭzz'-ō-la-ną, pŭzz'-uō-la-ną (zz as **tz),** *s.* [POZZUOLAN.]

pŭzz'-ō-līte (zz as **tz),** *s.* [PUZZOLANA.]

pwen'-yĕt (we as **ō),** *s.* [Burmese.] A resin, sometimes called Black Dammar, obtained in Burmah from the nest of a hymenopterous insect, *Trigona læviceps.* It is used for caulking boats. (*Cal. Exhib. Rep.*)

pȳ-æ'-mĭ-ą, pȳ-ē'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πύον (*puon*) = pus, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Blood poisoning, pus in the blood, the same as septicæmia; due to disease of bone, leading to suppuration; heart or vascular affections, originating septic contamination of the blood, as endocarditis, or phlebitis; abscess, or gangrene, mucous ulcerations, low inflammatory affections with suppuration, as of kidney or bladder; erysipelas, small-pox, revaccination (rarely), carbuncles, boils, dissection and post-mortem wounds, and sometimes to typhus. Occasionally it appears to arise spontaneously, or from the most trifling injury in unhealthy persons.

pȳ-æ′-mĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat *pyæmia* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Pathol.: Of, or belonging to Pyæmia (q.v.).

pȳ′-ąt, pȳ′-ôt, *s.* [Pie.]

pȳc-nĭd′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pȳc-nĭd′-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. πυκνός (*puknos*) = close.]

Bot. (Pl.): The special receptacle enclosing stylospores in some Lichens and Fungals.

pȳc′-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πυκνός (*puknos*) = thick; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pyknit.*]

Min.: A variety of topaz (q.v.) occurring in aggregations of columnar crystals in the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony.

pȳc-nŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. πυκνός (*puknos*) = thick.] Thick, close; the meaning completed by the second element.

pȳc′-nŏ-dŏnt, *s.* [Pycnodontes.] Any individual of the sub-order Pycnodontoidei.

† **pȳc-nŏ-dŏnt′-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A family of Oweu's Lepidoganoidei.

pȳc-nŏ-dŏnt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodus*, genit. *pycnodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: The typical family of the sub-order Pycnodontoidei. They abound in Mesozoic and Tertiary formations. Chief genera: Pycnodus, Gyrodus, Mesturus, Microdon, Cœlodus, and Mesodon

pȳc-nŏ-dŏn-tōī′-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodus*, genit. *pycnodont(is)*, and Gr. εἶδος = (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Ganoidei, with two families, Pleurolepidæ and Pycnodontidæ (q.v.). Body compressed, high and short or oval, covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines. Teeth on the palate and hinder part of the lower jaw molar-like.

pȳc-nŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Pycnodontes.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Pycnodontidæ. Fifteen species from the Lias, four from the Chalk, and one from the Eocene.

pȳc-nŏ-gŏn′-ĭ-dą, pȳc-nŏ-gŏn′-ą-tą, pȳc-nŏ-gŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnogon(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ida, -ata.*]

Zool.: An aberrant family or tribe of Arachnida, consisting of marine animals, having the abdomeu rudimentary, aud four pairs of legs enormously long and many-jointed. (*Huxley.*) Balfour cousiders the family of doubtful affinities. Some believe them Crustaceans. Parasitic or iudepeudeutly amongst stones and sea-weeds on sea-beaches, or among rocks, corals, &c., in deep water. Called also Podosomata and Pantopoda.

pȳc-nŏg′-ō-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Pycnogonida (q.v.). Some are parasitic. *Pycnogonum balænarum* is so on the whale. *P. laterale*, not a parasite, is common on various European sea coasts.

pȳc-nŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

Chem.: An instrument for determining the specific gravities of acrated mineral waters.

pȳc-nō-nō′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnonot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Bulbuls; a family of Passerine Birds, sometimes made a sub-family (Pycnonotinæ, Gray) of Turdidæ, or (Brachypodinæ, Swain.) of Timaliidæ. There are nine genera and 139 species, characteristic of the Oriental region, some extending to Palestine, Japan, and the Molnccas, but all absent from the Celebes.

* **pȳc-nō-nō-tī′-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnonot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Pycnonotidæ.]

pȳc-nō-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

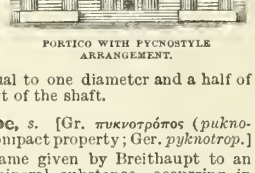
Ornith.: Bulbul; the typical genus of the family Pycnonotidæ (q.v.), with fifty-two species, ranging from Palestine to South Africa. Bill of medium size, strong, and slightly curved; feet strong, wings moderately long; plumage generally dull, with the exception of the lower tail-coverts.

PYCNONOTUS ARSINOË.

pȳc-nō-phȳl′-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Eng. *phyllite*; Ger. *pyknophyllit.*]

Min.: A talc-like mineral occurring in closely compacted scales in the so-called "Weisserde" (white earth) at Aspang, Austria. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2·796; lustre, greasy; colour, leek-, apple-, and sea-green. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, potash, soda, magnesia, and sesquioxide of iron.

pȳc′-nō-stȳle, *s.* [Gr. πυκνόστυλος (*puknostulos*), from πυκνός (*puknos*) = frequent, thick, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar; Fr. *pycnostyle.*]



PORTICO WITH PYCNOSTYLE ARRANGEMENT.

Arch.: That arrangement of Greek or Roman columns in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the lower part of the shaft.

pȳc′-nō-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. πυκνοτρόπος (*puknotropos*) = of compact property; Ger. *pyknotrop.*]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to an amorphous mineral substance, occurring in closely compacted grains in the serpentine of Waldheim, Saxony. Compos. yet unknown.

* **pȳe,** *s.* [Pie.]

* **pȳe′-bāld,** *a.* [Piebald.]

pȳ-ĕ-lī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. πύελος (*puelos*) = a trough; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

pȳ′-ęt, *s.* [Pyat.]

pȳ-ġær′-ą, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and αἴρω (*airō*) = to lift up.]

Entom.: A genus of Notodontidæ. *Pygæra bucephala* is the Buff-tip moth, a beautiful but sluggish insect; the fore-wings purplish-gray, with black, chocolate-coloured, and white lines, and an ochrey spot at the tip; the hiud wings yellowish-white, &c., clouded. The larvæ feed gregariously on the oak, lime, hazel, &c.

pȳ-garg, pȳ-gar′-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. πύγαργος (*purgargos*) = white rump: πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, aud ἀργός (*argos*) = white; Fr. *pugarge.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The sea-eagle or osprey.

2. *Script. Heb.:* דישׁון (*dishon*), Deut. xiv. 5, is apparently some kind of antelope.

* **pȳ-gą-thrĭx,** *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Simiadæ. *Pygathrix memœus* is the Cochin China Monkey, now *Semnopithecus nemæus.*

pȳ-ğĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πυγίδιον (*pugidion*), dimin. from πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump.]

Compar. Anat.: The caudal shield, or tail, of a Trilobite. It consists of anchylosed or amalgamated segments, and is usually trilobed like the thorax. There is an elevated axis, with a marginal limb. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but it may be prolonged into a spine, or the ends of the pleuræ may be extended into spine-like projections. The name is sometimes applied to the posterior segment of a flea.

pȳg-mē′-ąn, pȳg-mæ′-ąn, pĭg-mē′-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pygmæus* = dwarfish, from Gr. Πυγμαῖοι (*Pugmaioi*) = the race of Pygmies, from πυγμή (*pugmē*) = a measure of length, the distance between the elbow and the knuckles. So called because they were reputed to be of the height of a pugmē, or 13½ inches.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; dwarfish, very small.

"Throng numberless like that *Pygmean* race."
Milton: P. L., i. 780.

B. *As subst.:* A pygmy.

"These *Pigmeans* live in hollow caves, and holes under the ground."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

pȳg′-mȳ, pīg′-mȳ, pĭg′-meȳ, *s. & a.* [Fr. *pygmé* = dwarfish, from Lat. *Pygmæus* = pygmean (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *pigmeo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* One of a fabulous nation of dwarfs dwelling somewhere near the shores of the ocean, and maintaiuing perpetual wars with the cranes. Ctesias represented a nation of them as inhabiting India. Other ancient writers believed them to inhabit the Indian islands; Aristotle places them in Ethiopia, Pliuy in Transgangetic India.

2. A very short or dwarfish person; a dwarf; anything very little.

"Soon grows the *pigmy* to gigantic size."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iv. 266.

* **II.** *Zool.:* The Chimpanzee.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or resembling a pygmy; dwarfish, small, little.

"Control the course of Nature, bid the Deep
Hush at thy *pigmy* voice her waves to sleep."
Churchill: Epistle to William Hogarth.

¶ For compounds, see Pigmy.

* **pȳg′-mȳ,** *v.t.* [Pygmy, *s.*] To reduce to the size of a pigmy; to dwarf, to stunt.

"Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press,
Who *pygmiest* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse."
Wood: Fasti Oxon., ii. 799.

pȳ-gō-çĕph′-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, aud κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Macrourous Crustaceans, with three species, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Scotland and Laucashire.

pȳ-gō-dĕr′-mą, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostominæ, group Stenodermata. Muzzle very short, thickened vertically, interfemoral membrane short. One species, *Pygoderma bilabiatum*, from Mexico and Brazil.

pȳ-gŏp′-ō-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

* 1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Natatores, embracing the genera Colymbus, Eudytes, Uria, Mormon, Fratercula, and Alca.

2. An order of Carinate Birds, with three families, Colymbidæ, Alcidæ, and Podicipedidæ.

pȳ-gō-pŭd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pygopus*, genit. *pygopod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of two-legged lizards. Body long, covered with rounded, imbricated, quincuncial scales, a pair of rudimentary hind limbs present; head with symmetrical shields; no eyelids. Two genera, Pygopus and Delma, from Australia and Tasmania.

pȳ′-gō-pŭs, *s.* [Pygopodes.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pygopidæ, with one species, *Pygopus lepidopodus.* It is about two feet long, and is a Saurian which has apparently degenerated towards the Ophidia.

pȳ-gŏs′-çĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and σκέλος (*skelos*) = a leg.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sphæniscidæ, with two or three species, closely resembling those of Aptenodytes, in which it is often merged. *Pygoscelis tæniata* (or *papuensis*), the Johnnie of the whalers = *Aptenodytes papua.*

pȳ-ja′-mą, *s.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] A kind of loose wide trousers or drawers supported by a cord drawn round the waist. They are worn in India, and are generally made of a light fabric, such as silk or cotton, and are sometimes made to cover the feet entirely. Same as Pajamas (q. v.)

* **pyk,** *v.t.* [Pick, *v.*]

pȳke, *s.* [Hind. *paeek.*] A foot-messenger; a night watchman. (*East Indies.*)

pȳk′-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of πυκνός (*puknos*) = close.]

Music: The close note. (1) A name given to those half or quarter tones which came together in the chromatic and enharmonic genera of the Greeks. (2) In mediæval music, a semi-tone.

*** pȳ-lăg′-ŏr-ăs, pȳl′-ą-gōre,** *s.* [Gr. πυλαγύρας (*pulaguras*).]

Greek Antiq.: The legate or representative of a city sent to the Amphictyonic council.

pȳl′-ą-gōre, *s.* [PYLAGORAS.]

*** pȳle,** *s.* [Lat. *pilum* = a pestle, a javelin (?).]

1. A small javelin.

2. An arrow with a square head used in a cross-bow.

3. A single grain of chaff. (*Burns.*)

pȳ′-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. πυλών (*pulōn*) = a gateway.]

Arch.: The mass of buildings on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple.

PYLON.

"The *pylon* consists of three parts, namely, of two flanking towers, and the gateway thus formed between them."—*Rosengarten: Arch. Styles* (ed. Sanders), § 27.

pȳ-lŏr′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pylorique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Pertaining to the pylorus (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Anat. (*Pl.*): The mucous glands of the pylorus; the pyloric glands.

"When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their *pylorics* are loaded with fat."—*Field,* Dec. 26, 1885.

*** pȳl-ō-rĭd′-ĕ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pylor(us);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Zool.: A group of Lamellibranchiata, including the genera Mya, Solen, &c. (*De Blainville.*) [MYACIDÆ, SOLENIDÆ.]

pȳ-lōr′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πυλωρός (*pulōros*) = a gate-keeper, the pylorus: πύλη (*pulē*) = a gate, and οὖρος (*ouros*) = a keeper.]

Anat.: The small and contracted end of the stomach leading into the small intestines.

*** pym-per,** *v.t.* [PAMPER.]

*** pyne,** *s.* & *v.* [PINE.]

pȳ-ō-ġĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, pȳ-ō-ġĕ′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πύον (*puon*) = pus, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The generation of pus; the theory of the formation of pus.

pȳ-ō-ġĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [PYOGENESIS.] Pertaining or relating to pyogenesis; generating or forming pus.

pȳ′-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. πύον (*puon*) = pus, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling pus; partaking of the nature of pus.

pyoid-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Pathol., Physiol., &c.: Pus corpuscles, with a tolerably transparent envelope enclosing eight, ten, or more small globules. (*Lebert.*)

*** py-on-ing,** *s.* [PIONING.]

pȳ′-ŏt, *s.* [PYAT.]

pȳr-, pȳr-ĭ-, pȳ′r-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] Having relation to, or connection with fire.

pȳr′-ą-cănth, pȳr-ą-cănth′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πυράκανθα (*purakantha*): πῦρ (*pur*) = fire, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Bot.: Crataegus Pyracantha, a hawthorn, with oval, lanceolate, glabrous, entire, small evergreen leaves, and coral-red flowers, from the south of Europe.

pȳr-ăc-ō-nĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-,* and Eng. *aconitic.*] Derived from aconitic acid by heat.

pyraconitic acid, *s.* [ITACONIC-ACID.]

*** pȳr′-ąl, * pȳr′-ąll,** *a.* [Eng. *pyr(e); -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a funeral pyre.

"Unctuously constituted for the better *pyrall* combustion."—*Browne: Urn Burial,* ch. iv.

pȳ-răl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyral(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of the group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male pubescent or ciliated; wings entire, shining, with long fringes. Larva shining, wrinkled, vermiform. Five British species. (*Stainton.*)

pȳr-ą-lĭd′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyralid(ina);* Eng. suff. *-eous.*] Of or belonging to the Pyralidina.

"The *Pyralideous* group is further divided into two main sections."—*Stainton: Brit. Butterflies & Moths* (1859), ii. 124.

pȳr-ăl-ĭ-dī′-ną, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pyralis,* genit. *pyralid(is);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A group of Moths with the fore proportionately much longer than the hind wings; the abdomen and legs long. It contains the Pearls, the Veneers or Grass-moths, and the Knot-horns. British species 167. Sixteen families represented in Britain, viz.:

Hypenidæ, Herminidæ, Odontidæ, Pyralidæ, Cledeobidæ, Ennychidæ, Asopidæ, Steniadæ, Hydrocampidæ, Botydæ, Nolidæ, Choreutidæ, Eudoreidæ, Galleridæ, Phycidæ, and Crambidæ.

pȳr′-ą-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πυραλίς (*puralis*) = a kind of pigeon.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pyralidæ. *Pyralis costalis* is the Gold Fringe; *P. farinalis* the Meal-moth.

pȳr-ăl′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-;* Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = other, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *pyrallolith.*]

Min.: An altered pyroxene (q.v.), intermediate in composition between true pyroxene and talc. Occurs mostly in limestone at several localities in Finland.

pȳ-răme′, *s.* [Fr.] A small water-spaniel.

pȳr′-ą-mĭd, * pȳr′-ą-mĭs, *s.* [Lat. *pyramis* (genit. *pyramidis*), from Gr. πυραμίς (*puramis*), from Egypt. *pir-em-us* = the vertical height of the structure. The Eng. plural was formerly *pyramides,* as in *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra,* v. 2.]

1. *Egyptian Antiquities:* A solid structure substantially invariable in form, viz., a simple mass resting on a square or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing with slight deviations towards the four principal winds, and tapering off gradually towards the top to a point or to a flat surface, as a substitute for an apex. The proportion of the base to the height is not always the same, nor is the angle of inclination uniform. The pyramids were constructed in platforms, and then revêted or coated with blocks or slabs of granite, as may still be observed in incomplete pyramids. Recently the theory has been maintained that in the case of the largest pyramids, a smaller one was erected as a nucleus, and subsequently enveloped by another layer. The interior of these massive structures contains narrow passages, and some totally dark halls or chambers, and probably served as the burial-places of the kings who had caused them to be constructed. The entrance to these buildings is raised considerably above the level of the base, and was blocked up by a portcullis of granite, so as to be on ordinary occasions inaccessible. In the pyramid of Cheops, the entrance is raised about 47 ft. 6 in. above the base. The pyramids of Egypt begin immediately south of Cairo, and continue southwards at varying intervals for nearly seventy miles. The largest is that of Cheops, at Ghizeh, standing on a base each side of which was originally 764 feet long, but owing to the removal of the coating is now only 746 feet. Its perpendicular height, according to Wilkinson, was originally 480 ft. 9 in., present height 460 ft. The principal chamber, the so-called Crowning Hall or King's Chamber, is 34 ft. 3 in. long, and 17 ft. 1 in. wide. Its roof is formed of massive blocks of granite, over which, with a view to support the weight, other blocks are laid, with clear intervals between. According to Herodotus, the erection of this pyramid employed 100,000 men for twenty years.

2. *Mexican:* The Teocallis, or Houses of the gods, which have come down from Aztec times, are four-sided pyramids rising by terraces to a considerable height. A group of such erections still exists at Teotihuacan about twenty miles north-east of the city of Mexico. There are two large pyramids, with some hundred smaller ones. The base of the largest is 900 feet long, its height 160 feet; the height of the second is 130 feet. One is dedicated to the sun, the other to the moon. A yet larger one is at Cholula; its base is 1488 feet long, its height 178 feet. All the Mexican pyramids face the cardinal points.

3. Hence, applied to any mass or heap more or less resembling a pyramid in form.

"While those deputed to inter the slain
Heap with a rising *pyramid* the plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 201.

4. *Anat.:* A conical bony eminence in the anterior wall of the tympanum of the ear. Also that portion of the *medulla oblongata* forming the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain; two conical eminences, known as the posterior pyramids, the *corpora pyramidalia,* leading to the *pons Varolii,* being the anterior pyramids.

5. *Geom.:* A polyhedron bounded by a polygon, having any number of sides, called the base, and by triangles meeting in a common point, called the vertex. Pyramids take different names according to the natures of their bases. They may be triangular, quadrangular, &c., according as their bases are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, &c. The base and lateral triangles are called faces; the lines in which the faces meet are called edges; the points in which the edges meet are called vertices of the pyramid. A right pyramid is one whose base is a regular polygon, and in which a perpendicular let fall from the vertex upon the base, passes through its centre. The regular pyramid is a pyramid bounded by four equal equilateral triangles. It is called the tetrahedron.

6. *Billiards* (*Pl.*): A game played with fifteen red balls and one white ball, the former being placed in a triangular form at a spot at the top of the table. The object of the players, who play in turn with the white ball, is to pocket as many red balls as possible.

7. *Bot.:* The American calumba or Indian lettuce, *Frasera carolinensis.*

pȳ-răm′-ĭd-ąl, * pȳ-răm′-ĭd-ąll, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to, or having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical.

"The *pyramidal* tomb of Caius Cestius."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. i., ch. xi.

2. *Bot.:* Conical, as the prickles of some roses.

pyramidal bell-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Campanula pyramidalis, wild in Carniola, &c.

pyramidal-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A small muscle arising from the front of the pubis, and inserted into the *linea alba.* There is also a pyramidal muscle of the nose.

pyramidal-numbers, *s. pl.* The same as FIGURATE-NUMBERS (q.v.).

pyramidal-zeolite, *s.* [APOPHYLLITE.]

*** pȳ-răm′-ĭd-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidal; -ly.*]

1. In the form of a pyramid; like a pyramid.

2. By means of, or through the instrumentality of, a pyramid.

"To be but *pyramidally* extant."—*Browne: Urn Burial,* ch. v.

pȳ-răm-ĭ-dĕl′-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *pyramis* = pyramid (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of Pyramidellidæ. Shell slender, pointed, with many plaited or level whorls, apex sinistral, operculum indented on the inner side to adapt it to the columellar plaits. Recent species 111, from the West Indies, Mauritius, and Australia. Fossil twelve, from the Chalk of France and Britain onward.

pȳ-răm-ĭ-dĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyramidel(la);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holostomata (q.v.). Shell spiral, turreted, nucleus minute sinistral, operculum horny. Genera Pyramidella, Chemnitzia, &c.

*** pȳr-ą-mĭd′-ĭc, * pȳr-ą-mĭd′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. πυραμιδικος (*puramidikos*), from πυραμίς (*puramis*) = a pyramid (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

"Distinguishable by *pyramidical* figures."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. iii.

***pȳr-ą-mĭd'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidical; -ly.*] In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid.

"Thus they rise *pyramidically.*"—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xi. (Note.)

***pȳr-ą-mĭd'-ĭe-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pyramidical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pyramidical.

pȳr-ą-mĭd'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

Arch.: The small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

pȳ-răm'-ĭd-ōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *pyramid; -oid.*]

Geom.: A figure or solid resembling a pyramid. Called also a Pyramoid.

pȳ-răm'-ĭd-ŏn, *s.* [Pyramid.]

Music: An organ stop of 16 ft. or 32 ft. tone, the pipes of which are closed at the top, and pyramidical in shape, the top being more than four times the width of the mouth. From a pipe only 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 3 in. square at the top, and 8 in. at the block, the note C C C is produced. Invented by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc.

***pȳr'-ą-mĭs,** ***pĭr'-ą-mĭs,** *s.* [Pyramid.]

pȳr'-ąm-ōĭd, *s.* [Pyramidoid.]

pȳr-ănt'-ĭ-mŏn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *antimonite.*]

Min.: The same as Kermesite (q.v.).

pȳr-ăph'-rō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ἀφρός* (*aphros*) = froth, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *pyraphrolith.*]

Petrol.: An amorphous mixture of felspars and opal, of a more or less vitreous lustre, related to obsidian (q.v.).

pȳr-ar'-ĝĭll-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ἄργιλλος* (*argillos*) = clay, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Fahlunite (q.v.), containing more water and less of protoxides. It is an altered iolite (q.v.), and occurs in the granite of Helsingfors, Finland.

pȳr-ar'-ĝȳr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ἄργυρος* (*arguros*) = silver, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral occurring in crystals and also massive. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·7 to 5·9; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, black; streak, cochineal-red; translucent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: sulphur, 17·7; antimony, 22·5; silver, 59·8 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $3AgS + Sb_2S_3$. Isomorphous with proustite (q.v.). Forms an important ore of silver, occurring abundantly in some mines.

pȳr-âus'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *πυραυστής* (*puraustēs*) = a moth which gets singed in the candle.]

Entom.: A genus of Ennychidæ. *Pyrausta purpuralis* is the Crimson and Gold Moth.

pȳr-âux'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *αὐξάνω* (*auxanō*) = to increase, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Pyrophyllite (q.v.)

pȳre, *s.* [Lat. *pyra*, from Gr. *πυρά* (*pura*), from *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.] A pile or heap of combustible materials on which dead bodies were laid to be burnt to ashes; a funeral pile.

"That lit such *pyres* from Tagus to the Rhine."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

pȳr-ĕ-lā'-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *elain.*] [Pyrostearin.]

pȳ-rē'-ną, *s.* [Gr. *πυρήν* (*purēn*) = the stone of stone fruit.]

Bot.: The stone formed by the hardened endocarp of some fruits, as the drupe.

pȳr-ĕn-ăr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *pyren*, genit. *pyrenis*; neut. sing. adj. suff. *-arium.*]

Bot.: Pomum (q.v.). (*Desvaux.*)

pȳ-rēne', *s.* [Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire; Eng. suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{10}$. One of the hydrocarbons obtained in the dry distillation of fats, resins, and coal. It is tasteless, inodorous, and crystallizes in colourless plates, melts at 142°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but very soluble in ether, benzene, and carbon disulphide. When treated with fuming hydriodic acid at 200°, it is converted into pyrene hexahydric, which melts at 127°.

pyrene-quinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_8O_2$. A crystalline body produced by heating pyrene with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It forms brick-red needles.

pȳ-rē'-nĕ, *s.* [Pyrena.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The separate sections of which some fruits, as the medlar, are composed. (*Thome.*)

Pȳr-ĕ-nē'-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of, or pertaining to, the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France from Spain.

Pyrenean-desman, *s.*

Zool.: *Myogale pyrenaica.* [Myogale.]

pȳr-ĕ-nē'-īte, *s.* [After the Pyrenees, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. & Ger. *pyrenäit.*]

Min.: A variety of Melanite-garnet (q.v.), found in very sharp rhombic dodecahedrons in a black to gray schist near Barèges, Hautes-Pyrénees.

pȳ-rē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *pyren.*]

Bot.: Either the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungals.

pȳr-ĕn-ō'-dĕ-oŭs, pȳ-rēn'-ō-dīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrena* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Wart-like.

pȳ-rēn-ō-mȳ-çē'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrena*, and Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*), genit. *μύκητος* (*mukētos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A section of Ascomycetous and Conicomycetous Fungals having a closed nuclear fruit. (*Fries.*) Now divided into the orders Sphæriacei and Phacidiacei.

pȳ-rē'-thrĭn, *s.* [Lat. *pyrethr(um); -in.*]

Chem.: A name given by Parisel to a soft resin extracted from *Radix Pyrethri* by alcohol and ether. Later researches have shown it to be a mixture of two oils and a resin.

pȳ-rē'-thrŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πύρεθρον* (*purethron*) = a hot spicy plant of the pellitory kind (*Anthemis Pyrethrum*).]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysanthemeæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-genus of Matricaria, having the receptacle almost flat. The genus yields a number of handsome garden flowers, particularly *P. roseum*, which has yielded many beautiful and richly colored varieties. From its flowers Insect or Persian Powder is made. [Feverfew.]

pȳ-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pyrétique*, from Lat. neut. pl. *pyretica*, from Gr. *πυρετός* (*puretos*) = (1) burning heat, (2) fever, from *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.]

A. *As adj.:* Useful in fevers or feverishness.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine for the cure of fever.

pȳr-ĕ-tŏl'-ŏ-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. *πυρετός* (*puretos*), and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] [Pyretic.]

Med.: That branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

pȳ-rĕx'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fr. *pyrexie*, from Gr. *πυρέξω* (*purexō*), 1 fut. of *πυρέσσω* (*puressō*) = to be feverish. [Pyrelic.]

Pathol.: The pyrexial state, or fever (q.v.). (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 158.)

pȳ-rĕx'-ĭc-ąl, pȳ-rĕx'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrexi(a); -ical, -ial.*] Pertaining to fever; feverish.

pȳ-rĕx'-ȳ, *s.* [Pyrexia.]

pȳr'-ĝĭt-ą, *s.* [Gr. *πυργίτης* (*purgitēs*) = of or belonging to a tower; *πύργος* (*purgos*) = a tower.]

Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidæ, containing the Sparrows.

pȳr'-gŏm, *s.* [Gr. *πύργωμα* (*purgōma*) = a tower.]

Min.: The same as Fassaite (q.v.).

pȳr-hē-lĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire; *ἥλιος* (*hēlios*) = the sun, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Pouillet for measuring the amount of heat radiated from the sun. It consists of a shallow cylinder of very thin copper or silver on a stem, provided with means of attachment to a stationary object, and carrying a disk on which the shadow of the cylinder may be received, so that it may be pointed directly towards the sun. The cylinder is blackened in order to absorb all the heat possible, and is filled with water in which the bulb of a thermometer is placed. The instrument, at the atmospheric temperature, is first shaded from the sun, but exposed to the sky for five minutes, and, the difference of temperature noted, the shading screen is then withdrawn, and the cylinder exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays for five minutes, and the temperature noted, when it is again shaded for five minutes, and the fall of the thermometer observed.

pȳr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Pyr-.]

pȳr-ĭ-chrō'-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyri-*; Gr. *χρόα* (*chroa*) = colour, and *λιθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as Pyrostilpnite (q.v.).

pȳr'-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_5H_5N. A base discovered by Anderson in his investigations on bone-oil, and obtained in small quantity by the action of phosphoric anhydride on isoamylic nitrate. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, of sharp, nauseous odour, sp. gr. ·986 at 0°, soluble in water in all proportions, and boils steadily at 116·5. With hydrochloric acid it yields a deliquescent salt, $C_5H_5N{\cdot}HCl$, whose yellow platinochloride, $(C_5H_5N{\cdot}HCl)_2PtCl_4$, is very insoluble in water. On heating pyridine with sodium it is converted into solid dipyridine, which melts at 108°, and crystallizes in needles.

pȳ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πυρίδιον* (*puridion*), dimin. from *πῦρ* (*pur*) = a spark, or *πυρός* (*puros*) = wheat.]

Bot.: Pomum (q.v.). (*Mirbel.*)

pȳr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pyrum* = a pear, and *forma* = form.] Having the shape or form of a pear; obeonical.

"The bladder . . . is thereby dilated into a large *pyriform* vesicle."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pȳr-ĭ-tăc-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *pyrit(es); -aceous.*] Pyritic (q.v.).

pȳ-rī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*), which embraced both iron and copper pyrites, including marcasite and pyrrhotite; Ger. *eisenkies, kies.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring frequently crystallized, also massive, in mammillary forms with fibrous structure, and stalactitic with crytalline surface. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·83 to 5·2; lustre, metallic, splendent; colour, pale brass-yellow; streak, greenish-black; opaque; fracture conchoidal, uneven; brittle; strikes fire when struck with a hammer. Compos.: sulphur, 53·3; iron, 46·7 = 100, which yields the formula FeS_2. Other elements sometimes replace a part of the iron, but only in small quantity. Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary; (*a*) distinct crystals; (*b*) nodular or concretionary; (*c*) stalactitic; (*d*) amorphous. (2) Niccoliferous; (3) cobaltiferous; (4) cupriferous; (5) stanniferous; (6) auriferous; (7) argentiferous; (8) thalliferous. Occurs abundantly distributed in rocks of all ages, either as crystals, crystal-grains, or nodules, also in metalliferous veins.

pȳ-rĭt'-ĭc, pȳ-rĭt'-ĭc-ąl, pȳr'-ĭt-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pyrit(es); -ic, -ical, -ous.*] Of or pertaining to pyrites; containing or resembling pyrites.

pȳr-ĭt-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pyrit(es)*, and *fero* = to bear or produce.] Producing or containing pyrites.

pȳr'-ĭt-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *pyrit(es); -ize.*] To convert into pyrites.

pȳr-ĭ-tō-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Pyritohedron.] Crystal-like pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel.

pȳr-ĭ-tō-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*) = pyrites, and *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a base.]

Crystall.: The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites.

pȳr'-ĭ-tōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit(es); -oid.*]

Crystall.: The same as Pyritohedron (q.v.).

pȳ-rī-tō-lămp'-rīte, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit(es); o* connective; Gr. *λαμπρός* (*lampros*) = bright, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to the so-called Arsenio-silver from Andreasberg, Harz. It is now shown to be a mixture.

pÿr-ĭ-tŏl'-ō-ġÿ, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; suff. *-ology.*] A treatise or dissertation on pyrites; facts concerning pyrites.

pÿr'-ĭt-ŏŭs, *a.* [PYRITIC.]

pÿr-o-, *pref.* [PYR-.]

pÿr-ō-ą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng *acetic.*] Derived from acetic acid by heat.

pyroacetic-spirit, *s.* [ACETONE.]

pÿr-ō-ăl-ĭ-zăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *alizaric.*] Derived from alizaric acid by heat.

pyroalizaric-acid, *s.* [PHTHALIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

pÿr-ō-âu'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Lat. *aurum* = gold, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Igelström to a mineral of a gold-like colour occurring in six-sided tables. Crystallization, hexagonal. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 23·9; magnesia, 35·8; water, 40·3 = 100, yielding the formula, $Fe_2O_3.3HO + 6MgHO + 6HO$. Found at Longban, Wermland, Sweden.

***pÿr-ō-băl'-lō-ġÿ,** *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw, to hurl, and suff. *-ology.*] The art or science of artillery.

"Gobesius' military architecture and *pyroballogy.*"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 180.

pÿr-ō-bĕn'-zō-līne, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *benzoline.*] [LOPHINE.]

pÿr-ō-căm-phrĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *camphretic.*] Derived from camphretic acid by heat.

pyrocamphretic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. A pale yellow, viscid oil, heavier than water, produced by the slow distillation of camphretic acid. It has an aromatic odour, a sour burning taste, boils at 210°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether, producing strongly acid solutions.

pÿr-ō-căt'-ĕ-chĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *catechin.*] [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

pÿr-ō-căt-ĕ-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *catechuic.*] Derived from catechuic acid by heat.

pyrocatechuic-acid, *s.* [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

pÿr'-ō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; Ger. *pyrochlor.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons in the zircon-syenite of Norway, and of Miask, Orenburg, Russia. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 4·2 to 4·35; lustre, vitreous; colour, dark reddish-brown; streak, lighter; subtranslucent to opaque. Compos.: a columbate of lime and cerium, with various other bases in variable amount.

2. The same as MICROLITE (q.v.)

pÿr-ō-chrō'-ą, *s.* [PYROCHROITE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pyrochroidæ (q.v.). Two are British, *Pyrochroa coccinea*, the Cardinal Beetle, and *P. rubens*, a beautiful scarlet species, found near London.

pÿr-ō-chrō'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrochro(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, sub-tribe Trachelia or Trachelides. The body, which is flat, is elongated and narrowed in front, the antennæ in the males are pectinated or feathery, the elytra completely cover the abdomen. The larvæ feed on rotten wood. The perfect insects are seen on flowers.

pÿr-ō-chrō'-ĭte, s. [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. χρόα (*chroa*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A foliated mineral found in veins in magnetite at Paisberg. Hardness, 2·5; lustre, pearly; colour, white, changing on exposure to black. Compos.: protoxide of manganese, 79·8; water, 20·2 = 100, corresponding with the formula, MnOHO. A brucite in which sesquioxide of iron replaces magnesia.

pÿr-ō-çĭt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *citric.*] Derived from citric acid by heat.

pyrocitric-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid, viz., aconitic, citraconic and itaconic acids. Mesaconic or citracartic acid, produced by the action of boiling dilute nitric acid on citraconic acid, is also included by Gerhardt under the general denomination. (*Watts.*)

pÿr-ō-clās'-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = a breaking, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PYROGUANITE (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-cō-mĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [PYROMECONIC.]

pÿ-rŏc'-ō-nīne, s. [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *conine.*]

Chem.: A basic poisonous substance said to be produced by the dry distillation of hemlock. (*Watts.*)

pÿ-rŏc'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = a powder, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PACHNOLITE (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-dĕx'-trĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *dextrin.*]

Chem.: Pyroglucic acid. A product obtained by roasting the starch of cereal grain, potatoes, maize, &c., dissolving in hot water, filtering, evaporating the filtrate over a water bath, and drying the residue at 140°. It is brown, inodorous, and tasteless; soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. Its aqueous solution is not coloured purple-red, like dextrin, by iodiue.

pÿr-ō-ē-lĕc'-trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).] [THERMOELECTRIC.]

pÿr-ō-ē-lĕc-trĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *electricity* (q.v.).] [THERMOELECTRICITY.]

pÿr-ō-găl'-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *pyrogall(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pyrogallic acid.

pÿr-ō-găl'-leĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallein.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{20}N_6O_{10} + 8H_2O$. An uncrystallizable substance produced by the action of ammonia or pyrogallic acid. It forms brown precipitates with many metallic salts, but they decompose during the washing.

pÿr-ō-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallic.*] Derived from gallic acid by heat.

pyrogallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_3 = C_6H_3(OH)_3$. Pyrogallol. An acid, discovered by Scheele, who considered it sublimed gallic acid, and prepared it by heating gallic acid in a stream of carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in long flattened prisms, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 115°, and boils at 210°. Its solutions reduce the salts of gold, silver, and mercury, and give a deep blue colour with ferrous salts. It dissolves in potash or soda, forming a solution which rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air and turns black. Extensively used in photography as a reducing agent. Its salts, the pyrogallates, are little known.

pÿr-ō-găl'-lŏl, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallol.*] [PYROGALLIC-ACID.]

pyrogallol-phthalein. [GALLEIN.]

pÿr'-ō-ġĕn, *s.* [PYROGENIC.]

1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Pyro-acids and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies. (*Watts.*)

2. Electricity.

pÿr-ō-ġĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. γενάω (*gennaō*) = to beget.]

1. *Pathol.:* Producing or tending to produce feverishness.

2. *Chem.:* Produced by heat.

pyrogenic-acid, s. [FORMIC-ACID.]

***pÿ-rŏġ'-ĕn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [PYROGENIC.] Produced by fire; igneous.

pÿr-ō-glŭ'-çĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *glucic.*] Derived from gluten by heat.

pyroglucic-acid, s. [PYRODEXTRIN.]

pÿr-ō-glўç-ĭ-, *pref.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *glyc(er)i(n).*] Derived from glycerin by heat.

pyroglyci-trisulphurous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}S_3O_{10} = \left.\begin{matrix}(SO)_3\\(C_3H_5)_2\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\} O_7$. A gummy deliquescent mass produced by the action of nitric acid on dithioglycerin. Its salts are insoluble in alcohol.

pÿr-ŏg-nŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. γνώμων (*gnōmōn*) = an index.] Applied to certain minerals, which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit an incandescent glow, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules. (*Annandale.*)

pÿr-ŏg-nŏs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gnostic.*] Pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on the application of the blowpipe.

pÿ-rŏġ'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to draw, to write.] A mode of printing by a system of heated metallic cylinders, which burn into the wood any design required.

pyroguaiacic (as **pÿr-ō-gwā-ăs'-ĭc**), *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *guaiacic.*] Derived from guaiacic acid by heat.

pyroguaiacic-acid, s. [GUAIACOL.]

pyroguaiacin (as **pÿr-ō-gwā-ăs'-ĭn**), *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Eng. *guaiac(ol)*, and *-in.*]

Chem.: A crystalline substance produced together with guaiacol by the dry distillation of guaiaretic acid. (*Watts.*)

pÿr-ō-gu-an'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Eng. *guano*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Shepard to the indurated guano of Monk's Island, in the belief that it had been hardened by heat.

pÿr-ō-hē-lĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [PYRHELIOMETER.]

pÿr-ō-ĭ'-dēs-īne, s. [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral substance found at De Regla, Cuba. Two analyses showed it to be related to the mineral serpentine (q.v.).

pÿr'-ō-la, *s.* [From Lat. *pyrus* = a pear tree, which it somewhat resembles in foliage.]

Bot.: Winter-green; the typical genus of Pyrolaceæ (q.v.). Petals five, distinct; filaments subulate, anther cells generally with a single pore, rarely with two, Valves of the capsules connected at the margin with a web. North Temperate Zone. Species about twenty. These are found throughout the northern hemisphere. The species of Chimaphila, a related genus, found in the United States, are known as Spotted Wintergreen. They, with the Pyrola, are herbaceous or half-scrubby plants. *P. rotundifolia* was once valued as a vulnerary. Two species of other genera of the family are called Checkerberry in the United States.

pÿr-ō-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Winter-greens; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. Herbs or undershrubs, leaves simple, entire, or toothed. Sepals five, persistent; corolla four- or five-parted; stamens twice as many, half sometimes abortive; anthers two-celled, opening by pores; ovary superior, four- or five-celled, many seeded; fruit capsular; seeds minute. In fir woods, &c., in the Northern Temperate Zone. Genera five, species twenty. (*Lindley.*)

***pÿ-rŏl'-ą-tŏr,** s. [PYROLATRY.] A fire-worshipper.

"Having too near an analogy to the religion of the *pyrolators.*"—*Southey: Thalaba*, bk. viii. (Note.)

***pÿ-rŏl'-ą-trў,** *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] Fire-worship (q.v.).

pÿr-ō'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ, equivalent to Lindley's order Pyrolaceæ. (*Sir J. Hooker, &c.*)

pÿr-ō-lĕ'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *oleic.*] Derived from oleic acid by heat.

pyroleic-acid, *s.* [SEBACIC-ACID.]

pÿ-rŏl'-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. ὄλλυμι (*ollumi*) = to destroy.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, especially on board ship. Hydrochloric acid and carbonate of soda, partly dissolved, and partly suspended in water are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid theuce generated is projected into the fire.

pÿr-ō-lĭg'-nĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *lignous.*] Derived from wood by heat.

pyroligneous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Impure acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

pÿr-ō-lĭg′-nīte, *s.* [PYROLIGNEOUS.]

Chem.: A salt of pyroligneous acid.

pÿr′-ō-lĭne, *s.* [PYRROL.]

pÿr-ō-lĭth-ō-fĕl′-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *lithofellic.*] Derived from lithofellic acid by heat.

pyrolithofellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{26}O_5$. Produced by the dry distillation of lithofellic acid. In crystallizes in small, colourless, rhomboidal prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 205°.

pÿr-ōl-ĭ-vĭl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Eng. *olivil*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from olivil acid by heat.

pyrolivilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{26}O_5 = 2C_{10}H_{12}O_2,H_2O$. A colourless oil, heavier than water, obtained by the dry distillation of olivil. It boils at 200°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, but does not yield a crystallizable salt.

***pÿ-rŏl′-ō-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in pyrology, or the laws of heat.

***pÿ-rŏl′-ō-jy,** *s.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; suff. *-ology.*] The science of heat.

pÿr-ō-lū′-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. λούω (*louō*) = to wash, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: One of the most important of the ores of manganese. Crystallization, orthorhombic; frequently occurring massive to earthy, soiling the fingers. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 4·82; lustre, metallic; colour, iron-black to steel-gray; streak, black; opaque; brittle. Compos.: manganese, 63·3; oxygen, 36·7 = 100; yielding the formula, MnO_2. Extensively worked in many localities. Used in preparing oxygen gas, with which it parts at a red heat; and also in glass-making.

pÿr-ō-măch′-īte, *s.* [Gr. πυρομάχος (*puromachos*) = resisting fire: πῦρ (*pur*) = fire, and μάχομαι (*machomai*) = to fight; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A family of silicates characterized by their difficult fusibility. (*Glocker.*)

pÿr-ō-măg-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *magnetic* (q.v.).] Capable of being rendered magnetic by heat.

pÿr-ō-māl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *malic.*] Derived from malic acid by heat.

pyromalic-acid, *s.* [MALEIC-ACID.]

***pÿr-ō-măn′-çÿ,** *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by fire.

"Four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

pÿr-ō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mania* (q.v.).] Insanity, marked by an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

***pÿr-ō-măn′-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [PYROMANCY.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to pyromancy.

"The *pyromantic* genii
Are mighty." *Greene: Friar Bacon.*

B. *As subst.:* One who pretends to divine by fire.

pÿr-ō-măr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. (*pi*)*maric.*] Derived from pimaric acid by heat.

pyromaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid probably identical with sylvic acid (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-mĕ-cŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meconic.*] Derived from meconic acid by heat.

pyromeconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_3$. Pyrocomenic acid. A monobasic acid discovered by Sertürner in 1817, and prepared by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid at 260° to 320°. It crystallizes in large transparent tables or in long colourless needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, melts at 120°, but begins to sublime at 100°. Its aqueous solution is coloured red by ferric salts. It is a weak acid, and its salts are very indefinite and unstable.

pÿ rŏm ĕ-lāno, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. μελας (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A name given by Shepard to a mineral found in angular grains in some gold-washings in North Carolina. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·87; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish to yellowish-brown, and black; subtranslucent. Comp.: a titanate of alumina and iron. Dana suggests that it is a variety of titanite (q.v.).

pÿ-rŏm′-ĕ-lĭne, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. μήλινος (*mēlinos*) = a clear yellow.]

Min.: The same as MORENOSITE (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-mĕl-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mellitic.*] Derived from mellitic acid by heat.

pyromellitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_8 = C_6H_2(CO{\cdot}OH)_4$. A tetrabasic acid produced by the dry distillation of mellitic acid at as low a temperature as possible. It crystallizes in colourless triclinic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. Heated to 100°, it loses 12½ per cent. of water, at 240° it melts and sublimes with partial decomposition. The pyromellitates are colourless, crystalline, very soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol.

pyromellitic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_2O_6 = C_6H_2(CO)_4O_2$. Obtained by distilling sodic mellitate with one and a half times its weight of sulphuric acid. It melts at 286°, and, on being distilled, solidifies to a mass of large crystals.

pÿ-rŏm′-ĕr-īde, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. μερός (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ide.*]

Petrol.: A name originally given to certain quartz-felsites which contained spherules of felsite of varying size, having a more or less radiating fibrous structure. Most of these rocks are now included by English petrologists under the name Rhyolite (q.v.), irrespective of their geological age.

pÿr-ō-mĕt-ą-morph′-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metamorphism.*] [HYDROMETAMORPHISM.]

pÿ-rŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] A term originally applied to an instrument in the form of a single metallic bar, employed by Muschenbroek about 1730, to indicate temperatures above the boiling point of mercury, 660° Fahr. It is now applied to any instrument used for such purpose. The first which came into extensive use was that of Wedgwood, about 1780; it was devised and used by him for testing the heat of his pottery and porcelain kilns. No fewer than eleven different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: (1) by contraction of clay on exposure to heat, as in Wedgwood's; (2) by expansion of bars of different metals; (3) by change of pressure in confined gases: (4) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass; (5) by the fusing-point of solids; (6) by conduction and radiation of heat, depending upon observations with thermometers of moderate range at relative distances [PYROSCOPE]; (7) by colour, as red and white heat; (8) by change in velocity of sounds depending on the change of pitch in musical notes; (9) by resolution of chemical compounds; (10) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; (11) by change in resistance to electricity, as in Siemens's pyrometer, which depends on the increased resistance offered by an iron or platinum wire to the passage of electricity. Of all these, the third (M. Lamy's), depending on the measurement of the tension of carbonic-acid gas developed from marble when heated, and the last are the best.

¶ Tremeschini's pyrometer is founded on the expansion of a thin plate of platinum, heated by a mass of metal previously raised to the temperature of the medium. The Trampler pyrometer is based upon the difference in the coefficients of dilatation for iron and graphite; the Gauntlet pyrometer on the difference of those of iron and fire-clay. The Ducomet pyrometer consists of a series of rings made of alloys which have slightly different melting points. In pyrometers constructed on the Watertype priuciple, the temperature is determined by noting the amount of heat communicated to a current of water of known temperature circulating in the medium to be observed. (*Nature*, xxx. (1884), pp. 366, 367.)

pÿr-ō-mĕt′-rĭc, pÿr-ō-mĕt′-rĭ-cąl, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metric, metrical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the pyrometer or pyrometry; ascertained or determined by pyrometry.

pÿ-rŏm′-ĕ-trÿ, *s.* [PYROMETER.] The act, art, or process of measuring degrees of heat; that branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat.

pÿr-ō-mōr′-ĭn-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *morintannic.*] Derived from morintannic acid by heat.

pyromorintannic-acid, *s.* [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

pÿr-ō-morph′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A lead salt occurring mostly in veins, with other ores of lead. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 6·5 to 7·1, though somewhat lower when part of the lead is replaced by lime; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of green, yellow, brown, sometimes gray to white; streak, white; transparent to subtranslucent; fracture, subconchoidal, uneven; brittle. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 15·7; oxide of lead, 74·1; chlorine, 2·6; lead, 7·6 = 100; proportionate to phosphate of lead, 89·8; chloride of lead, 10·2 = 100. Formula $(3PbO)_3PO_5 + PbCl$. Arsenic acid sometimes replaces part of the phosphoric acid. Isomorphous with mimetite (q.v.). Dana makes the following sub-divisions:—(1) Ordinary; (*a*) in crystals; (*b*) acicular and moss-like aggregations; (*c*) concretionary; (*d*) fibrous; (*e*) granular massive; (*f*) earthy. (2) Polysphærite, containing lime, sp. gr. 5·89 to 6·44; colour, shades of brown; this includes miesite, nussierite, and cherokine (see these words). (3) Chromiferous. (4) Arseniferous. (5) Pseudomorphous; (*a*) after galena; (*b*) after cerussite.

pÿr-ō-mor-phō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire, and μόρφωσις (*morphōsis*) = a shaping.]

Petrol.: The change produced in rocks by contact with igneous lavas.

pÿr-ō-mor′-phŏus, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = shape, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Min.: Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire.

pÿr-ō-mūc′-ąm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucamide.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_5NO_2 = C_5H_3O_2\left.\begin{matrix}\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A crystalline substance obtained by heating to 120° a mixture of ethylic pyromucate and strong aqueous ammonia. It is soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 130°, and sublimes easily without decomposition.

pÿr-ō-mūç′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucic.*] Derived from or containing mucic acid.

pyromucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_3 = C_5H_3O_2\left.\begin{matrix}\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. A monobasic acid discovered by Scheele in 1780, and prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid, or by the oxidation of furfurol. It crystallizes in colourless needles or prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, melts at 134°, and sublimes below this temperature. The pyromucates or the alkali metals, $C_5H_3MO_3$, are very soluble in water and alcohol, but crystallize with difficulty. The other pyromucates are crystalline, and soluble in hot water.

pyromucic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-red oily liquid produced by the action of alcoholic potash, or of sodium amalgam on furfurol. It is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is decomposed by distillation.

pyromucic-aldehyde, *s.* [FURFUROL.]

pyromucic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_3O_2Cl$. An oily liquid obtained by distilling pyromucic acid with phosphorus pentachloride. It boils at 170°, and is resolved by water into pyromucic acid.

pyromucic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_3(C_2H_5)O_3$. Ethylic pyromucate. Obtained by distilling a mixture of pyromucic acid, alcohol, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in leaves, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 34°, and boils at 208–210°.

pÿr-ō-nŏm′-ĭcs *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of heat.

pÿ-rōpe′, *s.* [Gr. *πυρωπός* (*purōpos*) = fire-like.]

Min.: One of the garnet-group, in which magnesia predominates among the other protoxide bases. It also contains chromium. Colour, a deep-red; transparent. Found associated with serpentines, and in streams in Bohemia. Much used in jewellery.

pÿr-ō-pĕc′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *pectic.*] Derived from or containing pectic acid.

pyropectic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_9$. Obtained by heating pectin or any of its derivatives to 200°. It is a black powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids, and forms brown uncrystallizable salts.

pÿr′-ō-phāne, *s.* [Pyrophanous.]

Min.: A name given to hydrophane (q.v.) which has been steeped in melted wax for some time, when it becomes transparent, and exhibits a play of colour when heated.

pÿ-rŏph′-ăn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

pÿr′-ō-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φώνη* (*phōnē*) = a sound.] An instrument invented by Kastner, the sounds of which are produced by jets of gas burning under glass tubes. It has three manuals.

pÿr-ō-phŏr′-ĭc, pÿ-rŏph′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrophor(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ous.*] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

pÿ-rŏph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

1. *Chem.:* A term applied to any substance capable of taking fire spontaneously, or on a slight elevation of temperature. The pyrophorus of Homberg is a mixture of alum and sugar carefully carbonised in an open pan, and then heated to redness in a flask free from air. It ignites on exposure to the air.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Elateridæ, emitting light at will from two rounded spots on the prothorax. About ninety species are known, all from America. They fly by night, and, in structure, differ widely from the fireflies of the Eastern hemisphere. The type of the genus is *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, the West Indian Firefly. [Firefly.]

pÿr-ō-phŏs-phăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphamic.*] Derived from, or containing phosphamic acid.

pyrophosphamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.; $P_2NH_5O_6 = P_2(NH_2)H_3O_6$. A tribasic acid produced by heating an aqueous solution of pyrophosphodiamic acid. It is a semi-solid, non-crystalline mass with an acid reaction; soluble in alcohol, and capable of bearing a strong heat without decomposition.

pÿr-ō-phŏs-phō-, *pref.* [Prefs. *pyro-*, and *phospho-.*] Derived from, or containing phosphorus.

pyrophospho-diamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2N_2H_6O_5 = P_2(NH_2)_2H_2O_5$. A dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on an alcoholic solution of phosphorus chloronitride. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

pyrophospho-triamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2N_3H_7O_4 = P_2(NH_2)_3HO_4$. A tetrabasic acid formed by the successive action of ammonia and water on phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous powder, almost insoluble in water, but slowly attacked by it, even at ordinary temperatures. All the pyrophospho-triamates are insoluble, or very sparingly soluble, in water.

pÿr-ō-phŏs-phŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphoric.*] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid.

pyrophosphoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_4P_2O_7 = H_3PO_4{\cdot}HPO_3$. A tetrabasic acid discovered by Dr. Clark of Aberdeen, and readily prepared by evaporating a solution of orthophosphoric acid, till its temperature rises to 215°. It forms opaque indistinct crystals, slightly soluble in water. When heated to redness, it is converted into metaphosphoric acid. It forms four classes of salts, three acid and one neutral, represented by the formulæ, $MH_3P_2O_7$, $M_2H_2P_2O_7$, $M_3HP_2O_7$, and $M_4P_2O_7$.

pÿr-ō-phŏs′-phŏr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphorite.*]

Min.: A snow-white earthy mineral, sometimes botryoidal. From a mean of two analyses, after eliminating impurities, Shepard obtained: phosphoric acid, 51·67; magnesia, 3·17; lime, 45·16 = 100, the calculated formula being $Mg_2P_2O_7 + 4(Ca_3P_2O_8 + Ca_2P_2O_7)$. Found in the West Indian Islands.

pÿr-ō-phўl′-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in foliated and radiated lamellar masses, sometimes compact or cryptocrystalline, constituting schistose rocks. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·75 to 2·92; lustre, pearly, massive kinds dull or glistening; colour, white, apple-green, gray, yellow; feel, greasy. Compos.: silica, 65·0; aluminia, 29·8; water, 5·2 = 100. Formula, $4Al_2O_3 15SiO_2 + 4HO$. This species was founded upon the analysis of a specimen from Siberia, which yielded the formula $Al_2O_3, 3SiO_2 + HO$. When heated, the foliated varieties expand to many times their original bulk.

pyrophyllite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: Rocks consisting almost entirely of pyrophyllite in a very compact form. Formerly included with talcose rocks.

pÿr-ō-phȳ′-są-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *physalite*; Ger. *pyrophysalith.*]

Min.: A variety of topaz, occurring in large, coarse, opaque crystals, and massive, at Finbo, Sweden. Intumesces when heated.

pÿr′-ō-pĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πυρωπός* (*purōpos*) = fiery; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The name given by Thomson to a red substance extracted from elephants' teeth, apparently an albuminoid. (*Watts.*)

pÿr-ō-pĭss′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *πίσσα* (*pissa*) = pitch, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to an earthy, friable substance, of a greenish-brown colour, and no lustre, which forms a thin layer in lignite at Weissenfels, near Halle. Dana points out that it is a mixture of species, and needs proper investigation.

pÿr-ō-quĭ-nŏl′, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *quinol.*] [Hydroquinone.]

pÿr-ō-rą-çē′-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *racemic.*] Derived from or containing racemic acid.

pyroracemic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Acetoformic acid. Pyruvic acid. A monobasic acid produced by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid. It is a faint yellowish liquid, boiling at 165° with partial decomposition, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its salts crystallize well, provided heat is avoided in their preparation.

pÿr-ō-rĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Pyroretinite.]

Min.: A resin found in nodules and plates in the lignite near Aussig, Bohemia. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 1·05 to 1·18; lustre, greasy-resinous. Probably formed by the action of heat from a basaltic dyke. It has yielded various resin-like compounds. [Reussinite, Stanekite, Pyroretinite.]

pÿr-ō-rĕt′-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *retinite.*]

Min.: A resin-like substance deposited from a hot alcohol solution of pyroretin during cooling. Compos.: carbon, 80·0; hydrogen, 9·33; oxygen, 10·67 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $C_{40}H_{56}O_4$.

pÿr-orth′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *orthite.*]

Min.: A variety of Orthite (q.v.), containing over 30 per cent. of a carbonaceous substance which causes it to burn before the blowpipe. Found near Fahlun, Sweden.

***pÿr′-ō-scăphe**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σκάφη* (*skaphē*) = a skiff.] (See extract.)

"There had glided alongside, and nestled under the shadow of our big paddle-boxes a tiny war-steamer or *pyroscaphe*."—*Sala: Journey due North* (ed. 2nd), p. 67.

pÿr-ō-sçheër′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *scheererite.*]

Min.: A substance separated from könlite (q.v.) by hot alcohol, which melts by the warmth of the hand. A mean of three analyses gave: carbon, 87·446; hydrogen, 11·160 = 98·606, which corresponds to the formula C_2H_3.

pÿr′-ō-sçhĭst, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *schist.*]

Petrol.: Bituminous shale (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-sclĕr′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *σκληρός* (*skleros*) = hard, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pyrosklerit.*]

Min.: An apple- to emerald-green mineral, occurring with chonicrite (q.v.) in veins in serpentine, at Porto Ferrajo, Elba. Crystallization, orthorhombic or monoclinic; cleavage, basal. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 2·74; lustre, somewhat pearly; translucent. Compos., essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia.

pÿr′-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument, invented by Leslie, to measure the intensity of heat radiating from a hot body or the frigorific influence of a cold body. The instrument is like a differential thermometer, one ball being covered with thick silver-leaf; the other ball is naked and forms the pyroscope.

pÿ-rō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πύρωσις* (*purōsis*) = a burning; *πυρόω* (*puroō*) = to burn; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.]

Pathol.: Water-brash; a form of eructation, with pain in the epigastric region, from which water, either tasteless or sour and acrid, rises into the mouth.

pÿr-ōs′-mą-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *pirodmalit, pyrosmalit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in crystals and lamellar massive in some iron mines in Wermland, Sweden. Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3 to 3·2; lustre, somewhat pearly; colour, blackish-green to pale liver-brown; streak, paler; fracture, uneven, splintery. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of iron and manganese with chloride of iron.

pÿr-ō-sō′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The sole genus of Pyrosomidæ, a family of Tunicata (q.v.), with three species. Animals, compound, free, and pelagic, ranging from two to fourteen inches in length, and from half an inch to three inches in circumference. They are brilliantly phosphoresceut, and Péron compared them to small incandescent cylinders of iron. (See *Phil. Trans.*, 1851, pp. 567–593.)

pÿr′-ō-sōme, *s.* [Pyrosoma.] Any individual of the genus Pyrosoma (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-sŏm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrosom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Pyrosoma.]

pÿr-ō-sor′-bĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *sorbic.*] Derived from or containing sorbic acid.

pyrosorbic-acid, *s.* [Maleic-acid.]

pÿr-ō-stĕ′-ą-rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *stearin.*]

Chem.: The name applied by Berzelius to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling empyreumatic oils with water, the more fusible portion being called pyrelain. (*Watts.*)

pÿr′-ō-stĕr′-ĕ-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *stereoscope* (q.v.).] A process in which a block of wood is prepared as a matrix for a fusible metal by burning away portions of its surface.

pÿr-ō-stĭb′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Lat. *stibium* = antimony, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Kenmesite (q.v.).

pÿ-rō-stĭlp′-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *στιλπνός* (*stilpnos*) = shining, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral in very small sheaf-like groups of crystals. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4·2 to 4·25; lustre, adamantine; colour, hyacinth-red; translucent; sectile; flexible. Compos.: silver, 62·3 per cent., with sulphur and antimony. A rare species, known only in a few localities.

pŷr-ō-tar-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *tartaric.*] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

pyrotartaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_4 = \begin{matrix} CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \\ | \\ CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH. \end{matrix}$ An acid discovered by Rose in 1807, and produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. The distillate is freed from oil by dilution with water and filtration. The acid filtrate on evaporation crystallizes in colourless prisms with rhombic base. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 112°, and begins to boil at 200°.

pyrotartaric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $(CH_2)_2\begin{matrix} CO(C_2H_5)OH \\ CO(C_2H_5)OH \end{matrix}$. Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid having an aromatic odour, and boiling at 218°.

pŷr-ō-tar'-tra-nĭl, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotart(a)r(ic)*, and *anil(ine).*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_5H_6O_2 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix}$N. Formed by heating a mixture of pyrotartaric acid and aniline to a temperature of 100° for a short time. It is obtained in microscopic needles, which melt at 98°, are without taste or smell, boil at 300°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and when heated with aqueous alkalis become converted into pyrotartranilic acid.

pŷr-ō-tar'-trĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eug. *pyrotart(a)r(ic)*, and *imide.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_5H_6O_2'' \\ H \end{matrix}$N. A diamide formed by heating acid pyrotartrate of ammonium. It forms needles or hexagonal plates, is very soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and has a slightly bitter and acid taste. It melts at 66°, and boils at about 280°.

pŷr-ō-tar-trō-nĭ'-tra-nĭl, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *pyrotartranil*, and *nitric.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_5H_6O_2'' \\ C_6H_4(NO_2) \end{matrix}$N. Obtained by diluting with water a solution of pyrotartranil in strong nitric acid. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in groups of crystals; is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 155°. Boiled with aqueous ammonia it is converted into pyrotartronitranilic acid in combination with ammonium.

*** pŷr-ō-tĕch'-nĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechny*; *-an.*] A pyrotechnist.

pŷr-ō-tĕch'-nĭc, * pŷr-ō-tĕc'-nĭck, * pŷr-ō-tĕch'-nĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *technic*; *technical*; Fr. *pyrotechnique.*] Pertaining to or connected with fireworks, or their manufacture.

*** pŷr-ō-tĕch-nĭ'-cian,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechnic*; *-ian.*] A pyrotechnist.

pŷr-ō-tĕch'-nĭcs, *s.* [Pyrotechnic.] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of artificial fireworks; pyrotechny.

pŷr-ō-tĕch'-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechn(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pyrotechnics; a manufacturer of fireworks.

"The whole skill of the *pyrotechnists* of his department was employed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

pŷr-ō-tĕch'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. τέχνη (*technē*) = an art, a trade, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to a sublimation found on the scoriæ of Vesuvius of the eruption of 1855, which on solution and evaporation produced octahedral crystals. It has since been shown to be the same as Thenardite (q.v.).

pŷr-ō-tĕch'-nў, *s.* [Fr. *pyrotechnie.*] [Pyrotechnic.]

* 1. The science of the management of fire and its application to various operations.

"Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The same as Pyrotechnics (q.v.).

pŷr-ō-tĕ-rē-bĭc, pyr-ō-tĕr-ĕ-bĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *terebic*, *terebilic.*] Derived from or containing terebic-acid.

pyroterebic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_2 = \begin{matrix} C_5H_9 \\ COOH \end{matrix}$. Pyroterebilic acid. An acid metameric with ethyl-crotonic acid and belonging to the acrylic series. It is produced by the dry distillation of terebic acid, and is obtained as an oily liquid, having an odour of butyric acid, boiling at 210°, and soluble in alcohol and ether, less easily in water.

pŷr-ō-tĕr-ĕ-bĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pyroteremic.]

pŷ-rŏth'-ŏn-īde, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. ὀθόνη (*othonē*) = linen.]

Med.: An empyreumatic oil, produced by the combustion of hemp, linen, or cotton fabrics in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid, and its medical properties probably resemble those of creasote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water it has been used as a gargle in quinsy. Called Paper-oil or Rag-oil, according to the material from which it is prepared.

pŷ-rŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πυρωτικός (*purōtikos*), from πύρωσις (*purōsis*) = burning; πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.]

A. *As adj.:* Caustic.

B. *As subst.:* A caustic medicine.

pŷ-rôu'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *uric* (q.v.).] Derived from uric-acid by heat.

pyrouric-acid, *s.* [Cyanuric-acid.]

pŷ-rŏx'-ăm, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Eng. *ox(atyl)*, and *am(monia).*] [Xyloidin.]

pŷr-ŏx-ăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *xanthin.*]

Chem.: A yellow crystalline substance produced by the action of alkalis on one of the substances contained in crude wood spirit. The residue obtained by heating the spirit with slaked lime is treated with hydrochloric acid, and the insoluble portion is several times digested in boiling alcohol. The last decoctions contain the pyroxanthin. It forms colourless, needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolving with deep red colour in strong sulphuric acid. Melts at 144°.

pŷr-ŏx-ăn'-thō-ġĕn, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxanth(in)*; *o-* connective, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: The constituent in crude wood naphtha which is supposed to yield pyroxanthin by the action of alkalis.

pŷr'-ŏx-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. ξένος (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

Min.: A name used for a group of minerals of very variable composition and origin, but all of which are referable (like the analogous group of amphiboles) to the same chemical type, under the general formula $ROSiO_2$, where R may represent lime, magnesia, the protoxides of iron and manganese, and sometimes soda, potash, and oxide of zinc. Two or more of these bases are always present, the most frequent being lime, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, lime being always present and in a large percentage. Sometimes these bases are replaced by sesquioxides, but always sparingly. The result of these isomorphous replacements is shown in the diversity of habit, colour, and form of its numerous varieties. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·23 to 3·5; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, shades of green, and white to black; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. The two most important divisions are Non-aluminous and Aluminous. Dana subdivides these into:

Non-aluminous: 1. Lime-magnesia pyroxene; (1) malacolite; (2) alalite; (3) traversellite; (4) muasite; (5) white coccolite. 2. Lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene; (1) sahlite; (2) halkalite; (3) protheite; (4) funkite; (5) diallage. 3. Iron-lime pyroxene; hedenbergite. 4. Lime-magnesia-manganese pyroxene; schefferite of Michaelson. 5. Lime-iron-manganese pyroxene. 6. Lime-iron-manganese-zinc pyroxene, jeffersonite.

Aluminous: 7. Aluminous lime-magnesia pyroxene, leucaugite. 8. Aluminous lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene; (1) fassaite; (2) augite; (3) aluminous diallage. 9. Aluminous iron-lime pyroxene; (1) hudsonite; (2) polylite. Appendix, 10. Asbestos. 11. Breislakite. 12. Lavrofite.

This mineral is most extensively distributed in metamorphic rocks, which contain the lighter coloured, and also in eruptive rocks, which contain the greenish-black and black varieties. The variety characterizing serpentines and gabbros is diallage.

pŷr-ŏx-ĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxen(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pyroxene; of the nature of pyroxene; containing or consisting of pyroxene.

pŷr-ŏx-ēn'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxen(e)*, suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given to certain rocks, consisting principally of pyroxene (augite), occurring in beds in the Laurentian Limestone of Canada, also to similar rocks with granular structure found imbedded with mica slates.

pŷr-ŏx-ĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxil(in)*; *-ic.*]

pyroxilic-spirit, *s.* [Methylic-alcohol.]

pŷ-rŏx'-ў-lĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.] [Gun-cotton.]

pŷr'-rhĭc (1), *s.* & *a.* [Gr. πυρρίχη (*purrhichē*) = a warlike dance; πυρρίχιος (*purrhichios*) = (1) belonging to the purrhiche, (2) a pyrrhic foot; Lat. *pyrrhichius*; Fr. *pyrrhique.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A species of warlike dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus to grace the funeral of his father Achilles. It consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle, and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for actual warfare. This dance is supposed to be described by Homer as engraved on the shield of Achilles. It was danced by boys in armour, accompanied by the lute or lyre.

2. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance so called.

"You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?"
Byron: Don Juan, iii.

2. Consisting of two short syllables, or of pyrrhics: as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

Pўr'-rhĭc (2), *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who invaded Italy in 274 B.C. to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. In his first battle he obtained the victory, but the number of the slain on both sides was equal, so that Pyrrhus exclaimed, "One such more victory and I am undone." Hence, a *Pyrrhic* victory, one by which the victor loses more than he gains.

"Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be indeed a *Pyrrhic* victory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

*** pŷr'-rhĭ-ċĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrrhic* (1); *-ist.*] One who danced in the pyrrhic.

pŷr'-rhīte, *s.* [Gr. πυρρός (*purrhos*) = yellowish-red, or fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in small octahedrons. Hardness, 6; lustre, vitreous; colour, orange-yellow; subtranslucent. Compos. believed to be, from blowpipe trials, a columbate of zirconia coloured by oxides of iron, &c. Found with lepidolite, orthoclase, albite, &c., near Mursinsk, Urals, and with albite in the Azores.

pŷr-rhŏċ'-ŏr-ăx, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: Alpine Chough; a genus of Fregilinæ, with one species, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, ranging from Switzerland to the Himalayas.

pŷr-rhŏ-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrrhocor(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Red-bugs; a family of Geocores. General colour bright red, with black spots and other markings; ocelli wanting, membrane with numerous longitudinal veins. Very predatory. Widely distributed.

pŷr-rhŏċ'-ŏr-īs, *s.* [Gr. πυρρός (*purrhos*) fire-like, and κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pyrrhocoridæ (q.v.). *Pyrrhocoris apterus* is found in numbers on the Continent, and less commonly in the south of England around the base of lime trees.

pŷr'-rhŏl, *s.* [Pyrrol.]

pŷr'-rhŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. πυρρός (*pyrrhos*) = fire-like, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An altered anorthite occurring in reddish lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. It resembles polyargite (q.v.).

pyr-rhŏn′-ĭc, pyr-rhō-nē′-an, *a.* [Lat. *Pyrrhoneus;* Fr. *Pyrrhonien.*] Pertaining or relating to Pyrrhonism.

Pyr′-rhŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [After Pyrrho, a philosopher of Elis, founder of the sect called Sceptics or Pyrrhonists, about 340 B.C.] The doctrines of the Pyrrhonists; excessive doubt or exaggerated scepticism.

Pyr′-rhō-nĭst, Pyr-rhō′-nĭ-an, *s.* [After Pyrrho.] A follower of Pyrrho, who carried the principle of nniversal doubt or philosophic nescience to an extreme; hence, a sceptic.

pyr′-rhō-pīne, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured; ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid supposed to be identical with chelerythrine. It was extracted from the root of *Cheledonium majus*, and formed with acids slightly soluble red salts.

pyr-rhō-rĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured; Eng. *ret(ene)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A substance found by Forchbammer in fossil pine wood of Denmark, and described by him as humate of beloretin. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. The substance is probably a mixture.

pyr-rhō′-sa, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured.]

Bot.: A genus of Myristicaceæ. The mucilaginous mace of *Pyrrhosa tingens*, a native of Amboyna, rubbed between the fingers stains them red. With lime it makes a red dye, with which the natives stain their teetb.

pyr-rhō-sī-dēr′-īte, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = fire-red, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: The same as Ruby-mica (q.v.).

pyr′-rhō-tīne, pyr′-rhō-tīte, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥότης (*purrhótes*) = reddish; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral isomorphous with greenockite (q.v.). Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal, perfect. Rarely crystallized. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 4·4 to 4·68; lustre, metallic; colour, when fresh, bronze-yellow, but tarnishes on exposure to a dark copper-red; streak, dark grayish-black; brittle; slightly magnetic. Compos.: mostly sulphur, 39·5; iron, 60·5 = 100, corresponding witb the formula, Fe_7S_8, but these proportions are somewhat variable. Frequently contains nickel, the nickeliferous pyrrhotites yielding most of the nickel of commerce.

pyr′-rhō-tīte, *s.* [Pyrrhotine.]

pyr′-rhu-la, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = fire-red.]

Ornith.: Bullfinch; a genus of Fringillidæ, with nine species, ranging over the Palæarctic region to the Azores and High Himalayas. Bill short, as high and broad as long, tumid, tip slightly compressed and overhanging; feet formed for perching, rather broad in the sole; tail truncate, emarginate, rather long.

pyr′-rŏl, *s.* [Eng. *pyr(omucic); -ol.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_5N = C_4H_3(NH)H$. Pyrrhol. Pyrolin. Produced by the dry distillation of ammonic pyromucate. It is a colourless oil of fragrant ethereal odour; sp. gr. 1·077, boils at 133°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. It turns brown on exposure to the air, and imparts a purple stain to fir wood previously moistened with hydrochloric acid.

pyrrol-red, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$. A substance separating in amorphous orange red flocks when pyrrol is heated with excess of snlphuric acid; also produced when carbopyrrolic acid is similarly treated. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in water, ether, acids, and alkalis.

pyr′-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. from. Lat. *pyrus* = a pear.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Muricidæ. [Fig-shell.]

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lias onward.

pyr-u-lăr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pyrus* = a pear; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. The kernels of *Pyrularia pubera*, from Carolina, furnish an oil. The fruit of *P. edulis*, a Himalayan species, is eaten.

pyr′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *pyrus, pirus* = a pear-tree; *pirum, pyrum* = a pear.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ (*Lindley*); of Pomeæ, a tribe of Rosaceæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Fruit two- to five-celled, with cartilaginous walls. North Temperate Zone. Known species about forty. Five are wild in Britain: *Pyrus communis*, the Wild Pear, *P. Malus*, the Wild or Crab Apple, *P.* (*Sorbus*) *torminalis*, the Wild Service, *P.* (*Sorbus*) *Aria*, the White Beam-tree, and *P.* (*Sorbus*) *Aucuparia* = the Mountain-ash or Rowan-tree. One, *P.* (*Mespilus*) *germanica*, the Medlar, is an escape. *P. baccata, P. kumaoni, P. lanata, P. Pashia*, and *P. vestita*, Indian species, have more or less edible fruits.

pŭ-rū′-vĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *ur(it)ic.*] Derived from or containing uvitic acid.

pyruvic-acid, *s.* [Pyroracemic-acid.]

Py-thăg-ŏ-rē′-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pythagoreus*, Gr. Πυθαγόρειος (*Puthagoreios*), from Πυθάγορας (*Puthagoras*), the founder of the sect.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Philos.:* A follower or supporter of the system of philosophy taugbt by Pythagoras.

2. *Music:* One of the followers of the system of Pythagoras, in which the consonance or dissonance of an interval was judged by the ratio of the vibrations without appeal to the ear.

Pythagorean-bean, *s.* [Nelumbium.]

Pythagorean-letter, *s.* The letter Y, so called because Pythagoras employed it to signify the bifurcation of the good and evil ways of men.

Pythagorean-lyre, *s.*

Music: A musical instrument said to have been invented by Pytbagoras.

Pythagorean-system, *s.* [Pythagorism.]

Pythagorean-table, *s.* The abacns.

Pythagorean-theorem, *s.*

Geom.: The forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid's *Elements.*

Py-thăg-ŏ-rē′-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Pythagorean; -ism.*] The same as Pythagorism.

* **Py-tha-gŏr′-ĭc,** * **Py-tha-gŏr′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *Pythagoricus;* Gr. Πυθαγορικός (*Puthagorikos*).] Pythagorean.

Py-thăg′-ŏr-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *Pythagorisme.*]

Philos., Astron., &c.: The system of belief attributed to Pythagoras, born in Samos about 540 B.C., his mother being a Samian and his father, it is believed, a Phœnician. After travelling in Egypt, Persia, &c., in quest of knowledge, he settled in Croton, in the south of Italy, ultimately founding a society constituting at once a philosophical school, a religious brotherhood, and a political association of aristocratic sympathies. He died about 504. He never committed his system to writing. This was first done by Philolaus, one of his disciples. Pythagoras is said to have regarded numbers as the essence or principle of things, the elements out of which the universe was made, and attributed to them a true and independent existence. The principles of numbers were contrasted, as a straight line and a curve, an even and an odd, all traceable back to a monad in which both an even and an odd were included. The world was a breathing being. There were five elements, fire, air, water, earth, and one unnamed. In the central part of the universe was a fire, around which the sun, moon, and planets, with the celestial sphere itself, revolved. These were either themselves gods, or had their movements directed by gods. There existed a music of the spheres, the celestial bodies dancing a choral dance around the central fire. The soul of man was an emanation from the universal soul of the world. There was a transmigration of souls. Flesh and beans were not to be eaten. Nature was in uniformity with the will of the Deity, and human life should make an approach to the harmony of Nature. The Pythagorean system declined about B.C. 300, but revived two centuries later, and in the Augustan age the views of its advocates as to the past changes which the earth had undergone through the operation of fire, water, &c. (*Ovid: Metamorph.*, bk. xv.), were essentially so sound as to excite the commeudation of Sir Cbarles Lyell. (*Princip. of Geol.*, bk. i., ch. i.)

* **pŷ-thăg′-ŏr-īze,** *v.i.* [Gr. πυθαγορίζω (*puthagorizō*).] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

pyth′-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Pythian.]

Greek Antiq.: The interval between one celebration of the Pythian games and another.

Pyth′-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pythius;* Gr. Πύθιος (*Puthios*) = pertaining to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Delphi, Apollo, or bis priestess, who delivered oracles there.

B. *As subst.:* Oue of the four persons wbose office it was to consult the Delphic oracle on affairs of state; hence, a devotee of Apollo, a poet (?).

> "Like Apollo, from his golden bow,
> The *Pythian* of the age one arrow sped
> And smiled." *Shelley: Adonais*, xxviii.

Pythian-games, *s. pl.*

Greek Antiq.: One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo, near Delphi. They were said to have been instituted by Apollo bimself after be had overcome the dragon Python.

pŷ′-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyth(o);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Heteromerous Beetles, sub-tribe Trachelia. Small beetles from the North Temperate Zone.

pŷ′-thō, *s.* [Gr. Πυθώ (*Puthō*) = the part of Phocis in which Delphi lay.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pythidæ. Body flat; thorax narrowed behind, shaped like a truncated heart.

pŷ-thŏ′-gĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πύθω (*puthō*) = to make to rot, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).] Generation by means of filth.

pŷ-thō-gĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pythogenesis.] Produced by putridity.

pythogenic-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Typhoid fever (q.v.) (*Dr. Chas. Murchison*).

pŷ′-thon, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πύθων (*Puthōn*) = a celebrated serpent which destroyed the people and cattle about Delphi, and was slain by Apollo.]

Zool.: Rock-snake; the typical genus of Pythonidæ (q.v.). Anterior half of upper side of head covered with symmetrical shields, the under with scales; nostrils between two shields unequal in size. They have a double row of scutes under the tail, and teeth in the intermaxillary bone. They are from 10 to 20 feet in length, witb a very muscular body, tbeir habit being to seize, crush, and swallow small mammals. They are natives of India and Africa, there being several species.

* **pŷ′-thŏn-ĕss,** * **py-thon-esse,** *s.* [Fr. *pythonisse*, from Late Lat. *pythonissa;* from *pytho* = a familiar spirit.] [Pythian.] The priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles of the god; hence, applied to any woman who pretended to foretell coming events.

> "Like Saul, to consult a *pythoness*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, p. 171.

* **pŷ-thŏn′-ĭc,** * **pŷ-thŏn′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *Pythonicus;* Gr. Πυθωνικός (*Puthōnikos*).] Pertaining to the prediction of future events; oracular, prophetic.

> "Those *pythonick* spirits formerly inhabited under the cavities of these three rocks."—*Rycaut: Present State of the Greek & Armenian Churches*, p. 406.

pŷ-thŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *python;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Colubriformes, with twenty genera, confined to the tropics, with the exception of one genus. Body and tail of moderate length, or rather slender, rounded; tail prehensile; head with snout rather long, depressed, truncated or rounded in front. Teeth in intermaxillary, maxillary, palatine, and pterygoid bones; none grooved. Adult individuals with spur-like prominence on each side the vent; it is the extremity of a rudimentary hind limb hidden between the muscles. [Rock-snakes.]

2. *Palæont.:* One species, from the Miocene Brown-coal of Germany. (*Wallace.*)

pȳ-thŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Pythonic.] The prediction of future events after the manner of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.

* **pȳ-thŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Pythonic.] A conjurer. (*Cockeram*).

pȳ-thŏn-ō-mor'-phą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *python*; *o* connect., and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Paleont.: Cope's name for the Mosasauridæ (q.v.).

pȳ-ür'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πύον (*puon*) = pus, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Pus in the urine, from disease of the kidneys or urethra, or the rupture of contiguous abscesses into the urinary passages.

pyx, * **pix,** * **pixe,** *s.* [Lat. *pyxis*, from Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box, from πύξος (*puxos*) = box-wood; Lat. *buxus*; Fr. *pyxide*; Sp. *pixide*; Ital. *pisside*.]

1. *Anat.:* The same as Pyxis (q.v.).

2. *Roman Church:* The box or covered vessel in which the consecrated host is kept.

"The *pyxes* and crucifixes were torn from the altars." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. *Comm.:* The box in which sample coins are placed in the English mint. A triennial test by assay for purity is held, and is termed the trial of the pyx. Two pieces are taken from each bag of newly coined money, one for trial in the mint, the other is deposited in the pyx. The Lord Chancellor summons a jury of freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company, who test by weight and assay in comparison with certain standard trial-plates deposited in the Exchequer.

4. *Naut.:* The binnacle-box in which a compass is suspended.

¶ *Trial of the pyx:* [Pyx, *s.*, 3].

* **pyx,** *v.t.* [Pyx, *s.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins in the pyx.

pyx-ĭ-cĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Ranidæ, with seven species, extending over the Oriental region. Fingers free, toes incompletely webbed; tongue large, free, and deeply notched behind, metatarsal with a shovel-like prominence, with which some of the species burrow.

pyx-ĭc-ŏ-lą, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis* = a box, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A genus of Vorticellinidæ, sub-family Vaginicola. Animalcules attached posteriorly within a corneous lorica, which can be closed at will by a discoidal operculum. Six species.

pyx-ĭd-ăn'-thĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box, and ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*).] [Anther.]

Bot.: A genus of Diapensiaceæ. [Pyxie.]

pyx-ĭd'-ĭ-um, *s.* [Gr. πυξίδιον (*puxidion*) = a little box.] [Pyxis.]

1. *Bot.:* A syncarpous fruit, superior, and with the carpel dry and dehiscent by a transverse suture. Example Anagallis.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Vorticellina (q.v.). Solitary animalcules, according in structure with the zooids of the compound genus Opercularia. Two species, both from fresh water.

pyx'-ĭc, *s.* [Pyxidanthera.] An American plant.

"First among her treasures is the delicate *pyxie* (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*), a little prostrate trailing evergreen, forming dense tufts or masses, and among its small dark green and reddish leaves are thickly scattered the rose-pink buds and white blossoms. It is strictly a pine barren plant, and its locality is confined to New Jersey and the Carolinas."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 65.

pyx-ĭ'-nĕ, *s.* [Gr. πύξινος (*puxinos*) = made of box; yellow, as boxwood.]

Bot: The typical genus of Pyxinidæ (q.v.). It is confined to the hotter countries.

pyx-ĭn'-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: An order of Lichens, with an orbicular superficial disk contained in an excipulum. Thallus foliaceous, generally fixed by the centre. It contains the Tripe de Roche, &c. Called by Lindley Pyxinidæ, and made a family of Idiothalameæ (q.v.).

pyx-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pyxinei (q.v.).

pyx'-ĭs, *s.* [Pyx, *s.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A box, a pyx.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Anat.:* The acetabulum (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A pyxidium (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Chelonidæ, with one species, from the Ethiopian region.

pyxis-nautica, *s.*

Astron.: The Mariner's Compass, a Southern constellation.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter and the thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, a consonant having only one sound, that of *k* or *c*. It is always followed by *u*, and since this combination can be represented by *kw* (or *k* when the *u* is silent), *q* is a superfluous letter. In Latin, as in English, *q* was always followed by *u*. *Q* did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound being represented by *cw* or *cu*, as *cwic* = Eng. *quick*, *cwén* = Eng. *queen*, *cwelan* = Eng. *quail*, &c. For *qu* in English the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes & Danes *qv*. *Q* is most commonly found as an initial letter; it never ends a word. The name of the letter is said to be from Fr. *queue* = a tail, the form being that of an O with a tail to it.

I. *As an initial:* *Q* represents the Latin *Quintus* in inscriptions or literature; in geometry, &c., it represents the Latin *quod* (=which), as *Q.E.D.*=*quod erat demonstrandum* = which was to be shown or proved; *Q.E.F.* = *quod erat faciendum* = which was to be done, abbreviations frequently written at the end of a theorem or problem respectively.

II. *As a symbol:*

1. *Q* was formerly used for 500, and with a dash over it, $\overline{Q}$, for 500,000.

2. In the college accounts at Oxford for half a farthing. [Cue, 2.]

quā, *adv.* [Lat.] In the character or quality of; as being: as, He spoke not *qua* a public official but *qua* a private person.

qua, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

qua-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The American Night-heron, *Nycticorax nævius*.

"It is distributed generally over the United States, residing permanently in the southern portion; in the Eastern states it is called the *qua-bird*, from the noise it makes."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xii. 443.

* **quăb** (1), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *kwab*, *kwabbe*; Dan. *qvabbe* = an eel-pout; Ger. *quappe*, *quabbe* = a tadpole, an eel-pout.] A kind of fish; prob. an eel-pout or the miller's thumb.

* **quăb** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *squab* (q.v.).] An unfledged bird; hence, anything immature or crude.

"You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*."
Ford: Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

qua'-chą, *s.* [Quagga.]

qua'-çhĭ, *s.* [Quasje.]

quăck, * **quecke,** * **quakke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From the sound; cf. Dut. *kwaken* = to croak, to quack; Ger. *quaken* = to quack; Icel. *kvaka* = to twitter; Dan. *qvække* = to croak, to quack; Lat. *coaxo* = to croak; Gr. κοάξ (*koax*) = a croaking.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cry like the common domesticated duck.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To made vain and loud protestations in praise of anything; to boast; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.

2. To act the quack, to talk as a quack; to pretend to medical kuowledge.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To chatter or talk noisily in praise of, as a quack.

"To *quack* off universal cures."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

quăck, *s.* & *a.* [Quack, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The cry of the common domesticated duck.

* 2. Any croaking noise; a cough, a wheezing.

"A far better medicine to keep the goodman and his famille from the *quacke* or pose."—*Holinshed: Des. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A pretender to knowledge or skill which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan.

"*Quack* and critic differ but in name;
Empirics frontless both, they mean the same."
Lloyd: Epistle to C. Churchill.

2. *Specif.:* A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; a sham practitioner in medicine; a charlatan, an empiric.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to quacks or quackery; falsely pretending or pretended to be able to cure diseases.

"Like the famous *quack* doctor, who put up in his bills he delighted in matters of difficulty."—*Pope: Dunciad*, bk. iii. (Note.)

quăck'-ęn, *v.t.* [Querken.] To choke, to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

quăck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ery.*] Boastful pretensions to skill which one does not possess; the practice of a quack, especially in medicine; empiricism, charlatanry, humbug, imposture.

"Before committing themselves to Utopian *quackery* in land reform."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* **quăck'-hoȫd,** *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-hood.*] Quackery, charlatanry.

quăck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ish.*] Like a quack or charlatan; pretending to skill not really possessed; humbugging; characterized by quackery.

"The last *quackish* address of the national assembly."—*Burke: To a Member of the National Assembly.* (Note.)

* **quăck'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ism.*] The practice of quackery.

* **quăc'-kle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From the sound made in choking.]

A. *Trans.:* To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

"The drink, or something in the cup, *quackled* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 158.

B. *Intrans.:* To quack.

"Simple ducks . . . *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. i.

* **quăck'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *quack*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young duck; a duckling.

"He cast a wistful glance at the brood of innocent *quacklings*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

* **quăck'-săl-vĕr,** *s.* [Dut. *kwakzalver* = a charlatan: *kwakzalven* = to quack, to puff up salves; Ger. *quacksalber.*] One who brags of his medicines or salves; a quack-doctor; a charlatan; a quack.

"To turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empiricks."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.* (Democritus to the Reader.)

* **quăck'-săl-vĭng,** *a.* [Quacksalver.] Characteristic of or used by quacks; quack.

"*Quacksalving* cheating mountebanks, your skill
Is to make sound men sick, and sick men kill."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iv. 1.

quăd (I), **quŏd,** *s.* [A contr. of *quadrangle* (q.v.).] The quadrangle or court, as of a college, jail, &c.: hence, a prison, a jail.

quăd (2), *s.* [See def.]

Print.: An abbreviation of quadrat (q.v.)

* **quăd,** * **quade,** * **qued,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *cwéd*; Dut. & Low. Ger. *kwaad.*] [Qued.]

A. *As adj.:* Bad, wicked, evil.

"Soth play, *quad* play."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,353.

B. *As subst.:* Hurt, harm.

"Thal thoughte to do him *qued*." *Isumbras*, 611.

quăd-, quădr-, quăd'-rĭ-, quăt-, *pref.* [Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold, *quater* = four times, *quatuor* = four.] A common prefix in words from the Latin, having the force of four, fourfold.

* **quade,** *v.t.* [Quad, *a.*] To debase; to shame.

"Thine errors will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honours *quade*."
Halle: Hist. Expostulation, 1,565.

* **quăd'-ĕr,** *v. i.* [Lat. *quadro* = to square, from *quadrus*=fourfold, square.] To quadrate; to square; to match.

"The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly."—*Hist. of Don Quixote*, p. 88.

quă'-dẽr, *s.* [Ger. = freestone, square stone.] (See etym. and compound.)

quader-sandstone, quader-sandstein, *s.*

Geol.: A siliceous sandstone of Cretaceous age, with many fossil shells identical with those of the English Chalk. It is sometimes 600 feet thick, and, being jointed and often precipitous, has much to do with producing the picturesque aspect of Saxon Switzerland.

quād'-rą (pl. **quād'-ræ**), *s.* [Lat. = a square or plinth; a fillet.]

Architecture:

1. A socle (q.v.).

2. One of the bands or fillets of the Ionic base, between which the scotia or hollow occurs; also the plinth, or lower member of the podium.

QUADRA.

* **quād-rą-ġĕ-nār-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *quadragenarius* from *quadragent* = forty each; *quadraginta* = forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

* **quād'-rą-ġēne,** *s.* [Lat. *quadragent* = forty each.] A papal indulgence for forty days. [INDULGENCE, *s.*, II. 1.]

"So many *quadragenes*, or lents of pardon."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 4.

quād-rą-ġĕs'-ĭ-mą, *s.* [Lat. *quadragesimus* = fortieth, *quadraginta* = forty, *quatuor* = four; Fr. *quadragésime.*] Lent, so called because it consists of forty days.

Quadragesima-Sunday, *s.* The first Sunday in Lent, being about forty days before Easter.

quād-rą-ġĕs'-ĭ-mąl, *a. & s.* [Fr.] [QUADRAGESIMA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with, the number forty, espec. with reference to the forty days of Lent; belonging to or used in Lent; Lenten.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-Lent Sunday.

quād'-răn-gle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quadrangulum*, neut. sing. of *quadrangulus* = four-cornered: *quadrus* = square, and *angulus* = an angle; Sp. *quadrangulo*; Ital. *quadrangolo.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A square or four-sided court or space surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, &c. [QUAD (I), *s.*]

"Walking once about the *quadrangle*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

II. *Geom.:* A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides.

quād-răn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Fr. *quadrangulaire.*] Having the form or nature of a quadrangle; four-sided; having four angles and sides.

"The college consists of three fair *quadrangular* courts."—*Cowley: Essays; The College.*

quād-răn'-gu-lar-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrangular*; *-ly.*] In a quadrangular manner; with four angles and sides.

quād'-răns, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The fourth part of the as (q.v.).

quadrans-muralis, *s.*

Astron.: The Mural Quadrant; a small northern constellation with no large stars.

quād'-rant, *s. & a.* [Lat. *quadrans* = a fourth part, from *quadrus* = square; Fr. *cadran*; Sp. *cuadrante*: Port. & Ital. *quadrante.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The fourth part; a fourth, a quarter.

"The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes
A daye's full *quadrant* from th' ensuing yeere."
Beaumont: End of his Majesty's first Yeare.

2. In the same sense as II. 4.

*3. That which matches or fits exactly with something else.

"They did receive the catholic faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect *quadrant*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 587.

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Arch.:* The same as QUADRANGLE (q.v.).

"Also all the sayd *quadrantes*, hayes, and edifices were roially entrayled."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

2. *Artillery:* [GUNNER'S QUADRANT].

3. *Geom., &c.:* The fourth part of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; the space included between such arc and two radii drawn from the centre to the extremities of the arc.

4. *Naut., &c.:* An instrument for making angular measurements. So called from its embracing an arc of 90° or somewhat more. Formerly much employed in making astronomical observations. It is now superseded by the sextant (q.v.). (*Falconer: Shipwreck*, i.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Quadrangular, square.

"A *quadrant* void place before the doore of the same chamber."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,206.

¶ *Quadrant of altitude:* An appendix of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and movable round to all parts of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c.

quadrant-compass, *s.* A carpenter's compass, with an arc and a binding-screw.

quadrant-electrometer, *s.* [ELECTROMETER.]

quād-rănt'-ąl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadrantalis*, from *quadrans* = a quadrant (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a quadrant; contained in the fourth part of a circle; of the form or shape of a quadrant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A cube.

2. A cubical vessel used by the Romans, and containing the same as the amphora.

quadrantal-triangle, *s.*

Trigon.: A spherical triangle, one of whose sides is a quadrant or an arc of 90°.

quād-răn'-tĭdș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrans*, genit. *quadrantis.*]

Astron.: The meteors forming a shower occurring on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in Quadrans-muralis.

* **quād'-rant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *quadrant*; *-ly.*] In manner of a square; in a square.

"To imbattell 1,200 men *quadrantly* at the sodaine."—*Garrard: Art of Warre*, p. 183.

quād-răn-tŏx'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *quadrant*, and *oxide.*]

Chem. (*Fl.*): A name applied by Rose to oxides containing four atoms of metal to one atom of oxygen, such as suboxide of silver, Ag_4O. Better called tetrametallic oxides.

quād'-rąt, *s.* [QUADRATE.]

1. A geometrical square (q.v.).

2. *Print.:* A block of type-metal lower than the type, and used for filling out lines, spacing between lines, &c. Commonly called a quad.

* **quād'-rąte,** * **quād'-rąt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadratus* = squared, prop. pa. par. of *quadro* to make or be square; *quadrus* = square.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

"Figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1558).

2. Square, as being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

"Thirty-six days, which is a numher *quadrate*."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Square, as typifying completeness or perfection; complete, perfect.

"A *quadrat* solid wise man."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 6., let. 58.

2. Suited, fitted, correspondent, matching.

"A general description, *quadrate* to both."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A square; a surface or figure having four equal and parallel sides. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 22.)

II. *Technically:*

I. *Astrol.:* An aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other 90°, and the same with quartile.

2. *Music:* The sign □, used originally to raise B rotundum ♭, one semitone. Hence arose its general use for the raising of all flattened notes, as exemplified in its modern form of a natural, ♮.

3. *Comp. Anat.:* The quadrate-bone (q.v.).

quadrate-bone, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: A bone by means of which the rami are articulated with the skull in Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes (often called the Hypotympanic-bone).

quād'-rāte, *v.i. & t.* [QUADRATE, *a.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To square, to fit, to match, to correspond, to suit. (Followed by *with.*)

"There is a better explanation at hand, which exactly *quadrates with* the sense here given."—*Warburton: Div. Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

B. *Trans.:* To trim a ship's gun on its carriage and trucks; to adjust a gun for firing on a level range.

quād-răt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Eng. *quadrat(e)*; *-ic*; Fr. *quadratique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Alg.:* Pertaining to or involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity: as, a *quadratic* equation: that is, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power; or in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

2. *Crystall.:* Dimetric; applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. (*Dana.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A quadratic equation.

2. (*Pl.*): That branch of algebra which deals with quadratic equations.

quād-răt'-rĭx, *s.* [QUADRATE, *a.*]

Geom.: A curve by means of which straight lines can be found equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves and their several parts. The two most important curves of this class are those of Dinostratus and Tschirnhausen.

quād'-rą-ture, *s.* [Lat. *quadratura*, from *quadraturus*, fut. par. of *quadro* = to be or make square; Fr. *quadrature*; Ital. *quadratura.*] [QUADRATE, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being quadrate or square; a square space.

"All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world."
Milton: P. L., x. 321.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The position of one heavenly body with respect to another 90° distant, as the moon when midway between the points of opposition and conjunction.

2. *Geom.:* The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square.

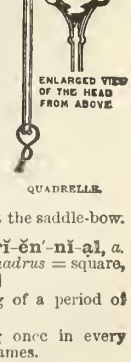
"The *quadrature* of the circle is a famous problem, which has probably been the subject of more discussion and research than any other problem within the whole range of mathematical science. The area of the circle being equal to a rectangle described upon the radius and half of the circumference, it follows that the *quadrature* would be possible if an algebraic expression, with a finite number of terms, could be found for the length of the circumference. Hence, the problem is reduced to finding such an expression, or to finding an exact expression in algebraic terms for the ratio of the diameter to the circumference. No such expression has yet been found, and it is by no means probable that such an expression will ever be found. The problem may safely be classed with the problems for the geometrical tri-section of an angle, the duplication of the cube, &c., all of which are now regarded as beyond the power of exact geometrical construction."—*Davies & Peck: Mathemat. Dictionary.*

quād'-rel, *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrellus*, from Lat. *quadrus* = square; *quatuor* = four; Ital. *quadrello*; O. Fr. *quarrel, carrel*; Fr. *carreau.*]

I. A square stone, brick, or tile.

2. A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth dried in the sun. So called from the square shape.

3. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. (*Prov.*)


ENLARGED VIEW OF THE HEAD FROM ABOVE.
QUADRELLE.

* **quād-rĕl',** *s.* [Fr.] [QUADREL.]

Old Arm.: A mace having a cross-head of four serrated projections, used in the fifteenth century, and carried at the saddle-bow.

quād-rĕn'-nĭ-ąl, * **quād-rĭ-ĕn'-nĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *quadriennium*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Comprising or consisting of a period of four years.

2. Happening or recurring once in every four years: as, *quadrennial* games.

quăd-rĕn'-nĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrennial*; *-ly.*] Once in every four years.

quăd-rĭ-, quăd-rō-, *pref.* [QUAD-.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* [QUAD-].

2. *Chem.:* Prefixes synonymous with tetra-, *e.g.*, $SnCl_4$ = quadri- or tetrachloride of tin.

quadri-digitato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a compound leaf*): Having the secondary petioles proceeding in fours from the summit of a common petiole.

quăd-rĭ-bās'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *basic.*]

Chem.: Having four parts of base to one of acid.

* **quăd'-rĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and Eng. *able.*] Capable of being squared. (*Derham.*)

quăd'-rĭc, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold.]

Alg.: A homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables or facients. Ternary and quaternary quadrics, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces, which have the property of cutting every line in the plane, or in space, in two points, and to which the name quadric is also applied. Plane quadrics, therefore, are identical with conic sections. (*Brande & Cox.*)

QUADRICAPSULAR.

† **quăd-rĭ-căp'-sū-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four capsules.

quăd-rĭ-chlör-ō-va-lĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*; *chloro-*, and Eng. *valeric.*] Derived from or containing chlorine and valeric acid.

quadrichlorovaleric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6Cl_4O_2$. Tetrachlorovaleric acid; a semi-fluid colourless oil, obtained by the prolonged action of chlorine on valeric acid, aided by exposure to the sun. It is destitute of odour, has a pungent taste, and is heavier than water. In contact with water it forms a hydrate, $C_5H_6Cl_4O_2.H_2O$, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

quăd'-rĭ-corn, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *cornu* = a horn.] A name given to any animal having four horns or antennæ.

quăd-rĭ-corn'-oŭs, *a.* [QUADRICORN.] Having four horns or antennæ.

quăd-rĭ-cŏs-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *costate.*] Having four ribs.

quăd-rĭ-dĕç'-ĭm-al, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *decimal* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Applied to a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces, and two summits, containing together ten faces.

quăd-rĭ-dĕn'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *dentate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four teeth on the edge.

* **quăd-rĭ-ĕn'-nĭ-al,** *a.* [QUADRENNIAL.]

quăd-rĭ-ĕn'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [QUADRENNIAL.] A space of four years.

quadriennium-utile, *s.*

Scots Law: The four years allowed after majority, within which an action of reduction of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.

quăd-rĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *quadrifarius*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold.]

Bot.: Arranged in four rows or ranks.

quăd'-rĭ-fid, *a.* [QUADRIFIDÆ.]

* I. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* Divided or deeply cleft into four parts.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of a perianth*): Divided from the upper margin to the base into four clefts.

(2) (*Of a leaf*): Divided about half way down into four segments with linear sinuses and straight margins.

quăd-rĭf'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrifidus*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *findo* (pa. t. *fĭdi*) = to cleave.]

Entom.: A section of Noctuina. Wings generally broad, sometimes very large, hinder ones but little folded, median wing of the latter generally with four branches. European species few. Sections: Variegatæ, Intrusæ, Limbatæ, and Serpentinæ. (*Stainton.*)

quăd'-rĭ-fōlĭ, *a.* [QUADRIFOLIATE.]

quăd-rĭ-fō'-lĭ-ate, quăd'-rĭ-fōlĭ, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *foliate* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a petiole*): Bearing four leaflets from the same point.

quăd-rĭ-fūr'-cate, quăd-rĭ-fūr'-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *furcate, furcated* (q.v.).] Having four forks or branches.

QUADRIGA.

quăd-rī'-ga (pl. quăd-rī'-gæ), *s.* [Lat., contracted from *quadrijugæ*, from *quatuor* = four, and *jugum* = a yoke.]

Rom. Antiq.: A two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast. It was used in the Circensian games of the Romans.

quăd-rĭ-ğĕm'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *quadrigeminus*, from *quadrus* = fourfold, and *geminus* = born with another, twin.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.:* Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (*corpora* or *tubercula quadrigemina*) separated by a crucial depression, and placed in twos above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

* **quăd-rĭ-ğĕ-nār'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *quadrigeni*, for *quadringeni* = four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

quăd-rĭ-glăn'-dū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *glandular* (q.v.).] Having four glands.

quăd-rĭ-hī'-late, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Lat. *hilum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four apertures. Example, the pollen of some plants.

quăd-rĭj'-ū-gate, quăd-rĭj'-ū-goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *quadrijugis, quadrijugus* = yoked four together.] [QUADRIGA.]

Bot. (*Of the petiole of a pinnated leaf*): Bearing four pairs of leaflets.

quăd-rĭ-lăm'-ĭn-ar, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *laminar* (q.v.).] Consisting of four laminæ.

quăd-rĭ-lăt'-ĕr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quadrilaterus* = four-sided; *quadrus* = square, fourfold and *latus*, genit. *lateris* = a side.]

A. *As adj.:* Having four sides, and consequently four angles.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. Parallelograms, squares, and trapeziums are quadrilaterals.

2. *Mil.:* A space within and defended by four fortresses, as the quadrilateral in Venetia, formed by Peschiera and Mantua on the Mincio, and by Verona and Legnago on the Adige.

quăd-rĭ-lăt'-ĕr-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quadrilateral*; *-ness.*] The property, quality, or state of being quadrilateral.

* **quăd-rĭ-lĭt'-ĕr-al,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).] Consisting of four letters.

quą-drille' (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *cuadrillo* = a small square, *cuadrilla* = a meeting of four or more persons, from *cuadra* = a square; from Lat. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus* = square, fourfold; *quadrula* = a little square.]

1. A dance consisting of five figures or movements, executed by four sets of couples, each forming the side of a square.

"The *quadrille* was ended, and the music stopped playing."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow*, ch. ix.

2. The music composed for such a dance.

3. A game of cards played by four persons with forty cards, the tens, nines, and eights being thrown out from an ordinary pack.

"O filthy check on all industrious skill
To spoil the nation's last great trade—*quadrille!*
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 76.

* **quą-drille' (qu as k),** *v.i.* [QUADRILLE, *s.*]

1. To dance a quadrille or quadrilles.

2. To play at quadrille.

quăd-rĭl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

1. According to American and French notation, a unit followed by fifteen ciphers.

2. According to English notation, the number produced by raising a million to its fourth power, or a number represented by a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers.

quăd-rĭ-lō'-bāte, quăd'-rĭ-lōbed, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *lobate, lobed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four lobes.

quăd-rĭ-lŏc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four cells or compartments; four-celled. (Used of an ovary or fruit.)

* **quăd-rĭ-lōğe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrilogus*, from Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. A book written in four parts.

2. A narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.

3. A work compiled from or by four authors. (*Lambarde: Perambulations.* p. 515.)

* **quăd-rĭm'-ą-nī,** *s. pl.* [QUADRUMANA.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for the Harpalidæ

* **quăd-rĭm'-ą-nŏus,** *a.* [QUADRUMANOUS.]

* **quăd-rĭ-mĕm'-bral,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and *membrum* = a member.] Having four members or parts.

* **quăd-rĭn,** * **quad-rine, quat-rine,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *quadrini* = four each.] A small piece of money; a farthing, a mite.

"One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* instead of silver."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 722.

quăd-rĭ-nō'-mĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *nomial* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of four terms or denominations.

B. *As subst.:* A quantity, consisting of four terms or denominations.

* **quăd-rĭ-nŏm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold and *nomen* = a name, a term.]

Alg.: The same as QUADRINOMIAL (q.v.).

quăd-rĭ-nōm'-ĭn-al, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *nominal* (q.v.).]

Alg.: The same as QUADRINOMIAL (q.v.).

quăd-rĭ-part'-īte, *a.* [Lat. *quadripartitus: quatuor* = four, and *partitus* = divided.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Divided into four parts.

"The *quadripartite* society of Saint George's shield."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 4. (Illust.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Divided, as a vault, by the arching into four parts.

2. *Bot.:* Four partite; divided almost to the base into four portions. (Used of a leaf, &c.)

quăd-rĭ-part'-īte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quadripartite*; *-ly.*] In or by a quadripartite distribution; in four parts or divisions.

* **quăd-rĭ-par-tī'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *quadripartitio.*] [QUADRIPARTITE.] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts.

"The *quadripartition* of the Greek Empire into four parts."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. ii., ch. xii., § 1.

† **quăd-rĭ-pĕn'-nāte,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *pennate* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having four wings.

B. *As subst.:* An insect having four wings—the typical number.

* **quăd-rĭ-phȳl'-loŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having four leaves.

quăd-rĭp'-lĭ-cāt-ĕd, quăd-rĭp'-lĭ-cate, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *plicated; plicate.*] Having four folds or plaits.

* **quăd'-rĭ-rēme,** *s.* [Lat. *quadriremis*, from *quatuor* = four, and *remus* = an oar; Fr. *quadrirème.*]

Class. Antiq.: A galley having four benches or ranks of oars or rowers, in use amongst the Greeks and Romans.

quăd-rĭ-săc-rą-mĕnt'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *sacramentalist.*] [QUADRISACRAMENTARIAN.]

quăd-rĭ-săc-rą-mĕn-tär'-ĭ-ąn, quăd-rĭ-săc-rą-mĕnt'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *sacramentarian, sacramentalist.*]

Church Hist. (*Pl*): A controversial term applied to some German Reformers in Wittenberg and its neighbourhood, who held that the Sacraments of Baptism, the Eucharist, Confession, and Orders were generally necessary to salvation. They are mentioned by Melancthon in his *Loci Communes.*

quăd-rĭ-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *section* (q.v.).] Subdivision into four parts or sections.

* **quăd-rĭ-sŭl-cā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Lat. *sulcatus*, pa. par. of *sulco* = to furrow, to plough.]

Zool.: A group of ungulate animals, with the hoof parted into four digits.

* **quăd-rĭ-sŭl'-cāte,** *a.* & *s.* [QUADRISULCATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having four grooves or furrows; specif., having a four-parted hoof.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: Any individual belonging to the Quadrisulcata (q.v.).

* **quăd-rĭ-sўl-lăb'-ic,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

* **quăd-rĭ-sўl'-lą-ble,** *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word consisting of four syllables.

"Disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable.*"—*De Quincey: Roman Meals.*

quăd-rĭv'-ą-lent, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to four units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [TETRAD.]

quăd'-rĭ-vălve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *valve* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Opening by four valves. (Used of a pericarp, &c.)

B. *As subst.:* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

* **quăd-rĭ-văl'-vu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *valvular* (q.v.).] The same as QUADRIVALVE (q.v.).

* **quăd-rĭv'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* & s. [QUADRIVIUM.]

A. *As adj.:* Having four ways or roads meeting in a point.

"A forum with *quadrivial* streets."
Ben Jonson: Epigrams.

B. *As subst.:* One of the arts constituting the quadrivium (q.v.).

"The *quadrivials* are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **quăd-rĭv'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [QUADRIVIAL.] Going in four ways or directions.

"Walking off *quadrivious.*"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

quăd-rĭv'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a place where four roads meet; (2) the four mathematical sciences—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, from *quatuor* = four, and *via* = a way.] In the middle ages an educational course consisting of the four mathematical sciences mentioned above.

* **quăd-rŏb'-ų-lar-ў,** *a.* [First element Lat. *quadrus* = square; second doubtful.] Four-sided; containing four.

"There is a *quadrobulary* saying, which passes current in the Westerne world. That the Emperour is King of Kings, the Spaniard King of Men, the French King of Asses, the King of England King of Devills."
—*N. Ward: Simple Cobbler* (ed. 1647), p. 18.

quăd-roôn', **quar-ter-on,** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, from Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

A. *As subst.:* A person who is one quarter negro and three-quarters white; that is, one of whose grandparents was white and the other negro; and one of whose immediate parents was white and the other mulatto.

"Hated by Creoles and Indians, Mestizos and *Quadroons.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a person of such descent; quarter-blooded.

"A marriage between a white planter and a *quadroon* girl."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

quăd-rŏx'-ide, *s.* [QUANDRANTOXIDE.]

* **quăd'-rų-măn, quăd'-rų-māne,** *s.* [QUADRUMANA.] Any individual of the Quadrumana (q.v.).

† **quăd-rŭ'-mą-ną,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrimanus* = having four hands.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, and containing the Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, and Lemurs (the Linnæan genera Simia and Lemur). Owen divided it into three groups, Catarhina, Platyrhina, and Strepsirhina. [PRIMATES.] (Cf. *Mivart*, in *Phil. Trans.*, 1867, pp. 299–429.)

"If we accept, with Prof. Owen [*Anat. Vert.*, ii. 553] as the definition of the word 'foot,' 'an extremity in which the hallux forms the fulcrum in standing or walking, then man alone has a pair of feet. But, anatomically, the foot of apes agrees far more with the foot of man than with his hand, and similarly the ape's hand resembles man's hand, and differs from his foot. Even estimated physiologically, or according to use, the hand throughout the whole order [Primates] remains the prehensile organ *par excellence*, while the predominant function of the foot, however prehensile it be, is constantly locomotive. Therefore the term *Quadrumana* is apt to be misleading, since anatomically both apes and man have two hands and a pair of feet."—*St. G. Mivart: Man & Apes*, p. 88.

2. *Palæont.:* The earliest known remains are those of Lemuravus (q.v.) from the Eocene of New Mexico. The other genera which present any points of interest are treated separately. [DRYOPITHECUS, PLIOPITHECUS, PROTOPITHECUS.]

quăd-rŭ'-ma-noŭs, * **quăd-rĭm'-ą-noŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *quadruman(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having four hands; pertaining to the Quadrumana.

"Professor Huxley maintains that the term *Quadrumanous* may lead to erroneous conclusions if it be held to mean that the hind hand of a monkey is anatomically homologous with the hand rather than with the foot of man."—*Lyell: Antig. Man*, p. 326.

quăd'-rûne, *s.* [Etym. donbtful.] A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

quăd'-rų-pĕd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *quadrupède*; Ital. *quadrupedo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having four legs and feet; four-footed.

B. *As subst.:* In popular language, chiefly applied to the four-footed Mammalia, rarely, if ever, to the four-footed Reptilia.

"The ancestors of the gigantic *quadrupeds.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **quăd-rŭ'-pĕ-dal,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *quadruped; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Quadruped; having four legs and feet; pertaining to a quadruped.

"From that groveling, *quadrupedal* shape."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 6.

B. *As subst.:* A quadruped.

"The coldest of any *quadrupedals.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 11.

* **quăd'-rŭ-pĕ-dāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *quadruped; -ated.*] Turned into quadrupeds or beasts.

"*Quadrupedated* with an earthly covetousness."—*Adam: Works*, i. 199.

* **quăd'-rŭ-pĕd-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *quadruped; -ism.*] The state or condition of a quadruped.

"*Quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonization."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxcix.

quăd'-rŭ-ple, *a.* & s. [Fr. *quadruple*, from Lat. *quadruplus* = fourfold, from *quatuor* = four, and *plico* = to fold.]

A. *As adj.:* Fourfold; four times told.

B. *As subst.:* Fourfold; a sum, quantity, or number four times as much or as many.

Quadruple-Alliance, s.

Hist.: An alliance between England, France, Germany, and Holland in 1718–19, and between England, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1834.

quadruple-counterpoint, *s.*

Music: The construction of four melodies or parts to be performed together, in such a manner that they can be interchanged without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar.

quăd'-rŭ-ple, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *quadrupler*, from Lat. *quadruplo* = to multiply by four, from *quadruplus* = quadruple (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To become fourfold as much or as many; to increase fourfold.

"It has probably, on the average, *quadrupled.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Trans.:* To make four times as much or as many; to multiply fourfold.

"A method by which the fatty constituents suspended in milk may be *quadrupled.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

quăd'-rŭ-plĕx, *a.* [Lat.] Fourfold, quadruple.

quadruplex-telegraphy, *s.* Telegraphy in which four messages are sent simultaneously along one wire. This was first successfully effected on a wire between London and Liverpool in 1877.

quăd-rŭ'-plĭ-cate, *a.* & s. [Lat. *quadruplicatus*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to make quadruple (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Fourfold; four times repeated.

B. *As subst.:* The fourth power.

quăd-rŭ'-plĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [QUADRUPLICATE, *a.*] To make fourfold, to double twice.

quăd-rŭ-plĭ-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *quadruplicatio*, from *quadruplicatus*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to quadruplicate (q.v.).] The act or process of quadruplicating; the state of being quadruplicated.

* **quăd-rŭ-plĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *quadruplicitas.*] The state or condition of being fourfold.

"'Mongst the *quadruplicity*
Of elemental essence, *terra* is but thought
To be a *punctum.*" *Greene: Friar Bacon.*

* **quăd'-rŭ-plў,** *adv.* [Eng. *quadrup(le); -ly.*] In a quadruple, or fourfold manner or degree; to a fourfold quantity or degree.

"The innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed for the loss of time."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels* (*Lilliput*), ch. vi.

quær'-ĕ, *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *quæro* = to seek, to inquire.] Seek, inquire, question. When placed before or after a proposition or word, *quære* implies a doubt of its correctness or truth, and suggests the desirability of inquiring into the point. It is frequently abbreviated into *Qu.* [QUERY.]

"*Quære*, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **quæs'-tą,** *s.* [Lat., from *quæstus* = gain, profit, advantage.] An indulgence or remission of penance granted by the pope, and exposed for sale.

quæs'-tŏr, *s.* [QUESTOR.]

quæs'-tŭs, s. [QUESTUS.]

quaff, * **quaught,** * **quaffe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [For *quach*, from *quach*, *quaich*, *quech*, *queff* = a cup (Scotch), from Ir. & Gael. *cuach* = a cup, a bowl, a milking-pail. Cf. Wel. *cwch* = a round cavity, a crown of a hat, a hive.]

A. *Trans.:* To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink abundantly or copiously.

"Then, quick! the cup to *quaff* that chases sorrow."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To drink copiously or luxuriously. (*Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.)

* **quaff-tide,** * **quaf-tide,** *s.* Time for drinking. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iv. 34.)

* **quaff,** *s.* [QUAFF, *v.*] A draught.

"Now, Alvina begins her *quaff.*"
Greene: Looking-Glass for London, p. 141.

quaff'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quaff; -er.*] One who quaffs or drinks largely.

* **quaf-fer,** *v.i.* [Prob. for *quaver* (q.v.).] To shake, to grope or feel about.

"Long broad hills to *quaffer* and hunt in waters and mud."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi. (Note.)

quăg, s. [An abbrev. of *quagmire* (q.v.).] A quagmire, a bog.

"Striding along between the whin bushes or through the *quags.*"—*Athenæum*, Sept. 3, 1881.

quăg'-gą, *s.* [See extract, under def. 2.]

Zoology:

1. *Equus* (*Asinus*, Gray) *quagga*, a striped

equine form, from South Africa, now nearly, if not entirely, extinct. Buckley (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 291) notes that, though even then "apparently unknown," in 1836 "it was very numerous in the plains north [a misprint for south] of the Vaal river." Height at shoulders about four feet; striped only on head, neck, and shoulders; prevailing colour brown, abdomen, legs, and part of tail whitish-gray.

QUAGGA.

2. *Equus burchellii.* [ZEBRA.]

"This [*Equus burchellii*] is the *Quagga par excellence* of South African sportsmen. . . . Their note is a sort of bark, like the Dutch pronunciation of the word *Quagga*, whence, most probably, came the name."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 282.

quăg'-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *quag*; *-y.*] Boggy; soft or yielding like a quagmire.

"Which lives for all, who flounder boldly on
Through *quaggy* bocs."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 191.

quăg'-mīre, *s.* [For *quake-mire*, from *quake* and *mire.*] [QUAVE, QUAVEMIRE.]

1. A shaking bog or marsh; wet, boggy land that shakes and yields under the foot.

"Only a narrow track of firm ground rose above the *quagmire*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A place wet, miry, and soft as a bog.

"The roads had become mere *quagmires*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

quą-haug' (au as ŏ), quą-hŏg', *s.* [From Narraganset Indian *poquauhock.*]

Zool.: Venus mercenaria, a bivalve having its inside tipped with purple. (*New England.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

quāich, quāigh (*ch, gh* guttural), **quegh,** *s.* [Irish & Gael. *cuach.*] [QUAFF, *v.*] A drinking-cup or vessel. (*Scotch.*)

quaid, *a.* [QUED.]

***quāid, *quayd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [See def.] Crushed, cowed, depressed, dejected. (Probably for *quailed* or *quaved*, from Mid. Eng. *quave* = to shake.)

"Therewith his sturdie conrage soon was *quayd*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 14.

quāil (I), ***quaile** (I), ***quayle, *queal, *quel-en** (pa. t. **qual, quailed*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cwelan* = to die, in comp. *ácwelan* = to die utterly; cogn. with Dut. *quelen* = to pine away; O. H. Ger. *quelan* = to suffer torment; A.S. *cwalu* = destruction; Icel. *kvöl*; Dut. & Sw. *qval*; Ger. *qual* = torment, agony.]

A. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To die, to perish.

"Men *queladh* on hungre." *O. Eng. Homilies*, i. 111.

***2.** To faint, to sink.

"My false spirits *quail*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. To have the spirits or courage give away, as before hunger or difficulties; to shrink, to cower, to lose heart.

"Paule was afrayed of tbeir *quayling*, whom he had instructed by his own teachinge."—*Udal: Preface to the First of Timothie.*

***4.** To fade, to wither, to die out.

"So virtue *quailed* and vice began to grow."
Tancred & Gismunda (1568).

***5.** To slacken.

"Let not search and inquisition *quail*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 2.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to shrink; to crush, to depress.

"That ne'er *quails* me at which your greatest quake."
Drayton: Barons Wars, vi. 83.

2. To overcome, to quell.

"With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to *quail*."
Surrey: The Complaint of a Lover.

quāil (2), *** quaile** (2), *** quayl-yn,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *coailler* (Fr. *cailler*), from Lat. *coagulo* = to coagulate (q.v.).] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk. (*Prov.*)

"I *quayle* as mylke doth. *Je quaille bolte*."—*Palsgrave.*

quāil, ***quaile,** ***quaille,** ***quayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quaille* (Fr. *caille*), from Low Lat. *quaquila* = a quail, from O. Dut. *quackel* = a quacker, a quail, from *quacken* = to croak, to quack; Ital. *quaglia* = a quail.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.:* The genus Coturnix, espec. *Coturnix communis*, or *dactylisonans*, the latter name having reference to the peculiar dactylic call of the male, which has given rise to the provincial name of Wet-my-lips, Wet-my-feet, from a supposed similarity of sound. It is widely distributed over the eastern hemisphere, visiting Europe in early summer and returning southwards in the autumn, when immense numbers are caught and fattened for the market, as their flesh is much esteemed. They nest on the ground, laying from nine to fifteen pyriform yellowish-white eggs, blotched with dark brown. The males are polygamous and extremely pugnacious. The quails of the United States belong to a different family, Odontophoridæ, and differ from the Old World forms in some of their habits. There are about 50 or 60 species. The best known of the American quails is *Ortyx virginianus*, the Virginian Quail, usually known as the Partridge, or Bob White, from its peculiar whistling note. It is a favorite game bird. *Lophortyx californica*, the California Quail, is also esteemed as a game bird. The genus Excalfactoria contains the Dwarf Quails, and the family Turnicidæ the Bush Quails.

***2.** *Fig.:* A courtesan, a prostitute.

"An honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

3. *Script.:* שְׂלָו (*selav*), שְׂלָיו (*selaiv*) (Exod. xvi. 13, Num. xi. 31, 32, &c.) seems correctly rendered.

quail-call, *s.* A quail-pipe.

"In the old days they [quails] were taken in England in a net, attracted thereto by means of a *quail-call*—a simple instrument, the use of which is now wholly neglected—on which their note are easily imitated."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 47.

quail-pigeons, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Geophaps.

quail-pipe, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A pipe or call for alluring quails to the net.

***2.** *Fig.:* The human throat.

"To clear my *quail-pipe*, and refresh my soul,
Full oft I drain'd the spicy nut-brown bowl."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 213.

quail-snipes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Thinocoridæ (q.v.). They are small birds confined to temperate South America, resembling quails in appearance, but more nearly allied to the Plovers.

***quāint, * quainte,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *acquaint* (q.v.).] To acquaint, to inform.

"If he travaile and *quainte* him well."
Recorde: Castle of Knowledge.

quāint, * coint, * coynt, * koynt, * qeint, * quoynte, * queinte, * queynt, * quoynte, *s.* [O. Fr. *coint*, from Lat. *cognitus* = known, well-known, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know. The meaning has been influenced by Lat. *comptus* = neat, adorned, pa. par. of *como* = to arrange, to adorn; Ital. *conto* = known, noted.]

***1.** Remarkable, notable, strange.

"An *quoynte* tour hii lete make enery del of tre."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 408.

***2.** Noted, well-known, celebrated, famous.

"Marius, ys sone, was kyng, *quoynte* mon and bold."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 72.

***3.** Cunning, crafty, artful. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,605.)

4. Skilful, artful, subtle, ingenious.

"The erle was fulle *quaynte*, did mak a rich galeie,
With fourscore armed knyghtes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 54.

5. Prim, shy, affectedly nice, fastidious.

"Every look was coy and wondrous *quaint*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 5.

***6.** Fine, neat, elegant, graceful.

"To show how *quaint* an orator you are."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

7. Old and antique; singular or curious from strangeness or unusual occurrence: as, a *quaint* dress.

***8.** Artificially elegant; neat, trim, pretty, pleasing.

"A fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

9. Odd, whimsical, farfetched, curious.

"Her ballad, jest, and riddle's *quaint* device."
Beattie: The Minstrel, bk. i.

*** quaint-ise, * queint-ise, * quoynt-yse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cointise.*]

1. Cunning, artfulness, cleverness.

"The devil fighteth ayenst man more by *queintise* and sleight than by strength."—*Chaucer: The Parsones Tale.*

2. Strangeness, curiousness, oddness.

"Wrought was his robe in straunge gise,
And all to slittered for *queintise*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

quāint'-lȳ, * queint-ly, * quoynte-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *quaint*; *-ly.*]

***1.** Skilfully, cunningly, artfully.

"A ladder *quaintly* made of cords."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

***2.** Neatly, nicely.

"The lines are very *quaintly* writ."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 1.

***3.** Ingeniously, cleverly, dexterously.

"Those points, indeed, you *quaintly* prove."
Prior: Turtle & Sparrow.

4. Oddly, whimsically, fancifully.

"Hung full with flowres and garlands *quaintly* made."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 3

quāint'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quaint*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being quaint.

"The easy turns and *quaintness* of the song."
Drayton: Pastorals, ecl. 9.

*** quair, * quaire, * cwaer,** *s.* [O. Fr *quaier* (Fr. *cahier*).] [QUIRE.] A little book, a pamphlet.

quāke, *quak-en, *cwak-i-en, (pa. t. **quoke*, **quook, quaked*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwacian* = to quake; cf. *cweccan* = to wag. From the same root as *quick* (q.v). Prov. Ger. *quacken*; Dan. *qvackle.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shake, to tremble, as through fear or cold. (*Tyndall: Works*, p. 118.)

2. To be shaken with more or less violent commotions; to vibrate.

"Anon she gan perceive the house to *quake*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 37.

3. To tremble, move, or give way under the feet, as from want of solidity: as, a *quaking* bog.

***B.** *Trans.:* To cause to quake or tremble; to frighten.

"Where ladies shall be frighted
And, gladly *quaked*, hear more."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

*** quāke,** *s.* [QUAKE, *v.*] A quaking, a trembling, a shaking; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

"Turne ageyne in *quake*." *Cursor Mundi*, 927.

*** quake-breech,** *s.* A coward.

"Excors, a heartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldness, spirit, wit; a sot."—*Withal: Dictionarie*, p. 338 (ed. 1608).

quake-grass, *s.* Quaking-grass (q.v.).

*** quake-tail,** *s.* The wagtail (q.v.).

quāk'-ĕr, *s.* [So named by Justice Bennet, in derision of George Fox, who had admonished the Judge and those around him "to *quake* at the word of the Lord."]

1. [FRIEND, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

2. The same as QUAKER-GUN (q.v.).

Quakers-and-Shakers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Briza media.

quaker-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Diomedea fuliginosa, the Sooty Albatross.

quaker-grass, *s.* Quaking-grass (q.v.).

quaker-gun, *s.* An imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrasure of a fort, to deceive the enemy. (So called from its inoffensive character.)

quāk'-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; *-ess.*] A female quaker.

quāk'-ĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *quaker*; *-ish.*] Pertaining or relating to quakers; resembling quakers; characteristic of quakers.

"Her rippling hair covered by a *quakerish* net-cap."
—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xviii.

quāk'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; *-ism.*] The manners, doctrines, or practice of the quakers.

"He hath helped to make *quakerism*, considered in its discipline, a civil community or corporation."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State.*

*** quāk'-ĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *quaker*; *-ly.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, quakers; quakerish.

"You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Confabulations*, p. 1.

*** quāk'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; *-y.*] Quakerism.

"*Quakery*, though it pretend high, is mere sadducism at the bottom."—*Hallywell: Familism*, ch. iv.

quāk'-ĭng, *pr. pa.* or *a.* [QUAKE, *v.*]

quaking-grass, *s.* [BRIZA.]

quāk'-ĭng-lĭ, * **quak-ing-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *quaking; -ly.*] In a quaking or trembling manner; tremblingly.

"But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

* **quakke,** *s.* [QUACK, *s.*]

quāk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *quak(e); -y.*] Quaking, shaking, quaggy: as, a *quaky* bog.

"Old, and toothless, and *quaky*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xxix.

* **quāle,** *v.t.* [QUAIL, *v.*]

quā'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [The native name of one species in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Vochyaceæ. Trees or shrubs, some of the latter 130 feet high, with a five-parted spurred calyx, a single petal, and one fertile stamen. From Brazil and Guiana. Known species about thirty. *Qualea pulcherrima* has the calyx blue and the petal red.

* **quāl'-ĭ-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *qualify; -able.*] Capable of being qualified; that may or can be qualified, abated, or modified.

"We may find it *qualifiable* if we consider that . . . they were insufferably heinous and abominable."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 37.

quāl-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *qualificatus*, pa. par. of *qualifico* = to qualify (q.v.); Ital. *qualificazione.*]

1. The act of qualifying; the state of being qualified; adaptation, fitness.

"The appearance of a person's name on this register being decisive of his right to vote; its absence equally conclusive as to his want of *qualification*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

2. The act of qualifying, abating, or modifying; a qualifying, modifying, or extenuating circumstance; restriction, limitation.

3. That which qualifies a person or thing for any particular purpose or use, as a place, an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which fits or entitles the possessor to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty.

"The two main *qualifications* that go to the making up a disciple of Christ."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* 4. Appeasement, abatement. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.)

* **quāl'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *qualificat(ion); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving, or having the power, to qualify or modify.

B. *As subst.:* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying, modifying, or limiting term, clause, or statement.

"Some who will forgive the use of our *qualificatives*."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xxi.

quāl'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Low Lat.] [QUALIFY.]

Roman Church: An officer of the ecclesiastical courts, whose business is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

quāl'-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [QUALIFY.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a certain qualification or qualifications; fitted by accomplishments or endowments, or by the possession of certain qualities, properties, or powers, to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty: as, a *qualified* voter.

* 2. Accomplished, endowed.

"To him that is such a *qualified* young gentleman."—*Bernard: Terence in English*, p. 286.

3. Accompanied with some qualification, modification, or limit; modified, limited: as, a *qualified* statement.

II. *Eccles.:* Applied to a person enabled to hold two benefices.

qualified-fee, *s.* [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (2) (*a*).]

qualified-oath, *s.*

Scots Law: The oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and therefore qualify the admission or denial.

qualified-property, *s.*

Law: A limited right of ownership: as (1) Such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed; (2) such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

* **quāl'-ĭ-fīed-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *qualified; -ly.*] In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

* **quāl'-ĭ-fīed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *qualified; -ness.*] The quality or state of being qualified or fit.

quāl'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *qualify; -er.*] One who or that which qualifies.

quāl'-ĭ-fў, * **qual-i-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *qualifier*, from Low Lat. *qualifico* = to endow with a quality: Lat. *qualis* = of what sort, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make such as is required; to furnish with the qualifications, as knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any purpose; to fit for any place, office, or occupation.

"To *qualify* yourselves for the receiving the fruits and benefits of these mercies."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 16.

2. To make legally qualified or capable; to furnish with legal power, qualification, or capacity for exercising any right, privilege, function, or duty: as, To *qualify* a person as a voter.

3. To modify; to limit by exceptions or qualifications; to narrow, to restrict: as, To *qualify* a statement.

* 4. To moderate, to temper, to soften, to assuage, to abate.

"*Qualify* the fire's extreme rage."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

* 5. To temper, to regulate, to vary, to moderate.

"It hath no larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound."—*Browne.* (*Webster.*)

* 6. To ease, to soothe. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 51.)

7. To modify or moderate the strength of; to dilute, to weaken. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxviii.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take the necessary steps for making one's self qualified for any place, office, function, or occupation; to establish a right to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty (followed by *for*): as, To *qualify for* an elector, to *qualify for* a surgeon.

2. To swear to discharge the duties of an office; hence, to make oath to any fact. (*Amer.*)

quāl'-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *quality); -ative.*] Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.

qualitative-analysis, *s.* [ANALYSIS.]

* **quāl'-ĭ-tā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *qualitative; -ly.*] In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.

* **quāl'-ĭ-tĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *quality; -ed.*] Furnished or endowed with qualities or passions; accomplished.

"Episcopus protested he was not so ill *qualitied*."—*Hales: Letter from Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

quāl'-ĭ-tў, * **qual-i-tee,** * **qual-i-tie,** * **qual-i-tye,** *s.* [Fr. *qualité*, from Lat. *qualitatem*, accus. of *qualitas* = sort, kind, from *qualis* = of what sort; Sp. *calidad*; Ital. *qualità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The condition of being such or such; nature relatively considered.

"The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch viii., § 8.

2. That makes or helps to make any person or thing such as he or it is; a distinguishing characteristic or property of a person or thing; an attribute, a property, a trait.

"I have many ill *qualities*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

3. Virtue or power of producing particular effects; particular efficacy.

"O mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

* 4. Particular condition, disposition, or temper; character, good or bad.

"To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note the *qualities* of people."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 1.

5. A special or assumed character, part, or position; capacity.

* 6. Profession, occupation; a fraternity.

"A man of such perfection
As we do in our *quality* much want."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

* 7. Condition in relation to others; comparative rank.

"Extend his might
Only where *qualities* were level."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

8. Superior rank or condition; superiority of birth or station; high rank.

"Any man of *quality* or degree."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

¶ *The quality:* Persons of high social rank, collectively. Now only used vulgarly.

"I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits."—*Addison: Guardian.*

* 9. A state of affairs producing certain effects; occasion, cause, ground, reason.

"Know you the *quality* of Lord Timon's fury?"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

* 10. An acquirement, an accomplishment.

"He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* 11. Manner.

"Hate counsels not in such a *quality*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

¶ *Quality of estate:*

Law: The manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised during the time for which the right of enjoyment continues.

quality-binding, *s.* A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpet and the like. (*Simmonds.*)

* **qualle,** *s.* [WHALE.]

qual-ly, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small elliptical iron pan, holding about five gallons, used in the East Indies for manufacturing sago over a fire. (*Simmonds.*)

qualm (*l* silent) (1), * **qualme,** * **quaume,** *s.* [A.S. *cwealm* = pestilence; cogn. with Dut. *kwalm* = thick vapour; Dan. *qvalm* = suffocating air, *qvalme* = qualm, nausea; Sw. *qvalm* = sultriness; Ger. *qualm* = vapour. From the same root as *quail* (1), v., *quell.*]

* 1. A pestilence, a plague; mortal illness.

"A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* ystorven."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,016.

2. A sudden fit of illness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor; a throe or throb of pain.

"A *qualm* took him on a sudden, which made him retire to his bed-chamber."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 32.

3. *Specif.:* A fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

4. A twinge or scruple; a pang; compunction; uneasiness.

"A *qualm* of conscience brings me back again."
Dryden: Epilogue to the Princess of Cleves.

* **qualm** (*l* silent) (2), *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of a raven.

"As ravens *qualm* or schrieking of these oules."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, v.

* **qual'-mĭre,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *quavemire.*] A quagmire, a bog.

"To set it out of men's puddle and *qualmires*."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience*, fo. 9.

qualm'-ĭsh (*l* silent), * **qualm-yshe,** *a.* [Eng. *qualm* (1); *-ish.*] Affected with a qualm or nausea; feeling sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.

"I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

qualm'-ĭsh-lў (**lm** as **m**), *adv.* [Eng. *qualmish; -ly.*] In a qualmish manner.

qualm'-ĭsh-nĕss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *qualmish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being qualmish; nausea, qualm.

quâm'-ăsh, *s.* [North American Indian.]

Bot.: The bulb of *Camassia esculenta.* It is roasted, made into cakes, and eaten by the North American Indians.

¶ *Eastern Quamash:* *Scilla esculenta.*

* **qua-mier,** *s.* [QUAVEMIRE.] A quagmire.

"For *quamier* get hootes."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 75.

quā'-mŏ-clĭt, *s.* [Gr. κύαμος (*kuamos*) = a bean, and κλιτύς (*klitus*) = a slope or hill-side, or from Mahratta name of one species *kamalata* (*Graham*).]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvuleæ. They are twiners with cordate leaves and red flowers, natives of the tropics. Type, the Cardinal Quamoclit (*Quamoclit vulgaris*). About fourteen species are cultivated. They are well adapted for covering pillars and walls in greenhouses.

quăn'-dăng, *s.* [Native name.]

Botany:

1. The edible fruit of *Santalum acuminatum.*

2. *Fusanus acuminatus,* one of the Santalaceæ. The nut, which resembles an almond, is eaten by the native Australians.

quăn'-dą-rў, * **quăn-dăr'-ў,** * **quan-da-re,** *s.* [According to Skeat a corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *wandreth, wandrethe* = evil plight, adversity, peril; Icel. *vandræthi* = difficulty, trouble, from *vandr* = difficult: cogn. with O. Sw. *wandräde* = difficulty, from *wand* = difficult. The old derivation was from Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* = what shall or can I say of it?] A state of difficulty, perplexity, hesitation, or uncertainty; a predicament, a pickle.

"Driv'n to a cursed *quandary.*"
Buckinghamshire Election of Poet Laureate.

* **quăn'-dą-rў, quăn-dăr'-ў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Quandary, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put into a quandary or state of perplexity or uncertainty; to puzzle, to embarrass.

"Methinks I am *quandaried.*"
Otway: Soldier's Fortune, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in a quandary; to hesitate.

"He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God."—*Adams: Works,* i. 505.

quăn'-nĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The flat file of the comb-maker, having the handle at one side, so that it may be used like a plane. The teeth incline 15° forward, and are made by a triangular file, not by a chisel.

quănt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: cf. *kent,* and Gael. *ceann* = a tip, a top.] A pole; specif. a bargeman's pole with a flat cap to prevent its penetrating the mud; also a jumping pole, similarly fitted, used in soft or boggy places; also applied to the cap of such poles.

quăn'-tĭc, *s.* [Lat. *quantus* = how much.]

Math.: A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables. They are classified, according to their dimensions, as quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic, &c., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degrees. They are further distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables. Thus the quantic $ax^3 + bxy^2 + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a binary cubic.

quăn-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *quantify; -cation.*] The act or process by which anything is quantified; the act of determining the quantity or amount, especially used as a term in logic. Of late it has been proposed to quantify the predicate as well as the subject of the propositions of a syllogism, *i.e.,* instead of writing as at present, All A is B, Some A is B, to write, All (or some) A is (all or some) B.

"The thorough-going *quantification* of the predicate in its appliance to negative propositions is not only allowable . . . it is even indispensable."—*Sir W. Hamilton,* in *Athenæum,* Feb. 25, 1851.

quăn'-tĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *quantus* = how much, how great; Eng. suff. *-fy.*]

Logic: To mark or determine the quantity of; to mark with the sign of quantity.

quăn'-tĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *quantitativus,* from *quantitas* (genit. *quantitatis*) = quantity (q.v.); Fr. *quantitatif;* Port. & Ital. *quantitativo.*]

* **1.** Estimable according to quantity.

"The soul and angels are devoid of *quantitative* dimensions."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xi.

2. Pertaining or relating to quantity.

quantitative-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: [Analysis].

quăn'-tĭ-tā-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quantitative; -ly.*] In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

"By the ordinary processes of chemical analysis every constituent of the ores can be ascertained *quantitatively.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. x., p. 205.

* **quăn'-tĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *quantity); -ive.*] Estimable according to quantity; quantitative.

"Dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul,* ch. iii.

* **quăn'-tĭ-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *quantitive; -ly.*] Quantitatively.

quăn'-tĭ-tў, * **quan-ti-te,** * **quan-ti-tee,** * **quan-ti-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *quantité,* from Lat. *quantitatem,* accus. of *quantitas,* from *quantus* = how much, how great; Sp. *cuantidad, cantidad;* Ital. *quantità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That property in virtue of which anything may be measured; that attribute of anything which may be increased or diminished; extent, measure, size, greatness.

"Now, in our present intended survey of a body, the first thing which occurs to our sense in the perusal of it is its *quantity,* bulk, or magnitude."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. i.

2. Any amount, bulk, mass, or indeterminate weight or measure: as, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of iron, a *quantity* of heat, &c. *Quantity* is not applied to things considered as individuals or beings, as men, houses, horses, &c., in speaking of which we use the terms *number* or *multitude.*

3. A large sum, number, mass, or portion.

"Amongst the most useful plants that we grow in *quantity* are anemones."—*Field,* March 13, 1886.

* **4.** A part, a portion; espec. a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

"If I were sawed into *quantities,* I should make four dozen of such."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* v. 1.

* **5.** Extent.

"It were but a lyttell realme in *quantitie.*"—*Elyot: The Governour,* bk. iii., ch. xxii.

* **6.** Correspondent degree; proportion.

"Things base and vile holding no *quantity,*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Prosody:* The measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in their pronunciation.

"Greek and Latin verse consists of the number and *quantity* of syllables."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

2. *Logic:* The extent to which the predicate in a proposition is asserted of the subject.

"Another division of propositions is according to their *quality* [or extent]. If the predicate is said of the whole of the subject, the proposition is Universal; if of part of it only, the proposition is Particular (or partial): *e.g.,* Britain is an island, All tyrants are miserable, No miser is rich, are Universal propositions, and their subjects are therefore said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its Significates; but, Some Islands are fertile, All tyrants are not assassinated, are Particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their Significates."—*Whately: Logic,* bk. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

3. *Math.:* Any thing that can be increased, diminished, and measured. Thus, number is a quantity; time, space, weight, &c., are also quantities. In Mathematics, quantities are represented by symbols (q.v.), and for convenience these symbols themselves are called quantities. [Irrational-expression.] In algebra, quantities are distinguished as known and unknown [Algebra], real and imaginary, constant and variable, rational and irrational. Real quantities are those which do not involve any operation impossible to perform; variable quantities are those which admit of an infinite number of values in the same expression; rational quantities are those which do not involve any radicals. A simple quantity is expressed by a single term, as *a* or *b;* a compound quantity by two or more terms connected by the signs + (plus) or − (minus). Quantities which have the sign + prefixed to them are called positive or affirmative; those to which the sign − is prefixed are called negative. *Similar quantities* are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters, as *abc,* − 2*abc,* + 4*abc,* &c. [Constant, *a.,* Imaginary, Irrational.]

¶ (1) *Quantity of estate:*

Law: The time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.

(2) *Quantity of matter:* Its mass, as determined by its weight or by its momentum under a given velocity.

(3) *Quantity of motion:* The same as Momentum (q.v.).

* (4) *Quantity & tantity:*

Logic: The translation of *quantitas* and *tantitas,* abstract nouns formed from Lat. *quantus* = how much? and *tantus* = so much, and used by James Mill (*Elem. Human Mind* (ed. 1829), ii. 50) as correlatives.

quăn-tĭv'-ą-lęnce, *s.* [Lat. *quantus* = how much, and *valens,* pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.] [Atomicity.]

quăn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *quantus* = how much, how great.] A quantity, an amount.

"The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed."—*Swift.*

¶ (1) *Quantum meruit* (Lat. = as much as he has deserved):

Law: An action brought on an assumed promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his services as much as he should deserve.

(2) *Quantum sufficit:* As much as is needed; sufficient. (Frequently abbreviated to *quantum suff.*)

* (3) *Quantum valebat* (Lat. = as much as it was worth):

Law: An action lying where one took up goods or wares of a tradesman, without expressly agreeing for the price. There the law concluded that both parties did intentionally agree that the real value of the goods should be paid; and an action might be brought, if the vendee refused to pay that value.

* **quap,** * **quapp,** * **quappe,** *v.i.* [Wap, Whap.] To beat, to throb, to tremble, to shake, to quake.

"My heart gan *quapp* full oft."
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 2.

quā-quą-vĕr'-sal, *a.* [Lat. *quaquâ* = in any or every direction, and *versus,* pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Inclined towards or facing all ways; in any direction; used of a dip or of rocks, as beds of lava arranged around a crater.

* **quā'-quĭv-ĕr,** *s.* [Prob. the same as *quaviver* (q.v.).] A fish. (*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 393.)

* **quăr** (1), **quărr,** *s.* [Quarry (1), *s.*] A quarry.

"The very agate . . . cut from the *quar* Of Machiavel." *Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady,* I. 7.

* **quar-man,** *s.* A quarryman (q.v.). (*Sylvester: The Magnificence,* 1,110.)

* **quăr** (2), *s.* [Quarry (2), *s.*] A quarry, a prey. (*Sylvester: The Lawe,* 643.)

* **quar-an-tain,** * **quar-an-taine,** *s.* [Quarantine.]

quăr'-ąn-tîne, * **quăr'-ĕn-tîne,** *s.* [O Fr. *quarantine, quarantaine* = Lent, a term of forty days, from Low Lat. * *quarantina,* * *quarantana,* * *quarentena,* * *quarantenum,* from Lat. *quadraginta* = forty; Ital. *quarantana;* Fr. *quarante* = forty.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A space of forty days. Applied to the season of Lent.

2. A forty days' truce or indulgence. (*Blount.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Commercial & Nautical:*

(1) A term, originally of forty days, but now of an undetermined length, varying according to the circumstances of the case, during which a vessel arriving from an infected port, or having or being suspected of having a malignant or contagious disease on board, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the port at which she arrives, until all danger of infection has passed,

"Elaborate provisions have been made for securing the proper performance of *quarantine,* and obedience to regulations issued by the privy council with respect to vessels suspected of having the plague or other infectious disease on board."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 13.

(2) Restraint of intercourse which a vessel is obliged to undergo, on the suspicion of being infected with a malignant or contagious disease.

(3) The place where vessels, undergoing quarantine, are obliged to lie.

¶ Quarantine regulations were first established about A.D. 1448, when Venice was the emporium of the Eastern trade. Quarantine is strongly enforced in the United States, and has recently been very effective in keeping out cholera. The British government depends on sanitary regulations.

* **2.** *Law:* A period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion-house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned. (*English.*)

quăr'-ąn-tîne, *v.t.* [Quarantine, *s.*] To put under quarantine; to cause to undergo quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore, for a certain period, on account of real or supposed infection. Applied to vessels, or to goods and persons.

* **quăre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *quadro* = to square.] To cut into square pieces.

*** quare,** *adv.* [Where.]

quăr-ē ĭm'-pĕ-dĭt, *phr.* [Lat = why he hinders.]

Law: A real possessory action to recover a presentation when the patron's right has been disturbed, or to try a disputed title to an advowson.

*** quar-el,** *s.* [Quarrel (2), *s.*]

*** quăr'-ęl-ĕt, * quăr'-ręl-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *quarel*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a lozenge.

"Showed them there
The *quarelets* of pearl." *Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 22.

*** quarer, * quarere,** *s.* [Quarry (1), *s.*]

*** quarion,** *s.* [Quarrier (1).]

*** quar-ken,** *v.t.* [Querken.]

quarrant, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cuaran* = a sock; Wel. *kuaran* = a shoe.] A kind of shoe made of untanned leather. (*Scotch.*)

*** quarre,** *s.* & *a.* [Quarry (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* A quarry.

B. *As adj.:* Sqnare.

*** quarre-four,** *s.* [Carfowgh.] A place where four roads met.

"At a *quarrefour* or crosse way." — *P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 438.

quăr'-ręl (1), *** quar-ele, * quar-ell, * quer-rell, * quer-ele,** *s.* [O. Fr. *querele* (Fr. *querelle*), from Lat. *querela*; Port. & Ital. *querela.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance; a falling out between parties; estrangement.

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle, a wrangle, an altercation; an angry dispute.

"If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

3. A contest; a dispute which cannot be settled by words.

4. The cause, occasion, or motive of parties or contention; the ground or reason of being at variance; hence, the cause or side of a party at variance.

"Holy seems the *quarrel* upon your grace's part."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 1.

* 5. Objection, ill-will, animosity, enmity. (*Mark* vi. 19.)

* 6. Earnest desire or longing.

II. *Law:* An action, real or personal.

¶ 1. *To take a quarrel up:*

* (1) To compose or settle a quarrel or dispute.

"I have his horse *to take up the quarrel.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

(2) To take side with one party in a quarrel.

* 2. *To have a quarrel to:* To be at odds with.

"No man *hath any quarrel to* me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

quăr'-ręl (2), *** quar-el, * quar-ell, * quar-elle, * quar-rell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quarrel, quarreau* (Fr. *carreau*), from Low Lat. *quadrellum*, acc. of *quadrellus* = a quarrel, a square tile, from *quadrus* = square.]

* 1. A bolt or dart to be shot from a cross-bow or thrown from an engine or catapult; an

QUARREL.

arrow having four projecting pointed heads and pyramidal point.

"The lord of Clary was striken with a *quarell* ont of the towne, of whiche stroke he dyed."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

2. A pane of glass of a diamond or rhombal shape, placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also the opening in the window in which the pane is set.

"Throw some cranie in the wall, or some broken *quarell* in the window."—*Gataker: Just Man*, 245.

3. A square paving-stone or tile of a square or diamond shape.

4. A four-sided graver.

5. A stonemason's chisel.

6. A glazier's diamond.

*** quarrel-needle, * quarel-needle,** *s.* A square needle.

quăr'-ręl (1), *** quăr'-ręll,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *quereller*; Port. *querelar*; Ital. *querelare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall out; to fall at variance; to come to loggerheads.

"*Quarrel* with your great opposeless wills."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle, to squabble, to contend, to scuffle.

"I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

* 3. To contend, to fight.

"They left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 4. To be at variance; to be in coutrast; to be contrary or incongruous; to disagree.

"Some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she ow'd."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

5. To find fault; to cavil.

"To admit the thing and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To quarrel with.

2. To find fault with; to challenge, to reprove: as, To *quarrel* a word.

3. To compel by a quarrel: as, To *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quăr'-ręl (2), *v.t.* [Quarry (1), *s.*] To raise stones from a quarry; to quarry stones. (*Scotch.*)

*** quăr'-rę-lĕt,** *s.* [Quarelet.]

*** quăr'-ręll,** *s.* [Quarrel (2), *s.*]

quăr'-rę-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quarrel* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who quarrels, or wrangles; a quarrelsome person.

"Gentle, no *quarreller*, abhorryng conetousnes."—*Barnes: Workes; An Epitome*, p. 371.

quăr'-rę-lĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Quarrel (1), *v.*]

*** quăr'-rę-lĭng-lў, * quar-rel-ing-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *quarrelling*; *-ly.*] In a quarrelsome manuer; contentiously.

"He caused the bishop to be sued *quarrellinglie*."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; William Rufus* (an. 1093).

*** quăr'-rę-lŏŭs, * quăr'-rę-ŏŭs,** *a.* [O. Fr. *querelleux*, from Lat. *querulosus*; Sp. *querelloso*; Port. *quereloso*; Ital. *quereloso, queruloso.*] [Querulous.] Quarrelsome; apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant.

"As *quarrellous* as the weazel."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

quăr'-rę-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *quarrel*; *-some.*] Inclined or apt to quarrel; given to quarrelling, wrangling, or contention; irascible, choleric, easily provoked, contentious.

"Johnson had always been rash, mutinous, and *quarrelsome*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

quăr'-rę-sŏme-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quarrelsome*; *-ly.*] In a quarrelsome manner; with petulauce.

quăr'-rę-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quarrelsome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being quarrelsome; a disposition to quarrel or wrangle; a quarrelsome disposition.

"This envy and *quarrelsomeness*." — *Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. 28.

*** quăr'-rĕn-dĕr, * quăr'-rĕn-dĕn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of apple.

"Red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. i.

*** quar-rer, * quar-rere,** *s.* [Quarry (1), *s.*]

*** quăr'-rĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *quarry*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being quarried; fit to be quarried.

*** quăr'-rĭed** (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Quarry (1), *v.*]

*** quăr'-rĭed** (2), *a.* [Eng. *quarry*, (2), s.; *-ed.*] Provided with a quarry or prey. (*Beaum. & Fletch.*)

*** quăr'-rĭ-ĕr** (1), *** quar-i-on,** *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre.

"All the endes of *quarriers* and pricketa."—*Ordinances & Regulations*, p. 295.

quăr'-rĭ-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *quarry*, v.; *-er.*] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

"The ruthless assaults of the *quarrier* and builder have done much to obliterate those singularly interesting memorials."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. v.

*** quăr'-rŏm, * quar-rome, * quar-ron,** *s.* [Apparently a corrupt. of *carrion* (q.v.).] The body. (*Slang.*) (*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, 1719, i. 159.)

quăr'-rў (1), *** qăŭr, * quar-er, * quarere, * quar-rer, * quar-rere, * quarrie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*), from Low Lat. *quadraria* = a quarry for squared stones, from Lat. *quadro* = to square; *quadrus* = square.] A place, pit, or mine where stones are dug out of the earth, or are separated from the mass of rock by blasting. The term mine is generally confined to pits or places whence coal or metals are taken; quarry to those from which stones for building, &c., as marble, slate, &c., are taken. A mine is subterranean, and reached by a shaft; in a quarry the overlying soil is simply removed.

"Whether there were any necessity that could infallibly produce *quarries* of stone in the earth."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i., ch. iii.

*** quarry-slave,** *s.* A slave condemned to work in the public quarries.

quarry-stone bond, *s.*

Build.: Rubble masonry.

quarry-water, *s.*

Mining: The water more or less diffused through the substance of many stones when first taken from the quarry. Whilst they retain it they are soft, and in some cases even fictile. After they have hardened in the air, they will not again become soft, even if immersed in water. (*Lyell.*)

quăr'-rў (2), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *quarre* (Fr. *carré*), from Lat. *quadrum*, accus. of *quadrus*=square.] [Quarrel (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A diamond-shaped pane of a lead casement. They are fixed in by cames, which are tied by leaden strips to saddle-bars running transversely across the iron frame of the casement window.

"To take down a *quarry* of glass to scowre."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. An arrow with a square head; a quarrel.

"So fit to shoot she singled forth among
Her foes, who first her *quarries* strength should feele." *Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, ch. xi., § 28.

3. A small square paving-stone or brick.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Square, quadrate.

quăr'-rў (3), *** quar-rey, * quar-rie, * quer-re,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cuiree, curee*, from *cuir* (Lat. *corium*) = hide, skin.] [Cuirass.]

* 1. In hunting, a part of the entrails of the animal killed given to the dogs.

* 2. A heap of animals killed; hence, a heap of dead generally.

"What murthring *quarr* of men, what heaps down thrown."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos ix.

3. Any animal pursued as game with hounds or hawks; game, prey; hence, any object of pursuit.

"The pack could not be defrauded into the belief that their *quarry* was lost."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

quăr'-rў (1), *v.t.* [Quarry (1), *s.*] To dig or take from a quarry, as marble, slate, &c.

"He borne where golden Indus streams,
Of pearl and *quarry'd* diamond dreams."
Brooke: Fables.

*** quăr'-rў,** *v.i.* [Quarry (3), *s.*] To prey, as a vulture or hawk.

"With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver."—*L'Estrange.*

quăr'-rў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *quarry* (1), s., and *man.*] One who works in a quarry; one who quarries stones, &c.

"One . . . the *quarryman* assured me was flat."—*Woodward.*

quărt, * quarte, *s.* [Fr. *quarte* = a French quart, from Lat. *quarta* (*pars*) = the fourth (part), from *quartus* = fourth; *quatuor* = four; Sp. *cuarto, cuarta*; Port. & Ital. *quarto, quarta.*]

* 1. A quarter; a fourth part.

"And Camber did possesse the westerne *quart*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints or 69·3185 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 57·75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale 70·5 cubic inches, and that for dry measure 67·2 cubic inches nearly.

"When all the wine which I put off by wholesale
He took again in *quarts*." *Mayne: City Match*, i. 1.

3. A vessel containing the fourth part of a gallon.

"This carpenter goth down, and cometh again,
And brought of mighty ale a large *quart*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,498.

4. A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet. (Pron. *kart.*)

quart-bottle, *s.* A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, but in reality as sold frequently containing only a sixth part or less.

* **quart-d'ecu, quardecu,** *s.* An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

quart-pot, *s.* A pot or vessel holding a quart. (*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry VI.*, iv. 10.)

* **quãrt, * quarte, * qwart, * quert,** *a.* & *s.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *quer, cuer* = the heart; cf. Eng. *hearty* = in good heart.]

A. *As adj.*: Safe, sound.

"Hol and *quert.*" *Lydgate*: *Minor Poems*, p. 88.

B. *As subst.*: Safety.

"Ye sal haue hele and leve in *qwart.*"
Coventry Mysteries, p. 225.

quãr'-tan, * quar-teyne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *quartaine* = quartan, from Lat. *quartana* (*febris*) = quartan (fever), from *quartanus* = pertaining to the fourth; *quartus* = fourth.]

A. *As adj.*: Designating the fourth; occurring or recurring every fourth day.

"He fell in a feuer *quarteyne* and a great fyxe."—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. (an. 1326).

B. *As substantive*:

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.*: A measure containing a fourth part of some other measure.

2. *Pathol.*: A quartan ague.

quartan-fever, quartan-ague, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever or ague recurring every fourth day: that is, it is absent two whole days and then returns after an interval of seventy-two hours. The paroxysm generally arises in the afternoon.

quãr'-tãne, *s.* [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; *-ane.*] [Butane.]

* **quãr-tã'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Metall.: The process formerly employed of separating gold from silver by means of nitric acid. This would not act effectually upon an alloy containing less than three-parts silver, so that when the mixture was richer in gold, silver was added to make this proportion. (*Boyle*: *Works*, i. 504.)

* **quarte** (1), *s.* [Quart, *s.*]

quarte (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Fencing: One of the four guards, or a corresponding position of the body.

quãr'-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; *-ene.*] [Butene.]

quãr-tĕn-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quarten(e)*, and (*eth*)*ylic.*] Derived from or containing ethyl.

quartenylic-acid, *s.* [Isocrotonic-acid.]

quãr'-tẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarter* (Fr. *quartier*), from Lat. *quartarius* = a fourth part, a quarter of a measure of anything, from *quartus* = fourth; Dan. *quarteer*; Ger. *quartier*; Sw. *qvarter*; Dut. *kwartier.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The fourth part or portion of anything; one of four parts into which anything is divided.

"No herte may thinke, no tongue saine,
A *quarter* of my woe and pain."
Romaunt of the Rose.

(2) Hence, specifically:

(*a*) One of the four cardinal points.

"His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe soft or loud." *Milton*: *P. L.*, v. 192.

¶ More widely, any region or point; direction: as, From what *quarter* does the wind blow?

(*b*) The fourth part of the year; especially at schools, the fourth part of the period of the year during which the pupils are under instruction, generally about ten or eleven weeks. In this sense now becoming gradually superseded by term (q.v.).

(*c*) The fourth part into which a body or carcass is divided, including one of the limbs.

"The quarters were sent to henge at four citez
So is he worth be schent, who so traytour bez."
R. Brunne, p. 244.

(*d*) The fourth part of an hour, equivalent to fifteen minutes.

"A fellow that turns upon his toe
In a steeple, and strikes *quarters!*"
Mayne: *City Match*, ii. 2.

(*e*) A coin, value twenty-five cents, or the fourth part of a dollar.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A particular region or district of a town or country; a district, a locality: as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris.

(2) Proper position; allotted or assigned position or place; specific place or location. [B. 9. (5).]

(3) (*Pl.*): A place of lodging or entertainment; shelter; temporary residence or abode. [II. 8.]

(4) Mercy; merciful treatment on the part of the conquerors or stronger party; a refraining from pushing one's advantage to extremes. [*To show quarter.*]

* (5) Peace, friendship, concord, amity.

"In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A portion of a Gothic arch.

2. *Astron.*: The fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution: as, The moon is in her first *quarter.* [Moon.]

3. *Building & Carpentry*:

(1) An upright stud or scantling in a partition which is to be lathed and plastered. The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding fourteen inches.

(2) A section of winding stairs.

(3) A square panel enclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament.

4. *Coopering*: The portion of the side of a cask intermediate between the chime and the bulge.

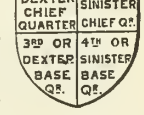
5. *Cork-cutting*: A piece of cork, blocked out and ready for rounding into proper shape.

6. *Farriery*:

(1) That part of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin.

¶ *False quarter*: A cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast.

(2) The rear or heel portion of a horseshoe.



QUARTERS.

7. *Her.*: One of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief.

8. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodging or encampment for officers and men. The apartments assigned to officers and soldiers in a barrack. (*Shakesp.*: **1 *Henry VI.***, ii. 1.) [Head-quarters.]

9. *Nautical*:

(1) The side of a ship, aft, between the main channels and stern.

(2) That portion of a yard from the slings outward.

(3) A point of the compass between the line of the keel and abaft the beam.

(4) (*Pl.*): The stations of a ship's company in time of exercise or action.

10. *Milling*: A section of a millstone dress, consisting of a leader and its branches; the term is used irrespective of the number of degrees embraced in the sector.

11. *Navig.*: A fourth part of a point, equivalent to 2° 48′ 45″ of an arc. (Called also a *Quarter-point.*)

12. *Shoemaking*: The portion of a boot or shoe upper behind the ankle-seams.

13. *Weights & Measures*:

(1) The fourth part of a hundredweight, or 28 lbs.

(2) The fourth part of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain.

(3) The fourth part of a chaldron of coal.

¶ (1) *To show quarter*, * *To grant quarter*, * *To keep quarter*: In war, to spare the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, generally, not to push one's advantage to an extreme; to show mercy; to be merciful, kind, or forgiving. (The origin of the term is disputed; by some it is referred to an agreement said to have been anciently made between the Dutch and the Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier should be the *quarter* of his pay. It may, perhaps, be referred to the meaning I. 2. (5), and so mean, to grant friendship or peace.)

(2) *On the quarter*:

Naut.: In the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

"Whether on the bow, or a beam, or *on the quarter.*"
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* **quarter-aspect,** *s.*

Astron.: The aspect of two planets, whose position is at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

quarter-back, *s.*

Football: One of the players stationed immediately in front of the goal-keeper.

quarter-badge, *s.*

Naut.: An artificial gallery on a ship; a carved ornament near the stern, containing a window for the cabin, or a representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery (q.v.).

quarter-bill, *s.*

Naut.: A list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are distributed in time of action, with their names.

quarter-blanket, *s.*

Manége: A small blanket generally used under the harness, covering the horse's back from the shoulders to the hips, though in some cases it extends no farther forward than the front of the pad.

quarter-block, *s.*

Naut.: A double block iron-bound, secured swivel fashion by a bolt near the middle of a yard.

quarter-boards, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. Also called Top-gallant bulwarks.

quarter-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

quarter-boot, *s.*

Manége.: A leather boot designed to protect the heels of the horse's fore-feet from injury by overreaching with the hind feet.

* **quarter-boys,** *s. pl.* Machinery of a clock striking the quarters. (*Southey*: *The Doctor*, ch. xxix.

quarter-bred, *a.* Having one-fourth pure blood. (Said of horses or cattle.)

quarter-cast, *a.* [Quarter, *s.*, II. 6. ¶.]

quarter-cleft, *a.* Applied to timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel to the silver grain, shows the wood, particularly oak, to great advantage.

quarter-cloths, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Long pieces of painted canvas extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

* **quarter-cuffed,** *a.* Beaten with a quarter-staff.

"Four hundred senators entered the lists, and thought it an honour to be cudgelled and *quarter-cuffed.*"—*Tatler*, No. 31.

quarter-day, *s.* In England the day which begins each quarter of the year. They are now Lady-day (March 25), Midsummer-day (June 24), Michaelmas-day (September 29), and Christmas-day (December 25). These days have been adopted between landlord and tenant for entering on or quitting lands or houses, and for paying rent. In the old style they were Old Lady-day (April 6), Old Midsummer-day (July 6), Old Michaelmas-day (October 11), and Old Christmas-day (January 6). In Scotland the quarter-days are Candlemas-day (February 2), Whitsunday (May 15), Lammas-day (August 1), and Martinmas-day (November 11).

quarter-deck, *s.*

Naut.: A deck raised above the waist and extending from the stern to the mainmast. It is especially a privileged portion of the deck, being the promenade of the superior officers or of the cabin passengers. The windward side is the place of honour.

quarter-decker, *s.*

Naut.: A sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for attention to etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship.

quarter-evil, quarter-ill, *s.* A disease (malignant pustule) in cattle and sheep. It causes great mortality.

"A preventive to black leg or *quarter-evil*."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

quarter-face, *s.* A face three parts turned away.

quarter-foil, *s.* [QUARTREFOIL.]

quarter-gallery, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A small balcony on the quarter of a vessel. It is often decorated with ornamental carvings, &c.

quarter-guard, *s.*

Mil.: A small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

* **quarter-gunner,** *s.*

Naut.: A term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

quarter-hollow tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A chisel for making convex mouldings.

quarter-hung, *a.*

Ordn.: Said of a gun whose trunnions have their axis below the line of bore.

quarter-ill, *s.* [QUARTER-EVIL.]

* **quarter-look,** *s.* A side-look.

quarter-man, *s.* A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

quarter-netting, *s.*

Naut.: Netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which in action serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

quarter-pace, *s.*

Build.: A stair embracing a quarter-turn at the winding of a stairs.

quarter-partition, *s.*

Carp.: A partition consisting of quartering.

quarter-pieces, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Timbers in the after part of the quarter-gallery near the taffrail.

quarter-point, *s.* (QUARTER, *s.*, II. 11.)

quarter-rail, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of a series of narrow moulded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-round, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* An ovolo; an echinus.

2. *Carp.:* A plane used for moulding framework.

Quarter-round tool: A chisel used for making concave mouldings.

quarter-seal, *s.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the Great Seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the Testimonial of the Great Seal. Gifts of land from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. (*Bell.*)

quarter-sessions, *s. pl.*

Law:

1. *In England:* A general court of criminal jurisdiction held in every county once in each quarter of a year before two or more justices of the peace, and before the recorder in boroughs. Its jurisdiction is confined to the smaller felonies and misdemeanors against the public, and certain matters rather of a civil than a criminal nature, such as the regulation of weights and measures; questions relating to the settlement of the poor; bastardy; and appeals against a multitude of orders or convictions, which may be made in petty sessions, within the laws relating to the revenue, the highways, and other matters of a local nature. In most of these cases an appeal lies to the higher court.

2. *In Scotland:* A court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reversing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions, when the sentence is of a nature subject to review.

3. *In the United States:* A court variously known by this title, Criminal Court, &c. It is similar to the English court described.

* **quarter-slings,** *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes or chains used on shipboard in the sixteenth century.

quarter-squares, *s. pl.*

Math.: A table of the fourth part of the squares of numbers. It is used in lieu of a table of logarithms.

quarter-staff, *s.* [QUARTERSTAFF.]

quarter-stanchion, *s.*

Naut. A strong stanchion in each quarter of a square-sterned vessel.

quarter-stuff, *s.*

Carp.: Plank one quarter of an inch thick.

quarter-timber, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* Scantling from two to six inches deep.

2. *Naut.:* One of the framing timbers in a ship's quarter.

quarter-wind, *s.*

Naut.: A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quăr'-tĕr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [QUARTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cut, part, or divide into four equal portions.

* 2. To divide into parts; to cut or separate into pieces.

"I, that with my sword *quartered* the world."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv.

3. To provide with quarters, lodgings, or shelter; to find lodging and food for (said espec. of soldiers).

"The Carmelites were *quartered* in the city."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 4. To furnish as a portion, to allot, to deal out, to share.

5. To diet, to feed.

"He'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws."
Butler: Hudibras, I. ii. 271.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* To add to other arms on a shield; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

2. *Law:* By 54 Geo. III., c. 146, § 1, a part of the punishment for high treason was that after the criminal was beheaded his body, divided into four quarters, should be disposed of as his Majesty might direct. (For this sentence, beheading may now be substituted.)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To be stationed or lodged; to take up one's quarters; to remain in quarters; to lodge.

2. *Her.:* To be quartered.

"He bare the self same armes that dyd *quarter* in my scute." *Gascoigne: Deuise of a Maske.*

quăr'-tĕr (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *cartayer* = to quarter, from *quatre* = four; the wheels and ruts dividing the road into four portions.] To drive a carriage, so that one of the chief ruts is between the wheels; to drive so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

"The postillion was employed . . . . eternally in *quartering*."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 298.

* **quăr'-tĕr-age,** * **quărt'-rage** (age as ĭj), * **quăr'-trĭdge,** *s.* [Eng. *quarter*; *-age.*]

I. A quarterly allowance or payment.

"The *quartrage* of the friers cannot be little."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 925 (an. 1532).

2. Quarters. (*Holinshed: Scotland*, an. 1557.)

quăr'-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [QUARTER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Divided into quarters or four equal parts; separated into parts.

2. Lodged, stationed.

"A Jesuit was *quartered* there as chaplain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. *Her.:* A term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre: as, cross *quartered.*

quăr'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [QUARTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Naut.: Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a *quartering* wind. (*Dana.*)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dividing into quarters or four equal parts; division.

2. The assignment of quarters or lodgings for soldiers.

3. A station.

"Habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xviii.

4. Quarters; lodging.

* 5. A quarter.

"The notion that the weather changes at the moon's *quarterings* is still held with great vigour in England."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 118.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A series of small vertical timber-posts, rarely exceeding four by three inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded.

2. *Gun.:* A term employed when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the line, or on the point of the compass whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

3. *Her.:* The arrangement of a number of coats-of-arms on one shield to form one bearing, as in the royal arms of England, where those of the several countries are conjoined; the act of dividing a coat of arms into four or more quarters, by parting, couping, &c., by perpendicular and horizontal lines. It is used to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others.

4. *Mach.:* The adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at 90° distance apart, or the boring of wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other.

5. *Naut.:* Sailing large, but not before the wind.

quartering-belt, *s.*

Mach.: A belt or band connecting pulleys whose axles are at right angles to each other.

* **quartering-block,** *s.* The block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces.

* **quăr-tĕr-ĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *quarter*, v.; *-ization.*]

Law: The quartering of criminals.

quăr'-tĕr-lў, *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *quarter*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of, or containing a quarter or fourth part.

2. Occurring or recurring once in each quarter of the year; occurring or done at the end of each quarter of the year: as, *quarterly* payments or visits.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Once in each quarter of the year; once a quarter.

* 2. In quarters, in pieces.

"They tore in peces *quarterly*
The corps.
Gascoigne: Complaynt of Phylomene.

QUARTERLY.
(*English Royal Arms*, 1405—1603. *England and France quarterly.*)

II. *Her.:* Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield; quartered.

"He bare syluer and sables *quarterly*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

C. *As subst.:* A magazine or other literary periodical published once in every three months.

"In the various London or other *quarterlies*."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 23.

quăr'-tĕr-mas-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quarter* (2), *s.*, and *master.*]

1. *Mil.:* An officer, usually promoted from the ranks, who superintends the issue of stores, food, and clothing. He ranks first as a lieutenant, and is promoted to captain after a certain period of service.

2. *Naut.:* A petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, coiling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.

quartermaster-general, *s.*

Mil.: A staff-officer, specially appointed for

duties connected with quartering, encamping, embarking, and moving troops. In the field he is responsible for the surveys and reconnaissance necessary for the conduct of the army, and has the general direction of the railway, postal, signalling, and telegraph services. A general officer is usually appointed.

quartermaster-sergeant, *s.*

Mil.: The senior sergeant in the quartermaster's department of a regiment. He is responsible to the quartermaster for the issuing of stores and other duties connected with the office. He ranks next the sergeant-major.

quăr'-tẽrn, * quar-terne, * quar-ter-oun, * quar-tron, * quar-troun, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarteron* = a quarter of a pound, a quartern, from Low Lat. *quarteronem*, accus. of *quartero* = the fourth part of a pound; Lat *quartus* = fourth.]

* 1. A quarter.

"There is not the more seyn in alle the lunacioun, of only the seconde *quarteroun*."—*Maundeville*, ch. xxx.

2. *Liquid meas.:* The fourth part of a pint; an imperial gill.

3. *Dry meas.:* The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone.

4. A quartern-loaf (q.v.).

"The pang with which we saw one of those solid *quarterns* on the dinner-table."—*Century Magazine*, December 1878, p. 488.

quartern-loaf, *s.* Properly a loaf made of the quarter of a stone of flour, but generally applied to a loaf of the weight of 4 lbs.

*** quar-terne, * cwar-terne,** *s.* [A.S. *cweatern.*] A prison.

"I-bunden in the *quarterne* of Lunden."
Layamon, ii. 386.

quăr'-tẽr-ŏn, quăr-tẽr-oôn', *s.* [QUADROON.]

quăr'-tẽrş, *s. pl.* [QUARTER, *s.*]

quăr'-tẽr-staff, *s.* [Eng. *quarter*, and *staff* (q.v.).] A stout staff used as a weapon of offence or defence. It was generally about 6½ feet long, and loaded with iron at each end. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and one end. In use the latter hand was passed rapidly from one quarter of the staff to the other, thus giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, and bringing the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

"Wrestled, played at *quarterstaff*, and won foot-races."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

quăr-tẽtte', quăr-tẽt', quăr-tẽt'-tō, *s.* [Ital. *quartetto*, a dimin. from *quarto* = fourth, from Lat. *quartus*; Fr. *quartette.*]

1. *Music:*

(1) A piece of music arranged for four voices or instruments.

(2) A set of four persons, who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party.

* 2. *Pros.:* A stanza of four lines.

quăr'-tĭc, *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Alg.: A homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, facients. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection respectively with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. (*Brande & Cox.*)

*** quăr'-tĭle,** *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Astrol.: An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. Marked thus □. Called also Quartile-aspect.

"Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartile*, move
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 500.

*** quartile-aspect,** *s.* [QUARTILE.]

*** quăr'-tĭne,** *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Bot.: What was once considered a fourth integument, counting from the outside, in some ovules, but is now known to be a layer either of the secundine or of the nucleus.

quăr-tĭ-stẽr'-năl, *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth, and Eng. *sternum* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, coresponding to the fourth intercostal space. (*Dunglison.*)

quăr'-tō, *a.* & *s.* [From the Latin phrase *in quarto* = in a fourth of the original size; *quartus* = fourth.]

A. *As adj.:* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves. Frequently abbreviated to 4to.

"The book is in point of size *quarto*."—*Notes & Queries*, June 14, 1884, p. 473.

B. *As subst.:* A book formed by folding a sheet twice, making four leaves, eight pages. The term, by modern usage, refers to a book of nearly square form. The proportions vary according to the sizes of the sheets.

"Six ample *quartos* must have tried, and may have exhausted the indulgence of the publick."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, vol. vii. (Pref.)

quăr-tō-dĕç'-ĭ-măn, *s.* & *a.* [QUARTODECIMANI.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the Quartodecimani.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Quartodecimani, or their practice: as, the *Quartodeciman* controversy.

Quăr-tō-dĕç-ĭ-mā'-nī, *s. pl.* [Eccles. Lat., from Lat. *quartus-decimus* = fourteenth.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the Christians of Proconsular Asia, who, alleging the example of St. John, celebrated Easter on Nisan 14. The practice was finally condemned by the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). Called also Paschites. [EASTER.]

*** quăr'-trăin,** *s.* [QUATRAIN.]

*** quăr'-trĭdge,** *s.* [QUARTERAGE.]

quăr'-tўl, *s.* [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; *-yl.*] [BUTYL.]

quârtz, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of German provincial origin.]

Min.: A rhombohedral or hexagonal mineral, crystallizing mostly in hexagonal prisms with pyramidal terminations. Cleavage rhombohedral, very imperfect, and rarely obtainable. Occurs also massive, and of varying texture. Hardness, 7; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·8; pure, crystallized varieties, 2·66; lustre, vitreous, sometimes resinous, splendent to dull; colourless, but when impure of varying shades of many colours; streak, white, in coloured kinds sometimes of the same colour, though paler; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal to sub-conchoidal. Plates cut at right angles to the vertical axes exhibit circular polarization. Compos.: oxygen, 53·33; silicon, 46·67 = 100; formula SiO_2, or pure silica. Dana groups the numerous varieties of this mineral as follows:

A. Phenocrystalline or Vitreous varieties: 1. Ordinary crystallized, Rock Crystal; (*a*) regular crystals, or limpid quartz, (*b*) right-handed crystals, (*c*) left-handed crystals, (*d*) cavernous crystals, (*e*) capped quartz, (*f*) drusy quartz, (*g*) radiated quartz, (*h*) fibrous quartz. 2. Asteriated or star-quartz. 3. Amethyst. 4. Rose. 5. Yellow, or false topaz. 6. Smoky or cairngorm. 7. Milky. 8. Siderite, or sapphire quartz. 9. Sagenitic, enclosing acicular crystals of other minerals such as rutile, tourmaline, göthite, etihnite, asbestos, horublende, and epidote. 10. Cat's eye. 11. Aventurine. 12. Impure from the presence of distinct minerals densely diffused.

B. Cryptocrystalline: 1. Chalcedony. 2. Carnelian. 3. Chrysoprase. 4. Prase. 5. Plasma, including the heliotrope or bloodstone. 6. Agate; (*a*) banded, (*b*) irregularly clouded, (c) colours due to visible impurities, including moss-agate, mocha-stone, and dendritic agate, (*d*) agatized wood. 7. Onyx. 8. Sardonyx. 9. Agate-jasper. 10. Siliceous sinter. 11. Flint. 12. Hornstone or chert. 13. Basanite, lydian-stone or touchstone. 14. Jasper.

C. Includes various quartz rocks, and the pseudomorphous varieties such as haytorite, beekite, babelquartz, &c.

Crystals are occasionally found very large; in Paris and Milan are some which weigh about eight cwt. Quartz is abundantly distributed, is an essential constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, various schists, and constitutes the larger part of mineral veins. Many of its varieties are largely employed in jewelry.

quartz-andesite, *s.*

Petrol. (*Pl.*): Andesites in which quartz exists as an essential constituent.

quartz augite-andesite, *s.*

Petrol.: A name given to some andesites in the Andes under the erroneous belief that they contained free quartz. The excess of silica shown in the analyses is probably derived from a glass, which is found in most of them.

quartz-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A breccia in which quartz fragments predominate.

quartz-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: A conglomerate in which the pebbles consist wholly or principally of quartz.

quartz-crusher, *s.* [ORE-CRUSHER.]

quartz-diabase, *s.*

Petrol.: A diabase containing quartz, which, however, is usually of secondary origin.

quartz-diorite, *s.*

Petrol. (*Pl.*): Diorites containing quartz as an original constituent.

quartz-felsite, *s.*

Petrol. (*Pl.*): Felsites containing original quartz porphyritically distributed. It usually occurs in individual crystals, the prism planes being absent, or nearly so, and has a more or less rounded aspect. It frequently encloses portions of the felsite ground mass.

quartz-liquefier, *s.* An apparatus for dissolving comminuted quartz in order to set free the gold.

quartz-mill, *s.* [ORE-CRUSHER.]

quartz-porphyry, *s.* [QUARTZ-FELSITE.]

*** quartz-resinite,** *s.*

Min.: Any variety of opal having a somewhat resinous lustre.

quartz-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: The name applied to all rocks consisting essentially of massive quartz.

quartz-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: Quartz rocks which contain sufficient micaceous or talcose material to give them a schistose texture.

quartz-sinter, *s.* [SILICEOUS-SINTER.]

quartz-trachyte, *s.*

Petrol.: A trachyte containing quartz as an original constituent.

quârtz-ĭf'-ẽr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; *i* connect.; Lat. *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Consisting wholly or chiefly of quartz.

quârtz'-īte, quârtz'-ўte, *s.* [Eng. *quartz*: suff. *-ite, -yte.*]

Petrol.: A name given to all rocks consisting of granular or crystalline quartz closely compacted so as to form a solid rock mass.

quârtz'-ŏĭd, *s.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. *-oid.*]

Crystall.: A double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quârtz'-ōse, quârtz'-ōze, quârtz'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. *-ose, -oze, -ous.*]

Petrol.: Containing more or less quartz.

quârtz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; *-y.*] Of the nature or quality of quartz; pertaining to quartz; consisting of, containing, or abounding in quartz.

quăs, *s.* [QUASS.]

quăsh, * quasch-en, * quasch-yn, * quass, * quassh, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *quasser* (Fr. *casser*) = to shatter, to annul, from Lat. *quasso* = to shatter, frequent. from *quatio* (pa. par. *quassus*) = to shake.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To beat down; to dash; to beat in pieces; to crush. (*Udal: Luke* ix.)

2. To crush, to subduc, to dash, to quell, to extinguish; to put an end to.

"Our joys are *quash'd*, our hopes ars blasted."
Cotton: Death.

II. *Law:* To annul, overthrow, or declare void through some insufficiency, informality, or other cause; to nullify.

"Whose orders may . . . be removed into the court of Queen's Bench, by writ of *certiorari facias*, and be there sither *quashed* or confirmed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be shaken with a noise; to be dashed about.

"To keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

† **quăsh,** *s.* [SQUASH, *s.* (1).]

*** quăsh'-eў,** *s.* [QUASH, *v.*] A pumpkin.

"With regard to these said *quasheys* . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 391.

quā-sī-, *pref.* [Lat. = as if.] As if; in a manner. It is often used prefixed to an English word to denote resemblance, generally a fictitious, unreal, or partial resemblance: as, a *quasi*-argument = something which resembles an argument, or is used on an occasion in place of or for an argument.

quasi-contract, *s.*
Law: An act which has not the strict form of a contract, but has yet the form of it.

quasi-crime, quasi-delict, *s.*
Law: The action of one doing damage or evil involuntarily.

quasi-delict, *s.* [QUASI-CRIME.]

quasi-entail, *s.*
Law: An estate *pur autre vie* granted, not only to a man and his heirs, but to a man and the heirs of his body; the interest so granted not being properly an estate-tail.

quasi-fee, *s.*
Law: An estate gained by wrong. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-personalty, *s.*
Law: Things moveable in point of law, though fixed to things real, either actually as fixtures, or fictitiously, as a lease for years. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-radiate, *a.*
Bot.: Slightly radiant. Used of certain composites, in which the florets of the ray are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty, *s.*
Law: Things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty but movable in themselves, as heir-looms, title-deeds, court-rolls, &c. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-tenant, *s.*
Law: An undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-trustee, *s.*
Law: A person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee.

quăs-ĭ-mō′-dō, *phr.* [See def.]
Roman Calendar: A term applied to the first Sunday after Easter, from the opening words of the introit for that day, "*quasi modo geniti infantes*" = as (infants) lately (born).

† **quăs′-jĕ,** *s.* [Native name.]
Zool.: Nasua fusca. [COATI.]

quass, *v.t.* [QUASH, *s.*]

* **quăss, quăs,** *s.* [Russ. *kwass.*] A thin, sour, fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley-meal, and drunk by the peasants of Russia.

* **quăs-sā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *quassatio,* from *quassatus,* pa. par. of *quasso* = to shatter.] [QUASH, *v.*] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.
"Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations.*"—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 68.

quas′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after *Quassi* or *Coissi,* a negro of Surinam, who successfully used its bark in fever; Ger. *quassie.*]
1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Simarubaceæ. Flowers hermaphrodite; corolla five-parted; stamens ten, longer than the petals; the fruit consisting of five fleshy drupes. *Quassia amara* is a tree cultivated in the West Indies and the parts adjacent. It has terminal clusters of large, red flowers, and unequally pinnate leaves.
2. *Pathol.:* The Surinam Quassia is *Quassia amara;* Jamaica Quassia, the wood of *Picræna excelsa.* It comes to market in logs or billets, and is retailed as chips or raspings. It is given as an extract, an infusion, or a tincture, and acts as a pure bitter and stomachic, and as an antiperiodic. An infusion of it is used to poison flies, and, in the form of an enema, to destroy threadworms.

quassia-camphor, *s.*
Chem.: A substance which separates from an aqueous infusion of quassia wood, in white crystalline plates, lighter than water, and having the odour of the wood. (*Watts.*)

quassia-chips, *s. pl.* [QUASSIA, *s.,* 2.]

quas′-sĭ-ăd, *s.* [Eng. *quassi(a); -ad.*]
Bot.: (*Pl.*) The Simarubaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

quas′-sĭ-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *quassi(a); -in.*] [QUASSIN.]

quas′-sĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *quass(ia); -in.*]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$ (?). Quassiin. Quassite. A yellow, bitter, crystalline substance, extracted from the aqueous infusion of quassia-wood by alcohol and ether. It forms small, white, opaque prisms, inodorous and permanent in the air, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. When heated it melts, and forms on cooling a transparent, brittle mass. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

quas′-sīte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *quass(ia); -ite.*] [QUASSIN.]

* **quăt** (1), *v.i.* [An abbrev. of *squat* (q.v.).] To squat, to sit down.
"You grow tired at last and *quat.*"—*Foote: The Author,* ii. 1.

* **quăt** (2), *v.t.* [Prob. the same word as *quit* or *quiet.*]
1. To satiate, to satisfy.
"To the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicates seeme greasie."—*Lyly.*
2. To release, to free.

quăt, *a.* [QUAT (2), *v.*] Quit, free, released from. (*Scotch.*)
"He hid them also to take heed, and he *quat.*"—*Bunyan: Holy War,* ch. xix.

* **quăt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pustule, a pimple: hence, a diminutive person.
"I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense, and he growe angry."—*Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 1.

quā′-tą, *s.* [COAITA.]

* **quatch,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word.
"Not a *quatch,* sad poets." *Corbet: Elegy on Q. Anne.*

* **quătch,** *a.* [Prob. connected with *squat.*] Squat, flat.
"The *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock."—*Shakesp.: All's Well,* ii. 2.

* **qua′-tĕr,** * **qua-tre,** *a.* [Fr. *quatre* = four.]

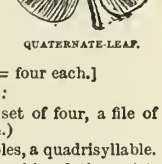
* **quater-cousin,** *s.* [CATER-COUSIN.]

qua′-tĕr-fōĭl, *s.* [QUATREFOIL.]

qua′-tĕrn, *a.* [Lat. *quaterni* = four each; *quatuor* = four.] Consisting of four, fourfold, growing in fours.

quą-tĕr′-nar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quaternarius,* from *quaterni* = four each; Fr. *quaternaire.*]
A. *As adjective:*
I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of four.
"We read what a great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their *quarternary* number."—*F. Gregory: Doctrine of the Trinity,* p. 63.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Bot.:* Arranged in fours.
2. *Chem.:* Consisting of four parts; applied to compounds of four elements, or of compounds performing the functions of elements.
3. *Geol.:* [POST-TERTIARY].
B. *As subst.:* The number four. (*More: Phil. Cabbala,* ch. iv., § 1. App.)

quą-tĕr′-nate, *a.* [Lat. *quaterni* = four each.] Consisting of four; in bot., four together; succeeding by fours.


QUATERNATE-LEAF.

quaternate-leaf, *s.*
Bot.: A leaf consisting of four leaflets.

quaternate-pinnate, *a.*
Bot.: Pinnated, with the pinnæ arranged in fours.

quą-tĕr′-nĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *quaternio,* from *quaterni* = four each.]
* I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The number four, a set of four, a file of four soldiers. (*Acts* xii. 4.)
2. A word of four syllables, a quadrisyllable.
II. *Math.:* The metrographic relation existing between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space, depending upon four irreducible geometrical elements. Discovered and developed by Sir W. Hamilton.
"A *quarternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an alphabetical symbol of quadrinomial form."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

* **quą-tĕr′-nĭ-ŏn,** *v.t.* [QUATERNION, *s.*] To divide into quarternions, files, or companies.
"The angels themselves, in whom no disorder is feared, are distinguish'd and *quaternion'd* into their celestial princedoms and satraples."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Government,* bk. ii. (App.).

* **quą-tĕr′-nĭ-tў,** * **qua-ter-ni-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *quaternité,* from Lat. *quaternitas,* from *quaterni* = four each.] The condition or quality of making up the number four.
"Their whole ecale . . . was not a trinity but a *quaternity,* or four ranks and degreee of beings."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 537.

* **qua′-tĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [QUADROON.]

* **quą-tor′-zāin (qu** as **k),** *s.* [Fr. *quatorze* = fourteen.] A poem or stanza of fourteen lines; a sonnet.
"Put out your rushlights, yon poets and rhymers! and bequeath your crazed *quatorzains* to the chandlers."—*Nashe,* in *English Garner,* i. 499.

* **quą-torze′ (qu** as **k),** *s.* [Fr. = fourteen.] In piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because each quatorze counts fourteen points.
"He scores ten for carte blanche, twenty-eight for *quatorzes.*"—*Field,* Jan. 23, 1886.

quăt′-rān (or as **ka′-trān),** *s.* [Fr., from *quatre* = four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
"Each of his predictions was couched in the form of a poetical *quatrain.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 2, 1886.

* **qua-tre,** *a.* [QUATER.]

quatrefoil (as **qua′-tĕr-fōĭl** or **ka′-tĕr-foil), qua′-tĕr-fōĭl, quăr′-tĕr-fōĭl,** *s.* [Fr. *quatre-feuille,* from *quatre* (Lat. *quatuor*) = four, and *feuille* (Lat. *folium*) = a leaf.]

QUATREFOIL.
(*From the tomb of King John, Worcester Cathedral.*)

1. *Arch.:* A piercing or panel divided by cusps or foliations into four leaves, or more correctly the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps. It is supposed to represent the four leaves of a cruciform plant. The name is also given to flowers and leaves of a similar form carved as ornaments on mouldings, &c. It differs from the cinquefoil only in the number of cusps.
2. *Her.:* Four-leaved grass; a frequent bearing in coat-armour.

* **quat-rĭ-ble,** *v.i.* [Fr. *quatre* = four.]
Music: To descant by singing fourths on a plain song. (Cf. QUINIBLE.)

quăt-rō-dĕç-ĭ-mā′-nī, *s. pl.* [QUARTO-DECIMANI.]

quat′-trō-çĕnt-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c. *quattrocent(o); -ist.*]
A. *As subst.:* A painter of the Quattrocento school.
"I began to trace the purity of work in the *quattrocentists.*"—*Contemp. Review,* April, 1886, p. 476.
B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the Italian painters of the fourteenth century.
"The *quattrocentist* work became dearer to me."—*Contemp. Review,* April, 1886, p. 377.

quat′-trō-cĕn-tō (c as **ch),** *s.* or *a.* [Ital., lit. = four hundredth, but used for fourteen hundredth.]
Art: A term applied to the characteristic style of the artists who practised in the fourteenth century; it was hard, rigid, and peculiar in colour, as well as in form and pose. It was the intermediate stage of that progressive period of art, which, commencing with Fra Angelico, reached excellence with Leonardo da Vinci. (*Fairholt.*)

quā-tų-or-dē′-cāne, *s.* [Lat. *quatuor* = four, and Eng. *decane.*]
Chem.: $C_{14}H_{30}$. Tetradecane. One of the paraffins found in American petroleum and in the light oils obtained by the distillation of coal. It boils at 236–240°.

* **quāve,** * **quav-yn,** *v.i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *quabbeln* = to tremble; Dan. dial. *kveppa* = to be shaken.] To shake, to tremble, to be shaken.
"Understande ye . . . how the erthe *quaveth* and shaketh."—*Caxton: Mirrour of the World,* bk. ii., ch. xxii.

* **quāve,** *s.* [QUAVE, *v.*] A shaking, a trembling.

* **quāve′-mīre,** *s.* [Eng. *quave,* v., and *mire.*] A quagmire, a bog.
"Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and *quavemires.*"—*North: Plutarch,* p. 670.

quā'-vĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *quav(e)*; freq. suff. *-er.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shake, to tremble, to vibrate; to have a tremulous motion.

"To vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. To shake in vocal utterance; to sing or utter sounds with rapid vibrations; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake ou a musical instrument.

"*Quavering* to the country swains."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, ii.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with rapid vibrations or with a tremulous sound.

"Not a nymph the *quaver'd* notes approve."
Jones: Arcadia.

¶ *To quaver away:* To dispel by singing or playing. (*Cowper.*)

quā'-vĕr, *s.* [Quaver, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A quavering motion.

"And with blithe *quavers* fans the gath'ring breeze."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, v.

II. *Music:*

1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice; a shake on an instrument of music. (*Gay: Epistle* iii.)

2. A note and measure of time, equal to half a crochet or the eighth of a semibreve. 𝅘𝅥𝅮

* **quā'-vĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *quaver*, v.; *-er.*] One who quavers; a warbler.

* **quā'-vĭv-ĕr,** *s.* [Representing an Ital. *acqua vipera*, shortened in French to *qua-vivre*, and after further to *vivre* or *vive.* [Wyvern.] The weever (q.v.).

"A little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quaviver.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus' Colloquies*, p. 393.

¶ For the full history of the word see *Notes & Queries*, (6th Ser.), ix. 390.

quay (as **kē**), * **kay,** * **keie,** † **key,** * **keye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quay* (Fr. *quai*), of Celtic origin from Bret. *kaé* = an enclosure; Wel. *cae.*] A landing-place; a wharf projecting into a stream, harbour, or basin, to which vessels are moored for the purpose of receiving and delivering freight. Quays are constructed generally of stone, but occasionally of wood, iron, &c.

"What a concourse swarms on yonder *quay*."
Gray: Epistle vi.

quay-berth, *s.* A loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

quay (as **kē**), *v.t.* [Quay, s.] To furnish with quays.

quayage, † **keyage** (both as **kē'-ĭğ**), *s.* [Eng. *quay*; *-age.*]

1. The duty or toll paid for the use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

2. Berths on a quay for loading or discharging ships.

"They have practically no *quayage* in their new dock unappropriated."—*Times*, Sept. 24, 1881.

* **quayd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Quaid.]

* **quēach,** * **queich,** *s.* [Quitch] A thick bushy plot; a quickset hedge.

"The fortresses
Of thorniest *queaches*."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Pan.

* **quēach,** * **queatche,** * **quecchen,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cweccan.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To stir, to move.

"Ne lete ye nenne quick *quecchen* to holte."
Layamon, i. 35.

B. *Trans.:* To move, to shake.

"Heo *quehten* heors scaftes." *Layamon*, ii. 582.

* **quēach'-ĭ** (1), * **quēach'-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *queach*, s.; *-y.*] Thick, bushy.

"*Queachie* husbes to defende
Him from Apollo's sight."
Turberville: All Things hath Release, &c.

quēach'-ĭ (2), *a.* [Eng. *queach*, v.; *-y.*] Shaking, soft; yielding or giving way under the foot, as boggy or marshy ground.

"Many of them fell into those deep bogs and *queachy* places."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes*, p. 282.

quēan, * **queane,** * **quen,** * **quene,** * **queene,** *s.* [The same word as Queen, *s.*]

1. A worthless woman; a slut, a hussy, a strumpet. (*Gay: Shepherds Week*, iv.)

2. In the eighteenth century in England, and still in Scotland, used for a young or unmarried woman, without any idea of disrespect or contempt.

"Here's to the flaunting extravagant *quean*."
Sheridan: School for Scandal, iii. 3.

quēaş'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *queasy*; *-ly.*] In a queasy or squeamish manner; with squeamishness, squeamishly.

quēaş'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *queasy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being queasy or squeamish; squeamishness, qualmishness, nausea.

"That which this young *queasiness* retches at."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

quēaş'-ĭ, * **quais-y,** * **quays-y,** * **queaz-ie,** * **quey-sy,** *a.* [Norweg. *kveis* = sickness after a debauch. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; qualmish, squeamish.

"Feeling it may be a little *queasy* when the big billow rudely smites your timber ends."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. xxxvii.

2. Causing, or apt to cause nausea or squeamishness. (*Skelton: Magnificence*, 2,295.)

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Fastidious, nice, squeamish.

"They are too *queasy* for my temper."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase.

2. Requiring to be handled delicately; delicate, ticklish. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.)

* **quēaz'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Queasy.] To make queasy; to sicken. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

Quĕ-bĕc', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city and river-port in Canada.

Quebec-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus alba.* [Quercus.]

Quebec-marmot, *s.*

Zool.: *Arctomys monax*, the Woodchuck (q.v.).

* **quēçh',** * **queck,** *v.i.* [Queach, *v.*] To move, to shrink, to wince.

* **qued,** * **quede,** * **quead,** * **queyd,** * **kuead,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fris. *quad*; Dut. & Low Ger. *kwaad*; Scotch *quaid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Bad, wicked.

"Thi lif is evere lutber and *qued*."
Owl & Nightingale, 1,185.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A wicked bad person; specif., the devil.

"Forth nam Balaam dbat ille *quad*."
Genesis & Exodus, 4,068.

2. Hurt, harm, wickedness, evil.

"For *qued* that myght falle."
E. Eng. Poems. Cleanness, 566.

* **qued-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *qued*; *-ful(l).*] Hurtful, wicked, bad.

quĕd'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Named by Leach, but unexplained. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ. About twenty-eight species are British.

* **qued-ness,** * **qued-nes,** * **quede-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *qued*; *-ness.*] Wickedness, harm, evil.

"*Quedenes* spake thai on heghte."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxii. 8.

quēçh'-ĭ, *a.* [Queachy.] Weak, helpless.

"They're poor *queechy* things."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. x.

* **queēm,** *v.t.* [Queme, *v.*]

queēn, * **queene,** * **quen,** * **quene,** * **cwen,** * **qwhene,** * **queyne,** *s.* [A.S. *cwēn*, cogn. with Dut. *kween* = a barren woman or cow; Icel. *kván* = a wife, *kona* = a woman; Dan. *qvinde* = a woman, *kone* = a wife; Sw. *qvinna* = a female, *kona* = a quean, a strumpet; Goth. *kwens, kweins* = a woman, a wife; M. H. Ger. *kone*; O. H. Ger. *quenâ* = a woman; Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; Russ. *jena* = a wife; Sansc. *jani* = a wife. From the same root as *genus, kin*, &c. The same word as Quean (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A woman. (*Destruct. of Troy*, 3,162.)

* (2) A quean, a hussy, a strumpet.

"Prest that halt his *quene* hym by."
Romaunt of the Rose, p. 24.

(3) A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign.

"The *queen* is either regent, consort, or dowager."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.

(4) A queen-bee (q.v.).

2. *Fig:* A female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides: as, the *queen* of beauty, the *queen* of love, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* A card on which a queen is depicted.

2. *Chess:* The most powerful, and, after the king, the most important of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.

3. *Slating:* A size of slates, three feet long by two feet wide.

¶ (1) *Queen Anne's Bounty:* [Bounty, *s.*, II. 1. ¶].

(2) *Queen of Spain Fritillary:*

Entom.: *Argynnis Lathonia*, a beautiful butterfly from time to time taken in the south of England. The larva feeds upon *Viola tricolor.*

(3) *Queen of the Meadows:*

Bot.: *Spiræa Ulmaria*, a rosaceous plant, two to four feet high, with large radical and small terminal leaves, leafy stipules, small white flowers, and five to nine twisted carpels. Common in meadows and by water-sides in Britain, flowering in June and July.

(4) *Queen of the Prairie:*

Bot.: *Spiræa lobata.*

queen-apple, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *queen-apple* was probably thus distinguished in compliment to Elizabeth. In Moffet's *Health's Improvement*, I find an account of apples which are said to have been 'graffed upon a mulberry-stock, and then wax thorough red as our *queen-apples*, called by Ruellius Rubelliana, and Claudiana by Pliny.'"—*I. Disraeli: Curiosities of Literature.*

queen-bee, *s.*

Entom.: A fully-developed female bee in a hive or nest. [Bee.] She lays two or three thousand eggs daily during the height of summer, or more than a million during her lifetime, which is about five years. When a young queen comes forth, the old one becomes agitated with jealousy, and ultimately quits the hive, surrounded by a great multitude of workers, who found a new colony, leaving the old hive to the possession of the youthful rival. Two days to a week after coming to maturity, the young queen temporarily flies forth, and is fertilised in the air.

queen-cake, *s.* A sort of small sweet cake, heart-shaped, with currants in it.

queen-closer, *s.* [Closer.]

queen-consort, *s.* The wife of a king.

queen-dowager, *s.* The widow of a deceased king.

* **queen-gold,** *s.* A royal duty or revenue once belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

queen-mother, *s.* A queen dowager, who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.

* **queen of hearts,** *s.* An old country dance.

QUEEN-POST.

queen-post, *s.*

Carp.: One of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a roof, or in a trussed partition, or other truss where there are two. Queen-posts are mortised, or attached by iron straps to the tie-beam of a roof-frame, supporting it and the rafters at points between the ridge and eave. [King-post.]

queen-regent, queen-regnant, *s.* A queen who holds the crown in her own right.

queen-truss, *s.*

Carp.: A truss framed with queen-posts.

queen-wood, *s.* A name sometimes given to woods of the green-heart and cocoa-wood character, imported from the Brazils.

queen's advocate, *s.* [Advocate.]

queen's bench, *s.* [Bench, *s.*]

queen's blue, *s.*

Comm.: Thumb-blue. Stone-blue. One of the names given to lump-blue used in laundries.

queen's counsel, *s.* [Counsel, *s.*]

queen's cushion, *s.*

Bot.: *Saxifraga hypnoides.*

queen's delight, queen's root, *s.*

Bot.: *Stillingia sylvatica.* (*Amer.*)

queen's English, *s.* [King's English.]

queen's evidence, *s.* [King's evidence.]

queen's messenger, *s.* [MESSENGER.]

queen's metal, *s.* An alloy used for making teapots, obtained by fusing nuder charcoal a mixture of nine parts tin, one part each antimony, lead, and bismuth.

queen's pigeon, *s.* [VICTORIA CROWNED-PIGEON.]

queen's pincushion, *s.*
Bot.: The flowers of the guelder-rose.

queen's root, *s.* [QUEEN'S DELIGHT.]

queen's ware, *s.* Glazed earthenware of a creamy colour.

* **queen's yellow,** *s.*
Chem.: Subsulphide of mercury.

queēn, *v.i.* & *t.* [QUEEN, *s.*]
A. *Intransitive:*
* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To act the queen; to play the queen.
"A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.
2. *Chess:* To gain a queen by advancing a pawn to its eighth square.
B. *Trans.:* To make into a queen, as a pawn, by advancing it to its eighth square.

* **queēn'-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*, and *craft*; cf. *kingcraft.*] Skill or craft in policy on the part of a queen.
"Elizabeth showed much *queencraft.*"—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 490.

* **queēn'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-dom.*] Queenly condition or character.
"Will thy *queendom* all lie hid?"
E. B. Browning: Dead Pan.

* **queēn'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-hood.*] The state, quality, rank, or position of a queen.
"With all grace
Of womanhood and *queenhood.*"
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid.

queēn'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *queen*, s.; *-ing.*] A queen-apple (q.v.).
"The winter *queening* is good for the table."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

queēn'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *queen*; dim. suff. *-let.*] A petty queen.
"Kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 216.

queēn'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *queen*; *-like.*] Like or resembling a queen; queenly.
"Unto the *queenlike* Cluyd."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

queēn'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *queenly*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity or stateliness befitting a queen.
"A *queenliness* . . . that would also befit the mistress of Antony."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 5, 1884.

queēn'-lў, * **queen-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *queen*; *-ly.*] Like a queen; queenlike; becoming, or suitable to a queen.
"I thonght she bad a *queenly* manner."—*Burnet: Records of the Reformation*, vol. i., bk. iii.

* **queēn'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-ship.*] The state, position, or dignity of a queen.

queēr, *s.* Counterfeit money; as, to shove (circulate) the *queer.* (*Slang.*)

queēr, *v.t.* [QUEER, *a.*]
* 1. To chaff, to ridicule, to sneer at. (*Slang.*)
"*Queering* the threadbare curate."
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 144.
2. To spoil, espec. in the phrase, *To queer a pitch* = To purposely spoil business. (*Theat. slang.*) [PITCH (2), *s.*, I. 7.]
"Endeavours made by one or other of them *to queer a* rival's or an antagonist's *pitch.*"—*Referee*, Feb. 21, 1889.

queēr, *a.* [Low Ger. *queer* = across; *quere* obliquity; Ger. *quer* = transverse; *querkopf* = a queer fellow.]
1. Strange, odd; behaving, acting, or appearing in a manner other than the ordinary, normal, or nsual manner; singular, droll, original, peculiar.
"The mosqne of Mahonnd, or some *queer* pa-god."
Pope: Donne, sat. 4.
2. Not very well; out of sorts: as, I feel very *queer.* (*Colloq.*)
3. Not favourable or propitious; nnfavonrable: as, Things look very *queer.* (*Colloq.*)
¶ *To be in queer street:* To be in bad circumstances of any kind, as illness, debt, &c.

queer-cuffin, *s.* A magistrate. (*Thieves' slang.*)

queēr'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *queer*, v.; *-er.*] A hoaxer, a ridiculer.
"These Quizzers, *Queerers*, Smokers."
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 150.

queēr'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ish.*] Rather queer, strange, or odd; singular.
"You Englishmen go to work in a *queerish* kind of way."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xx.

* **queēr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ity*, on analogy of *oddity*, &c.] Queerness, strangeness, peculiarity.

queēr'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ly.*] In a queer, strange, or singular manner.

queēr'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being queer; oddness, oddity, peculiarity, singularity.

queēst, *s.* [QUIST.]

* **queez-mad-dam,** *s.* [Fr. *cuisse-madame.*] The Cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear.

* **queint,** *a.* [QUAINT.]

* **queint,** * **queinte,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [QUENCH.]

* **queint-ise,** *s.* [QUAINTISE.]

* **quĕlk'-chōse** * **quĕlque'-chōse (qu as k),** *s.* [Fr. *quelque chose.*] A kickshaw (q.v.).
"With paper *quelkchose.*"
Davies: Muse's Sacrifice, p. 5.

quegh, *s.* [QUAICH.]

quĕll, * **quelle,** * **quellen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwellan* = to kill; cogn. with O. Sax. *quellian* = to torment; *quelan* = to suffer martyrdom; Dut. *kwellen* = to plague, to vex; Icel. *kvelja* = to torment; Sw. *qvälja* = to torment; Dan. *qvale* = to strangle, to torment.] [QUAIL, *v.*]
A. *Transitive:*
* 1. To kill.
"Brent his nohul hurwes and his burnes *quelled.*"
William of Palerne, 1,108.
* 2. To dash.
"And with hir axes ont the hraines *quell.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 47.
3. To subdue, to crush; to put down; to overpower.
"By our dissentions grow the Christians strong
Whom our united hearts may easily *quell.*"
Heywood: The Foure Prentices of London.
4. To calm, to allay, to quiet; to reduce to a state of quiet, peace, or calm.
"He hath *quelled* the wildness of the fanatic in the command to be wise as serpents."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 6.
* 5. To frighten, to disconcert.
"Much did bis wordes the gentle ladie *quell.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 16.
* **B.** *Intransitive:*
1. To perish, to die.
"Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 42.
2. To abate; to be abated.
"Winter's wrath begins to *quell.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; March.

* **quĕll,** *s.* [QUELL, *v.*]
1. Murder.
"His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of onr great *quell.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.
2. Power or means of quelling or subduing; a weapon.
"A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands."
Keats: Endymion, ii.

* **quelle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [QUELL, *v.*]

quĕll'-ĕr, * **cwell-ere,** * **quell-are, quell-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *cwellere.*]
1. One who kills; an executioner, a slayer.
"The *quellere* smot of hise heued."
Legend St. Katherine, 293.
2. One who or that which quells, crushes, or subdues.
"Hail, Son of the Most High,
Queller of Satan." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 634.

* **quĕl'-lĭ-ō,** *s.* [Sp. *cuello*, from Lat. *collum* = the neck.] A ruff for the neck.

* **quĕlm,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cwelman, cwylman*; O. Sax. *quelmian.*] To kill.
"*Quelm* rightwis of hert."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxvi. 14.

* **quelque-chose,** *s.* [QUELKCHOSE.]

* **quēme,** * **cwem-en, queem,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwéman.*]
A. *Trans.:* To please, to gratify.
"For nonght I kan hym *queme.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, v. 695.
B. *Intrans.:* To be pleasing.
"For vnto me welle more it *quemeth*
The werre certes tha i the pees."
Gower: C. A., v

* **quēme,** * **cweme,** * **queem,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *gecwéme.*] [QUEME, *v.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Pleasing. (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 2.)
2. Pleased, gratified.
"Of thes wordes switbe wel *cweme.*"
Legend St. Katherine, 1,742.
3. Friendly, gracious.
"That he be til us *quem* that day."
Metrical Homilies, p. 20.
B. *As subst.:* Pleasure, gratification.
"He sal serue me al to *queme.*"
Cursor Mundi, 2,689.

* **quēme'-fŭl,** * **quem-full,** *a.* [Eng. *queme*; *-full.*]
1. Pleasing. (*Wycliffe: Leviticus* xix.)
2. Friendly, gracious.
"God . . . schal be *quemeful* to hym."—*Wycliffe. Job* xxxiii. 26.

* **quen,** * **quene,** *adv.* or *conj.* [WHEN.]

quĕnch, * **quenche,** * **quench-en,** * **quench-yn** (pa. t. * *queint*, * *queynt*, * *queynte*, *quenched*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwencan* (in comp. *ácwencan*), from *cwincan* = to be put out, to be extinguished; O. Fris. *kwinka.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To extinguish; to put out.
"Anon was the fuyr *quenched.*"—*Maundeville*, p. 70.
2. To allay, to extinguish, to slake.
"Scarce held their hands, and lifted swords: but stood
In act to *quench* their impious thirst of blood."
Dryden: Geid; Metamorphoses, xiii.
3. To suppress, to subdue, to repress, to check, to stifle.
"Now helpe God to *quenchen* al thir sorwe."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, 1,009.
* 4. To lay or place in water. [QUENCHING, C. 2.]
"Which is said to double or triple the force of anie edge toole that is *quenched* in the same."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.
* **B.** *Intransitive:*
1. To be extinguished; to go out, as fire.
"Right anon on of tbe fyres *queynt.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,886.
2. To lose zeal; to become cool.
"Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench?*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

* **quĕnch,** *s.* [QUENCH, *v.*] Extinction.
"None came
To give it *quench.*"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xix. 363.

* **quench-coal,** *s.* That which quenches or extinguishes fire; hence, fig., one who is cold or heartless.
"You are *quench-coal*; no spark of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth."—*Rogers.*

quĕnch'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *quench*; *-able.*] Capable of being quenched.

quĕnch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *quench*; *-er.*] One who or that which quenches or extinguishes; colloquially, a draught which allays thirst.
"A modest *quencher.*"—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. xxxv.

quĕnch'-ĭng, * **quench-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [QUENCH, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of extinguishing or allaying.
2. *Metall.:* The process of producing a hard scale or crust upon the surface of molten metal in a crucible or cistern, for the purpose of removing it in successive rondles or discs, instead of allowing it to congeal into a solid mass.

quĕnch'-lĕss, * **quench-les,** *a.* [Eng. *quench*; *-less.*] That cannot be quenched, abated, or repressed; inextinguishable, unquenchable.
"Where Phlegeton with *quenchles* flames doth burne."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

quĕnch'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quenchless*; *-ly.*] In a quenchless or unquenchable manner or degree.

quĕnch'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quenchless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being quenchless; unquenchableness.

* **quene,** *s.* [QUEEN, *s.*]

quenouille (as kĕn-ôō′-ē), *s.* [Fr. = a distaff.] (See compound.)

QUENOUILLE TRAINING.

quenouille-training, *s.*

Hort.: A mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff.

quĕr-æs-çĭt′-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *quer(cus)* = an oak; *æs(culus)* = the Italian oak; Eng. *citr(on),* and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{41}H_{46}O_{25}$. A substance extracted by alcohol from the leaves of the chestnut. It forms fine, yellow, crystalline grains of the size of poppy seeds, and is resolved by hydrochloric acid into quercetin and glucose, $C_{41}H_{46}O_{25} + 3H_2O = C_{23}H_{16}O_{10} + 3C_6H_{12}O_6$.

quĕr-çĕt′-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *quercet(in),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: An amorphous, orange-yellow powder, obtained by treating an ammoniacal solution of quercetin with hydrochloric acid, filtering, and adding to the filtrate aqueous ammonia. It is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, hydrochloric acid, and excess of ammonia.

quĕr-çĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quercet(in); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from quercetin (q.v.).

quercetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, or $C_{21}H_{14}O_{10}$. Formed by the action of boiling potash on quercetin. It crystallizes in silky needles, which effloresce in a warm atmosphere, is sparingly solnble in cold, easily in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. Its aqueous solution turns yellow on exposure to the air, and is coloured dark blue by ferric chloride.

quĕr′-çĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Altered from *quercitrin.*]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{18}O_{12}$. A yellow, crystallizable body, produced by the action of dilute mineral acids on quercitrin, $C_{33}H_{30}O_{17} + H_2O = C_{27}H_{18}O_{12} + C_6H_{14}O_6$. It is neutral, inodorous, melts about 251°; is slightly soluble in boiling water, easily in weak alcohol and in ether. Nitrate of silver and cupric oxide are readily reduced by it.

quĕr-çĭ-mĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing quercetic acid.

quercimeric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_6 = C_8H_6O_5H_2O$. An acid produced by fusing quercetic acid with potash. It forms small, colourless, prismatic crystals, having an acid reaction and an astringent taste, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution gives a fine blue colour with ferric chloride.

quĕr′-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *querc(us)* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-in.*] [QUERCITE.]

quĕr-çĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *querc(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Cupuliferæ or Corylaceæ. Male flowers with four to ten sepals, no corolla, simple filaments, and connate anther-cells. Female flowers one to three, in an involucre of many bracteoles, which enlarges in fruit. Ovary three- to seven-celled; ovules two in each cell; fruit in a cupule. Genera: Quercus and Fagus. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

quĕr-çĭ-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *querc(us)* = an oak; *i* connect., and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from or containing tannic acid.

quercitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid of unknown composition, found in oak-galls. It somewhat resembles gallotannic acid, but is not converted into pyrogallic acid by dry distillation. Sulphuric acid precipitates it in red flocks.

quĕr′-çīte, *s* [Lat. *querc(us)* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5$. Quercin. Quercitol. Sugar of acorns. A saccharine substance obtained from the aqueous extract of bruised acorns. It crystallizes in transparent, monoclinic prisms, which are permanent in the air; melts at 235°, and is soluble in water and hot dilute alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid; but a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids changes it into a white amorphous resin, nitroquercite, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol.

quĕr′-çĭ-tŏl, *s.* [Eng. *quercit(e); -ol.*] [QUERCITE.]

quĕr-çĭt′-rĭn, *s.* [Eng. *quercitr(on); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{33}H_{30}O_{17}$. A glucoside occurring in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria,* and extracted by boiling with water. It is yellow and crystallizable, and yields, when boiled with dilute acids, quercetin and isodulcite. In solution it is neutral, bitter, and inodorous, and strikes a dark green colour with ferric chloride. When dehydrated, it melts at 160° to a dark yellow resin.

quĕr-çĭt′-rôn, *s.* [Lat. *quer(cus)* = an oak, and Eng. *citron.*]

Chem.: A yellow dye stuff, consisting of the shavings of the bark of *Quercus tinctoria.* Alum or stannic chloride is employed as a mordant. A finer yellow is said to be obtained when the decoction of the bark is previously boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, owing probably to the liberation of quercetin. In America the bark is used for tanning.

quĕr′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an oak.]

1. *Bot.:* Oak; the typical genus of the snb-order Quercineæ (q.v.). Male catkins slender. Styles three, short. From the northern hemisphere; species about 250. One, the Common Oak, is British. [OAK.] *Quercus Suber* is the Cork-tree, *Q. infectoria* is the Gall-oak (q.v.), *Q. Ilex,* the Holly-oak (q.v.). *Q. Ægilops,* in the Levant, produces the Valonia acorn imported for dyeing purposes. The leaves of *Q. mannifera,* in Kurdistan, secrete a saccharine matter; the acorns of the Spanish *Q. Gramuntia* are sweet, and are eaten. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are astringent, and are used in gangrene. Of American species *Q. alba,* the White or Quebec-oak, and *Q. virens,* or Live-oak, yield excellent timber for shipbuilding. From thirty to forty species exist in the hills and mountains of India; some furnish galls, some excellent timber. The bark of many is used for tanning and in medicine. The acorns also possess astringent properties.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Cretaceons rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle and of North America, and in the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

* **quere** (1), *s.* [CHOIR.]

* **quër′-ĕ** (2), *s.* [QUERY, *s.*]

* **quer-ele,** * **quę-rē′-la,** *s.* [Lat. *querela* = a complaint; *queror* = to complain; Fr. *querelle.*] [QUARREL (1), *s.*] A complaint to a court.

"A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querele* only." —*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **quër′-ent** (1), *s.* [Lat. *querens,* pr. par. of *queror* = to complain.] A complainant, a plaintiff.

* **quër′-ent** (2), *s.* [Lat. *quærens,* pr. par. of *quæro* = to seek, to inquire,] One who inquires; an inquirer.

"When a patient, or *querent,* came to him [Dr Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray."—*Aubrey: Miscellanies,* p. 133.

¶ This may really be the same as QUERENT (1), and mean one who complains of an illness.

* **querestar,** *s.* [CHORISTER.]

quę-rī′ quę-rē′ (qu as k), *phr.* [Heb. קְרִי (*qeri*), כְּתִיב (*qere*).]

Heb. Lit.: This expression which is so frequently found in the margins and foot-notes of both the MSS. and printed editions of the Hebrew Bible, is either the imperative or participle passive, and signifies *read* (*lege*), or *it is read* (from קָרָא, (*qara*) *to read*). It is the technical expression for the various reading which the ancient redactors of the text bid us substitute for the one which occupies or is written in the text, *i.e., Kethib* (כְּתִיב). The word in the text for which there is a variant has not only the vowel-points which belong to the marginal reading, but has a small circle or asterisk placed over it, which directs to the margin (קְרִי) where the emendation is given. Thus, for instance, in Josh. v. 1 the text has עָבְרְנוּ which exhibits the letters of the textual reading, *i.e.,* "*we* were passed over," with the vowel-points belonging to the *qneri* or *quere*= the marginal reading, עָבְרוּ, "*they* have passed over." The list of queris, which is one of the most ancient and most important constituent parts of the Massorah (q.v.), is given in *The Massorah* (ed. Ginsburg), ii. 55–93.

* **quĕr-ĭ-mō′-nĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *querimonia* = a complaint, from *queror* = to complain.] Complaining, querulous; apt to complain; discontented.

* **quĕr-ĭ-mō′-nĭ-ŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *querimonious; -ly.*] In a querimonions or querulous manner; querulously.

"Most *querimoniously* confessing,
That I of late have been compressing."
Denham: A Dialogue.

* **quĕr-ĭ-mō′-nĭ-ŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *querimonious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being querimonious; a disposition to complain at trifles; qnerulousness.

* **quĕr′-ĭ-mŏn-ў,** * **quer-i-mon-ye,** *s.* [QUERIMONIOUS.] A complaint, a complaining.

"The kyng mnche greued and tronbled with hys brother's dayly *querimonye.*"—*Hall: Edw. IV.* (an. 17).

quër′-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *quer(y); -ist.*] One who inquires or asks questions; an inquirer.

"What is there in this at all repugnant to what the *querist* maintains?"—*Waterland: Works,* i. 18.

* **quer-is-ter** (1), *s.* [QUERIST.] A questioner. (*Bale: Select Works,* p. 199.)

* **quer-is-ter** (2), *s.* [CHORISTER.]

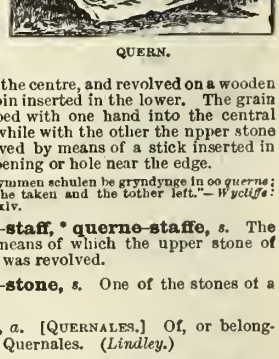
* **quërk,** *s.* [QUIRK.]

quërk, * **quirk′-en,** *v.t.* [Icel. *kverk, kverkar* = the throat; O. Sw. *qvarka* = to throttle.] To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to suffocate.

"It will be ready to *quirken* and stifle us."—*Optick Glasse of Humours,* p. 124.

quërl, *v.t.* [Ger. *querlen, quirlen* = to twirl, from *querl, quirl* = a twirling stick.] [TWIRL.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil. (*Amer.*)

quërn, * **querne,** *s.* [A.S. *cweorn, cwyrn;* cogn. with Dut. *kweern;* Icel. *kvern;* Dan. *qvern;* Sw. *qvarn;* Goth. *kwairnus.* From the same root as *corn* and *churn.*] A mill; espec. a hand-mill for grinding corn, nsed before the invention of water- or wind-mills. It consisted of two circnlar stones, the lower of which was slightly dished, and the upper one was pierced in the centre, and revolved on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower. The grain was dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the npper stone was revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small opening or hole near the edge.


QUERN.

"Two wymmen schulen be gryndynge in oo *querne;* oon schal be taken and the tother left."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxiv.

quern-staff, * **querne-staffe,** *s.* The stick by means of which the upper stone of the quern was revolved.

quern-stone, *s.* One of the stones of a quern.

quër′-nal, *a.* [QUERNALES.] Of, or belonging to the Quernales. (*Lindley.*)

quër-nā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quern(us)* = oaken; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Quernal Alliance; an alliance of Diclinous Exogens. The staminiferous flowers amentaceous and monochlamydeous, fruit inferior, embryo amygdaloid, without albumen Orders Corylaceæ and Juglandaceæ (q.v.).

* **qû-ĕr′-pô,** * **qû-ĭr′-pō (q as k),** *s.* [CURPO.]

quĕr-quĕd′-ụ-la, s. [Lat., from Gr. κερκουρίς (*kerkouris*) = a kind of duck (*Varr.: de Ling. Lat.*, ed. Mueller, v. 13, § 79); Fr. **cercelle, sarcelle.*]

Ornith.: A cosmopolitan genus of Anatinæ, with seventeen species. Bill as long as head, hooked and narrow; wings with second quill longest, secondaries long and sharp. *Querquedula crecca*, the Common Teal, and *Q. circia*, the Summer Teal, or Garganey, are winter visitors to Britain, where many remain to breed in spring.

quĕr′-que-dūle, *s.* [Querquedula.] A book name for the genus Querquedula.

***quer-rour,** *s.* [Quarrier.]

***quer-ry,** *s.* [Fr. *écuyer.*] A groom, an equerry (q.v.).

***quert,** *a.* [Quart, *a.*]

***quĕr-ụ-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *querulus* = querulous (q.v.).] Complaint.

"Will not their mournings, menaces, *querulations* stir your hearts?"—*Adams: Works*, i. 349.

***quĕr-ụ-lĕn′-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Querulous.] Querulous, querimonious; apt to complain.

"Walpole has by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential.*"—*Cumberland: Memoirs*, i. 22.

quĕr′-ụ-lŭs, *a.* [Lat. *querulus*, from *queror* = to complain.] [Quarrel (1), *s.* Quarrelous.]

* 1. Quarreisome; giveu or inclined to qnarrelling.

"There inhabit tbese regions a hunting people, rude, warlike, ready to fight, *querulous*, and mischievous."—*P. Holland: Camden's Scotland*, p. 39.

2. Complaining, querimonious; given or inclined to complaining or murmuring at trifles; murmnring, discontented, dissatisfied.

"Portland was an unreasonable and *querulous* friend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Expressing, or of the nature of complaint: as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

quĕr′-ụ-lŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *querulous; -ly.*] In a querulous manner; querimoniously.

quĕr′-ụ-lŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *querulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being querulous; a querulous or discontented disposition; querimoniousness.

"Stubbornness, captiousness, *querulousness.*"—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 186.

quĕr′-ў, ***quer-e,** ***quer-ie,** *s.* [For *quære* (q.v.)]

1. A question; a point to be answered or solved. (Frequently abbreviated to qu. or qy.)

"Tbe *query* that I would propose to yon . . . . . is this."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.

2. The mark or sign of interrogation (?), used to indicate that the sentence to which it is appended contains a question: also nsed to express a doubt.

3. *Print.:* A sign (?) or note on the margin of a proof made by the reader to draw the attention of the author or editor to a donbtful passage.

quĕr′-ў, *v.t. & t.* [Query, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ask a question or questions.

"Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate."
Pope: Dunciad ii. 381.

2. To express doubt.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To seek by questioning; to endeavour to ascertain by inquiry: as, To *query* a motive.

* 2. To examine by questions, to qnestion.

"The first pitiful scout of tbis lamentable body he should have *queried* in this manner."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 97.

3. To express donbt concerning; to express a desire to examine into the truth or correctness of; to mark with a query.

quê′-săl, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: The Long-tailed Trogon, *Pharomacros mocinno.* Fonnd in Central America. [Trogon.]

quĕst (1), ***queste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *queste* (Fr. *quête*), from Lat. *quæsita*, fem. sing. of *quæsitus* pa. par. of *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *questa;* Ital. *chiesta.*]

1. The act of seeking; search.

"The excisemen reluctantly gave up their *quest.*"—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

* 2. Pursuit, following after, suit.

"Cease your *quest* of love." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

* 3. In old romances, the expedition or venture npon which a knight was engaged, and which he was bonnd to fulfil.

* 4. A body of searchers; searchers collectively.

"The senate sent above three several *quests*
To search yon out." *Shakesp.: Othello* i. 2.

* 5. Inquiry, examination.

"Most contrarious *quests*
Upon tby doings."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

* 6. Request, desire, solicitation, demand, prayer.

"Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained bope or passion."
Herbert: Content.

* 7. An abbreviation of inquest; a jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners.

"An enquest or *quest* is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii. men."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

* **quest-house,** *s.* The chief watch-honse of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where quests concerning misdemeanours and annoyances were held.

quĕst (2), * **queest,** *s.* [Quist.]

* **quĕst (3),** *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of bequest (q.v.).

* **quest-word,** *s.* A bequeathment.

* **quĕst (1),** *v.t. & t.* [Quest (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To go in search, to search, to seek.

2. To go begging.

B. *Trans.:* To seek for or after, to inquire into, to examine.

"They *quest* annihilation's monstrous tbeme."
Byron: Enthusiasm.

quĕst (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To give tongue, as a hound on the trail.

"To bay or *quest* as a dog."—*Florio*, p. 1.

* **quĕst′-ant,** *s.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *quester;* Fr. *quêtant.*] A seeker of any object, a candidate, a competitor, an aspirant.

"The bravest *questant* shrinks."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

* **queste,** *s.* [Quest (1), *s.*]

* **quĕst′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *quest* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who seeks or searches; a seeker, a searcher.

2. A dog employed to find game, or to search out a trail.

"The *quester* only to tbe wood tbey loose,
Who silently the tainted trace pursues."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, iv.

quĕst′-iŏn (i as y), * **ques-ti-oun,** s. [Fr. *question*, from Lat. *quæstionem*, accus. of *quæstio* = a seeking, a question, from *quæsitus*, pa. par. of *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *cuestion;* Ital. *questione, quistione.*] [Quest (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An examination; the act of questioning; the putting of questions or inquiries.

"With *questions* ecbe one of tbo
He tempteth ofte." *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

2. That which is asked in questioning; a query, an inquiry.

3. *Specif.:* The point or motion submitted to a legislative or other assembly for decision by voting; the act of submitting a motion to the vote.

"The majority became clamorous for the *question.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. Inquiry, discussion, disquisition.

"The unquiet time
Did push it out of further *question.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

* 5. Trial, examination; judicial trial or inquiry.

"He that was in *question* for tbe robbery?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

* 6. Examination by torture; the application of torture to persons charged with crimes or offences, in order to extort confession.

"Snch a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

7. A subject of dispute or debate; a point of donbt or difficulty.

"The *question* had ceased to be a *question* between the two dynasties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

8. The subject or matter of inquiry, examination, or discussion; the point or matter under discnssion or inquiry; the theme of inquiry; the point at issue: as, His remarks are foreign to the *question.*

9. Doubt, controversy, dispute.

"Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all the other planets."—*Bentley's Boyle Lectures.*

* 10. Conversation, speech, talk.

"I'll stay no longer *question.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

II. *Logic:* A proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.

¶ (1) *Question!* An exclamation used in Parliament and other assemblies to call a speaker's attention to the fact that he is wandering from the question or subject under discussion, and to recall it to him. Also used to express doubt as to the correctness of a statement made by a speaker.

(2) *To beg the question:* [Beg, II. 1.].

(3) *In question:* In debate, under discussion; in the course of inquiry, examination, or discussion.

(4) *To call in question:* [Call (1), *v.*, D. 10.].

(5) *Out of question:* Doubtless, unquestionably.

"But *out of question* 'tis Maria's hand."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

(6) *Out of the question:* Not to be thought of; not deserving of thought or consideration.

(7) *Leading question:* [Leading].

(8) *Previous question:* In parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or no, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the Speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "That the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it.

quĕst′-iŏn (i as y), *v.i. & t.* [Question, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire; to make iuquiries.

"Let me *question* more in particular."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* 2. To debate, to reason, to consider, to argue.

"*Question* no further of the case."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. To doubt, to dispute.

"Who *questions*, but tbere was a possibility in the thing?"—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* 4. To talk, to converse.

"Stay not to *question*, for the watch is coming."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To ask a question or questions about; to inquire into or after.

"To *question* our delay."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

2. To ask a question or qnestions of; to interrogate; to examine by question; to catechise.

"*Question* bim yourself."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 2.

3. To call in question; to challenge.

"Whether it be so or not, it may be *questioned.*"—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 33.

4. To doubt, to distrust; to have no confidence in; to treat as unreliable.

"His counsel derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised."—*South: Sermons.*

* 5. To speak to; to converse with.

"'It would be spoke to.'
'*Question* it.'" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

quĕst′-iŏn-ạ-ble (i as y), *a.* [Eng. *question; -able.*]

* 1. Capable of being questioned, spoken to, or inquired of; propitious to, or inviting conversation; affable.

"Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

2. Open to question, doubt, or sus icion; suspicious, doubtful, disputable; liable to question or doubt.

"Whether it be any tbing in us, any faculty of our hnmane soul or no, seems to be a thing very *questionable.*"—*Cudworth: Inteil. System*, p. 55.

quĕst′-iŏn-ạ-ble-nĕss (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *questionable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

quĕst′-iŏn-ạ-blў (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *questionab(le); -ly.*] In a questionable manner; in a manner open to question, doubt, or snspicion; doubtfully.

* **quĕst′-iŏn-ạr-ў (i as y),** *a. & s.* [Eng. *question; -ary.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Questioning, inquiring, asking questions.

"Sometimes I retnrn only Yes or No to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long."—*Pope to Swift*, Aug. 17, 1736.

2. Making trial or examination; testing; of the nature of a test.

"At another, it has to undergo a long *questionary* process, among ths fnnues, and the filtrations, and the intense heat of a laboratory."—*Chalmers: Bridgwater Treatise* (1833), pt. ii., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* An itinerant pedlar of indulgences or relics. [QUÆSTA.]

quĕst'-ĭon-ĕr (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *question; -er.*] One who questions; one who aske questions; an interrogator.

"A *questioner* in matters of the king's prerogative."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 421.

quĕst'-ĭon-ĭng (i as y), *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUESTION, *v.*]

* **quĕst'-ĭon-ĭng-lȳ (i as y),** *adv.* [Eng. *questioning; -ly.*] In a questiouing manner; by way of question.

"'These ought to do,' I said to my friend *questioningly*."—*Morning Advertiser*, Dec. 19, 1885.

* **quĕst'-ĭon-ĭst,** * **quest-ion-iste (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *question; -ist.*]

1. A questioner, an inquirer.

"With all the rahls of barbarous *questionistes*."—*Ascham: Schole-master*, bk. ii.

2. A candidate for honours or degrees at the English universities.

quĕst'-ĭon-lĕss (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *question; -less.*] Not to be questioned; unquestionably; beyond all question or doubt.

"*Questionless* Naturs's instinct works in them a quicksr justinct."—*Swan: Spec. Mundi*, ch. viii., § 1.

* **quĕst'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *quest* (1), s., and *man.*]

1. One who had power to make quests or legal inquiries:

(1) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially with regard to weights and measures.

(2) A collector of parish rates.

(3) A person chosen annually to assiet the churchwardens.

"The churchwardens or *questmen*, and their assistants, shall mark, as well as the minister, whether all and every of the parishioners come so often every year to the holy communion, as the laws and our constitutions do require."—*Constitutions & Canons Ecclesiastical*, xxviii.

(4) A juryman; one empanelled on a quest.

2. One who laid informations and started petty lawsuits; a public informer.

* **quĕst'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *quest* (1), s., and *monger.*] The same as QUESTMAN (q.v.).

"Sute was made to the *questmongers*, for it was a rich man that had done the act."—*Latimer: Fourth Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.*

quēs'-tor, quæs'-tor, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The title of certain magistrates at Rome who had superintendence of the public treasury, the receipt of taxes, tribute, payment of moneys on account of the public service, &c. They were originally two in number, and were at first chosen from the patricians exclusively; but in B.C. 421, when the number was increased to four, it was arranged that, for the future, the office should be open to patricians and plebeians alike. The number was subsequently increased to eight, and eventually by Julius Cæsar to forty.

* 2. *Church Hist.:* Persons appointed by the Popes and Bishops to announce the indulgences for those who joined or supported the Crusades, or contributed to the building of churches and religious houses, and to collect the alms given for these objects.

"The Council of Trent (sess. xxi. de Ref., ch. ix) declared that these *quæstors* had occasioned intolerable scandal . . . . and abollished the office altogether."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 707.

quēs'-tor-shĭp, quæs'-tor-shĭp, s. [Eng. *questor; -ship.*] The office of a questor; the term during which a questor held office. The questorship was the lowest of the great offices of state, and was regarded as the first step in the upward progress towards the Consulship. It was held for one year.

quĕst'-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *quester; -ist.*] [QUEST (1), *s.*] One who goes in search of another; a seeker.

"Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at the gate."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

* **quĕs'-tu-ar-ȳ,** * **quæs'-tu-ar-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quæstuarius*, from *quæstus* = gain, profit, from *quæro* (pa. par. *quæsitus*) = to seek.]

A. *As adj.:* Studious of gain or profit.

"Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquiries affirm it, yst the writers of minerals and natural speculators are of another belief."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One employed to collect profits. [QUESTOR, 2.]

"Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are ashamed of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the pope's *quæstuaries* did procurs them."—*Jeremy Taylor: Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii., § 3.

* **quĕst'-u-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *quæstuosus*, from *quæstus* = gain.] Greedy of gain; avaricious.

"With a *questuous* and mercenary ostentation."—*S. Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. i., ch xxxix., § 3.

quēs'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *quæstus* = gain.]

Law: Land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labour and iudustry.

* **quēthe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cwéðhan;* O. Sax. *quedhan;* O. H. Ger. *quedan;* Icel *kvedha;* Sw. *qvåda;* Dan. *qvæde.*] [QUOD, *v.*, QUOTH.]

1. To say.

"Har nu quat God sal more *quedhen*."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,525.

2. To bequeath.

"Hous and rente and outher thyng,
Mow they *quethe* at here endying."
M.S. Harl., 1701, fo. 42.

queūe (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cauda* = a tail.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The tie of a wig; a pigtail.

"With dirty ribband in a *queue*."
Lloyd: Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The tail of a beast.

2. *Old Arm.:* A support for a lance; a lance-rest. [CUE (1), *s.*, B. 3.]

* **queūe (qu as k),** *v.t.* [QUEUE, *s.*] To fasten in a queue or pigtail.

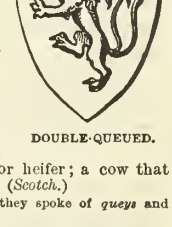
"Their hair generally *queued*."—*Irving: Sketch-book; Sleepy Hollow.*

queūed (qu ae k), *a.* [Eng. *queu(e); -ed.*]

Her.: Tailed.

¶ *Double-queued:*

Her.: Having a double tail, as a lion. Frequently placed saltire.



DOUBLE-QUEUED.

* **quew,** *s.* [CUE.]

quĕy, quŏy, queock, quoyach, *s.* [Icel. *kvíga;* Sw. *qviga* = a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. (*Scotch.*)

"When they did talk, they spoke of *queys* and *quoys*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* **quī-a ĕmp-tōr'-ēs** (*p* silent), *phr.* [Lat. = because, or wherefore, buyers.]

Law: A statute, 18 Edward I., 1, c. 1, passed in 1290, to prevent the creation of new manore to the prejudice of the superior lords.

* **quĭb,** *s.* [A variant of *quip* (q.v.).] A quip, a sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a gibe.

quĭb'-ble, *s.* [A dimin. from *quib* (q.v.).]

1. A starting or turning away from the point in question or from the plain truth; an evasion, an equivocation, a prevarication, a shifting.

"To plain understanding his objections seem to be mere *quibbles*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A play upon words; a pun; a low conceit.

"We old men have our crotchets, our conundrums,
Our figures, quirks, and *quibbles*."
Barry: Ram Alley, iii. 1.

quĭb'-ble, *v.i.* [QUIBBLE, *s.*]

1. To evade the point in question, or the plain truth by artifice, equivocation, or prevarication; to equivocate.

"We can send a paid advocate to *quibble* for us, and do not therefore need such argumentative subtlety."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 115.

2. To pun; to play upon words.

"*Quibbling* upon nunc-stans, or a standing now of eternity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 645.

quĭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quibbl(e); -er.*]

1. One who quibbles, equivocates, or evades the point in question, or the plain truth; an equivocator, a prevaricator.

2. One who makes puns or plays upon words.

3. One who finds fault or disagrees upon points of little or no importance.

"Some unpatriotic *quibblers* will have it that the workmanship is of a date as late as the twelfth or thirteenth century."—*Standard*, Dec. 31, 1885.

quĭb'-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUIBBLE, *v.*]

quĭb'-blĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quibbling; -ly.*] In a quibbling manner; evasively.

* **quĭb'-lĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *quib*; dimin. suff. *-lin.*] A quibble, a quip.

"Come, leave your *quiblins*, Dorothee."
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, iv. 7.

* **quīçe,** s. [QUIST.] The Wood-pigeon.

* **quich,** * **quech,** *v.i.* [QUEACH, *v.*]

* **quĭck,** * **quik-en,** * **quyk-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwician;* O. H. Ger. *quichan.*] [QUICK, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make quick or alive; to quicken.

"Ys knowe wel, lord, that right as hire desire
Is to be *quiked* and lighted of your fire."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,362.

B. *Intrans.:* To revive; to become alive.

"For right anon one of the fires queinte,
And *quiked* again."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,337.

quĭck, * **quek,** * **quik,** * **quikke,** * **quycke,** * **quyk,** * **quyke,** * **qwic,** * **qwyk,** * **qwyke,** * **cwic,** * **cwick,** * **cwike,** * **cwyk,** * **kuik,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *cwic, cuc;* Cogn. with Dut. *kwik;* Icel. *kvikr, kykr;* Dan. *qvik;* Sw. *qvick.* From the same root come Lat. *vivo* = to live; *vivus* = living; Gr. βιος (*bios*) = life; Sansc. *jiv* = to live.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Alive, living, live; having life. (Opposed to *dead* or *inanimate.*) (2 *Timothy* iv. 1.)

¶ In this sense obsolete, except in a few compounds or particular phrases.

2. Pregnant, with child. (Said of a woman when the motion of the fœtus is or can be felt.)

"Jaquenetta that is *quick* of him."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

3. Consisting or composed of live or growing materials: as, a *quick* hedge.

4. Characterized by liveliness or sprightliness; sprightly, prompt, ready, lively.

"You have a *quick* wit."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

5. Speedy, hasty, swift; done or happening in a short time or without delay; rapid: as, small profits and *quick* returns.

6. Hasty, prompt, ready.

"Jealous of his dignity and *quick* to take offence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

7. Irritable, sharp, abrupt.

8. Rash, precipitate, hasty.

"You must not be so *quick*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

9. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; hence, excitable, restless, passionate.

"The ear more *quick* of apprehension."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* 10. Fresh, sharp, bracing.

"Ths air is *quick* there."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

II. *Mining:* Veins that contain ore are said to be *quick* with ore.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a quick manner; with quickness or speed; rapidly, quickly, speedily.

"That made her heart beat *quick*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. In a short time; soon.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A living animal.

2. With the definite article:

(1) The living flesh; the sensible or sensitive parts; hence, fig. that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling.

"Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 234.

(2) (*Pl.*) The living, as opposed to the dead.

3. A live fence or hedge composed of growing plants, as hawthorn.

"A growth of *quicks* tested the handiness of your hunter."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

II. *Bot.:* (1) *Agrostis stolonifera* [FIORIN]; (2) *Triticum repens.* [QUITCH.]

¶ *Quick with child:* Having quickened. [QUICKEN, A. 3.]

"If they bring in their verdict *quick with child* (for barely, with child, unless it be alive in the womb, is not sufficient), execution shall be stayd."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 31.

***quick-answered,** *a.* Quick in reply; ready in answering. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

***quick-eyed,** *a.* Having acute or sharp sight; quick of sight.

quick-grass, *s.* [Quitch.]

quick-hedge, *s.* A hedge composed of quick or growing plants; a quick.

quick-in-hand, *s.*

Bot.: Impatiens Noli-tangere.

quick-loader, *s.*

Firearms: (See extract).

"The object of the *quick-loader*, as the name implies, is to facilitate rapidity of loading. It is a case made of metal; and in shape and appearance something like a small pouch. When in use it is attached to the right side of the rifle, close to the breech action. It contains six cartridges, which, by means of a spring, are forced up one after the other in a very ready manner to the loader's hand."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 209.

quick-march, *s.*

Mil.: A march at the rate of 3¼ miles an hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) a minute. Also called Quick-step.

quick-match, *s.* [Match (1), *s.*, 2.]

quick-mosses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Confervaceæ. Called also Quiver-worts.

quick-scented, *a.* Having sharp or acute scent.

quick-sighted, *a.* Having sharp or acute sight or discernment; quick to discern.

"*Quick-sighted* arbiter of good and ill,
Appointed sage preceptor to the Will."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 31.

quick-sightedness, *s.* The quality or state of being quick-sighted.

quick-step, *s.* [Quick-march.]

quick-water, *s.*

Gilding: A dilute solution of nitrate of mercury (10) and gold (1), used in the process of water-gilding (q.v.).

quick-witted, *a.* Having a ready and sprightly wit.

quick-wittedness, *s.* The quality or state of being quick-witted.

quick-work, *s.*

Shipbuild.: Inside planking or skin, between ports.

quĭck'-bēam, *s.* [Quicken, *s.*]

quĭck'-ĕn, * quĭk-en, * quyck-en, * quyk-en, * quyk-ne, * quyk-nyn, * qwyk-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *kvikna*; Sw. *qvickna* = to become alive.] [Quick, *v.* & *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To become alive; to receive life.

"These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin
Will *quicken*, and accuse thee."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

*2. To give life; to vivify. (*John* vi. 63.)

3. To be or have advanced to that stage of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to give signs of life in the womb (said of either the mother or the child. The motion of the fœtus usually makes itself felt about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.).

4. To move with rapidity or quickness; to increase in speed: as, His pulse *quickened*.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make alive; to vivify, to revive, to resuscitate; to give life to.

"To breathe life into a stone, *quicken* a rock."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

2. To give spiritual life to.

"You hath he *quickened* who were dead in trespasses and sins."—*Ephesians* ii. 1.

*3. To revive, to reinvigorate, to cheer, to refresh.

"Music and poesy use, to *quicken* you."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. To hasten, to accelerate; to cause to move with greater speed: as, He *quickened* his pace.

*5. To sharpen, to stimulate; to make more sharp or acute: as, To *quicken* the appetite.

quĭck'-ĕn, quĭck-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, v.]

Bot.: Pyrus Aucuparia.

quĭck'-ĕn-ĕr, * quĭck-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quicken*; *-er.*]

*1. One who or that which makes alive.

2. One who or that which quickens, revives, or reinvigorates; that which accelerates, hastens, or increases motion or activity.

"Aversation, fear, and the like, are notable whetters and *quickners* of the spirit of life in all animale."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xii., § 12.

quĭck'-ĕnş, *s.* [From *quicken*, v.]

Bot.: Quitch-grass (q.v.).

quĭck'-hăţch, *s.* [Native name.] [Glutton, *s.*, II. 1.]

*** quĭck'-ĭng,** *s.* [Quick, *v.*] Quickening, vitality, vivification.

"Whose influence gave *quicking* to us all."
Brome: On the Death of King Charles.

quĭck'-līme, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *lime.*] Lime in a caustic state; calcium oxide deprived by heat of its carbon dioxide and water. This is extensively done in lime-kilns, the fuel used being faggots, brushwood, turf, or coal. The firewood and lime to be calcined are mixed. Quicklime treated with water evolves much heat, and falls into a thick paste. Lime thus slaked and mixed with sand constitutes mortar.

quĭck'-lў, * quich-liche, * quicke-ly, * quyc-lyche, * quyk-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *quick*; *-ly.*]

1. With quickness, speed, or rapidity; rapidly, speedily.

"Bear me, some God! oh, *quickly* bear me hence
To wholesome solitude."
Pope: Donne, sat. 4.

2. Soon; without delay; in a short time: as, Return *quickly*.

*** quĭck'-mīre,** *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *mire.*] Ground which moves under the feet; a quag-mire, a bog.

"Al wagged his fleieh, as a *quickmire*."
P. Plowman's Creed, 449.

quĭck'-nĕss, * quyk-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *quick*; *-ness.*]

*1. The quality or state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle. (*Herbert.*)

2. Speed, rapidity, velocity, celerity.

"Surely their *quicknes* and swiftenes did more preiudice to theyr enemyes then their great harbed horsee did hurt or damage the nimble Irishmen."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 6).

3. Activity, briskness, promptness, readiness: as, *quickness* of wit.

4. Acuteness of perception; keen or acute sensibility.

*5. Sharpness, pungency, keenness.

"Whereof a few drops thige and add a pleasant *quickness*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

quĭck'-săndy, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *sand.* Properly living sand; sand that evinces its life by moving, as contrasted with the immobile sand so frequently met with.] Sand readily moved, or easily yielding to pressure; specif., a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coasts, and very dangerous from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

"Out of the deep into the sholdes and *quicksandes* made to eluke." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* i.

*** quĭck'-săndy,** *a.* [Eng. *quicksand*; *-y.*] Full of quicksands; of the nature of a quick-saud.

"*Quicksandy* grounds."—*Adams: Works*, i. 358.

quĭck'-sĕt, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *quick*, and *set.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A living plant set to grow, especially for a hedge; specif., hawthorn planted to form a hedge; quicks.

"Plant *quicksets* and transplant fruit-trees towards the decrease."—*Evelyn: Calendarium Hortense.*

2. A quickset hedge.

"A goodly orchard . . . about which was led
A loftie *quickset*." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* iii.

B. *As adj.:* Formed or composed of quicks.

"Boldly he took the well-trimmed *quickset* fence which bounde this trap."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

*** quĭck'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [Quickset, *s.*] To plant with quicks or living plants, especially to form a hedge.

"In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get eet to *quickset* it, learn cunningly which."
Tusser: Husbandry.

*** quĭck'-sĕt-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Quickset, *v.*] Set with quicksets or quicks.

quĭck'-sĭl-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, a., and *silver.*] [Mercury.]

¶ Quicksilver - antimonite = *Ammiolite*; Quicksilver-chloride = *Calomel*; Quicksilver-iodide = *Coccinite*; Quicksilver-sulphide (sulphuret) = *Cinnabar* and *Metacinnabarite*; and Quicksilver-selenide = *Tiemannite.*

quicksilver-horizon, *s.* An artificial horizon.

quicksilver-valve, *s.* A valve in which the lower edge of a descending plate becomes submerged in quicksilver to close a passage-way. It resembles the hydraulic valve, except in the substitution of metal for water or glycerine.

quĭck'-sĭl-vĕred, *a.* [Eng. *quicksilver*; *-ed.*]

1. Coated or overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tin-foil.

*2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. (*Sir E. Sandys.*)

*** quĭck'-wood,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *quick*, and *wood.*] Quickset (q.v.).

"Adjoining to a *quickwood* hedge."—*Aubrey: Miscell.*, p. 101.

quĭd (1), *s.* [A variant of *cud* (q.v.).]

1. A cud.

"In Kent, a cow is said to chew her *quid*; so that cud and *quid* are the same."—*Pegge: Anonymiana.*

2. A piece or plug of tobacco chewed and rolled up in the mouth.

"I scorn to smoke, or chew the nauseous *quid*."
Woty: A Pinch of Snuff.

3. Hay half masticated, dropped from the mouth of a very old horse.

quĭd (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sovereign. (*Slang.*)

quĭd (3), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *qui* = who.] An equivalent; something given in return for something else.

Quid pro quo:

Law: The giving of one thing of equal value for another; an equivalent; the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

quĭd, *v.t.* & *i.* [Quid (1), *s.*] To drop food from the mouth when partly masticated. (Said of horses.)

*** quī'-dăm,** *s.* [Lat.] Somebody; a person unknown.

"For envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due."—*Epist. Dedic. to Spenser's Shepheards Calender.*

*** quĭd'-dạn-ў, * quĭd'-dạn-ĕt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *cydonium* = quince-juice, from *cydonium* (*malum*) = a quince; properly (an apple) of Cydonia, in Crete; Gr. κυδώνιον (*kudônion*).] [Quince.] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

"Syrup . . . as thick as for *quiddany*."—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 204.

*** quĭd'-dą-tĭve,** *a.* [Quiddity.] Constituting the essence of a thing; quidditative.

*** quĭd'-dĕll,** *v.i.* [Quiddle.]

quĭd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quid*, v.; *-er.*] A very old horse, which lets the hay or grass fall which he has half chewed.

*** quĭd'-dĭt,** *s.* [A contract. of *quiddity* (q.v.).] A subtlety, an equivocation, a quibble.

"Causes have their *quidditis*, and 'tis ill jesting with hellropes."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.*

*** quĭd'-dĭt-āt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *quiddit*; *-ative.*] The same as Quiddative (q.v.).

*** quĭd'-dĭt-ў, * quĭd'-ĭt-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *quidditas* = the essence or nature of a thing, what it is, from Lat. *quid* = what, neut. sing. of *qui* = who; Fr. *quiddité.*]

1. In scholastic philosophy, the essence of a thing, comprehending both the substance and the qualities; that which distinguishes a thing from others, and makes it what it is.

"Where entity and *quiddity*,
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1,143.

2. A quibble; a trifling nicety; a cavil, a quip.

"Such quirks and *quiddities*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 676.

*** quĭd'-dle, * quĭd'-dell,** *v.i.* [From *quid* = what. [Quiddity.] This form is probably affected by *quibble* (q.v.).] To spend or waste time in trifling employments; to trifle over useful subjects; to joke.

"Set up your huffing hase, and we will *quiddell* upon it."—*Edwards: Damon & Pythias.*

*** quĭd'-dle,** *s.* [QUIDDLE, *v.*] One who busies himself about trifles; a trifler, a fidget.

"A *quiddle* about his toast and blechop."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. vi.

quĭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quiddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] The same as QUIDDLE, *s.* (q.v.).

*** quĭd-ĭf'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [QUIDDITY.] Triflingly subtle.

"Soch *quidifficall* trifles."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 139.

quĭd'-nŭnc, *s.* [Lat. = what now.] One who is curious to know every thing; one who is perpetually asking, What now? or What news? one who knows or affects to know every occurrence.

"A *quidnunc* is an almanack of state."
Young: Love of Fame, iv. 22.

quien, *s.* [Fr. *chien*, from Lat. *canem*, accns. of *canis.*] A dog. (*Slang.*)

"Curse these *quiens*, said he."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lv.

*** quī-ĕsçe',** *v.i.* [Lat. *quiesco* = to be quiet (q.v.).] To be quiet; to be silent as a letter; to have no sound.

quī-ĕs'-çençe, quī-ĕs'-çen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *quiescentia*, from *quiescens* = quiescent (q.v.); Fr. *quiescence.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being quiescent, or in a condition of rest or repose; the state of a thing without motion.

"My work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. i.

2. Rest of the mind; a state of freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind.

II. *Gram.:* Silence; the condition or quality of not being sounded in pronunciation.

quī-ĕs'-çent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quiescens*, pr. par. of *quiesco* = to be at rest; Fr. *quiescent*; Ital. *quiescente.*] [QUIET, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. At rest; not being in motion; lying at rest; still; not moving.

"Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*."—*Glanvil: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

2. Peaceful in mind; tranquil; free from anxiety, agitation, or emotion.

II. *Gram.:* Silent; not sounded in pronunciation: as, a *quiescent* letter.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

Gram.: A quiescent letter.

quī-ĕs'-çent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quiescent; -ly.*] In a quiescent manner; quietly, calmly.

quī'-ĕt, qui-ete, * quy-et, * quy-ete, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quietus*, orig. pa. par. of * *quieo* (found in the inceptive *quiesco*) = to lie still, to be quiet; *quies* genit. *quietis* = quiet, rest; O. Fr. *quiet*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *quieto.* *Quiet* and *coy* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. In a state of rest; still, not moving, motionless: as, To lie *quiet.*

2. Free from disturbance or annoyance; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed.

"You live, sir, in these dales a *quiet* life."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

3. Free from emotion, calm, patient, contented.

"A meek and *quiet* spirit."—*1 Peter* iii. 4.

4. Retired, secluded, undisturbed.

"The *quiet* seclusion of Dingley Dell."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. viii.

5. Free from fuss, bustle, or formality; not formal or ceremonious.

"To have a *quiet* cup of tea."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvi.

6. Peaceable; not causing noise or disturbance; not giving trouble.

7. Not glaring; not showy or gaudy; not such as to attract notice: as *quiet* colours, *quiet* dress.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A state of rest or repose; the state of a thing not in motion; quiescence.

2. Tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace, peacefulness.

"Her house is sacked, her *quiet* interrupted."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,170.

3. Freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind, calmness, patience, placidness.

"Secure the sacred *quiet* of thy mind."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

¶ * (1) *At quiet:* At peace, peaceful. (*Judges* xviii. 27.)

(2) *In quiet:* Quietly.

(3) *On the quiet:* Clandestinely, secretly, quietly, so as to avoid observation. (*Slang.*)

* (4) *Out of quiet:* Disturbed, restless.

quī'-ĕt, *v.t.* & *i.* [QUIET, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To bring to a state of rest or quiet; to stop motion in.

2. To cause to be quiet, to soothe, to calm down, to appease, to lull, to pacify, to tranquillize.

"But the answer which he received from government *quieted* his fears."—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, i. 84.

B. *Intrans.:* To become quiet, calm, or still. (Frequently with *down.*)

*** quī'-ĕt-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *quiet; -age.*] Peace, quiet, quietness.

"Instead thereof eweet peace and *quietage*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV iii. 43.

*** quī'-ĕt-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *quiet; -en.*] To quiet, to calm.

"To *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xxxiv.

quī'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which quiets.

quī'-ĕt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *quiet; -ism;* Fr. *quiétisme.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Peace, quiet, tranquillity, peacefulness, quietude.

"An air of *quietism* which spreads all over his pictures."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 262.

2. *Theol. & Church Hist.:* The doctrine that the essence of true religion consists in the withdrawal of the soul from external and finite objects, and its quiet concentration upon God. It is a form of mysticism, and has been held by individuals in the Church in all ages. In the fourteenth century it attracted notice in connection with the Hesychasts. [HESYCHAST.] The term was specially used to describe the views advocated by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest, who settled in Rome in 1669 and 1670, under the patronage of Cardinal Odeschalchi, afterwards Innocent XI. In 1676 he published his *Guida spirituale* (Spiritual Guide), which was soon afterwards translated into Italian, French, Latin, and English. On August 28, 1687, the Inquisition condemned sixty-eight propositions in his writings, and on November 20 he was imprisoned for life, and died December 28, 1697. Among his followers was a Barnabite, François de la Combe, who instructed Madame Guyon. In 1694 a commission, with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, at its head, condemned thirty errors in her writings. She was defended by Fénelon, bishop of Cambray, whose writings in turn were condemned in 1699 by Pope Innocent XII., and retracted by their author. It was believed that the Quietist doctrine tended to disparage the external observances of religion and substitute the authority of the individual for that of the Church. In another direction also, quietism in some cases tends to antinomianism. [FAMILY OF LOVE.] Cowper's versification of some of Madame Guyon's writings was first published at Newport Pagnell, in 1801, after the poet's death.

quī'-ĕt-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *quiet; -ist;* Fr. *quiétiste.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or belonging to Quietism or its advocates.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The advocates of Quietism (q.v.).

quī-ĕt-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quietist; -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to Quietism or the Quietists.

*** quī'-ĕt-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *quiet; -ize.*] To quiet, to calm.

"Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now *quietized* both father and daughter."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 271.

quī'-ĕt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quiet; -ly.*]

1. In a quiet manner, without motion; in a state of rest or quiet: as, To sit *quietly.*

2. Without disturbance or alarm, peacefully, at peace.

"So shall you *quietly* enjoy your hope."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

3. Without noise or disturbance. as, He left the room *quietly.*

4. Calmly; without anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquilly, patiently, contentedly.

5. In a manner not liable to attract notice, not showily or gaudily: as, To be dressed *quietly.*

quī'-ĕt-nĕss, * qui-et-nes, * qui-et-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *quiet; -ness.*] The quality or state of being quiet or still; rest; absence of action or motion; freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquillity, calmness, stillness, peacefulness, quiet.

"And sure I thynke that *quietnesse*
In any man is great richesse."
Heywood: The Four P.'s.

*** quī'-ĕt-oŭs, * qui-et-ouse, * quy-et-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *quietus* = quiet (q.v.).] Quiet, peaceable.

"A *quyetouse* holde and sure etep in the Lorde."
—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

*** quī'-ĕt-oŭs-lў, * quy-et-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *quietous; -ly.*] In a quiet manner; quietly.

"So *quyetously* content themselves therwith as thongh they were clerely without them."—*Bale: Apologie*, fo. 66.

*** quī'-ĕt-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *quiet; -some.*] Quiet, calm, still.

"Bnt let the night be calme and *quietsome*."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

*** quī'-ĕt-ūde,** *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *quietudo*, from Lat. *quies*, genit. *quietis* = quiet; Sp. *quietud*; Ital. *quietudine.*] Quiet rest, repose, tranquillity.

"How beautiful this night! the halmiest sigh,
Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear,
Were discord to the speaking *quietude*."
Shelley: Queen Mab.

quī-ē'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = quiet; *quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, and = suit discharged or settled.] A final discharge or settlement; a quittance: hence, something which effectually finishes with or silences a person.

"Some younger brother would ha' thank'd me,
And given my *quietus*."
The Gamester, v.

*** quīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [QUIT, *v.*; QUITE, *v.*]

1. To release, to disengage.

"While he strove his combred clubbe to *quight*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 10.

2. To recompence, to requite.

"Is this the meed
With which her soverain mercy thou doest *quight*?"
Spenser: F. Q., III. v 45.

*** quīght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [QUITE, *adv.*]

quĭ-hī', quĭ-hўe', *s.* [Bengal. = who is there?] The local name for the English stationed or resident in Bengal; properly it is the customary call for a servant.

"The old *quihis* from the club."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lxii.

quĭ-ĭ'-nā, *s.* [From *guiina-rana*, the Caribbean name.] [QUIINEÆ].

quĭ-ĭ'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *quiin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Guttiferæ, with only one genus, Quiina. Tropical American trees and shrubs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** quĭk,** *a.* [QUICK, *a.*]

*** quĭk-en,** *v.t.* [QUICKEN.]

quĭll, quille, * quylle, *s.* [Fr. *quille* = a pin used at ninepins, from O. H. Ger. *kegil, chegil*; Ger. *kegel* = a ninepin, a skittle, a cone, a bobbin. Cf. O. Dut. *kiel* = a wedge; Ger. *keil*; Ir. *cuille* = a quill (borrowed from English); Gael. *cuilc* = a reed, a bulrush.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The stalk of a reed or cane.

"*Quylle*, a stalke. *Calamus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The faucet of a barrel.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for making pens for writing.

4. A spine or prickle of a porcupine.

"Like *quills* upon the fretful porcupine."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

5. The instrument of writing; a pen.

"The duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 226.

6. The fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, from its being in shape and size somewhat like a goose-quill.

* **7.** A stream.

"As a water streame the *quills* whereof made glad the city of our God."—*Bp. Andrewes: Sermons*, p. 106.

* **8.** A toothpick.

"Busy as he seems
With an old tavern *quill*, is hungry yet."
Cowper: Task, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A small piece of quill attached to a piece of wood, by means of which certain stringed instruments, as the virginal, were played.

2. *Ornith.:* The larger and stronger feathers of the wing. They are of three kinds: primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries.

3. *Seal-engraving:* The hollow mandrel of the lathe or engine used by the seal-engraver.

4. *Weaving:* A small spindle, pirn, or rod upon which thread is wound to supply the shuttle with the woof, weft, or filling, as it is variously called, and which crosses the warp, or chain.

* ¶ *To be under the quill:* To be written about.

"The subject now *under the quill* is the Bishop of Lincoln."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 28.

quill-bit, *s.* A long pod-bit of small diameter.

quill-driver, s.

1. A clerk.

2. A contemptuous epithet for an author.

"This most eccentric of *quill-drivers* gets up his facts in a slap-dash fashion."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

quill-driving, *s.* Working with a pen; writing.

"My fingers begin to ache with *quill-driving*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1885.

* **quill-man,** *s.* A writer. (*Swift.*)

quill-nib, *s.* A small pen of quill to be placed in a holder.

quill-work, *s.* Ornamental work made of or with quills; quilling.

quĭll, *v.t.* [Quill, *s.*] [Wedgwood prefers the derivation from the Guernsey *enquiller* = to pleat; O. Fr. *cuillir* = to gather, to cull.] To plait; to form with pleats or small ridges like quills or reeds.

"What they called his cravat was a piece of white linen, *quilled* with great exactness."—*Tatler*, No. 257.

quĭl-lā'-ĭa, quĭl-lā'-jạ (i, j as y), quĭl-lā'-yạ, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Quillaiæ (q.v.). Large evergreen trees, with undivided leaves, five petals, ten stamens, and five single-celled ovaries. Three or four species are known; all from South America. *Quillaja Saponaria* is the Quillai or Cullay.

2. *Chem.:* The bark of the *Quillaya Saponaria*. It is used as a source of saponin, which is extracted with alcohol. Its aqueous infusion is used for washing, and giving a head to stale beer

quĭl-lā'-ĭæ (i as y), *s.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *quillaia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx-tube herbaceous, fruit capsular, seed winged.

quĭl-lā'-yĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *quillay(a); -in.*] [Saponin.]

quilled, *a.* [Eng. *quill; -ed.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with quills. (Used in composition.)

"A sharp-*quilled* porcupine."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

II. *Her.:* A term applied in describing a feather when the quill differs in colour from the rest.

quĭl'-lĕt, *s.* [A contract. of Lat. *quidlibet* = which pleases you? which do you choose?] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

"Quiddits and *quillets* that well may confound one."
Tennant: Anster Fair, iv. 89.

quĭll'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *quill*, v.; *-ing.*] Small round plaits made in lace, tulle, or ribbon, lightly sewn down with an occasional back-stitch, the edge of the trimming remaining in open flute-like folds.

quĭll'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *quill*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Isoetes (q.v.).

quĭlt, * quilte, * quylte, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuilte*, from Lat. *culcita* = a cushion, a mattress, a quilt.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft material between them; any thick or warm coverlet; a counterpane.

"Conered well with curled wooll,
Wouen in silke *quilts*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey i.

quĭlt, *v.t. & i.* [Quilt, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between them.

"Men weare *quilted* gownes of cotton like to our mattraces, and *quilted* caps like to our great grocers' morters."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, ii. 256.

* **2.** *Fig.:* To stuff in manner of a quilt; to stuff generally.

B. *Intrans.:* To do quilting or quilted work.

quĭlt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *quilt; -ed.*] Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between them.

quilted-armour, *s.* [Pourpoint.]

quĭlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quilt; -er.*] One who quilts; one who makes quiltings; also, an automatic quilting attachment for sewing machines.

quĭlt'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Quilt, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making quilted work; the act of padding.

2. The material used for making quilts; padding.

3. Quilted work.

4. The act of making a quilt by a number of women who bestow their labour gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment. (*Amer.*)

II. *Naut.:* Braided or plaited sennit over a bottle, &c.

quĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: *Pecten opercularis.*

quī'-nạ, *s.* [See def.] An old name for quinine (q.v.).

quĭn-ăm'-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid discovered in 1872 by Hesse, in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*. It crystallizes in hair-like anhydrous needles which melt at 172°, is insoluble in water, hut soluble in hot alcohol, in hoiling ether, in benzol, and in petroleum ether. Solutions of quinamine do not stand the thalleioquin test, nor do they display fluorescence.

† **quĭn'-ạn-çŷ-wŏrt,** *s.* [Quinsywort.]

quĭn-ăn'-ĭ-līde, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ic); anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{17}O_5N = \left.\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_7H_{11}O_5 \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}$ N. Phenyl-quinamide. A snhstance ohtained hy heating quinic acid with aniline to 180°, washing the product with ether, and dissolving the residue in ether-alcohol. The solution yields small, white, silky needles, which melt at 174°, and dissolve easily in alcohol and water, sparingly in ether.

quī-nạ-quī'-nạ, *s.* [Reduplication of *Quina* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Cinchona condaminea.*

† **quĭ-nār'-ĭ-ạn,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *quinar(y); -ian.*]

A. *As subst.:* A supporter of the Quinary system (q.v.).

"At least as much may be said of the imaginative Oken, whose mysticism far surpassed that of the *Quinarians*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 15.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with the Quinary system.

"One of the few foreign ornithologists who had adopted *quinary* principles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 15.

quĭn'-ạr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quinarius*, from *quini* = five each, from *quinque* = five.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of five or of a multiple of five; arranged by or in fives.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A number or body of five.

"No longer acknowledge a trinity, hnt either a qnaternity or a *quinary*, or more of divine hypostases."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 625.

quinary-system, *s.*

Nat. Science: A system of classification published hy Macleay in his *Horæ Entomologicæ* (1819–21), applied hy Vigors to ornithology in 1823 (*Trans. Linn. Soc.*, xiv. 395–517), and modified by Swainson (*Geog. & Class. Anim.* (1835), 224, 225):

1. Every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, either actually returns, or evinces a tendency to return, again to that point, thereby forming a circle.
2. The primary circular divisions of every group are three actually, or five apparently.
3. The contents of such a group are symbolically (or analogically) represented hy the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom.
4. These primary divisions of every group are characterized hy definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature.
5. The different ranks or degrees of circular groups exhibited in the animal kingdom are nine in number, each being involved within the other.

Fleming (*Quart. Rev.*, xli. 302–27) pointed out the fallacies of the system, and Rennie (*Montagu's Ornithol. Dict.*) attacked it, more especially in its application to ornithology. It is now deservedly exploded.

quĭn'-ātę, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of quinic acid.

quĭ'-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *quini* = five each; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: (*Of a petiole*): Bearing five leaflets from the same point. Akin to digitate (q.v.).

quĭnçe (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *coignasse* = a female quince; Fr. *coing*; Prov. *codoing*; Ital. *cotagna*, from Lat. *cydonius, cydonia.*] [Cydonius.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*, or the tree itself. It is fifteen or twenty feet high, with white or pale-red flowers, and ultimately golden fruit. It is indigenous in the South of Europe, the North of Africa, the Himalayas, &c. It is cultivated in the United States and elsewhere. The fruit is too austere to be eaten uncooked, but is used in the preparation of pies, tarts, marmalade, &c. Its mucilaginous seeds are demulcent, and given by the natives of India in diarrhœa, dysentery, sore throat, and fever. Simmonds says that in the West their mucilage imparts stiffness and glossiness to the hair, and helps to heal chapped lips. The Japan quince, *Cydonia* (formerly *Pyrus*) *japonica*, is a small tree about six feet high, with oval, crenately serrated leaves, and fine red flowers. It is grown as an ornamental plant.

quince-wine, *s.* A wine like cider or perry made from the fruit of the quince.

* **quĭnçe (2), * quynce,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The king's evil. (*Halliwell.*) Perhaps the same as Quinsy (q.v.).

* **quĭn-çĕn'-tĕn-ạr-ŷ,** *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth and Eng. *centenary* (q.v.).] The five-hundreth anniversary of an event. (*Times*, March 29, 1886, p. 9, col. 6.)

* **quĭnçh,** *v.i.* [A nasalized form of *quich* or *queach* (q.v.).] To move, to stir, to wince.

"Bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

quĭn'-çīte, *s.* [After Quincy, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A carmine-red mineral, found in small particles associated with rose-opal. Compos.: silica, 54·0; magnesia, 19·0; protoxide of iron, 8·0; water, 17·0 = 98. Colour supposed to be of organic origin.

quĭn-cŭn'-cĭal, * quĭn-cŭn'-tĭal (ci, ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *quincuncialis*, from *quincunx* (genit. *quincuncis*) = a quincunx (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form of a quincunx.

"We ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row, call'd *quincuntiall*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. xi.

2. *Bot.:* (*Of æstivation*): Having five pieces, two exterior, two interior, and the fifth covering the interior with one margin, and having its other margin covered hy the exterior. Example, Rose.

* **quĭn-cŭn'-cĭal-lў (ci as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *quincuncial; -ly.*] In a quincuncial manner or order; in manner of a quincunx.

"All things are seen *quincuncially*."—*Browne: Urne Burial*, ch. iv.

quĭn'-cŭnx, *s.* [Lat. = an arrangement like five spots on a die; *quinque* = five, and *uncia* = an ounce, a spot on a die.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An arrangement of five things in a square, one at each corner and one

in the middle; especially applied to a plantation of trees so arranged. . . .

"Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep."—*Baden: Cæsar; Commentaries*, bk. vii., ch. xxxi.

II. *Technically:*

* I. *Astrol.:* The position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

2. *Bot.:* Quincuncial æstivation.

quĭn-dĕc'-ă-gŏn, *s.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and Eng. *decagon* (q.v.).]

Geom.: A plane figure having fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quĭn-dĕ-çĕm'-vĭr (pl. **quĭn-dĕ-çĕm'-vĭ-rī**), *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five; *decem* = ten, and *vir* = a man.]

Roman Antiq.: One of a college of priests, fifteen in number, entrusted with the custody of the Sibylline books, with authority to consult and expound them.

quĭn-dĕ-çĕm'-vĭr-ăte, *s.* [Lat. *quindecemviratus.*] The body or office of the quindecemviri.

* **quĭn'-dĕç-ĭm,** *s.* [Lat. *quindecima* (*pars*) = the fifteenth (part).] The fifteenth part of anything; a tax or subsidy of a fifteenth.

"Collections of monie from time to time, as *quindecims*, subsidies, tenths, &c."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 298.

* **quĭn'-dĕm,** * **quin-disme,** *s.* [QUINDECIM.] A subsidy of one fifteenth.

"If the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 7.

quĭn'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [QUININE.]

Chem.: Marchand's name for the product obtained by oxidising quinine with lead peroxide and sulphuric acid. It is not, however, a definite compound.

quĭn-ē-tum, *s.* [QUININE.]

Chem.: The crystallizable alkaloids of the East India red barks (*Cinchona succirubra*) introduced by Thos. Whiffen in 1875. The sulphate of quinetum is used in medicine.

quĭn-hȳ'-drōne, *s.* [Eng. *quin(one)*, and *hydr(oquin)one.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_6H_4(OH)—O\\C_6H_4(OH)—O\end{matrix}$. A compound produced by treating an aqueous solution of quinone with a limited quantity of sulphurous acid, and by mixing solutions of quinone and hydroquinone. It crystallizes in splendid gold-green prisms with a lustre like that of the rose beetle. It has a slight odour, is fusible, dissolves easily in hot water, and in alcohol and ether with green colour.

quĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [QUININE.]

* **quin-i-ble,** *v.i.* [Lat. *quini* = five each.]

Music: To descant by singing fifths on a plain song. [QUATRIBLE.]

* **quin-i-ble,** *s.* [QUINIBLE, *v.*] An accompaniment. (*Chaucer.*)

quĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*; *-ic.*] Derived from, or contained in quinine.

quinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_7(OH)_4COOH$. Kinic acid. A monobasic acid found in cinchona bark, bilberry plant, coffee beans, and the leaves of several plants. It is obtained from cinchona by adding milk of lime to an acid decoction of the bark, evaporating the liquid portion to a syrup, submitting the calcium quinate which separates to recrystallization, and exactly decomposing a solution of the salt with oxalic acid. The acid crystallizes in colourless monoclinic prisms, which melt at 161°, and have a sp. gr. = 1·63. It exerts a left-handed action on polarised light, dissolves in 2½ parts of cold water, is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether. Distilled with sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese, it yields crystals of quinone. This reaction is very delicate. The salts of quinic acid are neutral, and for the most part crystallizable; soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol. *Quinate of calcium,* $\begin{matrix}C_6H_7\\C_6H_7\end{matrix}(OH)_3\begin{matrix}COO\\COO\end{matrix}Ca'' + 10H_2O$, occurs in cinchona bark, and is formed by adding calcium chloride to an alkaline quinate. It crystallizes in rhomboidal plates, easily splitting into laminæ, dissolves in six parts of water at 16°, and is nearly insoluble in alcohol.

quinic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{11}(C_2H_5)O_6$. Ethylic quinate. Obtained by heating quinate of silver with ethylic iodide. Forms a yellow syrup, having a bitter taste and aromatic odour. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, less readily in ether.

quĭn'-ĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Eng. *quini(ne)*, and *(gly)c(er)ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A yellow resinous amorphous base, isomeric with quinine, obtained by heating quinine in glycerine to a temperature of 200°. It has a bitter taste, melts at 70°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and exhibits a right-handed rotation.

quĭn'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ic)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{10}O_5$. Quinic anhydride. Obtained by heating quinic acid to 220°–250°. The residue is dissolved in boiling alcohol, and, when clarified, the solution is left to evaporate. It forms small crystals resembling sal-ammoniac, dissolves easily in water, has an acid reaction, and under certain conditions is reconverted into quinic acid.

quĭn'-ĭ-dine, *s.* [CONCHININE.]

quĭ-nine', *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *quinina*, from Peruv. *quina* = Peruvian-bark.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Chinin. Quinia. The most important alkaloid of the true cinchona barks, first obtained, but in an impure state, by Gomez of Lisbon, in 1811. [CINCHONA-BARK, CINCHONA-BASES.] It is permanent in the air, inodorous, and very bitter; almost insoluble in water, but soluble in absolute alcohol, ether, and chloroform. From its alcoholic solution it crystallizes in prisms, having the composition $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$, and fusing at 75°. It exerts a strong lævorotary action on polarised light, and is a powerful base, neutralizing acids completely, and forming easily crystallizable salts, which are very bitter and less soluble in water than the salts of the other cinchona alkaloids. Solutions of quinine in dilute sulphuric acid exhibit a blue fluorescence, and this is observable in solutions containing much less than one part in 200,000 parts of water.

quinine-sulphates, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The neutral or common medicinal sulphate, $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2{\cdot}H_2SO_4 + 8H_2O$, is prepared by neutralizing quinine with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long flexible monoclinic needles, having a nacreous aspect, almost insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble in ether, chloroform, and petroleum spirit. The solution of quinine sulphate in water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, exhibits a powerful blue fluorescence, and turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light strongly to the left, (a)j = 255·6. In commerce it is frequently found mixed with cinchonidine or cinchonine. This may be due either to actual adulteration, or to an imperfect mode of preparation. The acid salt or soluble sulphate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2{\cdot}H_2SO_4 + 7H_2O$, separates from a solution of quinine in excess of sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in rectangular prisms, soluble in water and in alcohol. Quinine sulphate is largely employed as a febrifuge and tonic, and it possesses powerful antiseptic properties.

quinine sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{40}H_{48}N_4SO_7 = 2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2SO_3$. Sulpho-quinic acid. An amorphous powder, obtained by dissolving quinine in fuming sulphuric acid, neutralizing with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

quĭn'-ĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [CINCHONISM.]

quĭ-nĭz'-ar-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *quin(one)*, and *(al)izarine.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4$. Prepared by heating a mixture of phthalic anhydride, hydroquinone, and sulphuric acid, precipitating with water, and extracting with benzene. It crystallizes from alcohol in reddish needles, from ether in yellowish plates, melts at 195°, and dissolves in alkalis to a fine blue colour.

quĭ-nō'-a, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Chenopodium Quinoa. [CHENOPODIUM.]

quĭn-ōl'-ĭne, *s.* [QUINOLINE.]

quĭn'-ōl, *s.* [QUININE.]

Chem.: An old name for quinine.

quĭn'-ō-lĭne, *s.* [CHINOLINE.]

quĭn-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *quinolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies, or is versed in quinology.

quĭn-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*; *-ology.*] The branch of science which treats of quinine.

quĭn-ō-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*, and *amic.*] [QUINOYLAMIC.]

quĭ-nŏn'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: C_6H_5NO. A crystalline substance, of emerald green colour, formed by the action of dry ammonia on quinone, $C_6H_4O_2 + NH_3 = C_6H_5NO + H_2O$. It is soluble in water, but quickly decomposes, yielding a dark-coloured solution.

quĭ-nōne', *s.* [Eng. *quin(oyl)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2$. A compound produced by the action of manganic peroxide and sulphuric acid on quinic acid, benzidine, aniline, &c., or by the dry distillation of quinates. It crystallizes in long, transparent, golden-yellow, shining needles, slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 116°, and volatilizes without alteration. Its aqueous solution colours the skin brown, and on exposure to the air it acquires a dark reddish colour, ultimately depositing a black-brown precipitate.

quĭ-nŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*; *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from quinone.

quinonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_6$ (?). An acid obtained by Schoonbroodt by heating quinone with potash, but very imperfectly described. When heated with excess of potash, it is said to yield a brown empyreumatic oil, $C_{10}H_8O_2$, insoluble in water, and solidifying in the cold to brown crystalline laminæ. (*Watts.*)

quĭn-ō-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quino(ne)*, and *tannic.*] Derived from, or containing quinone and tannic acid.

quinotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{42}H_{30}O_{35}$ (?). Cinchonatannic acid. One of the tannic acids found in cinchona barks. It forms a yellow, friable, hygroscopic mass, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, the ethereal solution being almost colourless. Its aqueous solution, when exposed to the air, rapidly absorbs oxygen and deposits cinchona red. It unites with bases, forming salts which are very unstable and of little importance. It colours ferric salts green, and produces an abundant yellowish precipitate with tartar emetic.

quĭ-nō'-va, *a.* [See def.] Contained in, or derived from *Cinchona nova.*

quinova-bitter, *s.* [QUINOVIN.]

quinova-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A saccharine substance obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinovin, filtering, neutralizing filtrate with sodic carbonate, again filtering, and evaporating the liquid to dryness at 100°. It is an uncrystallizable, hygroscopic body with a slightly bitter taste, and resembles mannitan more than any other kind of sugar.

quĭ-nō-va-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quinova*, and *tannic.*] A term applied to the tannic acid of *Cinchona nova.*

quinovatannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{19}O_7$ (?). An acid obtained from the bark of *Cinchona nova.* It has a bitter taste, and is not precipitated by gelatine or tartar emetic.

quĭ-nō'-vĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quinov(in)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing quinovin.

quinovic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. Chinovic acid. A dibasic acid produced by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinovin. It forms a white, sandy, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Heated to 150° it melts, solidifying on cooling to a fissured mass. At a higher temperature it burns, leaving no residue.

quĭn'-ō-vĭn, *s.* [Eng. *quinov(a); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$. Chinovin. Quinova-bitter. An amorphous, bitter substance, first obtained from *Cinchona nova*, in 1821, by Pelletier and Caventon. It is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, its solutions being dextro-rotatory. It appears to be a constant constituent of the bark, but the amount obtained rarely exceeds two per cent.

quĭn'-ōyl, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and *(hydr)o(x)yl.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_2O_2$. A diatomic radical which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride $(C_6H_2O_2)''H_2$.

quĭn-ōyl-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quinoyl*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing quinoyl and ammonia.

quinoylamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5O_3N = (C_6\overset{H_2}{H}O_2)''\left\{\begin{matrix}N\\O\end{matrix}\right.$. This acid is unknown in the free state, but dichloro-quinoylamic acid, $(C_6\overset{H_2}{Cl_2}O_2)''\left\{\begin{matrix}N\\O\end{matrix}\right.$, is produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on perchloro-quinone. It crystallizes in long black needles, having an adamantine lustre, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether.

quĭn-ōyl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quino(ne); -yl, -ic.*] Derived from or containing quinone.

quinoylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_4$. A bibasic acid unknown in the free state, but its dichlorinated derivative, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_4$, is produced by the action of potash on tetrachloroquinone. It crystallizes in yellowish-white nacreous scales soluble in water.

quĭn-quą-ğĕs'-ĭm-ą, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *quinquagesimus* = fiftieth.] (See compound.)

Quinquagesima Sunday, *s.* The Sunday next before Lent, being about fifty days before Easter.

*** quĭn-quăn'-gu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having five angles or corners.

"Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel."—*More: Antid. against Atheism.*

quĭn-quăr-tĭc'-u-lan, *s.* [Eng. *quinquartic(ular); -an.*]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Arminians, in the seventeenth century, who agreed with the Reformed Church in all doctrines except the Five Points (q.v.). [ARMINIAN, QUINQUARTICULAR.]

*** quĭn-quar-tĭc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *quinque* five, and Eng. *articular* (q.v.).] Consisting of five articles.

quinquarticular-controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy which arose in Cambridge A.D. 1594 between Arminians and Calvinists regarding the Five Points (q.v.). In 1626 two conferences were held with a view to settle the dispute. It was revived at Oxford and in Ireland A.D. 1631. [QUINQUARTICULAN.]

"They have given an end to the *quinquarticular controversy*."—*Sanderson.*

quĭn-quĕ-, *pref.* [Lat. = five.] Consisting of, or pertaining to the number five; fivefold.

*** quĭn'-que-ăn-gled** (**le as ęl**), *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] Having five angles; quinquangular.

quĭn-quĕ-căp'-su-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five capsules.

quĭn-quĕ-cŏs'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Five-ribbed.

quĭn-quĕ-dĕn'-tāte, quĭn-quĕ-dĕn'-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *dentate, dentated* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Zool.: Having five teeth or indentations.

quĭn-quĕ-fär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *quinque*, on analogy of *multifarious*, &c.]

Bot.: Opening into five parts; extending in five directions.

quĭn'-quĕ-fid, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and *findo* (pret. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot. (*Of leaves*): Cleft in the middle into five divisions.

quĭn-quĕ-fō'-lĭ-ąte, quĭn-quĕ-fō'-lĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *quinquefolius*, from *quinque* = five, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having five leaves.

quĭn-quĕ-lĭt'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).] Consisting of five letters.

quín-quĕ-lō'-bāte, quĭn'-quĕ-lōbed, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *lobate, lobed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five lobes.

quĭn-quĕ-lŏc'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five loculi, cavities, or cells, as the apple.

quĭn'-quĕ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Having five nerves, all proceeding from the base.

*** quĭn-quĕn-nā'-lĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *quinquennalis* = quinquennial (q.v.).]

Rom. Antiq.: Public games celebrated every five years.

*** quĭn-quĕn'-nĭ-ăd,** *s.* [QUINQUENNIUM.] A period or space of five years. (*Tennyson.*)

quĭn-quĕn'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *quinquennius, quinquennalis*, from *quinquennium* = quinquennium (q.v.).] Happening or recurring once in every five years; lasting five years.

"The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove."
West: Pindar; Nemean Odes, xi.

quĭn-quĕn'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five, and *annus* = a year.] A space or period of five years.

quĭn-quĕ-part'-ite, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *partite* (q.v.).]

***** 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of, or divided into five parts.

2. *Bot.:* Divided nearly to the base into five portions.

quĭn-quĕ-pĭn'-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *pinnate.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Five times pinnate.

*** quĭn'-quĕ-rēme,** *s.* [Lat. *quinqueremis*, from *quinque* = five, and *remus* = an oar; Fr. *quinquérème*; Ital. *quinquereme.*] A galley having five ranks of rowers.

"The first galley . . . that came neere them was a *quinquereme*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 62.

*** quĭn-quĕ-sўl'-la-ble,** *s.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of five syllables.

quĭn'-quĕ-vălve, quĭn-quĕ-văl'-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *valve, valvular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Opening by five valves, as the pericarp of flax.

quĭn'-quĕ-vĭr (pl. **quĭn-quĕv'-ĭ-rī**), *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five, and *vir* = a man.]

Rom. Antiq.: One of a body of five commissioners who were frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect.

quĭn'-quĭ-na, *s.* [Sp. *quina quina.*]

Pharm.: Peruvian bark.

"Thence came the finest tobacco, *quinquina*, coffee, sugar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

quĭn'-quĭ-nō, *s.* [QUINQUINA (?).]

Bot.: *Myrospermum peruiferum.*

quĭn-quĭ-rā'-dĭ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and Eng. *radiate.*] Having five rays (Used chiefly of the starfishes).

"There are four, six, and seven rayed forms, as well as the more ordinary *quinquiradiate* specimens."—*Athenæum*, June 12, 1886, p. 782.

quĭn-quĭv'-a-lent, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to five units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [PENTANS.]

*** quĭnse,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To carve (a plover).

"In *quinsing* plovers, and in winging quailes."
Hall: Satires, iv. 2.

quĭn'-şў, quĭn'-ăn çў, * squĭn'-ąn-çў, * squĭn-zie, *s.* [CYNANCHE.]

Pathol.: Inflammatory sore-throat. There is swelling of one tonsil, or of both, attended with difficulty of breathing and swallowing, and febrile symptoms. Quinsy has, though rarely, proved fatal by producing suffocation, but it generally terminates favourably by resolution or suppuration. In the latter case a good deal of purulent matter is discharged, and the patient is immediately relieved. Quinsy is at times a most distressing disease, though the feeling is rather one of extreme distress than of acute pain, except when the attempt to swallow is made. In some cases the swelling extends down the neck and completely under the jaws, affecting the tongue and the salivary glands. When this occurs the flow of saliva is generally profuse, and in all cases there is formation of much stringy mucus about the tonsils. Along with these local symptoms there is always more or less fever, and, in case of continuance of the disease, depression from the deprivation of nourishment. A person who has suffered from quinsy should, after recovery, use every means of strengthening the throat, as a guard against future attacks.

† quinsy-berry, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the black currant, which is of use in quinsy.

quĭn'-şў-wŏrt, * quĭn'-ąn-çў-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *quinsy, quinancy*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Asperula cynanchica.*

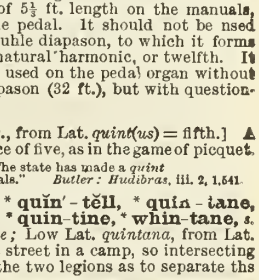
quĭnt, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth.]

Music: (1) The interval of a fifth. (2) An organ stop, sounding a fifth above the foundation stops, of $5\frac{1}{3}$ ft. length on the manuals, $10\frac{2}{3}$ ft. on the pedal. It should not be used without a double diapason, to which it forms the second natural harmonic, or twelfth. It is sometimes used on the pedal organ without a double diapason (32 ft.), but with questionable effect.

quĭnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in the game of picquet.

"The state has made a *quint*
Of generals." *Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2, 1,541.

quĭn'-tain, * quĭn'-tĕll, * quĭn-tane, * quĭn-tin, * quĭn-tine, * whĭn-tane, *s.* [Fr. *quintaine*; Low Lat. *quintana*, from Lat. *quintana* = a street in a camp, so intersecting the tents of the two legions as to separate the *fifth* maniple from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth; hence, a public place of exercise, from Lat. *quintanus*, from *quintus* = fifth (*Skeat*); Ital. *quintana.*] A figure or object to be tilted at; a favourite English sport in the middle ages. It consisted of an upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter



QUINTAIN.

"At *quintain* he
Hath challeng'd either wide countee."
Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

quĭn'-tal, * quyn-tall, *s.* [Fr. *quintal*, from Sp. *quintal*, from Arab. *qintâr* = a weight of 100 lbs. of twelve ounces each, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred.] A weight of 100 pounds. The French *quintal métrique* is 100 kilogrammes or 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

"Allow eche person in the whole fleete half a *quintall* euery moneth."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 593.

quĭn'-tan, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quintanus*, from *quintus* = fifth.]

A. *As adj.:* Happening or recurring every fifth day: as, a *quintan* fever.

B. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: An intermittent fever, of which the paroxysms return every fifth day.

quĭn'-tāne, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-ane.*] [PENTANE.]

***quĭn'-tell,** *s* [QUINTAIN.]

quĭn'-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-ene.*] [AMYLENE.]

quĭn'-tĕn-yl, *a.* [Eng. *quinten(e);* *-yl.*] Derived from or containing quintene.

quintenyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_{12}O_3 = (C_5H_9)'''(OH)_3$. Amyl glycerine. A thick colourless liquid formed by the action of silver acetate and potassium hydrate on bromoquintene dibromide. It has a sweet aromatic taste, and is soluble in water.

quĭn-tĕr'-na, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A species of guitar not unlike a violin in shape, having three, or four, or five pairs of catgut strings, and sometimes two single strings covered with wire in addition, played with the fingers. About two centuries ago it was commonly used in Italy by the lower orders of musicians and comedians.

quĭn'-tĕr-ŏn, *s.* [QUINTROON.]

quĭn-tĕs'-sençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quinta essentia* = the fifth essence; Ital. *quintessenza.*]

*1. The fifth, last, or highest essence of power in a natural body.

"The ancient Greeks said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist:—Fire, or the imponderable form; air, or the gaseous form; water, or the liquid form; and earth, or the solid form. The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called ether, more subtile and pure than fire, and possessed of an orbicular motion. This element, which flew upwards at creation, and out of which the stars were made, was called the fifth essence; *quintessence,* therefore, means the most subtile extract of a body that can be procured." —*Brewer: Dict. Phrase & Fable*

2. Hence, fig., an extract of something containing its vital or essential parts, qualities, or virtues; the pure and concentrated essence; the purest or highest part, stage, or state of anything.

"Each of them considered his darling form of ecclesiastical polity as the *quintessence* of the Christian religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

3. *Chem.:* The alchemists distinguished four essences answering to the four Aristotelian elements; to these Lullius added a fifth, namely, alcohol, denominated *quinta essentia,* on account of its enlivening action. The term is sometimes also used to denote the therapeutic constituents of any substance. (*Watts.*)

***quĭn-tĕs'-sençe,** *v.t.* [QUINTESSENCE, *s.*] To extract as a quintessence; to distil.

"The bodies then (all frailty burn'd away)
Well *quint ssenc'd,* new qualities receive."
Stirling: Domes-day; The fourth Houre.

quĭnt-ĕs-sĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *quintessenc(e);* *-ial.*] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of a quintessence.

"Burns has wit, fancy, humour, and passion in abundance, together with that *quintessential* and indescribable gift of poetry."—*Athenæum,* April 23, 1881.

quĭn-tĕttе', **quĭn-tĕt',** **quĭn-tĕt'-tō,** *s.* [Fr. *quintette,* from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; Ital. *quintetto.*]

Music: (1) A composition in five parts, or for five performers. (2) Part of a movement sung by five voices *soli,* opposed to *coro.* (3) A composition for two violins, two tenors, and a violoncello; or two violins, a tenor, and two violoncellos; or two violins, a tenor, a violoncello, and double bass, having the same form as a sonata. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

quĭnt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.] [QUANTIC.]

quĭn'-tīle, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Astrol.: The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quĭn-tĭl'-ĭ-ąn, Quĭn-tĭl'-lĭ-ąn, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Followers of Quintilia, of Carthage, a Montanist lady, living in the second century, reputed to be a prophetess. They used bread and cheese in the Eucharist, and allowed women to become priests and bishops. Tertullian wrote against them.

quĭn-tĭl'-lĭon (i as y), *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; Eng. *(m)illion* (q.v.).] This is the fifth example in a series of numerical terms which embrace million, billion, trillion, &c., and of which something further needs to be said from the fact that the English system of computation differs essentially from those of the United States, France, Italy, &c. In England a billion is a million millions, a trillion a million billions, &c, a quintillion being thus a million raised to the fifth power, or a unit followed by thirty ciphers. In the United States and the other countries named, a billion is a thousand millions, a trillion a thousand billions, &c., a million being a thousand raised to the second power, a billion a thousand raised to the third power, and so on, a quintillion being a thousand raised to the sixth power, or a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

***quĭn'-tĭn,** *s.* [QUINTAIN.]

quĭn'-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Bot. (*Of an ovule*): The skin of the nucleus. It was formerly believed to be a fifth integument, counting from the outside.

quĭn-tĭ-stĕr'-nąl, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth, and Eng., &c. *sternum.*]

Anat: The fifth osseous portion of the sternum.

quĭn-to-, *pref.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Chem.: A synonym of Penta- (q.v.).

quĭnt'-ōle, *s.* [Ital. *quinto;* Lat. *quintus*=fifth].

Music: A group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

quĭn'-tōne, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-one.*] [VALYLENE.]

quĭnt-roōn', **quĭn'-tĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Sp. *quinteron,* from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; cf. *quadroon.*] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood: hence, a quintroon has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood.

quĭn'-tu-ple, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *quintuplus,* from *quintus* = fifth; cf. *quadruple.*]

I. *Ord Lang.:* Fivefold; multiplied five times. (*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch i.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having as the arrangement five or a multiple of five.

*2. *Music:* Applied to a species of time, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.

quintuple-nerved, quintuple-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having five nerves all proceeding from above the base of the lamina.

quĭn'-tu-ple, *v.t.* [QUINTUPLE, *a.*] To make five times as much or as numerous; to multiply fivefold

"Now trebled and *quintupled* by the rapidity of intercourse."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 31, 1885.

quĭn'-tŷl, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-yl.*] [AMYL.]

quĭn'-zāine, *s.* [Fr., from *quinze;* Lat. *quindecim* = fifteen.]

1. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

2. The fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the days be counted inclusively.

***quĭnze,** *s.* [Fr. = fifteen.] A game of cards similar to vingt-un, but in which fifteen is the game.

"Deep basset and *quinze* for the men."—*Walpole: To Mann,* ii. 253.

quĭp, *s.* [Wel. *chwip* = a quick flirt or turn, *chwipio* = to whip, to move briskly; Gael. *cuip* = to whip (q.v.).] A sharp or sarcastic jest or turn; a cutting or severe retort; a taunt, a gibe.

"*Manes.* We cynicks are mad fellowe; didst thon not find I did quip thee?
"*Puy.* No verily; why, what's a *quip?*
"*Manes.* We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word."
Lyly: Alexander & Campaspe, iii. 2.

***quĭp,** ***quippe,** *v.t. & i.* [QUIP, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To utter quips or sarcasms on or to; to taunt, to sneer at, to treat with sarcasms or gibes.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter quips or sarcasms; to sneer, to scoff.

"To deride, *quippe,* scorne, &c."—*Prynne:* 1 *Histrio-Mastix,* viii. 6.

quĭ-pō', **quĭ-pō' (qu as k),** *s.* [QUIPU.]

***quĭp'-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng *quip; -er.*] A joker, a quibbler.

"Some desperate *quipper.*"—*Nashe: Introd. to Greene's Menaphon,* p. 14.

quĭ-pū', **quĭ-pō' (qu as k),** *s.* [Peruv. *quipo* = a knot.]

Anthrop: An instrument used for reckoning or recording events, the invention of which is ascribed to the Emperor Suy-yin, the Prometheus of China. The Chinese are said to have used them till they were superseded by the art of writing. The quipu has been found in Asia, Africa, Mexico, among the North American Indians, but in Peru quipus served as the regular means of record and communication for a highly-organized society. The Peruvians appear to have been particularly expert in its use, being able by its employment to keep on record not only statistical information, such as the number of soldiers, the quantities of the crops, the contents of the Inca's warehouses, &c., but also information of a historical character to which such a system would seem completely unfitted. The records thus kept must have been very simple, since their details must otherwise have been liable to misapprehension, even to one skilled in the use of the quipu. (See extract.)

"The *quipu* is a near relation of the rosary and the wampum-string. It consists of a cord with knots tied in it for the purpose of recalling or suggesting something to the mind. When a farmer's daughter ties a knot in her handkerchief to remember a commission at market by, she makes a rudimentary *quipu* . . . . Von Tschudi describes them as consisting of a thick main cord, with thinner cords tied on to it at certain distances, in which the knots are tied. The length of the *quipus* varies much, the main trunk being often many ells long, sometimes only a single foot, the branches seldom more than two feet, and usually much less . . . . The cords are often of various colours, each with its own proper meaning: red for soldiers, yellow for gold, white for silver, green for corn, and so on. This knot-writing was especially suited for reckonings and statistical tables; a single knot meant ten, a double one a hundred, a triple one a thousand, two singles side by side twenty, two doubles two hundred. The distances from the main cord were of great importance, as was the sequence of the branches, for the principal objects were placed on the first branches and near the trunk, and so in decreasing order. This art of reckoning . . . is still in use among the herdsmen of the Puna."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), pp. 154-156

***quir-ace,** *s.* [CUIRASS.]

***quir-boile,** *s.* [CUIRBOULY.]

quĭre (1), * **quairs,** * **queare,** * **cwaer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quaier, quayer, cayer* (Fr. *cahier*), prob. from Lat. *quaternum* = a collection of four leaves, a small quire, from *quaterni* = four each, from *quatuor* = four.]

1. A collection of twenty-four sheets of unprinted paper. Wrapping, envelope, printing, and many other papers are not folded.

¶ A publisher's or newsvendor's quire of printed sheets or magazines contains from twenty-five to twenty-eight copies.

2. A collection of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order ready for folding. The sheets are gathered into a quire or book, which is folded along the middle.

*3. A little book; a pamphlet. (*Bp. Hall: Satires,* ii. 1.)

quire-stock, *s.* Publishers' stock in sheets, as distiuguished from bound copies.

***quĭre** (2), ***quier,** ***quere,** *s.* [CHOIR, *s.*]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. xii. 76.)

2. The part of the choir assigned to the choristers or singers; the choir.

"Standyng vpon the steppes at the *quyer* dore."—*Fabyan,* vol. ii. (an. 1516)

3. A company, an assembly.

"He mote perceive a little dawning sight
Of all which there was doing in that *quire*"
Spenser. F. Q., VI. viii. 46.

***quĭre,** ***quier,** *v.i.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] To sing in concert or chorus; to sing harmoniously.

"Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

***quĭr'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [QUIRLE.] Revolvingly. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 219.)

quĭr-ĭ-nā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: Annual feasts at Rome in honour of Romulus, also called Quiriuus.

quĭ-rī'-nŭs, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

quirinus-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A kind of rock oil of thickish consistence, so called from the Capel of St. Quirinus at Tegernsee, near which it issues. It is brownish-yellow, olive-green by reflected light, and has a sp. gr. 0·835.

*** quĭr'-ĭs-tẽr, * quer-este,** *s.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] A chorister, a singer

"The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within."
Thomson: Spring, 61.

¶ Still in use at Winchester College.

*** quĭr-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s* [Lat. *quiritatio*, from *quiritatus*, pa. par. of *quirito* = to raise a plaintive cry; *queror* = to complain.] A crying for help; a plaintive cry.

"Thou thus astonishest men . . . with so woful a *quiritation*."—*Bp. Hall. Contempl.; The Crucifixion.*

quirk, *s.* [Prob. from the same root as Wel. *chwiori* = to turn briskly; *chwyr* = strong impulse; *chwyrnu* = to whir, to whiz; *chwired* = a quirk, a piece of craft; *chwiredu* = to be crafty, to play tricks: cf. Gael. *cuireid* = a turn, a wile, a trick (*Skeat*).]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. An artful turn, evasion, or subterfuge; a shift, a quibble.

"To repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. A fit, a turn; a sharp stroke or attack.

"I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 2.

3. A sharp taunt or return; a quip, a quibble.

"Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well, for *quirks* and quillets."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

4. A flight of fancy; a conceit.

"One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

5. A light fragmentary piece of music; an irregular air. (*Pope.*)

6. The clock of a stocking.

7. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

II. *Architecture & Carpentry:*

1. A sudden turn; applied to a form of moulding in which an acute recess separates the moulding proper from the fillet or soffit. It is much used between mouldings in Gothic architecture; in Grecian, and sometimes in Roman, architecture ovolos and ogees are usually quirked at the top.

2. A projecting fillet on the sole or side of a grooving-plane, which acts as a fence or a gauge for depth or distance.

3. A piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, so as to make a court, yard, &c.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken ont of the corner, such piece is called a quirk.

quirk-float, *s.* An angle-float (q.v.).

quirk-moulding, *s.*

Carp., &c.: A moulding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the re-entrant angle partakes rather of a straight line on the profile than of the curve.

quirked, *a.* [Eng. *quirk; -ed.*] Formed or furnished with a quirk or chanuel.

quirked-moulding, *s.* [QUIRK-MOULDING.]

*** quĭrk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *quirk; -ish.*]

1. Having the character or nature of a qnirk; consisting of quirks, turns, or quibbles; quibbling.

"Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a *quirkish* reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cunningly diverting or cleverly retorting an objection."—*Barrow Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

2. Resembling a quirk.

quirk'-y, *a.* [Eng. *quirk; -y.*] Full of qnirks, quibbles, or snbterfuges; quibbling, shifty: as, a *quirky* attorney.

*** quĭrle,** *v.i.* [WHIRL, *v.*]

quĭs-cą-lī'-næ, *s pl.* [Mod. Lat. *quiscal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Boat-tails; a sub-family of Icteridæ (in older classifications, of Sturnidæ). Bill rather attenuated, as long as, or longer than, the head; culmen curved, tip much bent down; tail longer than wings; legs fitted for walking. Colour of males entirely black, with lustrous reflections.

quĭs'-cą-lŭs, *s.* [A word of no etym.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the snb-family Quiscalinæ, with ten species, ranging from Venezuela and Columbia northward to the central United States. They are known as Grakles or Grackles in the United States, and often also as "black-birds" and "boat-tails." The term Grakle is more properly applied to various tropical birds of the starling family, with the habits of the common starling, and occasionally a remarkable power of imitating the human voice; as in the Mina Bird of India.

*** quĭsh,** *s.* [Fr. *cuisse.*] Armour for the thighs. [CUISH.]

"One sort had the *quishes*, the grenes, the surlettes, ye socketties on the ryght side and on the left side sylver."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

*** quish-in,** *s* [CUSHION.]

quĭs'-qua-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *quis?* = who? and *qualis?* = of what kind? Referring to the difficulty of classifying it.]

Bot.: A genus of Combreteæ. Calyx long, tubular; petals five, larger than the teeth of the calyx; stamens ten, exserted; drupe dry, five angled, one seed. Shrubs with climbing branches and white or red flowers. Natives of Java, the Malay Archipelago, and India. Abont five species are cultivated in gardens for their brilliant flowers. The seeds of *Quisqualis indica* are used in the Moluccas as a vermifuge, so are those of *Q. chinensis* (?) at Macao.

quĭst, quĕst, *s.* [Icel. *quesa* = a bird, prob. of the pigeon kind; *qvisti* = the branch of a tree.] The ringdove or woodpigeon; the cushat.

"Those holes pecked into the roots themselves are not done by the *quists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1885.

*** quĭs'-trŏn, * quys-troune,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A beggar, a scullion. (*Romaunt of the Rose*, 886.)

quĭt, * quyt-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *quiter* (Fr. *quitter*), from *quite* = quit (q.v.); Sp & Port. *quitar*; Ital. *quitare, chitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To discharge, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to meet and satisfy.

"As if he came to beg
And not to *quit* a score."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

* **2.** To pay for.

"He mai *quyten* hise ale."
Old. Eng. Miscell., p. 190. l. 77.

* **3.** To set free; to deliver, to absolve, to acquit.

"God *quit* yon in his mercy."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* **4.** To remit.

"To *quit* the fine for one-half of his goods."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* **5.** To set free or deliver, as from something hurtful, oppressive, or disagreeable; to relieve, to liberate.

6. (*Reflex.*): To meet the claims upon, or expectations held of; to conduct, to behave, to acquit. (1 *Samuel* iv. 9.)

* **7.** To repay, to requite. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* v.)

* **8.** To carry through, to do or perform to the end; to discharge fully

"Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown."
Daniel.

9. To depart from; to leave; to go away or retire from.

"He *quitted* the camp, and retired to Lochaber."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

10. To forsake, to abandon, to cease.

"Their father,
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow
That he *quit* being." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

* **11.** To resign, to give up.

B. *Intrans.:* To leave or remove from a place.

* ¶ (1) *To quit cost:* To pay the cost or expenses; to be remunerative; to give a return.

(2) *To quit scores:* To make even; to choose mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

quĭt, * cwite, * quyt, * quyte, *a.* [O. Fr. *quite* (Fr. *quitte*) = discharged, quit, released, from Lat. *quietum*, accus. of *quietus* = at rest, satisfied; Sp *quito* = quit. *Quit* is a shorter form of *quiet* (q v.).] Discharged or released from a debt, obligation, duty, or penalty; free, clear, absolved.

"With the gift of 100 pieces of golde, we were *quit* of them."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 154.

¶ The word is frequently used colloquially in the form quits, as, To be *quits* with one, that is, to be on even terms with him, to have arranged claims or demands by mutual concessions; hence, as an exclamation, *Quits!* we are quits or even.

"She's *quits* with them now."—*Vanburgh: Provoked Wife*, iii. 1.

Double or quits, * *Double or quit:* A term in gambling, when the stake lost by one player is either to be doubled in the event of his losing again, or to be reduced to nothing in the event of his winning, thus making the two parties *quits.*

"Twere good to fight *double or quit*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King*, iii. 1.

quit-rent, *s.* Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. The term is used to denote various nominal rents; a quit-rent, properly speaking, being reserved in lieu of other services, and so call'd because, on paying it, the tenant of the land goes quit and free. In old records it is called white rent, because it was paid in silver money, in distinction to corn rents. Under existing laws an owner of land is empowered to redeem any quit-rent to which it may be subject.

"Both sorts are indifferently denominated *quit-rents, quieti reditus*, because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

quĭt, *s.* [Etym. donbtful; prob. onomatopoetic, from the note of the birds.]

Ornith.: A popular name, applied to many birds in Jamaica. The Banana Quit is *Certhia flaveola*; the Blue Quit, *Euphonia jamaica*; the Grass Quit, *Spermophila olivacea*; and the Orange Quit, *Tanagrella ruficollis.* (*Gosse.*)

*** quĭt'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *quit* or *quite*, v.; *-al.*] A requital. (*Spanish Tragedy*, iii.)

quī tăm, *phr.* [Lat. = who as well.]

Law: A popular action on a penal statute, partly at the suit of the queen, and partly at that of an informer; so called from the words: "*qui tam* pro domina regina, quam pro se ipso," &c. = who (sues) as well (for our lady, the queen, as for himself).

*** quĭt'-ąnce,** *s.* [QUITTANCE.]

quĭtch, quĭtch'-grass, *s.* [For *quick, quick-grass*, from its vitality and rapid growth.]

Bot.: (1) *Triticum repens* [COUCH-GRASS]; (2) *Agrostis stolonifera* [FIORIN]. *Triticum repens*, variously called Couch-grass, Wheat-grass, Dog-grass, Quickens, and Squitch or Quitch, is a grass which, though of the same genus as wheat, is a troublesome weed. It has creeping root-stocks, perennial in growth, which render it very difficult of extirpation, and need to be very carefully removed from cultivated land. Yet it is not without its utility In times of scarcity it has been used as food. It is also employed as a source of beer, as a domestic medicine, and, more frequently, as fodder Cut early, it makes very good hay Its roots also serve a purpose in binding land into pasturage of inferior value.

"They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** quĭt'-clāim,** *v t.* [QUITCLAIM, *s.*]

Law: To abandon, renounce, or resign a claim or title to; to relinquish a claim to by deed, without covenants of warrantry against adverse and paramount titles.

"Roger, son of Richard de Scelton, *quitclaimed* all his right in three oxgangs of land here."—*Burton: Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 34.

quĭt'-clāim, * quite-claym, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *quit*, and *claim.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title, real or supposed, to an estate, is relinquished to another without any covenant or warrantry, express or implied.

B. *As adj.:* Free from claim.

"*Quiteclaym* thai schnl go fre." *Guy of Warwike*, p. 310.

quīte, * quight, * quyte, *adv.* [QUIT, *a.*]

1. Completely, perfectly, wholly, entirely, thoroughly.

"The fayrest flowre our girlond all emong
Is faded *quite*, and into dust ygone."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; December.

2. To a great extent or degree; very: as, *quite* hot, *quite* young, &c.

*** quite-clame,** *v.t.* To release, to absolve. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 14.)

quite-entire, *a.*

Bot.: Perfectly free from division of the margin. A stronger term than entire.

quite-simple, *s.* [SIMPLE, *a.*, II.]

* **quīte,** * **quyte,** *v.t.* [QUIT, *v.*] To quit, to requite, to repay, to return.

"To *quite* them ill." *Spenser: Colin Clout,* 682.

* **quīte′-lȳ,** * **quyte-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *quite; -ly.*]

1. Quite, completely, entirely.

"Your aucestres conquered all France *quitely.*" *Robert de Brunne,* p. 118.

2. Freely, at liberty.

Quī′-tō (qu as k), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The capital city of the Republic of Ecuador A city remarkable for its lofty situation, its site being 9351 feet above the sea, a height surpassing that of any other city. It was one of the old Inca cities, which the Spanish conquerors continued to occupy.

Quito-orange, *s.*

Bot. The fruit of *Solanum quitoense.* This species of Solanum bears a wholesome fruit resembling an orange in appearance, and not unlike it in flavor. The genus, of which the potato is the most important representative, contains other useful plants, including the Kangaroo apple of Australia, whose fruit is wholesome when ripe, but poisonous when unripe.

quits, *s.* [QUIT, *a.*]

* **quĭt′-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *quit,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

* **quĭt′-tal,** *s.* [Eng. *quit,* or *quite,* v.; *-al.*] Requital, return, repayment, quittance.

"As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 236.

quĭt′-tance, * **quit-aunce,** * **cwit-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quitance,* from Low Lat. *quietantia;* O. Sp. *quitanza;* Ital. *quitanza, quietanza.*]

1. A discharge or release from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

"In any bill, warrant, *quittance,* or obligation." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

* 2. Recompense, return, repayment, requital. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 2.)

* **quĭt′-tance,** *v.t.* [QUITTANCE, *s.*] To repay, to requite.

"Fitting best to *quittance* their deceit." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.,* ii. 1.

quĭt′-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *quit,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who quits, especially a contestant who succumbs before he is actually defeated.

* 2. A deliverer.

quĭt′-tĕr (2), **quĭt′-tŏr, qwytur,** *s.* [Prob. for *quitture* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The scoria of tin.

2. Matter discharging or flowing from a wound or sore.

II. *Farr.:* An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, generally on the inside quarter of a horse's hoof. Called also Quitter-bone.

quitter-bone, *s.* [QUITTER (2), II.]

* **quĭt′-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *quit,* v.; *-ure.*] A discharge of matter from a sore or wound; an issue.

"To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xiv.

quĭv′-ĕr (1), * **quyv-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cuivre, cuevre,* from O. H. Ger. *kohhar;* Ger. *köcher* = a quiver; A.S. *cucur, cocer;* Dut. *koker;* Dan. *kogger;* Sw. *koger;* Icel. *kogur.*] A case or sheath for arrows.

"His bow and gilden *quiver* lying him beside. *Spenser: F. Q.,* III. v. 34.

quiver-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Aloe dichotoma.

quĭv′-ĕr (2), *s.* [QUIVER, *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shaking, a quaking, a trembling.

* **quĭv′-ĕr,** *a.* [A.S. *cwifer.*] Nimble, active; full of motion.

"There was a little *quiver* fellow."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

quĭv′-ĕr, * **quyv-er,** *v.i.* [From the same root as *quiver,* a., *quaver,* and *quake;* cf. O. Dan. *kuiven, kuiveren* = to quiver.]

1. To shake, to tremble, to shudder, to shiver, to quake.

"He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite,* iii. 704.

2. To move or play with a tremulous motion.

quĭv′-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *quiver* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Furnished or provided with a quiver.

"Her, as she halted on a green hill-top,
A *quiver'd* hunter spy'd."
Logan: Episode of Levina.

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

"When his *quiver'd* shafts she did not see."
Sherburne: Rape of Helen.

quĭv′-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUIVER, *v.*]

quĭv′-ĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quivering; -ly.*] In a quivering or trembling manner; with quivering.

"It stretched out its limbs *quiveringly* upon the table."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 430.

* **quĭv′-ĕr-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *quiver,* v.; *-ish.*] Tremulous, quivering.

"Forth with a *quiverish* horror." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 30.

quĭv′-ĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *quiver* (2), *s.*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Confervaceæ (q.v.). (*Paxton.*)

quî vîve (qu as k), *phr.* [Fr. = who lives?] The challenge of a French sentry to any person approaching his post, equivalent to the English "Who goes there?" Hence, *To be on the qui vive* = to be on the alert or look-out, to be watchful and attentive.

* **quĭx′-ôte,** *v.i.* [QUIXOTIC.] To act like Don Quixote.

"You shall *Quixote* it by yourself."—*Vanbrugh: False Friend,* iv. 2.

quĭx-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [After Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance of that name, who is pictured as a half crazy champion of the supposed distressed, and a caricature of the knight-errants of the Middle Ages.] Extravagantly romantic; aiming at an extravagantly ideal standard; visionary: ridiculously venturesome or romantic.

"Of Raleigh's other enterprises, more especially of his *quixotic* ascent of the Orinoco."—*Taylor: Words & Places,* p. 14.

quĭx-ŏt′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quixotic; -ally.*] In a quixotic manner; in a mad or absurdly romantic manner.

quĭx′-ôt-ĭsm, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote; romantic or visionary ideas.

quĭx′-ôt-rȳ, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Quixotism; visionary schemes.

quĭz, *s.* [A word which is said to have originated in the following joke: Daly, manager of the Dublin theatre, laid a wager that he would introduce into the language within twenty-four hours a new word of no meaning. Accordingly on every wall, or all places accessible, were chalked up the four mystic letters, and all Dublin was inquiring what they meant. The wager was won, and the word remains current in our language. (*Brewer.*)]

1. Something designed to puzzle or turn one into ridicule; a hoax, a jest.

2. One who quizzes or banters another.

3. An odd-looking person; an original.

"I cannot suffer you to make such a *quiz* of yourself."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* vi. 138.

4. A toy, called also a bandelore, used in the beginning of the present century, and consisting of a small cylinder or wheel with a deeply grooved circumference, to which a cord or string was attached. The game was to keep the toy rolling backwards and forwards by making it unwind and then wind the string on itself.

5. A meeting of students for oral questioning by a coach or among themselves. (*Colloq.*)

quĭz, *v.t.* [QUIZ, *s.*]

1. To puzzle, to hoax, to banter, to chaff; to make sport of by means of obscure questions, hints, &c.

2. To look at through, or as through, a quizzing-glass; to peer at; to eye suspiciously.

3. To examine orally, as in a quiz. [QUIZ, *s.*, 5.]

quĭz′-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quiz,* v.; *-er.*] One who quizzes others; a quiz.

quĭz′-zĭc-ăl, * **quĭz′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *quiz; -ical.*]

1. Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.

2. Bantering, comical.

"With a *quizzical* look at the group around him."—*Harper's Monthly,* Sept., 1885, p. 593.

quĭz′-zĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quizzical; -ly.*] In a quizzical, bantering, or mocking manner.

"'Perhaps you'll call this a dog too?' he *quizzically* interrogated."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal,* Dec. 13, 1884.

* **quĭz-zĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [QUIZZIFY.] A joke, a hoax. (*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda,* ch. xi.)

* **quĭz′-zĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *quiz; i* connect.; suff. *-fy.*] To make odd or ridiculous.

"The caxon *quizzifies* the figure."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cxii.

* **quĭz′-zĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [QUIZ, *s.*] Oddness, eccentricity.

"These are mere *quizzinesses.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* vi. 187.

quĭz′-zĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUIZ, *v.*]

quizzing-glass, *s.* A small single eye-glass held to the eye.

* **quĭz′-zĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *quiz; -ism.*] The manners or habits of a quiz; the act or practice of quizzing.

* **quo,** *pron.* [WHO.]

quō′-ăd sā′-crą, *phr.* [Lat.] So far as regards sacred matters: as, a *quoad sacra* parish.

quŏb, *s.* [QUOB, *v.*] A quicksand, a bog, a quagmire.

quob-mire, *s.* A quagmire. (*Prov.*)

quŏb, *v.i.* [Cf. Ger. *quobbeln, quabbeln* = to shake.] To move, as the fœtus in the uterus; to throb, as the heart; to quiver. (*Local & vulgar.*)

* **quŏd,** *pret. of v.* [QUOTH.]

quŏd, *s.* [For *quad* (q.v.).] A quadrangle, as of a prison, where the prisoners exercise: hence, a prison, a gaol. (*Slang.*)

"Fancy a noh like you being sent to *quod.*"—*B. Disraeli: Henrietta Temple,* bk. vi., ch. xx.

quŏd, *v.t.* [QUOD, *s.*] To put in prison; to imprison. (*Slang.*)

* **quŏd′-dle** (1), *v.i.* [A frequent. from *quob* (?), or perhaps *waddle* (q.v.).] To paddle about.

"The duck *quoddling* in a pool."—*Stillingfleet: Origines Sacræ.*

* **quŏd′-dle** (2), *v.t.* [CODDLE.] To parboil.

"Take your pippins green and] *quoddle* them."—*Queen's Closet Opened,* p. 204.

quŏd′-dȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of scaled herring, cured in North America by being smoked and salted. (*Simmonds.*)

quŏd′-lĭ-bĕt, * **quod-ly-bet,** *s.* [Lat. = what pleases you; cf. *quillet.*]

* 1. A nice point; a subtlety; a quillet.

"All his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulse and heat."
Prior: Alma, iii. 344.

2. *Music:* (1) A sort of fantasia; (2) a potpourri; (3) a Dutch concert.

* **quŏd-lĭ-bĕt-ăr′-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *quodlibet; -arian.*] One who talks or disputes on any subject at pleasure.

* **quŏd-lĭ-bĕt′-ĭc,** * **quŏd-lĭ-bĕt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *quodlibet; -ic, -ical.*] Not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; specif., a term applied in the schools to theses or problems proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment.

"The president of the *quodlibetical* disputations of Lorane."—*Fulke: To P. Frarine,* p. 1.

* **quŏd-lĭ-bĕt′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *quodlibetical; -ly.*] In a quodlibetical manner; after the fashion of a quodlibet; for curiosity or entertainment.

"Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted."—*Browne: Christian Morals,* ch. iii.

* **quŏd′-lĭng,** *s.* [CODLING.]

quŏlch, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cuach* = a cup.] A drinking cup or vessel.

"The girded *quoich* they brimmed for him."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p 171.

* **quŏif (qu as k),** *s.* & *v.* [COIF, *s.* & *v.*]

* **quŏif′-fure (qu as k),** *s.* [COIFFURE.]

* **quŏil (qu as k),** *s.* [COIL, *s.*]

quŏin (qu as k), *** quoine,** *s.* [Another spelling of *coin* (q.v.).]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A corner.

"A sudden tempest from the desert flew . . .
Then, whirling round, the *quoins* together strook."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

2. Coin, money.

"Sayes one to tother, What *quoine* hast?"
Rowlands: Knave of Clubbes.

II. *Technically:*

1. A wedge-shaped block. Specif.:—

(1) *Gun.:* A wedge-shaped block of wood, having a handle inserted in its thicker extremity; used in some cases for giving the proper elevation to mortars, howitzers, and naval guns.

(2) *Print.:* One of the wedges by which the pages or columns of type are locked in a chase, ready for printing.

(3) *Naut.:* A wedge used as a chock in stowing casks, to prevent rolling.

2. *Mason.:* An external angle of a wall; particularly an ashlar or brick corner projecting beyond the general faces of the walls which meet at the angle.

¶ Rustic quoins are rusticated ashlars forming external projecting corners, the remainder of the wall being of ordinary masonry, rubble, or brick, with occasional piers of masonry.

quoin-post, *s.*

Hydr. eng.: The heel-post of a lock-gate.

quŏit (qu as k), † **quŏit,** * **quoyte,** * **coyte,** * **coit,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from O. Fr. *coiter* = to press, to push, which is prob. from Lat. *coacto* = to force, from *coactus*, pa. par. of *cogo* = to compel.]

1. A flattish disc or ring of iron of about 8½ to 9½ inches in diameter, and from 1 to 2 inches in breadth. It is bevelled towards the outer edge, which is sufficiently sharp to enter into moderately soft ground. It is convex on the upper side, and slightly concave on the lower.

"The distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 355.

2. (*Pl.*): The game played with the rings described in 1. The ground is from 21 to 30 yards long, and two pins, technically known as hobs, are stuck in the ground (usually a stiff clay) at a distance of 18 to 24 yards apart. The players, each of whom has two quoits, are divided into sides, and standing at one hob throw their quoits in turn as near the other hob as they can, endeavoring if possible to ring it, that is, to cause the hob to pass through the centre of the quoit. The player or side which has thrown the quoit nearest to the hob, provided it has cut into the ground, or has not turned over on its back, scores one point towards game, or if the quoit rings the hob two points. The game may be any number of points. The sport resembles the ancient game of throwing the discus, which was such a favorite amusement with the Greeks and Romans. The discus was a circular plate of stone or metal, ten or twelve inches in diameter, which was held by its farther edge with the right hand, so as to rest upon the forearm, and was cast with a swing of the arm, aided by a twist of the whole body. It was, like the quoit, thrown edge foremost, and at an upward angle of 45°, so as to give it as great a range as possible, and he who threw it farthest was the winner. The quoit differs from this in its being thrown at a hob, and being hollow, so that it may "ring" the hob. To facilitate the striking of the quoits a flat circle of clay, which is kept moist, is usually placed round each hob.

*** quŏit** (qu as k), *** quŏit,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Quoit, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To play at quoits.

"To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

B. *Trans.:* To throw, to hurl.

"If you could have seen the physician and nurse *quoited* out into the passage."—*Forster: Life of Dickens*, iii. 392.

*** quō jūr'-ĕ,** *phr.* [Lat. = by what right.]

Law: A writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture, time out of mind, and it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. (*Wharton.*)

*** quok, * quoke,** *pret. of v.* [Quake, *v.*]

quŏll, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Zool.: *Dasyurus macrurus*, a predatory Australian marsupial, about the size of a cat.

quŏn'-dăm, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. = formerly.]

A. *As adj.:* Having been formerly or for a time; former.

"Leave your *quondam* companions to their own devices."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A person formerly in an office; one who has been ejected from an office.

"I would not have them made *quondams* if they discharge their office."—*Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward.*

*** quŏn'-dăm-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *quondam; -ship.*] The state or condition of being out of office.

"As for my *quondamship* I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means."—*Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward.*

*** quō'-nĭ-ăm, * quō'-nĭ-an,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of drinking-cup.

"Out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdain."—*Healy: Disc. of New World*, p. 69.

*** quook, * quooke,** *pret. of v.* [Quake, *v.*]

*** quŏp,** *v.i.* [Cf. Quob.] To move, to throb.

"How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or air?"
Cleaveland: Poems, p. 144. (1659.)

quŏr'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = of whom; genit. pl. of *qui* = who. The word comes from the form of commissions written in Latin, in which, after mentioning certain persons generally, some one or more were specified in such phrases as "*quorum* unum A. B. esse volumus," *of whom* (we will that A. B be one).]

1. Those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. All justices are now generally of the quorum, but formerly some justices, eminent for learning or prudence, were specially named as justices of the quorum.

"The principal conservators of the peace are the justices nominated by commission under the great seal, which appoints them all, jointly and separately, to keep the peace, and any two or more of them to inquire of and determine felonies and other misdemeanors: in which number some particular justices, or one of them, are directed to be always included, and no business to be done without their presence, the persons so named being usually called justices of the *quorum*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

2. Such a number of officers or members of a body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business. The term signifies a specified number out of a larger number or the whole membership of any society or official body, who are entitled to act or perform general or some fixed business for the body. Thus in statutes appointing commissioners or trustees of a public work, it is usual to name a certain number of the whole body as sufficient to perform the business when the whole number fail to attend. The same is usually the case with all bodies that have business to perform, as a Quorum of the House, or of the Senate, indicating the number of members that are empowered to legislate.

*** quŏt,** *s.* [Quota.]

Scots Law: One-twentieth part of the movable estate of a person dying in Scotland, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese in which he resided.

quō'-ta, *s.* [Ital. = a share, from Lat. *quota* (*pars*) = how great (a part); *quotus* = how great, from *quot* = how many?] A proportional share or part; the share, part, or proportion assigned to each; the share or proportion, as of expenses, &c., which each member of a society, association, &c., has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

*** quō'-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *quotable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being quotable; fitness for quotation. (*Poe: Marginalia*, xxviii.)

quō'-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *quot(e); -able.*] Capable of being quoted; fit to be quoted

"It was right to give three quotations from Vanbrugh, perhaps the most *quotable* of the (so-called) writers of the Restoration."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 62.

quō-tā'-tion, *s.* [Quote.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of quoting or citing.

2. A passage quoted or cited; a part of a book, &c., quoted or adduced in proof or illustration; a citation.

¶ The habit of quotation is variously indulged in by authors, by some to such an extent that their works are little more than a continuous series of citations from older authors, strung together by a thin string of comment. This practice has not been without its advantages, since by it many fragments of ancient literature have been preserved for us which otherwise would have been lost. Our only relics of certain famous authors of the past have been handed down to us in this manner. Thus, for instance, the "Attic Night," of Aulus Gellius, is highly prized for the fragments of several lost works which it contains, while one of the few extant poems of Sappho comes to us as a quotation by Longinus, the Greek philosopher and critic. In like manner Eusebius, the Christian historian, has preserved for us highly important quoted passages from the Egyptian historian, Manetho, and the Assyrian, Berosus.

"He ranged his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*."
Prior: Paulo Purganti.

*** 3.** A quota, a share, a proportion.

4. *Print.:* Any small piece of metal furniture.

II. *Comm.:* The current price of commodities or stocks, published in price-currents; a price quoted or given for a commodity.

quotation-mark, *s.* One of the marks placed, in writing or printing, before and after a quoted word or passage.

*** quō-tā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *quotation; -ist.*] One who quotes; one who makes quotations.

"Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places."—*Milton: On Divorce; To the Parliament.*

quōte, * cote, * coate, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *quoter* (Fr. *coter*), from Low Lat. *quoto* = to mark off into chapters and verses; prop. to say *how many*, from Lat *quot* = how many; Sp. & Port. *cotar*; Ital. *ouotare.*] [Quota.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** To mark with a reference; to mark for reference.

"It was thus *quoted* in the margent, as ye see."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,110.

*** 2.** To note; to set down, as in writing.

"He's *quoted* for a most perfidious slave!"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

*** 3.** To observe, to notice, to examine.

"Note, how she *quotes* the leaves."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

*** 4.** To perceive, to read, to detect.

"How *quote* you my folly?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

*** 5.** To interpret.

"We did not *quote* them so."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

6. To adduce or cite from some author or speaker; to cite, as a passage from an author, by way of proof or illustration of a point or question; to cite or repeat the words of.

"What men understood by rote,
By as implicit sense to *quote*."
Butler: Upon Plagiaries.

7. To adduce or bring forward for the sake of illustration or argument: as, To *quote* the case of a certain person.

II. *Comm.:* To name, as the price of an article or commodity; to name the current price of.

"At about the same value now *quoted*."—*Standard*, April 5, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To adduce or cite the words of or passages from an author or writer; to give a quotation or quotations: as, I am *quoting* from Shakespeare.

*** quōte,** *s.* [Quote, *v.*] A note upon an author. (*Cotgrave.*]

*** quōte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *quote*, v.; *-less.*] Not capable, or not worthy of being quoted.

quōt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quot(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who quotes or cites the words of an author or speaker.

"I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it."—*Atterbury.*

quōth, * quath, * quod, *v.i.* [Prop. a pa. tense, though sometimes used as a present. The infinitive was * *queath*, only used in the compound *bequeath*. A.S. *cwedhan* = to speak, to say; pa. t. *cwædh* (pl. *cwædon*), pa. par. *cweden*; cogn. with Icel. *kvedha*, pa. t. *kvadh*, pa. par. *kvedhnin*; O. Sax. *quedhan*; M. H. Ger *queden*, *quoden*, pa. t. *quat*, *quot*.] Said, spoke.

(Used generally in the first and third persons, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative: as, *Quoth* I, *quoth* he, &c.)

"How now, Sir John, *quoth* I!"
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3.

***quōth'-ą,** *interj.* [For *quoth a*, in which *a* is for *I* or *he*.] Forsooth, indeed.

quō-tĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *quō-tĭd'-ĭ-ąl, *cō-tĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *cotidian* (Fr. *quotidien*), from Lat. *quotidianus* = daily (a.), from *quotidie* = daily (adv.), from *quotus* = how many, and *dies* = a day; Sp. *cuotidiano, cotidiano*; Ital. *quotidiano*.]

A. *As adj.:* Daily; happening or recurring every day.

"Pressing the people with *quotidian* taxes."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty.* (App.), p. 28.

B. *As subst.:* Anything that returns every day. Specif., a fever whose paroxysms return every day. It usually refers to ague, or malarial fever, whose regular periodicity is one of its most marked and constant characteristics, its attacks returning every twenty-four, forty-eight, seventy-two, or a greater number of hours with great regularity. Hence the terms quotidian, tertian, quartian ague, &c., have arisen to denote the periods of its return.

"He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

quō'-tient (ti as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quotiens* = how many times; *quot* = how many.]

Arith.: The result obtained by dividing one quantity by another, and showing how often the lesser number is contained in the greater. [Division, II. 2.]

***quō'-tĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *quot; -ity.*] A proportionate part or number.

"An actually existing *quotity* of persons."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, vol. i., bk. iv., ch. ii.

***quot-quean,** *s.* [Cotquean.]

***quō'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *quotus* = how much.] [Quota.] A quota, a share; a proportionate part or share.

"The upper seam will contribute its *quotum*."—*Colliery Guardian*, Nov. 5, 1880.

quō war-răn'-tō, *phr.* [Lat. = by what guarantee or warrant.]

Law: A writ formerly issuing from the Qusen's Bench against any person or persons who claimed or usurped any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he or they supported his or their claim, in order to determine the right. It lay also in case of non-user, or long neglect of a franchise, or misuser, or abuse of it; and commanded the defendant to show by what warrant he exercised such a franchise, having never had any grant of it, or having forfeited it by neglect or abuse. The writ is now fallen into disuse, but its end is obtained by the Attorney-general filing an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. A similar change has taken place in the United States, the former writ of *quo warranto* being superseded by an *information*, which is a criminal proceeding in forms, though civil in substance. In case of the usurpation of the franchises of a municipal corporation, proceedings must be begun by the attorney-general of the state. But in the case of the election of a corporate officer, the writ may be issued at the instance of the attorney-general or of any person interested. In various states it has been held that *quo warranto* proceedings may be instituted against sheriffs, city councillors, county treasurers, governors, probate judges, presidential electors, militia officers, &c., the defendant being bound to show a right to the office or franchise in question. There are two forms of judgment. Against officials or individuals it is *ouster*. There being no franchise forfeited, they are simply put out of office. Against a corporation it is *ouster* and *seizure* of the corporate franchise, it being held that violation of any of the conditions of a charter works a forfeiture of the charter. This is done in case of *perversion*, where the corporation injures the public by an act inconsistant with the terms of the charter, and in case of *usurpation*, where it performs acts which it has no right to exercise. Corporations are creatures of the Legislature, and on dissolution their franchises revert to the state; these may, however, be granted anew to the old corporators or to others.

***quŏz,** *s.* [Quiz, *s.*]

***quue,** *s.* [Queue.]

q.v., *abbrev.* [See def.] For Lat. *quod vide* = which see. It refers a reader to the word which it immediately follows.

R.

R, the eighteenth letter and the fourteenth consonant of the English language, is classed as a semi-vowel and a liquid. It is also called a trill. It is generally considered to have two sounds: the first, when it begins a word or syllable, and when it is preceded by a consonant, being then produced by an expulsion of vocalized breath, the tongue almost touching the palate or gum near the front teeth, with a greater or less tremulous motion, as in *ran, tree, morose*, &c.; the second, less decidedly consonantal, heard at the end of words and syllables, and when it is followed by a consonant, being formed by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the soft palate, as in *her, star, beard*, &c. With many English speakers *r* when followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable is scarcely heard as a separate distinct sound, but has merely the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel, becoming in such cases a vowel rather than a consonant. In Scotch, and some dialects, *r* has always the same sound, being uttered with a strong vibration of the tongue, but less guttural than in French or German. By the Romans *r* was called the "dogs' letter" (*litera canina*), from its sound resembling the snarling of dogs. In words derived from the Greek we follow the custom of the Romans, who represented the aspirated sound with which *r* was pronounced by the Greeks, by *rh*, as in *rhapsody, rhetoric*, &c. In such words, however, the *h* has no influence on the pronunciation of the English word, and is, therefore, entirely superfluous. *R* and *l* are frequently interchanged (see remarks under *L*). They also sometimes change places. *R* sometimes represents a more original *s*, as in *ear* = Goth. *auso; iron* = O Eng. *isen, iren* = Goth. *eisarn*. It has disappeared from some words, as *speak* = A.S. *sprœcan; pin* = A.S. *preon; palsy* = Mid. Eng. *parlesie*, Fr. *paralysie*, Gr. *παράλυσις* (*paralusis*); *cockade* = O.Fr. *cocart*, &c. *R* has intruded itself into several words to which it does not properly belong, as *groom* (bridegroom) = A.S. *guma; hoarse* = A.S. *hós; partridge* = Fr. *perdrix*, Lat. *perdix; cartridge* = Fr. *cartouche; culprit*, from Lat. *culpa; corporal* = Fr. *caporal*. In *celery* it represents an original *n*, Gr. *σέλινον* (*selinon*).

"[*R*] that's the dog's name; *R* is for the dog."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

I. *As an initial: R.* represents the Latin *rex* = king, as George R. = George, king; or *regina* = queen, as Victoria R. = Victoria, queen. It also represents English *royal*, as *R.N.* = Royal Navy, *R.A.* = Royal Artillery. In astronomy it stands for *right*, as *R.A.* = Right Ascension; in proper names, for Richard, Robert, &c.; in monumental inscriptions, for *requiescat*, as R.I.P. = *requiescat in pace* = may he (or she) rest in peace. In the navy and mercantile marine, it stands for *run* (*i.e.*, deserted) when placed after the name of an officer or seaman.

II. *As a symbol: R* was formerly used to stand for 80, and with a dash over it, $\bar{R}$, for 80,000. In medicine, ℞ stands for Lat. *recipe* = take. [Recipe.]

¶ *The three R's:* A humorous and familiar designation for the three elementary subjects of education: reading, writing, and arithmetic. It originated with Sir W. Curtis.

"The House is aware that no payment is made except on *the three R's*."—*Times*, Feb. 28, 1867.

*** ra,** *s.* [A.S. *rá.*] A roebuck. [Roe (1).]

raab, *s.* [Hind. *rab.*] A kind of jaggery (q.v.).

*** raas,** *v.t.* [Rase.]

raasch, *s.* [Arab.] [Thunderfish, 1.]

răb, *s.* [Rabbit (2), *s.*]

*** răb'-ą-nŏt,** *s.* [Rabinet.]

răb'-ąt, *s.* [Rabbet, *v.*] A polishing material of potter's clay which has failed in baking.

rą-bāte', *v.t.* [Fr. *rabattre* = to beat down; pref. *re-*, and *abattre* = abate (q.v.).]

Falconry: To bring down or recover a hawk to the fist again.

*** rą-bāte',** *s.* [Rabate, *v.*] Abatement, diminution.

*** răb'-ąt-ĭne,** *s.* [A dimin. of *rabato* (q.v.).] A small rabato.

rą-băt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.]

Shipbuild.: The draft of the real shape of the moulding edges of pieces of the frame in any required position.

*** rą-bā'-tō,** *s.* [Fr. *rabat*, from *rabattre.*] [Rabate, *v.*] A neck-band or ruff; originally the collar turned back.

"Troth, I think, your other *rabato* were better."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

*** răb'-băn,** *s.* [Rabbi.]

*** răb'-băn-ĭst,** *s.* [Rabbinist.]

răb'-bĕt, *răb'-bŏt, *răb'-ĕt, rĕ-bāte', *v.t.* [Fr. *raboter* = to plane, to lay level; *rabot* = a joiner's plane; O. Fr. *rabouter* = to thrust back, from Lat. *re* = back; Fr. *á* (= Lat. *ad*) = to, and *bouter* = to thrust.]

Carpentry:

1. To cut the edge of, as of a board, in a sloping manner, so that it may form a joint with another board similarly cut, by lapping; also to cut a rectangular groove or recess longitudinally in the edge of, as a board, timber, or the like, to receive a corresponding projection upon the edge of another board, &c., so as to form a joint.

2. To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c., by a rabbet.

răb'-bĕt, *răb'-ĕt, *rĕ-bāte', *s.* [Rabbet, *v.*]

1. *Carp.:* A sloping cut made on the edge of one board, so that it may join by lapping with another similarly cut; also a rectangular groove made longitudinally along the edge of one piece to receive the edge of another. It is common in panelling and in door-frames.

2. *Shipbuild.:* That part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into.

rabbet-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A mode of joining wooden stuff in which rabbets are made upon the edges of the boards, so as to overlap each other.

rabbet-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane for ploughing a groove on the corner edge of a board. According to their shape, which is such as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work, they are knowu as square-rabbet, side-rabbet, or skew-rabbet planes.

rabbet-saw, *s.* A saw adapted for forming grooves in the edges of planks, &c.

răb'-bī, răb'-bī (pl. **răb'-bīs, răb'-bīeş**), *** rab-y, * răb-băn,** *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Jewish Hist. & Lit.: Rabbi (Heb. רַבִּי Gr. Ῥαββί) is the noun *Rab* (רַב) with the pronominal suffix, and in Biblical Hebrew = a great man, distinguished for age, rank, office, or skill (Job xxxii. 9; Dan. i. 3; Prov. xxvi. 10), where, however, it only occurs without the suffix. In post-Biblical Hebrew it is used as a title indicating sundry degrees by its several terminations. Thus, the simple term Rab (רַב) = teacher, master, and was the title which Babylonian Jews gave a doctor of the Law. Rabbi (= my master), which is the same, with the pronominal suffix first person singular, is the Palestinian title, and is the one so frequently given to Christ (cf. Matt. xxiii. 7, 8; xxvi. 25, 49, &c.). Rabbon (רַבּוֹן), which is the same term, with the pronominal suffix first person plural (= our teacher, our master), is the Aramaic form of it, and is the highest degree. This form, however, is also used as a noun absolute, the plural of which is *Rabbonin* and *Rabbonim* (רַבָּנִין רַבָּנִים). *Rabboni* (Ῥαββονί = our master, the title given to Christ in Mark, which is spelled *Rabbouni* (Ῥαββουνί) in John xx. 16, is the form of the title with the suffix first person plural. This title was conferred when three authorised Rabbins called a student Rabbi, which invested him with the right to administer the penal law. The title is first found applied after the time of Herod, subsequently to the disputes between the two schools of Shammai and Hillel. The title Rabban (our master) was first given to Gamaliel, grandson of Hillel, and president of the Sanhedrim, and was only

borne by seven other exalted chiefs of schools. At present the degree of *Morena* (our teacher) bestowed upon a candidate, as evidence of his erudition in the written and oral law, makes him eligible to the post of Rabbi, though the title carries no authority with it except on a few points of ritualistic observance. The Rabbi of to-day simply teaches the young, delivers sermons, assists at marriages, and the like, and has the power to decide some ritual questions.

"Among the gravest *rabbies*, disputant."
Milton: P. R., iv. 218.

'răb'-bĭn, ***rab-ine,** *s.* [Fr.] A rabbi (q.v.).

"Som of those *rabines* (in Goddis nawe) . . . be as who saythe petites."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

răb-bĭn'-ĭc, *** răb-bĭn'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rabbinique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the rabbins, their opinions, learning, or language.

"Those *rabbinick* writers commonly interpret certain places of the scripture to this sense."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 469.

B. *As subst.:* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

răb-bĭn'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *rabbinic; -al.*] The same as Rabbinic (q.v.).

*** răb'-bĭn'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rabbinical; -ly.*] In a rabbinical manner; like a rabbi.

"He reasoned very *rabbinically.*—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, ess. 61.

răb'-bĭn-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *rabbinisme.*] An expression or phrase peculiar to the language or dialect of the rabbins.

răb'-bĭn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *rabbiniste.*] (See extract.)

"Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists.*"—*Stackhouse: Hist. of the Bible*, vol. ii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

răb'-bĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *rabbin; -ite.*] A rabbinist (q.v.).

răb'-bĭt (I), **rab-et,** ***rab-bet,** *s.* [A dimin. from an older word only found in O. Dut. *robbe* = a rabbit. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Lit. & Zool: Lepus cuniculus*, a well-known burrowing rodent, with a very wide geographical range. It probably had its home in the western portion of the Mediterranean basin, but has spread over western Europe, Britain, and Ireland. It has been introduced into Australia and New Zealand, and has multiplied there to such an extent as to become a positive pest, so that ferrets have been imported and poison made use of to keep the number down. The rabbits introduced from Spain into Porto Santo, an island near Madeira, in the early part of the fifteenth century increased in a like manner, and actually caused the abandonment of the settlement; bnt they have degenerated in respect to size, and their limb-bones bear to those of an ordinary English wild-rabbit the proportion of 5 to 9. (*Darwin: Animals & Plants* (ed. 1868), i. 113.) The rabbit is smaller than the hare (q.v.); its muzzle is slenderer, and the palate larger and narrower. The ears and feet are shorter, the former with a smaller black tip (in some cases it is entirely absent), and the general colour is grayer. They begin to breed at six months old, and have several litters in each year. The young—usually from five to eight in number—are born blind and naked, and are produced in a separate burrow. Domesticated rabbits have been greatly modified by the skill of the breeder; they have increased in size and vary in colour, albinoes being very common, and forming a separate race. Rabbits form an important article of food. During the winter from 100 to 200 tons are imported into England weekly from Ostend, whither they are sent by the Belgian peasants who breed them in hutches. Their flesh, prepared and tinned, is imported from Australia. Recently the open hutch or Morant system of rabbit-breeding has been introduced. The rabbits are confined in large hutches, the floor of which is formed of coarse galvanized wire, through which they feed on the succulent grass, the hutches being moved from place to place when necessary.

II. *Fig.:* A horse which cannot always be depended upon to run well. (*Racing slang.*)

"Milan, though somewhat of a *rabbit*, as a horse that runs 'in and out' is sometimes called."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882.

¶ *Welsh rabbit:* Cheese melted by heat, and mixed with a little cream, or toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread, toasted and buttered. Generally considered to be a corruption of Welsh rarebit.

rabbit-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Shepherdia argentea.

rabbit-eared perameles, *s.*

Zool.: Macrotis lagotis, the native rabbit of the Swan River district. It is about the size of a common rahbit, and has a long pointed muzzle, naked at the tip; ears long, oval. tubular at the base; eye small, tail somewhat shorter than body.

rabbit-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Chimæra monstrosa. [Chimæra, 2.]

rabbit-hutch, *s.* A hutch or box for keeping tame rabbits in.

rabbit-like reithrodon, *s.* [Reithrodon.]

rabbit-root, *s.*

Bot.: Aralia nudicaulis.

rabbit-spout, *s.* A rabbit-hole. (*Prov.*)

"Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a *rabbit-spout* in the gorse."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

*** rabbit-sucker,** *s.* A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

"Hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

rabbit-warren, *s.* A warren or piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

răb'-bĭt (2), **răb,** *s.* [Fr. *rabot* = a plane.] [Rabbet, *v.*] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar.

răb'-bĭt (I), *v.i.* [Rabbit, *s.*] To hunt or ferret for rabbits.

"To look at them fishing or rabbiting."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

*** răb'-bĭt** (2), *v.t.* [See def.] A verb occurring only in the imperative mood, and used as an interjection = Confound! Its reduplicated forms, *drabbit* and *od-rabbit* (= God confound), are frequently abbreviated into *drat* (itself probably contract. from *Od* (= God) *rot*).

"'*Rabbit* the fellow,' cries he, 'I thought by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket.'"—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews.*

*** răb'-bĭt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *rabbit* (1), s.; *-ry.*] A place for rabbits; a rabbit-warren.

"Every breeder should keep a stuffed hare in his *rabbitry.*"—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

răb'-ble (1), *** rab-il,** *** rable,** *s.* & *a.* [From the noise made by a crowd; cf. O. Dut. *rabbelen* = to chatter; Prov. Ger. *rabbeln* = to chatter, to prattle.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a mob; a confused disorderly crowd.

"Resembling a *rabble* crowding home from a fair after a faction fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. (*With the definite article*): The lower class of people, without reference to an assemblage; the mob, the common people.

"Where men great and good
Have by *the rabble* been misunderstood."
Carew: To Master D'Avenant.

3. A rhapsody; a confused medley; idle, incoherent discourse.

B. *As adj.:* Pertainlng to, or characteristic of a rabble; riotous, disorderly, tumultuous, low, vulgar.

"A low *rabble* suggestion."—*North: Examen*, p. 306.

rabble-rout, *s.* A tumultuous crowd; a rabble.

răb-ble (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Metall.: An iron bar with one end bent at a right angle, used for stirring the molten iron in the puddling or boiling furnace, &c.

răb'-ble (1), *** ra-ble,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Rabble (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To assault in a riotous manner; to mob.

"There was once a talk of *rabbling* him the fifth of November."—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxi.

* 2. To gabble or chatter incoherently.

"To *rabble* out the scriptures without purpose, rime, or reason."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1555).

3. To tumble, to crumple.

"It looks as though it had been *rabbled* up for the purpose."—*Mrs. H. Wood: The Channings*, p. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To talk incoherently; to talk nonsense. (*Scotch.*)

răb'-ble (2), *v.t.* [Rabble (2), *s.*] To work, as the iron in a puddling furnace, with a rabble.

răb'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *rabble* (1), s.; *-ment.*] A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a rabble, a mob.

"And hush'd the hubbub of the *rabblement.*"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 45.

răb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rabbl(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*]

Metall.: A scraper.

răb-bō'-nī, *s.* [Rabbi.]

răb'-dĭ-ō-nīte, *s.* [Gr. ῥαβδίον (*rhabdion*) = a small rod; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral occurring in stalactites. Sp. gr. 2·80; lustre dull; when rubbed looks greasy; colour, black. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 45°; sesquioxide of manganese, 13°; alumina, 1·40; protoxide of copper, 14°; protoxide of manganese, 7·61; protoxide of cobalt, 5·1; water, 13·5 = 99·61. Proposed formula, $(CuO,Mn,OCoO)(Fe_2O_3,Mn_2O_3) + 2HO$. Found at Nijne Tagilsk, Urals.

răb-dŏĭd'-ăl, *a.* [Rhabdoidal.]

¶ For other words derived from the Greek not found under Ra, see Rha.

Răb-ĕ-lāĭ'-şĭ-ăn, *a.* [See def.] Resembling, or characteristic of Rabelais or his style; extravagantly grotesque or humorous.

rạb'-ĭ, *s.* [Rubbee.]

*** rā'-bĭ-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *rabies* = madness.] Mad, rabid.

"Ah! ye Jewes, worse than dogges *rabiate.*"
Chaucer: Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

*** rā'-bĭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *rabiat(e); -or.*] A furious or rabid animal or person; a violent greedy person. (*Scotch.*)

*** răb'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *rab(ies); -ic.*] The same as Rabid (q.v.).

"By the introduction of the *rabic* virus directly on to the brain."—*Field*, March 27, 1886.

răb'-ĭd, *** rab-ide,** *a.* [Lat. *rabidus* = furious, from *rabio* = to rage; *rabies* = madness.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Mad, raging; suffering from rabies.

"The flesh being torn off the bones by the . . . claws of the *rabid* wolf."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 24, 1886.

2. Pertaining to, caused by, or connected with rabies: as, *rabid* virus.

3. Furious, mad.

"My *rabid* grief." *Crashaw: Psalm* xxiii.

II. *Fig.:* Excessively or extravagantly enthusiastic or zealous.

"The home of the Caucns, where every man is a *rabid* politician."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 26, 1885.

*** rạ-bĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *rabid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being rabid; rahidness, rabies.

"Thus proving the *rabidity* of the animal concerned."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

răb'-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rabid; -ly.*] In a rabid manner; madly, furiously.

răb'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rabid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rabid; madness, fury.

"The fury, and the *rabidness* of self-ended man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. I., res. ii.

rā'-bĭ-ēş, *s.* [Lat.] [Hydrophobia.]

¶ *Dumb rabies:*

Animal Pathol.: Rabies in the dog in which the lower jaw falls from paralysis, and the animal in consequence ceases to bark.

*** răb'-ĭ-nĕt,** *** răb'-a-nĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of small ordnance, weighing about 300 lbs., and carrying a ball about an inch and a half in diameter.

*** rā'-bĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rabiosus*, from *rabies* = madness.] Raging, furious.

"Against this *rabious* invader."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 15.

*** ra-ble-ment,** *s.* [Rabblement.]

rā'-bŏt, *s.* [Fr. *raboter* = to plane, to smooth.]

Marble-working: A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing.

*** ra'-cạ,** *a.* [Chal. *réká* = worthless.] A term of contempt or reproach; worthless, dissolute. (*Matt.* v. 22.)

răc'-cạ-hoût, *s.* [Fr. *racahout*, from Arab. *rágaut.*] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary Oak, *Quercus*

Ballota, sometimes recommended as food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. An imitation of it is made of potato starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

rac-coön', **ra-coön'**, *s.* [North Amer. Ind. *arrathkune*, *arathcone* = *Procyon lotor*; Fr. *raton laveur*; Ger. *waschbär*, from its habit of dipping its food in water. According to Skeat a corrupt. of Fr. *raton*, dim. from *rat* = a rat.]

Zoology:

I. *Sing.:* The genus Procyon (q.v.), and espec. *Procyon lotor*, a handsome animal, about the size of a large cat, brown furry hair, tail bushy and ringed; body large and unwieldy, legs short, feet with strong fossorial claws. It is omnivorous and ranges over a large part of North America, where it is hunted for its fur. The Crab-eating Raccoon (*P. cancrivorus*), from South America, ranging as far north as Panama, differs chiefly from the former in the shortness of its fur, and consequent slender shape. The black-footed form has received specific recognition as *P. nigripes*. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1875, p. 421; 1885, pp. 346-53.)

RACCOON. (*Procyon lotor.*)

2. *Pl.:* The family Procyonidæ (q.v.).

raccoon-dog, *s.*

Zool.: Nyctereutes procyonides, somewhat resembling a raccoon in appearance. Body about twenty-eight inches in length, covered with long brown fur, tail about four inches long; the back arched somewhat like that of a weasel; legs long and slender.

rāçe (1), *s.* [Fr. *race*, from O. H. Ger. *reiza* = a line, a stroke, a mark, cogn. with Icel. *reitr* = a scratch, a line. Compare the use of *line* and *lineage* in the sense of family, descent. Probably there was some confusion with Lat. *radix*, for which see RACE (2), *s.*; Sp. *raza*; Port. *raça*; Ital. *razza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lineage, line, family, descent.

"Pupils . . . . of noble *race*."
Shakesp.: Pericles v. (Prol.)

2. A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; the descendants collectively of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, nation, or people belonging, or supposed to belong, to the same stock.

"The whole *race* of mankind."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 1.

3. The same as II.

*4. Origin; hence, used for a particular or distinguishing strength, flavour, or taste, as indicating the origin of some natural production.

"'There came, not six days hence, from Hull, a pipe
Of rich Canary, which shall spend itself
For my lady's honour.'
'Is it of the right *race*?'"
Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 3.

*5. A strong flavour, as of wine, accompanied with a certain amount of tartness.

"*Race* and raciness, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness."—*Blackstone: Note on Shakespeare.*

*6. Raciness, spirit, piquancy.

"I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any other I have ever seen."—*Sir W. Temple: Works*, iii. 468.

*7. Natural disposition; inherent quality.

"Now I give my sensual *race* the rein."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

II. *Biol.:* A permanent variety of mankind, one of the inferior animals, or a plant in which the characters are hereditarily transmitted.

race-knife, *s.* A tool with a bent, sharp lip for scribing.

***rāçe** (2), ***rāze,** *s.* [O. Fr. *raïs*, *raïz*, from Lat. *radicem*, accus. of *radix* = a root; Sp. *raiz*.] [RADIX.] A root.

"I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

race-ginger, *s.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

rāçe (3), ***rase,** ***rees,** ***res,** *s.* [A.S. *rés* = a rush, a swift course; cogn. with A.S. *rás* = a race, a running.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of running; a rapid course.

"Doe seeme more slacke, as weary of their *race*."
Stirling: Domes-day; Second Houre.

(2) A contest of speed; especially and properly a trial of speed in running, but also applied to contests in riding, driving, rowing, sailing, &c., in which the prize goes to the swiftest; a trial of speed for a prize or honour.

"He that would win the *race* must guide his horse
Obedient to the customs of the course."
Cowper: Truth, 14.

¶ In the plural the word usually means horse-races: as, Are you going to the *races*?

* (3) Speed attained in running.

"The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 681.

(4) A strong or rapid current of water, or the passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney, Portland *Race*, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through, the idea of a contest or struggle against opponents or difficulties being understood: as, A *race* for power, a *race* for wealth, the *race* of life, &c.

* (2) The course taken by events.

* (3) Prosecution; carrying on.

"The prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitable patrimony of the first aggressor."—*Bacon: On a War with Spain.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraul-eng.:* The canal or course by which water is conducted to a water-wheel from the mill-pond or stream above, and is conveyed away after having done its work. The water reaches the wheel by the head-race, and leaves it by the tail-race.

"Here in the bright gravelly *races* the fish in couples turn up furrows in the stream bed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

2. *Weaving:* A lay-**race** (q.v.).

race-card, *s.* A card on which is printed the list of races to be run at a meeting, with the names of the horses entered, and their owners, the colours of the riders, weights to be carried, &c.

race-cloth, *s.*

Manége: A cloth used in connection with race-saddles; it has pockets to hold the weights needed to meet the requirements of the rules of the race-course.

race-course, *s.*

1. The ground or path on which races are run. It is generally circular or elliptical in shape.

2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel; a mill-race.

race-cup, *s.* A cup or piece of plate given as a prize for a race.

race-glass, *s.* A field-glass (q.v.).

race-goer, *s.* One who habitually attends races.

"The regular *race-goers*, who do not let the state of the elements deter them."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

race-ground, *s.* A race-course (q.v.).

race-horse, *s.*

1. *Zool., &c.:* A blood-horse, specially bred for racing or steeple-chasing. It appears from the first edition of the *Stud Book* (1791) that the first strain of Arab blood was derived from a horse bought by James I. of a Mr. Markham for 500 guineas, but since then many Arab, Barb, and Turkish sires and dams have contributed to form the breed of race-horses. Youatt (*The Horse*, p. 44.) notes as their chief points: A beautiful Arabian head, fine and finely set-on neck, oblique lengthened shoulders, well-bent hinder legs, ample muscular quarters; flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards, and long elastic pastern.

2. *Ornith.: Micropterus brachypterus* (*Oidemia patachonicha*). Called also the Steamer-duck. Both names refer to the swiftness of its motion through the water.

race-meeting, *s.* A certain day or days appointed for the holding of races at a certain place.

race-saddle, *s.*

Manége: A very small light saddle, used for racing purposes.

race-track, *s.* A race-course.

***rāçe,** *a.* [Fr. *rasé*.] The same as RAZEE.

rāçe (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *résan*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To run swiftly; espec., to contend in a race.

2. To follow racing systematically, or as a profession; to keep race-horses.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to run swiftly; to cause to contend in a race; to drive swiftly in a trial or contest of speed.

2. To contend in a race with or against.

* **rāçe** (2), *v.t.* [RASE, *v.*]

* **rāçe** (3), *v.t.* [RASH (2), *v.*] To tear out or away.

rā-çē'-māte, *s.* A salt of racemic acid.

* **răç-ĕ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [RACEME.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes.

"The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

2. The trimming, cultivation, or gathering of clusters of grapes.

"Some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engrafting, and inoculating."—*Burnet: Life of Bishop Bedell*, p. 120.

răç'-ēme, *s.* [Fr. *racème*, from Lat. *racemum*, accus. of *racemus* = a cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. ῥάξ (*rhax*), genit. ῥαγός (*rhagos*) = a berry, espec. a grape; Sp. & Port. *racimo*.]

RACEME.

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, in which the flowers are on simple stalks distinct from each other, and arranged around a common axis. [CORYMB, CORYMBOSE.]

"Its *racemes* of nodding whitish flowers."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 256.

răç'-ēmed, *a.* [Eng. *racem(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a raceme or racemes.

rą-çē'-mĭc, *a.* [Fr. *racémique*, from *racème* = a raceme (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or obtained from grapes.

racemic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}CH(HO)-CO_2H\\ |\\ CH(HO)-CO_2H\end{matrix}$. Paratartaric acid. An acid found with tartaric acid in the mother liquor of the argol obtained from the grapes of the Upper Rhine and the Vosges, and most readily prepared by heating tartaric acid with one-tenth of its weight of water to 170°-180°, in sealed tubes. It forms rhombic prisms, less soluble in water than ordinary tartaric acid. Racemic acid exerts no action on polarised light, as it is a compound of dextrotartaric and lævotartaric acids in equal quantities.

racemic-ether, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): The best known compounds of this group are the acid racemates of ethyl and methyl. (1) Ethyl racemic acid (Racemovinic acid), $C_4H_5(C_2H_5)O_6$, is produced by digesting four parts of absolute alcohol and one part of racemic acid in a retort at a gentle heat, saturating with baric carbonate, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long oblique prisms, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. (2) Methyl racemic-acid, $C_4H_5(CH_3)O_6$, is prepared in a similar way. It crystallizes in colourless rectangular prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly in ether.

răç-ĕ-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *racemus* = a cluster; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing racemes or clusters, as the currant.

rą-çē-mō-, *pref.* [Eng. *racem(ic)*; *o* connect.] Derived from, or containing racemic acid.

racemo-carbonic acid, racemo-oxalic acid, *s.* [DESOXALIC-ACID.]

răç'-ĕ-mōse, *răç'-ĕ-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *racemosus*; Fr. *racémeux*; Sp. & Port. *racimoso*; Ital. *racemoso.*]

1. Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme.

2. Bearing flowers in the form of racemes; racemiferous.

racemose-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands in which the secreting cavity is made up of a number of smaller lobules. Those with but few lobules, like the sebaceous glands, are sometimes termed Simple, and resemble a portion of larger or Compound racemose glands, of which the mammary gland is an example.

răç'-ĕ-mōse-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *racemose*; *-ly.*] In a racemose manner.

racemosely-corymbose, *a.*

Bot. (*Of flowers*): Disposed in a manner between a corymb and a raceme, or composed of numerous racemes forming a corymb.

rą-çē-mō-vīn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *racemo-*, and Eng. *vinic.*] Derived from or containing racemic acid and ethyl.

racemovinic-acid, *s.* [Racemic-ether.]

răç'-ĕ-mūle, *s.* [Eng. *racem(e)*; dimin. suff. *-ule.*]

Bot.: A small raceme.

rą-çēm'-ų-lōse, *a.* [Eng. *racemule*; *-ose.*]

Bot.: Bearing very small racemes.

rāç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rac(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who races; one who contends in a race.

"Less swiftly to the goal a *racer* flies."
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. vi.

2. An animal or thing kept for racing, as a race-horse, a racing yacht, bicycle, &c.

II. *Zool.: Ophibolus getulus*, an American snake, black in colour, and with a slender body. So called because it glides very quickly.

• rach, * rache, * racche, * ratche, *s.* [Icel. *rakki*; O. Sw. *racha* = a bitch.] A dog which hunted by scent, as distinguished from a greyhound. [Brach.]

"They hunt about as doth a *racche*."
Old Poem, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem.*, p. 155.

• rā-chĭ'-ăl'-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Eng., &c. *rachis*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pains of the bowels, supposed to arise from the nerves of the spinal marrow. (*Parr.*)

rą-chĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*) = the spine or backbone.]

1. Pertaining to the spine; vertebral.

2. Pertaining to the rachis of an odontophore.

"The *rachidian* teeth sometimes form a single series."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 21.

† rą-chĭl'-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *rachis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The zigzag rachis or axis on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

rą-chī'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*) = the spine; *-odon.*]

Zool.: The typical and sole genus of the anomalous family Rachiodontidæ, with three species. The nomenclature of the genus is very confused. It is also known as Anodon (Smith), Deirodon (Owen), Dasypeltis (Wagler), and the type-species *Rachiodon scaber* = *Coluber scaber* (Linn.). There are no true teeth; but so-called gular teeth are present, these being really the tips of the long inferior spines of the first eight or nine vertebræ. These snakes live principally on eggs, and when the shell is broken by the gular teeth it is ejected from the mouth and the fluid contents pass, with little or no waste, into the stomach.

rą-chī'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* [Rachiodontidæ.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rachiodontidæ; possessing gular teeth.

rą-chī-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rachiodon*, genit. *rachiodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Colubriform Snakes, of doubtful affinities, from South and West Africa, with a single genus Rachiodon (q.v.).

rā'-chĭs, *s.* [Gr. = the spine or backbone.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The axis of inflorescence; a peduncle proceeding nearly in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. (*Lindley.*)

(2) (*Of Compositæ*): A receptacle, not fleshy, surrounded by an involucre. (*Lessing.*)

(3) The caudex of an acotyledonous plant.

2. *Comparative Anatomy:*

† (1) The spine, either of man or of the lower vertebrates.

(2) The central portion of an odontophore.

rą-chĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Rachitis.] Of or pertaining to rachitis; rickety.

rą-chī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng., &c., *rach(is)*; *-itis.*]

1. *Pathol.:* [Rickets].

2. *Veg. Path.:* Abortion of the fruit or seed.

rā'-chĭ-tōme, *s.* [Eng., &c. *rachis*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A post-mortem or dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal.

rā'-çĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *rac(e)* (1), s.; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to race, family, or descent; of or pertaining to the races of mankind; ethnological.

"The object of my museum is not *racial*."—*Daily News*, Aug. 2, 1881.

rā'-çĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *racy*; *-ly.*] In a racy manner.

*** rac-ine,** *s.* [Fr.] A root.

rāç'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *racy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being racy; piquency, pungency.

rā'-çĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Race (1), *v.*]

racing-calendar, *s.* A list of races to be run, and of races run with their results.

răck (1), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of arrack (q.v.): as, *rack* punch.

răck (2), *** racke, * rekke,** *s.* [Prop. that which is stretched out or straight, from *rack*, v.: cf. Ger. *rack* = a rail, a bar, a framework; Prov. Ger. *reck* = a scaffold; *reckbank* = a rack for torture; *recke* = a stretcher; Low Ger. *rakk* = a shelf, as in Eng. plate-*rack.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An instrument for stretching or straining: as,

(*a*) A contrivance or appliance for bending a bow.

"These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack*."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

(*b*) An apparatus for the judicial torture of criminals or suspected persons. It consisted of a large, open wooden frame, within which the person to be tortured was laid on his back on the floor, with his wrists and ankles fastened by cords to two rollers at the ends of the frame. These rollers were then drawn or moved in opposite directions until the body rose to a level with the frame. Interrogations were then put, and if the prisoner refused to answer, or if his answers were not considered satisfactory, the rollers were further moved, until at last the bones of the sufferer were forced from their sockets. The rack was formerly much used by the civil authorities in the cases of traitors or conspirators, and by the officers of the Inquisition to force a recantation of heretical or so-called heretical opinions.

"The trial by *rack* is utterly unknown to the law of England; though once, when the Dukes of Exeter and Suffolk, and other ministers of Henry VI., had laid a design to introduce the civil law into this kingdom as the rule of government, for the beginning thereof they erected a *rack* for torture; which was called in derision the Duke of Exeter's Daughter, and still remains in the Tower of London; where it was occasionally used as an engine of state, not of law, more than once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

(2) An open framework or grating: as,

(*a*) A grating on which bacon is laid.

(*b*) A framework on or in which articles are laid or arranged: as, a plate-*rack*, a bottle-*rack*, a hat-*rack*, &c.

(*c*) A frame of open-work to hold hay or other food for cattle, horses, or sheep.

"Unyoke the steed, his *racks* heap high with hay."
Grainger: Tibullus, ii. 1.

(*d*) A frame to carry hay or grain, placed on wheels, for hauling in the harvest.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which is extorted; an extortion, an exaction. [Rack-rent.]

"The great rents and *racks* would be unsupportable."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, O. 2 b.

(2) Torture; extreme pain or anguish; agony.

"A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*."—*Temple.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gearing:* A toothed bar whose pitch-line is straight, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel [Pinion, s., II.], for the purpose of changing rectilinear into circular motion, or *vice versa*. This contrivance is called a *rack-and-pinion*, and the motion so imparted *rack-and-pinion* motion.

2. *Horol.:* A steel piece in the striking part of a clock. It consists of a bar attached radially to an axis, and having a lower and an upper arm. The former is called the rack-tail (q.v.). The latter is indented with twelve notches, to effect the striking of the right number.

3. *Lace:* A certain length of lace-work, counted perpendicularly, and containing 240 meshes.

4. *Metall.:* An inclined frame or table, open at the foot, and upon which metalliferous slimes are placed and exposed to a stream of water, which washes off the lighter portions.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) A frame of wood with belaying-pins, or a row of blocks for fair-leaders, or a row of sheaves for reeving the running-rigging.

(2) A frame with holes for round-shot.

(3) A box in which the halyards are coiled away.

¶ (1) *Rack-and-pinion:* [Rack (2), s., II. 1.].

* (2) *To live at rack and manger:* To live of the best at free cost. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

rack-bar, *s.*

Naut.: A billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope, called a swifter, in order to bind a rope firmly together.

rack-block, *s.*

Naut.: A range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running ropes to lead through.

rack-rail, *s.* A rail laid alongside the bearing rails of a railway, and having cogs into which meshes a cog-wheel on the locomotive. Now only to be found in some forms of inclined-plane railways.

rack-rent, *s.* A rent raised to the uttermost; a rent stretched to the full value, and greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay.

rack-rent, *v.t.* To subject to the payment of a rack-rent; to assess at a rack-rent.

"Men whose poverty was brought about by *rack-renting*."—*Times*, March 30, 1886.

rack-renter, *s.*

1. One who rack-rents his tenants.

"The landlords, whose leases have fallen in, and who have now become *rack-renters*, often of very disreputable property."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 6, 1883.

* 2. One who is rack-rented. (*Wharton.*)

rack-saw, *s.* A saw with wide teeth.

rack-tail, *s.*

Horol.: A bent arm connected with the toothed segment-rack, by which the striking mechanism of a repeating clock is let off.

rack-vintage, *s.* Wines drawn from the lees.

rack-work, *s.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack-and-pinion or the like.

*** răck** (3), *** racke,** *s.* [A.S. *hracca.*] The neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton.

"A chicken, a rabbit, rib of a *rack* of mutton."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 47.

răck (4), *** rac, * rakke, * rak,** *s.* [Icel. *rek* = drift, motion; *skýrek* = the rack or drifting clouds, from *reka* = to drive, to toss.] [Wrack.] Light vapoury clouds; floating vapour in the sky.

"Mixed with the *rack*, the snow mists fly."
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

răck (5), *s.* [For *wreck* (q.v.).] Wreck, ruin, destruction; now used only in the phrases *to go to rack*, *to go to rack and ruin.*

răck (6), *s.* [Either for *rock*, v., or connected with *rack* (5), s.]

Manège: A quick amble.

* Col. Dodge's definition of a *rack* is that it is halfway between a pace and a trot."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

răck (7), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *reka* = to drive.] A track, a cart-rut.

răck (1), * **racke**, *v.t.* [O. Dut. *racken* = to stretch, to reach; *racken* = to rack, to torture; Icel. *rekja* = to stretch, to trace; *rekkja* = to strain; Ger. *recken* = to stretch; Dan. *række*. *Rack* is closely connected with *reach* (q.v.), and is a doublet of *ratch* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) To stretch, to strain.

(2) To stretch or strain on the rack; to put to the rack; to torture with the rack.

"He was *racked* and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either change his opinion or confesse other of his profession."—*Fox: Table of French Martyrs* (an. 1551).

(3) To place on or in a rack or frame: as, To *rack* bottles.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To stretch, to heighten, to exaggerate.

"What we have we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we *rack* the value."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

(2) To strain, to stretch, to worry, to puzzle: as, To *rack* one's brains.

*(3) To wrest, to distort, to strain, to pervert.

"*Racking* and stretching Scripture further than by God was meant."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(4) To raise to the highest or uttermost point: as, To *rack* rents.

*(5) To harass or oppress by exacting excessive rents. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 917.)

*(6) To oppress by exaction generally.

"The Commons hast thou *racked*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

*(7) To torture; to affect with extreme pain, torment, or anguish. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 203.)

II. *Mining:* To wash on the rack. [RACK (2), *s.*, II. 4.]

¶ *To rack a tackle:*

Naut.: To bind together two ropes of a tackle to retain it at a tension and prevent the ropes reeving back through the blocks.

răck (2), *v.i.* [RACK (5), *s.*] To fly, as vapour or light floating clouds. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 1.)

răck (3), *v.i.* [RACK (7), *s.*]

Manège: To go at a racking pace; to amble quickly.

"He did not so much as *rack*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 178.

răck (4), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *raqué, vin raqué* = small or coarse wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture (*Cotgrave*).] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor, from its sediment.

"Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days' resettlement, *rack* it off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***răck** (5), *v.i.* [RECK.]

***răck** (6), *v.t.* [A.S. *reccan*.] To relate. [RECKON.]

***răck'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rack* (1), v.; *-er*.]

1. One who racks, tortures, or torments.

2. One who harasses or oppresses by exactions.

3. One who wrests, twists, perverts, or distorts.

"These *rackers* of Scriptures are by St. Peter styled, unstable."—*Hales: Golden Remains*, p. 11.

răck'-ẽr (2), s. [Eng. *rack* (3), v.; *-er*.] A horse which moves at a racking pace.

"As to pace, a *racker* will go six miles an hour."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

răck'-ẽr (3), *s.* [Eng. *rack* (4), v.; *-er*.] One who racks liquors, as wine, &c.

răck'-ĕt (1), *s.* [Gael. *racaid* = a noise, a disturbance, from *rac* = to make a noise like geese or ducks. Cf. *rackle*.]

1. A noise, a clamour, a din; a confused clattering noise.

"What an infernal *racket* and riot!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

2. A smart stroke. (*Scotch.*)

¶ (1) *To be* (or *go*) *on the racket:* To go on the loose; to be dissipated. (*Slang.*)

"He had been off *on the racket*, perhaps for a week at a time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

(2) *To stand the racket:* To take the consequences; to be responsible; to put up with.

"He is as ready as myself *to stand the racket* of subsequent proceedings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1882.

răck'-ĕt (2), **ra-quet**, * **rak-et**, *s* [Fr. *raquette*, from Sp. *raqueta* = a racket, from Arab. *râhat* = the palm of the hand, *râh* = the palms. Cf. Fr. *paume* = (1) the palm of the hand, (2) tennis.]

1. The instrument with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; a bat, consisting of an elliptical loop formed of a thin strip of wood, across which net-work of cord or gut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

"When we have match'd our *rack'ts* to these balls."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. (*Pl.*): A game of ball; a modern variety of the old game of tennis (q.v.).

3. A snow-shoe, formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. (Used in Canada.)

4. A broad, wooden shoe or patten for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy or wet ground. (*Webster.*)

5. *Ornith.:* A spatule (q.v.).

racket-court, * **racket-ground**, *s.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played.

"The area, it appeared . . . was the *racket-ground*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xii.

racket-tails, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Steganura (q.v.), so called because the tail terminates in a spatule.

* **răck'-ĕt** (1), *v.i.* [RACKET (1), s.] To knock about; to frolic.

"The last fortnight or three weeks I have *racketed* about like other people."—*E. Carter: Letters*, i 92.

* **răck'-ĕt** (2), *v.t.* [RACKET (2), *s.*] To strike, as with a racket; to toss.

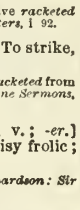
"Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another."—*Hewyt: Nine Sermons*, p. 60.

* **răc'-kĕt-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *racket* (1), v.; *-er*.] A person given to racketing or noisy frolic; a gay or dissipated person.

"I shall be a *racketer*, I douht."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 117.

* **răc'-kĕtt**, * **răk'-kĕtt**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Music:


BACKETT.

1. An obsolete wind instrument of the double bassoon kind, having ventages, but no keys. It was not of an extended compass, being incapable of producing harmonics. It was a double-reed instrument, the reed being at the end of a tube through which the player blew. The tone was nasal and produced with difficulty. The rackett was improved by Denner at the beginning of the last century, but was not able to hold its own against the then much superior bassoon.

2. An organ stop of 16 ft. or 8 ft. pitch.

răck'-ĕt-ỹ, răck'-ĕt-tỹ, *a.* [Eng. *racket* (1), s.; *-y*.]

1. Making a racket or noise; noisy, clamorous.

2. Gay, dissipated.

"The unhappy dispenser of police law and his *rackety* son."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

răck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & s. [RACK (4), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adv.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of decanting wine from the lees in a cask, after fermentation or fining.

racking-can, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A vessel for clearing wine from the lees.

2. *Metall.:* A can filled with sour beer, in which wire is steeped before drawing.

rạ-cō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [ANTENNARIA (2).]

rạ-coôn, s. [RACCOON.]

rạ-coôn'-dạ, s. [Native name.] [COYPU.]

Ra-cō'-vĭ-ạn, *a.* & s. [From *Racovia*, the Latin name of Racow, a town of Poland, on the Czarna. It was built in 1569.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or belonging to Rakow.

B. *As subst.:* A Socinian belonging to Racow, where that sect had a celebrated school or college.

Racovian-catechism, s.

Theol., &c.: A catechism containing a popular exposition of the Socinian creed. Properly speaking there were two, a smaller and a larger, both published in Germany by Smalcius, the former in 1605, the latter in 1608. The larger one was translated into English in 1652, probably by John Biddle

răc'-quĕt (qu as k), *s.* [RACKET (2), *s.*]

rāç'-ỹ, *a.* [From *race* (2), s.]

1. Strongly flavoured; tasting of the soil.

"The *racy* juice
Strong with delicious flavour, strikes the sense."
Philips: Cerealia.

2. Having a strong distinctive character; spirited, pungent, piquant.

"Rich *racy* verses in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see."
Cowley: Answer to a Copy of Verses.

* **răd** (1), *pret. of v* [RIDE, *v.*]

* **răd** (2), * **red**, * **radde**, *pret. of v.* [READ.]

răd, s. [See def.] A contract. of Radical (q.v.).

"They say the Rads are going to throw us over."—*B. Disraeli: Coningsby.*

răd, * **rade**, *a.* [Icel. *hræddr*.] Afraid, frightened. (*Scotch.*)

"For the erle ful *rade*." *MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, fo. 132.

ra'-dau-īte (au as ow), s. [After Radau Valley, Hartz, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Labradorite (q.v.), forming one of the constituents of a gabbro. Believed by Breithaupt to differ from ordinary Labradorite in its chemical composition.

răd'-dle (1), **red-le, rŭd'-dle**, *v.t.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *hurdle* or *riddle*.]

1. To interweave, to intertwist, to wind together.

2. To wrinkle.

răd'-dle (2), *v.t.* [RADDLE (2), *s.*] To paint as with ruddle.

"*Raddled* like an old bell-wether."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xliii.

răd'-dle (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To get over work in a slovenly, careless manner.

răd'-dle (1), * **rad-el**, s. [RADDLE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A branch or supple piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence; also a piece of lath or similar piece of wood.

"The houses of the Britons were slightlie set vp with a few posts and many *radels*."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees and shrubs. (*Prov.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The same as RABBLE, (2).

2. *Naut.:* Interlacing yarns to make flat gasket.

3. *Weav.:* A bar with upright pegs, used by weavers to keep the threads in place when winding the warp on to the beam.

raddle-hedge, *s.* A hedge formed by interweaving the branches or twigs together.

răd'-dle (2), *s.* [RUDDLE.] A red pigment used for marking sheep.

"A yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. 32.

răd'-dŏck, s. [RUDDOCK.] The robin-redbreast.

"The *raddock* would
With charitable bill bring thee all this."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **rāde**, s. [RAID.]

* **rāde**, *pret. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

* **ra-deau'** (**eau** as **o**), s. [Fr., from Lat. *rates* = a boat, a raft.] A number of pieces of wood bound together to form a float; a raft.

* **radevore**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Tapestry.

* **rădge**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of wildfowl.

"The *Radge* is next unto the Teale in goodnesse."—*Venner: Via recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 90.

rā'-dĭ-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *radius* = a radius (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of, or pertaining to a radius.

2. Resembling, or having the quality or appearance of a ray or radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a centre.

"Radiolaria, so called from the *radial* arrangement of their pseudopodia."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 144.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.:* Of, or belonging to the radius: as, the *radial* artery, nerve, and vein.

2. *Bot.:* Growing on the circumference of a circle.

radial-curves, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including centre, and appear like so many semi-diameters.

radial-fibres, *s. pl.* [Mullerian-fibres.]

radial-symmetry, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The arrangement of similar parts round a central axis. Used chiefly of the Echinoderms; but the radial symmetry is often more apparent than real, inasmuch as in very many a medium plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane, and with a few exceptions the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva. (*Huxley: Comp. Anat. Invert.*, ch. ix.)

rā'-dĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *radial; -ly.*] In a radial manner; like radii or rays.

"The pseudopodia do not extend straight out *radially*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 156.

rā'-dĭ-ănçe, rā'-dĭ-ăn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *radian(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being radiant; brightness appearing or shooting in rays; bright or brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.

"She shin'd in an attire
That cast a *radiance* past the ray of fire."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Venus.

rā'-dĭ-ănt, *ra-dĭ-aunt, *ra-dĭ-aunte, ra-dў-aunt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *radians*, genit. *radiantis*, pr. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.); Fr. *radiant*; Sp. & Ital. *radiante.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Radiating; proceeding in the form of or resembling rays; giving out rays; radiated, radiate.

2. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; sparkling with beams of light; shining; vividly bright or sparkling.

"From his *radiant* seat he rose."
Milton: P. L., x. 86.

3. Exhibiting a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; beaming: as, a *radiant* countenance.

RADIANT.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.:* Diverging from a common centre, like rays.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to any ordinary or charge, when it is represented edged with rays or beams; rayonnant; rayonnée.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Astron.:* The point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed.

"There was a family likeness about all meteors coming from the same *radiant*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

2. *Geom.:* A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

3. *Optics:* The luminous body or point from which rays of light falling on a lens or mirror diverge

radiant-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A compound flower in which the florets of the disc are long and spreading and unlike those of the ray.

radiant-heat, *s.*

Physics: Heat radiating from a heated body as distinguished from that transmitted by intervening media.

radiant-point, *s.* [Radiant, B. 1.]

radiant-stigma, *s.*

Bot.: A stigma having divisions resembling the rays of a star.

rā'-dĭ-ănt-lў, *ra-dĭ-ant-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *radiant; -ly.*] In a radiant manner; with radiance or beaming brightness; with glittering lustre or splendour.

"A certaine vessell . . . . so *radiantlie* wrought."—*Fox: Martyrs*, (an. 927).

***rā-dĭ-ăr'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Radius.]

Zoology:

1. A group of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata and Medusæ. (*Lamarck.*)

2. A sub-province of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Acalephæ, and Hydrozoa. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.* (ed. 2nd), p. 16.)

***rā'-dĭ-ăr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *radius* = a radius (q.v.).] One of the Radiata (q.v.).

***rā-dĭ-ā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term introduced by Cuvier, in 1812, for the lowest of his great groups or *embranchements*. He described them as having radial, instead of bilateral, symmetry, apparently destitute of nervous system and sense organs, having the circulatory system rudimentary or absent, and respiratory organs on or co-extensive with the surface of the body; and included the Echinodermata, Acalepha, Entozoa, Polypi, and Infusoria. Wider knowledge led to the narrowing of the limits of this group, and though Agassiz (*Classification*, p. 294) pleaded for its retention (with the three classes of Polypi, Acalephæ, and the Echinoderms), Huxley's *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* finally broke up what he called the "radiate mob" (p. 86), and distributed its constituents among the Echinodermata, Polyzoa, Vermes, Cœlenterata, and Protozoa.

rā'-dĭ-ăte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio* = to shoot out rays; *radius* = a ray; Ital. *radiare;* Sp. *radiar.*] [Radius, Ray.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit rays or beams; to be radiant; to shine, to sparkle.

"Virtues . . . *radiate* like the sun at noon."
Howell: Pref. to Herbert's Henry VIII.

2. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light.

"Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes."—*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. xi.

*3. To issue or proceed, as from a central point. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxxviii. 5.)

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To emit or send out, as rays, in a direct line from a point or surface.

*2. To enlighten, to illuminate, to irradiate; to shed light or brightness on.

rā'-dĭ-ąte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *radiatus;* Ital. *radiato;* Sp. *radiado.*] [Radiate, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ord. Lang.: Having rays or lines proceeding from or as from a centre; adorned with rays; radiated.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.:* Diverging from a common centre. [Radiant.]

2. *Min.:* Having crystals or fibres diverging as from a centre.

*3. *Zool.:* Having the organs of circulation and sensation arranged circularly around a common centre.

***B.** *As substantive:*

Zool.: A member of the division Radiata.

rā'-dĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Radiate, *a.*] Adorned with rays or radiations; rayed, radiate.

radiated iron-pyrites, *s. pl.* [Marcasite.]

radiated-ligament, *s.* The anterior costocentral ligament of the ribs.

radiated-tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: *Testudo radiata*, from Madagascar.

rā'-dĭ-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *radiate; -ly.*] In a radiate manner; with rays or radiations from the centre.

rā'-dĭ-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Radiate, *v.*]

Botany:

1. Diverging from a common centre or from the circumference of a circle. Spec., of an exogenous leaf, having several ribs radiating from the base to the circumference, as a lobed leaf.

2. Forming apparent rays in the circumference of a circle, as the outer florets of many umbellifers.

rā'-dĭ-āt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *radiating; -ly.*] In a radiating manner; with radiations; radiately.

rā-dĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *radiationem*, accus. of *radiatio*, from *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.); Sp. *radiacion;* Ital. *radiazione.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of radiating; the state of being radiated; the emission and diffusion of rays.

"We make demonstrations of all lights, and *radiations*, and of all colours."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*, p. 22.

2. Emission and diffusion from a central point in every direction.

"So it [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the sight, and *radiation* of things invisible."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 125.

II. Physics: The transmission of heat, light, or actinic power (hence known as forms of "radiant energy"), from one body to another without raising the temperature of the intervening medium. It takes place in all directions around a body. In a homogeneous medium it takes place in straight lines. Radiation proceeds *in vacuo* as well as through air. Its intensity is proportioned to the temperature of the source, and it diminishes according to the obliquity of the rays with respect to the radiaut surface, and the radiating or emissive power of a body, or its capability of emitting at the same temperature, and with the same extent of surface, greater or less quantities of heat. The energy received from a radiating body is inversely proportional to the square of the distance; and the radiation of a body is exactly proportional to its absorbing power. If the radiating power of lampblack be reckoned at 100, that of platinum foil is 10·80; copper foil, 4·90; gold leaf, 4·28, and pure laminated silver 3·80.

¶ Solar radiation is the radiation from the sun; terrestrial radiation that from the earth into space.

rā'-dĭ-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *radiat(e); -ive.*] Radiating; having the quality or property of radiation; having a tendency to radiate.

rā'-dĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *radiat(e); -or.*] That which radiates; a body or substance from which rays radiate; specif., a chamber or drum in an apartment, heated by steam or hot air, and radiating warmth into the apartment.

răd'-ĭ-cal, *răd'-ĭ-call, *a. & s.* [Fr. *radical*, from Lat. *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root; Sp. & Port. *radical;* Ital. *radicale.*] [Radix.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

***1.** Pertaining to or proceeding from the root.

"The more you take away of her ranke and superfluous wood, the better will she employ the *radicall* sap."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

2. Pertaining to the root or origin: fundamental, original; going to the root or origin; thorough-going, extreme: as, a *radical* truth, a *radical* difference.

3. Implanted by nature; natural, native, innate, constitutional.

"Are *radical* diseases so suddenly removed?"—*Dryden: Æneis.* (Ded.)

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.:* Arising from the root or from its crown.

2. *Philol.:* Belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; of the nature or character of a root; original, primitive; not derived.

"A subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of a *radical* idea."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

3. *Politics:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as Radicals. [B. 4.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem.:* A group of elements common to a more or less numerous series of allied compounds, and unaffected by the processes whereby these compounds are transformed one into another, *e.g.*, Ethyl (C_2H_5), the radical of common alcohol (C_2H_5HO).

2. *Math.:* An indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated. Radicals are divided into orders according to the degree of the root indicated: thus, an indicated square root of an imperfect square is a radical of the second degree, and so on.

3. *Philology:*

(1) A radix, root, or simple underived, uncompounded word. [Root, *s.*]

(2) A letter which belongs to the root; a primitive letter.

4. *Eng. Pol.:* An ultra-liberal, verging on Republicanism; one of that party in the state which desires to carry out a radical reform of the constitution, and to give greater power to the democracy. The term was first applied as a party name in 1818 to Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others of the same party, who wished to introduce radical reforms in the representative system, and not merely to disfranchise and enfranchise a borough or two. Not used politically in the United States.

radical-bass, *s.*

Music: The fundamental bass, ground note, or root of a chord.

radical-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf on the lower part of the stem, close to the ground.

radical-peduncle, *s.* [Peduncle, ¶.]

radical-pitch, *s.* The pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.

radical-quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: Quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.

radical-sign, *s.*

Math.: The sign $\surd$ (in reality a modified form of R, the initial letter of Lat. *radix* = root), written over a quantity, and denoting that its root is to be extracted. The degree of the root is indicated by a figure written over the sign, and called the index. Thus, the expression $\sqrt[3]{64}$ indicates that the cube root of 64 is to be extracted, and 3 is the index of the radical. In the case of the square root, the index number is generally omitted, and the sign only written.

radical-stress, *s.* The force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.

răd'-ĭ-cal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *radical; -ism.*] The principles of the Radicals; the doctrine or principle of making a radical reform of government or other existing institutions, by uprooting all real or supposed abuses connected therewith.

"Maintaining the hollow truce between Whiggery and *Radicalism.*"—*Weekly Echo,* Sept. 5, 1885.

***răd-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *radical; -ity.*]

1. Origination

"The *radicality* and power of different forms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xvii.

2. The quality or state of being radical; relation to a root in essential nature or principle.

***răd'-ĭ-cal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *radical; -ize.*] To convert or turn to Radicalism.

"Artisans and peasants of the shires, Liberal by tradition or *Radicalized* by the efforts of Nonconformist ministers."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 12, 1885.

răd'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *radical; -ly.*]

*1. Primitively, originally, essentially; without derivation.

2. As regards root or origin.

"Tho' the word be *radically* derived from the Dutch word."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § 6, let. 55.

3. In a radical manner or degree; fundamentally, essentially.

"Yet they were *radically* distinct, and even opposite in their characteristics."—*Athenæum,* Dec. 20, 1884.

răd'-ĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *radical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being radical or fundamental.

răd'-ĭ-cant, *a.* [Lat. *radicans,* pr. par. of *radicor* = to take root.]

Bot.: Producing roots from the stem; taking root on or above the ground.

***răd'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Radicate, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to take root; to root; to plant deeply and firmly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Time should rather confirm and *radicate* in us the remembrance of God's goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To take root.

"For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate.*"—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

răd'-ĭ-cāte, răd'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *radicatus,* pa. par. of *radicor* = to take root; *radix,* genit. *radicis* = a root.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* Deeply or firmly rooted or planted; firmly established.

"When it [rancour] is formely *radicate."—Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 17).

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Bot.:* Having taken root; rooted. Used of a stem, &c.

2. *Zool.* (*Of a shell*): Affixed by one valve or a byssus to a rock, another shell, &c.

răd'-ĭ-cāt-ĭng, *a.* [Radicate, *v.*]

Bot.: The same as Radicant (q.v.).

răd-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *radicatus,* pa. par. of *radicor* = to take root; Sp. *radicacion;* Ital. *radicazione.*] [Radicate, *a.*]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* The process or act of taking root deeply and firmly.

2. *Bot.:* The disposition of the root of a plant, with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

răd'-ĭ-çęl, *s.* [Radicella.]

*** răd-ĭ-çĕl'-la, * răd'-ĭ-çęl,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *radicella,* dimin. from *radix.*]

Bot.: A very small root.

rą-dĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *radix,* genit. *radicis* = a root, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Of the nature or form of a root.

răd'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Fr. *radicule,* from Lat. *radicula,* dimin. of *radix,* genit. *radicis* = a root; Ital. *radicula.*]

1. *Bot.:* The minute root of an embryo plant.

2. *Chem.:* The same as Radical, 1. (q.v.).

răd'-ĭ-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *radicosus,* from *radix,* genit. *radicis* = a root.] Having a large root.

rą-dĭc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Eng. *radicul(e); -ar.*]

Bot.: Of, or pertaining to the radicule. (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany,* p. 267.)

răd'-ĭ-cŭle, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: The same as Radicle, 1. (q.v.).

rā-dĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *radius.*]

1. *Anat.:* Pertaining to, or connected with the radius (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* Radiate.

radio-carpal, *a.*

Anat.: Of, or belonging to the radius and to the carpus: as, the *radio-carpal* articulation.

radio-flagellata, *s. pl.*

Zool.: An order of Infusoria, instituted by Saville Kent, with two families, Actinomonadidæ and Euchitonidæ. He described them (*Man. Infus.,* i. 225) as "animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the Radiolaria, and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages; no distinct oral aperture. Mostly marine."

radio-muscular, *a.*

Anat.: A term applied (1) to the branches sent off by the radial artery in the first part of its course to the muscles of the fore arm; (2) to the filaments emitted in the same direction by the radial nerve.

radio-ulnar, *a.*

Anat.: Of, or belonging to the radius and to the ulna: as, the *radio-ulnar* articulations.

rā'-dĭ-ō-grăph, *s.* Same as Skiagraph (q.v.).

rą-dĭ'-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *radiolus* = dimin. from *radius* = a ray. Named from the radiatory branches.]

Bot.: All-seed, Flax-seed; a genus of Linaceæ. Sepals four, two- to four-toothed; petals four, fugacious; stamens four. One species, *Radiola Millegrana,* an annual herb, with filiform branches, opposite leaves, and corymbose cymes of minute flowers.

rā-dĭ ō lār'-ĭ-ą, a *pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *radiola* (q.v.).]

I. *Zool.:* According to E. Ray Lankester, a class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnomyxa in which the protoplasmic body of the dominant amœba phase has the form of a sphere or cone (from the surface of which radiate filamentous pseudopodia, occasionally anastomosing), and encloses a spherical or cone-shaped perforated shell of membranous consistence, known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina. He divides the class into two sub-classes: Silico-skeleta and Acanthino-skeleta. They are the Polycistina of Ehrenberg.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Trias onward. The Barbadoes earth, a deposit of sandstones and marls, is principally composed of the siliceous skeletons of Radiolaria.

rā-dĭ-ō-lār'-ĭ-ąn, *s. & a.* [Radiolaria.]

A. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Radiolaria (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of the Radiolaria.

radiolarian-ooze, *s.*

Nat. Science: (See extract).

"On the 23rd of March, 1875, in the Pacific, in lat. 11° 24′ N., long. 143° 16′ E., between the Caroline and the Ladrone groups, we sounded in 4,575 fathoms. The bottom was such as would naturally have been marked on the chart from its general appearance 'red clay;' it was a fine deposit, reddish-brown in colour, and it contained scarcely a trace of lime. It was somewhat different, however, from ordinary 'red clay'—more gritty; and the lower part of the contents of the sounding-tube seemed to have been compacted into a somewhat coherent cake, as if already a stage towards hardening into stone. When placed under the microscope, it was found to contain so large a proportion of the tests of radiolarians that Mr. Murray proposed for it the name *radiolarian-ooze.*"—*Thomson: Voyage of Challenger,* i. 230, 231.

rā'-dĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Eng. *radi(us);* o connect., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A form of Bergmannite (q.v.), found in radiated masses and nodules at Eckefiord, Norway.

rā-dĭ-ō-lĭ'-tēş, *s.* [Radiolite.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hippuritidæ. Shell inversely conical, biconic, or cylindrical; the valves dissimilar, the lower one with a thick outer layer, often foliaceous; the upper flat, or conical, with a central umbo; teeth angular. Species, forty-two; from the Neocomian to the Chalk. From Britain, France, Egypt, &c.

rā-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *radius* = a ray, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

1. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies.

2. An instrument invented by Crookes for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy, and exhibited by him at the Royal Society, April 7, 1875. It resembles a miniature anemometer, and is made to revolve by the action of light. The cups of the anemometer are replaced by discs, coloured white on one side and black on the other, and the instrument is inclosed in a glass globe from which air has been exhausted, so that no heat is transmitted. When the discs are exposed to light, revolution begins immediately, and its speed is governed by the intensity of the light. Two candles produce twice the effect of one, and the flame of magnesium wire makes the discs spin round with great rapidity.

Radiometer.

*** rā'-dĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *radiosus,* from *radius* = a ray.]

1. Consisting of rays, as light.

2. Bright, radiant.

"His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear.
Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

răd'-ĭsh, * rad-ishe, * rad-dish, * rad-ĭk, *s.* [Fr. *radis,* from Prov. *raditz,* from Lat. *radicem,* accus. of *radix* = a root; Dut. *radijs,* Sw. *rädisa, rättika;* Icel. *rodise;* Dan. *radise, räddike;* Ger. *radies.*]

Bot.: Raphanus sativus, the Garden-radish. It was cultivated in ancient times in India, whence it found its way to Europe, reaching England in 1548. It is planted for its root, which is eaten as a salad when the plant is young. It may be either fusiform or nearly round, and of a reddish-purple, yellowish, or white colour. It is stimulating and acrid. Its nitrous juice is antiscorbutic. [Raphanus.]

"Spare feast! a *radish* and an egg."
Cowper: Task, iv. 172.

radish-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained by distilling the roots and seeds of the radish with water. It is colourless, slightly soluble in water, and forms a white precipitate with mercuric chloride.

rā'-dĭ-ŭs (pl. **rā'-dĭ-ī, rā'-dĭ-ŭs-ĕş**), *s.* [Lat. = a ray, a rod, a spoke.] [Ray (1), *s.*]

1. *Anat.:* The outer of the two bones of the forearm. It extends from the humerus to the carpus, and articulates with the humerus, the ulna, the scaphoid, and the semilunar bones.

2. *Bot. (Pl.):* The peduncles supporting the partial umbels in an umbellifer.

3. *Fort.:* A line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the end of the outer side.

4. *Geom.:* The distance from the centre of a circle to any point of the circumference. All radii of the same circle, or of equal circles, are equal. The radius of a sphere is half a diameter, or it is the distance from the centre to any point of the surface. In the same, or equal spheres, all radii are equal. In trigonometry the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90°.

¶ *Radius of curvature of a curve at any point:* The radius of the osculatory circle at that point. It is so called because its reciprocal is taken as the measure of the curvature at the point.

radius-bar, radius-rod, *s.*

Steam-engine: One of the guiding-rods in a parallel motion, jointed to the connecting-links, to counteract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam, by guiding the links so that the head of the piston-rod may reciprocate in a line sensibly straight.

radius-vector (pl. **radii-vectores**), *s.*

1. *Astron.:* An imaginary line joining the centre of a heavenly body to that of any second one revolving around it. Used of the sun and any planet, of any planet and its satellites, &c.

2. *Geom.:* A straight line, or the length of such line, connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point or pole, round which it revolves, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve in a system of polar co-ordinates.

rā'-dĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a root.]

* I. *Alg.:* The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

2. *Anat.:* The root or portion of anything inserted into another, as the root of a tooth; the insertion of a nerve or its branches.

3. *Bot.:* The root of any plant.

4. *Pharm.:* The root of a medicinal plant, as *Rhei radix* = Rhubarb root.

5. *Math.:* Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, and also in Briggs' or the common system of logarithms. In Napier's system of logarithms it is 2·7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively. [Logarithm.]

6. *Philol.:* A primitive word from which other words spring; a root, a radical.

*** rad-ness, * rad-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rad*, a.; *-ness.*] Terror, fright. (*Morte Arthure*, 120.)

ra-dôub', *s.* [Fr.]

Mercantile Law: The repairs made to a ship, and a fresh supply of furniture and victuals, munitions, and other provisions required for a voyage.

răd'-ū-la, *s.* [Lat. = a scraper.]

1. *Comp. Anat.:* A term sometimes applied to the odontophore itself, but properly confined to that portion which is armed with tooth-like processes.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Jnngermanieæ. One, *Radula complanata*, is British. It is common npon the trunks of trees, covering them with pale green patches close to the bark.

ra-dū'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *radula* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Zool., &c.: Shaped like a rasp: as, *raduliform* teeth.

rāe, *s.* [Roe (1).]

*** răff, * raffe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rafer, raffer* = to snatch, to seize, from Ger. *raffen* = to sweep, to snatch; cogn. with Icel. *hrapa* = to hurry.] [Raffle, *s.*] To sweep, draw, or huddle together, hastily or without distinction; to collect promiscuously.

"Their causes and effects, which I thus *raffe* up together."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 69.

*** răff, * raf, * raffe,** *s.* [Raff, *v.*]

1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

"To settle a *raff* of errours and superstitions."—*Barrow: Unity of the Church.*

2. Lumber, sweepings, refuse.

3. Hence, a person of worthless character; the rabble; the scum or refuse of society. (Used only or chiefly in the reduplicated form *riff-raff.*)

"Maken of the rym and *raf*
Suche gylours for pompe and pride."
Mapes: Appendix, p. 340.

4. Plunder.

"Ilk a manne agayne his gnd he gaffe,
That he had tane with ryfe and *raffe*."
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, fo. 148.

raff-merchant, *s.* A lumber merchant.

Răf'-fā-ĕlle, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

Raffaelle-ware, *s.* A fine kind of Majolica ware, which took its name from the supposition that the designs were painted by Raffaelle (1483-1520). Marryatt has shown that this is improbable, but that the designs were furnished from original drawings by Raffaelle. The designs of this ware are scenes from ancient mythology, or other fancy subjects, or portraits painted in natural colours.

răf'-fĭn-ōse, *s.* [Fr. *raffiner* = to refine, as sugar, &c.; *-ose* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$. A saccharine body found in the molasses of the beet, and recently discovered by O'Sullivan in barley. It crystallizes in colourless, flat, oblique prisms, very soluble in water, sparingly in alcohol. It has a faint sweet taste, is unfermentable, but capable of transformation by boiling with dilute mineral acids into two sugars, one of which is dextrose.

răf'-fĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *raff*, s.; *-ish.*] Resembling or characteristic of the raff or rabble; scampish, worthless, villainous, low.

"We had imagined it was still the *raffish* haunt of nproarious planters, and white men of the lowest type."—*Good Words*, Sept., 1881, p. 602.

răf'-fle, * rafle, *s.* [Fr. *rafle* (O. Fr. *raffle*), from *rafler* = to catch or seize, from Ger. *raffeln* = to snatch up, frequeut. of *raffen* = to sweep, to snatch, to raff (q.v.).]

* 1. A game at dice. According to Cotgrave, one with three dice in which he who threw all alike won the stakes.

"Most commonly they use *rafle*. That is, to throw in with three dice, till duplets and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplets win, except you throw in and in, which is called *rafle*; and that wins all."—*Dryden: Mock Astrologer*, iii.

2. A chance or lottery in which some article is put up by the owner to be thrown for by several persons who subscribe a small sum each, he who throws the highest number to become possessor of the article. The money subscribed goes to the original owner of the article.

"Instead of piddling for the little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry *raffle* of colony faction."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, iv. 7.

raffle-net, *s.* A kind of fishing-net.

răf'-fle, *v.i. & t.* [Raffle, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To engage in a raffle; to try the chance of a raffle; to throw dice in a raffle.

"Those Jew troopers, that threw out,
When they were *raffling* for his coat."
Butler: Satire upon Gaming.

B. *Trans.:* To dispose of in or by means of a raffle: as, To *raffle* a watch.

răf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *raffle* (v.); *-er.*] One who raffles.

RAFFLESIA.

răf-flē'-şĭ-ā, *s.* [Named after Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), lieut.-governor of Java, and afterwards of Bencoolen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rafflesiacæ (q.v.). The first and finest species discovered was *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, found by Raffles and Dr. Arnold in Sumatra in 1818. The flower (there is no stem) is more than a yard across, the lobes of the perianth a foot, the cup of a capacity to hold twelve pints, the estimated weight of the whole plant fifteen pounds. All this development takes place in a few months. The flowers are fugacious, and have a fetid scent when they putrefy. *R. Arnoldi* is parasitic on a Cissus, as is *R. Patma* from Java, where it is considered a powerful styptic.

răf-flē-şĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rafflesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rafflesiads; an order of Rhizogens. Stemless plants, having flowers immersed among scales, and growing directly from the surface of leaves. Perianth globose or compannlate, superior, limb five-parted, the throat surrounded by calli, either distinct or constituting a ring. Column salver-shaped, or globose, with a row of anthers one or many-celled. Ovary inferior, one-celled, with parietal placentæ, and many seeds; fruit indehiscent. Parasites from the East Indies and South America. Known genera five, species sixteen. (*Lindley.*)

răf-flē-şĭ-ā'-çeoŭs (**c** as **sh**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rafflesiace(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Rafflesiaceæ. (*Nature*, May 27, 1886, p. 78.)

răf-flē'-şĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rafflesi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The Rafflesiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

răf'-flĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Raffle, *v.*]

raffling-net, *s.* A raffle-net (q.v.).

raft, * rafte, *s.* [Icel. *raftr* = a rafter; Dan. *raft* = a rafter (q.v.).]

* 1. A spar, a beam.

"Aythir gripus a schafte,
Was als rude as a *rafte*."
Avowynge of King Arthur, xxv.

2. A sort of float or framework, consisting of logs or other pieces of timber fastened together side by side, for convenience in transporting them down rivers, across harbours, &c.

3. A floating structure made and used in the emergency of shipwreck. Rafts are made of materials usually accessible on shipboard, spars lashed together by ropes, the flotative power being increased by empty casks lashed in the structure. When made and furnished as a part of a ship's equipment they are constructed with pontoons, and provided with stanchions and ropes, which form a protection against persons falling or being washed overboard. Such a raft is carried in a collapsed condition for compact stowage, and is more readily launched in that less bulky condition; after it is in the water it is brought into working shape by the purchases.

"If thou art she, tell me where is that son,
That floated with thee on that fatal *raft*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

4. A large collection of timber and fallen trees, which, floating down the great rivers of the Western United States, are arrested in their downward course by flats or shallow places, where they accumulate, and sometimes block up the river for miles.

5. A large number; a host. (*Amer.*)

raft-bridge, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A bridge of expediency, where rafts are used as pontoons to support the beams and the track.

raft-dog, rafting-dog, *s.* A bar, with bent-over and pointed ends, for securing logs together in a raft.

raft-merchant, *s.* A lumber merchant. (*Amer.*)

raft-port, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A square port in the sides of a vessel for passing cargo.

raft, *v.t. & i.* [Raft, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To transport on a raft.

2. To unload and convey logs of timber from in rafts.

"These casual men are not capable of *rafting* a ship."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 305.

B. *Intrans.:* To unload logs of timber from ships, and float them away in rafts; to be engaged in rafting.

"I had 18s. a week, when I first commenced *rafting*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 305.

*** raft,** * **rafte,** *pret. of v. & pa. par.* [Reave.]

raft'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *raft*, v.; *-er.*] A labourer employed in conveying logs of wood from the ship in which they are imported in rafts to the shore.

"The *rafters* are all freemen, for otherwise they could not work on the river."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 305.

raft'-ēr (2), *s.* [A.S. *ræfter*; cogn. with Dan. *raft*; Icel. *raftr* = a raft, a beam, *ráf*, *refr* = a roof; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ráfo*; M. H. Ger. *rávo* = a spar, a rafter.]

Build.: One of the pieces of timber which follows the slope of the roof, and to which is secured the lath into which the shingle or slate nails are driven. The rafter, in one or more lengths, extends from the eave to the ridge of the roof; at its lower end resting on the wall-plates, and at its upper end abutting upon a corresponding rafter rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown or ridge plate, as the case may be. Rafters, though all performing the same general duty, have specific names according to their particular functions.

raft'-ēr, *v.t.* [Rafter (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form into or like rafters.

2. To furnish or provide with rafter.

"No *raftered* roofs with dance and tabor sound."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 189.

II. *Agric.*: To plough up one half of the land, by turning the grass-side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.

rafts'-man, *s.* [Eng. *raft*, and *man.*] One who rafts timber; one who manages a raft; a rafter.

"*Raftsmen* are sometimes swept off there by the current."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 33.

raft'-y, *a.* [Prob. for *raffy*, from *raff* (q.v.).]

1. Musty, rancid.

"The occidental mansions are, by their moisture, *rafty*."—*Robinson: Eunoia*, p. 146.

2. Damp, misty, foggy; wet and cold. (*Prov.*)

răg, * **ragg,** * **ragge,** *s.* [Prob. A.S.; cf. *raggie* = rough, shaggy; cogn. with Sw. *ragg* = rough-hair; *raggig* = shaggy; *raggi* = having rough hair, slovenly; Dan. dial. *ragg* = rough, uneven hair; *raggad* = shaggy; Icel. *rögg* = shagginess; *raggadhr* = shaggy; Gael. *rag* = a rag.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a piece of cloth torn or worn till its texture is destroyed; a tatter, a shred; a fragment of cloth or dress.

"The dog and *rag* market is hard by."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 7.

2. (*Pl.*): Tattered, torn, or worn out garments; mean or poor dress.

"Hir *ragges* thei anone drawe." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

3. A jagged or sharp flaw or fragment projecting from a surface or edge: as, a *rag* on a metal plate.

* 4. A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin, a tatterdemalion.

"Thancks to the gods, I am not of the *raggs*
Or iagg end of the people."
Timon, a Play, p. 10.

5. A provincial term for any rock deposit consisting of hard, irregular masses, as Kentish-*rag*, &c.; specif. ragstone (q.v.).

"A clump of sweet chestnuts . . . would have preferred more depth of soil and better *rags*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 407, p. 491 (1881).

6. A slang term for a common or low newspaper.

rag baby, *s.* A doll made of common cloth; also, a humorous or contemptuous designation for inconvertible paper-money and for a party or faction advocating such a system, as the Greenback Party of the United States.

rag-bag, *s.* A bag or similar receptacle for receiving or storing rags and other scraps.

rag-bolt, *s.* A bolt having barbs or jags on the shank, pointing backwards, to prevent it from being easily withdrawn after having been driven. Also called a Barb-bolt, Barbed-bolt, or Spring-bolt.

rag-bushes, rag-trees, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: Bushes or trees usually, but not invariably, situated near holy-wells, on which pilgrims and passers-by hang rags in the hope of freeing themselves from some evil, physical or moral. It is a relic of Tree-worship (q.v.). Tylor (*Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 150, 223) gives examples of the practice, with a copious bibliography.

"The origin and development of all these observances seem traceable to the *rag-bushes* and *rag-trees*, common now, and in all recorded ages, in every quarter of the Old and New Worlds."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, ix. 104.

rag-carpet, *s.* A carpet with a cotton or hempen chain and a filling or weft of strips of rags or cloth, sewed together end on end.

rag-dust, *s.* The refuse of woollen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock papers.

rag-engine, *s.* A machine in which rags are partially comminuted in paper manufacture.

rag-fair, *s.* A fair or place where old clothes or cast off garments are sold.

* **rag-mannered,** *a.* Rude, vulgar.

rag-moss leather, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the fungaceous genus Antennaria (q.v.), or Racodium.

rag-picker, *s.* One who collects rags, bones, and other waste articles from the streets, ash-pits, dung-hills, &c.

rag-shop, *s.* A shop where rags, waste, grease, scrap metal, and such refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.

"The lowest *rag-shops* and pot-houses of Ratcliffe Highway."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

rag-tag, *s.* The lowest rank of the population; the residuum or scum of the people; tag-rag.

rag-trees, *s. pl.* [Rag-bushes.]

rag-turnsole, *s.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crozophora tinctoria*, the dye being soaked out when to be used.

rag-wheel, *s.* A wheel with a notched or serrated margin; a sprocket-wheel.

Rag-wheel and chain: A contrivance consisting of a wheel the periphery of which has pins or projecting portions, which are caught by the links of the chain. It is used instead of a band or belt, when great resistance is to be overcome.

* **răg** (1), *v.i.* [Rag, *s.*] To fray; to become ragged.

"Leather . . . will quickly fleet and *rag* out."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 35.

răg (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *ragna* = to imprecate, to curse, to swear; O. Icel. *rægja* = to accuse; A.S. *wrégan*; Goth. *vrôhjan*; O. H. Ger. *ruogen*; Ger. *rugen.*] To scold or rail at; to torment, to banter. (*Prov.*)

* **răg'-a-băsh,** * **răg'-a-brăsh,** *s.* [First element Eng. *rag*, etym. of second element doubtful.] A ragamuffin.

"The most unalphabetical *ragabrashes* that ever lived."—*Junius: Sir Stigmatized.*

răg-a-mŭf'-fĭn, * **răg-a-mŭf'-fĭ-an,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. *Ragamofin* was the name of a demon in some of the old mystery-plays.]

A. *As subst.*: A mean paltry fellow.

"Be not afraid, lady, to speak to these rude *ragamuffians*. There's nothing shall offend you."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Ragged, vulgar.

"Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. viii., ch. xxiii.

rāġe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rabiem*, accus. of *rabies* = madness, rage, from *rabio*, *rabo* = to rage, to rave: cogn. with Sanse. *rabh* = to desire vehemently, to act inconsiderately; Sp. *rabia*; Ital. *rabbia*; Cf. Mahratta *rag* = anger.] [Rabies.]

1. Violent anger or passion, accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; fury.

"Anger . . . when it prompts to threats and actions extravagant and atrocious, is termed *rage*."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., § 3.

2. Extreme violence; wild impetuosity; furiousness. (In this sense sometimes used in the plural.)

"One for all, or all for one we gage;
As life for honour in fell battle's *rage*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 145.

3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful: as, the *rage* of hunger, the *rage* of a fever.

4. Enthusiasm, rapture.

5. Extreme desire, eagerness, or passion directed towards some object.

"You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 100.

¶ *The rage, All the rage*: Something eagerly sought or run after by a number of people; an object of general and eager desire or seeking; fashion, vogue. (*Colloq.*)

"Criterion was *all the rage*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1885.

rāġe, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *rager*; Sp. *rabiar.*] [Rage, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be in a rage; to be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to storm.

"Then fume we and *rage* and set up the bristels."—*Tyndale: Works*, p. 120.

2. To act violently or tumultuously. (*Psalm* ii. 1.)

3. To be violently driven or agitated.

"The winter storms of raging seas."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

* 4. To rave.

"Doth he still *rage*?" *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

5. To ravage; to prevail without restraint or with fatal effect.

"The fire continued to *rage* with great fury."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

* 6. To be violently or strongly excited.

"Those *raging* appetites." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

* 7. To toy, to play, to dally; to sport wantonly.

"She bygan to plaie and *rage*." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

* **B.** *Trans.*: To enrage, to chafe; to throw into a rage or fury; to excite.

"Young hot colts, being *raged*, do rage the more."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

răġ'-ĕĕ, răġ'-geĕ, *s.* [Mahratta.] [Eleusine.]

* **rāġe'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *rage*, s.; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of rage; furious, violent.

"The monarch meets him with a *rageful* frown."
Mickle: Lusiad, viii.

* **ragery,** * **ragerie,** *s.* [Eng. *rage*; *-ry.*]

1. Wantonness.

"I was young and ful of *ragerie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,037.

2. Rage, fury.

"Plucked off in a *ragery*."
Browne: Shepheard's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

* **răgg,** *s.* [Rag.]

răg'-ĕd, * **rag-gede,** *a.* [Eng. *rag*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Shaggy, rough.

"A *ragged* colt." *King Alisaunder*, 682.

2. Worn or torn into rags or tatters; tattered.

"With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

3. Having broken or rough edges; uneven, rugged, jagged. (*Isaiah* ii. 21.)

4. Growing unevenly and scantily.

"The *ragged* furze." *Thomson: Autumn.*

5. Uneven, rough; out of time: as, The rowing was *ragged*.

6. Wearing tattered, torn, or shabby clothes; dressed in rags or mean, shabby clothes; shabby.

"His army is a *ragged* multitude."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 4.

* 7. Poor, miserable.

"Upon thy back hangs *ragged* misery."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

* 8. Harsh, rough, discordant.

"My voice is *ragged*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

II. *Her.*: Raguly (q.v.).

ragged-robin, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.* The flowers are in loose dichotomous cymes; the petals four-cleft. Found in moist meadows, &c.

"Pick'd a *ragged-robin* from the hedge."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid.

ragged-schools, *s. pl.* A name applied in recent times in Britain to institutions founded for the moral reclamation and Christian instruction of the juvenile and adult necessitous poor. The initiatory movement of Raikes at Gloucester was virtually a ragged-school crusade; but, more strictly, the earliest pioneers were T. Cranfield, who inaugurated the work in South London in 1810; John Pounds, who gathered a large class at Portsmouth, and died in 1839; and, in Scotland, Dr. Guthrie (1805–73). Soon after the close of the great European wars, ragged-

school operations among orphan and neglected children on the Continent were inaugurated by John Falk at Weimar and Baron Kottwitz at Berlin. In London the movement received a powerful stimulus by the institution of the Ragged-school Union in 1844, under the leadership of Lord Ashley (afterwards seventh Earl of Shaftesbury). John Pounds, the virtual founder of the movement, was a poor shoemaker of Portsmouth, who for twenty years before his death gathered the ragged children of his district around him as he sat at work, and taught them gratuitously. His humble efforts were so successful as to induce more influential persons to engage in the work, principal among them Dr. Guthrie, whose famous "Plea for Ragged Schools" gained for its author the credit of being the father of the system. At present there is scarcely a town of any importance in Britain that has not one or more Ragged Schools. Ragged Schools have not extended to the United States, there being no need of them here, though the class of children represented are being cared for in various ways.

răg'-gĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ragged; -ly.*] In a ragged manner or condition; in rags.

răg'-gĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ragged; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being ragged, or worn to rags.

"It was a brave *raggedness.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. The state of being dressed in rags or shabby clothes; shabbiness, poverty.

"Loop'd and window'd *raggedness.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

3. The state of being rough, uneven, or jagged.

* **răg'-gĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s.; *-ery.*] Raggedness, rags.

"Draped in majestic *raggery.*"—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

răg'-gĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s.; *-ing.*]

1. *Metall.:* The rough breaking of ore to reduce its size and enable the rejection of the poorer portions.

2. Rough-dressing the surface of a grindstone to clear its face of imbedding metallic particles. Also termed Straggling.

ragging-hammer, *s.*

Metall.: A steel-headed hammer, weighing from six to eight pounds. It is used in roughdressing ores.

răg'-gle, *v.t.* [Eng. *rag*, s.; frequent. suff. *-le.*] To notch or groove irregularly.

* **răg'-gȳ,** * **răg'-gĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *rag*, s.; *-y.*] Ragged, rough, rugged, uneven.

"*Raggie*, rugged rymes."
Drant: Horace; Ep. to Augustus.

Ra-ghŭ-văn'-sa, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindu Literature: A poem by Kâlidâsa, to celebrate the family of Raghu, in which the deity Rama is said to have been born.

răg'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Raoe, *v.*]

* **răg'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *raging; -ly.*] In a raging manner; in a rage; furiously; with rage or fury.

"Wicked spirites . . . that *ragingly* assault us."—*Udal: Ephesians* vi.

* **răg'-ĭoŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *rage; -ous.*] Raging, furious, violent.

"Many great and *ragious* flodes."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, Ps. cxliii., pt. 2.

* **răg'-ĭoŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ragious; -ness.*] Fury, madness.

"What a *ragiousness* is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

răg'-lan, *s.* [After Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the English Army in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, with very loose sleeves.

răg'-man (1), *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s., and *man.*] A man who collects or deals in rags.

* **răg'-man** (2), * **rage-man,** * **ragge-man,** * **rag-mon,** *s.* [Icel. *ragr* = cowardly, craven, and Eng. *man.*]

1. A craven, a coward.

2. The devil. (*Piers Plowman*, xix. 122.)

3. The same as Raoman-roll, 1. (q.v.). (*Piers Plowman*, i. 73.)

ragman-roll, *s.*

1. A deed with seals, such as a papal-bull.

2. The collection of deeds by which the Scottish nobles were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. in A.D. 1296. It consists of four large rolls of parchment, composed of thirty-five pieces sewed together, kept in the Tower of London. (Also written Ragman's-roll.)

3. A long list or catalogue.

4. An old game, in which, in imitation of the bull with its many seals depending from it, a parchment-roll was provided, on which were written verses descriptive of persons' characters, and against each verse was fastened a string. The parchment was rolled up, with the ends of the strings hanging out. The player chose one of the strings, and thus learnt his character.

5. An unintelligible or tedious story. [Rigmarole.]

* **rą-goo',** *s.* [Ragout.]

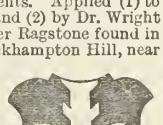
* **rą-gounce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] The jacinth (q.v.).

rą-gout' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr., from *ragoûter* = to bring back one's appetite: Lat. *re* = back; Fr. *à* (Lat. *ad*) = to, and *goût* = taste.] A dish of meat stewed and highly seasoned.

"If Protestant, or sickly, or a woman,
Would rather dine in sin on a *ragout.*"
Byron: Beppo, ix.

răg'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s., and *stone.*]

Geol.: A rough siliceous rock, breaking into rag-like fragments. It is well adapted for sharpening steel instruments. Applied (1) to the Rowley Rag (q.v.), and (2) by Dr. Wright to what he calls an Upper Ragstone found in the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham. Associated with it are the Trigonia and Gryphæa beds. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xii. 293.)



CROSS RAGULY.

rą-gūl'-ȳ, rą-gūled' răg'-ų-lāt-ed, *a.* [Rag, *s.*]

Her.: Terms applied to any charge or ordinary that is jagged or notched in an irregular manner.

răg'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s., and *weed.*]

Botany:

1. The herb ragwort.

"Wi' you, on *ragweed* nags
They skim the muirs an' dizzy crags,
Burns: Address to the Deil.

2. *Ambrosia trifida*, an American plant.

răg'-wool, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s., and *wool.*] The inferior sort of wool obtained by tearing up woollen rags in a tearing-machine; shoddy.

răg'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s., and *work.*]

Mason.: Wall laid with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and leaving a rough exterior, whence the name is derived.

† **răg'-wŏrm,** *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s., and *worm.*]

Zool.: The Mudworm (q.v.).

răg'-wŏrt, * **rag-wrote,** *s.* [Eng. *rag*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Senecio Jacobæa*, a tall, erect, glabrous or somewhat cottony plant, with pinnatifid or irregularly twice pinnatifid leaves, and densely corymbose, rayed, bright yellow flowers. Common by roadsides and in pastures throughout Britain.

ra'-ha-neē, *s.* [Ranee.]

* **rahate,** *v.t.* [Rate (2), *v.*] To rate, to scold.

"He never linned *rahating* of those persons."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 86.

raht'-īte, *s.* [After Capt. Raht, of Tennessee; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous, impure blende (q.v.), found at Ducktown, Tennessee.

rā'-ią (i as y), *s.* [Raja.]

rāi'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [Rabble, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To ravel, to entangle, to complicate, to confuse.

2. To talk nonsensically. (*Scotch.*)

"Wee Miller neist the guard relieves,
An' orthodoxy *raibles.*" *Burns: Holy Fair.*

B. *Intrans.:* To talk nonsense; to chatter.

rāid, rāde, *s.* [A northern form of *road* (q.v.); Icel. *reidh* = a riding, a raid.] A hostile and predatory incursion, espec. of mounted men; a foray, an inroad.

¶ *Raid of Ruthven:*

Scottish Hist.: A conspiracy led by Alexander Ruthven to seize James VI. of Scotland, and remove from him his favourites Lennox and Arran. It took effect on Aug. 23, 1582, and James VI. remained under the power of the conspirators till he escaped to the Castle of St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1583. In 1584 Gowrie was put to death for the part he took in the raid. Called also the First Gowrie Conspiracy.

* **rāid,** *v.t.* [Raid, *s.*] To make a raid on; to plunder.

"A few thirsty members of the brotherhood *raided* a chemist's shop."—*Echo*, May 13, 1886.

rāid'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *raid; -er.*] One who joins in or goes on a raid.

"Our lines of communication will be constantly harassed by daring *raiders.*"—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

* **raied,** *a.* [Rayed.]

rā'-ĭ-dæ (i as y), *s. pl.* [Rajidæ.]

* **rāike,** * **rayke,** *v.i.* [Rake (3), *v.*]

* **rāike,** * **rayke,** *s.* [Raike, *v.*] Course, way.

"Rydes one a rawndoune, and his *rayke* holdes."
Morte Arthure, 2,985.

rāil (1) * **rayle** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *rasle* (Fr. *râle*) = a rattling in the throat, a rail, from *raller* (Fr. *râler*) = to rattle in the throat; Ger. *ralle* = a rail; Sw. *ralla* = to chatter: *rallfågel* = a laudrail.]

Ornith.: A name popularly applied to any bird of the family Rallidæ, but more particularly to *Rallus virginianus*, the American Rail, a favorite game bird in the United States, also to the Land-rail, or Corncrake, and Water-rail of Europe.

* **rāil** (2), * **raile** (1), * **rayle** (2), **reghel,** *s.* [A.S. *hrægl, hregl* = swaddling clothes; cogn. with O. Fris. *hreil, reil* = a garment; O. H. Ger. *hregil.*] A garment of fine lineu formerly worn by women round the neck. [Night-rail.]

rāil (3), * **raile** (2), **rayle** (3), *s.* [Low Ger. *regel* = a rail; Sw. *regel* = a bolt, a bar; O. Dut. *richel, rijchel* = a bar; Ger. *riegel*; O. H. Ger. *rigil.* For the disappearance of the *g* between two vowels, compare *hail, nail*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A post or bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences.

"Extend a *rail* of elm, securely arm'd
With spiculated paling."
Mason: English Garden, ii.

2. A series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure, &c.; a railing.

3. A railway or railroad: as, To travel by *rail.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:*

(1) One of the pieces connecting the posts of a bedstead. Known as head-rail, &c., according to position.

(2) A horizontal piece in a frame, as of a door, sash, or other panelled work.

(3) The same as Handrail (1).

2. *Nautical:*

(1) The top of the bulwarks proper.

(2) A curved timber extending from the bow of a ship to support the knee of the head.

3. *Railways, &c.:* One of the iron or steel bars laid parallel on a railway or tramway, and forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive, carriages, cars, and waggons. The first rails were of timber, which material was soon superseded by iron. The first steel rail was made in 1857. The rails are laid continuously, and are supported on chairs, resting on and fixed to transverse or longitudinal sleepers, made usually of wood but occasionally of iron. Numerous forms of rails have been suggested or used at different times, but those most commonly in use are the double-headed rail and the flange rail, the latter of which requires no chairs, but is attached directly to the sleepers. The double-headed rail is in depth about five inches, the width over the top and bottom being about two and a half inches, and the thickness of the middle vertical rib about seven-eighths of an inch.

¶ (1) *Forecastle-rail:* The rail extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle deck.

(2) *Peep-rail:* A rail across the fore part of the poop or quarter deck.

(3) *Top-rail:* A rail extended on stanchions across the after part of each of the tops.

rail-bender, *s.* The same as JIMCROW.

rail-car, *s.* A railway carriage. (*Amer.*)

rail-clamp, *s.* A railway-chair (q.v.).

rail-coupling, *s.*
Railway:

1. A bar which ties the two lines of rails together, to prevent spreading.

2. A fastening plate for the abutting ends of two rails in a track.

rail-faggot, *s.* [FAGGOT, *s.*, II. 2.]

rail-fence, *s.* A fence composed of wooden rails.

rail-guard, *s.*
Rail.-eng.: Any contrivance for throwing aside obstructions on the line.

1. In England, the rail-guards are attached to the front of the frame of the locomotive, and reach down within about two inches of the rail, to catch and throw on one side any obstruction which may be on the rails. In the United States it is called cow-catcher (q.v.).

2. A guard-rail (q.v.).

rail-jack, *s.*
Rail.-eng.: An apparatus for lifting railway rails to ballast beneath the ties and level the track.

rail-joint, *s.* The fish-joint (q.v.).

rail-post, railing-post, *s.* The same as NEWEL, 2.

rāl (1), * **rayle** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [RAIL (3), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To inclose or fence in with rails.

"It ought to be fenced in and *railed*."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* 2. To draw up or range in a line.

"They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart."—*Bacon.*

* 3. To send by rail, as goods, &c.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To ride or travel by rail.

rāl (2), * **raile** (1), * **rayle** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *railler* = to jest, to deride, to mock, from a Low Lat. * *radulo*, a dimin. from Lat. *rado* = to scrape: cf. Sp. *rallar* = to grate, to scrape, to molest, to vex; Port. *ralar* = to scrape, from Lat. *rallum* = an instrument for scraping earth from a plough.]

A. *Intrans.:* To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff, to scold; to utter reproaches; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms. (Followed by *at*, formerly also by *on*.)

"Others at that doctrine *rail*."
Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To bring or drive into some state by railing or scolding; to effect by raillery.

"I shall sooner *rail* thee into wit."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.

* **rāil** (3), * **raile** (2), * **rayle** (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Fr. *rouler* = to roll.] To run, to gush, to flow.

"The purple drops downe *railed* bloudy red."
Fairefax: Tasso, iii. 80.

* **rāil'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rail* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who makes or furnishes with rails.

rāil'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rail* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who rails, scoffs, or reproaches with opprobrious language; a scoffer.

"Take that, thou likeness of this *railer* here."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

rāil'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rail* (3), s.; *-ing.*]

1. A fence of wood or iron, consisting of posts and rails.

2. Material for rails; rails generally.

rāil'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rail* (2), v.; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Insulting, reproaching, scoffing. (2 *Peter* ii. 11.)

B. *As subst.:* Insolent and reproachful language; raillery.

"Opinion varying o'er his hidden lot,
In praise or *railing* ne'er his name forgot."
Byron: Lara, i. 17.

rāil'-ĭng-lȳ, * **rayl-ing-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *railing*, a.; *-ly.*] In a railing manner; with railing or raillery.

"Was afrayed openly to speak *raylingly* to the deuill."—*Udal: Jude.*

* **rāil-ĭp'-ō-tent,** *a.* [Eng. *rail* (2), v.; *i* connect., and *potent* (q.v.).] Powerful in raillery or abuse; abusive.

"Have shown themselves . . . . valiantly *railipotent*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 14.

rāil'-lēr-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *raillerie.*] Slight satire; good-humoured pleasantry; banter; jesting language.

"Since the refinement of this polish'd age
Has swept immoral *raillery* from the stage."
Byron: An Occasional Prologue.

* **rāil'-leūr** (ū long), *s.* [Fr., from *railler* = to jest.] A jester, a banterer; one who turns what is serious into jest; a mocker.

* **rāil'-lŏn,** *s.* [Fr.] A sort of three-edged dagger. (*Ozell: Rabelais.*)

rāil'-lȳ, *s.* [A.S. *hrægl*, *hregl.*] A garment worn by women; a rail. [RAIL (2), *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

rāil'-rōad, *s.* [Eng. *rail* (3), s., and *road.*] (The Railroad of the United States is termed Railway in England. The street railway of the United States is the tramway of England.)

A way or road provided with rails of iron or steel, upon which the wheels of the carriages run in order to lessen the friction. The "rails" were originally of timber, laid straight and parallel upon transverse sleepers, and secured with pegs of wood, the sleepers being imbedded in the material of the roadway; the wheels of the wagons had flanges on one side of the periphery, to confine them to the track. The roadway was scantling, five by seven, pegged down to oak sleepers, four by eight, six feet long, and laid two and a half feet apart. The track for the horses was filled in with ashes above the sleepers. Such roads (tramways) were first laid down by Mr. Beaumont at Newcastle, England, in 1602. About 1716, the wooden ways were capped with thin plates of malleable iron, having flanges along one side. Cast-iron bars were substituted in 1767. The modern railroad consists of one or more series of iron or steel rails [RAIL (3), *s.*, II. 3.], laid parallel and continuously at a certain distance or width from each other, called the gauge. [GAUGE, *s.*, II. 7.] The wooden tramways of the collieries, before the invention of the iron rail, had a gauge of four feet. One pair of parallel rails constitutes a single line of railroad, two pairs a double line. A railroad, as a general rule, is carried in as straight a line from point to point as the nature of the country and the necessities of local and intermediate traffic will allow. It is carried over valleys by embankments or viaducts, over rivers and roads by bridges, and through hills or elevated ground by deep trenches, technically called cuttings, or by tunnels. [CUTTING, C. II. 2; PROFILE, *s.*, II. 3 (2).] Spoil is surplus material, left over and deposited in a spoil-bank, when the amount excavated exceeds that required for embanking. When the material excavated is insufficient for the embankments, recourse is had to side cuttings, that is to widening the cuttings, so as to obtain extra material to supply the deficiency. A perfect railroad would be one laid on a level line, but as this is not always possible owing to the inequalities in the country traversed, or the difference of levels of the places to be connected, the line follows the level of the country traversed, rising and falling according to circumstances. These slopes or inclines of the line are called its gradients, and the whole arrangement of inclines is called the grading of the line. The way or track of the railroad is laid with clean gravel or broken stones, called ballast, and in this the sleepers are laid either transversely or longitudinally, the former arrangement being the more usual. [SLEEPER.] The rails are, in most instances, supported at short intervals by cast-iron frames, called chairs, which are fastened firmly by spikes to the sleepers, and in which the rails are firmly secured by wooden blocks, called keys. [CHAIR, *s.*, A. II. 4; KEY, (3), *s.*, II. 6.] Where flange-rails are used there are no chairs, the rails being attached direct to the sleepers. Transverse sleepers are laid at a distance of from two feet six inches to three feet from centre to centre. The rails are joined at their extremities generally by fish-joints (q.v.). In order to allow trains of freight or passenger cars to pass each other, or to pass from one line to another, sidings and junctions are constructed. Sidings are generally used for cars or trains to remain on temporarily while being loaded or unloaded, or while another train is allowed to pass on the line of rails on which the first train is proceeding. The change from one line of rails to another at a junction is effected by means of points or switches (q.v.), and the process of turning a train into a siding or from one line to another is termed switching off, or, in England, shunting (q.v.). When a railroad is thus completed, the work is called the permanent way (q.v.). The extremities of a railroad are called its termini [TERMINUS], and the various places, provided with offices, &c., along the line where trains stop to take up or set down passengers or goods are termed stations, formerly called depots. The motive power usually employed on railroads in drawing the trains of cars is steam. Attempts have also been made to utilize atmospheric pressure as a motive power. [ATMOSPHERIC-RAILWAY.] Electrical power is now being employed.

¶ The first railroad opened was that from Stockton to Darlington, England (Sept. 25, 1825), the second in that country that from Liverpool to Manchester (Sept 15, 1830). The first railroad for freight and passenger traffic in the United States was begun by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the first section (14 miles long) being opened in May, 1830, horse traction being at first employed. A railroad three miles long, from Quincy, Mass., to Neponset River, for freight traffic, had been previously built, also one for the use of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. The first locomotive in this country, the Stourbridge Lion, was imported from England in 1829. The second, The Best Friend of Charleston, was built here in 1830, for the South Carolina Railroad. In the sixty years between 1830 and 1890 167,000 miles of railroad, an average of nearly 2800 miles yearly, were constructed in the United States, a total which is far in advance of that of any other country and equal to that of all the remainder of the world, the total mileage in 1890 being about 342,000 miles.

rāil'-wāy, *s.* Same as RAILROAD.

railway-brake, *s.* [BRAKE (1), *s.*]

railway-car, railroad-car, *s.* A vehicle for conveying passengers or freight on railroads.

railway-chair, *s.* [CHAIR, *s.*, A. II. 4.]

railway-crossing, *s.* A place where a road crosses a railway on a level; a level crossing.

railway-frog, *s.* [FROG (3), *s.*]

railway-gauge, *s.*

1. [GAUGE, *s.*, II. 7.]

2. A bar with shoulders, indicating the distance between the rails, and by which they are laid.

railway-guard, *s.* In England the official who has charge of a railway train.

railway-jack, *s.* A lifting device for pulling up rails, raising cars, and other like purposes.

railway printing-machine, *s.*
Print.: A printing-machine in which the bed is carried by a truck upon a railway, being usually driven by a crank motion.

railway-saw, *s.* A sawing-machine in which the saw-mandrel is mounted on a carriage which slides on ways.

railway-signal, *s.* [SIGNAL, *s.*]

railway-slide, *s.* A turn-table (q.v.).

railway-whistle, *s.* A whistle, connected with a locomotive, and made to sound by steam, so as to give warning of the approach of a train, &c.

rāi'-mĕnt, * **ray-ment,** *s.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *arraiment* or *araiment*; cf. O. Fr. *arrément* = good array, order, equipage. (*Colgrave.*)] [ARRAIMENT.] Dress or clothing in general; garments, vestments, vesture, clothes. (*Matt.* vi. 25.)

rāi'-mŏnd-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Raimondi, of Bolivia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A mineral found in thin, hexagonal tables, with replaced basal edges. Cleavage, basal; hardness, 3 to 3·25; sp. gr. 3·19 to 3·22; lustre, pearly; colour, honey- to ochre-yellow; streak, ochre-yellow; opaque. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 35·0; sesquioxide of iron, 46·6; water, 18·4 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $2Fe_2O_3,3SO_3 + 7HO$. Occurs in scales on cassiterite at the tin mines of Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony.

rāin, *raine, *rayne, *reine, *reyne (pa. t. *rained*, * *rainde*, * *reinede*, * *rinde*, * *roon*, * *ron*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hregnian*, *regnian*, from *regn*, *rén* = rain (q.v.); Dut. *regenen*; Dan. *regne*; Sw. *regna*; Ger. *regnen*; O. Icel. *regna*, *rigna*; Goth. *rignjan*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water. (Generally used with *it* as a nominative: as, *it rains*, *it* will *rain*, &c.)

"For after all the best thing one can do
When it is raining, is to let it *rain*."
Longfellow: The Poet's Tale.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fall or drop like rain.

"The tears, which long have *rained*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 83.

***2.** To weep, to shed tears.

"A kind of St. Swithin-hero, always *raining*."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneis.* (Ded.)

3. To be showered thickly; to fall thickly like rain. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xii. 312.)

B. *Trans.:* To pour or shower down like rain from the clouds; to pour down in abundance. (*Exodus* **xvi. 4.**)

rāin (1), *raine (1), *rayne (1), *reghn, *rein, *reine, *ren, *rene, *reyne, *s.* [A.S. *regn*, *rén*; cogn. with Dut. *regen*; Ital., Dan. & Sw. *regn*; Ger. *regen*; Goth. *rign*. For the loss of *g* cf. *rail* (3), s., *hail*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. **1.**

***2.** *Fig.:* A shower or pouring down of anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Meteor.:* The fall of water in drops from the clouds, or the drops which fall. A cloud consists of aqueous vapour, the individual vesicles of which are very small. When by the constant condensation of fresh aqueous vapour these vesicles become large and heavy, and several of them unite, they are unable to resist the action of gravity and fall as rain.

2. *Geol.:* The direct action of rain, as distinguished from its indirect one in creating streams, rivers, &c., is a potent aqueous cause. In many places, however, its effect is much diminished by the protective influence over the soil exerted by the vegetation (*Lyell: Princ.*, ch. xlv.). Penetrating into crevices of rocks, it is frozen and splits them. [Ice.] Moreover, in passing through the atmosphere, it absorbs a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, which enables it to transform the carbonate of lime in limestone rocks into the soluble bicarbonate, and ultimately waste them away; it acts also on felspar, &c.

rain-band, *s.*

Physics: A darkening of the solar spectrum, in the neighbourhood of the D (sodium) line, caused by the presence of watery vapour in the atmosphere.

rāin-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A name given somewhat indiscriminately to two cuckoos in Jamaica: (1) *Saurothera* (*Cuculus*, Linn.) *vetula*, a large, handsome bird, soft brown-gray on the back, dullish yellow on the under surface, and rusty-red on the wings, with the long tail showily barred with black and white. It feeds on animal substances. Gosse says (*Birds of Jamaica*, p. 275), "I have found in various individuals, locusts, Phasmata, spiders, Phryni, a whole mouse, caterpillars, &c." It is sometimes also called Tom Fool, from its silly habit of gratifying its curiosity instead of securing its safety. (2) *Cuculus pluvialis*; head dark gray, merging on the neck into dark grayish-green, the hue of the back, rump, and wings, with metallic gloss. Tail feathers black, barred with white; throat and breast white; remaining under parts deep red-brown.

*** rain-beat,** *a.* Beaten by the rain; weather-beaten. (*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 3.)

rain-bow, *s.* [Rainbow.]

rain-chamber, *s.*

Metall.: In the extraction of copper, a compartment into which spray is injected, and through which the smoke is compelled to pass, to remove poisonous vapours. Proposed by Sir Humphry Davy.

rain-channel, *s.* A channel produced by rain. Prof. Seeley believes that valleys of denudation were thus produced. (*Phillips: Geol.*, i. 147.)

rain-cloud, *s.* A nimbus (q.v.).

rain-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: Saurothera vetula.

"He is indeed known in some sections as the *rain-crow*."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 116.

rain-drop, *s.* A drop of rain.

rain-gauge, *s.* An instrument or contrivance for measuring the amount of rain which falls on a given surface. They are made of various forms. One simple form consists of a copper funnel five to seven inches in diameter, inserted in the neck of a bottle placed on a stand and protected from the sun's rays, to prevent evaporation. The rain collected in the bottle is measured in a glass jar having one-tenth the area of the funnel, and graduated so that a rainfall of one-tenth of an inch collected by the funnel is measured by one inch on the side of the vessel. The stand should be placed at a sufficient distance from any buildings, &c., to prevent their affecting the amount falling into the funnel.

RAIN-GAUGE.

rain-giver, *s.*

Compar. Religions: A diviuity who causes rain.

"To the negro of West Africa the Heaven-god is the *rain-giver*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873.), ii. 259.

rain-god, rain-goddess, *s.*

Compar. Religions: In systems of polytheistic Nature-worship the god or goddess who causes rain. This may be (1) a special divinity, or (2) the Heaven-god exercising a special function, as, Jupiter Pluvius of the Romans (*Tibul.* i. 8, 26); cf. Ζεὺς ὑέτιος.

"In later ages, when drought parched the fields of the mediæval husbandman, he transferred to other patrons the functions of the *Rain-god*, and with processions and litany sought help from St. Peter or St. James."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 261.

rain-goddess, *s.* [Rain-god.]

rain-line, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A small rope, or line, sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

rain-paddock, *s.*

Zool.: Breviceps gibbosus, from South Africa and the Cape. It lives in holes in the ground, and only emerges during rainy weather.

rain-prints, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Indentations produced in geological times by raindrops on sedimentary strata when the latter were soft.

rain-quail, *s.*

Ornith.: Coturnix coromandelica, from South Africa and India.

*** rain-tight,** *a.* So tight as to exclude rain; impervious to rain.

rain-water, *s.* Water which has fallen from the clouds in the shape of rain.

Rain-water-pipe: A pipe placed up the outside of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof.

rāin (2), * raine (2), *s.* [Rhene.] A ridge, a furrow, a hunt. (*Prov.*)

"They reaped the corne that grew in the *raine* to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie."—*Wynne: History of the Gwedir Family*, p. 87.

rāin'-bōw, * rayne-bowe, * reyn-bouwe, *s. & a.* [A.S. *rènboga*; Ger. *regenbogen*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Meteor.:* A luminous bow or arch appearing in the clouds opposite to the sun when they are resolved into rain. Theoretically several bows may co-exist; generally, however, there is but one. Sometimes there are two, very rarely three or even four—the largest number authentically on record. Every rainbow exhibits the prismatic colours. When there are two bows, the lower, or primary, is very bright, and has the red highest; the outer, or secondary, is more faint, and has the violet the highest colour. They are produced chiefly by the refraction and dispersion of the light in passing through the raindrops, partly also by its reflection from the back of the drops, without which the appearances would not reach the eye. The secondary bow ceases to be visible when the sun is 54° above the horizon.

2. *Ornith.:* The genus Diphlogena, containing two of the most brilliantly plumaged Humming-birds. The bill is straight and very long, the tail deeply forked. The sexes are so different that for a long while the female of *Diphlogena iris* was considered to be a distinct species. Two species are known, *D. iris* from Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* from Ecuador.

B. *As adj.:* Having colours or hues like the rainbow; many-coloured.

"Varying its *rainbow* hues."
Wordsworth: Excursion, i.

rainbow-agate, *s.*

Min.: A variety of agate (q.v.), which, in thin section in sunlight, is iridescent.

rainbow-chalcedony, *s.*

Min.: A very finely-fibrous variety of concentrically-banded chalcedony, which, when in thin section and held towards the light, shows an iridescent play of colour.

*** rainbow-chase,** *s.* The pursuit of a visionary object; a wild-goose chase.

"A fact which had led Mr. Rylands off a *rainbow-chase* after a visionary Chancellorship."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1886, p. 10.

rainbow-quartz, *s.*

Min.: Quartz (q.v.) which exhibits an internal iridescence having the colours of the rainbow, due to the refraction of light from the surfaces of exceedingly fine fissures.

rainbow-worm, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease, *Hespes iris*, consisting of vesicles which break out on the back of the hand, &c.

rainbow-wrasse, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Coris julis*, the only British species (*C. giofredi* being probably the female). It has a black spot over the origin of the pectoral, a blue spot on the extremity of the opercnlum, and a violet spot between the dorsal spines. There are many varieties, distinguished by red or white lateral bands.

rāin'-bōwed, *a.* [Eng. *rainbow*; *-ed.*] Formed with or like a rainbow; encircled with a rainbow or aureola. (*Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy*, i. 3.)

*** rāin'-deēr,** *s.* [Reindeer.]

*** rāine (1),** *s.* [Rain (1), *s.*]

*** raine (3), * rayne (2),** *s.* [Fr. *règne*, from Lat. *regnum* = a kingdom.] [Reign, *s.*] A kingdom, a regiou. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 49.)

rāin'-fāll, *s.* [Eng. *rain* (1), s., and *fall.*] A fall or shower of rain; the amount of rain which falls in a particular district.

"The course, owing to the recent *rainfalls*, was in splendid condition."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1885.

¶ Other things being equal, more rain falls in tropical than in temperate climates, evaporation being on a larger scale in the former. In London it is 23·5 inches; at St. Domingo 107·6. It is greater near the ocean than in inland deserts. The felling of forests diminishes the rainfall in particular districts.

rāin'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rainy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rainy or showery.

*** rāin'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rain* (1), s.; *-less.*] Free from or without rain.

"The next day was . . . dark, beclouded, yet *rainless*."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiii.

rāin'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rain* (1), s., and *maker.*] One who professes to bring on rain by charms among uncivilized tribes (also called rain-doctor), or who undertakes rain-making by the use of explosives or otherwise.

¶ The Garpugarees, or Rainmakers, form a distinct caste in many Mahratta villages of Central India.

rāin'-māk-ĭng, *s.* The production of rain by artificial means, the use of explosives, &c.

*** rāin'-mĕnt,** *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of arraignmeut (q.v.).

"The *rainment* and death of the duke of Suffolke."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1554).

rāin'-ў, * rain-ie, * reyn-ie, *a.* [A.S. *rènig*; Ger. *regerisch.*]

1. *Lit.:* Abounding in rain; wet, showery, moist. (*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 281.)

***2.** *Fig.:* Raining tears; weeping; wet with tears. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.)

¶ *A rainy day:* Evil or less fortunate times; a day or time of misfortune or of less prosperity.

"They must in prosperous times, put by something for *a rainy day*."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1885.

rāip, *s.* [Rope.] A rope; a rood, or six ells in length. (*Scotch.*)

rāir, *s.* & *v.* [Roar.] (*Scotch.*)

rais, *s.* [Reis.]

rāiṣ'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rais(e); -able.*] That may or can be raised; capable of being raised.

rāiṣe, *pret. of v.* [Rise, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

rāiṣe, * **reise,** *v.t.* [Icel. *reisa* = to raise; caus. of *risa* = to rise; Dan. *reise;* Sw. *resa;* Goth. *raisjan* = to raise, from *raisan* = to rise. *Raise* and *rear,* v., are doublets.] [Rise, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cause to rise; to take, lift, or bring upward or from a lower to a higher place or position; to put or place in a higher position; to elevate.

"'Tis just (said Priam) to the sire above
To *raise* our hands; for who so good as Jove?"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 370.

2. Hence, in derived or specific senses: as

(1) To bring to or place in a higher position, condition, or situation; to elevate in rank, position, dignity, or the like; to promote, to advance, to prefer.

"Satan exalted sat, by merit *raised*
To that bad eminence." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 5.

(2) To increase the value, price, or estimation of; to enhance in value: as, To *raise* the price of a commodity, to *raise* a tax.

(3) To bring, call, or summon up from the lower regions; to cause to appear from the world of spirits.

"The spirits I have *raised* abandon me."
Byron: Manfred, i. 2.

(4) To recall from death to life; to restore to life; to bring back from the dead. (1 *Cor.* xv. 17.)

(5) To increase the strength, power, energy, vigour, or force of; to intensify, to heighten, to invigorate: as, To *raise* the spirits, to *raise* the temperatnre of a room, &c.

(6) To lift or cause to rise to higher or nobler things; to elevate.

"*Raise* my thoughtes, too humble and too vile."
Spenser: F. Q., I. (Introd.)

3. To cause to rise up or assume an erect position or posture; to lift from a horizontal or other position to a vertical; to set upright: as, To *raise* a pole or mast. Hence, specifically:

(1) To cause to rise or stand up from a horizontal or recumbent position; to rouse up, as from a state of sleep, qniet, or the like.

(2) To cause to rise into the air; to stir up.

"Dust *raised* by your troops."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

(3) To rouse to action; to incite; to stir up; to excite, as to tumult, war, a struggle, &c.

"A word's enough to *raise* mankind to kill."
Byron: Lara, ii. 8.

(4) To stir up, to excite.

"To *raise* a mutiny.
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* iv. 1.

(5) To set in commotion or a state of activity; to disturb. (*Psalm* cvii. 25.)

4. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being; to give rise or origin to; to produce, to create, to originate.

(1) To form or produce by the accumulation and disposition of materials or constituent parts; to erect, to coustruct.

"He hath *raised* the wall."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

(2) To cause to grow; to cause to be produced, propagated, or bred; to grow, to rear.

"To *raise* the most valuable, which are generally too the most expensive crops."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. ii.

¶ In America *raise* is frequently applied to the rearing of human beings: as, He was *raised* in Kentucky. It was formerly applied to the breeding of slaves for the market: as, To *raise* negroes.

(3) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise or appear. (*Jer.* l. 41.)

(4) To cause to appear; to call up; to give cause for.

"[Horace] would *raise* a blush, where secret vice he found." *Dryden: Persius,* sat. 1.

(5) To bring together; to collect; to gather together for use or service; to levy.

(6) To obtain or get together by an effort.

"He *raised* money on his pony and cart."—*Daily Telegraph,* April 1, 1886.

(7) To collect by assessment: as, To *raise* a tax.

(8) To give rise or origin to; to start; to set a-going; to originate, to occasion. (*Exodus* xxiii. 1.)

(9) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.

"Loud acclamations were *raised.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

(10) To bring forward or suggest, as for discussion: as, To *raise* a question or point.

5. To heighten or elevate in pitch: as, A sharp *raises* a note half a tone.

6. To increase the loudness of; to make louder: as, To *raise* one's voice.

7. To excite, to irritate, to influence, to madden. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To create, to originate, to constitute: as, To *raise* a use.

2. *Naut.:* To cause to appear elevated, as by gradual approach towards an object: as, To *raise* the land.

3. *Gaming:* To bet a larger sum.

¶ (1) *To raise a blockade* (or *siege*): To relinquish or abandon the attempt to take a place by blockade (or siege); to cause such an attempt to be abandoned.

"He *rayed* hys *seige* and went to mete him."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fol. 183.

(2) *To raise a purchase:*

Naut.: To dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.

(3) *To raise one's bristles:* To excite one's anger; to irritate one. (*Vulgar.*)

* (4) *To raise paste:* To make a paste for the covering of pies or other purposes.

(5) *To raise steam:* To produce steam sufficient to drive an engine.

* (6) *To raise the market on one:* To charge one more than the current or market price.

(7) *To raise the wind:* To obtain ready money by some shift or contrivance, as by pawning or selling property, by accommodation bills or the like.

rāiṣe, *s.* [Raise, *v.*]

*1. Rise, or rising.

*2. A mound or other elevation.

3. The act of raising in any sense.

4. An increase, as in wages. (*Colloq.*)

rāiṣed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Raise, *v.*]

raised sea beach, *s.*

Geol.: A sea beach which has been upheaved so as now to be at a greater or less elevation above high water mark. They are usually of moderate elevation, but at Uddevalla, in Sweden, the height of the raised beach is 200 feet, at Christiania, in Norway, 400 feet, and further north 600 to 700 feet. In South America Darwin observed them at an elevation of 1000 feet, and even 1300 feet near Valparaiso. They are common in high Arctic regions, as Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

raised-upon, *a.*

Shipbuild.: Having the upper works heightened; the opposite of *razeed* (q.v.).

* **rāiṣ'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *raised; -ly.*] In an elevated, dignified, or fine manner.

"They have spoken very *raisedly* and divinely."—*More: Of Enthusiasm,* § 55.

rāiṣ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rais(e),* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang:* One who raises, builds, erects, collects, levies, produces, causes, or propagates; a causer, a grower. (*Dan.* xi. 20.)

2. *Carp.:* The same as Riser (q.v.).

rāisin (1) (as **rāzn),** * **reis-in,** * **reis-yn,** * **reys-yn,** *s.* [Fr. *raisin,* from Lat. *racemum,* accus. of *racemus* = a cluster or branch of grapes; Sp. *racimo;* Ital. *racemo. Raisin* and *raceme* are thus doublets.]

* 1. A cluster of grapes.

"Neither in the vyneyerd thou shalt gadere *reysyns* and greynes fallynge down."—*Wycliffe: Lev.* xix. 10.

2. *Comm.* (*Pl.*): Grapes dried in the sun. In the case of the best grapes the process is effected by cutting half through the fruit-stalk without detaching it from the tree, or by gathering the grapes when fully ripe and dipping them in a ley made of the ashes of the burnt tendrils, after which they are exposed to the sun, or they may be simply laid out to be desiccated. Inferior qualities are dried in an oven. Raisins are largely produced in Spain, Turkey, California, &c.

3. *Pharm.:* Raisins are slightly refrigerant. In Britain they are used solely to sweeten preparations, in India they are given as a medicine. They are an ingredient of compound tincture of cardamoms and of tincture of senna.

4. *Bot.: Ribes rubrum.*

* **rais-in** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *raising* (q.v.).] A raising-piece (q.v.).

"Franke-posts, *raisins,* beames . . . and such principals."—*Harrison: Descript. Eng.,* bk. ii., ch. xii.

rāi-ṣî-neê', *s.* [Fr.] A French confection made by simmering apples in new-made wine or in cider.

rāiṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Raise, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of lifting, building erecting, producing, causing, or propagating

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-man.:* The operation of swelling the pores of leather by steeping in dilute acid, in order to enable the tanning liquor to penetrate more easily.

2. *Print.:* [Underlay].

3. *Metal-work:* The process of forming circular work or embossing in sheet-metal by striking up or raising from the interior surface.

raising-bee, *s.* The setting up of the framework of a house or barn by the united services of the neighbours of a farmer. (*Amer.*) [Bee (1), II. 2.]

"*Raising-bees* were frequent, where houses sprang up at the wagging of the fiddle-stick."—*W. Irving: New York.*

raising-board, *s.* A corrugated board which is rubbed upon leather to raise the grain.

raising-gig, *s.* A Gigging-machine (q.v.).

raising-hammer, *s.*

Metal-work: A long-beaded hammer with a rounded face, used by silver and copper smiths to convert a sheet of metal into a bowl-shape.

raising-knife, *s.*

Cooper.: A knife employed by coopers in setting up the staves in form for a cask.

raising-piece, *s.*

Carp.: A piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams.

raising-plate, *s.*

Carp.: That plate of a frame which rests on the vertical timbers and supports the heels of the rafters. Also called an Upper-plate.

rāi-ṣŏn-nê', *a.* [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically: as, a catalogue *raisonné.*

raivel, raithe, *s.* [A form of *ravel* (q.v.).] An eveuer (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

raj, *s.* [Rajah.] Rule, dominion. (*East Indian.*)

rā'-ja (1), **rā'-ia** (j, i as y), *s.* [Lat. *raia* = a flat-fish, a skate.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Ray; the typical genus of the family Rajidæ (q.v.). Two dorsal fins on the tail without spine; caudal fin absent or rudimentary; ventrals divided by a deep notch; pectorals not extending to extremity of snout. Nasal valves separated in the middle; teeth small, obtuse, or pointed. Chiefly from temperate seas, more numerous in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. Representative species are the Skate (*Raja batis*), the Thornback (*R. clavata*), the Electric Ray, the Sting Ray, and the Eagle Ray. They are sluggish creatures, living a sedentary life at the sea bottom. Some of them are six feet in width. They are generally edible.

2. *Palæont.:* Dermal spines of *Raja antiqua,* allied to *R. clavata,* are abundant in the Crag deposits of Norfolk and Suffolk. Etheridge puts the species at three.

ra'-jah, ra'-ja (2), *s.* [Sansc. *rájan* (in comp. *rája*) = a king: allied to Lat. *rex* = a king.] A Hindoo king or chief.

ra'-jah-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rajah; -ship.*] The dignity, principality, or jurisdiction of a rajah.

rā'-jī-dæ, rā'-ĭ-dæ (j, ĭ as y), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *raj(a), rai(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Rays; a family of Batoidei; disc broad, rhombic, generally with asperities or spines; tail with a longitudinal fold on each side. Pectorals usually extending to the snout. Genera: Raja, Psammobatis, Sympterygia, and Platyrhina.

2. *Palæont.:* Although, probably, this family was well represented in Cretaceous and Tertiary formations, the remains found hitherto are comparatively few. Arthropterus, from the Lias, seems to have been a true Ray. (*Günther.*) [Myliobatis, Pleuracanthus.]

Raj-ma-hal', *s.* [Sansc., &c. = the palace, mansion, or district of the king.]

Geol.: A town and adjacent mountain range on the west bank of the Ganges in lower Bengal.

Rajmahal-fibre, *s.* [Jettee.]

Raj'-poot, Raj'-pūt, *s.* [Sansc. = the son of a king or of kings.]

Anthrop. (Pl.): An Indian aristocratic caste, class, or nationality, professedly derived from the ancient Kshetriyas, or Warrior caste. Their main seat is Rajpootana, in which are various Rajpoot protected states. [Infanticide.]

rāke (1), *s.* [A.S. *raca:* cogn. with Dut. *rakel;* Icel. *reka* = a shovel; Dan. *rage* = a poker; Sw. *raka* = an oven-rake; Ger. *recken* = a rake. From the same root as Goth. *rikan* (pa. t. *rak*) = to collect, to heap up; Gr. λεγω (*legō*); Lat. *lego* = to collect.]

1. *Agric., &c.:* An implement having a head provided with teeth and a long handle projecting from the head in a direction transverse to that of the teeth and nearly perpendicular to the head. Specific names indicate purpose or construction, as hay, stubble, barley, manure, horse, tilting, drag, &c. Hand-rakes are of wood for hay or grain, and of metal for garden use. Horse-rakes are of several kinds, some with, others without, wheels. In some the teeth are independent, so as to yield to obstacles without affecting the operation of other teeth.

"If I shoulde gene him as much money as he would spend, that would surely bryng me to the *rake* and the spade."—*Udal: Flowres,* fol. 182.

2. A small instrument, somewhat resembling a hoe, having a turned down blade set at right angles to the handle, used by the croupier to collect the stakes on a gambling table.

*** rake-kennel,** *s.* A scavenger.

rake-off, *s.* An extra or contingent profit on a transaction, usually accruing to a middleman or an inactive participant. (*Slang.*)

rāke (2), *s.* [From Mid. Eng. *rakel,* through the corrupted form *rakehell* (q.v.).] [Rakel.] A loose, wild, dissolute fellow; a debanchee, a roué.

"And every brother *rake* will smile to see
That miracle, a moralist in me."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

rāke (3), *s.* [Rake (4), *v.*] An inclination or slope; specif. applied to—

1. *Arch.:* The slope or pitch of a roof.

2. *Mach.:* The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

3. *Mining:* A rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly inclined; a rake-vein. It is the commonest form of vein.

4. *Naut.:* (1) The backward slope of a mast, funnel, &c.; (2) [Fore-rake]; (3) The backward slope of the stern, by so much as it overhangs the keel. Called the aft-rake.

rake-vein, *s.* [Rake (3), *s.*, 3.]

rāke (1), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *racian;* Dan. *rage;* Sw. *raka;* Ger. *rechen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To apply a rake to; to gather or collect with a rake. (Generally with *in* or *up.*)

"The man did neither look up nor regard, but *raked* to himself the straws."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

2. To clean and make smooth and neat with a rake.

3. To collect or draw together; to collect with labour or difficulty.

"Squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 4. To scrape or touch, as with a rake.

"Every mast, as it passed,
Seemed to *rake* the passing moon."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

* 5. To scour; to search thoroughly and closely.

"The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot."
Swift.

* 6. To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour. (Possibly connected with II.)

"Thy thundar's roarings *rake* ths skies."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms, lxxvi.

¶ The last two meanings may be connected with Rake (3), *v.*

7. To heap together and cover; to rake the fire is still used, that is, to cover live embers by raking ashes over them, or to heap small coals on the fire that it may burn all night.

8. To command.

"Seated on an eminence, it looked straight down, and therefore *raked* the stretch of water from a point where the stream makes a sharp bend."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 19, 1885.

II. *Mil. & Naut.:* To enfilade; espec. to cannonade a ship, so that the shot shall range in the direction of her whole length between decks. (*Smyth.*)

"He took up a *raking* position, and poured broadside after broadside."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 25, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use a rake; to work with a rake.

2. To seek by raking; to scrape or scratch for something.

* 3. To search closely or narrowly.

"Even in your hearts there will he *rake* for it."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

* 4. To seek, to try.

"Now he prodigally spends his own, at another time he *raketh* after other men's goods."—*Lennard: Of Wisdome,* bk. i., ch. xxviii.

¶ (1) *To rake a horse:*

Farr.: To draw the ordure from the rectum with the hand.

(2) *To rake out a fire:* To rake or draw all the coals out of a grate, &c., so as to extinguish a fire.

(3) *To rake up:*

(*a*) To cover over by raking.

(*b*) To uncover by raking.

(*c*) To bring up again or revive: as, *To rake up* an old grievance, &c.

(*d*) To rake or collect together.

"*To rake up* straws and sticks."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

* **rāke** (2), *v.i.* [Rake (2), *s.*] To live the life of a rake; to lead a loose dissolute life.

rāke (3), *** raik, * rayke,** *v.i.* [Icel. *reika;* Sw. *raka* = to wander.]

1. To wander, to ramble, to range about.

2. To fly wide of the game. (Said of hawks.)

* 3. To go, to proceed, to hurry. (*Morte Arthure,* 3,469.)

rāke (4), *v.t. & t.* [Rake (3), *s.*] [Sw. dial. *raka* = to reach; *raka fram* = to reach over; to project; Dan. *rage* = to project, to jut out. *Rake* is a doublet of *reach* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Arch.:* To incline from the horizontal, as the rafters of a roof; to slope.

2. *Naut.:* To incline or slope from a perpendicular direction. It is applied to the masts, stem, stern-post, funnels, &c. Masts generally rake aft.

B. *Trans.:* To give a rake or slope to; to slope.

rą-keē', rą-kĭ', *s.* [Russ.] A coarse spirit made chiefly in Russia from grain; common Russian brandy.

*** rāke'-hĕll,** *a. & s.* [A corrupt. of *rakel* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Dissolute, debauched.

"Some lewd earl, or *rakehell* baronet."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 314.

B. *As subst.:* A dissolute fellow; a rake, a roué.

"A handfull of *rakehelles* which he had scummed together."—*Lambarde: Perambulation,* p. 478.

*** rāke'-hĕl-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *rakehell; -y.*] Dissolute, rakehell.

"I scorns and spew out the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rymers."—*E. K.: Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

*** rak-el, rac-kle, * rak-le, * rak-yl, * rak-ele, * rak-il,** *a.* [Sw. dial. *rakkel* = a vagabond, connected with *rakkla* = to wander, to rove, frequent. of *raka* = to run hastily; O. Sw. *racka* = to run about.] [Rake (3), *v.*] Rash, hasty.

"He that is to *rakel* to renden his clothes."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, iii. 526.

*** rak-el-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *rakel; -ness.*] Hastiness, rashness.

"O, every man beware of *rakelnesse,*
Ne trowe nothing withouten strong witnesse."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,231.

*** rak-ente,** *s.* [A.S. *racente;* Icel. *rekendi;* O. H. Ger. *rahchinza.*] A chain.

"Ther ragnel in his *rakentes* hym rere of his dremes."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, iii. 188.

*** rak-en-teie,** *s.* [A.S. *racenteag.*] A chain.

"His *rakenteis* he al-to rof."
Beves of Hamtoun, 1,636.

rāk'-ĕr, * rak-ere, *s.* [Eng. *rak(e),* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which rakes; specif.,

1. One who uses a rake.

"A rybibour and a ratoner, a *raker* and hus knave."
Piers Plowman, p. 106.

* 2. One who raked and removed filth from the streets; a scavenger.

3. A machine for raking hay, straw, &c., by horse or other power.

4. A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bricklaying:* A piece of iron having two points bent at right angles, used for picking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls preparatory to pointing or replacing it by new mortar.

2. *Steam.-eng.:* A self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate of a locomotive.

† 3. *Ichthy.:* A rake-like organ, as the pharyngeal bones of some fishes.

*** rāk'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *rake* (2); *-ry.*] Dissipation.

"All the *rakery* and intrigues of the town."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 300.

*** rāke'-shāme,** *s.* [Eng. *rake* (2), and *shame;* cf. *rakehell.*] A dissolute fellow; a rake.

"It had been good to haue apprehended the *rake-shame.*" *Brome: Merry Beggars,* iii.

rāke'-stāle, rake-stele, *s.* [Eng. *rake*(1), s., and *stale* = a handle.] The handle of a rake.

"But that tale is not worth a *rakestele.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,531.

*** rak-et,** *s.* [Racket, *s.*]

rāk'-ĭng (1), *a. & s.* [Rake (1), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Enfilading; sweeping with shot or shell in the direction of the length.

"And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they sound." *Dryden: Annus Mirabilis,* lxxxii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of using a rake.

2. The space of ground raked at once; the quantity of hay, straw, &c., raked together at one time.

*** rāk'-ĭng** (2), *a.* [Rake (2), *s.*] Rakish, dissolute.

"I do with all my heart renounce your *raking* suppers."—*Eliz. Carters: Letters,* iii. 313. (1809.)

rāk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Rake (4), *v.*]

raking-pieces, *s. pl.* Pieces laid upon sills supported by the footings or impost of a pier.

rāk'-ĭsh (1), *a.* [Eng. *rak(e),* (2) s.; *-ish.*] Loose, wild, dissolute, dissipated.

"His appearance is saucy, *rakish,* and severe."—*Century Magazine,* Aug., 1882, p. 502.

rāk'-ĭsh (2), *a.* [Eng. *rak(e),* (3) s.; *-ish.*]

Naut.: Having a rake or inclination of the masts aft or forward, instead of being upright.

rāk'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rakish* (1); *-ly.*] In a rakish, wild, or dissolute manner; like a rake.

rāk'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rakish* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rakish; dissipation, debauchery.

rale, *s.* [Fr. = a rattle; O. Fr. *rasle.*] [Rattle, *s.*]

ral-lĕn-tan'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

***răl'-lĭ-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *rally; -ance.*] The act of rallying.

răl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rall(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ornith.:* Rails; a family of Grallæ, with very wide distribution. Bill long, curved at tip, sides compressed, nostrils in membranous grooves; wings moderate, tail rounded; tarsi and toes long and slender. The classification is in an unsettled state; but the family may be divided into five sections or sub-families: Parrinæ, Rallinæ, Gallinulinæ, Fulicinæ, and Heliornithinæ. The last is sometimes made a family.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of some species have been found in the Mascarene Islands, and historical evidence shows that they have been extinct for little more than a century. They belong to Fulica and to two extinct genera, Aphanapteryx and Erythromachus. Aphanapteryx was a large bird of a reddish colour, with loose plumage, perhaps allied to Ocydromus. Erythromachus was much smaller, of gray and white colour, and is said to have lived chiefly on the eggs of the laud-tortoises. (*Wallace.*)

răl'-lĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rally (1), *v.*]

răl'-lĭ-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rally* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who rallies or reunites persons throwu into disorder.

răl'-lĭ-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rally* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who rallies another; a banterer.

răl-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rall(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: True Rails; a sub-family of Rallidæ (q.v.). No frontal shield; bill long and slender, keel bold, sides compressed; toes free at base. Chief genera: Rallus, Porzana, Ortygometra, Ocydromus, and Aramides.

răl'-līne, *a.* [Rallus.] Of or pertaining to the Rails or Rallidæ.

răl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Rail, (1), *s.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Rallinæ (q.v.). Bill curved from nostrils to tip, which is slightly scooped; nostrils in groove, extending two-thirds the length of the bill; opening narrow; hind toe short and slender. Eighteen species, with world-wide distribution. *Rallus aquaticus* is the Water-rail (q.v.).

răl'-lў (1), ***ral-lie,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rallier,* from Lat. *re-* = again, back; *ad-* = to, and *ligo* = to bind.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To reunite; to bring together and reduce to order, as troops that have been thrown into disorder or dispersed.

"The Gascons *rally'd* soon the fight renew."
Hoole: Tasso, bk. xx.

2. To collect for a fresh effort; to unite.

"To *rally* all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy."—*Decay of Piety.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To reunite; to come back to order; to reform into an orderly or organized body.

"Since *rallying* from our wall we forc'd the foe,
Still aimed at Hector have I bent my bow."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 859.

2. To collect together; to unite, to assemble.

"Our Pachas *rallied* round the state."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 14.

3. To recover strength or vigour; to gain strength; to improve in health or strength: as, The patient *rallied.*

4. To improve in value or price; to recover from a fall: as, Prices *rally.*

răl'-lў (2), *v.t. & i.* [The same word as *rail* (2), *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To attack with raillery or banter; to use good humoured pleasantry or satire towards or on; to bauter, to joke, to chaff.

"Not urged by malice against the person he *rallies.*"
—*Tatler,* No. 59.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To use raillery or banter; to joke.

răl'-lў (1), *s.* [Rally (1), *v.*]

1. The act of rallying or reforming into an orderly or organized body; the act of collecting and reducing to order.

"With their subtle *rallys* they began
In small divisions hidden strength to try."
Davenant: Gondibert, i. 4.

2. The act or state of recovering strength.

3. A set-to, as in boxing, rackets, &c.

"The *rallies* in the next two hands of each side being well-contested."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

4. The rough and tumble gambols indulged in by the pantomimists at the end of the transformation scene (q.v.), and before the business of the pantomime proper.

"Let the Liberationists provide comic actors, pantomime *rallies,* and breakdowns."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 16, 1885.

răl'-lў (2), *s.* [Rally (2), *v.*] The act of rallying; the use of good-tempered pleasantry or banter; banter.

râl'-stŏn-īte, *s.* [After the Rev. J. G. Ralston; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pseudo-isometric mineral, analogous to garnet in optical characters, being biaxial, with an angle of 90°. Habit, octahedral. Compos.: a hydrated fluoride of aluminium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium, the formula given being $3(Na_2MgCa)F_2 + 8[Al_2]F_6 + 6H_2O$. Occurs in small crystals, associated with crystallized cryolite and thomsenolite (**q.v.**), at Arksut Fiord, West Greenland.

răm, *ramme, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ram, rom;* cogn. with Dut. *ram;* O. H. Ger. *ram;* Ger. *ramm.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The male of the sheep or ovine genus. In some parts also called a Tup.

"There was a *ram,* that men might see,
That had a fleece of gold, that shone so bright."
Chaucer: Legend of Hipsiphile.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

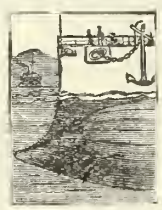
(1) The same as Monkey, *s.*, II. 2.

(2) [Hydraulic-ram].

(3) [Monkey, *s.*, II. 3].

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A beak of iron or steel at the bow of a war-vessel, designed to crush in the sides of an adversary by running against her "end on." The ram is frequently detachable.



Ram.

(2) A steam ironclad, armed at the bow below the water-line with such a beak.

"To show how possible is the sinking of an armoured ship, struck by a *ram* moving at a high velocity."—*Brit. Quarterly Review,* lvii. 120. (1873.)

* 3. *Old War.:* [Battering-ram].

4. *Shipbuild.:* A spar, hooped at the end, and used for moving timbers on end by a jolting blow.

B. *As adj.* [Icel. *ramr* = strong]: Rammish, strong-scented, stinking.

¶ *The Ram:* [Aries].

ram-block, *s.* [Dead-eye.]

ram-bow, *s.* A bow produced so as to form, or furnished with, a ram.

"When design and construction have been imperfect there is danger of the *ram-bow* being forced in."—*Saturday Review,* Jan. 12, 1884, p. 55.

*** ram-cat,** *s.* A tom-cat.

"*Ram-cats* on moonlight tiles."
Morning Herald, Oct. 25, 1806.

ram-goat, *s.*

Bot.: Fagara microphylla.

ram-head, *s.*

* 1. *Naut.:* A halyard-block (q.v.).

2. An iron lever for raising up great stones.

* 3. A cuckold.

"To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour."—*Taylor, The Water-Poet.*

ram-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line used in striking a straight middle line on a spar, being secured at one end and hauled taut at the other.

ram's head, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Cypripedium arietinum,* and for the seeds of *Cicer arietinum,* the ram's head chick pea.

ram's horn, *s.*

1. *Fort.:* A semi-circular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

2. *Palæont.:* A popular name for Ammonites.

3. *Bot. (Pl.): Orchis mascula.*

răm, *v.t. & i.* [Ram, *s.*] [Ger. *rammen;* Dan. *ramler* = to ram, to drive; *ramme* = to strike, to hit.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike with a ram; to drive a ram against; to batter.

"The 'Minotaur' accidentally *rammed* her consort."
—*Brit. Quarterly Review,* lvii. 120. (1873.)

2. To force in; to drive together or down, as, To *ram* down a cartridge into a gun.

3. To fill compactly by driving and pounding.

4. To stuff, to cram.

"*Ram* thou thy fruitful tidings in mine ears."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To use a batteriug-ram or similar device.

"To turn their ships and *ram* at a certain signal."—*Saturday Review,* Jan. 12, 1884, p. 56.

ra'-ma-dăn, ra'-ma-dhăn, rha'-ma-zăn, *s.* [Arab. *ramadan* = the hot month, from *ramida, ramiza* = to be hot.]

1. The ninth month of the Muhammedan year. The Muhammedan months being reckoned by lunar time, each month begins in each successive year eleven days earlier than in the preceding, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.

2. The great annual Muhammedan fast, kept up throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset.

*** răm'-age (age as ĭj),** *s. & a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. **ramaticum,* from Lat. *ramus* = a bough.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Branches of trees.

2. The warbling of birds among the branches of trees.

"Birds their *ramage* did on thee bestow."
Drummond, pt. ii., son. 10.

3. A branch of a pedigree; line, lineage, kindred. (*Cotgrave.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having left the nest, and beguu to sit on the branches.

2. Wild, shy, untamed. (Generally applied to an untrained hawk.)

"The distinctions of eyess and *ramage* hawks."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* v.

*** răm'-age (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [Rummage.]

*** ra-mā'-ĝĭoŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ramage,* s.; *-ous.*] Belonging to the brauches; flying amongst the branches; hence, wild, not tamed or trained.

"As soone as she hath knit him that knot,
Now is he tame that was so *ramagious.*"
Chaucer: The Remedy of Loue.

răm'-a-kĭn, *s.* [Ramekin.]

rā'-mal, *a.* [Lat. *ramus* = a brauch or bough.]

Bot.: The same as Rameous (q.v.).

răm-a-lī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *ramalia* = twigs.]

Bot.: A genus of Usneæ. *Ramalina fraxinea, R. fastigiata,* and *R. farinacea* are common on the bark of trees. *R. polymorpha* and *R. scopulorum* are good dyeing lichens.

*** ra-măss',** *v.t.* [Fr. *ramasser.*] To collect together.

"When they have *ramast* many of several kindes and tastes."—*Comical Hist. of World in the Moon.*

Ra-may'-an-a, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Literature: One of the two great Indian epic poems. Its author was Valmiki, of the aboriginal tribe of Kolis on the Bombay coast. It celebrates the exploits of Rama, king of Oude, who, aided by the Monkey-god Hunooman (q.v.), conquered Ceylon, and brought back his queen, Sita, whom Rawana, the giant and tyrant of that island, had carried away.

răm'-bāde, *s.* [Fr.]

Naut.: The elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding.

răm'-bĕh, *s.* [Malay.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Picrardia sativa* or *dulcis,* which grows in the peninsula of Malacca.

*** răm'-bĕrge,** *s.* [Fr. *rame* = an oar, and *barge.*] A long narrow kind of war-ship, swift and easily managed.

răm'-ble, ram-mle, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *roam* (Prov. *rame*).]

1. To rove; to wander about; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any definite object in view; to stroll about; to wander carelessly or indefinitely.

"The English officers *rambled* into the town."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To move, grow, or exteud without any certain direction.

"O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shot." *Thomson: Spring*, 796.

3. To speak or tnink in an incoherent mauner; to wander in speech or thought.

răm'-ble, *s.* [RAMBLE, *s.*] A roving; a wandering about without any definite object; a strolling or roaming about.

"To enjoy a *ramble* on the banks of Thames."
Cowper: Task, i. 115.

* **ramble-headed,** *a.* Unsteady, giddy.

"We *ramble-headed* creatures."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 34.

răm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rambl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who rambles about; a stroller, a rover, a wanderer.

"I love such holy *ramblers*."
Scott: Marmion, i. 25.

răm'-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RAMBLE, *v.*]

1. Wandering, roving, or roaming about carelessly or irregularly.

2. Straggling, irregular, without metbod, waudering: as, a *rambling* story.

răm'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rambling*; *-ly.*] In a rambling manner.

răm-boo'-tăn, răm-bû'-tăn, *s.* [Malay *rambut* = hair, from the soft spines covering the fruit.]

Bot.: *Nephelium lappaceum*, found in the Malayan archipelago. Its bean, a red edible fruit, is about the size of a pigeon's egg.

răm'-booze, * răm'-bûse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *booze.*] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater in the summer time. (*Bailey.*)

*** răm-bŭs'-tioŭs (i as y),** *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. from *boisterous* (q.v.).] Boisterous, noisy, violent; careless of the comfort of others.

rā'-mĕ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *rameus*, from *ramus* = a branch.] The same as RAMEOUS (q.v.).

† **Rạ-mē'-ạn,** *a.* & *s.* [RAMISM.] The same as RAMIST (q.v.).

"The faults of the *Ramean* system of dialectics have long been acknowledged."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 900.

rămed, *a.* [Eng. *ram*; *-ed.*]

Shipbuild.: Said of a ship on the stocks when the frames, stem, and stern-post are up and adjusted.

rạ-meē', **rạ-miē',** *s.* [Malay.]

Bot.: *Böhmeria nivea.* [GRASSCLOTH PLANT.]

răm'-ĕ-kĭn, răm'-ạ-kĭn, * răm'-mĕ-kĭn, * răm'-ĕ-quĭn (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *ramequin*, from O. Dut. *rammeken* = toasted bread.]

Cook.: A small slice of bread covered with a mixture of cheese and eggs.

răm'-ẹl, răm'-mẹl, * răm'-mẹll, * ram-al, *s.* [Lat. *ramale* = a withered, dead, or useless branch; *ramus* = a branch; Fr. *ramilles* = small sticks or twigs.]

1. Brushwood, dead wood, or brancbes.

"To write of scrogges, brome, hadder, or *rammell*."
G. Douglas: Ænead ix., Prol. 44.

2. Rubbish, sucb as bricklayers' rubbish, or stony fragments; rubble.

"The river Tiberis, which in time past was full of *rammell* and the ruins of houses."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 51.

ramel-wood, rammell-wood, *s.* Copse wood, brushwood.

*** răm'-ẹl, * răm'-mẹl,** *v.i.* [RAMEL, *s.*] To moulder to pieces; to turn to rubbish.

răm'-ĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *ramentum* = a chip, a shaving, from *rado* = to scrape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A scraping, a shaving.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): [RAMENTA].

rạ-mĕn'-tạ, *s. pl.* [Lat.] [RAMENT.]

Bot.: Thin, brown, foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great numbers on young shoots, and on the stems of many ferns.

răm-ĕn-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *rament(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Covered with ramenta.

rā'-mĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rameus*, from *ramus* = a branch, a bough.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to tbe branches. (*Lindley.*)

*** răm'-ĕ-quĭn (qu as k),** *s.* [RAMEKIN.]

răm-feē'-zled (le as ẹl), *a.* [FEEZE, *s.*] Fatigued, exhausted. (*Scotch.*)

rā'-mī, *s. pl.* [RAMUS.]

răm'-iē, *s.* An Eastern Asiatic and Indian perennial shrub of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), now cultivated in the Southern United States and the West Indies. The term is also applied to the fine fibre, somewhat resembling that of cotton, made from the young shoots of the plant. Also used attributively; as, *ramie* cloth.

răm-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *ramifier* = to ramify (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting out branches from a stem.

(2) The production of figures resembling branches.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel.

"The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these air bladders in an infinite number of *ramifications*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. ii.

(2) A subordinate branch; an offsboot.

(3) A division or subdivision in a classification; tbe exposition of a subject, &c.

"When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral?"—*Johnson: Pref. to Eng. Dictionary.*

II. *Botany:*

1. The manner in which a tree produces its branches. First the stem is simple, then leaf-buds appear in the axils of the several leaves, and simple branches arise; next in the axils of their leaves other buds develop, and so a tree is formed.

2. Subdivisions of roots or branches.

*** răm'-ĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [RAMIFY.]

răm'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *forma* = form, shape.] Resembling a branch.

răm'-ĭ-fў, * ram-i-fie, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ramifier*, from Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *ramificar*; Ital. *ramificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.*: To divide or separate into branches.

2. *Fig.*: To divide or subdivide into branches or subdivisions.

"He expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.*: To shoot out in branches; to send out branches.

"Asparagus affects the urine with a fœtid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.*: To be divided or subdivided; to send out or have offshoots or branches.

*** rạ-mĭ'-lĭe, * rạ-mĭl-lie (ia sy),** *s.* [In commemoration of the battle of Ramilies (1706).]

1. A cocked-hat, worn in the time of George I.

2. A wig, worn as late as the time of George III.

RAMILIE WIG.

3. A long, gradually diminishing plait to the hair or wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

"A head of fine flaxen hair, combed in an elegant irregularity to the face, behind braided into a *ramillie*."—*Monthly Review*, Feb., 1752, p. 121.

*** rā-mĭp'-ạr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing branches.

*** răm'-ĭsh,** *a.* [A corrupt. of *ramage*, a. (q.v.).] (See extract.)

Rā'-mĭşm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Hist. & Philos.: The philosophical and dialectical system of Pierre de la Ramée (better known by his Latinised name, Ramus), royal professor of rhetoric and philosopby at Paris. He was born in 1515, and was one of the victims of the Massacre of St. Bartbolomew (1572). He was a strong opponent of Scholasticism, and of the dialectics of Aristotle. In his *Institutiones Dialecticæ* (Paris, 1543) he attempted to provide a new system of logic, which, like Cicero, he strove to blend with rhetoric. That book formed the groundwork of the *Logic* published by Milton in 1672.

"In England, Cambridge alone . . . was a stronghold of *Ramism*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 803.

Rā'-mĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ram(ism)*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, or connected with Ramism (q.v.); Ramean.

"Bacon . . . expounds the system of logic with unmistakable refereuce to the *Ramist* principles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 803.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A follower of Ramus; a Rameau.

"The controversy which raged between the Aristotelians and the total or partial *Ramists*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 803.

răm'-mẹl, * răm'-mẹll, *s.* [RAMEL.]

1. Rubbish.

2. A lot of coarse fisb. (*Prov.*)

răm-mĕls-bĕrg'-ĭte, *s.* [After C. F. Rammelsberg, the German chemist and mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic form of nickel arsenide. Hardness, 5·25 to 5·75; sp. gr. 7·099 to 7·188. Compos.: arsenic, 71·7; nickel, 28·3 = 100. Formula like that of chloanthite, $NiAs_2$; hence this mineral is dimorphous. Occurs in Saxony.

2. The same as CHLOANTHITE (q.v.).

răm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ram*, v.; *-er.*] One who rams; an instrument with which anything is rammed or driven; specif.:

1. A beetle used for beating tbe earth to solidity, or by paviors for ramming or driving down paving-stones firmly into their beds.

"The earth is to bee wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roots."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xi.

2. In founding, a round or square tool used for ramming the sand into tbe flasks.

rammer and sponge, *s.*

Ordn.: An instrument used for loading guns. It consists of a wooden staff, with an enlargement at one end for ramming home tbe shot and cbarge, and at the other a cylindrical plug of tow, cotton, or hair, securely fixed to the staff, and fully the size of the bore, for cleansing the grooves, and, when used wet, extinguishing any burning particles of cartridge left after firing the previous charge.

*** răm'-mĭsh (1),** *a.* [RAMISH.]

răm'-mĭsh (2), *a.* [Eng. *ram*, s; *-ish*; cf. Dan. *ram* = strong-scented, rank; Icel. *ramr* = strong.] Ram-like, strong-sceuted, rank, fetid, lascivious. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,409.)

răm'-mĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rammish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rammish.

răm'-mў, *a.* [Eng. *ram*, s.; *-y.*] Like a ram; rammish, strong-scented.

*** răm-ŏl-lĭs'-çençe,** *s.* [Fr. *ramollir* = to make soft: Lat. *re-* = back; *ad* = to, and *mollio* = to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

ra-mŏl-lĭsse'-ment (cnt as ânt), *s.* [Fr.]

Pathol.: Softening. Used of the brain or of the spinal cord. It is the result of suppuration following on inflammation.

rạ-moŏn', *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Trophis americana*, a West Indiau tree, the leaves of whicb are sometimes given as fodder for cattle.

rā'-mōse, rā'-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ramosus*, from *ramus* = a branch; Fr. *rameux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ramoso.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.*: Branching, ramifying; consisting or full of branches; resembling branches.

"A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white spar."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Bot.*: Having many branches; as Ilex.

rămp, * **rampe**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *ramper* = to creep, crawl, climb; *rampe* = a flight of steps; cf. Ital. *rampa* = a claw, a gripe; *rampare* = to claw; Bav. *rampfen* = to snatch: all nasalized forms corresponding to Ger. *raffen*; Low Ger. *rappen* = to snatch hastily; Dan. *rappe* = to hasten; *rap* = quick; Sw. *rappa* to snatch; *rapp* = brisk.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To climb, as a plant.

"Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so, *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **2.** To rear up on the hind legs; to assume a rampant attitude.

"A lion *ramps* at the top."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xiv. 7.

* **3.** To leap with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 343.)

* **4.** To spring or bound about; to gambol, to play, to romp.

"They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*." *Swift: Descr. of an Irish Feast.*

5. To move along quickly; to romp along.

"We *ramped* along with whole sail."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bend or turn upwards, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to woodwork of a gate, &c.

2. To hustle; to rob with violence; to extort by means of threats. (*Slang Dict.*)

rămp, * **rampe**, *s.* [Ramp, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A leap, a spring, a bound.

"The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 139.

2. A romping woman; a masculine woman; a harlot.

"Ione was borne in Burgoyne, . . . and was a *rampe* of such boldnesse, that she woulde course horsses and ride them to water."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 6).

3. A highwayman, a robber.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* An inclined road in a fortification leading from one level of the enceinte to another.

"The Burmese waited for the attack, which had to be delivered up a long *ramp*."—*Standard*, Nov. 24, 1885.

2. *Mason. & Carp.:* A concavity on the upper side of a hand-rail formed over risers, or over a half or quarter space, by a sudden rise of the steps above.

3. *Bot.* (*Of the form* rampe): *Arum maculatum.*

răm-pā'-cious, *a.* [Prob. the same as Rampagious (q.v.).] Rampant, boisterous, high-spirited.

"A very spirited and *rampacious* animal."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. ii.

răm-pāġe', ram-pauge, *v.i.* [Ramp, *v.*]

1. To ramp; to prance about; to run about wildly. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.)

2. To rage and storm; to prance about with rage.

răm-pāġe', *s.* [Rampaoe, *v.*] A state of excitement or passion; violent conduct; a romp.

¶ *On the rampage:* In a state of excitement or passion; wild, violent. (Often = on a drinking bout.)

"To start off *on the rampage* in the Viceregal sanctum."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 6, 1885.

răm-pā'-ġious, *a.* [Eng. *rampag(e)*; *-ious.*] Monstrous.

"There comes along a missionary . . . with a *rampagious* gingham."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

* **răm-păl'-lī-an**, * **răm-păl'-lī-ôn**, *s.* [Ramp, *v.*] A term of low abuse, applied to either a man or a woman.

"Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

rămp'-**an-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *rampan(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance, extravagance.

"The temporall power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spiritual."—*More: On the Seven Churches.* (Pref.)

rămp'-**ant**, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *ramper* = to climb.] [Ramp, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Leaping, springing. [II.]

"The *rampant* lyon hunts he fast."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: July.

2. Springing, climbing, or growing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant.

"Alas! what *rampant* weeds now shame my fields."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

3. Overleaping restraint or moderation; excessively prevalent; predominant.

"In these days of *rampant* Chauvinism."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* **4.** Lustful, salacious, lewd. (*Pope.*)

II. *Her.:* Standing upright upon the hind legs (properly on one foot only, as if attacking. (Said of a beast of prey, as the lion.)

Rampant.

¶ *Counter-rampant:*

Her.: Said of an animal rampant towards the sinister. When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary-wise in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.

rampant-arch, *s.*

Arch.: (See extract).

"When the extremities of an arch rise from supports at unequal heights, the arch is called *rampant*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 252.

rampant-gardant, *a.*

Her.: The same as rampant, but with the animal looking full-faced.

Rampant-gardant.

Rampant-passant.

rampant-passant, *a.*

Her.: Said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

rampant-regardant, *a.*

Her.: Said of an animal in a rampant position and looking behind.

Rampant-regardant.

Rampant-sejant.

rampant-sejant, *a.*

Her.: Said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the forelegs raised.

* **răm**p'-**ant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rampant*; *-ly.*] In a rampant manner.

răm'-part, * **ram-per**, * **ram-pi-ar**, * **ram-pi-er**, * **ram-pire**, * **ram-pyre**, *s.* [Fr. *rempart*, *rempar*, from *remparer* = to fortify, to enclose with a rampart. *Rempar* is the true French form, the *t* being excrescent. *Remparer* is from *re-* = again; *em-* = in, and *parer* (Ital. *parare*, Lat. *paro*) = to prepare, to make ready; Ital. *riparo* = a defence; *riparare* = to defend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which fortifies and defends from assault; that which affords security or safety; a defence, a bulwark.

"There are no fences so strong, nor any *ramparts* so high, but daring and desultorious wits may either break through them or leap over them."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 141.

II. *Fort.:* An embankment around a fortified place. In the more perfect condition the wall of the rampart forms a scarp, and is crowned by the parapet.

"On each tall *rampart's* thundering side."
Warton: Grave of King Arthur.

rampart-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A large piece of artillery to be used on a rampart, and not for field purposes.

* **răm**p'-**art**, * **ramp-ire**, *v.t.* [Rampart, *s.*] To protect or fortify with a rampart or ramparts. (*Mickle: Lusiad*, vii.)

* **rampe**, *v.i.* [Ramp, *v.*]

răm'-peĕ, rămped, *a.* [Rompu.]

răm'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ramp*, v.; *-er.*] A ruffian who infests racecourses. [Ramp, *v.*, B. II. 2.]

răm-phăs'-tŏs, *s.* [Rhamphastos.]

* **ram-pi-ar**, * **ram-pi-er**, *s.* [Rampart, *s.*]

răm'-pi-ôn, *s.* [Fr. *raiponce*; Sp. *reponche*, *raiponce*; Port. *raponto*; Ital. *raperonzo*. from Lat. *rapa*, *rapum* = a turnip.]

Botany:

1. *Campanula Rapunculus*, a bell flower two to three feet high, with red, purple, or blue flowers. [Campanula.]

2. The genus Phyteuma (q.v.).

¶ Large or German Rampion is *Œnothera biennis.*

* **răm'-pĭre**, *s.* & *v.* [Rampart, *s.* & *v.*]

răm'-plĕr, răm'-plŏr, *a.* & *s.* [Prob. connect. with *ramble* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Roving, rambling, roaming, unsettled.

B. *As subst.:* A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. (*Scotch.*)

răm'-rŏd, *s.* [Eng. *ram*, v., and *rod.*] A rod of wood or metal, used for forcing the charge to the bottom of a gun-barrel, and also, with a wiper or ball-screw attached, for cleansing the interior of the barrel, and for withdrawing a charge. It is held to the gun by thimbles or by grooves in the band and a corresponding groove in the stock.

ram sa-gul, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Capra imberbis* (De Blainv.), a domesticated variety of the Tahr, *Capra jemlaica* (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*).

"There are at least forty acknowledged varieties of the Goat, among which may be mentioned the Berbura, or *Ram sagul*, of India, a Goat which is remarkable for being destitute of beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its smooth fur is white, mingled with reddish-brown."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 672.

răm'-shăc-kle, *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *shake.*]

A. *As adj.:* Loose, disjointed; in a crazy state; in bad repair.

"A *ramshackle* waggon, rough men, and a rougher landscape."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

B. *As subst.:* A thoughtless fellow. (*Scotch.*)

răm'-shăc-kle, *v.t.* [Ramshackle, *a.*] To search, to ransack, to rummage. (*Prov.*)

răm'-skĭn, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *ramekin* (q.v.).] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also Sefton-cake, because said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sefton.

răm'-sŏn̤, răm'-sŏn (pl. **răm'-sŏn̤, răm'-siēs**), *s.* [A.S. *hramsan*, pl. of *hramsa*; Sw. *rams* (*lök*) = ram's-leek; Dan. *rams* (*løg*) = ram's-leek; Bavarian *ramsen.*]

Bot.: Allium ursinum; a British plant with ovate lanceolate leaves, and a trigonous scape bearing an umbel of white flowers. Found in woods, hedge banks, &c. Formerly cultivated in gardens for garlic, but now superseded by *A. sativum.*

răm'-stăm, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *ram* = to push, Scotch *stam* = to stamp.]

A. *As adj.:* Forward, thoughtless, rash.

B. *As adv.:* Rashly, precipitately, headlong. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.)

răm'-stĕd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: An American name for *Linaria vulgaris.*

răm'-tĭl, *s.* [Bengalee & Mahratta.]

Bot.: *Guizotia oleifera.* [Guizotia.]

răm-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Ramtil.]

Bot.: A synonym of Guizotia (q.v.).

rā'-mu-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *ramulus*, dimin. of *ramus* = a branch, a bough.]

Bot.: Small branches, branchlets, twigs.

răm'-u-lōse, † **răm'-u-loŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *ramulosus.*]

Bot.: Having many ramuli (q.v.); divided into many small branches.

rā′-mŭs (pl. **rā′-mī**), *s.* [Lat. = a branch.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) A branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.

(2) The male organ of generation.

(3) Each of two branches or halves of the lower jaw in man and other vertebrates. The portion which rises to articulate with the skull is called the ascending ramus. There are also a superior, or ascending, and an inferior or descending ramus in the pubic bone, and a ramus of the ischium.

2. *Bot.:* A branch.

rą-mŭs′-cūle, *s.* [Late Lat. *ramusculus*, dimin. from *ramus* = a branch.]

Anat.: The branch of any ramus.

rą-mŭs′-cų-lī, *s. pl.* [Ramuscule.]

Bot.: The mycelium of some fungals.

răn, *pret. of v.* [Run, *v.*]

răn (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Rope-making:* A reel of twenty yards.

2. *Naut.:* Yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch.

* **răn** (2), *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *rán.*] Open robbery and violence; rapine.

* **răn** (3), *s.* [Irish & Gael. *rann* = a division, a verse, a poem.] A saying. (*Seven Sages*, 2,723.)

rā′-ną, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Ranidæ (q.v.), with sixty species, absent only from South America and Australia. Fingers quite free, none opposable; toes webbed; vomerine teeth in two series or groups; tongue large, oblong, free, and deeply notched behind; metatarsus with one or two blunt tubercules. *Rana temporaria* is the Common English Frog, and *R. esculenta* the Edible Frog.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene of Germany and Switzerland.

rā′-nąl, *a.* [Ranales.]

Bot.: Of, or belonging to the Ranales (q.v.).

rą-nā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *ranalis*, from *ranā* = a frog.] [Ranunculus.]

Bot.: The Ranal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Monodichlamydeous flowers, placentæ sutural or axile, stameus indefinite, embryo minute, in a large quantity of fleshy or horny albumen. Orders: Magnoliaceæ, Anonaceæ, Dilleniaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Sarraceniaceæ, and Papaveraceæ.

rā′-nąn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *rana* = a frog.] A sect of Jews who honoured frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh. (*Annandale.*)

rą-nā′-trą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *rana* = a frog.]

Entom.: A genus of Nepidæ. Body very elongated and cylindrical; rostrum directed forwards, anterior thighs long and slender. One species, *Ranatra linearis*, is aquatic, being found in the mud at the bottom of water. In the evening it sometimes flies forth. Both larva and imago are carnivorous.

răn̈çe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything.

2. A bar between the legs of a chair.

* 3. A kind of fine stone. Probably a kind of marble.

"Ivorie pillars mixt with jett and *rance*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, p. 245.

răn̈çe, *v.t.* [Rance, *s.*] To shore up; to prop. (*Scotch.*)

* **răn-çĕs′-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *rancescens*, pr. par. of *rancesco*, incept. of *ranceo* = to be rank.] Becoming rancid, rank, or sour.

* **răn̈ch**, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *wrench* (q.v.).] To wrench, to sprain; to injure by straining.

"Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds . . .
Then, trusting to his arms, young Othrys found
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

răn̈ch, * **ranche**, *s.* [Sp. *rancho.*] The same as Rancho (q.v.).

"And other *ranch* territories."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

ranch, ranche, *v.i.* [Ranch, *s.*] To keep a ranch or farm for the rearing of cattle and horses.

ran-çhē-rī′-ą, *s.* The hut of a ranchero, or a collection of such huts.

ran-çhē′-rō, *s.* [Sp.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a man employed on a ranch.

"With certain hard-riding *rancheros*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

ranch′-măn, *s.* [Eng. *ranch*, s., and *man.*] The keeper or owner of a ranch.

"The *ranchmen* of the Western territory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

ran′-çho, *s.* [Sp. = a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a messroom.] In Mexico, a rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a hacienda, which is a cultivated farm or plantation.

ranch′-wọm-ăn, *s.* [Eng. *ranch*, s., and *woman.*] The wife of a ranchman.

"A charming little *ranchwoman*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 127.

răn′-çĭd, *a.* [Lat. *rancidus*, from *ranceo* = to be rank, to stink; Fr. *rance;* Ital. *rancido.*] Having a rank smell; sour, musty, rank, ill-smelling.

"She bids him from a goat's deep entrails take
The *rancid* fat." *Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xvii.

* **răn-çĭd′-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Fr. *rancidité;* Ital. *rancidità.*] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidness; a strong sour smell.

răn′-çĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rancid; -ly.*] In a rancid manner; with a strong sour smell; mustily.

răn′-çĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rancid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidity, rankness.

"Their flesh has contracted a *rancidness*."—*White: Selborne*, p. 112.

* **răn̈ck**, * **rancke**, *a.* & *adv.* [Rank, *a.*]

răn̈′-cŏr, răn̈′-coŭr, * **ran-kor**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rancor, rancore, rancœur*, (Fr. *rancune*), from Lat. *rancorem*, accus. of *rancor* = rancidness, spite. [Rancid.] O. Sp. *rancor;* Sp. *rencor;* Ital. *rancore, rancura.*]

1. Inveterate malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated malice, malevolence, or ill-will; implacable malice or enmity.

"All the *rancour* of a renegade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Virulence, corruption, poison.

"Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

răn̈′-cŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rancor; -ous.*] Full of, or characterized by rancor; deeply malignant; spiteful in the utmost degree; intensely virulent. (*Rowe: Pharsalia* vi. 483.)

răn̈′-cŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rancorous; -ly.*] In a rancorous manner; with rancor or deep malignity.

răn̈d, *s.* [A.S., Ger., Dut., and Dan. = a border, an edge, a brink; Icel. *rönd.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A border, edge, or seam.

2. A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flauk and the buttock.

"They came with chopping knives,
To cut into *rands*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild-goose Chase, v. 2.

II. *Shoemaking:*

1. One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole, to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel.

2. A thin inner shoe-sole. (*Simmonds.*)

* **răn̈d**, *v.i.* [Prob. a form of *rant* (q.v.).] To storm, to rave, to fume, to rant.

"I raved, and *randed*, and railed." *J. Webster.*

răn′-dăn (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The produce of a second sifting of meal; the finest part of the bran of wheat.

răn′-dăn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *random* (q.v.).]

1. A boat worked by three rowers with four oars, the middle rower using a pair of sculls, the other two one oar each.

"People in punts and gigs, *randans*, gondolas, and canoes."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 3, 1885.

2. A spree, a drinking-bout. (Used only in the phrase, To *go* or *be on the randan.*)

răn-dăn′-īte, *s.* [After Randan, Puy-de-Dôme, in the neighbourhood of which it was found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A kaolin-like variety of tripolite (q.v.), containing 9·10 per cent. of water.

răn′-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Isaac Rand, of the Apothecaries' botanic garden at Chelsea.]

Bot.: A genus of Gardenidæ. *Randia dumetorum* is a small thorny shrub growing in the Himalayas. The fruit is a safe emetic; externally applied, it is an anodyne in rheumatism; an infusion of the bark is given to produce nausea. The unripe fruit of *R. uliginosa*, also Indian, is roasted in wood-ashes, and then given for diarrhœa and dysentery. The natives eat the roasted fruits of both trees; raw, that of the first species is used to poison fish. In the North-west Provinces it is employed in calico printing and dyeing to intensify the colour. The fruit of *R. aculeata* is used as a blue dye. About fifteen species are in British hot-houses.

răn̈d′-īte, *s.* [After T. D. Rand; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral described, after an analysis of a small amount of impure material, as a hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium. Occurs as an encrustation of a canary-yellow colour on granite at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

răn′-dle, *s.* [Rantle.]

răn′-dŏm, * **ran-don**, * **ran-doun**, * **ran-down**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *randon* = the swiftness and force of a strong stream; whence *aller à grand randon* = to go very fast (answering to the Eng. *at random*); *randir* = to press on; *randonner* = to run swiftly or violently; Sp. *de rendon, de rondon* = rashly, abruptly, intrepidly. Ultimate etym. doubtful, but probably from Ger. *rand* = an edge, rim, brink, or margin, so that the reference is to the force of a brimming river.] [Rand, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Force, violence; a violent or furious course; impetuosity.

* 2. The distance travelled by a missile; range, reach.

"The angle, which the missive is to mount by, if we will have to go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

3. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; haphazard. (Only in the phrase *at random*, applied to any thing done at haphazard or chance).

"Like a scattered seed at *random* sown."
Cowper: Table Talk, 676.

II. *Mining:* The distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane. (*Webster.*)

B. *As adj.:* Done at hazard or without any settled aim, purpose, or direction; left to chance; chance, haphazard, casual.

"A *random* shaft." *Dryden: Virgil; Æn.* iv.

random-courses, *s. pl.*

Mason. & Paving: Courses of stone of unequal thickness.

random-shot, *s.* A shot fired at random; a shot fired with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

random-tooling, *s.* The forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. (Known in Scotland as *droving.*)

* **răn′-dŏm-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *random; -ly.*] In a random manner; at random; wildly.

* **răn′-dŏn** *s.* [Random.]

* **răn′-dŏn**, *v.i.* [Fr. *randoner.*] [Random.] To stray or rove about at random.

"Shall I leave them free to *random* of their will?"
Sackville & Norton: Ferrex & Porrex.

răn′-dў, răn′-dĭe, *s.* & *a.* [Rand, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatening or abusive language.

2. A scold; an indelicate, forward, or romping girl. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Riotous, disorderly.

"For the young laird was stown away by a *randy* gipsy woman."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

2. Merry.

3. Lustful.

***rāne, *rāne'-deēr,** *s.* [Reindeer.]

ra'-nēe, ra'-nī, *s.* [Mahratta, Hind., &c.] A queen regnant; the wife of a king. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

ra-nĕĭ'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimiu from *rana* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont: Frog-shell; a genus of Muricidæ. Shell with two rows of continuous varices, one ou each side; operculum ovate; nucleus lateral. Fifty-eight recent species, from the Mediterranean, the Cape, India, China, Australia, the Pacific, and Western America, ranging from low water to twenty fathoms. Fossil, twenty-three species, from the Eocene.

***ran-force,** *s.* [Reinforce, *s.*]

***rang,** *a.* [A.S. *ranc.*] [Rank, *a.*] Perverse, rebellious.

"Yf that ani were so *rang.*" *Havelok*, 2,561.

răng, *pret. of v.* [Rino, *v.*]

***răn'-gant,** *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as Furiosant (q.v.).

rānge, *renge, *rainge, *raunge, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *renger* (Fr. *ranger*), from *rang* = a rank.] [Rank, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set or place in a rank or row; to dispose or arrange in a regular line or lines; to dispose in proper order or ranks; to rank.

"Their order of *ranging* a few men."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 733.

2. To dispose or arrange in the proper classes, orders, or divisions; to classify; to arrange systematically or methodically in classes or divisions; to class: as, To *range* plants or animals in genera, species, &c.

3. To roam, rove, or wander over or through; to pass over or through; to search.

"He did *range* the town to seek me out."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

* 4. To sail or pass along or in a direction parallel to: as, To *range* a coast; that is, to sail along it.

* 5. To sift; to pass through a range or sieve.

"No corne maisters that hought and sold grain should heat this mule away from their *raunging* sives."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xliv.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be placed in order; to be ranked, classified, or classed; to rank; to admit of classification.

"'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

2. To lie in a particular direction; to lie alongside or parallel; to correspond in direction.

"Which way thy forests *range*, which way thy rivers flow." *Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 1.

3. To rove or roam at large; to wander about.

"'Tis true, I am given to *range*."
Byron: To the Sighing Strephon.

4. To run about wildly; to be wild. (Said of dogs.)

"Down goes old Sport, *ranging* a hit wildly."—*Field*, March 27, 1886.

5. To sail or pass along or in the direction of.

"In which coast *ranging*, we found no convenient watering place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 515.

6. To pass or vary from one point to another.

"Readings *ranged* from 55° at Scilly and Jersey to 45° at Nairn."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

7. In gunnery, to have range or horizontal direction. (Said of shot or shell, and sometimes of a firearm.)

rānge, * **renge,** *s.* [Ranoe, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rank, a row; a series of things in a line.

"And in the two *renges* fayre they hem dresse."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,596.

2. A line.

"These *ranges* of barren mountains."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

* 3. A class; an order; a classification.

"The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

4. A waudering, roving, or roaming; an excursion.

"He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and centre it in his own breast."—*South: Sermons.*

5. Space or room for excursion; space or extent taken or passed over; command, scope, discursive power.

"The oppressor . . . knows not what a *range*
His spirit takes." *Cowper: Task*, v. 775.

6. The step of a ladder; a rung.

7. A row of townships lying between two consecutive meridiau lines, which are six miles apart, and numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of each great survey, the townships in the range being numbered north and south from the "base line" which runs east and west: as, township No. 6 N., *range* 7 W., from the fifth principal meridian.

8. A kitchen-range (q.v.).

"Therein an hundred *raunges* weren pight."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 35.

9. A bolting sieve to sift meal.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gunnery:*

(1) The horizontal distance to which a projectile is thrown. Strictly, it is the distance from the muzzle of the gun to the second intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight. A cannon lying horizontally is called the right level or point-blank range: when the muzzle is elevated to 45° it is called the utmost level.

(2) A place where gun or rifle practice is carried ou.

"The shooting *range* at Wormwood Scrubs."—*Times*, April 13, 1886.

2. *Music:* The whole ascending or descending series of sounds capable of being produced by a voice or instrument; the compass or register of a voice or instrument.

3. *Nat. Science:* The geographical limits within which an animal or plant is now distributed, and the limits in point of time within which it has existed on the globe. The first is called range in space, and the second range in time. In the case of marine animals, as the Mollusca, there is also a range of depth, as measured by the number of fathoms which constitute their superior and inferior limits.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A length of cable a little in excess of the depth of water, ranged on deck ready to run out when the anchor is let go.

(2) A large cleat in the waist for belaying the sheets and tacks of the courses.

¶ (1) *Horned ranges:* Two-pronged cleats or kevels.

(2) *To find* or *get the range of an object:* To ascertain the angle at which to elevate a fire-arm so as to hit an object.

range-cock, *s.* A faucet for the hot water reservoir of a cooking range.

range-finder, *s.*

Gunn.: An instrument for finding the range of an object.

"When a single barrel was used he would prefer a shell gun instead of one of rifle calibre, as it acted as an instantaneous *range-finder*."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 13, 1885.

range-heads, *s. pl.* The bitts of the windlass.

range-stove, *s.* A cooking-stove.

rañ'-gĕ, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Arranged in order.

* **rānge'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *range*; *-ment.*] The act of arranging; arrangement; disposition in order.

"For the better lodgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 468.

rānge'-ĕr, * **raung-er,** *s.* [Eng. *rang(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who arranges or disposes in order; an arranger.

2. One who ranges, roves, or roams about; a rover.

"And curst be all who keep the Bens
For sheep and antlered *rangers* only."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 49.

3. A sworn officer of a forest, appointed by letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, &c.; now merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

"Outlawes fell affray the forest *raunger*."
Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home again.

4. The keeper or superintendent of a public park.

* 5. One who roves for plunder; a robber, a highwayman.

* 6. A dog that beat the ground. (*Gay.*)

* 7. (*Pl.*): Mounted troops armed with short muskets, who ranged the country and often fought on foot. The name is still preserved in the title Connaught Rangers, applied to the 88th regiment of foot in the British Army.

* 8. A sieve, a sifter.

rānge'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *ranger*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a ranger or keeper of a forest or park.

răn'-gĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Formed in the sixteenth century from Fr. *ranche* = a rack, ladder, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Zool.:* Reindeer (q.v.); a genus of Cervidæ. "There are several varieties or species of this animal, confined to special districts, but they are not yet well determined." (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 219). Horns with large basal snags near crown; muzzle hairy.

2. *Palæont.:* [See extract under Reindeer; Reindeer-period].

* **răñ'-gle,** *v.i.* [A frequent. or dimin. from *range*, v. (q.v.).] To rauge or rove about.

"They scaped best that here and thither *rangled*."
Harrington: Orlando Furioso, xiv. 56.

ra'-nī, *s.* [Ranee.]

rān'-ĭ-çĕps, *s.* [Lat. *rana* (q.v.); suff. *-ceps* = *caput* = a head.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Gadidæ, with one species, *Raniceps trifurcus*, the Trifurcated, or Tadpole-Hake (q.v.). Head large, broad, and depressed; body of moderate length, covered with minute scales; two dorsals, anterior very short, rudimentary; one anal, ventral of six rays; card-like teeth in jaws and on vomer.

2. *Palæont.:* A doubtful Labyrinthodont from the Carboniferous.

răn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ran(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Anourous Batrachians, sub-order Phaneroglossa, with twenty-six genera. Upper jaw toothed; diapophyses of sacral vertebræ not dilated; neck-glands absent. Distribution almost cosmopolitan.

ra-nī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *rana* = a frog.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Ranimidæ.

rā'-nīne, *a.* [Lat. *rana* = a frog.] Pertaining or relating to a frog or frogs.

ranine-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A continuation of the lingual artery, which runs forward from the lower part of the tongue to its tip, with numerous branches.

ranine-vein, *s.*

Anat.: A small vein beneath the tongue in apposition with the ranine artery.

ra-nī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ranin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Anomura (q.v.). The four hinder pairs of legs are nearly equal in size, and flattened into four swimming organs.

rank, *ranck, *rancke, *ranke, *reng, * renk, *s.* [O. Fr. *reng* (Fr. *rang*), from O. H. Ger. *hring, hrinc* = a ring (q.v.); Ger. *rang.* The original meaning is therefore that of a ring or circle of persons.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A line, a row; a series of things in a line.

"The *rank* of osiers, by the murmuring stream."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

2. Specif., a line or row of men ranged abreast or side by side.

3. Position, place, station.

"Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his *ranke*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 358.

4. An aggregate of individuals; a class, a series, an order.

"All *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick blessings."—*Atterbury.*

5. Degree of dignity; eminence or excellence; comparative station or position in civil, military, or social life; relative place.

"The scale of intellectual *rank*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, iv.

6. Specif., a degree or grade in the military or naval service: as, the *rank* of captain, the *rank* of admiral.

7. High social position; eminence, excellence, distiuction, high degree: as, a man of *rank*.

II. *Music:* A row of pipes (of an organ), belonging to one stop.

¶ (1) *Rank and file:* [File (1), s., ¶ (2)].

(2) *The ranks:* The order or grade of common soldiers: as, To reduce a man to *the ranks*.

(3) *To fill the ranks:* To supply the whole number, or a competent number.

(4) *To take rank of:* To take, have, or enjoy precedence of; to rank before; to have the right of taking a higher place thau.

răńk, *ranck, *rancke, *ronk, *ronke, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *ranc* = strong, proud, forward; cogn. with Dut. *rank* = lank, slender; Icel. *rakkr* = straight, slender; Sw. *rank* = long and thin; Dan. *rank* = erect. The sense of "strong-scented" or rancid is due to confusion with Lat. *rancidus* (= rancid), or O. Fr. *rance* = musty, fusty, stale. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Luxuriant or coarse in growth; of strong or vigorous growth; high-growing.

"Down with the grasse,
That groweth in shadow so *ranke* and so stout."
Tusser: Husbandry.

*2. Copious, free, fluent.

"Such a *ranke* and full writer."—*Ascham: Schole-master*, bk. ii.

3. Causing luxuriant or strong growth; very rich and fertile.

"Whers land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Raised to a high degree; excessive, immoderate; violent, utter, extreme.

"Thy *rankest* faults." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

5. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a *rank* modus in law.

*6. Violent, fierce.

"*Rancke* winter's rage."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; February.

7. Gross, coarse, foul, disgusting.

"My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name
As *rank* as any flax wench."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

8. Foul-scented, strong-scented, rancid, musty, stinking.

"Hircina, *rank* with sweat, presumes
To censure Phillis for perfumes."
Swift: Journal of a Modern Lady.

9. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

"Divers sea-fowl taste *rank*, of the fish on which they feed."—*Boyle.*

* 10. Lustful; inflamed with venereal passion.

"Ths ewes, heing *rank*,
In the end of autumn turned to the rams."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 11. Corrupt, rotten.

"But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 120.

* 12. (See extract).

"The iron of a plane is set *rank* when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Strongly, fiercely, violently.

"Many iron hammers beating *ranke*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 33.

*** rank-brained,** * **rank-brainde,** *a.* Coarse.

"Every *rank-brainde* writer."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.* (Pref.)

*** rank-riding,** *a.* Riding fiercely or furiously.

rank-scented, *a.* Rank, strong-scented; having a strong, coarse smell.

"The muntable, *rank-scented* many."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

răńk, *v. t. & i.* [Rank, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place, set, or draw up in a rank or line; to range; to place abreast in a line.

"Stood *rank'd* of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second tire
Of thunder." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 603.

2. To range or set in any particular rank, class, division, or order; to class, to classify.

"He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking*
Himself with princes."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

3. To dispose or arrange methodically; to place or set in suitable order; to range.

"*Ranking* all things under general and special heads."—*Watts: Logick.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be ranged; to be set, placed, or disposed, as in a particular line, order, division, or rank.

"Let that one article *rank* with the rest."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

2. To be disposed or arranged in a line or rank.

3. To have or hold a certain rank or position as compared with others; to be of equal rank or consideration with others: as, A captain in the navy *ranks* with a colonel in the army.

4. To put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt: as, He *ranked* against the estate.

5. To stand as a claim against the estate of a bankrupt person.

"£19,534 is expected to *rank* against assets estimated at £18,120 15s. 2d."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 8, 1886.

***răńk'-ėr** (I), *s.* [Eng. *rank*, v.; *-er.*] One who ranks or disposes in rank or order; an arranger.

răńk'-ėr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rank*, s.; *-er.*] An officer who rises from the ranks.

"The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are 'rankers.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1886, p. 12.

răńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rank, *v.*]

¶ *Ranking and Sale:*

Scots Law: The process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold, and the price divided amoug his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete.

răn'-kle, *ran-kyll, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rank*, a.; suff. *-le.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To grow or become more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester, as a sore or wound.

"'Till lovely Isolde's lilye hand
Had probed the *rankling* wound."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

2. To produce or cause an inflamed, festering, or painful sore.

"The Hydra's venom *ranking* in thy veins."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be inflamed; to become malignant, bitter, or virulent.

2. To cause bitterness, ill-will, or self-torment.

"Jealousy, with *rankling* tooth."
Gray: Ode on Eton.

*3. To suffer pain or torture; to fret.

"Dspriv'd of sight, and *rankling* in his chain."
Goldsmith: An Gratorio, ii.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To inflame, to irritate, to make sore.

2. To attack; to carp at.

"His teeth *rankle* the woman's credit."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 224.

răńk'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rank*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a rank manner; with coarseness or vigour of growth.

2. With a rank or strong smell; rancidly, mustily.

3. Grossly, foully.

"The coarseness so *rankly* practised hy the witty Frenchman."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 6.

răńk'-nĕss, *rank-nes, *s.* [Eng. *rank*, a.; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Exuberance, coarseness, or vigour of growth: as, the *rankness* of vegetation.

*2. Excess, superfluity, extravagance, great strength.

"The mere *rankness* of their joy."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

*3. Great fertility.

"Bred hy the *rankness* of the plenteous land."
Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

4. Strength or coarseness in taste or smell; rancidness.

*5. Strength.

"The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

*6. Insolence; outrageous conduct.

"I will physic your *rankness*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

II. *Bot. & Hort.:* Over luxuriance of vegetation, as when fruit trees put forth great shoots or feeders while little wood is formed. Its probable causes are too rich a soil or too much manure. In some cases root grafting, and in others root pruning, is beneficial.

* **rann,** *s.* [Ir.] A song.

* **răn'-nęl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A strumpet, a prostitute.

"She was not such a roynish *rannell*."—*G. Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation*, (1600).

Răn'-nŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A lake and moor in Perthshire.

Rannoch-geometer, Rannoch-looper, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Fidonia pinetaria.*

Rannoch-sprawler, *s.*

Entom.: A British cuspidate moth, *Petasia nubeculosa.*

răn'-nў, *s.* [Lat. (*mus*) *araneus.*] The shrew-mouse.

"The *mus araneus*, the shrewmouse or *ranny*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **răn'-pĭck, *răn'-pīke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A tree, especially an ash, in which a ranny or shrew-mouse has been plugged. (According to Nares, a tree beginning to decay at the top from age.) [Shrew-ash.]

"Rowland leaning on a *ranpike* tree."
Drayton: Pastorals, i.

răn'-săck, *ran-sake, *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *rannsaka* = to search a house, from *rann* = a house, and *sækja* = to seek; Sw. *ransaka;* Dan. *ransage* = to ransack.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To search thoroughly; to search every part of.

"The history of the chosen people was *ransacked* for precedents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*2. To plunder, to pillage, to sack. (*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.)

*3. To violate, to ravish.

"Treason were it to the *ransack'd* queen."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To search narrowly or thoroughly.

*2. To pierce.

"The sword enforced furst
Had *ransakt* through his ribs."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid ix.

* **răn'-săck,** *s.* [Ransack, *v.*] A ransack'ng; pillage.

răn'-sŏm, * ran-some, * ran-soun, * raun-son, * raym-son, * raun-som, * raun-sun, *s.* [O. Fr. *raenson* (Fr. *rançon*), from Lat. *redemptionem*, acc. of *redemptio* = redemption (q.v.); O. Ital. *ranzone. Ransom* and *redemption* are thus doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Release from captivity or bondage by payment.

"Sent as prisoners of the war
Hopeless of *ransom*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 161.

2. The money paid for the release of a person from captivity, bondage, or slavery, or for the redemption of goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a captive or of goods captured, and restores the former to liberty and the latter to the original owner.

"To whom Achilles: Be the *ransom* given."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 175.

3. A price paid or offering made for procuring the pardon of sins, and the redemption of the sinner from the consequences of sin. (*Mark* x. 45.)

*4. Atonement, expiation.

"A sufficient *ransom* for offence."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

II. *Law:* A sum paid for the pardon of some great offence, and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.

ransom-bill, *s.* A war-contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea, and for its safe conduct into port. (Such a contract is valid by the law of nations.)

ransom-free, *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

răn'-sŏm, *ran-some, *raun-som, *raun-son, *v.t.* [Ransom, s.] [Fr. *rançonner.*]

1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, or slavery by the payment of money or an equivalent; to buy out of captivity, penalty, or punishment; to regain by the payment of an equivalent.

"Let him be *ransomed*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. To release from captivity or bondage on payment of money or an equivalent.

"*Ransoming* him or pitying."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

3. To redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment incurred by sinners.

"All the *ransom'd* church of God."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xv.

* 4. To redeem, to rescue, to save, to deliver. (*Hosea* xiii. 14.)

* 5. To hold at ransom; to demand or exact a ransom from; to exact a fine or payment from.

"All suche landes as he had rule of, be *raunsomed* them so grevously."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. i.

* 6. To atone for; to expiate.

"Your trespass now becomes a fee:
Mine *ransoms* yours, and yours must *ransom* me."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 120.

*** răn'-sŏm-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ransom*; *-able.*] Capable of being ransomed.

"To dissolve the *ransomable* chain
Of my lov'd daughter's servitude."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad i.

răn'-sŏm-ẽr, * raun-som-er, *s.* [Eng. *ransom*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which ransoms or redeems; a redeemer.

"The onlie sauior, redeemer, and *raunsomer* of them."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1555).

răn'-sŏm-lĕss, * ran-some-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *ransom*; *-less.*] Without payment of a ransom; free from ransom.

"Go to the Douglas, and deliver him
Up to his pleasure, *ransomless* and free."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 5.

răntˌ, *v.i.* [O. Dut. *ranten*, *randen*; Low Ger. *randen*; Ger. *ranzen* = to make a noise.]

1. To speak bombastically; to bluster; to rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language without proportionate dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in speech or declamation.

"In such a cause I grant
An Englisb poet's privilege to *rant*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 299.

2. To be jovial or jolly; to make noisy mirth. (*Scotch.*)

răntˌ (1), *s.* [See def.]

Music: An old dance; a sort of country dance. This name is often attached to tunes to which country dances were performed. It is perhaps a corruption of the word *coranto*.

răntˌ (2), *s.* [Rant, *v.*]

1. High-sounding or bombastic language without much meaning or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast.

"He sometimes, indeed, in his *rants*, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. A noisy, boisterous frolic or merry-making. (*Scotch.*)

răn'-tăn, *s.* [Rant, *v.*] A drinking fit or bout; a spree.

*** răn-tănt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Rant.] Extravagantly.

"Therefore I prayse Yarmouth so *rantantingly*."—*Nashe: Lenton Stuffe.*

răntˌ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rant*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

2. A merry, roving fellow. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Church History* (*Pl.*):

1. A nickname given to the Seekers (q.v.).

2. A nickname for the Primitive Methodists (q.v.).

3. A small sect which arose in 1822, and who have registered their churches under this name in the Registrar-general's returns.

răntˌ'-ẽr-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *ranter*; *-ism.*] The teaching or tenets of the Ranters.

răntˌ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Rant, *v.*]

răntˌ'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ranting*; *-ly.*] In a ranting manner; like a ranter.

*** răntˌ'-ĭ-pōle,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ranty*, and *pole* = poll.]

A. *As adj.:* Wild, roving, rakish, jovial.

"What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate?"—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A romping, wild boy or girl.

"I was always considered as a *rantipole*."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xv.

*** răntˌ'-ĭ-pōle,** *v.i.* [Rantipole, *a.*] To run about wildly.

"She used to *rantipole* about the house."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*, ch. xvi.

răntˌ'-ĭzm (1), *s.* [Eng. *rant*; *-ism.*] The tenets or practice of the Ranters.

"This person . . . had run through most, if not all, religions, even to *rantism*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

*** răntˌ'-ĭzm** (2), *s.* [Gr. *ῥάντισμος* (*rhantismos*) = a sprinkling; *ῥαίνω* (*rhainō*) = to sprinkle.] A sprinkling; a small number; a handful.

"We but a handful to their heap, a *rantism* to their baptism."—*Bp. Andrewes.*

răn'-tle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. Icel. *rann* = a house.] A Rantle-tree (q.v.).

rantle-tree, randle-tree, rannle-tree, *s.*

1. The beam running from back to front of the chimney, from which the crook is suspended.

2. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the shape of the letter **Y**, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.

3. A tall, rawboned person. (*Scotch.*)

răn'-trẽe, ran-try-tree, *s.* [A corrupt. of *rowan-tree.*] [Rowan.]

răntˌ'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rant*, s.; *-y.*] Wild, noisy, boisterous.

răn'-ụ-la, *s.* [Lat. *rana* = a frog, because the voice of the person affected is hoarse, like that of a frog.]

Pathol.: A tumour occurring under the tongue, from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

ra-nŭn-cu-lā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ranuncul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Crowfoots; an order of Hypogynous Exogens. Herbs, rarely shrubs, leaves often much divided, with dilated, half-clasping petioles, often with processes like stipules. Flowers typically polypetalous, large, gaily-coloured, sometimes apetalous, but with coloured sepals. Sepals three or six, stamens generally indefinite, carpels numerous, one-celled or united into single many-celled pistil. Fruit dry achenes, berries, or follicles. Found in cold damp places in Europe, North America, &c. They are acrid, and often poisonous. Tribes, Clematæ, Anemoneæ, Ranunculeæ, Helleboreæ, and Actæeæ. Known genera forty-one, species 1,000 (*Lindley*). Genera thirty, species 500. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

ra-nŭn-cu-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Ranunculaceæ.] Pertaining or relating to the Ranunculaceæ.

răn-ŭn-cū'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ranuncul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*] [Ranunculaceæ.]

ra-nŭn'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a crowfoot plant.]

1. *Bot.:* Buttercup, Crowfoot; the typical genus of the order Ranunculaceæ. Sepals five, rarely three, caducous; petals five, or more, or wanting, glandular at the base; stamens many; fruit of many achenes, each with one ascending seed. Known species about 160, from temperate regions. Familiarly they bear various well known names, among them being the favorite wild flower, the Buttercup, with its bright yellow flowers. Those known as Crowfoot are troublesome weeds. Double flowered varieties of some species are cultivated under the name of Bachelor's Buttons. One species, the Asiatic or Garden Ranunculus, a native of the Levant, has been cultivated for centuries. The varieties are numerous, the flowers brilliantly colored and very symmetrical in form. The Spearworts, aquatic forms, bear beautiful white flowers. Many have much divided leaves. Of these, *R. repens*, common on waste ground, has the peduncles furrowed. *R. bulbosus* has bulbous roots, and reflex sepals, *R. acris* is tall and branched, *R. lingua* is the Greater, and *R. Flammula* the Lesser Spearwort. The latter is a vesicant and epispastic. *R. sceleratus* was formerly used by beggars to create artificial sores; it is poisonous when raw, but is eaten boiled by the Wallachians. The juice of *R. Thora* was used by the Swiss hunters to envenom their javelins.

2. *Palæobot.:* A species is found in the British Pleistocene.

Rân'-vĭ-er (er as ā), *s.* [See compound.]

Ranvier's-nodes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain nodes or breaks in the continuity of the white substance in peripheral medullated nerve-fibres, discovered and described by Ranvier in 1871 and 1872.

ranz-des-vaches (as răñs-dĕ-vash), *s.* [Fr. = The ranks or rows of cows, because the cattle on hearing the call move off in rows.]

Music: The tunes or flourishes blown by Swiss shepherds on their cow-horns or Alpine-horns (long tubes of fir-wood), as signals to the animals under their charge. They consist of a few broken intervals.

răp (1), *** rappe** (1), *** rap-pen,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dan. *rap* = a rap, a tap; Sw. *rapp* = a stroke; *rappa* = to beat. A word of imitative origin; cf. *pat*, *tap*, &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To knock; to strike with a sharp, quick blow.

* 2. To swear. [¶.]

"I scorn to *rap* against any lady."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. i., ch. x.

B. *Trans.:* To strike smartly; to hit with a sharp, quick blow.

"They *rap* the door." *Prior: The Dove.*

¶ *To rap out:* To utter with sudden violence.

"He *rapped out* an oath or two."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, iv. 18.

răp (2), *** rape, * rappe** (2), *** rap-yn,** *v.t.* [Icel. *hrapa* = to fall, to tumble, to rush headlong; *hrapadhr* = a hurry; cf. Sw. *rappa* = to snatch; *rapp* = brisk; Dan. *rappe* = to make haste; *rap* = quick, brisk; Ger. *raffen* = to snatch. The pa. par. *rapt* (= *rapped*) was no doubt confused with Lat. *raptus*, pa. par. of *rapio* = to seize.] [Rapt, Rapture.]

* 1. To affect with transport or ecstasy; to transport out of one's self.

"What, dear sir,
Thus *raps* you?" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. vii.

* 2. To snatch; to hurry away.

"From Oxford I was *rapt* by my nephew to Redgrave."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 522.

3. To seize; to take by force or violence.

"What their fathers gave her . . .
The sonnes *rap'd* from her with a violent band."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 541.

* 4. To barter, to exchange.

* 5. To plunder, to rob.

"Whanne thei bungren thei *rapyn*."—*Wimbleton. Sermons* (1388).

¶ *To rap and rend, to rape and renne:* [Icel. *hrapa* = to rush, to hurry, to seize; *rœna* = to plunder, from *rán* = plunder. The correct form would thus be *to rap and ren.*] To seize all one can get. A similar phrase is *to rap and reave.*

"All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

răp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A lay or skein, containing 120 yards of yarn.

răp (2), *s.* [Rap (1), *v.*] A smart, quick blow.

"Far slower rose th' vnweldie Saracine,
And caught a *rap* ere he was reared upright."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Bovlogne, xix. 19.

răp (3), *s.* [A contract. of *rapparee* (q.v.).] A counterfeit Irish coin passing current in the time of George I. for a halfpenny, although intrinsically not worth more than half a farthing. Hence the expression, *not worth a rap* = of no value, utterly worthless.

"It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

*** ra-pā'-çēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *rapax.*] [Rapacious.]

Ornith.: Scopoli's name for the Raptores.

ra-pā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *rapax* (genit. *rapacis*) = grasping, from *rapio* = to seize, to grasp; Fr. *rapace*; Sp. *rapaz*; Ital. *rapace.*]

1. Given to plundering or pillaging; seizing by force; disposed or accustomed to seize by force.

"Dreading blind *rapacious* War."
Thomson: Liberty, iv.

2. Greedy, avaricious, grasping.

"Who then had toll'd *rapacious* men to tame?"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 53.

3. Characterized, by rapacity, greed, or avarice; greedy.

"The *rapacious* appetite of gain."—*Cowley: Essay* vii., *Of Avarice.*

4. Accustomed to seize for food; living on food seized by force: as, *rapacious* animals.

ra-pā'-cious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *rapacious; -ly.*] In a rapacious, grasping, greedy, or avaricious manner.

ra-pā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rapacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rapacious, greedy, or avaricious; rapacity, greed, avarice; disposition to plunder or oppress by exactions.

"Their *rapaciousness* or scruples chanced to predominate."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

ra-păç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rapacité*, from Lat. *rapacitatem*, accus. of *rapacitas*, from *rapax* (genit. *rapacis*) = rapacious (q.v.); Sp. *rapacidad*; Ital. *rapacità.*]

1. The quality or state of being rapacious; addictedness or disposition to plundering and pillaging; the act or practice of seizing by violence.

2. Avarice, greed; the act or practice of oppressing by exactions; exorbitant greediness of gain.

"Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable *rapacity*, and almost universal venality."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope.* (Introd.)

3. Ravenousness, greediness: as, the *rapacity* of animals.

răp-a-dû'-ra, *s.* [Port.] A kind of coarse unclarified sugar, made in some parts of South America, and cast into moulds.

răp-a-reē', *s.* [RAPPAREE.]

rāpe (1), *s.* [Icel. *hrap* = ruin, falling down, haste. The meaning has been affected by confusion with a supposed derivation from Lat. *rapio* = to seize.] [RAP (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Haste, hurry.

"All is thorow thy negligence and *rape*."
Chaucer: Unto his own Scrivener.

2. The act of snatching or carrying off by force, whether persons or things: as, The *rape* of Proserpine.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away by force.

"Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

4. In the same sense as 11.

II. *Law:* Carnal knowledge of a woman by force against her will. Consent obtained by duress or threats of murder is nugatory. Rape is a felony punishable with penal servitude for life, or for not less than three years, or with two years imprisonment with hard labour. The Legislative acts against this crime render it a felony punishable as above to have carnal knowledge of a girl under thirteen years of age, and a misdemeanour carrying a maximum punishment of two years hard labour if the girl be under sixteen. Consent in either of these cases is immaterial. Persons procuring girls to have carnal connection are punishable as for a misdemeanour under the same laws.

* ¶ *Rape of the forest:*

Old Law: A trespass committed in the forest by violence.

rāpe (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *rape.*]

* **1.** Fruit plucked from the cluster.

"The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster."—*Ray.*

2. (*Pl.*) The stalks and skins of grapes from which must has been expressed.

3. A filter used in a vinegar manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapes.

rape-wine, *s.* A poor thin wine from the last dregs of raisins which have been pressed. (*Simmonds.*)

rāpe (3), *s.* [Icel. *hreppr* = a district, from *hreppa* = to catch; to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex. It is intermediate between a hundred and a shire, and contains three or four hundreds. There are in Sussex six rapes, each having a castle, a river, and a forest belonging to it. Rapes are the same as Tithings, Lathes, or Wapentakes in other counties.

* **rape-reeve**, *s.* An officer who used to act in subordination to the shire-reeve.

rāpe (4), *s.* [O. Fr. *rabe, rave*, from Lat. *rapa* = a turnip, a rape; cogn. with Gr. *ῥάπυς* (*rhapus*) = a turnip.]

Bot., Agric., &c.: Two species (?) of Brassica. Summer Rape is *Brassica campestris*, and Winter Rape *B. Napus*. Sir J. Hooker regards the latter as a sub-species of the former, and the turnip as another sub-species. *B. campestris* proper has the root tuberous, the radical leaves hispid. It is the Swedish turnip. *B. Napus*, the Rape properly so called, has the root fusiform, and the leaves all glabrous and glaucous. It is cultivated as a salad plant, and is sometimes also used in lieu of greens. Called also Cole seed (q.v.).

rape-cake, *s.* A hard cake formed by pressure when the seeds and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding cattle and sheep, and also as a rich manure.

rape-oil, *s.* [*Rape-seed oil.*]

rape-root, *s.* The root of the rape-plant; the plant itself.

rape-seed, *s.* The seed of *Brassica rapus.*

Rape-seed oil:

Chem.: A yellow oil obtained by pressure from the seeds of the winter-rape. It has a peculiar odour, a density of 0·912 at 15°, and solidifies at — 6°. Used in the manufacture of soft soaps, and for lubricating machinery.

rāpe (5), *s.* [ROPE.]

rāpe, *adv.* [RAPE (1), *s.*] Quickly, speedily.

***rāpe**, * **rappe**, *v.t.* & *i.* [RAPE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hasten, to hurry.

"Edward mot he haue, if he wild him *rape*."
R. Brunne, p. 294.

2. To seize and carry off.

"Parldell *rapeth* Hellenore."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. (Introd.)

3. To affect with rapture; to transport.

"To *rape* the fields with touches of her string."
Drayton: Pastorals, v.

4. To ravish; to commit a rape on. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*, p. 1,325.)

B. *Intrans.:* To commit rape.

"There's nothing new, Menippus; as before
They *rape*, extort, forswear."
Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels, p. 349.

***rāpe'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *rape* (1), s.; *-ful*(*l*).] Given to the violent indulgence of lust.

"To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage."
Byron's Tragedy.

* **rape-ly**, *adv.* [RAPLY.]

* **răp'-fŭl-lў**, *adv.* [RAP (1), *v.*] Violently.

"On rough rocks *rapfulye* fretting."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 566.

răph-ā-ĕl-ĕsque' (**que** as **k**), *a.* [RAPHAELISM.] Like Raphael; in the manner of Raphaelism.

"The circular ceiling is in *Raphaelesque* taste."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

Răph'-ā-ĕl-ĭsm, *s.* [From Sanzio Raffaelle, Rafael, Raffaello, or Raphael, 1483-1520.]

Art: The principles carried out in the paintings of Raffaelle, who idealised his characters rather than represented them as they were. [PRE-RAPHAELISM.]

Răph'-ā-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Raphael*(*ism*); *-ite.*]

Art: One who adopts the principles of Raphaelism (q.v.).

ra-phā'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *raphan*(*us*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cruciferous plants, the equivalent of Raphanidæ (q.v.).

ra-phā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [RAPHANUS.]

Pathol.: A kind of ergotism, common in Germany and Sweden, said to be produced by the mixture of the seeds of species of Raphanus with corn before it is ground into flour.

ra-phăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *raphan*(*us*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orthoploceæ (q.v.).

răph-an-ŏs'-mīte, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαφανίς* (*rhaphanis*) = a kind of radish; *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rhaphanosmit.*]

Min.: The same as ZORGITE (q.v.).

răph'-an-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥάφανος* (*rhaphanos*) = a radish.]

Bot.: Radish; the typical genus of Raphanidæ or Raphaneæ. Pod elongate, one-celled, many-seeded, or transversely jointed, the joints one- or two-celled, the cells one-seeded. Known species six; from Europe and the temperate parts of Asia. It is not known as a wild plant, but has for ages been cultivated in Asia and Europe, and now in the United States and other new countries. Its succulent roots with their pungent taste make it much appreciated as a salad root.

rā'-phē, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαφή* (*rhaphē*) = a seam.]

1. *Anat.:* A seam or longitudinal line dividing anything into two portions, as the raphe of the *medulla oblongata*, &c.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A vascular cord connecting the base of the nucleus with that of the ovule.

(2) (*Of an umbellifer*): The line of junction between the two halves of the fruit.

rā'-phī-a, *s.* [Native name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Calameæ. Low palms with oval, gigantic pinnate leaves, and fruit spikes often weighing from two hundred to three hundred pounds. Known species: *Raphia tædigera*, the Japati palm, from the Lower Amazon, *R. vinifera*, the Bamboo palm, from the west coast of Tropical Africa, which yields wine, and *R. Ruffia*, cultivated in Madagascar.

răph'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*rhaphis*), genit. *ῥαφίδος* (*rhaphidos*) = a needle, a pin.]

Bot.: Needle-shaped transparent bodies, lying either singly or in bundles among the tissue of plants; any crystalline formation in a vegetable cell. The former commonly consist of oxalate of lime.

ră-phĭd'-ĭ-a, *s.* [RHAPHIDIA.]

răph-ĭ-dĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *raphides*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Containing raphides.

răph-ĭd-ĭ-ŏph'-rў-s, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*rhaphis*), genit. *ῥαφίδος* (*rhaphidos*) = a needle, and *ὀφρύς* (*ophrus*) = an eyebrow.]

Zool.: A genus of Heliozoa, of the order Chalarothoraca. Skeleton in the form of numerous slightly curved spicules placed tangentially in the superficial protoplasm.

răph'-ĭl-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*rhaphis*) = a needle, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A grayish-white, acicular variety of Tremolite (q.v.), occurring at Lanark, Canada.

răph-ĭ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *raphio-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, with two species from the Chalk. (*Etheridge.*)

răp'-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rapide*, from Lat. *rapidus* = rapid, from *rapio* = to snatch, to seize; Sp. & Ital. *rapido.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Very swift or quick; moving quickly; speedy: as, a *rapid* river.

2. Advancing or moving on quickly or speedily: as, *rapid* growth.

3. Quick or swift in performance: as, a *rapid* speaker, a *rapid* writer.

4. Done or completed in a short time; performed with rapidity: as, a *rapid* voyage.

B. *As subst.:* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, without a fall or cascade. (Usually in plural.)

rapid-fire, *a.* A term applied to modern breech-loading rifled guns of medium to small calibre, whose mechanism permits of very rapid service.

ra-pĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rapidité*, from Lat. *rapiditatem*, accus. of *rapiditas*, from *rapidus* = rapid (q.v.); Ital. *rapidità.*]

1. The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness of motion; celerity, velocity, speed: as, the *rapidity* of a current.

2. Quickness of advancement or progress: as, *rapidity* of growth.

3. Quickness in performance: as, *rapidity* of speech.

4. The quality of being done or performed rapidly: as, the *rapidity* of a voyage.

răp'-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rapid*; *-ly.*] In a rapid manner; very quickly or speedily; with rapidity, celerity, or quick progression.

răp'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *rapid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rapid; rapidity, quickness, celerity, speed, swiftness.

rą-pĭd'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαπίς* (*rhapis*), genit. *ῥαπίδος* (*rhapidos*) = a rod, a stick; *o* connect., and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as WERNERITE (q.v.).

rā'-pĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *rapière*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. Spanish.] A light, narrow sword, used only in thrusting; the blade has a lozenge-shaped section.

"He gave you such a masterly report . . .
And for your *rapier* most especially."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

rapier-fish, *s.* The sword-fish (q.v.).

rą-pĭl'-lī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Ital. *rapillo.*]

Petrol.: Fragments of volcanic scoria mingled with the ordinary volcanic ash of Vesuvius.

răp'-ĭne, răp'-īne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rapina*, from *rapio* = to snatch, to seize; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rapina.*]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; plunder, pillage.

"For nine years against the sons of *rapine*
I led my veterans." *Mason: Caractacus*, i. 1.

* 2. Violence, force. (*Milton.*)

* 3. Rape, ravishment. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.)

***răp'-ĭne, *răp'-īne, *rap-yn,** *v.t.* [RAPINE, *s.*] To plunder, to pillage, to rob. (*Sir G. Buck.*)

răp'-ĭng, *a.* [RAP (2), *v.*]

Her.: A term applied to any ravenous animal borne devouring its prey.

***răp'-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *rapin(e); -ous.*] Rapacious, plundering.

"His *rapinous* deedes."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Hermes.

răp'-lŏch, răp'-lăch (*ch* guttural), **răp'-lŏck,** *s.* [Perhaps from *rap* (2), v., and *lock* (of wool).] Coarse, undyed woollen cloth, made from the most inferior kind of wool.

"Lay by your new green coat, and put on your *raploch* grey."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

***răp'-lў, *rap-pliche, rape-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *rape* (1), s.; *-ly.*] Quickly, speedily.

"Rydynge ful *raply*." *Piers Plowman*, p. 323.

***rapp, *rappe,** *v.t.* [RAP, *v.*]

***răp-pą-reē', *răp-ą-reē',** *s.* [Ir. *rapaire* = a noisy fellow; *rapach* = noisy.]

1. A wild Irish plunderer.

"The distinction between the Irish foot soldier and the Irish *Rapparee* had never been very strongly marked."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A worthless fellow.

răppe, *s.* [Fr.] A Swiss denomination of money equivalent to the French centime.

răp-peē', *s.* [Fr. *râpé*, pa. par. of *râper* = to rasp (q.v.).] A strong kind of snuff of either a black or brown colour. It is made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

răp-pĕl', *s.* [Fr. = a recall, from Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *appello* = to call.]

Mil.: The roll or beat of a drum to call soldiers to arms.

¶ *Rappel of a medal:* A decision declaring an exhibitioner to be worthy of the medal, though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior award in a former exhibition.

răp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rap* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who raps or strikes.

2. The knocker of a door.

"He stood with the *rapper* of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy.*

* 3. An oath, or lie. (Lit. that which is *rupped* out.)

"Though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am eure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*."—*Parker: Rep. of Rehers. Transp.*, p. 200.

Răpp'-ĭte, *s.* [For etym. and def. see HARMONIST, II.]

răp-pōrt', *s.* [Fr., from *rapporter* = to bring back: Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *apporto* = to bring to, from *ad-* = to, and *porto* = to carry.] A resemblance, a correspondence, an agreement; harmony, affinity.

răp-prōche'-ment (**cnt** as **ȧṅ**), *s.* [Fr.] An agreement, an understanding.

"What is there in them that prevents a *rapprochement*, an understanding by which the peoples may get on amicably together?"—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 259.

răp-scăl'-lĭŏn (**i** as **y**), *s.* & *a.* [A form of *rascallion* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"Ay did they, mony ane o' them, the *rapscallions!*"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

B. *As adj.:* Rascally, good-for-nothing.

"To give no goods to those *rapscallion* servants."—*Daily News*, Sept. 29, 1885.

***răp-scăl'-lĭŏn-rў** (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Eng. *rapscallion; -ry.*] Rapscallions or rascals collectively.

răpt, *rapte, *pa. par.* or *a.* & *s.* [RAP (2), *v.* There is a confusion with Lat. *raptus*, pa. par. of *rapio* = to snatch.]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par.* or *adjective:*

* 1. Snatched or carried away; hurried.

"Circled watere, *rapt* with whirling away."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 20.

2. Transported, enraptured; filled with transport or ecstasy.

"A swete consent, of musick's sacred sound,
Doth rayse our mindes (as *rapt*) al vp on high."
Gascoigne: The Steele Glas, p. 553.

3. Completely absorbed, engaged, or engrossed.

"You are *rapt*, sir, in some work."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Rapidity.

2. An ecstasy, a trance, transport.

"Her said false hipocrisy, and dissimulyng traunces and *raptes*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 25).

***răpt,** *v.t.* [RAPT, *a.*]

1. To carry away by violence.

"Now as the Lihyan lion . . .
Out-rushing from his den *rapts* all away."
Daniel: Civil War, vii. 96.

2. To transport, to ravish, to enrapture.

"They in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

***răp-tą-tōr'-ēs,** *s. pl.* [RAPTORES.]

Ornith.: Illiger's name for the Raptores.

***răp'-tĕr, *răp'-tōr,** *s.* [Lat. *raptor*, from *raptus*, pa. pa. of *rapio* = to seize, to snatch.] A ravisher, a plunderer.

"Winifrid, who chose
To have her life by the lewd *rapter* spilt."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

† răp-tōr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *raptor* = a plunderer.]

1. *Ornith.:* Swainson's name for the Accipitres of Linnæus (which is being revived by some taxonomists), corresponding to the Aëtomorphæ of Huxley. Bill strong, curved, sharp-edged and sharp-pointed, often armed with a lateral tooth. Upper mandible the longer, strongly hooked at tip. Body very

HEAD AND FOOT OF BUZZARD.

muscular, legs robust, short; three toes in front, one behind, all armed with long, curved, crooked claws; wings commonly pointed and of considerable size; flight usually rapid and powerful. The Raptores were formerly divided into two sections: Nocturnal, containing the Owls; and Diurnal, containing the Hawks, Eagles, Falcons, and Vultures. The modern order Accipitres has three sub-orders: Falcones, Pandiones, and Striges.

2. *Palæont.:* They appear first in the Tertiary. The most important genera are described in this Dictionary under their respective names.

răp-tōr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *raptorius*, from *raptor* = a snatcher, a seizer.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Raptores (q.v.); living by prey; raptorious.

2. Adapted to the seizing of prey: as, *raptorial* legs.

B. *As subst.:* A bird of prey; one of the Raptores.

*** răp-tōr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *raptorius.*] The same as RAPTORIAL (q.v.).

răp'-ture, *s.* [Eng. *rapt*, v.; *-ure.*]

* 1. The act of seizing; a seizing by force.

* 2. The act of hurrying along rapidly; violent rapidity.

"With headlong *rapture*." *Chapman.*

3. A transport of delight; ecstasy; extreme of passion or joy.

"In this *rapture*, I shall surely speak
The thing I shall repent."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

4. Enthusiasm; excessive heat of imagination.

* 5. Delirium; disorder of the mind.

"Her brainsick *raptures*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* 6. A fit, a syncope, a trance.

"Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

*** răp'-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e); -ed.*] Ravished, transported, enraptured.

"*Raptur'd* I stood: and, as this hour amazed,
With reverence at the lofty wonder gazed."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vi. 199.

*** răp'-ture-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rapture; -less.*] Free from rapture or transports.

"Timid and *raptureless*."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Introd.)

*** răp'-tur-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *raptur(e); -ist.*] An enthusiast.

"Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of these hives in some ages."—*Spenser: On Vulgar Prophecies* (1665), p. 43.

*** răp'-tur-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *raptur(e); -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put into a state of rapture; to enrapture.

B. *Intrans.:* To become enraptured: to be transported.

răp'-tur-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e); -ous.*] Transporting, ecstatic, ravishing; full of rapture; exhibiting or marked by rapture.

"The *rapturous* applause with which they saluted the other sections of the Bill."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 9, 1886.

răp'-tur-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rapturous; -ly.*] In a rapturous manner; with raptures; ecstatically.

"*Rapturously* applauded by crowded theatres."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

rär'-ą ā'-vĭs, *phr.* [Lat. = a rare bird (*Juv.*, vi. 164).] A rare bird; hence, a prodigy, a person or thing of very uncommon occurrence.

räre (1), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rarus* = rare; Dut. *raar*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Scarce, uncommon; not found or occurring often; not frequent; unusual; seldom met with or occurring.

"The path to bliss abounds with many a snare;
Learning is one, and wit however *rare*."
Cowper: Truth, 302.

2. Possessing or characterized by qualities seldom to be met with; extraordinary; seldom matched or equalled; especially excellent or valuable.

"O *rare* Ben Jonson!" *Epitaph on Ben Jonson.*

3. Thinly scattered; sparse; not thick or numerous.

"The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks."
Milton: P. L., vii. 461.

4. Thin, porous; not dense.

"O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 947.

II. *Physics:* Having considerable spaces between the particles of a body; the opposite of dense. [RAREFACTION.]

B. *As subst.:* A rarity.

"Put down, put downe, Tom Coryate,
Our latest *rares*, which glory not."
Coryat: Crudities (1611).

räre (2), *a.* [A.S. *hrér* = raw; Icel. *hrár*; O. Ger. *rawer.*] Nearly raw; imperfectly or little cooked; underdone. (Also spelt *rear.*)

"And new laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

rāre'-bĭt, *s.* [Rabbit (1), *s.*, ¶.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

rār'-ee-shōw, *s.* [Eng. *rare*, and *show.*] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

"As though a Catholic church were a theatre or *rareeshow.*"—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rār-ĕ-fāc'-tion, răr-ĕ-fāc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rarefactus*, pa. par. of *rarefacio* = to rarefy (q.v.); Sp. *rarefaccion*; Ital. *rarefazione.*]

Physics: The act of rendering more rare, *i.e.*, less dense. Used specially of the diminution in the density of the air in the receiver of an air pump, or at great altitudes. It is produced by the increase in the size of the spaces between the particles of air or other gases, so that the same number of particles occupies a larger space than before rarefaction began. Called also Dilatation.

rār-ĕ-fī'-a-ble, răr-ĕ-fī'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rarefy*; *-able.*] Capable of being rarefied; admitting of rarefaction.

"So inconsiderable a portion of that liquor should be *rarefiable* into so much ardent spirit."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 610.

rār'-ĕ-fȳ, * răr'-ĕ-fȳ, * rār'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *raréfier*, from Lat. *rarefacio* = to make thin: *rarus* = thin, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *rarificar*; Ital. *rarefare, rarificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body, without addition to it of any new portion of its own matter. (Opposed to *condense.*)

"Highly *rarefied*, the yielding air
Admits their stream." *Thomson: Summer*, 789.

* 2. *Fig.:* To spin out.

"For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarify'd* into subtilities."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become rarefied, thin, porous, or less dense.

"Earth *rarefies* to dew." *Dryden: Fables.*

rāre'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rare* (1); *-ly.*]

1. Seldom; not often, uot frequently.

"Sometimes we can discover neither efficient nor final cause; sometimes, but more *rarely*, both."—*Bolingbroke*, essay 1.

2. Finely, excellently; unusually well.

rāre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rare* (1); *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rare or unusual; uncommonness, infrequency, rarity.

2. Unusual excellence.

"His providences towards us are to be admired for the *rareness* and graciousness of them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1

3. Thinness, tenuity, porosity.

rāre'-rīpe, *a.* & *s.* [For *ratheripe.*] [Rathe.]

A. *As adj.:* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

B. *As subst.:* An early fruit. Particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

rār'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *rarité*, from Lat. *raritatem*, accus. of *raritas*, from *rarus* = rare; Ital. *rarità.*] [Rare (1), *a.*]

1. Uncommonness or infrequency of occurrence; rareness.

"Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*."—*Spectator.*

2. Unusual excellence.

3. Thinness, tenuity, rareness. (Opposed to *density.*)

"That I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

4. That which is rare or uncommon; something valued or prized for its scarcity or excellence.

ras, *s.* [Arab. = a head.] A word prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts.

Ras-algethi, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star of 3½ magnitude. Called also *α* Herculis.

Ras-alhague, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magnitude. Called also *α* Ophiuchi.

ra-şânt', ra-şânte', *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *raser* = to shave.]

Fort.: A term applied to a style of fortification, in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may sweep the ground with more effect.

răs'-bŏr-a, *s.* [Native name. Introduced into science by Hamilton (*Fish of the Ganges*, p. 329).]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Rasborina (q.v.), with thirteen species of small size, from the East Indian Continent and Archipelago, and from rivers on the east coast of Africa.

răs-bŏr-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rasbor(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal very short, dorsal behind origin of ventrals, abdomen not compressed; barbels, when present, never more than four; air-bladder present without osseous covering. There are five genera.

* **ras-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Rascal.] A rascal.

"Makes no little gaine of *rascabilians*."—*Breton: Strange Newes*, p. 6.

ras'-cal, * răs'-call, * ras-cayle, * ras-kaille, * ras-kalle, *s.* & *a.* [According to Skeat, from O. Fr. *rascaille* (not found); Fr. *racaille* = the rascality or rascal sort, properly scrapings, refuse, from O. Fr. *rascler*; Fr. *racler* = to scrape; cf. Sp. & Port. *rascar*; O. Ital. *rascare* = to scrape, from Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A lean animal, espccially a lean deer, not fit to be hunted or killed.

"The hucks and lusty stags amongst the *rascals* strew'd." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

* 2. The common herd; tbe mob.

"The *raskaille* was rade, and rane to the grefes."
Morte Arthure, 2,881.

* 3. A plebeian; one of the common herd.

4. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, a rogue; a dishonest fellow; a trickster. It is frcquently used in preteuded anger or reproach.

"I know what you mean hy bishops, *rascals* like yourself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Thin, lean: as, *rascal* deer.

2. Worthless.

* 3. Mean, low.

"Some *rascal* groom."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 671.

* **rascal-like,** *a.* Like a lean or worthless deer. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.)

* **ras'-cal-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-dom.*] Rascality; rascals collectively.

"In the subterranean shades of *rascaldom*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 202.

* **ras'-cal-drў,** *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-dry.*] Rascality; rascals collectively.

"So base a *rascaldry*."
Breton: Pasquil's Fool's-cappe, p. 21.

* **ras'-cal-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ess.*] A female rascal.

"All the rascals and *rasculesses* of the family."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 221.

* **ras'-cal-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ism.*] The quality pertaining to a rascal; rascality.

"A look of troubled gaiety and *rascalism*."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

răs-căl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being rascally; such qualities as make a rascal.

"Must you out of your *rascality* needs take it?"—*Tailor: Hog hath lost his Pearl*, iii.

* 2. Rascals collectively.

"Hotch-potch of *rascality*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn.

* **ras-căl'-lĭon,** * **ras-căl'-lian** (i as y), *s.* [Rascal.] A low, mean wretch.

"The pompous *rascallian*."
Byron: Letter to Mr. Murray.

ras'-cal-lў, *a.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ly.*] Like a rascal; mean, low, base, good-for-nothing, trickish, dishonest.

"A *rascally* slave!"—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **ras-cle,** * **ras-kle,** *v.i.* [Raxle.]

* **rāşe,** (1) * **race,** *v.t.* [Fr. *raser* = to scrape, to shave, to raze, from Low Lat. *raso*, from Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape; Sp. & Port. *rasar*; Ital. *rasare.*] [Raze.]

1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze, to shave.

2. To scrape, scratch, or rub out; to erase.

"Whan we be about to *rase* and do away any maner writyng."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, Ps. xxxii.

3. To obliterate.

"The tide rushing *rases* what is writ."
Young: Night Thoughts, v.

4. To tear out.

"Ont of his hedde his iyen he gan *rase*."
Lydgate: Storie of Thebes.

5. To pull down or level with the ground; to overthrow, to destroy, to raze. (*Psalm* cxxxvii. 7.) [Blot, *v.* ¶.]

* **rase** (2), *v.i.* [Race, *v.*]

rase, raise, *pret. of v.* [Rise, *v.*]

* **rāşe,** (1), *s.* [Rase (1), *v.*]

1. A scratch, a graze, a slight wound.

"They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. The act of erasing or cancelling; an erasure.

* **rāse** (2), *s.* [Race, *s.*]

răsh (1), * **rasch,** *a.* & *adv.* [Dan. & Sw. *rask* = brisk, quick, rash; Icel. *röskr* = vigorous; Dut. *rasch* = quick; Ger. *rasch* = quick, vigorous, rash.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Quick, hasty, sudden.

"The reason of this *rash* alarm to know."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 478.

* 2. Demanding haste or immediate attention; urgent, pressing.

"My matter is so *rash*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, lv. 2.

3. Hasty in council, speech, or action; precipitate, hasty; wanting in caution or deliberation; thoughtless, reckless, headlong, foolhardy. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 19.)

4. Done, uttered, formed, or entered upon with too great haste, or without deliberation, reflectiou, or caution; hasty, foolhardy.

"Change thy *rash* intent."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 226.

B. *As adv.:* Rashly, foolishly, recklessly.

"Why do you speak so startingly and *rash*?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* **rash-embraced,** *a.* Too readily or hastily harboured. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.)

* **rash-levied,** *a.* Collected in haste. (*Shakesp.; Richard III.*, iv. 3.)

răsh (2), *a.* [Icel. *röskr* = ripe, mature.] Applied to corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out of the ear with handling. (*Prov.*)

* **răsh** (1), *s.* [Ital. *rascia.*] A kind of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture.

"Become tufftaffety; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all."
Donne: Satires, iv. 81.

răsh (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *rasche, rasque* (Fr. *rache*), so called from the desire to scratch it; Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape, to scratch; cf. Prov. *rasca* = the itch; Sp. *rascar* = to scratch.] [Rascal.]

Pathol.: An eruption or efflorescence on the skin, consisting of red patches, diffused irregularly over the body. [Nettlerash.]

* **răsh** (1), *v.t.* [Rash (1), *a.*] To put together hastily or hurriedly; to prepare hurriedly.

"My former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* up at that present."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 645.

* **răsh** (2), * **race,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esracer*; Fr. *arracher* = to tear up or away, from Lat. *exradico* = to eradicate (q.v.).]

1. To tear, pull, or pluck suddenly or violently; to snatch.

"He *rashed* him out of the saddle."—*Arthur of Little Brytayne*, p. 83 (ed. 1814).

2. To cut to pieces; to slice, to hack, to divide.

"Sir, I miss'd my purpose in his arm, *rash'd* his doublet-sleeve."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 6.

răsh'-ĕr, *s.* [From *rash* (1), a., from the rash ness or haste with which it is cooked.] A thin slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

"*Rashers* of sing'd bacon on the coals."
Dryden: Cock & Fox.

* **răsh'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *rash*; *-full.*] Rash, hasty.

"You with hastie doome, and *rashfull* sentence straight." *Turbervile: Dispraise of Women.*

* **răsh'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *rash* (1), a.; *-ling.*] One who acts hastily or rashly; a rash person.

"What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, p. 647.

răsh'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rash* (1), a.; *-ly.*] In a rash manner; with rashness, or precipitation; hastily, recklessly, foolhardily.

"On certain dangers we too *rashly* run."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 76.

răsh'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rash* (1), a. ; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rash ; too great haste in forming, uttering, or undertaking anything ; a disposition to decide ou or undertake things without deliberation, or consideration ; readiness or disposition to act without regard to the consequences, or with a contempt of danger ; precipitation, foolhardiness.

"His beginnings must be in *rashness* ; a noble fault." —*Dryden : Virgil : Georgics.* (Ded.)

2. A rash, foolhardy, or reckless act or deed.

rāṣ'-ĭng, *s.* [Rase (1), *v.*]

Shipbuild. : The act of marking by the edges of moulds any figure upon timber, &c., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

rasing-iron, *s.*

Naut. : An iron to clean old oakum out of the seams previous to recaulking ; a ravehook.

rasing-knife, *s.* A small edged tool, fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on lead, timber, tin, &c.

*** ras-kaile, * ras-kall,** *s.* [Rascal.]

*** ras-kle,** *v.t.* [Raxle.]

răs-kŏl'-nĭk, *s.* [Russ. = schismatics, dissenters.]

Eccles. : The term applied to a dissenter from the Greek Church in the Russian dominions. [Starovertzee.]

ra-soô', *s.* [See def.] The native Indian name for a flying squirrel of India.

*** ra-sör'-ēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *rado* (pa. t. *rasi*) = to scrape.]

1. *Ornith. :* An order of Birds founded by Illiger, with two sub-orders, (1) Columbacei, and (2) Gallinacei (q.v.). They are now made orders of Cariuate Birds ; the former (Columbæ) including the Pigeons, and the latter (Gallinæ), with eight families : Cracidæ, Opisthocomidæ, Phasianidæ, Meleagridæ, Tetraonidæ, Pteroclidæ, Turnicidæ, and Megapodidæ.

2. *Palæont. :* They commenced apparently in the Eocene Tertiary.

ra-sör'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rasor(es)* ; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Of, or pertaiuing to the Rasores (q.v.).

ra'-şŏt, ra'-şout, rû'-şŏt, *s.* [Native name.]

Pharm. : A medicinal extract from the root of *Berberis Lycium.* [Berberis.] Valued as a febrifuge, and as a local application in eye disease.

rasp, *s.* [O. Fr. *raspe* ; Fr. *râpe.*] [Rasp, *v.*]

1. A coarse file having, instead of chisel-cut teeth, its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. It is used almost exclusively upon comparatively soft substances, as wood, horn, and the softer metals.

2. A raspberry (q.v.). (*Prov.*)

"Set sorrel among *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller."—*Bacon : Nat. History.*

rasp punch, *s.* A tool for cutting the teeth of rasps.

rasp, * rasp-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *rasper* (Fr. *râper*), from O. H. Ger. *raspôn* (Ger. *raspeln*) = to rasp ; cf. O. H. Ger. *hrespan*, M. H. Ger. *respen* = to rake together.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Lit. :* To rub with a coarse, rough abrading implement ; to file with a rasp ; to rub or abrade with a rough file.

"The simple operation of trimming and *rasping* the hoof."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

* 2. *Fig. :* To grate harshly upon ; to offend by coarseness or roughness of treatment or language.

*** B.** *Intransitive :*

1. To rub or grate.

2. To belch ; to eject wind from the stomach.

"All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an entity of sound which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c., so in candles that spit flame if they be wet, so in *rasping.*"—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 123.

răs'-pa-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *raspatoire*, from *rasper* = to rasp.]

Surg. : An instrument used in rasping bones for surgical or anatomical purposes.

răşp'-bĕr-rў (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *rasp*, and *berry*, from the rough look of the fruit. The old name was *raspis-berry*, *raspice-berry*, or *raspise-berry*, in which *raspise* or *raspice* is a corrupt. of *raspis* (= *rasps*), a plural form from *rasp*, the provincial name of the plant ; Ital. *raspo* = the raspberry ; cf. Ger. *kratzbeere*, from *kratzen* = to scratch.]

Botany :

1. *Rubus Idæus*, a shrubby plant with many suckers ; the prickles of the stem straight and slender, those of the flower shoots curved ; the leaves pinnate, three to five foliolate, white and hoary beneath ; the flowers drooping, the drupes deciduous. Found in woods and thickets of mountain regions in the north of Europe and Asia. The species in gardens is the wild plant, greatly improved by cultivation. The fruit resembles the strawberry in not becoming acid in the stomach. There are red and yellow varieties. *R. odoratus* is a highly ornamental shrub of the northern United States and Canada. A garden plant.

2. The fruit of the raspberry. It is used for the manufacture of jam, various liqueurs, &c.

raspberry-bush, *s.* [Raspberry, I.]

raspberry-jam tree, *s.*

Bot. : Acacia acuminata, from Western Australia. The wood, which is used for making arms, is hard, heavy, and has an odour like raspberry jam.

raspberry-vinegar, *s.* A pleasant acidulous cordial prepared from the juice of raspberries.

rasp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rasp* ; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which rasps ; a rasp, a scraper. (Specif., a file for rasping the burnt surface from loaves of bread.)

2. A difficult fence. (*Hunting slang.*)

*** ras-pice,** *s.* [Raspberry.]

*** rasp'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [Rasp, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

I. Scraping or rubbing with a rasp.

2. Having a grating or scraping sound.

"A great *rasping* laugh."—*O. W. Holmes : Professor* (ed. 1860), p. 39.

3. Difficult to take. (Said of a fence.) (*Hunting slang.*)

"Away over some *rasping* big fences to the fishponds."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

rasping-mill, *s.* A saw-mill for reducing dye-woods to dust.

*** ras-pis, * ras-pise,** *s.* [Raspberry.]

*** rasp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *rasp* ; *-y*] Like a rasp ; grating, rough, harsh.

"Ungainly, nubbly fruit it was, as hard and tough as hart's horn, *raspy* to the teeth."—*R. D. Blackmore : Christowell*, ch. xxxvi.

răsse, *s.* [Javanese *rasa* = a sensation in the nose.]

Zool. : The Lesser Civet (q.v.).

răst'-ō-lўte, *s.* [Gr. ῥᾶστος (*rhastos*) = quickest, and λυτός (*lutos*) = soluble.]

Min. : A mica-like mineral associated with pyrites. Compos. : a hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, and magnesia. Dana refers it to Voigtite (q.v.).

răs-trī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *rastr(um)* = a rake ; suff. *ites.*]

Palæont. : A genus of Graptolites or Rhabdophora. The polypary consists of a slender axial tube, having on one side a row of cellules, or hydrothecæ, separate and not overlapping. Five British species are known, all from the Lower Silurian. The typical species is *Rastrites peregrinus*, which, with *R. triangulatus*, is found in the South of Scotland. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vii. 59, 60.) Etheridge makes a zone of *R. peregrinus* in the Upper Birkhill or Gray Shale group of the Lower Llandovery. Found also in Bohemia (where it is said to extend to the Upper Silurian), in Saxony, &c.

*** rā'-şure** (**s** as **zh**), *s.* [Lat. *rasura*, from *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving ; the act of erasing ; erasure.

2. A mark in writing by which a letter, word, or other part of a document is erased or effaced ; an erasure.

"Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasure.*"—*Aylyffe : Parergon.*

răt, * ratt, * ratte, *s.* [A.S. *ræt* ; cogn. with O. Dut. *ratte* ; Dut. *rat* ; Dan. *rotte* ; Sw. *råtta* ; Ger. *ratte, ratz* ; Ital. *ratto* ; Sp. *rato* ; Fr. *rat* ; Low Lat. *ratus, rato* ; Gael. & Ir. *radan* ; Bret. *raz.* Probably from the same root as *rase* or *raze, razor*, and *rodent.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Lit. :* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) One who deserts his party (especially in politics), as rats are said to forsake a falling house or a doomed ship.

"He [Strafford] was the first of the *rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism has been only the coquetry of political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than breed, to import defenders from an opposition than to rear them in a ministry."—*Macaulay : Essay ; Hallam.*

(2) A workman who takes work for less than the regular wages current in the trade ; also a workman who takes employment at an establishment where the regular hands have struck.

II. *Zool. :* A name popularly applied to the larger murines, but more strictly applicable to two species : (1) the English Black Rat (*Mus rattus*), and the Brown, or Norway Rat (*M. decumanus*). The former is a small, lightly-built animal, about seven inches long, with a slender head, large ears, and a thin scaly tail, longer than the body. In temperate climates the colour is a bluish-black, lighter on the belly. This species is represented in warmer climates by the Alexandrian Rat (*M. alexandrinus*, Geoff., better known as *M. rattus rufescens*, see *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1886, p. 57), with a gray or reddish back, and white under-surface. By later naturalists it is considered as only a variety. The albino and pied rats, kept as pets, also belong to this species, which had its home in India, and penetrated thence to almost every part of the world, driving out the native rats, and to be, in its turn, exterminated by the Brown Rat (probably a native of China, where a similar species, *M. humiliatus*, is still found). The Brown Rat is much more heavily built than the Black Rat, grayish-brown above and white beneath ; ears, feet, and tail flesh-coloured. Melanism often occurs, but such animals may be readily distinguished by ordinary specific differences from the true Black Rat. Length of head and body eight or nine inches long, tail shorter. Both the species are omnivorous, predaceous, and extremely fecund, breeding four or five times in the year, the female producing from four to ten blind, naked young, which breed in their turn at about six months old. *M. fuscipes* is the Brown-footed Rat of Australia ; *Nesokia bandicota*, the Bandicoot, or Pig-rat ; and *N. bengalensis* the Indian Field Rat. [Kangaroo-rat.]

¶ *To smell a rat :* To be suspicious ; to have an idea or suspicion that all is not right ; to suspect some underhand plot or proceeding.

rat-catcher, *s.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

rat-pit, *s.* A pit or inclosure into which a number of rats are put to be killed by dogs.

rat-poison, *s.* [Ratsbane.]

rat-snake, *s.*

Zool. : Ptyas mucosus, a powerful snake, attaining a length of seven feet and upwards, Common in India and Ceylon, scarce in the Archipelago. It frequently enters houses in search of mice, rats, and young fowls. It is fierce, and always ready to bite. When irritated it is said to utter a peculiar diminuendo sound. (*Günther.*) The name is sometimes applied to the genus Spilotes.

rat-tail, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive :*

1. The same as *Rat-tail file* (q.v.).

2. A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.

3. In farriery, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

B. *As adj. :* Resembling a rat's tail in shape.

Rat-tail file : A small, tapering file, circular in its transverse section.

rat-tailed, *a.* Having a long tapering tail like a rat.

Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat :

Zool. : Hypsiprymnus murinus.

Rat-tailed larva, Rat-tailed maggot:

Entom.: The larva of the Drone-fly (q.v.). It is aquatic, breathing by a tube at the tail.

Rat-tailed serpent:

Zool.: *Bothrops lanceolatus.*

Rat-tailed shrew: [MUSK-RAT, 2].

rat-trap, *s.* A trap for catching rats.

rat's tail, *s.*

1. The same as RAT-TAIL (q.v.).

2. *Naut.:* The pointed or tapered end of a rope.

răt, *v.i.* [RAT, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To catch rats.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To forsake one's party, especially in politics; to desert one's associates from selfish, dishonourable, or mercenary motives.

"One of the Brighton members has *ratted* from the Liberal side."—*Modern Society*, Jan. 16, 1886, p. 122.

2. To work for less wages than the general body of workmen are willing to accept; to take employment in an establishment where the regular hands have struck.

ra'-ta, *s.* [Maori.]

Bot. & Comm.: *Metrosideros robusta*, a tree with hard wood growing in New Zealand.

rāt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *ratable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being ratable.

rāt'-a-ble, rāte'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rate* (1), v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being rated or set down at a certain value.

"Twenty Ore were *ratable* to two markes of siluer."—*Camden: Remaines; Money.*

2. Liable by law to be rated or assessed to taxation.

"Enhancing the *rateable* value of the hereditaments."—*Times*, April 8, 1886.

3. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportioned.

"A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased in equal degree."—*Blackstone: Commentaries.*

rāt'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ratable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ratable; ratability.

rāt'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *ratable*; *-ly.*] By rate or proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

răt-a-fī'-a, * rat-a-fi-az, * răt-ĭ-fī'-a, * rat-i-fie, *s.* [Fr. *ratafia*, from Malay. *arag* = arrack (q.v.), and *táfia* = rum.] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruit, as cherries, apricots, peaches, &c., and sweetened with sugar. Applied to the liqueurs called noyau, curaçoa, &c.

*** rāt'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *rat(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or concerning rates.

ra-tăn', *s.* [RATTAN.]

ra-tăn'-hĭ-a, *s.* [RATANY.]

ratanhia-red, *s.*

Chem.: A red substance fonnd ready formed in rhatany bark, and also produced by heating ratanhia tannic acid with dilute acids. It is almost insoluble in water.

ratanhia tannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A peculiar green-colonred tannin, fonnd in the bark of ratanhia or rhatany root. It is slightly soluble in water.

răt'-an-hîne, *s.* [Eng. *ratanh(ia)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$. A compound occurring in the extract of rhatany root. The extract is treated with basic acetate of lead; and the filtrate freed from lead by sulphydric acid yields, on evaporation, crystals which, when purified, form an aggregation of delicate white needles. Ratanhine dissolves to some extent in boiling water, slightly in boiling spirit, and is qnite insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether. Mixed with nitric acid and heated to the boiling point, it turns rose-red and then ruby-red, finally becoming blue. It unites both with acids and alkalis.

răt'-an-ў, rhăt'-an-ў, răt'-tan-ў, ra-tăn'-hi-a, *s.* [Peruv. *ratana.*] (See compound.)

ratany-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Krameria triandra.* [For its qualities see Krameria.]

răţch, *v.i.* [A corrupt. of *reach*, v. (q.v.).]

Naut.: To stand off and on; to sail by the wind on any tack.

"Send her *ratching* like that away to wind'ard."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1885.

răţch (1), *s.* [A weakened form of *rack* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. *Horol.:* A sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents, and thereby cause a clock to strike.

2. *Mach.:* A rack-bar with inclined angular teeth between which a pawl drops. A circular ratch is a ratchet-wheel.

răţch (2), *s.* [RATCH, *v.*]

Naut.: The act of sailing by the wind on any tack.

"Put the ship about, and kept a half-hour's *ratch* on the port tack."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1885.

*** răţch (3), * ratche,** *s.* [RACH.]

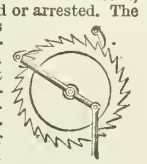
răţch'-ĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *ratch* (1), *s.*]

Mach.: The detent (q.v.) which prevents the backward motion of a Ratchet-wheel (q.v.).

ratchet-brace, *s.* A boring-brace in which the spindle carrying the bit is rotated by means of a ratchet-wheel and a spring-pawl on a hand-lever. It is used for drilling a hole in a narrow plane where there is not sufficient room to use the common brace.

ratchet-drill, *s.* A drill whose rotatory movement is derived from a ratchet and pawl actuated by a lever.

ratchet-wheel, *s.* A wheel having inclined teeth for receiving a ratchet or detent, by which motion is imparted or arrested. The teeth are of such shape as to revolve and pass the detent in one direction only. The detent may be a pallet or a pawl. The former receives an intermittent rotation by a reciprocating circular movement of the arbor and its cam. The wheel in the figure is intermittingly rotated by the motion of one pawl, while the other one acts as a detent in the intervals between the forward motions of the former.



RATCHET WHEEL.

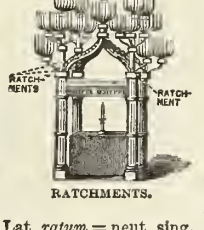
ratchet-wrench, *s.* A wrench operated by a ratchet and pawl, so that it may be turned continuously without removal from the bolt or nut to which it is applied, by a backward and forward movement of the handle.

răţch'-ĭl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: Fragments of stone.

răţch'-mĕnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A kind of flying buttress which springs from the principals of a herse, and meets against the central or chief principal. (*Oxford Glossary.*)



RATCHMENTS.

rāte, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *ratum* = neut. sing. of *ratus* = determined, fixed, settled, pa. par. of *reor* = to think, to judge.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The proportion or standard by which any quantity or value is adjusted.

2. The price or value fixed on anything with relation to a standard; settled sum, amount, or proportion.

"It is only shame and repentance that men buy at such costly *rates*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

3. A tax or sum assessed by a competent authority on property in proportion to its value for public purposes; a local tax.

"They paid the church and parish *rate*."
Prior: An Epitaph.

* 4. A settled and regular allowance.

"The one right feeble through the evill *rate*
Of food." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 19.

5. The degree or particular style in which anything is done; the manner of doing anything, especially in regard to the degree of speed at which it is done.

"The quicker the *rate* of travelling, the less important is it that there should be numerous agreeable resting places."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. Degree; comparative value or worth.

"I am a spirit of no common *rate*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer's Night's Dream, iii. 1.

* 7. Order, degree, state.

"Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 52.

* 8. Ratification, approval, consent.

"Never without the *rates*
Of all powers else." *Chapman: Homer; Il.* i. 500.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horol.:* The daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece in seconds and fractions of a second.

2. *Navy:* The order, rank, or class of a ship according to its magnitude or fighting power. Formerly ships of war were rated according to the number of guns carried by them. The first rate was from 100 guns upwards, the second from 90 to 100 guns, the third from 80 to 84 guns, the fourth from 60 to 74 guns, and the fifth rate 32 to 40 guns; the sixth rate included the smallest armaments. This has been altered since the introduction of ironclads, which are rated according to construction and strength of armament and armour. In the United States, navy vessels are rated according to their tonnage. Thus, ships of 3,000 tons and upwards are first rates, 2,000 to 3,000 tons are second rates, 800 to 2,000, or ironclads from 1,200 to 2,000, are third rates, under 800 tons, or ironclads under 1,200, are fourth rates.

rate-book, *s.* A book in which the names of ratepayers and the rates payable by them are entered.

rate-tithe, *s.* Tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for a less time than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them *pro ratâ*, according to the custom of the place.

rāte (1), *v.t. & i.* [RATE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To settle, assess, or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to set a certain price or value on; to estimate, to appraise; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.

"I praised her as I *rated* her."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. iv.

2. To assess for payment of a rate; to fix the ratable value of.

"Those fisheries on the river that are not *rated*."—*Field*, April 10, 1886.

* 3. To calculate, to estimate.

"Then must we *rate* the cost of the erection."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

4. To fix or determine the relative degree, rank, or position of; to class; to assign or refer to a class or degree: as, To *rate* a ship.

5. To determine the rate of in respect to variation from a standard; to determine the daily gain or loss of: as, To *rate* a chronometer.

* 6. To ratify.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be classed; to belong or be assigned to a certain rank, class, or degree.

2. To make an estimate.

rāte (2), *v.t.* [Sw. *rata* = to reject, to refuse, to slight, to find fault with. (*Skeat.*) According to others, only a peculiar use of *rate* (1); cf. *tax* = to take to task.] To chide or reprove with vehemence; to scold; to take to task.

"Be thus upbraided, chid, and *rated* at."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

rāte'-a-ble, *a.* [RATABLE.]

ra-tĕl', *s.* [Fr., from *rat* = a rat (q.v.).]

Zool.: The genus Mellivora (q.v.). Two species are usually distinguished, *Mellivora indica*, the Indian, and *M. ratel*, the Cape Ratel; some authors give specific distinction to the West African race, as *M. leuconota*. The body is stout and heavily built, legs short and strong, with long curved fossorial claws, tail short, ear-conches rudimentary. General coloration iron-gray on the upper, and black on the lower surface, reversing the general plan of coloration, which is generally lighter on the under surface. A marked white stripe divides the gray of the upper parts from the black in

RATEL.

the Cape Ratel, which is said to live principally on honey. Jerdon (*Mammals of India*, p. 79) says that *M. indica*, which he calls the Indian badger, is found throughout India, living usually in pairs, and eating rats, birds, frogs, white ants, and various insects; and in the north of India, where it is accused of digging out dead bodies, it is popularly knowu as the Grave-digger. It doubtless also, like its Cape congener, occasionally partakes of honey, and is often very destructive to poultry. In confinement it is quiet, and will eat fruits, rice, &c.

"The two *ratels* are so nearly allied that they might almost be considered to be merely geographical races of a single widely spread species."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 289.

***ra-tĕl'-ŭs, * răt-tĕl'-lŭs,** *s.* [RATEL.]

Zool.: A synonym of Mellivora (q.v.). The first form was introduced by Sparrmau, the second by Swainson. (*Agassiz.*)

rāte'-pāy-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rate*, s., and *payer.*] One who is assessed to and pays rates.

rāt'-ĕr (I), *s.* [Eng. *rat(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who rates or assesses; one who makes an estimate.

"The wise *rater* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balauce, and reason's, will obey the powers over them."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 11.

rāt'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rate* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who scolds or reprimauds; a reprover.

"Far be it from us to say that the rating is generally undeserved. But . . . the *rater* delivers it evidently from a purely personal point of view."—*Saturday Review*, March 8, 1884, p. 321.

rath, *s.* [Ir.]

1. A hill. It occurs frequently in placenames in Ireland, as *Rath*more, *Rath*gar, &c.

2. A kind of pre-historic fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound artificially raised in the centre.

"The remains of thousands of these forts or *raths* still stud the lowlands of every county in Ireland."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

***rath, * rathe,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *hradhe* = quickly (compar. *hradhor*, super. *hradhost*), from *hræðh, hredh* = quick, swift; Icel. *hraðr* = swift, fleet; M. H. Ger. *rad, hrad* = quick.]

A. *As adj.:* Early; coming before others or before the usual time; premature.

"The *rathe* primrose." *Milton: Lycidas*, 142.

B. *As adv.:* Early, soon, betimes, speedily.

"What aileth you so *rathe* for to arise!"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,766.

*** rath-ripe,** *a.* & *s.* [RATHRIPE.]

ra'-ther, *adv.* & *a.* [Prop. the comparative of *rath* or *rathe* (q.v.).]

A. *As adverb:*

* 1. Earlier, sooner, before.

"Bote ye ryse the *rathere*, and rathe yow to worche
Shal no greyn that here greweth, gladen yow at neede.' *Piers Plowman*, 134.

2. More readily, more willingly; with preference or choice.

"Men loved darkness *rather* than light."—*John* iii. 19.

3. In preference; preferably; with better reason; on better grounds.

4. In a greater degree than otherwise.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

"I have followed it, or it hath drawn me *rather*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

6. On the contrary. (Used as a form of correction of a statement.)

"Do I speak you fair? or *rather* do I not in plainest truth tell you I cannot love you?"—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

7. In some degree or measure; somewhat, moderately: as, He is *rather* better to day.

8. Used ironically, as a strong affirmative. (*Slang.*)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Earlier, former, sooner.

"This is he that I seyde of, after me is comun a man which was made before me, for he was *ruther* than I."—*Wycliffe: John* i. 30.

¶ (1) *Had rather:* [HAVE].

(2) *Rather of the ratherest:* A term applied to anything slightly in excess or defect. (*Colloq.*)

(3) *The rather:* For better reason; more especially.

"*The rather* for I have some sport in hand.
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. (Induct.)

*** rath'-ĕst,** *a.* & *adv.* [RATH.]

rath'-ō-līte, *s.* [From Ratho, Edinburgh, where found, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as PECTOLITE (q.v.).

*** rath'-rīpe, * rathe'-rīpe,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rath*, and *ripe.*]

A. *As adj.:* Early ripe; ripe before the usual season; rareripe.

"Those hard *ratheripe* pease."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 184.

B. *As subst.:* A rareripe.

rathripe-barley, *s.* Barley that has been long cultivated upon warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens a fortnight earlier than common barley under differeut circumstauces. (*Prov.*)

*** răt-ĭ-fī'-ą, * răt-ĭ-fīe',** *s.* [RATAFIA.]

răt-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [RATIFY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of ratifying; the state of beiug ratified, sanctioned, or confirmed; sanctioning, confirmation; the act by which a competent authority ratifies, confirms, or gives sauctiou to something done by another.

2. *Law:* The confirmation, sanction, or approval given by a person who has arrived at his majority to aets done by him during his minority. It has the effect of giving validity to such acts as would be otherwise voidable.

¶ *Ratification by a wife:*

Scots Law: A declaration on oath made by a wife before a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that the deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.

răt'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ratify*; *-er.*] One who or that which ratifies, sanctions, or confirms.

"The *ratifiers* and props of every word."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

răt'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Fr. *ratifier*, from Low Lat. *ratifico*, from Lat. *ratus* (pa. par. of *reor* = to thiuk, deem) = fixed, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *ratificar*; Ital. *ratificare.*]

* 1. To fix, settle, or establish authoritatively; to confirm or establish by authority.

"We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea."—1 *Maccabees* xi. 34.

2. To approve, confirm, or sanction; especially, to give sanction or validity to an act done by a representative, agent, or servant.

"'Tis an unutterable fix'd decree,
That none could frame or *ratify* but she."
Cowper: Conversation, 468.

*** răt-ĭ-hą-bĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ratihabitio*, from *ratus* = fixed, and *habeo* (sup. *habitum*) = to have.] Confirmation, approval, consent.

"In matters criminal, *ratihabition*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

răt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RATE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing.

2. The amount or value at which a thing is rated or assessed.

3. Rank, degree, standing: as, the *rating* of ships of the navy, that is, their division or classification in grades, by which the complement of officers, and certain allowances are determined. The *rating* of seamen is the grade or rank in which they are eutered on the ship's books.

rā'-tĭ-ō (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. = a calculation, a relation, from *ratus* = fixed, pa. par. of *reor* = to think, to deem. *Ratio, ration*, and *reason* are the same word.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Reason, cause.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* An account; a cause, or the giving judgment therein.

2. *Mathematics:*

(1) The measure of the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind; that is, it is the number of times that one quantity contains another regarded as a standard. This is found by dividing the one by the other. The quotient or ratio thus obtained is the proper measure of the relation of the two quantities. Some writers define the ratio of one quantity to another, as the quotient of the first quantity divided by the second, whilst others define it as the quotient of the second divided by the first. Thus, the ratio of 2 to 4, or of a to b, may be taken either as $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{2}$, and $\frac{a}{b}$ or $\frac{b}{a}$. In every ratio there are two quantities compared, one of which is supposed known, and is assumed as a standard; the other is to be determined in terms of this standard. These quantities are called terms of the ratio; the first one, or that which is antecedently known, is called the antecedent, and that whose value is to be measured by the antecedent, is called the consequent. Ratios are compared by comparing the fractions: thus, the ratio of 8 : 5 is compared with the ratio of 9 : 6, by comparing the fractions $\frac{8}{5}$ and $\frac{9}{6}$; these fractions are respectively equal to $\frac{48}{30}$ and $\frac{45}{30}$, and since $\frac{48}{30}$ is greater than $\frac{45}{30}$, the ratio of 8 : 5 is greater than that of 9 : 6. Ratios are compounded together by multiplying their antcedents together for a new antecedent, and their consequents together for a new consequent; thus, the ratio of $a : b$, compouuded with that of $c : d$, is $ac : bd$. Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios. [PROPORTION, s.]

*(2) A name sometimes given to the Rule of Three in Arithmetic.

¶ (1) *Compound ratio:*

(*a*) [COMPOUND, *a.*].

(*b*) When one quantity is connected with two others in such a manner that if the first is increased or diminished, the product of the other two is increased or diminished in the same proportion, then the first quantity is said to be in the compound ratio of the other two.

(2) *Direct ratio:* Two quantities are said to be in direct ratio when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manuer that their ratio is constant.

(3) *Duplicate ratio:* When three quantities are in continued proportion, the first is said to have to the third the duplicate ratio of that which it has to the second, or the first is to the third, as the square of the first to the square of the second.

(4) *Inverse ratio:* Two quantities or magnitudes are said to be in inverse ratio, when if the one increases the other necessarily decreases, and, *vice versâ*, when the one decreases the other increases.

(5) *Mixed ratio:* [MIXED].

(6) *Prime and ultimate ratios:* A method of analysis, devised and first successfully employed by Newton in his *Principia*. It is an extension and simplification of the method known amongst the ancients as the method of exhaustions. To conceive the idea of this method, let us suppose two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio continually approaches 1, and at last differs from 1 by less than any assignable quantity; then is the ultimate ratio of the two quantities equal to 1. In general, when two variable quantities simultaneously approach two other quantities, which, under the same circumstances, remain fixed in value, the ultimate ratio of the variable quantities is the same as the ratio of the quautities whose values remain fixed. They are called prime, or ultimate ratios, according as the ratio of the variable quantities is receding from or approaching to the ratio of the limits. This method of analysis is generally called the methods of limits.

(7) *Extreme and mean ratio:* [EXTREME].

(8) *Composition of ratios:* The act of compounding ratios. [COMPOUND-RATIO.]

(9) *Ratio of a geometrical progression:* The constaut quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. To find the ratio of a giveu progression, divide any term by the preceding one.

(10) *Ratio of exchange:* A phrase used in Political Economy to deuote the proportion in whieh a quantity of one commodity exchanges for a given quantity of another. Such ratios, of course, can be expressed only in figures, the numerals being associated with such expressions of measurement as may be currently in vogue. Thus, with wheat at $1.00 per bushel, the ratio of exchange between wheat in bushels and money in dollars, is 1 : 1; and to money in cents, is 1 : 100. Ratios of exchange deal wholly with quauntities, and can be expressed numerically, but not measured. [See VALUE, *s.*]

ratio-decidendi, *s.*

Scots Law: The reason or ground upon which a judgment is rested.

*** răt-ĭ-ŏç'-ĭ-nant** (first **t** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *ratiocinans*, pr. par. of *ratiocinor* = to ratiocinate (q.v.).] Reasoning.

***răt-ĭ-ŏç'-ĭ-nāte** (first t as sh), *v.i.* [Lat. *ratiocinatus*, pa. par. of *ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, genit. *rationis* = reason.] To reason, to argue.

"Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinate* will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon."—*Petty: Advice to Hartlib*, p. 22.

răt-ĭ-ŏç-ĭ-nā'-tion (first t as sh), *s.* [Lat. *ratiocinatio*, from *ratiocinatus*, pa. par. of *ratiocinor* = to ratiocinate (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of reasoning; the act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

"The conjunction of images with affirmations and negations, which make up propositions, and the conjunction of propositions one to another, and illation of conclusions upon them, is *ratiocination* or discourse."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 50.

2. The power of reasoning.

"He can but plead shape, speech, *ratiocination* to make himselfe no beast."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

***răt-ĭ-ŏç'-ĭ-nā-tĭve** (first t as sh), *a.* [Lat. *ratiocinativus.*] Characterized by or addicted to ratiocination; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and deducting inferences from such comparison; argumentative.

"The conclusion is attained *quasi per saltum*, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 51.

***răt-ĭ-ŏç'-ĭ-nā-tŏr-ў** (first t as sh), *a.* [Eng. *ratiocinat(e); -ory.*] The same as RATIOCINATIVE (q.v.).

rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rationem*, accus. of *ratio* = a calculation, a reckoning [RATIO]; Sp. *racion;* Ital. *razione.*]

1. *Gen.:* A stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance.

2. *Specif.* (*Pl.*): The allowance of provisions given out to each officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or sailor. (Generally pron. *răsh'-ŭns.*)

rā'-tion, *v.t.* [RATION, *s.*] To supply with rations.

***răt-ion-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Lat. *ratio*, genit. *rationis* = calculation, reason, and Eng. *ability.*] Power of reasoning. (*Bramhall: Works*, fi. 24.)

***răt'-ion-ą-ble**, *a.* [RATIONABILITY.] Reasonable, rational.

"She was, on this matter, not quite *rationable*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxvi.

răt'-ion-ąl, *** răt'-ion-ąll**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rational*, from Lat. *rationalis*, from *ratio* = reason; Sp. & Port. *racional;* Ital. *razionale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason: as, Man is a *rational* being.

2. Agreeable to reason; not unreasonable, absurd, extravagant, foolish, or the like: as, *rational* conduct.

3. Acting in accordance with reason; not unreasonable or extravagant: as, a *rational* man.

II. *Math.:* A term applied to a quantity expressed in finite terms, or which involves only such roots as can be extracted. It is opposed to irrational or surd quantities: 2, 3, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $\sqrt{9}$, $\sqrt[3]{64}$, $\sqrt[4]{81}$, are rational quantities. [IRRATIONAL, II.]

*** B.** *As subst.:* A rational being.

"The world of *rationals*." *Young: Night Thoughts*, iv.

Rational Christians, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A sect claiming that their methods of investigation and their faith are more rational than those of Christians in general. They first obtained registered places of worship in England in 1876.

rational-fractions, *s. pl.*

Math.: Fractions in analysis, in which the variable is not affected with any fractional exponents. The coefficients may be rational or irrational.

rational-horizon, *s.* [HORIZON, *s.*]

răt-ĭŏ-nā'-lĕ (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *rationalis* = rational (q.v.).]

1. A statement of reasons.

"Is it any breach of the *rationale* of grammar?"—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 15.

2. An account or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, phenomenon, &c.

rationale existendi, *phr.* The ground of existence.

rā'-tion-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *rationalisme.*]

Theol.: A system which makes reason the supreme arbiter in all matters connected with the Bible and the Christian religion, and which refuses to accept any doctrine or professedly historical statement to which reason believes that it has grounds for taking exception. Isolated cases of rationalism, or an approach to it, have frequently appeared in the Church: as, for instance, in the case of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia, 329–428; but as a system it first became prominent in Germany in the latter half of the eighteenth century. In 1754 Hermann Reimarus of Hamburg privately circulated among his friends some rationalistic writings of his. Lessing pretended that he had found them in the Wolfenbüttel library, of which he was librarian, and between 1773 and 1777 published them under the name of the Wolfenbüttel Fragments. They produced a great sensation. John David Michaelis (1717–1791), Johann Semler (1728–1794), and others established a middle path between the extreme views of the Fragmentists and the accepted Protestant orthodoxy, and it was to this intermediate school that the term rationalistic was chiefly applied. The earlier rationalists in large measure confined their new methods of interpretation to the Old Testament; Johann Eichorn (1752–1827) and Heinrich Paulus (1761–1850) extended them to the New. As time advanced, rationalism became more extreme. Its earlier professors generally, accepting the views as to the authorship of the several sacred books traditionally held, considered that they, when rightly understood, narrated true history, but their oriental or poetic language required to be translated into that of ordiuary life. For instance, the angel and the flaming sword which prevented our first parents from re-entering paradise really meant the thunderstorms prevalent in the region. The later rationalists mostly deny the accepted authorship of the sacred books, and more sweepingly than their predecessors set their teaching aside. In 1835–6 Dr. David Strauss, in his *Leben Jesu*, resolved the whole evangelical narrative into myth and legend. Rationalism subsequently spread from Germany into other countries. In 1860 appeared the *Essays and Reviews*, by seven clergymen of the English Church, and in 1862 the first part of a *Critical Commentary* on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua by Dr. William Colenso, Bishop of Natal, five other parts subsequently appearing. Both these productions led to ecclesiastical prosecutions. In 1863 Ernest Renan published in Paris his *Vie de Jésus.* Since then numerous works of rationalistic tendency have been published, alike in the United States and Europe, and rationalistic views are becoming somewhat widely disseminated. Though combating the claims of the sacred writers, as a rule, rationalists of all schools speak with respect of them.

rā'-tion-ąl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *rational; -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who bases his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

2. *Theol.:* One who considers human reason the supreme arbiter in Scripture and theology.

B. *As adj.:* Rationalistic.

rā-tion-ąl-ĭst'-ĭc, rā-tion-ąl-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *rationalist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to, or having the character of rationalism.

rā-tion-ąl-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rationalistical; -ly.*] In a rationalistic manner.

rā-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rationalité*, from Lat. *rationalitatem*, accus. of *rationalitas* = reason, or the use of reason, from *ratio* = reason; Sp. *racionalidad;* Ital. *razionalita.*]

† 1. The quality of being rational; the power or faculty of reasoning.

"God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind."—*H. More: Government of the Tongue.*

* 2. Reasonableness.

"In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** rā-tion-ąl-ĭz-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *rationalis(e); -ation.*] The act of rationalizing. (*Ruskin.*)

rā'-tion-ąl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *rational; -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To convert to rationalism.

2. To interpret as a rationalist; to test by pure reason.

3. To perceive or understand the reason of.

B. *Intrans.:* To profess, practice, affect, or aim at rationalism; to act or interpret in accordance with rationalism; to judge or estimate as a rationalist.

"The chief *rationalizing* doctor of antiquity."—*Newman: Devel. Christian Doct.*, ch. i. § iii.

rā'-tion-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rational; -ly.*] In a rational manner; in a manner consistent with reason; reasonably, not extravagantly.

"*Rationally* to explain, and then produce the experiment."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

rā-tion-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rational; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rational or consisteut with reason.

*** rā'-tion-ąr-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *rationarius*, from *ratio* = a calculation . . . reason.] Pertaining or belonging to accounts.

rą-tī'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rates* = a raft, from the keelless sternum.]

1. *Ornith.:* A division of Birds, introduced by Merrem in his *Tentamen Systematis naturalis Avium* (*Abhand. k. Akad d. Wiss. in Berlin*, 1812, pp. 237–59), and containing his genus Struthio (q.v.), since divided. They are all incapable of flight; though some run very swiftly, the abnormally small wings acting as a kind of sail, and helping the birds along. They may be divided into two groups: (1) Those in which the wing bas a rudimentary or very short humerus, and not more than one ungual phalanx (the Casuariidæ, the fast-vanishing Apterygidæ, and the extinct Dinornithidæ, often treated as one family (Apterygidæ); and (2) those having a long humerus and two ungual phalanges (Rheidæ and Struthionidæ, often combined under the latter name.) (Cf. Huxley, *loc. inf. cit.*)

"Though comparatively but few genera and species of this order now exist, they differ from one another very considerably, and have a wide distribution, from Africa and Arabia, over many of the islands of Malaisia and Polynesia to Australia and South America. Hence, in all probability, the existing *Ratitæ* are but the waifs and strays of what was once a very large and important group."—*Huxley: Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 419.

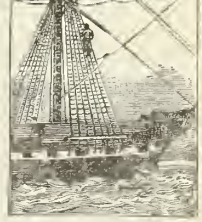
2. *Palæont.:* Found first in the Eocene Tertiary.

răt'-ĭ-tāte, răt'-ĭte, *a.* [RATITÆ.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the Ratitæ.

răt'-ĭte, *a.* [RATITATE.]

răt'-lĭne, răt'-lĭn, răt'-lĭng, răt'-tlĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably from *rat* and *line*, as though the lines formed ladders for rats to climb up.]

Naut.: (See extract).



RATLINE.

"*Ratlines* [are] small horizontal lines or ropes extended between the several shrouds on each side of a mast, thus forming the steps of ladders for going up and down the rigging and masts."—*Brande & Cox: Dictionary.*

*** rat-on**, *s.* [RATOUN.]

*** rat-on-er**, *** rat-on-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A rat-catcher. (*Piers Plowman.*)

rą-toôn' (1), *s.* [Sp. *retoño* = a sprout or shoot; *retoñar* = to sprout again.]

1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane that has been cut down.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco plant.

rą-toôn' (2), *s.* [RATTAN, *s.*]

rą-toôn', *v.i.* [RATOON (1), *s.*] To sprout or shoot up from the root, as the sugar-cane.

*** rat-oun, * rat-on**, *s.* [Fr. *raton*, from Low Lat. *ratonem*, accus. of *rato* = a rat (q.v.).] A rat.

răts'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *rat*, and *bane.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A poison for rats; arsenious acid.

2. *Bot.:* *Chailettia toxicaria.* (*Sierra Leone.*)

răts'-bāne, *v.t.* [RATSBANE, *s.*] To kill or poison with ratsbane.

răt'-tan (1), **răt'-ten, răt'-tŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *raton.*] [RATOUN.] A rat. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

răt-tăn' (2), *s.* [From the sound.] A continuous beat or roll of a drum.

răt-tăn' (3), *s.* [Malay, *rótan.*]

1. The commercial name for the stem of various species of the genus Calamus. They abound in Southern Asia in moist situations, and are used for making splints for chair seats and backs, hanks for sails; cables, sometimes as much as 42 inches round; cords, withes, and walking-sticks; also for making splints for baskets and brooms, fish-weirs, hurdles, hoops, carriage-seats, and many other purposes. The larger species grow to a size of three inches diameter, and to a height of 100 feet.

¶ The Great Rattan is *Calamus rudentum;* the Ground Rattan, *Rhaphis flabelliformis.*

2. A cane or walking-stick formed of a rattan.

"O'Brien went out, and returned with a dozen penny *rattans,* which he notched in the end."—*Marryat: Peter Simple,* ch. ix.

răt'-tan-ỹ, *s.* [RATANY.]

răt-teen', *s.* [Fr. *ratine.*]

Fabric: A kind of woollen stuff, quilled or twilled.

"And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen.*" *Swift.*

răt'-ten, *s.* [RATTAN (1).]

răt'-ten, *v.t.* [Prov. Eng. *ratten* = a rat, the meaning thus being to do damage secretly as rats do.]

1. *Lit.:* To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, for non-payment of contributions to a trades-union, or for any offence committed against the union or its rules, as by ratting or working for less than the usual wages. Ratteuing was one of the forms of organized terrorism of trades-unions. It was associated chiefly with Sheffield, but is now becoming rare even there.

"An atrocious trade outrage has been perpetrated in Sheffield, a town long notorious for such crimes, there called *rattening.*"—*The Guardian,* Nov. 27, 1861.

2. *Fig.:* To injure or annoy in any way.

"Perhaps we shall hear of literary *rattening* and picketing."—*Daily News,* April 20, 1886, p. 4.

răt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rat; -er.*]

1. One whose business is to catch rats; a ratcatcher.

2. An animal, especially a terrier, which kills rats: as, He is a good *ratter.*

3. One who rats or apostatizes.

"The ridicule on placemen *ratters* remains."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen,* ch. xxvii.

* **răt'-tĕr-ỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *rat; -ery.*] Apostasy, tergiversation.

"The *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1822).

răt-tĭn-ĕt', *s.* [A dimin. from *rateen* (q.v.).]

Fabric: A woollen stuff thinner than rateen.

răt'-tle (1), * **rat-el-en,** * **rat-ylle,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. **hrætelan,* preserved in *hrætele, hratile,* or *hrætelwyrt* = rattlewort (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *ratelen* = to rattle; *ratel* = a rattle; Ger. *rasseln* = to rattle; *rassel* = a rattle. The word is of imitative origin; cf. *rat-a-tat,* &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To give out, utter, or make a succession of quick, sharp noises, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to make a din.

"The stones did *rattle* underneath
As if Cheapside were mad."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

2. To ride or drive along fast.

3. To talk eagerly and noisily; to speak in a clattering manner; to chatter; to talk idly or without consideration.

"He *rattles* it out against popery."—*Swift.*

* 4. To make a show; to parade.

"In sika I'll *rattle* it of every colour."
Cook: Green's Tu Quoque.

* 5. To stammer or stutter. (*Cath. Anglicum.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to make a rattling noise, or a rapid succession of sharp quick sounds.

* 2. To stun with noise.

"Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

3. To drive along fast; to cause to run fast.

* 4. To scold; to rail at clamorously.

"He sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

răt'-tle (2), *v.t.* [Formed from *ratling,* as though the latter were a pres. part. of a verb.]

Naut.: To furnish with ratlines.

¶ *To rattle down the shrouds* or *rigging:*

Naut.: To furnish with ratlines.

"The ratlines are fitted to the shrouds as though the *rigging* had been *rattled down* by Anson's men."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 22, 1885.

răt'-tle, *s.* [RATTLE (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rapid succession of sharp quick noises; a clatter.

"The sharp *rattle* of the whirling phaeton."—*Horsley: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. An instrument with which a rattling or clattering sound is made; specif. applied to:

(1) An instrument consisting of a vibrating tongue and a rotating ratchet wheel, by which a sharp rattling sound is produced to make an alarm. Watchmen were furnished with them to sound a rallying signal, and they are sometimes kept in private houses to enable the occupant to call the police or sound a fire alarm.

(2) A child's toy made in a similar way, or consisting of a case of wicker-work or other material, and enclosing small pebbles or other objects which produce a rattling sound.

"Thou shakest in thy little hand
The coral *rattle* with its silver bells."
Longfellow: To a Child.

3. A peculiar rattling sound heard in the throat, immediately preceding and prognosticating death. Commonly called the Death-rattle.

4. A rapid succession of words; rapid and empty talk; chatter.

"All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit."—*Hakewill: Apology.*

* 5. Rebuke.

"Receiving such a *rattle* for his former contempt."—*Heylin: Life of Laud,* p. 257.

6. One who talks rapidly and thoughtlessly; an empty chatterer; a jabberer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A popular name for two plants, the seeds of which rattle in the seed vessel. Red Rattle is *Pedicularis sylvatica;* Yellow Rattle, or Rattle-box, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.*

2. *Zool.:* An organ developed in the genus Crotalus. The tail terminates in a series of horny rings, varying in number with the age of the individual, as one is added at each sloughing, which occurs more than once in the year. The last (3-8) vertebræ coalesce to form a compressed conical bone, covered by muscle, and thick spongy skin, which secretes the rings in succession, each one being larger than the one secreted before it, as the secreting surface becomes larger. The pieces hang loosely, but securely, together, the basal ring of one joint grasping the projecting second ring of the preceding joint, and so on. The first joint alone has vital connection with the skin of the animal, and, being vibrated by the muscles of the skin, communicates a quivering motion, accompanied by a slight rattling sound, to the dry horny pieces behind it.

"The habit of violently agitating the tail is by no means peculiar to the rattlesnake, but has been observed in other venomous as well as innocuous snakes, with the ordinary termination of the tail, when under the influence of fear or anger. The special object for which the *rattle* has been developed in these snakes is unknown."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 293.

rattle-bladder, *s.* A bladder partially filled with peas or the like to make a noise and frighten birds off corn.

rattle-box, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as RATTLE, *s.*, I. 2 (2).

2. *Bot.: Rhinanthus Crista-galli.*

rattle-brained, *a.* Wild, giddy, rattle-headed.

rattle-cap, *s.* A wild, giddy person; a madcap.

rattle-head, *s.* A giddy person; a rattle-pate.

"Many *rattle-heads* as well as they."—*Hacket: Life of Williams,* i. 130.

* **rattle-headed,** * **rattle-pated,** *a.* Giddy, wild, rattle-brained.

"Our lascivious, impudent, *rattle-pated* gadding females."—*Prynne:* 1 *Histrio-Mastix,* i. v.

rattle-mouse, *s.* The reremouse or bat.

"Not unlike the tale of the *rattle-mouse.*"—*Puttenham: Works,* bk. ii., ch. xiii.

rattle-pate, *s.* An empty-headed, noisy fellow; a rattle-head.

"*Rattle-pate* as I am, I forgot all about it."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. xi.

rattle-trap, *s.* A shaky, rickety, or worn out article; a knick-knack.

"If I attempted to ride him at such a *rattle-trap* as that."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers,* ch. xxxv.

rattle-wing, *s.*

Ornith.: Fuligula clangula.

"The wings being short and stiff in proportion to the weight and size of the bird, are beaten so quickly as to produce a distinct whistling sound, whence the names of *Rattle-wing* and Whistler."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 438.

răt'-tlĕr, *rat-yl-ler, *rat-ler, *s.* [Eng. *rattl(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rattles along, or talks quickly or thoughtlessly; a chatterer.

2. A rattle-snake. (*U. S.*)

3. A smart, heavy blow. (*Slang.*)

răt'-tle-snāke, *s.* [Eng. *rattle,* s., and *snake.*]

Zool.: The English name for any species of the American genus Crotalus (q.v.), the tail of which is furnished with a rattle [RATTLE, *s.*, II. 2.]. Garman (*Reptiles & Batrachians of North America*) enumerates twelve species and thirteen varieties, falling into two groups: (1) Having the upper side of the head covered with nine dermal shields; (2) Having the shields behind the eyes broken up or replaced by small scales. The second group comprises the more formidable kinds, generally described as *Crotalus horridus* and *C. durissus.* The first name was formerly applied to the reptile extending from Paraguay and Chili, through Brazil, into Mexico, and the latter to the North American rattlesnake. In recent American works this nomenclature is reversed. The poison of the Rattlesnake is usually fatal to man, though fortunately they are sluggish, and never attempt to strike unless they are molested. They are widely distributed on the American continent; but advancing cultivation is rapidly thinning their numbers, and the half-wild hogs of the settlers, peccaries, and deer contribute materially to this result. They are far from uniform in coloration: often the ground-colour is brownish, sometimes yellow or blackish, with dark spots, frequently bordered with yellow, on the back and sides; head and neck ornamented with dark or black longitudinal bands, or of almost uniform coloration.

rattlesnake-fern, *s.*

Bot.: Botrychium virginicum.

rattlesnake-herb, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Actæa. (*American.*)

rattlesnake-root, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Polygala Senega;* (2) The genus Nabalus. (*American.*)

rattlesnake-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Eryngium virginicum.

rattlesnake's master, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Liatris scariosa;* (2) *L. squarrosa.* (*American.*)

răt'-tle-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rattle,* s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Crotolaria (q.v.).

răt'-tlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RATTLE (1), *v.*]

1. Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; clattering,

"From peak to peak, the *rattling* crags among."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 92.

2. Quick, rapid, lively: as, a *rattling* pace.

3. Lively, merry, chattering.

4. Very fine, large, or great: as, a *rattling* stake. (*Colloq.*)

răt'-tlĭng, *s.* [RATLINE.]

răt'-tŏn, *s.* [RATOUN.]

răt'-tỹ, *a.* Like a rat; reminding one of rats. Also (*slang*), mean, worthless, despicable.

rauchwacke (as **rŏwk'-vak-ĕ**), *s.* [Ger. *rauch* = smoke, and *wacke* (q.v.).]

Geol.: The equivalent in Germany of the English Magnesian Limestone. A calcareous member of the Zechstein formation.

* **râu'-çĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *raucus.*] Hoarse, raucous.

râu'-çĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *raucitas*, from *raucus* = hoarse.] Hoarseness or harshness of sound; rough utterance.

râu'-cle, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *rakel.*] [RAKE (2), *s.*] Rash, stout, fearless.

"Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue."
Burns: Cry & Prayer.

* **râu'-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *raucus.*] Hoarse, harsh, rough.

* **râu'-coŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *raucous; -ly*]. In a raucous manner; hoarsely, harshly, roughly.

"He did not sing more *raucously* than nine music-hall artistes out of ten."—*Theatre Annual*, 1886, p. 27.

* **râught** (*gh* silent) (1), *pret. of v.* [REACH, *v.*]

* **râught** (*gh* silent) (2), *pret. of v.* [RECK, *v.*]

rau'-ite (au as **ow**), *s.* [After Rau, the Scandinavian sea-goddess; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish-black, finely granular mineral, without lustre. Hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 2·48. An analysis showed a composition near that of Thomsonite (q.v.). Formed by the alteration of elaolite in Lamö Island, Brevig, Norway.

raum'-ite (au as **ow**), *s.* [From Raumo, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as FAHLUNITE (q.v.).

* **râun,** *s.* [RAWN.]

râunch, *v.t.* [RANCH, *v.*]

* **raun-son,** *s.* [RANSOM, *s.*]

râu-wol'-fĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Leonhardt Rauwolf, an Augsburg physician, who travelled through Palestine, &c. in 1753-5.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Carisseæ. Tropical American shrubs, with opposite or whorled leaves and corymbose flowers. The black juice in the fruit of *R. canescens* is used in the West Indies as a dye; the root of *R. nitida* is given in moderate doses as an emetic and a cathartic; *R. serpentina* is used by the Hindoos in snake bites, and as a tonic and febrifuge; the Javanese employ an infusion of the root as an anthelmintic.

răv'-age (age as **ĭj**), *s.* [Fr., from *ravir* (Lat. *rapio*) = to snatch or bear away suddenly.] Desolation by violence, whether of man, beast, or physical causes; devastation, ruin, waste, havoc, despoilment.

"While other eyes his fall or *ravage* weep."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 13.

răv'-age (age as **ĭj**), *v.t.* [RAVAGE, *s.*] To desolate by violence; to despoil, to desolate, to lay waste, to commit havoc on, to spoil, to pillage, to consume.

"We come not . . . *ravaging* the land."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid i.

răv'-ag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *ravag(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which ravages, devastates, or lays waste; a plunderer, a spoiler, a devastator.

"Be nam'd victorious *ravagers* no more!"
Thomson: Memory of Lord Talbot.

rāve, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *rāver, resver* (Fr. *rêver*), from Sp. *rabiar* = to rave, from Low Lat. & Sp. *rabia* (Lat. *rabies*) = rage, madness.] [RABID, RAGE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be delirious or mad; to wander in mind or intellect; to talk irrationally; to talk or act wildly, as a madman; to dote.

"Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thonght earnestly that he had *raved*, and not wiste what he sayde."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 25.

2. To rush wildly and madly about.

3. To be madly or unreasonably fond, or enthusiastic; to be excited; to talk with unreasonable enthusiasm. (Followed by *about*, *of*, or *on*.)

* 4. To dash furiously.

"A mightie rock, 'gainst which doe *rave*
The roring billowes in their proud disdaine."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 37.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To utter in a raving, mad, or frenzied manner; to say wildly or incoherently. (*Young.*)

* **rāve,** *pret. of v.* [RIVE.]

rāve, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of the side pieces of a waggon-body frame or of a sleigh.

rave-hook, *s.* [RASING-IRON.]

răv'-el, * **rav-ell,** * **ryv-ell,** *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *rafelen* = to fray out, to unweave; cf. Low Ger. *reffeln.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To untwist, to unweave, to disentangle. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Make you to *ravel* all this matter out."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. To entangle; to twist together; to involve; to make intricate, involved, or entangled.

"What glory's due to him who could divide
Such *ravell'd* interests?" *Waller: To the King.*

* 3. To hurry over in confusion.

"They hut *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions."—*Digby.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become untwisted; to be disentangled.

"The contexture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to *ravel* out, if I hem it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator."—*Spencer: Prodigies*, p. 202.

* 2. To become entangled, confused, involved, or perplexed.

"They *ravel* more still less resolved."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 305.

* 3. To busy one's self with intricacies; to wander.

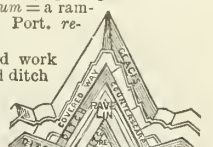
"It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances."—*Decay of Piety.*

răv'-el, *s.* [RAVEL, *v.*] An evener (q.v.).

răv'-el, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

ravel-bread, *s.* Coarse or whity-brown bread. (*Harrison: Descript. England*, p. 166.)

răve'-lĭn, *s.* [Fr., from O. Ital. *ravellino, revellino* (Ital. *rivellino*), perhaps from Lat. *re-* = back, and *vallum* = a rampart; Sp. *rebellin;* Port. *rebelin.*]



RAVELIN.

Fort.: A detached work having a parapet and ditch forming a salient angle in front of the curtain. It is erected upon the counterscarp, and receives flank defence from the body of the place. Inside the ravelin may be a redoubt and ditch; the gorge is unprotected, and the ravelin may be considered a redan upon the counterscarp.

"Bastions and *ravelins* were everywhere rising."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. iii.

răv'-el-lĭng, răv'-el-ĭng, *s.* [RAVEL, *v.*]

1. The act of untwisting or disentangling.

2. Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting.

* **răv'-el-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ravel*, v.; *-ment.*] An entanglement.

"A series of *ravelments* and squabbling grudges."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 212.

rāv'-en (1), *s. & a.* [A.S. *hræfn; hrefn;* cogn. with Dut. *raaf;* Icel. *hrafn;* Dan. *ravn;* Ger. *rabe;* O. H. Ger. *hraban.* Named from the cry of the bird.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ornith.: The genus Corvus, and especially *Corvus corax*, the largest of the European, and one of the largest of all the Passerines. It is about twenty-six inches long, plumage black, glossed with steel-blue and purple; very widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, but becoming somewhat rare from the persecution to which it is subject at the hands of gamekeepers and farmers, on account of its predatory habits, for it preys extensively on young game, chickens, and ducklings. It extends through northern Asia and America, but is generally replaced by the crow in the United States. Cases of partial or total albinism often occur. White ravens were known to Aristotle, who attributed the want of colour to the season of the year, and the cold weather. Pied varieties of the Raven have been treated as constituting a distinct species (*Corvus leucophæus*, Vieillot). They occur most frequently in the Ferro Islands, and are generally the offspring of normally black parents. The Raven has played an important part in mythology and folk-lore. It is the first bird mentioned by name in the Old Testament (Gen. viii. 7); by the ministry of ravens Elijah was fed (1 Kings xvii. 6), and they were to be the ministers of vengeance on unruly children (Prov. xxx. 17). The raven was the bird of Odin, and in classic mythology was of ill-omen, a character often attributed to it by the early English dramatists. Marlowe (*Jew of Malta*, ii. 1) calls it the "sad presageful raven," and Shakespeare repeatedly refers to the belief that its appearance foreboded misfortune. This belief, which is widespread, probably arose from the preternaturally grave manner of the bird, its sable plumage, and the readiness with which it learns to imitate human speech.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling a raven, especially in colour.

"Here loud his *raven* charger neigh'd."
Byron: The Giaour.

raven-black, *a.* Black with a strong lustre.

raven's duck, *s.*

Fabric: A quality of sail-cloth.

* **răv'-en** (2), * **răv'-ĭn,** * **rav-eyne,** * **rav-ine,** * **rav-yne,** *s.* [Fr. *ravine*, from Lat. *rapina* = plunder, rapine (q.v.). Essentially the same word as *ravine.*]

1. Robbery

"Demyde not *raueyne* that hymself were euene to God."—*Wyclife: Filipensis* ii.

2. Rapine, rapacity.

"For with hot *ravin* fir'd, ensanguin'd man
Is now become the lion of the plain."
Thomson: Spring, 340.

3. Prey, plunder; food obtained by violence. (*Nahum* ii. 12.)

* **răv'-en,** * **răv'-ĭn,** *v.t. & i.* [RAVEN (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize or take with violence.

2. To devour with voracity. (*Ezek.* xxii. 25.)

B. *Intrans.:* To be rapacious or voracious; to prey.

"Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf."—*Genesis* xlix. 27.

răv-ĕ-na'-la, răv-ĭ-na'-la, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A genus of Uraneæ, with a single species, *Ravenala madagascariensis*, from Madagascar; now more generally known as *Urania speciosa.* [TRAVELLER'S TREE, URANIA, 3.] It is a fine banana-like tree with edible seeds.

răv'-en-ĕr, * **răv'-ĭn-ĕr,** * **rav-ey-nour,** *s.* [Eng. *raven*, v.; *-er.*]

1. A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"Y am not as othir men, *raueynouris*, unjuste, auoutreris."—*Wyclife: Luke* xvii.

2. A bird of prey.

"That he, his fellowes, nor their dogs could keepe
The *ravener* from their flockes."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 3.

răv'-en-ĭng, * **rav-en-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [RAVEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Eagerness for plunder or booty; rapacity.

"Your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness."—*Luke* xi. 39.

răv'-en-ĭng-lў, * **rav-en-ing-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *ravening; -ly.*] In a ravenous manner; ravenously, voraciously.

"Griedily and *raveninglye*, or gluttonously to devour very much."—*Udal: Flowres*, fol. 98.

răv'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *ravineux.*]

1. Furiously rapacious or voracious; hungry even to rage or fury. (*Ezek.* xxxix. 4.)

2. Eager for gratification: as, a *ravenous* appetite.

răv'-ĕn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ravenous; -ly.*] In a ravenous manner; with furious voracity, hunger, or avidity.

"Devours *ravenously* and without distinction whatever falls in its way."—*Bolingbroke: Of Studying History*, let. 4.

răv'-ĕn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ravenous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being ravenous; furious voracity or avidity; rage for prey.

"The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear is natural to them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 2. Insatiable greed or avarice.

"The greedie *ravenousnesse* of their proconsultes."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 146.

* **rāv'-en-stōne,** *s.* [A trans. of Ger. *rabenstein.*] A place of execution; the gallows. (*Byron: Werner*, ii. 2.)

rāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rav(e); -er.*] One who raves or is furious; a madman.

"Madmen and *ravers*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 94.

***răv'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *rave; -ry.*] Raving, extravagance.

"Their *raveries* are apt . . . to amuse the vulgar people."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 366.

***răv'-ĭn,** *s. & a.* [RAVEN (2), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as RAVEN (2), *s.*

*** B.** *As adj.:* Ravenous.

"I met the *ravin* lion when he roar'd."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 2.

***răv'-ĭn,** *** răv'-ĭne,** *v.t. & i.* [RAVEN, *v.*]

răv-ĭ-na'-lą, *s.* [RAVENALA.]

ra-vine', *s.* [Fr. = a flood, a ravine, from Lat. *rapina* = plunder, rapine (q.v.). *Ravine* is thus a doublet of *raven* (2), *s.*]

* 1. A great flood, an inundation, a torrent.

"*Ravine.* A great flood, a *ravine* or inundation of waters."—*Cotgrave.*

2. A long, deep hollow worn by the action of a stream or torrent; a narrow, deep gorge amougst mountains; a gulley.

ravine-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Antilope quadricornis (*Tragops bennetti*), from the rocky hills of the Deccan. Known also as the Chikara, Goat Antelope, Kalsiepie, or Blacktail.

***răv'-ĭned,** *a.* [Eng. *ravin(e)* (2), s.; *-ed.*] Ravenous.

"The *ravined* salt-sea shark."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***ra-vin'-eў,** *a.* [Eng. *ravine* (1), s.; *-y.*] Full of ravines.

răv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RAVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. or particip. adj.:* Mad, delirious, distracted. It is frequently used adverbially in the phrase *raving* mad.

C. *As subst.:* Delirium; irrational or incoherent talk; fury, madness.

"Obey my frenzy's jealous *raving*."
Byron: Herod's Lament.

raving-madness, *s.* [MANIA.]

răv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *raving; -ly.*] In a raving manner; with raving, frenzy, or madness; madly.

"In this depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would she *ravingly* have remained."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

***ravisable,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Ravenous.

răv'-ĭsh, *** rav-esh,** *** rav-isch,** *** rav-isse,** *** rav-ysch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *raviss-*, stem of *ravissant* pr. par. of *ravir* = to ravish, from Lat. *rapio* = to snatch; Ital. *rapire.*]

* 1. To snatch or seize and carry away by violence.

"Those hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

2. To transport with joy, pleasure, or delight; to enrapture, to enchant; to fill with ecstasy; to entrance.

"The hearing of this is enough to *ravish* one's heart."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. To have carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; to commit a rape upon; to violate; to deflower by violence.

"The slaughter'd peasant and the *ravish'd* dame."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

răv'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ravish; -er.*]

* 1. One who takes or seizes by violence. (*Pope.*)

2. One who or that which enraptures or transports with joy, pleasure, or delight; an enchanter.

3. One who ravishes or deflowers a woman against her will. (*Scott: Don Roderick*, ix.)

răv'-ĭsh-ĭng, *a. & s.* [RAVISH.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Taking or seizing by violence.

2. Enchanting, transporting, entrancing.

"Sung by a fair queen in summer's bower,
With *ravishing* division to her lute."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. Compelling to submit to carnal intercourse.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who ravishes.

* 2. Ecstatic delight, transport, rapture.

"The *ravishings* that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inward man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

răv'-ĭsh-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ravishing; -ly.*] In a ravishing manner; so as to enrapture, enchant, or transport with joy, pleasure, or delight.

"To heare a voice so *ravishingly* fair."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey x.

*** răv'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *ravissement*, from *ravir* = to ravish (q.v.).]

1. The act of seizing or taking away by violence: as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents.

2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy.

"The harmony . . . took with *ravishment*.
The thronging audience." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 554.

3. The act of ravishing or forcing a woman against her will; forcible violation of chastity; rape.

"In bloody death and *ravishment* delighting."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 430.

râw (1), *a. & s.* [A.S. *hréaw, hrów;* cogn. with Dut. *rauuw;* Icel. *hrár;* Dan. *raa* = raw; Sw. *ra* = raw, green; O. H. Ger. *ráo;* M. H. Ger. *rou;* Ger. *roh;* Lat. *crudus* = raw.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not altered from its original state by cooking; uncooked; not roasted, boiled, or otherwise cooked.

* 2. Not distilled: as, *raw* water. (*Bacon.*)

3. Not having undergone any industrial or manufacturing process; in the natural state: as,

(1) Not spun or twisted; not worked up.

"Obliged to purchase *raw* silk of the Persians."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi. p. 294.

(2) Not tried, melted, or strained: as, *raw* tallow.

(3) Not tanned: as, *raw* hides.

* (4) Virgin, not yet cultivated.

"It is often said that the earth belongs to the race, as if *raw* land was a boon or gift."—*Sumner: Social Classes*, ch. iii.

4. Undiluted, unmixed, unadulterated: as, *raw* spirits.

5. Applied to the original material of which anything is composed or formed.

"The *raw* material out of which a good army may be formed existed in great abundance among the Irish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. Immature, unripe: hence, inexperienced, unseasoned, untried; unripe in skill.

"Making war in any other way, we shall be *raw* and awkward recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

7. Crude, immature.

"His *raw* conceptions and fond reasonings."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 27.

8. Having the appearance of raw meat; having the flesh exposed by the rubbing off of the skin or natural covering. (*Leviticus* xiii. 10.)

* 9. Inflamed, red.

"Marion's nose looks red and *raw*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 10. Sore, as if galled; sensitive. (*Spenser.*)

11. Bleak, chilly; cold and damp.

"One morning, *raw* it was and wet."
Wordsworth: Sailor's Mother.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A raw, galled, or sore place, caused by the rubbing off of the skin.

2. A tender place or point; a foible. [¶.]

¶ *To touch one on the raw:* To irritate a person by alluding to or remarking on some failing or point on which he is especially sensitive.

"This was *touching* up Vanslyperken *on the raw*."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow.*

raw-boned, *a.* Having bones scarcely covered with flesh; very thin or lean.

"Lean *raw-boned* rascals."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

raw-pot, *s.* A young crow. (*Ireland.*)

"The crows . . . . flying to and fro, feeding the young *raw-pots*."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 9.

raw-silk, *s.* Reeled silk wound from the cocoons, several fibres forming one thread.

raw (2), *s.* [Row (1), *s.*]

raw, *v.t.* [Row, *v.*]

***râw'-bōnc,** *a.* [Eng. *raw*, a., and *bone.*] Raw-boned.

"With hollow eyes and *rawbone* cheeks forspent."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 34.

râw'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *raw*, a., and *head.*] A spectre or goblin.

"Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones."—*Locke.*

râw'-hīde, *s.* [Eng. *raw*, a., and *hide*, s.] A cowhide or coarse ridiug-whip, made of untanned leather, twisted.

râw'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *raw*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat raw; somewhat cold and damp.

"The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter."
Marston: Antonio's Revenge. (Prol.)

râw'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rawish; -ness.*] Slight rawness; the condition of being somewhat cold and damp.

"The water seems, by reason of the *rawishness* of the place, to be colder."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 381.

*** râw'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *raw*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a raw, inexperienced, or ignorant manner; without experience.

2. Without due preparation and provision.

"Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

râw'-nĕss, *** rawe-nes,** *** raw-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *raw*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being raw: as—

1. The state of being raw or uncooked.

* 2. Hardness: as, the *rawness* of water. (*Bacon.*)

3. The state of being inexperienced; inexperience.

"Thus muche did the Lorde Jesus speake under a figure, qualifying and tempering his woordes to the *rawnesse* of his disciples."—*Udal: Luke* ch. xxii.

4. The state of being uncovered with skin, or natural covering: as, the *rawness* of a wound.

5. Chilliness with dampness; bleakness: as, the *rawness* of the morning.

* 6. Want of due preparation or provision.

"Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

răx, *** raske,** *v.i. & t.* [A form of *reach*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To stretch one's self, as when awaking from sleep, or when tired of one position.

"Than hegynnethe he to klawe and to *raske*."
Robert de Brunne: Handlyng Synne, 4,282.

B. *Trans.:* To stretch, to extend, to reach.

"And deil *rax* their thrapples that reft us o't."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

*** răx'-le (le as ęl),** *** ras-cle,** *** ras-kle,** *** rax-ille,** *** rus-kle,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *rax* (q.v.).] To stretch one's self.

"Seodhdhen he gon ramien and *raxlede* swidhe."
Layamon, 25,991

rāy (1), *** raie,** *** raye** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *raye* = a ray, a line (Fr. *rai*), from Lat. *radium*, accus. of *radius* = a radius, a ray; Sp. *rayo;* Ital. *raggio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A streak, a strip.

* 2. Striped cloth.

"A long gown of *raye*."
Lydgate: London Lyckpeny.

3. In the same sense as II. 3.

"An emanation like a *ray* shot forth from the sun."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 73.

4. One of a number of lines or radii diverging from a centre.

5. A beam of intellectual light; perception, apprehension, sight.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of a composite flower*): The outer or circumferential whorl of florets, as distinguished from those of the disk. In many Composites the former are ligulate and the latter tubular.

(2) [MEDULLARY RAY].

2. *Ichthy.:* One of the radiating, bony rods serving to support the fins. They are of three kinds: (1) Simple; (2) Articulated (showing more or less numerous joints); and (3) Branched (dichotomically split, the joints increasing in number towards the extremity). The differences in the character of the rays in the dorsal fin are an important factor in classification.

3. *Optics, &c.:* A line of light proceeding from a radiant point, or a point of reflection. A collection of rays is called a pencil. An incident ray entering a doubly-refracting crystal is resolved into two, called from their properties, an ordinary and an extraordinary ray. The term ray is used also of one of the component elements of light, as the violet rays of the spectrum; or the luminous, actinic, or heat rays. [ACTINIC.]

¶ (1) *Principal ray:* [PRINCIPAL].

(2) *Visual ray:* In perspective, a straight line drawn through the eye.

*** rāy** (2), *s.* [An abbrev. of *array* (q.v.).] Array, order, arrangement.

"Cæsar placed his footemen in battell *ray* before his camp."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 223.

rāy (3), ***raye** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *raye* (Fr. *raie*), from Lat. *raia.*]

Ichthy: Any individual of the genus Raja (q.v.); but the family Rajidæ, and even the section Batoidei, are often spoken of as Rays. Their flattened shape indicates that they live on level sandy bottoms, generally at no great distance from the coast and in moderate depths. They are carnivorous, but by no means active, swimming like the flat-fishes by the undulating motion of the pectoral fins, the thin flagelliform tail having entirely lost its locomotive function, and serving merely as a rudder. They may be divided into two groups: (1) Rays proper, with a short snout, and (2) Skates (attainiug a much larger size) with a long, pointed snout. In species armed with bucklers or asperities it is the female which has these dermal developments, the male being entirely or nearly smooth. The colour also frequently varies in the sexes. The Myliobatidæ are popularly known as Eagle-Rays, the Torpedinidæ as Electric Rays, and the Trygonidæ as Sting Rays.

ray-oil, *s.* Oil made from the livers of rays. [Ray (3), *s.*] In India this is procured extensively from *Raja clavata, R. pastinaca,* &c.

rāy (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease of sheep. Called also Scab, Shab, or Rubbers.

rāy (5), *s.* [Rye.]

Rāy (6), *s.* [John Ray, F.R.S., a distinguished zoologist, botauist, and author (1627-1704).] (See etym.)

Ray's bream, *s.*

Ichthy.: Brama raii, about seventeen inches long, and five and a half deep. Tail deeply divided, dorsals and anals elongated; pectorals long. [Brama.]

rāy (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Ray (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To streak, to stripe; to mark with stripes or long lines; to form rays on.

"I woll geue him a feather bed
Raied with gold." *Chaucer: Dreme.*

† 2. To shoot out as rays; to cause to shoot ont.

"Thon mystic moon that o'er the dim grey sound
Ray'st forth a yellow stream of thin cold light."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 28.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To shine forth or out, as with rays.

*** rāy** (2), *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *array,* v. (q.v.).]

1. To array, to dress.

"Royally *rayed* in dirt."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 614.

2. To beray, to dirt, to soil.

"Was ever man so *ray'd?*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

ra'-yah, *s.* [Arab. *ra'iyah* = a flock, a herd, a tenant, a peasant, from *ra'a* = to pasture.] In Turkey, a person not a Muhammadan, who pays the capitation tax, called the Haratch.

"To snatch the *Rayahs* from their fate."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

rāyed, *a.* [Eng. *ray* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Adorned or ornamented with rays; having rays; striped, radiated.

"With two Provencial roses on my *rayed* shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

2. *Bot.:* Radiate (q.v.).

*** rayle,** *v.i.* [Rail, *v.*]

rāy'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *ray* (1), s.; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of rays or light; dark, gloomy, not illuminated.

"And a grey mist curtained the *rayless* sky."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, &c., p. 139.

* 2. Destitude of sight; blind.

"And the grey Theban raises to the skies
His bneless features and his *rayless* eyes."
Praed: Athens.

*** rāyn,** *v.t.* [Reign, *v.*]

*** rāyne,** *s.* [Reign, *s.*]

*** rāy'-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr.] A ray, a beam.

"Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw."
Spenser: Vision of Bellay, ii.

rā'-yŏn-nănt, rā-yŏnned, rā-yŏn-eē', *a.* [Fr. *rayon* = a ray.]

Her.: The same as Radiant (q.v.).

*** rāze,** *s.* [Race (2), *s.*]

rāze, *v.t.* [Rase (1), *v.*]

1. To strike on the surface; to touch in passing; to glance along the surface of; to graze. (*Scott: Marmion,* vi. 14.)

2. To erase, to obliterate, to efface, to blot out.

"From the hook of honour *razed* quite."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 25.

3. To subvert from the bottom; to overthrow and destroy utterly; to demolish; to level with the ground.

"The spoils of cities *raz'd,* and warriors slain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 159.

4. To destroy; to make away with; to extirpate.

"Thou comest not, Caius, now for tribute; that
The Britons have *razed* out."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

rāzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Raze, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Her.: The same as Erased (q.v.).

ra-zeē', *s.* [Fr. *rasé,* pa. par. of *raser* = to raze, to cut down ships.]

Naut.: A vessel cut down to a less number of decks, as from a two-decker to a frigate, &c. The opposite of one raised up.

ra-zeē', *v.t.* [Razee, *s.*] To cut down or to reduce to a smaller size; hence, to cut down or abridge by cutting out parts: as, To *razee* a book or an article.

rā'-zŏr, * ra-sour, *s.* [Fr. *rasoir,* from *raser* = to shave.]

1. A keen-edged cutting instrument employed for shaving or removing the hair of the beard and head. (*Ezek.* v. i.)

* 2. A tusk: as, the *razors* of a boar.

razor-back, *s.* [Rorqual.]

azor-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: Alca torda, the sole species of the genus, *Alca impennis,* the Great Auk, being extinct. It is about a foot and a half long, plumage of head, neck, and upper surface brilliant black, under surface pure white. They abound as far north as Labrador, and are found in considerable numbers on precipitous headlands on the British coast, Flamborough Head, the Needles, and the Isle of Man being favourite breeding-places. They make no nest, but lay a single white or yellowish egg, blotched and streaked with dark-brown, on the bare rock. Called also the Black-billed Auk and Murre.

razor-fish, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.: Coryphæna novacula,* from its compressed body, which somewhat resembles a razor-blade.

2. *Zool.:* [Razor-shell].

razor-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Solen (q.v.), and particularly *Solen ensis* from its shape.

razor-stone, *s.* [Novaculite.]

razor-strop, razor-strap, *s.* A strop for putting an edge on razors. [Strop.]

*** rā'-zŏr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *razor; -able.*] Fit to be shaved.

"Till new-born chins
Be rough and *razorable.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 1.

*** rā'-zure (z as zh),** *s.* [Fr. *rasure,* from Lat. *rasura.*] [Raze, *v.*]

1. The act of erasing; erasure.

"'Gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

2. That which is erased; an erasure.

răz'-zĭ-a, *s.* [Arab. *ragazia.*] An incursion or raid by military iuto an enemy's country for the purpose of carrying off cattle, destroying standing crops, pillaging, &c.

răz'-zle-dăz-zle, *s.*

1. A state of surprise, bewilderment, or intoxication. (*Slang.*)

2. A sort of merry-go-round (q.v.), having an undulating motion.

rē-, *pref.* [Lat.] A prefix denoting repetition, return, retrogression, and the like. Before words beginning with a vowel it assumes the form *red-,* as in *redeem, redolent,* &c. In some words it has lost its special significatiou, as in *rejoice, recommend,* &c.

¶ This prefix is arbitrarily set before almost any verb, participle, &c. In most cases the meanings of the compounds are obvious, and they are therefore not inserted here; such as, *reaccuse, readdress, readjust, rearrange,* &c., for the etymologies and meanings of which see their simple forms.

rê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The name of the second note of the scales, in the system of hexachords, and of the fixed sound D, in modern solmization.

rē-ăb-sorb', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *absorb* (q.v.).]

1. To absorb or imbibe again.

2. To swallow up again.

rē-ăb-sorp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *absorption* (q.v.).] The act of reabsorbing, or of being reabsorbed.

*** rē-ăc'-cĕss, * re-ac-cesse,** *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *access* (q.v.).] A new or fresh access or approach; return.

"Their reviving and resurrection . . . by the *re-access* of the sunne."—*Hakewill: Apologie,* bk. ii., ch. i.

rēach (1), *** recche, * reche** (pa. t. * *raghte,* * *rahte,* * *raught,* * *raughte,* * *recched, reached,* pa. par. * *raught,* * *rauht, reached*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *rǽcan, rácean* (pa. t. *rǽhte*) = to reach; cogn. with O. Fris. *reka, retsia, resza;* O. H. Ger. *recchen;* Icel. *rekja;* Ger. *reichen.* A.S. *rǽcan* is from the same root as *rice* (Eng. = suff. *-rick*), and Eng. *rich, regal, right,* &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stretch or hold forth; to extend; to hold or put forth or out. (Often followed by *out* or *forth.*) (*John* xx. 27.)

* 2. To stretch, to extend.

"I was *rauht* on roodetre."
Polit. Relig. & Love Songs, xxv.

* 3. To give out; to utter, to declare, to speak.

"Ich the wulle *ræcchen* deorne runen."
Layamon, 14,079.

4. To extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to extend towards so as to touch; to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand; to touch by extending the arm either alone or with an instrument in the haud; to strike from a distance.

"Thy power divine, thy present aid afford
That I may *reach* the beast!"
Dryden: Ovid; Meleager & Atalanta.

5. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to give with the hand stretched out.

"He *reached* me a full cup."—2 *Esdras* xiv. 39.

6. To extend to, so as to touch or affect.

"What envy [can] *reach* you?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

7. To arrive at; to get as far as; to come to.

"When canst thou *reach* it [Tyre]?"
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 1.

8. To attain to by study, exertion, or effort; to gain, to obtain.

"The limits of size in vessels thus made would soon be *reached.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. xii., p. 385.

9. To extend to, so as to satisfy.

"The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money."—*Locke.*

* 10. To understand, to comprehend. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

* 11. To overreach, to deceive.

"The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us, by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern."—*South: Sermons,* ii. 19.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stretch out the hand in order to touch or attain a thing.

"A black Ethiope *reaching* at the sun."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 2.

2. To be extended enough in dimension to have the power of touching or attaining a thing. (*Genesis* xxviii. 12.)

3. To be extended in action, influence, &c., so as to attain or equal something.

"To me you cannot *reach.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

* 4. To be extended or stretched out.

"By hym that *raughte* on rode."
P. Plowman, xi. 353.

* 5. To rise, to arise. (*Morte Arthure,* 3,191.)

* 6. To move, to pass.

"Ut of scipe heo *rehten.*" *Layamon,* 25,616.

* 7. To arrive; to come or get to a place.

"Wen hoe shulden thidere *recche.*"—*Relig. Antiq.,* ii. 278.

* 8. To extend, to amount.

"What may the king's whole battle *reach* unto?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

II. *Naut.:* To stand off and on; to sail by the wind upon any tack.

¶ *To reach after:* To strive to obtain or attain.

"*Reaching after* a positive idea of infinity."—*Locke.*

rēaçh (2), *v.i.* [RETCH.]

rēaçh (1), * **reache,** *s.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reaching.

2. The power of reaching, touching, or taking with the hand stretched out, or with an instrument managed by the hand; the distance to which one can reach: as, The book is out of my *reach.*

3. Power of attainment or management; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; the extent, limit, or ability of human faculties or attainments; ability.

"Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, l. 48.

4. The extent to which anything can influence another.

"Out of the *reach* of shame, he has been confident."
—*Johnson: Falkland Islands.*

* 5. A contrivance; an artful scheme; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

"The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design."—*Bacon.*

* 6. Extent, expanse, stretch. (*Milton: P. L.,* x. 323.)

7. A stretch of water:

(1) The straight course of a river between two bendings or bights.

"Until there comes a big rise in the lower *reaches* of the river."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) A channel, a strait; an arm of the sea.

"Cautious through the rocky *reaches* wind."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv.

(3) That portion of a canal between two locks, and having a uniform level; a pond.

II. *Vehicles:* A coupling-pole (q.v.).

reach-me-down, *a.* Ready-made, cast off. (*Colloq.*)

rēaçh (2), *s.* [REACH (2), *v.*] An effort to vomit; a retching.

rēaçh'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reach* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being reached; within reach.

rēaçh'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *reach* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who reaches; one who fetches from some distant place and gives.

"Jennings, the *reacher* of the records."—*Life of A. Wood.*

2. An exaggeration.

"I can hardly believe that *reacher.*"—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 117.

rēaçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

reaching-post, *s.* A post used in rope-making, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

* **rēaçh'-lĕss,** * **reach-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *reach* (1), v.; *-less.*] That cannot be reached; beyond reach; unattainable.

"Unto a *reachlesse* pitch of praises hight."
Hall: Defence of Envy.

re-ăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *act*, v. (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To act, do, or perform anew or again.

"The son *reacts* the father's crimes."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid i.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To return an impulse or impression; to respond to an impulse, force, or influence by some action.

"His mind *reacted* with tenfold force on the spirit of the age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other: as, Two chemical agents *react.*

3. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

rē-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Action in response or resistance to the influence of another action, influence, or force; the reciprocal action of two bodies or minds on each other.

"Causes how they work
By necessary laws their sure effect,
Of action and *reaction.*" *Cowper: Task,* ii. 193.

2. Action in an opposite or contrary direction to that in which an advance has already been made; tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition or state of feeling; or from a more to a less advanced policy.

"From that day began a *reaction* in favour of monarchy and of the exiled house, a *reaction* which never ceased till the throne had again been set up in all its old dignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Chem.:* The chemical change or effect produced by bringing at least two elements or compounds together whereby one or more new bodies are formed, which may consist either of a gas, liquid, or solid, or a mixture of these; as when sulphuric acid is added to chalk, the products of the reaction are sulphate of lime, water, and carbonic acid gas. A more obscure kind of reaction is brought about by the interposition of change of temperature, sunlight, and the galvanic current.

2. *Pathol.:* Action of one kind in antagonism with action of another; action immediately following upon action of a directly contrary character; or a state succeeding to a directly contrary one, as the exhaustion consequent on a paroxysm of fever.

3. *Physics:* The action of one body upon another one acting upon it in the opposite direction. It is always equal and contrary to action, *i.e.*, the mutual actions of two bodies on each other are forces equal in amount and opposite in direction.

4. *Physiol.:* [REACTION-PERIOD].

reaction-machines, *s. pl.*

Mach.: Machines put in motion by a reactive force. Thus, in the hydraulic tourniquet, the moving power is steam operating by a reactive force like water.

reaction-period, *s.*

Physiol.: The time that elapses between the application of a stimulus to the nerves, and the contraction of the muscles following it in consequence. Roughly speaking, it is for feeling one-seventh, for hearing one-sixth, and for sight one-fifth of a second. The portion of this time required to perceive and to will is called the reduced reaction period; it is less than a tenth of a second. If a more complex mental decision has to be formed, the time required is longer. (*Foster: Physiol.,* bk. iii., § 5.)

reaction-wheel, *s.* A wheel to which a rotary motion is imparted by the action of streams of water issuing tangentially from its sides under the pressure of a head of water entering it from above. [TURBINE.]

rē-ăc'-tion-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *reaction; -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Proceeding from, implying, characterized by, or tending towards or favouring reaction.

B. *As subst.:* One who favours or promotes reaction; specifically, one who endeavours to check, undo, or reverse political progress.

rē-ăc'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *reaction; -ist.*] A reactionary.

* **rē-ăc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *react; -ive.*] Having power to react; tending to reaction.

"Ye fish assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock, and loud *reactive* hill."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vii.

* **rē-ăc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reactive; -ly.*] By way of reaction.

* **rē-ăc'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reactive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reactive.

rēad (1), * **rede,** * **reede,** *s.* [A.S. *rǽd.*]

I. Counsel, advice.

2. Proverb, motto, saying.

"This *reade* is rife that oftentime
Great climbers fall unsoft."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

* **rēad** (2), *s.* [READ, *v.*] The act of reading; perusal.

"Parnell, after the fiftieth *read,* is as fresh as at the first."—*Hume: Essays; Of Simplicity and Refinement.*

rēad, * **rede,** * **red-en** (pa. t. * *radde,* * *redde, read*; pa. par. * *rad, read*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *rǽdan* = to discern, to advise, to read (pa. t. *rǽde,* pa. par. *geræd*), from *rǽd* = counsel; *rǽdan* = to advise, to persuade; Goth. *redan;* Icel. *rádha* = to advise; Ger. *rathen.*]

A. *Transitive;*

* 1. To advise, to counsel, to rede, to warn.

* 2. To declare, to tell, to rehearse.

* 3. To explain, to interpret.

"That dremes conthe *rede.*"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,578.

4. To learn or discover by observation; to discover by characters, marks, or features.

"Hoping to enjoy the pleasure of *reading* shame and rage on the face of him whom they most hated and dreaded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

5. To gather the meaning or intent of; to understand; to see through; to discern the thoughts or feelings of.

"Who is't can *read* a woman?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

6. To peruse; to take in the meaning or sense of by inspection; to go over and gather the meaning of, as of a book, a writing, &c.

7. To utter or pronounce aloud words written or printed; to reproduce written or printed words in sound.

"*Read* me this letter."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iv. 2.

8. To study by reading: as, To *read* law.

* 9. To suppose, to imagine.

"Thou peasant knight might'st rightly *reed*
Me then to be full base and evill borne."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 31.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To advise; to give advice or counsel.

"Therefore I *read,* beware."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 13.

* 2. To tell, to declare.

3. To perform the act of reading. (*Nehemiah* viii. 8.)

4. To reproduce written or printed words in sound: as, *Read* to me, *read* out.

5. To learn or find out particulars by reading.

6. To be studious; to read or study books for a specific purpose: as, To *read* for the bar.

7. To be textually so and so; to stand written or printed: as, The passage *reads* thus.

8. To have a certain effect when read: as, The poem *reads* well.

¶ (1) *To read between the lines:* To discover or detect a hidden meaning in a phrase or statement; to see beneath the surface of a statement; to detect or appreciate the real meaning of a writing, statement, &c., as distinguished from the professed or apparent meaning.

"They '*read between the lines,*' as they say, and find that two and two are intended to represent five, or perhaps five hundred, in the apparently plain statement to which they give their sinister interpretation."—*Gentleman's Magazine,* June, 1883.

(2) *To read music:* To understand musical notation, so as to be able to play or sing a piece at sight.

(3) *To read one's self in:*

Church of Eng.: To read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent prescribed by law, as required of every incumbent to be done on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice.

"Canon Malcolm MacColl . . . *read himself in* yesterday morning."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Aug. 18, 1884.

(4) *To read up:* To make a special study of.

rĕad, *a.* [READ, *v.*] Instructed, skilled, or informed by reading. Seldom used except in the expression well-*read.*

* **rēad-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *readable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being readable; readableness.

rēad'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *read,* v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being read; legible.

2. Fit or suitable to be read; worth reading.

"A wonderful collection of *readable* matter."—*Athenæum,* Dec. 20, 1884.

rēad'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *readable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being readable.

rēad'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *readabl(e); -ly.*] In a readable manner; legibly.

rē-ad-drĕss', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *address,* v. (q.v.).] To address or direct anew or again.

"Didymus . . . *readdressed* himself to her, and told her."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 290.

* **rē-a-dĕpt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *adeptus,* pa. par. of *adipiscor* = to gain.] To gain back or again; to regain, to recover.

"Kyng Henry the VI. thus *readepted* . . . hys crowne and dignitie royall."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 9).

* **rē-a-dĕp'-tion,** * **re-a-dep-ci-on,** *s.* [READEPT.] Recovery, regaining.

"Will any say, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple?"—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

rēad'-ēr, * **red-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *rǽdere.*] [READ, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A counsellor, an adviser.

2. One who reads; one who pronounces written or printed words; one who peruses or studies what is written.

3. Applied specifically to one who reads prayers, lessons, lectures and the like to others: as,

(1) *Roman:* The same as LECTOR (q.v.).

"I can get to be neither deacon, *reader*, nor school master, no, not the clerk of a parish."—*Greene: Friar Bacon.*

(2) *Anglican:*

(*a*) A deacon appointed to perform divine service in churches and chapels of which no one has the cure, and in certain eleemosynary and other foundations.

(*b*) One of an order of ministrants not ordained or addressed as Reverend. It received the sanction of the bishops in July, 1866.

(3) In the University of Oxford, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects.

(4) In the Inns of Court, one who reads lectures on law; also, the chaplain of the Temple.

4. One who reads or studies much; a studious person.

5. A reading-book for schools; a book containing passages as exercises in reading.

6. A newspaper advertisement which appears as regular reading matter. (*U. S.*)

II. *Print.:* One who reads and corrects the proof-sheets of any work before publication; a corrector of the press.

rēad'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *reader; -ship.*] The office, post, or position of a reader.

rĕad'-ĭ-lȳ, * red-i-li, * red-i-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *ready; -ly.*]

1. In a ready manner; quickly, promptly, soon, easily.

"As you may *readily* see by turning to Trommius's Concordance."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 48.

2. Willingly, promptly, cheerfully; without hesitation or reluctance.

rĕad'-ĭ-nĕss, * red-i-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *ready; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being ready or prepared; a state of preparation for what is to happen or be done.

"We could at once put us in *readiness.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, I. 1.

2. Quickness, promptness, promptitude, facility, aptitude: as, *readiness* of thought, *readiness* of mind.

3. Cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity; absence of hesitation or reluctance.

"They received the word with all *readiness* of mind."—*Acts* xvii. 11.

Rĕad'-ĭng, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The county town of Berkshire, Eng.

Reading-beds, *s. pl.* [WOOLWICH & READING BEDS.]

rēad'-ĭng, * read-inge, * red-inge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [READ, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Given or addicted to reading or study; studious: as, a *reading* people.

2. Used by or intended for readers.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who reads; perusal.

"To se what countenance he wold make at the *reding* of it."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 55.

2. A lecture or prelection; a public recital.

3. The study of books.

"The learned hrayne,
Which joyneth *reading* with experience."
Gascoigne: The Steele Glas.

4. The particular way in which a word reads, or is written or printed, considered with reference to textual correctness; a lection; a particular version of a passage.

"The *reading* being corrupt in all published texts."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

5. That which is read; an observation made by reading or examining an instrument.

"The same constant error of graduation, which depends on the initial and final *readings* off alone."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 198.

6. Judgment, opinion, or appreciation founded on or formed by study, reading, or observation; hence, reproduction or representation in accordance with one's view or interpretation of an author's intention; rendering, delineation, representation.

II. *Legislation:* The formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to consider it.

reading-book, *s.* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

reading-boy, *s.*

Print.: A boy employed to read copy to the reader; a reader's assistant.

reading-closet, *s.* A small room in a printing-office, appropriated to a printer's reader. [READER, *s.* II.]

"I was getting an honest and, I hope, an honourable living in the composing-room or the *reading-closet.*"—*Referee*, Jan. 10, 1886, p. 1.

reading-desk, *s.* A desk or stand on which a book is supported, so as not to engage or fatigue the hands of the reader.

reading-glass, *s.* A large magnifying lens, with a handle, used to assist in reading, &c.

reading-room, *s.* A room appropriated to the use of readers; a room furnished with books, newspapers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading or study.

reading-stand, *s.* A kind of reading-desk.

rē-ąd-joŭrn', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjourn* (q.v.).] To adjourn again or a second time.

"The Parliament was then *readjourned* by the king's special command."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 443.

rē-ąd-joŭrn'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjournment* (q.v.).] The act of readjourning; a subsequent or succeeding adjournment.

rē-ąd-jŭst', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjust* (q.v.).] To adjust, arrange, or set in order anew or again; to rearrange.

rē-ąd-jŭst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjustment* (q.v.).] The act of readjusting; the state of being readjusted.

*** rę-ăd'-mĭr-ąl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admiral* (q.v.).] To reappoint to the office of admiral.

"Peerebrowne . . . was againe *readmirald* by Edward the Third."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

rē-ąd-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admission* (q.v.).] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; readmittance.

"Your pride of heart
Prolongs his *readmission.*" *Digby: Elvira*, iii.

rē-ąd-mĭt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admit* (q.v.).] To admit again or anew.

"*Readmits* us, through the guardian hand
Of elder brothers, to our Father's throne."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

rē-ąd-mĭt'-tąnçe, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admittance* (q.v.).] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; readmission.

"Their amendment for the time to come, had procured them *readmittance.*"—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, ch. x.

rē-ąd-ŏpt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adopt* (q.v.).] To adopt again or anew; to choose again.

"*Readopted* to thy blest embrace."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

rē-ąd-orn', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adorn* (q.v.).] To adorn anew or afresh.

"With scarlet honours *readorned*, the tide
Leaps on." *Blackmore: Creation*, vi.

*** rēad'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *read*, v.; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female reader.

rē-ąd-vançe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *advance* (q.v.).] To advance again or afresh.

"They yet should *readvance*
To former height."
Ben Jonson: Epig. to Sir H. Goodyere.

*** rē-ąd-vĕr'-ten-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *advertency.*] The act of reviewing or again adverting to.

"A *readvertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that are actually there."—*Norris: Reflect. on Locke*, p. 9.

rĕad'-y, * read-i, * read-ie, * red-ie, * red-y, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *rǽde;* cogn. with O. H. Ger. *reiti* = ready; Ger. *bereit;* O. Sw. *reda;* Dan. *rede;* Icel. *greidhr;* Goth. *garaids.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Prepared at the moment; in a state of readiness; furnished with all that is necessary; fit or prepared for immediate use; disposed or furnished in a manner suited to the purpose in view.

"All things are *ready.*"—*Matthew* xxii. 4.

2. Quick in action or execution; prompt, nimble, dexterous.

"Open speech, and *ready* hand."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

3. Apt, willing, disposed.

"I am *ready* to distrust mine eyes."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; willing; not backward or reluctant. (*Mark* xiv. 38.)

5. Quick to receive, take in, or comprehend; not dull or backward; sharp.

"What a *ready* tongue suspicion hath."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

6. Occasioning no delay; easy, opportune, near, convenient.

"The *readiest* way to make the wench amends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

7. Being at the point; near, at hand, about.

"My heart is *ready* to crack."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

8. In hand, in cash.

"He made five marks *ready* money."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

B. *As adv.:* In a state of preparation; so as to cause or need no delay.

"We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel."—*Numbers* xxxii. 17.

C. *As subst.:* Ready money; cash. (Usually with the def. article.) (*Slang.*)

"Lord Strutt was not flushed in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

¶ *To make ready:*

1. To make preparation; to prepare; to set things in order. (*Mark* xiv. 15.)

2. *Print.:* To arrange a forme in proper position on the bed of a press or machine, and to put on overlays or underlays as required.

ready-made, *a.*

1. Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock or in hand ready for immediate use or sale: as, *ready-made* clothes.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand or kept in stock: as, the *ready-made* department of a business.

ready-money, *a.* Paid or payable at the time of purchase or delivery; conducted on the principle of goods being paid for when bought or delivered: as, a *ready-money* business.

ready-reckoner, *s.* A book with tables to facilitate calculations; a book with tabulated calculations giving the value of any number of things from the lowest price, as a farthing, upwards, or the interest of any sum of money at any rate, and for any period, from a day upward, &c.

ready-witted, *a.* Having a ready or quick wit; sharp.

*** rĕad'-y,** *v.t.* [READY, *a.*] To make ready; to dispose in order; to prepare.

"He had neither shaved nor *readied* his tangled locks."—*Brooke.*

rē-ąf-fĭrm', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *affirm* (q.v.).] To affirm again or anew.

*** rē-ąf-fĭrm'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *affirmance* (q.v.).] The act of reaffirming; a second affirmation or confirmation.

"Without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after such revocation."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*** rē-ąf-fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *afforest* (q.v.).] To convert anew or again into a forest; to restore to the state of a forest.

rē-ā'-ġent, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *agent* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which produces reaction.

2. *Chem.:* Any substance employed to bring about a chemical reaction or change in another element, or compound with the view generally of either detecting its presence or effecting its separation from other substances.

rē-ăg-grą-vā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *aggravation* (q.v.).]

Rom. Cath. Eccles. Law: The last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

*** rē-ą-greē',** *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *agree* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To agree again; to become reconciled.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to agree again; to reconcile.

"And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *reagreed.*"
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

* **rēak** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps only a misprint or misreading for *reate* (q.v.).] An aquatic plant; a rush (?).

"The bore is yll in Laurent soyle,
That feeds on *reakes* and reedes."
Drant: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 4.

* **rēak** (2), * **reēk**, * **reakes**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A freak, a prank.

"Love with rage kept such a *reakes*."—*Breton: Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17.

rē'-al (1),* **re-all**, *a., adv., & s.* [Low Lat. *realis* = belonging to the thing itself, from *res* = a thing; O. Fr. *real;* Fr. *réel;* Sp. & Port. *real;* Ital. *reale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to things, not persons; not personal.

"Our simple ideas are all *real*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxix.

2. Actually being or existing; not fictitious, not imaginary; true.

"I waked and found
Before mine eyes all *real*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 310.

3. Genuine, true; not counterfeit or fictitious: as, *real* gold, *real* wine.

4. Genuine, not assumed, not sham or feigned: as, To appear in one's *real* character.

II. *Law:* Pertaining to things fixed, permaneut, or immovable, as lands or tenements, as *real* estate. (Opposed to *personal* or *movable*).

B. *As adv.:* Really, truly, very, eminently, especially.

† **C.** *As subst.:* A realist (q.v.).

"Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

real-action, *s.* [Action, *s.*, II. 4, (*d*) (i.).]

real-assets, *s. pl.*

Law: Assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.

real-burden, *s.*

Scots Law: A burden in money imposed on the subject of a right as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal* burden which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.

real-chattels, *s. pl.* [Chattel.]

real-composition, *s.*

Law: An agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.

real-definition, *s.* [Definition.]

real-estate, *s.* Landed property; lands, tenements, and hereditaments held for life or for some greater estate, whether freehold or copyhold.

real-exchange, *s.* The trade transactions between any two or more countries. (Sometimes called Commercial Exchange.)

real-focus, *s.*

Optics: A focus formed in front of a mirror by converging rays of light reflecting from it. Opposed to the Virtual focus.

real-fugue, *s.*

Music: A strict fugue. Used in opposition to a tonal fugue. The answer in a real fugue is a fifth higher or a fourth lower than the subject, note for note.

real-image, *s.*

Optics: An image formed in front of a mirror where the reflected rays converge.

real-laws, *s. pl.* Laws regulating property only.

real-presence, *s.* [Transubstantiation.]

real-property, *s.* Real estate.

real-radius, *s.*

Gearing: The radius of the circle touching the crests of the teeth of a cogwheel.

real-right, *s.*

Law: A right of property in a subject, or as it is termed a *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may pursue for possession of the subject.

real-servitude, *s.*

Law: The same as Predial-servitude (q.v.).

real-things, *s. pl.* Things substantial and immovable, and the rights or profits annexed to or issuing out of them.

real-warrandice, *s.* [Warrandice.]

* **real** (2), *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).] Royal.

"Of his linage am I, and his offspring
By veray line, as of the stok *real*.
Chaucer: C. T., 1,554.

rē'-ăl, *s.* [Sp.] The old unit of value in Spain. By the monetary law of June, 1864, the silver

SPANISH SILVER REAL, $\frac{1}{12}$ LESS THAN ORIGINAL.

real was made to weigh 1·298 grammes, ·81 fine, and equivalent to 2½d. English. The real has varied in value from 2½d. to 5d. sterling.

rē-ăl'-gar, *s.* [A word of Arabic origin, used by the alchemists; the *sandaracha* of Pliny; Fr. *arsenic sulfuré rouge;* Ger. *rothes rauschgelb.*]

1. *Min.:* A monoclinic mineral, occurring but rarely in crystals, but mostly granular to compact-massive. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·6; lustre, resinous; colour and streak, aurora-red to orange-yellow; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 29·9; arsenic, 70·1 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula AsS. Occurs in fine crystals in Hungary and Transylvania, and massive in many localities, frequently associated with orpiment (q.v.); on exposure to light changes to orpiment (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* AsS_2. A sulphide of arsenic formed artificially by heating arsenic acid with the proper proportion of sulphur. It is a fusible and volatile substance, having an orange-red colour, is used for painting and for the production of white-fire (q.v.).

rē'-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *real*, a.; *-ism.*]

1. *Art:* The representation of nature as it actually appears.

"On the boards of East-end theatres there had been attempts at striking *realism* long before."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. *Metaph.:* The doctrine that in perception there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of the external object. According as the truth of the testimony is, or is not, admitted, Sir W. Hamilton divides Realism (*Reid's Works*, p. 748, 749) into Natural Realism (or Dualism, from the reality of mind and the reality of matter being admitted), and Hypothetical Realism (or Dualism), in which the existence of an external world is affirmed, but the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of its existence is denied.

3. *Philos.:* The doctrine that every General Term (or Abstract Idea), such as Man, Virtue, &c., has a real and independent existence, quite irrespective of any concrete individual determination, such as Smith, Benevolence, &c. (*G. H. Lewes*). The doctrine is Platonic (*Arist.: Met.*, xiii. 4), but attained its greatest development among the Scholastics in the later Middle Ages, when two schools of Realism existed, headed respectively by Duns Scotus (died 1308) and St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-74). [Scotism, Thomism.]

rē'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *real*, a.; *-ist.*]

1. *Art & Literature:* One who reproduces or describes nature or real life, exactly as it appears to him. (Opposed to an *Idealist.*)

2. *Metaph.:* One who admits the reality of the external world. (Opposed to an *Idealist.*)

3. *Philos.:* One who supported the doctrine of the real existence of Universals. (Opposed to a *Nominalist.*)

rē-al-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *realist; -ic.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, realism or the realists.

"Tourgueneff himself is called a realist—the head of the *realistic* school in fiction."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 258.

rē-al-ĭst'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *realistic; -al, -ly.*] In a realistic manner.

"Induces his imagination to work *realistically*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 258.

rē-ăl'-ĭ-tў (1), *s.* [Fr. *réalité*, from Low Lat. *realitatem*, accus. of *realitas*, from *realis* = real (q.v.); Sp. *realidad;* Ital. *realità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being real; actual being or existence of anything; truth, fact, as opposed to mere appearance.

"The *reality* of the miracles of the Egyptian magicians."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

2. That which is real, as opposed to that which is in imagination or appearance; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. (*Cowper: Hope*, 68.)

* **II.** *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The same as Realty (q.v.).

2. *Philos.:* Any thing which does or may exist of itself, and is not considered as forming part of any other thing.

¶ *Reality of laws:* A legal term for all laws concerning property and things.

* **re-al-i-ty** (2), *s.* [Fr. *réalté.*] [Realty (1).] Devotion, loyalty. (*Fuller.*)

rē'-al-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *realiz(e); -able.*] Capable of being realized.

"No other equality is *realizable* in the material circumstances of man on earth."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 892.

rē-al-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *réalisation*, from *réaliser* = to realize (q.v.).]

1. The act of realizing or making real; the state of being realized.

2. The act of bringing into being or action.

3. The act of converting money into real property.

4. The act of converting property, as stocks, shares, &c., into money.

rē'-al-īze, rē'-al-īşe, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *réaliser*, from O. Fr. *real* = real (q.v.); Sp. *realizar;* Ital. *realizzare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring into real or actual existence, being, or action.

"There have been trials upon the stage, but few that have been *realised* with greater accuracy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. To bring into real or actual existence and possession; to make tangible; to acquire as the result of labour, exertion, or pains; to gain: as, To *realize* a profit from trading.

3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to feel or appreciate thoroughly and vividly in the mind; to appreciate or understand the meaning, force, or reality of.

4. To convert into real estate; to make real property.

5. To render fixed property available; to convert into money.

"Prevented them from *realizing* their securities."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

6. To fetch; to bring in, as a price.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To convert any kind of property into money.

rē'-al-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *realiz(e); -er.*] One who or that which realizes. (*Coleridge.*)

rē'-al-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Realize.]

* **rē'-al-īz-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *realizing; -ly.*] In a realizing manner; so as to realize.

rē-al-lĕġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege a second time or again.

rē-al-lī'-ance, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *alliance* (q.v.).] A renewed alliance.

* **reallich,** *adv.* [Real (2), *a.*] Royally. (*Chaucer.*)

* **rē-al-lie',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ally* (q.v.).] To get in order again; to compose or form anew; to reform. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 23.)

rē'-al-lў, * **re-al-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *real* (1); *-ly.*]

1. In a real manner; in reality; in fact and not in appearance only; actually, truly, indeed, in truth.

"The king is *really* and truly a Catholic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. In truth, indeed. (Used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or statement.)

rĕalm, *realme, *reame, *reaume, *reome, *roialme, *ryalme, *s.* [O. Fr. *realme, reaume, roialme* (Fr. *royaume*), from a Low Lat. * *regalimen*, from Lat. *regalis* (O. Fr. *real, roial*; Fr. *royal*) = royal, regal (q.v.); O. Sp. *realme, reame*; Ital. *reame.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A royal jurisdiction, territory, or extent of government; a kingdom; the dominion of a king.

"I weigh'd the danger, which my *realms* stood in,
By this my issue's fail."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Hence, generally, a province, a department, a region, a sphere, a domain.

"Through all the *realms* of nonsense absolute."
Dryden: MacFlecknoe, 6.

† **II.** *Zoogeography:* A term proposed by Mr. J. A. Allen (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*, ii.) for the division of the earth in accordance with what he calls "the law of circumpolar distribution of life in zones."

***rĕalm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *realm*; *-less.*] Destitute or deprived of a realm. (*Keats.*)

rē'-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *real*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being real; reality.

***rē'-ăl-tў** (1), ***re-al-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *réalté*, from Lat. *regalitatem*, accus. of *regalitas*, from *regalis* = regal (q.v.); Ital. *realtà.*]

1. Royalty.

"Ther may men fest and *realtee* beholde."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,840.

2. Loyalty, faithfulness.

"Where faith and *realty*
Remain not."
Milton: P. L., vi. 114.

rē'-ăl-tў (2), ***re-al-tie,** *s.* [The same word as *reality* (1).]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Reality.

"The nearly conching of each *realtie*."
More: Life of the Soul, ii. 12.

2. *Law:*

(1) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property called real.

(2) Real property (q.v.).

rēam (1), ***rēme,** *s.* [A.S., cogn. with Ger. *raum.*] Cream; the cream-like froth on ale.

"That on is white so milkes *reme*."
Arthour & Merlin, p. 55.

rēam (2), ***reame, *reeme, *reme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *raime, rayme* (Fr. *rame*), from Arab. *rizmat* (pl. *rizam*) = a bundle. Cotton paper was manufactured in Spain, where it was introduced by the Moors, hence the Arabic origin of the word. It. *risma.*]

1. 480 sheets of paper of any size. A common practice is now to count 500 sheets to the ream. A printer's ream contains 516 sheets; a publisher's ream contains from 480 to 520 sheets. [QUIRE (1), *s.*, 1.]

2. Hence used for a large quantity of paper.

ream (3), *s.* [RIEM.]

***rēam** (4), ***reme,** *s.* [A.S. *hream.*] Shouting, clamour.

rēam (1), *v.i.* [REAM (1), *s.*] To cream, to mantle. (*Scotch.*)

"*Reaming* swats that drank divinely."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

rēam (2), ***reme** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. (*a*)*rēman.*] To stretch out, to extend.

rēam (3), ***reme** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *rúmian, rýman*, from *rúm* = room (q.v.); Icel. *rýma*; O. L. Ger. *rumian*; O. H. Ger. *rûmman.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stretch.

"His perching homes are *reamed* a yard beyond assize." *A Herring's Tayle* (1598).

2. To enlarge, to bevel out, as a hole in metal, the bore of a cannon, &c.

II. *Naut.:* To open for caulking.

***reame,** *s.* [REALM.]

rēam'-ĕr, rim-mer, *s.* [Eng. *ream* (3), v.; *-er.*] A tool used to enlarge a hole, and bring it to a shape the counterpart of the tool, whether cylindrical or tapering.

rēam'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REAM (3), *v.*]

reaming-bit, *s.* A broach of hardened steel, having a taper form and angular cutting edges.

reaming-iron, *s.*

Naut.: A blunt chisel used for opening the seams between the planking of a ship, preparatory to caulking them with oakum.

rēan, *rēne, *s.* [RHENE.] A furrow, a water-course, a gutter.

rē-ăn'-ĭ-māte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To revive, to restore to life, to resuscitate, as a person dead or apparently dead.

"Alcestis, a *reanimated* corse."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. To revive; to give life or spirit to when dull or languid; to reinvigorate.

"Variety *reanimates* the attention."—*Reynolds: Discourses*, viii.

3. To give spirit, life, courage, or vigour to: as, To *reanimate* troops.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To revive.

"*Reanimating* at this little apology."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. v.

rē-ăn-ĭ-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *animation* (q.v.).] The act of reanimating, reviving, or restoring to life; the act of giving life, spirit, or vigour to; the state of being reanimated; renewed auimation, courage, spirit, or life.

rē-ăn-nĕx', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *annex* (q.v.).] To annex again or anew; to reunite, to rejoin.

"An ambition to repurchase and *reannex* that dutchy."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 40.

rē-ăn-nĕx-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *annexation* (q.v.).] The act of reannexing; the state of being reannexed.

***rē-ą-nôint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *anoint* (q.v.).] To anoint a second time or anew.

"*Reanointed* mounts th' imperial chair."
Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.

***rē'-an-swĕr** (*w* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *answer*, v. (q.v.).] To answer again; to correspond to; to compensate, to repay; to make amends for. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.)

rēap, *repe, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ripan, rýpan*: cogn. with Dut. *rapen*; Ger. *raufen*; Goth. *raupjan*; A.S. *rip, rýp*=a reaping, harvest, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut down, as grain, with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine; to cut down and gather when ripe and ready.

"In all other quarters the corn was *reaped* down."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 104.

2. To cut down and gather the crop of; to clear of a crop, especially of a grain crop: as, To *reap* a field.

II. *Figuratively:*

***1.** To shave, to shear.

"His chin new *reaped*." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

2. To obtain as a reward or return, or as the fruit of one's labours or exertions.

"Of our labours thou shalt *reap* the gain."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 7.

B. *Intransitive.:*

1. *Lit.:* To perform the act or operation of reaping; to cut and gather, as a grain crop, with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine.

"They that *reap*, must sheaf and bind."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To receive the fruit or the reward of works or labour.

"They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy."—*Psalm* cxxvi. 5.

rēap, *reepe, *s.* [REAP, *v.*] A bundle of corn.

"As mych as oone *reepe*." *Townley Mysteries*, p. 13.

rēap'-ĕr, *rep-er, *s.* [Eng. *reap*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine.

2. *Specif.:* A machine for cutting grain in the field; a reaping-machine (q.v.).

II. *Fig.:* One who gathers in the fruit of works or labour.

rēap'-ĭng, *rep-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REAP, *v.*]

reaping-hook, *s.* A curved blade of steel, set in a short handle, and used for reaping; a sickle. (*Macaulay: Horatius*, xiv.)

reaping-machine, *s.* A machine for reaping or cutting down grain in the field. There are numerous varieties.

¶ Properly speaking, the reaping-hook (represented B.C. 1490 in a harvest scene on a tomb at Thebes, and still in use) and the scythe are reaping-machines; but the term is generally confined to the modern machines in which operations formerly carried on by the human hand are effected by machinery. In 1786, Pott, an Englishman, made a machine which had a revolving cylinder, with rows of combs or ripples, which tore off the ears and discharged them into a box (as had been done in Gaul A.D. 70). Six or seven other machines followed in England within the next thirty-six years. In 1822 a self-sharpening mowing machine was patented in the United States. In 1827, the Rev. Patrick Bell invented a reaping-machine, tried at Powrie, in Forfar, and revived at the Great Exhibition of 1851. It cut about an acre an hour. In 1852, after a competitive trial held in Forfarshire, it was adjudged to be the best then known. Between 1852 and 1874 nearly three thousand patents for reaping machines were taken out in the United States. Two of the most celebrated are M'Cormick's, invented about 1831, and improved in 1846, and Wood's reaping and automatic binding machine, first used in 1874. At a competition between three reaping machines, held near Paris, in 1855, the American machine cut an acre in twenty-two minutes, the English in sixty-six minutes, and the Algerian in seventy-two minutes.

***rē-ąp-păr'-ĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apparel*, v. (q.v.).] To clothe again or afresh.

rē-ąp-pēar', *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appear* (q.v.).] To appear again or anew.

"Long absent Harold *reappears* at last."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 8.

rē-ąp-pēar'-ąnçe, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appearance* (q.v.).] The act or state of reappearing; a second or new appearance.

rē-ăp-plĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *application* (q.v.).] The act of reapplying; the state of being reapplied.

rē-ąp-plў', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apply* (q.v.).] To apply again or afresh.

rē-ąp-pôint', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appoint* (q.v.).] To appoint again or anew.

rē-ąp-pôint'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appointment* (q.v.).] The act of reappointing; the state of being reappointed; a second or new appointment.

rē-ąp-pör'-tion, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apportion* (q.v.).] To apportion anew.

rē-ąp-pör'-tion-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apportionment* (q.v.).] The act of reapportioning; a second or renewed apportionment.

rē-ąp-prōaçh', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *approach* (q.v.).] To approach again or anew.

rēar, *rēre, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *riere* = backward, behind; Fr. *arrière* (Mid. Eng. *arere*), from Lat. *retro* = backward; *re-* = backward.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which is behind or at the back; the last in order; the hinder or back part; the background. (Generally used in the phrases *at, in*, or *to the rear.*)

"For while one party he opposed,
His *rear* was suddenly enclosed."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

2. *Specif.:* That part of an army or body of troops which stands or marches behind the rest; the part of a fleet which is behind the other ships. (Opposed to *front* or *van.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, stationed in, or coming at the rear or back; last, hindermost: as, a *rear* rank, a *rear* guard.

¶ *To bring up the rear:* To come last or latest.

rear-admiral, *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

rear-front, *s.*

Mil.: The rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.

rear-guard, *rere-guard, *s.*

Mil.: A body of troops who march in the rear of the main body to protect it, and bring up stragglers. (Used also figuratively.)

"Mr. Valiant came behind, being *rear-guard*, for fear lest peradventure some fiend, or dragon, or giant, or thief, should fall upon their rear, and so do mischief."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

rear-line, *s.*

Mil.: The line in the rear of an army.

rear-rank, *s.*

Mil.: The line or rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

rear-vault, *s.*

Arch.: A small vault interposed between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

rear, * **rere, rare,** *a.* [RARE (2), *a.*]

* **rëar,** *adv.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *rather* (q.v.).] Early.

"Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear!*"
Gay: Shepheard's Week, past. i.

* **rëar** (1), *v.t.* [REAR, *s.*] To place or set in the rear.

"We cannot flank and *rear* our discourses with military allusions."—*Scott: Sermon before Artill. Company.*

rëar (2), * **rere,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *rǽran*, for *rǽsan* = to make to rise, a causal form from *rísan* = to rise; Icel. *reisa* = to raise. *Rear* and *raise* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to rise up or become erect; to raise; to lift up; to elevate.

"High in his bands be *reared* the golden bowl."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 14.

2. To cause to rise by building; to construct, to raise, to build.

"Lette a fair tabernacle in honour of bym *rere.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.

* 3. To move upwards; to cause to pass higher.

"Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd.*"
Milton: P. R., ii. 285.

* 4. To set in a high place; to place high.

"*Rear* it [his head] in the place your father's stands."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

5. To bring up to maturity, as young; to cherish, to foster, to educate, to instruct.

"I'll not *rear* another's issue."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

6. To raise; to breed, as cattle, &c.

* 7. To exalt, to elevate, to raise.

"Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

* 8. To rouse.

"From o strete tyl another *rerid* up al the town."
Chaucer (?): *Tale of Beryn.*

* 9. To obtain, to take away.

"He in an open turney lately beld
Fro me the honour of that game did *reare.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 6.

* 10. To stir up; to excite, to raise.

"Would afterwards afresh the sleeping evil *reare.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 34.

B. *Intrans.:* To rise on the hind legs, as a horse; to assume an erect position.

"He *rears* upright, curvets, and leaps."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 279.

* **rëar'-dorse,** * **rëar'-dŏss,** *s.* [REREDOS.] An open hearth for fire without a grate.

rëar'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *rear,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which rears.

"Pholöe, the *rearer* of the steed."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid x.

rē-ar'-gūe, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *argue* (q.v.).] To argue again or anew; to argue over again.

rëar'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REAR (2), *v.*]

rearing-bit, *s.*

Manège: A bit having a curved mouthpiece, which forms the flattened side of a ring, to each side of which are attached driving-rein rings, while on the lower side is another ring of the same size, into which the martingale-strap is buckled, to prevent the horse lifting his head when rearing.

* **rëar'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rear,* adv.; *-ly.*] Early, soon. (*Fletcher.*)

rëar'-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *rear,* s., and *most.*] Furthest in the rear or from the front; last.

"These of the *rearmost* only left behind."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia iii.

rëar'-mŏuse, *s.* [REREMOUSE.]

rē-ar-rānge', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *arrange* (q.v.).] To arrange anew or afresh.

rē-ar-rānge'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *arrangement* (q.v.).] The act of rearranging; the state of being rearranged.

rëar'-ward, * **rere-ward,** * **rere-warde,** *s.* & *a.* [Short for *arerewarde*, from Mid. Eng. *arère* = behind, and *warde* = a guard. *Rearward* and *rear-guard* are thus doublets.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The rear-guard; the part of an army which marches in the rear; the last troop.

"I brought a squadron of our readiest shot,
From out our *rearward,* to begin the fight."
Dryden: Spanish Tragedy, i.

2. The rear or latter part of anything; the tail end; the train behind.

"Lord Dacre, with his horsemen light,
Shall be in *rearward* of the fight."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 24.

B. *As adj.:* At, in, or towards the rear; rear.

rē-as-çĕnd', *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ascend* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To rise, ascend, or mount again.

"If our Deliverer up to heaven
Must *reascend.*" *Milton: P. L.,* xii. 480.

B. *Trans.:* To mount or ascend into again.

"He mounts aloft, and *reascends* the skies."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses iii.

* **rē-as-çĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ascension* (q.v.).] The act of reasceuding; a remounting.

* **rē-as-çĕnt',** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ascent* (q.v.).] A returning ascent; an acclivity.

"Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *reascent.*" *Couper: Task,* i. 327.

rēaṣ'-ôn, * **res-on,** * **res-oun,** * **reis-un,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *raisun, reson* (Fr. *raison*), from Lat. *rationem*, accus. of *ratio* = reckoning, reason, from *ratus*, pa. par. of *reor* = to think; Sp. *razon*; Port. *razaín, razao*; Ital. *ragione.*] [RATE, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

"The word *reason* itself is far from being precise in its meauing. In common and popular discourse it denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular euds."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind.*

2. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; reasoning; ratiocination; the deduction of consequences from premises; right judgment.

"When she [the soul] rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *Reason* she obtains by this."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul.

3. That which is in accordance with or conformable to right judgment or the principles of the reasoning faculty.

"Thou speakest *reason.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

4. Hence, specifically:

(1) That which is reasonable, right, just, or fair; that which reason dictates or suggests.

"I shall do that that is *reason.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

(2) Moderation; moderate claims, demands, or pretensions.

"The most probable way of bringing France to *reason.*"—*Addison.*

* 5. Argumentation, discourse, speech.

"Flesh stays no farther *reason.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 151.

6. A motive, ground, or cause acting upon the mind; the basis or ground for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; that which is, or is alleged or supposed to be, the ground or motive. (1 *Peter* iii. 15.)

7. An efficient cause; a final cause; explanation; that which explains or accounts for anything. (*Joshua* ix. 13.)

* 8. Used elliptically for, There is good reason for it.

"He is prepared, and *reason,* too, he should."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* 9. Relation between quantities; ratio, proportion. (*Barrow.*)

* 10. The act of reckoning.

"He bigan for to putte *resoun.*"—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xviii. 24.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* On November 10, 1793, the French National Convention ordered the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Madame Maillard, selected as such a goddess, was drawn on a splendid car to the cathedral of Notre Dame to receive homage from the multitude. For some time afterwards that cathedral was designated the Temple of Reason.

2. *Logic:* The premise or premises of an argument, and especially the minor premise.

3. *Metaph.:* The power of thinking consecutively; the power of passing in mental review all the facts and principles bearing on a subject, and, after carefully considering their bearings, drawing conclusions in many cases conformable with truth. Reason, weighing facts, discovered the law of gravitation, calculates eclipses, weighs the planets, ascertains the constituent elements of the sun, and even of more distant worlds. It can exercise itself on the most abstract and spiritual theories, as well as on those of a simpler character. Reid (Essay vi., ch. iii.) distinguished between reasou and judgment, considering the sphere of the former to be propositions capable of demonstration. Stewart (*Philosophy Human Mind,* pt. ii., Prelim. Observ.) considered the word reason as ambiguous. In common discourse it denotes the power of discriminating truth from falsehood, and right from wrong. To these he adds the power of devising means to accomplish ends; or reason may be limited to the power of distinguishing truth from falsehood; or it may be used of our rational power in general, or of the discursive faculty alone. Brown (*Phil. Hum. Mind.*, lect. li.) thinks that there is no faculty of reason, which is nothing more than a series of relative suggestions. Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* appeared 1781. [KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY.] Mill (*Logic*, bk. i., ch. i.) considers reasoning in its extended sense to be synonymous with inference, and divides it into induction, *i.e.*, reasoning from particulars to generals, and ratiocination, reasoning from generals to particulars. Formerly it was believed that of the whole visible creation man alone was capable of reasoning; but Darwin (*Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that only a few persons now dispute that animals possess some power of reason. Their actions may be due to instinct, or to the association of ideas, the last named principle being connected with reason.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Reasonable. (*Bacon.*)

¶ (1) *In reason, in all reason:* In justice or fairness; with due regard to reason.

* (2) *To do reason* (Fr. *faire raison*): To do satisfaction.

"At thy request I will *do reason,* any reason."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* iii. 2.

* (3) *To give* or *yield reason:* To give account; to account.

"And I seye to you that of every ydel word that men speken: thei schul *yelde resoun* thereof in the day of doom."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xii.

(4) *To have reason* (Fr. *avoir raison*): To be right.

"Mr. Mecblin *has reason.*"—*Foote: The Commissary,* iii. 1.

* (5) *There is no reason but:* It is necessary; it cannot be helped; of necessity.

"*There is no reason but* I shall be blind."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

rēaṣ'-ôn, * **res-on,** *v.i.* & *t.* [REASON, *s.* Fr. *raisonner*; Sp. *razonar*; Ital. *razionare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To use or exercise the faculty of reason; to ratiocinate; to deduce consequences from premises.

"*Reason* thus with life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

2. To argue, to debate; to set forth propositions and the inferences from them; to discuss a proposition by adducing premises and deducing inferences from them. (*Acts* xxiv. 25.)

* 3. To discourse, to talk, to converse.

"*Reason* with the fellow where he heard this."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To examine, debate, or canvass by arguments; to discuss, to argue.

"I will not *reason* what is meant hereby,
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument: as, To *reason* one out of an opinion.

* 3. To support with reasons or arguments; to plead for.

"This boy that cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels, and holds up hands, for fellowship,
Doth *reason* our petition with more strength
Than thou hast to deny't."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

rēaṣ'-ôn-a-ble, * **res-on-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *raisonnable*, from Lat. *rationabilis*; Sp. *razonable*; Ital. *razionabile.*]

I. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational: as, a *reasonable* being.

2. Governed by, or acting in accordance with reason; amenable to reason or common sense; not extravagant or excessive in ideas, opinions, or notions.

"A man is more *resonable*
Than woman is." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 6,023.

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; rational; not unreasonable or extravagant.

"It seems *reasonable* to conclude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason, fairness, or common sense; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; fair, equitable, moderate: as, a *reasonable* claim, a *reasonable* law or rule.

5. Tolerable, moderate; being in mediocrity.

"If he be of any *reasonable* stature."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

6. Moderate in price; not excessive or extravagant in price.

"Feeding materials of all kinds are unusually *reasonable* just now."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

¶ *Reasonable and probable cause:*

Law: A plea raised in defending an action for false imprisonment. It is that there was reasonable and probable cause for giving one into custody.

*** reasonable-aid,** *s.*

Law: A duty claimed by a feudal lord from his tenants to aid him in marrying his daughter.

rēaṣ'-ŏn-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reasonable; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; the state or quality of being in conformity with, or supported and justified by, reason; conformity to rational principles.

"The consistency and *reasonableness* of the doctrine."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 14.

2. The quality or state of being reasonable, fair, moderate, or equitable; freedom from extravagance or excess; fairness.

"There was a patience, a *reasonableness*, a good nature, a good faith, which nobody had anticipated."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 3. The faculty of reasoning; reason, rationality.

"Patricius and some others have been hold to make *reasonableness* not the specific difference of the humane nature."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 16.

rēaṣ'-ŏn-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *reasonab(le); -ly.*]

1. In a reasonable manner; in conformity with or agreeably to reason; consistently with reason.

"*Reasonably* oblige the author to say somewhat in defence."—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

2. In a reasonable manner or degree; not extravagantly or excessively; moderately.

3. Tolerably, moderately, in a moderate degree, fairly.

"If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

rēaṣ'-ŏn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *reason*, v.; *-er.*] One who reasons or argues; an arguer.

"Diderot is an elegant writer and subtle *reasoner*."
—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

***rēaṣ'-ŏn-fûl, *res-on-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *reason; -ful(l).*] Reasonable.

*** rēaṣ'-ŏn-fûl-lў, * reas-on-ful-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *reasonful; -ly.*] Reasonably.

"So then *resonfulli* maye we sey, that mercy hoth right and lawe passeth."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. iii.

rēaṣ'-ŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Reason, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or art of exercising the faculty of reason; the act or faculty of employing reason in argument; argumentation, ratiocination; reasoning power.

2. The reasons or arguments employed by one who reasons or argues; the proofs or arguments relied on by a disputant.

"This *reasoning*, which was in truth as unanswerable as that of Euclid, brought the debate to a speedy close."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Disputation, discussion, argumentation. (*Acts* xviii. 27.)

*** rēaṣ'-ŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *reason; -ist.*] A follower of reason; a rationalist.

"Such persons are now commonly called *reasonists* and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 67.

*** rēaṣ'-ŏn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *reason; -less.*]

1. Destitute or void of reason; irrational; incapable of reasoning.

"Things *reasonless* thus warn'd by nature be,
Yet I devour'd the bait was laid for me."
Drayton: Rosamond to King Henry.

2. Against reason or common sense; unreasonable; senseless.

"Happy combination of external circumstances, and other such *reasonless* phrases as may seem to explain the frame of the universe apart from mind."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 60.

rē-ąs-sĕm'-blage (age as **ĭǧ),** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assemblage* (q.v.).] A renewed or fresh assemblage.

"New beings arise from the *reassemblage* of the scattered parts."—*Harris: Three Treatises*, Note 7.

rē-ąs-sĕm'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assemble* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To assemble afresh; to collect together again.

"*Reassembling* our afflicted powers."
Milton: P. L., i. 186.

B. *Intrans.:* To assemble or come together again.

rē-ąs-sẽrt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assert* (q.v.).] To assert anew.

"With equal fury, and with equal fame,
Shall great Ulysses *reassert* his claim."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 147.

rē-ąs-sẽr'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assertion* (q.v.).] The act of reasserting; a repeated or renewed assertion of the same thing.

rē-ąs-sĕss'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assessment* (q.v.).] A fresh or repeated assessment.

rē-ąs-sīgn' (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assign* (q.v.).] To assign back; to transfer back or to another that which has been assigned.

rē-ąs-sīgn'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assignment* (q.v.).] The act of reassigning; the state of being reassigned.

*** rē-ąs-sĭm'-ĭl-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assimilate* (q.v.).] To assimilate anew or afresh.

*** rē-ąs-sĭm-ĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assimilation* (q.v.).] The act of reassimilating; the state of being reassimilated.

*** rē-ąs-sō-cĭ'-āte (e** as **sh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *associate* (q.v.).] To bring together or into company again.

"But some euyll disposyd, which in suepecions congregaciou euer vse to exyte aud styre the people vnto robbynge and other vnlefull actis, *reassociate* them."
—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. (an. 1599).

rē-ąs-sūme', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assume* (q.v.).] To assume again; to resume; to take again.

"Even now to *reassume* the imperial mien."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 36.

rē-ąs-sŭmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assumption* (q.v.).] The act of reassuming; a new or second assumption.

rē-ąs-sür'-ąnçe (sür as **shür),** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assurance* (q.v.).]

1. A repeated or renewed assurance.

* 2. Reinsurance.

"No *reassurance* shall be lawful except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

rē-ąs-süre' (sür as **shür),** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assure* (q.v.).]

1. To assure anew; to give fresh courage or assurance to; to free from fear or alarm.

"Few words to *reassure* the trembling fair."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 6.

2. To reinsure (q.v.).

"Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to *reassure*."
Churchill: Gotham, bk. iii.

rē-ąs-sür'-ẽr (sür as **shür),** *s.* [Eng. *reassur(e); -er.*] One who reassures.

rēas'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reasty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reasty or rancid; rancidness.

rēas'-tў, *reas-tye, *a.* [Rusty.] Rusty, rancid. (Applied to dry meat.)

"Bakon that was *reastye*."
Skelton: Elinour Rumming.

rĕ-ā'-tą, *s.* [Sp.] A raw-hide rope, used in Mexico and California for lassoing horses or mules.

rēate, *s.* [Ger. *riet, reid.*] A term applied to several varieties of water-weeds, as the floating Water Crow-foot, *Ranunculus fluitans.*

"To kill water-weeds, as water-lillies, candocks, *reate*, and hulrushes."—*Walton: Angler.*

rē-ąt-tăch', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *attach* (q.v.).] To attach anew or afresh.

rē-ąt-tăch'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *attachment* (q.v.).] The act of reattaching; the state of being reattached; specif., in law, a second attachment of one who was formerly attached and dismissed the court *sine die*, owing to the absence of the justices or from some such cause.

rē-ąt-tāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *attain* (q.v.).] To attain to, gain, or procure again.

"[He] *reattains* again
That which again was lost for all his pain."
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

rĕ-ąt-tĕmpt' (*p* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *attempt* (q.v.).] To attempt again or a second time.

"Disposing of his voyage then to be *reattempted*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 138.

Rē'-ąu-mur, *s.* [René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, 1683–1757, entomologist and physicist.] (See compound.)

Reaumur's scale, *s.*

Thermology: A scale for a thermometer, in which, the two fixed points being as in the Centigrade, the division is into eighty instead of a hundred parts. It is still occasionally used.

rē-ąu-mür'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Reaumur.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Reaumuriaceæ (q.v.). At Alexandria the bruised leaves of *Reaumuria vermiculata* are applied externally, and a decoction of them given internally, as a cure for the itch.

rē-ąu-mür-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *reaumuri(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Reaumuriads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Small shrubs, with fleshy, scale-like exstipulate leaves, covered with resinous sunk glands. Flowers surrounded by imbricated bracts; petals five, hypogynous, with unequal sides; stamens definite or indefinite, monadelphous or polyadelphous. Fruit capsular, two- to five-valved, two to five-celled, seeds definite in each cell. From the coast of the Mediterranean and the salt plains of temperate Asia. Known genera three, species four. (*Lindley.*)

rē-ąu-mür'-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *reaumuri(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Reanmuriaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

*** rēave, * rēve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *reáfian* = to spoil, to despoil, from *reáf* = clothing . . . plunder; cogn. with Icel. *raufa* = to rob, from *rauf* = spoil; Ger. *rauben* = to rob. *Reave* and *rob* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take away, as by stealth or violence.

"Next we *reave* thy sword."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, v.

2. To deprive, to bereave.

"Butcher sire, that *reaves* his son of life."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 766.

B. *Intrans.:* To rob, to steal, to plunder.

"To slink thro' slaps, an' *reave* an' steal."
Burns: Death of Poor Mailie.

*** rēav'-ẽr, * rēv'-ẽr, * reyv-er,** *s.* [Eng. *reav(e); -er.*] One who robs, steals, or plunders; a robber.

"There is nother . . . rohbers nor *reyvers*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxiii.

rē-ą-vŏw', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *avow* (q.v.).] To avow again or anew.

rē-ą-wāke', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *awake* (q.v.).] To awake again.

rē'-băb, rē'-bĕb, *s.* [Rebec.]

*** rē-băn'd-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *banded.*] Adorned with bands.

"*Rebanded* with nettes of silver."—*Hall: Chronicle* (1550).

*** rē-băn'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *banish* (q.v.).] To banish again or a second time.

"Keepe our *rebanished* fugitives from returning."—*Bp. Hall: A Censure of Travell*, § 15.

*** rē-băp'-tĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *baptism* (q.v.).] A second or repeated baptism.

*** rē-băp'-tĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *baptist* (q.v.).] One who baptizes again; one who is rebaptized.

"Some for *rebaptist* him bespatter."
T. Brown: Works, iv. 270.

* **rē-băp-tĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *rébaptisation.*] A second baptism; renewal of baptism.

"In maintainance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of Christ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 61.

* **rē-băp-tīze',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *baptize* (q.v.).] To baptize a second time.

"His wife received, the patriarch *rebaptized* him."
Byron: Beppo, 98.

¶ From a Catholic point of view, to rebaptize (*i.e.*, to baptize a person validly baptized) is to commit a sacrilege. In all cases, however, where any doubt exists as to the validity of the sacrament, from any cause, conditional baptism is given. The condition (*Si non es baptizatus*) is now always expressed, though in the early ages of the Church it was only implied.

* **rē-băp-tīz'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *rebaptiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who rebaptizes; an Anabaptist (q.v.).

"There were Adamites in former times and *rebaptizers*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 29.

* **rē-bar-bar-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *rebarbariz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of rebarbarizing; the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

* **rē-bar'-bar-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *barbarize* (q.v.).] To reduce again to a state of barbarism; to make barbarous a second time.

rē-bāte', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *rebatre*, from *re-* = back, and *batre* (Fr. *battre*), from Low Lat. *bateo*; Lat. *batuo* = to beat.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make blunt; to deprive of sharpness or keenness; to blunt; to render obtuse.

"He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. v.

2. To make less; to diminish, to reduce; to deduct or make a discount from.

* 3. To abate, to lessen.

"I xal sey here the same here sorwys to *rebate*."
Coventry Mysteries, p. 76.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To abate; to draw back.

"He began a little to *rebate* from certain points of popery."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,621.

rĕ-bāte' (1), *s.* [Rabbet.]

rĕ-bāte' (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *rebate*, 3.]

1. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements.

2. A piece of wood fastened to a handle for beating mortar.

rĕ-bāte' (3), *s.* [Rebate, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Diminution, lessening, abatement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Abatement in price; discount, deduction.

"*Rebate* [is] the abating from the interest of money in consideration of prompt payment."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary.*

2. *Her.:* A diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms, as when the top or point of a weapon is broken off, or a part of a cross cut off.

¶ *Rebate and discount:*

Arith.: A rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

rĕ-bāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Rebate (3), *s.*]

Her.: Having the points broken off or cut short.

* **rĕ-bāte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *rebate*, v.; *-ment.*] Diminution, rebate.

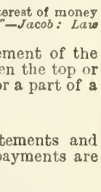
"He made narrowed rests round about [in the margin, narrowings or *rebatements*]."—1 *Kings* vi. 6.

* **rĕ-bā'-tō,** *s.* [Rabato.] A kind of ruff

"Spangles, embroideries, shadows, *rebatoes*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 478.

* **rē-bēat'-ẹn,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beaten* (q.v.).] Beaten or driven back.

"*Rebeaten* backe upon himselfe againe."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 10.



REBEC

rē'-bĕc, rē'-bĕck, *s.* [O. Fr. *rebec*, *rebebe*, from Ital. *ribecca*, *ribebba*, from Pers. *rubáb.*]

Music: The English name of a three-stringed instrument played with a bow. It was of Arabian or Turkish origin, and in its earliest form it probably had a long neck and small round body, made of cocoa-nut shell, or some such material, over which parchment was stretched to form the sound-board. After its introduction into Europe, the third string was added, for although the Persians have now a three-stringed rebab, the older form was probably only two-stringed. After its introduction into England, the rebec gradually assumed the form of a viol, of which it was the precursor.

"When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound."
Milton: L'Allegro, 94.

* **Rĕ-bĕc'-cą,** *s.* [See def.] A name given to the leader of certain Welsh rioters in 1843, whose object was to demolish turnpike gates. The leader and his followers were dressed in women's clothes, and were known as "Rebecca and her daughters." The name was taken from Rebekah, the bride of Isaac. When she left her father's house, Laban and his family "blessed her," and said, "Thou art our sister . . . let thy seed possess the gate of those that hate them" (Gen. xxiv. 60).

* **Rĕ-bĕc'-cą-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Rebecca*; *-ism.*] The practices or principles of the Rebeccaites.

* **Rĕ-bĕc'-cą-īte,** *s.* [Eng. *Rebecca*; *-ite.*] A member of the Rebecca association.

* **re-bekke,** *s.* [Rebec.]

rĕb'-ẹl, * **reb-ell,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from Lat. *rebellem*, accus. of *rebellis* = rebellious, renewing war, from *re-* = back, again, and *bellum* = war; O. Sp. *rebelle*, *rebele*; Sp. *rebelde*; Ital. *ribelle*, *ribello.*]

A. *As adj.:* Rebellious.

"To think that Cæsar bears such *rebel* blood."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who revolts from or opposes the lawful government to which he owes allegiance, as by renouncing its authority, or by taking up arms against it; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is lawfully subject; a revolter, an insurgent.

* 2. One who refuses to obey any superior; one who defies or sets at nought the order of a court. (*Bouvier.*)

rē-bĕl', * **re-belle,** *v.i.* [Fr. *rébeller*, from Lat. *rebello*, from *rebellis* = rebel (q.v.); Sp. *rebelar*; Port. *rebellar*; Ital. *rebellare.*]

1. To rise up against the authority to which one owes allegiance; to renounce the authority of, or take up arms against the government of lawfully constituted authorities.

"Twelve years they served Chedorlaomer, and in the thirteenth year they *rebelled*."—*Gen.* xiv. 4.

2. To defy or refuse to obey the order of a superior; to shake off subjection.

"Grief and fondness in my breast *rebel*."
Johnson: London.

3. To turn with loathing or disgust; to conceive a loathing: as, The stomach *rebels* at nauseous food.

* **rĕb'-ẹl-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *rebel*; *-dom.*] Rebellious conduct; rebels collectively.

* **rĕ-bĕl'-lẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *rebel*, v.; *-er.*] One who rebels; a rebel.

"A continuall *rebeller* agaynste God."—*Udal: Luke* xxi.

rĕ-bĕl'-lĭon (i as y), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rebellionem*, accus. of *rebellio*, from *rebellis* = rebel (q.v.); Sp. *rebelion*; Ital. *ribellione.*]

* 1. A revolt or open resistance against a government by a nation that had been subduced in war; a renewed war.

2. The act of rebelling; an open insurrection against the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; the taking up of arms to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt, insurrection.

"Then shall you find this name of liberty,
The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

3. Open defiance of, or resistance to lawful authority; sedition, mutiny.

¶ (1) *The Southern Rebellion:*

Amer. His.: The Confederate revolt against the government of the United States (1861-1865), which ended in the restoration of the Union of the States and the abolition of the institution of slavery, to which the outbreak was due.

(2) *The English Rebellion:*

Eng. Hist.: The struggle between Parliament and Charles I. and Charles II. (1641-1660).

* **rĕ-bĕll'-lĭon-ĭst** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *rebellion*; *-ist.*] One in favour of rebellion; an advocate of rebellion.

rē-bĕll'-lĭoŭs (i as y), *a.* [Eng. *rebel*; *-ious.*]

1. Engaged in rebellion; resisting or renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; opposing lawful authority; mutinous.

"*Rebellious* slaves! if soft persuasion fail,
More formidable terrors shall prevail."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, i.

2. Characterized by rebellion or opposition to lawful authority; mutinous.

rebellious-assembly, *s.*

Law: A gathering of twelve or more persons, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or to do any other unlawful act.

rē-bĕll'-lĭoŭs-lў (i as y), * **re-bell-ious-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *rebellious*; *-ly.*] In a rebellious manner; with rebellious opposition to, or disregard of, lawful authority.

"Moreouer his owne people, specialliie his lords and barons, being *rebelliously* incited against him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 239 (an. 1212).

* **rē-bĕll'-lĭoŭs-nĕss** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *rebellious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rebellious.

"The waiwardnesse of his own clergie, or rather *rebelliousenesse* in daring to decree and ordeine lawes against him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 299 (an. 1261).

* **rē-bĕl'-lōw,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bellow* (q.v.).] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

"On every hand *rebellow'd* to their joy
The swelling sea, the rocks, and vocal hills."
Thomson: Liberty, iii. 264.

* **rē-bē-lōved',** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beloved* (q.v.).] Loved in return.

"Erickmon languisht all this while
Not *rebeloved* long."
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii., ch. xxxvi.

rē-bĕnd'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bending* (q.v.).]

Her.: Bent first one way and then the other-like the letter **S**; the same as Bowed-imbowed.

rē-bīt'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *biting* (q.v.).]

Engraving: A process for deepening the lines on engraved plates.

rē-blĕss', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bless* (q.v.).] To bless again.

"He shall *rebless* thee with ten thousand blisses."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 26.

* **rē-bloŏm',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bloom* (q.v.).] To bloom or blossom again or afresh.

"I travell'd then till health again resumed
Its former seat—I must not say *rebloom'd*."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, vii.

* **rē-blŏs'-sŏm,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *blossom* (q.v.).] To blossom again or afresh; to rebloom.

* **rē-blûe',** * **re-blew,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *blue* (q.v.).] To make blue again.

"Brightly now *reblew'st*
Our cloudy sky." *Sylvester: Handy Crafts*, 13.

* **rē-bō'-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *reboans*, pr. par. of *reboo*, from *re-* = again, and *boo* = to cry aloud, to bellow.] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. (*Browning.*)

* **rē-bō-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *reboatum*, sup. of *reboo.*] [Reboant.] A rebellowing; the return of a loud bellowing sound.

"The *reboation* of an universal groan."—*Patrick: Divine Arithmetick*, p. 2.

* **rē-bŏil',** * **re-boile,** * **re-boyle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *boil* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To boil again.

"To *reboile* and worke againe."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. To take fire; to become hot or angry; to fire up.

"Some of his companyons therat *reboyleth*, inflamyage hym to be a manne without charytie."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

B. *Trans.:* To boil again or a second time.

rē-bō'-sō, *s.* [Sp.] A scarf or long shawl worn over the head and shoulders by Spanish women in the southern states of North America.

rē-bŏund', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *rébondir*, from *re-* = back, and *bondir* = to leap, to bound.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To bound, leap, or spring back; to start or fly back by elastic force after impact on another body.

"Shell and ball
Rebounding idly on her strength did light."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 58.

* 2. To re-echo, to resound.

"The whole grove echoes, and the hills *rebound*."
Cowper: Virgil; Æneid viii.

* 3. To take bounds or leaps; to bound.

"Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 160.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to fly back; to re-echo, to reverberate; to throw or give back.

"Flowers . . . gathered'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement." *Prior: Second Hymn of Callimachus.*

rē-bound′, *s.* [Rebound, *v.*] The act of rebounding or flying back by elastic force after impact on another body; resilience.

"He who of old would rend the oak
Dream'd not of the *rebound*."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

* **rē-bound′-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebound*; *-er.*]

Firearms: A contrivance in a gun-lock for throwing the hammer back from the nipple after striking and exploding the cap.

* **rē-brāçe′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *brace*, v. (q.v.).] To brace again or anew.

"*Rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews." *Gray: Agrippina.*

* **rē-brēathe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *breathe* (q.v.).] To breathe again.

"Hope to *rebreathe* that air you tasted first."
Heywood: Challenge for Beauty.

* **rĕ-būc′-oŭs**, *a.* [Rebukous.]

rē-bŭff′, *s.* [Ital. *rebuffo*, *ribuffo* = a reproof; *ribuffare* = to repulse, from *ri-* (= Lat. *re-*) = back, and *buffo* = a puff; Fr. *rebuffade.*]

* 1. A beating, driving, or forcing back; repercussion.

"The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud."
Milton: P. L., ii. 936.

2. A check, a defeat, a repulse.

"A clear exposure of the *rebuffs* we received."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

3. A refusal or rejection of solicitations or advances.

"Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no *rebuff*."
Byron: Mazeppa, vi.

* **rē-bŭff′**, *v.t.* [Rebuff, *s.*] To beat or drive back; to repel; to reject or repulse solicitations or advances.

"While in words *rebuffing* the representatives of labour, he was on their side at heart."—*Morning Post*, Nov. 28, 1885.

* **rē-bŭf′-fĕt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *buffet* (q.v.).] To buffet again; to beat back; to rebuff.

rē-bŭild′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *build* (q.v.).] To build again; to build or construct after demolition or destruction.

"*Rebuild* the peasant's ruined cot."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 28.

rē-bŭild′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *rebuild*; *-er.*] One who rebuilds; one who builds again after demolition or destruction.

rē-bŭilt′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rebuild.]

* **rĕ-būk′-a-ble**, * **rĕ-būke′-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rebuk(e)*; *-able.*] Fit or deserving to be rebuked; reprehensible, disgraceful.

"*Rebukable*
And worthy shameful check it were."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 4.

rĕ-būke′, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rebouquer* (Fr *reboucher*) = to dull, to blunt, from Lat. *re-* = back, and *bucca* = the cheek.]

1. To check with reproof; to chide; to reprimand sharply; to reprove.

"*Rebuke* me not for that which you provoke."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 2. To check, to restrain, to quell.

"To *rebuke* the usurpation of thy uncle."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* 3. To buffet, to beat down to thrash, to bruise. (*Beaum. & Fletcher.*)

* 4. To chastise, to punish.

"The gods *rebuke* me!"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

rĕ-būke′, *s.* [Rebuke, *v.*]

1. The act of rebuking; a reproof or reprimand; a severe or direct reprimand; reprehension.

"One *rebuke* is not sufficient."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvii., ch. iii.

* 2. A counter-blow; a blow in return.

"He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 3. Check, restraint, chastisement, punishment.

"*Rebuke* and dread correction wait on us."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

* **rĕ-būke′-fŭl**, * **re-buk-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *rebuke*; *-ful(l).*] Containing rebuke; full of rebukes.

"The *rebukful* miserie of our mortalitee."—*Udal: John* i.

* **rĕ-būke′-fŭl-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *rebukeful*; *-ly.*] In a rebukeful manner; with rebuke or reprehension.

"Leste paraventure he wyl gyue to the a feyned thanke, and after reporte *rebukefully* of the."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

rĕ-būk′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *rebuk(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who rebukes or reproves; a chider.

"We are scorned all the daie long of foolishe *rebukers*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,166.

rĕ-būk′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Rebuke, *v.*]

* **rĕ-būk′-ĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *rebuking*; *-ly.*] In a rebuking manner; with reproofs or rebukes.

* **rĕ-būk′-oŭs**, * **rĕ-būc′-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *rebuk(e)*; *-ous.*] Rebuking, rebukeful, chiding.

"At whose departynge she gaue vnto bym many *rebucous* wordys, sayinge playnlye, that if hyr husbonde euer retournyd, she wolde of that velony be reuenged."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1899).

* **rē-bŭl-lĭ′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rebullitum*, sup. of *rebullio.*] The act of boiling up or effervescing.

"There may be a *rebullition* in that business."—*Howell: Additional Letters*, p. 582.

* **rē-buoy′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *buoy*, v. (q.v.).] To buoy, raise, or sustain again.

"Some, with hope replenish'd and *rebuoyed*."
Byron: Childe Harold, v. 22.

rē-bur′-y (**u** as **ĕ**), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bury* (q.v.).] To bury again or a second time.

"He caused her body to be *reburied* in St. Maries Church in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity."—*Ashmole: Berk.*, i. 154.

rē′-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. ablative pl. of *res* = a thing, referring to the representation of names, &c., by things.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A word, name, or phrase represented by the figure of an object which resembles in sound the words, or syllables of the words, indicated; an enigmatical representation of words by the use of figures or pictures; thus, a *bolt* and a *tun* represent *Bolton.*

"Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus:* Master Jugge the printer, in many of his hooks, took, to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scroll in her mouth, wherein was written, jugge, jugge, jugge."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

REBUS OF BISHOP BECKYNGTON.

2. *Her.:* A device intended to represent a proper name by a picture; a bearing or bearings upon a coat of arms, containing an allusion to the name of the owner; as in the coat of the family of Arches, which consists of three *arches*, two simple and one double, borne on a shield; and that of the Dobell family, who bore on a sable shield a *doe* passant, between three *bells* argent. In the illustration, a beacon fixed in a tun represents Beckyngton (Bishop of Bath and Wells in the fifteenth century).

* **rē′-bŭs**, *v.t.* [Rebus, *s.*] To express or represent in or by a rebus.

rē-bŭt′, * **re-butte**, *v.t. & i* [O. Fr. *rebouter* to repulse, to drive back from *re* = back, and *bouter* = to thrust.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To thrust back or repel by force; to repulse; to beat back.

2. To repel or refute, as by counter evidence: specif., in law, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

"Evidence ready to *rebut* a charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* To retire.

"Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Astonied with the stroke of their owne hand,
Doe backe *rebutte*, and each to other yealdetbland."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Curling:* To drive the stone at hazard and with great force towards the tee, in the hope of some advantage resulting to the player's side by hitting the other stones at or round the tee.

2. *Law:* To make or put in an answer.

"The defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff answer him by a sur-rebutter."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

* **rĕ-bŭt′-al**, *s.* [Eng. *rebut*; *-al.*] The act of rebutting or refuting; refutation, coufutation, contradiction.

rĕ-bŭt′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *rebut*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who rebuts or refutes.

2. *Law:* The answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. [Pleading, C. II. 2, Rebut, B. II. 2.]

* **rĕ-cā′-dęn-çў**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cadency* (q.v.).] The act or state of falling back or descending a second time; relapse.

"Suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes.*

rĕ-căl′-çĭ-trant, *a.* [Lat. *recalcitrans*, pr. par. of *recalcitro* = to kick back: *re-* = back, and *calcitro* = to kick; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = the heel.] Kicking back; hence, refractory, not submissive; exhibiting repugnance.

* **rĕ-căl′-çĭ-trāte**, *v.i. & t.* [Recalcitrant.]

A. *Intrans.:* To kick back; hence, to exhibit repugnance or resistance; to be refractory.

B. *Trans.:* To kick against; to exhibit repugnance or resistance to.

* **rĕ-căl-çĭ-trā′-tion**, *s.* [Recalcitrant.] The state of being recalcitrant; repugnance, opposition, refractoriuess.

rē-câll′, * **rĕ-câl′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *recall*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To call back.

2. To take back; to withdraw.

"*Recall* thine oath! and to her glen
Poor Gyneth can return agen."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 21.

3. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act.

"Now if my act be good, as I believe it,
It cannot be *recalled*."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, vi.

4. To call back to mind; to recollect; to revive in memory.

5. To call or summon back from a place, post, or mission: as, To *recall* an ambassador from a foreign court.

rĕ-câll′, * **rĕ-câl′**, *s.* [Recall, *v.*]

1. The act of calling back; revocation.

2. The power of recalling, revoking, or annulling.

"Other decrees
Against thee are gone forth, without *recall*."
Milton: P. L., v. 884.

* **rĕ-câll′-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *recall*; *-able.*] Capable of being recalled.

* **rĕ-câll′-mĕnt**, * **rĕ-câl′-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *recall*; *-ment.*] Recall.

"If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment*."
Browning: The Glove.

rē-cănt′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *recanto* = to sing back, to re-echo, to recant: *re-* = back, and *canto* = to sing.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To call back; to retract, to recall, to revoke, to abjure.

"He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

* 2. To repeat in songs.

"They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 704.

B. *Intrans.:* To revoke or retract a proposition; to renounce or disavow publicly an opinion or principle formerly held.

rē-căn-tā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *recant*; *-ation.*] The act of recanting or retracting; retractation, disavowal; a declaration contradictory to a former one.

"Such *recantation* had for me no charm."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

rē-cănt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *recant; -er.*] One who recants.

"Ths public hody—which doth seldom
Play the *recanter.*" *Shakesp.: Timon,* v. 2.

* **rē-cą-păç'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capacitate* (q.v.).] To qualify again or anew.

"*Recapacitating* thsmselves by taking the oath."—*Atterbury: Letter to Bp. Trelawney.*

rē-cą-pĭt'-ụ-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capitulate* (q.v.); Fr. *récapituler;* Lat. *recapitulo.*]

A. *Trans.:* To repeat the sum or principal heads of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay; to mention or relate in brief; to summarize; to give a snmmary of the principal facts, points, or arguments in.

"What hath been dons . . . I need uot *recapitulate.*"—*Bolingbroke: Upon Parties,* let. 18.

B. *Intrans.:* To repeat in brief what has been said previously.

* **rē-cą-pĭt'-ụ-lā-tẽr, rē-cą-pĭt'-ụ-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Recapitulate.] One who summarizes or repeats in brief.

"Lollodorus, *recapitulater* of tbe antlke lawes."—*Golden Boke,* Let. xii.

rē-cą-pĭt ụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *recapitulatio,* from *recapitulo* = to recapitulate (q.v.); Sp. *recapitulacion;* Ital. *recapitolazione.*]

1. The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement of the principal facts, points, or arguments of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay.

"A kind of *recapitulation* of what the catechumens had been taugbt more at large."—*Waterland: Works,* ii. 194.

rē-cą-pĭt'-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Recapitulater.]

* **rē-cą-pĭt'-ụ-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *recapitulat(e); -ory.*] Of the nature of, or containing a recapitulation; repeating in brief what has been said before.

"This law is comprehensive and *recapitulatory.*"—*Barrow: Expos. of Decalogue.*

rē-căp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *caption.*]

Law: (See extract).

"*Reception* or reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. This happens when any one has deprived another of his property in goods or chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one's wife, child, or servant: in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, parent, or master, may lawfully claim and retake them, wherever he happens to find tbem; so it be not in a riotous manner, or attended with a breach of the peace."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 1.

¶ *Writ of recaption:* A writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

* **rē-căp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *captor* (q.v.).] One who recaptures; one who retakes a prize which had been formerly taken.

rē-căp'-tụre, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture* (q.v.).]

1. The act of recapturing or retaking; espec. the act of retaking a prize or goods from the captor.

2. That which is recaptured; a prize.

rē-căp'-tụre, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture,* v. (q.v.).] To retake; to capture back or again; espec. to retake a prize from the captor.

rē-car'-bŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carbonize* (q.v.).] To introduce carbon into after it has been extracted: as, To *recarbonize* steel.

* **rē-car'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carnify* (q.v.).] To cause again to be or become flesh; to rcconvert into flesh.

"Grass which is *recarnified* in our stomacbs."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. ii., let. 50.

* **rē-căr'-rĭaġe,** * **rē-căr'-ĭaġe,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carriage* (q.v.).] The act of carrying back.

"The carlage and *recariage* of such necessities."—*Holinshed: Descript. England,* bk. ii., ch. xviii.

* **rē-căr'-rў,** * **re-car-y,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carry* (q.v.).] To carry back.

"When the Turks besieged Malta or Rbodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters."—*Walton.*

† **rē-cas'-kĕt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *casket* (q.v.).] To replace in a casket or box.

"I had hardly time to *recasket* my treasnres."—*Miss Brontë: Villette,* ch. xxiv.

rē-cast', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cast* (q.v.).]

1. To cast or throw back again.

"They would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse."—*Florio: Trans. of Montaigne,* p. 155.

2. To cast or found again: as, To *recast* cannon.

3. To mould or form anew; to remould, to remodel.

"*Recasting* them in a mould of their own."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

4. To cast up or compute a second time.

* **recche,** * **reche,** *v.i.* [Reck.] To reck, to care.

"In hire presence I *recche* nat to starve."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,400.

* **recche-les,** *a.* [Reckless.]

* **recche-les-nesse,** *s.* [Recklessness.]

rē-çēde', *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *recedo,* from *re-* = back, and *cedo* = to go.] [Cede.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To go, move, or fall back; to retreat, to withdraw.

"Tbinner trees, *receding,* showed
A little woodland plain." *Scott: Marmion,* iv. 5.

2. To withdraw from a claim or pretension; to relinquish a claim, proposition, or assertion.

"I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rigbts."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cede or give back; to restore to a former possessor: as, To *recede* conqucred territory. (Pron. *rē-çēde'.*)

rē-çēipt' (*p* silent), * **re-ceit,** * **re-ceite,** * **re-cet,** * **re-scette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *recete, recepte, recoite* (Fr. *recette*), from Lat. *recepta* = a thing received, prop. fem. sing. of *receptus,* pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Sp. *receta;* Port. *receita;* Ital. *recetta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of receiving; the act of taking a thing sent or given.

"At tbe *receipt* of your letter."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* iv. 1.

* 2. The act of taking, as a thing administered medicinally.

"Romeo, should, on *receipt* thereof, soon sleep in quiet." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* iii. 5.

3. That which is received or taken; drawings. (Generally in the plural.)

* 4. A place for receiving. (*Matthew* ix. 9.)

* 5. Reception, admission; a taking in or admitting.

"The most convenient place for such *receipt* of learning." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* ii. 2.

* 6. Reception, welcome.

"Jove rsquite . . . thy kind *receite* of me."
Chapman.

* 7. Capacity, power, or capability of receiving and containing.

"In things of great *receipt.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 136.

* 8. A place into which everything is received or admitted; a receptacle, a retreat.

"A lutbsr *recet* euer ageyn Engslonde."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 137.

9. A recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition; hence, a plan or scheme by which anything may be effected or produced.

II. *Comm.:* A written document, declaring that certain goods or a sum of money have been received. When made out in full, a receipt should contain (1) the date when the merchandise or money was received, (2) the name of the person or firm from whom received, (3) the name of the person who receives it, (4) for what the money is paid or deposited. It may be iu full or part payment of an accouut, and operates accordingly. A receipt, though evidence of payment, is not absolute proof, and this evidence may be rebutted by proving that it was given under misapprehension or obtained by fraud. No stamp is required to make a receipt valid in the United States, but in Britain a stamp is required if the sum receipted for amounts to more than two pounds. In that country an unstamped receipt is not evidence of payment until the stamp duty and a penalty of £10 have been paid.

receipt-book, *s.* A book containing forms of receipt, with counterfoils, &c.

receipt-stamp, *s.* An official penny stamp to be affixed to a receipt for sums of £2 or upwards. It must be cancelled by the receiver writing his initials or signature across it. It may be either adhesive or impressed on the paper. The same adhesive stamp is now used for postal and receipt purposes. (*English.*)

rē-çēipt' (*p* silent), *v.t.* [Receipt, *s.*] To give a receipt for; to write an ackuowledgement of receipt on, as ou a bill.

* **rē-çēipt'-ą-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *receipt; -able.*] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

* **rē-çēipt'-mĕnt** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *receipt; -ment.*]

Law: The receiving or harbouring of a felon knowingly after the commission of a felony. (*Burrill.*)

rē-çēipt'-ŏr (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *receipt; -or.*] One who receipts; one who gives a receipt; specif., in law, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ, and satisfy the judgment, the understanding being to have it forthcoming on demand. (*Wharton.*)

rē-çēiv-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *receivable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being received; capability of being received.

rē-çēiv'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *receiv(e); -able.*] Capable of being received.

"For the feastes of the Jewes bee small, and *receivable* but of fewe persones."—*Udal: Mark* ii.

* **rē-çēiv'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *receivable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being receivable; receivability.

rĕ-çēive', * **re-ceave,** * **re-ceyve,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *recever* (Fr. *recevoir*), from Lat. *recipio* = to receive: *re-* = back, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *recibir;* Port. *receber;* Ital. *ricevere.*]

1. To take, get, or obtain, as a thing due, offered, sent, paid, given, or communicated: as, To *receive* a letter, to *receive* a message, to *receive* a reward, &c.

2. To take in or on; to admit, to hold, to contain; to act as a receptacle for anything.

"The basin tbat *receives* your guilty blood."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

3. To welcome, to acknowledge.

"He came unto his own, and his own *received* him not."—*John* i. 11.

4. To give admittance to; to entertain; to admit in an official capacity.

"Abundance fit to bouour, and *receive*
Our heavenly stranger." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 315.

5. To take or admit into the mind; to gain the knowledge of; to obtain or acquire intellectually.

"His youth will aptly *receive* it."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

6. To give credence or acceptance to; to allow, acknowledge, or hold as a belief, tradition, custom, &c.

"Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as they did, thers was no sxcnse to justify their act; unless in the scripture they could show some law, that did license them thus to break a *received* custom."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 7. To perceive by the senses; to become aware of.

"*Receives* not thy nose court-odour from me?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.

8. To be the object of; to experience, to suffer.

"Whereby tbe commonwealth *receives* distress."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

9. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

rĕ-çēived', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Receive.]

* **rĕ-çēiv'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *received; -ness.*] The quality or state of being generally received, allowed, or acknowledged; general allowance.

"Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, tban acquiesced in."—*Boyle.*

rĕ-çēiv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *receiv(e); -er;* Fr. *receveur.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who receives or takes in any manner; a recipient.

"The present should always be suited to the dignity of the *receiver.*"—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 3.

2. An officer appointed to receive public moneys; a treasurer; specially applied to—

(1) An officer appointed by a court of civil law to receive the rents or profits of land, or the produce of other property, which is in dispute in a suit in that court.

(2) An officer appointed by a court of civil law to receive the proceeds of any business undertaking which is being wound up by that court.

(3) An officer appointed for a similar purpose in suits concerning the estates of infants, against executors, and between partners for the purpose of winding up the concern.

¶ There is a Receiver-general of the public revenue appointed in every county of Great Britain.

3. One who receives stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

"The *receiver* of goods feloniously stolen, is now guilty of felony; and may be indicted and convicted either as an accessory after the fact, or for a substantive felony; and in the latter case, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice. Where the original stealing or converting of the property is a misdemeanor, the *receiver* is guilty of a misdemeanor, and where it is punishable on summary conviction, the *receiver* is liable to the same punishment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Any vessel for receiving the products of distillation

2. *Pneumatics:*

(1) The bell-glass on the table of an air-pump.

(2) The vessel which is adapted to collect or contain gas.

* ¶ (1) *Receiver of the fines:* An officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the Crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.

(2) *Receivers of wrecks:* Officers appointed by the Board of Trade for the preservation of wrecks, &c., for the benefit of the shipping interest. Called formerly *Receivers of Droits of Admiralty.*

rĕ-sēiv'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *receiver; -ship.*] The office, post, or position of a receiver.

"To terminate the *receivership*, and to endeavour to save the property of the line from destruction."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

rĕ-sēiv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RECEIVE.]

receiving-box, *s.* A box in which letters are deposited for post, &c.

receiving-house, *s.* An office or depôt where parcels, letters, &c., are received for transmission.

receiving-instrument, *s.*

Telegr.: An apparatus into which the current from the line wire passes and is intensified, in order by sounding or recording to be read as a message.

receiving-office, *s.* A branch post-office where letters, parcels, &c., are received for transmission, but from which no letters, &c., are delivered to the addressees.

receiving-ship, *s.*

Navy: A ship stationed in a harbor to receive recruits, who are ultimately to be transferred to the naval service.

* **rē-sĕl'-ĕ-brāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *celebrate* (q.v.).] To celebrate anew or a second time.

"And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match."
Ben Jonson: To Ed. Filmer.

* **rē-sĕl-ĕ-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *celebration* (q.v.).] The act of celebrating anew or a second time; a second or repeated celebration.

rē'-sĕn-sy, *s.* [Low Lat. *recentia*, from Lat. *recens* = recent (q.v.); Fr. *récence.*]

1. The quality or state of being recent; newness; new state or origin.

"So also a scirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xix.

2. The quality or state of being recent or late in time; lateness in time; freshness: as, the *recency* of an event.

***rē-sĕnse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *recenseo*, from *re-* = again, and *censeo* = to count, to reckon.] To review, to revise.

"To *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 232.

rĕ-sĕn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *recensio.*] [RECENSE.]

1. The act of reviewing or examining; enumeration.

"In the *recensions* of the Roman bishops, sometimes the apostles are reckoned in, sometimes excluded."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. The act of reviewing or revising the text of an ancient author by a critical editor; revisal.

3. A text established by a critical revision; a revised edition.

* **rĕ-sĕn'-sion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *recension; -ist.*] One who revises or reviews critically, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

rē'-sent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *recens* = fresh, a word of doubtful origin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. New; of late origin or existence; having happened recently.

"The ancients were of opluion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent.*"—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Late; not of remote date; not antique; modern.

3. Fresh; not old; only lately made known or spoken of: as, *recent* intelligence.

* 4. Newly or lately come.

"Amphitryon *recent* from the nether sphere."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid viii.

II. *Geol.:* A term applied to a division of the Post-Tertiary in which all the mammalia, as well as all the shells, are identical with living species. In certain places it is difficult to draw a distinction between the Recent and the Pleistocene deposits. Alluvium brought down by rivers, modern peat, the Clyde marine strata with canoes, the Kitchen-middens of Denmark, and the Lake-dwellings of Switzerland, belong to the recent period.

rē'-sent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *recent; -ly.*] Newly, lately, freshly; not long since.

"Those tubes, which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible."—*Arbuthnot.*

rē'-sent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *recent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being recent; recency, newness, freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

"This inference of the *recentness* of mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 167.

* **rē-sĕn'-tre (tre as tĕr),** *v.t.* [Pref., *re-*, and Eng. *centre* (q.v.).] To restore or return to the centre.

"I *recentre* my immortal mind."
Coleridge: To the Departing Year.

rē-sĕp'-ta-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *receptaculum*, a dimin. formed from *recepto*, frequent. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which receives, admits, or contains things; a vessel or place in which things are received and contained; a repository.

"The common *receptacles* of filth and ordure."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Any part which supports another part. The receptacle of a flower is the top of the peduncle on which the flowers are inserted. It may be a flattened area, or a vanishing point, or may be greatly dilated. [CLINANTHIUM.] The receptacle of a fruit is its Torus (q.v.). The receptacle of an ovule is the placenta (q.v.). The receptacle of the sporangia in a fern is the vein passing through their axis.

(2) A cavity for the reception of any substance. The receptacle of oil is one of the cysts which contain it, as, for instance, those on the rind of the orange. The receptacles of secretion are cavities in the interior of a plant in which the secretion is formed.

rē-sĕp-tăc'-ụ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *receptaculum* = a receptacle; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of, pertaining to, or growing on a receptacle.

rē-sĕp-tăc'-ụ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A receptacle.

* **rĕ-sĕp'-tar-ў,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* That which receives; a receptacle.

"The doubtful appurtenances of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (To the Reader.)

B. *As adj.:* To be received or taken on trust.

"Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptary*, and such as will not endure the test."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

† **rĕ-sĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *receptible; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being receptible; receivableness.

2. That which may be received or believed in.

"The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a meer *receptibility.*"—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, bk. xvi.

* **rĕ-sĕp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *receptibilis*, from *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).] Capable of being received; fit to be received; receivable.

rĕ-sĕp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *receptionem*, accus. of *receptio*, from *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Sp. *recepcion.*]

1. The act of receiving; the getting or receiving of a thing sent, offered, given, or communicated: as, the *reception* of news.

2. The state of being received or admitted; admission.

3. The act of admitting or allowing as legal or valid; as, the *reception* of evidence.

4. The act of receiving; the manner of receiving on arrival; treatment at first coming; welcome, entertainment.

"What *reception* a Poem may find which has neither abuse, party, nor blank verse to support it, I cannot tell."—*Goldsmith: Traveller.* (Dedic.)

5. A formal or ceremonial receiving of an official personage, guests, &c.

6. Admission, credence, or allowance, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance, allowance, sanction.

"As extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced."—*Locke.*

7. The act of taking in or admitting; admission, readmission.

"My *reception* into grace." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 205.

* 8. Power or capacity of receiving, admitting, or containing; receptivity, susceptivity.

* 9. A retaking, a recovery.

"He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

reception-room, *s.* A room in which company is received.

rĕ-sĕp'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *réceptif*, from Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive.] Having the quality of receiving or taking in what is communicated; able to take in, hold, or contain.

"So far forth as it is capable or *receptive* of a soul or spirit."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, App., ch. iii.

* **rĕ-sĕp'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *receptive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being receptive; receptivity.

"An attempt will be made to put a limit to this facile and all-embracing *receptiveness.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1882.

rē-sĕp-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *réceptivité.*] The quality or state of being receptive.

"Her catholicity and many-sided *receptivity.*"—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1886, p. 13.

* **rē-sĕp'-tor-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Generally or popularly received or admitted.

B. *As subst.:* That which receives; a receptacle.

rē-sĕss' (1), * **re-cesse,** *s.* [Lat. *recessus*, prob. pa. par. of *recedo* = to recede (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or receding: as, the *recess* of the tide.

* 2. Departure, withdrawal.

"After whiche their *recesse*, the lorde Maxwell . . . made proclamacion."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

* 3. A withdrawal from public business or notice; a withdrawing into privacy.

* 4. The state of being in retirement or privacy; seclusion, retirement.

"During this *recess* Saul was seized with his disorder."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. (Notes.)

5. A suspension or remission of public business or procedure; the time during which public or other business is suspended.

"The Houses had sate ever since January without a *recess.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. A place of retirement, secrecy, or privacy.

"This happy place our sweet
Recess." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 308.

7. The inner, secret, or private part.

"Deep in the close *recesses* of my soul."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 711.

8. A cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall; an alcove.

II. *Bot.:* The sinus between the lobes of a lobed leaf.

* **rĕ-sĕss'** (2), *s.* [Fr. *recez.*] An abstract or registry of the proceedings of an Imperial Diet of Germany; the result of the deliberations of an Imperial Diet; a decree.

"In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial *recess.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

***rē-çĕss′,** *v.t.* [Recess (1), *s.*]

1. To make into a recess; to make a recess in.

"The deckhouse is *recessed* eighteen inches into the deck."—*Field*, May 1, 1866.

2. To withdraw; to place in retirement.

"You will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents."—*Miss Edgeworth: Manœuvring*, ch. xix.

rĕ-çĕssed′, *a.* [Eng. *recess* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Having a recess or recesses.

RECESSED-ARCH.
(*West Doorway of Ruined Cathedral of Elgin.*)

recessed-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch within another. (They are sometimes termed double, triple, &c., arches, and sometimes compound arches.)

***rē-çĕss′-iŏn (ss as sh)** (1), *s.* [Lat. *recessio*, from *recessus*, pa. par. of *recedo* = to recede (q.v.).]

1. The act of receding, retiring, or withdrawing; withdrawal, retirement; especially, the act of receding or retiring from a claim, demand, or pretension.

"His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant *recession* from his own rights."—*South: Sermons*, x. 301.

2. The state of being put back, retired, or withdrawn; retired state or position.

"It [sin] is the farthest *recession* in the world from the divine perfections."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

* ¶ *Recession of the equinoxes:* [Precession, ¶].

***rē-çĕss′-iŏn (ss as sh)** (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-* and Eng. *cession* (q.v.).]

1. The act of ceding back or restoring; retrocession: as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

2. A regraut. (*Wharton.*)

***rĕ-çĕss′-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *recessus*, pa. par. of *recedo* = to recede (q.v.).] Receding, retiriug, going back.

Rĕch′-ą-bīte, *s.* [For etym., see def. 1.]

1. *Jewish Hist.:* A member of a section of the Kenites, called in Hebrew רֵכָבִים (*rechabim*), from Rechab (רֵכָב = the horseman; רָכַב (*rachab*) = to ride), the father of Jonadab, who enjoined his descendants to abstain from wine, from building houses, sowing seed, and planting vineyards, and commanded them to dwell in tents (Jer. xxxv. 2-19). Wolff (*Journal*, ii. 334, 335) mentions an interview he had with a nomadic Jew near Senaa, who claimed to be a descendant of Jonadab, stating that his tribe were 60,000 in number, and adhered to their ancient laws, and that they were a living fulfilment of the prophecy of Jeremiah (xxxv. 19).

*2. Hence, one who abstains from alcoholic beverages; a teetotaler.

"A *Rechabite* poor Will must live,
And drink of Adam's ale."
Prior: Wandering Pilgrim.

3. A member of the Independent Order of Rechabites [1], a Friendly Society founded upon temperance principles, "so that abstainers could be united together, and have the privileges of a Benefit Society as well." (*Jubilee Record of the Order*, p. 11.) The first meeting was held at the Temperance Hotel, Bolton Street, Salford, August 25, 1835. The Rechabite pledge is extremely stringent and far-reaching, but the order is steadily increasing in Great Britain, and has been introduced into the Colonies. Their lodges are called "tents," in allusion to Jer. xxxv. 7. At the Jubilee Conference, held at Exeter, Aug. 4-7, 1885, the number of members was 59,097.

Rĕch′-ą-bīt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Rechabit(e); -ism.*] The teaching and practice of the Rechabites [Rechabite, 3.]

"The advantages which *Rechabitism* offered above other friendly societies."—*Rechabite Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 175.

rē-çhāngę′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *change* (q.v.).] To change again or back.

rē-çhant′, *re-chaunt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *chant* (q.v.).] To sing antiphonally.

"The cheerful and *rechaunting* cries
Of old and young." *Sylvester: Handy-Crafts*, 31.

***rē çhā′-ŏs,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *chaos* (q.v.).] To reduce again to chaos.

"When states *rechaosed* lie."
Davies: Sir T. Overbury, p. 16.

***rē-çharġe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *charge* (q.v.).]

1. To charge or accuse in return.

"Her lord *recharg'd*, and supplicates the king."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

2. To attack again or anew.

"They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxvii.

***rē-çhar′-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *charter*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To charter again or anew.

2. To give a new or fresh charter to.

***rē-çhar′-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *charter*, s. (q.v.).] A second or renewed charter; the renewal of a charter.

***rē-çhāse′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *rechasser.*] To chase or drive back. (A term in hunting.)

"Then these assail, then those *rechase* again."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

***rē-çhās′-ţen** (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *chasten* (q.v.).] To chasten again.

"In their light *rechasten'd* silently"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

***rē-çhēat′, *rē-çhāte′,** *s.* [O. Fr. *requeste*; Fr. *requête.*] [Request.]

Hunt.: A call which the huntsman wound on the horn, when the hounds had lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent.

"I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

***rē-çhēat′, *rē-çhāte′,** *v.i.* [Recheat, *s.*] *Hunt.:* To play or wind the recheat on the horn.

"*Rechating* with his horn, which then the hunter cheers." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

***rē-çheēr′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cheer*, v. (q.v.).] To cheer again.

"Let nener sunne *recheere* them with his raies."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 27.

rĕ-çhĕr′-çhĕ, *a.* [Fr., pa. par of *rechercher* = to seek after.] Sought out with care; choice; out of the common; rare; of rare attraction.

***rē-çhew′ (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *chew* (q.v.).] To chew again.

"As some beasts *rechew* their meat."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 22.

***rē-çhīld′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *child* (q.v.).] To become a child again.

"When he, *rechilding*, sought
With childish sport to still thy cryes."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 526.

rē-çhoōşe′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *choose* (q.v.).] To choose again.

"Which permits those to be *rechosen*, whose seats are vacated by the acceptance of a place of profit."—*Johnson: The False Alarm.*

rē-çhōş′-ęn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rechoose.]

***rē-çĭd′-ĭ-vāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *recidivus* = falling back, from *recido* = to fall back: *re-* = back, and *cado* = to fall; Fr. *récidiver.*] To fall back or again; to relapse, to backslide.

"Thus then to *recidivate*, and to go against her own act."—*Bp. Andrewes: Opuscula; Speech*, p. 79.

rē-çĭd′-ĭ-vā′-tion, *s.* [Recidivate.] A falling back; a relapsing, a backsliding.

"This *recidivation* is desperate."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

rē-çĭd′-ĭ-vĭst, *s.* [Fr. *récidiviste.*] One who has been convicted a second time; one of the worst class of felons.

"France guaranteeing, in consideration thereof, that no *recidivists* should be sent to any of the islands of the Pacific."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

***rē-çĭd′-ĭ-vŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *recidivus.*] [Recidivate.] Liable to fall again; relapsing, backsliding.

rĕç′-ĭ-pĕ, *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *recipio* = to receive, to take.] The first word in a medical prescription; and, hence, used for the prescription itself. It is abbreviated, R or ℞, which is a relic of the astrological symbol of Jupiter. The word is now often used for a receipt for any mixture or preparation.

"And give a dose for everie disease,
In prescripts long and tedious *recipes*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 4.

rĕ-çĭp′-ĭ-ăn-gle, *s.* [Lat. *recipio* = to receive, to take, and Eng. *angle.*]

Engin.: An instrument with two legs, attached at one end by a double-headed screw, and a graduated arc, used for measuring and laying off angles of fortifications. The centre of the protractor is applied at the re-entering angle of the instrument, and its graduated margin shows the angle of divergence of the legs.

***rĕ-çĭp′-ĭ-ençe, *rĕ-çĭp′-ĭ-ęn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *recipiens*, pr. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).] A receiving; the act or capacity of receiving; reception.

rĕ-çĭp′-ĭ-ęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *recipiens*, pr. par of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Fr. *récipient*; Sp. & Ital. *recipiente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Receiving.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who or that which receives; a receiver; one to whom anything is offered, given, or communicated.

"But by educing the affirmers only mean a producing in it, with a subjective dependence on its *recipient*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

*2. The receiver of a still.

"The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive."—*Decay of Piety.*

rĕ-çĭp′-rō-çal, *re-cip-ro-call, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *reciproc(us)* = returning, reciprocal, a word of unknown origin; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; Fr. *réciproque*; Sp. & Ital. *recíproco.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Moving backwards and forwards; acting with a forward and backward motion.

"Sand brought in with the *reciprocall* course of the tides."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 206.

2. Acting alternately; alternate.

*3. Acting in return for something done before.

"Eurynome, that to her father had
Reciprocall Oceanus."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xviii.

4. Mutual; done by each in turn to the other.

"Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

5. Mutually interchangeable.

"These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined."—*Watts: Logic.*

II. *Gram.:* Reflexive. Applied to verbs which have as an object a pronoun standing for the subject: as, "Bethink yourself." It is also applied to pronouns of this class.

B. *As subst.:* That which is reciprocal to another thing. Specif., in mathematics, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity: thus the reciprocal of a is $\frac{1}{a}$, of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$, of $a+b$ is $\frac{1}{a+b}$, &c. The product of a quantity, and its reciprocal, is always equal to 1. The reciprocal of a vulgar fraction is the denominator divided by the numerator: thus the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{2}$ is 2, of $\frac{2}{3}$ is $\frac{3}{2}$, &c.

reciprocal-cross, *s.*

Biol.: A cross between the male of one species and the female of another, and then between a male of the second and a female of the first. Darwin instances the case of a female ass foal being crossed with a stallion, and then a mare by a male ass. He shows (*Origin of Species*, ch. ix.) that the fertility greatly varies in different species.

reciprocal-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation which remains unchanged in form, when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity.

reciprocal-figures, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Two figures of the same kind, as triangles, parallelograms, &c., so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.

reciprocal-proportion, *s.* [Proportion.]

reciprocal-quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: Quantities which when multiplied together produce unity.

reciprocal-ratio, *s.*

Math.: The ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities: thus, the reciprocal ratio of 2 to 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.

reciprocal-rectangles, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Rectangles which are not equal, but

whose areas are equivalent. The base is reciprocally proportional to the altitude, and the reverse.

reciprocal-terms, *s. pl.*

Logic: Terms which have the same signification, and are therefore convertible, and may be used for each other.

***rĕ-çĭp-rō-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *reciprocal; -ity.*] The quality or state of being reciprocal. (*Coleridge.*)

rĕ-çĭp'-rō-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reciprocal; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a reciprocal manner; mutually, interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it.

"Infecting one another, yea, *reciprocally.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

2. *Math. & Physics:* In reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely: thus in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude; that is, the greater the magnitude the less the density, and the less the magnitude the greater the density.

reciprocally-proportional, *a.*

Math.: Two quantities are reciprocally proportional when both being variable the ratio of the one to the reciprocal of the other is constant. This requires that their product should be constant.

rĕ-çĭp'-rō-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reciprocal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reciprocal.

"The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it."—*Decay of Piety.*

***rĕ-çĭp'-rō-cal-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *reciprocal; -ty.*] The same as RECIPROCALITY (q.v.).

"With a *reciprocalty* pleasure and paine are still united."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 12.

rĕ-çĭp'-rō-cāte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *reciprocatus*, pa. par. of *reciproco* = to go backwards and forwards, to reciprocate.]

A. *Intrans.:* To move backwards and forwards; to act interchangeably or alternately; to alternate.

"Tis thus *reciprocating*, each with each,
Alternately the nations learn and teach."
Cowper: Charity, 119.

B. *Trans.:* To give and return mutually; to give in requital; to interchange.

"For 'tis a union that bespeeke
Reciprocated duties." *Cowper: Friendship.*

rĕ-çĭp'-rō-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RECIPROCATE.]

reciprocating-engine, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The common form of engine, in which the piston and piston-rod move backwards and forwards in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines. The term is used in contradistinction to Rotary-engine (q.v.).

reciprocating-motion, *s.*

Mach.: A mode of action frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a centre or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other.

reciprocating-propeller, *s.* A propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path. The propeller is reciprocated by a horizontal engine.

rĕ-çĭp-rō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reciprocationem*, accus. of *reciprocatio*, from *reciprocatus*, pa. par. of *reciproco* = to reciprocate (q.v.); Sp. *reciprocacion;* Ital. *reciprocazione.*]

1. The act of reciprocating; interchange or alternation of acts; a mutual or reciprocal giving and returning.

"Thus a kind of *reciprocation* of censures may be carried on."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 144.

2. Alternation; reciprocal or alternate motion.

"So far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

rĕ-çĭp-rŏçĭ'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *réciprocité.*] The quality or state of being reciprocal; specif., reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights to be mutually granted and enjoyed, as, in political economy, the securing in commercial treaties between two or more nations mutual advantages to the same extent, *e.g.*, the admission, mutually, of certain goods, supposed to be practically equivalent to each other, duty free, or at equal duties on importation.

"Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact from being nude."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 26.

¶ *Law of reciprocity:*

Math.: A term employed by Legendre in his *Théorie des Nombres*, to express a certain relation that exists between the remainders resulting from dividing $\frac{n-1}{2}$ by n, and $\frac{m-1}{2}$ by m, when m and n are prime. If we designate the remainder in the first case by R, and in the second by R', then, when m and n are both of the form $4a-1$, $R' = -R$, and in all other cases $R = R'$ . . . .

reciprocity-treaty, *s.*

Hist.: A treaty made in 1854 between Great Britain and the United States regulating trade between the latter country and Canada. In 1864 the States proposed its abrogation which was carried out in 1886.

***rĕ-çĭp-rō-corn'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus* = backward, and *cornu* = a horn.] Having the horns turned backwards and then forwards, as those of a ram.

***rĕ-çĭp'-rō-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus.*] Reciprocal.

"He had devised to make the hand *reciprocous* and egal."—*Strype: Memorials*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. v.

***rĕç'-ĭ-prŏque (que as k), *rĕç'-ĭ-prŏk,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *réciproque.*]

A. *As adj.:* Reciprocal, mutual, reciprocated.

"Except the love he *reciproque.*"—*Bacon.*

B. *As subst.:* That which is reciprocal; reciprocity.

"We could he content upon convenient *reciproque.*"
—*Wyatt: The King to Sir T. Wyatt*, May 17, 1538.

***rĕ-çĭ'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *recisio*, from *recisus*, pa. par. of *recido* = to cut off: *re-* = back, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to cut.] The act of cutting off.

rĕ-çĭ'-tal, *s.* [Eng. *recit(e); -al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reciting; the reciting or repetition of the words of a person or document; rehearsal, recitation.

"The Athanasian Creed has been honoured with a public *recital.*"—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 231.

2. Enumeration.

"And give us, in *recitals* of disease,
A doctor's trouble." *Cowper: Conversation*, 313.

3. Narration; the giving an account or narrative of the particulars of an event or series of events.

4. A musical performance given by a single performer.

"An organ *recital*, with two or three hymns, and an introductory and closing prayer, would meet a great public want."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 8, 1886.

5. That which is recited, rehearsed, or narrated; a story, a narrative.

II. *Law:* That part of a deed which recites the deeds, arguments, and other matters of fact, which may be necessary to explain the reasons upon which it is founded.

rĕç-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *recitationem*, accus. of *recitatio*, from *recitatus*, pa. par. of *recito* = to recite (q.v.); Sp. *recitacion;* Ital. *recitazione.*]

1. The act of reciting; the recital or repetition of words; specif., the delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory as an exercise or display of elocution.

2. The repetition or rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their teacher.

"These coursee are twenty-two in nnmher, and provide forty-six *recitations* a week."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 706.

3. That which is recited or rehearsed; the composition or matter recited or delivered.

rĕç-ĭ-tą-tîve', *a. & s.* [Fr. *récitatif;* Ital. *recitativo.*]

***A.** *As adjective:*

1. Reciting, rehearsing, repeating.

2. Pertaining to or intended for musical recitation or declamation; in the style of recitative.

B. *As substantive:*

Music:

1. A species of musical declamation, not necessarily in rhythmical form, but so arranged or designed as to assimilate musical sounds as nearly as possible to ordinary speech. It is used in operas, oratorios, &c., to relate a story, to express some action or passion, or to reveal a secret or design, and is of two kinds, unaccompanied and accompanied, the latter being the more common in modern music.

2. A piece of music intended to be sung in recitative.

rĕç-ĭ-tą-tîve'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *recitative; -ly.*] In manner of a recitative.

rĕç-ĭ-tą-tî'-vō, *s.* [Ital.] The same as RECITATIVE (q.v.).

"There is nothing that has more startled our English audience than the Italian *recitativo* at its first entrance upon the stage."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 29.

rĕ-çīte', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *réciter*, from Lat. *recito*, from *re-* = back, again, and *cito* = to call, to name, to cite (q.v.); Sp. *recitar;* Ital. *recitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To repeat or rehearse from memory something written down, prepared, or learnt beforehand; to deliver from a printed or written document or from memory; specif., to declaim or rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience.

* 2. To quote; to refer to.

"Which hooke . . . ie oft *recited* . . . in the fragments of Nonius."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

3. To tell over; to narrate, to relate; to describe in detail; to go over in particulars: as, To *recite* one's adventures, to *recite* a man's good deeds.

B. *Intrans:* To rehearse a composition committed to memory before an audience; to repeat or rehearse a lesson.

***rĕ-çīte',** *s.* [Fr. *récit.*] [RECITE, *v.*] Recital.

"All former *recites* or observations of long-lived races."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Health.*

rĕ-çīt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *recit(e); -er.*] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator; an enumerator.

"Like those *reciters* in old Rome."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 270.

rĕck, *recche, *rekke, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *récan* (for *rócian*), cogn. with O. Sax. *rókian;* O. H. Ger. *rókhjan, ruokhjan;* M. H. Ger. *ruochen* = to reck; *ruoch* = care, heed; O. H. Ger. *ruah, ruoh.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To care, to heed; to have a care or thought.

"*Recking* as little what betideth me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

¶ Frequently followed by *of.*

"He *reck'd* not *of* the life he lost nor prize."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 141.

***B.** *Trans.:* To heed, to regard; to have a care or thought for.

"What *recketh* he his rider's angry stir?"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 288.

***¶** *It recks* (Used impersonally): It concerns.

"Hym *recketh* nought what men recorden."
Gower: C. A., v.

rĕck'-lĕss, *reche-les, *rech-lesse, *reck-lesse, *retch-less, *resche-les, *a.* [A.S. *recceleás, receleás;* cf. Dut. *roekeloos.*] Not recking or heeding; careless; heedless of consequences; mindless, thoughtless; rashly impetuous; foolhardy.

"The fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

rĕck'-lĕss-lў, *reche-lesse-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *reckless; -ly.*] In a reckless manner; heedlessly, carelessly.

"They had, they imagined, been *recklessly*, if not perfidiously, cent to certain destruction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

rĕck'-lĕss-nĕss, * reche-les-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *reckless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reckless; heedlessness of consequences.

"What seemed to his associates to he his unnatural *recklessness* and audacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† rĕck'-lĭng, *s. & a.* [Prob. from *reck*, with dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals; a delicate babe.

"There lay the *reckling*, one
Bnt one, hour old." *Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine.*

B. *As adj.:* Weakest.

"A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong."
Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, v. 3.

rĕck'-ŏn, *rek-en, *rek-ene, *rek-ne, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *ge-recenian* = to explain, allied to *ge-reccan, recean* = to rule, direct, order, tell; cogn. with Dut. *rekenen;* Icel. *reikna;*

Dan. *regne*; Sw. *räkna*; O. H. Ger. *rekhanón*; M. H. Ger. *rechenen*; Ger. *rechnen* = to reckon; O. H. Ger. *rachjan*; M. H. Ger. *rechen* = to declare, to tell. From the same root as *rake* (1), v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To count, to number, to calculate; to number one by one; to enumerate. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"I have not art to *reckon* my groans."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

2. To account, to impute, to assign, as in an account. (*Romans* iv. 9.)

3. To estimate by rank or quality; to esteem, to repute, to account, to value.

"She *reckoned* it at her life's rate."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make reckoning; to cast account; to compute, to calculate; to make computation.

"I am ill at *reckoning*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

2. To go through accounts; to cast up and settle accounts; to adjust the balance of debit and credit. (*Matt.* xxv. 19.)

* 3. To make up or render an account; to give account.

"All flesh shall rise up and *reckon*."—*Sandys: Sermons* fo. 173.

* 4. To reason with one's self, and conclude from argument. (*Isaiah* xxxviii. 13.)

5. To think, to imagine, to suppose, to conclude, to infer: as, I *reckon* he will come. (Provincial in England, and very common in the middle and southern states of America.)

* ¶ (1) *To reckon for:* To give account; to be answerable.

"If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day."—*Sanderson: Judgment.*

(2) *To reckon on* or *upon:* To count or rely on; to depend on; to lay dependence or reliance on.

* (3) *To reckon with:* To call to account; to settle accounts with.

rĕck'-ŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reckon; -er.*]

1. One who reckons; one who computes or calculates.

"*Reckoners* without their host must reckon twice."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. That which assists a person to reckon; a book containing tables ready calculated; a ready-reckoner (q.v.).

rĕck'-ŏn-ĭng, * **rec-on-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Reckon.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of counting, computing, or calculating; computation.

"It were a pity you should get your living by *reckoning*, sir."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. A statement of accounts with another; a comparison of accounts with a view to settlement.

"To cause the marchaunts to come to a *reconyng* with me."—*T. Gresham to Duke of Northamberland*, April, 1553.

* 3. An account of time.

"Canst thou their *reckonings* keep?"
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

4. The charge, account, or bill; charge by the landlord of an inn, &c.

"I never scorn to be treated by any that are kind enough to pay my *reckoning*."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

5. A charge generally; cost incurred.

"He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives, . . . An easy *reckoning*." *Cowper: Task*, v. 278.

* 6. Esteem, estimation, account, repute.

"Those [herbs] which the magicians make such *reckoning* of."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiv., ch. xvii.

II. *Naut.:* [Dead-reckoning].

* **reckoning-book,** *s.* A book in which money received and expended is set down.

rĕ clāim' (1), * **re-claime,** * **re-clame,** * **re-claymo,** * **re-cleime,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *réclamer*, from Lat. *reclamo* = to cry out against: *re-* = back, again, and *clamo* = to cry, to call; Sp. & Port. *reclamar;* Ital. *reclamare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To call back, to recall. [II.]

"Willed him for to *reclayme*, with speed,
His scattred people, ere they all were slaine."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 9.

* 2. To call out repeatedly to; to call on.

"The headstrong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them."—*Dryden.*

* 3. To call or cry out against; to contradict, to gainsay.

"Herod, instead of *reclaiming* what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises."—*Fuller.*

* 4. To recover, to regain.

"This arm,—that hath *reclaim'd*
To your obedience fifty fortresses."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 4.

5. To bring back from error, wandering, or transgression to a state of moral rectitude; to reform; to recall or bring back from evil courses.

"If he there be tamed,
Or in one article of vice *reclaim'd*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 241.

6. To rescue, to deliver.

"He arose
To raise a language, and his land *reclaim*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 30.

7. To rescue or recover from being waste, wild, desert, unproductive, or the like; to bring under cultivation.

"Most of the work in *reclaiming* that small park was given to crofters."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

* 8. To reduce or bring from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame.

"A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ naturæ*, by a man's *reclaiming* and making them tame by art."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 25.

* 9. To bring under restraint; to restrain; to keep back or under.

"The wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

* 10. *Falconry:* To bring the hawk back to the wrist by a certain call.

"*Reclaimen* thee, and bring thee to the lure."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,022.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cry out or exclaim against anything.

"The whole Catholic church *reclaims;* and Christian ears would not bear it."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 89.

2. To effect reclamation or reformation; to reform.

"I should *reclaim* in good earnest."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 23.

3. To draw back; to give way.

II. *Scots Law:* To appeal.

rē-clāim' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *claim*, v. (q.v.).] To claim again; to claim back; to demand repossession of.

"And thus at Venice landed to *reclaim*
His wife, religion, house, and Christian name."
Byron: Beppo, xcvii.

* **rĕ-clāim',** * **re-clame,** *s.* [Reclaim (1), *v.*] The act of reclaiming or calling back; the state of being reclaimed.

"But leasure bad and liberty to frame
Their purpost flight, free from all men's *reclame*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x 16.

* **rĕ-clāim'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being reclaimed or reformed; capable of reformation.

"He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable:* that this was his first fault."—*Dr. Cockburn: Rem. on Barnet*, p. 41.

* **rĕ-clāim'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reclaimab(le); -ly.*] So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

* **rĕ-clāim'-ąnt,** *s.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; *-ant.*] One who opposes, gainsays, contradicts, or remonstrates against anything.

"Three hundred and eigbteen bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 89.

* **re-claime,** *v.t. & i.* [Reclaim (1), *v.*]

rĕ-clāimed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Reclaim (1), *v.*]

reclaimed-animals, *s. pl.*

Law: Animals which have been made tame or domesticated by art, industry, or education, by which act a qualified property is acquired in them.

rĕ-clāim'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who reclaims.

rĕ-clāim'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Reclaim (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Serving or tending to reclaim or reform; reforming.

2. *Scots Law:* Appealing from a judgment of the lord-ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.

reclaiming-days, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: The days allowed to one dissatisfied with the judgment of the lord-ordinary to appeal to the inner house.

reclaiming-note, *s.*

Scots Law: The petition of appeal to the inner house, craving the alteration of the judgment reclaimed against.

* **rĕ-clāim'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; *-less.*] Incapable of being reclaimed; not to be reclaimed.

rĕc-lą-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reclamationem*, accus. of *reclamatio* = a cry of opposition, from *reclamatus*, pa. par. of *reclamo* = to cry out against; Sp. *reclamacion;* Ital. *reclamazione.*] [Reclaim (1), *v.*]

* 1. The act of reclaiming; a remonstrance; a cry of opposition, disapprobation, or remonstrance.

* 2. A claim made; a demand or challenge of something to be restored.

3. The act of reclaiming or bringing back from evil courses; reformation; a turning from wrong or disreputable habits to a better course of life.

"For their *reclamation* from evill, or encouragement in good."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 3, § 6.

4. The act of reclaiming or bringing into cultivation: as, the *reclamation* of land.

* 5. The act of reclaiming, or demanding to have returned.

"During the three days' grace allowed for *reclamation*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

rē-clasp', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clasp*, v. (q.v.)]. To clasp again or anew.

"When two laminæ, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately *reclasp*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xii.

* **rē-clĕar',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clear* (q.v.).] To clear again.

rē-clīmb' (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *climb.*] To climb or ascend again.

"*Reclimbed* the steep
And gain'd the shrine."
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

rĕ-clīn'-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. *reclinans*, pr. par. of *reclino* = to recline (q.v.).]

Her.: The same as Declinant (q.v.).

rĕ-clīn'-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *reclinatus*, pa. par. of *reclino* = to recline (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. (*Of æstivation*): Having the parts bent down upon their stalk; inflexed, as in the aconite.

2. (*Of any part*): Falling gradually back from the perpendicular; as the branches of the banyan tree.

rĕc-lĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *réclinaison*), from Lat. *reclinatus*, pa. par. of *reclino* = to recline (q.v.).]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of leaning or reclining.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dialling:* The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

2. *Surg.:* The process of removing a cataract by applying the needle to the anterior surface and pressing it down into the vitreous humour, so that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one and its back surface the lower one. (*Dunglison.*)

* **re-cli-na-tor-y,** * **re-cly-na-tor-ye,** *s.* [Low. Lat. *reclinatorium.*] A resting-place.

"Therinne sette his *reclynatorye*."
Lydgate: Poems, fol. 3.

rĕ-clīne', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *reclino* = to lean back: *re-* = back, and *clino* = to lean; Fr. *récliner;* Sp. & Port. *reclinar;* Ital. *reclinare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lean back; to lean sideways or to one side; to repose.

"The head *reclined*, the loosened hair."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 32.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lean, to repose, to rest; to take or be in a recumbent position.

"His snowy neck *reclines* upon his breast."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 581.

* 2. To lean or fall back.

"Now behold the battlements *recline*."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, iii.

* **rĕ-clīne',** *a.* [Lat. *reclinis.*] [Recline, *v.*] Reclining, leaning; in a reclining or recumbent position.

"They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank, damasked with flowers."
Milton: P. L., iv. 333.

rĕ-clīned′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Bot.: The same as RECLINATE (q.v.).

rĕ-clīn′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reclin(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which reclines: specif., a dial whose plane reclines from a vertical position; a reclining dial.

rĕ-clīn′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Bot.: The same as RECLINATE (q.v.).

reclining-board, *s.* The same as BACK-BOARD, 1. *a.*

reclining-dial, *s.* A dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. If, besides reclining, it also declines from any of the cardinal points, it is called a Reclining-declining dial.

rē-clōṣe′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *close*, v. (q.v.).] To close or shut again.

"The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclos'd*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 552.

* **rē-clōthe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clothe* (q.v.).] To clothe again or afresh.

* **rē-clūde′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *recludo*, from *re-* = back, and *claudo* = to shut.] To open, to unclose.

"The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *recludo* oppilations, and mundify the blood."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

rĕ-clūse′, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *reclus* (fem. *recluse*), pa. par. of O. Fr. *recloire*; Low Lat. *recludo* = to shut up; Sp. *recluso*; Ital. *richiuso.*]

A. *As adj.:* Living shut up or retired from the world; solitary, sequestered, retired from public life or notice.

"Nor these alone prefer a life *recluse*,
Who seek retirement for its proper use."
Cowper: Retirement, 170.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who lives shut up apart from the world; one who spends his life in retirement or seclusion, away from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk.

"'Yes,' buoyantly exclaimed
The pale *Recluse*." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, v.

2. *Specif.:* A religious devotee who lives in a single cell usually attached to a monastery.

* 3. A retreat, a hermitage.

"These found them Refuges in Caves and Holes of Rocks: and in these *Recluses* were they comforted."—*Braithwaite: Penitent Pilgrims* (Reprint 1857), p. 135.

* **rĕ-clūsed′,** *a.* [RECLUSE.] Retired, solitary, secluded.

"So *reclus'd* hermits oftentimes do know
More of heav'u's glory than a worldling can."
Donne: Eclogue, Dec., 1613.

* **rĕ-clūse′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *recluse*; *-ly.*] In a recluse, solitary, or secluded manner; in retirement or seclusion.

* **rĕ-clūse′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *recluse*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being retired or secluded; retirement, seclusion.

"A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the over-labour'd mind."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., p. 379.

* **rĕ-clū′-ṣion,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reclusio*, from *reclusus*, pa. par. of *recludo* = to shut up.] A state of retirement or seclusion; recluseness.

* **rĕ-clū′-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *reclus(e)*; *-ive.*] Affording seclusion or retirement from the world; recluse, secluded.

"In some *reclusive* and religious life."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* **rĕ-clū′-sŏr-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *reclusorium.*] The abode or cell of a recluse or hermit; a hermitage.

* **rē-cō-ăg-ų-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coagulation* (q.v.).] A second or renewed coagulation.

"This salt . . . does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 423.

* **rē-cōast′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coast*, v. (q.v.).] To coast a second time along; to sail near or along the coast of.

* **rē-cŏct′,** *a.* [Lat. *recoctus*, pa. par. of *recoquo* = to cook or boil again; *re-* = again, and *coquo* = to cook.] To boil or cook over again: hence, to dress up again; to vamp up anew.

"Old men and women too seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 71.

* **rē-cŏc′-tion,** *s.* [RECOCT.] The act of cooking or dressing up anew; a vamping up.

rĕc-ŏg-nīṣ′-ą-ble, rĕc′-ŏg-nīṣe, &c. [RECOGNIZABLE, &c.]

rĕc-ŏg-nĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *recognitionem*, accus. of *recognitio* = a knowing again, from *recognitus*, pa. par. of *recognosco* = to recognize (q.v.); Fr. *récognition*; Ital. *recognizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of recognizing; a recovery and acknowledgment of a knowledge of a person or thing; the state of being recognized.

"*Recognition* of a thing, as present."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

2. The act of recognizing, acknowledging, avowing, or sanctioning; the state of being recognized, acknowledged, or sanctioned.

"But the view in which the state regards the practice of morality is evidently seen in its *recognition* of that famous maxim."—*Warburton: The Alliance.* (Post. to 4th ed.)

II. *Scots Law:* The recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal, or generally any return of the feu to the superior from whatever ground of eviction.

rĕ-cŏg′-nĭ-tor, *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *recognitus*, pa. par. of *recognosco* = to recognize (q.v.).]

Law: One of a jury empanelled on an assize, so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict.

"If, upon the general issue, the *recognitors* find an actual seisin in the demandant, and his subsequent disseisin by the present tenant, he shall have judgment to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

* **rĕ-cŏg′-nĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *recognitus*, pa. par. of *recognosco* = to recognize (q.v.).] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

rĕc-ŏg-nīz′-ą-ble, rĕc-ŏg-nīṣ′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged.

* **rĕc-ŏg-nīz′-ą-blў, * rĕc-ŏg-nīṣ′-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *recognizabl(e)*; *-y.*] In a recognizable manner; so as to be capable of recognition.

"A man *recognizably* of fine talents."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, ii. 39.

rĕ-cŏg′-nĭ-zançe, rĕ-cŏg′-nĭ-ṣançe (or *g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *recoignisance, recognoissance* = a recognizing, from *recognoissant*, pr. par. of *recognoistre* (Fr. *reconnaître*) = to recognize (q.v.); Fr. *reconnaissance.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of recognizing; acknowledgment or recognition of a person or thing; avowal, acknowledgment.

"In *recognisance* of men's good deeds."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. A mark or means of recognition; a badge, a token.

"That *recognizance* and pledge of love
Which I first gave her." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. (See extract).

"A *recognizance* is an obligation of record, which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorised, with condition to do some particular act; as, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like. It is in most respects like any other bond, the form of it being, 'that A B doth acknowledge to owe to our lady the queen, to the plaintiff, to C D, or the like, the sum of ten pounds,' with condition to be void on performance of the thing stipulated."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

2. The verdict of a jury empanelled upon assize.

* **rĕ-cŏg-nĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of recognizing; recognition.

rĕc′-ŏg-nīze, rĕc′-ŏg-nīṣe (or *g* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [From the subst. *recognizance* (q.v.); O. Fr. *recognoistre*; Fr. *reconnaître*, from Lat. *recognosco* = to know again: *re-* = again, and *cognosco* = to know; Sp. *reconoscer, reconocer*; Port. *reconbecer*; Ital. *riconoscere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To know again; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of with a person or thing known before.

"Much was he troubled—for the man
Hath *recognised* his pallid face."
Wordsworth: White Doe, v.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge.

"To *recognise* and report your goodnesse toward him."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.* (Ded.)

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with another by bowing, raising the hat, or the like: as, To *recognize* a person in the street.

4. To indicate or mark appreciation of; to acknowledge: as, To *recognize* merit by a prize.

* 5. To review, to revise; to examine or go over a second time.

"In *recognising* this history I have employed a little more labour."—*Fox: Martyrs.* (Ep. Dedic., 2nd ed.)

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To enter into a recognizance or recognizances before a proper tribunal.

"To cease all fraude, the sayde lords *recognised* that they were readie to affirme the sayd Duchie of Tuien to belong to the kinge of Englande."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 10).

rĕ-cŏg-nĭz-eē′, rĕ-cŏg-nīṣ-eē′ (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-ee.*]

Law: The person in whose favour a recognizance is made.

"The king, the plaintiff, C. D. &c. is called the *recognizee*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

rĕc′-ŏg-nĭz-ĕr, rĕc′-ŏg-nīṣ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-er.*] One who recognizes.

rĕ-cŏg-nĭ-zor′, rĕ-cŏg-nĭ-ṣor′ (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-or.*]

Law: The person who enters into a recognizance.

rĕ-cōĭl′, * re-coile, * re-coyle, * re-cule, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *reculer*, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = back, and *cul* (Lat. *culus*) = the hinder part, the posteriors. Cf. Gael. *cul* = the hinder part; Wel. *cil* = back, a retreat.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To start, rush, roll, or fall back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to rebound; to fall back after an advance: as, A gun *recoils* after a discharge.

2. To be driven back or forced to retreat; to fall back.

"The friend shrinks back, the foe *recoils*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

3. To return; to come back to the same place.

"Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 172.

4. To start or shrink back, as from something repulsive, distressing, or alarming.

"And back *recoil'd*, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made."
Collins: The Passions.

5. To shrink through fear; to lack spirit or enterprise.

"If the Prince had *recoiled*, he would have lost his popularity."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

* 6. To go back; to revert; to return in thought.

"Methought I did *recoil*
Twenty-three years."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* 7. To fall off; to degenerate.

"You *recoil* from your great stock."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To drive back. (*Spenser.*)

rĕ-cōĭl′, * **re-coile,** * **re-cule,** *s.* [RECOIL, *v.*]

1. A starting, falling, or moving backward; a backward movement; a rebound.

"On a sudden op'n fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
Th' infernal doors." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 880.

2. *Specif.:* The rebound or resilience of a firearm or piece of ordnance after it has been discharged, caused by the explodcd powder acting equally on the gun and the projectile.

"The new velocimeter . . . for registering *recoils*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

recoil-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: An escapement in which, after the pallets leave the teeth at each oscillation of the pendulum, the extremities of the teeth slide along the surfaces of the pallets, and thereby give an impulse to the pendulum or balance. The vertical escapement of a watch is a recoil, and the word is used as distinguished from a dead-beat.

rĕ-cōĭl′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *recoil*, v.; *-er.*] One who recoils; one who falls or turns back from a promise or profession.

rĕ-cōĭl′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RECOIL, *v.*]

* **rĕ-cōĭl′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *recoiling*; *-ly.*] In a recoiling manner; with a recoil.

* **rĕ-cōĭl′-mĕnt, * re-cuil-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *recoil*; *-ment.*] The act of recoiling; a recoil.

rē-coin', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coin*, v. (q.v.).] To coin again or anew.

"*Recoining* all the specie of England, in milled money."—*Burnet: Own Time*, vol. iii., bk. vi.

rē-coin'-age (age as **ĭj)**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coinage* (q.v.).]

1. The act of recoining or coining anew.

"The *recoinage* began."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. That which is recoined or coined anew.

rē-coin'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *recoin*; *-er.*] One who recoins.

rĕc'-ŏl-lĕct, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *collect*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To collect or gather together again; to collect what has been scattered (pron. *rē-cŏl-lĕct'*).

"She *recollects* (accomplish'd ere she flit)
Her faculties amidst fraile flesh diffus'd."
Stirling: Domes-day; First Houre.

2. To recall to memory; to recover or recall the memory or knowledge of; to bring back to mind or memory; to remember.

"*Recollect* all the particulars and circumstances of the iniquity."—*Cowley: Govt. of O. Cromwell.*

3. To recover. (Used reflexively or in the pa. par.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To come together again; to reunite (pron. *rē-cŏl-lĕct'*).

"Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite
Shall *recollect*, and in one all unite."
Donne: To Lady Bedford.

Rĕc'-ŏl-lĕct, Rĕc'-ŏl-lêt (*t* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *récollet*, from Lat. *recollectus*, so called from their recollection and strict observance of the rules of their Order.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the Friars of the Strict Observance (q.v.).

"There appear to be at present [1884] three *Recollect* houses in Great Britain."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the Friars of the Strict Observance.

"The *Recollects* were uninfected by Jansenism."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

rĕc-ŏl-lĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Recollect, *v.*]

1. Remembered, brought to mind.

2. Collected again in one's mind or spirits.

"His strenuous spirit, *recollected*, calm."
Thomson: Memory of Lord Talbot.

* **rĕc-ŏl-lĕct'-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *recollected*; *-ness.*] Memory, collectedness; concentration of thought.

"I spoke with *recollectedness* and power."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, ii. 339.

rĕc-ŏl-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *recollect*, v.; *-ion.*]

1. The act of recollecting, remembering, or recalling to the memory; the operation or process by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived to the mind; reminiscence, memory. (*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 311.)

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind; the period over which such power extends; remembrance, memory: as, It has not happened within my *recollection*.

3. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a reminiscence.

* 4. The act, process, or habit of collecting or concentrating the mind or thoughts; concentration of thought; collectedness. (Still used in this sense by Roman ascetical writers.)

* **rĕc-ŏl-lĕc'-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *recollect*, v; *-ive.*] Having the power or faculty of recollecting.

Rĕc'-ŏl-lêt (*t* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Recollect, *s.*]

rē-cŏl-ŏn-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonization* (q.v.).] The act of recolouizing; a second colonization.

rē-cŏl'-ŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonize* (q.v.).] To colonize afresh or a second time.

rē-cŏl'-ŏr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *color*, v. (q.v.).] To color again.

"The swarthy blush *recolours* in his cheeks."
Byron: Lara, i. 13.

rē-cŏm-bĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combination* (q.v.).] A second or renewed combination.

rē-cŏm-bīne', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combine* (q.v.).] To combine a second time or anew. (*Carew: Marriage of T. K. & C. C.*)

rē-cŏm'-fôrt, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To comfort or console again.

"As one from sad dismay
Recomforted." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 918.

* 2. To give new strength to.

"In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots."—*Bacon.*

* **rē-cŏm'-fôrt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, s. (q.v.).] Fresh comfort or consolation.

"Through *recomfort* of some high marriage."
Lidgate: Hist. of Thebes, pt. ii.

* **rē-cŏm'-fôrt-lĕss**, * **rē-com-fort-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *recomfort*; *-less.*] Without comfort.

"Restlesse, *recomfortlesse*, with heart deep-grieved."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 24.

* **rē-cŏm'-fôrt-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comforture* (q.v.).] Renewed or restored comfort.

"They shall breed
Selves of themselves, to your *recomforture*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

rē-cŏm'-mĕnçe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commence* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To commence or begin again or anew.

"*Recommencing* our voyage about the fifth of June."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

B. *Intrans.:* To begin again or anew. (*Longfellow: Afternoon in February.*)

rē-cŏm-mĕnçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commencement* (q.v.).] The act or state of commencing anew or afresh; a fresh commencement.

rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd', * **re-com-maunde**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.); Fr. *recommander.*]

1. To commend to the notice of another; to place or set in a favourable light before another; to praise or put forward as likely to be of service or advantage; to approve.

"Mecenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus."—*Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable; to attract favour to. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 329.)

* 3. To commit with prayers. (*Acts* xv. 40.)

4. To advise, as a course to be pursued; a remedy, a practice, a measure, or the like.

"To *recommend* true piety and goodness to them."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol i., ser. 3.

* 5. To give or commit in kiudness; to offer as a kiudness.

"Mine own purse which I had *recommended* to his use."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

¶ *To recommend itself:* To make itself approved; to present a favourable appearance; to be agreeable.

rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-able.*] Fit or suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation; commendable.

"The only consideration upon which it is *recommendable* as a means for obtaining safety."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

* **rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *recommendable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being recommendable.

"The *recommendableness* of our religion to strangers."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. x., ch. iii.

rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *recommendab(le)*; *-ly*] In a recommendable manner or degree; so as to deserve recommeudation; commendably.

rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd-ā'-tion, * **rec-om-men-da-ci-on**, * **rec-om-men-da-cy-on**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendation* (q.v.); Fr. *recommandation*; Sp. *recomendacion*; Ital. *raccomandazione.*]

1. The act of recommending or commending; the act of presenting or setting forward in a favourable light, so as to procure the notice, confidence, kindness, or civilities of another: as, To introduce one friend to another by a *recommendation* of his personal qualities or accomplishments.

2. That which serves or tends to recommend or procure a favourable reception for a person or thing; any quality, attribute, act, accomplishment, &c., which procures or serves to procure favour, notice, reception, or adoption.

"Self-praise is no *recommendation*."—*Old Proverb.*

* 3. A state of favour or high repute.

"It hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancients."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. ii.

* **rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ą-tĭve**, *s.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-ative.*] That which recommends or serves to recommend; a recommendation.

* **rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ą-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendatory* (q.v.).] Serving or tending to recommend; recommending.

"Neither was there in that packet (of which I wrote your honour before) any such *recommendatory* letter."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 700.

rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-er.*] One who or that which recommends.

"There's no denying such a *recommender*."
Digby: Elvira, i. 1.

* **rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ŭm**, *s.* [Recommend.] Commendation, praise, recommendation.

"My good fortune and *recommendum*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

rē-cŏm-mĭss'-iŏn (ss as **sh)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commission*, v. (q.v.).] To commission again or anew: as, To *recommission* a ship of war.

rē-cŏm-mĭt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commit* (q.v.).]

1. To commit again or anew.

"Caused them immediately to be *recommitted* to the Tower."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 435.

2. To refer again or back to a committee.

"They must propose to *recommit* the bill."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

rē-cŏm-mĭt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commitment* (q.v.).] The act of recommitting; the state of being recommitted.

rē-cŏm-mĭt'-tal, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *committal* (q.v.).] The same as Recommitment (q.v.).

* **rē-cŏm-mū'-nĭ-cāte**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *communicate* (q.v.).] To communicate again or anew.

rē-cŏm-păct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compact* (q.v.).] To join again or anew.

"Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body."
Donne: Valediction.

* **rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnçe**, *v.* & *s.* [Recompense.]

rĕc-ŏm-pĕn-sā'-tion, * **rec-om-pen-sa-ci-on**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compensation* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of recompensing; recompense.

"In *recompensacion* of his costys."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1391).

2. *Scots Law:* A term applied to a case in which one pursues for a debt, and the defender pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnse, * **rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnçe**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *récompenser*, from Lat. *re-* = again, and *compenso* = to compensate (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *recompensar*; Ital. *ricompensare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a return for; to give or render an equivalent for, as for services, losses, &c.; to repay, to requite. (Said of the person.)

"Continue faithful, and we will *recompense* you."—1 *Maccabees* x. 27.

2. To return or give an equivalent for; to reward, to repay, to requite. (Said of the thing.) (*Cowper: Conversation*, 797.)

3. To return, pay, or give back as an equivalent.

"Shall he, for such deliverance freely wrought,
Recompense ill?" *Cowper: Truth.* 192.

* 4. To make amends or compensation for; to pay or return an equivalent or forfeit for; to redeem; to atone for. (*Numbers* v. 8.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make recompense or compensation.

rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnse, * **rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnçe**, *s.* [Fr. *récompense*; Sp. & Port. *recompensa*; Ital. *ricompensa.*] That which is given or returned as an equivalent or compensation for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation, satisfaction, amends, reward, return, requital.

"A larger *recompense* these leaders claim."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia i.

* **rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnse-mĕnt**, * **rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnçe-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *recompense*; *-ment.*] Recompense, compensation, satisfaction, amends.

"In *recompencement* of his brother's deth."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cxxxv.

rĕc'-ŏm-pĕns-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *recompens(e)*; *-er.*] One who recompenses.

"A thankful *recompenser* of the benefits received."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 194 (an. 1166).

***rĕc'-ŏm-pĕns-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *recompens(e)*; *-ive.*] Containing or having the character of a recompense; compensative.

***rē-cŏm-pĭl-ā-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compilation* (q.v.).] A compiling anew of what had previously been compiled; a new or fresh compilation; recompilement.

***rē-cŏm-pīle',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compile* (q.v.).] To compile again or anew.

***rē-cŏm-pīle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compilement* (q.v.).] The same as RECOMPILATION (q.v.).

"Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside."—*Bacon: Compiling, &c., of the Laws.*

rē-cŏm-pōse', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).]

1. To compose again or anew; to form or adjust again.

"We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 738.

2. To compose, settle, or quiet again; to tranquillize that which has been ruffled or disturbed.

"*Recomposes* straight, and calms his face."
Cowley: On Repairing Somerset House.

***rē-cŏm-pōs'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *recompos(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which recomposes.

"A proper corrector and *recomposer* of its motions."—*More: Moral Cabbala*, ch. i.

rē-cŏm-pō-sĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *composition* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of recomposing; the state of being recomposed; composition anew or afresh.

"I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene."—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

2. *Print.:* The act of recomposing or setting anew, when from any cause matter has been composed or set in the wrong type, or, having been set in the proper type, has been broken.

rĕc'-ŏn-çīl-a-ble, rĕc'-ŏn-çīle-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reconcil(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being reconciled or brought again to a state of friendship; capable of renewed friendship; admitting of reconciliation.

2. Capable of being reconciled or of being made to agree, harmonize, or be consistent.

"Nothing can be less *reconcilable* to the notion of an all perfect Being."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays.*

rĕc'-ŏn-çīl-a-ble-nĕss, * rĕc'-ŏn-çīle-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reconcilable*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being reconcilable; possibility or capability of being restored to friendship and accord.

2. Consistency, harmony, agreement, accord.

"To shew the *reconcileableness* of fate with choice."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 491.

rĕc'-ŏn-çīl-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *reconcilab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a reconcilable manner; in a manner admitting of reconciliation.

rĕc'-ŏn-çīle, *rec-on-cyle, *re-coun-seile, *rec-oun-syle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *réconcilier*, from Lat. *reconcilio* = to bring into counsel again, to reconcile, from *re-* = back, again, and *concilio* = to conciliate (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reconciliar*; Ital. *riconciliare.*]

A. *Transitive.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To conciliate again or anew; to restore to friendship and accord after estrangement; to make friends again.

"To *reconcile* an angry God."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xix.

***2.** To become friends with again after estrangement.

"Wherfore by fayre and easy meanes he called home his sone and *reconciled* hym, and forgaue all trespace."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cxxvii.

***3.** To adjust, to settle, to accommodate, to compose: as, To *reconcile* a quarrel.

4. To bring to a state of acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; to make ready or willing to submit to or accept any thing or state. (Generally used reflexively, and followed by *to:* as, To *reconcile* one's self *to* a loss.)

5. To make consistent, harmonious, or congruous; to reduce to a state of harmony or consistency. (Followed by *to* or *with.*)

"The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour *with* affairs of state."
Locke.

6. To remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize: as, To *reconcile* the accounts of an event given by different writers.

II. *Shipbuild.:* To join one piece of work fair with another. (Used especially in reference to the reversion of curves.)

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To become reconciled.

"Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it."—*Sandys.*

rĕc'-ŏn-çīle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *reconcile*; *-ment.*] The act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

"For never can true *reconcilement* grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."
Milton: P. L., iv. 98.

rĕc'-ŏn-çīl-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *reconcil(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which reconciles; one who restores friendship betweeu persons at variance.

"Christ, our onlie and sufficient mediatour, *reconciler*, priest and sacrifice."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,355.

2. One who reconciles things apparently opposed or inconsistent.

"So much I think may be granted to those *reconcilers*.."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 58.

rĕc-ŏn-çĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reconciliationem*, accus. of *reconciliatio*, from *reconciliatus*, pa. par. of *reconcilio* = to reconcile (q.v.); Sp. *reconciliacion;* Ital. *riconciliazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; the renewal of friendship between parties at variance.

"Devised what meaus he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to *reconciliation* again."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 454.

2. The act or process of harmonizing or making consistent or congruous things apparently opposed or inconsistent; the harmonizing of seeming contrarieties.

II. *Script.:* Expiation, atonement.

"To make *reconciliation* for the sins of the people."—*Hebrews* ii. 17.

***rĕc-ŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conciliatory* (q.v.).] Tending to reconcile; reconciling, conciliatory.

"Those *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts."—*Bp. Hall: Specialties of the Life of Bp. Hall.*

rē-cŏn-dĕn-sā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *condensation* (q.v.).] The act of recondensing.

***rē-cŏn-dĕnse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *condense* (q.v.).] To condense anew or again.

"In the heads of stills and necks of eolipiles, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recondensed* into water."—*Boyle.*

rĕc'-ŏn-dīte, rĕ-cŏn'-dīte, *rec-on-dit, *a.* [Lat. *reconditus*, pa. par. of *recondo* = to put back again: *re-* = back, and *condo* = to put together; Sp. & Ital. *recondito;* O. Fr. *recondit.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Hidden from the view or mental perception; abstruse, secret, profound, deep.

"Which key is able to unlock that *recondite* mystery."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. Dealing with things abstruse; profound, deep.

"No acquisitions of *recondite* learning."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

II. *Bot.:* Concealed; not to be seen easily.

***rĕ-cŏn'-dĭ-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *reconditorium*, from Lat *reconditus* = recondite (q.v.).] A repository, a storehouse, a magazine.

rē-cŏn-dŭct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conduct*, v. (q.v.).] To conduct again or back; to lead back.

"Your female train will *reconduct* you home."
Fawkes: Apollonius Rhodius; Argonautics, i.

rē-cŏn-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conduction* (q.v.).]

Law: A relocation; a renewal of a lease.

rē-cŏn-fĭrm', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *confirm* (q.v.).] To confirm again or anew; to establish, settle, or assure again.

"And so being *reconfirmed*, upon the thirtieth of August in the year 1667, he sent Secretary Morrice."—*Clarendon: Life*, vol. iii., p. 835.

rē-cŏn-jōin', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conjoin* (q.v.).] To join together anew or again.

"When they come to be *reconjoined* into a liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 733.

rē-cŏn'-nāis-sançe, *s.* [Fr., from *reconnaissant*, pr. par. of *reconnaître* = to reconnoitre (q.v.).] The act or process of reconnoitring; a preliminary survey or examination; specif. applied to:

(1) The examination of a territory, district, &c., or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations.

(2) The examination or survey of a region in refereuce to its general geological character.

(3) A preliminary examination of a county or district in reference to its general natural character, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation or the construction of public works, as of a road, canal, railway, &c.

reconnaissance in force, *s.*

Mil.: A demonstration or attack by a large body of men, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength or position of the enemy.

***rē-cŏn'-nĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conning* (q.v.).] The act of conning again.

"This we call Remembrance or calling to mind: the Latins call it reminiscentia, as it were a *Reconning* of our former actions."—*Hobbes: Of Man*, ch. iii.

***rē-cŏn'-nĕis-sançe,** *s.* [RECONNAISSANCE.]

*** rē-cŏn-nŏĭ'-tre (tre** as **tẽr),** *s.* [RECONNOITRE, *v.*] A survey.

"Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. x., ch. i.

rĕc-ŏn-nŏĭ'-tre (tre as **tẽr),** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *recognoistre, reconoistre* (Fr. *reconnaître*) = to recognize (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To examine by the eye; specif., to make a reconnaissance or preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a district, &c., for military, geological, or engineering purposes.

"The expense of the different equipmeuts which . . . *reconnoitred* the coast."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

***** 2. To know again; to recognize.

"He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose . . . in his short hair and present uncouth appearance."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, i. 150.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a survey or reconnaissance.

rē-cŏn'-quẽr (qu as **k),** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conquer* (q.v.).]

1. To conquer again or a second time.

2. To recover, to regain.

"Her independence she had *reconquered* by a not less just and necessary war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

rē-cŏn'-quĕst, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conquest* (q.v.).] The act of reconqnering; the state of being reconquered.

"As though they were meditating the *reconquest* of Flauders."—*Dryden: Mock Astrologer*, i. 1.

rē-cŏn'-sẽ-crāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To consecrate anew or afresh.

"*Reconsecrate* our wells."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

rē-cŏn-sẽ-crā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consecration* (q.v.).] The act of reconsecrating; the state of being reconsecrated.

rē-cŏn-sĭd'-ẽr, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consider* (q.v.).]

1. To consider again or a second time; to revolve in the mind over again.

"Whenever you think proper to *reconsider* this snbject."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 117.

2. To take into consideration a second time, generally with the intention or idea of rescinding: as, To *reconsider* one's decision.

rē-cŏn-sĭd-ẽr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consideration* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reconsidering; the act of reviewing or revolving in the mind a second time.

2. A second consideration; specif., the taking of a vote, decision, &c., already passed, into consideration a second time, for review, amendment, or recision.

"Six months . . . were allowed to the nonjuror for *reconsideration*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***rē-cŏn'-sō-lāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *consolatus*, pa. par. of *consolor* = to console (q.v.).] To console or comfort again or anew.

"It is that only God who can *reconsolate* us both."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 439.

rē-cŏn-sŏl'-ĭ-dāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consolidate* (q.v.).] To consolidate again or anew.

rē-cŏn-sŏl-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consolidation* (q.v.).] The act of reconsolidating; the state of being reconsolidated; a renewed consolidation.

rē-cŏn-strŭct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *construct* (q.v.).] To construct again after destruction; to rebuild. *Specif.* (*U. S. Hist.*), to bring back into the Union. [RECONSTRUCTION.

rē-cŏn-strŭc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *construction* (q.v.).] The act or process of reconstructing; the state of being reconstructed. *Specif.* (*U. S. Hist.*), the restoring of the seceded States to the Union under the "Reconstruction" Acts, after the Civil War.

rē-cŏn-strŭc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *reconstruct*; *-ive.*] Able or tending to reconstruct.

rē-cŏn-tĭn'-ū-ąnce, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).] The act or state of recontinuing; renewed continuance.

"Of which course some have wished a *recontinuance.*"—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 4. (Note.)

rē-cŏn-tĭn'-ue, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *continue* (q.v.).] To continue again or anew.

"All at an instant shall together go,
To *recontinue*, not beginning so."
Stirling: Domesday; Fourth Houre.

* **rē-cŏn-vēne',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convene* (q.v.).] To convene or assemble again or anew.

"A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses *reconvening.*"—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

* **rē-cŏn-vĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convent* (q.v.).] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

"He *reconventing* armes therefore."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

rē-cŏn-vĕn'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convention* (q.v.).]

1. *Eng. Law:* An action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a former action; a cross-bill or litigation.

2. *Scots Law:* When an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner over whom the courts have otherwise no jurisdiction, his adversary in the suit is entitled, by reconvention, to sue the foreigner on a counter claim in compensation or extinction of the demaud.

rē-cŏn-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conversion* (q.v.).] A second or renewed conversion.

"Being zealously moved for the *reconversion* of the English."—*Weever.*

rē-cŏn-vĕrt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-* and Eng. *convert*, v. (q.v.).] To convert again or a second time.

"The East Saxons . . . wsrs by the means of Oswi thus *reconverted.*"—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

rē-cŏn-vêy', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convey* (q.v.).]

1. To convey, lead, or carry back or to its former place or position.

"As rivers lost in seas, some secrst vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again."
Denham: Cooper's Hill.

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, To *reconvey* an estate.

rē-cŏn-vêy'-ąnce, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conveyance* (q.v.).] The act of reconveying; specif., the act of transferring a title to a former owner.

rē-cord', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *recorder* = to repeat, to record, from Lat. *recordo*, *recordor* = to recall to mind, to remember: *re-* = back, again, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart; Sp. & Port. *recordar*; Ital. *ricordare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To recall to mind; to remember.

"He gan *record* the lamentable stowre
In which his wretched love lay day and night."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 19.

2. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to register; to make a note or memorial of; to chronicle, to note; to set down in writing in a book or on parchment, &c., for the purpose of preserving au authentic or correct evidence of.

"'Twill be *recorded* for a precedent."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory.

"This note, madam, of your worthiness
Remains *recorded* in so many hearts."
Daniel: To the Lady Margaret.

* 4. To mark distinctly; to cause to be remembered. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 338.)

* 5. To bear witness to; to attest.

"Let me be *recorded* by the righteous gods,
I am as poor as you."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

* 6. To recite, to repeat, to sing, to play.

"They long'd to see the day, to bear the lark
Record her hymns and chant her carrols blest."
Fairfax: Tasso, ii. 97.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To remember, to meditate, to reflect, to ponder.

"Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read."—*Fuller.*

2. To sing; to repeat a tune.

"The night-bird mute
That still *records* with moan."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. (Prol.)

rĕc'-ord, * **rec-orde,** *s.* [RECORD, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which preserves the memory or remembrance of anything; a memorial.

"Brief abstract and *record* of tedlous days."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* 2. Memory, remembrance.

"That *record* is lively in my soul."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

* 3. Witness; attestation to a fact or event; testimony. (*John* viii. 14.)

4. The list of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history.

5. Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the memory of a fact or event; specif., a register; an authentic or official copy of a document, or account of any facts, acts, or proceedings, whether public or private, entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such entries.

"I'll wipe away all trivial fond *records.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

6. (*Pl.*): Public documents preserved in a recognized repository.

"Away, burn all the *records* of the realm."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) Authentic or official testimonies in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record.

(2) (See extract).

"The *record* is a history of the most material proceedings in the cause entered on a parchment roll, and continued down to the present time; in which must be stated the writ of summons, all the pleadings, the declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, and whatever further proceedings have been had; all entered verbatim on the roll, and also the issue or demurrer, and joinder therein."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

2. *Sport.:* The shortest known time in which a race or heat has been run or won; the best performance in any athletic sport.

"It is absolutely necessary that *records* not made in actual competition should be viewed with a certain amount of suspicion. At the same time, it is very hard upon the athlete to be deprived of a *record* on these grounds alone."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

¶ (1) *Best on Record:* The same as RECORD, II. 2.

"Newmarket on the Cesarewitch and Middle Park days had obtained a *best on record.*"—*Referee*, July 18, 1886, p. 2.

(2) *Conveyances by record:*

Law: Conveyances evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of parliament or a royal grant.

(3) *Court of record:*

Law: (See extract).

"A *court of record* is defined to be that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled or recorded: which rolls are called the records of the court, and are of such high authority, that their truth is not to be called in question. Nothing can be averred against a record, nor shall any plea, or even proof, be admitted to the contrary. And if the existence of a record be denied, it shall be tried by nothing but itself: that is, upon bare inspection whether there be any such record or no; else there will be no end of disputes. All *courts of record* also are the courts of the sovereign, in right of the crown and royal dignity, and no other court has authority to fine or imprison, unless it be expressly conferred by the legislature."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

(4) *Debt of record:*

Law: A debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record.

(5) *Geological record:*

Geol.: The record of the history of the globe, as written upon the rocks, especially by means of fossils. It is imperfect; many gaps existing, some of which may never be filled up. (*Darwin: Orig. Species*, ch. x.)

(6) *In record, on* or *upon record:* Recorded, set down, registered.

"My villainy they have *upon record.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

(7) *Recordari facias loquelam:* [Lat. = that you cause the plaint to be recorded.]

Law: An old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas. (*English.*)

(8) *To beat, break,* or *cut the record:*

Sport.: To do a distance in less time than has yet been officially recorded; to excel any previous performance.

"Speechly proceeded *to cut* the three miles *record* nearly by 12 sec."—*Referee*, July 11, 1886, p. 1.

(9) *Trial by record:*

Law: A trial which is heard when a matter of record is pleaded.

"The *trial by record* is only used in one particular instance; and that is where a matter of record is pleaded in any action, a judgment or the like; and the opposite party pleads, '*nul tiel record,*' that there is no such matter of record existing. Hereupon the party pleading the record has a day given him to bring it in; and, on his failure, his antagonist shall have judgment to recover. The trial, therefore, of this issue is merely by the record; for a record or enrolment is a monument of so high a nature, and importeth in itself such absolute verity, that if it be pleaded there is no such record, it shall not receive any trial by witness, jury, or otherwise, but only by itself."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

record-office, *s.* A place for the preservation of public records.

¶ The English national records, formerly kept with little attempt at arrangement in many different places, are now deposited in the Record Office, a large Gothic building on the west side of Fetter Lane. Amongst the treasurers of the Record Office are the original Domesday Book, the treaty of the Field of the Cloth of Gold and the Papal Bull conferring the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry VIII. The American national records, which are much less voluminous, are preserved at Washington, D. C., and those of the several states in the respective state capitals.

* **rĕc'-ord-ąnce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Remembrance, recollection.

* **rĕc-or-dā'-tion,** * **rec-or-da-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *recordatio*, from *recordatus*, pa. par. of *recordor* = to remember.]

1. Remembrance, recollection.

"To make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

2. A register, a record.

rĕ-cord'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *record*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who records; one whose official duty is to record writings or proceedings in a register.

2. A registering apparatus.

II. *Technically* (*English*):

1. *Law:* The chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record. He is appointed by the Crown, and must be a barrister of not less than five years' standing. There is no similar judgeship in the United States, except in the State of New York, the term Recorder being here usually applied to an officer who makes records of deeds and similar papers needing to be publicly recorded.

* 2. *Music:* A sort of flageolet formerly in use in this country; a flute. It was used also to teach birds to sing.

"The figures of *recorders*, and flutes, and pipes, are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 221.

rĕ-cord'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *recorder*; *-ship.*] The office, position, or dignity of a recorder.

rĕ-cord'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RECORD, *v.*]

recording-gauge, *s.* A gauge provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.

recording-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.

* **rē-cor-pŏr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *corporification* (q.v.).] The act of re-embodying or investing with a body again; the state of being re-embodied.

"Not barely a new production, but partly a *recorporification.*"—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 53.

* **rē-cŏuch',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *couch*, v. (q.v.).] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 386.)

rĕ-cŏunt′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *count* (q.v.). In meaning 2 directly from Fr. *raconter, récompter.*]

1. To connt again or a second time.

2. To relate, to rehearse, to recite ; to tell or describe in detail, to enumerate, to particularize, to detail.

"Now, Muse, *recount* Pelasgic Argos' powers."
Pope: Homer ; Iliad ii. 829.

* **rĕ-cŏunt′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *recount; -ment.*] The act of recounting; relatiou or recital in detail ; rehearsal ; enumeration.

"Tears our *recountments* had most kindly bathed."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

rē-cŏup′, * **re-coupe,** *v.t.* [Properly to secure a piece or shred, from Fr. *recoupe* = a shred ; *recouper* = to cut again : *re-* = again, and *couper* = to cut.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To reimburse ; to indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding or equivalent advantage. (Frequently used reflexively.)

"To *recoup* the savings bank depositors."—*Standard,* Jan. 15, 1886.

* 2. To return or bring in an amount equal : as, To *recoup* one's capital.

II. *Law :* To keep back as a set-off or discount ; to diminish by keeping back a part, as a claim for damages.

* **rē-cŏup′,** * **re-coupe,** *s.* [Recoup, *v.*] The keeping back of something which is due ; a deduction, a discount. (*Wharton.*)

* **re-coupe,** *v. & s.* [Recoup, *v. & s.*]

rē-cŏuped′, *a.* [Recoup.]

Her. : The same as Couped (q.v.).

rē-cŏup′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *recoup,* v. ; *-er.*] One who recoups.

rē-cŏup′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *recoup ; -ment.*]

Law : The act of recouping or keeping back a part of a sum due.

* **re-cour,** * **re-coure,** *v.i.* [Recover (1).]

rē-cŏurse′, * **re-cours,** *s.* [Fr. *recours,* from Lat. *recursum,* accus. of *recursus* = a running back, a return, a retreat, from *recursus,* pa. par. of *recurro* = to run back : *re-* = back, and *curro* = to run ; Sp. & Port. *recurso ;* Ital. *ricurso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

*1. Recurrence, return ; new or fresh attack.

"Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary."
—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

* 2. Repeated course ; frequent or repeated flowing or passage.

"Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears."
Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

* 3. Access, admission.

"No man hath *recourse* to her by night."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

4. A going or applying to, as for help, protection, &c. ; a recurrence to a person or line of action in time of difficulty, danger, need, or perplexity. (Generally in the phrase *To have recourse.*)

"You do well to have *recourse* to your last suasion."
—*Dryden : Epistle to the Whigs.*

¶ *With recourse ; without recourse :* Phrases inserted in commercial documents to indicate respectively two opposite conditions on which a bargain is concluded.

1. *With recourse :* Implies that a sale or purchase has been made on condition that the thing sold is of the kind or quality taken for granted at the time of the sale. If on examination it is found to be of an essentially different kind or quality, the buyer is entitled to have recourse to the seller, and to claim an annulment of the bargain, or compensation for any loss he may have suffered.

2. *Without recourse :* Sometimes buyers are willing to take conpons and other instruments, and at the same time to accept any risk attending the transaction. This occurs when there is much competition, or when a seller is willing to take a lower price, in order to be relieved of any risk or trouble attending the transfer. The purchase is then said to be made *without recourse.* (*Bithell.*)

* **rē-cŏurse′,** *v.i.* [Recourse, *s.*]

1. To return, to recur.

"The flame departing and *recoursing* thrise."—*Fox : Martyrs (M. Bilney).*

2. To have recourse.

"These dogmatists dare not *recourse* to Scripture."—*Hacket : Life of Williams,* ii. 201.

* **rē-cŏurse′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *recourse ; -ful(l).*] Moving alternately.

"In that *recourseful* deep."
Drayton : Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr (1), * **re-cov-ere,** * **re-coe-ver,** * **re-kev-er,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *recovrer, recuvrer* (Fr. *recouvrer*), from Lat. *recupero* = to recover, to recruit one's self, a word of doubtful origin ; according to Corssen from Sabine *cupras* = good, hence *recupero* = to make good again ; connected with Lat. *cupio* = to desire ; Sp. & Port. *recovrar ;* Ital. *ricoverare, ricovrare, recuperare, ricuperare.*]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

*1. To restore from illness, faintness, or the like ; to revive.

"Brief, I *recover'd* him."
Shakesp. : As You Like It, iv. 3.

2. To regain ; to get again that which was lost. (*Isaiah* xi. 11.)

3. To reconquer, to win back : as, To *recover* territory from an enemy.

* 4. To rescue ; to save from danger.

"Kill him whom you have *recovered.*"
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

5. To make up for ; to repair the loss or injury of ; to atone for, to retrieve.

"Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and *recover.*"—*Rogers : Sermons.*

* 6. To get to, to gain, to reach, to attain to.

"The forest is not three leagues off:
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

II. *Law :*

1. To gain as compensation, or in return for injury, damage, or debt : as, To *recover* damages in a suit.

2. To obtain title to in a court of law.

"The lands were *recovered* against the tenant of the freehold."—*Blackstone : Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. xviii.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To regain a former state or condition, as from unisfortune, depression, &c. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To regain health after sickness ; to become well again. (Followed by *from* or *of.*)

"Go, enquire . . . . whether I shall *recover of* this disease."—*2 Kings* i. 2.

* 3. To come, to arrive, to reach.

"With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch."—*Fuller.*

4. To obtain a judgment in law ; to be successful in a law-suit.

rē′-cŏv-ẽr (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cover,* v. (q.v.).]

1. To cover again or anew : as, To *recover* an umbrella.

* 2. *Hunting :* To start, as a hare from her cover or form.

* **rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr,** *s.* [Recover (1), *v.*] Recovery.

"The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover.*" *Tragedy of Hoffman.*

rē-cŏv′-ẽr-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *recover* (1), v. ; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

"The original import of such names has faded away . . . nevertheless the primeval meaning may be *recoverable.*"—*Taylor : Words and Places* (1878), ch. i.

2. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

"A prodigal couree
Is like the sun's ; but not, like his, *recoverable.*"
Shakesp. : Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

3. Capable of being recovered or obtained back from a holder, possessor, or debtor : as, The debt is *recoverable.*

* 4. Capable of being restored to health or revived from sickness, faintness, danger, &c.

rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *recoverable ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being recoverable ; capability of being recovered.

* **rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr-ąnce,** * **re-cov-er-aunce,** * **re-cov-er-aunse,** *s.* [Recover (1), *v.*] Recovery.

"By hym might be made many grete *recoveraunces* for the royalme of Fraunce."—*Berners : Froissart ; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. lxxi.

rē-cŏv′-ẽr-ēe′, *s.* [Eng. *recover* (1), v. ; *-ee.*]

Law : The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery (q.v.).

"Whereupon judgment was given . . . against the tenant, Edwards, who was now the *recoveree.*"—*Blackstone : Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 18.

rē-cŏv′-ẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *recover* (1), v. ; *-er.*] One who recovers ; a recoveror.

rē-cŏv′-ẽr-or, *s.* [Eng. *recover* (1), v. ; *-or.*]

Law : The demandant, or person who obtains a judgment in his favour in common recovery. [Recovery, ¶.]

"Vested in the said *recoveror* by judgment of law."
—*Blackstone : Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 18.

rĕ-cŏv′-ẽr-ў, * **re-cov-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *recover* (1), v. ; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of recovering, regaining, retaking, reconquering, or obtaining possession of again.

"They are past *recovery.*"
Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

2. Restoration to health from sickness, faintness, or the like ; restoration from low condition or misfortune.

"His *recovery* manifested great strength of mind."
—*Waterland : Works,* v. 233.

II. *Law :* The obtaining the right or title to something by a verdict and judgment of the court from an opposing party in a suit : as, the *recovery* of damages for libel, the *recovery* of lands in ejectment.

* ¶ *Common, collusive,* or *feigned recovery :*

Law : A fictitious real action carried on to judgment, and founded on the supposition of an adverse claim, a proceeding formerly resorted to by tenants in tail for the purpose of barring their entails, and all remainders and reversions consequent thereon, and making a conveyance in fee simple of the lands held in tail. It was abolished in 1833.

"This *collusive recovery* operated merely in the nature of a conveyance in fee-simple, from Edwards, the tenant-in-tail, to Golding, the purchaser."—*Blackstone : Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 18.

* **re-coyle,** *v.i.* [Recoil, *v.*]

* **rĕc′-rē-ąnce,** * **rĕc′-rē-ąn-çў,** * **rec-re-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *recrean(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being recreant ; cowardice, mean-spiritedness.

"For he is the blisse of very *recreaunce.*"
Chaucer : The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

* **rec-re-an-dise,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Recreaucy, cowardice.

"To do men pleasaunce or seruise,
In thee it is *recreaundise.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

rĕc′-rē-ąnt, * **rec-re-aunt,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *recreant,* pr. par. of *recroire* = to believe again, to give back, from Low Lat. *recredo* = to believe again, to change one's faith ; used reflexively, *recredere se* = to own one's self beaten in a duel or judicial combat : Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *credo* = to believe. Cf. *miscreant.*]

A. *As adjective :*

* 1. Apostate, false.

"Turu'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false."
Milton : P. R., iii. 138.

2. Craven, mean-spirited, cowardly ; crying out for mercy.

"If yet, not lost to all the sense of shame,
The *recreant* warrior hear the voice of fame.'
Pope : Homer ; Iliad vi. 351.

B. *As subst. :* One who yielded in combat, and cried craven ; one who begged for mercy ; hence, a cowardly, craven wretch.

"You are all *recreants,* and dastards."—*Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI.,* iv. 8.

rĕc′-rē-ąnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *recreant ; -ly.*] In a recreant or cowardly manner ; like a recreant or craven.

rĕc′-rē-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *recreatus,* pa. par. of *recreo* = to refresh, to revive ; lit., = to create anew : *re-* = again, and *creo* = to create ; Sp. & Port. *recrear ;* Ital. *recreare, ricreare ;* Fr. *récréer.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To revive or refresh after toil, exertion, or study by recreation ; to divert, to amuse ; to reanimate, as languid or fatigued spirits or exhausted strength.

"*Recreate* themselves with honest and laudable pastimes."—*More : Utopia,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

* 2. To gratify, to please.

"These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatick scent."—*More : Divine Dialogues.*

* 3. To cheer.

"The Lord did comfort and *recreate* him."—*Udal : John* xii.

4. To create or form anew. (In this sense pron. *rē-crē-āte*).

"*Recreate* me, now grown ruinous."
Donne : Litany.

* B. *Intrans. :* To take recreation.

"They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate.*"—*L. Addison : Present State of the Jews,* p. 121.

rĕc-rē-ā'-tion (1), ***rec-re-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *recreationem*, acc. of *recreatio*, from *recreatus*, pa. par. of *recreo* = to recreate; Sp. *recreacion*; Ital. *recreazione*.] [RECREATE.] The act of recreating, amusing, or refreshing the spirits or strength after toil, exertion, or study; amusement, pastime, diversion.

"Rural *recreations* abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise."—*Dryden: Virgil; Eclogues.* (Dedic.)

recreation-ground, *s.* An open space set apart for the recreation of both old and young. 22 Vict., c. 27, and 34 & 35 Vict., c. 13, facilitate grants of land for this purpose. [PARK, PLAYGROUND.]

rē-crē-ā'-tion (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *creation* (q.v.).] The act of recreating or creating anew; the state of being recreated.

rĕc'-rē-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *récréatif*; Sp. *recreativo*; Ital. *recreativo, ricreativo*.] Tending to recreate, amuse, refresh, or divert; refreshing reanimating, reinvigorating, diverting, amusing.

"Let the music of them be *recreative*, and with some strange changes."—*Bacon: Essays*, No. XXXVII.

Recreative Religionists, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol.: An association formed in December, 1866, for giving popular scientific lectures on Sunday evenings, sacred music being performed at intervals. A prosecution which took place under the Sunday Act, 21 Geo. III., c. 49, failed of effect. The Recreative Religionists have for some years figured in the Registrar-General's returns of sects having registered places of worship. *London, England.*

***rĕc'-rē-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *recreative*; *-ly*.] In a recreative manner; so as to recreate; with recreation or diversion.

***rĕc'-rē-ā-tĭve-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *recreative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

*** rec-re-aunt,** *a.* & *s.* [RECREANT.]

rĕc'-rē-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *recrementum*, from *recerno*, pa. par. *recretus*: *re-* = back, again, and *cerno* = to separate.]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Dross, spume; superfluous or useless matter separated from that which is useful.

"The foulness of the most earthly *recrements*."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 41.

2. *Physiol.:* A humour which, after having been separated from the blood by an organ of secretion, is absorbed into it again. The saliva is a case in point.

***rĕc-rē-mĕnt'-ăl, *rĕc-rē-mĕn-tĭ'-tĭal (ti as sh), rĕc-rē-mĕn-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *recrement*; *-al*, *-itial*, *-itious*.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement or superfluous matter separated from that which is useful and valuable; drossy.

"There are in most mercuries either *recrementitious* particles, or at least some loose adherencies."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 645.

***rē-crew'** (**ew** as **û**), *v.t.* [RECRUIT, *v.*] To recruit, to enlist.

"To *recrew* other companies."—*Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters*, &c., p. xvi.

rē-crĭm'-ĭn-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *criminatus*, pa. par. of *criminor* = to accuse of crime; *crimen*, genit. *criminis* = a crime; Fr. *récriminer*; Sp. *recriminar*; Ital. *recriminare*.]

A. *Intrans.:* To return one accusation with another; to accuse in return; to retort an accusation.

"To *recriminate* is just."
Young: Night Thoughts, v.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To accuse in return.

"Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet."—*South: Sermons.*

rē-crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *criminatus*, pa. par. of *criminor* = to accuse; Sp. *recriminacion*; Ital. *recriminazione*.] [RECRIMINATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of recriminating; the retorting of an accusation.

"Prepared for their dislike by mutual *recrimination*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.* (Introd.)

2. *Law:* An accusation brought by the accused against the accuser on the same fact; a counter-accusation.

***rē-crĭm'-ĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *recriminat(e)*; *-ive*.] Recriminatory.

rē-crĭm'-ĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *recriminat(e)*; *-or*.] One who recriminates; one who retorts an accusation upon the accuser.

rē-crĭm'-ĭn-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *recriminat(e)*; *-ory*.] Retorting or returning an accusation; recriminating.

"*Recriminatory* charges would be gone into on the part of the respondent."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

rē-cross', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cross*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To cross again or back.

***** 2. To oppose again.

"We're crost and *recrost* by the Reprobate."
Davies: Muse's Sacrifice, p. 53.

*** rē-crû'-çĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crucify* (q.v.).] To crucify again or afresh.

"Jews *recrucifying* Christ."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 349.

*** rē-crû'-dęn-çў,** *s.* [RECRUDESCENCE.] The quality or state of being recrudescent; recrudescence, relapse.

"If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a *recrudency* by new foreign succours."—*Bacon: Letter to Secretary Cecil*, p. 15.

rē-crû-dĕs'-çęnçe, rē-crû-dĕs'-çęn-çў, *s.* [Fr. *recrudescence*.] [RECRUDESCENT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being recrudescent, or of becoming sore again.

2. A fresh outbreak after temporary cessation.

"Apart altogether from any actual *recrudescence* of outrage."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The production of a young shoot from the top of a ripened spike of a seed.

2. *Pathol.:* Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

"The weather is stormy, and a *recrudescence* of the epidemic is feared."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

rē-crû-dĕs'-çęnt, *a.* [Lat. *recrudescens*, pr. par. of *recrudesco* = to become raw again: *re-* = back, again, and *crudesco* = to become raw; *crudus* = raw; Fr. *recrudescent*.] Growing or become raw, sore, or painful again, after a temporary remission.

rē-crûit', *** re-crute,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *recruter* = to levy troops, from *recrute*, a provincial form for *recrue*, fem. of *recrû*, pa. par. of *recroître* = to grow again; *re-* = again, and *croître* = to increase, from Lat. *cresco*; Sp. *reclutar*; Port. *recrutar, reclutar*; Ital. *reclutare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To supply with new or additional men; to make up deficiencies in by enlistment; to enlist.

"They might not levy moneyes to *recrute* and maintain their army when raised."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 33.

2. To repair by fresh supplies; to supply or remedy lack or deficiency in.

"Yearly thy herds in vigour will impair;
Recruit and mend them with thy yearly care."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 113.

3. To restore the wasted vigour of; to restore to health or strength; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to invigorate.

"Then we think to refresh and *recruit* ourselves."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 15.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To gain or raise new supplies of men; specif., to raise new or additional soldiers.

2. To gain new supplies of anything wasted or exhausted; to gain health, strength, spirits, &c.; to be reinvigorated.

rē-crûit', *s.* [Sp. *recluta*; Port. & Ital. *recluta, recruta*.] [RECRUIT, *v.*]

1. A supply of anything wasted or exhausted.

"In hourly expectation of a *recruit* of Franks, and they are but now arrived."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 236.

2. A soldier newly enlisted to supply deficiencies in an army.

"She would furnish his army with *recruits*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. One who has newly joined a society, sect, association, &c.

"The gap will be filled up by *recruits* from our schools of art."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

***** 4. A substitute for something wanted. (*Pope.*)

rē-crûit'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *recruit*, v.; *-er*.] One who recruits.

"He [Prynne] was elected a *recruiter* for Newport, in Cornwall."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, p. 437.

rē-crûit'-ĭng, *pr. par.* OR *a.* [RECRUIT, *v.*]

recruiting-sergeant, *s.*

Mil.: A sergeant deputed or authorized to enlist men for the army.

rē-crûit'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *recruit*; *-ment*.] The act or process of recruiting; the enlistment or raising of new supplies of men for an army.

"*Recruitment* in Bosnia for the Egyptian gendarmerie."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1882.

rē-crўs-tal-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallization* (q.v.).] The act or process of recrystallizing; the state of being recrystallized.

rē-crўs'-tal-līze, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallize* (q.v.).] To crystallize again or anew.

rĕc'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *rect(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rectum.

rĕct'-ăn-gle, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rectangulus* = having a right angle: *rectus* = right, and *angulus* = an angle; Sp. *rectangulo*; Ital. *rettangolo*.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geom.: A parallelogram or quadrilateral figure whose angles are all right angles. An equilateral rectangle is a square. A rectangle is said to be contained by any two of the sides about one of its angles: thus, if A B and B C represent two adjacent sides, the rectangle is said to be contained by A B and B C, or, as it is sometimes expressed, it is the rectangle under A B and B C. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of its base and altitude. Rectangles having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes; rectangles having equal altitudes, are to each other as their bases.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Rectangular; having a right angle.

rĕct'-ăn-gled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *rectangl(e)*; *-ed*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; rectangular.

2. *Her.:* When the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which at the intersection makes a right angle, it is then termed rectangled.

rĕct-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = right, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); Fr. *rectangulaire*.] Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; right-angled.

"Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a *rectangular* triangle, presently understand that the square of the subtense is equal to the squares of both the sides."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 653.

rectangular-coordinates, *s. pl.*

Anal. Geom.: Coordinates whose axes are at right angles to each other.

rectangular-solid, *s.*

Geom.: A solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

***rĕct-ăn-gu-lăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *rectangular*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularness.

"She sketched in strong caricature . . . his rigid *rectangularity*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. ix.

rĕct-ăn'-gu-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rectangular*; *-ly*.] In a rectangular manner; in manner of a right angle; with or at a right angle or angles.

"At the equator thereof the needle will stand *rectangularly*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

rĕct-ăn'-gu-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rectangular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularity.

rĕct-ĕm-brў-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight; Mod. Lat. *embryo* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Solanaceæ, having the embryo straight. Tribes: Metternichieæ, Cestreæ, and Fabianeæ. (*Lindley.*)

rĕc'-tĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rectify*; *-able*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of being rectified corrected, or set right.

"The errours of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another."—*Browne.*

2. *Geom.:* Applied to a curve admitting the construction of a straight line, equal in length to any definite portion of the curve.

rĕc-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *rectificationem*, accus. of *rectificatio*, from *rectificatus*, pa. par of *rectifico* = to rectify (q.v.); Sp. *rectificacion*; Ital. *rectificazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of rectifying, correcting, or setting right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"His lordship, by the present state of things, includes the *rectification* of them in a future state."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. (App.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The concentration of a volatile substance by distillation, as when spirit of wine is prepared from a dilute solution of alcohol, by repeated distillation.

2. *Geom.:* The operation of finding an expression for the length of a definite portion of a curve.

¶ *Rectification of a globe:*

Astron. or *Geog.:* The adjustment of a globe preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

rĕc'-tĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rectify.]

rectified-spirit, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Alcohol with sixteen per cent. of water. Sp. gr. 0·838, strength 56 o.p.

2. *Pharm.:* Used in making many tinctures and spirits, when the substances contain a large amount of resin or volatile oil.

rĕc'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rectify*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who rectifies, corrects, or sets right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"Certain modern *rectifiers* of prejudices."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 1.

2. One who rectifies or refines a substance by repeated distillations; specif., one who rectifies liquors.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* One who refines or purifies spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation. The products are known as gin, cordials, liqueurs, &c. The exercise of the business of a rectifier is under the supervision and license of the Excise authorities.

2. *Naut.:* An instrument for determining the variation of the compass on board ship. It consists of two circles, either laid upon or let into each other, and so fastened together in their centres that they represent two compasses, the one fixed, the other movable; each is divided into 32 points of the compass and 360°, and, numbered both ways from the north and south, ending at the east and west in 90°. The fixed compass represents the horizon, in which the north and all the other points are liable to variation. (*Smyth.*)

rĕc'-tĭ-fȳ, * **rec-ti-fie,** *v.t.* [Fr. *rectifier*, from Low Lat. *rectifico* = to make right; Lat. *rectus* = right, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *rectificar*; Ital. *rettificare.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To make or set right or correct that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous; to amend.

"Truth, although in swaddling clothes, I find,
Informs the judgment, *rectifies* the mind."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress. (Prol.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* To refine or purify spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation, with the aid of certain herbs, essences, and other flavouring ingredients. More strictly, to separate the lighter portions of any liquid, and render pure and homogeneous any alcohol, ether, or volatile oil, by repeated distillation.

2. *Geom.:* To construct a straight line equal in length to a definite portion of. (Said of a curve.)

¶ *To rectify the globe:*

Astron. or *Geog.:* To bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian, or to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of a proposed problem.

rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-al, rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ar, *a.* [Lat. *rectiline(us)*, from *rectus* = right, straight, and *linea* = a line; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*, *-ar*; Fr. *rectiligne*; Sp. *rectilineo*; Ital. *rettilineo.*] Straight-lined; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded or contained by straight lines.

"Would persist in a *rectilinear* motion."—*More: Immort. of Soul*, bk. iii. ch. xiii.

rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rectilineal*; *-ly.*] In a rectilineal manner or direction; in a straight line.

* **rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ạr,** *a.* [Rectilineal.]

* **rĕc-tĭ-lĭn-ĕ-ăr'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being rectilinear.

"The *rectilinearity* or undulatory motion of light."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

* **rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ạr-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; *-ly.*] Rectilineally.

"They all tend *rectilinearly* towards a centre."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works* 1864, ii., 143).

* **rĕc-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rectilineus.*] The same as Rectilineal (q.v.).

"There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* **rĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rectio* = a governing or ruling, from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego* = to rule.]

Gram.: Government; the influence or power which one word exercises over another in the same sentence, causing it to be put in a certain case or mood.

rĕc-tĭ-rŏs'-trạl, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight, and *rostrum* = a prow, a beak.] Having a straight beak.

rĕc-tĭ-sĕr'-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight, and *series* = a series, a row.]

Bot. (*Of leaves*): Arranging themselves into exactly vertical ranks, from their being placed on an integral part of the circumference.

rĕc-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *rectum* (q.v.); suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the rectum. It is usually due to violence or to the presence of a foreign body.

rĕc'-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rectitudo* = straightness, uprightness, from *rectus* = straight; Sp. *rectitud*; Ital. *rettitudine.*]

* 1. Straightness.

"The zigzag lines in the mountain ranges of New South Wales are also sufficiently astounding in their aberrations from *rectitude*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* 2. Correctness; freedom from error or mistakes.

3. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness, integrity, truth, honesty; conformity to truth or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; justice.

rĕc'-tō, *s.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *rectus* = right.]

* 1. *Law:* A writ of right.

2. *Print.:* The right-hand page of a book, opposed to *verso* (q.v.).

rĕc-tō-, *pref.* [Rectum.] (See compounds.)

recto-uterine, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the uterus and the rectum. There are *recto-uterine* folds.

recto-vaginal, *a.*

Pathol.: Of or belonging to the vagina and the rectum. There is a *recto-vaginal* hernia.

recto-vesical, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the bladder and the rectum. There is a *recto-vesical* pouch, and a *recto-vesical* fascia.

rĕc'-tō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *recto-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: Hernia of the rectum. It often implicates the vagina, and is then called Vaginal rectocele.

rĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego* = to rule; Fr. *recteur*; Sp. *rector*; Port. *reitor*; Ital. *rettore.*]

* 1. One who rules, governs, or administers; a ruler, a governor.

"Cæsar is but the *rector* of an isle:
He of an empire." *Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

2. In the English Church, a clergyman who has the cure of a parish, and has the parsonage and tithes; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate, as distinguished from a vicar (q.v.).

3. In the Roman Church, the head of a religious house; among the Jesuits, the head of a house that is a seminary or college. [Missionary-rector.]

4. The principal of a university in France and Scotland, also the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. In Scotland the head-master of an academy or important public school.

5. In the Protestant Episcopal Church, the clergyman who has charge of a parish.

* **rĕc'-tŏr-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *rector*; *-al.*] The same as Rectorial (q.v.).

* **rĕc'-tŏr-ate,** *s.* [Low Lat. *rectoratus*; Lat. *rector* = a ruler; Fr. *rectorat*; Sp. *rectorado*; Port. *reitorado*; Ital. *rettorato.*] The office, rank, or position of a rector; rectorship.

* **rĕc'-tŏr-ĕss,** * **rĕc'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rector*; *-ess.*]

1. A female rector or ruler.

"A most perfect *rectoress* of her will."
Drayton: Barons Wars, i.

2. The wife of a rector.

"In this way the worthy *rectoress* consoled herself."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

rĕc-tōr'-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *rector*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.

"The tithes of many things . . . are in some parishes *rectorial*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

rectorial-tithes, *s.* Predial titbes.

rĕc'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; *-ship.*]

1. The office, rank, or position of a rector.

* 2. Rule, direction, guidance, government.

"Or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgment?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

rĕc'-tŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; *-y.*]

1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.

"A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there."—*Spelman.*

2. The house of a rector; a parsonage-house.

* **rĕc'-trĕss,** *s.* [Rectoress.]

rĕc'-trĭx (pl. **rĕc'-trĭ-çēs**), *s.* [Lat. fem. of *rector* = a ruler.]

* 1. The same as Rectoress, 1. (q.v.).

"A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded, &c."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

2. One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird, which guide its flight like a rudder.

rĕc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *rectus* = straight.]

Anat.: The lowest portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus.

rĕc-ụ-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *recubo* = to lie down.] The act of lying down, leaning, or reclining.

"The French and Italian translations express neither position of session or *recubation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

* **re-cuile,** * **re-cule,** *v.i.* [Recoil, *v.*]

* **re-cule,** * **re-cuile-ment,** *s.* [Recoil, *s.*, &c.]

† **rē-cŭl'-tĭ-vāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivate* (q.v.).] To cultivate anew or afresh.

* **rē-cŭl-tĭ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivation* (q.v.).] The act of cultivating anew; the state of being cultivated anew.

* **rē-cŭmb',** * **re-cumbe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *recumbo.*] To lean, to recline, to repose.

"The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you upon condition, that any one of you will *recumbe*, rest, lean upon or roll himself upon the person of his son."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

* **rē-cŭm'-bençe,** *s.* [Lat. *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo* = to lie back.] [Recumb.] The act or state of resting or reposing in confidence.

"Some of our divines bring in a *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation."—*North: Light to Paradise*, p. 54.

* **rē-cŭm'-bẹn-çy,** *s.* [Recumbence.]

1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of lying, reclining, or reposing.

"Relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretch'd limbs."
Cowper: Task, i. 82.

2. A state of rest or repose; rest; idle state.

"When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency*."—*Locke.*

rē-cŭm'-bent, *a.* [Lat. *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo.*] [Recumb.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Leaning, reclining, lying.

"The sheep *recumbent*, and the sheep that graz'd."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

* 2. Inactive, idle, listless.

II. *Bot. & Zool.:* Applied to any part which leans or reposes upon another, or to a plant lying prostrate on the ground.

***rĕ-cŭm'-bent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *recumbent; -ly.*] In a recumbent manner or posture.

***rĕ-cū'-pĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] [RECUPERATE.] Recoverable.

"If thou yet hy counsayle arte *recuperable.*"—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

***rĕ-cū'-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *recuperatus*, pa. par. of *recupero* = to regain, to recover.]

A. *Trans.:* To recover, to regain.

B. *Intrans.:* To recover.

***rē-cu-pĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *recuperatio*, from *recuperatus.* [RECUPERATE, RECOVER (1), *v.*] Recovery, as of anything lost.

"The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225.

rē-cū'-pĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *recuperativus*, from *recuperatus*, pa. par. of *recupero* = to recover.] Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

***rē-cū'-pĕr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who recovers.

rē-cū'-pĕr-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *recuperat(us)*, pa. par. of *recupero* = to recover; Sp. & Ital. *recuperatorio.*] Recuperative.

rē-cŭr', *v.i.* [Lat. *recurro* = to run back, to recur: *re-* = back, again, and *curro* = to run; Fr. *recourir;* Sp. *recurrir;* Ital. *ricorrere.*]

1. To return; to go back; to come back; to revert.

"Let us once more *recur* to the words of our Lord's prediction."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

2. To occur again; to be repeated after intervals, or in accordance with some regular rule: as, A fever *recurs.*

3. To return or come back to the thought or mind.

"When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard."—*Watts.*

* 4. To have recourse to; to resort; to turn to for aid.

"To avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools."—*Locke.*

***rē-cūre'** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cure* (q.v.).] To cure, to heal; to restore to health or soundness.

"A smile *recures* the wounding of a frown."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 465.

***rē-cūre'** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *récurer*, contract. from *récouvrir.*] To recover.

"[Hector] his stede agayne hath anone *recured.*"
Lydgate: Siege of Troy, 1555, sig. P. v.

***rē-cūre',** *s.* [RECURE (2), *v.*] Recovery, remedy, cure.

"The thing is past *recure.*"—*Udal: Flowres*, p. 156.

***rĕ-cūre'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *recure; -full.*] Curing, curative, healing.

"With this *recureful* maske."
Chapman: Gentleman Usher, v.

***rē-cūre'-lĕss, *re-cure-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *recure; -less.*] Incapable of being cured or remedied; past cure or remedy.

"Impressing a *recurelesse* wound."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi.

***rē-cūre'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *recureless; -ly.*] So as to be incurable.

"*Recurelessly* wounded with his owne weapons."—*Greene.*

rĕ-cŭr'-rençe, *rĕ-cŭr'-ren-çў, *s.* [Eng. *recurren(t); -ce, -cy;* Fr. *récurrence.*]

1. The act of recurring; the state of being recurrent; a return.

"Providing . . . against the *recurrence* of such a calamity."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. The act of having recourse or resort; resort.

"A frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

rĕ-cŭr'-rent, *a.* [Lat. *recurrens*, pr. par. of *recurro* = to recur (q.v.); Fr. *récurrent;* Sp. *recurrente;* Ital. *recorrente.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals.

"The horses which he requires each *recurrent* year."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

2. *Crystall.:* A term applied to a crystal, whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4, &c.

3. *Anat.:* Having a reflex course, as the recurrent arteries, &c.

recurrent-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Relapsing fever (q.v.).

recurrent-nerve, recurrent laryngeal-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The inferior laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve, which has a reflex course to the larynx.

rĕ-cŭr'-rĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [RECUR.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals; recurrent.

recurring-decimal, *s.* [CIRCULATING-DECIMAL.]

recurring-series, *s.*

Alg.: A series in which each term is equal to the algebraic sum of the products obtained by multiplying one or more of the preceding terms by certain fixed quantities. These quantities, taken in their order, are called the Scale of the series.

rĕ-cŭrs'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *recursans*, pr. par. of *recurso*, frequent. of *recurro* = to recur (q.v.).]

Her.: Said of an eagle, displayed, with the back towards the spectator's face.

RECURSANT VOLANT IN PALE.

Recursant volant in pale:

Her.: Said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, with its back towards the spectator's face.

***rĕ-cŭr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *recursio*, from *re-*, back, again, and *cursio* = a running; *curro* = to run.] Return, recurrence.

"Near two and twenty *recursions* of the included pendulum."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 61.

rĕ-cŭrv'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *recurvans*, pr. par. of *recurvo* = to bend back.]

Her.: Bowed embowed, or curved and recurved.

***rĕ-cŭrv'-ate,** *v.t.* [RECURVATE, *a.*] To bend back or backwards.

rĕ-cŭr'-vate, rĕ-cŭrv'-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *recurvatus*, pa. par. of *recurvo* = to bend back: *re-* = back, and *curvo* = to bend.]

Bot.: Bent, but not rolled backwards; recurved, reflexed.

rē-cŭr-vā'-tion, *s.* [RECURVATE, *a.*] A bending back or backwards.

"Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

rĕ-cŭr'-va-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).

rē-cŭrve', *v.t.* [Lat. *recurvo.*] [RECURVATE, *a.*] To bend back or backwards; to recurvate.

rĕ-cŭrved', *a.* [RECURVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent back or downwards.

2. *Bot.:* Recurvate (q.v.).

"Its cluster of pink flowers, with their *recurved* petals."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 118.

rĕ-cŭr-vĭ-rŏs'-tēr, *s.* [RECURVIROSTRA.] A bird of the genus Recurvirostra.

rĕ-cŭr-vĭ-rŏs'-tra, *s.* [Lat. *recurvus* = bent back, and *rostrum* = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Avocet; a genus of Scolopacidæ, with six species. Range, Nearctic region to the High Andes, South Palæarctic, East and South Africa, Hindostan, and Australia. Bill with keel flattened at base; tarsi rather compressed; toes united by indented web; hind toe very short. Bonaparte made them a family, and afterwards a sub-family. They are now usually placed with the Himantopinæ.

rĕ-cŭr-vĭ-rŏs'-tral, *a.* [RECURVIROSTRA.] Having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an Avocet; belonging or pertaining to the Recurvirostra.

***rĕ-cŭrv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *recurv(e); -ity.*] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).

rĕ-cŭr-vō-, *pref.* [Lat. *recurvus* = bent back.] Recurvate.

recurvo-patent, *a.*

Bot.: Bent back and spreading. (*Loudon.*)

***rĕ-cŭrv'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *recurvus*, from *re-* = back, again, and *curvus* = bent.] Bent back or backwards.

"In others I have observed long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

rĕc'-ų-şançe, rĕc'-ų-şan-çў, *s.* [Eng. *recusan(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being a recusant; the tenets or principles of a recusant.

"There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II., s. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate)."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

rĕc'-ų-şant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *récuser* = to reject, to refuse, from Lat. *recuso* = to oppose a cause or opinion, to reject: *re-* = back, and *causa* = a cause.]

A. *As adj.:* Obstinate in refusing; specif. applied in English history to those who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or to conform to the rites of the Established Church.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* One who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or who refused or neglected to attend divine service in the Established Church, and to worship according to its forms and rites. It differed from a nonconformist in that it included Popish recusants. (In the example the word is apparently pronounced *rĕ-cū'-şant.*)

"But sith our Church him disciplined so sore,
He, rank *recusant*, comes to church no more."
Davies: Wit's Bedlam.

¶ By 1 Eliz., c. 2, it was enacted that a fine of twelve pence should be imposed on every one absenting himself, without reasonable cause, from his church or chapel (of course, those of the Establishment). Recusants were divided into four classes: (1) a simple recusant who absented himself, but had not been convicted; (2) a recusant convict; (3) a Popish recusant; and (4) a Popish recusant convict. Protestant dissenters were relieved from the penalties of recusancy by the Toleration Act, 1 William & Mary, c. 18; Roman Catholics by 31 George III., c. 32, passed in 1791, and the Catholic Relief Act, 10 Geo. IV.; c. 7, passed in 1829; and Unitarians by 53 Geo. III., c. 160, passed in 1813, but the Recusancy Statute itself was not repealed till 1844.

rĕc-ų-şā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *recusatio*, from *recusatus*, pa. par. of *recuso* = to reuse (q.v.); Fr. *récusation;* Sp. *recusacion;* Ital. *recusazione.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A refusal.

2. *Law:* The act of refusing a judge, or of challenging that he shall not try the cause on the ground of his supposed partiality.

***rĕ-cūş'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *recusat(us)*, pa. par. of *recuso* = to recuse (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Refusing, denying, negative; tending or prone to recuse or refuse.

"It is acquisitive and effective, or *recusative* and destructive."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i., rule i.

rē-cūşe', *v.t.* [Fr. *récuser*, from Lat. *recuso;* Sp. & Port. *recusar;* Ital. *recusare.*] [RECUSANT.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To reject, to refuse.

"She . . . layd in her appeal, which also hy the said judges was likewise *recused.*"—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 28.

2. *Law:* To refuse a judge, or challenge that he shall not try a cause on the ground of his supposed partiality.

"And also doe hy these presentes refuse, *recuse*, and decline you my saide lord, and your said colleagues, and your jurisdiction upon causes aforesaide."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,207 (an. 1550).

***rĕ-cŭss'-ĭon** (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *recussus*, pa. par. of *recutio* = to strike back or backwards: *re-* = back, and *quatio* = to strike.] The act of striking or beating back.

red-, *pref.* [RE-.]

rĕd, *rede, *reed, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *réad*, cogn. with Dut. *rood;* Icel. *raudhr;* Dan. *röd;* Sw. *röd;* Ger. *roth;* Goth. *rauds:* Lat. *rufus, ruber;* Irish & Gael. *ruadh;* Wel. *rhwdd;* Sansc. *rudhira* = blood; Gr. *ἐρεύθω* (*ereuthō*) = to redden, *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red; Eng. *ruby, rubric, ruddy, russet.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a bright warm colour, resembling blood; of the hue of that part of the solar spectrum farthest from violet. Red is commonly used to include crimson, scarlet, vermilion, orange-red, &c.

"The parted lip,
Like the *red* rose-bud moist with morning dew,
Breathing delight." *Thomson: Summer,* 1,588.

2. *Bot., &c.:* Of any pure red.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A colour resembling that of arterial blood; the colour of that part of the solar spectrum which is farthest from violet; one of the three primary colours. Mixed in equal strength and proportion with the other primaries, it yields secondaries, *e.g.* with yellow it forms orange; with blue, violet, &c.

"Gemmed with green and *red.*"
Tennyson: Enid, 339.

2. A red pigment. The most useful red pigments are carmine, vermilion (sulphuret of mercury), chrome-red, scarlet-lake (biniodide of mercury), madder-lake, light red, burnt sienna; these are yellow-reds. Venetian red, Indian red (carbonate of oxide of iron), and crimson-lake are blue reds. Reds are derived from the three kingdoms of nature, carmine being derived from the cochineal insect, the lakes and madders from the vegetable world, and the others from the mineral world.

3. A contraction for Red Republican (q.v.).

4. (*Pl.*): The catamenial discharges; the menses.

¶ (1) Red-antimony = *Kermesite;* red-chalk = *Reddle;* red copper-ore, red oxide of copper = *Cuprite;* red-hæmatite, red iron-ore, red oxide of iron = *Hæmatite;* red iron-vitriol = *Botryogen;* red lead-ore = *Crocoite;* red manganese-ore = *Rhodochrosite;* red orpiment = *Realgar;* red oxide of lead = *Minium;* red silver-ore = *Proustite, Pyrargyrite;* red-vitriol = *Bieberite;* red zinc-ore, red oxide of zinc = *Zincite.*

(2) *Red* is commonly used in compounds, the meanings of most of which are obvious: as *red-backed, red-breasted, red-cheeked, red-coated, red-coloured, red-faced, red-headed, red-streaked, red-skinned, red-tailed, red-winged,* &c.

red-admiral, *s.* [ADMIRAL, C. 1.]

red-ant, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to three species of the genus Myrmica (*M. ruginodis, M. scabrinodis,* and *M. lævinodis*), formerly classified as *M. rubra.* Workers about one-sixth of an inch long; males and females rather longer. All common.

red-arches, *s.* [ROSY-FOOTMAN.]

red-ash, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Fraxinus pubescens,* the Downy or Black American Ash, a swamp tree found most abundantly in Peunsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. It closely resembles the White Ash.

2. *Alphitonia excelsa,* a Rhamnad.

red-backed shrike, *s.*

Ornith.: The Butcher-bird (q.v.).

red band-fish, *s.* [BAND-FISH.]

red-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Atalapha novæboracensis, from the temperate parts of North America. Length about two inches; fur long and silky, generally light russet, tinged with yellow, darker and richer on the back.

red-bay, *s.* [BAY (4), *s.*]

red-beaked hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: Rhynchoceros erythrorhynchus, widely distributed over Africa, where, from its cry, it is popularly known as the Tok.

red bear-cat, *s.* [PANDA.]

red-beech, *s.*

Bot.: Fagus ferruginea, an American species.

red-bellied monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Cercopithecus erythrogaster, from Western Africa.

red-belly, *s.* The char (q.v.).

red-belted clear-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A hawk-moth, *Trochilium myopæforme.* The wings are transparent, with black, red, and purple markings. The larvæ feeds on apple trees. Rather local in England.

red-billed curlew, *s.*

Ornith.: Ibidorhynchus struthersi, found only in the Himalaya Mountains and the hills of Central Asia. It is nowhere common, and generally seen singly, but occasionally met with in groups of five or six.

red-billed wood-hoopoe, *s.*

Ornith.: Irrisor erythrorhyncus. [WOOD-HOOPOE.]

red-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Pericrocotus speciosus.*

2. (See extract).

"The Cardinal Grosbeak, the *Red-bird* of the Southern States, is one of our few birds that present the double attraction of a brilliant and showy plumage with more than usual powers of song."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North Amer. Birds,* ii. 101.

red-book, *s.* A book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state.

¶ *Red book of the Exchequer:* An ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II.

red-brass, *s.* An alloy containing eight parts copper and three zinc.

red-breasted goose, *s.*

Ornith.: Brenthus ruficollis.

red-breasted merganser, *s.*

Ornith.: Mergus serrator.

red-brocket, *s.*

Zool.: Cervus rufus (F. Cuv.), *Subulo rufus* (Ham. Smith). It is about thirty inches high, reddish-brown, with simple, unbranched antlers; females hornless. Habitat, the low, moist woods of South America.

red-bugs, *s. pl.* [PYRRHOCORIDÆ.]

red-capped snake, *s.*

Zool.: Brachysoma diadema, a venomous insectivorous snake, from Australia.

red-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Coremia munitata.*

red-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: Juniperus virginiana.

red-chalk, *s.* The same as REDDLE (q.v.).

red-chestnut, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Tæniocampa rubricosa.*

red-clay, *s.*

Geol.: Clay coloured red, chiefly by oxide of iron. Much of it belongs to the glacial period, but there is a red clay at profound depths in the ocean. It arises from the decomposition of ashes and other volcanic products.

red-coat, *s.* [REDCOAT.]

red-cola, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata,* a West-African tree. They are bitter, and are eaten to impart an appetite.

red-coral, *s.* [CORAL, ¶ (4).]

red-corpuscles, *s. pl.* [CORPUSCLE, II. 2.]

red-crag, *s.* [CRAG, 2.]

red-cross, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George.

"And their own sea hath whelmed yon *red-cross* Powers!" *Scott: Don Roderick.* (Concl. ii.)

B. *As subst.:* The cross of St. George, the national emblem of England.

"Not a single ship bearing the *red cross* of Saint George could venture to show herself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

¶ The red cross on a white ground is the emblem of the Geneva Convention.

red-currant, *s.* [CURRANT, B. 8.]

red-cylindrophis, *s.*

Zool.: Cylindrophis rufa, a colubriform snake, from the Eastern Archipelago. It is black or reddish, often with white rings. In Java it is made a pet, and sometimes worn as an ornament.

red-dace, red-fin, *s.*

Ichthy.: Leuciscus cornutus, common all over Europe, north of the Alps. Called also Rough-head. The fins become red during the spawning season.

red-deal, *s.* The wood of the Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris,* a highly valuable and durable timber.

red-deer, *s.*

Zool.: *Cervus Elaphus,* a large and handsome animal, native to Enrope, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, where it is found in some of the forests. Nearly allied to it is the Wapita (*C. canadensis*) of the United States and Canada; also several Asiatic species. A full grown stag is about four feet high at the withers; neck thickly coated and of a grayish tint, body reddish-brown, head held high, and uniformly-curved symmetrical antlers, which are shed in spring. In winter the coat is longer and grayer. They pair in October; the calves, which at birth are spotted with white, are dropped about the end of May. [DEER.]

RED DEER.

red-drum, *s.*

Zool.: The same as BASSE, B. 2.

red-eye, *s.*

Ichthy.: Leuciscus erythropthalmus, distributed all over Europe and Asia Minor, and distinguished by its scarlet lower fins.

red-eyed flycatcher, *s.*

Ornith.: Vireo olivaceus. (*Wilson.*)

red-faced goshawk, *s.*

Ornith.: Melierax gobar.

red-fin, *s.* [RED-DACE.]

red-fire, *s.*

Chem.: An intimate mixture of sulphur, chlorate of potassinm, lampblack, and nitrate of strontia (the colouring agent).

red-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Various species of the genus Oncorhynchus (q.v.). *Oncorhynchus sanguinolentus* has its sides in October blood-red, though they become a brick-red in January. It sometimes weighs ten or twelve pounds.

red-flames, *s. pl.* [PROMINENCE, II. 1.]

red-flowered currant, *s.* [CURRANT, B. 9.]

red-flowering maple, *s.* [RED-MAPLE.]

red-footed douroucouli, *s.*

Zool.: Nyctipithecus rufipes, from Nicaragua. It has rufous hands and feet, the ear-conchs are large and prominent. The hair is short, the tail cylindrical, and the animal resembles a Lemur in general appearance.

red-game, *s.* The same as RED-GROUSE (q.v.).

red-green carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cidaria psittacata.*

red-grouse, *s.*

Ornith.: Lagopus (*Tetrao,* Linn.) *scoticus,* the Common Grouse, Moorfowl, or Moorgame, a well-known game-bird, found on moors from Monmouthshire and Derbyshire northward in Britain, and in similar situations in Wales and Ireland, not occurring naturally elsewhere. Body about twelve, and tail about four inches long. General plumage rich chestnut-brown, with black spots and lines. Cere bright scarlet.

RED GROUSE.

red-gullet, *s.* [RED-THROAT.]

red gum-tree, *s.* [GUM-TREES, ¶.]

red-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: Trigla pini, a common British fish, about fourteen inches long. It feeds on crustacea, and is excellent eating, especially in the winter.

red-hand, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* Originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge, on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, couped at the wrist and appaumée, gules.

B. *As adj.:* Redhanded.

red-handed, *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, applied to a person caught in the very act, as though with red or bloody hands. (Originally applied to one caught in the act of homicide, but extended to one caught in the perpetration of any crime.)

"They never yet have caught a party of raiders *red-handed*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

red-head, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Asclepias curassavica.*

2. *Ornith.: Aythea americana*, a duck closely allied to the Canvas-back. (*Baird.*)

red-headed woodpecker, *s.*

Ornith.: Melanerpes formicivorus.

red-herring, *s.* The common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep a long time.

red-horses, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Catostomus, a genus of Cyprinidæ. Called also Stone-rollers and White Mullets.

red-hot, *a.* Heated to redness; red with heat: hence, very hot, fiery.

"The *red-hot* breath of the most lone simoom."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

Red-hot shot: Cannon balls heated to redness, and fired at shipping, magazines, buildings, &c., in order to set them on fire.

Red-Indian, *s.* One of the copper-coloured aborigines of North America.

red-ink plant, *s.*

Bot.: Phytolacca decandra.

red-kangaroo, *s.*

Zool.: Macropus rufus, from the plains near the Darling and Murrumbidgee rivers. It is celebrated for its great fleetness, and the female is sometimes called the Flying Doe.

red-knees, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Polygonum Hydropiper.

red-lac, *s.*

Bot.: Rhus succedanea.

*** red-lattice, * red-lettice, * red-lettuee,** *s.* A lattice window painted red. (Formerly the customary sign of an inn or ale-house.)

Red-lattice phrases: Pot-house talk. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.)

red-lead, *s.* [Minium.]

red-legged, *a.* Having red legs.

Red-legged bug: [Tropicoris].

Red-legged partridge:

Ornith.: Perdix rufa, or *rubra*, found on the Continent and in the Channel Islands. It has been introduced into English preserves, but persecutes the common partridge.

red-legs, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Polygonum Bistorta.*

2. *Ornith.:* A popular name for the Red-legged Partridge (q.v.).

"The officers bent on partridge shooting inveighed against him for passing laws to prevent the *red-legs* being altogether exterminated."—*Standard*, July 17, 1886, p. 5.

red-letter, *a.* Marked by or having red letters.

Red-letter day: A notably auspicious or favourable day; a day to be remembered: so-called because holidays or saints' days were marked in old calendars with red letters.

red-lettered, *a.* Marked with red letters.

red-line quaker, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Orthosia lota.*

red-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: A crude solution of acetate or sulpho-acetate of alumina used in calico-printing.

*** red-litten,** *a.* Red-lighted, illuminated.

"Through the *red-litten* windows."
E. A. Poe: Haunted Palace.

*** red-looked,** *a.* Looking red; having a red face.

"Never to my *red-looked* anger be
The trumpet any more."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

red-lynx, *s.*

Zool.: Felix rufa. [Lynx.]

red-maggot, *s.*

Entom.: The orange-coloured larva of *Cecidomya tritici.* [Cecidomya, Miastor.]

red-man, *s.* A Red-Indian.

red-maple, red-flowering maple, *s.*

Bot.: Acer rubrum, an American species, so-called from the brilliant red colour of its leaves in autumn. Called also Curled Maple.

† red-marl, *s.*

Geol.: The New Red Sandstone.

red-mint, *s.*

Bot.: Mentha rubra, a sub-species of *M. sativa.* Not uncommon in England, rare in Scotland and Ireland.

red-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Cercopithecus ruber, from Western Africa.

red-morocco, *s.*

Bot.: Adonis autumnalis.

red-mulberry, *s.*

Bot.: Morus rubra.

red-mullets, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The family Mullidæ (q.v.).

red-necked footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Lithosia rubricollis.*

red-necked grebe, *s.*

Ornith.: Podiceps rubricollis.

red-necked phalerope, *s.* [Phalerope.]

red-nightshade, *s.*

Bot.: Eriea Halicacaba.

red-nose, *a.* Having a red nose; red-nosed.

"The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

red-oak, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Quercus sessiliflora;* (2) *Q. rubra.*

red-ochre, *s.*

1. *Min.:* An earthy variety of Hæmatite or of Turgite (q.v.), of a blood-red colour.

2. *Chem.:* A red pigment prepared by calcining yellow ochre, a clay containing ferric hydrate.

red-osier, *s.*

Bot.: Salix rubra.

red-pheasant, *s.*

Ornith.: Ceriornis, a genus of Lophophorinæ, with five species, from the highest woody Himalayas, ranging from Cashmere to Bhotan and Western China. [Tragopan.]

red-riband, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as Band-fish (q.v.).

red-pine, *s.* [Pine (1), *s.*, 2.]

red-pole, red-poll, *s.* [Redpole.]

red-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: Papaver Rhœas. The petals are used as a colouring agent. [Papaver.]

red pottage-pea, *s.*

Bot.: Ervum lens. (*Gen.* xxv. 30.)

red-precipitate, *s.* [Precipitate.]

red-rag, *s.* [Rust.]

red-rain, *s.*

Physics: Rain tinged red by cobalt chloride derived from meteoric dust. A shower took place at Blankenburg in 1819.

red-republican, *s.* An extreme republican; one who is ready to fight for his opinions. So called from the red cap worn by the extreme republicans in the first French Revolution to intimate their manumission from the tyranny of the aristocrats, in imitation of the Roman practice of placing a red Phrygian cap on the head of a slave when manumitted.

red-ribbon, *s.* The ribbon of the Order of the Bath.

red-robin, *s.* [Rust.]

red-root, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A popular name for the rhizomes of *Sanguinaria canadensis;* (2) the root of *Geum canadense;* (3) that of *Ceanothus americanus;* (4) an American name for Lachnanthes.

red-rust, *s.* [Rust.]

red sandal-wood, *s.* [Sandal-wood.]

Red Sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: Any sandstone of a red colour, spec. the Old Red Sandstone [Devonian] and the New Red Sandstone [Trias].

¶ A red sandstone may be produced by the disintegration of ordinary crystalline or metamorphic schists. The red colour is produced by oxide of iron, which may be derived from hornblende or mica. It tends to prevent the preservation of fossils in the stratum in which it occurs.

red saunders-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Pterocarpus santalinus.

red sea-anemone, *s.*

Zool.: Actinia mesembryanthemum, common on the south coast of England.

red-semnopithecus, *s.*

Zool.: Semnopithecus rubicundus, from Borneo, where it is called Kalassi.

red-shanks, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum Persicaria;* (2) *Geranium Robertianum.*

red-short, *s.* [Hot-short.]

red-skin, *s.* A Red-Indian (q.v.).

red snake-fish, *s.* [Band-fish.]

red-snow, *s.*

Physics: Snow coloured red. Aristotle hinted at its existence; Saussure in 1760 discovered it on the St. Bernard, and Capt. Ross in 1819 brought specimens from the Arctic regions. He had found eight miles of cliffs, 600 feet high, coloured by it, in many places to the depth of twelve feet, where the rock was reached. Capt. Parry and other Arctic explorers have since met with it abundantly. Mr. Shuttleworth, in 1839, and Prof. Agassiz, in 1840, examined it in position in the Alps, and in 1823 Capt. Carmichael sent it to Dr. Greville from the Lakes of Lismore, in Scotland. All authorities agree that it arises from minute organisms, vegetable or animal. Much of it is coloured by the red-snow plant (q.v.).

Red-snow plant:

Bot.: Protococcus nivalis. It reddens snow in the Arctic regions, the Higher Alps, &c. [Protococcus.]

red-sorrel, *s.*

Bot.: Hibiscus Sabdariffa. (*West-Indian.*)

red-spider, *s.*

Zool.: Tetranychus telarius, a harvest-mite, generally of a brick-red colour, found in gardens, where it spins a delicate web.

red-staff, *s.*

Milling: A straight-edge employed to detect irregularities in the face of a millstone. The edge is reddened with ochre, and colours prominent irregularities on the face of the stone.

red-stuff, *s.* A trade term for the oxides of iron used in grinding and polishing, such as crocus and rouge.

red sword grass-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Calocampa vetusta.

red-tape, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A sarcastic epithet for extreme adherence to official routine or formalities. So called from the red tape used in tying up official documents.

B. *As adj.:* Characterized by red-tapism.

red-tapery, red-tapism, *s.* The system of red-tape; extreme adherence to official routine or formalities.

*** red-tapist,** *s.*

1. One employed in a government office; a government clerk.

2. One who adheres strictly to official routine or formalities; one given to red-tapism.

"Throw over that stiff *red-tapist*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. x., ch. xx.

red-throat, red-gullet, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Hæmulon, family Sciænidæ. The parts of the lower jaw which are drawn in when the mouth shuts are generally of a bright red. (*West Indian.*)

red-throated diver, *s.*

Ornith.: *Colymbus septentrionalis*, a native of Europe.

red-tipped clearwing, *s.*

Entom.: A British Hawk-moth, *Sesia formicæformis*. The larva feeds inside osier twigs.

red-tombac, *s.* An alloy containing eleven parts copper and one zinc.

red-top, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A grass, *Tricuspis quinquefida* (*Southern United States*); (2) *Agrostis vulgaris* (*Amer.*).

¶ The False Red-top is *Poa serotina*, and the Tall Red-top, *Tricuspis seslerioides*.

red twin-spot carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Coremia ferrugata*.

red-underwing, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Catocala nupta*, having the forewings gray above, black and white below. The hind wings red, with a black border. Expansion of wings, three inches. Larva feeds on willows and poplars.

red-valerian, *s.*

Bot.: *Centranthus ruber*.

red-ware, *s.*

Bot: *Laminaria digitata*.

red-wat, *a.* Wetted by something red, as blood. (*Scotch.*)

red-water, *s.*

Anim. Pathol.: Hæmaturia in cattle, occurring occasionally in sheep. It is of two kinds: (1) Active, ushered in by a discharge of bloody urine, generally preceded by dysentery, suddenly changing to obstinate costiveness immediately before the red-water appears. There is laborious breathing, with every indication of fever. The disease rapidly runs its course, and the beast soon succumbs. (2) Chronic, the more prevalent form. The urine is brown or yellowish-brown, the beast feeds fairly, but ruminates slowly, and after a few days a natural diarrhœa carries off the evil symptoms. Youatt (*Cattle*, ed. 1878, p. 510) considers these two forms essentially different maladies; the first, inflammation of the kidney; the second, inflammation of, or altered secretion from the liver.

Red-water tree:

Bot.: *Erythrophlæum guiniense*.

red-whelk, *s.*

Zool.: A local name on the coast of the British channel for *Fusus antiquus*. [FUSUS.]

red-whiskered bulbul, *s.*

Ornith.: *Otocompsa jocosa*, from India and Burmah.

red-withe, *s.*

Bot.: *Combretum Jacquinii*.

red-wolf, *s.*

Zool.: *Canis jubatus*, from Brazil; it shows a close resemblance to the Jackal (*C. aureus*) and to the Fox (*C. vulpes*). The stiff, shaggy, reddish hair is raised into a mane.

red-wrasse, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Labrus mixtus*, a common British fish. The male is generally ornamented with blue streaks or a blackish band along the body; the female has two or three large blotches across the back of the tail. Called also Cook, Striped, and Spotted Wrasse.

red-wud, *a.* Stark-mad. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.)

red (1), *s.* [RIDE, *s.*]

red (2), *s.* [REDD.]

red (3), **rede,** *s.* [A.S. *rǽd.*] Advice, counsel.

"Right as yow list, axith no *red* of me."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,529.

red, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REDE, *v.*]

rĕd (1), *v.t.* [RED, *a.*] To make red; to redden.

"For he did *redde* and died them with their own bloud."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 537.

rĕd (2), **rĕdd,** *v.t.* [Prob. from the same root as *ready* (q.v.); Sw. *reda* = to prepare, to put in order.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

1. To put in order; to tidy: as, To *red* the hair.

2. To disentangle, to clear; to set or put right.

"Your memory needs *redding* up."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xx.

3. To interfere between and separate, as two people fighting. (*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvi.)

4. To take out of danger; to rescue from destruction.

¶ In the two last meanings perhaps for *rid* (q.v.).

red, rede (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *rǽdan;* Icel. *ráđha.*]

A. *Trans.:* To counsel, to advise.

"I *red* you, honest man, tak tent:
Ye'll shaw your folly."
Burns: To James Smith.

B. *Intrans.:* To conjecture, to divine, to guess.

rĕ-dăct', *v.t.* [Lat. *redactus*, pa. par. of *redigo* = to bring into a certain state, to reduce to order: *re-* = back, again, and *ago* = to drive, to bring.]

* 1. To force or compel to assume a certain form; to reduce.

"Metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them to any form or instruments of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

† 2. To act as redacteur of; to give a presentable literary form to. [REDACTION.]

¶ In this sense more directly from the s. *redacteur* (q.v.).

† **rĕ-dăc'-teŭr,** † **rĕ-dăc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr.] One who redacts; one who prepares literary matter for publication; an editor.

"A few words and clauses are added by the *redactor*."
Prof. Robertson Smith: Old Test., in Jewish Church, lect. xi.

rĕ-dăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of preparing literary matter for publication; the act of reducing to order or digesting.

"To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form, is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting: and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 310.

* 2. A drawing back.

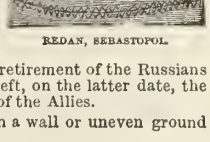
"Takee away all reluctation and *redaction*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 31.

rĕ-dăc'-tŏr, *s.* [REDACTEUR.]

rĕ-dăn', *s.* [Fr. (O. Fr. *redent*), from *re-* = back, and *dent* (Lat. *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth: so called from the shape.]

1. *Fort.:* A work having two faces forming a salient angle in the direction from which an attack may be expected. It is open at the gorge. A double redan has a reentering angle for mutual defence. The redan is the simplest field-work, and is used for defending the avenues of approach to a village, bridge, or defile. In front of another field-work, it is called a flèche. When flanks are added to the faces, the work becomes a detached bastion or lunette.

"A number of small piquets driven into the ground at the several angles and *redans*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 217.


REDAN, SEBASTOPOL.

¶ *The Redan:* One of the strongest Russian fortifications on the south side of Sebastopol. It was unsuccessfully assaulted by the English on June 5, and Sept. 8, 1855. The retirement of the Russians to the north side left, on the latter date, the place in the hands of the Allies.

2. A projection in a wall or uneven ground to render it level.

* **rĕd-ar'-gūe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *redarguo* = to disprove: *red-* = back, and *arguo* = to prove, to argue.] To put down by argument; to disprove, to refute, to contradict.

"And these [experiments of humane affairs] being the immediate consequents of such doctrines are with some more certainty of observation *redargued* then the speculative."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 12.

* **rĕd-ar-gū'-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr.; Sp. *redarguicion;* Ital. *redarguizione.*] [REDARGUE.] The act of redarguing, refuting, or disproving; refutation.

"It was not irrational in him to urge them with it, and employ it to the *redargution* of their insolence."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.

* **rĕd-ar'-gu-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *redargue;* † connect., and suff. *-ory.*] Tending to refute or disprove; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

"My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, *redargutory* immunity over all the privy lodgings."—*Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.*

rē-dăsh', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dash*, v. (q.v.).] To dash again or a second time.

rĕd'-brĕast, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *breast.*]

Ornithology:

1. *Motacilla rubecula* (Linn.); *Erythacus rubecula* of later systematists. A common European bird, of social, fearless habits; in winter it becomes extremely tame, approaching dwellings in search of food. General plumage olive-brown above, breast reddish-orange, fading into gray on the belly. There is a nearly allied form, *E. hyrcanus*, in Nortbern Persia, with more ruddy hues; and another, *E. akahige*, in Nortb China and Japan. The redbreast lays from five to seven white eggs, sprinkled or blotched with red. Called also Robin Redbreast and Robin, and sometimes Red Robin.

"The *redbreast* feeds in winter from your hand."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. The name is applied in America to the Bluebird (q.v.), and to the Migratory Thrush, *Turdus migratorius*.

rĕd'-bŭd, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *bud.*]

Bot.: *Cercis Siliquastrum* and *C. canadensis*.

rĕd'-căp, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *cap.*]

1. A popular name for any small bird with a red head. (*Tennyson: Gard. Daughter*, 94.)

2. One of the class of spectres which are supposed to haunt old castles. (*Scotch*, chiefly in Roxburghshire.)

rĕd'-cōat, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *coat.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A familiar name for a soldier, from the scarlet tunics worn by most regiments in the British army. The adoption of this colour for uniform dates from the time of the Commonwealth.

"Oliver's *redcoats* had once stabled their horses there."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Erythrocbiton.

rĕdd (1), *v.t.* [RED (2), *v.*]

rĕdd (2), *v.t.* [REDE, *v.*]

rĕdd, *s.* [Prob. from *red*, *redd*, v.] A bed of gravel, &c., prepared for the hatching of the ova of fish.

"So soon as the embryo is sufficiently formed, the ova should be laid down in gravel *redds*, contiguous to some small stream falling into the rivers or locks to be stocked."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rĕd'-dĕn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *red*, a.; *-en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make red.

"The dagger which himself
Gave Edith, *reddened* with no bandit's blood."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 597.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become or grow red.

"The Rose soon *redden'd* into rage."
Cowper: Lily & Rose.

2. To blush; to become flushed.

rĕd-dĕn'-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: The technical name of a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It takes its name from the first word of the clause in the Latin charter, *Reddendo inde annuatim*, &c.; and it specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

rĕd-dĕn'-dŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *reddendus*, fut. pass. par. of *reddo* = to return.]

Law: The clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

"The *reddendum*, whereby the grantor reserves some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

rĕd'-dĭ-dĭt sē, *phr.* [Lat. = he has given himself up.]

Law: A term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

rĕd'-dĭng, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RED (2), *v.*]

redding-kame, *s.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (*Scotch.*)

redding-straik, *s.* A stroke received by a person in attempting to separate combatants.

"Beware of the *redding-straik* / you are come to no house o' fair-strae death."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

rĕd'-dĭng-īte, *s.* [Named after Redding, Connecticut, near which it was found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral found associated with various others in a vein of albitic granite. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 3·102; lustre, vitreous to sub-resinous; color, pale pink to yellowish-white; translucent to transparent; fracture, uneven. Comp.: phosphoric acid, 34·72; protoxide of manganese, 52·08; water, 13·20 = 100, represented by the formula, $Mn_3P_2O_8 + 3$ aq.

rĕd'-dĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *red*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat red; rather or moderately red.

"A white *reddish* sore."—*Leviticus* xiii. 42.

reddish-buff, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Acosmetia caliginosa.*

reddish-gray bat, *s.* [NATTERER'S-BAT.]

reddish light-arches, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Xylophasia sublustris.*

rĕd'-dĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reddish*; *-ness.* The quality or state of being reddish; a moderate degree of redness.

"To return to the *reddishness* of copper."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 721.

rĕd-dĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *redditio*, from *redditus*, pa. par. of *reddo* = to return; Fr. *reddition.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The returning of anything; restitution, surrender.

"If warlike necessitie require it, yet with a pact of *reddition.*"—*Prynne: Soveraigne Power*, pt. iv., p. 167.

2. An explanation, a translation, a rendering. (*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. ii., § 1.)

II. *Law:* A judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person so surrendering.

rĕd'-dĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *redditivus*, from *redditus*, pa. par. of *reddo* = to return.]

Gram.: Answering to an enquiry or interrogative; conveying a reply.

"Conjunctions discretive, *redditive*, conditional . . . are more elegantly used."—*Instructory for Oratory*, p. 20.

rĕd'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, cognate with Ger. *röthel.*]

Min.: A natural mixture of red ochre (q.v.) with a clay, breaking with a dull fracture resembling that of chalk. Used as a red chalk for marking purposes. [RUDDLE.]

* **rĕd-dŏur,** *s.* [Fr. *roideur*, from *roidir* = to stiffen, to harden.] Strength, vigor, power, force.

"And sith an hert is so streined,
The *reddour* ought to be restreined."
Gower: C. A., iii.

rēde, * **reede,** *s.* [A.S. *rǽd.*] [READ.]

1. Counsel, advice.

"Such mercy He, by his most holy *reede*,
Unto us taught."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

2. A motto, a proverb.

"This *reede* is ryfe."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

rēde (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *rǽdan.*]

1. To advise, to counsel.

"Therefore I *rede* beware."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 13.

2. To explain, to interpret.

¶ Obsolete except in Scotland.

* **rēde** (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [READ.]

* **rēde,** *a.* [RED, *a.*]

rē-dĕc'-ŏr-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *decorate* (q.v.).] To decorate or adorn again or anew.

* **rē-dĕd'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dedicate* (q.v.).] To dedicate again or anew.

* **rē-dĕd-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dedication* (q.v.).] The act of rededicating; a second dedication.

rē-deēm', * **re-deme,** *v.t.* [Fr. *rédimer*, from Lat. *redimo* = to buy back: *red-* (for *re-*) = back, and *emo* = to buy; Sp. *redimir*; Port. *remir*; Ital. *redimere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To buy back; to repurchase.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

3. To rescue, ransom, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any liability or obligation to suffer or be forfeited, by the payment of an equivalent; to pay a ransom or equivalent for. (*Leviticus* xxv. 49.)

4. To deliver, to rescue; to save in any manner.

"Wit, now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark,
Sufficient to *redeem* the modern race
From total night." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 664.

5. To perform, as a promise; to make good by performance.

6. To make amends for; to atone for; to compensate.

"They hope that you will now *redeem* what you must feel to be an error."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 7. To improve or employ to the best advantage; to utilize.

"*Redeeming* the time because the days are evil."—*Ephesians* v. 16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To receive back on payment of the obligation, as a promissory-note, bond, or other evidence of debt given by the State.

2. *Law:* To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by payment of what may be due according to the terms of the mortgage.

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledgor performs his part by *redeeming* them in due time."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

3. *Theol.:* To effect the ransom of the sinner from sin and its penalty. [REDEEMER, REDEMPTION.]

* **rē-deēm-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-ability.*] The quality or state of being redeemable; redeemableness.

rē-deēm'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting or capable of redemption.

2. Purchasable or payable in gold and silver, and capable of being thus brought back into the possession of government or the original promiser or issuer.

"Perpetual annuities *redeemable* at any time."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

redeemable-rights, *s. pl.*

Law: Those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the granter, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

rē-deēm'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *redeemable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being redeemable.

rē-deēm'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-er.*]

1. One who redeems, ransoms, or delivers; a ransomer, a deliverer.

"What belongs to a *redeemer*, and a Judge of the whole universe."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 84.

2. *Specif.:* Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World.

¶ In the O. Test. Heb., Redeemer is גֹּאֵל (*goel*), used for the Avenger of Blood (Num. xxxv. 12), but properly a participle of גָּאַל (*gaal*) = to redeem; cf. Job xix. 25 (R. V.); Redeemer is in the text, and Vindicator in the margin in the R. V. The word Redeemer does not occur in the New Testament, but the idea does, and on this the theological tenet is founded. [REDEMPTION, II. 3.]

* **rē-deēm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-less.*] Incapable of being redeemed; not admitting or capable of redemption.

"Wretched and *redeemless* misery."
Tragedy of Hoffmann.

* **rē-dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-āte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliberate* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To deliberate or consult again or anew.

B. *Trans.:* To reconsider.

rē-dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliver* (q.v.).]

1. To deliver or give back; to return.

"They should *redeliver* back again to him the lands they had gotten before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 89.

2. To deliver or set free a second time.

* 3. To report.

"Shall I *redeliver* you e'en so?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

rē-dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ance, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliverance* (q.v.).] A second delivery or deliverance.

* **rē-dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ў,** * **re-de-lyv-er-y,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *delivery* (q.v.).]

1. The act of redelivering or delivering back.

"To requyre a repayment and *redelyuery* of the summes of money appromipted."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 22).

2. The act of delivering, freeing, or deliberating a second time.

rē-dĕ-mand', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, v. (q.v.).] To demand again; to demand back.

* **rē-dĕ-mand',** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, s. (q.v.).] A demanding back again; a secoud or renewed demand.

* **rē-dĕ-mand'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *redemand*; *-able.*] Capable of being redemanded.

rē-dĕ-mīse', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, v. (q.v.).] To demise back; to reconvey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

rē-dĕ-mīse', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, s. (q.v.).] The act of redemising; the reconveyance or transfer of an estate back to the person by whom it was demised.

* **rē-dĕ-mŏn'-strāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demonstrate* (q.v.).] To demonstrate again or anew.

* **rē-dĕmp'-tĭ-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *redemptus*, pa. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.), and Eng. *able.*] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

rē-dĕmp'-tion (*p* silent), * **re-demp-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *rédemption*, from Lat. *redemptionem*, accus. of *redemptio*, from *redemptus*, pa. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Sp. *redencion*; Ital. *redenzione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom, release, deliverance, rescue, repurchase. (*Leviticus* xxv. 51.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Repurchase by the issuer of notes, bills, bonds, or other evidence of debt, by paying their value in money to the holders.

¶ *Coin redemption:* The act of exchanging metallic money for paper notes by a bank of issue or the National Treasury.

"Swapping dollars is no *redemption*."—*Hon. John Davis: Arena*, April, 1892.

2. *Law:* The liberation or freeing of an estate from a mortgage; the repurchase of the right to re-enter upon an estate on performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; the right of redeeming and re-entering into possession.

3. *Theol.:* Gr. ἀπολύτρωσις (*apolutrōsis*) = a ransoming. The ransom of sinners from the curse of the Law, *i.e.*, from the penalties of the violated law of God (Gal. iii. 13), effected through "the blood of Christ," *i.e.*, through his atoning sacrifice (Rom. iii. 24; Ephes. i. 7; Col. i. 14; cf. also 1 Pet. i. 18, 19; Rev. v. 9). With this is conjoined ransom from the domination of sin and Satan (Col. i. 13, 14; 1 Pet. i. 18, 19).

¶ *Equity of redemption:* [EQUITY, ¶ (2)].

* **rē-dĕmp'-tion-ar-ў** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; *-ary.*] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty on payment of a ransom or compensation; one who is released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

* **rē-dĕmp'-tion-ēr** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; *-er.*]

1. One who redeemed himself.

2. One who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated sum in order to pay the expenses of his passage.

† **Rĕ-dĕmp'-tion-ĭst** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; *-ist.*] [TRINITARIAN, B. 2.]

***rĕ-dĕmp′-tĭve** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *redempt(us)*, pa. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming.

Rĕ-dĕmp′-tŏr-ĭst (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *Redemptor* = the Redeemer; see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696–1787), at Scala, in 1732. The Institute was approved in 1749 by Pope Benedict XIV., who changed its original title—the Congregation of the Most Holy Saviour—to that by which it is now known. The members take the three simple, but perpetual, vows, and a fourth, of perseverance in the Institute till death. Their principal object is the preaching of missions and retreats to all classes of Roman Catholics, giving preference to the ignorant and neglected. Their dress is a black serge cassock, with cloth girdle and rosary beads. It is substantially the dress worn by the secular clergy in Naples in the first half of the eighteenth century. The Redemptorists have houses at Clapham, Bishop Eton (near Liverpool), Teignmouth, Perth, Limerick, and Dundalk.

Rĕ-dĕmp-tŏr-ĭst′-ĭne, *s.* [Redemptorist.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): An Order of nuns, constituting the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696–1787). They are strictly enclosed, contemplative, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which they reside, and assist the missionaries of the Congregation by their prayers. The Redemptoristines wear a red habit, with a blue scapular, and white shoes. They have a house at Dublin.

rĕ-dĕmp′-tŏr-ў (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *redempt(us)*, pa. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Paid as ransom. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*)

***rĕ-dĕmp′-ture** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *redemptura*, fut. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.).] Redemption. (*Fabyan.*)

***rē-dĕnt′-ĕd,** *a.* [O. Fr. *redent* = double notching, like the teeth of a saw.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

rē-dĕ-pŏs′-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deposit* (q.v.).] To deposit again or anew.

rē-dĕ-sçĕnd′, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *descend* (q.v.).] To descend again.

"O! let them *redescend*, and still
My soul." *Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 52.

***rē-dĕ-sçĕnt′,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *descent* (q.v.).] A descending or falling again; a repeated or renewed descent.

rĕd′-gŭm, ***rĕd′-gŏwn,** ***reed-goune,** *s.* [Eng. *red*, a.; A. S. *gund* = corruption. (*Davies.*)]

1. *Pathol.*: Strophulus; a papular disease with an eruption of minute hard, sometimes slightly red, clustered or scattered pimples on the face, the neck, or even the whole body of young infants. Cause, derangement of the stomach or intestines through improper feeding or from dentition.

"It's nothing in the world but the *red-gum.*"—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxvii.

2. *Bot., Agric., &c.*: A disease of grain; a kind of blight. [Rust.]

rĕd-hĭ-bĭ′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *redhibitio*, from *redhibitus*, pa. par. of *redhibeo* = to give or receive back: *red-* (for *re-*) = back, and *habeo* = to have.]

Law: An action allowed to a purchaser by which to annul the sale of some movable, and oblige the seller to take it back again upon the purchaser's finding it damaged, or that there was some deceit, &c.

***rĕd-hĭb′-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *redhibit(us)*, pa. par. of *redhibeo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*]

Law: Pertaining or relating to redhibition (q.v.).

rĕd′-horn, *s.* [Eng. *red*, and *horn.*]

Entom. (*Pl.*): The Rhodoceridæ (q.v.).

rē′-dĭ-a, *s.* [From Francisco Redi (1626–1698), the Italian physiologist (?).]

Zool.: The stage of development in a trematode flat-worm in which it has ceased to be a ciliated embryo and has become a cylindrical sac, with two lateral projections and a tapering tail. There is a mouth, and a simple intestine. Buds ultimately spring from within the redia, and a higher stage of development is reached. Called also King's Yellow worm.

***rĕd′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *rediens*, pr. par. of *redeo* = to return: *red-* = back, and *eo* = to go.] Returning.

***rē-dĭ-ġĕst′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *digest*, v. (q.v.).] To digest or reduce to form again or afresh.

***rē-dĭ-mĭn′-ĭsh,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *diminish* (q.v.).] To diminish again.

rĕd-ĭn-gōte′, *s.* [Fr., corrupt. from Eng. *riding-coat.*] A long, plain, double-breasted outside cloak for ladies' wear.

***rĕd-ĭn′-tĕ-grāte,** *a.* [Lat. *redintegratus*, pa. par. of *redintegro* = to renew: *red-* = back, again, and *integro* = to make whole; *integer* = whole.] [Integer.] Renewed; restored to a perfect state; made whole or perfect again.

"The kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrate* in those principal members which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after dissevered."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 40.

***rĕd-ĭn′-tĕ-grāte,** *v.t.* [Redintegrate, *a.*] To renew; to restore to a perfect state; to make whole or perfect again.

"The demoniack body, being divided, is quickly *redintegrated* by coalescence, as air or water."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 814.

***rĕd-ĭn-tĕ-grā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *redintegratio*, from *redintegratus*, pa. par. of *redintegro* = to renew.] The act or process of redintegrating or restoring to a whole or perfect state; renovation, renewal.

"When God Himself broke them [the tables of the Law], there is no possible *redintegration.*"—*Bate: Divinity of Christian Religion*, ch. iv.

¶ *Law of Redintegration:*

Metaph.: (See extract).

"This law may be thus enounced: Those thoughts suggest each other which had previously constituted parts of the same entire or total act of cognition. Now to the same entire or total act belong, as integral or constituent parts, in the first place, those thoughts which arose at the same time, or in immediate consecution; and in the second, those thoughts which are bound up into one by their mutual affinity. Thus, therefore, the two Laws of Simultaneity and Affinity are carried up into unity, in the higher *Law of Redintegration*, or Totality; and by this one law the whole phænomena of Association may be easily explained."—*Hamilton: Metaph.* (ed. Mansel), ii. 238.

rē-dĭ-rĕct′, *v.t.* To direct again, as a letter

rē-dĭ-rĕct′, *a.*

Law: Referring to a second examination, by the original examiner, of a witness who has been cross-examined in the interim.

***rē-dĭs-bŭrse′,** ***re-dis-bourse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disburse* (q.v.).] To disburse again; to repay, to refund; to give back.

"His borrowed waters forst to *redisbourse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 27.

rē-dĭs-cŏv′-ĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *discover* (q.v.).] To discover again or anew.

rē-dĭs-pĕrse′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disperse* (q.v.).] To disperse again.

"Which can by no means *redisperse* her shade."
Braithwayt: Nature's Embassie, p. 280.

***rĕ-dĭs-pōşe′,** *v.t.* [Pref., *re-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q.v.).] To dispose or adjust again.

rē-dĭs-sēize′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disseize* (q.v.).]

Law: To disseize again or a second time.

rē-dĭs-sēiz′-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disseizin* (q.v.).]

Law: A writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

rē-dĭs-sēiz′-or, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disseizor* (q.v.).]

Law: One who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

rē-dĭs-şŏlve′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dissolve* (q.v.).] To dissolve again or anew.

rē-dĭs-trĭb′-ūte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *distribute* (q.v.).] To distribute again or afresh; to apportion anew.

rĕ-dĭs-trĭ-bū′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *distribution* (q.v.).] The act of redistributing; a second or fresh distribution or apportionment.

¶ The redistribution of seats constituted an essential part of the Reform Bill of 1832 and 1867, and in 1885 followed the Franchise Act of 1884. [Reform acts.]

***rē-dĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *reditio*, from *reditus*, pa. par. of *redeo* = to return.] [Redient.] The act of going or coming back; return.

"Make the day of your *redition* seene."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vi.

rē-dĭ-vīde′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *divide* (q.v.).] To divide again or anew.

***rē-dĭ-vīved′,** *a.* [Lat. *redivivus* = revived.] Made to live again; revived.

"Beware of all either new-devised or *redivived* errours of opinion."—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Unrevealed*, § 31.

***rĕd′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *red*, a.; *-ly.*] With redness.

"And blood is mingled with the dashing stream,
Which runs all *redly* till the morning beam."
Byron: Lara, ii. 14.

*** red-mans, * rad-mans,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; first element prob. = ride or road.] Men who by the tenure or custom of their lands were to ride with or for the lord of the manor when he went about his business. (*Domesday.*)

rĕd′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being red; a red colour.

"There was a pretty *redness* in his lips."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

***rē-dō′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.).] To do over again.

"We do but *redo* old vices."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 282.

rĕd′-ō-lençe, * rĕd′-ō-len-çў, *s.* [Eng. *redolen(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] The quality or state of being redolent; perfume, fragrance.

"Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency.*"
—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

rĕd′-ō-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *redolens*, pr. par. of *redoleo* = to give out a smell: *red-* (for *re-*) = back, again, and *oleo* = to smell; Ital. *redolente.*] Having or giving out a sweet smell; sweet-smelling; fragrant, odorous.

"Honey *redolent* of spring."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

rĕd′-ō-lent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *redolent*; *-ly.*] In a redolent manner; with sweet scent; fragrantly.

rĕd-ŏn-dĭl′-la (la as **lya),** *s.* [Sp.] The name given to a species of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, or eight syllables, of which generally the first rhymed with the fourth, and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables, in general in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called Redondillas, whether they made perfect rhymes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain. (*Ogilvie.*)

rĕ-dŏn′-dite, *s.* [After Redonda, West Indies, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrous phosphate of alumina and iron, occurring in nodular aggregations.

rē-doŭb′-le (le as **el),** ***re-doub-yll,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *double*, v. (q.v.); Fr. *redoubler.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To double again or frequently; to multiply.

"*Redoubled* be her tears, its chords are riven."
Byron: The Harp.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

"From both benches with *redoubled* sonnds
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgics iii. 732.

* 3. To repeat in return. (*Spenser.*)

B. *Intrans.*: To become twice as much or as great; to be repeated; to be multiplied by continued or repeated additions.

"*Redoubling* clamours thunder in the skies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 298.

rĕ-doŭbt′ (*b* silent), **rē-doŭt′,** * **re-duct,** * **re-duit,** *s.* [Ital. *ridotto* = a withdrawing-place, from *ridotto*, *ridutto*, pa. par. of *ridurre* (Lat. *reduco*) = to bring back; Fr. *réduit*, *redoute.* The spelling *redoubt* is due to confusion with O. Fr. *redoubter* = to dread. Sp. *reducto*; Port. *reducto*, *reduto*, *redouto.*] [Redoubtable.]

Fortification:

1. A detached field-work inclosed by a

parapet, the salient points of which are but imperfectly or not at all protected by a flank fire. It may be square, star-shaped, or irregular in plan, according to the requirements of its site and surroundings.

"Being greatly incommoded in their approach by two *redoubts*."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Brit.* (an. 1781).

2. An interior work within the main line of ramparts. [RAVELIN.]

***rĕ-dŏubt'** (*b* silent), ***rĕ-doute'**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *redoubter* (Fr. *redouter*), from Lat. *re-* = back, and *dubito* = to doubt (q.v.).] To fear, to dread.

"Yet was Rome well waxen and *redoubted* of the Parthes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

rĕ-dŏubt'-a-ble (*b* silent), *** rĕ-dŏut'-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *redoutable*), from *redoubter*, *redouter* = to fear, to dread; O. Ital. *ridottabile*.] [REDOUNT, *v.*] Formidable; terrible to foes; dreaded: hence, valiant, mighty. (Often used ironically.)

"The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me."—*Pope.*

rĕ-dŏubt'-ĕd (*b* silent), *a.* [REDOUBT, *v.*] Redoubtable, formidable; dreaded, honoured, or respected, on account of valour or prowess.

"My most *redoubted* father."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

rĕ-dŏund', *** re-dounde**, *v.i.* [Fr. *rédonder*, from Lat. *redundo* = to overflow, to abound: *red-* = back, and *undo* = to surge, to flow, to abound; *unda* = a wave; Sp. & Port. *redundar*; Ital. *ridondare*.]

*** 1.** To flow, roll, or surge back, as a wave; to be sent, rolled, or driven back.

*** 2.** To be redundant or in excess; to be or remain over and above.

"*Redounding* tears d ` choke th' end of her plaint."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 8.

3. To conduce in the consequence or result; to result; to turn out; to contribute; to have effect or result.

"As all things shall *redound* unto your good."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 9.

*** rĕ-dŏund'**, *s.* [REDOUND, *v.*]

1. A coming back, as of consequence or result; result, effect, consequence, return.

"Not without *redound*
Of use and glory." *Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 28.

2. Reverberation, echo.

rĕ-dŏut', *s.* [REDOUBT, *s.*]

*** rĕ-dŏut'-a-ble**, *a.* [REDOUBTABLE.]

*** rĕ-dŏute'**, *v.t.* [REDOUBT, *v.*]

rĕd'-ô-wą, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A Bohemian dance, originally in $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time, alternately. The time was afterwards altered, and the dance was made into a kind of polka.

rĕd'-pōle, rĕd'-pōll, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *poll* = the head.]

Ornith.: A popular name for two British species of the genus Linota (q.v.), from the glossy blood-red hue of the space from the forehead to behind the eyes. The Mealy Redpole, *Linota canescens*, is larger than the Lesser Redpole, *L. linaria*, of which it has been regarded by some ornithologists as a race or variety.

rē-draft', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draft*, v. (q.v.).] To draft or draw up a second time; to make a second or fresh draft of.

rē-draft', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draft*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A second draft or copy.

2. *Comm.:* A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawers or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

rē-drāw', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draw* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To draw again; to redraft.

B. *Intransitive:*

Comm.: To draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or, as the holder of a protested bill, or the drawer or indorsers.

rĕ-drĕss', *** re-dresse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *redresser*, from *re-* = again, and *dresser* = to dress (q.v.); Ital. *ridizzare*, *ridirizzare*.]

*** 1.** To set right; to remedy, as a wrong or abuse; to repair, as an injury.

"For the remedying and *redressing* of those foresaid injuries."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 979.

3. To relieve from injustice, wrong, or oppression; to bestow relief upon; to ease, to compensate.

"Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye?"
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 76.

*** 4.** To improve; to make better; to amend, to compensate for.

"Yet still, e'en here, content can spread a charm,
Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

rĕ-drĕss', *** re-dresse**, *s.* [REDRESS, *v.*]

***** 1. A putting into order; amendment.

"To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The correction, amendment, remedying, or removal of wrongs, injury, or oppression; reparation, compensation, amends.

"The ministers were told that the nation expected, and should have, signal *redress*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***** 3. Help, succour.

"I defy all counsel, all *redress*,
But that which ends all counsel, true *redress*,
Death, death." *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

***** 4. Escape, retreat. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid*, v. 771.)

***** 5. One who gives or affords redress; a redresser.

"Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

*** rĕ-drĕss'-ąl**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-al.*] The act of redressing.

rĕ-drĕss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-er.*] One who gives or affords redress or relief.

"The righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, ch. iv.

*** rĕ-drĕss'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redress*; *-able.*] Capable of being redressed or remedied.

*** rĕ-drĕss'-ĭve**, *a.* [Eng *redress*; *-ive.*] Giving or affording redress or remedy.

"Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail."
Thomson: Winter, 860.

*** rĕ-drĕss'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *redress*; *-less.*] Without redress, relief, or amendment.

*** rĕ-drĕss'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-ment.*] The act of redressing.

rē-drīve', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *drive*, v. (q.v.).] To drive back.

rĕd-rŭth'-īte, *s.* [From Redruth, Cornwall, one of its localities; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CHALCOCITE (q.v.).

rĕd'-sēar, *v.i.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *sear.*] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer. A term used by workmen.

"If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer."—*Moxon: Mechan. Exercises.*

rĕd'-shăńk, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *shank.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A term applied to a Highlander having buskins of red-deer skin, with the hair outwards; used also in derision of his bare legs.

"He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. *Ornith.:* *Totanus calidris*, tolerably common over the greater part of Europe and Asia, from Iceland to China, retiring to the south in the winter. It derives its popular name from the colour of the bare parts of its legs. The body is about the size of a Snipe's, but the Redshank, having longer wings, legs, and neck, appears the larger bird. General colour above, grayish-drab, speckled with black, lower part of the back and a band on each wing white. The nest is usually in tufts of rushes or grass, with four warm-brown eggs, with blackish spots or blotches. *T. fuscus*, the Dusky or Spotted Redshank, is a spring and autumn visitor to Britain.

rĕd'-start, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *start*, *stert* = a tail.]

Ornith.: *Ruticilla phœnicura*, common in Britain, Europe, and Western Asia, migrating southward in the winter. Forehead pure white, throat black, upper surface dark gray; breast, sides, and tail bright rust-red. It nests usually in a hollow tree or in a hole in a wall or rock, and lays five to seven delicate greenish-blue eggs, sprinkled with faint spots of red. The Black, or Black-capped Redstart, *R. titys* (or *titis*) is common on the Continent, but has not the extended northern range of the Common Redstart. Other species of Redstart are found in Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, and farther to the eastward, including *R. mesolerea*, *R. rafiventris*, and *R. ochrurus*. In America the name is given to *Setophaga ruticilla.*

"When *redstarts* shake their tails they move them horizontally, as dogs do when they fawn."—*White: Selborne*, let. 40.

rĕd'-strēak, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *streak*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A variety of apple.

"The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak*; some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Cider made from the redstreak apple.

"Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten apples."—*Character of a Coffee-house*, p. 3.

rĕd'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *tail.*] The same as REDSTART (q.v.).

*** rē-dŭb'**, *** re-doub**, *** re-dubbe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *radouber* = to piece, to mend, to repair.]

1. To amend, to repair; to make amends or reparation for.

"Whiche domage to a realme neythar with treasure ne with power can be *redoubed*."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

2. To requite, to repay, to return.

"O Goda, *redubbe* them vengeaunce lust."
Phaer: Virgill; Æneidos vi.

*** rē-dŭb'-bĕr**, *** re-dub-bor**, *s.* [Eng. *redub*; *-er*, *-or.*] One who bought stolen cloth, and disguised it by dyeing or alteratinn of the fashion.

rĕ-dūçe', *v.t.* [Lat. *reduco* = to lead or bring back: *re-* = back, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *reducir*; Port. *reduzir*; Ital. *riducere*, *ridurre*; Fr. *réduire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To bring or lead back; to reconduct.

"He *reduced* the rest to Durocort."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fol. 174.

2. *Figuratively:*

***** (1) To lead or draw back.

"The wholesome doctrine of the gospell allured and *reduced* the hearts of all sorts of people vnto the true religion of God."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 46.

(2) To bring back to a prior state.

"The drift of the Roman armies and forces was not to bring free states into servitude, but contrariwise, to *reduce* those that were in bondage to liberty."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,211.

(3) To bring to any state or condition, whether good or bad: as, To *reduce* a people to slavery, to *reduce* a substance to powder, to *reduce* a person to despair, &c.

(4) *Specif.:* To bring to a state of subjection; to subdue, to conquer. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 32.)

(5) To bring to a state of inferiority or poverty; to lower, to degrade, to impoverish: as, a person *reduced* in circumstances.

(6) To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; to subject to a rule or certain limits of description; to classify: as, To *reduce* animals or plants to classes or genera.

(7) To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, quantity, size, or value: as, To *reduce* expenses, to *reduce* the price of goods, to *reduce* the number of men employed, &c.

***** (8) To atone for, to repair, to redress, to compensate, to amend.

"Will they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father?"
Marlowe.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Algebra:*

(1) To bring to the simplest form, with the unknown quantity of an equation by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side.

(2) In the same sense as 2.

2. *Arith.:* To change the form of an expression from one denomination to another without altering the value; or from one denomination into others of the same value: as, To *reduce* pounds to pence, or pence to pounds. [REDUCTION.]

3. *Geom.:* To construct, as a figure, similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

4. *Logic:* To bring a syllogism in an imperfect mood into some one of the four perfect moods in the first figure.

5. *Metall.:* To treat in a reducing-furnace (q.v.).

6. *Scots Law:* To set aside by an action at law; to rescind or annul by legal meaus: as, To *reduce* a deed.

7. *Surg.:* To restore to its proper place or state, as a fractured or dislocated bone.

¶ (1) *To reduce a figure, design,* or *draught:* To make a copy of it on a smaller scale, but preserving the form and proportion.

* (2) *To reduce a square:*

Mil.: To reform a column from the square.

(3) *To reduce to the ranks:*

Mil.: To degrade, as a sergeant or corporal, to the rank of a private soldier for misconduct.

rĕ-dūçed′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [REDUCE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Brought back to their original state.

"To open the heavenly Hades to *reduced* apostates, to penitent, believing, self-devoting sinners."—*Warne: Redeemer's Dominion over the Invisible World,* p. 178.

2. Brought down in circumstances; impoverished: as, a *reduced* family.

reduced-iron, *s.*

Pharm.: Metallic iron, with a variable amount of metallic oxide. In doses from two to six grains it acts with tonic effect.

***rĕ-dūçe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *reduce; -ment.*]

1. The act of reducing or restoring; reduction, restoration.

"The once select nation of God is now become . . . incapable of any coalition or *reducement* into one body politick."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. ii., let. 3.

2. The act of reducing, lessening, or diminishing.

"After a little *reducement* of his passion."—*Hist. of Patient Grisel,* p. 40.

***rĕ-dūç′-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *reducens,* pr. par. of *reduco* = to bring back.] [REDUCE.]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to reduce.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which reduces.

rĕ-dūç′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reduc(e); -er.*] One who or that which reduces.

***rĕ-dūç′-ĭ-ble,** ***rĕ-dūçe′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reduce; -able.*] Capable of being reduced; admitting of reduction.

"All manner of life whatsoever is generable and corruptible, or educible out of nothing, and *reducible* to nothing again."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* p. 137.

***rĕ-dūç′-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reducible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reducible; reductibility.

"The thing itself is made plausible by the *reducible-ness* of ice back again into water."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 50.

***rĕ-dūç′-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reducib(le); -ly.*] In a reducible manner.

rĕ-dūç′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REDUCE, *v.*]

reducing-agents, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Bodies whose action is the inverse of oxidation, such as nascent hydrogen from sodium amalgam, zinc, or iron filings; also hydrogen sulphide, sulphurous acid, and several of the metals, especially potassium and sodium.

reducing-flame, *s.* [BLOWPIPE.]

reducing-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which ores are deprived of their oxygen and reduced to the metallic state by the action of intensely heated vapours containing carbon, sometimes assisted by other reagents. It is used in the reduction of litharge, the treatment of copper ore in several stages, and for obtaining the precious metals. [REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

reducing-scale, *s.*

Geom.: A scale by means of which figures are copied on a scale smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion.

***rĕ-dŭct′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *reductus,* pa. par. of *reduco.*] [REDUCE.] To bring back or together; to reduce.

"The kynges host there beying assembled and *reducte* into one companye."—*Hall: Edw. IV.* (an. 10).

rĕ-dŭct′, *s.* [REDUCT, *v.*]

Arch.: A little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience; a quirk. (*Gwilt.*)

***rĕ-dŭc-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *reduct,* v.; *-ibility.*] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. (*Annandale.*)

rĕ-dŭc′-tĭ-ō ăd ăb-sūr′-dŭm (t as sh), *phr.* [Lat. = a reduction to an absurdity.] [ABSURDUM.]

rĕ-dŭc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reductionem,* accus. of *reductio,* from *reductus,* pa. par. of *reduco* = to bring back, to reduce (q.v.); Sp. *reduccion;* Ital. *riduzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** *Lit.:* The act of bringing back or restoring.

"For *reduction* of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church."—*Burnet: Records,* vol. ii., bk. ii., No. 34.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or process of reducing to any state or condition; the state of being reduced: as, the *reduction* of a substance to powder.

(2) The act of reducing or bringing into subjection; conquest, subjugation: as, the *reduction* of a kingdom or fortress.

(3) The act of reducing or diminishing in size, dimensions, value, quantity, force, &c.; diminution, abatement: as, the *reduction* of expenses, the *reduction* of forces.

(4) The amount, value, quantity, &c., by which auything is reduced or lessened: as, He made a *reduction* of 5 per cent.

(5) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, plan, design, &c., on a smaller scale than the original, but preserving the form and proportion [II. 4].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Algebra:*

(1) The act or process of clearing equations from all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the uuknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known quantities on the other.

* (2) Solution (q.v.).

2. *Arithmetic:*

(1) The operation or process of finding an equivalent expression in terms of a different unit. Thus, £10 = 200s. = 2,400d. = 9,600 farthings. This reduction is called *reduction descending,* passing from a higher to a lower order. The converse operation 9,600 farthings = 2,400d. = 200s. = £10, is called *reduction ascending.*

(2) The rule by which such operations are performed.

3. *Astronomy:*

(1) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, &c.

(2) The collection of observations to obtain a general result.

4. *Geom.:* The operation of constructing a figure similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

5. *Logic:* The process of bringing a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure.

6. *Chem.:* The abstraction of an electro-negative elcment from a metallic or organic compound, as when the oxides of metals are reduced to the metallic state by the action of charcoal under the influence of heat; also applied to the addition of an electro-positive element to a compound, *e.g.,* ethene oxide (C_2H_4O) + H_2 = ethylic alcohol (C_2H_6O); nitro-benzene, $C_6H_5(NO_2)$ + $3H_2$ = aniline, $C_6H_5(NH_2)$ + $2OH_2$.

7. *Scots Law:* An action for setting aside a deed, writing, &c.

8. *Surg.:* The operation of restoring a fractured or dislocated bone to its proper place or state.

¶ (1) *Reduction and reduction-improbation:*

Scots Law: The action of reduction and the action of reduction-improbation are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. The object of this class of actions is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights, whether heritable or movable, against which the pursuer of the action can allege and instruct sufficient legal grouuds of reduction.

(2) *Reduction reductive:*

Scots Law: An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

***rĕ-dŭc′-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *réductif;* Sp. *reductivo;* Ital. *riduttivo,* from Lat. *reductus,* pa. par. of *reduco* = to reduce (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

"Whether Duly, or Hyperduly, or Indirect, or *reductive,* or reflected."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel,* p. 353.

B. *As subst.:* That which teuds to reduce, or has the power of reducing.

"There needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 215.

***rĕ-dŭc′-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reductive; -ly.*] By way of reduction; by consequence.

"Religion does not consist in these things: but obedience may, and, *reductively,* that is religion."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 6.

***re-duit,** *s.* [Fr.] A redoubt (q.v.).

rĕ-dŭn′-dançe, rĕ-dŭn′-dan-çў, *s.* [Fr. *redondance,* from Lat. *redundantia,* from *redundans* = redundant (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being redundant; superfluity, excess, superabuudance.

"So wars among mankind are a kind of necessary consequence of *redundance* of mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 215.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; auything superfluous or superabundant.

"The Italians are forced upon it, once or twice in every line, because they have a *redundancy* of vowels in their language."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneis.* (Ded.)

II. *Law:* Impertinent or foreign matter inserted in a pleading.

rĕ-dŭn′-dant, *a.* [Lat. *redundans,* pr. par. of *redundo* = to redound (q.v.); Fr. *redondant;* Sp. *redundante;* Ital. *ridondante.*]

1. Superabundant, superfluous; above what is necessary, natural, or useful; used or being in excess.

"Moses gave command that the *redundant* portion should be prepared."—*Horsley: Sermons,* vol. ii. ser. 22.

* 2. Using more words, &c., than are necessary or useful.

redundant-hyperbola, *s.*

Math.: An hyperbola having more than two asymptotes.

redundant-number, *s.*

Math.: One in which the sum of all its divisors, except itself, exceeds the number.

rĕ-dŭn′-dant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *redundant; -ly.*] In a redundant manner or degree; in superabundance; superfluously; to excess.

"Yet more than these to meditation's eyes,
Great Nature's self *redundantly* supplies."
Mason: Fresnoy; Art of Painting.

rĕ-dū′-plĭ-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [REDUPLICATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To double again; to multiply, to repeat.

2. *Philol.:* To repeat, as the initial syllable or the root of a word for the purpose of marking past time. [REDUPLICATION, II. 1.]

B. *Intransitive:*

Philol.: To be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.

rĕ-dū′-plĭ-cate, *a.* [Lat. *reduplicatus,* pa. par. of *reduplico* = to redouble.] [DUPLICATE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Redoubled, repeated.

"Embrace that *reduplicate* advice of our Saviour."—*Pearson: On the Creed,* art. 12.

2. *Bot.:* Reduplicative (q.v.).

rĕ-dū-plĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reduplicatus* = reduplicate (q.v.); Sp. *reduplicacion;* Ital. *reduplicazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of doubling; the state of being doubled.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Philology:*

(1) The repetition of the first syllable (more or less modified), or of the root of a word, as for the purpose of marking past time; as in Gr. *τύπτω* (*tuptō*) = I strike, *τέτυφα* (*tetupha*) = I struck; Lat. *pello* = I drive, *pepuli* = I drove; Eng. *do, did.*

"The German 'ging,' preterite of the verb 'go,' has a form which might easily have been produced by a *reduplication* of the root."—*Earle: Philology,* § 285.

(2) The new syllable formed by reduplication.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following one begins.

rĕ-dū′-plĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *réduplicatif;* Sp. & Ital. *reduplicativo.*]

1. Reduplicated, double; formed by reduplication.

"The earliest extant forms are not *reduplicative*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 286.

2. *Bot.* (*Of æstivation*): Doubled back; having the edges valvate and doubled back.

rĕd-ụ-vī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *reduvi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Geocores. Antennæ four-jointed; ocelli two; rostrum of three joints, short, stout, strong; legs long, the anterior ones sometimes prehensile; tarsi three-jointed. They are predatory bugs; and many of them, when caught, will pierce and poison the hand of the captor. They are numerous in the tropics.

rĕ-dū′-vī-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *reduvia* = an agnail, a whitlow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Reduviidæ. *Reduvius personatus*, the Fly-bug, the largest British species, is three-quarters of an inch long, of a black-brown colour, with reddish legs. It sometimes flies into houses in the summer evenings, attracted by the lights. Both the larva and the perfect insect are said to show special enmity to the bed bug.

rĕd′-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *wing*.]

Ornith.: *Turdus iliacus*, closely allied to the Common Thrush, but with red instead of gold color on the wings. It is a native of Europe and Asia, occurs in Iceland, and sometimes reaches Greenland. Its flight is very rapid. It feeds on worms, slugs, and berries injurious to man. Called also Red-sided Thrush, Wind Thrush, and Swine-pipe. The Redwing is rather smaller than the Song Thrush, and its song decidedly inferior, though the bird has sometimes been termed the Nightingale of Norway, and Linnæus spoke highly in praise of its song.

rĕd′-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *weed*.]

Bot.: (1) *Papaver Rhœas*; (2) the genus Phytolacca.

rĕd′-wo͝od, *s.* [Eng. *red*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: (1) *Rhamnus Erythroxylon*; (2) *Melhania Erythroxylon*; (3) the genus Ceanothus; (4) A dye wood produced by *Pterocarpus santalinus*; (5) the genus Erythroxylon; (6) the timber of *Sequoia sempervirens*.

redwood-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Soymida febrifuga*. [Rohan.]

reē, rei, re, *s.* [Sp. *rey*, from Lat. *regem*, accus. of *rex* = a king.] An imaginary unit of value, on which the monetary systems of Portugal and Brazil are founded. [Milrei.]

reē, *v.t.* [Prob. from the same root as *riddle* (q.v.).] To riddle; to sift.

"After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

reē, *a.* [A.S. *rethe* = fierce.]

1. Wild, fierce, outrageous, crazy. (*Scotch.*)

2. Half-drunk; tipsy. (*Scotch.*)

reē′-bŏk, rheē′-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. = roebuck.]

Zool.: *Antilope capreolus* (*Pelea capreola*), from South Africa. Length about five feet, height at shoulder thirty inches; uniform ash-colour on neck, shoulders, sides, croup, and thighs, white or light-gray on under surface and inside of limbs. They live in small groups of five or six individuals.

reech, *s.* [Reek (1), *s.*] Smoke. (*Prov.*)

"The *reech* recheth into Heven."
Cursor Mundi (*MS. T. C. C.*), f. 13.

*** reēch′-ĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *reechy*; *-ly*.] Dirty, squalidly, filthily.

rē-ĕch′-ō, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To echo back; to reverberate.

"The Seine *reechoed* Vive la Liberté."
Scott: The Poacher, 1,809.

2. To retain the sound or name of.

"The streets still *reecho* the names of the trees of the forest." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.*: To echo back; to give an echo back; to reverberate.

"The dell
Reechoes with each horrible yell."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

rē-ĕch′-ō, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, s. (q.v.).] The echo of an echo; a repeated or returned echo.

reēch′-ў, *a.* [A softened form of *reeky* (q.v.).] Smoky, sooty: hence, foul, squalid, filthy.

"Fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the *reechy* painting."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.

reēd, ***rede**, ***reede**, ***reod**, *s.* [A.S. *hreád*; cog. with O. Sax. *ried*; Dut. *riet*, *ried*; O. H. Ger. *hriot*; Ger. *riet*, *ried*; Ir. *readan*; Gael. *ribhid*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

"Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
Feeds among the *reeds* and rushes."
Longfellow: Hiawatha. (Introd.)

* 2. An arrow, as being made of a reed.

"When the Parthian turn'd his steed,
And from the hostile camp withdrew;
With cruel skill the backward *reed*
He sent." *Prior.*

3. A pastoral pipe; an instrument made of a reed, with holes to be stopped by the fingers.

"Had only heard the shepherd's *reed*,
Nor started at the bugle-horn."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 1.

4. Straw prepared for thatching; thatch. (*Prov.*)

* 5. A measure of length, supposed to have been equal to ten or eleven English feet. (*Ezekiel* xlii. 17.)

ORGAN REED.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comp. Anat.*: The abomasum, or fourth stomach of ruminants. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

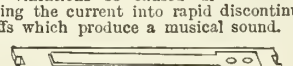
2. *Arch.* (*Pl.*): The same as Reedings (q.v.).

3. *Bot.*: (1) The genus Arundo; (2) the genus Phragmites (q.v.).

4. *Mining*: The tube conveying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. Also called the spire.

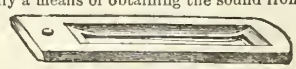
5. *Music*:

(1) A thin strip of metal set in vibration by a current of air; the vibrations so caused dividing the current into rapid discontinuous puffs which produce a musical sound. The



REED.

reed itself does not produce the sound, but is only a means of obtaining the sound from the



AMERICAN HARMONIUM REED.

current of air directed against it. Reeds are of two kinds, striking and free. The former is that commonly used in the organ; the latter in the harmonium.

BASSOON REED.

CLARIONET REED.

(2) The mouthpiece of the clarionet, hautboy, bassoon, and some other instruments, made of reed or cane, whence the generic name has been extended to the reeds of the organ and of the orchestra.

(3) A reed-instrument.

6. *Scripture*:

(1) Heb. קָנֶה (*qaneh*), a generic name for any reed-like plant or its cane-like stem (Job xl. 21; Isa. xlii. 3.)

(2) Heb. אַגַּמִּים (*agammim*), pl. of אָגָם (*agam*) = a reedy place (Jer. li. 32). The R. V. renders it in the text, "reeds," and in the margin, "marshes or pools."

¶ The paper reed of Isaiah xix. 7, Heb. עָרוֹת (*aroth*), is not the papyrus, but is translated in the R. V., "meadow."

(3) Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a generic name for a reed or cane (Matt. xi. 7, xxvii. 30, 48; Rev. xi. 1, &c.).

7. *Weav.*: An appurtenance of the loom, consisting of two parallel bars set a few inches apart, and furnished with a number of parallel slips of metal or reed, called dents, between which the warp-threads are passed. The reed is set in a swinging frame, called the lathe, lay, or batten. In the hand-lathe, the bottom of the batten is furnished with a shelf, called the shuttle-race, along which the shuttle is driven. The office of the reed is to beat the weft up to the web, and the force of the blow determines the compactness of the fabric. Two threads of yarn pass between each of the reed-splits or dents. The number of dents in a reed of a given length determines the fineness of the cloth.

¶ *A bruised reed*:

Figuratively:

1. One who is easily discouraged, or one easily injured; spec., one who has sinned and may be driven to ruin by harsh treatment.

"A *bruised reed* shall he not break."—*Isaiah* xlii. 3.

2. A person who or a power which gives way when one leans upon him or it.

"Thou trustest upon the staff of this *bruised reed*, even upon Egypt, on which if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it."—*2 Kings* xviii. 21.

reed-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Reed-bird, Rice-bird, or Bob-o-link, (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* or *Icterus acripennis*), a bird found from Paraguay to Canada. Under its title of Reed-bird it is common in the early autumn in the Middle Atlantic States, where it feeds on the seeds of the reeds, and is a favorite game bird, forming an esteemed epicurian dish.

reed-buck, *s.*

Zool.: The same as Bietbok (q.v.)

reed-bunting, *s.*

Ornith.: *Emberiza schœniclus*, common in swampy places, all over Europe. Length of male six inches. Head, chin, and throat black; belly and nuchal collar white; upper surface brownish black, each feather bordered with bright bay. Called also Reed-Sparrow.

reed-bur, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sparganium.

reed-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Arundo; (2) the genus Calamagrostis; (3) the genus Phalaris.

¶ Meadow reed-grass = (1) *Glyceria aquatica*, a British grass, and (2) *Cinna arundinacea*, wild in the United States.

reed-instruments, *s. pl.*

Music: Oboes, clarionets, and bassoons, with others of their class.

reed-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Macrogaster arundinis*, a British moth, one of the Zeuzeridæ.

reed-organ, *s.*

Music: A melodeon or parlour-organ. An organ whose pipes are provided with reeds, in contradistinction to the flute- or mouth-organ, whose pipes have a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm.

reed-palms, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The genus Calamus.

reed-pheasant, *s.* [Reedling.]

reed-pipe, *s.*

Music:

1. An organ-pipe in which the musical tone is produced by the vibration of a metallic tongue.

2. A musical pipe made of a reed.

reed-plane, *s.*

Join.: A concave-soled plane used in making beads.

reed-sparrow, *s.* [Reed-bunting.]

reed-stop, *s.*

Music: A set of pipes furnished with reeds, and associated with the flute-stops of an organ, to give a variety to the effects.

reed-thrush, *s.*

Ornith.: *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*. Common in the south of Europe and an occasional visitor to England. The adult male is about eight inches long, upper surface nearly uniform light brown; chin, throat, and breast dirty-white. Called also the Great Reed-Warbler.

"There seeme no reason to doubt their having been specimens of the . . . . *reed-thrush*, to use its oldest English name."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 363.

reed-tussock, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Orgyia cœnosa*.

reed-upon-reed, *s.*

Bot.: *Calamagrostis effusa*.

reed-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Nonagria cannæ*.

reed-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Acrocephalus streperus*, a summer migrant, coming to Britain late in April, and leaving late in September. It is an incessant songster, and its notes are varied and pleasing. The male is about five and a half inches long, upper surface uniform pale brown, with a tinge of chestnut; chin, throat, and belly white.

"It is doubtful whether the *Reed-warbler* regularly exteuds further to the north-west than Staffordshire or Derbyshire. . . . Its partiality for reeds, where they exist, and the habit it has, in common with its larger congener [the Sedge-warbler], of usually suspending its remarkable nest among their stems, make the names of Reed-bird or Reed-wren, by which it is commonly known, sufficiently applicable."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 370.

¶ *Great Reed-warbler:* [Reed-thrush].

reed-wren, *s.* [Reed-warbler.]

reēd, *v.t.* [Reed, *s.*] To thatch: as, To *reed* a house. (*Prov.*)

* **reede,** *s.* [Rede.]

reēd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Covered with reeds; reedy.

"Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moss." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

2. Abounding in reeds; reedy.

3. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

* **reēd'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; *-en.*] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

"Through *reeden* pipes convey the golden flood."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 385.

* **rē-ĕd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *edification* (q.v.).] The act or process of rebuilding; the state of being rebuilt.

"The town was compelled to help to the *reedification* of it."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iii. 125.

* **rē-ĕd'-ĭ-fȳ,** * **rē-ĕd'-ĭ-fīe,** * **re-æd-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *edify* (q.v.); Fr. *réédifier*; Sp. & Port. *reedificar*; Ital. *reedificare.*] To build again; to rebuild.

"The house of God
They first *reedify*." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 350.

reēd'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. The nurling on the edge of coins.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A number of semi-cylindrical ridges, closely arranged in parallel order and designed for ornament.

(2) A succession of head-like ornaments.

* **reēd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; *-less.*] Destitute of reeds.

"Yonths tomb'd before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks euclose."
May.

reēd'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

Ornith.: *Parus* (*Calamophilus*) *biarmica.* [Bearded, II. 1. ¶.]

"The name by which this species is commonly known in the districts it frequents is Reed-pheasant. *Reedling*, used for it by several authors, would certainly be preferable to Titmouse, had not some of the aquatic warblers been also so called."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 522.

reēd'-māçe, *s.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*, and *mace* (2), (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Typha (q.v.).

reēd'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Full of or abounding in reeds; covered with reeds.

"There are yet many quiet *reedy* pools in North Shropshire."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed or reeds.

"Arethusa from her *reedy* bed,
Told her how Dis young Proserpine had rap'd."
Philips: Cerealia.

3. A term applied to a voice or a musical instrument characterized by a thin harsh tone, like the vibration of a reed.

reēf (1), * **riff** (1), *s.* [Dut. *rif*; cogn. with Icel. *rif* = a reef, *rifa* = a rift, a crack; Dan. *rev* = a reef, *revne* = to crack; Ger. *riff.*]

1. A chain or range of rocks in the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water.

"How far the principal or outer *reef* . . . extends towards the north."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. v.

2. A name given by Australian miners to a gold-bearing quartz vein.

reef-builders, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular name for those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. [Coral-reef.]

"Even within the coral-zone the distribution of the *reef-builders* appears to be singularly capricious."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 167.

reef-building, *a.* A term applied to those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 187.)

reēf (2), * **riff** (2), *s.* [Dut. *reef*; O. Dut. *rif*, *rift*; cogn. with Low Ger. *reff*, *riff* = a reef, *reffen* = to reeve; Sw. *ref* = a reef, *refva* = to reeve; Dan. *reb* = a reef, *rebe* = to reeve; Icel. *rif* = a reef.]

Naut.: The portion of a square sail between the head and any of the reef-bands. The first reef in a square sail is included between the head and the upper reef-band; the second reef between this and the next lower reef-band, and so on. The object of the reef is to diminish the surface of the sail when the wind is blowing hard.

¶ *Balance reef:*

Naut.: The uppermost or closest reef extending diagonally upward from the outer leech when close-reefed (q.v.).

reef-band, *s.*

Naut.: A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail at right angles to the lengths of cloth. In square-rigged vessels there are four of these hands to the topsails, from three to six feet apart, according to the size of the sail, and two bands to the foresail and mainsail. Fore-and-aft sails have also a band extending diagonally upward from the outer leech, for balance-reefing. Each hand is pierced with holes for the reef-points, by which it is tied to the yard in shortening sail.

reef-cringle, *s.* [Cringle, 2.]

reef-earings, *s. pl.* [Earing, *s.*]

reef-knot, *s.*

Naut.: A knot formed hy passing the ends of the two parts of one rope through the loop formed by another whose two ends are similarly passed through a loop on the first; the two parts of one rope are passed above, and of the other helow the loop through which they are inserted. A longitudinal pull tightens the knot, which can only be untied hy pushing the loops in opposite directions.

reef-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line formerly nsed in reefing. It passes spirally around the yard, and through the eyelets in the reef-band successively, so as to draw the latter up to tho yard when the line is hauled upon.

reef-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle by which the after leech of a fore-and-aft sail is drawn down to the boom in reefing.

reef-point, *s.*

Naut.: One of the flat pieces of hraided cord attached hy eyelets to the reef-band, and used to tie the sail to the yard when reefing.

"No frozen *reef-points*, no obligation to climh the rigging glazed with ice to put the ship under close-reefed canvas."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1885.

reef-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle hy which the reef-cringles are drawn up to the yard for reefing.

reēf, * **riff,** *v.t.* [Reef (2), *s.*]

Naut.: To take a reef or reefs in; to rednce or contract the extent of a sail hy rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. Fore-and-aft sails are reefed from the foot, the first reef being the lowest. In the ordinary process of reefing square sails, the seamen ascend the rigging and lie out on the yard, standing on the horses or foot-ropes while they gather in and secure the hauled-up portion of the sail. To obviate the necessity for this dangerous operation, which is a fruitful source of accident, many ships are now furnished with apparatus hy which the sails can be reefed from the deck.

"'*Reef* top-sails, *reef!*' the master calls again."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

¶ (1) The bowsprit of a cutter or of a ship-of-war with a ram-bow is said to reef when it is run-in or shortened by sliding in-board.

(2) Reefing the paddles in steamships is effected hy disconnecting the float-boards from the paddle-arms, and bolting them again nearer the centre of the wheel, to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

reēf'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reef*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who reefs sails; specif., applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. (*Smyth.*)

2. A reefing-jacket (q.v.).

reēf'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Reef, *v.*]

reefing-jacket, *s.*

Naut.: A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

reēf'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *reef* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Full of, or abounding in reefs or rocks: as, a *reefy* coast.

reēk (1), * **reke,** *s.* [A.S. *réc*; cogn. with O. Fris. *rek*; Icel. *reykr*; Dut. & Low Ger. *rook*; Dan. *rög*; Sw. *rök*; Ger. *rauch*; Lith. *rukis* = smoke; Icel. *rök*, *rökr* = vapour.] Smoke, vapour, steam, exhalation, fume.

"For the very blue *reek* that came out of the lum-head put me in mind of the change."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvii.

reēk (2), *s.* [A.S. *hreác.*] A rick of hay, &c.

"The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

reēk (3), **reik,** *s.* [A.S. *recan* = to hurry, to drive.] A coarse exploit, adventure, or frolic. (*Scotch.*)

"Mony a daft *reek* he has played."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

† **reēk** (4), **reēt,** *s.* [Reak (1), Reate, Reet.] *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The Confervaceæ.

reēk, * **reke,** *v.i.* [A.S. *récan*, *reócan*; cogn. with Icel. *reykja*; O. H. Ger. *rouchan*; Dut. *rooken*; Dan. *röge*; Sw. *röka*, *ryka*; Ger. *rauchen.*] To smoke; to emit vapour, smoke, or steam; to steam.

"Her face doth *reek* and smoke."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 555.

reēk'-ȳ, * **reek-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *reek* (1), *s.*; *-y*, *-ie.*]

1. Smoky, smoking; emitting vapour.

"Gaze abroad on *reeky* fen."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

*2. Filthy, dirty, foul, squalid.

"With *reeky* shanks and yellow chapless skulls."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ *Auld Reekie:* A familiar name for Edinhurgh.

reēl (1), * **rele,** * **reele,** *s.* [A.S. *hreol*, *reol* = a reel; cogn. with Icel. *hræll*, *ræll* = a weaver's rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil* = a reel for winding yarn on.] [Roll, *s.*]

1. A revolving contrivance on which fihre, thread, cord, rope, fabric, &c., are wound, to form them into hanks or skeins, and for various other purposes; applied to:

(1) *Agric.:* A device having radial arms carrying horizontal slats, and rotated by gear or pulley connected with the axle of a harvester, for pressing hackward and holding the stalks of grain in position for being severed by the knives.

(2) *Angling:* A skeleton barrel attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, around which the inner end of the line is wound, and from which it is payed out as the fish runs off with the bait, and is gradually wound in again as his struggles hecomes less violent, bringing him to land or to the landing-net.

(3) *Baking:* A cylinder with radial arms rotating in a heated chamber, carrying pans in which loaves of hread are placed for baking in the reel-oven.

(4) *Cotton-machinery:* A machine on which cotton is wound, making hanks of thread, each 840 yards in length.

(5) *Domestic:* A spool or hobhin of wood on which cotton, thread, silk, &c., is wound for use in sewing.

(6) *Milling:* The harrel or drum on which the holting cloth is fastened.

(7) *Naut.:* A revolving frame to hold a line or cord, as: (*a*) The log-reel; (*b*) the deep sea-reel; and (*c*) the spun-yarn reel, &c.

(8) *Rope-making:* Spun-yarns are wound on a reel preparatory to tarring or laying up into strands as the twisting of each length is completed.

(9) *Silk:* The revolving frame on which silk is wound from the cocoons, or yarn is wouud off from the spindle of a hand-spinning machine, and reeled into cuts or hanks.

(10) *Teleg.:* A barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph.

2. A stagger, or staggering motion, like that of a drunken man.

¶ *Off the reel:* One after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession.

"Winning three nurseries *off the reel*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1883.

reel and bead, *s.*

Arch.: A kiud of enriched moulding much used in Greek and Roman architecture, and, with various modifications, in other styles. It consists of a series of bodies resembling reels, or spindles, and beads, or pearls, following each other alternately, and may be arranged in straight or curved lines.

reel-cotton, *s.* Sewing-cotton wound on reels or spools, uot made up iuto balls, skeins, or the like.

reel-oven, *s.* A baker's oven in which the bread pans are swung on the horizontal arms of a rotating reel.

***reel-pot,** *s.* A drunkard. (*Middleton.*)

reel-rall, *adv.* In a confused manner. (*Scotch.*)

reel-stand, *s.* A holder of thread reels for ladies' use in sewing.

reēl (2), ***reill,** *s.* [Gael. *righil* = a reel.]

Music:

1. A lively rustic dance, peculiar to Scotland, in which the couples sometimes swing or whirl round, and sometimes pass, forming the figure 8.

2. The music for such a dance, generally written in common time, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers to a bar.

"And the piper blew a gamssoms *reel.*"
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 79.

reēl (1), ***reele,** ***reile,** ***rele,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Reel (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wind, as thread, a line, &c., upon a reel.

"*Reeling* up, I sat down by the fence again."—*Field,* Jan. 30, 1886.

2. To stagger; to sway in walking from one side to the other. (*Psalm* cvii. 27.)

3. To whirl; to have a whirling or giddy motion; to be giddy.

"*Reeled* soul and sense, *reeled* brain and eye."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 16.

4. To be strongly affected, so as almost to give way; to stagger.

"France *reeled* under the burden of the war."—*Bolingbroke: State of Europe,* let. viii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To wind on a reel.

*2. To cause to reel or shake; to shake.

"Shake our hopes,
Which now this blaste doth *reele.*"
Davies: Muses' Teares, p. 6.

reēl (2), *v.i.* [Reel (2), *s.*] To perform the dance called a reel; to dance a reel.

rē-ē-lĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *elect* (q.v.).] To elect again or a second time.

"The expulsion of a member creates in him such an incapacity to be *reelected.*"—*Junius: Letter* xvi.

rē-ē-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *election* (q.v.).] The act of reelecting; the state of being reelected.

"From the permission of a *reelection.*"—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

reēl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *reel* (1), *s.*; *-er.*]

Ornith.: Acrocephalus nævius, the Grasshopper Warbler.

"In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*—from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by fishermen."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 385.

rē-ĕl'-ē-vāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *elevate* (q.v.).] To elevate again or anew.

***rē-ĕl-ĭg-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *eligibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being eligible for reelection.

***rē-ĕl'-ĭg-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *eligible* (q.v.).] Capable of being reelected to the same office or position.

reēm, *s.* [Heb. רְאֵם (*rĕem*), רְאֵמִים (*rĕēym*), רִים (*rēym*); Sept. Gr. μονόκερως (*monokerōs*) = a unicorn.]

Scrip. Zool.: Bos primigenius. In the A. V. the influence of the Septuagint has prevailed, and the word is translated unicorn, but erroneously as the mention of two horns on one reem (Deut. xxxiii. 17) proves. The word unicorn has disappeared from the R. V., wild ox being substituted for it; but in Numb. xxiii. 22, the alternative rendering ox-antelope (*Oryx leucoryx*) is given in the margin. Young (*Paraphrase of Job,* 241) transliterates the Hebrew word. [Aurochs.]

"The identification of the Hebrew *reêm* with the wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) is one of the most certain of all Bible animal names. It rests on philological evidence, for the Assyrian *rimu* clearly denotes this same wild bovine; on pictorial evidence, for the Assyrian monuments depict it admirably; on palæontological evidence, for the bone breccia of the Lebanon has revealed the teeth of this once common wild ox of Palestine and the adjacent countries; on historical evidence as a definite inhabitant of Palestine, for a hunting record of Tiglath-Pileser I. informs us that this monarch slew some of these wild *rimu* in the country of the Hittites and at the foot of Lebanon, the exact spot where its teeth have been discovered; on ideographic evidence, for the Accadian character is a pictorial or hieroglyphic figure of an ox's head, while all the references in the Bible are exactly suited to this large and fierce wild ox."—*W. Houghton,* in *Academy,* April 24, 1886, p. 292.

reēm, *v.t.* [Ream, *v.*]

rē-ĕm-bark', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embark* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To embark or put on board again.

"The whole army being *reembarked.*"—*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain (George III.).*

B. *Intrans.:* To embark or go on board again.

"We *reembarked* in our boat."—*Cook: First Voyage,* vol. ii., ch. v.

rē-ĕm-bar-kā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embarkation* (q.v.).] The act of reembarking; a putting on board or a going on board a second time.

***rē-ĕm-bāt'-tle,** ***rē-ĭm-bāt'-tle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embattle* (q.v.).] To arrange or draw up again in order of battle; to array again for battle.

"They . . . aspiring to his highth,
Stood *reimbattell'd.*" *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 794.

***rē-ĕm-bŏd'-ў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embody* (q.v.).] To embody again or anew.

***rē-ĕm-brāçe',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embrace,* v. (q.v.).] To embrace again or anew.

"To *reembrace* in ecstasies, at eve."
Young: Night Thoughts, v.

***rē-ē-mĕrġe',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *emerge* (q.v.).] To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

***rē-ē-mĕr'-ġençe,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *emergence* (q.v.).] The act of emerging again; a new or fresh emergence.

rē-ĕn-ăct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enact* (q.v.).] To enact again or anew.

"The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *re-enacted* by the Julian law."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

***rē-ĕn-ăc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enaction* (q.v.).] The act of reenacting; reenactment.

rē-ĕn-ăct'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enactment* (q.v.).] The act of reenacting; the state of being reenacted; the renewal or fresh enactment of a law.

***rē-ĕn-cŏŭn'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Rencounter.]

***rē-ĕn-coŭr'-age (age** as **ĭġ),** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *encourage* (q.v.).] To encourage again, to reanimate, to give fresh courage to.

***rē-ĕn-coŭr'-age-mĕnt (age** as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *encouragement* (q.v.).] Renewed or fresh encouragement.

"But, O (my Wernock) how am I to thee
Obligen, for thy keene *reencouragements.*"
Browne: Willie & Old Wernock.

rē-ĕn-dŏw', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *endow* (q.v.).] To endow again; to give a fresh endowment to.

***rē-ĕn-fierçe',** ***ren-fierse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fierce* (q.v.).] To make fierce again; to make fiercer.

"Whereat *renfierst* with wrath and sharp regret."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 45.

***rē-ĕn-förçe',** ***rĕn-förçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enforce* (q.v.).] To reinforce (q.v.).

"*Reenforce* their courage, with their might."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

***rē-ĕn-förçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enforcement* (q.v.).] The act of reenforcing or strengthening anew; supply of new or fresh force or strength; reinforcement.

"Haste we Diomed
To *reenforcement,* or we perish all."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

rē-ĕn-gāġe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *engage* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To engage again or a second time; to make a new or fresh engagement with.

2. To engage again in battle.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To enter into a fresh engagement or covenaut to enlist again.

"It put him in so fierce a rage,
He once resolved to *reengage.*"
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 3.

2. To engage again in battle.

rē-ĕn-gāġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *engagement* (q.v.).] The act of reengaging; the state of being reengaged; a renewed or fresh engagement.

rē-ĕn-grāve', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *engrave* (q.v.).] To engrave again or anew.

***rē-ĕn-jŏў',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enjoy* (q.v.).] To enjoy again or anew.

* **rē-ĕn-jŏў'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enjoyment* (q.v.).] The act or state of reenjoying; renewed enjoyment.

* **rē-ĕn-kĭn'-dle,** ***rē-ĭn-kĭn'-dle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enkindle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To kindle again or afresh; to rekindle.

"Dispositions to virtue and divine love *reinkindled* in them."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls,* ch. xiv.

B. *Intrans.:* To kindle again; to take fire again.

"For so a taper, when its crown of flams is newly blowne off, it will with greediness *reinkindle.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying,* ch. ii., § 2.

rē-ĕn-lĭst', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enlist* (q.v.).] To enlist again or a second time.

rē-ĕn-lĭst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enlistment* (q.v.).] The act of reenlisting; a renewed or repeated enlistment.

rē-ĕn-slāve', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enslave* (q.v.).] To enslave again; to make slaves again.

* **rē-ĕn-stămp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stamp* (q.v.).] To stamp again or afresh.

rē-ĕn'-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enter* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To enter again; to go or come into again.

"The Teacher *reentered* the chancel."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To enter again or a second time.

"That glory he had before the world was, and into which he *reentered* after his passion and ascension."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 66.

2. *Engr.:* To cut deeper, as the lines of a plate, which the aquafortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by wear.

rē-ĕn'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Reenter.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

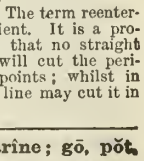
I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of entering again or anew; reentry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Calico-printing:* [Grounding-in].

2. *Engr.:* The deepening of lines by a graver, either in repairing a plate or for perfecting an etching.

reentering-angle, *s.* An angle pointed inward (*a*); specif., in fortification, an angle pointed towards the defended place.



REENTERING ANGLE.

¶ *Reentering angle of a polygon:* An interior angle greater than two right angles.

reentering-polygon, *s.* A polygon containing one or more reentering angles. The term reentering stands opposed to salient. It is a property of a salient polygon that no straight line can be drawn which will cut the perimeter in more than two points; whilst in a reentering polygon such line may cut it in more than two points.

***rē-ĕn-thrōne'**, ***rē-ĭn-thrōne'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthrone* (q.v.).] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

"Him they *reinthron'd*." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 8.

***rē-ĕn-thrōne'-mĕnt**, ***rē-ĭn-thrōne'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthronement* (q.v.).] The act of reenthroning; the state of being reenthroned.

***rē-ĕn-thrŏn'-īze**, ***rē-ĭn-thrŏn'-īze**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthronize* (q.v.).] To reenthrone.

"This Mustapha they did *reinthronize*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 22.

***rē-ĕn-tīce'**, ***rē-ĭn-tīse'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entice* (q.v.).] To entice, allure, or tempt again.

"And *reintise* the clnb-dog Dys."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxvi.

rē-ĕn'-trançe, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entrance*, s. (q.v.).] The act of reentering; a reentry.

"The pores of the brain . . . are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *reentrance*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.

rē-ĕn'-trant, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entrant* (q.v.).] The same as REENTERING (q.v.).

rē-ĕn'-trў, ***re-en-trie**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entry* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of reentering; a new or first entry.

"Yet hath the slave made a *reentry*."
Barry: Ram Alley, iv. 1.

2. *Law:* The resuming, retaking, or reentering into possession of lands lately lost.

¶ *Proviso for reentry:*

Law: A clanse nsually inserted in leases, &c., that upon non-payment of rent, &c., the term shall cease.

***rē-ĕn-vĕrse'**, *v.t.* [RENVERSE.] To reverse.

"*Reenverring* his name."—*Donne: Pseudo-Martyr*, p. 274.

reēp'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Mahratta *reep* = a lath, lathwork.] Laths or longitudinal sections of the Palmyra palm, nsed in the East for building.

rē-ĕ-rĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *erect*, v. (q.v.).] To erect again or anew; to raise again.

"May find a meanes to *reerect* my state."
Stirling: Aurora.

*** reēr'-mŏuse**, *s.* [REREMOUSE.]

reēsk, *s.* [Gael. *riasg* = coarse mountain grass, a moor, a marsh.]

1. A kind of coarse grass.

2. Waste land yielding only coarse grass; a marshy place. (*Scotch.*)

reēst, *v.t.* & *i.* [REST, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To stand stubbornly still; to be restive. (*Scotch.*)

"In cart or car thon never *reestit*."
Burns: The Auld Farmer to His Mare.

B. *Trans.:* To arrest, to stop; to cause to stand still suddenly. (*Scotch.*)

rē-ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).] To establish anew.

"Their close designe of *reestablishing* popery."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 5.

rē-ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establisher* (q.v.).] One who reestablishes.

"Restorers of virtue, and *reestablishers* of a happy world."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

rē-ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration.

"The *reestablishment* of the old ecclesiastical system."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***rē-ĕs-tāte'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *estate* (q.v.).] To reestablish, to reinstate.

"Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *reestate* us in it."—*Wallis: Two Sermons*, p. 26.

reēst'-ĕd, **reēst'-ĭt**, *a.* [Cf. Dan. *riste* = to broil, to smoke.] Dried in smoke or in the sun; singed, withered. (*Scotch.*)

reēve (1), *s.* [A.S. *gerēfa* = a steward.] [GRIEVE, *s.*]

* 1. A balliff, a steward; a peace officer. The word still survives in some compounds, as sheriff (that is, the shire-*reeve*), borough-*reeve*, port-*reeve*, &c.

2. A foreman in a coal mine. (*Prov.*)

reēve (2), *s.* [RUFF (1), *s.*]

Ornith.: A bird, the female of the Ruff (q.v.).

reēve (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [REEF (2), *v.*]

Naut.: To pass the end (of a rope) through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.; to run or pass through such a hole.

"*Reeving* new ropes, and bending fresh sails."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 863.

reēve (2), *v.t.* [REAVE.]

Reēves, *s.* [John Reeves, Esq., of Canton (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1833, p. 77; cf. *P. Z. S.*, 1838, p. 105.)] (See compounds.)

Reeves's muntjac, *s.*

Zool.: Cervulus reevesii. [MUNTJAC.]

Reeves's pheasant, *s.*

Ornith.: Phasianus reevesii, a native of China, remarkable for its long banded tail, which often exceeds five feet in length.

***rē-ĕx-ăm'-ĭn-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *examinable* (q.v.).] Capable of being reexamined or reconsidered; capable of or liable to reexamination.

rē-ĕx-ăm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *examination* (q.v.).] A renewed or repeated examination; specif., in law, the examination of a witness after he has been cross-examined.

rē-ĕx-ăm'-ĭne, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *examine* (q.v.).] To examine again or anew.

"Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cause."—*Hooker.*

rē-ĕx-chānġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exchange*, v. (q.v.).] To exchange again or anew.

rē-ĕx-chānġe', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exchange*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A renewed exchange.

2. *Comm.:* The difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and the amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. (*Wharton.*)

rē-ĕx-hĭb'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exhibit*, v. (q.v.).] To exhibit again or anew.

rē-ĕx-pĕl', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *expel* (q.v.).] To expel again.

***rē-ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ençe**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *experience* (q.v.).] Renewed or repeated experience.

***rē-ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ençe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *experience*, v. (q.v.).] To experience again or anew.

rē-ĕx-pŏrt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *export*, v. (q.v.).] To export again; to export after having been imported.

"Annually *reexported* from Great Britain."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

rē-ĕx'-pŏrt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *export*, s. (q.v.).] Any commodity reexported.

rē-ĕx-pŏrt-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exportation* (q.v.).] The act of reexporting goods which have been imported.

"Allowing the same drawbacks upon the *reexportation* of the greater part of European and East Indian goods to the colonies, as upon their *reexportation* to any independent country."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

rē-ĕx-pŭl'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *expulsion* (q.v.).] The act of reexpelling; the state of being reexpelled.

rē-ĕx-tĕnt', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *extent* (q.v.).]

Law: A second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, &c. [EXTENT.]

reēzed, **rēized**, *a.* [Cf. *rusty* and *reested*.]

1. Rusty, resty.

"*Reezed* bacon soords shall feaste his family."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 2.

* 2. Scorched, fried.

"Their souls . . . *reezed* in purgatory."—*Adams: Works*, i. 65.

***rē-făc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *faction* (q.v.).] Retribution, satisfaction.

"Commanded to require *refaction* and satisfaction."
—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 113.

rē-făsh'-iŏn, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fashion*, v. (q.v.).] To fashion anew; to form or mould into shape again or anew.

***rē-făsh'-iŏn-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *refashion*; *-ment.*] The act of refashioning or forming again or anew.

rē-fas'-tęn (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fasten.*] To fasten again.

rĕf-dănsk'-īte, *s.* [After the Refdansk mine, Urals, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Russ. & Ger. *rewdanskit.*]

Min.: An earthy, pnlverulent subs.ance related to serpentine, the magnesia constituent partly replaced by the protoxides of iron and nickel.

***rē-fĕct'**, *v.t.* [REFECT, *a.*] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue; to repair, to reinvigorate.

"I *refect* myself inwardly with my first Russiac dinner."—*G. A. Sala: A Journey Due North* (1859), p. 87

***rē-fĕct'**, *a.* [Lat. *refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio* *re-* = again, and *facio* = to make.] Refreshed, restored, recovered, reinvigorated.

"Whan thou art wel refreshed and *refect*, thou shalt be more stedfaste."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

rĕ-fĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refectionem*, accus. of *refectio* = a making again, a refreshing, from *refectus* = refreshed, refect (q.v.); Sp. *refeccion*; Ital. *refezione.*]

1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigne; that which refreshes or reinvigorates.

2. In religious houses, a spare or scant meal or repast; a meal sufficient only to maintain life.

* 3. Reparation of a building. (*Civil Law.*)

*** rĕ-fĕc'-tive**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *refect*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Refreshing, restoring, reinvigorating.

B. *As subst.:* That which refreshes or restores; refreshment.

*** rē-fĕc'-tŏr-ĕr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *refectorarius*] The monk in charge of the refectory and supplies of food in a monastery.

rĕ-fĕc'-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Low Lat. *refectorium*, from Lat. *refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio* = to refresh; Fr. *réfectoire*; Sp. *refectorio*; Port. *refeitorio*; Ital. *refettorio.*] A room for refreshment; an eating room; specif., in religious houses the hall or apartment where repasts are taken in common. Among the Carthusians the monks take their meals in their cells, except on Sundays and feast-days.

*** rĕ-fĕl'**, *** rĕ-fĕll'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *refello*, from *re-* = back, again, and *fallo* = to deceive.] To refute, to disprove; to overthrow by arguments.

"How be *refelled* me, and how I replied."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

rĕ-fĕr', *** re-ferre**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *refero* *re-* = back, and *fero* = to bear, to carry; Fr. *référer*; Sp. & Port. *referir*; Ital. *riferire*, *riferire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Lit.:* To carry or bear back.

"My counsaile is that ye
Referre you to the blest planet here."
Chaucer: Testament of Cresside

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To assign as to an order, class, genus, &c.: as, To *refer* an animal or a plant to a certain genus.

2. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; to deliver over or commit, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration, treatment, decision, &c.: as, Parliament *refers* a matter to a committee for examination and report.

3. With the reflexive pronoun, to betake one's self; to appeal.

"I do *refer* me to the oracle."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

4. To trace back; to assign or attribute to, as the origin, cause, motive, ground, or source of explanation: as, To *refer* a person's success to his talents.

5. To direct for information; to bid to apply for information, &c.: as, To *refer* another to an official.

* 6. To reduce or bring in relation as to some standard.

"You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself."—*Bacon.*

* 7. To defer; to put off; to postpone. (*Swift.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To appeal; to apply for information; to have recourse: as, To *refer* to a dictionary, to *refer* to one's notes, &c.

2. To allude; to make reference or allusion; to have respect by intimation, not explicitly.

"That that Solomon chiefly *refers* to in the text."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

3. To respect; to have relatiou or reference; to relate, to point: as, The passage *refers* to an old custom.

4. To direct the attention: as, An asterisk *refers* to a marginal or footnote.

rĕ-fĕr'-a-ble, *a.* [REFERRIBLE.]

rĕf-ẽr-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *refer; -ee.*] One to whom any matter, point, or question is referred for decision; specif., a person to whom a matter in dispute is referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; also a person selected to decide disputed points when the umpires chosen by the contending parties are unable to agree.

rĕf'-ẽr-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *referens*, pr. par. of *refero* = to refer (q.v.); Sp. *referencia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of referring or handing over, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration and decision.

2. The act of assigning or referring to a class, order, genus, or species.

3. The act of alluding or making allusion; allusion: as, He made no *reference* to what had occurred,

4. Relation, respect, regard. (Generally in the phrases, *in reference to, with reference to.*)

"I must contract what I have to say *in reference to* my translation."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

* 5. Assignment, appointment, apportionment.

"Due *reference* of place and exhibition."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

6. A passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage or work.

7. One who is or may be referred to; one of whom inquiries may be made as to the character, abilities, &c., of another person.

II. *Law:* The act or process of assigning a canse depending in court, or some particular point in a cause for hearing and decision, to a person or persons appointed by the court.

¶ *Work* (or *Book*) *of reference:* A work, such as a cyclopædia, dictionary, and the like, intended to be consulted when occasion requires.

***rĕf-ẽr-ĕnd'-a-rỹ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *referendarius*, from *referendo* = to refer, from Lat. *referendus*, fut. pass. par. of *refero* = to refer (q.v.); Fr. *référendaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *referendario.*]

1. One to whose decision any matter is referred; a referee.

"In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust; but let him chuse well his *referendaries*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Sutours.*

2. An ancient officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.

3. An officer charged with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees.

† **rĕf-ẽr-ĕn'-dŭm,** *s.* [Gerund or neut. of gerundive participle of Lat. *refero.*] [REFER.]

Law: A note addressed by an ambassador to his own government on a point with regard to which he is without instruction. Also (as in Switzerland), the submission of a proposed legislative measure to a vote of the people.

rĕf-ẽr-ĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *reference; -ial.*]

* 1. Relating to or having reference; containing a reference.

† 2. Used for reference.

* **rĕf-ẽr-ĕn'-tiąl-lỹ (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *referential; -ly.*] By way of reference.

***rĕ-fẽr'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *refer; -er.*] One who refers.

* **rĕ-fẽr'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *refer; -ment.*] The act of referring; a reference for decision or examination.

* **rē-fẽr-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Prcf. *re-*, and Eng. *ferment*, v. (q.v.).] To ferment again or anew.

"Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fires, and *referments* the blood."
Blackmore: Creation, vi.

rĕ-fẽrred', *pa. par.* or *a.* [REFER.]

rĕ-fẽr'-rĭ-ble, rĕ-fẽr'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *refer; -able.*] Capable of being referred; that may be referred, assigned, or attributed; assignable, attributable.

"From whom all rules arise, and to which they are all *referable*."—*Reynolds: Discourses*, No. viii.

* **rē-fĭg'-ūre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *figure*, v. (q.v.).] To figure, fashion, or form anew; to refashion; to reproduce as in a copy.

"Ten times thyself were happier than thou art,
If ten of thine ten times *refigured* thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 6.

rē-fĭll', * **re-fil,** *v.t. & i.* [Prcf. *re-*, and Eng. *fill* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To fill again.

"Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour *refill'd*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 82.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become full again.

* **rē-fĭnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *find* (q.v.).] To find again; to experience anew.

"He in the eighth the same,
Refinding." *Sandys: Ovid; Metam.* iii.

rē-fīne', * **re-fyne,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fine* (q.v.); in imitation of Fr. *raffiner* = to refine.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To purify; to reduce to a fine state; to free or clear from impurities, sediment, or the like; to defecate, to clarify, to fine.

"The parts more pure in rising are *refin'd*."
South: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

2. To reduce from the ore; to free or separate from other metals, or from dross or alloy.

"I will *refine* them, as silver is *refined*."—*Zechariah* xii. 9.

3. To purify from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; to educate or raise, as the taste; to impart high culture to; to polish.

"Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,
Steps forth to fashion and *refine* the race."
Cowper: Charity, 98.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become pure or clear; to be freed or cleared from impurities, sediment, or the like.

"The pure limpid stream when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*."
Addison. (*Todd.*)

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, taste, or performance.

"Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Pref.)

3. To affect nicety in thought or language.

"He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome."—*Atterbury.*

rĕ-fīned', *pa. par. & a.* [REFINE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made pure; freed from impurities, dross, alloy, or the like.

"To gild *refined* gold, to paint the lily."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

2. Free from coarseness, vulgarity, rudeness, or the like; of high culture; polished.

"Possessor of a soul *refined*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 721.

* **rĕ-fīn'-ĕd-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *refined; -ly.*] In a refined manner; with affected nicety or elegance.

"Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones
To turn a wheel?" *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* **rĕ-fīn'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *refined; -ness.*] The quality or state of being refined; purity, refinement, elegance; affected purity or elegance.

"Great semblances of spirituality, *refinedness*, like those Pharisees."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

rĕ-fīne'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *refine; -ment*; Fr. *raffinement.*]

1. The act or process of refining, purifying, or clearing from extraneous matter; purification, clarification; specif., the process of freeing metals, liquids, or other substances from impurities or crudities which impair their quality or unfit them for their appropriate uses.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

3. The state of being free from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; purity of taste, mind, or the like; elegance of taste, manners, language, &c.; high culture, polish.

"That sensibility of pain, with which
Refinement is endued." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 359.

4. That which proceeds from refining, or the desire to appear refined; the result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of cunning.

rĕ-fīn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *refin(e); -er.*]

1. One who refines liquors, metals, sugar, or other substances.

"He shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver."—*Malachi* iii. 3.

2. One who refines, educates, or polishes the taste, manners, &c.: as, a *refiner* of language.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, philosophy, or the like.

"Now 'seeking the truth' is almost become as much a phrase among these gentlemen as 'seeking the Lord' was among another set of *refiners*."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 47.

rĕ-fīn'-ẽr-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *refine; -ry.*]

1. A place where sugar, metals, liquors, &c., are refined.

2. An apparatus for removing impurities or crudities from metals, spirits, petroleum, sugar, &c.

rē-fĭt', *s.* [REFIT, *v.*] The repairing or renewing of what is damaged or worn out; specif., the repair of a ship.

rē-fĭt', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng *fit*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make fit for use again; to repair, where damaged or worn out.

"The allied fleet, having been speedily *refitted* at Portsmouth, stood out again to sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

B. *Intrans.:* To repair damages, especially to a ship.

"Admiral Keppel returned to Portsmouth to *refit*."—*Balsham: Hist. Great Britain* (an. 1778).

* **rē-fĭt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *refit; -ment.*] The act of refitting or repairing.

rē-fĭx', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fix* (q.v.).] To fix or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

"A hundred years have roll'd away
Since he *refixed* the Moslem's sway."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 5.

* **rē-flāme',** *v.i.* [Prcf. *re-*, and Eng. *flame*, v. (q.v.).] To burst again into flame.

"Stamp out the fire, or this
Will emoulder and *reflame*."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, i. 5.

rĕ-flĕct', * **rĕ-flĕcte',** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *reflecto*, from *re-* = back, and *flecto* = to bend.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bend back; to turn, cast, or throw back.

"Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations."—*Fuller.*

2. *Specif.:* To cause to return or to throw off after falling or striking on any substance, in accordance with certain physical laws.

"These rays . . . being more easily *reflected* from certain bodies than from others."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xi.

3. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

"All her *reflected* features."
Cowper: Task, i. 702.

* 4. To bend again; to appease.

"Their most honours might *reflect* enraged Æacides."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix. 150.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To bend or turn back; to be reflected.

"Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams.

"Two glasses . . . now no more *reflect*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,130.

3. To turn or throw back the thoughts upon anything; to revolve matters in the mind; to think seriously; to ponder, to meditate, especially with regard to conduct.

4. To pay attention to what passes in the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness.

5. To bring reproach; to cast censure or blame. (*Dryden: Aurengzebe*, ii. 1.)

rĕ-flĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [REFLECT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Thrown or cast back: as, *reflected* light.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Reflexed (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* Curved or turned round; as the chain or line from the collar of a beast thrown over the back. [FLECTED.]

reflected-light, *s.*

Paint.: The subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to make out their forms. It is reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, either seen in the picture or supposed to be acting on it; such light as a round body receives on the shadow side from its opposition to an illuminated object of any kind.

* **rĕ-flĕct'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *reflectens*, pr. par. of *reflecto* = to reflect (q.v.).]

1. Bending or flying back; reflected.

"The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

2. Reflecting.

"Such a *reflectent* body as hinders not the passage through."—*Digby: On Bodies*, ch. xiii.

* **rĕ-flĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reflect; -ible.*] Capable of being thrown back or reflected; reflexible.

rĕ-flĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [REFLECT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Throwing back rays of light, heat, &c., as a mirror or similar polished surface.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful, meditative, contemplative.

reflecting-circle, *s.*

Optics: An instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, invented by Mayer about 1744, and afterward improved by Borda and Troughton. In principle and construction it is similar to the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle. Troughton's has three arms radiating from the centre at angular distances of 120° apart, each provided with a vernier, so that each angle measured is derived from the mean of three readings at opposite points of the arc, which tends to correct errors of centreing and graduation. Also called a Repeating-circle.

reflecting-faculties, *s. pl.*

Phrenol.: A division of the intellectual faculties, comprising Comparison and Causality. Called also Reflective Faculties. [PHRENOLOGY.]

"The Perceptive and *Reflecting Faculties*, or Intellect, form ideas, perceive relations, and are subject to, or rather constitute, the Will; and minister to the Affective Faculties."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 517.

reflecting-galvanometer, *s.*

Electr.: Sir William Thomson's reflecting-galvanometer consists of a very small magnet, made of a piece of watch-spring, suspended between two flat bobbins of fine insulated copper wire. The magnet carries a very small concave mirror, which is adjusted by means of a directing-magnet to throw the rays of light, issuing from a lamp and reflected from the mirror, upon the zero of a horizontal graduated scale when no current is passing, or when two equal and opposite currents neutralize each other. In any other case the vibrations of the magnet cause the image to be deflected to the right or left of zero by an amount proportional to the force and duration of the current. [GALVANOMETER.]

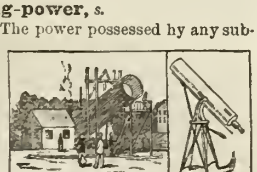
reflecting-goniometer, *s.* [GONIOMETER.]

reflecting-microscope, *s.*

Optics: A form of microscope first proposed by Newton, in which the image formed by a small concave speculum may be viewed either by the naked eye or through an eye-piece. The object is placed outside of the tube of the microscope, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former.

reflecting-power, *s.*

Thermol.: The power possessed by any substance of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat.



REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

reflecting-telescope, *s*

Optics: A telescope in which the rays are received upon an object-mirror and conveyed to a focus, at which the image is viewed by an eye-piece. The illustration to the left represents the telescope, with a forty-feet reflector, which Herschel erected in his grounds at Slough. With it he discovered the two innermost satellites of Saturn (q.v.).

rĕ-flĕct'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reflecting; -ly.*]

1. With reflection; thoughtfully.

2. With censure; reproachfully, censoriously.

rĕ-flĕc'-tion, * **rĕ-flĕx'-ĭon** (x as ksh), *s.* [Lat. *reflexio*, from *reflexus*, pa. par. of *reflecto* = to reflect (q.v.).]

1. The act of reflecting or throwing back, as of rays of light, heat, &c.; the state of being reflected.

"Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied,
From many a mirror." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 268.

2. That which is reflected, or produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

"Mountain peak and village spire
Retain *reflection* of his fire." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 1.

3. The act or habit of turning the mind to something which has already occupied it; thoughtful, attentive, or continued consideration or deliberation; meditation, thought.

4. The action of the mind by which it takes cognizance of its own operations.

"By *reflection* then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. i.

5. The result of continued consideration, deliberation, or meditation; thought or opinion arising from deliberation.

"Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him."—*Atterbury.*

6. Censure, reproach, opprobrium, blame.

¶ (1) *Plane of reflection:* The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat.

(2) *Total reflection:* Said of a ray of light which, when it traverses a refracting medium, is totally reflected at the surface of the medium, so that it does not issue from it at all.

* **rĕ-flĕc'-tion-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *reflection; -ing.*] The act or state of reflecting; reflection.

"*Reflectioning* apart, thou seest that her plot is beginning to work."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 8.

rĕ-flĕc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *reflect; -ive;* Fr. *réflectif.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Throwing back or reflecting, as rays of light, heat, &c.

"His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And so shone still in his *reflective* light."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclili.

2. Exercising, or capable of exercising, thought or reflection; taking cognizance of the operations of the mind.

"Forc'd by *reflective* reason I confess
That human sciences is uncertain guess."
Prior: Solomon, i. 739.

II. *Gram.:* The same as REFLEXIVE (q.v.).

reflective-faculties, *s. pl.* [REFLECTIVE-FACULTIES.]

* **rĕ-flĕc'-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *reflective; -ly.*]

1. In a reflective manner; by reflection.

2. In a reflecting manner; as one reflecting.

"Dropped his cigarette on the floor, and *reflectively* stamped it out."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, July 17, 1886, p. 658.

* **rĕ-flĕc'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reflective; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reflective.

rĕ-flĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *reflect; -or;* Fr. *réflecteur.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which reflects, or throws back rays of light, heat, &c.; a reflecting surface. [II. 1.]

2. One who reflects or meditates; a thoughtful or meditative person.

"There is scarce any thing that natnre has made or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an inspiring meditation."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

II. *Optics:*

1. A device by which the rays proceeding from a luminous or heated object are thrown back or diverted in a given direction. The reflecting surface may he either plane or curved. In practice it is often made spherical or parabolic. The former does not bring the rays to a true focus, but is easily formed, and is consequently generally employed where extreme accuracy is not sought for. A mirror is a familiar example of a plane reflector. The material should be as smooth and highly polished as possible. Sheet-tin is frequently used for common purposes, as for door or hall lamps, or those carried by vehicles, while for other purposes a more perfectly reflecting surface is employed, such as speculum metal or silver protected by glass. Silver is the most perfectly reflecting substance known, absorbing but 9 per cent. of the incident rays, while speculum metal absorbs 37 per cent. Glass itself, owing to its property of totally reflecting incident rays at a low angle, is used in certain cases. Reflectors with parabolic surfaces are employed for throwing the light emanating from objects placed in their foci in parallel straight lines to a great distance, and for converging the heat rays from a distant object, as the sun, to a focus, and also, in connection with eye-glasses, in the reflecting-telescope, which is itself often simply denominated a reflector.

¶ The term mirror is less comprehensive than that of reflector, being usually only applied to such surfaces as afford definite images and colours, while a reflector may not merely be used for throwing back the rays of light and heat, or of heat only, but also the waves of sound.

2. The same as REFLECTING-TELESCOPE (q.v.).

rē'-flĕx, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *reflexus*, pa. par. of *reflecto* = to reflect (q.v.); Fr. *réflexe.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Turned or thrown backwards; having a backward direction; bent back; reflective, reflected, introspective.

"To mankind with ray *reflex*
The sov'reign planter's primal work displayed."
Mason: English Garden, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Bent back; reflexed.

2. *Paint.:* Applied to those parts of a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the piece.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A reflection; an image produced by reflection.

"'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

2. Light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade: hence, in painting, applied to the illumination of one body or part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece.

"Yet, since your light hath once enlumin'd me,
With my *reflex* yours shall encreased be."
Spenser: Sonnet 66.

reflex-actions, *s. pl.*

Phyiol.: Actions resulting from the transmutation, by means of the irritable protoplasm of a nerve cell, of afferent into efferent impulses. They constitute the function of the spinal cord, the gray matter of which consists of a multitude of reflex centres. (*Foster.*)

reflex-inhibition, *s.*

Physiol.: The stoppage or diminution of the heart's beat by efferent impulses descending the vagus nerve.

reflex-vision, *s.* Vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors, &c.

reflex zenith-tube, *s.* [ZENITH-TUBE.]

* **rē-flĕx',** *v.t.* [REFLEX, *a.*]

1. To bend back; to turn back.

2. To reflect; to cast or throw, as light, &c.; to turn.

"May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

rē-flĕxed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [REFLEX, *v.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Turned back; curved back to a great degree.

"The edges of the petals prettily *reflexed*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

† 2. (*Of leaves*): Having the veins diverging from the midrib at a higher angle than 120°.

* **rē-flĕx-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *reflexible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being reflexible.

"As all these rays differ in refrangibility, so do they in *reflexibility*."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xi.

* **rē-flĕx'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reflex; -ible.*] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

"Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that those rays are differently *reflexible* that are differently refrangible."—*Cheyne.*

***rĕ-flĕx'-ĭon (x as ksh),** *s.* [Reflection.]

***rĕ-flĕx'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *reflex; -ity.*] Capability of being reflected; reflexibility.

rĕ-flĕx'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *réflexif.*]

1. Bending or turning backwards; having respect to something past; reflective.

* 2. Capable of reflection; having the faculty of thought.

"This must be in a knowing passive and *reflexive* subject."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism*, App., bk. v., ch. v.

* 3. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

"What man does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word?"—*South: Sermons*, x. 174.

reflexive-verb, *s.*

Gram.: A verb which has for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject of the verb: as, He forswore himself. Pronouns of this class are commonly called Reflexive-pronouns, and are usually compounded with *-self.*

rĕ-flĕx'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reflexive; -ly.*]

* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward; by reflection.

"Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflexively* also in respect of what may rebound to ourselves."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. In the manner of a reflexive verb.

* 3. So as to cast a reflection or censure.

"Ay, but he spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

rĕ-flĕx'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reflexive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reflexive.

rĕ-flĕx'-lў, *adv.* [Eug. *reflex*, a.; *-ly.*] In a reflex manner.

***rē-flōat',** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *float* (q.v.); Fr. *réflot.*] A flowing back; ebb, reflux.

"The main float and *refloat* of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 907.

°rē-flōr'-ĕs'-ençe, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *florescence* (q.v.).] A blossoming again or anew.

"By the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse."—*Horne: Works*, vol. iv., disc. 16.

rē-flōur'-ĭsh, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flourish* (q.v.).] To flourish again or anew.

"Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most
When most unactive deem'd."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,704.

***rē-flōw',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flow*, v. (q.v.).] To flow back; to ebb.

"My blood *reflow'd*, though thick and chill."
Byron: Mazeppa, xiv.

***rē-flōw'-ēr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flower*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To flower again or anew.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to flower again or anew.

"Her sight *reflowres* th' Arabian wilderness."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 805.

°rē-flŭc-tu-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fluctuation* (q.v.).] A flowing back; refluence.

°rĕf'-lû-ençe, *rĕf'-lû-en-çў, *ref-lu-en-cie, *s.* [Eng. *refluen(t); -ce, -cy.*] A flowing back.

"All things sublunary move continually in an interchangeable flowing, and *refluencie*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. vi., § 2.

†rĕf'-lû-ent, *a.* [Lat. *refluens*, pr. par. of *refluo* = to flow back: *re-* = back, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing back; running or rushing back; ebbing.

"Gone with the *refluent* wave into the deep."
Cowper: Task, ii. 120.

***rĕf'-lû-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *refluus*, from *refluo* = to flow back.] Flowing back.

"Any reciprocall or *refluous* tide."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, ii. i. 17.

rē'-flŭx, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flux* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A flowing back; a return, a reaction.

"Since the battle there had been a *reflux* of public feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. *As adj.:* Flowing back; returning.

***rē-fō'-çĭl-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *refocillatus*, pa. par. of *refocillo*, from *re-* = again, and *focillo* = to refresh by warmth; *focus* = a hearth.] To refresh, to revive.

"His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to *refocillate* his wasted spirits."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes of Prynne*, ii. 603.

***rē-fō-çĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Refocillate.] The act of refreshing, reviving, or restoring strength to by refreshment; something which refreshes or revives.

"Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative."—*Middleton: A Mad World, my Master*, iii.

rē-fōld', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).] To fold again.

***rē-fō-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *foment* (q.v.).]

1. To foment again; to warm or cherish again.

2. To fomeut or excite anew: as, To *refoment* sedition.

***rē-fōr-ĕst-ĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, aud Eng. *forest; -ization.*] The act of replanting with trees.

***rē-fōrġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forge*, v. (q.v.).] To forge again or anew; to refashion.

"The kyngdome of God receiueth none, but suche as be *reforged* and chaunged according to this paterne."—*Udal: Luke* xviii.

***rē-fōrġ'-ēr,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forger* (q.v.).] One who reforges or refashions.

"But Christe heyng a newe *reforger* of the olde law, instede of burnt offreyng, did substitute charitee."—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

rē-form' (1), *** re-forme, * re-fourme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *réformer*, from Lat. *reformo* = to form again: *re-* = again, and *formo* = to form; *forma* = form; Sp. & Port. *reformar;* Ital. *riformare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form again or anew; to refashion.

"Oure Lord Iesus Cris which schal *refourme* the bodi of ours mekenesse that is maad lyk to the bodi of his clerenesse."—*Wycliffe: Filipensis* iii.

2. To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to improve, to amend, to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state.

"With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old."
Milton: P. L., ix. 101.

* 3. To abolisb, to redress, to remedy.

"Takes on him to *reform* some certain edicts."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a change from worse to better; to abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to amend one's ways; to become reformed.

rē-form' (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form again or anew; to arrange in order again: as, To *reform* troops.

* 2. To inform.

"Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord?"—*Becon: Works*, ii. 39.

B. *Intrans.:* To get into order again; to resume order.

rē-form', *s.* [Reform (1), *v.*] The amendment or reformation of that which is corrupt, vicious, defective, or the like; a change from worse to better; a return from a bad to a former good state; amendment, correction; specifically, a change or amendment in the regulations of parliamentary representation.

"A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced."—*Pitt: Parliamentary Reform*, May, 7, 1783.

Reform-Acts, *s. pl.*

English Legislation: A term applied to certain acts of parliameut by which the parliamentary representation of the people was altered, and especially to those of 1832, 1867, and 1884–85. The first two Acts provided both for an extension of the franchise (Franchise) and for a redistribution of seats. The Reform Act of 1832 disfranchised fifty-six rotten boroughs with less than 2,000 inhabitants each, and returning 111. members; thirty boroughs with less than 4,000 inhabitants, and two above that number, lost each a member, and thus 143 seats were obtained for distribution. Forty-three new boroughs were created, twenty-two of which received two members each, and twenty-one one member each. The county members for England and Wales were increased from ninety-five to 159, twenty-six of the large counties being divided, and a third member given to seven important county constituencies. Scotch and Irish Acts followed; the Scotch representation, fixed by the Act of Union at forty-five, was raised to fifty-three (thirty of them given to counties and twenty-three to cities and boroughs), and the Irish members, fixed by the Act of Union at 100, were increased to 105. The Reform Act of 1867 disfranchised eleven small English boroughs, took a member from thirty-five more, and two from Scotch counties, which, with four seats obtained from boroughs disfranchised for corruption, gave fifty-two seats for redistribution. Five of these were given to as many large English and Scotch boroughs on the three-cornered system (q.v.), and three to Universities, the others to old or new county or borough divisions. Seven members were added to Scotland. There was no redistribution in Ireland. In the third successful effort for Parliamentary Reform, that of 1884–85, the franchise and redistribution of seats constituted two distinct Acts. The Franchise Bill received the royal assent on December 6, 1884, and came into operation on January 1, 1885. It established household and lodger franchise in the counties, introduced a service-franchise (q.v.), diminished, though it did not destroy, faggot voting, and made a uniform occupation franchise of £10 rent both in counties and in boroughs in place of the three formerly existing. It left untouched the forty-shilling freeholders of inheritance, and conferred votes on copyholders possessing land of greater value than £5 annually. By the Redistribution Act of 1885, eighty-one English, two Scotch, and twenty-two Irish boroughs were totally disfranchised; thirty-six English and three Irish boroughs each lost a member, as did two English counties; the City of London was reduced from four to two; six seats were obtained from places disfranchised for corruption, and the members of the House of Commons were increased by twelve. The seats thus obtained for redistribution were 180. The great feature of the scheme which followed (agreed to after a conference between the two great political parties) was the separation of populous boroughs and counties into divisions, each returning a single member. Only a few places hitherto with two members were left with the old arrangement. England has now (1886) 465 members, Wales 30, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103, the reduction from 105 occurring through the disfranchisement of Sligo and Cashel some years ago for corruption. (*W. A. Holdsworth: The New Reform Act.*)

reform-school, *s.* The same as a Reformatory (q.v.).

***rē-form'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reform; -able.*] Capable of being reformed; admitting of reformation.

"How sayest thou, wilt thou [Bp. Ferrar] be *reformable*?"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,411.

*** rē-for-mā'-do, * rē-form-ade',** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *reformado.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order.

"This was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformadoes*."—*Weever.*

2. A military officer, who for some disgrace, was deprived of his command, but retained his rank, and, perhaps, even his pay; an officer retained in a regiment, when his company was disbanded.

"Humph, says my lord, I'm half afraid
My captain's turn'd a *reformade*."
Cotton: Epistle to the Earl of ——.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, or in the condition of, a reformado; hence, degraded, low.

"You are a *reformado* saint."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

2. Penitent, reformed; devoted to reformation.

***rē-form'-ąl-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formalize* (q.v.).] To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness.

"The unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisee."—*Loe: Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 25.

rĕf-or-mā'-tion (1), *** ref-or-ma-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *reformation*, from Lat. *reformationem*, accus. of *reformatio*, from *reformatus*, pa. par. of *reformo* = to reform (q.v.).] The act of reforming; the state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life or manners, or of anything corrupt, vicious, or objectionable; the reform or redress of grievances or abuses.

"This shall certainly be our portion, as well as his, unless we do prevent it by a speedy *reformation* of our lives."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

¶ *The Reformation:*

Hist: The great revolt against the tenets

and the domination of the mediæval church which took place in Western Europe in the sixteenth century. The Church of the middle ages had possessed an amount of power never before or since reached by any other ecclesiastical organization. It attained the height of its glory in the thirteenth century, and by the fourteenth had begun to decline. In that century arose Wycliffe (1324(?)–1384), "the Morning Star of the Reformation." [LOLLARD, LOLLARDISM.] There is an historical connection between his labours and the Hussite movement. [HUSSITE.] Meanwhile, the revival of letters, the invention of printing, the discovery of America (1492), and the Cape route to India (1497), enlarged men's conceptions, and prepared them for novelties in religion. In the sixteenth century, the decisive struggle began, independently, in France in 1512, under James Lefevre of Etaples, in Switzerland in 1516, under Ulrich Zuinglius, and in Germany in 1517. The French movement in large measure failed [HUGUENOT], and of the other two, that in Germany was so much the more potent, that from its commencement (October 31, 1517) dates the period of the Reformation and of modern times. [LUTHERAN, PROTESTANT.] (For the Swiss Reformation see Reformed Church; for that of England, Church of England; for that of Scotland, Church of Scotland.) Though the most potent influence in the Reformation was a strong spiritual impulse, yet other elements had a large place. The ethnologist observes that, speaking broadly, the Teutonic race in England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, embraced the Reformation, while the Latin and Celtic races rejected it, the chief exception being that Teutonic Austria remained Catholic, while the Celtic Scottish Highlanders became Protestant. The intellectual impulse which the Reformation communicated is still in full force, and will never fade away.

rē-for-mā'-tion (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formation* (q.v.).] The act of forming or arranging anew; a second forming or arranging in order: as, the *reformation* of troops.

rĕ-form'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formative* (q.v.).] Forming again or anew; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

rĕ-form'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *reform*; *-atory.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or intended to reform or produce reformation; reformative.

B. *As subst.:* An institution for the detention and reformation of young persons convicted of vice or crime. (Reformatories and certified Industrial Schools differ only in the ages at which juveniles are admitted, and the degree of their criminality.)

rĕ-formed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [REFORM, *v.*]

Reformed Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given first to the Helvetic Church, which rejected both transubstantiation and consubstantiation, regarding the communion as simply a commemorative ordinance. [LORD'S SUPPER.] Afterwards, the name Reformed Churches was extended to all other religious bodies who held similar sacramental views. The founder of the Helvetic Church was Ulrich Zwingli, who began to preach reformed doctrines in 1516, and in 1519 engaged in a contest with Samson, a seller of indulgences. D'Aubigné (*Hist. Ref.*, bk. xv.), himself a Swiss, shows that from 1519 to 1526 Zurich was the centre of the Swiss Reformation, which was then entirely German, and was propagated in the eastern and northern parts of the Helvetic Confederation. Between 1526 and 1532 the movement was communicated from Berne; it was at once German and French, and extended to the centre of Switzerland from the gorges of the Jura to the deepest valleys of the Alps. In 1532 Geneva took the lead. Here the Reformation was essentially French. The first or German part of the movement was conducted by Zwingli, till his death at the battle of Cappel (Oct. 11, 1531), the second by various reformers, the third part by William Farel, and then by John Calvin. [CALVINIST.] During the last and the present century rationalism has extensively pervaded the Swiss Church.

Reformed Church of England, Reformed Episcopal Church: [FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND].

Reformed Presbyterians, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: On May 25, 1876, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod almost unanimously joined the Free Church. (For their early history see Cameroniau.)

rĕ-form'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reform*; *-er.*]

1. One who reforms; one who effects a reformation or amendment of manners, abuses, &c.

"I think the longest time of our worst princes scarce saw many more executions than the short one of our best *reformer.*"—*Cowley: Government of Oliver Cromwell.*

2. One who promotes or favours political reform.

"Such a House of Commons it was the purpose of the constitution originally to erect, and such a House of Commons it was the wish of every *reformer* now to establish."—*Pitt: Speech*, April 18, 1785.

3. One of those who assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

* **rĕ-form'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reformer*; *-ess.*] A female reformer.

"The *reformeress* of the Poor Clares."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxiii.

* **rĕ-form'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *reform*; *-ist.*]

1. One who belongs to the reformed religion; a protestant.

"We had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other *reformists* gave the upper hand."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 36.

2. One who promotes or favours political reform; a reformer.

rĕ-form'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reform*; *-ly.*] In or after the manner of a reform.

"A fierce reformer once, now rankled with a contrary heat, would send us back very *reformly* indeed to learn reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus."—*Milton: Considerations.*

rē-for-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fortification* (q.v.).] The act of refortifying; a fortifying anew.

rē-for'-tĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fortify* (q.v.).] To fortify again or anew; to put into a state of defence again; to repair or renew the fortifications of.

"With special capitulation, that neither the Scots nor the French shall *refortify*, nor cause to be *refortified*, in neither of those two places: with the like covenant for our part, if the French deputies do require."—*Burnet: Records*, ii. 281.

* **rē-fŏss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *refossus*, pa. par. of *refodio* = to dig up again: *re-* = again, and *fodio* = to dig.] The act of digging up again.

"Hence are *refossion* of graues, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

rē-fŏund' (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *found* (1) (q.v.).] To found or cast anew.

"Perhaps they are all antient bells *refounded.*"—*Warton: History of Kiddington*, p. 8.

rē-fŏund' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *found* (2) (q.v.).] To found or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

rē-fŏund'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *refound* (2); *-er.*] One who refounds or reestablishes.

rĕ-frăct', *v.t.* [Lat. *refractus*, pa. par of *refringo* = to break up: *re-* = back, again, and *frango* = to break; Fr. *réfracter.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To hend sharply and ahruptly back; to break off.

2. *Optics:* To break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; to deflect or cause to deviate from a direct course in passing from one medium into another of a different density. [REFRACTION, 2.]

"*Refracting* and reflecting the sunbeams in such an angle."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 9.

* **rĕ-frăct'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *refract*; *-able.*] Capable of being refracted, as a ray of light or heat; refrangible.

* **rĕ-frăc'-tą-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [REFRACTORY.]

rĕ-frăct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [REFRACT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Bot. & Zool.:* Bent back at an acute angle; bent suddenly, as if broken. (*Martyn*, &c.)

2. *Physics:* Turned or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light or heat.

rĕ-frăct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REFRACT.]

¶ *Refracting angle of a prism:* The angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism, used to decompose white or solar light.

refracting-dial, *s.* A dial in which the hour is shown by means of some transparent refracting fluid.

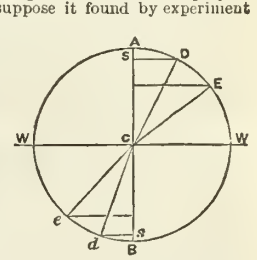
refracting-surface, *s.* A surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light in passing from one into the other undergoes refraction.

refracting-teleseope, *s.* The ordinary form of telescope (q.v.).

rĕ-frăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refractus*, pa. par. of *refringo* = to break up; Sp. *refraccion*; Ital. *rifrazione.*] [REFRACT.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bending back; the state of heing refracted or hent back.

2. *Physics:* The bending or deflection of a ray of light (including heat and all other forms of radiaut energy) which takes place whenever the ray passes at any other angle than a right angle from the surface of one medium into another medium of different density. This optical density hy no means coincides with comparative specific gravity, *e.g.*, turpentine is optically denser than water, but floats on the top of it. It is a retarding influence; and accordingly when the ray enters the denser medium at right angles, though not refracted, it is retarded in a certain proportion, traversing a less distance in a given time. Rays at other angles, it can he shown hy analysis, must be bent aside according to a law discovered by Snell about A.D. 1620. Let W W represent the refracting surface of the denser medium, for example of water; and draw A B perpendicular to that surface. Describe a circle round the point C, where the perpendicular cuts the surface. Now let a ray D C enter the surface at C, at some angle A C D with the perpendicular, and suppose it found by experiment that the refracted ray takes the direction C *d*. In the first place, the refracted ray will be found to be in the same plane as the incident ray. In the second place, if the medium helow W W he the denser,



the refracted ray will be bent towards the perpendicular, and the reverse in the contrary case, so that a ray *d* C incident in water would he refracted as C D, further away from the perpendicular, on emergence into air. But thirdly, the refracted course of every other ray can now be calculated, according to the following (Snell's) law. Draw D S and *d s* normal to the perpendicular, then the lines D S and *d s* will represent geometrically the sines of the arcs A D and *d* B, and if the radius C A he unity, the numbers expressing S D and *d s* will be the sines of the angles. The sine S D will have a certain ratio to the sine *d s*. And now if any other incident ray, E C, bc taken, its sine found in the same way will be found to bear the same ratio to the sine of the refracted ray. This ratio of the sines is therefore invariable for all incidences for the same homogeneous substance. Such ratio is called its refractive index. And it will be readily seen how, the index of any substance—as some kind of optical glass—being once found by some simple experiment, the course of every refracted ray incident at any angle on the curved surface of a lens can be foreseen, and thus its focus and other properties calculated, or the curves calculated for a given focus, which is simply the point to which refracted rays converge.

¶ (1) *Astronomical, atmospheric,* or *celestial refraction:*

Astron., &c.: The alteration of the direction of a luminous ray proceeding from a heavenly body to the eye of a spectator on the earth. It is caused by the passage of the ray from space or the rarer air high in the atmosphere to the denser medium near the surface of the earth. It produces the greatest effect when the heavenly body is on the horizon, and is non-existent when it is in the zenith. It makes a heavenly body appear higher than it is, or even visible before it has really risen. Allowance must he made for refraction in all observations of altitude. The amount of refraction at a certain elevation above the horizon, for a certain

temperature of the air, and a certain height of the barometer, may be approximately determined, but minute variations in it make the corrected places of the stars occasionally wrong by a second or more. (*Ball.*)

(2) *Axis of double refraction:* [Axis].

(3) *Axis of refraction:* [Axis].

(4) *Conical refraction:*

Optics: The refraction of a ray of light into a number of other rays forming a hollow cone. It arises when a ray of light passes through biaxial crystals [*Polarisation of Light*] in a particular direction, nearly coinciding with the optic axis. When the ray, leaving the crystal, forms a cone with the apex at the point of emergence, it is called external conical refraction; when the cone is formed by the ray on entering the crystal, and it emerges in a hollow cylinder, it is called internal conical refraction. It was first reasoned out by Sir William R. Hamilton, and subsequently demonstrated experimentally by Lloyd.

(5) *Double refraction:*

Optics: Many crystals are not homogeneous, but have different properties of elasticity, &c., in different directions. The effect of such a constitution is, that unless a ray of light enters the crystal in some particular directions, it is not merely refracted in the manner described under Refraction, but divided into two rays. In this case the refracted ray or rays are not always in the same plane as the incident ray. [*Polarization of Light.*]

(6) *Index of refraction:* [Index, *s.*, ¶ (4)].

(7) *Plane of refraction:* The plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface, at the point of incideuce and the refracted ray.

(8) *Point of refraction:* [Point, *s.*, ¶ 14].

(9) *Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude:* The change in the altitude, declination, &c., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.

(10) *Refraction of sound:*

Physics: The change of direction which takes place when waves of sound pass from one medium to another. It follows the same laws as light. It was discovered by Soudhauss.

(11) *Terrestrial refraction:*

Optics: Refraction making terrestrial bodies such as distant buildings or hills, &c., look higher than they really are. The principle is the same as in Astronomical Refraction. [¶ (1).]

rĕ-frăc'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *réfractif.*] [Refract.] Pertaining or relating to refraction; tending or serving to refract or deflect from a direct course.

"Transmitted through a variety of *refractive* surfaces."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

refractive-index, *s.* The same as *Index of refraction.* [Index, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

refractive-power, *s.*

Optics: A comparative term practically synonymous with optical density, and specifying the degree in which a body refracts light (or heat, &c.). [Refraction.]

rĕ-frăc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *refractive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being refractive.

rĕ-frăc-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, s. [Eng. *refract(ion); o* connect., and *meter.*] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

rĕ-frăc'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *refract; -or.*] A refracting telescope (q.v.).

rĕ-frăc'-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *refractory; -ly.*] In a refractory manner; perversely, obstinately.

rĕ-frăc'-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *refractory; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being refractory; perverseness; obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

"Public opinion everywhere is daily becoming more and more exasperated at their obstinate *refractoriness.*"—*Times*, March 15, 1886.

2. Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer. (Said of minerals.)

rĕ-frăc'-tŏr-ў, * **rĕ-frăc'-tą-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *refractarius* = obstinate, from *refractus*, pa. par. of *refringo* = to break up; Fr. *réfractaire*; Sp. *refractario*; Ital. *refrattario.*] [Refract.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Perverse, contumacious; sullenly obstinate in opposition or disobedience; stubborn and unmanageable.

"Suited to the *refractory* temper of the Jewish people."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

* 2. Opposed, incompatible.

"That religion thus nursed up by politicians might be every way compliant with, and obsequious to their designs, and no way *refractory* to the same."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 655.

3. Resisting ordinary treatment. Applied especially to metals, which require more than the ordiuary amount of heat to fuse them, or which do not yield readily to the hammer; not easily fused, reduced, or the like.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. An obstinate, perverse, or contumacious person.

"How sharp hath your censure been of those *refractories* amongst us."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 306.

2. Obstinate, perverse, or sullen opposition.

"Glorying in their scandalous *refractories* to public order."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

II. *Pottery:* A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles.

* **rĕ-frăc'-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fracture* (q.v.).] A breaking back or away.

"Reluctancies, reserves, and *refractures.*"—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 562.

* **rĕf-rą-gą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *refragable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being refragable; refragableness.

* **rĕf'-rą-gą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *refragabilis*, from *refragor* = to oppose, to resist: *re-* = back, aud *frango* = to break.] Capable of being opposed, resisted, or refuted; refutable.

¶ Not now found except in the negative *irrefragable.*

* **rĕf'-rą-gą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *refragable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being refragable or refutable.

* **rĕf'-rą-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *refragatus*, pa. par. of *refragor.*] [Refragable.] To oppose; to be opposed or opposite; to break down on trial or examination.

"If, upon further enquiry, any were found to *refragate.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xix.

rĕ-frāin', * **re-fraine,** * **re-frayne,** * **re-freyne,** * **re-freine,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *refréner* = to bridle, to repress, from Lat. *refreno*, from *re-* = back, and *frenum* = a bit, a curb.]

A. *Trans.:* To hold back; to restrain, to curb; to keep from action. (*Psalm* xl. 49.)

B. *Intrans.:* To forbear; to hold back; to keep one's self back from action; to restrain one's self.

"For my praise will I *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 9.

rĕ-frāin', * **re-fraine,** *s.* [Fr. *refrain.*] The burden of a song; that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every stanza.

"And as he listened, o'er and o'er again,
Repeated, like a burden or *refrain*,"
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

* **rĕ-frāin'-ĕr,** * **re-frein-or,** *s.* [Eng. *refrain; -er.*] One who refrains or restrains.

"Cohibetors and *refreinors* of the kinges wilfull skope."—*Hall: Chronicle; Henry VII.* (an. 18).

* **rĕ-frāin'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *refrain*, v.; *-ment.*] The act or state of refraining; forbearance, abstinence.

rē-frāme', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frame*, v. (q.v.).] To frame or put together again or anew.

"Made up of the same materials with the former *reframed.*"—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ii.

rĕ-frăn-ġĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *refrangibl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being refrangible; capability or susceptibility of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; refrangibleness.

"All these rays differ in *refrangibility.*"—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xi.

rĕ-frăn'-ġĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frangible* (q.v.).] Capable of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; susceptible of refractiou.

"Some of them [rays] are more *refrangible* than others."—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. ix.

* **rĕ-frăn'-ġĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *refrangible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being refrangible; refrangibility.

* **re-freide,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *refreider* (Fr. *refroidir*), from Lat. *re-* = again, and *frigeo* = to freeze, to cool.] To cool.

* **rē-frē-nā'-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr.] The act of refraining or restraining.

rĕ-frĕsh', * **re-freisch,** * **re-freissch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *refreschir, rafraischir* (Fr. *rafraîchir*).]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To make fresh again; to improve by new touches; to freshen up; to renovate, to retouch; to touch up, so as to make to seem new again.

"The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 575.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore strength or vigour to; to reinvigorate after fatigue, want, pain, exertion, &c.; to revive. (2 *Sam.* xvi. 14.)

* 3. To restore strength to; to recruit, to reinforce.

"To *refresh* their camp with fresh souldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. ii., No. 34.

4. To steep and soak, as vegetables, in pure water in order to restore freshness of appearance.

B. *Intrans.:* To lay in a stock of fresh provisions; to take refreshment.

* **rĕ-frĕsh',** *s.* [Refresh, *v.*] Refreshment; the act of refreshing.

"The morning dew
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green,
Cheers for a time." *Daniel: Sonnet* 47.

* **rē-frĕsh'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *freshen* (q.v.).] To make fresh again; to freshen up; to renovate.

"To replace and *refreshen* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away."—*Reynolds: Notes on Du Fresnoy; Art of Painting.*

rĕ-frĕsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *refresh*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or reinvigorates.

2. *Specif.:* A fee paid to counsel, when a case is adjourned or continued from one term or sitting to another, as though to refresh his memory as to the facts, and reinvigorate him for further exertions in the case.

"Fees had been paid and extra *refreshers* in order to swell the bill of costs."—*Times*, March 30, 1886.

* **rĕ-frĕsh'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *refresh; -full.*] Full of refreshment; refreshing, reinvigorating.

"Throws *refreshful* round a rural smell."
Thomson: Summer, 864.

* **rĕ-frĕsh'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *refreshful; -ly.*] In a refreshful or refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

rĕ-frĕsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Refresh, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Refreshment; the act of giving or taking refreshment.

"Oils is a present *refreshing* and remedie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. iv.

rĕ-frĕsh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *refreshing; -ly.*] In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or reinvigorate.

rĕ-frĕsh'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *refreshing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being refreshing.

rĕ-frĕsh'-mĕnt, * **re-fresshe-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *refresh; -ment.*]

1. The act of refreshing or reinvigorating; the state of being refreshed; relief after labour, want, pain, fatigue, &c.

"The *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. That which refreshes, reinvigorates, or restores strength or vigour: as food, drink, or rest. (In the plural it is almost exclusively applied to food or drink: as, *Refreshments* were then served.)

refreshment-room, *s.* A room at a railway station in which refreshments are sold.

* **re-fret,** * **re-frete,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Refrain, burden.

"This was the *refret* of that caroull."—*Chronicon Villodunense*, p. 115.

* **rē-frĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frication* (q.v.).] A rubbing up anew or afresh.

"A continual *refrication* of the memory."—*Bp. Hall's Works*, iv. 501.

rĕ-frĭg'-ĕr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *refrigerans*, pr. par. of *refrigero* = to refrigerate (q.v.); Fr. *réfrigérant;* Sp. & Ital. *refrigerante.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

"Liniments lenitive and *refrigerant.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xviii.

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.

"This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion."—*Blair.*

2. *Pharm.:* A medicine which allays febrile disturbances by relieving the patient's thirst. Examples: water, acetic acid, citric acid, cream of tartar in dilution, grape juice, orange juice, lemon juice.

* **rĕ-frĭg'-ĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *refrigeratus*, pa. par. of *refrigero: re-* = again, and *frigus*, genit. *frigoris* = cold.] Cooled, allayed.

"Their fury was assuaged and *refrigerate.*"—*Hall: Chronycle; Henry VII.* (an 4).

rĕ-frĭg'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Sp. & Port. *refrigerar;* Ital. *refrigerare.*] [REFRIGERATE, *a.*] To cool; to allay the heat of; to keep cool, as in a refrigerator.

rĕ-frĭg'-ĕr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REFRIGERATE, *v.*]

refrigerating-chamber, *s.* An apartment for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather. It is frequently a structure in connection with an ice-house.

rĕ-frĭg-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refrigerationem*, accus. of *refrigeratio*, from *refrigeratus*, pa. par. of *refrigero* = to refrigerate (q.v.); Sp. *refrigeracion;* Ital. *refrigerazione.*]

1. The act of cooling, or allaying heat; the state of being cooled.

"We use these towers . . . for insolation, *refrigeration*, conservation, &c."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. *Specif.:* The operation or process of cooling worts and other hot fluids, without exposing them to evaporation, by means of refrigerators (q.v.).

¶ *Refrigeration of the globe:* The hypothesis that the globe was originally in a state of igneous fusion, and has been ever since undergoing refrigeration. It was first propounded by Leibnitz, in 1680, in his *Protogœa.* The nebular hypothesis revived it; and it is now held by various physicists and geologists.

rĕ-frĭg'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *réfrigératif;* Sp. & Port. *refrigerativo;* Ital. *refrigerativo, rifrigerativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cooling, refrigerant.

"All lectuces are by nature *refrigerative.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. viii.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine that allays heat; a refrigerant.

rĕ-frĭg'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *refrigeratus* = refrigerate (q.v.).] That which refrigerates, cools, or allays heat. Specifically applied to:

1. *Brewing:* An apparatus consisting of a shallow vat traversed by a continuous pipe, through which a stream of cold water passes. Used by brewers and distillers for cooling their worts previous to fermentation. The wort runs in one direction, and the water in another.

2. *Steam:*

(1) A casing with connecting tubes, through which feed-water passes on its way to the boiler, and is warmed by the current of hot brine passing in the other direction, on the outside of the tubes. The hot brine, at a temperature of say 218° Fah., is that which has been removed from the boiler by the brine-pump.

(2) A form of condenser, in which the injection water (fresh) is cooled by a surface application of cold sea-water.

3. A chest or closet holding a supply of ice to cool provisions and keep them from spoiling in warm weather.

4. A chamber in which ice-creams are artificially made.

5. A refrigerant (q.v.).

rĕ-frĭg'-ĕr-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *refrigeratorius;* Fr. *réfrigératoire;* Sp. & Ital. *refrigeratorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

"Highly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, &c."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 120.

B. *As subst.:* That which refrigerates; a refrigerator.

* **rĕf-rĭ-ġĕr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] Cooling refreshment; a refrigerator.

"The ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites, or intervals of punishment to the damned."—*South.*

rĕ-frĭn'-ġen-çў, *s.* [Eng. *refringen(t);* *-cy.*] The quality or state of being refrangent; refringent or refractive power.

rĕ-frĭn'-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *refringens*, pr. par. of *refringo* = to break up.] [REFRACT.] Possessing the quality of refraction; refractive, refracting.

"These prisms are made of substances unequally *refringent.*"—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 536.

rē-frōz'-en, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frozen* (q.v.).] Frozen again or a second time.

"Partially *refrozen* under continual agitation."—*Proceed. Physical Soc. London*, pt. ii., p. 62.

rĕft, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [REAVE.]

* **rĕft,** * **refte,** *s.* [RIFT.] A chink, a crevice, a rift.

rĕf'-ŭġe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refugium*, from *refugio* = to flee back: *re-* = back, again, and *fugio* = to flee; Sp. & Port. *refugio;* Ital. *refugio, rifugio.*]

1. Shelter or protection from any danger or distress.

"Unto the place, to which her hope did guyde
To finde some *refuge* there, and rest her wearie syde."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 5.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; that which gives shelter or protection; a stronghold; a sanctuary; a place to flee to in time of danger; a place where one is out of the way or reach of harm or danger.

3. *Specif.:* An institution for affording temporary shelter to the destitute or homeless; a house of refuge.

4. An expedient, a device, a resort, a contrivance, a shift, a subterfuge.

"His *refuge* was only, that they would fain learn how they might honestly answer the French."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 39.

¶ (1) *Cities of refuge:*

Jewish Law & Hist.: Six Levitical cities divinely appointed as places of refuge to one who had committed manslaughter, and was pursued by the "Revenger" or "Avenger" of Blood." [AVENGER, II., ¶ 2.] Three (Kedesh Naphtali, Shechem, and Hebron) were west of the Jordan, and three (Bezer in Reuben, Ramoth Gilead in Gad, and Golan in the half-tribe of Manasseh) were east of that river. If the case was proved to be one of murder, the perpetrator might be taken from the City of Refuge and put to death; if it was only manslaughter, the refugee had to remain in the city to which he had fled till released by the death of the High Priest (Num. xxxv. 6–34; Josh. xx. 1–9).

(2) *Harbours of refuge:* Harbours or ports which afford shelter to vessels in stormy weather; places of refuge for merchant vessels from the cruisers of an enemy in time of war.

(3) *House of refuge:* An institution for affording shelter to the destitute or homeless.

(4) *School of refuge:* A charity, ragged, or industrial school. (*Annandale.*)

* **rĕf'-ŭġe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [REFUGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To shelter, to afford refuge to, to protect.

2. To make excuse for; to palliate.

"Like silly beggars,
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To take refuge or shelter.

rĕf-ų-ġeē', *s.* [Fr. *réfugié.* This word probably came into existence when the Protestants under Louis XIV. escaped from their oppressors to other lands and a word was needed to describe the circumstances of their case. (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 122.)]

1. One who takes refuge; one who flees to a place of refuge or shelter.

2. One who flies for refuge in time of persecution or political commotion to a foreign country.

"These *refugees* were in general men of fiery temper and weak judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. The same as COWBOY (2).

rĕf-ų-ġeē', *v.i.* To seek refuge; used during the Civil War with reference to those non-combatants who fled from their homes upon the approach of the armies.

* **rĕf-ų-ġeē'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *refugee;* *-ism.*] The state or condition of a refugee.

"In a state of political *refugeeism.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

rĕ-fŭl'-ġençe, rĕ-fŭl'-ġen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *refulgentia*, from *refulgens* = refulgent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being refulgent; a flood of light; brightness, splendour.

"Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the *refulgency* and coruscations thereof."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 50.

rĕ-fŭl'-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *refulgens*, pr. par. of *refulgeo* = to shine: *re-* = back, again, and *fulgeo* = to shine; O.F. *refulgent.*] Emitting a bright light; shining brightly; glittering, splendid.

"Of brass, rich garments, and *refulgent* ore."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 159.

rĕ-fŭl'-ġent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *refulgent;* *-ly.*] In a refulgent manner; with refulgence.

rē-fŭnd' (1), *v.t.* [Lat. *refundo* = to pour back, to restore: *re-*, back, and *fundo* = to pour; Fr. *refondre.*]

* **1.** To pour back.

"Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. To repay what has been received; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore.

"Supplies his need with a usurious loan,
To be *refunded* duly." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 799.

* **3.** To resupply with funds; to reimburse. (*Swift.*)

rē-fŭnd' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fund* v. (q.v.).] To fund again or anew.

rē-fŭnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *refund;* *-er.*] One who refunds.

* **rē-fŭnd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *refund;* *-ment.*] The act of refunding.

* **rē-fŭr'-bĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *furbish* (q.v.).] To furbish up anew; to retouch, to renovate.

rē-fŭr'-nĭsh, * **re-fur-nysh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *furnish* (q.v.).] To furnish again; to supply or equip again.

* **rĕ-fūş'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *refus(e);* *-able.*] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal.

"A *refusable* or little thing in one's eye."—*Young: Sermons*, No. 2.

rĕ-fūş'-ąl, * **re-fus-all,** *s.* [Eng. *refus(e);* *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of refusing; denial of anything solicited, demanded, or offered for acceptance.

"A flat *refusal* on his part."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation on Parties*, let. 7.

2. The right of taking anything before others; preemption; choice of taking or refusing; option: as, To have the *refusal* of a house.

II. *Hydr. Eng.:* The resistance to farther driving offered by a pile.

"The *refusal* of a pile intended to support 19½ tons may be taken at 10 blows of a ram of 1,350 pounds, falling 12 feet and depressing the pile 2 of an inch at each stroke."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, ii. 1,191.

rĕ-fūşe' (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *refuser*, a word of doubtful origin: prob. from a Low Lat. *refuso*, a frequent. from Lat. *refusus*, pa. par. of *refundo* = to pour out, to refund (q.v.); Port. *refusar;* Sp. *rehusar;* Ital. *rifusare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deny what is solicited, demanded, or sought; to decline to do or grant; not to comply with.

"If you *refuse* your aid."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

2. To decline to accept; to reject.

"To carry that which I would have *refused.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

3. To deny the request of; to say no to: as, I could not *refuse* him when he asked for it.

* **4.** To disavow; to disown.

5. *Mil.:* To turn back a line of defense or a wing of a line of troops, so as to form an angle with the main line.

B. *Intrans.:* To decline to accept; not to comply.

"Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse.*"
Garth: Epilogue to Cato.

rē-fūşe' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fuse*, v. (q.v.).] To fuse or melt again.

rĕf'-ūse, *a.* & *s.* [REFUSE (1), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Refused, rejected: hence, worthless; unworthy of acceptance; valueless.

"Every thing that was vile, and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly."—*1 Samuel* xv. 9.

B. *As subst.:* That which is refused or rejected as worthless or unworthy of acceptance; waste or useless matter; scum, dregs.

"But I his graft, of ev'ry weed o'ergrown,
And from our kind, as *refuse* forth am thrown."
Drayton: Isabel to Richard II.

* **rĕ-fūse',** *s.* [REFUSE (1), *v.*] The act of refusing; a refusal.

"Thus spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*
Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn."
Fairfax: Tasso, xii. 13.

rĕ-fūs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *refus(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who refuses, denies, or rejects.

"Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemners of this catholick practice."—*Taylor.*

* **rē-fū'-şion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *refusio*, from *refusus*, pa. par. of *refundo* = to pour back.] [REFUND (1).] The act of pouring back; restoration.

"This doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (Note cc.)

* **rē-fū'-şion** (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fusion* (q.v.).] The act of fusing or melting again.

rè-fūt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *refut(e); -able.*] Capable of being refuted; admitting of refutation.

* **rĕ-fūt'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *refut(e); -al.*] The act of refuting; refutation.

rĕf-u-tā'-tion, * **ref-u-ta-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *réfutation*, from Lat. *refutationem*, accus. of *refutatio*, from *refutatus*, pa. par. of *refuto* = to refute (q.v.); Sp. *refutacion*; Ital. *refutazione.*] The act or process of refuting or proving to be false or erroneous; the confuting or overthrowing of an argument, opinion, theory, doctrine, or the like, by argument or countervailing proof.

"The most complete *refutation* of that fable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

rĕ-fūt'-a-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *refutatorius*; Fr. *réfutatoire*; Sp. *refutatorio.*] Relating to or containing refutation; tending or serving to refute.

rĕ-fūte', *v.t.* [Fr. *réfuter*, from Lat. *refuto* = to damp by pouring water on, to cool, to refute: *re-* = back, again, and **futo* = to pour, from the same root as *fundo* (pa. t. *fudi*); *futis* = a water-vessel; *futilis* = easily poured out, futile, &c.; Sp. *refutar*; Ital. *rifutare.*] [CONFUTE.]

1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to disprove, to confute; to overthrow by argument or countervailing proof.

"And reasons brought, that no man could *refute*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 44.

2. To overcome in argument; to confute; to prove to be in error; as, To *refute* an opponent.

* **rĕ-fūte',** * **re-fuyt,** *s.* [Fr. *refuite*, from *refuir* = to double in running from: *re-* = back, and *fuir* (Lat. *fugio*) = to fly.] Refuge.

"Ever hathe myne hope of *refuyt* hen in thee."
Romance of the Monk.

rĕ-fūt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *refut(e); -er.*] One who or that which refutes.

"My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Maried Clergie*, bk. i., § 3.

* **re-fuyt,** *s.* [REFUTE, *s.*]

rĕ-gāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gain*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To gain anew or back; to recover possession of.

"Like thee have talents to *regain* the friend."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 692.

2. To arrive at or reach again or anew.

"He . . . at length the ship *regains*,
And sails to Tibur and Lavinium's plains."
Welsted: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

rē'-gal, * **re-gall,** *a.* [Lat. *regalis*, from *rex* (genit. *regis*) = a king, from *rego* = to rule, whence also *reign*, *regent*, &c., and the suff. *-rect*, as in *direct*, &c. *Royal* and *regal* are doublets. Ital. *regale*; Sp. & Port. *real*; O. Fr. *real*, *reial*, *roial*; Fr. *royal.*] Of or pertaining to a king or sovereign; kingly, royal.

"Who sought to pull high Jove from *regal* state."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 22.

regal-fishes, *s. pl.* [FISH-ROYAL.]

* **rē'-gal,** * **ri-gall,** * **ri-gole,** *s.* [Fr. *régale*; Ital. *regale.*]

Music: An old musical instrument; a sort of portable organ, played with the fingers of the right hand, the bellows being worked with the left. It had generally only one row of pipes, and was chiefly used to support the treble voices. It was much in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

REGAL.

"And in *regals* (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe which containeth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 172.

* **rĕ-gā'-lĕ** (1), *s.* [REGALIA.] A prerogative of royalty; that which pertains to a king.

* **rĕ-gāle'** (2), *s.* [REGALE, *v.*] A feast, a banquet, an entertainment.

"Their breath a sample of last night's *regale*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 834.

rĕ-gāle', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *regaler*, from O. Fr. *galer* = to rejoice [GALA]; Sp. *regalar.*]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain sumptuously or magnificently; hence, generally to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses.

"*Regale* your ear
With strains it was a privilege to hear."
Cowper: Conversation, 117.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

"See the rich churl, amidst the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling*."
Shenstone: Economy.

* 2. To take pleasure.

"Who thus *regaled* in the pleasure of being foremost to welcome her."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. ii.

rē-găl'-ĕ-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *rex*, genit. *reg(is)* = a king, and Mod. Lat. *halec* = a herring, in allusion to one of its popular names.]

Ichthy.: Deal-fish; a genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, division Tæniiformes. Each ventral fin is reduced to a long filament, dilated at the extremity, somewhat like the blade of an oar, whence they have been called Oar-fishes; caudal rudimentary or absent. Range wide; they have been taken in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and on the coast of New Zealand (whence an admirably prepared skeleton was sent to the Colonial Exhibition, London, in 1886). *Regalecus banksii* is occasionally found on the British coasts; only sixteen captures being recorded in the last century. Sometimes called King of the Herrings, from the erroneous notion that they accompany shoals of the latter fish.

* **rĕ-gāle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *regale*, v.; *-ment.*] Refreshment, entertainment, gratification.

"The muses still require
Humid *regalement*." *Philips: Cider*, bk. ii.

rĕ-gā'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *regal(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which regales.

rĕ-gā'-lĭ-a (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *regalis* = royal, regal (q.v.). The singular *regale* is not used. Sp., Port., & Ital. *regalia.*]

1. The privileges or prerogatives and rights of property belonging to a sovereign in virtue of his office. They are usually set down as six, viz., the power of judicature, of life and death, of peace and war, of masterless goods, as estrays, &c., of assessment, and of coining money.

2. Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia. The regalia of England are kept in the jewel room of the Tower of London. They consist of the crown, sceptre with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, &c. The regalia of Scotland, which are preserved in the castle of Edinburgh, consist of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state.

"These rich *regalia* pompously display'd."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,688.

3. The insignia, decorations, or jewels worn by members of an order, as, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, &c.

4. *Sing.:* A kind of large cigar.

¶ *Regalia of the Church:* The privileges which have been granted to the Church of England by the sovereign; the patrimony of the Church.

* **rĕ-gā'-lĭ-ą** (2), *s.* [REGALE.] Entertainment, treat.

"The town shall have its *regalia*."—*D'Urfey: Two Queens of Brentford*, i.

* **rē-gā'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).] Pertaining to king, emperor, or suzerain; sovereign, regal.

"Frederic, after the surrender of Milan, in 1158, defined the *regalian* rights, as they were called, in such a manner as to exclude the cities and private proprietors from coining money, and from tolls or territorial dues."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. iii.

* **rē-gā'-lĭ-ō,** *s.* [REGALE.] A banquet or regale.

"Tasting these *regalios*."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xvi.

* **rē'-gal-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *regal; -ism.*] The doctrine or principle of royal supremacy in ecclesiastical matters.

* **rē-găl'-ĭ-tў,** * **re-gal-i-tie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *regalitas*, from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.); O. Fr. *reialte*, *roialte.* *Regality* and *royalty* are doublets.]

1. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

"When raging passion with fierce tyranny
Rohs reason of her due *regalitie*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 57.

2. An ensign or badge of royalty; in plural, regalia.

"Receive their crown and other *regalities*."—*Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

3. A territorial jurisdiction in Scotland conferred by the king. The lands comprised in such jurisdiction were said to be given *in liberam regalitatem*, and the persons on whom they were conferred were termed lords of regality, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

rē'-gal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *regal; -ly.*] In a regal or royal manner; royally.

* **re-ga-lo,** *s.* [REGALE.] A banquet, a regale.

"I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me."—*Howell: Letters*, i. vi. 20.

* **rē'-gal̨ş,** *s. pl.* [REGAL, *a.*] Ensigns of royalty; regalia.

* **re-ga-ly,** * **re-ga-lie,** *s.* [REGALE, *s.*] An ensign or badge of royalty; regalia.

"In the which were found the *regalies* of Scotland."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1279).

rĕ-gard', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *regarder*, from *re-* = back, and *garder* = to guard, to keep.] [GUARD, WARD.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To look upon or at with some degree of attention; to observe, to notice, to note.

"*Regard* him well."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

* 2. To look towards; to have an aspect or prospect towards.

"It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland."—*Sandys: Travels.*

3. To show attention or regard to; to attend to; to respect, to honour, to esteem.

"These men, O king, have not *regarded* thee."—*Daniel* iii. 12.

4. To consider of any importance, moment, or interest; to care for, to notice, to mind.

"The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains."—*2 Maccabees*, vii. 12.

* 5. To consider: to reflect or ponder on.

"*Regard* thy danger."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

6. To have, or show certain feelings or disposition towards; to treat, to use: as, To *regard* a person with kindness.

7. To look upon; to view in the light of; to consider, to reckon, to set down: as, To *regard* a person as an enemy.

* 8. To have relation to; to respect: as, The argument does not *regard* the question.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To look; to examine by looking; to notice, to note.

"*Regard*, Titinius, and tell me what thou notest about the field."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.

2. To reflect; to bear in mind; to heed.

¶ *As regards:* With regard or respect to; as respects; as concerns: as, I care not, *as regards* him.

rĕ-gard′, ***re-garde,** *s.* [Fr. *regard.*] [REGARD, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A look; a gaze; aspect directed to another.

"Beautiful *regards*
Were turned on me—the face of her I loved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

*2. Prospect, view.

"Till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct *regard.*" *Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 1.

3. Attention, as to a matter of moment or importance; consideration, thought.

"With some *regard* to what is just and right."
Milton: P. L., xii. 16.

4. That feeling or view of mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration, respect, esteem, reverence, affection.

"An object worthier of *regard* than he."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

5. Repute, whether good or bad; account, note, reputation.

"Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

6. Reference, relation, respect. (Generally in the phrases, *in* or *with regard to.*)

"Without *regard* to any such division."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 20.

*7. Matter demanding notice; consideration, point, particular.

"A sage old sire . . .
That many high *regards* and reasons 'gainst her read."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 43.

8. (*Pl.*): Respects, compliments, good wishes: as, Give my kind *regards* to your mother. (*Colloq.*)

*II. *Old Law:* A view or inspection of a forest.

* ¶ (1) *At regard of:* With regard to, in respect to, in comparison of.

"A litel thing *at regard of* the sorwe of helle."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

* (2) *Court of regard* or *survey of dogs:* An old forest court held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, that is for cutting off the claws and ball of the forefeet, to prevent them from hunting the deer.

* (3) *In regard, in regarde:* Comparatively, relatively.

"How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romayns, *in regarde,* defend this litel territory."—*Elyot: Image of Governaunce,* fol. 62 b.

(4) *In regard of:* On account of, with regard to, as regards. (*Vulgar.*)

* (5) *With regard of:* With regard or respect to; as regards.

***rĕ-gard′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *regard; -able.*]

1. Capable of being regarded or seen; observable.

"I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side he defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Worthy of being regarded; worthy of notice; noticeable.

"A principle . . . much more excellent and *regardable.*"—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

rĕ-gard′-ant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *regarder* = to regard (q.v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Regarding; looking behind or backward in watchfulness; watchful.

"Turns hither his *regardant* eye." *Southey.*

2. *Her.:* Applied to any animal whose face is turned toward the tail in an attitude of vigilance. [RAMPANT-REGARDANT.]

***regardant-villein,** *s.*

Old Law: A villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, who had charge to do all base services within the same. Called also Villein regardant, and Regardant to the manor.

rĕ-gard′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *regard,* v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who regards.

*2. *Law:* An officer whose duty was to view the forests, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offences and defaults.

***rĕ-gard′-fŭl,** ***re-gard-full,** *a.* [Eng. *regard; -full.*]

1. Taking notice; observant, heedful, attentive.

"With *regardfull* sight,
She looking back." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. vii. 22.

2. Having regard or respect; respectful.

"Her lord, with proud *regardful* grief,
Upreared this stately tomb."
Buckie: Lays of Highlands, p. 69.

rĕ-gard′-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *regardful; -ly.*]

1. In a regardful manner; attentively, heedfully.

2. With regard or esteem; respectfully.

"Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world
Voiced so *regardfully?*" *Shakesp.: Timon,* iv. 3.

rĕ-gard′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *prep.* [REGARD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As prep.:* With regard or respect to; in reference to; respecting, concerning.

rĕ-gard′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *regard; -less.*]

1. Not having regard or respect; heedless, careless, negligent, neglectful.

"Charles, even at a ripe age, was devoted to his pleasures and *regardless* of his dignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

* 2. Not regarded; slighted, unheeded. (*Congreve.*)

rĕ-gard′-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *regardless; -ly.*] In a regardless manner; heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.

"I pass by them *regardlessly.*"—*Sandys: Essays,* p. 189.

rĕ-gard′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *regardless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being regardless; heedlessness, carelessness.

"Their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving."
—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

rĕ-găth′-ĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *gather* (q.v.).] To gather or collect again or anew.

"He . . . renewed his provisions, and *regathered* more force."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* iii. 640.

rĕ-găt′-ta, ***rĕ-găt′-a,** *s.* [Ital.] Properly a gondola race at Venice; now applied to a race-meeting at which yachts or boats contend for prizes.

Rē′-gĕl, *s.* [RIGEL.]

rē-ĝĕl-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Mod. Lat. *gelatio* = freezing.]

Physics: The union by freezing together of two pieces of ice, with moist surfaces when placed in contact at a temperature of 32°. Regelation will take place also between moist ice and any non-conducting body, as flannel or sawdust. A snowball is formed by the regelation of the particles composing it, so are the snow bridges spanning chasms on high mountains. The fact of regelation was discovered by Faraday, and the term introduced by Sir Joseph Hooker, Huxley, and Tyndall. [GLACIER.]

***rē′-ĝençe,** *s.* [Fr.] Government, regency.

"That swore to any human *regence*
Oaths of supremacy." *Butler: Hudibras,* II. iii. 275.

rē′-ĝen-çў, ***re-gen-cie,** *s.* [Fr. *régence,* from Low Lat. *regentia,* from Lat. *regens* = regent (q.v.); Sp. *regencia;* Ital. *reggenza.*]

*1. Rule, government, authority.

"She . . . had the prerogative of the *regencie* over the greatest kingdome."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. vi., ch. xx.

2. Specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government; regentship.

"York then, which had the *regency* in France."
Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.

3. The district or territory governed by a regent. (*Milton: P. L.,* v. 748.)

4. The body of men entrusted with the office or duties of regent.

"A council or *regency* consisting of twelve persons."
—*Bp. Lowth.*

5. The time during which the government is carried on by a regent.

*** rē-ĝĕn′-dĕr,** ***re-gen-dre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *gender,* v. (q.v.).] To gender anew; to renew, to rekindle.

"Furth spirits fyre freshlye *regendered.*"
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 496.

*** rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-a-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *regenera(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being regenerated.

"Called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 686.

rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [REGENERATE, *a.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

"Which *regenerates* and repairs veins consumed or cut off."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 167.

2. *Theol.:* To cause to be born again; to cause one, hitherto born only of the "flesh," to be born of the Spirit; so to change the heart and affections that one at enmity with God shall love Him; that one, hitherto the slave of sin, shall be set free from its power by the action of the Holy Spirit upon his heart. [REGENERATION.]

rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *regeneratus,* pa. par. of *regenero: re-* = again, and *genero* = to generate (q.v.).]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Reproduced.

"Whose youthful spirit in me *regenerate.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

2. Improved; made stronger or better. (Opposed to degenerate.)

"Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field."
Scott: Don Roderick, xiv.

II. *Theol.:* Regenerated. [REGENERATE, *v.*, 2.]

"Such as he by his Holy Spirit *regenerate.*"—*Bp. Gardner: Explicacion,* fo. 9.

rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REGENERATE, *v.*]

regenerated-drift, *s.*

Geol.: Drift originally laid down by ice, the pebbles remaining angular, but which has been subsequently subjected to the action of water, so that the pebbles have become rounded. Called also Drift-gravel.

rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *regenerate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being regenerated.

rē-ĝĕn-ĕr-ā′-tion, ***re-gen-er-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *regeneratio,* from *regeneratus,* pa. par. of *regenero;* Fr. *régénération;* Sp. *regeneracion;* Ital. *regenerazione.*] [REGENERATE, *a.*]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of regenerating or producing anew; the state of being reproduced.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The genesis or production of new tissue to supply the place of an old texture lost or removed. In some of the inferior animals an organ or a limb can thus be supplied; in man regeneration is much more limited in its operation. Thus, when a breach of continuity takes place in a muscle, it is repaired by a new growth of connective tissue, but muscular substance like that lost is not restored. Nerve, fibrous, areolar, and epithelial tissues are more easily repaired.

2. *Script. & Theol.:* The state of being born again, *i.e.*, in a spiritual manner. The word regeneration, Gr. παλιγγενεσία (*palingenesia*), occurs twice in the A.V. and R.V. of the New Testament. In Matt. xix. 28, if connected, as seems natural, with the words which follow, not with those which precede it, it refers to the renovation or restoration of all things which shall take place at the second advent of Christ. The other passage is:

"Not by works done in righteousness which we did ourselves, but according to his mercy he saved us through the washing [margin, laver] of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost."—*Titus* iii. 5 (R.V.).

The doctrine of regeneration was formally expounded by Jesus in his interview with Nicodemus (John iii. 1-10). All theologians consider the Holy Spirit the author of regeneration. Two views exist as to the relation between baptism and the new birth. One considers the water in John iii. 5, and the washing or laver of Titus iii. 5 to be that of baptism, and that the administration of the rite of baptism is immediately followed or accompanied by what is called in consequence "baptismal regeneration." The other view is that the water, washing, and laver, in these passages, are but figurative allusions to the power of the Holy Spirit in removing the corruption of the heart, and that regeneration is effected quite independently of baptism by the Holy Spirit alone.

rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *regenerat(e); -ive.*] Regenerating; tending to regenerate; regeneratory.

"The struggling *regenerative* process in her."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. lxv.

*** rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *regenerative; -ly.*] In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

*** rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *regenerat(e); -or.*] One who regenerates.

"He is not his own *regenerator,* or parent at all, in his new birth."—*Waterland: Works,* vi. 349.

rē-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *regenerat(e); -ory.*] Having the power to regenerate or renew; regenerative.

*** rē-ĝĕn′-ĕ-sĭs,** *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).] The state of being renewed or reproduced. (*Carlyle.*)

rē′-ĝent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *regens,* pr. par. of *rego* = to rule; Fr. *régent;* Sp. *regente;* Ital. *reggente.*] [REGAL, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Ruling, governing.

* "Some other active *regent* principle."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Acting or holding the office of a regent; exercising vicarious authority.

"The *regent* powers." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 697.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A ruler, a governor; hence, the chief officer in certain societies.

2. *Specif.:* One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. In hereditary governments the regent is usually, but not necessarily or always, the nearest relative of the sovereign who is capable of undertaking the office.

* 3. The term formerly in use for a professor at a university.

4. A member of one of the English Universities, having certain duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge the regents are all resident masters of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two years' standing. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. Masters and doctors of a longer standing, who keep their names on the college books, are termed Non-regents. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, by whom degrees are conferred, and the ordinary business of the University transacted. Together with the non-regents they compose convocation (q.v.). At Cambridge the regents compose the upper, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate or governing body.

5. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the State.

6. One of the largest diamonds now in existence; also called Pitt; in the possession of France. It was brought from India by William Pitt's grandfather, and by him sold to the Regent of Orleans, in 1777; hence, its two-fold name.

regent-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Sericulus chrysocephalus, a Bower-bird of extremely beautiful plumage. In the adult male it is golden-yellow and rich velvet-black; the female is of more sober hue, all the upper surface being deep olive-brown. The normal number of eggs apparently two, that number of young birds having been repeatedly found. The bower of the Regent-bird (which derives its popular name from the fact that it was discovered during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.) is smaller and less dome-shaped than that of the Satin-bird, and the decorations are uniform, consisting only of the shells of a small species of Helix. It is sometimes, but erroneously, called the Regent-oriole.

REGENT BIRD.

***rē'-gĕnt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *regent; -ess.*] A woman who holds the office of regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

rē'-gent-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *regent; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a regent; regency; vicarious royalty.

"Then let him be deuay'd the *regentship*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

***rē-gĕr'-mĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *germinate* (q.v.).] To germinate or sprout out again or anew.

"His appetite *regerminate*."
Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, iii. 2.

rē-gĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *germination* (q.v.).] Renewed or repeated sproutiug or germinatiou.

***rē-jĕst',** *v.t.* [Lat. *regestus*, pa. par. of *regero.*] [Regest, *s.*] To throw or cast back; to retort. (*Bp. Hall.*)

***rē-jĕst',** *s.* [Lat. *regesta* = a list, from *regestus*, pa. par. of *regero* = to carry back, to record: *re-* = back, and *gero* = to carry.] [Register, *s.*] A register.

***rē-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *get*, v. (q.v.).]

I. To get or obtain again; to recover, to regain.

2. To generate again.

"Tovy, although the mother of us all,
Regetts thee in her wombe."
Davies: Scourge of Folly, p. 52.

rē'-jĭ-ăm măj-ĕs-tā'-tĕm, *phr.* [Lat.] A name given to a collection of ancient laws, purporting to have been compiled by the order of David I., of Scotland. It was probably copied from the *Tractatus de Legibus*, written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II.

***rē'-jĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *regius* = royal, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king.] An adherent or supporter of kingly authority.

"Arthur Wilson . . . favours all republicans, and never speaks well of *regians*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 39.

***rĕg'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *regibilis*, from *rego* = to rule.] Governable.

***rĕg'-ĭ-çīd-al,** *a.* [Eng. *regicid(e); -al.*] Pertaining to, consisting in, or of the nature of, regicide; tending to regicide.

"One might suspect this *regicidal* collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist."—*Waterland: Works*, x. 136.

rĕg'-ĭ-çīde, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill; Fr. *régicide*; Sp. & Ital. *regicida.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who murders his sovereign; the murderer of a king.

"He had written praises of a *regicide*,
He had written praises of all kings whatever."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xcvii.

2. The murder of a king.

"Did fate, or we, when great Atrides died,
Urge the hold traitor to the *regicide*?"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 48.

B. *As adj.:* Regicidal.

rē-jĭ'-fū'-jĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king, and *fugio* = to fly.] A festival held annually at Rome in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

rē-gĭld', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gild* (q.v.).] To gild anew.

rê-gîme' (g as zh), *s.* [Fr.] Mode, style, or system of government, rule, or management; administration, rule, especially as connected with certain social features.

"The new *regime* which is to come."—*B. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xv.

¶ *The ancient regime:* A former or ancient style or system of government; specif., the political system in France before the Revolution of 1789.

rĕj'-ĭ-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *rego* = to rule; Sp. *regimen*; Ital. *reggimento.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Rule, government; system of order; administration.

"And yet not through the calmness of the season, but through the wisdom of her [Qusen Elizabeth's] *regimen*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

2. Any regulation or remedy designed to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Grammar:*

(1) Government; the alteration in mood, case, &c., which one word occasions or requires in another in connection with it.

(2) The word or words governed.

2. *Med.:* The systematic management of food, drink, exercise, &c., for the preservation or restoration of health, or for any other determinate purpose. Sometimes used as synonymous with Hygiene.

rĕj'-ĭ-mĕnt (or as **rĕj'-ĭ-mĕnt**), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *regimentum*, from *regimen* = regimen (q.v.); Sp. *regimiento*; Port. *regimento*; Ital. *reggimento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Rule, government; administration, authority.

"The *regiment* of the soul over the body is the *regiment* of the more active part over the more passive."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 41.

* **2.** Rule of diet; regimen. (*Fletcher.*)

* **3.** A kingdom; a district ruled.

"That of this land's first conquest did devize,
And old division into *regiments*,
Till it reduced was to one man's governments."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 59.

4. In the same sense as II.

"That's he that gallops by the *regiments*
Viewing their preparations."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, iii. 2.

5. A troop, a number, a multitude.

II. *Mil.:* A number of companies united under the commaud of a field officer. In the United States ten companies constitute a regiment, which is the unit of army administratiou. Its war basis is 1000 men, its officers being Colonel, Lieutenant-colonel, Major, and others of lower rank. It may coustitute one or more battalious. In Britain a regimeut contains from two to four battalions. In Europe a regiment consists of three battalions.

***rĕj'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [Regiment, *s.*] To form into a regiment or regiments, with the proper officers, &c.; to place under military discipline.

"In some countries, the citizens destined for defending the state seem to have exercised only, without being, if I may say so, *regimented*: that is, without being divided into separate and distinct bodies of troops, each of which performed its exercises under its own proper and permanent officers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. iii., bk. v., ch. i.

rĕj-ĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *regiment*, s.; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a regiment.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The uniform worn by the men of a regiment; articles of military clothing.

"Well, to be sure, this same camp is a pretty place, with their drums, and their fifes, and their gigs, and their marches, and their ladies in *regimentals*."—*Sheridan: The Camp*, ii. 2.

***rē-jĭm'-ĭn-al,** *a.* [Lat. *regimen*, genit. *regiminis* = regimen (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to regimen.

rē'-jĭon, ***re-jī-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *région*, from Lat. *regionem*, accus. of *regio* = a direction, a line, a territory, from *rego* = to rule; Sp. *region*; Ital. *regione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large tract of space or surface considered as separate from otbers; a tract of land of large but indefinite extent; a large tract of land or sea, marked by certain characteristics; a district, a county.

"Sweet Nature, stript of her embroider'd robe,
Deplores the wasted *regions* of her globe."
Cowper: Heroism.

* **2.** The inhabitants of a particular district or region.

"Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judæa, and all the *region* round about Jordan."—*Matthew* iii. 5.

* **3.** Applied to the upper air; the beavens; the sky.

"Anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the *region*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. Applied to a part or division of tbe body.

"Made to tremble the *region* of my heart."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

* **5.** Place, rank, station, position.

"He is of too high a *region*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. & Geog.:* A portion of the world containing within it a distinct type or facies of vegetation. Grisebach establishes twenty-four:

(1) The Arctic, (2) the Europæo-Siberian Forest, (3) the Mediterranean, (4) the Steppe, (5) the Chino-Japanese, (6) the Indian Monsoon, (7) the Sahara, (8) the Soudan, (9) the Kalabari, (10) the Cape, (11) the Australian, (12) the North American Forest, (13) the Prairie, (14) the Californian, (15) the Mexican, (16) the West Indian, (17) the Cis-equatorial South American, (18) the Amazon, (19) the Brazilian, (20) the Tropical Andæan, (21) the Pampas, (22) the Chilian Transition, (23) the Antarctic Forest, and (24) the Oceanic Islands Region.

2. *Zoogeography:* A term proposed by Mr. P. L. Sclater, in 1857, for the division of the earth with respect to the geographical distribution of animals. It was warmly supported by Dr. Günther (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1858, pp. 373–398). Mr. Sclater's scheme, as modified by Wallace, is:

Regions.	Sub-regions.
Palæarctic . .	North Europe, Mediterranean (or South Europe), Siberia, Manchuria (or Japan).
Ethiopian. . . .	East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, Madagascar.
Oriental	Hindostan (or Central India), Ceylon, Indo-China (or Himalayaes), Indo-Malaya.
Australian. . .	Austro-Malaya, Australia, Polynesia, New Zealand.
Neotropical . .	Chili (or South Temperate America), Brazil, Mexico (or Tropical North America), Antilles.
Nearctic	California, Rocky Mountains, Alleghannies (or East United States), Canada.

Other divisions were proposed by Mr. A. Murray, in 1866 (*Geog. Distrib. Mammals*); by Prof. Huxley (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868, pp. 294–319); by Mr. W. T. Blanford, at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter in 1869, and by Mr. E. Blyth (*Nature*, March 30, 1871, pp. 427-29); but the divisions given above are now practically adopted by English-speaking naturalists.

* **rē'-ǧiŏn-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *regionalis*, from *regio* = a region (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a particular region or district.

* **rē'-ǧĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *regius*, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a kiug.] Pertaining to a king; royal, regal.

rĕǧ'-ĭs-tĕr, * **reg-is-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *registre*, from Low Lat. *registrum*, from *regestum* = a book in which things are recorded (*regeruntur*) from *regestus*, pa. par. of *regero* = to bring back, to record: *re-* = back, and *gero* = to bring; Sp. & Ital. *registro*; Port. *registro*, *registo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An official written record or entry in a book, regularly kept, of acts, proceedings, names, &c.; a list, a roll, a schedule; also the book in which such record or entry is kept; specif. a list of persons entitled to vote at elections for members of parliament.

"The *registers* of fate expanded lie;
Wing'd Harpies snatch'd th' unguarded charge away." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xx. 9L

2. One who registers; a registrar. [Lord-reoister.]

3. A record, a memorial.

"And now, sole *register* that these things were,
Two solitary greetings have I heard."
Wordsworth: To a Friend. (Aug. 7, 1847.)

4. A device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, or recording steam, air, or water pressure, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, distance, velocity, direction, elevation, or numerical amount it is desired to ascertain. There are various special appliances of this kind, each particularly adapted for the peculiar operation which is to be investigated; many depending on the action of clock-work mechanism, which indicates results on dials, but others, as in registering meteorological instruments, having means for recording varying conditions, as with the anemometer, barograph, &c.

5. A sliding plate acting as a damper or valve to close or open an aperture for the passage of air.

(1) The draft-regulating plate of a stove or furnace; the damper-plate of a locomotive engine.

(2) A perforated plate governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A document issued by the Customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality.

2. *Music:*

(1) The compass of a voice or instrument.

(2) A portion of the compass of a voice: as, the upper, middle, or lower *register*.

(3) A stop of an organ.

(4) The knob or handle by means of which the performer commands any given stop.

3. *Printing:*

(1) The agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same or the respective sides thereof. The former is used in chromatic printing, where a number of colours are laid on consecutively. The latter is found in book and newspaper printing, where the correspondence of pages or columns on the respective sides is required.

(2) The inner part of the mould in which types are cast.

4. *Teleg.:* The part of a telegraph apparatus used for recording upon a strip of paper the message received.

¶ (1) *Lloyd's register:* [Lloyds].

(2) *Lord Register; Lord Clerk Register:*

Scots Law: A Scottish officer of state, having the custody of the archives.

(3) *Morse register:*

Teleg.: Morse's indicator-telegraph.

(4) *Seamen's register:* A register or record of the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship, with her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage and employment, the names, ages, &c., of the master and crew, &c.

register-grate, *s.* A grate furnished with a register or apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the room.

register-office, *s.*

1. An office where a register is kept; a registry, a record-office.

2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants.

register-point, *s.*

Print.: A device for puncturing and holding a sheet of paper, serving as a guide in laying on the sheet, so that the impressions on each side shall accurately correspond or register correctly. One is placed on each side of the tympan and in cylinder machines on the forme.

* **register-ship,** *s.* A ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.

register-thermometer, *s.* [Thermometer.]

rĕǧ'-ĭs-tĕr, * **reg-es-ter.** * **reg-es-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Register, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To enter in a register or record; to record.

"She that will sit in shop for five hours' space,
And *register* the sins of all that pass."
Cowley: Character of an Holy Sister.

2. To record; to indicate by registering.

"Last night at Driffield the thermometer *registered* five degrees of frost."—*Evening Standard*, Dec. 30, 1885.

II. *Rope-making:* To twist, as yarns, into a strand.

B. *Intransitive:*

Printing: To correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets, so that when brought together line shall fall upon line, and column upon column.

rĕǧ'-ĭs-tĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Reoister, *v.*]

registered-company, *s.* A company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

registered-invention, *s.* An invention protected by an inferior patent.

registered-letter, *s.* A letter which is registered at a post-office at the time of posting, and for which a small fee is paid to insure safe transmission.

* **rĕǧ'-ĭs-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *register*, v.; *-er.*] One who registers; a registrar, a recorder.

"The Greekes, the chiefe *registerers* of worthy actes."—*Goldinge: Cæsar.* (To the Reader, *7.)

rĕǧ'-ĭs-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Register, *v.*]

registering-instruments, *s. pl.* Instruments or apparatus which register or record automatically, as gauges, indicators, &c.

registering-thermometer, *s.* [Thermometer.]

* **rĕǧ'-ĭs-tĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *register*, s.; *-ship.*] The office or post of a register or registrar.

"The *registership* of the Vice-Chancellor's court petitioned for by John George."—*Abp. Laud: Rem.*, vol. ii., p. 183.

* **rĕǧ'-ĭs-trą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *register*; *-able.*] Capable of being registered.

"It was only the combination which made the label *registrable*."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

rĕǧ-ĭs-trar', * **reg-is-trere,** *s.* [Low Lat. *registrarius*, from *registrum* = a register (q.v.); Fr. *registraire.*] One whose duty it is to keep a register or record; a keeper of registers or records.

"The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworne before the *registrar*."—*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 136.

registrar-general, *s.* A public officer, appointed under the Great Seal, who (subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Home Secretary) superintends the whole system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

rĕǧ'-ĭs-trar'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *registrar*; *-ship.*] The office or post of a registrar.

* **rĕǧ'-ĭs-trą-rў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *registrarius.*] A registrar (q.v.).

"I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called Pente Craig, where my *Registrary* had his country house."—*Apb. Laud: Diary*, p. 24.

* **rĕǧ'-ĭs-trāte,** *v.t.* [Registration.] To enter in a register: to register, to record.

"Why do you toll to *registrate* your names
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?"
Drummond: Flowers of Sion.

rĕǧ'-ĭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *registratio*; Fr. *registration.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of registering or inserting in a register.

II. *Amer. Law:* The transcription of documents in a public register, so that an authentic copy may remain even if the original be lost or destroyed. It includes wills, deeds, mortgages and similar important papers.

¶ (1) *Registration of births, marriages, and deaths:* After various abortive attempts, commencing in 1538. A Registration Act was passed in England in 1836. The registration in Scotland was assimilated to that of England in 1854, and registration established in Ireland in 1863. There is no official registration of births, marriages, and deaths in the United States, either national or state, the only registers of this kind kept being those of certain churches, such as the Society of Friends.

(2) *Registration of ships:* The act of registering vessels in order to secure for them the privileges of American or British ships. The registration is effected with the principal officer of Customs at any port of entry, or with certain specified officials. It comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registration. The vessel belongs to the port at which she is registered.

(3) *Registration of copyright:*

Law: Copyrights of titles, &c., need to be registered at Washington, and two copies of each new book when issued must be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress to secure copyright on same. In England the registration of copyrights must be made at Stationer's Hall, London.

(4) *Registration of voters:* The entering of the names of persons entitled to vote at an election in the register or list of voters.

rĕǧ'-ĭs-trў, *s.* [Eng. *register*; *-y.*]

1. The act of registering or recording; registration.

* 2. A series of facts, &c., recorded; a register.

"I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented."—*Temple.*

3. A place where a register is kept.

registry-list, *s.* An official list of voters.

registry-office, *s.*

1. An office in Edinburgh (corresponding to the English Register Office) for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

2. The same as Register-office (q.v.).

* **rĕǧ'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *rego* = to rule.] Ruling, governing.

"Their *regitive* power over the world."—*Gentleman's Calling*, sect. vii., § 5.

rē'-ǧĭ-ŭm dō'-nŭm, *phr.* [Lat. = royal gift.] A royal grant; specif., an annual grant of public money, formerly made in augmentation of the income from other sources of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. It began in 1672, and was commuted in 1869 for £701,372.

rē'-ǧĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat.] Royal; pertaining to, or appointed by the sovereign.

regius-professors, *s. pl.* Those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In Scotland, the name is given to those professors whose chairs were founded by the Crown.

* **rē-gĭve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *give* (q.v.).] To give back.

"Bid him drive back his car, and reimport
The period past, *regive* the given hour."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 309.

* **re-ǧle,** * **rei-ǧle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *régler.*] To rule, to govern, to regulate.

"All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 558.

* **rĕg′-le-mĕnt (le as ęl),** *s.* [Fr., from *régler* (Lat. *regulo*) = to regulate (q.v.).] Regulation, administration.

"To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled." —*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

* **rĕg-lĕ-mĕnt′-ą-rȳ,** *a.* [Fr. *règlementaire*, from *réglement.*] Regulative; pertaining to or containing regulations.

rĕg′-lĕt, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *règle* (Lat. *regula*) = a rule; *rego* = to rule (q.v.).]

1. *Print.:* A strip of wood or metal with parallel sides, and of the height of a quadrat, used for separating pages in the chase, &c. Sometimes made type-high to form black borders.

2. *Arch.:* A flat, narrow moulding, employed to separate panels or other members; or to form knots, frets, and similar ornaments.

reglet-plane, *s.* A plane used in making printers' reglets.

* **rē-glŏss′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gloss*, v. (q.v.).] To put a fresh gloss on.

"So *reglosst* the satten's glosse."
Davies: Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 6.

rĕg′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ῥῆγμα (*rhēgma*) = a fracture, from ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break.]

Bot.: A compound superior fruit, having the pericarp dry externally and dehiscent by elastic cocci. Example, Euphorbia.

rĕg′-nal, *a.* [Lat. *regn(um)* = a kingdom; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the reign of a sovereign; used specif. of the years a sovereign has reigned. It was formerly the custom to date public documents, &c., from the year of the accession of the reigning monarch. This practice still prevails in Britain in citing Acts of Parliament.

"Monuments which mention the *regnal* year of the king in whose reign they were executed are also precious."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 246.

* **rĕg′-nan-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *regnan(t)*; *-cy.*] The act or state of reigning; rule, predominance.

rĕg′-nant, *a.* [Lat. *regnans*, pr. par. of *regno* = to reign; *regnum* = a kingdom; Fr. *régnant*; Sp. *regnante, reinante*; Ital. *regnante.*]

1. Reigning, ruling; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

"Mary being not merely Queen Consort, but also Queen *Regnant.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. Ruling, predominant, prevalent, prevailing.

"His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant
A traytor to the vices *regnant.*"
Swift: Miscellanies.

* **rĕg′-na-tĭve, * reg-na-tife,** *a.* [Regnant.] Ruling, governing.

"Right so litel or nought is worthe erthely power, but if *regnatife* prudence in heedes gouerne the smale."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. ii.

* **regne,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *regnum.*] A kingdom.

"The people and *regnis* everichone."
Lydgate: MS., fol. 16.

* **regne,** *v.i.* [Lat. *regno.*] To reign.

* **rĕg′-nĭ-çĭde,** *s.* [Lat. *regnum* = a kingdom, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] A destroyer of a kingdom.

"Regicides are no less than *regnicides.*"—*Adam: Works*, i. 418.

* **rĕg-nō-sâu′-rŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *regno* = to be lord, to rule, and *saurus* = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A provisional genus of Dinosauria, founded by Mantell on a lower jaw from the Wealden of Tilgate Forest, and described in his *Wonders of Geology* (i. 393). Owen (*Odontography*, i. 248) referred the remains to Iguanodon.

* **rē-gorge′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gorge* (q.v.); cf. Fr. *regorger* = to overflow, to surfeit.]

1. To vomit up; to reject from the stomach, to throw back.

"When you have *regorg'd* what you have taken in, you are the leanest things in nature."—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode*, i. 1.

2. To swallow back or again. (*Dryden.*)

3. To swallow eagerly,

"Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,671.

* **rē-grāde′,** *v.i.* [Lat. *re-* = back, and *gradior* = to walk, to go.] To go back, to retire, to move back.

* **rē-graft′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *graft* (q.v.).] To graft again or anew.

"Oft *regrafting* the same cions may make fruit greater."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

rē-grant′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *grant*, v. (q.v.).] To grant again or anew; to grant back.

"A charter *regranting* the old privileges to the Old Company."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

rē-grant′, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *grant*, s. (q.v.).]

1. The act of granting again or back.

2. A new, renewed, or fresh grant.

"To obtain a *regrant* of the monopoly under the Great Seal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

rē-grāte′, *v.t.* [Fr. *regratter* = to snatch or scrape again . . . to drive a huckster's trade: *re-* = back, again, and *gratter* = to grate, to scratch.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To shock, to offend.

"The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrateth*, than pleaseth the eye."—*Derham: Phys. Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. To buy up, as corn, provisions, &c., and sell the same again in the same or a neighbouring market so as to raise the prices. Regrating was an offence at common law.

"Some farmers will *regrate* and huy up all the corne that cometh to the markets, and lay it up in store, and sell it again at an higher price when they see their time."—*Latimer: Sermon before King Edward* (an. 1550).

II. *Masonry:* To scrape or take off the surface of an old hewn stone wall in order to whiten it and make it look fresh again.

* **re-grate,** *s.* [Regret, s.]

* **rĕ-grāt′-ĕr, * rĕ-grāt′-ŏr, * re-grat-our, * re-grat-ter,** *s.* [Eng. *regrat(e)*; *-er*, &c.] One who regrates or buys up corn, provisions, &c., to sell at a higher price in the same market or fair.

"A proclamation made against *regratters* and forestallers."—*Burnet: Record*, vol. ii., bk. ii.

* **rĕ-grā′-ti-ā-tŏr-ȳ, * rĕ-grā′-çi-ā-tŏr-ȳ (ti, ci** as **shi),** *s.* [Fr. *regratier* = to return thanks.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

"To gyve you my *regraciatory.*"
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

* **rĕ-grā′-trȳ, * re-gra-ty-rye,** *s.* [Regrate.] The act or practice of regrating.

"Riche thorw *regratyrye.*" *Piers Plowman*, p. 42.

* **rĕ-grēde′,** *v.i.* [Lat. *regredior*, from *re-* = back, and *gradior* = to step, to go; *gradus* = a step.] To go or move back; to retrograde.

* **rĕ-grē′-dĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *regrediens*, pr. par. of *regredior.*] A returning, a return.

"From whence
Never man yet had a *regredience.*"
Herrick: Never too Late to Die.

* **rē-greēn′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *green* (q.v.).] To make green again.

"*Regreens* the greens, and doth the flowrs reflowr."
Sylvester: The Arke, 66.

* **rē-greēt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *greet*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To greet again; to resalute.

"You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life . . .
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. To greet, to address, to meet.

"I *regreet*
The daintiest last." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

* **rē-greēt′,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *greet* (q.v.).] A greeting; a return or exchange of greetings.

"Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet.*"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* **rē′-grĕss, * re-gresse,** *s.* [Lat. *regressus* = a return, from *regressus*, pa. par. of *regredior* = to return; Fr. *regrès*; Sp. *regreso*; Ital. *regresso, rigresso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Passage back; return.

"Free libertie of egresse and *regresse.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 854.

2. Power or liberty of returning or passing back.

"Thou shalt have egress and *regress.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Veg. Morphol.:* The change from one organ into the form of the organ which immediately preceded it, as of a petal into a sepal. Called also Regressus.

2. *Scots Law:* Reentry. Letters of regress were granted, under the feudal law, by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

* **rē-grĕss′,** *v.i.* [Regress, s.] To go back, to return; to pass or move back.

"All beinginforced unto fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

rē-grĕss′-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *regressio*, from *regressus*, pa. par. of *regredior.*] [Regress, s.] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

"Restrains from *regression* into nothing."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. ix.

Regression of the moon's nodes:

Astron.: The motion backwards of the moon's nodes. It averages 19° 19′ 42·316″ a year, and the node makes a complete retrograde revolution in 6793·39108 solar days or nearly 18·6 years.

regression-point, *s.*

Geom.: A point at which two branches are tangent to each other, so that a point generating the curve suddenly stops at the cusp, and returns for a time in the same general direction from which it arrived at the cusp point.

* **rĕ-grĕss′-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *regress*; *-ive.*] Passing back, returning, retrogressive.

* **rĕ-grĕss′-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *regressive*; *-ly.*] In a regressive or retrogressive manner; by return, back.

rĕ-grĕs′-sŭs, *s.* [Regress, s., II. 1.]

rē-grĕt′, * re-grate, *s.* [Fr. *regret* = desire . . . sorrow, a word of disputed origin. Mahn suggests Lat. *re-* = back, and *gratus* = pleasing, grateful (q.v.). Skeat prefers the Lat. pref. *re-*, compounded with the same verb as appears in Goth. *grêtan* = to weep; Icel. *gráta*; Sw. *gråta*; Dan. *græde*; A.S. *grætan*; Scotch, *greet.*]

1. Grief or sorrow for the loss or want of something; a sorrowful longing or desire.

2. Vexation, grief, or sorrow at something past; bitterness of reflection; remorse.

"A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 3. Dislike, aversion.

"Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices?"—*Decay of Piety.*

rē-grĕt′, *v.t.* [Fr. *regretter*; O. Fr. *regrater, regreter.*] [Regret, s.]

1. To lament or grieve over the loss or want of; to look back at with sorrowful longing; to bewail.

"Alike *regretted* in the dust he lies,
Who yields ignobly or who bravely dies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 420.

* 2. To feel uneasy at; to be sorry for the existence of.

"Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish that there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions.—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

rē-grĕt′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *regret*; *-ful(l).*] Full of regret.

"So sincerely *regretful* at what had occurred."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 390.

rē-grĕt′-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *regretful*; *-ly.*] With regret.

"He departs out of the world *regretfully.*"—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 104.

rē-grĕt′-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *regret*; *-able.*] To be regretted; calling for or deserving regret.

"The *regrettable* incidents that occurred in Madrid."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

* **rē-grōwth′,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *growth* (q.v.).] A second or renewed growth.

rē-guard′-ant (*u* silent), *a.* [Regardant.]

* **rē-guĕr′-dŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *guerdon* (q.v.).] Reward, recompense, return.

"And, in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I girt thee with the valiant sword of York."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* **rē-guĕr′-dŏn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *reguerdonner.*] [Reguerdon, s.] To reward, to recompense.

* **rē-guĕr′-dŏn-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *reguerdon*; *-ment.*] Requital.

"In generous *reguerdonment* whereof."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

rĕg′-ụ-la, *s.* [Lat. = a rule]. [Regular.]

1. *Eccles.:* A book of rules or orders of a religious house; rule, discipline.

2. *Arch.:* A band below the tænia of the Doric epistylium, extending the width of the triglyph, and having six guttæ depending from it. The space between two adjoining canals of the triglyphs.

* **rĕg′-ụ-la-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *regul(ate); -able.*] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

rĕg′-ụ-lạr, * **reg-u-ler,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *regularis,* from *regula* = a rule; *rego* = to direct, to rule; Fr. *régulier;* Sp. & Port. *regular;* Ital. *regolare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Conforming to or in accordance with a rule or rules; agreeable to established law, rule, type, principle, or customary forms; normal.

"The Enniskilleners who had joined him had served a military apprenticeship, though not in a very *regular* manner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

2. Acting according to rule; governed by rule or rules; uniform in a course or practice; orderly, methodical, unvarying.

"Your least praise is to be *regular.*"
Dryden: Ep. to Mr. Congreve.

3. Established, initiated, or instituted in accordance with rule, custom, or discipline: as, *regular* troops.

4. Belonging to the regular or permanent army.

"The camp at least will be inspected by a *regular* officer."—*Daily Chronicle,* May 25, 1885.

5. Thorough, out-and-out, perfect, complete: as, a *regular* swindle. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a corolla*): Having its segments forming equal rays of a circle supposed to be described with the axis of a flower for the centre; having all the parts of each series of a flower of similar form and size. All flowers are regular at first; thus, a papilionaceous one is regular in the bud.

2. *Eccles.:* Belonging to a monastic order or congregation. [B. 3.] (Opposed to *secular.*)

3. *Geom.:* Having the sides and angles equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, &c.

4. *Gram.:* Declined or inflected according to the common or ordinary form; following the common form in respect to inflectional terminations: as, a *regular* verb.

5. *Music:* A work is said to be "not in regular form," if its subjects and their disposition depart from the plan or form conventionally considered most suitable to a composition of its kind.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Chronol.:* A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell, and also the age of the moon on the first day of each month.

2. *Mil.:* A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

3. *Roman Church:* A member of a monastic order or of a congregation; a monk or friar, as opposed to one of the secular clergy. Strictly speaking, the name embraces persons of either sex, observing a common rule of life, bound by the three vows of religion, and obeying statutes of the particular order to which they belong

regular-architecture, *s.* That which has its parts symmetrical or disposed in counterparts.

regular army, *s.* [See Regular-troops.]

regular-canons, *s. pl.* [Augustinian, *a.*]

regular-curves, *s. pl.*

Geom.: The perimeters of conic sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.

regular-polyhedron, *s.* [Polyhedron.]

regular sea-urchin, *s*

Zool.: A Sea-urchin having the anal aperture within the apical disc and surrounded by the genital and ocular plates. [Echinoidea.]

regular-troops, *s. pl.* Soldiers belonging to a permanent army, as opposed to militia or volunteers.

rĕg-ụ-lăr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *regularité;* Sp. *regularidad;* Ital. *regolarità.*] The quality or state of being regular, or in accordance with established rule, type, principle, or custom; agreeableness to rule; conformity to certain rules or principles; method; certain order, steadiness, or uniformity in course or practice.

"The charm of *regularity.*" *Scott: Rokeby,* iii. 5.

* **rĕg′-ụ-lạr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *regular; -ize.*] To make regular; to cause to conform to rule or practice.

"It was well when kings like William I. and Henry I. were wise enough to *regularize* their administration for their own ends."—*Gardener & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.,* ch. iii.

rĕg′-ụ-lạr-lў, * **reg-u-lar-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *regular; -ly.*]

1. In a regular manner; in accordance with rule or established mode or practice.

"A state
More *regularly* free." *Thomson: Liberty,* iv. 374.

2. At certain intervals or periods; in uniform order: as, The seasons return *regularly.*

3. Methodically, duly: as, He attends divine worship *regularly.*

4. Completely, thoroughly: as, I was *regularly* swindled.

* **rĕg′-ụ-lạr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *regular; -ness.*] The quality or state of being regular; regularity.

"In the *regularness* of shape."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 530.

* **rĕg′-ụ-lāt-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *regulat(e); -able.*] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

rĕg′-ụ-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *regulatus,* pa. par. of *regulo,* from *regula* = a rule; O. Fr. *reguler;* Fr. *régler;* Sp. & Port. *regular;* Ital. *regolare.*]

1. To adjust in accordance with rule, order, or established custom; to govern, direct, or order according to certain rules or restrictions; to subject to governing principles or laws; to order, to dispose.

"Critics would *regulate*
Our theatres, and whigs reform our state."
Dryden: Prologue to Royal Brother.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, To *regulate* a clock.

rĕg-ụ-lā′-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Regulate.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of regulating; the act of reducing to order, or of disposing in accordance with rule or established custom.

"Such a *regulation* of matters as they desire."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 10.

2. The state of being regulated.

3. A rule, order, or direction from a superior or competent authority regulating the action of those under their control; a precept; a governing or prescribed course of action.

B. *As adj.:* In accordance with rules or regulations; prescribed: as, *regulation* uniform.

rĕg′-ụ-lā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *regulat(e); -ive.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Regulating; tending or serving to regulate.

"Submitting their multitude to a certain *regulative* principle placing them under the control of our minds."—*Blackie: Self-Culture,* p. 3.

2. *Metaph.:* A term applied by Sir William Hamilton to one of the Cognitive Faculties. (See extract.)

"I now enter upon the last of the Cognitive Faculties—the Faculty which I denominated the *Regulative.* . . . To this faculty has been latterly applied the name Reason, but this term is so vague and ambiguous that it is almost unfitted to convey any definite meaning."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 347.

rĕg′-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *regulat(e); -or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which regulates; an administrator, a director.

"He now refused to act under the board of *regulators,* and was deprived of both his commissions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

II. *Tech.:* A mechanical contrivance for regulating or equalizing motion. Specifically applied to:

1. *Furnace:* [Draught-regulator].

2. *Horology:*

(1) A clock keeping accurate time, used for regulating other timepieces.

(2) The device by which the pendulum-bob is elevated or depressed.

(3) The fly of the striking part of a clock or musical box.

(4) An arm which determines the length of the balance (or hair) spring of a watch.

3. *Mach.:* The brake-band of a crab or crane.

4. *Steam-engine:*

(1) [Governor].

(2) [Cataract].

(3) A device for admitting steam in regulatablo quantity to the valve-chamber of the steam-cylinder. [Regulator-box.]

regulator-box, *s.* A valve-motion contrived by Watt for his double-action, condensing pumping-engines.

regulator-cock, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A cock used to admit a lubricant to the faces of the regulator.

regulator-cover, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The outside cover, removable when required to examine the regulator.

regulator-shaft and levers, *s. pl.*

Steam-eng.: The shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box, when each cylinder has a separate regulator.

regulator-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The valve in a steam pipe of a locomotive engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinders.

rĕg′-ụ-līne, *a.* [Regulus.] Of or pertaining to regulus.

rĕg′-ụ-līze, *v.t.* [Eng. *regul(us);* suff. *-ize.*] To reduce to regulus.

rĕg′-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a little king, dimin. from *rex,* genit. *regis* = a king.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A petty king or ruler.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Leo. A line drawn from the Pole Star, between the Pointers and the other five stars of the Great Bear, will if produced cut Regulus. With various other stars, three of which are of the second magnitude, it forms a sickle-like body, from which the Leonids diverge. [Leonids.] Called also *Cor Leonis,* or the Lion's Heart. The Greek denominated it βασιλίσκος (*Basiliskos*) = a little king, which was Latinised into Regulus. [Etym.]

2. *Chem.:* A mineral reduced from its oxide or other compound by fusion with a reducing agent. (*Watts.*)

"The production of *regulus* from the smelting works."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 4, 1882.

3. *Ornith.:* A genus of Sylviidæ, sub-family Phylloscopinæ, with seven species, from all Palæarctic and Nearctic regions, and south to Guatemala. Bill small, broad at base; nostrils semi-lunar, covered with membranous scale; bill very slightly forked; tarsi with one long scale in front. *Regulus cristatus,* the Gold-crested; *R. ignicapillus,* the Fire-crested; and *R. modestus* (*f*), the Dalmatian Wren, are European.

rē′-gûr, *s.* [Native name.]

Geol., &c.: The black cotton, clayey soil of India. It occurs principally on the table land of the Deccan and in Nagpore. It is less frequent in Mysore, but reappears in southern India in continuous sheets from six to twenty feet thick. It sometimes rests on kunkur and gravel. Though generally a surface soil, it dips beneath recent alluvium. It is extremely fertile, having produced heavy crops for many centuries without manure. Its exact age is undetermined.

* **rē-gŭr′-gĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *regurgitatus,* pa. par of *regurgito,* from Lat. *re-* = back, and *gurges,* genit. *gurgitis* = a whirlpool; Sp. *regurgitar;* Ital. *regurgitare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To throw or pour back in great quantity.

"The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be poured back; to pour or surge back.

"Valvulæ to let pass the spirits from the brain into the muscles, but stop them if they would *regurgitate.*"—*More: Immort. of the Soul,* bk. ii., ch. v.

rē-gŭr-gĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *regurgitatio,* from *regurgitatus.*] [Regurgitate.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of regurgitating or pouring back.

"To hinder the *regurgitation* of the fæces upwards."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 875.

2. The act of swallowing or absorbing again; reabsorption.

II. *Pathol.* (*Of blood*): The flowing back into the vessels of the heart of the blood which had just left them. It is the result of valvular disease of the heart. It is of three kinds: Aortal, Mitral, and Tricuspid regurgitation. In the first there is a diastolic murmur, best heard at the second right space and obliquely downward; in the second a systolic murmur, best heard at the left of the apex; in the third a tricuspid murmur may or may not be heard.

rē-hą-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *habilitate* (q.v.).]

1. To restore to a former position or capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore to a right, rank, or privilege, formerly held, but forfeited for some reason. (Properly a term of the civil and canon law.)

"The moment any of them quits the cause of this government, he is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all attainders are purged."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

2. To reestablish or reinstate in the esteem of others; to restore to public esteem or respect.

rē-hą-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *rehabilitatio*; Fr. *rehabilitation*: Sp. *rehabilitacion*; Ital. *rehabilitazione*.] [REHABILITATE.] The act of rehabilitating or restoring to a former position or capacity; the state of being rehabilitated; restoration to former rank, privilege, esteem, &c.

rē-hăsh', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, v. (q.v.).] To hash anew; to work up, as old material into a new form.

rē-hăsh', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, s. (q.v.).] Anything hashed up anew; something made up of materials which have already been used.

"The celebrated 'baked beans,' the glory of Boston, are nothing but a poor *rehash* of the roast beef of old England."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

rē-hĕar', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.).] To hear again or a second time; specif., to hear or try over again, as a cause in a law-court.

"He will one day *rehear* all causes at his own tribunal."—*Horne: Commentary on Psalms, Ps.* lxxxii.

rē-hĕard', *pa. par.* or *a.* [REHEAR.]

rē-hĕar'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [REHEAR.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of hearing again; specif., the hearing or trying of a cause a second time; retrial.

"If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.

rē-hĕar'-sal, * re-hear-sall, * re-her-ceal, * re-her-saile, *s.* [Eng. *rehears(e)*; *-al.*]

* 1. The act of rehearsing or repeating; repetition; recitation of the words of another.

"In *rehearsal* of Our Lord's Prayer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Narration, relation; a relating or recounting in detail.

"To knit up this discourse with a *rehearsall* of all the operations and effects of the plants before named."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. viii.

3. A private performance of anything made, or a trial before public exhibition; a general practice before a performance. *Full rehearsal*, a rehearsal at which soloists, band, and chorus are present. *Public rehearsal*, a rehearsal to which the public are admitted.

"Here's a marvellous place for our *rehearsal*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

rē-hĕarse', * **re-herce,** * **re-herse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *reherser*, *rehercer* = to harrow over again, from *re-* = again, and *hercer* = to harrow; *herce* = a harrow, so to go over the same ground again, as a harrow.] [HEARSE.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To repeat, as the words or writings of another; to recite; to tell over again.

"He red, and measur'd many a sad verse,
And her faire locks np stared stiffe on end,
Hearing him those same bloody lines *reherse*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 36.

2. To relate, to tell, to recite, to narrate, to recount.

"But where's a second Virgil to *rehearse*,
Our heroe's glories in his epic verse?"
Rochester: Art of Poetry, iv.

* 3. To cause to recite, tell, or narrate; to put through a rehearsal.

4. To recite or perform in private for experiment before exhibition to the public.

"Studied the character, which was to be *rehearsed* the next day."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

B. *Intrans.*: To repeat or recite what has been already said or written; to go through a performance in private preparatory to public exhibition.

rē-hĕar'-sĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rehears(e)*; *-er.*] One who rehearses, recites, or recounts; a reciter.

"This practice [the recital of genealogies] has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such *rehearsers*."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **rē-hēat',** * **re-hete,** *v.t.* [Fr. *rehaiter.*] To revive, to cheer, to encourage.

"Him would I comforte and *rehete*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,509.

* **rē-hĕlm,'** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *helm* (q.v.).] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet; to furnish with a helmet.

"Incontynent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

* **re-herse,** *v.t.* [REHEARSE.]

* **rē-hĭb-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *habeo* = to have.]

Law: The returning of some article by a buyer on the ground of some defect or fraud.

rĕ-hĭb'-ĭ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [REHIBITION.] Of or pertaining to rehibition: as, a *rehibitory* action.

* **rē-hū'-mąn-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *humanize* (q.v.).] To render human again.

rē-hў-pŏth'-ĕ-cāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hypothecate* (q.v.).] To hypothecate again, as, to lend as security bonds already hypothecated as security by the person with whom they are deposited.

rē-hў-pŏth-ĕ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hypothecation* (q.v.).] The act of rehypothecating; the state of being rehypothecated.

rei, *s.* [REE.]

reĭch'-ąrd-tīte, *s.* [After A. Reichardt, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive form of Epsomite (q.v.), forming thin layers with carnallite at Stassfurth and Leopoldshall, Prussia.

reĭch'-īte, *s.* [After Oberbergrath Reich; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very pure variety of Calcite (q.v.) found in Cumberland. Named by Breithaupt.

reĭchs'-rath (**th** as **t**), *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, an empire, and *rath* (cogn. with A.S. *rǽd*) = counsel, advice.] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.

reĭch'-stadt (*d* silent), *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *stadt* = a city.] A city of the Empire; specif. one of the free cities which, under the German constitution, held directly of the Empire.

reĭchs'-tag, *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *tag* = day.] The German diet; the imperial parliament of the German Empire.

rēif, rĭēf, *s.* [A.S. *reáf.*] Robbery, plunder. (*Scotch.*)

"The committing of divers thefts, *reifs*, and herships."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

* **rēĭ'-gle,** *v.t.* [REGLE, *v.*]

* **rēĭ'-gle,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *règle*), from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything, as a groove or slot in which anything runs.

"A flood-gate, to hee drawne vp and let downe through *reigles* in the side postes."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 105.

* **rēĭ'-gle-mĕnt,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *règlement*).] A rule, a regulation, a canon.

"He should permit . . . all *reiglements* . . . to be conducted by moral demonstrations."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

rêign (*g* silent), * **raigne,** * **raygne,** * **rayne,** * **regne,** * **regnen,** * **reignen,** *v.i.* [Fr. *règner* (O. Fr. *reigner*), from Lat. *regno*, from *regnum* = a kingdom, a reign (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reinar*; Ital. *regnare.*]

1. To enjoy, possess, or exercise sovereign authority; to exercise government as a king or governor; to be king or sovereign; to rule.

"Better to *reign* in hell than serve in heaven."
Milton: P. L., i. 262.

2. To rule; to prevail; to have the predominance.

"Let not sin *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof."—*Romans* vi. 12.

3. To predominate; to prevail; to be prevalent.

"More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn."—*Bacon.*

rêign (*g* silent), * **raine,** * **rayne,** * **regne,** * **reigne,** * **rengne,** *s.* [Fr. *règne*, from Lat. *regnum*, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king; Sp. & Port. *reino*; Ital. *regno.*]

* 1. A kingdom; the territory over which a sovereign has sway or rule; an empire; a dominion; a realm.

"Overruling him in his owne *rayne*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 27.

* 2. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty, sway.

3. Power, influence.

"The *reign* of violence is o'er!"
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

4. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor occupies a throne.

"A right which was before exercised and asserted in the *reigns* of Henry IV. . . . and Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Comnentaries*, bk. i., ch. 8.

* ¶ (1) *Once in a reign, in a reign*: Once in a way.

"If, *once in a reign*, he invites his neighbours to dinner."—*Adams: Works*, i. 483.

(2) *Reign of Terror*: The period in the French Revolution between the fall of the Girondists and the overthrow of Robespierre. It lasted 420 days, from May 31, 1793, to July 27, 1794.

* **reike,** *s.* [REAK.] A rush, a reed.

"Sea-weeds or *reike*, rushes and reeds growing upon the washes and meeres, serve them to twist for cords."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. i.

* **reile,** *v.i.* [ROLL, *v.*]

* **rē-īl-lū'-mĭn-āte,** * **rē-īl-lū'-mĭne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *illuminate*, *illumine* (q.v.).] To illuminate or illumine anew; to enlighten again.

* **rē-īl-lū-mĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *illumination* (q.v.).] The act of reilluminating; the state of being reilluminated.

reim, *s.* [RIEM.]

rē-ĭm-bark', *v.t.* & *i.* [REEMBARK.]

rē-ĭm-bŏd'-ў, *v.t.* & *i.* [REEMBODY.]

* **rē-ĭm-bŏsk,** * **re-im-bosch,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imbosk* (q.v.).] To reenter a lair.

"Ran in and *reimbosched* himself."—*Howell: Dodonu's Grove*, p. 14.

* **rē-ĭm-bŭrs'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reimburs(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being reimbursed or repaid.

rē-ĭm-bŭrse', *v.t.* [Fr. *rembourser*, from *re-* = back, again, and *embourser* = to put into a purse: *em-* = in, and *bourse* = a purse (q.v.).]

1. To replace in a treasury, purse, or coffer, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; to pay back, to refund, to repay, to restore, to make up.

"*Reimbursing* what the people should give to the king."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation on Parties*, let. 16.

2. To repay to; to pay back to; to give an equivalent.

"To *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

rē-ĭm-bŭrse'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *remboursement.*] The act of reimbursing, repaying, or refunding; repayment.

"She exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursement*."—*Bolingbroke: Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

rē-ĭm-bŭrs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reimburs(e)*; *-er.*] One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds that which has been taken, lost, or expended.

* **rē-ĭm-bŭrs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [REIMBURSABLE.]

* **rē-ĭm-mĕrġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *immerge* (q.v.).] To immerge again; to plunge again or anew.

* **rē-ĭm-plāçe',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *reimplacer.*] To replace. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **rē-ĭm-plant',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *implant* (q.v.).] To implant again or anew.

"Godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair."—*Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 45.

rē-ĭm-pōrt′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *import* (q.v.).]

I. To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.

"Really exported to some foreign country, and not clandestinely *reimported* into our own."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

* 2. To bring back; to restore.

"Bid him drive back his car, and *reimport* The period past." *Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 308.

rē-ĭm-pŏr-tā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *importation* (q.v.).] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

* **rē-ĭm-pŏr-tūne′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *importune* (q.v.).] To importune again or afresh.

rē-ĭm-pōṣe′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impose* (q.v.).]

I. To impose again or anew: as, To *reimpose* a tax; to *reimpose* a forme, &c.

* 2. To tax again.

"The whole parish is *reimposed* next year, in order to reimburse them."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

rē-ĭm-pō-ṣĭ′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imposition* (q.v.).]

I. The act of reimposing: as, the *reimposition* of a tax; the *reimposition* of a forme, &c.

* 2. A fresh or new tax.

"Such *reimpositions* are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

rē-ĭm-prĕg′-nāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impregnate* (q.v.).] To impregnate again or anew.

"The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

rē-ĭm-prĕss′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impress* (q.v.).] To impress anew or afresh.

"Invigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

rē-ĭm-prĕss′-ĭon (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impression* (q.v.).] A second or new impression; a reprint of a book. (*Spelman.*)

* **rē-ĭm-prĭnt′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprint* (q.v.).] To imprint or print again or anew; to reprint.

"Dr. John Rainolds, his overthrow of stage-playes, printed 1599, and *reimprinted* Oxford 1629."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vii. 5.

rē-ĭm-prĭṣ′-ŏn, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprison* (q.v.).] To imprison again.

rē-ĭm-prĭṣ′-ŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprisonment* (q.v.).] The act of reimprisoning or the state of being reimprisoned for the same or a second offence.

rein, * **rain**, * **reign**, * **reigne**, * **reine**, * **reyne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *reine*, *resne*, *resgne* (Fr. *rêne*), from Lat. * *retina*, from *retineo* = to hold back, to retain (q.v.); Sp. *rienda* (for *redina*); Ital. *redina*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A strap or cord by which a horse is driven or controlled. It is fastened to the snaffle or curb on each side.

"Yet held he still the *raines* in hand." *Phaer: Virgill; Eneidos* i.

(2) A rope of twisted and greased raw hide. [Riem.]

(3) (*Pl.*): The handles of a blacksmith's tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides.

2. *Fig.*: Any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint, government, power.

II. *Arch.*: A springer or lower vonssoir of an arch, which rests upon the imposts.

¶ (1) *To give the reins:* To give license; to let go unrestrained.

"*Giving reins* and spurs to my free speech." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

(2) *To take the reins:* To assume the guidance or direction.

rein-holder, *s.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reins when the driver has alighted.

rein-hook, *s.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein.

rein-slide, *s.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, which holds the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part.

rein-snap, *s.*

Harness: A spring hook to hold the reins.

rêin, *v.t. & i.* [Rein, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.*: To govern, direct, restrain, or pull up with the rein or reins.

"The squire, who saw, expiring on the ground, His prostrate master, *rein'd* the steeds around." *Pope: Homer: Iliad* xx. 556.

2. *Fig.*: To restrain, to curb.

"*Rein* them from ruth." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. To restrain or pull up a horse with the reins.

"*Rein* up." *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

* 2. To be governed by the reins; to obey the reins.

"He will hear you easily, and *reins* well."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* **rē-ĭn-âu′-gu-rāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inaugurate* (q.v.).] To inaugurate again or anew.

* **rē-ĭn-çĕnse′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incense*, v. (q.v.).] To kindle again or anew; to rekindle.

"She, whose heams do *reincense* This sacred fire." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

* **rē-ĭn-çīte′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incite* (q.v.).] To incite again; to reanimate, to re-encourage.

"To dare the attack he *reincites* his hand." *Lewis: Statius; Thebaid* xii.

rē-ĭn-cor′-pŏr-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incorporate* (q.v.).] To incorporate again or anew.

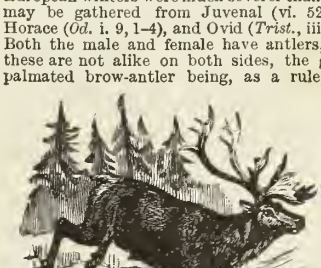
* **rē-ĭn-crēase′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng *increase*, v. (q.v.).] To increase again or anew.

"Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reincreast*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 15.

rē-ĭn-cūr′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incur* (q.v.).] To incur a second time.

rêin′-deĕr, * **rāin′-deĕr**, * **rayne-dere**, *s.* [A.S. *hrândeór*; Icel. *hreinn*, *hreindyr*; Dau. *rensdyr*; Sw. *ren*, *rendjur*; Dut. *rendier*; Ger. *rennthier*, from Lapp. *reino*, according to Skeat = pasture, but mistaken by the Swedes for the name of the animal.]

Zool.: *Rangifer tarandus*, the only domesticated species of the family. It extends over the boreal regions of both hemispheres, and runs into several well-marked varieties. Many authors consider the American reindeer, which has never been domesticated, as a distinct species. The reindeer formerly had a much wider geographical range, and is probably the *bos cervi figura* described by Cæsar as inhabiting Hercynian forest (*de Bell. Gall.* vi. 26). That the European winters were much severer than now may be gathered from Juvenal (vi. 521–3), Horace (*Od.* i. 9, 1–4), and Ovid (*Trist.*, iii. 10) Both the male and female have antlers, and these are not alike on both sides, the great palmated brow-antler being, as a rule, de-



REINDEER.

veloped on one side only. In the winter the fur is long, grayish-brown on the body; neck, hind-quarters, and belly white. In summer the gray hair darkens into a sooty brown, and the white parts become gray. To the Laplander the reindeer is the only representative of wealth, and it serves him as a substitute for the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the goat. It is extensively employed as a beast of draught and carriage, being broken to draw sledges, or to carry men or packages on its back. A full-grown animal can draw a weight of 300 lbs., and travel at the rate of 100 miles a day, its broad deeply cleft hoofs fitting it admirably for travelling over the broken snow. In winter the herds feed in the woods on the lichens which haug from the trees; in summer they seek the mountains in order to escape the mosquitoes and gad-flies.

"Remains of the *reindeer* are found in caves and other Post-pliocene deposits as far south as the south of France, this boreal species having heen enahled to spread over Southern Europe, owing to the access of cold during the Glacial period. It appears to have continued to exist in Scotland down even to the twelfth century."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 25.

reindeer-moss, *s.*

Bot., &c.: A lichen, *Cenomyce rangiferina*, which forms the winter food of the reindeer. It has erect, elongated, roughish, very much branched podetia, the alternate branches drooping; the apothecia sub-globose, brown, on small erect brauchlets. It is common in Britain on moors, heaths, and mountains. It is abundant in the pine forests of Lapland, and flourishes even when they have been burnt. Reindeer feed upou it and dig for it when it is covered by snow. It tastes like wheat bran, but leaves a slightly burning sensation on the palate. It is not eaten by the Laplanders. It is the badge of the clan Mackenzie. [Cladonia.]

reindeer-period, *s.*

Anthrop.: The English equivalent of Lartet's *âge du renne*.

"But now comes the great question: When was the *Reindeer-period* in Southern France? and what is its antiquity? It is far easier to indicate its place in the series of observed facts in relation to ancient man, than to assign to it any definite antiquity of years. Geologically, a wide gulf separates it from the Drift-period . . . but, on the other hand, it will seem, both from the palæontological and archæological bearings, to be of higher antiquity than the Kjokkenmöddings of Denmark and the Lacustrine Dwellings of Switzerland, and very certainly than the whole group of so called Celtic and Cromlech remains."—*Lartet & Christy: Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 25.

reindeer-tribes, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The people of the Reindeer-period (q.v.). They seem to have been hunters and fishers, without domestic animals. They possessed considerable decorative skill, but their stone implements were rude.

"*Reindeer-tribes* of Central France."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind.* (Index.)

* **rē-ĭn-dūçe′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *induce* (q.v.).] To bring in again; to induce again.

"*Reinduced* that discontinu'd good." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, i.

* **reine**, *s.* [Rein, *s.*]

rē-ĭn-fĕct′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infect* (q.v.).] To infect again or anew.

* **rē-ĭn-fĕc′-tious**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infectious* (q.v.).] Capable of infecting a second time.

* **rē-ĭn-flāme′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inflame* (q.v.).] To inflame or heat auew or afresh; to rekindle.

rē-ĭn-fôrçe′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inforce* (q.v.).] [Reenforce.]

1. To add new strength, force, power, or weight to; to strengthen to a greater degree.

"To *reinforce* his rightful claim of homage."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 105.

2. To strengthen by the addition of troops, ships, armaments, &c.

"So the siege heing levied, the Earl of Shrewshury entred it, and victualled and *reinforced* it."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. ii.

rē-ĭn-fôrçe′, *s.* [Reinfonce, *v.*] An additional thickness imparted to any portion of an object in order to streugthen it, as—

1. *Ordn.*: The enlarged portion of a cannon, extending from the base ring to the chase. It is formed in casting, or by shrinking on a band of metal. The first reinforce is that nearest the breech, where the metal is thickest. The second reinforce extends from the termination of the first to a point forward of the trunnions.

2. A strengthening patch. It may be an additional thickness sewed around a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover; a piece pasted around the buttonhole of a paper collar, &c.; a patch on a tube, boiler, tank, &c.

reinforce-ring, *s.*

Ordn.: A flat moulding at the breech end of the reinforce.

rē-ĭn-fôrçe′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *reinforce*; *-ment.*]

I. The act of reinforcing; the state of being reinforced. (*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cressida*, v. 5.)

2. Additional force or strength, especially of new troops, ships, armament, &c.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by the addition of something.

"Soon after the prorogation this reckless faction was strengthened by an important *reinforcement*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

rē-ĭn-form', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inform* (q.v.).] To inform again.

* **rē-ĭn-fŭnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *infundo* = to pour in: *in-* = in, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour in again, as a stream.

rē-ĭn-fūse', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infuse* (q.v.).] To infuse again.

* **rē-ĭn-ĝĕn'-dĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingender* (q.v.).] To regenerate.

"The renovating and *reingendering* Spirit of God."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence*, § 4.

rē-ĭn-grā'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingratiate* (q.v.).] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favour.

"—— hoped to *reingratiate* himself with the duke by complimenting him on his third wedding."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

rē-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q.v.).] To inhabit again or anew.

"Towns and cities were not *reinhabited*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

reĭn'-īte, *s.* [After Professor Rein; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 6·640; lustre, dull; colour, blackish brown; streak, brown, opaque. Compos.: tungstic acid, 76·31; protoxide of iron, 23·68 = 99·99; formula as in Wolframite, $FeWO_4$. Found at Kimbosan, Kei, Japan. E. S. Dana suggests that it may be a pseudomorph.

* **rêin'-lĕss, * rain-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *rein*, s.; *-less.*] Without rein or restraint; unrestrained, uncurbed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Fleet the Tartar's *reinless* steed."
Wordsworth: Expedition of the French.

* **rē-ĭn-quīre'**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inquire* (q.v.).] To inquire a second time.

rêins, * reines, * reynes, * reenus, *s. pl.* [Fr. *reins*, from Lat. *renes* = the kidneys, the reins, the loins; allied to Gr. φρήν (*phrēn*), pl. φρένες (*phrenes*) = the midriff.]

1. The kidneys.

2. The region of the kidneys; the lower parts of the back.

"All living creatures are fattest about the *raines* of the backe."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be seated in the region of the kidneys. (Frequent in Old Test.)

Reĭnsch, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

Reinsch's test, *s.*

Chem.: A very delicate test for arsenic. The suspected liquid, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is transferred to a glass vessel containing small pieces of clean copper foil, and carefully boiled. If arsenic is present, the copper becomes coated with a steel-gray film of the metal. By heating the copper foil in a dry glass tube, the arsenic is expelled and oxidises to arsenious acid, which condenses in shining crystals on the cool part of the tube.

rē-ĭn-sĕrt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insert* (q.v.).] To insert a second time.

rē-ĭn-sĕr'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insertion* (q.v.).] The act of reinserting; the state of being reinserted; that which is reinserted.

* **rē-ĭn-spĕct'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspect* (q.v.).] To inspect again or a second time.

* **rē-ĭn-spĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspection* (q.v.).] The act of reinspecting; a second or renewed inspection.

* **rē-ĭn-spīre'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspire* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To inspire anew or afresh; to breathe into again.

"Each corse was *reinspired* with vital breath."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid v.

B. *Intrans.:* To breathe again.

"His labouring bosom *reinspires* with breath."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 65.

* **rē-ĭn-spĭr'-ĭt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspirit* (q.v.).] To inspirit afresh; to give fresh spirit to.

rē-ĭn-stâl', * **rē-ĭn-stâll'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instal* (q.v.).] To instal again; to seat again.

"That which alone can truly *reinstal* thee
In David's royal seat." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 372.

rē-ĭn-stâl'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instalment* (q.v.).] The act of reinstalling; the state of being reinstalled.

rē-ĭn-stāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instate* (q.v.).] To instate again; to restore to a former state or position; to put again in possession.

"*Reinstate* us on the rock of peace."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii.

rē-ĭn-stāte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instatement* (q.v.).] The act of reinstating; the state of being reinstated; restoration to a former state or position; reestablishment.

"A final *reinstatement* of her in her husband's favour."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

* **rē-ĭn-stā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *reinstat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of reinstating; reinstatement.

"The hope of *reinstation* into the good graces of the uncle."—*Poe: Thou art the Man.*

* **rē-ĭn-strŭct'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct anew.

"Being *reinstructed* in the faith."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 364.

rē-ĭn-sür'-ançe (s as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insurance* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reinsuring; a second or renewed insurance.

2. A contract by which a first insurer relieves himself from the risks which he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called reinsurers.

rē-ĭn-süre' (**s as sh**), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insure* (q.v.).] To insure again; to insure a second time, so as to relieve the first insurer of his risk.

rē-ĭn-sür'-ĕr (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *reinsur(e)*; *-er.*] One who reinsures; one who takes a reinsurance (q.v.).

* **rē-ĭn'-tĕ-grāte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *réintégrer*, from Lat. *redintegro* = to redintegrate (q.v.).] To renew in any state or quality; to repair, to restore.

"This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty."—*Bacon.*

* **rē-ĭn-tĕ-grā'-tion**, *s.* [Reintegrate.] The act of reintegratiug; a renewing or restoriug.

* **rē-ĭn-tĕr'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inter* (q.v.).] To inter agaiu; to reburv.

"They convey the bones of their dead from all places to be *reinterred*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 8.

* **rē-ĭn-tĕr'-rō-gāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *interrogate* (q.v.).] To interrogate again or anew; to question repeatedly.

* **rē-ĭn-thrōne'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inthrone* (q.v.).] To place or set on a throne again.

* **rē-ĭn-thrōn'-īze**, *v.t.* [Reenthronize.]

* **rē-ĭn-tīçe'**, *v.t.* [Reentice.]

rē-ĭn-trō-dūçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *introduce* (q.v.).] To introduce again or anew.

rē-ĭn-trō-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *introduction* (q.v.).] The act of reintroducing; the state of being reintroduced.

* **rē-ĭn'-ŭn-dāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inundate* (q.v.).] To inundate again.

rē-ĭn-vĕst', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *invest* (q.v.).]

1. To invest anew.

"They *reinvest* thee in white innocence."
Donne: Funeral Elegies.

2. To invest or lay out, as money, anew.

† **rē-ĭn-vĕs'-tĭ-gāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investigate* (q.v.).] To investigate again or anew.

* **rē-ĭn-vĕs-tĭ-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investigation* (q.v.).] A secoud or renewed investigation.

rē-ĭn-vĕst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investment* (q.v.).] The act of reinvesting; a second or repeated investment.

rē-ĭn-vĭg'-ŏr-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *invigorate* (q.v.).] To reanimate; to give fresh vigour or spirit to.

* **rē-ĭn-vŏlve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *involve* (q.v.).] To involve again or anew.

"To *reinvolve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness."—*Milton: Reform. in England.*

reĭn-ward'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after G. C. Reinwardt, a Dutch botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Linaceæ. *Reinwardtia trigyna*, which grows in the Himalayas, is said to be used as a medicine for founder in cattle. (*Dr. Stewart.*) It is often cultivated in greenhouses for its large handsome yellow flowers.

rēird, *v.i.* [Reird, *s.*] To shout; to make a loud or crashing noise; to break wind. (*Scotch.*)

rēird, *s.* [A.S. *reird* = the voice.] Noise, shouting; the act of breaking wind. (*Scotch.*)

rēis, *s.* [Arab. *reis, raïs* = head, chief.] A head, a chief, a leader, a captain.

reis-effendi, *s.* One of the chief Turkish officers of state; he is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreigu affairs.

rēise, * rys, * ryse, *s.* [A.S. *hrís;* Icel. *hris;* Dan. *riis;* Ger. *reis;* Sw. *ris.*] A branch of a young tree; a sapling. (*Scotch.*)

"The last *reise* that I'll ever cut in the bonny woods of Ellangowan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. viii.

* **rēise**, *s.* [Gr. = a journey, travel.] A journey. (*Holland.*)

Reĭ'-sĕt, *s.* [Jules Reiset, a French chemist and author.]

Reiset's salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A name given to the diammonio- and tetrammonio-platinous salts discovered by Reiset.

Reĭs'-nĕr, *s.* [See the compound.]

Reisner-work, *s.* A kind of inlaid cabinet work, on the principle of Buhl (q.v.), but differing in being composed of woods of contrasted colour, while Buhl used metals and tortoise-shell by preference. Named after its inventor, Reisner, a German workman in the time of Louis XIV.

reĭs-săch'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Carl Reissacher of Gastein; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Wad (q.v.) containing nearly 17 per cent. of water. Found at Gastein, Salzburg.

reĭss'-īte, *s.* [After W. Reiss; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A zeolitic mineral differing from epistilbite (q.v.) only in hardness, and that it is said to contain alkalis.

Reĭss'-nĕr, *s.* [Name of the discoverer.] (See etym. and compound.)

Reissner's membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A membrane separating the *scala vestibuli* from the canal of the cochlea in the ear.

* **rē-ĭss'-ū-a-ble (ss as sh)**, *a.* [Eng. *reissu(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being reissued.

rē-ĭss'-ue (ss as sh), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *issue*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To issue, put forth, or send out a second time: as, To *reissue* bank-notes.

B. *Intrans.:* To issue, come, or go forth again.

"Whence *reissuing*, robed and crowned."
Tennyson: Godiva, iv.

rē-ĭss'-ue (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *issue*, s. (q.v.).] A second issue.

rēist (1), *v.t.* [Dan. *riste* = to broil.] [Roast, *v.*] To dry by the heat of the sun or with smoke: as, To *reist* fish or bacon.

rēist (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Reest.]

A. *Trans.:* To make to stand still; to arrest in a course.

B. *Intrans.:* To stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to be restive.

"To be plain wi' ye, our powny *reists* a bit."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

*** reist-er,** *s.* [Reiter.]

rēit, *s.* [Dut. *riet;* Ger. *riet, ried.*] [Reed.] Sedge or sea-weed; reeds.

"The onely fieh that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. xxvi.

reit-bok, *s.* [Rietbok.]

reīt'-ēr, * reist-er, *s.* [Ger.] A rider, a trooper; one of the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"The best doctor among *reisters*, and the best *reister* among doctors."—*Sir P. Sidney: Zurich Letters*, ii. 293.

*** rē-ĭt'-ēr-ant,** *a.* [Low Lat. *reiterans*, pr. par. of *reitero* = to reiterate (q.v.).] Reiterating.

"Here *reiterant* in the wildernese."
E. B. Browning, in *Annandale.*

rē-ĭt'-ēr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *iteratus*, pa. par. of *itero* = to repeat, from *iterum* = again; Fr. *réitérer;* Ital. *reiterare;* Sp. *reiterar.*]

1. To repeat again and again; to do or say (but especially the latter) repeatedly.

"*Reiterated* as the wheel of time
Runs round." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 626.

*** 2.** To walk over again; to pass or go aloug repeatedly.

"No more shall I *reiterate* thy strand."
Herrick: His Teares to Tamesis.

*** rē-ĭt'-ēr-āte,** *a.* [Reiterate, *v.*] Reiterated, repeated.

"It was never taught to be *reiterate*."—*Gardner: True Catholic Faith*, fol. 145.

rē-ĭt'-ēr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Reiterate, *v.*]

*** rē-ĭt'-ēr-āt-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reiterated; -ly.*] By or with reiteration; repeatedly.

"They had been *reiteratedly* told that their sole hope of peace was the very contrary to what they naturally imagined."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

rē-ĭt-ēr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *reiteratio;* Fr. *réitération.*] The act of reiterating or repeating; repetition.

"A perfite worke ones consummate in perfection without necessitie of *reiteration*."—*Gardner: True Catholic Faith*, fol. 145.

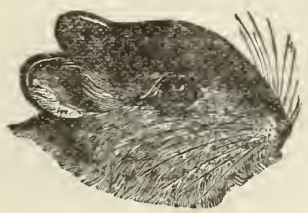
*** rē-ĭt'-ēr-ā-tĭve,** *s.* [Eng. *reiterat(e); -ive.*]

1. A word, or part of a word, repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; as, Tittle-tattle is a *reiterative* of tattle.

2. *Gram.:* A word, as a verb, signifying repeated or intense action.

reīth'-rō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ῥεῖθρον* (*rheithron*) = a river; suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: A genus of Murinæ, with three species: *Reithrodon cuniculoides*, the Rabbit-like Reithrodon, from Patagonia; *R. typicus*, from La Plata; and *R. chinchilloides*, from the Straits of Magellan. The profile is arched, the eyes



HEAD OF REITHRODON CUNICULOIDES.

large, ears hairy, first and fifth toes of hind feet very short, upper incisors grooved. The first species was discovered by Darwin. Fur yellowish-grey, mixed with black, throat and belly pale yellow, rump and feet white. Length of head and body about seven inches, tail half as much more.

rēive, *v.t.* [Reave.] To rob, to plunder, to pillage.

rēiv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *reiv(e); -er.*] A robber, specifically, one who lived on the borders between England and Scotland, and lived by stealing cattle and sheep from the opposite marches.

"A light . . . is thrown on the plantations of Ulster by certain bold Border *reivers*."—*Daily News*, May 17, 1886.

rē-jĕct', * **re-jecte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rejecter* (Fr. *rejeter*), from Lat. *rejectus*, pa. par. of *rejicio* = to reject: *re-* = back, again, and *jacio* = to throw; Ital. *rigettare.*]

1. To throw away as useless, worthless, vile, or bad; to discard, to cast off or away, to renounce.

2. To refuse to accept or receive; to despise, to repel.

"The best counsels are soonest *rejected* by them."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. To refuse to grant: as, To *reject* a petition or request.

*** rē-jĕct'-ą-ble, * rē-jĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reject; -able.*] Capable of being rejected; fit or deserving to be rejected.

"How far eligible . . . and how far *rejectible*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 280.

rē-jĕc-tą-mĕn'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rejecto* = to throw away.] [Reject.] Thiugs thrown out or away.

"Picking up its sustenance from the *rejectamenta* of the sea."—*Montague: Ornithological Dictionary.*

*** rē-jĕc-tā'-nē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rejectaneus*, from *rejecto* = to throw away, to reject (q.v.).] Rejected, discarded; not chosen or received.

"Others are impure and profane, *rejectaneous* and reprobate people, to whom God heareth uo good will or regard."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 29.

rē-jĕct'-ēr, * rē-jĕct'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *reject; -er.*] One who rejects or refuses.

"The *rejectors* of it [Revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounde on which they stand."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 13.

*** rē-jĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Rejectable.]

rē-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rejectionem*, accus. of *rejectio*, from *rejectus*, pa. par. of *rejicio* = to reject (q.v.).] The act of rejecting, discarding, renouncing, or refusing; a refusal to accept or grant; the state of being rejected.

"Yet did they to the last stand out in their opposition of him and his goepel, even to the final *rejection* of their natiou."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

*** rē-jĕc-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Reject.] Deserving of beiug rejected; inuplying or requiring rejection; rejectable.

"They consciituted some legitimate and other *rejectitious* daye."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 23.

*** rē-jĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *reject; -ive.*] Rejecting; tending to reject or cast away.

*** rē-jĕct'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *reject; -ment.*] Matter rejected or thrown away.

rē-jōĭce', * **re-joise,** * **re-joisse,** * **re-joyse,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *resjois-*, stem of pr. par. of *resjoir* (Fr. *réjouir*) = to gladden, to rejoice, from *re-* = again, and *esjoir* (Fr. *éjouir*) = to rejoice, from Lat. *ex-* = out, and *joir* (Fr. *jouir*), from Lat. *gaudeo* = to rejoice.]

A. *Intrans.:* To be glad or joyful; to joy; to exult; to feel joy or gladness in a high degree. (Often followed by *at, in, on account of,* &c.)

"*Rejoice* with them that do *rejoice*, and weep with them that weep."—*Rom.* xii. 15.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make joyful, to gladden; to fill with joy or gladness; to cause to exult, to exhilarate.

"It *rejoiceth* my intellect."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

*** 2.** To be joyful at; to feel joy on account of.

"Ne'er mother *rejoiced* deliverance more."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

*** rē-jōĭce',** *s.* [Rejoice, *v.*] The act or state of rejoicing. (*Browne.*)

*** rē-jōĭce'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *rejoice; -ment.*] The act of rejoicing.

"To the great comfort and *rejoicement* of them all."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 138.

rē-jōĭc'-ēr, * **re-joyc-er,** *s.* [Eng. *rejoic(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. Oue who rejoices.

"A *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

2. One who causes to rejoice.

rē-jōĭc'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rejoice, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of feeling joy or gladness; joyfulness.

"Ofttimee their *rejoicing* ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. The expression of joyfulness; festivity.

3. The subject of joy. (*Psalm* cxix. 111.)

rē-jōĭç'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rejoicing; -ly.*] With rejoicing or joyfulness; exultiugly; joyfully.

"She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and I'll be merry."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

*** re-joie,** *v.i.* [Rejoice, *v.*] To rejoice.

rē-jōĭn', * re-joine, * re-joyne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rejoindre.*] [Join, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To join again; to reunite again after separation.

"The young tendrons or eprings of the wild olive, being boiled and laid too with honey, do *rejoyne* and reunite the skin of the head."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. iv.

2. To join the company of again; to associate one's self with again.

"Receive the one, and soon the other
Will follow to *rejoin* his brother."
Cooper: Terpsichore.

3. To answer; to say in answer; to repl; (with a clause as object).

"For etill you have a loophole for a friend,
Rejoin'd the matron."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 148.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To answer to a reply; to reply.

2. *Law:* To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

rē-jōĭn'-dĕr, * re-joyn-der, * re-joyn-dre, *s.* [Fr. *rejoindre* = to rejoin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An auswer to a reply; a reply or answer generally.

"His late *rejoynder* written against the bishop of Salisbury."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,766.

2. *Law:* The answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's replication, being the fourth stage in the pleadiugs in an action. It is followed by a surrejoinder (q.v.).

"The replication must support the declaration, and the *rejoinder* must support the plea, without departing out of it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

*** rē-jōĭn'-dĕr, * re-joyn-der,** *v.i.* [Rejoinder, *s.*] To make reply; to reply.

"Nathan shall *rejoynder* with a Thou art the man."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 604.

*** rē-jōĭn'-dure,** *s.* [Rejoin.] The act of rejoining or joiuing again.

"Beguiles our lipe
Of all *rejoindure*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

*** rē-jōĭnt', * re-joynt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *joint* (q.v.).]

1. To joint anew; to reunite the joints of.

"Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejoynted* and reinspired with life."—*Barrow: Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.*

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stones or bricks in buildings, when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

*** rē-jōlt',** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *jolt*, s. (q.v.).] A reacting or repeated jolt or shock.

"These inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind."—*South: Sermons.*

*** rē-jōlt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *jolt*, v. (q.v.).] To jolt, shake, or shock again; to rebouud.

*** rē-joŭrn',** * **re-journe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *réajourner*, from *re-* = again, back, and *ajourner* = to adjourn (q.v.).]

1. To adjourn; to postpone or put off to a future day or hearing; to defer, to delay.

"I am right eorry that my coming to Venice is *rejourned* a month or two longer."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 702.

2. To send for information, proof, or the like; to refer.

"To the Scripturee themeelvee, I *rejourne* all euch atheistical epirite."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 27.

*** rē-joŭrn'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Rejourn.] An adjournment, a postponemeut.

"The Prætors heiug his judgee, and favouring Verres, had made so many *rejournments* and delays, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 713.

*** rē-jŭdġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *judge*, v. (q.v.).] To judge or examine again; to reexamine; to call to a new trial and decision.

"*Rejudge* his acts, and dignify disgrace."
Pope: Ep. to Harley, l. 30.

*** rē-jū'-vĕn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *juvenis* = young.] To make young again; to restore to youth.

*** rē-jū-vĕn-ĕs'-ençe, * rē-jū-vĕn-ĕs'-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *juvenes-*

cence (q.v.).] The state of being or becoming young again; a renewing of youth.

"That sudden *rejuvenescence* of the old student."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

¶ *Rejuvenescence of a cell:*

Bot.: The renewal of a cell; the formation of a single new cell from the protoplasm of a cell already in existence. (*Thomé.*)

*** rē-jū-vĕn-ĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *juvenescent* (q.v.).] Being or becoming young again.

"The Crawley House in Great Gaunt Street was quite *rejuvenescent*, and ready for the reception of Sir Pitt."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair* (ed. 1886), ii. 115.

*** rē-jū'-vĕn-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* again, and *juvenis* = young.] To make young again; to rejuvenate.

*** reke,** *v.i.* [Reek.]

*** rek-en,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Reckon.]

rē-kĭn'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pret. *re-*, and Eng. *kindle* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To kindle again or anew; to set on fire again.

"Doee not this wise philosopher assert
The radiant eun'e extinguish'd every night,
And every morn, *rekindled*, darts his light?"
Blackmore: Creation, iv.

2. To inflame or rouse anew or afresh.

B. *Intrans.:* To become inflamed or roused anew.

"Straight her *rekindling* eyes reaume their fire."
Thomson: To the Prince of Wales.

*** rē-kĭng',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *king* (q.v.).] To make king again; to restore to the rauk or position of a king.

"You hassard lesse. *rekinging* him."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., **ch. xvi.**

*** rekke,** *v.i.* [Reck.]

*** rē-knŏwl-ĕdge** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] To confess a knowledge of; to acknowledge.

"But in that you have *reknowledged* Jesue Criste the autor of saluacion."—*Udal: Luke* ii.

*** rē-lāde',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lade* (q.v.).] To lade or load again; to reload.

rē-lāid', *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Relay, *v.*]

rē-lāis' (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A narrow walk, of four or five feet in width, left without the rampart to receive the earth which may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

*** rē-la-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lament*, v. (q.v.).] To lament over again.

"They find enough, ah I without mine,
To *relament* their owne."
Cyprian Academy (1647), ii. 42.

rē-lănd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *land*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To land again; to set or put again on land or shore.

"Clandestinely *relanded* in eome other part of the country."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To go on shore again after having embarked.

*** rē-lăps'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *relaps(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of relapsing; liable to relapse.

rē-lăpse', *v.i.* [Lat. *relapsus*, pa. par. of *relabor* = to slide back: *re-* = back, aud *labor* = to glide.]

* 1. To slip back; to fall back; to turn back.

"You slip your hold, and change your side,
Relapsing from a necessary guide."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 486.

2. To fall or slip back into a former bad state or practice; to backslide.

"They enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they *relapse*."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 464.

3. To fall back from a state of recovery or convalescence; to suffer a relapse in health.

rē-lăpse', *s.* [Relapse, *v.*]

1. A falling or sliding back, especially into a former bad state of morals, practice, or health; regression from convalescence or recovery to ill-health or sickness; backsliding.

"I dare defy the malice of my stars
To cause a new *relapse* into distemper."
Tuke: Adventures of Five Hours, v.

* 2. One who has fallen back iuto viee or error; specif., one who has fallen back into error after having recanted it.

rē-lăpsed', *a.* [Relapse, *v.*]

Roman Church: Applied to a heretic who, after recanting his errors, relapses into them again.

"Indeuouring himselfe to declare that Eugenius was not *relapsed*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 615.

rē-lăps'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *relaps(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who relapsces into vice or error.

"Of indignation lastly, at those speculative *relapsers* that have, out of policy or guiltinesse, abandoned a knowne and received truth."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

rē-lăps'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Relapse, *v.*]

relapsing-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: An epidemic contagious fever due to spirillæ in the blood, developed by squalor, poverty, and bad hygienic conditions. The invasion is sudden, with a temperature of from 107° to 108° at first without remission, then rapid subsidence within a week, followed by a relapse usually within seven days of the first attack, generally between the third and fifth days. Unless complieations exist, the prognosis is good, and the mortality very slight. It is common in Ireland.

rē-lāte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *relater* = to relate, from Low Lat. *relato* = to relate, from Lat. *relatus*, pa. par. of *refero* = to bring back, to relate: *re-* = baek, again, and *fero* = to bring; Sp. *relater.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring back; to restore.

"Both light of heven and strength of men *relate*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 51.

* 2. To refer or ascribe, as to a souree or origin.

3. To tell, to narrate, to recite, to rehearse, to deserihe.

'*Relate* your wrongs."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

* 4. To refer, to enroll.

"Canonised and *related* into the number of saints."—*Becon: Works*, p. 137.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have reference or regard; to refer; to have relation; to have a certain meaning or foree when considered in connection with something else.

"All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas."—*Locke.*

* 2. To make reference; to take account. (*Fuller.*)

* ¶ *To relate one's self:* To vent one's thoughts in words.

"A man were better *relate himself* to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother."—*Bacon.*

rē-lāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Relate.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Recited, narrated, told, rehearsed.

2. Allied by kindred or consanguinity; connected by blood or alliauce.

3. Standing in a certain relation or connection; conuected: as, The arts of painting and sculpture are closely *relatcd.*

II. *Music:* The same as Relative (q.v.).

rē-lāt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *related*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being related.

rē-lāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *relat(e)*; *-er.*] One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a describer.

"We find report a poor *relater*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, i. 1.

rē-lā'-tion, * re-la-ci-on, * re-la-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *relation*, from *relater* = to relate (q.v.); Sp. *relacion*; Ital. *relazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The aet of relating, narrating, or telling; recital, narration, aceount, rehearsal.

"Ther made *relacyon* of that they had done."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.

2. That which is related, narrated, or told; a narrative, an aecount.

3. Respect, reference, regard. (Generally in the phrase, *in relation to.*)

"The intent and purpose of the law
Hatb full *relation* to the penalty."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. Conneetion perceived or imagined between things; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else.

"When the mind so conciders one thing that it does, as it were, bring it to, and set it by another, and carry its view from one to tother; this is, as the words import, *relation* and respect."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxv.

5. Connection by kinship or consanguinity; relationship; tie by birth or marriage.

"Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us."—*Spral: Sermons.*

6. One who is connected by kinship or consanguinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Friende as ye are, and near *relations* too."
Fawkes: Apollonius Rhodius; Argonautics, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.

2. *Law:*

(1) The act of a relator, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed.

"The statute 9 Ann. c. 20, permits an information in nature of *quo warranto* to be brought with leave of the Court, at the *relation* of any person desiring to prosecute the same (who is then styled the relator) against any person usurping, intruding into, or unlawfully holding any franchise or office in any city."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

(2) When two different things or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preeeding.

3. *Logic:* One of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.

4. *Math.:* Ratio, proportion. Two quantities are said to be related to each other when they have anything in common, by means of which they may be compared with each other.

¶ *Inharmonic relation:* [Inharmonic, ¶].

rē-lā'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *relation*; *-al.*]

* 1. Having relation or kindred; related.

2. Indicating a relation, as a *relational* part of speech, as contradistinguished from notional. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunetion are relational parts of speech.

*** rē-lā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *relation*; *-ist.*] A relation, a relative.

rē-lā'-tion-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *relation*; *-ship.*]

1. The quality or state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance or connection.

"That partiality of long acquaintance or of *relationship*."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 166.

2. A tie of kindred or affinity.

*** rĕl'-a-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *relat(e)*; *-ist.*] A relative.

"It puts so large a distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldom *relatists*."—*Howell: Vocal Forest*, p. 10.

rĕl'-a-tĭve, * rel-a-tif, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *relatif*, from *relater* = to relate (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *relativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having relation, reference, or respect to or bearing on something; relevant, pertinent; having close connection.

"I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Depending upon or incident to relation; not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

"*Relative* rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various *relations* to each other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

II. *Gram.:* Applied to a word which relates or refers to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence, which is called the antecedent: as, a *relative* pronoun. [B. II. 1.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of two things having a certain relation; something considered in its relation to something else.

2. A person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a person allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

"Our friends and *relatives* etand weeping by."
Pomfret: Prospect of Death.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A word which relates to or represents another word or phrase, called its antecedent; a word which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, coustituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. [Pronoun.]

"The *relative* pronoune are hy far the most important of the connectives hy which we hind together separate assertione, making a period out of what would otherwise be a loose aggregation of phrases. They are pronouns with conjunctive force; they fasten distinctly to their antecedent an asserrtion which would otherwise be connected with it only hy implication."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, p. 95.

2. *Logic:* A relative term.

relative-chord, *s.*

Music: A common chord made up of notes taken from the scale: as, the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major and A minor are relative to the chord of C scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.

relative-chronology, *s.*

Geol.: The fixing the date of one geological event relatively to that of another. Thus a certain geological event is stated to have been pre-glacial, and another post-glacial; but how many years elapsed since the one or the other took place is unknown. [CHRONOLOGY, ¶ 9.]

relative-gravity, *s.* The same as SPECIFIC-GRAVITY (q.v.).

relative-key, *s.*

Music: A key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related. Thus D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are relative keys of C; the first, third, and fifth of each of these scales forming one of the relative chords of C.

relative-mode, *s.*

Music: The mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.

relative-motion, *s.* The change of the relative place of a moving body, with respect to some other body also in motion.

relative-place, *s.* That part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.

relative-term, *s.*

Logic: A term which implies relation, as master, servant, husband, wife.

relative-time, *s.* The sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

rĕl'-ă-tĭvc-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *relative; -ly.*] In a relative manner; as respecting something else; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely; comparatively.

"Not only *relatively*, but absolutely less."—*Owen: Class. Mammalia*, p. 82.

rĕl'-ă-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *relative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being relative or of having relation; relativity.

*** rĕl-ă-tĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *relativ(e); -ity.*] The same as RELATIVENESS (q.v.).

"The supposed influence of the *relativity* of knowledge."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 481 (1873).

rĕ-lā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *relatus*, pa. par. of *refero* = to relate (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a reciter.

"A known person in the *relator's* country."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 96.

2. *Law:* A private person, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

"Every *relator* shall give security not only to prosecute the information with effect, but also to pay costs to the defendant in case he be acquitted thereon."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 24.

† rĕ-lā'-trĭx, *s.* [The fem. of Lat. *relator* (q.v.).]

Law: A female relator (q.v.).

rĕ-lăx', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *relaxo*, from *re-* = back, and *laxo* = to loosen; *laxus* = loose; Fr. *relaxer;* Sp. & Port. *relaxar;* Ital. *relassare, rilassare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To slacken; to make slack or less tense or rigid; to loosen.

"Horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd.*"
Milton: P. L., ix. 891.

2. To make less dense, thick, or close; to open out.

"Nor serv'd it to *relax* their serried files."
Milton: P. L., vi. 599.

3. To make less strict, severe, or rigorous; to abate, to remit, to modify, to moderate.

"Not till that day shall Jove *relax* his rage,
Nor one of all the heavenly host engage."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 78.

4. To relieve from constipation; to open or loosen, as the bowels.

5. To remit, abate, or lessen in respect to attention, application, effort, or exertion: as, To *relax* one's efforts.

* 6. To relieve from close attention or application; to afford relaxation to; to divert: as, Conversation *relaxes* the mind of a student.

* 7. To diminish, to abate; to take away.

"He may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxiv.

* 8. To hand over; to turn over. (*Prescott.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become loose, or less tense or rigid.

"I fear, *relax'd* with midnight dews,
The strings their former aid refuse."
Byron: From Anacreon.

* 2. To abate in severity; to become less strict, severe, or rigorous.

3. To remit in attention or application; to unbend; to take relaxation.

*** rĕ-lăx',** *a. & s.* [RELAX, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Relaxed, loosened.

"The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 331.

B. *As subst.:* Relaxation.

"'Tis not denyed but labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations."—*Felthum: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 58.

*** rĕ-lăx'-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *relax; -able.*] Capable of being relaxed or omitted; admitting of relaxation.

"Suppose it be *relaxable* to him by some pardon."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

rĕ-lăx'-ant, *s.* [Lat. *relaxans*, pr. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).] A medicine which relaxes or opens.

*** rĕ-lăx'-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).] To relax.

"Man's body *relaxated* by reason of the heat of the summer."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 285.

rē-lăx-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *relaxationem*, accus. of *relaxatio*, from *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.); Sp. *relaxacion;* Ital. *relassazione, rilassazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of relaxing or making less tense or rigid; the state of being relaxed or loosened; a diminution of tension, closeness, firmness or rigidity.

"*Relaxation* of the languid frame."
Cowper: Task, i. 81.

2. The act of relaxing or moderating in strictness, severity, or rigour.

"Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 25.

3. A remission or abatement of effort, application, or attention: as, the *relaxation* of one's efforts.

4. The act of refreshing, or recreating; an occupation or state intended to give relief to mind or body after effort; a recreation.

"For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,
To him is *relaxation* and mere play."
Cowper: Table Talk, 156.

II. *Pathol.:* Laxity, absence of tension, firmness, or tone in the muscles, &c., or in the system generally.

¶ *Letters of relaxation:*

Scots Law: Letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation reponing him against the sentence.

*** rĕ-lăx'-ă-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *relaxatif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of relaxing; laxative.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A medicine or other thing which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

"You must use *relaxatives.*"
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady.

2. That which affords relaxation; a relaxation.

rĕ-lāy', *** re-laye,** *s.* [Fr. *relais* = a relay; prob. from Low Lat. *relaxus* = loose, lax; Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A supply of anything provided or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages.

"Change of follies and *relays* of joy."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 250.

2. *Specif.*, a supply or set of fresh horses placed at certain stages on the road in readiness to relieve others, so that the traveller may proceed without delay.

"The king, however, and the great officers of state, were able to command *relays.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. A fresh set of horses, or hounds, or both, placed in readiness at certain places to be used to relieve others, in case the game pursued came that way.

"[They] now dispose their choice *relays*
Of horse and hounds, each like each other fleet."
Davenant: Gondibert, i. 2.

II. *Telegr.:* A device for enabling telegraphic messages to be sent over very long distances. The whole line is divided into sections, at the end of each of which is a relay. This consists simply of an electro-magnetic arrangement by which the first current, enfeebled by travelling over the first section of the line, is only used to send a current from a fresh battery on to the next.

¶ *Relay of ground:* Ground laid up in fallow. (*Richardson.*)

relay-magnet, *s.* [RELAY, II.]

rē-lāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).] To lay again: as, To *relay* a pavement.

rĕl'-bŭn, *s.* [The Chilian name.] The root of *Calceolaria arachnoidea* collected in Chili to dye woollen cloth crimson.

*** rē-lēas'-ă-ble,** *** rē-lēase'-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *releas(e); -able.*] Capable of being released or remitted.

"Such [imposts] being not *releaseable.*"—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 11. (Illust.)

rĕ-lēase' (1), *** re-lese,** *** re-lesse,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *relessier* (Fr. *relaisser*), from Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).]

1. To set loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to liberate, to free, to set at liberty.

"Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to *release* thee?"—*John* xix. 10.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. To free from obligation or penalty: as, To *release* another from a debt.

4. To quit, to remit, to let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish as a right to lands or tenements by conveying it to another who has some right or estate in possession.

* 5. To let go, to cancel. (*Deut.* xv. 2.)

* 6. To relax, to slacken.

"It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity, certain profitable ordinances sometimes he *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

rē-lēase' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lease*, *v.* (q.v.).] To lease again or anew.

rĕ-lēase' *** re-lees,** *** re-les,** *** re-lese,** *s.* [RELEASE (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing from restraint, confinement, or servitude; the state of being released; liberation.

2. Liberation or freeing from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. Liberation or discharge from obligation, penalty, responsibility, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

"Our pardon must include a *release* from both."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A discharge of a right; an instrument in writing, by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and, in general, it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has, or claims to have, against another or his lands.

"*Releases* are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that hath some former est te in possession."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished to lessen the back-pressure.

rĕ-lēas-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *releas(e)*, v.; *-ee.*]

Law: The person to whom a release is given; a relessee.

*** rĕ-lēase'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *release; -ment.*] The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing, as from confinement, obligation, penalty, &c.; release.

"I am a prisoner, notwithstanding the *releasement* of so many."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 31.

rē-lēas'-ēr, ***re-lees-er,** *s.* [Eng. *releas(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which releases.

rē-lēas'-or, *s.* [Eng. *releas(e)*, v.; *-or.*]

Law: One who gives or grants a release; a relessor.

***re-lees,** *s.* [RELEASE, *s.*]

***re-lefe, *re-leef, *re-lef, *re-leif, *re-leve, *re-liefe, *re-lif, *re-lyve,** *s.* [RELIEF.] That which is left; the remains, the remainder; refuse.

"The *releif* gadir thai in hepes." *Cursor Mundi*, 13,512.

rĕl'-ĕ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *relegatus*, pa. par. of *relego* = to send away, despatch, remove: *re-* = back, away, and *lego* = to send; Fr. *reléguer*; Sp. & Port. *relegar*; Ital. *relegare.*]

1. To send away; to send out of the way; to banish or consign to some obscure position or destination.

"We have not *relegated* religion to obscure municipalities or rustic villages."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

*2. To send into exile; to cause to remove to a certain distance from Rome for a certain time.

rĕl-ĕ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *relegatio*, from *relegatus*, pa. par. of *relego* = to relegate (q.v.); Fr. *relégation*; Sp. *relegacion*; Ital. *relegazione.*] The act of relegating; banishment, exile.

"The Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying.* (Ep. Ded.)

rē-lĕnt', *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *ralentir* = to slacken, to abate, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = again; *à* (Lat. *ad*), and Lat. *lentus* = slack, slow, pliant, akin to *lenis* = soft, smooth, pliant.] [LENIENT.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To become soft in substance; to soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

*2. To melt, to deliquesce, to dissolve.

"From the snow-heap'd Alps,
To vernal suns *relenting*, pours the Rhine."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 888.

*3. To become less intense; to relax, to moderate.

"The workmen let glass cool by degrees and in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their nealing heats."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

4. To become less harsh, severe, cruel, or obdurate; to become more mild, tender-hearted, or forgiving; to soften in temper; to yield; to give way.

"Oh, then, at last *relent:* is there no place
Left for repentance?" *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 79.

*5. To stop; to leave off.

"Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To slacken, to relax, to abate, to moderate. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 49.)

2. To give up; to relax, to remit.

"There's no discouragement
Shall make him once *relent*
His first avowed intent
To be a pilgrim."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

3. To melt, to dissolve.

"All his body shulde be dyssolued and *relented* into salte dropes."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

4. To soften, to mollify.

"The cruell hart that he hare toward the childe was clerely thereby *relented*."—*Goldynge: Justine*, fo. 3.

5. To repent, to be sorry for, to regret.

"She inly sorry was, and gan *relent*
What she had said." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 25.

***rē-lĕnt',** *s.* [RELENT, *v.*] Remission, stay, delay.

"Ne rested, till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vii. 24.

rē-lĕnt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *relent; -less.*] Incapable of relenting; unpitying, hard-hearted; unmoved by kindness, tenderness, or pity for the sufferings or distresses of others; unrelenting, merciless, pitiless, obdurate.

"*Relentless* sweeps the stroke of fate."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique.

rē-lĕnt'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *relentless; -ly.*] In a relentless or pitiless manner; without pity or compassion.

***rē-lĕnt'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *relentless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being relentless.

***rē-lĕnt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *relent; -ment.*] The act or state of relenting.

rē-lēs-sēē', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessee* (q.v.).]

Law: The person to whom a release is granted.

rē'-lĕs-sor, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessor* (q.v.).]

Law: The person who executes a release.

rē-lĕt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *let*, v. (q.v.).] To let again or anew, as a house; to sublet.

"To hire land, and even to purchase it, for the purpose of *retetting* in portions to poor and industrious inhabitants."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

rĕl'-ĕ-vạn-çy, ***rĕl'-ĕ-vạnce,** *s.* [Eng. *relevant; -cy, -ce.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The quality or state of affording relief or aid.

2. The quality or state of being relevant or bearing upon the matter in hand or the point at issue; applicablencss, pertinence.

"The matter of the charge which is here called the '*relevancy* of the Bible,' was to be argued by lawyers."—*Burnet: Own Times* (an. 1709).

II. *Scots Law:* Fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The relevancy of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolutor.

rĕl'-ĕ-vạnt, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *relever* = to raise up, to assist; Lat. *relevo* = to lift up again: *re-* = again, and *levo* = to lift.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. *Lit.:* Relieving, assisting, lending aid or support.

"To make our probations and arguments *relevant*."—*King Charles: Letter to A. Henderson, &c.*, p. 55.

2. To the purpose; bearing on the matter in hand or the point at issue; pertinent, applicable, apposite.

II. *Scots Law:* Sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact.

rĕl'-ĕ-vạnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *revelant; -ly.*] In a relevant manner; pertinently.

***rĕl-ĕ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *relevatio*, from *relevatus*, pa. par. of *relevo* = to raise or lift up again.] [RELEVANT.] The act of raising or lifting up.

rĕl-hā'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Rev. Richard Relhan, author of *Flora Cantabrigiensis.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Relhanieæ (q.v.). Ornamental plants from South Africa cultivated in British greenhouses.

rĕl-hā-nī-ē'-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *relhani(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

rĕ-lī-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *reliable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being reliable.

"The resistance of the air can be more accurately determined . . . although not with such *reliability* as with the chronograph."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 264.

rē-lī'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rely; -able.*] That may or can be relied upon; fit or worthy to be relied or depended on; trustworthy.

"*Reliable*, dependable, and the rest of the suspicious gang which end in *able*, are none of them so hopelessly deformed as this (parceiable)."—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 21, 1886, p. 160.

rē-lī'-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reliable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reliable; reliability.

rē-lī'-ạ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reliab(le); -ly.*] In a reliable manner or degree; so as to be relied on.

rē-lī'-ạnçe, *s.* [Eng. *rely; -ance.*]

1. The act or state of relying; the quality or state of being reliant; confident dependence; confidence, trust.

"My *reliance* on his fracted dates
Has smit my credit."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

2. Anything on which one does or may rely; a ground of trust or confidence.

rē-lī'-ạnt, *a.* [Eng. *rely; -ant.*] Having, or characterized by reliance or confidence; confident, self-reliant.

rĕl'-ĭc, *rel-ike, *rel-ique, *rel-yke, *s.* [Fr. *reliques* = relics, remains, from Lat. *reliquias*, accus. of *reliquiæ* = remains, relics, from *relinquo* (pa. t. *reliqui*, pa. par. *relictus*) = to leave behind: *re-* = back, behind, and *linquo* = to leave; Sp., Port., & Ital. *reliquia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which remains or is left after the loss, decay, or destruction of the rest; remains.

"The *relics* of mankind, secure of rest,
Oped every window to receive the guest."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite. (Ded.)

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. So called from the notion of its being left behind by the soul. (Usually in the plural.)

"The bleeding *relics* of men who had been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates, and the ornaments of courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

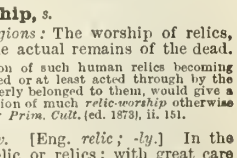
3. That which is kept in memory of another; a souvenir, a memento.

II. *Compar. Religions:* The respect and veneration paid to relics of the departed are founded on association of ideas—that the dead person keeps up a connection with his remains—and are present in nearly every form of religion. The Spartans were enjoined by the oracle at Delphi to find and carry with them the bones of Orestes as a condition of success against the men of Tegæa (*Herod.*, i. 67, 68). Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 150, 151) gives many instances of the preservation and honouring of relics among tribes of low culture, in the present day. In Jewish history we read how when the corpse of a man "was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived, and stood on his feet" (2 Kings xiii. 21; cf. Acts xix. 12). The cultus of relics also obtains in Eastern religions; the mythical tooth of Booddha is venerated at Kandy. The Caaba is now as great an object of devotion to Muhammadans as was the shrine of a saint to medieval Christian pilgrims. But it is in the Roman Church that the veneration of relics has attained its maximum. Addis and Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*) define relics to be "bodies, or fragments of the bodies, of departed saints, articles, or portion of articles, which they have used, the holy nails, lance, spear, or fragments of the True Cross, and the girdle, veil, &c., of the Blessed Virgin." Devotion to relics, which dates from very early times, rests on two grounds: (1) Honouring the bodies of the dead who sleep in Christ; and (2) the belief that God is sometimes pleased to honour the relics of his saints, by making them the instruments of miracles. All Roman altars contain some relic or relics, placed in a special repository called the sepulchre. Relics are usually venerated in public by being exposed in their reliquaries on the altar, with burning lights. A special mass and office may be said in churches possessing an important relic (*insignis reliquia*) of a saint named in the Martyrology. In the Roman Breviary there are special offices for the Most Holy Relics (to be said on the fourth or last Sunday in October), for the Crown of Thorns, the Lance and Nails, &c.

"Abuses have, no doubt, occurred in all ages with regard to relics. In 1215, canon 62 of the Fourth Lateran Council forbade *relics* to be sold or to be exposed outside of their cases or shrines, and prohibited the public veneration of new *relics* till their authenticity had been approved by the Pope."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

relic-bed, *s.*

Geol. & Anthrop.: In the Swiss Lake-dwellings the bed lying immediately on the old bed of the lake. It is the *Culturschicht* of German, and the *Couche archéologique* of French authors. It consists of loose peat, with stones, gravel, wood, charcoal, bones, and implements. The piles pass through this bed into the old bottom of the lake.



RELIC-BED.

"It was in this bed, which for the sake of convenience we will call the *Relic-bed*, that the heads of piles were found."—*Keller: Lake Dwellings* (ed. Lee), i. 15.

relic-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religions: The worship of relics, especially of the actual remains of the dead.

"The conception of such human relics becoming fetishes, inhabited or at least acted through by the souls which formerly belonged to them, would give a rational explanation of much *relic-worship* otherwise obscure."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 151.

***rĕl'-ĭc-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *relic; -ly.*] In the manner of a relic or relics; with great care and veneration, as a relic. (*Donne: Satire* 2.)

rĕl'-ĭct, *a. & s.* [Lat. *relictus* (fem. *relicta*), pa. par. of *relinquo*; O. Fr. *relicte.*] [RELIC.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Deserted, left.

"*Relict* shrines."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, I. ii. 11.

2. Widowed.

"His *relict* lady."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 13.

B. *As subst.:* A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

"If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be strangers in this household."—*Sprat: Sermons.*

rĕ-lĭct'-ĕd, *a.* [RELICT.]

Law: Left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea.

rĕ-lĭc'-tion, *s.* [RELICT.]

Law: The sudden recession of the sea or other water, so as to leave the land dry; land left dry by the recession of the sea or other water.

rĕ-līed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [RELY.]

rĕ-lief', *re-lefe, *re-leve, *s.* [O. Fr. *relef* (Fr. *relief*), from *relever* = to raise up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo* = to lift up. In some of the senses more directly from Ital. *rilievo* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of relieving; the removing, wholly, or in part, of anything evil, painful, burdensome, or oppressive; comfort, alleviation, aid, succour; the state of being relieved.

"I will give him some *relief*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

2. That which relieves; that which mitigates or removes pain, grief, oppression, or other evil; specif., assistance given to a pauper under the poor-laws.

"He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,
That where it seizes all *relief* is vain."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxiv.

3. Legal remedy of wrong.

4. Release from a post or duty by a substitute, who may act either permanently or temporarily; specif., the release of a sentry from his post, which is taken by another soldier; also, the person who thus relieves or takes the place of another.

"To keep up the number of *reliefs* as long as they may be required."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

* **5.** Broken meat, &c., given in alms.

"Notwithstanding the trauaile of the almoigner, that hath draw vp in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the *relief* to bere to the almesse."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. i.

6. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by being brought into close relation, proximity, or contrast with something else.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Feudal Law:* A fine or composition paid by the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, to the lord on the death of the ancestor for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which by strict feudal law had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.

"The heir, when admitted to the feud which his ancestor possessed, used generally to pay a fine or acknowledgment to the lord, in horses, arms, money, and the like, for such renewal of the feud; which was called a *relief*, because it raised up and re-established the inheritance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. *Scots Law:* A sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu: also called casualty of relief. Also applied to the right of recovering money paid in certain cases; thus, if an heir pays a debt legally payable by an executor he has relief against the executor.

3. *Fort.:* The total height of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.

* **4.** *Hunt.:* A note on the horn played on arriving home.

"As you eounded the recheat hefore, so now you must sound the *releefe* three times."—*Return from Parnassus.*

5. *Phys. Geog.:* The undulations or surface elevations of a country.

6. *Paint.:* The appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects, so as to cause them to appear precisely as they are found in nature.

"*Relief* is produced by opposing and separating the ground from the figure, either by light or shadow, or colour."—*Reynolds: Discourse* viii.

7. *Sculp., Arch., &c.:* The prominence of a sculptured figure from the plane surface to which it is attached. According to the degree of prominence, it is known as alto-relievo (q.v.) or high relief, mezzo- or demi-relief, and bas-relief or low relief.

"You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals.*

Relief-church, Relief-synod, *s.*

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.: A sect which arose in Scotland in 1752. A minister unacceptable to the congregation having been presented to the parish of Inverkeithing, the Presbytery of Dunfermline hesitated to proceed with his settlement. First the Commission of Assembly and next the Assembly itself, in which the Moderate Party were then dominant, ordered them to go forward. Six ministers refused, one of whom, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was deposed for contumacy on May 23, 1752. He founded the first Relief Congregation, which on Oct. 22, 1761, developed into the Relief Presbytery. Ultimately it became a Synod, and on May 13, 1847, joined the Secession Church [SECESSION] in founding the United Presbyterian Church (q.v.).

relief-valve, *s.*

1. A valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine-engine, through which the water escapes into the hot-well when it is shut off from the boiler.

2. A valve so arranged as to open outward when a dangerous pressure or shock occurs, to allow escape of water.

3. A valve to allow access of air to a barrel from which liquor is drawn.

* **rĕ-lief'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *relief; -less.*] Destitute of relief.

* **rĕ-lief'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *relief; -ful(l).*] Affording relief; relieving.

"Burst its bars for *reliefful* expression."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 82.

rĕ-lī'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rely; -er.*] One who relies.

"To thee, to thee, my heaved-up hands appeal,
Not to seducing lust, thy rash *relier*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 639.

rĕ-līĕv'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reliev(e); -able.*] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

"Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

rĕ-līēve', ***re-leve,** ***re-lefe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *relever* = to lift up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo* to lift up: *re-* = again, and *levo* = to lift; Sp. & Port. *relevar;* Ital. *rilevare.*]

* **1.** To raise or lift again.

2. To remove, wholly or in part, as anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to alleviate, to mitigate, to lighten, to assuage, to lessen: as, To *relieve* pain, to *relieve* want.

3. To free, wholly or in part, from anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to afford relief to; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to help, to ease, to succour.

"She calle them near, and with affection sweet
Alternately *relieves* their weary feet."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

4. To ease or deliver from any burden, wrong, oppression, or injustice, by legal or legislative process or interposition; to right by law.

5. To release from any post, station, task, or duty, by the substitution of another person or party; to put another in the place of, or to take the place of in the performance of any duty, task, &c. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.)

6. To obviate monotony in; to prevent from being tedious, monotonous, or tiresome by the introduction of some variety.

"The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection."—*Addison.*

* **7.** To give mutual assistance to; to support.

"Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausible together."—*Browne.* (*Todd.*)

8. To make to seem to rise; to give conspicuousness or prominence to; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of prominence or projection to, by the juxtaposition of some contrast. [RELIEF, II. 6, 7.]

* **rĕ-līēve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *relieve; -ment.*] The act of relieving; the state of being relieved; relief.

"With other *relievements* of their doleance."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 26.

rĕ-līēv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reliev(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who relieves; one who gives ease or relief.

"The comfortere of their distress, and the *relievers* of their indigence."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. *Gun.:* An iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

rĕ-līēv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RELIEVE.]

relieving-arch, *s.*

Civ. Eng.: A discharging-arch (q.v.).

relieving-officer, *s.* An officer appointed by the Board of Guardians of an English poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the union. It is his duty to inquire into all applications for relief, to visit the houses of the applicants, and to give immediate relief in cases of urgency.

RELIEVING-TACKLE.

relieving-tackle, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A tackle temporarily attached to the end of the tiller, to assist the helmsman in bad weather, and act as a guard in case of accident to the tiller ropes or wheel.

2. A tackle from a wharf passed beneath a vessel when careened, and secured to the opposite side, to act as a guard against upsetting and to assist in righting.

* **rĕ-lĭē'-vō, rĕl-ĭ-ē'-vō,** *s.* [RILIEVO.]

rē-līght' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *light*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To light anew or afresh; to illumine again.

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

B. *Intrans.:* To rekindle; to burn again; to take fire again.

rĕ-lĭg'-ĭ-ęuse, *s.* [Fr., fem. sing. of *religieux.*] A nun.

rĕ-lĭg'-ĭ-ęux (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A religious (q.v.).

rĕ-lĭg'-iŏn, *re-lig-i-oun, *re-lyg-yon, *re-lig-iun, *s.* [Fr. *religion*, Prov. *religio, religion*, from Lat. *religionem*, accus. of *religio* = religion. Not from *religo* = to bind back, else it would be *religation*, but from *religens* = pious, religious, pr. par. of *relego* = to gather together, to collect again: *re-* = again, and *lego* = to lay, to arrange, to gather; Sp. *religion;* Port. *religiao;* Ital. *religione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Objectively:*

(1) The outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumed (*Trench*); a rite or ceremony practised in the worship of God.

"To transform
Oft to the image of a brute adorned
With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold."
Milton: P. L., i. 372.

(2) A system of doctrine and worship regarded by its adherents as of Divine authority, as the Brahmanic religion, the Christian religion. (Acts xxvi. 5; Gal. i. 13.)

2. *Subjectively:* The feeling of veneration with which the worshipper regards the Being he adores, specially the intense veneration which the Christian has for the Trinity, with the moral results to which that veneration leads. (Cf. James i. 26, 27.)

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that the feeling of religious devotion is a highly complex one, consisting of love, complete submission to an exalted and mysterious superior, a strong sense of dependence, fear, reverence, gratitude, hope for the future, and perhaps other elements. No being, he thinks, could experience so complex an emotion until advanced in his intellectual and moral faculties to at least a moderately high level.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anthrop. & Compar. Religion:* Prof. C. P. Tiele (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th) art. Religions) thus divides the faiths of the world:—

I. *Nature Religions:*

1. Polydæmonistic Magical Religions under the control of Animism. Example, the religions of Savages.

2. Purified or Organized Magical Religions, Theriantheopic Polytheism.
(a) Unorganized. Example, the old Dravidian faith, the religion of the Finns, &c.
(b) Organized. Example, the Egyptian religion, the more organized American Indian faiths.
3. Worship of man-like but superhuman and semi-ethical beings. Anthropomorphic Polytheism. Example, the Vedic, Zoroastrian, and various Semitic faiths, the Celtic, Germanic, Hellenic, and Græco-Roman religions.

II. *Ethical Religions:*
1. National Nomistic (Nomothetic) Religions. Brahmauism, Judaism, &c.
2. Universalistic Religious Communities. Islam, Buddhism, Christianity.

2. *Law:* The following eleven offences against religion were formerly punishable by the civil power: Apostasy, heresy, reviling the ordinances of the Church, blasphemy, profane swearing, conjuration or witchcraft, religious imposture, simony, profanation of the Lord's day, drunkenness, and lewdness. Only some of these are now penal offences; for instance, witchcraft is exploded, while apostasy and heresy are permitted on the broad principles of religious liberty.

3. *Roman Church:* The religious state; that state in which a person gives up earthly duties and affections, devoting himself or herself to the service of God in a religious order or community. Thus, to enter *religion* = to become a member of a religious order or congregation.

4. *Statistics:* If the population of the world be estimated at 1,500 millions, the universalistic religious communities contain more than two-thirds of the human race, say 420 millions of Christians, as many Buddhists, and 200 millions of Muhammadans. The next faith in point of numbers is Brahmanism, with about 180 millions.

¶ (1) *Natural religion:* Religion formed on a study of the evidences afforded by nature of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. (Cf. Rom. i. 20).

(2) *Religion of Humanity:* [Positivism].

(3) *Revealed religion:* Religion as embodied in or founded on Divine Revelation.

*** rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏn-ạr-ў,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *religion; -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to religion; pious.

"His [Bishop Sanderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 638.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Religionist.

*** rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏn-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *religion; -er.*] A religionist (q.v.).

*** rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *religion; -ism.*] A profession or affectation of religion; the outward practice of religion; false or affected religion.

"'Political *Religionism.*'—In Professor Dugald Stewart's first Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy, I find this singular and significant term."—*I. Disraeli: Curiosities of Literature.*

† rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *religion; -ist.*]

1. One who is given to religionism; a religious bigot.

"An upstart and new fangled invention of some bigotical *religionists.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 18.

2. A partisan of a religion.

rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏn-ĭze, *v.i. & t.*

A. *Intrans.:* To profess a religion, or religionism.

B. *Trans.:* To make religious.

*** rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *religion; -less.*] Destitute of religion; not professing or believing in religion.

*** rĕ-lĭg-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *religiosité;* Ital. *religiosità;* Sp. *religiosidad.*] Sense or sentiment of religion; tendency towards religiousness.

rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏŭs, *a. & s.* [Fr. *religieux*, from Lat. *religiosus*, from *religio* = religion (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *religioso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with or devoted to religion: as, *religious* society, *religious* books.

2. Imbued with religion; exhibiting religion; pious, godly, devout: as, a *religious* man.

3. Characterized by religion or piety; arising from religion; pious.

4. Devoted by vows to the practice of religion; bound by vows to a monastic life.

* 5. Bound by, or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious, rigid, strict.

"With all *religious* strength of sacred vows."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

B. *As subst.:* One who is bound by monastic vows, or devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or nun. A religious, after profession, lost all civil rights.

"To the *religiouses* that were in Gascovne,
He gaf a thousand mark." *R. Brunne*, p. 186.

¶ *Religious Tract Society:* [Tract].

religious-house, *s.* A monastery or nunnery.

*** re-lig-i-ous-i-te,** *s.* [Religiosity.]

rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏŭs-lў, * re-lig-i-ous-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *religious; -ly.*]

1. In a religious, pious, or devout manner; with love, reverence, and obedience to the Divine will; piously, devoutly, reverently.

2. According to the rites of religion; according to the precepts of divine law.

"For their brethren slain,
Religiously they ask a sacrifice."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

3. Exactly, strictly, conscientiously; with strict observance.

"The original 'Jehovah,' which ought upon all occasions to have been *religiously* retained."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 30.

*** rĕ-lĭg'-ĭŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *religious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being religious.

"A goodly *religiousness* or mouastical life."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. (*Whittyngham*).

*** rel-ike,** *s.* [Relic.]

*** rĕ-lĭn'-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *relinquens*, pr. par. of *relinquo* = to leave, to reliuquish (q.v.).] Relinquishing.

rĕ-lĭn'-quĭsh, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *relinquis-*, stem of pr. per. of *relinquir*, from Lat. *relinquo* = to leave: *re-* = back, again, and *linquo* = to leave; O. Ital. *relinquere.*]

1. To leave, to give up, to abandon, to withdraw from; to give up or retire from possession or occupancy of; to quit.

"The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English."—*Davies: State of Ireland.*

2. To cease from; to desist from; to abandon, to give up.

"*Relinquishing* the war against an exhausted kingdom."—*Bolingbroke: Remarks on Hist. of Eng.*

3. To renounce or give up a claim to; to forego, to resign, to abandon.

"He would not *relinquish* his own rights, but he would respect the rights of others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

rĕ-lĭn'-quĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *relinquish; -er.*] One who relinquishes; one who leaves, quits, abandons, or renounces.

rĕ-lĭn'-quĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *relinquish; -ment.*] The act of relinquishing, leaving, abandoning, or renouncing; renunciation.

"The utter *relinquishment* of all things popish."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 3.

rĕl'-ĭ-quạ, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *reliquus* = remaining, from *relinquo* (pa. t. *reliqui*) = to relinquish (q.v.).]

Law: The remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an accouut. (*Wharton.*)

*** rĕl'-ĭ-quāire,** *s.* [Fr.] The same as Reliquary (2) (q.v.).

"While from the opening casket rolled
A chain and *reliquaire* of gold."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 6.

rĕl'-ĭ-quạ-rў (1), *s.* [Reliqua.]

Law: The debtor of a reliqua, or of a balance due; also a person who only pays piecemeal. (*Wharton.*)

rĕl'-ĭ-quạ-rў (2), *s.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from Lat. *reliquiæ* = relics (q.v.).] A depository for a relic or relics; a casket or case in which relics are kept.

"It was my goodly lot to gain
A *reliquary* and a chain."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 13.

*** rĕl-ĭ-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Liquation.] Remains, residue.

"The *reliquation* of all which preceded."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

*** rel-ique,** *s.* [Relic.]

reliquiæ (as **rĕ-lĭk'-wĭ-ē**), *s. pl.* [Lat. = remains, remnants.]

1. *Eccles.:* [Relic, II.].

2. *Bot.:* The withered remains of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. Called also Indusiæ.

*** reliquian** (as **rĕ-lĭk'-wĭ-ạn**), *a.* [Eng. ** reliqu(e); -ian.*] Pertaining to, concerning, or constituting a relic.

"A great ship would not hold the *reliquian* pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross."—*R. Hall: Pathway to Piety*, 1629, p. 149 (reprint 1847).

*** rē-lĭ'-quĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *liquidate* (q.v.).] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

*** rē-lĭ-quĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *liquidation* (q.v.).] The act of reliquidating; a second or renewed liquidation or adjustment.

rĕl'-ĭsh, * rel-lice, *s.* [Relish, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The effect of anything on the palate; taste, savour. (Generally used of a pleasing taste.)

"Distinguish every *relish*, sweet and sour."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul, s. 16.

2. That which is used to impart a flavour to anything; espec., something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That quality in any object which gives pleasure; the power or quality of pleasing.

"The fruits of liberty have the more agreeable *relish* after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 459.

2. Pleasure or delight given by anything.

"We do not always find equal *relish* in the same enjoyment."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

3. Inclination, taste, fondness, appetite, liking. (Now usually followed by *for*, formerly also by *of.*)

* 4. A small quantity or admixture just perceptible.

"Some act
That has no *relish* of salvation in't."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

* 5. Characteristic quality or sort; cast.

"His fears . . . he of the same *relish* as ours are."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

rĕl'-ĭsh, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *relecher, relicher* = to lick over again: *re-* = again, and *lecher* (Fr. *lécher*) = to lick, from O. H. Ger. *lecchon, lechón;* Ger. *lecken* = to lick (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give a relish or agreeable flavour or taste to.

"On smoking lard they dine;
A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

2. To like or enjoy the taste or flavour of; to partake of with pleasure or gratification.

3. To be pleased with; to be gratified by; to enjoy.

"To see how people *relished* the same."
Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.

* 4. To savour or smack of; to have a smack or taste of.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

"The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

2. To give pleasure.

"Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. To have a relish or flavour.

"A theory, which how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature."—*Woodward.*

*** rĕl'-ĭsh-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *relish; -able.*] Capable of being relished; having a pleasing taste.

"*Relishable* bread for the use of man."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 346.

*** rē-lĭs'-tẹn** (*t* silent), *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *listen* (q.v.).] To listen again. (*Tennyson: Brook*, 18.)

*** rē-lĭve',** *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *live*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To live again; to come to life again; to revive.

"Will you deliver
How this dead queen *relives?*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To bring back to life; to reanimate, to revive.

"Thought with that sight him much to have *reliv'd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 3.

rē-lōad', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eug. *load*, v. (q.v.).] To load again, as a gun, &c.

"It is impossible for them to *reload*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

rē-lōan', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, v. (q.v.).] To lend or loan again; to lend again that which has been lent and repaid. (*Amer.*)

rē-lōan', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, s. (q.v.).] A second lending or loan. (*Amer.*)

* **rē-lō-cāte'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *locate* (q.v.).] To locate a second time.

rē-lō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *location* (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of relocating.

2. *Scots Law:* A reletting; the renewal of a lease.

¶ *Tacit relocation:* The tacit or implied renewal of a lease, inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

* **rē-lŏdġe'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lodge*, v. (q.v.).] To lodge again. (*Southey.*)

* **rē-lŏng'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *long* (q.v.).] To prolong, to postpone.

"I thynke it were good that the trewce were *relonged*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccxii.

* **rē-lŏve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *love*, v. (q.v.).] To love in return.

"To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty."—*Boyle.*

* **rĕ-lū'-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *relucens*, pr. par. of *reluceo: re-* = back, and *luceo* = to shine.]

1. Throwing back or reflecting light; bright, glittering.

2. Bright, shining, eminent, conspicuous.

"In brighter mazes, the *relucent* stream
Plays o'er the mead." *Thomson: Summer*, 162.

* **rĕ-lŭct'**, *v.i.* [Lat. *reluctor*, from *re-* = back, and *luctor* = to struggle.] To struggle or strive against anything; to make resistance.

"We, with studied mixtures, force our *reluctant* appetites."—*Decay of Piety.*

rĕ-lŭct'-ạnçe, rĕ-lŭct'-ạn-çy, *re-luct-an-cie, *s.* [Eng. *reluctan(t); -ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being reluctant; unwillingness, repugnance, dislike.

"With feigned alacrity, she hears
His strong *reluctance* down."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 779.

* **2.** Regret, displeasure.

"To the great honour and *reluctancy* of all good men."—*Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii. (an. 1666).

rĕ-lŭct'-ạnt, *a.* [Lat. *reluctans*, pr. par. of *reluctor* = to struggle against; Sp. *reluctante.*] [Reluct.]

* **1.** Striving or struggling against something; struggling or resisting violently.

"In dusky wreaths *reluctant* flames, the sign
Of wrath awak'd." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 58.

2. Unwilling to do what one has to do; acting with reluctance or repugnance; loth, unwilling, disinclined, averse.

"Their chief, with step *reluctant*, still
Was lingering on the craggy hill."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 28.

3. Proceeding from, or characterised by reluctance or repugnance; done or granted with reluctance: as, *reluctant* obedience.

rĕ-lŭct'-ạnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reluctant; -ly.*] In a reluctant manner; with reluctance; unwillingly.

"Our host
Rose, though *reluctantly*, and forth we went."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* **rĕ-lŭc'-tāte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *reluctatus*, pa. par. of *reluctor* = to struggle against.] [Reluct.] To struggle in opposition; to resist; to act reluctantly.

"Men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **rē-lŭc-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Reluctate.] Resistance, opposition, reluctance, repugnance.

"I have done as many villanies as another,
And with as little *reluctation*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, ii. 2.

* **rē-lūme'**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *relumer*; Fr. *rallumer.*] [Relumine.] To light again; to rekindle. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I knew not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

* **rē-lū'-mine**, *v.t.* [Lat. *relumino*, from *re-* = again, and *lumino* = to light, *lumen*, genit. *luminis* = light; Ital. *ralluminare.*]

1. To light again or anew; to rekindle.

"His eye *relumines* its extinguished fires."
Cowper: Task, i. 442.

2. To illuminate again.

rĕ-lў', *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), v. (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Lit.:* To rest or lean physically.

"His most holy hand *relies*
Upon his knees." *Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 15.

2. *Fig.:* To rest or lean with confidence, as when satisfied of the truth or certainty of facts, evidence, or future events, or of the veracity and trustworthiness of a person or a statement, or of the ability and willingness of a person to do any act, fulfil a promise, &c.; to depend; to have confidence; to trust; to rest. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"Who slights not foreign aid, nor overbuys;
But on our native strength in time of need *relies*."
Dryden: To John Dryden of Chesterton.

* **3.** *Reflexively:* To rest; to trust; to cause to depend.

"Not *relying* ourselves entirely upon him and his salvation."—*Bp. Saunderson.*

rē-māde', *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Remake.]

rĕ-māin', * **re-mayne**, *v.i. & t.* [From the O. Fr. impers. verb *il remaint*, from *remaindre* = to remain; Lat. *remanet* = it remains, *remaneo* = to remain: *re-* = behind, and *maneo* = to remain; O. Sp. *remaner*; Sp. & Port. *remanear.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To continue in a place; to stay, to abide, to wait.

"While here you do *remain*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

2. To stay or be left behind after others have gone; to be left after a part has been taken away or lost; to survive; to be left out of a greater quantity.

"He was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; of whom the greater part *remain* unto this present, but some are fallen asleep."—*1 Cor.* xv. 6.

3. To continue or endure in a particular state, form, or condition.

"This mystery *remained* undiscovered."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* **4.** To continue or endure, generally.

"The upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall *remain* in it."—*Proverbs* ii. 21.

* **5.** To live, to dwell.

"Did he ask for me? Where *remains* he?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

6. To be left as not included or comprised; to be left still to be dealt with.

"There *remains* a scruple in that too."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

7. To be reserved.

"For thee *remains* a heavier doom."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To be left to; to continue with.

"In a little time, while breath *remains* thee."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,126.

2. To be left or reserved for; to await.

"Such end, pardie, does all hem *remayne*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

rĕ-māin', *s.* [Remain, *v.*]

* **1.** The act or state of remaiuing; stay, abode.

"Let's fetch him off or make *remain* alike."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

* **2.** Something which remains or is left to be done.

"All the *remain* is welcome."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

3. That which remains or is left; remainder; a remnant. (Now only used in the plural.)

"Us the poore *remain* of Troy."
Phaer: Virgill; Æneidos i.

4. Specifically in the plural:

(1) That which remains of a humau body after life has ceased; a corpse, a dead body.

(2) The productions, espec. the literary productions, of one who is dead; posthumous works.

¶ *Organic remains:* [Organic].

rĕ-māin'-dĕr, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *remaindre* = to remain; cf. *attainder*, from Fr. *attaindre*; *rejoinder*, from Fr. *rejoindre.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which remains; anything left over after a part has been taken away, lost, or destroyed; a remnant.

"[He] wastes the sad *remainder* of his hours."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith., Alg., &c.:* That which is left over of the subtrahend, after taking away the minuend.

2. *Eng. Law:* An estate in remainder is defined to be an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus if a man seized in fee-simple grants lands to A for twenty years, or other period, and, after the determination of the said term, then to B and his heirs for ever, here A is tenant for years, with remainder to B, since an estate for years is created out of the fee, and given to A, and the residue or remainder to B. Remainders are either contingent, cross, or vested (or executed) remainders. A contingent (or executory) remainder is where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect. A cross remainder is where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other. Thus, if an estate be granted as to one half to A for life, with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to B in fee-simple; and as to the other half to B for life with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to A in fee-simple, such remainders are called cross-remainders. Vested (or executed) remainders are those by which a present interest passes to the party, though it is to be enjoyed in future, and by which the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent, as if A be tenant for years, remainder to B in fee: here B's remainder is vested, which nothing can defeat or set aside.

3. *Publishing:* An edition, the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is cleared by the trade at a reduced price.

"One of those satires on the vanity of authors and the rashness of publishers—a list of *remainders*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 3, 1885, p. 434.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Remaining; left over; refuse.

"Which is as dry as the *remainder* biscuit
After a voyage." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

remainder-man, *s.*

Law: He who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

rĕ-māinş', *s. pl.* [Remain, *s.*]

rē-māke', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *make*, v. (q.v.).] To make again or anew.

"Perfectly *remake* us after the image of our Maker."—*Glanvill: Apology.*

rĕ-mand', * **re-maund**, *v.t.* [Fr. *remander* = to send for back again, from Lat. *remando* = to send back word: *re-* = back, and *mando* = to enjoin, to send word; Sp. *remandar*; Ital. *remandare.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To send back; to call or order back.

"He sygnyfied his estate to the duke of Orlyance, wherevpon he was *remaunded*, and so he retourned to Parys."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccvi.

2. *Law:* To remit in custody to some future time, as an accused person, in order to allow opportunity for the further inquiry into the case, and the collection of further evidence; to adjourn to a future time, as a case demanding further investigation and evidence.

"They shall, notwithstanding, be *remanded* and remain prisoners."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 27.

rĕ-mand', *s.* [Remand, *v.*]

Law: The act of remanding; the state of being remanded.

* **rĕ-mand'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *remand; -ment.*] The act of remanding; a remand.

* **rĕm'-ạ-nençe, * rĕm'-ạ-nen-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *remanen(t); -ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being remanent; continuance, permanency.

"The *remanency* of concupiscence or original sin in the regenerate."—*Jer. Taylor: Of Original Sin.*

2. That which remains; a residuum.

"To make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 81.

rĕm'-ạ-nent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remanens*, pr. par of *remaneo* = to remain (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Remaining, surviving. (Obsolete except in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology.)

"Our old guilt, and the *remanent* affections must be taken off."—*Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. ii., § 2.

B. *As subst.:* The part remaining; a remnant, a residuum.

"Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years."—*Bacon.*

remanent-magnetism, *s.*

Magn.: A quantity of magnetism retained by a bar of iron after a magnetic current has passed through it. A massive bar of iron retains its magnetism much longer than one formed of a bundle of soft iron wires.

rĕm′-ą-nĕt, *s.* [Lat. = it remains.] [REMAIN, *v.*]

Law: A suit which stands over to another sitting, or any proceeding connected with it which is deferred or delayed.

rē-ma′-nĭ-ê, *a.* [Pa. par. of Fr. *remanier* = to handle again, to do over again.]

Palæont. (*Of fossils*): Derived from older beds. They are generally scarce, are often coloured differently from the other fossils and from the rock, and look water-worn.

"Fossils derived from older beds are called *remanié.*"—*Lyell: Student's Manual,* ch. xiii.

rē-mark′, *s.* [Fr. *remarque.*] [REMARK, *v.*]

1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice, observation.

"The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and *remark.*"
Cowper: Table Talk, 206.

2. A brief statement taking notice of, or referring to, something; an observation, a comment, a note.

"Those choice *remarks* he from his travels drew."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 82.

*3. Noticeable quality; note.

4. *Engr.:* A small picture or other distinguishing mark placed by an artist on an engraved plate, generally in the margin. Also used attributively, as a *remark* proof, a *remark* plate.

rē-mark′ (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *remarquer* = to mark, to note, to heed: *re-* = again, and *marquer* = to mark; *marque* = a mark; Sp. *remarcar;* Ital. *rimarcare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To observe; to note mentally; to take note or notice of.

2. To utter by way of remark, comment, or observation; to observe; to say, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker.

*3. To distinguish, to mark; to point out.

"His manacles *remark* him, there he sits."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,309.

B. *Intrans.:* To make observations or remarks; to observe.

"I shall only *remark* that when this text is away, there will be but one left in the whole Scripture where that particular form of expression is used."—*Waterland: Works,* ii. 32.

rē-mark′ (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *mark,* v. (q.v.).] To mark again or anew.

rē-mark′-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *remarquable,* from *remarquer* = to remark (q.v.); Sp. *remarcable;* Ital. *rimarcabile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Worthy of remark or notice; observable, notable.

"'Tis *remarkable,* that they
Talk most, who have the least to say."
Prior: Alma, ii. 345.

2. Extraordinary; deserving of especial notice; wonderful, conspicuous, rare, unusual, distinguished, famous.

***B.** *As subst.:* Something notable, extraordinary, or remarkable.

"To write the *remarkables* of their reigns."—*Fuller: Worthies; Buckinghamshire.*

rē-mark′-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *remarkable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being remarkable; worthiness of remark or notice; observableness.

"They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ."—*Hammond.*

rē-mark′-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *remarkab(le); -ly.*] In a remarkable or extraordinary manner or degree; notably, extraordinarily, unusually; so as to call for especial notice or remark.

"A *remarkably* handsome, tall, and well-made race."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

rē-marked′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REMARK, *v.*] Notable, conspicuous, remarkable.

"You speak of two
The most *remark'd* i' the kingdom."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

rē-mark′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *remark,* v.; *-er.*] One who makes remarks or observations; an observer.

"If the *remarker* would but once try to outshine the author by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency."—*Watts.*

rē-măr′-rĭaġe, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *marriage* (q.v.).] A second or repeated marriage; any marriage after the first.

rē-măr′-rў, ***re-mar-y,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *marry* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To marry again or a second time.

B. *Intrans.:* To be married again or a second time.

"They'll *remary*
Ere the worm pierce your winding sheet."
Webster: White Devil, v. 1.

rē-mast′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *mast,* v. (q.v.).] To furnish or provide with a new mast or masts.

rē-măs′-tĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *masticate* (q.v.).] To masticate or chew over again, as in chewing the cud.

"They are *remasticated* (chewing the cud, as it is called)."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers,* p. 37.

rē-măs-tĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *mastication* (q.v.).] The act of remasticating or chewing over again.

"The rough portions of the food undergo the process of *remastication* several times."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers,* p. 38.

***rem-berge,** *s.* [RAMBERGE.]

rem′-blāi (em as **ăn),** *s.* [Fr., from *remblayer* = to fill up an excavation, to embank; O. Fr. *emblaer* = to hinder, to embarrass.]

1. *Fort.:* The elevated portion of earthworks formed by the disposition of the déblai, or excavated materials.

2. *Eng.:* The earthwork that is carried to bank in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

rĕm′-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To remove. (*Prov.*)

"I . . . raäved an' *rembled* 'um oot."
Tennyson: Northern Farmer (Old Style), viii.

***reme,** *s.* [REALM.]

rē-mēad′, ***remeid,** *s.* [REMEDY.] A remedy.

"Past a' *remead.*" *Burns: Poor Mailie's Elegy.*

***rē-mēan′,** ***re-mene,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *mean,* v. (q.v.).] To remind. (*Gower.*)

***rē-mē′-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *remeans,* pr. par. of *remeo* = to return.] Returning; coming back.

"Like the *remeant* sun."
Kingsley: Saints' Tragedy, ii. 8.

rē-mĕas′-ūre (s as **zh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *measure,* v. (q.v.).] To measure again or anew.

"The way they came; their steps *remeasured* right."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xv. 2.

rē-mē′-dĭ-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *remedy; -able.*] Capable of being remedied; admitting of a remedy.

"The *remediable* evils of their conditions."—*Standard,* Jan. 18, 1886.

***rē-mē′-dĭ-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *remediable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being remediable.

rē-mē′-dĭ-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *remediab(le); -ly.*] In a remediable manner or state; so as to admit of remedy or cure.

rē-mē′-dĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *remedialis* = healing, from *remedium* = a remedy (q.v.).] Affording a remedy; containing, constituting, or intended for a remedy or the removal of an evil.

"The *remedial* part of the law is a necessary consequence."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

remedial-statutes, *s. pl.*

Law: (See extract).

"*Remedial statutes* are those which are made to supply defects in the common law itself, either by enlarging the law where it was narrow, or by restraining it where it was too lax."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd., § 2.)

***rē-mē′-dĭ-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *remedial; -ly.*] In a remedial manner; by way of remedy; so as to remedy.

***rē-mē′-dĭ-ąte,** *a.* [Eng. *remedy; -ate.*] Remedial.

"All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

***rĕm′-ĕ-dĭ-lĕss, *rem-e-di-lesse, *rem-e-dy-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *remedy; -less.*]

1. Not admitting of a remedy; incurable; beyond remedy; hopeless.

"Hopeless are all my evils, all *remediless.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 648.

2. Irreparable, irremediable, irretrievable: as, a *remediless* loss.

3. Not answering as or serving for a remedy; ineffectual, powerless.

4. Not admitting of change or reversal: irrevocable.

"We, by rightful doom *remediless,*
Were lost in death till He that dwelt above
Emptied his glory." *Milton: Circumcision.*

5. Without excuse or escape; under necessity.

"I haue bought a'plece of land in'the field here, and I must *remedilesse* go thither to see what I haue bought."—*Udal: Luke* xiv.

6. Without a remedy; unable to find or obtain a remedy; without hope of rescue or escape.

"And [tell him] that his bale were better ouer bloune,
Than thus to pine *remedylesse* in grief."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

***rĕm′-ĕ-dĭ-lĕss-lў, *rem-i-di-les-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *remediless; -ly.*] In a manner or degree not admitting of remedy; irremediably.

"He going away *remedilesly* chafing at his rebuke."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

***rĕm′-ĕ-dĭ-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *remediless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being remediless; incurableness.

"The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly questioned."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. ii., pt. ii., ess. 3.

rĕm′-ĕ-dў, *rem-e-die, *rem-e-dye, *s.* [O. Fr. **remedie, remede* (Fr. *remède*), from Lat. *remedium* = a remedy: *re-* = again, and *medeor* = to heal; Sp., Port., & Ital. *remedio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which cures or heals any disease; a medicine or application used to heal a disease and restore health.

2. That which serves to remedy, counteract, or repair any hurt; that which corrects any evil; redress, reparation. (Followed by *for* or *against,* formerly also by *to.*)

"The *remedy* is wholly in your own hands."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters,* let. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coining:* The allowance at the mint for deviation from the exact standard fineness and weight of coin.

"In England the *remedy* of the mint is: Gold, 12 grains per pound in weight, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a carat in finenese; silver, 1 dwt. per pound in weight, 1 dwt. per pound in fineness: copper, $\frac{1}{10}$ of the weight both in weight and fineness. The *remedy* of United States gold coin is, double eagle, one half grain; smaller gold coins, one quarter grain."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics,* ii. 1,916.

2. *Law:* The means provided for the recovery of a right, or of compensation for its infringement.

"The instruments whereby this *remedy* is obtained (which are sometimes considered in the light of the *remedy* itself) are a diversity of suits and actions."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 8.

rĕm′-ĕ-dў, *rem-e-die, *v.t.* [Fr. *remédier;* Sp. & Port. *remediar;* Ital. *rimediare.*]

† 1. To cure, to heal; to restore to soundness or health.

2. To repair or redress, as an injury or wrong; to remove or counteract, as an evil.

"For the *remedying* and redressing of those foresaid injuries and wrongfull dealings of the pope."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 979.

rē-mĕlt′, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *melt* (q.v.).] To melt again or anew.

rē-mĕm′-bĕr, ***re-mem-bre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *remembrer, se remembrer* = to call to mind, formed with an excrescent *b* from Lat. *rememoror* = to remember: *re-* = again, and *memoro* = to commemorate; *memor* = mindful; Fr. *remémorer;* Sp. *remembrar;* Ital. *rimemorare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring or call back to the mind or memory; to recall to remembrance; to recollect.

"By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down, yea, we wept when we *remembered* Zion."—*Psalm* cxxxvii. 1.

*2. To call or bring to mind; to put one in mind of.

"The ditty doee *remember* my drowned father."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

*3. To put in mind; to remind.

"It doth *remember* me the more of sorrow."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

* **4.** To come or return to the memory or remembrance of.

"As well thou wost, if it *remember* thee,
How nigh the death for wo thou founde me."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, i.

5. To bear or keep in mind; to preserve unforgotten; not to forget or let slip: as, To *remember* the circumstauces of an event.

6. To be continually thoughtful of; to attend to; to observe.

"*Remember* what I warn thee: shun to taste."
Milton: P. L., viii. 327.

7. To keep in mind with gratitude, reverence, respect, favour, affection, or any other feeling; to observe.

"*Remember* the sabbath day, to keep it holy."—*Exodus* xx. 8.

8. To think of; to bear in mind; to consider; to take into consideration.

"*Remember* whom thou hast aboard."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

* **9.** To mention.

"A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

10. To give or present the regards or compliments of; to mention with compliments: as, *Remember* me to your father.

B. *Intrans.*: To call anything to remembrance; to bear anything in mind; to exercise the faculty of memory; to recollect.

"*Remember* well howe thou arte olde."
Gower: C. A., viii.

re-mĕm'-bĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *remember*; *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being remembered; memorable.

"We saw this very remarkable and *rememberable* place under sufficient discomfort of wind and ehowere."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 481.

re-mĕm'-bĕr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eug. *remember(le)*; *-ly.*] In a remembrable or memorable manner; so as to be remembered.

"To relate everything as *rememberably* as possible."—*Southey: Memoirs of Taylor of Norwich*, ii. 77.

re-mĕm'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *remember*; *-er.*] One who remembers.

"What a *rememberer* is the heart!"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 66.

re-mĕm'-brançe, * **re-mem-brauuce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *remembrance*, from *remembrer* = to remember (q.v.); Sp. *remembranza*; Ital. *rimembranza.*]

1. The act, state, or process of remembering; the keeping of a thing in the mind, or the recalling of it to mind; recollection.

"The sorweful *remembrance* of the good dedes that he hath lefte to don here in erthe."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory.

"This lord of weak *remembrance*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

3. The period of time over which the power of memory extends: as, It has not happened within my *remembrance.*

4. The state of being remembered, or of being kept in memory; memory preserved.

"Saying a few last words, and enforcing his careful *remembrance*."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

5. That which is remembered; a recollection, a memory.

"Muse, these dear *remembrances* must be
In these convenient places registred."
Daniel: Panegyric to the King.

6. That which serves to recall to, or preserve in memory: as,

* (1) An account or record preserved; a memorandum or note to assist the memory.

"Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* (2) A monument, a memorial.

(3) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

"If you turn not, you will return the sooner.
Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

* **7.** The state or condition of being mindful; thought, regard, consideration.

"His majesty, out of a self-gracious *remembrance*, did first propose."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

* **8.** Admonition.

"I do commit unto your hand
The unstain'd sword, that you have used to bear;
With this *remembrance* that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done 'gainst me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

re-mĕm'-brançe-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *remembranc(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who reminds; one who or that which puts in mind.

"Faithful *remembrancer* of one so dear."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

2. *English:* An Exchequer Court officer, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. Formerly there were three such officers, the King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, and the Remembrancer of First-fruits. The duties of the second of these were merged in the first by 3 & 4 William IV., c. 99. The name is also given to an officer of some corporations, as the Remembrancer of the City of London.

"All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them."—*Bacon.*

* **re-mem-bre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Remember.]

* **rĕ-mĕm'-ŏr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *rememoratus*, pa. par. of *rememoror* = to remember (q.v.).] To remember; to exercise the faculty of remembrance.

"We shall find the like difficulties, whether we *rememorate* or learne anew."—*Bryskett: Desc. of Civil Life*, p. 1,606.

* **rĕ-mĕm-ŏr-ā'-tion,** * **re-mem-o-ra-ci-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *rememcratio.*] [Rememorate.] Remembrance, memory.

"Helps of memory, of affection, of *rememoration*."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 255.

* **rĕ-mĕm'-ŏr-ā-tĭve,** * **re-mem-or-a-tiif,** *a.* [Eng. *rememorat(e)*; *-ive.*] Recalling to mind; reminding.

"Without *rememoratiif* signes of a thing."—*Pocock*, in *Waterland: Works*, x. 254.

* **rem-en-ant,** * **rem-en-aunt,** *s.* [Remanant.]

* **re-mer-cies,** *s. pl.* [Remercy.] Thanks.

"Not render thanks, ne saie *remercies*."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 185.

* **rĕ-mĕr'-çў,** * **rĕ-mĕr'-çie,** *v.t.* [Fr. *remercier*, from *re-* = again, and *mercier* = to thank; *merci* = thanks, from Lat. *mercedem*, accus. of *merces* = reward.] To thank.

"She him *remercied*, as the patron of her life."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 16.

* **rē-mĕrġe',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *merge* (q.v.).] To merge again.

"*Remerging* in the general soul."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xlvi. 4.

rē'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *remus* = an oar, and *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like an oar.

* **rē'-mĭġ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *remigo* = to row, from *remex*, genit. *remigis* = a rower; *remus* = an oar.] Fit to be rowed upon.

"Steril *remigable* marshes."
Cotton: Montaigne, ch. xxiv.

rē'-mĭ-ġēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *remex*, genit. *remigis* = a rower; *remus* = an oar.]

Ornith.: The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which propel it through the air, like oars.

* **rē-mĭ'-grāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *remigratus*, pa. par. of *remigro* = to remove back.] [Migrate.] To remove back again; to return to a former place or state.

"The rest . . . will *remigrate* into phlegm."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 499.

* **rē-mī-grā'-tion,** *s.* [Remigrate.] A migration to a former place; a removal back again.

"The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

rē-mĭĭ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Remijo, a Brazilian medical man.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonidæ. Slender shrubs with axillary racemes of flowers, woolly outside, and the limb of the corolla with five linear segments. The bark of *Remigia ferruginea* and *R. Vellosii* is used as a substitute for cinchona.

rē-mīnd', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mind* (q.v.).] To put in mind; to recall something to the mind or memory of; to bring to the remembrance of; to cause to remember.

"I do not believe it beguiling,
Because it *reminds* me of thine."
Byron: Stanzas to Augusta.

rē-mīnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *remind*; *-er.*] One who or that which reminds or calls to mind.

"These outward objects are rather the *reminders* than the first begetters or implanters."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **rē-mīnd'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *remind*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Tending or serving to remind; careful to remind.

2. Careful to remember; mindful.

"*Remindful* of the convent bars."
Hood: Bianca's Dream.

rĕm'-ĭng-tŏn-īte, *s.* [After Edward Remingtou of Maryland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as a rose-colored encrustation on serpentine at Finksburg, in Maryland. Supposed to be a hydrated carbonate of cobalt; not yet analysed.

rĕm-ĭ-nĭs'-çençe, * **rĕm-ĭ-nĭs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reminiscentia* = remembrance, from *reminiscens*, pr. par. of *reminiscor* = to remember, from *re-* = again, and the same root as *memini* = I remember; Sp. & Port. *reminiscencia.*]

† **1.** The act or power of remembering; the recalling or recovery of ideas which had escaped the memory; recollection, memory.

"There is yet another kind of discursion beginning with the appetite to recover something lost, proceeding from the present backward, from thought of the place where we miss at, to the thought of the place from whence we came last; and from the thought of that, to the thought of a place before, till we have in our mind some place, wherein we had the thing we miss: and this is called *reminiscence*."—*Hobbs: Human Nature*, ch. iv.

2. That which is remembered or recalled to mind; a memory; a relation of past events, characteristics, &c., within one's personal recollection.

* **rĕm-ĭ-nĭs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Reminiscence.]

* **rĕm-ĭ-nĭs'-çent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *reminiscens*, pr. par. of *reminiscor* = to remember.] [Reminiscence.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Remembering; recalling to mind; having reminiscence.

2. Reminding one of something.

"The succeeding scherzo, though somewhat *reminiscent* of Beethoven."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

B. *As subst.*: One who calls to mind and records past events.

* **rĕm-ĭ-nĭs-çĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *reminiscent*; *-ial.*] Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

"Would truth dispense, we could he content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (Pref.)

* **rĕm-ĭ-nĭs'-çĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *reminisc(ence)*; *-itory.*] Remembering; pertaining or relating to the memory; founded on reminiscences.

"I still have a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

* **rē'-mĭ-pĕd,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *remipes*, genit. *remipedis* = having feet like oars: *remus* = an oar, and *pes* = a foot.]

A. *As adj.*: A term applied to any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus Remipes (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus Remipes (q.v.).

rē'-mĭ-pēs, *s.* [Remiped.]

† **1.** *Zool.*: A genus of Hippidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Remipes testitudinarius*, from the coast of Australia. Middle antennæ bisetose at the apex, longer than external. First pair of feet long, with last joint acuminate.

* **2.** *Entom.*: A name formerly given to a genus of Coleoptera, and to one of Hemiptera. (*Larousse.*)

rĕm-ĭ-rē'-ą, *s.* [The Guianan name of a species.]

Bot.: A genus of Schœnidæ. *Remirea maritima*, common in Tropical America, is said to be strongly diaphoretic and diuretic.

rē-mīse', *v.t.* [Remise, *s.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.*: To send back; to remit.

"This too-too much *remises*
Ought into nought."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, second day, first week, 164.

2. *Law*: To give or grant back; to resign or surrender by deed.

"*Remised*, released, and for ever quit-claimed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

rē-mīse', *s.* [Fr. = delivery, surrender from *remettre* (Lat. *remitto*) = to surrender.] [Remit.]

Law: A surrender; a giving back; a release, as of a claim.

rĕ-mĭss', *a. & s.* [Lat. *remissus* = relaxed, languid, prop. pa. par. of *remitto* = to send back, to remit (q.v.); Fr. *remis;* Sp. *remiso;* Ital. *rimesso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not vigorous or energetic in action or performance; not diligent; slack; inattentive; negligent; careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless.

"He means, my lord, that we are too *remiss.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

* 2. Wanting in earnestness, intensity, or activity; slow, slack, languid.

"The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flows with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss.*"—*Woodward.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* An act of negligence or remissness; negligence.

"By negligence of magistrates and *remisses* of lawes."
—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xix.

°re-mis-sailes, *s. pl.* [O. Fr.] Leavings, scraps, orts, refuse.

"Lade not thi trenchoure with many *remissailes.*"
Lydgate: Stans Puer ad Mensam.

***rĕ-mĭss'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *remiss; -ful(l).*] Ready or prone to grant remission or forgiveness; forgiving, gracious, remissive.

"The heavens in their *remissful* doom." *Drayton.*

***rĕ-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *remissible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being remissible; capability of being remitted.

"The *remissibility* of our greatest sins."—*Jer. Taylor.*

***rĕ-mĭs-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *remissibilis,* from *remissus,* pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] Capable of being remitted; admitting of remission.

"Sins . . . . *remissible* or expiable by an easy penitence."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 9.

rĕ-mĭs'-sĭ-ō ĭn-jūr'-ĭ-æ, *phr.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: A plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offence; condonation.

rĕ-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *re-mis-si-oun, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *remissionem,* accus. of *remissio,* from *remissus,* pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.); Sp. *remision;* Ital. *remissione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of sending back or remitting.

"Eurydice and her *remission* into hell."—*Stackhouse.*

* 2. The act of remitting or sending to a distant place, as money; remittance. (*Swift.*)

3. The act of remitting, abating, or relaxing; abatement, moderation, relaxation.

"For it is the law of our nature that such fits of excitement shall always be followed by *remissions.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. The act of forgiving or remitting; the foregoing of the punishment due to a crime; forgiveness, pardon.

"This is my blood of the new testament which is shed for many for the *remission* of sins."—*Matthew* xxvi. 28.

5. The act of giving up, foregoing, or relinquishing, as a debt, a claim, a right, &c.

"Those chiefs had obtained from the Crown, on easy terms, *remissions* of old debts and grants of new titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

6. That which is remitted, given up, or relinquished.

II. *Pathol.:* Diminution in intensity without complete stoppage. [Remittent.]

°rĕ-mĭss'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *remiss; -ive.*]

1. Slackening, abating, relaxing, moderating.

"*Remissive* of his might."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 337.

2. Remitting, forgiving, pardoning.

"A most merciful king, who was *remissive* of wrongs."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 226.

rĕ-mĭss'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *remiss; -ly.*] In a remiss, negligent, careless, or heedless manner; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

"Like an unbent bow carelessly
His sinowy proboscis did *remissly* lie."
Donne: The Progress of the Soul.

rĕ-mĭss'-nĕss, *re-mis-nesse, *re-miss-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *remiss; -ness.*] The quality or state of being remiss; slackness, carelessness, heedlessness, negligence; want of vigour, diligence, industry, attention or due application to any business or duty.

"The calculated *remissness* of the Whips achieved what the conscience of the Party had previously not been robust enough to accomplish."—*Standard*, Dec. 31, 1885.

***rĕ-mĭss'-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *remissus,* pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; remissive.

"Propitiatory, expiatory, *remissory*, or satisfactory, signifie all one thing in effect."—*Latimer: Sermon of the Plough.*

rĕ-mĭt', ***rĕ-mytte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *remitto* = to send back, to abate, to remit: *re-* = back, and *mitto* = to send; Fr. *remettre;* Sp. *remitir;* Port. *remittir;* Ital. *rimittere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To send back.

"Whether Earth's an animal, and air
Imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair,
And what she sucks, *remits.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Their rents are *remitted* to them in sugar and rum."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

* 3. To restore, to replace, to put or place back.

* 4. To transfer, to refer, to leave.

"Christ would not suffer himself to be called good, but *remitted* that title to the Father only."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 257.

* 5. To refer.

"Whether the counsayle he good, I *remytte* it to the wyse reders."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxvi.

6. To relax in intensity; to abate; to make less intense or violent.

* 7. To make slack after tension; to relax.

"As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 222.

8. To refrain from exacting; to relinquish, to give up; to forego, wholly or in part.

"The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority."—*Locke.*

9. To forgive, to pardon; to pass over without punishment.

"Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them."—*John* xx. 23.

* 10. To resign, to give up.

"Neither of either; I *remit* both twain."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To transmit or send, as money, bills, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Scots Law:* To transfer, as a cause, from one tribunal to another, or from one judge to another. [Remit, *s.*]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

"How often have I blessed the coming day,
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play!"
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active; to moderate.

"As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To transmit money, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Med.:* To abate in violence for a time without intermission, as a fever, &c.

rĕ-mĭt', *s.* [Remit, *v.*]

Scots Law: A remission; a sending back. Applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause, either totally or partially or for some specific cause, from one tribunal or judge to another or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purpose of the remit.

***rĕ-mĭt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *remit; -ment.*] The act of remitting; the state of being remitted; remittance, remission, forgiveness.

"Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remitments.*"—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

rĕ-mĭt'-tal, *s.* [Eng. *remit; -al.*]

1. The act of remitting; a giving up, a surrender, remission.

2. The act of remitting or sending away to a distance, as money, &c.; remittance, transmission.

rĕ-mĭt'-tançe, *s.* [Eng. *remit; -ance.*]

1. The act of remitting or transmitting, as money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in payment for goods, &c.

"The same act of parliament . . . restored the exchange between England and Scotland to its natural rate, or to what the course of trade and *remittances* might happen to make it."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. Money, bills, &c., remitted in payment.

***rĕ-mĭt'-tanç-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *remittance; -er.*] One who sends a remittance.

"Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid."
—*Cumberland: Memoirs*, ii. 170.

***rĕ-mĭt-tēē',** *s.* [Eng. *remit; -ee.*] One to whom a remittance is sent.

rĕ-mĭt'-tent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remittens,* pr. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.); Fr. *rémittent.*]

Medical:

A. *As adj.:* Diminishing in intensity at certain intervals, but not intermitting; *i.e.,* temporarily ceasing.

B. *As subst.:* A remittent disease; a remittent fever.

remittent-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A malarial fever, known also as Continued fever (q.v.), bilious fever, acclimative fever, &c. It is marked by sudden invasion and persistent high temperature, frequently from 105° to 106°, with diminution of the red blood-corpuscles, with other changes in the spleen, liver, stomach, and intestines, resembling those of intermittent fever, which it may pass into during convalescence. It is chiefly riparian, or in marshy regions with little water, and is conveyed by the winds. It occurs chiefly in 63° north and 57° south latitude, with a cold and a hot stage, a remission stage, and a period of exacerbation on the day after the remission, with an average duration of two weeks, after which the patient usually recovers.

rĕ-mĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *remit; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who remits, pardons, forgives, or foregoes.

"The condition of a remitted forfeiture being as absolutely in the breast of the *remitter* as the condition on which the blessing was originally conferred."
—*Warburton: Works*, ix. 116.

2. One who remits money, &c.; one who makes a remittance.

"The diminished wants of *remitters.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1882.

II. *Law:* The sending or placing back of a person to a right or title he had before; the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered only by suit.

***rĕ-mĭt'-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *remit; -or.*] One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

rē-mĭx', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *mix* (q.v.).] To mix again or repeatedly.

rĕm'-nant, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *remanent, remenant,* from Lat. *remanens,* pr. par. of *remaneo* = to remain (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which is left or remains over after a part has been separated, lost, destroyed, or removed.

"A *remnant* of your race survives."
Cowper: Task, i. 340.

2. *Specif.:* The last part of a piece of stuff.

3. That which is left after a part has been done, performed, executed, passed, or told; remainder.

"The *remnant* of my age."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

4. A scrap, a fragment, a little bit. (Used in contempt.)

"Thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant*!"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Remaining, left.

"The *remnant* years Heaven doom'd him yet to live."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxii.

rē-mŏd'-ĕl, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *model,* v. (q.v.).] To model again or anew; to refashion, to rearrange.

"In the *remodelled* boroughs they could do nothing."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***rē-mŏd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *modification* (q.v.).] The act of remodifying; a repeated or renewed modification.

***rē-mŏd'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *modify* (q.v.).] To modify again or anew; to reform, to remodel.

rĕm-ō-lĭn'-ite, *s.* [From Los Remolinos, Chili, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Atacamite (q.v.).

rē-mŏl'-lĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *remolliens,* genit. *remollientis,* pr. par. of *remollio* = to soften; *mollis* = soft.] Mollifying, softening.

***rē-mōl'-ten, *re-moul-ten,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *molten* (q.v.).] Melted again; remelted.

"Mingled with glasse already made, and *remoulten*."—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 779.

† rē-mŏn-ĕt-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *remonetiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of remonetizing a coinage; the reestablishment of such coinage in the position of legal tender after having for a time been degraded to the rank of mere token money.

† rē-mŏn'-ĕt-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *monetize* (q.v.).] To restore, as a gold or silver coinage, to value as a currency.

"The gold coinage has been *remonetized*."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary.*

***rĕ-mŏn'-stra-ble,** *a.* [Low Lat. *remonstro* = to show.] Demonstrable.

"The greatness is *remonstrable* in the event."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 356.

rĕ-mŏn'-strance, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrancia*, from *remonstrans*, pr. par. of *remonstro* = to remonstrate (q.v.); Fr. *remonstrance.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** The act of showing, demonstrating, or manifesting; demonstration, manifestation, show, display.

"The Spaniards made no *remonstrance* of joy or an ordinary liking to it."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 145.

***2.** Declaration, statement.

"To prepare and draw up a general *remonstrance* of the state of the kingdom."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, i. 302.

3. The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a strong representation of reasons or facts against something complained of or opposed; expostulation; hence, a paper or document containing such representation or expostulation.

II. *Roman Church:* A Monstrance (q.v.).

¶ *The Grand Remonstrance:*

Eng. Hist.: A remonstrance consisting of 206 articles, condemning the arbitrary procedure of Charles I. It was carried in the House of Commons, November 22, 1641, by a majority of eleven, and presented to the king on December 1.

rĕ-mŏn'-strant, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrans*, pr. par. of *remonstro* = to remonstrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Containing, or of the nature of remonstrance; expostulatory; urging reasons against something.

"The people regarded with profound indifference the *remonstrant* pastorals."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1886.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who remonstrates.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A name given to the Dutch Protestants, who, after the death of Arminius (A.D. 1609), continued to maintain his views, and in 1610 presented to the States of Holland, at Friesland, a remonstrance in five articles formulating their points of departure from Calvinism. Their adversaries presented a counter-remonstrance, whence they were called Counter-Remonstrants. In 1619 the Synod of Dort pronounced in favour of the stricter school. The Remonstrants still form a small but liberal and scholarly sect in Holland.

'The doctrine of the *Remonstrants* was embodied in 1621 in a *confessio* written by Episcopius, their great theologian, while Wytenbogaert gave them a catechism, and regulated their churchly order."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 379.

rĕ-mŏn'-strāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *remonstratus*, pa. par. of *remonstro* = to show, to expose; hence, to produce arguments, from Lat. *re-* = again, and *monstro* = to show; O. Fr. *remonstrer*; Fr. *remontrer.*]

***A.** *Transitive:*

1. To make a representation with regard to any matter; to demonstrate; to manifest, to show, to prove.

"Properties of a faithful servant: a sedulous eye, to observe all occasions within or without, tending to *remonstrate* the habit within."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 309.

2. To show or point out.

"And, lastly, your majesty did exhort them, by the opportunity which the present time itself did yield unto it; which I did particularly *remonstrate* unto them."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 494.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To show clearly; to demonstrate, to prove.

2. To exhibit, present, or put forward strong reasons or representations against some act or course of proceedings; to expostulate.

***rĕm-ŏn-strā'-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrationem*, accus. of *remonstratio*, from *remonstratus.*] [Remonstrate.] The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a remonstrance, an expostulation.

***rĕ-mŏn'-stra-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *remonstrat(e)*; *-ive.*] Remonstrating, remonstrant.

"The last clause a perfect bar of *remonstrative* music."—*Earle: Philology*, § 660.

***rĕ-mŏn'-strā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *remonstrat(e)*; *-or.*] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

"Orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1660).

***rĕ-mŏn'-stra-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [From *remonstrate*, on analogy of *demonstratory.*] Remonstrating, remonstrative.

"Appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

rĕ-mo͝on'-toir (oir as **wâr),** *s.* [Fr.]

Horol.: A mechanism designed to render the force which sustains the movement of the escapement perfectly even.

remontoir-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: An escapement in which the scape-wheel is driven by a small weight raised by the clock, usually at intervals of thirty seconds; or by a spiral spring on the scape-wheel arbor, wound up a quarter or half turn at the said intervals.

rē-mō-pleû'-rēs, *s.* [Lat. *remus* = an oar, and *pleura* = a rib.] [Remopleuridæ.]

rē-mō-pleû'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *remopleur(ides)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobita. Head greatly developed, semicircular, the genal angles produced into spines. Eyes very long, reticulated; body rings eleven; pygidium very small. Only known genus Remopleures, with seven species, from the Lower Silurian.

rĕm'-ō-ra, *s.* [Lat. *remora* = (1) delay, hindrance, (2) the fish; *remoror* = to stay behind, to linger: *re-* = back, again, and *moror* = to delay, *mora* = delay.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A delay, a hindrance, an obstacle.

"But these fantastical *remoras* do not obstruct us in the familiar transactions of life."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* Sucking-fish, Sucker; a popular name for any species of the genus Echeneis (q.v.); specif., *Echeneis remora*, about eight inches long, common in the Mediterranean. By means of the suctorial disc—a transformation of the spinous dorsal fin—the species can

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attach themselves to any flat surface. The adhesion is so strong that the fish can only be dislodged with difficulty, unless pushed forward with a sliding motion. Being bad swimmers, they attach themselves to vessels, or to animals having greater power of locomotion than themselves; but they cannot be regarded as parasites, as they do not obtain their food at the expense of their host.

"Later writers, then, repeat a story, the source of which is unknown, viz., that the *remora* is able to arrest vessels in their course, a story which has been handed down to our own time. It need not be stated that this is an invention, though it cannot be denied that the attachment of one of the larger species may retard the progress of sailing, especially when, as is sometimes the case, several individuals accompany the same ship."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 461.

2. *Med.:* A stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.

3. *Surg.:* An instrument to retain parts in place, *e.g.*, to maintain a fracture in place or a luxation reduced.

***rĕm'-ō-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *remoratus*, pa. par. of *remoror* = to delay.] To delay, to hinder, to obstruct.

***rĕ-mord', *re-morde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *remordre*, from Lat. *remordeo* = to bite again; Sp. & Port. *remorder*; Ital. *rimordere.*] [Remorse.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause remorse to; to afflict.

"God *remordeth* some folke by aduersities."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

2. To rebuke.

"Sometyme he must vices *remorde*."
Skelton: Poems, p. 11.

B. *Intrans.:* To feel remorse.

"O what a terrour wounds *remording* soules,
Who poyson finde, what seem'd a pleasant food."
Stirling: Domes-day; The First Houre.

*** rĕ-mord'-ẹn-cў,** *s.* [Remord.] Compunction, remorse.

"That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 175.

rĕ-morse', *** re-mors,** *s.* [O. Fr. *remors*, from Low Lat. *remorsus*, *remorsio* = remorse, from Lat. *remorsus*, pa. par. of *remordeo* = to bite again, to vex; *mordeo* = to bite; Fr. *remords.*]

1. Biting sorrow for some evil act done, and especially for an act of cruelty; the keen pain caused by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.

"Bedloe had died in his wickedness, without one sign of *remorse* or shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.) considers that remorse bears the same relation to repentance, as rage does to anger, or agony to pain.

***2.** Pity, compassion, mercy; sympathetic sorrow.

"Wherefore now, touched with *remorse* at their pitiful case, he resolved to revoke the law of wrecks."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

*** rĕ-morsed',** *a.* [Eng. *remors(e)*; *-ed.*] Feeling remorse or compunction.

"The soul of the *remorsed* sinner draweth near to the grave."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 9.

rĕ-morse'-fûl, *re-morce-ful, *a.* [Eng. *remorse*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of, or touched with remorse or a sense of guilt.

"Beating *remorseful* and loud the mutable sands of the seashore." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iv.

***2.** Tender-hearted, compassionate, merciful.

"These eyes, which never shed *remorseful* tear."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

***3.** Causing or exciting compassion or pity; pitiable.

"This his fellowee most *remorceful* fate."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey x.

† rĕ-morse'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *remorseful*; *-ly.*] In a remorseful manner; with remorse or compunction.

*** rĕ-morse'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *remorseful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being remorseful.

rĕ-morse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *remorse*; *-less.*] Without remorse; unpitying, cruel, relentless, merciless; insensible to distress; implacable.

"And bade his bones to Scotland's coast
Be borne by his *remorseless* host."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 4.

rĕ-morse'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *remorseless*; *-ly.*] In a remorseless manner; without remorse or compunction.

"[He] *remorselessly* and unworthily took his fellow by the throat."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

rĕ-morse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *remorseless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

"For with such fell *remorselessness* she n'er
Had heartned up her tallons and her teeth."
Beaumont: Love's Mystery, ix. 139.

rĕ-mōte', *a.* [O. Fr. *remot*, fem. *remote*, from Lat. *remotus*, pa. par. of *removeo* = to remove (q.v.); Sp. *remoto*; Ital. *remoto*, *rimoto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Distant in place or position; far away, not near.

"Searching all lands and each *remotest* part."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 6.

2. Distant in point of time, past or future: as, *remote* ages.

3. Not directly producing an effect; not acting directly.

"An unadvised transiliency from the effect to the *remotest* cause."—*Glanville.*

4. Alien, foreign; not agreeing.

5. Abstracted, separated.

"*Remote* from men with God he pass'd his days."
Parnell: Hermit.

6. Not closely connected.

"For *remoter* purposes of love."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

7. Slight, inconsiderable: as, There is a *remote* resemblance between them.

8. Distant in consanguinity or kindred; distantly related: as, a *remote* connection.

II. *Bot.* (*Of arrangement*): Distant, separated by abnormally long intervals. (Opposed to *approximated*, *dense*, &c.)

***rĕ-mōt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *remot(e)*; *-ed.*] Removed, remote.

"*Remoted* from thee."
Villiers: Rehearsal, p. 32.

rĕ-mōte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *remote*; *-ly.*]

1. In a remote manner; at a distance in space or time; not near; far off.

2. Slightly, inconsiderably; in or to a small degree.

3. Not directly; indirectly.

"All our motives derive either immediately or *remotely* from our own satisfaction and complacence of mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxvi.

4. Not closely in point of consanguinity: as, We are *remotely* connected.

rĕ-mōte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *remote*; *-ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being remote or distant in space, time, connection, operation, efficiency, relationship, &c.; distance.

"Lest the *remoteness* of the interest should discourage too much this attention."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. iii., bk. v., ch. ii.

2. *Law*: Want of close connection between a wrong and injury as cause and effect. In this case the party injured cannot claim compensation from the wrongdoer.

***rĕ-mō'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *remotio*, from *remotus*, pa. par. of *removeo* = to remove (q.v.); Fr. *rémotion*; Sp. *remocion*; Ital. *remozione.*]

1. The act of removing, or the state of being removed, to a distance; removal.

"All thy safety were *remotion*."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

2. Remoteness.

"From the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

rę-mŏu-lade', *s.* [Fr.]

Cookery: A fine kind of salad dressing, consisting of the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, salad-oil, mustard, pepper, and vinegar.

rē-mŏu̇ld', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mould*, v. (q.v.).] To mould or shape again or anew; to reshape.

rē-mŏu̇nt', *s.* [Remount, *v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specif., a fresh horse with its furniture; a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

"An abundant supply of good *remounts* for their cavalry regiments."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

rē-mŏu̇nt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *remonter.*] [Mount, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To mount again.

"I know to shift my ground, *remount* the car."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 289.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To mount again; to reascend.

"Who lead their horsee down the steep, rough road
May theuce *remount* at ease."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

2. To ascend or go back in time or researches.

"Without *remounting* to remote antiquities."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

***rĕ-mŏv-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *removable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being removable; capacity or capability of being removed or displaced.

rē-mŏv'-ą-ble, ***re-move-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *remov(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being removed or displaced; admitting of, or liable to removal, as from place to place or from an office.

"The judges were *removable* at his pleasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

rĕ-mŏv'-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *remov(e)*; *-al.*]

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another; change of place, site, or abode.

"To this Ulysses: What the prince requires
Of swift *removal*, seconds my desires."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xvii. 21.

2. The act of removing or displacing from an office or post; the state of being dismissed or removed from an office or post; dismissal.

"The *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions."—*Addison.*

3. The act of removing, doing away with, or putting an end to; the act of taking away by a remedy.

"To hear contentedly whatever uneasy circumstances he lies under, and to trust in God's mercy for the *removal* of them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

rĕ-mŏve', ***re-meve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *remouvoir*, from Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *mouvoir* = to move (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *remover*; Ital. *rimovere*; Lat. *removeo.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To move from its place; to shift from one place to another; to cause to change place.

"Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbour's landmark."—*Deut.* xix. 14.

2. To displace or dismiss from a post or office.

3. To take or do away with by any remedy; to put away; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish; to drive away: as, To *remove* a grievance, to *remove* a disease, &c.

4. To make away with; to cut off; to kill.

"King Richard thus *removed*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

II. *Law*: To carry from one court to another: as, To *remove* a suit by appeal.

B. *Intrans.*: To change place; to move from one place to another, especially to change the place of residence.

"When the people saw it, they *removed*, and stood afar off."—*Exodus* xx. 18.

rĕ-mŏve', *s.* [Remove, *v.*]

1. The act of removing; the state of being removed; removal; change of place or position.

"There was no purpose in them of this *remove*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

* 2. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

"His horse wanted two *removes*."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

3. The distance or space through which any thing is moved; an interval; a stage; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation.

"A posterity that lie many *removes* from us."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. A class or division. (Used of some of the public schools.)

* 5. A posting-stage; the distance between two posting-stations on a road. (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.)

* 6. The raising of a siege.

"If they set down before us, for the *remove*
Bring up your army."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 2.

7. A dish removed from table to make room for another.

rĕ-mŏv̇ed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Remove, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Moved or changed in place or position; displaced.

* 2. Remote; separate from others; sequestered, retired.

"For she hath privately, twice or thrice a day, ever since the death of Hermione, visited that *removed* house."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Distant or separated in the scale of gradation.

"Those that are germane to him, though *removed* fifty times."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

II. *Her.*: The same as Fracted (q.v.).

rĕ-mŏv'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *removed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

"I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

rĕ-mŏv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *remov(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which removes.

"It is the unjust judge that is the capitall *remover* of land-markes."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Judicature.*

2. *Law*: The removal of a suit from one court to another.

rem-plī' (em as **ăn),** *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *remplir* = to fill up.]

Her.: A term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first tincture round the chief.

***rĕ-mū'-ą-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr.] [Remue.] Capable of being moved; movable.

"For where honour is *remuable*,
It ought well to ben adulsed."
Gower: C. A., viii.

*** rĕ-mūe', * rĕ-mew' (ew** as **ū),** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *remuer*, from Lat. *re-* = back, and *muto* = to change.]

A. *Trans.*: To move; to remove.

"The hors of hras that may not be *remewed*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,486.

B. *Intrans.*: To move.

"A hyrde, whiche durst not for fere
Remue."
Gower: C. A., v.

*** rĕ-mū'-ğĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *remugiens*, pr. par. of *remugio*; *mugio* = to bellow.] Rebellowing

"Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 63.

*** rĕ-mū'-nĕr,** *v.t.* [Fr. *rémunérer.*] [Remunerate.] To remunerate; to reward.

"Ever do wele, and atte last thou shalt be *remunered* therfor."—*Lord Rivers: Dictes & Sayings*, sig. E. iii. b.

*** rĕ-mu-nĕr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *remunerable*; *-ity.*] Capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

"The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

*** rĕ-mū'-nĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *remuner(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit to be remunerated or rewarded.

rĕ-mū'-nĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *remuneratus*, pa. par. of *remunero*, *remuneror* = to reward: *re-* = again, and *munero*, *muneror* = to discharge an office, to give; *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift; Fr. *rémunérer*; Sp. *remunerar.*] To reward, to recompense, to requite, to repay; to pay an equivalent for any service, loss, expense, outlay, &c.

"They were *remunerated* partly by fees and partly by salaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

rĕ-mu-nĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *remunerationem*, accus. of *remuneratio*, from *remuneratus*, pa. par. of *remunero.*]

1. The act of remunerating, recompensing, or paying for services, loss, outlay, &c.

2. That which is given or paid as an equivalent for services rendered, &c.

"The *remuneration* of workmen employed in manufactures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

rĕ-mū'-nĕr-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *rémunératif.*]

1. Affording or yielding remuneration; producing a sufficient return for outlay, expenses, &c.

* 2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

"Fit objects for *remunerative* justice."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 690.

*** rĕ-mū'-nĕr-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *rémunératoire.*] Affording or yielding remuneration, recompense, or reward.

"Laws rather vindicatory than *remuneratory*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

*** rē-mŭr'-mŭr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *remurmuro.*]

A. *Trans.*: To murmur back; to utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs.

"The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood."
Pope: Winter, 64.

B. *Intrans.*: To murmur back or in response; to return a murmuring echo.

"Eurotas' banks *remurmur'd* to the noise."
Pope: Statius; Thebais 166.

*** rē-mu-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mutation* (q.v.).] A changing back; a second mutation.

"The *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxvii.

*** rĕn, * renne,** *v.i.* [Run, *v.*]

rēn, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The kidney.

rĕn'-ą-ble, * ren-a-bulle, *a.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *resonable* = reasonable (q.v.).]

* 1. Reasonable, fair.

"Of tong she was trew and *renable*."
Gwaine & Gawaine, 208.

2. Glib, loquacious. (*Prov.*) (In this sense apparently regarded as formed from the verb *renne* = to run.)

*** rĕn'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *renab(le)*; *-ly.*] Fairly, reasonably.

"Speke as *renably* and faire and wel."
Chaucer: C. T., 211.

rē-nāls'-sânçe, *s.* [Fr. = regeneration, new birth: *re-* = again, and *naissance* = birth.] [Renascent.] The revival of anything long extinct, lost, or decayed; a term applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world,

and especially to the time of the revival of letters and art in the fifteenth century. In a still narrower sense applied to the style of architecture which succeeded the Gothic [RENAISSANCE-ARCHITECTURE], and that peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X., resulting from the discoveries made by him of the paintings in the then recently exhumed Thermæ of Titus, and in the Septizonia. It was freer than the antique.

renaissance-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A style which first sprang into existence in Italy in the beginning of the fifteenth century. It reached its zenith in that country in the course of the same century, and at the beginning of the following became a model for all other countries. At the early epoch of its existence the new style of architecture displays not so much an alteration in the arrangement of the spaces and of the main features of the buildings, as in the system of ornamentation and in the aspect of the profiles. During the early period there was an endeavour to adapt classical forms with more or less freedom to modern buildings, whilst later, that is in the sixteenth century, a scheme based on ancient architecture was universally prescriptive. Two distinct styles belong to this first period, each possessing its especial peculiarities. These are: the Early Florentine and Early Venetian Renaissance styles. The style may be said to have originated with Brunelleschi of Florence (died 1446), and Ambrogio Borgognone of Pavia in 1473. The Venetian Renaissance style first sprang into existence towards the end of the fifteenth century and flourished till the close of the sixteenth. It is chiefly remarkable in connection with the architecture of palaces. The decoration appears to have been borrowed from Byzantine models. Palladio, the special champion of this style (born 1518, died 1580), introduced the style known after him as Palladian (q.v.). The first and most important school of the Roman Renaissance was originated by Donato Lazzari, known under the name of Bramante (1444–1514); this was joined by Balthazar Peruzzi and Antonio di Sangallo; another school was represented by Giacomo Barozzio, known as Vignola (1507–1573), whilst a third was directed by Michel-Angelo Buonarotti (1474–1564), and by its arbitrary character formed a stepping-stone to the Rococo style which succeeded it. The finest example of these schools are the Cancellina Palace, the Court of the Vatican, the Farnese Palace, and St. Peter's at Rome. The Renaissance style was introduced into France by Fra Giocondo, under Louis XII., about 1502, and by Serlio and other Italian architects under Francis I. (1515–1547) and Henry II. These architects modified their ideas to suit the French taste; the general arrangement of the Gothic churches being retained, and only the Renaissance system of decoration substituted for the Gothic: the ground-plan, the proportions, and the whole structure with its flying buttresses, pinnacles, clustered columns, deeply-recessed portals, &c., are borrowed from the Pointed style, and it was only in the details and in the ornamentation that the Renaissance was followed. The Louvre and the earlier portions of the Tuileries are examples of this style. The Renaissance style was not employed in Germany before the middle of the sixteenth century, and the most noteworthy instances of it are the Belvedere of Ferdinand I., on the Hradschin at Prague, and the so-called Otto Henry Buildings at Heidelberg Castle (1556–1559). In Spain an Early Renaissance style appears—a kind of transitional Renaissance belonging to the first half of the sixteenth century. It consisted of the application of Moorish and pointed arch forms in conjunction with those of classical antiquity; in this way a conformation was produced which was peculiar to Spain, and the style is characterized by bold lightness, by luxuriance in decoration, and by a spirit of romance. The Italian Renaissance style was introduced into England about the middle of the sixteenth century by John of Padua, the architect of Henry VIII. The most noteworthy examples of it are Whitehall Palace, by Inigo Jones, and St. Paul's and other churches, by Sir Christopher Wren.

RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.
(Early Florentine.)

PALAZZI VANDRAMINI, VENICE.

rē-nāis'-sant, *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance (q.v.).

rēn'-al, *a.* [Lat. *renalis*, from *ren* = the kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

"The respiratory, circulating, digestive, and *renal* systems."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*, iii. 722.

¶ In Pathology there are renal calculi, cancer, dropsy, entozoa, fistulæ, hæmorrhage, and tuberculosis.

renal-abscess, *s.*

Pathol.: Abscess of the kidney, pyelitis (q.v.). Frequently produced by the presence of renal calculi, with pus, blood, &c., in the urine.

renal-capsular, *a.*

Pathol.: Of, or belonging to the renal or suprarenal capsules.

renal-glands, renal-capsules, *s. pl.* [SUPRARENAL-CAPSULES.]

***ren-al-dry,** *s.* [Prob. for *renardry*, from *renard* (q.v.).] Cunning, intrigue, as of a fox,

"First she used all this malitious *renaldrie* to the end that I might stay there this night."—*Passenger of Benevento.*

rē-nāme', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *name*, v. (q.v.).] To name anew; to give a new name to.

rĕn-ăn'-thĕr-a, *s.* [Lat. *renes* = the kidneys, and Gr. *ἀνθηρά* (*anthēra*). [ANTHER.] Named from the reniform pollen masses.]

Bot.: A genus of Vandeæ. *Renanthera Lowii*, from Borneo, is a splendid orchid, with leaves occasionally three feet in length, and the flower spikes ten or twelve.

rĕn'-ard, *s.* [REYNARD.]

rĕn'-ar-dine, *a.* [Eng. *renard*; *-ine.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the legend of Reynard the Fox.

"There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 165.

rē-năs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *renascens*, pr. par. of *renascor* = to be born again; Fr. *renaissance.*]

*1. The quality or state of being renascent; a new birth or production.

"The *renascence* of Chinese national and military spirit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

2. The same as RENAISSANCE (q.v.).

*** rē-năs'-çen-çy,** *s.* [RENASCENCE.] The quality or state of being renascent; new birth or production.

"A *renascency* from the roots."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, III. iii. 31.

rē-năs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *renascens*, pr. par. of *renascor.*] [RENASCENCE.]

I. Springing or coming into being again; being reproduced; reappearing.

2. Renaissant (q.v.).

"Ranked either as classical or mediæval, *renascent* or realistic."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 3, 1886, p. 3.

*** rē-năs'-çi-ble,** *a.* [Low Lat. *renascibilis*, from Lat. *renascor* = to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; capable of springing again into being.

*** renat, * renate,** *s.* [RENNET.]

*** rē-nāte', * rē-nāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *renatus*, pa. par. of *renascor.*] Born again; regenerate.

"To feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newely borne agayne."—*Hall: Chronicle; Henry VII.* (an. 7).

*** rē-năv'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *navigate* (q.v.).] To navigate again or anew.

*** rē-nāy', * re-ney, * re-neye, * re-nye,** *v.t.* [Fr. *renier*, from Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *nego* = to deny.]

1. To deny, to disown, to renounce.

"A thief that had *reneyed* our creance."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,422.

2. To deny, to refuse.

rĕn-cŏn'-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [RENCOUNTER, *s.*]

rĕn-cŏun'-tĕr, * rē-ĕn-cŏun'-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *rencontré*, from *rencontrer* = to encounter, to meet, contracted from *reëncontre, reëncontrer*, from *re-* = again, and *encontrer* = to meet.]

1. A meeting of two bodies or persons; a clash, a collision.

"Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several justlings and *rencounters*, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things?"—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. A meeting in contest or opposition; a collision, a combat.

"Without any busynesse or *reencounter* we came to the capitall."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxix.

3. A casual or sudden combat or action without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; a slight action or engagement.

rĕn-cŏun'-tĕr, * re-coun-tre, *v.t.* & *i.* [RENCOUNTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To meet or fall in with unexpectedly.

2. To meet in combat; to engage hand to hand; to encounter.

"He gan *rencounter* him in equall race."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 26.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To come together, to clash; to collide, to come in collision.

2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

3. To fight hand to hand; to engage.

rĕnd (I), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hrendan, rendan*; cogn. with O. Fris. *renda, randa* = to tear, to break; Fris. *renne*; Icel. *hrinda*, pa. t. *hrand* = to push, to kick, to throw.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To tear or separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear apart; to sunder; to split, to fracture.

"I will *rend* an oak
And peg thee in his knotty entrails."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To tear away violently; to separate or part with violence; to pluck away with force.

"I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee."—1 *Kings* xi. 11.

*** 3.** To scatter; to break up the lines of.

"To *rent* our own soldiers."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 6.

4. To split.

"Groans and shrieks that *rend* the air."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become rent or torn asunder; to part asunder, to split.

"The very principals did seem to *rend*
And all to topple." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 2.

*** ¶** *To rend the heart:* To break the heart; to afflict with bitter remorse.

"*Rend your hearts* and not your garments."—*Joel* ii. 13.

rend-rock, *s.* The name given to a variety of dynamite called by the French *lithofracteur*, of which word it is an approximate translation. (*Amer.*)

*** rend** (2), *v.t.* [RENNE (2).]

rĕnd'-ĕr (I), *s.* [Eng. *rend* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who rends or tears asunder.

rĕn'-dĕr (2), *s.* [RENDER, *v.*]

I. A return, a payment, especially the payment of rent.

***** 2. A surrender, a giving up.

"A mutual *render*, only me for thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 125.

3. An account rendered; a statement, a declaration.

"Drive us to a *render*
Where we have lived." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 4.

rĕn'-dĕr, * **ren-dre,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rendre,* from Low Lat. *rendo,* a nasalised form of Lat. *reddo* = to return: *re-* = back, again, and *do* = to give; O. Sp. & Port. *render;* Sp. *rendir;* Ital. *rendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To return; to pay or give back; to give in return.

"See that none *render* evil for evil to any man."—1 *Thess.* v. 15.

2. To surrender, to give up, to yield.

"The castle's gently *rendered.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

3. To afford; to give for use or benefit: as, To *render* a service to a person.

* 4. To give generally.

"Let each man *render* me his bloody hand."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

5. To give, to furnish; especially to give or furnish officially, or in compliance with an order or request.

"Public reasons shall be *rendered*
Of Cæsar's death." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* iii. 2.

6. To translate, as from one language into another.

"The words of the original may be *rendered,* 'by the laver of regeneration.'"—*Waterland: Works,* vi. 342.

7. To interpret or exhibit to others the meaning, force, or spirit of; to reproduce.

* 8. To exhibit, to represent, to describe.

"I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

* 9. To state, to tell, to report.

"Freely to *render* what we have in charge."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

10. To make; to cause to be by some operation, influence, or change; to invest with a certain quality.

"*Render* me worthy of this noble wife."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Plast.:* To plaster directly, and without the intervention of laths.

2. *Tallow-man.:* To boil down, as lard or tallow.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give.

"In kissing, do you *render* or receive?"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. To give an account; to declare, to state, to report.

"That this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

II. *Nautical:*

1. To reeve (q.v.).

2. To yield or give way to the action of some mechanical power.

rĕn'-dĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *render,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rendered.

rĕn'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *render,* v.; *-er.*] One who renders.

"The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 679.

rĕn'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RENDER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who renders or returns; a return.

2. The act of translating; a translation, a version.

"St. John himself follows that *rendering,* as you may observe by comparing John vi. 45 with Isaiah liv. 13."—*Waterland: Works,* i. 48.

3. Interpretation, reproduction, exhibition, execution.

"A spirited *rendering* of a noble work."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 10, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Plaster.:* The first coat of plaster on brick-work. It is followed by the floating coat and the setting coat, the latter of fine stuff. *Rendered and set* is complete two-coat work on brick or stone.

2. *Tallow-man.:* The process of trying out oil or lard from fat.

rendezvous (as **rĕn'-dĕ-vô** or **râñ'-dê-vô**), * **ren-de-vous,** *s.* [Fr. *rendez-vous* = a place appointed for the meeting of soldiers, from *rendez,* imper. pl. of *rendre* = to render (q.v.), and *vous* = you.]

1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops; a place where troops or ships of war assemble or join company.

"Not a single sail had appeared at the place of *rendezvous.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

2. A place of meeting generally; a place where people commonly meet.

"All to the general *rendezvous* repair."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 448.

* 3. A meeting, an assembling.

"Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; perhaps in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvoases.*"—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society,* p. 93.

* 4. A sign or occasion which draws men together.

"The philosopher's-stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains."—*Bacon.*

* 5. A refuge, a retreat, an asylum.

"A *rendezvous,* a home to fly unto."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

rendezvous (as **rĕn'-dĕ-vô** or **râñ'-dê-vô**), *v.i. & t.* [RENDEZVOUS, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To meet or assemble at a particular place, as troops.

"The Blue Posts, where we always *rendezvoused,* was hardly opened."—*Marryat: Peter Simple,* ch. ix.

B. *Trans.:* To assemble or bring together at a particular place.

"All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly."—*Philips: Conf. of Danish Mission,* p. 310.

* **rendezvouser** (as **rĕn-dĕ-vô'-ĕr** or **râñ-dê-vô'-ĕr**), *s.* [Eng. *rendezvous;* *-er.*] An associate.

"All the old *rendezvousers* with him."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* i. 291.

* **rĕnd'-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *rend* (1), v.; *-ible.*] Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

* **rĕnd'-ĭ-ble** (2), *a.* [Eng. *rend(er),* v.; *-ible.*]

1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.

2. Capable of being rendered or translated.

"Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not *rendible* in any other."—*Howell: Letters,* iii. 21.

rĕn-dĭ'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *rendo* = to render (q.v.); Lat. *redditio.*] [REDDITION.]

* 1. The act of yielding up or surrendering; surrender.

"For these two . . . were carried with him to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place."—*Hutchinson: Memoirs,* ii. 133.

* 2. The act of rendering or translating; translation, version.

3. The act of rendering or reproducing; interpretation, reproduction.

"The *rendition* of the secondary parts manifested promise rather than efficient execution."—*Daily Chronicle,* July 5, 1885.

* **rĕ-nēague',** *v.t.* [RENEGE.]

rĕn'-ĕ-gāde, * **rĕn-ĕ-gā'-dō,** * **ren-e-gat,** * **ren-e-gate,** *s. & a.* [Sp. *renegado* = one who has denied the faith, prop. pa. par. of *renegar* = to forsake the faith, from Low Lat. *renego* = to deny again: *re-* = again, and *nego* = to deny.] [RENAY, RUNAGATE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An apostate from a faith.

"For he was a *renegado,* which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becometh a Turke."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* ii. 186.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter from a party; a traitor.

"James justly regarded these *renegades* as the most serviceable tools that he could employ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

3. A worthless, abandoned fellow.

B. *As adj.:* Apostate, false, traitorous.

"Many other coutumeties . . . the Turkes and the false *renegate* Christians mauye tymes doue."—*Sir J. More: Workes,* p. 1,212.

* **rĕn'-ĕ-gāte,** *s. & a.* [RENEGADE.]

* **rĕn-ĕ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [RENEGADE.] Denial, disowning.

rĕ-nēge', * **rĕ-nēague',** *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *renego.*] [RENEGADE.]

A. *Trans.:* To deny, to disown, to renounce.

"His captain's heart . . . *reneges* all temper."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. In card-playing, to abstain (especially when this is permissible) from following suit, even though one has cards of the suit led. [See REVOKE.]

* 2. To deny.

* **rĕ-nēg'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *reneg(e); -er.*] A denier, a renegade.

"*Renegers,* separates, and apostates."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 57.

* **re-neie,** * **re-ney,** *v.t.* [RENAY.]

* **rē-nĕrve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *nerve,* v. (q.v.).] To nerve again; to give new nerve or vigour to.

"The sight *renerved* my courser's feet."
Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

rĕ-new' (**ew** as **ū**), *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *new* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make new again; to renovate; to restore to the original state of freshness, completeness, or perfection, after decay or impairment; to revive.

"Thy youth is *renewed* like the eagle's."—*Psalm* ciii. 5.

2. To make again: as, To *renew* a lease, to *renew* a promise.

3. To begin over again; to recommence.

"Then in his warm embrace the boys he pressed . . .
And, sobbing, thus his first discourse *renew'd.*"
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

4. To repeat, to iterate, to go over again.

"Then gan he all this storie to *renew.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 64.

5. To grant again: as, To *renew* a bill for an amount due on a previous bill.

II. *Theol.:* To transform the passions and affections, and the heart generally, from the love of sin (Psalm li. 10) to the love of God and of holiness (Col. iv. 22-24), the "old man," *i.e.,* the old nature, departing (Col. iv. 22), and the "new man," *i.e.,* the new nature, coming in its room (22-24). The agent in effecting the change is the Holy Ghost (Titus iii. 5). [REGENERATION.]

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become new again; to be reproduced; to grow again.

"*Renew* I could not like the moon."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. To begin again; to resume or recommence something left off.

"*Renew, renew!* The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

rē-new'-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [Eng. *renewable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being renewable.

rĕ-new'-a-ble (**ew** as **ū**), *a.* [Eng. *renew; -able.*] Capable of being renewed.

"The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

rĕ-new'-al (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [Eng. *renew; -al.*] The act of renewing or of forming anew; the state of being renewed.

"Then, soon as the swell of the buds
Bespeaks the *renewal* of spring."
Cowper: Invitation to the Redbreast.

¶ *Renewal of cells:* [*Rejuvenescence of cells*].

rĕ-newed' (**ew** as **ū**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [RENEW.]

* **rĕ-new'-ĕd-lў** (**ew** as **ū**), *adv.* [Eng. *renewed; -ly.*] Again, anew, once more.

* **rĕ-new'-ĕd-nĕss** (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [Eng. *renewed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being renewed.

"An inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 663.

rĕ-new'-ĕr (**ew** as **ū**), *s.* [Eng. *renew; -er.*] One who or that which renews.

"He is his own *renewer,* though in part only."—*Waterland: Works,* vi. 352.

* **re-neye,** *v.t.* [RENAY.]

* **ren-fierse,** *v.t.* [REENFIERCE.]

* **ren-forse,** *v.t.* [REINFORCE.]

* **renge,** *s.* [RANGE, *s.*]

1. A range, a rank.

2. The step of a ladder; a rung.

renge, *v.t.* [RANGE, *v.*]

* **rĕ-nī'-ant,** *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *renier* = to deny.] [RENAY.] A renegade.

"What bondes and chaines me holden, ladie ys se wel your self: a *reniant* forludged hath not halfe the care."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love,* i.

rē-nĭd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *nidification* (q.v.).] The act of building nests a second time.

rĕ-nī′-ĕr-a, *s.* [Named after S. A. Renier (1759–1830).]

Zool.: The type-genus of Renierinæ (q.v.), with twelve species. (*O. Schmidt.*) Sponges, easily crumbled, clump-like masses; canal system like that of Halisarca. Skeleton of four-, five-, or three-sided, or polygonal meshes; spicules acerated, pointed, or rounded off, and connected by horny matter at their ends only. Distribution, probably world-wide.

rĕn-ĭ-ĕr-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *renier(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A group including all sponges which resemble Reniera in having a skeleton formed of a loose network of acerate or cylindrical spicules. Genera: Amorphina, Pellina, Eumastia, Foliolina, Tedania, Schmidtia, Plicatella, and Auletta. Distribution, world-wide. From the form of the Renierine sponges, it cannot be demonstrated that they occur fossil.

rĕn′-ĭ-ĕr-īne, *a.* [Renierinæ.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the sub-family Renieriuæ (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 327.)

rēn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *renes* = the kidneys, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys.

rē-nĭl′-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *renes* = the kidneys (?).]

Zool.: The typical genus of Renillidæ (q.v.).

rē-nĭl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *renill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Alcyonaria. The body is reniform, without a solid axis, and the zooïds are on one side of the single pinnule.

* **rĕ-nī′-tençe,** * **rĕ-nī′-tęn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *renitens*, pr. par. of *renitor* = to struggle against: *re-* = again, and *nitor* = to struggle.]

I. The resistance of solid bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another; the resistance of a body to pressure.

2. Moral resistance; disinclination, reluctance.

"Not without a certain *renitency* and regret of minde."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 8.

* **rĕ-nī′-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *renitens.*] [Renitence.]

I. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

"By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet *renitent.*"—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. Persistently opposed; reluctant, disinclined.

* **renne** (1), *v.i.* [Run, *v.*]

* **renne** (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *rœna.*] To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

rĕn′-nĕt (1), **rŭn′-nĕt,** * **ren-et,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *renne* = to run, because rennet causes the milk to run, *i.e.*, to coagulate or congeal; Ger. *rinnen* = to run, to curdle; O. Dut. *rinsel, runsel, renninge* = curds, rennet, from *rinnen* = to press, to curdle.]

Chem.: An aqueous infusion of the dried stomach of the calf. It is a valuable agent in the coagulation of the casein of milk preparatory to the manufacture of cheese. It appears to coutain a soluble ferment which acts directly on the milk.

rennet-whey, *s.* [Whey.]

rĕn′-nĕt (2), * **ren-at,** * **rĕn′-nĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [Fr. *reinette* = a pippin, a rennet, dimin. from *reine* = a queen, from Lat. *regina*, or from O. Fr. *rainette*, dimin. from *raine* = a frog (Lat. *rana*), because the fruit is spotted like a frog.] A variety, or rather several sub-varieties, of apple, with more or less spotted fruit; ground colour gray, or golden. There is a French and a Canadian rennet. Called also a Queen.

"The *renat*, which though first it from the pippin came,
Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 18.

rĕn′-nĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *rennet* (1); *-ed.*] Mixed or heated with rennet.

* **rĕn′-nĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [Rennet (2).]

* **ren-ni-ble,** *a.* [Renable.]

* **ren-ning,** *s.* [Renne (1), *v.*] Rennet.

* **re-nome,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Renown.

rē-nŏunçe′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *renoncer* = to renounce, from Lat. *renuncio, renuntio* = (1) to bring back a report, (2) to renounce: *re-* = back, and *nuntio* = to bring a message; *nuntius* = a message; Sp. & Port. *renunciar*; Ital. *renunziare, rinunziare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To declare against; to disclaim, to disown, to abjure, to forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one; to abandon all claim to.

"He had, by assenting to the Bill of Rights, solemnly *renounced* the dispensing power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To cast off; to reject, to forsake, to abandon.

"This world I do *renounce*; and in your sights
Shake patiently my great affliction off."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* To make or declare a renunciation.

"He of my sous, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 143.

2. *Cards:* Not to follow suit wheu one has a card of the same suit; to revoke.

"But since they're at *renouncing*, 'tis our parts
To trump their diamonds, as they trump our hearts."
Dryden: Prologue to the Princess of Cleves.

rē-nŏunçe′, *s.* [Renounce, *v.*]

Cards: A declining or failing to follow suit, when it can be done.

* **rē-nŏunçe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *renounce*; *-ment.*] The act of renouncing, disclaiming, or abjuring; renunciation.

"I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted;
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

rē-nŏunç′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *renounce(e)*; *-er.*] One who renounces, disclaims, or abjures.

"An apostate, and *renouncer* or blasphemer of religion."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

rē-nŏunç′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Renounce, *v.*]

* **rē-nŏunç′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *renouncing*; *-ly.*] With renunciations or disclaimers.

"Willing to spend and be spent self-*renouncingly*."
—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 93.

* **rĕn′-ŏ-vant,** *a.* [Lat. *renovans*, genit. *renovantis*, pr. par. of *renovo* = to renovate (q.v.).] Renovating, renewing. (*Cowel.*)

rĕn′-ŏ-vāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *renovatus*, pa. par. of *renovo* = to renew: *re-* = again, and *novus* = new.]

1. To renew; to make new again; to restore to a state of freshness or vigour; to repair.

"Love is *renovated* there."
Cowper: Watching unto God.

* 2. To renew in effect; to give force or effect to anew.

"He *renovateth* by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him."—*Latimer: On the Lord's Prayer*, ser. 7.

rĕn′-ŏ-vāt-ĕr, rĕn′-ŏ-vāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *renovat(e)*; *-er, -or.*] One who or that which renovates or renews; a renewer.

rĕn-ŏ-vā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *renovationem*, accus. of *renovatio*, from *renovatus*, pa. par. of *renovo* = to renovate (q.v.); Sp. *renovacion*; Ital. *rinovazione.*] The act or process of renovating; a making new or fresh again; a restoring to a former state of freshness or vigour; renewal; the state of being renovated or restored to a former state of freshness or vigour.

"O man! tyrannic lord! how long, how long,
Shall prostrate nature groan beneath your rage,
Awaiting *renovation*?" *Thomson: Autumn*, 1,190.

rĕn′-ŏ-vāt-ŏr, *s.* [Renovater.]

* **re-no-ve-launce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A renewing.

"And also mo *renovelaunces*
Of old forleten aqueintaunces."
Chaucer: House of Fame, ii.

* **re-no-velle,** * **re-no-vele,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *renouveler.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make new again; to renew, to restore.

"He shal also enforcen him alway to do som thing, by which he may *renovelle* his good name."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become renewed; to revive.

"Ones a yere all thinges in the erthe *renovelen*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **rē-nŏwmed′,** *a.* [Renowned.]

* **rē-nŏwn′,** * **rē-nŏun′,** * **re-nowne,** *s.* [Fr. *renom, renommée* = renown; *renommé* = renowned, from *re-* = again, and *nom* = a name; Lat. *nomen*; Port. *renome*; Sp. *renombre* = renown; *remombrar* = to renown.] The quality or state of being renowned or of having a celebrated or exalted uame; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread fame of great achievements or accomplishments; fame, celebrity.

"John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and *renown*."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

* **rē-nŏwn′,** *v.t.* [Renown, *s.*] To make renowned or famous; to give renown or fame to.

"The memorials and the things of fame
That do *renown* this city."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

rē-nŏwned′, *a.* [Eng. *renown*; *-ed.*] Famous or celebrated for great achievements, distinguished qualities, grandeur, or the like; famed.

"A chief *renowned* in war."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 372.

* **rē-nŏwn′-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *renowned*; *-ly.*] In a renowned manner; with renown, fame, or celebrity.

* **rē-nŏwn′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *renown*; *-er.*]

1. One who confers renown or fame.

"As through this great *renowner* I have wrought."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

2. A bully, a swaggerer. (Translating Ger *renommist.*)

* **rē-nŏwn′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *renown*; *-ful(l).*] Celebrated, renowned, famous.

"*Renownful* Scipio, spread thy two-necked eagles."
Marston.

* **rē-nŏwn′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *renown*; *-less.*] Without renown; inglorious.

rĕns-sĕl-ær′-ite, *s.* [Named after Governor Rensselaer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Steatite (q.v.), pseudomorphous after pyroxene.

rĕnt, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Rend.]

* **rĕnt** (1), *v.t.* [From *rent*, pret. & pa. par. of *rend.*] To rend; to tear asunder.

"Brambles *renting* and tearing one another."—*Chris. Sutton: Learn to Live*, p. 92.

rĕnt (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Rent, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of a rent; to hold by paying rent.

2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of a rent; to let to a tenant at a rent.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be leased or let for rent.

rĕnt (1), *s.* [From *rent*, pa. par. of *rend* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* An opening made by rending or tearing asunder; a breach, a fissure, a crevice a crack, a gap, a tear.

"From Lyons there is another great *rent*, which runs across the whole country in almost another straight line."—*Addison: Remarks on Italy.*

* 2. *Fig.:* A schism, a separation, a rupture: as, a *rent* in the church.

rĕnt (2), * **rente,** *s.* [Fr. *rente* = rent, revenue, from *rendita*, a nasalized form of Lat. *reddita* (*pecunia*) = (money) paid, fem. sing. of *redditus*, pa. par. of *reddo* = to give back, to render (q.v.); Ital. *rendita* = rent; O. Sp. & Port. *renda*; Sp. *renta*; Dut., Dan., & Ger. *rente*; Sw. *renta, ränta*; Icel. *rentá.*] A sum of money, or other valuable consideration, payable periodically for the use of lands or tenements; the return made to the owner by the occupier or user of any corporeal inheritance. It does not necessarily consist in money. Bithell (*Counting House Dictionary*) says:

"The word has three different meanings, which it is important to distinguish:—
1. In common speech, it signifies the payment periodically made for the use of lands, houses, or property of any kind.
2. In legal phraseology, it signifies the right to demand payment for the same, not the payment itself.
3. In political economy the meaning is more restricted, and is applied to the payment annually made for the use of . . . lands employed simply for the production of such wealth as is yielded by tilling it."

Rents, at common law, are of three kinds, *rent-service, rent-charge,* and *rent-seck. Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty, and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck* (dry rent) is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress.

"*Rent* is an incorporeal heriditament, and signifies a compensation or acknowledgment given for the possession of some corporeal inheritance, being defined as certain profit issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal. It must be a profit; yet there is no

occasion for it to be money: for capons, corn, and other matters may be rendered by way of *rent*. It must issue out of lands and tenements corporeal; that is, from some inheritance whereunto the owner or grantee of the *rent* may have recourse to distrain. Therefore a *rent* cannot be reserved out of an advowson, a common, an office, a franchise, or the like. *Rent* is regularly due and payable upon the land from whence it issues, if no particular place is mentioned in the reservation. And strictly it is demandable and payable before the time of sunset of the day whereon it is reserved, though perhaps not absolutely due till midnight."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

¶ Adam Smith considers rent as the price paid for the use of land. Ricardo and his followers considered that the rent of superior soils is equal to the difference between their produce and that of the worst soils cultivated. There is great doubt as to the accuracy of this view. Land let by a landlord to a tenant for purpose of cultivation is analogous to money lent to a borrower. The rent of the land is virtually the interest on the land viewed as a loan.

¶ 1. *Rents of Assize:* [Assize].

2. *Black-rent:* Blackmail (q.v.).

3. *Fee-farm rent:* [Fee-farm].

4. *Fore-hand rent:*

(1) [Forehand-rent.]

(2) Rent paid in advance.

5. *White-rents:* Quit-rents when payable in silver, as distinguished from black-rents (q.v.).

*** rent-arrear,** *s.* Unpaid rent.

rent-charge, *s.* [Rent, *s.*]

rent-day, *s.* The day on which rent is due.

rent-roll, *s.* A list or schedule of rents or income; a rental.

"The owner of an estate without coffers, and estates without a *rent-roll*."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xii.

*** rĕnt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rent*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rented.

*** rĕnt'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [O. Fr.] Rent.

"Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due."
Fletcher: Purple Island, vii.

rĕnt'-al, *s.* [Low Lat. *rentale.*]

1. A schedule or list of rents; a roll in which the rents of an estate or manor are set down; a rent-roll.

2. The gross amount of the rents derived from an estate.

3. The amount charged or paid as rent; rent.

"The *rentals* are even now nothing short of fabulous."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rental-bolls, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: A term used when the tiends (tithes) have been liquidated and settled for so many bolls of corn yearly. (*Bell.*)

rental-right, *s.* A species of lease at a low rent, usually for life. [Rentaller.]

*** rĕnt'-al-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rental; -er.*] One who holds a rental right.

rente, *s.* [Fr.] The annual interest payable on French, Austrian, Italian, and some other Government stocks. Also applied to the stocks themselves.

rĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rent; -er.*] One who rents an estate; one who holds an estate or tenement by paying rent; a tenant.

"A *renter* of salmon water should secure absolute and exclusive right to it."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

¶ A *renter* at Drury Lane is one who subscribed a certain sum to rebuild that theatre after its destruction by fire in 1809, and who was in consequence entitled to a seat therein.

renter-warden, *s.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

rĕn'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Fr. *rentraire* = to join two pieces of cloth, to renter, from *re-* = back; *en* = in, and *traire* (Lat. *traho*) = to draw.]

1. To fine-draw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

2. In tapestry, to work new warp into, in order to restore the original pattern or design.

*** rĕn'-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *renter; -er.*] One who renters; a fine-drawer.

rentier (as **rän'-tĭ-ê),** *s.* [Fr., from *rente* = government stock.] A fund-holder; one who derives a fixed income from lands, stocks, &c.

rĕn'-ụ-ent, *a.* [Lat *renuens*, pr. par. of *renuo*, from *re-* = back, and *nuo* = to nod.] Throwing back the head; applied specifically to two muscles which perform this function.

*** rĕ-nŭ'-mĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enumerate* (q.v.).] To count, number, or enumerate again.

*** rĕ-nŭn'-çĭ-ance,** *s.* [Lat. *renuntians*, pr. par. of *renuntio* = to renounce (q.v.).] Renunciation.

"Each in silence, in tragical *renunciance*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iii.

rĕ-nŭn-çĭ-ā'-tion, * re-nun-ti-a-tion, *s.* [Fr. *renonciation*, from Lat. *renuntiationem*, accus. of *renuntiatio* = a renouncing, from *renuntiatus*, pa. par. of *renuntio* = to renounce (q.v.); Sp. *renunciacion*; Ital. *renunziazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of renouncing, disclaiming, disowning, or abjuring.

"A solemn *renunciation* of idolatry and false worship."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 190.

2. *Law:*

(1) *Eng. Law:* The act of renouncing a title; applied especially to the act of an executor, who, having been nominated in a will, and having the option of acting as such or not, declines to act, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office.

(2) *Scots Law:* The act of an heir who is entitled, if he chooses to do so, to succeed to heritable property, but who prefers to refuse it, owing to the incumbrances on it.

rĕ-nŭn'-çĭ-ạ-to-rў, *a.* Pertaining to or containing a renunciation.

*** rĕn-vĕrse',** *v.t.* [Fr. *renverser*, from *re-* = back; *en* = in, and Lat. *verso* = to turn.]

1. To turn upside down; to reverse.

"Whose shield he bears *renverst*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 41.

2. To overthrow; to upset.

"My hopes . . . . again *renverst*."
Stirling: Aurora, st. 77.

rĕn-vĕrse', *a.* [Fr. *renversé*, pa. par. of *renverser.*] [Renverse, *v.*]

Her.: Inverted, reversed, set upside down; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural position: as, A chevron *renverse.*

*** rĕn-vĕrse'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.] [Renverse, *v.*] The act of upsetting or reversing; reversal.

"Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature."—*Stukeley: Palæologia Sacra*, p. 60.

*** rĕn-vôy',** *v.t.* [Fr. *renvoyer*, from *re-* = back, and *envoyer* = to send.] To send back.

"Not dismissing or *renvoying* her."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*** rĕn-vôy',** *s.* [Renvoy, *v.*] The act of sending back or dismissing.

"The sudden *renvoy* of her majesty's servants."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 3.

*** re-ny,** *v.t.* [Renay.]

rē-ŏb-tāin', * **re-ob-taine,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *obtain* (q.v.).] To obtain or get again.

"I came to *reobtaine* my dignitie."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 752.

*** rē-ŏb-tāin'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *obtainable* (q.v.).] That may or can be obtained or got a second time.

rē-ŏc'-cụ-pў, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *occupy* (q.v.).] To occupy again or anew.

rē-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Rheometer.]

rē-ō'-pen, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *open*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To open again or anew.

"This message *reopened* the whole question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Intrans.:* To be opened again or anew: as, The theatres *reopen* this week.

rē-ŏp-pōse', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *oppose* (q.v.).] To oppose again or anew.

"To *reoppose* any pen that shall fallaciously refute us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (Pref.)

rē-or-dāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).] To ordain again or anew, as in consequence of some defect in the first ordination.

"In this point of *reordaining* such as were ordained in heresy or schism, the Church of Rome has not gone by any steady rule."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform* (an. 1554.)

rē-or'-dĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To order again or a second time.

* 2. To put in order again or anew.

"For the *reordering* of my exchanges."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 485.

rē-or-dĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The act of reordaining; a second or repeated ordination.

rē-or-gạn-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] The act of reorganizing; the state of being reorganized.

"The *reorganization* of the military and civil establishments in Egypt."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1882.

rē-or'-gạn-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *organize* (q.v.).] To organize anew; to bring again to an organized condition.

"All those holy relicks of the bodies of his saints, which are now scattered about the world, shall be gathered up, reunited, and *reorganized* into glorious bodies."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii., § 11.

*** rē-ŏr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *orient* (q.v.).] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring.

"The life, *reorient* out of dust."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxv. 6.

rē'-ō-trōpe, *s.* [Rheotrope.]

rē-ŏx'-ў-ğĕn-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q.v.).] To oxygenate again or a second time.

rē-ŏx'-ў-ğĕn-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *oxygenize* (q.v.).] To reoxygenate (q.v.).

rĕp, rĕpp, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rib* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Formed with a finely-corded surface; having a cord-like appearance: as, a *rep* paper.

B. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A dress fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

rē-pāçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pace*, v. (q.v.).] To pace again; to go over again in a contrary direction.

rē-păç'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pacify* (q.v.).] To pacify again or a second time.

"Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate."
Daniel: Civil Wars.

rē-păck', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pack*, v. (q.v.).] To pack again or a second time.

"To *repack* them with an additional quantity of salt."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

rē-păck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *repack; -er.*] One who repacks.

rē-pāid', *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Repay.]

rē-pāint', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *paint*, v. (q.v.).] To paint again or anew.

"The ground of this picture has been *repainted*."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders.*

rĕ-păir' (1), *** re-paire** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *réparer*, from Lat. *reparo* = to get again . . . to repair: *re-* = again, and *paro* = to get, to prepare; Sp. & Port. *reparar*; Ital. *riparare.*]

1. To execute repairs on; to restore to a good, whole, or sound state after injury, dilapidation, or decay; to mend, to renovate.

"To *repair* the house of the Lord."—*2 Chron.* xxiv. 12.

2. To make amends for; to compensate, to requite: as, To *repair* a loss or damage.

* 3. To restore to the original state by replacing what has been lost; to recruit.

"To *repair* his numbers thus impair'd."
Milton: P. L., ix. 144.

* 4. To recover or get into position again for offence, as a weapon. (*Spenser.*)

rĕ-păir' (2), *** re-paire** (2), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *repairer, repairer* = to haunt, to frequent, to lodge in, from Lat. *repatrio* = to return to one's country: *re-* = back, and *patria* = one's native land, *pater* = a father; Sp. *repatriar*; Ital. *ripatriare* = to return to one's country.] To go to a place; to betake one's self; to resort. (Always with *to*, or some other word implying direction, as *thither.*)

"The high born and high spirited youths who *repaired* to his standard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

rĕ-păir' (1), *** re-paire** (1), *s.* [Repair (1), *v.*]

1. The act of repairing; restoration to a good, whole, or sound state after injury, dilapidation, or decay; supply of loss or waste; reparation.

"The expense of maintaining the fixed capital in a great country may very properly be compared to that of *repairs* in a private estate."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. State or condition as regards want of repairing: as, The house is in good *repair.*

***rĕ-păir'** (2), ***re-paire** (2), ***re-payre,** *s.* [Repair (2), *v.*]

1. The act of repairing or betaking one's self to a place; resort.

"What my present *repair* to London may not displease his majesty."—*Cabbala; Earl of Bristol to Lord Conway*, p. 19.

2. The place to which one repairs or resorts; a resort, a haunt.

rĕ-păir'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being repaired; reparable.

"'Tis scarce . . . a *repairable* malice."—*Gauden: Teares of the Church*, p. 65.

rĕ-păir'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

"To make you *repairers* of the breaches of the city as well as of the nation."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

***rĕ-păir'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; *-ment.*] The act of repairing; reparation.

rĕ-păn'd, *a.* [Lat. *repandus*, from *re-* = back, and *pandus* = bent, crooked.]

Bot.: Having an uneven and light sinuous margin, as the leaf of *Solanum nigrum.*

REPANDO-DENTATE.

rĕ-păn-dō-, repando-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Repand and toothed, as the leaves of *Doronicum Pardalianches.*

***rĕ-păn'-doŭs,** *a.* [Repand.] Bent upwards, curved back.

"They be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours* bk. v., ch. ii.

***rĕp-ar-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *reparable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being reparable.

rĕp'-ar-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *reparabilis*, from *reparo* = to repair; Sp. *reparable;* Ital. *riparabile.*] [Repair (1), *v.*]

1. Capable of being repaired or restored to a state of soundness; admitting of repair.

"The parts hardly *reparable*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 58.

* 2. Capable of being repaired, or made amends for.

***rĕp'-ar-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reparab(le); -ly.*] In a reparable manner; in a mauner admitting of repair or reparation.

rĕp-ar-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reparationem*, accus. of *reparatio*, from *reparatus*, pa. par. of *reparo* = to repair; Sp. *reparacion;* Ital. *riparazione.*] [Repair (1), *v.*]

1. The act of repairing or restoring; repair, restoration, renovation.

"And all the hewen stones thereof defaced,
That there mote he no hope of *reparation*,
Nor memory thereof to any nation."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 28.

2. The act of making amends for a wrong, injury, &c.

3. That which is done to repair a wrong; satisfaction for any wrong, injury, or damage; indemnification or compeusation for loss or damage; amends.

rĕp'-ar-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *reparatus*, pa. par. of *reparo* = to repair.]

† **A.** *As adj.:* Having the quality or power of repairing; capable of effecting repair; tending to amend defects or make good.

"*Reparative* inventions, by which art and ingenuity study to help and repair defects or deformities."—*Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 60.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which repairs or restores to a good, whole, or sound state; that which amends.

"Wherenpon new preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at sea."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 230.

reparative-power, *s.* [Regeneration.] (*Owen.*)

***rĕ-păr'-rel,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apparel* (q.v.).] A change of apparel.

"Let them but lend him a suit of *reparrel* and necessaries."—*Beaum. & Fletcher: Knight of Burning Pestle.* (Introd.)

***rĕ-păr'-rel, *re-par-rell,** *v.t.* [Repairel, *s.*] To repair.

"He salle *reparell* this citee."—*MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, fo. 1b.

rĕp-ar-teē', *rep-ar-tie, *rep-ar-ty, *s.* [Fr. *repartie* = a reply; orig. fem. of *reparti*, pa. par. of *repartir* = to redivide . . . to reply: *re-* = again, and *partir* (Lat. *partio, partior*) = to divide.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

"Offend not him, whom modesty restrains
From *repartee*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 728.

***rĕp-ar-teē',** *v.i.* [Repartee, *s.*] To make repartees, or smart, witty replies.

"For in all visits, who but she,
To argue, or to *repartee* ?"
Prior: Hans Carvel.

***rĕ-par-tĭ-mĭ-ĕn'-tō,** *s.* [Sp.] A partition or division, especially of slaves; an assessment of taxes.

***rē-par-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *partition* (q.v.).] The act of redividing; division into smaller parts; a fresh partition.

rē-pass', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, aud Eng. *pass*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To pass again; to pass or travel back again over; to recross.

"With more auspicious signs *repass* the main,
And with new omens take the field again."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass or go back; to move back.

"French vessels were also to be permitted to pass and *repass* freely between Brittany and Munster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***rē-păss'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *passage* (q.v.).] The act of repassing; a passing or passage again or back.

"Twenty . . . cut off their *repassage*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 359.

rē-păss'-ant, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *passant* (q.v.).]

Her.: A term applied when two lions or other animals are borne going contrary ways, one of which is passaut, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield in the usual way, and the other repassant by going towards the sinister.

REPASSANT.

rĕ-past', *re-paste, *s.* [O. Fr. *repast* (Fr. *repas*), from *re-* = again, and *past* = a meal, a repast, from Lat. *pastum*, accus. of *pastus* = food; orig. pa. par. of *pasco* = to feed.]

1. The act of taking food; a meal.

"*Repasts* far richer they shall prove,
Than all earth's dainties are."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lii.

2. Food, victuals.

"Go, and get me some *repast;*
I care not what, so it be wholesome food."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

* 3. Refreshment by sleep; repose.

***rĕ-past',** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *repaistre;* Fr. *repaitre.*] [Repast, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To feed, to feast.

"To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,
Repast them with my blood."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To partake of food or a meal; to feast.

"The guards *repasting*, while the bowls go round."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 546.

***rĕ-past'-ẽr, *re-past-our,** *s.* [Eng. *repast; -er, -our.*] One who takes a repast.

"Like quick and greedye *repastours*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 217.

***rĕ-pas'-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pasture*, s. (q.v.).] Food, entertainment.

"Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

***rē-pā'-trĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *repatriatus*, pa. par. of *repatrio* = to return to one's country.] [Repair (2), *v.*] To restore to one's country.

***rē-pā-trĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Repatriate.] The act of returning or restoring to one's country.

"I wish yonr honour (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy *repatriation*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 670.

rĕ-pāy', *re-paye, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pay*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pay back, as money borrowed; to refund.

"To *repay* that money will be a biting affliction."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. To reimburse; to pay back money to.

"If you *repay* me not on such a day,
Such sums as are express'd in the condition,
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. To pay a second time.

4. To make return, recompense, or requital for, in a good or bad sense; to requite, to compensate.

"To-morrow would have given him all,
Repaid his pangs, repair'd his fall."
Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

B. *Intrans.:* To requite, either good or evil; to recompense.

"Vengeance is mine, I will *repay*, saith the Lord."—*Romans* xii. 19.

rĕ-pāy'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *repay; -able.*] Capable of being repaid; liable or arranged to be repaid or refunded: as, Mouey lent, *repayable* in instalments.

rĕ-pāy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *repay; -ment.*]

1. The act of repaying or refunding.

"The law implies a promise of *repayment*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

2. That which is repaid.

rĕ-pēal', ***re-pele,** ***re-peale,** ***re-pell,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rapeler* (Fr. *rappeler*), from *re-* = back, and *apeler* (Fr. *appeler*) = to appeal (q.v.).]

* 1. To recall, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

"I will *repeal* thee, or, be well assured,
Adventure to be banished myself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 2. To withdraw, to reject, to refuse.

"Ye nowe wolde *repell* agayne that ye ones wyllyngly agreed vnto."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxxii.

* 3. To keep down or back; to repel. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 59.)

* 4. To put an end to.

"All forepast displeasnres to *repeal*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 21.

5. To recall, as a deed, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority; to revoke, to rescind, to annul.

"Until that act of parliament be *repealed*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

rĕ-pēal', *s.* [Repeal, *v.*]

* 1. The act of recalling, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

"We thought meet rather to advise for his *repeal*, than proceed to our dishonour."—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

2. The act of repealing, abrogating, or revoking; revocation.

¶ *Repeal of the Union:*

Irish Hist.: An agitation for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland commenced in the latter conntry in 1810. On April 27, 1834, the House of Commons, by a majority of 485, negatived a motion by Daniel O'Connell in favour of Repeal. In 1840 the National Loyal Repeal Association was constituted. Many lurge and excited meetings were held on the subject during 1843. On Oct. 8 the Government prevented a meeting, and in 1844 brought O'Connell and some other Repeal leaders to trial. He was convicted on Feb. 12, but the sentence was reversed by the House of Lords on Sept. 4. The agitation for Repeal gradually subsided. An effort to revive it in 1860 was unsuccessful. In 1870 it reappeared under the name of Home Rule (q.v.).

***rĕ-pēal-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *repealable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being repealable.

rĕ-pēal'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *repeal; -able.*] Capable of being repealed, revoked, or abrogated by the same authority by which it was enacted; revocable.

***rĕ-pēal'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *repealable; -ness.*] Repealability.

rĕ-pēal'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *repeal; -er.*] One who repeals; one who advocates repeal; specifically one who agitates for a repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

"He is the worst of all *repealers*, because he is the last."—*Burke: On American Taxation.*

***rĕ-pēal'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *repeal; -ment.*] The act of recalling from banishment, &c.; recall.

"Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his *repealement*."—*Wittes Commonwealth*, p. 220.

rĕ-pēat', ***re-peate,** ***re-pete,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *répéter*, from Lat. *repeto*, from *re-* = again, and *peto* = to seek; Sp. & Port. *repetir;* Ital. *ripetere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To do or perform a second time or again;

to iterate; to go over, say, do, make, &c., again.

"I will *repeate* it now againe, desiring your grace in God's behalfe, that ye will remember it."—*Latimer: Second Sermon before King Edward.*

* 2. To make trial or essay of again; to essay anew.

"Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. To recite, to rehearse, to say over.

"I can *repeat* whole hooks that I have read."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

II. *Scots Law:* To restore, to repay, to refund; as money paid in error.

B. *Intrans.:* To strike the hours: as, A *repeating* watch.

¶ (1) *To repeat one's self:* To say or do again what one has said or done before.

(2) *To repeat signals:*

Naut.: To make the same signal which has been received from the admiral, or to make the same signal over again.

rĕ-pēat′, *s.* [Repeat, *v.*]

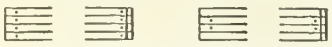
* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of repeating; repetition.

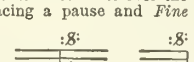
"So of thie *repeat* enough."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated.

II. *Music:* A sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is generally included within dots in the spaces, thus—



When the performer does not, on repeating, go so far as the last dot-sign, but finishes at a previous cadence, it is usual to write over the repeat, *Da Capo*, placing a pause and *Fine* over the chord at which the performer is to stop. If the signs of the repeat do not coincide with a well-defined portion of a movement the sign :𝄋: is sometimes added. For explanation of the mark :𝄋: see Segno.



rĕ-pēat′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Repeat, *v.*]

rĕ-pēat′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *repeated; -ly.*] With repetitions; more than once; over and over again; frequently, indefinitely.

"The debate on this motion was *repeatedly* adjourned."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

rĕ-pēat′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *repeat*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

2. A fraudulent voter; one who votes or attempts to vote more than once. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* An indeterminate decimal in which the same figures continually recur or are repeated. A pure repeater, or circulating decimal, is one in which the repetition goes on from the beginning: as, ·3333 . . ., ·272727 . . . A mixed repeater is one in which the repetition does not begin till after the intervention of a figure or figures: as, ·128888 . . ., ·0113636 . . ., &c. Pure and mixed repeaters are generally written down only to the end of the first period, a dot being placed over the first and last figures of that period: thus, ·3 represents the pure repeater ·333 . . ., and ·3̇6̇ represents ·3636 . . ., &c.; ·6̇3̇9̇ represents ·639639, &c.; ·138 represents ·13888 . . ., &c. The term is also applied to the dot or dots placed over the period repeated. [Repetend.]

2. *Fire-arms:* An arm which may be caused to fire several successive shots without reloading. [Revolver.]

"The Bullard *repeater*, with the same weight of powder and bullet as the Marlin, gave very steady shooting."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

3. *Horol.:* A watch or clock made to strike the time when a spring is pushed in. Some strike the hour and quarters, others the hour, quarter, and odd minutes.

4. *Naut.:* A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat every signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Called also a Repeating ship.

5. *Teleg.:* The same as Relay (q.v.).

rĕ-pēat′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Repeat, *v.*] Doing the same thing over again; producing a like result several times in succession: as, a *repeating* firearm which discharges several shots in succession without reloading; a *repeating* watch which strikes the hours and quarters when a spring is pressed in, &c.

repeating-circle, *s.* A reflecting instrument, on the principle of the sextant, for measuring angular distances.

repeating-ship, *s.* [Repeater, II. 4.]

* **rĕ-pē-dā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *repedatus*, pa. par. of *repedo* = to go back: *re-* = back, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] The act of going back; return, retrogression.

"You shall find direction, station, and *repedation* in these planets."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul* (Notes), p. 406.

rĕ-pĕl′, * **re-pell**, * **re-pelle**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *repello* = to drive back: *re-* = back, and *pello* = to drive; Sp. *repeler*; Port. *repellir*; Ital. *repellere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drive back, to force back; to check the advance of, to repulse.

"They were successful in *repelling* the invaders."—*Scott: Norman Horse-Shoe.* (Introd.-note.)

2. To encounter or resist successfully; to oppose, to resist.

"Evil which proceeds from the will is called a mischief, and may be simply *repelled*."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To act with force in opposition to force impressed.

2. *Med.:* To drive back the fluids which tend to produce a tumour from the spot at which they are gathering.

* **rĕ-pĕll′-ence**, * **rĕ-pĕll′-en-çў**, *s.* [Eng. *repellent(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being repellent; repulsion.

rĕ-pĕll′-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *repellens*, pr. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Driving back, repulsing; able or tending to repel. (*Berkeley: Siris*, § 237.)

2. Repulsive, disagreeable.

"Its *repellent* plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which repels.

2. A kind of waterproof cloth.

II. *Pharm.:* A remedy which, applied to a tumefied part, causes the fluid which renders it tumid to recede.

"Do not use *repellents*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xix.

rĕ-pĕll′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *repel; -er.*] One who or that which repels.

* **rĕ-pĕl′-lĕss**, * **re-pel-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *repel; -less.*] That cannot be repelled; irrefutable.

"By assaulte made knowne *repellesse* might."
J. Markham: Sir R. Grinvile, p. 71.

rē′-pent, *a.* [Lat. *repens*, pr. par. of *repo* = to creep.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Creeping, crawling.

"Our narrow speculations and *repent* spirits."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 8, 1684.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Creeping; lying flat on the ground and emitting roots. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† 2. *Zool.:* A term applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pairs of short legs. (*Brande & Cox.*)

* **rĕ-pĕnt′**, *s.* [Repent, *v.*] Repentance.

"For this I scourge myself with sharp *repents*."
Greene: Friar Bacon.

rĕ-pĕnt′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *repentir, se repentir*, from Lat. *re-* = again, and *pæniteo*, used impersonally = to repent, from *pœna* = punishment; O. Sp. *repentirse*; Ital. *repentere, repentirsi, ripentirsi.*] [Penitent.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To feel sorrow, regret, or pain for something done or left undone by one's self; to think of something past with sorrow or regret.

"He answered and said, I will not, but afterwards he *repented* and went."—*Matt.* xxi. 29.

2. Specif., to feel such sorrow for sin as leads to amendment of life; to be penitent; to grieve over one's past life, and to seek forgiveness for sin, with a determination to lead a new life.

"Except ye *repent* ye shall all likewise perish."—*Luke* xiii. 3.

3. To change the mind or course of conduct through regret or dissatisfaction with something which has occurred.

"Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war."—*Exodus* xiii. 17.

* 4. To express sorrow or regret for something past.

"Poor Enoharbus did
Before thy face *repent*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

* 5. To grieve or be sorry generally.

"That all the noble knights of Maydenhead
Which her adord, may sore *repent* with me."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 47.

II. *Theol.:* To feel "godly sorrow" for sin (2 Cor. vii. 10). [Repentance.]

* **B.** *Reflex.* & *impers.:* To be sorry; to regret, to repent.

"I thought it was a fault, but knew it not;
Yet did *repent me*, after more advice."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

"*It repented* the Lord that he had made man."—*Genesis* vi. 8.

C. *Transitive:*

1. To remember with contrition, or self-reproach; to feel contrition or remorse for.

2. To be sorry for generally; to regret.

"I will give over my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

* **rĕ-pĕnt′-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *repent*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being repented of; admitting of repentance.

"Tis scarce a *repentable* sin."—*Gauden: Teares of the Church*, p. 65.

rĕ-pĕnt′-ançe, * **re-pent-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *repentance.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or regret for what has been done or left undone by one's self; espec. sorrow and contrition for sin; such sorrow for the past as leads to amendment of life; penitence, contrition. (*Matt.* ix. 13.)

2. *Theol.:* Two kinds of repentance are recognized in the New Testament: "repentance to salvation not to be repented of," which is characterized by "godly sorrow"; and repentance characterized by "the sorrow of the world that worketh death" (2 Cor. vii. 9, 10). The first mourns for sin not so much that it brings with it a penalty, as that it is offensive to God, who merits all love. (Cf. Psalm li. 4.) It is a Divine gift (Acts v. 31, xi. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 25). The second kind of repentance mourns that sin is attended by a penalty rather than hates sin. There is no proper conviction that God in Christ is merciful, and in extreme cases there is despair followed by death (Matt. xxvii. 3-5.)

rĕ-pĕnt′-ant, * **re-pent-aunt**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *repentant.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Feeling or experiencing repentance or sorrow for past conduct or words; contrite, penitent.

"With shame I own I've felt thy sway;
Repentant, now thy reign is o'er."
Byron: To Romance.

2. Expressive of or indicating repentance or sorrow for the past; springing from or caused by repentance.

"And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who repents; espec. one who repents for sin; a penitent.

* **rĕ-pĕnt′-ant-lў**, * **re-pent-aunt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *repentant; -ly.*] In a repentant or penitent manner; penitently, contritely.

"Th' sayd Swanus . . . dyed at the length very *repentauntly*."—*Grafton: Chronicle*, vol. i., pt. vii.

rĕ-pĕnt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *repent*, v.; *-er.*] One who repents; a peuiteut.

"Those sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will euck desperation."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 221.

* **rĕ-pĕn′-tĭ-a** (t as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *repens*, gcuit. *repentis*, pr. par. of *repo* = to creep.]

Zool.: A division of Merrem's Squamata (q.v.), contaiuing the limbless Lacertilia.

rĕ-pĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Repent, *v.*]

rĕ-pĕnt′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *repenting; -ly.*] In a repenting manner; with repentance; repentantly.

***rĕ-pĕnt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *repent; -less.*] Without repentance; unrepenting.

rē-pēo'-ple, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *people*, v. (q.v.).] To people again or anew; to restock with inhabitants.

"From our seed the emptied earth agen
Must be *repeopled* with the race of men."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

***rē-pĕr-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] The act of perceiving again; a repeated or renewed perception of the same object.

***rē-pĕr-cŭss',** ***re-per-cusse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *repercussus*, pa. par. of *repercutio*, from *re-* = back, again, and *percutio* = to shake thoroughly [PERCUSS]; Fr. *répercuter*; Sp. & Port. *repercutir.*] To beat, drive, or strike back.

"It doth *repercuss* and smite backe the said disease."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. vii.

rē-pĕr-cŭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *repercussionem*, accus. of *repercussio*, from *repercussus*, pa. par. of *repercutio* = to repercuss (q.v.); Sp. *repercusion*; Ital. *repercussione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of driving or beatiug back; reverberation.

"With the *repercussion* of the air,
Shook the great eagle sitting in his chair."
Drayton: Man in the Moon.

2. *Music:* A frequent repetition of the same sound.

rē-pĕr-cŭss'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *répercussif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Driving back; having the power or quality of driving back or causing a rebound or reverberation.

"What vigorous arm, what *repercussive* blow,
Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro?"
Blackmore: Creation, bk. ii.

* 2. Repellent.

"An herbe this is which hath a vertue *repercussive* and refrigerative."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxvi., ch. xiii.

* 3. Driven back; reverberated.

"Amid Caernarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* roar."
Thomson: Summer, 1,162.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A repellent.

"Apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected."
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 66.

*** rē-pĕr-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *repertus*, pa. par. of *reperio* = to find out: *re-* = back, again, and *pario, paro* = to produce.] Found; gained by finding.

repertoire (as **rĕp'-ĕr-twär),** *s.* [Fr.] A repertory; specif., the list of operas, dramas, &c., which can be readily performed by an operatic or dramatic company, from their familiarity with them; the stock pieces of a theatre, &c.; those parts, songs, &c., which are usually performed by an actor or vocalist; hence, generally, a number of things which can be readily and efficiently done by a person in consequence of his familiarity with them.

"It is likely to become a favourite work in the *repertoire* of the Hof Theater."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 3, 1884.

*** rē-pĕr'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who finds; a finder, a discoverer.

"Only the *repertor* of mules."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. ii. 32.

rĕp'-ĕr-tŏr-ў, ***rep-er-tor-ie,** *s.* [Fr., *répertoire*, from Lat. *repertorium* = an inventory, from *repertor* = a discoverer, an inventor, from *repertus*, pa. par. of *reperio* = to find out, to discover; Sp. & Ital. *repertorio.*]

* 1. A place in which things are disposed so that they can be readily found, as an index of a book, a common-place book, &c.

"A *repertorie* or index to 'every book of the said poësie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. i.

2. That which contains a store or collection of things; a storehouse, a treasury, a magazine, a repository.

"The sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his."
—*Bolingbroke: Essays; Errour & Superstition.*

3. The same as REPERTOIRE (q.v.).

"The *repertory* of Mr. Rosa's season not receiving any addition since our last notice."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 21, 1886.

*** rē-pē-rūs'-al,** *** rē-pē-rûs'-al,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *perusal* (q.v.).] The act of perusing a second time; a second or repeated perusal.

*** rē-pē-rūse',** **rē-pē-rûse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *peruse* (q.v.).] To peruse again or anew.

rĕp'-ĕ-tĕnd, *s.* [Lat. *repetendus*, fut. pass. part. of *repeto* = to repeat (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song.

"In 'The Raven,' 'Lenore,' and elsewhere, he employed the *repetend* also, and with still more novel and poetical results."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May 1880, p. 116.

2. *Arith.:* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum.* (A simple repetend is one in which only one figure is repeated, as ·3333, &c.; a compound repetend is one in which there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as ·135135, &c.) [REPEATER, II. 1.]

rĕp-ĕ-tĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *repetitionem*, accus. of *repetitio*; Sp. *repeticion*; Ital. *repetizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of repeating; the act of doing or saying the same thing a second time; iteration of the same act or the same words.

"Your lordship will pardon me for the frequent *repetition* of these cant words."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Ded.)

2. The act of repeating, saying over, or rehearsing, especially from memory; recitation, rehearsal

"Give them *repetition* to the life."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

3. That which is repeated; repeated words or acts.

4. Memory, remembrance.

"The first view shall kill all *repetition.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rhet.:* The iteration or repeating of the same words, or of the meaning in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

2. *Scots Law:* The repayment of money paid in error.

*** rĕp-ĕ-tĭ'-tion-ăl,** ***rĕp-ĕ-tĭ'-tion-ăr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *repetition; al-, -ary.*] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

"This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a recapitulation and compendium of the first."—*Biblioth. Bibl.*, i. 15.

*** rĕp-ĕ-tĭ'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *repetition; -er.*] One who repeats; a repeater.

"In 1665 he [Jemmat] was the repeater or *repetitioner* in St. Mary's church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter sermons."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, pt. ii.

*** rĕp-ĕ-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [REPETITION.] Repeating; containing repetition.

*** rĕp-ĕ-tĭ'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *repetitious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being repetitious; the habit or practice of making repetitions.

*** rĕ-pĕt'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *repetitus*, pa. par. of *repeto* = to repeat (q.v.).] Containing repetitions; repeating.

*** rē-pĭcque' (que as k),** *v.t.* [REPIQUE.]

rĕ-pīne', *** re-pyne,** *** re-poyne,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pine*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent; to complain; to murmur; to grumble. (Followed by *at* or *against.*)

"Could our heart *repine*
At any poet's happier lays."
Cowper: To Dr. Darwin.

* 2. To be indignant or angry.

"Lachesis thereat gan to *repine.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 51.

* 3. To fail; to give way.

"*Repining* courage yields
No foote to foe. *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 17.

*** rĕ-pīne',** *s.* [REPINE, *v.*] A repining.

"In spite of time and envious *repines.*"
Hall: Satires, II. ii. 8.

rĕ-pīn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *repin(e); -er.*] One who repines or murmurs.

"Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd."
Young: Resignation, ii.

rĕ-pīn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REPINE, *v.*]

rĕ-pīn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *repining*; *-ly.*] In a repining manner; with repining, murmuring, or discontent.

"The English clergy had bickerings with their Dunstans; and stooped late and *repiningly* to this yoke under Anselme."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Maried Clergie*, bk. iii., § 9.

rĕ-pîque' (que as k), *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pique*, v. (q.v.).]

Cards: At piquet, to count thirty points in hand before the adversary counts one.

"'Your game has been short, said Harley. 'I *repiqued* him,' said the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance."—*Mackenzie: Man of Feeling*, ch. xxv.

rĕ-pîque (que as k), *s.* [REPIQUE, *v.*]

Cards: At piquet, counting thirty points in hand before the adversary can count one, when the player who repiques, instead of reckoning thirty, reckons ninety, and counts above ninety as many points as he would above thirty.

"Is this the highest hand that can be constructed for the younger without *repique* or capot?"—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1885.

rē-plāçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *place*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To put back or again in the former place.

"Repair the boat, *replace* the helm or oar."
Byron: Corsair, i. 1.

2. To put again in or restore to a former position, rank or office.

"What if we still rever'd the banish'd race,
And strove the royal vagrants to *replace*,'
Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

* 3. To put in a new place.

"At last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneis.* (Ded.)

4. To pay back; to repay, to refund: as, To *replace* money stolen or spent.

5. To fill the place of with a competent or sufficient substitute; to put a competent substitute in the place or room of, or of something displaced or lost.

"The mental habits got during the preparation are . . . incapable of being *replaced* by anything."—*F. W. Robertson*, in *Life*, i. 28.

6. To fill or take the place of; to be a substitute for; to succeed to.

"Dr. McVicar's widowed sister was about to *replace* the long-lost lieutenant."—*Miss Taylor: Blindpits* (1868), ii. 48.

7. To supersede, to displace.

"With Israel, religion *replaced* morality."—*M. Arnold: Literature & Dogma*, p. 48.

rē-plāçed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [REPLACE.]

replaced-crystal, *s.* A crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

rĕ-plāçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *replace; -ment.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of replacing; the state of being replaced.

"That part of the annual produce destined to the *replacement* of that capital."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. *Crystall.:* The removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

rē-plāit', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plait*, v. (q.v.).] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

"In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replaited*, which look like so many whipcords."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy; Art of Painting*, § 200.

rē-plant', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plant*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To plant again or anew.

"The plants . . . are *replanted* in a trench a foot deepe."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xlii., ch. xxiv.

* 2. To reinstate.

"*Replant* Henry in his former state."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

*** rĕ-plant'-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *replant; -able.*] Capable of being replanted.

† rē-plăn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plantation* (q.v.).] The act of replanting.

"Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image."—*Hallywell: Saviour of Souls*, p. 108.

rē-plēad', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).] To plead again; to make a second or new plea.

rĕ-plēad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *replead; -er.*]

Law: A second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of repleading.

"And whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo* at that state of them."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. xii., ch. 14.

*** rĕ-plēat',** *** re-plete,** *v.t.* & *i.* [REPLETE.]

rē-plĕdġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pledge*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To pledge again or a second time.

"The well-known Sunday suit, which will be taken out next Saturday and *repledged* the following Monday."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1885.

2. *Scots Law:* To demand judicially, as the

person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

rē-plĕdg'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *repledg(e)*; *-er.*] One who repledges.

rĕ-plĕg-ĭ-ăr'-ĕ, *v.t.* [Low Lat.] [REPLEVY.]

1. *Law:* To redeem a thing detained or taken by another, by giving sureties.

2. *Scots Law:* To repledge (q.v.).

rĕ-plĕn'-ĭsh, re-plen-is-sen, *v.t.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *repleniss-*, stem of pr. par. of *replenir* = to fill up again; Lat. *re-* = again, and *plenus* = full.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fill up again, after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely, to stock abundantly; to fill to excess.

"Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth." *Genesis* ix. 1.

* 2. To finish; to make complete or perfect; to perfect.

"The most *replenished* sweet work of nature." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 3.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To recover former fulness; to become full again.

"Then the humoure will not *replenish* so soon."—*Bacon.*

rĕ-plĕn'-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *replenish*; *-er.*] One who replenishes.

"Maker and preserver of all things, and *replenisher* of all things euery where."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 378.

*** rĕ-plĕn'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *replenish*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of replenishing; the state of being replenished.

2. That which replenishes.

rĕ-plēte', *** rĕ-plēat',** *** re-pleate,** *a.* [Fr. *replet*, fem. *replète*, from Lat. *repletus*, pa. par. of *repleo* = to fill again: *re-* = again, and *pleo* = to fill; Sp., Port., & Ital. *repleto.*] Completely filled; full; filled to repletion; abounding, thoroughly imbued.

"*Replete* with vivid promise, bright as spring." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

*** rĕ-plēte',** *** rĕ-plēat',** *v.t.* [REPLETE, *a.*] To fill to repletion.

"Such have their intestines *repleted* with wind and excrements."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 407.

rĕ-plēte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *replete*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being replete; complete fulness; repletion.

rĕ-plē'-tion, *** re-ple-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *réplétion*, from Lat. *repletionem*, accus. of *repletio*, from *repletus* = replete (q.v.); Sp. *replecion*; Ital. *replezione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being replete or completely filled; excessive fulness, satiety.

"More meate than accordeth with nature's measure is called *replecion.*"—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. *Med.:* Fulness of blood; plethora.

*** rĕ-plē'-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *réplétif*, from *replet* = replete (q.v.).] Tending to or causing repletion.

*** rĕ-plē'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *repletive*; *-ly.*] In a repletive manner; so as to replete or be repleted.

*** rĕ-plē'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *replet(e)*; *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to repletion; causing repletion, repletive.

rĕ-plĕv'-ĭ-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *replevy*; *-able.*] Capable of being replevied; replevisable.

*** rĕ-plĕv'-ĭe,** *v.t.* [REPLEVY.]

rĕ-plĕv'-ĭn, *s.* [O. Fr. *re-* = again, and *plevine* = a warranty.] [REPLEVY.]

Law:

1. A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit be determined against the plaintiff. Originally a remedy peculiar to cases of wrongful distress, it is now applicable to all cases of wrongful taking or detention.

"An action of *replevin* is founded upon a distress taken wrongfully, and without sufficient cause: being a re-delivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner; upon his giving security to try the right of the distress, and to restore it, if the right be adjudged against him. These *replevins*, or re-deliveries of goods detained from the owner to him, were originally, and till recently, effected by the sheriff; but are now granted by the registrar of the county court of the district in which the distress is taken, upon security being given to him by the replevisor (1) that he will pursue his action against the distrainor, and (2) that if the right be determined against him he will return the distress again."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

* 3. Bail.

*** rĕ-plĕv'-ĭn,** *v.t.* [REPLEVIN, *s.*] The same as REPLEVY (q.v.).

"To me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you."
Butler: Ladies Answer, iv.

*** rĕ-plĕv'-ĭs-ą-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr.] The same as REPLEVIABLE (q.v.).

"Such offenders were not *replevisable.*"—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown.*

*** rĕ-plĕv'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [REPLEVY.] To bail out, to replevy.

rĕ-plĕv'-ĭs-or, *s.* [Eng. *replevish*; *-or.*] One who replevies goods and chattels. [REPLEVIN.]

rĕ-plĕv'-ў, *** rĕ-plĕv'-ĭe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *replevir*, from *re-* = again, and *plevir* = to warrant, to give pledges; *plevine* = a warranty, from Lat. *præbeo* = to afford, hence to offer a pledge; Low Lat. *replegio.*]

1. To recover possession of, as goods and chattels wrongfully seized and detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit is determined against the replevisor; to take or get back goods by a writ of replevin.

"And in all cases of distress for rent, if the tenant or owner do not, within five days after the distress is taken, *replevy* the same with sufficient security, the distrainor may cause the same to be appraised, and sell the same towards satisfaction of the rent and charges."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

* 2. To take back or set at liberty upon security; to bail.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majestie
It to *replevie.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xii. 31.

rĕ-plĕv'-ў, *s.* [REPLEVY, *v.*] The same as REPLEVIN (q.v.).

"*Replevy* cannot he
From the etrong iron grasp of vengeful destiny."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 32.

*** rĕ-plī'-ąnt,** *s.* [Eng. *reply*; suff. *-ant.*] [REPLICANT.]

rĕp'-lĭ-cą, *s.* [Ital. = a reply, a repetition: Lat. *re-* = back, and *plica* = fold.]

1. *Art:* A copy of an original picture, done by the hand of the same master.

2. *Music:* Repetition.

*** rĕp'-lĭ-cąnt,** *s.* [Lat. *replicans*, genit. *replicantis*, pr. par. of *replico* = to fold back . . . to reply (q.v.).] One who makes a reply; a replier (q.v.).

*** rĕp'-lĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *replicatus*, pa. par. of *replico* = to fold back . . . to reply (q.v.).]

1. To fold or bend back.

2. To reply.

"They . . . poorely *replicated.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

rĕp'-lĭ-cāte, *a.* & *s.* [REPLICATE, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Folded back. Used when the upper part of a leaf is folded back and applied to the lower. Example, the Aconite. Called also Replicative.

B. *As substantive:*

Music: A repetition.

rĕp-lĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *replicatio* = a reply, from *replicatus*, pa. par. of *replico* = to fold back . . . to reply; Sp. *replicacion*; Ital. *replicazione.*]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. An answer, a reply, a rejoinder.

"What *replication* should be made by the son of a king?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 2.

2. An echo, a reverberation, a repercussion.

"Tiber trembled underneath her banks
To hear the *replication* of your sounds,
Made in her concave shores."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

3. A repetition: hence, a copy, a portrait.

"As if both the second and third hypostases were but certain *replications* (or echoes) of the first original Deity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 681.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The third stage in the pleadings in an action, being the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. [PLEADING, II. 2.]

"The course is for the plaintiff to put in a *replication* to the answer, in which he avers his bill to be true, certain, and sufficient, and the defendant's answer to be directly the reverse."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

2. *Logic:* The assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition.

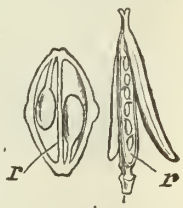
rĕp'-lĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *replicat(e)*; *-ive.*] The same as REPLICATE (q.v.).

rē-plī'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *reply*, v.; *-er.*] One who replies or answers; one who speaks or writes a reply to something said or written; one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

"The *replier*, who was a dissolute man, did tax him that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

rē'-plŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a door case, or leaf of a door.]

Bot.: A frame formed when the two sutures of a legume or a pod separate from the valves. The illustration shows the replum (*r*) in a siliqua, and in the section of a siliqua of a wallflower.



REPLUM.

*** rē-plûme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plume*, v. (q.v.).] To preen again; to rearrange.

"The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure."
Browning: Saul.

rē-plŭnġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plunge* (q.v.).] To plunge again; to immerse again or anew.

rē-plў', *** re-plie,** *** re-plye,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *replier* = to fold again; *répliquer* = to reply, from Lat. *replico* = to fold back; to reply: *re-* = back, and *plico* = to fold; *plica* = a fold; Sp. & Port. *replicar*; Ital. *replicare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make a reply or answer in words or writing to something said or written by another; to answer, to respond, to rejoin.

"Ye mote herken if ye can *replie*
Ayenst all this that ye have to him meved."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

2. To answer by deeds; to do or give something in return for something else: as, The enemy did not *reply* to our fire.

II. *Law:* To plead in answer to a defendant's plea; to deliver a replication (q.v.).

"The plaintiff may plead again, and *reply* to the defendant's plea."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20.

B. *Trans.:* To deliver or return as an answer. (Often followed by a clause as an object.)

"Perplex'd
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply.*"
Milton: P. R., iv. 2.

rē-plў', *** re-plie,** *s.* [REPLY, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is said or written in answer to something said or written by another; an answer.

"Why, 'tis a loving and a fair *reply.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

2. An answer by deeds; something given or done in return for something else.

II. *Music:* The answer in a figure, the subject being called principal.

*** rē-plў'-ẽr,** *s.* [REPLIER.]

*** rē-pŏi̯s'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *poison*, v. (q.v.).] To poison again.

rē-pŏl'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *polish*, v. (q.v.).] To polish again or anew.

"Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand."
Donne: Funeral Elegy.

rē-pōne', *v.t.* [Lat. *repono*, from *re-* = back, again, and *pono* = to place.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To replace.

2. To reply. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

II. *Scots Law:* To replace in or restore to a former situation or position.

rē-pŏp-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *population* (q.v.).] The act of repeopling; the state of being repeopled.

rĕ-pŏrt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *reporter* = to carry back, from Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *porto* = to carry; Fr. *rapporter* = to carry back, to report. [Rapport]; Sp. & Port. *reportar;* Ital. *riportare, rapportare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To carry back; to send back; to return.

"*If* you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times *report* you the whole three words."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 249.

2. To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as that which has been discovered by a person appointed or sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

"That is false thou dost *report* to us."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

3. To tell from one to another; to spread or noise by popular rumour; to circulate, as a report. (Frequently, as in the example, in the phrase, *it is reported.*)

"*It is reported,*
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murther'd."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

4. To tell generally; to relate; to make known; to give an account of. (*Nehem.* vi. 19.)

* **5.** To refer for information.

"I *report* the reader to the Belgian histories."—*Fuller.*

6. To lay a charge against; to give information against: as, To *report* a servant to his master.

7. To give an official or formal account or statement of: as, To *report* the receipts and expenditure of a company to the board.

8. To take down spoken words in writing and publish the same; to write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a meeting, a court, &c.

"During the period he wrote rather than *reported* the speeches of members of Parliament."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 148.

9. To describe, to represent.

"Is she so hot a shrew as she's *reported*?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, Iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a report or statement of facts: as, A committee *reports* to the House of Representatives.

2. To take down in writing a speech, debates, replies, &c., from the lips of the speakers for the purpose of publication; to give a written account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a public assembly: as, To *report* for the papers.

3. To make known one's movements, whereabouts, &c., to a superior, so as to be ready for service or duty when required; to report one's self.

¶ *To report one's self:* The same as B. 3.

rĕ-pŏrt′, *s.* [Report, *v.*]

1. An account brought back or returned; the result of an investigation, examination, or inquiry brought back by a person appointed or sent to obtain such information.

2. A tale carried, circulated, or spread about; a popular rumour; common fame; rumour; that which people say.

"The *report* goee she has all the rule."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, I. 3.

* **3.** Repute, character, reputation.

"A just man . . . and of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews."—*Acts* x. 22.

4. An official statement of facts, written or verbal; especially a statement in writing of facts and proceedings submitted by an officer to his superiors.

"Embodies the result of his investigation in the form of a *report*, which, if approved of by the judge, is adopted and signed by him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

5. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called reports. Such reports contain a statement of the pleadings, the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the judgment of the court in each case reported; the object being to establish the law and prevent conflicting decisions, by preserving and publishing the judgments of the courts, and the grounds upon which the judgments were based.

"These *reports* are histories of the several cases, with a short summary of the proceedings, which are preserved at large in the record; the arguments on both sides and the reasons the court gave for its judgment; taken down in short notes by persons present."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

6. An account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly, court, meeting, or the like, taken down in writing and intended for publication; an epitome, or fully written-out account, of a speech or meeting.

"The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the year 1733, introduced as a new feature, somewhat copious *reports* of the debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 137.

7. An account of the proceedings of a society, company, or the like, with a statement of its position financially or otherwise.

8. A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond the seas to the Custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing an account of the cargo on board, &c.

9. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

"Rising and cawing at the gun's *report*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **10.** Relation, correspondence, reference, connection. (Fr. *rapport.*)

"The corridors have no *report* to the wings they join to."—*Evelyn.*

***rĕ-pŏrt′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *report*, v.; *-able.*] Fit to be reported.

***rĕ-pŏrt′-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *report*, s.; *-age.*] Report.

"He will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*."—*Academy*, Nov. 5, 1881.

rĕ-pŏrt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Report, *v.*]

reported-speech, *s.* Oblique or indirect speech.

rĕ-pŏrt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *report*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who reports, tells, or spreads a report or rumour of anything.

"My *reporter* devised well for her."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 5.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) One who reports or draws up official statements of law proceedings, and decisions of legislative debates.

"The *reporter* of the Senatorial Committee."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1886.

(2) One who is engaged on the staff of a newspaper to report public meetings, entertainments, ceremonies, or the like, and to collect information respecting interesting or important events.

"The popular belief that Dr. Johnson attended the gallery of the House of Commons to report the debates, which he had himself heard—just as our *reporters* for the morning papers do in our day—has no foundation whatever."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 144.

rĕ-pŏrt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Report, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Giving or furnishing a report or statement.

2. Of or pertaining to reports or reporters.

"A full and faithful account of the *reporting* department of each of our existing morning papers."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 141.

C. *As subst.:* The act, system, or practice of making reports of meetings, debates, or the like.

¶ The publication of the debates in the Houses of Parliament was long forbidden, and in 1771, Miller, printer of the *Evening Mail*, was arrested for committing the offence. The Lord Mayor released him, and was in consequence sent to the Tower. In 1772 the debates were again published. This time, however, no arrest took place. Every important newspaper has a staff of reporters. When a long debate has to be taken down, the first reporter makes notes for a certain period, and then goes to write out his manuscript and hand it to the printers. The process goes on till the debate closes. During the present century the reporting of events for newspapers has become an important element of modern enterprise, particularly in the United States, where everything of public interest is quickly published. During war times reporters incur the greatest risks in the gathering of news, and reporters have been sent out on exploring expeditions to Africa, and other distant regions.

"In order that the earlier history of parliamentary *reporting* may be better understood."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 141.

***rĕ-pŏrt′-ĭng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *reporting; -ly.*] By way of report or common fame; on hearsay.

"Believe it better than *reportingly*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, III. 1.

rē-pŏr-tōr′-ĭ-ąl, * rē-pŏr-tĕr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *reporter; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters; consisting of or constituted by reporters.

"A reporter for the daily press . . . was asked, what was his business or profession—and replied that he was of the *reportorial* persuasion!"—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 681.

***rĕ-pŏr′-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Report, *v.*] A report.

"This transcursive *reportory*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

rĕ-pōş′-ąl, *re-pos-all, *s.* [Eng. *repos(e)*, v.; *-al.*]

1. The act of reposing or resting.

"Would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd?" *Shakesp.: Lear*, II. 1.

* **2.** That on which one reposes or rests.

"The devil's cushion . . . his pillow and chiefe *reposall*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 85.

***rĕ-pōş′-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *repos(e)*, v.; *-ance.*] The act or state of reposing or resting in confidence; reliance.

"See what sweet
Reposance heaveu can heget." *J. Hall: Poems*, p. 92.

rĕ-pōşe′, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *reposer* = to repose, to rest, to stay, from Low Lat. *repauso*, from Lat. *re-* = again, and *pauso* = to pause, *pausa* = a pause (q.v.); Sp. *reposar;* Port. *repousar;* Ital. *riposare.*] [Pose, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest; to recline.

"Please you, meanwhile, in fitting bower,
Repose you till his waking hour."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 10.

* **2.** To cause to be calm or quiet; to quiet, to compose, to tranquillize. (*Fuller.*)

* **3.** To lay, place, or set in confidence or trust. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 4.)

* **4.** To lay up; to lodge, to deposit.

"Pebbles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more hulky, are left behind."—*Woodward.*

¶ In these last two meanings, the word appears to be confused with Lat. *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay up. [Reposit.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lie at rest; to rest, to sleep.

2. To lie, to rest.

"His right cheek
Reposing on a cushion." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, Iv. 2.

* **3.** To rest in confidence or trust; to rely, to depend.

"Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, Iv. 3.

rĕ-pōşe′, *s.* [Fr. *repos.*] [Repose, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; rest, quiet, sleep.

2. Rest of mind; tranquillity, calmness; freedom from uneasiness or disturbance of mind.

"His calm, broad, thoughtless, aspect breath'd *repose*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 24.

3. Settled composure; absence of all show of feeling.

"Her manners had not that *repose*
Which marks the caste of Vere de Vere."
Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere, 39.

4. A cause of rest; that which gives rest or repose.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* That quality in painting which gives it entire dependence on its inherent ability, and does not appeal by gaudiness of colour, or exaggeration of attitude, to a false estimate of ability. A general quietude of colour and treatment and an avoidance of obtrusive tints or striking action in figures are generally comprehended by this designation, when applied to a work of art. (*Fairholt.*)

2. *Drama:* That quality in an actor which enables him to retain perfect self-command, and avoid all exaggeration.

3. *Poetry:* A rest, a pause.

rĕ-pōşed′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Repose, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Calm, tranquil, settled. (*Bacon.*)

*** rĕ-pōş′-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reposed; -ly.*] In a quiet or composed manner; quietly, composedly, tranquilly.

*** rĕ-pōş′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reposed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reposed or at rest; calmness, composure, tranquillity.

"With wondrous *reposedness* of mind."—*Trans. of Boccalini*, p. 104.

*** rĕ-pōşe′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *repose*, s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of repose; affording confidence or trust; trustworthy.

"A fast friend or *reposeful* confidant."—*Howell.*

rē-pōs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *repos(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who reposes.

*** rē-pŏs'-ĭt, * re-pos-ite,** *v.t.* [Lat. *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay up: *re-* = back, again, and *pono* = to place.] To lay up; to lodge or deposit, as in a place of safety.

"Others *reposite* their young in holes."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

*** rē-pŏs'-ĭt,** *s.* [Reposit, *v.*] That which is laid up; a deposit.

*** rē-pō-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *repositio*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono.*] [Reposit, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of replacing or resetting.

"The *reposition* of the luxated shoulder."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. v.

2. The act of laying up or depositing, as in a place of safety.

"Not capable of observation, carelesse of *reposition*."—*Bp. Hall: A Censure of Travell*, § 6.

II. *Scots Law:* Retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

* ¶ *Reposition of the Forest:* The re-afforesting of a forest.

rē-pŏs'-ĭ-tōr-ў, * re-pos-i-tor-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *repositoire*, from Lat. *repositorium*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay back; O. Sp. & Ital. *repositorio.*]

I. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository, a storehouse, a magazine.

"That dark *repository* in which the abortive statutes of many generations sleep."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A place where articles are kept for sale; a shop, a warehouse.

rē-pō'-ṣoir (oi as wâ), *s.* [Fr.]

Roman Ritual:

1. The altar at which the Host, consecrated at the Mass on Holy Thursday, is reserved till the Mass of the Præsanctified on Good Friday. [Holy-week.]

2. The altar on which the Eucharist is deposited during a pause in a procession.

rē-pŏs-ṣĕss', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.).] To possess again.

"If Edward *repossess* the crown."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iv. 6.

¶ *To repossess one's self of:* To obtain possession of or to acquire for one's self again; to regain.

rē-pŏs-ṣĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).] The act or state of possessing, or gaining possession of again.

"Being ready to enter into a *repossession* of his country."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 8.

*** rē-pō'-ụre,** *s.* [Eng. *repos(e)*; *-ure.*] Repose, rest, quiet. (*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, viii. 19.)

rē-pŏt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pot*, v. (q.v.).] To replace in pots.

"Old plants, . . . being kept rather dry, and then shaken out and *repotted*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*** rē-pour',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pour* (q.v.).] To pour again or back.

"*Repouring* down black darkness from the sky."
Mirrour for Magistrates.

re-pous-sé', *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *repousser* = to push or thrust back.] A term applied to a kind of ornamental metal work, formed in relief by striking on the metal from behind with a punch or hammer until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface; the work is then finished by the process of chasing. The work of Benvenuto Cellini (1500–1570), in this branch of art, is the most celebrated. Common work of this kind, as for tea- or coffee-pots, &c., is executed at Birmingham in pewter and Britannia metal, and then electrotyped.

*** re-prefe, * re-preve,** *s.* [Reproof.]

rĕp-rē hĕnd', * rep-re-hende, *v.t.* [Lat. *reprehendo* = to hold back, to check, to blame: *re-* = back, and *prehendo* = to hold, to seize; Fr. *reprendre*; Sp. *reprehender, reprender*; Port. *reprehender*; Ital. *riprendere.*]

1. Orig. to take hold of one and pull him back, when about to do something; hence, to charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to find fault with.

"Pardon me for *reprehending* thee."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

2. To take exception to; to blame, to censure; to find fault with.

"I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marcley-hill." *J. Philips: Cyder*, i. 78.

* **3.** To detect of fallacy.

"This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty."—*Bacon.*

*** rĕp-rē-hĕnd'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *reprehend*; *-er.*] One who reprehends; one who blames, censures, or finds fault.

"The querulous *reprehenders* add to the cause of complaint."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.* (Pref.)

rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *reprehensibilis*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.); Fr. *répréhensible*; Sp. *reprensible*; Ital. *riprensibile.*] To be reprehended, censured, or blamed; deserving of reprehension or censure; blameworthy, censurable; calling for reproof or rebuke.

"To say Good morning or Good evening was highly *reprehensible*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reprehensible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being reprehensible; culpableness, blamableness.

rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *reprehensib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a reprehensible manner or degree; culpably; in a manner calling for reprehension, reproof, or rebuke.

"Nay, even those laws which authorised him to govern thus were in his judgment *reprehensibly* lenient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *reprehensio*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.); Fr. *répréhension*; Sp. *reprension*; Ital. *riprensione.*] The act of reprehending, blaming, or censuring; blame, censure, reproof.

"*Reprehensions* may suppress passions when they are weak, but do but incense them whilst they are raging."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 24.

*** rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *répréhensif*; Sp. *reprensivo*; Ital. *riprensivo.*] Containing reprehension or reproof.

"By a *reprehensive* shortness, he [Christ] both clears the man's innocence and vindicates God's proceedings."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 299.

*** rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reprehensive*; *-ly.*] In a reprehensive or reproving manner; with reprehension or reproof.

"Xenophanes the Colophonian *reprehensively* admonished the Egyptians."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 226.

*** rĕp-rē-hĕn'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.).] Containing reprehension or reproof; reprehensive.

rĕp-rē-ṣĕnt' (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *représenter*, from Lat. *reprœsento* = to bring before one again, to exhibit: *re-* = again, and *prœsento* = to present; *prœsens* = present; Sp. & Port. *representar*; Ital. *ripresentare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To present again, or in place of something else; to exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify.

"Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
The heav'nly fires." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 255.

2. To exhibit or portray by pictorial or plastic art; to reproduce.

3. To portray or exhibit by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part or character of; to personate.

4. To depict, to describe, to give an account of: as, He *represents* his agent as being remiss in his duties.

5. To declare, to set forth: as, To *represent* the dangers of a line of conduct.

6. To stand in or supply the place, or perform the duties or functions of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to look after the interests of; to be a substitute, agent, or deputy for.

"The Estates had liberally voted such a supply as the poor country which they *represented* could afford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

8. To serve or stand as a symbol or sign of: as, Words *represent* ideas or things.

9. To image or picture in sensation.

II. *Zool. & Biol.:* Before any clear ideas prevailed as to the geographical distribution of animals, it was held that every type in one hemisphere was represented by a corresponding type in the other hemisphere. Thus, the puma in the New World was held to represent the lion and the tiger in the Old World.

"Until the last few years the existence of two genera having so very much in common as the camels and the llamas, and yet so completely isolated geographically, had not received any satisfactory explanation, for the old idea that they in some way '*represented*' each other in the two hemispheres of the world was a mere fancy without philosophical basis."—*Prof. Flower*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 738.

rē-prē-ṣĕnt' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *present*, v. (q.v.).] To present again or anew; to bring again before the mind.

*** rĕp-rē-ṣĕnt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *represent*; *-able.*] Capable of being represented.

*** rĕp-rē-ṣĕnt'-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *represent*; *-ance.*] Representation, likeness.

"The *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 93.

*** rĕp-rē-ṣĕnt'-ąnt,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *représenter.*]

A. *As subst.:* A representative.

"There is expected the count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 279.

B. *As adj.:* Representing; acting as representative.

rĕp-rē-ṣĕn-tā'-tion (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reprœsentationem*, accus. of *reprœsentatio*, from *reprœsentatus*, pa. par. of *reprœsento* = to represeut (q.v.); Sp. *representacion*; Ital. *rappresentazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of representing, describing, or portraying; description.

2. The portrayal or reproduction by pictorial or plastic art of any object.

"If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the *representation* of the gods."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 54.

3. The public exhibition or reproduction of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance.

4. A verbal description; a statement of arguments, facts, &c.; hence, specifically, a respectful expostulation or remonstrance.

"The statement was not an accurate *representation* of his views."—*Standard*, June 21, 1886.

5. An image or likeness, as a picture or statue.

"A very correct *representation* of the comet of 1819."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 556.

6. The part performed by a representative, delegate, agent, or deputy; espec. the functions of a representative in a legislative assembly; the system according to which communities, districts, counties, &c., are represented in such assemblies.

"The full and complete and continuous *representation* of every part of the country in the Parliament."—*Standard*, June 21, 1886.

¶ An Act for the Better Representation of the People is an Act for extending the parliamentary suffrage to people who were not before entitled to vote. It is the first of the two popular boons constituting a Reform Act. [Reform Acts.]

7. A number of delegates or representatives collectively.

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law:*

(1) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as heirs, executors, or administrators.

(2) A collateral statement in insurance, either by parol or in writing, of such facts or circumstances relating to the proposed adventure, and not inserted in the policy, as are necessary to enable the insurer to form a just estimate of the risk.

2. *Scots Law:*

(1) The obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

(2) The written pleading presented to a lord-ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment was brought under review.

rē-prĕṣ-ĕn-tā'-tion (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *presentation* (q.v.).] The act of representing or presenting again to the mind that which was formerly present but is now absent.

*** rĕp-rē-ṣĕn-tā'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *representation*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or containing representation.

***rĕp-rē-zĕn-tā'-tion-ą-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *representation; -ary.*] Of or pertaining to representation; representative.

rĕp-rē-zĕnt'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *représentatif;* Sp. & Port. *representativo;* Ital. *rappresentivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Exhibiting likeness or similitude; fitted to represent.

"A large berry-bearing tree at Jamee Island has no *representative* species on Charles Island."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. Acting as agent, deputy, or delegate for others; bearing the character or power of another; performing the duties or functions of others; representing the interests of others.

"Thus the Cabinet has something of the popular character of a *representative* body; and the *representative* body has something of the gravity of a Cabinet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Conducted or constituted by the agency of delegates or deputies chosen by the people: as, *representative* government.

4. Typical.

"No one human being can be completely the *representative* man of his race."—*Palgrave.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is represented or exhibited; a representation.

2. One who represents or acts as the agent, deputy, or delegate of another or others; an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place and performs the duties or functions of another or others; specif., a person chosen by any body of electors to represent them in a legislative assembly.

"The worse our *representatives*, therefore, the longer we are likely to be cursed with them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The representative theory contended for by Swaiuson and other quinarians was that in each circle particular types were represented. In every circle of birds, for instance, there were raptorial, insessorial, rasorial, grallatorial, and natatorial types. Any representative of these was analogous to the corresponding type in all other circles.

2. *Law:* One who stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.

¶ (1) *House of Representatives:* The lower house of the supreme legislative body of the United States, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states in numbers proportioned to their population. Each state sends at least one representative. The same title is applied to the lower house in most of the state legislatures.

(2) *Personal representative:* An executor or administrator.

(3) *Real representative:* An heir-at-law or devisee.

representative-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: (See extract).

"The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of representing in consciousness what is thus evoked. . . . This *Representative Faculty* is Imagination or Phantasy."—*Hamilton: Metaph.* (ed. *Mansel*), ii. 25.

representative-species, *s.*

Zool.: A species exhibiting a comparatively recent modification, and having its origin in or near the locality where it occurs.

***rĕp-rē-zĕnt'-ą-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *representative; -ly.*] In a representative manner; by way of representation; vicariously.

"He was solemnly reinstated in favour, and we *representatively* or virtually in him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

***rĕp-rē-zĕnt'-ą-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *representative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being representative.

***rĕp-rē-zĕnt-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *represent; -ee.*] (Wrongly used for a representative.)

"Their proxies and *representees* chosen and sent from their several distributione."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 448.

rĕp-rē-zĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *represent; -er.*]

1. One who represents; one who shows, exhibits, or reproduces.

"Art, being but the imitator or secondary *representer*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

*2. One who represents another or others; a representative.

***rĕp-rē-zĕnt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *represent; -ment.*] Representation.

"In his heart begat
All *representment* of his absent sire."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey i.

rē-prĕss', ***re-presse,** *v.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *press*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To press back or down effectually; to crush, to put down, to subdue, to quell.

"His good kynge eo well addresseth,
That all his fo men he *represseth*."
Gower: C. A., vii.

2. To restrain; to keep back; to keep under restraint.

"The prudent goddese yet her wrath *repress'd*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 573.

*** rē-prĕss',** *s.* [Repress, *v.*] The act of repressing; repression.

"Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience, than authorized by justice."—*Government of the Tongue.*

***rē-prĕss'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *repress; -er.*] One who or that which represses, crushes, or subdues.

† rē-prĕss'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *repress; -able.*] Capable of being repressed, crushed, subdued, or restrained.

***rē-prĕss'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *repressib(le); -ly.*] In a repressible manner.

rē-prĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of repressing, crushing, subduing, or restraining.

"Do such things for the advancement of justice, and for the *repression* and punishment of malefactors."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 56.

2. That which represses; a check, a restraint.

rē-prĕss'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *répressif.*] Having power to repress, subdue, or restrain; tending or serving to repress or quell.

"They were glad to lift the burden of that *repressive* legislation from their shoulders."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 15, 1885.

rē-prĕss'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *repressive; -ly.*] In a repressive manner; so as to repress.

***re-preve,** *v.* & *s.* [Reprove, *v.* & *s.*]

***re-priefe,** *s.* [Reproof.]

***rē-prĭēv'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *reprieve; -al.*] A respite, a reprieve.

"His [the sailor's] sleepe are but *reprievals* of his dangers."—*Sir T. Overbury: Characters*, G 7.

rē-prĭēve', ***re-preeve,** ***re-prive,** *v.t.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *repreve* = to reprove (q.v.), to reject, to disallow.]

1. To grant a reprieve or respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majestie
It to replevie, and my sonne *reprive*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

2. To save or rescue from danger of death.

"Night, deecending, from his vengeful hand,
Repriev'd the relice of the Grecian band."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 236.

*3. To relieve for a time from auy suffering.

"Or to succour, or relieve him,
Or from wants oft to *repreeve* him."
Browne: Shepheards Pipe, ecl. 2.

*4. To set free; to relieve, to acquit.

"Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greatest injustice." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 4.

rē-prĭēve', *s.* [Reprieve, *v.*]

1. The suspension or delay of the carrying out of a sentence (generally of death) on a prisoner. It is popularly but erroneously supposed to signify a permanent remission, or commutation of a capital sentence.

"A *reprieve* is the withdrawing of a sentence for an interval of time; whereby the execution is suspended. This may be, first, *ex arbitrio judicis;* either before or after judgment; as, where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the evidence is euspicione, or the indictmeute is insufficient; or sometimes if it be a small felony, or any favourable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give room to apply to the crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon. Or, secondly, *ex mandato regis*, from the mere pleasure of the crown, expressed in any way to the court by whom the execution is to he awarded. Thie is the mode in which *reprieves* are sometimes if it be a, through the intervention of one of the secretaries of state. *Reprieves* may also be *ex necessitate legis:* as, where a woman is capitally convicted, and pleads her pregnancy; though thie is no cause to stay the judginent, yet it is to respite the execution till she be delivered. Another cause of regular *reprieve* is, if the offender become *non compos* between the judgment and the award of execution."—*Blackstone; Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 31.

2. A respite; a short interval of ease or relief.

*3. A temporary suspension of repression or extinction.

"The Eleusinian mysteries got a *reprieve* till the reign of Theodosius the elder."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

rĕp-rĭ-mand', *v.t.* [Fr. *réprimander*, from *reprimande* = a reprimand (q.v.).]

1. To reprove sharply; to reprehend; to chide or rebuke for a fault.

"Was heard, one genial summer's day,
To *reprimand* them all."
Cowper: Judgment of the Poets.

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence, or order of a superior.

rĕp'-rĭ-mand, *s.* [Fr. *réprimande* (O. Fr. *reprimende*), from Lat. *reprimenda* = a thing that ought to be repressed, prop. fem. of *reprimendus*, fut. pass. par. of *reprimo* = to repress; Sp. *reprimenda.*] A severe reproof, censure, or reprehension public or private; rebuke.

"The answer of Jamee was a cold and eullen *reprimand*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*** rĕp-rĭ-mand'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *reprimand*, v.; *-er.*] One who reprimands.

"Then said the owl unto his *reprimander*,
'Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander.'"
Quiver, 1867, p. 186.

*** rĕp'-rĭ-māte,** *** rep-ry-mate,** *a.* [Lat. *reprimo* = to repress.] To crush, to destroy; to deprive utterly.

"Which must be well applyed, correct, and *repry-mate* of theyr malices."—*Copland: Guydon; Questyonary of Cyrurgyens.*

rē-prĭnt', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *print*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To print again; to print a second or new edition of.

"I have seen some of my labours sixteen times *reprinted*."—*Goldsmith: Essays.* (Pref.)

2. *Fig.:* To renew the impression of.

"To *reprint* God's image upon the soul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

rē'-prĭnt, *s.* [Reprint, *v.*] A second or new edition or impression of a printed work; a reimpression.

"This misleading note stande uncorrected in the mechanical *reprint* before us."—*Athenæum*, August 23, 1884, p. 231.

† rē-prĭnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *reprint*, v.; *-er.*] One who reprints; specif., a publisher who reprints and publishes standard works.

"Scott may not have been able to eee the copy, but his *reprinters* could."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 231.

rē-prĭs'-ąl, *** re-pris-all,** *** re-pris-el,** *s.* [Fr. *représaille*, from Ital. *ripresaglia*, from *ripresa* = a reprisal or taking again; prop. fem. of *ripreso*, pa. par. of *riprendere* = to reprehend, to take again, from Lat. *reprehendo* = to take again, to reprehend (q.v.).]

1. The act of seizing or taking anything from an enemy by way of indemnification or retaliation for somethiug seized and detained by him.

2. That which is so seized or taken.

"That large *reprisal* he might justly claim,
For prize defrauded and insulted fame."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 836.

3. The same as Reception (q.v.).

4. The act of retaliating on an enemy by the infliction of suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him in requital for some act of inhumanity perpetrated by him.

5. Any taking by way of retaliation; any act of severity done in retaliation.

"Desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 83.

¶ *Letters of marque and reprisal, Letters of mark and reprisal:* [Marque].

"The Council of Caledonia, in great indignation, issued *letters of mark and reprisal* against Spanish vessels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

rē-prīse', **rē-prīze',** *s.* [Fr., fem. of *repris*, pa. par. of *reprendre* = to take again; Sp. *represa;* Ital. *ripresa.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A taking by way of retaliation or indemnification; reprisal.

"If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 862.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Maritime law:* A ship recaptured from an enemy or pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture she must be restored to her owners in whole; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of her recaptors.

2. *Masonry:* A term used to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle.

3. *Law (Pl.):* Yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-seck, annuities, and the like.

4. *Music:* The burden of a song.

***rē-prīse'**, *** rē-prīze'**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *repris*, pa. par. of *reprendre* = to take again, from Lat. *reprehendo* = to take again, to reprehend (q.v.).]

1. To take again; to retake.

"Ye might *reprise* the armes Sarpedon forfeited." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vii.

2. To recompense, to pay.

"If any of the lauds so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands."—*Grant: Lord Clarendon; Life*, ii. 252.

***rē-prīs'-tĭn-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *pristinus* = former, ancient.] To restore to a former or pristine condition or state.

***rē-prīs-tĭn-ā'-tion**, *s.* [REPRISTINATE.] The act of restoring to a pristine or original state or condition; the state of being so restored; resuscitation.

***re-prive** (1), *v.t.* [REPRIEVE.]

***rē-prīve'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *privo* = to deprive.] To take away.

"How that my Lord from ber I would *reprive*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 55.

***rē-prīze'**, *s.* & *v.* [REPRISE, *s.* & *v.*]

rē-prōach', *** re-proche**, *v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher* (O. Fr. *reprochier*), from a hypothetical Low Lat. *repropio* = to bring near to, hence, to cast in one's teeth, to object, from Lat. *re-* = again, and *propius*, compar. of *prope* = uear; Sp. *reprochar.*]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe terms; to censure or upbraid with severity, opprobrium, or contempt.

"If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ, happy are ye."—1 *Peter* iv. 14.

2. To find fault with.

"The Inner Temple Hall . . . *reproached* with that cold and barren quality of Smirke's poverty-stricken perpendicular Gothic."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 21, 1886.

* 3. To disgrace.

"I thought your marriage fit: else imputation, For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

rē-prōach', *** re-proch**, *** re-proche**, *s.* [Fr. *reproche*, from *reprocher* = to reproach (q.v.); Sp. *reproche.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reproaching; censure mingled with opprobrium or contempt; opprobrious or contumelious language addressed to anyone; severe censure or blame, as for a fault.

"It is made up of boasts, *reproaches*, and sneers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. An occasion of blame or ceusure; shame, infamy, disgrace.

"God batb taken away my *reproach*."—*Genesis* xxx. 23.

* 3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

"We are become a *reproach* to our neighbours."—*Psalms* lxxix. 4.

II. *Roman Ritual (Pl.):* Improperia; a series of antiphons and responses, forming part of the service which, on Good Friday, is substituted for the usual daily Mass. The text is partly in Latin, partly in Greek, designed to illustrate the sorrowful remonstrance of Our Lord with his people for their ingratitude. These reproaches were first sung to plain-chant melodies, preserved in the *Graduale Romanum*, and still extensively used, but in the Sistine Chapel, since 1560, they have been sung to some exquisite *faux bourdons*, to which they were adapted by Palestrina.

***rē-prōach'-a-ble**, *** re-proche-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *-able.*]

1. Deserving of reproach.

2. Reproacbful, opprobrious, contumelious, disgraceful.

"He also prohybyted that any thinge should be red or spoken, *reprocheable* or blasphemous to God."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***rē-prōach'-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *reproachable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being reproachable.

***rē-prōach'-a-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a reproachable manner; in a manner deserving of reproach.

rē-prōach'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reproach*, v.; *-er.*] One who reproaches.

rē-prōach'-fûl, *** re-proch-ful**, *** re-proch-full**, *** re-proche-full**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *-full.*]

1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding, scurrilous, opprobrious, contumelious, abusive.

"*Reproachfull* taunts to the debasing of vs Islanders."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 585.

2. Expressive of reproach.

"A look so sad, so *reproachful*, imploring and patient." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

3. Deserving of reproach; shameful, scandalous, infamous, base, vile.

"Thy punisbment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 406.

rē-prōach'-fûl-lў, *** re-proch-ful-ly**, *** re-proche-ful-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a reproachful manner; in terms of reproach; with reproaches.

"By tbe Son of Man, we are to underetand our Lord Jesus Christ; and to speak a word against him, will be to talk slightly and *reproachfully* of him."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, infamously.

"That's bad enough, for I am but reproach:
And sball I tben be used *reproachfully*!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

***rē-prōach'-fûl-nĕss**, *** re-proche-ful-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *reproachful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being reproachful.

"And this mannes humanitee and curteous behaveour . . . ye turne into an occasion of elaunderous *reprochefulnesse*."—*Udal: Luke* vii.

rē-prōach'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *-less.*] Without reproach; irreproachable.

*** re-prob-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *reprobo* = to reprove (q.v.).] Reprovable.

"No thynge tber in was *reprobable*."—*Rede me and be nott Wrothe*, p. 44.

*** rĕp'-rō-bā-çў**, *s.* [Eng. *reproba(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of a reprobate; wickedness.

"In his present state of *reprobacy*."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 134.

*** rĕp'-rō-bănçe**, *s.* [Lat. *reprobans*, pr. par. of *reprobo* = to reprove (q.v.).] Reprobation, damnation.

"Fall to *reprobance*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

rĕp'-rō-bāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *reprobatus*, pa. par. of *reprobo* = to censure, to reprove (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Not capable of enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineuess; disallowed, rejected.

"*Reprobate* silver shall men call them, because the Lord batb rejected tbem."—*Jeremiah* vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace; morally abandoned; profligate, depraved.

"The separate lodging of the souls of the righteous and the *reprobate*."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 20.

B. *As subst.:* One who is lost to virtue and shame; a very profligate or abandoned person; one who is abandoned to sin; a wicked depraved wretch.

"The very *reprobates* from God."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

rĕp'-rō-bāte, *v.t.* [REPROBATE, *a.*]

1. To express disapproval of with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly.

"Spain and Rome loudly *reprobated* the cruelty of turning a savage and licentious soldiery loose on an unoffending people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. To disallow, to disapprove, to reject.

"Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 3. To abandon to wickedness, vice, and eternal punishment.

¶ *Approbate and reprobate:*

Scots Law: To take advantage of one part of a deed, and reject the rest. This is incompetent. A deed must be taken altogether or rejected altogether.

*** rĕp'-rō-bāte-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being reprobate.

*** rĕp'-rō-bāt-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who reprobates.

"The patriotic *reprobater* of French modes."—*Noble: Continuation of Grainger*, iii. 490.

rĕp-rō-bā'-tion, *** rep-ro-ba-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reprobationem*, accus. of *reprobatio*, from *reprobatus* = reprobate (q.v.); Sp. *reprobacion*; Ital. *reprobazione*, *reprovazione*, *riprovazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reprobation, or of disapproving with marks of extreme dislike.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation, censure, rejection.

"Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. Law:* The propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or thiugs.

2. *Theol.:* The word reprobation does not occur in the A.V. or R.V. Reprobate occurs both as an adjective (Jer. vi. 30; Rom. i. 28; 2 Tim. iii. 8; Titus i. 16) and as a substantive (2 Cor. xiii. 5, 6, 7). *Reprobatio* was used by Tertullian (*Apol.* xiii.), adopted by the Swiss theologians, and Anglicised as reprobation. The doctrine is thus stated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith*, iii. 7, the name reprobation, however, not being used:

§ "The rest of mankind [i.e., all but the elect] God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, for the glory of his sovereign power over his creatures to pass by, and to ordain them to dishonour and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious grace."

Calvinists adduce in support of the doctrine Rom. ix. 11-22; 1 Thess. v. 9; 1 Pet. ii. 8; Jude 4, &c. The 17th Article teaches the predestination to life of "those whom he [God] hath chosen in Christ out of mankiud," and is silent as to the fate of others.

"Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to bell fire."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

*** rĕp-rō-bā'-tion-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobation*; *-er.*]

Theol.: One who believes in or supports the doctrine of the reprobation of the non-elect.

"Which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound with."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

rĕp'-rō-bā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*; *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to reprobation; containing or expressing reprobation; condemning in strong terms.

*** rĕp'-rō-bā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: An action instituted for the purpose of convicting a witness of perjury, or of proving that he was liable to the objections of ageucy, enmity, partial counsel, or the like.

rĕp'-rō-bā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*; *-ory.*] The same as REPROBATIVE (q.v.).

rē-prō-dūçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *produce*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To produce again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring.

"How a person once annihilated could be *reproduced*."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

2. To yield again; to return.

"The people who consume, *reproducing* with a profit the whole value of their annual consumption."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. v.

3. To represent to the memory or imagination; to portray, to represent; as, To *reproduce* a scene on canvas, to *reproduce* a play on the stage.

rē-prō-dūç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reproduc(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which reproduces.

"The *reproducer* of this fatal scheme."—*Burke: American Taxation.*

rē-prō-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *production* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reproducing, or of yielding, presenting, or producing anew.

"The experiment about the *reproduction* of saltpetre."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 61.

2. *Specif.:* The process by which new individuals are generated, and the perpetuation of species insured; the process by which new organisms are reproduced from those already existing.

"There is also a *reproduction* of mankind, but not by the ordinary method of propagation as now."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 217.

¶ Reproduction of animals is of two kinds, sexual [GAMOGENESIS, HOMOGENESIS] and non-sexual [XENOGENESIS]. The former is effected by the contact of a germ cell or ovum and a sperm cell or spermatozoöid. When the former is present in a female and the latter in a male, the species is said to be

dicœcious; when there is only one individual, the terms used are hermaphrodite, androgynous, or monœcious. Non-sexual, agamic, or asexual reproduction is by gemmation and fission, by internal gemmation, by alternation of generations, or by parthenogenesis (q.v.). In plants also there is a sexual and an asexual reproduction. The former is by germ cells or oospheres, the latter by spores, gemmæ, bulbils, conidia, buds, gonidia, &c.

3. That which is reproduced, revived, or presented anew: as, The play is not new but a *reproduction*.

¶ *Reproduction of parts:* [REGENERATION].

rē-prō-dŭc′-tĭve, rē-prō-dŭc′-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *productive, productory* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or concerned with reproduction; tending or having the power to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs, the *reproductive* system.

reproductive-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells which aid in the process of reproduction. They may be sexual or asexual.

reproductive-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: (See extract).

"This *Reproductive Faculty* is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts. . . If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called Suggestion, or Spontaneous Suggestion; whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of Reminiscence or Recollection."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. *Mansel*), ii. 12.

* **rē-prō-mĭss′-ĭon (ss as sh), * re-promys-si-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *repromissio.*] A renewed promise.

"And he hlesside this Abraham which hadde *re-promyssiouns.*"—*Wiclife: Ebrewis* vii.

* **rē-prō-mŭl′-gāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *promulgate* (q.v.).] To promulgate or publish again; to republish.

rē-prō-mŭl-gā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *promulgation* (q.v.).] The act of repromulgating; a second or renewed promulgation.

rē-proōf′, * re-preef, * re-prefe, * re-prief, * re-proef, * re-prof, * re-prouf, * re-prove, *s.* [REPROVE, *v.*]

1. An expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame spoken to the face; censure, reprehension, chiding, reprimand, blame, admonition for a fault.

"A fool despiseth his father's instruction, but he that regardeth *reproof* is prudent."—*Proverbs* xv. 5.

* 2. Confutation, refutation, disproof.

"In the *reproof* of this lies the jest."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

* 3. Contradiction.

"Your *reproof* is something too round."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* 4. Reproach, blame.

* **rē-prōv′-ą-ble, * re-prove-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reprov(e); -able.*] Deserving of reproof or reprehension; worthy to be reproved; blamable, blameworthy, censurable.

"Their unconcernedness for religion and the things of God, might be the less *reproveable.*"—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

* **rē-prōv′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reprovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reprovable; blameworthiness.

* **rē-prōv′-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reprovab(le); -ly.*] In a reprovable or blameworthy manner; so as to deserve reproof.

* **rē-prōv′-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *reprov(e); -al.*] The act of reproving; reproof, admonition.

"In making auy small *reproval* sweet."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iii.

rē-prōve′, * re-preve, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *reprover* (Fr. *réprouver*), from Lat. *reprobo* = to disapprove, to condemn: *re-* = again, and *probo* to test, to prove.] [REPROBATE, *a.*]

1. To rebuke to the face; to charge with a fault; to chide, to blame, to censure, to reprehend. (*Genesis* xxi. 25.)

* 2. To convict; to convince, as of a fault.

"When he [the Comforter] is come, he will *reprove* the world of sin."—*John* xvi. 8.

3. To express disapproval of.

"He neyther *reproved* the ordinannce of John, neyther condemned the fastinges of other men."—*Udal: Matthew* ix.

4. To serve to admonish; to act as a reproof to.

* 5. To refute, to disprove.

"*Reprove* my allegation if yon can."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

* **re-prove,** *s.* [REPROOF.]

rē-prōv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reprov(e); -er.*] One who reproves; one who or that which blames or finds fault.

"In the numerous tribe of polite vices, there are still some higher in the fashion than others, and therefore capable of a livelier defence, and deserving of a stronger ridicule on the *reprover.*"—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser. 22.

rē-prōv′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or **a.** [REPROVE, *v.*]

rē-prōv′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reproving; -ly.*] In a reproving manner; with reproofs.

rē-prūne′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *prune*, v. (q.v.).] To prune again or anew. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Reprune* apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed."—*Evelyn: Kalendar; July.*

* **rĕp′-sĭl-vĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *reap*, and *silver.*]

Feudal Law: Money paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the service of reaping his corn or grain.

rĕp′-tąnt, *a.* [Lat. *reptans*, pr. par. of *repto* = to creep.]

1. *Bot.:* Creeping and rooting.

2. *Zool.:* Creeping, crawling, reptatory.

* **rĕp-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *reptatio*, from *reptatum*, sup. of *repto* = to creep; Fr. *reptation.*] The act of creeping or crawling, as serpents and other Reptilia.

"*Reptation* [is] a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents. The term is also applied to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground."—*Owen*, in *Brande & Cox.*

rĕp′-tą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [REPTATION.]

Zool.: Creeping, crawling, reptant.

rĕp′-tĭle, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reptilem*, accus. of *reptilis* = crawling, from *reptus*, pa. par. of *repo* = to creep (q.v.); Sp. *reptil*; Ital. *rettile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Creeping, crawling; moving on the belly or on small, short legs; reptant, reptatory.

"Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sullied *reptile* race with moss."
Gay: Rural Sports, i. 167.

2. *Fig.:* Grovelling, low, mean, base, vulgar: as, a *reptile* crew.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An animal which moves on its belly, or on small, short legs, as a snake, a lizard, a centipede, a caterpillar, &c. [II.]

"He that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside and let the *reptile* live."
Cowper: Task, vi. 567.

2. *Fig.:* A grovelling, low, mean, base person; a mean, low wretch.

"It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* man."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 7.

II. *Zool.:* Any individual of the modern class Reptilia (q.v.). It was formerly of much wider signification. [A. 1.]

"In some of the most important characters . . . *reptiles* agree with birds, as in the presence of a single occipital condyle, a complex lower jaw articulated to the skull by a quadrate bone, and nucleated blood-corpuscles . . . At the present epoch, indeed, birds are strikingly differentiated from *reptiles*, but the discoveries within recent years of a number of extinct birds with Reptilian character offer ample evidence that birds are the descendants of some branch or branches of the Reptilian type in which the power of flight was developed, and with it other anatomical peculiarities by which birds are now distinguished from living *reptiles.*"—*St. G. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442.

* **rĕp′-tĭ-lēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. or fem. pl. of *reptilis.*] [REPTILE.]

Zool.: An order of Linnæus's class Amphibia (q.v.). It contained the following genera: Testudo (fifteen species), Rana (seventeen species), Draco (two species), and Lacerta (forty-eight species, including six Batrachians). [SERPENTES.]

rĕp-tĭl′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *reptilis.*] [REPTILE.]

1. *Zool.:* A class of Huxley's vertebrate section Sauropsida (q.v.). They are cold-blooded, oviparous, or ovoviviparous. Vertebrate animals having the skin covered with scales or scutes. Heart with two auricles, ventricular chamber incompletely divided. Respiration takes place by lungs; respiratory movements slow and irregular. Intestinal tract and urogenital organs open into a common cloaca. When the appendicular parts of the skeleton are present, the sternum is never replaced by membrane bone, and the posterior sternal ribs are attached to a median prolongation of the sternum. The metatarsal bones are not anchylosed among themselves or with the distal tarsal bone. The fœtus is enclosed in an amnion and allantois, and nourished from the vitellus. Its literature dates from Aristotle (B.C. 384–322). Some progress in classification was made by Ray (1628–1705) and Linnæus (1707–78). [AMPHIBIA.] Bronguiart, in 1799, first recognized the characters by which the Batrachia (q.v.) differ from other reptiles, and form a natural passage to the fishes. In the beginning of this century Oppel, Duméril, and Cuvier worked assiduously on the material accumulated in the Paris Museum, and were followed by Blainville, Merrem, Latreille, Gray, and Wagler. In 1854 appeared the ninth and last volume of the *Erpétologie Générale* of Duméril and Bibron, having been twenty years in progress. In 1863, in his Hunterian Lectures, Huxley adopted the term Sauroids for that division of the Vertebrates which he afterwards called Sauropsida. He divides the Reptilia (*Anat. Vert.*, p. 196) into the following orders: Chelonia, Plesiosauria, Lacertilia, Ophidia, Ichthyosauria, Crocodilia, Dicynodontia, Ornithoscelida, and Pterosauria. Owen makes reptiles proper the highest of the five sub-classes into which he finally divided his Hæmatocrya with nine orders.

Ichthyopterygia (extinct), Sauropterygia (extinct), Anomodontia (extinct), Chelonia, Lacertilia (with the extinct Mosasaurus), Ophidia, Crocodilia (with the extinct Teleosaurus and Strepospondylus), Dinosauria (extinct), and Pterosauria (extinct).

Prof. Mivart (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442–45) divides the Reptilia into the following ten orders:

Ichthyopterygia (extinct), Anomodontia (extinct), Dinosauria (extinct), Ornithosauria (extinct), Crocodilia, Rhynchocephalia, Sauropterygia, Lacertilia, Ophidia, and Chelonia.

2. *Palæont.:* The first appearance of reptiles is believed to be indicated by remains of a marine Saurian (*Eosaurus acadianus*) of Carboniferous age. Froterosaurus is found in the Permian. In Mesozoic times the Reptilian type appears in such variety and in such a high state of development that this era has been distinguished as the Reptilian age. In the Trias large marine Saurians and Dinosaurs are met with; the more gigantic forms were developed in the Jurassic period; and the class attained its highest culmination in the Chalk. Sir R. Owen's *British Fossil Reptiles* is the best authority on the subject with which it deals.

rĕp-tĭl′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *reptili(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Reptilia or reptiles.

"A vertical longitudinal section of a *reptilian* ekull."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885.

B. *As subst.:* An animal belonging to the class Reptilia; a reptile.

reptilian-age, *s.* [REPTILIA, II. 2.]

rĕp-tĭ-lĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *reptile; i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Producing or containing reptiles.

"The age of the *reptiliferous* sandstone of Elgin."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885.

rĕp-tĭ-lĭv′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *reptile; i* connect., and Lat. *voro* = to devour.] Devouring or feeding on reptiles.

"The ... er bird is piscivorous and *reptilivorous*, and destroys no end of frogs, lizards, and the like."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rĕp-tō-mŏn′-ąs, *s.* [Lat. *repto* = to creep, and *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Reptomonas caudata*, found in hay-infusions and among decaying grass.

rĕp-tō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Humphrey Repton, 1752–1818, the "Landscape gardener."]

Bot.: A genus of Theophrasteæ. Only known species, *Reptonia buxifolia*, a small tree, with very hard wood, from hills in the north of India. The round, black drupes are eaten by the natives of India and Afghanistan.

rĕ-pŭb′-lĭc, * rĕ-pŭb′-lick, * re-pub-lique, *s.* [Fr. *république*, from Lat. *respublica* = a commonwealth: *res* = an affair, and *publica*, fem. sing. of *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. *republica*; Ital. *republica, repubblica.*]

* 1. The common or public weal or good.

"The world is full of vanity; and fond fools
Promise themselves a name from buildiug churches,
Or anything that tends to the *republic*.
Randolph: Muses' Looking Glass, iii. 1.

2. A commonwealth; a form of political constitution in which the supreme power is vested, not in an hereditary ruler, but in the hands either of certain privileged members of the community or of the whole community. Theoretically, the purest and most perfect form of a republic is a state in which all the members of the community meet in public assembly to enact laws, and transact all other national business. Such a system is, however, practicable only in very small states, and has, therefore, given way in all modern republics to the representative system—that is, one in which the supreme power is vested in rulers chosen periodically by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly, as in the present French republic. The republics of Venice and Genoa were exclusive oligarchies, the supreme power being vested in the nobles or a few privileged persons. The republics of the United States and Switzerland are federal republics—that is, composed of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, subject to a central government for all national purposes, but having powers of self-government in matters affecting individual states.

* 3. One's country at large; the state, the public.

"And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick's*, not their own."
Ben Jonson.

¶ *Republic of letters:* The collective body of men of letters and learning.

rē-pŭb'-lĭ-cạn, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *républicain.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a republic; consisting of or constituting a republic.

"A *republican* government is that in which the body, or only a part of the people, is possessed of the supreme power."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Consonant to, or characteristic of the principles of a republic: as, *republican* opinions.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who favours or advocates a republican form of government.

"Celebrated in his own neighbourhood as a vehement *republican*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. In the United States, a member of the Republican party (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Black Republicans:* A name applied to the Republicans by the pro-slavery party of the states, because they resisted the introduction of slavery into any state where it was not already recognized.

(2) *Red Republican:* [Red].

Republican-party, *s.* In United States politics a name applied to that great party which advocates and sustains the policy of protection of American manufacturing interests against European competition, and the strengthening of the central government. It is thus opposed to the Democratic party, which sustains the policy of free trade and of state rights. The Republican party arose shortly before the Civil War, and opposed the institution of slavery.

rē-pŭb'-lĭc-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *republican; -ism.*]

1. A republican form or system of government.

"To sanction successive acts inconsistent with pure *Republicanism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1886.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican sentiments.

"Milton's *republicanism* was, I am afraid, founded in hatred of greatness, and a sullen desire of independence."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

rē-pŭb'-lĭc-ạn-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *republican; -ize.*] To convert to republican views or sentiments.

* **rē-pŭb-lĭ-căr'-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *republic; -arian.*] A republican.

"*Republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stattholder."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1689.

* **rē-pŭb'-lĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *publicatus*, pa. par. of *publico* = to publish (q.v.).] To set forth afresh. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 137.)

rē-pŭb-lĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publication* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of republishing something previously published; the state of being republished.

2. The act of publishing or making public again or anew; a second publication.

"The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., ch. iii.

3. The reprint in one country of a work published in another.

II. *Law:* A second publication of a former will, after cancelling or revoking.

rē-pŭb'-lĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publish* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To publish again or anew; to make public again.

2. To publish or print again, as a foreign reprint.

"This booke is extant, published by warrant, and *republished* by command this present yeare."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. iv.

II. *Law:* To revive, as a will revoked, either by re-execution or a codicil.

"No after-purchased lands passed under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republished* his will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* **rē-pŭb'-lĭsh-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publisher* (q.v.).] One who republishes. (*Warburton: Doct. Grace*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

* **rĕ-pū'-dĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *repudi(ate); -able.*] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit to be repudiated.

* **rĕ-pū'-dĭ-ạt,** * **rĕ-pū'-dĭ-ate,** *a.* [Repudiate, *v.*] Repudiated, rejected.

"For his deformite *repudiat* and put by from the croune royall."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

rĕ-pū'-dĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *repudiatus*, pa. par. of *repudio* = to put away, to reject, from *repudium* = a casting away, a divorce, lit. = a rejection of that of which one is ashamed, from *re-* = back, again, and *pudet* = it shames; *pudor* = shame.]

1. To cast away; to reject, to disavow, to renounce.

"Servitude is to be *repudiated* with greater care by us."—*Prynne: Sovereigne Power*, pt. iv., p. 62.

* 2. To put away; to divorce.

"His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward."—*Bolingbroke: Reflections upon Exile.*

3. To refuse to acknowledge and pay, as a debt; specif., to disown or disclaim, as debts contracted by a former government to meet the necessities of the time.

rĕ-pū-dĭ-ā'-tion, * **re-pu-di-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *repudiationem*, accus. of *repudiatio*, from *repudiatus*, pa. par. of *repudio* = to repudiate (q.v.); Sp. *repudiacion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of repudiating, rejecting, or renouncing; renunciation; the state of being repudiated.

2. The putting away of a wife, or a woman betrothed; divorce.

"There is this difference between a divorce and a *repudiation*, that a divorce is made by a mutual consent, occasioned by a mutual antipathy; while a *repudiation* is made by the will, and for the advantage of one of the two parties, independently of the will and advantage of the other."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. xv., ch. xv.

3. The refusal on the part of a government to acknowledge and pay debts contracted by a former government.

II. *Eccles. Law:* The refusal to accept a benefice.

* **rĕ-pū-dĭ-ā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *repudiation; -ist.*] One who advocates repudiation; one who repudiates or disclaims liability for debts contracted by a predecessor in office, &c.

rĕ-pū'-dĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who repudiates.

* **rĕ-pūgn'** (*g* silent), * **re-pugne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *répugner*, from Lat. *repugno* = to fight against: *re-* = back, and *pugno* = to fight.]

A. *Intrans.:* To oppose; to make resistance.

B. *Trans.:* To oppose, to resist; to fight against; to withstand.

"When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

* **rĕ-pūg'-nạ-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being resisted.

"And the demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 262.

rĕ-pŭg'-nạnçe, * **rĕ-pŭg'-nạn-çy,** * **re-pug-naunce,** *s.* [Fr. *répugnance*, from Lat. *repugnantia*, from *repugnans* = repugnant (q.v.).]

* 1. Resistance, opposition.

"Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*?" *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 5.

2. The state of being opposed in mind; opposition of mind or disposition; unwillingness, reluctance, aversiou, antipathy: as, a *repugnance* to work.

* 3. Opposition of qualities or principles; contrariety, inconsistency.

"Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in such pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of workes and words."—*Prynne: Sovereigne Power*, pt. ii., p. 40.

rĕ-pŭg'-nạnt, * **re-pug-naunt,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *répugner* = to repugn (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Disobedient, refractory; inclined to disobey or oppose; unwilling.

"The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word
In my *repugnant* youth."
Byron: Childe Harold, v. 75.

2. Being at variance or in opposition; opposite, contrary, inconsistent.

"So *repugnant* and contrarie are the physicians one to another."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, vol. ii., bk. xxiii.

3. Highly distasteful or offensive: as, Such a course is most *repugnant* to me.

II. *Law:* Contrary to, or inconsistent with, what has been stated before; generally used of a clause in an instrument inconsistent with some other clause, or with the general object of the instrument.

* **rĕ-pŭg'-nạnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *repugnant; -ly.*] In a repugnant, contrary, or incousistent manner; in contradiction.

"They speak not *repugnantly* thereto."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **rĕ-pŭg'-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *repugnatus*, pa par. of *repugno* = to repugn (q.v.).] To fight against; to oppose.

* **rĕ-pūgn'-ẽr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *repugn; -er.*] One who repugns or opposes.

"Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 264.

* **rĕ-pŭl'-lụ-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *pullulatus*, pa. par. of *pullulo* = to bud, from *pullulus*, dimin. of *pullus* = a yonng animal, a chicken.] To bud again.

"Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* **rĕ-pŭl-lụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Repullulate.] The act or state of budding again.

"That eternall poetrie
Repullulation gives me here."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 284.

* **rĕ-pŭl-lụ-lĕs'-çẽnt,** *a.* [Repullulate.] Springing up afresh.

"A *repullulescent* faction."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 190.

rē-pŭlse', *s.* [Lat. *repulsa*, from *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

1. The act of repelling or driving back.

"He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. The state of being repelled or driven back.

3. Refusal, denial.

"'Tis true, the fervour of his generous heart
Brooks no *repulse*, nor could'st thou soon depart."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 237.

4. Failure, disappointment.

"Do not, for one *repulse*, forego the purpose."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

rē-pŭlse', *v.t.* [Lat. *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

1. To repel; to drive or beat back or off.

"He *repulsed* the Polonian king Stepau Batore."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 495.

2. To refuse, to reject.

"He *repulsed*—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

rē-pŭlse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *repulse; -less.*] Incapable of being repelled or repulsed.

rē-pŭls'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *repuls(e); -er.*] One who or that which repulses or drives back.

rē-pŭl'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *repulsio*, from *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of repelling; the state of being repelled or driven back.

"Then there is a *repulsion* of the fume, by some higher hill or fabrick that shall overtop the chimney."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 38.

2. A state of being disgusted or highly offended; disgust.

"The only sentiment inspired by his performance, was *repulsion*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

II. *Physics:* The force which compels certain bodies or their particles to recede from each other. No repulsion exists between bodies at sensible distances, unless when they are in certain electric or magnetic states, in which case the repulsions between them are in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. At insensible distances some influence keeps the particles of a body from being in absolute contact, whence results the phenomenon of elasticity. The motions produced by heat are also a cause of strong molecular repulsion.

rĕ-pŭls'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *répulsif;* Sp. & Ital. *repulsivo.*]

1. Acting so as to repel; repelling; exerting repulsion.

"For the *repulsive* hand of Diomed doth not spend
His ragiug darts there."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi.

* 2. Resisting, withstanding.

"Ths foe thrice tugg'd, and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 191.

3. Tending to repel or disgust; repellent, forbidding, disgusting: as, He has a very *repulsive* appearance.

rĕ-pŭls'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *repulsive; -ly.*] In a repulsive or forbidding manner; so as to repel.

rĕ-pŭls'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *repulsive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being repulsive.

*** rĕ-pŭls'-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *repuls(e); -ory.*] Driving back; repulsive.

rē-pŭr'-çhase, * re-pur-chace, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purchase*, v. (q.v.).] To purchase back or again; to buy back; to regain by purchase.

"*Repurchased* with the blood of enemies."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 7.

rē-pŭr'-çhase, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purchase* (q.v.).] The act of repurchasing; the buying back or regaining of anything by purchase or expenditure.

"This led to some subsequent *repurchases*."—*Daily Chronicle*, July 2, 1886.

*** rē-pūre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pure* (q.v.).] To make pure again; to repurify.

"Love's thrice *repured* nectar."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

*** rē-pŭrġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purge*, v. (q.v.).] To purge or cleanse again.

"*Repurge* your spirits from every hateful sin."
Hudson: Judith, i. 188.

*** rē-pūr'-ĭ-fў, * re-pur-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purify* (q.v.).] To purify again.

"The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

*** rē-pŭr'-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purple* (q.v.).] To make purple again; to colour doubly with purple.

*** re-pur-ve-aunçe,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purveyance* (q.v.).] Provision.

"He had y-mad *repurveaunce*
For al hys retynaunce." *Degrevant*, 1,146.

rĕp'-ụ-tą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reput(e); -able.*]

1. Being or standing in good repute; of good repute or fame; held in esteem; estimable.

2. Consistent with good reputation; honourable; not low, mean, or disgraceful; creditable.

"They must part from that which is extremely either pleasant or profitable or *reputable*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

*** rĕp'-ụ-tą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *reputable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reputable.

rĕp'-ụ-tą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *reputab(le); -ly.*] In a reputable or honourable manner; with honour or credit.

"Such worthy magistrates as these, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

rĕp-ụ-tā'-tion, * rep-u-ta-ti-oun, *s.* [Fr. *réputation*, from Lat. *reputationem*, accus. of *reputatio*, from *reputatus*, pa. par. of *reputo* = to repute (q.v.).]

* 1. Account, estimation, consideration, value.

"For which he held his glory and his renoun,
At no value or *reputatioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,490.

2. Character or repute, whether good or bad; opinion of character generally entertained.

"Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Good repute; the repute, honour, or credit derived from favourable public opinion or esteem; high character or fame.

"*Reputation* is the greatest engine, by which those who are possessed of power must make that power serviceable to the ends and uses of government."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

¶ Reputation, legally viewed, is one's personal right, and it is an offence to assail it by defamatory and malicious words, or by malicious indictments or prosecutions.

*** rĕp'-ụ-tā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Repute.] By repute; reputedly.

"But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things."—*Chapman: Homer, Odyssey.* (Ep. Ded.)

rĕ-pūte', *v.t.* [Fr. *réputer*, from Lat. *reputo: re-* = again, and *puto* = to think, to esteem.]

1. To think, to account, to hold, to deem, to consider. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.)

2. To report: as, He is *reputed* to be very rich.

3. To value, to esteem; to think highly of.

"Yet in our myndes we considre what they he made, and do *repute* and esteme them, and haue them in reuerence accordyng to the same thynges, that they be taken for."—*Gardner: Expos. of True Fayth*, fo. 45.

rĕ-pūte', *s.* [Repute, *v.*] Reputation; character, whether good or bad, attributed by public report; specif., good character; the credit or honour derived from favourable public opinion or esteem; fame.

"O father, first for prudence in *repute*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.

¶ *Habit and repute:* [Habit, ¶].

rĕ-pūt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Repute.] Generally considered, believed, or regarded; supposed, accounted.

"The *reputed* son of Cordelion."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

reputed-owner, *s.*

Law: One who has to all appearance the actual possession and ownership of property. When a reputed owner becomes bankrupt, all goods and chattels in his possession may in general, with the consent of the true owner, be claimed by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

rĕ-pūt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reputed; -ly.*] In common reputation or estimation; by repute.

rĕ-pūte'-lĕss, * re-pute-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *repute; -less.*] Not being of good repute; obscure, inglorious, disgraceful, disreputable.

"Left me in *reputeless* banishment."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 2.

rē-quą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Brande says that it is probably a contract. from *ribaudequin.*] [Ribadoquin.] (See compound.)

requa-battery, *s.* A kind of mitrailleuse, consisting of twenty-five rifle breech-loading barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane on a light field carriage. They were much used in the attack upon Charleston by the Federals under Gillmore in 1863.

*** re-quere,** *v.t.* [Require.]

rĕ-quĕst', * re-queste, *s.* [O. Fr. *requeste* (Fr. *requête*), from Lat. *requisita* = a thing asked; prop. fem. sing. of *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro* = to ask, to require (q.v.); Sp. *requesta, recuesta;* Port. *requesta;* Low Lat. *requesta.*]

1. An expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; a prayer, an entreaty, a petition.

"Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the dore at his *request*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calendar; May.

2. A demand, a call, a seeking after: as, There is a great *request* for his works.

3. That which is asked or begged for; the object of a petition or entreaty.

"What is thy *request?* and it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom."—*Esther* vii. 2.

* 4. A question.

"My prime *request*
Which I do last pronounce is, O you wonder!
If you be maid or no." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

5. The state of being demanded, asked for, or sought after; demand, repute.

"Ginger was not much in *request*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

¶ * 1. *Court of Requests:*

(1) A court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his Majesty by supplication; abolished by statute 16 & 17, Car. I. There was also a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts. Its use for this purpose was abolished, with a few exceptions, in 1846-7. (*English.*)

(2) [Court, *s.*, ¶ (8).]

2. *Letters of requests:*

(1) *Eccles. Law:* An instrument by which the regular judge of a cause waives or remits his own jurisdiction, in which event the case comes under the jurisdictiou of the Court of Arches.

* (2) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy-seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.

request-note, *s.* An application for a permit to remove exciseable goods.

rĕ-quĕst', *v.t.* [Request, *s.*]

1. To make a request for; to ask for, to solicit.

"My ship equipp'd within the neighbouring port
The prince, departing from the Pylian court,
Requested." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* iv. 856.

2. To address a request to; to beg, to ask, to desire.

"*Requesting* him to accepte the same in good part as a testimonie and witnes of their good hearts."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 288.

rĕ-quĕst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *request*, v.; *-er.*] One who requests; a petitioner.

"The earnestness of the *requester* teacheth the petitioned to be suspicious."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatised*, p. 748.

*** rē-quĭck'-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *quicken* (q.v.).] To revive, to reanimate.

"*Requicken'd* what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

rē'-quĭ-ĕm, *s.* [Lat., accus. sing. of *requies* = rest. (See def. 1.)]

1. A mass for the repose of the soul of a dead person, so called from the first word in the Latin versicle, "*Requiem* æternam dona eis, Domine," which is said instead of the Gloria.

"Then mass was sung, and prayers were said,
And solemn *requiem* for the dead."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

¶ Of late years there have been instances of a commemorative service for the dead in the Anglican Communion, to which the name of Requiem is also applied, though it differs widely from the Romau Requiem in not being explicitly propitiatory. [1.]

"An English *Requiem* for the Harrovians who died in the Soudan will be performed at Harrow on the 28th instant."—*Echo*, Mar. 12, 1885.

2. The musical setting of a mass for the dead.

"Not one of Mozart's acknowledged Masses will bear comparison with the *Requiem*."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 111.

* 3. Rest, repose, quiet.

"Repose denies her *requiem* to his name,
And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame."
Byron: Death of Hon. R. R. Sheridan.

*** rē-quĭ-ĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *requiescens*, pr. par. of *requiesco* = to be at rest.] A state of rest; quiescence.

"Agitated Paris . . . into *requiescence*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. viii.

*** rĕ-quĭ'-ĕ-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *requietorium*, from Lat. *requies*, genit. *requietis* = rest, repose.] A sepulchre.

"The bodies . . . are not only despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged up out of their *requietories*."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments*, p. 419.

rē'-quĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: The White Shark, *Carcharias vulgaris.*

*** rē-quīr'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *requir(e); -able.*] Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

"It contains . . . all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

rē-quīre', *** re-quere, * re-quyre,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *requerir* (Fr. *requérir*), from Lat. *requiro* = to seek again: *re-* = again, and *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *requerir;* Port. *requerer.*]

1. To demand; to ask or claim as a right or by authority; to insist on having.

"I will *require* my flock at their hand."—*Ezekiel* xxxiv. 10.

2. To ask for, to beg; to solicit, to request.

"*Requiring* at her hand the greatest gift,
A woman's heart, the heart of her I loved."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 224.

3. To order or call upon to do something.

4. To ask or request to do something; to beg.

"In humblest manner I *require* your highness
That it shall please you to declare . . . whether ever I
Did broach this business."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

5. To seek for; to try to find or discover.

"The final arc read off on the circle be ten times the *required* angle."—*Herschel: Astron.* § 198.

6. To have need or necessity for; to call for, to demand; to render necessary or indispensable; to need, to want.

"Just gave what life *required*, but gave no more."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

7. To find it necessary; to have to, to be obliged to. (Followed by an infinitive: as, You will *require* to go.)

rē-quīre'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *require; -ment.*]

* 1. The act of requiring; requisition, demand.

2. That which is required or necessary; a requisite.

"The *requirements* of manufacture are much more numerous."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. xi., p. 312.

3. That which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; a claim.

"According to the *requirements* of its nature."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

* **rē-quīr'-ĕr,** * **re-quyr-er,** *s.* [Eng. *require*(*e*); *-er.*] One who requires.

"Dyvers ensamples of *requyrers*."—*Berners; Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxii.

requisite (as **rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt**), * **re-quys-yte,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro* = to require (q.v.); Sp. *requisito;* Ital. *requisito, riquisito.*]

A. *As adj.:* Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary, indispensable.

"No other paseport was *requisite* but the payment of two shillings at the door."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

B. *As subst.:* That which is necessary or indispensable; a necessary part or quality.

"The art of colonring and the skilful management of light and sbadow are eesential *requisites* in his confined labours."—*Reynolds: Discourse* iv.

requisitely (as **rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt-lĭ**), *adv.* [Eng. *requisite; -ly.*] In a requisite or indispensable manner; necessarily, indispensably.

"We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences."—*Boyle.*

* **requisiteness** (as **rĕk'-wĭz-ĭte-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *requisite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being requisite, necessary, or indispensable; necessity. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 11.)

requisition (as **rĕk-wĭ-zĭ'-tion**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *requisitionem*, accus. of *requisitio*, from *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro* = to require (q.v.); Sp. *requisicion;* Ital. *requisizione, riquisizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of requiring or demanding; application or demand made as of a right or by authority; specif., a demand made by one state upon another for the rendition of a fugitive from law; a demand by authority for the supply of necessaries; a levying of necessaries, stores, &c., by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

"Provided the same *requisition* be seasonably made."
Wotton: Remains, p. 533.

2. A written or formal call or demand: as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.

3. The state of being desired or sought after; demand, request: as, It is in great *requisition.*

II. *Scots Law:* A demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.

¶ *Requisitions of title:*

Law: A series of inquiries and requests arising on a trial on behalf of a proposed purchaser, and with which the vendor must comply, unless he be exempt by the conditions of sale.

requisition (as **rĕk-wĭ-zĭ'-tion**), *v.t.* [Requisition, *s.*]

1. To make a requisition or demand upon: as, To *requisition* a district for the supply of necessaries to troops.

2. To demand, as for the use of an army or for the public service.

"Every available horse and vehicle throughout the surrounding country has been *requisitioned* for the transport of stores."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1885.

* 3. To present a requisition or request to: as, To *requisition* a person to become a candidate.

requisitionist (as **rĕk-wĭ-zĭ'-tion-ĭst**), *s.* [Eng. *requisition; -ist.*] One who makes or signs a requisition.

"Mr. W. Saunders, representing the *requisitionists*."
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 10, 1885.

* **rĕ-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *requisit*(*e*); *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Expressing or implying demand.

"If we interrogate, it is the interrogative mode; if we require, it is the *requisitive*."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. Requisite.

B. *As subst.:* One who makes requisition.

rĕ-quĭs'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who makes requisition; specif., one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

* **rĕ-quĭs'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *requisit*(*e*); *-ory.*] Sought for; demanded.

re-quit, *s.* [Requite.] Requital. (*Scotch.*)

* **re-quit,** *v.t.* [Requite.]

* **rĕ-quīt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *requit*(*e*); *-able.*] Capable of being requited.

rĕ-quīt'-al, *s.* [Eng. *requit*(*e*); *-al.*]

1. The act of requiting; a requiting.

2. In a good sense, compensation, recompense, return.

"Every receiver . . . is always obliged to a thankful acknowledgement, and whenever he hath opportunity to an equivalent *requital*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. iii., ch. iv.

3. In a bad sense, retaliation, revenge.

"Those *requitals* of contempt and ingratitude which made a misanthrope of the Athenian."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 19, 1886.

rĕ-quīte', * **re-quight,** * **re-quit,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *quit, quite*, v. (q.v.).]

1. In a good sense, to repay, to recompense; to return an equivalent to or for a good; to reward. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 11.)

2. In a bad sense, to retaliate, to revenge, to punish. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

* **rĕ-quīte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *requite; -ment.*] The act of requiting; requital.

"Entendying a *requitement*, if it were poesible, of the same."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

rĕ-quīt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *requit*(*e*); *-er.*] One who or that which requites.

* **rere** (1), *a.* [Rare (2), *a.*] Raw; not properly cooked.

* **rere-roasted,** *a.* Half-roasted.

* **rere** (2), *a.* [Rear (1), *a.*]

* **rere,** *v.t.* [Rear, *v.*]

rē-rēad', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To read again or anew.

* **rĕre'-băn-quĕt,** * **rere-ban-ket,** *s.* [Eng. *rere* (2), a., and *banquet.*] A dessert, a supper.

* **rĕre'-brāçe,** *s.* [Fr. *arrière-bras: arrière* = behind, and *bras* = the arm.]

Old Arm.: Armour for the upper part of the arm above the elbow, forming the connection between the pauldron and the vambraee.

* **rere-de-main,** * **rere-de-mayne,** *s.* [Fr. *arrière* = behind, and *main* = the hand.] A back-handed stroke.

"I shall with a *reredemayne* eo make them rebound."—*Hall: Chronicle; Richard III.*, fo. 11.

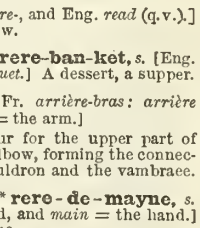
* **rere-dor-tour,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rere* = rear (2), a., and *dortour.*] A jakes.

rēre'-dŏs, * **rer-dos,** * **rere-dorse,** * **rere-dosse,** *s.* [Eng. *rere* (2), a., and Fr. *dos* (Lat. *dorsum*) = the back.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A fire-back (q.v.).

(2) The screen at the back of an altar. It is sometimes composed of sculptured work in tabernacles, niches, and statuary of a very sumptuous character, and at other times, of simple painted wall decorations in geometric patterns; or the wall is cut in geometric patterns in relief over its surface; occasionally hangings of silk or tapestry hung over the wall, forming a background to the altar decorations.



REREDOS.
(*Salisbury Cathedral.*)

(3) The screen in front of the choir, on which the rood was displayed.

(4) The wall or screen at the back of a seat.

(5) An open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louvre.

"Now haue we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarbs, and poses. Then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did never ake."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

* 2. *Old Arm.:* Armour for the back.

rē-reē', *s.* [Hind.]

Bot.: Typha angustifolia, the leaves of which are used in the north-west of India for making mats. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

rēre'-fīēf, *s.* [Fr. *arrière-fief.*]

Scots Law: A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

* **rē-rĕ-fīne',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *refine* (q.v.).] To refine again.

"I *rerefine* the court."
Massinger: Emperor of the East, i. 2.

* **rē-rêign** (*g* silent), * **re-raigne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *reign*, v. (q.v.).] To reign or rule again.

"Of that streene
Shall five at length *reraigne*."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vi., ch. xxxii.

* **rē-rē-ĭt'-ĕr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *reiterated* (q.v.).] Reiterated or repeated again and again.

"Grant my *rereiterated* wish."
Tennyson: Vivien, 208.

rēre'-mouse, * **rĕar'-mouse,** *s.* [A.S. *hrérmus*, from *hréran* = to agitate, and *mús* = a mouse.] A bat. (*Prov.*)

"The *reremouse* or bat . . . bringeth forth young alive."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. lxi.

* **rē-rĕ-sŏlve',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *resolve*, v. (q.v.).] To resolve a second time; to form a resolution anew.

"Resolves and *reresolves*; then dies the same."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 422.

rē-rĕs-tĭ-tū'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *restitution* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"*Rerestitution* takes place when there hath a writ of restitution before been granted, and restitution is generally matter of duty; but *rerestitution* is a matter of grace."—*Tomlins.*

* **rēre'-sŭp-pĕr,** * **rere-sop-er,** * **rere-soup-er,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rere* = *rear* (2), a., and *supper.*] A late supper, after the meal ordinarily so called.

* **rēre'-wärd,** *a.* & *s.* [Rearward.]

* **rē-rĭng',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ring*, v. (q.v.).] To ring or resound again. (*Southey.*)

* **rē-rĭs'-en,** *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *risen* (q.v.).] Risen again or anew.

"The sun of sweet content
Rerisen in Katie's eyes."
Tennyson: The Brook, 169.

rēş, *s.* [Lat. = a thing.] A thing, a matter, a point, a cause or action. (Used in sundry legal phrases, as *res gestæ* = things done; *res judicata* = a matter already adjudicated upon.)

rē-sāil', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sail*, v. (q.v.).] To sail back.

"Thence swift *resailing* to my native shores."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiii. 295.

rē-sāle', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sale* (q.v.).]

1. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

2. Sale at second hand.

"Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

* **res-al-gar,** *s.* [Realgar.]

rē-sa-lūte', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *salute*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To salute or greet again or anew.

"To *resaluts* his country with bis tears."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

* 2. To salute in return.

"The priestes she found full busily
About their holy things for morrow mas;
Whom she saluting faire, faire *resaluted* was."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vii. 17.

rĕs-a′-nīte, *s.* [After Don Pedro Resano; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive olive-greeu mineral, density 2·06. Compos.: a hydrous silicate of copper and iron. Found at Puerto Rico.

*** re-saunt, * res-sant, * re-sault,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: An ogee.

*** rĕs′-cāt,** *v.t.* [Sp. *rescatar.*] To ransom.

"*Rescating* so many Englisb slaves."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § 5, let. 30.

*** rĕs′-cāt,** *s.* [Sp. *rescate.*] A ransom, a rescue, relief.

"We must pay *rescat* four or five pagies a man." *Hackluyt: Voyages,* ii. 222.

*** resceit, * receit,** *s.* [Receipt.]

rē-sçĭnd′, *v.t.* [Fr. *rescinder,* from Lat. *rescindo* = to cut off, to annul: *re-* = back, and *scindo* = to cut; Sp. & Port. *rescindir;* Ital. *rescindere.*]

* 1. To cut off, to cut down, to reduce.

"His unnecessary expences are *rescinded.*"—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty,* p. 168. (App.)

2. To revoke, to abrogate, to annul, to repeal; to vacate, as a law, an order, or a resolution.

"The same authority that appointed that, might, if they please, *rescind* or alter it."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 12.

rē-sçĭnd′-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rescind; -able.*] Capable of being rescinded, revoked, or annulled.

*** rē-sçĭnd′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *rescind; -ment.*] The act of rescinding; the state of being rescinded; rescission.

rē-sçĭss′-ĭŏn (ss as zh), * re-sci-sion, *s.* [Fr. *rescision,* from Lat. *rescissionem,* accus. of *rescissio,* from *rescissus,* pa. par. of *rescindo* = to rescind (q.v.); Sp. *rescision;* Ital. *rescisione.*]

* 1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

"If any infer *rescision* of their estate to bave been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should he also dissolved, it followetb not."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War.*

2. The act of rescinding, revoking, annulling, or abrogating; revocation, abrogation.

"The law permits not *rescission* of tbe bargain."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. iv., ch. i., rule 6.

*** rē-sçĭs′-sōr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *rescissorius,* from *rescissus,* pa. par. of *rescindo* = to rescind (q.v.); Fr. * *rescisoire;* Sp. *rescisorio;* Ital. *rescissorio.*] Having the power of rescinding, revoking, or annulling; revoking, abrogating.

"The better and shorter way would he to pass a general *rescissory* act, annulling all tbe parliaments that had been since the year 1633."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1661).

rescissory-action, *s.*

Scots Law: An action whereby deeds, &c., are declared void.

*** res-cous,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rescousse, rescuse;* Norm. Fr. *rescous* = rescued.] Rescue; specif., the setting at liberty, contrary to law, of a person arrested by process of law.

"And in tbe *rescous* of tbis Palamon
The stronge king Licurge is borne adoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,576.

*** res-cowe,** *v.t.* [Rescue, *v.*]

*** rē-scrībe′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *rescribo,* from *re-* = back, and *scribo* = to write.]

1. To write back.

"Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back *toleramus,* be dispenses witb that act otherwise unlawful."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. To write over again; to rewrite.

"Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he showed bim the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box."—*Howel.*

*** rē-scrĭb′-ĕnd-ą-rў,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *rescribo.*] [Rescribe.] An officer in the court of Rome, who set a value on indulgences. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

rē′-scrĭpt, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *rescrit*), from Lat. *rescriptum,* neut. sing. of *rescriptus,* pa. par. of *rescribo* = to rescribe (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *rescripto;* Ital. *rescritto.*]

1. The answer or decision of an emperor or pope when a question of jurisprudence was officially and formally put to them; hence, an edict, a decree.

"The *rescript* from Rome excited new subscriptions and made tbe testimonial a success."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 2, 1886.

* 2. A counterpart.

*** rē-scrĭp′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rescriptio,* from *rescriptus,* pa. par. of *rescribo* = to rescribe (q.v.).] A writing back; the answeriug of a letter.

"You cannot oblige me more tban to be punctual in *rescription.*"—*Loveday: Letters,* p. 31.

*** rē-scrĭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *rescript; -ive.*] Pertaining to, or having the character of a rescript; decisive.

*** rē-scrĭp′-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rescriptive; -ly.*] In a rescriptive manner; by rescript.

*** rĕs′-cu-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rescu(e); -able.*] Capable of being rescued.

"Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function."—*Gayton.*

rĕs′-cue, * res-coue, * res-cowe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rescourre,* from Low Lat. *rescutio,* for *reëxcutio,* from Lat. *re-* = again, and *excutio* = to shake off, to drive away: *ex-* = out, and *quatio* = to shake; Ital. *riscuotere.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To deliver or set free from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to remove or save from any exposure to danger or evil.

"Aware that flight, in such a sea,
Alone could *rescue* them."
Cowper: The Castaway.

2. *Law:* To liberate or take by forcible or unlawful means out of lawful custody.

"In their way thither they may be *rescued* by tbe owner, in case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 1.

rĕs′-cue, * res-cous, * res-couse, * res-kew, *s.* [O. Fr. *rescousse,* from Low Lat. *recussa,* for Lat. *reëxcussa;* Fr. *recousse;* Ital. *riscossa.*]

1. The act of rescuing; the act of delivering or setting free from any confinement, restraint, violence, or danger; deliverance from danger or evil.

"But bold Tydides to the *rescue* goes."
Pope: Homer: Iliad viii. 125.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Rescue* is tbe forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so rescuing, as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 10.

¶ *Rescue of distress:*

Law: The taking away, against law, of a distress effected.

*** rĕs′-cue-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rescue; -less.*] Without rescue.

"The monstrous king, that *rescueless*
To flying people cride."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., ch. xii.

rĕs′-cu-ĕr, * res-kew-er, *s.* [Eng. *rescu(e); -er.*] One who rescues.

"He is tbe *rescuer* of the cows (the clouds), whose milk is to refresb tbe earth."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology,* p. 34.

*** rĕs-cŭs-seē′,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous* = rescue; Eng. suff. *-ee.*]

Law: One who is rescued from lawful custody.

*** rĕs-cŭs-sor′,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous* = rescue; Eng. suff. *-or.*]

Law: One who rescues a person or thing from lawful custody.

rē-sēal′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seal,* v.] To seal again. Used spec. of the sealing a second time of a writ to continue it or divest it of some irregularity.

rē-sĕarçh′, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *search* (q.v.); O. Fr. *recerche;* Fr. *recherche.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inquiring diligently and carefully into any subject, facts, or principles; diligent inquiry or investigation; laborious or continued search after truth.

"And still tbeir long *researches* met in this
This truth of truths, which nothing can refel."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 36.

2. *Music:* An extemporaneous performance on the organ or pianoforte, in which the leading themes or subjects in the piece to which it serves as prelude are suggested and employed.

rē-sĕarçh′, *v.t.* [Fr. *rechercher.*] [Research, *s.*]

1. To search again; to examine or investigate anew.

2. To search or examine into diligently and carefully; to make a diligent and laborious investigation into.

"I have been the more desirous to *research,* witb some diligence, the several passages of the said journey."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 212.

rē-sĕarçh′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *research,* v.; *-er.*] One who researches; one engaged in or given up to research.

"The professional lecturer and pretended *researcher.*"—*Athenæum,* April 3, 1886, p. 452.

*** rē-sĕarçh′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *research; -ful*(*l*).] Full of research; making research; inquisitive.

rē-sēat′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seat* (q.v.).]

1. To seat again; to place again in a seat.

"Speak, what will you adventure to *reseat* him
Upon bis fatber's tbrone?"
Dryden: Spanish Friar, v.

2. To furnish or provide anew with seats: as, To *reseat* a church.

*** rē-sĕct′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *resectus,* pa. par. of *reseco* = to cut off: *re-* = back, again, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut or pare off.

*** rē-sĕct′,** *a.* [Lat. *resectus.*] [Resect, *v.*] Cut off.

"But give them durance when they are *resect*
From organized corporeitie."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii., bk. i., c. ii., s. 46.

rē-sĕc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *resectio,* from *resectus,* pa. par. of *reseco.*] [Resect, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting or paring off.

2. *Surg.:* The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

rē-sē′-dą, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Mignonette; the typical genus of Resedaceæ. Flowers in racemes. Calyx irregular, mostly laciniated; stamens ten to forty. Ovary sessile or stalked, one-celled, opening at the top; stigmas three to four. From Europe and Western Asia. Known species, twenty-six. *Reseda odorata* is the Mignonette, a native of the north of Africa, but cultivated in all parts of the earth on account of the delicious fragrance of its flowers. The French name Mignonette, signifying *Little Darling,* is now its common name everywhere. *R. Phyteuma* is eaten as a kitchen vegetable in Greece. *R. Luteola* yields a yellow dye.

RESEDA ODORATA.

rĕs-ĕ-dā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *resed*(*a*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Weldworts, or Resedads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Cistales. Herbs, rarely small shrubs, with alternate leaves, and minute glaud-like stipules. Flowers in racemes or spikes. Calyx many-parted; petals broad, fleshy plates with lacerated appendages at the back, unequal. Stamens definite; ovary three-lobed, one-celled, many-seeded, usually with three to six parietal placentæ; stigmas three, glandular, sessile. Fruit dry and membranous, or succulent; seeds several, reniform. Closely akin to Capparidaceæ. Mostly from the north temperate part of the eastern hemisphere, but a few species are from the Cape of Good Hope and California. Known genera six; species forty-one. (*Lindley.*) Species twenty. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

rĕs′-ĕ-dăd, *s.* [Lat. *resed*(*a*); Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Resedaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rē-sēĕk′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seek* (q.v.).] To seek again.

rē-sēize′, * re-seaze, * rē-sēiẓe′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seize* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To seize again or a second time; to retake.

"Whereupon tbey *reseised* tbose castles for tbeir safety."—*Prynne: Soveraigne Power,* pt. ii., p. 19.

2. To put in possession of again; to reinstate. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. x. 45.)

II. *Law:* To take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

*** rē-sēiz′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *reseiz*(*e*); *-er.*] One who seizes again.

rē-sēiz′-ure, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *seizure* (q.v.).] The act of scizing again; a second seizure.

"I moved to bave a *reseizure* of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traytor."—*Bacon: Letter to Cecil.*

***rē-sĕll′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sell* (q.v.).] To sell again or a second time.

***rĕ-ṣĕm′-bla-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Capable or admitting of being compared; comparable.

"For man of soule reasonable,
Is to an angell *resemblable*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

rĕ-ṣĕm′-blançe, *re-sem-blaunce, *s.* [O. Fr. *resemblance.*] [RESEMBLE.]

1. The quality or state of resembling or being like; likeness, similitude; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

"To do good is to become most like to God. It is that which of all other qualities gives us the *resemblance* of his nature and perfection."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. That which resembles or is like something else; a likeness, a similitude, a representation.

"Theu beautie, which was made to represent
The great Creatour's owu *resemblance* bright."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 32.

* 3. Likelihood, probability.

"What likelihood is that? uot *resemblance*, but a certainty."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

***rĕ-ṣĕm′-blant**, *a.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *resembler* = to resemble (q.v.).] Resembling; exhibiting resemblance.

"To whliche all otber hy degrees
Of the metalles beu accordant,
And so througb kinde *resemblant*."
Gower: C. A., iv.

rĕ-ṣĕm′-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *resembler* (Fr. *ressembler*), from *re-* = again, and *sembler* = to seem, to resemble, from Lat. *similo*, *simulo* = to imitate, to copy; *similis* = like; Sp. *resemblar*; Ital. *risembrare*, *rassembrare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To imitate, to counterfeit, to copy.

"The rusticity in clowns that he [Aristopbanes] *resembleth* is not natural."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 774.

2. To be like; to have likeness or similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

"If we are like you in the rest, we will *resemble* you in that."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

* 3. To represent as like something else; to compare, to liken.

"Th' other, al yclad in garments light,
He did *resemble* to bis lady bright."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 21.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To be suitable, fit, or proper.

"Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourished with *resembling* food."
Dryden: Poem on the Coronation, 78.

rĕ-ṣĕm′-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resembl(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which resembles.

"He would bave the name to eat the *resemblers* of man's voice."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. li.

rĕ-ṣĕm′-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RESEMBLE.]

***rĕ-ṣĕm′-blĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *resembling*; *-ly.*] In a resembling manner; so as to resemble; similarly.

"Our creed proclaims him the Creator of heaven and earth; the angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 402.

***rē-sĕm′-ĭn-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *seminate* (q.v.).] To propagate again; to produce again by seed.

"Concerning its [Phœnix] generation, that without all conjunction it begets and *reseminates* it self."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

***rē-sĕnd′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send again or back.

"I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 6.

rĕ-ṣĕnt′, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *resentir* (Fr. *ressentir*) = (1) to be sensible of a thing; (2) to resent: *re-* = again, and *sentir* = to feel, from Lat. *sentio*; Sp. & Port. *resentir*; Ital. *risentire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To scent again, to scent.

"Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corpse, so the bird of prey [the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (1 Sam. xxviii. 14)] *resented* a worse than earthly savor in the soul of Saul, as evidence of his death at hand."—*Fuller: The Profane State*, bk. v. ch. iv.

* 2. To have a feeling of what has been done to us; to be sensible of; to have a perception of; to perceive.

"For by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent."
Beaumont: Psyche, iv. 156.

* 3. To feel sensibly; to be affected by.

"Many here shrink in their shoulders, and are very sensible of his departure, and the lady infanta *resents* it more than any."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i. let. 25.

4. To take ill; to take or consider as an injury, insult, or affront; to be provoked by; to show anger or displeasure at anything by words or acts.

"Steps which Lewis *resented* as mortal injuries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 5. To give back to the senses or feeling; to return.

"Where does the pleasaut air *resent* a sweeter heath?"
Drayton.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To have a certain flavour; to savour.

"Vessels full of traditionary pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iii. ch. i.

2. To be indignant, to feel resentment.

"To grace her gloomy, fierce, *resenting* son."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 451.

rĕ-ṣĕnt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resent*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who takes anything well or ill.

2. One who resents or feels injuries or affronts deeply.

"The Earl [of Essex] was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace."—*Reliquiæ Wottoniauæ*, p. 175.

rĕ-ṣĕnt′-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-ful(l).*] Full of resentment; inclined or apt to resent.

"Not but his soul, *resentful* as humane,
Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 436.

rĕ-ṣĕnt′-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resentful*; *-ly.*] In a resentful manner; with resentment.

***rĕ-ṣĕnt′-ĭ-mĕnt, *rĕṣ-ṣĕnt′-ĭ-mĕnt**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Resentmeut.

"This king might have *resentiment*
And will t' avenge bim of this injury."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

rĕ-ṣĕnt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RESENT.]

rĕ-ṣĕnt′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resenting*; *-ly.*]

* 1. With deep sense, feeling, or perception.

"Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise."—*More: Phil. Writings* (Gen. Pref.).

2. With resentment; reseutfully.

***rĕ-ṣĕnt′-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-ive.*] Quick or ready to reseut; reseutful.

"Instant from the keen *resentive* north . . .
The guardian army came."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 1,016.

***rĕ-ṣĕnt′-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-less.*] Without resentment.

"Too late I mark, thy mother's art
Hatb taught thee this *resentless* part."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 22.

rĕ-ṣĕnt′-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *ressentiment.*] [RESENT.]

* 1. A feeling again of what has been done to us, without its being implied that the emotion is that of anger; perception, feeling, conception.

"Sadness does in some cases become a Christian, as being an index of a . . . wise, proper *resentment* of things."—*J. Taylor: Sermon* 23, pt. ii.

* 2. The taking of a thing, well or ill; a taking well; a strong feeling or perception of good; gratitude.

"That thanksgiving wherehy we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol i., ser. 6.

3. The act or state of resenting; the feelings of one who resents an injury, affront, &c.; a deep sense of injury, accompanied with anger; strong displeasure or anger.

"*Resentment* check'd the struggling sigh."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 9.

*** rĕs′-ĕr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *reseratus*, pa. par. of *resero*: *re-* = back, and *sĕro* = to fasten with a bolt, to bar.] To unlock, to open.

"The *reserating* operation of sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 79.

*** rĕ-ṣĕrv′-ançe**, *s.* [Lat. *reservans*, pr. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.).] Reservation.

"The *reservance* of our rights and titles."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 50.

rĕṣ-ĕr-vā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservatio*, from Lat. *reservatus*, pa. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.); Sp. *reservacion*; Ital. *riservazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; the concealmeut or keeping back of something from disclosure.

2. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding.

"When a landed estate is sold with a *reservation* of a perpetual reut."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i. ch. v.

3. That which is reserved, kept back, or withheld; something not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

"Ev'n then she cries, the marriage vow
A mental *reservation* must allow."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

4. A tract of public land reserved for schools, the use of Indians, &c. Large tracts, equalling some of the original states in dimensions, have been set aside as Reservations for Indian tribes in the West.

5. The state of being treasured up, or kept in store; custody, reserve.

"He will'd me,
In heedful'st *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

II. *Law:* A clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; a proviso.

¶ (1) *Mental Reservation:* [MENTAL-RESERVATION].

(2) *Papal Reservation:*

Church Hist.: A practice introduced by John XXII. and continued by Clement VI. and Gregory XI., of reserving to the Holy See the power of electing bishops, formerly possessed by the clergy and people of the several cities. Reservations were abolished by the Council of Constance, March 25, 1456.

(3) *Reservation of the Eucharist:*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The practice in the Roman and Greek Communion of reserving the Eucharist for the sick. Among the Latins it is also reserved for Exposition and the adoration of the people, and for Benediction. The reserved Eucharist is kept in a tabernacle (q.v.), usually on the high altar, but in some churches in a side chapel. The Greeks reserve the Eucharist in a place behind the altar, called *artophorion*. In both communions a light is kept burning before the place in which the Eucharist is reserved. In the English Prayer-Book there is a rubric directing that if any of the consecrated elements remain, "the priest and such other of the communicants as he shall then call unto him, shall immediately after the blessing, reverently eat and drink the same." In some Ritualistic Churches, however, the Eucharist is reserved, and a lamp kept burning before it. In such cases those passing the altar genuflect. There has been no decision on the subject by the Law Courts.

*** rĕ-ṣĕrv′-a-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *reserv(e)*; *-ative.*] Tending to reserve or keep; reserving, keeping.

*** rĕ-ṣĕrv′-a-tŏr-ў**, *s.* [Low Lat. *reservatorium*, from Lat. *reservatus*, pa. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.).] A place in which things are reserved or kept; a reservoir.

"They might well be the *reservatories* where Pliny says that camels do a long time keep the water which they drink."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., § 3.

rĕ-ṣĕrve′, *v.t.* [Fr. *réserver*, from Lat. *reservo* = to keep back: *re-* = back, and *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *reservar*; Ital. *riservare.*]

1. To keep back for future use; to keep in store; to withhold from present use; to keep back for a time; to keep or retain for some special use or person. (*Genesis* xxvii. 36.)

* 2. To guard; to keep safe; to prescrve.

"This is the person I bave *reserved* alive."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

* 3. To make an exception of; to except.

"This same decree, which so remarkably *reserves* the abstinence from blood."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

rĕ-ṣĕrve′, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *reserva*; Ital. *riserva*, *riserba.*] [RESERVE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding; reservation.

2. That which is reserved, kept back, or retained for future use or disposal.

"The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a contiuual supply."—*Tillotson.*

3. Something kept back or withheld in the mind from disclosure; a reservation.

"However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

4. The habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; self-imposed restraint in speaking or acting; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; caution or coldness towards others.

"Who comes when call'd, and at a word withdraws,
Speaks with *reserve*, and listens with applause."
Cowper: Retirement, 448.

5. An exception or reservation; anything excepted.

"As if the thought were but a moment old,
That I must yield myself without *reserve*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* 6. Prohibition.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bank.:* That proportion of the capital which is kept in hand to meet average liabilities, and which is therefore not employed in discounts or loans.

¶ *Gold reserve:* A fund maintained by the U. S. Treasury to insure redemption of Treasury notes on demand. It must consist of gold; and although the amount is not prescribed by statute, $100,000,000 has been tacitly accepted as a safe minimum.

2. *Calico-print.:* A method of calico-printing in which the white cloth is impressed with figures in resist paste, and is afterwards subjected first to a cold dye, as the indigo vat, and then to a hot dye-bath, the effect being the production of white or colored spots upon a blue ground. Called also Resist-style.

3. *Law:* The same as RESERVATION (q.v.).

4. *Military:*

(1) A body of troops kept for any emergency; that portion of an army drawn up for battle which is reserved to support the other lines as occasion requires.

(2) Formerly applied to any troops that could be improvised for service if the field armies were destroyed. Now it refers rather to those soldiers who, after having enlisted for a certain period of service, have been a certain time with the colors, and then have been passed into the Reserve, in which they are at any time liable to be recalled to the colors until their full period of enlistment has expired. (*English.*)

(3) Militia forces, such as our National Guard (q.v.) and Naval Reserves (q.v.), which may be called upon to reinforce the regular Army and Navy when necessary.

(4) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.

5. *Theol.:* The Discipline of the Secret. (See note F to *Newman's Apol.*, ed. 1873.) [DISCIPLINE, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

reserve-forces, *s. pl. European:*

Mil.: Those troops which, by the terms of their engagement with the State, compulsory or otherwise, are liable to be at once recalled to the field army in case of war. In Germany the men serve three years in the active army and four in the reserve; in France, four years in the army reserve and five years in the territorial or home service reserve. In England the reserves are composed of the Army reserve, that is, of men enlisted for twelve years, who have only passed a portion of that time with the colors, and of the Militia reserve who have agreed to serve in the army if called out for duty. In the United States the state militia act as a reserve.

reserve-materials, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Materials held in reserve by a plant till required at some particular part of the organism. When not immediately needed, assimilated substances are transported to reservoirs of reserve materials. (*Thomé.*)

rē-şĕrved', *pa. par.* & *a.* [RESERVE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Kept back or retained for another or for future use; retained.

2. Marked by reserve; backward in communicating one's thoughts; cold, distant; not open or free; shy.

II. *Her.:* Contrary to the usual way and position.

reserved-cases, *s. pl.*

Roman Theol.: Certain sins, the power to absolve from which is reserved to some ecclesiastical superior, as the ordinary of a diocese, a prelate of a religious order, or the Pope, so that ordinary confessors cannot deal with them. The sin may also have an ecclesiastical censure attached to it, as is generally the case with those reserved to the Pope. Only those cases are reserved where the sins are grievous, external, certain, and complete in their kind. In English and American dioceses very few cases are reserved, and those of extremely rare occurrence.

reserved-list, *s.*

Naval: A list of officers on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called upon to serve in the event of there being an insufficient number of officers on the active list.

reserved-power, *s.*

Scots Law: A reservation made in deeds, settlements, &c. Reserved powers are of different sorts, as a *reserved-power* of hurdening a property, a *reserved-power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.

rē-şĕrv'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reserved; -ly.*] In a reserved manner; with reserve; not openly, freely, or frankly; cautiously, coldly.

"I charge you hear yourself *reservedly* to him."
Dryden: Tempest, iii.

rē-şĕrv'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *reserved; -ness.*] The quality or state of being reserved; want of openness or frankness; reserve, caution, closeness.

"Where is that ancient seriousness and *reservedness*?"—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. i.

rē-şĕr-vee', *s.* [Eng. *reserv(e); -ee.*]

Law: One to whom anything is reserved.

rē-şĕrv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reserv(e); -er.*] One who or that which reserves.

"I am no *reserver* of my good will till the last."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 370.

* **rē-şĕrv'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *reserv(e); -ist.*] A soldier belonging to the reserve.

"To discharge the *reservists* from the colours as soon as practicable."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1882.

rĕş'-ĕr-voir (oir as wär), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservatorium* = a reservatory (q.v.).]

1. A place where anything is kept in store; specif., a pond or artificial lake where water is collected and stored for use when wanted, as to supply a city or canal, drive a mill, or the like.

"The vast *reservoir*, in seasons of drought (for to the vicissitudes of immoderate rains and drought the climate was liable) supplied the city and the adjacent country with water."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 29.

2. An attachment to a stove or range to hold hot water.

3. A name sometimes applied to the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants.

¶ *Common Reservoir:*

Elect.: A term which has been applied to the earth, because the electricity of all bodies, not insulated, tends to pass to it.

rē-sĕt' (1), *s.* [RESET (1), *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of resetting.

2. *Print.:* Matter set up over again.

rē-sĕt' (2), *s.* [Fr. *recette* = receiving; O. Fr. *recept* = a retreat.]

1. Abode.

2. The act of harboring, as an outlaw or criminal.

3. The receiving of stolen goods.

rē-sĕt' (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *set* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To set again: as, To *reset* a diamond.

2. *Print.:* To set up again, as a page of matter.

rē-sĕt' (2), *v.t.* [RESET (2), *s.*]

Scots Law: To receive and harbor, as an outlaw or criminal; to receive, as stolen goods.

rē-sĕt'-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reset* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being reset.

rē-sĕt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *reset* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who resets or replaces.

rē-sĕt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *reset* (2), v.; *-er.*]

Scots Law: A receiver of stolen goods; one who harbors an outlaw or criminal.

rē-sĕt'-tle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-* and Eng. *settle*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To settle again.

"To restore or to *resettle* men in their just rights."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 461.

2. To install again, as a minister of the gospel.

B. *Intrans.:* To settle or be installed, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

rē-sĕt'-tle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *resettle; -ment.*]

1. The act of settling, composing, or arranging again.

"A full *resettlement* of lordship and propriety through the realm."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 103.

2. The act of settling or colonizing again or anew.

"In their *resettlement* in the holy land."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

3. The act of installing, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

4. The state of settling or subsiding again.

"Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and after a *resettlement*, they rack it."—*Mortimer.*

rē-shāpe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *shape*, v. (q.v.).] To shape or give form to anew.

"It is a scene that the darkness enables the fancy to *reshape*."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 24, 1886.

* **rē-shāre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *share*, v. (q.v.).] To share again.

"Lusting to *reshare*
Hir eonne." *Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 46.

rē-shĭp', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ship*, v. (q.v.).] To ship again; to put on board a ship a second time; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported.

rē-shĭp'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *shipment* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reshipping; the shipping for exportation that which has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

* **rē'-sĭ-ănçe,** *s.* [RESIANT.] Residence, abode.

"The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 130.

* **rē'-sĭ-ant,** * **re-se-ant,** * **re-sī-aunt,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *reseant, resseant*, from Lat. *residentem*, accus. of *residens* = resident (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Residing, dwelling; present in a place.

"Any Englishman *resiant* in that countrey."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 473.

B. *As subst.:* A resident, a dweller.

resiant-rolls, *s. pl.*

Law: Rolls containing the names of the resiants or residents in a tithing, &c., which were called over by the steward on holding a court-leet.

rē-şīde', *v.i.* [Fr. *résider*, from Lat. *resideo* = to remain behind, to reside: *re-* = back, and *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *residir;* Ital. *risedere.*]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's home or settled abode; to abide continuously or for a lengthened period.

"How can God with such *reside*?"
Milton: P. L., xii. 284.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; to inhere.

"I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosome to *reside*."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 75.

* 3. To stay, to wait.

"Far from your capital my ship *resides*.'
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 237.

* 4. To sink; to fall to the bottom; to subside; to settle, as liquors.

rĕş'-ĭ-dĕnçe, *s.* [Fr., from *résident* = resident (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *residencia;* Ital. *residenzia, residenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for a length of time.

"The connection between the scholar and the school did not terminate with his *residence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A remaining or continuing where one's duties lie; specif., the continuing of a parson or incumbent in his benefice. (Opposed to *non-residence.*) [II.]

3. An abode or dwelling-place; specif., the place where a person resides or dwells permanently or for a continuance of time; one's home, dwelling, or abode.

"Assuming, therefore, that every departed soul has its place of *residence*, it would be reasonable to suppose, if revelation were silent on the subject, that a common mansion is provided for them all, their nature being similar."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 20.

* 4. That in which anything rests or abides permanently.

"Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

* 5. A falling or subsiding to the bottom;

that which settles at the bottom of liquors; the residuum of a body after any destructive operation.

"Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 302.

II. *Law:* Residence for at least five years within the United States, and one year within a particular state or territory is necessary before an alien can be made a citizen of this country. The time of residence within a district to give one the privelege of voting in that district, differs in the different states.

rĕṣ'-ĭ-dẹn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *residenc(e); -y.*] The official residence of a British Resident at the court of a native prince in India.

"We steam slowly along, past the Englisb *Residency*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 661.

rĕṣ'-ĭ-dẹnt, *res-y-dent, *a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *résider* = to reside (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *residente;* Ital. *residente, risedente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having a residence, abode, or dwelling; dwelling; having a seat or abode.

"Hatb so long been *resident* in France."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 4.

*2. Fixed, firm.

"The watery pavement, is not stable and *resident* like a rock."—*Jer. Taylor.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who resides or dwells permanently or for a length of time in a place; a resider.

2. The minister or agent of a state residing at a foreign court. He is of a rank inferior to an ambassador.

"The Burmese Government is prepared to receive another *resident* on the same footing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1886.

* **II.** *Law:* A tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from the same.

* **rĕṣ'-ĭ-dẹnt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *resident; -er.*] One who resides; a resident.

rĕṣ-ĭ-dĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *resident; -ial.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to a residence or residents.

2. Of the nature of a residence; containing a residence.

"The farm attached to Mr. Howard's *residential* estate."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

* **rĕṣ-ĭ-dĕn'-tiạr-ў (ti as sh), *res-i-den-si-ar-y,** *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *residentiarius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having or keeping residence.

"Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian."—*More.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A resident. (*Coleridge.*)

2. *Eccles.:* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence; a canon-residentiary (q.v.).

"Last of al came the queere of Pauls, with their *residensiaries*, the bishop of London and the abbots following after in their pontificalibus."—*Fox; Actes*, p. 976.

* **rĕṣ-ĭ-dĕn'-tiạr-ў-shĭp (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eug. *residentiary; -ship.*] The position or office of a residentiary.

"A *residentiaryship* in the church of Lincoln."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i. (*J. Williams.*)

* **rĕṣ'-ĭ-dẹnt-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *resident; -ship.*] The functions or dignity of a resident; the office or position of a resident.

"The *residentship* at London for the city of Hamburgh."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. (*Hawk.*)

* **rĕ-ṣĭd'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *resid(e); -er.*] One who resides; a resident.

"We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and *residers* therein."—*Swift: Advertisement against Wood.*

rĕ-ṣĭd'-ụ-ạl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *residuus* = remaining, from *resideo* = to remain, to reside (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or of the nature of a residue; remaining after a part has been taken away or dealt with.

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: An expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction, as $a - b$.

residual-air, *s.*

Physiol.: Air still remaining in the lungs after the most forcible expiration.

residual-analysis, *s.*

Math.: A branch of analysis which proceeds by taking the difference of a function in two different states, and then expressing the relation between this difference and the difference of the corresponding states of the variable.

residual-charge, *s.*

Elect.: Electric residue. [Residue, ¶.]

residual-figure, *s.*

Geom.: The figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater figure.

residual-magnetism, *s.* [Remanent-magnetism.]

residual-quantity, *s.*

Alg.: A binomial connected by the sign — (minus); as, $a - b$, $a - \sqrt{6}$, &c.

residual-root, *s.*

Alg.: The root of a residual quantity; as, $\sqrt{a-b}$.

rĕ-ṣĭd'-ụ-ạ-rў, *a.* [Lat. *residuus.*] [Residue.] Of or pertaining to a residue or a part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.

residuary-devisee, *s.*

Law: The person named in the will who is to take all the real property remaining over above the other devises.

residuary-gum, *s.* Candle-pitch or chandler's gum.

residuary-legatee, *s.*

Law: The legatee to whom is bequeathed the residue of goods and personal estate after deductiug all the debts and specific legacies.

"When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the *residuary* legatee, if any be appointed by the will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

rĕṣ'-ĭ-dụe, *res-i-dew, *s.* [Fr. *résidu*, from Lat. *residuum*, neut. sing. of *residuus* = remaining, from *resideo* = to remain, to reside (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *residuo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which remains over after a part is taken, removed, destroyed, or dealt with in any way; that which is left over; the remainder, the rest.

"The *residue* of the elders which were carried away captives."—*Jeremiah* xxix. 1.

2. *Law:* That which remains over of a testator's estate after payment of all debts and legacies.

¶ *Electric residue:* (See extract).

"When a [Leyden] jar has been discharged and allowed to stand a short time, it exhibits a second charge, which is called the *electric residue*."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. *Atkinson*), § 763.

* **rĕ-ṣĭd'-ụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *residuus.*] [Residue.] Remaining over; residual.

rĕ-ṣĭd'-ụ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *residuus.*] [Residue.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* That which is left over after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after treatment in some way; a residue.

2. *Fig.:* The vilest and most worthless part of a people; the scum or dregs of society.

II. The same as Residue (q.v.).

* **rē-siēġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Fr. *siége* = a seat.] To seat again, to reseat, to reinstate.

rĕ-ṣīgn' (*g* silent) (1), ***re-signe,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *résigner*, from Lat. *resigno* = to unseal, to annul, to resign; lit. = to sign back or again: *re-* = back, and *signo* = to seal, to mark; Sp. & Port. *resignar;* Ital. *risegnare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To assign back; to give back or return formally; to give up.

"The cardinall . . . was compelled even with his owne good will to *resigne* his chauncellorship."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 374.

2. To surrender, to relinquish, to give or hand over.

"Willingly *resigned* unto him the honour to command the whole camp."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 659.

3. To commit, to entrust, to hand over.

"And oft, though wisdom wake, suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity
Resigns her charge." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 688.

4. To withdraw from, to yield in, to give up, to renounce: as, To *resign* a claim.

* 5. To entrust, to consign, to commit to the care of.

6. To yield or commit in confidence; to submit, particularly to Providence.

"What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God?"—*Tillotson.*

B. *Intrans.:* To give up a commission, office, charge, post, or duty; to retire, to abdicate.

rē-sīgn' (*g* silent) (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sign*, v. (q.v.).] To sign again.

* **rĕ-ṣīgn** (*g* silent), *s.* [Resign (1), *v.*] Resignation.

"And you have gain'd more, in a royal brother,
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Epire."
Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation, iv. 1.

* **rĕ-ṣīgn'-al** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-al.*] The act of resigning; resignation.

"Upon his *resignal* of the government."—*Sanderson: Works*, ii. 330.

rĕṣ'-ĭg-nạnt, *a.* [Fr.] *Her.:* Concealed. Applied to a lion's tail.

RESIGNANT.

* **rĕ-ṣīgn'-ạnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-ant.*] A resigner. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 27.)

rĕṣ'-ĭg-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *resignacion.*] [Resign (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of resigning, giving up, or renouncing, as a claim, office, place, possession, or charge.

"Deaneries and prebends may become void, like a bishoprick by death, by deprivatiou, or by *resignation* to either the king or the bishop."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

2. The quality or state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting and submissive acquiescence; quiet submission to the Divine will, without discontent or murmuriug.

"In *resignation* to abide
The shock." *Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

II. *Scots Law:* The form by which a vassal returns a feu into the hauds of a superior.

rĕ-ṣīgned' (*g* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Resign (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Surrendered, given up, relinquished.

2. Full of resignation; quietly submissive, patient.

"*Resign'd* to live, prepar'd to die."
Pope: To Mr. Thomas Southern.

rĕ-ṣīgn'-ĕd-lў (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *resigned; -ly.*] In a resigned manner; submissively; with resignation.

rĕ-ṣīgn-eē' (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-ee.*]

Law: The person to whom anything is resigned.

rĕ-ṣīgn'-ẽr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who resigns.

* **rĕ-ṣīgn'-mẽnt** (*g* silent), ***re-signe-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; *-ment.*] The act of resigning; resignation.

"That here I am, by his command to cure ye,
Nay more, for ever, by his full *resignment*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

* **rĕ-ṣīle',** *v.i.* [Lat. *resilio* = to leap back; *re-* = back, and *salio* = to leap.] To start back; to spring back; to retreat, shrink, or fly from a purpose.

* **rĕ-ṣĭl'-ĭ-ẹnçe, *rĕ-ṣĭl'-ĭ-ẹn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *resilien(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being resilient; the act or state of leaping, starting, or springing back; the act of rebounding; elasticity.

"The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 110.

rĕ-ṣĭl'-ĭ-ẹnt, *a.* [Lat. *resiliens*, pr. par. of *resilio* = to leap back, to resile (q.v.).] Inclined to start, spring, or leap back; leaping or starting back; rebounding.

rĕ-ṣĭl-ĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* A device for testing or exhibiting the resiliency of pneumatic tires.

* **rē-ṣĭ-lĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Resile.] The act of starting, leaping, or springing back; resilience.

rĕş'-ĭn, rŏş'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *résine*, from Lat. *resina*, from Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): A widely distributed class of vegetable substances, characterized by being insoluble in water, soluble to different degrees in alcobol, ether, and liquid hydrocarbons, softening or melting at a moderate heat, and at a higber temperature burning with a smoky, luminous flame. In the crude condition tbey form amorpbous masses, having a conchoidal fracture, and are either neutral or acid. They may be divided into three classes:

1. Exuding spontaneously from plants, or from incisions in the stems and branches, as benzoin.
2. Oxidised fossil resin, occurring in beds of coal, lignite, &c., as amber, coloretin, &c.
3. Resins extracted from plants by alcohol, as the resins of angelica root, &c.

Some are employed in medicine, others in the preparation of varnishes, sealing-wax, and similar substances. [Rosin, *s.*]

¶ Resin of Carana is from *Bursera acuminata*; Resin of Coumia from *Icica ambrosiaca*; Resin of Guaiacum is from *Guiacum officinale*; Resin of Hemp, a resin which exudes from hemp in India, but not in Europe; Resin of Jalap is obtained from jalap (q.v.), Resin of Podophyllum from Podophyllum, and resin of Scammony from Scammony, by means of rectified spirit.

resin-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Euryops speciosissimus*, a South African composite plant akin to Senecio. It is named from a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves.

resin-gland, *s.*

Bot.: A single cell, or a small group of cells, secreting or containing resin.

resin-passage, *s.*

Bot.: A receptacle for resin extending to a considerable length through the parenchyma. Found in the Coniferæ.

resin-soap, *s.*

Chem.: A soft soap prepared by dissolving an acid resin in caustic soda or potasb, or in an alkaline carbonate, and evaporating to dryness.

rĕş-ĭn-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *resinaceus*, from *resina* = resin.] Having the quality or nature of resin; resinous.

rĕş-ĭn-ą-pĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *resin*; Lat. *p(etas)-it(es)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See tbe compound.)

resinapitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A crystallizable acid resin, obtained, together with other products, from the root of *Tussilago Petasites*. (*Watts.*)

rĕş'-ĭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *resin*; *-ate.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): A general name for tbe salts of the acids obtained from turpentine, viz., the sylvates, the pinates, and the pimarates. Their general formulæ are, $C_{20}H_{29}MO_2$, and $C_{40}H_{58}M''O_4$.

rĕş'-ĭn-eĭn, rĕş'-ĭn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *resin*; *-ein*, *-one.*]

Chem.: Fremy's name for tbe hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of colopbony.

rĕş-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *resina* = resin; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing, bearing, or yielding resin.

rĕ-şĭn-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *resina* = resin, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of treating with resin.

rĕ-şĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *resina* = resin, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of resin.

*** rē-sĭnk',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sink*, v. (q.v.).] To sink again.

"I brake my vow and me *resuncke* in sinne."
Davies: Muse's Sacrifice, p. 29.

rĕş-ĭn-ō-, *pref.* [Resin.] Connected with, or pertaining to resin.

resino-electric, *a.* Capable of being negatively electrified, in tbe same manner as amber and other resins.

rĕş'-ĭn-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *resin(a)* = resin, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling resin.

rĕş'-ĭn-one, *s.* [Resinein.]

rĕş'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *résineux*, from *résine* = resin; Lat. *resinosus.*] Pertaining to or resembling resin; of the nature of resin; prepared or obtained from resin; like resin.

"Something of a gummous or *resinous* nature."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 69.

resinous-electricity, *s.* [Negative-electricity.]

rĕş'-ĭn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resinous*; *-ly.*] In the manner of a resinous body; by means of resin: as, *resinously* electrified.

rĕş'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being resinous.

rĕş'-ĭn-ў, *a.* [Eng. *resin*; *-y.*] Like resin; resinous.

*** rĕs-ĭ-pĭs'-çençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *resipiscentia*, from *resipiscens*, pr. par. of *resipisco* = to recover one's senses; incept. of *resipio* = to savour, to taste well: *re-* = again, and *sapio* = to taste, to have taste, sense, or discernment.] Wisdom after the fact; change to a better frame of mind; repentance.

rĕ-şĭst', *s.* [Resist, *v.*]

1. *Dyeing*: A material applied to cotton cloth to prevent the action of a mordant or colour on those portions to which it is applied in the form of a pattern.

2. *Calico-dyeing*: The process by which the resist-style is effected. [Reserve, *s.*, II. 2.]

resist-paste, *s.* The paste used in resist-style.

resist-style, *s.* The method of calico-printing, also known as Reserve (q.v.).

resist-work, *s.* Calico with a blue ground and white patches or spots.

rĕ-şĭst', *** re-syst,** *** re-syste,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *résister*, from Lat. *resisto* = to stand back, to withstand: *re-* = back, and *sisto* = to make to stand, to set; *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *resistir*; Ital. *resistere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand against; to withstand so as not to be moved or impressed by; to counteract, as a force by inertia or reaction; to oppose.

"Neither keen
Nor solid might *resist* that edge."
Milton: P. L., vi. 323.

2. To act in opposition to; to oppose actively; to strive against; to endeavour to defeat or frustrate.

"Why doth he yet find fault? For who hath *resisted* his will?"—*Romans* ix. 19.

* 3. To baffle, to disappoint.

"God *resisteth* the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."—*James* iv. 6.

* 4. To be distasteful or disagreeable to; to offend.

"By Jove, I wonder, that is king of thoughts,
These cates *resist* me, she but thought upon."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To make or offer resistance.

"All the regious
Do seemingly revolt; and who *resist*,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

rĕ-şĭst'-ąnçe, *** rĕ-şĭst'-ençe,** *** re-systens,** *s.* [O. Fr. *resistence* (Fr. *résistance*), from Lat. *resistens*, pr. par. of *resisto* = to resist (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *resistencia*; Ital. *resistenza*; Low Lat. *resistentia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance may be either active or passive: active, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, defeat, or counteract progress, motion, or design; passive, as that of a fixed body which interrupts or stops the passage of a moving body.

"*Resistance* is justifiable to the person of the prince when the being of the state is endangered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

2. *Elect.*: The opposition offered by any conductor to the passage of an electric current. [Ohm.]

3. *Physics*: A power by which motion or a tendency to motion in any body is impeded. If a weight be placed upon a beam which bears it up, the force which does so is the resistance opposed to its further descent. The resistance of the water, which is of greater specific gravity than a cork, causes the latter to keep the surface instead of sinking to the bottom. The resistance of the air impedes the movement of a projectile.

¶ (1) *Solid of least resistance*:

Mech.: A solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than any other solid, having the same base, length, and volume; or, on the other hand, being stationary, to offer the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it is the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, for the pier of a bridge.

(2) *Unit of resistance*: [Ohm].

resistance-box, *s.*

Teleg.: An inclosing-box for a resistance-coil.

resistance-coil, *s.*

Elect.: A coil introduced into a circuit to increase the resistance. It is usually made of German silver.

resistance-force, *s.* [Resisting-force.]

rĕ-şĭst'-ąnt, *** rĕ-şĭst'-ęnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resistens*, pr. par. of *resisto* = to resist (q.v.); Fr. *résistant*; Sp. & Ital. *resistente.*]

* **A.** *As adj.*: Making or offering resistance; resisting.

"The *resistant* position of Savonarola."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. lv.

B. *As subst.*: One who or tbat which resists.

"According to the decrees of power in the agent and *resistant*, is an action performed or hindered."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. vi.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-er.*] One who resists, opposes, or withstands.

"Rebels and *resisters* against God his ordinance and christian pietie."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 158.

*** rĕ-şĭst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *resist*; *-ful*(*l*).] Making much resistance; resisting vigorously.

rĕ-şĭst-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *resistible*; *-ity.*]

I. The quality or state of being resistible; capability of being resisted, opposed, or withstood.

"It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *resistibility* of this sufficient grace, that one resists it."—*Hammond.*

* 2. The quality of being capable of resistance.

"Whether the *resistibility* of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. i.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being resisted; tbat may or can be resisted.

"This, though potent, yet is in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

*** rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *resistible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being resistible; resistibility.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *resistib*(*le*); *-ly.*] In a resistible manner; so as to be resisted.

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Resist, *v.*]

resisting-force, *s.*

Physics: Any force offering resistance to tbe motion or pressure of a body.

resisting-medium, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Any substance wbich resists the passage of a body tbrough it.

2. *Astron.*: An inconceivably thin medium believed to retard the progress of the heavenly bodies, besides producing other phenomena; ether (q.v.).

rĕ-şĭst'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resisting*; *-ly.*] So as to resist; with resistance or opposition.

"Doth not he, that lyueth after such sorte, *resistingly* denie Christ, his mouth sayeth not agaynst him, but hys life doth."—*Udal: 1 John* ii.

*** rĕ-şĭst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-ive.*] Having the power to resist; capable of resisting.

"*Resistive* 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, I. 1.

rĕ-şĭst'-lĕss, *** re-sist-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-less.*]

1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

"O'er heaven's high towers to force *resistless* way."
Milton: P. L., ii. 62.

* 2. Incapable of resistance; powerless to resist; helpless; without resistance.

"*Resistless*, tame,
Am I to be hurned up?" *Keats.*

rĕ-şĭst'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resistless*; *-ly.*]

I. In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

* 2. Without resistance; passively.

"Suhmit *resistlessly* to the apathy that clogged heart and limb."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxiii.

rĕ-şĭst'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resistless*; *-ness.*] Tbe quality or state of being resistless or irresistible.

***rē-smoo̍th′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *smooth*, v. (q.v.).] To make smooth again; to smooth out.

"That foot-print upon sand,
Which old-recurring waves of prejudice
Resmooth to nothing." *Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 225.

rē-sōld′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RESELL.]

***rē-sŏl′-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *solder*, v. (q.v.).] To solder again; to make whole again; to rejoin.

rĕ̱s′-ō-lu-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved.

"Ultimately *resoluble* into a speciality of modulation or rhythm."—*Earle: Philology*, § 649.

rĕ̱s′-ō-lu-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resoluble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being resoluble.

"Which argues the *resolubleness* of their constitution."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 338.

rĕ̱s′-ō-lūte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resolutus*, pa. par. of *resolvo* = to untie, to resolve (q.v.); Fr. *resolu*; Sp. *resoluto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having a fixed purpose; determined; constant in pursuing an object; firm, stern.

"Able and *resolute* Chief of the State."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Convinced, satisfied, certain.

* 3. Convincing, satisfying.

"I [Luther] haue giuen *resolute* answere to the first, in the which I persist."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 776.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. A resolute or determined person; a desperado.

"Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there
Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutes.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Redelivery, repayment.

"And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., hk. i., No. 27.

rĕ̱s′-ō-lūte-lў, ***res-o-lute-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *resolute; -ly.*] In a resolute or determined manner; with fixed or determined purpose or perseverance; firmly, constantly, steadily; with unshaken firmness of purpose.

"*Resolutely* here through their thick squadrons hew'd
Her way." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

rĕ̱s′-ō-lūte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resolute; -ness.*] The quality or state of being resolute; firmness of purpose; determination; fixed purpose.

"From whom no *resoluteness*, much less obstinacy, can be expected."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 300.

rĕ̱s′-ō-lū′-tion, *** res-o-lu-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *résolution*, from Lat. *resolutionem*, accus. of *resolutio*, from *resolutus*, pa. par. of *resolvo* = to resolve (q.v.); Sp. *resolucion*; Ital. *resoluzione, risoluzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, operation, or process of resolving, or separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means.

2. The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea.

"Though witty men, by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. The act of resolving or unravelling an intricate, perplexing, or difficult proposition; explication.

"The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action."—*Dryden.*

4. The state or condition of being resolved or dissolved; solution, dissolution.

"In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed."—*Digby.*

* 5. The quality or state of being relaxed; relaxation.

"The *resolution* and languor ensuing."—*Browne.* (*Todd.*)

* 6. The determination or decision of a cause in a court of law; judgment.

"Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 7. The quality or state of being resolved or settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction, certainty.

"I would unstate myself, to be in a due *resolution.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

8. The quality or state of being resolved or determined; a fixed or settled purpose or determination of mind.

"Your *resolution* cannot hold."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

9. The quality, state, or character of acting with fixed purpose; determination; fixedness of purpose; firmness, resoluteness.

"How terrible in constant *resolution.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

10. A formal decision or determination of a legislative or corporate body, or of a meeting or any association of individuals; a formal proposition brought before a public body or meeting for discussion and adoption.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) A solemn judgment or decision.

(2) The revocation of a contract. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Mathematics:*

(1) The operation of separating any expression into factors; that is, the operation of finding two or more expressions such, that their product is equal to the given expression.

(2) The same as SOLUTION (q.v.).

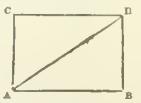
3. *Med.:* The passing away, without suppuration, of a tumour or of inflammation.

4. *Music:* The process of relieving dissonance by succeeding consonance. (*Grove.*)

¶ (1) *Resolution of an equation:* The same as *Reduction of an equation.*

(2) *Resolution of forces or of motion:*

Mech.: The dividing of any single force or motion into two or more others, which, acting in different directions, shall produce the same effect as the given motion or force. Let A D represent a force; draw any parallelogram A B D C, having A D as a diagonal; then by the Parallelogram of Forces (q.v.), the force represented by A D is equivalent to two forces represented by A B and A C respectively. And since an infinite number of parallelograms can be drawn, having a given line for their diagonal, any force can be resolved into two others in an infinite number of ways. Similarly, if three forces act upon a point, and their resultant be required, find the resultant of any two of them; the composition of this resultant with the third force will give the resultant of the three given forces. In like manner, the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point may be found.



(3) *Resolution of a nebula:*

Astron.: The exhibition, by means of a very powerful telescope, that the diffused light of a nebula is really that of a multitude of exceedingly distant stars.

¶ The nebulæ, as ordinarily seen, are cloudy patches of light in the heavens, usually seen only in telescopes of considerable power. Still more powerful telescopes have "resolved" many of them into clusters of stars. It was for a time maintained that all nebulæ were thus resolvable, and that merely an increased telescopic power was necessary to prove that only stars and planets existed in the heavens. The use of the spectroscope (q.v.) has disproved this theory, and made it evident that actual nebulæ exist, star stuff made up of vapor or meteoric clusters from which solar bodies will perhaps eventually emerge.

*** rĕ̱s-ō-lū′-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *resolution; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who joins in a resolution or declaration.

"A great division followed in the kirk; those who adhered to these resolutions were called the publick *resolutioners.*"—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, hk. i.

2. *Church Hist.:* When the Scotch, having induced Charles II. to take the Covenant, and crowned him king, had been severely defeated at Dunbar by Oliver Cromwell (Sept. 3, 1650), their Parliament abolished a certain Act of Classes which prevented many royalists entering the army. The larger section of the Scottish Church approved of the step on account of the emergency, a smaller but zealous party disapproved; the former were called Resolutioners, the latter Protesters. Cromwell supported the latter. The sufferings through which both passed after the Restoration in 1660 again fused them into one.

*** rĕ̱s-ō-lū′-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *resolution; -ist.*] One who makes a resolution.

rĕ̱s′-ō-lū-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *résolutif*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *resolutivo.*] Having the power or quality to resolve, dissolve, or relax.

"The ashes of the void shels only alone without the snalls mixed with wax are of a *resolutive* and discutient facultie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, hk. xxx., ch. viii.

rĕ̱s-ō-lū′-tōr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *résolutoire*, from Lat. *resolutus.*] [RESOLUTE.] (See compound.)

resolutory-condition, *s.*

Law: A condition the accomplishment of which revokes a prior obligation. (*Wharton.*) [RESOLUTIVE-CONDITION.]

rĕ̱-sŏ̱lv-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *resolve; -ability.*] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable; resolvableness, resolubility.

rĕ-sŏ̱lv′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *resolv(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of being resolved or separated into its constituent part; decomposable, resoluble.

"As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parchment."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Capable of being reduced into first principles.

"They are ultimately *resolvable* into infinite wisdom and goodness."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 441.

3. Capable of being recognized as constituent parts.

4. Capable of being solved; capable of solution.

"The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

rĕ-sŏ̱lv′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *resolvable; -ness.*] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable; resolvability.

rĕ-sŏ̱lve′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *resolvo* = to untie, to loosen, to melt: *re-* = again, and *solvo* = to loosen; O. Fr. *resoldre*; Fr. *résoudre*; Sp. *resolver*; Ital. *resolvere, risolvere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To separate the component or constituent parts of; to reduce to constituent elements: to break up into component parts.

* 2. To melt, to dissolve.

"Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

3. To separate, as the parts which compose a complex idea.

"Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind to this error?"—*Tillotson.*

* 4. To relax. (*Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.*)

† 5. To unravel; to free from difficulty, perplexity, or obscurity; to explain; to clear of difficulties; to disentangle; to solve.

"But ere I go, Hastings, and Montague,
Resolve my doubt."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 1.

* 6. To free from doubt or perplexity; to make matters plain to.

"This shall absolutely *resolve* you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

* 7. To inform, to acquaint, to answer, to satisfy.

"May it please your highness to *resolve* me now."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 8. To settle or fix on an opinion; to make certain.

"Long since we were *resolved* of your truth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 4.

9. To fix firmly in determination; to determine, to decide. (Now only in the pa. par.)

"I am *resolved* for death or dignity."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

* 10. To make ready in mind; to prepare.

"*Resolve* you
For more amazement."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

11. To determine on; to decide on; to express, as an opinion or determination, by vote and resolution.

12. To form or constitute by vote or resolution: as, The House *resolved* itself into a committee.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* The same as to REDUCE (q.v.).

2. *Math.:* To solve.

3. *Mech.:* To break up, as a force or motion, into two or more forces or motions, which acting in different directions shall produce the same effect as the given force or motion.

"As we can compound two forces into one, so on the other hand we can *resolve* one force into two others."—*Todhunter: Mechanics for Beginners*, § 42.

4. *Med.:* To disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumour.

5. *Music:* To cause to move or progress, as a discordant note to another, which produces a satisfactory effect.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be separated into its component or constituent parts; to be ultimately reduced.

* **2.** To melt, to dissolve; to become fluid.

"As a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

3. To form an opinion, determination, resolve, or purpose; to determine in mind; to purpose.

"*Resolve*, resolve, and to be men aspire,
Exert the noblest privilege."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 62.

4. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced; to decide.

"Let men *resolve* of that as they please."—*Locke.*

5. To determine or decide by vote or resolution; to pass a resolution.

¶ *To resolve a nebula:*

Astron.: To show by means of a very powerful telescope that certain nebulæ really consist of many distinct stars. [NEBULA.]

rĕ-şŏlve', *s.* [RESOLVE, *v.*]

* **1.** The act of resolving or solving; resolution, solution.

2. That which is resolved on:

(1) A fixed or firm determination or purpose; a resolution.

"What watch they keep, and what *resolves* they take." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* x. 364.

(2) The determination or decision of a legislative assembly, meeting, association, &c.; a resolution.

rĕ-şŏlved', *pa. par.* or *a.* [RESOLVE, *v.*] Fixed in a determination; determined, resolute; firm of purpose.

"The case of a *resolved* soldier."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 300.

rĕ-şŏlv'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resolved; -ly.*]

1. In a resolved or resolute manner; firmly, resolutely; with resolution or determination.

"Let us cheerfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

* **2.** So as to resolve and clear up all doubts and difficulties; clearly, satisfactorily.

"Of that, and all the progress, more and less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

***rĕ-şŏlv'-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *resolved; -ness.*] The quality or state of being resolved; resoluteness, resolution; firm determination or purpose.

"This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** rĕ-şŏlv'-ĕnd**, *s.* [Lat. *resolvendus*, fut. pass. par. of *resolvo* = to resolve (q.v.).]

Arith.: The number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

rĕ-şŏlv'-ĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resolvens*, pr. par. of *resolvo* = to resolve (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of resolving or dissolving; causing solution.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which has the power of resolving or causing solution.

2. *Med.:* That which has the power of dispersing inflammation, and preventing the suppuration of tumours; a discutient.

"Young people, such as live effeminately, require to be treated with milder *resolvents* than those who live a labouring life."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xix.

¶ Certain medicines are classed as Alteratives and Resolvents. Examples, Calomel and Opium, or Mercury, Squills, and Digitalis.

rĕ-şŏlv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resolv(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

* **1.** One who or that which separates, dissolves, or disperses.

"Opium . . . if duly corrected and prepared, proves sometimes a great *resolver*, and commonly a great sudorifick."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 188.

* **2.** One who or that which solves.

"The opinionative *resolver* thinks all these easie knowables."—*Glanvill: Scepsis.* (Pref.)

3. One who forms a firm resolution.

*** rē'-şŏn**, *s.* [REASON.]

rĕş'-ō-nanç, rĕş'-ō-nan-çў, *s.* [Eng. *resonant; -ce, -cy.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being resonant; the act of resounding.

"An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 450.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Acoustics:*

(1) Sound reflected by a surface less than 112·5 feet from the spot whence it originally travelled. The direct and the reflected sounds are confounded, but the one strengthens the other. [ECHO.] Bare walls tend to be resonant; walls hung with tapestry are not so.

(2) The increase of sound produced by a sounding board, or by the body of a musical instrument.

2. *Med.:* A more or less shrill sound heard by auscultation in the larynx or lungs of a person speaking, or of one affected with chest disease. [AMPHORIC.]

resonance-body, *s.*

Music: The hollow part of a stringed instrument which reinforces the sound of the vibrating strings.

resonance-box, *s.* A box open at one end with a tuning-fork affixed to it.

resonance-globe, *s.* A resonator (q.v.).

rĕş'-ō-nant, *a.* [Lat. *resonans*, pr. par. of *resono* = to resound (q.v.); Fr. *resonnant.*] Capable of returning sound; fitted to return sound; resounding; echoing back.

"By epeaking into a *resonant* case."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

resonant-consonants, *s. pl.* Nasal consonants; consonants in which the peculiar sound is produced by the nasal chambers acting as a resonance cavity. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

rĕş'-ō-nant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resonant; -ly.*] In a resouant or resounding manner.

rĕş'-ō-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *resonatus*, pa. par. of *resono* = to resouud (q.v.).]

Acoustics: An instrument invented by Prof. Helmholtz for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds. It consists, in its simplest form, of a tapering tube or a hollow bulb, spherical or nearly so in form, having an opening at one side for the air, and a tube adapted to the ear at the other. When the instrument is fitted to one ear, the other being stopped, tones above or below the pitch of the resonator will be but imperfectly heard; but if a note be sounded corresponding to the peculiar or proper note of the resonator, it will appear greatly intensified.

*** rĕ-sorb'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *resorbeo.*] To swallow up.

"By fate *resorb'd*, and sunk in endless night."
Young: Night Thoughts, iii.

*** rĕ-sorb'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *resorbens*, pr. par. of *resorbeo* = to resorb (q.v.).] Swallowing up.

"*Resorbent* ocean's wave." *Woodhull.*

rĕş-or'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *res(in)*, and *orcin.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_2$. A compound homologous with orcin, produced by the action of potassic hydrate on many of the resins. It may also be obtained by the dry distillation of extract of Brazil wood. It crystallizes in colourless, triclinic prisms, soluble in water, melts at 110°, and boils at 271°.

resorcin-phthalein, *s.* [FLUORESCEIN.]

rĕş-or'-çĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *resorcin; -ol.*] [FLUORESCEIN.]

rĕ-şort', *** re-sorte**, *v.i.* [Fr. *resortir* (Fr. *ressortir*), from Low Lat. *resortio* = to be subject to a tribunal; *resortior* = to return to any one: Lat. *re-* = back, and *sortior* = to obtain by lot; *sors*, genit. *sortis* = lot.]

* **1.** To fall back.

"The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother, or to any of her ancestors, but hoth were totally excluded from the succession."—*Hale: Common Law of England.*

2. To go, to repair, to frequent by way of intercourse.

"In the temple, whither the Jews always *resort*."—*John* xviii. 20.

3. To have recourse, to apply, to betake one's self.

"In a situation in which all other tyrants have *resorted* to blandishments and fair promises."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

rĕ-şort', *** re-sorte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *resort* (Fr. *ressort*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or habit of going to or frequenting in numbers; concourse, confluence.

"Where to th' altars of the gods they make divine *resorts*." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xi.

* **2.** The act of visiting or frequenting one's company or society; company, intercourse.

"Join with me to forbid him her *resort*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. The place frequented; a haunt.

"Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what shall be."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cc.

* **4.** Spring, rebound, active power, movement. (A Gallicism.)

"Some there are that know the *resorts* and falls of business."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Cunning.*

5. That to which one has resource; a resource or refuge; a means of relief.

"Mercy, fled to as the last *resort*."
Cowper: Hope, 378.

* **II.** *Law:* The authority or jurisdiction of a court.

¶ *Court of last resort:* The highest Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court.

rĕ-şort'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *resort*, v.; *-er.*] One who resorts; a frequenter.

"Tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

rĕ-şŏund' (1), ***re-soune**, ***re-sowne**, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *resonner, resoner* (Fr. *resonner*), from Lat. *resono*, from *re-* = again, and *sono* = to sound; Sp. *resonar;* Port. *resonar, resoar;* Ital. *risonare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be filled with sound; to reecho, to reverberate.

"He call'd so loud, that all the hollow deep
Of hell *resounded*." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 315.

2. To be filled with the noise or report of.

"The wide world *resounds* with Sappho's praise."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 32.

3. To sound loudly.

"Wash'd by broad Hellespont's *resounding* seas."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 100.

4. To be reechoed; to be sent back or returned.

"What is common fame, which eounde from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye?"—*South: Sermons.*

* **5.** To be much or widely mentioned; to be noised about.

"What *resounds*
In fable or romance of Uther's eon."
Milton: P. L., i. 580.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sound again; to return the sound of; to reecho.

"The rocks *resound* her lays."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 15.

* **2.** To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

"The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator."—*Peacham.*

rē-şŏund' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sound*, v. (q.v.).] To sound again or anew.

*** rĕ-şŏund'**, *s.* [RESOUND (1), *v.*] The return of sound; an echo, a reverberation.

"The sweet *resounds* of those rich anthems."
Beaumont: Psyche, p. 300.

rĕ-sŏurçe', *s.* [O. Fr. *resource* (Fr. *ressource*).] [SOURCE.]

1. Any source of aid, help, support, or safety; a resort; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid or safety; that on which one depends for safety or support.

"The ministers had, it should seem, miscalculated their military *resources*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. (*Pl.*): Money, funds; pecuniary means; means of raising money or supplies; anything by means of which money or supplies can be raised.

*** rĕ-sŏurçe'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *resource; -ful(l).*] Full of resources, expedients, or contrivances; clever in finding out resources.

"Birds are so *resourceful* that their actions are too commonly interpreted as proceeding from choice."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 18, 1886.

*** rĕ-sŏurçe'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *resource; -less.*] Destitute of resources.

"A poor, unfruitful and *resourceless* subjection."—*Burke.*

rē-sōw', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sow* (q.v.).] To sow again or anew.

"Over wet at eowing time breedeth much dearth, insomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 169.

*** res-passe**, *s.* [RASPIS.] A raspberry.

"The cooling breath of *respasses*."
Herrick: To Mistress Anne Soame.

respe, *s.* [RASP, *v.*] The raspberry (q.v.). (*Tusser.*)

*** rē-spēak'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *speak* (q.v.).]

1. To speak again ; to repeat.

2. To speak in answer or return ; to answer.

"And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again, *Respeaking* earthly thunder."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, i. 2.

rĕ-spĕct', *v.t.* [Fr. *respecter*, from Lat. *respectus*, pa. par. of *respicio* to look back upon, to look at ; *re-* = back, again, and *specio* = to look, to look at ; Sp. *respectar*, *respetar* ; Ital. *rispettare*.]

* 1. To look back upon.

* 2. To look towards ; to face or look in the direction of.

"Palladius advisetb, the front of bis bouse sbould so *respect* the south, that in the first augle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun."—*Browne.*

* 3. To take special notice of ; to regard attentively ; to regard as worthy of notice.

"What should it be that he *respects* in her?"
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

* 4. To heed, to consider, to regard.

"Do you persuade yourself that I *respect* you?"
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

5. To view or regard with some degree of reverence ; to esteem ; to look up to with reverence or respect.

6. To have reference or regard to ; to relate to. [RESPECTING, 3.]

¶ *To respect a person* or *persons, to respect the person :* To show undue favour or bias towards ; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biassed by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

rĕ-spĕct', *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *respectum*, accus. of *respectus* = a looking at, regard, from *respectus*, pa. par. of *respicio* = to look back upon, to respect (q.v.).]

1. The act of looking at with attention ; the act of noticing ; a looking towards ; attention, regard, care.

"I will bave *respect* unto tby statutes continually."—*Psalm* cxix. 117.

2. Relation, regard, reference [¶].

3. The act of holding in high esteem or regard ; regard ; reverence ; the deportment or course of action towards another which proceeds from a feeling of esteem, regard, or reverence towards such person.

"And therefore lost tbat title of *respect*,
Wbicb tbe proud soul ne'er pays, but to the proud."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

4. (*Pl.*) : An expression of esteem and regard : as, Give him my *respects*.

* 5. Respected character or position ; respectability, repute.

"Many of the best *respect* in Rome."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 6. Goodwill, favour. (*Genesis* iv. 4.)

* 7. Partial regard ; undue bias to the prejudice of right and equity.

"It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 23.

* 8. Considcration ; motive in reference to something.

"Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

9. Point or particular ; point of view ; matter, feature.

"Sbe will be ruled in all *respects* by me."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, iii. 4.

* 10. Modest and becoming behaviour ; decency.

"Talk witb *respect*, and swear but now and tben."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

* 11. Deliberation, reflection.

"Tbe icy precepts of *respect*."
Shakesp. : Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

* 12. Caution, care.

"He it well did ward with wise *respect*."
Spenser : F. Q., V. xii. 21.

¶ 1. * *In respect :* Comparatively speaking ; relatively.

"He was a man ; this, *in respect*, a cbild."
Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

2. *In respect of* or *to :*

* (1) In comparison with ; relatively to.

"*In respect* of a fine workman I am but a cobbler."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

(2) On account of ; by reason of ; in consideration of ; as regards.

rĕ-spĕct-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *respectable* ; *-ity.*]

I. The quality or state of being respectable ; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

"*Respectability* is not religion ; but it is in many grades of society a working substitute for it."—*Spectator*, June 20, 1885, p. 807.

* 2. A respectable person or thing.

rĕ-spĕct'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Worthy of respect or esteem ; deserving of being respected.

"Many private friends and admirers among the most *respectable* members of tbe opposition."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, cb. xxv.

2. Having an honest, houourable, or good reputation ; of good repute.

3. Belonging to a fairly good position in society ; fairly well to do.

4. Mediocre, middling, fair, moderate ; not despicable.

"Proficiency in letters and science *respectable*, and bis legal learning more tban *respectable*."—*Macaulay : Hist Eng.*, cb. iii.

rĕ-spĕct'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *respectable* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being respectable ; respectability.

rĕ-spĕct'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *respectab(le)* ; *-ly.*]

1. In a respectable manner ; so as to deserve respect.

2. As becomes one of position ; decently, properly : as, He conducted himself *respectably*.

3. Fairly ; moderately well, pretty well.

rĕ-spĕct'-ant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *respecter* = to respect (q.v.).]

Her. : Said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne, are said to be combatant.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *respect*, v. ; *-er.*] One who respects. (Rarely used except in the phrase a *respecter of persons*, that is, one who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biassed by them, to the prejudice of candour, right, and equity.)

"Of a truth I perceive tbat God is no *respecter of persons*."—*Acts* x. 34.

rĕ-spĕct'-fûl, * **rĕ-spĕct'-fûll**, *a.* [Eng. *respect* ; *-full.*]

1. Marked or characterized by respect ; showing or indicating respect or deference.

"He wooes tbe queen witb more *respectful* flame."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey xv. 561.

* 2. Full of outward or formal civility ; ceremonious. (*Prior.*)

rĕ-spĕct'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *respectful* ; *-ly.*] In a respectful manner ; with due respect or deference.

"These really poor men, wbo are, metbinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of tbeir quality."—*Cowley : Of Avarice.*

* **rĕ-spĕct'-fûl-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *respectful* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being respectful.

"Treated by Mr. Perry witb a *respectfulness* of quotation that may now surprise."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & prep.* [RESPECT, v.] [Prop. the pr. par. of *respect*, v., used as a preposition ; cf. *regarding*, *concerning*, &c.]

A. *As pr. par.* or *a. :*

Her. : The same as RESPECTANT (q.v.).

B. *As prep. :* Regarding ; as regards ; in regard to ; with reference to ; in respect of.

* **rĕ-spĕc'-tion**, *s.* [RESPECT, *v.*] The act of respecting ; respect, regard, partiality.

"Witbout difference or *respection* of persons."—*Tyndall : Workes*, p. 78.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *respectif.*]

* 1. Observing or noting with attention ; regardful ; hence, careful, cautious, circumspect.

"You sbould have been *respective*, and bave kept it."
Shakesp : Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* 2. Characterized by respect for special persons or things ; partial.

"Away to heaven, *respective* lenity."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

* 3. Rendering respect or deference ; respectful.

"Our religious duties and *respective* devotion to God."—*C. Sutton : Godly Meditations.* (Dedic.)

* 4. Worthy of respect ; respectable.

"Wbat should it be that be rcspects in her,
But I can make *respective* in my self?"
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

5. Relating or pertaining severally, each to other ; severally ; scverally counected or belonging ; particular.

"And to those places straight repair,
Wbere your *respective* dwellings are."
Butler : Hudibras, i. 2.

6. Relative ; having relation to somcthing else ; not absolute.

rĕ-spĕct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *respective* ; *-ly.*]

* 1. With respect or deference ; respectfully.

"You are very *respectively* welcome."
Shakesp. : Timon, iii. 1.

* 2. With respect to private views or objects ; partially.

"Tbe voices of tbe rest were likely to be given for tbe most part *respectively* witb a kind of secret dependency."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

3. In a respective manner ; as each belongs to each ; as relating to each ; in their respective relations.

"The way to know whicb is to weigh and consider tbe difficulties attending each *respectively*, and to balance tbem one against another."—*Waterland : Works*, i. 162.

* 4. Relatively ; not absolutely.

"See the world hath not east nor west, but *respectively*."—*Raleigh : Hist. World.*

* **rĕ-spĕct'-ĭv-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *respectiv(e)* ; *-ist.*] A captious opponent.

"But what baue tbese our *respectiuists* to doe with tbe Apostle Paule?"—*Fox : Martyrs*, p. 1,173.

* **rĕ-spĕct'-lĕss**, * **re-spect-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *respect* ; *-less.*]

1. Having no respect ; without regard or reference ; regardless.

"[We] baue broke our silence ; rather then againe Endure, *respectlesse*, their so mouing cries."
Chapman : Homer ; Odyssey iv.

2. Having no respect or regard for reputation. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **rĕ-spĕct'-lĕss-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *respectless* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being respectless ; regardlessness.

* **rĕ-spĕc'-tų-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *respect* ; *-uous.*]

1. Inspiring respect.

"Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in tbe eyes and sigbt of the common people."—*Knolles : Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Respectful.

"I tbought it pardonabler to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words."—*Boyle : Works*, vi. 44.

* **rĕ-spĕrse'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *respersus*, pa. par. of *respergo : re-* = again, and *spargo* = to scatter.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"They speak tbus particularly in tbe matter of tbe Holy Sacrament, as appears in the justances above reckoned, and in others *respersed* over tbis treatise."—*Bp. Taylor : Real Presence*, § 10.

* **rĕ-spĕr'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *respersio*, from *respursus*, pa. par. of *respergo.*] [RESPERSE.] The act of scattering or sprinkling.

rĕs-pĭ-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, **rĕ-spïr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *respirable* ; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being respirable.

rĕs'-pĭ-rą-ble, **rĕ-spïr'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *respir(e)* ; *-able.*]

* 1. Capable of respiring ; that can respire.

2. Capable of being respired or breathed ; fit to be breathed.

rĕs'-pĭ-rą-ble-nĕss, **rĕ-spïr'-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *respirable* ; *-ness.*] Respirability.

rĕs-pĭ-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *respirationem*, accus. of *respiratio*, from *respiratus*, pa. par. of *respiro* = to respire (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. The act of breathing again, or of returning to life.

"Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just."
Milton : P. L., xii. 540.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong
Forc'd downward." *Cowper : Task*, iv. 348.

* 3. An interval.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Physiol. :* The process of breathing, in which oxygen is taken into the lungs by inspiration, and carbonic acid expelled by expiration, the carbonic acid being given out by the blood, and oxygen taking its place. When respiration is interfered with, asphyxia takes place, except in hibernation (q.v.). The action of respiration exposes the blood to the air, and, by mutual diffusion, the two actions of oxygenating the blood and freeing it of carbonic acid are accomplished by the same act, thus resembling the endosmose and exosmose of liquids. In the higher animals, the capillaries are connected with the arteries immediately issuing from the heart, effecting a constant renewal in the blood, and, by a serics of muscular movements fresh air is supplied, and vitiated air removed alter-

nately, owing to nervous reflex action, not dependent on the will, as the same process goes on in sleep, and in other unconscious states. The lungs themselves are almost passive in the process. In the lowest and simplest forms of animals, the aquatic, no special apparatus is provided for the aëration of the fluids of the body, this being effected by the general movements of the body, or by cilia (q.v.), producing the necessary currents. In bivalve molluscs, the internal surface of the mantle or skin-lining of the valves is in some cases the special organ of respiration; in others, the mantle is convoluted into four folds, fringed at the edges, with the same action as gills in fishes. The transition from gill-like tufts in animals which can either breathe air or water, as the leech and the earth-worm, is seen in the formation in them of small sacs at regular intervals on each side of the body, opening by a row of pores termed spiracles or stigmata. In insects, the spiracles open into tubes, which communicate with each other through the body, and are prevented from closing by an elastic spiral fibre winding round them, serving the purpose of the cartilaginous rings in the trachea and bronchi of the air-breathing vertebrata; in spiders, the respiratory apparatus becomes more concentrated, and through the different classes of animals there is a gradual leading-up to the delicate and highly organised apparatus seen in the higher vertebrata. [LUNGS.] The number of the respiratory movements in health are from fourteen to eighteen per minute. Besides carbonic acid, watery vapour and a minute quantity of organic matter are exhaled in respiration, the latter varying in accordance with the state of the digestive apparatus.

2. *Bot.:* A term occasionally used for the process in plants somewhat analogous to that of respiration in animals. A plant takes carbon deoxide from the atmosphere, decomposing it under the action of chlorophyll and light, emitting the oxygen, and retaining the carbon to build up the vegetable structure. During darkness, oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide given off, but not in quantities so great as to vitiate the atmosphere of the room in which flowers in pots are kept.

3. *Pathol.:* In effusion of pus into the pleura the respiration is bronchial, in one stage of phthisis it may be cavernous, in another puerile.

Artificial respiration:

¶ *Therapeutics:* Respiration produced by artificial means in apparent death from drowning, or from the administration of a too powerful anæsthetic. [DROWNING, ¶.]

***rĕs-pĭ-rā'-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *respiration; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to respiration; respiratory.

† rĕs'-pĭ-rā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *respirat(ion); -ive.*] Performing respiration.

rĕs'-pĭ-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *respirateur.*] A device for breathing through, worn over the mouth, or the nose and mouth, and secured by a bandage, strap, or other contrivance, to exclude injurious matters, such as smoke or dust, from the lungs, or to change the condition of the air by passing it through medicaments or gauze. Respirators are used by cutlers and other grinders to exclude the dust from the lungs. Such respirators may have magnetic gauze to attract the passing particles of steel. Respirators for persons having weak lungs have several folds of fine gauze, which warm the air as it passes through.

rĕs'-pĭ-rā-tŏr-ў, rĕ-spĭr'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [RESPIRATOR.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.

"In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same."—*Hunter.*

respiratory-centre, respiratory nerve-centre, *s.*

Anat.: A small portion of the lower part of the medulla, on either side of the median line. It is believed that there are two on each side, one regulating the movements of inspiration, the other of expiration.

"Hence this portion of the nervous system was called by Flourens the vital knot or ganglion of life. We shall speak of it as the *respiratory-centre.*"—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 354.

respiratory-sounds, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Sonnds produced by respiration in health and disease as ascertained by auscultation (q.v.). [RESPIRATION, 3.]

† respiratory-surface, *s.*

Anat.: The surface of the lungs exposed to the action of the air in respiration.

respiratory-system, *s.*

Anat.: The apparatus for conducting the process of respiration.

respiratory-tree, *s.*

Zool.: Two branched and arborescent tubes, with cæcal terminations, arising from the cloaca of the Holothurians.

respiratory-tubes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Two tubes along the sides of the body in the Rotifera.

rĕ-spīre', * **re-spyre,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *respirer*, from Lat. *respiro* = to breathe: *re-* = again, and *spiro* = to blow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To breathe; to take air into, and exhale it from the lungs for the maintenance of animal life.

"A short relief, which but prolongs his pain;
He faints by fits; and then *respires* again."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

* 2. To catch breath, to recover breath. (*Spenser.*)

* 3. To blow.

"Alone the wind from Libya's sands *respires.*"
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, xiii.

* 4. To take rest, as after toil or exertion.

"See! the tortured ghosts *respire*,
See shady forms advance!"
Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

* 5. To recover, to rouse one's self.

"Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to *respire.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 36.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To breathe; to inhale and exhale, as air.

2. To breathe out, to exhale.

rĕs-pĭ-rŏm'-ĕ-tŏr, *s.* An instrument for measuring respiration and determining its character.

rĕs'-pīte, * **res-pit,** * **res-pitt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *respit* (Fr. *répit*), from Lat. *respectum*, accus. of *respectus* = respect (q.v.); Ital. *respitto, rispitto.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Respect. (*Chaucer.*)

2. A temporary cessation or intermission of an operation, process, or act; a pause, a stop, a delay.

"The god had make no *respite*,
That he ne shulde hym siea anone."
Gower: C. A., vii.

3. A temporary delay, postponement, or putting off of something fixed; forbearance, stay.

"I crave but four days' *respite.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. The temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; a reprieve.

2. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.

¶ For difference between *respite* and *interval* see INTERVAL.

rĕs'-pīte, *v.t.* [RESPITE, *s.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give or allow a respite to, to relieve by a temporary cessation.

"In doyng herof he spent ten dayes, not *respityng* hys souldiers from their labour so muche as the nyght tyme."—*Goldinge: Cæsar's Comment.*, fo. 115.

2. To put off; to delay, to postpone, to suspend.

"They were promised payment in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

II. *Law:*

1. To suspend for a time the execution of; to reprieve.

"And hy this cause he was *respited*,
So that the death him was acquited."
Gower: C. A., i.

2. To adjourn; to put off.

"The recognisances of the witnesses for the prosecution were *respited* sine die."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1885.

* **rĕs'-pīte-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *respite; -less.*] Without respite or relief.

* **rĕ-splĕnde',** *v.i.* [Lat. *resplendeo.*] [RESPLENDENT.] To shine. (*Lydgate.*)

rĕ-splĕnd'-ençe, rĕ-splĕnd'-ęn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *resplendentia*, from *resplendens* = resplendent (q.v.).] Brilliant lustre, splendour; vivid brightness.

rĕ-splĕnd'-ęnt, *a.* [Lat. *resplendens*, pr. par. of *resplendeo* = to shine again, to shine brightly; *splendeo* = to shine.] Shining with brilliant lustre; vividly bright.

"The moon's *resplendent* globe."
Milton: P. L., iv. 723.

rĕ-splĕnd'-ęnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *resplendent; -ly.*] In a resplendent manner; with vivid brightness or lustre.

***re-splend-i-shant,** * **re-splend-isshaunt,** *a.* [O. Fr. *resplendissant.*] Resplendent.

"And throwe ye vertue of thy full myght,
Causest ye world to be *resplendisshaunt.*"
Fabyan: Chronicle, c. xlix.

***rĕ-splĕnd'-ĭsh-ĭng,** * **re-splend-ishynge,** *a.* [RESPLENDISHANT.] Resplendent.

"The heuyn visible is most pleasauntly garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendishynge* in the moste pure firmament of asure colour."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governovr*, bk. iii., p. 162.

rē-splĭt', *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *split*, v. (q.v.).] To split again, or a second time.

rĕ-spŏnd', *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *respondre* (Fr. *répondre*) = to answer, to match, from Lat. *respondeo*, from *re-* = back, in return, and *spondeo* = to promise.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make answer; to reply in words; to answer.

"Your husiness was not to oppose, hut to *respond.*"—*Waterland: Works*, i. 5.

2. To answer or reply in any way; to exhibit some effect or action in return to a force or stimulus.

* 3. To correspond, to suit.

4. To be answerable or liable to make payment: as, To be held to *respond* in damages. (*Amer.*)

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To answer, to reply.

* 2. To correspond to; to agree with.

"His great deeds *respond* his speeches great."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, x.

3. To answer; to satisfy by payment; to pay. (*Amer.*)

rĕ-spŏnd', *s.* [RESPOND, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An answer, a reply.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A half-pier or pillar attached to a wall, to support an arch.

2. *Eccles.:* A short anthem or versicle, interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended.

"He did sing this hymne, *Felix namque.* And that *respond* being ended, &c."—*Foxe: Actes*, fo. 585.

rĕ-spŏn'-dĕ, *s.* [RESPOND, *s.*]

responde-book, *s.* A book kept by the directors of Chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from Chancery.

*** rĕ-spŏnd'-ençe,** * **rĕ-spŏnd'-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *respondent(t); -ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being respondent; an answering, a response.

"Th' anglicall soft tremhling voices made
To th' instruments divine *respondence* meet."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Correspondence, agreement.

"His rent in fair *respondence* must arise
To double treble of his one yeare's price."
Hall: Satires, v. 1.

rĕ-spŏnd'-ęnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *respondens*, pr. par. of *respondeo* = to respoud (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Answering; giving response; answering to demand or expectation.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who answers; one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections, or to overthrow arguments.

"Answering the difficulty proposed, which was the part of a *respondent.*"—*Waterland: Works*, i. 2.

2. One who answers in a suit, particularly in a chancery or divorce suit.

rĕs-pŏn-dĕn'-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s.* [Lat., from *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.).]

Comm.: A contract of hypothecation differing from a bottomry bond (q.v.) in that both ship and cargo are pledged.

*** rĕ-spŏns'-ąl,** * **re-spons-all,** *a. & s.* [RESPONSE.]

A. *As adj.:* Responsible, answerable, liable.

"For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 218.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A response, an answer.

2. One who is responsible for another; a surety.

"Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

rĕ-spŏnse', * **re-spons**, *s.* [O. Fr. *response*, from Lat. *responsum*, neut. of *responsus*, pa. par. of *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of responding, answering, or replying.

2. An answer, reply, or anything of the nature of a reply.

"What was his *respons*, I ne sauh ne herd."
Robert de Brunne, p. 98.

3. *Specif.:* An oracular reply.

"The church was conducted in every step, at first by oracular *responses*."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. i. ch. v.

* 4. A reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

"Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response*: and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response*."—*Watts.*

5. The answer to a versicle in the Church service. The signs for these words are ℣ (versicle) and ℟ (response).

"Tertullian takes notice that the *responses* in baptism were then somewhat larger than the model laid down by Christ."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 161.

II. *Music:* A repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part of the fugue.

* **rĕ-spŏnse'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *response*; *-less.*] Giving no response or answer; not responding.

"The two next were also *responseless* to my charmers."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

rĕ-spŏns-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *responsible*; *-ity*; Fr. *responsabilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as for a person, trust, office, debt, &c.

"He was not disposed to take on himself the *responsibility* of disobedience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Ability to answer in payment; means of meeting liabilities.

3. That for which one is responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as a trust, duty, debt, &c.

rĕ-spŏns'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *respons(e)*; *-ible*; Fr. & Sp. *responsable*; Ital. *risponsabile.*]

1. Able to answer or respond to any claim; able to discharge any claim or duty; having means adequate to meet any claim.

"Not knowing that the hill is legal, or that the man hound is honest or *responsible*."—*Locke.*

2. Liable to be called upon to respond; answerable, liable, accountable, as for a debt, duty, trust, claim, &c.

"Is the doctor willing to be *responsible* for the nature, quality, and tendency of all his notions?"—*Waterland: Works*, v. 115.

3. Involving responsibility: as, a *responsible* position or office.

rĕ-spŏns'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *responsible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being responsible; responsibility.

rĕ-spŏns'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *responsib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a responsible manner.

rĕ-spŏn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *responsio*, from *responsus*, pa. par. of *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.); O. Sp. *responsion*; Ital. *responsione.*]

1. The act of answering; response, reply, answer.

"*Responsions* unto the questions."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 21.

2. (*Pl.*): At Oxford University, the first examination of a candidate for a degree. Also called the Little-go (q.v.).

rĕ-spŏns'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *responsif*; Sp. *responsivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Answering; making answer or reply.

"A soft *responsive* voice was heard at every close."
Collins: Odes; The Passions.

2. Correspondent; making, or acting in response.

"Save when to thine my heart *responsive* swells."
Byron: Corsair, i. 1.

* 3. Responsible, liable, answerable. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* An answer, a reply.

"*Responsives* to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 23.

* **rĕ-spŏns'-ĭve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *responsive*; *-ly.*] In a responsive manner; by way of response.

* **rĕ-spŏns'-ĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *responsive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being responsive; readiness to answer.

"Taking advantage of the girl's *responsiveness*."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, July 10, 1886, p. 650.

rĕ-spŏns'-ŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *responsorius*, neut. *responsorium.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing response or answer; answering.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A response; specif., the answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking in the Church service.

"The Sarum lights were put out, one at the beginning of each antiphon and *responsory*."—*Church Times*, April 2, 1886.

2. A response-book; a choir-book containing the music of the versicles and responses.

res-sant, *s.* [Resaunt.]

* **rĕs'-sâult**, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line of range with it.

* **rĕs'-sâunt**, *s.* [Resaunt.]

rĕst (1), * **reste**, *s.* [A.S. *rest*, *ræst*, cogn. with Dut. *rust*; Dan. & Sw. *rast*; Icel. *röst* = the distance between two resting-places, a stage; Goth. *rasta* = a stage of a journey, a mile; O. H. Ger. *rasta* = rest; Ger. *rast*; Ital. *resta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being in quiet or repose; cessation of bodily or mental labour or exertion; release from exertion or action: quiet, repose.

"So forth she rode, without repose or *rest*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 6.

2. Sleep, slumber.

"God give you good *rest*."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

3. Hence, fig. or poet., the last sleep; death; the grave: as, He has gone to his *rest*.

4. Freedom from anything which disturbs, disquiets, or harasses; peace, tranquillity, quiet.

"And the land had *rest* forty years."—*Judges* iii. 11.

5. A place of quiet and repose; a permanent peaceful habitation.

"Unto whom I sware in my wrath that they should not enter into my *rest*."—*Psalm* xcv. 11.

* 6. Stay, abode, residence.

"In Tarsus was not best
Longer for him to make his *rest*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. (Prol.)

7. That on which anything leans, lies, or is placed for support; a support. [II. 1, 2, 3, 5.]

"He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the beams of the house."—1 *Kings* vi. 6.

* 8. A syllable. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* 9. A set, game, or match at tennis.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arm.:* A support for a lance or spear.

"Rushing, ten thousand horsemen came,
With spears in *rest*, and hearts on flame."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 24.

2. *Billiards:* A support for the top of the cue, when the player cannot reach sufficiently far to support it with his hand.

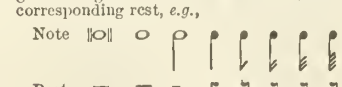
3. *Gun.:* A support for the muzzle of a gun in aiming and firing.

REST.

4. *Her.:* A name given to a figure of doubtful origin and import, taken by some for a spear-rest, by others for a musical instrument of some kind, and hence also called an organ-rest.

5. *Lathe:* A device for supporting a piece of work in a lathe or vice.

6. *Music:* An interval of silence occurring in the course of a movement between one sound and another; the sign or character enjoining the silence of a performer for a given length of time. Each note has its corresponding rest, *e.g.*,



Dots may be affixed to rests, and have the same effects upon them as upon notes, *e.g.*, 𝄽· is equal to a rest of three-quavers; 𝄽·· is equal to a rest of seven-semiquavers.

7. *Physics:* Absolute rest is the permanence of a body's position with respect to ideal fixed points in space; relative rest that with respect to surrounding bodies.

8. *Pros.:* A short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

* ¶ *To set up one's rest:* A phrase taken from the game of primero in which it meant to take one's stand on the cards in one's hand, as being in the player's opinion better than those of his opponent: hence, to take one's chance upon anything; to fix or set one's hopes; to make up one's mind.

"Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes *set up their rest* upon the battle."—*Bacon.*

rĕst (2), *s.* [Fr. *reste*, from *rester* = to rest (2); Sp. *resto*, *resta*; Ital. *resto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is left over or remains after the separation or withdrawal of a part; remainder, residue.

"Joah repaired the *rest* of the city."—1 *Chron.* xi. 8.

2. Others; persons not included in a proposition or category. (With the def. article.)

"A sable cloud conceal'd her from *the rest*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 266.

II. *Comm.:* A surplus or reserve fund held by a bank or other company to equalize the dividends when the profits made fall below the amount required to pay the usual dividend, or to fall back upon in any emergency. Also a technical term used in the Bank of England weekly reports, denoting the balance of assets above liabilities. It is of the nature of a reserve against any contingencies that may arise, and dates from the year 1722.

¶ *For the rest:* As regards all other matters or points.

* **rĕst** (3), *s.* [Wrest, *s.*]

rĕst (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *restan*; O. H. Ger. *restjan*, *rastjan*; Sw. *rasta*; Dut. *rusten*; Ger. *rasten.*] [Rest (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To take rest; to cease from labour or exertion; to leave off work of any kind; to stop.

"He *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made."—*Genesis* ii. 2.

2. To be still or without motion.

"Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day."
Milton: P. L., xii. 257.

3. To abide, to settle, to remain.

"The spirit of the Lord shall *rest* upon him."—*Isaiah* xi. 2.

4. To stand for support; to be supported: as, A pillar *rests* on its base.

5. To lie for repose; to recline; to lean for support or quiet.

"The wretched father (father now no more)
In sullen sorrow *rested* on the shore."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid x.

6. To lie, to stay, to abide.

"At Northampton they do *rest* to-night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.

7. To lean, to depend, to rely.

* 8. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

9. To sleep, to slumber, to repose.

10. To sleep the sleep of death; to die; to be dead.

11. To be free from anything disquieting, harassing, or disturbing; to be undisturbed; to enjoy peace and quiet. (*Isaiah* vii. 19.)

12. To remain or be fixed in any state or opinion.

"There *rest* in your foolery."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

13. To be in a certain state or position; to stand: as, I will tell you how the matter *rests*.

14. To lie, to depend; to be in the power of. (Followed by *with*, formerly also by *in*: as, The remedy *rests* with him.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to.

"God *rest* all Christian souls!"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

2. To place, lay, or set for support; to lean.

"On the sand one end he *rested*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

¶ *To rest one's self:* To take rest; to cease from labor or exertion.

3. To remove and lay aside for a time; as, *to rest one's hat, or coat, &c.* (*Southern U. S.*)

***rĕst** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *rester*, from Lat. *resto* = to stop behind, to remain : *re-* = behind, back, and *sto* = to stand ; Sp. *restar* ; Ital. *restare*.] [REST (2), *s.*]

1. To remain ; to be left.

"Nought *rests* for me but to make open proclamation."—*Shakesp.* : 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

2. To continue to be ; to remain.

"I *rest* thy secret friend."
Shakesp. : *Rape of Lucrece*, 626.

***rĕst** (3), *v.t.* [A contract. of *arrest* (q.v.).] To arrest.

***rē-stăg'-nant,** *a.* [Lat. *restagnans*, pr. par. of *restagno* = to overflow.] Stagnant ; remaining without flow or motion.

"The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury."—*Boyle* : *Works*, i. 151.

***rē-stăg'-nāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *restagnatus*, pa. par. of *restagno*.] [RESTAGNANT.] To stagnate ; to remain without flow or motion.

"The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*."
—*Wiseman* : *Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

***rē-stăg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *restagnatio*.] The state of being stagnant ; stagnation.

"It proceedeth from the *restagnation* of gross blood."
—*Wiseman* : *Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

rē-stămp', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stamp*, v.] To stamp again, as a restamping writ.

rĕst'-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *restans*, pr. par. of *resto* = to remain.] [REST (2), v.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.* : In possession of.

"They were *restant* all those things."—*P. Holland* : *Camden*, p. 362.

2. *Bot.* : Persistent (q.v.).

rē-stāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *state*, v. (q.v.).] To state again or anew.

rĕs-tâur', rĕs-tor', *s.* [Fr. *restaur* = recovery of a loss as against an insurer, from Lat. *restauro* = to restore (q.v.).]

Law : The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances ; or against the masters, if the loss arise through their default ; also, the remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantee or other person, who is to indemnify him from any damage sustained.

***rĕs-tâur',** *v.t.* [Lat. *restauro*.] To restore (q.v.).

"The Lord (saith Cyprian) doth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to foreshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard."—*Fox* : *Actes*, p. 62.

restaurant (as **res-tō-rân'**), *s.* [Fr., prop. pr. par. of *restaurer* = to restore (q.v.).] An eating-house ; a place for refreshment ; a house where liquors and cooked food are sold.

"To make the personal acquaintance of the representatives of the press at the *restaurant* named."—*Referee*, Aug. 29, 1886.

***rĕs'-tâu-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *restauratus*, pa. par. of *restauro*.] To restore.

"If one repulse has us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*."
Turberville.

res-tau'-ra-tĕur (au as ō), *s.* [Fr.] The keeper of a restaurant.

"All the railway *restaurateurs* were up in arms, imagining that the satirist's scorn applied to them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

***res-tau-ra-tife,** *a.* [RESTORATIVE.]

***rĕs-tâu-rā'-tion, *res-tau-ra-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *restauration*, from Lat. *restaurationem*, accus. of *restauratio* = a restoring ; Sp. *restauracion* ; Ital. *restaurazione*.] Restoration.

"Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causes death ; Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life."—*Hooker* : *Eccles. Polity.*

***reste,** *s.* [REST (1), *s.*]

rē-stĕm', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stem*, v. (q.v.).] To force back against the current.

"And now they do *restem*
Their backward course." *Shakesp.* : *Othello*, i. 3.

rĕst'-fûl, *rĕst'-fûll, *a.* [Eng. *rest* (1), s. ; *-full.*]

1. Full of rest ; at rest ; quiet.

"*Restfull* peas."—*Fabyan* : *Chronycle* (an. 1264).

* 2. Giving rest or peace.

"Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry."
Shakesp. : *Sonnet* 66.

rĕst'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *restful* ; *-ly.*] In a restful manner ; quietly, peacefully.

"Living *restfully* and in helth."—*Elyot* : *Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

rĕst'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *restful* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being restful.

"That countre grewe to more *restfulnesse* and peas."
—*Fabyan* : *Chronycle*, ch. xxii.

rĕst'-hăr-rōw, *s.* [Eng. *rest* (3), v., and *harrow*. So named because the long roots arrest the harrow.]

1. *Bot.* : [ONONIS].

2. *Entom.* : A British geometer moth, *Aplasta ononaria*. The caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis spinosa* ; the moth flies in May, July, and August.

rĕst'-hôuse, *s.* [Eng. *rest* (1), and *house.*] An empty house for the accommodation of travellers ; a choultry or serai. (*Indian.*)

rĕs-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *resti(o)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot. : Restiads ; an order of Endogens, alliance Glumales. Herbaceous plants or undershrubs, with leaves simple and narrow or wanting ; culms naked or with sheaths ; flowers in spikes or heads, often unisexual ; stamens two or three ; ovary with one or more cells, each cell one-seeded ; fruit capsular or nucamentaceous. Chiefly from South America, the Cape, and Australia. Known genera 23, species 171.

rĕs'-tĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *resti(o)* ; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*) : The Restiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

***rĕs'-tĭff,** *a.* & *s.* [RESTIVE.]

A. *As adj.* : The same as RESTIVE (q.v.).

"The beast which bore him began to grow *restiff* and ungovernable."—*Dryden* : *Virgil* ; *Georgics*. (Ded.)

B. *As subst.* : A restive or stubborn horse.

rĕs'-tĭff-nĕss, *s.* [RESTIVENESS.]

rĕs'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *restis* = a cord, and *forma* = form, shape.] Like a cord in form.

restiform-bodies, *s. pl.*

Anat. : Two lateral rounded eminences or columns in the *medulla oblongata*. They are directly continuous with the posterior, and with part of the antero-lateral columns of the spinal cord. (*Quain.*)

***rĕst'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *resty* ; *-ly.*] In a sluggish manner, stubbornly.

***rē-stĭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *restinctio*, from *restinctus*, pa. par. of *restinguo* = to extinguish.] The act of extinguishing or quenching.

***rĕst'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *resty* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being resty ; sluggishness.

"By *restiness* and lying still all the winter."—*P. Holland* : *Pliny*, pt. i., p. 210.

rĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REST (1), *v.*]

resting-owing, *a.*

Scots Law :

1. Remaining due. (Said of a debt.)

2. Indebted. (Said of a debtor.)

resting-place, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.* : A place for rest or repose ; hence, used, poet. or fig., for the grave.

"To this commodious *resting-place* he led."
Wordsworth : *Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. *Arch.* : A half or quarter-pace in a staircase.

resting-spore, *s.*

Bot. : An embryo in Algals which does not germinate at once but is set free when the plant decays, falls to the ground, remains dormant through the winter, and germinates in spring. Called also a Teleutospore.

***rē-stĭn'-guish (gu as gw),** *v.t.* [Lat. *restinguo*.] To extinguish.

"Hence the thirst of languishing soules is *restinguished*."—*Field* : *Of Controv.* (*Life*, ed. 1716), p. 41.

rĕs'-tĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a rope-maker.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Restiaceæ (q.v.). Species many ; the majority from South Africa. The tough wiry stems of *Restio tectorum* are used for thatching.

rē-stĭp'-u-lāte, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulate* (q.v.).] To stipulate anew.

***rē-stĭp-u-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulation* (q.v.).] The act of restipulating ; a new or renewed stipulation.

"If the *restipulation* were absolute . . . I cannot excuse the good king."—*Bp. Hall* : *Contempl., Hezekiah & Sennacherib.*

***rĕs'-tĭ-tue,** *v.t.* [Fr. *restituer*, from Lat. *restituo.*] [RESTITUTE, *v.*] To restore.

"And yf thow wite nevere to wham, ne were thow sholde *restitue*,
Here bit to the bishop." *P. Plowman* : B., v. 281.

***rĕs'-tĭ-tūte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *restitutus*, pa. par. of *restituo* : *re-* = back, again, and *statuo* = to set up.] To restore to a former state or condition.

"The inclosures which would be affected and *restituted* by Mr. Jessie Collings's regulations."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

***rĕs'-tĭ-tūte,** *s.* [RESTITUTE, *v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something ; a substitute.

rĕs-tĭ-tū'-ti-ō ĭn ĭn'-tĕ-grŭm (ti as shĭ), *phr.* [Lat.]

Law : The rescinding of a contract or transaction, so as to place the parties to it in the same position with respect to one another as they occupied before the contract was made or the transaction took place.

rĕs-tĭ-tū'-tion, res-ti-tu-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *restitution*, from Lat. *restitutionem*, accus. of *restitutio*, from *restitutus*.] [RESTITUTE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. The act of replacing or restoring that which is lost or has been taken away. The act of restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived.

"By common law there was no *restitution* of goods upon an indictment, because it is at the suit of the crown only."—*Blackstone* : *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury ; indemnification. (Generally with the verb *to make*.)

"If the sun be risen upon him, there shall be blood shed for him ; for he shall *make* full *restitution*."—*Exodus* xxii. 3.

3. That which is given or paid in return for something lost, taken away, injured, or destroyed ; satisfaction made.

4. The recovery of a former state or posture ; the return of elastic bodies forcibly bent or compressed to their original state.

II. *Law* : The putting a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he has been unlawfully disseized.

¶ (1) *Restitution of all things* : [RESTORATION, ¶ (1)].

(2) *Restitution of conjugal rights* :

Law : (See extract).

"The suit for *restitution of conjugal rights* is also another species of matrimonial cause : which may be brought when either lives separate from the other without sufficient reason ; in which case they will be compelled to come together again, if either party be weak enough to desire it."—*Blackstone* : *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

(3) *Restitution of minors* :

Law : A restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.

(4) *Restitution of stolen goods* :

Law : Formerly there was no restitution of stolen goods on an indictment, but the party robbed had to bring an appeal of robbery. Now alike in the United States and Great Britain, stolen goods are restored unless in the case of a negotiable security in the hands of a person who in purchasing it had no reason to believe that it had been dishonestly appropriated.

(5) *Writ of restitution* :

Law : A writ which lies where judgment has been reversed to restore to the defendant what he has lost.

"If execution has been levied on the plaintiff in error for debt or damages, he is entitled to a *writ of restitution*, in order that he may recover all that he has thereby lost."—*Blackstone* : *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 15.

restitution-edict, *s.*

Hist. : An edict published A.D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II., ordering the Protestants to deliver up to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property which had fallen into their hands since the religious peace of Passau established in the previous century. In 1648, at the end of the Thirty Years War, the edict was revoked.

*** rĕs'-tĭ-tū-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who makes restitution ; a restorer.

"Their rescuer or *restitutor*, Quixote."—*Gayton* : *Festivous Notes*, p. 124.

rĕs'-tĭve, * res-tie, * rĕs'-tĭff, *a.* [O. Fr. *restif* (Fr. *rétif*), from *rester* = to rest, to remain ; Ital. *restio* ; Sp. *restivo*.] [REST (2), *v.*]

1. Drawing back; unwilling to go forward; obstinate, stubborn; refusing to move.

"The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him to the gallows became *restive* and went back."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. Idle, lazy.

"Such an idle *restive* presence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

3. (By confusion with Rest (1), *v.*):

(1) That will not rest or stand still; restless, fidgetty. (Applied to horses.)

† (2) Impatient of control, restraint, or opposition; recalcitrant. (Said of persons.)

* (3) Being at rest; being less in motion.

"Palsies oftenest happen on the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

rĕs'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *restive; -ly.*] In a restive manner.

rĕs'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *restive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being restive; stubbornness.

* 2. Laziness.

"From whatever cause this *restiveness* of mind proceedeth, it is a thing most prejudicial."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

3. Unwillingness to stand still; a fidgetty disposition.

rĕst'-lĕss, *reste-les, *rest-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *rest* (1), s.; *-less.*]

1. Not resting; unresting; not quiet; uneasy.

"To Melrose Abbey, for the sake
Of Michael's *restless* sprite."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 23.

2. Being without sleep or rest; unable to sleep.

"*Restless* he pass'd the remnants of the night."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. Passed without rest; sleepless: as, a *restless* night.

4. Unwilling to remain at rest or quiet; disposed to move or wander about; not satisfied to be at rest; unsettled in disposition.

"Or else he scann'd the globe, those small domains,
Where *restless* mortals such a turmoil keep."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 11.

5. Characterized by restlessness.

"*Restless* and mischievous temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

6. Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, a *restless* nation.

7. Unceasing; ever-moving.

"A rock firm set in the depths of a *restless* sea."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

* 8. Not affording rest; uneasy. (*Cowper.*)

restless-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: Cavia aperea or *apercea* [Cavia], the original of the guinea-pig (q.v.).

restless-flycatcher, *s.*

Ornith.: Sisura inquieta, an Australian bird, called by the colonists the Grinder, from the noise it makes when darting downwards in pursuit of its prey.

*** rest-lesse**, *a.* [Restless.]

rĕst'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *restless; -ly.*] In a restless manner; uneasily.

"Turning *restlessly* she drew the bedclothes round her."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

rĕst'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *restless; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being restless or in continual motion.

2. Uneasiness or unquietness of mind; agitation; disturbance of mind or body; anxiety; unsettled disposition.

"A haggard look which indicated the *restlessness* of pain as well as the *restlessness* of ambition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Inability to rest or sleep; sleeplessness.

rē-stŏck', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stock*, v. (q.v.).] To stock again or anew.

"The aquarium at the Inventions Exhibition has lately been entirely *restocked* with marine and freshwater fishes."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

rĕs-tor', *s.* [Restaur.]

*** rĕ-stör'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *restor(e); -able.*] Capable of being restored to a former state or condition.

"Great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate."—*Swift: Works*, vol. x., let. 7.

*** rĕ-stör'-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *restorable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being restorable.

*** rĕ-stör'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *restor(e); -al.*] The act of restoring; restitution, restoration.

"The promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

rĕs-tō-rā'-tion, *s.* [Restauration.]

1. The act of restoring to, or replacing in, a former state or position; replacement in office or position; specif., the replacing of a person or family on a throne.

"*Restoration* would be immediately followed by a confiscation and a proscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The act of renewing or revising; a renewal, a revival, a reestablishment.

"The year 1660, the era of the *restoration* of the old constitution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The repairing of a work of art, building, &c., which has fallen into decay or been injured.

"The *restoration* of paintings requires much taste, knowledge, and ability to ensure success."—*Fairholt: Terms of Art.*

4. Hence, used for a plan or design of an ancient building, showing its original state: as, the *restoration* of a cathedral.

5. The state of being restored; recovery of health or soundness; recovery from illness, relapse, or any bad state.

* 6. That which is restored.

¶ (1) *Restoration of all things* (*R.V.*); *Restitution of all things* (*A.V.*):

Script.: The restoration in connexion with the second advent of Christ of the world to much of its primeval purity and happiness (Acts iii. 21; cf. also Matt. xvii. 11, Mark ix. 12.).

(2) *The Restoration:*

Eng. Hist.: The return of Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of Monarchy in England, after an interval of a little more than eleven years, from January 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, during which the Government of Great Britain was republican.

(3) *Universal restoration:*

Theol.: The doctrine held by some that all mankind, if not even the fallen angels, shall ultimately be restored to sinlessness and eternal happiness. [Restorationists.]

*** rĕs-tō-rā'-tion-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *restoration; -er.*] The same as Restorationist (q.v.).

rĕs-tō-rā'-tion-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *restoration; -ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Restorationists.

rĕs-tō-rā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *restoration; -ist.*]

Church History (*Pl.*):

1. The followers of Origen in the opinion that after a certain purgation proportionate to their delinquencies all will be restored to God's favour and to paradise.

2. The adherents of Mr. Ballow, of America, who held that retribution is limited to this life, and that at the resurrection all will be restored to life and to primeval happiness.

rĕ-stör'-a-tĭve, *res-taur-a-tif, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *restauratif*; Sp. & Port. *restaurativo*; Ital. *ristorativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of restoring; tending to restore or renew strength, vigour, &c.

"I haue heard some hold opinion that it is very *restoratiue.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 537.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which is efficacious in restoring strength, vigour, &c.

"To make me die with a *restorative.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

*** rĕ-stör'-a-tĭve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *restorative; -ly.*] In a manner or degree tending to restore or renew strength, vigour, &c.

*** rĕs'-tō-rā-tŏr**, *s.* [Fr. *restaurateur.*] A restorateur.

*** rĕ-stör'-a-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *restor(e); -atory.*] Restorative.

rĕ-störe' (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *restorer* (Fr. *restaurer*), from Lat. *restauro* = to restore: from *re-* = again, and a verb *stauro* not found, but seen in *instauro*, and connected with Gr. σταυρός (*stauros*) = that which is firmly fixed, a stake; Sans. *sthâvara* = fixed, stable, from the same root as Lat. *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *restaurar*; Ital. *restaurare, ristaurare, ristorare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring back to a former state, place, condition, or position; to replace.

"Even the Jacobites were ashamed of the prince whom they were labouring to *restore.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To give or bring back; to return to a person, as a thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him.

"It shall be with thee until thy brother seek after it, and thou shalt *restore* it to him again."—*Deut.* xxii. 2.

3. To bring back to life; to revive, to resuscitate.

"Whose son he had *restored* to life."—2 *Kings* viii. 1.

4. To bring back to a former and better state, as from a state of ruin, decay, or the like; to repair, to rebuild. [II.]

5. To bring back from disease or unsoundness; to heal, to cure.

"Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was *restored* whole like as the other."—*Matthew* xii. 13.

6. To bring back from a state of degeneracy or lapse; to reclaim.

"If a man be overtaken in a fault . . . *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness."—*Galatians* vii. 7.

7. To bring back; to renew or reestablish after interruption: as, To *restore* peace or friendship.

8. To give in place of, or as amends for; to make amends or satisfaction for; to compensate.

"He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox."—*Exodus* xxii. 1.

II. *Fine Arts:*

1. To bring back, from a state of decay or injury, as near as may be to its primitive state, by a correct imitation of the original work of the author.

"Great knowledge of the manipulation of the master whose work is to be *restored.*"—*Fairholt: Terms of Art.*

2. To form a picture, plan, or model of, as of something lost, mutilated, or decayed: as, To *restore* a ruined building.

rē-störe', (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *store*, v. (q.v.).] To store again or anew: as, To *restore* goods.

*** rĕ-störe'**, *s.* [Restore (1), *v.*] Restoration, restitution.

"Till he had made amends, and full *restore*,
For all the damage which he had him doen afore."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 18.

*** rĕ-störe'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *restore* (1), v.; *-ment.*] The act of restoring; restoration, restitution.

"They had no *restorement* of the Frenche kyng, for whose sake they lost all."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxlvii.

rĕ-stör'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *restore* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which restores.

"The fresh air one breathes, and the exercise, being excellent *restorers* of health."—*Chambers' Journal*, Aug. 6, 1881, p. 509.

rĕs-tor'-mĕl-ite, *s.* [After the Restormel mine, Cornwall, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish-green, massive mineral resembling agalmatolite. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 2·58. Mean results of analyses approach the composition of killinite (q.v.).

rĕ-strāin', *re-straine, *re-strayne, *re-streigne, *re-streine, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *restraindre* (Fr. *restreindre*), from Lat. *restringo* = to draw back tightly, to bind back: *re-* = back, and *stringo* = to draw tight; Sp. & Port. *restringir*; Ital. *restrignere, restringere, ristrignere, ristringere.*] [Stringent.]

* 1. To strain, to draw tight.

"His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. To withhold; to hold back; to keep in or back; to hold or keep back from action, advancement, or proceeding, by physical or moral force, or by interposing obstacles.

"His troops he succeeded in *restraining.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To keep under; to repress, to subdue, to curb.

"The remainder of wrath shalt thou *restrain.*"—*Psalm* lxxvi. 10.

* 4. To abridge, to limit, to restrict; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

"Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 5.

* 5. To limit, to confine, to restrict.

"A moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate."—*Watts: Logick.*

*6. To withhold; to forbear. (*Job* xv. 4.)

*7. To forbid, to prohibit.

"*Restraining* all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom, wherein there were above five persons."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 7.

***rĕ-strāin'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *restrain; -able.*] Capable of being restrained; admitting of restraint.

"Nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable* than the pen of the poet."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

rĕ-strāined', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Restrain.]

***rĕ-strāin'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *restrained; -ly.*] With restraint or limitation; not freely.

"The world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be somstimes used more *restrainedly*, yst never doth nor can in any reason bs interpreted to signifis a far smaller disproportionable part of the world."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 482.

rĕ-strāin'-ĕr, *re-strayn-er, *s.* [Eng. *restrain; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which restrains or withholds.

"So these two persone were euer *restrayners* and refrayners of the kinges wilfull scope and vnbridled libertie."—*Grafton: Henry VII.* (an. 19).

2. *Photog.:* Any substance nsed in developing the images produced by light, to prevent the action from proceeding too violently.

rĕ-strāin'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Restrain.]

restraining-order, *s.*

Law: A temporary order to a bank or other public company not to permit the transfer of certain stock from one person to another, and not to pay dividends due upon it till permission is granted.

restraining-statutes, *s. pl.*

Law: Statutes restricting previous rights and powers.

***rĕ-strāin'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *restrain; -ment.*] The act of restraining; restraint.

rĕ-strāint', *re-straynte, *s.* [O. Fr. *restraincte*, fem. of *restrainct*, pa. par. of *restraindre* = to restrain (q.v.); Fr. *restreint.*]

1. The act of restraining; the act of holding back or hindering from motion or action in any way; hinderance of the will or of any action physical, mental, or moral.

"With wiss *restraint*
Volnptuous." *Wordsworth: Nutting.*

2. The state of being restrained, kept back, or hindered from action or motion: as, To keep one's feelings under *restraint.*

3. Abridgment of liberty; confinement, detention.

"Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; limitation, restriction, or prohibition. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 32.)

rē-strĕngth'-ĕn, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *strengthen* (q.v.).] To strengthen or fortify again or afresh.

"He dooth *restrengthen* the towne and steeple of Glascow."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1543).

rĕ-strĭct', *v.t.* [Restrict.]

***rĕ-strĭct',** *a.* [Lat. *restrictus*, pa. par. of *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.).] Restricted, limited, confined.

"In that *restrict* manner above named."—*Annotations on Glanvill* (1682), p. 251.

rĕ-strĭct', *v.t.* [Restrict, *a.*] To limit, to confine; to keep within limits; to restrain: as, To *restrict* a word to a particular use.

rĕ-strĭc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *restrictionem*, accus. of *restrictio*, from *restrictus*, pa. par. of *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.); Sp. *restriccion*; Ital. *restrizione.*]

1. The act of restricting, confining, or limiting; the state of being restricted, limited, or confined within bounds.

2. That which restricts or limits; a restraint.

"Those *restrictions* were in perfect harmony with the theory of government held by the Tories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

†3. Reservation, reserve.

¶ (1) *Real restriction:* The use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from the truth if the circumstances be considered.

(2) *Mental restriction:* The same as Mental-reservation (q.v.).

***rĕ-strĭc'-tion-ą-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *restriction; -ary.*] Restrictive.

rĕ-strĭct'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *restrictif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the quality of restricting or limiting; expressing limitation.

"They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. Imposing restraint; restraining, limiting.

"This *restrictive* power is of itself fruitful of Chancery procedure."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 2, 1885.

*3. Styptic, astringent.

"I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *As subst.:* A styptic or astringent medicine or preparation.

"Some of the sams *restrictive* over that."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

restrictive-endorsement, *s.*

Banking, &c.: An endorsement limiting the payment of money to a named persou.

***rĕ-strĭct'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *restrictive; -ly.*] In a restrictive manner; with restriction or limitation.

"Which is not to be understood so *restrictively.*"—*Government of the Tongue.*

***rĕ-strĭct'-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *restrictive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being restrictive.

***rĕ-strĭnġe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.).] To confine, to contract, to astringe.

***rĕ-strĭnġ'-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *restringen(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being restringent; astringency.

"Colours wanting *restringency.*"—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 293.

***rĕ-strĭnġ'-ĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *restringens*, pr. par. of *restringo* = to restrain (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Capahle of restringing; able or tending to restringe; astringent.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which operates as a styptic or astringent.

"The two latter indicats phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stanch, and incrassatives to thicksn the blood."—*Harvey.*

***rē-strīve',** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *strive* (q.v.).] To strive again or anew.

"*Restriving* again afreeh."—*Guardian*, No. 133.

rĕst'-ў (1), ***rĕst'-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *restif.*]

*1. Drawing back instead of forward; stubborn.

"Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as eoms horses do."—*Phillips: New World of Words.*

*2. Indolent; prone to take rest when one should be active; lazy.

"Where ths master is too *resty* or too rich to say his own prayers, or to bless his own table."—*Milton: Iconoclastes*, ch. xxiv.

rēst'-ў (2), *a.* [Reasty.]

rē-sŭb-jĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *subject*, v. (q.v.).] To subject again or anew.

***rē-sŭb-jĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *subjection* (q.v.).] A second subjection; a return to a state of subjection.

"Upon the conditions of our *resubjection.*"—*Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 3.

***rē-sŭb-lĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sublimation* (q.v.).] A second or repeated sublimation.

"By bare *resublimations* with fresh mercury."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 123.

***rē-sŭb-līme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sublime*, v. (q.v.).] To sublime again or a second time.

"Though it be most commonly requisits to *resublime* the sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 217.

***rē-su-dā'-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *resudatus*, pa. par. of *resudo* = to sweat again: *re-* = again, and *sudo* = to sweat.] The act or state of sweating again.

"A kind of *resudation* of juice proceeding from sweet herbs."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi.*

rĕ-sŭlt', *v.i.* [Fr. *résulter* = to rebound . . . to result; from Lat. *resulto* = to spring back, to rebound; frequent. of *resilio* = to leap back: *re-* = back, and *salio* = to leap; Sp. *resultar*; Ital. *resultare, risultare.*]

*1. To leap back, to rebound.

"Light leape the golden grain, *resulting* from the ground." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xiii. 742.

2. To proceed, rise, or spring as a consequence; to follow as a result or consequence; to ensue.

"Such hugs extremes when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 212.

3. To have an issue, to terminate; followed by *in:* as, To *result* in good or evil.

4. To come to a decision; to decide, to decree; as, an ecclesiastical council. (*Amer.*)

rĕ-sŭlt', *s.* [Result, *v.*]

*1. Resilience; the act of rebounding or flying back.

"Sound is prodnced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch, to his former place."—*Bacon.*

2. Consequence, outcome, issue, event, effect; that which results or proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or a state of things.

"There was great anxiety at the palace to know the *result.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliherative assembly; a resolution, a decree.

"Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies."—*Swift.*

***rĕ-sŭlt'-ançe,** *s.* [Fr.] The act of resulting; that which results, a result.

"He would . . . thence infer,
That souls were but *resultances* from her."
Donne: Poems, p. 212.

rĕ-sŭlt'-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *resultans*, pr. par. of *resulto* = to rebound; Fr. *résultant*; Ital. *resultante, risultante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Existing, proceeding, or following as a result, consequence, or conclusion; especially resulting from the comhination of two agents.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which results; a result, a consequence.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* An eliminant (q.v.).

2. *Mech.:* A single force which is equivalent in effect to two or more forces; the single force which represents the combined effect of several forces; relatively to the resultant, these several forces are termed components or component forces. When two forces act on a particle in the same direction, their resultant is equal to their sum, and acts in the same direction. When two forces act on a particle in opposite directions, their resultant is equal to their difference, and acts in the direction of the greater force. If two concurrent forces acting upon a point are represented in magnitude and direction by the two sides of a parallelogram, then their resultant is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal drawn through the given point. [Parallelogram of Forces.]

***rĕ-sŭlt'-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *resultatum*, neut. sing. of *resultatus*, pa. par. of *resulto.*] [Result, v.] A result.

"The *resultate* of their counsell is . . . direct and sincere."—*Bacon.*

rĕ-sŭlt'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *result*, s.; *-ful(l).*] Having result or effects.

rĕ-sŭlt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Result, *v.*

resulting-force or **motion,** *s.*

Mech.: The same as Resultant (q.v.).

resulting-trust, *s.*

Law: A trust raised by implication in favour of the author of the trust himself or his representatives.

resulting-use, *s.*

Law: A use returning by way of implication to the granter himself.

***rĕ-sŭlt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *result; -ive.*] Resulting, resultant.

"A *resultive* firmness arieeth from their complication."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. ii. (Dedic.)

***rĕ-sŭlt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *result; -less.*] Having no result; without result.

rĕ-sūm'-ą-blc, *a.* [Eng. *resum(e); -able.*] Capable of being resumed, taken back, or taken up again.

"This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

résumé (as **rā-zū-mā'**), *s.* [Fr.] A summing up, a condensed statement, an abridgment, a summary, a brief recapitulation.

rē-şūme', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *résumer*, from Lat. *resumo*: *re-* = back, again, and *sumo* = to take; Sp. *resumir*; Ital. *resumere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take back, to take again.

"Then, mounting on his car, *resum'd* the rein."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 405.

2. To take up again after interruption; to begin again what has been interrupted or broken off.

"My Muse! *resume* the task that yet doth thee abide."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 48.

3. To take up or enter upon again.

"But Redmond turned a different way,
And the bent bows *resumed* their sway."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To begin a discourse, argument, &c., after interruption.

***rē-şŭm'-mŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summon* (q.v.).]

1. To summon or call again.

2. To recall, to recover.

rē-şŭm'-mŏnş, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summons* (q.v.).]

Law: A second summons or calling of a person to answer an action where the first summons has been defeated by auy occasion.

rē-şŭmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *resumptio*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo* = to resume (q.v.); Fr. *résomption.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of resuming, takiug back, or taking up again.

2. *Law:* The taking again by the Crown of such lands, tenements, &c., as on false suggestion, or other error, had been granted by letters patent. In this country, the resuming of specie payment, as by the "Resumption" Act of 1875.

***rē-şŭmp'-tĭve** (*p* silent), *a. & s.* [Lat. *resumptivus*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo* = to resume (q.v.); O. Fr. *resomptif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Taking back or again; resuming.

B. *As subst.:* A restoring medicine; a restorative.

rē-sū'-pĭn-āte, rē-sū'-pĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *resupinatus*, pa. par. of *resupino* = to throw on one's back: *re-* = back, and *supino* = to lay backwards.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inverted, reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk, as the flowers of Orchis.

(2) (*Of some Agarici*): Having the hymenium uppermost instead of underniost.

***rē-sụ-pĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Resupinate.] The act of laying on the back or inverting; the state of being resupinate or reversed.

"A *resupination* of the figure."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 62.

***rē-sụ-pīne',** *a.* [Lat. *resupinus.*] [Resupinate.]

1. *Lit:* Lying on the back; on one's back.

"He spake, and downward sway'd, fell *resupine*."
Cowper: Homer: Odyssey ix.

2. *Fig.:* Supine.

"Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness."—*Sir K. Digby: Observations.*

rē-sŭp-plў', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *supply* (q.v.).] To supply again or anew.

***rē-sŭrġe',** *v.i.* [Lat. *resurgo.*] To rise again.

"Hark at the dead jokes *resurging.*"—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

***rē-sŭrġ'-ençe,** *s.* [Eng. *resurgen(t)*; *-ce.*] The act of rising again; resurrection.

***rē-sŭrġ'-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *resurgens*, pr. par. of *resurgo.*] [Resurrection.]

A. *As adj.:* Rising again; rising from the dead. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.)

B. *As subst.:* One who rises again; one who rises from the dead.

***rō-sŭr-prīşe',** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *surprise*, s. (q.v.).] A fresh or second surprise.

"A *resurprise* of the castle of the Thebans."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

***rēş-ŭr-rĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo.*] [Resurrection.]

1. To take from the grave, as a dead body.

2. To restore to life; to make alive; to reanimate; to give vitality to.

"The centre, where the sportsman lies entombed, to be quickly *resurrected* when the game appears."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 807.

rēş-ŭr-rĕc'-tion, ***re-sur-rec-ti-oun,** ***res-ur-rex-i-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *résurrection*, from Lat. *resurrectionem*, accus. of *resurrectio* = a rising again, from *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo* = to rise again: *re-* = again, and *surgo* = to rise.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rising again; a springing again into life or vitality: as, the *resurrection* of one's hopes. Specif., a rising again from the dead or the grave; the revival of the dead at the last judgment. (1 *Cor.* xv. 12, 13.)

* 2. The state of being risen again; the future state. (*Matt.* xxii. 30.)

II. *Theol.:* The resurrection of Christ, implied or predicted in the Messianic prophecies (Psalms xvi. 9–11; xxii. 15–18, 21–31), and narrated by all the evangelists (Matt. xxvii. 62, xxviii. 1–20; Mark xvi. 1–14; Luke xxiv. 1–48; John xx., xxi.). The resurrection of Christ is held to be the earnest of that happy resurrection promised to all his faithful followers (1 Cor. xv. 13–23. Cf. also John xi. 23–27). The resurrection is that of the body, the soul having lived on during the intermediate period. The former is no longer corruptible or mortal, but spiritual and glorious (1 Cor. xv. 42–44, 53–57).

resurrection-man, *s.* The same as Resurrectionist (q.v.).

resurrection-pie, *s.* A pie made of scraps and leavings of meat, vegetables, &c.

"'I never heard of *resurrection-pie*,' faltered Mrs. Lancaster, dexterously waiving her son's inquiry. 'What is it made of?' 'Of the assembled ghosts of departed dinners! Half-picked bones, gristle, stale fat, general leavings, dished-up in weak broth, well seasoned with black pepper and semi-cooked onions!'"
E. J. Worboise: Sissie, ch. xx.

resurrection-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Selaginella lepidophylla.

***rēş-ŭr-rĕc'-tion-ą-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ary.*] Rising again; reviving.

"Old men and women . . . seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

†**rēş-ŭr-rĕc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ist.*] One who made a business of stealing bodies from graves to sell them to surgeons for the purpose of dissection. The Anatomy Act (1832), by providing for the supply of subjects to schools of anatomy, did away with the nefarious business of the resurrectionists.

***rēş-ŭr-rĕc'-tion-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ize.*] To raise from the dead; to resurrect.

rē-sŭr-vēy', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *survey* (q.v.).]

1. To survey, examine, or review again.

2. To read and examine again.

"To sit with us once more, with better heed
To *resurvey* them." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. ii.

rē-sŭr'-vēy, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *survey*, s. (q.v.).] A second or renewed survey.

***rē-sŭs'-çĭ-tą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *resuscit(o)* = to resuscitate (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-able.*] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

"The apothecary told the virtuoso that he had really prepared *resuscitable* plants a different way from that which others pretended to."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 605.

***rē-sŭs'-çĭ-tant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *resuscitans*, pr. par. of *resuscito* = to resuscitate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Resuscitating; having the quality of resuscitating.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which resuscitates.

rē-sŭs'-çĭ-tāte, *v.t. & i.* [Resuscitate, *a.*] [Fr. *resusciter*; Ital. *resuscitare, risuscitare*; Sp. *resuscitar, resucitar.*]

A. *Trans.:* To stir up anew; to revive, to revivify; specif., to revive from apparent death; to restore vitality to.

"These hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms."
Cowper: Retirement, 64.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To come to life again; to revive.

"These projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*."—*J. S. Mill.*

***rē-sŭs'-çĭ-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *resuscitatus*, pa. par. of *resuscito* = to raise up again: *re-* = again, and *suscito* = to raise up, for *subcito*, from *sub* = up, under, and *cito* = to summon, to rouse.] Resuscitated; restored to life.

"Our mortall bodyes shall be *resuscitate*."—*Gardner: Exposicion; The Presence*, p. 65.

rē-sŭs'-çĭ-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *resuscitatio.*] The act of resuscitating, or of reviving or stirring up anew; the state of being resuscitated; revival; restoration to life or vitality, especially of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning or suspended animation; a bringing forward again before public notice.

"A cleare testimonye of the *resuscitation* of the dead."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, p. 8.

rē-sŭs'-çĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [O. Fr. *resuscitatif.*] Tending to resuscitate or revive; resuscitating, reviving, revivifying, reproducing.

rē-sŭs'-çĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which resuscitates or restores to life.

rĕt, *v.t.* [Dut. *reten.*] To subject flax to the action of retting (q.v.).

rē-tā'-ble, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *table* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The same as Super-altar, 2. (q.v.).

rĕ-tāil', ***re-taile,** *v.t.* [Fr. *retail* = a shred, a paring, a small piece cut off anything; *retailler* = to cut again, to cut pieces off: *re-* = again, and *tailler* = to cut; Port. *retalhar*; Ital. *ritagliare.*]

1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, as opposed to selling wholesale.

"A licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. To sell at second hand.

"The sage dame
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out at second hand, or in small quantities; to tell in small portions; to tell to many; to spread by report.

"He is furnished with no certaintles,
More than he haply may *retail* from me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

rĕ-tāil' (1), *s. & a.* [Retail, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* The sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions.

"Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcell'd out the Bible by *retail*."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 738.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Applied to the sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand: as, a *retail* business.

2. Selling commodities in small quantities or at second hand; retailing.

"Vast quantities . . . are sold over here by the *retail* grocer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 20, 1885.

***rĕ-tāil'** (2), *s.* [Retaliate.] Retaliation.

"To look for good and do had is against the law of *retail*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 116.

rĕ-tāil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retail* (1), s.; *-er.*]

1. One who retails goods; one who sells commodities by retail.

"The *retailer* pays the States almost the one molety as much as he paid for the commodity at first."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 7.

2. One who tells or deals out in small quantities; a reporter.

***rĕ-tāil'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *retail* (1), s.; *-ment.*] The act of retailing.

rĕ-tāin', ***re-taine,** ***re-tayne,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *retenir*, from Lat. *retineo* = to hold back: *re-* = back, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *retener*; Port. *reter*; Ital. *ritenere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To hold back, to keep back, to restrain.

"He . . . had killed him, if his brother Robert had not *retained* him."—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. To hold or keep in possession; not to part with, lose, or dismiss; to continue to hold or possess. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 10.)

3. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee.

"Being my sworn servant the duke *retained* him his."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To belong to; to pertain; to depend on; to be attached to.

"Coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to hitterness."—*Boyle.*

2. To keep, to continue, to remain.

"No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love."
Donne. (*Todd.*)

retain-wall, *s.* [Retaining-wall.]

rĕ-tāin′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *retain; -able.*] Capable of being retained.

* **rĕ-tāin′-al,** *s.* [Eng. *retain; -al.*] The act of retaining.

* **rĕ-tāin′-dĕr,** * **re-teyn-dour,** *s.* [RETAIN.] A retainer, a dependant.

"Other maner of housholdes and other maner of *reteyndour* of housholde seruantes."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1452).

* **rĕ-tāin′-dĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *retainder; -ship.*] The state, position, or coudition of a retainer.

rĕ-tāin′-ĕr, * **re-tain-our,** *s.* [Eng. *retain; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which retains; a keeper: as, a *retainer* of sound.

2. One who is kept in service; a servant, an attendant, a dependant; specif., a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery.

"To see in which army his numerous *retainers* would be arrayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. One attached to or frequenting a place.

"That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

* 4. The act of keeping dependants; the state of being in dependence.

* 5. Any thing by which a person is retained or attached to a particular side or party. [II. 1.]

"The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. iii., No. 16.

II. *Law:*

1. A preliminary fee paid to a counsel to secure his services, or rather to prevent the other side from securing them. A *special retainer* is a fee paid to secure the services of counsel for a particular case. A *general retainer* is a fee paid to secure a priority of claim on a counsel's services for any causes which the party paying the fee may have for trial.

"The half-pay was meant to be a *retainer* as well as a reward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. An authority given to an attorney or to a solicitor to proceed in an action.

3. The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.

rĕ-tāin′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RETAIN.]

retaining-fee, *s.*

Law: A general retainer. [RETAINER, II. 1.]

retaining-wall, retain-wall, *s.*

Engin.: A wall erected to maintain a bank of earth in position, as in sunk fences, faces of earthworks, railway cuttings, sea-walls, &c. Strictly speaking, a wall erected to hold an artificial bank in upright or nearly upright position. [BREAST-WALL, 2.]

* **rĕ-tāin′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *retain; -ment.*] The act of retaining.

"We will adde to all this the *retainment* of the same name which the deceased had here."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

rē-tāke′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *take* (q.v.).]

1. To take again.

"The remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 311.

2. To take or recover back from one who has captured or taken anything.

"Or else, secondly, without such writ of restitution, the party may peaceably *retake* his goods."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

rē-tāk′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retak(e); -er.*] One who retakes what has been taken; a recaptor.

rĕ-tăl′-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *retaliatus*, pa. par. of *retalio* = to requite, allied to *talio* = retaliation in kind.]

A. *Transitive.:*

* **1.** To return good for good, no less than evil for evil; to return, to requite.

"[The king, James II. of England] expects a return in specie from them [the Dissenters] that the kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

2. To repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; especially to requite or return evil for evil.

"Our *retaliating* the like prevails upon them to desist from offending us."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To return like for like; to requite.

"Nations accordingly seldom fail to *retaliate* in this manner."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

rĕ-tăl′-ĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *retaliat(e); -ion.*]

* **1.** The return of good for good or evil for evil; a return in kind for any act received.

"His majesty caused directions to be sent for the enlargement of the Roman priests, in *retaliation* for the prisoners that were set at liberty in Spain to congratulate the prince's welcome."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 166.

2. The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; reprisal, revenge, retribution.

"The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

rĕ-tăl′-ĭ-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *retaliat(e); -ive.*] Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; vindictive, revengeful.

rĕ-tăl′-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *retaliat(e); -ory.*] Implying or containing retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like.

"The animosity displayed by Spanish merchants towards German firms is also beginning to call forth *retaliatory* measures."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

rē-ta′-ma, *s.* [Sp., from Arab. *rætam.* See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Cytiseæ, closely akin to Genista and Sarothamnus. *Retama Rætam*, a white flowered species growing in Arabia and Syria, was probably the רֹתֶם (*rothem*), improperly rendered juniper tree, under which Elijah sat (1 Kings xix. 5). The Arabs applied the shoots macerated in water to wounds, and drank an infusion of the bitter roots for internal pains.

rĕ-tard′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *retarder*, from Lat. *retardo* = to delay: *re-* = back, and *tardo* = to make slow; *tardus* = slow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To obstruct, hinder, or impede in swiftness of course; to cause to move more slowly; to impede, to clog, to delay.

"Corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it."—*Bolingbroke: Human Reason*, ess. 2.

* **2.** To defer, to delay, to put off; to render more late: as, To *retard* a visit.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To stay back; to be or come later.

"Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

rĕ-tard′, *s.* [RETARD, *v.*] Retardation.

¶ *Retard of the tide:* The interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates, and the appearance of the tide itself.

rē-tar-dā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *retarder* = to retard (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of retarding or delaying; the act of abating or lessening swiftness of motion; hindrance, delay, postponement.

"Oppositions are encountered and overcome, each period of *retardation* being followed by more than the normal rapidity of advance."—*Prof. Tyndall*, in *Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 30, 1883.

* **2.** That which retards, delays, or hinders; an obstruction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* The act of hindering the free progress or motion of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises either from the friction of the surface upon which the body moves, or the resistance of the medium through which it moves.

2. *Music:*

(1) A gradual slackening of pace in the performance of a passage.

(2) The holding on of a concordant note into the succeeding chord, in such a manner that it becomes a discord, which is resolved upwards. A discord of retardation is thus opposed to a discord of suspension, the latter being resolved downwards. Three or more parts may be retarded or suspended, and retardations and suspensions may occur in the same chord.

¶ *Retardation of mean solar time:* [TIME, *s.*].

rĕ-tar′-da-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *retard; -ative.*] Tending to retard; having power to retard.

* **rĕ-tar′-da-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *retard; -atory.*] Tending to retard; retardative.

"Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

rĕ-tard′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RETARD, *v.*]

retarded-power, *s.*

Mech.: A power which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, the order only being reversed. [ACCELERATED.]

rĕ-tard′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retard*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which retards, delays, or hinders.

"This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*."—*Glanvill.*

* **rĕ-tard′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *retard; -ment.*] The act of retarding, delaying, or hindering.

"It does not depend so much on *retardment* of spring growth."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 24, 1886.

* **rē-tâunt′,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *taunt*, s. (q.v.).] The repetition of a taunt.

"With suche tauntee and *retauntes*."—*Hall: Richard III.*, fo. 10.

rĕtch (1), **reach,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hrécan*, from *hrĕc* = a cough, spittle, *hráca* = the throat; Icel. *hrœkja* = to retch, from *hraki* = spittle; Ger. *rachen* = the throat; Dan. *rachelen* = to retch.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

* **rĕtch** (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [A.S. *récan*, *reccan.*] To reck, to care; to care for; to regard.

* **rĕtch** (3), * **retche,** *v.i.* or *t.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

* **rĕtch′-lĕss,** * **retch-lesse,** *a.* [A softened form of *reckless* (q.v.).]

1. Reckless, careless.

"And *retchlesse* of hys life, he 'gan both syghe and grone." *Surrey: Complaint of a Dying Lover.*

2. Not worthy of thought or care.

"Daunceth he merry that is mirthlesse,
Who should recke of that is *retchlesse*."
Chaucer: The Assembly of Fowls.

* **rĕtch′-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [RECKLESSLY.]

* **rĕtch′-lĕss-nĕss,** *a.* [RECKLESSNESS.]

rē′-tē, *s.* [Lat. = a net.] (See the compounds.)

rete-mirabile, *s.*

Anat.: An artery which abruptly divides into small anastomosing branches, these again often uniting to reconstruct and continue the trunk. The rete mirabile of Galen is formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and several other mammals. (*Quain.*)

rete-mucosum, *s.*

Anat.: The Malpighian layer (q.v.).

* **rē-tē′-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *rete* = a net.] Resembling network; retiform.

* **rē-tĕc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *retectus*, pa. par. of *retego* = to uncover; *re-* = back, and *tego* = to cover.] The act of uncovering, disclosing, or discovering to view. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 685.)

rē-tĕll′, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).] To tell again; to repeat.

rĕt′-ēne, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*); *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}$. Found, in the form of fatty scales, on fossil pine wood, and also produced by the dry distillation of very resinous fir. It crystallizes in colourless laminæ, melts at 99°, boils at 365°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, and forms an orange-yellow, crystalline compound with picric acid.

retene sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}S_2O_6$. Formed by prolonged contact of retene with strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in a solid mass, and forms a barium salt yielding needle-shaped crystals.

* **rē-tĕnt′,** *s.* [Lat. *retentum*, neut. sing. of *retentus*, pa. par. of *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).] That which is retained.

rē-tĕn′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retentionem*, accus. of *retentio* = a retaining, from *retentus*, pa. par. of *retineo* = to retain (q.v.); Sp. *retencion*; Ital. *retenzione, ritenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained or kept.

* 2. Confinement, custody, detention.

"Haue no let, hinderance, or *retention*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, v. 156.

* 3. The power of retaining; especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas; memory.

"No woman's heart
So big to hold so much; they lack *retention*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

* 4. That which retains or preserves impressions, as a tablet (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 122.)

* 5. The act of withholding or keeping back anything.

"His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or restraint:
All his." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* The power of holding confined. Used of the bladder, &c.

2. *Scots Law:* A lien; the right of withholding debt or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

rĕ-tĕnt'-ĭs, *s. pl.* [Lat., abl. pl. of *retentus*, pa. par. of *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).] Things retained.

¶ (1) *To be kept in retentis:* To be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.

(2) *To lie in retentis:*

Scots Law: To lie in proof, as the examination of witnesses, which, in certain cases, is taken before the cause is ripe for trial.

rĕ-tĕnt'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rétentif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or quality of retaining.

"The pebbly gravel next, the layers then
Of mingled moulds of more *retentive* earths."
Thomson: Autumn, 814.

¶ Used also of immaterial things: as, a *retentive* memory, the *retentive* faculty.

2. Confining, restraining.

"Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my *retentive* enemy, my gaol?"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which retains, restrains, or confines; a restraint.

"Those secret checks which are raised within itself [the heart] readily conspire with all outward *retentives*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.*; *Nabal & Abigail.*

rĕ-tĕnt'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *retentive*; *-ly.*] In a retentive manner.

rĕ-tĕnt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *retentive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being retentive.

"The *retentiveness* with which he held together a variety of elaborate figures and statistics."—*Leisure Hour*, Jan., 1885, p. 58.

* **rĕt'-ĕn-ūe,** *s.* [RETINUE.]

rē-tē-pŏr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *porus* = a passage, a channel.]

Zoology & Palæontology:

1. A genus of Escharidæ. Cœnœcium branched, often reticulated. Tertiary and recent.

2. A genus of Fenestellidæ, called by Prof. King Phyllopora. Silurian to the Cretaceous rocks (?).

rēt'-ē-pōre, *s.* [RETEPORA.] Any individual of the Retepora (q.v.).

* **rē-tĕx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *retexo* = to unweave.] To unweave, to undo, to annul.

"Neither king James, king Charles, nor any parliament, did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 57.

* **rē-tĕx'-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *texture* (q.v.).] The act of weaving again; a second or new texture.

* **rethor,** *s.* [RHETOR.]

* **rethorik,** *s.* [RHETORIC.]

* **rē-tĭ-ār'-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [RETIARIUS.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Retiaries; spiders which spin webs to catch their prey.

rē-tĭ-ār'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *rete* = a net.]

Rom. Antiq.: A gladiator who was armed with a trident fork and a net. [GLADIATOR.]

"As in a throng'd amphitheatre, of old,
The wary *Retiarius* trapp'd his foe."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. xliii.

* **rē'-tĭ-ą-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *retiarius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a net; retiform.

2. Weaving or using nets or webs to catch their prey.

"We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders and their position in the web."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

3. Armed with a net; hence, fig., skilful to entangle. [RETIARIUS.]

"Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic."—*Coleridge.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A retiarius (q.v.).

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): [RETIARIÆ].

rĕt'-ĭ-çençe, * **rĕt'-ĭ-çen-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *réticence*, from Lat. *reticentia*, from *reticens* = reticent (q.v.); Sp. *reticencia*; Ital. *reticenza.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being reticent; a refraining from talking; a keeping of one's own counsel; silence, reserve.

"Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 841.

2. *Rhet.:* The same as APOSIOPESIS (q.v.).

rĕt'-ĭ-çent, *a.* [Lat. *reticens*, pr. par. of *reticeo* = to be silent again: *re-* = again, and *taceo* = to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent, or to keep one's own counsel; indisposed to talk; silent, reserved.

"Upon this he is naturally *reticent*."—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

* **rĕt'-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. A small net.

2. A reticule, a hand-bag.

3. A reticulated-micrometer (q.v.).

rĕ-tĭc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *reticulum* = a little net; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Having the form of a net or network; formed with interstices; retiform.

reticular-body, *s.* [RETE-MUCUSUM.]

reticular-tissue, *s.* [AREOLAR-TISSUE.]

rĕ-tĭc-ų-lār'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [RETICLE.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Carpenter in 1862, and now widely adopted for the Foraminifera. He divides it into two sub-classes, Imperforata and Perforata, the former with four orders (Gromidea, Astrorhizidea, Miliolidea, and Lituolidea), and the latter with six (Textularidea, Chilostomellidea, Lagenidea, Globigerinidea, Rotalidea, and Nummulinidea).

rĕ-tĭc-ų-lār'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [RETICULARIA.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Reticularia (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 346.)

rĕ-tĭc'-ų-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reticular*; *-ly.*] In a reticular or net-like manner.

rĕ-tĭc'-ų-ląte, rĕ-tĭc'-ų-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dimin. of *rete* = a net; Fr. *reticulé.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Formed of net-work; constructed like the meshes of a net; having distinct lines crossing each other like network. Applied to lattice-windows, the cross-bars of a fence, &c.

"The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Netted (q.v.). Used of leaves, vernation, cells, vessels, &c.

2. *Min.*: Applied to minerals occurring in elongated crystals, or fibres which are more or less parallel, and crossed by a similar grouping, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.

reticulated-glass, *s.*

Glass: A species of ornamental glass ware, formerly made in Venice and recently revived. It is produced by a network of air-bubbles inclosed in the glass, and arranged in regular interlacing series.

reticulated-micrometer, *s.* A kind of micrometer invented by Malvasia, and used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having stretched across it a number of wires at right angles to, and at equal and known distances from each other.

RETICULATED-MOULDING.
(*From Norman Arch. Tower of St. Peter's, Northampton.*)

reticulated-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways, like network. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.

reticulate-work, *s.* A variety of masonry consisting of layers of squared stone laid horizontally and obliquely, so as to present their edges at the face of the wall, giving an appearance of network. It was common amongst the Romans.

rĕ-tĭc-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [RETICULATE.]

1. The state of being reticulate or netlike; net-work; reticulated work; an organization of substances resembling net-work.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares.

rĕ-tĭc-ų-lā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *reticulatus* = reticulated; o connective.] Reticulated.

reticulato-venose, *a.*

Bot.: Having netted veins.

rĕt'-ĭ-cūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. A kind of bag, originally of net-work, now of any material, used by ladies for carrying in the hand; a ladies' handbag. (Frequently corrupted into *ridicule.*)

"A lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 9.

2. A reticulated-micrometer (q.v.).

3. The same as RETICULUM, 1.

† **rĕ-tĭc-ų-lō'-są,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *reticulosus* = much netted; *rete* = a net.]

Zool.: The same as Reticularia (q.v.) (?).

rĕ-tĭc'-ų-lōse, *a.* [RETICULOSA.] Much reticulated.

reticulose-rhizopods, *s. pl.* [RETICULARIA.]

rĕ-tĭc'-ų-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. *Anat.:* An extremely delicate network of tissue supporting the proper nervous substance in the brain and the spinal cord. (*Kölliker.*)

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The second stomach of ruminants; the honeycomb bag.

3. *Bot.:* The fibrous sheath at the base of the petioles of palms.

rē'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *retiformis*, from *rete* = a net, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of net-work; reticulated.

"The *retiform* tunicle is whitish."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

retiform connective-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: Tissue in which the ramified corpuscles unite into a reticular or fine trabecular structure, but neither white nor elastic fibres are developed. Called also Reticular, Cytogenous, and Adenoid-tissue. (*Quain.*)

rĕt'-ĭn-ą, *s.* [Lat., from *rete* = a net.]

Anat.: The net-like expansion of the optic nerve, lying between the black pigment and the vitreous humour of the eye. It is the only part immediately concerned in the act of sensation.

rĕt-ĭn-ăc'-ų-lŭm, (pl. **rĕt-ĭn-ăc'-ų-lą**), *s.* [Lat. = that which retains or holds back, from *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.:* A restraining band. There are retinacula of the ileo-cæcal valve and of the tendons.

2. *Bot.:* A viscid gland connected with the stigma, and holding fast the pollen masses in Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ.

* 3. *Surg.:* An instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

rĕt'-ĭn-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *retin(a)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the retina.

rĕ-tĭn'-ą-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A massive serpentine with a resinous lustre.

* **rĕt'-ĭn-ąnce,** * **ret-yn-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Retinue, retainers.

"And al the riche *retynaunce*, that roteth hem on fals lyvynge." *Piers Plowman*, p. 27.

rĕt-ĭ-năph'-thą, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin, and Eng. *naphtha.*] [TOLUENE.]

rĕt-ĭn-ăs'-phălt, *s.* [Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin, and Eng. *asphalt.*]

Min.: An earthy, brown substance found in lignite at Bovey, Devonshire. Hardness, 1 to 2·5; sp. gr. 1·135; lustre, somewhat resinous to earthy; flexible and elastic when first obtained, but becomes brittle on drying. Alcohol dissolves out 53·92 per cent, this is the retinellite (q.v.). The remainder has not been examined.

rĕt-ĭn-ĕl'-līte, *s.* [Dimin. from *retinite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A resin-like substance dissolved out of retinasphalt (q.v.) by alcohol. Colour, light-brown. Fluid at 160°. Compos.: carbon, 76·86; hydrogen, 8·75; oxygen, 14·39 = 100.

rĕ-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ρητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing retene.

retinic-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $C_{40}H_{54}O_6$(?) The portion of retinasphalt soluble in alcohol; obtained as a yellow-brown resin, which melts about 120°. It dissolves abundantly in ether, from which it is in most part precipitated by alcohol. From its alcoholic solution acetate of lead in alcohol yields a precipitate.

2. *Min.:* [RETINELLITE].

rĕt'-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ρητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. *Min.:* The same as COPALITE (q.v.).

2. *Petrol.:* The same as PITCHSTONE (q.v.).

rĕt-ĭn-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *retin(a)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the retina, the three forms being diffuse, exudative, and nephritic; the last is found in cases of Bright's disease.

rĕt'-ĭn-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *ρητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resin-like, resiniform; resembling a resin without being actually such.

rĕt'-ĭn-ōle, *s.* [Gr. *ρητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin; *-ole.*]

Chem.: Retinyl. A name given to hydrocarbons obtained in the rectification of the products of the dry distillation of turpentine resins.

rĕt-ĭn-ŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Eng. *retin(a)*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] Examination of the retina of the eye. (*Annandale.*)

rĕt'-ĭ-nūe, * **rĕt'-ĕ-nūe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir* = to retain (q.v.).]

1. The attendants on a prince or other distinguished person, especially when on a journey or procession; a train, a suite, a cortege.

"They follow her as part of her *retinue*, and are introduced as her companions."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. Anything which accompanies; an accompaniment.

"This whole train of suppositions or assertions, brought in as part of the *retinue* to wait upon the argument *a priori*, is little else but a train of error and false reasoning."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. iv., p. 467.

rĕt'-ĭn-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *retin*; *-yl.*] [RETINOLE.]

* **rĕt'-ĭ-pĕd,** *s.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Birds which have the skin of their tarsi divided into small polygonal scales.

rĕ-tĭr'-ą-çўˌ *s.* [Eng. *retir(e)*; *-acy.*]

1. The act of retiring; the state of having or being retired.

2. A competency on which to retire. (In both senses American.)

rĕt'-ĭ-rade, *s.* [Fr., from *retirer* = to withdraw.]

Fort.: A kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reentering angle.

rĕ-tĭr'-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *retir(e)*; *-al.*]

Banking, &c.: The act of retiring a bill.

rĕ-tïre', * **re-tyre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *retirer*, from *re-* = back, and *tirer* = to draw; Sp. & Port. *retirar*; Ital. *retirare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To withdraw; to draw back; to go to a place of privacy.

"*Retiring* to the house of a near relative."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

¶ Often used reflexively.

"Yon must *retire yourself*
Into some covert." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. To retreat from danger, action, or battle.

"Wars with a *retiring* enemy
With much more travail than with victory."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

3. To recede; to be bent or curved back: as, The shore *retires* to form a bay.

4. To withdraw from business or active life to a private life.

"Thus Atticus, and Trumbull thus, *retired*."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 258.

5. To recede; to depart gradually.

"Far distant in the south, the ray
Shone pale amid *retiring* day."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 7.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To withdraw; to lead or take back.

"He might have *retired* his power."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

2. To make or cause to withdraw from active service; to place on the retired list: as, To *retire* an officer.

II. *Comm.:* To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying.

"That the banks be forbidden to *retire* their currency except upon reasonable notice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1881.

* **rĕ-tïre',** * **re-tyre,** *s.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

1. The act of retiring; retirement, withdrawal; retreat.

"The baud of Mars
Beckoning with fiery truncheon my *retire*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

2. A place of retirement or privacy; retreat, seclusion.

"Eve . . . with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her *retire*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 265.

rĕ-tïred', *pa. par.* & *a.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Withdrawn or secluded from society or public notice; secluded, quiet, private.

"Few months we lived *retired*, unknown,
To all but one dear friend aloue."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 20.

2. Secret, private; difficult to be seen, known, or discovered.

"Language most shews a man: speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us."—*Ben Jonson.*

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a *retired* merchant.

4. Fond of seclusion, privacy, or retirement: as, a person of *retired* habits.

retired-flank, *s.*

Fort.: A flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. The addition of such flanks, partially closing the gorge, changes a redan to a lunette (q.v.).

retired-list, *s.*

Mil. & Naval: A list on which superannuated and retired officers are placed.

"He was placed on the *retired-list* with the rank of Rear-Admiral."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1886, p. 12.

* **rĕ-tïr'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *retired*; *-ly.*] In a retired or secluded manner; in privacy or seclusion.

* **rĕ-tïr'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *retired*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being retired; a state of retirement; privacy, seclusion, solitude.

"A toad-like *retiredness* and closeness of mind."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

rĕ-tïre'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from *retirer* = to retire (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; withdrawal.

2. The act of withdrawing from business or active life; as, the *retirement* of an officer from the army.

3. The state of being retired or withdrawn from society or public notice; seclusion, privacy.

"Persons . . . who now, by a fate not unusual to courtiers, spend a life of poverty and *retirement*."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

* 4. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

"In this *retirement* of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming."—*Locke.*

5. A retired, private, or secluded abode; a retreat; seclusion, privacy; a place to which one retires for quiet, privacy, or solitude.

"Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years."—*Addison.*

II. *Comm.:* The act of retiring or withdrawing from circulation.

"He approves Mr. Folger's recommendations for the *retirement* of the silver certificate."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1881.

* **rĕ-tïr'-ęnçe,** *s.* [RETIRE, *v.*] A retiring disposition or manner; shyness, reserve.

"There was in her speech a certain *retirence*."—*Mrs. Craik.*

rĕ-tïr'-ĕr, * **re-tyr-er,** *s.* [Eng. *retir(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who retires or withdraws.

"Whiles rank *retyrers* gave their enemies ground."
Gascoigne: Fruites of Warre.

rĕ-tïr'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Withdrawing; going into solitude or seclusion; retreating.

2. Reserved or shy in disposition; not forward or obtrusive.

3. Assigned to or suitable for one who retires or is retired from public service: as, a *retiring* allowance.

rĕt'-ĭs-tēne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}$. A solid hydrocarbon, produced by heating with zinc-dust dioxyretistene, a compound formed from retene by the action of chromic acid. It crystallizes from alcohol in white laminæ.

† **rĕ-tĭt'-ĕ-læ,** † **rĕ-tĭt-ĕ-lär'-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *telum* = a dart.]

Zool.: In Walcknaer's arrangement a subdivision of the family Araneidæ, containing spiders spinning webs of an open mesh-work and of an irregular form, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey.

rē-tōld', *pret., pa. par.,* & *a.* [RETELL.]

rĕ-tor'-sion, *s.* [RETORTION.]

rĕ-tort', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *retortus*, pa. par. of *retorqueo* = to twist back; Fr. *rétorquer*; Sp. *retorcer*; Ital. *ritorcere.*] [RETORT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. To bend or curve back.

* 2. To throw back; to cast back.

"As when his virtues shining upon others
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. To return or throw back, as an argument, accusation, taunt, incivility, censure, or the like.

"*Retorting* his own concessions upon him."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 204.

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. To bend or curve back, as a line.

2. To return an argument, or charge; to make a retort.

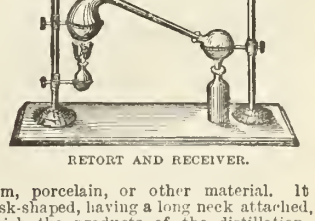
"The sports of glory to the brave belong,
Retorts Euryalus."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 177.

rĕ-tort', *s.* [Fr. *retorte* = a retort or crooked body; prop. fem. of *retort*, pa. par. of *retordre* = to wrest back, from Lat. *retorqueo*, from *re-* = back, and *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A censure, taunt, or incivility returned; the return of an argument, taunt, or incivility; a severe reply or repartee.

"He sent me word if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

2. *Chem. & Art:* A vessel in whose chamber an object is subjected to distillation or decompositiou by heat, a neck conducting off the volatile products. The retort of the chemical laboratory is a vessel of glass, plati-



RETORT AND RECEIVER.

num, porcelain, or other material. It is flask-shaped, having a long neck attached, in which the products of the distillation are condensed, and from which they pass into the receiver. The retort of the gas-works is a cylinder or segment of a cylinder, formed of clay or iron.

rctort-house, *s.*

Gas-man.: The building in which the retorts are situated, and the gas manufactured.

rĕ-tort'-ĕd, *a.* [RETORT, *v.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Bent or thrown back; twisted back.

2. *Her.:* Applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.

RETORTED.

rĕ-tort'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retort,* v.; *-er.*] One who retorts.

rĕ-tor'-tion, re-tor-sion, *s.* [Fr. *rétorsion.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang:* The act of retorting; reflection or turning back.

"By an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself."—*Spenser: On Prodigies,* p. 253.

2. *Internat. Law:* The use, by a power injured by the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the right of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter.

* **rĕ-tort'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *retort; -ive.*] Of the nature of a retort; containing retort.

* **rĕ-tō'-sæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *retosus* = much netted.]

Bot.: In Lindley's *Nat. Syst. of Bot.* (ed. 2nd, 1836), a group of Endogens, having either many ribs, with the intervals between them irregularly netted, or having a midrib and netted sides. Orders, Smilaceæ, Dioscereaceæ, and Roxhurghiaceæ.

rē'-tōse, *a.* [RETOSÆ.]

Bot.: Having much netted leaves; of or belonging to the Retosæ (q.v.).

* **rē-tŏss',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *toss* v. (q.v.).] To toss back or again.

"Toss'd and *retoss'd,* aloft, and then below."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 370.

rē-toŭch', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *touch,* v. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise.

"He sighs, departs, and leaves the accomplish'd plan
That he has touch'd, *retouch'd,* many a long day."
Cowper: Task, iii, 736.

2. *Art:* To improve or revive by new touches; to go over, as a work of art a second time, and restore a faded part, or to add portions to for its general improvement.

"The great picture which he afterwards *retouched* and finished."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders.*

rē-toŭch', *s.* [RETOUCH, *v.*]

Art: A repeated or second touch; the restoration of decayed colour in pictures and of worn lines in engravings.

rē-toŭch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retouch,* v.; *-er.*] One who retouches.

"The potters and moulders and modelers having finished their work, the ware is handed over to the *retouchers.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1878, p. 667.

rĕ-tôur', *s.* [Fr. = a return.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Retreat, retirement, return.

"Dede here meue make *retour.*"
Seven Sages, 436.

2. *Scots Law:* An extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

rĕ-tôured', *a.* [RETOUR.]

Scots Law: Expressed or enumerated in a retour.

retoured-duty, *s.* The valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour, to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

* **re-tourn,** *v.t. & i.* [RETURN, *v.*]

rĕ-trāçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *trace,* v. (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To trace or track back or again; to go over again in the reverse direction.

"Ere yon silver lamp of night
Has thrice *retraced* her path of light."
Byron: To E. N. Long, Esq.

2. To trace back or up.

"Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace,*
He springs from Inachus of Argive race."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 121.

3. To trace, draw, or sketch again or anew.

"He, whose lowly fortune I *retrace.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

II. *Art:* To paint or trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing; to retouch.

* **rĕ-trāçe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *retrace; -able.*] Capable of being retraced.

rĕ-trăct', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rétracter,* from Lat. *retracto,* frequent. of *retraho* = to draw back: *re-* = back, and *traho* = to draw; Sp. *retractar;* Ital. *ritrattare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To withdraw; to draw back.

"The seas into themselves *retract* their flows."
Drayton: Of his Ladies not coming.

2. To rescind, to revoke.

"To *retract* and call in agen their anjust lawes."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel,* ch. v.

3. To recall; to withdraw; to recant, as a declaration, promise, statement, &c.; to disavow.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To recall or withdraw a declaration, promise, concession, or the like.

"She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts,* advances, and then flies."
Granville.

* 2. To retreat.

"They were fully determined, and bent to compell hym to *retract* wyth deut of swourd."—*Hall: Edw. III.* (an. 10).

rĕ-trăct', *s.* [RETRACT, *v.*]

1. *Farr.:* The prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

* 2. A retreat.

"They made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove,* p. 35.

rĕ-trăct'-a-ble, rĕ-trăct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *retract,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

"Talons . . . *retractable* into a sheath of skin."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. vii.

* **rĕ-trăc'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retractatus,* pa. par. of *retracto* = to retract (q.v.).] To retract, to recall, to withdraw, to recant.

"St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate,* we might say revoke, many things that had passed him; and doth even glory that he seeth his infirmities."—*Translatours of the Bible.* (To the Reader.)

rĕ-trăc-tā'-tion, * re-trac-ta-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. *retractatio,* from *retractatus,* pa. par. of *retracto* = to retract (q.v.).] The act of retracting, recalling, or withdrawing what has been said, promised, or conceded; recantation.

"Culpable beginnings have found commendable conclusions and infamous courses pious *retractations.*"—*Browne: Christian Morals,* ii. 6.

rĕ-trăct'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [RETRACT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Bot.:* Bent backwards.

2. *Her.:* Applied to charges when borne one shorter than the other.

rĕ-trăct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [RETRACTABLE.]

rĕ-trăc'-tile, *a.* [Eng. *retract; -ile.*] Capable of being retracted; retractible.

"The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology,* i. 151.

* **rĕ-trăc'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retractionem,* accus. of *retractio,* from *retractus,* pa. par. of *retraho* = to draw back, to retract (q.v.); Sp. *retraccion;* Ital. *retrazione.*]

1. The act of retracting, drawing back, or withdrawing.

2. The act of recalling or withdrawing an avowal, promise, concession, declaration, or the like; retractation; recantation; disavowal.

"There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a *retraction* to the other."—*Sidney.*

3. The act of withdrawing from a step taken; the act of recalling, rescinding, or revoking; rescission.

"The *retraction* or countermand of those things which against the Christians were before decreed."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 74.

* **rĕ-trăct'-ĭve,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *retract; -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

B. *As subst.:* That which withdraws or takes from.

"A strong *retractive* from even our dearest and gainfullest sins."—*Bp. Hall: Remains,* p. 139.

rĕ-trăct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *retractive; -ly.*] In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawal.

rĕ-trăct'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *retractus,* pa. par. of *retraho* = to retract (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which retracts.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat. (Pl.):* Muscles drawing the foot of bivalve molluscs back into the shell. They are attached to the shell, and leave on it small scars close to those of the adductors.

2. *Fire-arms:* A device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

3. *Surgery:*

(1) A towel or rubber cloth, which is employed to hold back the flaps while the bone is being sawn off.

(2) A hook or hoe-like instrument of metal, hard rubber, or horn, to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs.

retractor-muscles, *s. pl.* [RETRACTOR, II. 1.]

"As long as the bird struggled, so long would the mussel, with its strong *retractor-muscles,* keep its valves closed."—*Field,* Oct. 8, 1885.

* **re-traict,** *s.* [O. Fr. *retraicte.*] A retreat.

"The earle of Lincolne . . . seeing the business past *retraict,* resolved to make on where the king was, and to giue him battaile."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 33.

* **re-trait** (1), * **re-traite** (1), * **re-trate** (1), *s.* [RETREAT, *s.*]

* **rĕ-trāit** (2), * **re-traite** (2), * **re-traitt, * re-trate** (2), *s.* [Fr., Ital. *ritratto.*] A cast of the countenance.

"Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield do beare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 4.

* **re-trait,** * **re-trayte,** *a.* [Fr. *retrait,* pa. par. of *retraire* = to withdraw.] Retired, secluded. [RETREAT, *s.*]

"Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte.*"—*Harsnett.*

rē-trăns-form', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *transform* (q.v.).] To transform anew; to change back again.

rē-trăns-for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *transformation* (q.v.).] A second transformation; a change back, as to a former state.

rē-trans'-lāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *translate* (q.v.).] To translate again; to translate back again to the original language.

* **re-trate,** *s.* [RETREAT, *s.*]

rĕ-trăx'-ĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he has withdrawn or retracted; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *retraho* = to retract (q.v.).]

Law: The withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

* **rē-trĕad',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-,* and Eng. *tread,* v. (q.v.).] To tread again.

rē-trēat', * **re-trait,** * **re-traite,** * **re-treate,** * **re-treit,** * **re-trete,** *s.* [O. Fr. *retrete, retraite, retraicte* (Fr. *retraite*), fem. of *retret, retrait,* pa. par. of *retraire* (Lat. *retraho*), from *re-* = back, and *traire* = to draw.] [RETRACT.]

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from a place; withdrawal.

"His death, which took place not long after his *retreat* from public life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

2. *Specif.:* A military operation, either forced or strategical, by which troops retire before an enemy. It differs properly from a flight in being orderly and under control.

"No thought of flight,
None of *retreat.*" *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 237.

3. The withdrawal of a ship or fleet from an enemy; the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.

4. A state of retirement, privacy, or seclusion from society, noise, or hustle.

5. *Specif.:* A period of retirement with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting generally for three or seven days.

6. A place of retirement, privacy, or seclusion; an asylum; a place of safety or security; a refuge.

"Welcome, grave stranger, to our green *retreats.*"
Scott: Poacher.

7. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action.

"Perceiving no remedye in ye matter, caused the *retreit* to be sounded."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, fol. 241.

rē-trēat',* re-traite, *v.i.* & *t.* [RETREAT, s.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To retire, withdraw, or move back; to go back to a place formerly occupied.

2. To retire before an enemy, or from an advanced position.

"Slow they *retreat*, and, e'en *retreating*, fight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 863.

3. To retire; to move away.

"The *retreating* sun the sign of the Scorpion enters."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

4. To withdraw or retire to a retreat or place of privacy and seclusion; to retire to a place of safety or security; to take shelter or refuge.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To draw back; to withdraw.

"Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course."
Sylvester.

* **rē-trēat'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *retreat; -ed.*] Withdrawn or retired into privacy or seclusion; secluded.

"Others more milde
Retreated in a silent valley, sing."
Milton: P. L., ii. 546.

* **rē-trēat'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *retreat*, v.; *-er.*] One who retreats or gives way.

"He drew the *retreaters* up into a body."—*Prince Rupert beating up the Rebels*, p. 8.

* **rē-trēat'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *retreat; -ful(l).*] Affording or serving as a retreat.

* **rē-trēat'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *retreat; -ment.*] Retreat.

"Our Prophet's great *retreatment*."
D'Urfey: Plague of Impertinence.

rē-trĕnch, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *retrencher* (Fr. *retrancher*): *re-* = back, and *trencher* = to cut.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To cut off or away; to pare away.

"Thy exuberant parts *retrench*." *Denham.*

2. To deprive of; to mutilate. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

* 3. To shorten, to abbreviate.

"This *retrenched* all farther examination of him; for thereby he was ineligible."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 571.

* 4. To lessen, to abridge, to diminish.

"His altered gait and stateliness *retrench'd*."
Cowper: Task, v. 76.

5. To cut down; to curtail; to effect a saving of.

"Every gentleman, . . . was *retrenching* something from the charge of his table and his cellar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 6. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

II. *Mil.:* To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live at less magnificence or expense; to curtail one's expenses; to economize.

"Can I *retrench*? yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell."
Pope: Imit. of Horace, Ep. i. 7.

* 2. To encroach; to make an inroad.

rē-trĕnch'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *retranchement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of retrenching or cutting away; the lopping off or removing of what is superfluous.

"It [Gulliver's Travels] appeared in the November following, (1726,) with several *retrenchments* and alterations."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 6.

2. The act of curtailing, cutting down, or abridging; diminution, curtailment: as, To make *retrenchments* in expenses.

II. *Fortification:*

1. A traverse or defence against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

2. A breastwork and ditch behind another defensive work.

3. An interior rampart or defensible line to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence.

* **rĕt'-rĭ-būte,** * **rē-trĭb'-ūte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retributus*, pa. par. of *retribuo* = to restore, to repay: *re-* = back, again, and *tribuo* = to give, to assign.] To pay back; to requite, to compensate.

"And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with."
Beaum. & Flet.: Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

rē-trĭb'-ū-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e); -er.*] One who makes retribution.

rĕt-rĭ-bū'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retributionem*, accus. of *retributio*, from *retributus*, pa. par. of *retribuo* = to retribute (q.v.); Sp. *retribucion*; Ital. *retribuzione.*]

1. The act of retributing; the act of requiting actions, whether good or bad.

"Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold
That plundering Lowland field and fold
Is aught but *retribution* true?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 7.

2. That which is given or done to retribute; a requital; recompense, repayment, or reward; a suitable return for deserts. (Now generally used in the sense of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done.)

"This is the cross I must bear; the sin and the swift *retribution*." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

"It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate."—*Addison: Spectator.*

retribution-theory, *s.*

Anthrop.: The term used to signify the belief in different grades of future happiness, especially in different regions of the other world, allotted to men according to their lives in this. It is very far from being universal. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.) considers that at first the doctrine of a future life was that such life was a mere continuance of the present, and this he calls the Continuance-theory; that the belief passed through an intermediate stage, in which it was held that excellence, valour, social rank, and religious observance modified circumstances and surroundings in the next life, and was finally developed into a doctrine of future reward and punishment.

"On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance-theory and the *retribution-theory*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.

rē-trĭb'-ū-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *retribut(e); -ive.*] Retributory (q.v.).

"Enduring thus the *retributive* hour."
Shelley: Prometheus Unbound.

retributive-theory, *s.*

Law: The theory that punishment is inflicted in retribution for an offence, and should if possible be similar in character to the misdeed which it punishes. It was acted on in the early legislation of all countries. Its principle was, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" (Exod. xxi. 24). It has been displaced by the view that no more punishment should be inflicted by human law than is sufficient to deter others from committing the offence. Even capital punishment is not defended on the principle that "Life shall go for life" (cf. Deut. xix. 21), but because it is believed that with abandoned criminals of a certain type it has a more deterrent effect than penal servitude for life would possess.

* **rē-trĭb'-ū-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e); -or.*] One who makes retribution.

"God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own."—*Adams: Works*, i. 196.

rē-trĭb'-ū-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *retribut(e); -ory.*] Making retribution; rewarding for good, and punishing for wrong.

rē-trīĕv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *retriev(e); -able.*] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

"That will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit."—*Gray: To Mr. Mason*, let. 28.

rē-trīĕv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *retrievable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being retrievable.

rē-trīĕv'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *retrievab(le); -ly.*] In a retrievable manner.

* **rē-trīĕv'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e); -al.*] The act of retrieving.

rē-trīēve',* re-treve,* re-trive, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *retrouver* = to find again: *re-* = again, and *trouver* = to find.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To find again; specif., as a sporting term, to find and bring back to his master, as a dog does game which has been shot.

"A dog that will face the sea and be quick at *retrieving* what falls into it."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. To recover, to regain, to restore, to re-establish.

"This battle is memorable as the first of a long series of battles in which the Irish troops *retrieved* the honour lost by misfortunes and misconduct in domestic wars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. To make amends for; to compensate, to repair.

"Point to the cure, describe a Saviour's cross
As God's expedient to *retrieve* his loss."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 166.

* 4. To recall; to bring back.

"If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors."—*Berkeley: To Pope.*

B. *Intrans.:* To find and bring back game which has been shot; to act as a retriever.

* **rē-trīēve',** *s.* [RETRIEVE, *v.*] A seeking again; a recovery, a regaining; specif., the finding and recovery of game which has been shot.

"We'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*."
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, iii. 1.

* **rē-trīēve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *retrieve; -ment.*] The act of retrieving; the state of being retrieved; retrieval.

rē-trīēv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e); -er.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who retrieves.

2. *Zoology & Sporting:*

(1) The name given to the cross between the Newfoundland dog and the Setter, or the Water-spaniel, employed in retrieving game. The usual colour is black, but retrievers are frequently seen of a pure liver colour.

(2) Any dog, of whatever breed, that has been broken to retrieve.

"I am myself possessed of a first-rate *retriever* of that maligned race, the bull-dog."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 97.

rē-trĭm', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *trim* (q.v.).] To trim again or anew.

* **rĕt'-rĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *retrimentum.*] Refuse, dregs.

rē-trō-, rĕt-rō, *pref.* [Lat., a comparative form from *re-*, *red-* = back.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying back or backward.

¶ In words compounded with *retro-*, the prefix is usually pronounced *rē-trō'-*, though *rĕt'-rō-* is often heard. The first is the better form.

¶ *Per recte et retro:*

Music: Retrograde imitation (q.v.).

* **rē-trō-ăct',** *v.i.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *act*, v. (q.v.).] To act backwards; to act in a backward direction or in opposition.

rē-trō-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).]

1. Action backward or returned.

2. Action or operation on something past or preceding.

rē-trō-ăc'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *rétroactif.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Acting or designed to act in regard to things past; intended to retroact; capable of retroacting; operating by returned action; retrospective.

"The death of Christ had a *retroactive* effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, § 38.

2. *Law:* Applied to a law or statute which operates to affect, make criminal, or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

"A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a *retroactive* statute, to punish the offences, which did not exist at the time they were committed."—*Gibbon: Memoirs*, p. xi.

rē-trō-ăc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *retroactive; -ly.*] In a retroactive manner; by retroaction or returned action or operation; retrospectively.

rē-trō-çēde' (1), *v.i.* [Lat. *retrocedo*, from *retro-* = back, and *cedo* = to go.] To go or move backward; to retire, to recede.

rē-trō-çēde' (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *rétrocéder.*] To cede or grant back again; to restore to a former state: as, To *retrocede* an estate to a former owner.

rē-trō-çēd'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *retrocedens*, pr. par. of *retrocedo* = to retrocede (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Retroceding; inclined to retrocede or recede.

2. *Pathol.:* Disappearing from one part of

the body to reappear in another. The epithet is specially applied by Cullen to gout which leaves the extremities to affect the stomach, or some other internal organ. It is often produced by the application of cold to a gouty limb.

rē-trō-çĕss′-ĭon (ss as sh) (1), *s.* [Lat. *retrocessus*, pa. par. of *retrocedo* = to retrocede (q.v.).] The act of retroceding, going back, or receding.

"This argument is drawn from the sun's *retrocession.*"—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, III. ii. 66.

¶ *Retrocession of the equinoxes:* The Precession of the equinoxes. [PRECESSION, ¶.]

rē-trō-çĕss′-ĭon (ss as sh) (2), *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *cession* (q.v.).] The act of retroceding or giving back; specif., in Scots Law, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back into the person of the cedent, who thus recovers his former right, by being the assignee of his own assignee.

rē-trō-çĕss′-ĭon-ăl (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *retrocession*; *-al.*] Of, belonging to, or involving retrocession.

rē′-trō-choïr (cho as kw), *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *choir* (q.v.).]

Arch.: (See extract).

"*Retrochoir.*—The chapels and other parts behind and about the high altar are so called, as, for example, the Lady Chapel when so placed. Monks who were sick or infirm, or those who arrived too late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the service in the *retrochoirs.*"—*Glossary of Architecture.*

rē-trō-cŏp′-ū-lănt, *a.* [RETROCOPULATE.] Copulating backward or from behind.

* **rē-trō-cŏp′-ū-lāte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *copulate* (q.v.).] To copulate or beget young from behind.

* **rē-trō-cŏp-ū-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *copulation* (q.v.).] The act of retrocopulating.

"From the nature of this posltion, there ensneth a necessity of *retrocopulation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

rē-trŏd′, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RETREAD.]

* **rē-trō-dŭc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *retro* = backward, and *ductio* = a leading, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco* = to lead.] The act of leading or bringing back.

rē′-trō-flĕxed, *a.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, pa. par. of *retroflecto* = to bend back.]

Bot.: Reflexed (q.v.).

rē-trō-flĕx′-ĭon (x as ksh), *s.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, pa. par. of *retroflecto* = to bend back: *retro* = backward, and *flecto* = to bend.]

Pathol.: The act of bending; the state of being bent back. Used of the uterus when it is bent back at the point where the neck joins the body, so as to be shaped like a common retort.

rē′-trō-frăct, rē-trō-frăct′-ĕd, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Lat. *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

Bot.: Bent back so as to look as if broken: as, a *retrofract* peduncle.

* **rē-trō-ĝĕn′-ĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *generative* (q.v.).] Copulating from behind; retrocopulant.

rē-trō-grą-dā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retrogradatus*, pa. par. of *retrogrado* = to retrograde (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of retrograding or going backward; retrogression.

2. *Fig.:* A moving backward or toward an inferior state; decline in excellence.

II. *Astron.:* The act of moving backwards, *i.e.*, from east to west. [RETROGRADE, II. 1.]

"The starres themselves are thought to retnrn more speedily in their *retrogradation* than in their direct course forward."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

rē′-trō-grāde, * **re-tro-grad,** *a.* [Lat. *retrogradus* = going backward; *retrogradior* = to go backward: *retro* = backward, and *gradior* = to go, to move; *gradus* = a step.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Going or moving backwards.

"Two geomantic figures were display'd . . .
One when direct, and one when *retrograde.*"
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 616.

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) Declining from a better to a worse state.

"Till all religion becomes *retrograde.*"
Daniel: Civil Wars, vi.

(2) Opposed, opposite, contrary.

"It is moet *retrograde* to our desire."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the opposite direction to that in which the sun moves among the fixed stars, that is to the right of an observer looking south. In other words, retrograde motion is from east to west.

"When Mercury or Venus is at that part of the orbit which is nearest to the earth, its motion as referred to the stars is *retrograde.* . . . So in all cases is that of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and the smaller planets when they are seen on the side opposite to the sun. At other times their apparent motions are direct with respect to the stars."—*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 124.

2. *Bot.* (*Of hairs*): Bent back or down, instead of forward or up.

retrograde-development, *s.* [RETROGRADE-METAMORPHOSIS.]

retrograde-imitation, *s.*

Music: A peculiar kind of imitation (q.v.), so constructed that the melody may be sung backwards as well as forwards. The idea was probably suggested by those oracular verses of the ancients, which may be read backwards or forwards without injury to the words or the metre.

retrograde-metamorphosis, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The return of the foliolar organs of a plant to a lower member of the series, as of a bract to a foliage leaf, a sepal to a bract or to a foliage leaf, &c.

2. *Zool.:* A term used of an animal, which, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than would be expected from its early stages and known relationships.

rē′-trō-grāde, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *retrogradior*; Fr. *rétrograder.*] [RETROGRADE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To go or move backward; to decline.

"The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pnenmatical to that which is dense."—*Bacon.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to go or move backward.

rē′-trō-grād-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RETROGRADE, *v.*]

rē′-trō-grād-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *retrograding*; *-ly.*] By retrograde motion.

† **rē′-trō-grĕss,** *s.* [RETROGRESSION.] Going backward; deterioration, decline.

"Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity, involvee *retrogress* in fertility."—*H. Spencer*, in *Annandale.*

rē-trō-grĕss′-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *retrogressio*, from *retrogressus*, pa. par. of *retrogradior* = to retrograde (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of going or moving backwards.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The same as RETROORADATION.

"The accounnt, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonahle rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

2. *Biol.:* Retrograde metamorphosis (q.v.).

rē-trō-grĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *rétrogressif.*]

I. *Lit.:* Going or moving backward; retrograde.

II. *Fig.:* Declining from a better to a worse state; deteriorating.

rē-trō-grĕss′-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *retrogressive*; *-ly.*] In a retrogressive manner; by retrograde motion.

* **rē-trō-mĭn̆g′-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *retromingen(t)*; *-cy.*] The act, state, or habit of discharging the urine backward.

"The last fonndation was *retromingency.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **rē-trō-mĭn̆g′-ĕnt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *retro* = backward, and *mingens*, pr. par. of *mingo* = to make water.]

A. *As adj.:* Discharging the urine backwards.

B. *As subst.:* An animal which discharges the urine backwards.

"Except it he in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **rē-trō-mĭn̆g′-ĕnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *retromingent*; *-ly.*] In a retromingent manner.

rē-trō-phar-ŷn̆g′-ĕ-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *pharyngeal* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the pharynx. Used spec. of retropharyngeal abscess, which forms in some infants, or more rarely in adults, between the posterior surface of the pharynx, and the muscles of the anterior part of the spine. It generally requires surgical treatment.

rē-trō-pĭn′-ną, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Lat. *pinna* = a fin.]

Ichthy.: New Zealand Smelt; a genus of Salmonidæ, with one species, *Retropinna richardsonii.* [OSMERUS.]

* **rē-trō-pŭls′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *pulsive* (q.v.).] Driving backwards, repelling.

rē-trorse′, *a.* [Lat. *retrorsus*, for *retroversus*, from *retro-* = backwards, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

Bot.: Turned backwards.

rĕ-trorse′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *retrorse*; *-ly.*] In a backward direction.

* **rē′-trō-spĕct,** *v.i.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*] To look back; to affect what is past.

rē′-trō-spĕct, *s.* [Lat. *retrospectus*, from *retro* = backwards, and *specio* = to look.] A looking back on things past; a contemplation or review of the past.

"Short as in *retrospect* the journey seeme."
Cowper: Task, vi. 19.

rē-trō-spĕc′-tion, *s.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*]

1. The act of looking back on things past; retrospect.

"[She] with the *retrospection* loves to dwell,
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. The faculty of looking back on things past.

rē-trō-spĕct′-ĭve, *a.* [Eug. *retrospect*; *-ive.*]

1. Looking back on things past; taking a retrospect.

"In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent What conclude the Why."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 99.

2. Having reference to things past or done; retroactive.

"It is always to be remembered that *retrospective* legislation is bad in principle only when it affects the substantive law. Statutes creating new crimes, or increasing the punishment of old crimes, ought in no case to be *retrospective.* But statutes which merely alter the procedure, if they are in themselves good statutes, ought to be *retrospective.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

rē-trō-spĕct′-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *retrospective*; *-ly.*] In a retrospective manner; by way of retrospect.

rē-trō-ū′-tĕr-ĭne, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *uterine.*]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the uterus: as, *retrouterine* hæmatocele.

rē-trō-văc-çĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *vaccination.*]

Pathol.: The act of vaccinating a cow with lymph passed through a human body, or vaccinating a human subject with lymph derived from a cow which had been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject, or with lymph (from a human subject) that had been passed through the cow, retransferred to the human body, and taken again to the cow at the fifth, nineteenth, or other remove, as in the experiments of Ceely (*Seaton: Handbook of Vaccin.*). Given good lymph, the result is as satisfactory as that obtained by ordinary vaccination, and, according to the German Commission on Vaccination, 1884–5, it would be impossible to transmit syphilis from lymph obtained by any of the methods of retrovaccination. Animal lymph, on this ground chiefly, has been recommended by the German Government to supersede the use of human lymph.

* **rē′-trō-vēne,** *a.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *venio* = to come.] Turned back, inclined backwards.

"Getting mixed up with these *retrovene* teeth which so besprinkle a pike's mouth."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rē-trō-vĕr′-sion, *s.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *versio* = a turning; *verto* = to turn.] A turning or falling backwards: as, *retroversion* of the uterus.

***rē'-trō-vĕrt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *verto* = to turn.] To turn back.

***rē'-trō-vĕrt,** *s.* [RETROVERT, *v.*] One who turns to his original creed; a person reconverted.

***rĕ-trūde',** *v.t.* [Lat. *retrudo*, from *re-* = back, and *trudo* = to push.] To push or thrust back.

"A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite processe; site doth confine
This point; take site away, it's straight a spark divine." *More: Of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. ii., c. ii.

rĕ-trūse', *a.* [Lat. *retrusus*, pa. par. of *retrudo* = to retrude (q.v.).] Hidden, abstruse.

"Let us enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid than we have authority from the sacred Scriptures."—*Heywood: Hierarchie of Angels*, p. 50 (1635).

rĕt'-tĕr-ў, rĕt'-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *ret*; *-ery.*] A place where flax is retted; a retting.

"Such preparations will be carried on in establishments to be called *rettories*."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 12, 1859, p. 1.

rĕt'-tĭ, *s.* [Hind. *rati.*] (See the compound.)

retti-weights, *s. pl.* The small egg-shaped seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as weights in Hindustan. [ABRUS.]

rĕtt'-ĭng, *s.* [RET.]

1. The act or process of steeping flax or hemp, for the purpose of loosening the fibre from the boon and woody portions by the softening of the gummy portion which binds them. Dew retting is accomplished by exposing the flax stalks to the weather, without steeping, the sun, showers, and air rotting the woody portion and washing away the mucilage. Also called Rotting.

2. A place where flax is retted; a rettery.

***rĕ-tŭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *retundo*, from *re-* = back, and *tundo* = to beat; Sp. *retundir.*]

1. To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon.

"To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. To make dull or obtuse; to dull.

"This ignorant and conceited confidence of both may be *retunded* and confuted from hence."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 627.

rē-tŭrn' (1) *** re-tourne, * re-turne,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *retourner*, from *re-* = back, and *tourner* = to turn; Sp. & Port. *retornar*; Ital. *ritornare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To come back; to come or go back to the same place.

"Vowed never to *returne* again
Till him alive or dead she did invent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 10.

2. To revert; to pass back.

"Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David."—1 *Kings* xii. 26.

3. To come or pass back into a former state.

"Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

4. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

"Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn."
Milton: P. L., iii. 41.

5. To come again; to revisit.

6. To go back to a subject; to speak again of a subject laid aside for a time; to recur.

"But, to *return* to the verses."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

* 7. To answer, to reply.

"Thus the king *returns*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

* 8. To retort, to recriminate.

"If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring or carry back; to give back.

"I will make myself known to Desdemona: if she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

2. To send back.

"She *returns* this ring to you, sir; you might have saved me my pains, to have taken it away yourself."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

3. To repay: as, To *return* borrowed money.

4. To give in recompense or requital; to requite.

"Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head."—1 *Kings* ii. 44.

5. To carry or take back in reply; to report.

"Shall I *return* this answer to the king?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

6. To give back in reply; to answer.

7. To send, to transmit.

"Instead of a ship, he would levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use."—*Clarendon: Hist. Rebellion.*

8. To cast or hurl back.

"I *return* the lie." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 5.

9. To play or throw back: as, To *return* a ball in cricket to the bowler.

10. To render back to a tribunal or to an office.

11. To render, as an account, to a superior; to report officially; to give a list or return of.

"Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

12. To elect, as a member of Parliament.

"They went in a body to the poll: and when they returned, the honourable Samuel Slumkey, of Slumkey Hall, was *returned* also."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

II. *Cards:* To play a card of the same suit as has been played by one's partner before.

"At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would enquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

rē-tŭrn' (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *turn*, v. (q.v.).] To turn again.

"And anxious (helpless as he lies and bare)
Turns and *returns* her, with a mother's care."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 8.

rē-tŭrn', * re-tourne, * re-turne, *s.* [RETURN (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of returning (intransitive), or of coming or going back to the same place.

"The hopes of your *return*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

2. The act of appearing or beginning again after a periodical revolution.

"At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee."—1 *Kings* xx. 22.

* 3. A revolution, a vicissitude.

"Weapons hardly fall under rule: yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning."—*Bacon: Essays.*

4. The act of returning (transitive), or of giving or sending back; a giving or rendering back; repayment, recompense, requital.

"Most fair *return* of greetings and desires."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. The act of returning, throwing, or playing back a ball, in cricket, tennis, &c.

"Mr. Walker made a very brilliant *return* off the tambour."—*Field*, June 19, 1886.

6. The act of returning or electing as a member of Congress.

7. The state of being returned or elected as a member of Congress.

"Salford, where so prominent a Radical has failed to secure his *return*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

8. That which is returned:

(1) A repayment or payment; reimbursement.

"I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* (2) An answer.

"If my father render fair *return*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

(3) An account, or official or formal report of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics or the like; specif., in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared by order of some authority for general information.

"The *returns* yet to be received from the boroughs constituencies at present unpolled."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1886.

(4) The profit on labour, on an investment, an adventure, undertaking, or the like.

9. A return-ticket (q.v.).

10. A return-match (q.v.).

11. *(Pl.):* A kind of light-coloured and mild tobacco made from the young leaves of the plant.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The continuation of a moulding, projection, &c., in an opposite or different direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Fort.:* One of the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.

3. *Law:*

(1) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court; the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done, endorsed; the sending back of a commission, with the certificate of the commissioners.

(2) The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ, and report his proceedings; a day in bank.

4. *Mining:* The air which ascends after passing through the workings of a coal-mine.

¶ (1) *Clause of return:*

Scots Law: A clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself.

(2) *Returns of a trench:*

Fort.: The various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

*** return-ball,** *s.* A ball used as a plaything. It is held by a piece of elastic, so as to make it return to the hand from which it is thrown.

return-chaise, *s.* A chaise returning from its destination empty.

return-day, *s.*

Law: The same as RETURN, *s.* II. 3 (2).

return-match, *s.* A second match or game played by the same sides of players, to give the defeated players their revenge.

return-shock, *s.* [SHOCK.]

return-ticket, *s.* A ticket issued by railway or steamboat companies, coach proprietors, &c., for the double journey, out and back, generally at a reduced fare.

return-valve, *s.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions. In some cases it is merely an overflow-valve which allows excess of liquid to return to a reservoir.

rē-tŭrn'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *return*(1), v.; *-able.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of being returned or restored; proper to be returned or rendered.

"Upon such proportion of them (if any) as is included in their net incomes *returnable* for income tax."—*Daily News*, Jan. 28, 1886.

II. *Law:* Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

"The same procedure will be ordered upon this occasion, so that the writs will be *returnable* on Dec. 23."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

rē-tŭrn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *return* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

"The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money."—*Locke.*

rē-tŭrn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RETURN (1), *v.*]

returning-officer, *s.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns to writs, precepts, juries, &c.; the presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

*** rē-tŭrn'-lĕss, * re-turn-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *return*, s.; *-less.*] Admitting of no return.

"All my friends,
I knew as well should make *returnlesse* ends.
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

rē-tūse', *a.* [Lat. *retusus*, pa. par. of *retundo* = to blunt.] [RETUND.]

Bot.: Very blunt; terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed, as the leaf of *Vaccinium Vitis Idœa.*

*** re-tyre,** *v. & s.* [RETIRE.]

rĕtz-bănʹ-yīte, *s.* [From Retzbanya, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rezbanyit.*]

Min.: A massive mineral of a lead-gray colour. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·21. An analysis yielded: sulphur, 11·93; oxygen, 7·14; bismuth, 38·38; lead, 36·01; silver, 1·93; copper, 4·22 = 99·61.

rĕtz'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Anders Johan Retzius, Professor of Natural History in the University of Lund.]

I. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Retziaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Spiriferidæ. The shell is punctate, shaped like that of Terebratula, the interior with diverging shelly spires. Known species about 50, from Europe and America.

† rĕtz-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *retzi*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants with the characters of Solanaceæ, but with a different habit. Genera two, species three, all from South Africa.

rĕtz'-īte, *s.* [After Retzi(us); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ÆDELFORSITE (q.v.).

rē-ūn'-iŏn (ī as **y**), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *union* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reuniting; the state of being reunited; a second union or coming together after separation or discord.

"I counsel thee by fortitude to seek
Our bless'd *reunion* in the shades below."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. A meeting or festive gathering, as of friends, associates, or members of a society, &c.

rē-ụ-nīte', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *unite* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite again or afresh; to join again after separation.

"The line of Charles the Great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. To reconcile or bring together after variance.

B. *Intrans.:* To become united again; to join and cohere again.

rē-ụ-nīt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REUNITE.]

***rē-ụ-nīt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reunited*; *-ly.*] In a reunited manner.

***rē-ụ-nĭ'-shun,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *unition* (q.v.).] A second or repeated union; a reunion.

"I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul."—*Knatchbull: On the New Testament Translation*, p. 93.

***rē-ŭrġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *urge* (q.v.).] To urge again.

rē'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A defendant.

reuss'-īne (**eu** as **oĭ**), *s.* [After Reuss; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *reussin.*]

Min.: An impure mirabilite (q.v.).

reuss'-īn-īte (**eu** as **oĭ**), *s.* [Pref. *reussin*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin having the composition $C_{40}H_{56}O_3$. Named by Dana.

rē-văc'-çĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vaccinate* (q.v.).] To vaccinate again, or a second time.

rē-văc-çĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vaccination* (q.v.).]

Med.: The process of repeating primary vaccination at about the age of puberty, and again perhaps in the course of life if small-pox is prevalent. The protection from vaccination was originally believed to last a lifetime, but revaccination is now considered advisable in case of danger of infection. It is not unusual for a vaccinated person to take small-pox, and even to die from it, but it is maintained that revaccination gives immunity. One physician reports only one death in 3000 cases of revaccination. Fourteen years is the proper age recognized by some governments, but the German Medical Commission recommends ten, or not later than twelve, as the proper age for revaccination. [VACCINATION.]

rĕv-ạ-lĕn'-tạ, *s.* [ERVALENTA.] (See compound.)

revalenta-arabica, *s.* [LENTIL.]

***rē-va-lĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *revalescen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being revalescent.

***rē-va-lĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *revalescens*, pr. par. of *revalesco*: *re-* = again, and *valesco*, incept. of *valeo* = to be well.] Beginning to grow well or to recover.

rē-văl-ụ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *valuation* (q.v.).] The act of revaluing; a second or fresh valuation.

"A *revaluation* in the landlord's favour."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rē-văl'-ue, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *value*, v. (q.v.).] To value again or anew.

***rē-vămp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vamp* (q.v.).] To vamp, mend, or patch up again.

***rēve,** *s.* [REEVE.]

"The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioress speak in character."—*Dryden.*

***reve-land,** *s.*

Law: Such land, as having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterwards granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge, upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

***rēve** (1), *v.t.* [REAVE.]

***rēve** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *rêver.*] [REVERIE.] To dream, to muse.

rē-vēal', ***re-vele,** *v.t.* [Fr. *révéler*, from Lat. *revelo* = to unveil, to draw back a veil: *re-* = back, and *velum* = a veil; Sp. & Port. *revelar*; Ital. *rivelare.*]

1. To unveil; to make known; to disclose, as something secret, private, or concealed; to divulge; to lay open.

"The heaven shall *reveal* his iniquity."—*Job* xx. 27.

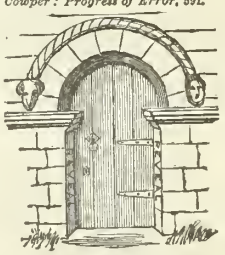
2. *Specif.:* To disclose or make known, as something which could not be known without divine or supernatural instruction.

"Take leave of nature's God, and God *reveal'd*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 591.

rē-vēal', *s.* [REVEAL, *v.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of revealing; a revelation.

2. *Carp. & Mason.:* The vertical return or side of an aperture, chimney, doorway, or window. In a chimney it is equivalent to the jamb, or, when bevelled, the coving. In windows the reveal is the outside-return, or the space between the window-frame and the exterior arris.



REVEAL.
(*Norman Doorway, Filwell, Oxfordshire*, A.D. 1150.)

rē-vēal'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *reveal*; *-able.*] Capable of being revealed; fit to be revealed.

rē-vēal'-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *revealable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being revealable.

rē-vēaled', *pa. par. & a.* [REVEAL, *v.*]

revealed-law, *s.* The divine law. (*Blackstone.*)

revealed-religion, *s.* Religion founded on revelation, as opposed to natural religion. [EVIDENCE, II 3.]

rē-vēal'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *reveal*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which reveals, discloses, or makes known; a discloser.

"Your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a *revealer* of secrets."—*Daniel* ii. 47.

***rē-vēal'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *reveal*; *-ment.*] The act of revealing; revelation.

"This is one reason why God permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

***rē-vĕġ-ĕ-tāte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vegetate* (q.v.).] To vegetate anew or a second time.

reveille (as **rẹ-vā-yẽ'**), **reveillie,** *s.* [Fr. *réveil* (O. Fr. *resveil*) = a hunt's-up, from *réveiller* (O. Fr. *resveiller*) = to awake, from *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = again, and O. Fr. *esveiller*) = to waken, from a Low Lat. *exvigilo*, from Lat. *ex-* = out, and *vigilo* = to wake, to watch, from *vigil* = wakeful.]

Music: A signal by beat of drum, bugle sound, or otherwise, to give notice that it is time for soldiers to rise, and for sentiuels to forbear challenging.

"Shortly after the *reveillé* was sounded, and every man in camp was astir."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rĕv'-ẹl (1), *v.i.* [REVEL, *s.*]

1. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse.

"Return unto thy father's house,
And *revel* it as bravely as the best."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. To move playfully or wantonly; to indulge one's caprice or inclination; to frolic.

"And Slaughter *revell'd* round."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 25.

rĕv'-ẹl, *s.* [O. Fr., a word of doubtful origin, prob from *reveler* = to rebel, to revolt, from Lat. *rebello* = to rebel (q.v.).] A carouse; a noisy feast; a feast with loose and noisy jollity.

"Hark! the loud *revel* wakes again,
To greet the leader of the train."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 18.

¶ *Master of the revels:* The same as LORD OF MISRULE (q.v.).

***revel-rout,** *s.*

1. Tumultuous and noisy festivity; revelry.

2. A mob or rabble tumultuously assembled in an unlawful assembly.

"My brother—rest and pardon to his soul—
Is gone to his account; for this, his minion,
The *revel-rout* is done." *Rowe: Jane Shore*, i. 1.

***rē-vĕl'** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *revello.*] To draw back; to retract. (*Friend: Hist. of Physick.*)

***rĕv'-ĕ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo* = to reveal (q.v.).] To reveal.

"Unto whom hee hath *revelated* by the Scriptures his veritie."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 249.

rĕv-ĕ-lā'-tion, ***rev-e-la-ei-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revelationem*, accus. of *revelatio*, from *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo* = to reveal (q.v.); Sp. *revelacion*; Ital. *revelazione, rivelazione.*]

I. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known that which is secret, private, or unknown; disclosure.

2. The act of revealing or communicating divine truth.

"By *revelation* he made known to me the mystery."—*Ephesians* iii. 3.

3. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; specif., the Bible.

¶ *The Revelation of St. John the Divine:*

New Test. Canon: The last book of the New Testament, and the only distinctively prophetic one given to fling back the veil [Etym.] which hides futurity from the view. Its writer was John (i. 4, xxii. 8), the servant of God (i. 1), the "brother" and "companion in tribulation" of the then persecuted Christians, himself an exile in Patmos, "for the word of God and for the testimony of Jesus Christ" (i. 9). It was there he saw the prophetic visions, narrating them after he left the island. The majority of the Fathers and the Church of the Middle Ages, considered, as do most modern Christians, that the author was John the Apostle; though Dionysius of Alexandria, and some others among the ancients, believed him to have been a certain John the Presbyter (mentioned by Papias, Dionysius, Eusebius, and Jerome) whose tomb, like that of the apostle, was said to be at Ephesus. Finally, Beza hinted, and Hitzig more confidently asserted, that the work emanated from John Mark, author of the second gospel, with whose style that of the Revelation was said partly to agree. Many modern critics have rejected the hypothesis that John the Apostle was the author of the Revelation, stating that the Greek of the latter book is deeply tinged with Hebraisms, while that of the gospel is much more classic. Among those who accept the apostolic authorship of the work, two views are current as to its date. The prevailing one is, that the visions in Patmos were seen in A.D. 96, and the work penned in that year or in 97, the reigning emperor being Domitian. The other view is, that it was penned about A.D. 68 or 69. Ch. xvii. 10 is interpreted to mean that five Roman emperors had reigned and died, viz., Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, "one is," *i.e.*, Galba, or if Julius Cæsar be considered the first emperor, then the "one" is Nero. Respecting the canonicity of this book, it was alluded to or quoted in Hermas, Papias, Melito, Justin Martyr, the fragment published by Muratori, Theophilus of Antioch, Apollonius of Ephesus, Irenæus, Hippolytus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Jerome, &c. It was not in the Old Syrian version, though some Greeks accepted it. The Corinthians, Caius of Rome, and others rejected it. Luther, Carlstadt, and Zwingli spoke of it disparagingly, but it is accepted by the Churches of the Reformation, as well as by the Roman Church. The "Son of Man (i. 13), who died and lives again for evermore, and has the keys of hell and death" (17, 18), appears in the first vision, and commissions the apostle to write to the seven churches of Asia (ii., iii.). A manifestation of the divine glory is seen (iv.), and the "Lamb who was slain," "the Lion of the tribe of Judah," having opened a book with seven seals, seven visions corresponding to the

seven seals are witnessed (vi.). To the seals succeed seven trumpets (viii., ix.), afterwards a woman persecuted by a dragon (xii.), and two beasts, which rise, one from the sea the other from the earth, are exhibited (xiii.). Those sealed by the Lamb appear in blessedness (xiv.), seven vials of wrath are poured out (xv., xvi.), the mystic Babylon is destroyed (xvii.–xix.), millennial glory follows (xx. 1–6), and after a brief apostasy (7–10), the last judgment takes place (11–15), the New Jerusalem descends (xxi.), and unalloyed felicity arises to those who have been faithful to the end (xxii.). Three schemes of interpretation exist: the Preterist, which makes the events predicted now wholly passed, the Futurist, which regards them as future, and that of a third and numerous school, who regard the visions as an historical or continuous prediction of the whole history of the Church from apostolic times to the consummation of all things.

*** rĕv'-ĕ-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. from *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo* = to reveal (q.v.).] One who reveals; a revealer.

*** rĕ-vĕll'-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *revellens*, pr. par. of *revello* = to draw back.] [REVEL (2), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing revulsion.

B. *As subst.:* A derivative medicine. [DERIVATIVE, B. II. 3.]

rĕv'-ĕl-lĕr, * rev-el-our, *s.* [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who revels; one who takes part in revels.

"The great gallery of Whitehall . . . was crowded with *revellers* and gamblers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*** rĕv'-ĕl-loŭs, * rev-el-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *reveleux.*] Merry, frisky.

"Compaignable and *revellous* was she."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,934.

*** rĕv'-ĕl-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revel*, s.; *-ment.*] The act of revelling; revelling, revelry.

*** rev-el-our,** *s.* [REVELLER.]

rĕv'-ĕl-rў, * rev-el-rie, *s.* [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; *-ry.*] The act of revelling; noisy festivity; revels.

"There was a sound of *revelry* by night."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 21.

*** rē-vĕn'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *revendiquer*, from *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = back, again, and *vendiquer* (Lat. *vindico*) = to claim.] To reclaim; to demand the surrender of, as of goods illegally taken away or detained.

*** rē-vĕn-dĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [REVENDICATE.] The act of claiming or demanding the restoration of something illegally taken away or detained.

rĕ-vĕnge', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revenger, revencher* (Fr. *revancher*), from *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = again, and *venger, vengier* = to take vengeance, from Lat. *vindico* = to vindicate (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take or exact vengeance for or on account of; to avenge; to exact satisfaction or retribution for; to inflict punishment for.

"To *revenge* the dethe of our fathers."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxl.

2. To obtain or exact satisfaction for; to avenge. (The person wronged being the object.)

"O Lord . . . revisit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors."—*Jeremiah* xv. 15.

3. To inflict injury on in a spiteful or malicious spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter or malignant feelings.

¶ It is frequently used reflexively.

"Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah."—*Ezekiel* xxv. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To take or exact vengeance; to be revenged.

"*Revenge*, ye heavens, for old Andronicus."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

¶ *To be revenged:* To revenge one's self; to take vengeance for one's self.

rĕ-vĕnge', *s.* [O. Fr. *revenche;* Fr. *revanche.*] [REVENGE, *v.*]

1. The act of revenging or avenging; the taking or exacting of vengeance; retaliation or retribution for an injury or wrong suffered; vengeance.

"From the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy."—*Deut.* xxxii. 42.

2. The angry, spiteful, or malicious return of an injury or wrong suffered; the deliberate and malignant infliction of injury or hurt upon a person in retaliation for a wrong or injury done by him.

3. The passion or feeling excited by an injury done or an insult offered; the desire of inflicting punishment or pain upon one who has, or is supposed to have, done injury or wrong to another; revengefulness.

"*Revenge* is a kind of wild justice, which the more a man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Revenge.*

¶ Revenge exists also in the lower animals.

*** rĕ-vĕnġe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *revenge; -able.*] Fit to be avenged; calling for revenge or vengeance.

"Induring wrong,
Revengeable in season."
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii.

*** rĕ-vĕnġ'-ance, * re-venge-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *revenge; -ance.*] Revenge, vengeance.

"Be content with a meane *revengeaunce*."—*Vives: Instruct. Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. v.

rĕ-vĕnġe'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *revenge; -ful(l).*] Full of revenge or a desire for vengeance; vindictive; harbouring revenge.

"Stern Thoas, glaring with *revengeful* eyes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 622.

rĕ-vĕnġe'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *revengeful; -ly.*] In a revengeful manner; in the way of revenge; with a revengeful spirit; vindictively.

"He smil'd *revengefully*."
Dryden & Lee: Œdipus.

rĕ-vĕnġe'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *revengeful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being revengeful; vindictiveness.

"Through suspicion, greediness, or *revengefulness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, vol. i., bk. ii.

*** rĕ-vĕnġe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *revenge; -less.*] Unavenged.

"Leaves his woes *revengeless*."
Marston: Malcontent, iv. 3.

*** rĕ-vĕnġe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revenge; -ment.*] Revenge, vengeance, punishment, retribution.

"He'll breed *revengement* and a scourge for me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

rĕ-vĕnġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *revenge*); *-er.*] One who revenges or avenges; an avenger.

"The proud *revenger* of another's wife."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 413.

rĕ-vĕnġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVENGE, *v.*]

*** rĕ-vĕnġ'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *revenging; -ly.*] In a revenging manner; revengefully, vindictively.

"The princess of this country, and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. ii.

rĕv'-ĕn-ue, *s.* [O. Fr. *revenué*, fem. of *revenu*, pa. par. of *revenir* = to return: *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = back, again, and *venir* (Lat. *venio*) = to come.]

* 1. The annual income, profits, interest, or return of any species of property, real or personal.

"Better is a little with righteousness than great *revenues* without right."—*Prov.* xvi. 8.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from taxation, customs, dues, excise, or other source, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses.

¶ The United States Constitution requires that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

* 3. Return, reward; as, a *revenue* of praise.

revenue-cutter, *s.* A small steamer, generally armed, in the service of the Treasury Department, employed in enforcing the customhouse regulations and similar light patrol duties.

revenue-officer, *s.* An officer of the customs or excise.

*** rĕ-vĕr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rever(e); -able.*] To be revered; reverend.

"The most *reverable*, the highest of all characters."—*Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 115.

*** rĕ-vĕrb',** *v.t.* [REVERBERATE.] To reverberate, to reecho.

"Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

*** rĕ-vĕr'-ba-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [See def.] A contraction of REVERBERATORY (q.v.).

rĕ-vĕr'-bĕr-ant, *a.* [Lat. *reverberans*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to reverberate (q.v.).] Reverberating, resounding, recchoing.

rĕ-vĕr'-bĕr-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to beat back: *re-* = *back*, and *verbero* = to beat; *verber* = a lash, a sconrge; Fr. *réverbérer;* Sp. *reverberar;* Ital. *reverberare, riverberare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To send back or return, as sound; to reecho.

"The mountains *reverberate* love's last adieu."
Byron: Love's Last Adieu.

* 2. To send or throw back; to reflect.

"As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expense of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries."—*Swift.*

* 3. To drive or force back; to repel, as flames reverberated in a furnace.

* 4. To fuse, as by heat intensified by being reverberated.

"Steel corroded with vinegar and sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii. ch. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be driven or thrown back, as sound; to be reflected as rays of light.

"The shock, the shout, the groan of war,
Reverberate along that vale."
Byron: The Giaour.

* 2. To resound.

"And even at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as loud as thine."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

*** rĕ-vĕr'-bĕr-ate,** *a.* [REVERBERATE, *v.*]

1. Reverberated, thrown back, repelled, reflected.

"With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 9.

2. Reverberatiug, reverberant, reechoing.

"Halloo your name to the *reverberate* hills."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

rĕ-vĕr-bĕr-ā'-tion, * re-ver-ber-a-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *réverbération*, from Lat. *reverberationem*, accus. of *reverberatio*, from *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to reverberate (q.v.); Sp. *reverberacion;* Ital. *reverberazione, riverberazione.*]

1. The act of reverberating or of casting or driving back; espec., the act of reflecting or throwing back light, heat, or sound.

"The sound made by *reverberation* of the aire."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xix.

2. That which is reverberated; a sound reverberated or reechoed.

"With their frequent repetitions,
And their wild *reverberations*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha. (Introd.)

3. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace, to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

*** rĕ-vĕr'-bĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *reverberat(e); -ive.*] Tending to reverberate; reverberant, reverberatory.

rĕ-vĕr'-bĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *reverberat(e); -or.*]

1. One who or that which reverberates.

2. A reflecting lamp.

rĕ-vĕr'-bĕr-ā-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *reverberat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adj.:* Producing reverberation; reverberating; acting by reverberation.

B. *As subst.:* A reverberatory furnace (q.v.).

reverberatory-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which ore, metal, or other material is exposed to the action of flame, but not to the contact of burning fuel. The flame passes over a bridge and then downward upon the material, which is spread upon the hearth. The reverberatory-furnace for copper has a furnace-chamber, hearth, two tuyeres, and two cisterns, into which the molten results of the process are discharged.

*** rē-vĕr'-dure,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *verdure* (q.v.).] To cover with verdure again; to make green again.

"The wyndes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clix.

rĕ-vēre', *v.t.* [Fr. *révérer*, from Lat. *revereor*, from *re-* = again, and *vereor* = to fear.] To regard with reverence, fear, or awe; to hold in fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; to reverence, to venerate.

"*Revere* his altar, and forbear."
Scott: The Chase, xxxii.

rĕv'-ĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reverentia*, from *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.).]

1. The act of revering or regarding with fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; veneration.

"The beauty of the Sabbath kept
With conscientious *reverence*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* 2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow, a courtesy.

"Make twenty *reverences*, upon receiving, with ecstasy, about twopence for her trouble."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; Letter from a Traveller.*

3. Respect, honour.

"A seemly *reverence* may be paid to power."
Wordsworth: Sonnet, Calais, August, 1802.

* 4. Reverend character.

"A clergyman of holy *reverence*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

5. Hence used for a reverend personage; a title commonly given to clergy and ministers of religion, with the pronouns *his* or *your*.

* ¶ (1) *To do reverence:* To show reverence or respect; to treat with reverence.

"None so poor *to do* him *reverence*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

(2) *Saving your reverence:* With all respect to you; an apologetic phrase used to introduce an objectionable expression or statement.

"She came in great with child; and longing, *saving your* honour's *reverence*, for stewed prunes."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

rĕv'-ĕr-ençe, *v.t.* [REVERENCE, *s.*] To regard or treat with reverence; to revere, to venerate.

"That part most *reverenced* Dagon and his priests."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,463.

rĕv'-ĕr-ençĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reverenc(e)*; *-er.*] One who reverences or reveres.

"Great *reverencers* of crowned heads."—*Swift: Dissentions in Athens & Rome*, ch. ii.

rĕv'-ĕr-end, *a.* [Fr. *révérend*, from Lat. *reverendus*, fut. pass. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.).]

1. Worthy or deserving of reverence; entitled to reverence or respect; enforcing reverence by the appearance. (Applied to persons and things.)

"The *reverend* pile lay wild and waste."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 27.

* 2. Characterized by or rising from a feeling of awe or respect; expressive of reverence or awe.

"A *reverend* horror silenc'd all the sky."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 36.

3. A title of respect given to clergymen and ecclesiastics generally. A dean is addressed as *very reverend*, a bishop as *right reverend*, and an archbishop as *most reverend*. In Catholic countries the religious in orders are addressed as *reverend fathers;* abbesses, prioresses, &c., as *reverend mothers*. In Scotland, the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*, and each of the ministers *reverend*.) The Nonconformist ministers in the British empire, the colonies, and the United States have the same title. In 1874 the Bishop of Lincoln refused to allow "Rev." to be put on the tombstone of a Wesleyan preacher, and gained his case in the Court of Arches in 1875, but the Privy Council, on appeal (Jan. 21, 1876), reversed the decision, and declared the title to be simply complimentary, and not limited in application. In the United States all clergymen are given the title.

*** rĕv'-ĕr-end-lў, * rev-er-end-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *reverend*; *-ly.*] In a reverent manner; reverently.

"By then I was half way advanc'd in the room,
His worship most *rev'rendly* rose."
Cotton: A Voyage to Ireland, ii.

rĕv'-ĕr-ent, *a.* [O. Fr. *reverent;* Fr. *révérant*, from Lat. *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reverente*.]

1. Characterized by or expressive of reverence or veneration; marked by reverence; reverential.

"Euery vtwarde *reuerent* behauiour is a token of an inwarde worship."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. iii.

2. Acting with reverence; submissive, humble.

"They forthwith to the place
Repairing, where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,100.

* 3. Reverend.

"You are old and *reverent*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'-tial (ti as sh), * rev-er-en-tiall, *a.* [Fr.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; reverent; arising from a feeling of reverence.

"Look'd on this guide with *reverential* love."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'-tial-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *reverential*; *-ly.*] In a reverential manner; with reverence, reverently.

"When we presume to talk of the Supreme Being, it becomes us to proceed humbly and *reverentially*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxiv.

rĕv'-ĕr-ent-lў, * rev-er-ent-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *reverent*; *-ly.*]

1. In a reverent manner; with reverence; veneration or respectful regard.

"We ought every one of us to behave ourselves *reverently* in the house of God."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 9.

* 2. In high respect; with feelings of respect.

"Northumberland, I hold thee *reverently*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

rĕ-vĕr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rever(e)*; *-er.*] One who reveres or reverences; a reverencer, a venerator.

"When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament."—*Government of the Tongue.*

rĕv'-ĕr-ĭe, * rĕv'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *rêverie*; O. Fr. *resverie* = raving, fancy, from *rêver;* O. Fr. *resver* = to rave (q.v.).] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thought; wild or loose conceit of the fancy or imagination. (It is a slight form of Catalepsy.)

"And oft in youthful *reverie*
She dream'd what Paradise must be."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 7.

*** rĕv'-ĕr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rever(ie)*; *-ist.*] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in reveries.

*** re-vers,** *a.* [Fr.] Reverse.

rĕ-vĕr'-sal, * re-ver-sall, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *revers(e)*; *-al.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reversing; the act of moving or causing to move in a contrary direction.

"The action of a rain storm is to a certain extent the *reversal* of the action of a waterfall."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

2. The act of changing, overthrowing, or annulling.

"The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers, bad his will."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 3. Improperly used for reversion or right of succession.

"He may, without securing election, nevertheless establish his right to the *reversal* of the presidency."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 28, 1885.

II. *Photog.:* An effect produced when a sensitive plate receives a very much longer exposure than would be required in the ordinary process of negative making, the image in this case developing a positive picture. It has been found possible to reverse and re-reverse the image several times by giving exposures of varying length, each change being followed by a period of alternate neutrality, during which the plate will either develop clear or opaque all over.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Intended to reverse; implying reversal.

"After his death the*r* were *reversal* letters found among his papers."—*Burnet: Own Time; Charles II.*

rĕ-vĕrse', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *reverser;* Fr. *renverser.*] [REVERSE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To turn or point in a direction or position opposite or contrary to the original direction or position.

2. To turn upside down.

"A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admirable skill."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

* 3. To turn away or back.

* 4. To overthrow, to subvert, to overturn.

"These now controul a wretched people's fate,
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

5. To alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary.

* 6. To revoke, to make void, to annul, to repeal.

"Is Clarence dead? the order was *reversed*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

* 7. To cause to return or depart; to remove, to recall.

"And that old dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughter's hart fond fancies to *reverse*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 43.

* 8. To bring back; to recall.

"Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

II. *Mach.:* To cause to revolve in the contrary direction; to change the motion of, as the crank of an engine.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To turn over, to fall over.

"This bocher . . . gaue the knight suche a stroke betwene the necke and the shulders, that he *reversed* forwarde heedlyng to the necke of his horse."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclxxx.

2. To return, to come back.

"Or doen they only sleepe, and shall again *reverse*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 1.

rĕ-vĕrse', * **re-vers,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *revers*, from Lat. *reversus*, pa. par. of *reverto* = to turn back or backward, to revert (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Turned backward; opposite; having a contrary or opposite direction; contrary.

"A vice *revers* unto this." *Gower: C. A.*, i. 167.

* 2. Overturned, upset.

"He found the sea diuerse,
With many a windie storme *reverse*."
Gower: C. A., vi.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which is presented when anything, as a sword, lance, spear, &c., is reversed or turned in the opposite direction to what may be considered as the natural direction.

2. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary, the opposite.

"Expressing the very *reverse* of that which they seem to affirm."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol iii., ser. 31.

3. The second or back surface: as, the *reverse* of a leaf; specif., the back of a coin or medal, as opposed to the obverse (q.v.).

"A *reverse* often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a *reverse*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. A complete change or alteration of affairs.

(1) In a good sense.

"By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner antiquated."—*Baker.*

(2) In a bad eense; a change for the woree; a misfortune.

5. A cessation or interruption of success, prosperity, or favourable progress.

"Her love, with its pleasures, and pains, and *reverses*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

6. *Specif.:* A check, a defeat.

"Encouraged by the sight of the Dutch *reverses*."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

* 7. A back-handed stroke in fencing.

"Thy punto, thy stock, thy *reverse*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

reverse-bearings, *s. pl.*

Survey.: The bearing of a course, taken from the second end of the course, looking backwards. If a direct bearing is N. 23° E., the reverse bearing will be S. 23° W.

reverse-curve, reversed-curve, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A double curve, formed of two curves lying in opposite directione, like the letter S.

reverse-fire, *s.*

Mil.: Fire on the enemy'e rear by troops of the army the front of which the enemy is engaging.

reverse-lever, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A lever or handle which operates the valve-gear, eo as to reveree the action of the eteam.

reverse-motion, *s.*

Music: Movement by inversion of intervals.

reverse-operation, *s.*

Math.: An operation in which the stepe are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order. Thus, division is the reverse of multiplication.

reverse-shell, *s.* [REVERSED-SHELL.]

reverse-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve in a steam-boiler opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler. A vacuum-valve.

rĕ-vĕrsed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [REVERSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Turned in a reverse direction or poeition; changed to the contrary.

"His shield *reversed* o'er the fallen warrior lies,
And everlasting slumber seals his eyes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 689.

2. Made or declared void; annulled, revoked, upset, as a judgment, decree, &c.

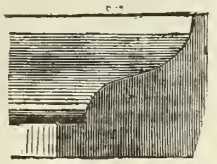
II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of an irregular corolla*): Having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower one.

(2) (*Of a leaf*): Having what is normally the lower side uppermost.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a coat of arms or escutcheon turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor.



REVERSED-OGEE.

reversed-arch, *s.* An inverted arch.

reversed-curve, *s.* [REVERSE-CURVE.]

reversed-ogee, *s.*

Arch.: The *Cyma reversa.* [CYMA, ¶ (2).]

reversed-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A univalve shell in which the spire turns in a direction the reverse of the normal one, *i.e.* turns from right to left. Example, Physa, Clausilia, &c. Opposed to Dextral-shell (q.v.). Used also of a normally sinistral shell which has become dextral.

reversed-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata so overturned that the older lie above the newer beds.

* **rĕ-vĕrs'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *reversed; -ly.*] In a reversed manner.

"Intermixed *reversedly* with them."—*Lowth: Life of Wykeham,* § 9.

* **rĕ-vĕrse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *reverse; -less.*] Not to be reversed; irreversible.

"Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom."
Seward: Sonnet.

rĕ-vĕrse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reverse; -ly.*] In a reverse manner.

"A more ready transition from the substantival to the adjectival function, and *reversely.*"—*Earle: Philology,* § 480.

rĕ-vĕrs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *revers(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who reverses.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Law:* A reversioner.

2. *Scots Law:* A mortgager of land.

rĕ-vĕrs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being reversed.

"The judgment . . . was at common law *reversible* by writ of error."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown,* ch. xxvi.

reversible-lock, *s.* A lock which may be applied to a door hinged to the jamb of either side, or opening inward or outward.

reversible mouth-bit, *s.*

Manège: A bit having a rule joint. In one position it works the same as the Pelham, while, if reversed, it becomes a stiff-mouth bit.

reversible-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A plongh whose cutting apparatus is capable of being reversed, to throw the furrow slice in either direction, as required.

rĕ-vĕrs'-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *reversib(le); -ly.*] In a reversible manner.

rĕ-vĕrs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [REVERSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Engraving: Obliterating engraved lines by means of blows of a bare hammer on the engraved plate, whose back rests on sheet-lead. The reaction of the lead causes it to rise in ridges corresponding to the engraved lines, and to drive the thin plate before it, filling up the cuts in the face, and making a corresponding concavity in the back.

reversing-countershaft, *s.*

Mach.: A shaft which may be rotated either way for changing the direction of motion in the machine driven by it.

reversing-gear, *s.*

Steam: The apparatus for reversing the motion of a marine or locomotive engine, by changing the time of action of the slide-valve, the eccentric being in advance of the crank for the forward motion will, if turned to an equal distance behind the crank, produce a backward motion.

reversing-handle, *s.* A reverse lever.

reversing-motion, *s.* An appliance by which the motion of the engine is changed from the direct to the reverse, as in the case of a crank which is caused to turn in a direction contrary to its former motion, or the driving-wheels of a locomotive to rotate backwardly.

rĕ-vĕr'-sion, * re-ver-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *réversion,* from Lat. *reversionem,* accus. of *reversio* = a turning back, from *reversus,* pa. par. of *reverto* = to revert (q.v.); Sp *revercion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of returning; return.

"After his *reversion* home, was spoiled also of all that he brought with him."—*Fox: Actes,* p. 152.

* 2. A returning to a former state or condition.

"M'Tesa's renunciation and *reversion* . . . were simply due to a confusion of mind."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 6, 1886.

3. A right or hope to future possession or enjoyment; right of succession; succession.

"And so there the *revercion* of the countie of Bloyes after his discease was solde for the somme of two hundred thousande frankes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. cixxxii.

* 4. That which reverts, returns, or is brought back; a remainder.

"The Apostles by the Lord's commandement gathered together the *reversion,* and therewyth fylled twelue baskettes."—*Udal: Marke* vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Annuities:* A reversionary or deferred annuity (q.v.).

2. *Biol.:* The tendency of an animal or a plant to revert to long-lost characters. Darwin (*Orig. of Species,* ch. i.) contends that it is by no means so potent as is generally believed. It is easy to breed cart or race-horses, long and short-horned cattle, and esculent vegetables without their reverting to the characters of the aboriginal stock. He also believes (ch. v.) that reversionary and analogous characters can be easily confounded. In the *Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. ii., he gives more prominence to reversion, showing that seven abnormal variations of muscles in man resemble the typical ones in apes, and dark-coloured stripes suddenly reappear on the legs and shoulders of horses, asses, and mules, derived, he believes, from a striped ancestor hundreds, if not even thousands, of generations ago. [BLACK-SHEEP.]

3. *Law:*

(1) *Eng.:* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after a particular estate is ended. An estate in reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of some particular estate granted out by him. The term is sometimes improperly extended to any future estate in reversion or remainder.

(2) *Scots Law:* A right of redeeming landed property, which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case, the reversion is called conventional, in the latter, legal.

¶ *Reversion of series:*

Math.: When one quantity is expressed in terms of another, by means of a series, the operation of finding the value of the second in terms of the first, by means of a series, is called the reversion of the series.

rĕ-vĕr'-sion-ą-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *reversion; -ary.*] Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable by reversion or after the determination of a particular estate.

"Quitting the king of his promised *reversionary* officers."—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 26.

reversionary-annuity, *s.* [ANNUITY.]

reversionary-lease, *s.*

Law: A lease to take effect in the future, as, for instance, at the expiry of another lease.

rĕ-vĕr'-sion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *reversion; -er.*] One who holds a reversion; one who is entitled to lands or tenements after the determination of a particular estate; hence, generally, a person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

"Numerous heirs at law, *reversioners,* and creditors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* **re-ver-sis,** *s.* [REVERSE.] A game at cards.

rĕ-vĕrt', * re-verte, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revertir,* from Lat. *reverto,* from *re-* = back, again, and *verto* = to turn.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To turn or direct back; to reverse; to turn to the contrary. (*Mickle: Lusiad,* ix.)

2. To drive or turn back; to repel. (*Thomson.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To go or come back to a former position; to return.

"If thei woulde sende an armye into Gascoyne, the Gascoynes woulde *reverte* and turne againe to the Englishe part."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 13).

2. To return or go back to a former state or condition.

"All things *reverted* to their primitive order."—*Waterland: Works,* viii. 458.

3. To return or recur to a former subject or object, or to something spoken of before: as, To *revert* to a matter or point.

II. *Law:* To return to the possession of the donor, or former proprietor.

* **rē-vĕrt',** *s.* [REVERT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which reverts.

"An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts,* to the faith."—*Fuller.*

2. *Music:* Return, recurrence, antistrophe.

"Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe?"—*Peacham: On Musick.*

rĕ-vĕrt'-ant, *a.* [REVERT, *v.*]

Her.: Bent and rebent.

rĕ-vĕrt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [REVERT, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Reversed; turned back.

"With wild despair's *reverted* eye."
Scott: The Chase, xlix.

2. *Her.:* Flexed and reflexed, or bent in the form of the letter S; reverlant. It is sometimes used to express a bending in the manner of the chevron. The chain in the illustration is reverted.

REVERTED.

* **rĕ-vĕrt'-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *revertens,* pr. par. of *reverto* = to revert (q.v.).]

Pharm.: A medicine intended to restore the natural order of the inverted irritative motion in the system. (*Erasmus Darwin.*)

rĕ-vĕrt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revert; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which reverts.

2. *Law:* Reversion.

* **rĕ-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *revert; -ible.*] Capable of being reverted or retnrned.

rĕ-vĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVERT, *v.*]

reverting-draft, *s.* In steam-boilers, when the current of hot air and smoke returns backward on a course parallel to its former one.

* **rĕ-vĕrt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *revert; -ive.*] Tending to revert; changing to an opposite course; reversing, retiring.

"The tide, *revertive,* unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind."
Thomson: Memory of Sir I. Newton.

* **rĕ-vĕrt'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *revertive; -ly.*] In a revertive manner; by way of reversion.

* **rĕv'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [REVERIE.]

rē-vĕst', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revestir* (Fr. *revêtir*), from Low Lat. *revestio,* from Lat. *re-* = again, and *vestio* = to clothe.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To clothe again; to clothe, to robe.

"Whan the preest is *revested* to masse."—*Fabyan's Chronicle,* vol. i., ch. ccxxi.

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or power.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To take effect again as a title; to return or revert to a former owner, as a right or title.

* **rē-vĕs'-tĭ-a-rȳ, * rē-vĕs'-trȳ, * re-ves-trie,** *s.* [Fr. *revestiaire,* from Low Lat. *revestiarium,* from *revestio* = to revest (q.v.).] The room or place in a church, temple, &c., where the dresses or robes are deposited; a vestry (q.v.).

"They went to the *revestry,* and opened the chalices."—*Foxe: Actes, &c.,* p. 1,778.

***rē-vĕs'-trў,** *s.* [Revestiary.]

***rē-vĕs'-ture,** *s.* [Revest.] Vesture, cloth.

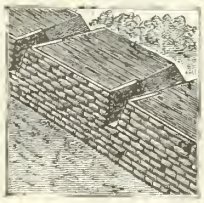
"The sultans . . . were hanged with riche *revesture* of clotbe of gold."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

***rē-vĕt',** *v.t.* [Fr. *revêtir* = to revest (q.v.).]

Fort. & Civil Eng.: To face, as an embaukment, witb mason-work or other material.

rē-vĕt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *revêtement*, from *revêtir* = to revest (q.v.).]

1. *Fort.:* A facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet. The material depends upon the character of the work. In permanent works it is usually of masonry; in field works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, rails, or stones. The illustration shows a portion of a parapet of a gun battery revetted with fascines.



REVETMENT.

2. *Civ. Eng.:* A retaining or breast wall at the foot or on the face of a slope.

***rē-vī'-brāte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vibrate* (q.v.).] To vibrate back or in returu.

***rē-vī-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vibration* (q.v.).] The act or state of vibrating back or in return.

***rē-vĭc',** *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *victus*, pa. par. of *vinco* = to conquer.] To reconquer, to reobtain.

"Until by common law they could . . . be *revicted*."—*Bp. Hall: Autobiography*, p. 27.

***rē-vĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *vivo*, sup. *victum* = to live.] A return to life; revival.

"Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten?"—*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, § 9.

rē-vĭct'-ual (c silent), ***re-vit-aille, *re-vit-ayle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *victual* (q.v.).] To victual again or anew; to stock with provisions again.

"Some that are comynge to *revitayle* the castaile."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, bk. i., ch. ccxii.

***rē-vīe',** ***rē-vў',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vie* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To vie with again; to rival in return.

2. *Cards:* To meet your opponent when he vies or backs a certain card at a certain sum, by backing your own at a higher.

"Here's a trick vied and *revied*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour*, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Cards:* To return tbe challenge of a wager at cards.

2. To make a retort.

"Nay, Mr. Sidney, we must not have vying and *revying*, I asked you before what you had to say."—*State Trials; Algernon Sidney.*

rē-view', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *view*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** To see again.

"I shall *review* Sicilia."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. To look back on.

"The plants wbich, when he went, were growing greene,
Retaine their former liu'ries to be seene,
When he *reviewes* them."
Beaumont: Of the Prince's Returne.

***3.** To look carefully all over.

"After he had *reviewed* it [the parlour] a little while, the Interpreter called for a man to sweep."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

4. To go over and examine again critically, n order to make the necessary corrections in; o revise.

"Segrais says, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

5. To write a rcview or critical notice of; o notice critically with a view to point out he excellences or defects in.

"*Reviewing* 'Britton's Cathedrals' about three years ago, I touched upon the likelihood of such mischief as this."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 129.

6. To make a formal or official examiuation or inspection of; to inspect.

***7.** To retrace; to go over again.

"Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all tbe wounds of Greece anew?"
Pope: Homer: Odyssey iii. 127.

II. *Law:*

1. To consider or examine again; to revise, to reconsider: as, To *review* a judgment.

2. To reexamine, to retax: as, To *review* a bill of costs.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To look back. (*Denham.*)

2. To write reviews; to be a reviewer: as, He *reviews* for the *Times*.

rē-view', *s.* [Fr. *revue* = a review, an examination.] [Review, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A second or repeated examinatiou; a resurvey; a reexamination; a retrospective survey.

"We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; tbat, by comparing tbem, their full correspondency may appear."—*Burnet; Theory of the Earth.*

***2.** A revision, a reexamination with a view to amendment or revision.

3. A critical notice or examination of a new publication; a criticism, a critique.

"Writing history with as little method or regard to proportion as if tbey were writing *reviews*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 220.

4. A name given to certain periodical publications containing a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications: as, the Quarterly *Review*, the Edinburgh *Review*.

"Pick up their little knowledge from *reviews*."
Churchill: The Author.

¶ The first review is said to have been the *Journal des Sçavans*, first published in Paris in 1665; the first British one was the *Monthly Review* wbich began in 1749; the great Whig organ, the *Edinburgh Review*, commenced in 1802, and in 1809 the *Quarterly Review*, tbe mouthpiece of Conservatism. The earliest review in the United States was the *North American Review* (1815) which is still published, but no longer as a book review, it dealing now with critical articles on general subjects, after the manner of the more recent *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, and *Nineteenth Century* of England, and *Forum* and *Arena* of the United States.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The revision of any interlocutor, decree, or sentence, against which a person has reclaimed or appealed; the power which a superior court has of reviewing the judgment of an inferior court.

2. *Mil. & Nav.:* The official inspection of military or naval forces by a high officer, or by a distinguished personage: generally accompanied with manœuvres or evolutions.

3. *Scholastic:* A general examination in tbe work of the past month.

***(1)** *Bill of review:*

Law: A bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in Chancery, if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence bas been discovered after the decree was made.

***(2)** *Commission of review:*

Law: A commission granted by tbe sovereign to review the sentence of the extinct court of delegates.

***(3)** *Court of review:*

Law: The Appeal court from the Commissioners in Bankruptcy, established by 1 & 2 Will. IV., c. 56, and abolished by 10 & 11 Vict., c. 102, &c.

***rē-view'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *review*; *-able.*] Capable of being reviewed; fit to be reviewed.

***rē-view'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *review*; *-age.*] The act or work of reviewing.

"Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*."—*W. Taylor: Memoirs*, ii. 214.

***rē-view'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *review*; *-al.*] A review or critical notice of a book; a critique.

"I have written a *reviewal* of 'Lord Howe's Life.'"—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 545.

rē-view'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *review*; *-er.*]

1. One who reviews or examines; an examiner.

2. One who writes reviews; a writer in a review.

"Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?"
Churchill: The Apology.

***rē-vĭg'-ŏr-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *revigoratus*, pa. par. of *revigoro*: Lat. *re-* = again, and *vigor* = vigour (q.v.).] Endowed witb fresh vigour; reinvigorated.

"The fire, which seem'd extinct,
Hath risen *revigorate*."
Southey.

***rē-vĭg'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Revigorate, *a.*] To give fresh vigour to; to reinvigorate.

rĕ-vīle', *v.t.* [Fr. *re-* = again, and O. Fr. *aviler* (Fr. *avilir*) = to make vile or cheap; *vil* (Lat. *vilis*) = cbeap, vile (q.v.).] To reproach, to abuse, to address with opprobrious or scandalous language; to vilify.

***rē-vīle',** *s.* [Revile, *v.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contumely; scandalous or contemptuous language.

"Render them not reviling for *revile*."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

***rē-vīle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revile*; *-ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse, contumely.

"Scorns, and *revilements*, that hold and profane wretches have cast upon him."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 217.

rē-vīl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *revil(e)*; *-er.*] One who reviles or abuses another; one who uses abusive or scandalous language.

"Nor tbieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor *revilers*, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God."—*1 Cor.* vi. 10.

rĕ-vīl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Revile, *v.*]

***rĕ-vīl'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *reviling*; *-ly.*] In a reviling manner; with abusive or scandalous language.

"The love I bear to tbe civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad."—*Maine.*

***rē-vĭnçe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *revinco.*] To overcome, to refute; to disprove, to prove wrong.

"When he should see his errour by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures *revinced*."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 776.

***rē-vĭn'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vindicate* (q.v.).] To vindicate again, to reclaim.

***rē-vī-rĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *revirescens*, pr. par. of *reviresco* = to grow green again; *viresco* = to grow green, from *vireo* = to be green.] A revival of strength or youth.

"A serpent represented the divine nature on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

***rē-vīs'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *revis(e)*; *-al.*] Tbe act of revising; a revision.

"The application for a *revisal* of the said treaty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

rĕ-vīse', *v.t.* [Fr. *reviser*, from Lat. *reviso* = to look back on, to revisit: *re-* = again, and *viso* = to survey; Sp. *revisar.*]

1. To examine or review for the purpose of detecting and correcting errors, making additions or amendments, &c.; to look over carefully for correction.

"Sir Joshua Reynolds requested a sight of it, and made an offer of illustrating it by a series of his own notes. This prompted me to *revise* it with all possible accuracy."—*Mason: Translation of Du Fresnoy.* (Pref.)

2. To review, alter, and amend.

"In consequence of the refusal of the Prussian Government to *revise* an agreement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

rĕ-vīse', *s.* [Revise, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of revising; a revision; a reexamination and correction.

2. *Print.:* A second proof; a sheet taken, after the first correction, in order to compare it with the first proof, with a view to see if the corrections marked on the latter have actually been made.

"Sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying tbe *revises*."—*Felt: Life of Hammond*, p. 20.

rĕ-vīsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Revise, *v.*]

Revised Version, *s.*

Bible: A revised edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The resolution to undertake it was come to by the Convocation of Canterbury in Feb. and May, 1870, and various members were nominated to carry out the work. Cooperation was sought from scholars in other churches, and from an American committee. A better text was constructed, manuscripts being used which bad been discovered since the Authorized Version had been made. Revision, not retranslation, was aimed at, as few alterations as possible being introduced, and these only if adopted by the

votes of two-thirds of the translators. It follows that a new rendering might commend itself to the majority of them, and yet be relegated to the margin, while that which had only a minority of votes was left in the text. The headings of chapters and pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation were to be revised, and finally the headings were omitted. Poetry was printed in lines, showing the rhythm. The New Testament was published in May, 1881, the Old in May, 1885. Each had an immediate and large sale, but the Authorized Version still holds its place in most churches and chapels.

rĕ-vīz'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *revis(e); -er.*] One who revises or reexamines for correction.

"The *revisers* of this version, seemingly aware of this impropriety, have put into the margin, Then began, &c."—*Pilkington: Remarks on Scripture*, p. 188.

¶ *Committee of Revisers:* [REVISED VERSION].

rĕ-vīz'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVISE, *v.*]

revising-barrister, *s.* A barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of parliament. Courts of revision are held by them in the several districts in the autumn of each year.

rĕ-vĭ'-şion, *s.* [Fr., from *reviser* = to revise (q.v.).]

1. The act of revising; a reexamination or careful going over for the purpose of correcting or amending; revisal.

"I em persuaded thet the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 8.

2. That which is revised; a revised version.

rĕ-vĭ'-şion-ạl, rĕ-vĭ'-şion-ạr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *revision; -al, -ary.*] Pertaining or relating to revision; revisory.

rĕ-vĭ'-şion-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *revision; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* An advocate of the revision or amendment of anything; specif., one of a party in the Church of England who desire to alter the Book of Common Prayer, in an ultra-Protestant direction, by the omission or alteration of all its Catholic elements.

B. *As adj.:* Advocating or supporting revision.

"The same popular voice should, a few months later, return a 'Nationalrath,' two-thirds of which are pledged to the *revisionist* cause."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 341 (1873).

rĕ-vĭş'-ĭt, * **re-vis-yt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visit*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To visit again; to come to visit or see again.

"Tell whet were the mntual feelings when first you *revisited* your families and friends."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

* 2. To review, to revise, to examine.

"Also they saye that ye haue not dilygently *revisyted* nor ouersene the letters patentes, giuen, accorded, sworne and sealed by Kyng Johan."—*Berners: Froissart; Chron.*, vol. ii., ch. ccxxii.

* **rĕ-vĭş-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visitation* (q.v.).] A second or repeated visit.

* **rĕ-vī'-şŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *revis(e); -ory.*] Having the power to revise; revising, making revision.

* **rē-vī'-tạl-īze,** *v.t* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vitalize* (q.v.).] To restore vitality or the vital principle to; to inform again with life; to revivify, to reanimate, to revive.

"A new departure of this sort would simply *revitalize* our now flagging iron industries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

rĕ-vīv'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *revive; -able.*] Capable of being revived.

rĕ-vīv'-ạl, *s.* [Eng. *revive; -al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of reviving; the state of being revived.

2. The return or recovery to life from death, or apparent death.

3. The return or recovery from a state of languor or depression to a state of activity: as, the *revival* of trade.

4. The return or recovery from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression.

"Nor will the *revival* of Arianism be ever looked upon as one of those exigences of the times that shall make it expedient to part with our creeds."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 304.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A restoration or renewal of validity, force, or effect: as, the *revival* of a debt barred by the statute of limitations, &c.

7. The reproduction, as of a play at a theatre, after a lapse of time.

II. *Comparative Religions:*

1. *Gen.:* Revivals occur in all religions. When one takes place a large number of persons who have been comparatively dead or indifferent to spiritual considerations, simultaneously or in quick succession become alive to their importance, alter spiritually and morally, and act with exceeding zeal in converting others to their views. A Muhammadan revival takes the form of a return to the strict doctrines of the Koran, and a desire to propagate them by the sword. A Christian minority living in the place is in danger of being massacred by the revivalists.

2. *Christian Revivals:* Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Spirit (Acts ii.) produced a revival within the infant church, followed by numerous conversions from outside. Revivals, though not called by that name, occurred at intervals from apostolic times till the Reformation, the revivalists being sometimes so unsympathetically treated that they left the Church and formed sects, while in other cases, and notably in those of the founders of the monastic orders, they were retained and acted on the Church as a whole. The spiritual impulse which led to the Reformation, and the antagonistic one which produced or attended the rise of the Society of Jesus, were both revivalist. It is, however, to sudden increase of spiritual activity within the Protestant churches of the English-speaking peoples that the term revival is chiefly confined. There were revivals in Scotland at Stewarton (1625–30), at Shotts (1630), and at Cambuslang and Kilsyth (1742). The enterprise of the Wesleys and of Whitefield in England from 1738 onward was thoroughly revivalist. There were revivals at Northampton, in Massachusetts, in 1734, and throughout New England in 1740-1, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards being the chief instrument in their production. A great one arose in America in 1857, after the financial crisis of that year. It spread in 1859 to Ulster, and in 1864 to Scotland and to parts of England. Since then various revivals have from time to time occurred, and nearly all denominations aim at their production. The means adopted are prayer for the Holy Spirit, meetings continued night after night, often to a late hour, stirring addresses, chiefly from revivalist laymen, and after-meetings to deal with those impressed. Ultimately, it is found that some of those apparently converted have been steadfast, others have fallen back, whilst deadness proportioned to the previous excitement temporarily prevails. Sometimes excitable persons at revival meetings utter piercing cries, or even fall prostrate. These morbid manifestations are now discouraged, and have in consequence become more rare.

"*Revivals* have become necessary to the advance of Christianity, simply because of the incompetency of the ordinary preaching; and the moment the *revivals* come, the preaching changes, or it changes before they come."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 256.

¶ (1) *Revival Band:* A religious body appearing in the Registrar-general's returns.

(2) *Revival of Letters:*

Literature: The revival of literature after the apparent death-blow which it received when the barbarous nations of the North destroyed the civilized Roman empire. It commenced in England feebly at the beginning of the eleventh century, and became more potent in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and subsequent centuries.

rĕ-vī'-vạl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *revival; -ism.*]

Compar. Religions: The spirit prevailing during a religious revival; the method of procedure used to promote a revival (q.v.).

rĕ-vī'-vạl-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *revival; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who promotes or assists in revivals of religion.

"'S. G. O.'—as we understand—wants the Church to establish a guerrilla force which can 'get at' the classes touched by the *Revivalists* and the Salvationists."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Concerned or assisting in the promotion of revivals of religion.

"A deputation, headed by Mr. Varley, a *revivalist* preacher."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 12, 1885.

¶ Registered places of worship stand in the name of Revivalists.

rĕ-vīve', *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *revivre*, from Lat. *revivo* = to live again: *re-* = again, and *vivo* = to live; Sp. *revivir*; Port. *reviver*; Ital. *rivivere.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To return to life; to recover life; to become alive again.

"The soul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived*."—*1 Kings* xvii. 22.

2. To recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression.

"Must with *reviving* hope *revive*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 9.

3. To recover from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression; to regain vigour or force.

"When the commandment came, sin *revived*, and I died."—*Romans* vii. 9.

II. *Law:* To make one's self again liable, as for a debt otherwise barred by the statute of limitations, or for a condoned matrimonial offence, by committing another.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to life again; to revivify.

"To *revive* the dead." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 22.

2. To raise or rouse from a state of languor or depression; to reanimate, to encourage, to quicken.

"Wilt thou not *revive* us egain: thet thy people may rejoice in thee?"—*Psalms* lxxxv. 6.

3. To bring again into action after a lapse or suspension; to renew; to bring forward again.

"Those gross corruptions of the Christian doctrine which the caprice end vanity of this licentious age have *revived* rather than produced."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 30.

4. To recall from a state of neglect or obscurity: as, To *revive* a branch of learning.

5. To reproduce, as a play at a theatre, after a lapse.

6. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall; to renew the perception of.

"The memory is the power to *revive* egain in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight."—*Locke.*

7. To renew, to renovate, as clothes.

* **rĕ-vīve',** *s.* [REVIVE, *v.*] Revival.

"The imagination of his new *revive*."—*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 50.

* **rĕ-vīve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *revive; -ment.*] The act of reviving; revivification.

"We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *recivement* rather, all on our side."—*Feltham: Letters*, let. xvii.

rĕ-vīv'-ẽr, * **rc-viv-our,** *s.* [Eng. *revive; -er.*] One who or that which revives.

"'Now, Mr. Tepley,' said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, 'just you ettend.'"—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xviii.

* **rē-vīv'-ĭ-fĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *revivificatus*, pa. par. of *revivifico: re-* = again, and *vivifico* = to make alive; *vivus* = alive, and *facio* = to make.] To make alive again; to revive; to recall or restore to life.

* **rē-vĭv-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [REVIVIFICATE.] The act of recalling or restoring to life; renewal of life; revival; the state of being revivified.

"Like the infusorie, the rotifers may be dried up and wafted from place to place, awaiting favourable conditions for *revivification*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 160.

rē-vĭv'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Fr. *revivifier.*] To restore or recall to life; to revive, to reanimate, to quicken.

"Your aim should be rather to *revivify* than to destroy."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

rĕ-vīv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REVIVE.]

rĕ-vīv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *reviving; -ly.*] In a reviving manner.

* **rē-vī-vĭs'-çençe,** * **rē-vī-vĭs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *reviviscens*, pr. par. of *revivisco* = to come to life again, to revive.] [REVIVIFICATE.] The state of reviving; a renewing of life; a revival, a quickening.

"Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing emount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

* **rē-vī-vĭs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *reviviscens.*] Reviving; coming to life again; having a tendency to revive.

rĕ-vīv'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *revive; -or.*]

Law: The reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties, by the

marriage of a female plaintiff, or for some other cause.

"There was no rule authorizing the *revivor* of a divorce suit after the death of either husband or wife, and the only authority on the point, the case of 'Grant v. Grant,' was against it. What was *revivor*? It was a thing practised in the Court of Chancery, and writs of *revivor* were known at common law. But *revivor* took place on the death of a plaintiff who was seeking to enforce some right which on his death would descend to and vest in his heir or his personal representative, when, if the transmission of interest had taken place before the commencement of the suit, the person to whom it was transmitted could himself have sued in respect of it."—*Times*, March 26, 1886.

rĕ-vōc-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *revocable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being revocable; revocableness.

rĕ-vō'-a-ble, ***rĕ-vōk'-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *révocable*, from Lat. *revocabilis*, from *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.).] Capable of being revoked or recalled; that may be revoked or recalled.

"Though the grant be *revocable*."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 423.

rĕ-vōc'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *revocable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being revocable; revocability.

"The *revocableness* of conventual vows was another topic."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 4.

***rĕ-vōc'-a-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *revocab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a revocable manner; so as to admit of revocation.

***rĕv'-ō-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *revocatus*, pa. par. of *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.).] To recall; to call back.

"To *revocate* him to his olde estate."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 28).

rĕv-ō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revocationem*, accus. of *revocatio*, from *revocatus*, pa. par. of *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.); Sp. *revocacion*; Ital. *revocazione.*]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; recall.

"Don Julian apprehending the meaning, got letters of *revocation*, and came back to Spain."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 3, let. 32.

2. The state of being recalled.

"Elsiana's king commanded Chenaudra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

3. The act of revoking or annulling: the calling back or revoking of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed that had effect until annulled by the deed of revocation; the reversal by any one of a thing done by himself; repeal, reversal.

"That clause expressly reserved to the government power of *revocation*, after three years' notice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. The state of being revoked, annulled, repealed, or reversed.

¶ (1) *Revocation of a will*: [Will].

(2) *Revocation of Edict of Nantes*: [Edict, ¶].

***rĕ-vō'-a-tŏr-ў**, ***re-voc-a-tor-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *revocatorius*; Fr. *révocatoire.*] Tending to a revocation; pertaining to, or containing a revocation; revoking.

"He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters."—*World of Wonders*, p. 137 (1608).

rē-vōĭçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *voice* (q.v.).]

1. To refit or refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ-pipe, so as to restore the proper quality of tone.

* 2. To call in return; to repeat.

"To the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all."
Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.

rĕ-vōke', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *revocquer* (Fr. *révoquer*), from Lat. *revoco* = to call back; *re-* = back, and *voco* = to call.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To call back; to recall.

"Their example should *revoke* other againe unto better mindes."—*Vives: Instruct. of Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

* 2. To recall to the mind; to remember. (*South.*)

3. To annul by recalling or taking back; to make void; to cancel, to repeal, to reverse.

"*Revoke* that doom of mercy, for 'tis Clifford."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

* 4. To check, to repress. (*Spenser.*)

* 5. To draw back.

"Enforced them their forward footing to *revoke*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 21.

B. *Intransitive:*

Cards: To renounce or neglect to follow suit, when the player can follow.

"The player who *revoked* has to pay the stand hand the value of five tricks."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

rĕ-vōke', *s.* [Revoke, *v.*]

Cards: The act of revoking or neglecting to follow suit.

"But if a player is in doubt as to whether he has renounced in error, he is in time to save a *revoke*."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

***rĕ-vōke'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *revoke*; *-ment.*] The act of revoking; revocation, reversal, repeal.

"That, through our intercession, this *revokement*
And pardon comes." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

rĕ-vōk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *revok(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who revokes; one who renounces in card playing.

"The *revoker* does not receive anything."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

rĕ-vōk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Revoke, *v.*]

***rĕ-vōk'-ĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *revoking*; *-ly.*] In a revoking manner; by way of revocation.

rĕ-vōlt', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *révolter*, from *révolte* = revolt (q.v.); O. Ital. *revoltare*; Ital. *rivoltare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To fall off, or turn from one to another; to desert one side and go over to the other.

"The king is merciful if you *revolt*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection; to rise against a government in rebellion; to rebel.

"To appease the Irish that *revolted* now."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

* 3. To be faithless.

"You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

4. To be grossly offended or disgusted; to feel extreme disgust.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To repel; to cause to shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to disgust.

"I found it was this that most *revolted* him."—*Warburton: Reflections*, pt. i.

* 2. To turn or roll back; to abate.

"So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 25.

* 3. To put to flight; to turn, to overturn.

rĕ-vōlt', *s.* [Fr. *révolte*, from O. Ital. *revolta* (Ital. *rivolta*) = a revolt, properly fem. of *revolto*, pa. par. of *revolvere* = to revolve, to turn, to overwhelm.] [Revolve.]

1. The act of revolting; a turning or falling away from one side to another; desertion; change of sides; inconstancy; faithlessness; a gross departure from duty.

"The *revolt* of man . . .
Was punish'd with *revolt* of his from him."
Cowper: Task, vi. 370.

2. A renunciation of allegiance and subjection; an insurrection or rising against a government in rebellion; an uprising against any authority, moral or personal.

* 3. A revolter, a deserter.

"You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

rĕ-vōlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *revolt*, v.; *-er.*] One who revolts or rebels; a rebel; one who renounces allegiance and subjection; a renegade.

"And so they sent to Knidos for a fleet,
To come and help *revolters*."
Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

rĕ-vōlt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Revolt, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing the feelings to revolt; causing extreme disgust or abhorrence.

rĕ-vōlt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *revolting*; *-ly.*] In a revolting manner or degree, so as to cause the feelings to revolt; disgustingly.

***rĕv'-ōl-ụ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *revolubilis*, from *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).] Capable of revolving; revolving.

"Us, then, to whom the thrice three year
Has filled his *revoluble* orbs, since our arrival here
I blame not to wish home much more."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii.

***rĕv'-ō-lūte**, *a.* [Lat. *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Rolled or curled backwards or downwards.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Rolled back, as certain tendrils, specif., having the edges rolled backward spirally on each side, as in the leaf of the Rosemary, &c.

2. *Zool.:* Rolled backward or downward.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion, ***rev-o-lu-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *révolution*, from Lat. *revolutionem*, accus. of *revolutio*, from *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.); Sp. *revolucion*; Ital. *revoluzione*, *rivoluzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion in which every point on the surface or periphery of the revolving body returns to the place from which it began to revolve.

2. The act or state of moving in a circular course; the motion of a body round a centre: as, the *revolution* of the earth round the sun.

3. Hence, the course or motion of anything which returns to the same state or point: as, the *revolution* of the seasons.

* 4. A rolling or other motion backwards.

"Fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 815.

5. A continued course, or a space of time marked by a regular recurrence of some measure of time, or by a succession of similar events.

"Thither by harpy-footed Furies haled
At certain *revolutions* all the damned
Are brought." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 597.

6. Change produced by time.

"See the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

7. A total or radical change of circumstances or things.

"Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky *revolution* of their fate."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 253.

8. Specif., a fundamental change in government, or in the political constitution of a country, effected suddenly and violently, and mainly brought about by internal causes; a revolt against the constituted authority successfully and completely accomplished.

"And yet this *revolution*, of all *revolutions* the least violent, has been of all *revolutions* the most beneficial."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ In most revolutions there are three turns of the wheel. First there is a moderate movement forward, then, after a time, a second forward movement. The extreme party who now come into power create a reaction against the revolution, and the wheel moves backwards. [Jesuit.] In the great French Revolution first there were the Girondists, then the Jacobins, then the reaction to Monarchy under the first Napoleon, and in due time again to the Bourbons.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The motion of a planet around the sun, or of a satellite around a planet. The point to which it returns is called annual, anomalistic, nodical, sidereal, or tropical, according as it has a relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics.

(2) [Rotation.]

2. *Geom.:* When one line moves about a straight line, called the axis, in such a manner that every point of the moving line generates a circumference of a circle, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis, that motion is called revolution, and the surface is called a surface of revolution. Every plane through the axis is called a meridian plane, and the section which this plane cuts from the surface is called a meridian curve. Every surface of revolution can be generated by revolving one of its meridian curves about the axis. The revolution of an ellipse round its axis generates an ellipsoid; the revolution of a semicircle round the diameter generates a sphere; such solids are called solids of revolution.

¶ (1) *The English Revolution:* That revolution by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688.

(2) *The American Revolution:* The war which began in 1775, and ended in 1783 with the acknowledgment by England of American independence.

(3) *The French Revolution:* Specif., that political reaction against absolutism in 1789; the subsequent French Revolutions are known by their respective dates, as those of 1830, 1848, 1851, and 1870.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *révolutionnaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a revolution in government; as, a *revolutionary* war.

2. Tending to produce a revolution in government: as, *revolutionary* measures.

3. Promoting, or endeavouring to bring about a revolution.

"Paris has been for a considerable time the chief refuge and shelter of *revolutionary* desperadoes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

B. *As subst.:* A revolutionist (q.v.).

"A number of regiments had sided with the *revolutionaries*."—*Standard*, Jan. 9, 1886.

revolutionary-calendar, *s.*

Calendar: A calendar designed to be philosophic decreed on Nov. 24, 1793, to commence from the foundation of the French republic, Sept. 22, 1792. The twelve months were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Fervidor or Thermidor, and Fructidor. The first three constituted Autumn, the second three Winter, the third three Spring, and the fourth three Summer.

revolutionary-tribunal, *s.*

French Hist.: The name given on Oct. 30, 1793, to what had before been called the Extraordinary Tribunal. It sent many victims to the guillotine.

***rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *revolution; -er.*] One who promotes, or is engaged in a revolution; a revolutionist.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *revolution; -ism.*] Revolutionary principles.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *revolution; -ist.*] One who promotes, foments, or is engaged in a revolution.

rĕv-ō-lū'-tion-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *revolution; -ize.*]

1. To bring about a revolution in; to effect a radical or fundamental change in the political coustitution of by a revolution.

"To *revolutionize* his native land."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To effect an entire change in the principles or system of: as, To *revolutionize* the system of education.

rĕ-vŏl'-ū-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Turning over; revolving, cogitating.

"The inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man."—*Feltham: Letters*, let. xvii.

2. *Bot.:* (*Of æstivation*): Rolled back spirally on each side, as the leaf of the Rosemary.

rĕ-vŏlve', *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *revolvo*, from *re-* = back, again, and *volvo* = to roll; Sp. & Port. *revolver;* Ital. *rivolvere.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn or roll round as on an axis; to rotate.

2. To move in a circle; to move round a centre; to move in such a course as to bring what moves round back to the same place, state, condition, or position: as, The earth *revolves* round the sun.

3. To pass away in cycles or revolutions.

"*Revolving* seasons, fruitless as they pass."
Cowper: Heroism.

*4. To return; to fall back; to devolve.

"He here speake of the godhead being communicated or imparted to the Son, and *revolving* again to the Father."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 458.

*5. To come back by process of time; to return.

"And when *revolves*, in time's eure change,
The hour of Germany's revenge."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To turn or roll round, as on an axis; to rotate.

*2. To turn or roll back.

"From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish white crest, *revolved* backward as a ram's horn."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

*3. To turn over in examination.

"In a day I *revolved* the registers in the capitol."—*The Golden Boke*, let. xii.

4. To turn over and over in the mind; to cogitate, to meditate on.

"Or some great matter in his mind *revolved*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 633.

***rĕ-vŏlve',** *s.* [Revolve, *v.*]

1. Revolution.

"In all *revolves* and turne of state."
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, i.

2. Thonght.

"When Midelton saw Grinvil's hie *revolve*."
Markham: Tragedy of Sir R. Grinvile.

*** rĕ-vŏlv'-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *revolvens*, pr. par. of *revolvo* = to revolve (q.v.).] The act or state of revolving; revolution.

"Its own *revolvency* upholds the world."
Cowper: Task, i. 372.

rĕ-vŏlv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *revolv(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which revolves; specif., a firearm, usually a pistol, having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder, so as to discharge several charges in quick succession without being reloaded. In some pistols the barrel has a plurality of bores, in which the charges are inserted and from which they are fired; more commonly, as in Colt's, the weapon has a cylinder at the base of the barrel containing several chambers, generally six, in which the charges are placed, and all are fired through the single barrel; in all the rotation is caused by devices actuated by the lock mechanism. Some forms of the weapon are breech-loading. The system has been applied to rifles and other guns, as the Mitrailleuse (q.v.). The system is not new, revolving firearms dating from the fifteenth century being still in existence; but it was first made a practical success by Col. Samuel Colt of the United States army in 1835.

2. *Husb.:* A hay or stubble rake whose head has two sets of teeth on opposite sides in the same plane. The set in advance having collected a load, the rake is tipped, making half a revolution, discharging the load, and bringing the other set of teeth into action.

rĕ-vŏlv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Revolve.] Turning or rolling round; rotating; having a motion in an orbit, as that of a planet around the sun; the cylinder of a revolving-cylinder steam-engine around the shaft; the planet-wheel of the sun-and-planet motion around the sun-wheel.

revolving-boiler, *s.*

Paper-making: A boiler for paper-stock or pulp, rotating on trunnions so as to agitate the contents, and expose the stock fully to the hot water, steam, chemicals, &c.

revolving-grate, *s.*

1. A form of grate which exposes different portions in turn to the feed-opening and to the greater fire heat so as to coke the coals, and then gradually bring them to the point where the fire is more urgent.

2. An ore-roasting furnace with a horizontal revolving-hearth.

revolving-harrow, *s.*

Agric.: A harrow which rotates in a plane parallel to the earth's surface, to assist the dragging action of the teeth.

revolving-light, *s.* One character of light as displayed from a lighthouse. It is produced by the revolution of a frame with three or four sides, having reflectors of a larger size than those used for a fixed light, grouped on each side with their axes parallel. The revolution exhibits once in one or two minutes, as may be required, a light gradually increasing to full strength, and then decreasing to total darkness.

revolving-pistol, *s.*

Firearms: A revolver (q.v.).

revolving-sun, *s.* A pyrotechnic device, consisting of a wheel upon whose periphery rockets of different styles are fixed, and which communicate by conduits, so that they are lighted in succession.

revolving-storm, *s.* [Cyclone.]

***rē-vŏm'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vomit*, v. (q.v.).] To vomit again; to reject from the stomach.

"Even as the whale did *revomit* the prophete Jonas."—*Udal: Actes*, ch. ii.

***rĕ-vŭlse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *revulsus*, pa. par. of *revello* = to draw or drag back: *re-* = back, and *vello* = to tear.] To pull or draw back; to affect by revulsion.

"Then suddenly *revuls'd* the brazen point."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad v.

rĕ-vŭl'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revulsionem*, accus. of *revulsio*, from *revulsus*, pa. par. of *revello.*] [Revulse.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act of drawing away or holding back from; violent abstraction or withdrawal.

"Thrown out of employment by the *revulsion* of capital."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. vii.

2. A sudden and violent change, especially of feeling.

II. *Therapeutics:* The act of turning a disease back from a particular portion of the body on which it has seized, even if the effect be to make it attack another part.

rĕ-vŭls'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *revulsus.*] [Revulse.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of revulsion; tending to revulsion.

B. *As subst.:* That which has the power or quality of revulsion; specif., a medicine used for the purpose of revulsion.

"The most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain."—*Felt: Life of Hammond*, p. 16.

*** rew,** *v.t. & i.* [Rue, *v.*]

*** rew** (1), *s.* [Row (1), *s.*]

*** rew** (2), *s.* [Rue, *s.*]

*** rē-wāke', *rē-wāk'-ĕn,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *wake* (q.v.).] To wake or waken again.

"Him to *rewaken* she did all her pain."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii.

rĕ-ward', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rewarder*, the same as *regarder* = to regard, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = back, and *warder*, the same as *garder* = guard (q.v.).]

1. To give in return, whether good or evil; to return, to requite. (Said of the return made.)

"Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil."—1 *Samuel* xxiv. 17.

2. To requite, to recompense, to repay; to bestow a recompense, return, or requital on; whether good or evil, now generally the former. (Said of the person to whom the return is made.)

"The great God that formed all things both *rewardeth* the fool, and *rewardeth* transgressors."—*Prov.* xxvi. 10.

rĕ-wârd', * re-warde, *s.* [O. Fr. *reward*, the same as *regard.*] [Reward, *v.*]

*1. Regard, respect, notice.

"Take *rewarde* of thyn owne valewe, that thou ne be to foule to thy selfe."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

2. That which is given in return for good or evil doue or received; a recompense, a requital, a return:—

(1) (In a good sense): recompense for good done; an honour, a prize.

"*Rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and not a reward."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(2) (In a bad sense): requital, return, or punishmeut of evil; retribution.

"As thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee: thy *reward* shall return upon thine own head."—*Obadiah* i. 15.

*3. The fruit of men's works, labour, or conduct.

"The dead know not anything, neither have they any more a *reward*."—*Eccles.* ix. 5.

4. A sum of money offered for the taking or detecting of a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.

*** rĕ-wârd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *reward; -able.*] Capable of being rewarded; deserving of reward.

"An act of duty and of religion, and *rewardable* by the grace and favour of God."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living*, § 2.

*** rĕ-wârd'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rewardable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rewardable or worthy of reward.

"What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?"—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, p. 2.

*** rĕ-wârd'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rewardabl(e); -ly.*] In a rewardable manner or degree; so as to be worthy of reward.

rĕ-wârd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *reward; -er.*] One who rewards; one who recompenses or requites.

"As well a punisher of vice and wickedness, as a *rewarder* of vertue."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 660.

*** rĕ-wârd'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *reward; -ful(l).*] Yielding or bringing reward; rewarding.

"Nor heed *rewardful* toil, nor seeken praise."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence.

*** rĕ-wârd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *reward; -less.*] Having no reward; unrewarded.

*** rē-wâ'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *water* (q.v.).] To pour water on again.

*** rewe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Rue, *v.*]

*** rew-el-bone, * ru-ell-bone,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Fr. *rouelle*, dimin. from *roue* (Lat. *rota*) = a wheel.] A rounded or polished boue.

*** rew-et,** *s.* [Fr. *rouet*, dimin. from *roue* = a wheel.] The lock of a gun.

rē-wĭn', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *win*, v. (q.v.).] To win again; to recover.

*** rē-wŏrd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *word* (q.v.).]

1. To repeat in the same words.

> "Bring me to the test,
> And I the matter will *reword*; which madness
> Would gambol from." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. To reecho.

> "A hill whose concave womb *reworded*
> A plaintful story."
> *Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 1.

rē-wrīte', *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *write* (q.v.).] To write a second time; to write over again.

> "Write, and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,
> And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen."
> *Young: Epistles*, iii.

rē-wrĭt'-ten, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rewrite.]

*** rew'-ȳ (ew as û),** *a.* [Eng. *rew* (1), s.; *-y.*] In rews, or rows, or wrinkles.

> "Uneven, cockly, fluxey, and *rewy*."—*Golden Fleece* (1657).

rĕx, *s.* [Lat.] A king.

* ¶ *To play rex:* To act roughly or arrogantly.

> "As helpers of your joy not to domineer and *play rex*."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 217.

*** reye,** *s.* [Dut. *reg*, *rig*; Ger. *reigen*, *reihen*.] An old quick dance, in use aiuong the Dutch.

rĕyn'-ard, rĕn'-ard, *s.* [O. Fr. *renard*, *regnard* (Fr. *renard*) = a fox; Flem. *reinaerd*, *reinaert*; O. H. Ger. *raginhart*, *reinhart*; Ger. *reineche*.] A fox.

> "The sweet music announcing that *reynard* was at home greeted our ears."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*** rē-yoŭng',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eug. *young* (q.v.).] To make youug again.

rĕz-băn'-yīte (z as tz), *s.* [Retzbanyite.]

*** rha-bar'-bar-ate,** *a.* [Rhubarb.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

> "The salt humours must be evacuated by the senate, *rhabarbarate* and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters."—*Floyer*.

rha-bar'-bar-ine, *s.* [Rhubarbarine.]

rha-bar'-bar-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Bot.:* The Rhubarb plant or Rheum.

2. *Pharm.: Rhabarbari radix* or *Rhei radix*, Rhubarb root.

rhăb-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥάβδος (*rhabdos*) = a rod or wand.] Pertaining to or resembling a rod; rod-like.

rhăb-dō-çœ'-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. κοιλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Zool.: A group of Flat Worms, formerly made a sub-order of Turbellaria, now made a tribe of Rhabdocœlida (q.v.). Intestinal tract and parenchyma separate; nervous system and excretory and generative organs present; a complicated pharynx. Numerous forms, fresh water and marine. They are carnivorous, and suck the juices of small worms, entomostraca, and insect larvæ, which they envclope in a secretion.

rhăb-dō-çœ'-lī-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhabdocœl(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q.v.), with three tribes, Acœla, Rhabdocœla, and Alloiocœla. Of small size; body cylindrical or depressed; without an intestine, or with a simple unbranched intestine.

rhăb-dōid'-al, *a.* [Gr. ῥάβδος (*rhabdos*) = a rod or waud; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sagittal suture connecting the two parietal bones.

rhăb-dō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ, from formations of Permian age. Rhabdolepis is a synonym of Amblypterus (q.v.).

rhăb'-dō-lĭth, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Zool., &c. (Pl.): The separated elements of a peculiar calcareous armature covering a rhabdosphere (q.v.). They were met with in the form of fine granular matter forming a kind of matrix or cement in which the shells of the Globigerina-ooze are imbedded.

> "The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field."—*Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 228.

*** rhăb-dŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

*** rhăb'-dō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. μαντεια (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of a rod or wand; specif., the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores, springs of water, &c., by means of a divining-rod.

> "A peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxiv.

rhăb'-dō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. ῥάβδος (*rhabdos*) = a stripe, a band, and φαινω (*phainō*) = to show.]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in small mammillary aggregations, with a somewhat fibrous radiating structure. Crystallization probably tetragonal. Colour, dark garnet-red. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of cerium, didymium, lanthanum, and yttrium, with the probable formula $R_2O_3, P_2O_5, 2H_2O$, in which $R_2O_3 = C_2O_3, Di_2O_3, La_2O_3, Yt_2O_3$, which may replace each other. Found by Lettsom in old collections of minerals with the designation of "blende from Cornwall."

rhăb-dŏph'-ōr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: Allman's name for the Graptolite sub-class. So called because they generally possess a chitinous rod or axis supporting the perisarc.

rhăb-dō-pleû'-ra, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. πλευρα (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Rhabdopleurea. The tentacles have a winged base. It is marine.

† rhăb-dō-pleû'-rē-a, *s. pl.* [Rhabdopleura.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Phylactolæmata or Pterobranchiata. Cœnœcium branched, adherent, membranous, with a chitinous rod on its adherent side. The tentacular disc is horseshoe shaped. No epistome (?). (*Nicholson.*)

rhăb'-dō-sphĕre, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Eng. *sphere*.]

Biol.: The name given by Mr. John Murray, of the *Challenger* expedition, to certain spherical bodies found abundantly on the surface of the waters in warm seas. (See extract.)

> "What these coccospheres and *rhabdospheres* are, we are not yet in a position to say with certainty; but our strong impression is that they are either Algæ of a peculiar form, or the reproductive gemmules or the sporangia of some minute organism, probably an Alga."—*Thomson: Voyage of Challenger*, i. 220.

rhăb-dō-stў'-la, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. στὺλος (*stulos*) = a stem.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritricha, resembling Vorticella (q.v.), but seated on a rigid, unretractile, instead of a flexible, contractile pedicle. Saville Kent enumerates six species, all from freshwater.

rhăb'-dŭs, *s.* [Rhabdo-.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

rhā-chĭ-ăl'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*) = the spine, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.] [Rachialgia.]

rhā-chĭ-ā-nĕc'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαχις (*rhachis*) = the spine, and νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Zool.: A genus of Mystacoceti (q.v.), with one species, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, the Gray Whale of the Pacific. It combines the small head, elongated form, and narrow pectoral fin of Balænoptera, with the smooth throat, and absence of the dorsal in Balæna.

rhā'-chĭs, *s.* [Rachis.]

rha-chī'-tĭs, *s.* [Rachitis.]

rhăc-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχος (*rhachos*) = a thorn, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Berycidæ, from the Chalk of Brazil.

rha-cŏph'-ōr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥάχος (*rhachos*) = a thorn, and φορὸς (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypedatidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from the Oriental region. The fingers and toes are entirely webbed, and the terminal discs very large; vomerine teeth in two series. *Rhacophorus rheinhardti* is one of the largest of the Tree-frogs, the body being more than three inches, and the hind limb six inches in length.

Rhăd-a-măn'-thĭne, Rhăd-a-măn'-tine, *s.* [From Rhadamanthus, son of Jupiter, and one of the judges of the lower world.] Severely or rigorously just and final.

rhăd-ĭn-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαδινός (*rhadinos*) = slender, and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ, from the Permian.

rhăd-ĭn-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαδινός (*rhadinos*) = slender, and σαὺρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria, from the Neocomian of Gosau.

Rhæ'-tian, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to Rhætia. [Rhætic.]

Rhæ'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Rhæticus*.]

I. *Geog.:* Of or pertaining to ancient Rhætia, a district of the Alps, west of Noricum, east of Helvetia, and south of Vindelicia.

2. *Geol.:* The term proposed by Gümbel, the State-geologist of Bavaria, for a series of strata, formerly denominated the Kössen stage, which rest on the St. Cassian and Hallstadt beds, and thus intervene between the Lias formation and the Keuper of the Trias. In the Austrian Alps, they are from 4,000 to 5,000 feet thick, whilst in Britain they rarely exceed 35. The term Rhætic formation was introduced into England by Mr. Charles Moore, F.G.S., May 22, 1861 (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1861, pp. 483–516), is now in general use. The Rhætic beds are called also Penarth-beds (q.v.).

rhæ'-tĭz-īte, *s.* [From Rhæti(a), the ancient name of the Tyrol; *z* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rhätizit*.]

Min.: A white variety of Cyanite (q.v.).

rhā'-gīte, *s.* [Gr. ῥάξ (*rhax*), genit. ῥαγός (*rhagos*) = a berry, a grape; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral found in mamillary crystalline aggregates, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 6.82; colour, yellowish-green or wax-yellow; lustre, resembling wax; fracture, imperfectly conchoidal. Analysis gave: teroxide of bismuth, 72·76; arsenic acid, 14·20; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 1·62; protoxide of cobalt, 1·47; lime, 0·50; water, 4·62; gangue, 3·26 = 98·43, which yields the formula $5BiO_3,2AsO_5,8HO$. Related to atelestite (q.v.).

rham'-a-dăn, *s.* [Ramadan.]

rhăm-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Rhamnus.]

Bot.: An order of plants, classed by Lindley under his forty-fourth or Rhamnal Alliance. The calyx, which is four- or five-cleft, is valvate. The petals are as many, and inserted into the orifice of the calyx; sometimes they are wanting. The stamens are four or five, and opposite to the petals. The ovary is superior or half so, with two, three, or four cells, each having one erect seed; fruit berried or dry. The flowers are small and generally green; the leaves are simple and generally alternate. The order consists of trees and shrubs, often spiny. There are species in nearly all countries, with the exception of the Arctic zone. Known genera forty-two, species, 250 (*Lindley*); genera thirty-seven, species 430 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Are widely distributed. Berries belonging to various plants of the order have been used for dyeing yellow, green, or intermediate tints [Rhamnus], others are eatable [Zizyphus]. One plant is used by the poorer classes in China for tea. Others have been employed as astringents, purgatives, tonics, sedatives, &c. [Ceanothus, Colubrina, Discaria, Gouania, Sageretia.]

rhăm'-năd, *s.* [Rhamnus.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Rhamnaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

rhăm'-năl, *a.* [RHAMNALES.] Pertaining to the genus Rhamnus.

rhamnal-alliance, *s.* [RHAMNALES.]

rhăm-nā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *rhamnus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Lindley's forty-fourth alliance of plants. He places it between the Saxifragales and the Gentianales in his sub-class of Perigynous Exogens. Orders: Penæaceæ, Aquilariaceæ, Ulmaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Chailletiaceæ, Hippocrateaceæ, Celastraceæ, Stackhousiaceæ, Sapotaceæ, and Styraceæ.

rhăm'-nē-ĝine, *s.* [Eng. *rhamn(us); eg* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_5 + 2H_2O$ A neutral substance, isomeric with rhamnine, discovered by Lefort, in 1858, in buckthorn berries. Unlike rhamnine, it is very soluble in cold water, but, in all other respects, it agrees with that body.

rhăm'-nĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rhamn(us); et* connect., and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O_5$. A yellow, crystalline body, obtained by boiling xanthorhamnin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alkalis, and precipitated therefrom by acids.

rhăm'-nine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamn(us); -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_5 + 2H_2O$. A yellow substance, discovered by Fleury in 1840, and extracted from the unripe berries of *Rhamnus catharticus* by repeatedly boiling with water, setting the decoctions aside to crystallize, and purifying by recrystallization from boiling alcohol. It forms cauliflower-like crystals, insoluble in cold water and in ether, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves easily in caustic alkalis, forming uncrystallizable, reddish-yellow solutions. A similar substance is found in Persian berries.

rhăm-nī'-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamnus;* Lat. suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants akin to Rhamnus (q.v.). Two known species from the Miocene. One, *Rhamnites lanceolatus,* is found in the Bovey Tracey beds (Lower Miocene or Oligocene).

rhăm - nō - cą - thar' - tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamn(us); o* connect., and Eng. *cathartine.* [CATHARTINA.]

Chem.: The uncrystallizable principle of buckthorn berries. It is an amorphous, yellowish, brittle mass, soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It has a bitter and very repulsive taste, and, when heated, melts to a yellowish-brown oil, gives off inflammable vapours, and leaves combustible charcoal. Ferric chloride colours it dark green, and, when heated with nitric acid, it yields a large quantity of picric acid.

rhăm-nō-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamn(us); o* connect., and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from or containing rhamnine and tannic acid.

rhamnotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A greenish-yellow amorphous powder, obtained by evaporating the juice of ripe buckthorn berries, exhausting the extract with bot alcohol, filtering, evaporating filtrate nearly to dryness, and adding cold water. It has a bitter, astringent taste, melts and decomposes when heated, is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. In tartar emetic it deposits a yellowish powder after standing some time, but it does not precipitate solution of gelatine.

rhăm-nŏx-ăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Pref. *rhamno-,* and Eng. *xanthin.*] [FRANGULIN.]

rhăm'-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rhamnos;* Gr. ῥάμνος (*rhamnos*) = buckthorn. Wight and Arnott consider the Greek word to signify properly a branch, and to have been given to the plant on account of its numerous branches.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Rhamnaceæ. The calyx is four- or five-cleft, the petals are sometimes wanting; ovary three- or four-celled. The berry consists of two to four nuts, each one-seeded. Two species are called buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus,* or Common, and *R. Frangula,* or Alder Buckthorn. [BUCKTHORN.] The bark of the former species yields a green dye, and its berries, as also those of *R. infectorius,* when unripe, a yellow dye. Mixed with gum-arabic and lime water they form Bladder-green. *R. purpurea* is a purgative, *R. Wightii,* an astringent and a deobstruent. [AVIGNON-BERRIES.]

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.

2. *Palæobot.:* One species is known, from the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

3. *Pharm.: Rhamni baccæ, Spinæ Cervini baccæ, Rhamni Cathartici baccæ* = Buckthorn berries. *Rhamni Cathartici baccæ succus* = the juice of the Buckthorn berries. They are rarely used as a cathartic, but frequently as an officinal syrup.

rhămph-, rhăm-phŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = a bird's bill, esp. that of a bird of prey.] Having a large beak or bill.

rhăm-phăs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamphast(os);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Toucans; a family of Scansorial Picarian Birds, confined to the Neotropical regions. They are fruit-eaters, and strictly arboreal. Bill very long and wide, vascular within, curved above, compressed, edges notched; tongue long and feathered. Genera: Rhamphastos, Pteroglossus, Selenidera, Andigeua, and Aulacorhamphus.

rhăm-phăs'-tŏs, *răm-phăs'-tŏs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαμφος (*rhamphos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Toucan; the type-genus of Rhampbastidæ (q.v.). Bill smooth, nostrils at base, nearly hidden by projection of keel; tail short, even; toes outer pair larger than inner, claws strong. Wallace puts the species at twelve, ranging from Mexico to South Brazil.

rhăm-phĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Pref. *ramph-,* and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidæ, from tropical America. No caudal or dorsal fin; teeth absent. Six species, some with a short, others with a tubiform snout.

rhăm-phŏ-, *pref.* [RHAMPH-.]

rhăm-phŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhampho-,* and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pleiosauria. One British species is known, from the Jurassic rocks.

rhămph'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhamph-,* and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ornith.: Saw-bill; a genus of Trochilidæ, with one species, *Rhamphodon nævius,* from South-eastern Brazil. The male bird has the edge of the bill serrated like the teeth of a saw; that of the female is plain. The plumage is rather dull, and the sexes are coloured alike.

rhăm-phō'-lĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhampho-,* and Gr. λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

Zool.: A genus of Chameleonidæ, from Madagascar, with one species, *Rhampholeon spectrum.* The tail is non-prehensile, but there is an additional projection at the inner base of each claw, and a spine on the side of each finger and toe, structures which add to the grasping power of the animal.

rhămph-ŏ-mĭc'-rŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhamph-,* and Gr. μικρόν (*mikron*), neut. of μικρός (*mikros*) = small.]

Ornith.: Thorn-bills; a genus of Trochilidæ, with six species, from Colombia and Ecuador, and ranging into Peru and Bolivia. The bill is disproportionately small, and there is a long beard of purple or metallic-green feathers

rhăm-phŏ-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhampho-,* and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria, with three species from the Stonesfield Slate. It comprises forms in which the wing-finger has four phalanges; the front part of both jaws is edentulous, and possibly formed a horny beak, teeth being developed only in the hinder portion of the jaws; tail very long.

rhăm-phō'-sŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = a bird's bill.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fistulariidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. It has an immense spinous ray, denticulated behind, inserted on the nape.

rhā'-phĕ, *s.* [RAPHE.]

rhā'-phĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [RAPHIDES.]

rha-phĭd'-ĭ-ą, rha-phĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. ῥαφίς (*rhaphis*) = a needle, a pin.]

1. *Entom.:* Snake-fly, Camel-fly; a genus of Sialidæ. Head large; eyes small; ocelli three; neck thin, giving easy vertical movement to the head. When the head is raised a certain resemblance to a snake is seen, whence one of the English names of these insects. Larvæ live under the bark of trees.

2. *Palæont.:* One species, in the Purbeck beds, passing to the Wealden.

† răph-ĭ-dĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhaphidi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Planipennia, now often merged in Sialidæ.

rha-phĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [RHAPHIDIA.]

rhăph-ĭ-dŏ-nē'-ma-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ῥαφίς (*rhaphis*), genit. ῥαφίδος (*rhaphidos*) = a needle, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Silicispongia. (*Carter.*)

rhăph-ĭ-ŏ-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαφίς (*rhaphis*) = a needle, and λεπις (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ, allied to Cratægus. Flowers in racemes or panicles. *Rhaphiolepis indica* and *R. japonica* are fine evergreens, the former with pink, the latter with dark-red, flowers.

rhā'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥαφίς (*rhaphis*) = a needle. So called because the acute awns of the corolla stick in the clothes.]

Bot.: A genus of Sabalidæ. Dwarf palms, from Eastern Asia. *Rhapis flabelliformis* is the Ground Rattan Palm.

rha-pŏn'-tĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhapontic(um); -in* (*Chem.*).] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhă-pŏn'-tĭc-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *rha,* from Gr. ῥᾶ (*rha*) = rhubarb, from living near the Rha or Volga, and *Ponticum* = of, or belonging to Pontus (Euxinus) = the Black Sea. Named from the similarity of the leaves to those of the rhubarb.]

Bot.: A genus of Serratuleæ. Known species nine. *Rhaponticum acaulis,* from Northern Africa, has edible roots.

*** rhăp'-sōde,** *s.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδός (*rhapsōdos*) = one who stitches or strings songs together, a reciter of epic poetry, from ῥάψω (*rhapsō*), fut. of ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to stitch together, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song, an ode (q.v.).] A rhapsodist.

rhăp-sŏd'-ĭc, rhăp-sŏd'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός (*rhapsōdikos*), from ῥαψῳδία (*rhapsōdia*) = rhapsody (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to rhapsody; hence, confused and disconnected.

"They [Prynne's Works] are all in the English tongue, and by the generality of scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodical* and confus'd, than any way polite or concise. —*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. ii.

rhăp-sŏd'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rhapsodical; -ly.*] In a rhapsodic manner; in manner of rhapsody.

rhăp'-sō-dĭst, *s.* [Eng. *rhapsod(y); -ist.*]

1. *Greek Antiq.:* One of a class of wandering minstrels in ancient Greece, of the Ionian race, who formerly recited epics in public places. Rhapsodical recitation must be regarded as the forerunner of stage acting, and as forming, when conjoined with the Bacchic chorus, the complete Greek drama.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes or recites verses extempore.

"The gross fictions chanted in the streets
By wandering *rhapsodists.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. One who writes or speaks in a confused or disconnected manner, with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

rhăp'-sō-dīze, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rhapsod(y); -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sing or recite rhapsodies; to act the part of a rhapsodist.

B. *Trans.:* To sing or recite as a rhapsody; to recite or repeat in the manner of a rhapsody.

"The Rhapsody was the song of a Rhapsodist, or Rhapsode; and a long poem sung piecemeal, the different parts by different singers, was *rhapsodized.*" —*Latham: Dict.*

rhăp-sŏd'-ō-măn-çy, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαψῳδία* (*rhapsōdia*) = rhapsody, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of verses.

rhăp'-sō-dy, * **rap-sod-ic,** *s.* [Fr. *rapsodie*, from Lat. *rhapsodia*, from Gr. *ῥαψῳδία* (*rhapsōdia*) = the reciting of epic poetry, a portion of a poem recited at a time, a rhapsody, from *ῥαψῳδός* (*rhapsōdos*) = a rhapsody (q.v.).]

* **1.** A short epic poem, or a portion of a longer epic, recited by a rhapsodist at one time.

2. A confused or disconnected series of sentences or statements, composed under excitement, and without dependence or natural connection; a confused or rambling composition.

"Simplicity is generally sacrificed to the *rhapsodies* of romantic love."—*Langhorne: On Collins's Ode to Simplicity.*

3. *Music:* A composition of irregular form, and in the style of an improvisation.

rhăt'-an-y, *s.* [RATANY.]

rhā'-zy-a, *s.* [Named after Rhazes, an Arabic physician, who lived in the tenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Plumiereæ. The very bitter leaves of *Rhazya stricta* are steeped and then used as a food for goats. In Sind the natives use them in the preparation of cool drinks in hot weather, and as a bitter tonic in low fevers, sore throat, &c.

Rhē'-a (1), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Astron.:* One of the satellites of Saturn.

2. *Gr. Mythol.:* The daughter of Uranus and Gē, wife of Saturn, and mother of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, &c.

3. *Ornith.:* A genus of Struthionidæ, or, if that family is divided, of Struthioninæ. Three toes are present, the neck is covered with feathers, and the tail is almost obsolete. They are sometimes called South American Ostriches, but are smaller than the true Ostrich, and the whole plumage is sombre. There are two well-established species, *Rhea americana*, the Common, and *R. darwini*, Darwin's Rhea, the former ranging from Bolivia, Paraguay, and the South of Brazil down to Magellan's Straits, the latter inhabiting Eastern Patagonia. *R. macrorhyncha* was given specific distinction by Dr. Sclater in 1860 (*Trans. Zool. Soc.*, iv. 356, pl. xlix), but subsequent investigations led him to believe that the individuals belonged to "a locally isolated race of *R. americana*, probably existing somewhere in the campos of the interior of north-eastern Brazil" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1877, 160; cf. 1885).

4. *Palæont.:* Remains of a species larger than either of those now living, from post-Tertiary deposits in the Brazilian bone-caves.

rhē'-a (2), *s.* [Assamese *rhia* = *Boehmeria nivea.*]

Bot.: *Boehmeria nivea* and *B. utilis.*

rhea-fibre, *s.*

Bot.: The fibre of a species of nettle, *Urtica* (*Boehmeria*) *tenacissima*, an East Indian plant. It is imported into Great Britain for textile purposes.

rhē-ăd'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rheas*, genit. *rhead(is)*; *-ic*; the specific name of *Papaver Rheas.*] (See the compound.)

rheadic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid found, together with papaveric acid, in the flowers of *Papaver Rheas.* It is precipitated by neutral acetate of lead, but has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

rhēē'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Henry Rheede Van Draakenstein, author of *Hortus Malabaricus.*]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ. Trees with opposite, stalked, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in Madagascar and tropical America. The fruit of *Rheedia latifolia*, the Wild Mamme of Jamaica, and *R. edulis*, a native of Panama, are eaten.

rhē'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhe(um)* (2); *-ic.*] (See compound.)

rheic-acid, *s.* [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhē'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhe(um)* (2); *-in.*]

Chem.: Chrysophanic-acid (q.v.).

rhein'-bĕr-ry, *s.* [Ger. *rheinbeere*, from Lat. *rhamnus.*] Buckthorn. [RHAMNUS.]

"The latter herbarists call it in Latin *Rhamnus solutivus* . . . It is termed . . . in English, Laxative Ram, Waythorne, and Buckthorne: in Low Dutch they call the fruit or berries Rhijnberien, that is as though you should say in Latin *Baccæ Rhenanæ*; in English, *rheinberries*; in French, Nerprun."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 1,338.

* **rhē-măt'-ĭc,** *s. & a.* [Gr. *ῥηματικός* (*rhēmatikos*), from *ῥῆμα* (*rhēma*) = a sentence; *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to speak.]

A. *As subst.:* The doctrine of propositions or sentences. (*Coleridge.*)

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to adjectives derived from verbs. (*Fitzedward Hall.*)

rhēne, *s.* [A.S. *ryne*; Wel. *rhyn.*] A watercourse; a ditch or dike. (*Prov.*)

"The repulsive *rhene* cut to carry off the superfluous water from pewy soil."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

Rhĕn'-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the river Rhine; made on, found in, or coming from the country close to the Rhine.

B. *As subst.:* Rhenish wine, Rhine-wine.

"This hell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish Or Dutch, with thirst—what, ho, a flask of *Rhenish.*" *Byron: Don Juan*, xiii. 72.

Rhenish-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The style assumed by the later Romanesque architecture in the countries bordering on the Rhine. It had round arches, and the churches were originally round, with

APOSTLES' CHURCH, COLOGNE.

small circular or octagonal towers. Under the main mouldings small arcade-galleries were introduced, instead of the corbel-tables. These galleries consisted of detached shafts, which, being connected by arches, formed an open passage. The façades of

RHENISH ARCHITECTURE—(SECULAR).

houses usually had gables rising in steps. The windows were often divided into two lights by small columns, with richly-carved capitals, and surmounted by an arch appertaining to both. [ROMANESQUE.]

rhē-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow.] Anything flowing; a flux.

rhē'-ō-chord, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-*, and Eng. *chord.*]

Elect.: An instrument, consisting of two platinum wires, used in measuring electro-magnetic resistances.

rhē-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current; an electrometer, a galvanometer.

rhē-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rheometer*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a rheometer, or to rheometry; obtained by rheometry.

rhē-ŏm'-ĕ-try, *s.* [RHEOMETER.]

1. *Math.:* The differential and integral calculus; fluxions.

2. *Physics:* The measurement of the force and velocity of electric and other currents.

rhē'-ō-mō-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-*, and Eng. *motor.*]

Elect.: Any apparatus which originates an electric current, whether it be a magneto-electro current or a voltaic battery, a thermo-electric battery, or any other source whatever of an electric current.

rhē'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Elect.: A term employed by Ampère to designate the connecting wire of a galvanic apparatus as being the carrier or transmitter of the current.

rhē'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Elect.: An instrument for detecting an electric current.

rhē-ō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rheoscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to a rheoscope.

rhē'-ō-stăt, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-*, and Gr. *στάτος* (*statos*) = standing still.]

Electro-magnetism: An instrument for regulating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained.

rhē'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *rheō-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically interrupts a current. (*Faraday.*)

rhē'-ō-trōpe, *s.* [Pref. *rheo-*, and Gr. *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically inverts a current. (*Faraday.*)

rhē'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Ῥῆσος (*Rhēsos*) = a king of Thrace, who marched to the assistance of Priam at the siege of Troy.]

Zoology:

* **1.** A genus of monkeys, separated by Lesson from Macacus (q.v.).

2. *Macacus rhesus*, the Rhesus Monkey, from India, in some parts of which it is considered sacred. Length, from eighteen inches to two feet; tail from six to eight inches. Prevailing colour olive-green, brown on back, face pale flesh-colour; callosities and insides of legs often very red.

rhē'-tian, *a.* [RHÆTIAN.]

* **rhē'-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥήτωρ* (*rhētōr*), from *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to speak.] A rhetorician.

"Your hearing, what is it but of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 514.

rhĕt'-ôr-ĭc, * **ret-or-ike,** * **rhet-or-ick,** *s.* [Fr. *rhétorique*, from Lat. *rhetorica* (*ars*) = (the art) of rhetoric, from Gr. *ῥητορική* (*τέχνη*) (*rhētorikē*) (*technē*)), from *ῥήτωρ* (*rhētōr*) = an orator; Sp. & Ital. *retorica.*]

1. Originally, the art of speaking effectively in public, but afterwards the meaning was so extended as to comprehend the theory of eloquence, whether spoken or written. The first treatise on rhetoric, that of Aristotle (B.C. 384-322), is marked by great acuteness and is still valuable. He considered Rhetoric as a branch of Logic. The chief elements of an oration may be comprised under (1) Invention, or the character of the ideas to be employed; (2) Disposition, or their arrangement; and (3) Elocution and (4) Delivery, both of which have respect to words, style, utterance, action, &c. The rhetorical points and accents are said to have been introduced by Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 B.C. The art was taught at Rome by Photius Gallus about 87 B.C. Quinctilian, after teaching rhetoric for twenty years, published in the reign of Domitian, his *Institutio oratoris*, the education of an orator. In 1776 Principal Campbell published a work on the

Philosophy of Rhetoric, and, in the year 1826, Archbishop Whately issued his *Elements of Rhetoric*. Campbell (*Phil. of Rhetoric*, bk. i., ch. i.) considers the art the same as eloquence, and defines it as "That art or talent by which the discourse is adapted to its end," and states that the ends of speaking (or writing) are reducible to four, to enlighten the understanding, to please the imagination, to move the passions, or to influence the will. Broadly speaking, the aim of rhetoric is to expound the rules governing prose composition, or speech designed to influence the judgment or the feelings. It includes, therefore, within its province, accuracy of expression, the structure of periods, and figures of speech.

2. The art which teaches oratory; the rules which govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

3. Rhetoric exhibited in language; artificial eloquence, as opposed to natural or real eloquence; declamation; showy oratory.

"He acquired a houndless command of the *rhetoric* in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 4. The power of persuading or influencing: as, the *rhetoric* of the eyes.

rhĕ-tor'-ĭc-al, *rhe-tor-ic-all, *a.* [Lat. *rhetoricus*, from Gr. *ῥητορικός* (*rhētorikos*); Sp. & Ital. *retorico.*] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; involving or containing rhetoric; oratorical, declamatory.

"Sententious showers, O let them fall!
Their cadence is *rhetorical*."
Crashaw: On the Death of a Gentleman.

rhĕ-tor'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rhetorical*; *-ly.*] In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric; like a rhetorician.

"Elegantly adorned, *rhetorically* pronounced."—*Prynne:* 1 *Histrio-Mastix*, p. 385.

***rhĕ-tor'-ĭ-eāte,** *v.i.* [Low Lat. *rhetoricatus*, pa. par. of *rhetoricor*, from Lat. *rhetor* = a rhetorician.] To act the orator; to rhetorize.

"I do not heighten or *rhetoricate* at all in these particulars."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 49.

***rhĕ-tor-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [RHETORICATE.] The act or practice of rhetoricating; rhetorical amplification.

"Certainly such *rhetorications* as this cannot be intended for any but such as are of the very weakest capacity."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. x.

rhĕt'-ŏr-ĭ'-cian, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rhétoricien.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who teaches or professes the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking and writing; a professor or teacher of oratory.

"They had heen long instructed hy *rhetoricians*."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 6.

2. One who is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. A public speaker, espec. one who declaims for show; an orator.

"His natural eloquence moved the envy of practised *rhetoricians*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Becoming or suiting a master of rhetoric.

"Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side."
Blackmore: Creation, iii.

***rhē'-tŏr-īze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *rhetor*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To play the orator; to declaim.

B. *Trans.:* To represent by a figure of oratory; to introduce by a rhetorical device.

"A certain *rhetorized* woman whom he calls mother."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

***rhĕt'-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [RHETOR.] A rhetorician.

"The same profession with the *rhetories* at Rome."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 72.

rheûm (1), ***rewme, *rheume,** *s.* [Fr. *rheume*, from Lat. *rheuma*; Gr. *ῥεῦμα* (*rheuma*) = a flowing, a flux, rheum, from *ῥέω* (*rheō*), fut. *ῥεύσομαι* (*rheusomai*) = to flow; Sp. *reuma*; Ital. *reuma, rema.*]

Pathol.: A defluxion of fluids on any part; specif., an inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with an increased and an altered state of the excreted fluids. (*Parr.*)

"A palsy struck his arm; his sparkling eye
Was quench'd in *rheums* of age."
Cowper: Task, ii. 728.

rhē'-ŭm (2), *s.* [Gr. *ῥῆον* (*rhēon*), *ῥᾶ* (*rha*) = common rhubarb, from *Rha* = the Volga, near which it grows.]

Bot.: Rhubarb; a genus of Polygoneæ. Calyx inferior, pctaloid, six-partite; stamens about nine; ovary superior; ovule one, erect; styles three, reflexed; stigma, peltate, entire; achenium three-angled, winged, with the withered calyx at the base. *Rheum Rhaponticum* [RHAPONTICUM], is known as the Common or Garden Rhubarb. [RHUBARB, 1.] *R. officinale* (?), or *R. palmatum* (?), is the officinal Rhubarb [RHUBARB, 2]. *R. Emodi*, in the Punjaub Himalaya, from 6,200 to 14,000 feet, with *R. Moorcroftianum* and *R. speciforme*, are the chief sources of the Himalayan or Indian officinal rhubarb. It is less active than the common kind. The stalks of *R. Emodi* are eaten by the Hindoos. Other Indian species are *R. Webbianum*, *R. nobile*, *R. arboreum*, which yields so much honey that the ground under the plants is wet with it, and *R. Cinabarinum*, said to poison goats in Sikkim. *R. undulatum* grows in China and Siberia. The roots of *R. Ribes* are used by the Arabs as an acidulous medicine, and its leaf-stalks in the preparation of sherbet.

¶ *Rhei radix:* [RHUBARB, 2.].

rheû'-mą, *s.* [Lat. & Gr.] The same as RHEUM (1).

rheû-măp'-ў-rą, *s.* Rheumatic fever.

rheûm-ar-thrī'-tĭs, *s.* Acute rheumatism of the joints.

rheû-măt'-ĭc, *rheû'-mą-tĭc, *rheû-măt'-ĭck, *rheu-mat-icke, *a.* [Lat. *rheumaticus*, from Gr. *ῥευματικός* (*rheumatikos*), from *ῥεῦμα* (*rheuma*), genit. *ῥεύματος* (*rheumatos*) = rheum; Fr. *rheumatique*; Sp. *reumatico*; Ital. *reumatico, rematico.*] [RHEUM (1).]

1. Of or pertaining to rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism.

¶ In pathology, there are rheumatic arthritis, bronchitis, fever, gout, ophthalmia, paralysis, pericarditis, &c.

2. Causing rheumatism.

"This raw, *rheumatic* day."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

3. Affected by or suffering from rheumatism.

"If I were feehle, *rheumatic*, or cold,
These were true signs that I were waxed old."
Drayton: Henry to Rosamond.

¶ *The Rheumatics:* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. (*Vulgar.*)

rheû'-mą-tĭzm, *s.* [Lat. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *ῥευματισμός* (*rheumatismos*), from *ῥεῦμα* (*rheuma*).] [RHEUMA (1).]

Pathol.: Acute articular rheumatism or rheumatic fever is produced by the presence in the blood of a poisonous material (probably lactic acid in excess), generated within the system by some derangement of the nutritive and elementary processes. The ordinary causes are exposure to cold and damp, sudden chill, sitting in wet clothes or in a cold draught, and scarlatina also sometimes produces it in children. It is a distinctly hereditary disease, chiefly attacking persons from fifteen to thirty-five years of age, but no time of life is exempt. Affections of the heart are present in most acute cases, particularly pericarditis, with the blowing, bellows-like murmur so characteristic of this complication, and this is apt to be permanent. It is usual for many attacks to follow through life, and in the young chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, is a common sequent. The joints become swollen, red, hot, and painful even to agony. Relief of pain and alkalinity of the blood are the most necessary indications for the successful treatment of rheumatism. It frequently becomes chronic, and assumes other forms as well as the articular, or rheumatism of the joints, such as myalgia, or muscular rheumatism, wry-neck, lumbago, gonorrhœal rheumatism, and *Arthritis deformans*, in which deformity and twisting of the joints is the most prominent characteristic.

rheumatism-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Jeffersonia diphylla.*

***rheû-mą-tĭz'-mal,** *a.* [Eng. *rheumatism*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of rheumatism; rheumatic.

rheû'-mą-tīze, *s.* [See def.] A provincial and Scotch corruption of rheumatism.

rheû'-ma-tōĭd, *a.* [Eng. *rheumat(ism)*; *-oid.*]

Pathol.: Resembling rheumatism. There is a *rheumatoid arthritis.*

rheûm'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rheum(a)*; *-in.*] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

***rheû'-mў,** *a.* [Eng. *rheum* (1); *-y.*]

1. Full of rheum; consisting of rheum; of the nature of rheum.

2. Causing rheum.

"And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness!"
Shakesp: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Affected with rheum.

"Tough old Lückner, with his eyes grown *rheumy*."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, bk. v., ch. ii.

rhĕx'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = alkanet (*Anchusa tinctoria*), not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceæ, containing the Americau Deer grasses or Meadow beauties.

rhĭg'-ŏ-lēne, *s.* [Gr. *ῥῖγος* (*rhigos*) = frost, cold, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.] A petroleum naphtha, proposed by Dr. H. J. Bigelow, of Boston, U.S.A., as a local anæsthetic. It is applied in the form of spray in minor operations, producing intense cold by its evaporation.

*** rhīme,** *s.* [RHYME.]

*** rhīm'-ў,** *a.* [RHYMY.]

rhīn-, *pref.* [RHINO-.]

rhī'-na, *s.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Ichthy.: Angel-fish (q.v.), Monk-fish. It approaches the Rays in general form and habits. Almost cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. [THAUMAS.]

rhīn-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἄκανθα* (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Bot.: A genus of Eranthemeæ. *Rhinacanthus communis* (= *Justicia nasuta*) is a shrub four or five feet high, found in the south of India. The fresh root and leaves bruised and mixed with lime juice are given by the Hindoos for ringworm, Malabar or Dhobee's (Washerman's) itch, &c.

rhīn-aīs-thĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. *αἰσθητικός* (*aisthētikos*) = of or for perception.] Odour sensations. (*Rossiter.*)

rhīn'-al, *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose; Eug. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nose.

rhī-năn-thĭd'-ĕ-æ, rhī-năn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ, -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Scrophulariaceæ. Inflorescence, as a rule entirely centripetal, or æstivation quincuncial or irregularly imbricated, one of the lateral segments being generally external, the two upper ones always internal. (*Bentham.*) Tribes: Sibthorpeæ, Buddleeæ, Digitaleeæ, Veronicæ, Buchnereæ, Gerardieæ, and Euphrasieæ.

rhī-năn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: Yellow-rattle: The typical genus of Rhinanthideæ (q.v.). Calyx inflated, four-toothed, upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, entire, with a tooth-like appendage or lobe on each side, lower lip plane, three-lobed; ovules many; capsule two-celled, compressed. One, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, with two sub-species, *major* and *minor*, is British. The corolla is yellow, with the lobes of the upper lip and the anthers bluish.

***rhīn-ăs'-tēr,** *s.* [Pref. *rhin-*, and Gr. *ἀστήρ* (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zoology:

1. A synonym of Condylura (q.v.).

2. A lapsed genus of Rhinocerotidæ.

rhī-ną-trē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *rhina-*, and Gr. *τρῆμα* (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: A genus of Cæciliadæ (q.v.), with one species, from Cayenne.

rhīnd'-mart, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Scots Law: A word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland, to signify any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. (*Bell.*)

Rhīne (1), *s.* [Lat. *Rhenus*; Ger. *Rhein.*]

Geog.: A river running between France and Germany.

¶ *Confederation of the Rhine:* [CONFEDERATION].

Rhine-loess, *s.* [LOESS.]

Rhine-wines, *s. pl.* A general term for wines made from the grapes grown on the borders of the Rhine, but more specifically from those of the Rheingau, a district in the south-west of Nassau, and formerly belonging to the archbishopric of Mayence. The best white Rhine-wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Rothenberger, and Markobrunner. The Asmannshauser is the best known of the red wines.

shine (2), **rhēne,** *s.* [A.S. *ryne* = a water-course; Wel. *rhyn* = a channel.] A water-course; a wide ditch or dike.

"Sedgemoor . . . was intersected by many deep and wide trenches which, in that country, are called *rhines.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

rhī-nĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Upper Cretaceous of Mount Lebanon.

rhin-ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [RHINENCEPHALON.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the rhinencephalon.

rhīn-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior surface of the brain, consisting chiefly of gray substance, and giving origin to the small nerves which proceed, through the foramina of the ethmoid bone, to the nose.

rhīne'-stōne, *s.* An imitation of a cut diamond, usually of paste or strass (q.v.).

rhīn-ich'-thys, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-*, and Gr. ιχθυς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: Long-nosed Dace; a genus of Cyprinidæ, from the fresh waters of North America.

rhīn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, section Batoidei. No anal fin, two dorsals; spiracles present. Pectorals large, with the basal portion prolonged forwards, but not attached to the head.

rhī-nī'-tĭs, *s.* Inflammation of the nose.

rhī'-nō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Money, coin, gold or silver. (*Slang.*)

rhī-nō-, rhīn-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = (1) the nose, (2) the nostrils.] Of or belonging to the nose or the nostrils; nasal.

rhī-nō-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinobat(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy:* A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, section Batoidei. Tail long and strong, with two well-developed dorsals, and a longitudinal fold on each side; caudal developed. Disc not excessively dilated, the rayed portion of the pectorals not being continued to the snout. Three genera: Rhynchobatus, Rhinobatus, and Trygonorhina.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently commenced in the Oolite.

rhī-nō-băt'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *batis* (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of Rhinobatidæ, with twelve species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Cranial cartilage produced into a long rostral process, the space between it and the pectoral being filled by a membrane. Dorsals without spine, both at a great distance behind the ventrals; caudal without lower lobe.

2. *Palæont.:* One species, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon, has been referred to this genus. [SPATHOBATIS.]

*** rhī-nō-çĕr'-ĭ-ąl, * rhī-nō-çĕr'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [RHINOCEROS.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros: resembling the rhinoceros.

rhī-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏid, *a.* [Eng. *rhinocer(os)*; *-oid.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Rhinoceros. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 329.)

rhi-nŏç-ĕr-ōs (The class. pl. is **rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ō'-tēs,** but the form **rhī-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏs-ĕs** is in ordinary use), *** rī-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏs, * rhī-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏt,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥινοκέρως (*rhinokerōs*): ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός = (*rhinos*) = the nose, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) The sole recent genus of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). It falls naturally into three sections, which some zoologists raise to the rank of genera.

(*a*) *Rhinoceros:* Adults with a single large compressed incisor above on each side, occasionally a small lateral one, below a very small median, and a very large procumbent, pointed, lateral incisor; nasal bone pointed in front; single nasal horn; skin very thick, and raised into strong, definitely-arranged folds. There are two well-marked species: (1) *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Linnæus; *indicus*, Cuvier), now found wild only in the terai region of Nepal and Bhotan and in Assam, though it had formerly a much wider geographical range; (2) *R. sondaicus* (or *javanus*, Cuvier), the Javan Rhinoceros, is smaller, and distinguished by the different arrangement of the folds of the skin, and by the small size or absence of the horn in the female. Found near Calcutta, in Burmah, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and probably Borneo. *R. unicornis* was known to the ancients, and was seen probably for the first time by modern Europeans when one was sent to the king of Portugal from India in 1513.

(*b*) *Ceratorhinus:* The folds are not so strongly marked as in the first section. There is a well-developed nasal, and a small frontal horn, separated by an interval. The name, *R. sumatrensis* has possibly been applied to more than one species, and two animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, presented considerable differences of form and colour. Dr. Sclater named one of them *R. lasiotis*, the Hairy-Eared Rhinoceros. Geographical range nearly the same as that of the Javan Rhinoceros, but it does extend into Bengal.

(*c*) *Atelodus*, with two well-marked species, peculiar to Africa. Incisors rudimentary or wanting, well-developed anterior and posterior horns in close contact; skin without definite permaneut folds. *R. bicornis*, the Common Two-horned Rhinoceros, is the smaller, and has a pointed prehensile lip. It ranges from Abyssinia to Cape Colony, but the progress of civilization and the attacks of English sportsmen are rapidly reducing its numbers. Two varieties are said to exist, *R. bicornis major* and *R. bicornis minor*. Specimens in which the posterior horn has attained a length as great as or greater than the anterior have also been separated under the specific name of *R. keitloa* [KEITLOA], but with scarcely sufficient reason. *R. simus*, Burchell's, the Square-mouthed, or White Rhinoceros, has a square truncated lip, browses on grasses, and frequents open country. It is the largest of the family, an adult male standing over six feet at the shoulder. The epithet White is a misnomer, for the animal is a dingy slate-colour. A local variety in which the horn has a forward rake is sometimes described as *R. oswellii.*

(2) Any individual of the genus Rhinoceros [(1)]. The rhinoceros is the largest and most powerful terrestrial mammal, except the elephant, to which, as well as to the hippopotamus and tapir, it is allied. They are of low intelligence, and usually harmless, but when provoked they display considerable ferocity, and, though apparently so clumsily formed, can run with great speed. Only one is produced at a birth. The flesh is sometimes used for food; in the East Indies, the skin, which is said to be bullet-proof at short distances, is used for shields, and in South Africa it is made into whips.

2. *Palæont.: R. pachygnathus*, from the Miocene of Greece, was apparently intermediate between *R. bicornis* and *R. simus*. Four species, all bicorn, formerly inhabited Britain: *R. tichorhinus*, the Woolly Rhinoceros (q.v.), from the Brick-earths of the Thames Valley, *R. hemitœchus* (Falc., *leptorhinus*, Owen), *R. megarhinus* (*leptorhinus*, Cuvier & Falc.) and *R. etruscus*, of Pliocene age. The one-horned Indian type was well represented (*R. sivalensis, R. palæindicus*) in the Pleistocene of the sub-Himalayan region. *R. schleirmacheri*, of the late European Miocenes, possessed incisors and was bicorn.

rhinoceros-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Oryctes rhinoceros*, so called from a horn or protuberance on its head. [ORYCTES.]

rhinoceros-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Buphaga africana*, the African Beef-eater, or Ox-pecker. [BUPHAGA.] It is also a frequent companion of the rhinoceros, to which, besides being of service in ridding him of many of the insects that infest his hide, it is said to perform the friendly part of sentinel, uttering sharp, shrill cries on the approach of danger.

2. The same as RHINOCEROS-HORNBILL (q.v.).

rhinoceros-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Stoebe rhinocerotis, a composite covering wide tracts of country in the South African Karroo.

rhinoceros-chameleon, *s.*

Zool.: Chamæleon rhinoceratus, from Madagascar. There is a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle.

rhinoceros-hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: Buceros rhinoceros, from the Malayan peninsula and Borneo. Called also Rhinoceros-bird.

rhinoceros-tick, *s.*

Entom.: Ixodes rhinocerinus, parasitic on *Rhinoceros bicornis.*

rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhinocerot*; *-ic.*]

* 1. Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros. (*The World*, No. 150.)

2. (In this sense, from Mod. Lat. *rhinocerotidæ*): Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 429.)

rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ŏt'-ĭ-dæ, † rhī-nŏ çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rhinoceros*, genit. *rhinocerot(is)*, *rhinocer(os)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Perissodactyla (q.v.). Head large, skull elongated; brain cavity very small for size of skull; limbs stout and of moderate length. Three completely developed toes, each with distinct broad rounded hoof, on each foot. Mammæ two, inguinal; eyes small; hairy covering scanty; one or two median horns on face, of a more or less conical form, and recurved, often growing to a length of three or even four feet, and composed of a solid hardened mass of epidermic cells, growing from a cluster of long dermal papillæ, which present the appearance of a mass of agglutinated hairs. One recent genus. [2] Distribution now restricted to Africa and portions of the Indian and Indo-Malayan regions.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene onward. Several forms have been described from America. Remains of a primitive perissodactylic form, from which the Rhinocerotidæ may have descended, have been found in the Eocene of the Rocky Mountains. Hyracodon and Aceratherium (with four toes), from the Miocene, had no nasal horn; Diceratherium, of the same age, had a pair of tubercles on the nasal bones, apparently supporting horns side by side. [RHINOCEROS, 2.]

† rhī-nō-chē'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinochet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: In older classifications a family of Grallæ, with one genus Rhinochetus (q.v.).

rhī-nō-chē-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinochet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Gruidæ, with one genus, Rhinochetus (q.v.), though Sundevall places here the genus Pedionornus of Gould, sometimes classed with the Charadriidæ and sometimes with the Turnicidæ.

rhī-nō-chē'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, flowing hair.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the sub-family Rhinochetinæ, with a single species, *Rhinochetus jubatus*, from New Caledonia. It is a bird of a bluish ash colour, partaking somewhat of the appearance of a Rail, a Plover and a Heron.

rhī-nō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Engystomatidæ (in older classifications made the type of a family, Rhinodermatidæ, which is now frequently merged in the first-named family). Fingers with a slight rudiment of web; toes incompletely webbed. There is a single species, *Rhinoderma darwinii*, from Chili. (*Boulenger.*)

† rhī-nō-dĕr-măt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoderma*, genit. *rhinodermat(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [RHINODERMA.]

rhī'-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose; suff. *-odon.*]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the family Rhinodontidæ, with a single species, *Rhinodon typicus*, a gigantic shark, known to exceed fifty feet in length, and said to attain seventy. Common in the western parts of the Indian Ocean. It is harmless, the teeth being small and numerous, in broad bands. Snout broad, short, and flat; eyes very small.

rhī-nō-dŏn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinodon*, genit. *rhinodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Selachoidei (q.v.). No nictitating membranes; anal fin present; two dorsals, the first nearly opposite to the ventrals, without spine in front; mouth and nostrils near extremity of snout.

rhī-nŏd'-ō-răs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *doras*, from Gr. δόρυ (*doru*) = a spear.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, from the rivers of tropical South America flowing into the Atlantic. There is a series of bony scutes along the middle of the side.

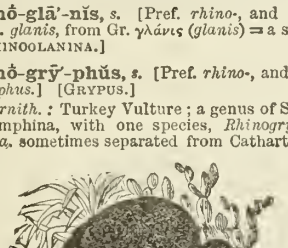
rhī-nō-glą-nī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoglan(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridæ (q.v.). Two dorsals; six barbels; ventrals inserted below posterior rays of first dorsal. Two genera: Rhinoglanis, of which a single example, an inch and a half long, has been obtained from Gondoroko, on the Upper Nile; and Callomystax, from the Ganges and Indus.

rhī-nō-glā'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *glanis*, from Gr. γλάνις (*glanis*) = a shad.] [RHINOGLANINA.]

rhī-nō-grȳ'-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Lat. *gryphus.*] [GRYPUS.]

Ornith.: Turkey Vulture; a genus of Sarcorhamphina, with one species, *Rhinogryphus aura*, sometimes separated from Cathartes on



RHINOGRYPHUS AURA.

account of its peculiar perforated nose, but classed with that genus by older taxonomists. Range, from North America to the Straits of Magellan. It is about thirty inches long; plumage black with purplish gloss; head and neck bright red, which fades rapidly after death.

rhī'-nō-lĭth, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Pathol.: A concretion, consisting of the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia with mucus, sometimes arising in the nasal cavities.

rhī-nō-lŏph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Horseshoe Bats; a family of Microchiroptera. Bats with well-developed foliaceous cutaneous appendages surrounding nasal apertures, and large, generally separated ears, without a tragus. The molars are acutely tubercular, enabling them to crush the hard cases of Coleoptera, which form a large portion of their food. From temperate and tropical parts of the eastern hemisphere, from Ireland to New Ireland. There are two sub-families: (1) Phyllorhininæ, and (2) Rhinolophinæ, with a single genus, Rhinolophus (q.v.).

rhī-nŏl-ō-phī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [RHINOLOPHIDÆ.]

rhī-nŏl'-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

1. *Zool.:* The sole genus of Rhinolophinæ, with twenty-four species, having approximately the range of the family. In temperate regions the species hibernate in dry and warm hiding-places during the winter; in warmer regions they frequent hill-ranges, and many are clothed with long dense fur. The most important species will be found in this Dictionary under their popular names.

2. *Palæont.:* Begins in the Eocene.

rhī-nō-nȳc'-tēr-ĭs, s. [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllorhinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinonycteris aurantiaca*, the Orange-coloured Bat. The genus is intermediate between Triænops and Phyllorhina, agreeing more closely with the former. (*Dobson.*)

rhī-nō-phrȳ'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinophryn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [RHINOPHRYNUS.]

rhī-nō-phrȳ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Zool.: A genus of Bufonidæ. Parotids absent, transverse processes of sacrum large, fingers free, toes webbed, tips not dilated. One species, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis*, from Mexico. It is sometimes erected into a separate family, Rhinophrynidæ.

rhī-nŏph'-ȳl-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. φυλλόν (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinophylla pumilio*, from Bahia.

* **rhī'-nō-plast,** *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] A person having an artificial nose. [RHINOPLASTIC.]

"The cunning idolaters who had made Mr. Clint a *rhinoplast*."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

rhī-nō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Fr. *rhinoplastique.*] [RHINOPLAST.] Forming a nose.

rhinoplastic-knife, *s.*

Surg.: A knife used in the Tagliacotian operation for artificial nose.

rhinoplastic-operation, *s.*

Surg.: A surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or for restoring one partially lost. Also called the Taliacotian or Tagliacotian operation, from Jaspar Tagliacozzi, a surgeon of Bononia, by whom it was introduced about 1553. Tagliacozzi obtained the piece for the replacement by dissection from the shoulder or arm of the patient. Liston introduced the plan of cutting the piece from the forehead of the noseless.

rhī'-nō-plăs-tȳ, *s.* [RHINOPLASTIC.] The same as RHINOPLASTIC-OPERATION (q.v.).

rhī-nō-pō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Rhinopomata, of the sub-family Emballonurinæ. There is a single species, *Rhinopoma microphyllum*, ranging from Egypt, through Asia Minor, to India and Burma. It is a small Bat, about two inches long, with a tail of about the same length. The fur is short, and a good deal of the hinder part of the back naked; the limb-bones are long, rendering the animal active in walking. Common in ruins in Egypt, whence it is sometimes called the Egyptian Rhinopome.

rhī-nō-pō'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *rhinopoma.*] [RHINOPOMA.]

rhī'-nō-pōme, *s.* [RHINOPOMA.]

rhī-nŏp'-tēr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Myliobatidæ (q.v.), with seven species from tropical and subtropical seas. The teeth are broad, flat, tessellated, in five or more series, the middle being the broadest, the others decreasing in width outwards. Tail very slender, with a dorsal fin before the serrated spine.

2. *Palæont.:* [ZYGOBATIS].

rhī-nō-rhœ'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Pathol.: Chronic inflammation of the nostrils. Called also Ozæna.

rhī-nō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, group Brachyopiua, from the Lias.

rhī'-nō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument for examining the posterior nares—the rear portion of the nostrils.

rhī-nō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhinoscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

rhī-nŏs'-cō-pȳ, *s.* [RHINOSCOPE.] Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinoscope.

rhī-pĭç'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*) = a fan, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhipiceridæ (q.v.). The species, which are few, are found in Australia and America.

rhī-pĭ-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipiceri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Serricornia akin to Elateridæ. Antennæ in the males beautifully branched, sometimes fan-shaped. No groove for the reception of the fore sternum. The species are few.

rhī-pĭ-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*), genit. ῥιπίδος (*rhipidos*) = a fan.] Fanlike, having processes resembling a fan.

rhī-pĭ-dō-dĕn'-dron, *s.* [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Zool.: A genus of Spongiomonadidæ (q.v.). Animalcules ovate, with two anterior attenuate flagella. Two species, *Rhipidodendron splendidum*, from fresh water, and *R. huxleyi*, from bog-water on Dartmoor.

rhī-pĭ-dō-gor'-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. γοργειος (*gorgeios*) = of or belonging to the Gorgon.]

Zool.: Fan-coral; a genus of Gorgonidæ. They are fan-shaped, with little warty polypes close to the hard tissue. Many species exist in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

rhī-pĭ-dūr'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhipid(o)-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: Fantails; a genus of Muscicapidæ, with forty-five species, ranging over the Oriental and Australian regions to the Samoa Islands and Tasmania. They are remarkable for a broad tail, which spreads out like a fan when the bird is in motion. The genus is especially represented in the Malay Archipelago, where every little island, or group of islands, has its peculiar species.

rhī-pĭp'-tēr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*) = a fan, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Strepsiptera (q.v.). (*Latreille.*)

rhĭp-săl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipsal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ.

rhĭp'-sa-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥάψ (*rhips*) = wicker-work. Named from the flexible branches.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhipsalidæ. Flowers rotate, segments twelve to eighteen, stamens many, style one, stigma three- to six-rayed. All from the warmer parts of America. *Rhipsalis pachyptera*, bruised, is used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned ulcers.

rhī-zą-, rhī-zō-, rhīz-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥιζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Of or belonging to a root, or anything resembling it.

rhī'-zănth, *s.* [RHIZANTHEÆ.] A plant belonging to the Rhizantheæ.

† **rhī-zăn'-thē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhiz-*; Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Rhizogens. (*Blume.*) [RHIZOGEN.]

rhī'-zīne, rhī-zī'-ną, *s.* [Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The root of a moss or of a lichen. (*Link.*) Called also Rhizula.

rhī-zō-, *pref.* [RHIZA-.]

rhī-zō-blas'-tŭs, s. [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Bot.: An embryo which develops roots.

rhī'-zō-bŏl, *s.* [RHIZOBOLUS.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Rhizobolaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rhī-zō-bō-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizobol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rhizobols; an order of Kypogynous

Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Large trees with opposite, digitate, coriaceous leaves without stipules. Sepals five or six; petals five to eight; stamens very numerous; ovary four, five, or many celled; styles as many as the cells. Fruit, of several combined nuts, each nut indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, or abortive. Natives of tropical South America. Known genera two, species eight. (*Lindley.*)

***rhī-zŏb'-ō-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. ῥιζοβόλος (*rhizobolos*) = striking root: ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and βόλος (*bolos*) = a throw.]

Bot.: A synonym of Caryocar (q.v.).

rhī'-zō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*carpos*) = fruit.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Marsileaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

***rhī-zō'-car'-pæ,** *s. pl.* [Rhizocarp.]

Bot.: The Marsileaceæ (q.v.).

rhī-zō'-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizocarp*; *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Of or belonging to a plant whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually. Used of herbs.

2. *Specif.:* Of or belonging to a Rhizocarp (q.v.).

rhī-zō-çĕph'-ą-lą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: An order of the Crustacean sub-class Gnathopoda (= Entomostraca), often placed with the Cirripedia. Parasitic, usually as other Crustacea. Body sac-like, devoid of segmentation or limbs. The aperture of the sac is funnel-shape, and supported by a ring of chitin. From the circumference of the funnel, root-like processes branch out through the body of their host. Alimentary canal obsolete; no cement glands. Hermaphrodite; the young pass through a Nauplius and a Cypris stage.

***rhī-zō-çĕph'-ą-lŏn,** *s.* [Rhizocephala.]

Zool.: Any individual of the order Rhizocephala (q.v.).

"Mr. Spence Bate mentions a similar case in a *Rhizocephalon.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vol. 652.

rhi-zō-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Zool.: A genus of Apiocrinites (Pear-Encrinites).

rhī'-zō-dŏnt, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Comp. Anat.: A tooth with branching fangs anchylosing with the jaw.

rhī-zō-dŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizod(us)*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridæ (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures of Scotland and Staffordshire. The pectoral fin was obtusely lobate.

rhī-zō-dŭs, s. [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridæ (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh. It was probably the largest of the Palæozoic Fishes. The huge teeth and detached bones of the head of *Rhizodus hibberti* led earlier observers to refer it to the Labyrinthodonts.

rhī-zō flăġ-ĕl-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules progressing by means of pseudopodial extensions of their protoplasm after the manner of the ordinary Rhizopoda, but bearing, at the same time, one or more flagellate appendages; oral or ingestive area diffuse. Genera: Mastigamœba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas, and Podostoma. (*Kent.*)

rhī-zō ġĕn, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and the root of Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): In Lindley's classification, the third of seven great classes of the Vegetable Kingdom. Parasitic plants with cellular scales instead of true leaves; stem an amorphous fungous mass, or a ramified mycelium sometimes destitute of spiral vessels. Colour brown, yellow, or purple, never green. Flowers naked, or with a trimerous or pentamerous calyx with stamens and carpels. Most of them stain water a deep blood-red. They vary greatly in appearance. Brown, Griffith, &c., opposed their erection into a separate class, believing them degenerate exogens. Called also Rhizanths. Orders Balanophoraceæ, Cytinaceæ, Rafflesiaceæ.

rhī'-zōid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ῥιζοειδής (*rhizoeidēs*) = = root-like: ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a root.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. (*Pl.*): Slender root filaments affixing certain cryptogams to the ground.

rhī-zōi'-dĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizoid*; suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: The same as Rhizoid, **A.**

rhī-zō'-mą, s. [Rhizome.]

rhī-zō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Eng. *mania.*]

Bot.: An abnormal development of roots. It is often seen in the ivy, the laurel, the fig, the apple, &c. In the fig the roots are often sent out around the line which surrounds the stem; in the apple tree they appear in little bundles, absorb moisture, and decay. Rhizomania generally indicates something wrong with the ordinary root.

rhī'-zōme, rhīz'-ŏme, rhī-zō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα (*rhizōma*) = the mass of the roots of a tree; ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A rootstock, a prostrate, thickened, rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants. Examples, various Iridaceæ and epiphytous Orchids.

rhī-zō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Rhizomonas verrucosa*, found by Saville Kent in hay-infusions.

***rhī-zō-mor'-phą,** *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi found on root-like bodies, which are really the imperfect state of various other genera.

rhī-zō-mor'-phoīd, rhī-zō-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizomorph(a)*; *-oid*, *-ous.*] Root-like in form.

rhī'-zō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Spalacinæ (q.v.), with six species, from Abyssinia, North India, Malacca, and South China. It differs from the typical genus in having the eye uncovered.

† rhī-zŏph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Rhizophagus.]

Zool.: Root-eaters; a tribe of Marsupials, with one family Phascolomyidæ (q.v.). Two scalpriform incisors in both jaws; no canines; stomach with a special gland; cæcum short, wide, with a vermiform appendage. (*Owen.*)

rhī-zŏph'-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Rhizophagus.] Feeding or subsisting on roots.

rhī-zŏph'-ą-gŭs, s. [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Nitidulidæ. Ten are British.

rhī-zŏph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. φορος (*phoros*) = bearing. Named from the aerial roots which it throws out.]

Bot.: Mangrove; the typical genus of Rhizophoraceæ. Calyx four-parted; petals four, acute; stamens eight to twelve. The stem separates into roots some distance above the water. The wood of *Rhizophora Mangle* is good and durable, the fruit sweet and eatable, and the fermented juice forms a light wine. [Mangrove.] The bark is good for tanning. Salt also is extracted from its aerial roots.

rhī-zō-phō-rā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Mangroves; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. Trees or shrubs, growing along sea-shores. Leaves simple, opposite, sometimes dotted, with convolute, deciduous stipules between the petioles. Peduncles axillary or terminal; calyx lobes four to twelve, sometimes all uniting into a calyptra. Petals inserted into the calyx, equal in number to the lobes, and alternating with them. Stamens twice or thrice as many. Ovary two-, three-, or four-celled, each with two or more pendulous ovules. Fruit indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, crowned by the calyx. Seed, on becoming ripe, sending a long radicle to fix itself in the mud and thus prevent its being carried away by the ocean. The trees form dense thickets along the shores of the tropics of both hemispheres. Known genera five, species twenty. (*Lindley.*)

rhī-zŏph'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophor(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Root-bearing; belonging to the natural order Rhizophoraceæ (q.v.).

rhī'-zō-pŏd, *s.* [Rhizopoda.]

1. *Zool.:* A member of the order Rhizopoda.

2. *Bot.:* The mycelium of a fungal.

† rhī-zŏp'-ō-dą, s. *pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A name introduced by Dujardin for an order of Infusoria, which were defined as animalcules with mutable form, moving by means of multiform exsertile processes, without vibratile cilia or other external organs. When the sub-kingdom Protozoa was formed, the name Rhizopoda was retained for the class containing individuals with the power of emitting pseudopodia (q.v.), and the class was divided into five orders: Monera, Amœbea, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Spongida. The Rhizopoda are the Myxopodia of Huxley, and this latter name has been retained by Prof. Lankester in his reclassification of the Protozoa (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* [Foraminifera, Radiolaria, Spongida].

rhī-zō-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πόδιον (*podion*) = a small foot, dimin. from πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: [Rhizopod, 2.].

rhī-zō-pō'-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Bot.: A genus of underground Fungi. *Rhizopogon provincialis* is eaten in Provence.

rhī-zŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhizostomidæ. Body circular, hemispherical, excavated below, with four semilunar orifices, into which are inserted four roots of a pedunculated mass, afterwards developing into eight appendages with fibrillary suckers. Type *Rhizostoma cuvieri.* European seas.

rhī-zō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Rhizostoma.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Discophora (Medusas), having processes like rootlets around the mouth. They are covered with minute polypites, interspersed with clavate tentacula suspended from the middle of the umbrella.

rhī'-zō-stōme, *s.* [Rhizostoma.]

rhī-zō-stŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Lucernarida (*Nicholson*), equivalent to the order Rhizostoma of Prof. Martin Duncan.

2. *Palæont.:* A species occurs in the Lithographic slates of Solenhofen.

rhī-zō-tăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = an arrangement.]

Bot.: The arrangements of roots, and the laws of their growth. It has been investigated by Clos.

rhī-zŏt'-rō-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and τρώγω (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthinæ. *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* is the Midsummer Chafer.

rhī'-zu-lą, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.] [Rhizine.]

rhō'-dą-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥοδόεις (*rhodoeis*) = rose-coloured; *a* connective, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy rose-red mineral, with a soapy feel. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr., 2·0. Compos: silica, 55·9; alumina, 8·3; sesquioxide of iron, 11·4; magnesia, 0·6; lime, 1·1; water, 22·0 = 99·3. Occurs in amygdaloidal dolerite in county Antrim, Ireland.

rhō'-dą-lōse, rhō'-dą-lōze, *s.* [Rhodhalose.]

rhō-dăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodan(ide); -ic.*] [Sulphocyanic.]

rhō'-dạn-īde, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Chem.: A name applied to sulphocyanates on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. (*Watts.*)

rhō-dăn'-thĕ, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the colour of the flower-heads.]

Bot.: A genus of Helychryseæ. Only known species *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, a beautiful composite; its flowers, of the dry and unfadiug kind called everlasting, roseate or purple on the upper part, aud silvery below. It is found in Western Australia, has been introduced into British greenhouses, and will grow also in the open air in a temperature between 60° and 80°. There are several varieties, but it is possible that two of these, *R. atrosanguinea* and *R. maculata* are, as Paxton makes them, distinct species.

rhō-dĕ-ī'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhode(us);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal of moderate length, with nine to twelve branched rays; dorsal short, or of moderate length; mouth with very small barbels, or none. Four geuera: Achelognathus, Acanthorhodeus, Rhodeus, and Pseudoperilampus. In the females a long external urogenital tube is developed aunually during the spawning season.

rhō-dĕ-ō-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodeoretiu*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from Rhodeoretin (q.v.).

rhodeoretic-acid, *s.* [Convolvulic-acid.]

rhō-dĕ-ŏr'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόδεος* (*rhodeos*) = rosy, and *ῥητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin.] [Convolvulin.]

rhō-dĕ-ō-rĕt'-ĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *rhodeoretin; -ol.*] [Convolvulinol.]

rhō-dĕ-ō-rĕt-ĭn-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodeoretinol; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from rhodeoretinol.

rhodeoretinolic-acid, *s.* [Convolvulinol.]

Rhōdeş, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the south-west coast of Asia Minor.

Rhodes-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Amyris balsamifera*, the West Indian Candlewood. Rhodes-wood seems a misnomer for an American plant.

rhō'-dē-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόδεος* (*rhodeos*) = rosy-coloured.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Rhodeiua (q.v.), with three species from Central Europe and China. *Rhodeus amarus*, sometimes fouud in warm springs, has a silvery-bluish band on the middle of the tail.

rhōd-hā'-lōse, *s.* [Gr. *ῥοδεος* (*rhodeos*) = rose-coloured; *ἁλς* (*hals*) = salt, and suff. *-ose* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Bieberite (q.v.).

Rhō'-dĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rhodian-laws, *s. pl.* The earliest system of marine laws, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had, by their commerce and naval victories, obtained the command of the sea, about 900 B.C.

rhōd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhod(ium); -ic.*] Contained in, or derived from rhodium (q.v.).

rhodic-oxide, *s.* [Rhodium.]

rhō'-dĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: One of the brass boxes for the journals of the pump-break.

rhō-dī'-ō-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose. So named because the roots smell like roses.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassuleæ. *Rhodiola rosea* is now *Sedum Rhodiola.* [Sedum.]

rhōd'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *rhod(ium); suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Rhodium-gold (q.v.).

rhō-dī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόδεος* (*rhodeos*) = rosy.]

Entom.: A genus of Cyuipidæ. *Rhodites rosæ* is the small gall-fly, the puncture of which produces the bedeguar of the rose.

rhō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose, from the red colour of some of its salts.]

Chem.: A tetratomic metallic element belonging to the platinum group, symbol Rh; atomic weight, 104·4; sp. gr. 10·6 to 12; discovered by Wollaston in 1804 in crude platinum. To obtain it, the solution from which platinum, palladium, and iridium have been separated is mixed with hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·837, which dissolves everything except the double chlorides of rhodium aud sodium. On filtering, heating the residue to dryness, and boiling with water, metallic rhodium remains. It is a whitish-gray metal, very hard, less fusible and less ductile than platinum, unalterable iu the air at ordinary temperatures, but oxidising at a red heat. When pure it is unacted upon by the strongest acids, but when alloyed it dissolves in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Rhodium forms but one chloride, $RhCl_3$, a brownish-red deliquescent mass, soluble in water. It forms four oxides: monoxide, RhO, a dark-gray substance, unattacked by acids; sesquioxide or rhodic oxide, Rh_2O_3, a gray porous mass, with a metallic iridescence; dioxide, RhO_2, a dark-brown substance; and trioxide, RhO_3, a blue flocculent powder, all insoluble in acids. The salts of rhodium are for the most part rose-coloured.

rhodium-gold, *s.*

Min.: A variety of native gold, said to contain from 34 to 43 per ceut. of rhodium. Sp. gr. 15·5 to 16·8; brittle.

rhō'-dĭ-zīte, rhō'-dĭ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. *ῥοδίζω* (*rhodizō*) = to tinge red; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, found very rarely, and only in small crystals, on rubellite in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia. Hardness, 8; sp. gr. 3·3 to 3·42; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; transluceut; pyroelectric. Not yet analysed, but from its blowpipe reactious it is supposed to be a lime boracite.

rhō-dĭ-zŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ῥοδίζω* (*rhodizō*) = to tinge red; Eng. (*saff*)*ro*(*n*), and suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

rhodizonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A uame applied to two distiuct compounds, produced under different circumstances from potassium carboxide. α-Rhodizouic acid, $C_5H_4O_6 = (C_5HO_3)'''_{H_3}\}O_3$, discovered by Heller in 1837, is formed from carboxylic acid by the assumption of water, $C_{10}H_4O_{10} + 2H_2O = 2C_5H_4O_6$. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol. On exposure to the air the crystals turn brownish-red, heated to 100° they turn black, at a higher temperature they decompose, leaving a carbonaceous residue. The α-rhodizonates, produced from the hydro-carboxylates, are all red, and very iusoluble. β-Rhodizonic acid, $C_{10}H_6O_8$. This acid is unknown in the free state, but its potassium salt, $C_{10}K_6O_8$, discovered by Brodie in 1859, remains undissolved when potassium carboxide is treated with absolute alcohol. It is distinguished from α-rhodizonate by the rapidity with which it absorbs oxygen on exposure to air and moisture, being converted iuto potassium crocouate.

rhō-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose.] Of, pertaining to, or in any way resembling a rose.

rhō-dŏç'-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horu.]

Entom.: A genus of Papilionidæ. *Rhodocera rhamni* of Newman is *Gonepteryx rhamni* of Stainton, &c.

rhō'-dō-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Min.: A compact variety of Kämmererite (q.v.), haviug a splintery fracture.

rhō-dō-chrō'-şīte, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. *χρῶσις* (*chrōsis*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Crystallization rhombohedral; also occurs globular, botryoidal, and massive. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·7; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of rose-red when pure, dark-red to brown; streak, white,. Compos.: carbouic acid, 38·6; protoxide of manganese, 61·4; but the latter is frequently partly replaced by lime, magnesia, or protoxide of iron.

rhŏ-dō-crĭ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin(us);* Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Basals five, parabasals or sub-radials five; arms ten or twenty, bifurcated two or three times. Devoniau (?) and Carhouiferous formations.

rhō-dŏc'-rĭ-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin(us);* suff. *-ite.*] Any individual of the genus Rhodocrinus.

rhō-dō-crĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Rhodocrinidæ. Eight species are known, from the Devonian (?) to the Carboniferous.

rhō-dō-dĕn'-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rhododendr(on);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ. Fruit capsular, septicidal. Buds scaly, resembling cones.

rhō-dō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον* (*rhododendron*) = the oleander or the rhododendron; pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *δενδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree. Named from the similarity in the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhododendreæ (q.v.). Evergreen shrubs or low trees, with five-lobed corolla, occasionally a little irregular, and normally ten stamens, sometimes declinate. Akiu to Azalea, which is distinguished from it by having only five stamens. A few small species occur in Europe and Siberia, but the mountain regions of the United States and India are the true homes of the genus. *R. maximus* forms dense thickets in parts of the Alleghanies, aud presents a magnificent appearance when in bloom. The flowers are large, in corymbs, their color from pale carmine to lilac. *R. catawbiense*, a species with large purple flowers, grows in the southern Alleghanies. Numerous species occur in India, especially in the eastern Himalayas, amoug them *R. Falconeri*, which is a tree 30 to 50 feet high with superb foliage, the leaves 18 inches long. *R. argenteum* bears flowers 4½ inches long and equally broad, the clusters being very beautiful. The Rhododeudrons have become favorite cultivated flowers, and many varieties have been produced, some of them magnificent. The acid stems of *R. nobile* are eaten by the Hindoos. The flowers of *R. arboreum* make a good sub-acid jelly, besides being of use as applied to the forehead for headache. *R. chrysanthum* and *R. ferrugineum* are narcotic.

rhō-dō-mĕ'-lạ, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *μέλος* (*melos*) = a limb. Named from the colour of the fronds.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodomeleæ (q.v.). Frond cylindrical, inarticulate, opaque; tetraspores in pod-like receptacles.

rhō-dō-mĕ-lā'-çĕ-æ, rhō-dō-mē'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodomel(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Algales, or a sub-order of Ceramiaceæ. Frond jointed. Ceramidia having pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, which finally bursts by a pore. Tetraspores enclosed iu transformed branches or stichidia.

rhō-dō-mē'-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Rhodymenia.]

rhŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde', *s.* [Rodomontade.]

rhō-dō-mȳr'-tŭs (ȳr as ĭr), *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *μύρτος* (*murtos*) = a myrtle.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrteæ. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, a South Indian mountain shrub, like the common myrtle, produces sweet fleshy berries, eaten raw or made into a jelly.

rhō'-dŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the triclinic system, though its angles approximate to those of pyroxene. Hardness, 5·5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·68; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of red; some varieties, greenish, yellowish; streak, white; very tough. Compos.: silica, 45·9; protoxide of manganese, 54·1 = 100, represented by the formula, MnO

SiO_2; the manganese is frequently partly replaced, however, by protoxide of iron, lime, and sometimes zinc. Dana distinguishes three varieties: (1) Ordinary, (*a*) crystallized, (*b*) granular, massive; (2) Calciferous (Bustamite), which contains from 9 to 15 per cent. of lime; (3) Zinciferous (Fowlerite).

rhō-dō-phyl'-līte, s. [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: The same as KÄMMERERITE (q.v.).

rhō-dō-rhī'-zą, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root. So named because the root-stocks smell like roses.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvuleæ, from the Canary Islands. The roots of *Rhodorhiza florida* and *R. scoparia* are used as sternutatories. An oil, *Oleum ligni Rhodii ætherеum,* is extracted by distillation from their roots.

rhō'-dō-spĕrm, s. [RHODOSPERMEÆ.]

Bot.: Any individual algal of the Rhodospermeæ.

rhō-dō-spĕr'-mē-æ, † **rhō-dō-spör'-ĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*), or σπορά (*spora*), σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Rose-spored Algals, one of the three great divisions of the Algals. The rose-coloured spores are of two kinds: spores in capsular bodies, external or immersed, and tetraspores (q.v.). Antheridia are generally, if not universally, present. They are divided into two tribes: Desmiospermeæ, in which the spores are formed on a joint or joints of the spore threads; and Gongylospermeæ, in which they are massed together in a hyaline, mucous, or a membranaceous mother-cell.

* **rhō-dō-stâu-rŏt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, and σταῦρος (*stauros*) = a cross.] Rosicrucian. (*Ben Jonson.*)

rhō-dō-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodo*(*dendron*), and *tannic.*] (See compound.)

rhodotannic-acid, s.

Chem.: Rhodoxanthin. Taunic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum.*

rhō-dŏx-ăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *xanthin.*] [RHODOTANNIC-ACID.]

rhō-dў-mē'-nĭ-ą, rhō-dō-mē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*) = a membrane.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodymeniaceæ (q.v.). [DULSE.]

rhō-dў-mē-nĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodymeni*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

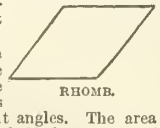
Bot.: An order of Algals, being the tribe Rhodymenieæ, raised to an order. Frond membranous inarticulate, spores at first moniliform, fructification double; first conceptacles half immersed, with a mass of spores affixed to a central placenta. Purplish or blood-red seaweeds, widely diffused.

rhō-dў-mē-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [RHODYMENIACEÆ.]

* **rhœ'-ą-dēs,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *rhœas,* genit. *rhœadis;* Gr. ῥοιάς (*rhoias*) = the common red poppy.]

Bot.: The thirtieth order of Linnæus's Natural system. Genera: Papaver, Podophyllum, &c.

rhŏmb (*b* silent), * **rhombe, rhŏm'-bŭs,** *s.* [Fr. *rhombe,* from Lat. *rhombus;* Gr. ῥόμβος (*rhombos*) = a spinning-wheel, a rhombus, from ῥέμβω (*rhembō*) = to revolve, to totter; Sp. & Ital. *rombo.*]



RHOMB.

1. *Geom.:* An oblique parallelogram whose sides are all equal. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles. The area of a rhombus is equal to half the product of its diagonals.

> "Save the sun his labour, and that swift
> Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
> Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
> Of day and night." *Milton: P. L.,* viii. 134.

2. *Crystall.:* A rhombohedron (q.v.).

¶ *Fresnel's rhomb:*

Optics: An apparatus for converting plane into circularly-polarized light [*Polarization of Light*]. It is a parallelopiped of glass, of such length and angles that a ray of light entering one small end at right angles, twice suffers total reflection within the rhomb at an angle of about 54° (depending on the polarizing angle of the glass), and finally emerges at right angles from the opposite small end. When the beam of light is plane polarized, and the rhomb is so arranged that its reflecting faces are inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of polarization, the beam emerges circularly polarized.

rhomb-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyry which encloses large crystals of orthoclase, presenting a rhombic outline, resulting from a peculiar habit of twinning. First described from the vicinity of Christiania.

rhomb-spar, *s.* [DOLOMITE.]

rhŏmb- (*b* silent), *pref.* [RHOMBO-.]

rhomb-ovate, *a.* [RHOMBOID-OVATE.]

rhŏmb-ar'-sĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *rhomb-*, and Eng. *arsenite.*]

Min.: The same as CLAUDETITE (q.v.).

rhŏm'-bĭc, * **rhóm'-bĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *rhomb; -ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the figure or shape of a rhomb.

> "Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure."—*Grew.*

* 2. *Crystall.:* Orthorhombic (q.v.).

rhombic-mica, *s.* [PHLOGOPITE.]

rhŏm-bō-, *pref.* [RHOMB.] With the form or shape of a rhomb.

rhŏm-bō-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Eng. *rhombohedr*(*on*); *-al.*]

1. *Geom.:* Pertaining or relating to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.

2. *Crystall.:* A crystal system in which all the forms are, or can be, derived from one or more rhombohedrons, or which have the habit of a rhombohedron (q.v.).

rhŏm-bō-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a base, a side.]

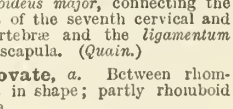
Geom. & Crystall.: A polyhedron bounded by six equal rhombuses.

rhŏm'-bŏid, *a. & s.* [Gr. ῥομβοειδής (*rhomboeidēs*), from ῥόμβος (*rhombos*) = a rhomb, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.

II. *Bot.:* Oval, a little angular in the middle, as the leaf of *Hibiscus rhombifolius.*



RHOMBOID.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A parallelogram, all of whose sides are not equal. The rhombus is but a particular form of the rhomboid, in which the sides are all equal.

* 2. *Crystall.:* Formerly used by a few mineralogists for rhombohedron (q.v.).

rhomboid-ligament, s.

Anat.: A ligament connecting the cartilage of the first rib with the sternal end of the clavicle.

rhomboid-muscles, s. *pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles, the *rhomboideus minor* and the *rhomboideus major,* connecting the spinous process of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ and the *ligamentum nuchæ* with the scapula. (*Quain.*)

rhomboid-ovate, *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate in shape; partly rhomboid and partly ovate.

rhŏm-bŏid'-al, *a.* [Eng. *rhomboid; -al.*] Having the shape of a rhomboid; resembling a rhomboid in shape.

> "Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form, had many others inflixed round the middle of it." —*Woodward.*

rhŏm-bō'-ĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ῥομβοειδής (*rhomboeidēs*).] A rhomboid.

> "The crosse lines of a *rhomboides.*"
> *More: On the Soul,* pt. ii., bk. i.

rhŏm-bŏid-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhomb*(*us*); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A tropical genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.), but represented in the Mediterranean, and on the coast of Japan. There are sixteen species, prettily coloured and ornamented with ocellated spots. In a few species the adult males have some of the fin-rays prolonged into filaments. *Rhomboïdichthys grandisquama,* the Japanese form, ranging to the American coast, has the scales deciduous.

rhŏm-bō-sō'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Mod. Lat. *solea* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with three species, from the coasts of New Zealand, where they are valued as food fish. The eyes are on the right side, the lower in advance of the upper.

rhŏm'-bŭs, s. [RHOMB.]

1. *Geom.:* The same as RHOMB (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.). Eyes on left side; mouth wide, each jaw with a band of villiform teeth, vomerine teeth present, none on palatines. Dorsal fin commences on snout; scales none or small. Seven species from the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. *Rhombus maximus* is the Turbot (q.v.); *R. mœoticus,* the Black Sea Turbot; *R. lævis,* the Brill, and *R. megastoma,* Bloch's Top-knot. *R. punctatus* is often confounded with *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus,* the Top-knot.

3. *Palæont.:* One species, *Rhombus minimus,* from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

rhŏn'-chąl, *a.* [Lat. *rhonch*(*us*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to rhonchus (q.v.).

* **rhŏn-chĭ-sō'-nąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *rhonchus* = a rattle, a snore, and *sonans,* pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.] Snorting.

rhŏn'-chŭs (pl. **rhŏn'-chī),** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥόγχος (*rhongchos*).]

Physiol. & Pathol.: A "dry" sound, heard by auscultation, in acute bronchitis, in the larger bronchial tubes. Sibilant rhonchi are heard also in asthma.

rhōne, s. [RONE, *s.*] A rain-water pipe.

rhō-păl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club which gradually becomes bigger from the handle to the top.]

Pros.: Applied to a line in which each successive word has a syllable more than the one preceding it. (*Browne: Miscel. Tract* 7.)

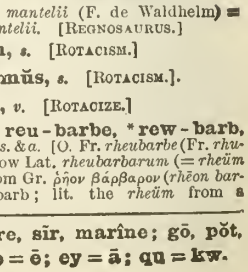
> Rem tibi confect, doctissime, dulcisonorum.
> Hope ever solaces miserable individuals.

rhō-pą-lŏç'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. So named from the thickened club-like termination of the antennæ.]

Entom.: Butterflies. [BUTTERFLY, II.]

rhō-păl'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club; *-odon.* (*Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscou,* xiv. 460.)]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria, of Permian age, from a mine on the banks of the Dioma river, Orenburg, Russia. It was founded on a fragment of a lower jaw, containing nine teeth not unlike those of Iguanodon. There is but one species, *Rhopalodon wangenheimii* (named in honour of its discoverer). *R. mantelii* (F. de Waldheim) = *Iguanodon mantelii.* [REGNOSAURUS.]



JAW OF RHOPALODON.

rhō'-tą-çĭzm, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhō-tą-çĭz'-mŭs, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhō'-tą-cīze, *v.* [ROTACIZE.]

rhŭ'-barb, * **reu-barbe,** * **rew-barb,** * **ru-barbe,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *rheubarbe* (Fr. *rhubarbe*), from Low Lat. *rheubarbarum* (= *rheŭm barbarum*), from Gr. ῥῆον βάρβαρον (*rhēon barbaron*) = rhubarb; lit. the *rheŭm* from a

barbarian country. Gr. *ῥῆον* (*rhēon*) is an adjective form, from *Rha* the old name of the Volga, on the banks of which the rhubarb is indigenous. Sp. *riubarbo;* Port. *rheubarbo;* Ital. *reubarbaro, reobarbaro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot.:* [RHEUM].

2. *Hort., &c.:* The common Garden Rhubarb is *Rheum Rhaponticum*, though some of the red-stalked rhubarb is from *R. undulatum*. The former plant has broadly cordate leaves, strongly veined beneath. The footstalks are long, thick, and fleshy, with a channel above. Its growth is exceedingly rapid. It was brought, about 1573, from the banks of the Volga, where it is wild. Since 1820 the stalks have been used for tarts, and made into jam.

3. *Pharm.:* Three leading kinds of rhubarb are recognized: (1) The Turkey or Russian rhubarb, which is wild neither in the one country nor the other, but used to be brought to Europe from China *viâ* Turkey, and then from China *viâ* Russia; (2) the East Indian, and (3) the Batavian rhubarb. An extract, an infusion, a syrup, a tincture, and a wine of rhubarb, with a compound rhubarb pill, are used in pharmacy. In small doses rhubarb is stomachic and slightly astringent; in large doses, a purgative, but its action is followed by constipation. [GREGORY'S POWDER.]

*** B.** *As adj.:* Bitter.

"With your *rhubarb* words."
Sidney: Astrophel & Stella, xiv.

¶ *Monk's Rhubarb:* [MONK'S RHUBARB].

rhû-bar'-băr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhubarbar(in); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from Rhubarbarin.

rhubarbaric-acid, *s.* [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhû-bar'-bar-ĭn, *s.* [Low Lat. *rhubarbar(um); -in* (*Chem.*).] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

*** rhû-bar'-ba-tĭve,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (Sept. 18, 1886, p. 233) says that it is the Fr. *rébarbatif* = stern, crabbed, cross. There is also, perhaps, a play on the Eng. *rhubarb.*] (For def. see etym.)

"A man were better to lye under the hands of a Hangman, than one of your *rhubarbative* faces."—*Dekker: Match me in London*, iii.

rhû'-barb-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rhubarb; -y.*] Of or belonging to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

rhŭmb (*b* silent), *s.* [RUMB.]

rhŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥοῦς* (*rhous*) = *Rhus Cotinus* (?).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Leaves simple or compound. Flowers in axillary or terminal panicles, bisexual or polygamous. Calyx small, persistent, five-partite; petals five; stamens five; ovary one-celled, sessile; fruit a dry drupe, with one exalbuminous seed. Nearly a hundred species are known. Most are shrubs, from six to ten feet high. They exist in all the continents. *R. typhina*, the Virginian or Stag's-horn Sumach, *R. coriaria*, the Hide Sumach of Europe, and *R. cotinus* of India, yield leaves which are used in tanning leather. The Smooth-leaved Sumach (*R. glabra*), of the United States, has very acid leaves and fruit. The poisonous species of this country are *R. toxicodendron*, the Poison Ivy or Poison Oak, and *R. venenata*, the Swamp Sumach or Poison Elder. These cause severe skin eruptions, with violent itching, to some persons, from handling or even standing near them. In India, *R. parviflora*, *R. semialata*, *R. succedanea* are used medicinally. Exudations from incisions in the bark of *R. succedanea* and *R. varnicifera* yield the varnish used in Japanese and Chinese wickerwork. The former produces astringent galls, and its seeds yield a kind of wax; as do also those of *R. Wallichii* and the Japanese *R. varnix*. The juice of the latter species blisters the skin. The Turks use the acid fruits of *R. coriaria* to sharpen their vinegar. The plant yields sumach (q.v.). The wood of *R. Cotinus* is employed for inlaid and cabinet work. [FUSTIC.]

2. *Palæobot.:* From the European Pliocene.

rhŭs'-mą, *s.* [RUSMA.]

Leather-manuf.: A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment or tersulphide of arsenic, used in depilation or unhairing of hides.

rhў-ăc'-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*rhuax*), genit. *ῥύακος* (*rhuakos*) = a lava-stream, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *rhyacolith.*]

Min.: A name given by Rose to the clear crystals of orthoclase found in cavities in lavas, and especially in the volcanic bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

rhў-ą-cŏph'-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*rhuax*), genit. *ῥύακος* (*rhuakos*) = a mountain stream, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhyacophilidæ (q.v.).

rhў-ą-cŏ-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhyacophil(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera. Pupa enclosed in a brown cocoon within a case.

rhўme, *s., v.i. & t.* [This spelling is more commonly used than the older "Rime," but many writers now prefer the older spelling. Rhyme was introduced in the 16th century through a mistaken correspondence with rhythm. Etymologically it is incorrect.] [RIME.]

rhўme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rhyme; -less.*] Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

"Doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. 4.

† rhўm'-ĕr, * rўm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -er.*] One who writes rimes; a rhymester, a versifier.

*** rhўm'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *rhyme; -ry.*] The act of making rimes.

rhўme'-stĕr, * rhўm'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rhyme; ster.*] One who writes rimes: a poor or mean poet.

"Nay more, though all my rival *rhymesters* frown,
I, too, can hunt a poetaster down."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

*** rhўm'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to rime.

*** rhўm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -ist.*] A rhymester.

"He was a good *rhymist*, but no poet."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

*** rhўm'-ў, * rhīm'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *rhym(e); -y.*] Riming. (*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 39.)

rhўnch-, *pref.* [RHYNCHO-.]

rhўn-chæ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Painted Snipes; a genus of Numeniinæ, with four species, from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, Australia, and temperate South America. The females are more richly coloured than the males, having the lores, sides of face, and neck chestnut. There is reason to believe that the male of *Rhynchæa bengalensis* undertakes the duty of incubation. (*Ibis*, 1866, p. 298.)

rhўn-chē'-tą, *s.* [Pref. *rhyn(ch)-*, and Gr. *χαίτη* (*chaitē*) = long, flowing hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctoria, with a single species, *Rhyncheta cyclopum*, parasitic on *Cyclops coronata.*

*** rhўnch-ĭch'-thўs,** *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy: A genus of Berycidæ, erected for the reception of forms now known to be the young of Holocentrum. They differ from the adult fish in having the upper part of the snout pointed and elongate.

rhўn-chī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout; suff. *-ites.*]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. They have brilliant metallic colours. Seventeen are British. The female deposits her eggs in young apples and pears, damaging the peduncle as well as the fruit, so that the latter falls. *Rhynchites bacchus*, a richly golden purple species, sometimes greatly injures the pear crop in France, and damages the buds and leaves of the vine.

rhўn-chŏ-, rhynch-, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhunchos*) = a snout.] Having a snout, or any process resembling a snout.

rhўn-chŏ-bătʹ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *βατίς* (*batis*) = the prickly roach.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rhinobatidæ (q.v.); dorsals without spine, the first opposite to the ventrals; caudal with lower lobe well developed; teeth obtuse, granular, the dental surfaces of the jaws undulated. There are two species, *Rhynchobatus ancylostomus* and *R. djeddensis*, both about eight feet long, common on the coasts of the Indian Ocean.

rhўn-chŏb-dĕl'-lą, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *βδέλλα* (*bdella*) = a leech.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhynchobdellidæ (q.v.).

rhўn-chŏb-dĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchobdell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Leeches, having a protrusible proboscis. They are divided into Ichthyobdellidæ and Clepsinidæ.

rhўn-chō-çĕ-phā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [RHYNCHOCEPHALUS.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Lacertiform Reptilia, with four limbs. Vertebræ with flat ends; quadrate bone united by sutures with the skull and pterygoid; an osseous infra-temporal bar. Sternum and a system of abdominal ribs well developed. One recent genus, Sphenodon (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Represented in the Upper Cretaceous and Lower Eocene by Champsosaurus, in the Trias by Rhynchosaurus and Hyperodapedon, and in the Permian by Proterosaurus, Sphænosaurus, Telerpeton (?), and Saurosternum (?).

rhўn-chō-çĕ-phā'-lĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [RHYNCHOCEPHALIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the order Rhynchocephalia (*Encyc. Brit.* xx. 473).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Rhynchocephalia.

"These reptiles are *rhynchocephalians*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 465.

† rhўn-chŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the genus Sphenodon (q.v.).

† rhўn-chŏ-çē'-tĭ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

Zool.: The Ziphioid Whales. [ZIPHIINÆ.]

† rhўn-chŏ-çœ'-lą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.] [NEMERTEA.]

rhўn-chŏç'-ў-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog. The latter element has reference to the large canine teeth.]

Zool.: A genus of Macroscelididæ, with one species, *Rhynchocyon cirnei*, from the coast of Mozambique. It is about eight inches in length, exclusive of the rat-like tail; the muzzle is produced into a long, movable snout; fur rusty-brown, blackish on head and neck, with light reddish spots on hinder part of back. It lives in holes in the ground, and comes out at night to feed on insects. The hind limbs are not so disproportionately long as in the true jumping shrew; all the feet are four-toed, and the dentition is anomalous.

rhўn'-chŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth].

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes, discovered by Newberry in the Devonian rocks of Ohio.

rhўn-chŏ-flăğ-ĕl-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A class of Corticate Protozoa, of globular or lenticular form, with a firm cuticular membrane, and reticular protoplasm. There are two genera: Leptodiscus and Noctiluca. (*Lankester.*)

rhўn'-chŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A popular name for the fossil mandibles of some Cephalopods. (See extract.)

"Calcareous mandibles occur in all the secondary strata, but not hitherto in such numbers or circumstances as to imply that they belonged to any other genus besides the true Nautilus. They are of two forms: those corresponding to the upper mandible have been called *Rhynchotites* (Palæoteuthis and Rhynchoteuthis of D'Orbigny); whilst the lower mandibles constitute the genus Conchorhynchus of De Blainville."—*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 98.

rhўn-chō-nĕl'-lą, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Rhynchonellidæ (q.v.). Shell trigonal, acutely beaked, usually plaited; dorsal valve elevated in front; ventral flattened, or hollowed along the centre. Known recent species four, from the North Polar regions and New Zealand.

2. *Palæont.:* Known species 332, from the Lower Silurian onward. Found in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

rhynchonella-zones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Two zones, the one that of *Rhynchonella martini*, in the Lower Chalk of England, between the Cambridge Greensand and the Totternhoe stone; and the other that of *Rhynchonella cuvieri*, in the Middle Chalk, between the Melbourn Rock and the zone of *Terebratula gracilis.* (*Etheridge.*)

rhŷn-chō-nĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchonell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. Shell impunctate, oblong or trigonal, beaked; hinge line curved; valves articulated, curves often sharply plaited; hinge teeth supported by dental plates. Animal with elongated spiral arms directed inwards. From the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-a (1), *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-* (q.v.), and fem. sing. of Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Palæont.: A genus of Weevils from the Purbeck beds. (*Etheridge.*)

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-a (2), *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and neut. pl. of Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A tribe of Tetramerous Beetles. Front of the head prolonged into a rostrum or snout, with the mouth at its extremity. The antennæ are placed on the sides of the rostrum, at its base, its apex, or the parts intermediate. They are geniculate, and have the tip clavate. The body is often covered with scales. It contains the weevils, the footless grubs of which are so injurious to many plants, in the interior of whose stems, fruits, or seeds they live. Families: Curculionidæ, Brentidæ, Anthribidæ, and Bruchidæ.

rhŷn'-chō-phōre, *s.* [Rhynchophora.] Any individual member of the Rhynchophora (q.v.).

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. They are of large size. The larvæ live in the stems of succulent plants, as palms, bananas, the sugar-cane, &c.

rhŷn-chō-pĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchops*, genit. *rhynchop(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Skimmers, Scissor-bills; a subfamily of Laridæ, with a single genus, Rhynchops (q.v.).

rhŷn'-chŏps, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. ὄψ (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Skimmer, Scissor-bill; the sole genus of the sub-family Rhynchopinæ, with three species: one from America, one from India, and the third from the Nile and the Red Sea. They differ from the Sterninæ (q.v.) in having the bill long and thin; the mandibles very narrow and compressed, the lower one being longer than the upper.

rhŷn-chō-rhĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Murænidæ, with one species, from the Middle Eocene.

rhŷn-chō-sâu'-rĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosaur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling Rhynchosaurus. (*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 267.)

rhŷn-chō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cryptodontia, founded on fragmentary remains from the New Red Sandstone of the Grinsill quarries, near Shrewsbury. The skull differs from that of existing Lacertilians, and resembles that of a bird or turtle, especially in the absence of teeth. There is one species, *Rhynchosaurus articeps.*

rhŷn-chō-sĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout, so named from its beaked flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhynchosieæ (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs, generally twining, with trifoliolate or simple leaves, and racemes generally of yellowish flowers. Species numerous, from Southern Asia, Australia, and America.

rhŷn chō-sĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ.

rhŷn-chŏs'-pŏr-a, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. σπορά (*spora*) = a seed. Named from the beaked fruit.]

Bot.: Beak-rush; the typical genus of the Rhynchosporidæ (q.v.). Spikelets few, flowered in axillary or terminal corymbs or panicles, only one or two glumes flowering; bristles six or more, or none. Known species about fifty, from the temperate and tropic regions. Two, *Rhychospora alba*, the White, and *R. fusca*, the Brown Beak-rush, are British.

rhŷn-chō-spŏr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ, containing two families: Rhynchosporidæ (typical), and Schœnidæ (q.v.).

rhŷn-chō-spŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Rhynchosporeæ.]

rhŷn-chō'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Entom.: An order of Hemimetabola, the same as Latreille's Hemiptera. Sub-orders: Homoptera and Heteroptera.

rhŷn-chŏ-teū'-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: (See extract under Rhyncholite).

rhŷne, *s.* [Russ.] The name given to the best quality of Russiau hemp.

rhŷ'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A name originally given by V. Richthofen to certain rocks of late geological age occurring in Hungary, to distinguish them from trachyte (q.v.). They enclose quartz as an essential constituent, and bear evidence of having been viscous surface lavas, the fluxion structure being well defined. Most of the vitreous rocks, such as obsidians, &c., are now included in this generic term, which also embraces those of the earliest geological age, most of which have lost their original aspect by subsequent devitrification.

rhyolite-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites.

† **rhŷ-păr-ō-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *rhyparograph(y)*; *-ic.*]

1. Dealing with low life; naturalistic.

"She takes a sort of Naturalistic delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhyparographic* touch when she can introduce one."—*Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 234.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with rhyparography (q.v.).

rhŷ-pa-rŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπαρος (*rhuparos*) = filthy, dirty, and γράφω (*grapho*) = to write, to draw.]

Lit.: Dirt-painting; a contemptuous term applied by the ancients to genre or still-life pictures. (*Fairholt.*)

rhŷ'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhyph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: False Craneflies. A family of Dipterous insects.

rhŷ'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπος (*rhupos*) = dirt, filth.]

1. *Entomology:*

(1) The typical genus of Rhyphidæ (q.v.).

(2) A genus of Beetles, family Mycetophilidæ. The larva of *Rhyphus fenestralis* lives in cow dung.

2. *Palæont.:* One species of Rhyphus (1), from the Purbeck beds.

rhŷp'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥυπτικός (*rhuptikos*) = cleansing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with four species—three from the West Indies and one from the Galapagos. Body oblong, compressed, covered with minute scales embedded in the thick skin. Spines of verticals but little developed, always in small number and short, and in some species disappearing entirely.

rhŷ-sĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ῥυσίς (*rhusis*) = a flowing, a stream, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

rhŷ-sō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ῥυσώδες (*rhusōdes*) = wrinkled-looking; ῥυσός (*rhusos*) = wriukled, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhysodidæ (q.v.). Antennæ granulated; articulations of the tarsi entire.

rhŷ-sō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhysod(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga or Clavicornia. Antennæ eleven-jointed, the joints rounded, and of nearly equal width. Small, elongated, wood-eating beetles, with longitudinal furrows above.

rhythm, * **rĭthm,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rithme*, from Lat. *rhythmum*, accus. of *rhythmus*, from Gr. ῥυθμός (*rhuthmos*) = measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Fr. *rhythme*; Sp. & Ital. *ritmo.*]

1. The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring motions, impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose, and music, and, by analogy, in dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony. In poetry rhythm is the regular succession of arses and theses, or of long and short (heavy and light) syllables in a verse. In prose it is an arrangement of words in an expressive and pleasing succession; but its regularity is not so great that it can be reduced to a law. When it can be reduced to a law, it loses the name of *rhythm* and becomes *metre.* In music rhythm is the disposition of the notes of a composition in respect of time and measure; the measured beat which marks the character and expression of the music. In dancing, the rhythm is recognised in the sound of the feet.

"When we talk or write continuously about any subject that appeals to the passions, we gratify a natural instinct by falling into a certain regularity. Both the voice and the arrangement of the words fall under this regular influence: the voice is modulated, and the words are regulated in a kind of flow called *rhythm.* Without *rhythm*, the expression of passion becomes spasmodic and painful, like the sobbing of a child. *Rhythm* averts this pain by giving a sense of order controlling and directing passion. Hence *rhythm* is in place wherever speech is impassioned, and intended at the same time to be pleasurable: and impassioned speech without *rhythm* is, when long continued, unpleasing."—*Abbott & Seeley: Eng. Lessons for Eng. People*, § 91.

2. Rhyme, metre, verse, number.

3. *Physiol.:* The proportion as to time between the action of an organ, an intermittent or remittent disease, &c., at successive periods. Investigations as to the respiratory rhythm, establish first the number of inspirations per minute in normal breathing, and show the greater or less frequency in certain states of health. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

* **rhŷth'-mẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-er.*] A rhymer, a poetaster, a rhymester. (*Fuller.*)

rhŷth'-mĭc, rhŷth'-mĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικός (*rhuthmikos*); Lat. *rhythmicus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities.

"The *rhythmical* arrangement of sounds not articulated produces music; while from the like arrangement of articulate sounds we get the cadencee of prose and the measuree of verse."—*Guest: History of English Rhythms*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. *Med.:* Periodical.

rhŷth'-mĭc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *rhythmical*; *-ly.*] In a rhythmical manner; with rhythm.

* **rhŷth'-mĭcs,** *s.* [Rhythmic.] That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.

* **rhŷth'-mĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-ing.*] Making rimes; rimiug. (*Fuller.*)

* **rhŷthm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-less.*] Destitute of rhythm.

rhŷth-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ῥυθμος (*rhuthmos*) = rhythm, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Any instrument for marking time to movements in music.

rhŷth'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Rhythm (q.v.).

rhŷ-tĭ-, **rhŷ-tĭ-dō-,** *pref.* [Gr. ῥυτίς (*rhutis*), genit. ῥυτίδος (*rhutidos*)=a wriukle.] Wriukled.

rhŷ-tĭ-dō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhytido-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Sigillaroids. It has large, hexagonal, tripunctate areoles, and narrow, often transversely striate, ribs.

rhȳ-tĭd′-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. ῥυτίδωμα (*rhutidōma*) = a wrinkle.] [Rhyti-.]

Bot.: The scales produced by the formation of epiphlœum inside the liber or mesophlœum. (*Mohl.*)

rhȳ-tĭd-ŏs′-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhytid(o)-*, and Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, described by Owen in 1884, from the Trias of the Orange Free State. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xl. 333.)

rhȳ-tĭ-glŏs′-sa, *s.* [Pref. *rhyti-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Bot.: A genus of Gendarusseæ. Species very nnmerous, generally with red flowers. They are from America and Southern Africa. An infusion of the leaves of the American *Rhytiglossa pectoralis* is used for diseases of the chest, or the lcaves are boiled witb sugar to make a stomacbic syrup.

rhȳ-tī′-na, *s.* [Gr. ῥυτίς (*rhutis*) = a wrinkle, in allusion to the rugose uature of the skin.]

1. *Zool.:* A recently extinct genus of Sirenia. Edentulous, mastication being performed by horny oval plates; head very small in proportion to body; tail with two lateral pointed lobes; pectoral limbs small and truncated; skin naked, covered with a thin, hard, rugged, bark-like epidermis. Only one species known, *Rhytina stelleri*, the northern Sea-cow. It was discovered by Steller, a German naturalist in the Russian service, in 1741, and was then extremely abundant round Behring's and Copper Island in the North Pacific. The last was supposed to have been killed in 1768, but "Nordenskiöld obtained information from the natives of Behring's Island which led him to believe that a few individuals may have survived to a much later date, even to 1854" (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 391. Note). The habits of the Rhytina were similar to those of the Manatee, which it greatly exceeded in size, attaining a length of about twenty-five feet. Steller published an excellent account of its anatomy and habits, and quantities of its remains have since been discovered. A nearly perfect skeleton from Behring's Island has been placed in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Post Pliocene of Siberia.

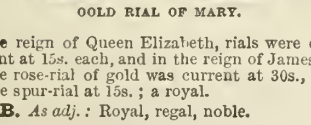
rhȳ-tĭş′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ῥύτισμα (*rhutisma*) = a darn or patch.]

Bot.: A genus of Phacidiacei (Ascomycetous Fungals), growing on the leaves of various trees and shrubs, and producing dark patches or spots on their surface. *Rhytisma aceroides* is found on the sycamore and maple, and *R. salicinum* on willows.

rĭ′-ăl, *s.* [Sp.] A real (q.v.).

***rĭ′-al, *ry-al, *ry-alle,** *s.* & *a.* [Real (2), *a.*] [Royal.]

A. *As subst.:* An old Englisb gold coin, of varying value; in the reign of Henry VI., the gold rial was worth 10s.; in the beginning of



GOLD RIAL OF MARY.

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, rials were current at 15s. each, and in the reign of James I., the rose-rial of gold was current at 30s., and the spur-rial at 15s.; a royal.

B. *As adj.:* Royal, regal, noble.

***rĭ-al-te, *ry-al-te,** *s.* [Rial, *a.*] Royalty, nobility.

***rĭ′-an-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *rian(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being riant; cheerfulness, gaiety. (*Carlyle.*)

***rĭ′-ant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *rire* = to laugh.]

1. Laughing, gay, merry, cheerful.

"He was jovial, *riant*, jocose."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 206.

2. Cheerful.

"I rejoice your apartment is so *riant*."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters*, iii. 67.

rĭb, *ribbe, *rybbe, *s.* [A.S. *ribb*; cogn. with Dut. *rib*; Icel. *rif*; Sw. *ref-been* (= ribbone); Dan. *rib-been*; O. H. Ger. *rippi*; Ger. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*; prob. from the same root as *rive.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 1.**

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his *ribs*, and closed up the flesh instead thereof."—*Genesis* ii. 21.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A wife, in allusion to Eve.

"How many have we known whose heads have beene broken by their own *rib*."—*Bp. Hall: Solomon's Definition.*

* (2) Anything long and narrow; a strip: as, a *rib* of land.

(3) A curved part on which anything rests for support; specif., one of the extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella or parasol is stretched. They are made of whalebone, steel, or cane.

* (4) (See extract.)

"Thirdly, in setting on your feather, whether it is pared or drawn with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe*, (the *rybbe* is the hard quill which divideth the feather.)" —*Ascham: Schole of Shootinge*, bk. i.

II. *Technically*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Arched and highly elastic bones extending outwards and forwards from the vertebral column, and forming the lateral walls of the thorax. Normally they are twelve in number on each side, though a small thirteenth rib is sometimes seen. The first seven pairs are affixed to costal cartilages, uniting them to the sternum, whence they are called sternal or true ribs, the remaining five are asternal or false ribs. The three upper asternal ribs are united by their respective cartilages to the rib above them; the two lower, being unattached, are called floating ribs. A rib consists of a head or capitnlum, a neck, a tubercle, a body, an angle, and a sub-costal groove. (*Quain.*) Besides protecting the lungs from injury, the raising of the ribs by the external inter-costal aud other muscles enlarges the chest for inspiration of air.

2. Anything more or less resembling a rib, in form, position, use, &c.: as—

(1) *Architecture:*

(*a*) A timber arcb to support a plastered ceiling.

(*b*) Plain, or variously moulded, clustered, and ornamented mouldiug on tbe interior of a vaulted roof.

(*c*) A term sometimes applied to the mouldings of timber-roofs, and those forming tracery on walls and in windows.

(*d*) A curved member of an arch centre. The rib of a bridge or roof may be of iron or wood, having an arched form and springing from abutments. The rib of a centreing is of wood, and forms a part of a frame whose construction depends upon the span and expected weight.

(2) *Bookbind.:* One of the ridges on the back of a book which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament.

3. *Botany:*

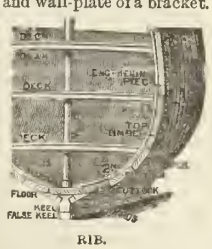
(1) A main vein proceeding directly from the base to the apex of a leaf, or to tbe points of the lobes.

(2) A projecting vein.

4. *Cloth:* A promineut line or rising, as in corduroy.

5. *Mach.:* An angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and streugthen them: as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket.

6. *Mining:* A pillar of coal left as a support for the roof of a mine.



RIB.

7. *Shipwright.:* One of the curved side timbers of a ship or boat, to which the wooden planking and the interior sheathing is trenailed or pinned. In wooden vessels of considerable size, timber of the required dimensions and form cannot be procured to make a rib of one piece, so it is made in sections scarfed together. These are known as the first, second, and third futtocks, and terminate in the top-timber. In iron vessels, a bar of the proper size is bent into the required form.

"The outer skin was formed of narrow planks fastened to internal frames or *ribs*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 386.

¶ *A rib of ore:*

Mining: An irregular vertical table of metallic matter occurring in a vein of some other mineral.

rib-band, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. A long strip of timber following the curvatures of the vessel and bolted to its ribs to hold them in position and impart stability to the skeleton. A number of these are fastened at different distances from the keel.

2. Square timbers fastened lengtbways in the bilgeways, to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outward during launchiug.

Rib-band lines:

Shipbuild.: Oblique longitudinal sections of tbe hull.

Rib-band nail:

Shipbuild.: Ribbing-nail (q.v.).

Rib-band shore:

Shipbuild.: A strut to support the frame of a ship while building. Their heads rest against the rib-bands, and their bases on the slip or dock.

rib-vaulting, *s.*

Arch.: Vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it. When the ribs radiate from a central boss or pendant, it is termed fan-vaulting, or fan-tracery vaulting.

rĭb, *v.t.* [Rib, *s.*]

1. To furnish with ribs; to form with ribs, lines, or channels, as cloth.

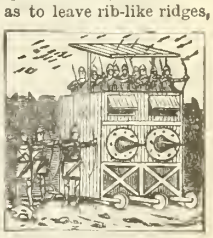
"Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?" *Sandys.*

2. To enclose, as the body, with ribs; to shut in.

"It were too gross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

3. To plough, so as to leave rib-like ridges, somewhat apart.

***rĭ-băd′-ō-quĭn, *rĭ-bâu′-dē-quĭn,** *s.* [Fr.] [Ribald.]



RIBADOQUIN.

1. A mediæval engine of war, consisting of a kind of war-chariot fortified with iron spikes, placed in front of an army arrayed for battle. In the fourteenth century they were furnished with small cannons.

2. A powerful crossbow for throwing long darts.

rĭb′-ald, *rib-aud, *rib-aude, *ryb-aude, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *ribald, ribaud, ribauld* (Fr. *ribaut*) = a ribald, a ruffian; connected with O. H. Ger. *hripā*; M. H. Ger. *rîbe* = a prostitute; cf. O. Fr. *riber* = to toy with a female; Low Lat. *ribaldus* = a ribald, a lewd person; *ribalda* = a prostitute.]

A. *As subst.:* A low, rough, licentious, and foul-mouth fellow.

"A mad man, a *ribaud*, an adulterer."—*Foxe: Acts*, p. 74.

B. *As adj.:* Low, base, licentious, lewd, profligate.

"A *ribald* king and court
Bade him toil on, to make them sport."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

rĭb′-ald-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ish.*] Disposed to ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"The idle, *ribaldish*, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, i., § 84.

***rĭb′-ald-roŭs, *rĭb-auld-rous, *ryb-aw-douse,** *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ous.*] Containing ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"With *ribaldrous* songs and jests."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 1.

rĭb′-ald-rȳ, *rib-aud-rie, *s.* [O. Fr. *ribaldere, ribauderie*; Sp. & Ital. *ribalderia*; Port. *ribaudaria.*] The talk or language of a ribald; lewdness, obscenity, indecency.

"He was, as usual, interrupted in his defence by *ribaldry* and scurrility from the judgment seat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† **rĭb'-ạnd,** * **rĭb'-bạn,** *s.* [RIBBON.]

riband-agate, *s.*

Min.: An agate consisting of parallel bands of chalcedony of various colours.

riband-jasper, *s.*

Min.: A variety of jasper found in the Ural Mountains, in which the parallel bands are of varying or alternating colours.

riband-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Acidalia aversata*, very common in Britain. The larva feeds on the avens, the meadow-sweet, &c.

riband-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Laminaria saccharina.

* **rĭb'-ạnd,** *v.t.* [RIBBON, *s.*] To adorn with ribands or ribbons.

"*A ribanded* waistcote, and four clean pair of socks."
—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

* **rĭb'-ạnd-ĭşm,** *s.* [RIBBONISM.]

* **rib-aud,** * **rib-aude,** *s. & a.* [RIBALD.]

* **rib-aud-rie,** *s.* [RIBALDRY.]

* **rib-auld-rous,** *a.* [RIBALDROUS.]

rĭb'-bạnd, *s.* [RIBBON.]

ribbed, *a.* [Eng. *rib; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Furnished with ribs; having ribs.

2. Having rising lines and channels, as corduroy cloth.

3. Inclosed, as the body by ribs; shut in.

"As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in
With rocks unscaleable, and roaring waters."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

II. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf*): Having several ribs; having three or more ribs proceeding from the base to the apex of a leaf, and connected by branching, primary veins of the form and magnitude of proper veinlets.

ribbed-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch consisting of iron or timber parallel ribs springing from stone abutments.

ribbed-mudstones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The lowest beds in the Moffat Strata. They correspond with the inferior part of the Upper Llandeilo.

rĭbb'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rib; -ing.*]

1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber-work sustaining a vaulted ceiling; ridges on cloth; veins in the leaves of plants, &c.

2. *Agric.:* A kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughing, and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called ribbing.

ribbing-nail, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A nail with a large round head, with rings to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also called a rib-band nail.

rĭb'-ble, *s.* [Another form of rabble, used only in the compounds.]

* **ribble-rabble,** *s.*

1. A rabble, a mob.

2. Indecent or silly talk.

* **ribble-row,** *s.* A list, a series.

"This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses." *Cotton.*

rĭb'-bŏn, rĭb'-ạnd, rĭb'-bạnd, * **rĭb'-bạn,** *s. & a.* [Ir. *ribin* = a ribbon, from *ribe* = a flake, a hair, a ribbon; Gael. *ribian* = a ribbon, from *rib, ribe* = a hair, a rag, a tassel, a fringe; Wel. *rhibin* = a streak; O. Fr. *riban, ruben, rubant* (Fr. *ruban*).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, used for ornament or for fastening some part of female attire.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A shred, a rag: as, The sails were torn into *ribbons.*

(2) (*Pl.*): Carriage reins. (*Colloq.*)

"Mr. Tom Abbott on each occasion holding the *ribbons.*"—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fibre:* A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.

2. *Carp.:* A long, thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

3. *Her.:* One of the ordinaries, containing one-eighth part of the bend, of which it is a diminutive.

4. *Metal-working:* A long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring; a thin steel band for a belt or an endless saw; a thin band of magnesium for burning; a thin steel strip for measuring, &c.

5. *Naut.:* The painted mouldings on a ship's side.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ribbonism: as, a *Ribbon* Society.

¶ (1) *Blue ribbon:* A small piece of ribbon of a blue colour on the breast, to indicate that the wearer belongs to the Blue Ribbon Army (q.v.), or at least is a total abstainer.

(2) *Blue Ribbon Army:* A gospel temperance movement, inaugurated by Mr. William Noble on Feb. 10, 1878. The headquarters are at Hoxton Hall, London.

(3) *The Blue Ribbon:* The Order of the Garter.

(4) *The Blue Ribbon of the Turf:* The Derby (q.v.).

(5) *The Red Ribbon:* The Order of the Bath.

(6) *To handle the ribbons:* To drive. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

ribbon-brake, *s.* A form of brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked. One arm is made fast and the other is attached to the short arm of a bent lever, by means of which it may be at once applied to the greater part of the periphery of the wheel, exerting a frictional pressure proportionate to the force applied to the lever.

RIBBON-BRAKE.

ribbon-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.: Regalecus banksii*, known also as the Oar-fish. Its length is about twelve feet; colour silvery, with irregular dark lines and spots on the anterior part of the body; dorsal red; snout truncated, mouth edentate, stomach prolonged as a pouch.

2. *Pl.:* The Acanthopterygian division Tæniiformes (q.v.).

ribbon-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Phalaris (*Digraphis*) *arundinacea*, var. *variegata.* [GARDENER'S GARTERS, 1.]

ribbon-jasper, *s.* [RIBAND-JASPER.]

ribbon-lodge, *s.* An assembly of Ribbonmen, or their place of meeting.

ribbon-map, *s.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-saw, *s.* A band-saw (q.v.).

Ribbon-Society, *s.*

Hist.: A secret society of Irishmen, originated about 1808. Originally an association of Roman Catholics, founded in antagonism to the Orange Society of the northern counties, it soon became an agrarian association, having as its main object the securing of "fixity of tenure." The members were bound together by an oath, had pass-words, signs, &c., and met in lodges. The name was derived from the piece of green ribbon worn as a badge in the button-hole.

"The main object of the *Ribbon Society* was to prevent any landlord, under any circumstances whatever, from depriving a tenant of his land. 'Fixity of tenure,' which has lately been so boldly demanded by the advocates of tenant-right, was then only secretly proclaimed in the lodges of the *Ribbon Society*, and 'fixity of tenure' it was determined to carry out to the death. The second object was to deter, on pain of almost certain death, any tenant from taking land from which any other tenant had been evicted."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

ribbon-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Plagianthus betulinus.

ribbon-wire, *s.* A strong ribbon containing wire threads; also, wire made into flat strips for commercial purposes.

ribbon-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Hoheria populnea, of New Zealand.

ribbon-worms, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. [TAPE-WORMS].

2. The Nemathelmintha or Nemertida (q.v.).

* **rĭb'-bŏn,** *v.t.* [RIBBON, *s.*] To adorn with ribbons; to deck out or furnish with or as with ribbons.

"Some o'er thy Thamis row the *ribbon'd* fair,
Others along the safer turnpike fly."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 70.

rĭb'-bŏn-ĭşm, rĭb'-ạnd-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *ribbon, riband; -ism.*]

Hist.: The principles of Ribbonmen, or of the Ribbon Society (q.v.).

rĭb'-bŏn-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *ribbon; -man.*] A member of the Ribbon Society. [RIBBONISM.]

"Wild deeds had been enacted by the *Ribbonmen.*"—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

rī'-bēş, *s.* [Dan. *ribs;* Sw. *risp, reps*, or from Arab *ribes* = *Rheum Ribes*, a different plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Grossulariaceæ, Grossularia being a synonym of Ribes. (*Lindley.*) The typical genus of Ribesieæ (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Petals, small; scale-like stamens included or nearly so; style erect. Fifty-six species are known, from the north temperate zone and the Andes. Four are British, *Ribes Grossularia*, the Wild Gooseberry [GOOSEBERRY], *R. alpinum*, the Tasteless Mountain Currant, *R. rubrum*, the Wild Currant, and *R. nigrum*, the Black Currant. [CURRANT, B. ¶ (2), (8).] Sir Joseph Hooker places species one under a section Grossularia with the character, "branches spinous, leaves plaited in bud, peduncles one to three-flowered," and the others under Ribesia (q.v.).

rī-bēş'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *ribes* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Ribes. Branches not spinous, leaves plaited in bud; racemes many-flowered. Contains the currants. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) [CURRANT.]

rī-bēş-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Grossulariaceæ. (*Endlicher.*)

rī-bēş-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Saxifragaceæ. Shrubs. Ovary one-celled; fruit a berry. Type, Ribes (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

rĭb'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *rib*, and *grass.*]

Bot.: The genus Plantago; specif., *Plantago lanceolata.* [RIBWORT.]

* **rib-ibe,** * **ryb-ybe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Music:* A small kind of fiddle; a rebec (q.v.).

2. An old woman; an old bawd.

"Rode forth to sompne a widewe, an olde *ribibe*,
Feining a cause, for he wold han a bribe."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,895.

* **ri-bi-ble,** *s.* [A dimin. of *ribibe* (q.v.).] A small ribibe. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,332.)

rĭb'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rib; -less.*] Having no ribs.

"Tickle plenty's *ribless* side."
Coleridge: To a Young Ass.

rĭb'-rōast, *v.t.* [Eng. *rib*, and *roast.*] To beat soundly; to thrash.

"I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all."—*L'Estrange.*

* **rĭb'-rōast,** *s.* [RIBROAST, *v.*] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Suche a piece of filching as is punishable with *rib-roast.*"—*Maroccus Extaticus* (1595).

rĭb'-rōast-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ribroast; -er.*] A smart or severe blow, especially with a riding whip.

rĭb'-rōast-ĭng, *s.* [RIBROAST, *v.*] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Administer a sound *ribroasting* to such as were refractory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1882.

rĭb'-stŏn, *s.* [From Ribston, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips sent to him from Rouen, in Normandy. Two of the pips died, but the third became the parent of the Ribston apple-trees in England. (*Brewer.*)] A fine variety of apple; also called a Ribston-pippin.

ribston-pippin, *s.* [RIBSTON.]

rĭb'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eug. *rib*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.: Plantago lanceolata* [RIBGRASS.]
2. *Pl.:* Plantaginaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

-rĭc, *-rĭck, *suff.* [A.S. *rice* = power, kingdom, dominion; Icel. *riki*; Ger. *reich*; Dut. *rijk*; Goth. *reiki*. From the same root as Lat. *rego* = to rule; Eng. *regal, region, right, rich,* &c.] A suffix denoting jurisdiction, or the district over which jurisdiction or authority is exercised, as bishop*ric*, &c. As a termination in proper names it signifies rich or powerful, as Freder*ic* = rich in peace.

rĭc'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after P. Francisco Riccio, a Florentine botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ricciaceæ (q.v.). Minute green thalloid plants. Two terrestrial species, *Riccia glauca* and *R. crystallina*, and two aquatic, *R. fluitans* and *R. natans*, are British.

rĭc-çĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ricci(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Crystalworts; an order of Acrogens, alliance Muscales. Small terrestrial herbs growing in mud or swimming and floating in water, their leaves and stems blended into a cellular creeping froud, green or purple beneath. Capsule valveless, sunk in the frond, rarely free, at length bursting irregularly or opening by a terminal pore, and discharging numerous spores without elaters. From Europe, the south of Africa, America, &c. Known genera eight, species twenty-nine. Closely akin to, if not constituting a tribe of, Marchantiaceæ.

rĭçe, * rize, * ryce, *s.* [Fr. *riz*; Sp. & Port. *arroz*; Ital. *riso*; Lat. *orysa*; Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*); Pers. *orz*; Arab. *rozz*, or with the article *ar-roz.*] The grain produced by *Oryza sativa*, believed to be a native of southern Asia, though it grows apparently wild along some rivers in South America. It is a marsh plant, and the land on which it is cultivated requires to be artificially irrigated. Sometimes small fields are surrounded by an earthen rampart descending from which one will sink ankle deep in mud. Rice is very extensively cultivated in India, especially in Bengal, in the Eastern Peninsula and Islands, and in China. It constitutes half the cereal crop of Africa. In 1700 it was accidentally introduced into the Southern States of America, and is now largely grown there. To a less extent it is grown in Southern Europe. It probably supports a larger number of the human race than any other cereal, or indeed than any other plant. It contains 85 per cent. of starch, and is considered less nutritious than wheat. Professor Watt says that the husked seeds and the flour are demulcent and diuretic. In India they are sometimes used in diseases of the urinary organs and in catarrh, also as an external application to burns and scalds.

¶ Canada, Water, or Wild Rice is *Zizania aquatica.* [ZIZANIA.] Hungry Rice is *Paspalum exile.* Mountain Rice, a variety of *Oryza sativa*, growing in dry places on Indian mountains. [PADDY.]

rice-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bob-o'-link (q.v.).

rice-dust, rice-meal, *s.* The refuse of rice after cleaning, consisting of the husks, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is used as food for cattle.

rice-field mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Hesperomys palustris. By some naturalists this species is made a distinct genus, Oryzomys (q.v.).

rice-flour, *s.* Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

rice-glue, *s.* A cement said to be made in Japan by mixing rice-flour with cold water, and then boiling the mixture. It is white, becomes nearly transparent, and is useful for cementing layers of paper together.

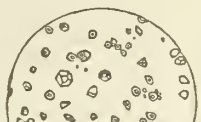
rice-grains, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain forms of what may be bright clouds floating in the sun's atmosphere, with a dark background.

rice-meal, *s.* [RICE-DUST.]

rice-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of rice. The granules are the smallest of all the commercial starches, varying in size from ·00010 to ·00027 of an inch in diameter, angular in form, and possessing an extremely minute, often imperceptible central hilum. It is used to adulterate pepper and ground ginger.



RICE-STARCH.
(Magnified 200 diameters.)

rice-milk, *s.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

rice-paper, *s.* [RICEPAPER.]

rice-pudding, *s.* A pudding made of boiled rice and milk, with eggs and sugar. Currants are often added.

rice-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Oliva (q.v.).

rice-soup, *s.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

rice-tendrac, *s.*

Zool.: Oryzorictes hova tetradactyla, an insectivorous mammal described by Grandidier in 1870. In size it is somewhat smaller than a hedgehog, grayish-brown in colour, and having the snout prolonged into a short trunk. The damage it does to the rice-crops is doubtless occasioned by its burrowing in pursuit of worms and insects.

rice-troopial, *s.* The same as RICE-BIRD (q.v.).

rice-water, *s.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, &c. It is often given in cases of diarrhœa.

Rice-water evacuations:

Pathol.: Evacuations resembling rice-water passed in cholera. More narrowly examined, there are found granular corpuscles, an abundance of water, a little epithelium, vibriones, albuminous flakes floating in a colourless fluid (whence the rice-water appearance), a little biliary matter, and a quantity of salts, especially chloride of sodium. (*Tanner.*)

rice-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: Calandra oryzæ, which attacks the rice plant in the Southern States of America. Called also *Sitophilus oryzæ.*

rice-wine, *s.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

rĭçe'-pā-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rice*, and *paper.*]

1. A kind of paper introduced into England about 1803, and named from its supposed material, which was thought to be a sort of dried pulp of rice. It is, however, made of the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*, which grows wild in abundance in the island of Formosa. The stem is cut into lengths of eight or ten inches, and the pith pushed out, much as elders are cleared of pith. This is cut into a continuous spiral ribbon, about four feet long, which is spread out and flattened into sheets. Pictures are painted upon it by Chinese artists.

2. A kind of paper made from rice straw, used in Japan, &c.

rĭch, * riche, * ryche, *a.* [A.S. *rice* = rich, powerful. (For the change of *c* to *ch*, cf. *pitch*, from A.S. *pic, speech*, and *speak*, &c.) Cogn. with Dut. *rijk*; Icel. *rikr*; Sw. *rik*; Dan. *rig*; Goth. *reiks*; Ger. *reich*; M. H. Ger. *riche*; Fr. *riche*; Sp. & Port. *rico*; Ital. *ricco.*]

1. Abounding in riches, wealth, or material possessions; having a large portion of land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealthy, opulent. (Opposed to *poor.*)

"And Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold."—*Genesis* xiii. 2.

2. Composed of valuable, precious, costly, or rare materials or ingredients; valuable, precious, costly, rare.

"Ther on rede rubies and other *riche* stones."
Piers Plowman, p. 24.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding large quantities of anything valuable; producing ample supplies; productive, fertile, fruitful.

"The gorgeous East with *richest* hand
Pours on her sons barbarick pearl and gold."
Milton: P. L., ii. 3.

4. Well supplied; abundant; well-filled; ample: as, a *rich* treasury.

5. Abounding in qualities pleasing to the senses: as—

(1) Gratifying to the sense of taste; abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, abounding in oleaginous ingredients; as to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, highly flavoured: as, a *rich* pudding, *rich* soup, *rich* pastry.

(2) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of sight; vivid, bright; not faint or delicate: as, *rich* colours.

(3) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet, mellow, harmonious, musical.

"But village notes could ne'er supply
That *rich* and varied melody."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 25.

6. Abounding in humour or wit; highly provocative of mirth or amusement; laughable, comical, funny: as, a *rich* joke.

¶ *The rich:* A rich man or person; rich people collectively.

"The poor is hated even of his own neighbour; but *the rich* hath many friends."—*Proverbs* xiv. 20.

¶ *Rich* is frequently used in the formation of compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as *rich-coloured, rich-fleeced, rich-laden,* &c.

*** rich-left,** *a.* Inheriting great wealth (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

*** rĭch,** *v.t.* [RICH, *a.*] To make rich; to enrich.

"Of all these bounds . . .
With shadowy forests, and with champains *rich'd*,
We make thee lady."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

rĭch-ar'-dī-ą, *s.* [Named after L. C. L. M. Richard, the French botanist (1754–1821).]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ. The corm of *Richardia africana*, a beautiful plant with a snowy spathe and golden spadix, was formerly used in medicine. It is the White Arum or Trumpet flower, sometimes cultivated in drawing rooms.

Rĭch'-ard Rōe, *s.* [JOHN DOE.]

rĭch-ard-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Richard Richardson, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Spermacocidæ. Trailing American herbs. The roots of *Richardsonia rosea* and *R. scabra* have some of the properties of ipecacuanha.

rĭ-çhŏl'-līte, *s.* [After Richelle, Visé, Belgium, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a clear yellow colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2; lustre, greasy to resinous. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime.

rĭch'-ęs, * rich-esse, *s.* [Properly a singular, but now used as a plural. Fr. *richesse* = riches, from *riche* = rich (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *riqueza*; Ital. *ricchezza.*]

* I. *Orig.:* Used as a singular noun in the same sense as 2.

"The *riches* of the ship is come on shore!"
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. *As a plural:*

(1) That which makes rich or enriches; abundant possessions; abundance of land, goods, or money; wealth, opulence, affluence.

"My *riches* to the earth from whence they come."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

(2) That which is or appears valuable, precious, or estimable; valuable or precious qualities.

"The *riches* of our minds, our virtuous and commendable qualities."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* (3) Abundance.

"In whom we have redemption, through his blood . . . according to the *riches* of his grace."—*Ephesians* i. 7.

*** rich-esse,** *s.* [Fr.] Riches (q.v.).

"After the *richessis* of his glorie."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians* iii.

rĭch'-lĭ, * riche - lich, * ryche - liche, * ric-lice, *adv.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ly.*]

1. In a rich manner; with riches, wealth, or abundance of goods or estate; with abundant or ample funds or possessions.

"A lady *richly* left."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. In a costly manner; splendidly, sumptuously.

"And first, brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all
That *richly* furnisht it."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

3. Plenteously, abundantly, copiously; in plenty or abundance.

"The living God who giveth us *richly* all things to enjoy."—*1 Timothy* vi. 17.

4. Highly, strongly: as, a punishment *richly* deserved.

5. In a laughable or comical manner: as, a story *richly* told.

Rĭch'-mŏnd, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: (1) The capital of Virginia; (2) a town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

Richmond-earth, *s.*

Geol.: An earth or bed near Richmond, in Virginia. It is of Eocene or Miocene age, and is largely composed of diatoms.

rĭch'-mŏnd-īte, *s.* [After Richmond, Massachusetts, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Gibbsite (q.v.) in which Hermann states that he found 37·62 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Newer analyses indicate that Hermann's result was obtained from analysis of a wrongly labelled specimen.

rĭch'-nĕss, * rich-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rich or of possessing abundance of wealth, goods, or lands; wealth, affluence, opulence, riches.

2. Abundance of precious, costly, or valuable ingredients or material; preciousness, costliness, value.

"And in the *richness* of the productions of this third kingdom, he flattered himself he had found a full compensation for the insignificancy of those of the other two."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. ii., bk. iv., ch. vii.

3. Abundance, plenty, fulness of supply.

4. Productiveness, fertility, fruitfulness.

"Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,
But Catmus with that vale for *richness* shall compare."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

5. Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities: as, *richness* of food, &c.

6. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the sight; brightness, brilliancy; as, *richness* of colour.

7. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the ear: as, *richness* of tone.

8. The quality of being highly amusing or laughable; comicality, funniness, wit: as, the *richness* of a story or joke.

rĭch'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [After Prof. T. Richter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: This mineral as described by Breithaupt appears to be in composition near the Schefferite of Michaelson (q.v.). Crystals acicular; sp. gr. 2·826; colour, isabella-yellow to pale yellowish-brown. Igelström found a similar mineral at Pajsberg, Sweden, which afforded the formula $(MgO,MnO,CaO,KO,NaO)SiO_2$, the alkalis amounting to between 8 and 9 per cent. It is still uncertain whether this species should be referred to pyroxene or hornblende.

rĭch'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *rich*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: *Pilea pumila.*

rĭç-ĭn-ĕ-lā-ĭd'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(in)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}NO_2$. A product obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ricinelaïdin. It closely resembles elaïdamide, melts at 91–93°, and solidifies at 89°. (*Watts.*)

rĭç ĭn-ĕ lā'-ĭd-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ricinelaïdic acid.

ricinelaïdate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{38}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_3$. Ricinelaïdic ether. A crystalline mass, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on an alcoholic solution of ricinelaïdic acid. It melts at 16°, and is slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

rĭç-ĭn-ĕ-lā-ĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *elaïdic.*] Derived from or containing ricinelaïdin.

ricinelaïdic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$. Palmic acid. Produced by the action of nitrous acid on ricinoleic acid, or by saponifying ricinelaïdin with caustic potash, and decomposing the resulting soap with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white silky needles melting at 50°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, decomposing alkaline carbonates. The ricinelaïdates of the alkali-metals are readily soluble in water; the other salts are very insoluble.

ricinelaidic-ether, *s.* [Ricinelaidate of ethyl.]

rĭç-ĭn-ĕ-lā'-ĭd-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(ic)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{39}H_{72}O_7$ (?). A fatty body produced by the action of nitric peroxide on castor oil. It forms small white nodules, melts at 62°, and is insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Boiled with caustic potash it is converted into glycerine and potassium ricinelaïdate. When submitted to dry distillation it yields a dark red spongy residue, and a distillate of œnanthol.

rĭ-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ricin(ine)*; *-ic.*] The same as Ricinoleic (q.v.).

rĭç'-ĭn-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid found in the seeds of the castor-oil plant. To obtain it, the bruised seeds are repeatedly boiled with water, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to a syrup and treated with alcohol. It forms colourless rectangular prisms insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and benzene, but very soluble in alcohol. When heated it melts to a colourless liquid, and sublimes unchanged between two watch glasses.

rĭc-ĭn-ō-lē'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}NO_2 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_{18}H_{33}O_2 \\ H_2 \end{matrix}\right\}N$. A crystalline body produced by saturating an alcoholic solution of castor oil with ammonia gas, and heating for forty-eight hours in a salt bath. It forms beautiful white needles, melts at 66°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. By heating with acids or alkalis it is converted into ricinoleic acid and ammonia.

rĭç-ĭn-ō'-lĕ-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ricinoleic acid.

ricinoleate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{38}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_3$. Ricinoleic ether. A yellowish oil produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of ricinoleic acid, and purifying by washing with water and sodic carbonate. It cannot be distilled without decomposition.

rĭç-ĭn-ō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *oleic.*] Derived from or contained in castor oil.

ricinoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_{18}H_{33}O_2 \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}O$. Elaïodic acid, ricinic acid. A monobasic acid produced by saponifying castor oil, or the oil of *Jatropha curcas* with potash or soda ley, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It is a pale yellow, inodorous oil, with a disagreeable harsh taste, sp. gr. ·94 at 15°, solidifies at — 6° to a granular mass, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. It does not oxidise on exposure to the air, and gives, on dry distillation, œnanthol. All ricinoleates are crystallizable and soluble in alcohol, many of them also in ether.

ricinoleic-ether, *s.* [Ricinoleate of ethyl.]

rĭç-ĭn-ō'-lĭc, *a.* [Ricinoleic.]

rī-çĭn'-ų-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *ricinus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Buccinidæ, with a thick tuberculated or spiny shell with callous projections on the lips. Recent species thirty-four, from Southern Asia and the Pacific. Fossil three, from the Miocene of France.

rĭç'-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a tick, (2) *Ricinus communis*, the fruit of which was supposed to resemble a tick.]

Bot.: A genus of Crotoneæ. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, having their leaves alternate, stipulate, palmate, with glands at the apex of the petiole; flowers in terminal panicles, calyx three- to four-parted, petals none, stamens many, polyadelphous; stigmas three, bipartite, feathery; fruit capsular, tricoccous. *Ricinus communis*, the Common Castor Oil plant, or *Palma Christi*, is a large shrub or small tree indigenous in Arabia and North Africa (and India?). It is largely cultivated all over the warmer countries. In Europe it becomes an annual. Fifteen or sixteen varieties of the plant have arisen. Prof. Watt (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, iv. 60) reduces them to three sections: (1) small-seeded, (2) large-seeded, (3) a form grown, on account of its leaves, as food for the Eria silkworm. The small-seeded form is grown as a crop, the large-seeded one as a hedge. The seeds furnish castor oil, and are also used by dyers to render colours permanent. Persons camping near a field of the plant are apt to be attacked with diarrhœa. The fresh juice is used as an emetic; made into a poultice with barley-meal it is used in inflammation of the eye. The leaves as a decoction, or as a poultice, are lactagogues and emmenagogues.

¶ *Ricini oleum* is Castor oil (q.v.).

*** -rĭck,** *suff.* [-ric.]

rĭck, * reek, * reke, *s.* [A.S. *hréac*; cogn. with Icel. *kraukr*; O. Sw. *ruka*, *ruga.*]

1. A pile or stack of corn or hay regularly heaped up, and generally thatched to preserve it from wet.

"A crop so plenteous as the land to load,
O'ercome the crowded barns, and lodge on *ricks* abroad."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 748.

2. A small heap of corn or hay piled up by the gatherer. (*Prov.*)

"In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small *ricks* of them in the field."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 3. A heap, generally.

"So many hils to heap upon a *rick*."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 1,147.

rick-cloth, *s.* A tarpaulin or canvas cloth placed over ricks to protect them from wet.

rick-stand, *s.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or in part of masonry, on which corn-ricks stand or are built, the object being to keep the lower part of the stack dry and free from vermin.

rĭck (1), *v.t.* [Rick, *s.*] To pile or heap up in ricks.

rĭck (2), *v.t.* [Wrick.]

rĭck'-ērş, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, or the like; or for spars for boat masts or yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

*** rĭck'-ĕt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ricket(y)*; *-ish.*] Somewhat rickety.

"Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xi.

*** rĭck'-ĕt-lў,** *a.* [Rickets.] Ricketty, for which it is perhaps a misprint.

"Weak, *ricketly*, and contemptuous."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 262.

rĭck'-ĕts, *s.* [Prov. Eng. of Dorset and Somersetshire. Mahn connects it either with A.S. *rig*, *hric* = back, spine, or with *wriggian* = to bend; cf. Eng. wriggle; Skeat derives it from Eng. *wrick*, Mid. Eng. *wrikken* = to twist, with the pl. suff. *-ets*, and compares it with A.S. to wring. The Greek looking rachitis is derived from it, and not *vice versâ.*]

Pathol.: Mollities ossium. Softening of the bones owing to the want of lime, shown by curvature of the long bones and enlargement of their cancellous ends, usually appearing between the ages of four and twelve months. Milk and lime-water, and cod-liver oil, with good nourishment, ventilation, and pure air, are the chief requisites for recovery, but this is not always certain.

rĭck'-ĕt-ў, rĭck'-ĕt-tў, *a.* [Rickets.]

I. *Lit.:* Suffering from or affected with rickets.

"In young animal, when the solids are too lax (the case of *rickety* children), the diet should be gently astringent."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, prop. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Shaky; threatening to fall; unsteady tottering.

"There we climbed on top of a *rickety* old coach."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 491.

2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints: hence, feeble or imperfect generally.

"So crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, at length acquire health and proportion."—*Warburton: Works*, i. 145.

rĭc'-kle, *s.* [Eng. *rick*, s.; dim. suff. *-le.*]

1. A little rick or stack; a stook.

2. A heap of stones, peat, &c.

rĭc'-ō-çhĕt, *s.* [Fr. = the sport of ducks-and-drakes (q.v.).] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water, or a cannon-ball or hullet from water or the ground; the motion commonly known as ducks-and-drakes; a shot which rebounds from a flat surface.

"My third shot was more effective, although an undoubted *ricochet*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

ricochet-fire, ricochet-firing, *s.*

Mil.: A mode of firing with small charges and small elevation, resulting in a bounding or skipping of the projectile. In firing at a fortification, sufficient elevation is given to just clear the parapet, so that the ball may bound along the terre-plein or banquette without rising far above its level. It is used with effect on hard, smooth ground against bodies of troops or such obstacles as abattis; and also upon water, either with round shot or rifle-balls. It was introduced by Vauban at the siege of Philipsburg, in 1688.

ricochet-shot, *s.*

Gunnery: A bounding or leaping shot, fired at low elevation with small charge.

rĭc'-ō-çhĕt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ricocher.*] [Ricochet, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To operate upon by ricochet-firing.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To skim or rebound, as a stone or ball along the surface of water.

"Then *ricochetting*, deposited half the brass shell in the wooden screen."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* 2. *Fig.:* To be made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered.

rĭc'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *rict(us)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the rictus.

"The mouth is open, defended by *rictal* bristles."—*Swainson: Birds*, i., § 55.

* **rĭc'-tŭre**, *s.* [Lat. *rictura.*] A gaping.

rĭc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the opened mouth.]

1. *Bot.:* The orifice of a ringent or of a personate corolla.

2. *Ornith.:* The gape or opening of the mouth; the mouth.

* **rĭd**, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [Ride, *v.*]

rĭd, * **redde**, * **ridde**, *v.t.* [A.S. *hreddan* = to snatch away, to deliver; O. Fries. *hredda*; Dut. *redden*; Dan. *redde*; Sw. *rädda*; Ger. *retten*, prob. from A.S. *hrœdh* = quick; M. H. Ger. *hrat*, *rad.*]

* 1. To free, to deliver, to save.

"That he might *rid* him out of their hands."—*Genesis* xxxvii. 22.

2. To free, to clear, to disencumber. (Followed by *of.* Frequently used reflexively.) [Rid.]

"I . . . shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of these rebell'd."
Milton: P. L., vi. 737.

* 3. To drive away, to get rid of, to expel.

"I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land."—*Leviticus* xxvi. 6.

* 4. To get rid of; to do or make away with.

"To lose a friend to *rid* a foe."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

* 5. To dispose of, to finish, to despatch.

"The red plague *rid* you."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 6. To make away with; to destroy by violence.

"You have *rid* this sweet young prince!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

rĭd, *a.* [Rid, *v.*] Free, clear. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 38.)

¶ *To get rid of:* To free or clear one's self from.

"Reduce his wages, or *get rid of* her."
Cowper: Truth, 211.

rĭd'-dançe, *s.* [Eng. *rid*; *-ance.*]

* 1. The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away.

"Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field."—*Leviticus* xxiii. 22.

2. The act of getting rid of something; the act of ridding one's self of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom, deliverance.

"But rather *riddance* from long languishment."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

¶ *A good riddance:* A fortunate or pleasant relief from a person's company.

rĭd'-den, *pa. par.* [Ride, *v.*]

¶ Frequently used in composition, as priest-*ridden.* [Ride, *v.*, B. 4.]

rĭd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rid*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which rids.

rĭd'-dle (1), * **red-els**, * **ryd-els**, * **ryd-del**, *s.* [Prop. with a final *s*, from A.S. *rædelse*, pl. *rædelsan*, from *rædan* = to read, to interpret; Dut. *raadsel*, from *raden* = to counsel, to guess; Ger. *räthsel*, from *rathen.*]

1. A puzzle; a puzzling question; an enigma; a proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning.

"Make a *riddle* what he made so plain."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 140.

2. Auything puzzling or ambiguous; a puzzle.

"I live, yet I seem to myself to be dead,
Such a *riddle* is not to be found."
Cowper: Guion; Scenes Favourable to Meditation.

rĭd'-dle (2), * **rid-il**, *s.* [For *hriddle*, from A.S. *hrîdder* = a vessel for winnowing corn; cogn. with Ir. *creathair*; Gael. *criathar*; Corn. *croider*; Bret. *krouer* = a sieve.]

1. A sieve with coarse meshes, made of iron or basket-work, and used in separating coarser substances from the finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, large pieces of ore from the smaller, &c.

"The same are shred and minced so small as they may passe through a sieve or a *riddle*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. ii.

2. *Wire-working:* A board with sloping pins which lean opposite ways, and between which wire is drawn in a somewhat zigzag course, to straighten it.

3. *Founding:* A coarse sieve (half-inch mesh), used to clean and mix the old floor-sand of the moulding-shop.

4. *Hydr.-eng.:* A kind of weir in rivers.

rĭd'-dle (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Riddle (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To solve, to explain.

"Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?
Riddle me that."
Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To speak enigmatically, or in riddles.

rĭd'-dle (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hridian.*] [Riddle (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pass through a riddle, so as to separate the coarser parts from the finer; to sift.

"To *riddle* the coal before sending it to the pithead."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

2. To perforate with balls or shot, so as to make like a riddle.

"Whose hull he *riddled* till it was a perfect sieve."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To use a riddle; to sift or screen materials with a riddle.

"Robin Goodfellow . . . he that *riddles* for the country maides."—*Ben Jonson: Love Restored.*

rĭd'-dlĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who propounds riddles; one who speaks in riddles.

"Thou *riddler*, speak
Direct and clear; else I will reach thy soul."
Home: Douglas, iii. 2.

rĭd'-dlĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who sifts or riddles.

rĭd'-dlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Riddle (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Enigmatical.

"*Riddling* triplets of old time."
Tennyson.

rĭd'-dlĭng, *s.* [Riddle (2), *v.*]

Metall. (*Pl.*): The middle size of broken ore which is obtained by sifting.

* **rĭd'-dlĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *riddling*; *-ly.*] In manner of a riddle; in riddles; enigmatically, obscurely.

"Like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catcheth men, and doth remove
Never."
Donne: Satires, ii.

rīde, * **ryde** (pa. t. * *rid*, * *rood*, *rode*, pa. par. * *rid*, * *riden*, *ridden*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *ridan* (pa. t. *rád*, pa. par. *riden*); cogn. with Dut. *rijden*; Icel. *rídha*; Dan. *ride*; Sw. *rida*; Ger. *reiten*; O. H. Ger. *ritan.* From the same root as *raid*, *ready*, and *road.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be borne along, on the back of an animal, especially of a horse.

2. To be borne or carried in a vehicle: as, To *ride* in a carriage, a train, &c.; to drive.

3. To be mounted on; to sit astraddle.

"To *ride* on the curled clouds."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. To have skill or ability as an equestrian; to understand or practise horsemanship.

"Wel coude he sitte on hors, and fayre *ride*."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol. 93.)

5. To be supported in motion; to rest.

"The axle-tree
On which heaven *rides*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

¶ A rope is said to *ride* when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.

6. To be borne on or in a fluid.

"A vessel *rides* fast by, but not prepared
For this design." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

7. To support a rider; to move under a saddle; to move when driven or pulled: as, A horse *rides* easy, a carriage *rides* easy.

* 8. To move or dance in a triumphant manner.

"Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

* 9. To have free play; to practise at will.

"Thou hast caused men to *ride* over our heads."—*Psalm* lxvi. 12.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sit, or be supported and borne on; to mount and manage, as a horse.

2. To go over or traverse in riding: as, To *ride* a mile.

3. To do, make, perform, or execute, as on horseback: as, To *ride* a race.

* 4. To manage, treat, or practise on insolently or at will; to tyrannize or domineer over. [Ridden.]

"I'll ride your horse as well as I *ride* you."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

¶ 1. *To ride at anchor:*

Naut.: To be anchored; to lie at anchor.

2. *To ride down:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To trample down or overthrow by riding or driving over.

(2) *Naut.:* To bend or bear down by main strength and weight: as, To *ride down* a sail.

3. *To ride easy:*

Naut.: Said when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.

4. *To ride hard:*

Naut.: Said when a ship pitches or lahours violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull.

5. *To ride out:* To continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

6. *To ride the high horse:* [High, ¶ (3)].

* 7. *To ride the wild mare:* To play at see-saw. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

rīde, *s.* [Ride, *v.*]

1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle-horse. (*Prov.*)

3. A road or avenue cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for the exercise of riding; a riding.

"A fox, and a good big one too, was seen crossing a *ride* that runs through the plantation."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

4. A division or district established for excise purposes.

ride-officer, *s.* An excise officer in charge of a ride. [Ride, *s.*, 4.]

rīde'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ride*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being ridden over; passable on horseback.

"The water was *rideable*."—*Lister: Autobiography*, p. 45.

2. Capable of being ridden.

"I rode everything *rideable*."—*Savage: R. Meddlecott*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

rî-dcau' (**cau** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr. = a curtain, a rideau.]

Fort.: A small elevation of earth, extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of an enemy, or to give other advantages to a post.

***rī'-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *ridens*, pr. par. of *rideo* = to laugh.] Laughing, smiling.

"A smile so exceedingly *rident*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

rīd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rid(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who rides; one who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

"Look what a horse should have, he did not lack,
Save a proud *rider* on so proud a back."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 300.

* 2. One who breaks or manages a horse or horses. [ROUGH-RIDER.]

"They are taught their manage, and to that end *riders* dearly hired."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

* 3. A mounted robber or reiver; a moss-trooper.

"In Ewesdale, eight and forty notorious *riders* are hung on growing trees."—*Drummond: Hist. of James V.*

* 4. One who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, &c. Now called a traveller.

"They come to us as *riders* in a trade."
Crabbe: Borough, let. iv.

5. An addition to a MS., as a roll, record, or other document inserted after its first completion on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

"A *rider* was added, which permitted a merchant possessed of five thousand pounds to represent the town in which he resided."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

6. A subsidiary problem in geometry.

* 7. A Dutch coin, so called from being impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27s.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A deposit of ore overlying the principal lode.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A rib within the inner sheathing, bolted through the latter into the main ribs and planking, for the purpose of stiffening the frame. The riders extend from the keelson to the orlop-beams.

(2) A second tier of casks in a hold.

(3) A rope which crosses another and joins it.

3. *Ordn.:* A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side-pieces rest.

rider-roll, s. A separate addition made to a roll or record. [RIDER, I. 5.]

rīd'-ẽr-lẽss, *a.* [Eng. *rider*; *-less.*] Without a rider; having no rider.

"Herds of *riderless* horses."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

rĭdġe, ***rigge,** ***rig,** ***rug,** *s.* [A.S. *hrycg* = the back of a man or beast; cogn. with Dut. *rug* = a back, ridge; Dan. *ryg*; Sw. *rygg*; Icel. *hryggr*; O. H. Ger. *krucki*; Ger. *rücken*; Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The back; the top of the back.

"Upon his *rig*." *Havelok*, 1,775.

2. The top of any protuberance.

"The line that forms a *ridge* of the nose is beautiful when it is straight."—*Reynolds: Idler*, No. 82.

* 3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An elevation or rise of ground of greater length than breadth.

"Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green,
Ridge rising gently by the side of *ridge*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

5. An extended elevation of the ground or earth's surface, long in comparison with its breadth; a long crest or summit; an extended line of the earth's surface, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; any long and steep elevation or eminence.

"The frozen *ridges* of the Alps."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A strip of ground thrown up by the plough or left between furrows; a bed or long strip of ground of greater or less width, formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, and divided from each other by open furrows or gutters parallel to each other, which serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.

2. *Anat.:* A prominent border or elevation. Used of a crest or line of bone, also of the superciliary, the occipital, the condylar ridges, &c.

3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Five primary longitudinal elevations on the back of an umbelliferous fruit; the median one, or the carina, the two outermost, the marginal or lateral ridges, and those between them, the intermediate ridges. Sometimes there are also four well-developed secondary ridges alternating with the primary ones.

4. *Carpentry & Building:*

(1) The upper horizontal edge or comb of a roof; the highest part of the roof of a building; specif., the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.

(2) The internal angle or nook of a vault.

5. *Fort.:* The highest part of the glacis proceeding from the interior angle of the covered way.

6. *Farr.:* (See extract).

"*Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities."—*Farrier's Dict.*

ridge-band, s.

Harness: That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's back, and, being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart.

ridge-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge; a crown-plate.

ridge-bone, ***rigge-bon,** *s.* The backbone.

"The corrupt blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridge-bone*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxi.

ridge-drill, s.

Agric.: A drill adapted to sow seed along a ridge which has been listed up, by backing up one furrow against another.

ridge-fillet, s.

1. *Arch.:* The fillet between two channels of a pillar.

2. *Founding:* The runner or principal channel.

ridge-hoe, *s.*

Agric.: A form of cultivator for tending crops in drills.

ridge-piece, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

ridge-plate, s. [RIDGE-POLE.]

ridge-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A double mouldboard plough, used in throwing land into ridges for certain kinds of crops.

ridge-pole, *s.*

Carp.: The piece of board or timber forming the ridge of a roof; a ridge-piece, or ridge-plate.

"Tied him fast with cords of elm-bark
To the *ridge-pole* of his wigwam."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiii.

ridge-roof, s.

Arch.: A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A rope leading from the knighthead to the upper part of the bowsprit-cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

2. The centre rope of an awning.

3. A safety line extended from gun to gun in bad weather.

ridge-tile, *s.*

Build.: A semi-cylindrical tile for covering the comb of a roof. It is twelve inches long, ten inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighs about four and a half pounds. A crest-tile; a saddle-tile.

rĭdġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [RIDGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or form into a ridge; to form or furnish with a ridge or ridges.

"As the ploughman . . . tilleth his land, and hreaketh it in furrowes, and sometimes *ridgeth* it up."—*Latimer: Sermon 4; On the Plough.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rise in a ridge or ridges.

rĭdġ'-ęl, rĭdġe'-lĭng, rĭdġ'-lĭng, rĭġ-el, *s.* [A softened form for *riggle*, *rigling*. Scotch *riglan*, from *rig*, in the same sense.] A male animal half castrated.

"And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head."
Dryden: Theocritus, Id. iii.

* **rĭdġ'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ridge*, s.; dim. suff. *-let.*] A little ridge.

rĭdġ'-y, *a.* [Eng. *ridg(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Rising in a ridge or ridges; having a ridge or ridges.

"Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator *ridgy* rise."
Thomson: Summer, 647.

rĭd'-ĭ-cūle, *rid-i-cle, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *ridiculum* = a joke, neut. sing. of *ridiculus* = ridiculous (q.v.); Fr. *ridicule* = ridiculous.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Words or actions intended to express contempt and excite laughter; derision, banter; wit of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter; raillery.

* 2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter, and so differing from burlesque, which may excite laughter without contempt. (*Kames.*)

* 3. Ridiculousness.

"They may be elevated as much as you please, and no *ridicule* follows."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Posts.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Ridiculous.

"This action . . . became so *ridicule*."—*Aubrey.*

rĭd'-ĭ-cūle, *v.t.* [RIDICULE, *s.*] To treat or address with ridicule; to expose to ridicule or contemptuous mirth; to make sport or game of.

"The young who *ridicul'd* his rage."
Grainger: Tibullus, bk. i., el. 5.

rĭd'-ĭ-cūl-ẽr, s. [Eng. *ridicul(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who ridicules.

"They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent."—*Clarke: Nat. & Revealed Relig.* (Introd.)

* **rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ridicul(e)*; *-ize.*] To ridicule; to make ridiculous.

"Lest the false alarmes
That words oft strike up, should *ridiculize* me."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

* **rĭ-dĭc-ụ-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ity.*]

1. Ridiculousness.

"Look at the *ridiculosity* of ladies' dresses behind."—*Quiver*, 1876, p. 701.

2. Something ridiculous; a joke, a comicality.

"Your pretty sayings and all your *ridiculosities*."—*Bailey: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 64.

rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ridiculus*, from *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Worthy of or calculated to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; ludicrous, absurd.

"Finding nothing *ridiculous* in national peculiarities."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Risible; inclined to laughter.

"The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii.

rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ly.*] In a ridiculous manner or degree; ludicrously, absurdly.

"Too frequently becomes *ridiculously* earnest in trifles or absurdity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

rĭ-dĭc'-ụ-loŭs-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ridiculous; absurdity.

"The vanity and *ridiculousness* of this trusting in our riches."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

rīd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [RIDE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Employed for riding on: as, a *riding* horse.

2. Used by or intended for a rider.

"A *riding* suit." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

3. Employed to travel on any occasion: as, a *riding* clerk. [RIDING-CLERK, 1.]

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A royal procession. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,375.)

2. A ride or road cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for riding exercise.

"We galloped up and down the green *ridings* for which the forest district is famous."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

3. A ride; a district visited by a ride-officer (q.v.).

riding-bitts, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Two strong upright timbers near the bows of a ship, to which the cable is secured; they extend through two decks, are connected by a cross piece, and braced against the strain of the cable by horizontal standards bolted to the deck beams.

* **riding-clerk,** s.

1. A mercantile or commercial traveller.

2. One of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

* **riding-day,** *s.* A day of hostile incursions or raids on horseback.

riding-habit, *s.* The dress worn by females when riding on horseback.

*** riding-hood,** *s.* A hood worn by females when riding or travelling; a sort of cloak with a hood.

*** riding-house,** *s.* A riding-school (q.v.).

riding-interests, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: When any of the claimants in an action of multiple-poinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor, and such claims are called Riding-interests.

riding-knot, *s.* A running knot.

riding-master, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who teaches the art of riding.

2. *Mil.:* A commissioned officer specially appointed to superintend the instruction in a military riding-school.

riding-part, *s.* A protuberance on the inner surface of the joint part of a scissors-blade which forms the touching portion back of the rivet, while the cutting portion is at the point of contact of the edges as they move past each other in closing.

riding-rhymes, *s. pl.* Metre of five accents, each falling on the even syllable, with the lines in rhyming couplets.

riding-rock, *s.* A rock in a water-course, showing where it may be ridden across. (*Southern U. S.*)

riding-rod, *s.* A switch, a riding-stick.

riding-school, *s.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

riding-skirt, *s.* A skirt worn by females when riding on horseback.

riding-whip, *s.* A light whip used when riding.

rīd'-ĭng, *s.* [For *thriding*, the loss of the *th* being due to the misdivision of the compound words *North-thriding*, *East-thriding*, and *West-thriding*, from Icel. *thridhjungr* = the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire, from *thridhi* = third. (*Skeat.*)] One of the three divisions into which the county of York is divided, and known as the North, East, and West *Ridings*. They were formerly under the government of a reeve.

*** rĭ-dŏt'-tō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *reductus* = a retreat.] [Redoubt, *s.*]

1. A public assembly.

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join in. It is a favorite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves.

"Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*."—*Rambler*, No. 124.

*** rĭ-dŏt'-tō,** *v.i.* [Ridotto, *s.*] To frequent ridottos.

"And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
Ridotto'd on the rural plains."
Cowper: Retreat of Aristippus.

rie, *s.* [Rye.]

rīēf (1), *s.* [Reif.] Robbery.

"Dear Smith, the sleest, paukie thief,
That e'er attempted stealth or *rief*."
Burns: To James Smith.

rīēf (2), *s.* [Rife.] Plenty.

rīēf (3), *s. & a.* [A.S. *hreof* = scab, *hreofla* = a leper; Icel. *hrjúgr* = scabby.]

A. *As subst.:* Scurf, scab; the itch.

B. *As adj.:* Scabby, itchy.

rīēm, *s.* [Dut. = a thong.] A strip of ox hide, deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used in the Cape Colony for making ropes, &c.

rīē'-man-nīte, *s.* [After Herr Riemann, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Allophane (q.v.).

Rīēs-lĭng, *s.* A variety of Rhine wine made from white grapes.

rīēt'-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *riet* = a reed, and *bok* = a buck.]

Zool.: Antilope arundinaceus, from South Africa. Rather more than four feet in length, and nearly three feet high at shoulder. Horns round, annulated at base. General color dull ashy-gray, sometimes tinged with red on the upper parts; silvery-gray on under-surface.

rīēv'-ĕr, rēlv'-ĕr, *s.* [Reave.] A robber, a moss-trooper. (*Scotch.*)

rī-fa-cĭ-mĕn'-tō (c as **ç**h), *s.* [Ital.] A re-making or re-establishing; specifically applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work, written in one age or country, is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

rīfe, * rif, * rive, * ryfe, * ryve, *a. & adv.* [Icel. *rífr* = munificent, abundant; *ríflígr* = large, munificent; O. Sw. *rif* = rife; O. Dut. *rijf, rijve* = abundant.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Prevalent, abundant, prevailing; common, frequent.

"Those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 19.

* 2. Abounding in, filled with, replete.

* 3. Ripe, ready.

* 4. Clear, manifest.

"The tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife* and perfect in my list'ning ear."
Milton: Comus, 202.

B. *As adv.:* Commonly, abundantly, plentifully.

"That even the hate of synnes; that groo
Witbin thy wicked walls so *ryfe*."
Surrey: Against London.

*** rīfe,** *v.t.* [Rive.]

rīfe'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rife*, a.; *-ly.*] Prevalently, commonly; abundantly, frequently.

rīfe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rife; prevalence, frequency, abundance.

"The *rifenesse* of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to seek for a spotlesnesse above."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 368.

rĭf'-fle, *s.* [Ger. *riffeln* = to groove.] [Rifle, *s.*]

Metall.: An inclined trough or chute down which auriferous slime or sand is conducted in a gentle stream, which is broken by occasional slats, or by depressions containing mercury, which arrests the gold.

rĭf'-fle, *s.* A slight swirl, eddy, or rapid in a stream. (*Local U. S.*)

¶ *To make the riffle:* To force one's raft or boat through a riffle; hence, to succeed in an undertaking against some opposition. (*Colloq.*)

rĭf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *riffl(e); -er.*] A file with a side so convex as to operate in shallow depressions; used by sculptors, carvers, and gun-stockers.

rĭff'-răff, * riffe-raffe, * rif-raffe, *s.* [Prop. *rif* and *raf* = every particle, from Fr. *rif et raf*, from *rif* = a piece of plunder; *rifler* = to rifle (q.v.); O. Fr. *raffler.*]

1. Refuse, rubbish, sweepings.

"Long it were to make rehersall of all this *riffraffe*, and almost infinite."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 536.

2. The rabble.

"Shipping all sorts of sea-faring *riffraff*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

rī'-fle (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rifler*, a frequent. from Icel. *hrífa* = to catch, to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize and carry away by force; to snatch and carry off.

"He *rifeleth* both hoke and belle." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to strip.

"Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, sir, and *rifle* you."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

*** rī'-fle** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Raffle.] To raffle.

"Will any man (not desperate) run into an infected house, to *rifle* for a rich suit?"—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 14.

rī'-fle (3), *v.t.* [Rifle, *s.*]

1. To groove, to channel; to form or furnish with spiral grooves.

2. To whet, as a scythe with a rifle. (*Prov.*)

rī'-fle, *s.* [For *rifled gun*, from Dan. *rifle* = to rifle, to groove; cf. *rifle* = a groove, a flute: *riffel* = a rifled gun, from *rive* = to tear; Icel. *rifa* = to rive (q.v.); Sw. *rifva* = to scratch, to tear, *reffla* = to rifle, *reffelhössa* = a rifled gun; Ger. *riefeln* = to groove, *riefe* = a groove.]

1. The term applied to any musket or gun-barrel which is grooved so that the projectile may have a rotatory motion on its own axis. The rifling may be polygroove as in the Armstrong and other guns, with only two grooves as in some of the early weapons, with the two grooves with the angles rounded away so as to produce an oval and yet twisted bore as in the Lancaster guns, or with three or more grooves as in most modern weapons. The grooves are of varying size, form, and width, and of different degrees of twist in the length of the barrel itself, that of the Henry rifling being one turn in twenty-two calibres or widths of the bore. The bullet is made to fit the bore either by expansion of the base of the lead bullet, or, as in the early pattern, by having the ball "belted," so that the belt should take the groove and so emerge from the muzzle with a rotatory motion. The utility of the *Magazine rifle*, a firearm having attached to it a magazine or case containing four or more cartridges capable of being fed successively into the barrel, was first demonstrated in the United States Civil War, in which it was brought to some extent into use. It was still more fully demonstrated in 1877 when the Turks, armed with Winchester repeating rifles, constantly repulsed the Russian assaults on the works before Plevna. The Springfield rifle, formerly used by the United States army, was supplanted by the Winchester and other small-bore repeaters, and these are now giving place to the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, also a repeater of small calibre, which throws a pencil-shaped steel projectile a distance of from three to five miles. The European nations have generally adopted magazine rifles.

2. (*Pl.*): A body of troops armed with rifles: as, the Cape Mounted *Rifles.*

3. A strop with a surface of emery for whetting scythes, &c.

"All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body or mind, as the mower's whetstone, or *rifle*, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time*, p. 11.

rifle-ball, *s.* A bullet for firing with a rifle. They are now made cylindrical in shape with a conoidal head, the base being hollow and furnished with a plug, which causes the metal to expand and fit into the rifling of the gun.

rifle-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Ptiloris paradisea. The English name is said to have been given by early settlers in Australia from the resemblance of the color of the plumage of the cock to that of the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. Velvety-black; glossed with purple; feathers of abdomen tipped with a chevron of green bronze; crown of head green; middle pair of tail-quills and triangular patch on throat bluish-emerald. The hen is grayish-brown above, deep buff beneath, each feather with a black chevron.

rifle-corps, *s.*

1. A body of troops armed with rifles.

2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle. [Volunteer, *s.*, II.]

rifle-green, *s.* A very dark green, verging on black.

rifle-pit, *s.* A pit or trench which, together with the excavated earth, forms a defence for a rifleman in an advanced position, where he may pick off the enemy's gunners or defend his own line. Rifle pits are holes dug several feet long and deep. The parapet of earth may be crowned by sand-bags having a loop-hole through which to fire.

rī'-fle-măn, *s.* [Eng. *rifle*, s., and *man.*]

1. A soldier or sportsman armed with a rifle. [Rifle-brigade.]

"The name now has lost nearly all meaning, for the whole infantry are now *riflemen*."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, viii. 260.

2. A member of a rifle corps; a volunteer.

rifleman-bird, *s.*

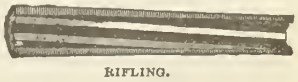
Ornith.: The rifle-bird (q.v.).

"The *rifleman-bird* proper is said to get its food by thrusting its somewhat long bill under the loose bark on the boles or boughs of trees, along the latter of which it runs swiftly, or by searching for it on the ground beneath."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 553.

rī'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rifle* (I), v.; *-er.*] One who rifles, plunders, or pillages; a robber, a plunderer.

"Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*."—*Milton: Doct & Disc. of Divorce.*

rī'-flĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rifl(e); -ing.*] The system



Rifling.

of grooves with which rifles are constructed.

rift (1), ***reft, *rifte, *ryfte,** *s.* [Dan. *rift*, from *rive* = to rive (q.v.); Norw. *rift*; Icel. *rift* = a breach; Sw. *refva* = a rift, from *rifva* = to tear, to rive.] A cleft; a fissure or opening made by riving or splitting.

"The clouds
From many a horrid *rift*, abortive pour'd
Fierce rain with lightning mix'd."
Milton: P. R., iv. 411.

rift (2), *s.* [Cf. *reef* (1), s.] A shallow place in a stream; a ford. (*Prov.*)

rift, *v.t. & i.* [Rift (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cleave, to split, to rive.

"Struggling souls by thee are strengthened,
Clouds of fear asunder *rifted*."
Longfellow: Epimetheus.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To burst open; to split; to be riven.

"Your ears
Should *rift* to hear me."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. To belch. (*Scotch.*)

rig (1), *s.* [A.S. *hrycg.*] [Ridge, *s.*]

1. The back of an animal.

2. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

3. A course, a path, a way.

rig (2), *s.* [Connected with *rickets* and *wriggle.*]

***1.** A wanton uncomely person.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for *rigs* because thus hoyting with the boys, seeing the simplicity of their age was a patent to privilege any innocent pastime."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

2. A strange uncomely feat; a frolic.

"He little guessed when he set out
Of running such a *rig*." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

3. A ridgel.

¶ *To run the rig:* To indulge in practical joking.

"Instead of good sense, polite wit, and genteel repartee, they have a sort of rude briskness, and *run the rig*, as the yonng templars and spruce wits call this sort of joking."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 196.

rig (3), *s.* [Rig (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The peculiar style in which the masts and sails of a ship are fitted: as, square-*rig*, fore-and-aft-*rig*, schooner-*rig*, &c.

2. *Fig.:* Dress; an outfit for any purpose.

***rig** (1), ***rigge,** *v.i.* [Rio (2), *s.*] To act wantonly; to play the wanton.

***rig** (2), ***rygge,** *v.t.* [Norw. *rigga* = to bind up, to wrap round: cf. Sw. *rigga fia* = to harness a horse.]

1. To furnish or fit with rigging.

"With stays and cordage last he *rigg'd* the ship."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 331.

2. To furnish with apparatus, gear, or tackling: as, To *rig* a purchase.

3. To dress, to clothe. (Generally followed by *out*, and used especially when the dress is gaudy or odd); to equip.

"Such as in Monmouth Street, or in Rag Fair,
Would *rig* you *out* in seriousness or joke."
Byron: Beppo, v.

¶ (1) *To rig out a boom or spar:*

Naut.: To thrust out a pole or spar upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

"If the Genesta could have *rigged* a jury bowsprit."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

(2) *To rig in a boom:*

Naut.: To draw it in from its position at the end of a yard or bowsprit.

(3) *To rig the market:* To raise or lower prices artificially for one's own private advantage; specif., in Stock Exchange slang, to raise or lower the prices of stocks or shares, as by a combination of speculators, or as when the directors or officers of a company buy up the shares of the company out of the funds of the association.

"*Rigging the market* for preference and debenture stock in collusion with brokers."—*Daily Chronicle*, June 23, 1886.

Rī-gą, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city and port of European Russia, seven miles from the mouth of the Düna.

Riga-balsam, *s.* A balsam obtained from Styrax Benzoin.

rig-a-doon', *s.* [Fr. *rigadon*, a word of doubtful origin.] An old lively dance performed by a man and a woman, as the jig is danced in some places.

"Endearing Waltz!—to thy more melting tune
Bow Irish jig and ancient *rigadoon*."
Byron: The Waltz.

***rī-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigatus*, pa. par. of *rigo* = to water.] The act of watering; irrigation.

"Every field that has not some spring or aqueduct to furnish it with repeated *rigations*."—*Swinburne: Travels through Spain*, let. 16.

Rī'-ğĕl, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A star of the first magnitude at the left foot of Orion. Called also β Orionis. It is of a bluish colour.

rī-ğĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *rigescens*, pr. par. of *rigesco*, incept. from *rigeo* = to be stiff.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

rĭgg, rĭgge, *s.* [Ridge, *s.*] A ridge, a back.

"Left Rose the auld hurley-house, and the *rigge* belonging to it."—*Scott: Waverley*, p. 165.

*** rigge-boon,** *s.* A backbone. (*Chaucer.*)

rĭgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rig, *v.*]

***rĭgged,** *a.* [Eng. *rigg*, s.; *-ed.*] Ridged, humped.

"The *rigg'd* camel." *Hall: Satires*, IV. ii. 96.

rĭgg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rig*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rigs or dresses; specif., one whose occupation is to rig vessels.

"Both vessels had to go into the hands of the *riggers* to be set right again."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

2. *Mach.:* A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. Fast and loose pulleys are so called in English works on machinery.

rĭgg'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Rio (1), *s.*]

1. The back or top of anything.

2. The ridge of a house; a roof. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.)

rigging-tree, *s.* The ridge-piece or ridge-plate of a roof.

rĭgg'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Rig, *v.*]

Naut.: The system of tackle or ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. Standing rigging includes the tackle employed to support the masts, &c., the shrouds and stays. Running rigging includes the ropes used in shortening sail, raising or lowering the yards, &c., such as the halyards, braces, sheets, clewlines, &c.

"To know her by her *rigging* and her trim."
Dryden: Prologue to Conquest of Granada.

***rĭgg'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rig*, (2), s.; *-ish.*] Wanton, lewd, unchaste.

"The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish* and unmaideuly."—*Bp. Hall.: Contempt.; John Baptist Beheaded.*

rĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Wriggle.] To move one way and the other; to wriggle.

rĭg'-gle, *s.* [Riggle, *v.*] (See extract.)

"From the Tyne northwards along the Scotch coast, sand-eels are known as 'horn-eels,' from the protrusion of the under jaw, and along the Sussex coast as '*riggles* or wriggles,' from their action of hurrowing into the sand."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

rīght (*gh* silent), ***rigt, *ryght, *rygt,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *riht* (a.), *rihte* (adv.), *riht* (s.); cogn. with Dut. *regt; rëttr;* Dan. *ret;* Sw. *rät;* O. H. Ger. *reht;* Goth. *raihts;* Ger. *recht.* A participial form from a base *rak-, rag-*, whence also Lat. *rectus* (for *regtus*) = right, direct, answering to the pa. par. of *rego* = to rule.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human conduct; in accordance with duty or the standard of truth and justice; rightful, equitable, just.

"Whatsoever is *right*, that shall ye receive."—*Matt.* xx. 7.

2. Fit, suitable, becoming, proper, correct: as, the *right* dress, the *right* expression.

3. Properly done, made, adjusted, disposed, or arranged; orderly, well-regulated.

"Man, like his Maker, saw that all was *right*."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 282.

4. Correctly done or performed; correct: as, The sum is not *right*.

5. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth; correct, true.

"If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—*Locke.*

6. Holding or passing a true or correct judgment; correct in judgment or assumption; not erring, not mistaken.

"You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

7. True, real, genuine; not spurious; not only pretended or supposed; actual, unquestionable.

"'Tis the *right* ring." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

*****8. Very; truly deserving the name; undoubted.

"I am a *right* maid for my cowardice."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

9. Applied to the side to be worn or placed outward: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

*****10. Most direct, or leading in the proper direction: as, the *right* road from one place to another.

11. Not left, but on the other side: as, the *right* hand, the *right* cheek, &c.

12. Hence, most favourable or convenient; fortunate: as, The balance is on the *right* side.

13. Straight; not crooked: as, a *right* line.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. Formed by one line or direction rising perpendicularly to another. [Right-angle.]

2. Rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis: as, a *right* cone, a *right* cylinder.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a right manner; in accordance with the laws of God; according to the standard of truth and justice; justly, equitably: as, To do *right*, to act *right*.

2. According to any rule or art; in order, correctly: as, To do a sum *right*.

3. According to fact or truth; correctly, truly.

"You say not *right*, old man!"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

4. Exactly, just, precisely, actually.

"I will tell you everything, *right* as it fell out."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

5. Fortunately, conveniently; in order and to the purpose.

"If all things fall out *right*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 3.

6. In a straight or direct line; directly.

"Let thine eyes look *right* on."—*Proverbs* iv. 25.

7. In a great or high degree; very, highly.

"I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly."—*Psalm* xxx. 8. (*Prayer-book.*)

¶ In this sense the word is now little used, except in titles; as, *right* honourable, *right* reverend, &c.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is right or in accordance with the laws of God; rectitude in conduct; obedience to laws, human and divine; uprightness; freedom from guilt.

"One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong."
Milton: P. L., xi. 685.

2. That which is right, just, or equitable; justice; an act of justice.

"Do me the common *right* to let me see them."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

3. The side or party which has justice on its side. (With the definite article.)

"Weak men must fall; for Heaven still guards *the right*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

*****4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth and fact.

"Thou hast spoke the *right*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

5. A just claim, or that which one may justly claim; that which a person may lawfully possess or use, or which may be lawfully claimed of any person; as,

(1) Just claim, legal title, ownership; legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

"Thou art the next of blood, and 'tis thy *right*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,184.

(2) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

"God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of his *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks."—*Tillotson.*

(3) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility: as, A man has a *right* to civility.

(4) Just claim or privilege inherent in or belonging to as a member of a state, society, or community: as, civil and religious *rights*.

(5) That which justly belongs to one.

"To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred."—*Tobit* vi. 11.

(6) Property, interest.

"A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond, 107.

(7) Legal power or authority; power of action: as, The police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.

6. The side opposite to the left.

"Led her to the Soudan's *right*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 26.

7. The most finished or outward surface, as of a piece of cloth.

II. *Law:* That which the law directs; a liberty of doing or possessing something consistently with law.

¶ *Right* is used elliptically as an expression of approbation, and equivalent to "it is *right* what you say," "You are *right*," "True."

¶ 1. *Bill of rights:* [Bill (2), *s.*].

2. *By right, by rights:* Rightfully, properly.

3. *In one's own right:* By absolute right; absolutely belonging or granted to one's self: as, peeresses *in their own right*, that is, as opposed to peeresses by marriage.

4. *Petition of right:* [Petition].

5. *Right and left:* To the right hand and to the left; in all directions.

6. *Right away, right off:* Immediately; at once: as, To do a thiug *right off*. (*Colloq. & princip. Amer.*)

7. *Right bank of a river:* The bank on the right hand of a person looking towards the mouth of the river: as, the *right* (or south) *bank* of the Thames.

8. *Right of action:*

Law: A right to commence an action in a court of law.

9. *Right of way:* [Way, *s.*].

10. *To do one right:*

(1) To do one justice; to give one his due.

* (2) To pledge in drinking.

"Now you have *done me right*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

11. *To rights:*

* (1) In a direct or straight line.

"These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it."—*Woodward.*

(2) Completely, fully. (*Slang.*)

12. *To set to rights:* To put in order; to arrange; to adjust what is out of order.

13. *Writ of right:* [Writ].

right-about, *adv.* In or to the opposite direction: as, To turn *right about*. (Used frequently substantively in the phrase, To send to the *right about*, that is, to pack-off, to dismiss, to cause to fly.)

Right about face: A word of command, in obedience to which a quarter-turn to the right is taken.

* **right-affected,** *a.* Rightly disposed.

right-angle, *s.* An angle formed by two lines perpendicular to each other. [Angle, *s.*]

¶ *At right angles:* So as to form a right angle; perpendicularly.

right-angled, *a.*

1. *Geom.:* Having a right angle or angles. A right-angled triangle is a triangle having a right angle. A spherical triangle may have two or three right angles; in the former case it is called a birectangular triangle, and in the latter case it is a trirectangular triangle.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the primary veins of a leaf*): Diverging from the midrib at an angle between 80° and 90°.

Right-angled Cone: [Cone, *s.*, II. 1.].

right-ascension, *s.* [Ascension, B.]

right-cone, *s.* A cone whose axis is perpendicular to the base.

right-conoid, *s.* A conoid in which the rectilineal directrix is perpendicular to the plane director.

right-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder whose elements are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

* **right-drawn,** *a.* Drawn in a just cause. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.)

right-hand, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The hand opposite to the left.

2. *Fig.:* An essential aid, assistant, or supporter: as, He is my *right-hand*.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Situated or being on or towards the right hand; leading towards the right hand.

"The *right-hand* steed with silver white,
The left, the swarthy hue of hell."
Scott: The Chase, v.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to one who is an essential aid, assistant, or supporter: as, He is his *right-hand* man.

Right-hand rope: A rope laid up and twisted with the sun.

right-handed, *a.*

1. Using the right-hand more readily and effectually than the left.

2. Characterized by direction or position towards the right hand; dextral (q.v.).

right-handedness, *s.* The quality or state of being right-handed; hence, skill, dexterity.

"The universality of *right-handedness*, as a characteristic of man, has been assumed."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 107.

right-hander, *s.* A blow with the right hand. (*Slang.*)

right-hearted, *a.* Having a right heart or disposition.

right-line, *s.*

Geom.: A straight line.

right-minded, *a.* Having a right mind or disposition; well-disposed.

right-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being right-minded.

right-prism, *s.* A prism whose lateral edges are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

right-pyramid, *s.* A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon, and in which the perpendicular let fall from the vertex on the base, passes throught the centre of the base.

* **right-running,** *a.* Running straight.

right-sphere, *s.* In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.

right spherical-angle, *s.* A spherical angle included between arcs of two great circles whose planes are at right angles to each other.

right-whale, *s.* [Greenland whale.]

rĭght (*gh* silent), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *rihtan*, from *riht* = right.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To restore to the natural position; to set upright. (Frequeutly used reflexively.)

2. To make correct from being wrong; to correct; to set right.

3. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong.

"So just is God to *right* the innocent."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To resume an upright or vertical position.

"A ship is said to *right* at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind."—*Falconer.*

¶ (1) *To right a ship:*

Naut.: To restore her to an upright position after careening.

(2) *To right the helm:*

Naut.: To put it amidships, that is in a direct line with the keel.

* **rĭght'-en** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Right, *v.*] To right, to relieve.

"Le[illegible] . . . to relieve [in the margin *righten*] the oppressed."—*Isaiah* i. 17.

righteous (as **rīt'-yŭs**), * **right-wis,** * **right-wys,** * **ryght-wis,** * **ryght-wys,** * **ryghteous,** * **ryghtuous,** *a.* [A.S. *rihtwis*, from *riht* = right, and *wis* = wise.]

1. Just, upright, virtuous, incorrupt; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin.

"I am not come to call the *righteous* but sinners to repentance."—*Matthew* ix. 13.

2. Just. (*John* xvii. 25.)

3. Done in accordance with the divine law; just. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 9.)

4. Agreeable to the right; just; equitable; justly deserved: as, a *righteous* doom.

* **righteous** (as **rīt'-yŭs**), *v.t.* [Righteous, *s.*] To make righteous. (*Bale.*)

* **righteoused** (as **rīt-yŭsd**), *a.* [Eng. *righteous; -ed.*] Made righteous; justified.

righteously (as **rīt'-yŭs-lў**), * **right-wise-lie,** * **right-ous-ly,** *adv.* [A.S. *rihtwislice.*]

1. In a righteous manner; honestly; uprightly; in accordance with divine law.

"He that walketh *righteously*."—*Isaiah* xxxiii. 15.

* 2. Rightfully, justly. (*Swift.*)

3. According to desert.

righteousness (as **rīt'-yŭs-nĕss**), * **right-eous-nes,** * **rigt-wis-nesse,** * **ryght-eous-nes,** * **right-wise-ness,** * **right-wis-nesse,** * **ryght-wis-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *rihtwisnes.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being righteous; purity of heart and conduct; uprightness, integrity, holiness.

"His throne shall be established in *righteousness*."—*Prov.* xxv. 5.

2. Justice; accordance with desert: as, the *righteousness* of a sentence.

II. *Theol.:* Absolute rectitude. It is used of God (Rom. i. 17, iii. 5, x. 3), and of Christ (v. 17), and is described as being imputed without works (iv. 6–11) to those who believe (iii. 22). The Calvinistic doctrine is that the perfect obedience of Christ to his Divine Father's laws constituted his righteousness, that taking the responsibility of the sins of the elect, and blotting them out by atoning for them, his righteousness is imputed to believers and renders them wholly immaculate in the sight of God, as if in thought, word, or action they had been at all times righteous or sinless.

rĭght'-ĕr, (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *right*, v.; *-er.*] One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

rĭght'-fûl (*gh* silent), * **right-fulle,** * **rygt-ful, ryght-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *right; -full.*]

1. Having the right or just claim; justly entitled; holding or being by right or just claim.

"The *rightful* king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Belonging or owned by just claim; lawfully claimed or held.

"Kept out of his *rightful* inheritance by an ambitious kinsman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Just; in accordance with right and justice; equitable.

"Yet not without his meet applause
Be he that sings the *rightful* cause."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 21.

* 4. Just, righteous.

"The *rightfull* Lycurgus." *Gower: C. A.*, vii.

rĭght'-fûl-lў (*gh* silent), * **richt-full-iche,** *adv.* [Eng. *rightful; -ly.*] According to right, law, or justice; lawfully, legitimately, by right.

"Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not sound: but was *rightfully* in Mortimer."—*Dryden: Preface to Fables.*

rĭght'-fûl-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **right-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rightful; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rightful; accordance with right and justice; justice.

2. Moral rectitude; righteousness.

"Thue it fallith to ue to fulfille all *rightfulness*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* iii. 15.

* **rĭght'-lĕss, rĭght'-lĕs** (*gh* silent), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *right; -less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Destitute of right; having no right.

* 2. Deprived of one's rights.

"Landless and *rightless*."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ii. 87.

B. *As adv.:* Wrongfully, without just right.

"Whoso enters *rightles*."
Sylvester: The Captaines, 37.

rĭght'-lў (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right; -ly.*]

1. In accordance with right and justice; justly, honestly, uprightly; in conformity with the divine will.

"Each act is *rightliest* done
Not when it must, but when it may be best."
Milton: P. R., iv. 478.

2. Properly, fitly, suitably.

"Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd."
Milton: P. L., vii. 2.

3. According to truth, reality, or fact; correctly, not erroneously.

"If I heard you *rightly*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

* 4. Straightly; directly in front.

"Like perspectives, which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

* 5. Exactly, precisely.

"Whether there delivered I cannot *rightly* say."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 4.

rīght'-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *right*; *-ness.*]

I. The quality or state of being right; conformity to rule, standard, or fact; correctness, rectitude, justice, righteousness.

2. Straightness.

"Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the lins, but by the shortness of the distance."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***rīght'-wārd** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right*; *-ward.*] Toward or on the right hand.

"*Rightward* and leftward rise the rocks."
Southey.

***right-wise, *right-wise-ly,** &c. [Righteous, &c.]

rĭg'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *rigidus* = stiff, from *rigeo* = to be stiff; Fr. *rigide*; Sp. & Ital. *rigido.*]

1. Stiff, stiffened; not easily bent, not pliant.

"A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Stiff and upright; bristling, erect: as, *rigid* spears. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 83.)

3. Precipitous, steep.

"The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills."
Thomson: Spring, 960.

4. Strict and unbending in opinion, practice, or discipline; austere, stern, inflexible. (Opposed to *lax* or *indulgent.*)

"The *rigid* royalists, who had a scruple about sitting in an assembly convoked by an usurper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. Strict; severely just; sharp; not lax.

"All tortures that
A flinty hangman's rage could execute,
Or *rigid* tyranny command with pleasure."
Massinger: Renegado, ii. 4.

*6. Sharp, cruel, severe.

"What the Silurss vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight." *Philips: Cider*, i. 592.

rigid-body, *s.*

Mech.: A body which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces.

rĭ-jĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rigidité*, from Lat. *rigiditatem*, accus. of *rigiditas*, from *rigidus* = rigid (q.v.); Ital. *rigidità*, *rigidezza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; rigidness.

"*Rigidity* of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of ease or grace.

"Which severe observation of naturs by the one in her commouest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 56.

*3. Strictness, severity, austerity, sternness.

II. *Mech.:* Resistance to change of form.

rĭg'-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rigid*; *-ly.*]

1. In a rigid or stiff manuer; stiffly; not flexibly or pliantly.

2. With strictness or severity; strictly; inflexibly; with strict observance of rules or discipline.

"Quarantins had been *rigidly* and vexatiously exercised."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

rĭg'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rigid*; *-ness.*]

I. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness, rigidity.

2. Strictness or austerity of temper; severity.

"We read of some that are righteous overmuch, and such man's *rigidness* prevails with them to judge and condemn all but themselves."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

† rĭ-jĭd'-ŭ-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rigidulus*, dimin. from Lat. *rigidus* = rigid.]

Bot.: Slightly rigid.

rĭg'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *reglet*, from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing to regulate the margin, &c. [Reglet.]

"The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are moulded, are called *riglets.*"—*Moxon.*

rĭg'-ma-rōle, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *ragmanrole* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A long unintelligible story; a succession of confused or disjointed statements; loose disjointed talk or writing; incoherent harangue; nonsense.

"His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call *rigmarole.*"
Byron: Don Juan, i. 174.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of, or characterized by rigmarole; unintelligible, nonsensical.

*** rĭg'-ma-rōl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rigmarol(e)*; *-ish.*] Incoherent, unintelligible, disconnected, nousensical, rigmarole.

"Which in his rambling and *rigmarolish* way he endeavoured to answer."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1885.

rĭ'-gŏl (1), *s.* [Ital. *rigolo.*] A circle.

"This is a sleep,
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., Iv. 4.

rĭ'-gŏl (2), *s.* [Regal, *s.*] A kind of musical instrument; a regal.

rĭg'-or, rĭg'-oŭr, *s.* [O. Fr. *rigour* (Fr *rigueur*), from Lat. *rigorem*, accus. of *rigor* = harshness, from *rigeo* = to be stiff; Sp. & Port. *rigor*; Ital. *rigore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being rigid or stiff; rigidity, stiffness, rigidness.

"If the gangreue be from cold, the part is first benumm'd, then accompanied with a pricking pain, also a redness, which by degrees turneth black, and horrour and *rigour* seizeth upon the patisnt."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

2. Stiffness or inflexibility of opinion or temper; sternness, stubbornness.

3. Austerity or severity of life; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification of the body.

"This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin."—*Addison: On Italy.*

4. Strictness, severity; exactness, without any abatement, relaxation, or mitigation. (Opposed to *laxness.*)

"Let him have all the *rigour* of the law."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. Severity, harshness, sternness, cruelty, hard-heartedness.

"What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaim'd
By *rigour?*" *Cowper: Task*, ii. 320.

*6. Violence, fury.

"Therewith upon his crest
With *rigor* so outrageous he emitt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 18.

7. Severity, asperity.

II. *Path. & Med.:*

1. A violent chill or ague-shake.

2. Rigidity, stiffness; as *rigor-mortis* (q.v.).

rigor-mortis, *s.*

Physiol.: The cadaveric rigidity or stiffness of the body which arises within seven hours after death. It begins with the muscles of the lower jaw aud neck, then those of the trunk, next those of the arms, and, finally, those of the legs. It ultimately passes off in the same order as it came. It is somewhat variable in its period, sometimes showing itself within half an hour after death, and sometimes being delayed twenty or thirty hours. Its average period of duration is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. This is the most important of the various evidences of death, others which are occasionally relied upon, being apt to prove deceptive.

rĭg'-ŏr-ĭzm, † rĭg'-oŭr-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *rigor, rigour*; *-ism.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Rigidity in principle or practice; austerity.

"Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism.*"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 69.

2. Severity, as of style, writing, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology:* The system which prescribes that in all cases the safer way—that of obedience to the law—is to be followed. As Jansenist confessors adopted this view, the word rigorism is sometimes used as synonymous with Jansenism (q.v.). Mitigated rigorism is known as Tutiorism (q.v.).

"The line he draws is not, what he probably thought it, an intermediate one between *rigorism* and laxity."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 636.

rĭg'-ŏr-ĭst, † rĭg'-oŭr-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rigor, rigour*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or guided by the principles of Rigorism.

"The opinions of *Rigorist* theologians find almost no place in his writings."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 636.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person of severe or austere principles or practice; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology:*

I. A theologian or confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of Rigorism (q.v.).

"One *Rigorist* lays down that it is a mortal sin to do so."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 639.

* 2. A Jansenist confessor.

"It is not altogether without reason when they [the Jansenists] were branded by their adversaries with the title of *Rigorists.*"—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 772.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs, * ry-gor-ous, *a.* [Fr. *rigoreux*, from Low Lat. *rigorosus*, from *rigor* = rigor (q.v.); Sp. *rigoroso, riguroso*; Port. & Ital. *rigoroso.*]

1. Characterized by or manifesting rigor; severe, stern, inflexible; allowing no abatement or mitigation.

"And finds him *rigorous* and severe."
Cowper: Divine Love.

2. Marked by rigor or severity; severe, strict, stringent: as, a *rigorous* administration of the law.

* 3. Severe, harsh.

"Who shall attsmpte me with *rygorous* wordes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxxx.

4. Severe, intense; very cold: as, a *rigorous* winter.

5. Exact, precise, strict; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ly.*]

I. In a rigorous manner; severely; strictly; without abatement, relaxation, or mitigation; sternly, rigidly, inflexibly.

2. Strictly, accurately; with scrupulous exactness.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rigorous; severity, strictness, rigor, exactness.

Rĭgs'-dag, *s.* The parliament of Denmark, consisting of an upper house, the Landsthing, and a lower, the Folkething.

rĭgs-da'-lĕr, *s.* [Dan. *rige* = a kingdom, and

RIGSDALER

daler = a dollar.] A coin formerly current in Denmark, value 2s. $2\frac{7}{10}$d. sterling.

Rĭg Vē'-da, *s.* [Sansc. *rich* = praise, and *veda* = knowledge, cogn. with Lat. *video* = to see; Gr. οἶδα (*oida*) = I have seen, I know; Mid. Eng. *I wit*; Mod. Eng. *wisdom.*]

Sansc. Literature: The oldest and most original of the four Vedas, and probably the oldest literary composition in the world. In all likelihood it was in course of composition about 1,400 years B.C., but was not committed to writing at that time. It contains no allusion to writing or writing materials, and Max Müller believes that for a long period it was transmitted orally from generation to generation. It consists of 1,017 short lyrical poems, with 10,580 verses. The religion was nature worship, Indra, the Cloud-compeller, being the chief object of adoration, and, after him, Agni (cf. Lat. *ignis*) the God of fire. The Hindoo Triad had not yet arisen. [Veda.] The Rig Veda does not recognize the institution of caste. Beef was eaten. Women held a high position, and some of the hymns were composed by them. The rite of suttee was unknown; the conquest of Indra had only begun, and the Ganges, incidentally mentioned, had not become a sacred stream.

rĭg'-wĭd-dĭe, rĭg'-wood-ie, *s.* [Eng. *rig* = ridge, and *withy.*] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Used by Burns adjectively as resembling a rigwiddie, and hence, spare, withered, sapless.

"But wither'd beldams auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags wad spean a foal."
Burns: Tam O' Shanter.

rīle, *v.t.* [Roil.]

I. To render turbid, as liquid; to soil. (*Prov.*)

2. To make cross or angry; to vex, to irritate.

"The moor she *riled* me."
Tennyson: Northern Cobbler.

rī-liē'-vō, rī-lĭ-ē'-vō, *s.* [Relief.]

rĭll, *s.* [Welsh *rhill* = a row, a treuch, a drill, contract. from *rhigol* = a trench, a groove,

dimin. from *rhig* = a notch, a groove; Low Ger. *rille* = a brook, a rill.] A small brook; a streamlet, a rivulet.

"As sunshine, broken in the *rill*,
Though turn'd astray, is sunshine still!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

***rill,** *v.i.* [Rill, *s.*] To run in rills or small streams.

"With soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt."
Prior: Callimachus, Hymn 2.

***rill'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *rill*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little rill or streamlet.

"Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

rim, *rimme, *rym, *ryme, *rymme, *s.* [A.S. *rima* (cf. *sǽ-rima* = sea-rim, sea-shore); cogn. with Welsh *rhim, rhimp, rhimyn* = a rim, an edge, *rhimio* = to edge, *rhimynu* = to form a rim.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The extreme edge, border, or margin of anything: as, the *rim* of a kettle, the *rim* of a hat, the *rim* of a glass, &c.

*2. The lower part of the abdomen or belly; the peritoneum or inner membrane of the belly.

"I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The extreme edge of the top.

(2) The circular, notched plate of a capstan or windlass into which the pawls drop.

2. *Vehicles:*

(1) The circular wooden portion forming the periphery of a wheel.

(2) The peripheral portion of a car-wheel attached by spokes or web to the boss or nave.

rim-lock, *s.* A lock having an exterior metallic case which projects from the face of the door, differing thus from a mortise-lock.

rĭm, *v.t.* [Rim, *s.*]

1. To form or furnish with a rim; to put a hoop or rim on at the edge.

2. To be or to form a rim round; to border, to edge.

"A length of bright horizon *rimmed* the dark."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 177.

rī-mą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* A cleft: as, the *rima* of the glottis.

2. *Bot.:* The cleft-like ostiolum of certain fungals.

rī-mąu-da'-hąn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Felis macrocelis; about three feet long, or four with the tail, and combining the markings both of the tiger and the leopard. It is found in Sumatra.

rĭm'-bāse, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, and *base.*]

1. *Ordn.:* A short cylinder at the junction of a trunnion with the gun. It is an enlargement or shoulder to the trunnion which forms the journal to the piece in elevating or depressing.

2. *Small-arms:* The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

rĭm'-ble-răm-ble, *a.* [A redupl. of *ramble* (q.v.).] Vague; harum-scarum.

"The greatest part of the task was only *rimble-ramble* discourse."—*The Pagan Prince* (1690).

†rĭm-bŏm'-bō, *s.* [Ital.]

Geol.: A peculiar resonance of the ground when struck during some volcanic or earthquake convulsions.

rīme (1), ***ryme** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hrím;* cogn. with Dut. *rijm;* Icel. *hrím;* Dan. *rim;* Sw. *rim.* Prob. connected with Gr. κρυμός (*krumos*), κρύος (*kruos*) = frost, κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal (q.v.).] Hoar-frost; frozen or congealed dew.

"In a hoar-frost, that which we call a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prismes exactly figured, hnt piled without any order, one over another."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, hk. i., ch. iii., § 33.

***rīme** (2), ***rim,** *s.* [Lat. *rima.*] A chink, a fissure, a rift. [Rima.]

"Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they so contract the *rim* or chinck of their larinx as to prevent the admission of wet or dry ingested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, hk. iv., ch. viii.

rīme (3), *s.* [Etym. donbtful.] A rung or round of a ladder.

rīme (4), **rhȳme, *ryme,** *s.* [A.S. *rím* = number, computation; cogn. with Dut. *rijm;* Icel. *rima;* Dan. *rim;* Sw. *rim;* O. H. Ger. *rim, hrim* = number; Ger. *reim;* Fr. *rime;* Sp. & Port. *rima;* Ital. *rima;* Irish *rimh;* Welsh *rhif;* Gr. ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = number; Gael. *aireamh.* The spelling *rhyme* is not earlier than 1550. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A correspondence of sound in the final syllable or syllables of two or more words; especially the correspondence in sound of the final syllable or word of one line of poetry with the final syllable or word of another. Three things are essential to a perfect rime:—

(1) Identity in the vowel sound, and, if the words end in a consonant, in the consonants also, as in *try* and *cry, sight* and *light.* Identity of letters is not enough, the identity must be one of sound; thus, *close* and *lose, heath* and *death* are not rimes.

(2) Difference in the consonants preceding the vowel, as *way* and *lay, find* and *mind.*

(3) Similarity of accent, as *sing* and *fling; singing* and *fling* would not be good rimes.

¶ Words like *oar* and *o'er, eye* and *I,* are assonances [Assonance]. Rimes in which the final syllables alone correspond are called single or masculine (male) rimes, as *band, hand;* those in which the two final syllables correspond, the first being accented, are called double or feminine (female) rimes, as *crying, trying.* Triple rimes extend over three syllables, as *scrutiny, mutiny; dutiful, beautiful.*

2. An expression of thought in verse; poetry, verse, metre; a composition, especially a short one, in verse.

"Things unattempted yet in prose or *rime.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 16.

3. A verse or line riming with another.

"If, perhaps, these *rhymes* of mine should sound not well in strangers' ears."
Longfellow: Poetic Aphorisms; Rhymes.

4. A word which rimes or corresponds in sound with another.

¶ *Neither rime* (or *rhyme*) *nor reason:* Applied to anything absurd, foolish, or reckless.

"When, in the why, and the wherefore, is *neither rhyme nor reason*?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

rīme (1), **rhȳme, *rhīme, *ryme,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *rímian.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To accord or correspond in the final syllables.

"He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd*, and rattled, all was well."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. To make rimes or verses.

"There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 102.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To put into rime: as, To *rime* a story.

*2. To put or bring into a certain state by making rimes.

"These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

***rime-royal, *rhyme-royal,** *s.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven-lines of ten-syllabled verse, in which the first and third lines rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh.

rīme (2), *v.i.* [Rime (1), *s.*] To freeze or congeal into rime or hoar-frost.

rīm'-ĕr (1), **rhȳm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rime* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who makes rimes; a rhymester.

rīm'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rim(e)* (3), s.; *-er.*]

1. A reamer (q.v.).

2. *Fort.:* A palisade.

***rĭm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rim; -less.*] Having no rim; without a rim.

"The other wore a *rimless* hat."
Wordsworth: The Beggars.

rĭmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rim, *v.*]

rĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rim,* v.; *-er.*] A device for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pics, &c.

rī'-mōse, rī'-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rimosus,* from *rima* = a crack.] Full of cracks or chinks; abounding in fissures, clefts, or cracks.

"Our *rimose* and rimpled carcasses."—*Leycester: Olla Podrida*, No. 19.

rī-mōse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rimose; -ly.*] In a rimose manner.

*** rī-mŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *rimos(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being rimose.

rī'-moŭs, *a.* [Rimose.]

rĭm'-ple, *s.* [A.S. *hrimpan* = to wrinkle.] [Rumple.] A wrinkle or fold.

rĭm'-ple, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *rimpelen.*] [Rimple, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rimple, to rumple, to pucker

"The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered."—*Wiseman.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become wrinkled, rumpled, or puckered; to ripple (q.v.).

"Roamed by *rimpling* rivers, and woodland pastures wild." *C. Mackay: The Primrose.*

rĭm'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *rim,* and *stock.*] A clog-almauac (q.v.).

rī'-mu-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rima* = a fissure.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fissurellidæ. Shell thin, and cancellated with a perforation near the anterior margin. Known British species seven; three from the Lias, and four from the Lower Oolite.

rīm'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rime* (1), s.; *-y.*] Abounding or covered with rime or hoar-frost; frosty.

"The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous."—*Harvey.*

rĭn, *v.i.* [Run.] (*Scotch.*)

rin-about, *s.* One who runs about the country; a vagabond.

rīnd, * rinde, * rine, rynde, *s.* [A.S. *rinde* = the back of a tree, a crust (of bread); cogn. with O. Dut. *rinde* = the bark of a tree; O. H. Ger. *rinta;* Ger. *rinde.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The outward coat or covering, as of trees, fruit, &c.; skin, husk, bark, peel.

"Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the *rind*,
Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 98.

2. *Bot.:* A structure intermediate between epidermis and bark.

rīnd, *v.t.* [Rind, *s.*] To strip the rind or bark from; to bark, to peel, to decorticate.

rīnd'-ĕr-pĕst, *s.* [Ger. = cattle plague: *rinder,* pl. of *rind,* = a heifer, a young cow, and *pest* = a pestilence, a plague.]

Animal Pathol.: A malignant and contagious cattle fever indigenous to the Asiatic Steppes and elsewhere in Asia. Unknown in the United States. [Cattle-plague, 2.]

"From this point of view a visitation of *rinderpest* or murrain is a national loss, and a matter of public concern."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 214.

rĭn'-dle, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rin* = run; dimin. suff. *-le.* Cf. *runnel.*] A small stream, watercourse, or gutter.

*** rin-et,** *s.* [Rind.]

rĭn-fŏr-zănd'-dō (z as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as Crescendo (q.v.).

rĭng (1), *s.* [A.S. *hring, hrinc;* cogn. with Dut. *ring;* Icel. *hringr;* Dan. & Sw. *ring;* O. H. Ger. *hrinc;* Ger. *ring;* Prov. Ger. *krink, kring;* Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος (*krikos, kirkos*); Eng. *circus* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop: as,

(*a*) A circle or hoop of gold, or other material worn on the finger, or in the ears, or other parts of the body as an ornament.

"A *ring* upon his finger."
Longfellow: Tegner's Drapa.

(*b*) A hoop of metal used as a means of attachment, of the nature of a link, as in the *ring*-bolt, lap-*ring*, the *ring* on a neck-yoke, &c. In other cases, as a means of assembling, as the key-*ring*, split-*ring*. Other applications are obvious: as, a napkin-*ring*, &c.

(2) An inclosed area or space, generally of a circular form: as,

(*a*) An area in which sports or games are held.

"Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolytus.

(*b*) The inclosed space within which pugilists fight.

(*c*) The inclosed space in which horses, &c. are exhibited or exercised in a cattle show or market, or at an auction.

"A numerous company gathered round the *rings*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

(*d*) The space set apart for betting on a race-course.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A circle.

"But life within a narrow *ring*
Of giddy joys comprised."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, A.D. 1792.

(2) A group of persons in a circle; a circle.

"Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

(3) A circular course.

"Making repeated *rings* round her opponent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

(4) A combination of persons for personal ends, as for controlling the market in stocks, or any particular commodity, or for political purposes.

"There was talk of a *ring* and of a conspiracy."—*Daily News*, Oct. 1, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Anything more or less like a ring.

¶ Above the crest of the pubis there is a superficial or abdominal ring, an oblique opening, and an internal or deep abdominal ring, and near them a crural ring.

2. *Arch.:* The list, cincture, or annulet round a column.

3. *Bot.:* One of the annual circular layers in timber.

4. *Comm.:* A measure of staves or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks or 240 pieces.

5. *Geom.:* The area or space between two concentric circles.

6. *Naut.:* The appendage by which the cable is attached to the anchor by means of the shackle on the end of the chain-cable, called the anchor-shackle.

7. *Surv.:* An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, &c., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole on one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface.

8. *Ordn.:* A circle of metal of which there are five kinds, viz., the base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring, and muzzle-ring, but these terms do not apply to most modern ordnance.

¶ (1) *Fairy rings:* [Fairy-rings].

(2) *Newton's rings:* [Newton].

(3) *Nobilis rings:* [Nobili].

(4) *Saturn's rings:* [Saturn].

(5) *The Prize Ring:* Prize-fighting or prize-fighters collectively.

(6) *The ring:*

(*a*) Betting men or bookmakers collectively.

"*The ring* has been hard hit by the success of Plaisanterie."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

(*b*) The Prize Ring (q.v.).

*** ring-armor,** *s.* Armor of ring-mail (q.v.).

ring-barker, *s.* One who cuts the bark of a tree in a ring, so as to destroy the life of the tree.

"Their skeleton nakedness due to the ruthless axe of the *ring-barker*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

ring-barking, *s.* The act or practice of destroying the life of trees by cutting the bark in a ring.

"The questionable practice of thinning the trees by the 'dying by inches' process, known as sapping and *ring-barking*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

ring-bird, *s.* The reed-bunting (q.v.).

ring-bit, *s.*

Manège: A bit having a ring cheek, whether loose or otherwise.

ring-blackbird, *s.* The ring-ousel (q.v.).

ring-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A ring passing through an eye in the end of a bolt which is secured to the deck or side of a vessel or on a wharf. It is used for attachment of a rope or tackle. On each side of a port it is used for hooking the train-tackles by which the gun is manœuvred.

ring-bone, *s.*

Farr.: (See extract).

"*Ring-bone* is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

*** ring-carrier,** *s.* A go-between, so called from his carrying a ring as a token of his mission.

ring-chuck, *s.* A hollow chuck whose grasping end is capable of being contracted by a ring, so as to hold firmly the object to be turned. The screw end fits the mandrel of the lathe-head.

ring-coupling, *s.* [Thimble-coupling.]

ring-course, *s.*

Arch.: The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

ring-dial, *s.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

ring-dog, *s.* An implement for hauling timber, consisting of two dogs connected by a ring through the eyes. [Dog, *s.*]

ring-dotterel, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ægialitis* (in older classifications, *Charadrius*) *hiaticula*. It is much smaller than the Dotterel (q.v.), and is distinguished by its black collar, and its brilliant, gold-coloured eyes. This bird was formerly celebrated in folk-medicine. To be cured of the jaundice it was held to be only necessary to look fixedly at the bird's eyes, with a firm faith in the success of the experiment.

ring-dove, *s.* [Woodpigeon.]

ring-dropper, *s.* One who practises ring-dropping.

"After his punishment, he was, during some years, lost in the crowd of pilferers, *ring-droppers*, and sharpers who infested the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ring-dropping, *s.* A trick practised upon the unwary by sharpers, who pretend to find a ring, or other article of jewellery, made of imitation gold, which they sell to the victim as gold.

ring-fence, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A fence, inclosing in a more or less circular line, an estate or considerable extent of country.

2. *Fig.:* An inclosing line or limit.

ring-finger, *s.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

ring-footed gnat, *s.*

Entom.: *Culex annulatus*, a British species. It frequents houses, and its bite causes greater irritation than that of the House-gnat, *C. ciliaris*.

ring-formations, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain walled or ramparted plains on the surface of the moon, supposed to be non-volcanic, as no central cone is discernible.

ring-formed, *a.* Formed like a ring; circular.

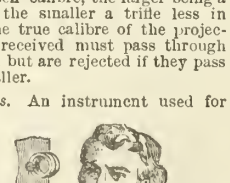
ring-gauge, *s.*

1. *Road-making:* A ring two and a half inches wide in the aperture, used for determining the size of broken stone under the Macadam system of road-making.

2. *Jewell.:* A conical piece of wood or a tapering metallic slip, having marked upon it a series of sizes of rings, according to an established gauge, or actual parts of an inch in diameter.

3. *Ordn.:* A circular steel gauge used in inspecting shot and shell. They are made of two sizes for each calibre, the larger being a trifle more and the smaller a trifle less in diameter than the true calibre of the projectile. All shot received must pass through the larger gauge, but are rejected if they pass through the smaller.

ring head, *s.* An instrument used for stretching woollen cloth.



RING-MAIL.

***ring-hedge,** *s.* A ring-fence (q.v.).

ring-lock, *s.* A puzzle-lock; a letter-lock (q.v.).

ring-mail, *s.*

Old Arm.: Defensive armour composed of small rings of steel sewn edgeways upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth. It differs from chainmail, in that the rings of the latter are interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. It was worn in the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth centuries.

*** ring-man,** *s.*

1. One connected with the betting- or prize ring; a betting or sporting man.

2. The third finger of the left hand; the ring-finger.

"On the foremost finger and the *ring-man*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 137.

ring-master, *s.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

"The white thong in the *ring-master's* strong and merciless hand."—*Graphic*, June 6, 1885, p. 560.

ring-micrometer, *s.*

Optics: A metallic ring fixed in the field of a telescope, and used to determine differences of declination between stars from the differences of time occupied by them in traversing different chords, either of the inner or outer periphery of the ring; a circular micrometer.

ring-money, *s.*

Numismatics: Money formed like a ring. It was in use in Egypt and some other ancient nations before the coins of ordinary form began. Cæsar (*de Bel. Gal.*, v. 12) is made to speak of "annulis ferreis," "pro nummo," among the ancient Britons at the time of his invasion, but there are two other readings of the passage. Ring-money existed in Sweden and Norway as late as the twelfth century, and is still current in parts of Africa.

ring-necked pheasant, *s.*

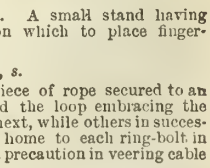
Ornith.: *Phasianus torquatus*, from China. Its plumage is extremely brilliant, with a distinct white collar. It breeds freely in captivity.

ring-net, *s.* A net used by entomologists for catching butterflies. It consists of a ring of cane or metal, about fifteen inches in diameter, fixed on the end of a walking stick, and bearing a net of leno, or book muslin, the length of the arm. The net must not end in a point, or the butterflies would get jammed into it and injure the feathery scales of their wings.

ring-ousel, ring-ouzel, *s.* [Ousel, *s.*, ¶.]

ring-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope secured to a ring-bolt in the deck to secure the cable or a purchase, or to check the cable in veering.



RING-SAIL.

ring-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A small, light sail set on a mast on the taffrail.

ring-saw, *s.* A saw having an annular web.

ring-shaped, *a.* Having the shape of a ring; annular.

ring-stand, *s.* A small stand having projecting pins on which to place finger-rings.

ring-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A long piece of rope secured to an after ring-bolt, and the loop embracing the cable through the next, while others in succession nip the cable home to each ring-bolt in succession. It is a precaution in veering cable in bad weather.

*** ring-streaked, * ring-straked,** *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

"He removed the he-goats that were *ring-streaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled."—*Genesis* xxx. 35.

ring-tail, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* An additional sail set abaft the spanker or driver, to extend its area in light winds.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) A ring-tailed eagle (q.v.).

"Many other authors mention the eagle and *ring-tails* in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), ii. 710.

(2) The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). So called from a rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers.

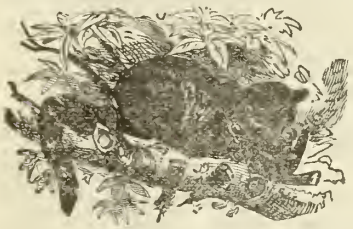
Ring-tail boom:

Naut.: A spar to rig out on the spanker-boom to set the ring-tail.

ring-tailed, *a.* Having the tail marked with a series of rings or ring-like markiugs.

Ring-tailed cat:

Zool.: The name given by the miners to *Bassaris astuta,* one of the Procyonidæ, occurring in California, Texas, and the higher



RING-TAILED CAT.

regions of Mexico. It is about a yard long, of which the tail occupies one third. The fur is brown, and the tail beautifully ringed. It is easily tamed, and makes an excellent mouser, whence its misleading popular name. Called also Cacomixle.

Ring-tailed eagle:

Ornith.: An immature golden eagle (of from one to two years).

Ring-tailed lemur:

Zool.: Lemur catta. [Macaco.]

ring-thrush, *s.* [Ring-ousel.]

*** ring-time,** *s.* Time for marrying.

"In the spring-time, the only pretty *ring-time.*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 3.

ring-tumbler, *s.*

Locksmith.: An annular-shaped tumbler in a lock.

ring-vortex, *s.* A number of smaller circles placed side by side to form a larger one.

ring-wall, *s.*

Metall.: The inner lining of a furnace.

"They use a sort of half-muffle, called a *ring-wall,* consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln, which protects the ware from the first violence of the flame."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator,* pt. x., p. 205.

rĭng (2), *s.* [Ring, (2), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly the sound of metals.

"In vain, with cymbals' *ring,*
They call the grisly king."
Milton: The Nativity.

2. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

"He meant to hang as great and tunable a *ring* of bells as any in the world."—*Fuller.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

2. Particular character when uttered: hence, characteristic sound.

"A kind of youthful vigour, a manly *ring* about his utterances."—*Daily Chronicle,* Oct. 1, 1885.

rĭng (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Ring (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To encircle; to surround with, or as with a ring. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.,* iv. 4.)

2. To fit with a ring, as the finger, or the snout of swine.

"*Ring* these fingers with thy household worms."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

† 3. To wed by a marriage ring.

"I was born of a true man and a *ring'd* wife."—*Tennyson: Queen Mary,* i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hort.:* To cut out a ring of bark from, so as to obstruct the sap.

2. *Manége:* To exercise, as a horse, by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge.

"A fine horse they were *ringing.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen,* ch. vi.

* B. *Intrans.:* To form a circle; to circle, to cluster. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* vi. Introd.)

¶ *To ring a quoit:* To pitch it so that it shall encircle the pin.

rĭng (2), * **ryng,** (pa. t. *rang,* * *rong,* pa. par. *rung*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hringan* = to clash, to riug; cogn. with Dut. *ringen;* Icel. *hringja;* Dan. *ringe;* Sw. *ringa* = to ring; Icel. *hrang* = a din; Lat. *clangor.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body, by striking, or causing to be struck by some body.

2. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

3. To attend on, celebrate, proclaim, or usher in by ringing.

"No mournful bell shall *ring* her funeral."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* 4. To cause to sound loudly.

"*Ring* a hunter's peal."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

5. To utter sonorously; to repeat loudly, often, or earnestly; to proclaim, to celebrate: as, To *ring* one's praises.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic body when struck.

"On the beech's pride, and the oak's brown side,
Lord Richard's axe is *ringing.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 13.

2. To practise the art of making music with bells tuned harmonically.

"Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing.*"—*Holder.*

3. To have a sensation of sound continued; to continue sounding; to tingle: as, My ears *ring* with the noise.

4. To sound, to resound.

"Our fields rejoice, our mountains *ring.*"
Wordsworth: Feast of Brougham Castle.

5. To be filled, as with report, fame, or talk: as, The world *rings* with his praises.

6. To be famous or celebrated; to resound.

"Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings.*"
Milton: Sonnet 15.

¶ 1. *To ring changes upon:*

(1) *Lit.:* To produce alternated or varied peals on.

(2) *Fig.:* To use variously, or in various senses.

"The whole seems to amount to a little more than the *ringing of changes upon* the word necessity."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 429.

2. *To ring down:* To conclude; to end at once: from the theatrical custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

3. *To ring the bells backward:* To sound the chimes in the reverse order. (It was done as a signal of alarm, danger, or fire.)

4. *To ring the changes:* [Change, *s.* ¶].

rĭng'ed, *a.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Surrounded with, or as with a ring or rings; encircled.

2. Covered with, or as with rings.

"The surface of the water was *ringed* all over."—*Field,* Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Bot.:* Annulated (q.v.).

*** ringed-animals,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Annulosa (q.v.).

ringed-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Boarmia cinctaria.*

ringed-plover, *s.* [Ring-dotterel.]

ringed-seal, *s.*

Zool.: Phoca hispida (or *fœtida*), the genus Pagomys of Gray. Called also Fœtid Seal, and Fjord Seal.

ringed-snake, *s.*

Zool.: The common English snake, *Tropidonotus natrix* (formerly *Natrix torquata*).

ringed-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Annelida (q.v.).

rĭng'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *ringens,* pr. par. of *ringor* = to gape.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gaping; open wide.

"A monstrous crocodile, with *ringent* lips of leather."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan,* ch. lxxxi.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of an irregular monopetalous corolla*): Properly, having the two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice gaping, as in Lamium. It is distinguished from Personate or Masked in which the two lips are pressed together.

(2) More loosely, the same as Personate.

rĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who rings, especially one who rings chimes on bells.

"A bell without a *ringer.*"
Beaumont: A Sonnet.

2. *Mining:* A crow-bar.

3. *Sporting slang:*

1. A fraudulent contestant in a race or game, usually one entered under an assumed name.

2. A quoit pitched so as to encircle the peg.

rĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ring (2), *v.*]

A. *As. pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Having or giving out the sound of a bell; resonant, sonorous, resounding: as, a *ringing* voice, a *ringing* cheer.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of causing to sound, as a sonorous metallic body; the act or art of making music with bells.

"The *ringing* of a medal . . . is a very common experiment."—*Addison: On Medals,* dial. iii.

2. A ringing sound; the sound as of bells ringing: as, a *ringing* in the ear.

rĭng'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ringing; -ly.*] In a ringing, sonorous, or resounding manner; with a ring.

"Glove on ground that answers *ringingly*
The challenge of the false knight."
Browning: Ring & Rook, x. 1,157.

*** rĭn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *rĭng* (1), v.; suff. *-le.*] To ring, as hogs.

"Spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 41.

*** rĭng'-lēad,** *v.t.* [Formed from *ringleader* (q.v.).] To act as ringleader to.

rĭng'-lēad-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s., and *leader.*]

* 1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers, &c.

"It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy,* vii. 70.

2. The leader of a faction, or any association of men engaged in any illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

rĭng'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A little ring.

"Who first Ulysses' wonderous how shall bend,
And through twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 76.

* 2. A little circle; a fairy ring.

"When fairies in their *ringlets* there
Do dance their nightly rounds."
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

3. A curl, particularly of hair.

"Such wavy *ringlets* o'er his shoulders flow."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 202.

II. *Entom.: Hipparchia hyperanthus,* a British satyr, with sooty-brown wings, having black spots with white centres. Larva feeds on various grasses. The perfect insect appears in July. The Marsh-ringlet is *Cœnonympha davus,* Rothlieb's Marsh-ringlet is the variety *rothliebii,* and the Small Ringlet, *Erebia epiphron;* all three are British rivulet moths.

rĭng'-lĕt-čd, *a.* [Eng. *ringlet; -ed.*] Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets; worn in ringlets.

rĭng'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s., and *worm.*]

1. *Pathol.: Tinea tonsurans,* an affection of the hair, scalp, or chin, usually circular, caused by a white parasitic fungus, *Achorion Lebertii* (*Trichophyton tonsurans*). Ringworm of the beard is known as *Tinea sycosis,* and of the body as *circinatus.* The removal of the hair, and the application of sulphurous acid and glycerine or iodine are among the most effective remedies. [Honeycomb-ringworm, Plica.]

2. *Zool.:* The genus Iulus. (*Swainson.*)

ringworm-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: Cassia alata.

rĭnk, *s.* [A variation of *ring* (1), s.; cf. prize-*ring.*]

1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from thirty to forty yards in length, and eight or nine feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played.

"Up the *rink* like John roar."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

2. A sheet or artificially prepared ice for skating on; a smooth floor of asphalt or other material, on which to skate with roller-skates.

rĭnk, *v.i.* [Rink, *s.*] To skate on a rink, especially on one of asphalt, with roller-skates.

rĭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rink*, v. ; *-er.*] One who skates on a rink.

rĭnk'-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Rink ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals with various others at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Hardness, 5 ; sp. gr. 3·46 ; colour, yellowish-brown ; transparent in thin splinters ; lustre, vitreous, greasy on fracture surfaces. The mean of five analyses gave : fluorine, 5·82 ; silica, 29·08 ; titanic acid, 13·36 ; protoxides of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, 21·25 ; yttria, 0·92 ; protoxide of iron, 0·44 ; lime, 23·26 ; soda, 8·98 = 103·11. Lorenzen suggests the formula $2R\,R_{II}\,O_3 + NaFl$ in which $R_{II} = Ce, La, Di, Y, Fe, Ca$, and $R_{IV} = Si, Ti$.

rĭnse, * **reinse,** * **rence,** * **rense,** * **rynse,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rinser, reinser* (Fr. *rincer*), from Icel. *hreinsa* = to make clean, to cleanse, from *hreina* = clean, pure ; cf. Dan. *rense* = to purify, from *ren* = clean ; Sw. *rensa*, from *ren* = clean ; Ger. *rein ;* Goth. *hrains* = pure, clean.] To wash lightly ; to cleanse with a second application of cleau water after washing ; especially to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid. (Said of hollow vessels.)

"The neighbouring milkmaids occasionally *rinsed* out their cans at the very spot."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rĭnse, *s.* [Rinse, *v.*] The act of rinsing.

rĭns'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rins*(*e*), v. ; *-er.*] Oue who or that which rinses.

rĭn'-thĕre-ŏût, *s.* & *a.* [Scotch *rin* = run ; Eng. *there*, and *out.*]

A. *As subst. :* One who runs out of doors ; a gadabout ; a vagabond.

"The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe amang thae Highland *rinthereouts*."—*Scott : Waverley*, ch. lviii.

B. *As adj. :* Wandering without a home ; vagrant, vagabond.

rĭ'-ō-līte, *s.* [After Del Rio, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min. : The same as Onofrite (q.v.).

rĭ'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. after Del Rio ; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing 13 per cent. of bismuth, for which metal it is worked at Cremenz, Einfischthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

rĭ'-ŏt, * **ri-ote,** *s.* [O. Fr. *riote*, a word of doubtful origin ; *rioter* = to make a disturbance, to chide ; Prov. *riota* = dispute, strife ; Ital. *riotta* = quarrel, dispute, riot.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Wanton and unrestraiued conduct ; uproar, tumult.

2. Revelling ; wild, extravagant, and loose feasting or festivity ; excess, revelry.

"But, in my absence, *riot* fills the place."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey xv. 555.

II. *Law :* A tumultuous disturbauce of the peace by three or more persons unlawfully assembling togcther of their own authority in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.

"A *riot* is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel ; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty ; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence ; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance in a violent and tumultuous manner."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ *To run riot :*

1. To act or move wildly without control or restraint.

"*Running riot* with fancy and imagination."—*Waterland : Works*, i. 210.

2. To grow luxuriantly, or in rank abundance.

"Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a large festoon,
Ran riot." *Tennyson : Œnone*, 99.

¶ Among the memorable riots which have occurred in the United States were the Doctor's Riot at New York (1788) ; the Native Americau Riots at Philadelphia, against the Roman Catholics (1844) ; the Astor Place Riot, against the English actor Macready (1849) ; the Draft Riots in New York (1863) ; and the Anarchist Riot in Chicago (1886). In addition there have beeu nnmerous riots arising from strikes of workingmen, of which the most destructive were those at Pittsburgh during the railroad strike of 1877, and at Chicago, in 1894.

Riot Act, *s.* Each state of the American Union has what is known as a Riot Act, which requires that a proclamation shall be read to any riotous assembly, requiring them, in the name of the law, to disperse, and cease from unlawful acts.

rī'-ŏt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *rioter*, from *riote* = riot (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To raise a riot, tumult, or sedition ; to act riotously.

2. To revel ; to go to excess in feasting, drinking, or other dissipation ; to act in a wanton and unrestraiued manner.

"The soldiers sang and *rioted* on the moor amidst the corpses."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To be highly excited.

"No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows."
Pope : Eloisa to Abelard, 252.

† **B.** *Trans. :* To pass or spend in rioting ; to destroy or put an end to by riotous liviug. (*Tennyson : Aylmer's Field*, 391.)

rī'-ŏt-ĕr, * **ri-ot-our,** * **ry-ot-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *riot ; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One who riots ; one who revels or goes to excess in feasting or riotous living.

"These *riotours* three, of which I tell . . .
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke."
Chaucer : C. T., 12,525.

2. *Law :* One who is guilty of assembling with others to do an act in an unruly and turbulent manner, and who refuses to retire on being ordered to do so by a magistrate.

"The same day (June 6, 1780) attempts were made by the *rioters* on the Bank and Pay-office."—*Belsham : Hist. Great Britain*, vol. vii.

rī'-ŏt-ĭng, *s.* [Riot, *v.*] Riotous, dissipated, or loose conduct or living ; dissipation.

"Let us walk honestly as in the day ; not in *rioting* and drunkenness."—*Romans* xiii. 13.

* **rī'-ŏt-īse,** * **rī'-ŏt-īze,** *s.* [Eng. *riot*, s. ; *-ise.*] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotry.

"The image of superfluous *riotize*."
Spenser : F. Q., III. i. 33.

rī'-ŏt-ŏŭs, * **rў-ot-touse,** *a.* [O. Fr. *rioteux*, from *riote* = riot (q.v.) ; Ital. *riottoso.*]

1. Indulging in riot or revelry ; accompanied or characterized by rioting or wanton conduct ; wanton, licentious, dissipated.

"Wasted his substance with *riotous* living."—*Luke* xv. 13.

2. Tumultuous ; partaking of the nature of a riot or tumultuous and unlawful assembly ; seditious : as, a *riotous* assembly.

3. Acting riotously ; tumultuous, turbulent, seditious.

"Slew a *riotous* gentleman."
Shakesp. : Richard III., ii. 1.

riotous-assembling, *s.*

Law : The unlawful assembly of a number of persons to the disturbance of the peace. If such persous do not disperse after proclamation by the sheriff, or other law officer, they are accounted guilty of felony. A riotous assembling differs from a riot only iu the number of persons assembled together.

rī'-ŏt-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *riotous ; -ly.*]

1. In a riotous, wanton, licentious, or dissipated manner.

"He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*."—*Eccles.* xiv. 4.

2. In a riotous or tumultuous manner ; in manner of a riotous assembling ; tumultuously, seditiously.

rī'-ŏt-ŏŭs-nĕss, * **ri-ot-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *riotous ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being riotous.

"Their *riotousness* is condemned by your temperate fare."—*Udal : 1 Peter* iv.

* **rī'-ŏt-rў,** * **ri-ot-er-ie,** *s.* [Eug. *riot ; -ry.*] Riot, riotous conduct, rioting.

"Your electioneering *riotry*."—*Walpole : Letters*, iv. 221.

rĭp (1), * **rype,** * **ripe,** * **ryppe,** *v.t.* [Norw. *ripa* = to scratch, to score ; cf. Sw. dial. *ripa* = to scratch, to pluck asunder ; Sw. *repa* = to scratch, to ripple flax ; *repa up* = to rip up ; *repa* = a scratch ; Dan. *oprippe* = to rip up ; Icel. *rífa* = to rive, to tear ; *rifa aptr* = to rip up. Thus the word is no more than a variant of *rive* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*).]

I. *Literally :*

* **1.** To search out, to examine thoroughly.

"*Rypande* the reynes and hert."
O. Eng. Allit. Poems ; Cleanness, 592.

2. To separate by tearing or cutting the parts ; to tear or cut open or off ; to reud, to split.

"Sails *ripp'd*, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost."
Cowper : My Mother's Picture.

3. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

"Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd*." *Shakesp. : Macbeth*, v. 7.

4. To undo the seams of by cutting the stitches without slitting the fabric.

* **II.** *Fig. :* To open for examination or disclosure ; to search to the bottom, to bring to light, to rake up. (Followed by *up.*)

"I don't like *ripping up* old stories."
Byron : Vision of Judgment, lxx.

rip-saw, *s.* A ripping-saw (q.v.).

* **rĭp** (2), * **rippe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *rýpan ;* Goth. *raupjan ;* O. H. Ger. *roufan.*] To rob, to pillage.

"To *rippen* hem and ræfen." *Ormulum*, 10,212.

rĭp (3), *v.i.* [Prob. a variant of *rap* (q.v.).] To swear profanely.

rĭp (1), * **ripp** (1), *s.* [Rip (1), *v.*] A rent made by ripping ; a tear, a rent.

"The curlew heiug quite dead, with a great *rip* down its back."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

rĭp (2), *s.* [Icel. *hrip.*] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

"Yet you must bave a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs the finest you can wish."
Lawson : Secrets of Angling.

* **rĭp** (3), **ripp** (2), *s.* [A.S. *rip, rýp*, from *ripan, rýpan* = to reap (q.v.).] A handful of unthreshed corn. (*Scotch.*)

"Hae, there's a *ripp* to thy auld haggie."
Burns : To the Auld Mare Maggie.

rĭp (4), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *rap* = scab ; Dan. *rips raps* = riffraff.]

1. A term of contempt ; a base, low, mean, or worthless person ; a contemptible creature.

2. An animal of no value, as a worn-out horse ; anything of no valne.

"Lilliputian peers
With wasted carcases tbeir *rips* bestride."
Pursuit of Fashion.

rī-pär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ripa* = a bank.]

A. *As adj. :* Pertaining to the banks of a river.

B. *As subst. :* One who dwells on the banks of a river.

"Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on the river."—*Field*, July 24, 1886.

riparian-nations, *s. pl.* Nations owning opposite banks, or different parts of the banks of the same river. (*Wharton.*)

riparian-proprietors, *s. pl.* Proprietors owning lands bounded by a river or watercourse.

rī-pär'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *riparius* = that frequents the banks of rivers.]

Bot. : Growing by water.

rīpe, * **rype,** *a.* [A.S. *ripe*, prop. = fit for reaping, from *ripan* = to reap ; cogn. with Dut. *rijp* = ripe ; *rijpen* = to ripen ; Ger. *reif* (O. H. Ger. *rifi*) = ripe, *reifen* = to ripen.]

1. Ready for reaping or gathering ; matured sufficiently for use ; mature ; come to perfection in growth. (Said of things grown and used for food.)

"Preye ye Lord of the *ripe* corn that he sende werk men into his *ripe* corn."—*Wycliffe : Matthew* ix.

2. Advanced or brought to the state of being fit for use ; matured : as *ripe* cheese, *ripe* wine.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, plumpness, or the like.

"Those happiest smiles
That played on her *ripe* lips."
Shakesp. : Lear, iv. 3.

4. Mature.

"The noble dame . . .
Cheered the young knights, and council sage
Held with the chiefs of *riper* age."
Scott : Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 31.

* **5.** Fully developed ; maturated, suppurated ; as, a *ripe* abscess.

6. Complete, finished, consummate : as, a *ripe* scholar.

7. Ready for action or effect; mature.

"The question had long been *ripe* for settlement." —*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

* 8. Fully qualified by gradual progress and improvement.

"At thirteen years he was *ripe* for the university." —*Fell.*

*** rīpe,** *s.* [Lat. *ripa.*] A bank.

"The right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iv. 110.

*** rīpe** (1), **rype** (1), *v.i. & t.* [Ripe, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become ripe; to mature, to ripen.

"And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

B. *Trans.:* To make ripe; to ripen.

"No sun to *ripe* the bloom." *Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

*** rīpe** (2), *** rype** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *rýpan.*] To rob, to pillage.

rīpe (3), *** rype** (3), *v.t.* [Rip (1), *v.*] To ransack, to search.

"But we must *ripe* his pouches a bit, and see if the tale be true or no."—*Scott: Guy Mannering.* (Introd.)

rīpe'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ripe*, a; *-ly.*] In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.

"It fits us, therefore, *ripely*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

rīp'-en, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rípian.*] [Ripe, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become or grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.

"Apples and grapes gathered before they he *ripe*, and laid on heaps together, will *ripen* well enough afterwards."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 126.

II. *Fig.:* To become ripe or mature; to approach or come to perfection or maturity: as, A scheme *ripens* for execution.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature. (*Pope: Sappho to Phaon*, 9.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To bring to perfection.

"When to *ripened* manhood he shall grow, The greedy sailor shall the seas forego." *Dryden: Virgil; Past.* iv. 45.

*** 2.** To mature, to fit, to prepare.

"Further *ripened* in the knowledge of God's word." —*Fox: Actes*, p. 981.

rīpe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ripe*, a.; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being ripe, or come to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity.

"They . . . never come to their maturitie and *ripenesse*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

*** 1.** Full growth.

"Time, which made them their fame outlive, To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give." *Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley.*

2. Perfection, maturity, completeness.

"A thousand thousand blessings, Which time shall bring to *ripeness*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

3. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or the like.

*** 4.** Fitness, qualification.

"Men must endure Their going hence, even as their coming hither: *Ripeness* is all." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 2.

rī-pĭd'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*), genit. ῥιπίδος (*rhipidos*) = a fan, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *ripidolith.*]

Min.: The same as Clinochlore and Prochlorite (q.v.).

ripidolite-slate, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of chlorite slate or schist in which ripidolite (q.v.) forms the chloritic constituent.

rĭp-ĭ-ē'-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ripien(o); -ist.*]

Music: A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts.

rĭp-ĭ-ē'-nō, *s.* [Ital. = full.]

Music:

1. An additional or filling-up part. Any part which is only occasionally required for the purpose of adding to the force of a tutti is said to be ripieno.

2. A mixture stop on Italian organs: as, *ripieno* di due, tre, quattro, cinque, &c., a mixture stop of two, three, four, five ranks, &c.

*** rĭp'-ĭ-ĕr, * rĭp'-pĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (2), *s.*; *-er.*]

Old Law: One who brought fish to market in inland towns.

"I can send you a speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier*, that rides that way with mackarel."—*Chapman: Widow's Tears.*

*** rī-pōste',** *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *riposta.*]

Fencing: The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

*** rĭp'-pĕr** (1), *s.* [Ripier.]

rĭp'-pĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who rips, tears, or rends.

2. A tool for edging slates for roofing.

3. A ripping-tool (q.v.).

II. *Fig.:* A first-class person or thing; specif., of a well-delivered ball in cricket. (*Slang.*)

"He would bowl such a *ripper* that old Mr. Tamplyn . . . gave him a trial for the county."—*London Society*, Oct., 1886, p. 325.

rĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Rip (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Cutting, tearing, rending.

2. *Fig.:* First-class, capital. (*Slang.*)

"Another *ripping* gallop."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

ripping-bed, *s.* A stone-saw (q.v.).

ripping-chisel, *s.*

Wood-work.: A crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

ripping-iron, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A hook for tearing old oakum out of the seams.

2. An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottoms of ships.

ripping-saw, *s.* A saw for cutting wood lengthwise of the grain.

ripping-tool, *s.* An instrument for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

rĭp'-ple (1), *v.i. & t.* [A non-nasalised form of *rimple* or *rimpil*, from A.S. *hrympille* = a wrinkle (cogn. with O. Dut. *rimpel* = a wrinkle, *rimpelen* = to wrinkle), from *hrimpan* = to wrinkle; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hrimjan*, M. H. Ger. *rimpfen*; Ger. *rümpfen* = to wrinkle.] [Rimple, Rumple.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To assume a wrinkled or ruffled surface, as water when running over a rough bottom; to run in small waves or undulations.

"Rising, *rippling* on the pebbles." *Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xxii.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom.

"No motion but the water's sound *Rippling* against the vessel's side." *Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

*** B.** *Trans.:* To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl.

rĭp'-ple (2), *** rip-el-en,** *v.t.* [Ripple (2), *s.*] To clear or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

rĭp'-ple (3), *v.t.* [A dimin. of *rip* (1) (q.v.).] To scratch slightly.

"Having slightly *rippled* his arm."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 264.

rĭp'-ple (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Weakness or pains in the loins or back. (*Scotch.*)

rĭp-ple (2), *** re-pylle,** *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; suff. *-le*; cf. Sw. *repa* = to ripple flax; Dut. *repel* = a ripple, *repen* = to beat flax; *repelen* = to ripple flax; Low. Ger. *repe*; Ger. *riffel* = a ripple, *riffeln* = to ripple flax.]

1. An instrument, with teeth like a comb, through which flax is drawn to remove the capsules and seeds, when the lint of the plant is to be used.

2. An instrument for removing the seeds from broom-grass. (*Amer.*)

rĭp'-ple (3), *s.* [Ripple (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.

"To sink down to the bed of the river without making so much as a *ripple* on its glassy surface."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 10, 1886.

2. *Fig.:* A sound like that of water running gently over a rough bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.

ripple-drift, *s.*

Geol.: An undulated structure often seen in mica schist, probably identical with the ripple-mark (q.v.) of certain sandstones. (*Seeley.*)

† ripple-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Plantago lanceolata. [Rib-grass.]

ripple-mark, *s. pl.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Furrows, on sandstone of all ages, produced by the ripple of the tide on what was once the sandy shore of an ancient sea, or water from eight to ten feet, or, in rarer cases, from 300 to 450 feet deep. Beach ripple may generally be distinguished from ripples due to currents by frequent changes in its direction.

ripple-marked, *s.* Having ripple-marks (q.v.).

*** rĭp'-plĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ripp(le); dimin. suff. -let.*] A little ripple.

rĭp'-plĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Ripple (1), *v.*]

rĭp'-plĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rippling; -ly.*] In a rippling manner; with ripples.

*** rĭp'-plў,** *a.* [Eug. *ripp(le); -ly.*] Having ripples; rippling.

"She steered light Into a shady, fresh, and *ripply* cove." *Keats.*

rĭp'-răp, *s.* [A reduplic. of *rap* (q.v.).]

Civ.-eng.: A foundation of loose stones, thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

rĭpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rip (1), *v.*]

*** riptowell,** *s.* [First element = *reap;* etym. of second element doubtful.]

Feud. Law: (See extract).

"*Riptowel* was a gratuity or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary.*

rĭ-sa'-la, *s.* [Hind.] A troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

rĭs'-al-dar, *s.* [Hind. *rasala-dar.*] The commander of a troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

rīse (pa. t. *** roos, rose**, pa. par. **risen**), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rísan* (pa. t. *rás*, pl. *rison*, pa. par. *risen*); cogn. with Dut. *rijzen*; Icel. *risa*; O. H. Ger. *rísan*; Goth. *reisan* (pa. t. *rois*, pa. par. *risans*) in the comp. *ur-reisan* (= A.S. *árisan*, Eng. *arise*).] [Raise.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass from a lower to a higher position; to move upwards, to ascend, to mount up: as, Smoke *rises*, a bird *rises* in the air, &c.

2. To change from a sitting, lying, kneeling, or reclining posture to an erect one; to become erect, to stand up.

"*Rise*, take up thy bed and walk."—*John* v. 8.

3. To get up from rest.

"With that he hasted him to *rise* Anone." *Gower: C. A.*, vi.

4. *Specif.:* To ascend from the grave; to come to life again. (*Luke* xxiv. 46.)

5. To bring a sitting or session to an end; to adjourn: as, The House *rose* at eight o'clock.

6. To grow upwards; to attain a height; to stand or reach in height; to ascend: as, The tower *rises* to a height of 100 feet.

7. To have an upward direction; to slope upwards.

"Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

8. To reach or attain a higher level by increase of bulk; to swell: as, The tide *rises.*

9. To swell or be raised in the process of fermentation, as dough or the like.

10. To have the appearance or effect of rising; to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.

"He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and the good."—*Mark* v. 45.

11. To become apparent; to come into sight; to make an appearance; to appear: as, Colour *rises* in the cheeks.

12. To become audible.

"A hideous gabble *rises* loud Among the builders." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 56.

13. To have origin, source, or beginning; to arise, to originate; to be produced; to spring.

* 14. To return by revolution.

"Nor would the various seasons of the year,
By turns revolving, *rise* and disappear."
Blackmore: Creation, iv.

15. To increase in force or intensity; to become stronger: as, The wind *rises;* his anger *rose.*

16. To increase in sound or volume; to become louder or stronger: as, The noise *rose.*

17. To increase in value; to become dearer or more valuable; to advance in price: as, Corn *rises.*

18. To increase in amount; to become larger or greater: as, His expenses *rose.*

19. To become brighter or more cheerful: as, His spirits *rose.*

20. To become excited or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; espec. to rebel, to revolt. (Frequently with *up.*)

"Let us *rise up* against Edom."—*Obadiah* i. 1.

21. To set to work; to betake one's self to work. (Frequently with *up.*) (*Nehem.* ii. 18.)

22. To take up a higher social position; to advance in position, rank, dignity, power, wealth, or the like; to be promoted; to thrive.

"Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

23. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase or improve in dignity, power, or interest. (Said of style, thought, or discourse.)

"Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rises, rise.*"
Roscommon: Essay on Verse.

24. To come by chance; to happen, to occur: as, A thought *rose* to his mind.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* To ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher: as, To *rise* a semitone.

2. *Print.:* To be capable of being safely raised from the imposing stone. (Said of a forme which can be lifted without any of the type falling out.)

B. *Trans.:* To cause to rise.

"An angler *rose* a fish, and, in place of the usual mode, kept on casting over him."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rīse (1), *s.* [Rise, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of rising; ascent; specif., the rising of a fish to the fly.

"I certainly had not expected a *rise* to my first cast."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Ascent, elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill.

3. The distance through which anything rises; height ascended: as, The *rise* of the river was six feet.

4. Any place raised or elevated above the ordinary level; an elevated place; a rising ground.

"To deck this *rise* with fruits of various tastes."
Philips: Cider, i. 86.

5. Appearance above the horizon.

"From the *rise* to set." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

6. Spring, source, origin, beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream.

7. Increase, advance, augmentation.

"The *rise* of their nominal price is the effect, not of any degradation of the value of silver, but of the *rise* in their real price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

† 8. Advance in rank, honour, dignity, fame, or position; promotion or improvement in social position.

"Wrinkled benchers often talked of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his *rise.*"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 474.

9. Increase of sound in the same key; a swelling of the voice.

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale: as, a *rise* of a tone or a semitone.

11. The height to which one can rise; elevation of thought, mind, language, style, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The elevation of an arch above the springing-line.

2. *Carp.:* The height of a step in a flight of stairs.

3. *Mining:* A perpendicular shaft or winze excavated from below upward.

¶ (1) *Rise of land:* [Upheaval].

(2) *To take* (or *get*) *a rise out of a person:* To get a laugh at his expense; to make him ridiculous. The expression has reference to the rise of a fish to a fly. (*Slang Dict.*)

*** rise** (2), *** risse,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *hrís.*] A branch, a twig, a shoot, a sprout.

"Ther he under *rise* lith." *Layamon*, 740.

rĭsen, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rise, *v.*]

rĭs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ris(e),* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who rises.

"Ths ile Æœ, where the pallace stands
Of th' early *riser,* with ths rosie hands."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* The upright board of a step.

2. *Mining:* A shaft excavated upward.

3. *Found.:* An opening through a mould, into which metal rises as the mould fills; a head.

*** rishe,** *s.* [Rush, *s.*]

rîsh'-ĭ (Eng. pl. **rîsh'-îs**), **rîk'-hĭ,** *s.* [Sansc. = a sage, a saint.]

1. *Hindoo Mythology:*

(1) *Pl.:* Seven ancient sages credited with the composition of the Vedic Hymns. The rishi of a mantra (q.v.) in any of the Vedas is the sage by whom it was composed or recited. In later times the whole Brahmanical caste pretended to trace their descent from the seven Vedic Rishis, but the Veda itself speaks of Royal Rishis (Rajarshis), who were probably of the Warrior caste.

(2) *Sing.:* Any Brahmanical sage cousidered to be infallible. (*Banerjee.*)

2. *Hindoo Astron.:* The seventh asterism of Ursa Major, or the sage to whom belongs any one of its seven conspicuous stars.

rîsh'-tạ, rî'-tạh, *s.* [Mahratta, Hind., &c. *ritha* = various species of Sapindus.]

Bot., &c.: (1) *Sapindus emarginatus;* (2) an Indian medicinal oil obtained from the Soap-nut, *S. detergens;* (3) the seed of *Acacia concinna.*

rĭs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *risible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being risible; proneness to laugh.

"How comes lowness of style and the familiarity of words to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without them a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

rĭs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *risibilis* = laughable, from *risum,* sup. of *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; prone to laugh.

"Laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible.*"—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Exciting laughter; laughable, ridiculous.

"A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities."—*Johnson: Preface to his Dictionary.*

3. Belonging or relating to the phenomenon of laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

rĭs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *risible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being risible; risibility.

rĭs'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *risib(le); -ly.*] In a risible or laughable manner; laughably.

rĭs-ĭ-găl'-lō, *s.* [Ital.] [Realgar.]

rĭs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rise, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ascending, mounting; moving upwards.

2. Advancing or increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or position: as, a *rising* man.

3. Growing up; advancing towards maturity or adult years: as, the *rising* generation.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to birds when in a position, as if preparing to take flight. [Rousant.]

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who or of that which rises; a mounting up or ascending; ascent; specif., the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.

2. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection.

3. An insurrection, sedition, revolt, or mutiny; an assembling in opposition to government or authority.

"To trust to a general *rising* of the population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

4. That which rises; as a tumour on the body.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A narrow strake in a boat, beneath the thwarts.

2. *Mining:* The same as Riser, 11. 2.

3. *Ship-build.* (*Pl.*): Thick planks supporting the timbers of the decks.

rising-anvil, *s.*

Sheet-metal Working: A double beak-iron.

rising-arch, *s.* A rampart arch.

rising-floors, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: The floor-timbers which rise fore and aft from the plane of the midship floor.

rising-hinge, *s.* A hinge so constructed as to elevate the foot of an opening door, to avoid the carpet.

rising-line, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A curved line on the drafts of a ship, marking the height of the floor-timbers throughout the length, and thereby fixing the sharpness and flatness of a vessel's bottom.

rising-main, *s.* The vertical pipe from a pump in a well to the surface of the ground.

rising-rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A rod in the Cornish steam-engine which rises as the cataract piston descends, by means of levers; it then lifts catches by which the sectors are released, and the weights are enabled to open or shut the equilibrium or exhaust valves.

rising-square, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A square upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the keel.

rising-wood, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A timber worked into the seat of the floor and into the keel to steady the floor-timber.

rĭsk, * risque, *s.* [Fr. *risque,* from Sp. *risco* = a steep rock, from Lat. *reseco* = to cut back: *re-* = back, and *seco* = to cut; Ital. *risico, risco, risigo;* Sp. *riesgo* = risk; Low Lat. *risigus, riscus;* Port. *risco* = a rock, risk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hazard, danger, peril; chance of harm or injury. (Frequently in the phrase, *to run a risk,* i.e., to incur a hazard, to encounter danger.)

"Money out at interest runs a greater *risque* than land does."—*Locke: On Lowering the Interest.*

2. *Comm.:* The hazard or chance of loss, as of a ship, goods, or other property; hence, used for the degree of hazard or danger.

rĭsk, *v.t.* [Fr. *risquer;* Sp. *arriscar, arriesgar.*] [Risk, *s.*]

1. To put in risk or hazard; to put to chance; to hazard.

"And, proud to make his firm attachment known,
To save your life would nobly *risk* his own."
Cowper: Truth, 200.

2. To venture on; to dare to undertake: as, To *risk* a battle.

rĭsk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *risk; -er.*] One who risks or ventures.

"What courses other *riskers* took."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

*** rĭsk'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *risk; -ful(l).*] Full of risk or danger; hazardous, risky.

rĭsk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *risk; -y.*] Full of risk; dangerous, hazardous.

"Such a *risky* matter as that."—*Wilkie Collins: The Moonstone*, pt. i., ch. xxi.

rī-şŏr'-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *risus* = laughter, from *rideo* = to laugh.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter.

risorial-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: The *risorius,* usually regarded as a part of the *Platysma myoides* muscle of the cheek which produces smiles. Called also Smiling muscle.

rĭ-şŏt'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from *riso* = rice.]

Cook.: A dish consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.

*** risse,** *pret. of v.* [Rise, *v.*]

rĭs'-sẽ-īte, *s.* [After H. Risse; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Buratite (q.v.).

Rĭs-sō', *s.* [A. Risso, an Italian naturalist; he made the Mediterranean fauna his life-long

study, and published *L'Ichthyologie de Nice* in 1810, and *L'Histoire Naturelle de l'Europe Méridionale* in 1827.] (See compound.)

Risso's grampus, *s.*

Zool.: Grampus griseus. The head is fuller and rounder than that of a porpoise, and its flippers are longer and narrower. Prevailing tint gray, darker above, lighter below, the markings on sides varying considerably. Found on the French and English coasts in summer; probably visiting Africa or America in winter.

rĭs-sō'-ą, *s.* [Risso.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Littorinidæ. Shell minute, white or horny, pointed, many-whorled; aperture rounded, operculum subspiral. Known species: recent, about seventy, world-wide in distribution, but especially from the northern hemisphere; fossil, one hundred, from Britain and France, from the Permian of Britain onward. Forbes and Hanley enumerated forty-five real or doubtful recent species as British.

rĭs-sō'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *risso(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool: A family of Holostomata. (*Tate.*) Often merged in Littorinidæ.

rĭs-sō-ī'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *risso(a);* Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Rissoa. Aperture channelled in front. Recent species, sixty-six; fossil, ten, from the Bath Oolite onward.

rĭs'-sōle, *s.* [Fr.]

Cook.: An entrée consisting of savoury mince of any kind, enclosed in pastry and fried.

rī'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = laughter.] (See compound.)

risus-sardonicus, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of grin on the features in tetanus. It was anciently attributed to the eating of the Sardoa, Sardous, or *Sardonia herba, i.e.*, the Sardonian herb, which had leaves like parsley and was sweet; it may have been a Ranunculus. The sardonic grin is a very unfavourable symptom in lesion of the nerves.

rĭt, rĭtt, *s.* [Prob. the same as *rut* (q.v.).] A slight incision made in the ground with a spade, &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. (*Scotch.*)

rĭt, rĭtt, *v.t.* or *i.* [Rit, *s.*] To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip, to scratch, to cut. (*Scotch.*)

rĭ'-tą, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, group Bagrina, from the East Indies. The region in front of the dorsal spine is covered with a series of scutes.

rî-tar-dăn'-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing slower and slower.

rīte, *s.* [Lat. *ritus* = a custom; Fr. *rit, rite.*] A solemn act of religion; an act performed in divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a form, especially in religion or ceremony; a religious ceremony; a ceremonial.

"Many precious *rites* . . .
Are gone, or stealing from us."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

¶ *Congregation of Rites:*

Roman Church: A Congregation instituted by Sixtus V. towards the close of the sixteenth century. Its object is to promote a general uniformity (consistent, however, with the permission of innumerable differences of detail according to the customs and traditions of different nations) in the externals of divine worship. Secondarily, it deals with the canonisation and beatification of saints, and is then extraordinary. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

* **rīte'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rite; -ly.*] In accordance with ritual; with all due rites and ceremonies.

rî-tĕn-û'-tō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing more slowly.

* **rĭth-er,** *s.* [Rudder.]

rî-tor-nĕl'-lō, rî-tor-nĕlle', *s.* [Fr. *ritornelle;* Ital. *ritornello,* dimin. from *ritorno* = return, *ritornare* = to return.]

Music: Properly a short repetition, as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. The word is now generally used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

"Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refraine, or *ritornello,* at the end of each stave or stanza."—*Bacon: Three Essays on Church Musick,* p. 213.

* **rĭ-trat'-tō,** *s.* [Ital.] A picture. [Retract, *s.*]

"A *ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity herself."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* iv. 186.

rĭtt, *v.* or *s.* [Rit, *v.* or *s.*]

rĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Ger.] A knight; a title given to a knight.

"The *Ritter's* colour went and came."
Campbell: The Ritter Bann.

† **rĭt-tĕr'-ĭc,** *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the physicist Ritter, who, in 1801, first discovered the existence of Actinic rays. An old synonym of Actinic (q.v).

rĭt-tĭng'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Rittinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in small rhombic tables, with native arsenic, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Schemnitz, Hungary. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 1·5 to 3; lustre, sub-metallic to adamantine; colour varying, dull honey-yellow to hyacinth-red, sometimes blackish in parts; streak, orange-yellow. Composition not definitely ascertained, but consists essentially of arsenic, selenium, and silver.

rĭt'-ų-ąl, * **rĭt'-u-ąll,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rituel,* from Lat. *ritualis,* from *ritus* = a rite; Sp. *ritual;* Ital. *rituale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to rites; consisting of rites.

"Instant I bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifice and solemn prayer."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 652.

2. Prescribing or regulating rites.

"The *ritual* laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens or unclean persons."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 453.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book in which the rites and ceremonies of a church, or of any special service, are set down.

2. The manner of performing divine service in any particular church or communion; ceremonial.

"As the apostles assembled to consider whether the Gentile converts were to be holden to any part of the Jewish *ritual.*"—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 22.

rĭt'-ų-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *ritual; -ism.*]

1. The system of ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; ritual.

2. The observance of prescribed rites or forms in religion.

3. A name sometimes used as synonymous with Tractarianism (q.v.), more properly applied to the practices of a section of High Churchmen, who sought to make the revival of Catholic doctrine manifest to the people by ornate ritual, and especially by the adoption of Eucharistic vestments.

"It was out of such circumstances . . . that what was afterwards called *Ritualism* took its rise."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects,* p. 199.

rĭt-ų-ąl-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ritual; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ritualistic (q.v.).

"The second stage of the *Ritualist* movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects,* p. 199.

B. *As subst.:* A person attached to strict observance of ritual; specif. one who promotes the Catholic revival in the Church of England. (*Lee.*)

"A corresponding movement throughout the country in the direction which the *Ritualists* had taken."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects,* p. 200.

rĭt-ų-ąl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ritualist; -ic.*]

1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to ritual.

2. Pertaining or relating to the ritualists.

rĭt'-ų-ąl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *ritual; -ly.*] By rites; by or according to any particular rite.

rī'-vą, *s.* [Icel. *rifa.*] [Rive, *v.*] A rift, a cleft. (*Orkney and Shetland Islands.*)

* **rī'-vage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from *rive* (Lat. *ripa*) = a bank.]

1. A bank, a shore, a coast.

"You stand upon the *rivage,* and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Introd.)

2. A toll paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels thereon.

rī'-vąl, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rival,* from Lat. *rivalis,* from *rivus* = a stream, a river. "Properly those who dwell on opposite banks of the same river or stream. Such people are under strong temptation to quarrel about water privileges; hence the word rivals came to mean those in competition with each other, and disposed to quarrel even though no river might be near." (*Trench: Study of Words,* p. 198.) Sp. *rival;* Ital. *rivale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who strives to reach or obtain something which another is also seeking to gain, and which only one can possess; a competitor for the same object as another.

"Hath in any, but in her, love-fellowship maintained friendship between *rivals?*"—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

2. One who emulates or strives to equal or surpass another in excellence; a competitor, an emulator: as, *rivals* in eloquence.

* 3. An associate, a companion, a comrade

"If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, the *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Striving or seeking to reach or obtain the same object; emulous; standing or being in competition for the same object.

"You are two *rival* enemies."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* **rival-hating,** *a.* Hating any rival; jealous.

"With *rival-hating* envy, set you on."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

rī'-vąl, *v.t.* & *i.* [Rival, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand or be in competition or rivalry with another; to strive to reach or gain something before or in opposition to.

2. To strive to equal or surpass; to emulate.

"Awakes the *rival'd* nightingale."
Thomson: Hymn on Solitude.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be a competitor or rival.

"Burgundy,
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter." *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

* **rī'-vąl-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rival; -ess.*] A female rival.

"Oh, my happy *rivaless.*"—*Richardson: Pamela,* iv. 153.

* **rī-văl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *rivalité,* from Lat. *rivalitatem,* accus of *rivalitas,* from *rivalis* = rival (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being a rival; rivalry, emulation.

2. Association, equality, copartnership.

"Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars, presently denied him *rivality.*"—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra,* iii. 5.

rī'-vąlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rival, *v.*]

rī'-vąl-rў, *s.* [Eng. *rival; -ry.*] The act of rivalling; a state of competition or emulation; a striving or effort to reach or obtain the same object which another is pursuing, and which only one can possess; an endeavour to excel or surpass another in excellence.

"To muse o'er *rivalries* of yore."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 32.

rī'-vąl-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rival; -ship.*] The quality or state of being rivals; rivalry, competition, emulation.

"A kind of *rivalship* against Thomas Aquinas."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 404.

rīve (1), * **ryve** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *rífa* (pa. t. *ríf,* pa. par. *rifinn*); cogn. with Dan. *rive;* Sw. *rifva;* to scratch; Dut. *rijven;* O. H. Ger. *ríban;* Ger. *reiben.*]

A. *Trans.:* To split, to cleave, to rend asunder forcibly.

"A bolt that should but *rive* an oak."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be riven, split, or rent asunder; to open.

"And now—O I would that earth would *rive*
And close upon me while alive."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 26.

* **rīve** (2), * **ryve,** *v.i.* [Arrive.] To sail to; to come, to arrive.

rīve, *s.* [Rive (1), *v.*] A rift, a split, a rent, a tear.

rĭv'-ĕl, *v.t.* [A.S. *gerifian* = to wrinkle, a frequent. from *rive* (q.v.); Dut. *ruifelen, ruyfelen.*] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, to corrugate, to pucker.

"While every worm industriously weaves
And winds his web above the *rivell'd* leaves."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 596.

***rĭv'-ĕl, *rĭv'-ĕl-ĭng** (1), ***ryv-el-ing,** *s.* [RIVEL, *v.*] A wrinkle.

"It had no wem ne *ryueling.*"—*Wycliffe: Ephesians,* v.

***rĭv'-ĕl-ĭng** (2), *s.* [RIVEL, *s.*]

***rĭv'-ĕl-ĭng** (3), *s.* [Eng. *rive(r)*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little river; a rivulet, a streamlet, a brook. (Prob. a misprint for *riverling.*)

"Which, as maine flouds from smallest currents flow,
Derives her sweets to th' *rivelings* below."
Brathwayte: Nature's Embassie, p. 276.

***rĭv'-ĕl-ĭng** (3), *s.* [A.S. *rifling.*] A rough kind of shoe, formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom, for that reason, the term itself was sometimes applied in contempt.

"Sum es left na thing
Boute his rivyn *riveling.*"
Wright's Political Songs, p. 307.

rĭven, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIVE, *v.*]

*** rīv'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rive* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who rives or rends.

rĭv'-ĕr (2), *** riv-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *rivière* = a river. The original meaning was a shore or bank, from Low Lat. *riparia* = (1) the seashore, a bank, (2) a river: prop. fem. of *riparius* = riparian (q.v.); Sp. *ribera* = a shore, a seacoast; Port. *ribeira* = a meadow near the bank of a river; *ribeiro* = a brook; Ital. *riviera* = a sea-shore, a bank, a river.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A large and abundant stream; a copious flow.

"*Rivers* of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law."—*Psalm* cxix. 136.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* A large stream of water flowing over a certain portion of the earth's surface, and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or another river. A river is generally a stream of considerable size formed by the union of several brooks, streams, or rivulets. When several streams join, so as to produce a river of considerable size, this last is called the principal river, and the minor rivers of which it is composed are called its tributaries, affluents, branches, or feeders. The district drained by such a system of streams or rivers is termed a river-basin (q.v.). Rivers generally have their sources in springs, or from the gradual melting of the snow and ice which perpetually cover the summits of the most elevated ranges of mountains. The channel or cavity in which a river flows is called its bed, and the solid land which borders the bed is its banks. The termination of the course of a river, or where it discharges itself into the sea, another river, &c., is called its mouth.

The following table shows the length and area of some of the principal rivers:—

	Length in miles.	*Area of Basin. Sq. miles.*
Mississippi, with Missouri	4,100	1,290,000
Nile	3,700	1,290,000
Amazon	3,400	2,330,000
Obi	3,200	1,190,000
Yang-tse-kiang	3,200	689,000
Yenesei	3,200	880,000
Lena	2,900	942,000
Amur	2,800	403,000
Congo	2,600	1,540,000
Niger	2,600	1,060,000

Darwin (*Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. vi.) considered rivers as harbours of refuge for certain fishes, and as standing to the ocean in the same relation as islands do to continents.

2. *Geol.:* Rivers may in some cases be aided in hollowing out their beds by existing ravines and fissures, in others their whole channel is scooped out by themselves. The most rapid movement of the water is at the surface, friction retarding the lower and lateral currents. A velocity of three inches per second at the bottom is sufficient to tear up fine clay, six inches per second fine sand, twelve inches per second fine gravel, and three feet per second stones as large as an egg. Hence the transporting power of a river is enormous, especially when in flood. The material carried forward is deposited in the estuary at the mouth of the stream, and tends to form a delta (q.v.). Rivers have existed in all geological periods; one is traceable in the Carboniferous rocks of the Forest of Dean.

3. *Law:* Rivers are distinguished as navigable and non-navigable: the former being the property of the state, and subject to state jurisdiction; the latter the property of those through whose lands they flow. Improvements in many of our inland navigable rivers, by means of dams and locks, are now being made by the Government at public expense. The Ohio and some of its tributaries have been greatly improved by this method during the last few years.

river-basin, *s.* [BASIN, *s.*, B. II. 2. (*b*).]

river-bed, river-channel, *s.* The bed, bottom, or channel of a river

river-bullhead, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cottus gobio, the Miller's thumb (q.v.).

river-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Thelphusa (q.v.).

river-craft, *s.* Small craft or vessels which ply on rivers, but do not put out to sea.

river-crayfish, *s.*

Zool.: Astacus fluviatilis.

river-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A river-god (q.v.).

"Praying the *river-deity* to let them cross."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 210.

river-delta, *s.* [DELTA.]

river-dolphins, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Platanistidæ (q.v.).

*** river-dragon,** *s.* A crocodile. (So called by Milton (*P. L.,* xii. 191), in allusion to Ezekiel xxix. 3.)

river-driver, *s.* A name given by lumbermen to one whose business is to conduct logs down running streams.

*** river-ducks,** *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The Anatinæ. (*Swainson.*)

river-god, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A river personified, and worshipped as a deity. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

"Odysseus invokes the river of Scheria; Skamandros had his priest and Spercheios his grove; and sacrifice was done to the rival of Herakles, the *river-god* Acheloos."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 213.

river-hog, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Potamocbœrus, sometimes called Bush-hogs. *Potamochœrus penicillatus* is the Red River-hog.

river-horse, *s.*

Zool.: Hippopotamus amphibius.

"They are the *river-horse* and the crocodile, those celebrated inhabitants of the Nile."—*Young: Notes on the Paraphrase of Job.*

river-ice, *s.*

Geol., &c.: Ice floating down a river. It is capable of carrying with it, or moving forward, not merely gravel and pebbles, but boulders of large size.

river-jack viper, *s.*

Zool.: Vipera rhinoceros, from West Africa. The head is flat, with a longish born on each side of the snout. In captivity it is very irritable, and puffs itself out and hisses fiercely when visitors approach the case in which it is confined.

river-lamprey, *s.*

Ichthy: Petromyzon fluviatilis.

river-limpet, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ancylus (q.v.).

river-meadow, *s.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Unio (q.v.).

river of death, *s.*

Compar. Religions: An expression frequently met with in anthropological writings, and derived from the fact that, in very many forms of religion, the passage from the present to another state of existence is thought to be effected by the actual crossing of a river. The belief existed in classical times (cf. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 134, 145, with *Od. μ.* 22), and is very widely spread among races of low culture in the present day (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.,* cb. xii., xiii.). Allusions in Christian allegory and hymnology, which seem to embody this notion, probably refer to the passage of the Jordan by the Jews before entering the Land of Promise.

river-plain, *s.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Potamogale velox.

river-side, *s.* The bank of a river.

river-snail, *s.*

Zool.: Paludina vivipara.

river-terrace, *s.*

Geol.: A terrace along the side of a river. There is a steep cliff a few yards high supporting a flat terrace, corresponding in appearance to the adjacent alluvial plain. The terrace is apparently horizontal, but really has a slope corresponding to that of the river. Sometimes two or three such terraces exist one above the other. They are produced by the slow and intermittent upheaval of the land. (*Lyell.*)

river-tortoise, *s.* [MARSH-TORTOISE.]

river-wall, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either (1) to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks; (2) to prevent overflow of the land adjacent; or (3) to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller sectional area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water, *s.* The water of a river, as distinguished from spring-water, &c.

river-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Podostemon. (*Amer.*)

*** rĭv'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [RIVER, *s.*] To hawk by a river; to fly hawks at river fowl.

*** rĭv'-ĕr-ăl,** *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to a river; situated on or near to a river; bordering on a river.

"General Prendergast has made short work of the long-talked of *riverain* defences known as the Menhla position."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 19, 1885.

*** rĭv'-ĕr-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *river,* s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little river; a rivulet, a stream.

"Whose violet veins in branched *riverets* flow."
Drayton: Barons Wars, vi. 56.

*** rĭv'-ĕr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *river,* s.; *-hood.*] The quality or state of being a river. (*Hugh Miller,* in *Annandale.*)

*** rĭv'-ĕr-īne,** *a.* [RIVERAIN.]

*** rĭv'-ĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *river;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little river, a stream.

"All her hidden crystall *riverlings,*"
Sylvester: Du Bartas, third day, first week, 188.

rĭv'-ĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *river,* s.; *-y.*]

1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

"Branched with *rivery* veins, meanderlike that glide." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 10.

2. Abounding in rivers.

rĭv'-ĕt, * rev-et, *v.t.* [RIVET (1), *s.*] [Fr. *river.*]

I. *Literally*

1. To fasten with a rivet or rivets.

"Their greaves and pouldrons others *rivet* fast."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii.

2. To clinch; to fasten firmly.

"In *rivetting,* the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the place you *rivet* it upon.—*Moxon.*

II. *Fig.:* To fix or fasten firmly.

"Toil on from watch to watch, bidding my eye,
Fast *rivetted* on science, sleep defy."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

rĭv'-ĕt (1), *** rev-et, * ryv-et,** *s.* [Fr., from *river* = to rivet; a word probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Icel. *rifa* = to tack together.] A short bolt with a flat or rose head, employed for uniting two plates or thin pieces of material. The stub end is swaged to prevent its withdrawal. When used for joining pieces of leather, as in making belting, an annular disc, termed a burr, is placed over this end previous to swaging, in order to give a greater bearing. Rivets are cut from round metal rods, and formed by special machinery. In riveting iron plates together, as in boilers, tanks, &c., the rivet is made red-hot, and while a sledge is held against the head, the end is swaged down by striking directly with a riveting-hammer, or a species of die called a snap-head is interposed. In riveting together wooden surfaces, they may be lined with metallic plate, or washers may be placed under the head and the swaged burr, to prevent the indentation of the wood.

"*Rivet* of steel and iron clasp."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 16.

rivet-boy, *s.* The boy employed in the operation of riveting to take the rivets from the furnace.

rivet-cutter, *s.* A jaw tool for cutting off flush the stub ends of rivets or bolts.

rivet-hearth, *s.* A shallow, round fuel-tray, mounted on three legs, and having a circular bellows beneath it for blowing the fire in which rivets are made red-hot.

rivet-joint, *s.* A joint formed by a rivet or rivets.

* **rĭv'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bearded wheat. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 49.)

rĭv'-ĕt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rivet*, v.; *-er.*] One who rivets.

rĭv'-ĕt-ĭng, rĭv'-ĕtt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of fastening with a rivet or rivets.

2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

riveting-hammer, *s.* A hammer for swaging a rivet when in position. It has a long, flat-faced head and a narrow peen.

riveting-machine, *s.*

Boiler-making: A machine in which the operation of riveting boiler or other metallic plates is performed by steam-power.

riveting-set, *s.* A punch with a hollow face, used for swaging the head of rivets.

rĭv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Rive (1), *v.*]

riving-knife, *s.*

Coopering: A frow (q.v.).

riving-machine, *s.* A machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain; for hoops, staves, splints, as the case may be.

* **rĭ'-vō,** *interj.* [Etym. doubtful.] An exclamation in Bacchanalian revelry.

"*Rivo!* says the drunkard."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

rĭ'-vōse, *a.* [Lat. *rivus* = a river.]

Zool., &c.: Having furrows more or less sinuate like the course of a river.

rĭ'-vŏ-tīte, *s.* [After Prof. Rivot, of Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very compact amorphous mineral of a yellowish to grayish-green colour. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·55 to 3·62; fracture uneven, fragile. An analysis yielded: antimonic acid, 42·0; protoxide of silver, 1·18; protoxide of copper, 39·50; carbonic acid, 21·0; lime, a trace, from which the formula $2SbO_5 + 4(CuO,AgO)CO_2$ is calculated.

rĭv'-ụ-lĕt, *s.* [Lat. *rivulus*, dimin. from *rivus* = a river.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small stream; a brook, a streamlet.

"The shades . . .
Through which me to refresh the gentle *rivulets* run."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 6.

II. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia affinitata.*

rĭv'-ụ-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rivul(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A mucilaginous substance obtained from a freshwater alga, *Rivula tuberosa.*

* **rĭx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rixatio*, from *rixatus*, pa. par. of *rixor* = to brawl, to quarrel.] A brawl, a quarrel.

* **rĭx-ā'-trĭx,** *s.* [Rixation.] A quarrelsome, brawling woman; a common scold.

rĭx'-dŏl-lạr, *s.* [Dan. *rijksdaalder, rigsdaler*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, from *reichs*, genit. of *reich* = an empire, and *thaler* = a dollar (q.v.).]

1. A silver coin made at the British mint for use in the island of Ceylon. It is valued at 1s. 6d., and is divided into twelve fanams of 1½d. each.

2. A silver coin used at the Cape of Good Hope, divided into eight schillings, and worth about 1s. 6d. sterling.

rĭz'-ŏm, *s.* [Rhizome.]

Her.: The grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other corn.

rĭz'-zĕred, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Half-dried and salted: as, *rizzered* fish. (*Scotch.*)

rōaḡh (1), * **roche,** *s.* [A.S. *reohhe, reohche*; cogn. with Dut. *rog* = a ray; O. Dut. *roch* = a skate; Dan. *rokke* = a ray; Sw. *rocka*; Ger. *roche*; Lat. *raia* = a ray.]

Ichthy.: Leuciscus rutilus, common throughout Europe north of the Alps, and found in great numbers in the Sea of Azov and the Caspian. Colour most brilliant at spawning-time, especially in males. Upper part of body bluish-green, inclining to black; sides, brighter, sometimes silvery-yellowish; belly silvery-white; ventrals and anals red; dorsal and caudal gray, with red spots, and often with a blackish border. Length about ten inches, but large specimens may measure fifteen. Roach are gregarious, and associate with Bream and Rudd, often breeding with them. They are not much esteemed as food fish in England; in Russia dried roach is a national dish, and the roe of the Caspian Roach is made into caviare, large quantities of which are annually exported.

¶ *As sound as a roach:* Perfectly sound. (Perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *roche* = a rock.)

"The Roach spawns in April and May in Prussia, May in Austria, and June in England, when the scales of the male become rough. The fishes then assemble in weedy places in shoals, and exhibit those lively movements which have given rise to the adage, '*As sound as a roach.*' It is not often safe to depend on mediæval etymology, but it had been supposed that the Roach was incapable of becoming diseased, and was hence named after St. Roch, the legendary Æsculapius."—*Seeley: Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, p. 148.

rōaḡh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The upward curve of the foot of a sail, made in order to clear the stays, spars, &c.

rōaḡh (3), *s.* [See def.] A cockroach (q.v.).

rōaḡh (4), **rōche,** *s.* [Fr. *roche* = a rock.]

* 1. A rock. (*Palsgrave.*)

2. Refuse gritty stone, or a bed in position resembling it. The highest bed in the Portland Oolite is called the Roach bed. (*Etheridge.*)

rōad, * **rode,** * **roode,** *s.* [A.S. *rád* = a journey, an expedition, a road, from *rád*, pa. t. of *rídan* = to ride. *Raid* and *road* are thus doublets.]

* 1. An incursion, an expedition, a raid.

"The Scot who will make *road* upon us."
Shakesp: Henry V., i. 2.

* 2. The act of riding; a journey, a ride.

"With easy *roads* he came to Leicester."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2

3. An open way or public passage; a way for passengers; ground appropriated to public traffic, and forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, vehicles, cattle, &c. Roads are variously constructed, according to the state of civilization and resources of the country through which they pass, and according to the nature and amount of the traffic to be provided for by them. [Macadam, Turnpike, Street.] As a generic term *road* includes highways, streets, lanes, &c. The Romans were the great constructors of roads among the ancients: their roads were pavements resting on a foundation of rough stones consolidated into one mass by liquid mortar or grout. The four great Roman roads in Britain were:—

1. Watling Street; from Kent, by way of London, to Cardigan Bay, in Wales.
2. Ikenild Street; from St. David's, Wales, by way of Birmingham, Derby, and York, to Tynemouth.
3. Fosse Way; from Cornwall to Lincoln.
4. Ermin Street; from St. David's to Southampton.

4. A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore; a roadstead. (Generally in the plural.)

"Peering in maps for ports and *roads*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. A means of access or approach; a path.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private *road*;
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 331.

¶ (1) *By road:* By walking or riding along the highway, as distinguished from travelling by sea or by rail.

(2) *On the road:* Passing, travelling.

(3) *To take the road:* To set out on a journey.

(4) *To take to the road:* To become a highway-robber.

road-agent, *s.* A highwayman. (*Local.*)

road-bed, *s.*

1. *Rail.-eng.:* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests The substructure of the way consists of the embankment, bridges, piling, ballast, &c., and supports the superstructure, which consists of the rails, ties, chairs, frogs, crossings, &c.

2. *Civ.-eng.:* In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

"The road in England is always well kept, the *road-bed* is often like a rock."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 248.

road-book, *s.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

* **road-harrow,** *s.* A machine for dragging over roads when they are much out of repair, to replace the stones, gravel, &c., disturbed by the traffic.

road-locomotive, *s.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.

road-metal, *s.* [Metal, *s.*, A. II. 1. (1).]

road-roller, *s.* A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

road-runner, *s.*

Ornith.: Geococcyx californianus. Its powers of running are so great that it is often hunted on horseback.

road-scraper, *s.* A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

* **road-steamer,** *s.* A road-locomotive.

road-sulky, *s.* A light vehicle or trap accommodating only one person. [Sulky, *s.*]

road-surveyor, *s.* A public officer whose duty is to supervise the roads in a district, and see that they are kept in good order.

† **road-weed,** *s.*

Bot.: The genus Plantago, especially *Plantago major*, which grows on hard roads.

road-worthy, *a.* Fit for the road or travelling.

rōad, rōde, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *road*, s. (q.v.), or from Lat. *roto* = to revolve, through Fr. *röder*, or Sp. *rodear.* Cf. *Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 316.]

A. *Trans.:* To rouse.

"When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they may be raised once."—*Wilson & Bonaparte: American Ornithology* (ed. 1832), iii. 12. (Note.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. (See extract).

"A good retriever . . . who will *road* or follow the foot-scent of game well."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 93.

2. To fly in a body.

"To shoot wildfowl *roding* in, half an hour after sunset."—*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 188.

* **rōad'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *road*; *-less.*] Destitute of roads.

"Marching often across a *roadless* country as fast as sepoys in retreat."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 16, 1886.

rōad'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *road*, and *man.*] A man who works upon the roads.

rōad'-sīde, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *road*, and *side.*]

A. *As subst.:* The side or borders of a road.

"By the *roadside* fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!"
Longfellow: Footsteps of Angels.

B. *As adj.:* Situated or being on the side of a road.

"*Roadside* waste, *roadside* pasture, and *roadside* turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

rōad'-stĕad, *s.* [Eng. *road* and *stead.*] The same as Road, *s.*, 4.

"Curses the *roadstead*, and with gale
Of early morning lifts the sail."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 12.

rōad'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *road*; suff. *-ster.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A horse well fitted for travelling, or commonly employed in travelling, specif. applied to a trotter.

2. One who is much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

3. One who rides along the roads instead of following the hounds across country. (*Hunt. Slang.*)

"Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. A tricycle or bicycle built more heavily than one for racing purposes, to withstand the wear and tear of travelling on the high road.

"It was a substantial *roadster*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

II. *Naut.:* A vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. (*Smyth.*)

rōad'-wāy, * **rōde'-wāy,** *s.* [Eng. *road*, and *way.*] A highway, a road; espec. the part of a highway used by vehicles, horses, &c.

"Never a man's thought in the world keeps the *roadway* better than thine."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

rōam, * **ram-en,** * **rom-en,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a theoretical A.S. *rāmian* (not found) = to stretch after; hence, to seek, to journey or rove about; cf. O. H. Ger. *rāmên, râman* = to aim at, to strive after. "It can hardly be doubted that the use of the word was largely and early influenced by the word *Rome*, on account of the frequent pilgrimages to it" (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intrans.:* To wander about without any definite purpose, object, or direction; to rove about, to ramble.

"How eager are my thoughts to *roam*
In quest of what they love!"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xlii.

B. *Trans.:* To range, to wander, to rove over.

"Now she *roams*
The dreary waste." *Couper: Task*, i. 546.

* **rōam,** *s.* [Roam, *v.*] The act of roaming, roving, or wandering; a ramble.

"The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*." *Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

rōam'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *roam*, v.; *-er.*] One who roams or roves about; a rover, a wanderer, a vagrant.

rōan, * **roane,** * **roen,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *rouẽn* (Fr. *rouan*), a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *ruano* = roan; Ital. *roano, rovano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed; now generally used of a mixed colour having a decided shade of red. (Applied to horses or cattle.)

"How shall I answer hue and cry
For a *roan* gelding, twelve hands high?"
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A roan colour; the colour described in A.

2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan colour.

"Proud, prancing on his *roan*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

3. *Leather:* Sheepskin tanned with sumach; the process is similar in its details to that employed for morocco leather, but lacks the graining given to the morocco by the grooved rollers in the finishing. It is used largely for bookbinding and sometimes for shoes.

roan-antelope, *s.*

Zool.: *Ægoceros leucophœus*, from the open plains of South Africa. It is about six feet long, forty inches high at the shoulder; heavily built, with upright mane, long ears, and scimetar-shaped horns; hide black, which colour reflected through the ashy-gray gives the animal its popular Dutch name Blauw-boc (Blue Buck).

rōan, *s.* [Rowan.]

rōar, * **rore,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rârian;* cogn. with M. H. Ger. *rêren;* Dut. *reeren.* From the same root as Lat. *latro* = to bark; Sansc. *rá* = to bellow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cry with a loud continued voice; to bellow, as a beast; to shout. (*Jeremiah* ii. 15.)

2. To cry aloud, as in pain or distress.

"Thereat he *rored* for exceeding paine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 17.

3. To make a loud, continued, and confused noise, as the waves, the wind, a crowd of people, or the like.

"I am the Lord thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves *roared*."—*Isaiah* li. 15.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; to shout in laughter.

* 5. To act riotously. [Roaring-boys.]

II. *Vet.:* To make a loud noise in breathing. [Roaring, *s.*, 2.]

B. *Trans.:* To shout out loudly; to cry aloud; to call out or proclaim loudly.

"*Roar* these accusations forth."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

rōar, * **rore,** *s.* [Roar, *v.*]

1. A full loud cry or noise, as the cry of a beast; a shout.

"The *roar* of a whole herd of lions."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. The cry, as of a person in pain or distress.

3. A loud, continued, and confused sound, as of the waves, the wind, a crowd of persons, or the like.

"The ceaseless *roar*
Which rushes on the solitary shore."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 95.

* 4. A tumult.

"Perceiuing his enemies dayly to increase vpon him, and all the countries about to be in a *rore*."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 656.

5. A shout or outcry of mirth or laughter.

"Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a *roar*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

rōar'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *roar*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who roars, shouts, or bawls.

"The *roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and a strong voice."—*Rambler*, No. 14.

* 2. One who acts riotously; a noisy, riotous person.

"A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!"
Massinger: Renegado, i. 3.

* 3. A wave, a billow.

"What care these *roarers* for the name of king?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

II. *Vet.:* A broken-winded horse.

"If a horse is a *roarer* . . . he will usually make a grunting noise when taking a fence."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse*, p. 598.

* **rōar'-ĭc,** *a.* [Rory.]

rōar'-ĭng, * **ror-ing,** * **ror-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Roar, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Shouting, noisy.

2. Characterized by noise or riot; riotous.

"A mad *roaring* time."—*Barnet: Own Time.*

II. *Fig.:* Going on briskly; brisk, active; highly successful: as, a *roaring* trade. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loud, continued, or confused noise; a loud cry, as of a beast; a shout, as of laughter. (*Proverbs* xix. 12.)

2. *Veterinary:*

(1) A peculiar sound emitted during respiration by some horses. When of a chronic type, it most frequently arises from a paralysed condition of the dilator muscles of the left side of the windpipe, and is very often hereditary. (*Sidney.*)

"Their horses make much muscle, and *roaring* is almost unknown among them."—*Globe*, Nov. 9, 1885.

(2) The act of breathing loud. [(1).]

¶ *The roaring game:* Curling. (*Scotch.*)

* **roaring-boys,** *s. pl.* An old name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians, who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohawks of later times.

* **rōar'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *roaring; -ly.*] In a roaring manner.

rōast, * **rost,** * **roste,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rostir* (Fr. *rôtir*), from Ger. *rösten* = to roast, from *rost* = a grate, a gridiron, or from Irish *roistin* = a gridiron, *rosdaim* = to roast, *rost* = roast meat; Gael. *rost, roist;* Wel. *rhostio;* Bret. *rosta* = to roast.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cook, dress, or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, &c.

(2) To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, To *roast* coffee.

(3) To heat to excess; to heat violently.

"*Roasted* in wrath and fire." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To banter, quiz, or chaff severely; to tease unmercifully. (*Colloq.*)

"Bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden."—*Bp. Atterbury: Epistolary Corresp.*, ii. 417.

II. *Metall.:* To expose, as metallic ores, to a protracted heat below fusion, in order to expel sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cook or dress meat by roasting.

"He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broile, and frie."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 319.

2. To become roasted or fit for the table by exposure to fire.

rōast, *s. & a.* [Roast, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* That which is roasted, as a joint of meat; that part of a slaughtered animal which is chosen for roasting, as the shoulder or leg of muttou, sirloin of beef, &c.

"On holy days an egg or two at most,
But ample ambition never reach'd to *roast*."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 36.

B. *As adj.:* Roasted: as, *roast* beef.

¶ * (1) *To cry roast meat:* Not to be able to keep one's good fortune to one's self.

(2) *To rule the roast:* To have or take the lead or mastery; to be master or chief. (Prob. for *to rule the roost.*)

"Suffolk, the new-made duke, that *rules the roast*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

roast-beef plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Iris fœtidissima.* [Iris.]

roast-bitter, *s.* A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of burnt bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic substances.

rōast'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *roast; -er.*]

1. One who or that which roasts.

* 2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.

"We kept a *roaster* of the sucking pigs."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. 1.

rōast'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Roast, *v.*]

roasting-bed, *s.*

Metall.: A floor or bed of refractory substance on which ores are roasted.

roasting-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which ore is heated to drive off the sulphur and other volatile particles.

roasting-jack, *s.*

Domestic: An old fashioned device for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

* **rŏb,** *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *rob*, from Arab. *robb* = a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit.

"The conserve or ratber the *rob* that is made of them."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 171.

rŏb, * **robbe,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *robber, rober.* The origiual sense was to despoil the slain in battle, to strip, to disrobe, from O. Fr. *robbe, robe* = a robe; so Eng. *reave* (*bereave*) is formed in a similar manner, from A.S. *reáf* = clothing; O. Sp. *robir;* Sp. *robar;* O. H. Ger. *roubôn, roupôn;* Ger. *rauben;* Dut. *roven.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive, strip, or plunder of anything by unlawful force or violence, or by secret theft; to strip or deprive of auything by stealing; to deprive unlawfully.

"Thei *robbiden* hym and woundiden hym and wenten awey."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 30.

2. To plunder, to pillage; to steal anything from.

"Like a thief to come to *rob* my grounds."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

3. To deprive, to strip.

"That all the rest it seem'd they *robbed* bare
Of bounty, and of beautie, and all virtues rare."
Spenser: F. Q., III vi. 4.

* 4. To steal.

"To *rob* love from any."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To steal, to plunder, to pillage.

"Men and women elouh, and *robbed* through the land." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 88.

* **rob-altar,** *s.* A sacrilegious plunderer.

rŏb'-ạnd, rŏb'-bĭn, *s.* [For *rope-band.*]

Naut.: A piece of plaited rope, called sennit, used for fastening the head-rope of a sail to the jackstay; a rope-band.

Rŏb'-bẹn Ĭs'-lạnd (*s* silent.) [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the Cape of Good Hope, used as a penal station.

Robben Island-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Coronella phocarum.*

rŏb'-bẽr, * **rob-bour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *robbeur.*] [Rob, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who robs or steals from another; one who commits a robbery; a thief.

"Who, turning to the *robber* band,
Bade four, the bravest, take the brand."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 21.

2. One who takes that to which he has no right; one who strips or deprives another of anything by violence or wrong.

II. *Law:* One who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or threats, and with a felonious intent.

robber-crab, *s.*
Zool. : Birgus latro. [BIRGUS.]

***rob berds-man, *rob-bers-man,** *s.* [ROBERDSMAN.]

rŏb'-bĕr-ў, * rob-er-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *roberie.*]
1. *Ord. Lang. :* The act or practice of robbing or of taking anything from another by violence or wroug ; a pluudering, a pillaging ; theft.
"Eacb place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fil'd with treasure rackt with *robberies.*"
Spenser : Mother Hubbard's Tale.
2. *Law :* (See extract).
"The felonious and forcible taking, from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting bim in fear. (1) There must be a taking, otherwise it is no *robbery.* (2) It is immaterial of what value the thing taken is ; a penny as well as a pound, thus forcibly extorted, makes a *robbery.* (3) Lastly, the taking must be by force, or a previous putting in fear ; which makes the violation of the person more atrocious than privately stealing. This previous violence, or putting in fear, is the criterion that distinguishes *robbery* from other larcenies."—*Blackstone : Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

rŏb'-bĭn (1), *s.* [Ceylon.]
Comm. : The name given to the package in which Ceylonese, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. (*Simmonds.*)

rŏb'-bĭn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The spring of a carriage. (*Simmonds.*)

rŏb'-bĭn (3), *s.* [ROBAND.]

rōbe, *s.* [Fr., from M. H. Ger. *roub, roup ;* O. H. Ger. *raup ;* Ger. *raub* = booty, spoil, a garment ; cogn. with A.S. *reáf* = spoil, clothing : Icel. *rauf* = spoil ; Ital. & O. Sp. *roba ;* Sp. *ropa ;* Port. *roupa.*]
1. A kind of gown or long loose dress worn over other dress, especially by persons in high position, or engaged in any ceremonial, ordinance, or rite ; a gown of state or office, as of judges, priests, &c. ; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.
"The vests, the *robes*, and heaps of shining gold"
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey viii. 456.
2. A dressed buffalo skin. A pack of robes is ten skins tied in a pack, this being the state in which they are brought to market.

¶ *Master of the Robes :* An officer of the royal household, whose duty is to order and supervise the robes of the sovereign. Under him are several officers, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page, a brusher, a furrier, a sempstress, a laundress, a starcher, and a standing wardrobe-keeper, at Windsor Castle, St. James's, and Hampton Court palaces, &c. Under a queen the duties are performed by a Mistress of the Robes, who is the highest in rank of the ladies in the service of the queen. (*English.*)

¶ *Gentlemen of the robe* (or *of the long robe*) *:* Barristers.

robe-maker, *s.* A maker of official robes for judges, the clergy, barristers, members of a university, &c.

rōbe, *v.t. & i.* [ROBE, *s.*]
A. *Transitive :*
I. *Lit. :* To invest with a robe or robes ; to dress with magnificence ; to array.
"Lying *robed* and crowned,
Worthy a Roman spouse!"
Tennyson : Dream of Fair Women, 163.
II. *Fig. :* To clothe, to dress, to invest, to cover : as, The fields are *robed* with green.
B. *Intrans. :* To put on robes ; to array one's self in a robe or robes.

*** rŏb'-ĕrdz-măn, * rŏb'-bĕrdz-măn, * rŏb'-ĕrts-măn,** *s.* [Said to be named after Robin Hood, the celebrated outlaw of Sherwood Forest.] In the old statutes, a term applied to any bold robber or night thief. In *Piers Plowman* they are termed Roberdes knaves.
"*Robbersmen*, or *Robberdsmen*, were a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes (5 Edw. 3, &c.) . . . of whom Coke says, that Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard I., on the borders of England and Scotland by robbery, burning of houses, rapine and spoil, &c., and that these *Robberdsmen* took name from him."—*Tomline : Law Dictionary.*

rŏb'-ĕrt, *s.* [HERB-ROBERT.]

Rŏb'-ĕr-tĭn, Rŏb'-ĕr-tine, *s.* [See def.]
Church Hist. : One of an order of monks, so named after Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187.

rŏb'-ĭn, *s.* [A familiar dimin. from *Robert.*] [JACKDAW.]
1. The Redbreast (q.v.).
* 2. A trimming on the front of the dress.
"*Robins*, and caps and sheets."
Wolcott : P. Pindar, p. 237.

¶ (1) *Robin run in the hedge :*
Bot. : Nepeta Glechoma.
(2) *Round-robin :* [ROUNDROBIN].

Robin Goodfellow, *s.* A "drudging fiend," and merry domestic fairy, famous for mischievous pranks and practical jokes. At night-time he will sometimes do little services for the family over which he presides. The Scotch call this domestic spirit a brownie ; the Germans, kobold or Knecht Ruprecht. The Scandinavians called it Nissé God-dreng. Puck, the jester of Fairy-court, is the same.
"Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Called *Robin Goodfellow* . . .
Those that Hob-goblin call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Robin Hood, *s.* A celebrated outlaw in the reign of Richard I. ; hence, a character in May-day and other games.

robin-redbreast, *s.* [REDBREAST.]

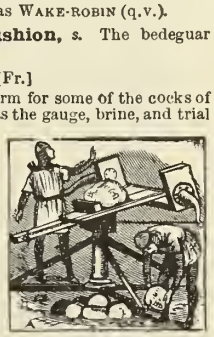
robin-ruddock, *s.* The robin-redbreast.

robin-wake, *s.*
Bot. : The same as WAKE-ROBIN (q.v.).

robin's pincushion, *s.* The bedeguar of the dog rose.

rŏb'-ĭ-nĕt (1), *s.* [Fr.]
Steam-eng. : A term for some of the cocks of the steam-engine, as the gauge, brine, and trial cocks.

*** rŏb'-ĭ-nĕt (2),** *s.* [Eng. *robin ;* dimin. suff. *-et.*]
1. A robin-redbreast.
"The mavis, merl, and *robinet.*"
Drayton : Muses Elysium, Nymph. viii.
2. *Old Arm. :* A military engine for hurling darts and stones.


ROBINET.

rŏb'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROBE, *v.*]

robing-room, *s.* A vestiary ; a room where robes of state or ceremony are put on or off : as, a judge's *robing-room.*

rō-bĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Robin, a French botanist, herbalist to Henry IV.]
1. *Bot. :* A genus of Galegeæ. North American trees, bearing deciduous, pinnate leaves, and nodding racemes of white or roscate flowers : calyx with five lanccolate teeth, the two upper approximate ; legume many-seeded. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, a native of the United States, is the Bastard or False Acacia, called in America the Locust-tree. It is from fifty to eighty feet high, with loose racemes of fragrant flowers. The leaves, root, and inner bark are sweet. The wood is hard and durable, and used for trenails. In the south of France it is grown to furnish vine props. *R. hispida* is the Rose Acacia of the Southern United States.
2. *Palæobot. :* Found in the European Pliocene.

rō-bĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia) ; -ic.*] Derived from *Robinia Pseudacacia.*

robinic-acid, *s.*
Chem. : An acid found in the root of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* It forms a syrupy mass, but becomes crystalline in contact with absolute alcohol.

rō-bĭn'-ĭ-ĭn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *robinii(a) ; -in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem. : A yellow colouring matter found in the wood of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* Obtained by precipitating the aqueous decoction with basic acetate of lead, and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid.

rŏb'-ĭn-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia) ; -ine.*]
Chem. : $C_{25}H_{30}O_{16}$. A yellow colouring matter found in the blossom of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* To extract it, the recently-gathered flowers are boiled in water, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue repeatedly exhausted with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in delicate straw-yellow crystals having a silky lustre, melts to a yellow liquid at 195°, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, but dissolves readily in alkalis and alkaline carbonate. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark brown by ferric chloride, and it reduces cupric oxide in a boiling alkaline solution.

robinine-sugar, *s.*
Chem. : $C_{13}H_{10}O_6$ (?). A sweet brown syrup, obtained by heating robinine with dilute acids. It does not crystallize, smells of caramel when heated, and yields with nitric acid a large quantity of picric acid.

rō'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot., &c. : Wood for shipbuilding, from a Bignoniad, *Catalpa longissima*, and *Platymiscium platystachyum*, one of the Dalbergieæ.

*** rŏb ō' dā'-vў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful ; cf. *rob*, s.] A drink so called.
"Sherry nor *Rob-o'-Davy* here could flow."
Taylor, the Water-poet.

*** rŏb'-ŏr-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *roborans*, pr. par. of *roboro* = to make strong, from *robur* = strength.]
A. *As adj. :* Strengthening.
B. *As subst. :* A strengthening medicine ; a tonic.

*** rŏb'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *roboratus*, pa. par. of *roboro* = to make strong.] To make strong ; to give strength to ; to strengthen, to confirm, to establish.
"Ancient privileges . . . which herein are *roborated* and confirmed."—*Fuller : Hist. Cambridge*, ii. 36.

*** rŏb-ŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *roboratio.*] [ROBORATE.] The act of strengthening, confirming, or establishing.

*** rō-bör'-ĕ-an, * rō-bör'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *roboreus*, from *robur* = strength, also an oak.] Made of oak ; strong.

rō'-bŭr, *s.* [Lat. = (1) hardness, strength, (2) the common oak, *Quercus robur.*] (See etym. and compound.)

Robur Caroli or **Carolinum,** *s.*
Astron. : King Charles's Oak, a southern constellation, formed by Halley in 1676 from a portion of Argo Navis.

rō-bŭst', *a.* [Fr. *robuste*, from Lat. *robustus* = strong, from O. Lat. *robus ;* Lat. *robur* = strength ; Sp. & Ital. *robusto.*]
1. Possessed of great strength ; strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular, vigorous.
"A *robust*, boisterous rogue knockt him down."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., § iii., let. 22.
2. Indicating great strength and vigour.
"His *robust*, distended chest."
Young : Paraphrase of Job.
3. Sound, vigorous : as, *robust* health.
4. Requiring vigour or strength : as, *robust* employment.
* 5. Violent, rough, rude.
"Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robust.*"
Thomson : Autumn, 529.

***rō-bŭst'-ĭoŭs (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *robust ; -ious.*]
1. Robust, strong, vigorous, stout, sturdy.
"These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down."
Milton : Samson Agonistes, 566.
2. Rough, boisterous.
"The men do sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious* and rough coming on."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, iii. 7.

*** rō-bŭst'-ĭoŭs-lў (i as y),** *adv.* [Eng. *robustious ; -ly.*] In a robust manner ; with force or vigour ; stoutly, sturdily, roughly, boisterously.
"If they come in *robustiously* . . . are received for the braver fellows."—*Ben Jonson : Discoveries.*

*** rō-bŭst'-ĭoŭs-nĕss (i as y), * rō-bŭst'-u-oŭs nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *robustious ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being robust ; robustness ; muscular strength ; vigour.
"That *robustiousness* of body."—*Sandys : State of Religion*, sig. s. 2.

rō-bŭst'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *robust ; -ly.*] In a robust manner ; with great strength or vigour.

rō-bŭst'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *robust; -ness.*] The quality or state of being robust; muscular strength or vigour; the condition of the body when in full flesh and sound health.

"Beef may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

* **rō-bŭst'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *robust; -ous.*] Robust. (*Dryden: Don Sebastian,* i. 1.)

rŏc, rukh, *s.* [Arab. *rukh*; see def.]

Arab. Mythol.: A huge white bird, one claw of which is as big as the trunk of a large tree, and capable of carrying off an elephant and devouring it. Adolf Erman suggests that the fossil tusks of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus,* which have a faint resemblance to the bill of a gigantic bird, created the idea of the roc, which would then technically be a myth of observation.

rŏc'-ăm-bōle, † **rŏk'-ăm-bōle,** *s.* [Fr. *rocambole;* Ital. & Sp. *rocambola;* Sw. *råckenboll;* Ger. *rockenabolle* = rye-bulb: *rocken* = rye, and *bolle* = bulby, because it is bulbous and grows among rye.]

Bot. & Hort.: (1) *Allium Scorodoprasum,* a plant with bulbs like garlic, but with the cloves smaller. It is used for the same purposes as the shallot, garlic, &c. A native of Denmark, not much cultivated in England. (2) *Allium Ophioscorodon,* from Greece. Sometimes the two are considered to be identical.

rŏc-çĕl'-la, *s.* [Port. *rocca* = a rock. Named from the place of growth.]

Bot.: A genus of Usneidæ. Dull gray lichens, with a peltate disc, open from the front, and seated on a carbonaceous stratum. They grow on rocks by the sea. *Roccella tinctoria* is the Archil, Orchil, or Orchella lichen. *R. fuciformis,* used, like the former, for a dye-plant, is less valuable. They occur in the extreme south of England.

rŏc-çĕl-lăn'-ĭl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *roccell(ic); anil(ine),* and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{42}N_2O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{17}H_{30}O_2)''\\(C_6H_5)_2\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\} N_2$.

Phenyl-roccellamide. A crystalline body obtained by heating roccellic acid with an excess of aniline, distilling, and treating the black residue, left in the retort, with alcohol. It forms colourless laminæ, melts to a colourless liquid at 53°, is insoluble in water, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid, but soluble in alcohol.

rŏc-çĕl'-lĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *roccell(a); -ic.*] Contained in, or derived from plants of the genus Roccella.

roccellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{32}O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{17}H_{30}O_2)''\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\} O_2$. A fatty acid discovered in 1830 by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria,* and other species of the same genus. It crystallizes in white rectangular four-sided plates, or in short needles, melts at 132° to a colourless liquid, is tasteless, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. It is very slightly affected by reagents, but it decomposes carbonates. The roccellates of the alkali metals are soluble in water. The barium salt, $C_{17}H_{30}Ba''O_4$, is a bulky white powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. The silver salt, $C_{17}H_{30}Ag_2O_4$, obtained by precipitation, is a white amorphous mass, which darkens on exposure to light.

roccellic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{30}O_3$. A faintly yellow, neutral oil, obtained by heating roccellic acid to between 220° and 280°, mixing the brown mass with dilute soda-ley, and treating with ether. It dissolves easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

rŏc-çĕl'-lĭn-ĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$ (?). A crystalline substance extracted from *Roccella tinctoria* by hydrochloric acid and boiling alcohol. It forms a mass of silky needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

* **roch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *roche* = a rock.] To harden like a rock.

"Thee winter's coldnesse thee river hardlye *roching.*" *Stanyhurst: Conceites,* p. 136.

* **rochc** (1), *s.* [Fr.] A roach.

* **rōçhe** (2), *s.* [Fr.] A rook.

roche-alum, *s.* [Rock-alum.]

roche-lime, *s.* Quicklime.

roches-moutonneés, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Projecting eminences of rock which have been smoothed and worn into the shape of flattened domes by a glacier passing over them. They are called *moutonnées* because their small rounded bosses resemble the backs of a flock of sheep.

Rō-çhĕlle', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified sea-port of France, the capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure.

Rochelle-powder, *s.* [Seidlitz-powder.]

Rochelle-salt, *s.* [Sodio-potassic tartrate.]

rŏçh'-ĕt (I), * **rŏtçh'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *rochet,* from O. H. Ger. *roch, hroch* (Ger. *rock*) = a coat, a frock: cf. Ir. *rocan* = a mantle, a cloak; Gael. *rochall.*]

ROCHET.

1. An ecclesiastical garment of fine white linen, differing from the surplice in being shorter, and open at the sides. It was formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but is now worn by bishops under the chimere.

"The *rochet* is also derived from the albe . . . As the surplice is an augmentation of the albe, so the *rochet* is a diminution of the same . . . being shorter, and either with tighter sleeves, or without sleeves. It is well known that the clergy and bishops were required formerly by the decrees of Synods to wear their albes constantly; hence the *rochets,* which were merely reduced albes, were introduced from reasons of commodity . . . They were also worn by cantors and canons, also by choir children."—*Pugin: Gloss. Eccles. Ornament & Costume.*

* 2. A bishop.

"Wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets.*"—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. i., ch. v.

* 3. A loose round frock or upper garment, the original of the ecclesiastical vestment.

* **rŏçh'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *roche* = a roach; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A kind of fish, by some taken for the roach, by others for the piperfish, one of the gurnards.

"Of *rochets,* whitings, or common fish."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 1.

* **rŏçh'-ĕtte,** *s.* [Rochet (1), *s.*]

roçh'-ĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from Fr. *roche* = a rock (q.v.).] (See compound.)

roching-cask, *s.* A wooden cistern, lined with lead, in which alum is crystallized after having been previously dissolved in water or by the action of steam.

rŏch-lĕd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Rochleder; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resinous substance originally extracted by alcohol from melanchyme (q.v.). Colour, reddish-brown; transparent to translucent; melting point, 100°. Composition: carbon, 76·79; hydrogen, 9·06; oxygen, 14·15 = 100. Found also in large masses in the lignite of Zweifelsreuth, Eger, Bohemia.

rŏck (1), * **rocke** (I), * **rok,** * **rokke** (I), *s.* [Icel. *rokkr* = a distaff; Sw. *rock;* Dan. *rok;* O. H. Ger. *roccho;* M. H. Ger. *rocke;* Ger. *rocken.* Prob. from Dan. *rokke* = to rock (q.v.).] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax, wool, &c., is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

"With her *rocke,* many a knocke
She gave him on the crowne."
Sir T. More: Serjeant & Frere.

rŏck (2), * **rocke** (2), * **roche,** * **rokke** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *roke, roche, roc,* from Irish & Gael. *roc* = a rock; Bret. *roch.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter which constitutes the earth's crust, as distinguished from clay, sand, gravel, peat, &c.

"Down his wan cheek a briny torrent flows,
So silent fountains, from a *rock's* tall head."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 19.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) A stone of any size; a pebble. (*Colloq.* or *humorous.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A cause or source of peril or disaster (from vessels being wrecked on rocks): as, This is the *rock* on which he split.

(2) A defence; a means of safety or protection; an asylum, a refuge. (*Scriptural.*)

"They remembered that God was their *rock.*"—*Psalm* lxxviii. 35.

(3) A kind of hard sweetmeat.

(4) The same as Rock-pigeon (q.v.).

"Being a bit slow in firing a fast *rock* escaped him."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

II. *Geol.:* Any portion of the earth's crust, coherent or incoherent, any sedimentary stratum or any dyke or overlying mass of volcanic or plutonic mineral matter. The older writers drew a distinction between rocks and soils. Both are now regarded as rocks. So are blown sand, silt, mould, and peat; though the last is soft, spongy, and of vegetable origin. Were the vegetable character to exclude it, coal would have to be omitted too. Most rocks, originally soft, have become hard and compact by losing their moisture, and being subjected to pressure. As a rule a rock is not a bed of some simple mineral. In most cases there are crystals cemented together by imperfectly crystalline or amorphous matter, or there is a mixture of angular and rounded grains, also bound together by mineral matter. [Mineral.] Viewed as to composition, there are three leading classes of rock: Siliceous or Arenaceous, some formed of loose sand, others of hard sandstone, with all intermediate grades; Argillaceous rocks, *i.e.* rocks of clay, or more specifically having one-fourth alumina to three-fourths silica; and Calcareous rocks composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, some of them proved, and most of the others suspected, to be originally composed of various organisms. Viewed as to their origin, Lyell long recognized four kind of rocks: Aqueous or Sedimentary, Volcanic, Metamorphic, and Plutonic (all which see). A fifth category has now been superadded, viz., Aërial or Æolian, formed by the action of wind. Aqueous, Æolian, and Metamorphic rocks are, as a rule, stratified; Volcanic and Plutonic rocks generally unstratified: the last two are called igneous. Some stratified rocks are unfossiliferous, others fossiliferous. For the stratigraphical or chronological order of the latter, see Fossiliferous. Much light has recently been thrown on the composition and origin of rocks, by subjecting thin sections of them to microscopic examination. [Geology.]

¶ Rock-cork = *Mountain-cork;* Rock-milk = *Mountain-milk;* Rock-soap = *Oropion;* Rock-oil = *Petroleum.*

¶ *On the rocks:* Quite out of funds; in want of money

rock-alum, *s.*

Min.: Sometimes applied to the massive form of alum. [Cf. Rock Salt.]

rock-basin, *s.*

Geol.: (1) A hollow, shaped more or less like a basin, in a rock. It may have been scooped out by a glacier; (2) A basin in a rock produced apparently by the movement of gravel, &c., driven forward by water. They occur sometimes in rocks to which the sea has access, and sometimes in granite or other rocks of mountain regions.

rock-bird, *s.*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): The genus Rupicola (q.v.).

rock-bound, *a.* Hemmed in, or surrounded with rocks: as, a *rock-bound* coast.

rock-butter, *s.*

Min.: Impure efflorescences oozing from some alum shales in various localities, having the consistency of butter. Analyses show relations to Halotrichite (q.v.), with which species Dana places them.

rock-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: *Cavia rupestris,* found near the upper waters of rivers in the rocky districts of Brazil. It is about thirteen inches in length.

rock-cist, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Helianthemum.

rock-cod, *s.* A cod caught on a rocky sea-bottom. They are considered to be of better flavour than fish from a sandy bottom.

rock-cook, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Small-mouthed Wrasse, *Labrus exoletus.* It is about four inches long, and is taken occasioually in the Crab-pots on the Cornish coast.

rock-cress, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Arabis (q.v.); * (2) *Crithmum maritimum.*

rock-crowned, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks; as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crystal, *s.*

Min.: The limpid varieties of quartz (q.v.).

rock-demon, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A demon supposed to inhabit dangerous rocks, often identified with the rocks themselves.

"An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 208.

* **rock-doe,** *s.* The female chamois. (*Grew.*)

rock-dove, rock-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Columba livia. [Columbus.]

rock-drill, *s.* A tool for boring rock by a chisel movement or rotary motion.

rock-fire, *s.*

Pyrotech.: An incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish. Used for setting fire to ships, buildings, &c. It is composed of three parts resin, four sulphur, ten nitre, one regulus of antimony, and one turpentine.

rock-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: (1) The Black Goby; (2) a name given to various species of Wrasse (q.v.).

* **rock-free,** *a.* Free from or without rocks.

"Whose shores, me thought, on good aduantage stood,
For my receit, *rock-free*, and fenc'd from wind."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vii.

* **rock-goat,** *s.* A goat which makes its home among the rocks; a wild goat.

rock-harmonicon, *s.*

Music: An instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer.

* **rock-hearted,** *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-honey, *s.* Honey made by bees having their nests or abodes among the rocks. (Cf. *Psalm* lxxxi. 16.)

"Then summer length'en'd out his season bland,
And with *rock-honey* flow'd the happy land."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

rock-hopper, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"In this scrub one of the crested penguins, probably *Eudyptes chrysocoma*, called by the sealers in common with other species of the genus Eudyptes, the *rock-hopper*, has established a rookery."—*C. Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, ii. 180.

rock-kangaroos, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Petrogale (q.v.).

rock-leather, *s.* The same as Rock-cork (q.v.).

rock-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Selaginella convoluta.

rock-limpet, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Patella (q.v.). [Limpet.]

rock-lychnis, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Viscaria (q.v.).

rock-manakin, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Rupicola (q.v.).

rock-maple, *s.*

Bot.: Acer saccharinum.

rock-meal, *s.*

Min.: A white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched.

rock-moss, *s.*

Bot: A lichen, *Lecanora tartarea.* [Cud-bear.]

rock-oil, *s.* (See Petroleum.]

rock-pigeon, *s.*

1. The Rock-dove (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) Sand-grouse (q.v.).

rock-plant, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): Plants growing on or among naked rocks. Most have diminutive roots and derive their chief support from the air through their leaves and stems. Examples: Lichens, Mosses, &c., various houseleeks (Crassulaceæ), &c. The latter are often cultivated in rockeries for their fine flowers.

rock-rabbit, *s.*

Zool.: Hyrax capensis. [Hyrax.]

"The South African Hyrax is termed by the colonists Klip Das, or *Rock-rabbit*, and is found in considerable plenty . . . on the sides of the Table mountain."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 760.

rock-rat, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Petromys (q.v.).

* **rock-ribbed,** *a.* Having ribs of rocks. (*Bryant.*)

rock-roofed, *a.* Roofed or arched over with rock.

rock-rose, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Cistus; (2) the genus Helianthemum; (3) *Convolvulus Dorycnium*; (4) (*Pl.*) the order Cistaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rock-ruby, *s.* A name given by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a tinge of blue.

rock-salt, *s.*

Geol.: Salt deposited as a geological stratum. An immense deposit of solid rock-salt is found on Petit Anse Island, Louisiana. The most famous mine in the world is that at Wieliczka, Galicia, which has been worked for centuries. Beds occur also in England, Austria, Poland, Russia, Spain, &c. The salt of New York and Michigan is obtained from brine, due to solution of rock-salt by the flow of underground waters. Rock-salt arose probably by the slow evaporation of sea-water in shallow gulfs or bays separated from the ocean by sand bars over which the waves occasionally broke, the thickness being produced by the slow subsidence of the land surrounding the gulf.

rock-samphire, *s.*

Bot.: Crithmum maritimum.

† **rock-serpent,** *s.* [Rock-snake.]

rock-shaft, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A shaft with tappets which raise the levers of the puppet-valves in a certain class of steam-engines.

2. The shaft, with levers, used for working the slide-valves, the notch of the eccentric rod dropping into a stud fixed in one of the levers; the links of the slide-valve spindle being attached to the opposite lever on the same shaft.

Rock-shelter.

rock-shelter, *s.*

Anthrop.: A natural opening in a rock, utilized by man for temporary shelter or permanent residence. In some slight degree, the custom still survives in Périgord, masonry being added to render the residence more healthy and comfortable.

"The very many observations which we have been able to make in the caverns and *rock-shelters* of Périgord."—*Lartet & Christy: Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 56.

rock-slaters, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Ligia. [Slater, II.]

rock-snake, † rock-serpent, *s.*

Zool.: A name given in some of the British possessions to any individual of the genus Python (q.v.). Rock-snakes are among the largest of living reptiles; specimens of eighteen and twenty feet long have been brought to Europe, and trustworthy statements of the occurrence of individuals measuring thirty feet are on record; but their size and strength are often much exaggerated. They kill their prey by constriction, and swallow it whole, commencing with the head. During the digestion the animal is lazy and unwilling even to defend itself when attacked.

"*Rock-snakes* are mostly arboreal, and prefer localities in the vicinity of water, to which the animal resorts for the purpose of drinking. They move, climb, and swim with equal facility."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 144.

rock-staff, *s.* The lever of a forge-bellows or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-tar, *s.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple, *s.* A temple cut out of the solid rock, as at Ellora and other places in Hindustan.

rock-thrush, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Petrocincla (q.v.).

rock-tripe, *s.* [Tripe de roche.]

rock-violet, *s.*

Bot.: Chrooleptus Jolithus.

rock-wood, *s.* The same as Fossil-wood, 2.

rock-work, *s.*

1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

2. A natural wall or mass of rock.

3. A rockery (q.v.).

rŏck (3), *s.* [Roc.]

rŏck (1), * **rokke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Dan. *rokke* = to rock, to shake, allied to *rykke* = to pull, to tug, from *ryk* = a pull, a tug; cf. Ger. *rücken* = to move by pushing; *ruck* = a pull, a jolt, a jerk; Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath. It differs from *swing* in that the latter expresses the vibratory motion of something suspended, and from *shake* in denoting a slower and more uniform motion.

"He took her in his arms, and *rocking* her to and fro, In faith, mistress, said he, it is high time for you to hid us good night for ever."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

2. To shake.

"The god whose earthquakes *rock* the solid ground."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 68.

3. To move backwards and forwards in the arms, chair, cradle, &c., in order to induce sleep.

"*Rocked* to rest on their mother's breast."
Shelley: The Cloud.

4. To abrade the surface of a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [Cradle, *s.*, B. 5.]

"There were secrets in the *rocking* of the copper plate which were only known to Englishmen."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1884.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To lull, to quiet.

"Sleep *rock* thy brain!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be moved backwards and forwards.

"The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps." *Philips: Cider*, i.

rŏck (2), *v.t.* [Rock (2), *s.*] To throw stones at; to stone. (*Amer.*)

rŏck'-ą-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *rock*, v., and *away.*]

Vehicles: A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated carriage, with full standing top.

rŏck'-ĕ-lāy, rŏck'-lāy, *s.* [See def.] A roquelaure (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

rŏck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rocks.

"His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept!"
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 216.

2. A rocking-horse, or -chair.

3. A low skate with a rounding sole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Furniture:*

(1) A curved piece into which the two legs on the same side of a rocking-chair are inserted.

(2) A curved piece underneath a child's cradle.

2. *Engr.:* A cradle. [Cradle, *s.*, B. 5.]

3. *Metall.:* A trough in which particles of ore are separated from earth by agitation in water. [Cradle, *s.*, B. 4.]

4. *Chem.:* The congelation of a liquid is assisted by a slight agitation of its particles, which is effected in the ordinary process of freezing ice-cream by imparting an alternating semi-rotation to the vessel containing it.

5. *Steam-eng.:* A rock-shaft (q.v.).

rocker-cam, *s.*

Mach.: A vibrating cam.

rocker-shaft, *s.* [Rock-shaft.]

rŏck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-ery.*] An artificial mound of fragments of rocks, stones, and earth, raised in gardens or pleasure-grounds, for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns, &c.

*** rŏck'-ĕt** (1), *s.* [Rochet, (1).]

rŏck'-ĕt (2), *** rok-at,** *s.* [Fr. *roquette*, from Ital. *ruchetta*, dimin. from *ruca* = garden-rocket, from Lat. *eruca* = a sort of colewort.]

Bot.: A name given to various Cruciferæ: (1) the genus Hesperis (q.v.), and specif. *Hesperis matronalis*, the Italian species, cultivated since 1597 in English gardens; (2) the genus Diplotaxis (q.v.) (*Sir J. Hooker*); (3) the genus Eruca, and specif. *Eruca sativa* (*Loudon*); (4) *Sisymbrium Irio.*

rŏck'-ĕt (3), *** rok-ette,** *s.* [O. Ital. *rocchette* = a bobbin to wind silk on, a rocket, dimin. from *rocca* = a distaff or rock; so named from its long, thin shape, somewhat resembling a bobbin for winding silk; Dan. & Sw. *raket*; Ger. *rackete, rakete.*]

1. A cylindrical tube of paper or metal filled with a compressed mixture of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, which on being ignited, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes; as

(1) *In war:* A military rocket is a projectile made and filled like a common rocket, but with a case of sheet-iron or Atlas metal, and a hollow head containing powder, thus forming a "shell." The sizes in use in the service are the 9-pounder and 24-pounder. Formerly they were guided by the usual long rocket-stick screwed into a socket in the iron base of the case, but latterly this has been done away with, and the gas in issuing from the three vents impinges on three semicircular shields, causing the rocket to rotate, and steadying it.

(2) For saving life at sea, by conveying a line to a stranded vessel.

(3) As signals, or for mere pyrotechnic display.

(4) For killing whales. [Harpoon-rocket.]

2. The lever by which a blacksmith's bellows are inflated.

* 3. A tilting-spear, having its point covered, so as to prevent injury.

"Redy to iuste, and to abyde all comers curtesly to ron with *rokettes.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxxiii.

rocket-bird, *s.* (See extract.)

"In the mango topes were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*), generally cplept the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rocket-case, *s.* A stout case of cardboard or cartridge-paper for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets.

rocket-harpoon, *s.* [Harpoon-rocket.]

rŏck'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rocket* (3); *-er.*] A term applied to a bird, as a pheasant, which, when flushed, rises rapidly straight up in the air.

"It is nonsense to say that a *rocketer* is easily disposed of."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rŏck'-ĕt-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *rocket* (3); *-ing.*] Rising straight up in the air, as a rocketer.

"I, standing with some gentlemen, saw a *rocketing* pheasant, missed clean with both barrels, come down a duster with the third."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŏck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rocky* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

rŏck-ĭng, rŏck'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (1), s.; *-ing.*] A country evening party, so-called from the practice once prevalent of the females taking their *rocks* with them and spinning. (*Scotch.*)

"On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin.*"
Burns: Epistle to A. Lapraik.

rŏck-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rock (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which rocks; the act or state of moving or swaying backwards and forwards.

2. The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road. (*Prov.*)

3. The motion of a steel mill on a copper cylinder intended for calico-printing, when the pattern of the mill is to be repeated on the copper a number of times at intervals.

4. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [Rock (1), *v.*, A. 1. 4.]

rocking-chair, *s.* A chair mounted on rockers, so as to allow a backward and forward oscillation.

rocking-horse, *s.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, for the use of children.

rocking-shaft, *s.* [Rock-shaft.]

rocking-stone, *s.* A stone so balanced on a natural pedestal that it can be moved backwards and forwards without its equilibrium being permanently disturbed. Some rocking-stones seem to have been produced by the deposition of a huge slab of rock borne across an expanse of sea by a glacier, and which was detached on the shallowest part of a shoal when the iceberg took the ground. Upheaval afterwards raised it to its present position. Some rocking-stones have been made artificially, in imitation of those which have originated naturally. Popular opinion in Scotland and Iceland formerly supposed rocking-stones to be inhabited by a demon. Called also Logan or Loggan.

rocking-tree, *s.*

Weaving: The axle from which the lay is suspended.

*** rŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-ish.*] Somewhat rocky.

"His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 714.

rŏck'-land-īte, *s.* [After Rockland, New York, where found; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Serpentine (q.v.).

rŏck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of or free from rocks.

"I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

rŏck'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rock; -ling.*]

Ichthy: A popular name for any species of the genus Motella (q.v.).

"The pelagic ova of the grey gurnard, the *rockling*, and the lesser weever show oil globules."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

rŏck'-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *rock* (1), v.; *-y.*] Shaky, insecure, unsteady; hence, unfortunately, awkwardly. (*Slang.*)

"Let him keep the fact of things having gone *rocky* with him as dark as he can."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

rŏck'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-y.*]

1. Full of rocks; abounding with rocks.

"What could I do, alas! encompassed round
With steepy mountains and a *rocky* ground?"
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, ii.

2. Made or consisting of rocks or stone.

"The *rocky* pavement glittered with the show."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 249.

* 3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard, stony, obdurate, hard-hearted, hard as a rock.

"Thy *rocky* and wreck-threatening heart."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 590.

Rocky Mountain, *a.*

Geog. & Zool.: Belonging to, characteristic of, or having its habitat in the Rocky Mountains, which stretch from the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in the Arctic Ocean, to the Anahuac mountains of Mexico.

Rocky Mountain Locust:

Zool.: Caloptenus spretus. It is very destructive to fruit crops in the west and northwest of the United States.

Rocky Mountain Pika:

Zool.: Lagomys princeps, a small rodent about six inches long, grayish-brown above, yellowish-brown on sides, grayish below. The American Indians call it Little Chief Hare, a circumstance which influenced Sir John Richardson, who first described the animal, in his choice of a specific name.

rō-cō'-cō, *s.* [Fr., from *rocaille* = rock-work, from the character of the style.]

Art: A florid, debased kind of ornament, which succeeded the style adopted by Louis XIV. and XV., and which exaggerated the main features and peculiarities of that fashion. It is chiefly remarkable for the lavish abundance of its details, which are thrown together without propriety and due connection. Scroll and shell ornaments abound; sometimes rock-work pavilions, birds and fishes, combined with enormous flowers. The term is sometimes employed to denote a bad taste in design and ornament generally. (*Fairholt.*)

*** roc-o-lo,** *s.* [Roquelaure.]

ro-cou, *s.* [Roucou.]

*** roc-quet,** *s.* [Rochet (1).]

rŏd, * rodde, *s.* [The same word as *rood* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long, slender stem of any woody plant, especially when cut and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight, slender stick; a cane.

"And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a *rod*, and he die under his hand; he shall be surely punished."—*Exodus* xxi. 20.

2. Hence used more or less figuratively for—

(1) An instrument of punishment; punishment, chastisement.

"And a public school I really saw
Where the *rod* was never used."
Praed: Utopia.

(2) A kind of sceptre or badge of office.

"The *rod* and bird of peace and all such emblems."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

(3) A long, slender, and tapering wand or stick, or two or more such sticks joined end on end for fishing; a fishing-rod.

(4) Hence, used for the act or art of fishing.

"There is indeed a 'new world' opened to the lover of gun and *rod* from the old lands across the sea."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 506.

(5) A fisher; one expert with the fishing-rod; a rodster.

"The late Sir F. Sykes, a first-rate *rod*, was run out and broken, with one hundred yards, on the same spot, but a few days before."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

(6) A scale of wood or metal employed in measuring distances.

(7) An enchanter's wand; a wand possessing the power of enchantment. (*Milton: Comus*, 816.)

3. A unit of lineal measure used in land surveying. It is equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.

* 4. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe, a race. (*Psalm* lxxiv. 2.)

II. *Mach., &c.:* A straight, slender piece of wood or metal, as the ramrod, wiping-rod, rifling-rod, used by gunsmiths and armourers; the coupling-bar or lengthening bar of a drill-stock; a boring-bar, a connecting-rod, &c.

¶ (1) *Rods and cones of the retina:*

Anat.: Elongated cylindrical rods, and short thick cones, situated between the external membrane and the pigmentary layer of the retina.

(2) *Rods of Corti:*

Anat.: Two sets of stiff, rod-like bodies, the inner and outer rods of Corti, within the epithelium covering the basilar membrane of the ear. Together they constitute the Organ of Corti.

(3) *To kiss the rod:* [Kiss, *v.* ¶ (4).]

rod-chisel, *s.* A chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal.

rod-coupling, *s.*

Well-sinking: A device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring Artesian or oil wells, &c., so as to form a continuous shaft.

rod-fisher, *s.* One who fishes with a rod, an angler.

"It proved a most remunerative mode of fishing and, because a greater number of flies could be worked on the line, a more injurious one to the *rod-fisher* than the ordinary lath could possibly be."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rod-fishing, *s.* Angling with a rod and line.

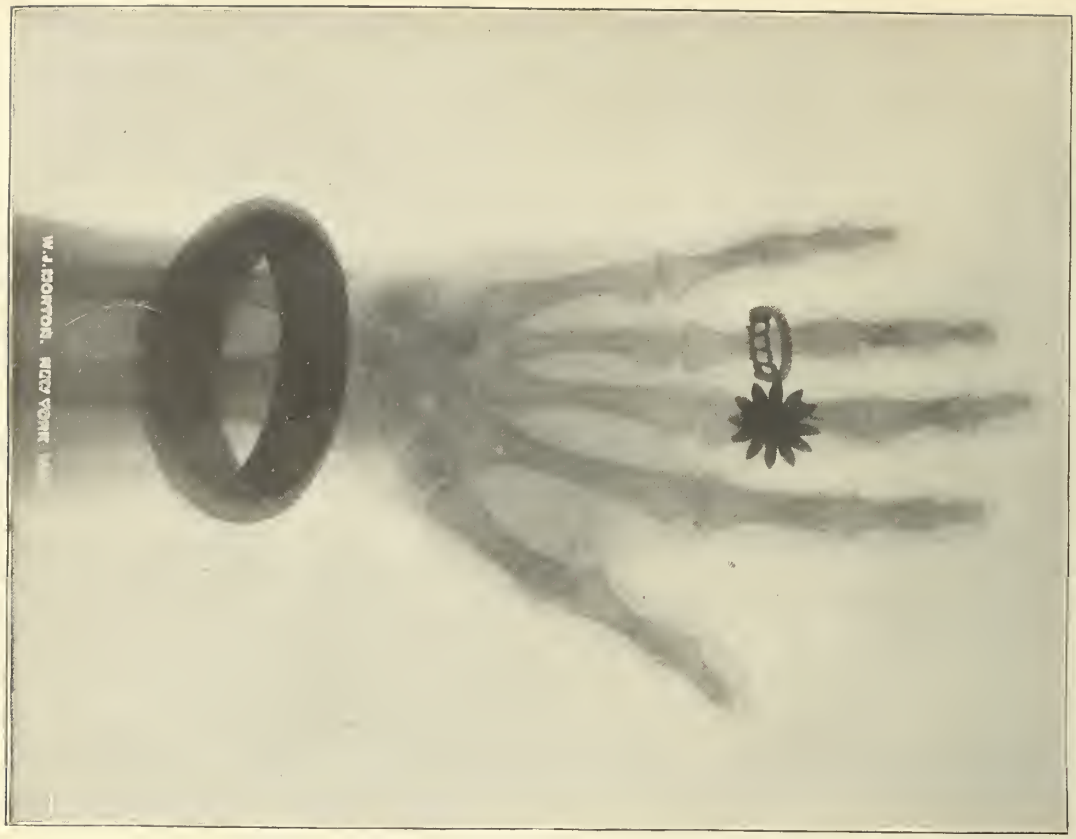
"*Rod-fishing* is permissible until the end of October."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

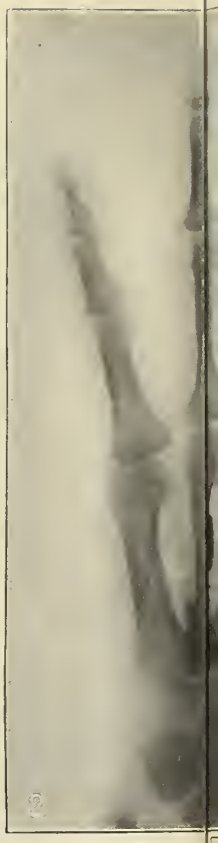
rod-holder, *s.* A rod-fisher.

"They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or *rod-holders.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 356.

rod-iron, *s.* Rolled, round iron for nails, fencing, &c.

*** rod-knights,** *s. pl.* Servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. (*Cowel.*)





ROENTGN

1—Hand and Bracelet. 2—Hand. 3—

(From Photos by Meyrowitz, New York.)

RAYS.

sh. 4—Operators. 5—Foot and Boot.

rod-planer, *s.* A special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work.

rŏd'-dŏn, *s.* [Rowan.] (*Scotch.*)

* **rŏd'-dy,** *a.* [Eng. *rod; -y.*] Full of rods or twigs.

rōde, *pret. of v.* [Ride, *v.*]

rōde, *v.t. & i.* [Road, *v.*]

rō'-dent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *rodens,* pr. par. of *rodo* = to gnaw.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Gnawing.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the order Rodentia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An animal that gnaws; specif., any member of the order Rodentia (q.v.).

rodent-ulcer, rodent-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: An ulcer generally appearing first in a small and irritable pimple about the eyelids, the malar bone, upper lip, scalp, rectum, vulva, or uterus. It is irritable, and spreads when scratched, till at last it leads to frightful disfigurement. It rarely appears before the fiftieth year of life. Excision will sometimes extirpate it permanently.

rō-dĕn'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *rodens,* pr. par. of *rodo* = to gnaw.] [Ronent.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of terrestrial, diphyodont, placental mammals, rarely arboreal or natatorial, of small size; two long curved incisors in each jaw, growing from persistent pulps. No canines; molars and premolars rarely more than four in each jaw. Feet usually pentadactylous, armed with claws; hallux, when present, not differing from other digits. The incisors are adapted for continuous gnawing, and their action is assisted by the longitudinal position of the condyle of the lower jaw, in consequence of which the jaw can be moved backwards and forwards. They are divided into two sub-orders: (1) Simplicidentata, which never have more than two incisors in the upper jaw; and (2) Duplicidentata, which, when adult, have two rudimentary behind the normal incisors in the upper jaw.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest remains are from the Upper Eocene of Europe and America; but as all the remains of the Rodentia can either be classed in, or are closely related to existing families, their first appearance must be sought for much farther back in time.

rō-dē'-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Named after H. J. A. Rodet, a French botanist, 1810–75.]

Bot.: A genus of Achyrantheæ. The natives of India eat the bright crimson berries and also the young shoots, the latter fried in ghee.

rŏd'-ĭ-yaş, *s. pl.* [Native name.]

Anthrop.: A section of the native population of Ceylon. [Vendah.]

rŏd'-ō-mĕl, *s.* [Gr. ῥοδον (*rhodon*) = a rose; μέλι (*meli*) = honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. (*Simmonds.*)

* **rŏd'-ō-mŏnt,** *s. & a.* [Fr., from Ital. *Rodomonte.*] [Rodomontade.]

A. *As subst.:* A vain boaster, a braggart, a bully.

"St. Jude argues with the *rodomonts* of his time." —*Boyle: Works,* ii. 274.

B. *As adj.:* Boasting, boastful, bombastic, braggart.

rŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde', *s.* [Fr. *rodomontade,* from Ital. *rodomontada* = boasting, brag. Called after *Rodomonte,* the brave but boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. He is called *Rodamonte* in Boiardo's *Orlando Inamorato.*] Vain-boasting, brag, bluster, rant.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde',** *v.i.* [Rodomontade, *s.*] To boast, to brag, to bluster, to rant.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tād'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e); -ist.*] A blustering braggart, an empty boaster.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tā'-dō,** *s. & a.* [Rodomontade, *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* Boasting, brag, bluster, rodomontade.

B. *As adj.:* Blustering, boastful, braggart.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tā'-dŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e); -or.*] A braggart, a boaster.

"The greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain." —*Guthrie: Geography; Spain.*

† **rŏd'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rod;* suff. *-ster.*] An angler, a rod-fisher.

rŏd'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *rod,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: Lætia Guidonia, a Jamaica plant.

rōe (1), * **ro,** *s.* [A.S. *ráh, ráh-deor;* cogn. with Icel. *rá* = a roe, *rábukkr* = a roebuck; Dan. *raa, raabuk;* Sw. *rá* = a roe, *rå-boch* = roebuck; Dut. *ree* = a roe, *reebok* = roebuck; Ger. *reh, rehbock.*]

1. A roebuck (q.v.).

2. The female of the hart.

rōe (2), * **roan,** * **rowne,** *s.* [Prop. *roan,* the *n* being dropped from the erroneous idea that it was a plural suffix, as in *oxen, shoon,* &c.; Icel. *hrogn;* Dan. *rogn;* Sw. *rom;* Ger. *rogen.*]

1. The spawn or sperm of fishes. (That of the male is termed *milt* or *soft roe,* that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*).

2. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roe-stone, *s.* [Oolite.]

rōe'-bŭck, roo-bukke, *s.* [Roe (1).]

Zool.: Capreolus caprea, an elegant, small, and almost tailless deer, still surviving in the woods of Westmoreland and Cumberland and in Scotland, and common in the north of Europe and Asia below the snow-line.

roebuck-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Rubus saxatilis.*

* **rōed,** *a.* [Eng. *roe* (2); *-ed.*] Filled or impregnated with roe.

rœ-mĕr'-ĭ-a (or œ as ę), *s.* [Named after Dr. J. Rœmer, Professor of Botany at Landshut, in Germany, who died A.D. 1820.]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. Annual herbs with yellow juices, much-divided leaves, two sepals, four petals, two to four lobes of the stigma, a linear two- to four-valved capsule, and many seeds.

rœ'-mĕr-īte (or œ as ę), *s.* [After A. Rœmer, of Clausthal; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystalline to granular masses at the Rammelsberg mine, Goslar. Hartz.

Roent'-gĕn's method, *s.* [After Wilhelm Conrad Roentgeu, Professor of Physics at the University of Wurzburg, Germany.]

Roentgen rays, *s.*

Photog.: A hitherto unknown manifestation of force or energy, recently discovered by Professor Roentgeu, reported by him to the Medico-Physical Society of Wurzburg on December 4, 1895, and since verified by numerous investigators throughout the scieutific world. This manifestation is a result of the action of the secondary electric or induction current upon highly exhausted vacuum tubes, and is entirely distiuct from the so-called "cathode rays" produced by this current within snch tubes and first described by Crookes as "radiant matter" and more lately and fully studied by Hirtoff, Hertz and Lenard.

The most notable quality of the Roentgen rays—or, as he terms them, of the X-rays—is the ability to peuetrate considerable thicknesses of substances heretofore considered opaque to all known forms of light, besides which they are also capable, either before or after such penetration, of acting actinically upon ordiuary photographic plates and of producing fluoresceuce in certain chemical compounds. And, as the permeability of various substauces to tbese rays depends largely, though not altogether, upon their respective deusities, it is therefore possible to make upon sensitive photographic plates outline- or shadow-pictures of objects entirely hidden from uormal sight, or to render these visible by interposing a fluorescent screen between them and the eye. Thus shadowgraphs or skiagraphs have been made of metal articles enclosed in wooden boxes, of coins, &c. in purses, of the bones in the living body, &c. (see illustrations), and by means of the skiascope these same objects become immediately visible to the observer.

It is interesting to note the degree of transpareucy of various common substances. Cork and paper are very transparent; so is water and several other fluids, bnt not so much so as cork. Wood, ebonite, vulcanite aud animal flesh are readily penetrated and for considerable tbicknesses; one observer has secured good results thorough eight inches of wood and Nikola Tesla has recently obtained a good skiagraph of the ribs, clavicle, scapula, &c. of tbe living adult. Of the metals, Roentgen reports platinum as the most opaque and alumiuium the most transparent of those examined; the latter being about 200 times more permeable than the former. Lead is three and zinc six times as permeable as platiuum. Salts of metals are about as transparent as their respective metals. Glass is comparatively opaque to the rays, having about the same degree of permeability as alumiuium. The true nature of the rays is still uncertain and tbe subject of much discussion. It is knowu that they pass in straight lines and apparently have their origin on the surface, aud not within the vacuum (Crookes') tubes from which they emanate. They are perfectly invisible to the human eye, aud ouly manifest their results, so far as we now know, by producing fluorescence or by acting on photographic emulsions. Inasmuch as ultra-violet light has the power of producing fluorescence and of penetrating to a degree certain substances ordinarily considered opaque, some have thought that the Roentgen rays are similar in nature to light. But Roentgen himself did not think that this could be so, inasmuch as he was unable to refract, reflect or polarize the rays by any methods he was able to employ, and he suggests the possibility of their being due to longitudinal instead of the transverse vibrations in the ether—an entirely new form of force-transmission. However, Tesla has very recently succeeded in deflecting the rays by ueans of zinc and other metals, aud it is possible that they still may be fouud to obey the laws of ordiuary light and to be due to trausverse ether vibrations of peculiar wave length and frequency. It is also as yet unknown whether they have any other source than the vacuum or Crookes' tubes, bnt the writer and others have succeeded in obtaining skiagraphs and other photographic effects by meaus of sunlight and by artificial light through aluminium plates one millimeter in thickness, as well as through vulcauite and other opaque substances. The immediate future will doubtless be prolific of much information concerning this new and wonderful discovery. (*Seneca Egbert, M.D., April 10, 1896.*)

rœp'-pĕr-īte (or œ as ę), *s.* [After W. T. Rœpper, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of chrysolites (q.v.), containing much of the protoxides of iron, manganese, and zinc.

* **rofe,** *pret. of v.* [Rive.]

rō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rogationem,* accus. of *rogatio* = an asking, from *rogatus,* pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Sp. *rogacion;* Ital. *rogazione.*]

* 1. *Rom. Law:* The demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.

* 2. A supplication; a litany.

rogation-days, *s. pl.* The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension-day, so called probably from the use of special rogations or litanies on those days.

rogation-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Polygala vulgaris.

Rogation-Sunday, *s.* The Sunday preceding Ascension-day.

rogation-week, *s.* The week in which the Rogation-days occur.

* **rō'-ga-tŏr-y,** *a.* [Lat. *rogat(us),* pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Seeking information; engaged in collecting information.

rogatory-letters, *s. pl.*

Law: A commission from one judge to another requesting him to examine a witness.

rō'-gĕn-steĭn, *s.* [Ger. *rogen* = roe, spawn, and *stein* = stone.]

Geol.: A marly limestone, of Oolitic structure, found in the Bunter (Lower Trias) of Germany.

* **rō-ġĕr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* A kind of wig.

* **rogge,** *v.* [Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.] To shake, to rock.

rōgue, * **roge,** *s.* [A word of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *rucas* = pride, arrogance; Fr. *rogue* = arrogant, proud, saucy, rude; Bret. *rok, rog* = arrogant, proud.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tramp, a vagrant.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal. (Applied especially to males.)

3. A term of slight affection or tenderness.

"You sweet little *rogue.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. A wag; a sly fellow.

"You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly *rogue.*"
Cowper: Truth, 201.

5. A wild elephant, living a solitary life, and remarkable for its vicious temper. (*Tennent.*)

6. A horse of an uncertain temper, and not to be depended on.

7. A plant which falls short of a standard required by gardeners, nurserymen, &c. (*Darwin.*)

II. *Law:* A sturdy beggar; a vagabond, a vagrant. They were formerly liable to be punished by whipping, and having the ears bored with a hot iron.

rogue-money, *s.* An assessment on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, prosecuting them, and maintaining them in prison. (*Scotch.*)

rogue's march, *s.* A tune played when a bad character is drummed out or discharged with disgrace from a regiment or ship of war.

rogues' gallery, *s.* A collection of portraits of criminals, preserved by the police authorities for purposes of identification.

rogue's yarn, *s.* A worsted thread laid up in the middle of each strand of British dockyard rope to prevent theft. A different colour is used in each dockyard, in order to trace the maker of rope which proves defective.

* **rōgue,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Rogue, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander about as a tramp; to live the life of a vagrant or vagabond.

"If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. To act the rogue; to play roguish tricks.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To call a rogue; to denounce or brand as a rogue or cheat.

"To *rogue* and ridicule all incorporeal substance."—*Cudworth: Intell. System.*

2. To uproot or destroy, as plants which fail to come up to a required standard.

rōg'-uĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *rogue; -ry.*]

* 1. The life of a vagrant or tramp; vagabondism.

"To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery.*"
Donne: Elegy 3.

2. Knavish or dishonest tricks; cheating, fraud.

"A flam more senseless than the *roguery*
Of old aurispicy and augury."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

3. Waggery; mischievous or arch tricks.

rōgue'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rogue; -ship.*]

1. The qualities of a rogue; roguery.

2. A roguish personage.

"I would lose a limb to see their *rogueships* totter."
Beaum. & Fl.: Night Walker, iii.

rōg'-uĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rogu(e); -ish.*]

* 1. Vagrant, wandering, vagabondish.

2. Knavish, fraudulent, cheating, dishonest.

3. Waggish, arch; slightly mischievous.

"He was, to weet, a little *roguish* page."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 25.

rōg'-uĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *roguish; -ly.*] In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly, mischievously, wantonly.

"His heir *roguishly* wasteth all."—*Grainger: On Eccles.*, p. 303.

rōg'-uĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roguish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being roguish; knavishness, archness, cunning.

* **rōg'-uў,** *a.* [Eng. *rogu(e); -y.*] Roguish, knavish, wanton.

"A shepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying, 'A wolf,' and fooling the country with false alarms."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

rō-hăn, rō'-hĭn-ą, *s.* [Hind. *rohan; Beng. rohina.*]

Bot.: *Soymida febrifuga.*

rōh-tĕ-ĭch-thў-ī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rohteichth(ys);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ; anal very short, with not more than six branched rays; dorsal behind ventrals; mouth without barbels; pharyngeal teeth in triple series. There is but one genus, Rohteichthys, with a single species (*Rohteichthys inamicrolepis*), from Borneo and Sumatra.

rōh-tĕ-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [First element *rohtee*, a barbarous word coined by Sykes for a genus of Cyprinidæ now lapsed, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.] [Rohteichthyina.]

* **roi-al,** *a.* [Royal.]

* **roigne,** *s.* [Fr. *rogne* = itch, scab.] A scab, a mange, scurf. [Roynon.]

* **roignous,** *a.* [Fr. *rogneux.*] [Roione.] Scabby, mangy, rough.

rŏll, * **roile,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *roeler*, a form of *roler* = to roll (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To render turbid, as by stirring or shaking up the sediments.

"The spring . . . has just been *roiled* by a frog or musk-rat."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 69.

2. To excite to a certain degree of anger; to annoy, to rile. (*Prov.*)

"His spirits were very much *roiled.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 69.

3. To perplex. (*Prov.*)

* B. *Intrans.:* To roam about; to roam, to romp.

"Were wont to rome and *roile* in clusters."—*Stanyhurst: Descript. of Ireland*, p. 21.

* **rŏll,** * **roile,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Flemish horse.

rŏll'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *roil*, v.; *-y.*] Turbid, muddy; having the sediment stirred up.

"Its currents too *roily* from the shower for fly-fishing."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 38.

* **rŏin,** *s.* [Roione.]

* **rŏin'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Roynish.]

* **rŏint,** *v.t.* [Aroynt.]

* **rŏist,** * **royst,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *ruste* = a rustic, from Lat. *rusticum*, accus. of *rusticus* = rustic (q.v.).] [Roister, *v.*] To bluster, to swagger, to bully.

"I have a *roisting* challenge sent."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* **rŏist'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Fr. *rustre*, another form of O. Fr. *ruste* = a rustic.] [Roist.] To bluster, to swagger, to act the bully.

"Among a crew of *roist'ring* fellows." *Swift.* (*Todd.*)

* **rŏist'-ĕr,** * **rŏyst'-ĕr,** *s.* [Roister, *v.*]

1. A bully, a swaggerer, a blustering, noisy fellow, a rake.

"He went to the royal court, laid aside his hooks, and for a time, so long as his money lasted, became a *royster.*"—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

* **rŏist'-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *roister; -er.*] A bold, blustering, noisy fellow; a roister.

* **rŏist'-ĕr-lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *roister; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like a roisterer; blustering, swaggering, violent.

"They [women] delighted altogether in the garb and habit and *roisterly* fashions of men."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 35.

B. *As adv.:* In a blustering, bold, or bullying fashion.

rŏk'-ąm-bōle, *s.* [Rocambole.]

* **roke,** * **rokke,** *v.i.* or *t.* [Rock (1), *v.*]

* **rōke** (1), *s.* [Rook.]

* **rōke** (2), *s.* [Reek.]

1. Mist, damp, fog, smoke.

2. A vein of ore.

rōke'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), **rō'-kŏŏ,** *s.* [N. Amer. Ind. *rookhie* = meal.] Indian corn, parched, pounded up, and mixed with sugar. Called also yokeage. (*Amer.*)

rŏk'-ĕ-lāy, *s.* [A corrupt. of *roquelaure* (q.v.).] A short cloak.

"And my mother's auld mutch and my red *rokelay.*"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvi.

rŏk'-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. *rock* (2), *s.*; *-er.*] The same as Rocklino (q.v.).

* **rō-kĕtte',** *s.* [Rocket.]

* **rokke,** *s.* [Rock, *s.*]

rōk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rok(e)* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Misty, foggy, damp, cloudy.

rō-lăn'-drą, *s.* [Named after David Rolander, a pupil of Linnæus who travelled to Surinam.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rolandreæ. Only known species *Rolandra argentea*, the Silver-leaved Rolandra, from the West Indies.

rō-lăn'-drē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rolandr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Vernoniaceæ.

rōle, *s.* [Fr. = a roll, a scroll, a character in a play, from Lat. *rotulus* = a wheel.] A part or character represented on the stage by an actor; hence, any part or function played by any one, a character or part assumed.

"He was one of those men of extraordinary ambition and vanity, who must play a great *rôle* of some sort in their generation."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 891.

¶ *Title rôle:* The part or character in a play which gives its name to the play: as, Hamlet, in the play of *Hamlet;* Macbeth, in that of *Macbeth*, &c.

rōll, * **roll-en,** * **roule,** * **rowle,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), from Low Lat. *rotulo* = to roll, to revolve, from Lat. *rotula*, dimin. of *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollar, arrollar;* Port. *rolar;* Ital. *rotolare;* Dut. & Ger. *rollen;* Dan. *rulle;* Sw. *rulla.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to impel forward by turning over and over on a supporting surface.

"And they said, We cannot, until all the flocks be gathered together, and till they *roll* the stone from the well's mouth."—*Genesis* xxix. 8.

2. To move anything on its axis.

3. To move in the arc of a circle.

"*Rolling* his greedy eyeballs in his head."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 368.

4. To wrap round on itself by rolling; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by rolling.

"Grind red lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

5. To inwrap; to bind or wrap up in a bandage or the like.

"Comming out of the water, she *rowleth* herselfe into a yellow cloth of fourteene braces long."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 220.

6. To press or level with a roller; to spread out or level with a rolling-pin or roller: as, To *roll* a field.

* 7. To revolve; to turn over and over in one's mind.

"Ful oft in herte he *rolleth* up and doun
The beautee of thise floreins new and bright."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,771.

8. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, rolling motion: as, A river *rolls* its waters to the sea.

* 9. To utter; to give utterance or expression to in a prolonged, deep sound.

"Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lv. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or be moved along a surface by revolving; to rotate or revolve as on an axis; to turn over and over.

"*Rolling* in dust and gore." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 460.

2. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution: as, Years *roll* on.

3. To move or turn on wheels: as, The carriage *rolled* along.

4. To turn; to move in a circle; to revolve.

"The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

5. To ride in a carriage.

"The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May *roll* in chariots."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

6. To be formed into a cylinder or ball.

7. To spread out under a roller or rolling-pin: as, Dough *rolls* well.

8. To be tossed about from side to side; to rock, as in rough water.

"The case of a vessel *rolling* at sea among waves."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 99 (1873).

9. To move in alternate swells and depressions, as waves or billows.

"Icy seas, where scarce the waters *roll.*"
Pope: Windsor Forest, 389.

10. To tumble or fall over and over.

"Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel rolled."
Milton: P. L., vi. 864.

* **11.** To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

"Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What different sorrows did within thee *roll*."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 830.

12. To wallow, to tumble: as, A horse *rolls*.

13. To emit a long, deep sound like the roll of a drum, &c.

"All day long the noise of battle *rolled*."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

* **14.** To wander, to roam.

"Man shal not suffer his wif go *roule* aboute."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,826.

* **15.** To be enrolled.

"In the last list, I presume, you *roll*."—*Foote: The Liar*, i. 1.

¶ (1) *To roll a drum:* To beat a drum so as to produce a sound like that of a rolling body. [ROLL, *s.*, I2.]

(2) *To roll over:* To kill, to shoot.

"It is sheer nonsense to say . . . that it is a simple task to *roll* rabbits *over* dead as they shoot across a narrow drive."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rōll, * **rolle,** * **roule,** * **rowle,** *s.* [In some senses directly from the verb to *roll* (q.v.), in others from O. Fr. *rolle, roule* (Fr. *rôle*) = a roll, from Low Lat. *rotulum*, accus. of *rotulus* = a roll, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollo, rol, rolde*; Port. *roto*; Ital. *rotolo, ruotolo, rullo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

* **2.** That which rolls; a flow in alternate rising and falling. (*Thomson: Autumn*, 17.)

* **3.** That which rolls, or is made or used for rolling; a roller.

"Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Something made or formed by rolling; something formed into or resembling a cylindrical body formed by rolling.

"Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung."
Addison.

5. A document which is or may be rolled up.

"Behold, an hand was sent unto me; and, lo, a *roll* of a book was therein."—*Ezekiel* ii. 9.

6. Hence, an official document generally.

"Search was made in the house of the *rolls*."—*Ezra* vi. 1.

7. A register, a list, a catalogue, a category.

"I am not in the *roll* of common men."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

8. A quantity of cloth, &c., rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form: as, a *roll* of silk.

9. A small piece of dough rolled up into a cylindrical form before being baked: as, a French *roll*.

10. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

* **11.** A large, thick curl: as, To wear the hair in *rolls*.

12. The beating of a drum so rapidly that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage rolling along a rough pavement; any prolonged, deep sound.

"And it passed, like a glorious *roll* of drums."
Longfellow: Slave's Dream.

¶ A roll on the kettle-drum is produced by alternate single strokes of the sticks; on side-drums the roll is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous *tremolo*. (*Grove.*)

* **13.** Round of duty; particular office, function, or duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

"In human society, every man has his *roll* and station assign'd him."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A brass wheel, engraved on the edge, for hand embossing or gilding where a continuous line or pattern is to be impressed upon the cover or back of a book.

2. *Build.:* A strip with a rounded top laid over a roof at the ridge or at lateral joints, to raise the sheet lead at those points.

3. *Engr.:* The cylindrical die in a transferring-press.

4. *Metall.:* One of a pair, or series of rollers arranged in pairs, between which ores are crushed.

5. *Metal-working:* One of the pair of cylinders between which metal is passed to draw it into a bar, or to flatten it out into a sheet. [ROLLING-MILL.]

6. *Paper-making:* A cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub.

7. *Wool-working:* A carding of wool, delivered broadside from the cards, and somewhat compacted in the process. Rolls are prepared for hand-spinning.

¶ (1) *Master of the Rolls:* [MASTER, ¶ 10].

(2) *Rolls of Court and other bodies:* The parchments (kept in rolls) on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the particular body, and which constitute the records of such public body.

(3) *The Rolls:* A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain immunities, and hence called the Liberty of the Rolls: the name being derived from the *rolls* or records deposited in its chapel.

roll-about, *a.* Fat and podgy, so as to roll about when walking.

roll and fillet, *s.*

Arch.: A rounded moulding with a square fillet on its face. It is common in the Early Decorated style, and passes by various gradations into the ogee (q.v.).

roll-blotter, *s.* A roller around which sheets of blotting-paper are fastened, and a handle in whose forks the ends of the roller axis are journaled.

roll-box, *s.*

Spinning: In the jack-frame, the rotary can or cyliuder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

roll-call, *s.* The act of calling over a list of names, as of students, soldiers, &c.

roll-joint, *s.* A sheet-metal joint in which the parts are rolled upon one another and pressed tight.

roll-lathe, *s.*

Mach.: A lathe for turning off rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, and for other purposes.

roll-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding used in Gothic architecture, the upper half of which extends over the lower half, as if it were formed of a thick substance rolled up.

* **rōll'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *roll*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rolled.

rōll'-ẽr, * **rowl-er,** *s.* [Eng. *roll*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rolls; specif., a cylindrical body turning on its axis, and used for various purposes, as for smoothing, crushing, levelling, spreading out, or the like.

(1) A heavy cylindrical implement, of wood, stone, or (most frequently) of metal, set in a frame, and used for crushing clods, compressing and smoothing the surface of grass fields, or the like, levelling the surface of roads, paths, walks, &c.

"A level lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

(2) A rolling-pin (q.v.).

2. That upon which something may be rolled up: as, the *roller* of a window-blind.

3. That in which anything may be rolled; a baudage; specif., a long, broad bandage used in surgery.

"Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

4. That upon which anything is rolled, so as to diminish friction.

(1) A round piece of wood, &c., put under a heavy weight. [II. 4.]

(2) The wheel of a roller-skate.

(3) The wheel or castor of a table, chair, or the like.

* (4) A go-cart.

"He could run about without a *rowler* or leading-strings."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, ii. 50.

5. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen after the subsidence of a storm.

"Under favourable conditions he may run in immediately behind a *roller*, and by quick work keep well ahead of the following one, and so reach the beach in safety."—*Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1880, p. 326.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal-working:* A circular object in a machine acting as a carrier, a cutter, a die, an impression-cylinder, or a flattener.

2. *Music:* The studded barrel of the musical box or chime-ringing machine.

3. *Naut.:* A cylindrical anti-friction bar which revolves as a hawser or rope traverses against it, and thus saves the rope from wear.

4. *Ordn.:* A cylinder of wood, used as a winch in mounting and dismounting guns.

5. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the family Coraciadæ. Their popular name is derived from their habit of turning somersaults in the air, like a Tumbler Pigeon. Called also Roller-bird. [CORACIAS.]

"A most remarkable feature in the distribution of this family is the occurrence of a true *roller* (*Coracias temminckii*) in the island of Celebes."—*Wallace: Geog Distrib. Anim.*, ii. 313.

6. *Print.:* [INKING-ROLLER].

7. *Saddlery:* The broad, padded surcingle used as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in its proper position, generally made of twilled web with leather billets and chapes.

8. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The family Tortricidæ (q.v.). Called also Short-tails and Short-tailed Burrowing Snakes.

¶ *Ground Rollers:*

Ornith.: The genus Atelornis, from Madagascar. Their flight is very weak, and they come out only at dusk.

roller-barrow, *s.* A barrow mounted on a wide roller so as to cause no injury to the grass.

roller-bird, *s.* [ROLLER, *s.*, II. 5.]

roller-bolt, *s.* The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

roller-bowl, *s.*

Wool: A device at the delivery end of a wool-carding machine, for rolling the slivers detached by the doffing-knife from the longitudinal band-cards of the doffing-cylinder. The rolling compacts the slivers into cardings or rolls, which are delivered upon an apron, and are removed to the slubbing-machine, where they are joined endwise and receive a slight twist.

roller-die, *s.* A die of cylindrical form, used in transferring steel-plate engravings for bank-note printing, and also the patterne to the rolls used in calico-printing.

roller-gin, *s.*

1. A gin in which the cotton is drawn away from the seed by pinching-rollers, in contradistinction to the saw-gin (q.v.).

2. *Hoisting:* A gin provided with a roller on which the rope winds, and with a ratchet and pawl to sustain the weight.

roller-lift, *s.*

Print.: A small wheel to raise the rollers from the ink surface in a machine.

roller-mill, *s.* A machine for crushing or grinding grain or other substances between horizontal rollers, each having a positive motion; also, a mill in which such machines are used.

roller-mould, *s.*

Print.: A mould in which composition inking-rollers are cast.

roller-skate, *s.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

roller-stock, *s.*

Print.: The frame upon which composition rollers are cast.

rōll'-eȳ, *s.* [Prob. from *roll*, v.]

Mining: A large truck in a coal-mine, holding two corves as they arrive on the trams from the workings. A number of rolleys are coupled together and hauled by a horse to the bottom of the engine-shaft.

rolley-way, *s.*

Mining: A tramway in a mine.

rŏll'-ĭck, *v.i.* [A dimin. from *roll*, v. (q.v.).] To move or play about in a careless, merry fashion; to swagger, to be jovial.

rŏll'-ĭck-ĭng, *a.* [ROLLICK.] Swaggering, jovial, merry.

"He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set."—*Theodore Hook: Jack Brag.*

rŏll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ROLL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

"These fixed up high behind the *rolling* wain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 498.

2. Waving, undulating; rising and falling alternately.

"Beyond, the country gradually changes from flat to *rolling* prairie."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

3. Making a continuous noise like the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of artillery.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving or being moved by turning over and over; revolution, rotation; the act of levelling or smoothing with a roller.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of flattening the pack of gathered signatures by hammering or passing through the rolling-press.

2. *Metall.:* The process of drawing out or flatteuing metal by passing between rollers.

rolling-barrel, *s.* A barrel in which the ingredients for making gunpowder are pulverized. It has an axis at each end, on which it rotates, and a door for the introduction and removal of materials.

rolling-chocks, rolling-cleats, *s. pl.* *Naut.:* Jaws on a yard to steady it against the mast when a ship rolls.

rolling-coulter, *s.* A sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plough, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil to divide the furrow-slice from the land.

rolling-frame, *s.*

Dyeing: The frame with rollers by which cloth is drawn through the dye-beck.

rolling-friction, *s.* The resistance which a rolling body meets with from the surface on which it rolls.

rolling-hitch, *s.*

Naut.: A hitch round a spar, log, or cask, so that a pull upon the rope will roll the same.

rolling-mill, *s.* A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. By it the iron, which is heated and balled in the puddling furnace, is made into bars or sheets. It consists of rollers, journaled in pairs in metallic boxes in the iron standards or cheeks, and capable of being set toward or from each other by means of set-screws. The grooves in the rolls are so made as to be coactive in giving the required form to the heated iron passing between them. The face of each roller has a series of grooves gradually decreasing in size towards one end. The iron is passed through each in succession, being thus gradually reduced in size and increased in length. By this operation two objects are effected: (1) the scoriæ and other impurities are expelled, and (2) the required form, whether of plate, bolt, or bar, is given to the metal.

rolling-pendulum, *s.* A cylinder caused to oscillate in small excursions on a horizontal plane. It was designed as a time-measurer, but is of no practical value.

rolling-pin, *s.* A wooden cylinder having a projecting handle at each end, by which dough is rolled into sheets suitable for pie-crust, &c.

rolling-plant, *s.* [Rolling-stock.]

rolling-press, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.:* A machine introduced as a substitute for hammering. [Beating, C. II. 1.]

2. *Print.:* The copperplate printing-press in which the plate and bed pass beneath a roller by means of rotation applied to the latter.

rolling-stock, rolling-plant, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: The carriages, waggons, vans, locomotives, &c., of a railway.

"All the *rolling-stock* being reserved for the exclusive transport of troops and military material."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

rolling-stone, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A stone so placed that at intervals it is displaced from its resting-place, and rolls.

2. *Fig.:* A person who cannot settle in any situation or employment, but is perpetually moving about.

¶ *A rolling stone gathers no moss:* A person always moving about does not find a home, household convenience, memorials of friendship, or even money, &c., accumulating around him.

"The *stone* that is *rolling* can *gather no moss*,
For master and servant oft changing is loss."
Tusser: Points of Huswifery, 20.

rolling-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle which keeps a yard over to leeward when the ship rolls to windward. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard, and to a lashing on the mast near the slings.

rŏl-lĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Rollin, a professor in Paris.]

Bot.: A genus of Anoneæ. Known species about twenty, nearly all from Brazil. The natives use the wood of *Rollinia multiflora*, which is like lance-wood, for making spears.

rŏl'-lŏck, *s.* [Rowlock.]

rōl'-ў-pōl-ў, * rōl-lў-pōl'-lў, * rol-ly-poo-ley, * row-ly-pow-ly, * rou-ly-pou-ly, *a. & s.* [A redupl. of *roll* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Shaped like a rolypoly; round, podgy.

"Squashy *rolypoly* pudding, with all the jam boiled out and the water boiled in."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.:* Unstable, unsteady.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. A game in which a ball rolled into a certain place won.

"Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance?"—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

2. A sheet of paste, spread over with jam, and rolled into a pudding.

* 3. A vulgar fellow.

"These two *rollypoolies*."
Dekker: Satiromastix, iii. 116.

*** rŏm'-age (age as ĭġ),** *v.t.* [Rummage.] To search, to rummage.

"Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

*** rŭm'-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Romage, *v.*] Bustle, turmoil.

"Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

Rō-mā'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *Romaïque*; Mod. Gr. *Romaïkē*, from Lat. *Roma* = Rome.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Modern Greek vernacular language, or to those who speak it.

B. *As subst.:* The vernacular language of Modern Greece; the language spoken by the uneducated and the peasantry, so called from being the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. It is a corruption of ancient Greek, the characters used being the same.

rō-mal', *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *rûmâl* = a handkerchief, a towel.]

Fabric: An Indian silk fabric.

Rōm'-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Romanus*, from *Roma* = Rome; Fr. *Romain*; Sp. & Ital. *Romano*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining or relating to Rome or the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion.

3. Applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from italic; also to numerals expressed in letters, and not in the Arabic characters.

II. *Fig.:* Resembling the Roman people; hence, noble, distinguished, brave, patriotic.

"Burke, in whose breast a *Roman* ardour glow'd."
Canning.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.

"This man is a *Roman*."—*Acts* xxii. 26.

2. A Roman Catholic.

"Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the *Roman* judaize, in his devotions?"—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 137.

3. A Roman letter or type, as distinguished from an italic letter.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans:*

New Test. Canon: The first in arrangement (not in date) of St. Paul's Epistles. It was written from Corinth (cf. xvi. 23 with 1 Cor. i. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 20) on his third missionary journey, apparently in the spring of A.D. 58, a year after the First, and half a year after the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and a few months after the Epistle to the Galatians (cf. Rom. xv. 25, 26 with Acts xix. 21, xx. 1–3, xxi. 15). In writing it he employed an amanuensis, Tertius (Rom. xvi. 22), and sent it by the hand of Phebe, a servant to the church at Cenchrea, the port of Corinth (verse 1). When Paul penned it he had never been to Rome (Acts xix. 21; Rom. i. 10–13, &c.), and had not, therefore, directly founded its church. Among those present on the day of Pentecost, there were "strangers of Rome, Jews, and proselytes" (Acts ii. 10). If, as is possible, some of them returned home after seeing the miracle, and listening to the impassioned preaching of St. Peter, they may have been the first to sow the seeds of Christianity in the metropolis, and Peter have been the indirect founder of the Roman Church. The tradition that he founded it more directly, A.D. 41, originated with Jerome, who died A.D. 420, and is difficult to reconcile with Acts xv. 7–11, and Gal. ii. 1–9. It is remarkable that St. Paul makes no allusion in his epistle to any pastor of the Roman Church, as if it had not been organized under ecclesiastical officers. The Church seems to have been partly Jewish (ii. 14–17, vii. 1), and partly Gentile (i. 6, 13, xi. 13). The epistle opens with an introduction in which Paul declares his apostleship (i. 1–7), commends the faith of the Roman Christians, whom he earnestly desires to visit (8–13), proclaims that he is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ (14–17), and then glides almost insensibly into the most systematic treatment of Christian doctrine and practice to be found in the New Testament. Trying the Roman and other parts of the Gentile world by the light of nature (19–20), he shows how fearfully corrupt the heathens then were, and how destitute of excuse for their conduct (18–32). The Jew is next shown to have flagrantly violated the Divine law revealed to him, and it is proclaimed that all the world stands guilty before God (ii., iii. 1–19). Justification is in no case to be obtained by the "deeds of the law" (20), but is granted freely by God's grace to those who have faith in the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ (23–31). After showing that the same principle was in force in the times of Abraham and of David (iv.), he enumerates some of the blessings which faith brings in its train: as, peace (v. 1), patience, experience, hope, and eternal life (2–21). Nor does the doctrine of free grace encourage its recipients to carelessness of moral practice. Paul and other believers are dead to sin, and are spiritual men continually in conflict with it (vi., vii., viii. 1–15). Led by the Spirit of God, admitted to the privileges of sonship, aided in prayer by the Spirit of God, they shall never be separated from the love of Christ, and through him shall be more than conquerors (16–39). The doctrine of the Divine sovereignty is next treated of with respect to nations and individuals, passionate desire being expressed for the salvation, ultimately to take place, of the Jewish people (ix.–xi.). Then follow practical exhortations with respect to Christian conduct in the several relations of life—as to friends, to enemies and persecutors, to the Roman civil authorities, to the church in general, and to weaker brethren in particular (xii.–xv. 13). After intimating more minutely than before his own intended movements (14–33), and sending many salutations from himself and his companions (xvi. 1–23.), he closes with a benediction (24–27). No eminent critic has disputed the genuineness of the epistle, which is acknowledged even by Baur. It is first alluded to by Clement of Rome, A.D. 95, by Ignatius, by Polycarp, by various Gnostics, by Justin Martyr, by the writer of the epistle to Diognetus, &c., till finally Irenæus, about 185, refers to it by name. [Pauline Theology.]

Roman-alum, *s.* An alum extracted from the volcanic rocks of the solfaterra near Naples, and containing more alumina than the common alum.

Roman-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The Composite order. During the first centuries of the Roman state the buildings erected are to be ascribed to the Etruscans, Etruscan art forming the basis of Roman architecture; subsequently, in the time of the Scipios, the taste for Grecian art was mingled with it. Greek architects were soon introduced into Italy; and thus Roman architecture, like Roman art in general, conformed as nearly to the Grecian as the Roman genius permitted it to do. The reticulated masonry [Opus-reticulatum] is peculiar to Roman architecture. It consists of square cuneiform stones or tiles, with the broad ends facing outwards, and arranged in lines, which do not run horizontally, but intersect each other like

net-work. The base and the corners of these walls consist of horizontal layers of square-stone, and there are sometimes intersecting belts of the same kind of material in the middle of the network itself. Amongst all the forms which the Romans borrowed from foreign sources, the art of vaulting, which they learnt from the Etruscans, was that which they most skilfully adapted and developed, and rendered the most distinctive expression of the peculiarity of their own style. Two modes of construction consequently appear side by side in Roman architecture, viz., the Italian arch and the Grecian column.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Roman-balance, *s.* An instrument for weighing, consisting of a lever having arms of unequal weight on the respective sides of its point of suspension, and a bob which traverses the longer and graduated limb.

Roman-candle, *s.* A species of fire-work consisting of a tube partially filled with alternating perforated stars and small charges of gunpowder. Fire communicated to the upper end ignites the charges successively, which throw out the stars until all are discharged.

Roman Catholic, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Roman Catholics. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): The adherents of the Church which is Roman in its centre and catholic in its circumference. The word Catholic, meaning Universal, was used in early Christian and mediæval times for the great ecclesiastical organization with which the vast mass of Christians were connected. When the Reformation took place, the Protestants refused to admit that the Church which they had left was entitled to call itself Catholic, and prefixed the adjective Roman, whilst its adherents claimed the designation Catholic without any limiting adjective. All admit it to be catholic in the sense of being the largest Church in Christendom, and all other episcopal Churches acknowledge the validity of the orders of its clergy. The number of Roman Catholics in the world has been estimated at 152,000,000, which is far too low; at 213,518,063, at 214,370,000, and at 218,000,000. Taking the second of these estimates, the distribution of Roman Catholics over the world is believed to be: in Europe, 150,684,050; Asia, 8,311,800; Africa, 2,656,205; America, 51,422,566; Australia and the adjacent islands, 443,442, making a total of 213,518,063.

The radical difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics lies in their conception of the Church. The latter hold that the Roman Church is *the* Church of the New Testament, with authority to define articles of faith, and that all bodies not in communion with her are either heretical or schismatic. Protestants' views differ widely—from that of the High Churchman who, while denying the universal jurisdiction of the Pope, admits that as Bishop of Rome he is *primus inter pares*, to that which considers him the Man of Sin and the Antichrist of Scripture. From this fundamental difference all others necessarily follow. Roman Catholics hold the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass (q.v.), Seven Sacraments [SACRAMENT, *s.*, II. 2.], the necessity of Confession [PENANCE], the existence of a Purgatory (q.v.), the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the Infallibility of the Pope.

2. *Law:* [EMANCIPATION, PENAL-LAWS, ¶ 1, RECUSANT.]

Roman Catholicism, *s.* The system, principles, doctrines, or rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

Roman-cement, *s.* A compound of pozzuolan and lime.

Roman-collar, *s.*

Eccles.: A collar made of a parallelogram of lawn or fine linen, bound at the edge and stitched. It is worn by clerics and priests over a black, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet stock. It is of quite modern date, and was originally only the shirt-collar turned down over the stock.

Roman-law, *s.* The Civil law; the system of jurisprudence of the ancient Roman Empire.

¶ Roman law, like every other law, originated in custom. Its first great stage of development was reached in the publication by the Decemviri of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 451. These were supplemented rather than superseded under the republic and the empire. Under the former, enactments made in the *Comitia Centuriata* and the *Comitia Tributa*, the *Senatus Consulta*, and the Magisterial Edicts, and, under the latter, the *Imperial Constitutiones* had the force of law. Finally the Justinian Code, A.D. 529, gave symmetry to the whole. The Roman law has more or less affected the legislation of all European countries.

Roman-literature, *s.*

Literature: For nearly 500 years from the accepted date of the foundation of Rome its people had no literature, and when at length they attempted to supply the great want, they wrote in Greek, and in a servile manner followed Greek models. Ennius, who was born B.C. 249, laid the foundation of a genuine Latin literature. It gradually developed, culminating in the Augustan age. Cicero flourished B.C. 60; Cæsar, 54; Cornelius Nepos, 44; Virgil and Horace, 28; Livy and Ovid, 14. About A.D. 180 the Roman literature began to decline, and by 539 it was in the last stage of decay.

Roman-ochre, *s.* A pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow colour, transpareut and durable. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-colour painting. The colouring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter.

Roman-school, *s.*

Art: The style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaelle exhibit this school in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school.

Roman-type, *s.*

Print.: The ordinary printing type as opposed to italic (q.v.).

Roman-use, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The order of the Mass as offered in the Roman Church, and preserved from an earlier use in the missal. [SARUM-USE.]

Roman-vitriol, *s.* Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

Roman-white, *s.* A very pure white pigment.

rō-măn̆çe', ro-maunce, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *romans, roman, romant* = (1) Roman, (2), the Roman language, (3) romance, from Low Lat. *romanice* = in a Roman manner or tongue, from Lat. *Romanus* = Roman (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *romance;* Ital. *romanzo;* Fr. *romance* = romance, *roman* = a romance.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tale in verse, told in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal, as the tales of the court of Arthur, of Amadis of Gaul, &c.; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe; a fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

"If what is called a metrical *romance*, in its most extensive acceptation, be properly defined a fabulous narrative or fictitious recital in verse, more or less marvellous or probable, it may be fairly concluded that this species of composition was known at a very early period to the Greeks, and, in process of time, adopted from them by the Romans."—*Ritson: Romances*, vol. i.

2. A sort of novel, especially one dealing with surprising or marvellous adventures usually befalling a hero or heroine; a tale picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society.

"To love an altar built,
Of twelve vast French *Romances*, neatly gilt."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 32.

3. A fiction, a lie, a falsehood.

4. Romantic ideas or actions; a tendency of the mind towards what is romantic, mysterious, or wonderful; an intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious in literature.

5. A simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love story; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or descriptive of the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, being chiefly founded upon the Latin, as spoken in the provinces subject to Rome. The Romance (or Romanic) languages include the French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian.

rō-măn̆çe', *v.i.* [ROMANCE, *s.*]

1. To tell romantic or extravagant stories; to draw the long bow.

2. To be romantic: to behave romantically or fancifully; to build castles in the air.

rō-măn̆ç'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -er.*]

1. One who romances; one who invents or tells extravagant stories; a liar.

2. A writer or composer of romances.

"The fictions of the Arabs were adopted by the Troubadours and first Gothic *romancers*."—*Mickle: The Lusiad*, bk. ix.

rō-măn-çē'-rō, *s.* [Sp.] A general name for a collection of national ballads or romances.

† **rō-măn̆ç'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -ical.*] Resembling or having the character of the romances of the middle ages; romantic.

rō-măn̆ç'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -ist.*] A writer or composer of romances; a romancer.

"The charge, which had Voltaire for its patron, that 'Gil Blas' was a plagiarism of previous Spanish *romancists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1885.

* **rō-măn'-çy̆,** *a.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -y.*] Romantic.

"An old house, situated in a *romancy* place."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 118.

Rō-mạn-ēşe', *s.* [ROMAN.] The language of the Wallachians, spoken in Wallachia, Moldavia, and parts of Hungary.

rō-mạn-ēsque' (que as k), * rō-mạn-ĕsk', *a. & s.* [Fr. *romanesque.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc [B. 1.]

2. Pertaining to or denoting the style of architecture and ornament so called, prevalent during the later Roman Empire.

3. Embodying romance; representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance; presenting fantastic and imaginary representations, as of animals or foliage.

4. Pertaining to romance; romantic.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

2. (See extract).

"*Romanesque* [is] a general term for all the debased styles of architecture which sprung from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

3. A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed.

romancsque-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A general term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth centuries. Of these there are two divisions: (1) The debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh centuries, and including the Byzantine modifications of the Roman, and (2) the late or Gothic Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, comprising the later Byzantine, the Lombard, and the Rhenish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The former is a pretty close imitation of the Roman, with modifications in the application and distribution of the peculiar features; the latter is Gothic in spirit, having a predominance of vertical lines, and various other new features. [RHENISH-ARCHITECTURE.]

rō-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [ROMAN.]

1. Pertaining to the Roman languages or dialects, or to the nations or races speaking them; romance.

"The Italic branch is represented among living languages only by the *Romanic* dialects, so called as being all descended from the dialect of Rome, the Latin."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

*** Rō'-mạn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Roman*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to Romanism; Roman, popish.

"Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

*** Rō'-mạn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Roman*; *-ism.*] The tenets and teachings of the Church of Rome; Roman Catholicism.

"Thus Papists have the common faith . . . and their own proper *Romanism*, to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets."—*Brevint: New Waies to Salvation*, p. 5.

† Rō'-mạn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Roman*; *-ist.*] An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic. (*Fox: Actes*, p. 241.)

*** rō'-mạn-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *Roman*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To Latinise; to fill with Latin words or idioms.

"He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words be translated, almost as much Latin as he found them."—*Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use Latin words or idioms.

"So apishly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech. (See extract under ROMAN, B. 2.)

*** rō'-mạn-īz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *romaniz(e)*; *-er.*] One who romanizes; one who converts or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.

rō-mănsçh', rō-mănsh', rôu-mănsçh', *s.* [For *Romanish*, from *Roman* (q.v.).] A dialect spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland. It is based on, or corrupted from the Latin.

*** rō-mănt', * rŏ'-mănt, * ro-maunt,** *s.* [Fr. *roman*, the *t* being excrescent, as in tyran*t*, &c.] A romance.

"The Latin tongue, as is observed by an ingenious writer, ceased to be spoken in France about the ninth century, and was succeeded by what was called the *romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and bad Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called *romans* or *romants*, though this name was at first given to any piece of poetry."—*Percy: Reliques.* iii. 21.

rō-măn'-tĭc, * rō-măn'-tĭck, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*; Sp. & Ital. *romantico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to romance; partaking of the nature of romance; marvellous, extravagant, fanciful, wild.

"I cannot but look on an indifferency of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantick* fancy."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

2. Given to extravagant or fanciful ideas; fanciful.

"Far more than people of *romantic* dispositions will readily admit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Pertaining to romances, or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, fictitious, imaginary, ideal, chimerical.

"Fiction's fair *romantic* range."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

4. Wildly picturesque; full of wild, fantastic, and striking scenery: as, a *romantic* landscape.

romantic-school, *s.*

Literature:

1. A school of poetry founded in Germany, about 1808, by the brothers Schlegel.

2. A similar school in France, represented by Victor Hugo, Dumas, and some novelists. [ROMANTICISM.]

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *romantic*; *-al.*] Romantic.

"This theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. ii.

† rō-măn'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *romantical*; *-ly.*] In a romantic manner; fancifully, wildly, extravagantly.

*** rō-măn'-tĭ-çĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *romantic*; *-ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being romantic; specif. applied to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms, which originated in Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.

"His style may be described as a mixture of the classical and the romantic, its classicism being that of Mendelssohn and its *romanticism* that of Schumann."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

2. That which is romantic; romantic feeling, actions, or expressions.

rō-măn'-tĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *romantic*; *-ist.*] One who supports or is imbued with romanticism.

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *romantic*; *-ly.*] In a romantic manner; romantically.

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *romantic*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being romantic.

rŏm'-ạ-nў, rŏm'-ạ-nĭ, rŏm'-mạ-nў, *s.* [Gipsy *Rom* = a man, a husband; connected by Paspati with the name of the Indian god Rama, while Miklosich identifies it with Sansc. *doma, domba* = a low-caste musician.]

1. A gipsy.

2. The language spoken by gipsies. (It is nowhere to be found pure now, being in every case much corrupted by intermixture with the languages of the nations among whom the gipsies have lived.)

"Whether *Romani* is derived from Indi, Marathi, &c., can only be determined by minute investigations, which, long neglected, are now being carried on by various Orientalists. They have at least established that *Romani* stands in the relation of a sister, not a daughter, to the seven principal Indian dialects."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 614.

rō-mănz'-a (z as tz), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A romance (q.v.).

rō-mănz-ĭ-ē'-rĭ (z as tz), *s. pl.* [Ital. = romancists.] A school of Italian poets, who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, and especially those relating to Charlemagne and his knights. Ariosto is the chief poet of the school.

rō-mănz'-ō-vīte (z as tz), *s.* [After Count Romanzov; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A brown variety of essonite (q.v.), from Kimito, Finland.

*** rom-aunt,** *s.* [ROMANT.]

*** rom-bel,** *s.* [RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumour.

rôm-bŏw'-līne, *s.* [RUMBOWLINE.]

*** rōme,** *v.i.* [ROAM.]

*** rōme,** *s.* [ROOM.]

rōme'-ĭne, rōme'-īte, *s.* [After the crystallographer, Romé de l'Isle; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons, mostly very minute, with various others at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont. Hardness, about 5·5; sp. gr. between 4·714 and 4·675; colour, hyacinth-red and honey-yellow. Compos.: antimony, 62·24; oxygen, 16·32; lime, 21·44 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $3RO,SbO_3,SbO_5$.

rōme'-kĭn, rōm'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking-cup.

*** rōme'-pĕn-nў, * rōme'-scŏt, * rōme'-shŏt,** *s.* [A.S. *Róme-scott, Róme-feoh, Rómpœnning, Rómpenig.*] [SHOT (2), *s.*] The same as PETER-PENCE (q.v.).

Rō'-mĭc, *s.* An adaptation of the Roman alphabet, devised by Henry Sweet, and so named by him "because based on the original Roman values of the letters."

Rōm'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Rom(e)*; *-ish.*] Pertaining or belonging to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church. (Used with a slightly contemptuous force, as the *Romish* church, *Romish* ritual, &c.)

*** rōm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Rom(e)*; *-ist.*] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

"The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

rŏmp, *s.* [ROMP, *v.*]

1. A rude, awkward, forward girl, fond of boisterous or rough play.

"First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps*, led on by Gen'ral Clive."
Churchill: The Rosciad.

2. Rude or rough play or frolic.

"Only, like a child, to be on the *romp* again immediately."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

rŏmp, *v.i.* [Another form of *ramp* (q.v.).] To play about rudely, noisily, and boisterously; to frisk about; to indulge in romps.

"I found the creature *romping* and rolling in full liberty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

rŏmp' ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROMP, *v.*]

rŏmp' ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *romping*; *-ly.*] In a romping manner; like a romp; rompishly.

rŏmp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *romp*; *-ish.*] Given or inclined to romping.

"The *romp*ish audacity with which this merry company of maidens boarded and took possession of the ship."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

rŏmp'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rompish*; *-ly.*] In a rompish manner; like a romp.

rŏmp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rompish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rompish; a disposition to indulge in rough or boisterous play.

"She would immediately snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a kimbow, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 187.

rŏm'-pu, rŏm'-peĕ, *s.* [Fr. *rompu*, pa. par. of *rompre* (Lat. *rumpo*) = to break.]

Her.: Applied to an ordinary when broken, parted asunder, or fracted: as, a chevron or bend *rompu.*

*** rŏn-daçhe',** *s.* [Fr.]

Old Arm.: A large circular shield for foot-soldiers, entirely covering the upper part of the body, with a slit at the top for seeing through, and another at the side to pass the sword through.

ronde, *s.* [Fr.]

Typog.: A kind of round, cursive character in imitation of French writing, similar to our old Chancery engrossing hand.

This line is set in Ronde.

rŏn'-deau (eau as ō), rŏn'-dō, *s.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *rond* = round.]

1. A poem written in iambic verse of eight or ten syllables, and in thirteen lines; it must have but two rhymes. It contains three stanzas, the first and third of which have five lines each, and the second three; there is also a refrain, consisting of the first word or words in the first line, added, without rhyming with anything, to the end of the eighth line and of the thirteenth line. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. *Music:*

(1) A piece of music vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation, as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

"*Rondo* form differs from sonata or symphonic form, in that the first part is not marked for repeat. The original subject does not modulate, but reappears in its key-chord at the close of the first period, and again after the modulation of the second subject, so that it must be heard three times."—*Stainer & Barret: Musical Dictionary.*

(2) A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

rŏn'-dĕl, *s.* [O. Fr., from *rond* = round; Sp. *rondel*; Ital. *rondello.*]

1. A poem in fourteen lines, properly of eight syllables. There should be but two rhymes throughout; those in the first, fourth, fifth, ninth, and twelfth lines, and those of the second, third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh lines should correspond. The seventh and eighth, and thirteenth and fourteenth lines are repetitions of the first and second. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. Something round; a rondle.

3. The same as RONDEAU, 1.

*4. *Fort.:* A small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.

rŏn-dĕ-lē'-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s.* [Named after Wm. Rondelet, M.D. (1507-1566), a naturalist of Montpellier.]

1. *Bot.:* A large genus of Hedyotidæ. Shrubs with white, yellow, blue, pink, roseate, or scarlet flowers; mostly from the hotter parts of America. The bark of *Rondeletia febrifuga* is given at Sierra Leone in fevers.

2. *Perfumery:* A perfume, named from *Rondeletia odorata*, found in Mexico and Cuba, but not really prepared from that plant.

rŏn-dĕlle', *s.* [RONDLE, II. 3.]

*** rŏn-dĕur',** *s.* [Fr.] Rondure (q.v.).

rŏn'-dle, rŏn'-dĕl, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel*, from *rond* = round (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Anything round; a circle.

2. The step of a ladder; a round, a rung.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The same as RONDEL, 3.

2. *Her.:* A roundel (q.v.).

"Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours."—*Peacham.*

3. *Metall.:* A round plate or disc. The term is applied to the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed from the crucible or cistern from time to time as it congeals, in order to obtain the metal in a form suitable for farther treatment instead of in a solid mass. Spelled also rondelle. Copper thus treated is known as rose copper from its red colour.

rŏn'-dō, *s.* [RONDEAU.]

***rŏn'-dūre,** *s.* [Fr. *rond* = round.] A circle.

"With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 21.

***rone,** *pret. of v.* [RAIN, *v.*]

rōne, *s.* [From the same root as *run*; cf. *runnel*; Prov. Eng. *rune*, and Prov. Ger. *roune* = a channel.] [RHONE.] (*Scotch.*)

***rong,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RING, *v.*]

***rŏng,** *s.* [RUNG, *s.*] A rung or round of a ladder.

"So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder."
—*Bishop Andrewes: Sermons*, p. 551.

***rŏn'-ĭŏn (i as y), *rŏn'-yŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *rogne* = scab, mange, itch, from Lat. *robiginem*, accus. of *robigo* = rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

"Out of my door, you witch, you polecat, you *ronyon*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

ront, *s.* [RUNT.]

roŏd, *rode, roode, *s.* [The same word as *rod* (q.v.). A.S. *ród* = a rod, a gallows, a cross; cogn. with O. Fris. *rode*; O. S. *róda* = gallows, cross; Dut. *roede* = a rod, a perch, a wand; O. H. Ger. *riuti* = a rod of land; Ger. *ruthe*; Lat. *rudis* = a rod, a staff.]

* 1. A cross.

"Heo brogte oure Lord Jhesu to dye on the *rode*."
Robert of Gloucester, 61.

2. A cross or crucifix; specif., a representation of the crucified Saviour, or, more generally, of the Trinity, placed in Catholic churches over the altar-screen, hence termed the rood-screen. The rood consisted of the three persons of the Trinity, the Son being represented as crucified. Generally figures of the Virgin and St. John were placed at a slight distance on each side of the principal group, in reference to John xxix. 26.

"'Now, by the *rood*, my lovely maid,
Your courtesy has erred,' he said."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 22.

3. A rod, pole, or perch. [ROD, *s.*, I. 3.]

4. A unit of superficial measurement, the fourth part of a statute acre, and equal to 40 square perches or poles, or 1,210 square yards.

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every *rood* of ground maintained its man."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

rood-arch, *s.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed there.

rood-beam, *rode-beem, *s.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

"[He] lith ygrave under the *rode-beem*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,078.

rood-cloth, *s.*

Eccles.: A black or violet cloth with which the rood was covered during Lent.

***rood-free,** *a.* Exempt from punishment.

rood-loft, *s.* A gallery over the entrance to the choir of a church, at the front of which the rood or crucifix was placed. It was composed of open tabernacle-work, in wood or stone, and was approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. [AMBO.]

rood-saints, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Images of the Virgin and of St. John, the beloved disciple, placed on each side of the crucifix.

rood-screen, *s.* An ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and often supporting the rood or crucifix.

rood-tower, rood-steeple, *s.* The tower or steeple built over the intersection of a cruciform church.

***rood-tree, *roode-tre,** *s.* The cross.

"I leue and trust in Christes feith,
Which died vpon the *roode-tre*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

roŏ'-dĕ-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *rood* = red, and *bok* = a buck.]

Zool.: *Cephalopus natalensis*, the Natal Bush Buck. Colour bright bay, with short conical horns. It inhabits the thick brushwood of the forests about Natal and the country to the eastward.

roŏd'-peër, *s.* [Eng. *rood*, and *peer* (?).]

Bot.: *Phoberos Ecklonii.* (*Amer.*)

roŏd'-ў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rank in growth; coarse, luxurious.

roŏf, *rhof, *rof, *roofe, *s.* [For *hroof*, from A.S. *hróf* = a roof; cogn. with O. Fris. *hrof*; Dut. *roef*; Icel. *hróf* = a shed under which ships are built or kept; Russ. *krov* = a roof.]

1. *Arch.:* The uppermost member of a building; the cover of any house or building, irrespective of the material of which it is composed. The simplest form of roof consists merely of inclined rafters, abutting at their upper end, and attached to a fixed bearing at the lower ends. Roofs are of various kinds, and are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are composed, as iron roofs, wood, slate, tile, or thatch roofs, &c., or (2) by the form and mode of construction, as gable-roofs, flat, lean-to, hip, curbed, ogee, mansard, &c. The span is the width between supports. The rise is the height in the centre above the level of the supports. The pitch is the slope of the rafters.

"How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous *roof*."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, ii.

2. *Carp.:* The timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of a building are supported. It consists of the principal rafters, the common rafters and the purlins. (See these words.). The two varieties of roofing in use are King-post roofs and Queen-post roofs. (See these words.)

3. *Mining:* The part above the miner's head; that part lying immediately upon the coal.

4. Anything corresponding with or resembling the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace, an oven, a carriage, coach, &c.; an arch; the interior of a vault; a ceiling.

"The *roof* of the chamber."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

5. Hence, fig., a canopy or the like.

"The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 8.

6. A covering or shelter generally.

"Heaven's arch is oft their *roof*, the pleasant shed
Of oak and plain oft serves them for a bed."
Drummond: Speech of Caledonia.

* 7. A house in general.

"Within this *roof*
The enemy of all your graces lives."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

8. The upper part of the mouth; the palate.

"Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

roof-guard, *s.*

Build.: A contrivance for preventing snow from sliding from a roof. It consists usually of a continuous series of horizontal slates, slightly raised above the roof-cover and supported by uprights. (*Amer.*)

roof-tree, *s.*

1. The beam in the angle of a roof.

2. Hence, used for the roof itself.

"Does all that lies in his power to make you happy during your lengthened stay under his capacious *roof-tree*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 5, 1882.

¶ *To your roof-tree:* A toast expressive of a wish for the prosperity of one's family, or of all under his roof. (*Scotch.*)

roof-truss, *s.* The framework of a roof, consisting of thrust and tie pieces.

roŏf, *v.t.* [ROOF, *s.*]

1. To cover with a roof.

2. To arch over; to cover. (*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 293.)

3. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

"Here had we now our country's honor *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

roŏf'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *roof*, v.; *-er.*] One who roofs or covers with a roof.

roŏf'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [ROOF, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof.

3. The roof itself; hence, used figuratively for shelter.

roŏf'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *roof*; *-less.*]

1. Having no roof.

"Thither I came, and there—amid the gloom . . .
Appear'd a *roofless* hut."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Having no roof or shelter; unsheltered.

roŏf'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *roof*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little roof or covering.

***roŏf'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *roof*; *-y.*] Having roofs.

"Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 684.

rook (1), *s.* [A.S. *hróc*, cogn. with Icel *hrókr*; Dan. *raage*; Sw. *roka*; Irish & Gael. *rocas*; O. H. Ger. *hruok*; M. H Ger. *rouck* = a rook; Ger. *ruchert* = a jackdaw. A word of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *roc* = to croak (q.v.); Lat. *raucus* = hoarse.]

1. *Ornith.: Corvus frugilegus*, an eminently gregarious bird, inhabiting cultivated wooded districts, and apparently preferring to build and breed near the abodes of man. They are very widely distributed, and are probably nowhere more common than in England, Ireland, and the south of Scotland. The adult male is from eighteen to twenty-two inches long; plumage black, glossed with purple on the upper parts, lower surface of wing- and tail-quills lustrous, dark grayish-black; legs, toes, and claws black. Base of beak, forehead, lores, chin, and throat bare, but the cause of this nudity is not known. Some assert that the feathers are abraded as the bird digs in the ground for food; others, that it is a natural peculiarity. The female is rather less than the male, and her plumage is not so brilliant. White and other varieties often occur. Their nest is about two feet in diameter; eggs four to six in number, bluish-green, blotched with brown. (See extract.)

"The balance between injury or benefit derived from *Rooks* by agriculturists is a question which general opinion seems to have settled by considering that the damage, though often great, is much more than outweighed by the services rendered in the destruction of millions of grubs of the cockchafer, the chovy, the several species of wireworm, and the larvæ of crane-flies."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 29.

2. *Fig.:* A cheat, a swindler; one who plucks pigeons; a sharper. [PIGEON, *s.*, I. 2.]

"Such wits as he are, to a company of reasonable men, like *rooks* to the gamesters, who only fill a room at the table, but are so far from contributing to the play, that they only serve to spoil the fancy of those who do."—*Wycherley: Country Wife*, i. 1.

rook-pie, *s.* A pie made of young rooks.

† roŏk (2), *roke, *s.* [Fr. *roc*, from Pers. *rokh* = a rook at chess.]

Chess: One of the pieces in chess placed at the four corners of the board. It can move the whole extent of the board in lines parallel to its sides. Also called a Castle.

rook (3), *s.* [RICK.]

roŏk (1), *v.t. & i.* [ROOK (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rob, to cheat, to swindle, to sharp.

"He [Sir John Denham] was much *rooked* by gamesters."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes*, ii. 317.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To cheat, to swindle, to rob.

"Put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at spanfarthing."—*Locke: On Education.*

† roŏk, *v.i.* [ROOK (2), *s.*] To castle at chess. [CASTLE, *v.*]

roŏk (2), *v.i.* [RUCK, *v.*] To cower, to ruck, to squat.

"The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney-top."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

***roŏk'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), v.; *-er.*] A cheat, a swindler.

"*Rookers* and sharpers work their several ends."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 76.

roŏk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *raker.*]

Bakery: A tool like the letter L, used for withdrawing ashes from the oven.

rook'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), s. ; *-ery.*]

1. A wood, or grove of trees, used by rooks for nesting places.

2. Rocks, &c., frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs ; a resort of seals for breeding purposes. [PENGUIN-ROOKERY.]

3. The rooks belonging to a particular rookery. (*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 68.)

4. A brothel. (*Slang.*)

5. A close assemblage of poor, mean, and dirty buildings, inhabited by the lowest classes ; a resort of thieves, sharpers, prostitutes, &c.

***rook'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *rook* (1), s. ; *-y.*] Inhabited by rooks.

"Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

roŏm, ***roome,** ***roum,** ***roume,** *s.* [A.S. *rúm* = (s.) room, (a.) spacious ; cogn. with Dut. *ruim* = spacious, a room ; Icel. *rúmr* = spacious, room ; Dan. & Sw. *rum* ; O. H. Ger. *rúm* ; Ger. *raum* ; Goth. *rums.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Space, compass ; extent of place, whether great or small.

"It is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room*."—*Luke* xiv. 22.

* 2. A place, a station.

"When thou art hidden by any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*."—*Luke* xiv. 8.

* 3. Office, post, station, position.

"To have and enjoy that office and *room*."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1543).

4. Place or station once occupied by another ; stead, as in succession or substitution.

"Let this supply the *room*."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 6.

5. An apartment in a house : as, a drawing-*room*, a bed*room*, &c. ; also an apartment in a ship : as, the bread-*room*, the gun-*room*, &c.

* 6. A box or seat at a play. (*Marston.*)

* 7. Family, company.

"All the Greeke will honour you as of celestial *room*."—*Chapman*:

8. A fishing station in British North America. (*Simmonds.*)

9. Ability to admit or allow ; freedom for action ; opportunity, scope, latitude.

"Will you not look with pity on me?
Ie there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon?"
A. Philips.

II. *Mining:* The worked space in a mine, especially of a coal-mine, where the roof is supported by regular pillars.

¶ (1) *To give* or *leave room:* To withdraw ; to leave space for another to pass or be seated.

(2) *To make room:* To open a way or passage ; to remove obstructions.

"A man's gift *maketh room* for him, and bringeth him before great men."—*Prov.* xviii. 16.

room-and-space, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The distance between the stations of the timber frames which constitute the ribs. It varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. Room is the rib ; space, the distance apart.

Room and space staff: A long measuring-rod used in spacing and regulating the distance apart of a ship's frames.

room-mate, *s.* One who occupies the same room as another or others.

room-paper, *s.* Wall-paper ; paper-hangings.

roŏm (2), *s.* [Assamese.] A deep blue dye obtained from an Assamese plant of the genus Ruellia (q.v.).

roŏm, *v.i.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] To occupy rooms or apartments ; to lodge. (*Amer.*)

"In their junior year, he and Swart had agreed to try the experiment of *rooming* together."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 549.

***roŏm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-age.*] Room, space.

"It must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage* and receipt, where those powers are stowed."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 81.

***roŏm'-al,** *s.* [Hind. = a handkerchief.] The slip-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs in their murderous operations.

roŏm'-an, *s.* [See def.] An Indian name for the pomegranate (q.v.).

roŏmed, ***roumed,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-ed.*]

1. Having a room or rooms. Used in composition : as, a ten-*roomed* house.

* 2. Roomy, spacious, wide.

"The wode and the wide *roumed* wale."—*Udal: Luke* xiii.

roŏm'-ĕr, *adv.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] Farther off ; at or to a greater distance.

¶ *To go* (or *put*) *roomer:*

Naut.: To tack about before the wind.

"The Swalow, to his no small reioicing, came to him againe in the night 10 leagues to the northward of Cape Finister, hauing *put roomer* and not being able to double the Cape."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 56.

roŏm'-fŭl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-ful(l).*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Full of room or rooms ; roomy.

"Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

B. *As subst.:* As much or as many as a room will hold : as, a *roomful* of people.

roŏm'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *roomy ; -ly.*] Spaciously.

roŏm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roomy : -ness.*] The quality or state of being roomy ; spaciousness.

***roŏm'-lĕss,** ***roum-les,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-less.*] Wanting in room or space.

"The shippe . . . is very narowe and *roumles*."—*Udal: Mark* iii.

***roŏm'-rĭd-den,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s., and *ridden.* In imitation of bedridden.] Confined to one's room, as by illness. (*Dickens.*)

***roŏm'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-some.*] Roomy.

"Ritch and *roomsome* thrones."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii.

***roŏm'-stĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *room*, and *stead.*] A lodging.

"Six or seven houses or *roomsteads*."—*Archæologia*, xii. 188.

***roŏmth,** *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; suff. *-th*, as in length, &c.]

1. Room.

"Not finding fitting *roomth* upon the rising side."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

2. Spaciousness, roominess.

***roŏmth'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *roomthy ; -ness.*] Roominess, spaciousness.

"Which body-haunter of *roomthiness*."—*Fairfax: Bulk & Selvedge of the World*, p. 41.

***roŏmth'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *roomth ; -some.*] Roomy, spacious.

"A pigeon-house, *roomthsome* enough."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***roŏmth'-ў,** ***roomth-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *roomth ; -y.*] Roomy, spacious.

"The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 28.

roŏm'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-y.*]

1. Having or affording ample room ; spacious, wide.

"Ours is a weedy country because it is a *roomy* one."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 271.

2. Big ; broad or wide in frame.

"She is a big *roomy* bitch, too."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

roŏn, *s.* [A.S., Sw., &c., *rand* = a border (*Jamieson*).] A shred ; a border or selvage. (*Scotch.*)

"In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore hy degrees, till her last *roon*."
Burns: To William Simpson. (Post.)

roŏn, roone, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* Vermilion.

"I schalle yeve the a nobylle stede.
Also rede as ony *roone*."
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii., 38, fo. 66.

B. *As adj.:* Red as vermilion.

roŏp, *s.* [ROOP, *v.*]

1. A cry, a call.

2. Hoarseness. (*Prov.*)

roŏp, *v.i.* [A.S. *hrópan* ; Icel. *hrópa* ; Dut. *roepen* ; O.Fris. *hropa* ; Goth. *hropja.*] [ROUP (1), *v.*] To cry, to shout.

roŏp'-ĭt, *a.* [Eng. *roop*, s. ; *-it* (= *-ed*).] Hoarse. (*Scotch.*)

roŏr'-bach, *s.* [From a fictitious extract from *Roorbach's Tour*, in 1836, published for political purposes by an American paper in 1844.] A falsehood, a mis-statement ; a sensational article, without any foundation, published, especially for political purposes, in a newspaper. (*Amer.*)

roŏ'-şą, rôu'-şah, rû'-şą, *s.* [Hind. *rusa.*]

Bot.: *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, the Sweet Calamus or Geranium-grass. It grows in India.

roosa-oil, rusa-grass oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the roosa-grass. It is a powerful stimulant, and is employed externally in India in chronic rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

roôşe, rûşe, *v.t.* [Icel. *hrósa ;* Dan. *rose ;* Sw. *rosa.*] To extol, praise.

"Let lika ane *roose* the ford as they find it."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

roôst (1), ***roest,** ***roust** (1), ***rowst,** *s.* [A.S. *hróst*, cogn. with O. S. *hróst ;* O. Dan. *roest* = a roost ; *roesten* = to roost ; connected with *roof* (q.v.).]

1. A pole or perch on which fowls rest at night.

"He clapp'd winge upon his *roost* and sung."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 46.

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

¶ *At roost:* Resting and asleep.

roost (2), **roust** (2), *s.* [ROUST.]

roôst, *v.i.* [ROOST, *s.*]

1. To occupy a roost, to sleep on a roost.

"The peacock in the broad ash-tree
Aloft is *roosted* for the night."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

2. To sleep, to lodge, to settle. (*Colloq.*)

roost-cock, *s.* The common domestic cock.

roôst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *roost*, v. ; *-er.*] The male of the domestic fowl, a cock.

"The crow of an early-rising *rooster*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880 (p. 770).

roôt, rote, *s.* [Icel. *rót ;* Sw. *rot ;* Dan. *rod.* The Icel. *rót* is for *vrót* = *vórt*, and hence allied to Goth. *waurts* = a root ; A.S. *wyrt ;* Eng. *wort* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"Thei sayen the fyge tree maad dyre fro the *rotis*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xi.

(2) An esculent root ; a plant whose root or tubers are esculent, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which resembles a root in position or function ; the part of anything which resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment or support.

"To the *root* of the tongue."
Shakesp.: Timon, v. 1.

(2) The origin, source, or cause of anything.

"The love of money is the *root* of all evil."—1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

* (3) The first ancestor : the progenitor.

"The *root* and father
Of many kinge."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

(4) The bottom or lowest part of anything.

"I cannot delve him to the *root*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

* (5) Ground, basis, foundation.

"Remove the *root* of his opinion."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

(6) Foundation, basis, support.

"With a courage of unshaken *root*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* That part of any organ or appendage of the body which is buried in another part. Thus the root of a nail is the portion covered by the skin ; the root of a tooth, the base of it which is lodged in a socket.

* 2. *Astron.:* The moment from which one begins to calculate the time of revolution of a planet.

3. *Bot.:* The radix or descending axis of a plant. The tendency downwards is very powerful. Unlike the symmetrically placed branches of the stem, the ramifications of the roots look irregular as if they arose from any part of the surface. There is in them, however, a certain Rhizotaxis (q.v.). The roots of Dicotyledons are exorhizal, those of Monocotyledons endorhizal, and those of Acotyledons heterorhizal. A root has no perfect bark, true pith, medullary sheath, or true leaves, and only a thin epidermis, a few stomata, and very rarely leaf-buds. Its growth is chiefly at the lower extremity. The body of a root is called the caudex, its minute subdivisions the fibrils or radicles, and their

ends the spongioles. A primary root is one formed by the downward elongation of the axis of the embryo, and is, therefore, in a line with the stem; secondary or lateral roots, like those of ivy, spring laterally from the stem and from the primary root. When the primary root is thicker than the branches which proceed from it, it is called a tap root, when it is no thicker than its ramifications, which conceal it from view, the root is said to be fibrous. Other forms of roots are conical, fusiform, napiform, rotund, nodose or coralline, moniliform, tuberose, or (finally) premorse. Most roots are terrestrial, a few are aërial, and a few aquatic. The chief functions of the root are to anchor the plant firmly in the ground, and to transmit upwards to the stem and leaves absorbed nutriment from the soil. Roots require air, and in some cases in gardens obtain it by pushing their way into old drains.

3. *Hyd.-eng.:* The end of a weir or dam where it unites with the natural bank.

4. *Math:* The root of a quantity is any quantity which, being taken a certain number of times as a factor, will produce the quantity. [Square-root, Cube-root.] A root of a quantity may be real, or it may be imaginary. The character used to denote a root is $\surd$. [Radical-sign.]

5. *Music:*

(1) A note which, besides its own sound, gives over-tones or harmonics.

(2) That note from amongst whose over-tones any chord may be selected.

(3) Sometimes used by modern musicians as describing a note on which, when either expressed or implied, a chord is built up.

6. *Philol.:* An elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified.

¶ (1) *Root & Branch Men:*

Eng. Hist.: A name assumed about 1641 by the extreme republicans, who advocated the abolition of monarchy and the overthrow of the Established Church.

† (2) *Root of scarcity:*

Agric.: The Mangel-Wurzel (q.v.).

(3) *To take root, to strike root:* To become planted or fixed; to be established, to thrive and spread.

***root-bound,** *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly attached, as though rooted to the ground; immovable.

"And you a statue; or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo."
Milton: Comus, 662.

root-breaker, root-bruiser, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for mashing or bruising potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots for feeding stock.

***root-built,** *a.* Built up of roots.

"The *root-built* cell." *Shenstone.*

root-cap, *s.* [Pileorhiza.]

root-crop, *s.* A crop of plants with esculent roots; especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

***root-eater,** *s.* An animal which feeds on roots; specif., one of the Rhizophaga (q.v.).

root-grinder, *s.* A machine for comminuting roots for the purpose of obtaining starch, sugar, or colour from them.

root-hair, *s.*

Bot.: Hair attached to a root; a rhizoid.

root-headed crustacea, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Rhizocephala (q.v.).

root-house, *s.*

***1.** A house made of roots.

2. A house or shed in which roots or tops, as potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, &c., are stored as winter food for cattle.

root-leaf, *s.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

root-mildew, *s.*

Hort.: A "mildew" consisting of some parasitic fungal attacking the roots of plants.

root-parasite, *s.*

Bot.: A plant growing parasitically on the root of another one, as is the case with the Orobanchaceæ.

root-pressure, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The upward pressure exerted by the water absorbed by the root in greater amount than the plant requires. It sometimes makes that which it drives upward exude in drops from the margins and tips of the leaves, as in some grasses, aroids, &c.

root-sheath, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* The epidermic coat of the follicle connected with each hair of the head and of the body.

2. *Bot.:* [Coleorhiza].

root-vole, *s.*

Zool.: *Arvicola œconomus*, a large species, ranging from the Obi to Kamschatka. It is migratory, like the Lemming (q.v.).

roôt (1), *rote, *v.t. & i.* [Root, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fix by the root; to plant and fix in the ground by the root.

2. *Fig.:* To fix or implant firmly and deeply; to impress deeply and durably. (Used generally in the pa. par.)

"His honour *rooted* in dishonour stood."
Tennyson: Elaine, 872.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fix the root, to take root; to enter the earth, as a root.

"Enable the cuttings to *root*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***2.** *Fig.:* To become deeply and firmly established or impressed; to take root.

"There *rooted* between them such an affection."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

roôt (2), *wrot-en, *v.t & i.* [A.S. *wrótan* = to grub up; cogn. with O. Dut. *wroeten*; Icel. *róta*; from *rót* = a root; Dan. *rode*, from *rod* = a root (q.v.). The meaning has no doubt been greatly influenced by the verb *root* (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dig, burrow, or grub in with the snout; to turn up the ground, as swine with their snouts.

"Would *root* these beauties, as he *roots* the mead."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 636.

2. To tear up or out, as by the roots; to eradicate, to extirpate; to destroy or remove utterly, to exterminate. (Generally with *away*, *out*, or *up*.)

"To *root out* the whole hated family."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Arg.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn up the ground with the snout, as swine.

2. To rummage about.

roôt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Root (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Deeply and durably impressed or established; firmly fixed.

"Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

roôt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rooted*; *-ly.*] In a rooted manner; deeply, strongly.

"They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

roôt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rooted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rooted or firmly fixed.

***roôt'-ẽr (1),** *s.* [Eng. *root* (1), v.; *-er.*] A plant which takes root.

"They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters*."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

roôt'-ẽr (2), *rot-er, *s.* [Eng. *root* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who roots up; one who eradicates or destroys utterly.

"The *rooters* and through-reformers made clean work with the church."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

***roôt'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-ery*, in imitation of *rockery*.] A mound or heap made of roots of trees in which plants are set, as in rockeries in gardens and pleasure grounds.

***roôt'-fast,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s., and *fast.*] Firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***roôt'-fast-nĕss,** s. [Eng. *rootfast*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***roôt'-lĕss, *roote-les,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-less.*] Having no root, destitute of roots.

"Like a *rootless* tree."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 130.

***roôt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *root*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little root; a radicle.

"The most delicate tendrils and *rootlets* of trees."—*Scribner's Magazine*, December, 1878, p. 164.

roôt'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *root*, and *stock.*] [Rhizome.]

***roôt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-y.*] Full of, or abounding in roots.

"Nor can with all the confluence break through his
rooty sides." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii.

roō'-yĕ-bŏk, *s.* [Dut.] [Pallah.]

rō-păl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥοπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club.]

1. Club-formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

2. *Pros.:* The same as Rhopalic (q.v.).

rōpe, *raip, *rape, *roop, *rop, *s.* [A.S. *ráp*; cogn. with Dut. *reep*; Icel. *reip*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reb*; Ger. *reif*; Goth. *raips.*]

1. A general name applied to cordage over one inch in circumference. Ropes are of hemp, flax, cotton, coir, or wire, and are known by their construction. The most important kinds are described in this Dictionary under their technical names.

"Axes to cut, and *ropes* to sling the load."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 139.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united: as, a *rope* of onions.

***3.** An intestine.

"His talowe serveth for playsters many one;
For harp-strings his *rope* serve eche one."
A Lytell Treatise on the Horse.

¶ 1. *A rope of sand:* A proverbial expression for a feeble or insecure bond or union; a bond easily broken.

2. *To give a person rope:* To let one go on unchecked.

3. *Upon the high ropes:*

(1) Elated in spirit.

(2) Haughty, arrogant.

***4.** *What a rope!* What the devil!

rope-band, *s.* [Robbin.]

rope-bark, *s.*

Bot.: Leather-wood. [Dirca.] The bark is made into ropes. Called also Moose-wood, Wicopy, &c.

rope-dancer, s. One who walks, dances, or otherwise performs on a rope stretched at a greater or less height above the ground.

rope-dancing, *s.* The profession or art of a rope-dancer.

rope-grass, s.

Bot.: The genus Restio (q.v.).

rope-ladder, *s.* A ladder made of rope. Sometimes the cross-pieces, or rungs, are of wood. [Shrouds.]

rope-maker, *s.* One whose profession is to make or deal in ropes.

"God and the *rope-maker* bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

rope-making, *s.* The act or business of making ropes, cordage, &c.

Rope-making machine: A machine for making ropes. One was invented by Sylvester in 1783, and was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmund Cartwright in 1792. It has since been much improved.

rope-mat, s. A mat made of oakum.

rope-porter, s. A light, two-wheeled carriage employed in the Fowler system of steam ploughing to carry the rope clear of the ground.

rope-pump, s. A water-elevator, consisting of a rope or ropes, or of a fibrous webbing, whose lower end dips in the water which is discharged at the upper end, partly by centrifugal force, and partly by the compression of the rope on the roller. The water is retained in the rope by capillary action.

rope-railway, *s.* A railway on which the cars are drawn by ropes wound upon drums rotated by stationary engines. This is frequently done on inclined planes in mining districts, and is sometimes adopted as a temporary expedient pending the construction of grades of lesser slope.

*** rope-ripe,** *a.* Fit for hanging; deserving of being hanged.

rope-roll, *s.*

Mach.: A hollow cylinder on an axle, and with ropes or bands round it to communicate motion to other parts of a machine.

rope-shaped, *a.* [Funiliform.]

rope-spinning, *s.* The act or operation of spinning or twisting ropes.

rope-trick, *s.*

1. A juggling feat, introduced into England from America by the Brothers Davenport, in 1864. The performer was bound with ropes in a cabinet, or to a chair; the lights were then lowered, and on their being raised he was discovered at liberty, having been released, it was said, by spiritual agency. The trick was exposed by Mr. Maskelyne, at the Town Hall, Cheltenham, and the Davenports soon left England.

* 2. A rogue's trick; a trick deserving of the halter.

"She may perhaps call him half a score knaves or so: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks.*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* i. 2.

rope-walk, *s.* A covered walk or ground where ropes are made. Its length is estimated in fathoms, and is from 100 to 200 fathoms. At one end is the spinning-wheel, which rotates the whirlers to which the ends of a bunch of hempen fibres are secured, to be twisted into a yarn. Along the walk are horizontal cross-bars with hooks, over which the yarns are swung as the men walk backward from the whirlers and pay out the yarn.

rope-winch, *s.* A set of three whirlers driven by a strap and twisting three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope.

rope-yarn, *s.* A single yarn composed of fibres twisted right-handed; used on shipboard for various purposes. [SPUN-YARN.] The size of a strand, and of the rope of which it forms part, is determined by the number of rope-yarns in it.

rope's end, *s.* The end of a rope; a short piece of rope used as an instrument of punishment.

rope's end, *v.t.* To thrash with a rope's-end; to flog.

"He was found out, and handsomely *rope's-ended* on his bare legs."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1878, p. 76.

rōpe, * **roape,** *v.i.* & *t.* [ROPE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be drawn out or extended into a thread or filament by reason of any glutinous or adhesive quality. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 331.)

2. To hinder a horse from winning a race by pulling. (*Racing slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten with a rope or ropes: as, To *rope* a bale of goods.

2. To connect together by ropes round the waist. (This practice is often adopted in mountain ascents, to guard against accidents, in case any of the party should slip.)

"The party were not *roped,* the guides not thinking it necessary."—*St. James's Gazette,* Aug. 31, 1886, p. 12.

3. To draw as by a rope.

4. To catch by means of a rope or lasso.

"The green mule, strong in his youth, having been adroitly '*roped*' or lassoed, is led out into an open space."—*Scribner's Magazine,* April, 1880, p. 930.

5. To mark out or inclose with a rope.

"A level, though very rough, circular course was *roped* out."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

6. To pull or curb, as a horse, so as to prevent from winning a race. (*Racing slang.*)

* **rop-en,** *pa. par. of v.* [REAP, *v.*]

* **rōp-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rop(e); -er.*]

1. One who makes ropes; a rope-maker.

2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

rōp′-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *rope; -ry.*]

1. A rope-walk (q.v.).

"The 'hands' employed in the various *roperies* lived too far away."—*Merry England,* June, 1883, p. 126.

* 2. Rogue's tricks; roguery.

"What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery?*"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* ii. 4.

rōp′-ĭ-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ropy; -ly.*] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out in a thread.

rōp′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ropy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ropy; viscosity, glutinousness, adhesiveness.

rōp′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROPE, *v.*]

roping-needle, *s.*

Naut.: A heavy needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.

* **rōp′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rop(y); -ish.*] Tending to ropiness; somewhat ropy.

rōp′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rop(e); -y.*]

1. Resembling a rope or cord; rope-like, cord-like.

2. Capable of being drawn out in a thread or filament, as a glutinous or viscid substance; glutinous, viscous, viscid. Wine is said to be ropy when it shows a milky or flaky sediment, and an oily appearance when poured out.

"Furred round with mouldy damps and *ropy* slime."
Blair: Grave.

* **roquelaure** (as **rō′-kĕ-lōre**), * **ro-que-lo,** *s.* [See extract.] A kind of short cloak for men.

ROQUELAURE.

"The French tailors, he [Dr. Harris, Bishop of Landaff] observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then (about the year 1715) displaced the surtout; and was called the *roquelaure* from being dedicated to the Duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread by this means throughout France and Britain."—*Noble: Continuation of Granger,* iii. 490.

rō′-quet (quet as kā), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

In croquet: To cause the player's ball to strike another ball.

rōr′-al, *a.* [Lat. *roralis,* from *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew.] Pertaining to dew; consistiug of dew; dew-like, dewy.

"With *roral* wash redeem her face."
Green: The Spleen.

* **rōr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *roratio,* from *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew.] A falling of dew.

rōr′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew.] (See the compound.)

roric-figures, *s. pl.* Figures visible only in vapour made upon plates of metal, glass, &c. Thus a cone resting for a little ou a plate of smooth metal will leave behind it a copy, which will become visible if it be breathed upon. The phenomenon may be produced by the action of electricity. (*Rossiter.*)

rōr′-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *roridus,* from *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew.] Pertaining to, or consisting of dew; dewy.

"And now bewept by *rorid* clouds or deckt
With beauty as with raiment."
W. Ball: Night Watches, vi. 12.

rōr-ĭd′-ū-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *roridus* = bedewed.]

Bot.: A genus of Droseraceæ. At the Cape a very viscid species, *Roridula dentata,* is often hung up to catch flies.

* **rōr-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rorifer,* from *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing dew or dew-like moisture.

* **rōr-ĭf′-lû-ent,** *a.* [Lat *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew, and *fluens,* pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing with dew.

rōr′-qual, *s.* [See extract.]

Zool.: The genus Balænoptera (q.v.). The rorquals are widely distributed, and some of them are found in almost every sea. They are piscivorous, committing great havoc among shoals of herring and on the cod-banks; they rarely congregate in "schools," and their capture is scarcely remunerative, as they yield comparatively little blubber or

RORQUAL.

baleen. Sibbald's Rorqual (*Balænoptera sibbaldii*), black above and dark gray below, attains a length of eighty feet, and is common between Scotland and Norway; *B. sulfureus,* of almost equal size, is known to Pacific whalers as the Sulphur-bottom Whale, from its yellowish belly; *B. musculus,* the Common Rorqual or Razor-back, from sixty to seventy feet long, black above, and brilliant white below, frequently occurs on the European coasts; *B. rostrata,* the Lesser Rorqual, resembles the last, but is much smaller. The Rorquals are the largest and among the commonest of the whales. The head is flat and pointed, the body slender, the skin of the throat deeply folded in longitudinal plaits, the whalebone stout and coarse, and of little value.

"The name *Rorqual* is derived from the Norse Rorq-val, signifying a whale with pleats or folds in the skin."—*Zoologist,* 1878, p. 5.

* **rōr′-ū-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *rorulentus,* from *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew.] Full of, or abounding in dew.

* **rōr′-ȳ,** * **roar-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *ros,* genit. *roris* = dew.] Dewy.

"[He] shooke his wings with *roarie* May-dewes wet."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, i. 14.

* **ros,** *s.* [Eng. *rush,* s. (?)]

Law: A kind of rushes with which some tenants were obliged to furnish their lords. (*Cowel.*)

rō′-şa, *s.* [Lat.] [ROSE.]

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 223].

2. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, typical of the order Rosaceæ (q.v.). It has five petals and numerous achenes, inclosed within the fleshy calyx tube, which is contracted at the orifice. Known species about thirty (*Sir Joseph Hooker,* 1870), but Baker (*Journ. of Bot.,* Sept., 1885) enumerates sixty-two species of garden roses, arranging them in ten groups. The wild rose occurs in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in America throughout the United States and as far south as Mexico. It is of such diversity that former botanists made more than 200 species. These are reduced by some writers to less than a fifth of that number. [ROSE.]

3. *Pharm.:* The petals of *Rosa centifolia* are used for making rose-water. The petals of *R. gallica* are made into a confection used as a basis of pills, or occasionally as a slight astringent, which is given in an aphthous condition of the mouth. So are the hips of *R. canina;* they are slightly refrigerant.

rōş′-āçe, *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling, in which a lustre or chandelier is placed.

rō-şā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Roseworts; an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Rosal Alliance. Calyx four or five-lobed, free or adhering to the ovary; petals five, perigynous, equal; stamens indefinite, rising from the calyx just within the petals, curving inward in æstivation; ovaries several or only one; ovules two or more, generally suspended; fruit either one-seeded nuts or acini, or several-seeded follicles; the leaves are simple or compound, generally with two stipules. Herbaceous plants or shrubs. The Rosaceæ are closely akin to the Pomaceæ, the Drupaceæ, the Sanguisorbeæ, and some other orders. They are divided by Lindley into five families or tribes, Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ, Quillaiæ, and Neuradeæ. The Rosaceæ occur chiefly in the temperate and cold parts of the northern hemisphere; when they occur in the tropics it is generally on high land. There is no unwholesome plant in the order. They are in general astringent, and have been regarded as febrifuges. [For details, see Agrimonia, Brayera, Fragaria, Geum, Gillenia, Potentilla, Rosa, Rubus, Spiræa, and Tormentilla.] In 1846 Lindley enumerated thirty-eight genera and estimated the known species at 500. Sir Joseph Hooker, in 1870, considered the genera to be seventy-one and the species 1,000, but he includes Lindley's Pomaceæ and Drupaceæ.

rō-şā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *rosaceus* = made of roses; Fr. *rosacé.*]

Botany:

1. Having the petals arranged in the same way that they are in a single rose; rose-like.

2. (*Of a corolla*): Having no claw, or a very small one. (*Link.*)

3. Of or pertaining to the **natural order** Rosaceæ (q.v.).

* **rōş′-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ros(e); -al.*]

1. Rosy. (*Beedome: Poems.*)

2. Rosaccous.

rosal-alliance, *s.* [ROSALES.]

rō-şā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Bot.: Lindley's forty-second alliance of plants. It stands between the Daphnales and the Saxifragales. It is placed under his third sub-class, Perigynous Exogens. It contains the orders Calycanthaceæ, Chrysobalanaceæ, Fabaceæ, Drupaceæ, Pomaceæ, Sanguisorbaceæ, and Rosaceæ.

rō-şăl'-gar, *s.* [RESALGAR.]

rō-şā'-lĭ-ą (I), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The repetition of a phrase or passage, raising the pitch one note at each repetition.

rō-şā'-lĭ-ą (2), *s.* [ROSEOLA.]

rōş-ą-lī'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *rosal(is)*; fem. sing. suff. *-ina.* So named because the cells are circularly arranged like the petals of a rose.]

I. *Zool.:* A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, family Uvellidea, of Reuss. Series of cells regularly spiral, continuous aperture simple, *i.e.* not closed by a lid.

2. *Palæont.:* Six British species from the Chalk, and two from the Pleistocene.

rōş-ăn'-ĭl-ĭne, s. [Eng. *ros(e)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{19}N_3=\frac{H_2N\cdot C_6H_4}{H_2N\cdot C_6H_4}>C<\begin{matrix}C_6H_3\cdot CH_3\\ \vdots\\ NH\end{matrix}$.

A red dye, occurring in commerce under the uames aniline red, azaleine, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, &c. It is prepared by heating a mixture of dry arsenic acid and aniline to 140°, for six or eight hours. It forms colourless crystalline plates, which are coloured red on exposure to the air, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. The aniline reds used in dyeing are generally monoacid salts of rosaniline more or less pure. Rosaniline acetate, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3{\cdot}C_2H_4O_2$, chiefly used in England, forms beautiful large crystals, which are more soluble in water than the other salts. Rosaniline hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3{\cdot}HCl$, prepared in France and Germany, crystallizes in golden-green rhombic octahedra, and is very soluble in alcohol, with a fine red colour.

rō-şār'-ĭ-ąn (I), s. [Eng. *ros(e); -arian.*] A grower of roses.

"The *rosarian* . . . will patiently test many kinds of roses."—*Hibberd: Amateur's Rose Book*, p. 157.

rō-şār'-ĭ-ąn (2), s. [Eng. *rosary; -ian.*] A member of the Confraternity of the Rosary.

"Another *Rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention."—*Rosarian*, i. 378.

rōş'-ą-rў, ***ros-a-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *rosaire*, from Low Lat. *rosarium* = a chaplet; Sp. & Ital. *rosario.*] [ROSE, *s.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chaplet, a garland.

"Christ has now knit them into *rosaries* and coronets."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule & Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 1.

2. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow.

"The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary.*"—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, sign. D d. 3. (1606.)

3. A coin so called from bearing the figure of a rose, of foreign coinage, about the size of a penny, but worth less than a halfpenny, chiefly smuggled into Ireland. In 1300 it was made death to import them.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Relig.:* A string of beads by means of which account is kept of the number of prayers uttered. Tylor (*loc. inf. cit.*) thinks that its invention or adoption was due to the fact that, with advancing civilization, prayers, from being at first utterances as free and flexible as requests to a living patriarch or chief, stiffened into traditional formulas, whose repetition required verbal accuracy, and whose nature practically assimilated more or less to that of charms.

"This devotional calculating-machine is of Asiatic invention; it had, if not its origin, at least its special development among the ancient Buddhists, and its 108 balls still slide through the modern Buddhist's hands as of old, measuring out the sacred formulas whose reiteration occupies so large a fraction of a pious life. It was not till towards the middle ages that the *rosary* passed into Mohammedan and Christian lands, and finding there conceptions of prayer which it was suited to accompany, has flourished ever since."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 372.

2. *Roman Church:*

(1) A form of prayer in which the *Hail Mary* (q.v.) is recited 150 times in honour of the Virgin Mary. It is divided into fifteen decades, each of which begins with the *Our Father* [LORD'S PRAYER], is accompanied by meditation on one of the Mysteries in the life of Our Lord, and ends with the Doxology. This is properly called the Dominican, or Great Rosary, but the name is often popularly given to the Chaplet, which contains but fifty Aves. The fifteen Mysteries which should be meditated on during the recitation of the Rosary are divided into three series, each corresponding to a chaplet:

1. JOYFUL.—The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Birth of Jesus, The Presentation in the Temple, The Finding in the Temple.
2. SORROWFUL.—The Agony in the Garden, the Scourging at the Pillar, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion.
3. GLORIOUS.—The Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption, and the Coronation of the B. V. M.

There are also the Rosaries of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolours, of the Immaculate Conception, of the Five Wounds, and the Crown of Our Saviour.

(2) The beads upon which any of the foregoing forms of prayer are said.

"Dominicans, too, are represented on a tomb of Humbertus Delphinus, who became a Dominican about 1350, with *rosaries* in their hands."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 723.

rosary-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Monodonta (q.v.).

***rōş'-ąt-ĕd,** *a.* [ROSE.] Crowned or adorned with roses.

"*Rosated*, having a chaplet of four roses about his head."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 513.

rōş-âu'-rĭn, s. [Lat. *rosa* = a rose, and *aurum* = gold.] [ROSOLIC-ACID.]

rŏs'-çĭd, ***ros-cide,** *a.* [Lat. *roscidus*, from *ros* = dew.] Dewy; consisting of or containing dew.

"*Roscid* and honey drops observable in the flowers of Martagon."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* i.

rŏs'-cōe-līte, s. [After Prof. H. E. Roscoe, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A soft, micaceous mineral, occurring in minute scales, sometimes arranged in fanlike or stellated groups. Sp. gr. 2·902 to 2·938; lustre, pearly; colour, dark-brown to brownish green. Analyses made by Genth and Roscoe, on material more or less impure through mechanical admixtures, indicate that it is a vanado-silicate of alumina and potash, the vanadic acid present varying from 20·5 to over 28 per cent. Found intimately associated with native gold in California.

rōşe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *róse* (pl. *rósan*), from Lat. *rosa* = a rose, from Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, from Arab. *ward* = a rose; Dan. *rose*; Dut. *roos*; Ger. *rose*; O. H. Ger. *rósa*; Icel. & Sw. *ros*; Irish & Gael. *rós*; Welsh *rhos.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A ribbon gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tie, knee-band, or hatband.

"The Provencal *roses* on my razed shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) A delicate pink colour.

"Her cheeks had lost the rose."
Tennyson: Œnone, 17.

(3) Full flush or bloom.

"The *rose* was yet upon her cheek."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xx.

(4) A circular card or disc, or diagram, with radiating lines, as the compass-card or rose of the compass; the barometric rose, which shows the barometric pressure at any place, in connection with winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.

(5) A perforated cup or nozzle acting as a strainer at the induction of water into a pump, or at the nozzle as a means of dividing the water into fine streams for sprinkling.

(6) (See extract).

"The silver cup of its breed is given to a bird in the class of trumpeters. A growth of head-feathers called the *rose* comes down completely over the eyes of this ingeniously perverted pigeon, whose legs are decorated with long feathers that might rather have been looked for in its tail."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as ROSETTE (q.v.).

2. *Botany:*

(1) The common English name of the genus Rosa (q.v.). The ordinary dog-rose or brier-rose (*R. canina*) is very common; the trailing dog-rose (*R. arvensis*) much less so. It is sometimes confounded with the Ayrshire rose [see below], which is not wild. The true sweet-brier (*R. rubiginosa*) and the small-flowered sweet-brier are found chiefly in the south of England, especially on chalk. The villous rose (*R. villosa*) is widely distributed, whilst the burnet-leaved or Scotch rose (*R. spinosissima*) flourishes best near the sea. Among the garden-species may be mentioned the Ayrshire rose (*R. capreolata*) [see above]; the Bourbon rose, a var. of *R. indica*; the cabbage-rose (*R. centifolia*), the Chinese rose (*R. indica*) [see No. 2]; the Damask rose (*R. damascena*), the fairy-rose (*R. Lawrenceana*), the French rose (*R. gallica*), the one hundred-leaved (*R. centifolia*), the Macartney rose *R. bracteata*; the tea-scented, a var. of *R. indica*; the monthly (*R. indica*), the moss rose, a garden variety of *R. centifolia*; the officinal rose (*R. gallica*), the prairie rose (*R. setigera*; the Provence rose (*R. centifolia*). and the swamp rose (*R. carolina*). From these the numerous varieties of florists' roses are derived. The petals of *R. damascena* yield attar of roses when distilled. The fruit of *R. canina* and some other species is astringent, and may be used in cases of diarrhœa and similar complaints. The leaves of *R. rubiginosa* have been used as a substitute for tea.

"Petals from blown *roses* on the grass."
Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters, 47.

(2) A popular designation for a multitude of species belonging to various genera and even orders popularly supposed to bear a more or less close resemblance to the genus Rosa. The Chinese rose (1) [see above], (2) (*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*), the Changeable rose (*H. mutabilis*), the Christmas rose (*Helleborus niger*), the Corn rose (*Papaver Rhœas*), the Cotton rose (*Filago*) (American), Elder rose (Gerarde's name for a variety of *Viburnum Opulus*), the Guelder or Gueldres rose (the sterile flowered variety of *V. Opulus*), the Holly rose (*Helianthemum*), the Jamaica rose (1) (*Mariana*), (2) (*Blakea trinervis*); the Malabar rose (*Hisbiscus rosa malabarica*), Mallow rose (*Hibiscus Moschatos*), Rock rose (1. *Helianthemum*, 2. *Cistus*), Rose of Heaven (*Viscaria Cœli-rosa*), Rose of Jericho (1. *Anastatica hierochuntina* [ANASTATICA], 2. *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*), Rose of May (*Narcissus poeticus*), Rose of the Alps (*Rhododendron hirsutum* and *R. ferrugineum*), Sage rose (*Turnera ulmifolia*), South Sea rose (Jamaica name, *Nerium Oleander*), Sun rose (*Helianthemum*), Wild rose (*Blakea trinervis*). Of the genera in the above list, Hibiscus is a Mallowwort, Papaver a Poppywort, Anastatica is cruciferous, Viscaria a Clovewort, &c.

3. *Lock.:* The annular scutcheon round the spindle of a door-lock.

4. *Pathol.:* Erysipelas (q.v.).

5. *Script.:* Heb. חֲבַצֶּלֶת (*chhabatseleth* = Song of Solomon ii. 1, and Isa. xxxv. 1), has not been identified. Gesenius believes it to be the Autumnal Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), and Royle *Narcissus Tazzetta.*

B. *As adj.:* Of a pink colour; coloured like a rose; rosy.

¶ (1) *Under the rose* [Lat. *sub rosa*]: In secret; privately, confidentially.

(2) *Wars of the Roses:*

Eng. Hist.: Civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster for the English crown. The Lancastrians wore for a badge a red, and the Yorkists a white rose. The rebellion of the Duke of York against Henry VI. took place in 1452. Twelve battles followed, six in this reign and six subsequently. They commenced with the battle of St. Albans, A.D. 1455, and ended with that of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, which established Henry VII. and the Tudor dynasty on the throne.

rose-acacia, *s.*

Bot.: *Robinia hispida.*

rose-aniline, *s.* [ROSANILINE.]

rose-aphis, *s.* [APHIS.]

rose-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fragrant fruit of *Eugenia malaccensis*, *E. aquea*, *E. Jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), &c., growing in the East. It is made into preserves.

rose-a-ruby, *s.*

Bot.: *Adonis autumnalis.*

rose-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Epilobium angustifolium.*

rose-beetle, *s.*
Entom. : Cetonia aurata. [CETONIA.]

rose-bud, *s.* [ROSEBUD.]

rose-bug, *s.*
Entom. : The Rosechafer (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

rose-camphor, *s.*
Chem. : The stearoptene of rose oil. It crystallizes in laminæ, melting at 35°, and boiling between 280° and 300°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether and essential oils. It dissolves in potash and acetic acid, but is very slightly acted on by hydrochloric and nitric acids.

rose-campion, *s.*
Bot. : The genus Lychnis.

rose-carnation, *s.* A carnation with rose-coloured stripes. (*Tennyson : In Memoriam,* c. 7.)

rose-catarrh, rose-fever, *s.*
Pathol. : A catarrh or slight fever like hay-asthma, prevailing in parts of the United States, where roses are extensively cultivated. It resembles, but is not identical with, Hay-fever (q.v.).

rose-chafer, *s.* [ROSECHAFER.]

rose-cheeked, *a.* Having red or rosy cheeks. (*Shakesp. : Venus & Adonis,* 3.)

Rose-cheeked Kingfisher :
Ornith. : Ispidina picta, from the Ethiopian region. It feeds principally on grasshoppers and small locusts.

rose-cold, *s.* Rose-catarrh (q.v.).

rose-coloured, *a.*
1. *Lit. :* Having the colour of a rose.
"They flung over her head the *rose-coloured* bridal veil."—*Moore : Light of the Harem.* (Conc.)
2. Uncommonly beautiful; heuce, extravagantly fine or pleasing; rosy.

rose-copper, *s.* [ROSETTE, II. 4.]

***rose-cross,** *s.* A Rosicrucian (q.v.).

rose-cut, *s.*
Gem-cutting : A mode of cutting gems in which the back is left flat and the face is cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon. It is adopted for thin stones.

rose-diamond, *s.* The rose-diamond is flat below, and its upper surface has twenty-four triangular facets. The centre has a hexagonal arrangement, and the base of each triangle is joined to another whose apex touches the margin. The intervening spaces are cut into twelve facets in two zones. The upper or projecting is the crown; the lower portion, the teeth.

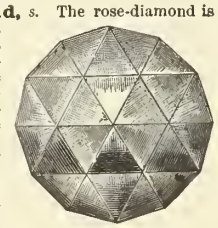


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FACETS OF A ROSE-DIAMOND.

rose-drop, *s.*
1. A lozenge flavoured with rose-essence.
2. An ear-drop.
3. A grog-blossom (q.v.).

rose-elder, *s.* The Guelder-rose (q.v.).

rose-engine, *s.* A lathe in which the rotatory motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the tool combine to produce a variety of curved lines. The mechanism consists of plates or cams set on the axis of the lathe, or suitably rotated and formed with wavy edges or grooves which govern the motion of the cutting point toward or from the centre.

rose-faced, *a.* Having a red or rosy face.

rose-festival, *s.* [ROSIERE.]

rose-fever, *s.* [ROSE-CATARRH.]

rose-fish, *s.* A commercial name for a Norway haddock.

rose-fly, *s.*
Entom. : The Rosechafer (q.v.).

rose-gall, *s.*
Veg. Pathol. : A gall produced by *Rhodites rosæ.*

rose-garnet, *s.*
Min. : A rose-red variety of garnet (q.v.), found at Xalostae, Mexico. An analysis indicates a relationship to the lime-alumina-garnets or essonite (q.v.).

rose-head, *s.* The same as ROSE, *s.*, A. I. 2. (5).

rose-hued, *a.* Of the hue of roses. (*Tennyson : Arabian Nights,* 140.)

rose-iron, *s.*
Min. : An iron-glance or hæmatite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystals in several localities in Switzerland.

rose-knot, *s.* An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to resemble a rose.

rose-lake, *s.* A richly tinted pigment, prepared by precipitating lac and madder on an earthy basis. Called also Rose-madder.

rose-lashing, *s.*
Naut. : A kind of lashing or seizing employed in woolding spars. So termed from its form.

rose-lathe, *s.* A rose-engine (q.v.).

rose-leaf, *s.* The leaf of a rose.

rose-lichen, *s.*
Bot. : Parmelia kamschadalis. It is used in calico-printing to give a perfume and a rose-tinge to the fabric. About twenty-nve tons are annually exported from the hilly parts of India, where it grows. (*Atkinson.*)

rose-lip, *s.* A lip of a ruddy or rosy colour.

rose-madder, *s.* [ROSE-LAKE.]

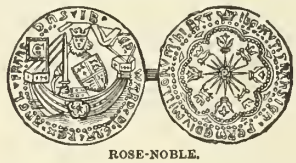
rose-mallow, *s.*
Bot. : Althæa rosea, the Hollyhock.

rose-maloes, *s.* The liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale.*

rose-moulding, *s.*
Arch. : A kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

rose-nail, *s.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

***rose-noble,** *s.* An old English gold coin, stamped with the impression of a rose. They


ROSE-NOBLE.

were first coined in the reign of Edward III., and were current at 6s. 8d. They were also coined by Edward IV., of the value of 8s. 4d.
"The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles.*"—*Camden : Remains.*

rose-oil, *s.*
Chem. : A volatile oil extracted from several species of roses, especially *Rosa centifolia* and *R. moschata.* It is a thick, yellowish, fragrant liquid, solidifying at a low temperature to a buttery mass of transparent, shining laminæ, and having a sp. gr. 0·8912 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with geranium oil, but this may be detected by exposing the oil to iodine vapour, which does not alter the colour of rose oil, but imparts a deep brown colour if geranium oil is present, even in minute quantity.

rose-opal, *s.*
Min. : A rose-coloured opal, occurring with the quincite (q.v.), the colour being attributed to organic matter.

rose-parrakeet, *s.*
Ornith. : Platycercus eximius, a native of Australia.

rose-pink, *s.*
1. A coarse kind of lake, produced by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood, &c. It is a pigment much used by paper-stainers and in the commonest distemper paintings, &c., but too perishable to merit the attention of artists.
2. A rosy pink colour or hue.

rose-plantain, *s.*
Bot. : Plantago major rosea.

rose-quartz, *s.*
Min. : A rose-red variety of quartz, mostly found massive, in veins. Colour attributed to the presence of titanic acid, but Dana and others suggest it may be partly due to manganese.

rose-rash, *s.* [ROSEOLA.]

rose-red, *a.* Red as a rose.

***rose-rial,** *s.* A name for English gold coins of various reigns and values; a rose-noble. The rose-rials of James I. were of the value of 30s.

rose-ringed parrakeet, *s.*
Ornith. : Palæornis torquatus, from Africa, India, and Ceylon. It is about sixteen inches long; green, with a black band from the chin nearly to the nape, rose-coloured collar round the back of neck. In the female a narrow collar of emerald-green replaces the rose colour.

rose-root, *s.* [ROSEWORT.]

rose-sawfly, *s.*
Entom. : The genus Hylotoma.

rose snowball-tree, *s.*
Bot. : Viburnum Opulus roseum.

rose-steel, *s.* A kind of steel of cementation whose interior part exhibits, when fractured, a different texture from that of the exterior.

rose-tulip, *s.*
Bot. : Tulipa rosea.

rose-water, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As subst. :* Water distilled from rose leaves in the proportion of two gallons of water to ten pounds weight of fresh petals from *Rosa centifolia.*
"Let one attend him with a silver basin,
Full of *rose-water,* and bestrew'd with flowers."
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. i.)
B. *As adj. :* Having the odour or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate, fine, or sentimental.

rose-willow, *s.*
Bot. : Salix purpurea.

rose-window, *s.*
Arch. : A Catherine-wheel or Marigold-window. [CATHERINE-WHEEL, *s.*]

***rōse,** *v.t.* [ROSE, *s.*]
1. To make of a rose colour; to redden; to cause to flush or blush.
"A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.,* v. 2.
2. To perfume, as with roses.
"To *rose* and lavender my horsiness."
Tennyson : Queen Mary, iii. 5.

rōse, *pret. of v.* [RISE, *v.*]

rōs'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)* = a rose; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]
Bot. : A sub-order of Rosaceæ, having the carpels free from the tube of the calyx and the stipules united to the petiole. It is divided into four families: Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ and Sanguisorbidæ.

***rōs'-ĕ-al,** ***rōs'-ĭ-al,** *s.* [Lat. *roseus,* from *rosa* = a rose.] Resembling a rose in colour or smell; roseate.
"The stones are *rosial,* and
Of the white rock." *Davenant : The Wits,* ii. 1.

***rōs'-ĕ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *roseus,* from *rosa* = a rose; Ital. and Sp. *rosato;* Fr. *rosat.*]
1. Rosy; full of roses; made or consisting of roses.
"The most renowned
With curious *roseate* anadems are crown'd."
Drayton : The Muses Elysium, Nymph. 3.
2. Rosy, resembling a rose, rose-coloured.
"Nor ever in aught earthly dip,
But the morn's dew, her *roseate* lip."
Moore : Light of the Harem.

roseate-tern, *s.*
Ornith. : Sterna dougallii.

rōse'-bŭd, *s.* [Eng. *rose,* and *bud.*] The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing.

rōse'-bûsh, *s.* [Eng. *rose,* and *bush.*] Any of the shrubs or bushes which fall under the genus Rosa.

rōse'-chā-fẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rose,* and *chafer.*]
Entom. : A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Cetoniinæ.

rōse'-īne, *s.* [Eng. *rose; -ine.*] [Rosaniline.]

rōs'-ĕ-līte, *s.* [After the mineralogist Gustav Rose, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *roselith.*]

Min.: A triclinic mineral occurring in beautiful small crystals at Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 3·506 to 3·585. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of lime, cobalt, and magnesia, the later numbers obtained corresponding with the formula $R_3As_2O_8 + 2aq$.

rō'-sĕl-lāne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rosell(us)* = rosy; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosellan.*]

Min.: The same as Svanberg's Rosite (q.v.).

rō-sĕl'-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosellatus*, from Lat. *rosa* = a rose.] Rosulate (q.v.).

rō-sĕlle', *s.* [Corrupt. from Eng. *red sorrel.*]

Bot.: Hibiscus Sabdariffa. The ripened calices are acid, and in India, the West Indies, &c., are made into jellies, put into tarts, or, with water added, produce a cool, refreshing drink.

rōse'-mą-rў, **rose-ma-rine,** **ros-ma-rine** (1), *s.* [O. F. *rosmarin* (Fr. *romarin*), from Lat. *rosmarinus, rosmarinum* (= lit. marine dew, from *ros* = dew, and *marinus* = marine (q.v.); Ital. *rosmarino; romero;* Sp. *rosmarino, romero;* Port. *rosmaninho.*]

Bot.: Rosmarinus officinalis, a native of the South of Europe and Asia Minor, and cultivated in India, &c.; a very fragrant labiate plant with a white or pale-blue corolla. The leaves are sessile and gray, with the edges rolled round below. It is sometimes made into garlands. It is slightly stimulant, and tends to relieve headache and mental weariness. It is an ingredient in Hungary-water (q.v.). It is also used as a conserve, and a liqueur is made from it.

"When villagers my shroud bestrew
With pansies, *rosemary*, and rue."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 13.

rosemary-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A transparent, colourless oil, obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and flowers of the rosemary with water. It is neutral, has a camphorous taste, and the odour of the plant; sp. gr. 0·9080 at 15·5°, and boils at 165–168°.

***rōs'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *ros(e); adj.* suff. *-en*, as in golden, &c.] Made of roses; consisting of, or resembling roses.

"His leefe a *rosen* chaplet."
Romaunt of the Rose.

rōs'-ęn-īte, *s.* [After G. Rose; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: The same as Plagionite (q.v.).

Rōs'-ęn-mŭl-lĕr, *s.* [The discoverer's name.] (See def. of ¶.)

¶ *Organ of Rosenmüller:*

Anat.: The parovarium.

rō-sē'-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Pathol.: Rose-rash, scarlet-rash; a non-contagious, febrile disease, with rose-coloured, minute, non-crescentic spots, with itching and tingling. In infants it is called *R. infantilis*, and a variety occurs from exposure to sun in summer, known as *R. æstiva.* The action of belladonna, taken internally, occasionally produces it, and it sometimes precedes an attack of small-pox or typhus feyer. It may also occur four or five days after vaccination, in gout and rheumatism, or in cholera.

***rōs'-ĕr,** *s.* [Rose, *s.*] A rose-tree, a rose-bush.

"They ben like to an bonnd, when he cometh by the *roser*, or by other bushes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***rōs'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Rosary.] A place where roses grow; a rosary.

***rōs'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *rosette.*] A red colour for painters.

"Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

rōse'-tăn-gle, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *tangle.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Ceramiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

Rō-sĕt'-tą (1), *s.* [See def.] The name of a place in Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile.

Rosetta-stone, *s.* The name given to a stone found near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile by a French engineer in 1798. It is a tablet of basalt, with an inscription of the year 136 B.C., during the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes. The inscription is in hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek. It was deciphered by Dr. Young, and formed the key to the reading of the hieroglyphic characters. It was captured by the English on the defeat of the French forces in Egypt, and is now in the British museum.

ROSETTA-STONE.

rō-sĕt'-tą (2), *s.* [Rosette (?).]

rosetta-wood, *s.* A name given to a good-sized East Indian wood, imported in logs, nine to fourteen feet in diameter; it is handsomely veined. The general colour is a lively red-orange. The wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut, but soon gets darker.

rō-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *rose* = a rose (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Something more or less resembling, or designed to resemble a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; as, a bunch of ribbons plaited, or of leather cut to the form of a rose.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornament in the form of a rose, much used in the decoration of ceilings, cornices, &c.

2. *Art:* Roset (q.v.).

3. *Gas:* A form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes resembling a rosette.

4. *Metall.:* A disc of red copper from the refining-hearth or crucible. As the impurities are removed in the shape of scoriæ or slag, and the metal exposed, the surface of the metal is congealed by throwing on water. This is called quenching. The hardened crust is of a red colour, and is called a rosette. The operation being repeated, the metal is obtained in a form for ready handling and further treatment, instead of being in a solid mass. It is also known as rose-copper.

5. *Mill.:* A circular arrangement of sails in a windmill; the vanes attached to radial arms.

rō-sē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *rosa* = a rose.] A garden devoted to the cultivation of roses; a nursery for roses.

rōse'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wood.*]

Bot. & Comm.: The name given to wood which is either of a rose colour or, when cut, yields a perfume like roses. The best comes from South American Dalbergias. (*Treas. of Bot.*) Lindley says that the fragrant rosewood, or Bois de Palixandre of the cabinet-makers, is from two or three species of Brazilian Triptolemeæ. *Physocalymma floribunda* also yields a beautiful rose-coloured wood. Brazilian rosewood is imported in large slabs. Its colours are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. It is very heavy, and is used for cabinet work, especially as veneers. Other kinds of rosewood are from *Genista canariensis, Convolvulus floridus, C. Scoparia*, &c.

rosewood-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow, somewhat viscid, volatile oil, obtained from rosewood (q.v.) by distillation with water; sp. gr. 0·9064 at 15·5°. It is sometimes used to adulterate rose-oil, which thereby loses its buttery consistence.

rōse'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Rhodeola rosea.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Rosaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

Rōs-ī-crū'-cian-ĭsm, *a.* & *s.* [From a Latinised form of Rosenkreuz. See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or belonging to Rosenkrenz or the society which he is said to have founded.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A mystic secret society which became known to the public early in the seventeenth century, and was alleged to have been founded by a German noble called Christian Rosenkreuz, A.D. 1388. He was said to have died at the age of 106. The society consisted of adepts, who perpetuated it by initiating other adepts. It did not interfere with religion or politics, but sought after true philosophy. The Rosicrucians pretended to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, and to know what was passing in distant places. Many contradictory hypotheses have been brought forward regarding the Rosicrucians, and as it is admitted that their secret was never revealed, it is open to doubt if there was one to reveal. They are said to have died out in the eighteenth century. The writer of the article "Rosicrucians" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th) believes that the Rosicrucian Society never existed, and that the persons making it known did so simply for a jest. As, however, the public believed in its existence, individuals from time to time declared that they belonged to it Called also Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

Rōs-ī-crū'-cian-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Rosicrucian; -ism.*] The arts, practices, or teaching of the Rosicrucians.

rōs'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: The typical family of the sub-order Roseæ (q.v.).

***rōs'-ĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *rosy; -ed.*] Adorned with roses or their colour.

***rō'-sĭĕr (si as zh),** ***rosiere,** *s.* [Fr. *rosier.*] A rose-bush.

"Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
But crown'd with a garland of sweet *rosier.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 18.

rō'-şĭ-êre, *s.* [Fr.] The name given in France to a young girl who in a village contest is awarded a rose as the prize of virtue and wisdom. An attempt has been made by a clergyman to introduce a similar prize in South London.

ros-il, *s.* [Rossel.]

† rōs'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rosy; -ly.*] With a red or rosy glow.

"The white Olympus peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, ii.

rŏş'-ĭn, *s.* [A doublet of *resin.*]

1. Resin with a little water remaining after nearly all the oil has been distilled off.

2. Resin with all the water distilled away. The solid residuum is then black, and is a compound of several hydrocarbons. It is called colophane or fiddlers' rosin, and is applied to the hair of violin, viola, and violoncello bows to give them the necessary bite upon the strings. Rosin for the double bass is made of equal proportions of ordinary rosin and white pitch.

"*Rosin*, if it be found in the firre, is thought a fault in the wood, whereas the only commoditie of the pitch tree is her *rosin.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

rosin-oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree. Used by painters, also for lubricating machinery, &c. (*Simmonds.*)

rosin-tin, *s.*

Mining: A pale-coloured oxide of tin with a resinous lustre.

rosin-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Silphium laciniatum.

rŏş'-ĭn, *v.t.* [Rosin, *s.*] To rub or cover over with rosin.

"Wine vessels are not to be *rosined*, calked, and trimmed."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

Rŏs-ĭn-ăn'-tē, *s.* [Sp. = the steed of Don Quixote.] Any sorry horse.

rōş'-ĭ-nĕss, ***ros-y-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *rosy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rosy

"The fair morn breaks through her *rosyness.*"
Davenant: Gondibert, iii. 1.

rŏş'-ĭn-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rosin; -y.*] Resembling rosin; containing or consisting of rosin.

rōş'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *ros(e); suff. -ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An altered form of Svanberg's anorthite.

2. The same as Chalcostibite (q.v.).

rŏş'-lănd, *s.* [Wel. *rhos* = peat, a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

* **rŏs'-mą-rīne** (1), *s.* [ROSEMARY.]

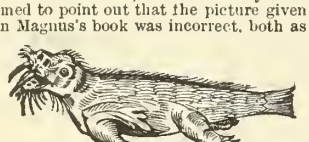
1. Sea-dew, sea-spray.

2. Rosemary. (*Spenser: Muiopotmos*, 200.)

rŏs'-mą-rīne (2), *s.* [Norweg. *rosmar* = a walrus (*ros* = a horse, and *mar* (Lat. *mare*) = the sea), from which is formed Mod. Lat. *rosmarus*, now the specific name of the Walrus. There is no connection with the Latin *rosmarinus* [ROSEMARY]. The confusion seems to have arisen from a passage in Olaus Magnus (ed. 1558, Antv.) "ut rorulento dulcis aquæ gramine vescantur." This appears in a German edition of 1567 (where the animal is called Rossmar) as "dem süssen grasz." Gesner has simply "gramine pascitur." He notes that Germans living on the seaboard call it *rostinger*, that in Moscovy or Scythian Hungary, not far from the source of the Tanais, it is called *morsz*; and that some believe the Mod. Lat. *rosmarus* to be formed from a (M.H.) Ger. *rusóz*, "which seems to have been coined to express the impetus and rushing sound with which the animal moves through the water."]

ROSMARINE.
(From Olaus Magnus, *loc. cit.*)

Zool.: The Walrus (q.v.). At the time Spenser wrote little was known of this animal, but Gesner (*Hist. Anim.*, iv. 249), to whom Spenser is indebted, was sufficiently well informed to point out that the picture given of it in Magnus's book was incorrect, both as to



ROSMARINE.
(From Gesner, *loc. cit.*)

the feet and the tusks, though he quotes Magnus's statement that the animal was as big as an elephant, that it climbed up the rocks on the sea-shore by the aid of its teeth, and that when it fell asleep after grazing, the fishermen attacked and killed it for the sake of its teeth, which were in high estimation for the handles of swords, daggers, and knives.

"And greedy *rosmarines* with visages deforme."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 24.

rŏs-mą-rĭ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosmarin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Monardeæ.

rŏs-mą-rī'-nŭs, *s.* [ROSEMARY.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rosmarinidæ (q.v.). Calyx two-lipped, stamens two.

Rŏş-mĭn'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def. B. 1.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging to, or characteristic of the Congregation described under B. 1.

"The members of the *Rosminian* Order."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbati*, p. xii.

2. Belonging to, or characteristic of Rosminianism (q.v.).

"Manzoni . . . applied the *Rosminian* principles to the art of composition."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A congregation, consisting of priests and laymen, founded by the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797-1855), the members of which are bound "to embrace with all the desire of their souls every work of charity, without arbitrary limitation to any particular branch, undertaking all that should be required of them of which they should be capable." The novitiate lasts two years, and the members take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, but wear no distinctive habit. Each retains a sort of title to his own property but it is really at the disposal of the general. The Order owns no property. There is an English house for novices at Wadhurst.

"Its members are better known by the shorter name, *Rosminians*."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbati*, p. xivi.

2. *Philos.:* A believer in, or supporter of Rosminianism (q.v.).

Rŏş-mĭn'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Rosminian*; *-ism*.]

Philos.: The system of the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati. His starting-point and central principle was the dictum of St. Thomas Aquinas, that Being (*ens* or *ens commune*) was the object of intelligence and the ground of the principle of contradiction. Rosmini saw that it is the essence of intelligence to have an object, and that that object is Being, and his whole system is merely a working out of the idea of Being into all its ramifications and principles, necessary and contingent. (*Davidson.*)

"The best exposition of *Rosmintanism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

rosoglio, rosolio (both as **rō-şŏl'-ĭ-ō), rŏs-ō-lī, rŏs'-sō-lī**, *s.* [Ital. *rosolio*.]

1. A red wine of Malta.

2. A species of the finest liqueurs or creams.

rō-şŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *rosa*; *ol(eum)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from rosaniline.

rosolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{16}O_3 = \begin{matrix} H_4C_6 \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} > C < \begin{matrix} C_6H_3(CH_3)OH. \\ C_6H_4(OH). \end{matrix}$

A weak acid prepared by treating rosaniline with nitrous acid, and boiling the resulting diazo-compound with hydrochloric acid. It forms shining monoclinic prisms, closely resembling those of aurine, melts above 220°, is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily with brownish-yellow colour in alcohol and ether. Boiled with aniline and benzoic acid it yields a beautiful and permanent blue dye.

Rŏss (1), *s.* [Sir John Ross, a distinguished Arctic navigator (1777-1856).]

Ross's large-eyed seal, *s.*

Zool.: Ommatophoca rossii. There is a stuffed specimen in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The skin is greenish-yellow, with close, oblique, yellow stripes on the sides, pale beneath.

rŏss (2), *s.* [Wel. *rhos.*] [ROSLAND.] The refuse of plants; a morass, a marsh.

rŏss (3), *s.* [Cf. Dan. *ros* = chips or shavings of wood.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. (*Amer.*)

rŏss, *v.t.* [Ross (3), *s.*]

1. To strip the ross from.

2. To strip bark from.

3. To cut up, as bark, for boiling or steeping.

rŏs'-şęl, *s.* [Ross (1), *s.*; ROSLAND.] Light, sandy soil; rosland. (*Prov.*)

rŏs'-şęl-lў, rŏs'-şęl-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rossel*; *-ly*.] Loose, light, friable.

"In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper: that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ros-set, *s.* [ROUSSETTE.]

rossignol (as **rŏs-sĭn'-yŏl**), *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *lossignol*, from Lat. *lusciniola*, dimin. from *luscinia* = a nightingale.] The nightingale.

rŏs'-sō ăn-tĭ'-cō, *s.* [Ital.]

Sculpture: A fine-grained variety of marble of a deep blood colour with small white spots or veins. It was used by the ancients for statuary.

rŏs'-sō-lī, *s.* [Ital.] [ROSOOLIO.]

rŏs'-tĕl, *s.* [ROSTELLUM.]

rŏs-tĕl-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [ROSTELLUM.]

I. *Zool.*: Spindle-stromb; a genus of Strombidæ, with eight species, from the Red Sea, India, Borneo, and China; range, thirty fathoms. Shell with elongated spire; whorls numerous, flat; canals long, the posterior one running up the spire; outer lip expanded (enormously so, in some of the fossil species), with a single sinus, close to the beak.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lower Greensand to the London Clay, in which formation the best known species, *Rostellaria ampla*, is found.

rŏs'-tĕl-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rostellatus*, from *rostellum*.] Rostrate, beaked (q.v.).

rŏs-tĕl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rostellum* = a rostel, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a rostel.

rŏs-tĕl'-lŭm, (pl. **rŏs-tĕl'-lą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum*.]

Botany:

1. The rhizoma of an embryo.

2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma in certain orchids, a viscid gland connecting the pollinia in the Bee orchis, &c

3. (*Pl.*): Hooks.

rŏs'-tĕr, *s.* [Dut. *rooster* = a gridiron; hence, a grating, a table or list, a roster, prob. from the perpendicular and horizontal lines on a tabular statement.]

1. A roasting-iron, a gridiron.

2. A list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who are to relieve or succeed each other; specif., a list showing the order of rotation in which officers, companies, or regiments are ordered to serve.

"They well knew our regiment was one of the first on the *roster* for home."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŏs'-tēr-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably after one Rostero; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of beryl (q.v.), regarded as distinct by the describer, Grattarola, because of its crystal habit, optical characters, and variation in chemical composition.

rŏs'-thorn-īte, *s.* [After Herr Franz von Rosthorne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrocarbon occurring in lenticular masses in coal, at Sonnberge, Carinthia. Sp. gr. 1·076; lustre, greasy; colour, brown, in thin splinters wine-yellow. Compos.: $C_{24}H_{40}O$.

* **rŏs'-tle**, *s.* [ROSTEL.] The beak of a ship.

"*Vectis rostratus*, a barre or lever with an iron point or end; a *rostle*."—*Nomenclator.*

rŏs'-trąl, *a.* [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum* = a beak; Fr. & Sp. *rostral*; Ital. *rostrale*.]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum.

2. Pertaining to the beak or snout of any animal.

rostral-column, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A column devoted to the celebration of naval triumphs; it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships.

rostral-crown, *s.* A naval crown (q.v.).

"The other, Commerce, wore a *rostral* crown upon her head."—*Tatler*, No. 161.

rŏs'-trąte, rŏs'-trāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rostratus*, from *rostrum* = a beak.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished or ornamented with rostra or beaks.

"An hundred and ten *rostrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Having a rostrum; beaked.

rŏs'-trĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rostrum* = a beak, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a beak.

rŏs'-trų-lŭm (pl. **rŏs'-trų-lą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The oral suctorial organ of the Aphaniptera, as the flea.

rŏs'-trŭm (pl. **rŏs'-trą**), *s.* [Lat., for *rodtrum*, from *rodo* = to gnaw, to peck.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. A scaffold, or elevated platform in the Forum at Rome, from which public orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered; so called from the rostra or beaks of ships with which it was ornamented.

"Myself will mount the *rostrum* in his favour."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

3. A pulpit, platform, or elevated place from which a speaker, as a preacher, an auctioneer, &c., addresses his audience.

"The attendance round the *rostrum* was not a large one."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Anat.:* Anything shaped like a beak. Thus, there is a rostrum of the sphenoid bone and one of the *corpus callosum*.

2. *Bot.:* Any beak-like extension, as the stigma of some Asclepiads; the upper end of the cornua of a corona, &c.

3. *Comp. Anat.:* A snout or snout-shaped organ. It is used of the suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in many insects, [BEAK, *s.*, B. 1 (*c*), RHYNCHOTA],

of the projecting jaws of the Platanistidæ and the Ziphioid whales, the pointed part of the carapace of the Macroura, and of similar organs.

4. *Roman Antiq.:* The beak or prow of a vessel; a sort of ram, to which were attached sharp-pointed irons, the head of an animal, &c., and which was fixed to the bows of a ship of war, either above or below the water line, and used for purposes of attack on other vessels.

5. *Distill.:* The beak of a still, connecting the head with the worm.

6. *Surg.:* A crooked pair of forceps with beak-like jaws.

rŏs'-ŭ-la (pl. **rŏs'-ŭ-læ**), *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rosa* = a rose (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. A number of leaves or petals packed together like the petals of a garden rose.

2. (*Pl.*): Little warts on the thallus of lichens.

rŏs'-ŭ-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosulatus*, from *rosula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having rosulæ packed closely together like a rosette.

rōs-ў, ***ros-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *ros(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

"Like a young envoy sent by Health,
With *rosy* gifts upon her cheek."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

*2. Made in the form of a rose.

3. Pale pure red.

II. *Fig.:* Very favourable.

"The future looks most *rosy*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Rosy-coloured, rosy-cheeked,* &c.

rosy-bosomed, *a.* Having the bosom of a rosy colour, or filled with roses.

"*Rosy-bosom'd* Spring." *Thomson: Spring*, 1,010.

rosy-cross, *s.* The red cross of the Rosicrucians (q.v.).

¶ *Knights of the Rosy-cross:* The Rosicrucians.

***rosy-crowned,** *a.* Crowned with roses.

rosy-drop, *s.*

Path.: Carbuncled face, *Acne rosacea.*

rosy feather-star, *s.* [Comatula.]

rosy-fingered, *a.* Having rosy fingers. (Imitated from Homer's favourite epithet for the dawn.)

"Nor did the *rosy-finger'd* morn arise,
And shed her sacred light along the skies."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 21.

rosy-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Calligenia miniata*, one of the Lithosiidæ. Called also Red Arches.

rosy-kindled, *a.* Blushing. (*Tennyson: Elaine*, 392.)

rosy-marbled moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Erastria venustula.*

rosy-marsh, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua subrosea.*

rosy-minor, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Miana literosa.* General colour of the upper wings gray, tinged with rosy.

rosy-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Hydræcia micacea.*

rosy-tinted, *a.* Tinged with rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Two Voices*, 60.)

rosy-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia emutaria.*

rosy-white, *a.* White, with a faint tinge of rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Œnone*, x. 176.)

***rōs'-ў,** *v.t.* [Rosy, *a.*] To make of a rosy colour; to flush.

rŏt, ***rot-en,** ***rot-i-en,** ***rotte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *rotian*; cogn. with Dut. *rotten*; Icel. *rotna*; Sw. *ruttna*; Dan. *raadne* = to become rotten; Sw. *röta* = to make rotten.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become rotten or putrid, to decompose, to putrefy.

"What I loved, and long must love,
Like common earth can *rot*."
Byron: And Thou art Dead.

2. *Fig.:* To decay morally, to moulder, to rust.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make rotten or putrid, to decompose, to cause to putrefy, to bring to corruption.

2. To cause to take rot, to affect with rot, as sheep.

3. To expose to a process of partial rotting: as, To *rot* flax. [Retting.]

4. Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation = hang, confound: as, "'Od *rot* it."

rŏt, *s.* [Rot, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act, state, or process of rotting; putrefaction, putrid decay, corruption.

(2) A disease very hurtful to the potato, potato disease.

2. *Fig.:* Nonsense, trash, bosh. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* A disease in sheep and other graminivorous animals, produced by the hydatids *Fasciola hepatica* and *Distoma lanceolatum*, often living in great numbers in the gall, ducts, and bladder of the animal. The latter parasite has been detected in the human subject.

"His cattle must of *rot* and murren die."
Milton: P. L., xii. 179.

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* [Dry-rot].

¶ (1) *Knife grinder's rot:* [Knife-grinder].

(2) *White-rot:* [Hydrocotyle].

rot-gut, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A slang term for bad beer or other liquor.

"They overwhelm their panch dally with a kind of flat *rot-gut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor."—*Harvey.*

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to bad beer or other liquor.

rō'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a wheel.] [Rotary.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A roll or list showing the order of rotation in which individuals are to be taken; a roster.

2. A school-roll.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Church:* A tribunal within the Curia, formerly the supreme court of justice and the universal court of appeal. It was instituted by John XXII., in 1326, and regulated by Sixtus IV. (1471-84) and Benedict XIV. (1740-58), and to it were referred those spiritual causes from foreign countries, now settled on the spot by judges delegated by the See of Rome. It consists of twelve members, called Auditors, presided over by a Dean, and is divided into two colleges or senates. Prior to 1870 one of these was a court of appeal for civil suits tried in different cities of the Papal States; the other was a court of final appeal from (1) the appeal courts of the Papal States; (2) all spiritual courts, in the secular affairs belonging to their competence; and (3) the lower senate. The decisions of the Rota, which form precedents, have been frequently published.

"The explanation of the name is said to be (*Ducange*) that the marble floor of the chamber in which the *Rota* used to sit was designed so as to exhibit the appearance of a wheel."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 885.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* The name of a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659. He advocated the election of the principal officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation.

"A Parliament which may make old men grieve,
And children that ne'er shall be born complain—
I mean such as dy'd before they did live,
Like Harrington's *Rota*, or th' engine of Vane."
Loyal Songs (ed. 1731), ii. 110.

Rota-club, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: The same as Rota, II. 2.

***rō-tā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotaceus*; Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Bot.: Linnæus's fifty-second natural order of plants. Genera: Gentiana, Lysimachia, Anagallis, &c.

rō'-ta-çĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ῥωτακισμός (*rōtakismos*).] An exaggerated pronunciation of the letter *r* produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue; burr. It is common in the north of England, especially about Newcastle-on-Tyne.

rō'-ta-çīze, *v.i.* To practice rotacism.

rō'-ta-fōrm, *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: The same as Rotate (q.v.).

***rō'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

1. Of or pertaining to wheels or vehicles.

"The Cannabière is in a chronic state of vocal and *rotal* tumult."—*G. A. Sala*, in *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 439.

2. Pertaining to circular or rotatory motion; rotary.

rō-tā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Rotalina (q.v.). Test spiral and turbinoid; shell-substance compact and very finely porous. Each chamber is enclosed by a complete wall of its own, and there are canal-like spaces between the two lamellæ forming each septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk, attaining its maximum in the Tertiary, and has many recent representatives.

rō-ta-lĭd'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotal(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: An order of Lankester's Reticularia (q.v.), section Perforata. Test calcareous, perforate, free or adherent. Typically spiral and rotaliform. Aberrant forms evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular, some of the higher modifications with double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. There are three families: Spirillinina, Rotalina, and Tinoporina. Widely distributed in space; range in time from the Carboniferous onward.

rō-tăl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rotali(a)*, and Lat. *forma* = shape.]

Zool.: Coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other.

rō-ta-lī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotal(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical family of Rotalidea (q.v.), with numerous genera. Test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, very rarely irregular or acervuline. From the Carboniferous onward.

rō'-ta-līne, *a.* & *s.* [Rotalina.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the family Rotalina. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Rotalina (q.v.).

"One of the earliest representatives of the *Rotalinæ*." *Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 116.

rō'-ta-rў, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *rotarius*, from *rota* = a wheel; cogn. with Gael. or Irish *roth*; Welsh *rhod*; Ger. *rad*, a wheel.] Having a motion on its axis, as a wheel; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.

rotary-battery, *s.*

Metall.: A stamping battery for crushing ores. The stamps are arranged circularly around a vertical shaft, which carries around an inclined plane that raises and lets fall each stamp in succession.

rotary-blower, *s.* A form of blower in which the blast of air is obtained by the rotation of a piston or pistons, or of a fan.

rotary-cutter, *s.*

1. *Metall.:* A toothed disc on a mandrel, between the centres of a lathe. Used in cutting gears, milling, &c.

2. *Wood:* A cutting head in a planing-machine.

rotary-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the pistou. The varieties are numerous, but, in practice, rotary engines are not found to be any more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.

rotary-fan, *s.*

Pneumatics: A blowing-machine with rotary vanes.

rotary-puddler, *s.*

Metall.: An apparatus in which iron is puddled by rotary mechanism instead of by hand labour.

rotary-pump, *s.* A pump whose motion is circular. There are various kinds; in some the cylinder revolves or rotates, as the case may be, moving in a circular path or rotating on its own proper axis. The more common form of rotary pump is that in which the piston or pistons rotate on an axis. [PUMP, *s.*]

rotary-valve, *s.* A valve which acts by a partial rotation, such as the four-way cock or the faucets used in the Worcester, Savary, and early Newcomen steam-engines.

rō'-ta-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, on the same principle as the gyroscope, invented by Prof. W. R. Johnston of Philadelphia about 1832. [GYROSCOPE.]

* **rō-tāt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rotat(e); -able.*] Capable or admitting of rotation.

"The *rotatable* lever socket has a collar."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics,* s. v. *Ratchet-jack.*

rō'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round, from *rota* = a wheel.]

Bot.: Wheel-shaped. Used of a calyx, a corolla, &c., of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, as the corolla of Veronica or of Galium.

rotate-plane, rotato-plane, *a.*

Bot.: Wheel-shaped and flat without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. (*Lee.*)

rō-tāte', *v.i.* & *t.* [ROTATE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn or move round a centre, to revolve.

* **2.** To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to turn round or revolve, as a wheel.

rō-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *rotatio,* from *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round like a wheel; Fr. *rotation;* Sp. *rotacion;* Ital. *rotazione.*] [ROTATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of turning, rotating, or moving round as a wheel does, the state of being so turned.

2. A return of events, calls to duties, &c., in a series, according to a rota or in a similar way, as the retirement of a certain number of a directorate from office at fixed intervals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* [¶ (4)].

2. *Astron.:* The turning of a planet round on its imaginary axis, like that of a wheel on its axle. In the infancy of astronomy it was assumed that the earth was at rest, and that the sun and stars moved round it from east to west. After note had been taken of the fact that when a boat is gently gliding along a canal or tranquil lake, the sensation to one on board is as if the boat were stationary, and objects on the bank moved past in the opposite direction, a second hypothesis became worth consideration, viz., that the apparently stationary earth might be like the moving boat, and the heavens resemble the really stationary banks. It gathered strength when it was considered that the earth was not a sphere but an oblate spheroid, as if rapid whirling had bulged it out at the equator, that Jupiter was yet more flattened at the poles than the earth, and that the direction of the trade-winds, cyclones, &c., seemed the result of rotation. In 1851 Foucault completed the proof by making visible to the eye that a pendulum with a very long string alters its direction in a way which cannot be accounted for except by rotation. [GYROSCOPE.] The rotation of the earth is performed with a uniform motion from west to east, and occupies the interval in time which would elapse between the departure of a star from a certain point in the sky and its return to the same point again. The only motions which interfere with its regularity are the Precession of the Equinoxes and Nutation (q.v.). The time taken for rotation of the earth measures the length of its day (q.v.). So with the other planets. The sun also rotates as is shown by the movement of spots across its disc. [SUN.] The earth's rotation slightly increases the force of gravity in moving from the equator to the poles. Sir Wm. Thomson, reasoning from some small anomalies in the moon's motion, inferred that ten millions of years ago the earth rotated one-seventh faster than it does now, and that the centrifugal force then was to that now as 64 to 49.

3. *Bot.:* A rotatory movement of a layer of protoplasm, investing the whole internal surface of a cell, as well seen in Chara, &c. It was first investigated by Corti in 1774. Called more fully Intercellular rotation.

4. *Physiology:*

(1) The movement of a bone round its axis, without any great change of situation. (*Quain.*)

(2) The moving of the yolk in an ovum at a certain stage of development on its axis in the surrounding fluid. This was first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1695. (*Owen.*)

¶ (1) *Angular velocity of rotation:* [ANGULAR-VELOCITY].

(2) *Axis of rotation:* [AXIS].

(3) *Centre of spontaneous rotation:* [CENTRE, ¶ (35)].

(4) *Rotation of crops:*

Agric.: The cultivation of a different kind of crop each year, for a certain period, to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. If a plant requiring specially alkaline nutriment be planted year after year in the same field or bed, it will ultimately exhaust all the alkalis in the soil and then languish. But if a plant be substituted in large measure requiring siliceous elements for its growth, it can flourish where its alkaline predecessor is starved. Meanwhile the action of the atmosphere is continually reducing to a soluble condition small quantities of soil, thus restoring the lost alkalis. Manure will replace lost elements more quickly. The period of rotation is often made four years. [FOURCOURSE.] By the neglect of rotation soils in parts of Sicily, Asia Minor, Campania, and Spain, which were once highly productive, are now barren.

* **rō-tā'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *rotation; -al.*] Pertaining to rotation.

"The *rotational* moment of momentum."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens,* p. 584.

rō'-ta-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *rotatif.*] Turning, as a wheel; rotary.

rō-tā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *rotatus* = whirled round.] (See etym.)

rotato-plane, *a.* [ROTATE-PLANE.]

rō-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which moves in, or gives a circular motion.

2. *Anat.:* A muscle imparting rotatory motion. Eleven pairs of small muscles are called *rotatores spinæ* or *vertebrarum* (rotators of the spine or of the vertebræ).

"This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little *rotators.*"—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. vii., ch. viii.

† **rō-ta-tōr'-ĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [ROTATOR.]

Zool.: The Rotifera. (*Ehrenberg.*)

† **rō-ta-tōr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [ROTATORIA.] One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* June, 1877, p. 154.

rō'-ta-tōr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rotat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by or exhibiting rotation; rotary.

"The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

* **2.** Going in a circle; following in rotation or succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"By it the *Rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body."—*Van der Hoeven: Zoology* (ed. Clark), i. 196.

rotatory-engine, *s.* [ROTARY-ENGINE.]

rotatory-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A rotator (q.v.).

rotatory-polarization, *s.* [POLARIZATION, ¶.]

rŏtch, *s.* [Welsh provincial name.]

Geol.: Mudstone.

"That disjointed incoherent state of mudstone, the *rotch* of the natives, so useless to the mason and the miner, and so cold and profitless to the agriculturist."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. v.

rŏtche, *s.* [Dut. *rotj* = a petrel.]

Ornith.: *Mergulus melanoleucos,* the Little Auk. [AUK, MERGULUS.]

rŏtch'-ĕt, *s.* [ROCHET.]

rŏtch'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rotch; -y.*] Composed of, or resembling rotch (q.v.).

"What the inhabitants term rotch or *rotchy* land."—*Murchison: Silurian System,* pt. i., ch. xx.

* **rōte** (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hrota, rotá;* M. H. Ger. *rotte;* Low Lat. *rota, rotta, chrotta,* from Welsh *crwth;* Eng. *crowd* = a fiddle.]

Music: An old stringed musical instrument; a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol.

"Wel coude he eiuge and plaien on a *rote.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 237. (PROL.)

* **rōte** (2), * **roate,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rote* (Fr. *route*) = a road, a route (q.v.), whence O. Fr. *rotine* (Fr. *routine*) = routine (q.v.).]

1. The frequent repetition of words, phrases, or sounds without any attention to their signification or to principles or rules; a mere effort of memory; repetition of words from memory only; a parrot-like repetition of what one has learnt. (Only in the phrase *by rote.*)

"Instead of teaching it prayers *by rote* . . . I would read to it."—*Miss Carter: Letters,* iii. 126.

* **2.** A part mechanically committed to memory. (*Swift.*)

* **3.** A regular row or rank. (*Prov.*)

* **rote** (3), *s.* [ROOT, *s.*]

* **rote** (4), *s.* [A.S. *hrutan;* Icel. *rauta.*] The roaring of the sea, as it breaks upon a shore.

* **rōte** (1), * **roate,** *v.t.* [ROTE (2), *s.*]

1. To learn by heart or rote.

"Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. To repeat from memory.

"If by chance a tune you *rote.*" *Drayton.*

* **rōte** (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).] To go out by rotation.

"A third part of the senate, or parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year."—*Zachary Grey: Notes on Hudibras,* ii. 3, 1,108.

rō-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Zool.: A genus of Turbinidæ (q.v.), with fifteen species from India, the Philippines, China, and New Zealand. Shell lenticular, polished; spire depressed; base callous; uncini numerous, sub-equal. (*Woodward.*) Tate includes under Rotella the four sub-genera: Isanda, Chrysostoma, Microthyca, and Umbonella.

* **rot-en,** *a.* [ROTTEN.]

rötheln (as **rĕt'-ĕln**), *s.* [Ger.] [MEASLES.]

rŏth'-ĕr, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *hryther* = a bovine beast.]

A. *As adj.:* Bovine.

B. *As subst.:* An ox.

"It is the pasture lards the *rother's* side."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

rother-beasts, *s. pl.* Horned beasts.

"The cruel hoare to fall
Upon the heards of *rother-beasts* had now no lust at all."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.

rother-soil, *s.* The dung of horned beasts. (*Prov.*)

rŏth'-ĕr, *s.* [RUDDER.]

rother-nail, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. (*Bailey.*)

rōth-lī-ĕ'-gen-dĕ (**th** as **t**), **rōth-tōdt-lī-ĕ'-gen-dĕ** (**th, dt** as **t**), *s.* [Ger. = Red Layer, Red Dead-layer, so called by the German miners, because their ores disappear in the red rocks below the Kupferschiefer.]

Geol.: A series of strata of Lower Permian age, constituting with the Zechstein the Dyas of Continental geologists. It occurs on the south side of the Hartz, and is divided into an Upper, Middle, and Lower series. It is the equivalent of the British Permian Red Sandstone.

rŏth'-ŏff-ite, *s.* [After Herr Rothoff; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A yellowish- to liver-brown variety

of garnet, found at Longban, Sweden. Dana places it with his andradite (q.v.) division of the garnets, as a manganesian lime-iron garnet.

rō'-tĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. Wheel-animalcule; a genus of the family Philodinidæ. Free-swimming forms, which can also creep like leeches. They have two wheel-like rotary organs, and the body is somewhat spindle-shaped and very contractile. *Rotifer vulgaris* is the common Wheel-Animalcule, first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1702. It has a white body, $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ inch long, gradually narrowed to the foot. The anterior part has a proboscis, ciliated at the end, and the two eyes are placed there. There are two wheels at the sides of the front part of the body.

2. Any individual of the Rotifera (q.v.).

"In most of the free *Rotifers* the trochal disk is large."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 197.

rō-tĭf'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotifer*, a. = wheel-bearing.]

Zool.: Wheel-animalcules; a group of Metazoa, which have been variously classified. Ehrenberg arranged them according to the peculiarities of their trochal discs, and Dujardin according to their methods of locomotion. They are now often made a class of Vermes, with four families, Philodinidæ, Brachionidæ, Hydatineæ, and Flosculariadæ. They are microscopic animals, contractile, crowned with vibratile cilia at the anterior part of the body, which, by their motion, often resemble a wheel revolving rapidly. Intestine distinct, terminated at one extremity by a mouth, at the other by an anus; generation oviparous, sometimes viviparous. [SUMMER-EGGS.] The nervous system is represented by a relatively large single ganglion, with one or two eye-spots, on one side of the body, near the mouth, and there are organs which appear to be sensory. They are free or adherent, but never absolutely fixed animals.

"The *Rotifera* as low Metazoa with nascent segmentation, naturally present resemblances to all those groups which in their simpler forms converge towards the lower Metazoa."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 193.

rō'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a wheel.

2. *Bot.:* The same as ROTATE, *a.* (q.v.).

rō-tŏn'-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: Round, full.

rŏt'-ạ, *s.* [Low Lat.] [ROTE (1), *s.*]

Music: A rote.

rŏtt-boel'-lĕ-æ, rŏtt-bœl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rottboell(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ (q.v.).

rŏtt-boẹl'-lĭ-a, rŏtt-bœl'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after C. F. Rottböll, Prof. of Botany at Copenhagen, author of a work on grasses, &c. He died in 1797.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rottboelleæ.

rŏt'-tĕd, * **rot-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [ROT, *v.*]

rŏt'-tẹn, * **rot-en,** * **rot-un,** *a.* [Icel. *rotinn*; Sw. *rutten*; Dan. *raaden.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Putrid, decayed; decayed by the process of decomposition; putrefied.

"That ilke frult [medlar] is even lenger the wers,
Til it be *roten* in mullak, or in stre."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,870.

* 2. Fetid, ill-smelling, stinking.

"Reek of the *rotten* Jews."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

3. Unsafe or untrustworthy through age or decay: as, a *rotten* plank.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous.

"A *rotten* case abides no handling."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

2. Untrustworthy; not to be trusted.

3. Defective through wear or exposure; not sound.

"Breaking his oath and resolution, like
A twist of *rotten* silk."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

4. Yielding beneath the feet; not sound or hard.

"They were left molled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

rotten-boroughs, *s. pl.* A name given to certain boroughs in England which, previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, retained the privilege of returning members to Parliament, although the constituency consisted of a mere handful of electors. In one case (Old Sarum) the borough did not contain a single inhabitant.

rotten-stone, *s.* [TRIPOLI.]

rŏt'-tẹn, *s.* [Fr. *raton.*] [RAT, *s.*] A rat. (*Scotch.*)

"I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' *rottens.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

rŏt'-tẹn-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *rotten*, a.; *-ly.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Rotten, crumbly.

"A *rottenly* mould." *Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 44.

B. *As adv.:* In a rotten manner.

rŏt'-tẹn-nĕss, * **rot-ten-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rotten*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rotten; putrefaction, unsoundness.

"The machinery which he had found was all rust and *rottenness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

rŏt-tlĕr'-ạ, *s.* [Named after Dr. Rottler, an eminent Dutch missionary and naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. *Rottlera tinctoria* is a tree very common in India, and occurring also in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Arabia. The three-lobed fruit is covered with a red mealy powder, called in India Kamala (q.v.). As people in India occasionally paint their faces with the red powder, the tree itself is sometimes called the Monkey's face tree. It is used in the north-west provinces of India for tanning leather. It yields a clear limpid oil, useful as a cathartic.

rŏt'-tlĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rottler(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O_3$. A yellow crystalline substance extracted from the colouring matter of *Rottlera tinctoria* by ether. It forms silky crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, melts when heated, and then decomposes. Alkalis dissolve it with a deep-red colour.

rŏt'-tō-lō, *s.* [Sp.] A weight used in various parts of the Mediterranean. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs.; that for weighing silk varying from 1¼ to 1½ lbs. In Malta the rottolo is 1 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois.

rŏt'-ụ-lạ, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

Anat.: The knee-pan; the patella.

rŏt'-ụ-lar, *a.* [ROTULA.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the rotula or knee-cap.

"The *rotular* groove is narrow and elevated."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Society*, 1873, p. 199.

rō-tŭnd', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, from *rota* = a wheel; Fr. *rotonde*; Sp. *retondo, redondo*; Ital. *retondo, ritondo.*] [ROUND, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Round, circular, spherical.

"The cross figure of the Christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathen: the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross give us a greater variety."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Complete, entire. (Cf. *Hor., Sat.* ii. 86.)

II. *Bot.:* [ROUNDISH].

* **B.** *As subst.:* A rotunda (q.v.).

"They are going to build a *rotund.*"—*Shenstone: Letters*, No. 47.

rō-tŭn'-dạ, *s.* [Ital. *rotonda*; Sp. *rotunda*; Fr. *rotonde.*]

Arch.: A circular building or apartment covered by a dome, as the Panthcon at Rome, the large central apartment in the Capitol of Washington, &c.

"I went to see the *Rotunda* at Rome."—*Addison: On Italy.*

rō-tŭn'-dāte, *a.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ate.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Rounded off. (Used as a rule of parts normally more or less angular.)

rō-tŭn-dĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, and *folium* = a leaf.] Having round leaves.

rō-tŭnd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rotondité*, from Lat. *rotunditatem*, accus. of *rotunditas*, from *rotundus* = round; Sp. *rotundidad*; Ital. *rotondità, ritondità.*]

1. Rotundness, roundness; spherical form, circularity.

"Strike flat the thick *rotundity* of the world!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

* 2. Roundness, completeness, entirety.

rō-tŭnd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rotund; rotundity.

rō-tŭn'-dō, *s.* [Ital. *rotondo.*] A rotunda (q.v.).

rō-tŭn-dō-, *pref.* [ROTUND.] Roundly.

rotundo-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Roundly egg-shaped. (*Loudon.*)

rō-tû'-rĭ-er (er as ê), * **ro-tur-er,** *s.* [Fr., from *roture* = a piece of ground broken up, from Lat. *ruptura* = a rupture (q.v.).] A person of mean birth; a plebeian or commoner, as distinguished from a noble or person of good birth.

"A vineyard-man, and a *roturer.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 18.

roû'-ble, rû'-ble, ru-bel, *s.* [Russ. *rubl.*] The Russian unit of monetary value. It is divided into 100 copecks. Its value is best derived from the gold imperial, or 10-ruble piece, which weighs 13·088 grammes, and is ·916 fine; giving for the ruble 1·3088 grammes, worth in sterling 39·388d., or 3s. 3¼d.

rôuçhe, *s.* [RUCHE.] A goffered quilling or frill of silk, net, lace, &c., for trimming ladies' dresses.

roû-coû', *s.* [Braz. *urucu*, the native name.] [ARNOTTO.]

röu'-ê, *s.* [Fr., literally = wheeled, broken on the wheel; prop. pa. par. of *rouer* = to break on the wheel, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel. The origin of the word is attributed to the libertine Duke of Orleans, who ruled over France during the interval between the death of Louis XIV. and the accession of Louis XV. He boasted that his satellites were of such a character that they, one and all, deserved to be broken on the wheel. He therefore called them *roués.* They, for their part, alleged that the word expressed their devotedness to their chief, which was so great that they would consent to be broken on the wheel for his sake. (*Trench: Study of Words*, pp. 122, 123.)] A person of dissipated or profligate habits, but not so abandoned in manners and character as to be excluded from society; a rake.

rou-en, *s.* [ROWEN.]

* **roû'-êt** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small, solid wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for the purpose of discharging them.

rôuge (g as zh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeus* = red.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Red.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, and used to impart artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips. It is applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, powder-puff, or a hare's foot. (The last method is chiefly used in theatrical making up.) When rouge is properly prepared, it is said that its application does not injure the skin. (*Cooley.*)

2. *Chem.:* [FERRIC-OXIDE].

rouge-croix, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called from the Red Cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.

rouge-dragon, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called after the Red Dragon, the supposed ensign of Cadwaladyr, the last king of the Britons.

rouge et noir, *s.* [Fr. = red and black.] A game of cards played by a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two being coloured red and two black. The player stakes his money on rougo or noir by placing it on the red or black spots. Also called *Trente-un* or *Trente et quarante.* [TRENTE-UN.]

rouge-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Rivina tinctoria*, one of the Phytolaccaceæ, with a white flower, a native of Caraccas.

rôuge (g as zh), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Football: In the Eton and some other games, a rouge is won when the ball passes behind the goal-line, but not through the posts, and is touched first by one of the sides which has forced it over. (*New Book of Sports*, 1885, p. 59.) In the Rugby Union game, the term was formerly used to describe a touch-down (q.v.).

rôuge (g as zh), *v.i.* & *t.* [ROUGE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To paint the cheeks with rouge.

"The ladies *rouged* and indulged in all kinds of extravagances."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 21.

* 2. To redden, to blush.

"I *rouged* pretty high."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 314.

B. *Trans.:* To paint, as the cheeks, with rouge.

rôu'-get (get as zhā), *s.* [Fr.] A disease in swine.

"To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 12, 1886.

rôu-gĕtte' (g as zh), *s.* [Fr.] A kind of olive.

rough (gh as f), * **rogh**, * **rou**, * **row**, * **rowe**, * **ru**, * **rugh**, * **ruh**, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *rúh* = rough, hairy; *rúw* = rough; cogn. with Dut. *ruig* = hairy, rough, rude; O. Dut. *ru*; Dan. *ru*; O. H. Ger. *rûh*; M. H. Ger. *rûch*; Low Ger. *ruug*; Ger. *rauh*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not smooth; having prominences or inequalities; not level; applied to things solid or tangible: as,

(1) Having inequalities on the surface; not smooth; harsh to the touch.

"And with his hard, *rough* hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

(2) Not level or smooth; uneven.

"*Rough*, uneven ways." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

(3) Not polished or finished off by art; unfinished: as, a *rough* diamond.

(4) Marked by coarseness; coarse, ragged, shaggy, disordered.

"His beard made *rough* and rugged."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

(5) Violently agitated; thrown into great waves: as, a *rough* sea.

2. Harsh to the senses: as,

(1) Harsh to the taste; sharp, astringent, sour.

"Thy palate then did deign the *roughest* berry."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

(2) Harsh to the ear; grating, jarring, discordant. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 2.)

3. Not mild or gentle in character, action, or operation: as,

(1) Wild, boisterous, untamed: as, a *rough* colt, *rough* play.

(2) Boisterous, stormy, tempestuous.

"For I can weather the *roughest* gale,
That ever wind did blow."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

(3) Harsh or rugged of temper or manners; not mild, gentle, or courteous; rude, unpolished. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 843.)

(4) Harsh, severe, stern, cruel, unfeeling.

"Stern, obdurate, flinty, *rough*, remorseless."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

(5) Not refined or polished: rude, unpolished.

"With *rough* and all-unable pen."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Epilogue.)

(6) Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

"He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

(7) Hard, harsh, severe, unkind, cruel. (*Slang.*)

"And it certainly seems somewhat *rough* on the 'test' boy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1883.

† 4. Coarse, stale, stinking: as, *rough* bread, *rough* fish.

5. Vague; not exact or precise.

"Besides our *rough* route-surveys, depending on dead reckoning by time and compass bearings."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

II. *Bot.:* Clothed with hairs, the lower part of which resembles a little bulb, and the upper a short rigid bristle, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis*.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The quality or state of being rough, coarse, or unfinished; original state (with *the*): as, a statue in *the rough*.

* 2. Rough weather.

"In calms you fish: in *roughs*, use songs and dances,"
Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, vii.

3. A rowdy; a rude, coarse fellow; a bully.

¶ 1. *Rough and ready:*

(1) Unpolished; brusque or unceremonious in manner, but reliable.

(2) Not elaborate.

"The method is a *rough and ready* one."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 30, 1885.

(3) Fitting or training in a rough or rude manner: as, *rough and ready* education.

2. *Rough and tumble:* Applied to a fight in which all rule is discarded, and kicking, biting, &c., are perfectly admissible. (*Amer.*)

rough-arches, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Arches formed by bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.

rough-backed caiman, *s.*

Zool.: Alligator (*Caiman*, Gray) *trigonatus*, from tropical America.

rough-cast, *v.t.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form in its first rudiments; to form or compose roughly.

2. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

"Nor bodily, nor ghostly ugero could
Rough-cast thy figure in a sadder mould."
Cleveland. (*Todd.*)

II. *Plaster.:* To cover with a coarse sort of plaster, composed of lime and gravel.

rough-cast, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The form of a thing in its first rudiments; the rough model or outline of anything.

"The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *rough-cast* of what I design to do, than a complete work."—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. *Plaster.:* A mode of finishing outside work by dashing over the second coat of plastering while quite wet a layer of washed fine gravel mingled with lime and water.

B. *As adj.:* Formed roughly, without revision or polish; rough.

"This *rough-cast*, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of one hundred and twenty years together."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

rough-caster, *s.* One who rough-casts.

rough-chervil, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Anthriscus (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

* **rough-clad,** *a.* Having rough or coarse clothes.

rough-coat, *s.*

Plaster.: The first coat on laths. On brick it is termed laying or pricking up; on masonry, rendering or roughing.

rough-customer, *s.* A troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with.

rough-dab, *s.*

Ichthy.: Hippoglossoides limandoides, allied to the Halibut (q.v.), but much smaller, the largest specimen known being only fifteen inches long. It is rare on the British coasts.

rough-diamond, *s.* A diamond in the rough; hence fig., a person of genuine worth, but unpolished in manners.

rough-draft, rough-draught, *s.* A rough or rude sketch.

"My elder brothers came,
Rough-draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

rough-draw, *v.t.* To draw or delineate coarsely or roughly: to trace rudely for first purposes.

"His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast as he *rough-drew*."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

rough-dry, *v.t.* To dry hastily, without smoothing or ironing.

rough file, *s.* A file with heavy, deep cuts. The angle of the chisel in cutting is about 12° from the perpendicular.

rough-footed, *a.* Feather-footed: as, a *rough-footed* dove.

rough-grained, *a.* Rough in the grain; hence, fig., of somewhat coarse or unpolished manners; brusque or rude in manner.

rough-head, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Red-fin (q.v.).

rough-hew, *v.t.*

1. To hew roughly, without giving any finish.

2. To give the first form or outline to.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

rough-hewn, *a.*

1. Hewn roughly, without smoothing or finish.

"Timber *rough-hewn* from the firs of the forest."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

* 2. Rough-grained, rude; of rough or coarse manners.

"A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

3. Not nicely or neatly finished; rough, coarse.

"*Rough-hewn*, angular notes, like stones in the wall."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

rough-hole, *s.* The name given in South Staffordshire to a shallow circular hole at the bottom of the cinder-fall of a blast furnace in which the slag accumulates.

rough-hound, *s.*

Ichthy: Scyllium canicula. Called also the Lesser Spotted Dog. In the west of Cornwall its flesh is made into soup, and it is eaten by the Mediterranean fishermen.

rough-legged, *a.* Having legs covered with feathers.

rough-necked jacare, *s.*

Zool.: Jacare hirticollis, from Demarara.

rough-parsnip, *s.*

Bot.: Pastinaca Opopanax, called also *Opopanax Chironum*. [OPOPANAX.]

rough-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Parinarium excelsum. (*Sierra Leone.*) Called also Gray, and Rough-skinned Plum.

rough-rider, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A horse-breaker.

"Mitchell, the *rough-rider*, comes sailing down upon the scene with a four-year-old."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

2. *Mil.:* A non-commissioned officer selected for drill in the riding-school, and for breaking in horses for military purposes. They are selected from cavalry regiments, and trained at the riding establishment at Canterbury.

rough-scuff, *s.*

1. A rough, coarse fellow; a rough.

2. The riff-raff; the lowest class of the people; the rabble.

rough-setter, *s.* A mason who builds rough walling, as distinguished from one who hews also.

rough-shod, *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points: as, a *rough-shod* horse.

¶ *To ride rough-shod:* To pursue a violent, stubborn, and selfish course, regardless of consequences, or of the feelings of others.

rough-skinned plum, *s.* [ROUGH-PLUM.]

rough-spun, *a.* Rough, unpolished, blunt.

rough-string, *s.* A carriage-piece (q.v.).

rough-stucco, *s.*

Build.: Stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

rough-tail snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Uropeltidæ (q.v.).

rough-tree, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A rough or unfinished spar or mast.

2. The portion of a mast above the deck.

Rough-tree rail:

Shipbuild.: A timber forming the top of the bulwark. It rests upon the top-timbers, and caps the external and internal planking.

rough-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*, one of the Lozoperidæ.

rough-winged swallows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Psalidoprocninæ (q.v.).

*** rough-work** (pa. t. and par. pa. *rough-wrought*), *v.t.* To work coarsely over, without regard to nicety, delicacy, or finish.

"Continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

rough-wrought, *a.* Worked coarsely or roughly; not finished off.

rŏŭgh (gh as f), *v.t.* [Rough, *a.*]

1. To make rough, to roughen: as, To *rough* a horse's shoes. Usually done by inserting nails or studs therein to prevent the animal slipping in frosty weather.

2. To protect a horse against slipping, by furnishing with roughed shoes.

"If you do have them *roughed*, the frost may break up the very first day."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse* (ed. 2nd), p. 580.

3. To give a rough appearance to.

4. To execute or shape ont roughly; to rough-hew; to rough-work. (Followed by *out.*)

"I had the first four acts *roughed out* and quite fit for reading."—*Daily News*, Sept. 26, 1881.

5. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes.

¶ *To rough it:* To put up with hardships; to live without proper accommodation.

"*Roughing it* for a month or so in this wild region."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 499.

rŏŭgh'-ĕn (gh as f), *v.t. & i.* (Eng. *rough; -en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make rough.

"And now, though strained and *roughened*, still
Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become rough.

rough-er, *s.* [Rower (2).]

rŏŭgh'-ĭe (gh as f), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rough*, a.] A withered bough; a sort of rude torch; dried beath.

"Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. liv.

rŏŭgh'-ĭng (gh as f), *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Rough, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making rough.

2. *Hat-making:* The hardening of a felted hat-body by pressure, motion, heat, and moisture.

roughing-hole, *s.* A rough-hole (q.v.).

roughing-in, *s.*

Plaster.: The first coat of three-coat plastering when executed on brick.

roughing-mill, *s.*

1. A lapidary's wheel, used in roughing down the surfaces of gems to make facets. It is of iron, mounted on a vertical axis, and its upper disc is touched with diamond-dust for the harder gems.

2. A grinding-mill used by lapidaries, consisting of a small copper disc, with a face turned true and flat, in which spicules of diamond are imbedded by hammering.

roughing-rolls, *s. pl.*

Metal-working: The first set of rolls in a rolling-mill, which operate upon the bloom from the tilt or shingling-hammer or the squeezer, as the case may be, and reduce it to the bar form.

rŏŭgh'-ĭngş (gh as f), *s. pl.* [Rowen.]

rŏŭgh'-ĭsh (gh as f), *a.* [Eng. *rough*, a.; *-ish.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Somewhat rough, rather rough.

"The . . . shell is thick, hard, and *roughish*."—*Grainger: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iv. v. 227. (Note.)

2. *Bot.:* Slightly covered with short, hardish points, as the leaves of *Thymus Acinos.*

rŏŭgh'-lў (gh as f), *adv.* [Eng. *rough*, a; *-ly.*]

1. In a rough manner; with inequalities on the surface; not smoothly or evenly.

"*Roughly* hewed,
Rude steps ascending from the dell."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 16.

2. Harshly, severely, hardly, cruelly.

"Life has pass'd
With me but *roughly* since I heard thee last."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

3. Sharply or harshly to the taste.

4. Harshly to the ear, discordantly.

5. Boisterously, rudely, violently, tempestuously.

6. Not with exactness or precision: as, to give a number *roughly.*

rŏŭgh'-nĕss, * rough-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rough*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rough, or having inequalities on the surface; unevenness of surface; ruggedness.

"While yet the *roughness* of the stone remains."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Harshness or asperity of temper; coarseness or brusqueness of manners; cruelty.

"*Roughness* is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate."—*Bacon.*

3. Coarseness of dress or appearance.

4. Violence, tempestuousness, boisterousness.

5. Want of polish or finish; ruggedness.

"The speech . . . is round without *roughnesse*."—*E. K., Ep. to Maister Harvey.*

6. Harshness to the taste; sharpness, astringency.

"Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes."—*Browne.*

7. Harshness to the ear; discordancy.

"Our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants."—*Swift.*

*** rought,** *pret. of v.* [Reach, *v.*]

*** rouke,** *v.i.* [Ruck.] To lie close, to cower.

rôu-lade', *s.* [Fr.]

Music: An embellishment; a flourish; an ornamental passage of runs.

*** roule,** *v.i.* [Roll, *v.*]

rouleau, as **rô-lō'** (pl. **rouleaus** (Eng.), as **rô-lōz'; rouleaux** (Fr.), as **rô-lō**), *s.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coins made up in paper.

rôu-lĕtte', *s.* [Fr. = a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler* = to roll.]

1. A game of chance played at a table, in the centre of which is a hole surmounted by a revolving disc, the circumference of which is divided generally into thirty-eight compartments, coloured red and black alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The banker or person in charge sets the disc in motion, and causes a ball to revolve in the opposite direction; this ball, after a few revolutions, drops into one of the compartments, and determines the winning number or colour. The players can stake their money on any number or group of numbers, or on any colour. If a player stakes his money on a single number and is successful he wins thirty-six times his stake. The amount won varies in other cases according to circumstances.

2. An instrument used in engraving, mechanical drawing, and plotting, for making dotted lines. It has a wheel with points, which, for use on paper, is dipped into india-ink, so that the points impress a series of black dots or marks as the wheel revolves.

Rôu'-lĭn, *s.* [François Désiré Roulin, a French naturalist of the latter part of the eighteenth century.] (See compound.)

Roulin's tapir, *s.*

Zool.: Tapirus villosus, the Hairy Tapir, found on the inner range of the Cordilleras.

*** roum,** *a. & s.* [Room.]

A. *As adj.:* Wide, spacious, roomy.

B. *As subst.:* Room, space.

rôum, *s.* [Assamese.] A blue dye stuff from Assam obtained from a species of Ruellia.

rôu-mănsch, *s.* [Romansch.]

*** rôum'-ĕr,** *a.* or *adv.* [Roomer.]

*** roûn, * rôwn, * rôwne,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rúnian* = to whisper, from *rún* = a rune, a secret colloquy, a whisper.] [Round (2), *v.*, Rune.]

A. *Intrans.:* To whisper.

"Afterwarde when they wer stepped fro the bar, they happed to be heard *rowne* and reioyce to gether, that thei had glnen good euidence for aquitayle of theyr felow, with whom theu self had ben at the same robbery."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 998.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To address or speak to in a whisper.

2. To utter in a whisper. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,751.)

*** roûn, * rôune,** *s.* [Roun, *v.*] A whisper; speech, song.

"With biosmen and with birdes *roune*."
Relig. Antiq., i. 241.

rôunçe, *s.* [Cf. Fr. *ronce* = a bramble; *ranche* = a round, a step, a rack.]

Print.: A winch with roller and strap by which the carriage or bed of a press is run in and out under the platen.

rôun'-çĕ-văl, * rŭn'-çĭ-văl, *a. & s.* [From *Roncesvalles*, a town in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, where the bones of the gigantic heroes of Charlemagne's army were pretended to be shown.]

A. *As adj.:* Large, strong.

"Dig garden
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease."
Tusser: Husbandry.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

2. A pea; now called a marrow-fat, from its size.

"And another, stumbling at the threshold, tumbled in his dish of *rouncevals* before him."—*Brome: A Jovial Crew*, iv. 2.

*** rôun'-çĭe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *runcinus.*] A common hackney horse.

rôund, *a., adv., s., & prep.* [O. Fr. *röond* (Fr. *rond*), from Lat. *rotundus*, from *rota* = a wheel; Dan. *rond*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rund.*] [Rotund.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical, globular: as, a *round* ball.

2. Having all parts of the circumference at an equal distance from the centre; circular.

"At the *round* table." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

3. Cylindrical: as, The barrel of a gun is *round.*

4. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse: as, a *round* arch.

5. Smoothly expanded; swelling, full, plump, corpulent.

"The justice, in fair *round* belly."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7

6. Not broken or fractional; not given as exactly or precisely correct: as, To speak in *round* numbers.

7. Large, considerable.

"'Tis a good *round* sum."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

8. Full, brisk, quick, smart.

"Our most bitter foes were to be seen approaching at a *round* trot."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1885.

* 9. Continuous, full, and open in sound; smooth, flowing, harmonious.

"His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings."—*Fell.*

* 10. Consistent and complete; candid, fair, frank.

"*Round* dealing is the honour of man's nature."—*Bacon.*

* 11. Open, plain, candid.

"You found ready and *round* answers."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

12. Free and plain; plump.

"Either a *round* oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

B. *As adverb:*

1. On all sides. (*Luke* xix. 43.)

2. In a circular form or manner; circularly.

"He that is giddy thinke the world goes *round*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

3. In circumference: as, a tree ten feet *round.*

4. Through a circle or party, as of friends, &c.

"A health! let it go *round*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

5. In course of revolution.

"The time is come *round*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

* 6. From first to last; throughout the whole list.

"She named the ancient heroes *round*."
Swift.

7. Not in a direct line or route; by a line or course longer than the direct route: as, To go *round.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, or a globe.

"Fairest mover on this mortal *round*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 368.

2. The act or state of giving or passing round, as round a circle or party: as, The joke made the *round* of the table.

3. The aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons, and coming back to where the series began: thus, the playing of a card each by a company at table is a *round*.

"The second *round* for the Tait silver club."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. A constantly recurring series of events; a series of events, &c., which come back to the point of commencement; a revolution.

"In the perpetual *round* of strange
Mysterious change."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

* 5. An assembled group.

"Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 1.

6. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

"Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every spoak becomes uppermost in its turn."—*Holyday.*

7. A dance in which the performers are ranged in a ring or circle.

* 8. A roundelay, a song.

* 9. A toast; a health to pass round.

10. The walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentries, to see all are on the alert, and that everything is safe and in proper order: hence, the officer or guard who performs this duty.

"[He] day and night keeps watchful *round*."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 1.

11. The walk or beat of a persou who habitually traverses the same ground, as, of a postman, a policeman, milkman, &c. (Generally in the plural.)

"He contented himself with taking his *rounds* periodically, giving ample warning of his approach to misdoers by vociferating the hour."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 499.

12. That part of a pugilistic encounter lasting from the beginning till a temporary pause is called on account of one of the competitore being knocked down, or thrown or falling, or between one such pause and another; a bout.

* 13. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

"A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink.
To this and t'other friend I drink."
Suckling.

* 14. A kind of target for archery shooting.

"I lost the challenge at shooting at *rounds*, and won at rovers."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brewing:* A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded. The rounds receive the beer from the fermenting tun, and discharge the yeast at their bungholes into a discharging-trough.

2. *Joinery:*

(1) The rung of a ladder.

"But when he once attains the upmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

(2) A stretcher (q.v.).

3. *Manége:* A volt or circular tread.

4. *Military:*

(1) A general discharge of firearms by troops, in which each man fires once.

(2) Ammunition for firing once: as, Ten *rounds* were served out to each man.

5. *Music:* A composition in which several voices starting at stated distances of time from each other, sing each the same music, the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. It differs from a canon, therefore, in that it can only be sung at the unison or octave. It differs from a catch, which is like it in construction, only in the character of the words. The catch should be amusing, the round may be even sacred. A round may be written out in the form of a canon, if it is of an elaborate construction, or has an independent accompaniment. When sung at the unison, a round is said to be for equal voices.

6. *Ordn.:* A projectile with its cartridge, prepared for service.

D. *As preposition:*

1. On every side of; all around.

"The centre, if I may so say, *round* which the capitals of the inhabitants of every country are continually circulating."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. About; circularly about; about in all parts.

"Skirr the country *round*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

¶ 1. *All round:*

(1) Over the whole place; in every direction.

(2) In every detail or particular: as, He is good *all round*.

2. *A round of beef:* A cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

* 3. *Gentlemen of the round:* Gentlemen soldiers, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guard; a disbanded soldier gone a-begging.

* 4. *To be round with:* To speak plainly or frankly; to be open or candid.

"Sir Toby, I must *be round with you*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

5. *To bring one round:*

(1) To restore one to consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one side or party to another.

6. *To come round:*

(1) To recover consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To change one's opinion or party

7. *To get round:* [Get (2), *v.*, ¶ 22.].

8. *To turn round:* To change one's side; to desert one's party.

* 9. *To lead the round:* To be a ringleader.

round-all, *s.* A somersault.

round-backed, *a.* Having a round or stooping back.

round-buddle, *s.*

Metall.: A circular frame for working on metalliferous slimes.

round-chisel, *s.* An engraver's tool having a rounded belly.

round-dance, *s.* A dance, in which the couples wheel round the room, as a polka, a waltz, &c.

round-edge file, *s.* A file with a convex edge, for filing out or dressing the interdental spaces of gear-wheels.

round-faced macaque, *s.*

Zool.: Macacus cyclopis, from Formosa. It is closely allied to *M. rhesus* [Rhesus], but has shorter limb-bones. Fur slate-coloured, thick and woolly; tail hairy, about a foot long; head round, ears small, face flat; forehead naked, dark whiskers, and a strong beard.

round-file, *s.* A file circular in its cross-section. [Joint-file, Rat-tail file.]

round-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Salmo (*Coregonus*) *quadrilateralis*. The specimen on which Sir John Richardson based his description was about eighteen inches long. It is not highly prized for food.

"Our voyagers named it the *round-fish*, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis* on account of a flattening of the back, belly, and sides being superadded to its general sub-fusiform shape."—*Sir J. Richardson: Fauna Boreali-Americana*, iii. 204.

round-game, *s.* A game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each playing on his own account.

round-head, *s.* [Roundhead.]

round-house, *s.* [Roundhouse.]

round-knife, *s.*

1. [Currier's knife.]

2. *Saddlery:* The ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler, sharp on its convex edge.

round-nosed chisel, *s.* A riffle (q.v.).

round-nosed plane, *s.*

Join.: A coarse-work bench-plane, the sole of which is rounding.

round-number, *s.* A number which may be divided by ten without a remainder; also a number not exact, but sufficiently near the truth to serve the purpose.

¶ *In round numbers:* Approximately.

round-off file, *s.* A small parallel, half-round file, whose convex side is safe, and having a pivot at the end opposite the tang.

round-plane, *s.*

Join.: A plane with a round sole for making rounded work, such as stair-rails, beads, &c.

round-robin, *s.* [Roundronin.]

round-seam, *s.*

Naut.: A seam made by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping.

† **round-shot,** *s.*

Ordn.: Spherical balls of iron or steel, usually cast. They are solid, while case and shell are hollow.

round-shouldered, *a.* Having round or stooping shoulders; round-backed.

round-spliced, *s.*

Naut.: Splicing so carefully done that the shape of the rope is scarcely altered.

Round Table, *s.* The table round which King Arthur and his knights sat, and from which they derived their title.

¶ *Knights of the Round Table:* The name given in the Arthurian legends to a company of twenty-four (or, according to another version, twelve) knights instituted by Arthur. They were bound on certain days to appear at Court.

round-tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A round-nosed chisel for making concave mouldings.

round-top, *s.*

Naut.: A platform at the mast-head; a top.

round-tower, *s.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, and generally having a conical top. They are frequently met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland. They rise from 30 to 130 feet in height, and vary from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The object for which they were built is uncertain, but they were probably intended to be used as strongholds, into which people might retreat with their goods in time of danger. They were erected between the ninth and twelfth centuries.

ROUND-TOWER.

round-trade, *s.* A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter, in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also Bundle-trade.

round-trip, *s.* A journey to and from a place. (*U. S.*)

round-turn, *s.*

Naut.: One turn of a rope around a timber; or of one cable around another, caused by the ewinging of the ship when at anchor.

round-up, *s.*

1. *Shipbuilding:* The convexity of a deck.

2. *Herding:* A berd of horses or cattle gathered together for some special purpose; the gathering of such herds; or the men and equipage engaged thereiu. [See Round, *v.i.*, 5.]

round-winged muslin, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Nudaria senex*, one of the Lithosiidæ.

round-winged white-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*.

round-worm, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Ascaris (q.v.), spec. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round-worm, being from six to fourteen inches long.

2. *Pl.:* A popular name for those worms of the class Nematelminthes (q.v.), which have bodies of some thickness.

round (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Round, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make round, circular, epherical, or cylindrical.

* 2. To surround, to encircle, to encompass.

* 3. To give a circular or spherical form to; to raise in relief.

"The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. To move round or about anything; to pass, go, or travel round.

5. To collect together. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"[Cattle] that have been ranging the open plains . . . have just been *rounded up*, and are at last penned in a corral."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 980.

6. To mould into smoothness; to make full, smooth, and flowing.

"These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid stile, *rounded* into periods and cadencies."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

*7. To make full or complete; to complete.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To grow or become round.

"The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

*2. To go round, as a guard. (*Milton.*)

3. To turn round.

"The men who met him *rounded* on their heels."
Tennyson.

*4. To become complete or full; to develop into the full type.

¶ (1) *To round a horse:*

Manége: To make a horse carry his shoulders or haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

(2) *To round in:*

Naut.: To pull upon a slack rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.

(3) *To round off:* To finish gracefully, as a speech, with a well-rounded period.

(4) *To round to:*

Naut.: To turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

(5) *To round up:*

Naut.: To haul up; usually to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.

round (2), ***rownd**, *v.i.* & *t.* [The same as Roun, the *d* being excrescent, as in sound, expound, &c.]

*A. *Intransitive:*

1. To whisper.

"They're here with me already; whisp'ring, *rounding*; Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. To tell tales; to inform. (*Slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

*1. To whisper to; to address in a whisper.

"Talking with another . . . and *rounding* him in the eare."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. liii.

2. To utter in a whisper.

¶ 1. *To round on:*

(1) To inform against.

(2) To abuse, to rate.

(3) To swear to.

2. *To round up:* To rebuke.

round'-a-bout, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *about*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Indirect, loose; not direct.

"That support may be given in a hesitating, *round-about* way."—*Standard*, Nov. 6, 1885.

*2. Ample, extensive.

"For want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense."—*Locke: On the Understanding.*

*3. Encircling, encompassing.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A large horizontal wheel or frame furnished with small wooden horses or carriages, on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. An arm-chair, with a rounded back.

3. A kind of surtout.

4. A close-fitting body-jacket; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, &c.

*5. A circular dance.

*6. A scene of incessant change, revolution, or bustle.

round'-arm, *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *arm*.]

Cricket: A term applied to a style of bowling, first introduced about 1825, in which the arm is swung round, more or less horizontally: as, *roundarm* bowling, a *roundarm* bowler.

roun'-del, *roun'-dell, *roun'-dle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondelle*, *rondeau*), from *rond* = round. So called from the first tune coming *round* again.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything round in form or figure; a circle.

"The Spaniardes, vniting themselves, gathered their whole fleete close together into a *roundell*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 598.

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Ancient armour:*

(1) The small circular shield carried by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was composed of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes, covered with leather or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and either concave or convex, and with or without an umbo or boss. It was held in the hand to ward off a blow, and was sometimes only a foot in diameter.

ROUNDEL.

(2) The guard of a lance.

(3) A round guard for the armpit.

2. *Fort.:* A bastion of a circular form.

3. *Her.:* A sub-ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or, gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield; secondly, when the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures as a roundel ermine, a roundel checky or and azure. Otherwise roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures. When blazoned or, they are called bezants; when argent, plates; when vert, pomeis; when azure, hurts; when sable, agresses or pellets; when gules, torteaux; when tenné or tawny, oranges; when sanguine or murry, guzes.

4. *Poetry:* A rounudelay (q.v.).

"Come, now a *roundel*, and a fairy song."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

5. *Ordn.:* A disc of iron having a central aperture, through which an assembling-bolt passes. It serves to separate the stock and cheeks.

roun'-del-lāy, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondelet*, dimin. from *rondel; rond* = round.] [Roundel.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rime, and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the beginning of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. [Rondeau.]

2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated.

3. The tune to which a roundelay was sung.

4. A dance in which all joined hands in a circle.

roun'-der (1), *s.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-er.*]

1. One who rounds.

*2. A round.

"Was off amid a *rounder* of 'Thank'e, ma'am, thank'e.'"—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxiii.

3. (*Pl.*): A game played by two parties or sides on a piece of ground marked off into a square or circle, with stations for a batter and bowler, and three goals or stopping places at equal distances from each other and the batter's station. The object of the batter is to strike the ball as far as possible away with a short bat held in one hand, so as to be able to make a complete circuit of the ground, passing through each goal, or as far as any one of the goals, before the ball is returned by one of the fielders. A complete circuit of the ground made at once counts a run. The batter is out if the ball, after being hit by him, is caught by one of the fielders, or if he is struck by the ball thrown by a fielder while running between any of the goals.

4. A rock-boring tool having a cylindrical form and indented face.

5. A plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

6. One who goes much about; a man of the world. Also, a dissipated person who frequents many low resorts. (*Colloq.*)

***round'-er** (2), *s.* [Eng. *round* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who whispers.

round'-hănd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *hand*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed round and full.

2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is swung round more or less horizontally; as distinguished from underhaud.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to the style of bowling described in A. 2.

round'-hĕad, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *head*.]

A. *As substantive:*

Eng. Hist.: A term applied by the Cavaliers, or adherents of Charles I., during the Civil War of 1642, to the Puritans or adherents of the Parliamentary party, from their wearing their hair cut short, while the Cavaliers allowed their hair to fall on to their shoulders.

"The *Roundheads* he regarded both with political and with personal aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the Parliamentary party in the Civil War.

"Animated by the *Roundhead* spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

round'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *headed*.]

1. Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* arch.

*2. Pertaining or belonging to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians.

"The *roundheaded* rebels of Westminster Hall."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 20.

*3. Obstinate, strong, perverse.

"Marry who thou woot, to make a shrew to shroud thee from the storms *roundheaded* opinion, that sways all the world, may let fall on thee."—*Rowley: A Match at Midnight*, iii. 1.

round'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *house*.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* A watch-house, a station-house, a lock-up.

"I was three times in the *roundhouse*."—*Foote: The Minor*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small deck above the level of the quarter-deck or spar-deck, as the case may be, at the after end of the vessel; a poop. Sometimes termed the coach.

(2) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

2. *Rail.:* A circular house with stalls for locomotives around a turn-table.

round'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Round (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

*B. *As adj.:* Round, roundish; nearly round.

"A flexile sallow, entrench'd,
Rounding, capacious of the juicy hord."
Philips: Cider, ii.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making round.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of giving a convex shape to the back of a book, hollowing the fore edge at the same time.

2. *Naut.:* A service (q.v.).

rounding-adze, *s.* A kind of adze with a curved blade.

rounding-gauge, *s.*

Hat-making: A tool for cutting hat-brims.

rounding-jack, *s.* A stand on which a hat is fixed to have its brim trimmed to shape and size.

rounding-machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for giving a circular form to the heads of casks.

rounding-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A tool which is a connecting-link between the tools of the carpenter and those of the turner. It has a plane-bit which is presented tangentially to the circumference of the circular-hole, so that the wood enters in a rough octagonal form and leaves it rounded, being rotated as it passes through. By this, or similar means, the handles of umbrellas, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, and brooms are made; as well as round office-rulers, chair and ladder-rounds, and many articles of similar shape.

rounding-tool, *s.*

1. *Forging:* A top or bottom tool with a semi-cylindrical groove forming a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, &c.

2. *Saddlery:* A tool consisting of a pair of jaws with corresponding, semi-cylindrical notches, which form, when closed, a series of circular openings of varying sizes, through which leather straps are passed to be rounded.

rŏŭnd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-ish.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Somewhat round, nearly round, approaching to roundness.

"It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, unless to our experiment."—*Boyle.*

2. *Bot.:* Orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong, as the leaf of *Mentha rotundifolia.*

roundish-deltoid, *a.*

Bot: Between orbicular and deltoid.

rŏŭnd'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roundish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being roundish.

rŏŭn'-dle, *s.* [Roundel.]

***rŏŭnd'-lĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *roundelet.*] A little circle; a roundel.

" Made them to seem like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi.

rŏŭnd'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a round, circular, or spherical form.

2. Openly, plainly, straightforwardly; in plain words.

"Tell me so, *roundly* and sharply."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

*3. Without much ceremony.

"Hap what hap may, I'll *roundly* go about her."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

4. Briskly, quickly.

5. Completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

"By the mass, I was called any thing; and I would have done any thing, indeed, and *roundly* too."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

rŏŭnd'-nĕss, ***rounde-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *round*, a; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity, sphericity, rotundity.

"Mould it to the *roundness* of the mound."
Mason: English Garden, ii.

2. Smoothness, fulness.

"The whole period and compass of this speech was delightsome for the *roundness*, and grave for the strangeness."—*Spenser.*

3. Plainness, openness, boldness, frankness: as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

rŏŭnd'-rĭdge, *v.t.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *ridge.*]

Agric.: To form into round ridges by ploughing.

rŏŭnd'-rŏb-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *rond* = round, and *ruban* = a ribbon.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A petition, remonstrance, or protest signed in such a way that no name heads the list, the signatures being placed in a ring or circle. It was first adopted by French officers in signing petitions or statements of grievances to their superiors.

"The members of the Royal Commission sent to Sir George Grey a sort of *roundrobin.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1886.

*2. *Old Cost.:* A narrow ruff about the doublet-collar.

3. A small pancake. (*Prov.*)

*4. A blasphemous name given to the sacramental wafer.

"Certain fond talkers . . . invent and apply to this most holy sacrament names of despite and reproach, as to call it Jack-in-the-Box and *Round-robin.*"—*Coverdale: Works*, i. 426.

***rŏŭnd'-ŭre,** *s.* [Fr. *rondeur*, from *rond* = round (q.v.).] Circumference, circle, enclosure, round.

"'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

***rŏŭnd'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-y.*] Round.

" Her *roundy* sweetly swelling lips."
Sidney: Arcadia, 287.

rôup (1), *s.* [Roup, *v.*]

1. A cry, a shout.

2. A sale of goods by auction; an auction.

"Sometimes the *roup* became so noisy that men and women had to be forcibly ejected."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 3, 1886.

3. Hoarseness.

¶ *Articles of roup:* The conditions under which property is put up for sale by auction. (*Scotch.*)

rôup (2), *s.* [Scotch *roup*, *roop* = hoarseness.] A disease of poultry, consisting of a boil or tumour on the rump.

rôup, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *hrópan*; Icel. *hrópa* = to cry.] [Roop.]

A. *Intrans.:* To cry, to shout

B. *Transitive:*

1. To expose to sale by auction; to sell by auction. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.)

2. To sell the goods off by auction.

rôup'-ĕt, rôup'-ĭt, *a.* [Roup (1), *s.*] Hoarse.

"Her voice was *roupit* and hoarse."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xl.

rôu'-rôu, *s.* [Mexican.]

Cabinet-making: A furniture wood from some unidentified tree.

rôuş'-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are endorsed.

rôuşe (1), ***rôuze, *ruse, *rowse,** *v.t. & t.* [Sw. *rusa* = to rush; Dan. *ruse*; A.S. *hreósan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To rush out of a covert. (Applied to beasts of chase.)

"This hart *roused* and stale away."
Chaucer: Ireame, 380.

*2. To exert one's self; to start forward.

" Æneas *rousing* as the foe came on."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 336.

*3. To be excited or aroused to thought or action.

*4. To stand erect; to stand on end.

" My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

*5. To rise; to get up.

" Night's black agents to their prey do *rouse.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

6. To awake from sleep or repose; to wake up.

"[They] huckled on their shining arms with haste.
Troy *rous'd* as soon." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* viii. 70.

B. *Reflex.:* To stir one's self to exertion or action; to bestir one's self.

" *Rouse* thee, man."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

C. *Transitive:*

*1. To startle or drive from a covert or lair.

" If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe or *rouse* the game."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

*2. To raise, to erect.

"Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

3. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention.

" *Rousing* each caitiff to his task of care."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 1.

*4. To put into commotion; to agitate, to shake.

" To *rouse* her ordered locks."
Ovid Englished (1701), p. 40.

5. To awake from sleep or repose.

" Shall we *rouse* the night-owl in a catch?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

rôuşe (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To pull together, upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of mechanical power.

rouse-about block, *s.*

Naut.: A snatch-block of large size.

rôuşe (1), *s.* [Rouse (1), *v.*] A signal or call to awake; the reveillé.

" At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight."—*City Press*, Sept. 30, 1885.

***rôuşe** (2), ***rôwşe,** *s.* [Sw. *rus* = a drunken fit, drunkenness, *rusa* = to fuddle; Dan. *ruus* = intoxication; Dut. *roes* = drunkenness; Ger. *rausch*; prob. connected with Icel. *hrósa* = to praise; and so with *rouse* (3), s., and *roose* (q.v.).]

1. A drinking bout; a carouse, a carousal.

"And we will have a *rouse* in each of them, anon, for hold Britons."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 2.

2. A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honour of a toast. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

rôuşe (3), *s.* [Roose, *s.*]

***rôuşe,** ***rôuze,** *adv.* [Rouse (1), *v.*] Straight.

" You should have come out in choler *rouze* upon the stage."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, p. 36.

rôuş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rouse* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rouses.

" In rushed the *rousers* of the deer."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

2. Anything very great or startling. (*Slang.*)

3. *Brew.:* A stirrer in the hop-copper of a brewery.

rôuş'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Rouse (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & a.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having power to rouse, awaken, or excite; exciting. (*Slang.*)

2. Very great; startling, exciting. (*Slang.*)

"In possession of a *rousing* trade."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 109.

rôuş'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rousing*; *-ly.*] In a rousing manner; so as to rouse; excitingly violently.

rôus-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *roux* = red.]

Zool.: *Pteropus vulgaris*, from Mauritius and Bourbon; probably occurring in Madagascar and Africa. A frugivorous bat, about nine inches long, with a wing expanse of three feet; general colour rusty red, whence its popular name.

rôust, *v.t.* or *i.* [Rust, *v.*]

rôust, roost, rost, *s.* [Icel. *röst* = a current.] A torrent occasioned by a tide; the turbulent part of a channel or firth caused by the meeting of rapid tides. (*Scotch.*)

rôust'-a-bôut, *s.* [Prob for *roost*, and *about*; cf. *rooster.*] A labourer on board a steamer; a lazy, idle vagabond; a loafer.

" Ridicule of scoffing and incredulous canal-boat captains and *roustabouts.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 660.

rôust'-ў, *a.* [Roust, *v.*] Rusty. (*Scotch.*)

rôut (1), ***route, *rowt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *route* = a rout, a defeat . . . a troop or multitude of men or beasts . . . a way, a street, a course; prop. something broken, from Lat. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pa. par. of *rumpo* = to break; Ital. *rotta*; Sp. *rota* = a rout, a defeat; Dut. *rot*; M. H. Ger. *rote*, *rotte*; Ger. *rotte*; Dan. *rode.* The word is thus the same as *route* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The utter defeat of an army or body of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

" To these, glad conquest, murderous *rout* to those."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 393.

*2. An uproar, a brawl, a tumult.

" Give me to know
How this foul *rout* began."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

*3. A company of persons; a concourse, and generally a rabble or multitude; a tumultuous, disorderly, or clamorous crowd.

" To swear he would the rascal *rout* o'erthrow."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 15.

4. A fashionable assembly or large evening party.

" She is the foundress of those assemblies called *routs.*"—*Dr. Wharton: Ranelagh House.*

5. Noise, tumult, uproar.

" While the winds without kept whistling *rout.*"
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 80.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

" A *rout* is where three or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly breaking down fences upon a right claimed of common or of way; and make some advances towards it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ *(1) *The rout:* The rabble, the common multitude.

" After me *the rout* is coming."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

(2) *To put to the rout:* To rout.

rout-cake, *s.* A rich, sweet cake for evening parties.

rout-seat, *s.* A light form or seat for evening parties.

rôut (2), *s.* [Icel. *rota.*] The Brent Goose, *Anser bernicla.*

rôut (3), ***rowt,** *s.* [Rout (2), *v.*]

1. The act of bellowing.

2. A roar; a loud noise.

rôut (1), *v.t. & i.* [Rout (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break the ranks of, and throw into disorder; to defeat utterly and put to flight.

" Turn back the *routed* and forbid the flight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 100.

2. To drive or chase away; to expel.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To assemble in a noisy or riotous crowd.

" The meaner sort *routed* together, and . . . slew him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 68.

rôut (2), **rowte,** *v.i.* [Icel. *rauta.*] To roar; to bellow, as cattle. (*Scotch.*)

rôût (3), **rowt-yn**, *v.i.* [A.S. *hrútan*; Icel. *hrjóta*, *rjóta*.] To snore.

"Efte he *routeth*, for his hede mislay."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,642.

rôût (4), *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *root* (2), v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To turn up with the snout, as swine; to root.

"Snouted wild-boars, *routing* tender corn."
Keats: Endymion.

II. *Tech.:* To deepen; to scoop out; to cut or dig out, as mouldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps &c. [ROUTER.]

B. *Intrans.:* To root in the ground.

"From trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine."
Edwards: Sonnet 44.

¶ 1. *To rout out:*

(1) To search thoroughly, and generally to find.

(2) To cause to turn out; to drive out.

"He was *routed out* again, but got to ground in a rabbit hole."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. *To rout up:* To hunt up.

"They had been *routing up* a queer-looking creature."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

rôute, *rute, *s.* [Fr. *route*. The same word as *rout* (1), s. (q.v.).]

*1. A crowd.

"Of wommen many a *route*
Say that I have the moste steadfast wife."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,424.

2. The course, way, or road travelled, or to be travelled; a march, a course.

¶ A *route* is chosen only by those who go to a considerable distance; the *road* may be chosen for the shortest distance: the *route* and *road* are pursued in their beaten track; the *course* is often chosen in the unbeaten track; an army or a company go a certain *route;* foot passengers are seen to take a certain *course* over fields.

¶ *To get the route:*

Mil.: To receive orders to march or quit one station for another.

rôût'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rout* (4), v.; *-er.*]

Joinery: A sash-plane made like a spoke-shave, to work on circular sashes.

router-gauge, *s.* A gauge with a stem and adjustable fence, and provided with a tooth like a narrow chisel, adapted to cut a groove in wood or brass, for the purpose of inlaying.

router-plane, *s.* A plane having a broad surface, carrying in its centre one of the cutters belonging to the plough. It is used for levelling the bottoms of cavities. The stock must be more than twice the width of the recess, and the projection of the iron determines the depth. The sides of the cavity are prepared beforehand by the chisel and mallet, the saw, or the cutting-gauge.

router-saw, *s.* A saw having a cutting-point on each side of the blade, adapted to cut into the wood, and a less prominent router-tooth to remove the chip between the marks or kerfs made by the cutters.

rôûth, rôwth, *a.* & *s.* [Wel. *rhwth* = large, capacious.]

A. *As adj.:* Plentiful, abundant. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As subst.:* Plenty, abundance.

"I trow there was *routh* o' company."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

***routhe-les**, *a.* [RUTHLESS.]

rôûth'-ĭe, *a.* [ROUTH.] Plentiful, abundant.

***rôu'-tĭ-ĕr** (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr. *route* = a road.] One of a class of military adventurers of the twelfth century, who hired themselves to the highest bidder. So called from being always on the *route* or road.

rôu-tĭn'-ą-rў, *a.* [Eng. *routin(e)*; *-ary.*] Pertaining to or involving routine.

rôu-tĭne', *s.* [Fr. = a small path, dimin. of *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A round of business, pleasure, or amusements, daily or customarily followed; a course of business or official duties regularly pursued.

2. Any regular habit or practice adhered to from mere force of habit.

"He has certain set forms and *routines* of speech."—*Butler: Remains*, ii. 272.

rôût'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROUT (4), *v.*]

routing-tool, *s.*

Metall.: A revolving tool used for scooping out metal. Used in digging out the spaces between and around block-letters and bookbinders' stamps, also in deepening the "white" spaces in stereotype and zincographic plates, and broad spaces in the lettering of doorplates.

*** rôût'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Disorderly, riotous.

"A *routish* assembly of sorry citizens."—*North: Examen*, p. 93.

*** rôût'-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), s.; *-ous.*] In manner of a rout.

*** rôût'-ŏŭs-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *routous; -ly.*] In a routous manner; with that violation of law called a Rout.

rôux (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr. *roux beurre* = reddish-brown butter.] A material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

rôve (1), *v. i.* & *t.* [Allied to *reave* and *rob*; cf. Dut. *rooven* = to rob; Dan. *röve;* Sw. *röfva* = to rob; Icel. *ráfa*, *rápa* = to wander.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander, to ramble, to roam; to go, move, or pass without certain direction or object.

"Still may I *rove*, untutor'd, wild."
Byron: To Edward Noel Long, Esq.

2. To have rambling thoughts; to wander mentally, to rave, to be light-headed; hence to be in high spirits, to be full of frolic. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish she hinna *roving*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian* ch. xxv.

*3. To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not point-blank; to shoot an arrow at rovers. [ROVER, ¶ (2).]

"With daily shew of courteous, kind behaviour,
Even at the marke white of his hart she *roved*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 35.

*4. Hence, to aim, to direct a look, &c.

"She *roved* at me with glauncing eye."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Aug.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To roam, wander, or ramble over or through.

"*Roving* the field, I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold."
Milton: P. L., ix. 575.

*2. To shoot at rovers.

3. To plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another. (*Amer.*)

rôve (2), *v.t.* [Allied to *reeve* (q.v.).]

1. To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring, as wool or cotton, into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.; to slub.

2. To draw out into thread; to ravel: as, To *rove* a stocking.

rove-beetle, *s.*

1. (*Sing.*): Any of the larger Staphylinidæ, as *Ocypus olens.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Brachelytra in general.

rôve (1), *s.* [ROVE (2), *v.*]

1. *Boat-building:* A small copper ring or washer, upon which the end of a nail is clinched on the inside of a boat.

2. *Spinning:* A sliver of wool or cotton, slightly compacted by twisting. [ROVING, 2.]

*** rôve** (2), *s.* [ROVE (1), *v.*] A roving or rambling about.

"In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 675.

rôv'-ĕr, *rovare, *s.* [Dut. *roover*, from *rooven* = to rob.] [ROVE (1), *v.*]

* 1. A robber, a pirate, a freebooter.

"The best men of ye cytie hy thyse ryotous persones were spoyled and robbid; and hy the *rouers* also of ye see."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, p. 359.

2. One who roves, rambles, or roams about; a wanderer.

3. A fickle or inconstant person.

*4. A kind of strong, heavy arrow, shot at an elevation, generally of 45°.

"Here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

*5. An archer. (*Ben Jonson.*)

*6. A mark on a target.

7. In croquet a ball which has passed through all the hoops, and hit the stick opposite to the starting-post. The term is also applied to the player whose ball is in this position.

* ¶ (1) *To run at rovers:* To run wild, or without restraint.

*(2) *To shoot at rovers:*

Archery: To shoot at a target or mark with an elevation, not at point-blank; to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not at the butt which was nearer; hence, fig., to shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

"You pretend to shoote at the butte, you *shoot* quite *at the rovers*, and cleane from the marke."—*Cranmer: Answer to Gardiner*, p. 63.

*** rôv'-ĕr-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *rove* (1); *-ery.*] Piracy, freebooting.

"Their manifold robberies and *roveries*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 205.

rôv'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROVE (1), *v.*]

roving-shot, *s.* A stray or random shot.

rôv'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ROVE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Cotton-manufacture:

1. The same as ROVE (2), *s.*

2. A process intervening between carding and spinning, in which a number of slivers from the carding-machine, contained in separate cans, are associated by being conducted between pairs of rollers, and then between other successive pairs, by which the combined sliver is reduced and elongated; the sliver, as it issues from the last pair of rollers, being brought to the condition of a rove by being slightly twisted by mechanical means.

roving-frame, roving-machine, *s.* A machine in which the process of roving is effected. [ROVING, C. 2.]

roving-head, *s.* A roving-frame used in the worsted manufacture.

roving-machine, *s.* [ROVING-FRAME.]

roving-plate, *s.* A piece of iron or steel plate which is held to the top of a grindstone with its edge inclined at a small angle, for the purpose of smoothing its surface.

roving-reel, *s.* A contrivance for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn.

*** rôv'-ĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *roving* (1); *-ly.*] In a roving, wandering, or rambling manner.

"God has actually been pleased to discover by supernatural revelation (what, by reason, without it, he can either not at all, or but *rovingly* guess at."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 522.

*** rôv'-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *roving* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of roving.

rōw (1), ***raw, *rewe, *rowe**, *s.* [A.S. *ráw*, *rāwe.*]

1. A series of persons or things set in or arranged in a continued line; a line, a rank, a file. (*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*, xxx.)

2. *Specif.:* A number of houses standing together in a line.

*3. A line of writing. (*Chaucer.*)

¶ *In rows:*

Bot.: In lines or series, which are not necessarily opposite. The number of these rows is often indicated as bifarious = in two rows, trifarious = in three rows, &c.

row-culture, *s.*

Agric.: That method of culture in which the crops, as wheat, are sown in drills.

rōw (2), *s.* [ROW (2), *v.*] An excursion or trip taken in a row-boat.

rōw (3), *s.* [ROLL, *s.*]

1. A roll, a list.

2. A roll of bread.

rŏw (4), *s.* [Put for *rouse* = drunkenness, uproar; for the loss of the *s* cf. *pea, cherry, sherry*, &c.] A riotous noise; a noisy disturbance; a quarrel, a tumult, a commotion.

† **rōw** (1), *v.t.* [Row (1), *s.* To set, dispose, or arrange in a row or line; to set or stud with a number of things ranged in a line.

rōw (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *rówan* = to row, to sail, cogn. with Lut. *roeijen;* Icel. *roa;* Sw. *ro;* Dan. *roe;* M. H. Ger. *ruejen.*] [RUDDER.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To impel, as a boat, along the surface of water by means of oars.

2. To transport by rowing in a boat.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To labour with an oar or oars.

"The sailors ship their oars, and cease to *row*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

2. To be moved by means of oars.

"A galley . . . *rowed* up to the flag-ship."—*Mickle: Discovery of India.*

¶ (1) *Row dry:* An order given to the oarsmen to row in such a manner as not to splash the water.

(2) *Rowed of all:* An order to cease pulling and lay in the oars.

row-boat, *s.* A boat propelled by rowing.

"Then each took bow and bolts in hand,
Their *row-boat* launch'd and leapt to land."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 12.

row-lock, *s.* [ROWLOCK.]

row-port, *s.*

Naut. (*Pl*): Small ports near the water's edge for the sweeps or large oars, whereby a vessel is rowed during a calm.

rōw (3), *v.i.* [ROLL.] To roll, to revolve.

"I trust bowls will *row* right, though they are awee ajee e'enow."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

rów (4), *v.t.* [Row (4), *s.*] To involve in a row; to abuse, to scold.

* **rōw,** *a.* [ROUGH.]

* **rōw'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *row* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rowed over or upon.

"That long barren fen
Once *rowable.*" *Ben Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetrie.*

rów'-an, rō'-an, *s.* [Sw. *rönn;* Dan. *rön;* cf. Lat. *Ornus.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The Rowan-tree (q.v.).

"How clung the *rowan* to the rock."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

rowan-tree, *s.* The Mountain Ash (q.v.).

ro'-wa-nąb, *s.* [Hind. *rawannah.*] A permit or passport. (*East Indies.*)

rów'-dĕ-dów, *s.* [ROWDYDOW.]

rów'-dy, *s.* & *a.* [From ROW, (4), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* A noisy, rough fellow; a rough.

"A drunken, gambling, cut-throat *rowdy.*"—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. x.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Rough, riotous, blackguardly, ruffianly.

"Leaning with *rowdy* grace on the bar."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1878, p. 684.

2. Coarsely showy; flashy, gaudy.

rów'-dy-dów, *s.* [From the noise of the beat of a drum.] A continuous noise. (*Vulgar.*)

rów'-dy-dów-dy, *a.* [ROWDYDOW.] Noisy, turbulent.

rów'-dy-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rowdy; -ish.*] Characterized by rowdyism; rough.

rów'-dy-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *rowdy; -ism.*] The conduct or behaviour of a rowdy or rough; ruffianism.

"That contingent of *rowdyism* which swells every large crowd."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 9, 1886.

* **rów'-ęl,** * **rów'-ęll,** *s.* [Fr. *rouelle,* from Low Lat. *rotella,* dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little ring, circle, or wheel; specif.:

(1) The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

"Lord Marmion turned, well was his need!
And dashed the *rowels* in his steed."
Scott: Marmion, vii. 14.

(2) The flat ring in a horse's bit.

"The iron *rowells* into frothy fome he hitt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 37.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* A roll of hair, silk, or leather, corresponding to a seton in surgery.

2. *Agric.:* The spiked wheel of the Norwegian harrow and other soil pulverizers.

rowel-head, *s.* The axis on which the rowel turns. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.,* i. 1.)

rów'-ęl, *v.t.* [ROWEL, *s.*]

Farr.: To insert a rowel in.

"*Rowel* the horse in the chest."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

rów'-ęl-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROWEL, *v.*]

roweling-needle, *s.*

Farr.: An instrument used in farriery to insert a rowel through the skin of a horse.

roweling-scissors, *s.*

Farr.: An instrument used in inserting rowels in the flesh of horses.

rów'-ęn, rōū'-ęn, row-ings, rough-ings, *s.* [Prob. from Mid. Eng. *row* = rough.]

1. A stubble-field left unploughed till after Michaelmas or thereabout, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage.

"Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens* till snow comes."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Aftermath; the second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.

"The *rowen* grasse afterwards commeth up so thicke and high for pasture and forrage."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. xxviii.

rōw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who rows; one who manages a boat with oars.

"Of the unhappy *rowers* some were criminals who had been justly condemned to a life of hardship and danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

row-et, row-ett, *s.* [ROWEN.]

rówl, rowle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Nautical:

1. The sheave of a whip-tackle.

2. A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.

Rów'-leў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish in Staffordshire, three miles S.E. of Dudley, containing the Rowley Hills.

Rowley-rag, *s.*

Geol.: Prismatic and columnar basalt in the Rowley Hills. [RAGSTONE.]

* **rów'-lĭt,** *s.* [Fr. *roulette.*] A small wheel.

row-lock (pron. **rŭl'-lŏck**), *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), v., and *lock.*]

Naut.: A crotch or notch on the gunwale of a boat, against which the oar works in rowing. Various devices are used: (1) Two short pegs or posts rising from the gunwale; (2) an iron stirrup pivoted in the gunwale; (3) an iron pin in the gunwale, and the oar fastened to it by a thong; (4) a pin in the gunwale passing through a hole in the oar; (5) a notch in the gunwale.

rōw'-lў-pōw-lў, *s.* [ROLLYPOLLY.]

* **równ,** * **rowne,** *v.t.* or *i.* [ROUN.]

* **równ'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rown; -er.*] One who whispers; a whisperer. (*Fox: Actes,* p. 505.)

rówte, *v.i.* [ROUT (2), *v.*]

rówth, *s.* & *a.* [ROUTH.]

Rŏx'-bŭrgh, *s.* [A southern county of Scotland, adjoining Northumberland, and the title of a dukedom. John Ker, the third duke (1740–1804), was a noted bibliophile, and the binding known as Roxburgh-style was so named because first employed in his library.] (See etym. and compound.)

Roxburgh-style, *s.*

Bookbinding: A style of binding consisting of a plain leather (generally morocco) back, with the lettering in gold high up, plain cloth or marbled paper sides, the top of the book gilt-edged, but the fore-edge and tail left white, and trimmed, not cut.

rŏx-bŭrgh'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Wm. Roxburgh, M.D., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1793 to 1814.]

Bot.: The sole genus of Roxburghiaceæ (q.v.), with four species from India. The stems are a hundred fathoms long. The roots, prepared with limewater, are candied by the Hindoos, but their flavour is insipid.

rŏx-bŭrgh-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *roxburghi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Roxburghworts; an order of Dictyogens. Twining shrubs with tuberous roots (?), reticulated and coriaceous leaves, with primary ribs connected by secondary veins. Perianth large, petaloid, in four divisions. Stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled, with two many-seeded placentæ from the base of the pericarp, which is one-celled, two-valved. One genus, with four species, from India.

rŏx'-bŭrgh-wŏrt, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *roxburgh(ia),* and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Roxburghiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

* **roў,** *a.* [ROYAL.]

* **roў,** *s.* [Fr. *roi.*] A king.

roў'-al, * **roi-al,** * **roy-all,** * **re-al,** * **ri-al,** * **ri-all,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *real, roial,* (Fr. *royal*), from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a king; pertaining, or attached to the crown; regal.

"The *royal* blood of France."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

2. Established, founded, or maintained by the king or the crown. [REGIUS.]

3. Becoming or befitting a king; kingly, princely. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iv. 1.)

4. Noble, generous, illustrious.

"How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio?"
Shakesp: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 5. Noble, magnificent.

"Our *royal,* good, and gallant ship."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

6. Applied to a stag having antlers with twelve tines.

"A *royal* stag, or animal with twelve tines, is not now uncommon."—*Field,* Jan. 9, 1886.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

* 1. A rial (q.v.).

2. One of the shoots of a stag's head; a royal antler (q.v.).

3. A royal stag.

"In the time intervening from the sixth year of his existence, the stag destined to be a *royal* has a conspicuously good head."—*Field,* Jan. 9, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A mast and sail next above the top-gallant.

"We were under *royals* at four o'clock in the afternoon."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 15, 1885.

2. *Ordn.:* A small mortar.

3. *Paper:* A size of drawing and writing paper, measuring 23½ × 12 inches, and weighing according to quality. Often used adjectively: as, *royal* octavo, *royal* quarto.

¶ *The Royals:*

Mil.: The name given to the first regiment of foot in the British Army, now called the Royal Scots, and supposed to be the oldest regular troops in Europe.

Royal Academy, *s.* An English society to promote the arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving. In 1765, a charter was granted to "The Incorporated Society of Artists." Dissensions almost immediately arose, its more eminent members withdrew, and on Dec. 10, 1768, obtained from the king a charter for the "Royal Academy of Arts, in London," now known as the Royal Academy. The first exhibition of their paintings took place at Somerset House, in 1780. In 1834 the Society was removed to the National Gallery, then just erected in Trafalgar Square. [ACADEMICIAN, ACADEMY.]

Royal Academy of Music: A society founded in 1823, which gave its first concert in 1828, and was incorporated in 1830.

royal-antler, *s.* The third branch of the horn of a deer.

royal-arch, *s.* A degree in freemasonry.

royal-arms, arms-royal, *s. pl.*

Her.: The personal arms borne by the successive sovereigns of a country, as distinguished from those which they bear in their public capacity, namely, the arms of the country over which they rule.

royal-assent, *s.* [ASSENT, *s,* B.]

Royal Astronomical Society, *s.* A society for astronomical research, which was founded in London in 1820, and received its charter in 1831.

royal-bay, *s.*

Bot.: Laurus nobilis or *indica.*

royal-blue, *s.* A deep-coloured and beautiful smalt, and also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamelling, in which uses it is very permanent; but in water and oil its beauty soon decays, as is no uncommon case with other vitrified pigments. It is not in other respects an eligible pigment, being, notwithstanding its beautiful appearance, very inferior to other cobalt blues.

royal bounty, *s.* A fund from which money is granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded on duty.

royal-burgh, *s.* [BUROH.]

royal-charter, *s.* A charter granted by the sovereign, and conveying certain rights and privileges to the subjects, as a charter granted to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions.

Royal Family, *s.* The family of the sovereign, specif. the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. With regard to the other princes and princesses, the term Royal Family has two meanings. In the wider one it comprehends all those who are by any possibility inheritable to the crown. In the narrower one it is limited to those who are within a certain degree of propinquity to the reigning prince, and to whom therefore the law pays extraordinary respect. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.) (*English.*)

royal-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Osmunda.

royal-fish, *s.* [FISH-ROYAL.]

royal-glass, *s.* Painted glass.

royal-grant, *s.* A grant of letters patent from the crown.

Royal Humane Society, *s.* [HUMANE.]

Royal Institution, *s.* An institution founded in London by Count Rumford, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, March 9, 1799, and incorporated Jan. 13, 1800. It is designed to diffuse knowledge, to facilitate the general introduction of mechanical inventions, and teach by lectures and experiments the application of science to the common purposes of life. It has, as a rule, had for its lecturers some of the first scientific men of the age.

royal-mantle, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Anticlea sinuata.*

royal-mast, *s.*

Naut.: The fourth mast from the deck; a royal.

* **royal-merchant,** *s.* A term formerly applied to merchants who founded principalities which their descendants enjoyed, as the Grimaldi of Venice, the Medici of Florence, &c.; also applied to one who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom.

royal-mines, *s. pl.* Mines of gold and silver.

royal-oak, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An oak in Boscobel Wood in which Charles II. is said to have taken shelter after the battle of Worcester, hence a frequent public-house sign.

* 2. *Astron.: Robur Carolinum.* (*Halley.*)

Royal Observatory, *s.* [OBSERVATORY, ¶.]

* **royal-rich,** *a.* Rich as a king; rich or gorgeous enough for a king.

Royal Society, *s.* A society for prosecuting research in general and physico-mathematical science in particular, founded in London in 1660. In 1645, a few friends, including Drs. Wilkins and Wallis, established a scientific club in the metropolis, which maintained a chequered and intermittent existence sometimes in London at others in Oxford, till at length being revived at the Restoration it became the parent of the Royal Society. At a meeting of the club, held Nov. 28, 1660, the formation of a new society was resolved on, and its scope and constitution defined. Its first public action took place on Dec. 5, 1660, and the members, in 1662, obtained a charter, and were incorporated as the Royal Society. Charles II. flattered himself that he was its founder, and among the names of its fellows was that of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Sir Isaac Newton was elected a fellow in Jan., 1672, admitted in Feb., 1672, and in 1703 became president. The first number of the *Philosophical Transactions*, recording the work of the society, appeared on March 6, 1665. After 1800 the annual volume took the place of occasional numbers. In 1709, a bequest from Sir Godfrey Copley led to the establishment of the Copley gold medal, and a donation from Count Rumford, in 1796, resulted in the foundation of the Rumford gold and silver medals. Two more medals were established by George IV. in 1825. The Linnæan Society branched off from it in 1788, the Geological Society in 1807, and the Royal Astronomical Society in 1820. For a considerable time the number of the members stood at 600; latterly, however, only fifteen members have been annually elected, so that the number of fellows will in a few years be reduced below 500. With the exception of a small Roman Academy, the Royal Society of London was the first of the kind established, the Royal Academy of Science at Paris not having arisen till 1666.

¶ (1) *The Royal Society of Edinburgh:* A Scotch society of a similar type, which was incorporated in 1783, having been developed from the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, commenced in 1739.

(2) *Royal Society of Literature:* A society founded under the patronage of George IV. in 1823, and chartered in 1826. It awards gold medals.

royal-standard, *s.* [STANDARD.]

royal-tiger, *s.* [TIGER.]

royal-yard, *s.*

Naut.: The fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

* **roy'-al-ĕt,** * **roy'-ŏ-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *royal* (q.v.).] A petty king or sovereign; a kinglet.

"There were . . . two other *royalets*, as ouly kings by his leave."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 10.

* **roy'-al-ĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *royalisme.*] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government.

roy'-al-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *royaliste.*]

A. *As subst.:* An adherent or supporter of monarchical government; specif. applied to:

(1) An adherent of Charles I. and Charles II. in the Civil War, as opposed to a Roundhead (q.v.).

"His majesty and all *royalists* must necessarily yeeld, that the ports, forts, navy, ammunition, armes, and revenues thus seised on by the parliament, though his majestie's in point of possession, yet are not his, but the kingdome's in point of right and interest."—*Prynne: Sovereign Power of Parliament*, pt. ii., p. 12.

(2) An adherent of the Bourbon family after the French Revolution.

B. *As adj.:* Supporting monarchical government; belonging to the Royalists.

* **roy'-al-ize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *royal; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make royal.

"Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I spill mine own."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear royal sway.

"If long he look to rule and *royalize*."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 79.

roy'-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *royal; -ly.*] In a royal manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

"It shall be so my care
To have you *royally* appointed."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **roy-alme,** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *royaume.*] A kingdom, a realm (q.v.).

"The establishement and continuacion of peace and tranquilitie in this *royalme* for euer."—*Udal: New Testament*, p. 6. (Pref.)

roy'-al-ty, * **roy-al-te,** * **roy-al-tie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *realte, reialte, royaulte* (Fr. *royauté*), from Lat. *regalitatem*, accus. of *regalitas*, from *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

I. The state, character, or dignity of a king; the condition of a person of royal rank.

"Is this the *royalty* of Albion's king?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

2. The state of being of royal birth; royal extraction.

"By the *royalties* of both your bloods."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

3. Deportment becoming or befitting a king; kingly character.

"Pallas had put hy,
With her faire rod, Ulysses' *royalty*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xvi.

4. The person of a king; majesty; a title applied to kings.

"Thus his *royalty* doth speak in me."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

5. The Sovereign, or a member of the Royal Family (the abstract put for the concrete): as, *Royalty* was present.

6. A right or prerogative of a sovereign; especially a signorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord.

"With the property were connected *royalties*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. A tax paid to the crown or to the landlord on the produce of a mine.

8. A tax paid to a person who holds a grant of a pateut from the crown for the use of such patent; it is generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured; a percentage paid to the owner of an article for its use; hence, a percentage of profits paid to an author for the privilege of reprinting his works.

"Houses which not only paid no *royalty* to authors but freely availed themselves of the experience and outlay of American publishers who had paid *royalty*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 138.

* 9. An emblem of royalty.

"Did give him that same *royalty* he wears."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

10. A royal manor; a manor.

"Some extraordinary takes of salmon have been secured in the Avon *royalty* here this week."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1888.

II. A kingdom, a domain, a province, a sphere.

* 12. The area occupied by a royal burgh; (*pl.*) the bounds of a royal burgh. (*Scotch.*)

roy'-ē-na, *s.* [Named after Adrian Van Royen, once Professor of Botany at Leyden.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ. *Royena lucida* is a white-flowered greenhouse plant.

roy'-lē-a, *s.* [Named after John Forbes Royle, Esq., Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Saharunpore.]

Bot.: A genus of Ballotidæ. The leaves of *Roylea elegans* are used in India as a bitter tonic febrifuge.

* **roŷne** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *rogner.*] To bite, to gnaw.

* **roŷne** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *grogner.*] To growl, to mutter.

"Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne* when savage choler can redound."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 38.

* **roŷn'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Fr. *rogneux* = mangy, from *rogne* = mange, scab, from Lat. *rubiginem*, accus. of *rubigo* = rust.] Mangy, scurvy, paltry, mean.

"The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 2.

roys'-tĕr, *s.* [ROISTER.]

1. A roisterer.

2. A drunken spree or frolic.

* **roys'-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [ROISTERER.]

* **roys'-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *royster; -ous.*] Unruly, revelling.

"The *roysterous* young dogs."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

Roys'-tŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A market town partly in Hertfordshire and partly in Cambridgeshire.

Royston crow, *s.*

Ornith.: Corvus cornix, long considered a separate species. [CROW, *s.*, III. 2. (B).]

"Evideuce accumulated during many years, through the observatiou of ornithologists of many countries and of many schools, seems at last to compel the conclusion that no specific distinction can be maintained between the birds long known scientifically as *Corvus corone* and *Corvus cornix*, and in English as the Black or Carrion-Crow, and the Gray, Hooded, or *Royston-Crow*."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 274.

* **roy'-tĕ-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi* = a king.] A petty king.

"Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England."—*Heylin.*

* **roŷt'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Perhaps for *riotish* or *routish.*] Wild, irregular.

"No weed presumed to show its *roytish* face."
Beaumont: Pysche, p. 86.

rō-zĕlle', *s.* [ROSELLE.]

rŏz'-ĕt, *s.* [ROSIN.] (*Scotch.*)

rŭb, * **rubbe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gael. *rub* = to rub; Ir. & Gael. *rubadh* = a rubbing; Wel. *rhwbio* = to rub; *rhwb* = a rub; Ir. *ruboir*; Gael. *rubair* = a rubber; Dan. *rubbe* = to rub.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass along, or over the surface of, with pressure or friction; to apply friction to.

"She *rubs* her hands."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To clean by rubbing; to wipe.

"*Rub* your chain with crumbs."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

3. To remove by rubbing or friction; to chafe.

"Some, with holding in the nocks of their shafte harde, *rub'de* the skinne of their fingers."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

4. To spread a thin coating or covering over the surface of; to smear.

"What would make one suspect that they *rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 5. To polish, to retouch, to touch up. (Followed by *over.*)

"The whole business of our redemption is, to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul."—*South.*

* 6. To hinder, to cross, to obstruct, to interfere with.

"'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopped."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* 7. To touch hard; to gall, to chafe; to fret or tease with gibes or sarcasms.

"He who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Sidney.*

II. *Building, &c.:*

1. To polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere.

2. To smooth, as the dipped surface of a brick with a piece of rough-grained stone.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move or pass along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate.

2. To fret, to chafe, to make a friction.

"This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 132.

* 3. *Bowls:* To incline or turn in towards the jack.

II. *Fig.:* To move or pass with difficulty; to get along with difficulty. (Followed by *along, on,* or *through*): as, He can just manage to *rub along.*

¶ Things are *rubbed* sometimes for purposes of convenience; but they are *chafed, fretted,* and *galled* injuriously: the skin is liable to *chafe* from any violence; leather will *fret* from the motion of a carriage; when the skin is once broken, animals will become *galled* by a continuance of the friction.

¶ 1. *To rub down:*

(1) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by rubbing or friction; to render less prominent.

(2) To clean by rubbing; to curry: as, To *rub down* a horse.

* 2. *To rub off:* To go off in a hurry. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 351.)

3. *To rub out:* To remove or erase by friction: as, To *rub out* marks.

4. *To rub up:*

(1) To polish, to burnish.

(2) To rouse to action; to excite, to awaken.

rŭb, *s.* [Rub, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of rubbing; friction: as, To give anything a *rub* with a cloth.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which impedes, obstructs, or renders motion difficult; an obstruction, an impediment.

"We doubt not now
But every *rub* is smoothed on our way."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* (2) A difficulty, a cause of uneasiness, a pinch.

(3) An unevenness of surface; an inequality.

"To sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

(4) A reverse, a hardship, a difficulty.

"We have met with some notable *rubs* already, and what are yet to come we knew not."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(5) A sarcasm, a jibe, a taunt.

(6) A rub-stone (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bowls:* Inequality of ground which hinders the motion of the bowl.

2. *Cards:* The same as Rubber (q.v.).

"'Can you one?' inquired the old lady. 'I can,' replied Mr. Pickwick. 'Double, single, and the *rub.*'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vi.

rub-a-dub, *s.* The sound of a drum when beaten. (From the sound.)

rub-iron, *s.* A plate on a carriage or waggon-bed, against which the fore-wheel rubs when turning short. Called wheel-guard plate in a field-artillery carriage. One is placed on each side of the stock.

rub-stone, *s.* A stone, usually of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone; specif., the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

† rû-bāçe′, † rû-bāsse′, *s.* [Lat. *rubeus* = red.]

Min.: (1) Rock-crystal from Brazil, enclosing red scales of hæmatite or göthite; (2) rock-crystal which, when heated and plunged into a cool coloured solution, becomes fissured, and admits the red colouring matter; (3) rubicelle (q.v.); (4) Rose-quartz (q.v.).

rû-ba′-tō, *a* [Ital. = stolen.]

Music: A style of singing or playing in which some of the notes are unduly lengthened, and others proportionately contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

*** rŭb′-bage (ag as ĭġ), * rŭb′-bĭdġe,** *s.* [Rubbish.]

rŭbbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rub, *v.*]

rubbed-work, *s.*

Build.: Brick- or stonework smoothed with stone or sand and water.

rŭb′-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rub,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rubs; an instrument used in rubbing or cleaning; a polisher:

(1) One who rubs.

"Mistress Younglove, the grave *rubber* of your mistress' toes."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady.*

(2) An instrument used in rubbing, as a coarse towel for rubbing the body after bathing.

"The servants . . . lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 3.

(3) A coarse file.

"The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber.*"—*Moxon.*

(4) A whetstone or rub-stone.

(5) A roll of cloth charged with emery, rottenstone, or other abradant or polishing material, for surfacing plates.

2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three, or the game which decides the contest.

"The *rubber* of matches between the two famous running men."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

3. An inequality or unevenness of ground; a rub, an obstruction.

4. Hence, obstruction, difficulty, hardship.

5. That which rubs or grates on the feelings; a rub, a sarcasm, a gibe, a taunt.

6. (*Pl.*): A disease in sheep, causing great heat and itching. Called also Scab, Shab, or Ray.

7. India-rubber (q.v.).

8. Hence, used for:

(1) An overshoe made of india-rubber. (*Amer.*)

(2) A small block or piece of caoutchouc used for erasing pencil marks.

(3) An india-rubber tire for the wheel of a cycle, perambulator, cab, &c.

(4) The ball used in the game of lacrosse. It is about the size of a billiard ball.

"He secured the *rubber* again, and made a second attempt at goal, which missed."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Electricity:*

(1) That part of an electrical machine which rubs against the cylinder or disc.

(2) The moving pad or piston of an electrophorus.

2. *Mason.:* A board or block used in grinding or polishing. In the mouldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble.

3. *Naut.:* A tool for flattening down the seams in sail-making.

4. *Vehicles:* The part of the waggon-lock which presses against the wheels.

rubber-cloth, *s.*

1. Fabric covered with caoutchouc.

2. Caoutchouc in sheets.

rubber-file, *s.* A heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds. They are of square or triangular section, and used for coarse work. When they have three flat faces and one rounded, they are known as half-thick files.

rubber-knife, *s.* A rubber-saw (q.v.).

rubber-mould, *s.*

1. A flask or former for shaping plastic rubber.

2. A vulcanite mould for shaping plates for artificial dentures, &c.

rubber-saw, *s.* A circular knife used in cutting India-rubber. It is not properly a saw, but is so termed in the trade. It is driven at high speed, and kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water.

rŭb′-bẽr-īde, rŭb′-bẽr-īte, rŭb′-bẽr-ōid, *s.* Imitations of commercial India rubber.

*** rŭb′-bĭdġe,** *s.* [Rubbish.]

rŭb′-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rub, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of wiping the surface with pressure.

2. That which is obtained by rubbing; specif., an impression of an inscription obtained by rubbing.

3. The process of straightening the wires for needles.

rubbing-paunch, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood nailed on the fore-side of a mast to prevent injury to the latter by yards or spars in raising or lowering.

rubbing-post, *s.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

rubbing-stone, *s.*

Bricklaying: A grit-stone, which is placed upon the bricklayer's bench, and upon which stones are rubbed smooth after being dressed by an axe to a shape suitable for gauged arches, domes, niches, or similar work.

rŭb′-bĭsh, * rŭb′-bĭdġe, * rob-eux, * rob-ows, * rub-bage, * rub-brish, *s.* [O. Fr. * *robel,* pl. *robeux* or *robeaux.*]

1. Fragments; pieces broken or imperfect; ruins of buildings.

"A fine ruin is one thing, and a heap of *rubbish* another."—*Pope; Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or useless.

3. Confusion, mingled mass.

"That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

4. Nonsense: as, That is all *rubbish.*

*** rubbish-walling,** *s.* [Rubble-work.]

rŭb′-bĭsh-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish; -ing.*] Trashy, worthless, rubbishy.

"It was a good army bell tent, and seemed a palace to me after the *rubbishing* little impostor."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŭb′-bĭsh-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish; -y.*]

1. Containing rubbish; consisting of rubbish.

"Clearing weedy, *rubbishy* turf."—*W. P. Hunter: Geological Essay*, p. 41.

2. Trashy, worthless.

rŭb′-ble, *s.* [Rubbish.]

1. Pieces of rough stone; rubbish.

"Pieces of timber, bars of iron, massy stones, together with all the *rubble* and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile."—*Dean King: Sermon*, p. 20.

2. Stones of irregular shape and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used to fill up behind the face courses of walls or in coarse masonry, also masonry of such stuff: rubble-work.

"We lay the foundation of our houses with *rubble* up to the level of the earth."—*Scribner's Magazine*, October, 1878, p. 895.

3. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.

4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. (*Prov.*)

rubble-stone, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Rubble-stones* owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in a hurry and with great precipitation."—*Woodward.*

rubble-wall, *s.* A wall built of rubble-work.

rubble-work, rubble-walling, *s.*

Mason.: Masonry in which stones are used in the rough, without being dressed to size, unless on their exposed faces.

* **rŭb′-blў,** *a.* [Eng. *rubbl(e); -y.*] Abounding in small, irregular stones; containing, or of the nature of rubble.

rû′-bē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rub(us)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx persistent, ebracteolate; carpels many; ovules, two in each carpel, pendulous; fruit of one or many small drupes.

rû-bē-ăn-hў′-drĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *anhydric.*] Derived from, or containing sulphuretted hydrogen and cyanogen.

rubeanhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A sulphydrate of cyanogen, $C_2N_2H_4S_2$ (*Berzelius*). Prepared by passing cyanogen gas and sulphydric acid into alcohol. It is deposited from the solution in yellow-red shining crystals, very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

* **rû-bĕd′-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rubedo*, genit. *rubedinis* = redness.] Reddish.

* **rû-bē-fā′-çĭ-ent** (or ç as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *rubefaciens*, pr. par. of *rubefacio* = to make red: *rubeo* = to be red, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Making red, reddening.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A substance for external application, causing redness, but not followed by blister. The chief are: a weak solution of ammonia, compound camphor liniment, mustard, oil of turpentine, &c.

rû-bē-făc′-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *rubefactus*, pa. par. of *rubefacio* = to make ruddy.] The production of a red colour in water. In fresh water this is effected by *Astasia hæmatodes*, a species of Daphne, by some Naidina, and by Red Snow (q.v.). In salt water it is done by Trichodesmum, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **rû′-bē-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ruby*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little ruby.

rû-bĕl′-la, *s.* German measles or rotheln.

rû′-bĕl-lāne, *s.* [Lat. *rubell(us)* = somewhat red; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered Biotite (q.v.), occurring in an altered porphyritic dolerite in Bohemia.

rû-bĕlle′ (1), *s.* [Ger., from *reiben* = to rub.]

Metall.: An iron plate on which ores are ground to test them, or prepare for test by assay.

rû-bĕlle′ (2), *s.* [Ger. *rubellan.*] A red colour in enamelling.

rubelle-enamel, *s.* A process in which the design, after having been worked out in relief on the plate, or otherwise, of earthenware, is covered with an enamel of one colour. Those parts of the design where the layer of this enamel is thinnest show the lightest colour, while those where the impression of the design has been deepest appear darkest.

rû′-bĕl-līte, *s.* [Lat. *rubell(us)* = reddish; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A red variety of tourmaline (q.v.), occurring in crystals mostly transparent and containing lithia.

Rû′-bĕns, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated Flemish painter (1577–1640).

Rubens' brown, *s.* A pigment still in use in the Netherlands under this appellation. It is an earth of a lighter colour, more ochreous texture, and of a warmer or more tawny hue than the Vandyke brown of the London shops. It works well both in water and oil, and much resembles the brown used by Teniers.

rû-bē′-ō-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *ruber* = red.]

Med.: The measles (q.v.).

rû′-bē′-ō-lōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubeola*; *-oid.*] Resembling rubeola or measles.

rû′-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Lat. *ruber* = red; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: The same as Cuprite (q.v.).

rûb-ĕ-rўth′-rĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia)*, and Eng. *erythric.*] Contained in, or derived from madder.

ruberythric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{36}H_{40}O_{20}$. A yellow substance existing in madder root, and extracted by a complicated process from the filtrate, obtained when the decoction of madder is treated with neutral acetate of lead, and the alizarin precipitate removed. It forms yellow prisms of silky lustre, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. By boiling with dilute acids rubcrythric-acid is converted into alizarin and glucose.

* **rû-bĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Rubescent.] A growing or becoming rubescent; the state of being red; a blush.

* **rû-bĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *rubescens*, pr. par. of *rubesco*, incept. from *rubeo* = to be red; *ruber* = red.] Growing or becoming red; tendency to redness.

* **rû′-bĕ-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = red, reddish.]

Geomancy: A figure constellation-like, representing Mars direct. When Mars is retrograde he is called Puella. (*Chaucer.*)

rû′-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = madder; *rubeus* = red.]

Bot.: Madder; the typical genus of Rubiaceæ, or a genus of Galiaceæ. Corolla rotate, campanulate, or funnel-shaped, four to five cleft, stamens four or five, fruit a two-lobed berry. About fifty species are known, chiefly from temperate regions. One, *Rubia peregrina*, a plant with yellowish flowers, is British. *R. tinctoria* is madder. From *R. cordifolia*, called also *R. Munjista*, come the roots called Munjeeth (q.v.). *R. sikkimensis* yields a dye. *R. Relboun* is the Madder of Chili. The roots of *R. augustissima* are also highly coloured. *R. noxa* is said to be poisonous. [Madder.]

rû-bĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants founded by Jussieu in 1789. Monopetalous plants, with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules; stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes; ovary inferior compound. Lindley separated it into Galiaceæ and Cinchonaceæ (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker recurs to the old arrangement.

rû-bĭ-ăç′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rubiac(in)*; *-ic.*] Derived from, or containing rubiacin.

rubiacic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{32}H_9O_{17}$. Produced, according to Schunck, by boiling rubiacin or rubiafin with ferric nitrate or chloride, and adding hydrochloric acid, which throws down impure rubiacic acid. It is purified by reprecipitation. The acid is obtained as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, and reconverted into rubiacin by sulphuric acid.

rû-bĭ-ăç′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubiac(eæ)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$. Madder-orange. A yellow colouring matter, discovered by Runge in madder root. It crystallizes in light yellow plates or needles having a strong reddish-green lustre, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow liquid, and in alkalis forming purple solutions. It is of little use as a dye, a piece of mordanted calico being scarcely coloured by it.

rû-bī′-ą-dĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubiad(ip)in.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$. A substance produced, together with glucose, by the action of alkalis on rubiacin. It crystallizes in yellow needles or rectangular plates, which are slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a yellow solution, and aqueous ammonia dissolves it at the boiling heat with blood-red colour.

rû-bĭ-ăd′-ĭ-pĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; Eng. *(a)dip(ose)*, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{24}O_5$ (?). One of the compounds formed by the fermentation of madder with erythrozym. After the removal of alizarin, rubiretin, rubiafin, &c., it is obtained, along with rubiagin, from which it is separated by solution in cold alcohol. It is a yellowish-brown fatty substance, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, the latter forming a blood-red soapy liquid.

rû-bī′-ą-fĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; *f* connect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{26}O_9$ (?). A substance isomeric with rubiadin, and produced by the fermentation of rubian. It is separated, along with verantin, from alizarin, &c., by the action of acetate of copper, and from verantin by boiling with stannous oxide. It crystallizes from the stannous solution in yellow shining plates and needles which behave in all respects like rubiacin.

rû-bī′-ą-ģĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; *g* connect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Produced by the fermentation of rubian, and separated from rubiadipin by cold alcohol. It is obtained as yellow granules or grouped needles, insoluble in boiling water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Alkalis dissolve it with blood-red colour, and neutral acetate of lead throws down orange-coloured grains from its alcoholic solution. Formula uncertain.

rû′-bĭ-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$. A glucoside, discovered by Schunck in madder root in 1847. It yields, under the influence of acids, alkalis, or madder ferment, alizarin, with other colouring matters, and glucose. It is a dry, brittle, amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish, and of a deep yellow colour in thin layers, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Its solutions are very bitter. Heated above 130° it gives off orange-red vapours of alizarin. Oil of vitriol dissolves it with blood-red colour.

rû-bĭ-ăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rubian*; *-ic.*] Contained or derived from rubian (q.v.).

rubianic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_{14}$ (?). Produced by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis, and obtained by treating rubian with baryta water, collecting the barium compound formed, decomposing the latter with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing from boiling water. It forms lemon-yellow silky ucedles, tastes bitter, reddens litmus, dissolves easily in boiling water and in alcohol, but not in ether.

rû-bĭ-ăn′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubian*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{38}O_{15}$. Obtained by boiling aqueous rubian with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving out alizarin, &c., with boiling alcohol from the colouring matters produced, and continuing the treatment of the solid residue with boiling alcohol, from whence rubianin crystallizes in lemon-yellow coloured needles with silky lustre, moderately soluble in boiling water, very slightly in alcohol.

* **ru-bi-ble,** *s.* [Ribible.]

rû′-bĭ-çan, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] A term applied to a horse that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but so that this gray or white is not predominant there.

* **rû′-bĭ-cā-tĭve,** *s.* [Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] That which produces a reddish or ruby colour.

rû′-bĭ-çĕlle, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *rubicello*, dimin. from *rubino* = a ruby.]

Min.: A jeweller's name for a yellowish or orange-red transparent spinel (q.v.).

rû-bĭ-chlör′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*, and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*).] Contained in, or derived from *Rubia tinctorum.*

rubichloric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$ (?). An acid found in the root and leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*, and separated from an aqueous solution by basic acetate of lead in presence of ammonia. It forms a colourless or slightly yellow mass, having a faint nauseous taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and is converted by heating with hydrochloric acid into dark green flocks of chlorarubin.

Rû-bĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Lat.] A small stream of Italy, falling into the Adriatic to the north of Ariminum. It formed in part the northern boundary of *Italia Propria*, and on this account the Roman generals were forbidden to pass the Rubicon with an armed force, under dreadful imprecations, and to do so was considered equivalent to a declaration of war. According to the story, Cæsar crossed the

Rubicon with his army at the breaking out of the civil war with Pompey, exclaiming, "The die is cast!" Hence the phrase, *To cross* (or *pass*) *the Rubicon* = to take a decisive step in any enterprise. The position of the Rubicon has not been clearly ascertained; some identify it with Fiumesimo, some with Lusa, and others with Pisatello.

rû-bĭ-cŭnd, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubeo* = to be red; Fr. *rubiconde.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclining to redness, ruddy. (Said especially of the face.)

"And this way turns his *rubicund*, round face."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

2. *Bot.:* Blushing, rosy-red.

rû-bĭ-cŭnd′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *rubicund*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being rubicund.

rû-bĭd-ĕ-hў′-drąn, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red, and Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$. A substance produced in the preparation of rubianic acid, and obtained as a reddish-yellow, transparent, bitter gum, yielding with water a yellow solution from which it is not precipitated by any metallic salt except basic acetate of lead.

rû′-bĭd-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *rubid(us)* = dark red; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{17}N$. An organic base belonging to the pyridine series, and contained with several others in coal tar. It is a colourless liquid of oily consistence and faint odour, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether, has a sp. gr. of 1·017, and boils at 230°. Its salts have a tendency to assume a reddish tint on exposure to the air.

rû-bĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red.]

Chem.: A monad metallic element belonging to the potassium group, discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860. Symbol Rb; atomic weight, 85·4; sp. gr. 1·52. It has been detected in mineral waters, in several lepidolites, and in the ash of many plants, as tobacco, tea, and coffee. It may be obtained from the saline residue in the preparation of lithia from lepidolites, by adding platinic chloride, and dissolving out the potassium compound by repeated boiling with water. The chloroplatinate of rubidium is reduced with hydrogen, and the purified chloride of rubidium, mixed with calcium tartrate and soot, is heated in a furnace, the volatilised metal being collected in a receiver containing mineral naphtha. It is a white metal with silvery lustre, soft to the touch, and melting at 38·5°. Exposed to the air, it becomes covered with a gray film, and soon takes fire. When thrown on water it takes fire even more readily than potassium, and burns with a flame like the latter.

rubidium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: RbCl. Obtained by adding hydrochloric acid to the hydrate and slowly evaporating. It forms cubic crystals which have a vitreous lustre, are permanent in the air, and anhydrous.

rubidium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: RbHO. Formed by decomposing the sulphate of rubidium with barium hydrate, and evaporating the filtrate in a silver retort. It is obtained as a white porous mass, which deliquesces rapidly in the air, possesses caustic properties as powerful as hydrate of potassium, and is soluble in alcohol.

rû′-bĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Ruby, *v.*]

* **rû-bĭf′-ĭc,** * **rû-bĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* = to make.] Making red; rubifacient.

"While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **rû-bĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *rubify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of making red; rubefaction.

"Deadation, *rubification*, and fixation."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 42.

* **rû-bĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of red.

"Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines."—*Newton: Opticks.*

* **rû-bĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make red.

"White wine vinegar is to be preferred . . . If it be *rubified* by macerating the leaves of red roses in it."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 130.

rû-bĭg′-ĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *rubigo*, genit. *rubiginis* = rust.]

Bot.: Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown. Used spec. of a surface covered by glandular hairs.

rû-bĭg′-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Rubiginose.] Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty, mildewed.

rû-bĭ′-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: An old genus of Coniomycetous Fungals. *Rubigo alnea* is found on the underside of the leaves of decaying alders.

rû-bĭ-hў′-drąn, *s.* [Rubidehydran.]

Chem.: $C_{56}H_{78}O_{35}$. A substance formed by treating rubian with acid carbonate of barium. It is a brown-yellow transparent gum, with bitter taste, dissolves easily in water, less soluble in alcohol.

* **rû′-bĭn,** *s.* [Sp.] A ruby (q.v.).

"'Twixt the perles and *rubins*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 24.

rû-bĭn-dĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. not apparent.]

rubindenic-acid, *s.* [Isamic-acid.]

rû-bĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *rubinique*, from † *rubine* = a metallic preparation of a ruby colour.] (See compound.)

rubinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Rufocatechuic acid. When a solution of catechin in an alkaline carbonate is exposed to the air, and hydrochloric acid added, rubinic acid is precipitated in red noncrystalline flocks. It is a fugitive substance and blackens during the washing and drying. It combines with the alkalis to form salts.

* **rû′-bĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rubeus.*] Red, ruddy, rubied.

"Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubinous*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, I. 4.

rû-bĭ-rĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubi(an)*, and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_2$. A substance obtained as a bye product in the preparation of ruhian, and also produced by boiling chlororuhian with alkalis. It forms a reddish-brown resin, melting at 100°; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in alcohol, also in alkalis, and in oil of vitriol with orange-red colour. It does not dye mordanted fabrics.

rû′-bĭs-lĭte, *s.* [After Rubislaw, Aberdeen, where found.]

Min.: A compact granular mineral of a dark-green colour. It belongs to the indefinite substances classed under chlorite (q.v.).

rû-bĭ-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*, and Eng. *tannic.*] (See compound.)

rubitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum.*

rû′-ble, *s.* [Rouble.]

* **rû′-bor,** *s.* [Lat.] Redness.

"A *rubor* of his countenance."—*North: Examen*, 563.

rû′-brĭc, * **ru-briche,** * **rû′-brĭck,** * **ru-bricke,** *s.* [Fr. *rubrique* (O. Fr. *rubriche*), from Lat. *rubrica* = (1) red earth, (2), a rubric, a title written in red; from *ruber* = red; Sp., Port., and Ital. *rubrica.*]

* **1.** Red earth, red ochre.

"The same in sheep's milk with *rubriche* and soft pitch."—*Topsell: Hist. Beasts*, p. 132.

2. That portion of any work, which, in the early manuscripts and typography was coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence specifically—

* (1) The title-page, or parts of it, the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red.

"No date prefix'd
Directs me in the starry *rubric* set."
Milton: P. R., iv. 393.

* (2) In law-books, the title of a statute, because formerly written or printed in red.

* (3) The title of a chapter or main division.

"Under the *rubric* 'Illusions of Perception,' we have an excellent account of the most recent scientific theory of perception."—*Athenæum*, Oct 15, 1881.

(4) In prayer-books and other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, still frequently printed in red letters.

"It is prescribed in the *rubrick* of this day's service that if there be a sermon at all, and not a homily, it shall be upon this argument, The Duty of Subjection."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

* (5) An ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

3. That which is established, fixed, or settled by authority; an authorised injunction; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority.

"Let him your *rubric* and your feasts prescribe."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 185.

* **rû′-brĭc,** * **rû′-brĭck,** * **ru-brisshe,** *v.t.* [Rubric, *s.*]

I. To adorn with or write in red; to rubricate.

"Item, for *rubrisheing* of all the booke."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 335.

2. To enact as by a rubric; to place or set in the calendar.

"*Rubricking* what saints he list."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 255

rû′-brĭc, * **rû′-brĭck,** † **rû′-brĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Rubric, *s.*]

1. Red, marked with red.

"The light and rays which appear red . . . I call *rubrick*, or red-making."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. Placed in rubrics.

"No *rubrical* directions are anywhere given."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 199.

3. Pertaining to the rubrics.

* 4. Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

"My father won't become a *rubric* martyr."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 86.

† **rû′-brĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Rubric, *a.*]

* **rû-brĭ-cāl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *rubrical*; *-ity.*] A matter connected with the rubrics; a point of ritual. (*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vi.)

rû′-brĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Rubricate, *a.*] To mark or distinguish with red.

"The one he doth *rubricate* onlie with his red letters."—*Foxe: Actes*, p. 536.

rû′-brĭ-cāte, rû′-brĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rubricatus*, pa. par. of *rubrico* = to mark with red; *rubrica*=red earth; *ruber*=red.] Marked with red.

"The rest that stand *rubricate* in old kalendars."—*Spelman: Originut. of Terms*, ch. ii.

* **rû-brĭ′-cian,** * **rû′-brĭ-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rubric*; *-ian*, *-ist.*] One versed in the rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

* **rû-brĭç′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *rubric*; *-ity.*] Redness.

"The *rubricity* of the Nile."—*Geddes.*

rû-brĭ-nĭ′-trĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *nitric.*] (See compound.)

rubrinitric-acid, *s.* [Picramic-acid.]

rûb′-sęn, *s.* [Ger., contract. from *rubesamen* = rape-seed, from *rube* = rape, and *samen* = seed.] Rape-seed.

rubsen-cake, *s.* An oil-cake, made from the seeds of *Brassica præcox*, and much used on the Continent.

rû′-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a bramble.]

Bot.: A genus of Potentillidæ (*Lindley*); of Rubeæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs, almost always prickly. Flowers in panicles or solitary, white or red. Calyx five-cleft; petals five; style short, sub-terminal. Fruit of several single-seeded juicy drupes, in a protuberant fleshy receptacle. Known species about 100, chiefly from the north temperate zone. The most important of these are *R. fruticosus*, the common Bramble, or Blackberry; *R. saxatilis*, the Stone Bramble; *R. Idæus*, the Raspberry; *R. Cæsius*, the Dewberry; *R. Chamæmorus*, the Cloudberry; and *R. articus*, which Linnæus characterizes as the prince of wild berries. The Blackberry is particularly prolific in the United States, a number of varieties with very large luscious fruit having been produced by cultivation. These include the Lawton, Early Harvest, Mammoth, and others. Of ornamental species of Rubus may be named *R. odoratus*, the Virginian Raspberry.

rû′-bў, * **ru-bie,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *rubi*, *rubis* (Fr. *rubis*), from Low Lat. *rubinum*, accus. of *rubinus* = a ruby, from Lat. *ruber* = red; *rubeo* = to be red; Sp. *rubí*, *rubin*; Port. *rubim*; Ital. *rubino.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"His ample forehead bore a coronet
With sparkling diamonds and with *rubies* set."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 54.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Redness.

"Keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(2) Something resembliug a ruby; a blain, a blotch, a carbuncle.

"He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose."—*Captain Jones.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horology:* The jewel of a watch. The end-stone is usually a ruby in first-class work.

2. *Min.:* A transparent variety of Sapphire (q.v.), of a red colour, much esteemed as a jewel. The scarcest of precious stones, and known in commerce as Oriental ruby, to distinguish it from Balas ruby (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* A size of type, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

This line is set in Ruby type.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of a ruby; red.

"Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

ruby-blende, *s.* [Pyrargyrite, Proustite.]

ruby-copper, *s.* [Cuprite.]

ruby-mica, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Göthite, occurring in translucent fiery-red scales on limonite, near Siegen, Prussia.

ruby-silver, *s.* [Pyrargyrite, Proustite.]

ruby-spinel, *s.* [Balas-ruby.]

ruby-tail, *s.*

Entom.: Chrysis ignita, the Common Gold Wasp. [Chrysis.]

ruby-tiger, *s.*

Entom.: A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa.* Fore wings reddish-brown, with a black spot; hind wings blackish, or dull pink, the hind margin and two central spots black; expausion of wings an inch and a quarter. The larva is rusty-brown, with brownish hairs, and feeds on ragwort and other plants.

ruby-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Red saunders-wood (q.v.).

*** rŭ'-bў,** *v.t.* [Ruby, *s.*] To make red.

"With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 426.

rū-çĕr'-vine, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ruceru(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Rucervus; having antlers like those of the genus Rucervus.

"Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 61.

rū-çĕr'-vŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ru(sa)*, and Lat. *cervus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An East Indian genus of Cervidæ, or a sub-genus of Cervus. It is allied to Rusa, but differs from it in having the bifurcate beam of the antlers further sub-divided. *Rucervus schomburgki* is Schomburgk's Deer, *R. duvaucelli* the Swamp Deer, and *R. eldi* Eld's Deer.

rûçhe, rûçhe'-ĭng, rûçh'-ĭng, *s.* [Fr. *ruche* = a beehive, from the quillings resembling honeycombs.] Quilled or gauffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses and bonnets.

"The brim being formed of a large loose *ruching.*"—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

rŭck (1), *v.t.* [Ruck (1), *s.*] To wrinkle, to crease.

*** rŭck** (2), *** rucke,** *v.i.* [Cf. Dan. *ruge* = to brood.] To cower; to lie or sit close; to squat, as a hen upon eggs.

"On the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.

rŭck (1), *s.* [Icel. *hrukka* = a wrinkle.] A wrinkle, a crease, a fold, a plait.

rŭck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An undistinguished crowd; the common crowd or herd.

"The cracks having decisively singled themselves out from the *ruck.*"—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

rŭck (3), *s.* [Roc.]

*** rŭc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ructatus*, pa. par. of *ructo* = to belch.] The act of belching; a belch.

"Fumous *ructations* or vapours."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

*** rŭd, * rŭdd,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *rudu* = redness; Icel. *rodhi*, from *raudhr* = red.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Redness, blush; hence, a complexion.

"Fast, with a redd *rudd*,
To her chamber can shee flee."
Percy: Reliques, iii. 1, 1.

2. Red ochre.

B. *As adj.:* Red, ruddy, rosy.

"Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
Her eyen were black as sloe."
Percy: Reliques, iii. 1, 2.

*** rŭd,** *v.t.* [Rud, *s.*] To make red; to redden.

rŭ'-dăs, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rude* = rude, coarse.]

A. *As subst.:* A coarse, foul-mouthed woman; a randy. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Bold, masculine, coarse. (Applied to women.)

"The auld carlin, a *rudas* wife she was."—*Scott: Antiquary*, p. 430.

rŭd-bĕck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Olaus Rudbeck and his son, Professors of botany in the University of Upsal; the former died 1702.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rudbeckieæ (q.v.). Handsome border annuals or perennials from North America.

rŭd-bĕck-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rudbeckia(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

rŭdd, *s.* [From its *ruddy* coloration.]

Ichthy.: Leuciscus erythrophthalmus, the Red-eye (q.v.).

*** rŭdde,** *s.* [A.S. *rudu* = redness.] Complexion.

"His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,594.

rŭd'-dĕr, * rod-er, * rŏth'-ĕr, *s.* [A.S. *ródher* = a paddle, from *rówan* = to row; cogn. with Dut. *roer*; Sw. *roder, ror*; Dan. *ror*; Ger. *ruder.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A paddle.

2. That by which a ship is steered; a flat frame hung to the stern-post of a vessel and affording a means of steering. The rudder is moved by a tiller or a wheel.

"Swept from the deck, and from the *rudder* torn."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 405.

3. *Agric.:* A sieve for separating the chaff from the grain. (Prob. a corruption of *riddle.*)

II. *Fig.:* That which guides, governs, or directs the course of anything.

rudder-band, rudder-brace, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a rudder-hinge which has bands to brace the rudder and an eye for the pintle on the part attached to the stern-post.

rudder-brace, *s.* [Rudder-band.]

rudder-breeching, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons.

rudder-case, *s.* [Rudder-trunk.]

rudder-chain, *s.*

Naut.: One of the chains whereby the rudder is fastened to the stern quarters. They are shackled to the rudder by bolts just above the water-line, and hang slack enough to permit the free motion of the rudder. Their use is to prevent the rudder being lost in the event of its becoming unshipped. They also sometimes lead inboard, to be used in steering should the rudder-head or tiller give way.

rudder-chock, *s.* [Chock.]

rudder-coat, *s.*

Naut.: A canvas clothing to the rudder-stock, which keeps the sea from passing through the trunk in the counter.

rudder-fish, *s.* [Pilot-fish.]

rudder-head, *s.*

Naut.: The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole, *s.*

Naut.: A hole in the deck, through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A continuation of the rudder-chain, secured by a staple around the quarter, under the moulding. In the end of the pendant a thimble is spliced, to which may be hooked a tackle, in case the tiller or head of the rudder is carried away.

rudder-perch, *s.* A name given to a certain fish, said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

rudder-port, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A helm-port (q.v.).

rudder-stock, *s.*

Naut.: The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-posts by the rudder-bands.

rudder-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle employed for operating the rudder in case its head is carried away, or for working a make-shift rudder.

rudder-trunk, rudder-case, *s.* A casing of wood fitted or boxed firmly into the helm-port.

† rŭddeş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *rúde* = rue.]

Bot.: (1) *Calendula officinalis*; (2) *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

rŭd'-dĭed, *a.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ed.*] Made ruddy or red.

rŭd'-dĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ly.*] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy or reddish appearance.

"Many a hand's on a richer hilt,
But none on a steel more *ruddily* gilt."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxvi.

rŭd'-dĭ-nĕss, * rud-di-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruddy; redness of complexion; that degree of redness which is characteristic of good-health. (Applied especially to the complexion or colour of the human skiu.)

"The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

rŭd'-dle (1), **răd'-dle, rĕd'-dle,** *s.* [From the same root as *ruddy.*] A species of red earth, coloured by sesquioxide of irou. It is used for marking sheep.

"*Ruddle* owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistency, or hardness."—*Woodward.*

*** ruddle-man,** *s.* One who digs ruddle.

"Besmeared like a *ruddle-man*, a gypsey, or a chimney-sweeper."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 470.

*** rŭd'-dle** (2), *s.* [Riddle (2), *s.*] A riddle, a sieve.

"The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

rŭd'-dle (1), *v.t.* [Ruddle, *s.*] To mark with ruddle.

"A fair sheep newly *ruddled.*"—*Lady Montagu: To Lady Rich*, Oct. 10, 1718.

*** rŭd'-dle** (2), *v.t.* [Raddle, *v.*] To twist.

rŭd'-dŏc, rŭd'-dŏck, * rud-docke, * rud-dok, *s.* [A.S. *rudduc*; cogn. with Welsh *rhuddog*; Cornish *ruddoc* = a redbreast.]

1. The redbreast (q.v.).

"The tame *ruddocke* and the coward kite."
Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.

* 2. A gold coin, so called from its colour.

"So he have golden *ruddockes* in his bags."—*Lily: Midas*, ii. 1.

rŭd'-dў, * rod-i, * rod-y, *a.* [A.S. * *rudig*, allied to *réad* = red (q.v.).]

1. Of a red or reddish colour; red.

"Not so the ruby flames with *ruddy* gleam."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. x.

2. Of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the skin when in full health; fresh-coloured.

"Where all the *ruddy* family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

3. Of a reddish or orange colour.

"The *ruddier* orange, and the paler lime."
Cowper: Task, iii. 573.

ruddy-highflier, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ypsipetes ruberata.*

*** rŭd'-dў,** *v.t.* [Ruddy, *a.*] To make ruddy or red.

"It *ruddied* all the copse-wood glen."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi.

rûde, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudem*, accus. of *rudis* = rough, raw, rude wild, untilled; Sp. *rudo*; Port. & Ital. *rude.*]

1. Characterized by roughness; not nicely or delicately finished, smoothed, or polished; rough, coarse, rugged; unformed by art, taste, or skill. (Applied to material things.)

"The heaven-born child
All meanly wrapped in the *rude* manger lies."
Milton: The Nativity.

2. Rough or coarse in manners, unpolite, impudent, uncourteous, uncivil, boorish.

"They were *rude* even to brutality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Characterized by roughness or coarseness; uncivil, insolent.

"You are to blame . . .
To use so *rude* behaviour."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv 2.

4. Ignorant, untaught, unpolished, clownish.

"Where the *rude* villager, his labour done,
In verse spontaneous chants some favoured name."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Introd. ix.)

5. Wanting or deficient in good taste, grace, or elegance; unpolished. (Said of language, style, &c.)

"*Rude* and unpleasing be the lays."
Cowper: Psalm cxxxvii.

6. Violent, tempestuous, boisterous, rough. (Applied to the sea, weather, &c.)

"Firmer he roots him the *ruder* it blow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 19.

7. Fierce, impetuous: as, the *rude* shock of armies.

*8. Harsh, severe, inclement: as, a *rude* winter.

*9. Robust, strong.

"What the penny-a-liners call *rude* health."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. xiii.

rude-growing, *a.* Rough, wild.

"Whose mouth is covered with *rude-growing* briars."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

rûde'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *rude*; *-ly.*]

1. In a rude, severe, or rough manner; without finish or polish; coarsely.

"They were all apparelled alike, and that very *rudely* and homely."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With rudeness, incivility, or insolence; coarsely, boorishly.

"You began *rudely*." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

3. Violently; with violence; fiercely.

"*Rudely* break
Her worshipp'd image from its base."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

rûde'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rude*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rude, coarse, or rough; coarseness of finish; roughness, unevenness.

2. Coarseness of manners, conduct, or language; incivility; want of politeness, courtesy, or civility.

"He generally affected in his manners and in his housekeeping a *rudeness* beyond that of his rude neighbours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Want of polish, grace, or elegance; inelegance, ignorance.

*4. Violence, impetuosity.

"The great swing and *rudeness* of his polze."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

*5. Boisterousness, tempestuousness, severity.

"You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudenesses* of the season."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

rû-dĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rudens*, genit. *rudentis* = a rope, a cable.]

Her.: The same as CABLED (q.v.).

rû'-dĕn-ture, *s.* [Fr.] [RUDENTED.]

Arch.: Cable-moulding (q.v.).

***rû'-dĕr-a-rў**, *a.* [Lat. *ruderarius*, from *rudus* = stones broken small, and mixed with lime for plastering walls, &c.] Belonging or pertaining to rubbish.

***rû-dĕr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ruderatio.*] [RUDERARY.] The act of laying of pavement with pebbles. (*Bailey.*)

***rûdes'-bў**, *s.* [RUDE.] A coarse, rough fellow.

"A mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen,
Who woo'd in haste, and means to wed at leisure."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Rû'-dĕs-heim-ĕr, *s.* [See def.] One of the most highly esteemed white Rhine wines, so called from being made from grapes grown at Rudesheim, a town in Nassau, on the banks of the Rhine.

rû'-dĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudimentum* = a thing in the rough state, a first attempt, from *rudis* = rude (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *rudimento.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle which lies at the bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

"Infectious as impure, your blighting pow'r
Taints in its *rudiments* the promis'd flow'r."
Cowper: Conversation, 42.

2. An elementary or first principle of any art; especially, in the plural, the first elements or elementary notions of any branch of science or knowledge; first steps.

"In these thy first essays, and *rudiments* of arms."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid xi.

II. Biol.: A part or organ, the development of which has been arrested. [VESTIGE.]

"With horniess breeds of cattle and sheep, another and singular kind of *rudiment* has been observed, namely, minute horns dangling attached to the skin alone . . . With cultivated plants it is far from rare to find the petals, stamens, and pistils represented by *rudiments*, like those observed in natural species."—*Darwin: Variation of Anim. & Plants*, ch. xxiv.

***rû'-dĭ-mĕnt**, *v.t.* [RUDIMENT, *s.*] To furnish with or instruct in the rudiments or first elements, principles, or rules; to settle in first principles.

"It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be *rudimented* in losses at first."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 37.

rû-dĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, s.; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary.

"Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours."—*Spectator.*

rû-dĭ-mĕnt'-ą-rў, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, s.; *-ary.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; dealing with or consistiug in first principles; elementary.

2. In the state, form, or condition of a rudiment; in an undeveloped state or stage; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

rudimentary-organs, *s. pl.*

Biol.: Organs in animals and plants which do no not attain full development, as the mammæ of males among the mammalia and the pistil in male florets of some of the Compositæ; or which occur in the embryo and not in the adult, as the teeth of fœtal whales.

"In order to understand the existence of *rudimentary-organs*, we have only to suppose that a former progenitor possessed the parts in question in a perfect state, and that under changed habits of life they become greatly reduced."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 25.

rûd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rud(e)*; *-ish.*] Somewhat rude; rather rude.

***rûd'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *rud(e)*; *-ity.*] Rudeness.

rûd'-măs-dāy, *s.* [For *rood-mass-day*, from *rood* = a cross.] The feast of the Holy Cross, of which there were two annually; viz., one on May 3, the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; the other on Sept. 14, Holyrood-day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

rû-dŏl'-phīne, *a.* [See def.] A term applied to certain astronomical tables, composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahé. So named in honour of Rudolph II., Emperor of Bohemia.

rûe, ***rew**, ***rewe**, *v.t. & i.* [Prop. *hrue*, from A.S. *hreówan*; cogn. with O. Sax. *hrewan*; O. H. Ger. *hriuwan*; Ger. *reuen*; Dut. *rouwen.* From the same root as Lat. *crudus* = raw; *crudelis* = cruel; Eng. *crude*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To grieve for; to regret, to lament, to repent.

"Ill-fated race! how deeply must they *rue*
Their only crime, vicinity to you."
Cowper: Heroism.

*2. To pity.

"*Rue* the tears I shed."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

*3. To cause to grieve; to make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful.

"For though I made yhou soorie in a pistle it *rewith* me not."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corynth.* vii.

4. To repent of, and withdraw, or attempt to withdraw from: as, To *rue* a bargain.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To have compassion.

"And God so wisly on my soule *rewe*,
As I shal even juge ben, and trewe."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,864.

2. To become sorrowful, penitent, or grieved.

***rue-bargain**, *s* The forfeit paid by one who withdraws from a bargain.

rûe (1), ***rume**, *s.* [Fr. *rue*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *ruda*; Lat. & Ital. *ruta*; Gr. ῥυτή (*rhutē*) = rue.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Ruta (q.v.). The common Rue is *Ruta graveoleus*, a half-shrubby plant, two or three feet high, of a fetid odour, and an acrid taste. The bluish-green leaves are pinnate, the flowers yellow, the first that comes forth generally with ten stamens, the next with eight. A native of Southern Europe, but grown in gardens in the East and West Indies, in England, &c.

"Here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

2. *Pharm.:* Rue, or Rue-oil (q.v.), is a powerful topical stimulant, an antispasmodic, an emmenagogue, and perhaps an anthelmintic. It is used internally in flatulent colic, hysteria, epilepsy, &c., and as an euema, and externally as a rubefacient.

rue-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The essential oil of Common Rue, obtained by distilling the plant with water. It is rather viscid, has a disagreeable odour and bitter taste, boils at 228°, and solidifies about 0° to shining crystalline laminæ. The crude oil is chiefly composed of a hydrocarbon and one or two ketones of the paraffin group. The more volatile portion of the oil has the composition of turpentine oil.

***rûe** (2), *s.* [RUE, *v.*] Sorrow, repentance.

rûe'-fûl, ***reu-fol**, ***reu-full**, ***ru-full**, *a.* [Eng. *rue* (2), s.; *-full.*]

1. Causing to rue, lament, or grieve; mournful, sad, touching, lamentable.

"A *rueful* sight, the wild shore strewn with wrecks.'
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Expressing or characteristic of sorrow or pity; pitiful.

"With *rufull* chere I sawe where Hector stood."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.

3. Full of lamentations or mourning.

"Cocytus, named of lamentation loud
Heard on the *rueful* stream."
Milton: P. L., ii. 580.

rûe'-fûl-lў, ***ru-ful-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rueful*; *-ly.*] In a rueful manner; mournfully, sorrowfully, piteously.

"They cause me to crie so *rufully*."
Chaucer: Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

rûe'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rueful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rueful; sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

ruell, *s.* [REWEL.]

***rû-ĕlle'**, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *rue* = a street.] A bed-chamber in which persons of high rank in France, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held receptions in the morning, to which those distinguished for learning, wit, &c., were invited; hence, a circle or coterie where the events of the day were discussed.

"The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle*."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Pref.)

rû-ĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Ruelle, botanist and physician to Francis I.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ruellieæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla somewhat campanulate with five equal spreading segments, stamens didynamous, included; capsule two-celled, six to eight-seeded. The species are numerous. Some furnish a blue dye like indigo, especially *Ruellia indigotica*, cultivated in consequence in China.

rū-ĕl-lĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ruellĭ(a)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

rūe'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rue* (1), s., and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Rutaceæ (q.v.).

***rû-fĕs'-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *rufescens*, pr. par. of *rufesco*, incept. form from *rufus* = red.] Reddish; tinged with red; rather rusty; nearly reddish-brown.

rŭff (1), ***ruffe**, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; prob. from the same root as Icel. *rjufa* (pa. t. *raufr*) = to break, to rip up; A.S. *reafan* = to reave (q.v.); cf. Dut. *ruif* = a fold; Sp. *rufo* = frizzed, curled.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A large collar of muslin or linen, plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly worn by both sexes.

"They were come to that height of excess herein that twenty shillings were us'd to be paid for starching of a *ruff*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 3, let. 32.

***2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) Something puckered or plaited like a **ruff.**

"Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 407.

(2) A state of roughness or unevenness; ruggedness.

"As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*

(3) Hence, riotous conduct; festivity.

"So they being in this *ruff* and jollity, news came suddenly that Aratus was come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 849.

(4) An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

"Princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(5) The top of a loose boot turned over.

"Why, he will look upon his boot, and sing; mend the *ruff*, and sing."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* An annular ridge, formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent endlong motion. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set screws, &c., and are then called loose ruffs.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Machetes pugnax*, a spring and summer visitor to England, Ireland, and the North of Europe, having its winter home in Africa. It is rather larger than a snipe; general plumage ash-brown, spotted, or mottled with black, but no two specimens are alike. In the breeding season the neck is surrounded by a frill or ruff of numerous long black feathers, glossed with purple, and barred with chestnut. Whilst probably serving primarily as an attraction to the hen-birds, this frill acts also as a shield, for the polygamous Ruffs are lutensely pugnacious, and furious battles take place between them for the possession of the females, which are called Reevcs, and are more uniform in coloration, and smaller than the males. The nest is usually of coarse grass, in a moist swampy place, the eggs four in number. Large numbers are caught and fattened in Holland, and sent to England, where they are rapidly becoming rare, owing to the destruction of their favourite haunts, the fens, by drainage.

RUFF AND REEVE.

† (2) A breed of the Jacobin. The feathers fall more backward off the head, and lie in a rough and confused manner, whence the pigeon has its name. (*Moore: Columbarium.*)

ruff-wheel, *s.*

Metall.: An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher.

rŭff (2), *s.* [Port. *rufa* = a game with dice, a raffle.]

* 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

2. The act of trumping, when you have no card of the suit led.

"What folly must inspire the wretched taste
So many precious trumps on *ruffs* to waste."
Whist.

rŭff (3), *s.* [Ruffe.]

rŭff (4), *s.* [A contract. from *ruffle* (2), s. (q.v.).] A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

"The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, v.

rŭff (1), *v.t.* [Ruff (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To ruffle, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Whiles the proud bird, *ruffing* his fethers wyde
And brusbing his faire brest, did her invade."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 32.

2. To applaud with the hands or feet. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Falconry:* To hit without trussing.

rŭff (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [Ruff (2), *s.*] To trump instead of following suit.

¶ *To over-ruff:* To put a higher trump on a suit trumped already by an adversary.

rŭffe, *s.* [See def.]

Ichthy.: Acerina cernua, from the rivers of Europe. It is olive-green, marbled and spotted with brown, and resembles the Perch in habits. The name is said to be derived from the harsh sensation caused by its ctenoid scales.

rŭffed, *a.* [Ruff (1), *s.*]

ruffed-grouse, *s.* [Bonasia.]

ruffed-lemur, *s.*

Zool.: Lemur varius; called also the Black-and-White Lemur.

rŭf'-fĭ-ăn, * **ruf-fi-on,** * **ruf-fy-an,** * **ruf-y-an,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *ruffien* (O. Fr. *rufien*, *ruffien*): cf. Ital. *ruffiano*; Sp. *rufian.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Originally, one who sets forward an infamous traffic between the sexes and is, as might be predicted, personally a libertine; a pimp, a pander, a paramour.

2. A brutal fellow; a rough ready for any crime; a robber, a cutthroat, a murderer.

"With honourable *ruffians* in their hire."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 55.

***B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of a ruffian; brutal, ruffianly.

"Each village inn has heard the *ruffian* boast."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn,** *v.i.* [Ruffian, *s.*] To play or act the ruffian; to raise tumult; to rage.

"If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-age (age** as **ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-age.*] Ruffians collectively; rascaldom.

"Escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*."—*Palgrave: Hist. Norm. & Eng.*, iv. 678.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-ĭng,** * **ruf-fi-an-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ing.*] Ruffianly conduct.

"Repent of light *ruffianyng*."—*Udal: Peter.*

* **rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ish.*] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

rŭf'-fĭ-ăn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ism.*] The character, qualities, or conduct of a ruffian.

"He too will bave to use force and penalties to repress *ruffianism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

* **rŭf-fĭ-ăn-lĭke,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-like.*] Ruffianly.

rŭf-fĭ-ăn-lў, *a.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ly.*] Like a ruffian; befitting or becoming a ruffian.

"His fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company."—*G. Harvey: Four Letters touching Robert Greene*, p. 7.

* **rŭf'-fĭn,** *a.* & *s.* [Ruffian.]

A. *As adj.:* Disordered.

"His *ruffin* raiment all was stained with blood."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 34.

B. *As subst.:* A ruffian, a ruffler.

* **rŭf-fĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffin*; *-ous.*] Ruffianly, outrageous.

"To shelter the said monumeut from all the *ruffinous* pride." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vi.

rŭf'-fle (1), * **ruf-fel-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Ruff (1), *s.*] [Dut. *ruyffelen* = to ruffle, to wrinkle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To contract into plaits or folds; to pucker, to wrinkle.

"A small piece of fine *ruffled* linen, running along the upper part of the stays before."—*Addison.*

2. To furnish or adorn with ruffles.

"Her elbows *ruffled*, and her tott'ring form
Ill propp'd upon Freuch heels."
Cowper: Task, iv. 545.

3. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement or order of; to rumple, to disarrange; to make uneven; to throw into disorder.

"With sudden wing and *ruffled* breast,
The eagle left his rocky nest."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

4. To disturb the surface of; to cause to rise in waves.

"The whitening surface of the *ruffled* deep."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 178.

* 5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

"I *ruffled* up fal'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate."
Chapman.

* 6. To throw into disorder by attacking; to rout.

"At Passage I have seen thee
Ruffle the Tartars as they fled thy furie."
Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, i. 3.

7. To discompose, to disturb, to agitate.

"There were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

8. To disturb.

"Adjustiug the *ruffled* relations between the Sultan and his rebellious vassal."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1885.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To grow rough or turbulent; to be noisy or boisterous.

"The bleak wiuds do sorely *ruffle*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

2. To play loosely; to flutter.

"On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 135.

3. To act roughly; to be rough; to be in contention.

"They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

¶ *To ruffle one's feathers* (or *plumage*):

1. *Trans.:* To irritate; to make angry; to put out.

2. *Intrans.:* To become irritated, angry, or fretted.

* **rŭf'-fle** (2), *v.i.* [O. Dut. *roffelan* = to pander; Low Ger. *ruffeln*; Prov. Ger. *ruffeln* = to pander; Dan. *ruffer* = a pander; Low Ger *ruffeler* = a pimp.] To put on airs; to swagger.

"Lady, I cannot *ruffle* it in red and yellow."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

rŭf'-fle (3), *v.t.* [Ruffle, *s.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, To *ruffle* a drum.

rŭf'-fle (1), *s.* [Ruffle (1), *v.*]

1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill.

"The person who works the lace of a pair of fine *ruffles*, for example, will sometimes raise the value of, perhaps, a peuny worth of flax to £30 sterling."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation, commotion.

"Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood."—*Watts.*

* 3. A tumult, a mêlée.

"This capitayne moche steyed the cltie, notwithstandying tweuty or more persones were sleyne in the *ruffle*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 19).

¶ *Ruffle of a boot:* The turned-down top, hanging loosely over like a ruffle.

rŭf'-fle (2), *s.* [Prob. from the sound.] A low, vibrating beat of the drum, not so loud as the roll, used on certain military occasions, as a mark of respect. (Frequently contracted into *ruff.*) [Ruff (4), *s.*]

* **rŭf'-fle-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ruffle*; *-less.*] Without ruffles.

* **rŭf'-fle-mĕnt** *s.* [Eng. *ruffle*; *-ment.*] The act of ruffling.

rŭf'-flĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl*(*e*) (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. A sewing-machiue attachment for forming ruffles in goods.

2. A sort of heckle for flax.

rŭf'-flĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl*(*e*) (2), v.; *-er.*] A bully, a swaggerer.

"Publications which supplied her courtesans and *ruffiers* with appropriate meutal food."—*J. A. Symonds: Renaissance in Italy*, ch. x.

* **rŭf'-flĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *ruffle*, v.; *-ry.*] Noise, disturbance. (*Stanyhurst.*)

rû-fĭ-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rufi*(*n*), and *gallic.*] Derived from gallic acid.

rufigallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_8 = \begin{cases} C_6H(OH)_3, \\ C_2O_2 \\ C_6H(OH)_3. \end{cases}$ Para-ellagic acid. Obtained by heating gallic acid with strong sulphuric acid to 70° or 80°. It crystallizes in small, shining, red prisms, containing two molecules of water, sublimes above 120°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. With alkalis it forms a soluble red compound, and dyes cloth, mordanted with alum, a beautiful red colour.

rû-fĭ-mör'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rufi*(*n*); *mor*(*intannic*), and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing morintannic acid.

rufimoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Produced by boiling morintannic acid with hydrochloric acid, and leaving the solution to itself for some time. The brick-red precipitate is washed with water dissolved

in alcohol, and re-precipitated with water. It then forms a dark red amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a red colour. Boiled with potash, it is reconverted into morintaunic acid.

rû'-fĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ruf(us)* = red; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$. A red resinous substance produced by the action of beat on phlorizin. It dissolves in alcohol, and water dissolves it at boiling heat, but instantly decolourizes it. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a fine red colour.

rû-fĭ-ŏp'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rufi(n)* and *opi(a)n.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_4(OH)_4O_2$. Obtained from opianic acid by heating with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in yellowish-red needles, which dissolve in alkalis with violet-red colour.

rû'-fō-căt-ĕ-chŭ'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *rufus* = red, and Eng. *catechuic.*] (See compound.)

rufocatechuic-acid, *s.* [Rubinic-acid.]

rû'-foŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rufus.*] Reddish; of a reddish colour, especially of a brownish or yellowish red; tawny; reddish orange, rusty.

"The rich *rufous* colours of their primaries."—*Field*, Sept. 18, 1886.

rufous kangaroo-rat, *s.*

Zool.: *Hypsiprymnus rufescens*, from Australia, where it is very common. When pursued, it jumps like a jerboa, with great swiftness, for a short distance, and seeks shelter in hollows, logs, and holes. It feeds on roots and grasses.

rufous oven-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Furnarius rufus*, common in Banda Oriental, on the banks of the Plata.

rufous-swallow, *s.*

Ornith: *Hirundo rufula.*

***rŭft,** *s.* [Rift, *v.*] Eructation, belching.

rŭf'-tĕr-hood, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element, *hood.*]

Falconry: A hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

rŭg (1), ***rugg,** *s.* [Sw. *rugg* = rough, entangled hair; cogn. with Low Ger. *ruug;* Dut. *ruig;* A.S. *rúh* = rough (q.v.).]

1. A heavy, nappy fabric, used as a wrapper, cover, or protection; as—

(1) A cover of a bed.

(2) A hearth-rug.

(3) A cover for the legs, &c., against cold on a journey; a railway-rug.

*2. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

***rug-gowned,** *a.* Wearing a coarse, shaggy dress.

***rug-headed,** *a.* Having shaggy hair.

"We must supplant those rough, *rug-headed* kerns."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

rŭg (2), *s.* [Ruo, *v.*] A pull, a tug.

¶ *To get a rug:* To get a share.

"Having *gotten*, it was thought, *a rug* of the compensations."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

rŭg, *v.t.* [Cf. *rogge.*] To pull hastily or roughly, to tear, to tug. (*Scotch.*)

rû'-gą (pl. **rû'-gæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a wrinkle.]

1. *Anat.:* A wrinkle; a transverse ridge on the convoluted ridges produced by the wrinkling of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

2. *Bot.:* A wrinkle.

rû'-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *rugatus*, pa. par. of *rugo* = to wrinkle. [Ruoa.] Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.

rŭg'-gĕd, *a.* [Sw. *rugg* = rough, entangled hair.] [Ruo (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Full of rough projections or inequalities on the surface; rough; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences.

"The *rugged* mass still lies, not many yards from its original site."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Not made smooth or polished; rough.

"A rural portico of *rugged* stone"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 10.

3. Rough in temper; austere, harsh, crabbed.

4. Surly, sour, uneasy, disturbed.

"Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

5. Rough, uncouth; wanting in refinement or grace.

"With thanks—'twas all she could—the maid
His *rugged* courtesy repaid."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 10.

*6. Rough with hair or tufts of any kind; shaggy, bristly.

"The *rugged* Pyrrhus like the Hyrcanian beast."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

*7. Wrinkled, furrowed.

"The *rugged* forehead, that with grave foresight,
Welds kingdoms, causes, and affairs of state."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. (Prol.)

8. Not neat or regular; uneven, ragged.

"His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

*9. Stormy, tempestuous, turbulent, boisterous: as, a *rugged* wind. (*Milton.*)

*10. Violent, impetuous, rude, boisterous.

11. Harsh or grating on the ear; rough, not smooth.

"Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Bot.:* Rough with tubercles or stiff points; scabrous. Used of a leaf or stem. (*Martyn.*)

rŭg'-gĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rugged; -ly.*] In a rugged manner; roughly, violently, sourly.

"Look not so *ruggedly* on me."
Beaum. & Fl.: Woman Hater, v. 3.

rŭg'-gĕd-nĕss, *rug-ged-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rugged; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rugged, rough, or uneven; roughness.

"As for the *ruggednesse* of any blade."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxviii., ch. ix.

2. Roughness of temper; harshness, severity, coarseness, surliness, rudeness.

"That unmanly sharpness and *ruggedness* of humour."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

3. Violence, storminess, boisterousness.

rŭg'-gĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rug* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. *Fabric:* Coarse woollen wrapping or blanket clotb.

2. *Saddlery:* A coarse cloth used for the body of knee- and other horse-boots.

*** rŭg'-gў,** *a.* [Sw. *ruggig*, from *rugg* = rough, entangled hair.] Rough, shaggy.

"With flotery herd, and *ruggy* assby heres."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,885.

*** rŭg'-ĭn,** *s.* [Ruo (1), *s.*] A nappy cloth.

"The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

rû-gĭne', *s.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones.

"If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the houe, or rasp it with the *rugine.*"—*Sharp.*

rû-gĭne', *v.t.* [Fr. *ruginer.*] To scrape with a rugine.

"Where you find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

rû-gō'-są, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *rugosus* = wrinkled, from *ruga* (q.v.). So named from the wrinkled appearance of the corals.]

1. *Zool.:* A group of Madreporaria. Corallum sclerodermic, with a true theca. Generally both tubulæ and septa combined. Septa generally some multiple of four, but with one or three prominent, or with a small channel. Simple or compound corals represented in the modern seas only by two genera, one from the Mediterranean, the other from Florida. Families: Stauridæ, Cyathaxonidæ, Cyathophyllidæ, and Cystiphyllidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in the Palæozoic rocks, the Upper Greensand, and the Tertiary. They were reef-builders.

rû'-gōse, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*, from *ruga* = a wrinkle; Ital., Sp., & Port. *rugoso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wrinkled; full of or abounding with wrinkles.

"The humerus has a well-marked *rugose* line."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc.* (1873), xiii. 203.

2. *Bot.:* Rough or coarsely wrinkled.

*** rû-gŏs'-ĭ tў,** *s.* [Lat. *rugositas*, from *rugosus* = rugose (q.v.); Fr. *rugosité.*]

1. The quality or state of being rugose or wrinkled.

2. A wrinkle, a pucker, a slight ridge.

rû'-goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus;* Fr. *rugueux.*] The same as Ruoose (q.v.).

rû'-gu-lōse, *a.* [A dimin. from Lat. *ruga* = a wrinkle.]

Bot.: Finely wriukled, as a leaf.

Rûhm'-korff, *s.* [The name of a French manufacturer of scientific instruments, born 1800.] (See compound.)

Ruhmkorff's coil, *s.* [Induction-coil.]

rû-îlle', *s.* [Fr. *ruillée.*]

Build.: A pointing of mortar at the junction of a roof with a wall higher than itself. A fillet of mortar to shed the water.

rû'-ĭn, * ruine, *s.* [Fr. *ruine*, from Lat. *ruina* = overthrow, from *ruo* = to fall down, to sink in ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruina;* Ital. *ruina, rovina.*]

*1. The act or state of falling down; a violent fall.

"His *ruin* startled the other steeds."
Chapman, in *Annandale.*

2. That change of anything which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction, overthrow, downfall.

"Buildings fall to *ruin.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 4.

*3. Decay.

"Let it presage the *ruin* of your love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

4. That which causes or promotes the destruction, downfall, or decay of anything; bane, destruction, perdition.

"They were the *ruin* of him, and of all Israel."—2 *Chron.* xxviii. 23.

5. A building or other thing in a state of decay or dilapidation; that which is fallen down and become worthless from decay or injury; a wreck.

6. Specif., in the plural, the remains of a decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or forsaken house, city, fortress, or the like.

7. The decayed remains of anything.

"Reflected to her eyes the *ruins* of her face."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

*8. A fragment; a piece broken or fallen off a larger mass.

"Then Ajax seiz'd the fragment of a rock,
Applied each nerve, and, swinging round on high,
With force tempestuous, let the *ruin* fly."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 322.

9. The quality, state, or condition of being ruined, decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or rendered worthless.

"Repair thy wit, or it will fall
To careless *ruin.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ *Blue ruin:* Gin. (*Slang.*)

ruin-agate, *s.* [Ger. *ruinenachat*, or *trümmerachat.*]

Min.: A riband-agate which has been crushed *in situ*, and re-cemented by infiltration of silica. Also called "brecciated agate." The most characteristic is that of Kunuersdorf, Saxony.

ruin-marble, *s.*

Petrol.: A compact, marly limestone which has been much crushed and faulted. When polished it presents the appearance of ruined temples, houses, fortifications, &c., owing to the infiltrations of oxides of iron and manganese between the disturbed fragments. Found near Florence.

rû'-ĭn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ruiner;* Sp. & Port. *ruinar;* Ital. *ruinare, rovinare.*] [Ruin, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces or decay; to damage essentially; to dilapidate; to destroy, to overthrow, to subvert.

"For Jerusalem is *ruined*, and Judah is fallen."—*Isaiah* iii. 8.

2. To bring to a state of poverty.

"A particular merchant, with abundance of goods in his warehouse, may sometimes be *ruined* by not being able to sell them in time."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* B. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall violently.

"Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 868

2. To fall into ruins; to come to ruin; to fall into decay or dilapidation.

3. To be brought to a state of poverty or misery.

"If we are idle and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster."—*Locke.*

*** rû'-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ruin; -able.*] Capable of being ruined.

rû'-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruino* = to ruin.]

A. *Trans.:* To ruin; to bring to ruin or decay; to destroy, to overthrow. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I will not *ruinate* my father's house."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To fall or come to ruin or decay.

***rû'-ĭn-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *ruinatus.*] Ruined; brought to ruin; in ruins.

"The condition known in some hapless countries as *ruinate*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 20, 1885.

†**rû-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *ruinatio*, from *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruino* = to ruin (q.v.).] The act of ruining; ruin, destruction, decay.

"An engine of destruction and of *ruination* to trout lakes."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rû'-ĭn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ruin*; *-er.*] One who or that which ruins or destroys.

"The extreme *ruiner*
Of others." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii. 99.

***rû-ĭn'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *ruina* = a ruin, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having an appearance of the ruins of houses. (Applied to certain minerals.)

rû'-ĭn-oŭs, ***ru-yn-ous,** *a.* [Fr. *ruineux*, from Lat. *ruinosus*, from *ruina* = ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruinoso*; Ital. *ruinoso, rovinoso.*]

1. Fallen into ruin; dilapidated, ruined.

"Dyd his dilygence to repayre *ruynous* places."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. xlv.

2. Consisting of ruins. (*Isaiah* xvii. 1.)

3. Causing or tending to cause ruin or destruction; baneful, destructive, pernicious.

"After a night of storm so *ruinous*."
Milton: P. R., iv.

rû'-ĭn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ruinous*; *-ly.*] In a ruinous manner; destructively.

"His own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself."—*Decay of Piety.*

rû'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruinous.

rukh, *s.* [Roc.]

***rûl'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rul(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

"The impression of your nature to be opiniastre and not *rulable*."—*Bacon: To Lord Essex*, Oct., 1596.

2. Subject to rule; accordant to rule.

rûle, ***reule,** ***riwle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ruile, reule, riegle* (Fr. *règle*), from Lat. *regula* = a rule, from *rego* = to govern, to rule; A.S. *regol*; Sp. *regla*; Port. *regra*; Ital. *regola*; Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *regel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of ruling; government, sway, empire; supreme authority or control.

"He that hath no *rule* over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls."—*Prov.* xxv. 28.

2. That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct; that by which any procedure is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is established as a principle, standard, or guide for action or procedure: as—

(1) An established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life: as, the *rules* of society, the *rules* of etiquette, &c.

(2) The laws or regulations established by competent authorities for the carrying on of certain games: as, the *rules* of cricket, the *rules* of horse-racing, &c.

(3) A line of conduct; behaviour.

"Yon would not give meane for this uncivil *rule*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

(4) A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science; a precept, a law.

"That will confess perfection so could err
Against all *rules* of nature."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

(5) Method, regularity; propriety of behaviour. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.)

3. A law or regulation, or a body of laws or regulations to be observed by a society, association, &c., and its individual members.

"A monastic *rule* is defined as a collection of laws and constitutions, according to which the religious of a house or order are obliged to live, and which they have made a vow of observing. All the monastic *rules* require to be approved of by the ecclesiastical superiors, and even by the Holy See, to impose an obligation of conscience on religious. When a religious cannot bear the austerity of his *rule*, he is obliged to demand a dispensation from his superiors, or permission from the Holy See to enter a more mitigated order."—*J. N. Murphy: Terra Incognita, or the Convents of the United Kingdom*, pp. 14, 15.

4. An instrument by which lines are drawn. It consists of a bar of metal or wood, straight on one edge, to guide a pencil or pen.

5. An instrument for making short linear measurements, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are numerous varieties, according to the particular objects for which they are intended. The commonest form is that used by carpenters, joiners, and other artificers. It is divided into inches and fractions, and is usually jointed, so that it may be folded up and carried in the pocket. Some rules have a slider in one leg; in Gunter's scale this is graduated and engraved with figures, so that various simple computations may be made mechanically.

"Where is thy leather apron and thy *rule*?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* A determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation, and producing a certain result; a certain prescribed operation or series of operations for the ascertaining of a certain result; as, *rules* for addition, subtraction, &c. In algebra, if a rule is translated into ordinary language the result is a formula; and conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule.

2. *Law:* A point of law settled by authority; also the mode of procedure settled by lawful judicial authority for some court or courts of justice. *Rules* are either *general* or *particular*. *General rules* are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. Formerly, each court of common law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common law. The rules are a declaration of what the court will do, or will require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. *Particular rules* are such as are confined to the particular cases in reference to which they have been granted.

3. *Gram.:* An established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.

***4.** *Music:* A line of the stave.

"There standeth the F fa ut cliefe on the fourth *rule* from below."—*Morley: Introduction to Music.*

5. *Plaster.:* A strip or screed of wood or plaster, placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.

6. *Printing:*

(1) A thin plate of metal used for separating headings, titles, the columns of type in a book, or columns of figures in tabular work. Rules are type high, and some have a guttered face so as to print a double line.

(2) A composing-rule (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Gauging-rule:* A gauging-rod (q.v.).

(2) *Parallel-ruler:* [Parallel].

(3) *Rules of a prison:* Certain limits without the walls, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape.

"On entering into recognisancee to the Marshal of the Bench to return to the *rules* by a certain hour at night."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

(4) *Rules of course:*

Law: Rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, &c., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel.

(5) *Rule of signs:*

Alg.: That rule that, in any operation like signs produce positive, and unlike signs produce negative signs.

(6) *Rule of the octave:*

Music: A name given to a system of adding harmonies to the diatonic scale, using it as the lowest part. From the nature and relation of the chords added, many laws as to progression and modulation were deduced; in fact it was formerly taught as a formula for the assistance of students, who committed to memory the harmony or harmonies which each degree was capable of bearing.

(7) *Rule of the road:* The rules or regulations by which traffic on public roads is regulated. In this country, on meeting, riders or drivers go to the right; in Great Britain they pass to the left.

(8) *Rule of three:*

Arith.: A rule for finding from three given numbers a fourth, to which the third shall have the same ratio as the first has to the second. [Proportion.]

(9) *Rule of thumb:* A rule suggested by practical rather than by scientific knowledge.

(10) *Rule to show cause; rule nisi:*

Law: A conditional rule or order obtained from a judge, to be made absolute unless the party against whom it is obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary.

(11) *The Rule:* [Norma, *s.* II. 1.].

rule-joint, *s.* A movable joint in which a tongue on one piece enters a slot in the other, and is secured by a pin or rivet. When the two pieces are in line, their ends abut, so that movement is only possible in one direction. This arrangement is used for carpenters' rules and table-leaves.

rule-staff, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A lath about four inches in breadth, used for laying off curves.

rûle, ***rewle,** ***riwl-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *ruiler, réguler* (Fr. *regler*), from Lat. *regulo* = to regulate (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To govern, to command; to have dominion, control, or authority over; to conduct, to manage, to restrain.

"He that *ruled* them with a shepherd's rod."
Cowper: Expostulation, 85.

2. To prevail on; to persuade, to advise, to guide. (Generally or always in the passive, as, Be *ruled* by me.)

"With words like these the troops Ulysses *ruled*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 245.

3. To settle, determine, or lay down as a rule. [II.]

"This author looked upon it as a *ruled* point, a thing universally agreed to."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 407.

4. To mark with lines by means of or with the aid of a ruler; as, To *rule* paper.

II. *Law:* To establish or settle by decision or rule; to determine.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To have or exercise supreme power, control, or authority; to govern.

"The weak were oppressed, and the mighty
Ruled with an iron rod."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

***2.** To prevail, to decide.

"Now arms must *rule*."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

3. To stand at or maintain a certain level: as, Prices *ruled* high.

II. *Law:* To decide, to determine; to lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to enter a rule.

***rûle'-lĕss,** ***ru-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *rule*; *-less.*] Being without rule; lawless.

***rûle'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ruleless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being without rules.

"Its [the Star Chamber] *rulelessness* or want of rules."—*Academy*, July 19, 1879.

rûl'-ĕr, ***rewl-er,** *s.* [Eng. *rul(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rules or governs; one who has or exercises supreme authority or power; a governor, a monarch, or the like.

"And he made him *ruler* over all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis* xli. 43.

2. One who makes or executes laws; one who assists in carrying on a government.

"Thy *rulers* load thy credit, year by year."
Cowper: Expostulation, 284.

3. Among the Jews in the New Testament times the word "rulers" was sometimes used vaguely like "authorities" with us (John vii. 48), sometimes it may more specifically refer to members of the Sanhedrim (Luke xxiii. 13), in the example the ruler is a ruler of the Synagogue (cf. Mark v. 22), in another place the president at a feast (John ii. 9).

"While he spake these things unto them, behold there came a certain *ruler*, and worshipped him."—*Matthew* ix. 18.

4. An instrument with straight sides, for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing straight lines.

¶ *Marquoi's rulers:* [Marquoi].

rûl'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *ruler; -ship.*] The position, office, or post of a ruler.

"Continue to hold the *rulership* of the country."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

* **ru-lesse,** *a.* [RULELESS.]

rûl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RULE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Governing; having or exercising supreme power or authority; chief, predominant, prevalent.

"Feel your *ruling* passion strong in death."
Pope : Moral Essays, i. 262.

2. Used in directing, controlling, or managing.

"With hasty hand the *ruling* reins he drew."
Pope : Homer; Odyssey iii. 613.

3. Used in marking with lines : as, a *ruling* machine.

C. *As substantive :*

Law : A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

"The late *rulings* exempt railway companies from such obligations."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

ruling-elder, *s.*

Presbyterianism : An elder who does not preach but, as a member of the Session (q.v.), aids in ruling the congregation. Founded on 1 Tim. v. 17.

ruling-machine, *s.* A machine for ruling paper with lines.

* **rûl'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ruling; -ly.*] In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly.

rûl'-lĭ-chĭeş, *s.* [Dut.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags, which are then cut into small slices and fried. (*New York.*)

rŭl'-lĭŏn (i as y), *s.* [Cf. *riveling*, from A.S. *rifling.*]

1. A shoe made of untanned leather.

"Nowadays, they weave cloth out of the wool of their dwarf sheep, and manufacture *rullions* or mocassins, out of their hides."—*Standard*, Oct. 19, 1885.

2. A coarse-made, masculine woman; a rudas; a rough, ill-made animal. (*Scotch.*)

[2] **rûl'-ў** (1), *a.* [Eng. *rul(e); -y.*] Orderly, peaceable, easily managed. (Now only in the negative *unruly.*)

"I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldome sene to runne a *ruly* race.
Gascoigne : Complaynt of Phylomene.

* **rûl'-ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *rue*, v.; *-ly.*] Rueful.

"*Ruly* chere I gane to make." *MS. Ashmole* 61.

rŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

Comm. : A spirit distilled chiefly in the West Indies from the fermented skimmings of the sugar-boilers and molasses, together with sufficient cane juice to impart the necessary flavor. Like all other spirit, it is colorless as it issues from the still, but to suit the taste of the consumer, the distiller is obliged to color it before it leaves his premises. Its strength as imported is usually about 20 per cent. over proof, but before passing into the hands of the consumer it is reduced with water. Rum sold below 35 per cent. under proof is considered to be adulterated with water, unless the purchaser is informed of its exact strength at the time of purchase. Much of the rum sold in this country is merely plain spirit, colored with burnt sugar, and flavored with rum flavoring. Rum was formerly largely imported from the West Indies.

"Mr. N. Darnell Davis has put forth a derivation of the word *rum*, which gives the only probable history of it. It came from Barbadoes, where the planters first distilled it, somewhere between 1640 and 1645. A MS. *Description of Barbadoes*, in Trinity College, Dublin, written about 1651, says: 'The chief fuddling they make in the Island is *rumbullion*, alias Kill-Divil, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.' G. Warren's *Description of Surinam*, 1661, shows the word in its present short form: '*Rum* is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, ... called Kill-Devil in New England.' '*Rumbullion*' is a Devonshire word, meaning 'a great tumult,' and may have been adopted from some of the Devonshire settlers in Barbadoes; at any rate, little doubt can exist that it has given rise to our word *rum*, and the longer name *rumbowling*, which sailors give to their grog."—*Academy*, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155.

rum-bud, *s.* A carbuncle on the nose or face, caused by excessive drinking; a grog-blossom.

"Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose . . . . they have been called *rum-buds*, when they appear in the face."—*Dr. Bush : Effects of Ardent Spirits.*

rŭm, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat believes it to be a gipsy's word.]

A. *As adj. :* Strange, old-fashioned, odd, queer. (*Slang.*)

* **B.** *As subst. :* A queer, odd, or strange person or thing.

Rŭ-mā'-nĭ-ăn, Rôu-mā'-nĭ-ăn, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj. :* Of or pertaining to Rumania (or Roumania), a kingdom of southeastern Europe, declared independent in 1878.

B. *As subst. :* A native, or resident of Rumania; also, the language of that people.

rŭmb, rhŭmb (*b* silent), * **roomb,** * **roumb,** * **roumbe,** *s.* [Fr. *rumb* = a rumb, a point of the compass, from Sp. *rumbo* = a course, a way, from Lat, *rhombum*, accus. of *rhombus* = a rhombus (q.v.); Ital. *rombo.*]

1. *Navig. :* The track of a ship sailing on the same point of the compass. The rumb-line is also called the loxodromic curve (q.v.). The angle under which the rumb-line cuts the meridian is called the angle of the rumb, and the angle which it makes with the prime vertical is the complement of the rumb.

2. One of the points on a compass-card.

rŭm'-ble, * **rom-ble,** *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

1. A hoarse, low, continuous sound, as of distant thunder; a rumbling.

* 2. A confused noise; a disturbance, a tumult.

"About te whome he found muche beaulnesse, *rumble*, haste, and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sainctuary."—*Sir T. More : Works*, p. 43.

* 3. A report, a rumour.

4. A seat behind the body of a carriage.

"'Get up behind!' be said. 'Get up in the *rumble*.'"
—*Dickens : Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iiii.

5. A rotating cylinder or box in which small articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition.

* **rumble-tumble,** *s.* The same as RUMBLE, *s.* 4.

"From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble*."—*Lytton : What will he do with it?* bk. i., ch. xv.

rŭm'-ble, * **rom-ble,** * **roum-ble,** *v.i. & t.* [A word of imitative origin; cf. Dut. *rommelen*; Dan. *rumle*; Sw. *ramla*; Ital. *rombare.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To make a hoarse, low, continued sound, as thunder at a distance.

* 2. To make a disturbance; to clamour.

"The people cried and *rombled* up and doun."
Chaucer : C. T., 14,389.

* 3. To roll about.

"And round the attics *rumbled*."
Tennyson : The Goose, 46.

* 4. To make a soft, murmuring sound; to ripple.

* **B.** *Trans. :* To rattle.

rŭm'-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rumbl(e); -er.*] One who or that which rumbles.

rŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Making a low, heavy, and continued noise; low, heavy, and continued.

"They also thought that they heard there a *rumbling* noise, as of fire."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

C. *As subst. :* A low, heavy, and continued sound; a rumble.

rumbling-drains, *s. pl.*

Agric. : Drains formed of a stratum of rubble-stone.

rŭm'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *rumbling; -ly.*] In a rumbling manner.

rŭm'-bō, *s.* [A contract. of *rumbowling* (q.v.).] A nautical drink.

rŭm-bōw'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut. : Condemned canvas, rope, &c.

rŭm-bōw'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Grog. (See extract under RUM, *s.*)

rŭm-bŭl'-lĭŏn (i as y), *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*] (For def. see extract under RUM, *s.*).

rŭm-bŭs'-tĭc-al, rum-bŭst'-ĭous (i as y), *a.* [RAMBUSTIOUS.]

rû'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = the throat, the gullet.]

Compar. Anat. : The paunch; the first cavity of the complex stomach of the Ruminantia.

rû'-mĕx, *s.* [Lat. = sorrel.]

Bot. : Dock; a genus of Polygoneæ. Sepals six, the three inner ones enlarging. Petals none; stamens six, styles three, stigma multifid. Achene triquetrous, covered by the enlarged inner sepals, the latter often tuberculate. About fifty known species; generally distributed, chiefly in temperate climates. *R. alpinus* was formerly employed as rhubarb, hence it is called Monk's Rhubarb; *R. scutatus* is a pot-herb, *R. Patientia* was once used as a laxative. In India the leaves of *R. hastatus* are eaten raw, those of *R. vesicarius* raw and as a pot-herb, and those of *R. Wallichii* or *acutus* as a pot-herb only. The juice and seeds of *R. vesicarius* are said to allay the pains of toothache, scorpion stings, &c., and to check nausea. The species native to the United States have been added to by some European species, which have become troublesome weeds. They have great tap roots, and are with difficulty eradicated from pastures. They also multiply rapidly by seed. The Sorrels also belong to this genus, being distinguished from the Docks by their acid taste, and their leaves and flowers.

Rŭm'-fôrd, *s.* [Named after Benjamin Count Rumford, 1752–1814, an American called Thompson, once a schoolmaster at Rumford, now Concord in New Hampshire, a physicist and benevolent man. The title Count was conferred by the King of Bavaria.] (See etym. and compound.)

Rumford's photometer, *s.* A photometer consisting of a ground glass screen, and in front of it an opaque rod. The lights to be compared, say a lamp and a candle, are placed at such distances as to throw on the screen shadows of equal intensity. The illuminating power of the two lights is directly proportional to the square of their distances from the shadows.

rŭm-gŭmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element *gumption.*] Rough common-sense; keenness or sharpness; understanding, gumption.

rŭm-gŭmp'-tious (*p* silent), *a.* [RUMGUMPTION.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold, rash.

rû'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., a reading in some MSS. for *Rumina* = the goddess of nursing mothers, worshipped in a temple near the fig-tree (*Ficus ruminalis*) under which Romulus and Remus were said to have sucked the breast (*rumis*) of the she-wolf.]

Entom. : A genus of geometer moths, family Ennomidæ. *Rumia cratægata* is the Brimstone Moth (q.v.).

rû'-mĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *rumex*, genit. *rumic(is)* = sorrel; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] [CHRYSO-PHANIC-ACID.]

* **rû'-mĭn-ąl,** *a.* [RUMINANT.] Ruminant, ruminating.

rû'-mĭn-ąnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ruminans*, pr. par. of *rumino* = to ruminate (q.v.); Fr. *ruminant*; Ital. *ruminante.*]

A. *As adj. :* Chewing the cud; of or belonging to the order Ruminantia (q.v.).

"The omasus of *ruminant* quadrupeds."—*Ray : On the Creation*, pt. ii.

B. *As subst. :* An animal which chews the cud; any individual member of the order Ruminantia (q.v.).

rû-mĭ-năn'-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *ruminans.*] [RUMINANT.]

1. *Zool. :* The Pecora of Linnæus, a name which is being revived by some recent naturalists, whilst others call them Cotylophora. They form a natural section of the Selenodont group of the sub-order Artiodactyla, or Even-toed Ungulates. They have been divided in various ways. Prof. Flower restricts the name to what are sometimes called Horned Ruminants, or True Ruminants, and divides the section into two families, relegating the Deerlets and Camels to separate sections. [TRAGULIDA, TYLOPODA.] Horns or antlers usually present, at least in the male; foot with a symmetrical pair of toes, encased in hoofs, with usually two small lateral toes. The metacarpal and metatarsal bones of the two functional toes of the fore and hind limbs respectively coalesce, and form a single bone. [CANNON-BONE.] Stomach with four complete cavities [RUMINATION, 1.]; placenta cotyledonous. Dental formula (except for some of the Cervidæ) I. $\frac{0}{3}$, C. $\frac{0}{1}$, PM. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ = 32. In the Cervidæ the molars have short crowns,

with the neck just above the alveolar border; in the Bovidæ the crowns are partially buried in the sockets.

2. *Palæont.:* They appear first in the Miocene, and then without frontal appendages; but Sivatherium, like the recent Tetraceros, was quadricornous.

***rû'-mĭn-ant-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ruminant; -ly.*] In a ruminant manner; by chewing.

rû'-mĭn-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *ruminatus*, pa. par. of *rumino, ruminor* = to chew the cud, to ruminate, from *rumen*, genit. *ruminis* = the throat, the gullet; Fr. *ruminer;* Sp. & Port. *ruminar;* Ital. *ruminare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed.

"*Ruminating* flocks enjoy the shade."
Cowper: Heroism.

2. *Fig.:* To muse, to meditate, to ponder, to reflect.

"I sat and *ruminated* on the follies of youth."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, v.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To chew over again.

2. *Fig.:* To muse on; to reflect on; to meditate over and over.

"I may revolve and *ruminate* my grief."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., v. 5.

rû'-mĭn-āte, rû'-mĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Ruminate, *v.*]

Bot. (Of albumen in a seed): Perforated in every direction by the dry cellular tissue, originating apparently in the remains of the nucleus in which the albumen has been deposited. Found in the Anonaceæ and the Myristicaceæ.

rû-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ruminatio*, from *ruminatus*, pa. par. of *rumino* = to ruminate (q.v.).]

1. *Lit. & Animal Physiol.:* The act of chewing the cud. The food of the ruminants is grass, which requires a longer series of chemical changes to convert a portion of it into blood, than does the flesh of other animals eaten by the Carnivora. To produce these changes there is a complex stomach divided into four parts, the Rumex or Paunch, the Reticulum or Honeycomb Bag, the Psalterium or Manyplies, and the Abomasum or Reed. A ruminant does not chew the fodder which it eats, but simply swallows it. When it has had enough it retires to a quiet spot, forces up again to the mouth a portion of the food in its paunch, thoroughly chews it and then swallows it again. Another and another bolus is thus disposed of. Each of these, started from the paunch, was forced next into the honeycomb bag where it received its form and then went up the gullet. On returning it passed direct from the paunch into the manyplies or third stomach, and then to the abomasum.

2. *Fig.:* The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing, pondering, or reflecting on a subject; meditation, reflection.

"Retiring full of *rumination* sad."
Thomson: Autumn, 568.

***rû'-mĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *ruminat(e); -ive.*] Given to ruminating.

"He was as *ruminative* as a cow."—*F. W. Robinson: Bridge of Glass*, ch. i.

rû'-mĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and reflect.

***rû'-mĭne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *ruminer.*] To ruminate.

"As studious scholar he self *rumineth.*"
Sylvester: Du Bartas, sixth day, fourth week, 44.

rŭm'-kĕn, rŭm'-kĭn, *s.* [Cf. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking-vessel.

rŭm'-mage (age as ĭj), † rom-age, *s.* [Rummage, *v.*]

1. The act of one who rummages; a careful search by looking into every corner.

* 2. Bustle, turmoil.

"This post-haste and *romage* in the land."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

rummage-sale, *s.* A clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods, remainders of stock, &c.

rŭm'-mage (age as ĭj), * rom-age, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *room; -age.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. Originally a nantical term, meaning so to stow goods in the hold of a vessel that there might be the greatest possible room or roomage.

"And that the masters of the ships do look well to the *romaging*, for they might bring away a great deal more than they do."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 308.

2. To search; to make careful search through a place.

"To *rummage* (sea-term): To remove any goods or luggage from one place to another, especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods or lading, in order to their being handsomely stowed or placed, whence the word is used upon other occasions for to rake into, or to search narrowly."—*Phillips: New World of Words.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stow away goods in closely.

"Now whilest the mariners were *romaging* the shippes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 88.

2. To search narrowly and carefully every part of; to make a careful search through; to ransack.

"Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccviii.

rŭm'-mag-ĕr (ag as ĭj), * rom-ag-er, *s.* [Eng. *rummag(e); -er.*]

* 1. A person whose business it was to attend to the stowing away of goods in a ship; a supercargo.

"Provide a perfect mariner called a *romager*, to raunge and bestow all merchandize in such place as is convenient."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 862.

2. One who rummages or ransacks.

rŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Dut. *roomer, romer;* Sw. *remonare;* Ger. *römer* = a large drinking-glass.] A glass or drinking-cup.

"Imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous *rummer.*" *Philips: Cider*, ii.

rŭm'-mў (1), *a.* [Eng. *rum*, s.; *-y.*] Of, belonging to, containing, or flavored like rum.

rŭm'-mў (2), *a.* [Eng. *rum*, a.; *-y.*] Strange, queer. (*Slang.*)

*** rŭm'-neў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of Spanish wine, occasionally mentioned by old authors.

"Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, *rumney*, and bastard."—*Cogan: Haven of Health*, p. 239.

rû'-mŏr, rû'-moûr, *s.* [Fr. *rumeur*, from Lat. *rumorem*, accus. of *rumor* = a noise, a rumor.]

1. Flying or popular report; the common voice or talk.

2. A current story passing from person to person, without any known authority for its truth; a mere report.

"It was easy to understand why Lewis affected to give credit to these idle *rumours.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* 3 Fame, report, repute. (*Luke* vii. 17.)

* 4. A confused and indistinct noise.

"In lieu whereof, I pray you, hear me hence
From forth the noise and *rumour* of the field."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

rû'-mŏr, *v.t.* [Rumor, *s.*] To report, to tell; to circulate by report. (Frequently with a clause or object.)

"Various tales are *rumour'd* of his fate."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxix.

rû'-mŏr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rumor*, v.; *-er.*] One who rumors; one who spreads rumors; a spreader of reports.

"Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

*** rû'-mŏr-oŭs, * ru-mour-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *rumor; -ous.*]

1. Murmuring; making a confused and continued sound

"Clashing of armours, and *rumourous* sound
Of sterne billows." *Drayton: Moyses.*

2. Pertaining to, or arising from rumor; rumored; of the nature of a rumor.

"Certain *rumourous* surmises."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 377.

3. Famous, notorious.

"The *rumourous* fall of antichryst."—*Bale: On the Revel.*, pt. iii.

rŭmp, * rumpe, *s.* [Icel. *rumpr;* Sw. *rumpa;* Dan. *rumpe;* Dut. *rompe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The end of the backbone of an animal; used commonly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

(2) The buttocks.

"His hips and his *rump* made a right ace of spades."
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland, iii.

2. *Fig.:* The fag- or tail-end of anything.

"The disorderly and unseemly proceedings of the *rump* of the opposition."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 30, 1881.

II. *Eng. Hist.:* The fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of those favourable to Charles I., by Cromwell in 1648. It was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterwards reinstated on two occasions for brief periods.

"It was agreed that, burying former enmities in oblivion, all efforts should be made for the overthrow of the *rump*; so they called the parliament, in allusion to that part of the animal body."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1659).

rump-fed, *a.* According to Steevens, fed on offals and scraps; according to Nares, having fat buttocks. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.)

rump-parliament, *s.* The same as Rump, *s.*, II.

rump-steak, *s.* A beef-steak cut from the thigh near the rump.

Rump-steak Club: A club in existence in 1733 to oppose Sir Robert Walpole. Called also Liberty Club.

*** rŭmp,** *v.t.* [Rump, *s.*] To turn the back on; to slight.

"An old friend *rumped* him, and he winced under it."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 501.

*** rŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rump; -er.*] One who supported, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament.

"Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*, warden of All Souls' College, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his windows."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 140.

rŭm'-ple, * rim-ple, *v.t.* [A.S. *hrimpan* = to wrinkle, pa. par. *gehrumpen;* cogn. with Dut. *rompelen, rompen* = to wrinkle, *rompel, rimpel* = a wrinkle.] [Ripple.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to crumple, to crease; to crush out of shape.

rŭm'-ple, *s.* [Rumple, *v.*] A fold, a plait, a wriukle, a crease.

"The foul *rumple* of her camel-back."
Dryden: Juvenal, x. 453.

*** rŭmp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rump; -less.*] Having no rump or tail.

*** rŭm'-plў,** *a.* [Eng. *rumpl(e); -y.*] Having rumples; rumpled.

"They spin out . . . their *rumply* infirm thread of existence."—*Carlyle: Essays; Count Cagliostro.*

rŭm'-pŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A noise, a disturbance, a quarrel, confusion.

rŭm'-pŭs, *v.i.* To make a distnrbance.

rŭm'-swĭz-zle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of frieze cloth made in Ireland from undyed foreign wool.

rŭn, * renne (pa. t. *ran, * run, * ronne*, pa. par. ** ran, * ronne, run*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rinnan* (pa. t. *ran*, pa. par. *gerunnen*), *irnan, yrnan* (pa. t. *arn*); cogn. with Dut. *rennen;* Icel. *renna, rinna;* Dan. *rinde;* Sw. *rinna;* Goth. *rinnan;* Ger. *rennen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass over the ground in the swiftest manner, by using the legs more quickly than in walking.

"Now, as they were thus on their way, there came one *running* to meet them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Hence, with modified meanings:

(1) To move the legs nimbly: as, Children *run* about.

(2) To move about in a hurried manner; to hurry.

(3) To contend in a race; to race.

(4) To enter into or engage in a contest; to stand or offer one's self as a candidate for any office, post, or dignity. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

(5) To flee for escape; to fly.

"As from a bear a man would *run* for life."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

(6) To depart quickly and secretly; to steal away.

"My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

(7) To pass quickly.

"To see the minutes how they *run.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

3. To pass over space rapidly.

(1) To pass rapidly over or along the surface; to spread.

"The fire *ran* along upon the ground."—*Exodus* ix. 23.

(2) To be carried along violently: as, One ship *runs* into another.

(3) To move on wheels or runners: as, A train *runs* to Liverpool.

(4) To sail; to take a course at sea.

"The Dutch fleet *ran* fast before the gale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(5) To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go backwards and forwards from one place to another; to ply: as, Steamers or coaches *run* regularly between two places.

(6) To spread in growing; to extend.

"Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the wall."—*Genesis* xlix. 22.

4. To take a certain course; to proceed, to go, to pass. (Said of voluntary action, or of the action of persons.)

(1) To follow such and such a course; to pass through a certain course or path: as, To *run* through life.

(2) To go or pass in thought, speech, or practice: as, To *run* from one subject to another.

(3) To continue to think or speak about something; to dwell in thought or words; to be busied.

(4) To pass from one state to another; to become, to fall: as, To *run* into debt.

*(5) To make sudden and pressing demands: as, To *run* on a bank.

5. To have such and such a course; to go, to pass, to proceed. (Said of things.)

(1) To make progress; to pass.

"Time and the hour *runs* through the roughest day." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

(2) To have a certain course or line; to extend, to stretch, to lie: as, The road *runs* east.

(3) To have a legal or established course or effect; to continue in force, effect, or operation.

"It is nonsense to talk about maintaining the supremacy of the Crown, if the Queen's writ does not *run* throughout Ireland."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

(4) To be popularly known or spread; to be generally received.

"There *ran* a rumour." *Shakesp.: Macbeth* iv. 3.

(5) To have reception; to be received; to continue, to pass: as, The book *ran* through several editions.

(6) To be continued through a certain period of time; to be kept up; to be continued or repeated for a certain time: as, The play *ran* for a hundred nights.

(7) To have a certain written form; to read so and so to the ear: as, The lines *run* smoothly.

(8) To have a certain tenor or purport; to read.

"So *run* the conditions."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

(9) To have a set form; to take or fall into a certain course or direction: as, The conversation *ran* upon a certain subject.

(10) To have a general tendency; to incline.

"Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotic power."—*Swift.*

(11) To proceed, to turn, to be based.

"It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*."—*Atterbury.*

(12) To be carried to a pitch; to rise: as, Party feeling *ran* high.

(13) To stand at or reach a certain standard or level; to rule.

"Where the fish *run* large."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

(14) To continue in time before becoming due and payable; as, A bill *runs* thirty days.

(15) To pass by gradual changes; to shade.

"In the middle of a rainbow the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another."—*Watts.*

(16) To grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing.

"If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, trending down the leaves will help their rooting."—*Mortimer.*

(17) To be carried on or conducted, as a business. (*Amer.*)

(18) To continue or be left unpaid: as, The account has been *running* a long time.

6. To have or exhibit fluid motion.

(1) To flow or pass in any way.

"The blood . . . *runs* in your veins."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

(2) To be wet with a liquid; to be overflowed; to emit or let flow a liquid.

"The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, must *run* out some way."—*Temple.*

(3) To become fluid; to fuse, to melt.

"As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*."
Addison: Ovid. (*Todd.*)

(4) To be capable of becoming fluid; to be fusible; to have the property or quality of melting.

(5) To spread on a surface; to spread and blend together: as, Ink *runs* on porous paper, colours *run* in washing.

(6) To discharge pus or other matter: as, An ulcer runs.

7. To have rotary motion, without change of place; to revolve, to turn.

"While the world runs round and round."
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 13.

8. To have or keep machinery going; to be or continue in operation.

"One week after . . . . the mill will be *running*."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

9. To pass, to go.

"For some must watch, while some must sleep,
Thus *runs* the world away."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

10. To desert: as, A sailor *runs* from his ship.

II. *Founding:* A mould is said to run if the metal makes its way along the parting, or in any other way appears on the outside edges of the flask. It is avoided by weighting the flask.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to run or move quickly.

2. To drive, to force; to cause to be driven.

"*Run* on the dashing rocks thy weary bark."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

3. To push, to thrust, to force: as, To *run* a nail into one's hand.

4. To stab, to pierce.

"I'll *run* him up to the hilts."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

5. To accomplish by running: as, To *run* a race.

6. To pursue, as a course; to follow, to take.

"This course which you are *running* here."
Shakesp: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

7. To cause to ply; to maintain for running: as, To *run* a stage coach from one town to another.

8. To carry on or conduct, as a business. (*Amer.*)

"They edit journals, address public meetings, *run* theatres, and control clubs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 26, 1886.

9. To work; to keep in operation.

"We were unable to *run* the mill."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

10. To introduce and carry through: as, To *run* a bill through Congress. (*Amer.*)

11. To start, as a candidate.

"*Run* a Loyalist candidate in each one of the seventy constituencies outside Ulster."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1885.

12. To cause to pass: as, To *run* a rope through a block.

13. To pour forth; to emit, as a stream; to cause to flow; to discharge.

"My statue
Which, like a fountain with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

14. To melt, to fuse.

15. To form or shape in a mould; to cast, to mould.

"Those hunters who *run* their own bullets."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 11.

*16. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

"To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle."—*South.*

17. To break through; to evade: as, To *run* a blockade.

18. To export or import without paying duty; to smuggle.

"Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods."—*Swift.*

19. To incur, to encounter: as, To *run* a risk.

*20. To hazard, to risk, to venture.

"He would himself be in the highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

21. To draw or cause to be drawn or marked: as, To *run* a line.

22. To sew by passing the needle through, backwards and forwards in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, To *run* a seam.

*23. To force into any way or form; to bring to a state.

"This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head
Should *run* thy head from thy irreverent shoulders."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

*24. To make teasing remarks to; to nag, to worry.

¶ 1. *To run after*

(1) To pursue; to endeavour to obtain; to hunt after.

(2) To seek the company or society of: as, He is very much *run after*.

2. *To run against:*

(1) To come into collision with; to meet with accidentally.

*(2) To be adverse to.

3. *To run a match with* (or *against*): To contend in running with.

4. *To run away:* To flee, to escape, to elope.

5. *To run away with:*

(1) To convey in a clandestine or hurried manner; to escape or elope with.

(2) To bolt with: as, The horses *ran away with* the carriage.

(3) To hurry on without deliberation; to carry away.

"Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view."—*Locke.*

(4) To be carried away; to adopt hastily: as, Do not *run away with* that idea.

6. *To run before:*

(1) To flee before.

*(2) To outstrip in running; to excel, to surpass.

7. *To run down:*

(1) To run or drive against and overturn or sink: as, To *run down* a ship.

(2) To chase to weariness, and capture: as, To *run down* a stag.

(3) To crush, to overthrow, to overwhelm.

(4) To pursue with scandal or opposition; to depreciate: as, To *run down* another's talents.

(5) To cease to work or act: as, A clock *runs down*.

8. *To run down a coast:* To sail along it.

9. *To run foul of:* [Foul, *a.*].

10. *To run hard:*

(1) To press hard or close upon in a race or other competition; to come very close to.

(2) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.

(3) To urge or press importunately.

11. *To run in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To take into custody; to lock up. (*Slang.*)

"It seemed at one time as if one or two leading owners of horses would be *run in*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(*b*) *Print.:* To set up in one continuous paragraph without a break-line.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To enter, to pass, or step in.

(*b*) To come or get into (a state); as, To *run in* debt.

12. *To run in one's head:* To linger in, or constantly recur to the memory.

13. *To run in the blood:* To be hereditary.

14. *To run into:*

(1) To enter.

(2) To come or get into (a state).

"Have I *run into* this danger?"—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

*15. *To run in trust:* To get credit, to run in debt.

16. *To run in with:*

*(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To close, to comply, to agree with.

(2) *Naut.:* To sail close to: as, To *run in with* the land.

*17. *To run mad:* To become mad, to go mad; to run into excesses.

"The worst of madmen is a saint *run mad*."
Pope: Satires, iv. 27.

18. *To run off:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To run away.

(2) *Trans.:* To decide by running, as a tie or dead-heat.

19. *To run on:*

(1) *Transitive:*

Print.: To continue or carry on, as a line without a break.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To continue a course.

(ii) To be continued: as, An account *runs on*.

(iii) To talk incessantly, to chatter.

(iv) To joke, to ridicule.

(*b*) *Print.:* To be continued or carried on in the same line, without a break or beginning a new paragraph.

20. *To run on all fours; to run on four legs:*

(1) *Lit.:* To run on hands and feet.

(2) *Fig.:* To be exactly analogous or similar; to agree exactly; to correspond in every point. (*Colloq.*) (Followed by *with.*)

"This statement *runs on four legs* side by side *with* Molière's famous statement that opium was soporific because it sent men to sleep."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1886.

21. *To run one's face:* To obtain credit in a bold manner. (*Amer. slang.*)

22. *To run one's letters:* [Letter, *s.*].

23. *To run out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To thrust or push out; to extend.

*(ii) To waste, to exhaust: as, To *run out* an estate.

(*b*) *Technically:*

(i) *Print.:* To withdraw the carriage, with the forme of type, after taking an impression.

(ii) *Cricket:* To put "out" while running, or out of one's ground.

"Marchant being foolishly *run out.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To come to an end; to expire: as, The lease has *run out.*

(*b*) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or an hour-glass.

(*c*) To spread exuberantly.

"Insectile animals . . . *run* all *out* into legs."—*Hammond.*

*(*d*) To be wasted or exhausted; as, An estate *runs* out.

*(*e*) To become poor by extravagance.

(*f*) To finish in a competition.

"Eventually *ran out* a winner by ninety-two points."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

24. *To run out a warp, hawser, or cable:* To carry out its end to any object, for the purpose of mooring, warping, &c.

25. *To run out the guns:* To force their muzzles out of the port by means of the side tackles.

26. *To run over:*

(1) To overflow.

(2) To ride or drive over: as, To *run over* a child.

(3) To go over, examine, or recount cursorily.

"And in *running over* Europe, we shall find that, wherever learning has been cultivated, it has flourished by the same advantages as in Greece."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

27. *To run riot:* [Riot].

28. *To run the eye over:* To look through rapidly or cursorily; to skim.

29. *To run the gantlet:* [Gantlet].

30. *To run through:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To go through, recount, or examine cursorily: as, To *run through* an account.

(*b*) To spend quickly, to dissipate, to exhaust by extravagance: as, To *run through* a fortune.

(2) *Founding:* To pass a quantity of metal through a mould, to remove sullage, air, &c., and to make the casting solid.

31. *To run to seed:*

(1) *Lit. & Hort.:* Rapidly to develop seed. Used spec. of potherbs the leaves of which are eatable when in a young state, but become tough and stringy when the plant is old and seed-laden.

"The vilest herb that *runs to seed.*"
Tennyson: Amphion, 95.

(2) *Fig.:* To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; to go to waste.

32. *To run together:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel, or as colours used in washing.

(2) *Mining:* To fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable.

33. *To run up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To increase by addition; to enlarge: as, To *run up* a large account.

(*b*) To erect; especially to erect hastily.

"And *run up* a store out of so many planks and so much corrugated iron."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

(*c*) To thrust up, as something long and slender.

(*d*) To raise in value.

"Engaged in *running up* the prices of the Southern Lines."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

(*e*) To sew up, by taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; to repair temporarily by sewing.

(*f*) To add up: as, To *run up* a column of figures.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To rise, to grow, to increase: as, The amount *runs up* quickly.

(*b*) *Coursing:* To be the second in a coursing-match; to be the runner-up (q.v.).

34. *To run with the land:*

Law (*Of a covenant*): To affect real property.

rŭn, *s.* [Run, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of running; a course run; specif., a chase after an animal hunted.

"After a four hours' *run* last week."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

2. A trip, a pleasure excursion. (*Colloq.*)

"I think of giving her a *run* in London for a change."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

3. Power of running; strength or ability in running.

4. A course, progress, or flow; especially, particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.

"He nowhere uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear."—*Broome: Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. Continued course: as, a *run* of luck; espec., continued success or popularity.

"The average duration of the theatrical *run* is much longer here."—*Daily News*, Jan. 25, 1886.

6. A stream.

"A cold spring *run* came down off the mountain."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 16.

7. Free use of, or access to.

"The shilling gave every guest the *run* of the groaning board."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

8. A general or extraordinary demand or pressure; specif., a demand on a bank or treasury for redemption of its notes.

"The *run* upon the Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank was very severe."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

9. Character; lay.

"He knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

10. A place where animals run or may run; a large extent of grazing ground: as a sheep *run*, a cattle *run.*

11. A burrow.

"These nimble creatures disappear into the earth in the twinkle of an eye, and have a hundred underground *runs.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, 1886.

12. Clamour, outcry. (Followed by *against.*)

13. A plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows.

14. A pair of millstones in working order.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* The complete act of running from one wicket to the other by a batsman. The match is won by the side making most runs.

2. *Mil.:* The swiftest mode of advancing.

3. *Mining:* The direction or lead of a vein of ore, or a seam or stratum of other mineral, as of coal or marble.

4. *Music:* A succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played rapidly; a series of running notes.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) The aftermost part of a ship's bottom, which becomes gradually narrower from the floor-timbers to the stern-post.

(2) The course or distance sailed by a vessel.

(3) A voyage, trip, or passage from one port to another. (Seamen are said to be engaged *on the run* when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another.)

6. *Cycling:* An outing awheel, as a club *run* (a special outing appointed by the captain of a club for its members), a century *run* (an outing covering a hundred miles), &c.

¶ (1) *By* (or *with*) *a* (or *the*) *run:* Suddenly; all at once. (Said of a fall, descent, or the like.) (*Slang.*)

(2) *In the long run, * at the long run:* In the end, in the result, eventually.

(3) *The common run; the run:* That which is most commonly seen or met with; the generality.

(4) *To get the run upon:* To make a butt of; to ridicule.

(5) *To let go by the run:*

Naut.: To let go at once or entirely, in place of slacking the rope and tackle by which anything is held fast.

run-up, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.:* A fillet mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without mitring with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels.

2. *Coursing:* The race between two greyhounds from the slips to the first turn of the hare.

"Pious Fraud scored the *run-up* from Alone."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rŭn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Run, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Liquefied, melted, fused.

2. Deserted; as a sailor who has deserted is marked in the ship's books as *run.*

3. Conveyed on shore secretly; contraband, smuggled: as, *run* spirits.

4. Applied to lineal measurements, as opposed to square or solid.

"Before . . . the measurements can be brought into the form of a hill, they have to be reduced in various forms . . . some being taken item by item . . others are taken by the lineal inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be *run.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 866.

***rŭn'-ą-gāte, *rŭn'-ną-gāte, *ren-e-gat,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *renegat* = renegade (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. A renegade, an apostate.

2. A deserter, a fugitive.

"The Carthaginians shall restore and deliver back all the *renegates* [*perfugas*] and fugitives that have fled to their side from us."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 761.

B. *As adj.:* Renegade, runaway.

"Not like enemies ouercome by battell, but like *runnagate* slaues."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 12.

rŭn'-ą-wāy, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *run*, and *away.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who runs from danger or service; one who forsakes or deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

"He soon overtook two or three hundred of his *runaways* who had taken the same road."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. One who roams or wanders on the roads; a vagabond.

"A sort of vagabonds, rascals, and *runaways.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Acting the part of a runaway; fugitive; deserting lawful service; breaking from restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away: as, a *runaway* match.

***rŭn-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *runcatio*, from *runcatus*, pa. par. of *runco* = to weed.] The act of weeding.

rŭn'-çĭn-āte, *a.* [Runcinato-.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Hook-backed; curved in a direction from the apex to the base, having the points of the great central lobes reflexed, as the leaves of *Taraxacum officinale* (*Leontodon Taraxacum*).

runcinate-pinnatifid, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid with the tips of the lobes reflexed. (*Hooker: Student's Flora* (1873), p. 215.)

rŭn-çĭn-ā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *runcinatus*, pa. par. of *runcino* = to plane off; *runcina* = a plane.]

Bot.: Runcinate (q.v.).

runcinato-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Hook-backed and toothed.

runcinato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Both runcinate and laciniate.

rŭnd, *s.* [Ger. & Dan. *rand* = a border.] A selvage of broad cloth; list; a border.

"That's no lists or tailor's *runds* or selvage of claith."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

***rŭn'-dĕl,** *s.* [Runnel.] A runlet; a moat with water in it.

rŭn'-dle, *s.* [A dimin. from *round* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A round or step of a ladder; a rung.

"We are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by."—*Duppa.*

* 2. Something put round an axis.

"Of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes."—*Wilkes: Math. Mag.*

* 3. A ball.

* 4. Something round or circular; a circle.

5. One of the bars in a lantern-wheel (q.v.).

II. *Naut.:* The drum of a capstan.

***rŭn'-dled (le** as **ęl),** *a.* [RUNDLE.] Round, circular.

"His *rundled* target."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xvii.

* **rŭnd'-lĕt,** * **runde-let,** *s.* [RUNLET.]

rûne, *s.* [A.S. *rún* = a rune, a mystery; cogn. with Icel. *rún* = a secret, a rune; Goth. *runa;* O. H. Ger. *rúna* = a secret, counsel; Ger. *raunen;* Mid. Eng. *roun, round* = to whisper.]

Archæology:

1. Any letter of the Futhork (q.v.). They are formed almost entirely of straight lines, and may have been derived, as Schlegel supposes, from the Phœnicians, for several of the Runic characters bear close resemblance to the letters of the Phœnician alphabet. Schloezer holds that they are corruptions of the Roman alphabet, whilst another theory is that they are the original characters of the Indo-Germanic tribes brought from the East, and preserved among the races of that stock. The name Rune was first mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus in the sixth century as the name of a German letter. The knowledge of the Runes was confined to a small class, and they were used for purposes of augury, and for magical symbols. They have been grouped into three systems—the Anglo-Saxon, the German, and the Norse or Scandinavian; but no great difference exists between them. Traces of Runes in inscriptions occur in England in the old kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia; in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Iceland. The so-called Runes of North America are nothing more than Indian picture-writing.

"The mystic Woden, or Odin, the inventor of *runes*, claims a higher place in the literature of northern Europe than the Greek Cadmus."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,* ii. 286.

2. Poetry expressed in Runes.

"*Runes* were upon his tongue,
As on the warrior's sword."
Longfellow: Tegner's Death.

* **rûn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *run(e); -er.*] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

rŭng, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [RING, *v.*]

rŭng, * **ronge,** *s.* [A.S. *hrung* = one of the stakes of a cart; cogn. with O. Dut. *ronge;* Icel. *röng* = a rib in a ship; Goth. *hrugga* = a staff; Ger. *runge* = a pin, a bolt; Irish *ronga* = a rung; Gael. *rong* = a staff.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cudgel; a rough, undressed staff or piece of wood.

"Till, slap, come in an unco loon,
And wi' a *rung* decide it."
Burns: Dumfries Volunteers.

2. The round or step of a ladder.

3. The spoke of a wallower or lantern-wheel, or one of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering-wheel.

4. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.

II. *Shipbuild.:* A floor or ground timber of a ship's frame.

rung-head, *s.*

Shipwright.: The upper end of a ship's floor timber.

rûn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *run(e); -ic.*]

1. Of, or pertaining to a rune or runes; cut in runes.

† 2. Scandinavian.

"Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each vale a *Runic* name."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 1.

EARLY SAXON RUNIC KNOT.

runic-knot, *s.*

Arch.: A peculiar twisted ornament belonging to early Anglo-Saxon or Danish times. Also called a Danish knot.

runic-staff, runic-wand, *s.* A willow staff inscribed with runes, used in magical ceremonies or divinations.

rŭn'-kled (le as **ęl),** *a.* [WRINKLED.] (*Scotch.*)

rŭn'-lĕt (1), * **rŭnd'-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from O. F. *rondele* = a little tun or barrel, from *rond* = round.] A small barrel of varying capacity, from three to twenty gallons, but usually containing about fifteen gallons.

"Have then a *rundlet* of brisk claret."—*Cartwright: The Ordinary,* ii. 1.

† **rŭn'-lĕt** (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q.v.).] A little stream, a rivulet. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam,* cxix. 13.)

rŭnn, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *ran* = a thicket, a wood, a waste.] A waste. (Used only of the Runn of Cutch, which is a salt-marsh tolerably dry in the hot season, flooded and impassable in the rains.)

***rŭn'-nęl,** *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q.v.).]

1. A rivulet, a small stream or brook.

"The familiar *runnels* of water which in the inhabited country intersect the land every few yards."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 9, 1885.

2. A runner.

"Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank."
Lowell, in *Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 142.

rŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *run,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who runs; one who joins in a race.

"Forespent with toil, as *runners* with a race."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* 2. A fugitive, a runaway.

"'Tis sport to maul a *runner.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 7.

* 3. A messenger.

* 4. An old name for a detective officer: as, a Bow-Street *runner.* (*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. xxx.)

* 5. A smuggler.

"The unfair traders and *runners.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 188.

6. A round piece of wood, on which any heavy weight is rolled along; a roller.

"The barn or house was pried up, and great *runners*, one in the woods, placed under it, and under the *runners* were placed skids."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1871, p. 46.

7. One of the curved pieces of a sled or sleigh which run or slide upon the ground and support the bed.

8. A ship which runs a blockade.

9. One whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, &c. (*Amer.*)

10. The slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted.

11. A run of water, a stream.

"When they are going up the *runners* to spawn."—*Field,* Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A prostrate filiform stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives birth to new runners, as in the strawberry. Properly it is a prostrate, viviparous scape, *i.e.*, one producing roots and leaves instead of flowers. It is akin to a sucker, which, however, roots at various parts of its course.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The Cursoria (q.v.).

3. *Found.:* A gate (q.v.).

4. *Milling.:* The revolving millstone of a grinding-mill. It is usually, but not always, the upper stone. Sometimes both stones are driven, and thus become the upper and lower runner respectively.

5. *Naut.:* A thick rope rove through a single block, a hook attached to one end and the other passed around one of the tackle-blocks. A whip-and-runner has a single block only, attached to the fall of the runner.

6. *Optics:* A convex tool of cast-iron, on which lenses are supported while grinding in the shell.

7. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The Cursores (q.v.).

8. *Saddlery:* A loop, usually of metal, used in harness-making to receive a running strap or rein. The gag-rein passes through runners suspended from the throat-latch on each side of the throat.

9. *Stone-working:* A rubber (q.v.).

10. *Well-boring.:* A loop-shaped piece for taking hold of the topit or top-piece of the train of boring-rods.

runner-ball, *s.*

Gunpowder: A wooden dish which crushes the mill-cake through the meshes of the sieves in granulating gunpowder.

runner-stick, *s.*

Found.: A cylindrical or slightly conical piece of wood, which acts as a pattern to form the upright part of the gate.

runner-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A luff-tackle applied to the running end of a rope passed through a movable pillow. [RUNNER.]

runner-up, *s.*

Coursing.: The greyhound which takes the second prize, losing only the final course with the actual winner of the stakes; hence any competitor who runs second, or takes second place in any competition.

"The falling together of last year's winner and *runner-up.*"—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

rŭn'-nĕt, *s.* [RENNET.]

rŭn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving or proceeding at a run.

2. Kept for running: as, a *running* horse.

3. Discharging pus or matter: as, a *running* sore.

4. Not discharged at the time, but settled periodically: as, a *running* account.

5. Interspersed with the original matter.

"Her *running* comment on the plates combines sensible notes with good advice."—*Athenæum,* Dec. 20, 1884.

6. In succession; without any day, week, &c., intervening; as, He came three days *running.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which runs.

2. That which runs or flows; quantity run.

3. Power, ability, or strength to run.

4. Matter or pus discharged from a sore.

¶ (1) *To make good one's running:* To run as well as one's rival; to prove one's self a match for one's rival.

(2) *To make the running:*

Racing: To force the pace at the beginning of a race.

(3) *To take up the running:*

Racing: To take the lead in forcing the pace; to take the most active part in any undertaking

running-block, *s.*

Naut.: A hooked block which moves as the fall is hauled upon.

running-board, *s.* A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive.

running-bowline, *s.*

Naut.: A knot in which the end is taken round the standing part and made into a bowline around its own part.

running-buddle, *s.*

Mining: [BUDDLE].

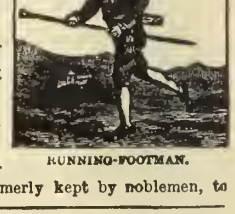
running-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A term suggested by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., for the Gcocores, or Land-bugs.

running-days, *s. pl.*

Comm.: A chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, &c., including Sundays, and not being therefore limited to working days.

running-fight, *s.* A fight kept up between a party pursuing and one pursued.



RUNNING-FOOTMAN.

running-fire, *s.* A constant fire of artillery or musketry; hence, a constant or continued course of anything: as, a *running-fire* of questions.

* **running-footman,** *s.* A livery-servant, one or more of whom were formerly kept by noblemen, to

run before their carriages and give notice of their approach. It is believed that the Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1810, was the last person in England who employed running footmen. The illustration is from the sign of a public-house in Hayes-Mews, Berkeley-Square, formerly a house of call for running-footmen. (*Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., i. 9.)

"Two *running-footmen*, dressed in white, with black-jockey-caps and long staffs in their hands, headed the train."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii.

running-gear, *s.*

Vehicle: The entire portion of the vehicle below the bed or body. Specifically, the wheels, axles, perch (if any), hounds, bolsters, and tongue.

running-hand, *s.*

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed without raising the pen from the paper.

2. *Print.:* A fount of type in imitation of such writing.

running-off, *s.*

Found.: The act of opening the tap-hole of a blast-furnace to allow the metal to flow into the channels and thence to the moulds.

running-part, *s.*

Naut.: The hauling-part or fall of a tackle; as distinguished from the standing-part.

running-policies, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Open policies, covering the risk attaching to the property on board a ship, during an entire season, or up to some specified date, instead of during a single voyage.

running-rein, *s.*

Manége: A driving rein which runs over pulleys on the headstall to increase its freedom of motion. It frequently passes over sheaves on the bit and returns up the cheek, so as to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-rigging, *s.*

Naut.: Ropes for arranging the yards and sails, as braces, sheets, halyards, bowlines, &c. [STANDING-RIGGING.]

running-thrush, *s.* [FRUSH, (2).]

running-title, *s.*

Print.: A line at the head of a page indicating the subject. [HEADLINE.]

***rŭn'-nĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *running*; *-ly.*] Without besitatiou.

"Played I not off-hand and *runningly*?"
R. Browning: Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

***rŭn'-nĭon (i as y),** *s.* [RUNYON.]

***rû-nŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *runolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in runes.

"The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists*."
—*Athenæum*, June 28, 1879.

***rû-nŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Eng. *run(e)*; *-ology.*] The science of runes; the principles on which the study of runes is based.

"The facts of *runology* absolutely demand that the Iron Age in Scandinavia shall be many hundreds of years before Christ."—*Academy*, May 8, 1886, p. 332.

rŭn'-rĭg, *a.* [Apparently from *run* and *rig.*] Applied to lands, the alternate ridges of which belong to different owners. (*Scotch.*)

rŭnt, *ront, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *rund* = a bullock or cow.]

1. An animal smaller and shorter than the usual size of the breed.

"A monstrous Welsh *runt*, the ugliest brute that probably could be found in the country."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. A shrivelled, sapless, withered animal.

"Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted; and as hard as the very horn the old *runt* wore when she lived."—*Laud: Letter to Lord Strafforde.*

3. A dwarf; a mean, despicable person.

4. The stem of colewort or cabbage; the dead stump of a tree. (*Scotch.*)

"Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail *runt*."
Burns: Halloween.

5. A variety of pigeon.

"There are *runts* weighing more than two pounds each."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

6. A raw country girl.

rŭnt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *runt*; *-y.*] Short and thick.

"A *runty* pig tied to a stoh."—*Harper's Magazine*, Oct., 1886, p. 696.

rŭn'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *run* and *way.*] The run of an animal.

"We stood so that each commanded one of the *run-ways* indicated."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 298.

rû pēē', *s.* [Mahratta *rupaya* = Hind. *rupiya* a rupee, silver, from Sansc. *rûpya* = silver, wrought silver, or gold.]

Coinage:

1. A silver coin in use in the British dominions in India, with corresponding ones of much inferior workmanship and variable value in the native states. In 1875 the Madras or Company's rupee of 16 annas, or 192 pice, was valued at 1s. 10½d., and the Sicca rupee = 1$\frac{1}{15}$ of the Company's rupee, 1s. 11$\frac{3}{4}$d. Next year (1876) the appreciation of gold began or became perceptiblo with the corresponding depreciation of silver. Tested by a gold standard the Madras rupee steadily fell, and in 1886 was worth about 1s. 6d. only. As the Indian government receiving taxes in silver, has to pay home charges in gold or its full equivalent, it lost, in 1876-7, a little over two millions of pounds sterling, and in 1882-3 more than three millions. (*W. W. Hunter: Indian Empire, Statesman's Year Book, &c.*)

2. A gold coin. In 1875 the Bombay rupee was worth £1 10s. 1½d., the Madras one, of 15 silver rupees, £1 9s. 2½d. Since then they have greatly risen in value. [1.]

rû-pē'-lĭ-ạn, *a.* [From the village of Rupelmonde, south of Antwerp.] (See compound.)

rupelian-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The Middle Oligocene of Belgium.

***rû-pĕl'-lạ-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock.] Rocky.

Rû'-pĕrt, *s.* [The nephew of Charles I.]

Rupert's drop, †Rupert's ball, *s.* A small globule of cooled glass with a long, thin projection. When this slender part is broken, the whole globule goes into small fragments. The name was given because the drops were first brought to England by Prince Rupert.

rû'-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπος (*rhupos*) = dirt.]

Pathol.: A bulbous disease, always syphilitic, resembling pemphigus, but the crust becomes hard, horny, and remains attached, the ulceration forming layer after layer underneath, till it assumes the charscteristic cockle-shell form of the disease. Underneath the scah a grey sloughy ulcer is present, and the rupia ulceration and crusts frequently form from syphilis without any bulbous eruption.

rû-pĭ-căp'-rạ, *s.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock, and *capra* = a she-goat.]

1. *Zool.:* Chamois (q.v.), a genus of Bovidæ; in Sir V. Brooke's classification the sole genus of Rupicaprinæ. There is but one species, *Rupicapra tragus*, ranging from the Alps to the Caucasus. Elongate, slender round horns (in both sexes); nearly erect from above the orbit, suddenly hooked backwards at tip; nose ovine, hairy; fur soft.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Post-Pliocene (caves) of France.

rû-pĭ-cạ-prī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rupicapr(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [RUPICAPRA.]

rû-pĭc'-ō-la, *s.* [Lst. *rupes* = a rock, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Cock of tho Rock; a genus of Rupicolinæ (q.v.), with three species, from the Amazonian region and Guiana. Bill moderate, robust, rather vaulted; nostrils oval, lateral, partly hidden by the feathers of the elevated crest; feet large, strong, syndactyle; tarsi partially covered with feathers; wings short, rounded.

rû-pĭ-cō-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *rupicol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cotingidæ, formerly a sub-family of Pipridæ. It now contains two genera: Rupicola and Phœnicocercus. (*Wallace.*)

Rüp'-pĕll (ü as ū), *s.* [Wilhelm Peter Edward Simon Rüppell, a German traveller and naturalist, born 1790.]

Rüppell's griffon, *s.*

Ornith.: Gyps rüppelli, from Abyssinia.

rŭp'-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after H. B. Ruppius, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceæ (*Lindley*), of Naiadeæ, tribe Potameæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Flowers perfect, generally two in a peduncle arising from spathaceous leaf sheaths. Perianth none, stamens four, anthers one-celled. Achenes or drupes four, on long stalks, each one-seeded. Known species one or more. *Ruppia maritima*, a small herb with linear, setaceous, submerged leaves, is fonnd in Britain, in saltwater pools and ditches.

rŭp'-tĭle, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ruptilis*, from Lat. *ruptus* = broken.]

Bot.: Bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

***rŭp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ruptio*, from *ruptus*, pa. par. of *rumpo* = to break.] A breach; a breaking or bursting open; rupture.

"The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion."—*Wiseman: Treatises.*

***rŭp'-tu-a-rў,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt of Roturier (q.v.).

rŭp'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ruptura*, fem. of *rupturus*, fut. par. of *rumpo* = to break; Sp. *rotura*; Ital. *rottura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted.

"The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclos'd
Their callow young." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 419.

2. *Fig.:* A breach, as of peace, friendship, or concord, between either individuals or nations; a quarrel; a breaking off of friendly relations.

II. *Med.:* Hernia (q.v.).

¶ A Rupture Society to provide poor persons suffering from rupture with trusses, was established in London in 1804.

rŭp'-tụre, *v.t. & i.* [RUPTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To break, to burst; to part violently.

"The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood."—*Sharp.*

2. To affect with, or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.

II. *Fig.:* To cause a breach in; to break.

"The Treaty of Berlin, after having survived seven years, has at length been *ruptured* in an important point."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 7, 1885.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To suffer a breach or disruption.

rŭp'-tụre-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rupture*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Herniaria glabra* [HERNIARIA]; (2) *Alternanthera polygonoides.*

rŭp'-tụr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUPTURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Bot.: An irregular method of bursting; the production of irregular holes or rents in a pericarp by the spontaneous contraction of part of it, as in Autirrhinum and Campanula.

rû'-rạl, *ru-rall, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rural*, from Lat. *ruralis*, from *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country; Sp. & Port. *rural*; Ital. *rurale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the conntry, as distinguished from a city or town; resembling or suitable to the country; rustic.

"For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth." *Cowper: Task*, i. 109.

2. Of or pertalning to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy.

*3. Living in the country; rustic.

"Here is a *rural* fellow."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

***B.** *As subst.:* An inhabitant of the country.

"Ye said sir Thomas pnnysshed the sayd vyllages and *ruralth* by greuous fines."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (*Philip de Valoys*, an. 19).

rural-dean, *s.* An ecclesiastic, under the bishop and archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.

rural-deanery, *s.* The jnrisdiction of a rural dean or archdeacon. It is an aggregatiou of parishes.

***rû'-rạl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being rural.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.

***rû'-rạl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ist.*] One who leads a rural life. (*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 3.)

***rû-răl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being rural; ruralness.

rû'-răl-īze, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To go into the country to live; to live in the country.

B. *Trans.:* To make rural; to give a rural appearance to.

rû'-răl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ly.*] In a rural manner; as in the country.

"*Rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 76.

rû'-răl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rural; rurality.

***rû-rĭc'-ô-līst,** *s.* [Lat. *ruricola*, from *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *colo* = to live.] An inhabitant of the country.

rû-rĭ-dĕ-cā'-năl, *a.* [Lat. *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *decanus* = a dean.] Of or pertaining to an archdeacon; under the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

"A diocese no larger than a *ruridecanal* district."—*Church Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

***rû-rĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] Born in the country.

rû'-şa, *s.* [Malay *russa* = a deer.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ, or a sub-genus of Cervus, with several species, from the East Indies. They are generally of large size, and have round antlers, with a snag projecting in front just above the base of each. There are several species, of which the best known is *Rusa aristotelis*, the Sambur (q.v.).

rŭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *ruscum* = butcher's-broom.]

Bot.: Butcher's-broom; a genus of Asparagineæ or Asparageæ. Dioecious; perianth spreading, of six sepals; filaments combined into a tube; stamens three, sessile; ovary three-celled; berry usually one-seeded. Known species four or five, from the north temperate zone. The seeds of some have been roasted as coffee. *Ruscus aculeatus* was formerly used as an aperient and diuretic, and *R. hypoglossum* as a gargle. *R. aculeatus* is the common Butcher's Broom; used by butchers in Europe to sweep their blocks.

rûşe, *s.* [Fr. = a stratagem, from *ruser* = to beguile, from O. Fr. *reüser* = to refuse, to recoil, to escape; hence, to use tricks to escape, from Lat. *recuso* = to refuse.] A stratagem, an artifice, a trick, a wile.

¶ *Ruse de guerre:* A trick of war; a stratagem.

rŭsh (1), ***resche, *rische, *rishe, *rusche,** *s.* [A.S. *risce, resce*; Cf. Low Ger. *rusk, risch*; Dut. & Ger. *rusch*; Lat. *ruscum* = butcher's-broom.]

1. *Literally & Botany:*

(1) The several species of the genus Juncus. Marsh plants with flowers of higher organization than grasses or sedges, from which they are readily distinguished by their stem. This is unjointed, and has a central pith which may be used as a very feeble taper [RUSH-LIGHT], and woven into baskets, ropes, &c. The deep roots of some species, as *Juncus acutus* and *J. maritimus* are planted on the embankments of Holland, &c., to defend them against the encroachments of the sea. Some are troublesome weeds in undrained land. (*Job* viii. 11.)

(2) *Chondrilla juncea.*

(3) Various plants more or less superficially resembling Juncus.

(4) (*Pl.*): The order Juncaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Used to denote anything of little or no worth; the merest trifle; a straw, a fig: as, I do not care a *rush.*

rush-bearing, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Bearing or producing rushes.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A name in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and some other parts of England, for the Wake or Feast of Dedication of a Church, when the parishioners used to strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling herbs.

2. (*Pl.*): Devices of wooden framework, covered with moss, rushes, and flowers, with which a church is decorated on the Feast of Dedication.

"The *rush-bearings* remain in the church over the Sunday until the following Monday afternoon."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

rush-bottomed, *a.* Having a bottom or seat made of rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

*** rush-buckler,** *s.* A bullying, swaggering fellow; a swashbuckler.

"Take into this number also their servants; I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers.*"—*Sir T. More: Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. iv.

rush-broom, *s.*

Bot.: The leguminous genus Viminaria.

rush-candle, *s.* A rush-light (q.v.).

"Some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole."
Milton: Comus, 338.

rush-light, *s.*

1. A tallow candle with a rush wick. Rush-lights are made in the same manner as dip-candles, a peeled rush being used for a wick. One narrow ribbon of the rind is left on the pith to hold it together. The rushes thus prepared are bleached and dried. They are dipped vertically in the melted tallow several times, as usual with dip-candles. As they burn slowly, and give only a feeble light, they are often used in sick rooms.

2. Any weak, flickering light.

rush-like, *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

"By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 788.

rush-mat, *s.* A mat made of rushes.

rush-nut, *s.*

Bot.: Cyperus esculentus, a sedge, not a genuine rush. [CYPERUS.]

*** rush-ring,** *s.* A ring made of rushes, formerly used in mock-marriages.

rush-toad, *s.* [NATTERJACK.]

rush-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: Triticum junceum, the Rushy Sea-wheat, a British plant growing along sandy sea-shores.

rŭsh (2), *s.* [RUSH, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A pushing or driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.

"With a violent *rush* severed him from the duke, who with the rest went on quickly through the town."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 230.

2. *Fig.:* An eager demand; a run.

"In view of the *rush* of applicants for every free scholarship at schools and universities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

rŭsh, * rusche, *v.i. & t.* [O. Sw. *ruska, rusa* = to rush; *ruska* = to shake; Dan. *ruske*; Ger. *rauschen* = to rustle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or drive forward with haste and eagerness; to hurry forward tumultuously.

"He thinks the queen is *rushing* to his arms."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 115.

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation, reflection, and preparation: as, To *rush* into speculation, to *rush* into print.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To put forward over hastily; to hurry forward.

"In the first place a number of bills are *rushed* through Parliament. They must be passed *coûte que coûte.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

* 2. To throw down; to overturn.

"Of alle his ryche castilles *rusche* donne the walles."
Morte Arthure, 1,339.

*** rŭshed,** *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Abounding with rushes; rushy.

"Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood."
Warton: Odes, i.

2. Covered with rushes: as, a *rushed* floor.

rŭsh'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-er.*] One whose business it was to strew rushes on the floors at dances, &c.

"Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,
Jugglers, and gipsies." *Ben Jonson.*

rŭsh'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rush*, v.; *-er.*] One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.

rŭsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rushy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rushy or abounding with rushes.

rŭsh'-ў, * rush-ie, *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with rushes.

"Our first field is grass, sloping down to a *rushy* patch."—*Field*, March 27, 1880.

2. Made of rushes.

*** rushy-fringed,** *a.* Fringed or bordered with rushes.

"By the *rushy-fringed* bank." *Milton: Comus*, 890.

¶ Apparently a special coinage. Prof. D. Masson (note *in loc.*) says:

"An adjective formed, as it were, from a previous compound noun, *rushy-fringe*; unless, by a very forced device, for which there is no authority, we should resolve the word thus—*rush-y-fringed.*"

rû'-şīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rus(a)*; *-ine.*]

Zool.: A name applied to a group of Deer, of which Rusa is the type. The horns have an anterior basal snag, and the beam ends in a simple bifurcation; muffle not separate from muzzle, and set high; hair-tuft on hind legs.

"Another member of the *Rusine* deer is the well-known Axis."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 698.

rû-sĭ-ŏch'-ĭne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: A red substance produced by evaporating the green solution formed when chlorine water and ammonia are added to a solution of quinine. It is soluble in alcohol.

rŭsk, *s.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* = sea-rusks; *rosca* = a roll of bread; cf. Port. *rosca* = the winding of a serpent, a screw.]

1. A kind of light cake, or a kind of soft sweetened biscuit.

"After a hasty meal of coffee and *rusks*, I got to the water-side."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A kind of small cake or loaf which has been rasped.

3. A kind of light hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores.

rŭs'-kĭe, *s.* [O. Fr. *rusche* (Fr. *ruche*) = a hive.]

1. A hive.

2. A twig or straw basket for corn or meal.

3. A coarse straw hat. (*Scotch.*)

rŭş'-ma, *s.* [Turk. *khyrysma.*] A kind of depilatory used by Turkish women, and made of a brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime, steeped in water.

Rŭss, *a. & s.* [RUSSIAN.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native, or the natives collectively, of Russia.

2. The language of the Russ or Russians.

rŭs'-sel, *s.* [Prob. connected with *russet* (q.v.).] A woollen cloth first manufactured at Norwich.

*** ¶** *Dan Russel:* The fox; so called from his red colour.

rŭs'-sĕt, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *rousset* = russet brown, ruddy, a dimin. from Fr. *roux* (fem. *rousse*) = reddish, from Lat. *russus* = red.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of a reddish-brown colour.

¶ Formerly used loosely for gray or ash-coloured. (Cf. *Notes & Queries, loc. inf. cit.*)

"*Russet*, so far as one can judge, described a sad colour, and was applied to various shades, both of grey and brown."—*Notes & Queries* (6th ser.) x. 499.

* 2. *Fig.:* Rustic, homespun, coarse, plain.

"Henceforth my wooing mind shall be expressed
In *russet* Yeas and honest kersey Noes."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

3. Applied to the condition of leather when it is finished, excepting the operations of colouring and polishing the surface.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A reddish-brown colour: specif., a pigment prepared from the *Rubia tinctoria*, or madder root. It is of a true middle hue between orange and purple, not subject to change by the action of light, impure air, time, or mixture of other pigments.

2. A country dress; homespun cloth.

"Himself a palmer poor, in homely *russet* clad."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

3. A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

"The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the russeting and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally russet, and the other streaked like a pearmain."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** russet-pated,** *a.* Having the head grey, or ash-coloured. (*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., ix. 345, 396, 470, x. 499.)

"*Russet-pated* choughs."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*** rŭs'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [RUSSET, *a.*] To give a russet colour to. (*Thomson: A Hymn*, 96.)

rŭs'-sĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *russet; -ing.*]

1. The same as Russet, *s.*, 3.

"The apple-orange, then the savoury *russeting.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

* 2. Russet or coarse cloth.

* 3. A clown, a rustic; one dressed in coarse clothes.

"A goodly hotch-potch! when vile *russetings*
Are match'd with monarchs and with mighty kings."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 3.

* **rŭs'-sĕt-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *russet,* a.; *-y.*] Of a russet colour.

Rŭss'-ĭą (ss as sh), *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* The name of an empire in the east of Europe.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 232].

3. *Leather:* Russia-leather (q.v.).

Russia-duck, *s.*

Fabric: Fine white linen canvas.

Russia-leather, *s.* A kind of leather originally made in Russia, but now prepared elsewhere, from the skins of goats and sheep. It is usually of either a black or a red color, the latter being given by alum and a decoction of Brazil and sandal woods, the former by a solution of iron and sandal-wood. It is very strong, pliant, and waterproof, and has a peculiar faculty for resisting moisture and the ravages of insects. The strong penetrating odor is due to the oil of birch used in its preparation. It is especially useful in bookbinding.

Russia-matting, *s.* Bast-matting (q.v.). It is used for packing, and the hast of which it is compcsed for tying up plants.

Rŭss'-ĭąn (ss as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Russia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Russia or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Russia.

2. The language spoken by the Russians; Russ. It bclongs to the eastern division of the Slavonic hranch.

Russian Church, *s.*

Church Hist. & Eccles.: The church established in Russia. It is an offshoot from the Greek church, the conversion of the Russians to Christianity having been effected by Greek missionaries. Ahout A.D. 900, a metropolitan was consecrated at Constantinnple for the see of Kiew, the capital of a Grand Duke. In 955 the Russian princess Olga went to Constantinople to he haptised. In 988 Vladimir the Great was also baptised, married the sister of the Greek emperor, and took active steps to spread Christianity in his dominions. In 1223 the Mongol Tartars invaded the country, and destroyed Kiew in 1240. In 1299, the seat of the metropolitan see was removed to Vladimir, and subsequently to Moscow. In 1415 a separation took place hetween the Russian and Polish churches. In 1702, Peter the Great swept away the dignity of the patriarch and proclaimed himself head of the Church. A Holy Synod was constituted to counsel and assist him in his government. The tenets of the Russian Church are essentially those of the parent Greek Church (q.v.). There are many dissenters.

Russian-influenza, *s.* An epidemic catarrhal trouhle, familiarly known as *grippe.* Quite common in the United States during the last few years.

Russian-thistle, *s. Salsola Kali* (q.v.), the saltwort of our ocean beach, from New England to Georgia, has a variety *tragus,* native to parts of Europe, and whose seeds have beeu introduced to this country. This is the so-called Russian-thistle, which has invaded the Dakotas and Nebraska, and is spreading elsewhere. It is a troublesome and persistent weed, so difficult to eradicate that Congress has been called upon for an appropriation for the purpose. The nearly spherical plauts break off at the roots and are rolled hy the wind as tumble-weeds, scattering their seeds as they go. The loss caused by it is great and increasing.

Rŭss'-ĭąn-ĭze (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *Russian; -ise.*] To render Russian; to suhject to Russian influence.

Rûss'-nĭ-ąk, *s.* [Russ.] A member of a hranch of the Slavic race, inhahiting Galicia, Hungary, Pndolia, Volhynia, and Lithuania, and distinguished from the Russians proper by their language aud mode of life.

Rŭs-sō-, *pref.* [Eng., &c. *Russ* (q.v.), and *o* connective.] Russian, as the *Russo*-Turkish war of 1877-8.

Rŭs'-sō-phīle, * **Rŭs-sŏph'-ĭl-ĭst,** *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *Russo-,* aud Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving, a friend.]

A. *As subst.:* A supporter of Russia or her policy.

B. *As adj.:* Supporting Russia or her policy.

Rŭs'-sŏph'-ĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Russophil(e); -ism.*] The sentiments or principles of a Russophile.

Rŭs'-sō-phōbe, *s.* One affected with Russophobia.

Rŭs-sō-phō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *Russo-,* and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.] A fear of Russia, her power, or policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

Rŭs'-sō-phŏb-ĭst, Rŭs-sŏph'-ō-bĭst, *s.* [Russophobia.] One who dreads or is strongly opposed tn Russia or her policy; a strong opponent of the Russians.

rŭst, *s.* [A.S. *rust;* cogn. with Dut. *roest;* Dan. *rust;* Sw. *rost;* Ger. *rost,* from the same root as A.S. *rudu* = ruddiness; Eng. *ruddy* = red; Goth. *roth* = red; Lat. *ruber.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Red (per- or sesquioxide) oxide nf iron, produced when that metal is exposed to the weather.

"Eats into his bloody sword like *rust.*"
Cowper: Table Talk, 8.

(2) A composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water, and used fnr filling fast joints. A joint formed in this way is called a rust-joint.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any foul, extraneous matter, corrosive or injurious accretiou or influence.

(2) Loss of power by inactivity or sloth.

"Our rational faculties, which being unemploy'd will naturally contract rust, and grow every day more weak and restive."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. iii., ch. iii.

II. *Bot. & Agric.:* The rusty-coloured mildew nf some cereals, &c., produced hy coniomycetous fungals. The common rust of corn is *Puccinia graminis,* which infests also ordinary grasses. The tufts are dense, oblong, often confluent, and forming long parallel lines changing from yellowish hrown to black.

¶ Obvious compounds: *rust-coloured, rust-eaten,* &c.

rust-joint, *s.* [Rust, *s.*, I. 1. (2).]

rŭst, *v.i.* & *t.* [Rust, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To contract rust; to be oxidized.

"His sword hangs *rusting* on the wall."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To assume an appearance of rust.

2. To degenerate or lose power through idleness or inactivity.

"Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to *rust.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cause to contract rust; to make rusty.

"Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them." *Shakesp.: Othello,* i. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To impair hy idleness or inactivity.

* **rŭst'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *rust; -ful(l).*] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust.

rŭs'-tĭc, * **rŭs'-tĭck,** * **rus-ticke,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rustique,* from Lat. *rusticus* = pertaining to the country; *rus* = the country; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rustico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of, or pertaining to the country; rural; living in, or fond of the country.

"Our *rustic* garden's barren."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Rude, unpolished, rough, awkward; wanting in refinement.

"*Rustic* baronets and squires, high Churchmen, high Tories, and half Jacobites."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

3. Coarse, plain, simple; not costly or showy.

4. Simple, honest, artless.

"Though oft he stop in *rustic* fear."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

II. *Build.:* Applied to work coarsely or rudely finished.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of the country; a clown, a swain.

"Hence, to your fields, ye *rusticks!* hence away,
Nor stain with grief the pleasures of the day."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 87.

2. *Entom.:* A British night-moth, *Caradrina blanda.*

rustic chamfered-work, *s.*

Masonry: The chamfered edges of the face of the ashlar have an angle of 135° with the face, so that at the joint the bevelling will form a right angle.

rustic-coin, *s.* [Rustic-quoin.]

rustic-joint, *s.*

Masonry: A sunken joint between stones, either square or chamfered.

rustic-order, *s.* That kind of building in which the faces of the stones are hatched or nigged with the point of the hammer.

rustic-quoin, *s.*

Masonry: The ashlaring at the corner of a house or wall, projecting from the face, and laid alternately stretcher and header with rustic joints. The quoins may have edges chamfered to an angle of 135° with the face of the building, so as to make a right angular joint. The faces of the stones are usually tooled.

rustic shoulder-knot, *s.*

Entom.: Apamea basilinea, a grayish, ochry moth, with a hlack streak and a white spot. Expansiou of wings an inch and a half. Larva feeds on wheat, &c., is common in Britain, and destructive to crops.

rustic-work, *s.*

1. *Wood:* An imitation of rough or primitive work. Furniture for summer-houses and lawns, made of limhs of trees, taking advantage of natural crooks to form the shapes desired.

2. *Stone:* Masonry jagged over with a hammer to an irregular surface.

* **rŭs'-tĭc-ąl,** * **rŭs'-tĭc-ąll,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rustic; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Rustic.

"He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

B. *As subst.:* A rustic.

* **rŭs'-tĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rustical; -ly.*] In a rustic, rough, or rude manner; rudely, roughly; without refinement or elegance.

"For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

* **rŭs'-tĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rustical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rustical; rusticity, rudeness; want of refinement or elegance.

"Some will wonder how this shire, lying so near to London, the staple of English civilitie, should be guilty of so much *rusticalness.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Hartfordshire.*

rŭs'-tĭ-cāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *rusticatus,* pa. par. of *rusticor,* from *rus* = the country.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To reside iu the country; to ruralize.

"My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun."—*Pope.*

B. *Trans.:* To send to the cnuntry; to compel to reside in the country; specif., to suspend from residence and studies at a university, and send away for a time as a punishment.

"Can students who are liable at any moment to be *rusticated* and 'sent down' from a University be described as tenants of their rooms for a year?"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 29, 1885.

rŭs'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Rusticate.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Build.: The same as Rustic, *a.* II. (q.v.).

rŭs-tĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *rusticatio.*] [Rusticate.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A living in the country; residence in the country.

2. At the Universities a punishment inflicted on students for certain offences, by suspending them from residence and studies for a time.

II. *Arch, &c.:* [Rustic-work].

***rŭs-tĭ′-cial (ci as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *rustic; -ial.*] Rustic, plain.

rŭs-tĭc′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rusticité.*] The quality or state of being rustic or rural; rustic manners; rural appearance; simplicity, artlessness, plainness.

"We who have lengthy memories shall miss the one speck of old *rusticity* in this prim spot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

***rŭs′-tĭc-lў, *rŭs′-tĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rustic; -ly.*] In a rustic manner; rustically.

"To you it seemes so (*rustickly*), Alax Oileus said."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xxiii.

***rŭs-tĭc′-ô-la,** *s.* [Lat. *rusticus* = of or belonging to the country, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacinæ. Sometimes separated from Scolopax to contain the Woodcock, which, however, is more generally named *Scolopax rusticola.* [Woodcock.]

rŭst′-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rusty; -ly.*] In a rusty manner; so as to resemble rust.

"Their armour they should make look so *rustily* and ill-favouredly, as well might become such wearere."
—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

rŭst′-ĭ-nĕss, *rŭst′-ĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *rusty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rusty.

"Cleare the *rustinesse* of the windpipes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

rŭs′-tle (tle as ęl), *s.* [Rustle, *v.*] The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

"The noise of a torrent, the *rustle* of a wood."—*The Idler*, No. 44.

rŭs′-tle (tle as ęl), *rŭs′-sle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A freq. of Sw. *rusta* = to stir, *ruska* = to rustle; Ger. *ruscheln, ruschen, rauschen* = to rustle, to rush.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.

"The straw *rustled* as he turned his head."
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

2. (See extract.) (*Amer.*)

"To *rustle* around ie to heetir one'e celf in a hueineee way. 'What are you going to do in Mandan?' asked one man of another in a Biemarck saloon. 'Oh, I'll *rustle* around and pick up eomething,' which meant that he would look about for a good hueiness opening. '*Ruetle* the things off that table,' meane clear the table in a hurry. To do a *rustling* huiness is to carry on an active trade."—*Century Magazine.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to make a rustling sound.

2. To clear. [A. 2.]

rŭs′-tlĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *rustl(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which rustles.

2. (See extract).

"He was evidently what they call in Dakota a *rustler.* To say that a man is a *rustler* is the highest indorsement a Dakotan can give. It means that he ie pushing, energetic, emart, and enccessful."—*Century Magazine.*

***rŭst′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rust; -less.*] Free from rust.

"When once a bloodless and *rustless* inetrument was found, ehe wae careful of the prize."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. viii.

rŭs′-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A lozenge pierced round in the centre, the field appearing through it.

rŭst′-ў, * rust-ie, * rust-ye, *a.* [A.S. *rustig*, from *rust* = rust (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Covered with rust; affected with rust; rusted.

"Some armed with leather, and some with *rustye* mayle."—*Iierners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxv.

(2) Of the colour of rust; resembling rust.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Dull; impaired or deteriorated by inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

"That prayer, said the Interpreter, has lain by till it is almost *rusty*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(2) Ill-tempered, surly, morose, obstinate, perverse. (*Slang.*)

(3) Rough, hoarse, harsh, grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

II. *Bot.:* Rust-coloured, light-brown, with a little mixture of red. [Ferruginous.]

¶ *To ride rusty:* To be surlily or contumaciously insubordinate or insolent.

rusty spotted-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis rubiginosa, an Indian wild cat, greenish-gray, with a rufous tinge and rusty-coloured spots. Length of body sixteen or eighteen inches; tail nine inches. Found in the Carnatic and Ceylon.

rŭt (1), *s.* [Fr. *rut, ruit*, from Lat. *rugitum*, accus. of *rugitus* = the roaring of lions; Fr. *ruir;* Lat. *rugio* = to roar.]

1. The copulation of deer, and some other animals; the season during which deer copulate.

*2. A noise, tumult.

"There arose euch *rut* th' unruly rout among."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

rŭt (2), ***rŭtt,** *s.* [An incorrect spelling of *route* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The track or depression left by a wheel.

"Hard, frozen, long, and cross *ruts.*"—*Gibbon: To Lord Sheffield*, Jan., 1794.

2. A line cut on the soil with a spade.

3. A hollow, a depression.

"In thy face here were deep *ruts.*"
Webster: Duchess of Malfy, ii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* A groove or habitual line of conduct, thought, or feeling.

"Mr. Weir, who has a strong feeling for character and a quick eye for a single effect, got out of his ueual *rut.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1889, p. 11.

rŭt (1), *** ru-ti-en, * ru-ty-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Rut (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To desire to come together for copulation. (Said of deer.)

"Owing to the deer being in such fine order, the *rutting* will probably begin a little earlier thie season."
—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1888.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To cover in copulation.

"What piety forbids the lusty ram,
Or more ealacious goat, to *rut* their dam."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

rŭt (2), *v.t.* [Rut (2), *s.*]

1. To make ruts in.

2. To cut a line on, as on the soil with a spade.

rû′-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Pelop. Gr. ῥυτή (*rhutē*) = rue.]

Bot.: Rue; the typical genus of Rutaceæ (q.v.). Calyx four-partite, deciduous; petals four, longer than the calyx, unguiculate, limb vaulted; stamens eight; receptacle with four nectariferous glands; styles four, united above; capsules four; seeds dotted. Flowers yellow or white. The garden species is *Ruta graveolens.* [Rue.] *R. montana*, a Spanish species, is so acrid that it blisters the hand of any one who gathers it.

rû-ta-bā′-ga, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot., Agric., &c.: The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *rutabaga.*

rû-tā′-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rueworts; the typical order of Rutales (q.v.). Trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs, with opposite or alternate, simple or compound leaves, covered with pellucid resinous dots. Calyx in four or five divisions; petals as many, distinct or combined into a tube, or wanting; stamens the same number, or twice or thrice as many, or by abortion fewer, placed around a disc; ovary sessile or stalked, ovules two, rarely four or more. Fruit of several capsules, cohering or distinct; seeds in each capsule twin or solitary. Tribes: Cuspariеæ, Pilocarpeæ, Boronieæ, Eudiosmeæ, Dictamneæ, Ruteæ, and perhaps Cneðreæ. Genera forty-seven, species 400. (*Lindley.*)

rû-tā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Rutaceæ.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the natural order Rutaceæ (q.v.).

rû′-tal, *a.* [Rutales.] Of, belonging to, or connected with, the genus Ruta: as the *Rutal* Alliance.

rû-tā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rutālis* = of or belonging to the genus Ruta.]

Bot.: The Rutal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, having monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Orders:

Aurantiaceæ, Amyridaceæ, Cedrelaceæ, Meliaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Connaraceæ, Rutaceæ, Xanthoxylaceæ, Ochnaceæ, Simarubaceæ, Zygophyllaceæ, Elatinaceæ, and Podostemaceæ.

rût′-a-mide, *s.* [Eng. *rut(in)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_{19}O)H_2N$. Capramide. The primary amide of capric acid. It is formed by acting on an alcoholic solution of caprate of ethyl with strong ammonia, and crystallizes from alcohol in shining, colourless scales having a silky lustre. It is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

rûte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A miner's term for very small threads of ore.

rû′-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rut(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

rû′-tĕ-la rû′-tĭ-la, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *rutilus* = inclining to golden yellow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Rutelinæ. Claw-joint of the tarsi very long.

† rû-tĕl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rutel(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Rutelinæ.]

rû-tĕ-lī′-næ, rû-tĭ-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rutela* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: Goldsmith or Metallic Beetles; a sub-family of Scarabeidæ. Tarsi thick, enabling the insects to cling firmly to trees; joints of tarsi articulated closely together; claws unequal in size, not divergent. Splendidly coloured beetles. Nearly the whole are from America. Formerly made a family Rutelidæ.

rûth (1), *** reouthe, * reuthe, * rewthe,** *s.* [From *rue*, v. (q.v.); Icel. *hryggdh, hrygdh.*]

1. Mercy, pity, compassion; tenderness or sorrow for the misery, pain, or feelings of another.

"Assaulting without *ruth*
The citadele of truth."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

* 2. Misery, sorrow.

Rûth (2), *s.* [Heb. רוּת (*Ruth*), probably a contraction either of רְאוּת (*reuth*) = comely aspect, beauty, or of רֵעוּת (*reuth*) = a female friend; Gr. Ῥούθ (*Rhouth*).] (See the ¶.)

¶ *The Book of Ruth:*

Old Test. Canon: A short book now placed in the Hebrew Bible in the Hagiographa, between the Song of Solomon and the Lamentations. The English Bible, following the Septuagint and the Vulgate, arranges it between the books of Judges and Samuel. During the times of the Judges, a certain Elimelech, of Bethlehem-Judah, *i.e.*, of Bethlehem in Judah, as distinguished from Beth-le-hem in Zebulun (Josh. xix. 15), to escape a famine then raging, went to Moab with his wife, Naomi, and his two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, who married two Moabitesses, Orpah and Ruth. There all the male members of the family died, and the widowed Naomi, hearing that the famine was over, thought of returning home. Orpah, after starting with her, was prevailed on to return; Ruth, the heroine of the narrative, could not be persuaded to go back, and having, after reaching Bethlehem, gone into the fields as a gleaner, she attracted the notice of Boaz, an aged kinsman, with whom she made a romantic marriage, ultimately becoming the great-grandmother of King David, and an ancestress of Jesus Christ (Matt. i. 5). The Book of Ruth is a beautiful idyllic composition. It was penned not earlier than the time of David (ch. iv. 22), and probably much later, for there had been time for customs existent in the days of Boaz and Ruth to change (7). The narrative is in pure Hebrew, but there are Aramæanisms in the dialogues. Most critics place its composition before, but Ewald during, the Exile. Its canonicity has never been doubted.

rŭth′-a (th as t), *s.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] A carriage on two low wheels, sometimes highly ornamented; a car; a war chariot. (Used of the car of Juggernaut, &c.) (*East Indies.*)

Rû-thē′-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Ruthenium.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Christians described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to Christians who use the Greek liturgy, translated into Old Sclavonic, but profess obedience to the Pope. They are descendants of converts from the Russian Church, who have kept their old rites and discipline.

"The *Ruthenians* have a married secular clergy, and religious who follow the Rule of St. Basil. The Bishops are usually taken from the monks."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 730.

rû-thēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ruthen(ium); -ic.*] Derived from ruthenium (q.v.).

ruthenic-acid, *s.* [RUTHENIUM-OXIDES (4).]

rû-thē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

"In 1828 Osann stated that he had discovered three new metals in the platinum ores from the Ural. To one of these he gave the name of *ruthenium*, from the name of Russia."—*H. E. Roscoe: Treat. on Chemistry*, ii. (pt. ii.), 449.

Chem.: A tetrad metallic element discovered by Osann in 1828, and first isolated by Claus in 1846. Symbol, Ru. Atomic weight 104. It occurs in platinum ores, chiefly in osmiridium, and is separated from the latter by heating to redness a mixture of this ore and common salt in a current of moist chlorine. By digestion in cold water an extract is obtained from which ammonia throws down the oxides of ruthenium and osmium. The latter is expelled by heat, and the former converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash, which yields oxide of ruthenium on addition of nitric acid. On ignition in a stream of hydrogen the oxide is reduced to the metallic state in the form of porous fragments. With the exception of osmium it is the most refractory of all metals, but can be fused in the hottest part of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. It then has a density of 11 to 11·4, and is scarcely attacked by nitro-muriatic acid.

ruthenium-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ruthenium forms three chlorides: (1) Dichloride, $RuCl_2$; produced when powdered ruthenium is ignited in a stream of chlorine. It remains as a black crystalline powder, insoluble in water and in all acids. (2) Trichloride, $RuCl_3$; prepared by dissolving in hydrochloric acid the black precipitate obtained from ruthenate of potassium by addition of an acid. It is a yellow-brown crystalline mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol. With sulphocyanide of the alkalis it yields a red coloration, changing to deep violet on heating. (3) Tetrachloride, $RuCl_4$; known only in combination in its double salts, *e.g.*, K_2RuCl_6, which crystallizes in regular transparent octahedrons.

ruthenium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ruthenium forms five oxides: (1) Protoxide, RuO, obtained by calcination of the dichloride, has a dark-gray colour, and is not acted on by acids. (2) Sesquioxide, or ruthenious oxide, Ru_2O_3, produced when pulverised ruthenium is heated in contact with the air, has a deep blue colour, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Dioxide, or ruthenic oxide, RuO_2, formed by roasting the disulphide. It is a black-blue powder with a tinge of green. (4) Trioxide, RuO_3, commonly called ruthenic acid, is known in combination with potash, and is produced when ruthenium is fused with potash and nitrate of potassium. (5) Tetroxide, RuO_4, produced by passing chlorine into a solution of the fused mass obtained by heating ruthenium with potash and nitre. This volatile oxide passes over and condenses on the neck of the retort. It is golden-yellow and crystalline, volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, melts at 58°, boils at 100°, and is heavier than sulphuric acid. Is sparingly soluble in water.

ruthenium-sulphide, *s.* [LAURITE.]

rŭth'-ĕr-fŏrd-īte, *s.* [After Rutherford county, North Carolina, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and grains. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 5·58 to 5·69; colour, blackish-browu; lustre, vitreo-resinous; opaque, but translucent in thin fragments; fracture, conchoidal. Stated to contain 58·5 per cent. of titanic acid and 10 per cent. of lime.

rûth'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *ruth; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of ruth, pity, or tenderness; compassionate, merciful.

* 2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

"O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!" *Shakesp.:* 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 5.

* 3. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

rûth'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthful; -ly.*] In a ruthful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly, piteously.

rûth'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *ruth; -less.*] Having or feeling no ruth or pity; pitiless; insensible to the miseries or sufferings of others.

"Struggling in vain with *ruthless* destiny." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

rûth'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthless; -ly.*] In a ruthless manner; pitilessly, cruelly.

"Like Herod, he had *ruthlessly*
Slaughtered the Innocents."
Longfellow: Birds of Killingworth.

rûth'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruthless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ruthless; insensibility to the miseries or sufferings of others; pitilessness.

rût'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from rue.

rutic-acid, *s.* [CAPRIC-ACID.]

rû-tĭ-çĭl'-lą, s. [Formed on analogy of *motacilla*, from Lat. *rutilus* = red, shining, and *cillo* = to set in motion.]

Ornith.: The modern synonym of Phœnicura (q.v.). Twenty species, from Palæarctic and Oriental regions to Senegal and Abyssinia, and east to Timor.

rû-tĭ-çĭl-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ruticill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sylviidæ (q.v.).

rû'-tĭl, s. [RUTILE.]

rû'-tĭ-lą, *s.* [RUTELA.]

* **rû'-tĭl-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *rutilans*, pr. par. of *rutilo* = to make or be reddish; *rutilus* = red; Fr. *rutilant*; Sp. & Ital. *rutilante.*] Shining, glistening.

"Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture." —*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii, ch. iv., § 1.

* **rû'-tĭl-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *rutilatus*, pa. par. of *rutilo.*] [RUTILANT.] To shine, to glitter.

rû'-tĭle, *s.* [Lat. *rutilus* = fiery red.]

Min.: A widely distributed mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, occasionally massive. Crystallization tetragonal. Much twinned, by repetition of the same twin often assuming a geniculated appearance. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·18 to 4·25; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, red to reddish-brown, yellowish, black; streak, brown; transparent to opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal to uneven. Compos.: oxygen, 39; titanium, 61 = 100, corresponding with the formula TiO_2. Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary, which includes the brownish-red and other shades; sp. gr. 4·18–4·22, and the acicular varieties (sagenite or crispite, q.v.), often enclosed in rock crystal; (2) Ferriferous: colour black, (*a*) nigrine, (*b*) ilmenorutile; (3) Chromiferous, colour grass-green, owing to oxide of chromium. Found distributed in granite, gneiss, mica-schists, and sometimes in granular limestones.

rû'-tĭl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rutil(e); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The resinous substance produced by the action of strong sulphuric acid on salicin.

rû-tĭ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [RUTELINÆ.]

rû'-tĭl-īte, *s.* [RUTILE.]

rût'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{28}O_{15}$. Melin. Rutinic acid. Vegetable yellow. A glucoside widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom. It has been separated from garden rue, capers, and waifa. It is deposited from a boiled vinegar extract of the plant in an impure state, and on recrystallization from weak acetic acid and treatment with charcoal it is obtained nearly pure. It forms pale yellow delicate needles, which melt at 120°, and dissolve easily in boiling water, alcohol, and acetic acid. Rutin is coloured dark-green with ferric chloride, and when boiled with dilute mineral acids is converted into sugar and quercetin.

rutin-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A sugar isomeric with glucose, and produced when rutin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. After removal of the sulphuric acid, and the quercetin, which is also formed, it can be obtained as a colourless uncrystallizable syrup by precipitation with ether from an alcoholic solution. It has no action on polarised light, is not fermentable, but reduces cuprate of potassium in the cold.

rû-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rutin; -ic.*] (See compound.)

rutinic-acid, *s.* [RUTIN.]

rŭtt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUT, *v.*]

rŭt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who ruts.

* **rŭt'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Dut. *ruiter*; Ger. *reiter* = a rider.] A horseman, a horse-soldier, a trooper.

"The prince finding his *rutters* alert."—*Sir R. Williams: Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 27. (1618.)

* **rŭt'-tĕr-kĭn,** *s.* [A dimin. or contemptuous form of *rutter* (2).] (See etym.)

"Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some hellowing in the quire, some mutterling."—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. G. vi.

* **rŭt'-tĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A direction for the route or road, whether by land or sea.

2. An old traveller, acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

* **rŭt'-tĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; *-ish.*] Lustful, libidinous, lecherous.

"A foolish idle hoy; hut for all that very *ruttish*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

rŭt'-tĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruttish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ruttish.

rŭt'-tle, *s.* [RATTLE, *s.*]

rŭt-tŏn, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

rutton-root, *s.* An Indian dye-root, *Maharanga Emodi.*

rŭt'-tў (1), *a.* [Eng. *rut* (2), s.; *-y.*] Full of ruts; cut up by wheels.

"The impediment of the *rutty* cart track overcome.' —*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

* **rŭt'-tў** (2), *a.* [For *rooty.*] Full of roots.

"Whose *rutty* bancke . . .
Was paynted all with variable flowers."
Spenser: Prothalamion, 12.

rū'-tўl, *s.* [Eng. *rut(in); -yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}O$. Capryl. The radical of rutic or capric acid. The name is incorrectly applied to Decyl (q.v.).

rû'-tўl-ēne, s. [Eng. *rutyl; -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon, polymeric with acetylene, produced by the action of alcoholic potash on tribromide of diamylene. It is a colourless liquid having an agreeable odour, is lighter than water, and boils about 150°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is a very unstable compound.

rў-ăc'-ō-līte, *s.* [RHYACOLITE.]

* **ry-al,** *s.* [RIAL.]

* **ry-bauld,** *s.* & *a.* [RIBALD.]

* **rў'-dĕr,** *s.* [RIDER.]

rўe (1), * **reye,** *s.* [A.S. *ryge*; Icel. *rúgr*; Sw. *råg*; Dut. *rogge*; Ger. *roggen.* From the Teutonic type *ruga* = rye.]

1. *Bot.: Secale cereale.* The glumes are one-nerved and shorter than the spikelet, the rachis is very tough. Not known in a wild state. It is the prevailing grain cultivated in the south of Sweden and Norway, in Denmark, Holland, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia. It is cultivated in the United States, chiefly for the making of whiskey. It grows on poor soils unsuitable for wheat. The value of rye is about two-thirds that of wheat; its nutritious properties are to those of wheat as about 64 to 71. When formerly mixed with wheat it was called Meslin. It is the chief grain from which Hollands, or Holland gin, is distilled.

2. A disease in a hawk.

rye-grass, *s.*

Bot. & Agric.: The genus Lolium, specif. *L. perenne*, an excellent grass to mix with others for permanent pastures, or to be sown free from admixture as part of the rotation of crops. The variety *L. italica* is more valuable than the normal type.

rye-house, *s.* A house in which rye is stored.

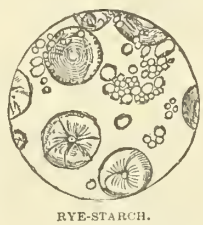
Rye House Plot:

Eng. Hist.: A real or alleged plot which was designed to be executed in the vicinity of Rye House on the Lea, near Broxbourne, in Herts. A waggon, it is said, was to have been overturned in a narrow lane in front of the royal carriage bringing Charles II. and the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from Newmarket races. When the vehicle stopped, both were to have been shot. A fire at Newmarket, March 22, 1683, delayed their return, and, on June 12, the plot was discovered. On July 21, Lord William Russell and, on December 7, Algernon Sidney were executed for alleged participation in the plot. The proprietor of the Rye House, Rumbold, and others also suffered. (See example under BOOTED, ¶ 2.)

rye-land, *s.* Inferior land suitable for the cultivation of rye (q.v.).

rye-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of rye. The granules are larger than those of wheat or barley, some being ·0016 of an inch in diameter. The form of the largest granules is that of a flattened disc with a depressed centre, having cracks on its outer edge. The hilum is central, with lines radiating almost to the circumference. Rice-starch is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour.



RYE-STARCH.
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

rȳe (2), *s.* [See def.] A gipsy term for a young man. Romany rye = a young gipsy.

ryke, *v.i.* [REACH, *v.*]

rȳn′-chŏps, *s.* [RHYNCHOPS.]

rȳnd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Grinding-mill: The ball which supports the runner on the head of the spindle.

rȳ′-ŏt, *s.* [Arab. *ra' iyat* = the governed . . . a subject, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil; a peasant who holds lands under the system of ryotwar (q.v.).

rȳ′-ŏt-war, rȳ-ŏt-war′-eĕ, *s.* [Hind., &c. *rayatwari.*] A system of assessment carried out in Madras by which the government enters into direct relations with the cultivator, setting aside all middlemen and village communities, and taxes him only for the land actually taken into cultivation. Since 1858 the system has been remodelled and improved. There is fixity of assessment for thirty years.

* **rȳth,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ford.

rȳ′-tĭ-dŏm, *s.* [RHYTIDOMA.]

rȳ-tī′-nạ, *s.* [RHYTINA.]

rȳ-tĭ-phlœ′-ạ, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυτίς* (*rhutis*) = a wrinkle, and *φλοίος* (*phloios*) = the rind or bark. So named because the filaments are marked by numerous transverse rugosities.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhodomeleæ. British species four. *Rytiphlœa tinctoria* yields a red dye called by the Romans Fucus.

* **rȳve,** *v.t.* [RIVE.]

S.

S, the nineteenth letter and the fifteenth consonant of the English Alphabet, represents a hissing sound, and is classed as a sibilant. "In pronouncing *s*, we touch the gum with a part of the tongue just above that part which is used in pronouncing the palatals; but we touch the gum so lightly, and with the tongue so broadened out that we do not stop the outward flow of the breath completely: it oozes forth with that hissing sound which, whether in the human organ or in any other machine, invariably results from the rapid flow of air through a contracted passage." (*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (ed. 1872), i. 217). There are two sounds attached to this letter in English; the one surd, or uttered with breath merely, the other sonant or voiced. The first is a mere hissing sound, as in *sin, so,* &c.; the other is exactly the same as that of *z*, as in *music, muse,* &c. *S* in some words, as *isle, island, viscount,* is silent. It is closely allied to *r*, and even in the oldest English we have traces of the interchange, as in *frore* = *froren* = *frosen* (*frozen*), *gecoren* = *chosen,* &c. *S* has become *st* in *hoist* = *hoise, whilst* = *whiles,* &c. It has been changed into *c*, as in *mice* = O. Eng. *mys, once* = O. Eng. *ones, hence* = O. Eng. *hennes,* &c. With a following *h* it forms a digraph, a weakening of an older and stronger sound *sc*, as *shall* = O. Eng. *sceal, fish* = O. Eng. *fisc,* &c. It has been changed into *ge*, as in *cabbage* = Fr. *cabus;* Lat. *cabusia: sausage* = Fr. *saucisse;* Lat. *salsisia.* In *pickaxe,* owing to a mistaken etymology, it has become *x*. In Romance words *s* has passed into *sh*, as *radish* = Lat. *radix; cash* = Fr. *casse, chasse* = Lat. *capsa.* From some words it has disappeared as in *pea* = O. Eng. *pise* = Lat. *pisum; hautboy* = Fr. *hautbois; puny* = Fr. *puisne,* &c. In a few words we find an intruded *s*, as in *island* = O. Eng. *ealand, igland, aisle* = Fr. *aile; squeeze, sneeze, scratch, smelt,* &c. It is represented by *z* in *dizzy* = O. Eng. *dysig; freeze* = O. Eng. *freosan.* In O. Eng. *sc* and *sp* were frequently transposed to *cs* and *ps*, as in *ask* = O. Eng. *axian, clasped* = *clapsed. S* is an exceedingly common letter in English. It is the characteristic sign of the genitive case and plurals of nouns.

S. As an initial is used for South, as in S.W. = South-West; for Society, as F.R.S. = Fellow of the Royal Society; for Saint, or double (SS.) for Saints.

S. As a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral for 7, and with a dash over it, $\bar{S}$, for 7,000.

2. In chemistry for the element Sulphur.

sa, sae, *conj.* & *adv.* [So.]

sa′-ądh, *s.* [SADH.]

săb-ạ-dĭl′-lạ, *s.* [CEVADILLA.]

sabadilla gum-resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_6$. Hydrosabadilline. The resin of Sabadilla seeds. It melts at 165°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and has an alkaline reaction.

săb-ạ-dĭl′-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sabadill(a); -ic.*] Derived from sabadilla seeds. [CEVADILLA.]

sabadillic-acid, *s.* [CEVADIC-ACID.]

săb-ạ-dĭl′-lĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sabadill(a); -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_5$. An organic base obtained by exhausting Sabadilla seeds with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·845. It crystallizes in stellate groups of cubic crystals which melt at 200°, but decompose at a higher temperature; is slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Strong mineral acids decompose it, but it forms salts with dilute sulphuric and nitric acids.

sạ-bæ′-ạn, *s.* [SABIAN.]

sạ-bæ′-ạn-ĭzm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

sā′-bæ-ĭzm, sā′-bạ-ĭzm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

sā′-bal, *s.* [Name given by Adanson. It is supposed to have no meaning.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Sabalidæ (q.v.). Leaves fan-shaped; calyx cup-shaped, three-cut; petals three; stamens six; fruits round, or deeply two- or three-lobed, with one horny seed. Known species eight or nine. *Sabal Palmetto* is the Palmetto palm (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lignite of America, the Lower and Middle Eocene of Britain, and the Oligocene of Vevay.

sa-băl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabal;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Corypheæ.

sạ-bā′-ōth, *s.* [Gr. Σαβαώθ (*Sabaōth*); Heb. צְבָאוֹת (*tsebhaoth*, pl. of צָבָא (*tsebha*) = an army, spec. (1) the angelic army, (2) the army of the sky, viz., the sun, moon, and stars.]

1. *Script.:* Hosts, *i.e.*, armies (see etym.) in the title God or Lord of Sabaoth, given to the Supreme Being (Rom. ix. 29; James v. 4). It corresponds to Lord of Hosts of the Old Testament. (1 Sam. i. 11; Psalms lix. 5, &c.)

* 2. Erroneously used for Sabbath (q.v.).

"The Jews doo reckon their daies by their distance from their *sabaoth*, so that the first daie of their weeke is the first daie of the *sabaoth* and so forth."—*Holinshed: Descr. of England,* ch. xiv.

sạ-bā′-thĭ-ạn, *s.* [SABBATHIAN.]

săb′-ạ-trīne, *s.* [Formed from *sabadilla* (q.v.), on analogy of *veratrine.*]

Chem.: $C_{51}H_{88}N_2O_{17}$. An alkaloid discovered by Weigelin in sabadilla seeds. It forms an uncrystallizable resin-like mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol, and neutralizes acids forming salts.

săb-bạ-tär′-ĭ-ạn (1), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sabbatarius* (*a.*) = pertaining to the Sabbath, sabbatical; (*s.*) = a Sabbath-keeper, a Jew.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Sabbatarians [B.]

"*Sabbatarian* paradoxes, and Apocalypticall frensies under the name and covert of the true professores."—*Mountague: An Appeale to Cæsar.* (Ded.)

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. In the sixteenth century, one who considered that the Christian Sabbath should be kept on the seventh day (Saturday). [SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.]

"This term designates a very small sect in the 17th and 18th centuries, who insisted strictly on keeping the seventh day as their Sabbath, according to the letter of the divine injunction. It is only by a modern misuse of the word that a *Sabbatarian* is understood to be one who abjures all work on Sunday."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 19, 1885.

2. One who holds that the Lord's day is to be observed among Christians in exactly the same manner as the Jews were enjoined to keep the Sabbath; one who holds rigid views of Sabbath observance. The *Shorter Catechism* (Q. 60) says:

"The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the publick and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the work of necessity and mercy."

Sabbatarian Controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy regarding the manner in which Sunday should be kept, arising out of the publication of King James's *Book of Sports* [SPORT, *s.*], published in 1618, between the High Churchmen, who were generally in favour of the king's views, and the Puritans, who very strongly opposed them. Though the controversy has altered its form, and access to museums, libraries, and picture-galleries is now contended for, it has not yet reached its end.

* **Săb-bạ-tär′-ĭ-ạn** (2), *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sabbatius. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Sabbatius, who in the fourth century observed the Sabbath as a fast.

săb-bạ-tär′-ĭ-ạn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *sabbatarian* (1); *-ism.*] The tenets of the Sabbatarians.

"A writer as much opposed as himself to the *Sabbatarianism* of the Puritans."—*Cox: Literature of the Sabbath Question* (1865), ii. 333.

Săb-bạ-tā′-tī, *s. pl.* [INSABBATATI.]

Săb′-bath, *s.* & *a.* [Heb. שַׁבָּת (*shabbath*) = Sabbath, from שָׁבַת (*shabath*) = to rest.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Old Test.:* A sacred day of rest, the institution of which is first mentioned in Gen. ii. 2-3:

"And on the seventh day God finished his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it; because that on it he rested from all his work which God had created and made."—*R. V.*

The prevailing interpretation of these verses is that the Sabbath was instituted at the Creation for mankind in general, and that septenary institutions (q.v.) may therefore be expected in all nations. Prior to the law from Mount Sinai, the Sabbath is mentioned in connection with the descent of manna (Exod. xvi. 5, 22-30). The keeping holy of the Sabbath is enjoined in the fourth commandment in Exodus, because of God's having rested after the Creation (Exod. xx. 8-11); in Deut. because of the deliverance of the Hebrew bondsmen

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